MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

START

ST HILAIRE
SPECTATOR

JAN 3 1900 THRU JUN 26 1901

Title: St. Hilaire SPECTATOR

19:24 - 20:49

Inclusive Dates: Jan 3 1900 Jun 26 1901 *

Missing Issues:

May 23 1900;
Jun 5-19 1901

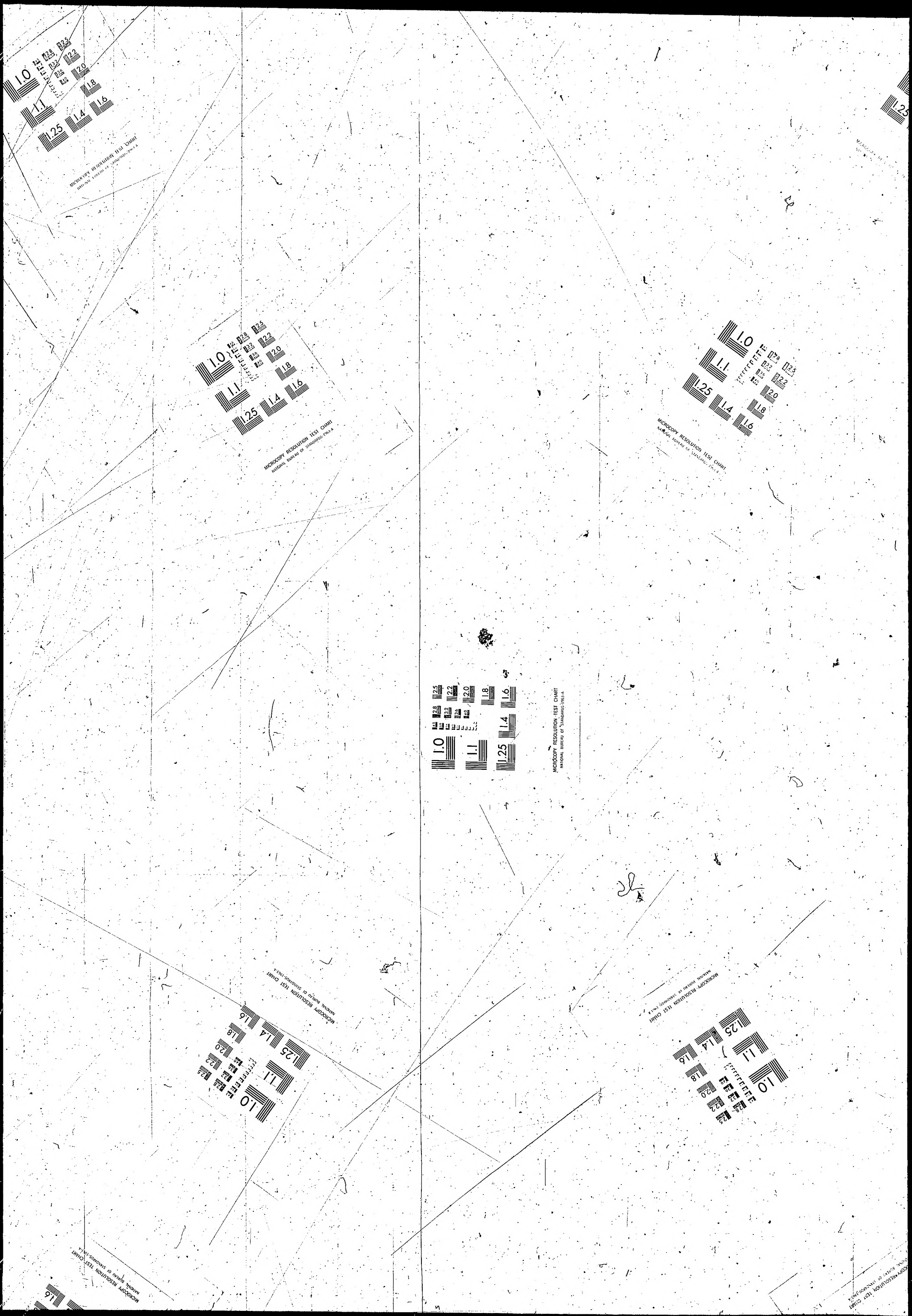
156-11-1981

Originals held by: MHS x Other ___

Prepared by: JAykens	Date: Oct 30 1981	Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by: Owens	Date: 11/24/81	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 14½	Voltmeter 30/92	No. Expos.
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density;
Target Resolution: ______/mm	O.K. ___ Reject ___	Length:

The Minnesota Historical Society has reproduced the material in this microfilm without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage in order to preserve & to secure it for private study, scholarship, and research.

The material reproduced may be protected by copyright law. Any person engaging in further reproduction of this material may be liable for infringement.


1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

1900

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900. NUMBER 24.

JAN. 1, 1900!

AND THE OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY STATE AND NATIONAL.

Inspiration From a Week's Presence in Minnesota of Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Enthusiasm, Party Unity and Unity of Co-operating Reform Forces, the Net Result—New Year's Greeting—The Week's Round-up of Vigorous State and National Politics.

Reform Press Bureau.
ST. PAUL, Jan. 1, 1900.

Happy New Year to all! With a hope for the dawn of better things for the republic than foreign conquest and surrender to the money power, in the opening of another decade, and another century.

Now that it is conceded on all sides that the new century does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901, how glad we are that we have not mingled with the discussion, and that on the 64th day of the bran New Century, Bryan will be installed in the White House!

Decidedly the political event of the week has been the inspiring presence of our great head of the Democratic National committee, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas. He with ex-Vice President General Stevenson of Illinois, and the distinguished General Watt Hardin of Kentucky, met with a goodly company of Twin City Democrats and other members of the Reform forces at Democratic headquarters, the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, the day following Christmas, a number from outside places, chancing to be present. The result was large chunks of inspiration for the state forces of reform, while the distinguished visitors took with them to their different fields, a good impression of the forward state of organization in the North Star state, and a high opinion of the men charged with the people's affairs, under the administration of Governor Lind, and the future success presaged at their hands.

It is indeed a happy circumstance that the children of our Southern friends have settled among us, thus assuring frequent visits of their honored parents.

It was a great pleasure to all to find Senator Jones in the enjoyment of robust health and that vigor which has in the past enabled him to do so great work in the cause of true Democracy, and which is one of the almost certain omens of final success. Intercourse with him while here, as well as his utterances in public, have inspired our state leaders with absolute confidence of success in the fight now opening. To such Senator Jones was entirely frank and open, speaking freely of the exact situation, as well as the plans maturing for action. All is encouraging. He also exposed numerous lies industriously spread by a venal press, among which he mentioned those stories personal to himself and colleagues of the committee, representing that serious factions exist. There is not one word of truth in this. Another untruth is that there is any portion of the South not in harmony with the policy of opposition to the Republican conquest of the Filipinos; that tale is absolutely untrue.

Senator Jones states that congress will at a very early date force through the infamous gold bill, and complete the surrender to the money power, McKinley completing it with his signature, the final surrender of his life record as a bi-metallist. This act of the Republicans will make the financial question very prominent, and the people will settle once and for all whether they will surrender this country to the hated foreign policy which has so long figured for mastery in this country. The trusts will be an issue, the Republicans being held absolutely responsible for existing conditions, unless, since they are now in power, they in the present session pass absolutely remedial legislation. Senator Jones explained the campaign of education that will be relied on, laying stress on the work of the country press, on which, in the subsidizing of the daily metropolitan press, everything depends.

Another refreshing event occurred Thursday evening at Minneapolis when Hon. Elijah Barton, chairman of the local Democratic committee, arranged a reception to National Chairman Jones by the local Democrats. Those invited included Governor Lind, State Chairman Rosing and National Committeeman T. D. O'Brien, and also Hon. Charles A. Towne. A magnificent feature was the attendance of Gold Democrats and others not previously acting with the "regenerated Democracy."

It was learned from Senator Jones that all sections of the country are as nearly unanimous in sympathy with the Boers as he finds them in the Northwest. Also, that the quickened American conscience is rapidly seeing that the same principles are involved in the McKinley war on the Filipinos as Great Britain's war on the South African republics.

And so we saluted the flag of the Filipino republic did we, before we fired upon it? So the record seems to be. What infamy!

The annual meeting of the state educators at St. Paul was under circumstances of unusual interest and profit. The sentiment abounded that Superintendent Lewis is giving the people a mighty good administration of the educational department. The numerous improvements he has accomplished and the untiring energy in the discharge of duty, as well as the ability of the corps by which he has surrounded himself, were highly commended.

South Dakota Anti-Imperialists have followed Minnesota in a large and enthusiastic organization, headquarters Sioux Falls. Congratulations.

A Russian count has invented a coffin attachment that will signal above ground if a person has been buried alive. It is safe that the apparatus will not be needed for the G. O. P. after the November burial. The patient will be real dead.

The small-souled persons who for base partisan purposes would discredit Minnesota wheat, should carefully ponder the following:

The Corn Trade News, Liverpool, of Dec. 2, just at hand, reports sales for that day as follows:

1,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Duluth, December, January delivery, at 85½ per bushel.

3,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Duluth, December, January delivery, at 84½ per bushel.

1,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Manitoba, December, December delivery, at 84 per bushel.

Strange to say, Englishmen have not yet found out that Minnesota grades are ruined.

And yet within the past week, the unfair Mankato Free Press said this: "The fact is that the grade instead of being established and maintained by the state grain inspection department, as was formerly the case, is now made by the buyer or his agent."

Preparations for the St. Paul carnival, Feb. 3 to 13, inclusive, are progressing with great enthusiasm. The programme will be such that the weather will cut no figure. If hot and summery, the programme will abound in cooling features; if cold, there will be hot things in plenty.

Venezuela followed the United States with a first class, gold-standard panic. "And there's more to follow."

Whenever you lick a revenue stamp, don't kick. For you not only contribute to support our army of conquest in the Philippines but also to benefit the speculators on Wall street. You also contribute to the funds which McKinley's secretary of the treasury deposits with the Rockefeller bank without interest, to be loaned out in the next flurry at from 3 to 186 per cent.

McKinley's administration has out-Clevelanded Cleveland's by openly establishing the favorite New York bank, Rockefeller's, where the treasury funds are being turned in at the rate of millions a day. How do the people like it? How do the banks that are not in the combination like it?

Who thought that we should so soon have the great banking trust? But here it is, and how do you like it?

The currency bill and Secretary Gouge's selection of a New York pet bank to hold the public money, present exactly the United States bank question that was fought out in Jackson's administration. Jackson took the money power by the throat. Another will throttle the great banking trust, and his name is Bryan.

Following the Harper Brothers' celebration of gold standard prosperity, by failure, comes an equally prominent move of the same kind in Boston, the celebrated Lovell Arms company. Established in 1841, this company had for 58 years prospered under the bimetallic policy. And so they go. For a time the smaller concerns, but the great ones as their times come. Gradually the gold standard skull and cross bones becomes, like the real thing, "no respecter of persons."

Boston has recorded $17,000,000 of failures within two weeks past—pretty good for gold standard, prosperous Boston.

Executive Agent Beutner of the Game and Fish commission, has made his annual report, and it shows that the department has been conducted with rare ability and economy under Mr. Beutner. The nets and property seized or destroyed in violations of the law aggregated over $5,000. Sales from seizures also exceeded $2,000. In fish propagation more than 2,600,000 "fry" were planted. Trout, 2,101,000; bass, 28,000; croppies, 58,000; wall-eyed pike, 400,000; total, 2,587,700. Agent Beutner is another case of the right man in the right place.

Arrangements are completed for the Minneapolis Jackson day celebration, by banquet and Exposition meeting, Jan. 10. Persons desiring tickets (banquet, none are to be issued for the Exposition) should apply at once to William Baldwin, West hotel, Minneapolis.

Mr. Bryan closed his Texas outing with the capture of a real live panther. He will from this on pursue the Republican catamount, and will bag him in November.

Financial reports show that 46 railroads lost $345,000,000, while 48 trust concerns lost $320,000,000, in decline of stock values in the panic of last week. Even Twin City Rapid Transit had a dead loss of $1,000,000, falling 10 or more points and has been dropped from quotations.

There is another just judge to add to the Brewers and Caldwells who have stood by the people, located in Toledo, who has decided that laborers on strike commit no violation of law in peaceably patrolling where laborers are employed who have taken the places of the strikers, or in efforts to induce them to also quit work. The employers had obtained the corporation weapon of injunction against the strikers, which, on hearing, the Toledo judge dissolved.

And, speaking of "government by injunction," condemned by the Chicago platform, the sensible man is now hard to find who will not admit that the Democratic declaration was right. Thousands who condemned that plank in 1896 will now support it, as well as the then hated declaration for the income tax.

G. S. C.

THE NEWS RESUME

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

A General Resume of the Most Important News of the Week From All Parts of the Globe, Boiled Down and Arranged in Convenient Form for Rapid Perusal By Busy People.

From Washington.

Strict enforcement of the immigrant laws cause many deportations.

A new treaty between China and Mexico has ben signed in Washington.

Congressman Bailey of Kansas favors a modification of the sheep-dipping law.

The chiefs of divisions in government departments say that the holidays interfere with public work.

The United States will pay for the return of the families of Spanish prisoners to Spain from the Philippines.

Under the new census, which will cause a reapportionment of members of congress, electoral conditions in the South will be inquired into searchingly.

The director of the mint says that no possible supply of money can prevent stock exchange panics, because speculation and rising prices will absorb any possible increase.

Secretary Gage has made a very direct explanation of his choice of the National City Bank of New York as distributing agent for the government's deposits, saying that bank had furnished the largest security, instantly turning in $4,000,000 of bonds in response to his proposal, in addition to very large bond deposits already in the treasury.

Personal.

Aguinaldo's wife is dead.

Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist, is dead.

Prof. Coues, the famous ornithologist, dies in Baltimore.

Ezra Huss died at the Oliver house, South Bend, Ind., from an unknown cause.

Andrew Carnegie has given $2,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dunfermline.

Ill-health may force the resignation of Minister of Public Works Tarte from the Canadian cabinet.

W. J. Bryan will make several speeches in the East, discussing the money, trust and Philippine questions.

The widow of J. M. Krebs who, during the Civil war, commanded the Eighty-seventh Illinois regiment, is dead at Carmi.

Representatives of five generations were present when Stephen G. Stackpole celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Saugus, Mass., a few days ago.

Mme. Modjeska expresses confidence the reputation of having paid the largest sum to any singer at a private musicale. This was $1,500, paid to Melba.

Sir Henry Irving is credited with making a contract with Charles Frohman for an American season of not less than five months yearly until further notice.

G. Weckerlin, for many years envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of The Netherlands in this country, will act in the same capacity in Turkey, and Baron Gevers, until now holding this position in Bucharest, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States.

Foreign.

Germans want better tariff rates for their sugar.

London is to spend $15,000,000 on new drainage works.

Russia continues to ship reinforcements to the Pacific coast.

Serious horse-sickness breaks out in British and Boer camps in Natal.

Brazil seeks commercial treaties with France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

The French government has refused to promote Marchand or allow him to lecture.

The pope inaugurated the holy year by opening the holy door of St. Peter's cathedral.

Trees and shrubs are being planted along the Suez canal to keep the sand from drifting.

The nucleus of a fund has been collected to transfer the body of Chopin from Paris to Cracow.

Queen Victoria gave a Christmas party for the children of Windsor guardsmen serving in Africa.

The German government will not try to buy the Danish West Indies, owing to American opposition.

Criminal Record.

William B. Gale, a well known criminal, died in Boston.

John Lennon, a teamster, was found dead in San Francisco. Indications point to murder.

Chinamen are charged with wrecking the American mission in Victoria, B. C., with dynamite.

Wayne Hatfield, son of Elias Hatfield, shot and killed George Hatfield's son of Bear Creek, W. Va.

A New York variety actor and joke writer committed suicide after attempting to kill his wife and child.

A Missouri farmer, because of financial reverses, killed his three children and himself, his wife having previously committed suicide.

A former president of the failed Globe National Bank of Boston has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement and misappropriation.

At Vandalia, Mo., Edward Spencer walked up to Benjamin Eddleman, a night watchman with whom he had quarreled, and shot him dead.

George McCreery, a farmer living near Charlotte, Mich., was found dead in bed with a bullet wound in his left side. The coroner will investigate.

Eugene L. Packard, who formerly conducted the Investment and Security company in New York, was convicted of using the mails to further his schemes, and was remanded for sentence.

Accidental Happenings.

A fatal wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific in Montana.

About forty school children were drowned recently in Belgium.

An unknown woman was killed in a passenger train wreck at Pomona, Cal.

Miss Allee's millinery store at Wabash, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $6,000.

A British steamer was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, twenty-one lives being lost.

A large company of miners lost their lives by an explosion in a Pennsylvania coal shaft.

George Hanna and S. A. Vanallen, at Epworth, Iowa, drank wood alcohol and both are dead.

Several lives were lost and considerable damage was done by an earthquake shock in Southern California.

The Augusta Loeffler greenhouse, at St. Joseph, Mich., was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to $8,000.

At Quincy, Ill., eleven children were burned to death and others seriously injured in a Christmas rehearsal fire.

By fire the Montgomery Door and Box company at Buffalo was damaged $100,000 and the Dutcher Manufacturing company $20,000.

Eustalia, the three-year-old daughter of G. A. Driess of Green Bay, Wis., died from the effects of burns received while playing around a Christmas tree.

Walter Tancke, nineteen years old, living at Kenosha, Wis., was seriously burned while personating Santa Claus, his apparel accidentally catching fire.

Maggie Drayer, aged fourteen, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of an old musket in the hands of Mrs. William Taylor at Topeka, Kan.

The sawmill of the Perkings Manufacturing company and the Georgia Iron works, owned by the Perkings Manufacturing company at Augusta, Ga., were destroyed by fire. Loss $175,000.

In a rear-end collision near Bardstown, Ky., between a freight train and the Springfield accommodation on the Louisville Z Nashville, Mrs. J. M. Carothers of Bardstown was caught between two seats and crushed to death.

The steamer Trinidad, from Kings Lynn, took into New York twelve seamen who were saved from the wreck of the Norwegian bark Autocrat, bound from Atlanta, Ga., to Kingston. The crew were rescued after several days of hardship and hunger.

General.

Illinois beekeepers ask legislation on foul brood plague.

Coal mining is to be tried in Nebraska, near Sioux City.

Chicago has only [illegible] stock of wool on hand.

The Lovell Arms company of Boston has made an assignment.

Chicago bankers say Western deposits will not be returned to New York.

A new bank in New York will make a specialty of collecting out-of-town checks.

Cardinal Satolli denies that the Pope has authorized Latin-American priests to marry.

A company has been organized to control the manufacture of enameled bath tubs.

A Toledo judge has decided that strikers may patrol works and urge others to quit.

The increased price of copper will lead to the use of aluminum for electrical purposes.

The fourth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Federation was begun in Chicago last night.

Susill A. Isaacson, a clothing dealer of Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $122,811, assets $60,000.

Another malting plant, which will not be identified with the malt trust, will be placed in operation in Milwaukee, Jan. 1.

James and Allan McNaughton, of the Tradesmen National and the Wool Exchange, New York, have filed petitions in bankruptcy.

The annual convention of the National Live Stock association will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 16, and continue four days.

A new national fraternal and benevolent order, Knights of the White Cross, has been organized, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

Samuel Wall, an Akron, Ohio, copartner, Albert Barmse, was stricken with paralysis when he heard of the death, and died in a few hours.

The Kentucky courts will have to decide whether the Republican governor, Taylor, or the Democratic election commissioner, Poyntz, has the right to appoint successors to Commissioners Pryor and Ellis.

Supt. Pearse of Omaha, a member of the executive committee of the National Educational association, says the choice for the next convention, to be held in July, lies between Boston, Montreal and Charleston, S. C.

Steps toward the organization of a joint college admission examination board have been taken at a conference held at Columbia university between representatives from colleges of the middle states and Maryland.

The supreme court of New York has granted an attachment for $17,500 against property in that state belonging to the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods company of St. Louis in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank on two notes.

Regarding an item recently published in Denver that he had asked for service in Cuba, Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the department of the Colorado, said: "You may say the statement is entirely unauthorized."

Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake company met in Pittsburg recently and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, making 7½ per cent in all, both payable Jan. 10.

Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland, owners of the whaleback barge No. 115, which was supposed to have been lost with all on board in the great storm of last week, received a telegram from the captain of the barge, saying that himself and crew were safe. The telegram is dated Middleton, Ont.

DARK HINTS MADE

OF SOME IMPENDING MOVEMENT BY GEN. BULLER.

May Intend to Make Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith—Boers Moving Their Laagers Nearer Ladysmith With the View, Probably, of Putting Greater Pressure on the Garrison, Which Is Now Suffering Severely—Boers Have a Hard Fight With Kaffirs—British Nervous About Buller.

London, Dec. 31. — The latest dispatches from Chieveley Camp hint darkly at some impending movement. This is taken, with some misgivings, that Gen. Buller intends to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith. It is reported by the same dispatches that the Boers have now returned to the north bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may cut off their retreat. They are also moving their laagers nearer Ladysmith, with the view of probably putting greater pressure on the garrison, which is now suffering severely. It is hardly conceivable now that Gen. Buller would make a frontal attack now that the river is rising, especially in view of the fact that he is contemplating moving his headquarters back to Frere camp.

The present movements of the Boers is in line with the enemy's tactics of securing a safe line of retreat. It is known that artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief is that even then his forces would be too week to act. He might be moved by a desire to accomplish something before the arrival of Lord Roberts. His men are also keen to retrieve their defeat.

The reported engagement between Boers and Kaffirs is very vague and cannot be explained until the arrival of later dispatches.

The number of members of the commons who have volunteered for the front threatens seriously to reduce the government majority when parliament reassembles.

The Rothschilds have donated £2,000 to the Buckinghamshire volunteer fund. It is estimated £20,000 will be contributed privately to volunteer funds throughout the country. Already the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers exceeds £500,000.

Boers Still Besieging Kimberley.

Kimberley, Dec. 31.—A detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, moved out in a westerly direction. Boer artillery from Kamferdam opened fire at Ottoe's [illegible] with twenty shells. The British force reconnoitered outposts along Lazeretto ridge, the Boer patrols retreating. Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up. Some 500 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring with the loss of one horse. The movement showed that the Boers are still keeping their guns in the vicinity of Kimberley and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing force.

Boer Fire Very Damaging.

Ladysmith, Dec. 31. — Gen. White has had a slight attack of fever, but he is now convalescing. The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday a shell killed six men and injured one. The same shell killed twelve horses. Another fell in the Fifth Lancers' lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to Gen. White's house, compelling the removal of headquarters to another point. It is reported that Gen. Joubert is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities appear confident, but they are very reticent. Boers have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

Makes British Laugh.

London, Dec. 31.—The Modder River correspondent of the Times, referring to the scare-firing of the Boers, says: "Their nervousness causes much amusement among the British. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by night. Probably the consequent weariness with the scarcity of water and the presence of typhoid will render their position intolerable. Their present action is due either to a scare or to a wish to cover a retirement to Spytfontein."

Russians in Boer Ranks.

London, Dec. 31. — The Marseilles correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian Gen. Goruke, eldest son of the famous Gourke, who is now about to start for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement: "I have been offered the command of a Boer army corps. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russians are now fighting under Gen. Joubert."

Boers Fight With Kaffirs.

Pretoria, Dec. 31. — Commandant Swartz reports from the laager at Alowinskop, near Zeorust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 22, with kaffirs in the neighborhood of Derdorpoort. The kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies. After heavy fighting the burghers captured the kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

The Boer Side of It.

Pretoria, Dec. 31. — Commandant Snyman reports from Molopo: "On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon, Maxims and an armored train, and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort. But we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported at fifty-five." The other commanders report "All quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith. Gen. Lucas Meyer has recovered and returned to the front.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Dec. 31. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2@66 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-4@65 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 1-2@29c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-4 @ 23 1-2c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Dec. 31—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-8c; No. 3 spring, 58 5-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 65 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68 1-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69 1-4c; oats, 22 1-2@23c; rye, 49c; barley, 35 @ 37c; flax, to arrive, $1.40 1-2; cash, $1.42; May, $1.44; corn, 29 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31. — Wheat—December closed at 64c; May opened at 66 3-8c and closed at 66 1-2c; July opened at 67 3-4c and closed at 67 7-8c. On track — No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31. — Flour is steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64c. Rye lower; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 36@43 1-2c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25c.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 67@69c; No. 3, 65@67c; No. 2 hard winter, 65c; No. 3, 64 @ 65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-2@68 1-2c; No. 2, 67@67 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 60@67c. Corn—No. 2, 30 3-4c; No. 3, 30c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2c; No. 3, 22 1-4c.

Chicago, Dec. 31. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@6.65; cows and heifers, $3@4.75; Texas beeves, $4.10@5.15. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.05@4.37 1-2; good to choice heavy, $4.15@4.37 1-2; rough heavy, $4@4.10; light, $4@4.25; bulk of sales, $4.15@4.30. Sheep, $4@4.90; lambs, $4@5.90.

South St. Paul, Dec. 31. — Hogs — Beeves, $4.65@5.05; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@4; stockers and feeders, $3.50 @ 4.25; calves and yearlings, $3.75@4.50. Hogs, $4@4.10; bulk, $4.05 @4.07 1-2.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 31. — Cattle—$3.85@4.25. Cattle — Calves, $5.50 @ 5.75; steers, $3.55@4.75; cows, $2.50@3.25; bulls, $3.12 1-2@3.15; stockers, $3 @3.75; heifers, $3.

ANOTHER PACIFIC ROAD.

Capitalists and Promoters Planning for Another Railroad to the Pacific.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Record says: Another railroad to the Pacific coast is a strong probability. Several strong Eastern capitalists and promoters have been in the city for two or three days, and it is said they are considering plans for the construction of such a line. Among them is Warner Miller, and he has admitted that his business in Chicago at this time is in connection with traffic matters and a new Western railway. It is said a line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal., is in mind and the building of it has practically been decided upon. Plans to construct almost direct to the Californian city, traversing a most fertile and encouraging portion of Western Utah and the southernmost part of Nevada. It is said it will have connection with Eastern and Western railways.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Kills One Man and Seriously Injures Two Others.

Lockhaven, Pa., Dec. 31. — Grant Bathurst, postmaster at Bratte, this county, was killed and two others seriously wounded by an explosion of dynamite in the Bellevue lime works at Salon, eight miles from this place. A man raked the fire in the works, and while the poker was still hot, hung it on the wall. It slipped from the nail and fell into a bucket full of fuses and dynamite and a terrific explosion ensued, demolishing the building.

Exposition Company Bankrupt.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—Judge Munger, in the federal court yesterday, declared the Greater America Exposition company bankrupt. The proceedings were brought by laborers and others who held unsecured claims, and was not contested by the exposition company's officials. The opposition came from some of the creditors who were in a position to get their claims in full through the possession of property or accounts due the exposition company. The decision releases about $30,000 which has been tied up in banks pending the decision of the case.

Big Liner Aground.

London, Dec. 31. — A German mail steamer, believed to be one of the Hamburg-American liners, has gone aground during a terrific gale in East bay about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent. Continuous heavy seas are breaking over the vessel and the life boats are unable to reach her. Fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers.

Made a Rich Strike.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31. — A dispatch from Spokane, Wash., tells of a rich strike on a claim of the Lemon Gold Mining Company of British Columbia. In grading for a stamp mill site near the shaft of the Gold Standard mine the men uncovered a twelve-foot ledge of oxidized quartz which assays $825 per ton in gold and $9 in silver. The mine is located near Camp McKinley.

Famine Relief.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—Almost 3,000,000 persons are receiving famine relief. The government is spending nearly two lakhs of rupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of relief to the end of march will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase in the numbers of people seeking relief the viceroy invites a closer scrutiny of the claims of applicants.

Prices Take a Jump.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—The result of the conference between representatives of the United States Glass company, the National Glass and the jobbers in glass tableware is announced. Prices will be advanced 5 per cent.

Cartridge Belts for Britons.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 31.—A manufacturer of cartridge belts in this city has received an order from the British government for 45,000 double Bandelier belts. It is said the order is a rush one.

GOES UP IN SMOKE

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Two Seven-Story Buildings in New York, Occupied Principally as a Wallpaper Factory, Destroyed by Fire—Several Firemen Have Miraculous Escapes From Death—Several Severely Burned and a Number Injured by Falling Walls—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

New York, Dec. 31.—The two seven-story buildings at 425-435 East Twenty-fourth street, occupied principally by the wallpaper factory of William Campbell & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is fully $500,000.

The plant of the New York Hygeia company, which occupied the basement of No. 425, and that of the Manhattan Electric Light company on the first and second floors of the same building were totally destroyed. A large portion of the East side gets its light from that company, and was on account of the fire, cast into complete darkness.

The Campbell company employed 400 hands, who will be thrown out of work by the fire. The glare from the fire illuminated the east side of the city as far down as Brooklyn bridge. A night watchman in the building discovered the fire at 10:15. It was then burning fiercely and spreading rapidly on account of the inflammable nature of the stock, mostly paper, paper bags, etc. Five alarms were turned in, bringing fifteen engines; five hook and ladder trucks and two water towers. Within twenty minutes after the fire was discovered the entire west side of the factory was a roaring furnace of flames. The flames shot out of the windows and over Avenue A. There were no buildings across close enough to ignite and the firemen had hard work to keep the flames confined to the Campbell buildings. Three hook and ladder men—Andrew Deignan, Joseph Shaughnessy and Joseph Besinger—were caught on the sixth floor and escaped with great difficulty. All were severely burned. Two other hook and ladder men were caught on one of the high window ledges with the flames roaring all around them and the dense smoke making them almost imperceptible from the street. Extension ladders were run up and firemen brought them down in an almost unconscious condition. One of the men was very severely burned.

At midnight one section of the walls fell, almost burying a number of firemen, whose escape was miraculous, and injuring a number of the men. Another lot of falling debris fell on the roof of the water supply house and the city's loss is imperceptible. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ON A SECRET CRUISE.

Mongomery Quietly Sailing in Liberian Waters.

New York, Dec. 31. — A special to the Herald from Washington says: It has developed that the United States cruiser Montgomery has been on a secret mission in Liberia, Africa, performed, it is believed, with a view to displaying the American flag on Liberian waters and the locating of a site for an American coaling station on the Liberian coast. While officials of the navy department maintain that the cruise was of an ordinary character, it is significant that it has been kept a profound mystery up to this time, none of the vessel's movements having been recorded in the daily bulletin published by the bureau of navigation. It is further regarded as significant that the Montgomery's cruise in Liberian waters was made at a time when reports were in circulation that Germany, Great Britain and Italy had designs on the territory of the little republic, and these were so persistent that Secretary Hay deemed it advisable to make inquiry of the powers named. These inquiries resulted in assertions that none of the foreign governments contemplated interfering with Liberian affairs.

-o-

London, Dec. 31—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that the United States cruiser Montgomery's visit to Liberia is apparently the result of overtures made to Washington by that republic. Though the British government is in complete ignorance of the purpose of the Montgomery's mission, the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia by the United States is regarded as scarcely probable as it is asserted, no Liberian port has any facilities for coaling, all of them being open and surf-bound.

The Associated Press representative learns, however that a far more important step is under consideration. It consists in a joint request of the United States and Great Britain upon France to define the boundary between the territory she claims and that claimed by Liberia. This step is not yet decided upon, but Great Britain only awaits the United States' assent to become a party to such a request. It is alleged that France for many years has been encroaching on Liberia, and it was only by a strenuous protest of the United States that she was prevented from appropriating a large slice of Liberia in 1892. According to Hon. Arthur Ponsonby, managing director of the Liberia rubber syndicate which recently guaranteed the interest of Liberia's public debt, the Montgomery's visit was probably prompted by a desire to ascertain the extent of French activity.

For a Warlike Emergency.

New York, Dec. 31. — The latest movement of the government of Venezuela in the direction of preparing for a warlike emergency is an order for 10,000 Mauser rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges just placed in this city.

Killed by a Train.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—Dr. Wickliff Smith, surgeon of the 161st Indiana regiment, was killed, together with his Cuban boy, by a Wabash train. They did not hear the train coming on account of being bundled up.

Recd. May 28

1900

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 3, 1900. NUMBER 24.

JAN. 1, 1900!

AND THE OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY STATE AND NATIONAL.

Inspiration From a Week's Presence in Minnesota of Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Enthusiasm, Party Unity and Unity of Co-operating Reform Forces, the Net Result—New Year's Greeting—The Week's Round-up of Vigorous State and National Politics.

Reform Press Bureau.
ST. PAUL, Jan. 1, 1900.

Happy New Year to all! With a hope for the dawn of better things for the republic than foreign conquest and surrender to the money power, in the opening of another decade, and another century.

Now that it is conceded on all sides that the new century does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901, how glad we are that we have not mingled with the discussion, and that on the 64th day of the bran New Century, Bryan will be installed in the White House!

Decidedly the political event of the week has been the inspiring presence of our great head of the Democratic National committee, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas. He with ex-Vice President General Stevenson of Illinois, and the distinguished General Watt Hardin of Kentucky, met with a goodly company of Twin City Democrats and other members of the Reform forces at Democratic headquarters, the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, the day following Christmas, a number from outside places, chancing to be present. The result was large chunks of inspiration for the state forces of reform, while the distinguished visitors took with them to their different fields, a good impression of the forward state of organization in the North Star state, and a high opinion of the men, charged with the people's affairs, under the administration of Governor Lind, and the future success presaged at their hands.

It is indeed a happy circumstance that the children of our Southern friends have settled among us, thus assuring frequent visits of their honored parents.

It was a great pleasure to all to find Senator Jones in the enjoyment of robust health and that vigor which has in the past enabled him to do so great work in the cause of true Democracy, and which is one of the almost certain omens of final success. Intercourse with him while here, as well as his utterances in public, have inspired our state leaders with absolute confidence of success in the fight now opening. To such Senator Jones was entirely frank and open, speaking freely of the exact situation, as well as the plans maturing for action. All is encouraging. He also exposed numerous lies industriously spread by a venal press, among which he mentioned those stories personal to himself and colleagues of the committee, representing that serious factions exist. There is not one word of truth in this. Another untruth is that there is any portion of the South not in harmony with the policy of opposition to the Republican conquest of the Filipinos; that tale is absolutely untrue.

Senator Jones states that congress will at a very early date force through the infamous gold bill, and complete the surrender to the money power, McKinley completing it with his signature, the final surrender of his life record as a bi-metallist. This act of the Republicans will make the financial question very prominent, and the people will settle once and for all whether they will surrender this country to the hated foreign policy which has so long figured for mastery in this country. The trusts will be an issue, the Republicans being held absolutely responsible for existing conditions, unless, since they are now in power, they in the present session pass absolutely remedial legislation. Senator Jones explained the campaign of education that will be relied on, laying stress on the work of the country press, on which, in the subsidizing of the daily metropolitan press, everything depends.

Another refreshing event occurred Thursday evening at Minneapolis when Hon. Elijah Barton, chairman of the local Democratic committee, arranged a reception to National Chairman Jones by the local Democrats. Those invited included Governor Lind, State Chairman Rosing and National Committeeman T. D. O'Brien, and also Hon. Charles A. Towne. A magnificent feature was the attendance of Gold Democrats and others not previously acting with the "regenerated Democracy."

It was learned from Senator Jones that all sections of the country are as nearly unanimous in sympathy with the Boers as he finds them in the Northwest. Also, that the quickened American conscience is rapidly seeing that the same principles are involved in the McKinley war on the Filipinos as Great Britain's war on the South African republics.

And so we saluted the flag of the Filipino republic did we, before we fired upon it? So the record seems to be. What infamy!

The annual meeting of the state educators at St. Paul was under circumstances of unusual interest and profit. The sentiment abounded that Superintendent Lewis is giving the people a mighty good administration of the educational department. The numerous improvements he has accomplished and the untiring energy in the discharge of duty, as well as the ability of the corps by which he has surrounded himself, were highly commended.

South Dakota Anti-Imperialists have followed Minnesota in a large and enthusiastic organization, headquarters Sioux Falls. Congratulations.

A Russian count has invented a coffin attachment that will signal above ground if a person has been buried alive. It is safe that the apparatus will not be needed for the G. O. P. after the November burial. The patient will be real dead.

The small-souled persons who for base partisan purposes would discredit Minnesota wheat, should carefully ponder the following:

The Corn Trade News, Liverpool, of Dec. 2, just at hand, reports sales for that day as follows:

1,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Duluth, December, January delivery, at 85½ per bushel.

3,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Duluth, December, January delivery, at 81¾ per bushel.

1,000 quarters No. 1 hard, Manitoba, December, December delivery, at 84 per bushel.

Strange to say, Englishmen have not yet found out that Minnesota grades are ruined.

And yet within the past week, the unfair Mankato Free Press said this:

"The fact is that the grade instead of being established and maintained by the state grain inspection department, as was formerly the case, is now made by the buyer or his agent."

Preparations for the St. Paul carnival, Feb. 3 to 12, inclusive, are progressing with great enthusiasm. The programme will be such that the weather will cut no figure. If hot and summery, the programme will abound in cooling features; if cold, there will be hot things in plenty.

Venezuela followed the United States with a first class, gold-standard panic. "And there's more to follow."

Whenever you lick a revenue stamp, don't kick. For you not only contribute to support our army of conquest in the Philippines but also to benefit the speculators on Wall street. You also contribute to the funds which McKinley's secretary of the treasury deposits with the Rockefeller bank without interest, to be loaned out in the next flurry at from 3 to 186 per cent.

McKinley's administration has out-Clevelanded Cleveland's by openly establishing the favorite New York bank, Rockefeller's, where the treasury funds are being turned in at the rate of millions a day. How do the people like it? How do the banks that are not in the combination like it?

Who thought that we should so soon have the great banking trust? But here it is, and how do you like it?

The currency bill and Secretary Gouge's selection of a New York pet bank to hold the public money, present exactly the United States bank question that was fought out in Jackson's administration. Jackson took the money power by the throat. Another will throttle the great banking trust, and his name is Bryan.

Following the Harper Brothers' celebration of gold standard prosperity, by failure, comes an equally prominent move of the same kind in Boston, the celebrated Lovell Arms company. Established in 1841, this company had for 58 years prospered under the bimetallic policy. And so they go. For a time the smaller concerns, but the great ones as their times come. Gradually the gold standard skull and cross bones becomes, like the real thing, "no respecter of persons."

Boston has recorded $17,000,000 of failures within two weeks past—pretty good for gold standard, prosperous Boston.

Executive Agent Beutner of the Game and Fish commission, has made his annual report, and it shows that the department has been conducted with rare ability and economy under Mr. Beutner. The nets and property seized or destroyed in violations of the law aggregated over $5,000. Sales from seizures also exceeded $2,000. In fish propagation more than 2,000,000 "fry" were planted. Trout, 2,101,000; bass, 28,000; croppies, 58,000; wall-eyed pike, 400,000; total, 2,587,700. Agent Beutner is another case of the right man in the right place.

Arrangements are completed for the Minneapolis Jackson day celebration, by banquet and Exposition meeting, Jan. 10. Persons desiring tickets (banquet, none are to be issued for the Exposition) should apply at once to William Baldwin, West hotel, Minneapolis.

Mr. Bryan closed his Texas outing with the capture of a real live panther. He will from this on pursue the Republican catamount, and will bag him in November.

Financial reports show that 46 railroads lost $345,000,000, while 48 trust concerns lost $320,000,000, in decline of stock values in the panic of last week. Even Twin City Rapid Transit had a dead loss of $1,000,000, falling 10 or more points and has been dropped from quotations.

There is another just judge to add to the Brewers and Caldwells who have stood by the people, located in Toledo, who has decided that laborers on strike commit no violation of law in peaceably patrolling where laborers are employed who have taken the places of the strikers, or in efforts to induce them to also quit work. The employers had obtained the corporation weapon of injunction against the strikers, which, on hearing, the Toledo judge dissolved.

And, speaking of "government by injunction," condemned by the Chicago platform, the sensible man is now hard to find who will not admit that the Democratic declaration was right. Thousands who condemned that plank in 1896 will now support it, as well as the then hated declaration for the income tax. G. S. C.

THE NEWS RESUME

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

A General Resume of the Most Important News of the Week From All Parts of the Globe, Boiled Down and Arranged in Convenient Form for Rapid Perusal By Busy People.

From Washington.

Strict enforcement of the immigrant laws cause many deportations.

A new treaty between China and Mexico has been signed in Washington.

Congressman Bailey of Kansas favors a modification of the sheep-dipping law.

The chiefs of divisions in government departments say that the holidays interfere with public work.

The United States will pay for the return of the families of Spanish prisoners to Spain from the Philippines.

Under the new census, which will cause a reapportionment of members of congress, electoral conditions in the South will be inquired into searchingly.

The director of the mint says that no possible supply of money can prevent stock exchange panics, because speculation and rising prices will absorb any possible increase.

Secretary Gage has made a very direct explanation of his choice of the National City Bank of New York as distributing agent for the government's deposits, saying that bank had furnished the largest security, instantly turning in $4,000,000 of bonds in response to his proposal, in addition to very large bond deposits already in the treasury.

Personal.

Aguinaldo's wife is dead.

Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist, is dead.

Prof. Coues, the famous ornithologist, dies in Baltimore.

Ezra Huss died at the Oliver house, South Bend, Ind., from an unknown cause.

Andrew Carnegie has given $2,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dunfermline.

Ill-health may force the resignation of Minister of Public Works Tarte from the Canadian cabinet.

W. J. Bryan will make several speeches in the East, discussing the money, trust and Philippine questions.

The widow of J. M. Krebs who, during the Civil war, commanded the Eighty-seventh Illinois regiment, is dead at Carmi.

Representatives of five generations were present when Stephen G. Stackpole celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Saugus, Mass., a few days ago.

Mme. Modjeska expresses confidence the reputation of having paid the largest sum to any singer at a private musicale. This was $1,500, paid to Melba.

Sir Henry Irving is credited with making a contract with Charles Frohman for an American season of not less than five months yearly until further notice.

G. Weckerlin, for many years envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of The Netherlands in this country, will act in the same capacity in Turkey, and Baron Gevers, until now holding this position in Bucharest, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States.

Foreign.

Germans want better tariff rates for their sugar.

London is to spend $15,000,000 on new drainage works.

Russia continues to ship reinforcements to the Pacific coast.

Serious horse-sickness breaks out in British and Boer camps in Natal.

Brazil seeks commercial treaties with France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

The French government has refused to promote Marchand or allow him to lecture.

The pope inaugurated the holy year by opening the holy door of St. Peter's cathedral.

Trees and shrubs are being planted along the Suez canal to keep the sand from drifting.

The nucleus of a fund has been collected to transfer the body of Chopin from Paris to Cracow.

Queen Victoria gave a Christmas party for the children of Windsor guardsmen serving in Africa.

The German government will not try to buy the Danish West Indies, owing to American opposition.

Criminal Record.

William B. Gale, a well known criminal, died in Boston.

John Lennon, a teamster, was found dead in San Francisco. Indications point to murder.

Chinamen are charged with wrecking the American mission in Victoria, B. C., with dynamite.

Wayne Hatfield, son of Elias Hatfield, shot and killed George Hatfield's son, of Bear Creek, W. Va.

A New York variety actor and joke writer committed suicide after attempting to kill his wife and child.

A Missouri farmer, because of financial reverses, killed his three children and himself, his wife having previously committed suicide.

A former president of the failed Globe National Bank of Boston has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement and misappropriation.

At Vandalia, Mo., Edward Spencer walked up to Benjamin Eddleman, a night watchman with whom he had quarreled, and shot him dead.

George McCreery, a farmer living near Charlotte, Mich., was found dead in bed with a bullet wound in his left side. The coroner will investigate.

Eugene L. Packard, who formerly conducted the Investment and Security company in New York, was convicted of using the mails to further his schemes, and was remanded for sentence.

Accidental Happenings.

A fatal wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific in Montana.

About forty school children were drowned recently in Belgium.

An unknown woman was killed in a passenger train wreck at Pomona, Cal.

Miss Allee's millinery store at Wabash, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $6,000.

A British steamer was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, twenty-one lives being lost.

A large company of miners lost their lives by an explosion in a Pennsylvania coal shaft.

George Hanna and S. A. Vanallen, at Epworth, Iowa, drank wood alcohol and both are dead.

Several lives were lost and considerable damage was done by an earthquake shock in Southern California.

The Augusta Loeffler greenhouse, at St. Joseph, Mich., was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to $8,000.

At Quincy, Ill., eleven children were burned to death and others seriously injured in a Christmas rehearsal fire.

By fire the Montgomery Door and Box company at Buffalo was damaged $100,000 and the Dutcher Manufacturing company $20,000.

Eustalia, the three-year-old daughter of C. A. Driess of Green Bay, Wis., died from the effects of burns received while playing around a Christmas tree.

Walter Tancke, nineteen years old, living at Kenosha, Wis., was seriously burned while personating Santa Claus, his apparel accidentally catching fire.

Maggie Drayer, aged fourteen, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of an old musket in the hands of Mrs. William Taylor at Topeka, Kan.

The sawmill of the Perkings Manufacturing company and the Georgia Iron works, owned by the Perkings Manufacturing company at Augusta, Ga., were destroyed by fire. Loss $175,000.

In a rear-end collision near Bardstown, Ky., between a freight train and the Springfield accommodation on the Louisville & Nashville, Mrs. J. M. Carothers of Bardstown was caught between two seats and crushed to death.

The steamer Trinidad, from Kings Lynn, took into New York twelve seamen who were saved from the wreck of the Norwegian bark Autocrat, bound from Atlanta, Ga., to Kingston. The crew were rescued after several days of hardship and hunger.

General.

Illinois beekeepers ask legislation on foul brood plague.

Coal mining is to be tried in Nebraska, near Sioux City.

Chicago has only two-thirds the usual stock of wool on hand.

The Lovell Arms company of Boston has made an assignment.

Chicago bankers say Western deposits will not be returned to New York.

A new bank in New York will make a specialty of collecting out-of-town checks.

Cardinal Satolli denies that the Pope has authorized Latin-American priests to marry.

A company has been organized to control the manufacture of enameled bath tubs.

A Toledo judge has decided that strikers may patrol works and urge others to quit.

The increased price of copper will lead to the use of aluminum for electrical purposes.

The fourth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Federation was begun in Chicago last night.

Susill A. Isaacson, a clothing dealer of Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $122,811, assets $60,000.

Another malting plant which will not be identified with the malt trust, will be placed in operation in Milwaukee, Jan. 1.

James and Allan McNaughton, of the Tradesmen National and the Wool Exchange, New York, have filed petitions in bankruptcy.

The annual convention of the National Live Stock association will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 16, and continue four days.

A new national fraternal and benevolent order, Knights of the White Cross, has been organized, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

Samuel Wall, an Akron, Ohio, copartner, Albert Barmse, was stricken with paralysis when he heard of the death, and died in a few hours.

The Kentucky courts will have to decide whether the Republican governor, Taylor, or the Democratic election commissioner, Poyntz, has the right to appoint successors to Commissioners Pryor and Ellis.

Supt. Pearse of Omaha, a member of the executive committee of the National Educational association, says the choice for the next convention, to be held in July, lies between Boston, Montreal and Charleston, S. C.

Steps toward the organization of a joint college admission examination board have been taken at a conference held at Columbia university between representatives from colleges of the middle states and Maryland.

The supreme court of New York has granted an attachment for $17,500 against property in that state belonging to the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods company of St. Louis in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank on two notes.

Regarding an item recently published in Denver that he had asked for service in Cuba, Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the department of the Colorado, said: "You may say the statement is entirely unauthorized."

Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake company met in Pittsburg recently and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, making 7½ per cent in all, both payable Jan. 10.

Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland, owners of the whaleback barge No. 115, which was supposed to have been lost with all on board in the great storm of last week, received a telegram from the captain of the barge, saying that himself and crew were safe. The telegram is dated Middleton, Ont.

DARK HINTS MADE

OF SOME IMPENDING MOVEMENT BY GEN. BULLER.

May Intend to Make Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith—Boers Moving Their Laagers Nearer Ladysmith With the View, Probably, of Putting Greater Pressure on the Garrison, Which Is Now Suffering Severely—Boers Have a Hard Fight With Kaffirs—British Nervous About Buller.

London, Dec. 31. — The latest dispatches from Chieveley Camp hint darkly at some impending movement. This is taken, with some misgivings, that Gen. Buller intends to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith. It is reported by the same dispatches that the Boers have now returned to the north bank of the Tugela, being afraid that the swollen river may cut off their retreat. They are also moving their laagers nearer Ladysmith, with the view of probably putting greater pressure on the garrison, which is now suffering severely. It is hardly conceivable now that Gen. Buller would make a frontal attack now that the river is rising, especially in view of the fact that he is contemplating moving his headquarters back to Frere camp.

The present movements of the Boers is in line with the enemy's tactics of securing a safe line of retreat. It is known that artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief is that even then his forces would be too week to act. He might be moved by a desire to accomplish something before the arrival of Lord Roberts. His men are also keen to retrieve their defeat.

The reported engagement between Boers and Kaffirs is very vague and cannot be explained until the arrival of later dispatches.

The number of members of the commons who have volunteered for the front threatens seriously to reduce the government majority when parliament reassembles.

The Rothschilds have donated £2,000 to the Buckinghamshire volunteer fund. It is estimated £20,000 will be contributed privately to volunteer funds throughout the country. Already the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers exceeds £500,000.

Boers Still Besieging Kimberley.

Kimberley, Dec. 31.—A detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, moved out in a westerly direction. Boer artillery from Kamferdam opened fire at Otto's kopje, Kimberley replying with twenty shells. The British force reconnoitered outposts along Lazeretto ridge, the Boer patrols retreating. Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up. Some 500 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring with the loss of one horse. The movement showed that the Boers are still keeping their guns in the vicinity of Kimberley and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing force.

Boer Fire Very Damaging.

Ladysmith, Dec. 31. — Gen. White has had a slight attack of fever, but he is now convalescing. The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday a shell killed six men and injured one. The same shell killed twelve horses. Another fell in the Fifth Lancers' lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to Gen. White's house, compelling the removal of headquarters to another point. It is reported that Gen. Joubert is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities appear confident, but they are very reticent. Boers have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

Makes British Laugh.

London, Dec. 31.—The Modder River correspondent of the Times, referring to the scare-firing of the Boers, says: "Their nervousness causes much amusement among the British. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by night. Probably the consequent weariness with the scarcity of water and the presence of typhoid will render their position intolerable. Their present action is due either to a scare or to a wish to cover a retirement to Spytfontein."

Russians in Boer Ranks.

London, Dec. 31. — The Marseilles correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing the substance of an interview with the Russian Gen. Goruke, eldest son of the famous Gourke, who is now about to start for Pretoria, says that the Russian officer made the following statement: "I have been offered the command of a Boer army corps. In my own mind I am absolutely confident of the success of the Boers. You may take my word for it that thousands of Russians are now fighting under Gen. Joubert."

Boers Fight With Kaffirs.

Pretoria, Dec. 31. — Commandant Swartz reports from the laager at Alowinskop, near Zeorust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 22, with kaffirs in the neighborhood of Derdorpoort. The kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies. After heavy fighting the burghers captured the kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

The Boer Side of It.

Pretoria, Dec. 31. — Commandant Snyman reports from Molopo: "On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon, Maxims and an armored train, and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort. But we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported at fifty-five." The other commanders report "All quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith. Gen. Lucas Meyer has recovered and returned to the front.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Dec. 31. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2@66 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1-4@65 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 1-2@29c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-4 @ 23 1-2c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Dec. 31—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-8c; No. 3 spring, 58 5-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 65 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68 1-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69 1-4c; oats, 22 1-2@23c; rye, 49c; barley, 35 @ 37c; flax, to arrive, $1.40 1-2; cash, $1.42; May, $1.44; corn, 29 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31. — Wheat—December closed at 64c; May opened at 66 3-8c and closed at 66 1-2c; July opened at 67 3-4c and closed at 67 7-8c. On track — No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31. — Flour is steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64c. Rye lower; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 36@43 1-2c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25c.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 67@69c; No. 3, 65@67c; No. 2 hard winter, 65c; No. 3, 64 @ 65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-2@68 1-2c; No. 2, 67@67 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 60@67c. Corn—No. 2, 30 3-4c; No. 3, 30c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2c; No. 3, 22 1-4c.

Chicago, Dec. 31. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@6.65; cows and heifers, $3@4.75; Texas beeves, $4.10@5.15. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.05@4.37 1-2; good to choice heavy, $4.15@4.37 1-2; rough heavy, $4@4.10; light, $4@4.25; bulk of sales, $4.15@4.30. Sheep, $4@4.90; lambs, $4@5.90.

South St. Paul, Dec. 31. — Hogs — Beeves, $4.65@5.05; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@4; stockers and feeders, $3.50 @ 4.25; calves and yearlings, $3.75@4.50. Hogs, $4@4.10; bulk, $4.05 @4.07 1-2.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 31. — Cattle— $3.85@4.25. Cattle — Calves, $5.50 @ 5.75; steers, $3.55@4.75; cows, $2.50@3.25; bulls, $3.12 1-2@3.15; stockers, $3 @3.75; heifers, $3.

ANOTHER PACIFIC ROAD.

Capitalists and Promoters Planning for Another Railroad to the Pacific.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Record says: Another railroad to the Pacific coast is a strong probability. Several strong Eastern capitalists and promoters have been in the city for two or three days, and it is said they are considering plans for the construction of such a line. Among them is Warner Miller, and he has admitted that his business in Chicago at this time is in connection with traffic matters and a new Western railway. It is said a line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, Cal., is in mind and the building of it has practically been decided upon. Plans to construct almost direct to the Californian city, traversing a most fertile and encouraging portion of Western Utah and the southernmost part of Nevada. It is said it will have connection with Eastern and Western railways.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Kills One Man and Seriously Injures Two Others.

Lockhaven, Pa., Dec. 31. — Grant Bathurst, postmaster at Bratte, this county, was killed and two others seriously wounded by an explosion of dynamite in the Bellevue lime works at Salon, eight miles from this place. A man raked the fire in the works, and while the poker was still hot, hung it on the wall. It slipped from the nail and fell into a bucket full of fuses and dynamite and a terrific explosion ensued, demolishing the building.

Exposition Company Bankrupt.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—Judge Munger, in the federal court yesterday, declared the Greater America Exposition company bankrupt. The proceedings were brought by laborers and others who held unsecured claims, and was not contested by the exposition company's officials. The opposition came from some of the creditors who were in a position to get their claims in full through the possession of property or accounts due the exposition company. The decision releases about $30,000 which has been tied up in banks pending the decision of the case.

Big Liner Aground.

London, Dec. 31. — A German mail steamer, believed to be one of the Hamburg-American liners, has gone aground during a terrific gale in East bay about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent. Continuous heavy seas are breaking over the vessel and the life boats are unable to reach her. Fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers.

Made a Rich Strike.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31. — A dispatch from Spokane, Wash., tells of a rich strike on a claim of the Lemon Gold Mining Company of British Columbia. In grading for a stamp mill site near the shaft of the Gold Standard mine the men uncovered a twelve-foot ledge of oxidized quartz which assays $825 per ton in gold and $9 in silver. The mine is located near Camp McKinley.

Famine Relief.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—Almost 3,000,000 persons are receiving famine relief. The government is spending nearly two lakhs of roupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of relief to the end of march will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase in the numbers of people seeking relief the viceroy invites a closer scrutiny of the claims of applicants.

Prices Take a Jump.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—The result of the conference between representatives of the United States Glass company, the National Glass and the jobbers in glass tableware is announced. Prices will be advanced 5 per cent.

Cartridge Belts for Britons.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 31.—A manufacturer of cartridge belts in this city has received an order from the British government for 45,000 double Bandelier belts. It is said the order is a rush one.

GOES UP IN SMOKE

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Two Seven-Story Buildings in New York, Occupied Principally as a Wallpaper Factory, Destroyed by Fire—Several Firemen Have Miraculous Escapes From Death—Several Severely Burned and a Number Injured by Falling Walls—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

New York, Dec. 31.—The two seven-story buildings at 425-435 East Twenty-fourth street, occupied principally by the wallpaper factory of William Campbell & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is fully $500,000.

The plant of the New York Hygeia company, which occupied the basement of No. 425, and that of the Manhattan Electric Light company on the first and second floors of the same building, were totally destroyed. A large portion of the East side gets its light from that company, and was, on account of the fire, cast into complete darkness.

The Campbell company employed 400 hands, who will be thrown out of work by the fire. The glare from the fire illuminated the east side of the city as far down as Brooklyn bridge. A night watchman in the building discovered the fire at 10:15. It was then burning fiercely and spreading rapidly on account of the inflammable nature of the stock, mostly paper, paper bags, etc. Five alarms were turned in, bringing fifteen engines, five hook and ladder trucks and two water towers. Within twenty minutes after the fire was discovered the entire west side of the factory was a roaring furnace of flames. The flames shot out of the windows and over Avenue A. There were no buildings across close enough to ignite and the firemen had hard work to keep the flames confined to the Campbell buildings. Three hook and ladder men—Andrew Deignan, Joseph Shaughnessy and Joseph Besinger—were caught on the sixth floor and escaped with great difficulty. All were severely burned. Two other hook and ladder men were caught on one of the high window ledges with the flames roaring all around them and the dense smoke making them almost imperceptible from the street. Extension ladders were run up and firemen brought them down in an almost unconscious condition. One of the men was very severely burned.

At midnight one section of the walls fell, almost burying a number of firemen, whose escape was miraculous, and injuring a number of the men. Another lot of falling debris fell on the roof of the water supply house and the city's loss is imperceptible. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ON A SECRET CRUISE.

Montgomery Quietly Sailing in Liberian Waters.

New York, Dec. 31. — A special to the Herald from Washington says: It has developed that the United States cruiser Montgomery has been on a secret mission in Liberia, Africa, performed, it is believed, with a view to displaying the American flag on Liberian waters and the locating of a site for an American coaling station on the Liberian coast. While officials of the navy department maintain that the cruise was of an ordinary character, it is significant that it has been kept a profound mystery up to this time, none of the vessel's movements having been recorded in the daily bulletin published by the bureau of navigation. It is further regarded as significant that the Montgomery's cruise in Liberian waters was made at a time when reports were in circulation that Germany, Great Britain and Italy had designs on the territory of the little republic, and these were so persistent that Secretary Hay deemed it advisable to make inquiry of the powers named. These inquiries resulted in assertions that none of the foreign governments contemplated interfering with Liberian affairs.

London, Dec. 31—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that the United States cruiser Montgomery's visit to Liberia is apparently the result of overtures made to Washington by that republic. Though the British government is in complete ignorance of the purpose of the Montgomery's mission, the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia by the United States is regarded as scarcely probable as it is asserted no Liberian port has any facilities for coaling, all of them being open and surf-bound.

The Associated Press representative learns, however that a far more important step is under consideration. It consists in a joint request of the United States and Great Britain upon France to define the boundary between the territory she claims and that claimed by Liberia. This step is not yet decided upon, but Great Britain only awaits the United States' assent to become a party to such a request. It is alleged that France for many years has been encroaching on Liberia, and it was only by a strenuous protest of the United States that she was prevented from appropriating a large slice of Liberia in 1892. According to Hon. Arthur Ponsonby, managing director of the Liberia rubber syndicate which recently guaranteed the interest of Liberia's public debt, the Montgomery's visit was probably prompted by a desire to ascertain the extent of French activity.

For a Warlike Emergency.

New York, Dec. 31. — The latest movement of the government of Venezuela in the direction of preparing for a warlike emergency is an order for 10,000 Mauser rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges just placed in this city.

Killed by a Train.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.—Dr. Wickliff Smith, surgeon of the 161st Indiana regiment, was killed, together with his Cuban boy, by a Wabash train. They did not hear the train coming on account of being bundled up.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Matching for the drinks is one kind of a ball match.

The village minister acquires a surplice—but seldom a surplus.

A woman forgets she has a headache when she is wearing a new hat.

The first step is often so expensive that you can't afford to take the second.

Many a so-called patriot whose voice is for war is unable to hear a call to arms.

When a woman reads the opening chapter of a novel she jumps to the conclusion.

Fate is what a man calls it when he gets in trouble for doing what he shouldn't do.

Some people fail to recognize an opportunity when it comes up and shakes hands with them.

Wrinkles are the little furrows in which Father Time sows the seeds of discontent with a lavish hand.

Medical statistics from Luzon show that the death rate among the American soldiers engaged in the present war is rather lower than among the troops stationed at Washington, Boston, New York and San Francisco. Pedestrianism has always been regarded as a healthy form of exercise, and the daily marches in pursuit of the pugnacious Aguinaldo have undoubtedly served to more than counteract the supposed bad effects of a torrid climate.

Long, Lee, a Chicago Chinaman, has been sentenced to work out a $100 fine, at the rate of $1.50 a week day, in the house of correction. But the authorities have no work for him to do, and the unfortunate "celestial" is beginning to fear that "old age with his stealing step may claw him in his clutch" before the amount is discharged. No wonder the simple children of the east are often lost in wonder and amazement at the strange workings of western justice.

A society woman who had shown much kindness to a young collegian overheard him one day speaking of her by her Christian name. Innocent in intention, he showed himself inexcusably careless of the bounds between friendliness and familiarity, and was never again invited to her house. Far more innate was the courtesy of a company of young recruits who recently fell out of a military procession to salute Miss Gould at her house door. "She's Helen, our Helen!" they shouted, stamping their feet and tossing their caps, as they read her pardon in her answering smiles.

The extraordinary improvements which have recently been made in bicycle lamps makes it the more surprising that the locomotive headlight has been so long neglected, since nothing is more important than that the engineer should see as far ahead along the track as possible. The introduction of electricity promises to do away with one of the chief dangers that now attend railroad traveling by night. Obstacles on the track, broken bridges, other trains ahead, and all the unknown dangers that the darkness covers will in future be distinguishable in ample time to bring the train to a standstill before any damage is done.

An illustration of the present and prospective value of timber lands is furnished by the Charleston News and Courier, which tells, in a recent issue, how an unusually large white oak log, measuring forty feet in length and forty-two inches in diameter at the smaller end, was recently shipped from Savannah to a northern firm. Its value, says our contemporary, when simply sawed into lumber for shipping was estimated at $240. Smaller logs bring equally good prices in proportion, of course. In recent years timber lands in the south bearing similar lumber have been sold for $2 and even less per acre. Landowners who disposed of or neglected their forest lands played a losing game in those years, but, now that the folly of such business has been brought home to them, it is not unlikely that they will profit by past lessons and preserve and nurture their growing timber. Viewing recent developments in the lumber markets, it may not be amiss to suggest that the farmers having about forty acres or more on which oak is now growing could do nothing better than leave it alone, for it is more than probable that they will find it a good interest payer, if not the most valuable part of their farm, in a few years to come.

A rat which nibbled at some wires in a Chicago store the other night made so much noise that ten policemen and six private watchmen gathered with drawn revolvers ready for the fray. Only two weeks ago safe-crackers blew up a large part of a store on the west side and not a solitary policeman heard the racket. The moral of these happenings, according to the departed Aesop, would probably be that it is safer to be a safe-blower than a rat when policemen are in the neighborhood.

Officials of the Burlington road express the belief that Illinois is qualified to be the banner sugar-beet state of the union. These officials, basing their assertions upon experiment and scientific research, say that that section of the state lying between Galesburg and the Mississippi river is better adapted to the growing of the sugary vegetable than any other part of the country.

Lincoln's birthday is to witness the gathering of the anti-monopolists. They're coming, Father Abraham, one hundred thousand strong!

THE ARMORED TRAIN IN MODERN WAR.

The important part which the armored train is destined to play in the war of the future has been pretty well shown by the way in which the railway ironclad has been made use of during the struggle now going on between the Boers and the British in South Africa.

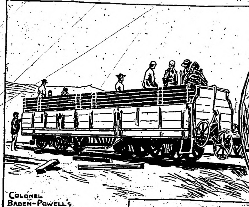
The armored train has been a particularly prominent feature in this Transvaal war because of the position of the contestants and the long, unprotected plains along the different boundaries.

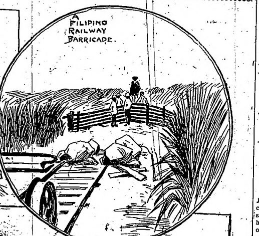
The idea of the armored train, however, is by no means a new one, for, although past experiences with such trains in open warfare have revealed little concerning their more or less problematical value as an offensive and defensive factor, trains covered with armor and filled with sharpshooters had been used in the neighborhood of Paris even so early as the Franco-Prussian war. During the Cuban rebellion the armored train was used quite often by the Spaniards, though the most successful recorded operation of such a train occurred in 1882, when the British fleet was bombarding Alexandria. During this bombardment Capt. Fisher, an officer in the British navy, conceived the idea of taking an ordinary locomotive and several cars and covering them with good heavy boiler plate. When this was done the train was equipped with field guns, manned with blue jackets from his ship, and then started along the railway line that skirted the coast where the enemy lay in force. When the Egyptian troops were suddenly confronted with this unexpected engine of war, they straightway took to their heels.

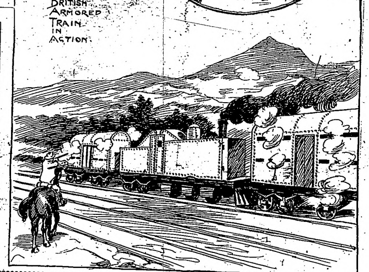
Armored trains mounting field pieces and machine guns have been, and for that mater, are even now being used by the American troops engaged in the rounding up of Aguinaldo and his men. The successful engagement at Calumpit, for instance was largely attributed to the opportune arrival of just such a flying battery on rails. Gen. Lord Kitchener also made frequent use of the armored train in his advance up the Nile. During this Egyptian campaign it was found that rifle bullets fired at short range pierced the plate with which the British cars were armored, so for extra protection sand bags were piled up along each side of the cars, and behind these the sharpshooters of Kitchener were quite invulnerable.

In the armored trains which have been spreading consternation among the belligerent burghers of the Transvaal the locomotive is the only part that does not carry guns. The cars themselves are simply box cars, covered by steel boiler plating three-quarters of an inch in thickness. This is firmly riveted on a steel framework, while the locomotive itself is well incased in the same plating, particular care being taken to protect securely all vital parts of the machinery. Instead of hauling the cars in the usual manner, the locomotive is always placed in the center of the train for the sake of extra protection to such an important part of the flying battery. Portholes are made in the armor plate sides of the car through which to operate the quick-firing and machine guns, with smaller apertures lower down through which the Tommy Atkins sharpshooter pokes his deadly rifle barrel. It requires a very steady aim to send its bullet home from a fast moving train, so the deadliest marksmen are always selected. A powerful railway crane and a strong searchlight are also usually included in the equipment of such a train. When in operation, the armored train is usually preceded by an advance guard of cavalry, regarded as necessary to insure protection to the roadbed and to report on interruptions in rail connection or obstacles along the line.

The armored cars which Col. Baden-Powell hastily improvised for the protection of Mafeking were simply ordinary flat cars with armored walls made of steel rails firmly bolted together. When the town was invested this officer, it will be remembered, surrounded his position with a railway about which circled his train, well loaded with machine guns and sharpshooters, and held back for a considerable length of time a superior force of the enemy.







Very Wet.

There is a certain amount of comfort in living at a place where you can tell to a nicety just when to expect a shower. This is the case at Panama, where—so says the Churchman—a shower may be looked for every day at about three o'clock in the afternoon. This is the rule all through the rainy season. The morning is clear and the evening, after six o'clock, is delightful, and except from three to six nobody ever thinks of carrying an umbrella. Not so at Colon, only forty-seven miles away. There it rains all the time during the rainy season, and it never rains but it pours. Water comes down by the bucketful. At Panama the annual rainfall is in the neighborhood of nine feet, while that of Colon is twenty-one feet, and it all comes in five months—an average of four feet a month. It is humorously said of Colon that there it takes the people all the rest of the year, after the rainy season, to get dry. In the dry season the heat is intense, the mercury ranging from eighty to ninety degrees, day and night. There is little difference in the temperature after dark, but it is possible to adapt one's self to the conditions of the place, and there is a certain fascination about it that, in the case of some people, seems to make up for the heat.

Mark Twain On Lies.

Mark Twain, in a recent article, treats of lies, spoken and unspoken, declaring that the silent assertion lie is the more numerous and the less defensible. He recalls Carlyle's statement: "This gospel is eternal—that a lie shall not live," and says: "To me it is plain that he said it in a moment of excitement, when chasing Americans out of his back yard with brickbats. They used to go there and worship. At bottom he was probably fond of them, but he was always able to conceal it. He kept bricks for them, but he was not a good shot, and it is a matter of history that when he fired they dodged, and carried off the brick; for, as a nation, we like relics, and so long as we get them we do not much care what the reliquary thinks about it. I am quite sure that when he told that large one about a lie not being able to live he had just missed an American and was over-excited. He told it about thirty years ago, but it is alive yet; alive and healthy and hearty and likely to outlive any fact in history. Carlyle was truthful when calm, but give him Americans enough and bricks enough and he could have taken medals himself."

PERILS OF THE CHASE.

As Illustated by the Drag Hunt of the Meadowbrook Club.

A big flock of geese figured prominently and tragically in the drag hunt of the Meadowbrook club recent. The usual coterie of enthusiasts were in the saddle, and the "throw in" was at East Meadow. The first exciting incident was at the crossing of a highway. Here, waiting to see the huntsmen take the double jump made by the fences, were many spectators in carriages. One countryman was drawn unwillingly by his excited horse directly on the trail. Over the first fence came William C. Hayes, the famous steeplechase rider, on a sleek sorrel thoroughbred, and before he could pull up or turn aside he was right on the farmer. The thoroughbred solved the problem by jumping clear over the farmer's pony and landing safely on the other side. Hayes caught up to the bunch just before the "kill," which, by the way, was a genuine slaughter. At the place where the "kill" was scheduled to take place, on the property of Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, a large flock of geese were eating corn. The hounds pounced on the flock and made short work of about fifty of them. The remainder took to the wing, one flying straight at the crimson coat of Maxwell Stevenson, and, striking him full in the breast, knocked him from the saddle. One of the birds narrowly missed Mrs. J. L. Kernochan. The damage to the flock immediately was settled. The first to reach the geese was Samuel Willets, on his prize hunter Winchester, closely followed by Mrs. Kernochan on Vanity.—New York Press.

A Double Twister.

"What's the matter, old man? Come, don't sit there looking that way. Something's happened, but it won't do you a bit of good to brood over it. Let's go to some funny show and laugh; that's the best thing to do whenever any trouble of this kind strikes a fellow. None of your folks sick, I hope?" "Oh, no, it's nothing of that kind, and I suppose I'm a fool to give the matter a second thought, but it's pretty hard to get a knock of this kind without showing that you feel it. You know that girl I was telling you about, whose father is the vice-president of the P., D. & Q. railroad?" "Oh, yes. The one you met down east this summer? Sent your ring back, has she? Well, didn't I tell you from the first that she would? And I thought you looked upon the matter as nothing but a little lark, anyway?" "I did. It isn't the return of the ring that has upset me. She has not only misspelled my last name, but she hasn't got my initials right on the box in which the ring was sent!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

To Photograph Approaching Storms.

From London has been reported the possibility of foretelling a rainstorm by photography. The Hertz waves, those bearers of electricity on wireless telegraphs, produce a marked effect on the sensitive photographic plates. F. G. Glen demonstrated in the rooms of the Royal Photograph Company of London that these electric waves could be utilized to show the approach of a storm. From experiments it is seen that lightning is not one continuous shaft of light, but is composed of numberless rows of sparks, that follow one another in the same track. This lightning is the cause of electrical waves that are spread out from all sides by each spark. If we use a coherer with the same relation to the electrical waves that it has in wireless telegraphy, but of a different shape, and brought before a photographic plate by his arrangement, then the waves of a far distant, approaching storm operate so positively on this film that the impending storm can be foretold with certainty.

Notes of Sympathy.

The technicalities of notes of congratulation and of sympathy are not many. As in all notes, the date and sheet and number should be at the end unless the address is stamped on the paper. It is poor taste to use fancy note paper at any time, but particularly so when writing to a person recently in mourning. To see a letter of condolence written on bright blue paper, with a white border, for instance, is shocking to refined sensibilities.

Not So Easy a Mark.

Friend—Why do you have such misspelled and ungrammatical signs in your front window? Sharp Tradesman—People think I'm a dunce, and come in to swindle me. Trade's booming!—Stray Stories.

Where France Sends Her Anarchists.

When a French anarchist gets too active, his government has the habit of shipping him off to the lonely island of New Caledonia, the accompanying illustration being from a recent photograph of a group of these same French anarchists in exile on the island. The government rarely sends to New Caledonia prisoners convicted for the first time, unless, of course, the offense is one for which the offenders must receive a life sentence. Beyond his enforced labor and confinement, the life of such a French exile need not necessarily be a hard one, since marriage is permitted on the island between the male and female prisoners. Some of these marriages are extremely happy, the French authorities assuming control of all children and their education.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Leopard with Horns—How Jimmy Was Caught Up in a Tree—An Alaskan Home—Grandma's Cat Story—An Averted Quarrel.

An Averted Quarrel.

Toodles and Toddles were two little kittens,
Exactly alike, excepting in name.
Around Toodles' neck was a piece of blue ribbon;
'Around Toddles' neck was a piece of the same.

Said Toodles to Toddles: "Get out of my basket!"
Said Toddles to Toodles: "This basket is mine."
And then there ensued a great spitting and snarling,
Till Toodles espied a small ball of twine.

So, breaking away from his little white brother,
He started to run, on a frolic intent;
But Toddles was cute, and divining his purpose,
To reach the ball first, after Toodles he went.

But, eluding their grasp, the ball rolled and bounded,
And after it scampered each kitten in glee;
Till, quarrel forgotten, they soon were enjoying
A boisterous romp, quite good-naturedly.

Then old Mother Tab, from her seat on the hassock,
Said, putting her paw up to hide a slight cough:
"I really should judge, from all indications,
The fight that was brewing can be declared off."

—Selected.

The Leopard with Horns.

Once there was a little boy named Jimmy. He had always lived in the city, and the only animals he had ever seen were horses, dogs and cats. But he had heard of leopards, because one of his boy friends had told him all about them, and how they had spots on them and they could climb trees and eat people. Well, one day he went to the country, and in course of time his cousin, who was older than he, helped him into an apple tree, and then went into the house to get something—maybe it was an apple. Jimmy was rather alarmed at being left alone in the tree, but he managed to stay there. Suddenly he saw a beast come prowling up the road. It was about the size of a leopard, as he imagined, and it was covered with spots even larger than a leopard would have, so it must be (thought Jimmy) a very awful kind of a leopard. And, to make matters worse, this leopard had a pair of horns, and large, ferocious-looking ears, and every now and then it roared like this: "Moo-oo, moo-oo!" Jimmy was frightened half to death. But he had the slim hope that the animal would go away without seeing him. Oh, horrible! The animal came right up to the tree and put its head right up among the branches and began to sniff. Then it ate an apple. Jimmy was sure that in a moment it would climb the tree after him, so he got up to the top of the tree, though how he did it he couldn't tell next day. He was weak and white with fear when he reached the top branch. The dreadful beast now came close to the trunk and began to rub up and down. Now he would spring up into the tree, beyond a doubt! But just as Jimmy thought he was crouching for a spring he saw his uncle come out of the house, and he screamed to him, "Oh, Uncle Ed, save me, save me! This leopard is going to eat me!" Now, some uncles would have thought the matter a huge joke, but Uncle Ed was not that kind. He knew that to little Jimmy the horned beast was as bad as the most terrible leopard that ever roamed the jungle, and so he went over to the tree and said, "My boy, you are safe while I am here, because, in the first place, this kind of leopard can't climb a tree, and, in the second place, it isn't a leopard at all, but a cow, and, in the third place, it is Daisy, our pet cow, and if you will take my word for it, you can ride on her back as if she were a horse." There was something in Uncle Ed's voice that had a very calming effect on Jimmy, and inside of two minutes the dreadful leopard that had come to eat him was turned into a good-natured old cow, and he rode her all around the place, holding on to Uncle Ed's hand. Now Jimmy is grown up and has a Jimmy of his own, but he will never forget the horror of that five minutes with a horned leopard.

An Alaskan Home.

An Alaskan hut is not the worst place in the world—far from it. Its interior consists of a square floor of earth flanked on all sides by two wide ledges rising one above the other like a terrace. On the lower one rest the cooking, weaving and fishing utensils, the knives and needles, pots and pans. On the upper ledge, with much display of wonderfully woven blankets, are the beds. In the center of the room glows the fire, the smoke groping its way out of a hole in the roof. After the day's work is done, and the stomachs of both people and dogs are full, the family gathers around the fire. Facing the door sits the father, next him the mother; on one hand the sons and on the other the daughters, even to the third and fourth generation; it may be. Beyond these are the servants or slaves. Each has his place, and takes it as a matter of course. Without, in the darkness, the dogs clutter around the door and howl. The mysterious and implacable sea keeps up its thunder. The snow-capped mountains, with their illimitable glaciers, lie just beyond. The shafts of the northern light dart through the sky, like the harpoons of a titan, with incredible celerity. Is it strange that, amid scenes so wild and fearful, superstitions also wild and fearful spring into existence? Or can one be surprised that in an unlettered country the story tellers are of mighty power and tell tales that affright the children till they scramble to the safe shelter of their mother's arms? When the family sings in strange broken yet rhythmical measures, the dogs howl louder than before and the women sway their squat bodies back and forth unceasingly, keeping their hands occupied meanwhile at their tasks of weaving or braiding. The men carve their spoons or cut curious figures from the black slate. The suitor for the hand of one of the daughters enters slyly and takes a seat with the sons. No protest is made. The father and mother go on with their little tasks, the young girls giggle after the fashion of girls the world over. And the suitor, thus unrepulsed, contents himself, thinking his case won. The oldest among them chants some old folk-song, and the father rises. It is the signal for good-nights. The ashes are spread over the fire, and by the light of a few fishes' tails, dried for the lighting, the family goes to bed, forgetful of crashing bergs, of the mysterious aurora, of the mountains where the snow lies forever and alway. So is the home made anywhere where the spirit of home exists.—Self-Culture Magazine for November.

Grandma's Cat Story.

From the Philadelphia Call: The family group were speaking of cats and their ways, and the peaceful-looking grandmother was asked to say something. The old lady smiled, for she is not often slighted when in the company of younger people, and consented to tell a story about a kitten she had when she was a child. "You know," she said, "I had a stepfather, and he liked to see me working about the house instead of playing with a kitten, so he ordered me to throw it in the brook which ran through our meadow. I was forced to do it, though I cried a great deal. I threw it in three times, but the little thing struggled out each time and finally dragged itself home after me. Then I pleaded so much that I was allowed to keep it. From that time on it was kind of wild, not staying in the house, but skulking around the barn. When it was full grown it began to kill our chickens, so my stepfather said it had to go. This time he caught it and tied a stone around it and drowned it. After an hour or two he drew it from the water and buried it. Now comes the part that is stranger than fiction. Two days after the same old yellow cat dragged itself up to the barn. We visited the place where he had buried it and found it had come to life and rid itself of the stone, in what way I know not, and dug itself out. It stayed by the edge of our woods, getting the milk I set out every now and then, but disappeared when winter came."

Adventure with a Lion.

In his work on the "Zoology of Persia," Major St. John describes a thrilling adventure with a lion. The major was riding down the hill leading to the plain of Desht-i-arjeen, on the road to Shiraz, when suddenly he saw a lioness some thirty yards in front. Having only a small revolver, he cracked his whip and shouted at her, thinking she would bolt. The lioness charged, sprang and came down under his foot. With so small a pistol it would have been useless to fire, so he spurred his horse, which, however, would not move. The lioness stood on her hind legs and began clawing at the horse's hind quarters. The major leaped to the ground, but not before getting one scratch from the brute's claw. The horse plunged and reared, knocking over the lioness on one side and the man on the other, and then bolted. The lioness stood staring at the horse. St. John then fired two shots over her head to frighten her, but without effect; she sprang again on the horse's hindquarters and both were lost to view. St. John made his way to a small hamlet not far distant, where he spent the night. The next morning the horse was found quietly grazing. His quarters and flanks were scored in every direction with claw-marks, and one wound was so deep that it had to be sewed up. In a week the horse was as well as ever, but he bore the scars for the rest of his life.

A Wonderful Blue.

Did it ever strike you, young people, to inquire why the cloudless depths of the sky above us are so decidedly blue? It isn't that the gas we call air is itself blue. So far as we know it is quite transparent and absolutely colorless. No; the blue comes from the reflected light. Air is never pure. You couldn't live in it if it were. Countless millions of tiny particles, chiefly of water, are always suspended in it, and these arrest the free passage of light. Each particle has a double reflection—one internal, the other external—and so the reflected rays suffer the usual result of what is called "interference," and show color. You will notice that the sky appears much bluer if you look straight up than if you look across toward the horizon. The reason is that, in the first instance, you are naturally looking through a much thinner layer of air than in the second. If there were no air, and, consequently, no watery vapor, and nothing to interfere with the free passage of light, even at midday, the sky would look perfectly black, and all the stars plainer than they do now at midnight.

A Fable.

Timour, the famous Asiatic chief, having, on one occasion, taken shelter from his enemies in a lone building, saw a little ant trying to carry a grain of wheat, larger than itself, up a high wall. Sixty-nine times did Timour see the grain fall to the ground, but the next effort the ant carried off the prize. "I was in despair," said the chief, "but the sight of the ant gave me new courage, and I have never forgotten the noble effort which it taught me." There is an old proverb which says: "Perseverance conquers all things."

Tit for Tat.

A bright 3-year-old, living on Canfield avenue, induced her mamma to get down on the floor with her to "play blocks." After the game was fairly under way Miss Lou picked up a novel, clambered into a big chair and remarked solemnly to her astonished and highly amused parent:

"Now, I'm going to read awhile. You play alone—and see how you like it!"

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Realistic Snow Scenes—Heat Valve for Kettle—Harnessing the Tides—Self-Protection in Plants—A New Photographic Telescope—Recent Inventions.

Harnessing the Tides.

The efforts now making in Europe to produce electrical energy by utilizing the tides are thought to be practical, and complete success is expected. The idea of generating power by means of the tides is old. In fact, the method now being applied on the coasts of France and England to run dynamos by utilizing the rise and fall of the short waters is the same that was long employed at a few points on the shores of Long Island sound and elsewhere to grind flour in "tide mills." The English are treating the problem as though its practicability for the generation of electricity on a large scale was fully demonstrated. It is said that the sea wall and works that are to be erected at Southend, on the north side of the Thames' mouth, will cost $3,000,000. The purpose is to supply electricity to London, and the advantage of the site selected is that there the rise and fall of the tide is very great. This enterprise will be by far the most ambitious and costly attempt yet made to harness the tides for industrial purposes. If it proves successful the new source of power is sure to be largely utilized.

Self-Protection in Plants.

Young long-leaf pines, according to Mr. Pinchot of the department of agriculture, protect themselves against forest fires in a most interesting and remarkable manner. For four or five years the stems of the infant trees attain a height of only as many inches above the soil. During this time their bark is extraordinarily thick, and that alone gives some protection. But in addition the long needles spring up above the stem, and then bend over on all sides "in a green cascade which falls to the ground in a circle about the seedling." This green barrier can with difficulty be made to burn, while the shade that it casts prevents inflammable grass from growing near the protected stem. Mr. Pinchot thinks that it is owing to this peculiar system of self-protection which the pine seedlings have developed that the growth of evergreen oaks in Florida has been restricted in regions where fires have raged while pure pine forests have taken their place.

A New Kind of Brick.

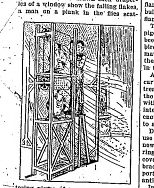
In Germany the granulated slag from blast furnaces is being utilized for the manufacture of brick. The making of slag brick is not a new thing, but heretofore fluid slag has been employed for the purpose; and the brick thus produced has been found unsuitable for building purposes because it is impermeable to air and steam. But the slag bricks made in Germany are, it is said, not open to this objection. On the contrary, while exceeding the strength of ordinary bricks, and possessing an extraordinary resistance to heat, they are more permeable to air, and consequently are well suited for the building of houses. They do not absorb water as rapidly as ordinary bricks.

Inoculation for Typhoid.

As there is considerable typhoid fever in Natal, all the British troops which have been transported to South Africa have been given the option of being inoculated with the anti-typhoid serum, and, according to the London Lancet, 70 per cent have availed themselves of the opportunity. The inoculation with serum has worked most successfully at the Indian posts where it has been tried, and the present operations in South Africa, which are being conducted on so large a scale will demonstrate the availability of the serum treatment in the prevention of enteric fever so often prevalent with armies in the field.

Realistic Snow Scenes.

Snow scenes in theaters may really be made quite realistic, even though the spectators are quite assured that the falling flakes are only bits of paper. When it is only makeshift snow scene, where the drawn-back draperies of a window show the falling flakes, a man on a plank in the flies scattering pieces of paper meets the requirements. When a more ambitious attempt at a snow scene is made several small machines concealed in the flies and distributed so as to cover the stage front with the imitation falling crystals are employed. An inventor of New York city has just been granted a patent on an appliance for producing realistic snow scenes in which the paper is fed into a hopper and scattered broadcast over the stage, a strong blowing motion being imparted to the falling particles to simulate the effect of the wind. This device, it is asserted, will place the snow scenes on a par with storm scenes of thunder and lightning which in modern stagecraft have been brought to a high stage of perfection.



A New Photographic Telescope.

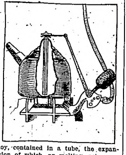
Prof. E. C. Pickering of the Harvard observatory suggested a few months ago the desirability of constructing an extremely long telescope for the purpose of photographing stars and planets. He now announces that the money needed has been given by anonymous friends of science, and that a telescope of the desired kind, having an aperture of 12 inches and a length of at least 100 feet, will probably be ready within a few weeks for trial at Cambridge. The instrument is to be placed in a horizontal position, and a movable mirror will reflect the light of the stars into the object-glass.

Automatic Tunnel Lights.

In the Batignolles tunnel, near Paris, incandescent electric lamps, arranged in rows along the tunnel walls, are to be automatically illuminated and extinguished by passing trains, the rims of the car wheels operating the electric switches. The lamps, being each of ten candle power, and placed at the height of the car windows, will serve to illuminate the interior of the passing coaches, thus superseding the use of lights in the train.

Heat Valve for Kettle.

A heat-controlling mechanism for use in adjusting the supply of gas from a gas stove, so that it will maintain any given temperature, such as that required for the heating of milk, the boiling of water or for use in turning on water sprays when adapted for fire alarm purposes is the invention of two Englishmen, Ernest Griffiths and William Dampier, of Cambridge. The essential feature of the invention is an easily fusible alloy, contained in a tube, the expansion of which, on melting, acts on a rod or level which in its turn operates a ratchet or star wheel, thereby turning off the gas or turning on the water sprays, according to the use to which it has been put. It is most important that such a device be capable of being readily reset for use again and again, and that, too, without renewal of the fusible alloy or other parts, features possessed by this arrangement. In the illustration the device is shown attached to an ordinary saucepan, while being utilized to control the supply of gas from a gas stove.



Relation of Fauna to Bottom Deposits

In an article "On the Fauna and Bottom-Deposits Near the Thirty-Fathom Line from the Eddystone Grounds to Start Point" Mr. Allen, the director of the Plymouth laboratory, shows how the organisms are adapted to the peculiarities of their environment. The causes which influence the distribution of life on the sea bottom are (1) physical: the constitution of the sea water, the nature of the bottom-deposit, the movements of the water, the temperature, the pressure, and the light; and (2) biological; the advantageous and disadvantageous influences of animals upon one another. The article helps to an understanding of the local distribution of food fishes.

An Old-Time Automobile.

Fifty years ago a steam carriage might have been seen on the streets of New York. It was the invention of Robert Dudgeon, who is well-known by reason of his many inventions. He used this carriage to go from his business to his residence in Harlem. Two bushels of coal were used on every trip, so it will be seen it was not a particularly economical means of conveyance. The water tanks carried sixty gallons. Finally, after being used for about ten years, the city authorities forbade its use on the streets of the city, and it was taken to Long Island, where it ran for some time on country roads

Recent Inventions.

Flash-light powders are made to burn with a rapid, intense flame by a new discharge apparatus which has a small lamp burning with a round flame, the powder being placed in a bulb and thrown vertically past the flame to ignite it as it ascends.

To announce the arrival of carrier pigeons at the home nest a whistle has been patented for attachment to the bird, comprising a hollow ball of light material, with a clamp to secure it to the tail feather, an opening being cut in the front to let air into the whistle.

An Ohio man has patented a street car floor which will prevent people treading or sitting on passengers' toes, the edges of the floor being double, with the upper thickness supported at intervals on brackets to lift it high enough to allow the passengers' toes to slip under.

Distribution of germs through the use of telephones is prevented by a new attachment which has a metallic ring to fit over the mouthpiece, with a cover hinged on one side, having a bracket on its inner face for the support of a small bottle containing an antiseptic or germicide.

In New York a company has been formed for the manufacture of an armor for pneumatic tires, using an unwoven, fibrous material, which is flattened out into a wide sheet and covered on one side with a loose woven fabric to keep it in place, being then folded over until it attains the proper width.

An improved feed box for animals has a small trough pivoted at the rear of the manger, with a narrow, round hopper depending from the ceiling overhead to fit over a cone-shaped projection in the bottom of the box, a weighted lever closing the cone over the hopper outlet until the animal presses the box down.

A perpetual calendar has been constructed by a Frenchman named Jagot. It consists of five wheels having a total of ninety-six teeth and of nine levers or catches. It indicates automatically, without any attention save winding, the day of the week, the date and the month, and shows the 29th of February every four years, besides suppressing it in the centenary years that are not leap years and showing it in those that are.

RICHEST GOLD DIGGINGS IN THE WORLD.

Nome City, Alaska, Where Men Have Been Digging the Valuable Stuff Out of the Beach.

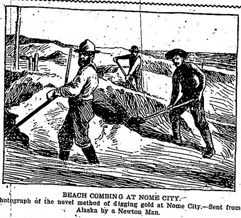
Reports of rich findings of gold at Cape Nome, Alaska, have been of unusual interest in and around Boston, because among the residents of Nome City are a number of men whose homes are in or near Boston, says a writer in the New England Home Magazine.

Nome City is on Norton sound, about 250 miles northwest of the mouth of the Yukon river. There are a number of rich claims along the creeks a short distance inland, but the most remarkable phase of Nome City mining is the beach digging. Gold is found in rich quantities in the sand which lines the shore.

Gold in the Beach.

For miles to the west of Cape Nome the beach runs straight away in a strip of tide land, varying from forty to sixty feet in width between high and low water mark, extending up to the "tundra" or black alluvial soil, which is from three to five feet higher than the beach proper.

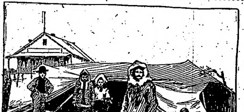
All of this tundra and all the territory along the creeks and rivers east and west for thirty or forty miles and back into the mountains for ten or twelve miles had been staked, but on the long strip of tide lands no man had a better claim than another, or could have, under the tide-land laws, and here the grand army of gold seekers camped and in very short order had converted the barren strand into a site of tremendous and enthusiastic industry. At the same time business of all kinds began to respond to the boom from the beach, and the usual collection of gambling hells, saloons and dance halls went into operation. A few weeks ago it was estimated that 1,000 or 1,200 miners were at work on the beach, extending west for twenty miles. All these work with rockers, and they occupy just as much territory to the man or group as can work it. It is not unusual for one small square bit of beach to pan out $10 to $15 an hour, but, of course, the space is soon exhausted and the lucky digger must move to another spot.



BEACH COMBING AT NOME CITY.
Photograph of the novel method of digging gold at Nome City.—Sent from Alaska by a Newton Man.

Newton Man at Home.

Albert J. Lowe of Newton Highlands is one of the lucky miners who has profited by the find at Nome City. With five other men from Boston and vicinity, he left home for Alaska in February, 1898. He visited Dawson City and Forty Mile creek, both famous mining sections, but was better pleased with Nome City. Mr. Lowe evidently finds time to indulge in politics, for he is now a common councilman of Nome City.



PREPARED FOR A LASKAN WINTER.
Boston and Newton men, who are spending the winter in Nome City, a richer gold section than the Klondike.

Some extracts from a letter which he has written tell of life in Nome City more graphically than any of the published reports from that section.

He wrote: "This is probably the last letter I can write to you before the winter shuts us in from the outside world, and perhaps until next June, unless some mail goes out over the ice, which I think doubtful, as it must be carried hundreds of miles by dogs, and that is very uncertain around the Behring sea.

Typhoid Fever Plentiful.

"A great deal of sickness prevails, and in nearly every case it is typhoid fever, caused by sleeping on the wet ground and living on beans. We have built a good hospital. In the first two days four men died in it. Ten have been buried and a number sent on stretchers on board the steamers. Our police department selected some of the roughs and shipped them out of the section, Capt. Jarvis taking them on the revenue cutter Bear. Here are some of the prices we pay: Coal, $126 a ton; lumber, $250 to $300 a thousand; flour, $15 per cut; all canned goods, 75 cents a can; sugar, 25 cents a pound. It is hard to buy anything at those prices. No coal or lumber can be bought. Cigars and drinks are 50 cents each; beer, $2 a bottle; whisky, $5." Mr. Lowe says the gold deposit about Nome is more general than in the Klondike country. He thinks several new town sites will be opened up near Nome before spring.

Plenty of Opportunity.

Mr. Lowe says there are great openings at Nome "for big companies to work large pieces of ground by buying up the claims which would be hard for a single owner to work.

"I feel fully warranted in prophesying that this country is going to be the greatest mining country in the United States, if not in the world. It is different from the Klondike country, where the gold is deep and spotted. In this country the deposit is very general, and, so far as known, very rich.

"We have two serious drawbacks. The climatic conditions cannot be overcome. If we had the wood so plentiful in the upper river country the poor man could live here as cheap and easy as in Massachusetts and always make good wages. Of course he could not enjoy civilization, the great comfort we miss. When you see strong men sit down and cry and then get drunk for the lack of a home, you understand how much it is missed."

Feminine Financiering.

That women are the best financiers of the world we have often had opportunity to acknowledge, says the Honolulu Independent. We have seen them at the auction sales when they made a "bargain" by buying an article they had no use for whatever, and we have seen them haggling over the price of cheap calico for a reduction. price of one cent a yard, and then triumphantly carry their purchase to a fashionable dressmaker and paying her $10 for making a "morning" dress. This morning we could not help smiling while watching a lady credited with possessing good business sense, buying "Chinese birds" on board a mail steamer, haggling over the price of the birds and beating down the seller of seven fine specimens by fifty cents of the original price. In the meantime her hack was waiting, and the driver "charging." She made her bargain, however, saved fifty cents on the birds and paid the hackman one dollar for waiting. That is female financiering.

Are We a Gloomy Nation?

What is the matter with the people in our streets? Do you notice how gloomy all their faces are? Should you see a man or woman smiling or laughing on a New York sidewalk you would probably say to yourself: "I wonder what is wrong with that person." Such laughter as one hears is usually aroused by the quotation of some more or less stupid joke, or more frequently by a misfortune that has befallen a fellow creature. If a man slips on a corner, falls or bumps his head, that becomes for the time being a cheerful corner in New York. But we don't seem to be able to find any cause for cheerfulness in bright sunlight, or blue skies or any of the other little blessings which Providence bestows upon us. What is the matter with us? There is plenty of gayety in France, in Germany, in Italy. There is even a little in England. Why should this nation be so gloomy? Do we live too fast, work too hard? What is it? If we keep up our gloominess shall we not be a very ugly race in a few more generations? Let us try to cheer up and be gay. This is not such a bad world after all. We are not all of us starving to death or in danger of being eaten by plutocratic octopuses.—New York Journal.

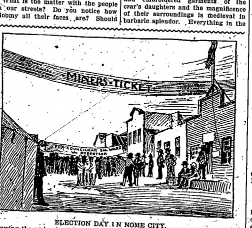
TESTAMENT FOR AN EMPRESS.

China's Sovereign Has the Costliest Copy Ever Printed.

From Leslie's Weekly: The poorest can now buy the new testament in English for a nickel and yet—strange contrast!—perhaps the most sumptuous copy of the new testament in existence is that splendid edition de luxe presented to the dowager empress of China on the occasion of her sixtieth birthday, the presentation having been made in due form by the British and American ministers. The book is a royal quarto volume, 2x10x13 inches in size and was manufactured by the Presbyterian press and Canton silversmiths. It has silver covers, embossed with bamboo and bird designs, and is printed on the finest paper with the largest type, and with a border of gold encircling each page. It was encased in a solid silver casket, ornamented with symbolical designs, the whole weighing 10½ pounds, and upon the cover of the casket there is a gold plate which relates that the book is the gift of the Christian women in China. Not long after the presentation of this magnificent volume the eunuchs were sent from the palace to the bookstore to ask for a common copy, so that the empress and her ladies might compare the two texts. Surely the circulation of such a book is one of the wonders of the world! "Age cannot wither, nor custom stale, its infinite variety."

The Czarina and Her Children.

No royal children are surrounded by such imposing ceremonial or regarded with such superstitious interest and reverence as are the three infant daughters of the emperor and empress of Russia. The fact that a son and heir has been so eagerly awaited in vain is not allowed to militate the smallest degree against the care lavished on the baby grand duchesses, although, according to present Russian law, they can never hope to succeed their father on the imperial throne. After the birth of Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest, the empress wrote a touching letter in which she said: "Everyone except ourselves seems disappointed that baby was not a boy. For us there is no question of sex; our child is simply a gift from God." The czarina prefers that her children's nurses should be English or Scotch. Besides nominally they have twenty such attendants each, drawn from various Russian provinces. Immense sums are lavished on the dainty lace trimmed and embroidered garments of the czar's daughters and the magnificence of their surroundings is medieval in barbaric splendor. Everything in the imperial nurseries is of gold or silver, and the richest furs, quilted silks and velvets are used where in other royal nurseries quite ordinary materials would be called into requisition.



ELECTION DAY IN NOME CITY.
Showing the main street in the new boom city of Alaska, where the gold is dug from the beach.

Made Bill Too.

A small boy from the slums had been brought into the mission school, and for a couple of Sundays he had been instructed in the rudiments. On the third Sunday he brought with him his brother William. To test his memory the teacher began to go over the previous lessons. "Who made you?" she asked. "God," he replied, promptly. "And what else did God make?" The youngster studied for a moment and looked around hopelessly till he noticed his brother, then his face brightened. "He made Bill, too, I guess," he answered, triumphantly.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile—Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Where It Hurt.

"Why are you weeping?" asked the loving husband.

"When little Harry and I went down town today," she sobbed, "the conductor insisted that I must pay for the child."

"Oh, well," he said, "I wouldn't let that bother me. What's a nickel to us?"

"It isn't the nickel," she indignantly replied. "It's the impertinence of the brute of a conductor in insinuating that it is possible for me to be the mother of a child more than ten years old."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Good Reason.

Bacon—"You know that part in the play where the man seizes the woman, forces her into a closet and turns the key on her?"

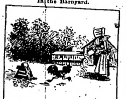
Egbert—"Yes; I remember it."

"Well, last night a fellow in the audience applauded it so that they had to put him out."

"I don't think there is anything to applaud about that part of the play."

"Oh, but it turned out that the fellow applauding was the husband of the actress, and it was the first time he had ever seen anybody shut her up."—Yonkers Statesman.

In the Barnyard.



Rooster—Oh, say, this is a cinch. All the other chickens down the hill and the old lady with such a cold she can't call them.

Already She Had Begun to Prepare.

"If you keep on as you have begun, Mabel," complained the young husband, running his eye over the weekly account, "we shall never be able to lay up anything for a rainy day."

"How can you say so, Henry," exclaimed the young wife, righteously indignant, "when you know that I have two of the loveliest rainy-day skirts that were ever made!"—Stray Stories.

Brought It Upon Himself.

"What is the woman's offense?"

"She threw a brick at a neighbor, your honor, and hit a man standing behind her."

"The man is guilty of contributory negligence. If he hadn't been an idiot, he would have stood in front of her. Case is dismissed."—Stray Stories.

Natural Inference.

"It seems strange that you never received a proposal of marriage," remarked the sarcastic girl.

"Who says I never received a proposal of marriage?" demanded the other.

"Why, no one, of course, but I've always understood that you are a spinster."—Chicago Evening Post.

Those Loving Girls.

Maude—Mr. De Jones asked me to sing for him the other evening after we had been introduced.

Clara—And what did you sing?

Maude—Why, how do you know that I sang at all?

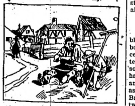
Clara—Well, I noticed that he didn't ask you to sing to-night.—Chicago News.

A Difference in Tastes.

"I saw you kissing my daughter. I don't like it, sir."

"Then you don't know what's good, sir."—Life.

Politeness in the Country.



"Hand me my hat, Schorch!"

"What do you want of it?"

"I want to take it off to the parson when he passes!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Visual Organs All Right.

"Can I see the mistress of the house?" asked the tourist in reduced circumstances who stood at the kitchen door.

"You can if you have good use of your eyes," coldly replied the woman confronting him. "You are looking at her."

"I can use them well enough, madam," he responded, with much stiffness, "to see that you are a purist, and not philanthropist. We have nothing in common. Good afternoon, madam."—Chicago Tribune.

A Forecast.

"The indications are," remarked the man who was looking at the sky with an expression of great wisdom, that it will be cold and raw."

The man who has trouble with the servant girl problem meekly inquired:

"What are you talking about, the weather or dinner?" — Washington Star.

Frequently.

"Pa, what is a drawn battle?"

"It is one in which the enemy has rather the best of it."—Puck.

WITH "PALM OIL."

Some Inside Points on How Chinese Concessions Are Secured.

The usual procedure in securing Chinese concessions is somewhat as follows: There first comes to Peking the advance agent, the typical concession hunter, to look over the ground and find out what China has to give away that can be taken up by a public company and secure the support of the share-buying public abroad. Sometimes he is sent as the representative of a group of capitalists who have a definite idea of what they wish to secure, and in such cases he is furnished with formidable letters of credit, to supply the very necessary sinews of this financial war. Sometimes he comes unsupported, and, having "hooked" some conditional grant, posts hot-footed to London or New York to see what can be done with it. Occasionally promoters are of a different class entirely; namely, the agents of foreign governments, trying, under the cloak of private enterprise, to advance a political design in some of the empire in which these governments seek a predominating influence, says Charles Denby in the Forum. Experience has proved that these advance agents need not be gentlemen of the highest education or refinement, but they do need to be endowed with a certain instinct for diplomacy in its lower forms, and they must be, above all, shrewd and persistent, of indomitable perseverance, and with a faculty for making friends. Scruples as to methods are with them superfluous, but a willingness and an ability in the application of "palm oil" are indispensable. They must, also, be men of their word toward those who work with them. What they promise to those who aid in the negotiation of their contracts they must faithfully fulfill; because while Chinese business integrity does not rise in the Quixotic height of refusing to enter into corrupt contracts, it expects scrupulous exactitude in their execution. The promise of the promoter to his Chinese aiders and abettors in social circles becomes a debt of honor, payment of which is, or should be, absolutely sure. On such terms as these have offices in China been secured, promotions obtained, enterprises authorized, for hundreds of years; and the foreign promoter must, as his initial step, give his adherence thereto. The method of procedure of the advance agent is to make the acquaintance of the mandarins of Pekin; securing here and there an ally and a friend. Then, at some favorable moment, he lays his project before the proper department of the government; relying on the support of his friends to secure it favorable consideration. One of the greatest concessions recently signed in China enriched in its negotiations numberless officials. The writer himself saw a promissory note for $35,000 payable to a small official upon formation of a certain company. This was but one palm "greased," and the outlay on this head by the concessionaire must have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. For the consolation of future promoters it must be added that methods are now much simplified; such liberal "squeezes" being no longer necessary.

TO GUARD QUEEN VICTORIA.

Horses of Royal Stable Taught Not to Fear Automobiles.

Few lives in this world are watched with such care as Queen Victoria's, and those of the members of the royal family. This is an old saying, but it is particularly true in the case of what might be called automobilism, which as yet is only a hobby in England. Still steps have just been taken to protect her majesty from any danger while driving through the use of automobiles. All the horses in the royal stable have been drilled in the presence of an automobile. The horses in the three stable yards at Windsor were first led and then driven around a stationary car. Then the car was propelled around the horses. Finally the car was moved between the horses in a dangerous way as they stood near each other. The automobilist finally made the car as objectionable as possible. The horses were very amenable, as they had already been schooled to such noises as the playing of bands, the noise of cannon and railroad trains and the cheering of crowds. The best bred horses proved to be the least sensitive to the novelty, a pure bred Arab stallion showing the least concern of all.—New York Sun.

Priceless Volume.

About four years ago a London blacksmith noticed on a second-hand bookstall a very old book priced at 2 cents. He bought it, and after attempting to read it, threw it aside and soon forgot it. One of his lodgers happening to see the book recently, and, noticing that it was dated 1450, asked permission to show it to the British museum authorities. A day or two later the blacksmith was requested to call, and the secretary, to his surprise, asked him what he would take for the book. In some slight confusion the man said, "What will you give?" "Will $250 suit you?" was the answer of the secretary. The blacksmith was so dumfounded that the secretary thought he was ridiculing his offer, and thereupon immediately increased it to $500, which was at once accepted. Sooner than have lost the book, however, which was the first book that Gutenberg ever printed, and, therefore almost priceless, the museum authorities would have paid almost any sum that had been asked.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Globe Trotter.

Customer (Backhampstead, Ct.)—Wal, I don't know about that calico; I think I've seed better. Storekeeper—Nancy Jane Bosworth, there ain't no better calico than that on airth! I know—for I have traveled! I have been to Springfield, I have been to Hartford, and I have been to New Haven! In fact, Nancy Jane Bosworth, I have traveled this wide world over! So you can safely take my judgment 'bout that calico!—Puck.

No Difference.

Parson Featherflew—Yo' doan' need to be fear'd ob me, fowl; I's er minis-tah ob de gospel. Musical rooster—All coons look alike to me.—Judge.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1900.

Doing Penance.

A member of the mining exchange tells this story of a man doing penance: "I had a wagon and was driving out of Denver, on my way to the mines. The roads were fetlock deep in dust, and the weather was hotter than hades. A young fellow halted me a few miles out and asked if he might walk behind my wagon. It was the strangest request I had ever heard, and I said:

"'Walk behind? No! Get up here on the seat and ride.' He wore a sort of sad look and replied:

"'I don't want to ride, pardner. I ain't fitten to ride and I ain't fitten to get fitten. Just let me walk behind your wagon.'

"I thought then he must be crazy and concluded to let him have his way. The dust rolled up in dense, suffocating clouds. I glanced frequently over my shoulder, but couldn't get a glimpse of him. As the team rattled on, however, I heard his voice repeating over and over again:

"'Serve you right, confound you! Sell your claim for $10,000, win $1,500 at poker, go down to Denver, blow off the town and go dead broke! You blank blank blank! Ought to suffer! Got to go back and start all over again! Dust too good for you! Ain't half punishment enough!'

"At the end of the journey he was nearly dead, but still bravely anxious to do penance. I hired him, and he's here in New York now, doing well."—New York Press.

Admitted It Himself.

A story is told of two prominent Chicago lawyers who several years ago were regarded as being among the brightest lawyers the state had produced for a long time. There was great rivalry between these men, and one day they were having a heated argument on the steps of the statehouse at Springfield.

"I'll agree to leave it to the first man we meet," said one of the wrangling lawyers fiercely.

"All right, and that will settle it once for all. Ah! Here is Charlie ——. We'll leave it to him."

"Charlie," as the man spoken of approached within hearing distance, "we want you to decide who is the best lawyer in Illinois. We agree to abide by your decision."

"Well," replied Charlie, himself an old practitioner and well known in the capital city, "I plead guilty to being the best lawyer in the state myself."

"Why, Charlie, how can it be proved?" inquired the first of the two Chicagoans.

"You don't have to prove it," replied the Springfield man. "I admit it, don't I?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Sweatshops.

It pays to own real estate where New York's laboring classes are concentrated. A man who owns a large, square building in the down town east side district says that it pays him more than 20 per cent net on the money invested. He never has to look for tenants and he has no trouble in collecting his rents. A prosperous saloon keeper has the ground floor, and, of course, his rent is guaranteed.

The floors above are rented for sweatshops. One man hires a floor and sublets each window to a man to work by. If at any time he shows signs of running behind with his rent a dozen window tenants are eager to take the contract in his place.

The windows rent for $5 each. This gives the man who hires the whole floor his window free, or sometimes a little more than that. The windows in this particular building are especially sought after, because there is a freight elevator, by which the heavy cloth garments can be hoisted and let down from the various stories. It runs by hand power but even then it is far better than carrying the heavy burdens on the back.—New York Press.

Cause For Care.

"No," said the confident youth, "I shall not trudge along in the beaten track. I shall not devote my mind to humdrum duty."

"What are you going to do?" asked the schoolmaster.

"I am going to strike away from the beaten path. I'm going to leave footprints on the sands of time."

"Well, you want to be careful."

"I have energy and ability."

"Yes, but you want to be careful too. Trying to leave footprints on the sands of time has been the cause of a lot of people getting stuck in the mud."

On the Road to Bankruptcy.

Griggs—Your friend appears to be prospering finely. His new residence is simply palatial, and the horseflesh he rides behind must have cost him a mint of money.

Briggs—Yes, Stentor is doing splendidly. But I'm sorry to say he has just taken out a patent for a very ingenious invention.

Griggs—Is that so? By George, when the bankruptcy sale comes off I'm going to be on hand to make a bid on one of them horses.—Boston Transcript.

Very Sharp.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, if the earth were empty on the inside, what could we compare it to?

Johnny—A razor, ma'am.

Teacher—A razor?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am; because it would be hollow ground.—Brooklyn Life.

An Ohio man who admits he is superstitious attributes it to the fact that he was once caught in a rainstorm while arrayed in a $13 suit of clothes.—Chicago News.

Is there anything more depressing than to walk into your room at 4 in the afternoon and discover that the bed has not yet been made?—Philadelphia Times.

AN ODD TOWN IN MEXICO.

A Place Where the Fashions Are the Same as Centuries Ago.

Mexico is becoming Americanized and modernized in a deplorable degree, but in the interior there are still towns and villages not touched by the hand of "improvement."

Tehuantepec is one of the oldest of Mexican cities, and it is so far away from the beaten track of the tourist and trader that the olden customs and costumes remain nearly as they were two or three centuries ago.

The two women wear a bodice or "camisa" of white linen, with insertion around the neck and sleeves of the beautiful Mexican drawn work, which is bordered by embroidery of red and green. The skirt is generally bright green, closely plaited and with a deep border of brilliantly colored cloth or white drawn work. A broad red sash, "rebosa," is knotted around the waist and falls nearly to the edge of the skirt. The costume is completed by bright green slippers. Stockings are unknown.

The headdress is remarkable. It is called "huipil," and is made of a broad, stiffly starched lace flounce, very full, on a narrow yoke. The flounce extends around the neck, as well as the lower edge of the yoke, and is drawn over the head and around the shoulders, framing the face in a quaintly demure fashion.

The women are fond of jewelry, and especially of long necklaces made of gold coins. They have control of the greater part of the business. They throng the markets every day, some with native chocolate, some with flowers and vegetables and some with ornaments and native cloths. They excel in the Mexican drawn work, and dealers come from all the large cities to buy of them.

Many of the women are handsome in a vivid, tropical way. They are tall and straight, with superb physical development, flashing brown eyes, olive skin and red lips.—Brooklyn Eagle.

QUEER WAYS OF NATURE.

Where the Tortoise Is a Barometer and Flies Eat Spiders.

The tortoise is not an animal one would naturally fix upon as likely to be afraid of rain, but it is singularly so. Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Galapagos tortoise makes for some convenient shelter. On a bright, clear morning when not a cloud is to be seen, the denizens of a tortoise farm on the African coast may sometimes be seen heading for the nearest overhanging rocks. When that happens, the proprietor knows that rain will come down during the day, and, as a rule, it comes down in torrents. The sign never fails. This pre-sensation, or whatever you may call it, which exists in many birds and beasts may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the atmosphere when rain is forming, partly by habits of living and partly from the need of moisture which is shared by all.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone, or kernel, outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish, called the climbing perch, that walks deliberately out of the water and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them. When to this we add that most of the birds have no song and the flowers no odors, it is easily seen that it is on the other side of the world in more senses than one.—Atlanta Constitution.

Washington and the Indians.

More than once Washington entertained Indians. Trumbull, artist lion of the hour, had painted a full length portrait of the president. Curious to see the effect, Washington led a party of full blooded Indians suddenly into view of it. One of them advanced and touched the painted figure. "Ugh!" he grunted, with suspicion. He looked behind to see if it were really flat; discovered with disgust that it was. Not one would permit Trumbull to sketch him. The president took an amiable walk down Broadway with the Indians in their savage dress, paint and feathers, stateliness of civilization and savage stateliness contrasted. The dignity of the unregenerate Indian was real, and yet he was tickled like a child with this opportunity for display.—Leila Herbert in Harper's Magazine.

His Was the Better.

"One day," says a writer in the Boston Transcript, "the mother of a 10-year-old boy gave him two slices of buttered bread, telling him to give one of them to his little sister. He carried out the order. That night when he went to bed he was evidently disturbed in his mind and remorseful about something, and his mother, questioned him in a way to bring out the truth.

"'I—I wasn't nice to Peggy about that bread and butter,' he owned.

"'Why?' asked his mother. 'Did you take the bigger piece?'

"'No,' he answered. 'Hers was a little bigger than my piece was, but mine was a good deal butterer!'"

Would Be Novel.

"I would like to say something that strikes the public as thoroughly original," remarked the politician.

"Well," answered the friend, "you might admit that a visit of yours to any city under any circumstances had some political significance."—Washington Star.

Not Entirely One.

"And so they were made one."

"Oh, I don't know. I believe she still has a mind of her own."—Chicago Record.

The Army and Navy.

Have covered themselves with glory during the war. The Army and Navy vest pocket memorandum book published by the Northern Pacific is a compact digest of information relative to the navies and armies of Spain and the United States at the beginning of the war. It has a map of Cuba, illustrations of naval ships, glossary of navy and army terms, translation of Spanish words, etc. Send ten cents to Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, N. P. R., St. Paul, Minn., for a copy.

The Advantage in Gambling.

"In all gambling games," said an old time sport, "there is a percentage in favor of the 'house.' Anybody, except a born fool, knows that a man couldn't afford to equip an establishment, hire help, pay rent and defray all the hundred and one incidental expenses unless he derived a profit that was based on some fixed principle and not dependent on mere luck or chance. Just where the profit comes in, however, is something that very few people understand. Most of them imagine it is derived from some slight advantage in the arrangement of the game, such as the 'zero' numbers in roulette or the 'splits' in faro, but they are very much mistaken. It really depends on a principle that applies to all games alike and might be termed the 'percentage of capital.'

"Strange as it may seem, I could take a capital of $1,000 and begin pitching nickels, in which the chances are perfectly even, letting the players guess either way they wanted to, and I would make a steady profit day in and day out. The secret is this: The average player has only a limited amount of money, and a slight run of bad luck wipes him out. He is obliged to quit, and somebody else takes his place, while the house keeps right on through good luck and bad, continually swelling its reserve with the cash of the broken players. That principle of the percentage of capital is at the bottom of the profits of every gaming house in the world from Monaco to Long Branch."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Scored on Lincoln.

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had a joint debate on the college grounds of Knox college, Galesburg. It was a great meeting, and I shall never forget the tremendous enthusiasm that was manifested by the respective partisans of each of these great men. Mr. Douglas had the opening and conclusion, and he got in one shot on Mr. Lincoln that was so pat that even the adherents of that gentleman had to join in the laughter.

Mr. Lincoln, in the course of his remarks, twitted his opponent with making only one speech—a set oration which he delivered to each new audience, the suggestion being that he was incapable of changing his stock address.

In reply Mr. Douglas said that he admitted the charge, and conceded that his rival knew in advance what he was going to say. He wished that he could foretell with the same exactness what Mr. Lincoln was going to say, but alas! that was impossible, since he changed his argument to suit his audiences, making a fierce abolition talk in communities where that sentiment was strongly entertained, as at Galesburg, but in southern Illinois ignoring abolition and standing up squarely as an old time Whig.

A Good Natured Dog.

A very ordinary looking farm horse harnessed to an old wagon stood by the curb, and on the board that served for a seat lay a small dog of such mixed blood that no guess could be made as to his breed.

As a delivery wagon passed on the opposite side of the street a large red apple fell off. Before it stopped rolling the dog bounded across the street, picked it up with his teeth and with tail wagging rushed back to the horse, in front of which he stood up on his hind legs while the apple was taken from his mouth.

As the horse munched the apple he made the peculiar little noise that horses make when petted, and doggie replied with throaty little barks which plainly told what a pleasure it had been to go after that apple. Then he went back to his nap on the wagon seat.—Burlington Free Press.

How It Happened.

"Poor fellow! I fear he was badly hurt."

"He was."

"Well, I suppose he carried some accident insurance?"

"Not a bit of it. He wanted to take out a policy, but in view of his business the companies declined on the ground that he was an extra hazardous risk."

"What was his business?"

"He was a canvasser for an accident insurance company."—Chicago Post.

Death and the Doctor.

Death and the doctor met at the door.

"Well, I've got him!" exclaimed Death banteringly.

The doctor was furious, of course.

"Oh, yes," he cried, with much heat, "but you didn't dare make a square issue of it and get him with the disease I was treating him for!"

Hereupon Death laughed affectedly, saying nothing.—Detroit Journal.

Compliments.

"How, for instance," asked the inquisitive boarder, "would you define a compliment?"

"In love's warfare," replied the didactic boarder, "a compliment is a skirmisher sent out for the purpose of bringing on an engagement."—Chicago Tribune.

The Oldest Tree.

The oldest tree on earth with an authenticated history is the great bhoo tree of Burma. For 20 centuries it has been held sacred to the Buddha, and no person is allowed to touch the trunk. When the leaves fall, they are carried away as relics by pilgrims.

Lovely Hands.

Lovely hands are more uncommon than pretty faces, yet a little silver sand, a deep basin, a stiff nailbrush, good soap and two good little implements (file and orangewood sticks) will transform ugliness to lasting beauty in a month.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

NEW YORK WORLD.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The striking and important events of the last year have established the overwhelming value of The Thrice-a-Week World to every reader. For an almost nominal sum it has kept its subscribers informed of the progress of all our wars and, moreover, has reported them as promptly and fully as if it were a daily. With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines and the great Presidential campaign, too, at hand, its value is further increased.

The motto of The Thrice-a-Week World is improved. It strives each year to be better than it was the year before, and public confidence in it is shown by the fact that it now circulates more than twice as many papers every week as any other newspaper, not a daily, published in America.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and The St. Hilaire Spectator together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

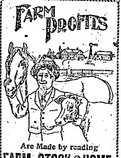
THROUGH CARS

TO

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To—
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS



Are Made by reading

FARM, STOCK & HOME,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Every Number Filled with Practical, Helpful Suggestions for the

FARMER,
STOCKMAN,
DAIRYMAN,
GARDENER,
POULTRYMAN,
APIARIST,
FRUITIST,
AND
HOUSEWIFE.

Issued Semi-monthly 24 Papers a Year

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
Six months, 30 cents.
3 Months, on trial, 10 cts.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.75.

MONEY To PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.
Subscriptions to The Patent Record $1.00 per annum.

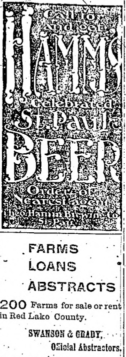
BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.



Standard!
Pure
Palatable
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
UNCLE SAM
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

FARMS
LOANS
ABSTRACTS

200 Farms for sale or rent in Red Lake County.

SWANSON & GRADY,
Official Abstractors.

RED LAKE FALLS. - - MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

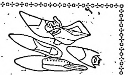
—THE SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.80.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.35.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

E. M. HOFF, N. G.

O. P. POST, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 2050.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

LEONARD HOLMES, V. C.

JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.

MISS T. HUGHES, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	Councilmen
W. A. Sorsoleil	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

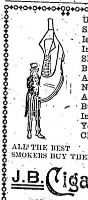
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haugland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Safre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	24
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	125
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	20

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

A cow for sale. Inquire W. Allen.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

The board of county commissioners are in session.

Ben Rosenberg was up from Crookston yesterday.

Write it 1900. Of course it seems a little odd to drop the 18.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

C. G. Rapp made a business trip to Thief River Falls Saturday.

Judge Knight was up from the county seat the first of the week.

A business meeting of the band boys will be held Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Olson rejoice over the arrival of a daughter last Friday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Oney Oidne and Adolph Hall spent an hour at the upper Falls last Saturday.

Mrs. Eli Belair of Red Lake Falls is here visiting with her sister Mrs. Geo. Olson.

J. B. Senate, formerly of this place, but now of Crookston, was here Saturday greeting friends.

If you want a 1900 calander call at this office or at K. O. Gigstad's real estate office and get one.

Several places kept open house Sunday night in order to watch the old year out and the new year in.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. LaGesse and family of Red Lake Falls spent a few days with his father this week.

Rev. A. A. Myers of Thief River Falls will preach in the M. E. church Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

The dance given at Hotel Markham Monday evening was well attended and an enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Swan Johnson, the noted humorous character of Thief River Fall was here last Saturday and entertained several audiences.

Jake Rosenberg of Minneapolis was here yesterday looking after his business interests. He was accompanied by his oldest son.

Peter Anderson of Wyandotte returned Saturday from the Black Duck country where he has been since the first of November.

J. H. Johnson, formerly clerk at Rapp & Posts store, but now of Crookston is here to-day looking after his business interests.

J. E. Campbell of Crookston is the first one of the Knights of the Grip to make his appearance since the holidays He was here yesterday.

It is said that the best mice trap in existence is a quart jar partially filled with molasses, arranged so the mice can reach the top easily.

An old bachelor says when a woman goes gunning for a husband, she arms herself with a curling iron and a box of smokeless powder.—Ex.

Supt. Mereen of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned to day from his holiday visit of two weeks with his children and friends at Minneapolis.

Miss Nellie Hannay and Miss Mary Quandy returned yesterday from Red Lake Falls where they had been attending the L. O. T. M. New Years ball.

Charley Tedford, formerly of this place, and who still retains building interests here, is building a business block at Cass Lake 50x70, two stories high.

Our wood pile is getting low; now that the roads are good, will some of our farmer subscribers please bring us a load or two that they promised us last year?

Prof. J. B. O'Brien and wife returned yesterday from a ten days visit with Mrs. O'Brien's parents at St. Paul. The weather was exceptionally fine and they enjoyed their vacation immensely.

C. G. Rapp left yesterday for Chicago where he will remain a couple of weeks visiting with relatives whom he has not seen since the time of the World's fair. He will also make a trip to West Baden, Ind., and remain a week or so at that famous health resort.

If you have a friend visiting with you, if you are going away on a journey or if anything of local interest happens drop in and let us know. Various little news items escape our notice and people wonder why their doings are not chronicled. We are only too glad to get the news.

A. R. Mattes, formerly cashier of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, but for the past year at Colorado Springs for the benefit of his health writes to a friend here that he is enjoying life immensely and has gained eighteen pounds since leaving here, all of which will be good news to his many friends.

C. E. Daggett, the popular roadmaster over this line of the Great Northern was married last Wednesday at Crookston to Miss Clara E. Mageau. Both of these young people are well and favorably known here. They are at present on their wedding tour in the east, but will be "at home" in Crookston after January 15th.

The Rosenberg's have been very busy the past few days packing up goods of the Greatwestern Clothing house prepartory to shipping to Crookston. Mike, who has managed the business here for the past three years will go to Minneapolis to spend a few months and then return to Crookston and go into partnership with his brother Ben.

The combined weight of the three publishers of the Warroad Plaindealer is 727 pounds. The senior member of the SPECTATOR worsted the heaviest man of the Plaindealer by two pounds and smoked a Havana at his expense a short time ago. As to the junior member will state he is just entering into the heavy-weight class with three 2's to his credit.

Ed. Peterson started in the New Year right by taking unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Inga Ness, eldest daughter of Mr. A. G. Ness, one of the wealthiest farmers in River Falls township. A great many were present at the wedding and all gave beautiful and costly presents to the newly married couple along with best wishes throughout married life.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out alright. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by the Imperial Drug Store.

Hicks predicts much rough weather the first three months of this year. For this month a reactionary storm occurs about the 3rd to 5th inclusive. A regular storm period from the 7th to the 11th, central on the 9th. Another from the 15th to the 17th and again from the 19th to the 24th, this will be the greatest and wildest cold waves of the winter coming from the northwest. Also cold from the 27th to the end of month.

The Faribault Referendum, in discussion with a local dealer who defends trusts, shows that in Faribault, brass and copper articles have advanced 60 per cent, steel, 100 per cent; nails, 200 per cent; stoves, 30 per cent; piping, 120 per cent; coal, 33 per cent; oil, 20 per cent; gasolene, 20 per cent. "Have local wages" asked the Referendum, "advanced?" Not a cent. Have those of the trusts that raised those articles? Not a cent; but instead, over 100 different factories were closed, and 20,000 hands discharged on account of these trusts.

A farmer stepped into a printing office and said to the editor: "I'd like to take your paper, but I am too poor." "Go home," said the editor, "pick out a hen, call her mine, sell or save her eggs for me, and if she wants to set let her, and next fall bring me all the produce from that hen. I'll send the paper." When fall came he found he was paying the price of two papers. After that he found he was never too poor to take a paper. Besides, when he wanted to borrow his neighbor's paper, he was always reading it, so he had to wait until the news was old or take it secondhanded. There is nothing like taking one of your own and getting the news from first hands. Try it.—Ex.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Miss Tessie Hughes, assistant postmistress left yesterday for Aaronprior, Canada, where she will spend three months visiting with a sister and other relatives whom she has not seen for twelve years. Miss Hughes is certainly deserving a vacation as she has been working steady behind the wicked for the past two years and there is no doubt but she will enjoy the trip. She has also been secretary of the Royal Neighbors of America for the past two terms and at the close of their lodge meeting last Friday evening the members turned the gathering into a surprise party and presented their worthy secretary with a valuable present, Mr. C. G. Rapp making the presenting speech. Games were indulged in and after a light repast was served, visiting and bidding her good-bye and a good time on her three months tour ended the evenings doings.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A Quiet Wedding.

One of the prettiest home weddings that ever occurred in Crookston was celebrated at 4:30 this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Fontaine, the occasion being the marriage of their second daughter Miss Blanche Irene Fontaine to Mr. William Clinton Stranahan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Grandchamp. The marriage was a quiet one, only the most intimate friends of the family being present, and the bride was without attendants. The ceremony was performed in the spacious parlors of the handsome home, and tables were spread in the sitting and dining rooms for a wedding supper. The decorations were in red and white, smilax being festooned about the room, the flowers which were profusely scattered about being roses and carnations.

The happy couple will leave at 7:15 tonight for Fargo, where they will, for a day or two, be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stranahan. They will visit Duluth and the Twin Cities later, and their future home will be made in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. W. Stranahan begin their wedded life with bright prospects, and their many friends wish them a happy future.—Crookston Times Dec. 28.

The first people who will live in the twentieth century, according to the computation of a writer in the January Ladies' Home Journal, are the inhabitants of a group of mid-Pacific islands. To women who contemplate visiting the Paris Exposition next year "Edith and I in Paris," in the same magazine, will prove helpful and interesting. "The Boer Girl of South Africa," "The Mother of the Stars," summarizing Maria Mitchell's achievements and "The Home-Coming of the Nakannies" are also features of notable interest in the January Journal. Franklin Fyles writes on "The Rehearsal of a Play," and the author of "Mr. Dooley" gives a convulsively funny account of Molly Donahue's musicale. Albert W. Smith contributes more of his exquisite nonsense verses. Edward Bok writes in protest against "A National Crime at the Feet of American Parents," and in contrast is shown "The New Idea in Teaching Children." Ian Maclaren's discourse on "The Minister and the Organ," and the last of the letters that passed between Gail Hamilton and Whittier brings the correspondence almost to the close of the poet's life. A score or more articles of special value to women touch every phase of home-making. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Lyddite Shell—Dum Dum Bullets.

"Speaking of the lyddite shells with which the British (in spite of General Joubert's protest) are doing such execution on the Boers around Ladysmith, here are some figures from Bloch's horribly fascinating book on war: 'A bomb weighing about 70 pounds thirty years ago would have burst into 42 fragments. To-day when it is charged with peroxilene, it breaks up into 1200 pieces, each of which is hurled with much greater velocity than the larger lumps which were scattered by a gunpowder explosion."—Boston Transcript.

Geo. Angell in "Our Dumb Animals" speaking of Dum-Dum bullets says: "A single one of which makes a hole in an Adriondack deer sufficiently large for the hunter to put his both hands in."

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper. Talk it up in your locality and if you can't act yourself suggest the matter to some one who can. Write the SPECTATOR at once.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly

PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,

Watchmaker and Optician.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Jan. 29th and 30th.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

Secretary Gage showed his contempt for public opinion when he ordered something like a million dollars a day—the receipts of the government for internal revenue taxes—deposited in a favored New York bank, pending distribution among other national banks, but he may find himself in hot water on account of that order, as a Senator is quoted as having said of the order: "The only satisfaction Secretary Gage vouchsafes to the country is that 'it is a confidential arrangement between the Treasury and the bank.' That is a queer way to talk about the government's transactions, and I wouldn't be surprised if an effort should be made in the Senate to ask some sharp question about it. I remember that a big muss was kicked up during Mr. Cleveland's administration because a much smaller sum of government money was deposited in widely scattered banks. In Jackson's time the same question was raised and the country sat down hard on the scheme."

Senator Cockrell, the leading democratic member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is strongly opposed to the republican—imperialistic, in reality—plan for a large standing army, and intends to fight it every time it shows its head. He said on the subject: "The army establishment is provided for until July 1, 1901 and there is no necessity for legislation at this session on the subject. This gives us a year and a half to consider the matter and decide what had best be done. I am in favor of slightly increasing the artillery arm of the service, to take care of our sea coast fortifications, but I do not think there is now, or will be in the near future, any occasion for a permanent increase in the number of infantry or cavalry regiments above that which has been provided for by law for a number of years." The republicans are too shrewd to make any move towards leagislation for a large standing army until after the Presidential election, but there isn't the slightest doubt that they intend doing so at next winter's session of Congress.

Rev. Dr. Forbes, will preach in the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m., also on Sunday Feb. 4th at 11 a. m. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All are welcome.

About Wheat.

The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the United States for 1899, by the agricultural department, is 547,300,000 bushels, a small fraction over 12 bushel to the acre. This estimate is about 40,000,000 bushels greater than earlier ones, and the increase is said by other good authorities to be unwarranted, though it had believers enough to weaken the market. But even this estimate makes the crop nearly 130,000,000 bushels less than last year, while the average price that year was higher than this, the price at this writing being almost exactly that of a year ago. The average value of exported wheat for ten months of the present year was about 75 cents a bushel, and for the same portion of the previous year the value was 93 cents. There has been a falling off of exports this year of about 10,000,000 bushels, but relatively to production the exports are very much larger this year than last. At all events, a decrease from 112 to 93 million bushels is too small to indicate any considerable decrease in the demand for our wheat by Europe during the current crop year, and it is believed by many that Europe will require as much this year as last, and if so it is not clear where it is coming from. But in spite of this there is nothing in sight now indicating an improvement in price.—Farm, Stock and Home.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Jan. 29th and 30th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 29th and 30th.

An opportunity to enjoy a good program of singing, music and declamations besides refreshments will be given you Friday evening at the United Norwegian church on Water street.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of county commissioners of Red Lake county Minn., for publishing the official proceedings, financial statement and all other notices required by law to be published in a legal newspaper. Bids to be presented to the county Auditor on or before 3 o'clock p. m., January 5th 1900. All bids to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1000. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county Minn, for publishing the delinquent tax list for the year 1898. Bids to be presented to the county auditor on or before 3 o'clock p. m., January 5th 1900. A good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1000 to accompany all bids. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

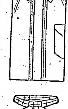
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

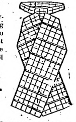
Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county Minn., for all job printing and stationery for the year 1900. Bids to be delivered to the county Auditor on or before 3 o'clock p. m. January 5th 1900. A good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500 to accompany all bids. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

The SPECTATOR would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.





We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

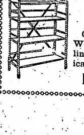
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER VI. (Continued.)

Mr. Traill unlocked a drawer, and, after a brief search, produced the photographs of the dead man which he had previously sent me. Apparently, they sufficed to remove whatever doubts he had at first entertained, and he gave a very audible sigh of relief as he handed me all three photographs. With just a brief look, I passed them on to Mr. O'Flynn.

"This gentleman," I explained, "represents the solicitors of the deceased—"

"Aye! deceased he is, sure enough!" broke in the old clerk. "If there's any truth in a camera! And murdered, too, didn't you tell me? Lord be good to us all! But London's an awful wicked place!"

"May I ask the name of your late client?" queried the inspector, ignoring this reflection upon the depravity of the metropolis.

"Luke Arnewood of Arnewood Hall, in the County Kildare," replied Mr. O'Flynn.

"That tallies exactly with the initials tattooed on the left arm," remarked the detective, in a sort of "aside" to me. "In fact, I suppose we may almost take it for granted that the dead man's identity has been established?"

"Yes," I assented, "beyond all doubt, I think. The Chapter of Accidents has supplied the clue, after all, you see. And, what is more, I can give you some particulars of this Luke Arnewood's antecedents and movements, which should help you materially towards a satisfactory solution of the whole case."

Inspector Traill's eyes sparkled. "You're a good fellow, Weston," he said, warmly, "and you have done me a turn in this business I shall never forget. Just give me the main outlines now, and let me come down upon you for the details later on. By the way, does anyone else know of your discovery?"

"Only Mr. O'Flynn," I told him, lowering my voice, "and I expect he's dying to rush off to a telegraph office to notify his principals in Dublin."

"Very likely," he whispered back; "but I can't afford to let him do so until I've made out my own report first. Mr. O'Flynn," he added, in his natural voice, "I must ask you, in the interests of justice, to give very careful attention to a statement which Mr. Weston is about to make and which may need your corroboration."

"Faith, I'll corroborate anything in rayson," was the reply. "If ye'll just wait till I let Mr. O'Brien know I'm after finding Mr. Luke."

Mr. Traill gave me a significant look. This queer old Irishman was quite prepared to claim the discovery as his own, and thereby reduce the credit due to Scotland Yard to a minimum.

"Hold hard a bit there," he said, rather sharply. "In the first place, despite the resemblance of the portraits, the identity cannot be regarded as established without further proof. And, secondly, I don't exactly see where your claim to having found Mr. Luke (as you put it) comes in at all. The credit of that lies with Mr. Weston, I take it."

"And, sure, isn't he employed by O'Brien & Grudgery, in this business, the same as meself?" retorted the old man, testily. "And, for the matter of that, didn't we find it out between us? Where would you both be now but for the picture I showed him of Mr. Luke, taken in Cooktown? Answer me that, plase!"

Inspector Traill looked somewhat nonplussed at this home-thrust, as, indeed, he very well might be. What the old clerk said was perfectly true. But for this photograph, the identity of the murdered man would still have remained a mystery. But the detective possessed one great quality—absolute self-command—in a very high degree; and it was by no means his wish to offend the astute Irishman.

"Come, come, Mr. O'Flynn," he said, suavely, "you really must not take what I said in so invidious a light. I only ask you to listen to Mr. Weston's statement, and to add thereto any remarks you may deem relevant. After that you may send what messages you please to Dublin."

Mr O'Flynn acquiesced, a little sulkily, as though suspecting some plan to outwit him. However, he followed my remarks with great attention, and occasionally interjected hints very much to the point. Indeed, by the time I had concluded, he had risen considerably in my opinion as a very wily old fox; and I could see that Mr. Traill treated his suggestions as of the utmost value.

"Thank you, very much, gentlemen," he remarked, as he pinned together the slips of his report. "I think I can assure you that, in this case, any reasonable claim you may choose to send in for your time and trouble in coming here will be allowed. Meanwhile, you must let me offer you a whisky and soda. I shall be back in two minutes."

The two minutes had lengthened to five before a constable orderly made his appearance with the promised refreshments, and a request from Inspector Traill that we would help ourselves pending his speedy return. O'Flynn's impatience to be off had, meanwhile, reached an acute stage, and it was only by dint of a judicious admixture of deference and firmness that the tactful constable succeeded in detaining him until his superior officer reappeared.

"Sorry to have kept you waiting a little longer than I anticipated!" exclaimed the inspector, cheerily.

"Begorra, you're not half so sorry as I am!" retorted Mr. O'Flynn, seizing his hat. "It's in the Dublin 'Evening Post' my people will be afther reading about the death of Mr. Luke, instead of in a telegram from me! And a nice omadhaun I'll look—bad cess to it all!"

"You have ample time to get ahead of the press," rejoined Traill, coolly. "A good quarter of an hour, I should say, at least."

"A quarter of an hour!" roared the indignant Irishman, making a bolt for the door. "That's what comes of giving information to the police!" And, without further parley, he fled to the nearest telegraph office.

"Clever old party, your Irish friend," remarked Traill, laughing; "and I fancy he'll be of use to us yet, before we get at the bottom of this queer case. But it was rather confiding of him to expect me to let him use the wires before I had my irons in the fire. By the way, I suppose that, having ascertained the fate of the missing heir, your interest in the affair practically ends, eh?"

"Why, yes," I assented, somewhat reluctantly. "Practically, I suppose it does, so far as Hawkins & Co. are concerned; but, personally, I am as keen as ever to solve the mystery of poor Tom Webb's disappearance, and that would seem to be bound up in the running to earth of the man who strangled Luke Arnewood."

"That is so," said Traill, "unless appearances lie even worse than usual. But, in the name of common sense, my dear fellow, don't buoy yourself up with any hope of ever seeing Webb alive. It is simply impossible that he should evade capture all this time, were he still above ground."

"I'm afraid you're right," I replied, despondently. "But it's some comfort to know that the case is still in your hands, and that you seem more hopeful of worrying through now than I have ever seen you before."

"Yes, thanks to the happy thought which prompted you to bring Mr. O'Flynn here," he rejoined, briskly. "And now, to drop the business for a moment, may I ask you a very personal question?"

"Certainly, any question you choose."

"Have you any special reason (apart, of course, from ordinary friendship) for your evident anxiety to ascertain Webb's fate?"

"Yes," I replied, "I have. I was practically engaged to his sister before this wretched affair—"

"I understand," he said, interrupting me, gently. "Woman-like she blames you for not saving him against himself, as the phrase goes. Well, between ourselves, it is pretty well recognized here that this is one of the most awkward cases we have had to deal with for some years past. The idea in 'the Yard' is that it was a 'one-man job,' and I needn't tell you, who are almost one of us, that it's long odds against our nailing a clever scoundrel who works alone, or who—if he has a confederate—puts the latter out of the way before he has time to round on him."

"I won't have it even suggested that poor Tom Webb was a confederate in this affair!" I rejoined, hotly.

"Well, call him a dupe, if you like," said Traill. "It is clear that he was mixed up in the business, somehow or other, and I have not the faintest doubt that his knowledge of the crime cost him his life. However, let that pass for the present. The full truth can only come out when we have the actual murderer by the heels. Thanks to you, I have now a real clue to work upon, and—I think I see my way."

These last words were spoken in a singularly calm, convincing way. I knew that Tom Traill, although a man well under thirty, and but recently promoted as inspector, was regarded as one of the smartest men in the department; and his quiet confidence carried conviction with it that I would yet stand justified in the eyes of Madge Webb. True, I would rather have stood indebted to my own personal efforts than to his; but I was not my own master, and I could not well ask for leave on private affairs at a time when Mr. Hawkins, as yet barely convalescent, could so ill spare me. And this I explained to sympathizing Inspector Traill.

"I understand perfectly," was his comment; "and I think it very hard lines that, having found the scent, you should be debarred from joining in the hunt; but, at all events, you can have a look-in, now and then. For instance, what's the earliest you can get away from the office this afternoon?"

"Five, or a quarter to," I answered, brightening up.

"That will do, all right," he rejoined. "I'll call for you at five sharp. Dress a bit roughly, and don't bring any valuables or much money."

"May I ask where you are going to? Soho?"

"No," he replied. "Try again."

"Aboard the Wairoa, then?" then, I suggested.

"Quite right," he assented, approvingly. "The Wairoa it is. She's now berthed in the Southwest India docks; and one of my men, who is used to seafaring folk, has her under observation. But, confound it all! That Irishman has bolted with the photographs!"

"No, he hasn't," I put in, quietly. "They're in my pocket."

"Thank goodness!" he remarked, with a sigh of relief. "We shall probably want them. So bring them along. Five o'clock, mind, sharp."

I hurried back to Exeter street, to insure that my work for the day would be finished by the time specified, dispatched a messenger to my rooms for a rough boating suit, and awaited the inspector's arrival with some impatience.

CHAPTER VII.

At the Docks.

Punctually, almost to a minute, Inspector Traill called for me, and, although he was not disguised (in the sense of using false hair or paint), I would never have recognized him in the gamekeeper-like individual before me, had I not been expecting him.

"No occasion to make up for a job like the one we have in hand," he remarked, glancing around him critically in search of a well-horsed hansom. "The chaps I want to interview, are not of the sort likely to know me by sight, and it doesn't much matter even if I am spotted by an outsider."

A wiry-looking roan met his approval, but our appearance did not seem to impress the driver very favorably; and, indeed, I did not much wonder thereat when I saw him taking stock of the weather-beaten old reefing jacket and cap I had donned for that occasion. A detective-inspector is not, however, likely to pay much heed to a cabby's whims, and the rapid exchange of a few sharp retorts resulted in our being bowled along eastward at as fast a pace as the crowded traffic would admit. As though by common instinct, we lit our pipes, turned up the collars of our coats and sank back in our respective corners, trying to husband what little warmth there was in us. Two average foreigners, similarly placed, would at once have had the window lowered; but we were far too English, or too hardy, or too mule-headed to abandon our pipes; and so we sped along behind the wiry roan, smoking and rarely exchanging a word. It is a long drive from the Strand to the Southwest India Docks, and a bitterly cold one on a raw evening in midwinter. Yet we only called a halt once on the way; and then (as we assured each other) only to restore animation to our half-frozen Jehu. We, moreover, ascertained (the driver being somewhat hazy as to the topography of the district) that the rendezvous given by Mr. Traill's emissary, and known as the "White Bear," was some distance nearer than the Southwest India Docks, though largely patronized by the crews of vessels berthed there. To the "White Bear" we accordingly proceeded, giving the cabby five shillings on account, with leave of absence for at least an hour, and we found our way into a comfortable, fair-sized bar parlor, reserved (as we were given to understand) for the better-paying class of customers. We were somewhat before our time, and the detective had not yet arrived; so we were reduced to ordering refreshments and awaiting the course of events.

The bar parlor seemed but poorly patronized in comparison with the more public parts of the establishment, for we had it to ourselves until Bradshaw (Traill's man) made his appearance with two companions. All three were, of course, strangers to me; but I easily distinguished the detective from the others, one of whom I set down as a ship's steward, while the appearance of the other denoted him to be a low-grade engineer. Bradshaw was got up in a baggy serge suit, of longshore cut, and might have been almost anything, in a semi-nautical way, from a stevedore to a ship's husband.

Now, Traill's original plan had been that Bradshaw should, in affected surprise and delight, recognize him as an old friend, unseen for years; and, under cover of this carefully-acted preamble, introduce him to his companions. To my surprise, therefore, as also, doubtless, that of his subordinate, the inspector averted his face, produced his handkerchief, and abandoned himself to the throes of a violent sneezing fit. When he had sufficiently recovered to face the company, a very ugly, straggling goatee beard almost covered his chin, and so entirely altered his appearance as to render recognition almost an impossibility. Bradshaw either divined that this move indicated a sudden change of plan, or else he received some private signal to the same effect, for he took no notice of his chief and filled in his change of cue by standing treat to his friends, with whom he presently entered into what seemed to be a rather animated conversation. Seated as we were, however, in a remote corner, originally selected by Traill for his own reasons, we could not hear a word of what was said. This, of course, cut both ways. We could converse in a low tone without risk of being overheard.

"I know the small, pasty-faced man by sight," whispered the inspector. "Saw him paraded once at Bow Street, and I think he got three years afterwards for thieving. I never forget a face, and it's just on the cards he may know me. So I altered my first plan and grew a beard. It don't suit me much, does it?"

"No," I said, smiling at his almost grotesque appearance, "it certainly does not. But it hides your identity very effectively, and that's the main point. What's your new programme? To chip in with our friends over there?"

"I think I'll try a leaf out of your book," he replied, "and trust to the Chapter of Accidents."

Events, however, did not seem to shape themselves so as to afford him any reasonable pretext for intruding upon the others until, weary of waiting, he had recourse to a bold manneuvre which succeeded to perfection. Seizing our empty glasses, he moved toward a small sliding panel, which opened upon the bar, with the evident intention of having them replenished. But, in passing behind Bradshaw's chair he tripped forward and, in a well feigned effort to save himself, made a clean sweep of the drinks which the three men were discussing. Bradshaw rose to the occasion, and an interchange of somewhat forcible language ensued. Traill, of course, protested that it was a pure accident, and peace was eventually restored upon the basis of compensation for the damage done. This the wily inspector effected with a cheerful liberality delightful to behold. No mere threepenn'orths of gin hot, such as he had upset. Nothing less than a bottle of the best Hollands would satisfy him.

"With your permission, gentlemen," he added, suavely, "I'll join you in a glass, just to show there's no ill-will, and I daresay you'll allow my friend to chip in, also?"

To this proposal Bradshaw assented, readily enough, and his companions followed suit, a little sulkily. After all, it is not easy to refuse a man a couple of drinks from a bottle of his own providing; and this was precisely what Traill had counted upon. Having thus adroitly broken the ice, he was not likely to allow it to freeze again; and so he exerted himself to his utmost to make himself agreeable, and pressed the Hollands upon his new acquaintances with a great show of cordiality.

"You gentlemen are connected with the sea?" he suggested, half-inquiringly. "Everybody in this neighborhood seems to be, and I've no doubt it's a good calling enough for those who like it. Not for me, though! Give me the dry land and my quiet little keeper's cottage to live in. What, do you suppose, now, brings me down here amongst this shipping?"

"Going abroad, maybe?" hazarded Bradshaw.

"God forbid!" ejaculated the pseudo keeper, fervently. "No; I am trying to get upon the track of my young master, who who left New Zealand for London more than two months ago and who hasn't turned up yet, though his ship reached port safe enough. They tell me she's in one of those big docks here, but that I'm too late this evening to go aboard of her."

"What's her name?" asked Bradshaw, with an assumed carelessness which, judging from their looks of eager interest, the other two were far from sharing.

"The Wairoa," answered Traill, after consulting his pocketbook.

"Well, I'll be hanged if you haven't come across a rare bit of luck!" exclaimed Bradshaw, affecting not to notice the warning glances and gestures of his companions. "My two friends here belong to that very ship; Mr. Spratt, bath-room steward, and Mr. Blogg, fifth engineer. They ought to know the gentleman you're looking for, if he was on board."

"Yes, if he travelled in the saloon," assented the pasty-faced steward, sulkily. "I've nothing to do with the second-class or steerage."

"As for me," added Mr. Blogg, "I have no truck with the passengers at all."

"Well, being a gentleman of means," explained the inspector, tranquilly, "he most probably travelled first-class. And his name would be Arnewood; though I believe he sometimes called himself Arnott, for some reason or other. Know him?"

"A Mr. Arnewood came back with us last trip, right enough," said Spratt, after taking thought. "But he knocked off having baths after we entered the Channel, and I saw nothing of him at the end of the voyage. He must have landed, though, either at Gravesend or here, like the other passengers. The chief steward would probably know."

"Quite so," assented Traill. "I'll inquire on board. By the way, did you (as you were bathing-room steward) ever notice any tattoo marks upon the gentleman's arm or chest?"

"Yes; in blue and red ink. One of the quartermasters pricked the designs in for him during the voyage, and told me he got two pounds for the job."

"Just to settle the question of identity," remarked Traill, apologetically, as he produced the Cooktown photograph. "Is this the Mr. Arnewood you knew on board?"

"Yes," was the prompt reply: "That's him, right enough. I daresay you've seen the gent, too, Joe."

"Why, yes, I seem to know the face," assented Mr. Blogg, doubtfully. "But I wouldn't swear to it. I don't see nowt to worry about, nohow. Gents often goes off on a bit of a spree, after a long voyage, and then turns up all right when they've had their fling."

"I suppose they do," said Inspector Traill, drily. "But I've heard of travelers falling into bad hands and coming to grief. However, I'm real grateful to you both for your information; and I'm only sorry that I can't spend the rest of the evening in your pleasant company. Come, Ned, we must be off, old chap."

I being the person addressed as Ned, Bradshaw understood plainly enough that he was to remain and keep the men under observation until further orders. We accordingly left the three to finish the Hollands at their leisure.

I scarcely need be told that a visit to the Wairoa was imperative before we could think of turning our faces westward. A short drive brought us to the dock gates, and even Inspector Traill found it no easy matter to procure admission without an official pass. However, we got through, and presently found ourselves alongside the Wairoa. More delay and explanations before we were allowed on board; but, once there, our efforts were rewarded, forasmuch as the chief steward, a Mr. Gray, was, luckily, in his cabin. Upon learning the object of our visit, he proved to be most courteous and obliging; and, from him we ascertained the following facts:

1. Mr. Luke Arnewood (undoubtedly the original of the Cooktown portrait) had voyaged by the Wairoa, and had quitted the vessel in the dock, early upon the morning of Nov. 19th. His luggage had been sent ashore in the ordinary way. But what had become of him, or his effects, after leaving the ship, he (Mr. Gray) could not say. It should, however, be a matter of no great difficulty to find out, and he undertook to make every possible inquiry on board. The police, he suggested, could similarly inquire among the porters and cabmen ashore.

2. Mr. Arnewood was a man of taciturn, almost sulky temperament, and shunndd all intercourse with his fellow passengers. He was wont, at times, to talk with members of the crew, and was liberal with tips for any service rendered him.

3. It was a fact that he had been tattooed on board by a quartermaster named Payne, then absent on leave.

These items practically exhausted all that Mr. Gray had to tell us; and, thanking him for his good offices, we rejoined our hansom, feeling well pleased with our evening's work. Our driver, too, was happy with an additional half-sovereign meted out to him in Fleet street. Traill had removed the hideous goatee, and we proceeded to treat ourselves to an excellent supper with the appetites of men who had fairly earned it.

(To Be Continued.)

Mistaken in the Case.

Some time ago one of Marshall's most charming young ladies slipped and fell on the stepping stones in front of her father's house and sprained her knee. It grew so bad that she thought it necessary to call in a physician. She had formed a dislike to the family doctor, so her father suggested several others, and finally it was decided to call the spruce young man with a homeopathic case that passed by the house every day.

They kept a sharp lookout, and when he came along called him in. The young lady modestly raised her skirts and showed the disabled member. The little man looked at it and said:

"That certainly is quite serious."

"Well," said she, "what shall I do?"

"If I were you," he whispered, "I would send for a prysician; I am a piano tuner."—Howard County (Mo.) Echo.

A Bit Mixed.

The play was "The Wreck of the Dardanelles; or, The City of a Lost Sole," and rehearsal had been hurried. But all went well until the storm scene. Then, as the cheap thunder rolled from the flies and the wind began to whistle, the skipper found he had forgot his lines.

"The storm is upon us!" he shouted in tragic accents. "Haul down the—haul down the—the—(in desperation) the bowsprit! Square the anchor! Reef the painter! Man the scuppers! Hurry up, you lazy lubbers! What are you grinning at?"—Answers.

His Personal Opinion.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "I am surprised at that congressman from Utah."

"The one against whom the others are protesting?"

"Yes. It does seem to me that when a man has married as often as he has he ought to have learned to step down and be quiet when he is told to."—Washington Star.

Different Ways of Putting It.

Mr. Twobagger—I slugged the golf ball real hard, and yet I had six strikes called on me before I reached first."

Miss Gridiron—You evidently imagine you are playing base ball, Mr. Twobagger. You mean that you made six successive gains before scoring a touchdown at the first goal.

Overheard in a Restaurant.

(Chair to Table)—See his nibs reading the paper over there?

(Table)—Yes.

(Chair)—He's not up to date.

(Table)—Why not?

(Chair)—Because he's behind the Times.

A Purpose Gone Awry.

Mrs. Good—Whatever possessed Deacon Richman to have his wife's body cremated?

Mr. Good—She had requested that her diamonds be entombed with her, and he thought they'd be more available in an urn than in a cemetery.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Light.

Bridget—But you can't sleep there, mum. Miss Alice said no one should occupy her bed while she's gone away, because it isn't very strong.

Alice's Cousin—Oh, well, I can, because I'm a light sleeper.—Harlem Life.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Smart Combination—Evening Gown—Business Girls, Not in the World of Finance, but the World of Home—Our Cooking Schools.

A Simple Word.

It may be glorious to write
  Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in sight
  Once in a century;

But better far it is to speak
  One simple word, which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
  And friendless sons of men;

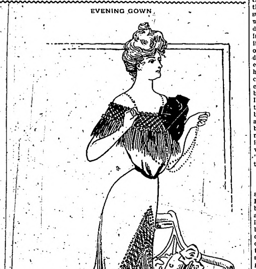
To write some earnest verse or line,
  Which, seeking not the praise of art,
Shall make clear faith and manhood shine
  In the untutored heart.

He who doth this, in verse or prose,
  May be forgotten in his day,
But surely shall be crowned at last with those
  Who live and speak for aye.
—James Russell Lowell.

Business Girls.

I do not mean a girl who has gone into some trade or profession, for the most domestic "home bird" of my girl readers may be one. Indeed, if she helps to carry out her daily duties successfully she must do her utmost to become a "business girl" in my sense of the word. And when, in course of time, she passes to a home of her own, she will be at no loss in taking up her position as housekeeper and mistress. She will win the respect of those in her employ by showing them that she understands how she should be served, and that, while comort is absolutely required, no extravagance will be allowed. She will cause her husband's love for her to increase by showing him how truly his interest is hers by bringing into play her knowledge of "how to spend and how to save." To make home uncomfortable by mean, unnecessary savings is no real economy, but to plan with loving thought how to make every dollar yield its true value is housekeeping in its best sense; for such a "business girl" will make a small income go further and give more real happiness and comfort than would one of double and treble the amount in inexperienced hands. But to make my girl reader a complete business one of the type which I write, she must also learn how to conduct her charities. Giving indiscriminately, without inquiry or thought, is often more productive of evil than good, and she must be as wise over the spending of the portion allotted "to help others," and give as thorough consideration to it as she does to what she puts apart for her personal concerns.

EVENING GOWN



Of yellow satin; very narrow strips of the satin interlaced over white satin, on bodice and skirt; white silk fringe trimmings, large bow of black velvet on shoulder.

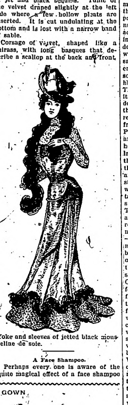
Woman's Sunday.

From Monday morning till Saturday midday the majority of husbands tell you they are hard at work. They rise at 6, 7, or 8, and, having eaten breakfast, get to business. At midday comes an hour for dinner and rest. Then work fills up the time till 5, 6, or 7. The evening they claim as their lawful rest after a hard day's bread-winning. When two of these hard-worked men meet they almost invariably, sooner or later, sneer or joke about the lazy lives women lead. Listen! If the head of a house rises at 6, his wife must rise at 5 in order to have his breakfast ready on a clean table in a cleanly swept room. The husband leaves for business, and his wife settles down to the necessarily dull routine of housework. At the midday meal she most probably has to attend to the wants of two or three children. In the afternoon she must call on her neighbors in order to keep up friendships, so that her husband may have people to talk to when he wants variety in the evening. She also has to do the necessary shopping. At about 5 or half-past the day's rest begins. First, the evening meal, then the children to be put to bed, then she must try to be lively and amuse her husband till such time as he chooses to go to bed. As to a wife's Sunday, every one who has ever been a child knows what that means.

A Smart Combination.

Visiting gown of drab velvet. Underskirt of black gauze embroidered in jet and black sequins. Tunic of the velvet draped slightly at the left side where a few hollow pleats are inserted. It is cut undulating at the bottom and is lost with a narrow band of sable.

Corsage of velvet, shaped like a cuirass, with long basques that describe a scallop at the back and front.



Yoke and sleeves of jetted black mousseline de sole.

A Face Shampoo.

Perhaps every one is aware of the quite magical effect of a face shampoo when tired out. Its refreshing powers are so great that the little trouble involved is not worth considering. Wet a sponge in soft, hot water. Put on it a little good soap and a few drops of glycerine. Lather the face thoroughly with the rinse, and rub the skin with almond meal till it is quite dry. Wash the meal off with fresh hot water, then spray or sponge the face with cold water till the flesh feels nice and firm. This closes the pores. Dry gently with a soft towel and powder lightly with pure Fuller's earth.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Salmi of Duck.

Cut the flesh of a roast duck into pieces no larger than a half dollar and keep them hot. Put the scraps and trimmings in a sauce pan with half a pint of claret, two shallots, a bay leaf, a spring thyme, a pinch of red pepper, and a pint of stock. Reduce this over a quick fire and strain, add two ounces of butter, half a pint of shrimps or mushrooms and the juice of half a lemon. Mix well, but do not boil. Dish the duck on slices of fried or toasted bread, pour the sauce over it and garnish with parsley.

Chocolate Pudding.

Take a quart of milk, mix a little of it with three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and the same quantity of grated chocolate. Blend to a smooth paste, and stir it briskly into the remainder of the milk while it is boiling briskly. Cook for three minutes, remove and add a teaspoonful of vanila and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Pour the mixture into a buttered pie dish and bake from twenty to thirty minutes. Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, stir into them a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and pile it carelessly on the pudding and place it in a warm (not hot) oven for five minutes to set. Serve hot.

Grown people tire of their toys just like children do.

DRESSING PARISIAN DOGS.

One Hardly Knows Whether to Feel Pity or Disgust More.

There seem to be some 5,000 or 6,000 persons in Paris who are determined to make the canine race go to the dogs as speedily as unreasonable pampering can send them there. This number of so-called lovers of dogs is, according to an article in Good Words, inscribed on the books of the Parisian dog-tailors. One of the tailors took the writer of the article in his confidence, saying: "For the most part our clients belong to the higher classes of society—people who can afford to pay high prices and who pay ready cash. The business is, therefore, a very profitable one, because the materials used do not cost very much, and we sell them at a large profit. For instance, I recently had a very remunerative order from the daughter of a diplomat in Paris. She was about to be married, and I made a set of gala-clothes for her dogs to match the liveries of the lackeys in her father's household. As the bride entered the residence after the ceremony her three dogs were awaiting her at the top of the grand staircase dressed in these costumes with bouquets of orange blossoms attached to their collars, and held by a silken leash by one of the footmen. The effect was marvelous! Then, again, the daughter of a rich banker, recently married, had another idea. I made to measure for each of her dogs—she had half a dozen—regular bridesmaids' costumes of white faille embroidered with lace and garlanded with orange blossoms, while on their feet they wore small slippers of white satin, also specially made to measure!" One does not quite know whether pity for the dogs thus tortured or contempt for the owners who bend their minds to such doings, is the predominant feeling aroused by these facts. The waterproof for rainy days, the dust-cloak for journeys, the mantle for cold weather and the gray linen suit for seaside wear are all articles with which a French society dog has long become familiar. But this year, Mr. Waller tells us, the poor creatures' owners "have gone one step farther in rendering the sublime handiwork of the Creator ridiculous by providing their pets with sets of fine linen. No society dog which really respects itself would think of possessing less than a dozen undergarments of lawn if it be in good health, or of silk or surah if it should be subject to colds or nervous complaints! Then if the 'poor darling' should be troubled with watery eyes, a dozen embroidered cambric handkerchiefs become an absolute necessity. And this is not all. His delicate little feet must be kept dry by boots, made to measure, of leather or India rubber, to suit his particular temperament." This, together with bracelets and tie pins, with perfumes and fancy soaps, with ivory combs and brushes and a good many other things, makes up a dog's toilet necessaries, and if the Parisian pet dog could speak he would certainly explain that his "friends" lead him the life of a dog, in the worst interpretation of that saying.

Horse Killed by Bee Stings.

From the Chestertown (Md.) Transcript: A fine young driving mare of Dr. J. T. Twilley was stung to death by honey bees in Kent county. The animal was turned into a lot to graze in which was a bench of eight hives of bees. One of the hives was knocked over, and in an instant the mare was covered by the bees. She became entangled in vines in such a way that she could not extricate herself, and began to roll to free herself of the bees, which swarmed on her body. This only made matters worse, and resulted in overturning the entire bunch of eight hives, the bees from which completely covered the helpless animal. She lived about eight hours and died in great agony. Handfuls of beestings were combed from her hair and pulled from about the nose, mouth and eyes—in short, there was scarcely a square inch of the animal's body which had escaped a wound from the bees.

No Misunderstanding.

Rochester Post-Express: Soon after the Central bank was opened for business one morning a prominent manufacturer walked down the steps and toward Exchange street, bearing a small satchel containing the money with which he was to pay off a large force of employes. As he turned into Exchange street a warm personal friend, unseen by him, rushed up from behind and pulled vigorously at the handle of the satchel. With lightning-like rapidity the manufacturer's arm was raised and descended full in the face of the practical joker, sending him reeling toward the curb. The next instant the manufacturer recognized his friend, and hurrying over to him, steadied him until he had recovered full consciousness, and then said: "I understand the situation better than I can explain it." "I do, too," remarked the other, as they shook hands and proceeded on their ways.

Sickroom Don'ts.

Sick people don't like to be stared at. They are morbidly sensitive. To look surprised at the change sickness has wrought is annoying, and, worse than that, it is disheartening, and makes invalids imagine their case to be worse than it is. Therefore, don't stare at a sick person, and don't stand at the back of the bed to make him turn his eyes round to see you. Always sit by the bedside, for the patient feels more at rest than if you stand up tall before him. And don't whisper; don't talk in a low voice; don't follow the doctor or caller out into the next room. The invalid will be absolutely certain that you are discussing him. Don't wear garments that rustle or are made of rough clothing, to come into contact with hands made tender by sickness, and don't wear creaking boots or thick-soled boots.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Early Bird.

First Wanderer—Dis coal pile is de hardest bed I ever slept on. Second Wanderer—You're jist right; but Ragles over dere seems ter like it; he's sleeping fine. First Wanderer—Course he is; de greedy pig got here fust, and picked out de bit wid de soft coal in it.—Harper's Bazar.

Money has little value to its possessor unless it also has value to others.—L. Stanford.

An Arctic Incident.

"I'm after you," cried the hunter.

"I don't give a wray," retorted the seal.

Thereupon he skinned off.—Philadelphia Press.

Prosperity for 1900.

Indications point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness.

A Pessimist.

"Government by the people," declared Loftman, "is a failure."

"Oh, I wouldn't take my defeat for such a small office as the legislature so much to heart," rejoined McMany.—Philadelphia North American.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Robert Fjellman, Wilmot, S. D., pipe wrench; Frederick W. Flakker, Wheaton, Minn., animal trap; James L. Kimball, Mountain Iron, Minn., sash holder; John T. Morris, Minneapolis, Minn., automatic tank valve; Emil A. Nelson, Hallock, Minn., photographic background carrier; Gustav A. Peterson and A. Olson, Florence, Minn., artificial bait; Mahlon H. Vinkle, Oakes, N. D., acetylene gas apparatus; John Wester, Triumph, Minn., sack holder.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Economy.

The pastor's wife heard of a desperately poor family. Of course she went to see about it. A man with a month's growth of beard opened the door for her. The room, certainly, wasn't very cheerful, but in one corner there was a coal-oil stove, which was still burning, though it was after 10 o'clock.

"Well," she said to the man, "why do you keep your stove burning all day?"

"Oh, mum," he answered, "we ain't got no matches, an' if we put it out we could never light it again."—Life.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Made Him a Foreigner.

"When I was on the bench," says Judge J. J. Du Bose, "we were once making up a special jury for a murder trial. The lawyers were examining the venire, and I wasn't paying much attention to what was going on until one of the lawyers attracted my attention by saying:

"'Your honor, this man is incompetent for jury service. He's a foreigner.'

"I looked at the man under examination, and he didn't look like a foreigner. He looked, anyway, like he was acclimated. So I asked him:

"'Have you ever been naturalized?'

"'No, sir,' he answered.

"'And you say you're a foreigner and not naturalized? What country are you a native of?'

"'Arkansas.'

"Well, everybody in the court room laughed. I told the man he could go. He wasn't much of a foreigner, but too much to sit on a jury in my court."—Memphis Scimitar.

Leveling.

"Pugilism," said the solemn man, "brings man to the level of the brute."

"Worse than that," said the man with the red nose. "It often brings him to the level of the floor."—Indianapolis Journal.

Blessed is the woman who gives her best preserves to members of her own family.

Ayer's
20th
Century
Almanac

(Not the ordinary kind)

A handsome year-book filled with beautiful illustrations, and a complete calendar. It is sold on all news-stands for 5 cents, and it's worth five times that amount.

It is a reliable chronology of the progress of the 19th century and a prophecy of what may be expected in the 20th.

Here are a few of the great men who have written for it:

Secretary Wilson,	on Agriculture
Sen. Chauncey M. Depew,	on Politics
Russell Sage,	on Finance
Thomas Edison,	" Electricity
Gen. Merritt,	" Land Warfare
Adml. Hichborn,	" Naval Warfare
"Al" Smith,	" Sports

You will enjoy reading it now, and it will be a book of reference for you through the years to come. Sixty-four pages, printed on ivory finish paper.

If your news-dealer cannot supply you with it, cut out this ad. and send it with three one-cent stamps and receive this elegant book free. Address

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

On Jan. 16 there will be held in Kansas City a convention of growers and shippers of fruit and farm produce. It is proposed to form an association of national magnitude. Whether the plan will succeed or not we will soon see. But it is a fact that the science of organization is being learned, as is evidenced by the success of the California raisin growers' association. There are at present a number of small associations that have been doing business for years, and that, too, with success. There is little doubt that such a combination as that proposed has in it great possibilities for good and evil. Honestly and justly managed, it may give a uniformity to prices and prevent dishonesty among the retailers, especially among the stand fruit dealers in large cities.

* * *

Fruit men should in some way combine to prevent retailers re-sorting their fruit when it is put on the market. This re-sorting of fruit by the retailers is a very wide-spread habit. It is in every sense dishonest, and injures the producer of fine fruit as much as it does the buyer of what is supposed to be fine fruit. Go among the fruit stands in Chicago very early in the morning, say, in peach time, before the rush for the day has commenced. The fruit dealers will be found vigorously at work packing fruit to be sold during the day. All the good fruit has been emptied out in one pile and the little, worthless fruit in another pile. The packer puts the little green peaches in the bottom and faces the basket with good-sized and possibly good-colored fruit. If it lacks good color, he stretches some red netting over the green fruit and gives it the proper color. Now when the basket of fruit that Fruit-Grower John Smith has packed, with his stamp, comes into the hands of these same men, it is quickly emptied out and sorted with the rest. If, later, John Smith should come along and buy one of the honestly packed baskets that he has sent to market he would experience a shock on opening it, for he would not find under the top layer just as good peaches as on top, but the said green ones referred to. Fruit producers that are trying to make their brand recognized and respected on the market should find some way to compel dealers to sell the fruit as it comes to hand or take off their brand.

Agricultural Notes.

To what extent drain tile was pulverized by the hard freezes of last winter is not yet apparent. Inquiries sent out by the Farmers' Review revealed the fact that most farmers do not know whether their drains have been injured or not. The comparatively dry fall has not put them to the test. Should we have a wet winter we would probably find out if the drains are in condition to carry off water or not. It is not necessary that the whole line of drain be broken up to render it useless. A rod or two thoroughly pulverized does much to render the whole incapable of carrying off water. Perhaps it would have been a good idea if farmers with large quantities of tiled land had made some examination with the object of finding out its true condition. The loss to a single crop through a disintegrated drain may be large, and in addition large areas of land may be rendered unplowable in the spring just at the time it is most necessary to get onto the land.

* * *

Prize corn crops are not always what they appear to be. There are corn crops and corn crops. It is possible for two men to raise each 100 bushels of corn to the acre and yet have one man raise twice as much corn to the acre as the other. This appears paradoxical, but is easily explained. One man may plant his corn at such a late day that it will become only well glazed at the time it has to be gathered for exhibition; while the other man may plant his corn early and thus give it time to thoroughly mature before it must be gathered. Corn gathered just after the roasting-ear period is very heavy, and will at that time sometimes weigh double what it will when it has been well dried. This is the secret of some of the enormous yields of corn that have been recently reported. The figures that claim yields per acre well up to the 200-bushel mark are based on weighed and not measured bushels. Inspect that same prize corn a few months after it has been gathered, and it will be found looking very shaky. Every kernel will be found standing by itself and with an abundance of room between it and its neighbors. Really such prize corn does not fill the requirements, or should not. The water content of corn should be taken into consideration, and we are not sure that it would not be a good idea to have each sample entered analyzed for its water content, and this analysis be taken into consideration when making the awards.

A Good Appointment.

Mr. J. H. Monrad has been appointed assistant dairy and food commissioner of Illinois. The appointment is a good one. All who know Mr. Monrad believe that he will discharge every duty faithfully. As a dairy expert he is known on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific. He has had experience in dairy matters in Denmark, Norway, New Zealand and the United States. While progressive he is conservative, and is not easily led to indorse new things till he is thoroughly convinced of their utility. Illinois needs a strong man in the office of assistant commissioner, which office is supposed to be filled by a first-class dairy expert.

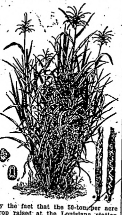
Another gratifying thing about the appointment of Mr. Monrad is that it is in no sense a political appointment. This is an indication that the commission is to be run for real effectiveness. The mass of work to be done in Illinois requires the best talent that can be secured irrespective of party, and the sentiment of the people should be expressed in favor of keeping, as much as possible, partisan politics out of it. Illinois has the reputation of being the state in which more adulterated products are made than any other state in the Union. It is charged that Illinois has had more to do with ruining our foreign markets for dairy goods than any other state in the Union, and it is to be hoped that a reform is to follow. Every farmer in Illinois should do his utmost to uphold the hands of Mr. Jones and Mr. Monrad.

Teosinte.

Herewith we illustrate teosinte. The explanation of the plate is: "a," one of the ears enclosed by the husk; "b," the same with a portion of the husk showing the grains; "c" and "d," views of the grain.

The scientific name of this plant is Euchloena luxurians. This is a grass of tropical nativity and much resembles Indian corn. It is said to have been introduced into this country from Central or South America, though it was first cultivated in Australia. In its native habit as it grows freely and often attains a height of from 10 to 15 feet in a few months. It suckers out or tillers to a remarkable degree, often as many as thirty to fifty suckers springing from a single stalk. In this country the climate is not hot enough, neither are the seasons long enough to ripen the seed, except in a very few places. While this is true, it does well as a fodder plant as far north as Pennsylvania and Kansas.

In some of our more southern states it has given larger yields than any other forage plant. Georgia reported a yield of 19 tons to the acre, Mississippi 22 tons to the acre, but at the Louisiana station it yielded over 50 tons per acre. To succeed well it needs abundant moisture, a great deal of heat, rich soil and a long season. It is useless to plant it where these conditions cannot be had. If cut when it reaches four or five feet in height it makes excellent fodder. If allowed to grow till October it makes a good plant for the silo. Its value as a soiling crop may be seen by the fact that the 50-ton per acre crop raised at the Louisiana station was sold to dairymen at the rate of $2 per ton.



Four-Horned Sheep.

While traveling through northwestern Pennsylvania my attention was called to a curiosity in the line of sheep. It was a breed with four horns, writes a contributor to American Sheep Breeder.

One ram had horns the total length of which was thirteen feet. Of course this breed will never come into favor as a profitable breed. Too much nutrition is used to produce the horns, but as a curiosity and a specimen for parks they will be sought after.

The horns vary greatly as to shape, but the general form was two standing straight from the top of the head and the other two branching from just below the others and in some cases making a curve, while in other instances they extended straight out.

I questioned regarding the origin of this breed and found they all came from one ram left by a traveling company several years ago. The company finished the season and asked a farmer to keep their ram until spring for them. In the spring they presented the ram to the farmer.

He took Highland Blackface ewes and crossed with the ram. The ram proved very potent and as a result there is a flock of twenty-five or thirty sheep with four horns.

They have been crossed in and seem to keep the original characteristics.

Where the first ram came from I have been unable to find out, but as far as I can learn this is the only flock in the world.

Neighboring Flocks.—With but one or two small flocks in a neighborhood there is sometimes a lack of buyers for both wool and mutton, but as flocks increase in size and number this difficulty will be largely overcome. Another advantage in being in a neighborhood where there are many small flocks is that rams can be exchanged frequently to good advantage; again, dogs never trouble so much, and if they do, their depredations are more scattered. A neighborhood pretty well stocked with profitable sheep is not as likely to be overrun with unprofitable dogs as one is where sheep are scarce. There, too, is more or less competition to see who has the best-looking flock, as well as the best-paying one, and the per cent of increase is watched more closely when near-by shepherds keep track of the lambing time.—Ex.

Miniature Trees.—One of the most remarkable features of Japanese gardening is the way in which every plant and tree in a famous garden will be reproduced in miniature, by a system of dwarfing which has been handed down from many generations back. Every characteristic of a large tree will be preserved, the foliage, color and the texture of the branches, and yet the miniature copy will often be not more than from one to three feet high.—Ex.

Some reliable fertilizer ought always to be kept on hand also. If this is not done, plants are often allowed to suffer for food at the very time when it is most needed.—Exchange.

PRIVATE LIVE OF CZAR

RARELY SMILES AND HAS NO DREAD OF ASSASSINATION.

"I Will Live and Die for Russia; How I Die I Care Not"—His Home Life Is Very Simple and He Is Very Democratic.

So little is known about the private life and personal habits of Czar Nicholas of Russia, that a volume on this subject, which has just been published in Germany, is bound to prove of unusual interest. The volume is entitled "Czar Nicholas II. and His Court," and the author is Bresnitz von Sydacow. Nicholas, we are told, is one of the most reserved monarchs that ever sat on a throne. He speaks seldom and briefly, and while he is talking his eyes are generally fixed on the ground. He rarely laughs, and does not often even smile. Of danger he has no dread, resembling his fearless grandfather in this respect, "I will live and die for Russia; how I die, I care not," he said a few days after his accession. The czar's home life is simple. He likes plain food at dinner, and he seldom has many guests at his table. He eats quickly, "like all men who are accustomed to work a good deal," and he drinks very little wine. He drives about in a small two-horse carriage, and he wears a uniform almost always, for he does not like civilian's attire. Indeed, it is said that he had no frock coat until he visited Paris a few years ago, and that the court tailor, who was accustomed to making his uniforms, was in despair, because he knew that his imperial master would be obliged to wear civilian's attire in the Parisian ceremonies. Being a man of resources, however, he went hastily to Paris to study the latest fashion in men's dress, and he finally purchased a suit for 700 rubles. This suit the czar wore during the festivities in Paris, and the story goes that he felt very uncomfortable in it. Nicholas is an unwearied reader. All documents submitted to him he reads carefully, and he frequently makes notes on them with a red pencil. His memory is wonderful, and it often happens that months after he has given an unimportant order he will ask as to the manner in which it was carried out. Summer and winter he is the first to arise in the morning, and he is working hard while the others are still sleeping. During the day the czarina sits beside his desk, sewing or embroidering. Whenever a court officer enters she prepares to leave the room, but the czar invariably says: "No, my dear, you won't disturb us," and with gentle insistence he lays his hand on her arm and draws her back to her seat. Of his little daughters the czar is wonderfully fond. When the first one was born instead of the expected heir, the czarina, it is said, went to her husband with tears in her eyes, and begged him to forgive her for not presenting him with an heir. The czar in reply kissed her tenderly, and said that he was very glad to have a daughter. When the czar wants to shake off all cares he plays with his children, and it is on these occasions that he seems most happy. A firm believer in popular education is Nicholas. While he was heir apparent, he once said: "Russia has had a czar who was a liberator; it also needs a czar who will be an educator," and the people have not forgotten these words. Of the czar's interest in popular education there are many evidences. Hardly a day passes that the Russian papers do not contain articles about new schools, new libraries, and new educational societies.—New York Herald.

Octogenarians in England.

This seems an age of remarkable octogenarians. Louisa, Duchess of Abercorn, who is in her eighty-seventh year, went recently to visit Lord and Lady Tankerville, her host being in his ninetieth year. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who is also the Duc d'Aubigny in France, is 81, and yet his favorite sport is fishing, and quite recently his grace hooked, played and landed a fine, strong salmon twenty pounds in weight. There is Earl Fitz William, who recently entered on his eighty-fifth year, and is still enjoying excellent health, and a keen rider to hounds, even if he no longer goes quite straight across country. The Duchess of Cleveland, who has entered on her eighty-first year, is always to be seen at the great afternoon events of each London season. Lord and Lady Braybrooke, although both on the right side of 80, recently celebrated their silver wedding; and Mrs. Gladstone is another of the notable octogenarians of this century end.—London Telegraph.

Fresh Air for Consumptive Patients.

In the London Hospital for consumption the basis of treatment is rest in the open air, graduated exercise, and good feeding. No window in the open-air wards is ever closed, and during the cold weather the consumptive patients are kept warm with extra clothing and artificial heat. It is encouraging to note that practically all the early cases and 70 per cent of all cases improve considerably under the open-air system. It is not uncommon for patients to enter the hospital with extensive signs of the disease, and to leave after nine or ten weeks with no sign of acute disease, and an increase of a stone in weight. None of those who markedly improved and followed out the hygienic principles taught there have shown any signs of relapse.

For Use in Church.

"I've hit a money-making thing at last. The preachers will go wild over it, and it will sell like hot cakes. It's a church-contribution box."

Friend—What good is that?

Inventor—It's a triumph. The coins fall through slots of different sizes, and half-crowns, shillings and sixpences land on velvet; but the pennies and half-pennies drop on to a Chinese gong.—From Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Misunderstood.

Her mother—Don't you find Jack Wheeler rather rough, Priscilla? Priscilla—Yes, mamma. And yet he says he shaves every day.—Harlem Life.

FOR THE 7-11 FOLK.

Some Bets on Dice-Shaking and Some Deductions Therefrom.

One evening, several weeks ago, a group of racehorse men were chatting in the St. Charles rotunda, when one of the party produced a miniature silver dice box, which he had picked up somewhere as a curiosity. It contained three tiny but perfectly made dice. "I'm superstitious about this box," said the owner, smilingly. "I believe it brings me good luck." "Well, just to cure you of that idea," said a horseman from St. Louis, "I'll bet you $10 I can beat you throwing the dice." The proposition was accepted, and the owner of the box threw three fours, which, oddly enough, were also thrown by the man from St. Louis. Upon that a dispute arose, the St. Louis turfman claiming that the tie should be "thrown off" and the other man that he had won, because his hand had not been beaten. Some of those present took one side and some the other, and, after a heated argument, it was agreed to leave the question to a New York daily newspaper regarded as an authority on sports. Here is the way the question was stated: "A bets B he can beat him throwing dice. B bets he can not. Result a tie. Who wins?" On Sunday the answer was printed, as follows: "Neither. When B takes A's bet he virtually bets that he can beat A." Upon this decision the money was handed over, not only on the original bet, but on several side wagers afterward made. It did not end the argument, however, but, on the contrary, started it afresh, and it still rages. Most local authorities disagree squarely with the New York referee. "The decision was all wrong," said a veteran New Orleans sportsman: "Here is the case in a nutshell: A says to B, 'I'll bet you $10 I can beat you in a throw of dice.' B accepts the wager and throws three fours. Now the only way in which A can make good his original assertion that he could beat B is to throw something better than three fours. He said 'beat you,' remember, not 'equal you.' He then throws a duplicate hand, which certainly does not beat, but is merely a standoff, consequently he loses. That is as plain as the nose on an elephant. The paper says that in taking the wager B virtually bets he can beat A. He does nothing of the sort. He bets that A can't beat him—quite a different proposition."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Both Knew Him.

He was one of those garrulous old fellows whose only aim in life seems to be to strike up conversations with strangers in public places. He was seated in the corner of a Market street car, holding a one-sided conversation with the conductor, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, when a dapper young fellow entered and took a seat on the opposite side of the car. The old fellows eyed him closely for several minutes and then leaned over and touched him on the knee. "'Scuse me," remarked the inquisitive old chap, "but ain't your name Johnson?" Considerably surprised, the young man replied that it was. "Son of old William Johnson, ain't you?" "Yes," was the curt answer. "Well, well, well," went on the loquacious old man. "I knowed you was a Johnson the minute I laid eyes on you. I uster know you father well." "So did I," said young Mr. Johnson without cracking a smile. An audible titter ran around the car and the old man got off at the next corner.—Philadelphia Record.

Fine Old Copper Vessel.

A woman who has been fitting up her husband's den and smoking room in their new suburban home selected for use in it as a trash basket a fine old copper vessel of Russian make, says the New York Post. It is of simple and artistic design and is a beautiful piece of metal. When she was remonstrated with for her extravagance in paying so large a price for a little receptacle her defense was prompt and practical. "I should have bought the vessel," she said; "as an ornament for the room. I had also decided that a wicker or wooden trash-basket would not do in a smoking room. Men are careless and often toss in lighted matches and cigar or cigarette ends that are still burning. It seemed to me a stroke of economy to provide this ornament, which might have stood simply as such, with a utilitarian service." From this point of view she was certainly right. These vessels could be equally well applied to a similar use aboard yachts.

Ensign Eames Lost His Wager.

Miss Emma Eames has a brother, Harold, who was an ensign in the United States navy. His ship was stationed at Leghorn, and one day the flagship entered the harbor with the fleet commander on board. The latter was very dignified, and was never known to lose his self-control. One day the commander was in swimming, and young Eames made a friendly wager with a fellow officer that he would destroy his senior's equanimity—in naval parlance, "rattle" him. The wager was accepted, and a moment afterward Eames was in the water swimming toward his superior officer. Suddenly he paused, and, stopping his powerful overhand stroke, began treading water. Then he saluted precisely as if he had been on a quarter-deck. To the young man's intense surprise the commander returned the salute with equal gravity. Mr. Eames lost his wager.

Encouraging Him.

Canvasser—I have called to show you a book—— Busy one—Well, I'm glad you haven't called to sell it to me. Show away. You'll not mind it if I don't happen to look at it, will you?—Boston Transcript.

Jogging Him Up.

From Puck: He (musingly)—"Well, man proposes, but ——." She (meaningly)—"No, he don't! He just keeps making one think he is going to."

Temperance has been promoted in the French army by controlling the canteen and substituting coffee, tea and cocoa for intoxicating drinks.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

Tours to California in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Via the Chicago Great Western to Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route to Los Angeles and Southern California. The true winter route, avoiding cold weather and snow blockades.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 23d, and on every Monday following one of these new Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will leave St. Paul at 8:10 a. m., via the Chicago Great Western for Los Angeles and Southern California, via Kansas City, and reaching Los Angeles the following Friday morning thus avoiding all Sunday travel. These tours are personally conducted by an experienced railway official, who accompanies the train to its destination. The cars are well equipped for a long journey, and are as comfortable as the Pullman Sleepers, while the price is only $6.00 for a double berth, less than half the price in the Standard Sleepers. For full information, inquire of J. P. Elmer, corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn., or address F. H. Lord, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago.

Orange Free State's Arms.

The coat of arms of the Orange Free State shows an orange tree in the middle of the field; on one side stands a lion, on the other a lamb. The motto beneath is "Freedom, Immigration, Patience, Courage." The emblem of the lion and lamb has a Scriptural reference to the peace and harmony within its borders, and does not glance at the geographical position of the republic between the domain of the British lion and the pastoral Boers of the Transvaal, as an American joker might assume.—Philadelphia Record.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Trouble Ahead.

Mrs. W.—Did your stenographer address those "at home" cards of mine to the list I gave you?

"Yes, but she made a slight error. She sent them to a list of our creditors."—Life.

Means of Grace.

"The interest in our church seems flagging."

"Yes; we will have to get up a bazar or revival."—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

The office boy who can go on steadily attending to his duties while a band is marching by is a genuine hero.

Barbed wire fences are used extensively in South Africa, and most of the material is imported from the United States.

Cured After Repeated Failures With Others. I will inform addicted to Morphine, Laudanum, Opium, Cocaine, of never-failing, harmless, home-cure. Mrs. M. H. Baldwin, Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.

Some men show good judgment by showing a lack of self-confidence.

Avarice is always poor, but poor by its own fault.—Johnson.

A small boy says the worst nation on earth is vaccination.

Another Holy Willie.

One may safely conclude, from the following story, that the good old faith of Calvin is very much alive yet. An American lady who was in the Highlands shooting with her husband, attended the local kirk one Sunday morning, but left it with scandalous precipitancy. For an hour the good minister had been fiercely raging at his benighted congregation, and wound up: "And, pairhaps" (with pious cunning) "ye'll be thinkin,' ye wairthless waistrels, that ye can daddle intae paradise by clootchin' tae my coattails! Dinna be deceivit, for mark weel" (a pause of stern and holy joy) "when the trump of Gabriel soonds, I'll sneck them aff!"—Life.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

A Grave Request.

A solicitor in a Georgia court is responsible for the following:

He overheard a conversation between his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which there had been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said:

"When I die, don't plant no flowers on my grave, but plant a good old watermelon vine, an' when it gets ripe you come dar, an' don't you eat it, but jes' bust it on de grave, an' let dat good old juice dribble down troo de ground."—Youth's Companion.

A Reward in Sight.

"What makes you so devoted to golf, Mr. Poddington?"

"Well, you see, somebody always gives a dinner after the game."—Indianapolis Journal.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

Wheat 327 Millions Short
As compared with the World's crop of 1898.
Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large fortunes are made in Wheat speculation. Phone 1063L.
W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,
Bank Reference, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION.
All Druggists, 25c.

CARTER'S INK
Is food for thought.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 52.— 1899.

Captain Gridley's Mother
Restored by Peruna.
OLYMPIA
"WHEN YOU ARE READY GRIDLEY—FIRE."
Dewey

DEWEY'S FLAG SHIP OLYMPIA—CAPTAIN GRIDLEY, COMMANDER.

Mrs. Gridley, mother of Captain Gridley, who was in command of Dewey's flag ship, at the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, says of our remedy, Peruna:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used Peruna, and can truthfully say it is a grand tonic and is a woman's friend, and should be used in every household. After using it for a short period I feel like a new person."

Ann E. Gridley.

Nearly all our ills are due to catarrh. We are liable to have catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and pelvic organs. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for free book.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.		TAGS.
1 Match Box	25	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25	24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
3 Scissors, 4½ inches	25	25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber	600
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25	26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50	27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25	28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 22 or 32 cal.	800
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50	29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60	30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best qual.	60	31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70	32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75	33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75	34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75	35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80	36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
15 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100	37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	3000
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150	38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	3500
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150	39 Shot Gun, Remington, double barrel, hammerless	3000
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200	40 Regina Music Box, 15¾ inch Disc	5000
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200		
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250		
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250		
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500		

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

☞ BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of

STAR PLUG TOBACCO

will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand.

MAKE THE TEST!

Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

IN DEADLY EARNEST

BOERS SHOW EVIDENCE OF IMPROVED SOLDIERING.

British No Longer Fighting a Foe Who Relies Upon Guerrilla Tactics, but Has to Deal With What Is Rapidly Becoming a Disciplined Army—Immense Strength of Boer Positions Around Colenso—Report of a Treaty Whereby England Gets Control of Delagoa Bay.

London, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg says:

"Every day reveals some new fact regarding the strength of the Boer position at Colenso. Thanks to the services of continental officers, the character of the campaign has changed. We are no longer fighting a foe who relies upon guerrilla tactics, but we have to deal with what is rapidly becoming a disciplined army, enjoying the advantage of knowing the country and selecting the scene of contest without the burdens of cumbersome commissariat. The Boers have converted the hills near Colenso into fortresses of immense strength. Everywhere they have splendid trenches, many of immense strength and many of them bomb proof. Tramway lines permit the shifting of guns with astonishing rapidity. The main positions are connected with the outlying positions by underground passages, and the forts proper bristle with machine guns that command the approaches. Probably mines are laid. One hears less now-a-days about Boer shells not bursting. Observers of the Colenso fight say the Boer shell fire was very effective. This is due largely to the fact that distances are marked off with white paint. The enemy's discipline is improving. The trenches represent great manual labor for which the Boers have a keen dislike. The manner in which they have restrained their fire while our troops are advancing is another proof of improved soldiering."

Delagoa Bay for England.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Herald and Tribune both have special dispatches announcing that Portugal's colonies, in part at least, are to be divided between Germany and England. The dispatches are both based on a report in the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, which is said to be unofficial. The Tribune says:

"The announcement of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger that under the secret stipulations of the treaty Germany will take Portugal's Asiatic colonies and the territory north of Zambesi, and England Delagoa bay, is the most startling news of the day. The authority is not official, and the statement of concerted action by the two powers against French and Russian occupation must be accepted with reserve until the foreign offices confirm it. The alleged payment of 25,000,000 marks for Germany's share in this territorial trade also seems doubtful. Some disclosure of this kind has been expected in diplomatic circles for several weeks—since the necessity for shutting off supplies of arms and ammunition from the Transvaal has become apparent.

"The Russian press forecasts the occupation of Herat as the first consequence of the occupation of Delagoa bay by the British. Russian and French rumors that all neutral powers will intervene if England takes effective measures for closing the back door against the entrance of contraband of war into the Transvaal are colored by the general belief that there is a secret agreement with Germany relating to any emergency which may arise on the east coast."

-o-

London, Dec. 30.—The Standard says that no credit should be given to the rumor from Berlin of a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty for the partition of the colonies of Portugal.

Government Severely Criticised.

London, Dec. 30.—During the continued lull in the military operations in South Africa the papers are filled with letters and articles criticising the government and the campaign, and suggesting remedies, improvements, alterations in the plans and the like.

The Times complains of censorship and concealment. It says nothing has transpired to show how Gen. Gatacre came to lose 600 men at Stormberg. The dispatches from the front all represent the Boers as in a nervous condition and constant dread of the British advance, but this is probably an exaggeration. The Transvaal government, according to information supplied by Boer sympathizers, threatens to reduce the ration of British prisoners if Great Britain stops the entry of food by Delagoa bay. The British government now evinces a marked change from its attitude in the early stages of the war and shows a disposition to accept assistance from any quarter. The imperial yeomanry commission has issued a statement to the effect that the government considers the formation and dispatch of yeomanry as one of the most pressing needs of the situation, and it has intimated that it is now prepared to accept from 8,000 to 10,000 yeomanry, instead of the 3,000 originally asked for.

Talk of a Compromise.

Durban, Natal, Dec. 30.—Mr. Winston Churchill on arriving here after his escape from the Boers received a tremendous ovation. He says, from conversation with members of the Transvaal executive at Pretoria, he was impressed that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Kruger is now convinced that Great Britain will soon sue for peace. In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill says, there is serious talk of 'compromise' by which Great Britain will cede the territory now in the hands of the two forces and pay an indemnity of £20,000,000, besides guaranteeing the complete independence of the Transvaal.

England Will Patrol the Atlantic.

New York, Dec. 30.—A special to the World from London says: Great Britain is apparently preparing to patrol the Atlantic. The report that the larger part of the North Atlantic and the West Indies squadrons had received orders regarding the landing of vessels at American ports with contraband of war seems to be well founded. An official of the navy department when asked by a reporter if war vessels would be dispatched to the American station, said that he knew that communications had been exchanged between Halifax and the commander of the West Indian station. Arrangements are being made, he said, for the dispatch of additional squadrons for the North Atlantic, and the squadrons would be dispatched as soon as possible.

Pounding at Ladysmith.

Chieveley Camp, Dec. 30.—A heavy Boer gun on Bulwana mountain fired steadily on Ladysmith during the day. Ladysmith did not reply. The enemy has been again detected attempting to improve their trenches facing Gen. Buller. The British heavy guns opened on them, and the Boers scampered back into the hills. The British patrols sighted the enemy in force on the extreme left. Nine Boers were killed in a skirmish that followed and six Boer wagons were captured.

OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Markets of China Accessible to Our Commerce.

Chicago, Dec. 30—A special to the Record from Washington says:

All of the European governments except Russia have notified the department of state that they are prepared to give in writing the guarantees requested some time ago by the merchants and manufacturers in the markets of China, wherever their "spheres of influence" extend. This is the most important commercial proposition that has engaged the attention of our diplomatic service for many years and it is the first time the United States has assumed or expressed a determination to assert itself in Oriental affairs. It marks one more departure in our diplomatic policy and adds another to the long list of innovations which has characterized the present administration.

In the partition of China we have taken no part. England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Japan and other powers engaged in a struggle for commercial and political supremacy there, have divided the territory among them and have agreed not to interfere with each other in the commercial and industrial development of the provinces they have selected. This allotment has been recognized indirectly by the government of China in granting railway concessions. While this division of the great empire has been going on the United States has been invited by the powers to participate and has been appealed to by China to intervene for its protection, but it was determined by the president and his advisers that American domination should be extended no farther than the Philippines. At the same time it was the duty of this government to protect this country's Asiatic trade. Therefore it was determined to request assurance that its commercial interests would not be interfered with. These pledges have been sent to our government and approved, but with the understanding that they will not be binding unless signed by all the European powers interested, and at this time only Russia holds out.

WERE DRIVEN BACK.

Filipinos Make an Unsuccessful Attack on Subig.

Manila, Dec. 28. — Gen. Santa Ana, with a force of insurgents estimated at 300, attacked the garrison at Subig yesterday. A body of marines were sent from Olongapo to reinforce the garrison, and the Filipinos were driven back, several being killed. There were no casualties on the American side. A company of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, together with a contingent of marines, have been sent from Manila to reinforce the Subig garrison still farther.

Col. J. Franklin Bell, of the Thirty-sixth infantry, encountered 150 Filipinos Thursday near Aminos, province of Zambales, and killed, wounded and captured twenty-eight of them. Our troops also obtained possession of a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. One American was wounded. A detachment of the Thirty-fourth infantry encountered a band of the enemy Saturday at Ariato, province of New Vizcaya, and routed them, killing two and wounding or capturing thirteen. The Americans also seized a quantity of ammunition. The Twenty-first regiment attacked a Filipino outpost Sunday near Calamba, scattering them and killing five of the enemy. The Thirty-second regiment Sunday had a brush with the enemy from the mountains northwest of Dinalupijan. One American was wounded. The troops captured 125 head of cattle and brought them to Granki, Bataan province.

In the island of Panay, Capt. Brownell's company of the Twenty-sixth infantry fought the enemy near Sala. The rebels lost heavily and the Americans captured a number of rifles. The rebels who fled from Panay to Romblon island are surrendering to the American garrison at Panay.

The funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton will take place Dec. 30. The remains will be embarked on the transport Thomas.

FARQUHAR AT SAN JUAN.

The Admiral Suitably Received by Gov. Gen. Davis.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 28.—The United States cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived yesterday, and later in the day left for target practice. Gov. Gen. George W. Davis received Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, at the palace. The gunboat Machias, which arrived here Dec. 21, has sailed for Santo Domingo.

"PINNACLE ROCK" FALLS.

The Noted Land Mark of Cumberland Gap Goes Down.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Dec. 28. — The celebrated Pinnacle Rock, which overhung Cumberland Gap and was a noted natural spectacle, fell from its lofty height. The town was awakened as if by an earthquake as the immense mass, weighing hundreds of tons, came tumbling down. The course of the rock was from the town and no lives have been reported lost, although considerable property was destroyed.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Jealousy Leading to Wife-Murder and Suicide.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28.—John A. Hoover, an elevator conductor aged twenty-four, shot his wife twice in the head, fatally wounding her. He then turned the weapon on himself and sent one bullet into his brain and died an hour later. Jealousy was the cause.

Three Shooting Scrapes.

Middlesboro, Ky., Dec. 28. — Three shooting scrapes, with four men dead, are reported from Virginia and Tennessee, near the state line. At Tazwell, Tenn., Jim Thompson killed Harrison Hay in a drunken row. At Almstead Hill, Va., R. Overton and John Combs fought a duel and both were killed. They were prominent in their neighborhood. At Walnut Hill, Va., Bal Ely and his uncle, named Doss, had a quarrel in which the latter was killed.

Large Mill Destroyed.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—The extensive mill of Joseph Fling's Sons, manufacturers of cottons and merinos, in Germantown, a suburb of this city, was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $60,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

News of the Northwest

SOLD TO A SYNDICATE.

Old Emerald and Virginia Mines Change Hands.

Lead, S. D., Dec. 29.—The Old Emerald and Virginia mines, located immediately south of the rich Hidden Fortune mine, which made Otto Grantz rich this fall, were yesterday sold to a Colorado syndicate whose chief representative lives in Colorado Springs. A shaft is to be at once sunk 400 feet. The ground is close to this city. The price paid and the names of the purchasers are kept secret for the present. The Golden Reward Mining Company of Deadwood has appropriated $60,000 for the erection of a gold and copper refinery. The company has purchased the Kildonan chlorination works near Deadwood.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Buildings Wrecked and Several Persons Injured.

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 29. — An acetylene gas explosion at Havre wrecked the saloon of Charles Howell, blowing a side out of the building and injuring a number of other business houses. Charles Cowan, bartender, was terribly injured. Charles Lane was severely burned. Two unknown men were burned about the face. Lane was recharging the tank when the explosion took place, the gas igniting from a lighted jet near by. Fire broke out in the Howell building and those adjoining, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

State Board of Pharmacy Secures a Conviction.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 29.—George W. Douglas, a druggist here, who was arrested last week on evidence furnished by a representative of the state board of pharmacy, for selling drugs without a license, was sentenced by Judge Tawney to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail for ten days. The outcome of this case was being watched for with interest by the board, and it is understood that the board will now vigorously prosecute violations of the law in other cities.

RANK OF MONSIGNOR.

Investiture Services Conducted by Archbishop Ireland.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 29.—The elaborate programme that elevates Father Buh to the rank of monsignor in the Catholic hierarchy took place at the cathedral. There was a large attendance of priests, led by Archbishop Ireland and Bishop James McGolrick of this diocese. The impressive investiture services were led by the archbishop, and an elaborate musical programme was given. The cathedral was crowded.

BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

Worry Over Street Railway Ordinance Drives a Milwaukee Alderman to Suicide.

Milwaukee, Dec. 29. — Ald. George Hill of the First ward committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Worry over the street railway ordinance is said to be the cause for the act. Hill was a Democrat and supported the ordinance. He was thirty-two years old and married.

Adjusting Fire Losses.

Hastings, Minn., Dec. 29.—A crew of men has begun to clear away the debris of the R. C. Libby & Co. mill. It is undecided whether the sawmill will be rebuilt, but machinery has already been purchased for a new planing factory. The work of tearing down the walls of the Mather & Engel buildings is also in progress. Messrs. F. A. Engel, John Kleis and Cavanaugh & Currier intend to rebuild shortly. The losses are beginning to be adjusted by the various insurance companies.

Bright Light Goes Out.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 29. — Seneca Truesdell, one of the oldest newspaper men in the Northwest, died in this city last night of complications that resulted in dropsy. For many years he was connected in various capacities with the Pioneer Press in St. Paul. Previous to that time he worked in St. Louis and San Francisco. His first daily newspaper experience was on the La Crosse Chronicle. He was born in Genesee, N. Y., and was fifty years old.

Extending Its System.

Huron, S. D., Dec. 29. — If the proposed plans of the Western Union Telegraph company materializes, Huron will soon be included in the list of towns comprising one of the districts in the new system. Manager Crain has been advised that the American District Telegraph company will soon build its system in a number of cities in this state. It is thought the system will be in operation within a few weeks.

Insurance Men Organize.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 29.—Fire insurance writers of the state effected a permanent organization here yesterday. Thomas Baker, Jr., of Fargo, was chosen president; W. A. Gordon, Grand Forks, secretary; A. Hillyard, Dickinson, treasurer, and State Treasurer Driscoll, chairman of the executive committee. The first annual meeting will be held in May.

Farmer Robbed.

Flandrau, S. D., Dec. 29.—A farmer named Gudda, living near Coleman, was held up and robbed of $70. It is believed the work was done by the same fellows who robbed Bolle's store a little over a year ago.

Western Surgeons Meet.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29. — The Western Surgical and Gynecological society began its annual session here yesterday. About 150 members from all over the Middle Western states are in attendance.

Used Gasoline to Start a Fire.

Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 29.—Chief of Police Sullivan was burned yesterday by accidentally using gasoline to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove. The can exploded and Mr. Sullivan received serious wounds.

Park Rapids Murder.

Park Rapids, Minn., Dec. 29.—Thomas Harvey was murdered eleven miles south of here. Doc Atwater, the alleged murderer, colored, is under arrest. The trouble arose over government claims.

Tannery Burned.

Merrill, Wis., Dec. 29.—The large three-story main building of the tannery operated in this city by the American Hide and Leather company was totally burned. The loss will be large, probably covered by insurance.

PASSENGERS INJURED

By a Rock Blast on the Line of the Duluth & Iron River.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 30.—Some workmen engaged at blasting rock on the line of the Duluth & Iron Range road came near demolishing a passenger train. The north-bound train was almost due when the blast was ready to be set off under a big rock near the track. A man was sent back to flag the train, but he was not seen in time by the engineer and the train came on at full speed. The blast went off as the rear coach was passing, and flying stone was hurled through the side and top of the coach. Several passengers were injured, also Conductor G. W. Cornell, who is now in the hospital at Soudan.

NO SHOW INDIANS.

Buffalo Bill and Others Wild Over the Recent Prohibitive Order.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Since the recent announcement of the new policy of the interior department, discontinuing wild Indian exhibitions, the department has been deluged with both written and oral inquiries. Col. W. F. Cody has protested that the action will nearly ruin his business. A large number of letters on the subject, mostly indorsing the department's attitude, have come by mail. Commissioner Jones said there would be no change in the department's policy, and that he was convinced the exhibitions have a demoralizing tendency and retard Indian progress.

BURNING PRAIRIE.

Serious and Unusual Winter Experience for South Dakota.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 27.—During a high northwest wind a prairie fire was started east of Eureka and swept over the country, causing great destruction of hay and grass on ranges. No reports from the burned district have been received, but many farmers must have been entirely burned out. The fire was the most extensive for years, embracing a tract several miles long and five miles wide. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of people in the path of the fire as the wind was blowing a gale.

Young Reds Go to College.

Chamberlain, S. D., Dec. 30.—Dr. C. A. Eastman, the full-blood Indian who married Ellane Goodale, an educated white woman and well known in many parts of the country, now in the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school, was at Crow Creek Indian agency the past week. He has returned to Carlisle, taking ten of the young Crow Creek Indians with him. Dr. and Mrs. Eastman at one time lived in St. Paul, where he practiced his profession.

Half a Bridge Better Than None.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 30. — The city will build a bridge from the shore of the river to the solid ice in the channel for the Wisconsin farmers, and allow them to use it free. The ice along the city front is always unsafe and a bridge is necessary. Heretofore private parties have built the bridge and charged toll, giving much dissatisfaction to the farmers.

Meets Next in Minneapolis.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 30. — The Western Surgical and Gynecological association, comprising the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, elected C. Beverly Campbell of St. Joseph, Mo., president; Dr. Moor of Minneapolis was elected a member of the executive board. The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis in 1900.

One Hunter Shoots Another.

Waseca, Minn., Dec. 30.—Albert Elton, a farmer aged twenty-five, was fatally shot while rabbit hunting near here. He was hunting with a neighbor named Ziesmer, whose gun was accidentally discharged, the charge entering the right side of Elton and lodging in his lung. He is expected to die.

Alleged Safe-Blowers Caged.

Marinette, Wis., Dec. 30.—Confined in the Marinette county jail are three alleged safe-blowers, John Edwards, J. L. Murphy and Thomas Evans. It is thought they opened at least a dozen safes in Oconto, Menominee and several small towns north of here, securing several thousand dollars and valuables.

Organized by Pettigrew.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 29. — Under the direction of Senator R. F. Pettigrew about 200 fusionists met last night in Germania hall and organized clubs in this state. It is to be known as the American league as a protest against "imperialism, militarism and control of all industrial institutions and the government itself by organized capital."

Killed by an Engine.

Yankton, S. D., Dec. 30.—Miss Anna Johnson, a young woman living with relatives in the outskirts of the city, was run down and instantly killed by an engine on the Milwaukee. The young woman was very deaf and it is supposed she did not hear the engine.

Charged With Highway Robbery.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 30. — John Conway and Robert Raymond were arrested here and held under $5,000 bonds to answer to charges of highway robbery. It is claimed that they have been entering restaurants and holding up clerks and customers.

Class of Nine Take the Veil.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 30.—Nine young ladies who have spent the past summer with Mother Joseph, of Presentation academy, and who have been novitiates since that time, took the veil at the convent. Mother Joseph was re-elected superioress.

Prisoners Also Jollificate.

Fessenden, N. D., Dec. 29.—There was a jollification in Fessenden last night, and when it was found that the prisoners had all taken leg bail from the county jail.

Spectators Disapproved.

Milwaukee, Dec. 30.—Perry Queenan of this city and Jack Hudson of Chicago met here in a six-round go last night, the decision being given to Queenan amid yells of disapproval from the spectators.

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 29. — A. J. Schlueter of Hay Creek, while in an epileptic fit, fell down stairs in his home, sustaining injuries from which he died a few hours later.

E. V. SMALLEY DEAD.

Well Known as an Author and Writer of the Northwest.

St. Paul, Dec. 31.—Eugene V. Smalley, the editor and publisher of the Northwest Magazine, died at midnight at his home, 633 Holly avenue, of nervous dyspepsia. Mr. Smalley has been ill practically ever since his return from Oklahoma about six weeks ago. He had rallied for a time, but yesterday afternoon he sank, and the doctors said his life was measured simply by hours. As a newspaper man, author and publisher, Mr. Smalley was one of the most widely known writers of the Northwest. His magazine, devoted to the interests of this section, has had no small influence in making the resources and progress of the Northwest known to the country. His articles in magazines have been widely read and he was generally recognized as an authority of this section.

FURIOUS RACE RIOT.

Poles and Frenchmen Indulge in a Bloody Fight.

Marinette, Wis., Dec. 31.—A furious race riot between Poles and Frenchmen occurred in lumber camp No. 7, of the Kirby-Carpenter company near Pembine. Several Poles were badly pounded, and one of them, John Kosta of Menominee, Mich., was chased four miles down an icy logging road in his bare feet until the blood was dripping from them. Another Pole, Frank Joswoski, was torn from his sleeping bunk and pounded into insensibility. His hands and fingers were bitten and his face and body terribly disfigured. Kosta may lose both his feet and Joswoski is in a serious condition. Both were taken to Menominee. The leaders of the riot were half-breeds, John Parlex and John and Cotaud Perry. They will be arrested.

MEAT PACKER BURNED OUT.

Fire at St. Paul Destroys $10,000 Worth of Property.

St. Paul, Dec. 31.—The P. H. Van Hoven meat packing plant, on the upper levee above the high bridge, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss of $10,000. Mr. Van Hoven carried only $2,000 insurance on his stock, which consisted of forty-five carcasses and 110 hides, and was valued at $4,000. The fire caught in the roof of the main building. It is thought from a spark from the chimney of the heating plant. The firemen were greatly hampered in their efforts to fight the fire because of the lack of water, the nearest hydrant being half a mile away.

CAUGHT A WILD MAN.

He Lived in a Cave and Was Nearly Starved.

Barron, Wis., Dec. 31.—Under Sheriff Pierce captured a wild man in the woods four miles east of the town, who lived in a small cave on the bank of the river. He gives the name of Owen Sullivan, claims to hail from Ishpeming, Mich., and talks rationally, but tells various stories as to his recent whereabouts. He has lived in the cave at least four weeks, possibly all summer, and was nearly starved when caught.

EARLY FIRE AT HERMAN.

Loss Estimated at $8,500 With Partial Insurance.

Herman, Minn., Dec. 31. — J. A. Stoneburg's hall and Anderson Bros.' billiard hall were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Stoneburg's hall was occupied by Tucker's store and the postoffice. Loss is estimated at $8,500; partially insured.

Married a Diamond King.

Deadwood, S. D., Dec. 31—Mrs. Celia Rees, formerly Miss Bueter, whose parents live in this city, has written them from Durban, Natal, that she has married W. J. Rees, a diamond king of Johannesburg, and that they have fled from their home to Durban, Natal, which is now crowded with refugees.

Gentilly's Cheese Factory.

Gentilly, Minn., Dec. 31.—The local cheese factory has closed after a run of six months and a half. Milk received, 342,705 pounds; cheese made, 36,342 pounds; cash received therefor, $3,627.95; cash paid patrons, $2,901.37; milk to 1 pound of cheese, 9.42 pounds; average test for the season, 4.00 F.

Stove Exploded.

Brainerd, Minn., Dec. 31. — P. M. Zacarison's merchant tailoring establishment was burned. Loss almost total. The stock was valued at $4,500; insured for $3,000. The building was owned by N. P. Bank and was insured for $1,000. Fire was caused by the explosion of an air-tight stove.

Prosecution Failed.

Wausau, Wis., Dec. 31.—The prosecution failed to make a case against Fred G. Cowle, held for embezzlement. The evidence showed that the defendant handled no money belonging to the Wakefield & Western railway.

Murder on a Montana Ranch.

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 31.—A. J. Corrigan shot and instantly killed Peter Kunz at a ranch twenty-five miles north of here. Corrigan came to the city and gave himself up. He says he did it in self-defense.

Stave Mill for Perham.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31. — The St. Paul Barrel company has decided to erect a large stave and heading mill at this place. The site has been purchased and the buildings will be erected at once.

Fire at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 31.—The cooper shop of D. Daul & Sons was entirely destroyed by fire which started early yesterday morning. Loss $3,000; insurance $4,000. Origin of fire unknown.

Takes His Own Life.

Stanley, Wis., Dec. 31.—Christopher Thompson, for thirty years an employe of the Northwestern Lumber company, committed suicide by hanging himself in a wagon shed nearly a mile from town.

Wholesale Grocery Fire.

Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 31. — The building and contents of the Biklen Winzer wholesale grocery were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $150,000, with insurance of $95,000. Intense cold prevented the firemen from doing effective work.

Woodmen Killed.

Merrill, Wis., Dec. 31.—Pat Reddin was killed at the camp of Reddin Bros. six miles north of here, by a falling tree. He was helping to dislodge a tree that had hung up in another and was crushed when it fell.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

An eight-year-old St. Paul boy is accused of trying to wreck a railroad train.

Nearly a score of buildings were burned at Hastings, causing a loss of nearly $100,000.

The Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution celebrated its tenth anniversary at St. Paul.

Secretary Bracken, of the board of health, is working to get more complete vital statistics for Minnesota.

The Mabel creamery, at Mabel, is in ashes. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,500. Anderson & Goldberg were the owners.

The merchants in Worthington and adjoining towns have just closed one of the most successful holiday seasons on record.

Mrs. Charles Rucher of Howard was examined as to her sanity and sent to the asylum. She leaves six small children at home.

Miss Agnes Malmsten was accidentally shot by Martin Lovgreen, two miles west of Braham. She will probably recover.

Nathaniel Frost, one of the old settlers of Jackson county, is dead, at the age of seventy years. His wife and three children survive him.

The residence of Thomas Hessian at Le Sueur was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, about $1,500. Mrs. Hessian's hair was badly burned.

D. H. Stevenson of Duluth died recently as the result of paralysis. He was fifty-five years of age and a former resident of Indianapolis.

The taxes of North Branch for the year are a trifle lower than a year ago. A year ago the budget figured a total of 10 mills; this year it is but 9.7 mills.

Secretary of State Hay promises a Minneapolis miller to deal most vigorously with Turkey should any more Minneapolis flour be rejected in that country.

The Duluth Trades assembly will ask that a provision be inserted in the new charter making it a misdemeanor for a city official to accept free transportation over any railway line.

John McCormick, a Traverse county commissioner, was struck by a north-bound Milwaukee freight train and severely injured. The wagon was splintered but the horse was unhurt.

The Roscoe creamery at New Paynesville, burned in July, 1899, has been rebuilt by the co-operative association, and has commenced operations. The new plant cost $2,400.

Albert Nelson, a young man at Hester, was seriously injured while chopping wood with a companion. His companion's ax glanced, striking Nelson in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Fire partially destroyed the J. R. Beggs & Co. potato warehouse at Rush City. The warehouse contained about 5,000 bushels of potatoes. The building was covered by insurance but the stock was uninsured.

A Knights of Pythias lodge has been organized at Willmar, with twenty-six charter members. Delegations from Litchfield, Waverly and Dassel assisted. The ladies of the Presbyterian church served supper.

Deputy Veterinary Surgeon Eckles, at Dover, has condemned three head of cattle belonging to H. Brown, and one for A. Hart, as afflicted with tuberculosis, and they will have to be killed within thirty days.

The grand jury in session at Crookston has concluded its labors. During a nine-days' sitting that body has found and returned seventy true bills, besides considering a mass of evidence that was not sufficient to indict.

The new city hall at Franklin is approaching completion, and will be one of the finest public town buildings in the state. The contractors will, if the weather continues good, be able to finish the structure during the winter.

All of the lumber, buildings and goods in the south half of the west part of Main street in Canton were burned recently. James Manuel, Joe Dunford, Dr. H. H. Haskins, Clemans & Co.'s restaurant are all burned out, but are well insured.

New Ulm and St. James are both in the field for the freight headquarters of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. For a while it looked as if the plum would go to New Ulm, but St. James now has equal chances, and it is a toss-up as to who gets it.

B. A. Doherty, a farmer living near Byron, was attacked by a bull, and but for the timely defense offered by his dog in dividing the furious animal's attention, would, without doubt, have been killed. He was insensible when found and his injuries are serious.

The safe of the Duluth Shoe company was taken from the ruins of the burned plant and opened. The contents were found to be all right, and the records and papers perfectly preserved. The shoe company had $200,000 worth of orders on its books at the time of the fire.

Warden Reeve's first holiday at the state prison was exceedingly enjoyable for the inmates of that institution. An excellent programme was rendered in the chapel, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections. The convicts also spent a part of the forenoon in the corridors, and enjoyed an extra dinner, together with other holiday privileges.

A new bank is about to be established in the village of New York Mills. The bank will be a private institution, and is organized by a number of Wadena gentlemen. W. R. Baumbach will be president; E. J. Austin, second vice president; J. W. Austin, Jr., cashier. The bank is to begin business early in January.

Ole Harring was thrown from his sleigh in a runaway at Fergus Falls. His leg was broken and his skull fractured. Harring had been celebrating Christmas, and was returning to his home in Aurdal when the team became unmanageable.

The first meeting of the Winnebago County Farmers' Stock exchange was so successful that it will doubtless prove a monthly feature of Winnebago county agricultural life. Horses and cattle and new milch cows were sold, the sales amounting to about $1,000.

Chinese Defiance of Britain.

Peking.—An imperial edict offers special rewards for the capture of the reformer, Kang Yu Wei, dead or alive. As Kang Yu Wei is in Hongkong, this is regarded as an incitement to commit murder in a British colony.

Osman Digna's Escape.

London.—Osman Digna is said to have escaped from the Khalifa's last fight in the Soudan with [illegible] walking stick, without arms, ammunition or horse.

By the time a new public building is actually finished it is old.

SEDITION SPREADS.

Cape Colony M. P.'s Said to be Implicated.

London, Dec. 28. — A cable dispatch from Cape Town dated Dec. 20, says:

Sedition is spreading in Cape Colony. Three members of the Cape parliament are alleged to be implicated and one of them is said to have presented a Free State flag to a Boer commando, at the same time expressing the hope that he would carry it to glory and victory. Another member of parliament is said to be recruiting for the Boers. In addition, wealthy farmers are now aiding the invaders. The dispatch adds that glanders has broken out among the American mules, of which there are 1,100 at the Stellenbosch remount farm. Twenty-six of the mules have been killed and seventy-eight have been isolated.

At It at Ladysmith.

The war office has received a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Dec. 24, announcing that in an engagement at Ladysmith Dec. 22 Maj. A. O. King, Captains Wathen and Oakes, and Lieut. Col. Fawcett were wounded and nine non-commissioned officers and men were killed and ten wounded. This engagement had not been recorded before this.

Censorship Relaxed.

London, Dec. 28. — Dispatches from South Africa are still greatly delayed. But they are arriving more freely, which shows that the censorship has been relaxed. There appears to be no great change in the situation. A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated Dec. 21, gives this information from the Boer head laager, dated Dec. 19: "The British naval guns at Colenso have been cannonading Bulwer bridge over the Tugela river with a view of smashing it. The bombardment of Ladysmith is proceeding slowly. Gen. Joubert has arrived here and been accorded a hearty welcome. He joined the burghers on Dec. 18."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 15, by heliograph, says: "Another sortie last night. Gen. Hunter, with 500 volunteers, destroyed one six-inch Creusot gun, one Howitzer and one Maxim. One Briton killed. The Boer gunners fled."

There is an idea in some quarters here that Gen. Buler's destruction of the Bulwer bridge heralds an attempt to cut off the Boers now south of the river, but the general opinion is that the British will not make any serious movement pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

War Office Criticised.

The newspapers continue actively discussing the management, or, rather, the mismanagement of the campaign. The incident of horse sickness throws increased attention upon the question of transports and the want of wagons which may tie the British forces to the railways. The Times, editorially, attacks the administration of the war office, calling attention to correspondence disclosing "glaring facts," and declaring that the British army is "being managed for the benefit of the war office and not for the nation."

Dispatches from Cape Colony, indicate the steady growth of the Dutch disaffection. The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle describes the discovery of a plot to connive at the escape of Boer prisoners. The Times recommends strict restraint over the disaffected Dutch colonists and the enforcement of severe penalties.

The Sixteenth Lancers will go to South Africa from India at the special request of Lord Roberts, even after the government had decided that no more troops should be withdrawn from India.

30,000 British Colonists Under Arms.

The recruiting of British colonists in Cape Colony is actively proceeding. Thirty thousand are already under arms and several thousand more will be added. Dispatches from Modder River, dated Dec. 21, report that intermittent firing was continuing on both sides. The Boer shells fell short. A number of Free State burghers had surrendered. There is an unofficial report that a Canadian picket was cut off near Belmont. It is also asserted that fever is raging among the Boers.

The tests of wireless telegraphy at Modder River have been highly successful, communication over a distance of seventy miles being perfectly established. Six Marconi instruments intended for the Boers have been seized at Cape Town. A dispatch from Chieveley Camp, dated Dec. 21, says: "Lyddite shells are daily thrown into the Boer camp to prevent them working at the trenches. The firing of big guns is heard daily from the direction of Ladysmith."

Pauncefote Takes No Notice.

Washington, Dec. 28. — The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, has made no protest to the objectionable utterances of the fenians relative to the reported organized movement of Irish sympathizers in this country in behalf of the Boers, including the alleged Fenian movement, although the matter has been the subject for discussion between Secretary Hay and the ambassador as late as yesterday afternoon. It is understood, however, that the embassy is giving to these reports its attention, and to keep advised through the British consuls of the various political parties as to any movement of importance.

Cut the Doctor's Bills.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The doctors of the county have heretofore treated the paupers and filed bills with the board, entailing an expenditure of upward of $4,000. To cut down the item of expenses the board let the contract to two physicians for $300 each for the balance of the year of 12 months. At the coming session an effort will be made to retain the old system. But the big saving the new plan has made will be a big argument in favor of the contract.

Famous Scientist Dead.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Prof. Elliott Coues of Washington, the world-famed ornithologist and scientist, died Monday night at Johns Hopkins hospital after a protracted illness. Prof. Coues was one of the most distinguished scientists in the United States.

Sugar Mill Destroyed.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 28. — The new sugar mill recently completed at Sugarland, Cunningham's plantation, was burned last evening with all machinery. Loss, $85,000; fully insured.

Endowment for a Prize Essay.

Boston.—Prentiss Cummings, a graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy in the class of 1850, will endow a fund for a prize for the best essay on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

To Get Picture in Print.

Binghamton, N. Y.—John Edgar Gardiner, in order to get his picture in print, shot his young wife and then killed himself. Gardiner was sixty years old, his wife twenty-nine.

There is poetry in flowers, but the verse makers fight shy of the chrysanthemum.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 10, 1900. NUMBER 25.

PITH OF THE NEWS

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Reports — The Notable Events at Home and Abroad That Have Attracted Attention.

Accidental Happenings.

Fire destroyed more than half of the business portion of Massena, Iowa, causing a loss of $25,000.

James Oakley of Petoskey, Mich., aged sixty-four, was fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline.

William Ellis, wife and two children were burned to death in their home, near Barbousville, W. Va.

Mather Bros.' Lumber company's buildings and stock at Richmond, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $7,500.

In a landslide on the water front of Mare Island, California, 150 feet of the sea wall slid into the bay. The damage is $75,000.

David Wright, engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern road, was thrown from his locomotive near Bertram, Ia., and killed.

Adolph Kiote, New York, was found dead in bed, asphyxiated by gas, and Paul Guthlin, his roommate, was unconscious.

A broken water main in the heart of the business district of Omaha did damage amounting to $15,000 or $20,000 before the water could be turned off.

Miss Emma Dye, principal of Lucas school, Des Moines, Ia., and one of the oldest teachers in the city, tried to fill the reservoir of a gasoline stove while the stove was lighted. She is expected to die.

Criminal Record.

James Poorman has been arrested at Lima, Ohio, for teaching children to steal.

John E. Robson of Sioux City, Ia., was assassinated. There is no clue to the assailant.

Florence Weaver of Xenia, Ill., jilted by her lover, cut a hole in the ice and drowned herself.

Books and records of the retiring auditor and treasurer of Shelby county, Indiana, are missing.

Ill-health is said to have prompted U. B. Rogers, auditor of the Pere Marquette railway, to commit suicide.

The treasurer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is missing simultaneously with over $65,000 of the county's money.

William Martin was hanged in the court house yard at Cairo, Ill., for the murder of Joseph Landrum last October. On the scaffold Martin talked briefly, expressing his willingness to die.

Dionosio Gil, a Cuban brigadier, was shot and killed by a police officer while resisting arrest. He was one of the leaders of a gang at the depot to meet Generals Maso and Rabi, who had come to attend Gen. Wood's council of representative Cubans.

Senors Araluce and Larrzabel, of the large hardware firm of Araluce, Larrzabel & Co. of Havana, have been arrested on the charge of being implicated with the custom house inspectors and brokers in recent frauds. Both furnished $2,000 bail.

Personal.

The late Evangelist Moody left an insignificant estate and no will.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will be guests of Savannah, Ga., March 20.

Michael Dunphy, a pioneer of Ottawa, Ill., is dead, aged seventy-four.

Jean de Reszke announces that he will not sing in America this season.

H. H. Mason of Warren, O., one of the oldest Elks in the country, is dead.

Senator Vest announces his retirement at the expiration of his present term.

Jacob R. Decker, a pioneer, is dead at Charleston, Ill. He leaves a large fortune.

The pope has been directed by his physician to take absolute rest for several days.

Senator Clark of Montana expresses confidence that he will win in the coming investigation.

Rev. George Buckley, father of George E. Buckley, editor of the London Times, is dead.

Mrs. Frances Worth, wife of Brig. Gen. Worth, U. S. A., retired, died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

William J. Mahoney well known to sporting men as a promoter of boxing, died at Boston, aged forty.

Word has been received that Gen. Andrade, late president of Venezuela, is quietly living in Porto Rico.

Edward Todd, a well known manufacturer of gold pens and pencil cases, is dead at his home in New York.

John Albert, widely known as a maker of violins, is dead at his home in Philadelphia, aged ninety-one years.

Bishop Jackson, head of the Episcopal church in Alabama, against whom there are charges of drunkenness, resigned.

Admiral Dewey has subscribed $50 to the fund being raised to erect a monument to his flag lieutenant, Thomas M. Brumby.

Peter S. Wilkes, an attorney, once a member of the Confederate congress, is dead at his home at Stockton, Cal., aged seventy-four years.

Miss Florence Den, the actress, died in London. She toured the United States in 1864 and sat to the late Sir Frederick Leighton as a model for some of his pictures.

Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, and a member of the board of regents of the University of New York, is dead.

Sir James Page, one of the leading surgeons in England, is dead. Since 1877 he has been sergeant-surgeon to her majesty, and has been surgeon to the Prince of Wales since 1863.

From Washington.

The urgency deficiency bill will carry an appropriation of $5,000,000.

The past year proves to have been a prosperous one for the national treasury.

Emigration from Finland is increasing, and America is getting the most of it.

The Spanish cabinet has approved the commercial treaty with the United States.

Secretary Wilson approves the pardoning of violators of the oleomargarine law.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill providing a form of government for Porto Rico.

Rear Admiral Hichborn will report that the cruisers Albany and New Orleans are serviceable ships.

The Republicans of the senate are determined to energetically push the financial bill to a final vote.

The United States denies England's right to seize the American goods captured at Lourenzo Marques.

President McKinley will recommend rewards for naval officers who took part in the battle of Santiago.

Congressman Cooney wants a constitutional amendment forbidding the admission of territory not contiguous as states.

Governor General Davis of Porto Rico will give Washington officials information relative to the needs of that island. A territorial government is assured.

The cigar leaf tobacco board of trade of the United States will soon ask congress to amend the law governing duties on imported tobacco so that the duty will not be payable until the time of its withdrawal from the bonded warehouse.

The secretary of war has sent to congress a report from Maj. Knok, inspector general of the army, on the condition of the national soldiers' homes. It shows the homes in excellent condition, clean, modern and well policed. Some of them are crowded. It is recommended that a law be framed to admit veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars to the homes.

Foreign.

The Chilian government proposes to devote the surplus revenue, 8,000,000 pesos, to public works.

An earthquake destroyed ten villages in the Aichalkalak district of the government of Tiflis, Russia.

The prince of Wales has accepted the chief colonency of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £105 for the use of the organization.

Gondolas are being rapidly replaced at Venice by steam and electric launches, and it looks as though the day of the gondolier was ended.

Dr. Bloch, the Russian writer, announces that the proposed Russian war exhibit at the Paris exposition will be omitted upon the czar's orders.

According to rumors current at Berne, the Swiss arbitration court will award 500,000,000 francs to the British claimants in the Delagoa railroad case.

The German second-class cruiser Seiwalbe has left Dar-Es-Salaam, a seaport in Africa, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar, for Lorenzo Marques.

The latest reports from Achalkalek, in the government of Tiflis, Russia, show that 600 lives were lost during the earthquake which visited that district Monday.

Clergymen are continuing the use of incense and candles in the Church of England against the ruling of archbishops, but the holy war is making itself felt again.

The message from the throne at the opening of the Portuguese cortes does not mention Great Britain, the Transvaal or the rumored sale of Portuguese South African possessions to England.

The want of nurses is being felt at London more and more every day. The bad, unseasonable, changeable weather is carrying off a great many old persons with influenza, and most of the efficient nurses have gone to the war.

General.

Water has been turned into Chicago's drainage canal.

A big increase in Hawaii's sugar crop is expected.

The prices of fleece-lined underwear are to be advance.

Chicago laundries have formed a $2,000,000 combination.

Gold production in the United States shows a good increase.

Filipinos threaten trouble if the friars are permitted to return.

The Massachusetts supreme court has declared the Torrens law constitutional.

Nina Miller, aged twenty-one, of Milan, Ill., has been missing since New Year's day.

Receivers have been appointed for the American section of the Grand Trunk railway.

A combination of furniture manufacturers has been organized at Toronto, with a capital of $3,000,000.

The Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, Omaha & St. Louis and Kansas City & Northern railroads will be combined.

Gov. Roosevelt, in his message, asks the New York legislature to make laws controlling trusts. Publicity is his remedy.

The committee of the National Hardwood Lumber association has decided to hold their national convention in Cincinnati May 3.

The Democrats of the Mississippi legislature have unanimously nominated Gov. McLaurin for the long term in the United States senate.

The total catch of seals by Canadian sealing vessels during the past season was 35,344, as compared with a total for the preceding year of 28,552.

Rafael Montoro, who was secretary of the treasury in the Cuban autonomist cabinet, will decline the chair of history in the University of Havana.

The last subscription of the $400,000 needed to insure the building of the woman's hotel at New York has been subscribed, and the plans will be at once drawn and work commenced. It will cost about $800,000.

A GALLANT SORTIE

BRITISH ATTACK A STRONGLY DEFENDED BOER WORK.

Forces of Baden-Powell Go Against a Strong Position of the Boers at Gametree, Near Mafeking—British Found the Position Stronger Than They Supposed—Boers Swept the Plain With Martini and Mauser Bullets, Causing Considerable Loss of Life—Boers Rob the Wounded.

London, Jan. 7. — The Times publishes the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated Dec. 26:

"At dawn to-day Col. Baden-Powell organized an attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Gametree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers had been maintaining a desultory shell and rifle fire for several weeks. The railroad had recently been repaired between Mafeking and Gametree, where the Boers had destroyed it, the repairs being made in preparation for the sortie. During the night the armored train with Maxims and Hotchkiss guns, under Capt. Williams, and troops took up positions for attack from two places. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the right, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Maj. Pazim, and a galloping Maxim of the Cape police, the whole being under Col. Hore. Emplacements were thrown up du[illegible] the night, the intention being to a[illegible] at dawn, and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooting from the armored train. At daybreak the guns opened fire and rapidly drew a reply from the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Capt. Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off. As our men engaged the position with their rifle fire it was soon found that the strength of the fort was greater than we had supposed. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Capt. Vernon was almost impossible, but by remarkable heroism of Captains Sanders and Vernon, Lieut. Patton and Scout Cook, who guided the squadrons, a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort, within 300 yards of the head of the fort. But nothing living could exist there:

The Plai nWas Swept

by Martini and Mauser bullets. The men who charged through its zone of fire suffered terribly, and in an attempt to capture the fort twenty men lost their lives. Capt. Sanders was the first to fall, and Capt. Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieut. Patton were killed at the fort. These two officers, climbing the ditch that surrounded the fort, pressed their revolvers through the enemy's loopholes, only to be shot themselves the next minute. Gametree is surrounded by scrub, which contained many Boers, and their accuracy of fire is testified to by the men who fell on the advance. Capt. Vernon's men being driven back at one part, attempted to scale the fort at another. They found the position of the Boers almost impregnable. When we were under cover of the armored train so many men had been wounded that there was a suspension of hostilities under the auspices of the Red Cross. All around the Boer position at once appeared the flags of mercy and it was seen that our wounded lay close up to the walls of the fort. Had the fort not been so extraordinarily well protected we should have been in possession. Some of the British wounded flatly accused the Boers of stealing their money, rings and other valuables. We had great difficulty in getting permission to use the armored train to remove our wounded. We believe that spies carried the news of our contemplated sortie to the Boers. The field cornet admitted that he was reinforced during the night by 100 mounted men and acknowledged withdrawing his guns."

British Secure No Substantial Gains.

London, Jan. 7.—No decisive operation is reported from South Africa this morning, military operations being confined to points of subsidiary importance. In the central theater of operations the British have apparently secured no substantial gains. The only dispatch of dramatic interest is the narrative of gallantry at the sortie at Mafeking, when the sortierers threw themselves hopelessly against a strongly defended Boer work. The question of contraband seizures takes almost paramount importance in the thoughts of the public, through the vague possibility that these may be made the pretext for continental intervention. The government's undeviating purpose to maintain the right to search resulted in the dispatch yesterday by the admiralty to their commanders in South African waters, of weighty warning to uphold the government orders with regard to the shipment of contraband of war by way of Delagoa bay.

Firing at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Frere Camp, dated Jan. 5, says:

"There has been firing to-day at Ladysmith and at Colenso. A strong cavalry reconnaissance, under Lord Dundonald, proceeded westward this morning toward Springfield, where firing is progressing. There is a revival of the report that the Boers are short of provisions. Gen. Buller's army is eager for the advance."

Anti-British Feeling Growing.

Berlin, Jan. 7. — The seizure of the Bundesrath remains the dominant topic of the German press. Influential papers like the Berliner Tageblatt, Cologne Volks Zeitung, Berliner Nachrichten, Hamburger Correspondenz and the semi-official Berliner Post, strongly hint at the possibility of Germany forming an anti-British coalition with Russia and France. The anti-British feeling is clearly growing. A series of anti-British demonstrations in the various cities is being organized by the Pan-Germanic league. A prominent official of the German foreign office, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Associated Press said that Great Britain had not yet answered Germany's request for an explanation of the seizure, but that the reply was expected in the course of a few days. The foreign office, according to this official, has not yet concluded that Great Britain is trying to ride rough shod over German.

Reconnaissance in Force.

Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 7. — There was a reconnaissance in force from Chieveley yesterday forenoon, with 2,000 horses and two guns, the object being to locate the enemy on a hill south of Hlangwana hill. Several shells were fired, supplemented by the naval gun. The enemy replied at long range, but did not touch the British. Lord Dundonald, perceiving a strong mounted force issuing beyond the British guns with the evident intention of coming round on our flank, directed the forces to retire to Chieveley. The Boers' heliograph can be seen working north of Colenso to the Boer camp at Umlidowan. During the cannon fire farmers in the valley can be seen plowing complacently.

GILMORE RESCUED.

American Prisoners in the Hannds of Friends.

Washington, Jan. 7.—After a silence of several days Gen. Otis is able to notify the war department of the complete success of the military operations in Northwest Luzon, the main object of which was the rescue of the American prisoners whom the insurgents took with them in their flight. Although Gen. Otis does not specify Lieut. Gilmore, U. S. N., by name, the wording of his message is taken to mean that that officer was among the list of rescued prisoners. Gen. Otis' message is as follows:

"Colonels Hare and Howze just arrived at Vigan, Northwest Luzon, with all American prisoners. Their successful pursuit is a remarkable achievement. Generals Schwan and Wheaton, now with separate columns in Gavite province. Affairs in Luzon, north of Manila, wreatly improved."

ANOTHER ISLAND OURS.

The American Flag Is Raised Over Sibutu, Near Borneo.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The United States navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The news of the seizure was contained in the following dispatch:

"Cavite, Jan. 5.—On Dec. 21, Wentzbaugh, commanding the Albay (a little gunboat), hoisted the flag on Sibutu island, and the chief dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased. —Watson."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle inclosing the Philippine group. It is probably, but not positively, outside of the line, and lies very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between that island and the Philippines. The sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to this island, is believed to claim jurisdiction of it, and as his authority is recognized by the native tribes on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity, it is believed that his claim is well founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the gunboat moved.

ELEVATOR FELL.

Cable Broke When Near the Top, and Three Men Were Killed.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—An elevator in the furnace room of the brass foundry in the Illinois Steel company's branch works at Thirty-first street and Ashland avenue fell, instantly killing two workmen and injuring another so badly that he died a few minutes after being removed to the hospital. The men were using the elevator for carrying ore and blocks of iron to the upper rooms. When near the top the elevator cable parted and the car fell to the bottom of the shaft.

WON AGAINST THE UNION.

No Right to Force a Man Out of His Position.

Buffalo, Jan. 7. — Edward Wunch, a linotype machinist formerly employed in the composing room of the Evening News, who brought suit several months ago against David Shankland, as president of Typographical Union No. 9 of this city, to recover damages for alleged conspiracy, in forcing him out of his position because he refused to take out a card in the typographical union, got a verdict of $650 in the supreme court.

HER TITLE CLEAR.

Blythe Estate Now Clear From Courts and Lawyers.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Having satisfied the claims of her attorneys and secured the dismissal of suits against her, Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley-Moore is now sole owner of the vast estate left by the late Thomas Blythe. That her title is acknowledged as good is shown by the fact that the Mutual Savings bank has purchased from her for about $300,000 a portion of the well known Blythe block on Market street.

Secret Railroad Conference.

New York, Jan. 7. — An important railroad conference has been in progress at the Waldorf-Astoria during the last twenty-four hours and may result in the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western joining the Baltimore & Ohio in the Pennsylvania Central agreement, which is to do away with competition.

Dividends on Telephone Stock.

Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Fairmont Telephone company held its annual meeting on the 2d inst. and reported a prosperous state of affairs, declared a 12 per cent cash dividend, and elected the old board of directors.

Prominent Banker Dead.

Neenah, Wis., Jan. 7.—Hiram Smith, president of the Manufacturers' bank and well known throughout the state, is dead. Mr. Smith, with his brother, started and operated the first paper mill in the Fox river valley forty-six years ago. He was seventy years old.

Last Act Was Best.

Pineville, Or., Jan. 7. — As a result of a drunken quarrel at a Piute Indian camp Matthew Wewa killed his wife, fatally wounded his brother and two squaws and finally killed himself.

Bank Teller Sentenced.

Boston, Jan. 7.—Joer G. Tyler, late teller of the Safety National Bank of Fitchburg, has been sentenced to five years in Worcester jail for embezzling the funds of the bank.

VERY HARD PRESSED

BOERS MAKE A DETERMINED ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

British Public Face to Face With the Critical Moment in the Campaign—Next News May Be the Fall of Ladysmith—White Beats the Enemy Off at First, but They Renewed Their Attack With Reinforcements—Gen. Buller Makes a Demonstration Against Colenso.

London, Jan. 8. — Gen. Buller has wired the war office the following, dated Jan. 6, from Frere Camp:

"The following message received from Gen. White at 1 p. m. to-day: 'Jan. 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south.'

"The following was received at 4 this afternoon from Gen. White:

"'Jan. 6, 12:45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off for the present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially lots to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable.'

"The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until to-morrow."

-o-

London, Jan. 8.—Gen. Buller sends the following from Frere Camp, dated yesterday:

"This is from White, dated Sunday, 3:15 p. m.:

"'Attack renewed; am very hard pressed.'

"I have absolutely no more news and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 o'clock and took 400 prisoners. I sent all available troops Saturday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy."

Fall of Ladysmith Fehred.

London, Jan. 8.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous time has there been such anxious suspense as was showed between the arrival of news bearing date of Ladysmith. The week opens with only fresh additions to the disasters that have befallen British Arms, and there is no longer any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion. The editorials this morning fairly reflect the extreme gravity of the situation with a painful undercurrent of nervous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, Gen. Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen. White than in making a demonstration. The Morning Post says: "He might as well have ordered a display of fireworks."

Great Britain has to face the terrible possibility that the next news will be the fall of Ladysmith. The disquieting feature is that the Boers seem to have had sufficient forces to deter Gen. Buller from attacking, while they themselves made strenuous efforts to reduce the town. In the presence of this enormous situation, even Gen. French's disaster, of which apparently the worst has not yet been heard, assumes quite minor importance in the eyes of the public. The war office has already decided upon immediate steps for sending an Eight regiment infantry division to South Africa.

Heaviest Yet Recorded.

London, Jan. 8. — A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seem to be pouring in shells from every available lighter gun."

-o-

London, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday at 7:20 p. m., says:

"Gen. White heliographs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesters actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

Buller Attacks Colenso.

Frere Camp, Jan. 8. — At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded in Chieveley Camp and all the troops in the camp turned out promptly and advanced into the plain.

London, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday at 7 p. m., saps:

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. Gen. Hildyard's brigade was on the left and Gen. Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right. The attack was slowly developed, and at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the center and commenced shelling the Boer position on the flat land between Hlawan hill and Fort Wylie. About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's positions. At 5:30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. The naval 4.7 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river and the forts of the enemy had made no reply."

British Retreat From Dordrecht.

Lourenzo Marquez, Jan. 8. — A dispatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht says: "The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colesburg, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town."

French Meets a Reverse.

London, Jan. 8.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, commanding at Cape Town, which is Gen. French's report, under date of Jan. 6:

"The situation is mush the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First battalion of the Suffolk regiment. From news just come to hand from them I gather that with the authority and with the knowledge of Gen. French four companies of the First battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieut. Col. Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given. Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers. Gen. French reports that the Boer commando which made the attack Jan. 4 lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

NOTED MEN INDICTED.

Grand Jury of Ingham County, Mich., Concludes Its Labors.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 8.—The Ingham county grand jury, which created a series of sensations by bringing bills of indictment charging several state officers with flagrant criminal offenses, has adjourned, the term of office of Judge Person, who summoned the jury, having expired. The following are the persons who have been indicted and the offenses alleged:

Edgar J. Adams, speaker of the house of representatives, two indictments for bribery; William A. French, state land commissioner, offering bribes; Charles H. Pratt, agent for a law book concern, offering bribes; Representative D. Judson Hammond, Pontiac, soliciting bribes; Fred A. Maynard, ex-attorney general, misdemeanor in retaining portion of his chief clerk's salary; William White, state quartermaster general; Col. Harold Smith, assistant quartermaster; Arthur F. Marsh, adjutant general and chairman of the Republican state central committee, and Eli R. Sutton, regent of the University of Michigan and member of Gov. Pingree's staff, charged with alleged fraud and embezzlement in connection with the sale and alleged repurchase of military supplies.

CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

Most Deliberate and Cold-Blooded Murder.

Newcastle, Pa., Jan. 8. — Jealousy was the cause of a most deliberate and cold-blooded murder here Saturday night, but the authorities were not notified until yesterday morning. Raphael Ambrosia and Peter Varavade, quarrymen, were in love with the same girl, Gracio Veltra. Saturday night Ambrosia, with two male friends, started out to visit at a neighboring house. Varavade lay in ambush for his rival, and when the latter came abreast of him he drew a razor across Ambrosia's face. He had evidently missed his throat, but he cut a gash that extended from the forehead to the chin, laying bare the teeth, and, in fact, opening the entire side of the face. Ambrosia uttered a shriek and the next instant Varavade drew his revolver and fired. The bullet entered the right side and must have passed straight to the heart, for Ambrosia fell dead and did not utter a sound. The murderer waved the other two men back with his revolver and calmly walked back to the boarding house, where he changed his coat and vest and left in the darkness and has not yet been found.

CRISTIAN SCIENCE VS. DIPHTHERIA

Bitter Battle in Which the Fell Disease Comes Out Winner.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Dispatch says: Diphtheria and Christian Science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are dead, while a third child and the father are dangerously ill with the same disease. Frank Martzelof and his wife have been believers in Christian Science for three years, and so confirmed in the doctrine are they that they have seen their two little ones die of malignant diphtheria and were willing to see their remaining child perish rather than take her case "out of the hands of the Lord." Not until forced to do so by the health authorities would the parents permit a physician in the house, even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed and the health officials were compelled to take the family in charge. Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter and it is likely that Christian Science, with its prominent leaders in New Brighton, will be investigated by the courts.

BURNS OUT A SISTER'S EYE.

Five-Year-Old Boy Thrusts a Hot Poker Into a Child's Face.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Mary Patrick Stanton left her two children, a boy five years old and a girl three years old, alone. They played happily for awhile, when the boy, spying a poker, put it into the fire, and when it turned red hot thrust it into one of the girl's eyes, burning out the optic.

Killed His Neighbor.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 8.—James Rutter, a farmer of Posey county, shot and killed Frank Spottsville, a neighbor. Rutter was trespassing on Spottsville's farm, and when ordered off drew his revolver and fired. He tried to escape across the river to Kentucky, but was captured by Sheriff Thomas just as he reached the river and is now in jail at Mount Vernon.

To Prevent Revolt.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 8.—In consequence of the reported attempts on the part of Chile to Chileanize the provinces of Taona and Arica, the revolutionary chiefs residing in Iquique have resolved to paralyze all efforts at revolt by issuing a manifesto to the nation leaving the government's hands free to devote entire attention to the rescue of these provinces.

Britain Buys French Guns.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Matin says that Great Britain has purchased two batteries at the Loire basin. The Creusot works refused to supply England with any guns.

Arrested for Forgery.

Doland, S. D., Jan. 8.—Adam Leno was arrested in this place for forging a check for $25 on a liveryman at Groton, which he tried to get cashed here.

New York Factory Burned.

New York, Jan. 8.—Fire destroyed a six-story building at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue, occupied as a factory building. Loss, $200,000.

Great Fund for Refugees.

London, Jan. 8.—The Mansion house fund for the relief of refugees from The Transvaal has reached £500,000.

AMERICANS KILLED

IN RECONNAISSANCES OUT OF IMUS, CAVITE PROVINCE.

Three Were Killed and Twenty Wounded—Insurgent Loss Estimated at Sixty Killed and Eighty Wounded—Lieut. Gillmore Tells a Remarkable Story of His Eight Months' Captivity — Weak and Nervous From Hardships—Says Insurrection Will Last as Long as There Are Any Tagals Left.

Manila, Jan. 8.—Reconnaissances out of Imus, Cavite province, yesterday morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Col. Berkimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, advanced toward Novaltate. Maj. Tagert, with two battalions of the same regiment, advanced to Perez das Marinas. A force of infantry was engaged south of Imus.

Schwan Occupies Binan.

Manila, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binan. One American was killed. Nine of the enemy's dear were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken. Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States artillery, clothed in a major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead at Novalate yesterday. Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez das Marinas to-day.

-o-

Washington, Jan. 8.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Watson:

"Lieut. Gilmore, Walton, Van Doit, Ellsworth, Brisolese, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert, of Urdanetta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen at Baler June 15."

Lieut. Gillmore in Manila.

Manila, Jan. 8.—Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and released a few days ago by Col. Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat yesterday, in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Maj. Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from death that seemed to be inevitable. Although tanned and ruddy from exposure he is weak and nervous from hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against Gen. Tino, stating that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything. Lieut. Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say he believed the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left. The members of the party reported to Gen. Otis yesterday morning. They are barefooted and in rags. Some carried rifles and others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed through the streets. Those whose enlistment is about expiring will be sent to the United States. Others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Stricken in the Pulpit.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 8.—A special to the Free Press from Kalamozoo says: Rev. C. J. Thomas was stricken with apoplexy last night in his pulpit. He had just finished his sermon and raised his hands, saying: "Let us pray," when a pained expression shot over his face and he fell to the floor. His condition is pronounced as extremely precarious. He is fifty-five years old and a prominent minister of this city.

Says Goebel Will Win.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Ury Woodson of Kentucky, national Democratic committeeman from that state and a member of the ways and means committee, who came to Chicago to attend the Jackson banquet, said: "Mr. Goebel will be in possession of the governor's office between Jan. 25 and Feb. 1. Senator Blackburn, and not Mr. Goebel, is the man who insisted upon carrying the contest up to the legislature."

Sliced the Manager With a Razor.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Moses P. Taylor, colored theatrical manager, had his congress of creole "beauties" here the past week and failed to meet his pay roll. After the show last night the creoles chased him. One of them cut him with a razor and he is at the hospital in a critical condition. The women all escaped and it is not known which one slashed the manager across the face and throat with the razor.

Peacemakers Seriously Cut.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—In a hand-to-hand fight between members of the Salvation Army and two men yesterday Albert Fred and Peter Kopman, of the Army, were seriously cut. Emmett D. Craig and another man engaged in a fight during the Army's services, and both turned on members of the Army who tried to separate them, using knives. Craig was arrested and the other man escaped.

Son Guilty, Mother Innocent.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 8. — At the trial of Henry Brunot and his mother for the murder of Jane Brunot, whose body was found in the abandoned well on the Brunot farm last April, Brunot confessed the crime, exonerating his mother. He was given a life sentence.

Condemned Murderers Escape.

Dexter, Mo., Jan. 8.—James Tettaton and Milo Gregory, under sentence of death for murder, and two cattle thieves escaped from the jail at Kennett by tunneling under their cells. A posse is in search of them.

Bank Cashier Shot.

Russellville, Ky., Jan. 8. — Edward Sinclair, cashier of the Deposit bank, was shot and seriously wounded. It is alleged the shooting was done by Will Elliston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sinclair.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Beggars want hand-outs and robbers demand hands up.

Sometimes a wife can read her husband like a blankbook.

"What's yours?" is a question that usually provokes a smile.

A man who is tied to his wife's apron string is well connected.

When a busy man has leisure he always does some other kind of work.

It is a sad case for the reading public when a journalist goes from bad to verse.

Many a man who is unable to write manages to make his mark in the world.

The man who sows seeds of courtesy and kindness will reap an abundant harvest.

The fellow, who claims to be itching for a fight seldom comes to the scratch.

Always tell the truth—and you'll probably pose as the defendant in a suit for damages.

Speaker Henderson is said to be hot-tempered. He will have ample opportunity to demonstrate it.

Recent advices proclaimed that the chase after Aguinaldo had been given up. Now for another capital!

A Washington man who recently married, has asked his license fee back. He claims the investment was not profitable. Probably the lady has the same opinion.

"Citizen Sunday" has become a fixed institution in London, and this year on that date the clergymen in more than 300 churches of that city preached upon the duties of the citizen to the state. That is an institution which might well be adopted in this country. A man may be a good citizen without being religious; but at any rate every man who is truly religious should be a good citizen, and all the better citizen because he is religious.

A few centuries ago the bitterest foes in the world, probably, were the Spanish and the Dutch. Spain oppressed the Netherlands with unparalleled cruelties; the Dutch withstood the enemy and finally conquered them with unsurpassed heroism. Today the Spaniards are sending friendly congratulations to the Dutch in South Africa on their stubborn defense of their independence—the independence which the Spaniards themselves in the days of Alva so furiously denied. The whirligig of time has shown us few more striking changes of attitude than this. Spain once the great oppressor is now a friend of liberty. England once the Gibraltar of liberty is fighting that which made her great.

Florence Nightingale, now close upon 80 years of age, wrote a letter to survivors of Balaklava as a greeting for their recent union. The fragrance of her philanthropic work in the Crimean war is still a sweet savor after nearly half a century. What she did was a revelation to the world how a great purpose can carry one through labors almost measureless, amid surroundings fitted to try the stoutest heart. Those who saw the charge of the Light Brigade, and also witnessed her heroic labors, might well have reckoned her chances of survival far less than those of the men who faced the guns. Was not hers a case of losing life yet saving it? She was a martyr in will, if not in deed, but was spared for further service and permitted to be a pattern in noble works.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the case of the City of Valparaiso vs. Hagen et al. that a municipal corporation, so long as it acts in conformity with the statutes and proceeds skillfully and without negligence or malice, and pursues the only natural and reasonably possible line of drainage, has a right to discharge its sewage into a natural water course and cannot be enjoined from doing so at the suit of lower riparian proprietors who suffer injury by reason of the pollution of the stream; that one who is injured by the acts of another done on his own land, which the latter has a clear legal right to do, is without any remedy either at law or in equity; that the rights of a riparian proprietor in a stream are subject to the privilege of other proprietors higher up the stream to exercise their legal rights with regard to it, and that the doing of an act which the law expressly sanctions and authorizes cannot be a nuisance except it become so by reason of the negligent or improper manner in which it is done.

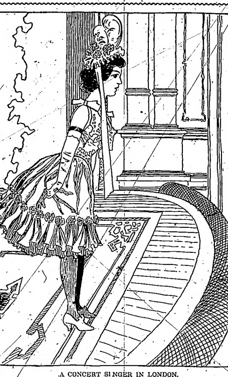
General Miles has been interviewed on the war in South Africa. "The struggle between the British and the Boers," he says, "is a very serious war. There have been some severe losses, and I believe there will be serious encounters before it is ended. As to the probable results, I, of course, cannot predict. If the British are defeated, is it likely to involve Europe in serious complications? It might and it might not." In the language of the sapient Jack Bunsby, the significance of this observation seems to lie in the application of it.

"The Unexpectedness of Poe" is the title of a recent essay by Hamilton Mabie. It is likewise the cause of Princeton's recent victory over Yale's football team. Unexpected triumphs, nevertheless, as in the cases of both young Arthur Poe and his predecessor, Edgar Allan Poe, are usually the result of indefatigable preparation.

Lords Roberts and Kitchener, who are to do the business for England in Africa, are both Irishmen. It is little wonder that John Bull insists on holding Ireland.

MACHINE WHICH TRANSMITS LIGHT.

Of all the marvels that are promised for the Paris exposition by far the most remarkable is the invention of Jan Szczepanik, the young Pole, who has invented a telectroscope, or distance seer, which reproduces scenes at a distance of forty or fifty miles or more, if needs be, as perfectly as though they were enacted in the very room in which the wonderful mechanism stands. In fact, the invention is really the greatest marvel of the wonderful advances made by nineteenth century scientific discoveries and forms a fitting climax to the unparalleled achievements of Edison, Tesla and Morse. This extraordinary triumph of mind over matter that annihilates distance and displays scenes happening far away from the beholder, is to sight what the telephone and telegraph are to hearing. That it has not been exhibited to the public before is due to the fact that the young Slav has been tempted by the offer of an enormous sum to sign an iron-clad contract not to show the distance-seer anywhere before the Paris exposition of 1900.



A CONCERT SINGER IN LONDON.

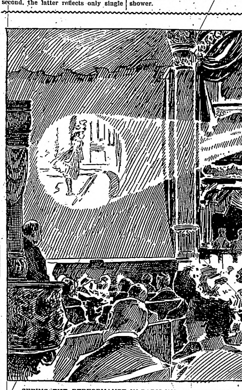
A golden bribe in the shape of 600,000 francs has been the price of the delay in exploiting to an eager world this remarkable discovery, and as a result the visitors to the Paris exposition of 1900 will be the first fortunate observers of this new marvel of the nineteenth century progress. This unique invention has solved to perfection the long dreamed of problem of sight-at-a-distance over wires just as the telephone transmits sound and the telegraph messages of joy, sorrow or business. Photographs are shown that have been taken in a darkened room from a camera forty miles or more away. The lucky individuals who have closed the contract with this young inventor have arranged for a large auditorium capable of seating 6,000 people where the views will be thrown on a screen, as in the case of an ordinary magic lantern. But not alone in this respect is the invention startling. In addition the views will possess all the shades of color existing in the moving scenes which they display, even to the smallest details. They will show, they say, the moving life of Piccadilly Circus right in London, where visitors in Paris can see their friends and acquantances in the moving panorama displayed before their eyes; the arrival of a transatlantic steamer at Brest or Havre, and, as curious as anything, a bird's-eye view of Paris taken from a balloon actually in the air. For this novel performance the best seats at the show will be 20 francs ($4) each, graduated to a lower scale of prices.

The principle of telectroscope depends upon the fact that any image produced upon the retina of the eye is only the blending of an infinite number of points projected separately from the object, seen by separate rays of light. It is not necessary that all these points reach the eye at exactly the same moment; the vision will still be perfect though some come a fraction of a second later than others, or though they all come at successive intervals, provided they be short enough. The "persistence of vision" of the eye will bring them together in a complete picture just as it makes a circle of fire out of a glowing match end when it is moved swiftly round and round. Szczepanik has found a way of separating any image that may be formed by an ordinary photographic lens into its component luminous points, of transmitting these points seperately, but with enormous rapidity, over wires and of letting the eye reconstitute them at the other end into the original picture. So rapidly do these points arrive over the wires that the scenes and figures appear as a complete whole; in other words the vibrations arriving at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a second follow each other with such rapidity that the impression conveyed to the retina is the same as if the picture were presented as a whole.

It therefore seems that the perfected telectroscope works something after this fashion. Two vibrating mirrors do the work of resolving the image into points and project them upon a selenium disk. Selenium is a rare element, similar to sulphur, which has the singular property of transforming waves of light into waves of electricity, so that if rays of light be thrown upon a selenium disk from which wires extend it will be found, on closing the circuit, that a current is set up in the wires. Furthermore, and more important, these rays of light, differing in color and intensity, produce currents which differ in intensity, each particular ray having its corresponding current, and no two of them alike.

The mirrors are metal plates fixed and sounding boxes, and are kept in continued vibration so long as an electric bell at a certain pitch is sounded somewhere in the apparatus. Furthermore, as these metal plates and their sounding boxes are tuned to the pitch of the electric bell, the two mirrors must vibrate at a uniform rate—3,000 or 4,000 times a second. And in the same way the two mirrors in the receiver must vibrate in unison with the far-away other pair.

How these mirrors—vibrating, say, 4,000 times a second—break up the image into tiny points of light and transmit them at the rate of 4,000 to the second is a marvelous story. Though mirrors, they are blackened, so that they reflect only one line each, as fine as the edge of a razor. In the first blackened plate the mirror line runs crosswise; in the second, it runs lengthwise; so that while the first vibrating reflects successive lines on the second, the latter reflects only single points of these lines upon the selenium cell.



SEEING THE PERFORMANCE IN PARIS INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Transforming the waves of light into waves of electricity, the selenium disk gives them to the wires for transmission. At the other end the series of electric impulses, acting on two steel plates, or "lips," causes them to open and close, so that the band of light between them constantly changes in intensity. The two mirrors in the receiver being arranged like the two in the transmitter, with the same periods of vibration and the same narrow lines of reflection, pick out single points from each band of light and project these points with incalculable rapidity upon a ground glass plate, on which they are blended in a perfect picture.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

Albuquerque and Spain at One Extreme and India at the Other.

Albuquerque, N. M., a town of 3,800 population, says it holds the record for the greatest number of sunshiny days in the year of any town on the American continent. Its records show a period of three years in which there were only two totally cloudy days when the sun was not visible at some time between the hours of rising and setting, and there is official corroboration for this in the announcement of the signal service that "the point of least annual rainfall in the United States is at Albuquerque, N. M." Other cities having a long record of rainfall are Port Said, Egypt; Hyderabad, India; Lima, Peru; Madrid, Spain; Valparaiso, Chili; Oran, Morocco; Majorca, in the Mediterranean sea; Jerusalem, Cairo, Barcelona and Alexandria. The heaviest recorded rainfalls in the United Kingdom have been 7 inches at Ardrishaig, Argyle, on Dec. 7, 1863, and 4½ inches at London April 13, 1878; while 24 inches of rain has fallen at Bombay in 24 hours, 30 at Genoa and 33 at Gibraltar. The wettest place in England is Seathwaite, where the average annual rainfall is 145 inches, and in the world Cherrapungi, in southwestern Assam, where the average for 15 years is 493 inches, and where in 1861 the record rose to 905 inches. The rainfall in the United Kingdom averages 38 inches yearly; on the European continent 25 inches and in the United States 40 inches, taking the whole country through. It is customary to designate as a sunny day one during which the sky is at no time clouded, though the exact lines of demarkation between sunny days, cloudy days and rainy days are seldom so clearly defined as to exclude controversies on the subject. The meteorological department of the United States government is conducted on a more thorough, comprehensive method than that of any European government when the extent and diversity of the territory covered and the obstacles to accurate information are taken into account. It is computed by statisticians that the average annual rainfall in the United States would, if by some magical or mechanical device all gathered into one place, exceed by four times the volume of water in Lake Erie, which has an area of nearly 10,000 square miles and an average depth of 200 feet. The annual rainfall is computed to be in volume about the same as all the water in the Mediterranean, and any person caught in a storm without an umbrella may, if of a philosophical disposition, take this fact into account as evidence of the truth of the ancient saying that nothing is really so bad but that it might be considerably worse. In a controversy recently started in Europe as to the eminence of "sunny Italy," "sunny Spain" or "sunny France," it was shown mathematically that Spain was the country best entitled to the designation "sunny," for Spain is the country in which in all Europe the number of sunny days is largest in a year, Italy following and France coming third. The rainfall in Seville is twenty-two inches a year, or only an inch a year less than in the city of San Francisco, an apparent discrepancy, which is explained by the fact that when it rains in Seville it rains very hard, where as a rainstorm in San Francisco does not rise usually to the dignity of much more than a shower.

The Oceanic's Godmother.

Virgil's often quoted "Dux femina facti" will not let us forget that it was a woman who founded Carthage. Since Queen Dido's day women, perhaps less famous but no less worthy, have been leaders in enterprises as far-reaching as the creation of that ill-fated kingdom. A New York letter in the Boston Post relates a pretty story of one who founded a floating kingdom; at least, we are told, the idea of the largest ship in the world was born in a woman's brain. When Mr. William J. Pirrie, head of the ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, proposed to run for parliament, his wife dissuaded him. "Don't go to parliament, Willie," she said. "You can build boats better than you can make speeches." "By Jove, you are right!" exclaimed her husband, and forthwith set about making plans for a marine monster that should surpass anything afloat. The result in due time was the great White Star liner Oceanic, 704 feet long, with engines of 28,000 horsepower, and room to accommodate 2,100 people. Mr. Pirrie's tribute to his fair and brilliant helpmeet is quoted as follows: "It is my wife who is responsible for our big boat. In fact, she knows as much about it as I do. She followed the plans as keenly as I did for the two and a half years which we took in designing the building of the Oceanic. It was she who suggested many clever things about the arrangement of the ship. She suggested all the decorations." Apparently Mrs. Pirrie's suggestions determined the great size of the steamer, rendering it almost independent of weather and sure of its time schedules, its merit as an economical coal consumer, its exceptional space for passengers, and its sacrificing of high speed to comfort.

NO CHANCE FOR PROMOTERS.

They Do Not Seem to Flourish in Germany.

Neither Berlin nor Frankfort has yet produced a Hooley, and it is difficult to conceive that they ever will, says the National Review. Where all important schemes are brought out by well-known finance houses under the direct responsibility of substantial banks, there is little room left for Hooleyism. The German speculator has his faults and his misfortunes, for which every now and then he pays the penalty; but he is not to be fooled as our Hooleyites were by the front page of a prospectus. Promotions like those in which millions sterling were swamped here in 1897 could never have happened in Germany. The police would have stopped them with or without a hint from the kaiser. There may be quite as much "booming" on the Berlin bourse as in London, but it must always have a substantial basis. The shares themselves are generally sound, however much their rise may be inflated. Few persons even in the city have tried to realize what a terrible waste of British capital is caused by rotten promotions. If they did there would be much greater anxiety to put an end to them. The leak is always open, though we may never notice it or think of it except when we are startled by an unusually disastrous outburst. Even the petty little frauds each from idiotic subscribers cost the country a good many millions in the course of a year. When a hot fit of bubble promoting is on, £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 may vanish in no time, and to that extent not only the wealth but the productive power of the country is permanently crippled. So far the Germans have been saved from our promoting manias, and the great advantage which our larger resources should have given us is largely counterbalanced by the more efficient use they make of their smaller means. This distinction runs through every department of financial and commercial enterprise in which Anglo-American competition is keenest. It springs from a radical, one might almost say a racial, difference in the economic genius of the two peoples. Our national forte is individuality as that of the Germans is organization.

Old Sailor On the Men That Fight.

An interesting sailor's letter has been brought to light in a volume called "Sailor's Yarns, 1661-1831," which has just been published in England. It is a letter written by a jack on the Royal Sovereign, who took part in the great fight of Trafalgar. After it was all over he wrote home: "Honored Father—This comes to tell you I am alive and hearty, except three fingers. But that's not much; it might have been my head. We have taken a rare parcel of ships, but the wind is so rough we cannot bring them home, else I should roll in money. So we are busy smashing 'em and blowing 'em up wholesale. Our dear Admiral Nelson is killed, so we have paid pretty sharply for licking 'em. I never sat eyes on him, for which I am both sorry and glad; for, to be sure, I should like to have seen him—but then all the men in our ship who have seen him are such soft toads they have done nothing but blast their eyes and cry ever since he was killed. God bless you! chaps that fought like the devil sit down and cry like a wench."

Letters That Are Missed.

"It is estimated that during the last year 6,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter, including all classes, were posted in the United States," said Patti Lyle Collins in the Ladies' Home Journal for September. "Of this number, 6,312,731 were sent to the dead-letter office, making an average receipt of about 21,000 letters and parcels for each working day. During this period more than 85,000 pieces were dispatched either with insufficient postage or none at all, 32,000 bore no address whatever, 34,000 were misdirected, 200,000 were unclaimed at hotels, and something more than the last number were sent to fictitious addresses. And to these figures must be added 2,973,387 letters and circulars without enclosures of obvious value, which could not be returned to the senders and were destroyed. More than 50,000 letters containing money amounting to $38,959, while 32,422 included drafts, money orders, etc., to the value of $945,000, to say nothing of 30,000 with photographs."

More Easily Changed.

She—This dress doesn't become my complexion. I must change it. He—More expense? I can't stand it; you'll ruin me! She—You silly! I don't mean the dress—I mean the complexion.—Stray Stories.

Getting Even.

"Why should I marry you?" she asked coldly. "Well, of course," he replied, viciously, "you can be an old maid if you wish."—Philadelphia North American.

There can never be a fat life on a lean soul.

MAYAS OF YUCATAN.

WERE THE PYRAMID BUILDERS OF AMERICA.

And Had an Advanced Civilization Before the Advent of the Spaniards—They Are Now Fighting the Mexicans.

Behind the massive stone walls of huge prehistoric fortresses, reared 1,000 years or more ago, the descendants of the Egyptians of America—the pyramid-building Mayas of Yucatan—are awaiting the approach of the armed expedition sent against them by the Mexican government. Theirs is the last stand of savagery against civilization on this continent, and for more than one reason the outcome of the conflict will be awaited with interest. The regions inhabited by these wild people are as yet to so great an extent unexplored, the enormous structures uplifted upon pyramids which serve them as military refuges are so very great and of such mysterious origin, and the resistance of the tribes to subjugation by white authority has been so successful hitherto that an atmosphere of veritable romance may be said to envelop the situation. Meanwhile a fleet of twenty-four light-draught boats has been sent up the Pondo river, carrying troops to attack the natives, who are obstructing the commercial development of the country by interfering with the gathering of dyewoods and in other ways. Extensive portions of the peninsula of Yucatan remain unknown to the geographer simply because the boldest explorers have not dared to venture into them for fear of the fierce and warlike inhabitants. Several tribes of the latter have defied the authority of the government of Mexico for more than three-quarters of a century, holding the temples and palaces of their forefathers by force of arms and maintaining feud against all comers, white or red. Of these strongholds the most important is that of Puloom, oft seen but never visited by civilized travelers. It stands on a high bluff, in full view of the sea—a frowning outpost of savage domination. The structure is of immense size, and many centuries ago it was the strongest place held by the Mayas, whose descendants keep watch from its battlements today.

The status of the ancient Mayas at the time of the discovery of America was much like that of the Egyptians immediately before the dawn of history in the old world. In respect to civilization they were considerably ahead of any other people on the American continent. They were traders and navigators, building vessels of large size and maintaining a commerce with Cuba and Florida. Their arts were highly developed and their architecture was of so notable a character that at the present time thousands of square miles of the territory they once occupied are dotted with the ruins of their towns. Indeed, in that country the traveler is seldom out of sight of some massive structure of antiquity, and in one case a mountain 1,000 feet high has been completely remodeled by artifice into a system of pyramids and terraces.

Some of these buildings, like the edifice of Puloom, are so well preserved as to serve the purpose of fortresses most admirably, even now. The period of their construction no man knoweth, but many of them undoubtedly date back to a period before the time of Columbus. In that mysterious theater of vanished Maya civilization are found the remains of fifty-one cities, while a greater number are probably hidden beneath the tropical forests and in the unexplored region of the east and south.

There is something extremely picturesque and even weird about the notion of a race of savages lurking in the half-ruined fortresses and palaces built in dim antiquity by their civilized ancestors. Some day, doubtless, these mysterious retreats will be explored, but meanwhile the accessible remains of ancient Yucatan cities afford a sufficiently attractive field for ethnological study. The country has almost no surface water, nearly all of the streams running underground. In places the roofs of these subterranean rivers are perforated by the disintegration of the limestone strata, forming natural wells or sinks 100 feet or more in depth, the water in which can be reached in many cases by ropes or ladders. In olden times every such well, or group of wells, was encircled by buildings enormous in size and richer in barbarious sculpture than any others in old America.

Barring the Egyptians, the ancient Mayas of Yucatan seem to have been the greatest pyramid builders the world ever saw. Sometimes they shaped entire hills to serve as supports for temples or groups of shrines, but ordinarily they would take a small elevation and add courses of stone in such a manner as to give increased height and symmetry. In the interior of some of the mounds thus uplifted have been found supporting constructions of masonry and even cement floors.

Safety of Railway Travel.

"I don't know of any safer pastime than railway travel," said Auditor Curry, of the Nickel-plate road, recently. The reports of the interstate commerce commission show that out of 2,000,000 passengers one man is killed each year, and that one in 200,000 is hurt. That means all manner of hurts, broken legs as well as broken fingers, and an occasional bump from rolling out of an upper berth. Why, more men get hurt walking along the streets by bricks falling on them, or by stumbling over stray dogs, or being run over by bicycle riders, than receive injuries on railroads. Here is the practical result: The accident insurance companies may pay double damage to a man hurt on the railways—they know perfectly well the inconsiderable percentage of such risks. And the best risks are commercial travelers. They know exactly how to travel, and for that reason damage comes to a drummer as seldom as teeth to a hen." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Defined.

From Brooklyn Life: Teacher—Johnny, you may define the first person. Johnny—Adam.

THE NATURE OF MICE.

It Is Somewhat of a Puzzle to the Human Mind Until You Understand It.

From Pearson's Weekly: Few people understand the mystery of mice. I think I can, without immodestly, claim to understand mice, for I have made them a study for many years. I used to think that nature supplied mice wherever there seemed to be any call for them. For example, if you live in a house where there are no mice, and in a rash moment provide yourself with a mouse trap, or set up a cat, mice will immediately make their appearance. To the superficial observer this looks as if nature, perceiving that you have a mouse trap, proceeds to supply mice for it, or noticing that you have a cat, sends mice enough to satisfy the animal. But this is not the true explanation. In order to understand mice you must grasp the fact that the mouse is an animal with a keen sense of humor and a love of excitement. With this key in your possession you can readily unlock the mystery of mice. That the mouse has a sense of humor is conspicuously shown by the way in which he will rattle a newspaper in your bedroom at night. The mouse does not eat newspapers, neither does he put them to any domestic use. He merely makes a noise with them, knowing that of all the sounds the midnight rustle of a newspaper is the one which will most successfully banish sleep from your eyes. If a mouse finds an eligible newspaper in your bedroom he will settle himself down to a night of fun and jollity. He will rattle that newspaper till morning, and the only effect of throwing boots at him or of getting up and lighting the gas and searching for him with a poker will be that he will hide himself till you lie down to sleep and then resume his little newspaper game. If this does not show a sense of humor it would be difficult to say what it does show. Then there is the well-known fact that no sooner does a mousetrap or a cat enter a house than it is followed by a troop of mice. Cats and traps draw mice as the pole draws the magnet. The mouse loves the game of teasing the cat by stimulating the latter's hopes of capturing mice. It is considered the height of fun among mice to scuttle across a room in the presence of a cat and to disappear in a hole just as a cat is ready to pounce. Of course, now and then a too reckless mouse pays the penalty of rashness by being caught by the cat, but accidents of this kind are more rare among mice than football accidents among men, and in no way render mice shy of the game. If you once understand the nature of mice you need have no trouble with them. Banish from your house every cat, trap and newspaper, and not a mouse will show itself. Fill your house with newspapers, traps and cats, and mice will flock to it from miles away. No mouse will go to a house where no amusement is offered to him. This lesson I have learned, as I said, by years of study, and it has been confirmed by the testimony of several of the most intelligent cats whom I have known.

HATRED IN BELGIUM.

People Widely Divided by Differences of Race and Creed.

The Belgians, who are commonly supposed to be so prosperous and pacific, are divided by differences of race, creed, and social condition more violent than exist in Ireland, where, at all events, all alike, with insignificant exceptions, speak one tongue, says the London Spectator. The French-speaking Belgians despise the Flemish-speaking Belgians, and the Flemish-speaking Belgians detest the French-speaking Belgians, with the rancor only concealed by the long habit of living and acting together—a habit, which, remember, has not prevented the same contempts and aversions from continuing to exist in Ireland. The clericals and the secularists hate each other as only religious parties can hate; far more than Catholics and Protestants in any of the countries where the two creeds stand side by side. The secularist seems to the clerical a blasphemer against whom almost all devices are justifiable, while the clerical is held by the secularist to be a kind of evil food, from whom nothing is to be expected except cunningly concealed malignity. The possessors of property expect that the "ugly rush" which used to be talked of in England will occur tomorrow, while the wage-receivers declare that they are worked to death for the benefit of others, who will not leave them so much as a living wage. There is, too, some justice in these complaints, for the socialists of Belgium are very fierce, and if they got their way would not talk much of compensations, while the mass of the laborers are badly paid and work an unreasonable number of hours—a grievance not in the least soothed away by the occurrence of numerous church festivals. It is little relief to a man who must work fourteen hours a day for a week to be told that a fortnight hence there will be a festival of St. Ernulphus. And last, these three causes of division and hatred constantly march together, the French-speaking secularist being the impoverished workman, and the Flemish-speaking Catholic either a peasant or one of the better paid. All, too, display when excited a noteworthy fierceness of temper, a readiness to shed blood, and a disposition to push every quarrel into a sort of war—tendencies visible throughout the history of the country. There is always a possibility of revolution under such conditions and one does not perceive what change would permanently remove them.

Clerical Ordinance.

From the New York Advertiser: Hobbs—I see by the papers that your friend, the Rev. Dr. Bang, has joined the artillery of the church. Dobbs—What do you mean? Hobbs—Why, he's been made a canon of the cathedral. Dobbs—H'm; I didn't know that he was such a big gun.

Future Pavements.

Teacher—"Now, little girl, I have told the class about the wicked place being paved with good intentions. Now what do you suppose heaven is paved with?" Little Girl (with a delightful recollection of a fresh-aid picnic)—"Ham sandwiches, bananas, an' pie."—Harlem Life.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Novel Apparatus—Automatic Sink Door Opener—Power of the Imagination—A German Airship—Bombarding an Observatory—An Electric Foghorn.

Power of the Imagination.

A scientist in England is said to have given a demonstration of the power of the imagination at a recent lecture by playing a trick upon his audience. Among his apparatus he placed prominently a bottle, carefully stoppered and protected by a wicker basket, as if its contents were of a powerful and perhaps dangerous nature. After some experiments he said he wished to try how quickly an odor would spread through the room, and requested those who felt it to hold up their hands immediately on doing so. He then unstoppered the bottle referred to, with great apparent caution, and poured some of its contents on a piece of cotton wool, keeping his face as far away from his hands while doing so as he could, and remarking that the odor might be pungent, but it was really harmless. In 15 seconds most of those in the front row had raised their hands, and in 40 seconds the odor had spread to the back of the hall. About 75 per cent of the audience claimed they felt the smell. At length the front sitters were getting sick and preparing to leave the room, so the lecturer thought it time to explain that the liquid poured from the bottle was pure distilled water, and had no smell at all!

Senile Decay and Rejuvenescence.

In his opening address to the zoology section of the British association, Prof. Sedgwick said that since organisms are liable to wear and tear, sooner or later some part or parts essential to the maintenance of the vital functions wear out and are not renewed by the reparative processes which are supposed to be continually taking place in the organism. This constitutes senile decay, and leads to the death of the organism. There is no reason to suppose that the reparative process of any organism, not even of the lowest infusoria, is sufficiently complete to prevent senile decay. With regard to buds in plants, there is reason to believe that they share in the growing old of the parent. That is to say, if we suppose the average life of the plant to be 100 years, a bud removed at 50 will be 50 years of age, and only be able to live on the graft for fifty more years. As good examples of the kind of cause of senile decay, the professor mentioned the wearing out of the teeth which, in mammals, at any rate, are not replaced; and the wearing out of the elastic tissue of the arterial wall, which is probably not replaced.

A New Alloy.

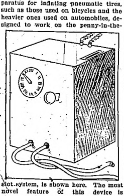
A new alloy, known as magnalium has recently been invented by Dr. Ludwig Mach, a German scientist, and consists of a combination of aluminum and magnesium, resulting in a compound which is lighter than aluminum and can be worked like brass. The two metals have properties that make them well suited for such a union, and in making the alloy any change in the proportions will give different characters to the compound. If ten per cent of magnesium is used the alloy is like zinc; with 15 per cent, it resembles brass, and with 25 per cent it is similar to a compound bronze. It is claimed that it can be soldered, that it will resist dampness, and gives good castings. It is as white as silver, and sufficiently hard to cut aluminum, while it can be worked in the lathe with as great facility as brass. Magnalium is particularly suited for lens-mountings and instruments where light weight is a desirable consideration. When purchased by volume the new alloy is less expensive than brass, and has been spoken favorably of by leading German instrument makers.

A German Airship.

A great German airship is being constructed in a dockyard. It is being built on a floating raft, and at present it resembles the skeleton of a huge vessel. It was built of such delicate material as to suggest an enormous birdcage. It is made entirely of aluminum, and the outer skin will be stretched on this framework. Inside a number of large balloons will be placed. A gallery and cars all made of aluminum will be placed underneath; engines are provided to drive the airship. The total lifting capacity of the airship will be about ten tons, which is sufficient for it to carry enough stores and ballast to permit of its remaining in the air for some days; $350,000 has been expended upon this experiment.

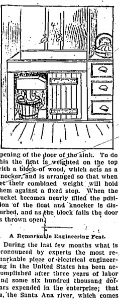
Novel Apparatus.

An interesting and novel form of apparatus for inflating pneumatic tires, such as those used on bicycles and the heavier ones used on automobiles, designed to work on the penny-in-the-slot system, is shown here. The most novel feature of this device is the mechanism for controlling the air pressure, which is produced by means of an electric motor and compressor. This is set in operation by the insertion of a penny in the chute shown, and the operation of the plunger is as usual in coin-controlled mechanism. After the tires are connected to the tubes shown the pointer is adjusted to the proper point on the dial, the figures of which represent pounds of air pressure desired. The coin is then dropped in the slot and the plunger pushed home. As soon as the pressure required to force the air into the tube becomes so great as to indicate that they are properly inflated the electric contact is broken, the motor stops and the pressure is cut off.



Automatic Sink Door Opener.

In suburban and rural districts unprovided with underground drainage, sinks, such as are ordinarily used in kitchens, are fitted with drain-pipes arranged to discharge the refuse water into catch-pails, usually placed in a cabinet located beneath the bowl of the sink. In use these receptacles frequently overflow and cause considerable damage and inconvenience. An invention to avoid accidents of this kind has been recently patented by an inventor of Kelso, N. D. He provides a device which is operated by a float properly positioned within the catch-basin, so that when the latter becomes nearly filled the fact is indicated by the opening of the door of the sink. To do this the float is weighted on the top with a block of wood, which acts as a knocker, and is arranged so that when set their combined weight will hold them against a fixed stop. When the bucket becomes nearly filled the position of the float and knocker is disturbed, and as the block falls the door is thrown open.



A Remarkable Engineering Feat.

During the last few months what is pronounced by experts the most remarkable piece of electrical engineering in the United States has been accomplished after three years of labor and some six hundred thousand dollars expended in the enterprise; that is, the Santa Ana river, which comes out of the San Bernardino mountains, has been bridled, and its power is now transmitted to Los Angeles, some eighty-two miles distant. In a word, 9,000-horse-power is made to propel machinery, move street cars and illuminate and even heat buildings in Los Angeles, besides furnishing illumination and power for several villages—as Redlands, Riverside, Colton and Ontario—between the mountains, and the engineers seem to agree that the most remarkable feature in this development of the power on the Santa Ana river is the transmission of electricity of a high voltage over eighty miles of wire with so little loss of energy, the company finding, in fact, that it can send electricity of 33,000 volts, having a working efficiency of 4,000 horse-power a distance of eighty-three miles with a loss of but 10 per cent. After doing its work in the production of electrical energy, the mountain stream is gathered into a conduit and led down the mountain side to irrigate the orchards and groves in San Bernardino valley.

Bombarding an Observatory.

On July 19 last an eruption of stones, ashes and steam occurred from the great crater of Mount Etna, and the astronomical observatory situated near the base of the crowning cone of the volcano had a remarkable escape. Stones were shot to a height of more than a mile, and thirty holes were made by these projectiles in the iron dome of the observatory, which covers a large and valuable telescope. Fortunately the instrument was not touched. Fifty holes in the ground near the observatory show how close and fierce was the strange bombardment. Where the falling stones pierced the wooden floor holes were burned.

An Electric Foghorn.

A Canadian engineer has invented a foghorn in which the noise is produced by half a dozen clappers striking a gong and actuated by electro-magnets. A dynamo, supplied with power by a naphtha engine, furnishes the current. About 600 strokes per second fall upon the gong, thus producing a practically continuous sound, and this is magnified and governed in direction by a megaphone. A small model of the horn is said to have made itself audible at a distance of two miles.

Recent Inventions.

Spools of thread are held in a convenient position for use by a new bracelet, which has two spring clips to grip the wrist, with two spindles supported end to end, to be inserted in the holes of the spool.

Telegraph poles can be easily erected with a new machine, which has a crank shaft set on the top of a long tube, to rotate a screw-threaded sleeve which projects a rod out of the sleeve to raise the pole into a vertical position.

To be secured to the ceiling is a handy mercantile broom-holder with a bracket, from which depends a rod, having a series of horizontal arms radiating from the lower end, the arms being slotted to receive the head ends of the broom handles.

A New York woman has designed a fastener for veils, comprising a double-ended wire loop, with prongs at the center to attach it to the hat or hair, safety-pins being provided with hooks to engage the loop after the pins are inserted in the veil.

To harden the plaster rapidly after an impression is taken for a set of teeth an improved dental impression tray is provided with a hollow under portion, with pipes attached for connection with the water faucet, to circulate cold water around the tray.

A Chicago man has patented a musical bicycle, which has a number of vibratory strings secured to a detachable frame, with a toothed roller revolved by the propulsion of the bicycle, to operate a series of spring hammers and play tunes on the strings.

THE LAUNCHING OF A WARSHIP.

It's An Impressive Scene When the Big Vessel Glides Into the Ocean.

"She starts; she moves; she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel.

* * * * * * * *

And then, with one exultant bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms."

And though "she" be a sailing vessel of the good, old-fashioned kind, or a modern battleship, the process is no different, and old ocean receives her as he always has, with the same sparkling hospitality.

The launching of a ship is one of the most impressive of sights, and particularly is this true if the vessel be a grim war-dog for the navy. When the Wisconsin was launched, Nov. 26, 1898, at San Francisco, thousands of people thronged the shipyard and the territory adjoining for a glimpse of the spectacle. It was a gala day in the history of the city, and the whole community was out en fete to participate in the festal occasion. High above the pigmy crowd the vessel towered, almost as Bunker Hill monument towers above the buildings which surround it. Near her bow stood the reviewing stand, with its load of notables, among them, the observed of all observers, she with the bottle of champagne with which the vessel was to be christened.

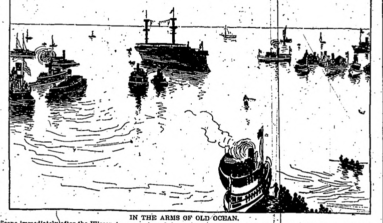
Far down beneath the keelson of the vessel stout hammers began to knock and beams gave out the sound which signified their capitulation before the fierce onslaught of the enemy. Steadily rained the blows, till all at once, with a creak and a lurch, which settled into a gliding motion, the great vessel started down the way, her cutwater glistening with champagne from the broken bottle.

"I christen thee Wisconsin," said a sweet voice, as the vessel swept away from its birthplace, and found rest on the bosom of old ocean amid a throng of fussy, inquisitive little tugboats which thrust their impertinent noses up against the sides of the new sea monarch as proudly and haughtily as you please.

THE X-RAYS AND LONGEVITY.

German Doctor Says You Can Find Out How Long You Will Live.

The other day a German doctor, M. Richter, sent a communication to the Imperial college of medicine of Berlin, which has made quite a stir in Germany. He avers that by a thorough study of the organs by means of X-rays one may determine pretty exactly the length of life of a human being. It was known for a long time that the size of the heart, the lungs, the digestive organs and the brain might be considered among the best conditions of longevity; but M. Richter goes still further. He holds that there exists a close correlation between the length of life and the dimensions of the different organs, and it is upon this supposed correlation that he bases a system supported by numerous observations and statistics. Richter admits himself that there are "individual exceptions." Without those exceptions his discovery might be considered one of the most terrible plagues that ever threatened humanity. The idea of changing the entire world into one immense troop of people condemned to death, and knowing the precise hour when they would quit this world could only originate in the brain of a German. Notwithstanding this, M. Richter is good enough to admit that there are natures which seem rebellious to every "interview" of this kind. Science has heard of the case of an Englishman, born in 1483, whose delicate appearance made all the doctors give him up when he was in his cradle. His chest was so narrow, says the report, that he seemed to have difficulty in breathing. Well, this young moribund, condemned by the doctors to die in short order, died in 1651, at the age of 169. He saw the reign of ten kings. Secundi Hango, consul of Venice at Smyrna, measured only fifty-seven centimeters around the chest, and one of his lungs was diseased. Nevertheless he lived to the age of 115 years. He was married five times and had forty-nine children. When he was 100 years old he got his wisdom teeth. When he was 110 his hair turned black again. At 112 his eyebrows and his beard turned black. But M. Richter classes these anomalies among the "individual exceptions."—Courrier des Etats Unis.



IN THE ARMS OF OLD OCEAN.

Scene immediately after the Wisconsin was released from the cradle where she had been skillfully nursed for months.

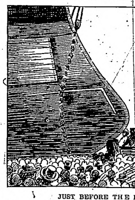
Large Walnut Tree.

The largest walnut tree ever cut in northeastern Kansas was recently felled near Fanning in Doniphan county. Its age was estimated at near 120 years, and it made 769 feet of lumber. The base of the tree measured four feet two inches. Most of the walnut timber now cut in that section is young timber.

HAYDN AND THE LADIES.

Wonderful Susceptibility of the Great Composer.

When Haydn came to England he succumbed, says the writer of an article on "Music and Matrimony," in the Cornhill Magazine, to the charms of a certain Mrs. Shaw, who figures in his diary as the most beautiful woman he had ever met. As a matter of fact, Haydn was always meeting the "most beautiful" woman. "The loveliest woman I ever saw" was at one time a Mrs. Hodges, while at another time the widow of a musician named Schroeter so fascinated him that he kept her letters for many years, and declared that if it were not for the existence of Anna Maria he would have married her. Certainly Mrs. Schroeter's letters were pleasant enough. "Every moment of your company," she wrote from Buckingham Gate, in 1792, "is more and more precious to me now that your departure is so near. I feel for you the fondest and tenderest affection the human heart is capable of. I ever am, with the most inviolable attachment, my dearest and most beloved Haydn, most faithfully and most affectionately yours." What would the absent Frau Doctorin Haydn have said had she known of it? The composer also got mixed up in a little affair with the beautiful Mrs. Billington. Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting her portrait for him and had represented her as St. Cecilia listening to celestial music. "What do you think of the charming Billington's picture?" said the artist to Haydn when the work was finished. "It is indeed a beautiful picture," replied Haydn. "It is just like her, but there is a strange mistake. You have painted her listening to the angels, when you ought to have painted the angels listening to her." If Haydn paid compliments like this all 'round, we can easily understand how he attained such fame as a London society man.



JUST BEFORE THE LAUNCHING.

Lord Salisbury's Oratory.

Lord Salisbury is one of the least pretentious of orators. Bent in figure and with eyes half closed, he is a listless speaker, who disdains to cultivate the art of elocution. He has a clear, penetrating voice of high carrying power, however, so that he is always heard distinctly in the largest public hall. His best speeches are made on such occasions as the Guildhall banquets, when he is conscious that foreign governments are weighing every word he utters. He rises like a man in a dream, and without revealing any earnestness of manner, takes the audience into his confidence, and shows with what dignity and clearness a statesman can think aloud.

Why Tower, and Not Castle.

London's most famous historical building was named the "Tower," and not the "Castle," of London. Most fortresses of Norman construction in England keep the name of castle; London's Norman fortress alone bears another title. The reason is to be found in the methods of Norman military architecture. A Norman fortress was constructed of a tower or keep, with an attendant castle, each having the same relative importance. The first Constable of the Tower called himself "Constable of the Tower of London and its attendant Castle." Whereas in the case of most such buildings in England the name castle has survived longest, in the case of the principal fortresses at the capitals of Normandy and of Norman England the tower was the chief part of the fortifications. Thus the castle at Rouen, like the castle at London, always has been called the "Tour de Rouen." The White Tower was so called because its builder, Henry III., whitewashed it.

GAME HORSE.

Galloped Home with a "Twitch" on His Nose.

"I've seen many a thing on race tracks, but I think the greatest race I ever saw was at New Orleans a few years ago," remarked a track follower the other day. It was several years ago at New Orleans, and one of the best horses to bet on was Duke of Milpitas, owned by Ald. Carey of Chicago. But he was a rogue, and whenever he took it into his head to run no one could beat him, but if he sulked nothing could budge him. On this particular day he was a warm favorite, as the distance was seven-eighths, the going heavy, and all conditions just to the liking of the Duke. He went to the post all right, but he was soon out of sorts, and no amount of lashing could make him budge. Finally a "twitch" was sent for and the assistant starter soon had the Duke toeing the mark. The 'twitch' had caught on his nose in some manner and the stick kept hitting him on the legs and chest. Despite them—or, perhaps, on account of it—the Duke ran faster than he ever did before. He won all the way, with the 'twitch' hanging to his nose. Ald. Carey won a small fortune on his horse, and he has the same old 'twitch' hanging in his private office to this day."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Letters from Besieged Parisians.

From the Seine, near Villeneuve, not far from Paris, has been taken a curious reminder of the days of the Paris siege. It is a zinc ball, which contained over 300 letters, written in December, 1870, when the German coil was tightening about the French capital. At that time, besides the balloons and carrier pigeons as means of communication with the outside world, the people of Paris inclosed letters in small zinc globes, sealed the receptacles hermetically and dropped them into the Seine. The friendly waters drifted the globes down until they reached the French lines below. After a while the Germans learned of this expedient, and placed nets in the river above the nets of the Frenchmen and captured the globes. A little while ago a fisherman near Villeneuve found one of these globes, and with a sharp knife opened it and extracted the letters. The old letters still legible, were sent to the postoffice, and such of the addresses as can be found will receive the missives twenty-eight years overdue.

Out for Business.

From the Chicago News: Mack O'Rell—Old chap, I always considered myself a pretty masher, but the other day I met my match. Luke Warme—How was that? Mack O'Rell—Why, I noticed a beautiful young woman gazing in a shop window. I went up and coughed slightly to attract her attention. Guess what happened? Luke Warme—Can't imagine. Mack O'Rell—Why, she tried to sell me some cough drops.

Relics of Cliff Dwellers.

Among the relics of cliff dwellers in Colorado is one building that sheltered probably six thousand people.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Restaurant for Birds—How Uncle Otto Fed the Cold-Weather Birds—Mice as Food in China—The Seven Sleepers.

The Seven Sleepers.

Curly-headed Baby Tom
Sleeps in his cozy blankets warm,
In his crib.
Bob-o'-Lincoln—oh, so wise!
Goes to sleep 'neath sunny skies,
'Mid the leaves.
Mr. Bruin, night and day,
Snoozes all his time away,
In his cave.
Squirrel-Red with nuts—a store!
In hollow tree-trunk loves to snore,
In the wood.
Mrs. Woodchuck 'neath some knoll,
Drowses in her bed—a hole!
Deep in earth.
Floweret bulbs nestled together,
Doze all through the wintry weather,
'Neath the snow.
In the chrysalis hard by,
Dreams the sometime butterfly,
In corner hid.
Oh, what beds! So very queer!
Yet to each one just as dear
As yours to you!
—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

A Restaurant for Birds.

"I intend driving out to see Uncle Otto to-day," said Mr. Marcy, at the breakfast table. "Who would like to take a sleigh-ride with me?" and he looked straight into Kitty's eyes. "Oh, I would like to, papa!" said Kitty, quickly. "May I?"

"If mamma thinks best," Mr. Marcy answered, and as mamma was willing, Kitty was soon putting on warm wraps and preparing for her five-mile drive. Uncle Otto lived upon the state experimental farm, where he studied the birds and insects, and then told the farmers about them, and how to get rid of those that destroyed the crops; and a visit to him was always full of interest to Kitty. Indeed, she thought there never could be another uncle quite so nice as Uncle Otto. Kitty lived in Minnesota, where they sometimes have a great deal of snow in the winter, and this year there had been an unusual amount. The sleighing was fine, and the country seemed so clean and pretty that Kitty could not help exclaiming as they sped along, for in the city the snow was dirty, and here everything was white as snow ought to be. The drifts were piled high on either side of the somewhat narrow road, and when they met a team, papa had to turn out very carefully in order to avoid upsetting the sleigh. But Kitty thought it all great fun, and helped lean over when necessary to keep the sleigh balanced. "I wonder what Uncle Otto will have to show me this time," said Kitty, as they caught the first sight of the large buildings which told her that they were nearly at the end of their ride. "He always has something different from what anybody else would have," she added, "and I learn something every time I come out here." "I wonder, too," answered papa. And then he drove up to the house and Uncle Otto himself came out and helped Kitty to unwrap the big fur robe which tucked her in so comfortably, and pretty soon they were all sitting beside the fire and talking as if it had been a year instead of two months since they had seen each other. Immediately after lunch Uncle Otto turned to Kitty and said, "I am going out now to see to my birds' restaurant. Would you like to go with me?" As they started, Uncle Otto took with him a large covered basket, and he went toward the great grove of oak trees which extended for miles back of the house. Presently he stopped beneath a tree from a branch of which was hanging a loosely coiled wire. Then he opened his basket and took out something white and round like a ball. "What is that, Uncle Otto?" asked Kitty. "That is mutton suet," he answered. Then he uncoiled the wire, placed the suet on the branch and bound it securely with the wire. "Now," he added, turning to Kitty, "one table is spread for dinner." "Oh," said Kitty, suddenly, "you do it for the birds?" "Yes, indeed," Uncle Otto returned. "You see there are lots of cold weather birds who do not leave us through the long winter, and when the snow gets very deep they have a hard time to find enough to eat; then besides, when it is very cold indeed, as it has been lately, they need some kind of food which will produce heat in their little bodies, and the mutton suet does just that. So when I began to think how deep the snow was and how long it had been cold, I thought I had better open a restaurant for the birds, or some of them might die, and this is the way I did it." Kitty looked interested, so Uncle Otto went on. "I fasten the suet in place with wire, because if I tied it on with string the birds would peck at the string and their dinner would drop to the ground and probably be eaten by a dog or cat. I tie it high on the tree for the same reason, so that only the birds shall have it." Uncle Otto had been tying many pieces of suet in place while he talked, and now that the last one was in place they turned back to the house. "What a chattering!" exclaimed Kitty, stopping suddenly and looking back. "Yes," said Uncle Otto, "the birds are very sociable at dinner, and sometimes, I am sorry to say, they do not display the best of manners or disposition; but I always try to think it is the fault of their training and so do not blame them so much. At any rate, I would not want even the naughty ones to go hungry." "But how do they know so soon that their dinner is ready?" Kitty asked. "I have come to believe," answered Uncle Otto, "that some of them watch for me, and when they see me they notify the others that dinner is ready by calling, for only a few days after I began putting out the suet for them, I noticed the noise, and that they all gathered very quickly after I went away. So I have come to the conclusion that they look for me, and know that I am manager of their restaurant." Kitty laughed heartily. "What a funny idea!" she said. And then after a moment she added, "I believe I'll start a restaurant on a small scale at home. I like to see the birds around, and it would be such fun to watch them. But, do you know," she added, "I never thought before about the deep snow making it hard for them to find enough to eat. If I cannot have a restaurant I will have a lunch counter."

JULIA DARROW COWLES

A Dozen Conundrums.

1. Why do you go to bed? Because the bed will not come to you. 2. When is a ship like a book? When it is outward bound. 3. Why has an ocean voyage no terrors for physicians? Because they are accustomed to see sickness. 4. Why is a popular novel like autumn? Because its leaves are quickly turned and always read (red). 5. Why should a thirsty man always carry a watch? Because there's a spring inside of it. 6. Who are the most exacting of all landlords? Why, children; because they never fail to make their father and mother parents. 7. What is it that no one wishes to have yet, when he has it, he would be very sorry to lose? A bald head. 8. What conundrums are always at home? Those that are never found out. 9. What insect does a tall father represent? A daddy-long-legs. 10. When a lady faints what figure should you bring her? You should bring her two. 11. Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire? Because the sooner it is put out the better. 12. When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

The Puppy and the Mail.

Such a funny thing happened in New York city the other day. When the collector opened one of the big mail boxes he found the papers and packages all moving as though there was something alive under them. He put in his hand to take some of them out, and with a glad little yelp, the cutest, little, bright-eyed puppy stuck his nose up through the papers and seemed so glad to see the man. The collector lifted him out and he wagged his tall with joy and looked up into his face as though he were thanking him for taking him out of that dark place. The collector found a tag tied about the puppy's neck having a two-cent stamp and the direction of a western city on it. There is no provision for sending puppies by mail; the poor little thing might have been smothered among the papers in a closed mail bag; so the kind-hearted collector kept the puppy at the office where it has plenty to eat and drink and is petted by every one.

Herbert Spencer's Gospel.

The following is the late Grant Allen's summary of the "Gospel According to Herbert Spencer:" Know yourself and your own place in the universe about you. Fear no phantoms, but face realities. Understand your own body, and the light cast upon it by the analogy of other bodies. Understand your own mind, and the light cast upon it by the history and evolution of other minds. Understand the phenomena, organic and inorganic, physical or psychical, by which they severally conform. Understand the society of which you are a member, and learn from like analogies the origin and functions of its various parts. So, in your capacity as individual, will you govern your own path through the world aright; so, in your capacity as parent, will you produce and bring up better units for the composition of the society in future; so, in your capacity as citizen, will you help to mold the state of which you are a part to ultimate conformity with truth and justice.

Rare Monkey from Java.

A wonderful monkey, one of the nearest approaches to the missing link in captivity, walked into the cage in the Central Park zoo, shook hands with his keeper in human fashion, and, walking erect on his legs, calmly surveyed his new surroundings. He is the property of O. H. P. Belmont, who obtained him in the island of Java last summer, and has negotiated with the city for his care until next spring. The new arrival stands two feet four inches in height, has large black eyes, and, unlike others of his kind, has hardened heels like the human family. Its arms are as long as the legs and body put together. There is no tail, and a circle of gray, bushy hair all around the face gives it a remarkable appearance. Its face resembles that of a human being. It was classed as "Gibbon, or the long-armed monkey," and the menagerie authorities believe that it is the only specimen of its race in captivity.—New York World.

Mice as Food in China.

The first thing that strikes the traveler in China, upon his entrance into any of the many cities of the Celestial Empire, is the strings of dried mice which hang from the roofs of the houses suspended by their tails, just as sausages are hung in front of butcher shops in France. The Chinese hunt these mice with a long, sharp pointed knife, which they plunge into the animals' throats. Then the mice are suspended by the tails until the blood has dripped out, when they are skinned, drawn and cleaned. Another favorite dish with the Chinese is dogs' feet. The feet of black dogs are considered more of a delicacy than those of any other color, and white dogs are rejected as being tasteless. Dogs' fat, prepared in a special manner, is looked upon as a repast fit for a king.

Starting Wrong.

"Dear me," said little James, "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that makes all the rest go wrong," and he tugged and fretted as if the poor buttons were at fault for his trouble. "Patience, patience," said his sister. "The next time look out for the first wrong button, then you'll keep all the rest right." What a practical lesson can be drawn from this little boy's mistake. How frequently the first act leads to great evils and sad ends. The little boy struck his brother. That was the first wrong deed. Then he denied it. That was another. Then he was unhappy and cross all day, because he did not tell the truth.

Rainbow Colors Too Loud.

Mrs. Porcine—What a lovely rainbow that is! Mrs. Chipbeef—Do you think so? Mrs. Porcine—Why, don't you? Mrs. Chipbeef—Oh, I daresay it's all very well, but the colors are too loud for my taste.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

When you have no aim, you are not likely to make any mark

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1900.

Thrown Out of Court.

"In the good old days of Kentucky," says The Bar, "there was a court composed of three magistrates to try certain cases appealed from a single justice of the peace. The three magistrates were backwoodsmen. A case was being tried one day that was very important, and several hours of listening to the reading of depositions and the arguments of counsel, pro and con and pro and con again, had so nearly entangled the court in a labyrinth of perplexing questions of law and fact that they doubted their ability to blaze their way out. So they whispered to the leading lawyer at the bar, who was sitting by as a spectator, and asked him what he thought ought to be done with the case.

"'I think it ought to be thrown out of court,' was the prompt and emphatic reply.

"That settled it.

"'Mr. Clerk,' said the chief magistrate, 'pass up them papers.'

"The papers, which made quite a large bundle, were handed the chief magistrate.

"'Now, Mr. Sheriff,' said he deliberately, 'open that window.'

"The sheriff opened the window and the case was thrown out of court.

"The feud that followed lasted for 15 years."

What It Might Have Cost.

In a certain town in Vermont, said the Boston drummer as he chewed away at a pepsin tablet, I picked up a wallet containing $500 in cash. In it were papers bearing the owner's name, and he proved to be the mayor of the town. I at once hunted him up and handed over his lost cash, and as he received it he looked me over and scratched the back of his head and said:

"I shall reward you, of course. How much do you think you ought to have?"

"Nothing whatever, sir. I am glad to restore your property."

"But you expect something?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't look for me to give you a cent?"

"Not a red."

"It don't seem possible," he went on as he looked me over again, "but I'll have to take you at your word. Do you know what it might have cost me, sir, had any one else found this wallet?"

"I can't say, of course."

"I'd have had to hand over at least 10 cents, sir, and he might have struck for 15 or 25."—Ohio State Journal.

A Close Estimate.

Speaking about close estimates, General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, made one some time ago. Congress called upon him to make an estimate of the cost of an addition to the government printing office. As it was near the close of the session and congress was hurriedly getting through its work, little time was given General Wilson to consider the matter, but he submitted his estimate, and the appropriation was made accordingly. He estimated that the proposed building, according to the plans and specifications which had been drawn, would cost $121,121.90. The building was completed, and there was $9.16 surplus covered back into the treasury. General Wilson was put in charge of this work, and he took a great deal of interest in it. He always gave credit, however, to Lieutenant Sewell of the engineer corps, who had the immediate supervision of the work, for the care with which the building was erected and the fact that the cost did not overrun the estimate and appropriation.—Washington Cor. Portland Oregonian.

How Will 45 and 15 Do?

Here is an odd little piece of doggerel which appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine 15 years ago, which gave rise to considerable discussion. Correspondents seem to have been pretty evenly divided between those who claimed that there were several answers and such as maintained that the problem was unsolvable:

When first the marriage knot was tied
  Betwixt my wife and me,
My age did hers as far exceed
  As three times three does three,
But when ten years and half ten years
  We man and wife had been
Her age came up as near to mine
  As twice four is to sixteen.
Now, tell me, Captain David Gray, I pray,
What were our ages on the wedding day?

(David Gray was a noted writer on mathematical subjects who lived at that time.)

A Compliment.

Apropos of the late Lord Watson's predilection for interrupting counsel and the story of Lord Bramwell's exhortation to his learned brother to cease worrying a certain arguing barrister, a correspondent tells how on one occasion Lord Watson justified his inveterate habit of interpolation.

"I ventured," he says, "once out of court to complain to him of his too frequent interruptions from which I had suffered in court.

"He answered: 'Eh? Man, you should not complain of that, for I never interrupt a fool.'"—London Globe.

Misfortune of a Poet.

"James has been quite unfortunate of late," said the poet's wife gloomily.

"Had another poem declined?"

"No; worse than that. You know, he has a habit of looking at the ceiling for inspiration, and last night, just as the inspiration came, a yard of plastering fell square on his head, knocking all the inspiration out of it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In the Japanese temples there is a large drum used in worship. It is called kagura-taiko, and it gives a tone much like a gong.

Church processions are prohibited in Mexico. Even a priest cannot legally walk the streets in his churchly garments.

HIS REPUTATION SAVED.

How a Crack Shot Became Indebted to an Irish Sergeant.

"They tell a funny story in the army about Captain Patillo, the crack shot," said one of a party of late diners. "According to the yarn, General Miles and a high Washington official once visited a western post where the captain was stationed and sent word that they would like to see a little exhibition of his skill. Patillo happened to be quite sick at the time, but he couldn't very well refuse and presently appeared on the long distance range. He blazed away, and an Irish sergeant, who had been sent out to act as marker, waved a small flag. 'What does that mean?' asked the distinguished visitor. 'It means I missed the whole target,' replied Patillo gloomily. He tried again, with the same result. 'I don't know what's the matter with me!' he exclaimed in deep mortification. 'I never did such work in my life.'

"At the third shot the distant figure varied the wigwagging, and the assembled officers applauded. The signal meant a bullseye. Thereupon he fired 20 consecutive rounds, and each time the flag waved back the news that he had pierced the inner circle. It was a marvelous record, an unparalleled score. The distinguished visitor was very gracious in his congratulations.

"Later on Patillo, still beaming, met the marker crossing the parade grounds. 'Hello, sergeant!' he said. 'I wonder what the deuce made me miss the target those first two shots?' 'Whist, captain!' replied the Irishman, drawing close. ''Tis divil the toime ye hit it at all, at all!' 'Didn't hit it at all!' cried Patillo in amazement. 'Then why did you signal all those bullseyes?' 'Faith, sor,' said the sergeant reproachfully, 'I knew yer ripytation was at stake.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FATE OF HIS DRESS SUIT.

Loaned It to His Friend, and Now It Is Buried In the Grave.

"No, I am not going out in the evenings just now to anything but strictly informal affairs," remarked a friend of the saunterer the other day. "Why? Well, because just now I am not the possessor of a dress suit and lack the wherewithal to purchase another. It happened this way: I had a friend, a good fellow, who came to me one night and asked me if I wouldn't lend him my swallowtail. I consented, but I told him I wanted the clothes back the next week, as I had a function to attend myself.

"Well, to make a long story short, the week went by and not a word from my friend or not a sign of my evening duds. I had to cross my date and was pretty mad, but I didn't say anything. Another week went by and still no word. Then I decided to go out and hunt up my friend and find out if he intended to keep my clothes forever.

"I called at his boarding house and rang the bell. His landlady came to the door. When I asked if my friend was in, she gave a gasp of astonishment and exclaimed, 'Why, didn't you know he was dead and buried?'

"It was my turn to be knocked out. After I recovered my breath, I explained that I had not heard the news and had merely called to take back my dress suit. It would doubtless be found among my friend's effects, I explained.

"The landlady turned pink, white and then pink again. 'Why,' she gasped, 'that must have been the suit we buried him in. It was the only good one we found among his wardrobe.'

"So you see the reason why I say no to R. S. V. P. notes just now."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Family" In the Census.

There are some queer features about the census use of the word "family." It means practically those who eat at the same table. A hotel is a family. The Memorial Hall Dining association at Cambridge is a family; so is the Danvers Lunatic asylum. A stray man who keeps bachelor's hall is a family. The necessity for this use of the term came with the question of enumerating domestic servants. It was found absolutely impossible to attach them to their own families, scattered as they are. They had to go with the family they were living with. This led to a continuation of the principle, with the result mentioned. As it works out, the census family differs from the actual family in size only by a small fraction of one person.—New York Post.

What Cocaine Is.

Cocaine is an alkaloid of a small shrub found in Peru and Bolivia. The official name of the drug as used in medicine is cocaine sulphate, a salt derived from the shrub treated with sulphuric acid. Cocaine is composed of carbon, hydrogen and nitrosyl reduced to a sulphate. Each element of the compound has a direct influence on the nervous system, blood and lymphatics. It possesses the singular property of killing all sensation of pain in the parts where it is locally applied while elevating the mind of the patient to a pitch of exaltation absolutely without parallel.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Father Knew.

Mrs. Worth—John, I think this gold pen would be the most appropriate article we could send Harvey for a birthday present.

Mr. Worth—No, no; if we sent him that, the first use he'd make of it would be to write home for money, so we'll send him cash and make an end of it.—Jewelers' Weekly.

The Final Touch.

Ready for all that might befall, the female detective prepared to venture forth on the track of the desperate criminal. At the threshold she paused and cast one more look back.

"Is my disguise on straight?" she asked.—Philadelphia North American.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

A Mean Interruption.

It happened at about 8 o'clock in the evening, just under the Betz building. It has often been remarked that a crowd is the best place in the world in which to make love, and the saunterer had ample opportunity to verify the remark at the place and time mentioned.

He was a tall, fair young man, with somewhat scanty hair of a dark auburn shade, and a jolly, good humored face and wholesome laugh that would attract any girl. She was a pretty little dark thing, with a sort of clinging manner, eminently prepossessing. She was dressed in some soft stuff of dark blue with white dots all over it, and they appeared to be saying goodby.

So completely absorbed were they in each other that they were entirely oblivious to the fact that they were being watched. Indeed not one of the thousands of sightseers who passed them failed to turn and smile. They made a striking picture.

He was just on the point, for the twentieth time, of releasing her hand when another thought struck him, and he raised his hat, exposing his somewhat thinly covered head, and bent so low over the little hand that the onlookers evidently thought he was going to kiss it. Whether he would have or whether she would have let him will never be decided; for a small boy, who had been intently watching the whole performance, exclaimed amid the laughter of the crowd:

"Ah, why don't you marry the girl?"

And the pair incontinently fled.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Made a Slight Mistake.

Before accepting an invitation it is as well to be sure it is given in good faith. After an afternoon service held many years ago in a certain village in Scotland, the preacher, a stranger, who had officiated, accompanied one of the elders of the congregation home, and was introduced to his wife. The good man having asked the clergyman to stay to dinner, the latter, after a little pressing, consented.

The good lady hurried off to prepare for the unexpected guest, and seeing, as she thought, her husband washing, as was the custom in those days, at the family sink, she seized the family Bible, approached stealthily from behind and brought down the ponderous tome upon his bald pate, exclaiming:

"Tak' ye that for bringing hungry preachers here to dinner every time they come to the parish."

As soon as the assaulted one could get the suds out of his eyes he looked about him, and, after thinking the matter out, concluded that the old lady had made a slight mistake. She, too, came to the same conclusion when, on returning to the parlor, she beheld her husband patiently waiting for his reverend friend!

Yawning In a Theater.

Have you ever observed at a theater or concert that the people who are most deeply interested appear between the acts to be quite weary of the whole thing, yawning half a dozen times in succession? The reason of this is a physiological one. When your attention is much absorbed in anything exciting or touching, you breathe in a very shallow manner and take into your lungs only half enough air. Consequently, when your attention is relaxed, you have to make up the deficiency. This you do by yawning, which, after all, is only breathing a very deep breath.

If you watch a man at a play and observe that he is greatly moved by some incident, you may feel sure that when the scene ends he will sigh, and a moment or two later yawn repeatedly. Of course the yawning, so far from being a sign of weariness, is a proof of the liveliest appreciation.

A Bullet In His Brain.

A hospital physician pointed out an orderly to a gentleman who was visiting the institution recently and said: "That man has for five years carried around a bullet in his brain. Five years ago he became despondent because of poverty, put a 32 caliber pistol behind his left ear, pulled the trigger and fell apparently dead. The ball made a small, round hole and remained lodged somewhere in his head. A few hours after he was brought here he regained consciousness, and, greatly to our surprise, he made a rapid recovery. The wound was never probed, and no effort has been made to locate the bullet. After he was able to walk about we noticed that he was a trifle irrational—not mad you know—but weakminded. A considerable portion of his brain must without doubt be entirely destroyed. The human animal is certainly the hardest thing on earth to kill."—New York News.

A Mistake.

An old gentleman of 80 having taken to the altar a young damsel of 15, the clergyman said to him:

"The font is at the other end of the church."

"What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit. "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."—London Tit-Bits.

Getting Even With Her.

She wished to break it to him gently. "I have decided," she said, "to return your ring."

He, however, was a resourceful man, who did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him.

"You needn't bother," he replied. "I buy them by the dozen."—Chicago Post.

The Height of Oratory.

"And is Rockford so much of an orator?"

"Man, he could describe a boarding house dried beef supper in such language that your mouth would water with desire."—Rochester Herald.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

A Few Nets Seized.

Executive agent Beutner of the Game and Fish commission, has made his annual report, and it shows that the department has been conducted with rare ability and economy under Mr. Beutner. The nets and property seized or destroyed in violations of the law aggregated over $5,000. Sales from seizures also exceeded $2,000. In fish propagation more than $2,000,000 "fry" were planted. Trout, 2,101,000; bass, 28,000; croppies, 50,000; wall-eyed pike, 400,000; total, 2,587,700. Agent Beutner is another case of the right man in the right place.

A little girl once wrote the following essay about boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will become young ladies by and by. Man was made before women. When God looked at Adam he said to himself, Well, I think I can do better if I try again; and then he made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there has been more women than men. Boys are a trouble, they wear out every thing but soap. If I had my way half the boys in the world would be girls and, the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy."

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

NEW YORK WORLD.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The striking and important events of the last year have established the overwhelming value of The Thrice-a-Week World to every reader. For an almost nominal sum it has kept its subscribers informed of the progress of all our wars and, moreover, has reported them as promptly and fully as if it were a daily. With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines and the great Presidential campaign, too, at hand, its value is further increased.

The motto of The Thrice-a-Week World is improved. It strives each year to be better than it was the year before, and public confidence in it is shown by the fact that it now circulates more than twice as many papers every week as any other newspaper, not a daily, published in America.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and The St. Hilaire Spectator together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

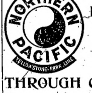
First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.



RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer
1st RAT —What beer does the family use?
2d RAT —Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
STANDS GUARD against attacks upon health. It is used in leading hospitals and is recommended by doctors everywhere as a pure, worthy stimulant.
Druggists and Dealers Sell it
Sold by GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this Journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.80.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.35.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

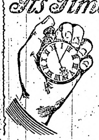
OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Miss T. Hughes, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Hajik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

UNCLE
SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.52½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.49½	Barley	.24
Wheat No. 3	.46½	Flax	.130
Eggs (per doz).	16	Butter (per lb)	20

LOCAL NEWS.

Masquerade ball Feb. 14th.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

A cow for sale. Inquire W. Allen.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Will you turn out and vote February 24th?

A. A. Wassen returned Monday from a trip to Crookston.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Ray Sorsoleil is home again after a six months stay at Langdon, N. Dak.

Attorney-Postmaster Richardson was down from the upper Falls yesterday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Holmes entertained a number of guests Friday evening.

Riar Swenson drove down from his new home near Germantown last Friday.

Miss Mary A. Kyle, having spent her vacation in Crookston returned Saturday.

I. Legesse is home again after spending about two months in the lumbering woods.

Fred Weyerhaeuser estimates that Minnesota still has forty billion feet of standing pine.

Daniel McDonald of East Grand Forks was renewing old acquaintances here Thursday.

Cass Lake is now organized and will elect their first village officers on January 13th. Guess how long it will be before she becomes a city.

Leonard Holmes left Saturday for Fargo, N. D., being summons by the serious illness of a brother.

Sunday and Monday were spring-like days with threatening rain showers, but a change to the colder yesterday.

Dan Patterson left yesterday for St. Paul where he goes to see a specialist in regard to a long standing ailment.

Miss Laura J. Betts returned from her home in Litchfield Saturday and reports having a very pleasant vacation.

An election will be held throughout the county on February 24th to vote on $10,000 bonds for building a court house.

Question: Why is it that the one who steals a loaf of bread is called a thief, and the one who steals a railroad a financier?

Charley Anderson of Wyandotte was a caller the first of the week and left enough silver to jog his name into the 1900 column.

School opened Monday with an increased attendance. The four departments are now crowded, there being a total enrollment of 170.

E. C. Shevlin has resigned as manager of the Crookston Lumber Company and will leave in a few days with his family to spend a year in Europe.

Geo. Williams and Chris. Amunson of Thief River Falls returned home Monday after spending a week at Cass Lake where they went with a view of investing in real estate.

Charley Englund, who has been traveling throughout Dakota the past year, and made Fargo his headquarters arrived last week and is visiting with his parents east of town in River Falls township.

Superintendent of Schools, Frank Jeffers, of Red Lake Falls was here a short time Monday, having visited several schools south-east of here. He left in the afternoon for Rocksbury on the same mission.

H. E. Ives packed his grip yesterday and hied himself off to the twin cities for a week or more. He will stop off a day or two at Cass Lake, where his father is located in the newspaper business, and note the improvement of the past few months.

Our wood pile is getting low; now that the roads are good, will some of our farmer subscribers please bring us a load or two that they promised us last year?

Attention Citizens.

The voters and tax payers of the village of St. Hilaire and vicinity are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the village hall Saturday the 13th at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of assertaining the will of the people in regard to bonding the county for $10,000 to build a court house. Every citizen interested in the wellfare of the county should be present.
Emil J. Holmes,
Pres. of Village.

J. G. Ballord, formerly with the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., but for the past year Superintendent of the Crookston Lumber Co., has resigned and purchased an interest in the Thief River Falls Lumber Company.

Banker Hannay left yesterday for Chicago on a business trip which will detain him a week or more. Chicago was Mr. Hannay's former home and a great deal of that time will be spent among old time friends.

The band boys will give a Masquerade ball Feb. 14th. They have secured the best orchestra of Red Lake Falls and that is a sufficient guarantee that the best kind of a time is in store for all who attend. All are invited.

The entertainment given last Friday evening at the United Norwegian church proved a success. The program was well accomplished. A large crowd was present to partake of the refreshments and a very pleasant time was reported.

E. P. Stranahan, who has been bookkeeper for the Thief River Lumber Company for the past four years has resigned and accepted a position with the Crookston Lumber Co. He will move his family down to Crookston some time next month.

S. A. Swanson was appointed official abstracter by the county commissioners at their last meeting to succeed Swanson & Grady who have recently dissolved partnership. See what he has to say in his advertisement in another column in this issue.

I. Dahleen, while out hunting rabbits the first of the week ran into a fine patch of high-bush cranberries that were heavily laden with ripe fruit. He brought home several branches filled with the red berries which clears him as a prevaricator upon the books.

The Spectator was named as the official paper of the county for the ensuing year, and to the honorable board of county commissioners we extend thanks. Their regular session was a lengthy one and we expect to publish the proceedings in our next issue.

The mayor of Thief River Falls in his message advises that steps be taken to have the name of the city changed to a more appropriate one and suggests Quinn Falls, Tween Falls or Lake Falls. As long as they are bound to have a falls in it why not change it to Upper Falls?

Steps will soon be taken by the residents of Wall street to ask the St. Hilaire Lumber Company to build a railing along the river embankment between the two dams. This is a dangerous place when the river is open and no doubt the Company will grant their wishes as soon as brought before them.

It may be a life time before you have another chance to vote in the middle of the winter. Don't miss it. An election will be held Feb. 24. And its about court house bonds. Of course it is liable to be an awful cold day, but you want to wrap up and cast your vote just the same. Your vote may decide a tie.

Uncle Sam pays $3,500,000 a year for the rent of 500 postal cars, which could be built for $2,000,000 and they would last for 20 years. Uncle Sam also paid 1 cent a pound for each 56 miles of distance that the railroads hauled the mails. This is about 50 times as much as is charged for carrying merchandies.—Ex.

The people of this country pay about a million dollars every working day in special revenue taxes—that is, for stamps on checks, deeds, mortgages, telegrams, express business, etc. If this money went to pay debts, or for anything but that of subjugating a liberty-loving people, the burden could be more cheerfully carried.

"Lucky" O'Brien, with a bran new silk hat and a suit of new store clothes was here yesterday a few hours while enroute to Red Lake Falls. We understand he has been called there to estimate the cost of placing his celebrated statue "Dina" on the dome of the new court house. This is eminently proper as the scheme was hatched in the dark.

The following officers were installed Thursday evening in the I. O. O. F. Lodge by H. E. Ives D. D. G. M., J. B. O'Brien N. G., O. F. Post V. G., A. F. Lang Secty., D. Patterson Treas., J. J. Soll warden, O. E. Olson conductor, W. Eikhoff R. S. N. G., P. G. Paradis L. S. N. G., I. Dahlin R. S. V. G., H. W. Peterson L. S. V. G., Chris Hall I. S. G. Arnt Pederson O. S. G., W. A. Sorsoleil R. S. S. and J. H. Penno L. S. S.

Messrs. Hannay, Gigstad and Johnson represented St. Hilaire at the commissioners meeting last Friday when the County Ditch No. 1 matter was brought up. Only seven entered a protest but after a few explanations they were made to see the error of their way and no objections were made. When this ditch is completed it will be a great benefit to the farmers west and northwest of here and several thousand acres of land, now unused will be bought up and tilled.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

Just before the county commissioners were ready to adjourn last Saturday a resolution was sprung calling for a special election to take place on Saturday February 24th for the purpose of voting $10,000.00 bonds to build a court house at Red Lake Falls. The resolution was promptly carried; three members of the board being in favor of it and two commissioners, Hansen and Johnson, voting NO. This action on the part of Red Lake Falls comes as a surprise, but it has been very well planned, as a large per centage of our voters are away from home at this season of the year. It is evident that Red Lake Falls intends taking advantage of this fact to saddle a heavy debt on the county to build an expensive court house. It remains to be seen whether the people of the county will stand such work. The people of this county have not yet had a chance to vote where the county seat should be, and it is altogether probable that they will have a chance in a year or two. Until the question is settled, we do not think any heavy expense should be incurred. Without doubt either St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls will soon make the county a proposition to move the county seat, and we will here predict that the town making such proposition WILL NOT ASK the county to vote bonds for a Court House, but will offer a suitable Court House free of charge to the county.

We understand that a meeting has been called to meet next Saturday evening at the village hall in this village, and a meeting has been called at Thief River Falls at the same time to ascertain the will of the people on this question. These meetings should be attended by every tax payer.

We would respectfully call the attention of these mass meetings to the following facts:

First.—Red Lake Falls is not in the center of Red Lake county.

Second.—Red Lake county is not compelled to issue bonds to build a Court House as she can have one free of cost in a more central, or as central a location as the present.

Third.—That the people of Red Lake Falls, have, in calling this special election, involving an expense of a couple of thousand of dollars which we can poorly afford to spend at this time; have acted in bad faith with the county. They are also trying to take advantage of the weather and the fact that many of our voters are away from home to fix upon us a debt which is not needed.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.
N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

Goes to Minneapolis.

So many changes have taken place since the first of the year among head men in the different lumbering mills located along the Red Lake river, but it is with genuine regret that we announce that Mr. Arno Mereen, who has been manager and general superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company for the past three years, or ever since the mill was built, has resigned and will in the future hold down a similar position with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company of Minneapolis. He makes the change, not but what he was satisfied with this Company or the place, but with view of the fact that he has three children at Minneapolis, who have just reached the school age, who have on every visit of their father pleaded for him to stay with them. Being a good father and generous to a fault, he granted their wishes—hence the change. His departure is regretted by every person in the village and we dare say by everyone of the boys who have worked in the mill—a great many who are now spending the winter in the city and in the woods and on opening the mill in the spring, 90 per cent of the men have returned each year. Mr. Mereen leaves with the best wishes of St. Hilaire.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

Secretary Gage has placed the receipts of the internal revenue department of the government amounting to about one million dollars per day at the disposal of the City National Bank of New York without interest. To have the use of three hundred millions of government money when the market is tight is a perquisite of no mean dimensions. The securing of these deposits proves the thrift of the Standard Oil crowd who own the bank. They know how to provide a campaign fund for the Republican party without taking it out of their own pockets.—National Watchman.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Jan. 29th and 30th.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

When orders issued this week by the War Department are carried out the U. S. government will own and maintain two lines of ocean steamships, one from San Francisco, to Honolulu and Manila, and one from New York to Cuban and Porto Rican ports. In view of this, it would seem to be about time for the republicans to stop calling men who believe that the government should own all transportation lines cranks. If it be right and proper for the government to own two steamship lines, what would be wrong about its owning all the railroad, steamship and telegraph lines, if the people so willed?

Instead of squaring the administration with the users of hemp cord and rope, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn's two contradictory statements about the war in the Philippines having nothing to do with the present high price of hemp, have served to direct public attention to what looks like a scandal involving the War Department, or some of its subordinates. How the thing looks to outsiders may be judged from the following remarks of Mr. L. J. Powell, a Hong Kong business man who is now in Washington: "The surprising inactivity of the U. S. War Department in the matter of opening the hemp ports in the Philippines is hard to understand. With the price of hemp more than 400 per cent above the normal, and the whole supply in the hands of a few wealthy speculators holding on for a still greater advance, it will be a hard year for the wheat-growers and shipping men. American farmers use $10,000,000 worth of binder twine each harvest, and if the bill should be swollen to two or three times that figure no doubt there will be some lively kicking from them. It is openly charged in the East that some of the military authorities in the Philippines are on the friendliest terms with the speculators who have cornered the market, and are representing that to open the ports and ship out hemp would put money in the insurgents pockets. This is absolutely a false statement, for all the hemp now stored at blockaded ports is owned by American and English merchants. There are no insurgents in the vicinity of many of the closed harbors, yet the military authorities refuse to let reputable merchants remove thier property."

During the past three years three murders have been committed in the county of Polk, and in each case the murderer was a colored man. The population of Polk county is about 50,000 and of that number about 25 per cent are of Negro nationality. No better indication of the degeneracy of that race could be quoted, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the people of Polk county are desirous of punishing the offenders, because they have done so much to lower the moral standard of the county in the eyes of a critical and unsympathetic people—our neighbors—Crookston Tribune.

This is the first information we have had that every fourth man in Polk county was a "Nigger." We are glad the county was divided, even if we do have to vote on court house bonds.

Pay of Rejected Soldiers.

Here is good news for those who wanted to join the army in 1897, but were rejected on account of failure to pass the physical examination. The department has decided that all these men are entitled to $1.50 per day from the date of signing their muster roll until their rejection. They were paid at the rate of $16.50 per month. Those entitled to the difference are asked to make application of the adjutant general of the state not later than April 15th 1900.

If you want a 1900 calander call at this office or at K. O. Gigstad's real estate office and get one.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.
I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out alright. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by the Imperial Drug Store.

Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m., also on Sunday Feb. 4th at 11 a. m. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All are welcome.

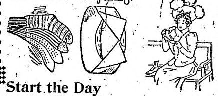
An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Jan. 29th and 30th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 29th and 30th.

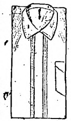
The Spectator would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

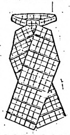


Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.



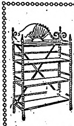
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.)

"What about poor Bradshaw?" I ventured to inquire, when we had settled down to cigars and "Scotch cold."

"Oh, he's all right," was the calm reply. "He's a novice at the business and must learn to rough it. He's well supplied with funds, and has nothing to do except to keep these two chaps under observation for a day or two, and to notify me should anything of importance crop up. I rather fancy that bath-room steward knows more of Luke Arnewood's last movements on board than he pretends. I don't like his manner, and I'm always suspicious of a man who has been in trouble before, as I'm pretty certain is the case with him."

"What of his companion?"

"A mere brute, and a sulky one at that," was his verdict; "but I saw nothing wrong about him." It was not for me to teach an experienced detective his own business, and I said no more. But I had noticed that Blogg was, like most working engineers, very strong looking, with the largest and grimiest pair of hands that I had ever seen, and I bethought me of the marks imprinted upon the throat and collar of the murdered man. It was not a logical suspicion to entertain against him, but somehow, I could not banish it from my mind.

CHAPTER VIII.

Captain Arnewood Stirs Us Up.

Early in the forenoon next day, a card was brought to me in my private office, with a request for an interview upon urgent business. A glance at the pasteboard revealed the fact that my visiter was Captain Richard Arnewood, of the Ninety-first Fusileers, and of the Junior Naval and Military Club, and I ordered the clerk to admit him forthwith.

A tall, slight, somewhat sickly-looking man, his preliminary greeting did not give me a very favorable opinion of either his tact or good-breeding.

"Can you explain this message?" he demanded, abruptly; at the same time thrusting a telegram into my hand. "I received it twenty minutes ago at the club."

"Your cousin Luke returned, but believed dead and foul play suspected. Call on Hawkins & Co., Exeter street, Strand, for details.
"O'Brien & Grudgery."

"Yes," I replied, after reading this terse dispatch, "but it will take some little time. Pray be seated."

Not he. He stalked up and down the room like a caged hyena, while I narrated the story of Luke Arnewood's return and terrible fate as clearly and briefly as I could. He appeared to be greatly agitated by the recital; indeed, his emotion struck me as rather excessive, considering that he had never seen his late cousin and would benefit so greatly by his death.

"It is awful!" he almost moaned. "Poor fellow! Just as he was about to enter upon his inheritance, upon the very day of his arrival in England—to be murdered by some common footpad for the sake, doubtless, of such valuables as he may have had about him! It is a terrible business!"

"Very terrible, indeed," I assented, gravely. "But such crimes are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence."

"Yes," he replied, bitterly, "and five times out of six the criminal eludes capture. If it has taken the London police all this time merely to identify the man they found strangled in Soho (and even that with outside help), the odds must be long, indeed, against their finding the murderer. A pack of theorizing asses!"

"Gently, if you please," I protested. "If you will be at the pains of thinking out the facts of the case a little calmly, you will, perhaps alter your views—"

"Not I!" he interrupted, almost angrily. "I have heard and seen too much of the police and their methods for that! But I most certainly do not intend to let my unfortunate cousin's slayer escape, if any effort on my part can prevent it. And my first move will be to offer a reward of £5,000 for his capture. How does that strike you?"

"As an entirely admirable idea," I replied. "The authorities are, I believe, about to offer £100 in the usual way; and, as they possess exceptional means of giving publicity to rewards, I would suggest your placing the sum you have named in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Police."

"Yes," he said, after a pause, as though distrustful of the force even as advertising agents, "there can be no harm in that. I will do so. You are perhaps aware, as my solicitor's agent, that I am heir-at-law to the murdered man?"

"Yes," I replied, "I know something of the family history."

"Then you will understand that this terrible affair has made me a rich man," he continued, "and that I deem it a sacred duty to spare neither effort nor expense to bring the assassin of my unfortunate cousin to justice. I am satisfied from what you have told me, as well as from my lawyers' reference, that I cannot do better than leave the matter in the hands of your firm, my only stipulation being that you pursue your own independent inquiries rather than trust blindly to the police."

I felt a sudden gust of sympathy towards this sickly soldier, whose manner had at first repelled me. Was he not affording me the very chance I longed for, of taking a personal share in the case?

"You may rely upon it that we shall do our best," I made answer. "May I ask if you reside in London?"

"Only occasionally, when I'm on leave," he replied. "My regiment is stationed at Aldershot, and when I'm in town I put up at Lang's in Jermyn street. I use my club, though, chiefly for my correspondence."

I made a note of the address given, and awaited his further pleasure. But, beyond reiterating his determination to have the mystery of his cousin's death solved, at any price, and appealing to me almost pathetically, to do my utmost, he had but little more to say of any moment. Somewhat to my surprise (in view of his avowed contempt for the police) he asked me for a line of introduction to Inspector Traill.

"You need not be jealous," he remarked, drily. "I have no wish to pit him against you. But I should like to stir him up a bit, and he may be useful in the matter of the reward."

"Perhaps so," I assented, curtly, feeling a sudden and wholly unjustifiable jealousy of the inspector. However, I worded the introduction as nicely as I could, and Captain Arnewood took his departure.

I utilized the luncheon hour by paying a visit to Mr. Hawkins and placing him in possession of recent occurrences. He expressed his entire satisfaction with the turn events had taken, and especially with the outcome of Captain Arnewood's visit.

"This Arnewood business has already proved a very profitable one," he remarked, in his quiet, business-like way; "but it seems likely now to develop into a perfect little gold-mine. Given carte-blanche from a rich client, in a case involving unlimited inquiries and expenses: why, the thing speaks for itself."

"Quite so, sir," I assented; "but please remember that, if I am to devote myself in real earnest to carrying out Captain Arnewood's wishes, I shall have very little time to devote to other inquiries; and, since you have been laid up, my hands have been pretty full."

"I know that," he rejoined, with a kindly smile, "and I am not likely to forget it. Let me see, now. The trouble is that you cannot find time for this Arnewood affair unless you are eased of other work. Very well; you must be eased, that is all. Collins must take your place, as best he can, for the present; just as he would have to supposing, say, you broke your leg. Well, I'll give him an extra correspondence clerk. I feel quite well enough now to look in for an hour or so daily myself, and I daresay you'll find time to do the same. I see no real difficulty, if we all do our best."

Neither did I, under the proposed conditions, for Collins (my right-hand man), although more methodic than brilliant, was thoroughly reliable and well posted in the details of the business. I, accordingly, expressed my full concurrence with my chief's proposal.

"That's right," he said, cheerily. "And now I don't mind telling you that nothing would please me more than to see you come out on top of Scotland Yard in this business. Of course, I bear no ill-will to your friend, Inspector Traill, who, I make no doubt, is an excellent fellow as well as a most efficient officer. Still, if we are going to specialize this case, we can't afford to supply the Yard with clues and hints, as we have been doing hitherto. After all, success would mean far more to us, from a business point of view, than to Mr. Traill."

"You forget the £5,000 reward," I suggested, drily.

"Well, even that amount would fit just as comfortably in your pocket as his," he rejoined. "But I was thinking more of our increased reputation as inquiry agents, should we get ahead of the Criminal Investigation Department. It would place us at the top of the profession. But there! Arrange with Collins, and tell him he may expect to see me to-morrow afternoon."

I duly carried out my instructions. Mr. Collins was highly pleased with his temporary promotion, the extra clerk was engaged, and when the office was closed that day I felt that my chance had come at last.

CHAPTER IX.

Five Thousand Pounds Reward.

The thing that first impressed me, in my interview with Mr. Hawkins, was his pertinent remark that the police had been indebted to us for every clue discovered, so far. This was quite true. And most certainly if Scotland Yard succeeded in running the criminal to earth, Hawkins & Co. (including myself) would share in neither the credit attached thereto nor in the reward. I might, indeed, come to an understanding with Traill, as regarded the reward, by continuing to work with him; but no share in the kudos attendant upon a successful issue would ever be mine. As well might a corporal expect to share in the honors accorded a victorious general. Moreover, my orders, alike from Mr. Hawkins and from our client, Capt. Arnewood, were to work independently of the police.

Therefore, even had my own judgment favored a continuance of my connection with Traill, I had no option but to sever it and work alone. I could not, however, brook the idea of leaving him in the dark as to my intentions; and I, accordingly, dropped him a friendly line, explaining my change of plans, and warning him frankly that he must henceforth regard me rather as a rival than as an ally. Doubtless he would think that the big reward offered was the mainspring of my suddenly-revived activity; but what did that matter?

One conviction had forced itself upon me with peculiar force: I must make the solution of the problem I had undertaken the sole end and aim of all my thoughts.

The morning journals had been silent as to the identification of the victim of the Soho tragedy (as it was still called.) Doubtless the police, despite Traill's dry hint to Mr. O'Flynn, had seen fit to withhold the discovery from the press for a time. But the evening papers had been informed, and, as usual, made the most of so sensational an item. What keen wits some of these paragraph writers have, if only they would refrain from so persistently overrating the resources at the disposal of the police! Perhaps the cleverest commentary was that which appeared in the "Evening Express;" at all events, I did not disdain to study its suggestions.

"The Soho Tragedy—We learn that the identity of the victim has at length been established as that of a saloon passenger from New Zealand, by the Union Steamship company's Wairoa, which only reached the Southwest India docks upon the morning of the 10th ult.

"The corpse, it will be remembered, was discovered in a Greek Street lodging house early upon the 20th ult.; so that the unfortunate man was murdered well within twenty-four hours of his leaving the ship. He proves to be a Mr. Luke Arnewood, grandson and heir of the late Mr. Basil Arnewood, an Irish gentleman of good social position and large means; and he had, it seems, returned from New Zealand for the purpose of entering into possession of his inheritance.

"The police, as usual, are somewhat reticent as to what further clues may be in their possession, but are sanguine of a successful issue to their efforts. Of course they always are. We may, however, be pardoned if we refuse to share too strongly in these hopeful anticipations. Despite the unrivalled network of communication at their command, they have failed signally to trace the missing lodger, Webb, in whose room the corpse was found. Up to within a few hours ago they had failed to identify the murdered man; and, more likely than not, their present partial success has been due to some lucky scrap of 'information received.'

"Now, we hold that the detective department relies a great deal too much upon the old stand-by of 'information received,' especially in cases (like the present) where it is almost certain that the crime was not the work of professional law-breakers. Unless we are to assume that Luke Arnewood, upon landing, fell straightway into the hands of some of the bad characters who haunt the neighborhood of the docks—an assumption scarcely consistent with the discovery of his body in Soho—then the probabilities are that he was decoyed to his doom by some person on the lookout for his arrival; and that person would assuredly take every possible precaution to prevent his victim's movements being subsequently traced. A very few hours will, however, decide that point.

"If Luke Arnewood quitted the docks with his luggage, by the ordinary means of porters and a cab; then evidence to this effect will be speedily forthcoming. If not, the chances are that preparations had been made beforehand to get him and his belongings away, in the bustle of landing, without local help. We incline to this latter belief, and harbor a conviction that, if ever the murderer is brought to justice, it will certainly not be by means of the old 'information received' formula."

I confess that the perusal of that paragraph took me down several pegs in my own estimation. It was written, certainly, upon very inexact information, and probably in haste. Yet how smartly the situation had been summed up! And, thinking the matter out, the belief gained upon me that the writer's ingenious surmise was correct, and that the murder was, indeed, the outcome of a prearranged scheme.

If so, then the momentous question arose: Who would be likely to devise a plot so foul against so utter a stranger as Luke Arnewood? Revenge, or lust of gain, is at the bottom of most murders. Revenge seemed out of the question in the present case, because the victim knew no one in England. Gain it might very well be. The traveler had refused all financial aid from O'Brien & Grudgery as unnecessary. He had, perhaps, brought a large sum of money with him; and, apart from this, the somewhat awkward reflection arose that one man, at least, would benefit very greatly indeed by Luke Arnewood's death—the very man who was offering £5,000 reward for the discovery of his cousin's murderer!

Captain Arnewood the culprit! Was the thing possible, conceivable? It was, certainly, somewhat staggering, but my experience as an inquiry agent had taught me that a thoroughly unscrupulous, selfish man, or woman, will stop at nothing, providing the risk of detection appears to be small. Was Captain Arnewood such a man? Impossible, of course, for me to form any opinion of his character upon the strength of one short interview.

First impressions are, I believe, more often right than wrong, and he certainly did not impress me favorably with his opening words and jerky, nervous manner. True, I had subsequently modified my original opinion of the man; but this, as I now realized, had been due more to gratitude for the prospects opened out to me by his offer than to any deliberate revulsion of feeling.

As to his offer of large reward, that seemed equally consistent with either innocence or guilt. It was just the sort of thing a high-minded, generous man would do on the spur of the moment and as a vent for his feelings. But it might also suggest itself, to a guilty man, as an excellent proof of innocent sympathy; for what criminal would, of his own free will, bribe the sleuth-hounds of justice to hunt him down? None, assuredly, except an unusually audacious and self-confident villain would deem the credit to be gained worth the added risk to be run; but such a villain might so view the matter, and Captain Arnewood might so view the matter. At all events, I made up my mind to inquire carefully into his antecedents, and to see a good deal of his society, if I could manage it.

I was something more than curious to learn how he got along with Traill, who would be likely to resent, pretty warmly, any such criticisms of the police as I had been favored with. Six o'clock would, I reflected, be a likely hour to find him in his rooms, and to Jermyn street I accordingly went at that time.

"Not in," was the reply at Lang's, but almost certain to return shortly to dress for dinner. Would I wait in his sitting room? Yes, I would wait; and was duly ushered into a well furnished apartment upon the first floor, communicating with folding doors with a bed room at the back. My attendant seemed to be a superior sort of "boots," with a flavor of the valet thrown in. He was disposed to be talkative, and I profited by the opportunity to ask him a few questions.

"Captain Arnewood told me I would probably find him here or at his club," I remarked. "And I understand he is more often in town than with his regiment at Aldershot."

"Well, sir, I'd scarcely go so far as to say that," he replied, "but he certainly does come up pretty frequently. He's had these rooms for more than two months now, right on end, though, of course he hasn't occupied them all the time. Let me see—he's been here this trip since the first of the month, and I hadn't set eyes on him since the night of the great fog, last month."

"I remember it," I said, with an encouraging nod. "On the 19th, wasn't it? Quite so. A very bad fog, indeed. I hope Captain Arnewood was not out in it."

"I can't say as to that," was the reply; "but he didn't sleep here that night, and was off to Aldershot next day afore I came on duty. I remember that night particular, 'cos of the murder in Greek street. Bad business, that, sir."

"Very bad," I assented.

It was clear the man had not yet seen an evening paper, and I saw no reason why I should supply him with the latest news. So I altered my attack into inquiries, rather insinuated than put, concerning the captain's habits, temperament and general characteristics.

The verdict, upon the whole, was distinctively favorable. He was irregular in his hours, like most bachelors, but was never the worse for liquor, and always remembered the night porter. He was crotchety and often moody, but rarely downright ill-tempered. He was fond, occasionally, of punting upon a winner, and would pay liberally for a really good "tip." And so forth. A counterpart, apparently, in most respects, of hundreds of other leisured gentlemen, residing within a furlong of Piccadilly.

In due course, Captain Arnewood made his appearance, and, in reply to my apology for the lateness of my call, he expressed his readiness to see me at any and all hours.

"I am a bit pressed for time this evening, though, he added, "as I've got back late and I'm dining at Earl's Court. So, be as brief as possible."

"I shall not detain you two minutes," I rejoined. "I wish to know whether Inspector Traill—"

"Confound Inspector Traill and all his tribe!" he broke in, impetuously. "He, first of all, asked me for a written statement of my proposal, and then discovered that the offer of the reward must reach the Commissioner of Police through the Home Office! A pretty sample of red tape, isn't it? He thought that, with the Home Secretary's approval, the matter could be arranged within a week! A week! Another week's grace for my poor cousin's assassin! Of course, I declined to consent to any such monstrous delay, and I drove to the nearest printing office my cabman could discover. There I put in an order for 10,000 posters and 100,000 handbills, and I even waited for some proof copies of the handbills. Here's one. Keep it. No week's delay about that, is there?"

"No," said I, "there certainly isn't." The man's jerky, tornado style almost bewildered me. Could this well-nigh rabid eagerness to avenge a cousin he had never seen, and whose death had enriched him, be genuine?

"Can you see me early to-morrow?" he went on, excitedly. "Yes? Well, come and breakfast with me at ten. We can talk matters over quietly and fix our plans. You'll excuse me for the present, won't you? Thanks. A demain."

"Good-evening," I rejoined. "I shall be here to time."

(To be Continued.)

WASTED HEROISM.

Incident of a Fire in a New York Fireworks Establishment.

When, early on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a building on Park place, New York, of which the lower part is occupied by the Jubilee Fireworks company, there was consternation among the people in adjoining and adjacent buildings, and firemen hustled as they had never hustled before to avert a serious explosion. Some of the boxes containing Roman candles, rockets, wheels, bombs, mines, torpedoes, etc., etc., were carried out; others were deluged with water until everything in sight and out of sight was soaked.

The fire was extinguished before it reached that part in which the fireworks were stored. When it was all out, Supt. Newkirk, of the fireworks company, made his way through the crowd and was informed of the bravery of the firemen, who, at the peril of their lives, had worked so hard to prevent an explosion. "Just imagine what would have happened if we had not poured hundreds of tons of water on these fireworks," said one of the firemen.

Then spoke the superintendent, saying: "These things which you see are not fireworks. They are dummies, made of wood and covered with colored paper, which we keep to show customers in place of samples. We don't keep fireworks in this building. There isn't an ounce of powder in this establishment."

And the things which the firemen then said, when they heard of what the superintendent had related, made the air for a brief time as sulphurous as it would have been if the explosion which the firemen feared had actually taken place.—Albany Evening Journal.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

Velvril Is Said to Be Superior to the Natural Product.

Velvril is the name by which a new substitute for rubber and guttapercha is to be known. It is used largely for deep sea cable insulation, to take the place of rubber. The desirability of such a substitute being found is seen in the fact that one cable recently laid required over 500 tons of rubber, or one-fifth the annual output, for its insulation. The new insulator is a mixture of nitrated linseed or castor oils with nitro-cellulose. This gives a homogenous mass, the elastic and other properties of which can be modified by changes in the proportions of the constituents. A good imitation of Para rubber is secured by mixing two pints of nitrated oil with one pint of nitrocellulose. Castor oil yields better results than linseed oil. The elasticity of the product is 25 per cent. It is said to be more durable than rubber, and it can be molded under heat pressure, or worked by dissolving in any suitable solvent, and then evaporating the solvent. Velvril is claimed to be superior to vulcanized rubber, in that it is without action on copper. It appears to possess many advantages, but satisfactory information as to its cost of production is not yet forthcoming. The purposes for which it is expected to be specially adapted are machine belting, the manufacture of portmanteaus, camping out sheets, loin cloths for horses, balloon materials, hose and tubing, carding wire foundations for spinning rollers, floor coverings, paints, enameled leather and fishing lines. It is non-explosive and not more inflammable than other kindred organic products.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Used the Same Messenger.

Hugh Brady, the St. Louis political boss, when in need of transportation, was in the habit of sending to Col. "Bill" Phelps, head of the railroad lobby at Jefferson City. One day, in a burst of enthusiasm, he promised Col. Phelps a jug of fine whisky from his "sthock down at th' sthore," but the days merged into weeks, and weeks into months, and the jug never materialized. Col. Phelps said nothing, but one fine afternoon there came an urgent request from Mr. Brady for transportation. He paid no attention to it, and early next morning the politician was waiting for him at the office door. "Say, Bill," he burst out, "did you get a note from me yesterday?" "Yes, indeed, Hugh," answered Col. Phelps; "I got it and sent the pass." "And by whom did you send it?" "Why, Hugh, I sent it by the man that brought me that jug of whisky, you know."—The Wave.

A Sly Pass.

Scene—Country road at dusk; a lass with a pail of milk and a young man with a tub under his arm and a pig over his shoulder.

Lass—O James, I do be afeared!

James—What you got to be afeared for? Ain't I with ye?

Lass—O James, I be afeared you be goin' to kiss me!

James—How can I kiss you with this pig and tub in the way?

Lass, (tearfully)—I was a-thinking you could put the tub down, and the pig under it!

And the hint was taken.—Spare Moments.

THE IRISH AND BOERS.

HOLLAND ONCE RISKED ALL FOR IRELAND.

And the Latter's Sympathy for the Burghers of South Africa Is Natural —A Chapter of Past History—End of Batavia.

The sympathy which the Irish express for the Boers today in the latter's struggle against the British in South Africa has a strong historical foundation, says the New York Sun. One hundred years ago Holland, then known as the Batavian republic, risked its all in an effort to rescue Ireland from the yoke of England, and though its sacrifices were unavailing Irishmen will ever gratefully remember them. The story of this alliance between the Irish and the Dutch and the chivalrous and self-sacrificing action of the latter may be interestingly recalled at the present time. The union was brought about by Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose undaunted energy, as restless as the sea, and whose extraordinary genius for organizing and bringing to the aid of his schemes cabinets who were indifferent when not hostile, have scarcely a parallel in history. He was the first great Irish republican.

Wolfe Tone was the son of a Dublin coachmaker and the organizer of the Society of United Irishmen, whose uprising in 1798 came very near shaking off the grasp of England. On account of his relations with the Rev. William Jackson, a protestant clergyman, who was sent by the French government as an emissary to Ireland, Tone had to fly to America, and in August, 1795, reached Wilmington on the Delaware river. He was then about 30 years of age. But banishment from his native land did not sever his heart from it nor weaken his resolve to make it free. In a few days he secured an interview with the French minister in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, and the following February found him in Havre, whence he immediately proceeded to Paris. The difficulties he first encountered would have crushed the hopes and heart of any one less undaunted and resourceful. Fortunately the American minister was friendly to him and Tone before long found himself discussing with Carnot, Hoche, Napoleon and the French directory plans and expeditions for the invasion of Ireland.

The result was that the following December an expedition comprising forty-three sail and having on board 15,000 troops, 45,000 stand of arms, artillery, ammunition, etc. sailed from Brest. The fleet had little more than cleared the shores of France when a storm arose which scattered the ships, and, the weather continuing foul, they were never reunited. A few of them reached the point of destination, Bantry bay, but Gen. Grouchy (the same who afterward failed Napoleon at Waterloo) refused to make a landing in the absence of Hoche, the commander in chief of the expedition, though he was urged to do so by Tone, who was with him aboard the same ship. Reverses seemed but to strengthen the purposes of Wolfe Tone, and, urged on by his ceaseless energy, the French directory authorized another expedition, but none of them ever effected a landing in Ireland except a puny and belated one under Gen. Humbert.

The foregoing indicates the character of an extraordinary young man in an extraordinary age, and will serve as an introduction in the Batavian republic and the compact he established there in Ireland's behalf. He had won the respect of Napoleon, who expressed his regret at St. Helena that he had not followed Wolfe Tone's advice by striking at England in Ireland instead of in Egypt; he had commanded the esteem of Carnot, the great war minister, the "organizer of victory," and of the greatest men in the French directory, but, seeing no immediate opportunity of accomplishing anything more in Paris in furtherance of his great projects, he cast his eyes toward the little republic on the North sea. And so in the early half of 1797 he turned his footsteps toward The Hague, and then was formed that friendly alliance between the Dutch and the Irish which survives so strongly today. Wolfe Tone at once set to work to lay his plans before the Batavian ministers, and, as that country and France were allies at the time, and both being hostile to England, his task was less difficult than he had anticipated. He was assisted, too, by his and Ireland's great friend, Gen. Hoche, who, unfortunately for both, died while in command of the French army of the Sombre and the Meuse, and nearly a month before the Dutch expedition for Ireland sailed.

The result of Tone's efforts at The Hague was the creation of a formidable naval and military expedition for the invasion of Ireland, the rendezvous of the fleet being at Texel, an island in the North sea. It consisted of fifteen ships of the line, eleven frigates and a number of sloops, in all carrying 14,000 men, besides a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

But the expedition never reached Ireland. For months there was adverse wind and weather and the expedition could not sail. At length the Dutch government issued an order to De Winter, who commanded the fleet, to put to sea. He did so on the morning of Oct. 11, 1797. His fleet and that of the English under Admiral Duncan came in sight of each other near the coast of Holland and off a place called Camperdown, a little town twenty-seven miles northwest of Amsterdam. An engagement bloodily and obstinately contested followed, and the end was the destruction of the Dutch fleet, a disaster which practically wiped out that heroic little nation from the list of great naval powers. And this fate came about because of her disinterested efforts on behalf of Ireland.

The Other Man He Felt Like.

From Scraps: Our curate is a nervous little man. He had been ill, and went away for two months to the south of France. On his return he said to the vicar, "Yes, it has done me a world of good. I'm quite another man. I feel quite myself again."

"A Woman's Pocket" is the title of a new book. It is probably a detective story.

OUR IMMIGRANTS.

Scientific Classification of Those Who Are Coming to This Country.

The first step in statistical tabulation is classification, and classification invariably starts from an assumption of real or supposed resemblance. Not to dwell on such fundamental distinctions as those of color, race and nationality, we encounter the more special resemblances of agreement in religious belief, agreement in industrial preference, agreement in political conviction (as shown in election returns), similar susceptibility to emotionalism, similar capacities for rational comprehension, similar imperfections of nature, which result in lives of crime or pauperism. Remove from social statistics this postulate that blood kinship or mental resemblance between one social unit and another is the basis of social phenomena, and the statistics themselves would cease to exist. Statistics reveal also the consciousness which men have of their resemblances and their differences. It is statistically known that the geographical distribution of nationalities is not accidental or capricious. Immigrant Italians, Germans and Scandinavians find their way to those parts of the country where men of their own blood and speech are already established. Intermarriages of men and women of different nationalities are statistically known to be frequent where no differences of religion exist, and infrequent where different nationalities profess different faiths. The statistics of political elections are quite as much statistics of the consciousness of kind as of differences of mental type itself. The most significant fact of all, however, has still to be named. It is this: From the first known beginnings of statistical research to the present time every extension of statistical inquiry has been in a large measure due to the consciousness of kind. The first statistical surveys of communities of which we have any record were such tribal enumerations as those recorded in the book of Numbers, the avowed object of which was to ascertain the strength and resources of the various tribes by clans, lesser gentile groups, and households, not more for utilitarian reasons than for the gratification of gentile and tribal pride.—In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Edgeley's Wonderful Well.

For many years Edgeley, N. D., has boasted one of the finest flowing artesian wells in the state. The water comes gushing out with high pressure in a stream as large as a man's arm. The well is 1,370 feet deep, and the water is too saline for domestic use. A beautiful lake has been made at small cost; which in the winter time furnishes a splendid skating rink for the young people. The water has been placed under control and is piped through the streets, affording a system of waterworks, the most cheaply of any town in the country. For many years it has been known that the water was mixed with gas, but no effort has been made to separate the two until fall. C. J. Spurgeon, a druggist, has at last succeeded in accomplishing this, after many experiments, and secures gas for lighting and heating purposes in his store and residence. The separation of the gas is to be accomplished on a larger scale, and the streets and residences are to be lighted and the business houses all heated at a minimum cost, from the source that furnishes the town a free waterworks system. The well is on the experimental farm, under control of the state agricultural college. A number of the larger farms in the state are equipped with such wells, and in the future their farmhouses may be lighted and heated at the cost of putting in gas pipes.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Woman Who Fought with the Regiment.

The "Fighting Fifth," which is likely to take a leading part in the fighting in South Africa, is one of the very few regiments in the British army in which a woman fought for many years side by side with the men. On the tombstone of her grave at Brighton, which is still kept in good order by the officers, is the inscription: "In memory of Phoebe Hessel, who was born at Stepney in the year 1713. She served for many years as a soldier in the Fifth regiment in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745 fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland in the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life extended from the reign of Queen Anne to that of George IV., from which monarch she received comfort and support in her later years. She died at Brighton Dec. 12, 1821, aged 108."

Producers of New Books.

According to recent writer, Great Britain produces fewer than a third of the number of new books published by Germany, not more than half of the new books produced by France, and considerably under the total produced by Italy. The numbers given are: Germany, 24,000 new books per year; France, 13,000; Italy, 9,500; Great Britain, 7,300; United States, 5,300; Netherlands, 2,500. If, however, Great Britain is thus low in the general production of new books, she leads in the production of novels, heading the list with 2,438. Germany leads in educational works, with 5,442; arts and sciences, with 2,938; belles lettres, with 2,453, and travel, with 1,139; while Italy leads in political economy, with 2,994, and France in history, with 1,164.

They Hung Him.

One morning shortly after the trial of Rev. Prof. S—— for heresy, the subject was being discussed at the breakfast table of one of his clerical friends. One of the boys asked: "Papa, what did they do with Prof. S——?" "They hung him," promptly replied the 6-year-old brother. "Hung him?" said the astonished parent. "Why, Edwin, what do you mean? They did not do anything of the kind." "Well, then, pap, what did they do?" "They suspended him." "Well, that's what I said," replied the little fellow. "Doesn't suspend mean to hang."—Short Stories.

Wedding Bells Kept Busy.

The number of marriages in Manhattan and the Bronx will this year be greater than ever before in the history of the borough or of old New York.

The Non-Producer.

This world is but a fleeting show;
The kicker, so they say,
Performs no work to make things go
And never pays his way.
—Washington Star.

Mormonism.

Is a blot upon our land—a symptom of governmental ill-health. The right laws would act upon it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does upon constipation, or dyspepsia. They would quickly restore healthy purity; and that is just what the Bitters does for the human constitution. It makes the stomach strong by curing indigestion and biliousness.

His Experience.

Mr. Chalkimup (engaging aspirant for the position of assistant in the milk business)—And what previous experience have you had, my lad?

Jimmy Small—Well, sir, I've 'elped pump the organ in our church.

Engaged at once.—Ally Sloper.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Both Omitted Something.

The Memphis Scimitar tells of a negro preacher who had just concluded the ceremony which united an old negro in matrimony for the fourth time.

The silence which usually follows an occasion of this kind was broken by the preacher in his effort to relieve the embarrassment of the attendants.

"It is usually the custom," he said "for the preacher to kiss the bride, but this time we will omit."

The groom gave his young wife a healthy smack, and, turning to the preacher, said:

"Parson, it am usually de case for de groom to give de parson somethin', but dis time we'll omit," and he walked away from the astonished preacher with his bride on his arm.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Charles J. Abbe, White Rock, S. D., adjustable milk can holder and protector; Herman G. Dittbenner, Minneapolis, Minn., plow hammer; Charles B. Holmes, Minneapolis, Minn., bicycle chain; Frank C. Jaeger, Belview, Minn., wrench; Benjamin J. Knapp, St. Paul, Minn., lubricating journal bearing; Charles A. Ray, Bridgewater, S. D., thill for vehicles; Richard Russell, Stephen, Minn., weed puller; George H. Stewart, Aneta, N. D., snap hook; Alfred Tucker, Hassas, Minn., clock winding indicator; Henry Whomes, Winona, Minn., power hammer.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Reformer Reed Owns Up.

"How do you do, Mr. Speaker?" said Representative McClellan of New York to Tom Reed the other day.

"I am not Mr. Speaker any longer," drawled Reed.

"Then, how do you do, Mr. Reed, and what do you think of politics?"

"I don't think of politics," he replied in his lazy voice. "I am a reformer now, and reformers don't think of anything except making money."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mount St. Joseph, Dubuque, Ia., Wins the Prize.

At the St. Louis State Fair of 1899, lovers of art were attracted by a painting in oil, the work of Miss Sabina Riordan of that city. The art committee awarded it the second prize. Miss Riordan was a student of Mount St. Joseph Academy, Dubuque, Ia., and painted the prize scene while a pupil of that institution.

Social Distinctions.

"She is inclined to assume a great deal of importance," said one young woman. "But I don't know that I can blame her."

"Why, you married a European count."

"Yes; but she married an American coal baron."—Washington Star.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95

How He Told Them.

Mr. McPherson—How do you know, William, that this man is from Tipperary?

William—Sure, Mister McPherson, Oime ahlways tillin' thim fillahs boye the axidints in their spache!—Harper's Bazar.

Revenue for Educational Institutions.

By an act of the last legislature of Minnesota, two-thirds of the revenue which may be derived from any nonagricultural lands that may be donated to the state for forestry purposes shall be paid "to such public educational institution or system in the state as the grantor may designate." The lands so granted are to be managed by a state forestry board, which, as at present organized comprises, among others Frederick Weyerhaeuser, John Cooper, William Mitchell, Greenleaf Clark and Professor Green of the State University.

Garbled.

Said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Parvenu:

"Have you seen Mrs. Hyton's winter wrap? It's magnificent; ne plus ultra."

Said Mrs. Parvenu to Mrs. Smith a few hours later:

"Have you seen Mrs. Hyton's winter wrap? It's a new plush ulster!"—Philadelphia Press.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

He who would not take advice gets knowledge when trouble overtakes him.—Kaffir.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS

of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without any grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

AMERICA SAYS SO.

The Entire Country is on the Move.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic Did It, and Record a Phenomenal Victory. Five Million Boxes Sold Last Year.

From every part of America comes the news that sufferers from constipation have found relief in Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful modern scientific laxative and intestinal tonic. Cascarets are figuratively and literally in everybody's mouth. Thousands have tried Cascarets with the most pleasant and effective results, and voluntarily testify to their experiences. Here are a few extracts from some of the letters:

"I have been using Cascarets for headache and constipation and have received great benefit from them." Mrs. M. Gabler, 512 Larrabee St., Chicago.

"I have been taking Cascarets for over a month and find them just the thing for constipation." Albert B. Burt, 70 Main St., Andover, Mass.

"I am using Cascarets and have never found anything so satisfactory." Mrs. C. W. Durrant, 57 Emerson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have taken Cascarets and cheerfully recommend them to all my friends." Mrs. G. J. Gradwell, Frugality, Pa.

"Cascarets are fine for biliousness and malaria and are so pleasant to take." Mrs. Mary Cummings, Maud, Oklahoma.

"I use Cascarets in my family and find them all you recommend them to be." E. L. Irvin, Cor. Mead and Railroad, Meadville, Pa.

"You can safely add appendicitis to the list of diseases that Cascarets will benefit or cure." Eunice J. Smith, Rich Valley, Ohio.

"I have used Cascarets; there is nothing better for constipation." Benj. Passage, Knightstown, Ind.

"Cascarets are all right. They have cured me of constipation, and I never expected anything would." Charles H. Nye, Lock Box 205, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"I am so thankful for your Cascarets. They are better than any medecine I ever used." Mrs. M. Rew, Lacelle, Iowa.

"I do not hesitate to say that Cascarets is the very best medicine ever placed before the people." Andrew Woodruff, Daysville, N. Y.

"Cascarets are the best cathartic I ever used." Tom Holt, Wellwood, Manitoba.

"I have tried your Cascarets and I want to tell you they are just splendid." John Wiegmink, Box 861, Allegan, Mich.

We could fill the whole paper with expressions like the above. Thousands of similar recognitions of the merits of Cascarets have been volunteered and prove that this delightful laxative, so pleasant of taste, so mild and yet effective, has secured a firmly established place in the hearts of the people.

Go buy and try Cascarets yourself today. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

A Talented Youth.

Johnnie—I wish I was Tommy Jones.

Mother—Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys, and more pocket money.

Johnnie—Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears.—New York Journal.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

One Sort.

"You sold this dog to me for a bird dog. He doesn't know a bird when he sees one. I took him out yesterday, and he wouldn't look at a bird."

"Well, how was the bird cooked?"—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Patent medicine men fill their almanacs with ancient jokes to show their skill in prolonging life.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER
AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
EFFECTUALLY
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Wheat 327 Millions Short
As compared with the World's crop of 1898.
Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large fortunes are made in Wheat speculation. Phone 1 605M.
W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,
Bank Reference, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
has stood the test of 50 years and is still the Best Cough Remedy Sold. Cures when other remedies fail. Tastes good; children like it. Sold by all druggists—25 cents.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N. W. N. U. —No. 1.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

The question of whether bees puncture grapes has been discussed from various standpoints for a good many years, and the conclusions reached by most thinkers and investigators on the subject are that bees do not puncture grapes, but suck the juice of grapes only after they have burst open or been bitten by birds. Prof. R. L. Taylor of the Michigan Experiment Station has conducted some experiments that would seem to put the question at rest. His observations were that the bees worked only on the Delaware and Lady grapes, varieties that burst open badly in wet seasons. Prof. Taylor placed 1,000 sacks on clusters of thirteen different varieties of grapes so that the bees could not get at them. Toward the close of the experiment it was found that the grapes inclosed in sacks were suffering more than those that were left uncovered, and many of the grapes had burst open. The experimenter concluded that the sucking away of the juice of the grapes by the bees is a direct benefit rather than an injury, in that these juices are prevented from flowing upon sound grapes, and thus increasing the amount of the injury by the cracking of the skin.

The question of reforesting burned-over areas is of importance to all interested in forestry and incidentally in horticulture. When large areas are burned over it takes many years to cover them with anything, even with grasses. When a small space only is covered, the heat is not so intense as to destroy all plant germs in the soil, but in the case of great fires even the fertility, with all seeds in the soil, is destroyed. Some recent investigations in Colorado showed that regions that had been burned over in 1881 had not begun to show any kind of tree growth till six years afterward, and that thirteen years afterward small pines only were found, and though these trees were found on investigation to be seven years old, they had attained a height of only twenty inches. To fully comprehend what this means one should measure off twenty inches in height from any object—the floor or ground—and remember that this height represents seven years of growth. At such a rate, how long will it take to cover that region with a fair-sized forest? Another region was burned over in 1890, and four years afterward not a sign of vegetation had appeared, except here and there a straggling blade of grass or sedge. Forest fires not only destroy immense supplies of timber, but destroy the humus in the soil to such an extent that it is rendered nearly sterile for generations. Fires are the greatest foes to forests, and their prevention should engage the best efforts of the government.

A New Industry.

From Farmers' Review: Favorable conditions for the growth of what is known as the Holland bulbs have been discovered in the western part of the state of Washington, in San Juan county. This county is unique in that it consists almost entirely of islands, some 200 in number, surrounded by water which never reaches a lower temperature than 43 degrees Fahrenheit in winter, nor higher than 54 degrees in summer. This equable temperature, together with the copious rains of that region, make it possible to achieve results in the raising of bulbs which long-continued experiments in other parts of the United States have not been able to produce.

Mr. George Gibbs of Orcus island, after carefully studying the soil, climate and temperature of San Juan county for several years, in the fall of 1892 planted a quantity of bulbs which he allowed to remain in their beds until the summer of 1894, when he found an enormous increase in all varieties. Not only was there a phenomenal increase in numbers, but the bulbs had also attained an unusual size, some tulip bulbs measuring seven and one-half inches in circumference. The blooms obtained from these bulbs are exceptionally fine and well developed, and are ready for the market two weeks earlier than those raised on the mainland.

About 400 tulip and hyacinth bulbs are now planted in Lincoln park, Chicago, which have been sent there by Mr. Gibbs from Washington, and their development is being watched with much interest by those in charge.

E. JACOBSON.

Preserving Fence Posts.

The lime treatment is as good as any, and the cheapest. The only effect of an antiseptic for preserving timber is to remove the acids of the wood, and to fill the cells with an indestructible mineral deposit, thus preventing decay, says H. S. in Rural New Yorker. After much practice with the various timber preservatives for use in such special cases, as in mines, and for bridges, I have not learned of any material better than common lime. It has been found so effective in this way, that ships are now in existence and seaworthy in every way, which are over a century old, and have been all that time carrying lime as their principal cargoes. Timber has been found in ancient buildings, perfectly sound after centuries of burial in lime or cement mortar. From some experience, I am satisfied that the lime treatment, simple and cheap as it is, is equally effective as the various other treatments by much more expensive materials.

How to Use It.—My method has been to saturate the timber which has been put into bridges, cross ties on railroads, and in mines for posts, in hot lime in this way: A pit is dug large enough to hold a convenient lot of posts set on end, fresh quicklime is laid in the bottom six inches deep. The timber is laid or set on end in this pit—for fence posts, this way is most convenient. The spaces between the posts are filled with the small broken lime, room being left for the lime to swell as it slakes, and when the pit is filled, water is thrown on to slake the lime into a paste, as if for mortar. The lime, in expanding, fills in tightly between the posts, and making a great heat, drives the moisture out of the timber, and seasons it. Water is added as the lime slakes, until it is a semi-liquid mass. Then as the lime and the heated timber cool, the vacuum created in the timber by the previous heating, is immediately filled by the lime water, and the cellulose, with all the acids which are neutralized in this way, becomes mineralized, and decay of the timber is prevented. There is nothing new in this way, any more than there was in the advice given to the leper to "go wash and be clean." But it is quite as effective a way as any of the more costly chemical methods of treating timber to increase its durability or prevent its decay. Of course, it is necessary to immerse the posts in the pit deep enough to treat them as far as, or something more than, the timber will be set in the ground, and the timber should be stripped of the bark.

Carpet Grass.

We herewith illustrate paspalum compressum, better known as Carpet grass. A government report says of it: This is apparently indigenous along the coast, and is slowly spreading northward, being now somewhat common in Mississippi and Alabama. It is undoubtedly one of the best pasture grasses for sandy soils, and it will bear more hard trampling and close grazing than any other species. On heavy soils it is often crowded out by Bermuda grass and other species, but on light soils of even moderate fertility it will soon cover the ground to the exclusion of all others. It is a grass that soon comes in when sandy soils are pastured closely, and will choke out the broom sedge and other less desirable sorts. It is easily destroyed by plowing and never becomes a weed. It rarely grows large enough to be cut for hay, though on the prairies of southwestern Louisiana, where it is known as "petit gazon," it reaches a height of two feet or more and covers a large part of the native meadows. The seed is rarely found in the market, but the plant is easily propagated by mowing when the seed is ripe and scattering the hay over the field where the grass is wanted. Even if but few plants should appear the first year, the seed will soon be spread by stock so as to cover the entire field. It bears heavy frost without injury, and so affords considerable grazing during the winter. It is often used as lawn grass on soils too light and sandy for Bermuda, and is excellent for that purpose, though its rather light color makes it less attractive than a grass having a richer green.

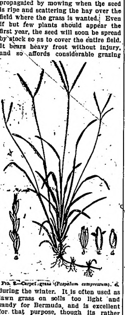


FIG. 2.—Carpet grass (Paspalum compressum). a.

Grasses as Sand Soil Binders.

A government report says: The large areas of drifting sands along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts and also about the Great Lakes and along some of our larger rivers, which, because of their unstable character, are a serious menace to life and property, could in many cases be reclaimed and converted into valuable pasture and meadow lands. The study of the grasses suitable for binding these sands has been extended along the Atlantic coast as far south as Florida, also to various points on the Pacific coast and along the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon. Several native sand binders of great promise have been discovered, and their utilization in a practical way has been undertaken. The seaside blue grass, a native of the sand dunes along the Oregon coast, where it grows abundantly, is said to be a good forage grass as well as an excellent sand binder, and has been successfully introduced along the sand dunes of Lake Michigan. The binding of drifting sands and embankments about fortifications along the coast is a serious problem which confronts the authorities of the war department.

Goat Mutton.—That goats are killed and sold on the Chicago sheep market for mutton is quite true, and the yearly aggregate of such sales runs up into tens of thousands, but for the most part these goats sold for mutton are culls from the grade flocks of the northwest and southwest, many of them not at all calculated to reflect credit either upon their kind, or the mutton for which they are sold. The Angora kid, young doe, or young wether, are equal in flavor and delicacy of flesh to the best lamb or young mutton, and the day is not distant when they will be marketed, killed, sold and consumed under their own name and without the makeshift of a reprehensible disguise. The old wether or bill goat meat is only fit for hogs and savages, but the flesh of the fat young kid or nannie turns a morsel fit for a king.—Ex.

Change in Nitrogen.—Nitrogen as organic matter (plant or animal) at least before becoming assimilable to any considerable extent, must first undergo fermentation and change to ammonia, and then be changed to nitric acid, involving one more process than in the case of ammoniacal nitrogen.

Jefferson county, Wis., made and sold over 5,000,000 pounds of butter last year.

BOERS AS FIGHTERS.

NO MUSIC AS THEY ENTER IN THEIR BATTLES.

But They Sing "Old Hundred" in Solemn Measured Tone—Their Two Great Allies in Their War with Great Britain.

There are no bands in the Boer armies. The farmer soldiers of the two republics make or receive charges in silence, their minds intent upon aim and upon strategy. If it is a charge, they advance in a scattered and what seems to be a confused manner. In reality it is only the Boers' natural order, in which they fight best. A retreat looks like a rout, because each man tries to save himself as quickly as possible. A rout is almost impossible, because the farmers do not understand how to "lose their heads." They scatter, and when a place of safety has been reached, they come together again as if nothing had happened, writes a correspondent familiar with their methods. While they have no martial music, in the ordinary sense, they have martial music of the most impressive kind, in the extraordinary sense. Each night before "turning in" and each morning before breakfast, and also before going to battle, if there is opportunity, the entire army, with heads uncovered, joins in singing "Old Hundred." Each note is prolonged six beats and the effect is solemn and even awful, so much of resolution, of stern and relentless resolve, do they put into the singing. The two strongest points about this practically ununiformed and strangely organized Boer army are both individual—the individual ability of the Boer at strategy and his individual ability as a sharpshooter.

The favorite topic of conversation among the Boers has always been how best to meet the British when they come to destroy the republics, how to fight the great defensive war which every Boer has felt sure would inevitably come. The plans that are being carried out and will be carried out are the result of years upon years of study of the situation by the burghers of all ranks, consulting together upon the stoops of their thatched houses of evenings. The Boer is a natural strategist, wily, crafty, hard to corner, quick to seize the slightest advantage, quick to see advantage where even trained soldiers of other nations would fail to se it.

The Boers are armed with the Mannlicher gun, and, as is generally known, are excellent marksmen. President Kruger has been buying these arms in large quantities ever since the Jameson raid and the practical failure of the British to punish the raiders. Gen. Joubert took me into a storehouse at Pretoria filled with thousands of these rifles. "Isn't it a beauty?" he said, picking up one of them and patting it affectionately. "At twenty yards it will shoot through fifty inches of pine."

The Mannlicher bullet travels with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. At 4,000 yards it will pierce two inches of solid ash and three inches of pine. At 1,000 yards the bullet, if it does not flatten, will bore a hole right through a bone without splitting. This rifle has a barrel thirty inches long, and weighs eight pounds. Its caliber is 30. It is hair-triggered, has a pistol grip, and the Boer carries it slung over his shoulder by a strap.

In the last two years the countrymen have been putting away the old smooth-bore and providing themselves with the Mannlicher. In killing game they use a bullet of which the lead point is exposed so that it "mushrooms" when it strikes. On entering the bullet expands and tears an ugly hole. If it strikes sidewise, the effect is horrible.

Sorry He Said It.

There are so many things in this wicked world we would rather not have said. Mean things, spiteful things, unfeeling things, reckless things, which trickle over the lips before we can realize it. An estimable man in town has a wife who is a good woman, though she can never be a candidate at a beauty show. He admires her, however, and as he is the one to be pleased, her lack of loveliness is a small matter. One day he was talking with some friends about his disposition. "No," said he, candidly, "you rarely see me get worked up, nervous and cross. I am the easiest person in the world to please." "One glance at your wife shows that," replied a dear friend, who is the soul of politeness, and who, poor wretch, really meant to imply she did not have the looks of a nagged or brow-beaten woman, and must get on easily with him. But, oh, it didn't sound that way, and that man would gladly have given $10 down for a hole in the ground just about that time.—Louisville Times.

Nervous Prostration Defined.

"Won't you tell me what is really nervous prostration?" queried a man of a woman. "I hear of this one of my acquaintances (chiefly feminine) and of that being victims of this fashionable disease, but I have not the slightest idea what the symptoms are." "I do not know how to describe it exactly," she answered. "It is when you order a poached egg for breakfast, for instance, and they bring you a fried one, and you burst into tears; or when you go into hysterics because the cook sends you word she wants a new saucepan; or when you consider your husband an unfeeling brute, because he tells you to cheer up and asks you to go to the theater. These, or something like them, are the premonitory symptoms; the next stage is mild lunacy."

Successful Financeering.

Stranger (midnight)—I should like you to go to No. 999 Suburb av, to see my wife. Doctor—All right; I'll be ready as soon as I can get my carriage. Wait and you can ride with me. Doctore (two hours later)—I can see nothing the matter with your wife except that she seems pretty mad at being waked up. Stranger—Remarkable recovery, I must say. Here's your dollar. Wife (five minutes later)—Why in creation did you bring a doctor to see me? Husband—The street cars had stopped running and it was cheaper than hiring a cab.—New York Weekly.

MAKING A HEAVY GUN.

Takes Longer Than the Construction of the Ship That Carries It.

Mr. W. J. Gordon sketches Woolwich arsenal in the Leisure Hour. Among a host of interesting descriptions may be selected here what he says about the making of a gun: "In their early stages these guns are unexpectedly long and slender things, owing to their being without the coils and jackets that build them up to such bulkiness. They look their longest during their wiring, that modern process which enabled us to reduce the bulk of the gun so much that the podgy Woolwich infants have developed into graceful boys. There is something startling in finding a gun being treated like a bat-handle, the only difference being that instead of waxed thread you wind on a thin flat strip of steel having a breaking strain of 100 tons to the square inch, and wind this on in several layers instead of one. The gun revolves in a lathe as the cricket-bat does, but much more slowly, and in place of the wooden spool of thread there stands, at right angles to it, a huge iron reel, from which the riband or wire, as it is called, which is about a quarter of an inch wide, is wound on spirally at high tension, the spirals being knocked up tight to each other with a punch whenever they fail to wind on closely together. The gun is thus wrapped with literally miles of wire, mostly in the region of the powder chamber. Over the wire jacket come the hoops of cast steel cut out of ingots as disks, and forged into rings just a trifle smaller than the finger they are to fit; and when these are finished they are one by one, for there are many of them, heated just enough to expand them, and slipped over the gun to shrink and grip it as they cool, the gun being upright at the time, with a stream of water flowing through its bore to keep the temperature down. In this way wiring is all hidden, and the gun looks as though it were built up entirely of these massive hoops, as it used to be. The lathe work and other operations necessitated by all this may be imagined, and we cease to wonder why it takes longer to make a heavy gun than it does to build the ship that carries it."

THE ROYAL HOSTESS.

German Emperor's Little Daughter Gives a "Five o'Clock Tea."

Princess Viktoria Luise, the only daughter of the German emperor and empress, celebrated her return from the mountains by entertaining all her little friends at a "five o'clock," where chocolate was served, and not tea. There are so few little princes and princesses of tender years that little people of less exalted rank were included among the invited guests. These latter, a little shy at their first introduction into imperial circles, were received by the gracious hostess in such an informal manner that they felt at home at once. She has inherited housewife capability from her charming mamma, and she insisted upon dealing out to each separate his or her share of cake and chocolate. As each child left it received as a souvenir a package of chocolate, attached to which was a small portrait of the fascinating little imperial hostess. It was all a very great success. She is not only beloved by her father, mother and six brothers, but the entire imperial household is at her feet. This little sprite can do with her father as she likes, and at the same hour every morning she runs into his study and delights him with her various accomplishments from day to day, such as a new verse in French, German or English, or anything that she thinks will please him. She is five years old, very blonde, with expressive blue eyes, and enjoys to the utmost every moment of her until now unclouded life. The mother and little daughter are inseparable; and in this way the little one has become quite a traveler, and she has seen more lands than many a grown person.

A Story of Twins.

Lloyd Lowndes and Richard Lowndes, sons of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, are twins and look very much alike. According to a story going the rounds, Richard was traveling through Ohio a year ago, when a man came through the cars and slapped him on the back. "Hello, Lloyd," he said, "stop over and spend the night with me at Chillicothe." Richard said he wasn't Lloyd, but the man wouldn't believe him, so he stopped over. Among the people he met was Miss May Quinn. She liked him and he liked her, but Richard had been married for several years. So he told his brother Lloyd about her, and in process of time Lloyd went to see her, fell in love, proposed, and was married last week. When he told his fiancee that he was not the Lloyd she first met, but that the first Lloyd was a false. Lloyd and really Richard, he had a hard time convincing her he was speaking the truth.

Fun of "Auto" Men.

It seems that one of the latest fashions of the automobilists, motocyclists and various "chaffeurs" of the auto kind in Paris is to tear through space with escape pipe wide open, emitting a succession of explosions that for frightful noise can discount a switch engine. They are not obliged to leave the escape open and make all this noise, but "it sounds big," and they do it. Recently Beconnais on his tricycle, going at fifty miles per hour in the heart of Paris, scared a cab horse into running away, and the cabby is now in bed. A noise that will scare a Paris cab horse must be something more than the rattle of a boy's hoop, or a nurse girl with a baby carriage.

Not So Looney.

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman while walking along a road not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines, he said to one of the lunatics: "Where does this railway go to?" The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment and then replied: "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."—Agate.

Poverty and piety are not synonymous.

Rank Imposes Obligations.

"What do you mean by 'secundus,' 'tertius,' 'quartus' and 'quintus?'" inquired the stranger.

"I am calling the floors, sir," replied the new elevator boy from Boston, with dignity.—Chicago Tribune.

Insight.

The mind reader has no remarkable brain;
He's not gifted with wisdom galore;
He merely believes things will happen again
Because they have happened before.
—Chicago Record.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Dearth of Genius.

"There doesn't seem to be nearly as much fine poetry written as there was once," said the young woman.

"No," answered the young man, "not since all those big bicycle manufacturers quit advertising."—Washington Star.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
is delicious. Costs less than one cent a cup. Made only by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

She Wanted to Be Seen.

Exasperated Old Gentleman to lady in front of him.)—Excuse me, madam, but my seat has cost me ten shillings, and I want to see. Your hat—

The Lady—My hat has cost me ten guineas, sir, and I want to be seen!—Punch.

Reliable Help Wanted
(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers, incorporated. Send 17c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitlebaum, Treasurer, East Las Vegas, N. M.

From His Point of View.

Sympathetic Friend—I was sorry to hear that Uppercut got the best of you last night.

Defeated Pugilist (in surprise)—Got the best of me? Well, nit! Why, I refused to take him on until I was guaranteed 60 per cent of the gate receipts and the whole of the picture privileges!—Brooklyn Life.

Red the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

If you will

return this coupon and three one cent stamps to the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., you will receive in return a copy of the 20th Century Year Book.

This is not an ordinary almanac, but a handsome book, copiously illustrated, and sold for 5 cents on all news-stands. (We simply allow you the two cents you spend in postage for sending.) Great men have written for the Year Book. In it is summed up the progress of the 19th century. In each important line of work and thought the greatest living specialist has recounted the events and advances of the past century and has prophesied what we may expect of the next. Among the most noted of our contributors are:

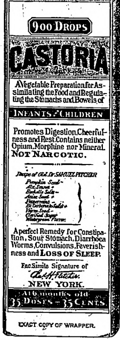
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, on Agriculture; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, on Politics; Russell Sage, on Finance; Thomas Edison, on Electricity; Dr. Madison Peters, on Religion; General Merritt, on Land Warfare; Admiral Hichborn, on Naval Warfare; "Al" Smith, on Sports, etc.; making a complete review of the whole field of human endeavor and progress.

Each article is beautifully and appropriately illustrated, and the whole makes an invaluable book of reference, unequaled anywhere for the money.

Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

CARTER'S INK
Grow up with it.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.
1 Match Box	25
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25
3 Scissors, 4½ inches	25
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	60
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality	60
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch blade	75
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80
15 Base Ball, "Association," best quality	100
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500
23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber	600
26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 22 or 32 cal.	800
29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	3000
38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	2500
39 Shot Gun, Remington, double-barrel, hammerless	5000
40 Regina Music Box, 15¼ inch Disc	5000

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30th, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of
STAR PLUG TOBACCO
will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand.
MAKE THE TEST!
Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY

HOW IT IS FOSTERED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Postoffice Deficit Caused by Payment of Exorbitant Rates to Railroad Companies for Carrying Mails—People Must Bear It.

It is stated that the railroad companies give the express monopoly a carrying rate one-ninth of that charged the government for transporting the mails. It is thus that a private monopoly is fastened upon the country so that a rival cannot come in, and the people's monopoly—the postal system—is rendered unprofitable. One of these days the people will change all that, reversing the process.—Los Angeles Herald.

Notwithstanding this, the express companies charge much higher rates than the postoffice, and all the saving in transportation is added to the profits of the monopolists. The postmaster general reports that the postal deficit is 26 per cent less than last year, but there is still a deficit. He proposes to correct this by raising the postage on certain classes of cheap publications. By this means he can kill the deficit and also kill the circulation of very much of the reform literature. It never seemed to strike him that it would be a good idea to keep the railroads from robbing the mail service. That would be an unwarrantable interference with a sacred trust. It would be so much easier to make the socialists, the single taxers and the populists pay twice as much postage on their books, pamphlets and newspapers. Cheap socialist literature is obtaining a great circulation among the people, and this must be stopped or very soon the small farmer and the poor laboring man may find out that he has just as many personal rights as the usurer, the monopolist or the banker. Suppose the postoffice should obtain from the railroads as low a rate as do the express companies. There would be no deficit in the postoffice, but there would be an actual profit of many millions annually. This would not do at all, for it would take away from the hard working railroad managers one of the sources of their princely profits. The people are rich and don't mind paying nine times as much for transportation as the express companies do, especially as all that money goes to railroad men who are good Republicans and who so generously whack up when Mark Hanna calls on them for a campaign fund. Besides, if the railroads were not allowed to rob the postoffice, they would not furnish free special trains to carry the president and his cabinet from Washington city to Minneapolis when they go out to wave the flag and save the country. If we had government ownership of railroads, as we will have some day, we could have penny postage and still declare dividends on the business of the postoffice every year.

A Pennsylvania Coeur d'Alene.

New York Journal: In Idaho the United States government has established a "bull pen," in which are confined all those suspected of aiding or abetting the striking miners.

In Pennsylvania the coal trust has built a barbed wire trocha about a mining village, which it owns, and has ordered the miners to buy everything they may need from the company's stores.

The miners complain that the store goods are inferior and the prices exorbitant. A purchase of groceries or clothing or bread or medicine outside that trocha means discharge, and in the coal regions discharge means starvation.

The miners have no recourse. The slavery of serfs in Siberia was never more servile. The wagons of outside stores are not allowed to enter the village or to cross the trocha.

It has been shown many times that the company stores eat up the miners' wages deliberately and intentionally.

And all this is in direct violation of the laws on the Pennsylvania statute books. In all the damnable evil of trusts and monopolies throughout the country there is no such disregard for the laws of God and man as exist in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

To the sight of a man in a balloon at a lofty attitude the entire region from Pittsburg to Wilkesbarre and from Scranton to the Virginias would resemble a virulent cancer by day and a flaming hell by night.

It is not much better than this in reality. Miners in this region have no human rights, either political or personal. They work for a beggar's mite, and it is stolen from them by the robber stores. If they are ill, they must live or die according to the ability of a "company doctor," whose services they are forced to depend upon.

They vote as directed, live as directed, and are confined in company boxes and kicked into their graves.

Can any slavery be worse than this?

Unfit to be Citizens.

The objection to the Chinese, during the long debate in congress some years ago over the Chinese exclusion act, was that the Chinese were an unassimilating race—that is, they never could overcome their racial prejudices sufficiently to become American citizens. The arguments then used apply with equal force to the Filipinos and Hawaiians, but there is a much deeper significance to be attached to the subject now. The St. Louis platform demanded the rigid enforcement of the pauper immigration laws, but, blinded by the effulgence of conquest and imperialism, the Republican party unhesitatingly brings into our midst millions of foreign cheap labor as American citizens, thus debasing and destroying American labor. The Chicago platform protests against the importation of foreign pauper labor, and the whole Democratic party today protest against it. Why exclude pauper immigration on the Atlantic seaboard and bring it in by the millions from the Orient under the guise of expansion?

Allen is Senator.

William V. Allen is again a senator of the United States, and the reformers of the nation are glad of it. His long experience in the senate made him the proper man to represent Nebraska at this time. Gov. Poynter made no mistake in this appointment. He did not consult his own preference; he did not look at the ability or the public services of the different candidates; he deferred the question to the reform voters of the state and agreed to choose the man favored by the majority. Those favoring Allen were the most numerous, and Allen was appointed. It was a wise appointment because he was the people's choice; wise because we all said that we wanted him last year; wise because of his experience; wise because of his great services and transcendent ability. For six years Allen was a power in the senate, and he will again take such a leading position there as no other man from the state could do without some years of experience. Next year there will be two senators to elect, and then there will be no bitter party contention between the allied forces. Allen will be his own successor, and some great reform Democrat like W. H. Thompson of Grand Island will be chosen for the long term, and everybody will be happy.—The Nonconformist.

IDAHO MINERS.

At the meeting recently of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers, in his annual address made the following report in reference to the militarism and murder which has been carried on for months at Warden in the state of Idaho:

"It is necessary to report the awful events which have transpired in the industrial field in the west. From the best sources which are available to us we learn that the property of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in Warden, Idaho, was destroyed by unorganized miners, who, goaded to desperation by the tyranny and brutality of the company and lacking experience and the knowledge which comes to the organized workers, not knowing how to protect their interest or to conduct a strike, applied the most radical and desperate means to obtain relief and redress from their wrongs. When that lawless and inadvisable act was consummated the authorities of Idaho declared martial law, the civil government was upset, militarism established and the United States general in command declared the Western Federation of Miners a criminal organization. The mine owners were prohibited from employing any miner unless he signed a declaration renouncing his connection with the avowal that the Miners' union was a criminal body. No miner could obtain employment unless such a declaration was signed by him, approved and countersigned by General Merriam and his aide-de-camp. One thousand two hundred men were corralled, arrested and placed in a stockade, properly named the "bull pen." They were cruelly and inhumanly treated and held for months without trial, and now there are hundreds awaiting the pleasure of the authorities to determine whether they shall be tried or set at liberty. The whole proceeding is so outrageous as to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of every liberty-loving American. If, as alleged, the imprisoned men are guilty, they at least should be given a fair trial before a jury of their peers, confronted with their accusers and, if guilty, punished; if innocent, they should be given their liberty and their wrongs should be redressed. This convention, in no mistaken tones, should express its keen indignation and emphatic protest against this outrage upon human rights. The killing of innocent men upon the public highway of Lattimer, the shooting down of unarmed men at Buffalo, the incarceration of workmen guilty of no offense in Idaho and the outlawry of organized labor must be frowned down upon; must be met with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them and the determination to achieve them."—The Nonconformist.

Gage and His Pals Loot the Treasury.

Whenever Secretary Gage feels a trifle patriotic he throws a "block of bonds" on the market. This bond business is a crime. It is a mortgage upon a coming generation of innocents. Latter-day statesmanship runs largely to selling bonds. The mortgaging of the people without their consent in this manner amounts to highway robbery, though it doesn't require the courage the latter does. There is one comforting thought, however, and it is this: Greed never knows when and where to stop and overdoes everything. As a result the day will surely come when non-interest-bearing greenbacks backed up by the people will take the place of interest-bearing greenbacks (bonds) backed up by the people, or there will be revolution and repudiation.—George's Weekly.

The Government and the Stock Jobbers

From the National Watchman: Secretary Gage went to the relief of the stock jobbers of New York last week by offering to purchase twenty-five million dollars' worth of United States bonds after having paid the bond-holders their interest a month before it was due. Similar action has been taken by the treasury officials on former occasions. But no one has ever heard of the treasury department coming to the relief of the toiling millions of the country when their wages were reduced and they were out of employment, or coming to the relief of the farmers of the country when the price of their products fell below the cost of production. The reason is the stock jobbers have made themselves felt in politics more than the laborers or farmers have.

"Skeered" of McKinley.

From the Appeal to Reason: The controllers of the great trusts are very much afraid of President McKinley. When he "swung around the circle" recently to see how the nation was prospering, he was the guest at the various places of the barons of industry, and found them flourishing. He dined with the president of the whisky trust, Mr. Greenhut, did the [illegible] president; plowed about the city with the president of the plow combine, and warmed himself in the parlor of the president of the coal combine, all in one city. They are awfully scared at McKinley!

Learning maketh young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.—Cicero.

KAISER IS ANGRY

OVER THE SEIZURE BY ENGLAND OF A MAIL STEAMER.

Incident Has Considerably Aggravated the Situation in Germany and Indignation Against England Is Intensified—Emperor William Instructs the Foreign Secretary to Demand Full Reparation for the Outrage Done to the German Flag—Will Help the Kaiser's Naval Projects.

Berlin, Jan. 6. — The seizure of the imperial mail steamer General has considerably aggravated the situation here and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels, not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband of war. He regards the seizures as high-handed proceedings which England would not dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is. His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has been received by him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but by strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has, therefore, instructed Count von Buelow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag.

-o-

Vienna, Jan. 6. — Diplomats here seem to consider that Great Britain ought not to have searched a German steamer in the Red sea. The Weiner Allegemeine Zeitung says that Great Britain seems to care more for cargo than for right, or to demonstrate that she is mistress of the sea, a demonstration that she will do more for the German navy than all the efforts of Emperor William.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 6. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4@67 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-4@65 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 1-2@29c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-4 @ 23 1-2c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Jan. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 7-8c; No. 3 spring, 59 3-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68 3-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69 1-2c; oats, 22 1-2@23c; barley, 35@37c; flax, to arrive, $1.41 1-2; cash, $1.41 1-2; May, $1.45 1-2; corn, 30c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 6. — Wheat—January closed at 65 7-8c; May opened at 67 1-8c and closed at 66 7-8c; July opened at 68 1-2c and closed at 68 1-4c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6. — Flour is steady. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64 @ 65 1-2c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 55c. Barley firm; No. 2, 45c; sample, 35@44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25@25 1-4c.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 3 red, 64@67 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 65 1-2@66c; No. 3 hard winter, 64@65 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-2@69c; No. 2 Northern spring, 67 1-2@68 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 62 @67 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 31 1-4c; No. 3, 30 3-4@31c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3-4c; No. 3, 22 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 6. — Cattle — Beeves, $4.15@6.50; cows and heifers, $3.15@5; stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4.25@5.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.15@4.45; good to choice heavy, $4.35@4.45; rough heavy, $4.15@4.30; light, $4.15@4.37 1-2; bulk of sales, $4.30 @ 4.40. Sheep, $1.40@5; lambs, $4.50@6.10.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 6. — Cattle — Beeves, $4.50@5.50; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $4@4.65. Hogs, $4.15 @ 4.27 1-2; bulk, $4.17 1-2@4.20.

South St. Paul, Jan. 6. — Hogs — $3.85@4.27 1-2. Cattle—Cows, $3.25 @ 4.20; bulls, $2.50@3.25; stockers, $3.25 @4; steers, $4.10@5. Sheep, $3@4.10; lambs, $5.25.

MURDER IN CHINA.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, a Missionary, Is Killed by a Seditious Sect.

Peking, Jan. 6—The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary society stationed at Ping-yin, province of Shantung, was captured in that vicinity and murdered Dec. 3 by members of a seditious society called "boxers," who have been active lately, destroying many villages and killing native Christians. The governor of the province has dispatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, but the soldiers arrived too late to save Mr. Brooks.

To Serve in the Boer Army.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 6.—Two hundred and sixty men have signed an agreement here to go to South Africa and serve in the Boer army. They are Irish, German and French. Only men between twenty and forty and without any one dependent on them were enlisted. They will leave as soon as an agent of The Transvaal, now on his way, arrives here.

Demolished by an Explosion.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 5. — The power house of the Cudahy Oil company, located north of this city, was demolished by an explosion causing a loss of $10,000 in addition to the fact that forty wells must be idle indefinitely.

Leaks in the Paris.

London, Jan. 6. — When water was let into the dry dock at Milford Haven the steamer Paris, which is to be taken to Belfast for a thorough overhauling, began to fill owing to undiscovered leakage.

Wilhelm Has High Aims.

Berlin—Krupp's paper pronounces the kaiser's speech the keynote of the naval question, while the radical press says that the kaiser practically declares that doubling the navy will not satisfy him, as he wants Germany to stand in rank with the army.

Woman Hanged for Murder.

Vienna—Juliana Hummel was hanged here for murdering her child. She is the first woman to be executed in Vienna in over ninety years, the last execution having taken place in March, 1800.

CHILDREN CREMATED.

Four Lives Lost by the Burning of a Minnesota Home.

Little Falls, Minn., Jan. 8.—Four of the children of Mike Kerrich of Pierz, fifteen miles east of Little Falls, were burned to a crisp last night. The children had gone to bed up stairs, and as the parents, who were both sick, were retiring for the night they noticed the top of the kitchen was on fire. They promptly tried to rescue the children from their peril, but the flames spread so rapidly that their efforts were of no avail. One child, a girl of seventeen, while wandering around in the smoke, fell through the stairway and was saved. The parents were quite badly burned in trying to rescue the children. The children burned were all girls, ranging in age from seven to fifteen.

GHOST OF NELSON APPEARED.

Statement Made by a Witness in the Buell Murder Trial.

Ashland, Wis., Jan. 8.—The details of finding the supposed skeleton of Peter F. Nelson, leading to the arrest of Eugene J. Buell for murder, were related by Buell's father-in-law, R. D. Boardman, on the witness stand. Mr. Boardman testified that three weeks after Nelson's disappearance in September, 1896, the ghost of Nelson appeared to him and said: "I am killed," and then vanished. He thereupon engaged experienced Indian woodsmen to search for Nelson's body, and it was found nine month's later. The case will last another week.

DEATH IN A RESTAURANT.

Minnesota Man Dies Suddenly in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 8. — After ordering a meal in a restaurant last night a well dressed man, supposed to be Harmon Lee of Hibbing, Minn., suddenly fell forward on a table and died before medical aid could be summoned. The police were notified and the body was removed to the morgue. Letters addressed from Hibbing indicate that the deceased was engaged in business there and was in Chicago receiving medical treatment. A physician gave his opinion that death was due to heart failure.

Gen. Stanton Critically Ill.

Omaha, Jan. 8.—Gen. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, is critically ill at his residence in this city. Gen. Stanton, who for some time served in the position of paymaster at Washington and was later promoted to brigadier general, came to his home here last fall and just before Christmas was taken ill with affection of the liver. He has retained his bed ever since and the case has not yielded to treatment. While the life of the veteran officer is not considered to be immediately in danger his condition is critical.

Revised Board of Health.

St. Paul, Jan. 8.—Six members of the state board of health were appointed by Gov. Lind, including Dr. Staples of Winona, who is now the president, and Dr. Reynolds of St. Anthony Park, director of the veterinary department. The four new men named by Gov. Lind are Dr. S. M. Stocker of Duluth, Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Dr. R. F. Whitestone of Argyle and Dr. Edward Shumpik of Minneapolis.

College Boys Will Orate.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 8. — Representatives of the Agricultural college, Fargo; Fargo college, Fargo; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks; Red River Valley university, Wahpeton, met here and agreed upon Feb. 28 and Fargo as the time and place for holding the intercollegiate contest. The winning speaker and the alternate will contest with South Dakota in an interstate meeting a little later.

Warehouse Destroyed by Fire.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 8. — The large warehouse of the Hennessy Mercantile company opposite the Great Northern depot was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss on building, $12,000, fully insured; loss on stock, between $40,000 and $45,000, insured for $20,000. Cause unknown, but believed to have been from a defective wire or spontaneous combustion.

An Aged Blind 'Pigger.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 8.—There seems no age limit to blind piggers in this state. Recently at Minto a man was arrested who gave his age at ninety, and the officers claimed he looked it. He had been conducting a blind pig, and asserted it was the only manner in which he could earn a livelihood.

Prosperity at Huron.

Huron, S. D., Jan. 8.—The year 1899 was an exceptionally prosperous one for this city and Beadle county. The population has materially increased and there is not a vacant house in the city, and tenement houses are in daily demand. Several new residences were built during the year.

Century of Life.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 8.—Jacob Johns of the town of Heart, this county, has reached the age of 100 years, and the occasion was celebrated in an appropriate manner. He is hale and hearty. He was born in Breslau.

Rodewald Discharged.

New Ulm, Minn., Jan. 8. — Dietrich Rodewald, held to the grand jury for the alleged murder of Thomas Chute, near Sleepy Eye last fall, was discharged from custody, no indictment being found.

Blaze at Bluffton.

Bluffton, Minn., Jan. 8.—At midnight fire destroyed the store of Kloppenbach & Co., general merchandise. A man sleeping in the building narrowly escaped. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

Killed by Falling Slate.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 8.—William Buck, a miner at F. M. Dugger's Summit Mine No. 2, was killed by falling slate. The men were sitting around the entrance of the mine eating dinner when the slate suddenly fell in on them.

Up Go Wages.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 8.—The notice of a general advance of 7 1-2 per cent in wages posted by the four plants of the American Steel and Wire company means a benefit to 2,000 employes of the company.

To Jail for Lese Majesty.

Berlin—Signor Mehring, editor of Ulk, the Berlin comic paper, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for disrespectful treatment of the Catholic church in a poem entitled "The Coward Deed of Rennes."

Century Craze in London.

London—During the lull in war news the London papers are again giving columns of discussion as to when the century begins. The opinions continue about evenly divided, a slight majority, if any, favoring 1901.

News of the Northwest

DEWEY WILL NOT COME.

He Declines the Invitation to the St. Paul Carnival.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The formal invitation of Gov. Lind, Mayor Kiefer, the Commercial club and the Carnival association to Admiral Dewey to visit St. Paul on the occasion of the carnival festivities was presented to the admiral last evening by Senator Davis. Senator Davis also made an urgent request that the admiral visit St. Paul if he could possibly do so, but the reply of the admiral was that his engagements for the future were so arranged that it would be impossible for him to visit St. Paul on the occasion, much as he would desire to do so.

WANT INDIAN'S LAND.

Movement to Secure a Portion of the Rosebud Agency.

Yankton, S. D., Jan. 5.—The people of Gregory county have started a movement to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the portion of the Rosebud agency which lies in that county. The land in question is about 184,000 acres and is rich farming land. The Indians are said to be favorably inclined toward the plan provided a reasonable price is offered for the land. A bill has been prepared by Congressman Gamble authorizing the appointment of a commission to treat with the Indians.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Well Known Journalist Sentenced to the House of Correction.

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—Ross Raymond, said to be a well known Eastern journalist, was yesterday sentenced to the house of correction for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy. When arrested Raymond gave the name of Archibald Allen and had in his possession a forged letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Charles King of this city. He claimed to be an officer of the British army and his mission in this country was to purchase horses to be used in the South African campaign against the Boers.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Eugene Buell Is Accused of Killing P. J. Nelson.

Ashland, Wis., Jan. 5.—The murder case of the state vs. Eugene Buell has begun here. Buell is accused of murdering Peter J. Nelson of Hayward two years ago. The trial is likely to last three weeks. Dan Sullivan and George Morgan were sentenced to twenty and eighteen months, respectively, for burglary.

To Test Baking Powder Law.

St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Steps have been taken for a test case of the new baking powder law, and the state dairy department has put into the hands of Assistant County Attorney Zollman the material for two prosecutions. One is a can of baking powder not properly labeled, bought from a retail grocer which he had from the wholesaler since Jan. 1, and the other is a can got from the traveling agent of the Price Baking Powder company, without the label. The Price and Royal companies dispute the validity of the law and have invited test cases.

Doctors Favor Vivisection.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 5—At a meeting of the Winona County Medical society held here a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the passage by congress of the bill now before it providing for the prohibition of vivisection. A committee consisting of Doctors Franklin Staples, J. B. McGaughey and E. D. Keyes was appointed to present to the senators and representatives from Minnesota the opposition of the society to the bill.

Cattle Were Killed.

St. Paul, Jan. 5. — An east-bound Northern Pacific stock train and the Chicago Great Western passenger train No. 2, east-bound, collided at the junction of the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central tracks. Seven men were injured, none of them seriously, several horses were killed, the caboose and two cars of the Northern Pacific were demolished and the Great Western engine was badly damaged.

Large Land Sales.

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 5.—The Great Northern land office has just completed a report of the december business. Almost 5,000 acres of land have been sold, mostly situated in Polk county. The average price obtained was a trifle over $10 per acre. January business has opened with a flourish, over 900 acres having been sold yesterday. Farm land in Polk county sells with race horse speed.

Tired of Life.

St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Daniel Moilnen died yesterday morning while the patrol wagon was taking him to the city hospital from his room at 456 East Seventh street. A post mortem examination was held by Coroner Nelson which showed that death resulted from an overdose of cyanide of potassium. The deceased left a letter in which he said he was tired of life.

Improvements at Spearfish.

Spearfish, S. D., Jan. 5. — The improvements in this city for the past year amount to considerably over $100,000, including the new dormitory at the Spearfish normal. A great many new residences have been erected and a number of new business houses. The Bank of Spearfish has deposits of over $150,000.

Brewers Incorporate.

New Ulm, Minn., Jan. 8.—The John Hauenstein Brewing company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are John Hauenstein, Charles Hauenstein, Martin Hose, Fred Seiter and William J. Herlan, all of this city.

Diphtheria at Crookston.

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 5—Diphtheria still prevails in the city, two more deaths occurring, the victims in both cases being children. There are still four or five cases in quarantine.

Approve American Treaties.

London—A Post special from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet has approved the drafts of the treaties of peace, commerce, literary copyright and extradition with the United States.

Comment on Cardinal Geoti.

Paris—The French press comments extensively upon the youth of the successor of the pope, who was designated at the golden-door ceremony by the pope as Cardinal Gepti.

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

Excitement at Kenosha, Wis., Over the Disappearance of an Episcopal Sister.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 6. — Much excitement was created in Kenosha yesterday morning when it was announced that Sister Augusta, one of the Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Mary, in charge of the home for the poor, 209 and 211 Washington boulevard, Chicago, had disappeared mysteriously from Kemper hall in this city. Sister Augusta was last seen at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Since that time no trace of her could be found. She was formerly Miss Augusta Henderson of St. Louis, where her family is said to be prominent socially. Sister Augusta came to Kenosha to attend the annual retreat of the Sisters of St. Mary at the Kemper hall chapel.

WOODWARD FREE.

Pleads Guilty of Petit Larceny and Is Fined.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 6. — In the district court the grand jury returned two indictments against Dr. K. W. Woodward of this city for grand larceny and burglary. Woodward was arraigned and pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined $100. He immediately paid the fine and is again a free man. Joe Miller, who, a short time ago is alleged to have stabbed and seriously injured Adam Brucker and skipped the town, has been arrested and held at Ipswich, S. D. Last evening Deputy Sheriff Dewey left for Ipswich to bring Miller back for trial.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mayor and Aldermen of Milwaukee Must Answer the Charge.

Milwaukee, Jan. 6. — Judge Ludwig, of the superior court, late yesterday ordered that the mayor and aldermen who voted for the passage of the street railway ordinance show cause before him why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The order of the court was made upon motion of Attorney W. H. Timlin, who is conducting the case for opponents of the street railway measure. The hearing on the injunction will be suspended during the settlement of contempt proceedings.

Anti-Saloon Fight Abandoned.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 4.—The anti-saloon fight in Des Moines is practically abandoned. The pro-saloon petition has been filed with about 1,500 more signatures than the law demands. The ministerial association, however, claims that fully 1,500 legal voters refused to sign a petition either for or against saloons and, therefore, that the saloon petition is worthless. They will insist on a rigid examination of the saloon petition.

Reformatory Labor.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 6. — The state board of control has decided to transfer the tailor department of the state prison to the reformatory at Green Bay in order to give the younger prisoners an opportunity to learn a trade. There are about fifty in this department, and it is the intention as soon as possible to have the clothing of the inmates of the state prison made by the prisoners at Green Bay.

Mill Managers Cannot Agree.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 6.—The Ideal flour mill was shut down this morning owing to a disagreement among the managers. It was built last summer and has a daily capacity of 200 barrels of flour. It has advance orders for 4,000 barrels of flour. The mill is likely to change hands. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held Monday, when the future of the mill will be decided upon.

Body Held for Identification.

Hastings, Minn., Jan. 6. — The unknown man found dead near Mendota on the Omaha tracks was brought here by Coroner Gillen and placed in the vault at Lakeside for identification. He was about forty years old, dressed as a laborer. He was of sandy complexion, with brown hair and mustache, and was about five feet six inches in height.

Minneapolis Minister Chosen.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 5. — Rev. J. H. Morely of Minneapolis has been elected president of the Fargo college to succeed H. C. Simmons, who recently dropped dead. Morely has been superintendent of home missions for the Congregational church in Minnesota for fifteen years.

Pardoned by the President.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 6.—President McKinley, according to dispatches from Washington to the people of Knoxville, Iowa, has pardoned E. R. Cassatt, former president of a national bank at Pella, Iowa, who was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for looting the institution.

Failures at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 6.—Charles A. Bartz, a building contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are $31,850, and assets schedule nearly that sum. A. S. Harrison, a cigarmaker, has declared himself bankrupt with $1,500 liabilities and nominal assets.

Live Stock Delegates.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 6—Gov. Lee has appointed as delegates to the National Live Stock association meeting at Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 16-19, Alfred Newton, Centerville; J. K. Seckler, Leslie; L. S. Bullard, Pierre.

Lutheran Conference.

Black River Falls, Wis., Jan. 6. — A district conference of the Norwegian Lutheran church began here this forenoon and will continue over Sunday. The meetings are all devotional, three each day.

Disastrous Runaway.

Glencoe, Minn., Jan. 6.—Messrs. P. P. Hoeneu and J. Rostberg, Jr., of Bergen township were seriously injured in a runaway accident.

Now Say Thirteen O'Clock.

Paris—The official observatory time will now be counted from midnight as 13 o'clock, 14 o'clock, etc., following the system in vogue in Italy and Belgium.

London—London, with a population of four and a half millions, had 88,214 deaths during the year 1899, nearly 10 out of each 1,000 inhabitants.

Vienna—Many papers of various political opinions appeal to Alexander to pardon the Radical leaders who are now suffering the hardships of penal servitude in chains.

GREELEY ASSAULTED

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Young Men, the Worse for Liquor, Insist Upon Calling on Gen. Greely's Daughter, and When the General Expostulated With Them One of the Men Threw Him Down the Stairs, Inflicting a Severe Wound in the General's Head, From Which He Was Unconscious for Over an Hour.

Washington, Jan. 8. — Gen. A. W. Greely, the signal service officer of the army and the well known Arctic explorer, lies in a serious condition at his home as the result of an assault committed on him about 8:30 o'clock last night by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employe of the Adams Express company. Yesterday Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, in company with a friend named George Murphy, spent the day in Washington drinking until late in the afternoon, when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the northwestern section of the city beyond the state, war and navy departments. They first tried to get admission to the residence of E. D. King, but being unable to do so, continued on their way up G street. Twice they went to the house of Gen. Greely. The first attempt to obtain admission was made as a friend of the family calling to pay a visit to the daughter of the general. Later they made another effort and persisted in ringing the door bell and otherwise creating a disturbance until finally Gen. Greely came out to expostulate with them. They refused to leave the house, and after some words Furnace seized the general and threw him down the long flight of steps which ascend from the pavement to the house, which stands on a high terrace. The fall cut a severe gash in the back of the general's head. He was picked up and taken into the house and medical aid summoned. He remained unconscious for about an hour. Murphy, who was with Furnace, took no part in the assault, but when he saw what his companion had done, took to his heels and ran away. Furnace is a young man twenty-three years old and his run for the express company is between Baltimore and Cincinnati. He offers no excuse for his act. He was arrested and locked up in the police station. The attending physician says Gen. Greely will undoubtedly recover.

VICTIM OF SLOW POISON.

Wealthy Farmer of Ohio Is Murdered.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Developments have just come to light which show that Philip Class, an aged and wealthy farmer, was the victim of slow poisoning. He died Dec. 7 from what was supposed to be natural causes, but suspicion was aroused in the family and it was found that a jug of whisky which the deceased took for medicinal purposes contained belladonna. A post mortem then developed that the stomach contained traces of the poison. Deceased was the victim of a murderous plot several years ago in an effort to secure his money.

KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Two Men Killed and Four Wounded in a Kentucky Melee.

London, Ky., Jan. 8.—News has been received here of a general fight on Otter creek, Clay county, in which Lige Lewis and Gen. May were shot and killed and four other participants seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a school house on Otter creek, where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a magistrate for killing another Jackson. The fight was started soon after the trial began and court was adjourned and the fight carried on both in the school-house and yard.

VANDERBILT ESTATE.

It Amounts to the Paltry Sum of Seventy-Five Millions.

New York, Jan. 8.—It is announced by one of the executors of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will that all the bequests have been paid. Cornelius Vanderbilt, eldest son, received the greater part of his $6,000,000 in cash. The first estimate of the Vanderbilt estate's value, made by Chauncey M. Depew, and announced last October as being about $70,000,000, has been practically verified. The estate will probably not exceed $75,000,000.

TOOK LAUDANUM.

Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in New York Commits Suicide.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8. — A man supposed to be Benjamin J. Guerra, who was treasurer of the Cuban junta in New York, was found dead in the Lafayette hotel. He had committed suicide by taking laudanum.

PERISH IN A FIRE.

Three Residents of New York Lose Their Lives.

New York, Jan. 8.—A tenement house fire in East Ninety-second street resulted in three deaths and seven persons being injured.

Maniac Uses a Revolver.

New York, Jan. 8.—Philip W. Rose, who, two years ago, spent considerable time in an insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill., shot and killed his wife at her father's home here and tried to shoot her father, and then shot himself.

Dr. Fee Not Dead.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 8.—The reports sent out last week that Rev. Dr. Fee, the founder of Berea college and the noted abolitionist, was dead, were not correct. Dr. Fee is recovering. Many floral tributes have been sent to Berea.

Dr. McGlynn Dead.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's church, died at the rectory at 5:20 yesterday afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks of heart failure superinduced by Bright's disease.

All English Want to Fight.

Vienna—An officer of the Austrian headquarters staff, in writing to the Tagblatt, expresses the opinion that the whole British empire would be glad to submit to compulsory military service to end the present war.

To Count All Italians.

Rome—During the general census all Italian consuls abroad will be requested to furnish the names of all Italians who are remaining citizens of their native country and of confirmed Italian nationality.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900. NUMBER 26.

RESUME of the NEWS

Accidental Happenings.

Fire caused a panic among 300 students in a school at Milan, Mich. Two were seriously burned.

By the derailment of a car on the Rapid railway at Mt. Clemens, Mich., six people were badly injured, two probably fatally.

The Newark City Home, an asylum for children at Verona, N. J., burned, involving a loss of about $100,000. The 300 inmates were gotten out in safety.

John Bryant, Green Bryant and William Beatty were instantly killed by falling rock in Mine No. 8 of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway company, at Ashland, Ky.

Dan A. Greene, general sales agent for the General Electric company, and his wife, were drowned in the Mohawk river at Schenectady, N. Y., by the capsizing of their boat.

The barns of the South Chicago Railway company at Hammond, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Thirty-two cars were burned. The loss, fully covered by insurance, is placed at $130,000.

Foreign.

Spain has decided to fortify the Canaries and Balcario islands.

Von Buelow, in a speech at a launching, makes a strong plea for a stronger German navy.

French royalists say they will not attempt to overthrow the republic until after the exposition.

The London Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Bank of England money rate will be reduced to 5 per cent.

The Duke of Veragua has been commissioned by the queen regent of Spain to present the golden fleece to the German crown prince.

It is stated in Newfoundland circles that France will settle the Newfoundland treaty shore question upon the basis of adequate compensation.

Russia has material ready to build a railway to Herat when necessary. There are fresh rumors of the czar's designs on Afghanistan and Persia.

M. Ignacio Decosta Duarte, charge d'affaires of Portugal, states positively that his government has no intention of disposing of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain.

The foreign officials in Paris express themselves as sanguine that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble between France and Santo Domingo will be reached.

The Prussian budget includes 7,300,000 marks for a site for the new royal library of the academy of sciences and arts at Berlin, and for the construction of the building.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland was successfuly launched at the Vulkan dock yard at Stettin, in the presence of Emperor William and many notable people. The minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Beulow, christened the vessel.

The epidemic of influenza is spreading throughout Great Britain. The newspapers contain long lists of notable sufferers from the disease, and the death lists are abnormally long. The royal household at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, has not escaped. Many of its members have been removed to a sanitarium.

Criminal Record.

John Fritz, wife murderer, hanged himself in jail at Celina, Ohio.

Rev. A. C. McGiffert is to be tried for heresy by the New York presbytery.

A mob at Cleveland attempted to lynch a motorman who ran down a farmer.

Three of the best known residents of a Mississippi county were killed recently in a duel.

Gen. A. W. Greely was assaulted by a drunken man in Washington and is in a serious condition.

Miss Rachel Ferguson was sandbagged to death and robbed by an unknown assailant at Toronto, Can.

A Battle Creek, Mich., coroner's jury has decided that Sherman Church, whose body was found under a mill wheel with the hands tied behind it, committed suicide.

Mrs. Maude Johnson, colored, was shot dead at Chicago by J. H. Toner, white, with whom she had eloped from Terre Haute. Toner afterwards shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

When Tax Collector-elect Scott attempted to assume his office at San Francisco, his right thereto was contested by Collector Sheehan, and a fight ensued in which one man was shot and several badly bruised.

People Talked About.

Rev. Aloysius Schyns, head of the Order of Alexian Brothers in the United States, died at Chicago of heart disease.

Julia Marlowe Tabor has been granted a divorce.

Secretary Root says he will not be a candidate for vice president.

J. W. Smith was inaugurated as governor of Maryland last week.

Alfred E. Burr, editor of the Hartford, Conn., Times, is dead.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis in May.

President San Clement of Colombia is dead. The political outlook there is greatly complicated.

Dr. Edward McGlynn, the celebrated Catholic priest of New York, died last week of Bright's disease.

Dr. Franklin W. Fisk, president of the Chicago Theological seminary, will retire from active work next May.

Philip C. Swab, one of the largest coal operators at Middlesboro, Ky., died suddenly of heart disease.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois confirmed the report that he is a candidate for United States senator against Senator Cullum.

Nathan S. Harwood, for many years a leading figure in business and political circles, died suddenly at Lincoln, Neb. He was president of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Lincoln.

From Washington.

Senator Pettigrew has offered a resolution authorizing the United States government to offer mediation between Great Britain and South Africa.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has introduced a bill for a more equitable distribution of chaplaincies in the army and navy.

The commissioner of internal revenue has held that "a bequest of a sum of money to a priest for the purpose of paying for masses is liable to legacy tax."

The demand for small notes continues beyond all precedent, and has resulted in reducing the supply on hand to a point where an increase is absolutely necessary.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill in the senate granting a pension of $10 a month to every soldier or sailor who served in the Civil War for three months or more.

Senator Wellington has introduced a bill to establish the University of the United States. The bill is substantially the same form as has been introduced in previous congresses.

Gen Otis has informed the war department that First Lieut. Daniel T. Bowman, Thirty-seventh Volunteer infantry, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Representative Levy of New York has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the payment of interest on all internal revenue receipts now on deposit, or hereafter deposited in national banks of the United States.

The Siamese government has given another evidence of its friendliness to the United States by offering to present to this country the temple grounds on which the United States legation is located at Bangkok, worth $57,000.

The senate has rejected the nomination of Richard S. Berdin as census supervisor for the second census district of Nebraska, embracing the city of Omaha. The adverse action was taken because of the opposition of Senator Thurston.

The state department has received a report from United States Consular Agent Mitchell at San Pedro, Honduras, that the killing of the two Virginians, Imboden and Golde, was the result of a private quarrel, and does not implicate the government of Honduras.

The secretary of war has sent to congress a request for an urgency deficiency appropriation of $750,000 to supplement the $1,500,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of the Spanish prisoners and their families held by the insurgents in the Philippines.

Commissioner Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, has decided that where an officer of a bank holds a membership in a stock exchange for his bank and the business done by him on the exchange is the bank's business, neither he nor his bank is required to pay special tax thereon as a broker.

The postmaster general will submit for the approval of the president an amendment to the civil service rules, permitting the department to reinstate persons who have been temporarily separated from the service because of the discontinuance of a postoffice, or of free delivery, which has been re-established. The president has informally signified his approval of the change.

Otherwise.

Gen. T. M. Anderson will be retired on the 21st inst.

Dewey was recently given a loving cup made of 70,000 dimes.

Deposits in the banks of New York city increased $40,000,000 last year.

An order for 500 street cars for France has been placed in Pittsburg.

The railroads have agreed not to accept trunks weighing over 200 pounds.

Gen. Shafter will escort Lawton's body from San Francisco to Washington.

Agoncillo boasts that Aguinaldo has 50,000 armed men and nearly 100 cannon.

Ex-Senator Blackburn has been chosen senator by the Kentucky legislature.

An effort is being made to stop the manufacture of buttons by Iowa convict labor.

The cruiser Albany, built in England, on her trial trip developed a speed of 20.87 knots.

All the bequests of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have been paid. The estate will not exceed $75,000,000.

The lake traffic for 1899 showed an increase over the preceding year, chiefly in ore and lumber.

The National Business league has endorsed the bill to create a new government department of commerce.

The United States court has decided that oleomargarine colored as butter cannot be sold in Missouri.

Oregon land cases have been decided adversely to the Northern Pacific by the United States supreme court.

Torpedo boat builders have been granted an extension of time on the boats now under construction.

The wages of employes of the American Steel and Wire company, at Joliet, Ill., have been increased 7 1-2 per cent.

H. A. Longton & Co. of Frankfort, Ind., manufacturers of gun stocks, are in receipt of a rush order from the Transvaal for 125,000 gun stocks.

The State Building and Loan Association of Indianapolis, Ind., and Association No. 3, both managed by the same officers, went into voluntary liquidation.

The executive committee of the National Photographers' association has decided to hold its next national convention at Milwaukee during the week of July 16.

Miss Etta Thomas, niece of Gen. Joe Wheeler, has begun suit at Chicago against William H. Fahrney, asking $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

IN SERRIED RANKS

GO FORWARD THE UNION FORCES TO VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.

Aftermath of the Great Jackson Day Celebration—Immense Accessions to the United Army—The Slogan Is for Complete Redemption of the State in November, and the Electoral Vote for Bryan and Americanism—Our Great and All-Powerful Triumvirate of the People, Bryan, Lind and Towne—Mr. Bryan's Coming Eastern Tour—The Week's Round-Up of National and State Politics.

Reform Press Bureau.
ST. PAUL, Jan. 15, 1900.

While the great speeches and intensely interesting events of the Jackson day celebration at Minneapolis go echoing round the state doing their whole, perfect work for the cause of the Union forces, there are numerous points and aftermath which should not be overlooked.

A feature overlooked or minimized, was the meeting with Republican and Gold Democrat, Anti-Imperialist and other independents with Mr. Bryan. This had been arranged by those who best knew Mr. Bryan's wise conservatism, and desired the earnest, honest Americans in the anti-imperialist movement who have been prejudiced against Mr. Bryan, to see him personally and as he actually is. The result was of importance. Rightly and shrewdly ganging that great man of the people, it is believed that without exception those enthusiastic Americans, believers in the old-fashioned doctrines of the fathers, and of the Bill of Human Rights, will be found voting and working for Bryan in November. Their position is, even those who are still gold standard men, that we will first see whether we have a republic, before we spend further time on economic or financial theories. See if this prediction does not prove true: That there will be an immense spread of anti-imperialist organizations under the American League.

The Republican reports of the events must, in the main be called quite fair. The Tribune could not, however, fairly state the numbers at the exposition, "estimating" them at "4,000 in the building," and "perhaps 500" on the stage. Not less than 9,000 were "in the building," as everybody knows. One thousand tickets were issued for "stage," and every one "went." Other thousands were turned back from the closed doors and long stood in the gently and kindly falling snow, vainly hoping that those charged with the safety of the building would relent and let them in. The writer knows, for he carefully noted these facts for this very use of the truth.

The Tribune, however, must be credited with reporting Mr. Bryan's closing of the panther hunt incident. The Trib man asked Mr. Bryan if it was true that the panther, after being caught, was returned to the cage from which, as Mr. Bryan explained, it had been released for the sport. "Yes," said Mr. Bryan; "the panther was spared, for in these gold standard times people cannot afford to waste a whole panther on one hunt."

Governor Lind's speech, and the circumstances attending it, were by all and by far the most intensely interesting political incident within the recollection and probably in the state's history. Relating to the future, he made in substance the declaration forecast in this bulletin, but under such circumstances as no one could have anticipated. The one great, grand feature to be noted, was the absolute clearing of the atmosphere of all doubt and hesitation as to issues, and such inspiration to battle, from this on, as has never before been felt in this state. Likewise was it such a rebuke to what Mr. Towne termed "peanut politics," as will clear, there is no doubt, even the Twin City atmosphere.

The management of all the functions must be accorded due praise, as there is but one "Banquet" Baldwin, so is there but one Breslauer, when it comes to getting out and managing great political gatherings.

It was a proud time for the representatives of our Reform Press, and only to be regretted that more could not have attended. We should all feel a just pride at the renewed compliments paid our press by our great chieftain, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan went direct to Lincoln and from there to a Kentucky banquet, whence he will go to New Jersey. Before returning home he will make an extensive tour through New England, with his gospel of true Americanism, of human, political and industrial freedom.

So many uncertain comments have been made with reference to the new duties given Surveyor General Corsor, and recent "conferences" by him, that it will be a matter of political information to state what are the facts. Mr. Corser has been commissioned by the Democratic national committee, by Chairman Jones, to have official charge of the allies in this campaign, with reference to their relation to the Democratic organization—a function, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. This includes the Silver Republicans, the Anti-Imperialists, the Anti-Trusters, and other independent movements. Mr. Corser will, no doubt, much of the time later on in the campaign, be located at Chicago. The selection was made at the instance of Mr. Towne and other close friends of Mr. Corser who are aware of his tremendous energy and his great executive ability. It is to be hoped that the new and important duty will not too largely encroach on his connection with local and state work. His other work will cover any part of the whole country, and may especially apply to the close congressional districts.

The Boers have shown their good sense by firing the young son of McKinley's secretary of state, sent as our consul. Oom Paul don't intend to catch the British Hay fever.

The city lumbermen have given lumber another hitch, making $6 or more raise within the past few months. Wheat keeps "hitched" the other way, and is lower by 5 cents than at this time a year ago.

Don't take any stock in a rumor now traveling about the state, to the effect that there will be no ice palace at the carnival in St. Paul. There will be an ice palace, and 10 days of real old-time carnival fun, if the weather permits. St. Paul is preparing to do herself proud and make the carnival a memorable event in her history.

The address of Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, the other day, in which he declared that McKinley would fail of re-election even more ignominiously than did Van Buren, suggests the close resemblance of the two administrations in points of weaknesses, inconsistencies, turmoil, lack of confidence and sharp antagonisms of large classes of people. Of Van Buren's administration a historian says it was like the definition of the parenthesis, "It may be read in a low tone of voice, or altogether omitted without injuring the sense." That will certainly apply to McKinley's, except for some of the crimes that will live to cry out against it!

And speaking of comparisons, the military features of the McKinley administration will be likened to Polk's and the Mexican War. Forced into the righteous war with Spain, McKinley's wicked and unnecessary Philippine war is the counterpart of the war with Mexico which arose in the false claim to Coahuila, in addition to the Texas territory. Polk gave away a 250 mile strip across our whole Northern boundary to England because strong, while taking weak Mexico by the throat for the Coahuilan strip on the Rio Grande. Polk paid Mexico $15,000,000, and assumed $3,500,000 of debt, or a total near to the McKinley figure paid Spain. Polk's administration was outdone by England, as McKinley's is being "hornswaggled" by Pauncefote and Chamberlain. Finally, McKinley, like Polk, will not be re-elected, though Polk was not even renominated.

The naked truth about Twin City business conditions is that the winter finds about the same situation as for several years back. The spurt of work, in numerous lines during the year, makes the every day laborer in better shape, but salaried people have less to show for their gold standard trust year than for a long time. Salaries have not as a rule increased at all, and living is much higher, as the trusts design. Small business concerns closed a poor year, and so do such lines as insurance, and agencies and commission earners. Few large business concerns, among retailers, are believed to have made much, and only such as had large stocks contracted ahead of the trust rises. These are plain, unvarnished facts and none know this better than the poorly paid writers of the G. O. P. press who write the contrary.

As to property interests they are absolutely flat and lifeless. The little building done in '99 has been cheap and skimpy, the one to three-story building, where six to eight stories rose when there was real prosperity. Real estate does not move, and what is to move it?

And speaking of conditions, some of the Minneapolis feeders of grain are actually hauling oats from near-by country elevators, so low is country produce. Such were paying 18 cents at points below Mendota on the Milwaukee. Eighteen cent oats and 50 cent wheat for the farmers, 100 to 300 per cent increase on all that they purchase of trust controlled articles!

Men and women who speak from experience, say it never was harder in St. Paul or Minneapolis to find decent and remunerative employment, and say if you don't believe it, just strike out and "find a place." We know an earnest, honest, business trained man who had this experience: After a diligent search, he heard from his application with one of the transcontinental roads that he could have a place at $35 per month! Hoping to do better, he hesitated, and was summarily disposed of, for they said they had plenty who would take the place. This man's child is carrying bundles in one of the department stores at $2.00 a week, and the father is still in search of work, and now regrets that he did not take the railroad offer.

Said Tammany Croker: "Twenty thousand drummers are doing more against McKinley than Democrats could do with $50,000,000 a year."

A celebrated palmist read Mr. Bryan's beautiful hand, on a train in his recent campaign. "This long, sweeping line," said the palmist, "is the line of life. It says long life, health and happiness to you, Mr. Bryan. All these long ray lines, long and short, rising in the life line, mean success, power, high ideals and their realization."—There was a sudden stop—thousands of voices cried out: "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" The famous hand and its owner were borne out into the darkness upon a very sea of humanity.

No man living or dead, we believe, has ever swayed the masses as does W. J. Bryan. Ever right and honest, ever sound in judgment, his influence is ever in right lines, and the result is that increasing confidence of his countrymen which is the chief foundation for the abiding faith of the millions that he will be called to the presidency.

G. S. C.

BRITONS WORRIED

GROWING IMPATIENCE AT THE INACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Entire Absence of News Giving an Insight Into the Situation—Believed That Roberts Will Return to the Original Plan of Campaign—Roberts Will Be Unable to Move Before the End of the Month—Rumor Has It That Methuen Is Mentally Unbalanced and Has Been Recalled—War Office Denies It.

London, Jan. 13. — Even the announcement of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growing impatience of the country at the prolonged inactivity in the main British camps, and the entire absence of news giving an adequate insight to the local situation. The public and press being unable to form any just judgment as to the actual position of affairs, stories are rife that inaction is enforced on Gen. Buller, owing to the exhaustion of the reserves of ammunition, and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home. But not much importance need be attached to these rumors. It is almost universally assumed that with the landing of Generals Roberts and Kitchener, a prompt return will be made to the original plan of campaign, namely, a great central advance on Bloemfontein, but the most impatient of the enthusiasts admit that Gen. Roberts will be unable to move before the end of the month. Up to the time of filing this dispatch no news of any importance had been received from South Africa. The officials of the war office here denied the report published in the United States that Gen. Methuen has been recalled.

Methuen Breaking Down.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:

Lieut. Gen. Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Later he will be sent to Cape Town and eventually ordered home. When he reaches England he will be retired.

These facts have been confirmed by an official of the war office. Lord Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique—although a clever boxer and an all-around sportsman—his constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division. Three days after the battle of Belmont Gen. Wolseley suggested to the officials of the war office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not heeded. The wisdom of the aged and keen commander-in-chief of the British army is now realized to the fullest extent by the war officials, who scoffed at his suggestion. Friends of Lord Methuen insist he is only in broken health, that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system. Those who know the circumstances and the situation on Modder River equally well and who are willing to state facts plainly say that Mtehuen's mind is unbalanced. Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the war office for two weeks past.

Censor's Awful Work.

London, Jan. 13. — The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual censoring by the officials. Pages are numbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in some matters. The papers, acting apparently in conjunction, are laying these matters before the public, insisting that they be permitted to know and print the facts. The Daily Mail accuses the war office of "doctoring" in the editing of dispatches before their issuance, and cites particulars.

Losses at Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 13. — The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, Jan. 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed; 34 wounded and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men were killed or wounded. The Boer losses are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000."

Boers Are Foxey.

London, Jan. 13.—The Standard has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Frere Camp: "Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They find a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

EXCITEMENT ABATED.

Citizens of Ripley, Tenn., Return to Their Homes and Work.

Ripley, Kan., Jan. 13.—Excitement over the murder of Officers Turner and Durham and the double lynching which followed has abated and the citizens have returned to their homes and work. Yesterday the last of the residents composing the posse in pursuit of the two remaining negroes rode into the town and announced they could find no trace of the fugitives after reaching Hatchie river, on the Tipton county side. At a meeting it was decided to ask Gov. McMillin to offer an additional reward of $500 for the apprehension of the missing criminals.

Better Pay for Engineers.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 13.— The recent demand of the engineers employed by the Lake Shore road that the salary classification be abolished and a uniform scale of $3.80 be paid for a day's work has been granted. Two hundred engineers will be affected. The advance will amount to about $20 per month.

Parliament Is Closed.

London, Jan. 13.—The queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for Jan. 30.

ONE LONE ROBBER.

Does Business in Fine Western Fashion.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—In true Western fashion, a lone robber, masked and armed, cleaned out two restaurants in the center of the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning under the glare of an electric light. In Lewis' restaurant, at 1240 Walnut street, he pointed a pistol at Stanley Brushwood, the cashier, and tapped the register while he kept his revolver in plain view of two customers eating near-by. The contents of the register had been transferred to the safe but a few minutes previous and the robber secured only a handful of change. When he had satisfied himself that there was nothing more in sight he gave the waiter and the two customers a parting word of warning and skipped across the street to the restaurant of Robert McClintock. Here the robber covered Cashier Joseph Drysdale and commanded two waiters and three customers to hold up their hands. They complied promptly and the robber emptied the register in a twinkling. He pocketed the entire contents, $146, and, backing out of the door, encountered a grocery solicitor. He poked the revolver into the solicitor's face with the command not to make an alarm and forced him into the restaurant where all the others still stood with arms upstretched. At this instant the robber darted down a near-by alley and disappeared. Hardly more than five minutes were consumed at both jobs, and the robber had plenty of time to get away before the scared victims had recovered composure.

BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Made a Desperate Effort to Escape From Officers.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 16.—Three men who are believed to have been implicated in the bank robbery at Owensville, in Gibson county Thursday night, were arrested in this city yesterday by Police Sergeant Fred Heuke. They gave their names at Joseph Lydon, Joseph Norton and Patrick Nones. The men made a desperate effort to escape from the officer and drew their guns. Their room was searched and a full kit of burglars' tools found and over $110 in money. The tools were wrapped in red flanel which smelled very strongly of powder. A stick of nitro-glycerine was found in the room. The men came from Evansville the morning after the Owensville robbery, and have been under shadow ever since. They refuse to talk.

DANGER OF LYNCHING.

Result of an Unprovoked Murder in Indiana.

Petersburg, Ind., Jan. 16. — Frank Percell and two companions who are in jail here are in immediate danger of being lynched on account of the killing of William Riss of Arthur by Percell early yesterday. Riss was returning home from a party with two young men about 2 o'clock when he was met by Percell and two companions. Percell asked if the party was over and on being told that it was, drew his revolver and shot Riss in the eye, killing him instantly. Percell and his companions were arrested and hurried here by the officers to save them from friends of the victim who threaten to lynch the murderer.

ASTOUNDED THE UNDERTAKER.

Woman Emerges From a Trance While Being Embalmed.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 16. — Mrs. Christina Harth emerged from a trance yesterday morning to find herself under process of being embalmed and prepared for the grave. The discovery of life was the result of the merest accident and astonished the undertaker. A movement of the eyelid saved the woman from death at the hands of the undertaker or from being buried alive.

MUTINY AMONG PRISONERS.

Inmates of a Jail Overpower the Turnkey, But Fail to Escape.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—The prisoners of the St. Clair county jail at Belleville mutinied and attempted to escape. They overpowered Fred B. Phillips, the turnkey, handcuffed him, and took his revolver and keys from him. Sheriff Barckol was shot through the arm. The sheriff shot Ed Revely, one of the prisoners, twice. He will die.

COL. BRYAN MAKES DENIAL.

Says He Never Wrote a Letter Advocating a Protective Tariff on Wool.

Columbus, Mo., Jan. 16.—Col. William J. Bryan addressed an audience of over 1,000 people at the university chapel, when he denied the report set out from Boston that he had written a letter favoring a protective tariff on wool.

Opposed to Trusts.

New York, Jan. 16. — The board of managers of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust league held a meeting here. Letters were received from ex-Gov. William Stone of Missouri, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, and John R. McLean, accepting membership.

He Feared Hydrophobia.

Chicago, Jan. 16. — Frank Conrick, secretary of the builders and trades' exchange, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was bitten by a dog a week ago, and the dread of hydrophobia, it is thought, had unsettled his mind.

Fatally Shoots His Wife.

Salem, Ill., Jan. 16.—Edward Hanes shot his wife twice in the face and head and it is thought she cannot live. The couple had been separated the last few weeks and the woman refused to longer live with Hanes.

Cleveland Goes Shooting.

Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 16.—Ex-President Cleveland, Commodore Benedict and Capt. Bob Evans arrived at Murphy's Island Gun clubhouse, Fairfax, yesterday, from South island, at which place the shooting was not good.

Rothschild Too Fat for a Soldier.

London, Jan. 16.—The Hon. Walter Rothschild, the eldest son and heir of Lord Rothschild, has been rejected for service in the Yeomanry on the ground of his weight, which was about 200 pounds.

GEN. BULLER MOVES

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS.

Forward Movement Interpreted as Meaning That Buller Has Pressed Around the Western End of the Boer Lines at Colenso—Can't Move Far Without Encountering Boers, So News of a Big Battle Is Expected Soon—Much Sickness at Ladysmith—Boer Forces Greatly Augmented.

London, Jan. 14. — The war office yesterday morning received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, Jan. 11, at 9 p. m.:

"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgeiter's Drift this morning and seized Pont. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly intrenched about four and one-half miles to the north."

Gen. Buller's twenty-eight words announcing his forward movement of Thursday is interpreted as meaning that he has passed around the western end of the Boer lines at Colenso and is now several miles beyond them and seventeen miles from Gen. White's outposts at Ladysmith. The Boers a few days ago had forces with guns at Springfield. When Buller sent his dispatch these commandos had been obviously dislodged either by fighting or by maneuvers, the Boers retiring across the Tugela as Gen. Buller advanced. From Gen. Buller's dispatch, coupled with the fact that official intelligence from the seat of war has virtually ceased since Monday, the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer intrenchments.

The death list from fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging about eighty daily, are considered more serious than the 420 casualties of Saturday's fighting, as they show the unsanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith dated Dec. 6, said that even then ninety men out of the battalion of which the writer was a member, were sick with either dysentery or enteric fever, and, according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated Jan. 8, the patients and attendants in Tombige Camp, where the hospital is, then numbered 2,800. An apparently well informed correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"The Boer forces, originally 83,000 men, is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting force may be estimated fairly at 100,000 men and 206 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. The grass is good, crops are growing, vegetables, cattle and sheep are plenty and game is abundant."

MANY LIVES LOST.

Late Details of the Wreck on the Newfoundland Coast.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 14.—The following comprises all the details of the wreck in St. Mary's bay that could be obtained up to midnight:

The ship is a two-masted steamer of nearly 3,000 tons, and probably carried a crew of sixty, with possibly some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday morning, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, all their occupants apparently perishing. The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene they found the after part of the wreck blazing fiercely and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze. At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until after 2 p. m., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away. The survivor soon after left the rigging, swam to the rocks and twice endeavored to get a footing. Failing in this he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night. Many dead bodies are visible tossing in the surf. Yesterday was more stormy than the day before and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has sunk to such an extent that it is beneath the waves. A severe gale is raging which threatens to break up the wreck. It is hoped to be able to obtain her name to-day. Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but lacking proper outfit they were unable to succeed. There is not the slightest prospect that any one on board escaped death, as the intense cold would kill any one who escaped drowning.

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY HIM.

The Rev. Mr. Hall Shot His Deceased Wife's Sister.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 14.—The Rev. Wesley Hall, at Hindman, Knott county, is reported to have shot and killed Mrs. Lucinda Isaacs, a sister of his dead wife, and then to have shot himself in the abdomen. He will recover. The cause was Mrs. Isaac's refusal of his offer of marriage.

Charged With Bribery.

Omaha, Jan. 14. — Members Cowle, Hess and Sears, of the board of education, arrested for accepting a bribe in connection with contracts yesterday gave bonds for appearance for trial. Member Irey has not yet been arrested, being at the present time visiting in Pennsylvania.

Arrested for Forgery.

Omaha, Jan. 14.—E. F. Holmes, who conducted a curbstone broker's office during the exposition, was yesterday held for trial for forging tickets. He was arrested in Natchez, Miss., and brought here for trial. He was accused of raising the time limit on tickets which had expired.

Fought a Draw.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 14. — Harry Purtell and Carson Will Bean fought twenty rounds to a draw last night at Galvin's Athletic arena.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

It requires two for assent to make a bridal couple.

A messenger boy would be a novelty in moving pictures.

Love is probably the only thing that has more lives than a cat.

Never write a popular novel. The public will expect you to do it again.

Truth is the hub around which all the strong spokes of the universe revolve.

An honest man is still the noblest work of God, all Wall Street reports to the contrary.

Wall street flurries may come and go, but the country, fortunately, is not upon a speculative basis.

Some things are past all human understanding. A man drinks whisky to warm himself and ice water to cool the whisky.

When a political party comes to depend on the criminal elements for success at the polls its days of usefulness are past.

Waldorf Astor refused to mention the death of the Duke of Westminster. Oh, well, the duke will doubtless serve him the same way.

The public school is the light and the hope of the nation, provided that foreigners are not permitted to monkey with the text books.

Scientific men predict that pathogenic bacteria, or disease-breeding germs, are destined to be exterminated in civilized lands, along with man-eating beasts and venomous serpents. And why not? Already the progress of medical science has gone far to eliminate or cancel the poison of typhoid and diphtheria; the bacillus of consumption is being hunted to its lair; and in cities where sanitation is duly regarded the scourge of cholera and yellow fever need no longer be feared.

There will be introduced in congress soon a bill to grant an increase of pension to the widow of Captain Allyn Capron, who commanded Capron's battery at Santiago. Many private pension bills are without merit. Not so the one to be introduced for Mrs. Capron. She is receiving now the $20 a month which the law gives to the widows of captains in the regular army. That is her sole income, and out of it she has to support as best she can three children, all under 12 years of age. Her oldest son, Captain Allyn Capron, Jr., was the first American officer killed in the charge up San Juan Hill by Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," in which command he served.

The Chippewa outbreak in Minnesota in the fall of 1898 is attributed by the commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report, to the misconduct of federal officials. Deputy marshals had been in the habit of making wholesale arrests of Indians, either as witnesses or offenders, solely for the fees which would accrue to them. The estimators appointed to appraise the Chippewas' timber had made heavy charges for their work, which was worthless and had to be done over a second time and a third time. The Indians also had suffered from timber depredations, and from the sale of their lands at prices much below their real value. The distrust and exasperation occasioned by these wrongs led them to armed resistance to the military force sent to arrest their chief.

Most of the corn exported from the United States goes to Europe, and its popularity seems to be gaining there. To the United Kingdom, the exports of corn in the ten months ending with October were in 1899, 69,333,800 bushels, against 61,939,167 bushels in 1898; to Germany, 35,804,109 bushels in the ten months of 1899, against 34,888,381 in the ten months of 1898; and 27,472,388 bushels in the ten months of 1897; to France the exports in 1899 were slightly less than those of 1898 or 1897, by reason of the unusually large grain crop in that country, while to other European countries the exports of the ten months of 1899 were 42,505,443 bushels, against 39,211,885 in 1898, and 36,866,388 in the corresponding months of 1897. This steady increase in the exports of corn to European countries, and especially the increase in 1899 over preceding years, is the more remarkable because of the fact that the general supply of breadstuffs in Europe in the present year is vastly in excess of the preceding year when the supply was unusually short, and the fact that the demand for corn continues in the face of an increased supply of home-grown breadstuffs indicates a rapid growth in its popularity.

The navy has hitherto been commonly regarded as the junior branch of the nation's militant service, subordinate in rank to the army. But now it becomes the senior branch, because its head is an admiral, whose rank is technically two grades higher than that of a major-general, who is now the highest officer in the army. That is one of the consequences of a war in which the navy had greater opportunities of distinction than the army.

Courtesy opens many doors and lack of courtesy leaves them open.

The Chicago bar association has decided that it is unprofessional conduct for a lawyer to send out circulars advertising his business and soliciting patronage. As yet, however, the association has taken no action which will prevent attorneys from promenading with a "sandwich board" announcing reduced legal rates and guaranteeing satisfaction to all customers while they wait.

A man never fully realizes how golden silence is until he tries to buy some of it.

INVASION OF THE NORMANDY COAST OF FRANCE BY DEVILFISH

There has been a strange occurrence in the English channel off the French coast. It is something so uncommon that it is doubtful whether it ever has happened before in the history of the world, and it reminds one at once of Victor Hugo and his "Toilers of the Sea."

Devilfish in hordes have invaded the fishing waters between Trouville and Capo de la Hague.

They have ruined the fishing and destroyed the gear of the French fishermen, so that they have become a real and mighty menace. The men have been fighting them with axes and knives, and finally boiling water, but their efforts have been of only temporary avail, for the numbers of the hideous creatures seem inexhaustible.

Victor Hugo's devilfish was an inmate of these same or nearly the same waters, for it was in the island of Sark, one of the Channel islands near the notorious Casket Rocks, that he saw and studied the repulsive creature which he described so wonderfully later in his novel, when he said:

"To believe in the devilfish one must have seen it. Compared with it the hydras of old are laughable.

"At certain moments one is tempted to think that the intangible forms which float through our vision encounter, in the realm of the possible, certain magnetic centers to which their lineaments cling, and that from these obscure fixations of the living dream beings spring forth. The unknown has the marvelous at its disposal, and it makes use of it to compose the monster. Orpheus, Homer and Hesiod were only able to make the chimera; God made the octopus.

"When God wills it, He excels in the incredible.

"All ideals being admitted, if terror be an object, the octopus is a masterpiece."

Victor Hugo went pretty far in his description of the octopus. He gave it the attributes of many different genera of the cephalopods, and parts of his description fit the giant squid, and not the octopus, while other qualities which he describes belong to the polyps. But the great truth in his tale is the expression of the horror and loathing with which all the animals of this species fill the beholder.

The devilfish which have invaded the Normandy coast are not so ferocious as was the monster which Hugo delineated. But they are fierce enough, though they have not attacked man as yet. Hundreds of them have twined their arms around the meshes of nets, eaten the fish out of them and weighted the nets down so that the fishermen found it impossible to raise them, and finally had to cut their gear loose and let it sink.

The first knowledge of the presence of the strange creatures was conveyed to the fishermen when they raised a net not far from the shore and found it full of the twining and writhing things. By actual count there were over three hundred of them in the meshes, and some of them had tentacles more than ten feet long. The next net that the men essayed to lift was so full of them that it broke and was lost. Then net after net became clogged with them, and they were lucky vessels that were not forced to cut at least part of their nets loose and abandon them.

Day after day the plague grew in extent, till at last the ugly and horrible objects could be seen swimming everywhere, and their warty-suckerlined arms clung to the sides and sterns and bows of the vessels. Finally the smaller craft found it almost impossible to sail among them, and some were stopped absolutely.

The fishermen did not find it easy to fight the beasts. They can run with remarkable agility, and, therefore, when any were landed on the deck of a fishing craft the battle had only begun. They whipped their long tentacles around everything, even the limbs of the sailors, and often they got so firm a hold on the axes or knives or spears that were being used to kill them that it was found almost impossible to get the weapons away from them. The same applies to those of the animals that clung to the sides of the boats, sending their long feelers on ghastly exploring tours into the interior of the craft. Scarcely was one tentacle chopped off before another would rise from the water and sway horribly in the air, seeking for something around which it might twine. At last somebody thought of the expedient of using boiling water, and this proved more successful than axes or knives. But nothing has been devised as yet to annihilate the plague, and the fishing industry is completely ruined for the time. No one knows how long the disgusting things will remain.

The occurrence furnishes a striking proof that truth can vie with fiction every time. Only about a year ago H. G. Wells, the author of "the War of the Worlds," wrote what seemed then a wildly improbable story entitled "The Sea Raiders," which dealt with gigantic devilfish that appeared suddenly in hordes off Sidmouth on the Devon coast, and attacked boats and bathers. Sidmouth is opposite the Channel Islands and almost opposite the scene of the real incidents just described.

In Mr. Wells' striking story he describes the appearance of the sea raiders thus:

"The rounded bodies were new and ghastly looking creatures, in shape somewhat resembling an octopus, and with huge and very long and flexible tentacles, coiled copiously on the ground. The skin had a glistening texture unpleasant to see, like shiny leather. The downward bend of the tentacle-surrounded mouth, the curious excrescence at the bend, the tentacles and the large, intelligent eyes gave the creature a grotesque suggestion of a face. They were the size of a fair-sized swine about the body, and the tentacles seemed to him (Mr. Fison) many feet in length. There were, he thinks, seven or eight of the creatures. Twenty yards beyond them, amid the surf of the now returning tide, two others were emerging from the sea.

"Their bodies lay flatly on the rocks, and their eyes were regarding him with evil interest; but it does not appear that Mr. Fison was afraid or that he realized that he was in any danger. Possibly his confidence is to be ascribed to the limpness of their attitudes. He shouted to them, with the idea of driving them off, and, finding that they did not budge, cast about him, picked up a big, rounded lump of rock, and flung it at one. And then, slowly uncoiling their tentacles, they all began moving toward him, creeping at first deliberately. In a moment Mr. Fison realized that he was in danger. He shouted again, and started off with a leap forward. Twenty yards off he stopped and faced about, judging them slow, and, behold! the tentacles of their leader were already pouring over the rocky ridge on which he had just been standing."

Later men went out in a boat to hunt the monsters, and they have this adventure:

"At first they could see little below them save a dark jungle of laminaria, with an occasional darting fish. But presently they saw one of the monsters swimming through the water seaward, with a curious rolling motion that suggested to Mr. Fison the spinning roll of a captive balloon. Almost immediately afterward the waving streamers of laminaria were extraordinarily perturbed, parted for a moment, and three of these beasts became darkly visible. In a moment the copious olive green ribbons had poured again over this writhing group.

"At that all four men, greatly excited, began beating the water with oars, and shouting, and immediately they saw a tumultuous movement among the weeds. They desisted, to see more clearly, and as soon as the water was smooth they saw, as it seemed to them, the whole sea bottom among the weeds set with eyes.

"'Ugly swine!' cried one of the men. 'Why, there's dozens!' And forthwith the things began to rise through the water about them. Mr. Fison has since described to the writer this startling eruption out of the waving laminaria meadows. To him it seemed to occupy a considerable time, but it is probable that it was an affair of a few seconds only. For a time nothing but eyes, and then he speaks of tentacles streaming out and parting the weed fronds this way and that. Then these things growing larger, until at last the bottom was hidden by their intercoiling forms, and the tips of tentacles rose darkly here and there into the air above the swell of the waters."

Victor Hugo's idea of the devilfish is more striking. He says:

"What, then, is the octopus? It is the cupping glass.

"This creature applies itself to its prey. Covers it, and knots its long bands about it. Underneath, it is yellowish. On top, earth colored; nothing can represent this inexplicable hue of dust; one would pronounce it a creature made of ashes, living in the water. In form it is spider-like, and like a chameleon in its coloring. When irritated it becomes violet in hue. Its most terrible quality is its softness.

"Its folds strangle; its contact paralyzes.

"It has an aspect of scurvy and gangrene. It is disease embodied in monstrosity. It is not to be torn away. It adheres closely to its prey. How? By a vacuum. Its eight antennae, large at the root, gradually taper off and end in needles. Underneath each one of them are arranged two rows of decreasing pustules, the largest near the head, the smallest ones at the tip. Each row consists of twenty-five; there are fifty pustules to each antenna, and the whole creature has four hundred of them. These pustules are cupping glasses.

"When Gilliat entered that cave for the second time, the octopus was lying in wait in that hole.

"Can the reader picture that lying in wait?

"Not a bird would dare to brood, not an egg would dare to hatch, not a flower would dare to open, not a breast would dare to give suck, not a heart would dare to love, not a spirit would dare to take flight, if one meditated on the sinister shapes patiently lying in ambush in the abyss."

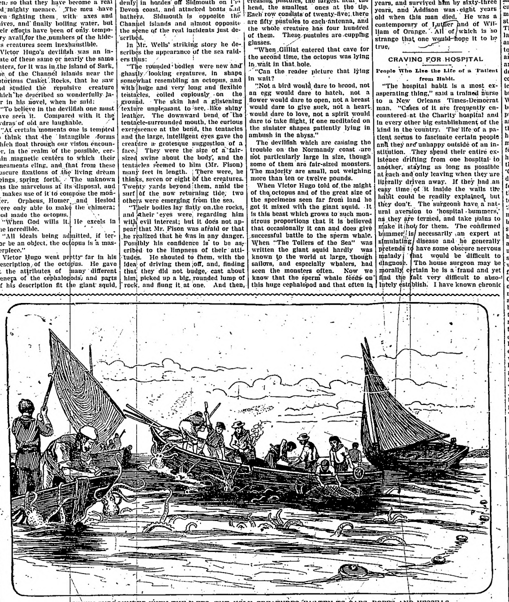
The devilfish which are causing the trouble on the Normandy coast are not particularly large in size, though some of them are fair-sized monsters. The majority are small, not weighing more than ten or twelve pounds.

When Victor Hugo told of the might of the octopus and of the great size of the specimens seen far from land he got it mixed with the giant squid. It is this beast which grows to such monstrous proportions that it is believed that occasionally it can and does give successful battle to the sperm whale. When "The Toilers of the Sea" was written the giant squid hardly was known to the world at large, though sailors, and especially whalers, had seen the monsters often. Now we know that the sperm whale feeds on this huge cephalopod and that often in the death flurry the cachalot whale will vomit forth mighty pieces of tentacles that must have belonged to monsters such as would justify any story of the sea serpent as far as size goes.

Frank T. Bullen, in "The Cruise of the Cachalot," tells a vivid story of a fight that he witnessed between a cachalot and a giant squid. They kept the sea a-foam for hours, and the sounds of the combat could be heard for miles.

It is believed that the famous circumstantial story of the British warship that reported some years ago having seen a marine monster twine around a right whale and kill him and drag him down was based on such a fight. Squids that have arms fifty feet long are not rare, and it is believed by scientists that they grow in sizes far beyond anything that these proportions indicate.

The giant squid, like all the cephalopods, including the small squid that is used for bait in the Newfoundland fisheries, the cuttlefish and the inkfish, swims backwards. He acquires his motion, which is wonderfully swift, by squirting water out of his mouth, his body acting as a force pump of rare power and perfection. When he is moving this way the tentacles stream along behind, or, at least, what must be termed behind, though it really is the head. The curious tail, shaped like a broad-bladed spear, often appears above the surface and disappears again as the suction pump pushes the animal along. The ten enormous arms, in the meantime, writhe in a great elongated mass near the surface, and from time to time are thrust into the air. It is believed that such sights of the giant squids propelling themselves rapidly along the surface have made people believe that they have seen a sea serpent. It will be noted that most observers who report the sighting of marine monsters generally speak of the "mane" which streams in the water. Scientists incline to the belief that this "mane" is nothing except the bunch of tentacles, which toss and squirm in the rough water created by the jets that the creature forces from its body.



WHEN SURROUNDED WITH THE NETS, THE UGLY CREATURES FASTEN TO OARS, ROPES AND VESSELS.

Henry Jenkins' Long Life.

Henry Jenkins, who died on Dec. 8, 1670, is said to have reached the astounding age of 169 years. Supposing this to have been true, he was born soon after the end of the wars of the Roses, and was eight years old at the time of the death of Henry VII. He was a witness of the struggles which characterized the Protestant Reformation in England. He lived, an old man, through the reign of Mary and "the spacious days of great Elizabeth," and was 87 years of age when the Armada was defeated. He completed his century before the union of the crowns of England and Scotland. He lived through a civil war, the beheading of a king, the protectorate, the restoration; and he died within eighteen years of the revolution of 1686. He preceded Shakespeare by sixty-three years, and survived him by sixty-three years, and Addison was eight years old when this man died. He was a contemporary of Luther and of William of Orange. All of which is so strange that one would hope it to be true.

CRAVING FOR HOSPITAL

People Who Live the Life of a Patient from Habit.

"The hospital habit is a most exasperating thing," said a trained nurse to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "Cases of it are frequently encountered at the Charity hospital and in every other big establishment of the kind in the country. The life of a patient seems to fascinate certain people and they are unhappy outside of an institution. They spend their entire existence drifting from one hospital to another, staying as long as possible at each and only leaving when they are literally driven away. If they had an easy time of it inside the walls the habit could be readily explained, but they don't. The surgeons have a natural aversion to 'hospital bummers,' as they are termed, and take pains to make it hot for them. The confirmed bummer is necessarily an expert at simulating disease and he generally pretends to have some obscure nervous malady that would be difficult to diagnose. The house surgeon may be morally certain he is a fraud and yet find the fact very difficult to absolutely establish. I have known chronic habitues to submit to treatment that caused them agonizing pain and stand it for days at a time. One man that I call to mind was blistered with cantharides at a hospital in a neighboring city for fake case of hip disease. He was one solid blister from hip to knee, but he stayed right there and asked for more. Men of that type will stand emetics or electric batteries or any of the other things usually employed without a murmur. What satisfaction there can be in such a life I can't imagine, but they are as hard to get rid of as mosquitoes in the dog days. There used to be a character in New Orleans known as 'Hospital Jack.' To my certain knowledge he spent nearly ten years in different institutions and he owned up to me on one occasion that he was never really sick a day in his life. He had been a sailor, drifted into the Baltimore city hospital years ago and got the habit. He knew the routine of such places thoroughly and finally became so useful that he was rather liked. He died last year, and, strange to say, died in a lodging house."

Too Polite.

It is well to be thoughtful of other people's feelings, but in all things it is well to be discreet. This is the moral of an amusing tale found in Short Stories. At a recent church dedication the preacher, who was a stranger, followed up his sermon by an earnest appeal for the balance of the money needed to pay for the building. The collectors went round, and promises came in. As the subscriptions were one after another read, a collector announced, "The five Black children, one dollar." The courteous preacher quickly amended the statement by announcing, "Five little colored people, one dollar." Amidst an outburst of merriment, the pastor hastily explained that the donors were white children by the name of Black.

Afraid of Calves.

During his recent trip in German east Africa Prof. Koch found that the natives fear calves as if they were lions. One day he got four natives to hold a calf for him while he inoculated it with the germs of malaria. When he cut the skin the animal kicked, whereupon the negroes let it go, howled in terror and climbed trees.

The only advantage about being famous is that you don't need a chaperon.

AMERICAN BLUFF WON

YANKEE TOURIST DIDN'T PROPOSE TO BE LEFT OUT.

A Chicago Man Who Offered to Buy a Venice Hotel so That He Could Get the Room He Wanted—It Chilled the Troublesome German Guest.

"Here at home a bluff doesn't count for much," said a globe trotter, "but I'm telling you that a good, stiff bluff, with a cheeky American behind it, is worth a lot of money in Europe. When I got around to Nice last year the best hotels were crowded, and I had to take up with a small room. On the same floor was a German who was occupying a suite, though not spending much money or putting on any great style. One day there was a great row. The landlord asked him as a particular favor to vacate for a newcomer, and, of course, the man didn't propose to be turned out. The landlord coaxed and argued, and the German growled and muttered, and I followed them down to the office to see how it would come out. At the desk was an American I had run across in Venice—a buyer for a Chicago dry goods house. When the landlord and the German began to gabble in chorus the buyer pulled a blank check from his pocket and reached for a pen and said: 'All this talk is of no use. I want rooms here. I will buy the hotel and select my suite. Sir, what is your cash price for this hotel?' 'You would buy the hotel?' exclaimed the landlord, as he threw up his hands in surprise. 'Grounds and all, and I want it today. How much—a million—three or four? And what name shall I fill in on the check?' Say, now," laughed the tourist, "you ought to have seen that thing work! The German had determined to be ugly about it, but when he bumped up against a man who had as soon pay four millions as one for what he fancied, he felt awed and humbled and ready to quit. The landlord figured that to turn away such a Croesus would ruin his house, and it wasn't half an hour before the bluffer was installed in the suite and the German was chucked into a dog hole on the top floor. And that wasn't all, mind you. When they sent the buyer a bill based on his supposed millions, he got up and threatened to buy the town and start six soap factories to running, and they cut every item in two and begged his pardon to boot. I don't believe that chap had $1,000 to his name, but he just walked over everything and everybody for two weeks, and it was current gossip that he owned the whole of Chicago and a good share of St. Louis and Cincinnati. Nothing but cold bluff, which wouldn't have taken him into an American dance hall as a deadhead, but it was equal to a letter of credit for $1,000,000 over there."—Seattle Times.

DANTE AND SHAKESPEARE.

Singular Parallel Which Seems to Have Escaped Commentators.

I wish to point out a singular parallel which, so far as I know, has escaped the attention of Shakespearean commentators, says the Athenaeum. The sesquipedalian word quoted by Costard in "Love's Labor Lost" (Act V., scene 1), "I marvel thy master hast not eaten thee for a word; for thou are not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus," seems to have been taken from Dante's "De Vulgari Eloquio" (Book II., chapter 7). Dante, speaking of words whose excessive length forbids their use in the canzone, gives as an instance "Illud honorificabilitudinitate, quod duodena perficitur syllaba in vulgari, et in grammatica tredena perficitur in duobus obliquis." (I quote from Dr. Moore's text of Dante, Oxford, 1897, p. 396.) The coincidence is too remarkable to have been the result of pure accident. It will be observed that Shakespeare, or the persons to whom he was indebted for the word, turned Dante's Italian word into its Latin form ("in grammatica"), and gained an additional syllable by the use of one of the oblique cases referred to. Is it possible that Shakespeare had actually some acquaintance with Dante's treatise, either in the Italian translation of "Trissino," published in 1529, or in the Latin text, which appeared for the first time in Patris in 1577? The latter must have been an interesting literary novelty in the time of Shakespeare's youth, and early manhood, and while our poet's genius was still in its lyrical stage, and he was engaged in the composition of "Love's Labor Lost" (very possibly the earliest of all his comedies), he may well have taken a pleasure in the Italian poet's curious and elaborate rules for the making of canzoni, as Don Armado and Sir Nathaniel and Master Holofernes would most certainly have done. It is obvious to remark that the play shows some acquaintance on Shakespeare's part with both Latin and Italian.

O Death Where Is Thy Sting?

From the New York World: "There goes the proudest, biggest-feelin' man in the hull town," remarked the village grocer, indicating a bronzed but exceedingly pompous individual who was passing the store. "He went to the Klondike a year ago and just come back last week. He's carryin' himself mighty high since he got home." "Ah," replied the coffee salesman, "he happened to be one of the few lucky fellows who struck it rich, did he?" "Not he. It's s'posed that he had to walk the rest of the way home when he got to Seattle. You see, while he was gone it was reported he was dead, and the home paper published his obituary. The blamed chump read it when he got home. A person can't touch him with a ten-foot pole any more."

"Taps."

A young recruit having returned to his native town from camp at Montauk, was being entertained by some friends. He was very willing to tell all he knew. "What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one of a group of girls. "They play taps every night on the bugle. It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers." The girl was puzzled. At last she asked: "Well, what do they do if they haven't any dead soldier?"

More than 12,000 persons are regularly employed in the London theaters.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH A LOON.

Wounded Bird Kills an Indian Hunter With His Beak.

From the Youth's Companion: The loon, or great northern diver, is a powerful bird. The following instance of one of them conquering a man happened a few years ago: A young Micmac Indian, living at Grand Lake, Nova Scotia, wanted to get the skin of one of these beautiful birds to present to his mistress on her birthday. One day the youth, who was an adept at imitating the peculiar sobbing cry of the loon, succeeded in calling a bird within shooting distance. His shot, however, failed to kill outright and the bird, although so severely wounded that it could neither swim nor dive, yet retained sufficient life and strength to remain upright in the water. The boy, thinking that his game did not need another shot, swam out to retrieve it, but when he approached near enough to seize the bird it suddenly made a dash at him, sending its head and neck out with a spring like an arrow from a bow. It was only by a quick duck of the head that the Indian succeeded in evading the blow. He swam about the loon several times, attempting to dash in and seize him by the neck, but the wary bird succeeded in foiling each effort by continually facing him and lunging out with his powerful neck. The Indian then swam up to within a few feet of the bird, and diving under him, with considerable skill caught him by the legs. He carried him under, and, although the bird struggled fiercely, managed to retain his hold. But when they both rose to the surface again a battle royal began, the Indian seeking to carry his prize ashore and the bird attempting to regain his freedom. The bird, however, was too much for his foe and before the Indian had covered a yard on his shore-bound course disabled him with a vicious blow from his beak full on the naked chest. The effect of the blow was almost instantaneously fatal, for the beak penetrated close to the youth's heart.

SAVED BY HIS NERVE.

Warden's Presence of Mind in Dealing With a Murderous Prisoner.

An instance of the rare nerve and resource of Chief of Police McClaughry of Chicago, who had the reputation of being the coolest man in Illinois, was related recently by a New York detective. At the time McClaughry was warden at the state penitentiary at Joliet. "He was," said the detective, "as shifty as any of the men he had to handle, and as quick and calm about it as a regular Sherlock Holmes. Nothing could phase him. One day McClaughry was sitting in his office at just about the time the men were being marched back to their cells from work. He was alone. There was a sound behind him, and whirling around he saw a convict who had passed the guard in some way creeping toward him with an ugly-looking iron bar in his hand. 'Don't you stir!' the man whispered. 'I'm going to get out of this if I have to kill you to do it.' 'O,' McClaughry said, 'I thought you were going to-morrow.' The man stared at McClaughry and grunted 'Wot?' McClaughry simply looked at him as though he didn't care much and said: 'They sent up your dismissal papers this afternoon, that's all. You've been such a model prisoner all the time that they decided to commute your sentence. You can go all right enough, if you want to. You're not my prisoner any more. If you want to see your papers—why, I think—they're here in—the drawer—' and before the poor fool could lift the bar to strike McClaughry had snapped a revolver out of the desk and leveled it at his head.

Strange Beasts' Flesh as Food.

It may be doubted whether we do not lose much from the gastronomic point of view by our over-fastidiousness in eating. One who has recently experimented upon the flesh of strange animals says that crocodile, though tasting somewhat of musk, is yet far from unsavory meat. Elephant's foot is a delicacy well known to African travelers, and the flesh of lions is said to taste well, differing therein from that of the tiger, which is dry and full of nerves. The rhinoceros is said to furnish a sort of cross between pork and beef, while all are agreed that the monkey is capital eating, and better than the best rabbit. The opossum and the kangaroo only require to be known to be appreciated, while the flesh of the seal, though rather dark, is extremely nutritious, and, above all, very digestible. All these are animals which, although unfamiliar to most of us, have in themselves nothing repulsive or unsightly. When we come to hear that locusts are at least as good eating as shrimps, and that nine-tenths of the potted lobster in circulation is made from octopods, we think it well to drop the curtain. There are some mysteries which should not be pried into too closely.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Log with a Long History.

From the Portland Oregonian: The section of birch log taken from a forest once covered by the Muir glacier, Alaska, which L. L. Hawkins secured from Mr. Covell, of the Harriman party, for the city museum, has quite an interesting history. Some time in the dead, dim past a section of the Muir glacier receded for several miles. On that tract thus uncovered a birch forest grew, and the trees arrived at a large size for that country, the specimen in the museum being nearly a foot in diameter. Then, through some change in the surface of the country, gravel was washed in among the trees to a considerable depth, and then the glacier extended itself again and the ice in its progress shaved off the forest even with the surface of the gravel deposit. The trunks of the trees, imbedded under the encroaching glacier, remained frozen and buried for no one knows how long—ages probably. Then the glacier receded again, and the Harriman party found the trunks of the trees standing safe and sound in the gravel, and secured a number of sections, one of which Mr. Hawkins secured for the city museum.

As to the value of conversions, God alone can judge.—Goethe.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

The old way of feeding corn fodder should give way to the new as fast as men can afford to invest in fodder cutters and shredders. By the old way, waste was encouraged. The large ends of the stalks were uneaten and had to be cast out as rubbish. They were not even fit to be used for bedding. Where shredding is possible these same stalks are not only rendered fit for the cows to eat, but if, by chance, anything be left, it is suitable for bedding.

It is estimated that the butter and cheese consumed in England amount to 495,000 tons, of which 264,000 tons are imported. The wonder is that the English buy much of their dairy products from countries that are more densely populated than England. Even the far ends of the earth are helping to supply this important class of food. It is rather humiliating that the United States of American can get so small a part of this immense trade, and that, too, because some greedy men are allowed to impose on the British public by bogus products.

A contemporaneous dairy paper says that it does not regard the grinding together of the corn and cob, into what is known as corn and cob meal, as any advantage to the feeding ration. However, it has been demonstrated that the cob ground up is as valuable as the meal pound for pound provided it be ground or mixed with the corn meal. One of the largest feeding establishments in Nebraska not only grinds up all the corn on the cob that it can get, but even goes to the trouble of purchasing corn cobs by the carload to grind up for the use of its cattle, and regards corn and cob meal as very valuable.

New Zealand is not going to be behind other countries in fostering her export trade in dairy products. Realizing that the government regulations of Canada, Australia and Denmark have accomplished much in the way of developing their export trade in dairy products, New Zealand has placed on the statute books an act called the "Dairy Industry Act." Among other things this act provides for the storing, at government expense and under government supervision, of all butter intended for export, provided the butter be not put into the warehouses more than thirty days before the steamer that is to take it sails. Similar regulations are made as to cheese. The whole is under control of the department of agriculture.

The Pure Butter Dealers' Association of Philadelphia is doing a work that should be paralleled in every state where there are butter laws. It is gathering evidence to present in court as to the sale of oleomargarine for butter, not only by the butter stores, but also by the restaurants and hotels. It is not that the sellers of this product cars much about the lawsuits, but it stirs up the people to a realization of the fact that such places are selling or using butterine instead of butter. Most of our hotels put on proud airs and would not for a good deal have the traveling public convinced that they use a substitute for butter. Only keep these places advertised and they will soon discard oleomargarine for pure butter. The same is true of big grocers, especially those that cater to the best paying custom, that of the rich and well-to-do. Too little effort has been made to bring their habits to the notice of the people.

Keeping the cow stable clean and sweet is one of the necessary requisites of good dairying. It is impossible to draw milk in a stable that is nauseating in its atmosphere and have the milk pure. The atmosphere furnishes the cause of bad odors that become worse when developed in the milk. It is not infrequent that a man takes great pains to have his hands washed and clean clothes on when he milks and yet allows the odors of the manure to so permeate the whole stable that it is impossible to get good results as to a clean product. Every few months the stable should be given a thorough cleaning, using not only lye washes but disinfectants as well. Then the daily task should be to keep it clean. Of course it is not possible to do as a great New Jersey dairyman does—keep a man to do nothing but to remove the droppings as fast as they are made, but the barn should be cleaned out often enough to prevent the odors from permeating everything. Whitewashing is valuable because it not only covers up germs that may have escaped the disinfectant washes, but acts as a reminder to the dairyman that his stable is to be kept clean. Dirt cannot accumulate on whitewash without being recognized, and thus the cleanings are likely to be nearer together. Some have adopted the practice of painting the boards near the cows with coal tar. This would appear to be a good thing, as it prevents the boards taking in filth and holding it. They should also be easier cleaned for this painting.

Poultry Notes.

A writer on poultry topics says: "Mix red pepper with morning soft food." We doubt the correctness of this advice. If such stimulant be given at all it should be only seldom. Some of our best breeders believe that too much red pepper is detrimental to the fowls. It is far better to give them a proper variety of food, with all the constituents necessary to build up bodies and supply material for eggs. It would appear to us that red pepper is rather a medicine and as such should be used only in case of sickness. We fail to see why if stimulants are not advantageous to healthy men they should be advantageous to healthy fowls.

In buying new fowls the greatest care should be used to keep them from giving lice and disease to fowls that do not have them. We have known of flocks free from mites for years where the purchase of a half dozen new birds brought the pest into the flock. It would be well if newly purchased fowls could be kept by themselves for some weeks till they are found to be free from parasites and disease germs. Only a few weeks ago a man known to the writer planned to increase his flock of layers by purchasing some Plymouth Rocks from a farmer near. The birds were all that could be desired, to all appearances; but they brought with them that terrible disease—the roup.

Because the cold weather of winter has reduced the danger from mites to the minimum is no reason why we should not keep the poultry house clean. In a way the droppings at this time of year become more dangerous than in the summer time. Dampness is held by the manure and is let loose in large quantities on every warm day in winter. The fumes of ammonia are sometimes so strong on warm winter days that it is a wonder how the birds can endure it. Were this condition confined to the day time it might not be so bad, for during warm winter days the poultry house is generally opened, but during the warm nights the houses are kept closed to protect the fowls from cold drafts while sleeping. It is never advisable to leave the poultry house open on winter nights, and the only thing that can properly be done to keep down the fumes of ammonia is to keep the house clean.

The export of eggs from the United States is never likely to assume large proportions. The population of this country is already so great that it is with difficulty that the pressing demand for fresh eggs can be supplied. The American buyer will always pay more for fresh eggs than will the foreigner when the cost of transporting eggs long distances is considered. The American hotel is an institution that abominates a stale egg, and the egg whose source is known and whose freshness is beyond question is in reality ready-money, for it can always be exchanged for the circulating medium, and at par. We have more than 70,000,000 people in this country now, and that number is being increased by more than a million a year. But the farming area is not perceptibly increasing, and the future is sure to see our sources of egg production taxed to the limit to meet the demand. Under these conditions we need not worry about securing a foreign market for our eggs.

Profitable Management of Sheep.

Let ewes drop their first lambs after warm weather and grass have come in the spring. Grass is the best milk producer and young ewes need it to enable them to nourish their lambs satisfactorily, says an exchange. From the late weaned lambs I would renew the breeding flock, for I believe it will be much more satisfactory, for many reasons, to grow one's own ewes. These lambs, of course, should be of the breed desired in the permanent flock, and for them I should use a mature ram. The male lambs of this crop may be sent to the mutton market at 10 and 12 months of age. If Merinos, they will sell better when shorn than in full fleece.

Whether to breed the ewes for a second crop of ewe lambs or not should be determined by the need of more ewes. Under a well-established flock on this plan, two crops of lambs of this class would be required to keep up the number of the entire flock. The second or third crop of lambs from any class of ewes I should have weaned in March.

The age at which a ewe should drop her first lamb depends somewhat upon the breed, but more upon the care she has been given. When they have been pushed to rapid maturity, ewes may raise a lamb at 2 years of age. But they should be fed so as to continue to grow during their third and fourth years, which they will do after this temporary check. If the wool will approximately pay for their keeping, I prefer they should not raise a lamb until 3 years old. Raising a lamb will reduce the fleece 20 per cent in weight and the possible carcass weight about 10 per cent. Hence, a lamb raised before the ewe is mature is not entire gain. With her first lamb at 3 years of age, a ewe may raise four lambs and be put upon the market herself fat at 6 years of age.

Missouri's Poultry.

When the state statistician at Jefferson City completed his compilation of the surplus products of Missouri recently he discovered that the greatest gain of the year was in poultry, says St. Louis Globe-Democrat. His returns of shipments showed that the Missouri hen had cause to cackle loudly. One hears a great deal these days about Missouri's booming zinc and lead industries. All that is claimed for these wealth-producing factors is well founded. But what tribute is due the hen when it is realized that the poultry shipped by rail in Missouri last year exceeded in value the zinc ore, while the eggs went the lead ore $25,000 better? Furthermore, in the case of the poultry and eggs, these shipments were the surplus after the home consumption had been satisfied. And it is claimed that fully half the chickens and eggs produced in the state do not find the way to market by rail.

The figures are amazing. The poultry product shipped and sold last year amounted to over 70,000,000 pounds. It realized the producers at first price $4,900,000. The eggs shipped were 33,935,000 dozens, and they brought to the people who gathered them from the nests $3,393,000. Poultry and eggs together yielded to the farmers of Missouri, after their own tables had been supplied, $8,293,000. Why! The two great items of agricultural gain for Missouri last year, cattle and hogs, realized, respectively, $34,000,000 and $36,000,000 each, only about four times what the poultry did. And they consumed the corn crop, of 190,000,000 bushels, and kept a considerable proportion of the farmers of the state doing chores from daylight to dark all winter. Where is the farmer who can figure the cost of his flock of chickens? The poultry product is the "velvet" of the farm.

The poultry product of Missouri gained 20,000,000 pounds last year, which meant $1,500,000. And the product this year will score a notable advance, the buyers and shippers say.

J. H. Monrad says that the average cow is the curse of dairying. If that is so, what about the cow that falls a good way below the average cow and that helps to make the average cow possible?

ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE

While a great deal is written about artillery in these warlike times, it is a subject not always fully understood. The artillery now being used by the British in South Africa consists of the twelve-pounder horse artillery gun and the fifteen pounder field artillery gun. They are practically to the same pattern, the lighter gun being shorter in the barrel. Horse artillery invariably co-operates with cavalry and is able to keep up with the same at its fastest pace, its gunners always being mounted. Field artillery, on the other hand, co-operates with infantry, and must be ready to be pushed into action at a moment's notice.

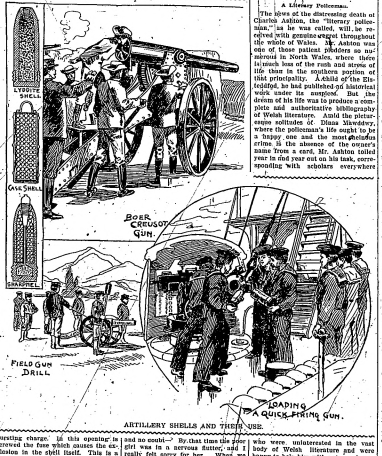
It is only in field and horse artillery that the guns are known by the weight of their charge, other guns deriving their name from the diameter of their bore—that is, their caliber. In horse and field artillery the caliber is three inches, both for case shot and shrapnel. A shrapnel is a hollow shell filled with some 200 bullets and a small bursting charge sufficient to burst it and disperse the bullets over a conical area. This charge of an ounce and a half is at the base of the shell, with the bullets packed above it and round an inner tube reaching from the tip of the shell to the exploding charge. The bullets are placed in rosin to prevent their rolling and interfering with accuracy of aim. The powder charge projecting the shell is independent and is contained in a silk bag to facilitate handling and exactly fitting the breech of the gun.

The method of exploding the shrapnel is interesting. At its upper end the projectile has a funnel shaped opening, whence a tube extends down to the bursting charge. In this opening is screwed the fuse which causes the explosion in the shell itself. This is a gem of mechanical skill and works with clockwork accuracy. It can be used either as a percussion fuse or a time fuse. If the former, it will cause the shell to burst by impact, a needle in the tip igniting the explosive and scattering a shower of bullets and broken shell in all directions. Percussion fuses are used against a solid target, such as a wall or fortified house, while the time fuse is employed against troops in the open with little or insignificant intrenchment. When this is so, a simple manipulation of the gunner ignites a ring of slow burning substance in the shell which, at a certain time after it has left the gun, will ignite the explosive and shower its leaden rain on the enemy. The pieces of shell and bullets thus set free and exploding in the air retain the same velocity the shell had at bursting. It is easy to imagine the terrible way in which such a charge will tear up the ranks of an enemy. What a wonderful piece of mechanism the time fuse is will be clear from the fact that gunners are able to determine within a yard or two just where it will explode, notwithstanding the tremendous rate at which it whistles through the air.

Case shot is less often used than shrapnel. It is looked upon as the last resort of a battery threatened by infantry or cavalry at close quarters and is not effective beyond a range of 600 yards. It is made up of 300 shot packed in a case of sheet tin, which breaks into pieces when the gun is first fired, scattering the bullets in all directions, and not carrying its bullets in a compact mass to the target like the shrapnel and then exploding.

A third kind of projectile, used in heavy guns, such as the 5-inch howitzer, big naval guns and fortress ordnances, is the common shell, similar to the shrapnel in appearance, but containing no bullets. It holds, however, a large bursting charge and is of much heavier metal. It always explodes on impact, being ignited by a percussion cap at the tip. These shells are used for the destruction of masonry, earthworks and all solid targets. They will explode after imbedding themselves in masonry, and so not only pulverize the point where they strike, but also tear up the surrounding stone layers. Their destructive power has been greatly increased by using lyddite for the bursting charge, this explosive being named after the town of Lydd in England, where the British government factories are.

The machine gun forms an independent section in the service. Maxims can fire 600 rounds per minute. To prevent the barrel getting redhot from the friction it is surrounded by a jacket holding water. This heats and passes off in steam, one and a half pints of water being required for every 1,000 rounds fired.



ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE.

HE CALLED HER "MY DEAR."

Somehow or Other He Didn't Succeed as He Expected.

"I don't know anything more exasperating than an inattentive clerk," said a mild-mannered little man on the street car the other night, "but unless you have a certain aplomb way about you, so to speak, you might as well endure the cross in silence. Now I have a friend," he continued, "who possesses just such a gift, and, needless to say, he is never neglected. I went into a store with him the other day, and the young woman at the counter where we stopped continued conversing calmly with another young woman in the next department. 'My dear madam,' said my friend, blandly, 'I trust you will pardon me for intruding upon that important discussion, but if you—' 'What do you wish?' said the clerk, looking startled. 'Do not be angry,' my friend replied; 'I know, of course, that the occasional interruption of customers must be very annoying, and no doubt—' By that time the poor girl was in a nervous flutter, and I really felt sorry for her. When we went out I expressed surprise at the ease with which her attention had been secured, and my friend laughed. 'O, it's no trick at all,' he said. 'All you have to do is to keep yourself cool.' Next day I was fool enough to try the system myself, after I had camped beside a counter for ten minutes waiting for a large and haughty lady to conclude a protracted conversation. 'My dear mad—' I began, trying to imitate my friend's sang-froid. 'Sir!' exclaimed the saleslady, wheeling on me suddenly and freezing my blood with a ferocious glare. 'My dear,' I stammered, 'my dear—' Really I could go no further. My tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth, and I could feel the sweat breaking out on my forehead. I know I must have looked the picture of helpless imbecility. 'What do you mean by calling me your dear and things like that?' demanded the enraged amazon. What earthly reply could I make? I did the only thing possible—I got up and sneaked out, expecting every minute to feel a policeman grab me by the collar. So, as I said before, unless you have the way about you, you might as well put up with these little annoyances. The faculty of blandly bluffing one's fellow beings is something that can't be acquired.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Royalty's Dress Allowance.

An enterprising fashion writer tells us that before her marriage the duchess of Fife had a very small dress allowance—about $1,500 a year. Besides yachting and every-day dresses and all the usual costumes required by a girl of the upper classes, royal princesses have also to wear the costly and elaborate dresses which their rank demands at the weddings of their near relations. They are, however, fortunate in having stores of beautiful laces, priceless furs and marvelous jewels, all of which can be used again and again. On the whole, it may be asserted that a frugal princess may spend as little as $5,000 a year on her dress, while her more wealthy and extravagant sister may find her dress bills amount to ten times that sum. Age has nothing to do with the matter, for the queen of Italy spends far more than does her beautiful young daughter-in-law, the crown princess of Naples. The empress of Russia, who, more than any other European princess, is able to indulge her wildest fancies, dresses with the greatest simplicity. In the daytime she mostly wears tailor-made coats and skirts, and in the evening favors the purest white materials.—Chicago Chronicle.

Lucid.

A famous verdict rendered many years ago by a coroner's jury in a case of mysterious death ran thus: "We, the jury of twelve good men and true, duly impanelled and responsible on our consciences, do hereby return the following verdict on the demise of the deceased, namely: That said corpse came to its death through the abrupt ceasing of his heart to perform its natural office, for no reason whatever discernible by man, but solely an act of providence." If this was not altogether explicit, at least the public knew there had been no foul play; but what meaning could possibly be attached to the verdict which a legal magazine assures us was rendered, much more recently, by a Missouri court? "We, the jury impanelled, sworn and charged to inquire into the insanguinity of Hezekiah Jones, do occur in the affirmative." This leaves the matter still shrouded in mystery. Was Hezekiah, dead, an ensanguined corpse? Was he, living, accused of homicide, or merely of insanity? Insanguinity is a resonant and mysterious multisyllable that must leave the everyday juryman in a very uncertain frame of mind.

A Literary Policeman.

The news of the distressing death of Charles Ashton, the "literary policeman," as he was called, will be received with genuine regret throughout the whole of Wales. Mr. Ashton was one of those patient plodders so numerous in North Wales, where there is much less of the rush and stress of life than in the southern portion of that principality. A child of the Eisteddfod, he had published an historical work under its auspices. But the dream of his life was to produce a complete and authoritative bibliography of Welsh literature. Amid the picturesque solitudes of Dinas Mawddwy, where the policeman's life ought to be a happy one and the most heinous crime is the absence of the owner's name from a card, Mr. Ashton toiled year in and year out on his task, corresponding with scholars everywhere who were uninterested in the vast body of Welsh literature and were happy to help him with notes and suggestions.—London Mail.

Smallest Religious Sect in the World.

The smallest religious sect in the world is that of the Samaritans, who are to be found in the small city of Nablous, in North Palestine. This city, which is the Neapolis of Josephus, the Shechem of the Old Testament and the Sychar of the New Testament, is situated in the narrow valley between the Mts. Ebal and Gerizim. The population of Nablous numbers about 12,000, all of whom are Mahometans with the exception of this little religious community (now numbering between 100 and 150), which has defied the ravages of war, poverty and oppression for 3,000 years. These Samaritans have lived on through the centuries, and their unity has never been broken. They have clung to little Nablous and to their sacred Mt. Gerizim as the very cactus roots to the granite sides of the somber Ebal that confronts them across the valley. They are regarded by the Jews as heretics, as they accept only the pentateuch. They possess an ancient copy of the pentateuch, written in Phoenician characters, or, according to some, the ancient Hebrew characters in use before the Babylonish captivity.—Stray Stories.

Ground Floor Bedrooms.

There is danger in the porous character of plaster ceilings, which are often very thin, indeed. The ordinary ceiling is "only a porous diaphragm permeable by gases with considerable freedom." The vitiated air of sitting-rooms, therefore, frequently finds its way into bedrooms. The British Medical Journal asks any skeptic to "compare his bodily and mental sensations after sleeping in such a room and in one situated over a similar room well ventilated, and not occupied or illuminated by gas during the evening." The remedy, it says, is to have bedrooms on the ground floor, and living, working and cooking rooms upstairs. But how about noise?—London Chronicle.

Not Even a Name.

The Korean woman is so little esteemed that she has not even a name.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Harsh Treatment.

"My dear, I thought they had abolished corporal punishment in the navy."

"They have."

"Does that apply to yachts, too?"

"I suppose it does. What are you driving at?"

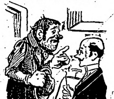
"Why, I noticed that in a recent race off Newport one of the yachts was steered so badly that her spanker struck a buoy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Art for Art's Sake.

Miss Rosebud—Maude Osborne vows she never means to marry.

Miss Pepperton—I presume, then, that all that work she does on her complexion is nothing but art for art's sake.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

His Kind of Courage.



"I want you to pull a tooth, but not with gas. That costs too much!"

"Well, you're a brave man. Show me the tooth."

"Wait a minute. My mother-in-law will be here right away. It's her tooth."—Der Floh.

The Lessless Age.

"It's a 'lessless age,'" remarked Simpers.

"What do you mean?" inquired Gales.

"Here's a couple who entered upon a loveless marriage, drove away in a horseless carriage and received all their congratulations by wireless telegraphy."—Philadelphia North American.

They Got Together.

"Papa," said little four-year-old Margie, "I think you are just the nicest man in the whole world."

"And I think you are the nicest little girl in the world," replied her father.

"'Course I am," said Margie. "Ain't it queer how such nice people happen to get into the same family?"—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Luck.

"They say," he said, "that it is no longer fashionable to attach to wedding presents the cards of the people who give them."

"Then," she declared, "I'm going to take back that $20 picture I intended to give Nell Waterson, and get her a solid silver teaspoon."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Old Time Dexterity.

Joe Ker—The earlier watches were much cleverer timepieces than those of the present.

Jacques—How so?

Joe Ker—They marked the time with only one hand.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Generally Ruled by Kindness.

"You are one of those humanitarians who believe in bringing up children without corporal punishment, aren't you?"

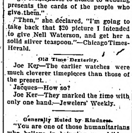
"Yes. As true as I'm standing here, I've never struck one of my children, except in self-defense."—Answers.

Neighborly Ties

"The telephone is a great social factor."

"That's so. We wouldn't have called on those people next door at all if we hadn't wanted to use their telephone."—Chicago Record.

A Careful Mother.



Teacher—What do you know of the microbe family?

Little Maude—Please, ma'am, mamma has forbidden us to gossip about other people's family affairs.—Exchange.

Effectual.

Gentleman (to village cobbler)—What's that yellow powder you are taking so constantly, my friend?

Cobbler—It's snuff—catarrh snuff.

Gentleman—"Is it any good? I'm troubled somewhat that way myself.

Cobbler (with the air of a man who could say much if he chose)—Well, I've had catarrh for mor'n thirty years, and I've never took nothin' for't but this.—Epoch.

The Difference.

"Detectives in real life are not a bit like the story-book detectives."

"That's so," said the man who hasn't any savoir faire whatever. "The story-book detective invariably catches his man, sooner or later."—Washington Star.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY YAQUI.

Americans Driven Out by Their Raids in the Mountains of Mexico.

If there is any particular place on earth that is wilder than the part of Mexico now being depredated by the Yaqui Indian warfare then that place has not been located, unless it is the counterpart of No Man's Land in west Texas. The Yaqui have their reservation in the spurs of the Sierra Madre mountains. For hundreds of miles in any direction that you choose to turn you find nothing but the wildest wilderness surrounding you. There are hundreds of Americans, however, who leave El Paso and plunge into these mountains in search of that alluring commodity in this great world of ours, gold. During the past two or three years hundreds of Americans have disappeared in these mountain fastnesses and have never been heard of since, or at least until the last few weeks, and now they are pouring out of the mountain dells every day like rats leaving a sinking ship. It is getting too warm up in those dark recesses and those narrow gorges for the average miner in search of wealth and not bloody Indian warfare. For awhile it was thought that the American miners in the mountains would be able to hold their ground by being neutral, but that is something the Indian knows nothing at all about. For a while the big chiefs were able to hold the young bucks in hand and nothing but Mexican soldiers were selected as targets to shoot after. One or two of these engagements, however, and everything was at an end. The young buck, like the tiger, had smelled blood, and he was beyond any future restraint. He went charging and tearing through the mountains, laying everything in waste before him. Hundreds of the Americans in those mountain ranges with free grass and no fences to interfere had begun the raising of cattle in addition to their mining prospecting, and were having a fine time of it up to the time that the uprising came. For awhile they stemmed the tide, but only for awhile. The Indians swooped down on some of the ranches, laid the small adobe houses close down against the sod and killed the men. The few women there were were carried into bondage. Now the wives and ranchmen are pouring out of the mountains and rushing to the border.

HOW THEY RAISE GEORGIA MEN

All This Poor Widow Had, to Raise Them on Was Prayer and Hickory.

Gen. Wheeler was being entertained by a party of northern men at dinner, when one of the gentlemen said, laughingly: "How is it, general, that the sleepy farms of the south produce such whirlwind fighters in such small packages?" "Well, gentlemen," said the little general, puffing a large man's cigar, "I believe I'll have to give you the answer of an old 'cracker' woman once gave me when I asked her a similar question. Not many years ago I had occasion to make a saddle journey through the pine barrens of Georgia, where most everybody is a 'cracker' and mighty shiftless. One day, however, I rode into a little community that showed such signs of thrift as to be quite out of keeping with the general character of the barrens, I do assure you, gentlemen. I rode up to a cabin where a gaunt old woman stood in the doorway, and asked her who owned the little farms that were so well kept. 'That farm on the left belongs to my son Jabez,' said she, 'and the next one to my boy Zalem, and the next to my lad Jason, and the next is my boy Photiphar's place, and——' 'Hold on, sister,' said I. 'How did you manage to raise such a fine lot of boys way off here in the woods?' 'Wal, stranger,' she answered, 'I am a widdy woman, and all I had to raise 'em on was prayer and hickory, and I raised 'em powerful frequent.'"—Current Literature.

JAPAN'S BIG MERCHANT MARINE

Astonishing Progress of the Former Hermit Kingdom on the Seas.

From the Buffalo Express: According to an official list of the merchant vessels of Japan, which has just been issued, there are now 3,027 boats in service. Of this number 1,995 are registered, aggregating 613,200 tons. Of the 674 registered steamers 530 are below 1,000 tons gross, while the others vary from 1,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000 tons. Of the sailing vessels 1,291 are below 200 tons and only one rates between 1,000 and 2,000 tons. As regards material, 128 steamers are built of iron, 88 of steel, 10 are composite, while the remainder are of wood. All the sailing vessels are of wood except the largest, which is of steel. This boat was built last year at Nagasaki. Up to the present time Japanese shipyards have constructed in steel or iron only two steamers of over 6,000 tons, two steamers of between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, and thirty-two other smaller steel or iron steam vessels. In the dockyards thirteen vessels of cruiser or gunboat type, totaling 21,600 tons, have been launched since 1885, the largest being the cruiser Hashidate, of 4,277 tons. There are seventy-three ship-building yards in Japan.

Too Obliging.

The ameer of Afghanistan must surely be a very obliging man, if a story told of him be true. Not many years ago a queen's messenger or some other official was on his way to Cabul, when he had the misfortune to be robbed. He was in no way injured by the robbers, but the British government preferred a complaint, which came duly to the knowledge of the ameer. No reply was received, and the months passed. At last the ameer wrote, and his letter showed the earnestness of his desire to oblige the queen. "The matter you mention," said the letter, "has been thoroughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all their children, as well as their fathers and grandfathers. I hope this will give satisfaction to her majesty the queen." Nevertheless it is doubtful if it did.

Frankness in the Home.

John—You're an ignorant woman, Maria! Maria—I don't know everything, John. John—Umph! Some people don't know enough to know how little they do know. Maria—I'm surprised to hear you say that, John; I didn't think you were frank enough to make such an honest confession.—Boston Courier.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1900.

ST. MARTIN DAYS.

She is a woman past her prime,
  Yet age has left her still as fair
  As when, with roses in her hair,
She knew life's golden summer time.
Her smile more sweet for fallen tears,
  Her heart grown kinder since it learned
  The griefs that marred, the pain that burned,
The disappointment of the years.

Call her not old whose lips can speak
  So tenderly to those oppressed.
  Call her not old within whose breast
The loveless find the love they seek,
For now, with holy purpose rife,
  She scatters incense, balm and myrrh,
  Until I know these are for her
The blest St. Martin days of life.
  —Lalla Mitchell in American Agriculturist.

PASSING OF WASHINGTON.

"'Tis Well!" Were the Last Words of the Father of His Country.

"As the day advanced the patient Washington began to realize the extreme gravity of his condition," writes William Perrine of "The Last Years of Washington's Life" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Suffering and nearly exhausted, he asked his wife to bring him his wills from his desk and indicated which of the two should be destroyed. Toward night he became very weak. 'I find I am going now,' he said, and added, after giving injunctions as to his accounts and papers, 'It is the debt which we must all pay.'

"Occasionally he made such remarks during the evening as, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go,' and 'You had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.' Dr. Craik could do little more than press the hand of his old friend and then sit by the fireside in the simply furnished room, sadly waiting for the end. Mrs. Washington, seated at the foot of the bed, listened in silent grief.

"At 10 o'clock the dying man, after much effort, made those around him, who included four servants, understand that he wished to be buried decently and that his body might not be put in the vault until three days after his death. The last words he was heard to say when he was told that he had been understood were, ''Tis well.'

"Not long afterward his breathing became easier; he rested quietly; he even made a movement to feel his own pulse, but his countenance changed, his hands fell, and he died without a struggle or a sigh. Major Lear motioned that the end had come. ''Tis well,' said the widow in a composed voice. 'I shall soon follow him.'"

Caged Tigers.

When you see the animals in the park menageries pacing back and forth restlessly in their cages, do not take it for granted that the creatures are unhappy or even discontented. It may be that the lion or the tiger or the polar bear that moves about with apparently ceaseless activity is only taking his daily exercise, without which he would pine and die soon. When the wild creatures are in their native jungles, they are kept pretty busy hunting food. Thus each day they walk many miles perhaps. In their narrow cages in the parks they are plentifully supplied with food, but their brawny bodies still demand a great amount of exercise. Mile after mile is paced off daily by the uneasy creatures.

Usually they move with a long, swinging stride, but when mealtime comes around then the step quickens until, when the keeper appears with his baskets of meat, the tigers and lions and other animals leap against the bars and growl and whine and lash their tails. In fact, they act like great, hungry boys do after a long day's tramp if they find that supper is late.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Servant Without Salary.

A writer in The Dumb Animals tells us that one of Uncle Sam's most faithful servants in the state of Maine, but one that draws no salary, lives at Portland Head lighthouse. It is a large gray parrot, brought from Africa some time ago and presented to the keeper of the light.

The bird soon noticed that when the fog began to blow in from the ocean somebody would cry out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!"

One day the fog suddenly began to come in thick, and the men did not notice it. But Poll did and croaked out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!" Ever since then, whenever fog is perceptible, Poll never fails to give warning.

A Serious Complication.

In the mountains of east Tennessee the natives, or rather the lower circle of natives, take many liberties with the Queen's English. A physician who practices in that region tells of an incident illustrative of this. He had a patient who was being nursed by a friend. One day the doctor called and said to the nurse:

"Well, Jim, how is Bill?"

"Bill air mighty bad today, Doc," Jim responded. "His whole nervous system seem to be in a perfect strategy."—Memphis Scimitar.

They Would Laugh.

If a man should wear his pantaloons so long that whenever he appeared on the street he would be obliged to reach around behind and grab hold of the basement and hold them up, wouldn't the ladies laugh?—Lowville (N. Y.) Journal.

Slandering the Hatchet.

"They continue to find fresh defects in Washington's character."

"Anything particularly new?"

"Yes. They say his manner of illustrating the truth was a little lax."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It's generally the man who protests loudest against soulless corporations who scatters his traps over two seats in the car.—New York Telegram.

The rainbow is all right in its way, but when a fellow gets wet in a storm it's cold consolation to him.—Atlanta Constitution.

HORRIBLE REMEDIES

THOSE USED BY DOCTORS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Patients Cast Into Wells to Cure Convulsions—A Ladder Used In Setting a Dislocated Shoulder—Dead Bodies Made Into Medicine.

A fragment of a curious volume has fallen into the hands of a local physician which graphically describes the methods of surgery of several centuries ago. When it is considered that anesthetics were unknown in those ancient days, the modus operandi of the surgeon of the sixteenth century must appear startlingly cruel in the light of the present day.

The work is that of Ambrose Parey, who in 1579, being then the much famous "chirurgion" of his day, published a bulky volume which became such an established authority and held its place for so long a time that 70 years afterward it was translated into English and published in London.

In his first book he considers the general phenomenon of the body in health and disease, and in the chapter relating to temperaments and humors he writes, "An humor is called by physicians what thing soever is liquid and flowing in the body of living creatures inclosed with blood." Proceeding to the "manifold divisions of humors," he separates them into four parts, distinct in color, taste, effects and qualities—namely, blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy. Exact in his subdivisions, he says: "All men ought to think that such humors are wont to move at set hours of the day as by a certain peculiar motion or tide. Therefore, the blood flows from the ninth hour of the night to the third hour of the day; choler to the ninth of the day. Then melancholy the blood flows from the ninth hour of the night is under the dominion of phlegm."

Equally curious is the following on spirits, which he divides into "animall," "vitall" and "naturall:"

"The animal spirit hath taken his seat in the brain. It is called animal because it is the life, but the chief and prime instrument thereof. Wherefore it hath a most subtle and aery substance. This animal spirit is made and harbored in the windings and foldings of the veins and arteries of the brain, brought thither sometimes of the pure air or sweet vapor drawn in by the nose in breathing. The vital spirit is next to it in dignity and excellency, which hath its chief mansion in the left ventricle of the heart. The natural spirit, if such there be any, hath its station in the liver and veins."

Describing "certain juggling and deceitful ways of healing of cures by such means as fear, surprise and even by music for spider bite, the music causing the patient to dance so lustily that he shakes all the poison out of his system," he sums up some of those heroic remedies thus: "I would not cast the patient headlong out of a window, but would rather cast them sodainly, and thinking of no such thing, into a great cistern filled with cold water, with their heads foremost. Neither would I take them out until they had drunk a good quantity of water, that by that sodain fall and strong fear the matter causing the frenzy might be carried from above downward from the noble parts to the ignoble."

A medicine upon which he dilates at great length is "mummie," referred to as the usual remedy for contusions, and he describes it as follows:

"Mummie is a liquor flowing from the aromatick embalmens of dead bodies, which becomes dry and hard" and being ground into medicine was "administered either in whole or portion to such as have fallen from high places, the first and last medicine of almost all our practitioners at this day in such a case."

He also gives some grewsome facts connected with the preparation of "mummie" when he says: "Certain of our French apothecaries, men wondrous audacious and covetous to steal by night the bodies of such as were hanged and embalming them with salt and drugs they dried them in an oven so as to sell them thus adulterated instead of true mummie, whereupon we are thus compelled, both foolishly and cruelly, to devour the mangled and putrid particles of the carcasses of the basest people of Egypt, or of such as are hanged, as though there were no other way to help or recover one bruised with a fall from a high place.

"I have not thought it fit in this place," he says, "to omit the industry of Nicholas Picart, the Duke of Guise, his surgeon, who, being called to a certain countryman to set his shoulder, being out of joint, and finding none in the place besides the patient and his wife, who might assist him in this work, he put the patient, bound after the forementioned manner, to a ladder, then immediately he tyed a staffe at the lower end of the ligature, which was fastened about the patient's arm above his elbow, then put it so tyed under one of the steps of the ladder as low as he could find, got astride thereupon and sate thereon with his whole weight and at the same instant made his wife pluck the stool from under his feet, which, being done, the bone presently came into its place."

He also gravely discusses witches and witchcraft, the birth of monsters with horns, hoofs and wings, ascribing their birth to the master of evil, and closes with a lofty panegyric upon Hippocrates and Galen, the princes of physicians.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Better Name.

Miss Summit—He is one of the most generous men I ever met. Why, he took me out to luncheon yesterday and let me order it all myself.

Miss Palisade—I don't call that generosity. That's pure recklessness.—Brooklyn Life.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage, and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Supposing the Ax Had Fallen!

Some years ago an inquisitive medical student, while examining the guillotine in a big waxworks exhibition in London, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of the criminal to hold him in his place would not be sufficient to confine a person who struggled.

His curiosity on that point led him to watch till the place was empty, when he actually put himself in, letting down the yoke. He soon found, however, that he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once flashed into his mind that the sharp ax suspended over his neck might not be firmly fixed, or it would fall, as it should, with a touch.

He was afraid to struggle lest the shaking should bring it down and at once deposit his head in the basket of sawdust below him, into which his eyes were of necessity steadily looking.

Having staid some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor, whom he implored to release him. It was in vain.

"I'm thinking," said the gentleman, a Scottish visitor to the metropolis, to his wife, "that he must be hired to show how the thing acts, and I think we'd better not interfere."

So the luckless student was left till one of the attendants came in and made fast the ax before releasing him from his predicament. The ax was afterward removed and laid by the side of the structure to prevent future accidents.

A Convincing Answer.

There are many people who do not care for libraries who pride themselves on having "only the books they read" about them; but the answer made by a distinguished scholar to one of those persons very well illustrates how valuable is this idea as to what a library should be. The scholar was connected with an institution of learning which had been greatly helped by a liberal man of the neighborhood, but the liberal man was not much of a sympathizer with the idea of increasing the library. When appealed to in the matter, he replied:

"More books? Dear me, it seems to me you've got more than you can read now. Have you read all you have already?"

"No," returned the scholar, "and I never expect to read them all."

"Then why do you want more?"

"Let me ask you," said the scholar, "did you ever read the dictionary through?"

"Certainly not," was the reply.

"Well, sir," said the scholar, "a library is my dictionary."

The answer was convincing, and the merchant provided the professor with the funds he wished for.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It Can't Be Done Now.

"An increase of salary!" exclaimed the pompous manager of a small omnibus company to a clerk who had just made that request. "I am afraid, sir, that you are too extravagant!"

He toyed with his heavy watch chain and looked severely at the young man, who returned his stare boldly. It was the set phrase on such occasions, and the applicant had heard it all before. He meant to have that rise or—go somewhere else.

"Excuse me, sir," he replied respectfully, "I haven't any chance to be extravagant on what I earn."

"Young man," continued the pompous gentleman, "I have risen from the monkey board. How? By being careful. When I was young I made money by saving 'bus fares."

"Ah, that was in the old days," said the young man, with a knowing wink. "But with the bell punches and the present system of inspection, you would find you couldn't save sixpence without being collared, however careful you were."

The manager nearly fainted, and the young man had to seek other employment.—London Standard.

Getting Rope Sense.

A peculiarity about roping horses or steers with a lasso is that after getting a hard fall a few times they quickly get "rope sense." I have often seen them, in a corral, stand stock still when the rope falls across their backs—even when, as a matter of fact, they are not caught. If any reader has ever encountered a clothesline while running at full speed in the dark, the line stretched at about the level of the throat, he will notice that he doesn't run across that lawn any more after nightfall. He's got "rope sense," in fact.—Wide World Magazine.

Why She Enjoyed It.

On Sunday, as a certain Scottish minister was returning homewards, he was accosted by an old woman, who said:

"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach."

The minister was aware that he was not very popular and answered:

"My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like it when I preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat!"—Scottish Nights.

Queer Lot.

Stranger—I have heard that you have a good many queer people in this town.

Citizen—As odd a lot as you'd find in a year's travel. They are a queer set, the whole of 'em, outside my family. And my wife is almost as bad as the others. But then, you know, she wasn't originally of my family.—Boston Transcript.

A peculiar clock of the time of Charles I was the lantern, or birdcage style, which hung from the walls high up, with its works exposed.

Submarine volcanoes are constantly being discovered, and are at times, owing to their sudden appearance, a great danger to navigation.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

A Kansas farmer is kicking because he gave his daughter a pair of chickens two years ago and promised to feed the increase for four years if she would take care of them. He says she has $46 in the bank and also has 200 chickens that they will have to feed this winter. He also says at the end of four years that she will own the farm and will be charging him rent for living on it.

The late distinguished Union general, John C. Newton, after careful investigation, declared that more great battles were fought, more men engaged, and more execution done on the famous battlefields in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, known as Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, than on any territory of similar area in the world. For this reason Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of acquiring and suitably marking this territory and transforming it into a national park.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

NEW YORK WORLD.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The striking and important events of the last year have established the overwhelming value of The Thrice-a-Week World to every reader. For an almost nominal sum it has kept its subscribers informed of the progress of all our wars and, moreover, has reported them as promptly and fully as if it were a daily. With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines and the great Presidential campaign, too, at hand, its value is further increased.

The motto of The Thrice-a-Week World is improved. It strives each year to be better than it was the year before, and public confidence in it is shown by the fact that it now circulates more than twice as many papers every week as any other newspaper, not a daily, published in America.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and The St. Hilaire Spectator together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

Barber Shop
AND
BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To—
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Why does the boy hate the beer?

He doesn't—he loves it because it is Hamm's delicious brew. It is the medicine his kind aunty has mixed in it that he dislikes. Never mind he is to have a drink of the pure article afterwards to take the bad taste away.

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

Drink a beer you know is pure.

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Everybody Likes It

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

Geo Benz & Sons, St. Paul.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

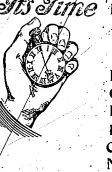
You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions!

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store; why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Land, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3530.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Miss T. Hughes, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

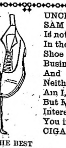
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.



UNCLE
SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer,
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	51½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	47½	Barley	21
Wheat No. 3	44½	Flax	131
Eggs (per doz).	16	Butter (per lb)	20

LOCAL NEWS.

Masquerade ball Feb. 14th.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

A cow for sale. Inquire W. Allen.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

H. Aronsen of St. Paul was in town on business yesterday.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Steve Nelson January 10, 1900, a girl.

Miss Nellie Hannay was a visitor at the county seat last Thursday.

J. B. Kortgaard and Arnt Peterson visited at Thief River Falls Sunday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Teachers examination February 2nd and 3rd. See notice elsewhere on this page.

The thermometers for the past week have been hovering around the 20 above mark.

K. O. Gigstad, the real estate dealer, made a business trip to the county seat Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Carpenter are making an extended visit with relatives at Crookston.

Mrs. H. Fredrickson has been very sick for a few days but last report she was improving.

About three inches of snow fell Saturday which is scarcely enough to make real good sleighing.

A. G. Ness, the prosperous farmer of River Falls made a business trip to Crookston Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Gigstad entertained a number of their friends for several hours Sunday evening.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village Monday to learn how the bond issue was progressing.

Ole G. Ness and Gilbert Ness of Roseau county are here visiting with their brother and father A. G. Ness.

Dan Patterson returned Sunday from a weeks stay at Minneapolis where he had been consulting a specialist.

Mr. I. Sorsoleil of Owatonna arrived Monday on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his aged father.

Some of the friends of A. Aubol drove out to his place last Thursday evening and had a very good time.

H. E. Ives is expected home the latter part of the week from a ten days stay at the twin cities and Cass Lake.

H. Richards, shipping clerk of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Monday for Minneapolis on a two weeks vacation.

An election will be held throughout the county on February 24th to vote on $10,000 bonds for building a court house.

Chas. Brink came down from the upper Falls yesterday on matters pertaining to the sale of the Brink Bros. corner building.

J. G. Ballord, formerly of this place, but now a stock-holder in the Thief River Lumber Co., was here the first of the week.

Mrs. W. Mageau, nee May Halvorson of Crookston arrived Monday and will spend a week visiting with her parents and friends.

From cards received by the county treasurer yesterday you will note taxes are twenty-five per cent higher than on previous years.

F. H. Kratka of Thief River Falls was here yesterday enroute to Chicago where he goes as an important witness in a damage suit.

We are sorry to dissappoint our readers, but will state it is impossible to get out the commissioners proceedings in time for this issue.

Martin McAndress, of Winnipeg arrived Monday and will remain a fortnight visiting with his brothers Mike and Pat of the Hotel Markham.

Our wood pile is getting low; now that the roads are good, will some of our farmer subscribers please bring us a load or two that they promised us last year?

Ripe Old Age

Died in this village on Friday, January 12, 1900, at his home on Red Lake avenue, Mr. John Sorsoleil, in the 87th year of his life. He was one of the earliest settlers, coming here from Nova Scotia in the early eighties. He enjoyed perfect health all his life and never was attended by a doctor until the last two days previous to his death. His death was caused by extreme old age and not from any physical ailment. Rev. I. N. Vernon officiated at the funeral which was held Monday and which was attended by a large concourse of people. He leaves an aged wife and a large family of grown up children, four of whom where at his bedside when the final summons came. The many friends of the family sympathize with the bereaved and extend to them their heartfelt sympathy.

A surprise party took possession of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Kortgaard Monday evening and a pleasant time is the verdict of all who attended.

A great many of our well-to-do farmers called in on us last week and in every case were strictly opposed to bonding the county for a $10,000 court house.

Evidently some people in Cass county have no respect for the game laws as only last week a sportsman was taken for a deer and shot, near the town of Bena.

Mike McAndress returned Monday from a few days absence at Pembina, N. Dak., where he was summoned as an important witness in a suit before the district court.

Aug. Swenson, John Peterson and E. E. Anderson and their families drove out to Rev. Matson of Black River last Friday with lots of good things and the Rev. gentleman was agreable surprised.

Ex-County Commissioner Anderson was in the village Monday. Voting of $10,000 bonds does not meet with his approval and he said he would write a letter to the Spectator giving his views.

The heavy dray team of D. Patterson made things fly in their path yesterday while running away from the depot to the barn. Outside of a smashed wheel and a twisted axle no other damage was done.

It is said that "pink-eye" has broken out among horses in the lumbering woods in Itasca and Beltrami counties. Should this disease spread to the west it would be a serious thing for this section of the country.

Joe Juneau, the veteran cruiser of the pine districts was seen upon our streets the first of the week. Joe has a reputation of scaling a tree that would put to shame old bruin—and the latter can climb—a few.

The band boys will give a Masquerade ball Feb. 14th. They have secured the best orchestra of Red Lake Falls and that is a sufficient guarantee that the best kind of a time is in store for all who attend. All are invited.

Died of cancer in the haed last Sunday Jan., 14th, Mrs. Arneson, wife of Ole Arneson of the town of Norden. Deceased was about 53 years of age and leaves a husband and four children to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother.

Miss Henrietta Lunde, who has been teaching school and visiting with her brother Rev. Lunde, here for the past year departed Monday for her home at Franklin, Minn. A large number of friends accompanied her to the train to bid her farewell.

Meetings were held Saturday evening here and at Thief River Falls and committees appointed for the purpose of fighting the $10,000 bond issue. Both committees will meet sometime this week and act in conjunction with each other on a course to proceed.

Arno Mereen, Superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company performed the last duties of his office here Monday and left on the evening train for Minneapolis where he enters the employ of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company in the same capacity.

The northwest will be interested in a bill introduced by Senator Davis of Minnesota, restoring the annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians and the Medawakanton and the Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, which were declared forfeited for misconduct in 1863.

The McIntosh hustlers are out circulating petitions for the purpose of dividing Polk county. They want to cut enough off the east end to make a county of their own with that village as the county seat. We done the same thing and now we are going to fight a $10,000 bond issue for a court house.

Chas. Murch of Crookston arrived Saturday and will hold down the responsible position of superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company until such time as Mr. Fred Miller completes the building of a mill at Cass Lake, when it is understood he will be installed as chief mogul of this institution.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

It is poor politics to shield any man or excuse his acts just because he belongs to a certain party. To continue Dar Hall in office as Chippewa Indian commission at $13 per day, when his services are no more needed than a jack rabbit needs a chaperone, is blamed poor politics. We are sorry that Senator Nelson and other members of the Minnesota delegation are responsible for his retention.—Bemidji Pioneer.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The Wolf Bounty.

For the information of those who do not thoroughly understand the wolf bounty law, we publish the following passed by the last legislature.

Section 1. Every person who shall kill a full grown wolf during the months of January, February, March, April and May shall be entitled to a reward of seven dollars, for a cub wolf any season of the year three dollars and any person who shall kill any fullgrown wolf at any season of the year shall be entitled to a reward of five dollars, one third of which shall be paid by the county wherein the wolf or wolves were killed, and two thirds thereof shall be paid by the state, and all counties wherein the interest and welfare thereof require are hereby empowered to grant such rewards herein provided, and to increase the same so far as concerns the liability of said county.

Section 2. The person or persons claiming such reward shall within thirty days after the killing of such animal exhibit the carcass of the animal so killed with the head and ears entire to the town clerk in the presence of two witnesses of the town wherein such animal was killed, and make oath that the animal so exhibited is the animal killed by such claimant, stating the time and place and where such animal was killed by him, and that the claimant did not spare the life of any wolf within his power to kill.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Now and Then.

Do you know that—

It requires 60 per cent more wheat to buy a stove now than it did in '96?

It requires twenty bushels more corn to buy a wagon than in '96?

It requires 100 per cent more corn or wheat to buy a copper kettle than in '96?

It requires twice as much corn to purchase a coil of rope than in '96?

It requires 40 per cent more corn to buy a plow than in '96?

That it requires 75 per cent more corn to buy a hoe, rake or shovel, or spade or both than in '96?

A set of common wheels cost $7 in '96, and now cost $12.50?

The price of cultivators is higher by from $3 to $4?

Galvanized barbed wire cost from $4 to $4.50 a hundred pounds more than in '96?

You pay 40 per cent more for glass than in '96?

The rates of freight are back to the exorbitant figures that caused the popular revolt in legislation a few years ago?

McKinley prosperity comes high, but the trusts and corporations must have it.—Wichito (Kan) Democrat.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. Rev. A. M. Lunde started Monday on their southward journey in hopes of finding a more suitable climate for Mrs. Lunde, who is bothered more or less with bronchitis troubles. Their first stop will be at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and if that place does not prove beneficial to her health will proceed further south, perhaps to San Antonio, Texas. It is hoped by the entire community that the needed health resort can be found and she may soon return to her former robust health.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meting of the village council Tuesday January 2nd 1900.

All members present except Sorsoleil.

Meeting called to order by President Holmes.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

C Hall, 1 month marshal salary	$40 00
Ed Whaley, work as per bill	75
C W Peters, " "	75
S Harris, " "	9 75

On motion bill of P. O. Hagglund was laid on the table until next regular meeting.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Emil J. Holmes, Pres.
J. L. Johnson, Recorder.

Special meeting of the village council Friday evening Dec. 22nd 1899.

All members present except Sorsoliel.

Meeting called to order by President Holmes.

On motion I. Dahleen was allowed $130.00 for building village hall and jail as per contract, and the recorder was instructed to issue an order for balance due him.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— E. J. Holmes
J. L. Johnson, President.
Recorder.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Jan. 29th and 30th.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Rate of Taxes and Valuation.

Auditor Zeh and Deputy J. E. Ford have been very busy men for the past three weeks working on the abstract of Red Lake County taxes, and on Dec. 30 the auditor mailed to the state auditor the document which shows the exact condition of the county. A few figures taken from the abstract show the county to be in a flourishing condition, as the valuation and assets have increased several thousand dollars over last year. There were 345,600 acres of land assessed exclusive of town lots, and a valuation of $776,307 was placed thereon, and the valuation of town lots brought this amount up to $1,072,855. The valuation of personal property is $318,755, making the total valuation in the county $1,390,606. Upon this amount there was made a levy of $63,341, making an average rate of 45½ mills.

The following table gives the rate of taxes for all purposes in mills on property located in the different townships cities and villages, as well as the assessed valuation of both real and personal property:

Town, City or Village	Rate of Taxes		Val. R & P Property
Thief River Falls, city	46.02	mills	$189,031
Red Lake Falls, city	61.99	"	211,312
Numedal	31.99	"	22,885
Norden	37.61	"	28,715
North	40.62	"	17,305
Bray	29.18	"	42,592
Sanders	41.76	"	42,030
Rocksbury	32.68	"	55,460
Polk Center	37.91	"	61,720
Black River	30.52	"	55,148
River Falls	42.15	"	49,045
Wyandotte	49.01	"	30,372
Louisville	34.58	"	63,428
Red Lake Falls, town	40.22	"	67,543
Gervais	41.66	"	45,521
Emardville	59.65	"	24,550
Garnes	46.93	"	16,970
Equality	58.35	"	12,725
Lake Pleasant	37.99	"	59,604
Terrebonne	42.38	"	64,418
Poplar River	39.97	"	49,715
Lambert	40.50	"	57,396
St. Hilaire, village	41.01	"	103,197

A Hint to the Boys.

Every young man in Minnesota should read this from the Minto Journal and remember that it is true; heed its moral and shape life accordingly: "When we see boys on the street and in public places we often wonder if they know that business men are watching them. In every bank, store and office there will soon be a place for some boy to till. Those who have the management of the affairs of that business house will select a boy in whom they have confidence. When they select one of those boys they will not select him for his abitily to talk 'sassy,' swear, use slang, smoke cigaretts or tap a keg of beer. These men may have little to say and some may have a few of those habits themselves, but they are looking for boys who are as near gentlemen in every sense of the word as they can find, and they are able to give the character of every boy in town. They are not looking for rowdies, and when a boy applies for one of these places and is refused they may not tell him the reason why they do not want him, but the boy can depend on it he has been rated according to his behavior. Boys cannot afford to adopt the habits and conversation of loafers and rowdies if they ever want a chance to be called to responsible positions."

If you want a 1900 calander call at this office or at K. O. Gigstad's real estate office and get one.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess; miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out alright. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by the Imperial Drug Store.

Notice.

Teachers examination for Red Lake County under the new law will be held in the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls Friday and Saturday February 2 and 3. It will be necessary for all persons expecting to teach in this county whose certificates expire prior to March 1st 1900, to attend this examination. All applicants will please be present promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of the first day, as no questions can be furnished after the examination in any subject begins.

Frank Jeffers,
County Superintendent.

Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m., also on Sunday Feb. 4th at 11 a. m. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All are welcome.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Jan. 29th and 30th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 29th and 30th.

The Spectator would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

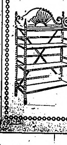
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravia's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

I still possess the original handbill given to me that evening, and it runs as follows:

£5,000. FIVE THOUSAND £5,000
POUNDS, REWARD.

Whereas, upon the morning of November 20th, the dead body of Luke Arnewood, Gentleman, was found in a lodging house, Greek Street, Soho; and whereas, upon the medical evidence adduced at the inquest, a verdict was returned of Wilful Murder against one, Thomas Webb, and another person or persons unknown. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, his solicitors or agents, for such information as may lead to the conviction of the said Thomas Webb, or any other person or persons concerned in the said murder.

RICHARD ARNEWOOD.
(Captain 91st Fusileers, Aldershot.)
Junior Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
Agents: Hawkins & Co., 160 Exeter Street, Strand, W. C.
Solicitors: O'Brien & Grudgery, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

It certainly looked a striking notice in print. And since Captain Arnewood was so eager for publicity, I struck off six copies for immediate insertion in as many of the leading dailies. Apparently, he had overlooked them.

CHAPTER X.

My Client Puzzles Me.

Punctual as I was to my appointment next morning, I was not more so than Captain Arnewood, whom I found eagerly awaiting my arrival. He was scanning the Morning Post as I entered, but he had not noticed the reward notice in the agony column, and was, apparently, greatly pleased when I showed it to him.

"An excellent idea of yours, Mr. Weston," he remarked, "and one which strange to say—never occurred to me. However, what with the newspapers and the bill posters, matters should become lively for the man who strangled Luke Arnewood, eh?"

"Let us hope so," I answered. "The readers of the great dailies must number several millions, and they are of all classes. Within a few days the news of the reward will have spread throughout the United Kingdom, and your posters will serve to keep public interest alive in the matter. But, candidly, I am not over-sanguine of any good results."

"Why so?" he demanded, pausing—in the act of decapitating an egg—for my reply.

"Simply because no actual accomplices in the crime could claim the reward without putting a rope around his own neck as well as around that of the actual murderer; and I believe that the man who planned your cousin's death is too clever a villain to allow any accidental discoverer of his secret to live. This, I may add, is also Inspector Traill's opinion. Indeed, he goes the length of asserting that the missing lodger, Webb, was made way with in obedience to the old murder adage that 'dead men tell no tales.'"

"For goodness sake, don't quote that addle-headed inspector's theories!" he exclaimed, irritably. "I have placed the affair in your hands, not in his!"

"Very well, Captain Arnewood," I rejoined, feeling strongly tempted to smile at his persistent antipathy to the police. "My own individual opinion is that, for the reasons I have stated, too much reliance must not be placed upon the reward, however well advertised. It may, however, bring us such information as will fully justify your liberality and foresight."

"Time will tell," was his comment upon the not over-hopeful forecast. "Meanwhile, I want to get those posters off my mind. How am I to proceed?"

"Simply write me an order upon your printers for their delivery to Hawkins & Co. Our people will do the rest through the big agencies."

"Come! That's what I call business!" he exclaimed, hastily swallowing his coffee as he proceeded to write the required order.

I then urged him, as gently as I could, to write to the Home Secretary, and, if possible, see one of the Upper Secretaries forthwith at the Home Office.

"We stand to lose rather than gain," I pointed out, "by appearing to act independently of, or at cross purposes with, the police, however widely our methods of inquiry may differ from theirs."

"I suppose you know best in a matter of this sort," he answered, somewhat reluctantly, "and I'll follow your advice. What is the use of employing an expert and ignoring his instructions? It's some comfort to know that the advertisements are out and the posters well under way. Oh! by-the-bye, my solicitors want me over in Ireland. There's no reason why I should not run across to-night, is there?"

"None that I am aware of," I replied.

"What I mean is that my presence in London is not essential, so far as you are concerned?"

"Certainly not. In fact, there are one or two points in connection with your late cousin's antecedents which you might elucidate better on the spot than I could by mere correspondence with Messrs. Grudgery & O'Brien. you make a note of them?"

"With pleasure," he assented, seizing a sheet of note paper with almost childish eagerness. "Fire away!"

"Ask them whether your cousin, in any of his later letters to them, gave any definite information as to his position financially. What I want to get at is whether or not he would be likely to arrive in London with any considerable sum in his possession."

"I understand," remarked the captain. "Anything else?"

"Yes, one more thing," I answered, speaking very deliberately and fixing my eyes full on his face. "To how many persons and to whom did he communicate the fact that the missing heir was coming home by the Wairoa?"

For some moments Captain Arnewood stared at me blankly, pencil in hand. The question had clearly surprised, if not startled him; but, although I am a good physiognomist, and had the advantage of taking him unawares, I could detect no positive indication of any guilty fear upon his pale, thin countenance. What I read there was rather an expression of suddenly-aroused anxiety. I was fairly puzzled; but I waited for him to speak without appearing to notice his hesitation.

"That seems to me a very clever question," he said, at length, with a poor attempt at a smile, "if it can be answered with any sort of accuracy. But I'm afraid it can't. The Arnewood succession has been ordinary club gossip in Dublin for months past, and everyone knew that old Basil's grandson was returning to claim his inheritance."

"Very likely," I rejoined, quietly; "but that is not the point. Did everyone know he was returning by the Wairoa?"

Again the same anxious, worried look, and the same hesitation in replying. My reference to the Wairoa evidently struck some chord in Captain Arnewood's memory which jarred his shaky nerves sorely. He pressed his hand to his left side, as though in sudden pain, and walking, with obvious effort, to a sideboard, helped himself to some brandy.

"It's nothing," he said, faintly declining my proffered arm. I shall be all right in a minute or two. I suffer from weak heart-action."

His prediction proved true. The attack of faintness passed off almost as quickly as it had come on. I am not much of a doctor, but I could see that the incident was no mere device to avoid an awkward topic, and that his explanation was the true one. Yet, although a person suffering from heart disease is liable to be stricken down at any moment, I could scarcely suppose that there had been no casual connection between the recent attack and my reiterated mention of the Wairoa. There was a skeleton in the closet somewhere. But what that particular skeleton was I had yet to discover.

Now, it was obviously my cue to keep my suspicions to myself. I accordingly dropped the Wairoa entirely, and confined my remarks to the subject of heart troubles. All invalids love to talk of their ailments. Captain Arnewood was no exception to the rule, and I soon had him entirely at his ease again. I wanted to understand my man better.

"I've always known that my heart is all wrong," he explained, "but it is only within the past month or so that it has caused me any serious trouble. I had occasion to cross over to Ireland on business for about a fortnight, and I was ill during almost the whole of my stay there. Since my return to London I have been ever so much better; in fact, the twinge I had just now was the first I have experienced for more than a week."

"And yet you propose starting for Dublin to-night?"

"I cannot help myself," he rejoined. "I am bound to put in an appearance as the new owner of the family estates. But I shall cut my visit as short as possible, I can assure you. I have come to regard Ireland (although I am an Irishman myself) as a veritable graveyard. And yet, up to the time of my last visit, I liked the country, and the climate suited me well enough."

"That's rather strange," I remarked. "Did you take medical advice?"

"Yes; but the doctors, as usual, disagreed. The nearest approach to an intelligent explanation I could get was, that the damp air favored certain rheumatic tendencies, which, in turn, reacted upon the heart. Anyhow, and whatever the reason, Ireland no longer agrees with me, and I shall not stay there a day longer than I can help. I literally dread going there at all."

For the first time I began to entertain some slight misgivings as to my excitable client's sanity. The difference in climate between Dublin and London, within a week of Christmas, could scarcely be so greatly to the disadvantage of the Irish capital as he seemed to imagine. Indeed, the very reverse seemed far more likely, at this particular season. And yet, his dread of Ireland was very real. Why? Was it merely one of his fads? Or was the cupboard that contained the skeleton situated in the Emerald Isle?

While I was endeavoring to think out answers to these questions the captain chatted away freely, and I allowed him to talk himself to a standstill. I then assisted him to draw up a short memorial for the Home Secretary, and left him contentedly writing out a fair copy of the document. He exacted a promise that I would keep him informed, by means of a daily report, of the progress of affairs; and he undertook to obtain replies from the solicitors to the two questions I had proposed. Finally, he wrote a check in favor of Hawkins & Co. for £200 on account, although I had not even hinted at any such provision.

"I like to do things my own way," he remarked. "You'll have to pay for the printing and advertising, and your inquiries must not be cramped for lack of funds. And now good-bye for the present, and good luck."

I cordially reciprocated these good wishes, and so for the time being (a very brief time it turned out) we parted.

"Very good business, indeed," was Mr. Hawkins' verdict when I handed him the check. "It is a pleasure to work for a client so generous and considerate as Captain Arnewood. We must; we really must, get at the bottom of this mystery, Mr. Weston—for his sake as well as our own. And, by the way, you must not cramp your personal expenses."

As a matter of fact, I never did. Still, it was pleasant to be allowed even a freer hand than usual.

CHAPTER XI.

The Steward Finds a Clue.

To judge from the appalling number of letters which reached the office—to say nothing of a steady stream of callers—the £5,000 reward had sunk deep into the minds of many persons possessed of more leisure and imagination than money. I opened these letters at first hopefully, and finally despairingly. The so-called "information" offered for sale was usually of the vaguest and most worthless description.

A large number of correspondents promised (under guarantee of strictest secrecy on my part, and in consideration of a round sum in advance) to reveal the name and whereabouts of a man they "suspected" of complicity in the crime. Many others simply propounded theories, which I was invited to adopt upon the pay-by-results system. Several offered their services as detectives, on reasonable terms, etc.

Out of several hundreds of letters, but two proved worth the trouble of perusal. Mr. Gray (the steward, it will be remembered, of the Wairoa) wrote briefly, but to the point. He hoped shortly to find a reliable clue to Mr. Arnewood's movements for the first hour or so, at all events, after leaving the ship.

"I had intended this tip for the police," he explained, candidly; "but, of course, I'll follow the big money. I've a wife and family to think of. If all goes well you'll hear from me again within twenty-four hours." Remembering the man, this sounded promisingly.

The other letter was from a fellow-passenger, who, after expressing his regret and horror, informed me that he had been asked by deceased, just before the vessel entered the dock, if he could recommend a quiet bachelor's hotel of good class; and that, in reply, he had suggested the "Beresford," Convent Garden. He remarked that Arnewood made a memorandum of the address, and certainly left him under the impression that he would follow his advice. He trusted that this clue might be of some use, and signed himself "H. C. Burton," giving his address as the Union Club, Birmingham. Clearly there were possibilities in this communication, also.

The callers, if not quite so numerous as the letter-writers, were just as irritatingly remarkable for vagueness of statement. They were all brimful of advice, opinions and theories, but not one of them knew aught of the dead man or of his movements. The only possible helpful outcome of some scores of vexatious interviews was my engagement, at thirty shillings a week, of a newsvendor who had known Tom Webb well, and who, rightly or wrongly, believed he had recently caught a glimpse of him in some slum in Clerkenwell.

"Then, why on earth didn't you follow him up?" I asked, incredulously.

"What for?" he retorted, drily. "To give the bloomin' 'tecs a lift? Not much. Tom must know he's wanted, thinks I, and, if he's drav to hide hisself, 'tain't my business to split on 'im an' do myself no good."

"Was the police reward out, then?" I inquired.

"No," was the reply; "it warn't."

I guessed as much. The man really believed he had seen Webb (with whom he must have been on intimate terms to speak of him as Tom), but was too loyal to betray him to the police—gratis. Our big reward made all the difference.

"Well," I said, "I may as well tell you at once that I am sure you are mistaken, and that the man you saw was not Webb at all. But I will give you a fair chance of verifying your opinion. I'll give you thirty shillings a week, with one shilling a day extra for expenses, so as to enable you to give the whole of your time to hunting up Webb. How does that suit you?"

"First-class," he answered, briskly. "No harm, I suppose, in carrying a few papers about with me? The police might have a nark on me, if they saw me leafin' around empty-handed."

"All right," I responded. "Ply your present calling enough to keep out of trouble; but, for your own sake, don't neglect the job I've intrusted to you. Report yourself here every morning at 10 o'clock, and the cashier will give you six shillings. Here's half a sovereign to start you. And now, off with you!"

"Thankee, sir; I'll turn up reg'lar, never fear!"

I had very little doubt that he would attend, with great punctuality, for his daily pay, and could only hope that he would do his utmost to earn it. If only poor Tom Webb should be discovered, after all! What possible explanation (short of complicity in the crime) would he have to account for his disappearance? With my utmost effort of will-power I thrust this maddening and wholly unanswerable question from my mind, and resolved to pay Mr. Gray a surprise visit.

I made myself comfortable during the cold drive this time, in a fur-lined overcoat which, in addition to keeping me warm, would be calculated, I thought, to impress the steward with a proper sense of my dignity and importance. I drove straight to the docks, not even calling at the White Bear on the way, and was again fortunate in finding Mr. Gay on board the Wairoa. He received me with all his former civility, and, being off duty, gladly accepted an invitation to accompany me ashore. At my request, he piloted me to a quiet little hotel, where, in a private room, we could converse at our ease over cigars and refreshments.

"Have you anything fresh to add to this?" I inquired, producing his letter. "I have come upon the off-chance that you might have."

"Yes—and no," was his somewhat enigmatical reply. "Let me explain. All my inquiries on board proved futile, until I chanced to hear from one of the cook's boys that a stranger (who had somehow boarded the ship before she was made fast) gave him a shilling and a letter which he was to deliver at once to a saloon passenger named Arnewood. The boy saw nothing more of the stranger, but pocketed the shilling and proceeded to execute his commission.

"Not knowing Mr. Arnewood by name, he naturally inquired from the first steward he met, who happened to be the bathman, Spratt. Spratt took the letter from the boy (despite the latter's protests), saying he would deliver it himself. As this probably meant the loss of a tip, the boy naturally resented the bathman's action, and kept an eye upon his movements, with a view of subsequently claiming a share in any resulting gratuity. Spratt examined the address and envelope very carefully, turning it over several times, and finally opened it. He read the contents eagerly, replacing the letter in a fresh envelope from the writing table in the saloon, re-addressed it, and then coolly proceeded to deliver it to a passenger (presumably Mr. Arnewood) in one of the state rooms."

"The dickens he did!" I exclaimed. "This is decidedly interesting. I have met this Mr. Spratt, and have his solemn assurance that he neither saw or heard anything of Arnewood after the ship entered the channel. Excuse me for anticipating you. But does a somewhat grimy person named Blogg come into your narrative, also?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, he does," assented the steward, in some surprise, "as you will presently see. The boy, it seems, appealed to Spratt for a reward, and received a sound cuffing for his pains; whereupon he vowed vengeance against his tyrant, but resolved to wait a more favorable opportunity of denouncing him than could be found in the hurry and bustle of disembarkation. Still, brooding over his wrongs and watching his enemy's movements, he presently saw him in earnest conversation with the fifth engineer, the very man you just mentioned, Blogg. At any other time he would have paid no attention to this, as the two men were known to be chums. But the bathman's tampering with the letter made him suspicious, and he watched.

"By this time the gangways were in position, and the passengers were scrambling ashore in their usual headlong fashion. Among them was a tall man, carrying a small brass-bound valise, in whose movements Spratt and the engineer seemed strangely interested. Immediately he landed, he was accosted by the same stranger who had given the boy the letter, and led away, somewhat hurriedly, to a brougham, in which he at once drove away, leaving the stranger, apparently, to pass his luggage through the custom house.

"When the brougham went Blogg sprang hastily to the gangway, as though about to start in pursuit, but (perhaps realizing the unlikelihood of overtaking it) went quietly ashore and kept a watchful eye upon the stranger, little dreaming that he was being shadowed himself just as carefully by the boy, who was now resolved to see the thing through, even if he had to take French leave of the ship for a few hours to do so.

"Well, the stranger succeeded in clearing the luggage (which merely consisted of two portmanteaus and a box) smartly enough, and had them conveyed to a spring-cart, which he had in waiting by his own servant. He then took his seat beside the latter and drove Cityward, in the track of the brougham, followed by Blogg at a smart run. Whereupon the boy started in pursuit of Blogg."

"Quite dramatic," I remarked. "Is it not rather strange, though, that these incidents should have attracted no attention?"

"Not very, if you take into account the hurry and confusion of disembarking," replied Mr. Gray. "Everyone is too busy to pay much heed to any business but his own. You must observe, also, that the prompt dispatch of Mr. Arnewood in a private brougham and the handling of his luggage solely by a stranger and his servant were clearly devices to obviate the necessity of hiring a cab or employing porters. The whole affair was evidently planned to burke subsequent inquiries as to Mr. Arnewood's movements, and (as it would seem) with his own sanction."

"How far did Blogg and the boy follow the dog-cart?" I inquired.

"It soon passed out of sight, but Blogg kept on doggedly in pursuit for about two miles, pausing now and then, apparently, to make inquiries. At last, thoroughly blown and exhausted, he jumped into a passing hansom. The boy, having but a shilling, and dressed as he was, was unable to follow suit, and had to abandon the chase."

"Did he take the number of the cab?"

"He says he did, but forgot it again before he could borrow a pencil to jot it down. He was anxious, moreover, to get back to the Wairoa before his absence should be discovered, and, favored by the confusion, managed to sneak on board unquestioned."

"And Blogg?"

"He did not return to the ship for nearly three days. This prolonged absence without leave very nearly led to his dismissal; but he got around the skipper, with some fairy-tale about a sick mother at Deptford, and escaped with a severe reprimand."

"This, then, is the clue you refer to in your letter, I suppose?"

"Yes; but I hoped to improve it by later news about Blogg. Ever since the boy told me his story I have bound him over to secrecy and have intrusted him with a special mission to watch both the bathman and the engineer. I ascertained yesterday that Blogg would be going to town to-day. He has done so, and so has the boy. I expect to learn something when the latter returns."

"You have acted with great judgment," I said, cordially, "and you have certainly found a clue which should prove of the utmost value. I must see this boy of yours."

"He may be on board now," rejoined Mr. Gray. "He is sure to return some time to-night. Will you await him on board? At the worst, I can offer you a wide choice of state-rooms to sleep in."

I at once accepted the offer, and we presently adjourned to the Wairoa.

(To be Continued.)

The First Telescopic Comet.

"On the evening of Oct. 1, 1847, the Mitchells were entertaining a party of guests," writes Amelia H. Botsford, author of "The Mother of the Stars" in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "But Maria Mitchell was not to be deterred by 'company' from following her custom of sweeping the heavens with the telescope every clear night. She slipped away and ran up to the observatory. Soon afterward she returned and told her father that she thought she had seen a comet. He hurried up to the observatory to look himself, and declared that it was indeed a comet. This discovery entitled Miss Mitchell to the gold medal that had been offered some years before by the king of Denmark to the first discoverer of a telescopic comet, and it was struck off and forwarded to her."

What Tim Told Them.

Some weeks ago a bridal couple came in from Sacramento and put up at the Palace. The bridegroom was very sensitive, and so he told his valet not to tell any of the servants at the hotel that he was newly-married. Notwithstanding all precautions, the young couple seemed to be the center of attraction. In the dining room they were ogled by the ladies and in the corridors by the men. Finally they could stand it no longer. Calling his valet, the bridegroom said, severely:

"Tim, I thought I told you not to tell anybody that we were newly-married."

"Shure, sorr," was the reply, "an' I tould thim all yez wuzzent married."—San Francisco Wave.

No Help For It.

He—The persident of a California woman's club says that not one woman in a thousand marries the man she wants.

She—Well, that is only natural under existing social conditions.

He—I suppose you mean that it would be different if the women could propose?

She—No; not more than one man in a thousand is rich.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Young and Pretty.

"Let's stand under the mistletoe," said Miss Elder to Miss Younger. "It will be such jolly fun."

"Thanks, but I don't need to," replied Miss Younger; whereupon Miss Elder was grievously shocked.

A Courageous Request.

"That photographer is a brave, heroic man, Clara."

"What do you mean, David?"

"Why, he told you to look pleasant—and I never dare to."

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Private Mail Boxes—New Fire-Escape Truck—A Novel Voting Machine—Will Make the Blind See and the Deaf Hear.

Will Make the Blind See.

The Russian electrician, Paul Stiens, is now in London, exhibiting an invention by which he claims he can restore sight to the blind, and even to those who were born blind. Stien's idea is to supply a substitute for the lens of the eye by the aid of electricity. "Immediately the apparatus is brought into contact with the body of the individual operated upon," said he, "as in the camera, it focuses the rays of light from the object to the brain, and sight is given. Objects are clearly seen. They are not inverted, but appear in their proper form. My apparatus simply constitutes a substitute for the lens of the eye." Experiments seem to bear out Stien's statements. He claims also that his invention will enable the deaf to hear perfectly. You know," he said, "that even though the drum or tympanic membrane is at fault, if the small bones called the incus malleus and stapes are present, a man is enabled to hear by means of a plug which is put in his right ear. In fact, such a plug is called a false drum. Now, with the aid of my apparatus, when the membrane and bones are at fault, hearing is given by application of my apparatus to the surface of the body. The body is a good conductor of the electric current, and when the apparatus is in use a man wishing to talk to the deaf person speaks into the apparatus. The voice vibrations are carried through it to the person spoken to, thence by his nerves to the resonating chambers and along the eustachian tubes to the auditory nerves, which convey the sound to the center of hearing in the brain." Asked what happened when the auditory nerve was at fault, Mr. Stiens said another nerve would gradually be educated to take its place.

Perpetual Night in the Ocean.

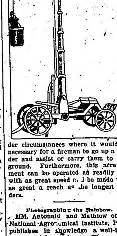
Sir John Murray recently summed up the latest discoveries concerning the ocean. The deep sea, he says, is a region of darkness, as well as of low temperature, because the rays of the sun are wholly absorbed by the superficial layers of water. Plant life is absent, but animal life is abundant in those night-haunted depths. The majority of the deep-sea animals live by eating mud and by catching minute particles of organic matter which descend from above. Many of the mud-eating animals are of gigantic size compared with the allies in shallower waters, but they are the prey of rapacious enemies armed with peculiar prehensile organs. Some deep-sea fishes are blind, while others have very large eyes. Phosphorescent light plays an important role in the great deeps. Sometimes the animals are furnished with phosphorescent organs which recall the use of bull's-eye lanterns.

The West Indies Hurricane.

The United States hydrographic office has tracked out the late destructive West Indian hurricane. It was first encountered on August 3 at a point near latitude 12 degrees north, further east than any tropical storm hitherto reported to the hydrographic office. The center of the storm reached Porto Rico on the 8th, Hayti on the 9th, Bahamas on the 12th, and Jupiter, Fla., on the 13th. It then continued parallel to the United States coast, where hurricanes were reported by vessels until the 19th. When last reported, on the 21st, it was near latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 60 degrees west, much weakened in character. The life of this hurricane is stated to have been longer than any hitherto reported to the hydrographic office.

New Fire-Escape Truck.

No great improvement in fire ladders has been made for some time, the hook and ladder truck having retained its present character for many years. In a new and apparently practicable patented improvement in fire-escape trucks the familiar ladder is replaced by a telescoping extensible steel shaft which is pneumatically extended, resembling when extended an elongated pole with many sections. At the top of this steel column is a bracket arm from which swings a basket supported on ropes, in which the fire-bound victims make their descent to the ground. Provision is also made for tilting the steel shaft so as to throw the basket directly in front of the windows where it is required. With a fireproof basket and a rope it is possible for women and children to make their escape from the upper stories of blazing buildings under circumstances where it would be necessary for a fireman to go up a ladder and assist or carry them to the ground. Furthermore, this arrangement can be operated as readily and with as great speed and be made with as great a reach as the longest ladders.

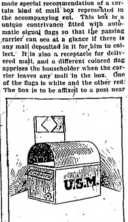


Photographing the Rainbow.

MM. Antonald and Mathiew of the National Agronomical Institute, Paris, publishes in Knowledge a well-illustrated article on clouds. The application of photography to the study of meteorology enabled them to study the form and height of clouds, waterspouts, rainbows, halos, coronae, etc., and to record the "fugitive sinuosities" of lightning. A photograph of a rainbow, taken June 2, shows that the inner space of the bow is much brighter than the outer, an appearance which is not always noticeable to the naked eye. This difference is due to the existence of secondary rainbows, or "supernumerary bows," unexplained by Descartes and Newton, but to which Young applied his discovery of the law of interference of light.

Private Mail Boxes.

The postoffice department has ordered that in all cities and towns having free delivery the postal system shall be extended to include house-to-house collections, and the system is also extended to all rural free delivery routes. One of the requirements, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which the citizen must observe is to supply his own mail box. Postmasters are, instructed to give information about the boxes and encourage householders to put them up. The government has made special recommendation of a certain kind of mail box represented in the accompanying cut. This box is a unique contrivance fitted with automatic signal flags so that the passing carrier can see at a glance if there is any mail deposited in it for him to collect. It is also a receptacle for delivered mail, and a different colored flag apprises the householder when the carrier leaves any mail in the box. One of the flags is white and the other red. The box is to be affixed to a post near the street convenient for the carrier. It is fitted with perfect locks, and when the carrier drops mail into the box the white flag immediately comes up, which indicates that there is mail for the people in the house. Dropping a letter to be mailed into the box raises the red flag, which is the signal to the passing carrier. It is large enough for the largest-sized letter, and has separate spaces for papers and packages. It is the intention of the postoffice department to introduce the house-to-house collection system as soon as possible.



A Novel Voting Machine.

A novel voting machine was tested the other day at the government printing office in Rome. It is the work of Dr. G. Trespioli, a well-known scientist, and his brother Faustus. A voter goes to the polling booth and the official in charge cancels his name on the register and puts in its place a stamp bearing the number of the ward, and a progressive number, which he obtains by consulting and setting the machine in operation. Until this number is obtained the voter can do nothing, for the machine would not act. When he learns his number all he has to do is to step on the pedal of the machine and press on the ticket bearing the name of the candidate he prefers. Then, after he has removed his foot from the pedal, he sees under a plate of glass his ticket go directly into the ballot box, and thus his duty is done. The machine is in the form of a box, and it contains scrolls of cardboard on which are printed the names of the various candidates. After each voter has made his selection a ticket is cut from one of the scrolls, and passes into the ballot box, which is constantly revolving. When the day's work is over the ballot box is opened and the votes are counted in the usual manner.

Graveyard Studies.

In his opening address on "Geological Time" to the geology section of the British association, Sir Archibald Geikie urged upon town geologists and those in the country who have no opportunities of venturing far afield, that they may do good service by carefully scrutinizing ancient buildings and monuments. In the churchyards they will find much to occupy and interest them; not, however, like Old Mortality, in repairing the tombstones, but in tracing the ravages of the weather upon them and in obtaining definite measures of the rate of their decay. Sir Archibald himself, twenty years ago, studied in the graveyards and cemeteries of Edinburgh the rate at which marble gives way in such a moist climate as that of Scotland.

Recent Inventions.

An improved snow-melting machine has an air compressor operated by the motion of the machine, to drive air into contact with a gas flame and combine the two for increasing the heat in the melting chamber, the gas being formed from gasoline.

Time of each collection from a mail box is indicated in rotation by a new apparatus having an endless chain of card holders, rotated by the action of opening the box at each collection, thus throwing a new card in front of the indicator slot.

To enable a person to float in the water in an upright position a Massachusetts man has designed an apparatus composed of a belt to be inflated and placed around the waist, with a weighted rod attached to each leg to keep the floater verticle.

An electric band has been patented for use in giving treatment to patients, comprising two semicircular pieces of metal, one being zinc and the other copper, hinged together at the back, with an adjustable fastening in front which grips the band around the waist.

An Echo from the Shore.

They sat together on the shore, she as romantic as the moonlit scenery about them, he practical in every fiber. "How do you account for that peculiar sound?" she inquired. "There, it is repeated. Sea mews, they call them."

"Catfish, I suppose."—Detroit Free Press.

Giving Way to Her Elders.

Miss Oldie—Kissing under the mistletoe is a very ancient custom.

Carrie Dash—Of course, dear, I couldn't contradict you as to that.—Philadelphia North American.

England's Armored Trains.

The magnificent armored trains used by England in her war with the Boers will protect her troops in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach, and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters has won in every case of indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney trouble for fifty years.

Cranial Exposure.

"I wish I knew," said Mr. Tucker, "how I caught this cold."

"Didn't you get a bad cold when you changed your underclothes last spring, paw?" asked Tommy.

"Yes, I believe I did."

"This cold's in your head, ain't it paw?"

"Yes."

"I guess you got it by changing your mind."—Chicago Tribune.

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Rural Texas Justice.

In one of the remote counties of the Panhandle of Texas two lawyers were trying a case before a justice of the peace. It was sixty miles as the crow flies to the nearest law book, and the attorneys differed, of course, as to the law upon the main issue in the case. They were trying the case without the intervention of a jury, and his honor, who conducted a gambling house in connection with his hotel, saloon and livery stable, was in doubt as to what his decision ought to be. Finally Miller, the plaintiff's counsel, offered to bet Hoover, the defendant's attorney, $10 that he was right. Hoover did not happen to have that much of the circulating medium concealed about his person, and was naturally at a loss how to parry this forcible argument. The court waited a few moments for Hoover, and finally said:

"Well, Mr. Hoover, the court has waited long enough. Miller's proposition seems to be a fair one, and since you don't put up I will decide this case in favor of the plaintiff."—Green Bag.

The Old Gives Place to the New.

"What did the death of the Marquis of Winchester suggest to you?"

"Nothing."

"Well, it suggested to me that the Winchester had been downed by the Mauser."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Status.

"Dorothy," said the mistress of the establishment, happening in just as the gardener went out, "who is that man?"

"Only a hoe beau, ma'am," replied the kitchen maid, blushing rosily.—Chicago Tribune.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

The Savage Bachelor.

"The Mohammedan religion," said the Sweet Young Thing, with a purpose of starting something, "says every man shall have four wives."

"Well," retorted the Savage Bachelor, "what of it? Did you ever know of a religion from which the idea of penance was absent?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Class.

Envious Foreigner—You Americans are making a great ado over the loss of the Charleston. She was only a second-class cruiser, anyhow.

Patriotic American—She makes a first-class wreck all the same.—Chicago Tribune.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Cautious.

The Bride's Father (on the wedding day)—Here is my daughter's dowry, 20,000 marks. And now I hope you'll promise me that you'll be a faithful and loving husband to her.

The Bridegroom—Let me count it first!—Lustige Blaetter.

Reliable Help Wanted

(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers, incorporated. Send 10c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitlebaum, Treasurer, East Las Vegas, N. M.

Bearing Up.

"Mistletoe is awfully scarce this year," she remarked. "Mamma tried everywhere to get a sprig."

"Well," he replied, consolingly, as his arm stole around her, "we'll try to struggle along without it this year."—Philadelphia North American.

A Bright Sunday School Teacher.

"Can you tell me," asked a Sunday school teacher of a little boy, "why the Israelites made a golden calf?"

"Because they didn't have gold enough to make a cow," was the reply.—Ohio State Journal.

Attractive Booklet Sent Free.

Choice Recipes for making Cocoa and Chocolate. Address Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

That Was All.

Mr. Northside—Who was that friend you had with you this afternoon?

Mr. Shadyside—That wasn't a friend. That was my father-in-law.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Red the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

A Man of Breeding.

She—You are the most exasperating man on earth. Here I scold you for half an hour and you won't answer. Why don't you talk.

He—I never use strong language in the presence of a lady.—Indianapolis Press.

The man who is always borrowing trouble has no trouble in finding plenty of lenders.

Providence has given us hope and sleep as a compensation for the many cares of life.—Voltaire.

GREAT MAN'S TENDER HEART.

An Incident of Lord Lawrence's Sea Voyage to India.

Lord Lawrence, viceroy of India, was a blunt man of action, impatient of contradiction and thoroughly self-reliant. Yet, like many of the truly great, he had a heart as tender as a woman's. The night on which he started from London to govern India he gathered all his family in the drawing room and made each child repeat a favorite hymn to him. His youngest son, ten years old, nestled in his father's arms. Suddenly the strong man burst into tears.

"I shall never," he cried, "see Bertle a child again."

It was not of the hardships before him, or of his own death he thought, but of the fact that Bertle would not be a child to him on his return.

On board the steamer with the governor general of India was a lady with her infant child. She neglected the baby, which revenged itself by crying day and night. The passengers complained in language more forcible than polite.

"Steward, throw that baby overboard!" was petulantly shouted from sleepless berths.

At last Lord Lawrence, seeing that the child was left motherless by its own mother, took it, showing it his watch and anything that would amuse it. The child took to the great strong man and was always quiet when he held it.

"Why do you, my lord," asked one of the relieved passengers, surprised to see the governor general of India playing nurse to a crying baby, "why do you take such notice of that child?"

"Because, to tell you the truth," answered Lord Lawrence, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that child is the only being in the ship who I can feel quite sure does not want to get anything out of me."—Pastimes.

Old Story In New Dressing.

Notwithstanding most of the national legislators are lawyers, a joke at the expense of the profession never fails to elicit general laughter in the house. For instance, recently, Mr. Vandiver, in the course of his speech in opposition to the financial bill, illustrating a certain point, said: "That reminds me of a story told on an Irishman in Missouri. He went into a graveyard one day, and was looking around casually. Coming to a certain grave, he read the inscription on the tombstone, which was as follows: 'Here lies Jonathan Jones, who was born July 2, 1831, and died April 3, 1892. He was a lawyer and an honest man,' etc. 'Holy Patrick!' exclaimed the Irishman, 'the soil about here must be very expensive, when they have to bury two men in the same grave.'"—Washington Times.

Couldn't Stand It.

"Did you ever get the money that D'Auber owed you?"

"No. He wanted to square accounts by painting my house inside and out."

"Well, that would have evened things up. Why didn't you let him?"

"I was going to, until I saw one of his pictures."—Philadelphia Press.

Love levels all ranks, except in Kentucky. There a man is either a major or a colonel just as long as he pays his liquor bills.

Half a Bottle Cured Me

"About thirty years ago I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling out. One-half a bottle cured me. A few days ago my hair began to fall out again. I went to the medicine shelf and found the old bottle of Hair Vigor just as good as when I bought it."—J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill., Sept. 27, 1899.

Keeps Thirty Years

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 a bbl. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES.

CLOVER

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

CARTER'S INK Is THE BEST Ink.

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for prices. O. H. Hanson - - Litchfield, Minn.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PRISONER OF WAR

"No rent again this month? This is the third time it has happened within the half-year. I'll go there myself and get the money, or I'll know the reason why."

Matthew Deane was in particularly bad humor this raw December morning. Everything had gone wrong. Stocks had fallen when they ought to have risen—his clerk had tipped over the inkstand on his special and peculiar heap of paper—the fire obstinately refused to burn in the grate—in short, nothing went right, and Mr. Deane was consequently and correspondingly cross.

"Jenkins!"

"Yes, sir."

"Go to the Widow Clarkson's, and tell her I shall be there in half an hour and expect confidently—mind, Jenkins—confidently to receive that rent money. Or I shall feel myself obliged to resort to extreme measures. You understand, Jenkins?"

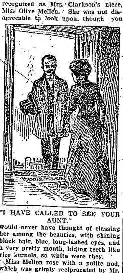
"Certainly, sir."

"Then don't stand there starin' like an idiot," snarled Mr. Deane, in a sudden burst of irritation, and Jenkins disappeared like a shot.

Just half an hour afterward Matthew Deane brushed the brown hair just sprinkled with gray from his square yet no unkindly brow. Putting on his fur-lined overcoat he walked into the chilly winter air fully determined, figuratively, to annihilate the defaulting Widow Clarkson.

It was a dwarfish little red brick house which appeared originally to have aspired to two-storyhood lot, but cramped by circumstances, had settled down into a story and a half, but the windows shone like Brazilian pebbles, and the doorsteps were worn by much scouring. Neither of these circumstances, however, did Mr. Deane remark as he pulled the glittering brass doorknob and strode into Mrs. Clarkson's neat parlor.

There was a small fire—very small, as if every lump of anthracite was hoarded in the stove, and at a table with writing implements before her sat a young lady whom Mr. Deane at once recognized as Mrs. Clarkson's niece, Miss Olive Mellen. She was not disagreeable to look upon, though you would never have thought of classing her among the beauties, with shining black hair, blue, long-lashed eyes, and a very pretty mouth, hiding teeth like rice kernels, so white were they.



"I HAVE CALLED TO SEE YOUR AUNT."

Miss Mellen rose with a polite nod, which was grimly reciprocated by Mr. Deane.

"I have called to see your aunt, Miss Mellen."

"I know it, sir, but as I am aware of her timid temperament, I sent her away. I prefer to deal with you myself."

Mr. Deane started—the cool audacity of the damsel in gray, with scarlet ribbons in her hair, rather astonished him.

"I suppose the money is ready?"

"No, sir, it is not."

"Then, Miss Olive, pardon me, I must speak plainly. I shall send an officer here this afternoon to put a valuation on the furniture, and——"

"You will do nothing of the kind, sir."

Olive's cheek had reddened and her eyes flashed portentously. Mr. Deane turned toward the door, but ere he knew what she was doing, Olive had walked quietly across the room, locked the door, and taken out the key—then she resumed her seat.

"What does this mean?" ejaculated the astonished "prisoner of war."

"It means, sir, that you will now be obliged to consider the question," said Olive.

"Obliged?"

"Yes—you will hardly jump out of the window, and there is no other method of egress unless you choose to go up the chimney. Now, then, Mr. Deane, will you tell me if you—a Christian man in the nineteenth century—intend to sell a poor widow's furniture because she is not able to pay your rent? Listen, sir!"

Mr. Deane opened his mouth to remonstrate, but Olive enforced her words with a very emphatic little stamp of the foot, and he was, as it were, stricken dumb.

"You are what the world calls a rich man, Mr. Deane. You own rows of houses, piles of bank stock, railroad shares, bonds and mortgages—who knows what? My aunt has nothing; I support her by copying. Now, if this case be carried into a court of law, my poor ailing aunt will be a sufferer—you would emerge unscathed and profiting. You are not a bad man, Mr. Deane; you have a great many noble qualities, and I like you for them." She paused an instant and looked intently and gravely at Mr. Deane. The color rose to his cheek—it was not disagreeable to be told by a pretty young girl that she liked him, on any terms; yet she had indulged in pretty plain speaking. "I have heard," she went on, "of your doing kind actions when you were in the humor of it. You can do them, and you shall in this instance. You are cross this morning—you know you are! Hush! no excuse; you are selfish and irritable and overbearing. If I were your mother, and you a little boy, I should certainly put you in a corner until you promised to be good."

Mr. Deane smiled, although he was getting angry. Olive went on with the utmost composure.

"But as it is, I shall only keep you here a prisoner until you have behaved, and given me your word not to annoy my aunt again for rent until she is able to pay you. Then, and not until then, will you receive your money. Do you promise? Yes or no?"

"I certainly shall agree to no such terms," said Mr. Deane, tartly.

"Very well, sir; I can wait."

Miss Mellen deposited the key in the pocket of her gray dress and sat down to her copying. Had she been a man, Mr. Deane would probably have knocked her down; as it was, she wore an invisible armor of power in the very fact that she was a fragile, slight woman, and she knew it.

"Miss Olive," he said, sternly, "let us terminate this mummery. Unlock that door!"

"Mr. Deane, I will not!"

"I shall shout and alarm the neighborhood, then, or call a policeman."

"Very well, Mr. Deane; do so, if you please."

She dipped her pen in the ink and began on a fresh page. Matthew sat down, puzzled and discomfited, and watched the long-lashed eyes and faintly tinged cheek of his keeper. She was very pretty—what a pity she was so obstinate!

"Miss Olive!"

"Sir?"

"The clock has just struck 12."

"I heard it."

"I should like to go out and get some lunch."

"I am sorry that that luxury is out of your power."

"But I'm confounded hungry."

"Are you?"

"And I'm not going to stand this sort of thing any longer."

"No?"

How provokingly nonchalant she was. Mr. Deane eyed the pocket of the gray dress greedily, and walked up and down the room pettishly.

"I have an appointment at 1."

"Indeed! What a pity you will be unable to keep it!"

He took another turn across the room. Olive looked up with a smile.

"Well, are you ready to promise?"

"Hang it, yes! What else can I do?"

"You promise?"

"I do, because I can't help myself."

Olive drew the key from her pocket with softened eyes.

"You have made me very happy, Mr. Deane. I dare say you think me unwomanly and unfeminine, but indeed you do not know to what extremities we are driven by poverty. Good-morning, sir."

Mr. Deane sallied forth with a curious complication of thoughts and emotions struggling through his brain, in which gray dresses, long-lashed blue eyes and scarlet ribbons played a prominent part.

"Did you get the money, sir?" asked the clerk, when he walked into the office.

"Mind your business, sir," was the tart response.

"I pity her husband," thought Mr. Deane, as he turned the papers over on his desk. "How she will henpeck him! By the way, I wonder who her husband will be?"

The next day he called at the Widow Clarkson's to assure Miss Mellen that he had no idea of breaking his promise, and the next but one after that he came to tell the young lady she need entertain no doubt of his integrity. And the next week he dropped in on them with no particular errand to serve as an excuse!

"When shall we be married, Olive? Next month, dearest? Do not let us put it off later."

"I have no wishes but yours, Matthew."

"Really, Miss Olive Mellen, to hear that meek tone one would suppose you had never locked me up here and tyrannized over me as a jailer."

Olive burst into a merry laugh.

"You dear old Matthew; I give you warning beforehand that I mean to have my own way in everything. Do you wish to recede from your bargain? It is not too late yet."

No, Matthew Deane didn't; he had a vague idea that it would be very pleasant to be henpecked by Olive!

Very Definite.

Mrs. Sewell, who is the head of a classical school for girls in Indianapolis, could contribute a readable sequel to English as she is taught, for the pupils in a girls' classical school are not above the amusing blunders which characterize the efforts of their young sisters in the public schools. On one occasion Mrs. Sewell was instructing a class in physics. Force was the subject, and she made plain to the girls the difference between centrifugal and centripetal force. "Centrifugal," said Mrs. Sewell, "is a force whose direction is from the center and centripetal is a force whose direction is toward the center. Do you all understand that?" The class chorused assent. "Now, will some girl give me an illustration?" continued Mrs. Sewell. "The domestic virtues are centripetal," replied a small girl, "because they keep a man in the center of his home, and a centrifugal force is—is—well, a saloon is a centrifugal force."—Philadelphia Post.

Victoria Not So Wealthy.

It has been stated that Queen Victoria has accumulated a fortune of over $100,000,000. The actual amount of the queen's savings is known to a few people. One of these is Henry Labouchere, the radical, who came by his information officially as member of a special committee of the House of Commons about eight years since. Subsequently Mr. Labouchere wrote: "The impression prevails that the queen has effected large savings, but that is not the case. As the sum total of the queen's investments was given to the committee under a pledge of secrecy, I cannot violate this pledge, but I do not think I am breaking faith in saying that the amount is surprisingly small."

Heavy Calls Upon the Czar's Purse.

No sovereign is so rich as the czar, and no sovereign has such heavy calls upon his purse. The grand dukes Michael, Vladimir, Alexis, Serge and Paul Alexandrovitch, as the sons of emperors of Russia, receive from the head of the house an annual sum of 185,000 roubles (£26,200) each, which added to private means, makes them very rich. The wives and widows of Russian grand dukes receive 40,000 roubles each; their sons 150,000 roubles. It was the Czar Alexander III. who decreed that every member of the imperial family must spend a part of the year in Russia, or else lose a third of his or her allowance.

GOOD NOVEL MAKING.

The Four Things Which Are Fundamental—Character-Drawing.

Good novel making, technically viewed, rests four-square upon invention (plot), construction, characterization and description. These may be called the fundamentals of fiction. The form of literature known as the story is, often spoken of carelessly or in shallow wise as if its manner—its style of diction—were the chief thing, even the only thing, says the Forum. "Have you read so and so?" queries one lady of another in the car. "The idea isn't anything, but then, you know, Brown writes so well! His style is so good!" Again, with the great class of uncritical readers, represented in the lower grade by the blue-clothed messenger boy in the car immersed in the latest number of the Fireside Companion, plot outweighs every other consideration. Possibly it does with the majority of all novel-readers.

But, if looking to the permanent successes and great names of fiction, we ask ourselves what qualities constitute the essentials of fiction, we shall be likely to settle on these fundamental four. Furthermore, if forced to pick out the quality ministering most to the successful result, we must, I fancy, reply: Character-creation. This judgment may fall strange on the ear nowadays, because other traits are emphasized—construction or style, for example. Indeed, if we examine the clever work of present day novelists, we shall find that what often gives them reputation is ability in ways aside from this central, this solar, gift of characterization. Compared with it, invention and construction are secondary; description and style, important as they may be in the abstract, are as naught. A novel without salient character-drawing, whatever its merits in other directions, can never take high rank; it is almost certainly a failure foredoomed. The truth of the proposition becomes apparent when we come to apply it and illustrate by it. The firm, steady hold upon the public of certain fictionists, who are more or less roughly handled by critics, is easily explained, if we agree to this central post of importance held by character-lining. The cold, aloof position of the late-century fictionmaker toward the people of his brain and heart may be high art, but it is precious poor humanity. And it is this perhaps more than any other one thing that is likely to keep out of our fiction the red blood of life. "But," cries the novelist, "look at my skill, my ingenuity, my technical excellences in half a dozen particulars of a difficult art." To which the public: "True, it is magnificent, but it is not war."

SHAKESPEARE AND PSALMS.

Cipher Like That Used by Bacon's Adherents Would Prove It.

Though the Bacon cipher may have proved that Shakespeare did not write the plays credited to him for three centuries, another cipher proves just as conclusively that Shakespeare wrote the Psalms. Of course, this is a joke, but there is as much evidence to support the other theory. In Shakespeare's name lies the key to this wonderful cryptogram. As Mr. Donnelly says, the spelling "Shakespeare" was the poet's nom de plume, while "Shakespere" was his name—an evident change from "Shakspear." In each of the two spellings last given are 10 letters—four vowels and six consonants. Combine these two figures and we have the number 46—the key to the mystery. Turning to the 46th Psalm in the Revised Version, it is found that the Psalm is divided into three portions, each one ending with "selah." Remember the number—46. Counting 46 words from the beginning of the psalm one reaches the word "shake," in the first portion. Then, going to the last portion and counting 46 words from the end of the psalm one reaches the word "spear." There is 'Shakespear" as plainly as letters can make it. Now, turn to the middle portion of the psalm and apply the rule of averages. To get this average one goes to the middle verse, which is the sixth, as it has five verses on each side of it. Observe the significant six, the last figure of our key number. Now six in Roman letters is "VI," and so one looks for a word in the verse that has the letters vb and i in it. There is only one—"Voice." What can be plainer than that it is Shakespear's voice speaking to us from the Psalms?—New York Herald.

Too Much for Him.

They are telling this story in Washington about Congressman Clayton of Alabama, who used to be district attorney in his state. It became his duty at one time to prosecute an old man for making illicit whisky. It was not a very serious infraction of the law, but the old backwoodsman had been reckless in his open violation, and it was necessary to make an example of him. He was brought into court and, after the government had stated its case, the old man, who had no lawyer, asked to be allowed to go upon the stand. He was told that this would render him liable to answer any questions, but he insisted. "Well, Uncle John," said Clayton, "did you really make any whisky in your still?" "Henry," replied the old man, with pathetic tone, "I know'd your pa; I voted for your pa every time he ran for jedge. And, Henry, your pa would never have axed me no question like that!" The jurors laughed, the court smiled and Clayton relented. The old man drove home that night.—New York Tribune

Boyish Ideas.

"It is strange what queer ideas we had when we were young," said a gentleman the other day. "My father once asked me how I supposed the French managed to spell wagon wheel, when they had no 'w' in their language. I never could solve the problem." "And when I was a boy," replied another, "I thought it was an easy matter to translate from foreign languages. I had an idea that the only difference was the alphabetical characters, and if I were to learn the Greek alphabet, for instance, I would have no trouble in turning Greek into English. I found out my mistake after I went to school, though."—Harlem Life.

Wild boars still abound in some parts of Morocco, one hunting party having lately killed over 100 in one week.

SQUAW IS A WIFE.

WILL SHARE IN MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

Romance of the Old Gold Days in California Recalled by a Bitterly Contested Suit That Has Just Been Closed by the Decision of a Court.

Indian Lucy, who, as a dusky-hued maiden, sat upon the knee of John R. Hite, a California gold miner, twenty-eight years ago, and solemnly declared "Conna me oba," while Hite, with equal gravity, replied, "Meenee conna longa," has been declared the legal wife of the millionaire mine owner, though with the declaration comes annulment of the marital tie, for which she prayed. This has been decided "one of the most unique cases ever tried in an American court, and one which has attracted attention throughout the United States. An Indian marriage under the old statute has been declared valid, and as a consequence John R. Hite will be called upon to share his millions with the woman who, in times of adversity, occupied his humble miner's cabin and administered to his wants, but who, when wealth lay at his feet, was thrown aside, as a cast-off garment, to have her place usurped by a white woman.

The other day Judge Joseph P. Jones, before whom the celebrated case was tried, handed down the long-looked for decision. It not only makes "Lucy" Mrs. Hite in the eyes of the world, but allows her $50 monthly alimony, pending further action for a division of community property and gives to her attorneys $4,000 in fees. Though the decision does not so mention, it is obvious that Hite's subsequent marriage to Celia Nougues, who nursed him through a critical illness, is invalid. Next will come a suit for the wife's share of the wealth the millionaire has amassed, and doubtless long delays and stubbornly contested appeals, which may drag along for years in court. The history of this unusually interesting case, at points, is as dramatic as the early life of John Hite and "Lucy" was romantic. In 1858, Hite, a tall, muscular and handsome southerner, came to California and drifted into Mariposa county. He was a favorite in the mining camps, and when he took a pretty young Indian woman into his cabin, after the irresponsible fashion of the early days, there were none to question his right. She followed him about on his prospecting tours, and it was her keenness which located the spot, which, from Hite's first prospecting, developed into the great Hite mine and made its owner a millionaire.

This pretty Indian woman died, but a younger sister, "Lucy," survived, and though she was then the mistress of another's cabin, Hite induced her to come to him, and he gloried in the ownership of the prettiest squaw in the county. Then, after a time, those Indian words were spoken which meant to Hite, "I am your wife," and to the girl, "I am your husband." Lucy grew old and Hite tired of her as his wealth increased. Finally, in October, two years ago, the millionaire married a former nurse, casting off "Lucy." Then came the suit for acknowledgment and wealth, the decision of which has just been handed down. The action was for divorce on the ground of infidelity, naming Cecilia Nougues as co-respondent, though she had gone through the marriage ceremony with Hite, for alimony and a division of community property. In answer Hite declared he had never married "Lucy," disclaimed her title to "wife," declaring Cecilia Hite was his lawful wife and denying the existence of any community property. The divorce action was begun in Mariposa Sept. 25 of this year, but subsequently was transferred to San Francisco.

A bitter legal struggle ensued. So intense did the conflict wage that it engendered hard feelings among the attorneys, and at one time the "lie" was bandied in the court room, directed at Attorney W. W. Foote of Hite's counsel, who had charged in a stinging speech, that blackmail was being attempted. The scene at the time was one of excitement, heightened by talk of "guns," "assassination" and other similar expressions. Finally the case was ended and Judge Jones retired to Mariposa county to prepare his decision. Prior to this time the Supreme court was appealed to to make an order allowing "Lucy" alimony and sufficient funds out of Hite's hoard with which to prosecute her case. This motion was denied, on the ground that the plaintiff must first prove her legal right to wifehood, but now that Judge Jones' opinion establishes this fact the woman will receive the money.

Boy Choirs Abroad.

From the Baltimore Sun: My principal object in England was to make a tour of the cathedral towns to hear their music and study their choir methods. The training of the boys' voices there is reduced to a science, but it is a fact that the finest music is not always to be found in the finest cathedrals. The choir at Oxford surpassed any of those of the London cathedrals, and that at Canterbury, the first among English churches, is positively bad. The boys at St. Paul's, London, show marvelous training. King's college, Cambridge, and Magdalen, Oxford, probably have the best-trained choirs in the world. The boy voice doesn't seem to be well understood in Germany, where I heard several choirs. I never heard worse choir music in my life than at Magdeburg, where I visited three churches, including the cathedral. Church music in Germany is far "below par," compared with that of England.

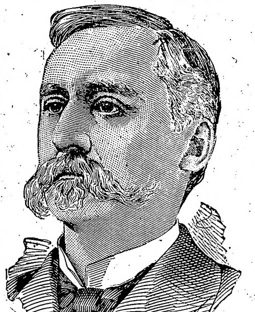
Unintentional.

A London exquisite went into a West End restaurant, says an exchange, and was far from pleased with the manner in which his order was filled. "Do you call that a veal cutlet?" he demanded of the waiter. "Why, such a cutlet as that is an insult to every self-respecting calf in the British empire." The waiter hung his head for a moment, but recovered himself and said, in a tone of respectful apology: "I really didn't intend to insult you, sir."

Gawf is shinny that girls can play at without getting their legs hurt.

U. S. SENATOR ROACH

Says Peruna, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the greatest catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systematic remedy for catarrh but Peruna. Address the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman.

Cheap at That.

Mrs. Dormy—I wonder you are not afraid of smoke. Just let me read you what there is in a cigar: Acetic, formis, butyric, valeranic, propionic and prussic acids; creosote, phenol, ammonia, sulpheretted hydrogen; and, besides, nicotine, viridine and picoline.

Mr. Dormy—And you can get all that for a nickel!—Life.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John Chlal, Lake Park, Minn., straw stacker; John K. Christy, Minneapolis, Minn., shaft tug; David H. Houston, Hunter, N. D., magazine camera; Mike M. Jerdee, Dawson, Minn., harrow tooth; Chauncey E. Richardson, Duluth, Minn., seal lock; Herbrand O. Simle, Manvel, N. D., thill coupling; George Wetherby, Duluth, Minn., apparatus for boring and disintegrating earthy matter.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Observation.

As the west-bound train dashed in the young hopeful in the Pullman gazed out upon the animated platform.

"What do you see, Frankie?" inquired the stately woman by his side.

"Oh, mummy!" he shouted, "I see the Chicago platform, but I don't see Bryan."—Chicago News.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Proving Exception.

George Q. Cannon, the Utah statesman, takes a deep interest in irrigation and is a regular attendant at the congresses which are held in the Far West to discuss that subject. At one congress a drowsy delegate read a paper on artesian wells, which, he declared, always brought water except when they struck rock. He repeated this statement several times. At the fourth repetition he defied anyone to deny the proposition. Cannon looked up and in his full, musical voice asked: "How do you account for Moses' success?"—Philadelphia Post.

Some people are charitable only when they are sure the world will hear of it.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

Wheat 327 Millions Short As compared with the World's crop of 1898.

Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large fortunes are made in Wheat speculation. Phone 1 603 M.

W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,

Bank Reference, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

PLEASE TRY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC REGULATE THE LIVER 10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

S N W N U —No. 2.— 1900.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5 DROPS" is the name and the dose. "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

NEURALGIA

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your "5 DROPS" medicine is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your "5 DROPS." I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your "5 DROPS" for the cure of NEURALGIA.

L. R. SMITH, El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

RHEUMATISM Your "5 DROPS" came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for RHEUMATISM and got no relief until I got your "5 DROPS," which gave me immediate relief as above stated. MARTAN BOWERS, Box 63, Caraghar, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 25c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Don't wait! Write now!

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

HELP FOR GEN. WHITE

PERSISTENT RUMOR THAT LADYSMITH HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

Field Marshal Roberts Reports That There Is No Change in the Situation—Report From Boer Headquarters Says That a Big Battle Is Expected in a Few Days—Silence Surrounding Buller's Movements Not Yet Explained—Not Believed That He Has Met With a Serious Reverse.

Durban, Jan. 16.—The entire absence of news from Chieveley or Frere camps continues, but there is a persistent rumor here that Ladysmith has been relieved.

No Change, Says Roberts.

London, Jan. 16.—The war office issued at midnight a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated yesterday at 8:30 p. m., saying: "There is no change in the situation to-day."

Boers Expect a Big Battle.

Boer Headquarters at Colenso, Jan. 11, via Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 13.—Everything points to a great battle within the next few days. Ladysmith for the last two nights has been firing rockets. The object is not known here.

Gen. Warren Moves Eastward.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Jan. 12, from Pietermaritzburg, says: "Sir Charles Warren marched with 11,000 men eastward from Frere by way of Weenan. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grobler's kloof and Colenso was described as deserted. There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith."

Boers Are Active.

Ladysmith, Jan. 16.—The besiegers have been quiet for two days, but can be seen in active movement on the distant hills. We have perceived two small bodies galloping with two machine guns. The Boer heavy piece on Bulawana hill has not been fired for two days. More Boer dead have been found at the base of Caesar's camp. All is well here.

Raw Boers Get Supplies.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 16.—There is a Boer commando in Zambaans country, Zululand, within a day's march of the sea, with wagons. It is believed to be waiting for supplies and ammunition secretly landed near St. Lucia bay. The Boers have looted all the stores and houses in the Zwazi territory and the ruined natives are completing the destruction.

Britain Buys Krupp Guns.

London, Jan. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Great Britain has bought 240 Krupp guns that were supplied about two years ago to one of the southern European states. These guns are not quick firers, but will be used to replace the guns sent to South Africa from British home garrisons."

BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Surrounded by Complete Silence—Not Believed That He Has Met With a Reverse.

London, Jan. 16—Lord Roberts' enigmatical announcement "No change in the situation," does nothing to allay public anxiety or to explain the silence surrounding Buller's movements on the Tugela, and although there is a disposition to regard the dispatch as disposing of Saturday's adverse rumor, the week has opened in a state of suspense almost equal to that of last week because it is recognized that failure in Gen. Buller's present attempt would seal the fate of Ladysmith. Presumably "no change in the situation" refers to previous dispatches sent to the war office which have not yet been revealed to the public. Except the announcement of the seizure of Pottgeiter's drift and of the advance of Gen. Warren, there has been no news from the Tugela for a week. A ray of hope is in the fact that the same silence prevails from the Boer side. Thus, it may, perhaps, be fairly inferred that Gen. Buller has not yet met a serious check. If the announcement of Gen. Warren's movement be correct, it is evident that Gen. Buller's forces are spread over a very wide front—perhaps twenty-five miles—and in the event of a sudden fall of the river, his operations might be full of danger. It is believed that Gen. Buller has no good survey maps of the district. This will add to his difficulties. Sir Charles Warren's advance probably means an attempt to seize Hlangwan hill, the main post of the Boers south of the Tugela. Upon the success or failure of these operations depends the whole future of the campaign. Until the result is known Lord Roberts will be unable to decide how to dispose of the two divisions and the reinforcements now arriving.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Terrible Fate of a Man and His Wife and a Boarder.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 16. — A. Blachard, aged sixty-five, his wife, aged forty-three, and a boarder named William Money, aged fifty-eight, were burned to death in their home in Merrimac. The cause of the fire is unknown. When the bodies were discovered nothing could be told. The Blachards were in the habit of using kerosene to light their fires, and it is thought an explosion took place, demolishing the kitchen, and at the same time setting fire to the house so that they were unable to get away. All the bodies were burned to a crisp.

Gen. Greely Recovering.

Washington, Jan. 16. — Gen. A. W. Greely, who was badly injured by being thrown down his steps by a drunken man last week Sunday, was able to sit up several hours yesterday, and his general condition continues satisfactory.

Taxation in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Gov. Gen. Wood will to-day issue an order appointing a commission of three to study and report upon the problem of taxation throughout the entire island.

New Food for Infants.

Paris—Deputy Edmond Blanc has presented a report to the chamber advocating the use of the recently discovered nourishment for newly born infants made of sow's milk, which is claimed by doctors of the French faculty of medicine as superior to that of cows or goats.

Postal Union Celebration.

Berlin—A private telegram states that Switzerland has invited sixty-two countries of the postal union to celebrate the union's twenty-fifth anniversary at Berne July 2.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 16. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 64@65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 61@63 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 28 1-2@29c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-4 @ 23 1-2c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 64@65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62c; No. 3 wheat, 57@58 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 1-2@28 3-4c; No. 3, 28@28 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22 3-4@23 1-2c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley, 36@39c.

Duluth, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 62c; No. 3 spring, 58 1-2c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; May, No. 1 Northern, 67c; July, No. 1 Northern, 68 1-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 49 1-4c; barley, 34@37c; flax, to arrive, $1.44; cash, $1.43 1-2; May, $1.47; corn, 30 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 16.—Flour is dull. Wheat weaker; No. 1 Northern, 65@65 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-2@64c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 55 1-2c. Barley dull; No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 34@44c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1-4c.

Chicago, Jan. 16—Wheat—No. 2 red, 67@67 1-2c; No. 3, 64@67c; No. 2 hard winter, 64 1-4c; No. 3 hard winter, 60@64c; No. 1 Northern spring, 65 1-2@67c; No. 2 Northern spring, 65 1-2@66 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 62@66c. Corn — No. 2, 31 1-4c; No. 3, 30 3-4@31c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3-4c; No. 3, 22 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 16. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@6.50; cows and heifers, $4@5; stockers and feeders, $3@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4@5.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.65; good to choice heavy, $4.55@4.75; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.30@4.55; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.65. Sheep, $4.30@4.90; lambs, $4.50@6.15.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.50 @ 5.50; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.75@4.60. Hogs, $4.45 @ 4.52 1-2; bulk, $4.47@4.50.

South St. Paul, Jan. 16. — Hogs — $4.42 1-2@4.47 1-2. Cattle—Cows, $2.65@3.50; bulls, $3.25; stockers, $4.10@4.30; heifers, $3.30@3.75; calves, $5@6.

MAIL ROBBER HAS CONFESSED.

Man Who Stole the Pouch Containing $10,000 at Effingham Arrested in Canton, Ohio.

Effingham, Ill., Jan. 16.—Postmaster Lawson is in receipt of a telegram from the sheriff at Canton, Ohio, saying that J. L. Durm, under arrest there, has confessed to stealing the mail pouch at this place last Monday night. It contained $10,000, most of which has been recovered.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Soldier Is Convicted in a Federal Court at Topeka, Kan.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 16.—Joe Leach, a private of Company B, Fourth artillery, was found guilty by a federal court jury of murdering Corporal Finnell, Company B, Fourth artillery, at Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 1, 1897. The verdict was "guilty, without capital punishment." The defense pleaded hereditary insanity.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

Republican Press Working Up an Agitation Against the Monarchy.

Lisbon, Jan. 16. — The Republican press is working up an agitation against the monarchy on the basis of England's interference with vessels outside Delagoa bay. They declare that England's action is a violation of Portugal's neutrality and is due to the weakness of the existing regime.

To Abolish Woman Labor.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Woman labor is to be abolished in all factories where building material is produced in Chicago if a resolution passed by the building material trades' council last night can be made effective. The resolution provides that each of the organizations affiliated with the council demand that a clause be inserted in all union contracts hereafter specifying that no women be employed in the shops. There are now 200 women at work in the various factories, for the most part as metal polishers and buffers and on plumbers supplies.

Too Ready With His Gun.

Helenwood, Tenn. Jan. 16.At Almy Andy Chitwood, a highly respected young man, was shot and instantly killed by Elvin Phillips. The men had quarreled over some change. Phillips was a member of the Fourth volunteer infantry. While at Oneida last Wednesday he shot a drummer's valise to pieces, and the same day shot a man named Chambers. Saturday he shot at Charles Keelon, held up the Paint Rock engine that carries the mail from the mines at Oneida, and at 6 p. m. killed Chitwood. He has not been captured.

Discharged From West Point.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 16. — The academy board has finished its review of the January examination of the corps of cadets at the military academy. The following were found deficient and discharged: Second class, W. M. Cooley, Michigan; W. C. Russell, Illinois; fourth class, C. F. Coury, Ohio; A. G. Crow, Michigan; C. L. Lacy, Indiana. Some will appeal their cases to the war department.

Carter Harrison Declines.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Mayor Carter Harrison yesterday refused formally the offer of the Democratic nomination for governor. As a result of Mayor Harrison's action friends of Former Vice President Stevenson are urging him to accept the nomination.

Kicked by a Horse.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 16.—J. S. Harrison, a real estate man of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse here. He was knocked senseless and his skull was fractured. The doctors hope for his recovery.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 16.—William J. Affleck, secretary of the board of water works for several years, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement of city funds. A shortage of about $20,000 is alleged.

Severe Punishment for Scorchers.

Paris—Count Goeffen, while scorching with his automobile, ran over a woman, breaking her leg. The courts condemned the count to two months in prison and a fine of 15,000 francs.

Milder Sentence for Jews.

Breslau—All Russian Jews condemned to deportation are to go to Siberia hereafter instead of to Tsachalin island, whose horrors are said to far exceed those of Siberia.

Thomas F. Conway, one of the oldest attorneys in the territory, died at Silver City, N. M., aged sixty-five years.

News of the Northwest

THE SALOON'S ENEMIES

Ask for Legislation That Will Restore Prohibition.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 14. — The anti-saloon league convention yesterday adopted a resolution favoring "the passage of a law at the present session of the legislature which shall prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors within five miles of any of the state institutions of learning, as a safeguard which the people of the state demand for their children sent out from the care of home. And we further favor such other temperance legislation as can be secured pressing the demand from year to year until Iowa is restored to that happy states in which the saloon shall again be an outlaw." The committee on resolutions demanded an enforcement of the temperance laws as they now exist and in opposition to the local option and "mulct" law. A committee on temperance was appointed headed by H. H. Agrams.

SCOFIELD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Wisconsin Governor Suggested as McKinley's Running Mate.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—The Madison State Journal, the official Republican organ, last night printed a letter to the editor of the Journal signed "A Badger," in which Gov. Edward Scofield is proposed as a vice-presidential candidate. The letter, in part, reads as follows:

"The Republican party is looking about for a suitable running mate for William McKinley. Edward Scofield of Wisconsin is clearly the man that both party and country are looking for. He is from the West, which is desirable at this time. He is a veteran soldier of the war, which will please great numbers. He is a business man. He has an experience in public affairs, including four years as governor of Wisconsin. This is imperative. He is available and will strengthen the ticket."

DASSEL SCORCHED.

Midnight Blaze Carries Destruction to Many Business Places.

Dassel, Minn., Jan. 14.—A disastrous fire occurred here in which nine business houses were burned, together with stocks of goods, excepting such as were carried into the streets by citizens. The loss on buildings and stocks will reach $50,000, with insurance of $29,650. The fire started in the barber shop of Charles Robinson, a small wooden building, and in three hours the entire block, from street to street, was in ashes. There was no wind or the damage would have been greater, as the fire apparatus was out of repair, and could not be used. Prompt action by the citizens in forming bucket brigades saved the town from greater loss.

THROUGH THE ICE.

Member of a Logging Crew Near Cloquet Is Drowned.

Cloquet, Minn., Jan. 14.—Mat Jamelson, a Norwegian employed in Miles' camp near this village, was drowned in the St. Louis river. He was riding on the rear runner of a pair of logging sleds loaded with logs, when the ice broke under the hind bob, precipitating the logs and Mr. Jamelson into about twenty feet of water. The front bob was caught over a boom stick frozen in the ice, thus preventing the team and driver from an immersion and possible drowning. Mr. Jamelson was thirty years old and unmarried. He leaves no relatives in this country.

PER CAPITA TAX RAISED.

Milwaukee, Jan. 14. — The National Building Trades Council of America passed resolutions raising the per capita tax. Local unions which have been paying 1-2 cent per capita to the national body will hereafter pay 3-4 of a cent. Local unions having no national affiliations must pay 5 cents per capita instead of 3 cents as formerly. Most of the work of the convention is being done in committees, and these not being ready to report, a recess was taken.

Natural Gas in Wisconsin.

Brillion, Wis., Jan. 14.—Well drillers on the farm of William Wieckert, at a depth of 145 feet, struck a gas vein which haisted their drilling machinery out of the hole and has continued to emit gas continually for several hours. They touched a torch to the flow and a flame twenty to thirty feet hight, which could be seen for miles continued to burn until it was smothered. This is the fourth of fifth time natural gas has been struck in this vicinity within the past few years.

Donated by Gov. Drake.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Ex-Gov. F. M. Drake of Centerville, for whom Drake university of this city is named, yesterday increased his donations to that institution $32,000, which will be used in making immediate necessary improvements. He said he hoped to see the university have an endowment of a million dollars and expected to furnish at least one-fourth of that sum.

Exchange Building for Winona.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 14.—The lumber and grain men of this city will soon organize a corporation for the purpose of erecting an office building to be known as the Grain and Lumber exchange. A lot centrally located was purchased yesterday for $6,250. Mr. Charles Horton is the head of the concern. The building will be three stories, of brick, and will cost about $50,000.

Caught at Canton.

Canton, S. D., Jan. 14.—Sheriff Nelson of Minnehaha county arrested H. S. Ransom of Sioux Falls on complaint of W. H. Booth of that city, charging Ransom with having stolen diamonds worth several hundred dollars.

Bad Man From the Woods.

Menomonie, Wis., Jan. 14.—Dan Curtis was arrested for attempted assault on a girl twelve years of age. He came down from the woods last Sunday. He has served a term in jail for a similar offense.

The First Snow.

Garfield, Minn., Jan. 14.—The first snow fell here yesterday and farmers are rejoicing in the prospect of sleighing. The traffic in wood has been almost at a standstill as a result of the open winter.

Strike Is Settled.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 14.—The molders' strike at the Lakeside Malleable Iron company's plant was satisfactorily settled last night and the factory will resume on Monday morning with a full force.

LUMPY JAW EPIDEMIC.

An Entire Herd May Have to Be Killed.

Black River Falls, Wis., Jan. 16 — The state veterinary surgeon has been visiting the farm of H. M. Swarthout, several miles south of here in La Crosse county. He was called there to investigate the severe cases of lumpy jaw in the large stock of cattle on Mr. Swarthout's dairy farm. The entire herd seem to be affected, and there will be a large number of them killed. There are isolated cases on several other farms, but of a milder form. It is raising a great deal of excitement among the farmers in that vicinity.

SHINGLES ADVANCE.

Association Raises Price Ten Cents Per Thousand.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 16—The annual convention of the Northwestern Cedarmen's association was held here. Over fifty members from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois attended. The association advanced the price of shingles 10 cents a thousand on all grades. An advance of 10 per cent was made in the price of posts and a slight advance was made in poles. The principal object of the association is to make the official price list for the guidance of its members.

DEAL INVOLVES HALF MILLION.

Perley Lowe Company of Chicago Takes Season's Product of Witbeck Mills at Marinette, Wis.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 16.—The Perley Lowe Company of Chicago has purchased the season's cut of the H. Witbeck company of this city, amounting to 40,000,000 feet of lumber, shingles and lath. The deal involves over half a million dollars and is the largest made this year.

Amateur Skating Races.

St. Paul, Jan. 16. — The Western championship meeting of the National Amateur Skating association will be held in St. Paul Friday and Saturday, Feb. 9 and 10. There will be four events, 500 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 meters in distance, with gold, silver and bronze championship emblems to first, second and third in each event. The races will be under the auspices of the St. Paul Carnival association, and will be managed by the Northwestern Skating association.

Inflicted Loss of $60,000.

Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 16. — A fire started in the store of Mrs. Hattie E. Horne inflicted a loss of $60,000. Lena Delshied, a saleswoman, in attempting to light the gas dropped a burning match in a pile of cotton batting, and the entire store was soon ablaze. The stock, valued at $35,000, was a total loss, and the building, owned by W. P. Coast, was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The fire spread to adjoining buildings.

Floods Ar eSubsiding.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16.—Reports received here from White river valley towns and points north of this city are to the effect that the January floods are subsiding and that no further damage will be done. Trains were only a few minutes late and are expected on time to-morrow. The weather is much colder, which has resulted in a subsidence of the floods.

Robbery And Burglary Charged

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 16. — John Conway has been indicted here for alleged robbery and burglary. He and Robert Gilmore, who were indicted with him, are accused of holding up a restaurant one night last month. Conway is a brother of Supt. Stephen Conway, of Armour's Chicago packing house.

Killed in a Mine.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 16.—Joe Melivitch and Joseph Maxwell, working in the Colsuna-Parrott mine, were instantly killed yesterday by the explosion of a blast that had hung fire. A round of holes had been fired and the men had returned to clean up the debris when a missed hole went off.

Funding Warrants Taken Up.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 16. — State Treasurer Driscoll has taken up $80,000 funding warrants issued last year to pay the expenses of the legislative session. These have been paid from the ordinary revenues of the state, in addition to the payment of the current expenses.

Injunction Dissolved.

Hudson, Wis., Jan. 14.—Judge Dunwiddie heard arguments in the injunction case restraining the county authorities from issuing bonds and proceeding with building of the new court house plant at Hudson. Numerous able arguments were made on both sides and at 5 o'clock the judge dissolved the injunction.

Murder Charge Withdrawn.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 14.—After a day of wrangling in the Rudy case at Fort Pierre the charge of murder was withdrawn and a new one of manslaughter substituted. On this charge Rudy secured a continuance until the next term of court, and is out on bail.

Fire at Osakis.

Osakis, Minn., Jan. 16. — Fire destroyed Davis & Morton's general store. The flames spread and other losses were: B. L. Maupe, grocery; William Lenz, jewelry, and several families living overhead. The loss will reach $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

Prominent Hastings Man Dead.

Hastings, Minn., Jan. 14. — S. G. Rathbone died suddenly of apoplexy, aged sixty-eight years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was one of Hastings' most wealthy and prominent citizens.

Miners Killed by Explosion.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 16. — By the premature explosion of a blast on the 1,700 level of the Mountain Consolidated mine Peter Sullivan and Thomas Smith were instantly killed. Both were single men.

No Carnival.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—The St. Paul winter carnival is off. At a meeting of the association it was concluded that it would be impossible to carry out the plans of the proposed winter carnival on account of the warm weather.

Date Changed.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 16.—The date of the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Wisconsin G. A. R. at West Superior has been changed from June 6 and 7 to June 27 and 28.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

DR. ASHMEAD AN ALARMIST.

Danger of Leprosy From Scandinavian Immigrants.

The following statement by Albert S. Ashmead, M. D., of New York city, in the New York Sun of Jan. 8, is calculated to arouse the ire of the sons of Sweden and Norway in America. He claims that there is grave danger of the spread of leprosy in this country, owing to immigration from the Scandinavian countries, and wants all immigrants examined before leaving their homes. The following is a quotation from his letter to the Sun:

"Mrs. Schwichtenberg 'fears that with the American troops in the Philippires, leprosy may be brought to our country.' She need have no such fear. The history of the world of leprosy is against it. Leprosy is only transmitted to one country from another by immigration, or by troops returning with captives or slaves. There is more danger of leprosy to the people of the United States from the Norwegians and Swedes already scattered over every state in the Union than can be threatening this country from our new acquisitions—Hawaii and the Philippines. Five hundred thousand Norwegians are already here—17,000 of them of leprous family. These are scattered over the Union, thanks to Hansen's Norwegian leper law, which allows lepers and suspected lepers to be isolated in private homes of Norway, and thus give them all facility to escape to the United States. There are 600,000 Swedes here, also; five of these established in Minnesota are lepers; how many in other states, we do not yet know.

"The leper law enforced in Hawaii is an international law, at least as far as Japan and China China are concerned. These two countries are, for Hawaii, the only source of danger. Officers in the service of Hawaii examine in Asia all emigrants headed for the islands, to prevent the starting of lepers or suspected lepers. Upon their arrival, the emigrants are again examined. All danger of leprous importation is thus removed. Had such a law been enforced in the early '40s, Hawaii would now be pure and healthy, for the inoculation came from Asia. Hawaii, entering the American Union, brings with her the admirable and successful caution against the importation of leprosy. If congress should adopt this wise and successful law and apply it to the United States as a nation; if it ruled by law its relations, not only with Japan and China, but also with Norway and Sweden, it would operate to keep away Dr. Hansen's Norwegian lepers and leprous families; Dr. Sederholm's Swedish lepers and leprous families; Dr. Peterson's Russian lepers and leprous families, and even the 159 Icelandic lepers (from Manitoba and our Dakotas) of Mr. Ehlers of Copenhagen.

"The danger to this country does not lie in a possible contamination from Hawaii or the Philippines. The Hawaiian and Filipino do not think of coming here."

AFTER THE ISLANDS.

Negotiations Pending Between Denmark and the United States.

That negotiations between the United States and Denmark regarding the transfer of the Danish West Indies are pending, in spite of the denials from Washington, seems to be substantiated by C. M. Koedt, a former Danish consul at Chicago. Mr. Koedt has recently returned from Denmark, and learned several interesting things. In an interview this week he said, in part:

"I have just returned from Denmark and am sure that the Danish minister in Washington is not in any way connected with the Danish West India matter. I believe that Col. Clark E. Carr, formerly minister to Denmark, is at the bottom of this movement. Mr. Gron must represent the American side—the same side that placed him in the conspicuous position he occupied during the presidential campaign as the confidential agent of Mark Hanna, in whose employ he has continued ever since. The Danish ministry is perfectly willing to dispose of the islands to the United States, but I do not believe it will receive the support of the Danish riksdag."

Vikings in South Africa.

While there are many Scandinavians fighting on the Boer side in South Africa, there are apparently quite a number on the British side, as well. The Cape Town Skandinaven mentions three Norwegians among those who fell in the Natal campaign, J. Espeland, of the Durban Light Infantry; Mr. Schram, of the Natal Mounted Rifles, and a Peter Nielsen. These three were Natal colonists, and volunteered with the British troops. The same paper also speaks of a Swede, a Norwegian and a Dane among the prisoners captured by the Boers in Natal.

American Hospitality.

A banquet was tendered to the officers of the Norwegian warship Elida by the Cosmopolitan club of Santiago de Cuba, on Jan. 6. The club parlors were handsomely decorated with national emblems, and the affair was a success. The Norwegian commander, in responding to the toast, "The Vikings," eulogized Admiral Sampson, and compared his work with the old-time vikings of history. The Norwegians expressed their recognition of the great work performed by the United States at Santiago.

Norsk Vessel in Trouble.

It was not to be expected that Norway, with its merchant marine, would be long in running afoul of the British blockade of the Portuguese port of Lourenzo Marquez, and a Norwegian vessel is now at Durban in the hands of the British authorities. The owners are cited to appear before the prize court at Durban, but refrained from doing so on the instruction of the Swedish-Norwegian foreign office, which proposes to take the seizure of the Norwegian vessel a matter of diplomatic investigation and treatment.

New Food for Infants.

Paris—Deputy Edmond Blanc has presented a report to the chamber advocating the use of the recently discovered nourishment for newly born infants made of sow's milk, which is claimed by doctors of the French faculty of medicine as superior to that of cows or goats.

Postal Union Celebration.

Berlin—A private telegram states that Switzerland has invited sixty-two countries of the postal union to celebrate the union's twenty-fifth anniversary at Berne July 2.

NOT FRENCHY.

King Christian Shows Resentment Towards Napoleon's Country.

The correspondent who makes a specialty of gossip pertaining to Old World royalty and nobility, says that few people are aware of the fact that old King Christian of Denmark has, all his life long, entertained a most profound aversion for France, dating from the time when the French court gave countenance to that French ex-modiste who, as Countess Danner, became the morganatic wife of his predecessor on the throne. He has seldom, if, indeed, ever, visited Paris since he succeeded to the throne, nearly forty years ago, and it is owing to his objection to France that the dowager empress of Russia, with her two younger children, the hereditary Grand Duke Michael and Grand Duchess Olga, the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will foregather next month at some place in Italy, possibly San Remo or Sorrento, in order to be with him, instead of taking up, as usual, their residence at Nice or at some other point of the French Riviera for the spring. Indeed, what with the absence of the Russian, Danish and English royalties in the Italian Riviera, Nice and Cannes threaten to be sadly deserted this spring. I hear that King Christian, though in good health, is much depressed in spirits, and that it is on this account that his three daughters, the czarina mother, the Duchess of Cumberland and the Princess of Wales have arranged to spend the spring with him in some sunny clime.

MESSAGE FROM KING OSCAR.

ipprines, leprosy may be brough to our

Expresses Deep Interest in the Scandinavians in the United States.

King Oscar, in the course of a private audience, recently granted a correspondent of the Associated Press, dictated the following message to Scandinavians in the United States:

"Tell those of my two peoples who have taken up their abode in the United States, and their descendants, that I follow their path with interest; that I feel their joys and sorrows as if they were my own.

"I am glad to hear that the Swedes and Norwegians are among the most respected citizens of your great country. May it always go well with them."

His majesty, who talked in a charming manner of events in the United States and elsewhere, seemed greatly interested in hearing of the era of prosperity in America, showed himself well informed regarding the American problems in the Philippines, and expressed a fervent wish that the war there, as well as the war in South Africa, might soon be over.

He refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the troubles in Sweden and Norway.

Relief Funds All Right.

To those who have contributed to the relief funds collected for the sufferers by the storms in Norway last October, the Skandinaven states that there is no reason to suppose that any portion of the contributions are diverted from the purpose for which they were intended. The funds are handled by the interior department, and all the expenses entailed are included in the running expenses of the department. It is inconceivable that any of the local committee are taking any pay for their services or making any claim for expenses. The poor commission which buried the dead at Roevaer thought to reimburse itself from the gifts; but this course raised such a storm of resentment that the plan was quickly dropped. The Skandinaven is confident that every cent contributed from the United States will be used exclusively for the benefit of the sufferers. The paper, up to date, has collected 82,192.70 kroner, or over $22,000.

Can Learn From America.

The experiments by the Norwegian marine of using salt meat and pork prepared in Norway has not proven successful, as the product does not keep as long as is desirable. The department of defense has requested the interior department to consider the qeustion of what should be done in Norway to secure salted meats which could compete with the American products with regard to its keeping qualities.

Of General Interest.

The Norwegian skater, Lindahl, was the winner of the siver cup at the international races at Littleport, Eng., on Dec. 16. He appears to be destined to take the place held by Alex. Paulsen.

W. A. Kjellman, who introduced reindeer into Alaska, is home again in Wisconsin for the winter. He has several valuable claims at Cape Nome, and is not greatly interested in the reindeer, as might be suspected.

Olof Jonsson, the Swedish politician, advises his government to consider the union question quietly and with deliberation. He believes that the consular and diplomatic questions should be acted upon together.

Fritz Thaulow, the famous Norwegian landscape artist, has been named by the French government as a member of the reception jury for the art works of those countries who will not officially participate in the world's exposition this year.

The famous Lutteman singers have returned to America after a long tour in the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Russia, Holland and Germany. Miss Ollie Torbett and Messrs. Ericson, Smith, Schill and Kindlundh are still members of the organization.

P. H. Anderson, the Swedish missionary, who was one of the very first arrivals at Cape Nome, has presented $100,000 to the Swedish Mission union, to be devoted to spreading the gospel. This handsome gift will be followed by others, for Anderson is probably a millionaire by this time, or soon will be.

Christiania's biggest fire in several years broke out on Dec. 22, in a big building at Graensen and Aker streets. Dageravisen was burned out, several wholesale concerns and the quarters of Henrik Bull, the architect, which contained the drawings for the National theater, the government building and the historical museum. A rare and costly library was also destroyed. The loss was about 1,500,000 kroner, nearly all covered by insurance.

It is reported that Sweden closed the fiscal year with a surplus of 24,000,000 kroner in the state treasury.

Was Once Hospital Chaplain.

New York—Obituary notices of the Rev. Edward McGlynn make no reference to an interesting part of his career. The war department rolls show that Father McGlynn was a hospital chaplain for two years during the Civil war.

Girl Babies in Demand.

New York—According to the twenty-seventh annual report of the State Charities Aid association the demand for girl babies for adoption in this state is greater than the supply, while boys are a drug on the market.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

The safe in the grocery store of W. A. Riddle at Proctorknott was broken into. The thieves secured $200 in cash. There is no clue.

Weber Bros.' clothing and shoe store was damaged by fire at Sleepy Eye to the extent of $4,000 on stock and $500 on the building. Insured.

The proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $160,000 to purchase the West Duluth water plant will not be submitted to the people this winter.

Thomas Glory died at Hastings at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Glory was a pioneer farmer of Wabasha county in the vicinity of Lake City, coming to Hastings ten years ago.

S. M. Bear, manager of the opera house at Sioux Falls, S. D., has leased the theater in Mankato and will operate it with C. H. Griebel as resident manager. It is expected that circuit will be made with Sioux City.

A railroad man named Chris Uhlig was instantly killed in the Northwestern yards at Sanborn. A switch engine knocked him down and, running over him, severed his legs from his body at the thighs. He died almost instantly.

Frank Korthols, aged about twenty-one years, was brought to Wadena by the sheriff from Germany township, charged with assault upon Mrs. Joseph J. Nold of the same place. He was bound over to appear before the next grand jury.

Considerable spurious coin has been found in circulation in Winona. Some time ago some lightweight five-dollar gold pieces were discovered, and recently counterfeit half-dollars were presented at the banks. There is no clue to their origin.

The Stillwater Manufacturing company has begun the construction of a two-story addition to its factory at Stillwater, the addition being necessary by reason of increased business embracing contracts received in this country and the Hawaiian islands.

The production of flour at the head of the lakes in 1899 fell off nearly 30 per cent as compared with 1898. The impression with some people is that the combining of the mills into a big trust has had a demoralizing effect locally, but better results are expected this year.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Waterville A. M. Sleeum and James Quirk of Minneapolis, H. B. Hermsmeyer and G. C. Kane were elected directors for the ensuing year. The directors elected A. M. Sleeum president and H. B. Hermsmeyer cashier.

Patrick Cain of Westline was the first man to get into trouble in the new towns along the Minnesota & Iowa division of the Northwestern railroad on account of disposing of intoxicating liquor without a license. He was arrested on that charge and held to the grand jury.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Southern Minnesota Fair association at Rochester the following officers were elected: President, A. T. Stebbins; vice president, W. J. Boynton; secretary, J. A. Bear; treasurer, A. C. Gooding; superintendent of grounds, F. W. Willett.

Nels Nelson, employed in the clay pits at Clay Bank, Red Wing, fell from the top of the pit to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet, breaking both legs. The bones in his left leg even protruded through his clothing. He also sustained other injuries. Physicians think the man will recover.

Emil Wandersee, son of Fred Wandersee, a farmer living about two miles east of Montrose, is reported to be suffering from smallpox in the most malignant form. The fact that eight days elapsed after he was first stricken before medical assistance was secured has given an opportunity for the spreading of the disease.

John H. O'Brien, a freight conductor on the Chicago Great Western railroad, living in St. Paul, was instantly killed in an accident at Kenyon. He fell from the top of a car and was caught under a moving train, meeting instantaneous death. He had been in the employ of the road for several years. He leaves a wife and family.

A man claiming to be C. Luzinger of Montrose some days ago at the National hotel at St. Cloud and lately left, leaving an unpaid board bill. It now develops that he was an organizer of the Modern Brotherhood, and that he collected about $100 from men who purposed joining the order. The police are searching for him.

Sam Stabler, Martin Klevjer, Fred Magnuson, James Hackettson, Charles Hackettson, Henry Scott, George Crandall and L. Schagale were arrested at Willmar charged with the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. The village authorities have been working for several months trying to obtain evidence. The authorities are determined to close up all "blind pigs."

Earle Mitchell, thirteen years old, son of Eugene Mitchell of Clearwater, was fatally injured while playing with his schoolmates on a merry-go-round, which had been erected upon the ice near the school house. The arm upon which Earle was seated gave way, throwing him with great force, backward upon his head. He lived but a few minutes after his fall.

Walter Ricker, an employe at the Washington Tool company's works at Owatonna, was badly injured by the breaking of an emery wheel at which he was working. One of the flying fragments of the broken wheel struck him in the face just below the eye, cutting a long, deep gash and injuring the eye to an extent which has not yet been ascertained.

State Auditor Dunn has instructed County Attorney Street of Beltrami county to commence proceedings against T. B. Walker and his loggers to prevent their cutting the pine off of lands on which Mr. Walker has not paid taxes. Mr. Walker is the only large owner of pine lands in the county who has not paid his taxes for the last two years, and there is considerable public feeling current in the county against him on that account, as the county revenues are not large under the law organizing the county.

Lord Nelson's Snuff Box.

London—A snuff box of polished steel and lined with gold, which once belonged to Lord Nelson and was presented to him in 1792 by the Birmingham Society of Steel Workers, sold in London at auction recently for $375.

Royalty Will Cruise.

Berlin—The emperor and empress of Germany are to start on a five-week cruise in the Mediterranean the last of February in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. They will meet Queen Victoria at Bordigheria.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900. NUMBER 27.

AMERICANISM

ITS CAUSE GOES BRAVELY MARCHING ON TO VICTORY.

While Liberty's Red-Mouthed Guns on Distant Shores Hold the Imperial Invader at Bay—Echoes of State and National Politics—Score Another For Minnesota Grain Inspection and Grades—Twin City Political News—Nelson and John Goodnow, and Doc Ames and the Veal Market—Work of the American League. Note and Comment of a Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Jan. 22, 1900.

While Liberty's red-mouthed cannon are holding at bay the ruthless imperial invader of the South African republics, emphasizing the iniquity which the McKinley administration has been perpetrating in the Philippines in the now completed destruction of an infant republic, the armies of Americanism have continued to make good progress in the peaceful but no less momentous struggle going on in the United States. Nothing like the deep earnestness now prevailing with the united forces has ever been known in this state at this distance before the formal opening of a national campaign.

Indicative of the deep interest and great power of the recent Bryan, Lind and Towne meetings, it is stated as a fact that one of the brightest and ablest of the political writers of one of the leading Twin City dailies has seriously debated with his conscience and his friends, as to whether, moved as he was by conviction of the right and truth of what he heard at the meetings, he could conscientiously remain in the service of the journal that was constantly preaching contrary and fallacious doctrines, and uttering, as none than himself better knew, political untruths, and unwise and un-American sentiments. It is the fact that men are being moved in this manner that gives hope for success of our righteous cause.

As another like pointer, it is given as the opinion of a Republican tenant of the great New York Life building in Minneapolis, the large majority of whom are Republicans, that on the question of support of the McKinley administration those tenants are unquestionably two to one against it.

One dark and forbidding recent night, Doc Ames "returned" to the Minneapolis G. O. P. fold, and the slaughter of the fatted calves has not increased the price of veal!

A portion of Senator Knute Nelsen's recent speech, carefully censored out, as well as the "break" Nelson made, was his illusion to the greatness of one John Goodnow as America's great representative now standing in the China "open door." Nelson used it as a great climax in one part of his speech, pausing as he reached it to remove his specs, for emphasis. As he roared out his tribute to the great and good(?) John he paused for the expected applause from John's former neighbors, and received not even a grunt of approval. Knute was knocked clear out of the box. He dropped his specs, lost the place in his manuscript and did not regain his composure to the end of the address. It was extremely painful.

Minneapolis Republicans are worried about their coming ban-quit. The sophomoric Beveridge hesitates about venturing into the G. O. P. frost of Minnesota, and wisely so. The Republicans scarcely dare undertake an Exposition meeting, and may confine themselves entirely to the ban-quit.

And, by the way, a very poor Beveridge is the article on tap in the senate labelled "Indiana." It lacks both age and flavor.

The tremendous pro-Boer meeting held in St. Paul has called liberty lovers in Minneapolis into action. On Jan. 27, evening, two anti-imperialist meetings will be held in South Minneapolis, in Normanna and Dania halls, and the following Sunday afternoon, a Boer meeting in the Exposition building, all to be addressed by that great man of the people ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois, with whom, Rev. Father Cleary will also probably speak. Look out for music!

Ex-Governor D. M. Clough is about to locate permanently in the state of Washington, either at Seattle or Everett. He will take with him the best wishes of hosts of personal friends in Minnesota.

It is now less than 50 cent wheat. What it will be before this gold standard rule is overthrown, the Lord only knows, and he does not seem inclined to inform even Hanna.

Hanna's call for cash has been made, and curiously enough he declared that it is for the purpose of sending men "out West" to open debating schools where the people may discuss whether they are prosperous or not. A prosperity that requires a debating school to determine whether or not it exists is—well, it is of the elusive, gold standard variety.

Get-there Eli Warner has got there on the surveyor generalship Hence the lachrymal manifestations on St. Paul Newspaper Row.

Talk of the Kentucky contests—if the Republicans only keep on killing each other off, none will be necessary.

We judge from a letter from Captain O'Farrell, that Minneapolis' anti-imperialist meeting had a rival in Washington's. A dramatic incident was the solemn declaration of the venerable ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, that as he had helped the McKinley administration into power, so, by the help of God, would he do all in his power to drive it out of power. An incident "censored," Captain O'Farrell says, was that ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, an old time Republican declared that he prayed God to strengthen the right arm of Aguinaldo and his brave men, so that they might achieve independence, and shouted the challenge, "If this is treason, I challenge a trial." "The entire audience rose to its feet, cheering and shouting," Captain O'Farrell writes, "and yelled themselves hoarse with shouts of 'Down with McKinley and the traitors to the Declaration of Independence!'"

Our friends in the senate are doing themselves proud in opposing the Republican financial bill. Daily speeches of great force and power are delivered, of which, in the discrimination of the Associated Press, however, the people not having the privilege of the Congressional Record know little or nothing.

The state labor department has completed an elaborate report on wages of Minnesota labor, which will be considered next week. Suffice to say now, that it is entirely lacking in evidences of any material or general increase.

Watch for the "war" dispatches from Duluth, when the Truelson Boers will sweep the goppite British into the "unsalted sea," in the spring election.

What reform administration is doing for Minnesota wheat grades and prices is shown by current New York quotations. In connection therewith it is pertinent to remark that some years ago Duluth No. 1 Northern was quoted about the same or a little higher than No. 2 Red winter wheat. This condition, however, was gradually changed under the former inspection service, until No. 1 Northern fell below No. 2 Red.

Under the present inspection service No. 1 Northern is up again to its former position. And that this is not due to error of accident, is evident from the fact that it continues at its relatively high figure day after day without a break.

But the quotations speak for themselves:

New York Quotations—Wheat:

Date.	No. 2 Red Winter.	No. 1. Northern, Duluth.
Jan. 8, 1900	75¼	79
Jan. 9,	74¾	78⅝
Jan. 10,	76½	79⅜
Jan. 12,	75¼	78⅝

And so on.

Oh, yes, grades and reputation of Minnesota wheat have been "ruined" by the present regime!

Said Bob Ingersoll in his great speech nominating Blaine at Cincinnati in 1876: "For the first time since man kept record of events the sky has arched above and domed a land beneath, that holds neither a serf, a servant nor a slave."

These words were uttered in his speech attempting to show that the Republican party, above all things, stood for freedom and equality of all men, of all races and all creeds. This quotation sounds beautiful under conditions as they now exist. What Republican dares quote Ingersoll's speech, in the face of the fact that some of our new citizens own "slaves and harems galore," and we poor devils lick the stamps to pay the freight?

Brave Andrew Carnegie! The stand that son of Scotland has taken for true Americanism, redeems him from a host of sins he committed in aiding the election of McKinley.

What a swipe Carnegie gave the imperialists, when they charged him with paying the cable tolls on Senator Hoar's speech, to carry the same to Aguinaldo. "I did not do it," declared Mr. Carnegie, "because the Filipinos did not need the speech to inspire them. But I would contribute the amount ($4,000), to put the speech into the hands of Americans who should read it, and who should follow the advice it contains."

While corn is also lower than a year ago, wheat continues the "Jim Dandy" for driving home the political lesson to farmers. Wheat is now 10 cents per bushel lower than the average January price for the past five years, and 8 cents lower than the January average for 10 years past! And this, too, with short crops and good foreign demand. What will be the result with big crops and less foreign demand? How the farmers must enjoy this gold standard, trust-ridden administration—this sway of the money power!

Hanna has made his first shout for campaign money, to send men out "to meet the labor agitators," says Hanna, "who are at work in the west." In the same breath Hanna declares the prosperity of labor will be a chief issue in the campaign. Labor is so prosperous that it needs campaign money to show it how prosperous and contented it is.

Apropos, Hanna's gold standard, 50-cent wheat prosperity has been conserved by the trust flouring mills of Minneapolis and Duluth shutting down, discharging employes, and, in some cases, boarding up the mill windows. For explanation the management simply said it was "ordered from headquarters."

Are these the "smokestacks" that were to so becloud the sky as to drive the people to spectacles?

The indications are that the name "American League," may be adopted to embrace all the work of organization of the different forces that will unite under one banner in this campaign. It is certainly more euphonious and less objectionable than "anti," as applied to imperialism and to the trusts, and altogether most suggestive and patriotic. With that, and with the flag already adopted as the Liberty symbol, the anti-Republican forces will have the goppites where the hair is short and the skin very tender.

G. S. O.

News of the Week

From Washington.

The Philippine commission's report has gone to the printer.

The Blackfeet Indians of Montana have a grievance against the government.

The president has asked congress to pay $4,500 for repairing the cable which Dewey cut.

American exports for 1899 were $1,275,486,641, breaking the 1898 record and exceeding the imports by $475,652,021.

The senate has passed resolutions asking information about the Philippine war, flour seizures and fiscal operations in Cuba.

The house committee is unanimous as to Roberts' polygamous status, but will present two reports as to the method of ousting him.

The urgency deficiency bill appropriates $20,000 to complete surveys of lakes to ocean routes, and increases the appropriation for the Paris exposition to $1,199,500.

The director of the census will call a meeting of the twenty-three supervisors, to be held in Washington Jan. 24, for conference with himself and other census officials.

The fleet in the Philippines is to be reduced. The navy wants to place an appropriation of over $6,000,000 in the deficiency bill to keep the naval stations of the late Spanish islands in repair.

The secretary of war has sent to the senate the draft of a bill prepared by the judge advocate general of the army making it a misdemeanor to refuse to obey a subpoena from a court-martial.

Among the bills introduced in the senate was one by Senator Pettus to create a commission of five to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States in connection with the war in Cuba.

Gen. Buffington, chief of ordnance, war department, writes that the experience of the Civil and Spanish wars show the necessity of large plants for small arms, the number on hand being inadequate for emergencies.

The house committee on military affairs acted favorably upon the bill establishing a military post at Fort Sheridan, Wyo., and making an appropriation of $100,000 for a military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Commander C. C. Pollock has been appointed chief hydrographer of the navy department, relieving Capt. Craig, who is going to England in a few days on an American line steamer to bring the cruiser Albany to this country.

The attorney general, sitting with the secretary of the treasury and secretary of war, gave a second hearing to the representatives of the State of Tennessee in respect to the claims of the state and the United States against each other. The matter was taken under advisement and it is not expected a conclusion will be reached for a month or more.

Accidental Happenings.

A recent fire at Dawson City caused a loss of $500,000.

William McDorman, a painter, was caught in an elevator shaft of a Lima (Ohio) hotel and crushed to death.

A church collapsed during the celebration of mass in Maloousene township, Sumara district, Russia. Nineteen persons were killed and sixteen were wounded.

Mrs. George Sabal arrived from Germany, met her husband at Virden, Ill., after ten years' separation, started to cross the track, was dragged under an engine and beheaded.

The fishing steamer Grayling, Capt. Sullivan, which has reached Seattle, reports the probable drowning of three men, the crew of the Ruby Ann, a small sloop, which was found off Whidby island.

A tube in the boiler of the government yacht Capron exploded at Wilmington, Del., scalding nine men, three of them so seriously that they may die. The other six men sustained only slight burns and bruises.

Fire in the large dry goods store of J. B. Wells, Son & Co., at Utica, N. Y., did damage amounting to $75,000 to $100,000. The building suffered but slightly. Smoke and water seriously injured the stock.

Lieut. Samuel Howard, U. S. N., the pilot and the last of the officers and crew of Ericsson's Monitor during her memorable engagement with the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, died at Washington from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall.

Personal.

The marquis of Lothian, former keeper of the great seal of Scotland, is dead, aged sixty-seven years.

Collis P. Huntington has refused to make a donation of $20,000 to the Throop Polytechnic institute of Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. S. M. F. Henry, for twenty-five years national evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, died at Graysville, Tenn., of pneumonia.

Marion Manola Mason, the comic opera singer, has filed a suit for divorce at New York from her husband, John Mason, the actor, on statuory grounds.

R. R. Cable, president of the Rock Island Railway company, was elected president of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York in place of R. McIntyre, resigned.

Capt. Graham Stone, county treasurer for many years, and who, during the Civil war, served gallantly in the Confederate navy, died at Mobile, Ala., aged sixty years.

Judge James Phelps died suddenly at his home at Essex, Conn., aged seventy-eight years. He served in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses.

Dr. Adam H. Witmer, first assistant physician at the government hospital for the insane, died of heart failure at Washington, aged fifty-five years. He leaves a widow and one child.

Foreign.

Dum-dum bullets are said to have been found on Boer prisoners.

Prince Alfieri, commander of the papal guard of nobles, is dead at Rome.

The Paris exposition will open on April 15. A reproduction of Vesuvius will be a feature.

The French cabinet has approved Lockroy's naval plans, involving an expenditure of $80,000,000.

Prof. John Le Martineau, the eminent theologian, died in London. He was in his ninety-fifth year.

Li Hung Chang is again vested with vice regal power, succeeding Viceroy Kan, whom the French have forced out.

Consul Skinner of Marseilles reports to the state department that the olive crop in Italy, France and Spain is practically a failure and will hardly reach 30 per cent of the average.

The Burmese rice crop has broken the record and over 2,020,000 tons will be available for export to foreign countries. Burmah is also able to supply a practically unlimited quantity to the Indian famine districts.

Criminal Record.

Two Denver newspaper men were shot by a lawyer recently.

A New York man convicted of robbery tried to hypnotize the judge, but got twelve years.

David Harvey of Summit, Ill., was arrested, charged with forgery, the sum involved being $2,200.

A Columbia (Ga.) bank cashier called an assistant to his room, and then killed himself. He was insane.

A feud between two Kentuckians led to shooting in a Frankfort hotel, killing three persons and wounding five.

Two prisoners at West Plains, Md., killed their jailer and escaped. There was talk of lynching if the prisoners were caught.

The strike of 20,000 vehicle drivers in Rio Janeiro led to a riot, during which the monarchists tried to start a revolution, but failed.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Milwaukee were adjudged in contempt of court in granting the street railway franchise recently.

Otherwise.

Atlantic steamship companies have advanced rates, in view of the Paris exposition.

No negotiations are in progress looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

McLaurin was elected senator for the long term and Sullivan for the short by the Mississippi legislature.

For the first time in ten years a bounty has been claimed for a wolf shot in the wilds of Cook county, Ill.

Davis & Drake, wholesale liquor dealers of Boston, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $90,160; assets, $18,160.

Another big colony of Dunkers from the northern part of Wabash county, Ind., will probably leave for North Dakota in March.

Trading in "puts" and "calls" on the Chicago board of trade has been finally and absolutely prohibited by the directors of the board.

There is a soft coal famine at Philadelphia and in consequence several manufacturing concerns in the Schuylkill valley have shut down.

The Virginia house of delegates has passed the "Jim Crow" car bill, a measure requiring separate cars for whites and blacks on railways.

The Live Stock Commission Merchants' Protective association has been formed at Kansas City to secure better protection against cattle swindlers.

At meetings held at New York the foundation plans were laid for the ecumenical conference to be held in this city from April 21 to May 1, 1900.

Attorney General Griggs has filed an answer in the supreme court that Dewey's Manila bay captures and Sampson's destruction of Cervera's fleet cannot be considered personal prizes.

The North Carolina Populist state committee has called the state convention for April 18 at Raleigh. It was practically decided to continue the fusion arrangement with the Republicans.

The professors of the university at Cincinnati will immediately quit if President Ayer insists that all members of the faculty should resign and he accept such resignations as he may select.

D. A. Grutzer of Chicago and several other capitalists of that city have decided to establish a large furniture factory in Knoxville, Tenn. One thousand Swedes will be colonized here to operate the plant.

Notice has been given to the employes of the American tin mill at Canal Dover, Ohio, that the mill is to be shut down indefinitely. The closing of the mill throws about 800 heads of families out of employment.

Trustee Jacob Schwab, of the Chicago board of education, will offer a resolution at the next meeting to provide separate school buildings for boys and girls. He says: "The girls learn too much roughness from the boys."

The judiciary committee of the house unanimously agreed to grant the request of the Woman's Suffrage union for a hearing on Feb. 13, at the time when the National Woman Suffragist association will be in session here.

Representatives of the cement trade in the trans-Mississippi territory at a called meeting at Kansas City, Mo., are said to have decided to raise prices on that articles. Delegates were present from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

Mrs. Roswell P. Flower has presented $100,000 to Flower hospital at New York, and Mrs. Flower-Taylor, daughter of the late Roswell P. Flower, also gave the institution $100,000. The only condition attached to the gifts was that the Flower hospital shall be retained in perpetuity.

BOERS FALL BACK

THEY RETIRE BEFORE BULLER'S ADVANCING ARMY.

Colenso Evacuated by Boers in Order to Strengthen Their Force at Spearman's Farm—Boers Set Fire to All the Houses in the Village—Reinforcements Going Forward to Buller's Assistance — Every Hour He Delays His Combined Attack Makes His Position Stronger.

London, Jan. 21.—The Standard publishes the following, dated yesterday, from Spearman's Farm:

"It is reported the Boers east of Colenso on finding Gen. Buller had outmaneuvered them, crossed to the south of the Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the houses in the village. As the force from Chieveley advanced the Boers retired before them to trenches on a hill in line with Colenso. Our infantry advanced to the attack in skirmishing order, followed by supports and reserves, our cavalry scouting on the right close up to the river. The Boer forces at Colenso must have been considerably weakened by the dispatch of large reinforcements westward to meet Gen. Buller's advance, and they now hurriedly evacuated the river trenches and the kopjes opposite the village and scattered before our shrapnel. By evening none of the enemy was left within rifle-shot of Colenso. The British force then retired to Chieveley."

Boers Evacuate Colenso.

London, Jan. 21. — The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Camp:

"It is rumored that the Boers have evacuated Colenso in order to reinforce their troops here. Heavy gunfire was heard from Ladysmith this morning. Gen. Buller's order instructs the men to heed the white flag of the Boers only when they lay down their arms. It also instructs them to beware of false bugle calls."

Buller Close to Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 21.—A Durban special dated Thursday night, says:

"It is reported here that Lord Dundonald has smashed a Boer convoy. Gen. Buller is said to be within twelve miles of Ladysmith and Gen. Warren to be about six miles to the rear."

As Reported by Boers.

London, Jan. 21.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela river are given in two following dispatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp on the Upper Tugela, via Lourenzo Marquez, dated Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16—Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force with an armored train and a large body supported by cannon last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and thereupon the British returned, having wounded some of our men. No reply was made. The movement was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals as the fight will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus:

"Jan. 17—The night was unbroken save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river, but from the heights of Swartzkop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our position at 5 a. m. The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at one schanze (intrenchment)."

REINFORCING BULLER.

Every Hour That He Delays His Attack Makes His Position Stronger.

London, Jan. 21. — Every hour that Gen. Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. Transports continue to arrive at Durban and fresh troops are being sent up the line to reinforce those in front of Colenso. It appears that Gen. Buller's troops north of the Tugela number at least 22,000, and possibly 25,000, with fifty guns. His total forces, forming a great outer curve south and west of Ladysmith, probably number 40,000. While Gen. Buller's forward operations, which began on Jan. 10, develop rather leisurely, the Boers appear to be fully aware that they must meet a strenuous assault. Balloon observers have roughly estimated that Boers are using spade and pick in artificially strengthening positions, which nature has rendered easy of defense. Military critics in touch with the war office think that news that general fighting has begun may be expected at any hour. It is not thought that one day's fighting will settle the fate of Ladysmith, but rather that there will be two or three days of continuous fighting.

LIABLE TO LEGACY TAX.

Decision as to Money Left to a Priest for Saying Mass.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 21.—According to the ruling received by the treasury department and made by the commissioner of internal revenue, a bequest of money to a priest for the purpose of saying mass for the repose of souls is liable to legacy tax. The case came before the commissioner from Illinois, where a bequest had been made for that purpose.

RELOADING THE CARGO.

The Bundesrath Free to Pursue Her Trip to Delagoa Bay.

Hamburg, Jan. 21. — A dispatch received here from Durban, Natal, says the Bundesrath's cargo has been redelivered to her agents and will be reloaded. The steamer expects to sail for Delagoa Bay Monday.

Forming an Electric Light Trust.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—A $500,000 electric light trust to operate between Evanston and Waukegan is in process of formation. The territory proposed to be lighted includes twenty-seven miles along the shore of Lake Michigan and twelve towns.

Greenway's Excuse.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21. — Greenway admits his efforts to aid the Canadian railroad and the truthfulness of the latters produced, but contends he was working in the interest of the people.

BRITONS GUESSING.

Speculating on Davis' Visit to the Transvaal.

Lourenzo Marquez, Jan. 23. — Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, arrived here yesterday on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the governor general, Capt. Alvaro Don Ferriera, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley. The Transvaal representative has informed Mr. Davis that President Kruger's salon carriage will convey him to Pretoria.

-0-

London, Jan. 23.—The publication of the fact that President Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenzo Marquez to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denial from Washington, has not some sort of official mission. It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the continental papers, who are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British government has information regarding the mission of Mr. Davis. They are loath to believe that one of President McKinley's assistant secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given a leave of absence for several months without some such purpose. A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

Says Macrum Has Peace Terms.

London, Jan. 23.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mr. Macrum is reported to be the bearer of a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley in which the former proposes peace terms based upon the status quo, with complete independence and a seven-year franchise.

Davis' Trip Purely Personal.

New York, Jan. 23.—A special to the Times from Washington says: It is stated authoritatively that Webster Davis is not charged with any mission from this government to the Transvaal. Mr. Davis, who holds the office of assistant secretary of the interior, left the department some weeks ago. It is said, as the result of a controversy with Secretary Hitchcock and Pension Commissioner Evans, and will probably not return. He was granted three months' leave of absence and has gone on a purely personal trip to South Africa.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

Earthquake in Mexico Attended by Serious Results.

City of Mexico, Jan. 23.—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara and the City of Colima, capital of the state of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied by loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed in the quake, few accidents occurring here or in the suburbs, although some huts in the suburbs fell in and one bridge was partly wrecked. The subterranean electric light insulation was not harmed and the city continues to be well illuminated.

-0-

Colima, Mex., Jan. 23. — An earthquake shock began here at a quarter before midnight Friday and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction wrecked. There was great consternation and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and sixty were wounded and are being cared for by local surgeons.

-0-

Guadalajara, Mex., Jan. 23.—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the state palace and the porticoes of the university and the Degallado theater, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San Jose were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior. The government has closed Ragario church, fearing the dome will fall in. Carmen barracks were badly damaged, and news from Zapaotlan and Sarula state that several houses were demolished.

HUNG HIS RIVAL.

While the Execution Was Not a Complete Success It May Result in Murder.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Because he loved Bartholomue Pieta's wife, John Staezeh, a farmer, tried yesterday to hang the man who stood in his way. In the little cottage of his rival out near Rose Hill cemetery, the self-appointed executioner partially carried out the murder. He would have succeeded had not his victim fought so for his life that he escaped from the house with the noose about his neck and the rope dragging behind him, and fell unconscious in a ditch. While the hanging was not a complete success it may yet result in murder for the victim is in a critical condition.

BOMBS FOUND IN HAVANA.

Explosives Stolen From the Arsenal Are Located, and Several Arrests Are Made.

Havana, Jan. 23.—A quantity of explosives and bombs, supposed to have been stolen from the Havana arsenal, has been discovered and several arrests have been made. Chief of Police Cardenas says the men identified with the theft of the bombs and in whose possession they were found, are not suspected of being engaged in any plot.

Street Cars Tied Up.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23. — All the street cars in Troy were tied up as a result of the strike of 365 motormen and conductors of the United Traction company. The men demand 20 cents an hour and a ten-hour day.

Suspects Are Captured.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Two men who the police believe have been responsible for many bank robberies in small Indiana towns during the past few weeks were arrested in a Clark street saloon after a severe struggle.

HOT FIGHT RAGING

GEN. WARREN IS FORCING THE BOERS BACKWARD.

Two Days' Continuous Attack on the Boer Position — Boers Evacuate One Position to Fall Back into Another Strongly Entrenched One—Gen. Buller Reports That Satisfactory Progress Is Being Made—Warren Fights a Deliberately Planned and Successful Battle—Three Boer Positions Occupied.

London, Jan. 23.—The Times has the following, dated Sunday evening, from Spearman's Camp:

"All Saturday and Sunday Gen. Warren has been attacking the Boers. Their position is on a long ridge, four miles northwest of Trichard's drift, ascending from the river. At dawn Saturday our guns occupied a kopje on the east of the range. The enemy's defenses were chiefly stone sangars extending forward and right along the spur, making the position semi-circular. At 11 o'clock Gen. Hart's brigade advanced on the left along a rocky, uneven spur into the semi-circle, under heavy fire from three directions. Taking advantage of all possible cover, the troops advanced to a point within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but they did not advance beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until dark and bivouacked. At night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position."

Boers Retreated.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 23.—After ten hours of continuous and terrific fire Generals Hart and Clery advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply.

At daybreak the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood at the guns where they had slept and the engagement was renewed vigorously. The field artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches. A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved enlivened the British, who sent up a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet and the Boers retreated to the next kopje, which, like most others, was strewn with immense boulders surmounted by mounds on the summit. The British advanced steadily and the Boers relaxed slightly. The latter did not show such tenacity as previously. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently the Boers were short of ammunition. All day the roar of musketry fire continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain, and found shelter behind the boulders.

Substantial Progress.

London, Jan. 23.—Gen. Buller cables as follows to the war office from Spearman's Camp at 9 p. m. last night:

"Gen. Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about two miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up-hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

Warren's Successful Battle.

London, Jan. 23. — The Daily Telegraph has the following, dated Saturday, from Spearman's Camp:

"Gen. Warren's force have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This engagement occurred to the west of Spyon kop, and practically resulted in our securing the south tableland, which constituted the key of the Boer position. After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree Hill, which forms the center of a semi-circle of crests, crowned with the enemy's works and some six miles long. Steadily and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusilade from Mauser rifles. Soon after midday the battle on the hill became furious, and from 3 in the afternoon until 6 in the evening the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's position were seized by the British troops, and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spyon kop. In yesterday's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily.

Secrecy Is Essential.

London, Jan. 23.—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmaneuver the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to intrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public press is quite content to wait patiently.

Boers Are Disheartened.

London, Jan. 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marquez, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"I learn from an absolutely unbiased and trustworthy informant that the Boers are disheartened. I also learn that the British residents in the two republics would suffer severely at the hands of the burghers did not the latter fear the result to the Boers in the hands of the British."

Destroyed by Fire.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 23.—The buildings, machinery and manufactured lumber of the Taylor Lumber company was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $47,000; insurance, $57,000, which covers entire plant. The lumber yard was saved.

Killed in a Family Row.

New York, Jan. 23.—Three Italians of one home were shot to death in an interfamily row which began in an Italian tenement house on East Eleventh street about noon yesterday.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

It would be a blessing if the whisky trust trusted nobody.

Truth is the grandest word in the language, but few can discover it.

The fellow that kicks the most about taxes is the one who pays none at all.

All women are born equal—but some of them spoil it by marrying worthless men.

You can never convince a man that a luncheon can be as satisfying as a dinner.

Michigan's fighting parson is now to spar for charity. But he has not been reported as turning the other cheek.

A Chicago woman dreamed of burglars and awoke to find them in her room. In other words, it was "no dream."

A child feels that life is worth living when it is allowed to drive without some grown-up holding the reins back of it.

Fashion has ordered womankind to again wear high-heeled shoes. This is not the sole offense of the fussy old dame, either.

If a woman has but one gray hair in her head, it is going to show just at the time when she is trying to impress some one that she is younger than she really is.

Judge Shiras of Iowa has decided that a married woman cannot be compelled to attend school. It is always cheerful to learn of common sense being used on the bench.

When one does discover a grateful woman, she appears to be a veritable rara avis, and is regarded as possessing an unusually fine character, whereas she only has the decency to be properly appreciative.

Queen Victoria, it is said, is manifesting deep interest in Mrs. Kruger, and has asked many questions concerning "Oom Paul's" wife and her influence with her shrewd but warlike spouse. The South African bloodshed may not be stopped through the good offices of two aged, kindly and most estimable women. Had the Transvaal question been left to the queen and Paul Kruger's wife for decision in the first place the present struggle might have been averted.

According to perfectly reliable reports from the seat of war the Boers are quarreling among themselves and the British are suffering from typhoid fever; the Kaffirs are rising against the Boers and the Cape Dutch against the British; 2,000 Boers were killed at Modder river, this loss crushing the spirits of the survivors, and 5,000 British fell at Colenso, thus breaking the hearts of Buller's army. Meanwhile both Boer and Briton sit calmly in their trenches and wonder why the fate of Ananias does not overtake various war correspondents of unlimited imagination.

In 1813 Napoleon in order to increase the popularity of an issue of 5-franc pieces, announced that several bonds redeemable at 5,000 francs each had been inserted in coins of the issue. Dispatches from Binghamton, N. Y., state that J. W. Hoban who opened a saloon recently in Waverly, took a 5-franc piece over the bar. Having read of Napoleon's announcement, and noticing the date on the coin, he opened the latter and found a slip of paper which, presented at a French bank through the banking house of Roger Ryan, was cashed for $11,500, the amount of the bond with interest to date.

The Muncie High School of Muncie, Ind., is self-governing and in control of the students. The governing board consists of a president, who must be a student elected by popular vote, the superintendent of public schools, the principal of the High School, a member of the school board, a woman member of the faculty and one member chosen from each of the high school grades. Five student vice-presidents are the heads of as many departments. All questions of government are brought before the board, on which students hold the controlling vote. The regular studies and study hours, except where they may conflict with some department law, are controlled by the teachers, as usual. A company of uniformed High School cadets is supported; tennis, football, basket-ball and baseball teams are kept up and field day sports are directed. The association also keeps up a glee and mandolin club and a dramatic club. A dramatic club manager and property man are among the officers. The Australian ballot is used.

Representative Berry of Kentucky wants the government to coin 3-cent pieces with a round hole in the center one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The Kentucky congressman has probably had a 3-cent coin put off upon him at some time for a dime and is taking precaution against the recurrence of the act. Possibly, also, he may have borrowed the idea from Chinese coins, in which the hole is so large and the value of the metal so small that a man would have to load himself down with strings of cash in order to pay for a dairy lunch.

England is raising "a corps of gentlemen" for service in South Africa. The invention of gunpowder and cannon is said to have done away with the distinction between a knight and a yeoman, and there is reason to believe that Maxims and Mausers also are not respecters of persons.

If Andrew Jackson resembled the old woodcut portraits which are regularly resurrected on the 8th of January it is small wonder that neither Briton nor Indian could stand before his awful countenance.

THE BOER WOMAN A FIGHTER

She is Never Too Old to Shoot Straight.

Two of my three trips to the Transvaal have been made while the country was in a state of excitement, and on each of these visits I was very glad to get away in safety. My first trip was at the time of the famous Jameson raid, at the beginning of the year '95. The second journey was an uneventful one in '97. Last year I again accompanied my husband, Prof. Mongrenl de Lassomm, to South Africa, from which country we have just returned to San Francisco.

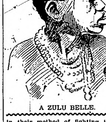
My husband's business, that of a prestidigitateur, takes him all over the world, and I always accompany him. Oom Paul, whose name the Boers pronounce "Ome Powl," is the last on the list of dignitaries before whom the professor has appeared in private exhibitions of his skill. Others are the shah of Persia, empress of Russia, queen of Italy, king of Belgium and prince of Wales. But none of these proved more appreciative or genial than President Kruger, whom the Afrikanders, as a prominent Boer once said to me, regard as a god.

The entertainment took place in the president's home and in the presence of about fifty invited guests who enjoyed Oom Paul's kindly hospitality. The old gentleman was in a very jolly mood that evening, and was as pleased as a child at the program. The tricks with coins amused him most, and he laughed heartily at the mysterious appearance and disappearance of money which passed in and out of hats and pockets with lightning ease through my husband's hands.

Oom Paul looks older than his pictures. He has a very keen expression in his eyes, but this is not readily observed, his eyes not being a conspicuous feature. He cares nothing for clothing of fashionable cut. The house which is his home in Pretoria is quite plain in appearance, but comfortably furnished. On either side of the door is a huge lion in white marble, the pair being a gift to the president from Cecil Rhodes. It seems rather odd just now to think of a British lion guarding a Boer house.

The Boers impressed me as being a very uncouth sort of people, although those that we met were pleasant enough. It is easy to see that they are required to pay little attention to the courtesies of life while young, so that their manners are devoid of polish, and they frequently have a surly air, which does not by any means create a favorable impression upon strangers. But of their fighting qualities there can be no question, and England need not expect to subdue them until their last shot has been fired, and their last ounce of strength is exhausted. There is no more determined and stubborn race of people on earth than the Boers. The children, both boys and girls are taught the use of firearms as soon as they are old enough to hold a gun. They practice constantly. From one generation to another the Boers have been preparing for war, until to fight is now their natural instinct. The women are as courageous and combative as the men. A Boer woman is never too old to shoot straight. You should see them as I have seen them coming to the station to say good-by to husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts on their way to the front. Such stoicism is astonishing. Not a tear does a Boer woman shed when she sends a son away from her to fight for his country. Not a tear does she shed when he falls in battle. Fighting to them is a business, a duty—anything but a matter for sentiment.

My opinion is that when there are no more Boer men left in the field, the Boer women will take their places and give desperate battle to the English foe, whom they hate with all their heart. These Afrikander women are better soldiers than most men.



A ZULU BELLE.

One peculiar thing about the Boers in their method of fighting is their custom of standing one behind the other, and when the front man falls the next in turn faces the enemy, then the one behind him, and so on until the last is downed.

Housekeeping in the Transvaal has its servant problem, for the blacks are very inefficient, lazy, untidy and untrustworthy. There are no other domestics to be had. Once in awhile one finds a Zulu or Kaffir who is faithful and honest. We had one with us that we named Ben. He was very proud of the suit of clothes my husband gave him, and became quite attached to us. He obeyed our commands implicitly. A Zulu servant brings his blanket with him, and at night rolls himself up in it, sleeping like a housedog outside the door, in a hall, or anywhere else on the floor. If he is on the street after 9 at night he must be provided with a written excuse from his employer, otherwise the police will arrest him. The law deals very severely with the natives in the Transvaal. One night poor Ben forgot his "passport," and was promptly thrown into jail. We did not discover him for three days. In the mean time we had to hire another Kaffir, who proved as worthless as the blacks usually are. My husband invited a friend to dine, and when we looked for a quart bottle of champagne which he had provided it was nowhere to be seen. Neither was our servant. We found him in a drunken stupor propped against a table. So we dined without our wine. Before he left he stole Ben's clothes and a number of other articles.

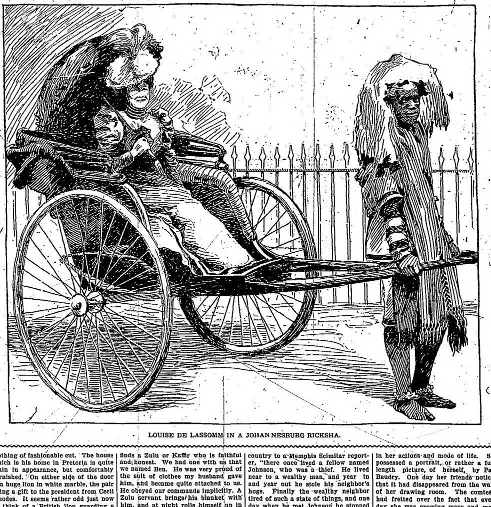
Ugly as the blacks look, though, they are not dangerous unless drunk. They are not permitted to walk on the sidewalks in Johannesburg, and must keep to the middle of the street. While formerly they wore only a cloth about the loins, they are now nearly all dressed in odds and ends of the white man's clothes, but go barefooted.

Life in the Transvaal for women is very pleasant. In Johannesburg I saw more bicycles than in any other city, and I have visited all the large cities of the world. But while all women ride bicycles, the two-wheeled vehicle which is called a ricksha is the favorite means of transportation and outdoor amusement in Johannesburg. The ricksha man is extremely picturesque as to costume. He delights in gay-colored clothes. On his head is a curious bushy covering of white vegetable fiber, and he wears anklets of bells that jingle as he runs. A ricksha costs three shillings an hour.

The horse races attract thousands of people to Johannesburg, who come into town on wheels. A fine vaudeville performance takes place every night in the year, the best seats selling at $2, the lowest 60 cents.

The first time I went to Johannesburg I lived in a barricaded house, where for days people were jumping by the windows in their haste to get out of town. This was because of the Jameson raid. There was a drought, too, and for some time we were compelled to wash our faces with soda water. At that time we gave our clothing to the blacks to launder, but we were wiser after our linen came back to us in shreds. The natives carried the laundry bundles on their heads to a little stream about a mile out of Johannesburg and washed them in muddy water, beating the garments on stones in order to cleanse them.

Whatever happens in the Transvaal, I hope that no harm will come to "Uncle" Paul. I would like to visit South Africa again, pass by the marble lions, and hear the president laugh at my husband's sleight-of-hand tricks in the home of the "god of the Boers."



LOUISE DE LASSOMM IN A JOHANNESBURG RICKSHA.

Agreed to the Bargain.

"In upper East Tennessee," said a Memphis lawyer who was born in that country to a Memphis Scimitar reporter, "there once lived a fellow named Johnson, who was a thief. He lived near to a wealthy man, and year in and year out he stole his neighbor's hogs. Finally the wealthy neighbor tired of such a state of things, and one day when he met Johnson he stopped him and said: 'Now, look here, Johnson. This stealing must stop. You have been stealing my hogs for years, and I'm tired of it. You've got a good Christian wife, and good, honest children, and I don't want to cause you any trouble, but if you don't stop stealing my hogs I'm going to send you to the penitentiary. I'll tell you what I'll do. If you promise not to steal from me any more, I'll give you 500 pounds of bacon every time I kill hogs. Is it a bargain?' Johnson thought for a moment, and then said: 'Well, Mr. Smith, I'll do it, but I'm satisfied I'll lose bacon by it.' Both lived up to the bargain."

King of Siam and His Wives.

The king of Siam has forty wives, and in the harem are 3,000 women who never go out. When Miss Jessie Ackerman, in a missionary spirit, urged upon him the benefit of education for them, he replied: "You know with education there always comes culture and refinement. If I educate my women I should educate them into a state of discontent, for they would want many things which it is impossible for them to have." Now that is a perfectly logical statement, and the king's mind, to all appearance, has traveled as far as that of the Lord Chancellor of England. The Lord Chancellor is very anxious lest women should gain the parliamentary franchise, because in his experience "she will accept nothing but what she believes to be right," a quality which renders her a dangerous guide in political questions. Neither man has, apparently, grasped the thought that there is something wrong about the institution itself that needs mending. The one pool will have its waters stirred to advantage by education, and the other will gain by having in it more people who "will accept only what they think is right."

COMTESSE DE CASTIGLIONE.

She Was as Beautiful as She Was Eccentric.

It needed the news of her death to remind Parisians that one of the most renowned of the beauties of the second empire had lingered on in obscurity for all these years in their midst, says a Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. The Countess de Castiglione was one of the most lovely women of her epoch; but she was as eccentric as she was beautiful, and, however much she altered physically with advancing age, she remained true to her character to the end. The only difference was that the nature of her eccentricities changed. In the heyday of her glory she was the heroine of adventures that did more credit to her audacity than to her judgment or reputation. She was wont to express the regret that she had not been born in Greece in the classic age, when no considerations of prudery interfered with the full appreciation of the human form divine. As it was, she was disposed to do her best to override prejudices with which she had no sympathy. Thus she created a memorable sensation, and, it must be confessed, a very considerable scandal, by appearing at a ball in the Tuileries dressed as Salammbo, in a tunic that allowed it to be seen that she had dispensed with any covering whatever for her limbs. Were it possible to show her supreme contempt for the proprieties many other stories might be told of similar exploits on her part. When her beauty began to vanish her anguish of mind was intense and was displayed in her actions and mode of life. She possessed a portrait, or rather a full-length picture, of herself, by Paul Baudry. One day her friends noticed that it had disappeared from the walls of her drawing room. The comtesse had fretted over the fact that every day she was growing more and more unlike the exquisite creature portrayed on the canvas, which, in a final fit of anger and vexation, she had cut up into strips with a pair of scissors. For many years she had lived as an absolute recluse, without a servant of any kind, in an apartment only furnished with carpets and cushions, the shutters of which were always closed.

Nature as an Embalmer.

A curious circumstance concerning the body of Admiral Spotts has been reported from the Falkland islands, where he died 17 years ago. The Falkland physician who attended him during his fatal illness was present at the exhumation of the body when the cruiser Badger was sent for it last year. The coffin had disappeared, but the corpse was absolutely unchanged, even the features having retained the exact appearance that they presented on the day of death. This wonderful preservation was due to the action of the peat water which saturates the islands. It had embalmed the body completely.

They Earn a Living Picking Worms.

Some Japanese women earn their livings by picking worms from the leaves of growing tobacco. The worms secured are put into a bottle, and this bottle serves as evidence that the woman has earned her wage. Without it she would not be paid.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

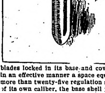
Deadly New Projectile—Rocker and Vehicle—White and Wholemeal Bread—The Prehistoric Tin Trade—The Strength of Aluminum.

White and Wholemeal Bread.

It is commonly supposed that wholemeal bread is more nourishing than ordinary white bread, because it contains a higher proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substances. But as we have frequently pointed out, says the Lancet, the nitrogenous value of a given food is not necessarily indicated by an empirical chemical analysis. Not all nitrogenous substances are feeding stuffs, and, further, it does not follow that the quantity of food partaken of is the quantity of food assimilated. In other words, eating is not necessarily feeding. Whether or not, however, wholemeal bread is superior as regards its nitrogenous contents, it is certainly inferior as regards its digestibility. This may be attributed in a large measure to the fact that wholemeal bread contains comparatively large, indigestible, and irritating particles of husk. There seems, however, no reason for doubting that wholemeal bread would be much more digestible if the branny particles were finely comminuted. We still hold that a more nourishing article, as it is certainly more palatable, is the old-fashioned farmhouse loaf, which presents a gold wheaten color, rather than the blanched appearance which seems to be looked upon as a guarantee of quality in the modern white loaf. Our own laboratory experience, at any rate, shows that probably on account of the increased employment of roller milling processes the important mineral constituents of white bread have very materially diminished. When it is considered that these constituents play a not unimportant part in supplying the bone-forming factors of the organism, this fact assumes a serious importance and may even throw light upon the prevalence of dental decay. On the other hand, wholemeal bread and germ bread contains an enhanced proportion of mineral salts, such as the phosphates of lime and potash, which are necessary in the building up of the entire human frame.

Deadly New Projectile.

Not content with the havoc wrought in warfare by the ordinary explosive shells, an American inventor of Washington city has perfected a new projectile which, in the words of an ordnance expert who has examined it, contains "more potent hell than anything of the like nature ever invented." He calls his invention "the new conical, rotating, ball-bearing, base shell." When ready for firing, the base shell differs but little in appearance from the long, conical shell now in use. Like it it is filled with some high explosive, and carries either a time fuse or a percussion cap. The shell has a base which is separate from but attached to the main body of the shell. This base works on ball bearings and is so attached that while the shell revolves rapidly in its flight the base, working on frictionless steel balls, remains free from any but the forward motion of the projectile. But the distinguishing feature of the base shell, as compared with the shells in everyday use, is this: Attached firmly to the four sides of the base of the shell and fitting in specially fashioned grooves which run the entire length of the shell are four long, murderous-looking steel weapons. In shape and appearance these weapons resemble, when opened from the shell, the American bowie knife. When closed the knives fit closely into the body of the shell. The base shell is touched off from the powder charge after the ordinary method. In its passage to the muzzle of the gun the rifling causes the shell to revolve at a high rate of speed. Thus, almost at the moment the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun, a set of specially contrived springs, aided by the centrifugal force of the revolving body, causes the knives to be thrown outward and back. A simple mechanical contrivance locks each knife in its place. The four blades held thus perpendicular to the length of the shell steady the base and cause it to come to a state of rest, while the main body of the shell continues to revolve on the ball-bearings. With the four terrible, razor-edged blades locked in its base and covering in an effective manner a space equal to more than twenty-five regulation shells of its own caliber, the base shell plows into the ranks of the enemy against whom it is directed. Its possible execution is something fearful to contemplate. For example, take a five-inch base shell whose length is a little over twenty inches. Add to its base, which is five inches, the projection of two twenty-inch knives. The distance from tip to tip of these knives is forty-five inches. Imagine the shell flying with knives set into the thick ranks of a great army, with its four wings of sharpened steel cutting to pieces everything that stood opposed to its path and leaving within a few seconds a long, clear path through the enemy's lines where fighting men had stood. But when the shell has cut its way through the ranks of the enemy against whom it is directed its work is by no means finished. It has yet to explode, and even in its bursting it will prove more baneful than the ordinary shell, as the four flying knives will be almost certain to strike some one.



Tempestuous Jupiter.

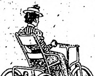
Studies of the planet Jupiter during the opposition of 1899 have afforded some new figures concerning its rate, or rather rates, of rotation. These figures do not affect the round numbers in which the equatorial velocity of Jupiter's rotation is usually stated, viz., about 28,000 miles per hour. But they furnish additional proof that the motions visible on the great planet's surface are not uniform from year to year. Since the spring of 1897 the equatorial region appears to have experienced an acceleration of velocity. Relatively to the surface some 30 degrees north or south, Jupiter's equator rushes ahead with hurricane speed, between 200 and 300 miles an hour—in itself a sufficient indication that what telescopes show of Jupiter is not a solid crust but layers and masses of restless vapors.

Paper That Will Not Burn.

It has been found possible to make a thin, smooth and strong paper of asbestos, which can be employed in the manufacture of paper lanterns and other articles which need to be at the same time light and fireproof. The asbestos paper can also be made waterproof. It is prepared with the same machinery used for making ordinary paper.

Rocker and Vehicle.

The latest idea in tricycles is shown in the accompanying cut, representing a recent patent taken out by a California man. Instead of the rider using his arms or legs to operate levers, or pedals, as the case may be, he is now bolstered up in a rocking chair and rocks himself back and forth. The motion of the rockers, which rest on springs, is translated into a rotary motion which operates the sprocket wheel and chain and this in turn operates the driving wheels in the rear. The latest achievement of inventive genius will at least aid in developing the abdominal muscles, and, as this is a weak spot in the present generation, perhaps the rising generation in the west will be exhibiting wonderful development in this region.



The Prehistoric Tin Trade.

Recent investigation of the old problem of the diffusion of tin over eastern Europe and Asia Minor in prehistoric times leads to the conclusion that about a thousand years before Christ the tin of the British Isles was carried overland to the Aegean sea. The invention of the anchor led about 2,700 years ago to the opening of a marine route between England and the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and then the Phrygians controlled the tin trade with their ships. The short summer nights of North Britain were among the wonders that Greeks talked of in the days of Homer.

Bacteria as Engineers.

Improbable as it seems, says the London Lancet, it appears to be a fact, that bacteria are able to cause the breaking down of stone walls. Recent investigations have shown that nitrifying bacteria swarm in the mud formed by the disintegration of cement in reservoirs, and it is believed that the decay of the cement results from the action of nitrous acid produced by the bacteria. Yet these same microscopic engineers, whose myriads undermine solid walls of masonry, are nevertheless of immense use to man because they are chief agents in the purification of water.

The Strength of Aluminum.

In reply to the question which, it is said, metal workers frequently ask, "What is the strength of aluminum?" the Aluminum World says that cast aluminum is about equal in strength to cast iron in tension, while in resisting compression it is comparatively weak. Under transverse strain aluminum is not very rigid, but it will bend nearly double before breaking. The tensile strength of aluminum is greatly improved by forging and pressing at a temperature of 600 degrees Fahrenheit, and aluminum alloyed with nickel is much stronger than the pure metal.

American Physique.

Prof. Angelo Mosso of Turin, a celebrated Italian savant, who recently visited this country, was greatly impressed by our gymnasiums and athletic sports. He thought it especially admirable that physical education was carried to so high a degree here without any military object. The American boys and girls in point of physique, he says, are far superior to those of Italy, and he confesses that he had "only to look at the passers-by in the street" to be convinced how much more developed and strong they were than his compatriots.

The Number of Our Hairs.

According to the Medical Record, fair-haired people possess, commonly, between 140,000 and 160,000 hairs on the scalp, the number being about the same for man and woman. Dark-haired people have, on an average, about 105,000, while red-haired people are said to have only 30,000 hairs. But the latter apparently possess one great advantage in the fact that they retain their hair better, seldom becoming bald. Their hair is much coarser than that of dark or fair-haired persons.

A Giant Cobra.

Mr. Etheredge, of the Colombo museum, reports the measurement of a specimen of this terrible cobra-de-capello, taken at Jaffna, Ceylon, and showing the formidable length of seven feet nine inches. The measurement was made on the skin of the dead snake. This is said to be by far the largest cobra ever recorded.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but it is nearly always effective.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

Reports from the eastern seaports tell of butter being sent back from Europe and having to be sold for packing stock or even for grease. It was reported to have been put up in such poor shape that the boxes did not stand the journey and the packages became broken and their contents injured. Whether this was the reason for their rejection by the English we do not know, but it is certain that this manner of shipping butter is a poor recommendation for its sale on any market. Would Canadian butter have been sent in any such shape?

* * *

In New York state the violators of the oleomargarine law are being prosecuted vigorously and the cases have resulted, when brought into court, in the securing of verdicts for the prosecutors. One case went up to the Supreme court and the prosecutors were upheld. There will evidently be no Supreme court decision in New York pronouncing the oleomargarine law illegal, as has been the case in Michigan, and as is threatened in Illinois. Some of the Chicago manufacturers have also violated the internal revenue law in sending oleomargarine into New York state without revenue stamps on each tub. About 200 tubs were recently returned from Albany to the makers in Chicago, but the latter did not dare take them from the cars, fearing arrest by officers of the national government for not having used revenue stamps.

* * *

The dairy farmer is more prosperous than most of the general farmers, largely because his business is more of a cash business than theirs. The effect is seen also on the tradesmen in dairy communities. The credit system is with many tradesmen stretched to the limit. We have heard of some farming communities where the farmers do not settle more than once a year. This is very hard on the men that sell them goods, especially on the men of small capital. The farmer must needs be charged a good round interest in the way of a higher price for goods. Not only does the tradesman frequently lose his bill, but in other cases the farmer, keeping no account of what he buys, finds himself deeply in debt, often so deeply that he cannot get out without making some great sacrifice. The dairyman receives his pay as he goes and pays as he goes. This is best all round. It is a system that is bound to make him master of the situation, and moreover win for him the respect of every man with whom he deals.

* * *

The good price of butter this fall and winter should stimulate winter dairying. The industry seems to be experiencing the results of former low prices in butter and present good prices of beef. In some sections of the west and northwest the low price of both grain and all kinds of meat turned the attention of the farmers to dairying. But as soon as beef began to bring good prices the farmers began to neglect their dairy cows for their beef cattle. In most cases they had stuck to the beef cattle to some extent even for dairy purposes. In Minnesota particularly comparatively few of the dairymen had herds of pure bred dairy cattle. As the profits from such cows must necessarily be small it is no wonder that as soon as beef began to rise in price the producing of beef became a larger item in their eyes than the producing of butter. We believe it to be a mistake for the farmers in any section of the west to let up on the production of butter. Milk products are bound to bring a good price in the future, and the man that goes into dairying with any kind of determination to make it succeed, and begins to develop a good herd of the right kind of cows, will be doing the wise thing. The price of butter is more stable than the price of almost any other product of the farm.

Rye for Poultry.

From Farmers' Review: There is entirely too little written of rye as a green feed for poultry. Why, it is hard to tell, for surely there is nothing cheaper and easier had, also it is extra good for all kinds of poultry and at the same time it is making pasture for fowls and possibly the cow it is loosening the ground for next year's crop. Its fertilizing qualities may not be so good but it does no harm and without a doubt makes the ground looser. There is no one but what can sow a patch in his garden anyhow and after it gets a start let the fowls have the run of it. Unless your poultry is in very great numbers and the rye patch small no harm is done to allow them the run of it all the time—except the ducks and geese. Their broad feet pat the soft ground down so hard and then after it is up the blades do not seem to grow up so quickly after being nipped off by ducks' or geese bills as when they are picked by chickens or turkeys. After it gets a start there is nothing better however for laying ducks than to be turned into a rye patch. Four weeks ago we sowed the garden and truck patch to rye after harrowing the ground. The rye was broad-casted, then logged, and now (Nov. 18) it is quite green, notwithstanding the short winter we had the week after it was sown and that almost a hundred head of poultry have had the run of it all the time. There is a little over two acres on which was planted two and one-half bushels of rye. We were compelled to keep the ducks off it, much to their disgust, but can soon allow them to pasture on it.

There is hardly a bit of pasture for the chicks, and for awhile it seemed the rye would have to give up the struggle, for the chicks would eat in the day nearly all the growth the rye could make in twenty-four hours, but it is coming on nicely now, thanks to the warm rains. If you have never watched chicks, you have no idea how busy they will keep on a patch of rye all day. Were the ground in condition and I had no rye or clover pasture, I would not hesitate to sow now, for it would probably make pasture for the poultry next spring before grass starts up much.

During every warm spell this winter the rye will be there inviting the poultry to eat, and they will not wait for the second invitation. Then in the early spring what a feast! It will not only result in our getting a larger number of eggs, but they will hatch better and stronger chicks, ducks and turkeys. By all means have a patch of rye if you haven't a patch of clover, especially for your poultry's use.

We sold all of our young gobblers and the largest of our young turkey hens the first of the month, receiving 8½ cents per pound. We received but 7¼ cents last year. The way prices are running now we sold them well. We will keep the young hens for the February market. Our experience the past two years in turkey raising has been such that our plans are now to procure enough old hens, so that they may sit after laying their first litter, unless too early in the season; let them sit upon, hatch and raise their own young, but not without our supervision. To be sure they will need to be watched to the nests, eggs gathered and taken care of until they are set; then after hatching they will need to be penned a week or two, but after that they will be comparatively little bother, nothing like as when chicken hens raise them, and they make a better growth, also are free of disease.

EMMA CLEARWATERS.

Heaves.

"I cannot understand," writes a western farmer, "why it is that in the last five years four of my horses have become badly affected with "heaves," so that I cannot work them. I have always fed them all they wanted and in winter they have had a yard to run in where there was a stack of clover hay and another of flax straw so they could not want for food."

We fail to see how horses so fed could escape having "heaves." Yet comparatively few farmers understand how the disease is brought on. The fact of the matter is that coarse fodders are practically always at the bottom of the trouble, so to speak, and dusty timothy hay is also a common cause. Average farm horses get far too much hay and cannot possibly derive any benefit from it, for the surplus amount that cannot be digested becomes a burden and sets up indigestion, eventually a lesion of the pneumogastric nerve, and as a reflex consequence emphysema of the lungs. The disease is incurable when fully developed, although the severe symptoms may be alleviated by commonsense methods of feeding. Bear in mind that no working horse should have all the hay he can eat three times a day. Indeed, when working hard he should be fed hay but once daily and that meal by preference at 8 p. m., after the oats have been eaten and largely digested. Should the hay be dusty it is liable to produce heaves even when fed but once daily, unless it be well shaken up and wetted with water, or where cases are already present, with lime water, which is easily prepared by pouring water upon hot lime. Where the intestines are continuously distended with undigested hay they soon lose tone, gas forms, and the characteristic cough of heaves with the accompanying passage of flatus from the bowels are the next sure signs of the disease.

It may be confidently asserted that "heaves" need never occur if horses are carefully fed as we have so often advised in these columns, viz., feeding hay and fodder in moderation, always providing old, sound, sweet, dustless hay, always giving drinking water before feeding, never allowing horses to eat when hot, fatigued or perspiring, and feeding oats in preference to corn during times of hard labor in hot weather. In addition to these precautions every horse should get a bran mash at least twice a week when working and much oftener when idle with carrots in winter time, as both of these foods tend to keep the bowels acting properly and so ward off attacks of indigestion.

If the following rules are followed any horse afflicted with heaves will in time be fit for light work but will not entirely recover. Keep in clean, well-ventilated barn, and make it impossible for horse to eat bedding. Place a lump of rock salt in manger. When idle feed clean, bright oat straw in preference to timothy hay. Never feed clover hay. Wet all food with lime water. Feed grain in small quantities never using grain under one year old. Never work horse immediately after a meal. Arrange feeding hours so horse will have at least one hour of rest before going to work. If there is any tendency to constipation keep bowels acting freely by giving sloppy bran mashes and gradually accustom horse to taking raw linseed oil in these mashes. In bad cases where great improvement does not follow above method of treatment give one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic morning and night, and in one week, if necessary, increase to three doses daily. In using arsenic in this or any other disease it must, however, be remembered that a horse will "go all to pieces" if suddenly deprived of it, so that when it is decided to quit its use it must be done very gradually by lessening the dose day by day until the horse can get along without it. Fluid extract of lobelia may also be given in very small doses along with the arsenic in aggravated cases.

Eating Oleomargarine.—We wonder whether the writers who urge the use of oleo as a worthy food product have ever really eaten it for any considerable period. The writer lived for nearly two years with a co-operative colony in a southern state. The native butter was scarce, and of miserable quality, our dairy was in an embryonic state, and from motives of economy it was not deemed practicable to buy good northern butter. So we tried to content ourselves with oleo as a fat ration. Scarcely one individual out of 300 ever professed to like it, and many cases of sickness, treated by resident physicians, seemed to be directly caused by eating the oleo.—Rural New Yorker.

Recent experiments in Rhode Island conducted under more nearly normal soil conditions give about 90 for the assimilability of the best quality of dried black blood.

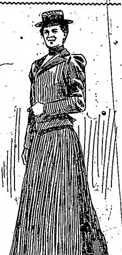
A QUEER COLONY IN MAINE.

Astounding Claims of One E. W. Sandford to Supernatural Power.

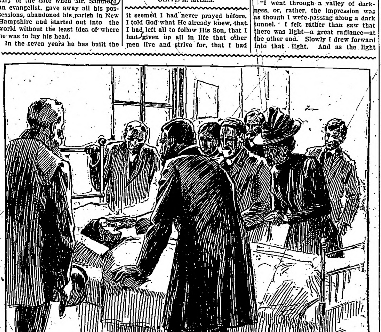
If the testimony of all the 150 inmates of the temple at Shiloh, Maine, is to be believed, the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, chief of the "Holy Ghost and Us" school, and leader of the world's evangelization movement, with its headquarters at Shiloh, has raised from the dead Miss Olive A. Mills, who has been for some time a dweller at the temple.

The testimony given concerning the alleged miracle is earnest, interesting and impressive, if only for the reason that the students at Shiloh are taught that the most absolute veracity must be a part of their Christian life.

People in that section who have been watching the progress of affairs on the Durham sand hill are at a loss to understand how this latest manifestation at Shiloh shall be characterized. Be it understood that the Shiloh temple is located in the farming town of Durham, on the highest elevation in the place—a great, sandy, bare poll. The scattered population about is composed of hard-headed Yankee farmers. The events of the last four or five years on the hill are almost too much for their credulity, and yet in the next breath after expressing doubt as to some things they will tell the listener that they have found Mr. Sandford and his disciples the best citizens the town has had. They pay their bills promptly; they feed the hungry. All are welcome at the temple. The persons who dwell there devote themselves to a life based upon all the precepts of the Bible to the letter. The farmers have had opportunity to watch the doings, for though little has been said about the movement until recently, the work has been going on for seven years. New Year's day was the seventh anniversary of the date when Mr. Sandford an evangelist, gave away all his possessions, abandoned his parish in New Hampshire and started out into the world without the least idea of where he was to lay his head.



OLIVE A. MILLS.



"RAISING THE DEAD TO LIFE." (Drawn from Description.)

In the seven years he has built the great temple without passing the contribution box, has erected a children's building near by—a structure of stone—and has completed and equipped a $25,000 brick building that is called "Bethesda," and which is used as a hospital for the healing of persons by the power of God.

In this building of Bethesda was wrought the alleged miracle that has attracted such wide attention. When a bare outline of the story had been published in the local papers and had made the rounds of the press, the mail for Shiloh (the temple has a post-office of its own) increased to hundreds of letters daily. People all over the United States have been asking for additional facts and seeking corroboration.

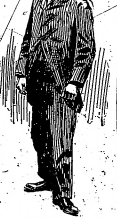
"I have been unable to reply to these letters," said Mr. Sandford to the writer the other day. "They have poured in on me in such numbers that a dozen writers could not keep up with the replies. Furthermore, my sense of responsibility in this matter will not allow me to dismiss it with a brief word of reply. I deprecated the first publication of the matter, for I knew that I should incur the charge of charlatanry. I was talking the matter over with a friend one day and in that way an outline of the case got into the papers. As I feared, the affair has created wide misapprehension as to the purposes of this movement and as to the character of Shiloh. Some people appear to think that I am in business now as a cure-all and propose to anticipate a great deal of the duty that is reserved for the Angel Gabriel. A man in the West, for instance, writes a tearful letter to ask if I will not come there and raise his wife from the dead. She has been in the grave since last August."

In reference to the Mills miracle he said:

"When I entered the room where Miss Mills was lying my heart sank. She was on her bed, where she had been confined for several days. The smell of death was in the room. Her jaw had dropped and her eyes were uprolled and staring. Those who were about the bedside told me she had quivered and passed away. There was, so far as I could judge, not a sign of heartbeat, no pulsation, no evidence of breathing.

"'Oh, God, give her back to me!' I cried.

"Then I knelt by the side of the bed and prayed in a whisper. I prayed as it seemed I had never prayed before. I told God what He already knew, that I had left all to follow His Son, that I had given up all in life that other men live and strive for, that I had allowed myself to be called a fool for His sake, that I had tried to walk as closely to Him as mortal could. I had observed all his commandments, even to the giving no thought to the morrow, extending ungrudging hospitality, praying, fasting, and doing all the works that He has asked as evidence of the true and contrite heart.



F. W. SANDFORD.

"As I prayed there with the people about me, and the motionless form on the bed, there came into my mind as though some kind angel whispered them these words from the gospel of John:

"'Verily, verily, I say unto you; he that believeth on me, the works that I do he shall do also; and greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye love me keep my commandments.'

"'I have kept Thy commandments,' I said. 'I have believed on Thee, not with the mere belief that there was once such a man as Jesus Christ, but with all the dread and awful significance of the great word "belief." I believe not in Christ as a historical personage, but as a present help in time of trouble.'

"And as I prayed thus there came to me the consciousness that God was hearing me with the intent to grant my prayer.

"I stood up beside that bed of death. I placed my hand on the brow of that woman. I cried with the perfect confidence of faith and almost without volition on my part:

"'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Mills, come back!'

"There was then no entreaty, no supplication for her to come back—it was command—and she came!

"In a little while her eyelids commenced to twitch, her lips to flutter, her breast to heave. She was with us again. In an hour she was sitting up in bed and a little after she was down in my office telling me her wonderful story. I had hardly dared realize until then that in reality this woman had been in the hands of death.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to her opinion on this matter she has written out this statement."

Evangelist Sandford took from his pocket several closely written sheets. The statement is as follows:

"I had been ill for several days at Shiloh, but I was not very much worried at first. Then I grew worse. The elders at Shiloh prayed with me, but in spite of their appeals I know I passed out of this life. I knew when my jaw dropped. It was death. Then for a time I was in darkness.

"I went through a valley of darkness, or, rather, the impression was as though I were passing along a dark tunnel. I felt rather than saw that there was light—a great radiance—at the other end. Slowly I drew forward into that light. And as the light gleamed brighter and brighter my joy grew more and more profound. I knew that I was approaching the kingdom of God Almighty. I was afraid just a moment—there in the dark; then I got out of the fear into the great, wonderful peace of God that I shall never forget. I know I went almost to heaven. I know—I know that, for the joy touched my spirit. As you approach a vineyard you scent the fragrance of the grapes before you get where they are. Well, I was near enough to heaven for the fragrance to touch my spirit. It was beautiful! Then, from away back somewhere, came thinly and faintly the words, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Mills, come back.'

"But I didn't want to go back. I rebelled. I kept on into the brightness. At the mouth of the dark place I saw a word written on the wall in letters of fire. The word was 'Preach.' I stopped to read and wonder. And again came from far behind the command, 'Olive Mills, come back.' Oh! how hard it was to turn away from all the radiance ahead. But somehow I knew that the word of God Himself was in that faint voice I heard. I just had to go back.

"And again I was over the body from which I had departed. The people were gathered about. It seemed to me that this poor, sunken casket of flesh was some old, soiled, discarded garment. I rebelled at putting it on again. But I knew there was good reason for this command that had been laid upon me. After what I had experienced I was in no mood to withstand the commands of God. So I went back into my body. I have but faintly and vaguely recorded my impressions. I have not the power of language to tell you of the wonderful sensations—to make you realize all the experience. But what I have told you is true. My sister came down to Shiloh to see how much of my recovery was faith and how much was fact, and she found that faith was fact."

To the two hundred apostles and students at Shiloh Miss Mills has related this story in detail, standing before them in the temple at one of the regular services of the day. Nearly all the inmates of Shiloh have talked with her and have heard her wonderful narrative again and again. There is only one opinion on the matter at Shiloh. That is entire and implicit belief. Furthermore, a dozen or so of the elders were in the room with Mr. Sandford when the alleged miracle was wrought.

In the section round about Shiloh there are all sorts of expressions. The clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn have preached sermons on the matter, for it has excited much religious interest in these two cities. These clergymen have been interviewed. All of them state their conviction that Mr. Sandford is sincere but misguided. When the expression of these opinions was laid before Mr. Sandford he said:

"These men, though honest in their intent, do not believe that God can do this. They practically say so. Therefore it will never fall within their experience to witness such manifestations of the power of the Holy Ghost. For if God should answer doubt with success. He would be putting a premium on unbelief, and practically dethroning faith. They who did not see this thing stand counter to many other worthy Christians here who did see it. I never enter into controversies with the churchmen. I have no patience with hair splitters. I don't preach. I practice. And, therefore, the Holy Ghost does by me as He agrees in His Book to do by every man who will follow out His commands, not in their own roundabout way, but in His direct path. Let us be cautious how we strive to make God out a liar."

HOME LIFE OF CONSUELO.

The Woodstock Almshouse Petticoat Has Become Famous.

"Malbrouck s'en va-t-en-guerre," according to the old French song—which was written to celebrate the valorous achievements of the first duke of Marlboro'"—and his young duchess will have to stay at home in England with the babes, while his grace is shooting Boers, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Her grace Consuelo is a devoted mother, and her two boys occupy the most charming suite of rooms in the palace of Blenheim; they are as closely guarded from amateur photographers as from kidnappers, and on "show days," when the palace is open to the public, they are wheeled about the kitchen gardens in their blue and white perambulators. On other days their nurses take them for long jaunts in the 350 acres of private grounds which surround the palace, and to the various schools and institutions of which the young duchess is patroness. The Woodstock almshouse petticoat has become famous since Consuelo came to Blenheim. Hitherto the red flannel garments worn by the women inmates of the almshouse had measured three yards round. Consuelo heard that new clothing would not be despised by the paupers, and she had ten petticoats made. Five and a half yards of flannel were used in each garment.

TOO MANY EUROPEANS COMING.

The Majority from the Southern Part of That Continent.

Secretary Taylor of the United States treasury says immigrants from Europe are flocking into this country too fast and something ought to be done to stop the flood of immigration. Last month 33,000 immigrants landed in New York, or at the rate of nearly 400,000 in a year. The immigrants from the southern European countries are those we fear most. Those from the north, the English, Irish, Scandinavians, Danes, Dutch, Germans, all make desirable citizens. But those from Italy, Hungary, Turkey and Spain are coming over faster than they can be assimilated. The immigrants from the north usually hasten through New York bound for the west and the northwest, where they become farm laborers, and gradually rise to be farm owners. They add to the productiveness of the country. The others linger about the large cities, New York Chicago and St. Louis. They go into sweat shops and sleep twenty in a room, or they become fruit peddlers or organ grinders, and never get away from the cities. A few are employed in the coal or iron mines. As a rule, however, they are most undesirable. We do not need so many of this class of immigrants, and something should be done to check the tide.

Knew the Tricks of the Trade.

From the Indianapolis Sun: Tramp—"Kin yer give me a cold bite, leddy?" Housewife—"Let me see. You were all through the Cuban war, wasn't you? When a boy you fell and injured your spine and never got over it, didn't you? You are trying to get to a certain place where steady employment is awaiting you, aren't you? You haven't had a square meal for three days, have you, and the cake I am baking smelled so good to you, didn't it? You tried the lady next door and said all she could give you was a little advice, and that was that you shouldn't come here, because my bread was something awful, didn't she? You've got a wife and seven children to support, haven't you? You——" But the tramp had fainted. He knew he couldn't offer anything new.

A Close Call.

There were a pair of colored whitewashers standing on the street corner and talking about hard times, when a white man stepped up, bent over and felt around their heels, and presently rose up with three $10 gold pieces in his hand. "I dropped 'em here an hour or so ago," he explained, as he jingled them under their chins and walked off. The two men looked at each other for a long time and then one observed: "Rastus, deir hain't no luck in dis world fur us, fur shore. We was walkin' right on dat gold and didn't know it!" "Reckon it's de doins of de Lawd," humbly replied the other. "If we'd afound dat money we'd bin so stuck up ober it dat de Lawd would hev had to send de cholera around to take de vanity out ob us. It was a cluss call, Brudder Smith—a cluss call."

The government buildings at Caracas, Venezuela, are planned after the structures at Washington. They are of wood with rough stone steps.

LAKES FAR ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Mysterious Bodies of Water Found in the Cordilleras.

From Crucero Alto, the highest town in the world, the Southern railroad of Peru drops into Lake Lagunillas, or lake region of the Cordilleras, where, group of large lakes of very cold pure water without inlet or outlet, says the Boston Journal. They receive the drainage of the surrounding hills, and conceal it somewhere, but there is no visible means of its escape. A fringe of ice forms around the edges of the lakes every night the year round, yet they contain an excellent variety of fish called the pejerray, which is caught near the shore and sold at Puma and in other neighboring towns. The two largest lakes, Sarachocha and Cachipascana, with several smaller ones in the same neighborhood, are owned by the family of Mr. Romania of Arequipa, who has just been elected president of Peru. He owns immense tracts of land in this locality, with thousands of sheep, cattle, lamas, alpacas and vicunas, which are herded upon it. A curious phenomenon about the lakes is that they keep at the same level all the time, regardless of dry and rainy seasons. No amount of rain will make any difference with their depth, which, however, in the center is unknown. And this adds to the awe and mystery with which they are regarded by the Indians. There are no boats upon the lakes except a few small balsas, or rafts, made of bundles of straw, which keep very close to the shore for fear of being drawn into the whirlpools that are said to exist in the center. There is some foundation for this fear, for only two or three years ago a balsa containing five men disappeared in the darkness, and it was never heard of again. Of course, it may have been tipped over and its occupants have been paralyzed by the cold water in an ordinary way, but their bodies were never recovered, nor did the balsa ever float to shore. Therefore the people think the whole party was lured into a maelstrom and swallowed up by the mysterious waters. The whirlpool near the center of Lake Popo, which receives the waters of Lake Titicaca, is well known, and hundreds of men have lost their lives by venturing too near it. Boats that are drawn into the current are whirled around swiftly a few times and then disappear. For the protection of navigators the government of Bolivia has anchored a lot of buoys in Lake Popo, and boatmen who observe them are in no danger. There is supposed to be an underground outflow from all these lakes. It is claimed that articles which have been thrown into their waters have afterwards been picked up on the seacoast near Africa, and careful observers say that on the beach in that locality are frequently found cornstalks, reeds and other debris which do not grow on the coast, but are found in great abundance among the interior lakes.

A STORY OF JOUBERT.

Why He Would Rather See Officers Killed Than Privates.

A conversation I had with Gen. Joubert, when I met him, with the other Boer leaders, at Newcastle, South Africa, in 1881, may now be read with interest, says a correspondent of the London Times. I was deploring the number of casualties among our officers on the day of Majuba. "Oh," replied Gen. Joubert, "we give special instructions to our men always to pick off your officers." I said, "Thank you; why are we to receive so much attention?" Now I think there was some reasoning in Gen. Joubert's reply, which was as follows: "You officers are all rich and quite independent of your profession; you can go into your army and leave it when you please, but the privates are poor men and they cannot get away when they please, and they must fight when they are ordered to, and it is how they get their living. Besides, we have no quarrel with them, and we do not want to kill one of them if we can help it." I told Joubert of the promotion of Hector MacDonald from the ranks, and of the claymore that the officers of his regiment had presented him with. The general was much interested, and said: "That brave officer must have his sword back again. I will search the Transvaal for it and offer £5 reward for it." Gen. Joubert recovered Lieut. Hector MacDonald's sword from a Boer farmer, who, when he heard the particulars, declined to accept the offered reward, and Gen. Joubert handed his sword back to Lieut. MacDonald at Newcastle.

As a Satire.

Lester Stewart is the author of "The Soldiers of the Queen," a song which is now on every one's lips in England. Concerning it he said recently: "The funny thing about the song is that originally I wrote it as a satire; it wasn't at all the patriotic song it has since become. It came out in the 'Artist's Model' and it fell flat. The public wouldn't stand the satire. No wonder I withdrew and rewrote it. I felt sure I had a good inspiration in the tune and now I think my belief has proved right. Of course, I am very grateful to Queen Victoria for having a diamond jubilee at the night time. That began its popularity, and now I tell myself that it has become 'The Marseillaise' of England." The song is selling at an average rate of 12,000 copies a week.

Matter of Courtesy.

A good story, which has the merit of being true, is told of the late Lady Howard de Walden. On one occasion she had a little wager with her neighbor, Lady Emily Foley, based on her firm belief that the rustics of Worcestershire were more polished in their manners than those of Herefordshire. A fitting opportunity to solve the question soon occurred. The two ladies went for an afternoon drive in a pony cart. Presently they reached a closed gate, which was civilly opened for them by a laboring lad. "I am sure," said Lady Howard de Walden, as she gave the boy a sixpence, "you are a Herefordshire boy." "Thou beest a loiar," replied the boy, "Oi'm a Worcestershire lad." That settled the question.—Exchange.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1900.

A Penalty For Being Polite.

It is more difficult to be polite in the city of Hamburg than in any other place in Europe. There the most chivalrous man has to think twice before giving up his seat in a car to a lady, as he may be turned off the car for politeness. It seems that the Hamburg trolley cars will seat, according to size, 20 or 28 persons, 10 to 14 on each side. In addition four persons are allowed on the front and five persons on the back platform. When the car is full, the conductor hangs out a sign, "Besetzt," which means "occupied," and is absolutely forbidden to take on another passenger until some one gets off the car.

Sometimes, while the conductor is in front collecting fares, a lady will step on the car which is already "occupied." As there is no conductor on hand to prevent her, the lady steps inside, and the gentleman who may offer her a seat comes out and takes his stand on the platform. When the conductor after going his rounds returns to his post, he promptly requests the gentleman to step off the car, as he has forfeited his seat and the car is fully "occupied." Should he refuse to leave the car he is put off. The policemen on the streets are instructed to watch the cars sharply, and if they find a car carries even one more passenger than its proper complement the conductor is fined 72 cents, which is paid to a charity fund of the street railway company.—Philadelphia Press.

Salt and Horse Radish.

Some people care for nothing but lemon on raw oysters, but there are others who desire horse radish. Usually such folk regard the strongest horse radish as the best, but an experienced vender of the condiment poohpoohs this point of view.

"Why should the strong horse radish be considered good?" says he. "It brings tears to your eyes and lifts the top of your head off and makes you want to sneeze. It has no taste whatever. The mild horse radish, that which has stood awhile, is the best and pleasantest always.

"There is nothing so foolish as to think that the strong, biting kind is the fresh—that is the reason why it is preferred to the mild sort—for the very stalest, weakest horse radish can be made in 20 minutes strong enough to blow your head off. All you need to do is to add salt to it. Try this some time. Just take any old horse radish, dump in a spoonful of salt and then notice the difference. I don't know why salt should have such a powerful effect on the stuff, but no doubt a chemist could tell you that."—Philadelphia Record.

Turned It to Account.

A Derbyshire man, accompanied by his wife, happened to be traveling in a train when, near Stafford, a collision occurred. He was well known for his shrewdness in business, and he proved that in the collision his wife received a contusion between the eyes, for which a jury awarded £50 damages. Some time after the affair had blown over the following confession, or something to the like effect, was elicited from the plaintiff in a moment of unguarded conviviality:

"Well, you see, when the collision happened t' owld woman and I wur all reet, but when I looked out o' t' carridge I seed a lot of fellies in a terrible state. One slugs out: 'Ey, lad! Ise getten me head cut open. I'll ha' twenty peounds for this.' 'Twenty peounds, ye silly fule?' cries another. 'Ise gotten me shoulder out, and I'll ha' forty peounds for 't.' When I heard this," continued the clever business man, "I jumpt at t' owld woman straight out and druv my 'ead betw'en her eyes, and we'se gotten fifty peounds for it."—London Answers.

A Natural Bridge In Arizona.

Natural bridge, on Pine creek, in the northern part of Gila county, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States, equaling if not surpassing the Natural bridge of Virginia. It spans the creek at a height of about 200 feet, and the walls of the canyon rise above it on either side 700 or 800 feet and on one side form a perpendicular precipice. The bridge is of lime formation, and the inside of the great arch, which is some 250 feet across, is worn by the water as smooth as though chiseled by the skillful hand of a stonemason. The arch on top is nearly, if not quite, 400 feet in width, 1,000 feet in length across the canyon and at the thinnest part only six feet through. About the center of the arch is a hole large enough to admit the body of a man and through which one can look down into the crystal pool of water 200 feet below.—Globe (A. T.) Silver Belt.

Fright, Not Fascination.

Naturalists are not at all agreed upon the point as to whether snakes are able to fascinate their prey. Certainly they do not possess the power to the extent that popular belief would have it. Stories of the weird and mystic influence of a serpent's eye fall flat in the face of scientific accuracy. What can be said of snakes, however, is that their very appearance paralyzes the victim. It cannot move for fright, for its faculties are temporarily suspended. There is no fascination about this, however. It is fright, and fright alone.

A Nice Cousin.

Jack—You know when Mabel rejected me last week I told you my troubles, and you promised to help me. Well, she accepted me last night. Am I to thank you for interceding for me?

Cousin Belle—Not exactly, dear boy. I simply intimated to Mabel that I was after you myself.—Philadelphia Press.

In Finland and Lapland amber oil is believed to be a certain cure for rheumatism, neuralgia and similar troubles.

A color expert declares that a pure white flower does not exist.

MANUFACTURED FREAKS.

Sometimes the Public Recognizes Them, and Trouble Follows.

"While I was absent from my show," says a circus proprietor, "my manager once engaged two boys with heads little larger than teacups. One of them had a clubfoot and some little claim of intelligence," says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. "Our people had painted them to look like savages, and they were exhibited as the 'Aztec children.' One day when the lecturer was expatiating upon these remarkable children a burly countryman shouted:

"'Hello, John Evans, I know you. I worked in the harvest field with you many a day. Oh, you can't fool me!'

"The 'Aztec child' had been taught to make no reply to anything said to him, and the lecturer paid no attention to anything said to the countryman's interruption, but the countryman was not to be put down, and once more he shouted:

"'Say, Bill Evans, maybe you think I don't know that clubfoot. Just come off, now!'

"The audience was greatly amused at this, and the lecturer saw that he had plenty of trouble on hand. Consequently he called the countryman aside and told him that he was certainly mistaken as to the identity of the freak. 'Oh, no, I ain't,' replied the obdurate fellow, 'and, what is more, you and your whole shebang are frauds and humbugs.' Then the lecturer took another tack, gave the countryman $5 and thought the incident closed. But it was not, for the fellow proceeded to spend the money on whisky and tell his friends of his discovery, with the result that the business at that point was ruined."

BAKE THEMSELVES ALIVE.

Russian Fanatics Thus Obtain Release From Trouble.

Baking themselves in huge roaring ovens is the climax of emotional enthusiasm and self sacrifice of a strange sect of Russians. They are the Begonny, and they live in the village of Ternowo, near Tiraspol.

The sect's origin was rather political and economical than religious, their agitations having always been directed toward greater personal liberty and political power for individual members of society.

They demand the abolition of documents for proving identity and also the abolition of the necessity for the passport. They repudiate compulsory military service, and if forced to bear arms they are liable to emotional enthusiasm, leading to self sacrifice. The form of death which they adopt is usually burial while alive, but occasionally it is self destruction by fire.

When the last great sacrifice of the sect was made, the people adopted the voluntary cremation method as a means of getting an eternal release from their troubles. On a single day four families went out from a village and did themselves to death. A huge oven was built, and into it those who voluntarily decided to die plunged themselves.

The people who lacked the necessary enthusiasm or strength of mind or who felt that they were not worthy of attempting the great achievement knelt and prayed while they went for their relatives and friends, whose charred bones they kissed in an ecstasy of affection and admiration.

The Doctors Disagreed.

Some Vienna savans were lately confronted with a language difficulty. According to the Independance Belge, a young girl, unknown, was found unconscious in a street at Presburg and was conveyed to the hospital at Vienna, where she recovered consciousness and began to speak in a language which no one present could understand. The doctors came to the conclusion that the young woman was a native of an eastern country.

Consequently some professors from the oriental school were called in, and they were all agreed that the girl did not speak a correct language, but a dialect. The professor of Persian held that she spoke a Persian dialect and that he understood it. Another professor was of opinion that it was an Abyssinian dialect. A third was convinced that it was a Turkish patois.

Since the savans were not agreed the police deemed it necessary to make inquiries, with the result that the stranger was proved to be a Hungarian who had escaped from a prison and who did not understand a word of Persian, Abyssinian or Turkish.—London Globe.

Raising Leeches.

Leech farmers go about their business in an interesting way. Having fenced and watered a suitable meadow, they proceed to sow it with leeches by scattering them broadcast on the land from sacks containing 15,000 leeches each. All that is now necessary is to provide for the crop plenty of water and plenty of blood. The usual method of providing the latter is to drive old horses and cattle into the inclosure, but sometimes fresh blood from a slaughter house is supplied.—Chicago News.

Trite Expressions.

We are tired of hearing the expression, "Stood like a stag at bay." How many ever saw a "stag at bay?" Is it anything like the way a cow stands when a woman approaches with a pail? "Sounded like a fog horn whistle" should also be dropped. A fog horn is never heard in Kansas.—Atchison Globe.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation. They do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

Passions weaken, but habits strengthen with age.—W. E. H. Leckey.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

He Was "Swiped."

He sat in the reading room of a Chicago hotel with a notebook and pencil in his hand, and after wetting the pencil on his tongue a dozen times without writing anything he turned to the man on his left and said:

"I want to get at an expression, but can't think of it. I want something synonymous with avalanche."

"Would landslide do?"

"I've got that."

"In what sense are you going to use it?"

"Well, I'm running for alderman at a special election in my town, and I want to make a memorandum of how it resulted."

"Oh, I see! You could say you were snowed under."

"Yes; but that's hardly strong enough."

"Buried out of sight."

"That's better, but lacks strength."

"How badly were you beaten?"

"By over 300, where I ought to have had 450 majority."

"Then I should put it that you were literally swiped off the face of the earth."

"That's good—that's the idea. That's strong and euphonious and has rhythm in it. Yes; I was on the ticket and sure of election. I had $500 up that I had a walkover. I was swiped, and there are not enough of my mangled remains left to fill a thimble. Thank you, sir—literally swiped off the face of the earth and be hanged to me!"—Washington Post.

A Complicated Flag.

The Spanish royal standard is most complicated. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence: In 1378 Charles the Bold dipped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, count of Barcelona, and drew them down the count's golden shield in token of his appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, became the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Aragon, and its arms were taken by that kingdom.

Now to the royal standard: In the first quarter or upper left hand part of the flag are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half by the arms of Aragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the quarter (directly under the first) shows the Austrian colors, the lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the black lion of Flanders; the upper third of the fourth quarter shows the checkers, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that!

Got the Watch.

A Camden lawyer put up a bluff successfully not long ago. A client came to him and explained that a young man had bought a watch from him on the installment plan. He made one payment, gave the watch to a young lady and skipped out. The client wanted to know if he could recover the watch from the young lady. The lawyer said that he could not without spending more money than the watch was worth, except the young woman could be bluffed. The client said a bluff would be paid for if successful, and the lawyer posted the following letter:

"Dear Madam—The watch recently presented to you by Mr. Blank was obtained surreptitiously from the establishment of my client, and unless it is returned by next Tuesday morning I will be obliged to, very reluctantly, dispatch a judicial functionary to your residence with process."

The watch was delivered the following morning and the lawyer received a fine gold chain for writing the letter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Sponge Animal.

If the sponge as brought up fresh from the sea bottom were a familiar object, says Dr. Ledekker, few would be in doubt as to its being an animal. When fresh it is a fleshy looking substance covered with a firm skin, and if cut it presents somewhat the appearance of raw meat. Its cavities are filled with a gelatinous substance called "milk." American sponges, and those of all other parts of the world, are inferior to the sponges of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The finest of all sponges is the Turkey toilet sponge, which is cup shaped. The American sponge most nearly approaching it in quality is the West Indian glove sponge.—Youth's Companion.

Dewey Had No Grievance.

"Where do you take command of the fleet?" a lady friend asked Dewey just before he left for Manila.

"At Hongkong," he replied.

After a silence the lady said:

"Aren't you aggrieved, in view of our possible trouble with Spain, over being ordered to the remote Asiatic station, which can hardly be in the picture in case of war?"

"Sailor's luck!" replied Dewey. "Moreover, I haven't entertained grievances for years."

And then he added, evidently as an after thought, "Besides, you know, Spain owns the Philippines."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Giving Him a Hint.

"John," she said softly, "have you been saying anything about me to mother lately?"

"No," replied John. "Why do you ask?"

"Because she said this morning that she believed you were on the eve of proposing to me. Now, I do not wish you to speak to mother when you have anything of that kind to say. Speak to me, and I'll manage the business with mother."

And John said he would.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

The following gem from one of our exchanges should be cut out and pasted in every man's hat as a reminder of his duty when he speaks ill of any woman: "Beware how you speak of a woman's character. Think how many years she has been building it, of the toils and privations endured, of wound received and, let no suspicions follow her actions. The purity of woman is the salvation of the race, the hope of future greatness and the redemption of man. Wipe out her purity and man sinks beneath the wave of despair with not a star to guide his life into a channel of safety. Think then, before you speak, and remember that any hog can root up the fairest flower that grows; so the vilest man can ruin the purest character.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

NEW YORK WORLD.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The striking and important events of the last year have established the overwhelming value of The Thrice-a-Week World to every reader. For an almost nominal sum it has kept its subscribers informed of the progress of all our wars and, moreover, has reported them as promptly and fully as if it were a daily. With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines and the great Presidential campaign, too, at hand, its value is further increased.

The motto of The Thrice-a-Week World is improved. It strives each year to be better than it was the year before, and public confidence in it is shown by the fact that it now circulates more than twice as many papers every week as any other newspaper, not a daily, published in America.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and The St. Hilaire Spectator together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

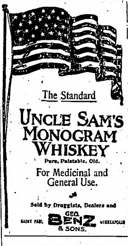
By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

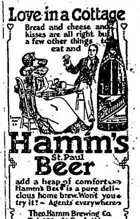
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.



The Standard
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
Pure, Palatable, Old.
For Medicinal and General Use.
Sold by Druggists, Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS.
SAINT PAUL MINNEAPOLIS



Love in a Cottage
Bread and cheese and kisses are all right but a few other things to eat and
Hamm's
St. Paul
Beer
add a heap of comfort. Hamm's Beer is a pure delicious home brew. Won't you try it? ~ Agents everywhere.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

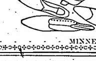
PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 24, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of County Commissioners at their Regular Meeting, Jan. 2, 1900.

Board of county commissioners met in regular session this day. Meeting called to order by Chairman Demann. Present, Commissioners Johnson, Hansen, Hebert, Sutor and Demann. On motion duly carried Board proceeded to elect by ballot a chairman for the ensuing year. Johnson and Sutor were appointed tellers.

Ballot resulted as follows: Informal ballot; Hanson 2, Deman 2, Hebert 1. Formal ballot; Hanson 2 and Demann 3. Wm. C. L. Demann declared elected chairman for the ensuing year. Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Sutor, to take up bond of Co. Attorney. Motion carried.

Motion made by Hebert 2nded by Sutor that bond of Co. Atty. Van R. Brown be approved, Hebert, Sutor and Demann voting in the affirmative, Hansen and Johnson voting in the negative. Motion carried.

School petition of Frank Plante was on motion taken up, and on motion made by Hebert, seconded by Sutor, and carried unanimously, the same was granted, and the following order was made:

Whereas, the petition of Frank Laplante, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of School District No. 49, in this County, with the approval of the County Superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said School District and adjoin School District No. 27, and asking that he with his said lands may be set off from said District No. 49 to said School District No. 27, for the following reasons: That he lives two and one-half miles from the school house in District No. 49; that this is too great a distance for his children to travel to attend school, and for that reason they have always attended school in District No. 27; that he wishes to pay taxes in the district where he derives a benefit from the school, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of this county, at a session of said Board held on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, for the action of said Board thereon; and whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said Board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said Board, commencing on the 5th day of September A. D. 1899, at the County Auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said County; and whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the School Districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the Clerk of each of said School Districts, personally, a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and whereas, at the said session of the said Board of County Commissioners, commencing on said 5th day of September A. D. 1899, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the Board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner, and said Board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined, that the said petitioner and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit: The sw¼ of section 31, twp 151, range 43, be and the same are hereby set off from said School District No. 49 to said adjoining School District No. 27, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named School District for all purposes whatever.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Dated the 2nd day of January A. D. 1900.

WM. C. L. DEMANN,
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Attest:
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor and ex-officio Clerk of Board.

ACCOUNT OF COUNTY ATTORNEY

Of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota, for the year 1899.

Van R. Brown, County Attorney in and for said County, being first duly sworn, says that the following is a true and correct account of all moneys received by him during the year 1899, by virtue of his office for fines, recognizances, forfeitures, penalties or costs:

For fines	None
" recognizances	None
" forfeitures	None
" penalties	None
" costs	None

VAN R. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Johnson, that the report of Co. Atty. be approved. Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M., JAN. 3RD, 1900.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that J. O. Gjerberg be and is hereby appointed Janitor for the ensuing year, at a salary of $30.00 per month.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert, and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the County Auditor be instructed to advertise for bids for the furnishing to the County of 40 cords of second growth green poplar wood, which resolution was seconded by Com. Sutor and on motion carried unanimously was adopted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Sutor, seconded by Hebert, that Board select 72 names from which to draw Grand Jury. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Johnson, seconded by Hebert, that Board select 72 names from which to draw Petit Jury. Motion carried unanimously.

Certified lists of 72 names for Grand Jury and 72 names for Petit Jury were then made and filed with the Clerk of Court.

The school petition of Octave Lefavre and others, asking for the formation of a new school district in the towns of Terrebonne and Poplar River was read.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson, that the same be rejected. Motion carried, Commissioner Hebert voting no.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson, that petition of Peter Anderson and others for a county road between the township of Rocksbury and town 151, range 43, be granted. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Johnson, seconded by Hansen, that John A. Dahl be and he is hereby appointed Road Overseer for Road Dist. No. 1. Motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Resolved that the Auditor be and is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of J. T. Knight for $50.00, balance of salary due him as Judge of Probate for the year 1899, as readjusted by the Board; which motion was seconded by Com. Sutor, and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption: Resolved that the salary of Judge of Probate for the year 1900 be fixed at $600.00, which resolution was seconded by Com. Johnson and on motion carried unanimously, the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M. JAN. 4.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

The Chairman appointed committees as follows for the ensuing year:

Finance—Hebert, Hansen and Sutor.
Printing—Hansen, Johnson and Hebert.
Road and Bridge—Johnson, Hebert and Sutor.
Court House and Supplies—Johnson, Hebert and Sutor.
Poor—Hebert, Sutor and Johnson.
Bond—Demann, Hansen and Hebert.

REPORT BOARD OF AUDIT.

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, Dec. 19th, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Gentlemen:

We the Board of Audit of Red Lake County, Minn., report as follows:

That on the above named date we examined the accounts, books and vouchers of the Treasurer of Red Lake County, and counted and ascertained the kind, description and amount of funds in the treasury belonging to said County, as follows:

Balance in treasury Dec. 19th, 1899, shown by the books of Auditor and Treasurer	9170.27	
Distributed as follows:		
Received for postage and express		59.08
Money orders, checks and cash items		140.61
Deposit in 1st State Bank, Thief River Falls		3253.27
Deposit in 1st State Bank, Red Lake Falls		2768.04
Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls		2433.67
Bank of St. Hilaire		524.60
	9170.27	9179.27

Respectfully submitted.

WM. C. L. DEMANN, Ch'n,
JOSEPH PERRAULT, Clerk of Court,
ADAM ZEH, County Auditor,
Board of Audit.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, that report of Board of Audit be approved. Motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption: Resolved that the Auditor be and is hereby instructed to draw his warrant for $120.00 on Co Revenue fund in favor of O. T. Tandberg, balance of salary due him as Co. Treasurer, for 1899 as readjusted by the Board, which resolution was seconded by Com. Sutor, and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson, that the salary of County Treasurer be estimated at $1200.00 for the ensuing year, and that the Auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of O. T. Tandberg for $100.00 monthly in payment of same. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Sutor, that the salary of County Auditor be estimated at $1200.00 for the ensuing year, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant for $100.00 monthly in favor of himself in payment of same. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, that the Auditor is hereby instructed to prepare financial statement of Red Lake County for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1899. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, that the salary of Supt. of Schools be estimated at $800.00 for the ensuing year, and the Auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant for $66.67 monthly in favor of Frank Jeffers in payment of same. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, that the Auditor is hereby instructed to transfer $150.00 from the Co. Revenue fund to the Incidental Expense fund. Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, that the application of Nels Holberg for abatement of taxes be rejected. Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried, Commissioners' reports for year ending Dec. 31st, 1899, were accepted and ordered placed on file in Auditor's office.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M. JAN. 5TH.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

Annual reports of Frank Jeffers, Supt. of Schools, John C. Mathews, Court Commissioner, Joseph Belair, Coroner, P. O. Hegglund, County Surveyor, and J. T. Knight, Judge of Probate, were read, and on motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, and carried unanimously, the same were approved and placed on file.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board reconvened. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, that Board take up Viewers' report in ditch proceedings. Motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption: Resolved, that the Sanders Black River Ditch, No. 1, be and the same is hereby established according to plans and specifications and viewers report on file and of record in the Auditor's office of Red Lake Co., Minn., which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hansen, and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted, and the following order made.

ORDER ESTABLISHING SANDERS BLACK RIVER DITCH NO. 1.

State of Minnesota, }
 } SS
County of Red Lake. }

Whereas, at a session of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, held on the 5th day of Sept., 1899, a petition signed by Chas. Hellberg and others, land owners, whose lands were liable to be affected by, or assessed for, the expense of the construction of the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construction of a public ditch along a route described therein, accompanied by a bond duly approved, as provided by law, was filed with the County Auditor of said County; and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said board of County Commissioners that at least thirty (30) days' notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by law provided, whereupon the said Board did, at its session on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, proceed to hear and determine said petition; and said Board having determined that the construction of said ditch would be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, we did accept said petition, and thereupon did appoint, as viewers of said proposed work, three (3) resident freeholders of said Red Lake County, who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, at the terminus of said ditch in said County, at one o'clock p. m., on the 9th day of October, 1899; and certified copies of the said petition and order of said Board appointing them as viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers, as by law provided, as will more fully appear from the certificate of service of Charles Sampson, as Sheriff of said County, now on file in the office of the County Auditor of said County, they proceeded, at the time set in said order, with a surveyor who is a civil engineer, and made an accurate survey of the line of said ditch from its source to its outlet, and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet, as numbered progressing down stream from its source, and made and filed a report thereof; and reported that said ditch would be of public utility; and in their said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location, the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners, and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work, and all the estimates, as required by law, duly sworn to as by law required.

And the Auditor of said Red Lake County did, after the filing of said report, cause a notice to be given, to be published, posted and mailed, as by law provided, of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof;

Now therefore, we, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having met in session at the time set for the hearing of said petition, to-wit, the 5th day of January, 1900, and proceeded to hear the same, and having found that the report of said viewers is made according to the provisions of law, and that the proposed ditch, to be of public utility, and conducive to public health, or of public benefit and convenience, and, from the evidence before us, that the estimated benefits of said work are greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, do hereby locate and establish the said ditch, according to the report of said viewers appointed and acting as aforesaid; which said report, together with the plats and exhibits accompanying the same is hereby referred to and made a part hereof for greater particularity, as determining the location, width, depth and manner of construction of said proposed Ditch No. 1. And the said Board of County Commissioners having from said viewers' report and the evidence before them, determined upon the benefits to be assessed and the damages to be awarded to the several tracts of land in said report described, do hereby assess benefits and award damages to the said lands as follows:

According to Exhibit 4 of Viewers' report on file in the Auditor's office of said Red Lake county.

On motion duly carried bids for printing were opened and read, as follows:

Bid of St. Hilaire Spectator, for publishing commissioners' proceedings, financial statement and all legal notices, 75 cents per folio for first insertion and 35 cents for each subsequent for ensuing year. Bid of St. Hilaire Spectator for publishing delinquent tax list of 1898, 12 cents for each description.

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, Jan. 4th, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Gentlemen:

We hereby agree to do and furnish all job printing and stationery for Red Lake County for the year 1900, at the following rates, provided you award us the contract:

	Per 500	Per 1000
Letter Heads, plain	$2.30	$3.40
Letter Heads, linen	2.60	3.80
Note Heads, linen	2.00	3.40
Note Heads, plain	1.90	2.80
Memo Heads, plain	1.90	2.80
Memo Heads, linen	2.00	3.00
County Blanks, 2 sides	3.50	5.00
Blanks, ½ sheets, 2 sides	4.00	6.25
Blanks, ¼ sheets, 2 sides	3.30	5.00
Blanks, ½ sheet, 1 side	3.25	4.75
Blanks, ¼ sheet, 1 side	3.00	4.00
Envelopes, No. 6½	2.25	3.25
" No. 10	3.10	4.00
" No. 12	3.30	4.75

Court Calendars, at 85c per page for 100 calendars; all other job work at prices to correspond with the above.

Our bond with sureties in the sum of $500.00 accompanies this bid.

Respectfully yours,
JEFFERS & BOUGHTON,
Publishers of the Courier.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, This board has received the bids of Ives & Soll, publishers of the St. Hilaire Spectator, wherein they agree to publish the official proceedings, financial statement and other legal notices at 75 cents per folio for first insertion and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion, and the delinquent tax list at 12 cents per description.

Resolved, that the same be and is hereby accepted, and the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper published at St. Hilaire, Minn., be and is hereby designated the official paper of the county of Red Lake, wherein shall be published according to law the delinquent tax list, financial statement, commissioners' proceedings, and other official notices.

Which resolution was seconded by commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson that the bonds of Ives & Soll, publishers of the St. Hilaire Spectator, be approved. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, that the bid of Jeffers & Boughton, publishers of the Red Lake County Courier, be accepted and their bond for same be approved.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M., JAN. 6TH

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Petition of Jacob Fontaine and others for formation of new school district was read.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Sutor, that the 19th day of Feb., 1900, be set for a day of hearing on the same.

Motion carried unanimously.

Petition of Sophia Gomoll, asking to be set off from school district No. 112 to school district No. 88, was read.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Hebert that 19th day of Feb., 1900, be set for a day of hearing on the same.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Sutor that S. A. Swanson be and is hereby appointed official abstracter in and for the county of Red Lake, and that the appointment of Swanson & Grady as official abstracters is hereby revoked.

Motion carried unanimously.

Application of Frank E. Hunt for correction of assessment and abatement of Personal property taxes asking for a reduction in valuation from $2314.00 to $1914.00 was read.

Motion made by Sutor, seconded by Hebert that the same be granted.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, that the auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on the Incidental expense fund in favor of O. T. Tandberg for $80.62 in payment of amount paid by him for stamps and express for County officers as per verified bill. Motion carried unanimously. Motion made by Hebert seconded by Sutor that the following bills be allowed. Motion carried unanimously.

COUNTY POOR FUND

Red Lake Falls Milling Co., Flour to Mrs. Tom Benston	$ 3 10
E M Hoff, merchandise for Mrs Johnson order Commissioner Sutor	6 00
John Alben, board and care of John Ortenquist, Sept. 1st, to Jan. 1, 1900	25 00
A R Rolstad, merchandise and nursing family of A. Swanson	11 90
Treffle Daoust, board of G. Carle, months of May and June	12 00
F J Stebbins, medicines furnished paupers, order of Commissioner Hansen	9 55
Rapp & Post, merchandise furnished Mrs. Swenson, order of Commissioner Johnson	2 95
John Beaudry, board of E. Morrissette Sept 1st, 1899 to Jan. 1st, 1900	32 60
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise to Mrs. Brault, May 1st, 1899 to Jan. 1st, 1900	40 00
Theo. LaBissoniere, merchandise to O. Forstad, three months to Dec. 23 1899	15 00
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise to John Doyen, pauper	2 70
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise to Mrs. Brouillette, May 1st to Oct. 22, 1899	61 00
Dr. I. Lemieux, services rendered Mrs H. Benoit	1 00
Dr I Lemieux, services rendered Jos Joe Doyen, pauper	2 00
Dr. I Lemieux, services rendered Mrs. Robert Poutz	13 00
St. Luke's Hospital, medicine and care of Mrs. Anna Johnson, twelve days	13 50
St. Gabriel's hospital, board and care of Mary Demers three months, to Dec. 25th, 1899	15 00
Anton Benson, board of Anna Johnson Oct. 25th to Nov. 11th, 1899	7 50
Wm H Randall, nursing Fred Blomgren 24 days in June, 1899	24 00
Dr N M Watson, services rendered Fred Blomgren, setting fracture and attendance from May 29 to Aug. 22d 1899	250 00
Ed Gareau, two months' board of J Doyen by Lacourciere to Jan 1st	20 00
Hans R Kolseth, coffin and funeral expenses Erick Anderson	8 00
Ernest Buse, house rent for Mrs Marchildon, two months to Jan 5 1899	8 00

County Revenue Fund.

Ives & Soll, publishing notice of hearing on school petition	2 25
Ives & Soll, publishing forest and prairie fire notice	11 00
Ives & Soll, publishing report of grand jury	3 75
Ives & Soll, publishing final order school district	4 50
Ives & Soll, publishing ditch notice	24 65
Ives & Soll, publishing commissioners' proceedings Sept meeting	31 50
Courier Pub. Co, printing for county officers	35 00
Geo D Barnard & Co, blanks for delinquent tax sale	31 50
Geo D Barnard & Co, pens	1 04
Geo D Barnard & Co, blanks for judge of Probate	1 81
Geo D Barnard & Co, blanks for judge of probate	6 00
Geo D Barnard & Co, ink and supplies for county officers	16 15
Free Press Printing Company, blanks for sheriff	3 00
Pioneer Press, blanks for register of deeds	1 40
Adam Zeh, one day board of audit	3 00
Val Detling, juror's fees State vs Jacob Bahlen	1 00
Red Lake Falls Electric Light Company, wiring in 11 lights and services Nov. 8 1899 to Jan 1, 1900	21 85
Polk county, boarding Ed Miller, prisoner, eight days in August, 1899	5 68
James Brady, lumber and making shelves, auditor's office	2 50
J C Mathews, court commissioners' fees state vs Fred Strois	8 26
E A Moran, constable fees, State vs H Jummer	16 35
Jos Belair table for vault	1 25
Joseph Belair, coroner's inquest body of Christ Siegfried	10 15
Joseph Belair, coroner's fees inquest body of Mrs. A G Swenson	21 30
Chas N Bourdon, moving safe in auditor's office Feb 1899	1 70
Ernest Buse, rent of court room October term	6 00
Frank E Hunt, window glass, brush and oil for court house	3 75
Joseph Perrault, 3 days board of audit	9 00
Thief River Falls Lumber Company, lumber for vault	5 37
Joseph Perrault, clerk of court fees	128 20
Chas Simpson, sheriff's fees as per bill	278 85
Free Press Printing Co., to 500 tax receipts $12 allowed at	9 00
Ives & Soll, publishing auditor and treasurer's statement $5.25 allowed at $4.50	4 50
Ives & Soll, publishing proceedings of Oct 25 $22.50 allowed at	11 25
Ives & Soll, 100 copies ditch notices $13.50 allowed at	3 00

County Poor Fund.

Anton Peterson, medicine and lumber for coffin for Mrs. Andrew Sorenson deceased $7.30 allowed at	5 18

On motion duly carried the following bills were rejected:

Dr A F Blomburg, for services rendered Mrs Anna Johnson	24 00
Otto Amundson, board of Mrs Anna Johnson and children	27 00
John Perrault, boarding Mrs G Violette	15 50

On motion carried unanimously bills in Sanders Black River ditch proceedings were allowed as follows:

Geo A Ralph 28 days service engineer $112 and stationery $3	115 00
E A Moran, 15 days as viewer and 8 days' team hire	60 00
Ole J Johnson, 10 days as viewer	30 00
Alex A Sweans, 21 days as viewer	63 00
P O Hagglund, 8 days rodman, 8 days team hire	40 00
L Boisvert, 8 days rodman	16 00
Iver Johnson, 1 day axman	1 50
J E Ford, typewriting, specifications	3 00
Adam Zeh, 13 days' services	39 00

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the notice of Special Delinquent Tax Sale for the year 1895 and prior years, Law of 1899, be published in the official paper of the County of Red Lake for the ensuing year, provided that the County of Red Lake shall not be liable for the payment of such publication.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Sutor that the bond of S. A. Swanson as Official Abstracter be approved. Carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hanson, seconded by Johnson, to adjourn, Hansen and Johnson voting in the affirmative, Hebert, Sutor and Demann voting in the negative. Motion lost.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, There has been filed with the County Auditor and presented to this Board, the petition of more than one hundred legal voters and freeholders of Red Lake County, praying that the County erect and construct and furnish a court house at the county seat, and that this Board raise the sum of Ten Thousand dollars to be expended in the erection, construction and furnishing of such court house, and that said sum be raised by issuing and negotiating the bonds of this County in the sum of Ten Thousand dollars

Therefore, Resolved that this Board erect, construct and furnish a court house at Red Lake Falls, the county seat, at an expense not to exceed Ten Thousand dollars, and that the bonds of Red Lake county in the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand dollars be issued and negotiated as follows: Ten bonds of One Thousand dollars each payable in 20 years from date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; bonds and interest to be payable at the County Treasurer's office in said Red Lake County, the proceeds to be used in the construction of court house aforesaid.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and declared carried and adopted on the following vote:

Yeas, Commissioners Sutor, Hebert and Demann.

Nays, Commissioners Hansen and Johnson.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that a special election be and the same is hereby called and ordered to be held in and throughout Red Lake County in the several election districts thereof, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1900, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue and negotiate the bonds of Red Lake County in the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand dollars payable in 20 years from date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, interest payable semiannually, for the purpose of building a County court house at the county seat of said Red Lake County, and the County Auditor is hereby instructed to issue the proper notice of election accordingly.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor, and declared duly carried on the following vote:

Ayes, Commissioners Hebert, Sutor and Demann.

Nays, Commissioners Johnson and Hansen.

On motion made by Sutor, seconded by Johnson and carried unanimously, meeting adjourned.

WM. C. L. DEMANN,
Chairman.

Attest:
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

PENSIONS,
PATENTS,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS
Claims against the Government.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Formerly Third Auditor U. S. Treasury.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

Practices before the Supreme Court of the U. S., Court of Claims, and all Departments of the Government.

Special attention given to claims of officers and enlisted men, in Army and Navy service in the Mexican War, War of the Rebellion and the War with Spain. Also Claims of Government Contractors. Collection of Accounts.

Refers by permission to Hon. Geo. L. Wellington, U. S. Senator from Maryland, General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, George C. Henning, President, Traders National Bank, Washington, D. C., and others.

No charge for advice. Correspondence solicited.

Offices, Atlantic Building,
928 and 930 F Street, N. W.,
Rooms, 95, 97, 99 and 100,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

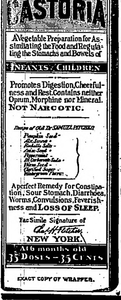
PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

"A great monthly newspaper."—*The Bookman.*

THE magazine for up-to-date people. It gives its own illustrated account of the current history of this country and Europe, and, in addition, selects the best that is in all the other magazines, American, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. It is for people who want to know what is going on in the world. A hundred timely illustrations in every number.

Price, $2.50 per year.
Sample copy, 10 cents.

Send a postal card to learn how to get Dr. Albert Shaw's "History of the Spanish War" (over 500 illustrations, 1,200 pages) and the "Review of Reviews" together for only two dollars down and monthly payments.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

Perfect in Quality

No Rochelle Salts
No Alum
in the food prepared with
Calumet Baking Powder

MODERATE IN PRICE

We will give $1000 for anything injurious found in food prepared with
CALUMET
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 311

BLANK PAGE

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MISS T. HUGHES, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

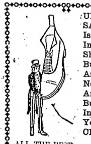
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Roinsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hilaire Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	53½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	49½	Barley	27
Wheat No. 3	46½	Flax	131
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	16

LOCAL NEWS.

Masquerade ball Feb. 14th.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

A cow for sale. Inquire W. Allen.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Mr. Isaac Sorsoleil returned to his home at Owatonna Friday.

Miss Selina Hoff left Monday on a short visit with friends at Crookston.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The thermometers took a thirty degrees fall in less than six hours Monday.

Teachers examination February 2nd and 3rd. See notice elsewhere on this page.

Supt. Murch returned to-day from a few days visit with his family at Crookston.

Mrs. W. A. Case returned yesterday from a few days visit with her husband at Crookston.

Mrs. H. E. Adams left Monday for Park Rapids on a three weeks visit with relatives.

W. E. Rowe, one of the ablest attorneys of Crookston was here last Saturday on legal matters.

Yesterday was the quietest day in business circles our merchants have experienced in ten years.

H. E. Ives returned to-day from a two weeks trip at the twin cities and points on the Duluth line.

Mrs. W. Mageau terminated a weeks visit with her parents here and left Monday for her home at Crookston.

A. C. Schmidt, the artistic painter of Crookston was here a few days last week looking up some spring contracts.

Herman and Louis Adams and Frank Rossen returned last Wednesday night from a three weeks stay in the lumbering woods.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins were over Sunday visitors with the Powers family near Wylie, returning home on the Monday morning train.

The black bear presented to Admiral Dewey by the town people of Bemidji is no more, having died at the Zoo gardens in Washington.

I. Dahleen has taken the contract to finish H. W. Lee's residence at the upper Falls. He expects to complete the job inside of thirty days.

Messrs. Armstrong, Murphy, Hunt and Converse of Red Lake Falls, accompanied by their ladies attended the dance at Hotel Markham last Thursday night.

The most effective thing to rid the house of cock-roaches, is phosphorus paste spread around places they frequent. Hot water is sure death, if they are where it can be used.

B. Berger after spending several months in the lumbering woods working for Herman Nelson returned Thursday. He left the following day for Cloquet on a short visit to his brother and sister.

C. G. Rapp returned Thursday from a three weeks trip to Chicago and West Baden, Indiana Springs. He claims the latter as a health resort is second to none and intends to make another trip next summer.

A communication under date of Jan. 16th, reports our former townsman, Tobeas Oidne, now of Scotia, Washington, as seriously ill. Mr. Oidne's many friends here will be much grieved to hear of his illness.

Messrs. Zaiser, Sarasin and Paradis of Red Lake Falls passed through Monday enroute to Crookston to see the "Little Minister." Jas. Meehan of the upper Falls accompanied them for the same purpose.

Our wood pile is getting low; now that the roads are good, will some of our farmer subscribers please bring us a load or two that they promised us last year?

Same Old Song.

When Red Lake Falls wanted votes to divide the county they said if it carried would reduce taxes and now when they want votes for to bond for $10,000 more they use the same old song that it will reduce our taxes if carried but I don't think the average taxpayers are as easily gulled; one fact stands out too plain namely that during the three years we have been in existence as Red Lake county we have been taxed up to the limit and still falling short of paying the running expenses of the county to the tune of $10,000 per year. This is very plain since we have already bonds for $30,000 and that don't look much like reducing taxes.

HENRY NORLAND.

A half dozen of farmers were brought in from the Clearwater last evening and this afternoon will be brought up before Justice Gigstad to answer the charge of swiping logs from the Lumber Company.

T. H. Shevlin and H. C. Clark of Minneapolis, president and secretary of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company were here Thursday looking after their interests. They returned to Crookston on the evening train.

C. G. Rapp, E. J. Brink and J. J. Soll hied themselves off to Crookston Monday to see the "Little Minister" perform at the opera house that evening. They are all unanimous in pronouncing it a first-class show.

The band boys will give a Masquerade ball Feb. 14th. They have secured the best orchestra of Red Lake Falls and that is a sufficient guarantee that the best kind of a time is in store for all who attend. All are invited.

We acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the Holiday Supplement to the Moorhead Independent. It is a little the best in this line we have ever seen and D. W. Meeker, the publisher has every reason to feel proud of his work.

Thursday evening the many friends of Mrs. M. McAndress tendered her a surprise at the Hotel Markham on the anniversary of her birthday. About thirty couple were in attendance and dancing was the enjoyable feature of the evening. A delicious lunch was served at the usual time. Music was furnished by the Peters orchestra.

Birthday Party.

A Birthday party under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will be given at Brink's hall on Tuesday evening Jan. 30th at 8 p. m.

A Birthday party is given to you.
'Tis something novel, 'tis something new.
We give to each a little sack;
Please kindly send, or bring it back
With as many pennies as years you are old;
Or as many more as the sack will hold.
Kind friends will give you something to eat;
'And others will furnish a musical treat.
The ladies aid, with greetings most hearty.
Feel sure you'll attend your own birthday party.

No extra charges for refreshments.

Teachers Lose Money.

Many of the school teachers in the western part of the county have been swindled out of considerable money by three people, a Mr. E. T. Walker and Misses Miller and Palmer. These three persons represented themselves as being in the employ of the "Minnesota School of Correspondence" of which institution W. G. Hyde, formerly assistant superintendent of public instruction, is a faculty member. They had with them forged letters from prominent educators and represented that one course would cost $8. The secured close to $2,000, part of which was in notes, the payment of which will be resisted. They played a sharp game, but they may yet have more trouble than they anticipate.—Polk County Journal.

Church Building Declared Off.

Superintendent Murch of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company imagined he could hear saws cutting up logs belonging to his company one day last week, and so to make sure he put his ear close to the ground and proceeded the direction the noise of the saws came from. In less than three hours he run up against the real thing that was chewing up the log marks of his company. He was spotted as a "detective" and grasping the situation he palmed himself off as a cattle buyer asking a few questions he bid them adieu and proceeded onward to the next farmer in search of cattle. His next appearance at this mill was last Sunday—he was out of the cattle business and right into the lumber business. Warrants were issued and served and in less than three hours nine teams with 18,000 feet of lumber formed a procession headed for St. Hilaire. It is said the whole neighborhood is involved in swiping these logs that in a few days would have been converted into a house of worship as plans and specifications were found to that effect. It is said the farmers do not realize the offense they have committed in stealing these logs. It was necessary to batter the end marks of the logs in order to jar them loose from the frozen ground. The case rests with the Lumber Co.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the county auditor will receive bids for 40 cords second growth poplar wood to be delivered at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls. Bids will be received and considered by the board of county commissioners on ten cord lots or more. Bids to be presented to the county auditor on or before Feb. 10th 1900. The board reserved the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest. By order of the Board,
ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

There Will be no Redemption From the Forfeited Sale to be Held Next May. Owners of Real Estate Delinquent in Taxes May Lose It—Tax Title Sharks Watchful.

Chapter 322 of the laws of 1899 provides for a cleaning up sale of all real estate upon which the taxes are delinquent for the year 1897, or any prior year or years. The sale will take place immediately after the regular delinquent tax sale in May. There will be no redemption from this sale. In the language of the statute it "shall be absolute and final." Section 7 of the chapter above referred to provides that "when any piece or parcel of land shall be so sold, the purchaser shall be entitled to immediate possession of the piece or parcel purchased by him, and if no demand and no presentation of the certificate of sale, the person in possession of the piece or parcel refuse or neglect to deliver such possession such person may be proceeded against as a person holding over the termination of his estate."

Chapter 322 is modeled after the '81 law, and the forfeited tax law of '81 has been declared valid by the supreme court. We are reliably informed, in fact we have positive information, that a syndicate of bidders will be represented at the Mille Lacs county sale who will bid on every village lot and every piece of acre property that is worth the taxes. In fact several syndicates have been organized in St. Paul and in the southern part of the state who will have representatives at every county seat in northern Minnesota to bid on every lot or tract of land that is considered worth the taxes.

These bidders can not possibly lose anything. If the sale is sustained by the courts a tax certificate will be as good as a warranty deed, and if the sale is held to be invalid the holder of the certificate will be refunded his money with interest. We would advise every reader of the Union that the only safe policy to pursue is to pay up all back taxes at once. It is safe to assume that if you own a forty acre tract reasonably worth $600, and there are delinquent taxes against it to the amount of $100 or $150, the speculators in tax titles will not permit you to bid it in for less than the full amount of the taxes. It would be unwise to wait until the day of sale with the expectation of being able to bid in your home for 50 per cent of the taxes.—State Auditor Dunn in the Princeton Union.

Times Sets the Pace.

The Minneapolis Times has certainly made a strong move for popularity by securing the New York Herald's special cable service. This gives The Times the best service from a telegraphic news standpoint that is held by any northwestern newspaper. The new service is of great value to the readers of The Times, especially during the Boer war. And from present indications other countries than England are bound to be involved in the South African troubles, thus making the news service of greater value to the readers, as it gives to them a service equal to that enjoyed by the people of London and New York. The Times sets the pace for enterprising newspaper service in the northwest, and its latest bid for popularity is but another evidence of its lead in that direction.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

It requires an increase of at least 50,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to supply the natural increase of the world's wheat eating people, yet this year there is a decrease of nearly 100,000,000 bushels and without increase of price! "Price is regulated by supply and demand." To be sure; but 'twould be hard to believe it if one didn't see it with his own eyes!

It is now proposed to make it an inducement to national banks to exercise the sovereign right to issue money by removing the tax from their circulation and allow them to issue currency equal to the full value to the bonds they deposited instead of 90 per cent of the value, as heretofore; and this is called "financial reform." A sewer by any other name would smell as foul.

The Pillsbury-Washburn flouring mills report net earnings for the past year of £208,510, exclusive of £65,841 spent for improvements and repairs, which added that much to value of property, hence the net gain was about $1,371,755. The earnings are stated in pounds because the properties are English owned, and the profits, unfortunately, go to England, which is an unpleasant feature of the situation.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Jan. 29th and 30th.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The Story That Snow is a Fertilizer Must Be Abandoned.

There is a quite general belief that snow is the poor man's fertilizer, that with it comes a generous crop, without it a lean harvest. If this were true, then the outlook for the harvest of 190 would be dark. But like many another notion this one must go to the wall, for not only are the snowless seasons followed by good crops, but the very nature of the snow itself, is opposed to the fertilizer theory.

Professor Snyder of the Minnesota state experiment station has paid much attention to soils, says the Minneapolis Journal. He has made exhaustive study in this direction and says the absence of snow by no means indicates a poor crop. A large fall of snow may be benefical in adding ammonia to a soil that is dificient in it, by drawing it from the atmosphere and tendering it to the soil, and some have claimed that this has in certain instances added as much as one bushel of wheat per acre. The real value of the snow however is that it may add to the soil a needed amount of moisture in the spring. This, of course, is a question for the spring conditions to settle for if the soil is deep frozen and snow goes away under the influence of a warm rain, but comparatively little benefit will come to the soil. Professor Snyder estimates that in order to produce an average acre of wheat 350 tons of water are needed. The average amount of rainfall during the growing season should be at least two inches per month, but even with this a good deal is lost by evaporation and the wheat calls upon the soil for its stored up supply of water.

This reverse supply of water may or may not be influenced by the presence of snow—it certainly is not when the snow, heavy or light is fall, goes away swiftly in the spring. The water reaches the wheat, or other crop, in three forms—bottom water, that which stands in the soil at a general level and fills all the space between the soil particles; capillary water which is held in the capillary spaces between the particles of soil; and hydroscopic water, the moisture which is present in the atmosphere of the soil. In any event, there does not appear to be any reason for believing that the snow is any sense a manure fertilizer or that the absence of it in this, or any other season, presages crop failure.

The Journal man was told a story the other day of two Hebrews, of the tribe of Levi. They were in the clothing business. One brother conducted a store in a large city and the other a branch house in a country town some distance away. The country brother laid down one day and died. The local undertaker telegraphed the city brother the following message: "Your brother dead. How will you have body cared for? Can embalm for $50 or freeze for $25." The city brother replied by mail as follows: "Freeze Isaac from the ankles up. He had his feet frozen last winter and they don't need it any more. Inclosed find check for $20." Isaac was frozen "from the ankles up" and promptly shipped to the sorrowing brother.

If you want a 1900 calander call at this office or at K. O. Gigstad's real estate office and get one.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out alright. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by the Imperial Drug Store.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Notice.

Teachers examination for Red Lake County under the new law will be held in the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls Friday and Saturday February 2 and 3. It will be necessary for all persons expecting to teach in this county whose certificates expire prior to March 1st 1900, to attend this examination. All applicants will please be present promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of the first day, as no questions can be furnished after the examination in any subject begins.

FRANK JEFFERS,
County Superintendent.

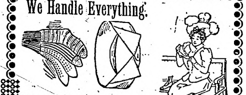
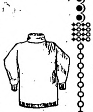
Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m., also on Sunday Feb. 4th at 11 a. m. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All are welcome.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Jan. 29th and 30th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 29th and 30th.

The SPECTATOR would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want, If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

8

7

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XII.

Billy's Yarn.

Mr. Gray's prediction as to the boy's return proved wrong; he did not put in an appearance until 8 o'clock next morning, while I was dressing after a sound night's rest in a luxurious cabin. The captain, principal officers and most of the crew were away on leave, and, under these circumstances, the chief steward can do pretty well as he pleases. Certainly, I had nothing to complain of as a guest of the ship; such a breakfast as was set before me I have seldom sat down to anywhere.

The cook's boy, a foxy-looking lad of fifteen, was then brought in for examination. He glanced at me suspiciously at first, but a fair imitation of an encouraging smile and the suggestive jingling of some loose change in my pocket seemed to reassure him.

"Now, then, Billy," said the steward, impressively, "you may talk before this gentleman just as freely as though you and I were alone—you understand? Just tell us, as shortly and plainly as you can, what happened since yesterday afternoon until you reported yourself this morning. Sit or stand, as you please."

Thus adjured, Billy, who elected to stand, squared away to his recital manfully. At first he fixed his eyes steadily upon the skylight, and spoke as though anxious to make an end of the job; but gradually warming to his work, he became more confidential and explanatory. I took down portions of his narrative in shorthand, and these I am therefore enabled to give in his own words.

"I knowed when I saw Jim Blogg dressed in his Sunday togs as how he wouldn't wait for no dinner aboard, and I just sneaked a sausage and a hunk of soft tack out of the galley and watched 'im. Sure enough, he and Spratt slipped ashore, just before two bells, and I after 'em. I guessed they'd begin by a booze, and so they did, at the first pub they struck. Then they went on to another pub called the White Bear, where I 'spects they had a feed, 'cos they was such a bloomin' long time inside. From behind a dray, t'other side of the road, I saw 'em shake hands and sep'rate. Spratt, he turned back towards the docks, while Jim Blogg, after walkin' a bit ahead, hailed a tramway and clambered up outside to smoke his pipe. So I just popped inside and kept my eye on the steps. 'Course I didn't know how fur I was a-goin', so I chanced a pen'orth, same as others was a-doin'. I had to part with another ha'penny, though, afore I saw Jim gettin' down the companion-way."

"Where did he get out?" I inquired.

"Just in front of a big pub, painted w hiteau' called the Sheet Anchor, where he went in for another booze, I s'pose. Then he turned into a narrow, dirty street called Rodney avenue, and cracked on so that I had to trot to keep 'im in sight. He gets over the ground uncommon smart for a heavy man, does Jim! Presently I sees 'im turnin' into a gate, and, when I comes to the spot, I find it leads to a queer-lookin' old house, a bit back from the street and with a pathway up to it. The door was just a-closin' on Jim as I got up.

"I dursn't venture inside the gate by daylight, for fear Jim'd see me, an' so I just hung around for more nor three mortal hours, until t'was dark. A cove with 'ot chestnuts come along, and I 'ad 'alf a pint off a milkman, so I wasn't bad off for vittles, at least. What worried me was, 'ow I was to get inside that house unknowst to Jim Blogg. I thought of all the yarns I'd read of Jack Sheppard, an' Charlie Peace, an' other smart cracksmen; but the game warn't the same. They always went to a job purwided with tools and ladders and all they wanted. I had nothing to help me but my finger nails and an old jack-knife. 'Twasn't fair, nohow, an' I could only see one ghost of a show.

"There was a wide, double wooden gate, with a wicket let into it, at one side of the house (leading, as I supposed, to the stables.) Well, just inside the gate, and about twelve feet from the ground, was a window; and it struck me that if that window should chance to be unfastened, I need only find some way of reach it to do the trick. So I bought a box of wax matches, in case I should want 'em; and as soon as 'twas dark enough to prevent a passing copper seeing what I was up to, I made for the wicket. It was only on the latch, and so I goes in. Just as I expected, there was some stablin' a bit further on, and, groping about, I presently comes across a ladder such as I've seen 'em use for haylofts. That was right into my hands, in course. I precious soon had it shifted to the window, and up I goes. At first I thought I was sold, 'cos, though I dragged at the top sash fur all I was worth, I couldn't budge it an inch. Then I tried the bottom sash, an' almost 'ollered out with joy when I found it rose a bit under the blade of my knife. Bit by bit I prised it up, until I could get my fingers underneath.; and then, with a steady shove, up she went!

"You bet I listened pretty carefully afore I ventured inside; but not the faintest sound could I hear, and so, after a bit, in I went. It was too dark to make out anything; but of course, the odds were I was in a bedroom, and I had to risk striking a light to find the door. So I lit a match on my pants (it don't make no noise that way) and took a look around. Lucky for me I did! The window faced on a landing, and I was standing within a yard of a steep staircase. I sat down upon the top step and took off my boots, which I crammed into my pockets. Then I braced up and went down stairs.

"In the hall was a small, open naptha lamp, that smoked awful and gave scarce no light at all and there were doors on either side, both shut. I peeped through the keyholes and listened; but I could neither see nor hear anything. There was a longish passage leading towards the back and ended in the kitchen stairs. There, at last, I made out the sound of voices coming from below.

"If you'll believe me, that was the first time I began to feel scared. I'd heard and seen enough of Jim Blogg to know that he warn't exactly the safest man in the world to run foul of, and that, if he caught me a-spin' on him, he'd make it 'ot for me. Howsomever, I plucked up heart and crept like a cat down stairs. There was no light except what came from the kitchen, owin' to the door being a few inches ajar, but I managed to get within earshot without making no noise. Two men was arguing, and I spotted one of 'em as Jim by his voice. The other I dirn't recognize.

"'Tain't worth while arguin' all night about a thing wot's got to be done,' Jim was saying. 'I was promised a thousand—I earned the money, and jolly well mean to have it.'

"'That's right enough,' said the other. 'You've had a hundred and fifty, and you shall have the rest within a week. Can't you understand that the drafts became useless when the name of—the man—was discovered? The actual hard cash did not, as you know, amount to much—in fact, you got most of it. And it takes time to raise £850.'

"'That's none of my business,' sez Jim, sulkylike. ' wants my 'oof and wants to get away, and I don't want to be choked off with excuses and explanations. See here, mate. You 'pear to take your master's place all through in this business, and I believe you mean square enough. If I agree to wait till this day week, will you undertake to see me paid off, without any more nonsense? Your boss can do it right enough if you keep him up to it.'

"'To be sure he can,' said the other man, 'and he'll do it, too. The money will be paid in this very room, at 3 o'clock this day week.'

"'That's a wager,' growled Jim. 'And now let's have a drink.'

"Well, they sat there boozing and talking about all sorts of things that I didn't bother my head with, until the clock struck seven, when Jim made up his mind to clear, and the other one remembered he had a cove to see in the West End. This was a straight enough tip for me, and I slipped up stairs to the landing as quick as I could. I drew on my boots, knotted the laces anyhow, and waited, astride the window sill, until I heard the door slam. Then I pulled down the window, put the ladder back where I found it, and bunked after the pair of 'em. They walked together as fur as the Sheet Anchor, where Jim went in, but the other one wouldn't. I got a fair look at him, under a lamp, and at once spotted him as the stranger that gave me the letter and the shilling. What was I to do? Follow him, or stick to Jim Blogg? I hadn't much time to make up my mind, but I stuck to the stranger for two reasons."

"What were they, Billy?" asked Mr. Gray, encouragingly.

"Well, I felt pretty sure that Jim was on for nothing more than a good old drunk, for one thing," was the reply, embellished by a vulpine grin; "and, besides, you'd give me money for cabs, if necessary. So I felt I could crack on as much steam as he could."

"And did he take a cab?"

"Why, in course he did; but I didn't find it quite so easy to get one to take me, and I had to part two shillings afore the cabby would make a start. However, he turned out a real clipper when he did get under way."

"'Wotever 'appens, don't lose sight of that cab in front, with the grey horse!' I bawled at 'im, forking out the two bob.

"'All right,' says he. 'Wot's up?'

"'Don't know,' I answers back, ''cept that the gent in that cab has been playing some game on my sister, and I means to find out where he's going to. I've more 'oof on me, so don't you worry.'

"'Oh, that's his game, is it?' says he. 'I'll not lose him, young'un, never fear!'

"Lor! what a drive that was! Pretty, too, when we came to where the streets and swell places was all lit up with 'lectrict lamps. At last we passed out of a blaze of light, where several streets met, into a wide road with a park on one side, and presently the cab in front turned into a gateway. My cabby pulled up

"'See here, young'un,' says he, 'the bloke you're after has gone into a swell club, where you can't follow him.'

"'Can't I?' I replies. 'Well, I can wait outside for him, anyhow. What do I owe you?'

"'Call it another bob,' says he 'You'd best take a Liverpool Street 'bus to get back by, and then ask a copper.'

"I paid him the bob, and watched him drive off, and then crossed to the opposite side of the road, where there were trees, in order to keep a good eye upon the two gateways that led to the club."

"Did you ask the name of the club, Billy?" I inquired. I had little doubt, from his description, but I wished to be quite sure.

"Yes; it was a club for young officers," was the reply, "and the street was Piccadilly. I waited for the stranger to come out until I was that cold and hungry I could stand it no longer. For aught I know, he might stop there all night, and I couldn't ask for him, 'cos I didn't know his name. So, long after midnight, I gave it up and went and had a feed at a coffee-stall. Of course it was too late to get back to the ship, without parting no end of money for a cab, so I turned into a doss-house for the night. That's about all, gents."

"And very well you've told your story," I remarked, handing him half a sovereign. "Can you describe your stranger to me?"

"Thank'ee, sir," said Billy, pocketing the coin, gleefully. "Describe 'im? Well, he's a small, rather stout man, with little twinkling eyes and a black moustache. He's got a red mark (a scar, I think) just over his right eyebrow, and he has a queer way of saying words over twice. I'd know him again anywhere"

I then had a brief colloquy with Mr. Gray, and Billy was bidden to put on his Sunday best and accompany me on shore. I wanted to ascertain the exact position of the house in Rodney avenue.

I told the steward, quite frankly, that I thought his clue would lead to the very best results, and that I had no hesitation in asking him to accept £25 on accountdetvhg&so(b shrdlu rdurdlt as an earnest of his possible share of the reward. This pleased him vastly, and he readily undertook that no hint of Billy's discoveries should reach the police during the ensuing week.

I drove Billy up Rodney avenue, and, having made sure of the house, sent him back very happy, with yet another half-sovereign in his pocket.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Missing Link.

I had ample food for reflection during my drive back to the Strand. Blogg was, almost to a certainty, implicated in the decoying of Arnewood, if not, also, in his murder. So was the mysterious "stranger," and so, too, was the other unknown, referred to by Blogg as the stranger's master or boss. Mr Spratt seemed to have merely played jackall, but was probably the engineer's adviser and instigator throughout.

The description given by Billy of the stranger tallied with no one that I knew. Moreover, if he had a master, he must necessarily himself be a servant of some sort, and could by no possibility be either a member or a member's guest of the first-class Service club. Either he was concealing his real rank, to deceive Blogg, or he had merely called at the club to leave a message for his employer, and had slipped out unseen by Billy. It was strange, though, that the club should be, also, Captain Arnewood's—very strange, when one came to think of it.

I almost wished I was still working with Inspector Traill when I thought out the full strength of the Rodney Avenue incident. Blogg and the stranger had, indeed, arranged to meet there again in a week's time—the one to receive, the other to pay £850; but might not something occur meanwhile to scare one or both from keeping the appointment? With such evidence as I had to work upon Traill would certainly have the engineer rigidly shadowed during the interval, if he did not resort to the expedient of having him arrested upon some more or less trivial, trumped-up charge, to make sure of him. But was I morally bound, on that account, to invoke Scotland Yard aid once more? This question I answered in the negative, to my own satisfaction, at all events. If (as Mr. Gray believed) the police had ceased to suspect Spratt and Blogg, despite Bradshaw's instinctive suspicion of them at first, so much the worse for the official intelligence. It did not occur to me to remember that it was the bathman whom Traill had singled out, and whose every movement was being quietly watched, while stolid-looking, gin-drinking Blogg was ignored. Was Spratt himself aware of it? Most probably he was, and played his game accordingly. He was a clever as well as an audacious scoundrel, quite capable of drawing suspicion upon himself in order to leave his less astute accomplice a free hand.

More as a matter of detail than with any expectation of news, I called at the Beresford Hotel, in Convent Garden. A reference to the books showed that no room had been engaged for any Mr. Arnewood—at all events during the past six months covered by the entries. But it appeared that, during the latter part of November, the hotel had been exceptionally crowded, and in tending guests had been refused daily Possibly the gentleman I inquired for had been in this latter category. As usual, vague and utterly unsatisfactory. If Luke Arnewood had gone to any other hotel, I must trust to the reward to bring me notice of the fact. Meanwhile, Mr. Burton's well meant suggestions came to naught, like so many others.

I next visited the Junior Naval and Military Club, in Piccadilly, and inquired for Capt. Arnewood, although I was, of course, well aware that he was in Ireland.

"Out of town, sir," replied the janitor. "Present address, Shelborne Hotel, Dublin. Good many inquires for him since he left."

"Indeed!" I remarked, seizing my opportunity. "Do you remember a short, stout gentleman inquiring for him last night at about 8 o'clock?"

"Yes, sir. The party seemed so astonished to hear of Captain Arnewood's departure that I think he hardly believed it at first."

It was clear, then, that the mysterious stranger had gone straight from his interview with Blogg to see Captain Arnewood, whom he fully expected to find at his club. Moreover, if appearances could be trusted, the captain must be the "master" who was to supply the £850. The least intelligible part of the affair was that he should have been represented to Blogg as unable to find this sum without borrowing it; but that, after all, might be quite a politic stroke to keep down Blogg's claim, or a mere trick of the stranger's to avoid paying away money already intrusted to him. Upon the whole, I could not blink my eyes to the fact that things were beginning to look very black indeed against my client, and that I might yet find myself in the dilemma of having to choose between my duty towards society and my desire to serve him

I don't think I ever felt more worried and perplexed than I did after quitting the club, and I proceeded to Exeter street more than half-inclined to communicate my suspicions to Mr. Hawkins, and ask to be relieved of any further connection with the Arnewood case. Mr. Hawkins, however, had not yet arrived; and before he did make his appearance a telegram came which drove all idea of withdrawing from the inquiry clean out of my mind. It ran:

"Heart again queer, and need you urgently. Let affair wait, if need be, but come at once. Reply.
—"Arnewood,
Shelborne Hotel, Dublin."

No better solution of my doubts could possibly have presented itself. If Richard Arnewood were, indeed, a guilty man, he could scarcely fail to betray himself under the unexpected and searching questions which it was in my power to put to him If, after all, the evidence which now seemed to tell so heavily against him, should prove to have no reference to him at all, then I would be free to plunge into my task with redoubled energy and confidence. And so, without even waiting to consult Mr. Hawkins, I forwarded the following terse reply:

"Very sorry. Shall be with you tomorrow morning. All well.
—Weston."

My chief expressed no opinion, one way or the other, when I showed him Captain Arnewood's message and a copy of my reply.

"Do exactly as you please, Weston," was his comment. "The case is absolutely in your hands, and I would rather not interfere, even with advice. I want to hear nothing more about the affair until you can tell me either that you have succeeded or have given it up"

"Very well, sir," I made answer, and the subject dropped.

Eight o'clock found me at Euston Station, fortified by an excellent dinner, and in ample time to select a berth in the sleeping car. I have always admired the sound common-sense of the text which asserts that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and, while I pride myself upon doing my very utmost for my client, I deny myself nothing that can contribute to my material comfort when I am on active service. A short, stout man had preceded me at the booking office, and asked for a second-class return to Westland Row. There was nothing remarkable in that, seeing that the train was the Irish mail, and that Westland Row is the name of the Dublin terminus. But there was something in the speech of the man that at once riveted my attention. He repeated the words "second-class" four or five times, as though he either believed the clerk to be deaf or was frightened of being compelled to travel first-class against his will. I took an opportunity, after securing my ticket, of having a good look at him. Bright, beady eyes, a scar near the right temple, his face absolutely clean-shaven; in other words, he answered Billy's description of the "stranger" exactly, with the exception of the black moustache. He was booked to Dublin, and by the class almost always affected by servants of superior station. The plain inference was that his master was in Ireland. So was Captain Arnewood. And it required all my trained habit of caution to avoid the conclusion that they were one and the same person.

My first impulse, after satisfying myself of the identity of my fellow traveler, was to follow him into a second-class carriage (at all events, as far as Rugby or Crewe), and endeavor to enter into conversation with him. But a little reflection served to deter me from this course. If he were, indeed, the astute "stranger" and Captain Arnewood's servant rolled into one, he would subsequently recognize me as the individual who had sought his acquaintance on the train, and would be suspicious of me at once. If I had been deceived by a mere accidental resemblance, and he were some entirely harmless person, I still stood to gain nothing. So I made myself comfortable in my Pullman, and left him to his less luxurious horsehair seat.

The journey was as uneventful as such journeys are nowadays. I saw my man on board the packet, and again at Westland Row, where I lost sight of him. I quite expected that he would precede or follow me to the Shelborne Hotel, but he did not. Whatever his mission in Ireland, his business with Captain Arnewood was apparently not of an urgent nature.

I was told by the people at the hotel that the captain expected me, and had given orders that I was to be conducted to his bedroom as soon as I arrived. It was not yet 8 o'clock, and there was therefore nothing surprising in the fact that he was still in bed. But I was fairly startled by the change that had been wrought in his appearance during the brief interval, that had elapsed since I had last seen him. A delicate man with a weak heart may be expected to fall away rapidly when ill; but Richard Arnewood could have looked no worse had he barely escaped with life from some terrible accident.

"Thank Heaven, you have come!" was his greeting, as he motioned me to a chair by his bedside. "You remember what I told you about Irish air disagreeing with me? Well, I have collapsed this time even worse than when I was here last month."

"You are certainly looking very poorly," I replied, "though I cannot bring myself to believe that the air of this place is wholly to blame."

"Do you really think not?" he asked, with nervous eagerness. "Tell me—to what other cause would it occur to you to attribute it?"

"I am not doctor enough to say," I made answer. "I think, though, that worry and mental anxiety would go a long way; and you will pardon my remarking that you have impressed me as suffering under some severe mental strain ever since I first met you"

"Indeed? You mean on account of my cousin's tragic fate, I suppose?"

"Yes," I assented. "I have thought that was at the bottom of your extreme nervous tension. But it fails to account for your sudden prejudice against Ireland."

"Prejudice!" he repeated, irritably. "It's no mere prejudice, I can assure you. I wish to Heaven it were!"

"Then, if the doctors cannot help you, and you really find your system breaking down over here, surely, your wisest course is to return to England at once. I suppose you will be able to stand the journey?"

(To Be Continued.)

CURIOSITIES IN CUBA.

Natives Plant Fences and Soldiers Plant Fences to Let Them Grow.

Some odd things happen in Cuba. A man wishes a fence around his yard or field; he doesn't build it, he plants it—and it grows, too. First, he cuts a big bundle of pinon twigs, then he scratches a little trench where he wants the fence to run, and, finally, he sticks in the twigs in a row a few inches apart. The soil of Cuba is so rich and the weather so warm and moist that directly the twigs take root, throw out branches and leaves, and presently there is a dense hedge of pinon trees inclosing the field. And there are no nails to drop out here nor boards to fall down and let in the cattle, and the fence is good for a hundred years.

Nor is that the most curious thing that one may see in Cuba. What would you think of a camp table that grew? While the American soldiers were camping back of Santiago they made great numbers of little tables by driving forked sticks into the ground for legs and using a top of boards. Of course the legs took root, and some of those tables are now nicely shaded by leafy branches, and in two or three years four nice trees will be growing there, and no one would ever dream that they were once table legs.

Another curious thing: At Quantanamo an old tin can was fastened around the branch of a big Cuban laurel tree some four or five feet from its leafy end. It was packed full of dirt, and I wondered what could be the purpose of it.

"That's simple enough," said the Cuban householder. "In a few weeks roots will grow in the earth inside the tin can. Then we can cut off the limb just back of the can, stick it in the ground, take away the can, and it will grow into a large tree."

Plant a cauliflower plant in Cuba, and instead of spreading out in a big fat head, like a cabbage, it spindles up for all the world like a sunflower three or four feet high, with big, rank leaves, and a little flower at the top that you would never recognize as a cauliflower.

A Fair Exchange.

A certain joke writer, wearied by excessive coinage of bonmotographs, laid himself down to sleep. Near to his hand there was a pad and pencil, for who can tell "what dreams may come?" In the middle of the night he was awakened by a noise, and, lo, in the dim light he saw a thief calmly appropriating his watch. "Excuse me for taking up your time," murmured the marauder. "Certainly," grinned the joke writer, "the watch only cost me a dollar, and I can sell your remark for three."

Eggs, Likely.

Miss Stagestruck—Don't you feel inspired when you stand up before a large audience?

Haakter—Yes; and I've stood up before some audiences when I felt other things besides inspiration.—Ohio State Journal.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Called in Haste—A Physician's Somewhat Amusing Experience—A Lesson in Politeness—Something That Young People Should Learn to do.

A Study-Hour.

Oh! what a mystery
The study is of history!
How the kings go ravaging
And savaging about!
Plantagenet or Tudor,
I can't tell which was ruder;
But Richard Third
Upon my word,
Was worst of all the rout.

Alfred was a hero,
Knew no guile nor fear, oh!
Beat the Danes and checked the Thanes,
And ruled the country well.
Edward First, the Hammer,
Was a slaughterer and slammer;
And Bruce alone
Saved Scotland's throne,
When 'neath his blows it fell.

Edward Third was great, too;
Early fought and late, too;
Drove the French from Cressy's trench
Like leaves before the blast.
But Harry Fifth, the glorious,
He, the all-victorious,
He's the one
I'd serve alone,
From first unto the last.

Oh! what a mystery
The study is of history!
Queens and kings
And wars and things,
All shut within the book,
Though sometimes a trifle bloody,
'Tis our best-beloved study.
If you want to see how good are we,
Why, only come and look!
—Laura E. Richards.

Called in Haste.

A physician, like a soldier, must respond to the call of duty without always waiting to discover the why and wherefore. A doctor, who is evidently the soul of devotion to his profession, was recently put to the test and, much to his subsequent irritation, was not found wanting. It befell in this wise, according to the doctor's report: One day last week I was just sitting down to dinner, when I received a call from a little five-year-old girl whose father lives in the adjoining block. She was out of breath, but she managed to gasp out for me to come up to the house right away. Thinking it must be something serious that should cause the little girl to be sent for me, I seized my medicine-case and hurried off. "Who is sick?" I asked, picking her up in my arms and carrying her, so that I might get along faster. "Elizabeth," she answered. "Is she very sick?" I asked. "I think it is typhoid fever," she replied. This gave me a scare and quickened my steps. We were not long in arriving at the house, and I was surprised that no one met us. "This way," cried the little girl, seizing my hand. Allowing myself to be led along, I soon found myself in a bedroom by the side of a doll's cradle, in which reposed a doll with a red rag tied round its throat. I was dazed for a moment and came to only when I heard the little girl, inquiring anxiously if I thought Elizabeth was going to die. I assured her that she wasn't, and all that she needed was a spanking. I meant the little girl, not Elizabeth. But from what I heard as I came away I am afraid that my advice was not understood and that Elizabeth got the spanking.

A Lesson in Politeness.

Adrian is three years old, and a few days ago his father bought him his first cap. It is a real soldier cap, with a sword and gun crossed in front. "Now," said his aunt, "if Adrian is big enough to have a cap, he is big enough to know what to do with it." She took him up in her lap and explained very carefully what gentlemen do with their hats, and how they take them off when they say "How do you do?" or "Good-by" to a lady, and she told him he must never wear his cap in the house. At the conclusion of the lesson Adrian went out on the porch to practice it. When Miss Nina passed he took off his cap and said, "How do?" "Why, how do you do, little dear?" said Miss Nina, smiling. When mamma came up the street he took off his cap, and she kissed him and called him her precious little man. Then he took off his cap and bowed to all the ladies that came along. When he went in to eat his dinner he took off his cap the minute he stepped inside the door, but he thought it so fine that he had to keep it on the table while he was eating. That evening, when papa took him out for a walk, he raised his hat very politely to the ladies on the porch when he said good-by. He has had his cap for two weeks now and he has not once forgotten about taking it off in the house, and whenever he speaks to a lady or an old gentleman. I know some boys twice as old and twice as big as Adrian who have not yet learned that lesson in politeness. It is a little thing, to be sure, but it is one of the little things that mark the gentlemanly boy. Does it not pay to learn all these little trifles well?—Selected.

Laugh at Yourself.

Men in plenty are to be found that will forgive wrong, insult an even personal violence, but few that ever forgive ridicule. To be made a laughing-stock to others cuts deeper to the quick than to be convicted of lying and stealing; just as picking a pocket or robbing a hen-roost seems to set one in a more contemptible light than raiding a bank. Men are mightily given to taking themselves seriously, and they want to have others take them so. Thence it is that the way in which a man stands ridicule is so searching a test of character. Not without reason has it been said: "Ridicule is the final test of truth," for the truth that has gone through the fire of this martyrdom, and comes out so triumphant as to turn the laugh on the laughers themselves, is thenceforth impregnable. Therefore, one of the first lessons a sensible parent will insist on with his children will be that of courage to laugh at themselves, and to join merrily in with the laughter of others at their expense. Nothing so takes the nonsense out of a child as timely ridicule; nothing makes him so brave and sensible as seeing the justice of it, and joining in with the laugh against himself. "He that sweareth to his own hurt and changes not," may be a very heroic character; but the boy that has made a fool of himself, and, without conceit or silly vanity, can see the fool's cap put on his own head and laugh at himself in the mirror on his own bureau, is a yet greater hero. Legion is the number of children that have gone to the bad through the fear of being laughed at for doing right.—Boston Herald.

How Ants Know Their Own Family.

It is known that ants recognize each other very easily. When an ant enters a colony which is not its own, it is almost immediately put to death. A German naturalist has discovered and has established that it is by the sense of smell that this subtle recognition takes place. If an ant touches water it is invariably attacked by its sisters on its return to the colony, the water having removed from the ant the special property on which depended the recognition. The following experiment would prove it: Some ants were crushed, and with the juice thus obtained an ant was smeared and placed in a strange colony. If the ant were perfumed with the juice of this colony, it was well received; if not, it was at once attacked. An ant washed with alcohol at 30 degrees was returned to its nest and was attacked as a stranger. On the contrary, put at one side twenty-four hours before being returned to the colony, it was well received; that length of time being enough for the reparation of its family odor. This odorous substance which distinguishes one colony from another is called matter or perfume of the nest.

Ways of Eskimo Children.

One might think that the queer little Eskimo children would find life very, very dull now that they have so little sunshine and the weather is so cold away up there in northland. A visitor among them assures us, however, that they seem to be perfectly contented in their little round huts with conical tops and one narrow doorway. To begin with, they have strange garments made of sealskin or the skins of reindeer, bears, foxes and even dogs. Beneath their outer suits they wear more fur clothes, with the hair turned inside, and stockings of dogskin or reindeer skin. The boys and girls look almost exactly alike, and at this time of the year they are so bundled up that about all you may see of them is their eyes. In each "igloo," or home, a place is set apart for the use of the children. There no one may disturb them, and after the girls have dressed their dolls, which are made of wood and clothed in skins, story telling time begins. Each child takes a turn. When the time comes the first story teller takes off his jacket turns his face to the wall and commences. And so the play goes on till each has told a story.

Cacti Will Grow in a Sealed Bottle.

Growing cacti in a bottle is a new and simple method that was recently discovered in the Botanical gardens at Berlin. A cordial bottle is about right for the purpose. Clean it, cover the bottom with ground an inch deep, wet it thoroughly, and throw in two or three cactus seed. Cork the bottle, close it with sealing wax, and hang it in a window where the sun strikes it for several hours every day. In cold weather the bottle must not be exposed to the air. The opening and rooting of the seeds and the development of the plants will be almost as if by magic. The plants will flourish for years, a statement proven by the fact that those at the Berlin Botanical gardens have been sealed up for five years. Growing cacti in this way should prove an excellent scheme for a schoolroom or in a house where children would find the developing plants an unfailing source of interest.

Did You See God?

One of the delegates to the National Convention at Seattle tells us this little incident which happened on her return home: "My little six-year-old daughter, to whom I had written about our journey through the mountains, said to me, "Mamma, were you really up on top of the clouds?" 'Yes, dear.' Then with such a reverent, earnest face, she asked, 'Did you see God?' 'No, darling, I didn't see Him, but I felt very near Him.' Wistfully, 'Oh, I wish I'd been there. Maybe I'd got a little peek at Him.'"

Wide Awake Boys.

The head of a large firm in one of our largest cities, who was noted for his keenness in discerning character, was seated at his desk, one day, when a boy came up and took off his hat, smiling. "Do you want a boy, sir?" Mr. J. looked at him. "I did not a minute ago. But I do now, and you are the boy." He said afterwards that he was completely captured by the frank, honest, all-alive face before him. The boy entered his service, rose to be confidential clerk and is now a successful merchant.—Selected.

GERMAN NOVELIST'S

Description of a Fall of Sixty Feet on a Railway Train.

It is not often that a man who has fallen 60 feet is able to analyze his sensations. Usually he is too near death; often his forte is not description. Herr von Omteda, the German novelist, was upon a mountain railway on the Austrian Schneeburg when the car ran off the line. He fell 60 feet and had a rib broken. He thus describes his sensations: "It is psychologically interesting that none of us screamed as we fell. I knew exactly what to do. I waited till the wagon was in the middle of the fall, and then, crossing my arms over my head, jumped off sideway, for the first thought was—before all, don't get under the wagon. The violinist (who was killed) was standing near me, clinging convulsively to the wagon, and I was just about to cry to him, 'Let loose!' But it was too late. Singularly, I felt sure that my wife was safe. I believed she had not fallen, and wanted to stand up and give her a sign. But I could not move. All at once she bent over me, with blood running out of her mouth, and cried, 'My darling, are you dead?' I said, 'No, I can move,' but I could not move. My glorious wife thought only of me, and not for a moment of herself! Her left side is frightfully torn and bruised, but she is brave and keeps up. I am obliged to lie still. So—enough!"

An Important Difference.

Sopwith—Lombardo says there is no difference between genius and madness.

Waggle—Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day.—Life.

New Cable Line.

France is dependent upon England for news of the Transvaal war, because the cables are under their control, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people who have dyspepsia, spend a fortune seeking deliverance. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Its Probable Effect.

A teacher in a North of England boarding school was recently examining a class of small boys in mental arithmetic. She said:

"If your father gave your mother thirty shillings to-day and £2 to-morrow, what would she have?"

And a small boy near the bottom of the class replied:

"She would have a fit."—Woman's Journal.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling" a life filled with nameless pains and suffering. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

The Main Point.

"Yes, my dear," said a New York man to his eighteen-year-old daughter. "I wish you would do your best to captivate the heart of our coachman."

"And elope with him, papa?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Ah, I see; you dear, cute papa! You want all the papers to say I am a fascinating beauty and a reigning belle."

"Well, that would help a little; but that is not the main point."

"What is it, then, papa?"

"Why the papers will all say you are the daughter of a millionaire, and that will enlarge my credit. See! Now, you run out to the stable; that's a good girl."—Ohio State Journal.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY.

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the greatest remedy that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through Swanson's "5-DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME.

As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5-DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart-Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5-DROPS" is the name and the dose. Trial bottles 25c. Large bottles, containing 300 doses, $1.00 prepaid by mail or express. Six bottles for $5.00. Why suffer pain and agony when for such small amount you can obtain the relief for which you have been so long waiting? Don't wait! Write now, and the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., will immediately give your order attention.

A Wise Precaution.

Husband—My dear, I want to ask you one favor before you go off on that long visit.

Wife—A thousand, my love. What is it?

Husband—Don't try to put the house in order before you go.

Wife—It isn't hard work.

Husband—Perhaps not; but think of the expense of telegraphing to you every time I want to find anything.—Collier's Weekly.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John Chial, Lake Park, Minn., straw stacker; John K. Christy, Minneapolis, Minn., shaft tug; David M. Houston, Hunter, N. D., magazine camera; Mike M. Jerdee, Dawson, Minn., harrow tooth; Chauncey E. Richardson, Duluth, Minn., seal lock; Herbrand O. Simle, Manvel, N. D., thill coupling; George Wetherby, Duluth, Minn., apparatus for boring and disintegrating earthy matter.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Confession.

"You shall yet confess that you are wrong."

Hortense Pottgieser's eyes flashed.

"Never!" she retorted.

"Even," hissed her now thoroughly infuriated husband, "if I have to confess that I am wrong myself."

Now her demeanor changed, and she trembled and stood aghast before this masterful exhibition of a broad and correct understanding of the feminine nature.—Detroit Journal.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Struck Him as Strange.

Mrs. Jingso—Oh, that Roberts of Utah!

Jingso—He's crazy, so don't worry about him.

Mrs. Jingso—Crazy?

Jingso—Yes. Do you suppose a man in his right mind would marry three women at a whack?—Syracuse Herald.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Brought the Wrong Sign.

"But you are not blind?"

"No, sor. I am deaf and dumb."

"But your sign says blind."

"Oh, begorrah! It's the wrong board I've brought!"—Life

The uncertainty of sure things always causes a lot of worry.

It Looked Suspicious.

"Isn't your neighbor, Blinkinoff, a drinking man?"

"I wouldn't like to give an expert opinion on the subject. I'll admit, however that I saw him, the other night, trying to drive a spigot into an ash barrel, thinking it was cider."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reliable Help Wanted
(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers, Incorporated. Send 12c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitlebaum, Treasurer, East Las Vegas, N. M.

Where It Was Kept.

It was in one of the big department stores.

"What do you wish to-day, madam?" asked the courteous floor-walker.

"Nothing. I—"

"Sixteenth floor. Take the elevator. We have nothing there in large and varied assortments. James, ring the bell for the lady."—Harper's Bazar.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Her Fleeting Regret.

"Don't bother, Henry, because I won't marry you," said she. "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"Better," said he, shortly, as he rose to depart. And for once she wished she had consented to marry him, so that she might make him suffer for his horrid remark.—Harper's Bazar.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Nearing the Limit.

He—Do you know, darling, I think it makes me a better man every time I kiss you?

She—Well, at the pace your're going now there will soon be no more room for improvement.—Chicago News.

The Largest in the World.
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., are the largest Mfrs. of Cocoa and Chocolate in the world.

Excusable.

Wickwire—From superficial notice, I should say you had a holy terror of water. Am I right?

Hungry Higgins—You are. And if you had a wife that made you carry all the wotter for the washin' she's done for five years, an' kep' you so busy at it you didn't have time to run away, you'd hate the stuff, too, you would.—Indianapolis Press.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Singleton—My wife never has the last word.

Wederly—That's strange. How do you manage it?

Singleton—I haven't any wife.—Chicago News.

Up-to-Date Portraiture.

"I have been working on this woman now for five weeks."

"And yet not successful?"

"No. She still complains that the picture looks like her."—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Holding Him Off.

Doctor (casually)—Well, Mr. Brown, how are you to-day?

Mr. Brown (defensively)—Oh, I'm all right, doctor. There's nothing the matter with me that would be worth $2 to you.—Chicago Record.

The new window draperies at the Bellevue are exquisite enough to be the ball frock of a captious debutante.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a talking man having nothing to say.—Swift.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure, is to correct ourselves.—Demosthenes.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

Have You Lost It?

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. But there is no need of mourning over it, for you can find it again.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always."

It makes the hair grow heavy and long, too; takes out every bit of dandruff, and stops falling of the hair. Keep it on your dressing table and use it every day. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

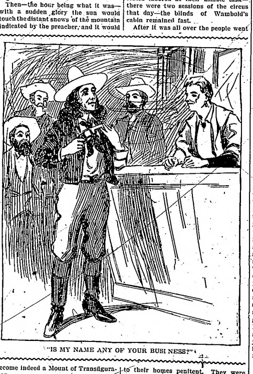
THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamps for Big Catalog.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

WAMBOLD.

Wambold came out of the mountains. He had long curling black locks, a slender, supple body, and an indefinable air which can, perhaps, best be described as patience. No one in town had ever seen him before, and he did not say anything about his past. He appeared, in fact, to be interested only in the future, and his interest in that was so broad and general that it was almost the sole theme of his discourse. Not only was it the subject of his conversation, but he harangued about it on the street corners evenings after the men had come down from the mines.

"What are you waiting for?" he would cry, standing hatless on the street with the sunset throwing a red light about his emotional face. "You waiting for these mighty mountains to roll up as a scroll? You want the sun to drop down out of the sky and the stars to shoot from their places? Does it need all that to show you that the day of judgment will surely come? Why, you blind leaders of the blind, the miracles are about you on every hand, and they are within yourselves: Nothing is so wonderful as yourselves, and if you will read the book of your own hearts you will find there the assurances of immortality—nay, you will discover an inborn sense of justice which will warn you that the day of judgment must come." Such words as these he would speak in rather a low voice of even modulation; then, with a sudden wild gesture, he would fairly scream: "Why, then, do you dally? Tomorrow exploding dynamite at your mines may hurl you out of the world. While you are delaying your horse may slip and carry you with him down the precipice. Now is the time to repent! Hurry! Hurry! You can not run fast enough. But the way is difficult and the shadows of night are coming fast. There he waits you on the mountains. Will you run with eager feet?"

Then—the hour being what it was—with a sudden glory the sun would touch the distant snows of the mountain indicated by the preacher, and it would become indeed a Mount of Transfiguration.



"IS MY NAME ANY OF YOUR BUSINESS?"

It was easy, listening to words like these, to forget that the speaker's green velveteen jacket, with its tarnished bullion embroidery, was greasy with the trailing of the long black curls about the shoulders, nor was it pertinent to observe the incongruity of this tawdry garment with the miner's coarse shirt and the weather-beaten sombrero, which, oddly enough, was not the sombrero of the mountains, but that of the Arizona cattle plains. The trousers reached only to the knee and matched the jacket in color, texture and decoration; from the knees down the preacher's legs were incased in high-heeled top boots such as cowboys affect.

"Ain't you no more to your name than what you've told?" asked Cud White, the bartender. "Wambold ain't much of a Christian name to my way of thinkin'."

The bartender, who knew Christian usages, and the preacher, who did not, smiled at each other meaningly, and a crowd gathered round. The parson drew something from his hip pocket with a sort of a flourish—something like the throwing of a kiss—and as the crowd looked at it with a close but impersonal interest.

"Cud," he said, softly, "is my name any of your business?"

"I don't know as it is," replied Cud, agreeably. So they shook hands, and it was decided, generally, that the preacher had grit. His stock went up 60 per cent.

As time went on the preacher grew more impassioned, and many of the women and a few of the men submitted to immersion in the icy mountain stream and went on their way praising. For a time an excessive and demonstrative happiness pervaded the town. The echoes gave back the hymns which the people sang together in the open air under the stars, and the dawn saw praise meetings held by the side of the tramway that led to the mines. A strange light began to burn in Wambold's eyes, and his cheek bones became more prominent, as fasting and prayer and exhortation wore him thin, and his magnetic hands were more restless than ever in their movements.

In the midst of all this excitement the posters of a circus were posted on the billboards. It was done over night between the coming of the passenger and the going of the freight trains, and in the morning the preacher was seen standing before them a long time. It worried the people. Was he going to be so rigorous as to forbid them indulgence in their chiefest pleasure?

It proved to be the case. Never before had he been so fierce in his denunciations of anything as he was of that circus. The town was shaken by the storm of his disapproval—and it was divided as to its course of action.

The night the circus came to town Wambold held a prayer service, and he cried with a great voice that Satan was in the midst of them with a scarlet temptation. Some of the children wept. They did not want to belong to Satan, but neither did they want to stay away from the circus.

The blinds of the preacher's cabin were closed that evening, and no light shown through them. The people wondered why. They could never have imagined the truth—that Wambold lay face downward upon the clean linen of his bed crying aloud to the Lord of the hills to give him refuge from the harassments of the evil one. Nor could they have guessed that when the mountains brooded over the sleeping town that the preacher crept out of his house and did not stay his steps till he stood where the showmen were driving the stakes for their tents, and the women were boiling black coffee over their camp fires. He sniffed the indescribable circus aroma—horses, leather, sawdust, fodder—as if it were the sweet south wind breathing upon a bank of violets. He bent an eager ear to the jokes of the men, to the long night plaint of the caged leopard and the loud laughter of the women. Then he stole back again to his darkened cabin.

The next morning the sun smiled with confidential jocularity upon the town, and it beheld every woman and son of woman going to the circus—and the town was clear of hysteria for the first time in a month.

"We'll meet the parson by the roadside a-warnin' us, I'll bet," said Cud White to his wife. But he was wrong.

All day, while the drums beat and the horns played, and the ringmaster snapped his whip, and the bareback riders labored at their nimble task—there were two sessions of the circus that day—the blinds of Wambold's cabin remained fast.

After it was all over the people went to their homes penitent. They were touched by the silent rebuke of those closed shutters. Some of them knocked at the door, but there was no answer.

"We'll have to make up with the parson tomorrow," said they, contritely. But the morrow brought them a strange tale. It was the station agent who told it.

"Yes," he said to those who got wind of his tale, "when the circus folks come down to take No. 6 at 4:15, I seen a familiar form amongst 'em. 'Shucks,' says I, 'it's the parson!' But I didn't reely believe it. It was, though. The women, they was pettin' him an' twistin' his curls about their fingers, and the men was slappin' him on the back an' laughin' fit to kill. I called out: 'That you, parson?' An' he stopped stone still an' looked at me like a baby that's goin' to cry. Then he puts his fingers to the end of his nose and wags 'em at me, an' then there girl that did the jumpin' through the paper whoops, she pulls him up on the platform. 'Oh, friend of yourn?' I asks the ringmaster. 'Who? Wambold?' says he. 'Well, I should snicker! Best clown I ever had.' I thought that was the last of th' parson, but just as th' train was pullin' out he comes on the platform and he looks at th' mountains an' kin' o' trembles, an' then he looks like a cryin' baby agin. But I heard th' women yellin' to him, an' he looks round, an' th' fellers they come out an' yanks him in. An' th' train just opened 'er up an' went slidin' down th' grade."

Tombstone Photographs.

Photographing tombstones is a novel industry which has been instituted by a colored man in this city, who was at one time boy-of-all-work in a photograph gallery. He has recently branched out for himself, and has already established a remunerative business, which promises to open even a wider field in the future. He visits the various cemeteries with his camera, and when the day is fair he takes pictures of any of the imposing monuments. After he has developed the plates he takes proofs around among the relatives of the deceased, and usually finds a ready sale for his pictures. Of course, he has to take chances, for he works entirely without orders, trusting to sentiment for his sales. Still, he says it is very seldom that he doesn't get an order. He also has a habit of haunting the marble works where tombstones are made, and by striking while the iron is hot he takes a picture before even the bereaved relatives have seen the stone.—Philadelphia Record.

THE BLACK WALNUT.

Our European Cousins Are Paying High Prices for It.

The great size often reached by this tree, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of all our native woods, says the Berea Quarterly. Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large. Though found to some extent in the Atlantic states from Massachusetts southward, the great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed. Throughout eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the states along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market. If you ask where the market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe. While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degree of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of fashion."

LOVING WIFE

And the Trouble She Saved Her Husband, by Thoughtfulness.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "You've all read lots of jokes about the woman who gets up in the dead of the night to rifle her husband's pockets," said a friend of the Saunterer. "They usually confine themselves to the purloining of what small change happens to be there. But here's a case I know of, of a woman in West Philadelphia, who showed much more enterprise than that, and who, I think, deserves the palm. It happened the other night. The woman's husband is a traveling man and is now home for a couple of months. He was out the other night, and as he did not get in until between two and three in the morning, he was pretty sleepy and his slumber was resultantly heavy. His wife happened to be just out of change at the time, and she thought of the old way of getting it. She got up quietly and proceeded to go through the suit which her husband had just taken off. There was not a cent of change to be found, and she saw with dismay that the smallest thing was a ten-dollar bill. She didn't have nerve enough to take that, and she was rather in despair for a moment. Then she came upon a little bundle of tickets bound with an elastic. Her face brightened up and she put the package in her jewel box. The next morning the clerk at the redemption office of one of the railroads paid out three dollars and thirty-two cents for seven unused return coupons, and the woman went briskly off to spend her ill-gotten gains. And when she told a friend, and the friend suggested that her husband wouldn't bless her when he wanted the tickets, she answered in a very injured tone: 'Why, just think of the trouble I saved him in going way down to that horrid office myself.'"

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Value Which Should Be Attached to Every One's Words.

Statistical scientists will not let us alone. Everything we do or say is submitted to the closest analysis; and the figures emerge full of warning and reproach, says Collier's Weekly. The newest tabulation of our doings comes from the workshop of M. Alfred Arkas, who is minuteness itself. He has worked out, first, an approximate calculation of the number of words the normal man utters in the course of a year. Ignorant or cultured, playing on the miner's vocabulary of 200 words, or on the university professor's thesaurus of many thousands, it appears that we let fall 11,800,000 words between January and December. Every year we shake hands about 1,200 times, expending on the ceremony a force sufficient to raise a locomotive weighing eighty tons. The raising of our eyelids is accomplished 94,600,000 times per year and represents the consumption of energy capable of lifting a weight of fifty-one pounds. Turning to the division of our time, it is found that a normal man living seventy years has spent no less than twenty-four years, nine months and fifteen days asleep, and eleven years and eight months at work. His recreation has occupied exactly the same length of time as his work. He has passed five years and ten months in moving about and the same space of time in the operation of feeding. His toilet has occupied two years and eleven months. Two years and eleven months, also, passed in doing nothing or in little things that are not easily classed. The surprise is the estimate that a man passes exactly the same time in thinking as in speaking—one year five months and a half. Which gives one a new idea of the value of what ought to be attached to every man's utterance.

She Gave Herself Away.

The York (Maine) Transcript says that a Portland minister recently called upon one of the families in his parish. He ascended the steps and knocked at the door. Receiving no response he was about to depart, when he heard a window in the next house open and a woman's voice: "Mrs. Smith, the minister's at your door." What was the pastor's surprise and amusement when he caught Mrs. Smith's response wafted gently around the corner of the house: "Sh! don't you s'pose I know it!" The next Sunday after service Mrs. Smith met her pastor and expressed her sorrow that she was away when he had called.

OUR CLOCKS ABROAD.

TIMEPIECES SENT TO EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

Demand For Cheap Goods so Great the Manufacturers Cannot Meet It—Peculiarities of the Trade—Round Clocks for China.

American-made clocks and watches are now shipped direct from this port to every quarter of the globe where civilization has made or is making its way, says the New York Evening Post. They are for the most part of a kind with the nickel alarm clock and the dollar nickel watch—machine-made goods, with which the foreign manufacturer cannot compete. The export demand of last year has been the greatest the manufacturers have known; they have not resources sufficient to supply the whole of it. The shipments in the ten months ending October aggregate in value nearly $1,500,000; which is the same as saying about a million and a quarter clocks and watches. In 1878 the exports were valued at about $1,000,000; in 1889, at about $1,300,000, and it is estimated that for 1899 the value will reach about $1,700,000. The clocks go to Hongkong, Buenos Ayres, Bombay, London, Cape Town, Manila, Arabia, northern Africa—everywhere; even, in some considerable quantity, to Switzerland. The clockmaking industry in the United States is just as old as the century. It is on record, however, that Eli Terry patented and manufactured an equation clock in 1797. In 1807 this same Terry entered into a contract with a clockmaker of Waterbury to make 4,000 thirty-hour clocks with seconds pendulum, dial and hands, and all for $4 each. He was given three years to complete his contract. There was then a clockmaker at Plymouth, another at Salem Bridge and another at Roxbury—all distinguished in their profession. In 1814 Terry perfected a thirty-hour clock of a new construction and at once all the makers took it up successfully.

Since then the industry has rapidly developed, until now one concern, the Ansonia Clock company, makes eight clocks and cheap watches a minute, or 5,000 a day or 1,600,000 a year; and another, the Seth Thomas Clock company, makes, of clocks alone, two a minute, or 1,200 a day, or 400,000 a year. It may be said, in passing that the cheapest nickel clock requires 450 "handlings" to complete.

"I estimate," said a manufacturer, "that about 10,000 clocks a day are made in the United States. That this enormous supply continues is simply explained. The cheap clock or watch will keep good time for about two years. Then the oil dries and clogs the wheels; and the owner buys a new one rather than go to the expense of having the old one repaired. Here's a little clock called the 'bee.' It was invented in twenty minutes, it has gone all over the world, and I shouldn't wonder if it held its own in the market until 20,000,000 are sold. You must know that clockmaking some time ago reached a point in progress near perfection. The important improvements of recent years have been few."

In ten months of 1898 $11,000 worth of clocks and watches were exported to China and $170,000 worth to Japan. The Japanese are teaching themselves clockmaking; in the corresponding ten months of this year only $50,000 worth of clocks and watches were exported to that country. The demand in China, however, has increased; and it is peculiar concerning it that nothing but round or octagon clocks can be sold to the Chinese merchants—old fashioned wooden, large dial clocks, such as have hung in country schoolrooms and churches for years, and which now must be made to supply this demand. The Chinese are beginning to make the cases for themselves, as the Japanese did long ago; for the most part only the movements to fit are sent to these countries. The amount saved to the buyer is extremely small. The manufacturers have tried vainly to introduce clocks of an improved form and movement; but there is practically no sale for anything other than the octagon style, which can be shipped in any position, and therefore first made their way so far east.

The nickel alarm clock goes to the mining camps of Alaska and the Hudson bay posts of British North America and to North Africa and Arabia—even to the tents of the Bedouins. In the orient, however, the sale is small, as it [illegible] indolent peoples. Queer orders come to the manufacturers from such places. The catalogues of the various firms drift through many countries, being carried to this place by a commission salesman and to that by a traveling merchant, being lost and found and traded and sold, gathering business for the firm all the time. Often orders arrive in New York that have been put in the mail in some out-of-the-way corner of the world six or nine months before. It turns out usually that the selection is made from a long out-of-date catalogue, and sometimes it happens that the clocks are out of date, too, being made no more at all. When such orders are filled the packing cases are wired tightly, as they are in all shipments to eastern countries; for the thieves are many and find it easy to loosen a board and abstract clocks from the cases in transit.

What the Dog Got.

A very curious circumstance happened at Clinton in the fox hunt on Thursday. The dogs were hard on the heels of a fox, when the fox darted into a hole, but some obstruction impeded his passage, and it only entered far enough to conceal its body, leaving the tail sticking out of the hole. When the men came near they saw one of the dogs tearing across the field with the brush in its mouth and the fox flying in another direction, with nothing left of its beautiful tail but the skinned stump. The dog had literally pulled off the hide, and having obtained the brush retired from the contest. Several shots were fired at the fox, but failed to bring him down.—Hartford Courant.

There are critical moments in every life when we must act and act quickly.—Rev. D. C. Garrett.

IRON GATES.

Decay in Ironworking a Sign of National Weakness.

Iron gates, through the bars of which landscapes and gardens could be seen and admired, were brought into vogue by a settled feeling of public security, says the Magazine of Art. They were among the earliest outdoor ornaments of a civilization which had become national in its force and industrial in its aims. They proved that the social spirit, long fostered by religion, by commerce and by law, had at last triumphed over the fierce pride, the tyrannical lust of power, which during so many years had set the nobles at variance with one another, and with growing townships, making the drawbridge and the armored gate of wood as necessary as were a good sword and a heavy suit of mail. Thus the smith's craft, after long ministering to the needs and passions of those unquiet times when war was an instinct, became, little by little, not only the agent of a warfare which had been raised into a art, but also the necessary friend of many peaceful industries; and we all know that our own civilization is bound up with the history of iron, is really dependent on the active working of this metal. Long may it be so; for a general decay in ironworking has ever been a sign of national weakness. Thus it was in Italy, in Flanders, in Spain, as Mr. Starkie Gardner points out in his well-known handbooks on smithing; and thus we see how readily we may pass through an iron gate into the vast field of modern history—the history of civilization in Christian times. As might have been expected, iron gates were first set up on sacred ground, within churches and abbeys. They were known then as grilles or screens, and they inclosed the choir and the added side chapels. A very old one has been handed down to us—namely, the St. Swithin grille in Winchester cathedral, that takes our thoughts back to the red-handed days of William II. These gates, we must remember, were slowly evolved out of much older type of grille, a grille in bronze, which came into use either late in the seventh century or early in the eighth. Other ecclesiastical gates of iron have yet to be mentioned; they were of later date, and were put outside a good many sacred buildings. Some are still extant in this country, the oldest of all being probably those in front of Cirencester abey, which are supposed to be early Elizabethan. Like the younger gates at Canterbury cathedral, they close the principal doors.

TWO BLUFFS.

A Pleasant Meeting Between the Editor and the Reporter.

Jack Rogers was a newspaper reporter and broke. He had hung around the Dubuque newspaper offices for a job until he had been requested to move on. So he decided to move on to Des Moines. But how to get there was the question. Jack put on his thinking cap, and the result was that two hours later he found himself on a train and the conductor standing by his seat. "Ticket!" said the conductor. "See here, conductor," said Jack, easily, "my name's Rogers, and I'm a reporter on the Des Moines 'Air Blast.' I'm broke and I'm in a hurry to get back home with a big scoop. You let me ride and the office'll fix it up with you. See?" "Well," said the conductor, "I guess that'll do all right. The road feels friendly toward the 'Air Blast.' In fact, the editor is in the back coach. Come along and I'll introduce you. If he says you're all right it goes." Jack was knocked all in a heap at the turn things had taken, but he had nothing to do but to follow the conductor. They halted in front of a man in the coach, and the conductor said: "Mr. Smitem, this is Mr. Rogers. He says he's a reporter on your paper, and wants the office to pay for his transportation when he gets to Des Moines." "How do you do, Mr. Rogers?" said the editor pleasantly, extending his hand. "Glad to see you. Sit down here with me." The conductor didn't wait for any more, but went off. "Well, this is nice of you," said Jack, too astonished and embarrassed to talk straight. "Of course, I'm not on your paper, but I'm broke and yarned to the conductor, hoping to get a job and square it up later." "Oh, that's all right, my boy," said the other. "Neither am I on the paper. I'm only riding on the editor's pass."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Railroad Building in 1899.

Preliminary estimates made by the Railroad Gazette indicate that the mileage of new railroads built during the year will aggregate 4,557 miles. This is more than double the average mileage for the four years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive, and has not been equaled since 1892. Last year there were 3,265 miles built in the United States. The state which stands highest is Iowa, with a total of 553 miles. Next come Minnesota with 374 miles; Arkansas, 265; California, 209, and Michigan, 178. These five states include one-third of the total new mileage of the year. Twenty-nine of the states and territories have added over fifty miles each to their lines, and sixteen have added over 100 miles each. Among the latter states are Pennsylvania with 170 miles; Alabama, 161; Louisiana, 149; Florida and Mississippi each, 148; South Carolina 139; Georgia, 137; Oklahoma, 135; New Mexico, 125; Tennessee, 118, and Missouri, 107 miles. The railroad which stands at the head of the list is the Chicago & Northwestern, with a total of 358 miles. Then follow the Illinois Central with 196 miles; the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, 162; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 160; the Seaboard Air Line, 145; the Minneapolis & St. Louis, 102, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 98 miles. With comparatively few exceptions the larger additions of mileage have been made by the old roads.

A Renegade Englishman.

The editor of Voortrekker, a Krugersdorp paper, which has gained notoriety of late by its violent attacks on the British race in general and the troops in particular, is an English curate, and late head master of Aliwal public school.

MURDEROUS MICROBES

Breeding and Feeding in Human Intestines.

A New Powerful Germ Destroyer Discovered—How Microbes Are Killed While You Sleep.

Millions of microbes, bacteria, ptomaines, disease-germs of every kind live and breed and feed in the stomach and bowels.

For their propagation it is only necessary for the liver and intestines to become lazy and operate irregularly.

Modern science has been at work to find a means of killing microbes, and the most successful germ destroyer of all is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. They slaughter bacteria wherever they find them, are antiseptic, stop sour stomach, make the liver lively, the blood pure, the bowels regular, everything as it should be.

Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

Revised Version.

"Well, that's enough to try the patience of Job," exclaimed the village minister, as he threw aside the local paper.

"Why, what's the matter, dear?" asked his wife.

"Last Sunday I preached from the text, 'Be ye Therefore Steadfast,'" answered the good man, "but the printer makes it read, 'Be ye There for Breakfast.'"—New York World.

Her Sudden Belief.

"George," she said, and her brilliant eyes sought the glowing embers, "I don't believe you love me as you used to."

"Why, Fanny!" he exclaimed, slipping on his dragon-embroidered slippers, "you are my idol!"

"But you don't show it; you don't worship me a tiny bit."

"Fanny!" and his voice rang with all that is empyreal, "only the wicked worship idols!"—Chicago News.

Evolution.

"It is really wonderful," mused the deep thinker, "how a thing or an entity will have its beginning, run its course and end exactly as it began. You follow me, I hope?"

"I think I do," replied the worldly one. "For instance, a man will get a jug and hit it up. Immediately a jag is developed. Then he may produce a jig, and very likely he'll wind up in the jug."—Philadelphia Press.

There is no witness so terrible, no accuser so powerful as conscience which dwells within us.—Sophocles.

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN
This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bu. per acre.
BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!
SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the stars!
BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 121 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful!
RAPE 25c. A TON. Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell best seeds of the Rape seed in the U.S.
BROMUS INERMIS. Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!
THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer Six Weeks both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.
VEGETABLE SEEDS. Largest, choicest list in U.S. Onion Seed, 60c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs. earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.
FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs. Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

Wheat 327 Millions Short
As compared with the World's crop of 1898.
Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large fortunes are made in Wheat speculation.
W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,
Bank Reference, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

CARTER'S INK
Has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and all the Leading Railroads.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible] Write for prices. O. H. Hanson, Litchfield, Minn.

Afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AN UNPROVED CLAIM.

REPUBLICAN BALDERDASH ABOUT PROSPERITY.

The Transfer of Several Hundred Thousand Soldiers from Field of Production to Field of Consumption the Only Cause of Activity.

The improvement in the times is due, according to Republican leaders, to the policy and action of the present administration, but before this claim can be allowed it would be well to investigate the causes which produced the changes in trade conditions. During the campaign of 1896 Republicans claimed that McKinley's election would restore confidence and that the difference would be felt as soon as the returns were in. Well, McKinley was elected, and times grew harder instead of better. Then we were told that the improvement would come with his inauguration. He was inaugurated March 4, 1897. Times were no better, and we were told to wait till congress should meet. Two weeks later congress assembled and confidence seemed still lacking. Then we were told to wait for the tariff bill. The bill was passed in July and began to get in its work and still no improvement in the times. The summer, fall and winter wore away and still no one was able to tell the difference between a Cleveland panic and McKinley prosperity. Then came the war with Spain. This started activity, and everybody knows that the Republican administration at Washington did not relish the prospect of war. In the spring improvement began and times grew better, but the year following McKinley's inauguration was the darkest known in commercial circles for many years. During that period and later not one act of the Republican party can be given credit for the change in trade conditions. President McKinley and his party are no more entitled to credit for the improvement in the times than are dogs who howled at the moon during that period.

The improvement in the times can well be credited to the war together with the natural reaction always following a commercial depression. For several years we had been going through a house cleaning process, and while the people were earning but little they were spending less. Economy was the order of the day, people wore out their old clothes, ate up their reserve provisions, made the old furniture, tools, machinery, etc., last a while longer, and the result was that all lines of trade and manufacturing were the reverse of overdone. Loans had been withdrawn, money had been hidden and the incomes of capitalists were in consequence greatly reduced. A quarter of a million men were employed as soldiers, reducing the working force of the country that much. The government borrowed two hundred millions of dollars and turned it loose in the channels of trade to arm and equip an army and navy and to transport, to feed and to clothe its soldiers and sailors. Gold poured in from the Klondyke, silver was coined by the mints, crops were good, crop shortages abroad and the using up of surplus articles at home created a demand for our products here and elsewhere. Capitalists, tired of getting no interest on their money, embarked in the wildest speculations and organized numerous combinations known as trusts, and the wheels moved. Now asked for the primal cause of this commercial activity, I would unhesitatingly reply, the war with Spain, which necessitated the employment of so many men and threw so much money into circulation among so many people of such varied occupations. The administration can certainly claim no credit for bringing on the war, for it was literally forced into it against its wishes by popular opinion. When war was declared general conditions were favorable to a trade revival, and only a slight movement was necessary to bring it about. This the war furnished, although the change would soon have come without it, as a natural event. Had there been no war there would be no activity in fields of production. No so-called prosperity.

POPULISM IN ENGLAND.

In his pursuit of big things the American is apt to neglect the cities of medium size in Great Britain, and to concentrate his attention on London, Glasgow, Birmingham or Liverpool. This is a mistake, for among the cities of 100,000 or 200,000 population there are instances of municipal enterprise not excelled by any metropolis. Such a town is Huddersfield, a Yorkshire town of 100,000, situated in the midst of the British textile industries.

Every municipal monopoly is under city management. The waterworks have been satisfactorily maintained for years. In 1872 the gas works were taken over, the object being to reduce the price of gas and increase its use by the poorer classes. To this end the department introduced penny-in-the-slot meters, which have been so well received that about one-fifth of the population is now supplied in this way. When this meter is used a stove is supplied and "fixed" free of charge. Not one penny need be invested, except for the thirty feet of gas sold for 2 cents

This is a great boon to the poor, who find it very difficult to save enough to purchase fittings outright. Stoves alone may be rented for 10 per cent of the cost per year, and the department has its own stores containing styles to suit the poorest or the most fastidious. The price of gas has been steadily reduced, until now it is 2s 2d (66c) for lighting and 2s (45c) for heating and trade purposes. Indeed, the city has been so considerate of public welfare in every way that practically the whole population consumes municipal gas. How does this compare with some of our cities—St. Paul, for instance, where not more than one-fourth of the population use gas?

The workingman and the taxpayer have cause to rejoice as well. The hours of labor have been reduced to eight—Huddersfield was the first city to adopt the eight-hour program. About $20,000 is annually used to decrease taxes, and yet adequate amounts have been set aside for depreciation, renewals and amortization of debt. The object, however, is not to make a profit, but to lower the price as rapidly as possible. It is cheaper in some other cities, but the density of population is very, very low, being only seven per acre, which makes it necessary to have an unusually large number of miles of pipe. The interest and maintenance charges are correspondingly high.

ECHO OF GREAT CRIME OF '96.

It was claimed at the time by many that the large Republican majority on the election of 1896 was due to fraud, says the Illinois Courier. No actual proofs of such fraud were produced and published, but the belief is strong in the minds of many that Mr. Bryan was defeated by unfair methods. So far as known the state and national committees made no systematic effort to probe these charges, so that the question will always be an open one so far as the general result of that election is concerned.

While no general investigation of election frauds was made, Fusionists in certain localities made some attempt to find where the large Republican vote came from, and made discoveries which threw light on the subject. In a county in central Illinois, the name of which is not necessary to give, the vote was unusually large and the Republican gain over the previous election enormous. A group of Democrats secured copies of the poll books, and going over them carefully made a list of all those who were known to them and who had voted. These lists were distributed among the different precincts and a search made for the men bearing the names. A few were found and scratched from the list, after which a letter was addressed through the mail to each of those not found. Two or three were found by the postoffice people, and the letters to the others, over 200 in number, were returned to the writers. A further examination showed that the men not found were, with five exceptions, negroes. These negroes had voted and disappeared, and members of their race living in the precincts where they had voted could give no account of them. Some were remembered to have been around before the election some time, and others were scarcely remembered.

The result of this investigation indicates that wholesale importations of negroes from Missouri took place, and it would be well for the Fusion committees to guard against a repetition of this practice in the coming campaign.

INFERNAL TAX.

The internal revenue tax will not be abolished for another year. Benevolent assimilation still costs lots of money. Some Republican statesmen are figuring, however, on a few slight changes in the law. The tax on alcohol is to be reduced, express stamps are to be abolished, patent medicines are to be made free and the increased tax on beer is to be repealed. It will be noticed that each of these amendments has a wealthy lobby behind it. It will also be noticed that each change will help a trust and hurt the people. There is a bill pending to make express companies pay for the stamps instead of the people, which was the intention of the original law, but instead of passing that bill the stamp tax on express packages will be repealed. It would be very cruel to make the companies pay anything for the privilege of robbing the people. The manufacturers of patent medicines have to stamp their medicines and as they were already so high that they could not raise the price in order to cover the stamp therefore they ask for its abolition. Their request will be granted because they are ready to pay liberally for the concession and besides it would hurt trade to tax the sale of patented poisons. The tax on beer will be repealed on political grounds. All the brewers are fighting that tax; they control a million of voters. McKinley cannot be re-elected without those votes, therefore the extra tax on beer will be abolished. If these taxes are so changed the people will not derive a cent of benefit, but all the money saved will be for the benefit of some particular class of very rich men. As a result of this legislation the people will have to pay higher taxes in some other direction. Is it not strange that all the proposed legislation of the present congress is to benefit a few rings and combines and to injure the mighty multitudes—to reward greed and punish labor?—Nonconformist.

IT WILL BE A FACTOR.

The Transvaal war will be a factor in our next presidential campaign. Heretofore wars between foreign nations have had no effect on American politics, but since the determination of the McKinley administration to adopt a colonial policy every foreign disturbance has its influence upon domestic politics. In the case of the South African war this influence is heightened by the evident sympathy shown England by the administration, and the evidence of the existence of a secret understanding between the state departments of the two countries. The war would soon end if it were not for the fact that such an understanding is supposed to exist. The great nations of continental Europe would have interfered in behalf of the Boers ere this if they had not been afraid of the United States, but as it is they dare not move in opposition to the combined strength of the two English-speaking nations. We are thus actually aiding England in her efforts to subjugate the Boers, yet an overwhelming majority of the American people side with the Boers in the war in which they are engaged. The president will be called upon to make an open declaration of his position in this matter. The greatest cause of complaint against the Boers by the English residents of the Transvaal was that the latter were not allowed to vote without renouncing allegiance to Great Britain, and the refusal of the Boers to give these Englishmen the franchise is the alleged cause of the war now raging in South Africa. Curious, is it not, when we remember that not one in ten of the men clamoring for the franchise in the Transvaal were allowed to vote in England before they left there. England wants the Boers to give the uitlanders privileges which they never enjoyed at home.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

The flurry on Wall street alarms no one in this part of the world, where business is good and money plentiful. Conditions in this section are normal and healthful, and there is no reckless speculation and stock jobbing to cause men to lose their heads and overreach themselves. Happily the west no longer is compelled to look constantly to the east for its money supply.—Omaha Bee.

The Bee is blowing its prosperity bugle just as Wall street did two months ago. Everything is lovely in the west and all our banks stand up as solid as a stone wall, but in the same number of the paper from which the above clipping is taken we find the following facts about some of the Nebraska banks. Since last September Omaha banks have lost $156,000 in deposits and Lincoln banks have lost $613,000. In September Omaha banks had a reserve fund of over 34 per cent, and now they have about 22. In September the Lincoln banks had a reserve of over 39 per cent and now they have less than 21 and during the same time the Lincoln banks have reduced their loans and discounts $1,147,519. Those banks now hold one dollar in cash for each five dollars they owe depositors. How long would these banks last in the case of a general run? If a panic should start, a bank having but one dollar with which to pay five, wouldn't last a holy minute.

This brings to mind another thing which perhaps many of our readers have never thought of. Suppose all the banks in the United States have as large a reserve fund as the banks in Omaha and Lincoln, how much money would be left in the hands of the people for general circulation? There would be about $430,000,000 or $6.00 per capita and here is the proof of that proposition. The banks of the country owe over seven billions of dollars to depositors. If all those banks have a reserve fund of 21 per cent, they would hold in their vaults $1,470,000,000 of dead money and as all the money in the United States outside the national treasury amounts to only $1,900,000,000 we would have left only $430,000,000 of actual circulation. If good times continue and everybody has confidence in existing conditions, the banks are all right, and so are the people; but if widespread panic comes—and it was fearfully near us last week—then look out for breaking banks, ruined merchants and universal disaster. The bankers, brokers and speculators can join in singing that grand old hymn:

> "Lo, on a narrow neck of land,
> Between two boundless seas we stand,
> Yet how insensible."

—Nonconformist.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Below is an extract well worth reading. It is taken from a speech of Congressman Lentz of Ohio, during the debate on the financial bill:

"They are shooting down liberty in South Africa, while you are shooting it down in the Philippine islands. There is evidence sufficient enough that both governments are operating on parallel lines. The first blossom of liberty in the orient to be cut off by the Republican party of the United States, the first substantial struggle for liberty in Africa to be mowed down in its infancy by the queen of England, with czar as king for a peace conference.

"If these things are not inside out, how can the Republican party stand impotent and silent while England is shooting to death a republic in South Africa, and while under the military and imperialistic powers that patronage has delivered to the president here, the crime of crimes is being committed under the stars and stripes of the union? The president at Madison, Wis., said: 'One small fraction of one small tribe contests our authority in the orient.' Aye, my friends, with an army there and on the way of 75,000 men to subdue one small fraction of one small tribe, an army larger than Sherman needed to march to the sea, an army larger than Grant needed to take Vicksburg, is now called into requisition and kept there for nearly a year to subdue 'one small fraction of one small tribe.'

"Is that the source of our prosperity? Is your Egan pension of $7,500 for being reduced, degraded and dishonored; is your beef trust, that murdered 4,800 men, while the Spaniards only killed 350, is that the source of your prosperity?

"Is your humiliation and subordination of the man who won the most magnificent naval victory that the world has seen, Winfield Scott Schley, is that the source of your prosperity?

"Is your subordination of Brooke, of Miles and of Merritt, who were trained, together with their associates, at an expense of millions of dollars to this country, and putting of politicians in the army saddle, is that the cause of your prosptrity? You will live to be ashamed of your record."

THE LIST OF HEROES.

Look on the list, the sad long list, of
heroes who are low.
The colonel's name is given so that all
the world may know.
The names of all the majors and captains lying there
Are mentioned in the bulletins and
posted everywhere.

But the ordinary soldier—
Ah, he's made of poorer stuff,
And his name is never mentioned,
For there isn't room enough!
Let the ones at home that love him
Learn his fate some future day.
Death to him is ever only
Incidental, anyway!

Gold Standardism.

The John P. Lovell Arms company of Boston was born in 1841 and died in 1899. The patient suffered much from a lingering sickness caused by the crime of 1873, and finally died from an acute attack of the gold standard. Many mourning creditors followed the remains to their final rest.

Sixty-six mining companies at Johannesburg, South Africa, have suspended operations on account of the war, and as a result many families are destitute.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 18.—An agreement was easily reached in the senate yesterday to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the United States on Feb. 15.

After several days of debate the drag-net resolution of inquiry regarding the conduct of the Philippine war was adopted. It was introduced by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and practically was adopted as a general substitute for resolutions of a similar, but less extended character offered by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Lodge. Beyond a vigorous speech by Mr. Pettigrew the resolution aroused no debate, as it was within the discretion of the president to send or not send any of the information requested.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale of Maine asking for information as to the seizure of flour by the British authorities was adopted, but only after a spirited debate and after the resolution had been materially amended. Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a sharp attack upon the resolution, but withdrew his objections after it had been amended.

Mr. Teller, Silver, of Colorado, addressed the senate upon the financial bill and will continue his speech to-day.

The House.

The house had another debate yesterday over the sale of the New York custom house by Secretary Gage. Mr. Sulzer of New York, the author of the resolution for an investigation of the secretary's transaction with the New York banks, started the ball rolling by charging that the mandate had already gone forth to suppress it. Mr. Sibley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, formerly a radical advocate of free silver, and who is now out of sympathy with the Democrats in the house, warmly commended Mr. Gage's course. The statement precipitated a debate which lasted almost three hours. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio explained that the committee on rules, to which the Sulzer resolution had gone, had not acted because no evidence had been produced before the committee to warrant the ordering of such a far-reaching investigation. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa assailed Mr. Sulzer for some of his extravagant statements and declared there ought to be some way to rebuke a member for slandering honored officials. Later in the day, during the discussion of the appropriations for the army, Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, challenged any member to move to strike it out. Mr. Williams of Mississippi replied to Mr. Cannon in an eloquent speech in which he affirmed the loyalty of every American citizen to the flag, and charged Mr. Cannon with shrewdly issuing a challenge that he knew would not be accepted. The urgent deficiency bill was passed with only one unimportant amendment.

Washington, Jan. 19.—For an hour yesterday Mr. Wellington of Maryland occupied the attention of the senate, continuing the debate on the Philippine question. He took as his text the resolution he introduced last Tuesday providing that the United States should not take permanent possession of the archipelago, but after subduing the insurrection, which he sincerely deplored, should confer upon the Filipino the right to govern themselves, offering them such protection as they might need.

Mr. Teller of Colorado resumed his speech on the financial bill, in the course of which he arraigned Secretary Gage for his negotiations with the National City Bank of New York. He had not concluded his remarks when he suspended for the day.

The House.

The house passed the senate bill extending the powers of the director of the census, after striking out the committee amendment to authorize the director to contract for extra printing with private contractors. The whole fight was upon the amendment. The influence of the public printer and the labor organizations of the country were employed against it, and after a debate of several hours it was overwhelmingly defeated. The publication of the bulletins of the census will be made by the public printer as in the past.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A speech, sensational in its interest and international in its importance, was delivered in the senate yesterday by Mr. Hale of Maine. The occasion of the utterance was the simple question whether a resolution introduced by Mr. Allen of Nebraska calling for information as to whether any representative of the Transvaal had applied to the United States government for recognition, and if such application had been made, if it had been accepted, and if not, why not, should be directed to the president or to the secretary of state. Mr. Hale made the question the text of an impassioned speech in which he declared that nine-tenths of the American people sympathized with the Boers in their gallant struggle for liberty against one of the greatest powers in the world. He declared that "the war which Great Britain is waging is the most foul blow at human liberty that has been struck in the century." He denied that the American people "were in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of a people," and when Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons made such a statement "he should be met with some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic." He declared that the British people themselves were not in favor of the war which "had been brought on by a sharp cabinet minister engaged with gold speculators." Mr. Hale spoke with unusual force, decisiveness and earnestness, even for him, and his passionate eloquence claimed the closest attention of every auditor.

The resolution which previous to Mr. Hale's speech had caused a sharp colloquy between Mr. Allen and Mr. Spooner, was passed finally as amended. The amendment directs it to the president.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama addressed the senate briefly on the financial bill.

The House.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying $145,245,250, was passed by the house yesterday. It was made the vehicle of an attack upon the commissioner of pensions by Mr. Curtis of Kansas, who was seconded by Mr. Lentz and Mr. Norton of Ohio and Mr. Robinson of Indiana and other Northern Democrats. All inveighed against the lack of liberality in the administration of the pension laws. The commissioner was ably defended by a score of members from both sides of the house. Mr. Mahon of Ohio charged that the assault upon him had been instigated by the "pension sharks" of this city who were robbing the old soldiers. As a result of the latter's disclosures a rider was put upon the bill by unanimous consent empowering the commissioner, in his discretion, to withhold the fees of attorneys of record in pension cases where he was satisfied that the attorneys had not prepared the cases under their personal supervision.

Washington, Jan. 22. — When the house met Saturday Mr. Taylor of Ohio, chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts, presented the majority report in favor of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts, and gave notice that he would call the case up on Tuesday. Mr. Littlefield of Maine presented the minority report in favor of seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him. The minority report was signed by Mr. Littlefield, Rep., and Mr. De Armond, Dem. Five thousand copies of the reports were ordered printed for general distribution. Mr. Roberts was in his seat during these proceedings, but made no effort to address the house.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 23. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 62 1-4@63 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 59@62c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 29 1-2@29 3-4c; No. 3, 29 1-4@29 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@23 3-4c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 60c; No. 3 spring, 56 1-2c. to arrive, No. 1 hard, 64 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 62 7-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 65c; July, No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 49c; barley, 34@37c; flax, to arrive, $1.44 1-2; cash, $1.44 1-2; May, $1.48 1-2; corn, 30 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 64 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1-4@63 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 59@60 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 29 1-4c; No. 3, 28 3-4@29c. Oats—No. 3 white 23 1-4@23 1-2c; No. 3, 23@23 1-4c. Barley, 33@39c. Rye, 47 1-2@48c.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 66 1-2@67c; No. 3 red, 64@66c; No. 2 hard winter, 62 1-2c; No. 3 do, 59@62c; No. 1 Northern spring, 63 1-2@65c; No. 2 do, 63@64 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 58 1-2@63c. Corn—No. 2, 31 1-2c; No. 3, 30 3-4@31 1-4c. Oats — No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 23.—Flour is steady; Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 64@65c; No. 2 Northern, 61@62 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55 1-2@56c. Barley steady; No. 2, 46@46 1-2c; sample, 35@42 1-2c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 25 1-4@25 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 23. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@6.50; cows and heifers, $3@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $4.10@5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.72 1-2; rough heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.40@4.72 1-2; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.65. Sheep, $4.30@4.90; lambs, $5@5.65.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.50@5.40; cows and bulls, mixed, $2.25@4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.70. Hogs, $4.45@4.52 1-2; bulk, $4.45@4.47 1-2.

South St. Paul, Jan. 23. — Hogs — $4@4.57 1-2. Cattle—Steckers, $3@4.25; heifers, $3.25@3.50; cows, $2.60@3.45; steers $4.40. Sheep, $3.50@4.60; lambs, $5@5.75.

MAKES LYNCHING TREASON.

Colored Congressman Offers a Solution of the Mob Question.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative White of North Carolina, the colored representative in the house, offered a bill for the protection of all citizens of the United States against mob violence, etc. It provides that all persons shall be protected from being murdered, tortured or burned to death by mobs known as "lynching bees," whether spontaneous or premeditated; and all parties participating, aiding or abetting in such affairs are made guilty of treason against the United States government and subject to prosecution in the United States court.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Secretary Gage Says That the Country Needs More of It.

Washington, Jan. 23. — Secretary Gage was before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the metric system. Mr. Gage also referred to the need of fractional silver currency. He pointed out that at present the demand for fractional coin was so urgent that the issue ran considerably beyond the $50,000,000 authorized by law, and he recommended that this legal restriction be repealed, leaving the treasury to determine the proportion of fractional currency necessary.

SKELETONS IN A CAVE.

Ghastly Discovery Is Made by a Prospector on Lookout Mountain.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 23.—W. L. Allison, while prospecting for minerals on Lookout mountain, discovered five skeletons in a cave fifteen miles from this city. There is a difference of opinion whether they are skeletons of Indians or of miners who disappeared several years ago. The cave is being explored to see whether it contains more skeletons.

Must Be Tried Together.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 23. — Judge Wyman denied motions for change of venue for Miller, one of the four alleged murderers of Kehr, and also motions for separate trial for Trapp, Voss and Klick. The case may not be taken up at this term.

Col. Colson Indicted.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 23.—The grand jury reported indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with the wilful murder of Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree.

To Prevent Diphtheria.

Paris—Impressed with the frightful mortality of children on account of diphtheria, the city council of Paris offers all doctors, free of charge, the use of municipal laboratories, chemicals, and instruments to make experiments and study means for arresting the disease, by the discovery of a serum of inocculation to prevent infection.

Money in Deep Waterways.

Washington—An item of interest to the people of the West in the urgent deficiency bill authorizes the expenditure of $20,000 for the completion of surveys and investigation of the deep waterways and routes between the Great Lakes and Atlantic tide water.

Whipping Posts in Washington.

Washington—There are evidences of a growing sentiment in the District of Columbia for the enactment of a law authorizing the establishment of whipping posts for the punishment of parties convicted of minor offenses.

Pinero's Play Condemned.

Berlin—Pinero's comedy, "The Gay Lord Quex," is being played at the Lessing theater. It has been unfavorably received, the critics declaring it altogether too coarse.

News of the Northwest

AUDITOR DUNN EMPHATIC.

He Will Reject All Claims for Abatement of Taxes.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—Auditor Dunn put his foot down yesterday—hard—with hobnail boots on. He isn't going to approve another application for abatement of taxes, not one. He is going to reject them as fast as they come, unsight and unseen, and that's a fact. The only correction he proposes to make after this is where there is some manifest clerical error.

"See that pile of tin boxes?" says he. "There's a dray load of applications there and it's safe to say they don't any of them deserve consideration. The man who owns a farm or his little house pays his taxes every year. He is the man that supports the state institutions and his local government. The speculative corporation or the big lumberman lets his taxes go and after five years he comes in with a proposition to knock off the costs and penalties and settle on a basis of 80 or only 50 per cent of the original tax. I don't propose to sanction that any longer. Hereafter the tax-shirker gets no help from me."

TEN PERSONS INJURED.

Serious Wreck Occurs During a Heavy Fog.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 20.—Ten persons were injured in a train collision on the Great Northern at Hillyard, four miles east of this city yesterday. The east-bound passenger train was standing on the main line at the depot. There was a dense fog and a passenger train running at high speed crashed into the rear sleeper. The wrecked car was filled with escaping steam from the locomotive and some of the passengers were pinioned by the debris and were rescued with some difficulty. The shock of the collision knocked down several persons in the dining car and a number of them suffered slight injuries. None of the injured persons are seriously hurt.

OFFICIALS DECAPITATED.

New Manitoba Government Dispenses With Offensive Partisans.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 20.—As expected a number of civil service heads are to be chopped off by the new Manitoba government. An order in council was passed by Premier MacDonald, dispensing with the service of M. J. A. MacDonnell, chief provincial engineer. Mr. MacDonnell has occupied the position for several years. He is the Liberal member from Lisgar division in the Ottawa parliament. As the bye-elections are approaching Premier MacDonald wants an engineer of his own political stripe who may award contracts where they will gain the most votes.

QUARANTINE DIPHTHERIA.

Sections of North Dakota Ravaged by Disease.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 20.—State Health Officer Quarry of Grand Forks is in the city on his return from investigating the diphtheria scare in Eddy, Foster and Wells counties. No cases were found at Carrington or New Rockford, but at New Home, in southeastern Wells and Northwestern Stutsman, the situation is serious. The section is populated by Roumanians. There have already been thirty cases and ten deaths. Strict quarantine regulations were enforced.

SHAFT HOUSE AND TRESTLE.

Contracts for $165,000 Worth of Steel Structure Awarded.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Works of Milwaukee has taken a contract to build a new shaft house at No. 7 shaft of the Quincy mine for $30,000, the work to begin next month. Also to build a $20,000 trestle crossing for the South Shore railroad, tracks for a railway connecting Isle Royal mine and mill. This makes a total of $165,000 worth of steel structures for copper country mines contracted for already this year by this one concern.

Masonic Grand Officers.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—The grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., concluded its business and adjourned after the election of the following officers: Grand master, Alonzo Brandenburg, Fergus Falls; deputy grand master, Ambrose D. Countryman, Appleton; senior grand warden, Gil S. Ives, St. Peter; junior grand warden, Henry R. Adams, Minneapolis; grand treasurer, J. H. Thompson, Minneapolis; grand secretary, Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.

Can Take No More.

Mayville, N. D., Jan. 20.—President Joseph Carhart has announced to the students that if any of their friends are contemplating attending the normal school here this year, they are requested to advise them not to do so, as the capacity of the building is now overtaxed and admission will have to be denied, or at least reluctantly granted. The school is progressing most satisfactorily, but the need of more room is great.

A Death at Chatfield.

Chatfield, Minn., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Minerva Taynior died at her home here from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. She was born in Youngstown, Ohio, March 18, 1826, and leaves two sons and a daughter.

Was a Big Stone Pioneer.

Graceville, Minn., Jan. 20. — John Connolly, a prominent farmer and one of the pioneer settlers of Big Stone county, died after a long illness of cancer of the stomach, aged seventy-four years.

Elevator Burned.

Castlewood, S. D., Jan. 20. — A mill building owned by W. H. Stokes of watertown and used as an elevator, was burned. Loss on building, $6,000; contents, $4,000; insurance, $3,000.

Gift to Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 20.—A proposition was received from Andrew Carnegie to give $50,000 for a public library if the city will provide a suitable site and appropriate $5,000 annually for its maintenance.

Suspect War Office Attache.

Rome—Dr. Arturo Minghetti, who is employed in the ministry of war, has been accused of having relations with the military attache of the French embassy. Minister Pelloux has appointed a commission to investigate the case.

General of Papal Guard Dead.

Rome—Prince Emilio Altieri, chief commander of the Papal Noble Guards, died, aged eighty-one. He had been a member of the Vatican guards for half a century.

It's one thing to have an idea and another thing to carry it out.

WRONG MAN HANGED.

Deathbed Confession Points to a Miscarriage of Justice.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Jan. 21. — A report has just reached here, and said to come from relatives of the deceased, that old man Slover recently died in California, and that he made a deathbed confession to the effect that he killed Moses Lufkin, in Gales township, this county, some twelve years ago, instead of William Rose, who was afterward hanged for the crime. The crime was committed at night. Lufkin was sitting in the kitchen of his house reading a paper. All of a sudden there came the explosion of a gun and a charge of shot passed through the window into Lufkin, killing him instantly. The state's testimony was that Rose was in love with Grace Lufkin, and that Grace's father forbade him coming around the house. On the night in question it was proved by circumstantial evidence, Rose, on a buckskin pony, rode to within half a mile of the house, hitched his pony to a tree, and then walked over to Lufkin's house and killed Lufkin. Rose was tried twice, the first trial resulting in a disagreement, and in the second, in which Rose was defended by W. W. Erwin, there was a conviction. Rose was game to the last, and he made a speech from the gallows, telling the people to look out for old man Slover, that he was the man who committed the crime.

SAWED HIS WAY OUT.

Fargo Prisoner Does the Trick With Outside Assistance.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 21.—There was a jail delivery in Fargo. Some time ago the officials arrested a fellow named Farsdale at Davenport on suspicion of being a crook. Some dynamite, fine saws and other burglar tools were found. The recent term of court had rid the jail of a large number of toughs, and as there was no actual crime charged against Farsdale, he was not confined in a cell. In the temporary absence of the jailer Farsdale sawed through the steel roof and jumped to a lower shed and to the ground. He is supposed to have had outside assistance.

LOGGERS QUIT.

Thoroughly Discouraged by Reason of Spring-Like Weather.

Bemidji, Minn., Jan. 21. — Owing to the extreme mild weather and continuous thaws, a number of lumber camps in this vicinity have during the past week suspended operations for the season. The scarcity of labor and high wages, together with the unfavorable conditions of the weather, has made this season the most unprofitable on record in the history of lumbering in Northern Minnesota.

CASS LAKE SUICIDE.

Charles Belanger Whipped His Wife and Then Took Carbolic Acid.

Cass Lake, Minn., Jan. 21.—Charles Belanger committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. He whipped his wife, locked the door, drank the acid and died in half an hour. His people live at Forest Lake. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

Last of the Davis Bank Cases.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 21.—Judge Beatty of Idaho, sitting in the United States court here, yesterday decided the last of the famous bank stock cases growing out of the fight over the estate of the late millionaire and banker, Andrew J. Davis. Harriet Wood, a sister of Davis, sued to set aside the deathbed bequest to his nephew and namesake, Andrew J. Davis, by which the latter acquired practically the whole of the First National Bank of Butte. The decision is in favor of the defendant and confirms his title to the bank.

Caused a Sensation.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 21. — While the judge was charging the jury in the Campfield murder case, a report came from the town of Rushford that Edward Loker, one of the important witnesses for the state, had shot himself. Relatives were notified and quite a sensation was created by the announcement. The report that it was suicide is not yet confirmed. The Loker family was very active in the Campfield case for the state.

Died on His Birthday.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21. — Walter S. Benton, a well known and highly respected business man of Minneapolis, reached the sixty-fourth milestone of a useful and honorable life yesterday, and then passed away as the result of a lingering illness. Mr. Benton died in the presence of his family at the residence. He has for many years been president of the Minnesota Linseed Oil company.

Neck Broken by a Fall.

Rapid City, S. D., Jan. 21.—The 12-year-old son of M. Connaughby of Nemo, near this city, fell from a horse and broke his neck, death resulting almost instantly. He and his little brother were riding a horse, with a picket rope dragging, when the rope caught, jerking the horse around suddenly. Both boys were thrown off, but one escaped without injury.

Ice Moving Out.

Chamberlain, S. D., Jan. 21.—Stockmen report that ice in White river began moving yesterday, and for the present crossings are impassible. This is the earliest break-up in the history of the country. Ice in the Missouri river is also in precarious condition and two more days of the present weather will send it out.

Telephone Company Officials.

Winnebago City, Minn., Jan. 21. — At the annual meeting of the Blue Earth Valley Telephone company the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. Z. Haight, president; J. H. Sherin, vice president; W. H. Hodgman, secretary and manager; David Secor, treasurer.

Morgan, Minn., Jan. 21.—It is alleged that farmers of Leavenworth township, Brown county, have deposited some twenty carcasses of hogs which died of cholera in Cottonwood river. A great deal of indignation exists.

Almost Leather Famine.

London—Owing to the vast amount of leather used by the government for cavalry equipments, it has almost caused a leather famine in England, and the price has advanced

Col. F. F. Hilder, attached to the United States bureau of ethnology, has been selected by that bureau, in conjunction with the National Museum and Smithsonian institution, to proceed to the Philippines and make a thorough investigation of the anthropological, ethnological and general scientific conditions in the archipelago. His researches, it is understood, will include the little Jolo group.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900. NUMBER 28.

News of the Week

From Washington.

The Paris peace commission cost $155,102.

United States Naval Constructor Gilmore will inspect German navy yards.

Under American rule the imports at Manila have increased at a wonderful rate.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill has been chosen president of Columbia college.

The Miles faction defeated Corbin in the matter of reorganizing the Ordnance board.

Government inspectors condemned 155,502 animals examined at abattoirs last year.

The war department has been criticised for buying ordnance from the navy department.

Police courts with salaried judges are to be established in Cuba. Speedy justice is promised.

The president is annoyed by opposition to the reciprocity treaties with France and Argentina.

A statue of Webster was unveiled in Washington recently in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Lord Pauncefote will remain at Washington until after the Boer war, notwithstanding the age limit.

Congressman Caldwell favors a canal across the United States connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

Manila imports from July to September, 1899, were $5,802,581, of which $329,114 was from the United States.

From 185 to 1899 Great Britain's exports increased 19 per cent, while those from the United States increased 152 per cent.

The house committe on agriculture has agreed upon a favorable report on a bill reorganizing the weather bureau force and providing a system of retirements.

Secretary Long has written to Secretary Root suggesting that army officers attend the naval war college to formulate plans of co-operation with the navy.

The war department has just issued a regulation regarding army campaign hats, which reads: "The wearing of these hats in any other than their legal shape is prohibited."

The house committee on library has favorably reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for a statue to Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, to be erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The fund for the McClellan monument, which it is proposed to erect in Washington, now amounts to $10,000, and the committee in charge will ask congress for $50,000 for the pedestal.

It is rumored in Washington that a strong feeling of resentment against the United States has been aroused in Nicaragua and Costa Rica as the result of the action of the senate and house committee in reporting bills contemplating the acquisition of the territory through which the canal will be cut.

The war department has given out the statement that the total receipts for the entire island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221. The total receipts for the entire island for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1899, by items, were: Customs, $14,072,114; internal revenues, $757,283; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $94,514; miscellaneous receipts from July 1 to Dec. 31, $293,584; total receipts, $15,217,497.42.

Secretary Gage has sent to congress an estimate of $7,872,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year. The December statement of collections of internal revenue show the total receipts to have been $24,219,308, an increase over December, 1898, of $2,026,416. The total receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year were $151,780,158, an increase of $13,457,683 over the corresponding period last year.

Foreign.

Steel wagon roads prove successful in Pomerania.

Greece is likely to appoint a German to the command of the army.

French railroads have ordered thirty locomotives from Philadelphia.

The Prince of Wales will attend holy week exercises at Rome.

The ill feeling in Germany caused by the British seizures is disappearing.

Italy is striving for commercial union between it, Germany and Austria.

It is reported that France will send to Madagascar 5,000 troops, fearing a British invasion.

The French government will try to crush religious communities for relations with royalists.

The pope has ordered special prayers in Italian churches for cessation of the influenza epidemic.

A Leipsic newspaper warns German manufacturers that Americans may crowd them out of Russia.

The Bohemian coal miners' strike involves 60,000 men. The public schools are closed for lack of fuel.

An earthquake killed seven people near Colima, Mex., and wrecked buildings in many other Mexican towns.

The telephone service in Paris is cheap, no buzzing in the ears, no crossed lines, and subscribers may use any public instrument free.

Osman Digna, principal general of the Khalife Abdullah, and who was captured in the hills near Tokar, was brought to Suakim and imprisoned.

The Nicaraguan government will appoint Jose D. Rodriguez as arbitrator for Nicaragua in adjusting the differences with the Maritime Canal company.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "The United States government intends to acquire a sphere of influence in China. In that case, Denmark, for the benefit of her newly-founded commercial connections in East Asia, would, through American concessions, obtain a valuable equivalent for her western colonies."

Casualties.

Fire destroyed the West Farmington (O.) high school at a loss of $10,000. None of the students were hurt.

Three women were badly burned during the progress of a fire in a brown stone boarding house at New York.

Jefferson Davis Starts, formerly of Shannon county, Mo., and later a lawyer in St. Louis, is dead as a result of an accident on a street car.

Miners Kratt and Sweet, while on a hoist coming out of a shaft in the Atlanta mine at Houghton, Mich., fell 2,000 feet and were instantly killed.

At Chicago a gas pipe leak caused the explosion of four manholes, fatally injuring Charles Burroughs, wrecking the asphalt pavement and shattering glass in buildings in the vicinity.

Nick Leddick and William Robertson, employed by the Illinois Central railway, and George Teus, a miner, were killed by cars at La Salle, Ill., within twenty-four hours.

A freight engine on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy struck a bowlder near Ferryville, Wis., and rolled down a bluff. Sixteen freight cars were wrecked and traffic was stopped. The crew escaped.

Dr. Howard Kelly, professor of gynecology in the medical school of Johns Hopkins university, was bitten on the right hand by a large rattlesnake, which he was exhibiting to illustrate a lecture. The doctor sucked the blood from the wound, and continued his lecture for nearly an hour after the occurrence. No serious results are anticipated.

Personal.

Andrew Carnegie has given $50,000 to East Orange, N. J., for a public library.

Richard D. Blakemore, the novelist, died in London. He was born at Longworth, Berks, in 1825.

Alfred Watts, the inventor of crystal gold, which is used in dentistry, died at his home in Brooklyn of old age.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to present York, Pa., with $50,000 for the erection of a public library building.

William Sonntag, the artist, died at his home in New York, aged seventy-eight years. He was born near Pittsburg.

Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged fifty-nine.

A. J. Vanlandingham, commissioner of the St. Louis Traffic bureau, died at his residence in St. Louis of heart disease.

Collector of Customs Ovey of Alaska has resigned, his resignation to take effect upon appointment and qualification of his successor.

Sherwood Kerr, former proprietor of the Commercial hotel at Muscatine, Iowa, and one of the most widely known landlords in the West, died of quick consumption.

Theodore Bacon, one of the most prominent lawyers of Western New York, who was an independent candidate for government against Theodore Roosevelt in 1898, died at Rochester, N. Y., aged sixty-five years.

A complete report of the vital statistics of Havana for 1899 has just been issued. The deaths show an apparent excess over the births of about 4,000. Gen. Ludlow says, however, that a great many birth were not recorded.

Criminal Record.

Another street car at Springfield, Ill., was wrecked with dynamite.

Three Italians were killed in an inter-family fight in a New York tenement house.

Frank A. Sears and George H. Hess, members of the Omaha board of education, have been held on the charge of receiving bribes in connection with the letting of contracts for school work.

J. Edgar Walton, the Augusta, Me., forger, was arrested at Chicago as he was attempting to escape from the Chicago National Bank. He had nearly 200 blank checks on various banks in his possession.

Guy Dennett, aged twenty-one years, a nephew of President Dole of Hawaii, attempted suicide at Denver by cutting his wrist with a knife in a rooming house. He was out of money and despondent. He will probably recover.

General.

Iowa's amended inheritance law has been upheld by the courts.

Dartmouth college will have a school of administration and finance.

East Orange, N. J., may refuse Carnegie's offer of $50,000 for a library.

American ties and sleepers are to be used on a North China railway.

Thirty men who attempted to found a colony in Cuba have returned home bankrupt.

The Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard will have a course in landscape architecture.

The Prohibitionist nominating convention has been called to meet in Chicago June 27.

A bill has been introduced in the Iowa legislature providing for three additional normal schools.

A New York man has invented a relay system which doubles the carrying power of a telephone line.

The Oregon Democratic state committee has decided to hold the state convention in Portland, April 12.

President Eliot of Harvard and his opposition to Jesuit colleges is based on their low standard of scholarship.

The supreme court reversed the decree of the South Dakota court and held that state legislation on railway rates is void.

A device invented by a Boston doctor is said to rob chloroform anaesthesia of its dangers by mixing air with the inhaled drug.

Congress will be asked to take control of the Chicago drainage canal and convert it into a ship canal to connect the great lakes and the Mississippi.

BOLD SPION KOP

OBSERVATION POINT FOR A GLIMPSE OF STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Outlook Discouraging to the British Party in Africa, England and America, and Especially to the British Party in Minnesota—The Solid "Liberty" Sentiment is Against the G. O. P.—Van Sant and His "Waterloo"—"He That Is Not For Me Is Against Me"—McKinley and British "Aggression" One and the Same Thing—State Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Jan. 29, 1900.

At the moment of writing this Spion Kop is a good point of observation from which to view the situation political in Minnesota, affording as it does opportunity for looking into the Boer entrenchments on the heights beyond, or down towards the Tugela whence the British have come on their arduous journey into Republican Ladysmith! according as the view is pro-Boer or pro-British! The Spion Kop of state and national politics!

It is surprising how rapidly developments are placing those of all parties who favor liberty and self-government regardless of what part of the world the case is in, or with what nations or peoples on the one side, and the Tories and friends of imperialism on the other; and how Democrats, Populists and independents are to a man with the one, while the small numbers in the other are almost to a man of the G. O. P. persuasion!

The Twin City Pro-Boer meetings have disclosed this. It is true that when the St. Paul meeting was held in which several thousand people participated, Republicans were present, some, like ex-Attorney General Moses E. Clapp, taking prominent part. But as it has been more and more clear to what extent the McKinley administration is tied up with England, gradually prominent Republicans, as if having received the cue so to do from Hanna or his underlings, have withdrawn from all anti-English movements. Thus the promoters of the Minneapolis Boer meetings, who especially aimed to keep partisan politics out, extending earnest invitations to prominent Republicans to take an active part, found it impossible to secure active Republicans for speakers, even after it was known that ex-Governor Altgeld would be unable to be present. Ex-Candidate Eustis formally declined the invitation to speak, while would-be candidate Van Sant found it convenient to be out of the state. So with Bob Evans, and not only Republicans generally declined or dodged, but the Republican press sought every means for discouraging the meetings.

How have the mighty fallen, when Republican speakers refuse invitations to meetings whose sole purpose is to commend a struggle for liberty, or possibly to condemn those who would stifle it, and destroy two republics? When, in these degenerate days, a Republican administration of America is itself conducting a war against liberty, also in distant lands, and has itself destroyed a republic?

And gazing from that same Spion Kop may it not be regarded as deeply significant that "Waterloo" is the name of the town to which Van Sant is said to have gone as reason for declining the Pro-Boer invitation? Is the "liberty" question to be that on which Captain Van Sant shall meet his "Waterloo?" We shall soon see.

Referring to the recent report of the state bureau as to wages, we find that the bureau gathered no details for a comparison as to increase or decrease, except upon two industries, lumber and iron ore production, finding in those cases that there had been an increase of 9 or 10 per cent. Of course this is practically nothing, compared with the boost of living, and as to profits of the lumber men and mine barons, considering the arbitrary boosts they have given lumber and ore. The wage scale, on the average for all Minnesota is distressingly low. Sixty-five per cent of male employes in the whole state receive under $12 per week, and the average pay of the largest number of women is between $6 and $7 a week. In all Minneapolis and St. Paul but seven women were found receiving over $20 a week, while in the same cities 886 females are paid less than $3 per week!

And, speaking of business and "prosperity," besides the closing of the flour mills, the largest farm machinery concern at Minneapolis is closed by a strike for more wages, the men showing in their statement that they were promised more if McKinley was elected, and that instead they have taken reductions every little while since 1896. Here are some men that will not be marching in the G. O. P. "peroot" this year.

Hanna is making ready for next year's campaign, and at Cleveland is fitting up secret rooms, where, in an immense building, he can receive the leg pullers and dispense the campaign millions undisturbed.

Other signs of Hanna eruptions are that mud volcanoes are commencing to sprout in California!

The Tri-State Grain Growers association chose Hon. E. W. Randall for its president, the association, as well as the Minnesota Agricultural society, knowing a good thing.

No stronger approval of Inspector Reishus' administration and position regarding inspectors, has appeared than in the letter of H. M. Anson of Casselton, N. D., published in the Minneapolis Journal. Mr. Anson cited numerous large shippers of grain who approve the present inspection. When there is only occasional complaint, says Mr. Anson, as now, arising from the fact that grain differs on different land, "you may be pretty sure that the inspection is pretty near right. But when two-thirds of the shippers in three states roar, you may rest assured there is a big steal on, and that was the case under the Clausen administration. Do you suppose that elevator men can accumulate vast fortunes in a few years simply from the per cent they get for handling grain! Not much. Their wealth comes from the over-run and dockage and differences in grade from what is taken in and taken out."

Mr. Anson has recalled one of the key notes of the last campaign in the pledge given the people under the slogan, "Remember the grades."

Poor Schoolmaster McCleary. His pedantic speech on the currency bill was riddled as full of holes as a Kentucky shirt in election time, especially on the worn out point that silver coinage was not wanted because in a certain period, under free coinage, few dollars were coined. The reason was that the smaller coins then coined were "full legal tender," and dollars were not wanted. Now, the subsidiary coins are not full legal tender and the dollars are wanted. Also, the fact was thrown into the schoolmaster's frontispiece that fewer "gold dollars" were coined at that time than even of silver, and so few of the little chaps, that their coinage was soon dispensed with altogether, while the coinage of the larger pieces went on as usual.

These and other facts were adroitly brought out by interruptions of the schoolmaster, and with most telling effect. Thus was exploded, and wiped out, one of the "points" that has long done duty on the gold side of the money question.

The New York Sun, which has become the advocate and intimate of the McKinley administration, has openly attacked the Republican financial bill, and openly come out for the abolition of the national bank system. The straw to break the camel's back, is the provision tacked on the bill, which creates a fund of $850,000,000, 2 per cent bonds, in order to permit the national banks to take out circulation at par value, for which they are to pay but one-half of per cent tax, thus setting the banks clear 1½ per cent on the vast sum, without turning a hand over. The government guarantees, and pays in case of failure of the banks, their outstanding notes. The Sun boldly advocates the issue of government notes direct to the people without the national bank system, and declares that the national banks have got to go! This, says The Sun, is at the risk of "Bryanism," and indeed it declares that "Bryanism" will find an issue of great power with the people, which it more than intimates will succeed, if the money power and the administration go on with this proposed surrender of the money issuing perogative to the banks by the government! Good for The Sun.

In the Fifth (Hennepin) district, the opposition to Mr. Fletcher has reached the stage that leading Republicans are openly denouncing him. In this contingency there is more and more talk of ex-Mayor P. B. Winston as the man to beat "Your Uncle Loren." Certain it is that some one will do it.

And, as to the Fourth district, there is considerable talk that Hon. Thomas R. Kane, secretary of the Democratic state central committee, is the man to redeem it. Mr. Kane's recent pro-Boer speeches have added to his former strength with all liberty lovers, and his praise is on many lips.

Daily the St. Paul reform forces are getting into shape to redeem the Saintly city in the coming municipal election. Republican mal-administration can be smelled—well, as far off as Spion Kop!

Why, in the world is the Doc Ames party, in Minneapolis, proposing to banquet on Lincoln's birthday. What single principle is left, of all that Lincoln stood for, that the Doc Ames party now represents. But the said party is wise in abandoning the exposition meeting. It couldn't fill the hall.

While the clergy, for the most part, stand supinely idle to the issues of the hour, or, what is worse, bend fawningly before those in power, or commend the sycophantic hypocrisy enthroned in the White House, how refreshing come such fervent utterances as those of Bishop James Ryan, bishop of Alton, Ills., which have usually first appeared in The Irish World.

"Vainly," says the Bishop, "has the Nestor of Ohio (Sherman) cried to his party that it has gone far from home and business. Reckless of expenditure and of the blood and burdens of the people, it must have colonies, forsooth. The party of Lincoln is dead; its heroic days are over; its great leaders stepping aside. It has set itself to reverse its own career, to reverse Lincoln, to tear out the embodiment of his work from the Constitution, to make the republic again half slave and half free, though he said that it could not so endure. * * *

"The flag of Lincoln is hauled down. The Republic is in danger."

Gradually is the light dawning, in which the people will see that the money power underlies all of the evils of which they complain; that free coinage and control of the volume of money, imperialism, trusts—whatever the issue—can only be obtained, resisted or destroyed, as the case may be, by first taking the money power by the throat and wresting control of the government from Wall and Lombard streets.

G. S. C.

BRITISH IN RETREAT

WARREN'S FORCES WITHDRAW SOUTH OF THE TUGELA.

Spion Kop Was Abandoned Owing to Lack of Water, Inability to Bring Artillery There and the Heavy Boer Fire—Boers Report British Losses in Wednesday's Fight as 1,500—Great Gloom Prevails in England—Worst Disaster in a Campaign Thus Far Disastrous.

London, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller says that Warren's troops have retreated south of the Tugela river. The Boers say that the British lost 1,500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here that this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spion Kop.

Gen. Buller's dispatch to the war department states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. Gen. Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route. Of the withdrawal of Warren's force, Gen. Buller says:

"Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores. The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than a thousand yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumberous ox and mule transport across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks and a very swift current unmolested, is, I think proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

If Boer reports are to be accepted, "the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British to resist the Boer attack, the Boers carrying the first trenches and taking 150 prisoners."

Deep Gloom in England.

London, Jan. 30. — The week has opened with the utmost gloom for the British public, and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in Gen. Buller's turning movement and his reported announcement that there would be "no turning back." At the very moment when Dr. Leyds is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the continent, Great Britain has to suffer the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous. Talk is heard about the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange river upon Bloemfontein. To Ladysmith the disappointment must be very bitter. A dispatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24, describes the garrison as "very evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with Gen. Buller's advancing army." It may be regarded as a certainty that in the confident hope of early relief Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an aggravated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last. Even should it be decided to send Gen. Buller reinforcements and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country east of Colenso it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

Government Frankly Criticised.

London, Jan. 30.—All the editorials this morning breathe a spirit of calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved. Very frank criticism of the government, however, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained. The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley.

British Checked at Every Point.

London, Jan. 30. — The Times says: "The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn a little sooner or a little later of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history, a catastrophe indeed without a parallel except in the surrender of Yorktown. We are checked at every point of the campaign."

Leyds Predicts a Long War.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds which represents him as having said: "The war will certainly last a very long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek for peace, and will refuse all propositions on the basis of the status quo."

Roberts Preparing Plans.

London, Jan. 30. — The situation at other points is unchanged, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange river come in a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Sterkstroom, dated Jan. 25, which says that "Thebets, an important position near Steinsburg, on the Storms-Rosmead line, is now occupied by the British, who are repairing the railway and bridges." The correspondent says this will facilitate a junction between Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Hily-Kenny.

Many Strikers in Germany.

Washington, Jan. 30. — During the first nine months of last year 78,300 persons in the German empire engaged in strikes; the majority of them during the summer months. Detailed statements of these strikes are furnished in a report to the state department by Consul Worman at Munich.

Town Almost Wiped Out.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 30. — A fire almost totally destroyed the town of Ramsey, several miles north of this city. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

KILLED BY POLICE.

Running Fight With Robbers at Quincy, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 30.—Quincy police officers last night killed two expert safe blowers, supposed to be from Chicago, and wounded another badly. The tragedy included a running fight through the streets, through which the men were pursued. The men are believed to have operated recently in Freeport, Galesburg and other Illinois towns, making a specialty of cracking safes in building and loan associations.

On Jan. 6 the safe of the Adams County Building and Loan association was blown open at the noon hour and cash and securities amounting to $20,000 taken. Saturday three men came to the Moecker's hotel and registered from Kansas City. The proprietor recognized their hand writing as being the same as that of the men who came here Jan. 6 and who afterward were suspected as crooks. He warned the police, and when one went out he was shadowed by Detective George Koch. The stranger acted strangely and the officer finally appeared, showed his star and asked the man to go to the station and explain himself. The man drew a pistol and pointed it at Koch's heart, but as he did so Koch drew his own and fired four shots. The man fell dead at the fourth. This happened at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The baggage of the suspected men at the hotel was examined and found to contain burglars' tools and nitro-glycerine. When the other two men returned to the hotel at 2 o'clock Sunday morning they learned of the death of their comrade and found the hotel surrounded by officers. Then there was a running fight through the hotel corridors. One rushed into the street, followed by Policeman George Ahern. He turned to fire and as he did so he was shot by the officer, dying in a few minutes. The third man was struck by Officer Charles Horst and sank to the floor with a broken hip. He was captured but refused to give any information. The men were all well dressed, wore diamonds and other jewelry and had plenty of money. Skeleton keys were found on all of them. When the two men came here on Jan. 5 they registered as Burt and Crowley. Saturday Burt was recognized as C. H. Rogers. The wounded man refuses to give his name. The men are believed to be three of the best workers in the country.

AMNESTY TO REBELS.

Gen. Otis May Give Filipinos Time to Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Amnesty will be granted to the Filipinos who are willing to lay down their arms when Gen. Otis decides the situation in the Philippines will justify such action. When this time arrives Gen. Otis will be authorized by President McKinley to issue a proclamation granting amnesty to all inhabitants of the archipelago who will lay down their arms and return peacefully to their homes within a reasonable time. That time will be thirty or sixty days, and notice will also be given the insurrectionists who do not avail themselves of the privilege offered by the president will be regarded as outlaws and treated as such whenever they are found.

Some time ago it was determined by the administration to wage a relentless war upon the the Filipinos and all who resisted the authority of the United States in the Philippines. This is done for the purpose of impressing upon the rebels that the government proposed to be stern with them and make them feel the heavy hand of war.

Since that time Gen. Otis has reported he has practically broken the backbone of the insurrection and has practically driven the organized army of Aguinaldo from the field. With a few more aggressive operations similar to those of the last few weeks in Southern Luzon the insurgent army will have lost all semblance of organization and have dwindled into small bands of unorganized men, who will endeavor to keep beyond the reach of the military authorities and support themselves by predatory raids on small and unprotected communities.

The Filipino government has long since ceased to exist, and while here and there the insurgents show some signs of life, they are practically beaten and discouraged. The good intentions of this government in being lenient with the Filipinos has been mistaken for cowardice, and the promise of amnesty which will soon be offered will be coupled with threats of punishment to those who refuse to lay down their arms.

MINISTERS FOR THE JURORS.

Commissioners of South Carolina Wish to Have the Best Men Serve.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 30.—The names of three doctors of divinity appeared in the panel of jurors drawn for the approaching session of court in Greenville. The jury commissioners say the ministers and editors have had a good deal to say about the best men shirking jury duty, so this fall all of their names have got into the box. While they are exempt by law, the commissioners say they have the right to serve as a personal privilege. The ministers have not yet decided what course to take.

Carlist Arsenal Unearthed.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—The gendarmes unearthed a Carlist arsenal in a house in Palencia, capital of the province of that name, and seized 100,000 cartridges and a large quantity of arms. Six Carlists who are implicated fled across the frontier.

Route of the Nationalists.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The election of ninety-nine senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only three of their thirty candidates being elected.

Big Asphalt Deposit.

City of Mexico, Jan. 30.—What is believed to be the best asphalt deposit in Mexico is about to be developed. It is situated near Tampico and is controlled by Mexicans, who have refused offers from American contractors.

Torpedo Station Shuts Down.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 30.—All the mechanical departments at the United States torpedo station were shut down Saturday afternoon for an indefinite period from lack of coal. Forty machinists are affected.

WARREN FALLS BACK

SPION KOP ABANDONED DURING THE NIGHT.

Brief Message From Gen. Buller Gives No Further Information—Seven Days of Fighting Leaves the Boer Positions Intact and Gen. Buller's Army 706 Weaker—England Possessed of a Depressing Sense of Failure—Impression That Worse News Is to Come.

London, Jan. 28.—The war office has just posted the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 25, noon:

"Gen. Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning, had in the night abandoned Spionkop."

-o-

London, Jan. 28—Seven days of fighting have left the main Boer positions intact and Gen. Buller's army 706 weaker, according to the official casualty lists, which seemingly do not include the Spionkop losses, as those last forwarded do not mention Gen. Woodgate's wounding.

England is possessed by a depressing sense of failure, although a word in criticism of her generals and soldiers is not uttered. Not much effort is made to place a happy construction upon Gen. Buller's bare eighteen words telling of the retirement from Spionkop, and there is an uneasy impression that worse news is yet to come. At the military clubs the statement passed from one member to another that the war office had received an unpleasant supplementary dispatch from Gen. Buller which was being held up for twelve hours. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Post, writes as follows of the Spionkop loss:

"This is a serious matter and an attempt will not here be made to minimize it, for no greater wrong can be done to our people at home than to mislead them about the significance of the events of the war. The right way is to tell the truth as far as we know it. But facts from the neighborhood of the Tugela are scantier than ever. The censorship now is simply prohibitive and

Something Is Wrong

with the cables. The break on the east coast lines has been repaired, but the cable between San Thome and Loanda, on the west coast is now interrupted. 'More troops' is the one suggestion in the way to break the Boer resistance."

Mr. Wilkinson regrets that Gen. Buller has not 20,000 more men, declaring if they would not make victory certain his enterprise without them is hopeless.

The Spectator, dealing with the necessity of large additional military preparations, says: "It may be yet that we have another cycle of disasters in front of us."

The transport Asaye arrived at Cape Town last Friday with 2,175 officers and men. The first portion of the Seventh division is afloat. Hence, with the 10,000 men of this division and about 9,000 others now at sea, it lies in the power of Lord Roberts to reinforce Gen. Buller heavily. This course is advised by several military writers. Although English nerves are severely tried, her nerve is absolutely unshaken and probably nothing that can happen in South Africa will change in the slightest degree her intentions. She will continue to receive bad news, if, of course, it comes, with dignity, and will maintain her determination to win at last.

Boer Short on Ammunition.

Durban, Jan. 28.—One hundred and sixty Boers captured during Gen. Buller's recent operations, have arrived here. A Free Stater, who is among the recent arrivals, says President Steyn has been removing his furniture to Pretoria, where several of his officials have taken houses. It is stated that no big guns are now left in the Pretoria forts, that the Boers have expended their stock of good cartridges and are now using cartridges formerly condemned by Col. Joubert. They are said to be manufacturing 12,000 cartridges and 200 shells daily at the dynamite factory.

Germans Call It a British Defeat.

Berlin, Jan. 28. — The latest news from South Africa is interpreted as a signal defeat for the British. The Deutsche Tagesblatt Zeitung calls the British position there a "most serious trap." The last outgoing German mails to the Transvaal are now being returned from Cape Town without any explanations. The German press comments upon the fact with considerable heat.

PARIS STRIKE.

Carpenters on the Exposition Buildings Are Demanding Increased Pay.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A great strike of carpenters employed on the exposition buildings, involving 5,000 men, has been inaugurated. The strikers demand an increase of wages to 1 franc per hour. All the work yards are now guarded by strong forces of police. The bridges are also guarded; but there is no danger unless other workmen join in a sympathetic movement, which does not seem probable. Small groups of carpenters discuss the situation here and there, but there has been no disturbances. The strike is not considered serious by the officials, who believe it will be settled in two or three days.

Plague Breaks Out.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28—Official notice has been received of the appearance of bubonic plague at Riozara, on the west bank of the Para, about fifty-three miles by water northwest of here. The government has issued a decree of absolute isolation.

Three Miners Killed.

Hurley, Wis., Jan. 28. — At the Superior mine, located west of Hurley, the timber gave way on the eighth level and killed three men and injured two others, one of whom may die.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

An honestly taxed nation is a wisely governed nation.

The man with a corkclimb is more of a stopper than a goer.

China seems to have remarkably little to do with the open door.

Style on the street sometimes means a meager bill of fare at home.

Every man imagines himself honest until his sins have found him out.

It is but natural that a breach of promise case should be heard in a court house.

Muncie, Ind., has managed to round up eighteen boy thieves. Such is life in a great city.

If marriage is sometimes a failure it is probably because so many people marry without experience.

Major Nolan has captured Naic. It was felt all along that some one would get the worst of it in that quarter.

When the cruel war is over the veterans will have a mighty different time of it in trying to "vote the way they shot."

Says a rural editor in speaking of an explosion: "One man was killed and another had his head severed from his body."

Napoleon said that the Lord is always on the side of the heaviest artillery, but the Boers seem to be doing very well.

A great nation is made up of great individuals. The man who is the architect of his own character builds for the republic.

The work of saving the country will soon be in progress again; but who is going to save the fellows that are responsible for the job?

It must have been a curious complication of ancestral circumstances that could produce that New Jersey judge who values a child's life at $1.

The fact that in two instances man has found it necessary to disguise himself in woman's clothes in order to swindle successfully is a high tribute to woman's general reputation for honesty and conscientiousness.

The raising of a fund to preserve the house in Philadelphia in which the first American flag was made and in the erection of a monument over the grave of Betsy Ross, the maker, has been successfully carried out.

Boston has an Authors' club, every member of which "must have written something worthy to be called literature." With the club itself sitting in judgment, the modesty of the organization is something significant.

The situation in Canada in regard to the scarcity of white paper is becoming serious. All Canadian mill owners and large dealers have sent out circulars withdrawing prices for the present and for the first time in years orders are being rejected or half filled. American manufacturers have been vainly seeking shipments of wood pulp from Canadian millers. English dealers also have made inquiries in Canada.

Owing to the overcrowding of the western cattle ranges Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will, it is said, recommend that congress allow the western states to lease these public grazing lands, and that the rentals derived be applied to irrigating and educational improvements within the states. This will warrant each renter in fencing and improving his holding, sinking wells and resting his grass lands, which will result in a greater grazing capacity for the land.

It is estimated that there are now 7,000,000,000 feet of white pine still standing within the borders of Minnesota. It is stated further that this pine is melting away at the rate of 1,500,000,000 feet every year, and that in another five years, if the present rate of consumption continues, an end will have been reached to the lumber business of the state. This, however, is a prospect that causes no particular alarm among business men, for, according to Minneapolis reports, they are confident that with the passing of the lumberman there will be a great addition to the agricultural population, and that the added trade which will naturally come as the result of the development of the rich farming lands of the northern part of the state will more than compensate them for any loss they may sustain by the closing down of the saw mills.

A New York lawyer, delivering an address before a prominent club of Manhattan, deliberately asserted that the aldermen of New York were thieves and boodlers. This declaration will be a severe shock to the confiding thousands who have always maintained that all aldermen, those of Chicago and New York included, were paragons of Spartan virtue and rigid honesty.

Judge, the comic publication, has trained its guns on John Bull, and is out for the Boers. Mr. Bull had now better retire from the field at once.

The editor of the Cubano says the fine of $5 imposed upon him by Gen. Ludlow for making a false statement in his paper "has passed the bounds of what is reasonable, just and civilized." Probably a little thing like that wouldn't have cost more than a dollar under Spanish regime.

Two men were killed and four wounded over a game of cards in a Kentucky "blind tiger." That is the result of cultivating the ferocious striped beast instead of the more gentle and domesticated blind pig.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED

FAMOUS CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE.

Lord Tennyson Immortalized It by a Stirring Poem—The Britons Are Prone to Blunder but Always with a Bravery that Is Even Admirable to Foes.

It would appear that a considerable portion of the history of active warfare is a record of blunders, says the Kansas City Star. There was a savage little battle down in northern Arkansas, in the days of the civil war, and after it was over the story spread among the union soldiers that one of their commanders had said of the day's fighting: "We blundered in and we blundered out." Whoever will read the late Lord Tennyson's spirited poem on the "Charge of the Light Brigade" will be struck by the lines:

> "Forward the Light Brigade,
> Was there a man dismayed?
> No! Tho' the soldier knew
> Some one had blundered."

The charge of the light brigade was a palpable blunder, and presumably the common soldiers who were sent to their death knew at the time it was a mistake. That was why the verse was written:

> "Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do and die,
> Into the valley of death
> Rode the six hundred."

Exactly who blundered is not known, or has been covered up. By some it is supposed that Capt. Nolan was trying to explain the blunder when he rode across the front of the brigade shouting something to Lord Cardigan, to which that gallant officer paid no attention, but Nolan was killed and the brigade rode ahead in the further execution of its fateful blunder.

History repeats itself. Forty-four years after the Balaklava blunder England is again at war for the first time with a civilized people and there are more blunders. Gen. White and Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Lord Methuen and Gen. Buller have all made blunders of the same kind—the rushing of their men against an unseen, unknown enemy, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and captured. But there has not been another poem in glorification of blundering, and there has not been another blunder exactly like the charge of the light brigade. The unfortunate British detachments which have been fed, as it were, to the enemy in South Africa have been surprised. They have marched into the muzzles of the Boers' rifles and field guns without knowing where they were going. The great and glorious feature of the Balaklava incident, as sung by the poet, was that everybody knew from the first that the brigade was going to useless destruction and nobody was disappointed. In South Africa this foreknowledge seems to have been lacking. Hence, the blunder has been less glorious and the need of poetry has been wanting.

It is not a little singular that an army should retain the same characteristics for centuries. Of one of the old battles in the low countries it was written: "The English officers fought with their usual ignorance of war and contempt of death." The ignorance of war is of the sort that produces blunders, and the ignorance keeps up and the blunders go on. There seems to be no readiness, no capacity to change or seize the situation. A trap being set by the enemy, the brave brigade rushes into it, and the commander records with pride that the few who got away marched off with ranks dressed and at the regulation step. To blunder with pertinacity and perfect courage seems to be the historic tradition of the British army.

Queer Wedding Music.

The following incident happened in a fashionable English provincial church a week or so ago, and was, apparently, not noticed by anybody in the congregation. The music for the occasion was furnished by a relative of the bride, a somewhat nervous gentleman, shy of manner and near of sight. The bridal procession entered to the gladsome melody of one of the two or three wedding marches, without which a fashionable wedding is hardly recognized as legal. When they had reached the channel rail, the organist rose to watch the ceremony. His eyeglasses fell from his nose, and his nervous feet trod upon them. Of course they were broken. When the ceremony was ended, the organist—Of a sudden he realized that he could not see his music well enough to play the bridal recessional he had intended. A cold perspiration bedewed his brow. There was no time to be lost. He could play but two marches from memory. One of them, the musician thought, was quite out of harmony with the sacredness of the building, so he chose the other, and the beaming bridegroom and his bride swept down the aisle to the most familiar movement of Chopin's Funeral March.—Stray Stories.

The Thing He Liked.

From Judge.—My western friend, the colonel, having seen the illuminated portion of New York, and done full homage to the liquid delights of Broadway, proposed to see Central Park. After an unqualified approval of McGowan's pass tavern and the casino he wandered about, gazing at the collection of effigies, which mar the landscape and listening in a bored fashion to my halting explanations; but when we hove in sight of the memorial to a great South American liberator his eyes visibly brightened and he viewed the rampant group with wide-opened mouth. "And that," said I, "is the statue of Bolivar the Venezuelan." "So?" he replied. "Stampin' fine horse, that. Who in thunder's the jockey?"

Haven of Refuge.

The Bore—"Do you know how many years it would take to reach the nearest fixed star if you traveled at the rate of sixty miles an hour?" Victim—"No, I do not, but I should be willing to take the trip if I were sure that there were no statistical fiends there."—New York Journal.

HER SUCCESS.

She Started a Shopping Service for Out-of-Town Buyers.

A young woman in a southern city, some years ago, placed a modest little advertisement in the paper, to the effect that she would purchase on commission for out-of-town buyers. She paid for keeping her advertisement in the paper by writing short articles on topics with which she was familiar, such as the best way to do up a white muslin dress; the making of jelly, etc. A few small orders began to come in. Her commission was small, and in order to make it, to lay the money to the best advantage, and to satisfy her customers, she resorted to various expedients. If a hat was included in the order, instead of buying it ready trimmed, she would buy the hat and the trimming, thus getting a much better quality for the money, and trim it herself, charging nothing for her work. This, however, was only necessary with a very limited amount of money and a very long list. She received orders for farming tools, men's clothing and various things she would naturally know nothing about. She filled them all by calling on her brother-in-law for advice. Soon her name began to be known for the painstaking and thoroughly satisfactory way in which she filled her orders. All who had tried her recommended her to their friends. From the first she made enough to support herself, and as business improved she began to extend help to her friends. A young cousin, with a taste for dressmaking, was thoroughly taught and was given all the orders for dressmaking. Business continued to improve; another cousin was installed as bookkeeper, and a third as errand girl and general helper. Now at the end of about twenty years the young woman who started so modestly finds herself in middle life at the head of a large household, whom she has placed in comfort, and carrying on an excellent business, while the originator and head does little more than dispense the money and take her ease.—Albany Argus.

DAWSON CITY'S PROGRESS.

Conditions of Life Getting Easier in the Great Gold Camp.

Dawson City is getting to have many of the earmarks of civilization. It is connected now with the outside world by telegraph; it is making its own brick; it is preparing to have its own schools; it has stood up and been counted; it is getting fresh beef, mutton and pork, and everybody seems to be happy. Vice-Consul Morrison reports that the Canadian government telegraph line, from Bennett to Dawson, 600 miles, with a branch to Atlin from Bennett of 75 miles, is completed to Dawson, at a reported cost of less than $130,000. Connection is made at Bennett with the line of the White Pass railroad to Skaguay, 40 miles, messages being forwarded from Skaguay by first steamer to Vancouver, thence by Canadian Pacific wire to destination. Rates as now established for the United States range from $4.35 to $4.75 for ten words, and from 23 to 27 cents for each additional word. No arrangements have yet been made for the transfer of money by wire. The population of Dawson is set down as 4,445 (3,659 male and 786 female), and 163 children under 14 years of age. Of the inhabitants of Dawson, 3,205 are from the United States, 645 from Canada and 200 from England, the remainder scattering. It is estimated that 2,000 people left for Cape Nome district from August 26 to September 26. The question of food supplies no longer agitates the community. In addition to ample stocks of canned goods, there is an abundance of fresh beef, mutton and pork, and plenty of fresh vegetables. There are also in the market wild swan, geese, ducks, ptarmigan, grouse, Arctic hare, squirrels, beaver, bear, moose and caribou. Boots, shoes and clothing are much lower in price than last year.

COST OF THE ARCH.

Points of Construction Which Make $1,000,000 a Conservative Figure.

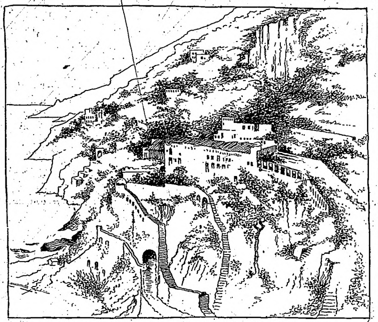
The National Sculpture society has been giving the citizens' committee in New York, which has in charge the plan to recreate the "Dewey arch" in marble and bronze, as a naval arch of triumph, some reasons why a minimum estimate of $1,000,000 is fixed as the cost of the work, says the Buffalo Commercial. The society, through its secretary, calls attention to the fact that the mass and importance of the sculpture involved exceeds that on any similar monument of modern times. There are almost eighty statues or figures of colossal scale, the greater number of which at least are double life size, and many of them still larger, besides the historical portrait medallions and other sculpture enrichment—all in addition to the architectural details. "The heroic scale of architecture; the size of the columns and capitals, of each of which there are forty; the dimensions of the monoliths necessary for bases and pier groups; the massive foundations required, all involve expense, for the calculation of which there is no precedent in any similar monument." It is believed that a further inquiry will show, when all the details are taken into consideration, that the estimate of $1,000,000 is fair, though conservative. This is the largest sum ever called for by public subscription for such a purpose. But the committee is by no means dismayed. On the other hand, it is confident of success.

Curious Effects of the Air.

Prof. H. A. Hazen records that on one occasion he walked down to the edge of Lake Michigan in the face of a strong wind. Although he was in perfect physical condition, within five minutes he had every symptom of a very hard cold. This severe influenza continued until, on walking away from the lake, it disappeared as by magic when he had gone less than 500 feet. He then learned that hundreds of residents had been compelled to move back from the shore to escape influenza. He ascribed the effect to the abundance of ozone in the air at the edge of the lake. He has accumulated many instances of persons of nervous temperament who cannot sleep during the passage of high pressure areas in the atmosphere. The cause in this case is obscure.

RECENT DISASTER AT AMALFI.

The Uncertainties of Life in Volcanic Italy.



The uncertainties of life in the volcanic districts of Italy are again forcibly called to mind by the Amalfi disaster, one of the most remarkable that have occurred in the year just closed. Part of a great rock upon which stood the Capuchin hotel and the Hotel Santa Caterina slid bodily into the sea on the afternoon of Dec. 22, carrying the hotel and other buildings. The hotel is the white building in the center of the above picture. Thirteen lives are known to have been lost, but had it not been for warnings caused by preliminary earth tremors, the destruction would have been much greater. Owing to the tremendous noise and the great crack in the surface of the earth, which suddenly yawned, it was at first feared that many more had perished. Some persons who were in the vicinity are still unaccounted for, and their names may be added to the list of dead. Amalfi is twenty miles southeast of Naples and but a few miles from the site of ancient Pompeii, with its dreaded neighbor, Vesuvius. Residents of the town are taught from childhood to fear landslides and volcanic eruptions. At the first sign of danger most of them temporarily abandon their homes, but, as is usual in such cases, there are some who do not take precautions. This was illustrated forcibly at Amalfi. Among the killed was Miss Weir, a daughter of James Galloway Weir, a member of the British house of commons. She was with her governess. They had escaped, but returned for their valuables, and were killed together. One of the buildings that was damaged was a venerable monastery founded in 1212 A. D. The building, which has been used for a naval school and other purposes in the course of its existence, has fine cloisters and a charming veranda. Amalfi now has about 10,000 inhabitants. In the days of its prosperity it rivaled Genoa as a seaport and had 50,000 population, but its importance has long been on the decline. It is surrounded by imposing mountains and picturesque rocks.

HANDY WITH THE GLOVES.

Years Ago Both Miles and Weston Were Famous as Clever Boxers.

Think of the commanding general of the army and the commissary-general of subsistence as the best boxers in the army. Gen. Miles has used the gloves with great effect upon many of his fellow-officers, but he met his match in Gen. Weston, and more than his match in Brig.-Gen. Leonard A. Wood, now commanding the department of Santiago. The fight with Gen. Weston was declared a draw, while in the "scrap" with Gen. Wood, Gen. Miles got a crack on the jaw which caused him to be counted out. Gen. Miles and Gen. Weston have always prided themselves upon their athletic accomplishments. Though both had seen hard service in the civil war, and one of them had been wounded more than once in the Wilderness, and the other had been through several arduous Indian campaigns on the frontier, they were at the time of the fight, which is historic in the annals of the army, active and quick, in fact, "fit" for the work cut out for them. Both were known as the crack boxers of the army. Which was the better of the two was the question. One bright, frosty morning, after a deal of palavering at the Officers' club, Gen. Miles and Capt. Weston, accompanied by six bottle-holders, their seconds, two timekeepers, officers and the chaplain, who volunteered to act as referee, wended their way to a barranca, a mile or two from the post, and stripped for action. No enlisted man was permitted to be present. It was remarked by several of the onlookers that "Nelson was trained a bit too fine," but "John stripped beautifully." After the chaplain had instructed the principals in the center of the ring they were gloved and ordered to their corners. As there was no gong, it was agreed that the referee should clap his hands and cry "Quit!" at the end of every three minutes; then the principals were to retire each to his corner for refreshment and rest. "Gentlemen, let her go," said the referee; "but gently, gentlemen—do not, I beg of you, excite yourselves. Be calm, gentlemen." The round ended, the chaplain clapped his hands, shouted "Quit!" and the principals retired each to his corner. Again the principals advanced to the center of the ring, and after a rare exhibition of sparring, Miles made a tremendous effort and uppercut, but the blow missed Weston, who wheeled around to deliver a pivot blow, which Miles dodged, but the impetus was such that Weston kept spinning like a top until the chaplain again clapped his hands and shouted "Quit!" Weston went to his corner groggy. After five more rounds the chaplain, after long consideration, and much argument with the witnesses, solemnly announced that it was a draw and declared all bets off. This was satisfactory, but it was found that the principals were completely exhausted by their efforts—so much so, indeed, that it was necessary to send to the post for a water wagon to convey them to the hospital, where they remained under the surgeon's treatment for three weeks.—New York Herald.

AS WISE AS BEAUTIFUL.

Paderewski Sociable Enough with His Friends—Won't Be Interviewed.

Paderewski is as wise as he is beautiful. The Pole with the auburn hair dislikes to be interviewed, and, after briefly expressing the compliments of the season on his arrival, he escaped to the seclusion of his hotel, says the New York Press. Among his friends the pianist is sociable enough, being possessed of a pretty wit and a lively sense of humor, but to the general public he is a melancholy, absorbed, romantic personality, which is an interesting pose, and advantageous. The domestic life of great men, however decorous it may be, is not revealed to their admirers without imperiling their fame. The author of "Vanity Fair" once met at a dinner one of his most enthusiastic worshipers. Unconscious of the ecstasy with which she gazed at him, he asked for a second helping of potatoes. Her idol was dethroned by his appetite, and crying, with a shudder, "Oh, Mr. Thackeray!" she left the table in dismay at the realization that her doll was stuffed with sawdust. Paderewski must eat, and that his appetite is Thackerayian may be judged from the fact that he has gained almost 100 pounds since he left us; but he eats in private and thus maintains the sentimental delusion of his devotees. In his habit as he lives the pianist is an every-day young man who would like to have his hair cut and enjoy life like his neighbors. But secrecy, when it can be preserved, is the badge of all the tribe of artists, and, by not knowing its favorites, the public exalts them. Jean de Reszke refused all social invitations while he was singing in our opera, though among his familiars he was full of fun. Augustin Daly insisted on drawing a veil of mystery around Ada Rehan, who was never allowed to be interviewed by newspaper men or to accept social invitations save from her intimates. The same system of seclusion was practiced with remarkable success by Eleonora Duse, and J. M. Hill established the fame of Margaret Mather by keeping her sedulously hidden except when she was on the stage.

The Great Trek.

At the outbreak of war between France and England in 1803, Cape Colony belonged to the Netherlands, says Alleyne Ireland in the current Atlantic. In 1806 Louis Napoleon was made King of the Netherlands, and in the same year England attacked the Cape as it was then a French possession. The colony capitulated on January 10, 1806. The British occupation was made permanent by a convention, signed in 1814, between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by the terms of which England paid $30,000,000 for the cession of the Cape Colony and of the Dutch colonies of Demorara, Berbice and Essequibo, which now form the colony of British Guiana. It was hoped that the Dutch and the English in the Cape Colony would live together in friendly intercourse, and that eventually, by intermarriage a fusion of the two races would be effected. This hope was doomed to disappointment, for an antagonism gradually developed between the old and the new colonists which led to the establishment of two republics beyond the border of the colony. The first step toward the formation of these republics was the emigration, during 1836 and 1837, of about eight thousand Dutch farmers from the Cape Colony, a movement which is generally referred to as the Great Trek. These men went out of the colony and established themselves in the vast hinterland.

OTHER PEOPLE'S PREJUDICES.

Little Things That Should Be Regarded in Exportations.

A gentleman who has traveled much and has a very large interest in American export trade said, in conversation the other day, that the principal drawback to a wider extension of American commerce in certain parts of the world is that manufacturers in the United States do not sufficiently study the wants, the customs and the tastes of their prospective customers. "For example," he said, "a certain American firm sent some electrical goods, which were decorated in green, to Japan. They did not sell. No Japanese would bring such a thing into his house; it would mean an invitation to the evil deities. Green is an evil color in Japan. What a Japanese wants is red things. Upon this simple matter of color rested the failure of that manufacturer to succeed in export trade." A German employer of labor said: "I like American machines so far as their performance of their work is concerned, but they demoralize my men. They come here in sober colors of paint, and with no bright parts. The men who tend the machines do not have any brass to keep clean or any surfaces to rub, and they get lazy. The German workman needs to be kept busy with things of this sort." Here, now, are some practical instances of what the American manufacturers must learn before he can attain the widest success in the new field of the foreign trade. Do not send to Germany catalogues in the English language, or to Japan things decorated in green, or to the Isthmus of Panama anything with blue spots on it. It looks as if we need in this country a commercial kindergarten in which such information as the above may be taught for those of a curious and inquiring mind for their everlasting benefit and profit.—Electrical Review.

An Apt Comparison.

A 4-year-old Prospect street boy has a strong talent along the line of comparisons. He is a bright little fellow and learns rapidly. His parents, however, are not at all anxious to push him forward, and have made no effort to teach him the names of the letters of the alphabet, something in which he is much interested.

The other day he brought a book to his father and pointed to a capital "B."

"I know what letter that is," he said.

"Well, what is it?"

The little fellow looked at it sharply, tracing its shape with a chubby forefinger.

"I guess it's the letter wiz two tummies."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Parlor Pets.

Perhaps the most adventurous addition to the house menagerie in London is that of a hive of bees, which live in a sitting room and fly out to gather honey in Hyde Park among the flowers and the blossoms of the London lime trees. The bees are reported to be as industrious and exemplary as bees should be and not to be demoralized by such intimate association with less industrious human buildings. The practical difficulty in the way of keeping bees in the house arises when the cold weather comes in, because they are tempted to carry on "work" in the house, when it is too chilly for them to be abroad, and when bees are anxious to be busy with no work to hand their temper is always uncertain.—Spectator.

Of Course.

Mack O'Rell—There is some place where they manufacture artificial eggs. What name would you give an establishment of that kind? Luke Warme—Why, an egg plant, of course.—Toledo Blade.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

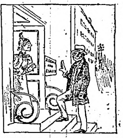
SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

The Bashful Man.

I care not whether she be short or tall,
Lithe, plump, blonde or brunette,
If only she will love me, that is all
I'll ask, dear girls—and yet
With these concessions promised in advance,
And this, that I'll be good,
All womankind still looks at me askance
In my lone bachelorhood.
I wonder why? I'd love to ask, but O!
My courage oozes out;
My heart beats fast, I squirm and puff and blow,
When nice girls are about.
My feet are pious, so I cannot waltz;
I'm not a man for style;
I try to talk, my voice sounds harsh and false;
I suffer much from bile.
It really makes me sad. I tire of life—
I was not born to roam—
I'd give most all I've got to have a wife,
A living place—a home.
But, hang it all! my nerve is out of joint,
My head is in a whirl;
Somehow I cannot work 'round to the point
Of popping to a girl.
—Philadelphia North American.

An Eye to Business.



Collector—I can't keep coming here every day after this bill.

Landlady—I'll rent you a room for ten dollars a week.

The Run-Off.

"Once," said the dreamy tragedian, "I toured the great state of Illinois in less than a week."

"Who was your backer?" inquired the press agent.

"Beg pardon?"

"I say who backed you on this tour?"

"I really do not grasp your meaning."

"Who was behind you on this meteoric tour?"

"Oh! The sheriff."—Chicago News.

Impressed on His Memory.

"You don't know wot you're talkin' about," said Tuffold Knutt, as the two wayfarers came to the forks of the road. "Yere's where we turn to the left."

"How do you know so blame much about it?" sulkily inquired Goodman Gonrong.

"I'd ort to know," rejoined Tuffold Knutt. "I was rode on a rail all over this neighborhood wunst about fifteen years ago."—Chicago Tribune.

Both Satisfied.

"Papa, if you will not buy me that diamond ring I will run away with the coachman."

"My dearest child, let me embrace you."

"I am to get the ring, then?"

"Heaven forbid. You get the coachman. I have owed him his wages for eight months."—New York World.

Adding Fuel to the Flames.

"Sir," said the irate individual with a wicked eye, as he entered the editorial sanctum of a rural weekly, "I am told you called me a loafer in your last issue."

"You have been misinformed," replied the editor, calmly. "We print only the very latest news."—Chicago News.

His Wondrous Faith.

Hix.—Weeks seems to have a lot of faith in homeopathy, doesn't he?

Dix—Never saw anything to equal it. Why last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow.—Chicago News.

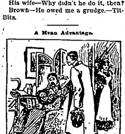
How He Got Even.

Brown—Robinson claims that he could have cut me out and married you himself if he had wanted to.

His wife—Why didn't he do it, then?

Brown—He owed me a grudge.—Tit-Bits.

A Mean Advantage.



Very voluble man (to invalid ditto)—Ah, dear boy! I heard you had quite lost your voice, so I just took the opportunity of looking in to have a chat.—Punch.

A Man of Breeding.

She—"You are the most exasperating man on earth. Here I scold you for half an hour, and you won't answer. Why don't you talk?"

He—"I never use strong language in the presence of a lady."—Indianapolis Press.

His Status.

"Dorothy," said the mistress of the establishment, happening in just as the gardener went out, "who is that man?"

"Only a hoe-beau, ma'am," replied the kitchen maid, blushing rosily.—Chicago Tribune.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Stylish Street Outfit — Dainty White Flannel Shirt Waist—The Dainty Use of Perfume That Becomes an Exceeding Charm of Woman.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.

She's only an "old-fashioned girl," she says,
(Is it enough to disgrace?)
An "old-fashioned girl" with womanly ways,
And a winsome and womanly face;
A girl who is innocent, modest and sweet,
Who is sensible, honest and true—
The kind that will surely be obsolete
In another short year or two.
She isn't ambitious for questionable fame,
She doesn't ape man in her dress,
She doesn't read books that have a bad name,
Nor herald her "views" in the press;
She doesn't use slang nor smoke cigarettes,
Nor loudly expound "Woman's Rights."
She shuns all the fads of the "fashionable sets,"
And "home" is her chief of delights.
She's only an "old-fashioned girl," you see,
And not in the least "up-to-date,"
But she is the kind of a girl for me,
And the kind that I want for a mate.
I know it's very "old-fashioned" to say
Your wife is a "saint from above"—
But I own I am fond of her "old-fashioned" way,
And proud of her "old-fashioned" love!
—Arthur Grissom in St. Louis Republic.

The Dainty Use of Perfume.

I saw such a clever idea carried out in a home I visited yesterday that I want it to become general, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. No girl could expect an exclusive right to it, even though she copyrighted it, for it is one of those things that are bound to be copied right and left just as soon as their existence is known. In a house with generous closets—blessed belongings—one of the most ample was placed at the disposal of a young woman, who is known among her friends as "Miss Daintiness." She always looks as if she had made a fresh toilet; she never gets mussed on long journeys or in crowds. She says that there is no magic in that, because it is simply due to the manner in which she puts herself together and ordinary care. She never trusts to luck, never pins faith to weakened threads and shaky buttons, never depends upon common pins to do duty where safety pins are none too strong. And she places plenty of hairpins where they will do good service for her hair. When once arranged she takes the common precautions against personal misfortunes. However that may be, she is as fresh as a new pin all through the 24 hours. She is a sensible young woman, inasmuch as she clings to violet scent, and every article in her possession is touched with the delicious fragrance. One day she conceived the idea of lining her closets with white cloth to protect her gowns from contact with the walls, and then she said to herself, "Why not hang bags of sachet powder mixed with orris root back of the white linings?" which were suspended by small rings from a series of little hooks. That was quickly done and the sweet odor crept all through the folds of the clothing hung there. When this had been achieved she turned her attention to the drawers of the dressing case and the scent became a part of the room. I know women who carry their perfume in tiny little bags, slipped under the hat lining, into the palm of the gloves, under a fall of lace, and wherever else they can be concealed. I know another woman who uses a rare French perfume and puts it only upon the palm of her hands, as did Beau Brummel, rubbing it softly into the skin and taking care to keep it away from her clothing. It is simply a fastidious taste of hers. Another woman prefers to place a drop of scent just back of her ear or over the eyebrows or even on her hair, and all are fads. It really matters nothing, so long as the scent is perceptible, and no more—it is better to search for an elusive fragrance than have it literally forced into one's nostrils.

Carrying Money.

Many women, when traveling, carry their surplus money in an envelope pinned inside the dress, but some one has now invented for the purpose a pretty case made of a bit of linen, eight inches long and 3½ inches wide, embroidered with the heavy white Roman silk in five-pointed stars, made by taking from the center five stitches, each an eighth of an inch long. If this is too troublesome, a simple cross-stitch, made with this silk irregularly over the linen, about three-quarters of an inch apart, will give a pretty effect. Or the bag may have on the back the future owner's three initials, written with a fine-pointed, hard lead pencil—to make the line as narrow and light as possible—by the giver, and done in outline stitch heavy enough to cover the pencil marks, says the Baltimore Herald. Having embroidered the linen, hem one end three inches, and, beginning half an inch above the pocket thus formed, round off the square corners, which will give the envelope shape. Commencing at one end, baste a piece of linen tape half an inch wide along the sides and around the flap of the envelop, and ornament it with a row of feather-stitching. Finish the hem across the pocket in the same way; sew a small pearl button one inch below the hem in the center, and make a white silk loop in the middle of the flap.

Some Uses of Soda.

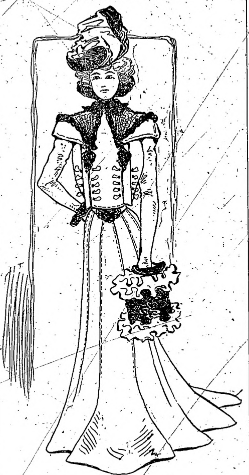
Apart from the use of bicarbonate of soda as a relief for indigestion, both this form and the crude washing soda are useful to the cook and the housekeeper.

A burn caused by a hot iron will cease to pain almost immediately if a piece of soda, moistened with the tongue, is put on. A scald or burn, if the skin is not broken, can be cured by placing the burnt part in strong soda water.

Boil greasy tins in soda water once a week, and use hot soda water for a greasy sink.

Put a piece of soda the size of a walnut to a tablespoonful of salt into a basin and pour on boiling water. Allow dirty sponges to stand in this for a short time, when they will be quite clean and free from grease. Rinse in cold water.

STYLISH STREET OUTFIT.



Dark red cloth, with seven box plaits stitched to knee, Eton jacket with box-plaited front. Hood, cuffs and muff, trimmed with broadcloth. Hood lined with bright Oriental panne velvet. Toque of black cloth and black pointed curved plumes.

Dissolve a cupful of soda in a gallon of water, and leave in a jar near the kitchen sink. Into this throw all pieces of soap and remains of packets of dry soap. Dip into the jar and add to the water used for washing and scrubbing very dirty pans, earthenware, tinware, woodwork (but not paint), and for washing kitchen cloths and dusters.

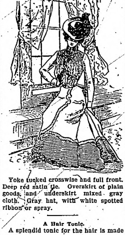
Common washing soda dissolved in water until the liquid will take up no more is said to be an excellent cure for warts. Moisten the warts with it, and let them dry without wiping.

A pinch of carbonate of soda put into the teapot will increase the strength of the tea. This applies particularly to places where the water is hard.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

How to Use Sachet.

It is always in good taste to use sachet for the clothing, provided one uses the right sort. Violet, heliotrope, rose and clover are all right. Sandalwood is too violent, but a little can be used provided discretion is shown. Stronger odors are tabooed. Dainty sachets are made of bits of wide ribbon. Several of these strung on baby ribbon are nice to hang over the hooks in one's closet.

Dainty White Flannel Shirt Waist.



Yoke tucked crosswise and full front. Deep red satin tie. Overskirt of plain goods, and underskirt mixed gray cloth. Gray hat, with white spotted ribbon or spray.

A Hair Tonic.

A splendid tonic for the hair is made of glycerine, one ounce; eau de cologne (strongest), one-quarter pint; liquor of ammonia (880-882), one fluid dram; oil of origanum, oil of rosemary, of each one-half fluid dram; tincture of cantharides, one fluid ounce. Briskly agitate them together for eight or ten minutes; then add of camphor-julep (strongest), one-half pint. Electricity, properly applied, will often do wonders toward restoring vitality to the hair. In the case of a young girl who had lost her hair in spots after an attack of typhoid fever, a hair specialist advised cropping and electricity applied through a good-sized sponge, three times a week, in conjunction with the above wash. The treatment resulted within three months in a beautiful head of new hair. The hair should be kept short for at least a year under the above or similar circumstances.

Good Taste.

It is not always costly garments that are the prettiest and most becoming. One's own good taste should tell one what to wear. An inexpensive gown, well brushed and well put on, will look a hundredfold better than one that cost a heap of money but is ill-fitting and slouchy and trailing in the dirt. It is an easy matter to find what colors suit you best, and also what general styles are most becoming to your figure. It would appear, though, as if half the women planned their gowns so that their defects and not their good points would be made more prominent. Don't be one of them. Reform, and mend your ways. To be beautiful is the ambition of every woman in every walk of life. It is not an ambition to be sneered at, for beauty does not mean merely a doll-like reproduction of rosy cheeks and wide, beaming eyes, but sweetness of character and a mentality that is worth the name. I wouldn't give a nickel with a hole in it for the girl who neglects the cultivation of a pleasant, happy, inspiring disposition and spends six hours out of the day experimenting with freckle cures and fretting over a mole on her left cheek! The freckles and the mole won't be noticed if she is sweet and dear and unselfish and lovable.

Toilet Creams.

It is a bad plan to keep quantities of toilet cream on the table for any length of time. The heat of the room may affect the oils. Instead have small salve and cream jars, into which a portion of each cream may be put, to be renewed as needed. Put that which is not in use in a cool place and it will last longer and keep better. Jars kept for the use of creams should be thoroughly cleaned when emptied.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Apple Sauce

Pare, core and slice some apples; stew them with sufficient water to prevent burning; when done, mash them through a colander, sweeten to taste, add a small piece of butter, a little nutmeg or lemon.

Bacon Omelet.

Beat up some eggs (according to the quantity required), then add salt, pepper, some finely cut parsley and green onions, and a slice or two of bacon cut into very fine mince meat; mix all well together, fry and scorch the top with a red hot poker.

To Cook Squash.

If very young and tender, merely cut in pieces and core; otherwise peel and core, and stew it with a small amount of water. When tender press out the water through a sieve or in a coarse cloth, mash it fine, and dress it with butter, pepper and salt.

Macaroni With Tomatoes.

Boil one-half pound of macaroni till tender, pour off all the water, then add one-half cup of sweet cream, one-third of a cup of butter; pepper and salt; let simmer for a short time, but be careful that it does not become much broken, turn into vegetable dish; have ready one pint of stewed tomatoes, season with butter, salt and pepper, pour over the macaroni.

Cauliflower.

Break off the green leaves, cut the flower close at the bottom, from the stalk; if large, divide into four quarters. Put into cold water, let it lie not over an hour, then put into boiling milk and water, or water only—milk makes it white—skim while boiling. When the stalks are tender, take it up, which must be done before it loses its crispness. Lay it on a cloth or colander to drain, and serve with melted butter.

A New York druggist says that Chinamen patronize the drug stores very little, as they have little faith in American drugs.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Telephone Number Annunciator — Boat Propelled by Explosions—An Ingenius Use of Electricity — The Tomb of Romulus.

An Ingenious Use of Electricity.

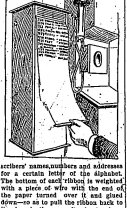
An ingenious method of freeing a bicycle path of tacks is described by a New York paper. The experiment was tried on a new cinder path between Binghampton, N. Y., and a suburban town, which at once achieved a bad reputation for puncturing tires. The mystery was revealed in a peculiar way and the trouble removed by a remarkable contrivance, hastily invented by an amateur electrician and enthusiastic wheelman. A shoe factory at Lestershire had furnished the cinders for the first quarter of a mile of the path, and when the head of the factory was questioned about the matter he admitted that there were probably thousands of the tacks in the cinders. The matter had never occurred to him before, he said, and he generously offered to share with the county the expense of laying fresh cinders. Apparently there was no other course to take, but in the emergency the amateur electrician came forward, and he said he could get every tack out of the path in one morning without removing a cinder. Commissioner Hecox was skeptical, but told him to go ahead. He made a framework of wood about three feet square, fitted it with rollers and a long handle, so that it could be operated like a carpet sweeper, and then placed six large and powerful electro magnets in it. The magnets were so arranged that they would almost scrape the ground when the machine was operated. With this simple contrivance he started to work the dangerous end of the cinder path. He hadn't done ten yards before his magnets were so covered with tacks that he had to clean them off. Before he had finished the work he had to scrape his magnets nearly fifty times, and when he was through he had filled a quart can to overflowing with the wickedest looking lot of tacks and sharp-pointed scraps of metal that ever decorated a cycle path. As a precaution he went over the path several times, but got nothing after the first trip. There hasn't been a puncture along the cinder path since, and more grateful wheelmen than those of Broome county it would be hard to find.

"The Tomb of Romulus."

A notable recent achievement in archaeology is the discovery in the Roman Forum of a massive pavement of black marble nine feet square, which some believe to be the veritable "black stone" which the Romans venerated as marking the tomb of Romulus. Under the marble, among other objects, was a broken stele, or sepulchral column, covered with archaic Latin characters, and this is considered to bear out the statement of the later Roman historians that in the early days the Romans spoke a tongue which their descendants could not understand.

Telephone Number Annunciator.

So universal has the telephone been that a telephone directory of a large establishment is very quickly the worse for wear, and often becomes so mutilated with constant handling that its usefulness is somewhat impaired. Then again it is frequently carried away by thoughtless persons, and the 'phone is practically out of use until it is found again. The telephone number and address annunciator recently patented by an inventor of Hamilton, Canada, not only overcomes these drawbacks, but also offers a more convenient and quicker method of securing the desired address and number. The device consists of a rectangular box or case about four feet high or eight inches broad and seven or eight inches on the sides and is provided at its upper section with a series of sheet metal diaphragms, curved about a quarter-circle. There are as many diaphragms as there are letters in the alphabet, and they are placed about a quarter of an inch apart, leaving a space between each. In each of these spaces between the diaphragms is placed a ribbon of paper or other material about six inches wide and long enough to receive a list of subscribers' names, numbers and addresses for a certain letter of the alphabet. The bottom of each ribbon is weighted with a piece of wire with the end of the paper turned over it and glued down—so as to pull the ribbon back to its place in the case after having been consulted. The pull log on each of these sheets is lettered for the convenience of those using it.

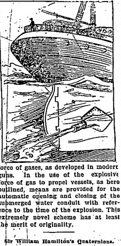


Artificial India Rubber.

No natural product has tempted artificial imitation more than india rubber, and many fortunes have been spent in such enterprises. Rubber substitutes have, it is true, been produced which have proved of commercial importance, but no artificial substance has yet been made which exhibits the valuable qualities of that obtained from the rubber tree. The demand for the article has enormously increased since the invention of rubber tires for wheels, to say nothing of the wants of the electrician; hence any new source of supply is of great importance. There is, however, always the hope that the real rubber may some day be produced synthetically in the laboratory; indeed, it has already been prepared in small quantities. Some time ago a hydrocarbon known as isoprene was discovered among the products of the destructive distillation of india rubber, and later on the same substance was produced from turpentine. It has recently been found that isoprene kept for several years gradually assumes the qualities and appearance of true rubber. Chemists have now to discover a means of effecting the change more quickly, and a great and useful problem will have been solved.

Boat Propelled by Explosions.

While not generally known, some years ago a boat was built and operated on the Delaware which had for its only means of propulsion streams of water which were pumped in at the bow of the boat and forced out at the stern. While the boat proved to be operative, the method was abandoned as impracticable. Now an inventor of New York comes to the fore with an equally novel proposition; namely, to utilize the reactionary force of explosive gases through a submerged tube to drive a boat. This amounts to practically running a boat by continuously shooting off a gun under water. Experience with gas engines has shown that the explosive force of the gas can be accurately controlled as regards the period and force of the explosion, and every one is familiar with the enormous power generated by the explosive force of gases, as developed in modern guns. In the use of the explosive force of gas to propel vessels, as here outlined, means are provided for the automatic opening and closing of the submerged water conduit with reference to the time of the explosion. This extremely novel scheme has at least the merit of originality.



Sir William Hamilton's Quaternions.

The board of Trinity college, Dublin, is publishing a new edition of that remarkable work, Hamilton's "Elements of Quaternions," which has long been out of print. The attitude of mathematicians to Hamilton's great discovery is most remarkable, some, like Tait of Edinburgh, regarding it as one of the great events of the century, while others have failed entirely to catch the spirit of his work. Nature states that one really eminent mathematician, who picked up a copy of Hamilton's "Lectures," gladly transferred his prize next day to a friend, remarking that the man must have been mad who invented quaternions, for he made two sides of a triangle equal to the third side!

1900 Not a Leap Year.

The reason why 1900 will not be a leap year, although it is divisible by four, is that according to the Gregorian system, on which our calendar is based, the closing year of a century is never a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400. The next leap year will be 1904, the last having been 1896. Ever since 1600 the leap years at the end of a century have been separated by a gap of eight years, but the year 2000 will interrupt the series.

Scientific Jottings.

In the electric supply stations in London the boilers and engines in use are divided as follows: Water tube, 75.5 per cent; marine, 11 per cent; Lancashire, 5.5 per cent; miscellaneous, 8 per cent; while the engines are high speed, 62.5 per cent; low-speed vertical, 25 per cent; low-speed horizontal, 6.25 per cent; special, 6.25 per cent. Direct coupling is universal.

Some samples of the cement used in the antique water conduits of Ephesus and Smyrna were recently subjected to chemical analysis, and the various samples were found to be similar in composition. The waterworks from which the samples of cement were taken were constructed from a period several centuries before Christ to 300 years after. The chief constituent of the samples was calcium carbonate mixed with a small percentage of organic material. This latter was found to consist of a mixture of fatty acids. Experiments were made with a cement such as burned lime and olive oil or linseed oil, but it was not found to be permanent. On the other hand, a mixture of two-thirds of either slag or lime and one-third olive oil hardened readily and possessed such great endurance that it led to the belief that this was the composition of the ancient cements which were analyzed.

Germany will make a large display of machinery at the Paris exposition. Two leading firms will each have a dynamo actuated by a 2,000-horse-power engine; the one company of Cologne will have one of 1,900-horse-power installation, and another of Frankfort-on-the-Main will have one of 14,000 horse power. The crane which is to be used for transporting heavy machines in the central gallery will be capable of raising twenty-five tons to a height of forty feet.

In Pennsylvania a new telephone transmitter has been devised and is being manufactured. It is so constructed that the outer casing and mouthpiece may be removed for the purpose of cleaning without disturbing the diaphragm and carbon parts in an inner casing independent of the outer shell. The diaphragm is held in place by a threaded ring which screws on the inner casing. It is, therefore, independent of the adjustment of the mouthpiece or any other condition of the outer casing. The manufacturers adjust the instrument, and no subsequent adjustment is needed.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Where Stilts Are Used—Something About These Aids to Easy Locomotion—What Ailed Snarly—George Sand's Dolls—When Trees Go to Sleep.

House of Too Much Trouble.

In the House of Too Much Trouble
Lived a lonely little boy;
He was eager for a playmate,
He was hungry for a toy.
But 'twas always too much bother,
Too much dirt and too much noise
For the House of Too Much Trouble
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow
Left a book upon the floor,
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,
Or he failed to close the door.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
Things must be precise and trim—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;
Every room must be in order
And kept quiet all the day.
He had never had companions,
He had never owned a pet—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order—
Every book is in its place.
And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
He is silent and at rest
In the House of Too Much Trouble
With a lily on his breast.
—Albert Bigelow Paine, in The Juvenile.

Where Stilts Are Used.

Some twenty years ago, you might have seen at Bordeaux on market days strange crowds of villagers arriving on stilts from distant hamlets, heavy-laden with sacks and baskets, but now the sight would cause almost as much sensation there as it might in one of our own towns. The only stilt-walkers that I have ever seen in Bordeaux were great mannikins, prancing about among the crowd on gigantic stilts at the autumn fair to the joy of small children, but these were merely professional acrobats. Near Lake Cazaux however, where much of the land is yet unreclaimed and marshy, the peasants cling to this mode of locomotion, and we may still see the shepherd guarding his flock on stilts. In the neighborhood of Arcachon there are stilts to be found in the cottages, and small boys, with the prospect of a few sous to be gained, will buckle them on and perform various tricks for your edification. There is some difficulty about putting on the stilts, and they will not be hurried over it. The shepherd starting from home will often mount on the windowsill for the purpose. In the fields, he sits on the ground to tie them on, and then rises with the help of a long stick. The Landes of Gascony, once endless plains covered with brushwood and undergrowth, were blessed with a soil so impenetrable that it never absorbed the rain, and even after a slight shower the hollows would be transformed into marshes. There were no roads or sheep-paths of any kind, and the cottages of the shepheds and small farmers were dotted about so far from each other in the swamps that the "long legs" were an absolute necessity. Now the Landes, for centuries regarded as a hopeless waste, unprofitable and unhealthy, have been for the most part reclaimed and drained. Forests of pines have been planted, and, instead of being unhealthy, some parts of the district such as Arcachon, have even become health resorts. Thus the strange old stilts are fast vanishing, for they have lost their "raison d'etre." The stilts are usually about six or seven feet in height, and about five feet from the ground there is a rest to support the foot, provided with a stirrup and a strong strap; higher up a band of leather holds the top of the stilt firmly to the leg below the knee. Some stilts are much higher than these, especially for fancy-walking and tricks, and the man mounted on them is gifted with veritable seven-leagued boots, for he can cover the ground at a truly prodigious pace—often as much as eight or ten miles an hour. The lower end of the stilt, which touches the ground, is usually capped with a sheep bone to strengthen it.—Pearson's Magazine.

What Ailed Snarly?

They called her "Crosspatch," "Old Maid" and "Snarly," and all the children thought unkindly of her but patient little Rachael. "She must be so unhappy living there alone, with no one to speak a kind word to her; I don't wonder she is cross," Rachel, who by the way, is a member of the G. G. R. C. would say when her mates complained about the fretful little woman, who lived all by herself in a big mansion across the street from the schoolhouse. "Why don't you give Snarly a Christmas present if you love her so well?" questioned a girl friend one day, when Rachel, as usual had been defending the unhappy old lady. "I'm real glad you mentioned it," answered Rachel, "for I think it would be a fine plan. Snarly shall have a present." And straightway Rachel commenced to wonder what she should give her. Christmas morning, when the maid opened the front door of the big mansion across the street from the schoolhouse, she found on the veranda a beautiful little orange tree, all fresh and green, wrapped round and round with bright-colored papers. Tied to the plant was a note, and it read: "This present come from one who loves you. They say that the thorns on orange trees grow in the place of blasted blossoms. Please, Miss Perkins will you keep this plant and always think that every unkind word uttered is a thorn growing where blossoms might be?" After Christmas time the children were heard to wonder—"What ails Snarly? She's so changed."

One Unselfish Helper.

A queer little fellow indeed was Tommy Dick. Why, he would give away the last marble he had if a boy wanted it. He would run on errands all day long and never grumble. He would always give the best place to somebody else, no matter who, and feel so honestly glad in seeing other folks having a good time that he really forgot all about himself. Don't you see he was a very queer little fellow? But somehow everybody liked to have the "queer little fellow" around. Grandma always smiled all over her face when she saw Tommy coming. Aunt Lois, who was a very busy woman, used to say: "Well, now, you've come just in time, Tommy. Run and ——" When Tommy went to spend the day with grandma or Aunt Lois the folks at home all missed him. One would say, "Now, if Tommy were only here!" You see, Tommy was one of the unselfish helpers. And what a tiresome world this would be if there were not a good sprinkling of such people! Are there any Tommies at your house? It wouldn't do any harm if there is more than one, you know. Indeed, half a dozen boys and girls with the spirit of Tommy Dick would make home a very pleasant place. Don't you think so?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Queer Winter Customs.

Some of the young people may think that the queer little Eskimo children would find life very, very dull now that they have so little sunshine and the weather is so cold away up there in northland. A visitor among them assures us, however, that they seem to be perfectly contented in their round little huts with conical tops and one narrow doorway. To begin with, they have strange garments made of seal skins of reindeer, bears, foxes and even dogs. Beneath their outer suits they wear more fur clothes, with the hair turned inside, and stockings of dog skin or reindeer skin. The boys and girls look almost exactly alike, and at this time of the year they are so bundled up that about all you may see of them is their eyes. In each "igloo," or home, a place is set apart for the use of children. There no one may disturb them, and after the girls have dressed their dolls which are made of wood and clothed in skins, story-telling time begins. Each child takes a turn. When the time comes the first story teller takes off his jacket, turns his face to the wall and commences. And so the play goes till each has told a story.

George Sand's Dolls.

At what age must a girl leave off caring for her dolls? George Sand, the great French novelist, was 14 before she took this question seriously to heart, and even then she only thought the matter over because someone had laughed at a big girl like her still nursing dolls. With many a bitter sigh and groan, she decided the time had come when she must bid them good-by forever. So she gave each a tender kiss, tears coursing down her cheeks the while, and locked them all in a closet in the attic. But the parting was almost more than she could bear. Every day she sat outside the garret closet and poured the sweetest messages she could think of through the keyhole. However, she stuck to her word bravely and never played with them any more. Perhaps it would have been better if, after the heart-rending farewell, she had given them to some poor little girls who had no dolls at all, and who would have gladly befriended hers.

A Kind Pony.

Tommy owned a very fine pony, which was very fond of him, and would come from the paddock at the sound of his voice and follow him about like a dog. One day the pony became lame and was kept in the stable. About this time a cat had a family of kittens on a ledge just above the pony's manger. She and the pony became great friends. One morning, while jumping up to her kittens, she rolled off the ledge into the manger, injuring her foot so that she could scarcely crawl along to obtain her food at the house. When she came back she was unable to get up to her kittens, so she laid down at the pony's feet and mewed and looked up piteously several times. At last the pony, seeming to understand what she wanted, reached down, took the cat gently in his teeth and lifted her up to the ledge to her kittens. This was repeated morning after morning. The cat would roll off into the manger, go and get her breakfast, come back and be lifted up to her family.

A Bad Dog.

Grandfather Hale had a dog named Billy, who, every day when the school bell rang, would trot off just as if he knew the bell as well as the children. No one could discover where he went or what he went for. But one day Billy came into the garden with a small parcel in his mouth. He laid it down on the lawn and fumbled about with it until he had unwrapped it, the contents turning out to be two thick slices of bread and butter. After this it was discovered that Billy went to the school every day, barked at the children, and so frightened them that they would drop their lunch and run away; then he would pick it up and scamper off with his prize.

When Trees Go to Sleep.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep as well as boys and girls. They need the same chance to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter while the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In tropical countries, where the snow never falls and it is always growing weather, the trees repose during the rainy season or during the periods of drouth. They always choose the most unfavorable working time for doing their sleep, just as man chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

Proved.

Him—This administration is as futile and ineffective and useless as—
His Wife—It is, John; it is. Why, there isn't a single letter box with a slit big enough for you to mail a bundle of papers.—Life.

The Japanese come nearer following American customs in celebrating Christmas than the other diplomates of non-Christian countries at Washington.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY **FREE**
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1900.

Feeding Their Dead.

Twice a year, in the first week of April and October, the Chinese feed their dead. They think, very sensibly, that once their friends and relatives leave this mortal coil they ought to stay away from this world, and to prevent their return they faithfully transmit to them all the necessaries of life. It has been discovered by oriental wisdom that the way to transmit servants, songs, plays, books and money is to manufacture them in paper and burn them. But actual eatables must be carried to the grave.

The Chinese are not stingy, and wagon loads of roasted chickens, pigs, ducks, various sweetmeats and fruits are taken to the cemeteries. The food is piled before each grave amid burning red, carrot shaped candles and joss sticks. Then the living prostrate themselves before the dead and beg them to rise up and enjoy themselves. Chinese wines are then sprinkled liberally over the graves, while some graves receive boxes of cigars and packages of cigarettes.

But you must not suppose that the eatables are left on the graves. Oh, no! That would be throwing too much temptation in the way of heathen tramps. In about two hours it is believed that the ghosts got the essence of the eatables conveyed to them, and then the devotees gather up the offerings and carry them home again to feed to their own material bodies. But the cigars and cigarettes are burned on the graves.

Directory Fiends.

A man with a grip entered a down town drug store and asked permission to look at the city directory. He was so long about his search that one of the clerks got to watching him, and not without results. The man was apparently looking through the business indexes at the back of the book, and whenever he came to a page he fancied he cut it out with a deft movement, barely detectible. The clerk called the proprietor, and between them they saw him cut no less than five pages from the book.

Then the proprietor beckoned to a policeman just outside the window and went up to his customer.

"Got through with the book?" he asked.

"Yes, quite," was the reply. "Much obliged. Is there any charge?"

"Yes; the usual charge," said the drug store man. "Eight dollars, please."

The man looked at the proprietor, took in the policeman and without a word produced his wad and settled.

"This is not the first time people have mutilated my directory," said the druggist in relating the incident, "but it's the first vandal I caught at it. Instead of copying the few names he wants he preferred to cut out whole leaves. Well, he paid for his fun."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Convincing a Connoisseur.

Some years ago the late Dr. Colonette undertook to make a bottle of port that should not cost more than threepence which the best judges should be unable to distinguish from the highest priced wine that could be obtained in the island. The preparation was compounded openly before a large assemblage, and three competent judges were selected to test the product. The basis of this compound was cider, colored with an infusion of logwood. To this he added a few grains of tartaric acid and salt of tartar to give respectively a rough taste and a mellowed appearance. When three glasses of this compound and three glasses of recognized port were presented to the judges to taste and pass their verdict, without being told which was which, they unanimously pronounced in favor of the doctor's cheap preparation and rejected the genuine port. What they would have said the next morning if they had consumed a bottle of this preparation remains a matter of conjecture.—London Chronicle.

Migrating Birds.

The distances over which birds migrate vary between wide limits and are often surprisingly great. The bobolinks, which rear their young on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and go to Cuba and Porto Rico to spend the winter, twice traverse a distance exceeding 2,800 miles, or more than a fifth of the circumference of our earth, each year. The kingbird lays its eggs as far north as the fifty-seventh degree of latitude and is found in the winter in South America. The biennial pilgrimages of the little redstart exceed 3,000 miles and the tiny humming bird 2,000.

A Money Saver.

When you flip a coin with the other fellow and win, don't stop to argue with the other fellow as to whether "dates is heads" or "dates are heads" is correct. Go on flipping till you begin to lose. Then start up the argument. This money saving device is not patented.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Not Up on French.

French Vagrant—Pouves vous me donner quelque chose pour manger, madame?

American Lady — You impudent scoundrel, how dare you call me names like that? Why, I could have you arrested if I chose.—Ohio State Journal.

Must Have Been Born Lucky.

"How did you make out with that effort to break your uncle's will?"

"Fine! After it was all settled up and the lawyers had the estate I didn't owe them a cent."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Its Drawback.

A minister having preached a very long sermon, as was his custom, some hours after asked a gentleman his candid opinion of it, to which the latter remarked that "'twas good, but it had spoiled a goose worth two of it."

LIVE HIGH ON CREDIT

DAINTY DINERS WHO GET COSTLY MEALS FOR NOTHING.

How Some Big Accounts That Are Never Paid Are Run Up at the Fashionable Restaurants That Flourish in New York City.

Legal proceedings recently taken to recover from a well known citizen who belongs to the "fashionable" class the amount of a tailor's bill revealed the fact that the man was poor, had no money and no means of support and owed many bills. Besides tailors, shoemakers and hatters, he owed money to florists, jewelers, livery stable keepers, dealers in theater tickets, shirtmakers, stationers and restaurateurs. One of the largest bills against the man was contracted in the course of several years at a prominent up town restaurant.

"You must have been hung up for a great spread," said a patron of the place to the manager, pointing to the item.

"Not at all," he answered. "That bill represents hundreds of charges and has grown slowly to its present magnificent proportions."

"But how is it done—how do people run big bills in a restaurant?"

"Well, in the first place, because we look upon men who come here as gentlemen and treat them accordingly. I don't remember just how the account in question was opened, but usually it is done in this way: Some day, after a man receives his check, he scrawls his name across its face and tells the waiter, 'I'll pay this tomorrow; it's all right,' and then if the person in charge at the desk marks it 'O. K.' the check is 'hung up,' and an account is opened with the man.

"In most instances the man comes back, as he said he would, the next day and settles his little bill and thanks us for accommodating him. If, however, the man intends to work the house, he does not come back the next day and settle, but waits three or four days. Then he drops in and orders a modest luncheon or a not elaborate dinner and scribbles his name across the check, gives the waiter a tip, and the new account receives its first addition.

"Little by little the account grows but never by any really large charge and when at last the man has a little dinner party with a big appetite the check is liable to be 'O. K.'d' because the account is already so large that it would be poor policy to turn it down.

"When the account has grown so large that we think it should have attention, we give the head waiter a tip, and without telling the man in so many words he is given to understand that cash would be preferred to an autograph. Sometimes the man takes the hint and makes a payment or asks for more time and tells us that he will pay as he goes, and he remains a customer without increasing his account, but generally he leaves us and goes to some other place and complains about poor service here and in other ways tries to injure our business because he can't have what he wants to eat and drink for nothing. His account remains open, and when it becomes outlawed we put it on the list which bears many good names, but we never dun the man."

To show how anxious some people are to have it known that they are well acquainted in the fashionable restaurants the following story was told:

"Some months ago a man came here early in the day and said that he would have a little party of friends to supper with him after the theater that evening and ordered what he wanted. His order showed that he was unaccustomed to the part, but it is our business to fill orders, and we said that his supper would be served all right. Then he laid down a sum of money, more than enough to pay the bill, and said, 'This will save me the trouble this evening,' and went away. The supper passed off nicely, the man's friends from the country or the country part of the city seemed to enjoy their spree, and finally the host asked for his check, looked at it and then said grandly and loud enough for all to hear, 'Charge it.' The supper was a 'grand' affair in the eyes of the guests, but the climax—the order to 'charge it'—overwhelmed them, and I dare say the man accomplished his object, which was evidently to make himself solid with his guests."—New York Tribune.

A One Sided One.

There are times, even in the best regulated families, when it becomes necessary to discipline some young and stirring member of the household. The other evening an indulgent father concluded that such a time had arrived, as his 8-year-old son had committed an act of insubordination and threatened to repeat it. Rebukes and warnings were in vain, and at last the youngster was given a sound spanking. Half an hour later, after friendly relations had been resumed, an older son came home and was somewhat surprised when the 8-year-old said to him: "You ought to have been here awhile ago. Me and papa had a fight."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Mystery of the Sea.

A mystery with which every sailor is familiar is the formation of dust at sea. Those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, nevertheless if the decks are swept at nightfall an enormous quantity of dust will be collected.

When a girl says that some other girl is pretty, the men present can always make a ten strike by disagreeing with her.—Atchison Globe.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Conquerors Conquered.

It is a remarkable and instructive fact that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived closed with a violent or mournful death.

Alexander, after looking down from the dizzy heights of his ambition upon a conquered world and weeping that there were no more to conquer, died of intoxication in a scene of debauch, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine.

Hannibal, whose name carried terror to the heart of Rome itself, after having crossed the Alps and put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, was driven from his country and died at last of poison administered by his own hands in a foreign land, unlamented and unwept.

Caesar, the conqueror of 800 cities, and his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of a million of his foes, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after filling the earth with the terror of his name, closed his days in lonely banishment upon a barren rock in the midst of the Atlantic ocean.

Such the four men who may be considered representatives of all whom the world calls great, and such their end—intoxication, or poison, suicide, murdered by friends, lonely exile!

Queer Sights Abroad.

When I was in Aix-les-Bains last summer, I saw a stout German woman sitting at another table eating from an enormous pile of plates. I thought at first she was carving or doing something of that kind, but as the meal progressed and the pile became no less I made inquiry and found out that she was extremely nearsighted, and the pile of plates—exactly 19 in number—was necessary to raise her food to a point where it would come within her range of vision. She was no less a personage than the Duchess of Sleswick-Holstein.

In Italy they do not use glass in the windows on account of the expense and replace it with wood or other material. In order to relieve the monotony, I suppose, they have a habit of painting household scenes on these blank spaces. In one window you will see an old chap reading his paper and in another a young miss doing up her hair. There are also other scenes of even more intimate family character, which I will leave to your imagination.

In Athens one day I went out to buy something or other, which, I remember, cost 5 drachmae. For it I tendered a 10 drachma note in payment, and in order to make change the storekeeper tore it neatly in two and returned one-half to me. Convenient, wasn't it? —New York Tribune.

Showed Her Teeth.

One of the last things people like to admit usually is that their teeth are not their own in the sense of not having grown in their mouths. A single member from a porcelain factory is not objectionable. The need of it might be caused by an accident or for a good many reasons, but when it comes to several and a plate, then the subject becomes a delicate one.

But there was a woman in the street cars the other day who apparently had a brand new set of teeth and she was strangely proud of them. She first attracted the attention of passengers by the smiles that she lavished upon them indiscriminately. Every smile brought the new teeth into view more prominently and the evidence that they were false and the people began to smile quietly themselves. But even then the woman was not sure that her new treasures were properly observed, and, drawing in her lower lip, she brought her upper teeth down upon it and tapped them carelessly with her finger, looking off into vacancy meanwhile with a conscious air of unconsciousness.—New York Times.

Not the Same Genesis.

A well known divinity professor, a grave and learned man, had five daughters, whom his students irreverently named "Genesis," "Exodus," "Numbers," "Leviticus" and "Deuteronomy."

Beginning his lecture one day, the professor said, "Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you about the age of Genesis."

Roars of laughter came from the students.

"Genesis is not so old as you suppose," continued the professor.

More roars—so long continued, indeed, that the worthy man had time to think before he made the next remark. He said timidly—and he managed to hit the mark this time:

"I may not be thinking of the same Genesis as you are!"

A Hopeless Case.

The Senior Partner—I guess we will have to give up trying to get that money from Sharpe.

The Junior Partner—Really?

"It looks that way. His office is in the second floor of his place, you know, and he threw our last collector out of the window, where the man fell through an awning, you remember."

"Yes."

"Now he sends a claim for the damage to the awning."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Laughed Till He Cried.

"Papa fell over my express wagon this morning," said Willie. "My, it was funny. I laughed till I cried."

"Did yer?" said Tommy.

"Yes," replied Willie. "Papa caught me laughing."—Philadelphia Record.

Athos, a small town on the coast of Macedonia, may not inaptly be termed "The Bachelors' Paradise," as no woman is to be seen anywhere in the place.

Alcohol was first distilled by the Arabians, and when we talk about coffee and alcohol we are using Arabic words.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Commissioners Proceedings.

[Regular Meeting]
(Ommited last Publication.)

BILLS ALLOWED COUNTY POOR FUND.

K Wilmes boarding prisoners Oct. term of court	$3 00
Samuel Gibeau recording attys. bond	1 50
J B Hebert 5 days regular meeting Co. com. 40 miles	19 00
K M Hansen 5 days regular meeting Co com. 40 miles, 2 days attending poor	25 00
Ole J Johnson 5 days regular meeting Co. com. 40 miles, 2 days attending poor	26 00
J Sutor 5 days regular meeting Co. com. 30 miles, 1 day special meeting 20 miles Oct., 3 days attending poor 50 miles	37 00
Wm C L Demann 1 day board of audit	3 00
" " 5 days regular meeting Co. com., 14 miles	16 40

Attest: ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
January 27th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Hannah Tway, administratrix of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased; representing among other things, that she has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 5th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the court house in said county of Red Lake.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 27th day of January A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
27-29 Judge of Probate.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS
THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To	
HELENA	PULLMAN
BUTTE	SLEEPING CARS
SPOKAND	ELEGANT
TACOMA	DINING CARS
SEATTLE	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Stomasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

A Comfort for the Home

Appetine Bitters
Appetine Bitters

Cures Stomach and bowel troubles. An excellent tonic.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers or,
GEO. BENZ & SONS, St. Paul and Minneapolis

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

There's Honest Blood, Bone and Sinew in this Strengthening brew!

Agents everywhere

Theo. Hamm Brewing Company.
Tel. 972
St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

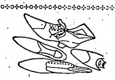
Corner Broadway and 2nd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not. Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MISS T. HUGHES, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

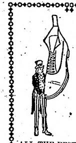
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Heggland
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hilaire Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.53½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.50½	Barley	.27
Wheat No. 3	.47½	Flax	1.37
Eggs (per doz.)	.12½	Butter (per lb)	.15

LOCAL NEWS.

Masquerade ball Feb. 14th.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

35 degrees below yesterday morning.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

The ice harvest is on and the crop is an excellent one.

J. G. Eggan has returned after an absence of five weeks.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Mrs. H. Tway was a visitor at the county seat Thursday last.

Oscar Larson departed for his home in Manatowoc, Wis., last week.

Chas, Hitchcock of Crookston came up Monday on a collecting tour.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Teachers examination February 2nd and 3rd. See notice elsewhere on this page.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Erickson of River Falls township, Jan. 18 1900, a boy.

J. Hogquist will move to town next week and open up a tailor shop in the Dahleen building.

Mrs. Eli Blair of Red Lake Falls was the guest of her sister Mrs. Geo. Olson several days recently.

J. Q. Adams the optican and jeweler will be here Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th. Please remember the dates.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

The birthday party given at Brink's hall last evening was a success regardless of the 35 below weather.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Two boiler makers arrived from Minneapolis and started in this morning to build a new smoke stack for the planing mill.

After April 1st L. J. Stranahan will hold down an office position with the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company at Minneapolis.

Geo. Ossmann, the St. Paul fur buyer was here the first of the week and wrote out checks amounting to several thousand dollars.

H. Richards, shipping clerk of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Monday from his two weeks vacation at the twin cities.

Alex Thompson, general agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Co., was here yesterday checking up the books of his house at this place.

Arnt Pederson, planing mill foreman of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., left yesterday for Minneapolis to spend his two weeks vacation.

R. E. Farley, of Oakland, Neb., is here looking the country over with a view of locating a lot of good farmers from his state next spring and summer.

Banker Hannay returned home last Thursday after an absence of three weeks doing business and visiting at Omaha, Chicago and other points in the east.

Mrs. B. McVicker returned to her home in Minneapolis last week after spending several months as the guest of her sister Mrs. Wm. Lonsdale of this place.

W. W. Tousley and C. G. Kesler, representing the Dispatch and Globe of St. Paul respectively, were here the first of the week looking up old and new subscribers.

Seven parties were brought up before Justice Peters last Friday for stealing logs belonging to the Crookston Lumber Company. Two plead guilty and paid their fine and costs while the others were bound over and their cases will be brought before the next district court.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Feb. 26th and 27th.

The Strawbridge Mercantile Co., at one time in business here, but lately of Crookston will move their large stock of goods to Cass Lake and open up business there next month.

Gus. Olson returned home last Thursday from the lumbering woods near Black Duck on a visit to his family. He expects to go back again soon to put in the balance of the logging season.

The band boys will give a Masquerade ball Feb. 14th. They have secured the best orchestra of Red Lake Falls and that is a sufficient guarantee that the best kind of a time is in store for all who attend. All are invited.

The Hotel Wilmes of Red Lake Falls caught fire early Monday morning caused by an over-heated stove in the kitchen which ignited the wood box. The fire department quickly responded and soon had the fire extinguished. Considerable damage was done by smoke and water.

A defective chimney on the J. J. Branum house caused quite a commotion last Wednesday afternoon as it was burning out during the strong wind storm. As luck would have it, it was noticed in time and the fire put out. The fire warden should go around and examine all stove-pipes and chimneys and see that they are in good shape.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

A new American girl will be introduced to the public in the pages of the March Ladies' Home Journal. She will owe her creation to Howard Chandler Christy, the young artist who has recently won great distinction for his most interesting portrayals of American womanhood. The first drawing will show the "American Girl at Church and subsequent ones will picture her as a bride, at college, at sports, on the farm, in society, as a daughter, and as a mother. There will be eight page pictures in all.

Swing a Broad Ax.

W. A. Case, the Modern Woodmen organizer has been presented with an elegant ring set with diamonds as a prize for having been the most successful organizer of lodges in the state of Minnesota during the last six months of 1899. In that time he personally secured 181 members and instituted 13 lodges. Mr. Case has been working in Crookston adding to the membership during the past six weeks, and as a result the local lodge has added fifty members.—Crookston Times.

The Red Lake Falls Schemers say that St. Hilaire is too late with its offer to give the county a free Court House and that if the bond proposition is voted down they will make it cost the county $2,000 for another election. Will the temporary court house schemers explain what they mean by this threat? They must either rule or ruin. It is never too late to do good and St. Hilaire's $10,000 Court House will prove a very acceptable gift at a time when crops are light and wheat ranging at about 50 cents a bushel.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Getting to the Front.

Whatever your idea of its politics—and it don't seem to have any to hurt—The Minneapolis Times—as a newspaper—is certainly getting to the front. Colonel Haskell seems to be at the head of a metropolitan daily—with all the news—there is to be had. The Times announces—and keeps it word—that The Times in addition to its extensive Association Press reports, has arranged, and is publishing every morning the New York Daily Herald's cable reports. There is no bluster about this—The Times is doing it.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

The national convention to renominate President McKinley meets at Philadelphia in June. Think of it and how time passes! The state convention delegates must be elected at least thirty days before. This brings the state convention together not later than May. The county conventions must elect delegates at least twenty days prior—that means a convention in each county in the state not later than April and caucuses should be called at least ten days prior and with a ten day's previous notice—that means March. And here we are nearly up to February. Are we not—right in it—almost?—Fargo Forum.

Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 3rd at 8 p. m., and on Sunday Feb. 4th at 11 a. m. After the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All are welcome.

Notice.

Teachers examination for Red Lake County under the new law will be held in the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls Friday and Saturday February 2 and 3. It will be necessary for all persons expecting to teach in this county whose certificates expire prior to March 1st 1900, to attend this examination. All applicants will please be present promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of the first day, as no questions can be furnished after the examination in any subject begins.

FRANK JEFFERS,
County Superintendent.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

VOTE NO ON BONDS

Below You Will Find a Few Reasons why You Should Vote Against Bonds.

St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls Will Build a Court House Free to the County.

To The Voters of Red Lake County.

The schemers and county ring at Red Lake Falls want you to vote $10,000.00 more bonds. They are trying to fool you with a misleading array of figures into voting more bonds, by pretending that it will save you money. If you follow their advice, you will land the county in debt as badly as Red Lake Falls already is.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WITH RED LAKE FALLS:

The tax rate is almost seven per cent per annum: they are above the legal limit of debt, and Red Lake Falls is to-day the most bankrupt town in the state. Over four thousand three hundred lots in that town will be sold in a few weeks to pay accumulated back taxes.

RED LAKE COUNTY IS ALREADY BONDED FOR $30,000.00:

And the money is all spent, without very much to show for it: Polk county is claiming $15,000.00 more, which, if allowed, will make the total debt $50,000.00. The ten thousand more which they ask you to vote is merely a bait to draw you on. When that is spent more money will be needed, and the probable result will be that you will be drawn into an expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars before you get through with the court house scheme.

If this scheme was an honest one, why was it kept concealed till the last minute, and passed over the protest of two of the county commissioners, and the election called at a time when it was known that many of the voters were away from home at work in the woods?

YOU CAN HAVE A COURT HOUSE FREE!

If you think that a new court house is absolutely necessary, you can have one free by locating the County Seat either at St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls.

We published a copy of the guarantee of these towns, and the original documents are now in the vaults of the First State Bank of Theif River Falls, and can be seen by any voters of the county.

If Red Lake Falls has the interest of the county at heart, and wishes to economize, let it donate a suitable site for a court house and give the $10,000.00 to boot.

RED LAKE COUNTY NEEDS MONEY TO SPEND ON DRAINS AND DITCHES, AND IMPROVED ROADS.

Farmers, help yourselves first, and don't load yourselves down with taxes, to accomodate the citizens of Red Lake Falls!

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens and residents of St. Hilaire hereby guarantee to you that if the County Seat of Red Lake county shall during the next three years be located within the Village of St. Hilaire, we will furnish a suitable site for a Court House and Jail, and build thereon a suitable Court House and Jail, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, which ground and building shall be the property of the county FREE.

H E Ives.	J L Johnson.
J K Hannay.	E J Brink.
C G Rapp.	Emil J Holmes.
M McAndress.	J J Soll.
Daniel Patterson.	D Collins.
Peter Hall.	O F Post.
M E Bjerk.	Leonard Holmes.
A H Weagant.	H O Jackson.
P G Paradis.	Wm Olson.
W A Sorsoleil.	Ed Whaley.
Wm Eikhoff.	A C Adams.
J W Peterson.	R H Almer.
E M Hoff.	Alfred Dalnard.
J Nelson.	M Lacousiere.
T J Thorkelson.	J H Fenno.
K O Gigstad.	O W Brink.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 30th day of January A. D., nineteen hundred, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] K. O. GIGSTAD.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Feb. 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and it if don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at Johnson's will have my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The following article from the Thief River Falls Press in regard to voting $10,000 bonds to build a court house size up the situation exactly. Read it over carefully and look it over again just before you go to the polls:

The Courier came out last week in a double column article in which they represent a settlement page in book keeping with the county twenty years hence in which they bring the county in the "hole" $26,147,80. This voluminous amount of loss is figured on the basis "IF carried on for 20 years." Why do they not "if" it alone for 40 or 50 years or even 100 years, the figures would be still larges, but has anyone an idea that this thing will continue 20 years, or even 5 years or of a necessity 2 years. There are buildings in this county today, perfectly suitable for a court house that, if the people would say the word would not cost the county one cent to occupy. Cut this long period of 20 years down to 2 years if you please, which the electors can do if they choose and see what we have.

	20 yrs.	2 yrs.
Rent at $28.10 per year	$562.00	$56.20
Extra ins. present rate	700.00	70.00
Total	$262.00	1026.20

Overestimate $235.80.

Admitting that a new vault must be built at a cost of $500 does anyone expect for a moment that that will run 20 years at 5 per cent before it is paid?

Again they figure the cost of keeping prisoners in Polk Co., paid for 20 years at the present rate to be $6600.00, and transporting the same $235.00 What a bonanza for Polk Co. Is this county going 20 years without a jail? Has Red Lake Falls offered to present the county with a jail if the court house is built there? Not as anyone has heard of. There is a little sum of 15,885.80 extra figures against the county without any cause. This leaves a total of superfluous figures of 24,121.60.

In another collection of figure work the Courier has as follows:

Proposed bond issue	$10000
20 years interest at 5 per cent	10000
Total	20000
Less premium at time of sale estimated	1000
Total	10000

It will be plainly seen if the Court house is built as proposed on this 20-year-5-per cent bond basis it will cost the county an unecessary outlay of $19000.00 or an outlay of 17,373.80 after a 2 year run as we are sure the electors of this county will never submit to. They have also figured $1,000 as a premium on the sale of the bonds which is not done yet neither is there any prospects of its ever being done. If anyone will examine the figures carefully they will see plainly that it is a vast stretch of imagination set down in figures with the idea that the voters of this county would not "see the woodchuck in the wood-pile" that Red Lake Falls is anxious to fasten the county seat in that progressive city at a time when the county would poll its lightest vote and a deficiency in the territory that would be the strongest against them besides being called on Saturday which would give the shortest possible time to get in their returns unless there is a special provision to bridge over Sunday. Then another advantage they no doubt figure on is the District Court which convenes in that city on Monday the 12th and will no doubt continue in session over the 24th, thus giving Red Lake Falls her full vote and drawing, as necessary attendants at court, a large per cent of the electors in the balance of the county, who could not get home to vote. It appears to be a big scheme, poorly covered.

Just see for a moment:

A petition and resolution kept in the dark until presented to the County Commissioners at the last minute before adjournment and passed by a vote of 3 in faver and 2 against. See.

Called on a day, the 24th of February when 30 if not 50 per cent of the electors who they fear as opponents to the scheme are away from home. See.

At a time when court will probably be in session and thus force a large per cent of the electors, who are not away to work, to be away from home, at the county seat. See.

Setting the election on Saturday when the question of taking the returns to the county seat in 24 hours from the closing of the polls, as prescribed by law, would be cut down to 9 hours, 12 o'clock Saturday night. See.

Let the settlers in this county devote their energy and means to getting the water off their farms and thereby make their farming more profitable and thus become able to pay their taxes regular every year until some of the $35,000 if not $75,000 of the bonded indebtedness is taken care of before they vote to help a scheme that will benefit only a single locality and but a stepping stone to another demand that is sure to come sooner or later, a jail, which will cost twice the amount of the proposed court house.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by the Imperial Drug Store.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the county auditor will receive bids for 40 cords second growth poplar wood to be delivered at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls. Bids will be received and considered by the board of county commissioners on the second day of their session in March next or more. Bids to be presented to the county auditor on or before Feb. 19th 1900. The board reserved the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest. By order of the Board,
ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XIII. (Continued.)

"Yes, I think so; with help. But it seems I must go through the formality of taking possession of Arnewood Hall in person. Grudgery tells me there is a binding clause to that effect in the title deeds; and, of course, I must comply with it. I sent for you, in fact, to ask you to accompany me."

"Most certainly. But are you fit to travel?"

"It is no distance, barely twenty-four miles, and there is a railway station within three miles of the house. I can manage it all right with your assistance. Indeed, I feel better already. The knowledge that you are with me seems to brace me up. I told Grudgery that, in the event of your coming, we would all three travel down to Naas by the 12:15 train, so I've nothing to do but notify him that you are here. If you'll order breakfast, I'll try and share it with you in the next room. Meanwhile, perhaps you won't mind telling them to send some one to help me dress."

There was an attempt of briskness in his tone which the weak voice sadly belied. Nevertheless, I affected not to notice it, and proceeded to execute his orders with great show of alacrity. In the hall a short, stout man was talking to the porter. He turned his head at the sound of my voice. It was the mysterious "stranger."

CHAPTER XIV.

A Tell-Tale Check.

From the utterly uninterested look with which my late fellow-traveler favored me, I felt pretty sure that he was not aware we had crossed the Channel together, nor did I affect to take the slightest notice of him. I simply ordered breakfast for two, and a valet for No. 8, as requested. Then I became interested in time-tables and play-bills, wondering the while what the stout man was trying to explain to the hall porter. This latter functionary looked extremely perplexed, not to say distressed, but kept on shaking his head as though resolved that nothing should extract an affirmative reply from him. His questioner, with an impatient shrug, went toward the hotel office, as though to pursue his inquiries there, but suddenly changed his mind, turned upon his heel and walked out into the street.

"Beg pardon, your honor," said the hall-porter to me, in an apologetic tone, "but as you're a friend of the Captain's, maybe you'll tell him there's another of them wanting to see him. My orders to say he's not here at all (exceptin' to your honor and the lawyers), but this chap wouldn't take that for an answer. He's as good as told me I was a liar; but in the end, he said he'd call again in the afternoon."

"Did he leave no name or message?"

"Never a one, sir; except that his business was very important."

"Very well," I said. "I'll let Captain Arnewood know. Meanwhile, you stick to your orders."

"Trust me for that, sir," he rejoined, grimly. "Shure, it's paid I am to tell lies to order."

I was agreeably surprised to see what an improving effect a careful toilet (or was it, really, the result of my arrival?) had produced upon the Captain's appearance. Weak, he certainly was; indeed, he could scarcely walk without help. But the hopeless, weary-unto-death look had given place to something approaching animation. Coffee and dry toast were all I could persuade him to touch; and he nibbled and sipped while I did ample justice to a first-rate breakfast. I kept up as lively a conversation as possible during the meal, but when the things had been cleared and we had our cigars fairly under way, I deemed the opportunity a good one to deliver the hall-porter's message, adding thereto a very careful description of the inquirer.

I could not refrain from a deep-drawn sigh of relief. Suddenly and pointedly as I had sprung the very marked peculiarities of the man upon the Captain, he evinced not the faintest sign of recognizing him.

"I haven't the least idea who the fellow can be," he remarked, carelessly; "but I may tell you that ever since the news of my succession to Arnewood has become known, relatives to the tenth degree and hangers-on of the family of all sorts are (as I understand) hunting for me everywhere. Hence, my orders to the hotel people are to deny all knowledge of my whereabouts."

This was as plain and satisfactory as any statement could well be, but it naturally intensified my desire to find out the identity of the stranger and the name of his employer. And I think my heart beat a little faster than usual when I reflected that if I could but satisfactorily ferret out either of these secrets, the key to the solution of the great Arnewood Mystery would be in my hands.

"I should very much like you to see the man," I rejoined, "even though you do not recognize him form my description. It may be you would remember having seen him at some time or other, and I may as well tell you that I attach the utmost importance to finding out who he is."

"In connection with the murder?"

"Yes," I assented. "I have reason to believe he could throw some light on it if he chose."

"Then you must yourself know something of the fellow?" he urged, eagerly. "You have, at all events, seen him before?"

"He answers very exactly to the description of an individual who inquired for you at your London club, and who certainly traveled by the mail last night from Euston. More than this, I scarcely feel justified in saying at present, because I have, after all, nothing but a description to go upon, and I might be quite wrong in my conjectures."

"You have made me feel quite anxious to see him, and, as you suggested just now, I may possibly be able to identify him. I certainly think I shall tell the people here to show him up, should he change his mind and call again before we start."

Of this proposal I expressed my entire approval, and the necessary instructions were accordingly given. Our conversation then became somewhat embarrassing to me, for the reason that Captain Arnewood would insist upon harping upon the subject of his unknown visitor, and pushed me very hard to reply to all his questions with telling him everything. This I could not make up my mind to do. He was of too excitable a temperament (especially in his then overstrained nervous state) to be intrusted with so trying a secret. He would be unable, I felt sure, to keep it to himself, even if he did not go to the length of at once invoking police aid to effect his visitor's arrest. Now, anything like premature action of this sort would infallibly ruin my plan to entrapp Blogg and the stranger in the old house in Rodney avenue. So I had to parry the questions as best I could, and saw plainly that he was but poorly satisfied with my explanations. I was right down glad when a sharp rapping at the door eased the situation.

"Come in!" exclaimed the Captain, with a glance of eager curiosity toward the door. We naturally, both expected the earlier visitor.

No greater contrast could well have been found than the tall, slim, yellow-moustached, blue-eyed, well-bred young man who entered a moment later.

"How d' do, Dick?" was his greeting, spoken in the leisurely manner characteristic of idle men. "Not looking very bright, I must say. London evidently don't agree with you, old fellow, and the sooner you settle down to your new life at Arnewood, the longer you'll live to enjoy it."

The look of expectation upon Captain Arnewood's face had been succeeded by one of barely-concealed annoyance upon the entrance of the newcomer. But the calm assurance of the latter's introductory remarks—so utterly at variance with the invalid's own convictions—seemed to irritate him exceedingly.

"London agrees with me well enough," he answered, testily; "it is this confounded place that is killing me. As to living at Arnewood Hall, I'd rather inhabit a garret in the Seven Dials! So soon as ever I can get through the absurd formalities which the lawyers say are so essential, I'll either shut up the house or let it. I've told you so before."

"I know you have," was the rejoinder, "but it never occurred to me to believe you were in earnest. In fact, I don't see how you possibly can be in earnest. It's just a whim that has come over you, and I mean to cure you of it."

"See here, Philip," said the Captain, with frigid distinctness, "I wish you to understand that my mind is quite made up on that point, and that I shall regard any further reference, on your part as to my future movements as an unwarrantable liberty. Moreover, I am engaged upon business of the utmost importance, and cannot just at present spare time for discussion of any sort. The gentleman with me is my London agent, Mr. Weston. Mr. Weston, this is my kinsman, Mr. Philip Blake."

There was little to choose between us for coldness in acknowledging this introduction. Mr. Blake probably regarded me as an interloper, while I most certainly felt prejudiced against him for irritating my client. We merely bowed.

"Oh, bother business, Dick!" he exclaimed, impatiently. "Fancy a man who has just come into ever so many thousands a year, bothering about business!"

"My business with Mr. Weston does not concern the thousands a year," rejoined Captain Arnewood, drily.

"What! Still worrying about that Soho affair? What's the use. I daresay it's quite the correct thing for you to offer rewards and stir up the police, but why worry about a dead man? You never even saw? You can't bring him back to life!"

"No; but I may do him the tardy justice of bringing his murderer to the gallows."

"Ah, well! You were always a romantic sort of fellow," remarked Mr. Blake, with a half-pitying shrug of his shoulders. "I hope you'll succeed in hanging the brute, if you think you'll feel the better for it. Meanwhile, does it occur to you that the day after to-morrow will be Christmas Day, and that, if you don't show up at Arnewood for the silly old festival, there'll be something like an insurrection among the tenantry?"

Captain Arnewood looked by no means pleased in having his hand forced in this manner. "Mr. Blake," he said, turning towards me, "refers to an old family tradition which makes it out to be an extremely unlucky event for everyone connected with the place, should the Squire be absent from the Hall at Christmas. But," he added, with a marked pause upon the pronouns, "as you and I are going down there to-day, the claims of superstition will be amply satisfied."

Mr. Philip Blake ignored the emphasized pronouns completely. "The deuce you are!" was his comment. "Then I'll go, too!"

I pitied Captain Arnewood. His visitor's persistence evidently annoyed him extremely, and yet he seemed to lack the moral courage to assert himself. He shifted uneasily upon his chair and signalled me plainly to leave the room. Of course, I did so, upon some half-muttered excuse, allowing them a quarter of an hour to arrive at an understanding, and then returned. I noticed, as I entered, that my client's check-book was lying open upon a writing table.

"Well, ta-ta for the moment, old fellow," said Mr. Blake, apparently accepting my reappearance as a signal for leave-taking. "If I'm anywhere near Broadstone I'll see you off. Good-day, Mr.—er—Watson."

There was a poorly-veiled insolence in the man's tone that convinced me the mistake in my name was intentional, and I am slow at pocketing an affront.

"Should you ever have occasion to address me again," I retorted, "be good enough to remember that my name is Weston."

He looked at me as though about to complicate matters by an angry rejoinder, but suddenly seized his hat and quitted the room.

"Thank Heaven!" ejaculated Captain Arnewood—but he offered no further explanation, and I was left to form my own conclusions for my abrupt dismissal and the presence of the check book upon the table.

Once more I felt myself upon the horns of an awkward dilemma. I had been sent away, and, during my absense, Philip Blake had received a check. This much seemed quite clear. But why had this check been given to him? Was it merely the usual sop thrown to a hard-up kinsman by the head of the family? Or was it—blackmail? There are times when one has to decide upon a prompt course of action at a moment's notice. This was one of them. Fair or unfair, good form or bad, I deemed it essential that I should know something more about that check, and my instant thought was to examine the counterfoil. This I did, under pretext of handing the check-book to its owner. The last check was drawn in favor of Richard Blake, Esq., or Bearer, for £850. And this was the exact amount payable to Blogg by the stranger, on behalf of his employer, four days later, in Rodney Avenue!

"As I understand, then, Mr. Blake will not accompany us to Arnewood?" I asked, with an effort to appear unconcerned.

"Thank Heaven, no!" he again ejaculated. "I have enabled him to tide over a difficulty he has got into in London, and he leaves for the Metropolis to-night, or, at latest, to-morrow. The dearest wish of my heart is that I may never see him again."

There was no mistaking the bitter sincerity of either the words or the tone that expressed them; and, little subject as I am to emotional weakness, my heart went out to him in very pith of his misery. And then there came upon me, as though by inspiration, a revelation of my duty. I was no briefed counsel defending a prisoner on trial for his life, and justified in taking almost any measures to acheive that end. I was the paid agent of a client, and my mission was to unravel a mysterious murder. Evidence had, more or less indirectly, throughout, tended to incriminate my client himself; and now came the utterly convincing check, obviously paid under pressure. In the face of this I could no longer feel any confidence in my client's innocence. The time has come for an explanation with Richard Arnewood.

"Captain Arnewood," I said, very earnestly, "you are in some heavier trouble than you have deemed it expedient to confide in me, and I am compelled to form an opinion as to what that trouble is."

"Are you, Mr. Weston?" he echoed, with a poor, wan attempt at a smile. "Why?"

"The lawyers cannot be here for another half-hour. Do you think you are well enough to hear all that I know—and suspect—about your cousin's death?"

"Yes!" he answered, with almost startling force. "That is precisely what I want to learn; what you know, and (above all) what you suspect!"

I looked at him, more puzzled than ever by his strange changes of humor. Expectancy — eager expectancy — was all I could read in his face. My task was not a very lengthy one, as I had merely to superadd what I had previously supposed to what he already knew. He only once interrupted me, with a request for some brandy, while I was speaking of Billy's adventure in Rodney Avenue. I paused at the incident of my dismissal from the room in favor of Mr. Blake.

"Well?" he interjected, passing his hand several times cross his forehead.

"There is little more to be said, Captain Arnewood," I rejoined, "except that, unless you can satisfy me that the check you gave your relative had no reference to the case intrusted to me, I must ask you to place it in other hands. I have seen the counterfoil in your check-book!"

The unhappy man started to his feet, but fell back, limp and helpless, in his armchair. One look he gave me—a look of such wild horror, that I shall never forget it—and then he seemed to double up on the chair and from it slip to the floor. I sprang forward to raise him just as two gentlemen entered, in one of whom I recognized Mr. O'Flynn.

"Bless my heart!" exclaimed the latter. "Another fit, is it? Sure, it's lucky they sent Dr. Redwood with me! Do you think he'll manage the 12:15 train, doctor?"

"No," replied the doctor, gravely, after a careful examination of the prostrate form, "Captain Arnewood will travel by no more trains—alive. The heart's action has failed. He is dead!"

CHAPTER XV.

News of the Newsman.

For some moments Mr. O'Flynn and I stood staring at the doctor in speechless surprise. Was it, indeed, true that another heir to the fateful Arnewood succession had been stricken down ere he had fairly entered into his inheritance?

"Did anyone iver hear the like?" groaned the confidential clerk. "Another of 'em cut off at a moment's notice, without so much as a 'by your lave!' Is it sure you are, doctor, that he'd dead entirely?"

"Quite sure," was the convincing reply. "But, although I have several times attended the deceased gentleman, I am not prepared to certify the cause of death. There has been some other agency at work, in my opinion, than heart-weakness. You should at once notify the coroner, Mr. O'Flynn."

This decision had, of course, the effect of expelling us from the chamber of death, and I accompanied the head clerk to the solicitor's office, where we found Mr. O'Brien upon the point of starting for the Shelborne Hotel to pick up his client. A clean-shaven, portly, hard-featured man, little likely to be upset by even a sudden death. Nor was he. He simply removed his overcoat, issued such instructions as the occasion demanded, and expressed regret that my mission should have such an abrupt termination.

"Oddly enough," he remarked, "Captain Arnewood had a strange foreboding of impending death, which he seemed to think your presence would somehow avert. He was, nevertheless, prepared for the worst, and only yesterday signed a codicil to his will, which I drew up at his request. I may, without indiscretion, inform you that this codicil provides for the payment of the reward as well as of all inquiry fees; and I may congratulate you upon a bequest of 'one thousand pounds to Ralph Weston, Esquire, as a mark of personal esteem.' My late client thought very highly of you."

"You astound me!" I exclaimed. "My acquaintance with Captain Arnewood was so brief that such a bequest is absolutely bewildering!"

"No reason for declining it when the will is proved," was the dry rejoinder. "May I ask whether you see any hope of a speedy termination of the Soho affair?"

"Impossible to say at present," I replied, guardedly; "but I must, if possible, be back in London within four days."

"Nothing to prevent you, as far as the inquest is concerned, from returning to-morrow. You will merely have to give evidence as to the death in your presence. The doctors will do the rest."

I was not so sure of that. Dr. Redwood's opinion had not been a reassuring one, and it was bound to carry great weight in the inquiry. Almost certainly I would be cross-questioned as to the subject-matter of our conversation immediately preceding death. And how could I bring myself to make admissions that would besmirch my unfortunate patron's memory with almost obvious complicity in a terrible crime? It was not only that he had been throughout a model client; it was not that he had made a handsome posthumous provision in my favor. As a man of the world, these facts could not fail to enlist my sympathies on his behalf, living or dead. But, quite apart, I had an underlying belief (against the weight of evidence and my own judgment) that Richard Arnewood had been guiltless of his cousin's blood; and, for once in a way, I resolved to obey instinct rather than reason. Mr. O'Brien looked at me curiously, and the hard, stern face gradually softened.

"See here, Mr. Weston," he resumed. "I have no wish to pry into your affairs, but your manner leaves me under the impression that you do not exactly court an inquiry into the decease of Captain Arnewood."

"Sir!" I exclaimed, "what do you mean?"

"No harm, I assure you," he rejoined, placing a friendly hand upon my arm. "The position is simple enough. For many generations the Arnewoods have been valued clients of our firm, and we would go very far, indeed, to save the old family name from the breath of scandal. Do you follow me?"

"Scarcely," I answered. "Surely no scandal attaches to the sudden demise of a man known to be suffering from disease of the heart?"

"You are fencing with me, Mr. Weston."

This was so true that, had he spoken with even a trace of sarcasm in his tone, I should have retorted hotly. But his words were uttered in such kindly fashion that I could not.

"Will you please tell me exactly what you would suggest?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I will. Let me compliment you, also, upon your use of the word 'suggest.' It exactly fits the case. What I would suggest, then, is, that—you have ascertained more about the facts of the so-called Soho Mystery than you have yet made public."

"Well, admitting that, what more?"

"That—were Captain Arnewood still alive—you would, say, dissuade him from pursuing the inquiry, with the same zeal as heretofore, lest results disastrous to the family name should ensue."

"Were he alive, I should simply obey his instructions," I replied. "I could scarcely offer advice implying a doubt of his own innocence, especially as I am convinced that he had no hand or part in the death of his cousin."

Mr. O'Brien gave a deep sigh of relief.

"Your words take a load off my mind," he said, earnestly. "The fact is that Captain Arnewood's manner had been so strange, ever since that terrible affair, and his references to it so mysterious, I was driven to conclude he was somehow mixed up in it. I even ventured to hint as much once, and was by no means favorably impressed by his incoherent reply. The reward I came to regard as merely a herring across the trail. In short, I have been in daily dread of some awful exposure, and my anxiety has been fully shared by my partner. May I take it that no real cause exists for this anxiety, as regards our late client?"

"I hope so, and believe so," I replied, still strong in my conviction that Richard Arnewood was innocent, despite appearances. "But, even should it prove otherwise, would you ask me to spare the guilty living in order to shield the memory of the possibly guilty dead?"

"God forbid, Mr. Weston!" exclaimed the old lawyer, energetically. "The utmost I intended to ask of you was that, should the evidence in your possession point to my late client as the instigator (if not the actual perpetrator) of Luke Arnewood's murder, you will refrain from publishing the disgraceful fact to the world. Captain Arnewood has passed beyond the jurisdiction of any earthly tribunal, and no good could result from branding his name with infamy. But if, as your words imply, others than he were guilty, you are, I think, bound by every consideration of duty and honor to bring them to the bar of justice."

(To Be Continued.)

HAND BETRAYS THE CHARACTER.

Revelation Is to Be Found in the Way the Hands Hang in Repose.

There is a great deal in the hang of the hand when free and at ease: A man drops his hands to his sides by a purely unconscious action in the majority of cases, and all unconscious actions are important to a would-be judge of character. Sit at a window and watch the passers-by. The man whose first and little fingers are stretched straight down, with the two others curled inward, is endowed with accurate judgment and precise forethought.

If a long and well formed thumb hangs parallel with the outstretched fingers, al his actions will be the result of thought and his words well weighed before spoken. Unless the upper phalange of his thumb shows a tendency to turn outward he will be too grave to be good company.

Another, whose forefinger alone points downward, is by profession a teacher—possibly a preacher. The same man, when listening intently, will have a habit of resting the finger on his temple.

The characteristics of the teacher, and the man of judgment, combined in the right and left hands, respectively, denote some one in the capacity of a judge—a man who is constantly accustomed to weigh a point and lay it down as his dictum.

The forefinger and second finger, if seen hanging down close together, might denote the judge's clerk, whose business leads him to turn over papers with a hand constantly ready for the pen.

The average man of all classes walks with his fist half-doubled. Marked characteristics are, in his case, unusual, or too undeveloped to be demonstrated by the fingers in this way.

This instance might be brought forward in corroboration of the theory advanced by professors of palmistry, who say that the seat of the will lies in the thumb.—Pearson's.

Luck.

"No," she answered coldly, "I cannot marry a man who carries a rabbit's foot for luck."

For a moment he contemplated her in intense silence, but only for a moment.

"Who," he exclaimed, "can doubt the efficacy of the rabbit's foot after this?"

Then he left her forever, pausing only to laugh the wild, mirthless laugh which was suitable to the occasion.—Detroit Journal.

Champagne.

It is asserted that the wine cellars of France contain champagne enough to supply the world's demand for three years—nearly 150,000,000 bottles.

The world may owe every man a living, but the miner is the one who digs down into the earth's pockets and gets it.

FARM AND GARDEN.

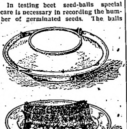
MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Testing Seeds.

We herewith show an arrangement for testing seeds, as described in a publication by the Department of Agriculture. Take two plates and place in one of them a folded cloth. Wool or flannel is preferable, since it remains moist for a long time, but any cloth will do. The cloth should be free from dyes that will come out in water, since they may contain chemicals that may be injurious to the seed. Wet the cloth, pressing out the surplus water, leaving it very damp, but not soaked. Place the seeds between the folds of cloth, put in the number of the record, marked in pencil on a piece of paper, with date and number of seeds, and cover with the second plate inverted. Plenty of air will get in between the plates and the upper one will prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture. If the tests are to be made during the winter, keep the apparatus in the living room, as the heat of such room will be sufficient for most seeds. During the night the seeds should be put in a warm place. Instead of the cloth, old newspapers well-soaked may be used. These need to be moistened more frequently, however.

In testing beet seed-balls special care is necessary in recording the number of germinated seeds. The balls must be left in the test during the entire time of fourteen days, but whenever a seed has sprouted it must be cut out with a sharp knife. One hundred seed balls should produce at least 150 seedlings.



Simple germinating apparatus: A, closed. B, open.

Growing Potatoes.

In early spring, last year, I plowed to the depth of six inches, a piece of blue grass sod. In May I cut the sod thoroughly with the disc. The latter part of June I planted the land to potatoes in the following manner, says a contributor to Epitomist: Plowed one round in the middle of the patch. Planted potatoes—which were cut in halves—in these two furrows. Placed the seed on the mellow soil, at the side of the furrow, and a little from the bottom in order to prevent the furrow horse from stepping on it, and also to guard against planting too deep. Covered with the plow, and then planted in every third furrow.

The flat side of the seed was placed underneath, for that gives each plant a fair chance and the crop will ripen evenly. When the potatoes had had time to sprout nicely, the ground was thoroughly harrowed. As soon as the plants appeared above ground the cultivator was put to work, and followed with the harrow. They were now left alone until six or eight inches high. Potatoes planted in this way do not make much growth until the fall rains come. But I have always succeeded in growing a good crop by planting the middle of June. My last year's crop yielded 285 bushels per acre. I always plant a late variety, if I plant late in the season.

My regular system is to plow my potato ground late in the fall or very early in the spring. I am never much bothered with bugs. Just as soon as the soil is fit to work in the spring I plant early potatoes. I always cut off and throw away the cluster of sprouts at the bloom end of the tuber when cutting the seed. Too many sprouts in one bunch will produce small potatoes. If early potatoes fail—and they often do in this locality—the late crop can be relied upon. Last year my late potatoes were sold for 50 cents a bushel, which made me $142.50 an acre.

Horticultural Observations.

When trees are planted in an orchard with the idea of cutting some of them out the Missouri pippin is recommended for alternate rows. It is an early bearer and short lived. The trouble with trees that are not short-lived is that when once put into the orchard they are neglected and allowed to grow long after they should have been taken out. A tree that dies itself is to be preferred in such a position.

The state fruit lists are open to criticism, especially when the states cover several degrees of latitude or have diverse conditions caused by large bodies of water or many elevations. Most of these fruit lists are made by a committee chosen from different parts of the state, often coming from counties where the soil, climate, and elevations are different. They meet and find themselves at variance and have to patch up the best truce they can. Perhaps this is as well as can be done under the circumstances, but it is evident that we will have to get down to more serious work in the future.

Someone asks the question: "Is cold storage diminishing the necessity for late-keeping varieties of apples?" In the light of the present year's experience we would say no. Even cold storage cannot be depended on to keep the fall varieties till mid-winter or spring. Many thousands of barrels of that kind of fruit that went into cold storage last fall kept very badly. This may not have been the fault of the cold storage, but of the condition of the fruit when it was put in. We cannot depend on storing fruit in proper condition for storage, or if it is to be eaten up as soon as it gets out of the cold storage house. We must have apples that will hold together for weeks before being stored as well as weeks after coming from the cold storage house. If a man buys a barrel of apples for his family he wants to know that they will last some weeks till they can be used up. No, cold storage has not diminished the necessity for late keeping fruits.

Conserving Virility.

The surest way to ruin a bull's breeding qualities is to consider him a prisoner condemned to durance vile in a solitary cell where he is fed all the corn he will eat. Lack of exercise and corn explain the fact that many a bull fails to get calves and the wise stockbreeder will substitute oats, middlings, bran, oil meal and roots for that great hog fattening food, corn. Rather than keep the bull penned up in a stall all of the time it would be much better to harness him to a manure cart or other vehicle and keep him thus in good muscular trim. On the other hand bulls are also frequently spoiled by turning out to pasture with the cows where they often overdo themselves and soon prove impotent. The bull should only be treated in this manner upon the great ranges of the west where it is out of the question to do otherwise. Give the bull ample exercise in a roomy box stall and paddock attached, turn a young bull in with him for company, and feed him upon a nitrogenous ration, bring the cows to him, and there will be little complaint of his failing to breed.

The same remarks apply to the stallion and other male animals, for, with all of them lack of exercise, too much corn or overbreeding are the common causes of impotence. We are also of the opinion that the reason so many cows fail to come in heat or prove with calf is the same overfeeding upon corn, and breeders will do well to remember this rather than experiment with nostrums and empirics. Nature will set such matters right if given a chance.

Concentration of Breeding.

Important as the head of the herd is to the highest development of its members, it is surprising to continually hear of dairymen ignoring breed and performance of a strain and selecting the cheapest animal, says New Zealand Dairyman. It is all the more strange considering that, in buying a bull, it is not so much a matter of putting money into an individual animal, but it means the improvement of the whole future stock, and the improvement, of course, must be largely gauged by the value of the animal selected as the head. Selection and culling of the cows is most important, but the surest and speediest way of bringing up the herd is to have a finely bred bull from a proved milking strain. As dairy farmers in New Zealand get cramped for room, concentration in everything else must necessarily follow—concentration of cultivation, of feeding and of breeding. By concentration of breeding we mean making one good, well bred-up cow do the work of two scrubbers. When prices get tighter, dairymen who are slow to see this principle now will have the fact forced upon them that they can't afford to feed and care for the scrub animal; it is the men who have already learned this lesson who are now happy and prosperous members of the great dairying fraternity.

Old or Young Sows.

A bulletin on hog raising in the south says: The number of litters which a sow should be allowed to have before she is fattened for butchering depends on the animal herself. When a young sow has only four or five pigs, or shows herself to be a poor milker or a careless and indifferent mother, the sooner she is fattened the better; but if she does fairly well she should be given a second trial. The second litter is usually larger than the first. If she then proves a good mother and her pigs from both litters develop into good porkers, she should be kept as a breeder until she can be replaced by a more prolific and better animal. An old sow which regularly raises large litters of good pigs is worth half a dozen untried gilts. An aged sow mated with a young boar will produce pigs which will mature earlier than those produced when the sow is young and the boar aged, which is a strong argument in favor of keeping a sow as long as she continues to breed satisfactorily. Ordinarily sows cease to be profitable breeders after they are 4 or 5 years old, but some raise good litters after they reach 8 or 9 years. When a sow more than 4 years old fails to give a good litter whenever it is due, she may as well be fattened at once.

The Piggery.

The winter housing of hogs is no an easy problem to deal with, says a writer in Nebraska Farmer. The main difficulty is encountered in getting enough for the animals. When a man has comparatively few hogs, he can master this part of the difficulty fairly well; but when the numbers are large and comprise all ages, sexes and breeds, the real magnitude of the question is appreciated. Our buildings are not well adapted to provide exercise, and in the winter we are compelled to confine animals more closely than we would desire. We have been able to obtain very satisfactory growth, but have not yet convinced ourselves that we are producing bacon of the best quality. A piggery, above all things, should be dry and warm. We have had best satisfaction from wooden buildings, and prefer wood to anything else for the walls of the building. We have some cement floors, with planked sleeping places, which are giving very fair satisfaction; but our farrowing pens are floored with plank.

Nitric Acid.—Nitrogen as nitrates, such as nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash, acts most quickly. Ammoniacal nitrogen, as for example sulphate of ammonia, while it may possibly be utilized directly by plants to a slight extent, is practically all changed to nitric acid before its assimilation. For this reason it cannot act quite as quickly as nitrate nitrogen. Some loss of nitrogen is also possible, since as a rule nitrogen as sulphate of ammonia is not as useful as the same amount of nitrogen in the form of nitrates.

The Point of View.

He—Hasn't Miss Hauton a Roman nose?

She—I think retrousse is a better name for it—she turns it up on the slightest provocation.—Washington Star.

The Craving for Stimulants
Has lately attracted a great deal of attention. The use of them seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of the nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

That Unlucky Number.

"I sat down to dinner with thirteen yesterday."

"Don't you consider that unlucky?"

"It was in this case. I had to pay for Press.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that tired feeling, the first rheumatic pain, the first warnings of impure blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Biographies of Famous Women.

A German statistician has been counting up the books that have been written about famous women. He finds that Marie Antoinette, Joan of Arc, Mary Stuart and "Pope Joan" head the list, with over 100 books each. They are followed in order by Maria Theresa, Queen Elizabeth, Catherine II. of Russia, Marie de Medici, Mme. de Maintenon and Christiana of Sweden. Then, at a considerable interval, by Mme. de Stael, Queen Louise of Prussia, Mesdames De Sevigne, de Pompadour, and du Barry, the Duchess de Berri, Heloise, Charlotte Corday, Ninon de l'Enclos and Queen Caroline of Brunswick.—New York Sun.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Casus Belli.

Maud—I firmly believe that we should love our enemies.

Jack—In that case, I declare war upon you at once.—Brooklyn Life.

For More Than a Century
Baker's Chocolate has been the standard. Made only by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Good Resolutions.

"Make yoh good resolutions," said Uncle Eben, "but don't put in so much time thinkin' 'em up dat you ain't got no chance to transack actual business."—Washington Star.

Has Got Some Money.

"That fellow Jawley is a broker, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Has he got any money?"

"Yes; he's got mine."—Harlem Life.

Reliable Help Wanted
(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers, Incorporated. Send 12c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitlebaum, Treasurer, East Las Vegas, N. M.

Deeds of Daring.

Inker—That was a bold robbery yesterday. Fellow took a piano right out of the house while the family was eating dinner.

Photographer—Humph! That's nothing. I took the new courthouse the other day right under the nose of a policeman.—Baltimore American.

A Busy Woman

is Mrs. Pinkham. Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham is

A woman

and because Mrs. Pinkham never violates confidence and because she knows more about the ills of women than any other person in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured a million sick women. Every neighborhood, almost every family, contains women relieved of pain by this great medicine.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds [illegible]
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

I Had a Bad Cough

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. I read what a wonderful remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was for coughs and I bought a bottle. Before I had taken a quarter of it my cough had entirely left me."—L. Hawn, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Quickly Cures Colds

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis which pulls down your general health and deprives you of sleep; or they end in genuine consumption with all its uncertain results.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as you begin to cough. A few doses will cure you then. But it cures old colds, too, only it takes a little more time. We refer to such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, and hard winter coughs.

If you've just taken cold a 25 cent bottle is all you'll need. For harder cases a 50 cent bottle is better. For chronic troubles, and to keep on hand, the $1.00 bottle is most economical.

In the Wrong China.

A salesman in a local chinaware establishment is responsible for the following:

"A day or two ago," he said, "a lady came into the store and began to examine some fine cups and saucers. Nothing suited her. At last, however, she found some that pleased her, and, smiling innocently, said: 'Now, these are very nice, and I like the way they are made, with different names on them. If I could find some with the names I want I would take them, but all I see read "Tom and Jerry."'"—Memphis Scimitar.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

The Old Man's Query.

"So you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you smoke?"

"N-o, sir."

"Take her! I've married off six daughters, and all their husbands have a particular fondness for my brand of cigars. You're a novelty."—Syracuse Herald.

A Cinch.

Mrs. Kelly (1 a. m.)—How could yez get droonk widout a cint in your pocket?

Mr. Kelly—Whol, Rooney was talkin' war, Casey was talkin' politics and Hogan was talkin' baby! All I had to do was to kape me mouth shut!—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who boasts of being self-made probably believes that an honest confession is good for the soul.

The mysterious origin of Cain's wife is the only excuse some men have for staying away from church.

It matters little if you are ignorant, for you will meet people daily who know it all.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

The woman who marries a man to reform him seldom lives long enough to finish the job.

A faultless complexion is a thing of beauty, but it will not remain a joy forever.

SAMPLE SLEIGH FREE
$40.00 PORTLAND CUTTER FOR $16.70.

No. FSTE.

SEND US 97c and mention this adv. and we will send you this new pattern, up-to-date PORTLAND CUTTER by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory and the GREATEST CUTTER BARGAIN you ever saw, pay the freight agent or your banker OUR GREAT BARGAIN SALE PRICE $16.70 less the 97c sent with the order or $15.73 and the freight charges and the cutter is yours.

THIS CUTTER is full size, and the very latest style. BODY is large and roomy, high sides, back and roomy seat. Bracket front and extension wing dash. WOOD WORK is selected. Cutter stock well screwed and plugged. IRON WORK all steel, braced and clipped knees. Trimmings are serviceable. Cutter cloth, well upholstered and removable when not in use. PAINTING. All nicely painted and finished. Sliding shifting bar for shafts. The sleigh is furnished with shafts, and floor carpet complete.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER: Our factory wants their sleighs in every locality and to interest a special exertion on their SLEIGHS we will send FREE one of the above CUTTERS to any person sending cash with the order for SIX cutters. You can make big money selling these sleighs this winter. ORDER ONE FOR SAMPLE.

WE GUARANTEE these Cutters to be the latest model and design. All orders will be shipped direct from Minneapolis. Where CASH accompanies order we will refund money if cutter is not found as represented. Order at once before they are all gone. Remember price $16.70. THIS CONCERN IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE—Editor.

F. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis Minn.

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Lawton's Bravery Was Great—Recklessness of the Dead Officer Under Fire of the Filipinos—Twelve Men Charge Six Hundred—Three Cornered War.

Home.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot—look round;
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home!

—James Montgomery.

Lawton's Bravery Was Great.

I could not help but be amused when I examined the church at Paranaque, says a Pasay, P. I., correspondent of Indianapolis News. The reports sent out had spoken of the total demolition of it by the bombardment of the fleet. But, nevertheless, it is standing there peacefully, used as barracks by the soldiers. It is true a few stones here and there are misplaced, a stairway to the choir damaged and a sacrilegious shell has utterly destroyed the "heaven" above the altar. The insurgents used a small cannon from the belfry, and it can serve the same purpose for us yet if needed. Gen. Lawton's orders are very explicit. He insists that there be no firing of any kind until we have been fired upon. Amigos are all around us, and they are in great danger from careless firing. The general is now riding a beautiful white horse, and in this connection a good story is told by him, how recently, when a detachment of marines were ashore to assist in an assault they themselves were assaulted by the insurgents, and while the marines were hugging the ground and wishing every blade of grass were a stump, up rides Gen. Lawton. The men say that it seemed he was on the largest white horse that ever was, and with a large white hat, too, and making a tremendous amount of noise. He was laughing as gayly as the Mausers that were singing about him, and nodded and chatted with his staff. It was revelation, so the marines say, of what all absence of fear was, even when under the most dangerous conditions. Shortly afterward one of his staff was shot through both knees, but Lawton did not ride away until he completed his work. He has the headquarters of his division here in town in a modest house on a quiet side street. I found it so crowded that the clerks were compelled to do their work on the porches. He often takes his son out with him on his rides along the front, and it is an all-wise Providence that has spared them, for his bravery is splendid in its daring. Gen. Wheeler expects to get fat now, as he is getting his fill of fighting. The fore part of this week he was sitting on top of one of the intrenchments enjoying the cool of the evening. While sitting there dangling his feet like a schoolboy and with his back to the front, the insurgent rifles began their evening tune. The men around him were horrified to have him thus expose himself, but unwilling to stoop down themselves as long as he was sitting on top. On one side of him a bullet took out a seam from a man's trousers, on the other side a canteen strap was cut in two. The old general got excited, and yelled to the men to lie down at once, never thinking of his own safety until one of the officers pulled him down.

Twelve Men Charge Six Hundred.

A medal of honor—the highest compliment which can be given to an American soldier—has been recommended for presentation to each of the ten surviving members of a band of twelve scouts who performed a brave feat near San Miguel de Mayume Ori, in the Philippines, on May 13, 1899. These scouts were under the lead of William H. Young, a civilian who had been a famous scout on the western plains of America, and whom Gen. Lawton made his chief of scouts in the San Ysidro campaign this year. On the day mentioned, Gen. Lawton was advancing on San Miguel. A small body of Oregon volunteers came suddenly upon the enemy, drawn up in an advantageous position in front of San Miguel, the right flank resting on a stream, the left on an elevation made secure by a dense thicket. It was afterward ascertained that the Filipino force in this position numbered about six hundred men. Without waiting for the re-enforcing battalion to support them, or to be in a position to do so, this squad of ten scouts, led by Mr. Young and by Private James Harrington of the Oregons, an old frontiersman—twelve men in all—charged the enemy's line, about one hundred and fifty yards distant. The line fired, then wavered, and then completely gave way, to be followed up by the re-enforcing battalion, and driven from the city and environs of San Miguel, a place of great importance. Young and Harrington, while shouting and cheering and leading the men up, were shot and killed.

Waning of the Grand Army.

From the New York World: One of the bravest "standing armies" in the world is dying out. The Grand Army of the Republic, that band of gray-haired warriors whose pride and dearest recollection it is that they once served their country, is shrinking with appalling swiftness to the point where it will be only a memory of good deeds and brave men who have done them. Statistics as to the membership and death rate of the organization tell a story as touching as the tenderest funeral sermon. They show that in a few years more the roll call will be an empty ceremony—the summons to the national encampment a vain appeal to the heroe of 1861. Within twelve months—the year of 1898—according to a report just issued, more than 17,000 members of the Grand Army died. This death rate was more than double that of the previous year. If the past year (1899) has shown a corresponding decline in membership the friends of the organization have ample ground for the concern they express as to its future. The high water mark of the Grand Army's prosperity was not reached until some time after the death of its founder, Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson. The army's excellent organization, however, is due to Dr. Stephenson's genius as a founder. It is set down to the eternal credit of the army that it originated one of our most inspiring national holidays—Memorial day. This is the most interesting act in the history of the army and by all means the most popular act of General Logan's administration. This holiday, which has been celebrated with such fervor for thirty years, was originally the suggestion of a citizen of German birth, whose very name has been forgotten. It was established by General Logan and the leaders of the army and a few years later made by congress a legal holiday.

Too Much of a Salute.

From the New York Tribune: "When we were at Camp Merritt, in San Francisco, last summer," said I. R. Welles, last of the Fifty-first Iowa, at the Hoffman House recently, "there were a number of amusing occurrences. You know, among the first things taught the recruits is to salute all officers. If the soldier is unarmed at the time of meeting the officer, he brings his hand to his hat at six paces. If armed, and doing sentry duty, say, he brings his rifle to a 'present' until the officer has passed. To understand thoroughly my story, you must also bear in mind that when the grade of general is reached the form of the field uniform differs from that of the officers of inferior rank. The cut of coat and collar is different, and there are more buttons. In this particular case an exceptionally raw recruit was doing sentry duty, when a brigadier general came along. From his uniform the newly enlisted one felt he must be of high rank, and for that reason something exceptional in the way of a salute was his due. So, first, he stood stiffly, with his rifle at 'present,' but as the general drew nearer he evidently felt that it was no ordinary occasion, and that he must make a more ceremonious salute. Rapidly shifting his rifle to his right shoulder, as the general came opposite him, with his left hand he almost swept the earth itself with his cap, so low was his bow. The general, who was a thoroughly good fellow, said nothing to him personally, but next day I noticed that a general order was issued in that brigade that none but experienced and trained soldiers should hereafter be placed on sentry duty."

And the Captain Still Wonders.

During the retreat of the first battalion of the Fourth Infantry from Perez Dasmarinas on June 19 last one of the newly enlisted men came back to the road from the jungle, where his company had been skirmishing. He reported to his company commander that he had taken two prisoners. He was driving the prisoners before him at the point of his rifle. The prisoners were both old men, neatly dressed, and did not look as though they had been recently fighting. The captain was annoyed. There was no safe place in which to put the prisoners. He could not spare the necessary men to guard them. He did not like to set them at liberty when to walk in any direction from the main column meant almost certain death, as the insurgents were pouring in a heavy fire. "What did you bring these men in for?" he asked, turning on the soldier sharply. "You ought to have more sense." "Well," answered the soldier slowly, "I wasn't intendin' of a-bringin' uv 'em in, but they jess fell on their knees and begged so hard that I didn't have the heart, Capting, to knock 'em on the head." The captain is wondering yet whether the soldier was in earnest or was only laughing at him.—Chicago Tribune.

Three-Cornered War.

When Col. Cartwell was military governor of Norfolk under the confederacy, in 1862, he ordered the British consul to report for duty on the home guard. To this the Englishman objected on the ground of being consul at Norfolk. "To what government?" asked Col. Cartwell. "To the United States government," was the reply. "But you are in the Confederate states, and you must show papers accrediting you to the Confederate states of America," said the colonel. "But my government doesn't recognize you as a government," said the consul. "Very well, then, my government doesn't recognize you as consul," briskly retorted Col. Cartwell. "Shoulder your musket and join your company." At this the peacefully disposed consul threatened to have a gunboat come and bombard the place before he would serve. "That's just what I'd like to see," returned the colonel, cheerily; "for then the United States will fight you, as she claims that Norfolk is still part of the union, and between England and the United States fighting, we shall go free." At last the consul appealed to Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate secretary of war, who ordered his exemption from military duty, and the "three-cornered war" so desired by Col. Cartwell never came to pass.

An Early Attraction.

Adam—Where's your mother? I'm getting tired of waiting for my supper. Little Cain—She went out about four hours ago, and said there was a bargain sale at the fig leaf counter.—Chicago Times-Herald.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Snake on the Mainmast—Remarkable Explanation of Resultado's Skipper for a Long Voyage—A Dentist for Dogs—A Burning Coal Mine.

Wind and Sea.

The sea is a jovial comrade;
He laughs wherever he goes;
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines
That wrinkle his hale repose;
He lays himself down at the feet of the sun,
And shakes all over with glee;
And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the shore
In the mirth of the mighty sea!
But the wind is sad and restless,
And cursed with an inward pain;
You may hark at will, by valley or hill,
But you hear him still complain.
He wails on the barren mountains
And shrieks on the wintry sea;
He sobs in the cedar and moans in the pine,
And shudders all over the aspen tree.
Welcome are both their voices,
And I know not which is best—
The laughter that slips from the ocean's lips
Or the comfortless wind's unrest.
There's a pang in all rejoicing,
A joy in the heart of pain,
And the wind that saddens the sea that gladdens,
Are singing the self-same strain.

—Bayard Taylor.

Snake on the Mainmast.

Occasionally a sailing vessel makes a slow voyage because something gets wrong with her sails or spars. Then again she may have adverse winds, or be for a long time becalmed. In the strange experience of the brig Resultado, which arrived a few days ago at Philadelphia from Port Spain, neither of these conditions was to blame. From the time she weighed anchor on her voyage to Philadelphia the weather was good, and steady trade winds prevailed from a favorable quarter. It is a very lonely part of Trinidad where the Resultado received her cargo. Natives stored the cocoanuts in the hold and the crew had little to do. The day before the Resultado weighed anchor the first man on deck in the morning made a singular discovery. He hurried back in the captain's cabin and informed him that there was a snake on the mast. Capt. Smith accused the sailor of being drunk and ordered him out of the cabin. But the sailor stuck to his story and the skipper went on deck to investigate. He found twined around the mainmast an immense serpent. Capt. Smith thinks that the reptile must have been about a foot in diameter. It was suggested that the reptile be shot, but an inventory of the firearms on board showed them to be limited to a 32-caliber revolver in the captain's pocket. He discharged the weapon a great many times at the snake. These manifestations of hostility were greeted by hisses, and the snake clutched tighter to the spar. Capt. Smith was in a quandary. Sailing time had come and he had to go. The crew weighed anchor and started to get up sail. Then a new difficulty presented itself. Sail could be made all right on the other masts, but not on the one where the snake reposed. So tightly had he wound his coils about it that the rigging refused to run through the blocks. The men were afraid to pull too hard for fear of bringing the reptile down on their heads, so the novel spectacle was afforded of the Resultado sailing away on her homeward voyage without a rag of canvas set on her mainmast. The Resultado, unable to get up all her mainsail, made a slow run. The captain said that the presence of the reptile cost him at least ten days' delay. For two weeks the crew despaired of ridding themselves of the reptile. Occasionally they would pull the rope on which his body rested and he would respond in a manner that showed that he was very much alive. His muscular contractions almost cracked the spar. Deliverance was at hand, however, and from an unexpected quarter. Oct. 19 a tremendous snowstorm arose. For some days the weather had been growing colder, and the snake seemed to be in a torpid condition. When the cold weather began he weakened, and when the first flakes fell on him he suddenly unloosed himself and fell with a mighty splash into the ocean.—Philadelphia Times.

A Dentist for Dogs.

A dentist for dogs! Yes, there is one in London, who makes between $8,000 and $10,000 a year by this profession. He treats cats also, and his prices are not always exorbitant. He charges from $3 to $6 to extract a terrier's tooth. When the animal is delicate, fragile or valuable, the price increases. For large dogs he does not charge less than $5 or $18 a tooth. To go into the country, with all his paraphernalia—say, fifty miles from London—it is from $150 to $200. He puts in false teeth also, and these are very expensive. A whole set costing $200. He fills and builds up teeth with gold. But his prices are variable; the difficulties to overcome, the risks to be run, the size of the animals, their value, increase them often. For very large dogs, especial instruments are necessary, often several at a time, and they are of all shapes and of all force. The Danes and Newfoundlands must be chloroformed. There are especial chairs for that, provided with cushions and strong straps, also a sort of rubber muzzle. These are not easy things. The patient is not docile; often he awakens, and it is in this latter case that the operator runs the greatest risk of being bitten. That happens, too, and it is the bad side of the profession. And very large dogs are not always easy to seat in the operating chair. They often refuse to get into it—and then there is a battle. One day an immense animal jumped at the dentist's throat and almost strangled him. It is not very rare for a mad dog to be taken to him. One evening a servant entered with a large sack carefully tied. A gentleman followed. It was a mad dog, and its owner wished all its teeth taken out. At first the dentist refused, but the price offered, $500, decided him, and he accepted. The animal was chloroformed, and the operation was successfully performed, and the beast cured. Often owners of dogs, in fear of their becoming mad, have the animal's entire set of teeth taken out. Cats are more difficult to treat. They bite and scratch fearfully. And it is said to be impossible to put false teeth in their mouth. He charges from $3 to $12 for a cat's tooth. For a valuable Angora his price is $25 a tooth.

Character Shown in Hats.

Hatters' Gazette: Show me how a man wears his hat, and I will tell you what manner of man he is. Notice yourself how he wears his headgear, and you can make a fair estimate of his character. Select the man whose hat seems to have been made for him, and which he has set squarely upon his head as if it were designed so to do, with never a tilt to the left or right, fore or aft. He is a methodical and a comfortable man with a rare endowment of common sense. He is not given to flights of fancy. He obeys the injunction of the homely philosopher, who advised all mankind to keep its feet on the ground. Men whose hats are always too large for them are of reflective habits. They are careless of externals, and given to introspection. They are philosophical and likely to fall into fits of preoccupation. They are apt to ignore mere details. Conspicuously of this class was Mr. Gladstone, whose hat brims always showed a disposition to reach his ears. Men whose hats are always too small are vain and finical. The man who wears his hat drawn over his eyes may not be a "crook," but he is undoubtedly a "schemer." He excels in strategy, whether he uses his gifts in an army campaign or in a coup on Wall street. He is not cheerful, in fact, is given to gloomy meditation. Much more does the man who habitually wears his hat pushed off his forehead enjoy the confidence of his fellowmen. The man who wears his hat off his forehead is essentially frank. He is admired by those who do not agree with any of his views for his straightforwardness; if nature has not gifted him with a singing voice, he whistles. The man who places his hat on one side is independent, self-assertive; he is in danger of becoming vicious. He is a "sport" by nature if not by practice.

The Cannon-Ball Tree.

Tropical forests abound with extraordinary trees, which invariably excite wonder when first seen. One such tree, whose habitat is South America, bears the suggestive name of the cannonball tree, and a very curious growth it is. It belongs to the myrtle family and is closely related to the Brazil nut tree. Its large globular fruit, plentifully produced, has given the plant its very approximate name. The natural height of the tree reaches eighty to a hundred feet, or even higher, with straight, unbranched stem having thickness of eighteen inches, or even thicker. It bears a dense hive-shaped head of dark green leaves, which suddenly fall away some time in the month of March, and are rapidly replaced by a fully-matured foliage of the brightest and freshest green.

The flowers are of a pinkish color, and highly scented, and are freely produced along the elongated flowering branch. The fruit is a hard, globular capsule, six inches or more in diameter, containing a number of flat, pulp-embedded seeds, rather bigger than a ten cent piece. "The fruit," says one writer, "is a rough brown globe as big as a thirty-pound shot, which you must get down with a certain caution, lest that befall you which befell a certain gallant officer on the mainland of America.

Fired with a very natural ambition to obtain a cannon-ball, he took himself a long bamboo, and picked at the tree. He succeeded, it is stated, but not altogether as he had anticipated. For the cannon-ball in coming down avenged itself by dropping exactly on the bridge of the officer's nose, felling him to the ground and giving him such a pair of black eyes that he was not seen on parade for a fortnight."

Some Singular Little Churches.

There are many churches that attract attention by their size and grandeur. There are a few that are remarkable by reason of their smallness and simplicity. It is believed that the smallest church in England, says a writer in the Quiver, is the midget church at Lullington, in Sussex. It is a primitive and quaint building of flint, with stone quoins; it has a roof of red tiles, and a tiny weather-boarded turret at its west end. This miniature church is only sixteen feet square. Its pulpit is a pew, with paneled sides and door, and the furniture is of the plainest. Five narrow, diamond-paned windows give light to the interior. When this tiny church is full, thirty people are gathered together, quite as many as the little village can supply. Only a little larger is the quaint meeting-house at Crawshawbooth, a village near Burnley. It is known as the Friends' Meeting-House, and is covered with ivy and surrounded by a well-cared-for burial ground. Inside may be seen half a dozen oak benches that could, if necessary, accommodate sixty people. The attendance is rarely more than six. John Bright once walked twelve miles from Rochdale to be present at a service in this meeting-house. Somewhat smaller than this chapel, however, is one that has been called the shrine of Quakerism. It is in the hamlet of Jordans, in Buckinghamshire. Hitherto in June of every year come Quakers from all parts, for here lie the remains of the great Quaker, William Penn. If this were not enough to make the place interesting, it has the further attraction of being the neighborhood in which Milton lived after writing "Paradise Lost," a cottage in the vicinity affording him a resting-place.

A Burning Coal Mine.

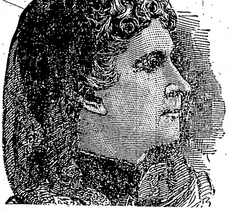
The "burning mountain" of Montet, in Aveyron, France, which is often mistaken for an active volcano, because a pillar of cloud rises from it by day and a pillar of fire by night, is in reality a coal mine which has been burning for several years.

The tendency of policemen to become fat is proverbial. Put the thinnest man in a blue uniform with brass buttons and let him march to and fro on patrol duty and he will speedily develop into a ponderous person.—Exchange.

A man admires his father's deeds—if they convey the property to him.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.


MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung." Yours truly, Belva A. Lockwood.

Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have no catarrh of the head, they have no catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Physician's Suit.

"About a year ago," says the Medical Record, "a wealthy resident of Cortland, N. Y., attempted suicide in the village of McLean, but failed to accomplish his object, and repented, calling in a physician. The latter rendered all necessary services, both medical and surgical, and saved the man's life. Later, the physician sued his patient for $10,000, claiming that the man's life, which he had saved, was worth that amount. The claim of $10,000 was not allowed, but the plaintiff was awarded $900."

Drying Linen in Balloons.

A Paris laundry has started a novelty in the drying and purifying of linen, and has succeeded in convincing most of its customers that the notion is a good one. The air about 100 feet from the housetops is particularly good for linen, say the proprietors, and they accordingly send the shirts and collars for a balloon trip. Bamboo frames are attached to a captive balloon, and the linen, "rough dry," is fixed to the frames and sails away in the air. The balloon makes six ascents daily, and an extra charge is made for each article that undergoes the treatment.

A MINNESOTA FARMER

Does Well in Western Canada.

Virden, Man., Nov. 18, 1899.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada—Sir: Thinking that my experience in Manitoba might be both useful and interesting to my fellow-countrymen in the United States who may be looking to Manitoba and the northwest with the intention of settling there, I have much pleasure in stating that through information received from Mr. W. F. McCreary, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, I was induced to visit Manitoba in February, 1898. When I called upon Mr. McCreary he spared no pains to give me all the information, etc., in his possession, the result of which was that I came here with a letter of introduction from him to the secretary of the Virden Board of Trade. That gentleman provided me with a competent land guide, and, although there was considerable snow on the ground, I had no difficulty in selecting three homesteads for myself and sons. Having made the necessary homestead entries at the land office in Brandon, I returned to my home in Lyon county, Minnesota, and came back here in May following, accompanied by one of my boys, bringing with us two teams of horses, implements, etc. Our first work was to erect a temporary shanty and stable, after which we broke and leveled seventy-five acres and put up thirty tons of hay. I went back to Minnesota about July 20, leaving my son here. I returned in October, bringing my family with me. I found that the land we had acquired was of good quality, being a strong clay loam with clay subsoil. Last spring I sowed 100 acres in wheat and fifty acres in oats and barley. (Seventy-five acres of this grain was sowed on "go-back" plowed last spring.) My crop was thrashed in October, the result being over 2,700 bushels of grain in all. Wheat averaged fifteen bushels per acre and graded No. 1 hard, but that which was sown on land other than sod ("go-back") went twenty four and one-half bushels per acre.

To say that I am well pleased with the result of my first year's farming operations in Manitoba does not adequately express my feelings, and I have no hesitation in advising those who are living in districts where land is high in price to come out here, if they are willing to do a fair amount of work. I am ten miles from Virden, which is a good market town, and nine miles from Hargrave, where there are two elevators. This summer I erected a dwelling house of native stone and bought a half-section of land adjoining our homesteads, for which I paid a very moderate price. There are still some homesteads in this district, and land of fine quality can be purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway company at $3.50 per acre on liberal terms. Good water is generally found at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. I have 175 acres ready for crop next year.

The cost of living here is about the same as in southern Minnesota. Some commodities are higher and others lower in price, but the average is about the same. I remain, your obedient servant. (Signed.)

JACOB REICHERT.

How It Should Have Been Done.

A certain lawyer had his portrait painted in his favorite attitude, standing, with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody said: "Oh, how like! It's the very picture of him!"

An old farmer dissented. "Tain't like, no, 'tain't," said he, drily, looking out of the corner of his eye.

"Tain't like?" responded everybody; just show us where 'tain't like."

"Tain't like, no, 'taint,' responded the old farmer; "don't you see, he's got his hand in his pocket? 'Twould be as like ag'in if he had it in somebody else's pocket."

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Joseph W. Bates, Minneapolis, Minn., automatic coupling; John F. Hoalloran, Chatfield, Minn., hay rack; Ozello R. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn., spring bed bottom; Jens Jensen, Page, N. D., bread or cake cutter; Benjamin F. Kelsey, Minneapolis, Minn., cylinder lubricator; John F. Kukacka, Montgomery, Minn., cutter bar; John F. Luce, Minneapolis, Minn., cable saw; Frank T. Stevens, Long Lake, penholder; William H. Welsh, Stillwater, Minn., laundry apparatus.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Hebrews in the British Army.

It is interesting to note that among the troops mustered into the service by the British war office are several companies composed entirely of Hebrews. In Bombay there are two companies of Hebrew soldiers, and the army register shows that thousands of Hebrews have enlisted in the British army in recent years, most of them being now with the army in South Africa.—St. Louis Republic.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels big four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 250 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 300,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. [illegible] per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer rape etc. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up. 35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. wnu

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION.
All Druggists, 25c.

CARTER'S INK
Just as cheap as poor ink.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for prices. O. H. Hanson - - Litchfield, Minn.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

CONGRESS

RESUMÉ OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 23—Yesterday was another day of oratory in the senate, little business beyond routine being transacted. Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina delivered a long and carefully prepared address upon the race question in the South, his remarks being addressed particularly against the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if enacted, he said, would disfranchise a large class of voters, both white and black. He was followed by Mr. Turner of Washington in a speech on the Philippine question in which he arraigned the administration's policy as set out in the president's message and in the speech of Mr. Beveridge. Mr. Turner was given close attention by his colleagues.

The House.

The house was in session only forty minutes yesterday and nothing of public interest was done except to refer to the speaker for settlement a dispute between the appropriations and military affairs committees over the question of estimates for the manufacture of small arms at Rock Island and Springfield arsenals. A [illegible] District of Columbia bills of min[illegible] [illegible]portance were passed.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Yesterday was an oratorical field day in the house over the case of Brigham Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. The galleries were packed to suffocation, chiefly with women, and the spectators after listening attentatively to the arguments of Mr. Taylor of Ohio and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, for the adoption of the majority and minority reports respectively of the special committee that investigated the case, remained long after nightfall to hear the impassioned words of the accused as he faced the house, like an animal at bay, knowing that every hand was raised against him. Mr. Roberts was very adroit in the handling of his case, and at times exceedingly dramatic. Taking advantage of the issue raised by the division in the committee as to the method of ousting him, he appropriated to himself the argument of the minority that he was constitutionally entitled to be sworn in and the argument of the majority, that once sworn in he could not be expelled. He defended the action of the mormons in fighting the authority of the United States for years, because they believed that sentiment would change, and dramatically stated that in those days he would rather have his flesh hewn from his bones than to have renounced his religious tenets. He concluded with an elaborate peroration, in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act, and if he was sent forth he would go with head erect and undaunted brow. Strange to say most of the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity. The speech made by Mr. Littlefield, who succeeds the late Mr. Dingley, in defense of the minority proposition to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts, was a masterful effort and stamped him as one of the coming men of the house. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the majority into shreds jumped him into the front rank of debaters in the house. The speech made a deep impression. In fact, it is predicted by many members that the majority resolutions for exclusion cannot carry.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa has a proposition which he will submit to expel Mr. Roberts by a two-thirds vote without seating him which will have supporters, and this may lead to a compromise proposition.

Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Roberts, was in the reserved gallery throughout the debate. The debate will close Thursday at 4:30.

The Senate.

Again yesterday the senate's session was devoted entirely to speechmaking. Mr. Turner of Washington concluded his address upon the Philippine question. He was followed by Mr. Ross of Vermont with a thoughtful and carefully prepared speech in which he also discussed the Philippine question in connection with the resolutions he had offered. His presentation of the question was given thoughtful attention by his colleagues. Mr. McEnery of Louisiana delivered the concluding speech of the session on the race question in the South. He took strong ground in support of the constitution of Louisiana and the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, it is alleged, will disfanchise a large class of voters.

Washington, Jan. 25. — The second day's debate in the house upon the Roberts case was less dramatic than that of Tuesday. The galleries were almost as crowded, but the ladies were less demonstrative. Mr. Roberts was not present during the day. Had he been he would have heard the most scathing exoriation of the Mormons ever delivered upon the floor of the house. Mr. Landis of Indiana, the young orator who distinguished himself during the last congress in an oratorical duel with Mr. Johnston of his state, won new laurels yesterday. He charged that Utah had been admitted to the Union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy, and reviewed the history of the apostles of the church, whom he charged with living in open and flagrant violation of the statute against polygamy to show that they had basely broken their solemn pledge to the government. The other speakers were Messrs. Power of Vermont and Miers of Indiana for the majority resolutions: Messrs. Snodgrass of Tennessee and Wilson of Idaho, for the minority resolutions; Mr. Lacey of Iowa for his proposition to expel without swearing in, and Mr. Grumpacker of Indiana for exclusion by a two-thirds majority. The speeches greatly strengthened the majority resolutions, which seemed in danger of failing after Mr. Littlefield's speech Tuesday, and Chairman Taylor was confident last night that they would be adopted when the house votes this afternoon.

The Senate.

Routine business occupied the attention of the senate yesterday in a brief session. The resolution offered Tuesday by Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the president for information regarding the treaty entered into with the sultan of Sulu was passed after Mr. Pettigrew had made an attack upon the administration for entering into an agreement which he said authorized slavery. An extended debate was precipitated by a conference report on the census administrative bill, but the census committee gained its point and the measure was sent back to conference.

Washington, Jan. 26. — The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the time of the house since the assembling of congress was decided yesterday by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 268 to 50. The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That from the facts and conditions of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to hold a seat in the house of representatives, and the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Roberts after seating him was ruled out on a point of order and the house voted upon the resolutions of the minority and majority of the committee. The former, to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts, was defeated, 81 to 244. An analysis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats and 2 Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, 6 Republicans and 2 Populists and 2 Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted, 268 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 168; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4, and the negative vote: Democrats 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

There were over a score of speeches yesterday, and the closing speeches on each side were peaceable. Mr. Lanham of Texas closed for the majority and Mr. De Armond of Missouri for the minority. Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day and left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligations was more binding upon his conscience than the obedience to statutory law, and saying there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

The Senate.

Just at the close of yesterday's session of the senate a speech delivered by Mr. Money of Mississippi on the race question in the South precipitated a heated colloquy between him and Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, in which the latter alleged that the statements were reopening the whole Southern question in the senate after it was supposed to be dead: The charge which Mr. Chandler particularly criticised was made by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who is absent at present, but as it has been reiterated constantly, in Mr. Chandler's opinion, by other senators, he did not propose to let it go unrefuted. It had been stated that the war was precipitated by designing politicians of the North for the purpose of placing slaves on a social equality with the whites. Mr. Chandler's refutation of the statement was made with startling vehemence and aggressiveness, but as no reply was offered the question was ended there. The urgency deficiency bill carried about $9,000,000, and was passed without a division and practically without debate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The greater portion of the session of the house yesterday was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Vice President Hobart. The tributes paid to his memory were not the usual perfunctory eulogies, but breathed the love and admiration and respect in which he was universally held. Those who spoke were Messrs. Gardner, Stewart, Parker, Fowler and Daly of New Jersey; Mr. Payne of New York, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and Mr. Griggs of Georgia. Before the eulogies began the conference report on the census bill was adopted and an attempt was made to pass a bill to pay the cost of repairing the Manila cable which Dewey cut just prior to his great victory. Opposition developed, however, and it went over.

WILL HELP FINLANDERS.

Czar Says in Speech That Russia Is to Aid Unfortunate Provincials.

Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 30.—The czar's speech which was read at the opening of the diet yesterday, explained that it was intended to take measures to meet the recent misfortunes in Finland, the principal of which was the failure of the crops, this causing large emigration. The proposed measures, it was announced, include the postponement of the maneuvers of the reserves so that the men will not be prevented from following their theory.

NO POLYGAMIST WANTED.

Election Called in Utah to Elect Another Congressman.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 30.—In compliance with the revised statutes of the State of Utah Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation calling an election to be held on Monday, April 2, for the purpose of electing a representative in the Fifty-sixth congress to fill the vacancy now existing.

Severe Blizzard in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 30.—All South and Central Texas was yesterday visited by a very severe blizzard, which increased in severity as night approached. It promises to be the worst blizzard of the winter. The thermometer fell 30 degrees in five hours.

Embezzler Arrested.

Chicago, Jan. 30. — W. A. Reddick, charged with embezzlement from the firm of Clark & Stevens, 212 North Charles street, Baltimore, was arrested here last night.

Mansfield's Latest Freak.

New York—Richard Mansfield, tired of being misrepresented in type, has prepared a short, pithy account of himself, which is printed on the programmes of the theaters in which he appears. This information, which he calls "Encyclopedia of Mansfield," has caused some amusement among theatrical people.

Wine Exhibit at Paris.

Berlin—It is now decided that the German wine product dealers will exhibit at the Paris exposition. Seventy-three exhibitors will place on view 332 samples.

Sugar Trust in Germany.

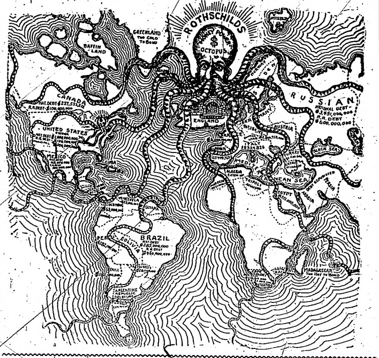
Berlin—The Vessiche Zeitung claims that the sugar trust is now fully established, and that 260 out of the 400 sugar refineries in Germany have joined the combination.

Cotton Mills in Russia.

London—A syndicate is to be formed in Lancashire to develop the weaving branch of the cotton trade in Russia, where two large mills are to be built of 600 looms each.

Unless a woman is deaf and dumb she has no need of a champion. She can always speak for herself.

The Reason All Nations Sympathise With Oom Paul.



WALL ST. GAMBLERS.

THE SAME AS ANY OTHER CARD PLAYERS.

Only They Wreak Ruin and Desolation a Million Times Greater Than the Ordinary Bettor Can—Devoid of Heart or Conscience and Perhaps of Souls.

All sensible men recognize the fact that speculation in the stock market is an injury to all except the very few who come out winners in those gambling transactions.

No wealth is created, no honest industry is served; the business is gambling pure and simple, and is no better than if conducted with cards or dice.

It is, in fact, worse than a game which is determined purely by chance, for the operators in these transactions, while taking chances, always aim to play with marked cards and loaded dice.

The man who sells wheat he does not own, expecting the price to fall before the time for delivery comes, takes his chances on the future price of wheat. But he also does all he can to break the price. He circulates false reports; he endeavors to corner the money market, and compel men to throw their wheat on the market so as to break the price. He endeavors to get up a scare or a panic so as to depress all prices. He seeks to produce conditions which will enable him to win his bet that wheat will fall, regardless of the injury he in the meantime inflicts on honest industry and legitimate business.

In order that a few men may realize a few thousands or hundreds of thousands on a bet, they derange the entire business of the country, cripple production, and throw thousands out of employment.

In these transactions the goods supposed to be bought and sold never change hands. In fact, they are never in hand.

A sells B a million bushels of wheat at 70 cents, to be delivered in ten days. When the time comes, if wheat is still 70 cents, the transaction is off. Neither has made or lost anything. A could get the wheat and fill his contract, but he would make nothing and B would make nothing, so the deal is a draw.

But if at the time for delivery wheat can be bought for 68 cents, then A, by buying and delivering the wheat to B, who would have to pay 70 cents for wheat worth only 68 cents, would make 2 cents a bushel. So B pays A 2 cents on each bushel that was to be delivered, and A makes 2,000,000 cents, twenty thousand dollars, because he won his bet that wheat would fall.

If at the time for delivery wheat should be 72 cents a bushel, B would make 2 cents a bushel by getting a million bushels of wheat at 70 cents, which he could sell for 72; so A pays B the difference, twenty thousand dollars. B has won his bet that wheat would advance.

If the men who engage in these gambling schemes simply sat down and waited to see what the market would be, no one outside of those engaged in the game would be particularly concerned; no one but those who lost in the game would be particularly harmed.

But, as before stated, they do not sit down to wait to see what prices will be; they set to work to make them what they desire. Those who will gain by the rise endeavor to boom prices, or, as it is called, "bull the market"; those who will gain by a decline set to work to depress the market, or, as it is called, 'bear the market."

In this work of manipulating the markets, all legitimate industry is injured, and in the struggle between the "bulls" and "bears" the entire public suffers.

One of the favorite methods for beating down prices is to create a stringency in the money market, and thus force men to sell in order to raise money at a time when money is scarce, and, therefore, buyers few.

It is a natural law that if men are compelled to sell to raise cash at a time when cash is scarce, they will have to sell at a low price because buyers will be few. If so great a financial stringency can be created that a large number will be forced to sell, under such circumstances prices will go way down.

Of course a financial stringency affects all classes of goods and all the people.

The "bears" who wish to force down the price of wheat will create a financial stringency, or, if possible, a financial panic, and so force down the price of all articles, causing ruin and distress to thousands and the loss of millions of dollars in order that out of the ruin they may reap a few dollars.

Their plan is like that of the men who will cause the wreck of a great ship in order that they may gather some of the trifles that are washed ashore.

The recent panic in Wall street, which caused losses amounting to hundreds of millions and checked the industries of the entire country, was brought about by some men who wanted to buy some valuable stock at less than it was worth. They accomplished their end by seizing the opportunity to create a money stringency so severe that it precipitated a panic.

They reaped a rich harvest for themselves, and of course the holders of the stock were defrauded of an equal amount. But in accomplishing this, ruin was brought on many who were in no way interested in the stocks in question, and every industry in the country was more or less injured.

The key to the whole nefarious business is in the ability of speculators to create a money stringency—to make it difficult for men to secure money when it is needed.

How intense was the demand for money in New York during the panic is shown by the fact that rates of interest ran up as high as one half per cent a day, or over 180 per cent a year. And this rate was paid by men who had the best security to offer.

As the key to this business is the ability to create a money stringency, so the remedy and only remedy is the adoption of a system under which it will be impossible for any man or any combination of men to prevent other men from getting money when they need it and have the proper security to offer.

AN ALLEGORY.

Dr. Molino, a rich and able navigator, cruising in the waters of the South Pacific, came upon a large island, containing something over 52,000 square miles of area, about the size of the state of Alabama, and nearly as regular in outline and with climatic conditions, soil, mineral and timber very similar to this state of the union, for on the part lying toward the equator are grown an abundance of semi-tropical products, of cotton, sugar cane, rice, oranges, etc.; in the central region there abounds an inexhaustible supply of the most necessary minerals, some gold and silver. The southern part is especially adapted to grain, grass and stock raising, most of the island is arable and responsive to the intelligent and kindly treatment given, and abounds in fine water courses, the streams in fish and the valleys in game, both of which are so far protected that they are never disturbed in breeding time, nor at any time are they wantonly killed.

All this the doctor learned while spending several months on the island, making a general study of it—its flora, fauna and people. The latter, of all there, interested him most; but not much of their characteristics nor the details of life can be given in this sketch.

Here he soon realized that he had found the highest degree of civilization known, and as a consequence men and women and children of the most perfect type; farming, manufacturing and mining all done on scientific lines.

The only particulars to which we can now refer are: (1) The government, which is a pure democracy, the time and attention of what may be called the congress and the executive are given largely to harmonizing the great and varied industries, the progress and further development as science, experience and invention shall suggest.

There are no political parties there, no politicians, and no bankers or non-producers of any kind, for the simple reason that there is no place for them. The old histories of the country show that all these formerly held important places in the affairs of the state, but the systems requiring them were so imperfect that the uniform result has been continuous failure, loss and social disturbance. It was, therefore, decided to rub out the old slate and make a new one based on the principles of a real republic.

No man or company is now allowed to monopolize any natural opportunity. These are a common inheritance of all the people. Every one is allowed the free use of as much land as he needs, whether in town or in the country. Occupancy and use are the only titles, and priority of occupancy having precedence prevents conflicting claims. Money that is spent in the states in the purchase of lands is there used in its improvements. There is no speculation in land or anything else in this ideal state.

The government builds, owns and controls all railroads, canals, telegraphs and the like. The government operates the postal service very much as Uncle Sam, only it is free from political interference, and distributes and exchanges the labor products of itself and the people on a similar basis.

Congress is made up of representatives of all classes and species of necessary industry, and a part of its duty is determining the parity of values of all labor products—the relative labor cost of each, and since government there conducts the principal part of the exchange business the money question is one of easy solution. The average labor cost is the price of everything, and as individuals labor for the public or turn their products over to it for exchange, the government issues labor or receipt checks (or dollars), on paper, in ones, twos and fives, and so on, and for small change multiples of the money unit. And thus what is a vexed question here is scientifically and equitably fixed there. These checks are accepted everywhere in the realm at their face value in exchange for any commodity or service.

An average day's labor or product of the same is there considered to be the unit of value in the estimation and comparison of value. Government does all the banking business.

There are no lobbies to defeat the ends of justice, and no trusts and combines to rob the people. The salaries of all officers are equitable and just, and on a par with the earnings of the people. There are none extremely and dangerously rich or poor. Moderate effort brings an ample living. No anxiety, for every one has a chance to labor and to live. There is as much to do as there are those to do it. Opportunity is not monopolized, and a few hours' labor each day produces plenty, and there is no need of piling up one day against another.

People live to a good old age and are happy. The young live, woo and marry. Education is a great concern, and in charge of the state, and receives special attention. The best developed and most highly accomplished are engaged as teachers. The entertainments are many and varied and on a scientific basis. The ambition and chief entertainment of the people lies in the study of and search for truth, and the development and happiness of the race.

Tea-drinking and "5-o'clock tea" are becoming more and more popular in Berlin. The advocates of tea claim that it is a remedy for anaemia and improves the complexion.

A Tax Dodger.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has succeeded in evading the state inheritance tax on a bequest of $200,000, on the ground that the money was left to him "in recognition of his services" as friend and legal adviser to the testator. We congratulate Mr. Depew on saving $10,000 that morally belongs to the state treasury, but we venture to suggest that a United States senator, charged with the duty of making laws for the nation, might set a better example than that of dodging the laws of the state.—New York World.

Manchester, England, is about to change its horse car system to electric traction at a cost of $4,000,000.

Most things come to those who hustle while they wait.

News of the Northwest

GREAT NORTHERN HIRING POLICE.

Preparing for Trouble in the Event of a Strike.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27. — The Journal says: The Great Northern railway authorities are preparing for trouble. This has become evident by the discovery that Chief of the Secret Service Herrick has an emissary here employed in hiring special police officers. Herrick visited Minneapolis yesterday and arranged with a former guard of the state prison at Stillwater named O'Meara, to hire all the ex-policemen and watchmen he could get in the city at $4 a day. The instructions of the men are to be ready to report for duty to-day or Saturday morning. They are told that they are to be stationed at various points along the line and are to be lodged in sleeping cars. The trainmen's grievance committee is waiting for word from the officials as to when the promised conference is to be held. It develops that the company has been sounding the individual trainmen on its own account by sending officials to divisional headquarter points to interview them, and the men take this as a sign that the company is disposed to make concessions if it finds the trainmen of one mind.

CREMATED IN A LOCK-UP.

Fire Destroys the Jail at Lake City —One Man Burned to Death.

Lake City, Minn., Jan. 27.—A man named McTaggert, a well-known country character, was incinerated in a fire which destroyed the town lock-up. McTaggert was a hard drinker and was placed in custody more to give him shelter than with any idea of punishment. His arms and legs were burned nearly to the trunk. He had no relatives in this region, but was widely known around here and at Wabasha. The origin of the fire was a mystery. The doors of the jail were left unlocked, so that McTaggert might depart as soon as he sobered up. His blackened and charred body was found in the bunk where he was placed, and for that reason it is believed he did not start the conflagration.

To Name the Day and Date.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Butler, chairman of the national executive committee of the People's party, has issued a call for a meeting of that party to be held in Lincoln, Neb., Monday, Feb. 19, for the purpose of naming the time and place for holding the national convention of that party. The executive committee consists of three members from each state.

Want Principal Removed.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 27.—Morningside college students here have commenced circulating a petition for the removal of Prof. Perkins Slocum, vice president of the institution. The immediate cause was his suspension of a popular student for a trifling offense, but trouble has long been brewing because the students claim he has systemmatically interfered with their athletic sports.

Blizzard Raging in Michigan.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 27. — A blizzard raged here all day yesterday and increased in violence last night. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen. The storm is reported to be general all over upper Michigan. The snow is a blessing to the lumbermen, who were on the point of breaking up camps on account of the extended thaw.

Short in His Cash.

Marshall, Mich., Jan. 27. — Aug. O. Hyde, ex-superintendent of the poor of Calhoun county, in whose accounts a special commission which has been investigating accounts of county officers, discovered alleged shortages in the neighborhood of $5,000, was arrested, charged with embezzlement.

Coal Company Robbed.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 27.—Pickard's Coal company is said to be out nearly $1,000 by the departure of James A. Russell, a young clerk in its employ. Russell disappeared Sunday night. An examination of the books showed the shortage. Russell is a young man just about of age.

Died From Injuries.

Viroqua, Wis., Jan. 27. — William Marker, who was stabbed by William McDonald six times in a fight last September, died yesterday. A warrant is out for McDonald's arrest on the charge of murder, but he cannot be found.

Sudden Death of a Young Wife.

Madelia, Minn., Jan. 27. — Mrs. Amanda Vanesse, aged twenty-four, died suddenly at her home. An inquest decided that death was caused by heart failure. She leaves a husband and two children.

Two Convicts Captured.

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 27.—Two of the four convicts who escaped from the penitentiary Monday night after killing Capt. W. C. Rooney, were captured near Victor and have been returned.

Brakeman Killed.

Yankton, S. D., Jan. 27.—H. G. Berry, a brakeman on the Milwaukee, fell from a freight train and was killed about midnight in the neighborhood of Meckling, twenty miles east of here.

Stillwater Man Hurt.

Grantsburg, Wis., Jan. 27—Jim Nichols of Stillwater was brought down from John McRae's camp yesterday in a precarious condition, a tree having fallen on him.

Prominent Steamboat Captain Dead.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 27.—Capt. Nathaniel Lane of Portland died suddenly at his room in the Powell block here. He had an excellent record as a steamboat pilot and was well known on the upper and lower Columbia.

Epidemic of Varioloid.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 27. — An epidemic of varioloid is raging here. There are already upward of seventy cases of a mild type of smallpox in the isolation hospital here. So far no deaths have resulted.

Caused $20,000 Loss.

Portland, Or., Jan. 25.—The one-story brick warehouse of the Standard Oil company was destroyed yesterday by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $20,000. The fire started in the basement where a large amount of oil was kept.

Ate "Rough-on-Rats."

Pipestone, Minn., Jan. 25. — George Krapf, living fifteen miles south of this place, committed suicide by taking poison. He took rough on rats. No reason for the act is known.

BIG BLAZE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Candy Manufacturing Concern Goes Up in Smoke.

Minneapolis, Jan. 30. — The confectionery manufactory of McKusick, Copelin, Riddell & Co., corner First street and Second avenue south, was wholly destroyed by fire Saturday evening. The loss sustained by all the parties concerned will be fully $110,000—possibly $10,000 to $15,000 above that figure. The fire caught in some unaccountable way in the basement and quickly worked its way to the roof. When the firemen arrived at the scene the conditions were very serious. A strong wind prevailed at the time and it looked as if there might be great destruction of adjoining property. The heat was intense, and a number of buildings immediately opposite on Second avenue were slightly damaged, but not materially.

BLACK TOMAHAWK MISSING.

Fort Pierre Indian Supposed to Be Under the Ice.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 30.—Reports from Fort Pierre would indicate that Black Tomahawk, an old Indian, has gone through the ice on the river. His team was noticed tied to a tree on the bank, and after the second day it was looked after. The owner has not been seen for several days and is supposed to be dead. Tomahawk is the Indian who, after a long fight before the land department, secured as an allotment 320 acres of valuable land lying within the town of Fort Pierre, and only last fall secured final title from the government. A case has just been commenced in the United States courts to set aside the allotment made to him by the land department.

MILLS WILL OPEN AGAIN.

Thomas McIntyre to Come to Milwaukee to Lease Trust Property.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—William Faist and Robert Nunnemacher, local representatives of the United States Milling company, deny the statement from the East that the Duluth and the Daisy roller mills of this city will be permanently closed down. Both are positive in their statements that the Milwaukee mills will continue to grind. Thomas A. McIntyre, the secretary and vice president of the United States Milling company, is expected to come to Milwaukee shortly to complete the arrangements for the lease of the local properties of the trust.

MEDICAL ETHICS

Violated by Physicians Who Know the Value of Advertising.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Because they advertise their business Doctors T. Y. and R. R. Stephenson of Sioux Falls were expelled from the Sioux Valley Medical association. Their skill was not questioned. The association chose Sioux Falls as its next meeting place.

Suicide of a Robber.

Sioux Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 30. — At Peterson a footpad attempted to hold up a farmer who was leaving town in his wagon. The farmer whipped up his horses and the highwayman fired several times at him. The shots brought a crowd of men to the scene, who surrounded the fellow. Before he could be prevented he placed the revolver to his head and blew out his brains. He was a stranger.

Sue for Suicide's Money.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 30. — James Llewellan of Waterloo went to Wilton last October with several hundred dollars, with which he intended to purchase a farm and make a home for his young bride. He got into a game of poker and lost every cent. He went to his room and killed himself. Relatives now bring suit against Daniel Trump, alleged to be the man who won the money.

Bank Robbed of a Large Sum.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—The Bank of Deerfield, sixteen miles east of this city, was entered Friday night and about $8,000 taken from its vault, which was blown open with dynamite. It was evidently the work of experts. Sheriff Kause is after two well-dressed strangers who spent the afternoon in London, four miles east, and started after dusk toward Deerfield.

Students Are Happy.

Montevideo, Minn., Jan. 30. — The students of Windom institute held a jollification parade and made a lively demonstration over the news of the endowment gift of $25,000 provided by the will of the late W. S. Benton. A large number of the alumni were present.

New Burlington Project.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Articles of incorporation were filed for the Murray & Creston, capitalization $2,000,000. The Burlington system is back of the project, which provides for the construction of a double track road between the two points named.

Will Ride a Machine.

Aberdeen, S. D., Jan. 30. — Brown Brothers have purchased an automobile for use in looking after their extensive land interests in this part of the state. Mr. R. L. Brown has started with the machine from Chicago and intends riding it to Aberdeen.

Decision Affirmed.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 30.—The Iowa supreme court has affirmed the lower court's ruling in the case of the Sioux City Stock Yards company against the Sioux City Packing company, a litigation involving over a quarter of a million dollars.

Struck by a Snow Plow.

Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 30.—William Smith, eighty-four years of age, who has been employed as flagman for the Milwaukee road, was struck by the snow plow of a Duluth, Red Wing & Southern train and perhaps fatally injured.

Destroyed by Fire.

Berham, Minn., Jan. 30.—In the fire which destroyed Lloyd & Son's store the Braham News was also destroyed. Editor Folsom lost all his personal effects and printing plant.

Resulted in Murder.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Andy L. Kean, who was stabbed with a hot poker by Mike Haines in a fight in a blacksmith shop, is dead. Haines is in jail on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 30. — Fire destroyed the Bates house at Reedsburg; loss, $5,000, fully insured. It was one of the oldest hotels in this section.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900. NUMBER 29.

VINDICATED

IS GOVERNOR LIND'S VETO OF THE MILLER BILL BY COURT DECISION.

A Practical Application of the Miller Bill Shown in a Test Case—Governor Lind's Efforts, Through the Railway and Warehouse Commission to Secure Just Coal Rates to the Southwest Crowned With Success—How They Would Have Fared Under the Proposed Miller Law—Other State and National Political Points of the Week—Deeper and Deeper Depths For the McKinley Administration. Aguinaldo's Appeal and Admiral Dewey's Admissions—Murder in Kentucky Fit Companion Piece to "Criminal Aggression" in the Philippines—The Week's Summary.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Feb. 5, 1900.

The most important state political event of the week—and a most important one—has been the decision in the Ramsey county district court, at the hands of Judge Bunn, recognized as one of the ablest jurists in the state, of the celebrated coal rate case, in which, through the railway and warehouse commission of the state, Governor Lind has been for a year endeavoring to secure a just and equitable rate on coal for the people of the southwestern part of the state, from Duluth. The fact that the commission ordered a reduction of the rate from $2.55 to $1.95 per ton, from Duluth to New Ulm, is widely known, as well as that the railway companies resisted, taking the case to the district court.

The court finds for the state in two points:

First, that the railway commission under the law has the power to compel railroads to establish joint tariffs when roads are so related as the St. Paul and Duluth and Minneapolis and St. Louis, in the case in point.

Second, that it had the power to establish reasonable rates for such service, and that the joint rate in question was unreasonable and exorbitant, being higher than the wheat rate.

The point of interest, aside from the removal of the injustice under which the people of this section have long suffered, is the application of the Miller bill, which Governor Lind vetoed during the last session. The manner in which Governor Lind's judgment in the veto preventing that bill to become a law is vindicated, is thus stated by Governor Lind:

"As the law now stands the decision of the commission, after a hearing, is prima facie correct, and the rate established by it just and reasonable. The burden of proof, as the court well puts it, is on the railroad company to establish the unreasonable and confiscatory character of the rate established.

"If the Miller bill had become a law, the rate established in the first instance would have stood as prima facie fair and reasonable rate—for the law authorizes the railroad companies to fix rates in the first place and that which the law authorizes to be done is presumed to be rightly done until the contrary is shown, and the burden of proof would then have rested on the state at all stages to show that the railroad company's rate was unreasonable and that the proposed rate was fair and reasonable. This the commission could not do, as all the evidence bearing on the question is in the hands of the railroad company.

"Another very important point established by the decision is that the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, or any other company, whose business originates in the state, cannot be boycotted by the other railroads. When the commission made its decision in respect to the joint rates from Duluth, the Minneapolis and St. Louis company terminated a traffic agreement with the Duluth road, which has been in force for years, and brought coal from West Superior, in Wisconsin, to supply the points affected by the decision, claiming that by making it interstate traffic it was not subject to the rates established by the state authorities. They absolutely refused to carry coal delivered to them by the St. Paul and Duluth. Under this decision they cannot persist in this course."

Commenting further, Governor Lind says:

"If I had signed the Miller bill, this decision could not have been rendered. I hope that poor Miller can now see the matter in its true light. I have never believed for a moment that he would have fathered the bill accredited to him had he known its inherent viciousness."

The brave fight Senator Pettigrew is making in the senate, to bring to the light of day such of the iniquities in the Philippine islands as the McKinley administration has thus far been able to hide, wins the approval of every true lover of liberty. His effort to have the contents of the Aguinaldo appeal to the civilized world known, and the Filipino chief's statement of his relations with American officers of the consular, navy and army service is specially commendable. We have received a copy of the appeal, as translated from the original Spanish, and every honest man who reads it will unhesitatingly confess that if one-half that is recited there is true, its publication should be prevented at all hazards, for the salvation of the administration.

The appeal is under the seal of the Philippine republic, dating from June, 1898, which succeeded the dictatorial government of which Aguinaldo was the head, which in turn came from the revolutionary government of August, 1896. Thus the Philippine government which we have overthrown, was in existence two years before the Cuban war broke out, and when Dewey arrived at Manila independence was nearly won over the Spanish. Aguinaldo gives with particularity his relations with American officers and authorities, and how at their request he came to Manila and turned the Filipino forces into active allies on both land and sea. The celebration of their Independence Day, (our Fourth), on June 12, 1898, was attended by our officers and soldiers, Dewey himself only excusing himself on account of being busy with "mail day." This was true of the adoption of the Philippine flag, which our ships saluted, and numerous other convincing incidents. Aguinaldo asserts that independence for his people was distinctly understood, known as well to Admiral Dewey, and assented to by him, as by all the rest. It is the clear deduction from all the facts, that Americans and natives alike had no other idea until McKinley's proclamation of sovereignty dashed the Filipino hopes to earth, and precipitated the contest.

What a chapter this will be when placed before all the people, conclusive of the wickedness of the McKinley "criminal aggression." And noticeable is it also, that the "denial" which Dewey has made confirms in his own words that we are guilty of war on our "allies," for the admiral says in the Lodge letter:

"I never treated him (Aguinaldo) as an ally except to make use of him and his soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards."

What does the world say of a nation that, unprovoked, makes war on its allies!

What is there to be said of the awful tragedy in Kentucky, where as a natural sequel to overawing of the polls by troops and United States marshals, as well as by wholesale corruption in the ballot boxes, the man honestly chosen by the people, also through a test of manhood and personal courage rarely if ever equalled and never excelled, is stricken down by the assassin's rifle ball! Brave Goebel, rising on your supposed deathbed to take the oath of office, while the life-blood oozed freshly from your wounds, you have earned life and the victory you have won. Well may the Republican Pioneer Press in a burst of candor remark that this shooting of Goebel "is a severe blow to the Republican cause in Kentucky." How appropriate that the Republican rump government, bag and baggage, betook itself to the "feud county," and the mountain abode of the thugs and murderers who have been used by the party of Lincoln to again disgrace the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky.

Should death claim this brave spirit, well may it be said of him:

"Whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle's van
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

W. J. Bryan on "Destiny": Speaking of destiny, it was the destiny of Cain to slay Abel, but it was also his destiny to wear the brand of a murderer forever afterwards.

While farmers are revelling in 50-cent wheat, and business men carefully scan their books to discover on which side of the ledger the balance stood for 1899, the Republican trusts measure their grain to the following tune of 1899 profits:

	Per cent.
Central Trust	263
Farmers' Loan and Trust	88
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust	80
Union Trust	78
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	53
State Trust	50
U. S. Trust	47
Mercantile Trust	44
Manhattan	42½
N. Y. Security Trust	41
Continental Trust	41
Guaranty Trust	40

It is for "business" of this class that Hanna spoke, on McKinley inauguration day, 1897, when he declared "this will be a business administration." Also the same that he had in mind when, after the 1896 scare that Bryan gave him was over, he wired McKinley: "God reigns, and the Republican party still lives."

One thing is certain, regarding the use of the flag this campaign, that the G. O. P. will not wrap "Old Glory" around them as of yore. The flag will be the emblem of the Liberty party, those who would have the flag still stand, as under Lincoln, "for liberty for all men, everywhere." Let all of our friends hang out the flag. Up with the glorious old banner of the free, especially our papers!

And speaking of the "flags" in South Africa, that is a good one, on the part of old Boer is represented as saying: "I know the British flag, I've seen it lots of times. It's white."

The gold reserve is now jogging along downwards at quite the Cleveland pace, standing at but little over $215,000,000, as against $252,000,000 in November. The present rate of loss approaches $1,000,000 a day, and while gold leaves, silver slowly rises, standing above the 60 point. While silver rises, so does wheat.

And to keep up the record, another big Wall street house has gone to the wall—gone to take the gold cure.

And while people go on taking the gold cure for financial ills the army of Indiana coal miners, 70,000 strong, is about to march out on strike against gold wages!

To the war in Africa, which advances the rate of interest, financiers ascribe one of the causes for the low price of wheat. Another is the McKinley war tax. The one could be removed were the United States on a financial policy of independence of Great Britain, the other, by stopping this unholy war of conquest in the Philippines.

And here is Mayor Gray of Minneapolis speaking of McKinley's secretary of state as "Little Breeches!"

And speaking of Mayor Gray, two years from now, he may cast an eye to the governor's chair. Just now he and the Minneapolis boys are attending to that second term which all hands concede the mayor will receive in reward for his excellent administration.

G. S. O.

CLOSE TO CIVIL WAR

ARMED CONFLICT IS THREATENED IN KENTUCKY.

First Clash Between the Executive and Judiciary Powers Occurs and a Still Greater Clash Is Imminent—Beginning of the Crisis Is at Hand—Officers of the Court Arrested by the Military While Attempting to Serve a Notice of Legal Proceeding Upon Gov. Taylor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4. — The first clash between the executive and judiciary powers of the state occurred yesterday. A still greater clash is imminent to-day, and beyond the possibilities of to-day lies a sea with skies so lowering and of so stormy an aspect that no politician of either party can predict where it will carry the Kentucky ship of state. There is the chance that things will, as Congressman June Gayle expresses it, "drift around all right," but there are other chances also, and if things are to "drift around all right," they must strike a counter current, and strike it soon. There can be no longer any concealment of the fact that affairs in this state are bordering upon a conflict with arms, and the beginning of the crisis is at hand. It may be the political difficulties may be settled by courts of law, but heads are hot in Kentucky now, and legal processes that may prove a remedy for a dilatory peace may be irritating and start the trouble. The clash came yesterday when an officer of the court of Franklin county was arrested by the military while attempting to serve a notice of legal proceeding upon Gov. Taylor. The next

Clash May Come

when the officers of the court attempt to enforce the rulings of its presiding judge. Behind this judge the Democrats will have for the first time an active head in the person of Acting Gov. Peckham, and, from the Democratic standpoint, a regularly appointed adjutant general, whose orders the troops now encamped around the capitol building are now bound to obey. If they decline to obey the new adjutant general will, the Democrats claim, have the power to organize military forces of his own and proceed against all people who defy the authority of his office and that of the governor of the state whom he represents. On the other hand, the Republicans are fixed in their attitude that there is an insurrection in the state, that Beckham and his actions, his adjutant general and his orders are those of people acting in opposition to law. They believe that they alone are in the right, and as there can be but one right and all else wrong, those who show resistance to the proclamations of Gov. Taylor are in rebellion against the commonwealth. They will resist any attempt of any kind to remove them from their position around the capitol, meeting force with force and cause civil war.

Legislature Holds Secret Session.

The Democratic members of the legislature yesterday effected a regular organization for the first time since the swearing in of Gov. Goebel. A secret session of the members of both houses was held in the parlors of the Capitol hotel, at which the election of William Goebel as governor and J. W. Beckham as lieutenant governor, was reaffirmed, first in separate sessions of the house and senate, and afterward in a joint session. Preceding this action the members elected as president pro tem. Senator Carter. No further session will be held until Monday. It seems to be well understood among the Democratic members that the session at London will be ignored altogether by them, and that no Democrat will attend "until compelled to do so." It was practically decided [illegible] some convenient place until the political atmosphere has cleared. This plan of action was decided on to forestall any attempt on the part of the Republicans to arrest them or compel their attendance at London, which action, according to the Democratic members, has been determined on by Gov. Taylor. If arrests are attempted no resistance will be made by the Democrats, either to arrest or attending the session at London should they be arrested. It was determined that all acts of violence should be avoided and that the battle for supremacy hereafter should be fought out in the courts.

Some Hope for Goebel.

The condition of Mr. Goebel was last night considered better than at any time since he was shot. The improvement [illegible] will and determination of the wounded man that he will not die by the assassin's bullet is, however, still considered the main factor in sustaining him, and last night the attending physicians for the first time held out some hope for his ultimate recovery.

Beckham Acting Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—Lieut. Gov. Beckham will to-day be acting governor, in place of Gov. Goebel, who is now incapacitated from performing the duties of the office. A physician's certificate was made out last night declaring that Gov. Goebel was unable, and will be for some time unable to act, and by virtue of this, the reins of power will be placed in the hands of Lieut. Gov. Beckham, who will immediately exercise all the functions of the governor.

President Will Not Interfere.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Nearly the entire time of the cabinet meeting yesterday was taken up in a discussion of the situation in Kentucky and the rights and duties of the president in connection therewith. A decision was reached at once, and when Senator-elect Blackburn, with Representatives Rhea, Allen, Gilbert, Smith and Wheeler called to protest against federal interference in Kentucky the president promptly gave them to understand that he had already reached a conclusion on the subject, and that he found that the situation did not warrant the federal authorities interfering.

EARLIER ACCOUNTS.

Summary of Recent Sensational Happenings at Frankfort.

While walking through the capitol grounds at Frankfort, Ky., on his way to the capitol building, at 11:10 o'clock Tuesday morning, William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for governor of Kentucky, was shot down and very dangerously wounded. Harland Whittaker, a farmer from Butler county, the home county of Gov. Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whittaker, and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the capitol building, whence the shots were fired, than for any other apparent reason. Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small caliber, not over 38, which struck him in the right side just below the armpit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body on a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade.

Senator Goebel was immediately removed to his hotel and medical attendance summoned. Later, a consultation of prominent surgeons was held, and the wound was pronounced necessarily fatal. It was thought that Mr. Goebel could not survive the night.

Republican officials and members of the legislature denounced the shooting in unmeasured terms.

Gov. Taylor issued orders to Adjt. Gen. Collier to take steps to preserve order. The entire state guard was called into service, and soldiers were placed on guard at the capitol and other places where expected disorder might break out.

While Mr. Goebel lay at the point of death in his room, as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in the contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat.

Goebel Sworn In.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Wednesday night, William Goebel was sworn in as governor, and J. C. W. Beckham as lieutenant governor. The members of the legislature were prevented from holding a session by the militia, under orders of Gov. Taylor. The Democratic members signed a statement setting forth the fact that it was their belief that Goebel had been legally elected governor, and that they had been prevented from taking action on the report of the contest board by Gov. Taylor's action in refusing to allow the legislature to convene. On the strength of this statement, Chief Justice Hazelrigg administered the oath of office to Goebel and Beckham.

Gov. Goebel's first action was to issue an order dispersing the militia, but his order was ignored.

Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed, and adjourned the legislature to meet at London, Ky., Feb. 6.

No unfavorable symptoms appeared in Goebel's condition during the day, and he rested comfortably.

During the day the Democratic members of the legislature made several attempts to hold a session, but were prevented by the militia.

Try to Patch It Up.

On Thursday a proposition was made to the Democratic managers by the Republicans looking to an amicable adjustment of the controversy. The proposition was to submit the case to the state courts, which would undoubtedly decide against Taylor. Then the case was to be taken to the United States supreme court for final settlement. The Democrats declared that they desired to have the matter adjudicated in the state courts, and thus the attempt for a peaceful settlement was dropped.

The Democrats continued their efforts to hold a session of the legislature, but without avail.

Mr. Goebel's physicians said there was a possibility of uraemic poisoning, and it was possible that the governor might die in a convulsion almost any time.

Gov. Taylor issued an appeal to President McKinley, reciting the situation in Kentucky. He said he was doubtful of his power to control the situation, and appealed to the president to end the matter and secure peace in the state by recognizing him as governor of Kentucky.

TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Seriously Injured and One Fatally Hurt.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 6.—Four persons seriously injured and one fatally hurt and a hotel wrecked were the results of a natural gas explosion at New City, an oil hamlet in this vicinity last night. Gas from a broken connection had collected under the floor. A youth lighting a cigarette ignited the gas which had worked through a crack. The front portion of the hotel was blown out and the interior was wrecked.

Death in a Fencing Match.

Paris, Feb. 6.—In a fencing match between Leon de Chandin and Raoul de Boulangues the latter's foil snapped, pierced the mask, and entered Chandin's brain through the right eye, causing instantaneous death.

Roberts Arrested.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 6.—Brigham H. Roberts arrived here and was arrested charged with unlawful cohabitation with Dr. Maggie Shipp. He was released on his own recognizance to appear for a hearing to-day.

Battleship Texas at San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 6.—The United States battleship Texas arrived here. Capt. W. C. Gibson was received at the palace by Gov. Gen. Davis.

Storm Destroys a Harbor.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 6.—Another tornado swept the coast Monday night. Lark harbor was devastated and twenty houses were blown down, including the customs station and the residence of the customs officer.

Accidentally Killed.

Sparta, Wis., Feb. 6.—William Myro, one of the most prominent farmers of this county, was killed by the bursting of a fly-wheel on a sawing machine. Fragments of the wheel tore off a leg and an arm.

CONFLICT AVERTED

POLITICAL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY LESS THREATENING.

Gov. Taylor Orders the Release of the Man for the Possession of Whom Armed Conflict Between the Civil Authorities and the Military Was Threatened.—Mr. Goebel Succumbed Saturday After a Hard Battle for Life—Lieut. Gov. Beckham Sworn in as Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—Armed conflict between the civil authorities of Franklin county and the national guard of the State of Kentucky has been averted, and unless new causes should come to the front there is small likelihood that the political situation will again become threatening as it has been during the last thirty-six hours.

Gov. Taylor yesterday morning ordered the release of Alonzo Walker, for the possession of whom Judge Moore declared that Sheriff Sutter would swear in a force of deputies to take possession of the capitol grounds, if such an extreme became necessary. While not recognizing in his action the writ of habeas corpus which had been sworn out in behalf of Walker, Gov. Taylor, by releasing the man, removed the most threatening sign of trouble. The commanding officers of the troops which guard the capitol grounds are careful to say that the situation is entirely a military affair and that they extend the writ of habeas corpus very little consideration, but whether they regard it or not, Walker is free and Sheriff Sutter will not be called upon to summon force in the attempt to secure his release. The appalling consequences which would follow such an effort on the part of the sheriff

Was Too Much

for the more conservative members of the Democratic party, and it was decided that no matter what Judge Moore should say as an individual, there would be no attempt to take possession of the capitol grounds by force of arms. Even if Walker had been held a much longer time than he actually was held, no effort, the Democratic leaders had decided, should be made for his rescue after the writ of habeas corpus had failed. Both sides will take a rest pending the session of the Republicans called by Gov. Taylor at London. No Democrats will attend this until they are taken there by the military forces of the state, and no attempt will be made in this direction by Gov. Taylor until he has afforded them every opportunity to go to London of their own accord. What will be done when it has been made certain that the Democrats will not visit London has not been definitely determined by Gov. Taylor. It is likely that matters on both sides will be allowed to drift until after the funeral of Gov. Goebel.

GOEBEL IS DEAD.

Beckham Sworn in as Governor of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5. — William Goebel, head of the Kentucky government organized by legislative majority in the face of bayonets, died at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. Public announcement of his death was not made until almost an hour later. During the interval before notice of his death was given out Lieut. Gov. Beckham was sworn in as governor of the State of Kentucky, and executed his first official acts as executive head of the claimant government by making a number of staff appointments.

Gov. Goebel was unconscious when death came. His brother Arthur and his sister, Mrs. Braunaker, were the only persons at his bedside, where they had sat for hours, the doctors having told them early in the afternoon that death was but a matter of moments. Another brother, Justus, arrived here just an hour after his brother's death.

Among bitter partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument for Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the state house grounds where he was shot.

The news has gone through the state like lightning, and already offers of volunteers to avenge Goebel's death by marching to Frankfort and resorting to arms are reaching the men who now stand as leaders of the claimant government. The telegraph and long-distance telephone are bringing this word from Covington, Louisville and other cities.

Martial law has been clamped down on the city with all severity. Saloons are closed and a heavy provost guard is holding the streets. Bugles have clattered out their calls and troops have been moved to all points where the greatest chance of control of outbreaks should they come. There are score of men in the streets who are seeking a chance to kill Gov. Taylor. They make no denial of this. "We will get him," they say. "If not now, why, in a few days, a few weeks, or a few months, may be, but we will get him."

Anticipating the effect which the visit of death has caused the Democratic leaders had circulars printed asking that the law be respected. These dodgers were distributed by messengers throughout Frankfort and surrounding country.

The Funeral Arrangements.

It practically has been decided that the remains of Gov. William Goebel will be buried in Frankfort in the cemetery overlooking the Kentucky river where lie the remains of Daniel Boone, Vice President Richard Johnson and several Kentucky governors, eminent jurists and soldiers. Although the burial will take place in Frankfort in accordance with the wishes of the friends of the dead man, the funeral services will be held in Covington, his home. The remains will be taken to Covington to-day on a special train. Tuesday morning the remains will be conveyed to Odd Fellows' hall in Covington, and from 8:30 in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening will lie in state, the hall being kept open in the evening to allow the working people an opportunity to view the remains. The funeral services will be extremely simple, in deference not only to the wishes of Gov. Goebel, but also of the members of his family. Wednesday morning the remains will be brought back to Frankfort and placed in the big ball room of the Capitol hotel, where they will lie in state all that day. Some apprehension is felt of trouble on that day, as it is believed that from 30,000 to 50,000 strangers will be in the city to view the remains of the Democratic leader, and bitter feeling engendered by his death may result in a clash. Precautions are being taken, irrespective of party, to prevent trouble, and no serious outbreak is looked for. The interment will take place Thursday from the Capitol hotel, but the actual arrangements for the burial have as yet not been decided on. Plans for the raising of funds by popular subscription for the erection of a monument to Gov. Goebel's memory is rapidly taking shape.

Quiet at London.

London, Ky., Feb. 5. — The rumors that have become current that armed mountaineers have gathered in London to intimidate Democratic legislators are absolutely without foundation. The town is as peaceful and tranquil as a country village in any other part of the country, and there are no armed men within its limits or lurking in the adjacent country so far as is known by the leading citizens.

Headquarters at Louisville.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—This city is to be the seat, temporarily at least, of the Democratic state government. Gov. Beckham and the rest of his chief advisers reached here yesterday morning. To-day the Democratic members of the legislature will meet here, and it is proposed to make Louisville the headquarters of the legislative and executive branches of the state government as long as the presence of troops keeps them from Frankfort, or until the present conflict of authority in the state is settled.

MACRUM IS MUM.

Former Consul at Pretoria Arrives in New York.

New York, Feb. 5.—Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, who asked to be recalled at a time when affairs in the South African republic were in a crisis and when his presence in the Transvaal republic were urgently required by the state department, arrived on the St. Paul. With him are his wife and little daughter. Mr. Macrum maintains silence as to the reasons for wishing to leave his station, and when asked to make public his reasons for so doing has refused. His silence is still unbroken, though Mr. Macrum says after his arrival in Washington and visit to the state department he will issue a statement over his signature telling why he left his post at such a critical time. He would not even talk about the situation in Africa when he left

VALUE OF DEWEY'S PRIZE.

Board of Appraisal Says Manila Bay Capture Was Worth $326,141.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The secretary of the navy has transmitted to the supreme court of the District of Columbia a copy of the report of the board of appraisal and survey which was convened at Cavite June 6, 1898, to place a value on the property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay. The estimated value of these captures is $326,141. The largest items in the statement are ship and boat equipment, $241,566; ordnance materials, $42,204; fuel, $20,568. This appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

SALE OF A BODY ALLEGED.

Attendants of a Baltimore Medical College Placed Under Arrest.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—Two attendants at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city, were arrested, charged with having shipped the body of the unknown man whose corpse was received at Sioux City, Iowa, a few days ago in a packing box. The police claim to have positive proof that the dead man was a tramp who was killed by a trolley car in December last, and that the men under arrest sold it and shipped it instead of delivering it to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as they were directed to do by the health department.

FIGHT HAS BEGUN.

Philadelphia May Yet Lose Republican Convention.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—Between the rival committees making local arrangements for the national Republican convention there is a feeling of intense bitterness, which is likely to have a disastrous effect on efforts to raise the $100,000 guaranty fund. It would not surprise many citizens if the national committee took the convention away from Philadelphia. Strong efforts are being made to get it to Chicago or some other city.

Canal All Our Own.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned last night, have reached an amicable agreement as regards the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as respects the right of control and operation by the United States of the proposed Nicaraguan canal. The result marks the termination of negotiations between the officers of the state department and Lord Pauncefote, of fully a year's standing.

Verdict Against Sarah Bernhardt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Sarah Bernhardt was condemned to pay an indemnity of 6,000 francs to the dramatist Kiesmackers, whose play, "Marthe," she accepted, it is alleged, and began to rehearse in November, 1898, but failed to produce.

Woman Shoots Her Husband.

St. John, Mich., Feb. 5.—Essie E. Fehr, wife of Fred Fehr, and daughter of Alexander Williams, who lives north of here, shot her husband through the head. It is thought he cannot recover.

Injured at a Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Four firemen and two spectators were injured during the progress of a fire in the basket factory of John S. Benedict yesterday. One of the injured firemen may die.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

Fire in Minneapolis caused a loss of over $100,000.

Contractors of Bemidji complain of a scarcity of brick.

Gross earnings taxes this year will approximate $1,500,000.

Princeton boasts of one of the best of any small town in the state.

Minnesota members in congress work against the shipping subsidy bill.

The farmers around Mabel will build a co-operative creamery in the spring.

The Illinois Central has inaugurated its through passenger service to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

It is shown that last year over a million pounds of oleomargarine was shipped into Minnesota.

At a special school election at Mabel, $12,000 in bonds were voted for the purpose of building a new school house.

An action has been begun at Mankato to test the validity of contracts between boards of county commissioners and taxpayers.

Omaha train No. 3 struck a team at Mankato. The horses were killed, and the driver, George Foss of Mankato, seriously injured.

Richard Wenright, a brakeman on the Mankato & Wells branch of the Milwaukee road, was run over by cars while switching at Wells.

Mrs. P. Montgomery, almost 100 years old, died at Winona recently. She could remember the closing of the War of 1812, and had been a widow for fifty-five years.

John Storien, twenty years old, living in the town of Gordon, while handling a shot gun, accidentally discharged it, the entire charge entering his neck and head. He lived twenty-four hours.

The commissioners of Itasca county have been cited to appear in St. Paul, some time in February, and show cause why they should not be ousted for malfeasance in office.

John Ryan and Frank Rock of Brainerd, were arraigned in the municipal court charged with robbery in the first degree, committed upon the person of Ernest Babcock, aged sixteen. They were held to the grand jury.

Joseph Schmidt had his right leg, several ribs and a shoulder fractured from the kick of a horse at New Ulm. His son, in trying to rescue him from the vicious brute, had his head cut open. Their deaths are expected.

Benjamin Waterhouse was accidentally killed at Verndale by the bursting of a big fly wheel. A fragment struck the unfortunate man between the eyes, tearing off the entire upper half of the skull.

Supt. Manuel, of the Wells high school, has notified the board of education that he will not be a candidate for re-election the coming year. This makes vacancies for superintendents in each of the three high schools of the county.

The judge at Duluth has sentenced Joseph Smith, convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, to two years in Stillwater prison. Smith prejudiced his case by pretending to be crazy. Arnold Manthy, convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, was sentenced to one year and three months.

A railroad survey is being made from Wells south of the Iowa line, crossing the new Northwestern line from Mason City to Blue Earth, at or near Briceland. The objective points north and south are not made public, nor the railroad company that is back of the survey, which is paid for by Wells parties.

Orlando T. Chapman, forty years of age and single, committed suicide at Mankato by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He lived with his widowed and aged mother and has been in ill-health for two years past. No inquest was held, as it was a clear case of self-destruction. Four brothers and a sister survive him.

The beds of two former beautiful sheets of water, Minnesota lakes and Rush lake, are about to be divided up by the owners of land adjoining. Both lakes were in the vicinity of Mankato, but were shallow prairie lakes, and they either naturally dried up or were drained away by the cultivation of the soil around them.

The question whether trees can be cut on a public highway without the consent of abutting property owners, is to be determined in the courts at Winona. W. E. Hamilton has secured the arrest of Fred Fick and Charles Tait, on a warrant charging them with cutting down fifty trees along the public highway in Pleasant Valley. The men claim to have secured permission from the roadmaster.

Eva M. Salzbrun has been granted a divorce from her husband, Henry Salzbrun, a cigarmaker at Sleepy Eye, and was given $300 alimony and $100 attorney's fees, the defendant also being assessed the costs. The parties were brought together by an advertisement in a marriage paper, and Salzbrun made a trip to West Virginia to marry the fair plaintiff. Two weeks after he decided bliss was all they could stand, and divorce proceedings were instituted.

William Webber, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Webber, living about eight miles east of St. Peter, was found shot through the heart in a meadow on his father's farm. He went to the meadow to fix up a haystack which the wind had blown down. He took a gun with him for the purpose of shooting rabbits. Not coming home in the evening the family became alarmed, instituted search, when he was found as above. Death is supposed to have been accidental. He was about thirty years old.

The annual meeting of the Fort Ridgely National Park and Monument association will be held at New Ulm Feb. 10. Among those who will be in attendance are Judge C. E. Flandrau, and Senator Timothy Sheehan, and the meeting will no doubt be one of the largest in the history of the association. An effort will be made to induce the government to purchase 900 acres of land contiguous to the state cemetery already located at the fort, and establish a national park.

Samuel Wightman was severely burned by the explosion of a gasoline engine at New Richland.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Never let a confidence be forced upon you.

When a hen roosts on a roost she must be a rooster.

The charity that begins at home very often ends there.

The sun sets only in the west, but an old hen isn't so particular.

One plum pudding on the table is worth two in the stomach.

Men delight in everything peculiar, whether an advantage or not.

It's the spirit rather than the price tag that makes the gift valuable.

The man who bets on the top dog and the bottom facts seldom gets left.

An exchange says the typhoid germ is particularly active. And not particular where.

A man's gallantry crops out when he is entertaining a woman who is not related to him.

Some people you like until they find you out, and some you don't like until you find them out.

Mr. Goebel of Kentucky says he is too busy to marry. Has the star-eyed goddess of reform jilted him?

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is giving lessons in penmanship. Hitherto it has endeavored to right wrong.

A crude theory, in the language of some men, means one, which (being new) has not first occurred to themselves.

If you have a wealthy maiden aunt, don't fail to send her a hand-painted card decorated with a bunch of forget-me-nots.

There are no two things more often confounded, yet more perfectly distinct, than liberal tolerance and latitudinarian indifference.

The power of duly appreciating little things belongs to a great mind; a narrow-minded man has it not, for to him they are great things.

Mr. Bryan will save himself annoyance by issuing a bulletin each morning before breakfast telling just how he stands on the silver question.

Don't overwork yourself. Just imagine how miserable you would be if you finished all your work today and had nothing to do the rest of your life.

If somebody would dig a canal and let 300,000 cubic feet a minute of good lake water into the Rio Grande, you wouldn't find any kick coming from Las Cruces.

It has been found that the membrane forming the lining of a hen's egg will serve admirably for skin grafting, but the increased demand this will cause for eggs will only partially relieve the oversupply in the cold storage warehouses.

Prof. Shephardson of the University of Chicago thinks there is an inherent sociological reason for the prevalence of fights in Kentucky. The professor may be correct, but in conducting his researches upon this difficult subject it would be wise for him to do so at a distance. Kentuckians do not like to have outsiders mix up in their "affairs of honor."

Gen. Otis' latest report of casualties in the Philippine campaign shows that twice as many American soldiers have recently been drowned in the Luzon rivers as fell before the bullets of the enemy. A course of swimming instructions, such as are given to all recruits in the army of Germany, would cost the war department practically nothing and would by this time have saved many valuable lives.

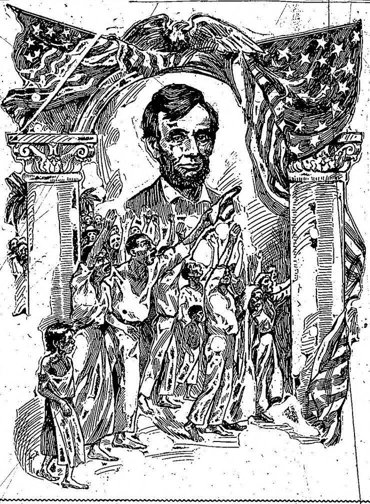
Although two full years have been devoted to growing of beets in different parts of the country, with a view to determining the locations in which beet sugar production could be profitably undertaken, the demands upon the department of agriculture for sample beet seed for the ensuing year, continue undiminished. It is evident that, with the new and improving order of things in the islands which have recently come into close relationship with the United States, there is going to be a race between cane and beet, in which cane sugar is going to closely compete for the position now held by the lowly beet. According to some tables prepared by the treasury department beets now produce two-thirds of the world's sugar.

No opinion is to be received simply because it is old or simply because it is new, but only because it is true. We must equally beware of venturing rashly on untrodden paths, without a careful survey of the country, and of following in too confident security the track of our own footsteps.

There is perhaps no one cause that contributes to harden men in error, and in misconduct of any kind, than the dread that a confession of having been wrong will be met by humiliating exultation.

Kaiser Wilhelm, it is said, has decided to pardon nearly all the luckless editors now undergoing imprisonment for the crime of leze majesty. This kindly act upon the kaiser's part will do more to give his subjects a proper respect for his kingly dignity than all the prison sentences the courts of Germany could ever register.

Chicago safeblowers recently distinguished themselves by holding up a policeman and taking his revolver. This savors of too fiery an ambition. They will yet get into serious trouble.



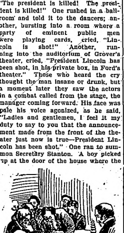
Death of Lincoln

"Now he belongs to the ages."

The curtain had just been rung down over the life of the martyred president in that humble little room opposite the theater where the president had, a few hours, before received the bullet of the assassin Booth. E. M. Stanton, secretary of war, gave utterance to the words quoted. How prophetic; how true. Centuries hence the name of Abraham Lincoln will still retain its rightful place in history.

The president had been carried up the high steps, through a narrow hall, and laid, still unconscious, still motionless, on the bed of a poor, little, commonplace room of a commonplace lodging-house, where surgeons and physicians gathered about in a desperate attempt to rescue him from death.

While the surgeons worked the news was spreading to the town. Every man and woman in the theater rushed forth to tell it. Some ran wildly down the streets, exclaiming to those they met, "The president is killed! The president is killed!" One rushed in a ballroom and told it to the dancers; another, bursting into a room where a party of eminent public men were playing cards, cried, "Lincoln is shot!" Another, running into the auditorium of Grover's theater, cried, "President Lincoln has been shot, in his private box, in Ford's theater." Those who heard the cry thought the man insane or drunk, but a moment later they saw the actors in a combat called from the stage, the manager coming forward. His face was pale his voice agonized, as he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it my duty to say to you that the announcement made from the front of the theater just now is true—President Lincoln has been shot." One ran to summon Secretary Stanton. A boy picked up at the door of the house where the president lay was sent to the White house for Robert Lincoln. The news spread by the very force of its own horror, and as it spread it met other news no less terrible. At the same hour that Booth had sent the ball into the president's brain a man had forced his way into the house of Secretary Seward, then lying in bed with a broken arm, and had stabbed both the secretary and his son Frederick so seriously that it was feared they would die. In his entrance and exit he had wounded three other members of the household. Like Booth, he had escaped. Horror bred rumor, and Secretary Stanton, too, was reported wounded, while later it was said that Grant had been killed on his way north. Dread seized the town. "Rumors are so thick," wrote the editor of the National Intelligencer, at 2 o'clock in the morning, "the excitement of this hour is so intense that we rely entirely upon our reporters to advise the public of the details and result of this night of horrors. Evidently conspirators are among us. To what extent does the conspiracy exist? This is a terrible question. When a spirit so horrible as this is abroad, what man is safe? We can only advise the utmost vigilance and the most prompt measures by the authorities. We can only pray God to shield us, his worthy people, from further calamities like these."



DEATH OF LINCOLN—"HE NOW BELONGS TO THE AGES."
(From the Painting.)

The civil and military authorities prepared for attack from within and without. Martial law was at once established. The long roll was beaten; every exit from the city was guarded; out-going trains were stopped; mounted police and cavalry clattered up and down the street; the forts were ordered on the alert; guns were manned.

In the meantime there had gathered in the house on Tenth street, where the president lay, his family physician and intimate friends, as well as many prominent officials. Before they reached him it was known there was no hope, that the wound was fatal. They grouped themselves about the bedside or in the adjoining rooms, trying to comfort the weeping wife, or listening awe-stricken to the steady moaning and labored breathing of the unconscious man, which at times could be heard all over the house. Stanton alone seemed able to act methodically. No man felt the tragedy more than the great war secretary, for no one in the cabinet was by greatness of heart and intellect so well able to comprehend the worth of the dying president, but no man in that distracted night acted with greater energy or calm. Summoning the assistant secretary, C. A. Dana, and a stenographer, he began dictating orders to the authorities on all sides, notifying them of the tragedy, directing them what precautions to take, what persons to arrest. Grant, now returning to Washington, he directed, should be warned to keep close watch on all persons who came close to him in the cars and to see that an engine be sent in front of his train. He sent out, too, an official account of the assassination. Today the best brief account of the night's awful work remains the one which Secretary Stanton dictated within sound of the moaning of the dying president.

And so the hours changed without perceptible change in the president's condition, and with only slight shifting of the scene around him. The testimony of those who had witnessed the murder began to be taken in an adjoining room. Occasionally the figures at the bedside changed. Mrs. Lincoln came in at intervals, sobbing out her grief, and then was led away. This man went, another took his place. It was not until daylight that there came a perceptible change. Then the breathing grew quieter, the face became more calm. The doctors at Lincoln's side knew that dissolution was near. Their bulletin of 6 o'clock read: "Pulse failing;" that of 6:30, "Still failing;" that of 7, "Symptoms of immediate dissolution," and then at 7:20, in the presence of his son Robert, Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Atty.-Gen. Speed, Senator Sumner, Private Secretary Hay, Dr. Gurley, his pastor and several physicians and friends, Abraham Lincoln died. There was a prayer, and then the solemn voice of Stanton broke the stillness, "Now he belongs to the ages."

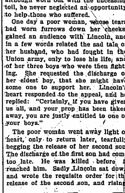
Two hours later the body of the president, wrapped in an American flag, was borne from the house in Tenth street, and carried through the hushed streets, where already thousands of flags were at half-mast and the gay buntings and garlands had been replaced by black draperies, and where the men who for days had been cheering in excess of joy and relief now stood with uncovered heads and wet eyes. They carried him to an upper room in the private apartments of the white house, and there he lay until three days later a heart-broken people claimed their right to look for a last time on his face.

LINCOLN AND THE WIDOW.

The 12th of February, Abraham Lincoln's birthday, brings to our thoughts stronger than ever reminiscences of this noble man's life, says a writer in Harper's Round Table. Hundreds of books have recorded and will perpetuate his good deeds for centuries to come, but it is a pleasure to read now and then of some little act of kindness that will stand alone illustrating the breadth of this man's sympathies and the nobility of his character. During all that dreadful period when the civil war was ravaging the country Lincoln held the reins of the government, and although worn out with the unceasing toil, he never neglected an opportunity to help those who suffered.

One day a poor woman, whose tears had worn furrows down her cheeks, gained an audience with Lincoln, and in a few words related the sad tale of her husband, who had fought in the Union army, only to lose his life, and of her three boys who were then fighting. She requested the discharge of her eldest boy, that she might have some one to support her. Lincoln's heart responded to the appeal, and he replied: "Certainly, if you have given us all, and your prop has been taken away, you are justly entitled to one of your boys."

The poor woman went away light of heart, only to return later, tearfully begging the release of her second son. The discharge of the first son had come too late. He was killed before it reached him. Sadly Lincoln sat down and wrote the requisite order for the release of the second son, and rising, handed the paper to the afflicted woman, saying: "Now you have one and I have one of the two boys left; that is no more than right." Weeping with joy, the poor mother blessed Lincoln and hurried out to send her precious order.



LINCOLN WROTE THE ORDER.

New Fodder for Cavalry Nags.

Molasses for cavalry horses will in future be one of the items of expense for the maintenance of the army in the Philippines.

We easily tolerate an authority that we hope one day to exercise ourselves.

STORIES OF LINCOLN

One of Mr. Lincoln's characteristics was his ineffable tenderness toward others, says the Springfield Republican. He wrote injuries in the sand, benefits on marble. The broad mantle of his enduring charity covered a multitude of sins in a soldier. He loved justice with undying and solicitous affection, but he hated every deserter from the great army of humanity. He was dowered with the love of love.

He was always equal to the occasion, whether saving a sleeping sentinel by one stroke of the pen from a dishonored grave or writing that bold and steady signature to the proclamation of emancipation which made the black race give him a crown of immortelles. As the negro preacher in Vicksburg said of him: "Massa Linkum, he eberywhere; he know eberyt'ing; he walk de earf like de Lord."

His Keen Irony.

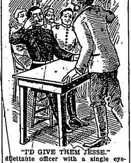
Abraham Lincoln could say true things when just resentment required censure. He released some prisoners on the other side of the "divide" in 1863. The wife of one of these insisted "that her husband was a religious man, even if he was a rebel." Mr. Lincoln wrote the release slowly, as if in doubt, and, without smiling, handed it to the now happy wife, but said, with keen irony:

"You say your husband is a religious man. Tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but in my opinion the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their government because, as they think, that government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven."

Dick Gower's Appointment.

Mr. Lincoln once told Horace Deming, a Connecticut congressman, when he had been importuned to join a church, that "when any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, and thy neighbor as thyself'—that church will I join with all my heart."

His great good sense was shown in his making Dick Gower a lieutenant in the regular army. Dick had shown his bravery and his capacity among the western Indians, but was rejected by the board of military martinets at Washington because he "did not know what an abatis, or echelon, or hollow square was." "Well," sharply said the dilettante officer with a single eyeglass, "what would you do with your command if the cavalry should charge on you?"



"I'D GIVE THEM JESSE."

"I'd give them Jesse, that's what I would do; and I'd make a hollow square in every mother's son of them."

Lincoln signed his commission and Dick made a famous soldier.

Read the Letter.

McClellan then requested his chief of staff to find a copy of the letter. It was speedily produced, and Gen. McClellan proceeded to crush Mr. Lincoln by reading his vituperative attack on Stanton, with reflections on Lincoln's conduct of the war. Lincoln's peaceful smile vanished. When the letter ended he rose quickly, looking neither to the right nor left—not waiting for any farewell to Gen. McClellan.

He seemed oppressed with the consciousness of the dangers of the military as well as the political situation of things. He drove slowly with Gen. Blair over to the boat, which was to convey them from Harrison's landing back to Washington. When the vessel had started, Mr. Lincoln, for the first time, since leaving McClellan's tent, broke the silence and said to Gen. Blair:

"Frank, I now understand this man. That letter is Gen. McClellan's bid for the presidency. I will stop that game. Now is the time to issue the proclamation emancipating the slaves."

He forthwith issued the proclamation of emancipation. Within a week after the world was startled by a new charter of freedom for the slave.

Gen. McClellan's Mistake.

Congressman Vaux of Philadelphia, in his late years changed his views about President Lincoln. He told an interesting story about the proclamation of emancipation. The classic and scholarly Vaux had been making speeches in Connecticut, and came home with Frank P. Blair of Missouri, who was very close to the many-sided patriot president while the war lasted. Gen. Blair told Richard Vaux this story:

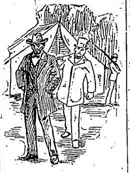
"Mr. Lincoln had become impatient at Gen. McClellan's delay on the peninsula, and asked Frank Blair to go with him to see the commanding general. The distinguished visitors arrived on a hot day, and went straight to McClellan's headquarters. They were received with scant courtesy, and the commanding general did not ask the president to eat or drink. Lincoln sat in his white linen duster, uncomfortably silent, with his long and sinewy limbs doubled up like a jackknife, till finally Gen. McClellan broke the dense silence by saying:

"Mr. President, have you received the letter I mailed you yesterday?"

"No," courteously replied Lincoln; "I must have passed it on the way."

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

The greatest names in American history are Washington and Lincoln. One is forever associated with the independence of the states and the formation of the federal union, the other with the universal and the preservation of that union. Washington enforced the declaration of independence as against England, Lincoln proclaimed its fulfillment, not only to a downtrodden race in America, but to all people, for all those who may seek the protection of our flag. These illustrious men achieved grander results for mankind within a single century—from 1775 to 1865—than any men ever accomplished in all the years since first the flight of time began. Washington engaged in no ordinary revolution. With him it was not who should rule, but what should rule. He drew his sword, not for a change of rulers upon an established throne, but to establish a new government which should acknowledge no throne but the tribune of the people. Lincoln accepted war to save the union, the safeguard of our liberties, and re-established it upon "indestructible foundations" as forever "one and indivisible." To quote his own grand words:



LINCOLN ROSE QUICKLY.

"Now we are all contending that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." * * *

LINCOLN OFFERED TO RESIGN.

The president's treatment of Hunter's order dissatisfied many who had been temporarily quieted by the message of March 6. They were made still more critical by the slow advancement of McClellan and his army toward Richmond. Again they besought the president to emancipate and arm the slaves. The authority and magnitude of the demand became such that Mr. Lincoln fairly staggered under it. Still he would not yield. He could not give up yet his hope of a more peaceful and just system of emancipation. But while he could not do what was asked of him, he seems to have felt that it was possible that he was wrong, and that another man in his place would be able to see the way. In a remarkable interview held early in the summer with several republican senators, among whom was the Hon. James Harlan of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the president actually offered to resign and let Mr. Hamlin, the vice-president, initiate the policy.

The senators went to Mr. Lincoln to urge upon him the paramount importance of mustering slaves into the Union army. They argued that as the war was really to free the negro, it was only fair that he should take his part in working out his own salvation. Mr. Lincoln listened thoughtfully to every argument, and then replied:

"Gentlemen, I have put two hundred thousand muskets into the hands of loyal citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky and Western North Carolina. They have said they could defend themselves if they had guns. I have given them the guns. Now, these men do not believe in mustering in the negro. If I do it, these two hundred thousand muskets will be turned against us. We shall lose more than we should gain."

The gentlemen urged other considerations, among them that it was not improbable that Europe, which was anti-slavery in sentiment, but yet sympathized with the notion of a Southern Confederacy, preferring two nations to one in this country, would be persuading the south to free her slaves in consideration of recognition. After they had exhausted every argument, Mr. Lincoln answered them:

"Gentlemen," he said, "I can't do it. I can't see it as you do. You may be right, and I may be wrong, but I'll tell you what I can do; I can resign in favor of Mr. Hamlin. Perhaps Mr. Hamlin could do it."

The senators, amazed at this proposition, "which," says Senator Harlan, "was made with the greatest seriousness, and of which not one of us doubted the sincerity," hastened to assure the president that they could not consider such a step on his part; that he stood where he could see all around the horizon; that he must do what he thought right; that, in any event, he must not resign.

LINCOLN AND THE SENTINEL.

In an article in the Century entitled "Our Fellow Citizen of the White House," Mr. C. C. Buel told the following story of President Lincoln: "There have been no soldiers as guardians under the shadow of the great Ionic columns since war; and even then, on one fierce winter night, the boy in blue who was on guard was not allowed to maintain professional decorum. Mr. Lincoln emerged from the front door, his lank figure bent over as he drew tightly about his shoulders the shawl which he employed for such protection, for he was on his way to the war department, at the west corner of the grounds, where in times of battle he was wont to get the midnight dispatches from the field. As the blast struck him he thought of the numbness of the pacing sentry, and, turning to him, said: 'Young man, you've got a cold job to-night; step inside and stand guard there.'

"'My orders keep me out here,' the soldier replied.

"'Yes,' said the president, in his argumentive tone, 'but the duty can be performed just as well inside as out here, and you'll oblige me by going in.'

"'I have been stationed outside,' the soldier answered, and resumed his beat.

"'Hold on there!' said Mr. Lincoln, as he turned back again; 'it occurs to me that I am commander-in-chief of the army, and I order you to go inside.'"

Hobart and Newspaper Men.

The late Vice-President Garret A. Hobart delighted in informal chats about people and things bordering on Bohemia. The ways of newspaper men strangely interested him. He said once that he envied them because of their roving freedom and the ease with which they seemed to write. He considered writing a greater art than speaking. "I find no trouble in talking to an audience," he said, "but when it comes to putting my thoughts on paper I find it a great task. Readers are more critical than hearers. The art of writing is the greater."

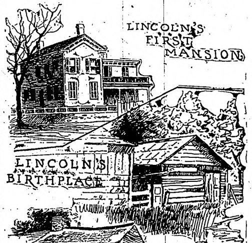
A Troublesome Word.

"While it is true," replied the Pale Face, "that I made a compact with you, it was with a mental reservation."

Here the untutored Red Man manifested bewilderment.

"Is that the next reservation I shall be compelled to live on?" he asked, anxiously, his quavering voice betokening the depth of his emotion.

LINCOLN'S HUMBLE HOMES.



Here are three homes of our great martyred president, as unpretentious as he was himself. His birthplace was a cabin in Hardin county, Kentucky. "'Tain't much of a place to be born in," said young Abe, revisiting the scene in his youth. The years from 7 to 10 the lad spent in the Indiana home, near Farmington, Coles county. The picture also shows the modest house in Springfield, where Lincoln lived when events began to push him toward the top of the ladder.

76'S VALENTINE.

[From Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Seventy-six was "savin' up." All her little set knew it because she quit "stickin' in" for coffee at noon, she walked to and from work—that is, in theory she walked, for she often ran for blocks at a time to ward being late either at the store or at home, for no one was supposed to know she did not ride. She took the 10 cents her mother offered her every morning, either to ride "both ways," or ride one way and get coffee, whichever seemed best. Seventy-six was a queer combination of child and little old woman, like most of the cash girls in department stores. She saw and heard a great deal every day of her busy life.

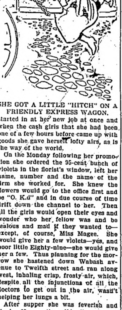
And Seventy-six had an ideal, in the person of little Miss Magee, the cashier to whom she took her checks. Miss Magee was a slight, short, sweet, little body, with a great quantity of pale reddish hair that was the delight of all the cash girls' hearts. It "stayed in" so good all day. But Seventy-six in particular longed for red hair and little hands and every charm possessed by Miss Magee. So when St. Valentine's day came and Miss Magee got a nice bunch of violets delivered by a messenger boy, Seventy-six made a mental resolution that she would have a bunch of violets come to herself like that one if she lived to the next St. Valentine's day, and everyone would think she had "a fellow" and that "he sent 'em like Miss Magee's fellow did." And after the severe strain of the holidays was lifted a little in regard to her earnings, she secretly commenced to save up.

Poor little Seventy-six! To save up meant to her to walk miles twice a day, though sometimes she got a little "hitch" on a friendly express wagon, but she'd be nearly home when she'd "hitch." No one would see her away out on West Twelfth street. When she couldn't run or get a little ride and came home late she glibly invented excuses all very plausible. "Changing stock around" was one; "getting in new goods" that had to be opened and fixed at once, was another, and her mother and little sisters noted her great importance at the store.

One Sunday afternoon she canvassed the florists' stores and the combination florist and undertaking establishments, where prickly looking pillows made of hard, dry flowers, with "Rest" done in purple in the center, and white satin slippers were displayed in the windows. Up on one side of the street and down the other she sought violets, to inquire as to prices, but she never found even one. Next day at noon she got permission to go out and she had not far to seek a florist, and the wise young man there told her violets were "from 75 cents up," and that they were scarce and would be scarcer, and she would have to order them a few days ahead if she wanted any. Then she hurried back to the store, and when she was reporting to the timekeeper, Mr. Goldstein, head of a department, laid his hand on her shoulder and asked her number.

"I think, Seventy-six you are getting tall for a cash," he said, and still holding her by the shoulder he half pushed, half led her to the rear of the store, and word went round that "Seventy-six was fired."

When they reached the wrappers' and inspectors' desk he found her a place there and told her if she was as good a wrapper and inspector as she had been a "cash" she'd be all right. She started in at her new job at once and when the cash girls that she had been one of a few hours before came up with goods she gave herself lofty airs, as is the way of the world.



SHE GOT A LITTLE "HITCH" ON A FRIENDLY EXPRESS WAGON.

On the Monday following her promotion she ordered the 95-cent bunch of violets in the florist's window, left her name, number and the name of the firm she worked for. She knew the flowers would go to the office first and be "O. K.d" and in due course of time drift down the channel to her. Then all the girls would open their eyes and wonder who her fellow was and be jealous and mad if they wanted to—except, of course, Miss Magee. She would give her a few violets—yes, and poor little Eighty-nine—she would give her a few. Thus planning for the morrow she hastened down Wabash avenue to Twelfth street and ran along west, inhaling crisp, frosty air, which, despite all the injunctions of all the doctors to get out in the air, wasn't helping her lungs a bit.

After supper she was feverish and tired. Her mother did all the little things a woman thinks she must do before she sends for a doctor, but the little daughter grew steadily worse. About 2 o'clock in the morning a doctor was called. He ordered the necessary remedies and left instructions and still Seventy-six was very sick for four days. The doctor said the frost burned her throat and lungs and she should be more careful.

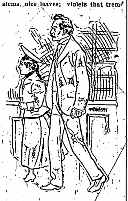
Tuesday, the 14th, when all the world got its valentine, the young man at the florist's store was very busy, but very gay. He whistled bits from "The Serenade" and "rags" by way of encore and he worked hard all the time.

Just before noon a tall, narrow youth in the very boxiest of topcoats came into the florist's and ordered a big box of violets sent to a beauty out on the south side, extra long stems and some nice leaves, he said he would like. The musical youth took the order to the air of "Take Your Clothes and Go" and the customer went on his way.

It was half-past 2 Tuesday afternoon and every bit of stock in the florist's was sold. Everyone was busy and the young man who whistled was so rushed he had to just whistle ragtime tunes all the afternoon, they being the quickest. So it came about that when he had a long row of boxes set out filled with the divinest gift God sends to man—flowers—he had beside him a pile of gummed labels with addresses on them. He dampened one that had on it a little sick girl's name, her number and the name of the firm she worked for, and with "Mr. Johnson, Don't Get Gay," filling the air about him he fastened it on a big box of violets with extra long stems and nice leaves—and so he sailed through his day's work.

The big box of violets for Seventy-six got to the office of the big store just before closing time. The man in the office, not knowing the little girl was absent from the store, "O. K.'d" the box and sent it downstairs to her, but it came back in a few moments for more "O. K.s." This time it was opened and the office stood still.

Violets, hundreds of them, long stems, nice leaves; violets that trembled at their own loveliness; violets that filled all the air with springtime. "Seventy-six is coming up," said the head bookkeeper as he handed a few of the flowers to the pretty typewriter.



HE HALF PUSHED, HALF LED HER TO THE REAR OF THE STORE.

"I think it looks very bad for Seventy-six," said the typewriter as she fastened the violets in her waist.

That speech set all the office thinking. The girls in the office thought of Seventy-six going down the broad, bright, flower-strewn path almost any young girl can go at the price of her soul. The men in the office thought of all the things she must have stolen from the firm to buy that box of flowers, for when they asked the delivery boy who ordered them he said, "A girl, No. Seventy-six." So on that evidence and on the lack of faith in human nature in general the little sick girl out on West Twelfth street lost her reputation and her occupation. Everyone in the office had a few violets when they went home that night, not that anyone wanted to cheat the rightful owner of them, but it was too late to attend to the matter of sending her word about them that night, and they would be spoiled next day, and it would be better to use them. So everyone took a few, not all of them of course, but the violets never found Seventy-six—not one of them.

Saturday morning she came down to work, pale and thin, and Mr. Goldstein sent her upstairs to a private office to report to Mr. Ware, who had her case all laid out before him, and had no doubt but she was the coming Mme. Mandebaum, for she surely must be a clever thief, this thinly clad, frightened little child-woman. After Mr. Ware opened his mail and looked over it he turned to her and asked what she wanted and when she told her number he said, "Oh, yes. Sit down. Now, Seventy-six, a large box of flowers came here for you on the 14th, and as they were altogether too expensive for a girl like you I determined to look into the matter. Now, Seventy-six, do you know who sent them here?"

"Yes, sir. I bought them," said the girl. Mr. Ware started. "Um, um," he said. "Who gave you the money?" "I saved it." "Um—yes—well—Seventy-six, I'm sorry, but you take this note down to Mr. Gale and give in your passbook and your badge and—I hope you'll be a better girl next place you work. That's all, Seventy-six."

She slowly crept down the stairs, struggling with tears and pride, got the quarter for her badge which she had deposited for it, and once more word went around that "Seventy-six was fired."

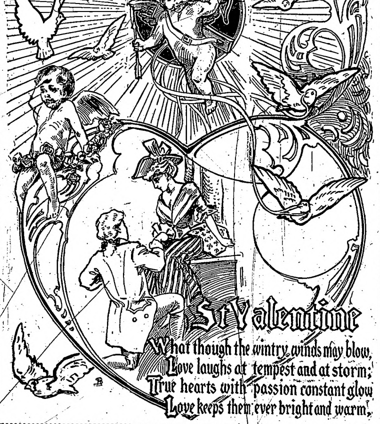
The south side beauty took her dear, little 95-cent bunch of violets to her own room and kissed it, for she "knew whom they were from." She arranged some of them in her pretty yellow hair and though she got oceans of flowers she pressed one bunch of violets to remember that Valentine's day.

TOO BAD

O poor Mr. Postman, you never will
know
What fine things you're carrying
there!
What dear little doves, just as white
as the snow,
What roses so blushing and fair,
What nice little Cupid's, so smiling
and fat,
What sweet little verses, all rhyming
so pat.

O poor Mr. Postman, I'm sorry for
you!
'Tis a very hard lot, I must say,
To carrry such lovely things hidden
from view,
Nor get one peep inside them all
day;
And when merry St. Valentine's ended
and done,
To have given them all away, every
one!

E. H. THOMAS.



St. Valentine
What though the wintry winds may blow,
Love laughs at tempest and at storm;
True hearts with passion constant glow
Love keeps them ever bright and warm.
B

A HAPPY VALENTINE.

If I could be a valentine,
I know what I would do.
I'd get into an envelope
And travel straight to you.

And if the postman didn't know
Your name is Baby Dear
And where you live, I'd shake his bag
As soon as he was near.

And then with all my might I'd jump
And run across the street.
(I'm sure that he'd jump, too, to find
A valentine had feet.)

I'd ring the bell and ring the bell
A minute and a half,
And when you came and saw 'twas I,
Oh, my, how we would laugh!

—Anna M. Pratt.

Valentine Sprite

They say she is out of date in this end of the nineteenth century, but that is wrong. She may be more coy, more reticent, more elusive, but she is still with us. On each St. Valentine's day she peeps from her casement window, either literally or figuratively, with just as enticing a glance; her smiles are no less alluring; her sighs create fully as much havoc.

Perhaps she no longer pins bay leaves to her pillow to tempt fate, or makes a pretense of drawing her lot from a bundle of names written upon slips of material paper—all that was but form at best. The Sprite of the Valentine knew well who was her fate without such expedients. And she knows it now.

The eyes of common mortals might be blinded, but her bright eyes looked clearly into the future and saw there the chained captive who reveled in his chains. She read some tender verse and smiled at its innocence—she who was all innocence herself, yet gifted with that prescient sense of prophecy, or foreknowledge, against which the clumsy reason of mortal swain was as helpless as the wiles of an infant. She smiled and no mystic rite could be more potent. She gave one glance from beneath the witching fringe of her long lashes, and no other sorcery was needed. The same is true today.

Good St. Valentine was a martyr, they tell us, and some can see no propriety in naming this lovers' day for him; but to my mind the fitness is most striking. How many a tortured heart has gone to its martyrdom at the eventide of this day! Even escaping that, how many a soul has been placed upon the rack by the coquetry of some maiden sweet at this same crucial time! For the Valentine Sprite is true to her sex, in spite of the traditions that hem her in and fix her place as some meek captive awaiting the decree that shall send her rejoicing into whatever arms are stretched out to receive her.

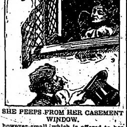
Be not deceived. She has decided upon the arms long before, and they are held forth at her will. She may have spoken no word save of the coyest, but she has willed. Ah, how deluded are they who cast a pitying eye upon woman for her lack of the power to choose and to plead! Know ye not, my lords of creation, that by far the most frequently ye are the chosen and not the choosers? If she wills you to come you come. If she wills you to speak you speak, and, more than that, she has the added power to send you away empty if so her caprice decides.

This in the common life of every day. What, then, might be expected in the mystic time when love rules all? At least, Valentine Sprite holds royal sway. If she wills your missive flies to her. If she wills she even binds a snowy message to the wings of Mercury and bids him speed with it to her chosen valentine, for who shall say her nay? The Valentine Sprite mistakes not—whom she chooses him she holds.

Heretofore, my brothers, I have warned you, though the warnings were vain, but against this enchantress I cannot bid you steel yourself, for the soft witchery of her innocent smile has sealed my lips, and I know not whether this maiden with the childish grace and the woman's wiles be most a blessing or a snare to you. I can only tell you this—your struggles against her will amount to naught but your own complete captivity, for with each plunge you sink deeper the arrow that has pierced you.

This much of the mystery, however, I can reveal to you: Mortal maid is the Valentine Sprite until that fateful morning when the little winged god flies from chamber to chamber and touches sleeping eyes with the feather end of his arrow, then speeds him on his way before the white lids unclose in wonder and the sweet glances go forth with the wisdom that Cupid alone can give and each one is touched with the power of his arrow point. Mortal maid she is not from that hour until the going down of the sun, and man is utterly helpless against the subtle witchery of this mystic, love-created being who beckons him into Elysium.

And you, O youth, who scoff at the time-honored privilege of sending to some lady fair upon this day of days a plea from your heart, hidden and shrined within some dainty, perfumed nest of beauty, or who turn with a laugh from the memory picture of your great-great-grandfather buried deep in the lover's ecstasy and the poet's rapture, as he pens the words which shall be his heart message to his heart's desire, do not too lightly set aside the good old custom; at least, put it away with tender reverence, for the spirits of those olden rites are not to be flippantly consigned to oblivion. On every hand the Valentine Sprite uprises, an avenger for any slight, however small, which is offered to her patron saint.



SHE PEEPS FROM HER CASEMENT WINDOW.

In the midst of your scoffing you hear a whisper at your heart. You blush and sigh and frown, but you listen, and you feel the pressing of the arrow point.

"Love, love, be wholly mine;
Come and be my valentine!"

How did the music of it get into your brain? From that time forth you sigh and serve. But this is vengeance that the Valentine Sprite exacts. In the end you are left wailing in the solitude of your twentieth-century superiority:

"Love, love, be wholly mine;
Come and be my valentine!"

But it may not be.

While for you, spirit of manly love, with the reverence of tradition in your heart and the loyal longing in your soul, there is a kinder fate. The Valentine Sprite, with her dower of mystic wisdom, shall not beckon you but to taunt. In the far distance of the future years that bind you to her I hear the echo of a tender strain:

"Love, love, so wholly mine,
I am still thy valentine!"

ST. VALENTINE WAS CRUEL TO HIS BIRDS.

Annie Trumbull Slosson writes in Bird-Lore:

The cold wave reached us at Miami, on Biscayne bay, Florida, in the night of Feb. 12. On the 13th, Monday, it was very cold all over the state, with snow and sleet as far south as Ormond and Titusville. Our thermometers at Miami ranged from 36 degrees to 40 degrees during the day. As I sat in my room in the hotel, about 4 in the afternoon, I saw a bird outside my window, then another, and another, and soon the air seemed full of wings.

Opening the window to see what the visitors could be, I found they were tree swallows. Several flew into my room, others clustered on the window ledge, huddling closely together for warmth. There were hundreds of them about the house seeking shelter and warmth. They crept in behind the window blinds, came into open windows, huddled together by dozens on cornices and sills. They were quite fearless; once I held my hand outside and two of them lighted on its palm and sat there quietly. As it grew dark and colder their numbers increased. They flew about the halls and perched in corners, and the whole house was alive with them. Few of the guests in the hotel knew what they were; some even called them "bats," and were afraid they might fly into their faces or become entangled in their hair. One man informed those about him that they were humming birds, "the large kind, you know," but all were full of sympathy for the beautiful little creatures out in the cold and darkness. A few were taken indoors and sheltered through the night, but "what were these among so many?"

The next morning the sun shone brightly, though the weather was still very cold—the mercury had fallen below 30 degrees during the night. But as I raised the shade of one of my eastern windows I saw a half-dozen of the swallows sitting upon the ledge in the sunshine, while the air seemed again filled with flashing wings. I was so relieved and glad. Surely the tiny creatures, with their tints of steely blue or shining green contrasting with the pure white of the under parts, were more hardly than I had feared. But alas! it was but a remnant that escaped. Hundreds were found dead. Men were sent out with baskets to gather the limp little bodies from piazzas, window ledges and copings. It was a pitiful sight for St. Valentine day, when, as the old song has it:

"The birds are all choosing their
mates."

Goodness and Manhood.

The older I grow the more I revere goodness—just plain every-day goodness—having nothing heroic nor spectacular in it, for I think this is the gift of which God has been the least prodigal, says the Woman's Home Companion. Intelligence without goodness may mean nothing higher than a prize fighter, but goodness with strength and intelligence makes a man as he was created to be, an image of the Godhead. The most symmetrical man of this century was Mr. Gladstone and his moral nature was as sweet and wholesome as his intellect and body were strong. In mind, in heart, in soul, in everything but physique and inches he was a giant. But the salient feature in Gladstone's character and what lifts him above every contemporary was his moral earnestness. He was a good man and his religious convictions formed the warp and woof of his nature.

St. Valentine's Day 1900

Old-time valentines, with their lace paper and sentimental rhymes, have very nearly fallen into disuse. What little of their splendor remains has been relegated to the children. But if the tawdry types have been cast aside better things are offered in their place. If the poet is less heavy, entertainments of various sort flourish. Dinners, luncheons, teas and dances are all chronicled for the fateful fourteenth, and suitable and significant favors and souvenirs are being sought and purchased by the score. Cupids, hearts, bows and arrows and lovers' knots make the favorite designs. One or more, if not all, are included in every list; but as jewels, precious metals, flowers, painting, fine needlework and ribbons all go to make up, there is considerable variety and a fine opportunity for the display of personal skill.

One dinner which is to precede a dance is to be pink in its decorations, and, as far as practicable, pink in its food, while its souvenirs and those of the cotillion, which will make the finale of the evening, have all been designed with the purpose of the day in view. In the center of the table is to be a huge heart of la France roses, while over it will be suspended a bisque Cupid, with bow stretched and arrow aimed.

Encircling the entire table will be smilax in a succession of hearts, each designed to mark off the space for a cover, and before each guest will be placed a menu card in heart-shape and a silken bow of the same design, within which will be candied rose leaves, and which later can be made receptacles for jeweled pins. The ices will be pink, and in heart shape, and both candles and lamps will be provided with pink shades.

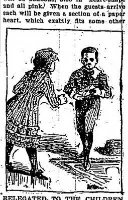
During the dance arrow pins will be presented to the men, and pins in a design of lovers' knots to the girls. Bunches of roses and boutonnieres will be made the features of another figure; sachets, in heart shape, of a third, and calendars, painted upon water color paper, showing Cupid hovering over a mail box, for a fourth.

At a second dance, the invitations for which name an early hour, the dancing up to the supper hour will be general, but as each guest leaves the supper-room he or she will be required to draw from a bag containing sections of hearts. Upon each section will be written a part of some familiar and suitable quotation, one portion having been among those distributed to the women, the other among those given to the men. The two which shall match, making a perfect heart and a complete couplet, will designate partners, and when all have been matched the cotillion will begin.

Among the favors are to be bonbon boxes in heart shape, tiny Cupids, silver arrow pins, pink ribbon tied with true lovers' knots and engagement calendars made from a succession of hearts, each cut from water color paper and painted with suitable design.

After dinners and dances, card parties afford the greatest opportunity, and are in greatest demand. Among the younger set progressive hearts is much liked, and affords an excellent opportunity for the decorations and favors suited to the day.

One clever hostess has had her plans laid for some time. The large room in which the tables will be arranged is to be decorated with pink flowers and with smilax arranged in hearts and bowknots. On each table is to be placed a heart-shaped dish; in which will be bonbons, also in heart-shape and all pink. When the guests arrive each will be given a section of a paper heart, which exactly fits some other section, and will be required to find its mate before partners can be arranged.



RELEGATED TO THE CHILDREN.

The prizes are to be a china bonbon box, painted with a Cupid design, and a volume of sentimental poems, with an extra cover painted in a similar manner, with borders of leather cut in heart-shape, and showing etched Cupids weeping over broken hearts for the boobies. After the game supper will be served, and among the dishes will be salads upon heart-shaped plates, with crisp little lovers' knots taking the place of the usual finger rolls, and ices molded into miniature gods of love.—Republic.

A NEW KIND.

'Twas just the nicest valentine
That came to me today;
A pretty box, and on the top
A little letter lay,
Which said:
"I know a little maid,
She isn't far to seek;
No dainty wild rose petal
Is pinker than her cheek;
There is no shining hazelnut
That's browner than her eye.
Just look within the box, my dear,
This little maid you'll spy."
Of course I was in haste to see
So fair and sweet a lass.
I raised the lid; within I found—
A tiny looking-glass!

—Helen S. Perkins.

When a man makes the mistake of marrying too young it is one of the mistakes he never repeats.

A HORSE'S JUMP.

He Leaped Through a Three-Foot Aperture Over a Door Six Feet High.

Badminton Magazine: Without very good evidence, I confess I should have been unable to credit an incident which happened the other day at Norwich; but this evidence has been overwhelmingly furnished, and the thing unquestionably happened. The Norwich riding school is entered by a door certainly not less than six feet three inches in height, and above this there is an aperture of barely three feet. The charger of an officer in the Seventh Hussars was going around the school the other day, with no one on his back, when suddenly, instead of turning the corner, he went straight for the door, tucked his head between his legs in what is described to me, and must certainly have been an extraordinary manner, and jumped out into the yard. The landing is on some flat stones; he slipped and came down on his side, slightly bruising himself, but doing no harm, and is now as well again as ever. When one comes to think what six feet three inches means, and the manner in which the horse had to screw himself up in order to get through that aperture, the performance is certainly nothing short of marvelous. Captain Dibble, the riding master, who was in the school at the time, made a trooper, who was five feet nine inches in height, stand with his back to the door, and the woodwork was certainly a good six inches above his head. If this horse jumps as well with a man on his back as without, it ought to take something out of common to stop him.

DRINK SAVED

An Engineer from Sudden Death, and It Was Water, Too.

New York Tribune: "The life of a locomotive engineer is a most dangerous one," said Allen Runkle, of Philadelphia, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, "and some of their escapes are little short of miraculous. A friend of mine, who is now a prosperous business man, but who started life as a fireman and later became an engineer, owes his life to a cup of water, or rather the desire for one. He was at the time an engineer, and, wanting a drink of water, stepped from his seat to the water can on the tender to get it. He was just raising the can to his lips when there was a terrific crash, the entire side of the cab was torn off, and the air filled with flying pieces of wood and iron. Luckily neither he nor the fireman was seriously injured, and they, with the aid of the train's crew, managed to bring the train to a stop without further harm. They then found that the connecting rod on the right hand side had broken in two, and the two loose ends flying around with terrific force had wrecked everything with which they came in contact. The right hand side of the cab was torn to smithereens, and as the engineer's seat was directly above the loose end of the connecting rod attached to the rear driving wheel, had my friend not had that lucky inspiration to take a drink he would beyond question have either been killed outright or else possibly so badly mangled as to make death by comparison seem preferable."

GEN. LAWTON'S RUBBER TUB.

The Apaches Knew How Highly He Valued It.

The general made it a habit of his life to take a cold-water bath every morning before breakfast, and during the campaign he carried with him a rubber tub. It made no difference where he was, he ordered the tubful of cold water to his quarters every morning, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. In following the Apaches he reached a mountain. He knew that the Indians had fled there, and before pursuing them further he left his rubber tub and other tent equipments at the base of the mountain in charge of an old and faithful servant to guard the tub carefully until he returned. It was an old trick with that tribe of Indians when being pursued to circle around and return to the exact point whence they had started. The general left his tub and started out after the Indians. They circled around, covering a wide territory, and beat Gen. Lawton back to the base of the mountain. When he got there he found that the old sergeant and his six men had been killed, and that his tub had been carried off by the Indians. The Apaches evidently learned how highly the general prized his rubber tub, for they placed great store by it after they had captured it, and guarded it as closely as they did their own lives.

Mourning Envelopes Excluded.

From the London News: A strange order has just been issued by the French postoffice, and a strange justification given for it. Henceforth mourning envelopes are not to pass through the post. The note paper may have as deep an edge as the sender desires, but the covers must be white, or may be tinted, but at least is not to have a black edge. It is not that the department is out of sympathy with the expression of mourning by means of stationery. On the contrary, the sending of mourning cards is a decided source of revenue. It is that experience has shown the postoffice authorities that mourning envelopes are easily tampered with. They can be opened, and if the gummed edge is torn or frayed in the process, a little ink rubbed over the black surface makes everything look right, while a white envelope so interfered with would tell its own tale.

As London Learns Things.

From the London Weekly Telegraph: New York policemen have been served with a new kind of club. It has a swivel handle, which prevents it from being twisted from the grasp of its holder. The novel feature of the club is the arrangement by which sixteen saw teeth, each half an inch in length, pop out of sixteen holes, dig into the hand which grasps it and give one strong pull. The teeth remain concealed until an attempt is made to wrench the club from the policeman. The united pulls in opposite directions lacerate the evil-doer's hand in a jiffy.

A loafer never allows himself to get out of practice.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☛ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1900.

Hard Drinkers In Chile.

Iquique, Chile, has the reputation of consuming more liquor per capita than any other place in the world.

I have never seen liquor of all kinds consumed in such quantities as here, but apparently there is very little drunkenness. The dry atmosphere and the atoms of sand that one is constantly inhaling excite an abnormal thirst, no doubt, and they say that the human system requires an unusual amount of stimulant to sustain the heat and fatigue of this climate. I am quite sure that this duty is not neglected, judging by the extraordinary excesses which are witnessed without comment daily and hourly at every club and hotel.

Half a dozen cocktails before breakfast—one man at Iquique is said to require 17 to start his machinery in motion—a bottle of Scotch or Irish whisky at breakfast, another at lunch, wines and cordials at dinner, brandy and soda every now and then during the day, alternating with copious and frequent drafts of beer and the same repeated all the evening, with a nightcap of whisky and a bottle beside the bed in case of a restless night—this is considered a moderate indulgence, and the way they mix things is amazing. I have seen a party of business men around a table at a club drinking cocktails, brandy and soda, beer, champagne, sherry and vermuth at the same sitting during business hours and return to repeat the performance several times during the day.—Chile Letter in Chicago Record.

The Engineer's Story.

"To run over a man—perhaps that's the only thing of all that shakes me. To see him on the track within 10 or 20 feet of you, to know that you can't stop to save him, to feel the wheels of the engine go over his body, crunching out his life—a man doesn't want to experience that more than once in a lifetime.

"It's worse with a child. There was an old mate of mine in the west when I was riding in the Union Pacific—never mind his name; he's dead now—as good an engineer as ever stood in a box, cool, nerve like steel, had been through three wrecks, a holdup and a fire. Well, one day Jim was a little behind his schedule and made like anything for the next stop. There was a crossing right in front of him. He saw that everything was clear, as he thought, and went right ahead, when all at once out of a clump of trees there ran a little golden haired fairy, right in front of the engine. It was all over in one instant, and when the train stopped Jim dropped like a log. It was two months before he crept back again to work. But he could never come to that crossing but he saw the little girl with her hair fluttering in the wind running out from the trees. And one day he just got off his engine, turned it over to the second man and walked away, never to be seen again until his body was found in the river."—Leslie's Weekly.

English Restaurants.

Different countries produce different foods. Perhaps that is the reason why a description of a railway restaurant in England sounds so curious to American ears. This terminus restaurant corresponds to the American lunch counter, where pie and coffee are the staple refreshments of the hurried hungry man.

Patrons crowd the English place three deep and wait for the front row to finish eating and depart. One elderly woman drinks hot spirit and water and eats sandwiches. Beside her a country couple devour buns and milk—how British "buns" sounds!—and a busy man eats sponge cake and drinks port wine. Can one imagine a Chicago broker rushing into a quick lunch counter with a demand for sponge cake? He might as well ask for a coach and four.

In this London restaurant a mother of a family regales herself and her meek husband with ginger beer and cakes, and a nervous young clergyman asks for a glass of milk. Buns, sponge cake, milk and beer—the menu is a little different from those on this side of the water.—Chicago News.

The Boston Boy's Diversions.

"Emerson," said Mrs. Beaconstreet, "how did you comport yourself in the thoroughfare this morning with your new neighbors?"

"I fear, ma mere," replied Emerson, "that our actions were scarcely such as would much intensify our intellects. You see, he knows nothing of Auguste Comte, his parents have forbidden him Voltaire, he dislikes Mr. Shakespeare, and his familiarity with chemistry and astronomy is superficial to a wearying degree. So we made mud pies."—Boston Courier.

Wonders of New Hampshire.

The average reader will be amazed to learn that little New Hampshire, with less than 10,000 square miles, has no less than 400 lakes and ponds, 154 brooks, 58 rivers and 294 mountains. This makes Iowa look small. Colorado, a big state, has 558 creeks. Texas has comparatively few rivers, lakes and creeks. Alabama has 663 creeks and 87 rivers. Iowa cannot approach that record. Minnesota has 222 lakes and 140 rivers.—New York Press.

His Vocation.

Hicks—It is a shame the way Buster is bringing up that boy of his. The lad doesn't know how to read or write, and there is no indication of his ever being sent to school.

Wicks—Buster knows what he is doing, you can depend upon it. Probably he intends when that boy reaches manhood he will have all the business he can attend to as criminal court juror.—Boston Transcript.

Sharp.

Doctor—Stick out your tongue, Tommy.

Tommy—Not on your life! I did that yesterday to my teacher, and I still ache all over for it.—Wiener Tagblatt.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

SPECIAL ELECTION BALLOT.

If in favor of said proposition put an (X) mark opposite the word YES in the square indicated by the arrow.

If against said proposition put an (X) mark opposite the word NO in the square indicated by the arrow.

For the proposition to issue and negotiate bonds of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, in the aggregate sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, the proceeds of the sale of said bonds to be used in defraying the expense of erecting and constructing a Court House at the County Seat of said County of Red Lake; said bonds to be in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each and to mature in 20 years from date of issue and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable at the office of the County Treasurer in and for said County of Red Lake.

—YES. ☐

—NO. ☐

SEASICK ON SEA LEGS.

Officers and Sailors of the Navy Frequently Distressed.

"The officers and sailors of the navy are frequent sufferers from seasickness, even after they have got their sea legs on," observed a naval surgeon to a reporter. "Indeed I think I can safely say that, young and old, one-third of the entire navy officers as well as men are seasick during storms as well as at other times. In theory naval officers and sailors are entirely free from such so called weakness, but, in fact, they have stomachs and are sufferers at times the same as the rest of humanity.

"The sailor in this respect has many advantages over the naval officers and is less sensitive to seasickness for the reason that he seldom has what is called shore duty to perform, and he is on the ship all the time, barring the days off now and then of liberty. When an officer, it is entirely different, for he seldom has to spend as much time on the ship as he does on shore. The three years' sea duty are generally followed by three years' shore duty, during which time his sea legs and stomach entirely disappear and have to be built up again.

"It is rare that an officer on return to sea duty does not have to go through all the painful and distressing experiences of his first seasickness, and I am not sure but each recurrence of this experience is worse than the original. I have known a dozen officers of from 15 to 25 years' experience in the navy, and I know of at least 50 others who admit that they are as liable to seasickness now as they were when they were middies fresh from the Naval academy."—Washington Star.

Fourteen Mistakes.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the 14 mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.

And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

Glad He Lost His Job.

There is a certain editor in New York with whom the power of the daily press is such a hobby that he raised the salary of a subeditor who suggested a "Sunday special" on "Famous Graduates of the Reporters' Room," and at once assigned his best dressed reporter to interview leading authors along this line. It happened that Mark Twain was in New York, and the editor counted on him as a striking example of the literary value of newspaper training. The reporter was ordered not to spare space for the interview. Yet when the article appeared Mr. Clemens' name was conspicuously absent. It was this way:

Mr. Clemens received the reporter with his customary urbanity, though he shrugged his shoulders when he learned what paper the young man represented. As usual, Mr. Clemens was a most elusive man to pin down to an interview, but at last the reporter gathered his wits and asked the question which he meant should point his article.

"Mr. Twain," he asked, "to what one thing most of all do you owe your marvelous success in literature?" He had counted on "my newspaper training" was the answer.

The famous humorist half shut his eyes, thought a few moments in silence and then said decisively, "To the fact that when I was young and very ambitious I lost my job."

"May I ask what was your job, Mr. Twain?" exclaimed the puzzled reporter.

"Certainly, sir, certainly," replied Mr. Clemens, with great suavity, "I was a reporter."—Saturday Evening Post.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition duly signed and the signatures thereto duly acknowledged, has been duly presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 5th day of January A. D., 1900, asking for the formation of a new School District to be composed of the following described territory, to-wit:

All of sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and all of section 33 except the e½ of the se¼ all in twp. 152, range 45, also the n½ of sec. 4, twp. 151, range 45, representing:

1st.—That there are 48 persons now residing within the boundaries of said proposed new district and no other or greater number.

2nd.—That the number of children of school age residing in the above described territory is 33.

3rd.—That the school district affected by the organization of the said proposed new district, is school district No. 48 and that the number of children of school age residing therein is 65; and

4th.—That the said proposed new district does not include the school building of any existing school district.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board, commencing on the 19th day of February A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor, in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of Board.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by Sophia Gomoll, a freeholder, who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 112 Red Lake county, Minnesota, representing that she is the owner of the following described lands, situate in said district, to-wit:

The north-east quarter of section 18, twp. 151, range 43, which said lands adjoin school district No. 88, asking that the said lands be set off from said school district No. 112 to School District No. 88 which lies adjoining, for the following reasons:—

That in sending children to school in said District No. 112, the Red Lake river must be crossed, and as there is no bridge nearer than Red Lake Falls, it is impossible to send children to school only a short time in winter, was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 5th day of January A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of the said board, commencing on the 19th day of February A. D. 1900, at the office of the County Auditor, in Red Lake Falls, in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. January 27th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Hannah Tway, administratrix of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased; representing among other things, that she has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 5th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the court house in said county of Red Lake.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 27th day of January A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
27-29. Judge of Probate.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☛ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

NEW YORK WORLD.

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The striking and important events of the last year have established the overwhelming value of The Thrice-a-Week World to every reader. For an almost nominal sum it has kept its subscribers informed of the progress of all our wars and, moreover, has reported them as promptly and fully as if it were a daily. With our interests still extending throughout the world, with our troops operating in the Philippines and the great Presidential campaign, too, at hand, its value is further increased.

The motto of The Thrice-a-Week World is improved. It strives each year to be better than it was the year before, and public confidence in it is shown by the fact that it now circulates more than twice as many papers every week as any other newspaper, not a daily, published in America.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and The St. Hilaire Spectator together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Rasors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ☛ ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

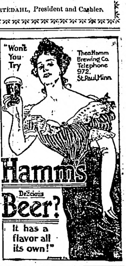
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey.

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul & Minneapolis

Excellent Quality Moderate Price

GEO. BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY



"Won't You Try Hamm's Delicious Beer? It has a flavor all its own!"

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co. Telephone 972. St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☛ A Specialty. ☚

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

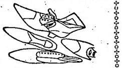
L. K. KOLSTAD.

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.



SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.80.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time Now then If you are Looking for Bargins in Dry Goods Groceries Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Clothing Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MISS T. HUGHES, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes .... President
J. L. Johnson .... Recorder
D. Patterson, J. C. Dahl, W. A. Sorsoleil } Councilmen
L. Holmes .... Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gilbeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, . . .
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Alp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edmor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
L. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.52½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.49½	Barley	.27
Wheat No. 3	.47½	Flax	1.40
Eggs (per doz)	.12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Vote no on bonds.

Masquerade ball Feb. 14th.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

District court convenes next week.

Sample ballot will be found on fourth page.

Masquerade ball one week from to-night.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. W. Olson Feb. 2, 1900, a daughter.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Surveyor Ralph of Crookston was here on business yesterday.

J. K. Hannay and H. E. Ives made a trip to the upper Falls Saturday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

J. Q. Adams the optican and jeweler will be here Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th. Please remember the dates.

Ada had the misfortune of having a $50,000 fire last Wednesday.

Two young men, relatives of C. A. Skeie, arrived last Friday from Norway.

Mrs. J. B. O'Brien has resigned her position as teacher of the grammar department.

Bankers Wheeler and Ellington of Crookston were here between trains last Saturday.

Miss Annie Schusser of Red Lake Falls was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins this week.

By voting for bonds your signify your willingness to work for the bond holders instead of yourself.

Mrs. Wm. Lonsdale departed for Minneapolis Monday where she will make an extended visit.

Judge of Probate Knight of Red Lake Falls came up yesterday on matters pertaining to his office.

President Shevlin of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was here yesterday looking over his large holdings.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Tickets for the masquerate ball, which will be held on February 14th, are now on sale at the drug store.

Henry Norland will leave tomorrow for Crookston to superintend the driving of piles for the Lumber Company.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

W. E. Rowe and Mark Liverman of Crookston were here last Friday attending to some matters of legal nature.

If you think your taxes are not high enough—why vote for bonds. If you think they are high enough—vote against.

Banker Dobner of Thief River Falls was here a few hours Monday while enroute to Grand Forks on business matters.

The new smoke stack over the planing mill will be one hundred feet high and they expect to have it completed by Friday.

C. R. Beecher, book-keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left last Friday for Merrill, Wis., on a two weeks vacation.

John Barton returned Sunday from the Black Duck country where he has been since early fall working in the lumbering wooks.

Tuesday, February 20th is the last day on which you have a chance to regester if you want to vote on the bond question the 24th.

A North Dakota farmer living in Cass county thought it would pay to re-thresh his flax straw. He did so and the first day make $26.

If your name is not on the posted list see to it on the 20th inst. as that is the last day to register. The list remains open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Col. Rassmussen, general agent for the Hamm's Brewing Company was interviewing the trade yesterday.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Feb. 26th and 27th.

I. Dahleen has been busy the past week putting in new shelving in the general merchandise store of E. M. Hoff's.

Mrs. M. Nelson, mother of J. Nelson, our genial druggist, and Mrs. T. J. Thorkelson, terminated a two months pleasant visit here and left Saturday for her home at Evansville.

W. T. Mullarky of Thief River Falls was an over-night visitor last Thursday enroute home after installing officers of the K. O. T. M. at Red Lake Falls the night before.

Misses Hannay, Quandy and Danielson got up a surprise party Thursday evening on Mr. Rud. The guests assembled at the Holmes building and a very pleasant evening was spent in dancing.

Miss Frances Davis of Kimball, a graduate of St. Cloud Norman school, entered upon her duties Monday morning as teacher of the grammar department. Miss Davis comes highly recommended as a competent teacher.

R. J. Farley, the immigration agent of Oakland, Nebraska, after spending a week looking over the country with a view of locating a colony in this county left for Minneapolis Monday. He promises another visit to these parts next June.

The McKinley Club of Crookston, Minn., will hold their Third annual Lincoln Day banquet at the Hotel Crookston on February 12th at 9 o'clock p. m. Tickets $1.50 each. Hon. Moses E. Clapp of St. Paul will be the speaker of the evening.

Fred Miller arrived yesterday and was duly installed superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company. Acting Supt. Murch will remain here a few days and then leave for Crookston where he goes to take full charge of the Lumber Co's affairs at that place.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

In order to catch the vote of the farmers living in the towns of Garnes and Equality the schemers of Red Lake Falls promise to "make or assist in making a good highway leading from the east side of the county directly into Red Lake Falls." If they were so anxious to get this trade, why didn't they build this road a year or two ago?

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Minneapolis Journal Almanac and Year Book of general information for 1900, also Vol. II, No. 1, of Bart's Cartoons. Both are compliments of Lucian Swift, manager of the best daily paper printed in the west—the Minneapolis Journal, for which we extend thanks. They are sold for the small sum of 25 cents each. Send for both.

The Swedish Mission Friends sewing society met at Mrs. Dr. Blomburgh last Thursday and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The following were present: Mesdames Pastor Olson, T. Torkelson, D. Patterson, A. Hall, O. F. Post, O. Kolstad, O. H. Olson, O. Carlson, C. G. Akerberg, Kruse, Jackson, Lindahl, Soderberg, Guttormson, Cliffgard, H. Hanson, E. Hanson, Wassen, Johnson, Sattre, Gustafson, Kortgaard, A. Blomburgh, Miss Gustafson and Miss Hakanson.

A well-to-do farmer living in the township of Black River—taking four different papers—did not learn until last Saturday that there was to be an election held in this county on February 24th. He thought it strange he did not see any mention of it in either of the papers—but then one was published in Minneapolis, one in Iowa, one in New York and the other in Dakota. We would suggest that every farmer living in Red Lake county take at least one of the five county papers to find out what is going on at home.

Has Forged to the Front.

The Minneapolis Times has won distinction among the most enterprising of twin city papers. Its telegraphic columns are always well supplied with the latest news, and a feature of increased interest has just been added in securing the exclusive use in the northwest of the New York Herald's special and unrivalled cable news service. Its state news service is first class, and altogether The Times has forged to the front as an all-round popular newspaper.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the county auditor will receive bids for 40 cords second growth poplar wood to be delivered at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls. Bids will be received and considered by the board of county commissioners on ten cord lots or more. Bids to be presented to the county auditor on or before Feb. 19th 1900. The board reserved the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest. By order of the Board,
ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

VOTE NO ON BONDS.

Below You Will Find a Few Reasons Why You Should Vote Against The Bonds. St. Hilaire, or Thief River Falls, Will Build a Court House Free to the County.

To The Voters of Red Lake County.

The schemers and county ring at Red Lake Falls want you to vote $10,000.00 more bonds. They are trying to fool you with a misleading array of figures into voting more bonds, by pretending that it will save you money. If you follow their advice, you will land the county in debt as badly as Red Lake Falls already is.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WITH RED LAKE FALLS:

The tax rate is almost seven per cent per annum: they are above the legal limit of debt, and Red Lake Falls is to-day the most bankrupt town in the state. Over four thousand three hundred lots in that town will be sold in a few weeks to pay accumulated back taxes.

RED LAKE COUNTY IS ALREADY BONDED FOR $30,000.00:

And the money is all spent, without very much to show for it: Polk county is claiming $15,000.00 more, which, if allowed, will make the total debt $50,000.00. The ten thousand more which they ask you to vote is merely a bait to draw you on. When that is spent more money will be needed, and the probable result will be that you will be drawn into an expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars before you get through with the court house scheme.

If this scheme was an honest one, why was it kept concealed till the last minute, and passed over the protest of two of the county commissioners, and the election called at a time when it was known that many of the voters were away from home at work in the woods?

YOU CAN HAVE A COURT HOUSE FREE!

If you think that a new court house is absolutely necessary, you can have one free by locating the County Seat either at St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls.

We published a copy of the guarantee of these towns, and the original documents are now in the vaults of the First State Bank of Thief River Falls, and can be seen by any voters of the county.

If Red Lake Falls has the interest of the county at heart, and wishes to economize, let it donate a suitable site for a court house and give the $10,000.00 to boot.

RED LAKE COUNTY NEEDS MONEY TO SPEND ON DRAINS AND DITCHES, AND IMPROVED ROADS.

Farmers, help yourselves first, and don't load yourselves down with taxes, to accomodate the citizens of Red Lake Falls!

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens and residents of St. Hilaire hereby guarantee to you that if the County Seat of Red Lake county shall during the next three years be located within the Village of St. Hilaire, we will furnish a suitable site for a Court House and Jail, and build thereon a suitable Court House and Jail, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, which ground and building shall be the property of the county FREE.

H B Ives.	J L Johnson.
J K Hannay.	E J Brink.
C G Rapp.	Emil J Holmes.
M McAndress.	J J Soll.
Daniel Patterson.	D Collins.
Peter Hall.	O P Post.
M E Bjerk.	Leonard Holmes.
A H Weagant.	H O Jackson.
P G Paradis.	Wm Olson.
W A Sorsoleil.	Ed Whaley.
Wm Eikhoff.	A C Adams.
J W Peterson.	R H Aimer.
E M Hoff.	Alfred Dainard.
J Nelson.	M Lacousiers.
T J Thorkelson.	J H Penno.
K O Gigstad.	O W Brink.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 30th day of January A. D., nineteen hundred, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] K. O. GIGSTAD.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

WE, the undersigned, citizens and residents of Thief River Falls, do hereby pledge ourselves to the County of Red Lake, that in case the county seat of Red Lake county shall at any time during the next three years be located at Thief River Falls, that we will furnish to Red Lake county free of charge a suitable site for a Court House and other county buildings, and will build thereon and donate to the county a Court House and Jail, to cost not less that $10,000.00.

James Meehan Jr.	John Connery.
C G Dobner.	H Fant.
Jackson & Bailey.	Morgan & Brink.
Carl Kretzschmar.	A Piche.
Hans Langseth.	N W Tarrant.
P. O. Bergh.	W T Mullarky.
Chas A Robbecke.	K. M. Hansen.
F J Stebbins.	Peter Wilmes.
John O Aas.	Hansen & Barzen.
M Bothum.	M V Evenson.
S Kenison.	H Lewin.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 3rd day of February, Nineteen Hundred, before me, a notary public, within and for said county, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and they severally acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL] KARL M. HANSEN.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

For Court House Bonds.	
YES.	☐
NO.	☒

Will They Enlighten Us.

The Red Lake Falls papers who have so industriously been showing us how the county could save money by bonding the county and building a court house might enlighten us about how the county could prevent the very heavy drain on the county treasury by exobitant doctors charges for services tendered the county poor by Red Lake Falls doctors.

A TAXPAYER.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Feb. 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

A fashion note says that belts, gloves and neckties of rattlesnake skin will be worn a great deal by women this winter. We knew the poor rattlesnake would have to come to it sooner or later. It was about the only varment left that women didn't wear. Think of a woman being arrayed in the silkworm dress, sealskin sacque, ostrich feather hat, goatskin shoes, whalebone stays, kidskin gloves, horsehide belt, tortoiseshell comb, fish-scale trimmings, stuffed canary birds, clam-shell buttons, Spitz dog muff, camel's-hair underwear minktail collarette, alligator-hide purse and now a rattlesnake necktie. Solomon in all his glory wasn't such a menagerie as one of these—and yet we love them, no matter what they wear.

The band boys will give a Masquerade ball Feb. 14th. They have secured the best orchestra of Red Lake Falls and that is a sufficient guarantee that the best kind of a time is in store for all who attend. All are invited.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Jan 5th 1900.

All members present except Sorsoleil

Meeting called to order by President Holmes.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed.

Ed Whaley work on well	75
A C Adams hauling lumber	50
A H Wegant mdse as per bill	13 25
C Hall 1 month marshal salary	40 00
S Harris work as per bill	14 37
W S Booth & Son blanks	9 67
D Patterson 2 cords of wood	5 00
" team work	3 00
P O Hagglund surveying ditch	25 00

On motion D. Patterson, J. C. Dahl and E. J. Holmes were appointed judges of the special election to be held at St. Hilaire Minn., on the 24th day of February 1900.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— E. J. HOLMES
J. L. JOHNSON, President.
Recorder.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Remember this is the season to test the germinating quality of seeds. It costs nothing, and may make a deal of difference in the years profits.

As between a man who would "talk himself into the presidency" and one who would get himself bought into the presidency the first is preferable.

Trusts, watered stocks and the control of the money of the nation by private individuals are "white men's burdens" that Philipinos don't want to carry; and there are millions of Americans in the same fix!

There is a difference between money and capital. To counterfeit the first is a crime; but to make bogus capital is a virture; its maker is admired, honored, glorified, if he makes enough of it to become very rich!

There are Americans who declare that the wiping out of the Transvaal republic by the British empire would be a "triumph of civilization." Is the empire a higher or trüer exponent of civilization than the republic?

The average yield of wheat in Great Britain in 1899 was 32¼ bushels an acre in 1898 34¾ bushels; in the United States in 1899, 12½ bushels. And God didn't make Great Britain a better country for wheat than the United States!

Enumerator Districts.

Fifteen enumerators will be required to take the census of Red Lake county next summer. The pay will be from $30 to $100 according to the time it takes and the character of the district. The county is divided as follows:

317. Black River township and Polk Centre township.
318. Bray township and Sanders township.
319. Emardville township and Gervais township.
320. Equality township, Garnes township and part of township 152, R. 41.
321. Lake Pleasant township.
322. Terrebonne township.
323. Lambert township.
324. Poplar River township.
325. Louisville township.
326. Red Lake Falls township, exclusive of Red Lake Falls city.
327. Norden township and North township, exclusive of Thief River Falls city and Numedal township.
328. Red Lake Falls city.
329. River Falls township, St. Hilaire village and Wyandotte township.
330. Rocksbury township and part of township 153, range 42.
331. Thief River Falls city.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

"Such is my own opinion, also," I rejoined, "and I am very glad to have it so authoritatively indorsed. I trust to have two of the culprits under lock and key within less than a week, providing I am not detained through the inquest."

"That will mainly depend upon the evidence you may give," he remarked, with a volume of dry meaning in his tone. "Perhaps, less said the better in this particular case. You may be sure that neither coroner nor jury will be anxious to prolong the inquiry during Christmas week."

"I understand," I said, "and shall say as little as possible. Many thanks, Mr. O'Brien, for your timely advice."

Subsequent events fully confirmed the old lawyer's forecast, so far, at least, as I was concerned. My evidence was as terse and brief as I could make it. I was an inquiry agent, employed by deceased to probe the mystery of his cousin's violent death. I was explaining to him the results of my inquiries so far, when he suddenly fell back in his chair and expired. Was the nature of my statements such as to cause unusual excitement? Yes; the more so as deceased took a very strong personal interest in the matter. Had I formed any opinion as to the cause of death? Knowing deceased to have a weak heart, and judging from the suddenness of his demise, I at once attributed it to heart disease. I was heckled a little as to the imprudence of unduly exciting a person so afflicted; but there my share in the matter ended, and I was absolved from further attendance, subject to recall at a day's notice.

The medical evidence was, however, by no means so easily disposed of. Two doctors who had previously attended deceased, expressed no surprise at the suddenness of the death. Dr. Redwood, on the other hand, insisted that death had been accelerated by means of some drug having a specific action upon the heart. The coroner sided with him; and the inquiry was adjourned for ten days to admit of an exact analysis of the remains.

This was how the matter stood two days after my departure for London and upon the eve of the meeting arranged between James Blogg and the stranger at the old house in Rodney Avenue. Of the stranger I had neither heard nor seen anything more. He had not again called at the Shellborne Hotel, finding his mission probably frustrated by Captain Arnewood's death.

Mr. Philip Blake had taken the demise of his relative with characteristic coolness. Greatly to my surprise, he had entirely changed his hostile attitude towards me, and had even gone the length of tendering a sort of half-apology for his previous incivility. He had done his utmost to avoid attending the inquest, which he described as "a bit of a bore;" but, nevertheless, called upon to appear, he had stated quite frankly his motive for seeking a private interview with deceased as his pressing need of a check, which the latter had given him. This was, of course, a wise admission, because the counterfoil bore his name and had passed into the hands of the law officers. Incidentally, it had also supplied the only diverting incident in the dreary inquiry. He had, he informed the coroner, cashed the check in question almost immediately, or, at all events, before news of Captain Arnewood's demise had reached the National Bank; and this instance of smartness had half-amused the jury. To me, of course, the incident had conveyed a deeper meaning. In conjunction with the disappearance of the stranger, it seemed to intimate some connection between the latter, Mr. Philip Blake, James Blogg and the two dead Arnewoods.

Such, then, was the position upon Dec. 26th, the evening of the fateful meeting which, if I played my cards aright and with ordinary luck, seemed destined to solve the mystery of Luke Arnewood's death. But I had yet to decide upon a plan of action. With Billy as guide, it would, doubtless, be easy enough to effect an entrance into the house, either before or after the arrival of the confederates. I had to take into account, however, that I should have two men to deal with, both probably armed and sure to offer a desperate resistance to capture. That I had no legal right to seize them, no matter how compromising their interview, was a detail I intended to ignore; but I could not ignore the fact that I would be helpless single-handed. To whom could I apply for help?

Once more the name of Inspector Traill suggested itself. I had but to see him and the difficulty would be at an end. But again I revolted at the idea of seeing the fruits of my labors carried off by Scotland Yard. As a very last resource, I might have to fall back upon Traill; but I vowed it should only be when all other means should fail me.

I might hire the services of a couple of prize-fighters or bullies; but even they would perhaps draw back when they realized that burglarious entry of a house formed part of the job, and any hesitation on the part of my assistants might ruin all my plans.

While I was puzzling over this awkward detail, I stumbled across a dirty-looking letter addressed to me, which I had somehow overlooked. It was from the little newsvendor, and ran as follows:

"Honord Sir:—Hoping this will reech you in time as I have important news to tell you. Its abowt Tom and I can find him eny time but not after tomorrow. Honord Sir, hoping to see you at the Crown and Sceptre, Barrow Street, Clerkenwell, any time between 6 and 8 tonight thursday. If I dont see you I will pay my respex tomorrow. Your servant to command,

—"Sam Nobbs."

I at once decided upon visiting the Crown and Sceptre, though I did not wholly believe the newsman's statement that he could find Tom "eny time." Still, he probably had a clue to his whereabouts, and would follow it up all the better for a little active co-operation on my part.

So I went, and lucky for me it was that I did so.

CHAPTER XVI.

Sam Nobbs Visits a Show.

The Crown and Scepter, despite its pretentious sign, proved to be a very small affair, indeed, in the way of public houses—a mere beer-shop, in fact. But, as I was not visiting it for purposes of refreshment, that mattered nothing; indeed, it augured well as indicating a healthy preference, on the part of my emissary, for beer over rum. He had established himself, perhaps, in honor of my expected advent, in a little den labelled "Private Bar," and there I found him in full enjoyment of a pipe and a pint of mild-and-bitter. Four-ale, be it understood, is infra dig., even in beer-house private bars.

"Thank 'eaven, you've come, sir!" was his greeting. "They're off to-morrow. We'll just be in nice time for a look-in, if we starts now."

This was not a very clear introduction, but the Crown and Sceptre was scarcely a suitable spot for explanations, and so I bade him finish his beer and accompany me outside.

"Have we far to go?" I inquired.

"Nigh upon two miles, sir," was the reply. "Away up the Hampstead Road, beyond the Canal. But we've time enough to walk it—without you'd rather drive?" he added, suggestively.

"No, I'd rather walk," I rejoined, "a part of the way, at all events. I can hear what you have to say better. Now, tell your story in your own fashion, but cut it as short as you can."

"Right 'are, sir," he assented, "more 'specially as there ain't a great deal to tell arter all. Well, y' se, I kept on the prowl around Clerkenwell, with a bit of King's Cross and the Euson Road thrown in, but nary sight could I get of my man until I spotted him on Christmas eve, near Gower Street Station. It was nearly dark, with a bit of fog besides, and I couldn't feel quite sure of him until I overtook him in the Hampstead Road. Even then, though I knowed I wasn't mistaken in the lob-sided figure and shuffling walk of the man, I was well-nigh choked when I seed his face. You know, sir, as well as I do, that wotever might be said about Tom Webb's boozin', no one could ever mistake him for an idiot. Well, the face of the man I'd been follerin' was just that of a mad 'un. Not a glimmer of sense nor understandin' in the fishy eyes, and a set grin, that had no larf in it, on the half-open, dribbling mouth. It was Tom Webb, right enough, but more like a bloomin' caricatoor, such as I sells in the 'alfpenny comics, than the genuine article.

"'Hello, mate!' says I, slappin' him on the shoulder, friendly-like, 'what cheer?'

"Tom looked at me, and, for half a minute I thought he knew me. But he didn't. He only grinned and mumbled somethin' about the fog gettin' worse. Then, seeing as how he disappeared the night of the great fog last month, this seemed a good line to foller.

"'Yes, it's coming on a bit thicker, mate,' I tells him, 'but 'twon't be anything like wot we had five weeks ago. A reg'lar bad 'un that war.'

"The grin died away, and with a queer, jibberin moan, he slunk off as fast as he could. Of course, I follered him.

"Just as we got past the canal bridge, he stopped short and rounded on me. 'Who are you?' he asked, jerkin' out the words like. 'Why are you a-dogging my steps?'

"'Well, I'm your old pal, Sam Nobbs,' says I, quietly. 'And I'm a-dogging your footsteps, as you calls it, to find out where you're goin' to, Tom Webb.'

"The names 'ad just the same effect on him as when I fust spoke to 'im. He seemed to know 'em for an instant, and then to forget 'em again.

"'You can if you like, of course,' says he, 'and your friends, too. There's no half-price, though, except nine on Saturday nights.'

"'All right, mate,' says I, 'no bloomin' 'alf-price for me. Front seat and no favor's my motto.' Of course, I hadn't the least idea what he was drivin' at, 'cept that it seemed to be about a show of some sort he was goin' to. But when you've one of the cranky sort to deal with, 'tain't no manner of use tryin' to make 'im speak out plain. You've just got to 'umour 'im and wait.

"Well, sir, Tom seemed satisfied with my reply, and we walked on together to a piece of buildin'-ground that wasn't yet sold, and was let now and then to caravans and small circus-folk. There was a tent rigged up, and I soon guessed this was the show Tom and me was to patronize; but I was a bit took back when I heard that Tom belonged to the show himself. It took some time to get at the bottom of all that he told me; but in the end, I made out that he was employed as money-taker, and to look after the 'oof and books generally. It seemed a bit staggerin', just at first, to find a poor, barmy cove like Tom with a job like this; but when you come to think of it, it figures out all right. Tom is a first-rate scholar, and a dab at figures, fit, mebbe, to keep the books of a bank. He's as honest as a sheep-dog, as anyone can tell. Also a bit barmy. Well, ain't a barmy scholar better nor a wide-awake whong 'un? Anyhow, that's how the boss of the show 'pears to have worked it out, and I don't see as he was very far wrong.

"I had to wait more than an hour before the show opened, and Tom left me, when the lights began to be lit, to look after his tickets and passes. I asked him to have a drink at a pub across the road, but he rounded on me like an angry dawg. He said pubs was all cellar-flaps to perdition. It struck me as funny to hear Tom Webb say a thing like that, until I remembered he was barmy and didn't know no better. However, we had some coffee at a stall, and he swallowed it as though he was used to it. Ain't it awful, sir, wot a change madness can bring about in a man?"

I could scarcely restrain a laugh at the little newsvendor's quaint appeal. He was himself a sober fellow enough, who looked forward to his glass, at proper intervals, with relish. But, like thousands of his fellows, he had a profound contempt for the rigid teetotaler, and I deemed it no business of mine to discuss the point.

"I have heard of worse than a change from rum to coffee," I replied. "But go on with your yarn."

"Well, sir, not caring much about coffee, myself, at a time when I usually has a 'alf-pint, I went across to the pub, and there, as I expected, I came across some of the show-people. Thinks I to myself, 'Sam Nobbs, you're a bloomin' 'tec, for the present, that's wot you are, an' you've got to go one or two better nor Sherlock Holmes, on this 'ere occasion. And I went 'em, too, sir, for all I was worth.

"I precious soon spotted the boss of the show, a fat, good-natured looking chap, as was standing drinks to a reg'lar crowd of 'em. All his own people, though; and I found out as 'ow he always did it, afore openin', if business was anyways brisk. A rum-looking lot they was, too, mostly wrapped up in rugs or great-coats for to hide the fleshlings they showed in. And that jolly, sir, it did one good to listen to 'em. Of course, as it was my game to get in with 'em, I watched my chance, and asked the clown to have a drink.

"'Right you are!' says he. 'Make it a pint, and my pal here will go halves, eh, Dicky? Dicky's our Strong Man, you know.'

"At first I thought he was joking, because the blanket-covered cove beside him was barely five feet high, and I laughed. So did the little 'un.

"'Wot' this hold?' he asked, holding up a quart-pewter.

"'A quart,' says I.

"'Bet you a bob it won't,' says he.

"'Done,' says I, wondering where the bob came in.

"He linked his two hands around the pewter, and, a moment later, handed a flattened-out piece of metal to the barman.

"'You've got to get a quart into that, Jimmy!' he cried, shaking with laughter.

"'Wot are yer givin' us?' said the barman, pretendin' to be out of the 'know.' 'How did this happen?'

"'Can't say for sartin', answers the little Strong Man, 'but I rather think the—Stout Lady sat on it by mistake!'

"'Put-up job, sir? Well, I suppose it was, and had been worked on lots of other besides me. But I didn't see it in that way at the time, and I larfed fit to kill myself. After all, it only cost me the price of the beer, for either the Strong Man or the publican stood the racket of the pewter. The Stout Lady chipped in for a three of gin cold, though, before the boss took 'em all across the road to give the show. I went with them, and might easily have seen the performance free, if I'd wanted to. The boss invited me, and the Strong Man threatened to take me under his arm. But thar warn't no Sherlock Holmes about that, and so I pays my bob to Tom Webb and sails into my front seat, 'long with all the 'Amsted Road toffs. I wished I had on my spotted red tie and fancy veskit, but, still, I reckon I held my own pretty middlin'. They ain't no class down that way.

"I kept on tellin' myself I warn't there to see the show, only, but for all that, I couldn't help enjoying some of the turns. However, as you'll see 'em for yourself presently, there ain't no occasion for me to tell you about 'em—except just one thing. That little Strong Man fairly Fetched me, perhaps, 'cos I ain't built that way myself. He's only a little 'un, as I've told you, sir, but he's as strong as a cart-horse. And, wot's more, he's a great pal of Tom Webb's."

"Indeed? That redoubles my interest in him, Sam."

"Well, it's so, Mr. Weston. After the show was over, he waited ever so long for Tom (who was delayed somehow by his accounts), and they went off home together. From what I heard from some of the others, I think the Strong Man has a crippled brother, who is also a bit dotty, and that's why he and Tom are such pals."

"Did you have any further conversation with Tom himself?"

"Very little, sir. I couldn't get sight of him until just before he went off with the Strong Man, who gave me a pretty broad hint not to foller 'em home. I wanted to, but somehow I didn't care about risking a row with a chap who juggles with hundred-weights and breaks horse shoes in his fingers. So, with just a few words to Tom, that I thought might jog his dead-and-gone memory to life again if he thought them over, I wished 'em good-night, and promised to bring a pal or two to see the show some other night.

"'You'll have to hurry up, then,' says the Strong Man. 'We're off in three day's' time.' From which I reckon to-night's about the last time they'll show in Hampstead Road. I don't know as I've anything more to tell you, sir."

"Very good, Sam," I remarked. "I think you've done your work smartly and well. All you've got to do now is to contrive some sort of introduction for me to your Strong Man, and leave me to manage the rest. Remain with me until I give you a hint to go, but, as soon as I do, clear out at once. Do you understand?"

"I'm fly, sir," was the reply. "I'm glad to make the running, and drop out when we gets into the straight, leavin' you to finish alone—Right you are sir!"

CHAPTER XVII.

The Strong Man at Home.

Following his previous plan, the little newsvendor took me first of all into the public house, where, however, on this occasion, only four or five of the show people were assembled. One I at once identified as the Strong Man, from his quaint build, while another proved to be the "boss" himself. They both greeted Sam cheerfully, and received me affably as a prospective patron of the entertainment. Nor had they any hesitation in accepting an invitation to join us in liquid refreshment, and we soon became quite friendly. I kept the conversation chiefly upon the topics most likely to interest them until I, so to speak, forced the card I wished upon the owner of the show. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "but are you in the 'pro' yourself?"

"No, not in the 'pro,' but I am a professional man for all that," I made answer. "I am very fond of not overpretentious entertainments, such as I understand yours to be, as a relaxation from my serious work. But I am making a specialty of cases of mental derangement, or madness, as it is commonly termed. That is, perhaps, why I do so greatly enjoy a little amusement in my leisure time."

Sam looked at me approvingly, in order, doubtless, to let me see he thoroughly appreciated the motive of this mis-statement. The other two exchanged glances which seemed to indicate that the bait had taken.

"Strange thing is madness, sir," re marked the Strong Man, reflectively.

"Very strange," I assented, assuming an impressive, persuasive manner, "A fall, a blow, or even a nervous shock, and the strongest brain may become a wreck. Fortunately, the subject is much better understood now than it used to be, and we are learning to distinguish between downright insanity and merely temporary mental aberration."

I was aiming all this heavy talk at the Strong Man, of course, and the result surpassed my expectations. He seized me by the hand, vowed it was alike an honor and a pleasure to meet a professor of my distinction, and begged me almost plaintively to see him after the conclusion of the performance. To this request, after some affected consideration, I assented, and we all adjourned to the tents.

I would not hear of any free list, but, as I did not wish to run any risk of premature recognition by Tom Webb, I made Sam take the tickets.

"You may clear as soon as you like when the show is over," I told him, slipping a sovereign into his ready hand. "See me in the morning."

"Right y' are, sir!" he replied, with a broad grin. "You've got the inner running, sir, and no mistake!"

A broad, clumsy compliment enough to my strategy, but it pleased me. It seemed to me that yet another veil was about to be removed from the great mystery.

The "turns" of the little show were, naturally not of a very interesting description, and I am afraid that even the Strong Man's feats, which so interested Sam, were not beyond suspicion as to exact avoirdupois. The entertainment had, at least, the merit of brevity. Within an hour it was over.

Sam forthwith disappeared, and I awaited the Strong Man. He did not keep me waiting long, but explained that a dear friend of his, whom he particularly wished me to see, would be delayed perhaps a quarter of an hour. Would I do him the very great favor of accepting a glass of wine pending his friend's arrival? Of course, I assented, and he led me back to the inevitable pub, but, this time into a more select "saloon-bar." Despite my protests, he insisted upon ordering champagne and sixpenny cigars; and when a man of this class does this, it either means that he is going to ask some favor or that he wishes to show off. I lit the proffered cigar, took a sip of the wine, and waited for him to break the ice.

"See here, professor," he began, "I want you to understand from the start that I can't pay any very heavy fee for your advice, but so far as five pounds go, you're welcome to them if you'll only make it plain to me what I ought to do."

"Go on," I said, quietly.

"Well, sir, I've a friend living with me that I've got to be very fond of. Some months ago he met with a bad accident. It nearly cost him his life, but I nursed him through, somehow. I'm afraid he'll be a bit soft to the end of his life, but that ain't the worst of it. Although he's fairly sensible in most things—not exactly 'all there,' but still understanding most of what's going on—he remembers nothing of his past life before the accident came about him, not even his own name."

"That is a by no means uncommon result of severe injury to the brain," I remarked; "and, more often than not, the injured person imagines himself to be somebody else. But, pardon me, are you referring to the friend for whom we are waiting?"

"No," he replied, a little awkwardly, "though, oddly enough, he's a bit crazy, too. A poor, harmless creature, whom I found, more than a month ago, half dead from cold and hunger, on Mitcham Common. I took him home with me, my friend took a fancy to him, and he stayed on with us. He is a first-rate scholar, and the boss finds him A1 at figures and looking after the takings, though he laughed at me at first for giving the poor chap food and shelter. I'd like to know, sir, what the Almighty gave me the strength of two ordinary men for, except to help those who can't help themselves?"

There was not the faintest trace of cant about the little giant. Every word he spoke rang clear and true, and I began to conceive a great respect for him.

"Quite right!" I assented, warmly. "And is the mental state of the second protege as clouded as that of the other?"

(To Be Continued.)

INVENTION OF THE SLED.

In Maderia There Is No Snow, But Natives Use the Sleds.

Dr. Karutz, an original scholar of Lubeck, has just completed some valuable investigations relative to the invention of a sled. After long study, he comes to the conclusion that primitive man probably arrived at the idea of the sled from seeing trees slip and slide down the mountains. In Maderia, for instance, where there is never any snow, sleds drawn by oxen are used just as they are in the Philippines. It is a development from the idea of a man dragging a burden along the ground, when it was too heavy for him to lift it up or carry it. He at first hitched his dog to the deer that he had just killed, and both dragged it to the cave or hut in which they lived. When he saw logs slide down the mountain side, the idea of using smooth logs that would slide over the ground easily when drawn by himself or one of his animals, was the next step in the development of the sled. Primitive peoples, like the Malay of the Philippines and the unprogressive peasants of Maderia still use the sleds invented by their ancestors thousands of years ago.

In countries where ice and snow are found it is probable that the very fact of a man slipping on the ice showed some inventive person that there was an easy way to carry what he wanted to transfer from one place to another, and so, first pulling a branch along over the frozen snow instead of carrying it, he thought of putting other articles on the branch, he trimmed off the twigs and leaves that caught in the stumps and other trees, and the beginning of the sled had come. The joining together of two logs, and shaping them, were only steps in the direction of the earliest method of transportation, which antedated the invention of wheeled vehicles by many centuries.

Were Married in a Tree.

There recently took place in this vicinity a wedding which was as startling as one could wish. It seems that the bride had peculiar notions about weddings, and she had made up her mind to have her marriage different from the ordinary ceremonial.

There were to be no attendants except the maid of honor, the bride's sister, and at the appointed time the family congregated about a large gnarled tree, the oldest growing on the country place where the al fresco service was to take place. At the same time the bride and groom, maid of honor and clergyman came from the house, and when they reached the tree they climbed it, and the ceremony was performed amidst the foliage of the lower branches.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Artful Circumlocution.

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, "if I was ter come up to you and tell you that I needed 15 cents for a drink, what would you say?"

"I'd say you were an impudent hobo."

"Mister, I wouldn't lose your good opinion. I'll keep my secret locked in my breast. I'll shut de skeleton in me closet an' turn de key. An' all I have ter say is dat if you kin see me walkin' alongside of you, proudly suffering in silence, you orter take a day off, an' put it all in in bein' ashamed o' yourself."—Washington Star.

"Yes, Briggs is the best all-round card player in the club."

"Reached the pinochle of fame, has he?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Insectivorous Plants.

Carnivorous plants are those plants which, not satisfied with the nourishment which the humidity of the soil and the atmosphere afford, seek to obtain a kind of food which nature has, strictly speaking, denied them, says Farmer and Stockbreeder. They are the insect-eating plants. There are now known over 300 plants that feed on insects. They belong to various families, and are found in all parts of the globe. The best known of the insect-eating plants found here, as well as in Lapland and Scandinavia, is the sundew (Drosera); another plant, the so-called fly-trap of Venus (Dionaea), of America, has received the name of Venus for the reason that, like the Goddess of Beauty, it attracts and captivates everything that heedlessly approaches it. At the bottom of the plant the leaves cluster like a rosette; from the center of this arises the flower stalk. The edge of the leaf, which is nearly circular, is overgrown with strong bristles, while its surface is covered with small glands, at either side of which are three long hairs. A fly approaches; carelessly it settles on the leaf, and perchance touches one of the six long hairs; suddenly the leaf folds, the bristles interlace and the insect is caught. Oftentimes the whole tragedy takes only ten seconds. The sensitive hairs have performed their duty; now begins the work of the glands. These discharge a large quantity of a colorless acid slime—the digestive fluid, pepsin. After a lapse of eight or nine days the leaf reopens, the insect has disappeared. If the object caught by the leaf is perhaps a piece of wood, the mistake is soon discovered. It then does not discharge the digestive juice, and after twenty-four hours it again unfolds, ready for another capture. This goes to prove that the Dionaea distinguishes, even better than man, by taste and feeling that which is digestible from that which is not.

Timothy with Winter Wheat.

We have never strongly urged sowing timothy seed with fall wheat, says Wallace's Farmer. For many reasons we would prefer not doing it. While there are locations where it does remarkably well even if sown as late as the last week in September, speaking generally, we believe the better way is to sow the wheat without timothy as near as possible at the right time and on well-prepared soil. Wheat is the main object. Let everything bend to that. Then next spring, if the ground has frozen up wet in the fall, or if there have been abundant snows, sow about the time the snow goes off the ground on the frozen soil. The thawing and freezing will imbed it before there is a high enough temperature to sprout it. Others prefer waiting until toward the last of March after the ground has been thawed out and then frozen, and having the seed ready to sow early in the morning before the wind rises, allowing the seed to fall into the cracks with which the sod will be filled at that prticular time.

If the ground is frozen dry and has been bare of snow during the winter, and therefore dry in the spring, we would wait until it is in good working order, say, in the latitude of central Iowa, from the 5th to the 10th of April; then sow both clover and timothy and harrow with a light, slanting-tooth harrow. This will cover it deep enough and will benefit the wheat by giving it this surface cultivation. It will also conserve the moisture in the soil, and we believe, under most conditions, is after all the best way of securing a stand of timothy and clover with winter wheat. Of course conditions and circumstances differ. We are simply aiming now to give our readers an idea of the end to be accomplished, which is to get the grass seeds deep enough to secure sufficient moisture and heat for germination in the early spring. They will know best how to apply the principles we have stated.

Strawberry Culture.

The main points involved in the successful culture of strawberries given by William Saunders, superintendent of the horticultural grounds at the department at Washington, are the following:

1. Prepare the ground by deep plowing and subsoiling; apply a dressing of rotted manure equal to twenty cords per acre, spread it over the surface, and mix it with the soil by repeated disintegration with a harrow. The best crops are produced on strong, loamy soils. If somewhat clayey, it will be all the better, provided it is drained.
2. Allow the plants plenty of space, the rows thirty inches apart and the plants about half that distance between each other in the rows.
3. Remove all runners as they appear and keep the surface pulverized and clean. If young plants are wanted, keep a portion of the plantation for that purpose.
4. Cover the plants in winter in all localities where the thermometer may run down to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, this to be done after the first frost, using straw, leaves or other similar material as a partial protection.
5. Do not disturb the roots, by any process of cultivation, from the month of September until after the crop has been gathered the following summer.
6. Destroy the plantation after it has produced its second crop, new ones being planted to succeed those that are abandoned.

Wasted Fertilizers.

When fertilizers are used heavily on potatoes, you will usually find, at digging time, a thin gray streak in the drill where the fertilizer was dropped. Farmers look at this, and conclude that the crop was not able to utilize the fertilizer, says H. W. C. in Rural New Yorker. Some of them argue from this that fertilizers are not available, and do not pay. You will notice that, on light soils, most of the stable manure gets out of sight in one season. I do not think this gray streak shows that the fertilizer was wasted. A ton of good fertilizer may contain 20 per cent by weight of available plant food. The remaining 80 per cent is mere bulk for holding the plant food together. Its about like a lemon. You squeeze out the juice, and leave a big, useless bulk of peel. The gray streak in the potato drill is about like the lemon peel, for the crop has sucked out most of the plant food. What there is left of it is safe, for it will feed following crops. But where does the "bulk" of the manure go to? What is it? Water and vegetable matter. During the hot season, the water evaporates, and the vegetable matter slowly burns up. The "bulk" in the fertilizer is mostly indestructible, and it stays in the soil. Dig into the soil where we plowed under a thick mat of Crimson clover, and you can hardly find a trace of it by August.

Ankee Millet.

This variety comes under what is called "barnyard" millet. In the southwestern part of the United States there is a large, thrifty form of barnyard millet, which makes a very fine growth in lowlands and swampy places during the wet season. It is known to the Mohave Indians as "Ankee," and its seed is said to be extensively used by them as food. On the experiment grounds of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., Ankee makes a magnificent growth, reaching a height of seven feet or more and maintaining a very characteristic upright habit of growth. It has also made luxuriant growth on the grounds of the station at Knoxville, Tenn., and at the Cornell, New York, Massachusetts (Hatch) and Michigan stations. It is one of the most promising of the inland forms of the species, and should be given an extended trial, particularly in sections where high temperatures prevail. Prof. Brooks of the Massachusetts station considers "Ankee" inferior to Japanese barnyard millet for a fodder crop for that locality on account of its lateness and the coarseness of the forage. Ankee grass is considerably later than the common forms of the species. Prof. Brooks reported that plants from seed sown on May 4 failed to reach maturity, and at the Michigan station the same was found to be true of plants sown on May 20. This variety requires four months or more to mature seed.

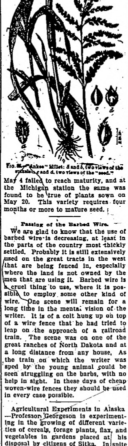


FIG. 88.—"Ankee" Millet: a and b, two views of the spikelet; c and d, two views of the "seed."

Passing of the Barbed Wire.

We are glad to know that the use of barbed wire is decreasing, at least in the parts of the country most thickly settled. Probably it is still extensively used on the great tracts in the west that are being fenced in, especially where the land is not owned by the men that are using it. Barbed wire is a cruel thing to use, where it is possible to employ some other kind of wire. One scene will remain for a long time in the mental vision of the writer. It is of a colt hung up on top of a wire fence that he had tried to leap on the approach of a railroad train. The scene was on one of the great ranches of North Dakota and at a long distance from any house. As the train on which the writer was sped by the young animal could be seen struggling on the barbs, with no help in sight. In these days of cheap woven-wire fences they should be used in every case possible.

Agricultural Experiments in Alaska—Professor Georgeson is experimenting in the growing of different varieties of cereals, forage plants, flax, and vegetables in gardens placed at his disposal by citizens of Sitka. In spite of late planting, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, and a number of different kinds of vegetables of good quality were matured this year. Clover and grasses made an excellent growth. Useful data were also obtained from these experiments regarding the effect of different soil conditions on the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. Experiments similar to those being conducted at Sitka were made at Skagway.

The Best Dust Bath.—During the summer season the best mode of providing a dust bath is to dig out a space in the poultry-yard, three feet square and about six or eight inches deep. When the dirt is dry, sift it back in to the place from which it was taken, and when so doing, sprinkle a little carbolic acid over it, to give it the characteristic odor. After each rain, stir the dirt and make it fine, but it need not again be sifted. The hens will resort to it, and rid themselves of lice. If the poultry house is kept clean, and a dust bath is provided, the hens can keep their bodies free from lice with its use.—Poultry Keeper.

New Plants and Seeds.—Under Secretary Wilson's foreign seed introduction, the Department of Agriculture has received during the year over 2,000 different species and varieties of economic plants and seeds. In many cases, however, the quantities secured were sufficient only for tests to be made by the various state experiment stations and by a few private specialists. If the secretary could be authorized to utilize his entire seed appropriation for this class of seed introduction, the present free seed farce would be transformed into one of the most splendid duties of the government.

A Considerable Difference.

Waglip—What is the difference between a modern manufacturing establishment and a clock?

Tulip—I can't see it.

Waglip—In a clock, when the hands are busy the works strike; but in a factory where the works are busy the hands strike.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Artificial Sight.

An inventor has perfected an electrical appliance, which he claims will enable the blind to see. This will bring much happiness to those who have defective eyesight. Another great discovery which will bring happiness to those whose stomachs have become deranged, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a certain cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, fever and ague.

Optimism and Pessimism.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?

Pa—An optimist enjoys a thing he can't like, and a pessimist likes a thing he can't enjoy.—Chicago Daily News.

"Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends."

Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LIQUID HYDROGEN.

Feathers and Corks Sink to the Bottom of This Liquid.

It seems odd enough to speak of a cork sinking, let alone actually seeing it sink. "Light as cork," "it bobbed up like a cork," are familiar expressions to denote lightness.

Of course, a cork will not sink in water, but a celebrated English scientist, Prof. Dewar, of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has recently made a wonderful liquid, in which a cork goes to the bottom like a stone.

Hydrogen is one of the lightest of gases; it is used for filling balloons, so that they will go upward through the heavier air. Well, Prof. Dewar, by the use of enormous pressure and great cold, forced hydrogen into liquid form, just as steam, when cooled, becomes water.

The same scientist has already astonished the world by making a liquid of air.

Now, you cannot see the gas, hydrogen, any more than you can see the air—it is perfectly colorless. Similarly, the liquid made from hydrogen is colorless. It looks like clear, sparkling, spring water, and it is, by all odds, the lightest liquid known.

A cork dropped into it will instantly sink to the bottom—even a feather will sink through it at once.

Although a liquid, it is not wet, and it is so cold, being over 400 degrees below zero, that it actually causes the air above it to become liquid, and then it freezes this liquid into ice, and the air-ice, being heavier than the liquid hydrogen, it sinks at once to the bottom of a liquid instead of remaining on top. Of course, liquid hydrogen is very costly, because it requires such great pressure and such great cold to produce it, and it cannot be kept long, for it boils away rapidly, although it is kept in a vacuum tube covered with liquid air. And although so cold, and a liquid as well, it will burn fiercely, exactly like hydrogen gas.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Far Beyond His Years.

A couple of diminutive newsboys, both white, got into a scrap at the corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue the other night. They were about of a size, but they weren't evenly matched by a large number of points. The kid that had the science pummelled the other to a standstill, then picked up his papers from where he had thrown them and walked off. The licked boy dug his hands into his pockets and surveyed his papers, lying on the pavement, thoughtfully. A man who had witnessed the scrap walked up and said:

"Well, you got it right that time, my son."

The kid looked up, spat, pulled his hands out of his pockets, picked up his papers and said, philosophically:

"Aw, wot t'ell. It'll be all one in a hundred years."

Then he plodded on like a little man, ready to take up the white man's burden all over again.—Washington Post.

Behind Their Backs.

"You have moved three times this winter?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins, with a sigh. "It was a dreadful lot of work, but we had to do it. We have had so much trouble with servants. When I discharged them they got angry, and when Charley discharged them they just laughed. So the only thing to do was to wait until their afternoons out and move to another neighborhood."—Washington Star.

Britain's Coast Guard.

Once every twenty-four hours, the year round, coast guardsmen complete a circuit of the British coast, and, being ever wary and ready, the landing of contraband is practically impossible. In the event of Jack seeing smugglers, he would "tap" his bottle of blue lights, and the result of such a signal would be the rallying of all the seamen from the coast guard stations for miles.—Pearson's Magazine.

An Adage Punctured.

"John, when you are very angry, count 100 before you speak."

"Fiddlesticks! When I'm mad I can't count, and I can't speak."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Resemblance.

"Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands remind me of some base ball players," said Mr. Penn to Mr. Pitt.

"In what way?"

"They are getting their release."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Juvenile Diagnosis.

Grandma—And weren't you homesick, Ethel, when you were sailing away on the wide ocean?

Ethel—No, ma'am; I didn't get homesick, but my stomach did.

Quite a Sufficiency.

Waiter—Have a spoon, sir?

Guest—No; I've eaten all I care for, thank you.—Judge.

My Hair Was Coming Out

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast. I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop this. It not only stopped the falling, but also made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length and very thick."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans., July 25, 1899.

It Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food that they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will do another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Hostile to a War Critic.

A stormy scene occurred recently at High Wycombe, at a meeting held in support of the local war relief fund. Earl Carrington, having moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the devotion of our troops and sympathy with their families at home, Mr. Lazenby Liberty, high sheriff, rose to second it. Mr. Liberty, however, toward the close of his remarks, commenced criticising the authorities, at what he called the ostentatious behavior of the besieged in Kimberley. There was a stormy interruption, and one gentleman was so incensed that he said he would not mind meeting the speaker with a rifle. The proceedings became suddenly calmer when the high sheriff moderated his remarks, and the resolution was carried with enthusiasm.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Eminently Satisfactory.

Mrs. Caller—You have had the same physician for a long time, haven't you?

Mrs. Grocerese—Ten years.

Mrs. Caller—He must be very satisfactory?

Mrs. Grocerese—He is; he always takes his pay in groceries from our store.—Detroit Free Press.

YOUR GROCERIES FREE!

Send us 4 cents in stamps for full particulars how to secure, free of expense, one of our $5.00 Combination Boxes of Choice Groceries, consisting of Coffees, Teas, Canned Goods, Soaps, Spices, etc. We guarantee our Groceries to be first-class and high-grade.

Queen City Grocery Co., Austin Minn.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. CLOVER

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

has stood the test of 50 years and is still the Best Cough Remedy Sold. Cures when other remedies fail. Tastes good; children like it. Sold by all druggists—25 cents.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA

CARTER'S INK

No other ink "just as good." Have you tested it—

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for prices. O. H. Hanson - - Litchfield, Minn.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Great Salt Lake Shrinking.

The reason why the Great Salt Lake in Utah is growing smaller, according to Prof. J. E. Talmage, is that the volume of water from its four tributary rivers is being more or less diverted by irrigation. Prof. Talmage says the water of the lake is growing each year more acrid as it shrinks in size, and he thinks that in another 100 years it will be replaced by a glittering bed of dry salt.—San Francisco Chronicle.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A SOAPLESS COUNTRY.

People of India Use Only an Ounce Each Year.

In spite of British rule, India is virtually a soapless country. Throughout the villages of Hindustan soap is, indeed, regarded as a natural curiosity, and it is rarely, if ever, kept in stock by the native shopkeeper. In the towns it is now sold, to a certain extent, but how small this is may be gathered from the fact that the yearly consumption of soap in India is about 100,000 hundred weight; that is to say, every 2,500 persons uses on an average only 112 pounds of soap among them; or, in other words, considerably less than an ounce is the average consumption of a person.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Adam W. Ager, Mapleton, N. D., mouse trap; George S. Bowers, Spring Grove, Minn., acetylene generator; Salmon A. Buell, Minneapolis, Minn., adjustable perpetual calendar; Johnston Mealy, Howard Lake, Minn., thill coupling; Peter Nicolay, Minneapolis, Minn., shovel; Herman A. Steeck, Winona, Minn., safety end-board lock; Henry A. Thexton, St. Thomas, N. D., self-inking stamp; William E. White, Cambridge, Minn., straw carrier.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Effect of Prosperity.

Tourist—I understand prosperity has made Kansas farmers forget free silver.

Kansas Farmer—O, land! Yes! What us farmers is mostly disruptin' 'bout now is whuther a cyclone suller d'oughter be built in the Queen Anne or th' c'lonial style.—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Passing It On.

"The Buddhists have a fine idea concerning gifts."

"What is it?"

"Why, if I give Jones an umbrella I have paid Brown for the box of cigars he gave me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rosenbaum—Mein gracious, yust dink of der vedding expenses dot I saved py id!

Baker's Chocolate and Cocoa.
Look for the picture of "La Belle Chocolatiere." It is on every genuine package.

An Easy One.

"What is a lake?" asked the teacher.

A bright little boy raised his hand.

"Well, Mikey, what is it?"

"Sure, it's a hole in th' tay kittle, mum."—Ohio State Journal.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

In Luck.

"It's fun being married. My wife is coming to me all the time and asking for money."

"You're lucky. I have to ask my wife always for money when I want any."—Heltere Welt.

WANTED to purchase at a bargain a piece of Minnesota or North Dakota wild land in neighborhood where 1899 crops were good. Emile Constant, Globe, Hotel St. Paul, Minn.

The Reason.

Cohen—You say dat you vanted Goldstein to marry your daughter? Den vy did you opject undt force dem to elope?

An Exception.

Cholly—I haven't shot a thing this season. Have you?

Algy—Nothing—er—that is, excepting my dawg, doncherknow?

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In nine cases out of a possible ten a wife has perfect confidence in her husband after marriage—for about twenty-four hours.

Seven days make one week—but it often takes more to make one strong.

Many a stage-struck person blames it all on the omnibus driver.

40 YEARS OF SUFFERING!

NEURALGIA Gentlemen: I have been sending to you for your "5 DROPS" for several parties who have used it and who say it is the best they ever used. One old lady has had NEURALGIA FOR 40 YEARS, has tried nearly everything she could hear of without relief until she commenced using "5 DROPS" and now she is not troubled with the disease. Each one that has used it says it is the best remedy, and all join in praise of "5 DROPS." For the enclosed money please send me three large bottles of "5 DROPS," one package of Pills and one Plaster, and hurry them forward without delay.

Jan. 11, 1900. SAMUEL SPEEGLE, Falkville, Ala

RHEUMATISM Gentlemen: My mother, Mrs. Eliza Austin, of Fremont, Wis., has been almost an invalid for years with RHEUMATISM and for the past five years has not been able to walk 40 rods until she began to use "5 DROPS," about two months ago. She now walks a mile at a time and is doing all her own work in the house, a thing she has not done for years. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, with my name and also my mother's. Dec. 27, 1899. MRS. C. H. PURDY, Waupaca, Wis.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.] Is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a 25c sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 10c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Write us to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BRITON AND THE BOER

MOUNTAIN WALLS PROTECT THE BURGHERS.

The Natural Defenses of the Transvaal Would Test the Genius of the Greatest Commander That Ever Drew a Sword.

No correct understanding of the task or position of the English army in South Africa can be had without a knowledge of the geography and topography of the Transvaal and Orange Free State—especially of the border lines of these two republics. The fighting and tactics of the last two months have been about Ladysmith, Mafeking, Kimberley, Modder river, Tugela river, Colesburg, Belmont and Stormberg.

The boundaries of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which the English must cross before they can conquer, are formed by the Mkusi, Umwotosi and Tugela rivers, the Kathlamba or Drakenberg mountains, and the Modder and Orange rivers. At every point on the southern, southeastern and southwestern approaches to the republic there is either a river to be crossed, an open plateau to be marched over or a plateau and mountain wall to be scaled. The Mkusi, Umwotosi and Tugela rivers sweep across the southeastern border of the Transvaal, the Tugela forming a barrier to the approach to Ladysmith, Dundee and Majuba hill. The mountain elevations here range from 1,200 feet above the level of the sea to more than 11,000 feet. This is in Natal land, where British occupy the plain approaches and the Boers the mountain heights. The Tugela is deep, swift, has slippery banks and is exposed to gun fire from the hill and mountain crests. In this neighborhood and also at Colenso, on the Tugela, there are peaks like Mount Aux Gources, 11,158 feet in height; Mount Melanie, 7,900 feet in height; Majuba, 7,600 feet; Champagne Castle, 10,357 feet, and Giant's Castle, 9,657 feet. The Boers are familiar with every trail of the ranges, have excellent artillery at the passes, and guns that command fordable places in the streams. Topographically the English are in the position of a man who must fight uphill over 150 miles before he passes Majuba and enters the Transvaal valleys. His opponent may always fire down upon him. The Drakenberg range forms part of the southern boundary of the Transvaal, and nearly all of the eastern boundary of the Orange Free State. At Buttha Buthe, Ladybrand, Thlotsi, Ongeluks Nek and Zastron the elevations run from 1,000 to 8,000 feet, while the passes are few, the streams usually swollen with floods, and the trails obscure and misleading. It is evident that the English are without mountain guides and cannot rely on the loyalty of the Natal Dutch to give them accurate information. In the Colesberg district, due south of the Orange Free State, the Orange river forms a barrier of no small size. The stream is one of the noble South African waterways, often impassable, and well guarded on the Boer side by plateaus and small ranges a second obstacle to the approach to der river breaks away from the Orange south of Kimberley and forms a second obstacle to the approach to the diamond fields. About the Modder river and Kimberley the elevations reach a height of 1,000 feet and are controlled by the Boers. The English column of Gen. Buller is at Tugela river; Methuen is at Modder river, White is cooped up in Ladysmith, Gatacre is at Sterkstroom, and Kimberley is besieged. Topographically Buller has a climb before him averaging 5,000 feet; Methuen's climb will average 2,500 feet; White has Boer guns looking down on him from an elevation of 500 feet, and Kimberley is commanded by guns from 600 to 700 feet above its plane.

If this outer prospect is not inviting the inner topographical formation of the Transvaal is less so. The inner rim is known as the Roggeveld, Nieuweveld and Quathalamba ranges. The highest point is the Mauchberg, 8,725 feet. There are several ridges known as Verzamelburg, Randberg, Slaugapiesberg and Komatiberg. These fall precipitously eastward toward the Licomba range, which maintains a mean elevation of 2,000 feet.

NO SHOW FOR WRITERS.

The Outsiders Have Invaded Every Field Except Fiction.

The professional writing man should devote his efforts exclusively to fiction. In that field, if he can write at all, he need fear no rivalry. Why should he try to write of finance, when such masters as Henry Clews and Lyman J. Gage are offering their services at so much a column? Why write of lawmaking, when Tom Reed, ex-speaker, can be had for moderate space rates? Why fool with an article on iron and steel when Andrew Carnegie can be persuaded at any time to dictate a page on giant industries? Why write of shipping when there is a retired Mahan with rolls of manuscript? Why write of electricity when there is a Tesla to exploit himself and Edison? Why write of medicine and surgery when there are Shradys in the field. There is no field of effort or invention that is not covered in magazine journalism today by authorities born to it. The whole world wants to write. It seems to be the national and international craze of the century. If I wanted an article on railroad reorganization I would give J. Pierpont Morgan $50,000 to write it. It would carry more weight than all the combined efforts of all the ablest professional writers, cost less in the end, and return a handsome profit. If I could persuade James R. Keene to write his views on stock speculation and how to make a bear raid successful I could make $100,000 in a year by the sale of such opinion. If Russell Sage were to open his heart and tell us by the column how to lend money in Wall street at 40 per cent a day, more or less, what would it be worth to a newspaper?—New York Press.

Playing the Game Correctly.

Mamma—Ethel, what do you mean by shouting in that disgraceful fashion? See how quiet Willie is. Ethel—Of course he's quiet; that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.—Stray Stories.

TO KNOW DEADLY SNAKES.

Signs by Which Their Character May Be Recognized.

To distinguish between venomous and harmless snakes is easy in practice, but it is difficult to explain in words alone, as there is no one external characteristic which distinguishes them. It is rather a peculiar varying union of many separate marks that brands the dangerous reptile. Generally speaking, all snakes may be divided into two great classes—those which have the head covered with numerous small scales and those which have it covered with large, regularly fitted plates. Leaving out the elipidae and the poisonous sea of snakes, with which the hunter will have nothing to do, all snakes with small head scales move about by night, and those with large plates on the head by day. This may be known by their eyes, for the first have vertical pupils like the cat's, while those of the latter are generally circular in form. The long, active day snakes, gliding about from bush to bush, or hurriedly taking refuge beneath some protruding rock or tree stump, is harmless. Even should he lie coiled in the sunshine, he will flee from approaching danger. But a serpent nicely coiled in some secluded nook, which instead of fleeing gathers himself closer together, is most probably dangerous, particularly if he be more or less marked with a suggestion of irregular cross bars or whitish or dirty yellow and darker brown or blackish. This is the characteristic coloring of our dangerous snakes, the rattler, the copperhead and the moccasin. The following points embrace all the peculiarities of our American vipers, and the last two are especially noteworthy as the crowning proofs of venom: 1. Moving about at dusk or by night, generally on the ground, and very rarely ascending trees or bushes. 2. Seldom flying in alarm, but rather coiling for defense. 3. Colors generally subdued in tint, with a semblance of irregular crossbars of lighter and darker shades. 4. Tail short, body stout, neck thin, head flat and very broad, especially behind. 5. Scales keeled—i. e., each scale has a ridge down the middle, which gives the skin a rough appearance like a rasp. 6. Head covered with small scales, sometimes larger over the eyes or nose. 7. Eyes with vertical pupils like a cat's. 8. Two pits or holes between the eyes and nose, suggesting four nostrils. 9. Two long, curved, perforated fangs in the upper jaw just in front of the eye, one on either side, and so hinged that they lie backward, hidden from view in a membranous sheath, but erectile at will. Some of the first seven peculiarities may be found in harmless snakes, but it is only in the viper that they are united.—Outing.

CORK LEG KEPT HIM AFLOAT.

Reason Why a Would-Be Suicide Failed to Drown Himself.

Rather than live in Rochester, N. Y., Patrick Walsh decided to die in New York. He arrived in this city with the sole idea of taking his life. His mistake in the method he chose for his taking off lies in his failure to take stock in the unsinkable qualities of cork. Mr. Walsh was equipped with a cork leg and that buoyant adjunct prevented him from drowning himself. He boarded the Musconetcons at Christopher street. In the middle of the river Walsh threw himself overboard. But he had forgotten the buoyancy that lies in a cork leg. The deck hands, satiated with recent suicides, angrily lowered the ladder used in such cases. When the boat reached Walsh he capsized, but the cork leg protruded high above the waves. Mr. Walsh's countenance had disappeared, of course, but showed up again long enough to shout: "I don't want to d——" Before he could finish, the cork leg again assumed supremacy and shut off his further remarks. When the boat reached Walsh it was in time for the oarsmen to see his face once more and to hear him splutter: "Ach! Ach! I want to die——," but the rest was lost, owing to the floating power of the not-to-be-drowned cork leg. "Pull him in," said the disgusted officer in charge of the boat; and two boat hooks, placed where they would do the most good, restored Walsh's equilibrium physically, if not mentally. Walsh swore that he was in earnest all the way to the Jersey shore, and even on his journey to St. Hary's hospital, in Hoboken, where he was taken. Pneumonia has developed, and the physicians say that, while Walsh is unable to talk, he often asks for a pencil and pad, on which he feebly traces, "D—n that leg."—New York Press.

New Method of Growing Oranges.

What, in the opinion of leading orange-growers, is destined to revolutionize the methods of growing that fruit has been introduced and has successfully passed the stage of experimentation in Riverside county, California. This is the roofing over of entire orchards, placing a latticed ceiling above the trees, converting acres and acres of ground into a continuous enclosure, making of the area a perfectly equable hothouse. This method was introduced and is employed upon the largest scale by the Everest ranch, near Arlington place, in Riverside county, and the success of the venture has caused several other ranchers to cover portions of their orchards, with intention presently to extend the same. On the Everest place there are seventeen acres under cover, and the present winter is the second which the trees have experienced thus protected. The results of the undertaking were carefully watched, and quite definite appreciation of the service of a cover is now in hand.

Dreams.

Mr. Tucker—"I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money."

Mrs. Tucker—"Oh, not yet, Samuel! But when one of us dies I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."—Brooklyn Life.

Considerate of Others' Feelings.

Ada—It is very beautiful, but I don't think you should accept so many presents from him. Edith—Well, until he offers himself, I prefer not to hurt his feelings.—Brooklyn Life.

Opinions Differ.

A gigantic soldier of the Guards was brought before his commanding officer one morning, charged with being disorderly in the public streets.

"Who makes the charge?" asked the colonel.

"I do, sir," replied a sergeant. "I was in charge of the town patrol last night, when I heard some one bellowing and roaring songs about three hundred yards away. I went to the spot and saw the prisoner, Private Jones, singing at the top of his voice."

"And you could hear him three hundred yards away?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you to say, Private Jones?"

"Please, sir," replied Private Jones, "I was only 'umming."—Answers.

A Practical Question.

G. R. Glenn, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Georgia, tells this story:

One day he had explained the powers of the X-ray machine to a gathering of darkies who had assembled at a school commencement. After the exercises were over a negro called him aside, and wanted to know if he was in earnest about the machine. Mr. Glenn assured him that he was.

"Boss, I wants ter ax you ef er nigger et chicken kin you look in him an' see chicken?"

"Why, yes, Ephraim," said Mr. Glenn.

"Well, boss, I wants ter ax you one mo' question. Kin you look in dat nigger an' tell whar dat chicken cum from?"—Memphis Scimitar.

Philadelphia Proverbs.

Proverbs of a prominent Philadelphian:

"A crying evil you only aggravate by putting down—a native of all countries who speaks the language of none.

"A pleasure to two, a nuisance to everybody else, and a necessity to all the world—The morning caller, noonday crawler and midnight bawler.

"A troublesome compendium of great possibilities—a bold asserter of the rights of free speech.

"The sapling of the tree from which will be built the bulwarks of our nation's greatness—a baby."—Philadelphia Call.

Suburban Life.

Mr. Suburb—Good-morning, Mr. De Villa. I wish to ask a favor of you.

Mr. De Villa (wealthy resident)—Certainly, Mr. Suburb. What is it?

Mr. Suburb—I have called to ask you to send your carriage and coachman to meet me at the 6 o'clock train this afternoon, and I would like the coachman to be in his finest livery, and I hope he'll use the silver-plated harness.

Mr. De Villa—Eh?

Mr. Suburb—Yes; I will arrive on that train with a new servant girl! and I would like to make a good impression.—New York Weekly.

Youthful Patriotism.

There is a small boy at Islington whose father is a Frenchman, but who himself was born in England and has lived there all his life. Consequently, he considers himself to be an Englishman. He has recently gone to school, and has been taking his first lessons in English history. The other night he looked up from his book, musingly, and said to his father:

"Papa, we licked you awfully at the battle of Waterloo, didn't we?"

The Characteristics.

Stranger—Are you a resident of this town?

Bill Summers—Well, I've lived here long enough to rip the town board up the back an' kick ag'in the taxes—Indianapolis Sun.

Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God and truths.—Shakespeare.

Don't gouge other people while carving out your fortune.

Facts For Sick Women

First—the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute Cures of female Ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Second—Mrs. Pinkham can show by her letter files in Lynn that a million women have been restored to health by her medicine and advice.

Third—All letters to Mrs. Pinkham are received, opened, read and answered by women only. This fact is certified to by the mayor and postmaster of Lynn and others of Mrs. Pinkham's own city. Write for free book containing these certificates.

Every ailing woman is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham and get her advice free of charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $400 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 earliest Tomato Giant on earth.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

The Whistler and His Load.

A young business man says he was taking a stroll on a recent Sunday, when he heard somebody gaily whistling. It was on a quiet East End street, and he was astonished at the careless levity of the act.

Then he recognized the tune.

It was "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

He turned around and looked for the whistler.

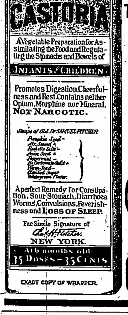
It was a young fellow driving an undertaker's wagon, and he had a load.

And the observer couldn't help but think it was decidedly suggestive.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

N. W. N. U. —No. 5.— 1900.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed—
Alx. Senna—
Rochelle Salts—
Anise Seed—
Peppermint—
Bi Carbonate Soda—
Worm Seed—
Clarified Sugar—
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

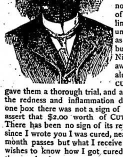
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Wild With ECZEMA

Hands and Limbs Covered with Blisters and Great Red Blotches. Scratched Until Almost Wild. Burned Like Fire. Sleep Impossible. CUTICURA Remedies Bring Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure at a Cost of Only $2.

I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire and itch; well, there is no name for it. On the inside of the upper part of both my limbs great red blotches, not unlike hives, would appear, and as soon as I became warm the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of CUTICURA REMEDIES, got them and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear. Before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that $2.00 worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. There has been no sign of its return anywhere upon my body since I wrote you I was cured, nearly four years ago. Hardly a month passes but what I receive a letter or some one calls and wishes to know how I got cured, if I had Eczema bad, and if the cure has been permanent, etc., etc. I always take pleasure in enlightening them the best I can.

JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, March 1, 1899.
Of JOHN D. PORTE & Co., Real Estate and Insurance,
428 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.



The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm, the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That

Cuticura

Remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. CUTICURA THE SET, price $1.25; or, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c., sold throughout the world. "How to Cure Eczema," free of the Sole Props., POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, Mass.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, obtained from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blemishes from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple infantile humors, it is absolutely indispensable.

BULLER'S ADVANCE

THIRD DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE LADYSMITH.

No Definite News of Buller's Movements Will Be Allowed to Get Through Until Ladysmith Is Relieved — Messages Freely Exchanged Between Buller and White—War Office Refuses to Confirm the Reports Regarding the British Advance—Buller's Guns Are Heard in Ladysmith.

Durban, Feb. 6.—Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela river Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is reached.

-o-

London, Feb. 6.—A special dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, and referring to Gen. Buller crossing the Tugela and advance upon Ladysmith, says: "It is probable Gen. Buller crossed at a spot above Trichard's drift, and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east through a fairly open country. It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith to-night."

Communicating With Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 6. — The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday evening: "Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of Gen. Buller and Gen. White—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men here are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under Gen. Buller's instructions. A very large supply of provisions for the besieged garrison will accompany the relieving force. The British have repaired the bridge over the Tugela at Colenso sufficient for the passage of cavalry."

War Office Holds Back.

London, Feb. 6.—Although there is no actual confirmation of the report that Gen. Buller has recrossed the Tugela in a third desperate attempt to relieve Ladysmith, it is known that the war office has received several South African dispatches which have not yet been published, but if the advance is an actual fact, the secret is being well kept. There are newspaper dispatches in plenty from Spearman Camp up to Sunday, but there is no hint that an advance has begun, and it is assumed in some quarters here that Lord Dundonald's reconnoisance in the direction of Hongorspoort has been the only foundation for the statement that Gen. Buller has started. On the other hand dispatches from Ladysmith rather indicate that the advance is in operation by reporting heavy firing on Friday and Saturday from the direction of Potgieter's drift and Colenso. A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, says: "A report has reached us that one brigade has crossed the Tugela." The reports that the Boers are reconnoitering around Ladysmith are also an indication that preparations are being made

To Resist Gen. Buller

or for an attempt to reattack the garrison in anticipation of his advance. The fact, however, that no firing has been reported under yesterday's date, either from Ladysmith or Spearman's Camp, might be interpreted to mean either that the attempt had failed or that Gen. Buller had merely made a demonstration on Friday or Saturday. Various rumors are current. One says that Gen. Buller is again attacking Spion pop from the side of Gen. Lyttleton's camp. Another is that he received information from the owner of Spion Kop farm and crossed by fords farther west than Trichard's drift. The military authorities in London think it more likely that the crossing would be made eastward of Zwart Kop. Speculation, however, is useless. The public can only wait in patience, and it may also be said in trepidation. Nor is the feeling of anxiety much relieved by the possibility that Gen. Buller has been considerably reinforced since the disaster at Spion Kop.

Reach Ladysmith This Week.

London, Feb. 6. — The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Gen. Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith and should reach his objective this week. It is believed here that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

"I learn from a reliable source that Gen. Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange and that he never will be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has, in fact, retired from the field. The Boers admit that attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder and would not have occurred if Gen. Joubert had been in command. Gen. Lucas Meyer played the coward at Talana and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shamming sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since and they threaten to shoot him. The Boers say Great Britain made a mistake in not sending Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. I understand they have still thousands of bags of flour stored in reserve at Delagoa Bay."

Boers Cleared Out.

Rensberg, Feb. 6.—The New Zealanders, Remington's guides and a squadron of Life guards made a sweep of several miles along the hills adjacent to the British right flank. One kopje, occupied by Boers was rushed, the Boers clearing out after a slack resistance. One New Zealander was wounded. Small parties in the distance retreated whenever the British force appears.

Ladysmith Hears Buller's Guns.

Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—By heliograph, via Signal Hill. — Gen. Buller's guns have been heard again. Otherwise it is very quiet. We are awaiting further news of his progress. There have been no further developments here. Very few Boers remain northeast of the camp. The main body is concentrated southeast. The health of the garrison is improved.

Boers' Wild Tale.

Modder River, Feb. 6.—The landrost at New Beuch read publicly on Jan. 24 the following proclamation which he said he had just received: "Lord Roberts is a prisoner. Gen. Buller is killed; 9,000 British have been killed and 7,000 taken prisoners. The British also lost eight guns last Saturday.

Kaiser Is Disappointed.

Berlin—It is gossiped in court circles that the emperor is greatly disappointed by the incapacity of the British commanders in South Africa, expressing amazement over their ignorance of Natal geography.

Kaiser's Tutor In Disgrace.

Berlin—Ex-Capt. Sidney Odenna, the emperor's tutor, who escaped a prison sentence for various frauds by shamming insanity, is again sought by the police.

KOBBE TAKES MORE TOWNS.

Success in Opening the Hemp Ports of Philippines Reported by Gen. Otis.

Manila, Feb. 6. — Brig. Gen. Kobbe has occupied the isuands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Tacloban ten insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon with their artillerymen.

-o-

Washington, Feb. 6.—Gen. Otis' latest report of military operations in the Philippines shows that rapid progress is being made in opening the hemp ports in the islands south of Luzon. Gen. Kobbe, in command of an expedition into the islands of Samar and Leyte, adjoining Luzon on the southeast, reports the capture of three of the most important towns in the islands, and of large quantities of hemp at these points.

BAD NEWS TAKES HER MEMORY.

Girl Learns of Brother's Death in the Philippines, Faints and Her Mind Becomes a Blank.

Columbia, Ind., Feb. 6.—News that her brother, Frank Carr, was killed in the Philippines has made blank the mind of the daughter of John Carr. A newspaper list of casualties of the battle of Jan. 18 came to the notice of the father, who rushed into the house and blurted the news to the daughter, who is eighteen years old and of a nervous temperament. The girl fainted and for five days remained unconscious. When finally she regained consciousness she could recall nothing. Relatives and friends were strangers to her. She knows nothing of the death of her brother and seems hopelessly dazed.

HAVANA DEATH STATISTICS.

Report Compiled by Sanitary Officers Shows Few Deaths From Yellow Fever.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A report on the vital statistics of Havana for the year 1899, compiled by Maj. Davis, chief sanitary officer, shows that in an estimated population of 220,000 there were 3,153 deaths from all causes. Of these 1,163 were from enteritis and 1,307 from tuberculosis. Yellow fever occupies a relatively small position on the list, 103 deaths having resulted from this cause. Eleven deaths were due to leprosy. The number of contagious and infectious diseases reported numbered 6,334. Births numbered 4,667, of which 166 were illegitimate.

SALOON PATRONS IN DISMAY.

Prominent Cincinnati Men to Be Shown Up by Stereopticon as Horrible Examples.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6.—For some time work of taking interior photographs of prominent saloons in this city has been secretly progressing, and now the anti-Saloon league announces that it will soon begin exhibiting these views by stereopticon to show the evils of drink. In many of the views the faces of well known citizens are conspicuously shown, and consequently there is considerable dismay.

CHICAGO MEN GET BIG GRANT.

Concessions in Mexico of One Million Acres of Land Fronting on the Gulf.

City of Mexico, Feb. 6.—The government has granted a concession to Chicago capitalists of 1,000,000 acres of land fronting on the Gulf of Mexico and lying in the State of Tamaulipas. The land is said to be rich in minerals and timber, besides encompassing plenty of grazing and agricultural territory. A line of schooners probably will be established with the principal gulf ports.

MAY GIVE UP A THRONE.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria to Be Succeeded by Archduke Otto.

Berlin, Feb. 6. — The Post prints a telegram from Vienna which asserts that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand married the Comtesse Chotek in January, and will soon renounce his rights of succession to the throne in favor of the Archduke Otto or the latter's twelve-year-old son, Earl Franz Josef.

Saved His Friend's Life.

Rapid City, S. D., Feb. 6. — Frank Pinkerton, the twenty-year-old son of a prominent sawmill owner, died at his father's home fourteen miles west of here as a result of being struck in the abdomen with a piece of lumber whish was thrown from one of the saws. The young man saw the piece of wood coming and he pushed a friend out of the way of the flying missile. He was struck with the wood himself and died in a short time.

Seven Men Badly Burned.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—Seven men were badly burned in an explosion at the furnace No. 3 of the Duquesna works of the Carnegie company. The explosion was caused by the fall of a "hang" which compressed the gas, until it burst the furnace, throwing limestone in every direction. No one was fatally injured.

A $400,000 Fire.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 6. — The factory of the Hopkins & Allen Arms company, a three and a half-story brick structure, was destroyed by fire yesterday, also some adjoining buildings, causing a total loss of $400,000.

Charged With Robbing the Mails.

Chicago, Feb. 6. — Henry Walsh, an old and trusted clerk in charge of the mailing department of the Chicago postoffice, was arrested last night by inspectors, charged with robbing the mails.

Death in a Mine.

Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 6. Saturday evening at the Lincoln coal mine the premature explosion of a blast wrecked two pits and buried several diggers. One man was found dead and another probably fatally injured.

Form an Appendicitis Club.

Cleveland, O.—An Appendicitis club is being organized in Cleveland. Only those who have suffered from appendicitis and have a surgeon's certificate to show they have undergone an operation are eligible to membership.

Death Invades British Peerage.

London—Last year was a bad one for the British peerage. The death list included three dukes, one marquis, five earls, three viscounts and ten barons. Several peerages became extinct.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 30—Senator Mason of Illinois arose yesterday soon after the senate convened to a question of privilege and sharply attacked the British vice consul at New Orleans because of an interview in which the vice consul had assailed Mr. Mason for the position he had taken in behalf of the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain. Mr. Mason attacked not only the consul but the policy of Great Britain in levying war upon an inferior nation. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts thought the consul's purported remarks co serious that it ought to be investigated by the government, but at the same time he deprecated any attack upon Great Britain — with the people with which the American people ought not only to live in peace, but as loving and devoted friends. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts sharply arraigned the British consul for his utterances against a United States senator, and believed it ought not lightly to be passed.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina delivered a forceful and quite characteristic speech on the Philippine question in which he maintained that this government ought to extend to the Philippines the right to govern themselves, the United States guarding them against the aggression of other nations.

The senate, in executive session yesterday, directed, by a vote of 21 to 38, not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified, and then removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote.

The House.

The bill for the reorganization and improvement of the weather bureau, which includes provisions for pensioning disabled and aged employes, received attention in the house. The bill was bitterly fought by the opponents of civil service rules on account of the life tenure provisions it contained, and it was sidetracked on a test vote of 57 to 73. Although the speaker ruled that it remained unfinished business when the house was again in committee of the whole, the opponents of the measure believe the action yesterday kills it. The earlier part of the day was devoted to a lively scrimmage over the Sulzer resolution to investigate Secretary Gage, which the committee on rules said should be sent to the ways and means committee, as that latter committee has the response of the secretary in its possession. There was no opposition to the proposed action, but Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and Mr. Sulzer of New York used it as a text for renewing their attacks upon the secretary. Mr. Gage was defended by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, Mr. Hill of Connecticut and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

A bill to require pilots and officials of steam vessels to make oath of their applications for license was passed.

Washington, Jan. 31.—For more than three hours yesterday Mr. Bacon of Georgia occupied the attention of the senate with a discussion of the Philippine question. His argument, which had for its basis his own resolution declaratory of the government's policy toward the Philippines, was listened to carefully by his fellow senators and by a large gallery. He maintained that the United States owed as much to the Filipinos as it does to the Cubans, to whom, by resolution of congress, self-government had been promised, and he strongly urged that his resolutions declaring it to be the intention of this government to grant the right of self-government upon the Filipinos, be adopted, not only as a means of terminating the war, but for extending to a struggling people justice and freedom.

The House.

The house was in session a little over one hour yesterday and only business of minor importance was transacted.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Debate in the senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst yesterday into passionate and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciation at one another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question, and no scene has been witnessed since the bringing in of the war resolutions in the last congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of yesterday. Mr. Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all of the debate upon the Philippine question during the present session, sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts protested against publishing the document in any form, and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which the portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to Admiral Dewey was stamped as false. Mr. Lodge said he preferred Admiral Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo, and was satisfied the American people would also. In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino republic, and although afforded an opportunity heretofore to deny Aguinaldo's statements, had not done so. In an instant half a dozen senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley, the venerable senator from Connecticut, denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason. In rapid succession Senator Pettigrew was made the target of stinging arraignments by Senators Spooner, Hawley, Sewall and Gallinger. That the feeling was at a pitch seldom reached in the senate was evidenced from the pale faces of the men who spoke. Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Teller of Colorado endeavored to stem the tide of deep feeling and protests by conciliatory talks. At the close of the morning hour, which will remain memorable in senate annals, the financial bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Berry of Arkansas and Mr. Teller of Colorado.

The House.

Under the latitude allowed in general debate upon present bills, the Indian appropriation bill in the house yesterday was made the occasion for the discussion of a wide range of public questions. Our policy in the Philippine islands, the government of Porto Rico, the leasing of our arid lands and election methods in the South were in turn brought into the arena. The most interesting debate occurred over the latter subject. A bill was passed to correct an error in the last river and harbor bill relating to the appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo bayou and the Galveston ship canal channel. A bill was passed for the payment of the salaries of certain retired officers of the Marine corps. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of Indian appropriation bills.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2. — Representative Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania who attained great prominence in the Fifty-fourth congress by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his Democratic colleagues yesterday for their opposition to expansion in a speech that made the floors and galleries roar. Mr. Sibley has recanted his views on free silver and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the Democratic side. He insisted yesterday that expansion was an original Democratic doctrine, promulgated by Jefferson and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk and Buchanan. In eloquent language he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and the story of the Cross to the remotest corners of the globe. Mr. Sibley received an impressive demonstration when he closed. The remainder of the debate was uninteresting. It touched the question of mediation in the Transvaal war, lynchings in the South and the jury law in Hawaii. Not much progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was under consideration.

The Senate.

Nearly the entire morning hour in the senate yesterday was occupied by Mr. Allen of Nebraska in the discussion of the report of Secretary Gage concerning his transactions with the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Daniel of Virginia made an extended speech on the pending financial measure. He vigorously opposed the proposition that the country should go to the gold standard. Daniel M. Ramsdell of Indiana and Charles G. Bennett of New York were sworn in as sergeant-at-arms and secretary of the senate respectively.

Washington, Feb. 3. — An effort by Senator Pettigrew to discuss the Philippine question in the senate yesterday was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Senator Allen of Nebraska concluded his speech in arraignment of Secretary Gage because of his transactions with the National City Bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The House.

The house yesterday devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was inaugurated by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York to authorize the secretary of the interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacked facilities. No provision is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed the present school system is inadequate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The house Saturday passed the Indian appropriation bill. It was slightly amended in unimportant particulars. An attempt to revive the policy of making contracts with religious schools for the education of Indian children, which has been gradually abandoned by the government during the last five years, failed, on the ruling of the chair that the amendment offered was out of order. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public service of the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 6. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1-4@66 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 @ 65c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 29 1-2@29 3-4c; No. 3, 29 1-4@29 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@23 3-4c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 60c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 67 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69c; oats, 23 1-2 @24c; rye, 50c; barley, 34@37c; flax, to arrive, $1.54 1-2; May, $1.58; September, $1.10.

Minneapolis, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c; No. 1 Northern 65 @ 66 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-4@64 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28 3-4@29c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23@23 1-4c; No. 3, 28@28 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23@23 1-4c; No. 3, 22 3-4@23c. Barley, 33@38c. Rye, 48 1-2@49 1-2c. Flax, $1.53.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69 1-2@70c; No. 3 do, 66@68 1-2c; No. 2 hard, winter, 65 1-2c; No. 3 do, 60@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67@68 1-2c; No. 2 do, 66 1-2@67 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 63@66 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 1-8c. Oats—No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22 1-2 @22 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6—Flour is quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2@67 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2@66c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55 1-2c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 46c; sample, 34 1-2@43c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1-4@25 3-4c.

Chicago, Feb. 6. — Cattle — Beeves, $4 @ 6.80; cows and heifers, $3 @ 5; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; Texas-fed beeves, $4@5.20. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.72 1-2; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.55@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.75@4.85. Sheep, $4.65@5.40; lambs, $5@5.75.

As Cramp Sees It.

Philadelphia—Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, expresses the opinion that England has reached its climax as a world power, that Germany has captured the north Atlantic, and that the United States will be the supreme factor in industrial pre-eminence.

Tough on Omnibus Employes.

London—Owing to the large number of omnibus horses taken out of London for the war hundreds of employes in the omnibus yards are out of employment.

To Relieve Firemen on Warships.

Washington—It is proposed by the medical officers of the navy to afford relief to the firemen of ships of war. Medical Inspector A. F. Price, who recently returned from the Pacific station, has made a proposition for self-acting ventilation of firerooms by a system of draft pipes

Loubet Tired of Policies.

Paris—President Loubet of France declares that when his term of office ends he will not seek the office again, but will retire to his old home farm, as he is tired of politics.

News of the Northwest

TWO LIVES LOST.

Ex-Mayor and the Proprietor of a Saloon Burned to Death.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 3.—Fire in East Grand Forks destroyed the Kelly & Gillam saloon and burned to death W. D. Kelly, one of the proprietors, and T. J. McAdam, one of the oldest residents and former mayor of the city. The men were not missed until Wednesday night and the bodies were not found until yesterday morning. It is supposed that in passing Kelley's place they had smelled escaping gas, and had gone into the basement by an outer stairway to investigate. The theory is that on entering they had lit a match, which caused the explosion that occurred about 5 o'clock, badly shaking the building and setting it on fire.

MORE CHINAMEN MUST RETURN.

They Can No Longer Linger in the Land of Liberty.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 3.—Three more Chinamen were ordered deported by Judge Amidon on the hearing of the eighty held for alleged violation of the exclusion act. Four who claimed to be members of the Wah Hing company of Chicago were given a hearing. N. Toak spoke English so fluently, and his chief witness, R. M. Barnes, bookkeeper for Marshall, Field & Co., testified so positive to his identity that the court admitted him to the United States. N. Luen, N. N. Chuck and N. Quien all convinced the court of having once lived in Chicago, but they were unable to establish a satisfactory proof of their connection with the company.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Huge Timbers Were Piled Upon the Track—Wreck Narrowly Averted.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 3.—It has just become known here that a futile attempt was made to wreck passenger train No. 72 on the Milwaukee-Prairie du Chien line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at a point near Avoca late Monday night. The train was running east at a high rate of speed when the engine struck a large pile of timbers, each eight inches square and sixteen feet long, that had been placed across the tracks. Only the high speed of the train saved it from being wrecked. The engine pilot was badly damaged in hurling the obstruction from the tracks.

UNUSUAL SPECTACLE.

Mother and Daughter Admitted to Practice in the Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 3. — The United States supreme court yesterday witnessed the unusual spectacle of the admission of a lady and her daughter to the bar upon motion of another daughter. The ladies admitted were Mrs. Kate P. Pier and Miss H. H. Pier of Milwaukee, and the lady moving their admission was Miss Kate H. Pier of the same city. Another lady member of this family was admitted a few years ago, making four of the twenty female members of the supreme court bar members of one family.

IOWA ELECTION LAW.

Materially Changed by the Passage of the Titus Bill.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 3—The Titus biennial election bill passed the lower house by a vote of 85 to 7, and is now ready for the signature of the governor. The bill revolutionizes the holding of elections in Iowa, its chief provision doing away with the holding of annual elections. The measure for constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people at the next general election, and if approved, will go into operation. The amendment has now passed through two sessions of the legislature.

IN THE HOUGHTON YARDS.

St. Paul and South Shore Trains in Collision.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Chicago inbound train of the St. Paul line ran into the rear end of the South Shore train, carrying a Northwestern sleeper, in the Houghton yards last evening. The rear engine and coaches of both trains were badly battered, but no lives were lost and none of the passengers received serious injuries.

ENGINEER MAY DIE.

Three Trainmen Hurt in an Accident Near Ablemans, Wis.

Baraboo, Wis., Feb. 3. — A freight train running at full speed on the Northwestern struck a large bowlder in the narrows at Ablemans last night and was badly wrecked. Engineer Jacquish, Fireman Fred True and Brakeman Frank McGarr were seriously hurt. Jacquish is not expected to recover.

ARREST FOR MURDER.

Oscar Goodrich Charged With Having Killed His Partner.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 3. — Oscar Goodrich was arrested here on the charge of having murdered John Robson, his partner in the construction business. Robson was murdered in his office one evening about a month ago. He was an old and prominent citizen.

The Aroma Coffee and Spice Company of St. Louis was burned out. Loss, $100,000.

Brothers Wound Each Other.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Feb. 3. — The report comes from Wadena that two brothers named Kautz, residing near that place, engaged in a quarrel a day or two ago and that one drew a gun and shot the other in the stomach. The injured man had an ax in his hands and brought it down upon his brother, cutting a frightful gash, and both men are in a precarious condition. The injured men are Polanders.

Northfield Feed Mill Burned.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 3.—A fire destroyed a feed mill and grain storage building occupied by M. Carmichael and owned by the S. P. Stewart estate. Origin is unknown. The loss is $3,000; partially insured.

Has Not Been Identified.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 3.—The body of a man shipped here from Baltimore in a box two weeks ago, and which bore evidence of murder, has not been identified. The coroner will hold an inquest.

LABOR TROUBLE SUDDENLY ENDS.

Trainmen Accept Great Northern Wage Schedule.

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—There will be no strike on the Great Northern. The trainmen, it became known late yesterday afternoon, accepted the wage schedule offered by the company. The culmination of the disagreement is said to be unparalleled in the history of grievance adjustments. Both General Superintendent Ward and members of the grievance committee were surprised at the result. During the past two weeks the brakemen and freight conductors (the only ones involved) have been balloting on the proposition to accept or reject the wage schedule offered by the road. These ballots have been received by the committee, sealed, but accompanied by letters purporting to give the total of the vote cast. On the strength of the letters the committee claimed the decision was almost unanimous for rejection and a probable strike. The sealed ballots were held until the arrival of W. G. Lee, vice grand master of the National Order of Railroad trainmen, and E. E. Clark, grand master of the Order of Railway Conductors. These officials arrived yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to canvass the ballots. There were less than a dozen more than a majority against the acceptance of the schedule, whereas the constitution of the order declares a majority of two-thirds is necessary. Then the letters accompanying the ballot packages were produced and compared. In some instances they tallied, but there were many that differed. There was no going behind the returns. There was the vote of the trainmen and the conductors and it showed plainly that they did not insist upon an increase in pay.

TERMINALS AT EVERETT.

Northern Pacific Turns Seattle Down Very Hard.

New York, Feb. 4. — The Northern Pacific has purchased from the Standard Oil company its interests in the western section of the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad and its terminals in Everett, Wash. The deal was completed here. It is more important than appears on the surface, because the Northern Pacific will build up Everett as its Puget sound headquarters. It will come into direct competition at that point with the Great Northern. The Everett & Monte Cristo (western section) runs from Snohomish to Everett, between eleven and twelve miles. The terminals are extensive and adequate. The particular reason why the Northern Pacific has purchased the road is to secure more terminals for its growing Pacific coast business. Tacoma proved too small and Seattle was too exacting. The latter city recently turned down the Northern Pacific's proposition to build a large depot. The Northern Pacific will handle the Standard Oil's business over the line just purchased.

LIFE WAS BATTERED OUT.

Tragic Death in a Factory—Man Hurled to Death.

Minneapolis, Feb. 4. — Edward Edmunds' life was battered out at the foundry of the Peteler Car works, Thirtieth avenue southeast. No one knows exactly how the accident happened. The first intimation received by other workmen was an agonized yell from the upper floor of the building, followed by a horrid thumping. The men hastened to the place and found Edmunds' body twirling about a rapidly moving shaft. The engine was stopped, but the man was already dead. An oil can lying near by seemed to indicate that he had been oiling the bearings of the shaft, when his clothing caught. Coroner Nelson, who examined the remains, found that the body was frightfully bruised. The clothing was nearly all torn off and the lower extremities had been whipped into jelly by contact with the near-by timbers.

WARDS OF THE STATE.

Annual Increase of Population in the Institutions.

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—Monthly statistics of the state institutions reported to the board of corrections and charities—never before compiled so promptly—show an increase in the insane hospitals of 105 above last year, and in the penal and other institutions of 115. For a long time the parole system resulted in a reduction of the inmates in the correctional institutions, which has now been overcome by the fact that the system has got into thorough operation. Taking into account the number of United States prisoners at Stillwater, the real increase of the state's wards for this year is 228, where last year it was 237. The net increase is between 3 and 4 per cent, which is still less than the presumed increase in population.

Charges Against an Attorney.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 4. — The case of application of S. M. Howard of Gettysburg for admission to the bar was before the supreme court. May charges were filed by those opposing admission, and after the hearing the court decided to withhold admission for the present.

Suicide at Dassel.

Dassel, Minn., Feb. 4.—Peter Mattson, a farmer living about two miles from here, committed suicide by taking poison, presumably strychnine. No cause is given for his deed except an unsound mind.

Hudson Depot Burned.

Hudson, Wis., Feb. 4. — The lower Omaha railway depot, together with the freight building, was destroyed by fire. Loss approximately $3,000; insured. The fire was first discovered in the office by the night police.

Explosion at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 4.—The purifying room at the gas works blew up and the explosion was felt for blocks around. The plant was badly wrecked, involving heavy loss. Two employes were seriously injured.

Great Northern Cars Derailed.

Grand Rapids, Minn., Feb. 4.—A defective switch was the cause of the derailment of half a dozen freight cars and a locomotive on the Great Northern track at this place. Passenger trains were delayed several hours. No one was injured.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision to the effect that national banks in the Indian Territory are not subject to the license or privilege tax imposed by the laws of the territory upon non-residents doing business within the territory.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

VIKINGS IN OPERA.

"Fridthjof and Ingeborg" to Be Given in Chicago.

"Fridthjof and Ingeborg," an opera founded on the life of the old Viking heroes, will be presented in Chicago at the big Auditorium, on Feb. 12, 13 and 14, and it can unhesitatingly be said that never in America has there been such an ambitious Swedish undertaking. The opera is the work of a Swedish-American, the libretto translated into English by a Swede, and most of the principals and chorus will be sons and daughters of old Svea. The performance will mark an epoch among the Swedes, and this fact is so generally recognized that many will attend from Boston and New York in the East, the Twin Cities and Omaha in the West.

The story of the opera is taken from Teguer's immortal "Fridthjof's Saga," and is translated into English by Anna Cronjel Wellberg. The musical score is by Charles F. Hanson of Worcester, Mass., and by special permission the opera was dedicated to King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Hanson is well known in the East as a musical composer, and in Worcester, where he has lived since 1865, several of his compositions have been produced, as well as in New York and Boston. One of his works, "Princess Phosa," on its production, was highly praised by Eastern musical critics.

A brief summary of the story is as follows:

Act I.—Fridthjof asks Helge, publicly, at the Ting, or Royal Assembly, for his sister's hand, but he is scornfully refused, not being of royal descent. Soon after, King Ring, a powerful neighbor, sends his embassy to ask for Ingeborg's hand. He is also refused, and ridiculed on account of his advanced years. Ring then sends a fleet to take his bride by force. The brothers, in their distress, send Hilding to Fridthjof to plead for them, begging him to join his arms with theirs, for the defense of the country and Ingeborg, but he refuses them his aid.

Act II.—Ingeborg has been placed in the sacred retreat of Baler's temple, where no man was supposed to dare intrude. One moonlight night Fridthjof meets Ingeborg in the sacred grove. Fridthjof overcomes his pride and goes once more to the Royal Assembly, offering his assistance against Ring, if he is granted Ingeborg's hand. Fridthjof, refusing to buy his happiness with a lie, frankly confesses that he has been there to speak to Ingeborg. All turn from him in horror. Helge, taking advantage of the superstition of the people, sentences Fridthjof to go to Angantyr at some distant island, and extort from him a certain tribute—an expedition so full of peril that Helge never expected to see Fridthjof return from it alive. The latter, however, returns with the money, but, finding his house burned to the ground and Ingeborg married to Ring, he seeks Helge in the temple where he is worshiping. Seeing a gold ring he once gave Ingeborg on an image, Fridthjof accidentally upsets the god, wich falls in the fire, and causes the whole temple to burn. Then Fridthjof is exiled.

Act III.—After years of travel in foreign lands, Fridthjof longs for home, and decides to go to King Ring's court to have just one look of Ingeborg. Disguised as an old man, he enters Ring's house at Yuletide, is well received, and invited to spend the winter at Ring's court. In the spring, at a hunt, Ring, pretending to be tired, lies down in Fridthjof's lap. The latter is sorely tempted to kill the old man, but his better nature conquers, and he throws his sword aside. The king awakens, and tells Fridthjof that he knew from the first who he was, and that now he has proved him to be a stanch friend. As a reward, he offers Fridthjof his queen and the guardianship of his son. Ring then stabs himself and dies. His young son is elected king and Fridthjof is made his guardian. Helge has been killed in his warfares, and Halfdan, reconciled with Fridthjof, gives him his sister, Ingeborg.

The cast of the performance at the Auditorium is unusually strong, as will be seen from the following:

Ingeborg	Lillian Hanson-Gray
Fridthjof	John Lloyd
King Ring	Charles W. Clark
Helge	William Waterous
Halfdan	William Dahlen
Bjorn	Ernest Lindblom
Hilding	Fred Fransen
Bard	Joel Massberg
Ola	Olof Valley
Gerda	Miss Margaret Dahlstrom
The Singer	Miss Ida Linn

The Metropolitan orchestra, probably better known as Carl Bunge's, has been engaged for the opera, but Mr. Hanson, the composer, will himself have personal supervision over the production. A chorus of 300 voices is promised by the Swedish National association, which is arranging the production, and John R. Ontengren, the magnetic leader, will be responsible for the good work of the chorus. He has been rehearsing it for several months, and is said to have attained splendid success. In view of the completeness of the arrangements, the opera should be a musical treat.

The new Swedish foreign minister, Lagerhelm, in an interview, says that he is not in sympathy with the Norwegian demand for a separate diplomatic corps and consular service, as to grant them would be tantamount to a dissolution of the union. The interests and honor of Sweden and Norway, he says, are mutual.

A total of 88,997.20 kroner has been collected by Skandinaven for the widows and orphans of the fishermen who lost their lives on the coast of Norway. The subscription has practically come to an end, but $25,000 from one source alone is a very neat gift, and Skandinaven is to be congratulated on its success and its readers on their ready response to the appeal.

The archbishop of Sweden, the Most Rev. Anton Swensen, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead at Stockholm. He was born in 1818.

Chance for Americans.

Washington—Consul Swaim of Montevideo declares that as soon as American exporters place their goods in Uruguay as quickly and in as good condition as those of European competitors America can monopolize the trade.

Dublin's Death Rate.

Dublin—The death rate of Dublin continues abnormally high, the present figure being 37 per 1,000. In Belfast the rate is 20.7, and the average for the twenty-three principal urban districts in Ireland 27.6.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900. NUMBER 30.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

News of the Week

Washington Talk.

Some objections to the Nicaraguan canal treaty in its present form is expected in the senate.

The senate insular committee has prepared a bill providing for a temporary form of civil government for Porto Rico.

The Philippine commission has unanimously reported in favor of a territorial form of government with a large measure of home rule in local affairs.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that manufacturers of creme de menthe, a compound of distilled spirits, are liable to the special tax as rectifiers.

The board of appraisal have estimated the value of Dewey's captures in Manila bay at $826,141. The largest items are: Ship and boat equipment, $231,566; ordnance materials, $42,294; fuel, $20,568.

Senator McMillan reported from the committee on commerce a bill to prevent raft towing on the Pacific coast. Puget sound and other bays and rivers are excepted from the provisions of the bill.

The government is informed that the Argentine tariff for 1900 has been adopted. Changes are unimportant, except that the duty on typewriters has been reduced from 25 to 5 per cent ad valorem each.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania introduced a bill providing for the publication of the proceedings of the G. A. R. encampments as a government document, and providing for their distribution among various G. A. R. posts.

Mr. Darnell, United States consul at Nogales, Mexico, has telegraphed the state department in Washington that there is not a word of truth in the story that six Americans were shot by order of Gen. Torres, near Guaymas, tile Yaqui Indians.

The war department has made public the report of Gen. Lloyd Wheaton upon his operations from San Fabian southward last November. The report is made up of an account of a succession of combats with the insurgents, ranging from a small skirmish to a battle wherein the insurgents had 2,000 men engaged.

Crimes and Criminals.

As a result of the building trades strike in Chicago one man was shot and several were beaten by strikers.

James B. Neal, who was at one time a wealthy and prominent florist in New York, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid

"Bill" Cook. who was sentenced in 1895 to 45 years' imprisonment in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, died there from consumption.

Lin Atkins, wanted for various crimes, and five other prisoners escaped from the federal jail at Paul's Valley, I. T. A posse is in pursuit.

William H. Smiles, 70 years old, was arrested at South Bend, charged with embezzling $40,000 from the estate of the late Samuel Halstead of New York.

Mrs. W. E. Sistrunk, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Florida, committed suicide at Tallahasse by shooting herself through the heart.

By the arrest of Anthony Decker government officials believe they have thwarted a scheme to float $250,000 of counterfeit Canadian money. He will return to Canada without extradition papers.

"Bill" Cook, who was sentenced in 1895 to forty-five years' imprisonment in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, died there from consumption. He was once one of the most noted desperadoes of the Indian Territory.

Levi Steward was hanged in the Essex county jail at Sandwich, Ont. Steward killed "Old Jim" Ross on the night of July 18 last by a blow on the head with a fence picket, delivered as Steward afterwards confessed, merely for the purpose of robbery.

Casualties

T. A. Frazer, a Santa Fe engineer, was run over and killed at Lorenzo, Ill., last night.

Fourteen-year-old son of John Hall was accidentally killed while hunting near Carmi, Ill.

John Jacobson and George Mechey were blown to atoms by the explosion of dynamite at Iron Mountain, Mich.

The water tower of the plant of the American Strawboard company at Piqua, O., collapsed, wrecking the building and killing Benjamin Keihl.

Boulonville, Westchester county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire in the absence of the parents, and four of Winans' children, whose ages ranged from 2 to 8 years, were burned to death.

Patrick Crow, suspected of being implicated in the daring Northwestern train robbery between Maple Park and Dekalb on the night of Oct. 13, has been arrested at Chicago, but the police will not divulge the place of his confinement.

News has been received at Nassau that the British bark Thomas Faulkner, Capt. A. D. Faulkner, which sailed from Pensacola, Jan. 24, for Montevideo, was wrecked at Riding Rock, Jan. 29. The book and materials of the vessel were saved.

Personal.

George W. Baker, South Bend plow manufacturer, is dead, aged 68.

The Rev. Booker Fox, well known negro evangelist, died at Ottumwa, Ia., aged 104.

Charles Schutte, a wealthy lumberman of Evansville, Ind., died of dropsy, aged sixty-two.

A. W. Smart, chancellor of the court of honor and a leading Mason, is dead at Moweaqua, Ill.

Jefferson Griffin, a farmer living near Clinton, Ill., died from smallpox of the malignant type.

Ex-President Cleveland will deliver two lectures on public topics at the Princeton university in March.

Philip Link, vice president of the Star Union Brewing company of Peru, Ill., died at his home in La Salle, Ill.

Thomas R. Bard, Republican, has been elected senator by the California legislature, to succeed Stephen M. White, Democrat.

William J. Morgan, Jr., vice president of the Morgan Lithographing company and widely known in theatrical circles, died at his home in Cleveland.

Rev. John P. Kennedy, formerly chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and professor of apologetics at New college, London, is dead in his eighty-seventh year.

Foreign Notes.

The long-standing boundary dispute in the Malayan peninsula between Siam and Great Britain has been settled.

Emperor William has prohibited the performance of a drama by Herr Bonn which shows Frederick the Great in character.

The statement of the London board of trade for January shows increases of £3,344,200 in imports and £3,236,400 in exports.

A partial strike of coal miners has broken out in the Wurm district, and it is thought this may become general in that locality.

Another revolution against the government of Venezuela is imminent. It is said that there are serious dissensions in the cabinet.

The Italian bark Quirinale, from Carthagena, has been wrecked near Ville Roi. Capt. Calde and six men of the crew were drowned.

Gustave Dahle, a former captain of German cavalry, has been arrested at Charlottenburg for les majeste, swindling and other offences.

A decree has been issued announcing that the bubonic plague has disappeared from Oporto and that the quarantine has been raised.

Herren Gebrueder and Dietz, train and oil commission merchants at Manheim, Germany, have failed for 400,000 marks. Several Manheim banks and English speculative houses are affected.

The Paris Matin says the powers are asking themselves if the time has not come to enforce the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the Suez canal. If England is incapable of keeping order they will be obliged to intervene.

Ambassador White at Berlin does not expect to go to The Hague to sign the ratified declarations of the peace conference, but thinks Stanford Newel, United States minister to the Netherlands, would sign for the United States.

Emperor William has sent a note to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressing his majesty's thanks for his birthday congratulations, referring especially to those received from German colonists and other subjects abroad.

So great is the demand in the Australian colonies for American and Canadian paper for newspaper print that every steamer from Vancouver, B. C., for the past six months has carried large consignments of paper to Sydney. The next steamer to sail will carry double the usual amount, 100,000 pounds being the usual cargo.

Otherwise.

A combination of all manufacturers of whips in the country it is said will be accomplished during the next sixty days.

The county supervisors awarded the contract for building a new courthouse at Fort Dodge, Iowa to H. C. Koch & Co. of Milwaukee.

The secretary of state of Illinois licensed the American Bicycle Company of Jersey City, N. J., capital, $80,000,000; capital in Illinois, $10,000,000.

Plans for a costly piece of construction work that practically will bring about another trans-continental line are being made by the Southern Pacific company.

A freight and passenger train on the Hocking Valley railroad collided at Carey, O., resulting in the death of a fireman, engineer, express messenger and two others.

Four firemen and two spectators were injured during the progress of a fire in the basket factory of John S. Benedict, at Chicago. The loss was $16,000, with no insurance.

Judge Morris, in the United States district court at Baltimore, declared the Charles A. Vogeler company, dealers in druggists' supplies, bankrupts and appointed three receivers.

Admiral Kautz, at San Diego, Cal., has transferred his flag from the Philadelphia to the Iowa, the transfer being attended with the usual salutes and ceremonies. The Philadelphia has sailed for San Francisco.

The United States transports Pathan, Sherman and Indiana arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines. On board the Sherman are 75 invalided soldiers, and on the Indiana are the bodies of 200 dead soldiers.

The Nebraska Republican central state committee decided on Wednesday, May 2, at Lincoln, as the time and place for holding the state convention for the selection of national delegates and for the nomination of a state ticket.

Ex-Secretary of War Alger, in an interview, says this country owes England a debt of gratitude for her attitude during the war with Spain, and the least we can do to repay her is to abstain from interference in her present struggle.

Flagmakers in New York have been astonished during the past month by a sudden increase in the demand for the ensign of the Transvaal republic. Manufacturers attribute this fact to the added enthusiasm and confidence inspired in Boer sympathizers by recent victories.

Justice Andrews of the supreme court has appointed Mortimer Stiefel, New York, receiver for the Robert Biel syndicate, theatrical agents, in a suit brought by Milton J. Fechheimer, a creditor, for $635. The company was incorporated in 1899 with a capital stock of $50,000.

IT MEANS TROUBLE

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OUT FOR ABSENT DEMOCRATS.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Absent Members of the Kentucky Legislature — Suggestion Comes From Gov. Taylor—Peace Agreement Not Yet Signed and Mr. Taylor Says He Won't Sign—Learned on Good Authority, However, That an Agreement Has Been Reached and That the Governor Will Sign.

London, Ky., Feb. 11.—Sergeant-at-Arms Cecil, of the house, and Howard, of the senate, left after 1 o'clock this morning on the north-bound train, armed with warrants for the arrest of absent Democratic members of both houses. Late last evening it was generally decided by the senate officers to make out the warrants for the arrest of absent Democratic senators without waiting for the arrival of Lieut. Gov. Marshall and Howard and Cecil were given the warrants. Where the two will go is not known here as no tickets were purchased and they would not tell. The significant remark was made that something would be heard to-morrow.

The following message from Gov. Taylor was received early in the day by a member of the legislature:

"Have warrants issued for members of the house and put in the hands of sergeant-at-arms to serve."

The warrants were made out late yesterday and given to Sergeant-at-Arms Cecil of the house. The morning sessions were quiet, but it was apparent the legislators were laboring under some excitement.

The message from Gov. Taylor regarding the issuing of the warrants was received just before the house met. The information was passed quietly to members and an air of suppressed excitement became apparent. The intention of Gov. Taylor was evident. "We mean business. We have a quorum in the house and a quorum in the senate. We will be ready for business on Monday. Further than that I have nothing to say," said a member.

DECISION FINALLY REACHED.

Good Authority Says Gov. Taylor Will Sign.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—Gov. Taylor did not sign the Louisville peace agreement yesterday. He announced moreover that he had no intention of doing so for some time and did not know whether he would sign it at all. On the other hand the Democrats were confident that he would affix his signature to the document. On the morning train from Louisville came the Republican attorney, David W. Fairleigh, and Judge John W. Barr, both of whom were members of the Louisville conference on the Republican side. Immediately on arrival Mr. Fairleigh called upon Senator Blackburn at the Capitol hotel, and after a few words with him went, in company with Judge Barr and Gen. Daniel Lindsay to the office of Gov. Taylor. A conference was held there from 11 o'clock until 1, when an adjournment was taken. Later in the afternoon the conference was resumed and lasted until after 5 o'clock. It was impossible to learn the result of the protracted debate.

Late last night the situation was somewhat changed. Adjt. Gen. Collier was again called into Gov. Taylor's office about 8 o'clock and was in consultation with him until a late hour but would say nothing as to what transpired. From other and authoritative sources, however, it was learned that a decision had finally been arrived at, and that the peace agreement probably would receive the signature of Gov. Taylor inside of twenty-four hours.

When the statement made by Gov. Taylor to the Associated Press was taken to the council of Democrats who were in the capital waiting for word from him, the following statement was made by one of the most prominent Democrats in the state, who said that he did not wish his name used as it might embarrass those who were trying to induce Gov. Taylor to sign: "I say he will sign, and he will sign within two hours. This is positive."

Democrats Will Be Protected From Arrest.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11.—The Democratic legislature met here yesterday, having present in each house a quorum of the total membership. Gov. Beckham announced that he is prepared to protect the legislature from arrest and that he will do so. The developments of the day mark the first steps toward carrying out the plans announced Sunday last by the Democrats to set up a state government that have been taken since those plans were interrupted since the peace negotiations. Some commotion was caused among the legislators by reports from London and Frankfort that warrants were about to be sworn out for enough Democrats to make a quorum of the Republican legislature now meeting at London. When told of it Gov. Peckham said: "No member of the legislature who comes to Louisville need fear arrest. I shall not allow any member to be arrested."

On the Assassin's Track.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11. — The authorities expect to obtain important evidence regarding the assassin of Gov. Goebel from Silas Jones, who was arrested yesterday morning. Jones has already made a partial confession. He declares that he personally knows nothing of the crime, but says that Harlan Whittaker, who was arrested immediately after the shooting while running from the executive building, from which the shots were fired, knows a great deal about the crime. It is believed that Jones gave more information than that regarding Whittaker, and that what he told the police may lead to further arrests in the neighborhood of Richmond, Madison county.

M'KINLEY ON HORSEBACK.

He Will Lead the Last Grand Parade of Veterans.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—It is expected that President McKinley, mounted on horseback, will lead the last great parade of veterans of the Civil war that will ever be given. Commander-in-Chief Albert J. Shaw, of the G. A. R., has appointed him as an aid-de-camp on his staff, and among others he will receive the regular official order to appear in the big parade of the Grand Army to be held during the national encampment in Chicago next summer. Of course the organization will have its regular annual encampments after this one, but there is a feeling that next summer's event will be the last really great and notable one. The president is a member of the organization, and will be the guest of Chicago during the entire week, and the governors of several states will be here.

MAN IS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Instantly Killed by Nitroglycerine Explosion.

Canal Dover, Ohio, Feb. 12.—An explosion of nitroglycerine at Scio, several miles east of here, blew an unidentified man to atoms. Hermann Bros., extensive oil operators, had recently been missing quantities of nitroglycerine from their store near the town, and efforts to catch the thief were unsuccessful. The explosion occurred in an unoccupied building where the explosive had been hidden. This was proved by remnants of the cases in which it was packed, which were identified by the owners. The remains of a man were also found about the place. The lid of his watch was found. It contained the initials "C. W. F."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MAYAS.

Mexicans Are Making Good Progress in Yucatan.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Oajaca, Mex., says that Gen. Bravo is making good progress in his campaign against the Maya Indians in Yucatan. Several engagements between the government troops and the Indians have taken place during the last two weeks and the Maya losses are reported to have been heavy. The Mosquito fleet of gunboats which was sent up the Balize and Hondo rivers has been of little use owing to the fact that the Indians have kept some distance from shore. Several small villages along these rivers have been destroyed by the gunboat crews and marines. It is charged by Mexican army officers engaged in this campaign that the Mayas are constantly receiving valuable aid from the residents of British Honduras.

DEATH FROM GAS.

Man and Wife and Small Child Asphyxiated.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife Mary, and their five-months-old boy were asphyxiated by gas in their home at Forty-third street and Stewart avenue. The bodies of the three were found yesterday. A leak in the gas pipe in the basement deluged the house with gas, and when found they had been dead for several hours. The leak was so large that when workmen from the gas company attempted to close it one of them was overcome by the strong fumes and was revived with difficulty.

NATIVES MURDER SETTLERS,

German Gunboat Goes to Punish Solomon Islanders.

San Francisco, Feb. 12. — News has been received in this city that the natives of the Solomon Islands group are murdering the white settlers on several of the islands and that a gunboat from the German Solomons has gone to punish the culprits. Many murders have taken place, and in one instance the captain and mate and four of the crew of a trading schooner were killed while trying to protect a settler. In most cases robbery seems to be the incentive for the murders.

MOLINEUX IS GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree Is Found Against Poisoner.

New York, Feb. 12.—After deliberating seven and a half hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison, Dec. 28, 1898. Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, made the usual motion, and Recorder Goff adjourned court until Feb. 16, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant.

JOKER FIRES THE SHOTS.

Fusillade Commenced on Soldiers While Guarding Mansion House.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—Gov. Taylor, for the first time for some time, spent the night at the Mansion house. There were several shots in that direction, but the soldiers claimed they were fired at them. They returned the shots. The affair created some excitement and a force of soldiers from the state house was added to the guard at the Mansion. It is generally believed the shots were fired by an alleged joker.

Blizzard in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 12.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. The central and northwestern portions are in the throes of the storm, which is gradually moving southward. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day, with no prospect of immediate abatement. As yet railroad traffic has not been affected to any extent, but a continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with it. Reports from Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska are to the effect that a blizzard has been raging in that vicinity and is continuing.

Publisher Commits Suicide.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12.—William Metcalf, aged fifty-one, a well known printer and publisher, committed suicide by shooting. For years he was the partner of Clark W. Bryan, the newspaper trade journalist who shot himself two years ago.

Eugenie Is Out of Danger.

Paris, Feb. 12—Ex-Empress Eugenie, who has been ill at the Hotel Continental, is much improved and any fears as to her recovery are now removed.

BOERS AGGRESSIVE

JOUBERT WILL TRY TO OUTFLANK BULLER.

Dispatches Indicate That Gen. Buller Has Withdrawn All His Forces to Frere Camp—Most Sanguine Beginning to See That It Is Quite Hopeless to Expect the Relief of Ladysmith—Lord Roberts Is at Modder River— Terrible State of Affairs at Kimberley.

Durban, Feb. 12.—It is rumored here that Gen. Joubert is marching with a column of 6,000 men to outflank Gen. Buller.

-o-

London, Feb. 12. — The latest dispatches from the front, showing the reasons for Gen. Buller's retirement and his intention to try again, quite destroy the comforting and ingenious theory that the movement was an elaborate feint to facilitate the main advance of Lord Roberts, a theory which found acceptance largely because of Mr. Balfour's misleading statement to parliament. These seemingly useless reticences and prevarications on the part of the government and the war office are being criticised severely. No word has yet issued from the war office regarding Gen. Buller's latest attempt, although the correspondents are allowed to telegraph with a fair amount of freedom, and thus only a partial list of the casualties has been published. The dating of messages from Frere Camp may indicate that Gen. Buller has withdrawn all his forces there. The London newspapers having become accustomed to checks, maintain a hopeful tone, but the situation is much

More Threatening

than it seemed to be a week ago. Evidences of the terrible strength and mobility of the Boer army, together with the rumor that Gen. Joubert is taking the initiative with the object of cutting Gen. Buller's communications are in way reassuring. Even the most sanguine persons begin to see that it is quite hopeless to expect the relief of Ladysmith, as it is claimed if it is impossible for Buller to reach Ladysmith, it is impossible for a garrison exhausted with sickness and hard fighting to cut its way out. Reports from Zululand are disquieting. If the Boers should succeed in reaching Greytown Gen. Buller would be compelled to look to the defense of the eastern side of Greytown. The fact that Lord Roberts was at Modder River on Friday seems to show that he has been on a round of inspection of the chief commands, and that the main advance is not so near as has been suspected.

Startling News

comes from Kimberley in the Cape newspapers just received by mail in London. It appears that since Jan. 8 the rations in Kimberley have been for the most part horseflesh, so repugnant to women and children that many refuse to eat. It also appears that the death rate has been heavy and that the privations of the garrison have been increasing steadily. This news is startling because the censor has not allowed it to be cabled. Possiby such conditions explain the presence of Lord Roberts at Modder River and the apparent preparations for an advance from that point. The mention in the dispatch of Lord Roberts to the war office yesterday of Gen. Clements as commanding at Rensberg is interpreted to show that Gen. French, with his army, has gone to join Lord Roberts and that considerable changes in the distribution of troops in that district has occurred. The unexplained strength and activity of the Boers at Rensberg, where they are reported rather pressing the British than being pressed by them, is looked upon with apprehension. There is no confirmation of the reported sortie from Ladysmith. The latest dispatch from there on Wednesday reported all was quiet and that instructions had been issued to look out for the Boers in a guise of a British relief force.

Boers Were Beaten Off.

London, Feb. 12.—The war office has just issued the following dispatch from the general commanding at Cape Town:

"Clements reports from Rensberg that on Friday, Feb. 9, the Boers tried to turn his right flank, but were beaten off. Position maintained. Casualties small. Kimberley reports that the Boer fighting force was apparently increased on Wednesday, Feb. 7. Next day the Boers commenced the construction of trenches to the east, nearly parallel to the [illegible] and 4,000 yards from the Premier mine. A native reported that he accompanied some Boers who left Mafeking for Kimberley, carrying with them a six-inch gun and a quick-firing field gun. The former opened fire on Kimberley. Otherwise the British situation is unchanged.

Moving Guns Against Kimberley.

Modder River, Feb. 12.—Apparently the Boers have brought all their big guns from Mafeking to shell Kimberley. Our naval guns shelled Magersfontein Saturday, but the Boer guns were silent. It is supposed that the enemy have withdrawn their artillery. They are blowing up the permanent way beyond Morgan Siding. The Boer still man their trenches, but their numbers are apparently reduced. The bulk of their force has gone to Kimberley or toward the flank.

Australians Are Anxious.

London, Feb. 12. — The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.: "The news of Gen. Buller's reverse has caused a great sensation here. Cardinal Moran, in a remarkable speech, has advocated conscription in Australia in view of possible complications. He thinks it may become necessary to defend Australia and regrets the departure of the local troops."

NEAR CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Italy Is Advised That the Situation Is Serious.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The Italian diplomatic agent at Cairo yesterday forwarded to the government a report fully describing the situation in Egypt. While the report is not yet made public, it is understood that it presents the situation as being most serious, the revolt of the native troops being sufficient to cause anxiety. He warns the government to get ready for possible complications. Shortly after receiving the report the minister for foreign affairs held a long conference with the British ambassador.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 12. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2@66 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 29 1-2@29 3-4c; No. 3, 29 1-4@29 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@23 3-4c; No. 3, 22 3/4@23 1-4c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 31@32 1-2c; malting grade, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1-2@47 3-4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1-2c.

Duluth, Feb. 12—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-8c; No. 3, 59 7-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 7-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 67 7-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 68 7-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 51c; barley, 34@37c; corn, 30 1-8c; flax, to arrive, $1.55; May, $1.58; September, $1.14.

Minneapolis, Feb. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2@66 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 64 @ 64 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 30 1-4@30 1-2c; No. 3, 30c. Oats — No. 3 white, 23 1-2@23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-2c. Barley—Malting, 35@40c; feed, 33@34c. Rye—No. 2, 51@52c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 67 3-4@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66 1-2c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57@58c. Barley is firm; No. 2, 46c; sample, 38@46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25 3-4c.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 70 1-4c; No. 3 do, 66@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 66 1-4c; No. 3 do, 62@66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 3-4@69 1-4c; No. 2 do, 67@68 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 63 1-2@67 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 32 1-4@32 3-8c; No. 3, 32c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3-4c; No. 3, 22 1-2c.

Chicago, Feb. 12. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@6.10; cows and heifers, $3 @ 4.75; stockers and feeders $3.25@4.85; Texas-fed beeves, $4@5.20. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.75@5.10; good to choice heavy, $4.90@5.10; rough heavy, $4.75@4.85; light, $4.70 @ 5; bulk of sales, $4.90@5. Sheep, $4.50 @ 5.60; lambs, $5.10@7.10.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 12. — Cattle—Beeves, $4.25 @ 5.25; cows and bulls, mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.70. Hogs, $4.80@4.85; bulk, $4.80.

South St. Paul, Feb. 12. — Hogs — $4.80@4.90. Cattle—Stockers, $3@4.25; heifers, $2@3.40; canners, $2.40 @ 3; bulls, $2.70@3. Sheep, $4.25 @ 4.35; lambs, $6@6.25.

HANGED BY A MOB

After Having Been Found Not Guilty of Murder by a Jury.

Port Arthur, Tex., Feb. 12.—James Sweeney, white, was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman, and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck. The crime was committed on the afternoon of Feb. 1 in a room with no witness present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previously. Last Monday Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont, Tex., Friday and last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. As soon as he was released Sweeney returned to port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning. Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming and a mob met him at the depot, marched him up town and strung him up to a telephone pole without ceremony.

PUPIL OF THE EYE TATTOOED.

Peculiar Operation at Miami College Restores Optic's Lost Color.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12. — Miss Ada Dubrus, of the Highlands, back of Newport, has had the color of the pupil of her eye restored by tattooing with India ink at the Miami medical college, after suffering a three day's ordeal. Years ago an ulcer, involving the cornea, had encroached upon the pupil, leaving an unsightly white scar.

MERCHANTS ALLEGE FRAUD.

Chicago Man Is Arrested on a Charge of Swindling.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—A. Love was arrested on the charge of defrauding mercantile houses in various cities of goods by representing himself as a commission man. Firms in New York, Kansas City and Pittsburg made the complaints that caused Love's arrest. He refuses to discuss the charges against him.

Shot From Ambush.

St. Louis, Feb. 12. — J. Scheutz, a wealthy St. Louis county wine grower, was shot from ambush and mortally wounded last night while seated near a window reading a newspaper at his home, a few miles northwest of Clayton. Who the would-be murderer could be or why the attempt on Mr. Scheutz's life was made are regarded as mysterious. The bullet struck Mr. Scheutz in the head.

Postoffice Burglarized.

Athens, Ga., Feb. 12.—The postoffice was burglarized yesterday morning. Every letter in the office was opened. It is not known how much money was secured. Several bank checks were found on the floor. The registered letters were in a safe and were not molested.

Sentenced for Election Frauds.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12. — Samuel R. Markeley, Joseph S. Hogan and Frank Taylor, alias Price, were sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Eastern penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 each for frauds perpetrated at the November election.

Largest Creamery in the World.

Sioux City, Feb. 12. — The largest creamery in the world commenced business in Sioux City this week. The plant is the property of the Hanford-Hazelton company. Within the next fortnight the entire plant will be finished and 21,000 pounds of butter turned out daily.

Croker Again Able to Walk.

London, Feb. 12.— Richard Croker has almost recovered from his accident. He has discarded his crutches and now walks with a stick. For the first time since his leg was broken he was driven into Wantage.

TAYLOR WON'T SIGN

REPUBLICAN LEADER PLACES FAITH IN COURTS.

He Recalls the Legislature, Withdraws the Troops, but Declines to Sign the Peace Agreement—Fight Practically Falls Back to the Same Conditions Controlling When Goebel Was Shot—Republicans Will Try to Have the Contest Taken Up in the Federal Court.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—William S. Taylor has decided to allow his deposal from office, if his enemies have the power, at the hands of partisan election tribunals and civil courts. He has ordered the troops withdrawn from the capitol, and every opportunity will be given the Democratic majority of the general assembly to run the issue to a close as it sees fit.

Every step taken, however, he will vigorously contest, and on the biased legislative bodies will be laid the blame, if removal from office results, of the unseating of the executive who was declared elected by the official count of the votes cast. This course of action was announced after a spirited two hours' conference with almost 100 of his friends from every section of the state. By this decision the fight for the governor's chair practically falls back to the same conditions controlling when Goebel, the Democratic claimant, was shot, when the general assembly was adjourned and military occupation of the capitol ordered. Gov. Taylor has made no compromise and has not signed the peace agreement drafted at Louisville by representatives of both parties. Though he is not sanguine of federal court interferance, his followers will not leave any channel untried by which final decision in the contest may come from this judiciary. Every act of the Democratic majority of the legislature will be chalenged before the civil courts of the state, and Gov. Taylor will sit as Kentuck's executive until the last resource may fail to hold him in office.

Statement by Gov. Taylor.

Gov. Taylor explained his position in a formal statement issued from the executive mansion, he having retired to his home:

"I have only this to say: After mature deliberations and conference with my friends from every section of the state, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment. It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in perfect good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism, and did the best they could."

Democratic managers quietly announce that they have been outgeneraled. They are angry because the peace protocol, insuring full victory for them, has been thrown aside. The refusal of their legislature, established at Louisville, to meet here to-day, when the soldiers will have left Frankfort, is regarded as evidence of a further bitter fight.

At the close of the conference an order was issued recalling the members of the legislature from London.

All day Sunday troops poured out of Frankfkort on special trains and at night only the soldiers from Covington, Newport, Lexington and Morgantown were camped in the capitol square. The leaving of the troops was the only feature in the political situation in Frankfort yesterday. Gov. Taylor remained quietly in the executive mansion and did not visit his office, giving himself a day of rest, of which he stood greatly in need.

TRY THE FEDERAL COURT.

Republicans Will Seek to Have the Contest Settled There.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12. — It is reported here that the Republicans will this week seek to bring the contest for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor before the federal court. Former Gov. Bradley, chief counsel for the Republicans in their application before Judge Taft to restrain the state election commissioners from proceeding with the contests for the minor offices, was in town yesterday afternoon in consultation with leading Republican lawyers. The case involving the minor offices comes up to-day at Cincinnati, and it is believed the other case will also be taken before Judge Taft, though it is not likely anything will be done before Tuesday. On that day the application of the Democrats for an injunction to restrain Gov. Taylor from interfering with the legislature will come up in the circuit court at Frankfort. The case has been continued from time to time by the Democrats pending peace negotiations. It is expected a temporary injunction will be granted. The case will then be taken to the court of appeals, the state court of last resort. Upon whether or not an appeal to the federal court will lie depends the Republican hope of relief from that quarter. Gov. Beckham, Senator Blackburn and their associates in the Democratic state government passed a quiet day. The legislature will remain here at least until it has received a report from its committee which it is believed will be appointed to-day to investigate conditions in Frankfort. From talk among the members it is not believed they will return to the capital while soldiers are about the state buildings.

Found Guilty.

Faribault, Minn., Feb. 12. — E. B. Ford, editor of the Referendum, was tried before Justice Donahoe for libel, preferred by Miss Belle Van Eman, a teacher. He was found guilty and was fined $100 or ninety days in jail. He gave notice of an appeal.

Caught in a Wheel.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 12.—Philip Boleaux, an employe of Shaw's tannery at Mellen, was instantly killed while at work, his clothing being caught in a moving wheel.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

When a man has advice to give he is seldom stingy with it.

To do what is right at the right time is the heritage of every human being.

The laborer is all right in his place, but the loafer is too lazy to look for a place.

When you have occasion to question a man's veracity, it is usually advisable to use a telephone.

If some people would tell what they know instead of what they believe they wouldn't have so much to say.

The new governor of Mississippi is opposed to lynching. Monotony is finally having its logical effect in that state.

The enterprising newspaper sensationalists who caught Aguinaldo the other afternoon have evidently turned him loose again.

It is said that an eel can live without water for eighteen days. Some people may doubt this, but the true Kentuckian fails to see anything remarkable in the statement.

The germ of honorable fame is a part of every boy. Cultivate it and it will surprise folks how quick it will grow. It is the only part of us that can neither be stunted by old age nor dimmed by our death.

The duke of Marlborough has gone to the front with four war horses, four extra steeds to carry luggage, two valets, two footmen and two coachmen, a dog cart and a carriage, plenty of wines and cigars and unlimited choice provisions. That outfit would look truly awe-inspiring pounding along a South African road in the early dawn with a crowd of whiskered burghers in full cry close behind.

A French writer who grossly insulted Queen Victoria in a scurrilous pamphlet has been sent to jail by a French judge. Small sympathy will be wasted upon the imprisoned scribe, and England as well as other countries will give France due credit for prompt and proper action in the matter. England has not many sympathizers in her present effort at robbery in the Transvaal, but the queen is above any kind of reproach. She has nothing to do with the crime.

Miss Sewell, the English lady who wrote that charming autobiography of a horse entitled "Black Beauty," sold the manuscript to a publisher for twenty pounds. Chiefly through the efforts of the American Humane Society, more than two millions of copies have been put in circulation. Mr. Angell, editor of Our Dumb Animals, who has procured the printing of two hundred and twenty thousand copies, is now directing its translation into various languages. If the horses could but know their benefactor!

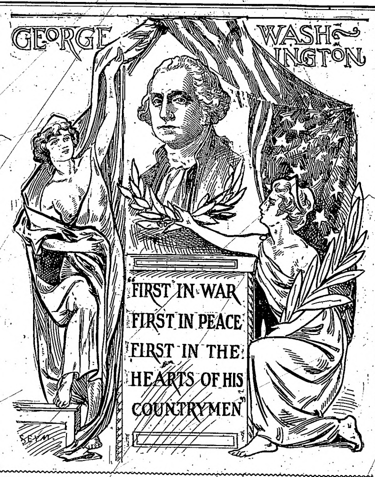
Within the last few years a great change has come over the shipping of the great lakes. New steamers of large tonnage and vast carrying capacity have been gradually substituted for the fleet of small vessels that have engaged in lake commerce since 1818, when the first steamboat sailed from Buffalo to Detroit. But the coming years are to witness even greater changes. Saturday a new steamer, the John W. Gates, the largest ever constructed on the lakes, was launched at Lorain, Ohio. This vessel has been built for the American Steamship company, which already owns some of the largest vessels that ply between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth. It is 500 feet long and is the first that has been completed of four of equal length and tonnage. These large vessels are expected greatly to economize time and expense in transporting the heavy lines of freight.

Mrs. Leland Stanford states that she has now disposed of every vestige of the enormous fortune bequeathed to her by the late Senator Stanford, and has recently signed deeds transfering all his real estate to the trustees of Leland Stanford university. This includes the largest cattle ranches, horse-breeding establishments and vineyards in the world, with various farms, country houses and large tracts of wild land. The deed covered sixty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, and required $7,000 in internal revenue stamps. Mrs. Stanford had previously transferred to the trustees of the university all her personal estate, embracing stocks and bonds valued at $15,000,000, and, so far as actual ownership of property is concerned, she is now as destitute as on the day on which she was born. She has a contract, however, with the trustees, under which she is to receive for life an annuity of $25,000, to be used as she pleases, and all her relatives were liberally provided for in Mr. Stanford's will.

A Chicago messenger boy caught three footpads while engaged in the work of holding up a victim, followed them, pointed them out to the police and saw them safely in prison before he went on his way with his message. That boy will have no future use for the nickel novel or the marvelous adventures of the novel's youthful hero. He knows in his own heart that he has all the boy sleuths of fiction discounted and that the reality of such an act as his cannot be duplicated by any of the "thrilling" and "positively great" writers.

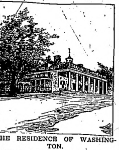
One of the Cape Nome pioneers—a truthful person from Kokomo, Ind.—says he scratched $3,000,000 out of the seashore, armed with nothing but his fingers and a penknife. This miner was fairly lucky, but the fortunes of the Vanderbilts would have been small indeed to his wealth had he but taken fifty enterprising American hens along to do the scratching.

One of Michigan's delinquent officials has dropped hiding out and has resorted to tears. His female friends will doubtless send him a few flowers.

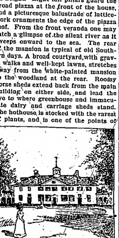


WHERE WASHINGTON LIVED.

A wealth of historic recollection hovers about the world-famous Mount Vernon, where Washington, the first president of the American republic, lived and died. The magnificent old estate on the banks of the Potomac river, but a short distance from the capital city, annually attracts thousands of visitors from all over the earth—visitors whose chief aim when coming to Washington for the first time is to look upon the spot where the "Father of His Country" spent his life. No one could conceive a more charming spot for the location of a mansion at once so grand and so historic. High above the southern bank of the river Potomac the estate is located. It rests on the highest part of the hilly territory which characterizes the vicinity, and the mansion with its barns and surrounding buildings is half hidden from the gaze of river pilgrims by stately trees which have stood there scores upon scores of years. Closely trimmed lawns and carefully pruned shrubbery give an added touch of beauty to the environments of the old-time mansion and the snug-clipped hedges which surround the court at the rear of the house remind one strongly of the days gone by.


THE RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon is an imposing relic of the century past; a reminder of the days when colonial architecture was at its height. Eight tall pillars guard the broad piazza at the front of the house, and a picturesque balustrade of latticework ornaments the edge of the piazza roof. From the front veranda one may catch a glimpse of the silent river as it sweeps onward to the sea. The rear of the mansion is typical of old Southern days. A broad courtyard, with gravel walks and well-kept lawns, stretches away from the white-painted mansion to the woodland at the rear. Roomy horse sheds extend back from the main building on either side, and lead the eye to where greenhouse and immaculate dairy and carriage sheds stand. The hothouse is stocked with the rarest of plants, and is one of the points of interest which always attracts visitors. The stable wherein is kept the famous chariot in which Washington rode is another attraction for the excursionists, and although the coach is fast dropping into a state of dilapidation, and is so shaky that no one is allowed to touch it, it remains a point of great interest nevertheless. Down near the steamboat landing, where the crowds of sightseers are landed from the river steamers, is the tomb wherein are interred the remains of Washington and his wife, the caskets encased in marble sarcophagi, and kept from the public by means of iron bars over the doorway of the otherwise open tomb.


THE COURTYARD.

The interior of the mansion is filled with relics of the great man who lived there, and from papers in his own handwriting to the bed on which he died, mementoes of Washington are everywhere.

The Washington Monument.

Oh, pure, white shaft upspringing to the light
With one grand leap of heavenward-reaching might,
Calmly against the blue forevermore
Lift thou the changeless type of souls that soar
Above the common dust of sordid strife
Into the radiant ether of a life
Shepherded by the vastness of eternity!
A hero's quickening spirit lifteth thee
Unto the skies that claim thee for their own:
In those vast fields of light, sublime, alone,
High commune holdest thou with the young day,
With sunset's glowing heart ere twilight gray
Hath stilled its throbbing fires, and with dim night
That folds thee softly in the silver light
Of many a dreaming moon. In majesty,
Serene, like the great name enshrined in thee,
Thou dost defy the all-destroying years.
Smite with thy still rebuke our craven fears!
Point us forever to the highest height,
And in our nation's peril-hours shine white
With thy mute witness to the undying power
Of the high soul that lives above the hour!

—Julia Larned, in the February Scribner's.

Followed No Creed.

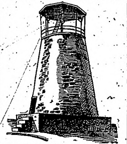
One of the most characteristic of Washington's traits one that a student of his character expects to find, is the indifference with which he treated religious controversy. He was the most tolerant of men. Tom Paine, hounded to death by priests and people, never received anything but real kindness from him, and although in a fit of "righteous anger" he spurned the dedication of the deist's famous or infamous attack on Christianity, going even so far as to order the public hangman to burn the book, it is doubtful if in his heart he cherished any real disdain. He had been born and bred in the Established Church; it never occurred to him to inquire into the why and wherefore of any religious dogma. This easy-going tolerance perhaps contributed as much as anything to his success; for even as he was not sufficiently orthodox an Episcopalian to antagonize the sects, so his broad, all-embracing Christianity could forgive even the unbeliever. And it is not indubitable that he had not thought. Some men have there been whose greatness has lain in that they held their tongue.

Washington As a Youth.

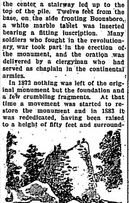
The early age at which Washington developed the tender passion has been noticed. In fact, it was despair at the uncompromising attitude of a certain "Lowland Beauty" that he fled to the domain of Lord Fairfax, afterward his patron. The noble gentleman had left England and buried himself in the wilderness on account of a disappointed passion; perhaps George, who was then coming fifteen, felt there might be a bond between two such "wounded hearts," at any rate, before he had been many months under Fairfax's eye, just as he was completing his sixteenth year, he set out on a surveying expedition. The Englishman's ground included thousands of acres of the most fertile country in the world, extending in a wide strip from the sea to the Alleghanies. It was no small sign of confidence to allow a youth to lay out such a country. This position is merely a sample of the many important places he held. At 19 he was major of the Virginia militia; at 21 he commanded an important expedition to Du Quesne. Small wonder is it that his first love came so young.

FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

For the second time since its erection in 1827 the first monument ever raised to the memory of George Washington is in ruins. It was originally built by the united efforts of the people of Boonsboro, Md., on the top of South Mountain, a lofty cliff commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. On July 4, 1827, almost all the adult population of the village, headed by a band, marched up the steep path to the top of the mountain and there went to work. There were stonemasons and builders among them, and every man did his best to help. The foundation had been laid previously, but on that one day the entire superstructure of the monument was built. It is fifty-four feet in circumference at the base and fifteen feet high, composed of a wall made up of large stones, the interior being filled with the same material. In the center a stairway led up to the top of the pile. Twelve feet from the base, on the side fronting Boonsboro, a white marble tablet was inserted bearing a fitting inscription. Many soldiers who fought in the revolutionary war took part in the erection of the monument, and the oration was delivered by a clergyman who had served as chaplain in the continental armies.


FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON AS BUILT.

In 1872 nothing was left of the original monument but the foundation and a few crumbling fragments. At that time a movement was started to restore the monument and in 1883 it was rededicated, having been raised to a height of fifty feet and surrounded by an iron framework and balcony. The site of the monument is so exposed, however, that even the restored structure has fallen a prey to the elements, so that now it is again in a condition of ruin. Historical investigation has shown that this was the first monument ever raised in honor of the Father of His Country, and a movement is again on foot to restore it to its original condition


FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

BETSEY BLESSING.

The summer of the year 1776, when the American army was stationed in New York, the commander-in-chief, Gen. Washington, was indulging in a brief resting spell after dinner when he was approached by an orderly, who saluted and said:

"A young woman who calls herself Betsey Ann Blessing would have speech with your excellency."

"Betsey Ann Blessing?" repeated Washington, with a momentary show of irritation; "who is she, and why may she not defer her business till the morrow? I warrant me that her lover is a prisoner of war, and she is ready to swear that he is a loyal whig! What think you, Holdfast?"

"If it please your excellency, she is well favored, as far as I could know from her crying, for she is in sore trouble."

"Aye! I am a true soothsayer! Crying, is she? Show her in, Holdfast, and see that the guard trouble her not. I misdoubt my own judgment in giving audience to strangers in these troublous times. It mayhap that Mistress Blessing prove a traitor in disguise."

The orderley soon returned, ushering in a girl so young she appeared like a child, and indeed acted like one, for no sooner did she stand in the presence of the great man than she seized his hand—that hand of stalwart proportions—and dropping on her knees kissed it with the ardor of a devotee. Meanwhile the tears streamed down her face in piteous torrents, and her form shook with suppressed emotions.

Washington had a tender heart, and he was greatly distressed by this unusual scene.

"Now, Mistress Blessing," said Washington, in his kindest manner, "tell me what brings you hither, and what your errand may be?"

"I came hither to save your excellency's life!" was the startling response.

It is a matter of history that Gen. Washington never disdained the simplest detail of army news, also that dispatches of the greatest importance were brought to him in the most trivial way. Instead, then, of laughing at the apparent presumption of this weeping girl, he bade her tell him everything, promising her immunity from punishment in case her news was not as weighty as she anticipated.

Thus encouraged, she began her story.

"On the morow your excellency is to dine with several officers of your command, under guard?"

"How do you know that, girl?" asked Washington, much surprised.

"Your excellency will lay certain plans against the enemy before the company?"

"Proceed!" commanded Washington, sternly.

"Among the dishes set before your excellency will be a new vegetable, of which you are very fond."

"Ah," laughed the general, "you have lost or forgotten an order from the kitchen. Here indeed is a new version of the mountain and the mouse!"

"I know not, gracious sir, what meaning that hath of the mountain and the mouse," cried Betsey, "but if a mess of green peas be served at table on the morrow, I beg and beseech you, sir, not to taste of them!"

"Wherefore, Mistress Blessing?" asked Washington, in his sternest manner.

"The peas will be poisoned!"

"How do you know this?" demanded the general, in the tone which made his soldiers quail when they heard it. "Speak, and see that you trifle not with me. Nay, child, do not fear! If what you say be true, not you, but the traitor who planned the dastardly deed, shall suffer!"

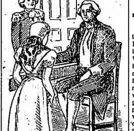
"No, no!" retorted the trembling girl, "no one must suffer! Is it not enough that I have dared to come into a lion's jaws to tell of the deed to insure safety for the designer thereof? Now that I have warned your excellency, permit me to retire from your distinguished presence."

Gen. Washington gave a signal, and instantly an armed guard of soldiers responded.

"Arrest this girl!" he said, sternly, "and keep her under guard until such time as she sends for me to confess her fault!"

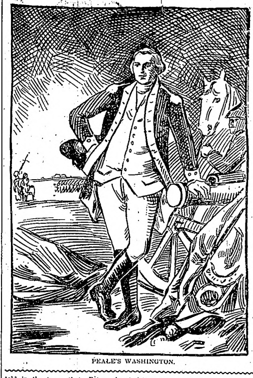
"That will I never, though I die in prison!" was the defiant reply, as the girl, who had entered bowed and weeping, raised her head proudly and walked out with the soldiers like a young queen.

All was tumult in the kitchens at Richmond Hill, and cooks were running about getting into one another's way, when a fair-haired youth in the garb of a serving-man loitered in and made his way unobserved to the great fireplace, where he uncovered the skillets in which the vegetables were simmering on the hearth. When he came to that one containing the peas he dropped in a handful of some condiment and instantly took his departure.


"NOW, MISTRESS BLESSING, WHAT BRINGS YOU HITHER?"

His next appearance was under the window of that room in which Mistress Blessing was incarcerated.

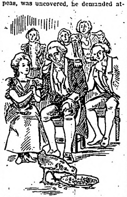
"H-i-s-t! Sweetheart! The dose is ready. Keep heart until the morrow, when I will myself release thee to ride pick-a-back on my roan horse. It is told in the town that Betsey Ann Blessing is arrested for a spy! Keep up your courage, sweetheart!"


PEALE'S WASHINGTON.

"If you would befriend me, betake yourself to some safer place," whispered Betsey's voice through the barred window far above him. "A halter will be ready for your neck if you are seen or suspected, and, listen, if your dose takes effect, you are no longer lover of mine!"

The youth went away, grumbling about all being fair in love and war.

If Washington was different from his usual self at that historic dinner, the fact was not even recorded. There was much secret discussion of weighty affairs with his guests, and he gave close attention to the viands set before him. It was not, however, until the vegetables were served that he made any allusions to the food. When his favorite vegetable, a dish of green peas, was uncovered, he demanded attention, and when all was silent, remarked in a loud voice:


PARTOOK EAGERLY OF THE PEAS.

"There is death in the pot!"

A great excitement ensued; the guests, who were in full uniform, drew their swords, and murmurs of "Death to the traitor!" were heard on every side.

Then Washington sent for Mistress Blessing, who came with a defiant light in her eye, and was given the seat of honor at her host's right hand. She took it with a dignity that called forth approving and admiring comments. Soldiers are proverbially gallant, and those of "'76" were no exception to the rule.

A servant was next sent out by the commander-in-chief on a peculiar errand. He returned, bringing with him a live and particularly active chicken, which partook eagerly of the dish of peas.

And in five minutes by the watch it lay dead in their midst.

Betsey Ann Blessing married her lover, after turning him into a patriot, and Washington himself gave away the bride. How much he knew remained his own secret, but green peas never afterward graced his table or were alluded to in his conversation.

PEALE'S PORTRAIT.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Picture and Its History.

The recent placing on exhibition in the main hallway of Independence hall, Philadelphia, opposite the old liberty bell, of the large full-length portrait of Washington, which is said to have been painted by the noted Philadelphia artist, Charles Wilson Peale, in 1781, has naturally attracted considerable attention from art connoisseurs and visitors to the hall, particularly as the painting has been hung in its present position with the announced object in view of its purchase for $9,000 by the city from the American Art association of New York, its present owner.

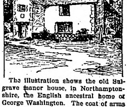
Since the picture has been placed in the old state house Charles Henry Hart of that city, the noted expert on historical painting, has discovered some very curious and interesting material regarding it. Among other things Mr. Hart has pointed out the fact that the painting is not an original from life, but a replica, one of several copies made by the artist and sold for thirty guineas each, or about $150. Mr. Hart has further stated that the original painting is still extant, and, moreover, in Philadelphia, hanging in the hallway of the country place of the late Thomas McKean, Germantown, and is in excellent condition. This picture was purchased at auction by Henry Pratt McKean in 1854 for $360.

Concerning the history of the copy of this picture now offered for sale to Philadelphia, the following is an extract from a communication received by Director Riter from Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art association:

"Replying to your inquiries in reference to the portrait of Gen. Washington by Charles Wilson Peale, now in our possession, we will state that the painting was purchased in Cadiz, Spain, in February, 1896, by our Paris agent, M. Montaignac. This painting for many years was in the hands of bankers in Cadiz, held as collateral, and although they knew the work to be the portrait of an American general, did not know it to be a portrait of our immortal Washington. M. Montaignac, in sending the work to us, states that the picture was ordered to be painted by Don Juan Marailles, Spanish minister to the United States in 1779, in connection with Gen. Washington's presence in Philadelphia. While Peale painted seven or eight similar portraits, we consider the one in our possession the finest sample he produced, and failing to find the slightest hint of retouching or restoration. We also believe that our portrait is the only one having the signature of artist and date (1781). Before sending the portrait to us our agent showed the picture in Paris, and we quote from a letter written by a well-known connoisseur, G. A. Lucas, an intimate friend of the late William H. Stewart of Philadelphia, the famous connoisseur:

"'Dear M. Montaignac: So much interested was I in the Peale portrait of Washington now in your possession that, after seeing it, I visited Versailles in order to examine one by the same artist which has been in the gallery for a great many years, and was glad to find that your portrait, according to my judgment, is superior to it both in execution of the figure and the accessories, the latter in the Versailles one having all the appearance of having been painted by another than that of Peale. The Versailles portrait is unsigned; yours bears the artist's signature. I hope, as you tell me its destination is America, that it will a permanent resting place in a public gallery, and it now occurs to me that a most fitting one would be Mount Vernon. I am always happy when I see "epaves" of our early history rescued from loss and destruction and finding a home in our country, where they may be always seen and fully appreciated and admired.'"

HOUSE OF ANCESTORS.



The illustration shows the old Sulgrave manor house, in Northamptonshire, the English ancestral home of George Washington. The coat of arms used by Washington may be descried over the doorway. No attempt has been made to restore the house, though it is cared for and kept from wilful destruction.

Surely Must Be Pleased.

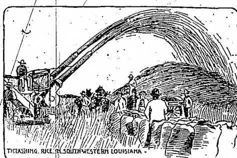
"What's the matter now?" asked the haruup landlord. "Don't you see, the plaster's all fallen off the ceiling?" said the tenant. "Well, now, I hope you're satisfied. The first thing you did after moving in was to complain about the ceilings being so low."—Stray Stories.

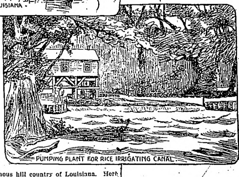
The Vegetarian's Heart.

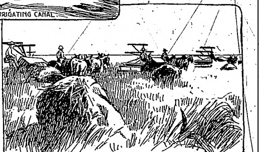
The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average 58 to the minute; that of the meat eater, 75. This represents a difference of 20,000 beats in twenty-four hours.

Genius only commands recognition when it has created the taste which is to appreciate it.—Froude.

ARCADIA, THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.


THRASHING RICE IN SOUTH-WESTERN LOUISIANA


PUMPING PLANT FOR RICE IRRIGATING CANAL


HARVESTING RICE IN SOUTH-WESTERN LOUISIANA

Bayou Nez Pique, Acadia, La., correspondence: In Southern Louisiana you may sit under an "umbrella tree," look at green roses and eat white blackberries. You may watch the chameleon turn scarlet, blue, green, brown or gray, or hear the mocking bird pour forth its wild melody from the roof of a veranda, or see a flight of white cranes descend, like great snowflakes, on a distant ricefield.

This subtropical land, with its trees ghostly with Spanish moss, its bayous ablaze with scarlet leafage, out of whose fire of color leaps the Louisiana red bird; its pale green prairies, its intense sunlight, orange sunsets, swift twilight and brilliant moonlight, is weird and enchanting.

It looks as if it had been borrowed from a fairy book and did not belong to geography at all.

It is midwinter, yet the door yards of Acadia, St. Landry and Calcasieu parishes, are abloom with roses. Christmas trees of live oak or holly or mistletone, still bright in the little farm houses, were dressed on Christmas day with the fresh flowers gathered out of doors.

The umbrella tree is common. Every farmer has half a dozen to lend. It is easy to borrow the use of one on a rainy day, and as it is chained to the ground by its roots no one ever forgets to return it. Its branches radiate from the trunk like umbrella stays. Its foliage forms a waterproof covering like an umbrella top. Its trunk is the handle. It will keep on entirely dry in a subtropical storm. In summer it affords a perfect shade from the sun. A tramp once explained his wanderings through Louisiana by saying that he was a traveling tinker, mending umbrella trees.

The green rose, the only one I have ever seen, is not as large as the red rose, nor does it display its petals as fully, but it is distinctly a rose. If some northern floriculturist would develop this green rose further it might become a prized and unique bloom in the beautiful sisterhood of flowers. Boutonniers and bouquets of green roses might become a feature of St. Patrick's day in New York.

White blackberries are much esteemed in Acadia and Calcasieu, because they are superior in flavor to the black kind. Some regard them as a concession of nature to the color prejudice. They differ from the black blackberries mainly in complexion.

In Louisiana is what popularly is known as the "dishcloth plant." It produces a green pod, which yields, when opened, a large piece of cellular vegetable tissue, often used in kitchens as a "dishcloth."

The native horses and cattle in this part of the state formerly lived on sweet potatoes, grass and hay. When northern farmers came here to settle they found that the Creole ponies would not eat corn or oats. Both remained untouched in their feed boxes. In some cases the native horses had to be starved for days before they would touch either.

A northern farmer threw an ear of corn among a herd of wild cattle. They came up to it, looked at it, sniffed it, and walked away again. Not a steer would eat it. The colonists from the north inferred that to the horses and cattle of these parishes corn and oats were an acquired taste.

The bread fruit of Louisiana is the sweet potato. It will grow anywhere in any kind of soil. The varieties of sweet potatoes are almost innumerable. They yield from 200 to 500 bushels to the acre, and usually sell for fifty cents a barrel or twenty cents a bushel, though in seasons of scarcity they are thirty and even forty cents a bushel. They are the daily food of the farmers, and are fed to horses, cattle, swine and poultry. The Louisiana sweet potatoes are wholesome, but lack the fine flavor of those raised in Virginia. Irish potatoes are regarded here as a luxury, and the people have them on Sundays and holidays.

It is supposed generally in the north that Louisiana is a swamp country, a network of morass and bayou, and that there is little ground in its limits that is firm beneath one's feet. This is a mistake.

North of the Red river, in the northwestern part of the state, lies the famous hill country of Louisiana. Here the land is upheaved in innumerable little mountains, which rise sixty or seventy feet above the surrounding landscape. The highest peak in the state is in this wild district, and it towers 150 feet above the gulf of Mexico.

The hill country might make the mountaineers of the Alps or the Andes smile, but it is as serious a fact in this state as are the Highlands in Scotland or the Catskill mountains in New York. This mountainous country is the lumber belt. It is full of sawmills, and turns out vast quantities of handsome yellow pine lumber for the nothern market.

In the southwestern part of the state lies the Acadian country. It is a land of beautiful prairies and of magnificent yellow pine forests, that in the distance look blue. This is the upland of Louisiana, the foothills of the little Switzerland to the north. It is the rice belt and cattle country of the state.

In Acadia the prairies are small, being ten or twelve miles long and five or six miles wide. They are girded round by yellow pine forests, through which run bayous. It is a fertile parish, but not as pretty to the eye as Calcasieu. The Calcasieu prairie is the largest in the state—about fifty miles long and from five to forty miles wide. The parish itself, which is also the largest in the commonwealth, comprises 4,000 square miles, and is about two-thirds the size of Connecticut.

Here the land is firm and solid. In digging wells the farmers have to go deeper to find water than they do in Wisconsin. The land, which is now fifty or sixty feet above the gulf of Mexico, was once its bed, and contains a great deal of sand. The roads are sometimes dry within twelve hours after a semi-tropical rain. There is so little mud, except in proximity to rice marshes, that one may ride a bicycle along a highway covered with water.

This is the upland, and yet it is the rice country. The explanation is simple. From a foot to two feet under the soil lies a bed of clay which is impervious to water. Wherever land lies in a shallow saucer shape, so that its edges are slightly higher than its interior, the falling rain will fill it to the rim and form a marsh, because the water cannot percolate through the underlying bed of clay and escape. In Louisiana you often will find the low grounds hard and dry and marches on the ridges. This paradox puzzled the northern soldiers who were on Banks' Red river expedition. They were in a country in which they were likely to get lost.

The alluvial land which lies in the Mississippi bottom seems to be plantations part of the time and part of the time Mississippi river. Swamps are not unknown there.

"We are having a Louisiana blizzard," said a northern settler in Calcasieu parish. "The thermometer has fallen to 70 degrees above zero."

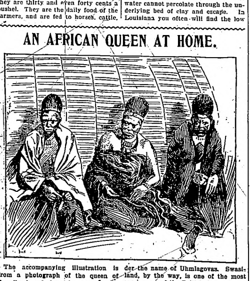
The children in the country go to school barefoot all winter. In a country school house, on a sharp midwinter day, there was only one child who wore shoes. All the children had shoes at home, but they did not care to wear them.

The well-to-do French farmer, with land by the league and cattle by the hundreds, with money buried in the ground or hidden in hollow trees or deposited in the bank, goes barefoot the year round, except when he visits the parish town. His winter dress is a straw hat, a calico shirt and a pair of blue cotton trousers. He goes without collar, cravat and shoes. His feet are as insensible to cold as are the hands of a northern man who never wears gloves. It is a common sight in Acadia, on a winter's day, to see a man from the north, in a heavy ulster, talking to a barefooted French farmer in his shirtsleeves.

Probably the school children here never saw a sled or a pair of skates, but it does get colder than 70 degrees above zero, for sometimes there is snow on the ground and ice strong enough to hold up the small children who slide on it.

Though the January sun is sometimes so uncomfortably warm as to make one move out of its rays, yet the air, owing to its high humidity, is often chill, and men accustomed to the sharp winters of the north find it uncomfortable to wear heavy overcoats in Louisiana all winter. To leave your winter clothes behind when you come south is a mistake. You will need them.

AN AFRICAN QUEEN AT HOME.



The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the queen of Swaziland, and shows her majesty sitting in front of the samboti, or royal kraal, with a royal princess of the Swazis on either hand. This royal kraal is near Bremersdorp, and it is interesting to know that this is the first photograph ever taken of the queen, who is known to her people under the name of Uhmlagovas. Swasiland, by the way, is one of the most prosperous of the British dependencies in Africa, for, unlike their cousins, the Zulus, the Swasis prefer following agricultural and pastoral pursuits. They are a hospitable and democratic people, the women working in the fields along with the men, and both living on the fruits of their industry when they have passed middle life.

CHILDREN WHO WORK.

Increase in the Number in This Country.

Between 1870 and 1880 the amount of child labor in this country decidedly increased. In 1870, out of 5,604,000 children, between 10 and 15 years old, 739,000 were wage-earners; in 1880, out of 6,649,000 children of these ages, 1,118,000 were wage-earners. The last census changed the classification of children, so that exact comparisons are impossible. It reported that 7,033,000 children between 10 and 14 years old but 603,000 were at work, and on the basis of this report Commissioner Wright claims that a great gain has been made, says the Chautauquan. This, however, is doubtful, as 14 is precisely the age at which children are likely to leave the grammar schools and go to work. The employment of over 500,000 children under 14 in factories, shops and mines demands serious national attention. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania boys of 12 are taken out of school and put to work for ten hours a day at the breakers, picking slate from coal; and in the south boys and girls are taken from school before they are 10 and set to work for twelve hours a day in the cotton mills that are being scattered over the country. The argument often made that child labor deprives parents of employment is not usually a valid one. It is true that in cotton-factory towns hardly any man over 40 is at work, and his little children are in factories, while he "totes" the meals. But this is largely due to the fact that the fingers of the father are no longer nimble, and that there is rarely employment in the neighborhood of a cotton factory to which he can turn his hand. While industry is diversified the labor of a factory worker's children no more keeps him from working than the labor of children on the farm keeps the farmers from working. Wages the children earn cannot be spent without paying for the labor of some one else. This labor, therefore, is not the embarrassment to the employment of parents it is often asserted to be. As a rule, its worst effect upon the labor of adults is by increasing the number of those seeking jobs, without increasing the number of those giving them, and thus slightly reducing the level of wages. These material conditions, however, are of minor importance. The ground upon which child labor is to be prohibited is not the right of adults to be protected against competition, but the right of the child to be fitted for competition which he must meet in after life.

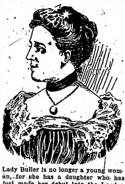
THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

No Disgrace So Great as an Unpaid Debt on New Year's Day.

The New Year's festival of the Chinese, said to be the most complete holiday season kept by any nation on earth, is celebrated wherever a single Chinaman is found, whether in Pekin or New York. It is a movable festival, falling upon any date between Jan' 31 and Feb. 19. Preparations for the great holiday season begin weeks beforehand. The accumulated dirt of many months disappears as if by magic. Even the Chinaman himself passes through the cleaning process, washing his clothes and bathing his person—the latter being a great event in the lives of a few, since it occurs but once a year. Buildings of every description are elaborately decorated. Flowers are in great demand, the favorite being the Chinese narcissus. The prospect of happiness for the year is believed to be in proportion to the number of flower-stalks produced from a single bulb. During the closing days of the old year Chinese streets present a busy and animated scene. Shops are thronged with customers eagerly laying in large quantities of food, clothing and New Year's gifts. Debtors and creditors are seen hurrying to and fro, endeavoring to settle their accounts, for according to a most commendable custom all debts must be paid or settled in some satisfactory manner before the New Year dawns. To meet these liabilities shopkeepers offer their goods at unheard-of prices, and families frequently part with odd bits of bric-a-brac, curious relics and valuable ornaments for a sum pitifully small. No disgrace is equal to being found on New Year's morning with an unpaid debt. On the other hand, the creditor who fails to collect his debts at this time may not press them again for many months. He therefore pursues his creditor far into the night, continuing his search into the New Year's day, if necessary. This he may do if he carries a lighted lantern to indicate that he is still engaged in last night's business and has not discovered that the day has dawned!—Women's Home Companion.

WIFE OF GEN. BULLER.

The accompanying picture is from the latest photograph of Lady Audrey Buller, the talented and gracious wife of the English general who has been fighting the Boers in South Africa.



Lady Buller is no longer a young woman, for she has a daughter who has just made her debut into the London social world. She has, nevertheless, shown herself one of the most energetic of the many English noblewomen who have been interesting themselves in alleviating the sufferings of the English sick and wounded at the Cape. Owing to the recent severity of the fighting there seems plenty of opportunity ahead for all such relief work.

Fortunes Awaiting Missing Americans.

While many people have been swindled by the dazzling prospect of a great fortune awaiting them in England, it appears to be true that there are large sums of money in the English courts which might be secured by the presentation of proper proof on the part of heirs now supposed to be living in the United States. The heirs of David Ryan, for instance, who left for America in 1861, and served in the civil war, have a considerable fortune waiting them; John H. Cock, who came to this country in 1873, is also invited to claim funds; Julia Mayfield, who left Liverpool in 1861, is another missing legatee. The heirs of George Urquart, once a blacksmith of Glasgow, and who afterwards emigrated to California, are wanted, as are Richard Mellon, alias Smith, last herd of as traveling as a professional prize fighter in the United States; Frank Gould, last located in Iowa, and F. W. Cockram.

Use for Both.

Stubb—Which do you think is of the most importance—brain or bone and sinew? Penn—Well, it depends on who you are; if you are an inventor, brain, if you are a butcher, bone and sinew.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Rover and the Churn — They Ate the Buttons — Only a Spider, but It Helped the French to Win a Great Battle—Dust Baths.

Winter in the City.

We sit within the gaslit room
As evening wears along,
By the steam heater's iron side—
We hear its clanking song.
And underneath our gravest word
Or lightest laugh that rang,
We hear the heater sizzle,
Oh we hear the steam go bang!

Our fathers love to tell us
Of long past nights of mirth,
When chestnuts in the shovel popped
And apples on the hearth.
We buy our roasted chestnuts now,
And when our apples bake
'Tis in a gas-stove oven
Of the very latest make.

They tell how when, as now, it snows,
Orchard and field were white,
And fences huddled 'neath the drift,
That deepened through the night.
We have our drifts as well, for see
Out in the whirling snow
How high upon the fire-escape
The fluffy masses grow!

They tell how, bed-time being come,
They raked the ashes low,
Put on a green log then, and left
The quiet cheery glow.
Each took his candle to depart
And climbed the ancient stair,
(Turn off the heat, put out the gas),
What queer old times they were!
—Florence E. Pratt.

Rover and the Churn.

At our home, said a North Alabama street woman, we have the best-mannered, best-natured dog I ever knew. We have not allowed the boys to teach him any tricks, and thus, while we have made life pleasant to him, he, in return, has suffered life to be pleasant to us. When I was a child on the farm we had a Scotch collie, a handsome, knowing dog. One day a Yankee peddler came along and sold father a treadmill. He showed how to put the dog in the mill to do the churning. The boys of the family, who had previously had to churn, thought this new arrangement was admirable, as it gave them more time to play, but to do them justice they did feel some sympathy for the dog, who was compelled to do this part of their work. Rover, that was the dog, soon came to know when churning day came and would sneak off to hide under the barn, whence he would be dragged to his task. His cheerful, playful disposition was gone and he became surly and snappish. One day he disappeared, and we heard of him miles away down the road following a couple of tramps. His absence had its effect on all the family, and whenever his name was mentioned we young ones could scarcely keep from crying. Rover was gone about two weeks. One morning we saw him crawling through the fence, not jumping over it, as had been his custom, heading for the back porch. The treadmill stood on the porch in its accustomed place, and, to our astonishment, the poor fellow, who looked as if he had seen all manner of bad treatment, including starvation, got into the machine, as much as to say, "Well, here I am; I have come back to you ready to take up my task again for the sake of being with you." Mother brushed a tear from her eye as she patted the dear fellow on the back, and we children cried outright. There wasn't much sentiment then and there to the woodpile, and, with all the family looking on, including Rover, he chopped the thing to pieces.

Some Smart Crows.

In the inn garden I saw a dog eating a piece of meat in the presence of several covetous crows. They evidently said a great deal to each other on the subject, and now and then one or two of them tried to pull the meat away from him, which he resented. At last a big strong crow succeeded in tearing off a piece, with which he returned to the pine, where the others were congregated, and after which earnest speech they all surrounded the dog, and the leading bird dextrously dropped the small piece of meat within reach of his mouth, when he immediately snapped at it, letting go the big piece unwisely for a second, on which two of the crows flew away with it to the pine, and with much fluttering and hilarity the all ate, or rather gorged it, the deceived dog looking vacant and bewildered for a moment, after which he sat under the tree and barked at them inanely. A gentleman told me that he saw a dog holding a piece of meat in like manner in the presence of three crows, which also vainly tried to tear it from him, and after a consultation they separated, two going as near as they dared to the meat, while the third gave the tail a bite sharp enough to make the dog turn around with a squeak, on which the other villains seized the meat, and the three fed triumphantly upon it on the top of the wall.—Our Animal Friends.

Dust Baths.

Some birds use water only, some water and dust, while others prefer dust and no water in their toilet. Birds are not only nice in the choice of bath water, but also very particular about the quality of their toilet dust. Wild ducks, though feeding by salt water, prefer to bathe in fresh-water pools, and will fly long distances inland to running brooks and ponds, where they preen and dress their feathers in the early hours of the morning. Sparrows bathe often, both in water and in dust. They are not so particular about the quality of water as about the quality of the dust. The city sparrow must take a water bath where he can get it. Road dust, the driest and finest possible, suits him best. Patridges prefer dry loam. They like to scratch out the soil from under the grass, and fill their feathers with cool earth. Most birds are fond of ashes. Take a walk some early morning across a field where bonfires have burned, and see the numbers of winged creatures that rise suddenly from the ash heaps. A darting form, a small cloud of ashes, and the bathers disappear.

The Shark's Mouth.

No doubt the shark's mouth is placed so much beneath the projecting muzzle, under which also the nostrils lie, that it may serve its proper purpose in the best way. In all records of the habits of this fish we are told that it can, and does, bite out large chunks of flesh from the dead bodies of whales, and even from living victims of its attack; and it is easily seen that if its mouth was like those of other fishes the necessary leverage would be lacking. A further reason seems to be that the shark by this peculiar position of its mouth is compelled to turn upon its back to strike, and is thus able to deliver its onset from below with more deadly effect. This formidable strength of jaw is backed up by a most terrible array of teeth, of which in some species there are as many as six rooms all round. Each tooth is sawedged and pointed, and some of the largest are as much as two inches in breadth at their base. These lie flat against the jaws, and can be raised by separate muscles at will, so that, as the shark darts upon its prey, they spring on end, as a cat's claws are stuck out from its paws. This arrangement will not allow anything once bolted to return, so that a shark's mouth is a veritable death-trap.

To Be Gentlemen.

The students of the Waterloo high school of Auburn, Ind., have subscribed to the following rules of propriety, which makes quite a departure from the usual rowdyism of college boys: 1. We will not communicate nor ask to communicate while in the school building. 2. We will keep refined positions in our school seats. 3. We will cultivate a light step. 4. We will not ask for individual favors. 5. We will prepare all writing material in the morning. 6. We will make the schoolroom a place of quietude. These rules on general manners have also been signed: 1. We will not allow others to be more polite to us than we are to them. 2. We will not make ourselves odious in the use of tobacco. And here are some street manners: 1. We will, on passing people on the street, give them half of the walk. 2. We will not jeer at any one on the street or off the street. 3. We, the gentlemen, will tip our hats to the ladies. 4. We will avoid being boisterous wherever we may be. This novel plan for getting the observance of rules of good behavior has taken a strong hold on the children of all ages.

They Ate the Buttons.

Grandma could not believe her eyes! She had herself sewed buttons on Margaret's and Dorothy's new clothes. And now here they were, come to have their little waists and petticoats buttoned, and not a button to be seen! Grandma was sure they were good buttons, for she had taken them out of the package mamma brought home with a lot of shopping. The little girls, with laughing faces, stood in front of her, holding up their little clothes from dropping down, watching her astonishment. Then Dorothy said, "I'm going to 'fess, grandma." "And I, too," said Margaret. "We ate the buttons, grandma!" "Ate buttons! Oh, Margaret, you'll die! When did you do it? Answer quickly." "Oh, grandma, they were candy, and so good!" and Margaret smacked her rosy lips. "Dorothy wetted her finger to rub a speck of black off of one, and it tasted sweet, and then we bit one, and it was just like yellow taffy, and we ate them all up before the thought, and our clothes fell down, and please won't you forgive us?" Dear, white-haired grandma laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks. For mamma said she had bought the candy buttons for a joke, never dreaming grandma would be caught.

Only a Spider.

A spider was the direct cause of most serious loss and injury to the Dutch nation, at the time of the attack upon Holland by France in the year 1794. A French prisoner at Utrecht, who had spent some of his long, lonely hours in studying the habits of spiders on the walls of his cell, was able by watching them to forecast the coming of rain or of frost. At a time when a sudden thaw raised the prospects of the Dutch, and seemed to destroy the prisoner's hope of rescue by his countrymen, his humble friends upon the wall gave him sure signs of a renewal of the frost. Upon this he managed to send a message to assure the French generals within a few days their troops would be able to pass over the frozen waters, a prediction that was soon fulfilled, and so it came to pass that a spider was responsible for the release of Quartermaster Disjonval, and for the conquest of the Dutch.

The Wrong Bird.

One of the well-known magicians not long ago had a queer thing to happen, but the people in the theater had more fun out of it than he did. One of his tricks was to shake a sack to show that it was empty, and then to draw out of it an egg, after which he would always reach in again and bring out the hen that laid the egg. Of course he had to have help in this, and one night he had a new man who did everything just as he had been told, until it came to this act. Reaching into the bag he drew forth the fowl at the usual time, but instead of the hen an old rooster hopped down onto the stage ruffled its feathers and strutted around, crowing all his might, while the audience laughed, and the magician went out to hunt his new helper.

Java's Valley of Death.

In the island of Java is an oval-shaped hollow, near the summit of a mountain, about thirty-five feet in depth, and half a mile wide, which, from the deadly nature of its atmosphere, is known as the "Valley of Death," or the "Poison valley." This atmosphere is loaded with carbonic acid gas, and although not at once fatal to human beings, proves so to either dogs or fowls. The valley has seldom been explored much beyond its borders, as from there it is seen that the surface of the ground is strewn with the bones of tigers, pigs, deer and all kinds of birds, and also of human beings.

With the prospective retirement of Mr. Vest from political life at the end of his term, the last of the confederate senators will have gone.

There Was Sorrow There.

The colonel halted his horse in front of a Dakota dug out and uttered a vigorous "Hello!" and after a minute a tow-headed girl of about sixteen years of age showed up and looked him over and said:

"Now, then, what ye whoopin' fur and who be ye?"

"Can I get anything to eat here?"

"Not a thing."

"Any water for my horse?"

Our Increased Trade With China.

England can no longer compete with us in the shipment of many products to China. This is merely natural. The best wins in everything. For a like reason, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for fifty years acknowledged no superior, because there is nothing better to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Her Reason.

"I often wonder why you don't get married."

"Because I'm too fond of men's society."—Life.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A Cinch.

Mrs. Kelly (1 a. m.)—How could yez get droonk widout a cint in your pocket?

Mr. Kelly—Whol, Rooney was talkin' war, Casey was talkin' politics and Hogan was talkin' baby! All I had to do was to kape me mouth shut!—Puck.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER AHEAD.

Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa,
Dec. 7, 1899.

Messrs. Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.—Gentlemen: Your last shipment and communication received. I am very much pleased with the information which you have so kindly given me.

Please find enclosed bank draft to the amount of £412 10s. for which send me twenty-five (25) gross of Swanson's "5-DROPS." Ship same as before in order that there may be no delay, as this medicine will be greatly needed before it reaches us. The last shipment is almost disposed of, as the medical department of our army uses large quantities. This order is entirely for use in the army.

I have been told that our success on the battlefield is due to a certain extent to the use of "5-DROPS" Rheumatic Cure, which has relieved and prevented a great deal of suffering among our men from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other acute pains caused by exposure. Your "5-DROPS" is as good as a Transvaal soldier!

In one of the battles, a small quantity of "5-DROPS," together with other medicines, was captured by the English, which was a great loss to our men. The Ruinecks won't do it again. I am, respectfully yours,

PETER HAAS.

"5-DROPS" is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It is a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Catarrh, La Grippe, Neuralgic Headache, etc. Large sized bottles (300 doses), $1.00, or three (3) bottles for $2.50. Sample bottles 25 cents.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.,
160 to 164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

A Bad Break.

Nell—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her.

Belle—Yes. But she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it "Lines on Mabel's Face."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

A Congenial Style.

"I just heard of a good property for Senator Billy Mason to buy."

"What is it?"

"It's a country newspaper office, where they recently ran out of the capital U, and have to print United States like this—'united States.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thirty Days' Trial Absolutely Free.

We offer to each new student, enrolling at the beginning of the Spring Term, March 26th, 1900, thirty days' trial FREE in either our Preparatory, Normal, College, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. This offers a magnificent opportunity to test one of the most thoroughly practical colleges of Iowa. All expenses low.

Address at once for particulars: President J. F. Hirsch, Charles City, Ia.

A Brief Elevation.

"I was at the head of my class today, pa."

"That's good."

"Yes; teacher was illustratin' what it says in the Bible about th' last bein' first."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

$25 A WEEK TO AGENTS

Selling our new GAS LAMP. A Gas Plant. Brighter than electricity or Welsbach city gas. Cheaper than kerosene. 100 candle light, cent a day. Polished brass. Fully guaranteed. Retails $1.50. Big money maker. Live agents wanted everywhere. Standard Gas Lamp Co. 110 Michigan St., Chicago.

The student who takes up medicine finds it far more pleasing than taking it down.

His satanical majesty is probably the Nick of time we hear so much about.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Habit is a sort of chattel mortgage on a man's individuality.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '95.

Some men ride a hobby merely for exercise.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO

Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

WANTED Agents for a washday article of great merit. Free sample for the asking. SHAVER, BLAKE & COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real-Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

"JOHN P. ROBINSON, HE."

Something About a Character Whom Lowell Satirized.

John P. Robinson, the subject of one of James Russell Lowell's "Hosea Biglow's" satires, was a brilliant lawyer of the town of Lowell, a scholarly gentleman and a wit. It is said of him that he had read Homer's "Iliad" so much that he could recite nearly the whole of it from memory. Mr. Robinson was a favorite stump speaker about the period of 1840. He was a Whig and had the ambition to represent his district in congress.

In 1842 he received the Whig nomination for this position. It was a bad year for Whig candidates, as the Liberty party had then begun to present nominees against it. A majority was at that time required to elect, and there was no choice at the regular election. The Whig party, always timid, feared Mr. Robinson could not be elected on further trial and induced him to withdraw from the contest that it might present a candidate more acceptable to the antislavery men. This was a severe disappointment to Mr. Robinson. He became disgusted with the Whigs and bitter toward the antislavery advocates.

A few years later, after General Caleb Cushing had been in the Mexican war, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor of Massachusetts, upon which Mr. Robinson wrote a letter declaring he should leave the Whig party and support General Cushing. This induced Lowell's poem. Governor Briggs was then the Whig candidate for governor, and Lowell had two refrains to his verses. The first read:

> So John P.
> Robinson, he
> Says he shan't vote for Governor B.

And the second:

> So John P.
> Robinson, he
> Says he shall vote for General C.

—Boston Herald.

STAGE KISSES ARE GENUINE.

The Public Demands Realism Even In Stage Lovemaking.

"Embraces and kisses are rehearsed with the extremest care," writes Franklin Fyles of "The Rehearsal of a Play" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid. It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his 'Romeo and Juliet,' but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamour, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were, as it is then, utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be no hesitation or clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one or which, nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The director will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness.

"And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the won or on the brow or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, maybe, once or twice, in order to show the effect fully. An actress would resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except when necessary. For the satisfaction of natural curiosity on that point it may be told right here that most of the kisses in the public performances of plays are actual kisses."

Where Tigers Fear Men.

A cheerful place is Soraponjee, in India. The rainfall there often is as great in one afternoon in the rainy season as it is in New York state in a whole year, and tigers and leopards are as plentiful as dogs are on New York's east side. On account of the tremendous dampness the cattle have to be driven to the top of the hills, so that they shall not get their feet too wet, and the tigers and leopards climb to these high altitudes also, because they are imbued with the kindly desire to save those cattle from pneumonia and other ills by eating them carefully and with due enjoyment.

As there are no forests on the hills the tigers prowl about all night in the open, lying concealed during the day in the limestone caves, the coal pits and between the crevices of the rocks. The residents come upon them in all manner of odd nooks and corners so unexpectedly that the beasts are as much alarmed as themselves and usually scamper off in one direction, their disturbers flying in the opposite one. No one stirs out at nighttime without a powerful lantern or torch, for, as a rule, wild beasts will not come near a light, though this rule does not hold good in all cases.—New York Herald.

Health the Mainspring of Success.

The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing; nothing precedes it. In the battle for success that should be a young man's first thought—not his abilities nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the cornerstone, of all. Abilities cannot bring health, but health may and generally does develop ability.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Illogical.

Friend—I suppose there are a great many people who owe you their lives.

Doctor—They say they do, but the relatives always kick like thunder when I accidentally collect a bill of that kind.—San Francisco Examiner.

When It Doesn't Turn.

A woman's silk frock is spun by a worm, but if the worm tries to crawl on it the woman shrieks.—Chicago Record.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

SPECIAL ELECTION BALLOT.

If in favor of said proposition put an (X) mark opposite the word YES in the square indicated by the arrow.

If against said proposition put an (X) mark opposite the word NO in the square indicated by the arrow.

For the proposition to issue and negotiate bonds of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, in the aggregate sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, the proceeds of the sale of said bonds to be used in defraying the expense of erecting and constructing a Court House at the County Seat of said County of Red Lake; said bonds to be in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each and to mature in 20 years from date of issue and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable at the office of the County Treasurer in and for said County of Red Lake.	—YES.	☐
	—NO.	☐

"The Worstest Crime Ever."

A young negress in mourning asked the magistrate for a warrant in the Jefferson Market court.

"There is a negro who has committed the worstest crime ever," she said. "It's so awful I can't hardly tell about it. My mother died a week ago, and he done took a pawn ticket from the corpse. Now he's done took out a diamond ring on that ticket that was my mother's, and now the ring should be mine, but he won't give it to me."

"Well, that's rather bad," admitted the magistrate, signing a warrant for the offender.

The young woman returned in the afternoon in company with a well dressed negro with whom she seemed to be on very friendly terms. He was the defendant.

"What have you got to say to the charge?" the magistrate demanded of him.

"Why," the man replied smilingly, "the dead woman was my wife."

"Is he your stepfather?" asked the magistrate, turning to the girl.

"Course he is," she answered.

"And why didn't you tell me that before?"

"'Cause I wanted that ring, your honor."

"Step out," said the magistrate.

"Step out," echoed a half dozen policemen, while the man and the girl walked out together without a sign of animosity.—New York Exchange.

A Very Foxy Fox.

A gentleman whose word cannot be doubted and who is not easily deceived tells the following:

Very early one morning he saw a fox eying most wistfully a number of wild ducks feeding in the rushy end of a highland lake. After awhile the fox, going to windward of the ducks, put afloat in the lake several bunches of dead rushes or grass, which floated down among the ducks without causing the least alarm.

After watching the effect of his preliminary fleet for a short time the fox, taking a good sized mouthful of grass in his jaws, launched himself into the water as quietly as possible, having nothing but the tips of his ears and nose above water.

In this way he drifted down among the ducks and caught a fine mallard.

Though this story seems extraordinary, it must be remembered that the fox manages to capture wild ducks, wood pigeons, hares and numberless other animals, sufficient to keep himself and family, and it is plain to be seen that in doing so he must practice many a trick that would seem improbable if related and quite beyond the instinct of animals.—Omaha World-Herald.

Killed Classical Quotations.

In tracing the decline of the use of classical quotations in legislative bodies the Boston Herald cites the case of Edward Everett, who once concluded a stately speech in congress with a long, sonorous and superbly modulated citation of a passage from Tacitus and then took his seat. No sooner was he through than up sprang a burly member from what was then a frontier state of the west. He had once been an Indian agent, and no sooner was he on his legs than he began to pour out a vehement harangue in Choctaw. After awhile the speaker called him to order.

"I don't see why my freedom of speech should be abridged!" he cried. "You let the gentleman from Massachusetts run on, and I didn't understand the first word of his lingo any better than he does mine."

The scene was described as very comical, but it struck the deathknell of further classical quotations in a congress that had not the ray of an idea what the unintelligible lingo of Cicero and Tacitus was driving at.

His Story "Goes" Until He Does.

There is in Cowley county a big two fisted farmer who has the reputation of being the biggest liar in the township. But he will fight at the drop of the hat, and men are very chary of accusing him. The other day he went into Dexter and told that he had a 9-month-old calf that gave three quarts at a milking, and, after recounting this story, the local paper said, "Mr. Horrell is still in town, and we are convinced that that calf is a wonder."—Kansas City Journal.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

Binder Twine.

Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 7th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, the prices of twine f. o. b. Stillwater, to farmers or actual consumers only, were fixed as follows: Manila & Sisal Mixed, 12½ cents per pound: (only 300,000 pounds made); Pure Sisal, 10 cents per pound. No Pure Manila has been made, and none will be made this season.

During the season from August 1st, 1897, to August 1st 1898, the price of Manila hemp ranged from 4 to 5 cents per pound. For the year '89 '99 about 1,700,000 pounds of Manila were carried over, which cost an average of 4.35 cents per pound. The price of Manila the same year, ranged from 6⅝ to 7⅝, and the price of Sisal, from 6 and 1.16 to 7¾ cents per pound.

For the current year, Aug. 1st, 1899 to Aug. 1st 1900, the average cost of Sisal purchased by us has been 9.4 cents per pound delivered at Stillwater which is little more than double the average price of '97-'98; and the advance in twine oil has been about two hundred per cent. In view of these facts the price established by the Board of Managers barely covers the cost of material, cost of manufacutre and a reasonable allowance for repairs and depreciation of the plant.

C. McC. REEVE,
Warden.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

An anti gossip society has been established by the society women of Springfield, Mo. The plan of the society is to invite women of all conditions to take the anti-gossip pledge, with no other qualification for membership. There are to be no officers, dues or regular meeting. A large number signed the following pledge: "I do hereby solemnly pledge my word to speak no evil of any women, whether such report be true or not. Any violation of this pledge, however, does not release me from its subsequent obligations, which are to continue for all time to come."

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hogquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, January 27th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Hannah Tway, administratrix of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased; representing among other things, that she has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court, on Monday the 5th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the court house in said county of Red Lake.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 27th day of January A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL.]
27-29

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment and Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, February 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff of St. Hilaire representing among other things, that Fredrich Eikhoff late of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1898, at St. Hilaire died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 19th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock p. m. at Red Lake Falls in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said County.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of February A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
29-32

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To—	
HELENA	PULLMAN
BUTTE	SLEEPING CARS
SPOKANE	ELEGANT
TACOMA	DINING CARS
SEATTLE	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.
Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.
Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

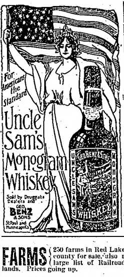
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.



For Americans the Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
GEO. BENZ & SONS
Sold by Druggists Dealers and GEO. BENZ & SONS St. Paul and Minneapolis

Hamm's
ST. PAUL
BEER
THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Buy a case of nearest agent or write to the brewery.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

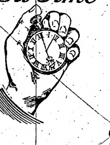
OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



It's Time
Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 531 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. F. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Eldonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
U. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	27
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	142
Eggs (per doz)	12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Vote no on bonds.

District court is in session.

To-day is St. Valentines Day.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Take in the masquerade ball to-night.

The county commissioners meet next Monday.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

J. K. Hannay our banker is under the weather this week.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

H. E. Ives returned to-day from a business trip at Grand Forks.

Dr. Blomburgh was summoned to Thief River Falls last Saturday.

E. J. Brink and P. G. Paradis made a trip to the county seat yesterday.

H. M. McAndress of St. Thomas is here visiting with his three brothers.

Mrs. G. F. Murch of Crookston spent Sunday with her husband at this place.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lemay, Thursday Feb. 8th 1900, a son.

Miss Laura J. Betts and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien visited the county seat Saturday.

St. Hilaire was well represented at the dance out at Valhall Saturday night.

A. J. Gunnes of Barnesville is here visiting with his sister, Mrs. R. H. Aimer.

R. J. Farley invested in a quarter section of rail road land in River Falls township.

B. E. Burkee left Monday for Red Lake Falls to act in the capacity of a petit juror.

Miss Selina Hoff returned home Monday after several days visit with friends at Crookston.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was called to this village last Saturday on professional business.

H. Sarasin, one of Red Lake Falls prominent business men was here between trains yesterday.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

$25.00 per week paid to introduce our goods. Address with stamp. R. C. Andrus, Chatfield, Minn.

A trifle over 42 columns of this issue is edited by County Auditor Zeh and Clerk of Court Perrault.

Mrs. W. Mageau of Crookston arrived Monday being summoned by the serious illness of her mother.

The Swedish congregation surprised their pastor at his home in an agreeable way last Saturday evening.

The planing mill started up Monday after a few days shut down caused by the adjusting of a new smoke stack.

Miss Grace H. Morgan, a former teacher of this place, but now of Crookston, spent Sunday with friends here.

Charley Hitchcock came up from Crookston the first of the week to look after his farming interests east of town.

The republican state central committee met yesterday at St. Paul to discuss matters pertaining to the campaign.

W. A. Case returned home Saturday after several weeks absence organizing Woodmen lodges in Polk and Norman counties.

Personal property taxes will soon be due, and to avoid the penalty they must be paid on or before the last day of February.

J. J. Hill, the great railroad magnate has weakened—he has presented Editor Nelson of the Hallock News, a Berkshire boar.

Herman Nelson, the log contractor, came down from the Black Duck country the latter part of last week after a load of supplies.

A Bad Break—

$250.00 for setting a pauper's broken leg is the price charged by the Mayor of Red Lake Falls, and Red Lake county had to pay for it. Its a good sample of their regard for the county's financial welfare—but it failed to show up in their array of economical figures. This is the way the $30,000 has already gone so quickly and if this record is kept up, Red Lake county will be largely composed of paupers with no money to mend their broken legs. Paupers! be extremely careful of your legs—$10,000 would only fix up twenty of you. The Red Lake Falls Gazette says "the more the tax payer studies the question the stronger he is for bonds." It should read: the more the tax payer studies the question the madder he gets.

Erick Olson of Sanders township returned home yesterday from a weeks visit with friends in Marshall county.

Al. Lehman arrived from Minneapolis the first of the week to accept his old position as machinest for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Andrew Hoved of southern Minnesota was here last Friday looking up a location for a farm. He decided to come back in the spring.

John Halvorson is having more than his share of sickness in his family. His wife and also his oldest son are both confined to bed with fever.

If your name is not on the posted list see to it on the 20th inst. as that is the last day to register. The list remains open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Daily building west of town was moved to the rear end of the bank block last Saturday where it will be remodeled and used as a dwelling house.

At the rate fire insurance companies are pulling out of Red Lake Falls it is not safe to build a court house at that place. You tax payers please bear this in mind.

Our contemporary denies what we never asserted, but it maintains a judicious silence upon our statement as to the financial condition of the corporation.

C. R. Beecher, book-keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Saturday from his vacation visiting relatives and friends at his old home at Merrill, Wis.

Judge Watts passed through here Monday enroute to Red Lake Falls where he holds a term of district court. From the cases on the calendar this term will be a short one.

Attorney Holston and Sheriff Lawrence of Polk county are here to-day enroute to Red Lake Falls to commence suit against Red Lake county in behalf of Polk county.

Peter Nelson, manager of the Scandia American Land Company of Fargo, N. D., was here a few days last week looking over the country and decided to put in a branch office here.

Red Lake Falls record is one bankrupt in twenty-four years history, that being a saloon keeper.—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Well, well—one poor fellow too green to burn.

Ludvig Rud, who has held down the position of clerk in the dry goods department of Rapp & Post's store the past six months left Saturday for Warren where he has accepted a similar position.

William Martin returned from the lumbering woods in Beltrami county last Friday. Scarcely a day passes but what some of the old time mill boys return to hold down their old positions when the mill starts up.

The New York World says the estimate of the cost of the Spanish war at $355,000,000 only covers the expenses up to date. There are still 65,000 troops in the Philippine Islands, and the pension bills are yet to come.

A large party gathered at the residence of A. C. Adams last Thursday to assist him in celebrating his 41st birthday. Dancing and visiting was the order of the evening. An enjoyable time was what they all had.

Ex-Supt. Meeren of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up from Minneapolis the first of the week being summoned as a witness in the Hagglund damage suit which will be brought before this term of district court.

The rumor about the Hotel Markham of St. Hilaire being moved to Thief River Falls is all a pipe dream. About a year ago it was to be moved to Red Lake Falls and less than three months ago it was to be moved to Bemidji. There is no house in the northwest making more money the year around than this hotel at its present site.

The Josephine Bonaparte Rice Co., a trio consisting of the Misses Rice, Ida May Paulson and Alice Ross will give an entertainment here Friday evening under the auspices of the M. E. church. They come highly recommenned by the press.

There was not a dull number on the program; nothing can be said in too high praise of their entertainment.—New Orleans Daily Delta.

A voice like Miss Paulson's is not heard very often and the richness of her lower notes are most astonishing. She created a sensation here and we doubt if her like was ever heard in this city.—Detroit Free-Press.

The Management invites the patronage of all who love literature, drama and music and will guarantee a highly enjoyable and high-class entertainment.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

VOTE NO ON BONDS.

Below You Will Find a Few Reasons Why You Should Vote Against The Bonds. St. Hilaire, or Thief River Falls, Will Build a Court House Free to the County.

To The Voters of Red Lake County.

The schemers and county ring at Red Lake Falls want you to vote $10,000.00 more bonds. They are trying to fool you with a misleading array of figures into voting more bonds, by pretending that it will save you money. If you follow their advice, you will land the county in debt as badly as Red Lake Falls already is.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WITH RED LAKE FALLS:

The tax rate is almost seven per cent per annum: they are above the legal limit of debt, and Red Lake Falls is to-day the most bankrupt town in the state. Over four thousand three hundred lots in that town will be sold in a few weeks to pay accumulated back taxes.

RED LAKE COUNTY IS ALREADY BONDED FOR $30,000.00:

And the money is all spent, without very much to show for it: Polk county is claiming $15,000.00 more, which, if allowed, will make the total debt $50,000.00. The ten thousand more which they ask you to vote is merely a bait to draw you on. When that is spent more money will be needed, and the probable result will be that you will be drawn into an expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars before you get through with the court house scheme.

If this scheme was an honest one, why was it kept concealed till the last minute, and passed over the protest of two of the county commissioners, and the election called at a time when it was known that many of the voters were away from home at work in the woods?

YOU CAN HAVE A COURT HOUSE FREE!

If you think that a new court house is absolutely necessary, you can have one free by locating the County Seat either at St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls.

We published a copy of the guarantee of these towns, and the original documents are now in the vaults of the First State Bank of Thief River Falls, and can be seen by any voters of the county.

If Red Lake Falls has the interest of the county at heart, and wishes to economize, let it donate a suitable site for a court house and give the $10,000.00 to boot.

RED LAKE COUNTY NEEDS MONEY TO SPEND ON DRAINS AND DITCHES, AND IMPROVED ROADS.

Farmers, help yourselves first, and don't load yourselves down with taxes, to accomodate the citizens of Red Lake Falls!

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

The undersigned, citizens and residents of St. Hilaire hereby guarantee to you that if the County Seat of Red Lake county shall during the next three years be located within the Village of St. Hilaire, we will furnish a suitable site for a Court House and Jail, and build thereon a suitable Court House and Jail, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, which ground and building shall be the property of the county FREE.

H E Ives.
J K Hannay.
G G Rapp.
M McAndress.
Daniel Patterson.
Peter Hall.
M E Bjork.
A H Weagant.
P G Paradis.
W A Sorsoleil.
Wm Eikhoff.
J W Peterson.
E M Hoff.
J Nelson.
T J Thorkelson.
K O Gigstad.
J L Johnson.
E J Brink.
Emil J Holmes.
J J Soll.
D Collins.
O P Post.
Leonard Holmes.
H O Jackson.
Wm Olson.
Ed Whaley.
A C Adams.
R H Aimer.
Alfred Dalpard.
M Lacoursiers.
J H Penno.
O W Brink.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 30th day of January A. D., nineteen hundred, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] K. O. GIGSTAD.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of Thief River Falls, do hereby pledge ourselves to the County of Red Lake, that in case the county seat of Red Lake county shall at any time during the next three years be located at Thief River Falls, that we will furnish to Red Lake county free of charge a suitable site for a Court House and other county buildings, and will build thereon and donate to the county a Court House and Jail, to cost not less that $10,000.00.

James Meehan Jr.
C G Dobner.
Jackson & Bailey.
Carl Kretzschmar.
Hans Langseth.
P. O. Bergh.
Chas A Robbecke.
F J Stebbins.
John O Aas.
M Bothum.
S Kenison.
John Connery.
H Fant.
Morgan & Brink.
A Piche.
N W Tarrant.
W T Mullarky.
K. M. Hansen.
Peter Wilmes.
Hansen & Barzen.
M V Evenson.
H Lewin.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 3rd day of February Nineteen Hundred, before me, a notary public, within and for said county, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and they severally acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL] KARL M. HANSEN.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

For Court House Bonds.	YES.	☐
	NO.	☒

If the business men of Red Lake Falls are so opulent as claimed, it seems to be a small piece of business for them to be begging a donation of ten thousand dollars from farmers who are certainly not bragging of their wealth on 50 cent wheat. Let them take $10,000 of their pile and build a court house. Remember Voters, Thief River Falls or St. Hilaire would be glad of the chance to build a court house free. Neither town has ever asked you for a cent. While the biggest part of $30,000 has already been swallowed up by Red Lake Falls and they want more. Let the Red Lake Falls Schemers see for once that they don't run the county another cent in debt. Let them howl and threaten. They cannot bulldoze you now into giving them $10,000 so they can come back at you for $15,000 or $20,000 more.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Feb. 26th and 27th.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of billous colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

W. E. Rowe and several other prominent attorneys from Crookston were here a few hours yesterday while enroute to Red Lake Falls. Each have cases to be tried before the district court which is now in session.

John Nelson, who has been holding down the responsible position of millwright for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company for the past three years, returned last week and is now busy making necessary repairs about the mill.

Newspaper patrons discriminate outrageously between the city paper, paid for in advance, says an exchange, and the local paper which is not paid for until a year's subscription is due and not then nine times out of ten. Country subscribers to city papers will please throw a stone through our window when they find an obituary notice of a departed loved one in their cash-in-advance city paper, or see heralded in the great metropolitan chaff-catcher the arrival of a ten-pound rural shoot of humanity at their domicile. If your city paper puffs your town or your business you may drop around and stick your finger in our eye.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Feb. 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette gets mad and calls names, but don't furnish any answer to our statements. It intimates that St. Hilaire business men are bankrupt, that the guarantees of the upriver towns are worthless and that the only wealthy, sound, reliable people are the Red Lake Falls gentlemen. See Dun and Bradstreet for conformation. It might also with propriety refer to sundry insurance companies which are quitting business in that inflamable village.

The statement was that Red Lake Falls corporation was bankrupt—that 4,300 village lots were about to be sold for taxes and that the town was beyond the legal limit of indebtedness. We made a misstatement as to the number of lots, it should have been FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED (4,700) that were about to be sold. Nothing was said about the solvency or insolvency of the business men.

That English diplomacy is away ahead of English military generalship has once more been proven by the Nicaragua Canal treaty, sent to the Senate this week, which instead of being received with shouts of approval, as Mr. McKinley seemed to think it ought to be, has been met with stern protest. England graciously agrees that we shall build the Nicaragua Canal with American money, provided that she and all other nations shall have equal use of the canal both in peace and in war and that the U. S. agrees never to fortify either end of the canal. Unless many Senators change their present attitude, this treaty will not be ratified, unless its present jug-handled features are cut out. The sentiment in both the branches of Congress, regardless of party, favors the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by this government, provided that we have absolute control of it, which means, of course, the right to close it to our enemies in time of war.

Growing in Popularity.

The great paper, The Minneapolis Times, has, we learn, secured for itself the enormous special cable news service of the New York Herald. The Times seems to follow the idea that no expense must be spared in the matter of giving reliable news, and the papers treatment of political questions has made it popular throughout the whole northwest, a popularity which is steadily growing and is deserved.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.
N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

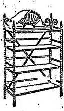
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued.)

"Much about the same, I fancy," was the reply, "so far as memory goes. The chief difference is that my first pal is always trying his hardest to recollect the past, whereas the bookkeeper seems to shirk all reference to it. I'm pretty sure it was an awful fright of some kind turned his brain; he sometimes fancies he sees eyes following him about everywhere, until it's quite a job to quiet him. But he's a lot better than he was when I first came across him. Heaven save us! He was more like a galvanized corpse in the horrors than a human being! Now, sir, what I'd like to have is your opinion of 'em both, after seeing and talking to 'em—more especially my own particular pal. Our crib ain't five minutes' walk from here, if you don't mind going that far."

"Very well. I'll do my best," I rejoined, upon one condition."

"What's that, sir?"

"That you'll regard my visit as merely a friendly one, and make no further allusion to fees."

To this, after some demur, he gratefully assented, and we proceeded to pick up the money-taker, who was awaiting his friend and protector in the tent. Poor old Tom Webb! My heart went out to him when I set eyes upon his distorted, imbecile face, but I did not in any way court his attention. He glanced at me furtively, in a puzzled sort of way, but gave no sign of recognizing me.

"This gentleman's coming home with us to see Ned," explained the Strong Man. "He's a doctor, you know."

"A doctor, is he?" cried Tom, suspiciously. "Can he minister to a mind diseased? I don't see what he can do for Ned, otherwise." However, as he had no definite objection to urge against my company, we all three set off together.

One large room sufficed as bed room for the good-natured pocket-Hercules and his two proteges, while a smaller apartment did duty as sitting room and kitchen. I saw no signs around of anything approaching real poverty; indeed, to judge from the ample and varied contents of the cupboards presently ransacked to provide supper, the housekeeping was characterized by a rough abundance indicative of brisk business and good salaries.

Stay-at-Home Ned welcomed the Strong man and Tom with unaffected delight. He was a tall, well-built man, rather under than over thirty, but appeared weak, as though convalescent from some serious illness, and there was something in his voice and manner that plainly indicated an enfeebled intellect. He seemed to me, however, to be a far saner man than Tom Webb.

"Dick's brought a doctor to see you," remarked the latter, a little maliciously, as I thought.

"A friend of mine, Ned," put in the Strong Man, hastily, "who has just dropped in for a friendly chat. If he's a bit of a doctor, too, that ain't no harm, is it, old chap?"

"Certainly not," answered Ned. "I am very pleased to see you, sir. By the way," he added, sinking his voice, and indicating Tom Webb, "you must not mind what that poor fellow says. He's a little bit—you know." And he touched his own forehead significantly."

I nodded sympathetically, though I could scarcely repress a laugh. Each knew the other to be mentally weak, but neither seemed to realize his own deficiencies. A very common thing, especially among persons not hopelessly insane; but grimly humorous, for all that.

As it was my especial business, both for my host's sake and my own, to arrive at some reliable opinion as to the actual mental condition of the pair, I laid myself out to sound them upon every likely topic I could think of, while Dick (as they called him) prepared a very ample supper. With Tom Webb the task was an easy one enough, familiar as I was with well-nigh every incident in his previous career. Yet, although I tried him, with the most thinly-veiled allusions to his boyhood, his family, myself and his journalistic life, I failed utterly to elicit a single responsive echo on any of these points. Only when, in desperation, I alluded to the Great Fog, did I succeed in arousing him.

"Ah, yes!" he exclaimed, placing his outstretched hands at some distance from his face, as though to ward off some dreaded sight. "I know!—A thick, brown fog, nearly black. And then—something lying in the room—a something with wild, staring eyes! Ugh! They follow me still, sometimes, especially when I'm alone! Ugh—those eyes!"

"Never mind the eyes," put in Ned, soothingly, and with a warning look at me, "they can't hurt you, and it only worries you to think about them."

But if my progress with Tom Webb was unsatisfactory, my efforts to draw out his companion were scarcely more successful, although I chatted with him freely throughout the supper. Upon ordinary, everyday subjects he spoke quite sensibly, but any reference to even the best-known events, six months old, merely seemed to distress him.

"Perhaps I'd better tell you what little I know of the smash that knocked him silly," whispered Dicky to me, seeing that I made no headway. "They usually go to bed just after supper, and leave me to my pipe and a glass of grog."

I nodded assent, for although the story of Ned's mishap could have but little interest, as I thought, for me, I might, later on, pick up some further scraps of information about Tom Webb. As he had foreseen, the afflicted pair very soon retired to rest, and Dicky needed no pressing invitation to redeem his promise.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Strong Man's Adventure.

"Well, doctor," he began, "although I've been in the show business, off and on, for a good many years and in most parts of the world, I've often had a try at other things by way of a change, sometimes from choice, sometimes because I couldn't help it. Just about this time last year, for instance, the boss of a circus I was traveling with went stone-broke, and left the lot of us stranded at Queensland, Australia. There wasn't a cent to pay salaries, and the boss himself sloped, and every one did the best he could for himself. As for me, I collared one of the horses and started off gold-hunting. At first I had some luck, but that didn't last, and I was going to give the game up for good, when I chanced across an old German named Schneider, in Cooktown. I'm a Dutchman by birth myself (though I reckon myself English now), and, as I know German pretty well, I became rather chummy with the old fellow. Well, sir, he fell ill, and, feeling his end near, he told me of a rich claim he had discovered in the back country, and described its position, so that I felt sure I could find it. But, although I tried, time after time, I never could hit it off, and was half-inclined to believe old Schneider had lied to me. I soon had reason, though, to alter this opinion, and to satisfy myself that the old German's claim had been tracked out by some smarter chap than me. I waited and watched for a chance to follow this fellow when he should come to town for tucker, and one evening I spotted him in an inn. I was not quite sure about him at first; but the savage, sulky way he rounded on me when I spoke about the old German's claim satisfied me I was on the right track. So that night I removed one of his horse's shoes, cut a bit off with a chisel, and replaced it. Of course, if he should not happen to notice the dodge, his horse's tracks could be easily followed on anything like soft ground, and there had recently been heavy rains.

"I saw him next morning just as he was mounting his horse. I again chaffed him about Schneider, and he made a brute lash at me so that my brains escaped but a few inches. A right-down vicious brute, and no mistake, was Nat Rainsforth.

"I traced him to a store, where he had ordered a lot of supplies to be sent to a place called the Forty-Mile. I then saddled up the old circus horse and started after him. I did not expect to overtake him, but I hoped to be able to track his horse from the Forty-Mile onward. And so I was, with occasional checks on patches of hard ground, for about five miles. Then the country became too broken and stony for any one but a black tracker; and although I had a full moon to help me, I lost all traces of hoof-marks. I was within half a mile, too, of Black Horse Gully, somewhere in the vicinity of which I knew that the claim sought was located, and I felt real wild at being brought to a stand-still.

"Finally, I resolved to hobble my horse and examine a mile or two of that part of the gully on foot. It was, of course, mere guess-work, done rather for the sake of doing something than with any real hope of success; and, indeed, my chief care was to take careful note of the place where I had left my horse.

"I presently struck what bore some faint resemblance to a path leading down the side of the ravine, and after following it some distance, I perceived the familiar mound and windlass which surmounts a mine-shaft. This meant little or nothing, because the district had been prospected for years past, and abandoned shafts were common enough. But, upon closer inspection, this particular mine gave evidence of being in actual work, or, at all events, of very recent work, indeed. The footprints in the soft mullock were quite fresh, and I thought I could detect an outline at the top showing where someone had sat or lain down. The windlass and rope also showed signs of having been lately in use. Clearly, I had struck an active claim, and the owners were probably not very far off.

"Now, prospectors, in out-of-the-way places, bitterly resent anything like spying upon their work, and it's seldom wise to make oneself known too abruptly. Let them, rather, find out that someone is prowling around in the neighborhood, and the chances are (if the ground is really good) they'll try to come to terms to keep it dark. For aught I knew, the claim I had stumbled across might be the very one old Schneider had found so rich, and which Rainsforth had, as I believed, re-discovered. It was clearly no new claim, at all events, (judging from the size of the mullock heap. And if so, it was certainly not safe for me to be caught inspecting it in broad moonlight. I could easily return next day and observe the owners at work, before allowing my presence to be suspected.

I was just about to descend from my exposed position at the windlass, when I heard what struck me as the most awful, blood-curdling, moaning cry ever uttered outside the walls of a hospital. I can tell you, sir, it made me fairly jump, and if I hadn't made a grab at one of the uprights, I'd have come near tumbling down the shaft, whence the sound proceeded. But I'm not a nervous man, when I take a moment to steady myself, and I very soon had the rope, bucket and all, down the hole. The rope was a new one, and the timber strong enough for anything; and so, having taken a few extra turns around the roller with part of the slack, I felt safe enough in slipping down.

At about thirty five feet below the surface my feet struck water, but it was not very deep—three feet at the most. Being, hoewver, so very short in stature, I had to lower myself very cautiously, and to empty all my lower pockets into my topmost coat pocket, before I touched the bottom. It was lucky I thought of this, because otherwise all my matches would have been spoiled, to say nothing of my 'baccy and some bank-notes I had on me. I had plenty of matches, but the air was so damp and foul they weren't much use. However, I was able to make out that at the bottom of the shaft a tunnel had been driven in one direction, while opposite to this it sloped somewhat, owing, perhaps, to the fall of dirt from the surface. And, lying huddled up upon this slope was the head and trunk of a man, his legs being almost hidden in the deeper water!

"Well, of course, the conclusion I came to straighway was that the poor chap had fallen down the shaft, and that he must be no better than a mass of bruised flesh and broken bones. But when I plucked up nerve to handle him, I found he wasn't nearly so badly damaged as I expected. You see, I hadn't taken into account the three feet or so of water to break his fall."

"I can understand that," I remarked, "but the real marvel is that he should have escaped suffocation, stunned, as he probably was."

"Well, yes, there was water enough to have drowned him had his head sunk into it," assented Dicky. "But, fortunately for him, it didn't. I take it he fell in feet first, and that his shoulder blades dropped backwards upon the slope where the water was the shallowest.*

*Probably the correct explanation. All trick-diving into nets, etc., from a great height is done upon the principle of striking the net with the shoulder blades. As for the fall down a forty-foot shaft not proving fatal, such escapes are common enough. I remember at Mount Arthur, in Tasmania, a drunken miner falling down a seventy-foot hole, one dark night, into less than two feet of water. He was rescued next morning, sober, and none the worse for either fall or immersion.—Author.

"Anyhow, all I could discover as wrong with him was a broken arm and a general shock to the system which rendered him perfectly helpless. He let out another moaning yell while I was examining him, which satisfied me that, though he might be in great pain, he had still plenty of life left in him. I tried talking to him, but could get nothing more intelligible than a sort of grunt in reply. It did not occur to me that he might have been drunk when he fell in, and that even the shock had failed as yet to sober him. I found that out afterwards.

"The question I had to answer just then was: How could I get him to the surface? And a pretty hard question it was, too. I at once gave up the idea of leaving him there while I beat up the neighborhood for help. He couldn't survive much longer in that foul well, and there might not be another man within miles of me. Succeed or fail, I must trust entirely to myself.

"If you will believe me, doctor, I don't think I ever felt more grateful to God for the strength of my arm and grip than I did at that trying moment. I thought I saw how, with His help, I might save that poor, crushed creature.

"Without further delay, I seized the rope and climbed up, handover-hand, to the surface. Then I hauled up the bucket and detached it, as being useless for my purpose. What I needed was a good length of fairly-strong cord, and this I procured by the simple expedient of untwisting the strands of about ten feet of rope, which I cut off. There was still plenty of slack; that is, the rope was still considerably longer than the depth of the shaft. Then I descended.

"Now, had the injured man been sufficiently conscious to hold on to the rope, even enough to keep his body perpendicular, I could have fixed him up by simply rigging a loop for him to sit in. But he wasn't; he was just as limp and helpless as a baby. So I had to pass a couple of slip-knots around his chest as well, and then lash him to the rope by means of the strands. It was an awkward job in the dark, amid the water and mud, but I managed it somehow. I then climbed again to the surface, and prepared for a long, steady haul upon the windlass."

"It must have been a severe strain, even upon your muscles!" I interjected.

"Well, it was, sir," he assented, "because it lasted some time, and the hardest part was at the finish, when I had to steady the handle with one hand while I pulled the swaying body upon the mullock-heap with the other. Anyhow, I got through right enough; and, having freed him from the rope, and wrapped him up in my jacket, I started along the pathway at a run, shouting occasionally as I went. Presently I struck a log-and-canvas shanty, showing clear signs of recent occupation, though deserted then. I particularly noticed a couple of empty brandy bottles alongside a bunk, and then I guessed that the man I had pulled out of the shaft must have been on the booze. I hurried back to the mine and carried him to the hut. I could find no more brandy, but there was plenty of tea and enough food to last for some days, and I had to bring him round upon what I could find. I fixed his broken arm in bark splints, and, as soon as he felt himself comfortable in his bunk, he fell asleep, and never woke until mid-day.

"Then we had a feed, and I tried to find out who he was and how he came to fall into the hole; but he only shook his head and stared at me stupidly. I tried him upon every tack I could think of but to no purpose. He knew nothing about the claim. He had no mate. He could not remember his own name. What he did know was that his arm was very painful, and he felt sore and stiff all over, and that he had strange buzzings in his head.

"Finding it impossible to get anything out of him, I had to do the best I could on my own judgment. The man was clearly an imbecile, and his arm demanded prompt surgical treatment. It was, therefore, my plain duty to get him to Cooktown without delay; and, once I make up my mind, I like carrying it out straightway. I was real glad to find he could walk, with a bit of help now and then, and I started packing up his swag, cheered with the thought that I would not have to carry him as well to where I had left my old horse.

"I turned the contents of the hut pretty well upside down, keeping a sharp look-out for letters or other papers that might be of importance to him; and I found £70 in notes, in an empty tobacco tin, but not a scrap of writing. So I rolled up a flannel shirt and a pair of socks in his blankets, humped the swag and led him off, leaving the hut to take care of itself. I found the old horse almost where I had hobbled him, got my new companion on his back, and made tracks for Cooktown.

"There my comrade (whom I called Ned for want of a better name) remained in hospital until his arm was fairly on the mend; but I could get precious little hope from the doctors as to his intellect. One of them advised a voyage to London to consult some specialist; and this idea, somehow, took such a hold of Ned that he left me no peace until I consented to the trip. He had a hazy notion that he had lots of friends in the old country, who would welcome him eagerly, although he could not remember a single one of their names. Besides, I had a bit of money put by, and he could well afford the journey out of his £70.

"So, the end of it was that we bought two steerage passages, and reached London safe and sound. I hate doing nothing, and I returned to the show business, as you see, doctor. I've consulted two doctors about Ned. They both agreed he ought to be treated in an asylum, and recommended their own particular institutions. But that ain't good enough. Ned and I are too good pals now to be parted by the walls of a madhouse. And he's just as likely to recover his memory living with me as cooped up with a lot of lunatics, isn't he, sir?"

"Most certainly he is!" I replied, emphatically.

"God bless you for that, sir!" cried Dicky, joyously. "He's a sight better than he was, and I believe that one of these days, everything will come back to him as clearly as before he fell down the shaft."

"I see no reason why it should not," I assented, encouragingly. "Meanwhile, you are, I suppose, still without any clue to his identity?"

"That's so, sir, unless one can call the initials of a forgotten sweetheart a clue. I saw them on his arm."

"Sweetheart, Ned?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, coloring up, "but I can't remember her name. Well, I didn't see much use in advertising for an unknown girl, with such common initials as L. A., and so let her slide."

"L. A.," I repeated, musingly. "That's an odd coincidence. Done in red and black and surrounded by a wreath?"

"Quite right," he assented, looking at me, inquiringly. "It's a common design enough."

"I daresay," I rejoined. "I last saw it upon the arm of a man who was murdered, not long ago, and who also came from Cooktown. That's what made the thing somewhat remarkable. Could you show me your friend's right arm without awakening him?"

"Rather!" confirmed Dicky. "He sleeps like a top."

He took me to the adjoining bedroom, and bared his sleeping companion's arm.

"Uncover his chest!" I whispered, eagerly.

With a look of mingled surprise and expectation, he obeyed. The coincidence was complete. Upon the right breast was a rudely-drawn log bearing the letters R. N.

I could have cried out in the greatness of my amazement; but I kept my head, and merely beckoned Dicky to follow me into the other room.

"Can you safely leave these two for about half an hour and accompany me to the Strand?" I asked.

"To be sure I can," he replied, promptly. "They're right enough here. Does it concern him?" he added, eagerly.

"Yes," I replied, "though it may turn out a false scent, after all. We shall soon know."

As fast as a well-bribed driver could take us, we sped to the Adelphi and hastened up to my rooms. Do what I could to keep my head cool, my hand trembled as I unlocked my desk, and sought out a copy of the portrait sent from Cooktown.

"There!" I exclaimed, handing it to Dicky. "That man bore precisely the same tattoo-marks as your friend Ned, and he, too, came from Queensland. Do you recognize him?"

"Recognize him?" echoed Dicky. "I should say so! Why, that's Nat Rainsforth!"

CHAPTER XIX.

I Find an Ally.

For some moments Dicky stood staring at the photograph, as though to make quite sure he was making no mistake. Then he handed it back to me, and I gave him the ghastlier picture of the murdered man. There were two, full-face and profile.

"Its the same man, and Nat Rainsforth, right enough," was his comment, after a careful scrutiny. "Looks as though he'd been strangled."

"So he was, most probably, I assented, "and the principal object of my life is to find who strangled him. You know him, you say, as Nat Rainsforth, but his real name was Luke Arnewood, and he was heir to a large property."

"There's some blooming error about all this," remarked Dicky. "His name was no more Luke Arnewood than mine is. I knew him and all his people down in Brisbane, from his grandfather, old Bill Rainsforth, down to his younger brother, Tom, who was lagged for cattle-duffing. If the man whose photos you've just shown me passed himself off over here as anyone else than Nat Rainsforth, he just lied, that is all."

(To Be Continued.)

BIRDS OF SENTIMENT.

A Story of Two Sparrows, Proving That Birds Are Reasoning Beings.

Have animals instinct merely? Have they sentiment, and can they guide it with reason? M. Milne-Edwards, director the Jardin de Plantes, answers these questions in the affirmative. He has long studied birds as reasoning beings. He knows a redbreast that adopted a youthful linnet, deserted by its parents, and a gray parrot that brought up two nestsfull of young birds that were brought to it. The story of the two Java sparrows deserves to be repeated just as M. Milne-Edwards gives it:

They were both hens and in the same aviary with a parrot, which took a dislike to one of them. One day the parrot picked a quarrel with one of the sparrows, tore out its feathers, and finally broke its leg with a blow of its beak. The poor littlething could no longer stay on a perch. It lay shivering on the ground, to the evident grief of its companion bird. She went about the aviary, picking up straws, feathers and leaves, to make a bed for the invalid. She accomplished wonders of dextrous management in lifting up the featherless sufferer and placing it on the couch. But the weather was cold at night. The charitable bird placed itself beside the one with the broken leg, and extended a wing over it to keep it warm. The position must have been very uncomfortable, not to say painful, but M. Edwards never came at night to see how "this feathered sister of charity" was behaving, without finding it with its wing lovingly extended. The invalid died. The other bird began to mope, lost appetite, withdrew into a corner, drooped and died, also. Was it instinct that prompted it to make a bed and keep the other bird warm? No, it was sentiment, and charitable sentiment, guided by reason.

Tamed Tarantula That Does Stunts.

Mr. Goodin of Texas owns a pet tarantula which he calls Joe. The tarantula responds to his name and gives many tokens of intelligence and affection. He lies perfectly quiet on his back, lets his fangs be exhibited, and makes no attempt to use them to any one's harm. At his master's command he shakes hands with one of his long legs, and he loves to be fondled and petted. He has been in captivity more than two years, and apparently has no longing for freedom. He is large, cleanly in his habits, and will not allow any refuse in his cage. He eats only once in three or four weeks, and throws away his old clothes and puts on new ones once a year. His food consists mainly of large crickets and grasshoppers. Goodin is fond of animals of all sorts and has great control over them. Wild birds often follow him for long distances, and other untamed creatures show a similar inclination.—San Francisco Call.

Tit for Tat.

It is characteristic of those who are severe on others that they cannot bear severity. Dean Swift, the severest satirist of his day, was one day dining with a company of gentlemen, one of whom he made the butt of his ridicule, with repeated sallies. At last the dean poured upon a piece of duck some gravy intended to be eaten with a roasted goose. The unfortunate gentleman, seeing this, immediately said: "My good dean, you surprise me—you eat a duck like a goose." The company roared, and the poor dean was so confused and mortified that he flew into a rage and left the table.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.

Mr. Isaac Brock, born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788.
Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.
Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived 111 years. He now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate.

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhœa. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but in reading Dr. Hartman's books I have found out that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

Very truly yours.

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

LAWRENCE, INFANT PRODIGY.

Attracted the Attention of Garrick, Foote, Burke and Sheridan.

Raphael, with genius at his back, did not come to maturity so quickly, nor did Rubens, triumphant at Antwerp, hold popular applause so long; for Lawrence kept his admiring public to the last, and was something of a wonder both as man and boy, says the Century. His whole career was brilliant, yet not through intrinsic force; his art was successful without being great; he was honored and praised down to his grave, and yet he possessed not genius. There are men who achieve popular success without genius. Lawrence was one of them. The father was a man of some birth and education, but what is called "the poetic temperament," and never got on very well in the world. He was at different times a barrister without a brief, an actor without a part, a keeper of the White Lion inn at Devizes without guests enough to make it pay. When young Lawrence was 3 years old his father made a change of base and moved into the Black Bear inn. It was here that the boy was placed upon a table to recite Shakespeare for the guests. Here, also, he developed a wonderful gift of making portraits in pastel of the passing public. A guest could have a portrait painted while he waited, and the speed of the artist was not less wonderful than his age. The duchess of Devonshire and Lord and Lady Kenyon were among his early sitters, and the record is preserved that Lady Kenyon's likeness was drawn in profile, because, as the child artist declared, "her face was not straight." In a short time he had attracted the attention of Garrick, Foote, Wilkes, Burke, Sheridan and Johnson, and his father began traveling with him about the neighboring country and exhibiting him as one of the wonders of the age.

HOW COLOR AFFECTS INDUSTRY

One Reason Why American Machinery Is Not More Popular.

A gentleman who has traveled much and has a very large interest in American export trade said, in conversation the other day, that the principal drawback to a wider extension of American commerce in certain parts of the world is that manufacturers in the United States do not sufficiently study the wants, the customs and the tastes of their prospective customers. "For example," he said, "a certain American firm sent some electrical goods, which were decorated in green, to Japan. They did not sell any. No Japanese would bring such things into his house; it would mean an invitation to the evil deities. Green is an evil color in Japan. What a Japanese wants is red things. Upon this simple matter of color rests the failure of that manufacturer to succeed in export trade." A German employer of labor said: "I like American machines so far as their performance of their work is concerned, but they demoralize my men. They come here in sober colors of paint and with no bright parts. The men who attend the machines do not have any brass to keep clean of any surfaces to rub, and they get lazy. The German workman needs to be kept busy with things of this sort." Here, now, are some practical instances of what the American manufacturer must learn before he can attain the widest success in the new field of foreign trade. Do not send to Germanay catalogues in the English language or to Japan things decorated in green, or to the isthmus of Panama anything with blue spots in it. It looks as if we need in this country a commercial kindergarten in which such information as the above may be taught to those of a curious and inquiring mind for their everlasting benefit and profit.

MANY PLAGUES IN AFRICA.

Both Man and Beast Are Made Miserable by Nature's Pests.

From Ainslee's Magazine: South Africa exports hides, wool and mohair, and the ranchman would revel in riches were it not for the various pests that decimate his flocks and herds. The most deadly one is the rinderpest, a cattle plague which in the last ten years has been slowly creeping from Central Africa southward, leaving a wake of whitened bones. In traveling through Natal I saw fifty oxen lying dead about a spring, so suddenly had the disease attacked them. It was almost impossible to get an untinged piece of steak at a restaurant, though the proprietor resented any such charge, and a plethoric German traveler who called out in a loud tone for "roast rinderpest" in the railroad cafe at De Aar Junction, Cape Colony, had to be picked up in fragments. Dr. Koch and other eminent specialists tried to stop this plague. The country is now recovering from it slowly. Another pest is the tsetse fly, an insect resembling our common house fly, but three times as large. Its bite will kill a horse, cow or any other domestic animal in about ten days, but, strange to say, does not affect a wild animal or a human being. A less dangerous, but more troublesome, pest is the white ant, which is about one-quarter-of an inch long and ubiquitous in many parts of the country. They live under the ground, and can only be routed by killing the queen, which sometimes reaches the size of one inch in length. This insect is particularly harassing in Rhodesia. At Buluwayo my traveling companion inadvertently left his boots on the floor after turning in at night, and he arose next morning to find the uppers carefully separated from the soles. "Lucky you didn't leave your clothes on the floor," was the hotel-keeper's only consolation. These ants will eat through anything but metal, and for that reason much of the building is done with corrugated iron. The anthill is one of the conspicuous landmarks in traveling over South Africa.

MYSTERIOUS AFRICAN MINES.

Long Abandoned Shafts That Have Interested Many Antiquarians.

Besides the reefs which have been discovered on the coast there exists in Rhodesia an enormous quantity of "old workings," mines which were worked in ancient times, but have long since been abandoned. By whom these mines were worked will probably remain forever a mystery. From old pottery and tools which have been found it, is evident that these old workings were excavated by or under the direction of men of knowledge and intelligence superior to those possessed by the present inhabitants of the country. Gold was extracted from these mines by smelting, many furnaces having been found, and alongside of them ancient molds in which ingots were cast. Several ruins have also been discovered in Rhodesia the magnitude and workmanship of which prove that men of superior civilization either inhabitated or else occupied this part of the world a few thousand years before us. To them are probably due the ancient workings which have been found. With the primitive instruments at their command these miners of a past age were only able to scrape the surface of the gold-bearing reefs, so that the quantity of gold which has been taken from the mines hardly affects their value, while they are a precious indication to the prospector and enable him to test the reef below the surface, and, as a rule, the site of most of these old workings seems to have been selected by competent men, who chose the richest reefs.

The man who is bent on joining the army has to stand straight.

A Remarkable Tribute of Respect.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe received a remarkable tribute of respect a few days ago at a gathering of Unitarian women in All Souls' church, New York. Mrs. Howe, 80 years old, but still in her prime in wit and charm, grew tired before her speech was finished, and was unable to pitch her voice so that the women in the rear could hear. "Can Mrs. Howe raise her voice?" came a call from the back. "No," replied Mrs. Howe, frankly, "I said yesterday I should not kill myself, even for this august body. You can't expect an old lady of 80 to explode in one gigantic effort." There was a ripple of laughter at this, and then the women in the back seats rose, making their way toward the front, where seats and platform were already crowded. They deliberately sat down on the floor, where they stayed throughout Mrs. Howe's address. Gray-haired women mingled with young girls in this humble position. Mrs. Howe's address was on "The Progress of the Century in Manners." There was a general call for Mrs. Howe to recite "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which she did amid great applause.

A Thief's Cleverness.

We do not remember to have seen for a long time a more curious case of a thief's cleverness than that which was recorded at Clerkenwell. Solomon Buffler, who, with a companion, was convicted of burglary in a jeweler's shop, managed to conceal two diamond rings in spite of the most thorough search by the police, and contrived to pass one of them away to his wife when he was in the cells, "putting it into her mouth by means of his tongue when kissing her." The other he kept under his tongue all the time he was under arrest, and it would probably never have been found at all if his companion had not exposed him in court, and so induced the judge to order a careful inspection of his mouth.

Strauss Played the Chant.

The teacher who influenced Strauss most was one Joseph Dreshler, the choirmaster of St. Steven's church in Vienna, who tried to get the waltzes out of the boy's head and put in their place anthems and chorals. In this undertaking he met with indifferent success, for the worshippers in one of the Vienna churches were startled on a Sunday morning when there poured forth from the organ, filling the gloomy building by its enchanting notes, a waltz instead of the solemn Gregorian chant to which they were accustomed. It was Johann Strauss, Jr., who had taken the organist's place and substituted his own favorite selection for the usual sacred music, much to the dismay of the pious folk and the amusement of the younger people of the congregation.—Edward A. Steiner in the January Woman's Home Companion.

Latest Addition to the Scottish Zoo.

The latest addition to the Scottish Zoo is a vlacke vark or emgalla, direct from the Transvaal. It is an ungainly-looking animal, with long tusks and a portentously ugly head. One of the chief peculiarities of this animal is the enormous projection which flanks the face on either side just below the eyes. So large are these excrescences, and so deeply sunk are the eyes, that the creature cannot look behind it in the usual manner of animals, and is therefore obliged to hold its head perpendicularly to cast a glance over its own back. As it always holds its tail perpendicularly when it runs, the general effect is exceedingly ludicrous.

A girl should never throw away her old slippers; they will come handy at her wedding—and much handier in after years.

Worthless Stuff!

What a lot of trash is sold as cough cures. The hollow drum makes the loudest noise—the biggest advertisement often covers worthlessness.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the following have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and made me lose flesh rapidly. I was treated by many eminent physicians, but could get no permanent relief. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I began to get better at once. I now sleep well, my old flesh is back, and I enjoy myself in every way at the age of seventy-four."—R. N. MANN, Fall Mills, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1899.

It's the do-as-you-would-be-done-by cough medicine. Try a 25-cent bottle.

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 200 bu. per acre. BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bu. per acre, and you can test that! SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the stars! BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 121 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful! RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell nine-tenths of the Rape seed used in the U. S. BROMUS INERMUS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it! THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer's Six Weeks; both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world. VEGETABLE SEEDS Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 60c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00. FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c postage. wnu

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE WIS.

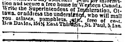
TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK

POMMEL SLICKER The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain, and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.



Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CARTER'S INK is made to give satisfaction—and it does. Have you used it?

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

In-Breeding.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

At the last annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' association, Mr. O. H. Swigart of Illinois read a paper on in-breeding in which he showed the evil effects of close in-breeding as demonstrated by experiments made by Darwin and others in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and enforced his argument by a long list of great winners in the great cattle show rings in whose pedigrees no ancestor appeared twice; such as Bassanio, Clark's old bull, Pauline, winner at Omaha, Presidio King, Duke Walter, etc. He said in closing his paper:

"While under certain circumstances it may be a good thing to in-breed, and I would always in-breed in preference to using an inferior animal, still I take it as a good omen of the future of the Galloways that our winners are not all descended from one sire like the favorites in the Shorthorns. While some of our breeders have resorted to in-breeding, they have not been sufficiently successful to encourage them to enter the lists against those diversely bred. While I would not advise departing from the Galloway type, still, let us be sure our ideal of the type is correct and keep nothing our judgment tells us is bad even though told it is a race characteristic. Never hesitate to make a change when improvement is called for. The best is none too good. Only the most careful selection will secure the best."

Some discussion followed the paper. Mr. J. M. Lowe said: "I do not believe a little bit in practicing in-breeding. In the hands of such a genius as Bates was thought to be it might be practiced to a limited extent, but the majority of us ought never to seek it in my judgment. I think it has resulted in deterioration in other breeds of cattle and the same result must be produced in all breeds."

Mr. E. W. Thrall said: "As the Galloways have been for untold generations in their native land, in-breeding would necessarily occur to a great extent there, and I have no doubt that the Galloway in his native country has been greatly hurt by that process; but, as Mr. Swigart intimates in one portion of his paper, a change from one land to another, the different environment by which those herds were surrounded would give different characteristics to those cattle. Now when we have the cattle on this side of the ocean and have breeders who are breeding these cattle in the north and south, the east and the west, we can take advantage of all those different environments, and surely from this time on there will be no excuse for what Mr. Swigart regards as one of the most dangerous experiments for Galloway breeders to make."

Value of Leguminous Plants.

The Tennessee Experiment Station has been studying the leguminous plants, clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, soja beans, locust, vetches, wild pea vines, etc., and the best methods of using them for improving the soil and feeding stock.

The microbes occur in most fertile soils and multiply when their own plant is present. The special microbe may be introduced by distributing soil in which this plant has grown successfully. For example, if clover does not grow well on a suitable soil, take the fine earth, one to three inches from the surface of a field where it has grown well, distribute and work into the soil. Freezing, drouth, and kainite kill these microbes. Cultivating one leguminous plant upon the soil seems to run out the microbes of the others. For example, when cow-peas have been long cultivated in a field it may be necessary to introduce the clover microbe. "Clover-sick" probably results from the increase of humic acids which kill the clover microbes. Lime corrects this.

In nature the balance of nitrogen in the soil is kept up by wild leguminous plants, like locusts, wild pease, vetches, beggar-lice, etc. In farm practice, when we grow non-leguminous plants, we must keep up the balance of nitrogen by using legumes in our rotation. The best legumes for us to use are cow-peas, clover, alfalfa, soja beans, beans, and pease.

Cow-pease are best sown in the spring, though if the season is favorable they may be sown as late as July 1. Two bushels per acre may be plowed or harrowed in; if the land is thin, use 200 pounds acid phosphate, and 25 to 50 pounds per acre of muriate of potash. The vines in October contain one and one-half to two and one-half per cent nitrogen; if left on the ground till January only seventy-five hundredths per cent. If we leave them to rot on the soil we lose, thus, one-half to two-thirds of the nitrogen; if we plow under we still lose a great deal. Better make them into hay for silage. If not fed, the best plan is to plow under in early fall and plant a grain crop, wheat or oats, which will absorb that part which would be lost.

Preparations for a Strawberry Bed.

Every small fruit grower should plan his work in advance two or three years, and be his own nurseryman and propagate his plants so as to get the very best results. Strawberry plants should be grown in a special plat from carefully selected plants, which show a tendency to form strong fruit buds. The propagating bed should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture immediately after the plants are set, using the atomizer sprayer so it will go to the plants in the finest mist. It will destroy every spore of rust and leave the foliage as clear and waxy as the newest growth.

For several years I tried to eliminate this disease by selecting plants that would resist it. We all know it is a fungus growth and under favorable climatic conditions will spread very rapidly. Some varieties are more susceptible to it than others and these are our most productive sorts when kept free from it. This year we have sprayed every ten days, using a cart with an Eclipse barrel pump sprayer, with three nozzles, taking three rows at a time.

The other day I offered a visitor a dollar each for every leaf he could find on the farm containing a live spot of rust. Although diligent search was made he did not replenish his bank account by finding a single leaf. It is well known that strong fruit buds or roots cannot be secured without healthy foliage and plenty of it. Rust is propagated by spores and if all these are killed in the propagating bed we shall have little fear of our crop being lessened or destroyed by it in the fruiting field.

Another advantage of propagating plants in a special bed is that they can be kept dormant by mulching lightly as soon as the ground is frozen slightly and then in mid-winter when the ground is frozen deepest, cover several inches thick with fine chaff. You can thus keep the frost in the ground and prevent them from starting until your beds are plowed and fitted. No matter how hot the sun may be, a dormant plant set in the ground will grow vigorously, where one loaded with a mass of green foliage would surely perish. Another feature of the propagating bed is the blossom buds should be removed before they are open so as to prevent the great strain of pollen secretions at a time when they have no roots to sustain them. Potency of pollen is of the utmost importance in the development of fruit and a plant once exhausted does not soon recover. The cost of removing the buds is no more than when done at a later time and you will find results very satisfactory.—R. M. Kellogg.

The Toilet of a Chrysanthemum.

Probably few of the people who attend the Chicago Flower Show, realize that it takes three hours sometimes to make the toilet of a single rare specimen of the chrysanthemum. One would hardly believe it, but here is the process of dressing a single flower, and imagine the care, patience and gentleness of touch required. One look at an ordinary chrysanthemum, or a fine one in deshabille will show that there is a hole at the center of the blossom and that the petals straggle in all directions, up and down, right and left. It looks like a lazy boy who has "forgotten" to comb his hair. The flower-hairdresser has his combs and brushes, but the combs are pincers of various sizes and the brushes of the softest camel's hair.

Suppose that the florist has succeeded in growing some fine specimens of that huge variety, "My Lady," some blossoms of which have measured fourteen inches in diameter. He cuts the blossom with a long stem, so that he can handle it well. Then he places it in a high glass vase with a broad base, but over the top of the vase is what looks like the socket of a candlestick with a hole in it. The stem passes through this hole and down into the vase until the lower petals of the blossom rest on the zinc support, but not too firmly. Before putting the flower into the vase to keep it from wilting under the long operation, he has performed the roughest part of the work. This consists in pulling out with the pincers enough petals around the center of the blossom to permit the others to close over that part. He is careful to remove any worms, or defective, discolored petals and then he begins the "combing process," the most tedious part of all. With the less rare varieties, which do not take so long, this is all done rapidly, but gently, while the stem is held in the hand, but with "My Lady," who is too aristocratic to have her temper so tried for three long hours, this part of the work is done while she drinks refreshing moisture in the vase.

One by one each petal is put in place so that the contour of the blossom will be either a perfect circle or a star of many rays. If any petal prove too obdurate to stay in place it is pulled out by a gentle jerk with the pincers.

Cob Charcoal.

Now that we are in earnest beginning to transform our fine corn crop into pork for the market, it is well to bear in mind the value of charcoal as a relish and medicine for hogs. Every farmer who has noticed his hogs eating charred wood from the brush pile, even before they were cool, must have come to the conclusion that charcoal is good for hogs. It is not necessary for us to state just why it is good. The admitted fact is enough to know at present; the more important question is how to get the charcoal the easiest, and the answer is "Through burnt cobs," says Wallace's Farmer. It will pay every farmer to make a pit in his barnyard a couple of feet square and as many deep, start in it a good fire, and fill it gradually with dry corn cobs, and when it has reached the proper point smother it out by covering it over with a piece of sheet iron, putting some dirt around the edges. Practice will furnish any man with the "know how" to do it. After it has been entirely smothered out, add salt, and a little lime and wood ashes if convenient, and keep more or less of this mixture within reach of the hogs at all times in the winter season. They will eat large quantities of it, and its benefit will be evident in the thrift of the growing pigs. It will not only aid digestion, but add materially to the development of bone, one of the things greatly to be desired, especially in hogs. The beauty of this kind of charcoal is that it costs nothing but a little application of brains, a little work, and a little salt and lime, and there is no article of feed grown on the farm that costs so little and pays as large dividends on its cost. If this is too much bother, rake up a pile of cobs, char them, and see how greedy hogs are to get at them, then go and dig your pit and have a supply for the winter, when cobs that are lying around on the farm will be too wet to burn.

Dietetic Value of Fruits.—The dietetic value of fruits is not so much in the amount of actual nutriment which they contain, for being largely made up of water their food value is not great in proportion to the bulk. But they contain acids which have a beneficial effect on the system, and often stimulate an appetite for other foods.—Ex.

Basic slag meal is an excellent source of phosphoric acid, ranking close behind superphosphates, while upon certain sandy and acid soils it may even prove superior to them.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

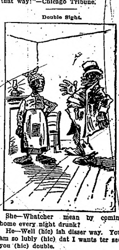
Too Bad.

"I think I was never worse disappointed in my life," said Mr. Gaswell, "than when I paid $25 for that Mexican hairless dog."

"What's the matter with him?" asked the other man. "Wasn't he genuine?"

"Yes, I suppose so, but I always had the idea that there was some process in Mexico for taking the hair off dogs. It seems there isn't. I thought I was buying a work of art, and I find out now that the blamed animal was born that way!"—Chicago Tribune.

Double Sight.



She—Whatcher mean by comin home every night drunk?

He—Well (hic) ish disser way. You am so lubly (hic) dat I wants ter see you (hic) double.

The Reward of Labor.

"Bill have you cut the firewood?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' fed the mules?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' milked the cows?"

"All milked, sir."

"An' ground the corn?"

"Jest through, sir."

"An' banked the taters?"

"Last one, sir."

"Well, you're a good un. Now call the dogs and you can go and tree a 'possum fer yer supper!"

Good Cheer.

"Now tell me, doctor, candidly, is there anything really the matter with my wife?"

"Yes. Her vocal chords are sadly affected. I'm afraid she may lose her voice."

"Say, drop in on your way back from the office and chat awhile, will you? Things have been going badly with me lately, and it's so comforting to hear you talk."—Chicago Times-Herald.

End of the Rope.

"Not going to marry her for another year? Why, I thought that everything was arranged for next month and that you had saved up a lot of money with which to begin housekeeping?"

"So I did, but I'm broke and must start all over again. You know, I went to New York. I couldn't resist talking to her over the long-distance telephone. Fortunately, I had a return ticket."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Investment.

"And so you are going to buy your uncle a pipe with your nickel instead of spending it on candy?"

"Yes," said the dear child, "then uncle will give us a quarter and we can buy enough to get sick on."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Completely Subjugated.

"Poor old Henpeck leads a dog's life with his wife."

"Well, why on earth doesn't he apply for a divorce?"

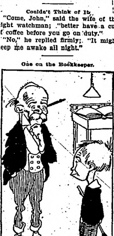
"He says he wanted to, but she wouldn't let him."—Philadelphia Press.

Couldn't Think of It.

"Come, John," said the wife of the night watchman; "better have a cup of coffee before you go on duty."

"No," he replied firmly; "It might keep me awake all night."

One on the Bookkeeper.



Head Clerk—"Look here; if you try to make fun of me again, I'll shut you up in the daybook."

Office Boy—"If you do, boss, for heaven's sake don't forget the page."

Queer Actions.

First Horse—"Just look at that automobile!"

Second Horse—"I should say so! The clumsy beast is getting ready to roll."—Indianapolis Journal.

None laugh better and oftener than women with fine teeth.

NO MORE GRIPS

New Line Now Open to the Public.

Take the C. C. C. Line to Certain Relief Without a Grip or Gripe—Fare 10c—Get Passage at Any Drug Store

No more grips—Russian or any other kind.

That is the verdict of the traveling public who have grown tired after years of experience with the grips and gripes of pill form and liquid purgatives.

To open the bowels naturally, easily, without disagreeable feelings or results, has been the problem before modern science, which has been solved in Cascarets Candy Cathartic.

Cascarets are the ideal laxative, harmless, purely vegetable, mild yet positive. They make the liver lively, prevent sour stomach, purify the blood, regulate the bowels perfectly.

They cure constipation. We want you to believe this, as it is the truth, backed by an absolute guarantee. If Cascarets do not cure any case of constipation, purchase money will be refunded.

Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

The Old Trouble.

"Alexander gave his wife a piano."

"Ah, so she would stay at home more?"

"Either that, or he would have an excuse to get away oftener."—Indianapolis Journal.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Yes, sir!" said the man who warms chairs, as he raised his feet to the top of the desk. "I certainly do believe in elevating the mind."

And he wondered why the new clerk laughed.—Indianapolis Sun.

WESTERN CANADA.

Crop Prospects and Climate About Edmonton, N. W. T.—Interesting Letter from Mrs. S. A. Brigham, Late of Mason City.

The following extracts from an interesting letter to the Mason City (Ia.) Republican, written by Mrs. S. A. Brigham, late of that place, but now of Ross Creek, Alberta, Canada, so nearly describe most of the districts of Western Canada that we take pleasure in presenting same to the attention of our readers:

Ross Creek, Albert, N. W. T., Canada,
Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Mason City Republican—Dear Sir: We are located in the Beaver Hills, 30 miles from Ft. Saskatchewan and 50 miles from Edmonton. To the east of these is an immense area of bottom lands, which furnishes abundance of hay for the settlers. It is dotted with small lakes, the largest of which is called Beaver Lake, 16 miles in length.

The Beaver Hills are covered with small green willows which are easily gotten rid of before breaking up the land. Here and there poplar, birch and tamarack trees abound. Small meadows are numerous. The soil in these hills is much richer than the bottom lands, being a kind of black leaf mould. There is no tough sod to break, and it is very productive. Wheat, oats and barley do finely and vegetables are the finest that can be grown. Potatoes especially are large and solid, easily producing from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, and best of all never a "taty bug" to wrestle with. Wild fruit, strawberries, gooseberries, saskatoons (or pine berries), raspberries and cranberries, are found in the hills. Small tame fruit does finely, the red and white currants in my garden are as large again as common sized ones.

We have long days during the months of June and July; one can see to read many evenings until 10 o'clock in the twilight. Some nights less than 3 hours of darkness, and the birds are singing at 2 o'clock. Then again, it rains so easily. You look toward the west and see a little cloud coming up, a gentle shower follows, the sun shines forth again, and in a little while you forget it has rained.

Cyclones are unknown here and the thunder and lightning is very light. We had two storms this summer accompanied with wind and hail, but nothing to lodge the grain. The average heat is about 78 degrees. We had three or four days in July at 90. The nights are always cool.

The winter season is one of great activity. All the fencing is gotten out then and logs for the farm buildings. By paying 25 cents you are granted a permit at the land office to cut logs upon vacant lands. The roads are good and smooth, for the snow never drifts, not even around the buildings, and this is a great saving of time to the farmer. Hay is hauled from the bottom lands all winter long, and a man can work outside every day as far as the weather is concerned. There are cold snaps when it reaches 40 and 48 below zero, but the lack of wind prevents one realizing it and the mountains 150 miles west of us are a great protection. Our neighbors are mostly Canadian, Scotch, Swede, and we have a nice sprinkling of people from the states. The creeks abound in small fish.

We are now in the midst of haymaking (Aug. 7). Wheat will not be cut until early September, this being a little later season than common, but the crop will be immense. I send you a sample of wheat and barley—its height is almost even with my shoulders, average 50 inches. New comers lacking binders can hire their grain cut for 75 cents per acre. Prairie chickens are here by the thousands.

The water is good. We have a fine well 15 feet deep. In the creeks the water is soft and of a yellowish color.

Now, for the drawbacks (we have them), but nothing very serious. The mosquitoes are simply abominable, especially after a shower. Then again we are surrounded with bachelors; we have no less than 18 single men in this neighborhood, on matrimony bent. When a feminine gender of any age between 14 and 40 visits these hills we pity her, so great is the demand for her company.

In conclusion, if the remainder of our loved ones were here with us, we should better enjoy life on Ross Creek, and unless the unexpected develops, consider this will be a pretty fair place to end our days.

MRS. S. A. BRIGHAM.

She Shingled the Barn.

Farmer John Schaar's barn, in North Union township had long gone unshingled because the owner was too infirm to climb to the roof, while one of his sons was fighting in the Philippines and the other had gone to the Klondike.

The other day, however, the farmer's only daughter, Kate, who has been employed in Philadelphia, came home on a visit. She was worried by the condition of the barn, and the next day went to work and shingled the roof, doing the work as well as a man.—Philadelphia Record.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Emil I. Drayer, Stillwater, Minn., dust collector; Henry Hammer, Mountain Lake, Minn.; Knudt N. Knudtson, Beaver Creek, Minn., music leaf turner; Jacob Lampert, Hill City, S. D., ore concentrator; William McIntosh, Winona, Minn., blow-off cock; Mathias A. Patton, Livingston, Mont., locomotive for elevated railways; William H. Walton, Neche, N. D., harvesting machine.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Uncle Has It.

Miss Roxy—Where's the umbrella I gave you?

Gayboy (her fiance)—That is it.

Miss Roxy—Nonsense! The one I gave you had a heavy silver handle. That has no handle at all.

Gayboy—Well—er—you—see, you do not put the handle up for the rain; I—er—put that up for the dust.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A girl should never throw away her old slippers; they will come handy at her wedding—and much handier in after years.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves the Suffering from Overwrought Nerves.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so grateful for the benefit derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I wish you to publish this testimonial that others may know the value of your medicine. I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all and was too weak to walk across the floor without aid. The disease had reached a condition where my heart was affected by it, so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."—MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON, 196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Thin, Sallow and Nervous

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was thin, sallow and nervous. I had not had my menses for over a year and a half. Doctored with several physicians in town and one specialist, but did not get any better. I finally decided to try your medicine, and wrote to you. After I had taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier, my menses returned, and I feel as well and strong as I ever did, and am gaining flesh."—MISS LENA GAINES, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

N W N U —No. 6— 1900.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR, $1.25, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

DO YOU SPECULATE? If so, speculate successfully. We can make you in one month more interest on your money than any bank will pay you in a year. $20 will buy 1,000 bushels of wheat or corn and margin the same 2 cents. Send for our book on speculation. IT IS FREE. All profits payable on demand.

J. K. COMSTOCK & CO.,
Room 23, Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

OLDTIME ANARCHISTS

WHOSE NAMES ARE GREATLY HONORED

Were Trying to Arouse the People to Their Danger — But With What Success? — Let the Past and Present Speak.

"Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing a crisis. It has cost a vast amount of blood and treasure. The best flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic. But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow; and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."—Abraham Lincoln.

"My agency in procuring the passage of the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen in this country."—Salmon P. Chase.

"Put down the banks, and if this country could not be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy without ever knowing the want of a dollar; without dependence on the traitorous class of her citizens; without bearing hard on the resources of the people or loading the public with debt, I know nothing of my countrymen. And I sincerely believe with you that 'bank establishments are more dangerous than standing armies,' and that the principle of spending money to be paid in futurity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."—Thomas Jefferson.

"Resolved, That congress has no power to charter a United States bank, that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people."—Democratic platform, 1840.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already have, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty will be lost."—Abraham Lincoln.

What will the lawyers and bankers and their dupes say in reply to Lincoln? Why, they will accuse every one who dares to expose them of being an alarmist, and "rustle," like the devil after souls, for votes necessary to bring about the very condition of affairs Lincoln warned us against.

Read what "Honest Abe" said over again and think.

Can you not see the effort being made before your very eyes "to place capital not only on an equal with, but above labor in the structure of government?"

Was Lincoln a fool? Did he not know what he was talking about? Did not the danger he spoke of exist? Was not this a "conspiracy?" Lincoln said this in '61, before a single slave had been liberated. He spoke to white men. The Republican party was formed to accomplish a great work, which it did. Now it is in the hands of wreckers and is used by them to drive the whole industry of the country into the insatiable maw of monopolies and trusts. The once lively body is nothing but a corpse animated and possessed by a devil. Instead of Lincoln and Palmer, its leaders are a set of blood-suckers, leeches and thieves.

Trusts and monopolies have full possession of the party now, and every man that has the love of country and the welfare of the industrial classes at heart will step out and not be led into the pit.

The final end and result of legislation in the interest of the monied class can be nothing but the complete degradation of humanity; and yet we find men who are willing to vote to tax themselves that other men may have greater and greater power to reduce humanity to a worse condition than that of chattel slavery.

The money fight is the great fight of the age.

There is no use trying to dodge the question; it has got to come sooner or later, and it is bound to come sooner than most people think. The middle man has been the direct cause of the climax not being settled ere this, but the middle man is fast being crushed out.

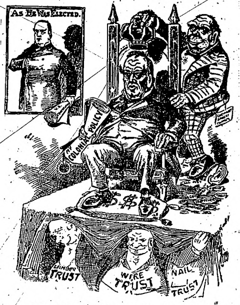
The world owes no man a living who does not work for it. The colossal fortunes that have been stolen by the few from the many must go back to their rightful owners. That sentiment is in the air, and every son and daughter in America is breathing it day after day and the effect is being felt more and more.

The people are becoming aroused, and they are just as sure to overthrow the tables of the money-changers as the sun is to set. The capitalists own a majority of the press and pulpit of the country, but the people will no longer consent to be led by false gods.

The man who continues to vote for mortgages and bonds is voting for the worst form of despotism. No matter what you call it, no matter how much you kiss the hand that smites, the man who does not vote against and denounce the monstrous crime, is a traitor to his country and his family.

We have been approaching nearer and nearer the financial crisis, until at present the crash seems inevitable. Abraham Lincoln, Palmer, Chase, Jefferson, with others, have warned us out of the past. Of those who are warning us in the present it is not necessary to speak; they are many. The industrial classes are awakening out of their lethargy, and victory is as sure to perch upon their banner as the sun is to continue in its course to the end of time, though it may be through a long and bloody struggle.—J. W. Kunkleman.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



AS HE IS ENTHRONED.

EDITORIAL.

While the Republicans are busy calling all who do not approve of the conquest of the Philippine islands "copperheads" and "traitors," they should remember that some of the most brilliant leaders who have ever graced the Republican party are included in the list.

The opponents of public ownership raise the objection that public ownership would furnish large opportunity for political corruption. There is a measure of truth in this claim—under our present system of government by party. The objection would disappear with political parties, and political parties would disappear with the adoption of direct legislation.

Government by injunction has reached the point where a man has secured an injunction to prevent his daughter from getting married and a street railway company has secured an injunction to prevent any person from bringing a suit against it. Let the system run its length. The more ridiculous the extremes reached the sooner will it be done away with entirely.

There is going to be the usual effort in the present congress to increase the rates of postage on periodicals. The people should keep in mind the fact that present rates would pay all expenses and yield a large revenue if it were not for the fraudulent contracts with the railroad companies. The proposition is simply another plan to tax the people for the benefit of the railroads.

The settlement of any social or economic problem requires a thorough knowledge of all the conditions of that problem and of the principles on which the solution of it must be based. It is not best, therefore, for any man to conclude that he has reached the solution unless he has given careful and patient attention to the whole matter and a thorough consideration of the opinions presented by others.—New Era.

THE DAMNING LETTER.

Among the black splotches in the Gage matter, the Hepburn letter stands out as the worst. Its perusal relieves Mr. Gage from the charges on ignorance of everything but the banking business with which the Chicago Tribune and other McKinley organs endeavor to smirch his private character.

"June 5, 1897.

"The National City bank, of which I recently became vice president, through the consolidation of the business of the Third National bank with it, is one of the banks designated as a United States depository, and I write to request that in any changes which may be made under the administration we may not be disturbed in this respect. We should like to remain a United States depository at present.

Of course the bank is very strong, and if you will take the pains to look at our list of directors you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year. Yours very truly, A. B. HEPBURN.

Havemeyer, Rockefeller, Sloan, Webb and other bankers, trusts and syndicates are and were in the list of directors. After the receipt of this letter the government deposits in the Standard Oil National city bank were increased from $200,000 to tens of millions of dollars.

REPUBLICAN VIEW OF M'KINLEY

A Mortgaged Candidate.—McKinley, while governor of Ohio, was the silent partner of one Robert L. Walker of Ohio, and when Walker went to smash on Feb. 17, 1893, McKinley, it was found, had indorsed $118,000 of Walker's promissory notes. McKinley did this, although he was worth only $10,000 in all this wide world. The eastern Republicans could not understand such business methods. They know how McKinley's debts were paid, and by whom. Here it is in brief: Chief contributors to pay McKinley's debts—Marcus A. Hanna, H. H. Kohlsaat, Myron T. Herrick. Chief bosses of McKinley's campaign—Marcus A. Hanna, H. H. Kohlsaat, Myron T. Herrick. McKinley is spoken of as "the mortgaged candidate"—mortgaged not only in untold promises of federal patronage, but mortgaged in other ways, and by every tie of business and friendship to his three managers and syndicators, Hanna, Kohlsaat and Herrick and others. McKinley is the first aspirant for a presidential nomination to stand before the country loaded down with obligations, which, after some fashion even he is bound to meet. The coterie of manufacturers and others who chipped in to pay his debts; the trio, Hanna, Kohlsaat and Herrick; their satellites, all do not live by bread alone. They must have their pound of flesh in return for past favors. McKinley remains silent and docile in their hands. He is their creature.—New York Sun, May 15, 1896.

Wage Slavery.

Recently the Verdict has been prying a bit into the subject of wages paid to labor. There are hundreds of thousands of workers in New York—and for that matter their like exists in every corner of the land—whose average yearly income won't reach $200. On this they must support a family. The World lately told at length of a woman and her child whose income—and the woman sewed night and day—was $1.20 a week. Such conditions are worse than slavery. They are better than slavery for the employer, for slave labor and slave ownership would cost the employer more. And for all that the administration choir so constantly and with upturned thankful eyes, chants of a persistent, sweet prosperity. Labor conditions grow worse and the poor go lean and poorer.

The Crime of 1873.

Some Republicans are beginning to consider the demonetization of silver as a "crime" as well as the so-called "silver cranks." Senator Chandler of New Hampshire did not hesitate to call it by its right name, in discussing the present financial measure before the United States senate.

The senator regards the adoption or the rejection of the currency bill as involving a moral question. He said: "I have never said much about the "crime of 1873," because I have been inclined to think the demonetization of silver then was accidental and not intentional; but the reduction by England and the United States of the values of the silver hoards of India and the Oriental silver countries was a crime and an offense against morality."

Gage and the Banks.

After all that has been said in criticism of Secretary Gage in connection with those administration deals with the National City bank of New York, are they not the logical outcome of the whole situation? Why should not that astute managing clerk of the money department of the new imperialistic firm of McKinley, Hanna, Hay & Co., operating in two hemispheres, not clearly see that to the rapidly increasing stock in trade of the concern—satrapies, governor-generalships, Sulu protectorates, Chinese "open doors" and the like—an imperial bank, under the auspices and control of "the house," is a fitting if not an indispensable addition?—Public.

The Heathen.

"As I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me?" "Exactly." "You mean to get me out of habits of idleness and teach me to work?" "That is the idea." "And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter?" "Yes." "And next I shall become ambitious to get rich, so that I won't have to work at all?" "Naturally." "Well, what's the use of taking such a roundabout way of getting just where I started? I don't have to work now."

Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, inquired of the House the other day, whether the $10,000,000 of government money deposited for the use and benefit of the National City bank of New York, by Secretary Gage, was "due to the contributions made by the directors to the Republican campaign fund of 1896?" Certainly not. The object was to secure contributions for the Republican campaign of 1900.

BULLER FAILS AGAIN

ACCORDING TO STATEMENTS FROM BOER HEADQUARTERS.

London Accepts the Statements as True—Winston Churchill Says the Retention of Vaal Krantz Was Not Practicable—Believed That the Public Is Being Prepared for More Bad News—Endeavor Will Be Made to Force the Line at Orange River by Wednesday, Possibly Sooner.

London, Feb. 10.—London accepts as true the Boer statement that Gen. Buller has failed again. These statements pass the British censor at Aden and are read in connection with Mr. Balfour's statement that Gen. Buller is not pressing forward. Mr. Winston Churchill says that retention of Vaal Krantz was not practicable and that further guns were needed to support the advance. His cablegram leaves Gen. Buller pressing forward a brigade to relieve the tired holders of Vaal Krantz.

The descriptive writers with Gen. Buller were allowed a rather free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome. So it is easy to infer that with Boer riflemen and artillery defending these hills, ravines and jungles, have not been overcome, and thus the public is prepared in advance for bad news.

Heliograms from Ladysmith, dated Monday, describe the effect Gen. Buller's cannonad had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was growing to a close. The crash of guns was almost continuous for fourteen hours, and at times it seemed as if as many as twenty shells burst in a minute. The Boers, preparing always for the

Possibility of Defeat

were driving herds and sending long wagon trains toward the Drakensberg passes. Intense darkness and silence followed, broken only by frogs croaking and the occasional burst of stray shells fired at searchlights surrounding the town with a wall of light to prevent the unobserved approach of the enemy. A series of British mines, laid for the Boers, exploded accidentally, shaking and alarming the city and camp.

Gen. MacDonald's retirement puzzles military commenters. The theory of the reconnoissance is that it was ordered by Lord Roberts and that Gen. MacDonald's operations were by the direction of the commander-in-chief in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points so they may be unable to send any portion of their force to oppose the proposed central advance.

Mr. Charles Williams, a military writer who is understood to be in confidential relations with Lord Wolseley, says that beyond doubt the best authority in London regards it as certain that an endeavor will be made to force the line at the Orange river by Wednesday night, possibly by Monday.

A dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, says that owing to the Boer cross-fire and the impossibility of intrenching Vaal Krantz, Gen. Buller's force will withdraw. The Financial News, which publishes this dispatch, suggests that Gen. Buller has not yet actually crossed the Tugela.

Abandoned by British.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Feb. 10.—The British who were in possession of the kopje at Molen's drift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon Thursday morning, and retired across the Tugela river to their former position. A desultory cannonade is proceeding at the Tugela this morning, but otherwise everything is quiet.

As Long as Ammunition Holds Out.

London, Feb. 10.—Dr. Leyds has issued in Brussels a statement for publication in England denying purported interviews in which he is represented as predicting the intervention of the powers in the event of the British invading the Free State. He says he is convinced the war will continue as long as the two republics have ammunition. When their present ammunition is exhausted, he said, they would fall back upon Martini-Henry rifles, for which they have a supply of ammunition to last some time.

Hay at Pretoria.

Washington, Feb. 10. — Secretary Hay received a cablegram from Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, stating that he had received his exequatur Wednesday, and that matters were very satisfactory. This effectually disposes of the apprehension that existed in some quarters that the Boer government might decline to receive Mr. Hay because of the failure of Col. O'Bierne to receive recognition from our government as diplomatic representative from the Transvaal.

$80,000,000 INVOLVED.

Carnegie to Be Sued by His Former Protege.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.—It is announced here that Henry C. Frick will sue Andrew Carnegie to recover $21,000,000, which he claims is his share of stock in the Carnegie Steel company. The suit will involve something like $80,000,000.

EXEMPTION IN RUSSIA.

Free Importation of Coal for Russian Railways.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—On the proposal of M. De Witte, the minister of finance, the czar has consented to the importation of coal, exclusively for the use of the Russian railways, free of duty until Sept. 1 next.

SOUDANESE MUTINY.

The Rebellion at Khartum Is Causing Anxiety.

London, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the mutiny of Soudanese troops at Khartum has assumed serious proportions and is causing great anxiety.

Driver Killed.

New Richmond, Wis., Feb. 10.—Eddie Walsh was killed at Cable, near here, while driving a team attached to a load of logs.

Death of Nihilist Lavroff.

Paris—Pierre Lvaroff, the celebrated Russian Nihilist, died in the Latin quarter of Paris. An imposing funeral is to be given him by the Socialists of France.

Manila's Saloon Industry Increases.

Manila—When the United States took possession Manila had two saloons, and at present there are 430 in the city.

Czarina Sets the Style.

St. Petersburg—The Czarina has set the style at the Russian court toward simplicity of dress, as she heartily dislikes gorgeous display.

BLIZZARD RAGING.

Colorado and Adjoining States Suffer Severely.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 9. — A blizzard was raging yesterday over Colorado and adjoining states. It was especially severe in New Mexico, where the mercury was near zero and about six inches of snow fell. Dispatches from New Mexico show the storm was the worst ever experienced at Springer, where there was a drop of twenty-five degrees in as many minutes in the afternoon. Lamar and Trinidad, Colo., report severe weather, and the sudden change from almost summer weather which has prevailed for the last two months causes considerable suffering to stock. It is not expected that results will be serious, however. Railways are being interfered with to some extent. Mercury registers 20 above in Denver.

-o-

Omaha, Feb. 9. — A blizzard swept down upon Nebraska yesterday afternoon. Last night the mercury was falling and bid fair to reach zero by morning. In the city there was a howling gale from the north and the air was full of snow. By nightfall street car travel was handicapped and delay was reported on nearly every line. Comparatively little snow has fallen, but the wind drives it upon the street car tracks so that locomotion is practically impossible. Telegraphic advices show the storm is general throughout the state. Considerable difficulty is experienced in working telephone and telegraph wires.

A RAGING HURRICANE

Causes Considerable Loss at Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—A hurricane raged here last night, causing property loss all over the city. The wind, which became almost a cyclone, attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour. Along the water front the waves broke over the wharves and bridges, sweeping away boat houses, wrecking boats and dashing two steam launches against a pier. Three stone-laden scows went adrift and wrecked. Two steamers broke their moorings and were brought to their docks with great difficulty. Telephone wires in the suburbs are down and the long distance system is completely paralyzed. Trees were torn up by the roots, flagstaffs and chimneys fell and a cottage on the Westminster road was crushed.

COL. THOMPSON'S CONDITION.

Aged Statesman May Die at Any Moment.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9.—Col. Richard W. Thompson is on his death bed at the age of ninety-one. When Dr. Roberts left Col. Thompson at 11 o'clock he said: "Col. Thompson is growing weaker all the time. He has no stored vitality, and he is acquiring none. He has had a lot of trouble in his throat, but it was temporary and soon relieved. It is only a question of how long the remarkable old man can hold out against the natural process of exhaustion. He may live a day or two, and he may die at any hour."

YUKON TRAIN SERVICE.

Blockade Raised and Regular Traffic in Operation.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9.—The White Pass & Yukon railway resumed through train service between Skagway and Lake Bennett Jan. 31, after a blockade of more than two weeks. It was 2 p. m. of that date when the Bennett train, with Klondikers aboard, rolled into Skagway. Five hours later the Rosalie, whose officers brought the news of the end of the snow blockade, sailed for Seattle. The officials of the railroad expressed the belief that the snow would cause them no more serious trouble.

GAYNOR'S CLAIMS.

Suits Filed by the Man Said to Have Been Carter's Accomplice.

Washington, Feb. 9. — The Atlantic Contracting company, J. F. Gaynor, president, has filed two suits in the United States court of claims against the United States, one for $109,797, and the other for $249,342. These suits have grown out of the contracts entered into by the company with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, U. S. A., for work alleged to have been done by the company in connection with improvements in Savannah harbor and Cumberland sound, Georgia.

Increasing Its Facilities.

Clear Lake, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The electric light and power company have made contracts by which they will materially increase the size and capacity of their plant. The power house will be rebuilt, new dynamos and boilers will be put in place and a large number of new street lamps will be put out. The streets will be piped for hot water also. The capital stock is increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

After the Mulct Law.

Waterloo, Iowa, Feb. 9.—A meeting of local Democrats was held here at which it was agreed to begin a campaign to defeat the securing of the new petitions made necessary by a recent supreme court decision to legalize saloons in Iowa. The purpose is to kill the mulct law under which saloons are operated. It is urged that the defeat of the petitions would force the repeal of the law.

Esterhazy Courts Prosecution.

Paris, Feb. 9. — Maj. Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the reputed author of the bordereau, which brought about the conviction of Dreyfus on charges of treason, has recently shown signs of life by sending to the amnesty committee of the senate an energetic protest against any proposed amnesty. He even asks to be prosecuted and indicates the lines of the prosecution.

Perished in the Flames.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 9.—The residences of A. G. Huey and R. T. Greenwood were burned. The infant son of Mrs. Greenwood perished and Mrs. Greenwood was fatally burned. An explosion of a coal oil stove caused it.

Every State Will Be Represented.

Chicago, Feb. 9. — When the anti-trust conference convenes in this city Monday it is expected every state in the Union will be represented as letters have been received from more than 1,000 delegates.

Worth Trying to Stop.

Boston—At a recent dinner Mayor Hart of Boston said: "In one of our large institutions, for which an outside firm bid $25,000, the city department which did the work has already paid out $75,000. That is the sort of thing I'm going to try to stop."

Rockefeller's Good Health.

New York—Dr. H. F. Bigger, John D. Rockefeller's physician, says that Mr. Rockefeller's perfect health at the age of 60 is due largely to his habit of sleeping a few hours every afternoon.

HARASSED BY REBS

AMERICAN GARRISONS ARE GIVEN NO REST.

Insurgents Camp in the Hills and Maintain a Constant Fire Upon American Outposts—They Shoot Burning Arrows and Have Burned a Large Part of the Town of Albay—Col. Bell Starts Out on Another Expedition — Guerrilla Warfare Continues South of Manila.

Manila, Feb. 12.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally out against them they scatter, returning when the Americans retire. They shoot burning arrows and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the larger towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrisons. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Col. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on foot. Many insurgents retreated there from Camagay and Batanga provinces. Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao. The guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to

Ambush the Americans.

Col. Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five men wounded. Lieut. Col. Beacon, with six companies of the Forty-second infantry, had a two hours' fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here also the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain. Gen. Bell is operating southward through Cambeles province with a small force. Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig.

It is reported that the insurgent general, Alejandro, has recovered from his wound and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed. Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and the towns on the northern coast. Two officers of the Thirty-sixth infantry have died of the disease and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

HEIRS TO A LARGE FORTUNE.

Indiana Newspaper Man and Four Sisters Inherit $2,000,000 Estate of Aunt Dead in Scotland.

Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—W. G. Dunlingham, a newspaper man, and his four sisters, have received notice that they are heirs to a $2,000,000 estate in Scotland left by a great aunt, Mrs. Maria Cunningham, who died last week at Aberdeen, Scotland.

ROOSEVELT WON'T RUN.

New York Executive Says He Will Not Be a Candidate for Vice Presidency.

New York, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for vice president, but Mr. Woodruff is. Mr. Roosevelt told Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, of the state committee, that he would not take the nomination.

KILLS A SUPPOSED ROBBER.

Sheriff Compelled to Shoot a Man While Attempting to Arrest Him.

Clay Center, Neb., Feb. 12.—Sheriff Secord of Clay county went to Davenport to arrest "Red" Hawkins, charged with highway robbery. Hawkins started to draw his revolver, but the sheriff fired first, killing Hawkins instantly.

Attempted Train Robbery.

Perry, Okla., Feb. 12. — An attempt was made to hold up a south-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway Saturday night near North Prairie. Some one pulled the bell and the train was slowing down when the engineer noticed several masked men standing near the track. He opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made a futile attempt to board it. Officers are in pursuit of the men.

Loss to the Government.

New York, Feb. 12. — Building No. 7, in the Brooklyn navy yard, occupied by the construction department, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000, equally divided between building and machinery. A large quantity of valuable records were saved, which Admiral Philip says would have involved a task of about ten years to replace.

Gutted the Building.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 12.—Fire yesterday in the Gilam block, occupied by the National Biscuit company, completely gutted the building, doing $60,000 damage, of which the biscuit company sustains $50,000.

Robbed Mrs. McKinley's Aunt.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Four masked men entered the home of Mrs. Maria S. S. Sexton, an aunt of Mrs. President McKinley, early yesterday morning. The robbers escaped with a small amount of booty.

Wants Italian Used.

Rome—The Italian minister of education has directed delegates to international congresses to demand that papers shall be read in Italian, and that delegates shall use their own language in discussion.

Looking Up Automobile Coupling.

London—An English commission is investigating automatic coupling of railway cars, as the number of deaths by the system now in use has been so great that a reform is demanded by the public.

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

The Marinette Elks are going to give a vaudeville show.

Company I, Second Regiment W. N. G., of Marinette is to have an armory.

The city officials of Appleton have moved into the new library and city hall building.

The Wisconsin Retail Hardware association met in Milwaukee with 150 members present.

The Wisconsin Telephone company will rebuild its Marinette exchange at a cost of $22,000.

Frank Johnson, a stranger, is under arrest at Richland Center, charged with robbing a house.

Christian Durst of Plymouth was thrown from a wagon, sustaining injuries to his spinal column.

Owing to ill-health, Miss Katherine Graham has resigned as instructor of elocution at Lawrence university.

There is a slight improvement in the condition of Alonzo Barnes, formerly of Milwaukee, now ill at Brodhead.

The X-ray aided a Madison surgeon to locate a needle which Mrs. O. Hanson accidentally ran into her wrist.

George Wylie was elected president of the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' association, in session at Madison.

President Adams of the state university is ill and unable to address the editorial convention at Green Bay.

Eeury Tarrant, ex-member of the legislature from Rock county, was severely injured in a runaway at Zanesville.

The Oshkosh postal clerks have organized as Oshkosh Branch No. 215 of the United National Postoffice Clerks' association.

Nestor Permentier of Green Bay, charged with attempting to pass a forged check, has been bound over to stand trial.

Dr. H. P. Clute, state veterinarian, has ordered killed two horses afflicted with glanders, belonging to S. C. Hawkins of Deforest.

A large number of German citizens of Racine have organized to raise funds for the Red Cross society taking care of the wounded Boers.

Judge O'Neill sentenced Edward Phillips of Eau Claire, aged nineteen, to one year in the Green Bay reformatory for assaulting his brother.

Mrs. Myra Grinnell of Beloit, well known in W. R. C. circles, has started for New York, where she will join a party of tourists for a trip to Egypt.

Miss Gertie Ingalls, aged fourteen, of Colomo, took laudanum with suicidal intent, but was saved by the efforts of physicians. The motive for the deed is not known.

W. F. Leatzow, a Madison printer, will leave for Washington next week to take a position in the government printing office. Leo Rullman was given a similar position a week ago.

Herman Botenhagen of the town of North Cape, while searching around on the bottom of Muskego lake, recently drained by a canal, found a large bone, and believes it to be that of a mastadon.

The house of Harding Crowe, in Pleasant Prairie was entered by burglars and a great deal of property carried away. Ten persons were sleeping in the house, and not one of them heard any noise.

Smallpox has broken out in the town of Lincoln, about eight miles from Algoma. A young man, home from Allison, Illinois, where he had been attending college, is very ill, and is believed to have the disease.

The sentence of Charles Nolan, found guilty of the murder of Thomas Good, was postponed in the circuit court at Madison for a few days, the attorneys for the defense being given time to prepare arguments for a new trial.

Several railroad work had a hard fight with a wolf of immense size near Neillsville. They succeeded in killing the animal, which attacked them. Thomas Robinson, who killed the wolf, applied for and secured the bounty.

Miss Jessie Thompson, daughter of Landlord Thompson, of Hotel Thompson, has lost her voice. Five months ago she was only able to speak in a whisper, and three weeks ago she became suddenly dumb. She can hear, but is entirely unable to use her voice.

David P. Amidon of Ono, a village south of Spring Valley, was killed by a hog. He tried to drive the animal away from his house, when it turned on him and injured him so severely that he died in a few minutes in terrible agony.

Suit has been commenced at Oshkosh by Mrs. William H. Behling, against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York for $2,000, alleged to be due on the life of her husband, who died six months after taking out his policy.

The O. H. Campbell saw mill, near Iron River, was shattered by the explosion of a boiler, and the engineer, Charles Tuttle, was instantly killed. Two other workmen were also injured. The mill machinery was not badly damaged, but the mill will be forced to close down for some time.

C. Fuller, agent of the American Express company at Baraboo, was notified of the arrest of G. S. Simpson in Chicago on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that the operations of Simpson include not only Baraboo, but Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Evansville and other Wisconsin cities.

Charles Nolan, found guilty of the murder of Thomas Good at Madison, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Waupun. He was taken to prison immediately. The first day of his confinement there, and each succeeding anniversary of the murder, Aug. 27, will be spent in solitary confinement on bread and water.

Will, James and Carroll Joyce, their ages ranging from eleven to fourteen years, who ran away from St. Joseph's Orphan asylum at Green Bay, were found at Appleton and sent back. They walked the entire distance from Green Bay to Appleton. They said they were on their way to Berlin, to see their father, who lived there.

The government has commenced paying the Wisconsin troops for the time they spent at Camp Harvey before being mustered out. Payment is sent direct by the paymaster at Washington by draft to the man receiving it.

A Veteran Designer.

London—George L. Watson, the Scotch designer of yachts, who planned the Valkyrie and the Britannia, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance on designing work this coming spring.

Kansas Republican Convention.

Topeka, Kan.—The Republican state convention of Kansas will be held at Topeka May 16 and will consist of 850 delegates.

A life of pleasure makes even the strongest mind frivolous at last.—Bulwer.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS--$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be discontinued.

Delinquent Taxes.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss. District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District. The State of Minnesota to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in, claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1900, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1900, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota.
(Clerk of Court Seal.)

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss. I, Adam Zeh, auditor of said county, do hereby certify the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes, delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1900, hereto attached, was this day received from the clerk of the District Court in and for said county of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of February, A. D. 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
(Auditor's Seal.)

In the following list, "Ex Ry R of W" means except that part owned by a railroad company, and used as right of way; "a" represents acres; "e" east; "n" north; "w" west; and "s" south; "ne" northeast; "nw" northwest; "sw" southwest; "se" southeast; "blk" block; "sec" section; "twp" township; "R" range; "&" and; "ft" feet; "st" street; "cor" corner; "$" dollars.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
Township 152, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Michael Madden, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	31	148.76	$9.80
James Madden, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	31	160	11.46

LAMBERT TOWNSHIP.
Township 150, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ se¼	1	80	8.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, w½ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & lot 4	3	159.85	16.41
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	160.52	17.58
Western Security Co., lot 4	5	40.58	4.44
Geo. W. Boyd, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	14.18
Colonial & U. S. Mtg. Co., Ltd., w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	7	159	16.10
Charles J. McGinty, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4 sec 7, and ne¼nw¼ and lot 1	18	159.61	16.29
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ ne¼	12	80	7.00
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	15.24
George Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	8.74
Louis F. Menage, nw¼	14	160	15.64
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, se¼	15	160	16.95
Joseph Bergeron, n½ and se¼	16	480	42.86
Joseph Juneau, sw¼	16	160	14.64
Simon Bernier, Jr., s½ nw¼ & s½ ne¼	17	160	15.22
Peter Burk, se¼ sw¼ & lot 4	18	79.64	8.22
Dakota Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	159.45	18.76
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtgt. Co., ne¼	19	160	18.34
James O. Sargent, sw¼	21	160	18.33
Alphonse Boucher, se¼	21	160	20.29
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	22	160	15.86
Simon Boucher, ne¼	23	160	16.61
Joseph Lambert, 156x627 ft out of sw¼	23	2.25	6.18
Western Security Co., w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	24	160	16.01
Almabe Cloutier, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	24	160	11.04
Philippe Gibeau, nw¼	26	160	7.29
Orison & Underwood, se¼	26	160	15.33
The E. D. Childs Co., se¼	28	160	18.23
Ernest Trombly, sw¼	29	160	18.80
E. H. Rollins & Son, se¼	29	160	19.67
Joseph Keen, e½ nw¼, and lots 1 and 2	30	159.31	18.13
Western Security Co., se¼	30	160	18.39
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160	20.70
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., ne¼	31	160	18.23
S. S. Jenness, nw¼	33	160	17.75
Western Security Co., sw¼	33	160	18.32
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	35	160	14.91
Hugues Derby, sw¼	35	160	14.69
George Wilson, e½ sw¼	36	80	7.46

GARNES TOWNSHIP.
Township 151, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Martin P. Boraas, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	26	160	$12.51
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	27	160	14.36
Frank Lerous, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	27	160	12.68
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼ sec 29, e½ se¼ sec 30, ne¼ ne¼	31	160	23.13
Western Security Co., w½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	32	120	17.99

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.
Township 150, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Walter S. Weldon, sw¼ nw¼, w½ sw¼ and lot 4	2	160.78	$19.61
Frank D. Putnam, n½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	3	160.67	21.60
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	3	160	18.12
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bk., sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.84
Alberic Chabot, w½ se¼	5	80	7.46
Addord Laurent, und. ⅓ of n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	1.60
Henry Coter, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	146.73	19.12
Alberic Chabot, w½ ne¼	8	80	7.70
Arthur Toupin, e½ sw¼	8	80	10.23
Vital Perras, sw¼ sw¼ sec 4, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	19.58
Romial Perras, s½ sw¼	9	80	9.32
Farm Investment Co., w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	11	160	15.55
Rose Obin, w½ se¼ e½ e½ sw¼	11	120	12.18
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	19.26
New England Mtg. Security Co nw¼	12	160	15.62
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, sw¼	13	160	17.66
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, e½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	15	160	20.11
John B. Rauche, nw¼ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	16	80	10.94
Arthur Toupin, e½ nw¼	17	80	8.86
Oliver Parride, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	17.70
Warren J. Hobbs, ne¼	18	160	19.36
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	15.62
Security Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	157.33	13.46
Nestar Comire, se¼	19	160	13.46
Arthur O. Knaak, w½ nw¼ & se¼ nw¼	20	120	9.95
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼ sec 20, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	160	10.38
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼ sec 21, n½ nw¼	28	160	11.09
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	19.81
F. T. Day, se¼	25	160	19.51
Henry Senecal, sw¼	26	160	17.01
James W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	19.27
Louis Boire, sw¼	27	160	18.27
John Campbell, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	28	160	18.24
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	15.16
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, e½ se¼ and e½ ne¼	30	160	14.34
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	156	14.15
Joseph Normandin, Jr., se¼	31	160	13.62
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	14.65
Security Company, ne¼	34	160	19.77
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	18.38
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	16.52

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.
Township 151, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Amedee Wolfe, n½ nw¼ or lots 3 and 4	1	80.09	$7.91
L. Lelaive, lots 1 and 2	2	80	9.18
Harvey Wolfe, sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and e½ sw¼	2	160	14.65
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼ 2, e½ se¼	3	160	13.83
N. H. Galusha, sw¼ sw¼	3	40	4.05
Robert W. Knaak, s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	3	159	8.02
F. T. Day, s½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	4	120	12.79
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.43
Lina M. Morgan, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1 sec 7, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	154.44	17.02
Cyprien Gossum, s½ sw¼ and s½ se¼ (ex. 6 acres)	8	154	22.76
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, sw¼	7	160	16.27
A. L. Plummer, 6 1-20 acres of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.07
Lina P. Stearns, s½ ne¼ and s½ nw¼	9	160	18.36
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	22.25
Mpls & St. Cloud Ry Co., ne¼ (1897 tax)	14	160	17.25
Cecile M. Plummer, ne¼	17	160	19.72
Henry W. Davis, ne¼	18	160	18.36
Peter Porter, se¼	19	160	16.16
James T. McFee, Jr., ne¼	19	160	18.36
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ & lot 1	19	157.69	15.94
Western Security Co., se¼	23	160	20.06
Odelon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	160	25.13
David N. Jenkins, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	30	156.89	18.81
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	17.32
Joseph Porter, ne¼	30	160	19.19
F. J. Detling, lot 4 sec 36, lot 1	31	77	8.62
Paul Snoenauer and Luxenburger Bros, ne¼ nw¼ & lot 2	31	78	10.68
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ & se¼ nw¼	31	117	15.85
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	31	160	22.14
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw¼	36	40	7.68
Herbert Loplante, n½ ne¼	36	80	10.98
Joseph Barit, e½ se¼	36	80	12.57

WYANDOTTE TOWNSHIP.
Township 152, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Daniel Johnson, lot 5	6		
lot 1	7	89.39	$6.96
Mrs. R. B. Wight, ne¼	7	160	12.99
Emma E. Mitchell, nw¼	8	160	11.94
W. G. Wheeler, ne¼	8	160	11.43
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	10	160	12.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2 sec 10, lot 1	11	161.50	12.69
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	14	160	12.30
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, se¼se¼ & lot 3	14	153.60	11.94
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	15	160	12.82
R. K. Brown, ne¼	15	160	12.59
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	15	160	12.35
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	5.82
George W. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	6.50
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	11.71
Alexander Wolfe, sw¼	22	160	12.99
Joseph P. Moss, nw¼	23	160	14.06
Gurnie A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	12.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	24	160	12.48
Eli Emard, nw¼	25	160	12.49
Frank Vailancour, nw¼ ne¼	26	40	3.20
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	12.37
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	28	160	14.29
Peter Anderson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	28	160	13.55
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	29	160	13.29
Hanna Erickson, ne¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	30	141.69	11.71
Jonas P. Stroberg, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	146	11.08
Charles E. Sawyer, s½ sw¼	33	80	5.97
Louis Lefaivre, n½ nw¼ sec 33, n½ nw¼	34	160	13.20
James Madden, s½ ne¼ sec 33, s½ nw¼	34	160	11.92
Thade Meilleur, nw¼	35	160	14.06

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT No. 1.
Township 153, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't
Ole A. Hestekind, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	$4.97
Gilbert Aununson, se¼	31	160	11.27
John E. Olson, lots 1 and 2 sec 33, lots 1 and 2 and sw¼ sw¼	34	141	9.48

TERREBONNE TOWNSHIP.
Township 150, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Philomene L. Tissier, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	1	159.87	$30.78
Julius J. Gerard, w½ se¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.92	30.65
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.25	.43
Hans Nelson, 218x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.75	1.13
John A. Duffy, se¼	4	160	25.40
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, ne¼	7	160	25.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	10	160	30.42
F. T. Day, nw¼	12	160	34.59
Rebecca Bush, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼	14	160	32.17
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, nw¼	15	160	32.07
Joseph Lambert, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	4.77
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	9.53
Francis LaBissoniere, nw¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Theodore Perrusse, e½ nw¼ & nw¼ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Amelia Hall, nw¼	17	160	17.05
Celina Robillard, s½ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	18	[illegible]	21.43
Clarence B. Buckman, w½ se¼	19	80	10.17
W. G. Wheeler, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	120	16.65
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	26.18
Sullivan Sav'gs Institute, nw¼	24	160	27.60
Joseph Bates, ne¼	30	160	18.96
Clarence B. Buckman, e½ sw¼	31	80	9.40
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	32	160	7.75
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	33	160	20.36

TOWNSITE OF TERREBONNE.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Louis Cadieux, lots 3 and	4	1	$ 19
Louis Cadieux, lots 17 and	18	1	19
Napoleon Rapin, lots 19 and	20	1	19
Noe Cullerier, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	2	2.01
Edwin Plumb	13	2	10
Sweet & Wyer, lots 14, 15 &	16	2	1.49
Napoleon Rapin, lots 17 and	18	2	20
Milanda Rapin	23	2	10
Oliver Turgeon, lots 31 and	32	2	20
Samuel Godlevo, lots 3, 4, 5 and	6	3	5.51
Mary C. Bratton, lots 7, 8, 9 &	10	3	68
Melina Lambert, lots 11 and	12	3	44
H. Payment, lots 13, 14 and	15	3	30
Louis Cadieux	16	3	1.41
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	10
Louis Cadieux	18	3	10
Louis Cadieux, lots 19 and	20	3	20
Isadore Fortier	14	5	10
Louis Cadieux	15	5	10
Louis Cadieux	5	6	10

GERVOIS TOWNSHIP.
Township 151, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼ sw¼	2	40	$ 3.83
Barbara Hoskins, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	150	20.70
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	150.80	19.87
F. H. Collier, se¼ se¼ and lots 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10	8	147.50	18.47
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	23.04
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	8.34
Sjur M. Harbalen, se¼ sw¼ sec 12, e½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	13	160	13.15
Arsley Olson, se¼	14	160	18.01
I. E. Fagan, e½ sw¼	15	80	9.02
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Estella E. Huffer, ne¼	17	160	16.48
Ed. E. Schweitzer, e½ sw¼, sw¼ sw¼ and lot 4	17	160	17.74
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.60
Alex Barresdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8 9 and 10	18	152	18.02
Hugh Thompson, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	18.04
Ovila Gervois, s½ se¼ & se¼ sw¼ sec 21, sw¼ sw¼	22	160	15.29
F. T. Day, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	22	160	18.61
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, ne¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Mathilda Patnaude, e½sw¼ & e½ nw¼ (ex. 1½ a to school district)	23	159.50	17.92
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼ sec 25, ne¼ se¼	26	160	13.69
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se¼ and nw¼ se¼	30	120	14.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.55
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	15.74
Andrew C. Braaton, n½ sw¼	35	80	7.19

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.
Township 152, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	$21.33
Julia Berg, lot 6 sec 7, e½ nw¼ and lot 1	8	155.70	22.51
Stina Johnson, w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 3 and 6	8	180	28.26
Maria B. Steinerson, s½ nw¼	16	80	9.02
A. P. Anderson, s¼ se¼	16	40	5.15
Gust Erickson, sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	16	80	10.32
Ole Cliffgard, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	5.24
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	5.63
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	4.64
S. L. Crocker, ne¼ se¼	19	40	5.57
Mrs R. Haga, ne¼	19	160	22.77
Carrie M. Crocker, sw¼ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	20	120	18.47
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.14
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	120	9.37
Haaken Johnson, s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼	24	160	11.02
John Sjoberg, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	24	80	5.44
G. A. Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	20	40	3.14
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ sec 26, se¼ ne¼	27	160	12.48
G. A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.92
Johanna M. Nelson, sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.68
Oberlin College, e½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 4	29	153	24.20
R. K. Brown, e½ se¼ & lots 5 and 8	29	170.30	28.29
Frederick S. Stine, ne¼	30	160	22.99
Jane E. Thomas, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	30	150	21.70
B. A. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	5.78
Carl Wik, se¼	35	160	10.27

ROCKSBURY TOWNSHIP.
Township 153, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Magnus Johnson Rindal, se¼ se¼	3	40	$ 3.45
Alia B. Kratke, nw¼ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4 sec 3, lot 1	4	123	12.84
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., se¼ s¼ and lots 8, 9, 10 and 11	4	141	15.59
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., lots 5 and 7 and S 2-3 of lot 6	4	141	14.50
Frederick Weyerhäuser, se¼ nw¼ and N 1-3 of lot 6 and sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2 & 3 & 4, Ex R of W	4	206.56	27.27
Martin C. Rockstad, e½se¼ sec 5, w½ sw¼ (ex. 3 a and Ex. Ry R of W)	4	150.83	13.72
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., 3 a out of w½ sw¼	4	3	33
O. E. Nash, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4 and 5, e½ sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	315	28.45
Mary R. Walker, ne¼	7	160	13.11
Martha G. Rogers, e½ nw¼	7	80	8.63
Christ Thompson, sw¼	13	160	14.09
Christ Thompson, ne¼ se¼ (ex 1 a), 1 a of nw¼ se¼ se¼	14	40	2.91
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.54
A. Blom, lot 7	16	46	6.18
John E. Cliffgaard, lot 5	16	39.50	4.14
Mary D. Callaway, n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ & lot 2 (ex Ry R of W)	17	147.89	15.03
Christian Kittleson, se¼	18	160	13.11
Kori O. Bergland, nw¼ sw¼	22	40	3.41
Carl A. Christianson, ne¼ ne¼ (ex 10 acres)	22	30	2.34
Henry Norland, nw¼	24	160	12.05
Frederick Soderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	16.03
Carrie O. Birkland, sw¼ se¼	28	40	3.78
Arnt E. Solberg, sw¼ nw¼ (ex Ry R of W) sec 29, ne¼ ne¼	30	79.18	8.43
Frank D. Ponsonby, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	31	80	7.55
Frank D. Ponsonby, se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	15.05
Marit A. Odegaard, sw¼ ne¼	34	40	2.59
Hans Frederickson, ne¼ nw¼	36	[illegible]	2.79

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's First Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
George Turvine	14	1	$ 22
Odeie M. Ashall	16	1	22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl		2	39
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl		2	1.65
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 33 incl		2	2.13
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl		4	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl		5	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and	2	6	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 7 incl		6	2.11
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl		7	4.98
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl		8	3.77
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 4 incl		9	2.07
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 12 incl		9	1.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all of		10	3.05
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 8 incl		11	.68
D. S. Sperry	9	11	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 24 incl		11	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		12	1.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		14	[illegible]
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		15	1.02
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		16	2.63
J. G. Morrison	1	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crooston, lots 2 to 11 incl		17	.84
J. E. Perrault	12	17	.10
George Uran	13	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 14 to 24 incl		17	.92
lots 1 and	2	18	.42
John Hoverland	4	18	.21
Hans O. Rygd	5	18	.21
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	18	.21
Adele M. Ashall	7	18	.42
Adele M. Ashall	8	18	.22
First Nat Bank of Crookston	9	18	.17
W. W. Rich	10	18	.17
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and	12	18	.32
Falk & Langseth	1	19	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 10 incl		19	2.60
Adele M. Ashall, lots 11 and	12	19	.44
Wiley Tindolph	1	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 10 incl		20	2.18
W. R. Baldwin	13	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	14	20	.22
W. E. McKenzie & Co	15	20	.22
W. W. Rich	16	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 to 24 incl		20	1.32
Joseph C. Davis	1	21	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 14 incl		21	2.86
Sophia E. Utzinger, lots 15 &	16	21	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 21 incl		21	1.10
Hans Nelson, lots 22 to 24 incl		21	.66
M. H. Keeley	1	22	.22
F. Z. Sherwood	2	22	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	22	.22
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	22	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 12 incl		22	1.54
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl		23	1.32
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	7	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke	8	23	.22
A. H. Boyd	9	23	.22
Wm. Noyer	10	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke lots 11 and	12	23	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl		24	1.14
W. A. Ware	7	24	.15
Thos. Edwards	8	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl		24	.40
W. W. Rich	12	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 24 incl		24	1.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl		25	.64
Ida G. Ness	6	25	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl		25	3.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 to 24 incl blk 25, lots 1 to 6 incl		26	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 22 incl		26	1.88
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 to 24 incl blk 26, lots 1 to 12 incl		27	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 15 incl		27	.40
D. S. Sperry	16	27	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 27, lots 1 to 6 incl		28	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 15 incl		28	1.14
A. C. Miller	16	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 20 incl		28	.51
Brown & Morse	21	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	22	28	.14
Hoffman Foster, lots 1 and	2	29	.27
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	29	.14
C. G. Borgen	4	29	.14
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 and	7	29	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 8, 9 and	10	29	.45
David Buchsmiller, lots 11 &	12	29	.30
Anna L. Patterson, lots 1 and	2	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	30	.15
Fritz Eikhoff, lots 6 and	7	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	8	30	.15
Nels H. Nelson	9	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	10	30	.15
Erick E. Swelnde, lots 11 and	12	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		31	3.06

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 16 incl		32	2.04
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 32, lots 1 to 6 incl		33	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 18 incl		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 20 to 24 incl		33	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 34 and lots 1 to 4 incl		35	3.56
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl		35	.87
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	1	36	.00
W. W. Rich	2	36	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 14 incl		36	.52
David Buchsmiller, lots 15 &	16	36	.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	36	.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	36	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 11 incl		37	.32
D. S. Sperry	12	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 21 incl		37	.38
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	37	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl		38	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 12 to 15 incl		38	.18
Chas. A. Seabury	16	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	38	.06
David Buchsmiller	18	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	38	.10
Clarence H. George, lots 21 &	22	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 12 incl		39	.46
D. Fichthorn	1	40	.06
A. O. Nutting	2	40	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 40 and lots 1 and 2		41	.51
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 18 incl		41	.68
John Olson	19	41	.06
Bernt Bernsteen	20	41	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	21	41	.06
D. S. Sperry	22	41	.06
Chas. Jackson, lots 23 and	24	41	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to [illegible] incl		42	.55
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl		42	.40
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl blk 43, and lots 1 to 6 incl		44	.78
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 44, all blk 45 and lots 1 and 2		46	1.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl		46	.96
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 47 and lots 1 and	2	48	.63
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl		48	.55
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl		49	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl		49	.50
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 49 and lots 1 to 16 incl		50	.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	18	50	.06
First Nat Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and 20 blk 50 and 21 and 22 blk 50 and 1 to 7 incl		51	.41
John Olson, lots 8 and	9	51	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 22 incl blk 51 &	1	52	.53
Robt. E. Nester	3	52	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 19 incl		52	.62
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	20	52	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 52, all blk 53 and lots 1 to 8 incl		54	.66
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl blk 54 and all		55	.52

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's Second Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		57	$ [illegible]
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		58	.33
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		59	.28
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 60 and lots 1 to 4 incl		61	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	61	.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl		61	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 62, all blk 63 and lots 1 to 4 incl		64	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 64 and all		65	1.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 66 and lots 1 to 4 incl		67	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 67 and lots 1 to 12 incl		68	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 and 14 blk 68 and lots 1 to 14 incl		69	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 69 and lots 1 to 6 incl		70	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 70, all blk 71 and lots 1 and	2	72	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 72 and lots 1 to 6 incl		73	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 73, all blk 74, all blk 75 and lots 1 &	2	76	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 76 and lots 1 to 10 incl		77	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and 12 blk 77, all blk 78 and lots 1 and	2	79	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 79 and lots 1 to 10 incl		80	.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 80 and lots 1 and	2	81	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 81 and lots 1 to 10 incl		82	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 82 and lots 1 and	2	83	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 83 and lots 1 to 6 incl		84	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 84 and lots 1 to 10 incl		85	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 85 and lots 1 and	2	86	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 6 incl blk 86, all blk 87 and lots 1 to 6 incl		88	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 88 and lots 1 to 5 incl		89	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	89	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 89 and lots 1 and	2	90	19
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 90 and lots 1 to 6 incl		91	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 91 and lots 1 to 14 incl		92	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 92 and lots 1 to 6 incl		93	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 93, all blk 94 and lots 1 to 5 incl		95	.97
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl blk 95 and all		96	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	4	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 and	6	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and	8	97	.06
Armstrong & Bushee	9	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11 and	12	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl and 6 to 9 incl		98	.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16		98	.30
Kari N. Peppin	17	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 23 incl		98	.23
Kari N. Peppin	24	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl		99	.12

NORTH TOWNSHIP.
Township 154, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Peter Kepper, w½ sw¼	7	80	$26.28
Deforest Bucklen, e½ sw¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	34.49
Farm Land Co., se¼	8	160	31.89
Johnson & Bones, sw¼ sw¼ & e½ nw¼	16	120	28.75
Martha Thomas, w½ nw¼	16	80	15.96
C. L. Dobner, nw¼	17	160	30.92
Christen Jensen, n½ se¼	19	80	17.99
Flora A. Daniels, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.49	28.96
Knud Knudson, lots 1 & 2	19	64.44	13.06
Gust L. Fevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	17.18
Christian Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	15.58
Luella O. Devaraqux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	38.66
Gust L. Fevig, w½ nw¼	28	80	14.64
John Hemmingson, w½ sw¼	28	80	14.15
John E. Johnson, s½ sw¼	29	80	16.52
Theodore E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼ ex 11 a of se¼ se¼	29	149	52.00
Anna Kretzsahmar, part of se¼ se¼	29	11	1.90
H. D. Baardson, lot 1	30	35.22	7.55
G. Killiavi, se¼	30	160	36.32
John E. Johnson, n½ nw¼	32	80	15.10

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.
Township 150, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., ne¼	7	160	$12.85
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	7	160	9.63
Alsime Brimelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	8.31
John Perrault, e½ sw¼	9	80	7.35
Evangelist Quisnell, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	12	160	21.41
Caleb K. Colby, nw¼	13	160	11.85
Sophia Busch, sw¼	13	160	11.85
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼ ex Ry R of W	15	151.96	14.41
Joseph Ladrin, se¼	15	160	10.58
A. D. Dupont, w½ ne¼	16	80	4.47
Louis V. Marchildon, e½ nw¼	16	80	3.67
H. Columbus, w½ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	160	11.56
Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Eucharist Dupont, nw¼ se¼	16	40	1.22
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	14.22
The Western Security Co., se¼ ex Ry R of W	28	156.54	16.09
Louis Genereaux, ne¼	29	160	14.89
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	30	160	11.03
Oscar Chappentier, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	153.15	10.08
Emily Struett, nw¼	33	160	14.43
George Parsons, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	33	157.60	14.43

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.
Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	5	160	$30.41
Daniel J. Gerlach, e½ sw¼ & lots 6 and 7	6	151	28.41
John Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	26.87
F. T. Day, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	7	153	24.46
Carl and Gotlieb Gerlach, ne¼	8	160	23.83
Thomas R. Dargan, sw¼	9	160	26.07
Thomas R. Dargan, 40 a out of sw cor of se¼	9	40	13.50
Joseph M. Holmes, nw¼	11	160	27.90
Dak. Investment Co., e½ ne¼	11	80	11.26
Cape Cod 5c Sav'gs Bank, lot 6	17	10	3.14
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	4.46
Robert B. Mumford, lot 7	17	12.10	3.60
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	15	4.34
E. Buse 3 acres in sw¼	17	3	2.24
Joseph F. Gray, lot 9	17	22	3.26
Ernest Buse, 1 a of lot 11	17	1	1.22
Edward Garceau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	56	9.27
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 & 10 ex 10 s 10 acres of lot 6	19	88.75	11.73
Joseph Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	160	26.17
Robt. B. Mumford, lot 1	20	2	1.22
Joseph Gray, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	38.36
Nelson Emard, part of sw¼	24	3.50	.68
John Schmitz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.90
Eli Emard, e½ sw¼	24	80	10.92
Celina Emard, 4 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	4	1.36
May Emard, se¼	24	160	23.32
James McGalrie, 2 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	2	.55
Nareisse Emard, 5 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	5	1.27
Labilla Gareau, 208x416 ft out of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.43
John B. Demarois, east 12 rods of west 28½ rods of e½ sw¼	25	12	1.69
Theodore Carceau, com. 28½ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods	25		2.07
Lymon Goodrich, se¼ ex n½ ne¼ se¼	26	140	
sw¼ ne¼ & n 17 a of se¼ne¼	26	57.50	33.65
Marcus Johnson, sw ½ acres of se¼ ne¼ and n½ ne¼ se¼	26	42.50	8.88
Celina Davis, se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 5	30	154.92	31.43
Paul Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 & 4 ex 6 acres	30	142.36	27.14
Pierre Dufour, ne¼	31	160	14.18
Ambroise Delorme, sw¼	32	160	28.13
Pierre Dufault, ne¼	32	160	14.18
Otto Zaiser, se¼, ex. Ry R of W	33	158.52	26.89
Orient Ins. Co., s½ se¼	34	80	12.93
Mary Richel, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Chas. Perrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Joseph Marchildon, w½ se¼	36	80	18.45
J. T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.57
Joseph Marchildon, e½ sw¼	36	80	15.16

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.
Township 152, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Steele, sw¼ nw¼ and n½ se¼	2	120	$11.09
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	3	160	14.70
Erick Nelson, sw¼	4	160	16.38
John Jacobson, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	4	155.03	14.99
Paul Axelson, e½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	4	155.79	14.90
P. A. Skarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.96
Peter A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	13.38
Johanna Adolphson, nw¼	8	160	13.73
Chas. M. Reynolds, ne¼	8	160	12.76
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & ne¼ sw¼	11	[illegible]	16.48
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	11	160	15.51
Gervaine Orsoline, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	13	158.58	15.37
R. K. Brown, se¼ ex Ry R of W	15	154.88	14.94
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	16	595.68	52.94
A. G. Gallasch, se¼	18	160	14.25
Gust Peterson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	18	160	13.02
Thomas Glynn, lot 4	18	35.53	
nw¼	19	151.16	24.37
A. G. Gallasch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	20	[illegible]	23.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	24.06
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼ sec 23, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	21.35
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	21.30
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	27	160	22.50
Wm. Callahan, se¼	28	160	16.62
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	28	160	18.51
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	29	160	18.71
Co., se¼	29	160	18.70
Mary P. Jefter, nw¼	29	160	19.53
John Power, ne¼	30	160	20.06
Nicholas Eckstad, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 ex Ry R of W	30	150.87	29.97
Fred Eckhoff, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	31	150.29	28.17
John Neiverth, sw¼	33	160	18.67
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	18.72
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	24.73
Frederick & Hack, s½ & ne¼ ex Ry R of W	36	467.88	65.48

SANDERS TOWNSHIP.
Township 153, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Gjerberg, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	3	78.65	$9.13
James John Fulton, e½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼ sec 10, se¼ se¼	3	160	15.10
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ ne¼	5	80	5.70
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	2.74
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., e½sw¼	8	80	4.11
Security Trust Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.27
Security Trust Co., s½ ne¼ & nw¼ ne¼	9	120	9.86
A. D. Steaphens, nw¼	11	160	12.67
Wm. A. Lorimer, se¼	15	160	11.93
Edward Gardiner, ne¼	17	160	10.79
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw¼	17	40	2.84
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	7.33
Wm. S. Rogers, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	161.12	8.38
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	5.14
Thos. S. Low, sw¼	22	160	15.97
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 acres	22	150	12.97
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.04
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	13.94
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	19.84
Anna M. Pederson, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	24	160	22.20
H. F. Woodmancy, se¼	25	160	19.84
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	19.47
Chas. H. Mix, sw¼	25	160	9.74
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	17.33
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼ sec 27, n½ nw¼	34	160	16.60
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.36
John W. Shackleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.02
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ & e½sw¼	36	120	14.97
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.64
George Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	18.13
Erick Hard, ne¼	35	160	13.55

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.
Township 154, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Nordhagen, w½ sw¼	10		
w½ nw¼	15	160	$21.97
Johanna C. Blomquist, sw¼	11	160	17.69
Ole O. Steen, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.41
Magnus Winberg, nw¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼ sec 17, se¼ se¼	18	160	13.87
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	14.81
Anders C. Hanson, w½ se¼ & s½ ne¼	19	160	14.44
Christopher E. Aass, nw¼ ne¼, n½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	21	160	10.12
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	2.71
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	13.21
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw¼	27	40	4.14
Henry Beragen, s½ se¼	24	80	9.74
John O. Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	10.90
Knud Knudson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.83
H. D. Boardson, n½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼	25	120	16.71
H. D. Boardson, se¼ ne¼	25	40	4.83
A. L. Svendslie, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec 26, ne¼ ne¼	35	160	18.78
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	[illegible]	160	19.67
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	12.12
Severen L. Demman, nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	29	160	11.33
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	31	160	17.94
John Mossbeck, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	35	80	10.01
John Mossbeck, se¼ ne¼	34	40	4.70

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.
Township 151, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Ernest Hilse, sw¼	1	160	$14.23
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	19.85
Ranil Neil, lot 4	3	39.94	3.67
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼ ex Ry R of W	4	153.55	11.27
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	4	80	5.62
Jonathan S. Wyckhoff, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	6	155.43	15.21
Millie Doayea, e½ se¼	6	80	5.76
Philomene Boivin, w½ se¼ ex Ry R of W	6	[illegible]	8.43
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	82.79	6.16
Peter Raymond, se¼ ex Ry R of W	11	154	27.75
Celos Raymond, sw¼ ex Ry R of W	12	153.63	18.20
Henry M. Granger, w½ se¼ and lots 1 and 2	13	159.55	16.44
S. W. Bleau, se¼	14	160	15.79
Cyville Beauchene, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	22	160	17.57
Charles St. Antoine, se¼	20	160	17.21
L. D. Marshall, nw¼	24	160	14.32
L. E. Chase, sw¼	24	160	16.05
Ernest Buse, lot 2 sec 24, lot 1 sec 25, lot 4	26	5	53
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ se¼ and lots 2 & 11	25	166	[illegible]
F. T. Day, lots 7, 9 and 10	26	100.60	11.50
T. B. Walker, lots 1 and 8	27	1.15	.28
Emil J. Farley, ne¼	28	160	19.18
Louis Huot, nw¼ se¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	28	140	20.30
Philias Ray, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.85
Isadore Therien, e½ nw¼ & e½ sw¼	31	160	20.17
Emily Lemieux, e½ sw¼ & sw¼ sw¼	35	120	24.18
A. Lachapelle, e½ se¼	36	80	7.36
Thos. Belair, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	39.57	3.36
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	4.30
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	4.30
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.34
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	4.58
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.11
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 1 and 2, sw¼ ne¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex. Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	151.45	7.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 3 and 4, sw¼ nw¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	153.07	9.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼ and s½ se¼, ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	137.29	12.85
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	15.44
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.69	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	42.52	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.78
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.35	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	6.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	9	80	7.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	11	80	9.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	11	80	7.80
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.80
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw	11	40	4.50
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.31
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	15	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	12.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	7.07
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	15	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	17	160	14.22
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	14.68
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17	120	10.19
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	17	80	5.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	17	80	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	16.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	19	80	6.63
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	4.21
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	42.27	4.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	42.29	4.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	19	160	18.59
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	13.40
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	4.24
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	21	160	16.04
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	13.26
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	27	25.75	4.33
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	27	43.20	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 7	27	50.70	6.41
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 9	27	17.40	2.44
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	27	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	27	38.75	3.66
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 5	27	10	.01
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 6	27	16.50	1.64
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 14	27	40.50	3.18
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 15	27	33.40	3.82
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 16	27	39.60	4.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 10	27	34.50	3.94

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 11	27	10.25	1.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 12	27	22.70	2.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	27	80	8.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	6.04
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.89
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	29	160	12.77
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	4.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.10	4.78
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.18	4.98
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.72
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	4.24
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	43.27	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	43.35	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.68

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Olaf Pearson, 5 a out of sw¼	2	5	$ .27
Sam Pearson, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.42
Union Mtg.-Bkg & Trust Co., s½ se¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.92	9.09
C. P. Highberg, sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.81
C. P. Highberg, se¼ se¼	9	40	2.75
Thomas Glynn, se¼ se¼	13	40	3.44
Nicholas Eckstein, nw¼ se¼ & ne¼ sw¼	13	80	10.08
Charles Liefiel, s½ se¼	15	80	5.59
Chas. Togal, se¼ ne¼	16	40	2.90
Helena Halvorson, ne¼	18	160	10.41
Germain Pelletier, n½ nw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	20	160	10.29
Gertrude Thill, sw¼	24	160	19.12
Abel Leppert, ne¼	24	160	27.03
Jacob Thill, 75x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.27	6.90
Nicholas Eckstein, 50 x 150 feet out of ne¼	25	.18	10.08
Jacob Thill, 50x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.18	4.03
George Stahl, se¼ sw¼	27	40	3.63
Chas. & Adolph Zutz, s½ ne¼	27	80	6.85
Mary Jane Wight, se¼	28	160	14.82
Joseph Laurent, s½ se¼	30	80	5.25
Chas. Pelletier, nw¼	32	160	12.31
J. W. Crompton, assg., sw¼	32	160	12.48
George Stahl, s½ nw¼, s½ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	35	160	18.12
Gotlib Gerlach, e½	36	320	46.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	37.61	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	37.28	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	36.95	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	36.62	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	3	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	37.76	2.61
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	38.20	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	38.64	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.08	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.92	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.70	2.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	42.58	2.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.10
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	15	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	15	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	9.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	42.87	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	43.02	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	43.17	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	43.32	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.84
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	19	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	9.95
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	21	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.06
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	23	40	4.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	23	40	4.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	27	80	6.13
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ sw¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼ ex Ry R of W	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	29	80	6.35
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	29	80	5.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	29	160	11.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	7.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.50	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.31	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	31	80	5.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	43.12	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	42.93	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	33	80	6.83
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	33	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.09

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Minneapolis Realty Co., sw¼	1	160	$13.43
Wis. Female College, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	11.82
F. T. Day, se¼ nw¼ & lots 3, 4 and 5	6	158	10.19
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	10	160	11.72
Chas. G. Edwards, se¼	12	160	12.62
Caroline May Elliott, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	14	160	7.28
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	1.80
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	5.18
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	10.20
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	7.11
Swan Scholin, se¼	32	160	6.75
Axel F. Kron, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	32	160	6.41
Swan Scholin, ne¼	32	160	6.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	41.72	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	41.44	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	5	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.05
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	40.16	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	40.48	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	40.80	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	41.12	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	15	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.68	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.45	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.22	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	38.99	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	23	40	2.18
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	27	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	40.02	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	40	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.27
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	35	40	2.28

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	$10.43
Anna Blomberg, s½ nw¼	15	80	5.58
Ole E. Vaag, se¼	10	160	11.01
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	18	160	11.01
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼	22	160	10.32
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.73
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.08
John Olum, se¼	26	160	10.80
Ole E. Runningen, nw¼	26	160	11.00
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	11.15
Kate T. Norris, s½ ne¼ and s½ nw¼	32	160	11.15
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	34	160	11.16
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	39.67	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	39.70	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	7	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	9	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	11	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	11	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	11	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	15	40	2.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	15	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ ne¼	17	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.54	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.42	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	19	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.30	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	39.18	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	21	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	23	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	23	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	23	120	9.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	27	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	27	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	27	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	29	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	29	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	29	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	29	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ se¼	29	80	5.51
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	29	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	12.50
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	31	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	38.75	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	38.65	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	39.55	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	38.45	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	31	120	9.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	33	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	33	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	33	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	17	160	10.91

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Twp.	R.	Ac's.	Am't.
Raier Swenson, part of sw¼	7	152	43	126	$17.49
R. C. Jones, part of e½ nw¼ & lots 2 & 5	7	152	43	77	5.45
D. H. Bates, 5 a in se¼ nw¼	7	152	43	5	.56
K. O. Gigstad, lots 4 & 5 sec 5, lots 1 and 12	6	152	43	8.33	1.03
H. E. Ives, 3 a in N end of lot 11	6	152	43	3	.12
Peter N. Anderson, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1.50	3.02
Andrew Odegard, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1	1.10
E. H. Steele, nw¼ ne¼	12	152	44	40	4.35
W. S. Alexander, nw¼	12	152	44	160	17.40
Carl F. Kilberg, nw¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
Robert K. Brown, se¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
John Birkholz, sw¼	12	152	44	160	17.40

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. D. Mann	9	16	$ .23
W. D. Mann	10	16	.23
James Watts	3	24	3.63
James Watts	4	24	.37
James Watts	5	24	.37
James Watts	6	24	.37
James Watts	7	24	.37
James Watts	8	24	.37
A. C. Holden	1	25	6.17
A. C. Holden	2	25	.74
Andrew Stenseth	6	25	7.20
H. E. Adams	13	26	7.46
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	26	10.51
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	26	7.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	6.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	27	.56
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	27	5.08
E. R. Otis	5	28	5.94
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	29	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.19
Adele M. Ashall	7	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	11	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	12	35	.38
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	9	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	10	36	.36
H. S. Smith	21	36	.23
H. S. Smith	22	36	.23
Second Evang. Church	24	36	.23
S. B. King	20	38	9.73
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	39	1.05
Chas. G. Rapp	3	39	6.72
Chas. G. Rapp	4	39	1.29
H. E. Ives	17	39	3.45
Johanna Hall	19	39	7.08
H. E. Ives	2	40	3.27
Bjerk & Tedford	1	41	.57
Bjerk & Tedford	2	41	.37
J. O. Braa	9	41	.19
Joseph Kling	15	41	.19
C. F. Mix	22	41	.19
M. V. B. Ives, et al	1	42	.38
M. V. B. Ives, et al	2	42	.38
H. G. Cary	5	43	.19
H. G. Cary	6	43	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	9	47	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	10	47	.19
L. K. Kolstad	4	49	7.41
M. V. B. Ives, et al	5	49	1.46
J. M. Hanson	6	49	6.89
Berkland & Skeie	8	49	5.08
Jas. C. Breithback	17	50	1.29
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	4.90
L. K. Kolstad	1	51	1.09
Sam. Dainard	24	51	6.72
L. K. Kolstad	2	51	7.25
L. K. Kolstad	4	52	10.88
Edwd. T. Gistie	7	52	4.54
J. L. Johnson	9	52	4.54
Falk & Langseth	10	52	.91
J. H. Gervais	11	52	.91

Morgan's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Joseph C. Davis	1	1	$ .19
Joseph C. Davis	2	1	.19
Annie King	3	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	4	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	5	1	.19
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	7	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	8	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	9	1	.19
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.19
J. H. Parsons	11	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	12	1	.19
Wm. Larson	13	1	.19
David A. Darby	14	1	.19
Wm. Larson	15	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	1	.19
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.19
Davis Kelly	18	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	21	1	.19
John Phelps	22	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	1	.19
John Patterson	24	1	.19
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 2 to 6 incl.		2	.95
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 incl.		2	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		2	2.28
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 & 2		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 3 to 6 incl.		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 11 & 12		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 24 incl.		3	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		4	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		5	1.52
Joseph C. Davis	1	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	2	6	.19
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.19
August Toris	5	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	7	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	8	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	9	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	10	6	.19
Davis Kelly	11	6	.19
Davis Kelly	12	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	13	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	14	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	15	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	17	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	18	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	6	.19
Nelson Buck	21	6	.19
Nelson Buck	22	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	24	6	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		8	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 9 & 10		8	.38
Jonas F. Brown	11	8	.19
H. E. Ives	12	8	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		8	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		8	.76
Jonas F. Brown	21	8	.19
H. E. Ives	22	8	.19
H. E. Ives, lots 2, 3 and 24		8	.38

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	T.	R.	A.	Am't.
John Henningsen, n½ nw¼ less townsite	33	154	43	53	$16.55
Oscar Anderson, 1 acre of lot 4	33	154	43	1	.33

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kritzschmar	1	1	$ .78
Anna Kritzschmar, lots 2 and	3	1	1.04
Pat Soards	4	1	6.85
Jacob Mork, lots 5 and	6	1	1.04
Jacob Mork	1	2	.77
Jacob Mork	2	2	.52
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 3 and	4	2	1.04
C. J. Knox, lots 5 &	6	2	1.04
C. J. Knox	7	2	.42
J. W. Wheeler et al	8	2	1.02
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 9 and	10	2	1.26
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and	12	2	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	2	.92
Paulina Buck	4	3	6.35
Paulina Buck	5	3	.78
Paulina Buck	6	3	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	4	1.79
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.53
Margaret I. McCrum	3	4	1.53
Gustav Oloff	4	4	1.53
Elma Hanson	5	4	1.53
Lars Olson	9	4	1.53
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.53
Amelia Welch	11	4	1.53
Carl Wedmer	12	4	1.79
Jos. E. Durnin	3	5	10.40
Jacob Mork	5	5	1.53
Geo. W. Riddel	6	5	1.02
Martha Meier	9	5	1.29
Jacob Mork	1	6	2.81
Jacob Mork	2	6	1.29
Kettie Lang	6	6	1.02
Jacob Mork	9	6	.78
Pauline Hag	10	6	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 1, 2 &	3	7	2.58
John C. Rube	4	7	.78
Rose A. Schlappi	5	7	.78
Pauline Hag	8	7	.52
August Wentzel	1	8	.78
August Wentzel	2	8	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 3, 4 &	5	8	1.56
C. J. Knox	1	9	.78
C. J. Knox	2	9	.51
C. J. Knox lots 3 to 6 incl		9	2.04
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		9	2.04
August Wentzel	11	9	.51
August Wentzel	12	9	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	1	10	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	2	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		10	2.55
Chas. J. Knox	12	10	.78
Jacob Mork	13	10	.78
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		10	1.53
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 22 & 23		10	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	24	10	.78
Gottfried Adolphs	1	11	1.53
Gottfried Adolphs, lots 2, 3 and	4	11	3.87
Jacob Mork	7	11	1.29
Jacob Mork	8	11	6.35
Jacob Mork, lots 9, 10 &	11	11	3.87
Jacob Mork	12	11	1.53
Jacob Mork	13	12	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		12	6.45
Margaret Wendt, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		12	5.16
Margaret Wendt	23	12	11.41
Margaret Wendt	24	12	1.53
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.26
Olava Moen	13	13	2.03
Olava Moen	14	13	8.11
Olava Moen	15	13	1.79
Soren Olson	16	13	1.79
Soren Olson	17	13	1.79
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		14	7.65
C. J. Knox	12	14	1.79
Jacob Mork, lots 17 and	18	14	3.55
C. J. Knox	1	15	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork	12	15	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	13	15	1.29
Chas. J. Knox, lots 14, 15,	16	15	3.00
August Mordell	1	16	1.02
Jacob Mork, lots 2 and	3	16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 and	8	16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and	12	16	1.80
C. J. Knox, lots 4 and	5	17	2.04
Jacob Mork, lots 7 and	8	17	2.04
Martin Lilleman	9	17	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	18	2.29
Jacob Mork	2	18	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 3, 4 &	5	18	3.00
John Anderson	6	18	1.02
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		18	5.40
Chas. J. Knox	12	18	1.29
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.53
John E. Christianson	7	19	1.53
John E. Christianson	8	19	9.13
John E. Christianson	9	19	1.53
John Anderson	12	19	2.03
Herman Ohm	14	19	1.79
Herman Ohm	15	19	9.37
Jacob Morck	3	20	1.79
W. G. Fuller, lots 5 &	6	20	3.58
A. G. Thomas	23	20	19.75
A. G. Thomas	24	20	2.29
Theodore E. Devereaux	1	21	2.53
Theodore E. Devereaux	2	21	2.03
Theodore E. Devereaux	3	21	1.79
Luella I. Devereaux, lots 4, 5 and	6	21	5.37
Carl Hendrickson, lots 7 &	8	21	3.55
Frank H. Kratka	11	21	1.79
Frank H. Kratka	12	21	2.29
R. C. M. Nelson	13	21	2.03
R. C. M. Nelson	14	21	1.53
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.53
C. J. Knox, lots 17 and	18	21	3.06
Jacob Morck	1	22	2.03
C. J. Knox	2	22	4.06
Jacob Morck, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	6.12
E. M. Prouty	7	22	1.53
William & Smith, lots 8 &	9	22	3.06
E. M. Prouty	12	22	1.53
T. K. Bandley, lots 19 &	20	22	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar	24	22	1.53
C. J. Knox	1	23	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		23	3.90
C. J. Knox	13	23	.78
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		23	2.55
August Wentzel	1	24	.78
August Wentzel, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		24	2.53
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		24	2.55
C. J. Knox	12	24	.78
August Bredeson, lots 1 &	2	25	11.91
August Bredeson	3	25	1.02
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		25	3.90
August Wentzel	12	25	1.02
Anna Cook	1	26	1.02
Jacob Morck, lots 2 &	3	26	1.56
Anna Cook	4	26	.78
J. A. Stanghill, lots 5 &	6	26	1.55
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		26	3.90
C. J. Knox	12	26	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 19 &	20	26	2.04
C. J. Knox	22	26	1.02
Gust Bergren, lots 23 &	24	26	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		27	6.12
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.53
Johanna Morktid	7	27	1.53
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.53
E. M. Prouty	6	28	3.81
C. Retallick	8	28	8.88
E. M. Evenson, lots 9 &	10	28	7.64
Casper Falk	11	28	3.81
Evenson Bros.	12	28	4.32
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.15
Celina Roberge	4	29	3.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	13.92
E. S. Wilcox, lots 9 &	10	29	7.62
Benjamin Scribness	15	29	3.31
Wm. Munch	18	29	3.39
Anna Kretzschmar	20	29	3.30
P. O. Bergh, e½ of lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	29	22.77
C. J. Knox	1	30	2.53
C. J. Knox	2	30	17.21
C. J. Knox	3	30	2.03
C. J. Knox, lots 7 &	8	30	4.06
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 9 and	10	30	4.06
Luella O. Devereaux	11	30	2.03
Luella O. Devereaux	12	30	2.29
Jacob Morck, lots 15 &	16	30	5.69
Joseph Juneau	19	30	14.44
C. J. Knox	20	30	3.05
Michael C. Burns	3	31	2.80
Patrick Mechan	6	31	2.80
Evang. Ass'n of N. A.	13	31	12.15
Evang. Ass'n of N. A., lots 14, 15 and	16	31	4.17
Fred C. Gregg, lots 17 &	18	31	3.58
Frank Tilton	22	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	24	31	2.29
Gotfried Adolphs	1	32	2.03
Gotfried Adolphs	2	32	1.53
Bertha Adolphs, lots 4 &	5	32	3.00
C. J. Knox	10	32	6.50
H. O. Hanson	10	33	14.41
H. O. Hanson	11	33	1.79
H. O. Hanson	12	33	2.29
Bertha Moeckel, lots 3 &	4	34	3.58
Carrie Gilbertson	15	35	12.63
Carrie Gilbertson	16	35	13.94
Andrew Anderson	17	35	3.82
A. G. Gallasch	19	35	3.82
John P. Forsberg	7	36	17.72
Gustave Koepp	8	36	20.24
A. A. McDougall	11	36	18.99
A. A. McDougall	12	36	22.77
John Stewart	13	36	5.06
John Stewart	14	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	15	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	16	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	17	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	18	36	3.30
Anna Kertzschmar	22	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	23	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	24	36	4.56
A. W. Stebbins	3	37	17.73
Swan & H. Johnson	7	37	15.18
Swan & H. Johnson	8	37	21.57
Cary Traverse & Co.	9	37	15.18
Evenson Bros.	10	37	20.24
Evenson Bros.	11	37	8.88
Evenson Bros.	12	37	21.53
Evenson Bros.	13	37	11.13
Evenson Bros.	14	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	15	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	16	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	17	37	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		37	8.95
Anna Kretzschmar	24	37	2.03
Jacob Morck, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		38	6.45
Jacob Morck	24	38	1.79
Patrick Soords	1	39	2.03
Patrick Soords, lots 2, 3 &	4	39	5.37
P. O. Bergh	5	39	1.79
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.79
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 &	8	39	3.58
P. C. Schmidt Jr, lots 9 &	10	39	3.58
Patrick Soords	11	39	1.79
Patrick Soords	12	39	2.03
Bernard Jacobson	13	39	2.03
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.79
Security Trust Co.	17	39	1.79
August Wentzel	1	40	1.79
August Wentzel	2	40	1.29
August Wentzel, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		40	11.61
August Wentzel	12	40	1.79
David Mansfield, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		40	6.12
David Mansfield	23	40	1.02
David Mansfield	24	40	1.53
George Crocker et al	1	41	1.53
George Crocker et al, lots 2 to 6 inclusvie		41	5.10
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.02
J. A. Marrnorine	8	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook, lots 9 &	10	41	2.04
Uriah A. Cook	11	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook	12	41	1.29
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.02
Elizabeth Wood	14	41	.78
Elizabeth Wood	17	41	.78
Henry R. Gardner	18	41	.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		41	3.90
Wiley Tindolph	24	41	1.02
George Crocker et al, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		43	6.51
George Crocker et al	13	43	.63
George Crocker et al, lots 14 to 17 inclusvie		43	2.04
I. N. Smith et al, lots 18 to 20 inclusive		43	1.53
I. N. Smith	21	43	.51
Walter E. Winslow	22	43	.63
Wendell Hertig	1	44	.63

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wendell Hertig, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		44	2.04
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.51
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.51
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.51
George Crocker et al, lots 9 and	10	44	1.02
George Crocker et al	11	44	.63
Wendell Hertig, lots 12 to 22 inclusive		44	5.85
Sarah M. Tindolph, all		45	11.58
George Crocker et al, lots [illegible] to 10 inclusive		46	5.34
George Crocker et al, lots 11 to 17 inclusive		46	3.69
Frank W. Epley	18	46	.51
Geo. Corcker et al, lots 19 and	20	46	1.14
George Crocker, all		47	12.72
George Crocker, all		48	12.72
Louis C. Larson, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		49	4.20
Robt. Christenson, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		49	2.16
Robt. Christenson, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		49	6.36
George Crocker, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		50	9.50
George Crocker, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		50	7.86
Allen Tindolph, lots 18 & 19		52	1.56
Mark Rauenbuchler, lots 6 and	7	53	2.04
Frank Richter, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		53	5.37
David Mansfield, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		53	6.39
Allen C. White	19	53	1.02
Geo. Crocker et al	20	53	1.02
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.02
Sven Asleson	22	53	1.02
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.30
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 to	10	54	5.16
Jas. I. Turner	11	54	1.29
F. H. Kratka	12	54	1.79
F. H. Kratka	17	54	1.02
Frank J. Horan, lots 21 &	22	54	2.04
Jacob Morck, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		55	9.39
J. W. Wheeler	3	56	3.81
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		56	15.24
Sarah Benzie	9	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	10	56	71.65
Sarah Benzie	11	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	12	56	4.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		56	8.19
Hans Nelson	3	57	5.06
Hans Nelson	4	57	13.17
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	5.33
Belle W. Crocker	10	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	11	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	12	57	18.22
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19, 20 and	21	57	9.90
H. O. Hanson	22	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	23	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	24	57	4.32
John G. Wooley	1	58	3.30
John G. Wooley, lots 2 &	3	58	5.06
Donald C. Frazer	7	58	2.53
Amelia Chaney	8	58	2.53
Jacob Morck	9	58	2.53
Hendrick Eliason	12	58	3.30
Frank H. Kratka	13	58	4.56
Frank H. Kratka	14	58	7.65
Frank H. Kratka	15	58	10.12
I. S. McFall	17	58	3.81
Peter Torkelson	20	58	3.81
J. W. Wheeler et al	22	58	4.82
Alice B. Kratka	10	59	3.04
Alice B. Kratka	11	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	12	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	13	59	21.53
Frank H. Kratka, lots 14 to 19 inclusive		59	15.18
Alice B. Kratka	20	59	2.53
Sibley P. LaBree	21	59	2.53
J. H. Thomas	3	60	.51
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.02
Anna Kretschmar, lots 6, 7 and	8	60	4.59
Henry Grunoy	1	61	2.53
Henry Grundy	2	61	20.24
Chas. F. Wisner	3	61	6.34
Chas. F. Wisner	4	61	2.53
Mary C. McMahan, lots 1 and	2	63	5.06
Tim Sullivan, lots 4 &	5	63	5.06
Martha Thomas	6	63	17.71
Chas. F. Wisner	8	63	2.53
Nelson & Hasvi, lots 10, 11 and	12	63	7.59
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.53
Jas. C. O'Brien est	15	63	2.53
F. H. Kratka, lots 19 &	20	63	4.58
F. H. Kratka, lots 23 &	24	63	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 25 to 31 inclusive		63	16.03
Anna Kretzschmar	32	63	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	1	64	12.65
Anna Kretzschmar	2	64	3.55
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 to 8 inclusive		64	13.74
F. H. Kratka, lots 9 &	10	64	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar	17	64	2.29
Anna Kretzschmar	18	64	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	19	64	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		64	7.65
Anna Kretzschmar	26	64	1.53
Jacob Morck	1	65	2.03
Jacob Morck, lots 2, 3 &	4	65	5.37
Jacob Morck	5	65	5.83
Jacob Morck	7	65	1.79
Jacob Morck	8	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	16	65	2.03
Jacob Morck	20	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	21	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	22	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	23	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	24	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	9	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	10	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	11	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	12	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	13	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	14	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	15	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	16	66	1.53
Jacob Morck	25	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	26	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	27	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	28	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	29	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	30	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	32	66	1.02
Kratka & Richter	1	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	2	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	3	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	4	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	5	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	6	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	7	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	8	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	10	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	11	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	12	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	13	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	14	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	15	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	16	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	17	67	.78
C. J. Knox	18	67	.78
C. J. Knox	19	67	.78
C. J. Knox	20	67	.78
C. J. Knox	21	67	.78
C. J. Knox	22	67	.78
Jacob Morck	26	67	.78
Jacob Morck	27	67	.78
Jacob Morck	28	67	.78
Jacob Morck	29	67	.78
Jacob Morck	30	67	.78
Jacob Morck	31	67	.78
Jacob Morck	32	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	11	68	.78
C. J. Knox	12	68	.78
C. J. Knox	13	68	.78
C. J. Knox	14	68	.78
C. J. Knox	15	68	.78
C. J. Knox	16	68	1.02
Evenson Bros	17	68	1.02
C. Kretzschmar	18	68	.78
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	30	68	.78
Chris Hanson	31	68	.78
Chris Hanson	32	68	1.02
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	70	.54
B. E. Heberd	12	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	17	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	18	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	24	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	70	.52
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. E. Heberd	11	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	24	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	27	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	28	71	.42
B. E. Heberd	29	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	30	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	31	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	32	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	1	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	19	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	20	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	21	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	22	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	23	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	24	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	25	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	26	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	27	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	28	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	29	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	30	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	31	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	74	.52
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.52
Kenneth McRae	2	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	3	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	4	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	5	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	6	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	7	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	8	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	9	75	.42
Edith L. Baller	10	75	.42
Edwd. Seashore	11	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Seashore	13	75	.42
Edward Seashore	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
Alzot Blum	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Chas P. Barker	27	75	.42
Chas. P. Barker	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.52
C. J. Knox	2	92	.42
C. J. Knox	3	92	.42
C. J. Knox	4	92	.42
C. J. Knox	5	92	.42
C. J. Knox	6	92	.42
C. J. Knox	7	92	.42
C. J. Knox	8	92	.42
C. J. Knox	9	92	.42
C. J. Knox	10	92	.42
C. J. Knox	11	92	.42
C. J. Knox	12	92	.52
C. J. Knox	13	92	.52
C. J. Knox	14	92	.42
C. J. Knox	15	92	.42
C. J. Knox	16	92	.42
C. J. Knox	17	92	.42
C. J. Knox	18	92	.42
C. J. Knox	19	92	.42
C. J. Knox	20	92	.42
C. J. Knox	21	92	.42
C. J. Knox	22	92	.42
C. J. Knox	23	92	.42
C. J. Knox	24	92	.52
John H. Robb	1	93	.52
Sada R. Evenson	2	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	93	.42
John F. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	7	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	8	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	9	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	10	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	11	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	12	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	93	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	94	.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	95	.52
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	2	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	5	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	6	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	96	.52
C. J. Knox	1	97	.52
C. J. Knox	2	97	.42
C. J. Knox	3	97	.42
C. J. Knox	4	97	.42
C. J. Knox	5	97	.42
C. J. Knox	6	97	.42
C. J. Knox	7	97	.42
C. J. Knox	8	97	.42
C. J. Knox	9	97	.42
C. J. Knox	10	97	.42
C. J. Knox	11	97	.42
C. J. Knox	12	97	.52
C. J. Knox	13	97	.52
C. J. Knox	14	97	.42
C. J. Knox	15	97	.42
C. J. Knox	16	97	.42
C. J. Knox	17	97	.42
C. J. Knox	18	97	.42
C. J. Knox	19	97	.42
C. J. Knox	20	97	.42
C. J. Knox	21	97	.42
C. J. Knox	22	97	.42
C. J. Knox	23	97	.42
C. J. Knox	24	97	.52
Wiley Tindolph	1	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	2	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	3	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	4	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	5	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	104	.52
C. J. Knox	1	105	.52
C. J. Knox	2	105	.52
C. J. Knox	3	105	.42
C. J. Knox	4	105	.42
C. J. Knox	5	105	.42
C. J. Knox	6	105	.42
C. J. Knox	7	105	.42
C. J. Knox	8	105	.42
C. J. Knox	9	105	.42
C. J. Knox	10	105	.42
C. J. Knox	11	105	.42
C. J. Knox	12	105	.52
C. J. Knox	13	105	.52
C. J. Knox	14	105	.42
C. J. Knox	15	105	.42
C. J. Knox	16	105	.42
C. J. Knox	17	105	.42
C. J. Knox	18	105	.42
C. J. Knox	19	105	.42
C. J. Knox	20	105	.42
C. J. Knox	21	105	.42
C. J. Knox	22	105	.42
C. J. Knox	23	105	.42
C. J. Knox	24	105	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	107	.52
C. J. Knox	1	108	.52
C. J. Knox	2	108	.42
C. J. Knox	3	108	.42
C. J. Knox	4	108	.42
C. J. Knox	5	108	.42
C. J. Knox	6	108	.42
C. J. Knox	7	108	.42
C. J. Knox	8	108	.42
C. J. Knox	9	108	.42
C. J. Knox	10	108	.42
C. J. Knox	11	108	.42
C. J. Knox	12	108	.52
C. J. Knox	13	108	.52
C. J. Knox	14	108	.42
C. J. Knox	15	108	.42
C. J. Knox	16	108	.42
C. J. Knox	17	108	.42
C. J. Knox	18	108	.42
C. J. Knox	19	108	.42
C. J. Knox	20	108	.42
C. J. Knox	21	108	.42
C. J. Knox	22	108	.42
C. J. Knox	23	108	.42
C. J. Knox	24	108	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	109	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	110	.33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	16	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	17	111	.33
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	20	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	21	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	22	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	23	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	24	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	112	.33
Crocker & Sundy	6	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	10	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	14	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	17	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	18	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	19	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	20	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	21	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	22	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	23	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	24	112	.42
George Crocker	1	114	.42
George Crocker	2	114	.33
George Crocker	3	114	.33
George Crocker	4	114	.33
George Crocker	5	114	.33
George Crocker	6	114	.33
George Crocker	7	114	.33
George Crocker	8	114	.33
George Crocker	9	114	.42
George Crocker	10	114	.33
George Crocker	11	114	.33
George Crocker	12	114	.33
George Crocker	13	114	.33
George Crocker	14	114	.33
George Crocker	15	114	.33
George Crocker	16	114	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	115	.33
Crocker & Gundy	6	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	13	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	14	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	115	.42

Hemmingson's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
G. K. Haavi	4	1	$ .78
John Soderberg	11	1	.78
Andrew P. Olson	1	2	1.02
Andrew P. Olson	2	2	.78
J. W. Wheeler	3	2	.78
John Hemmingson	7	2	.78
John Hemmingson	8	2	.78
John Hemmingson	9	2	5.84
Hans L. Hanson	10	2	3.31
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 8 and 10 to 12 incl		3	6.93
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		4	2.55
John Hemmingson	1	5	.51
John Hemmingson	2	5	.51
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	5	5	.51
A. Wright, lots 6 and	7	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	8	5	.51
Richard Vance	5	6	.51
John Hemmingson	6	6	.51
John Hemmingson, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		6	3.06
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.51
Karne Gullickson	3	7	.63
Andrew Murphy	4	7	.63
John Turnquist	12	7	5.69
Gustav A. Hallan	13	7	3.66
Samuel Krieger	16	7	.51
Johanna E. Nordhagen	17	7	.51
Amelia Welch	18	7	.51
Amelia Welch	19	7	.51
Sarah Butterfield	1	8	1.02
Sarah Butterfield	2	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	3	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	4	8	4.56
Margaret Linbeck	6	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 7 and	8	8	1.56
John S. Smith	9	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	10	8	.78
T. K. Brudlie, lots 11 &	12	8	1.56
John Hemmingson, lots 13 and	14	8	1.14
John Hemmingson, lots 16 to 18 inclusive		8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	19	8	.51
Perry Tindolph, lots 20, 21 and	22	8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	23	8	.51
H. A. McClatchie	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
K. K. Elstad	3	2	$2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	4	2	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	2	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	6	2	1.53
Anna Kretzschmar	7	2	1.02
Mary Zeh	6	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	7	3	27.11
Mary Zeh	8	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	9	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	10	3	2.53
A. G. Gallasch	14	3	1.79
A. G. Gallasch, lots 15 &	16	3	3.58
O. W. Nelson	2	4	1.53
O. W. Nelson	3	4	6.08
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	4	3.04
Alex A. Sweaas	6	4	7.87
Walburga Zeh	7	4	1.52
Andrew Smith	10	4	1.52
Mary Zeh	18	4	1.02
Mary Zeh	19	4	1.52
Patrick Meehan	1	5	.78
Patrick Meehan	2	5	1.02
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.02
Ole E. Pederson	7	5	1.02
Frank Richter, lots 8 &	9	5	2.04
Chas. A. Robbecke	10	5	1.29
Chas. A. Robbecke	11	5	1.02
Chas. A. Robbecke	12	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	13	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	14	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	15	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	16	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	17	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	18	5	1.29
Wm. G. Porter	1	6	1.02
A. G. Gallasch, lots 3, 4 &	5	6	2.34
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	6	2.34
Oswald & Basting	9	6	1.02
Oswald & Basting	1	7	1.02
Oswald & Basting, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		7	3.90
Edwin Rolf	7	7	.78
O. P. Johnson	8	7	.78
Edward Langerin	9	7	.78
Edward Langerin	10	7	.78
Perry Harrison	11	7	.78
James McGolrick, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	4.14
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 7 &	8	8	1.56
James McGolrick	9	8	.78
Patrick Soards	13	8	1.02
Patrick Soards	14	8	.78
Patrick Soards, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		8	6.24
Patrick Soards	23	8	.78
Patrick Soards	24	8	1.02
Roa L. Boughton, lots 1 &	2	9	3.04
Roa L. Baughton	3	9	2.03
Andrew Erickson, lots 6 &	7	9	9.38
Solomon Hillgren	8	9	2.80
Nels C. Hanson	12	9	6.85
Joseph Vatova	13	9	1.52
Ole Johnson	14	9	1.02
Walburga Zeh	15	9	1.02
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 16 &	17	9	2.04
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 20 &	21	9	2.04
Solomon Hillgren	22	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	23	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	24	9	1.29
Mary Riechel	3	10	1.02
Evenson Bros & Knappen	7	10	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	11	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 &	4	11	1.02
Anna Kretschmar	5	11	.78
Walter & Borchers, lots 9 &	10	11	2.04
Walburga Zeh	12	11	1.52
Anna Kretzschmar	18	11	1.52
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.53
Mary Zeh, lots 26 and	27	11	3.06
Mary Zeh, lots 28 and	29	11	3.06
Oswald & Basting	2	12	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 3 &	4	12	2.57
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.29
Swan Carlson, lots 6 &	7	12	2.57
Oswald & Basting	8	12	1.02
Jas. Farr	[illegible]	12	8.61
T. Pederson	[illegible]	12	5.06
Wm. G. Porter	11	12	1.62
Wm. G. Porter, lots [illegible] to 16 incl.		12	5.40
G. S. Spokely	17	12	1.02
J. H. Sanders	18	12	2.53
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	1.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Zeh, lots 10 &	11	14	1.56
Mary Zeh	12	14	1.02
Mary Zeh	1	15	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 2 to 5 incl		15	2.52
A. G. Gallasch	6	15	.63
Mary Guenen, lots 7, 8 &	9	15	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 10 &	11	15	1.26
Walburga Zeh	12	15	.78
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	5.06
Ole E. Pederson	2	16	.78
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.78
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.78
E. M. Evenson, lots 6 &	7	16	1.56
Wm. G. Porter, lots 8 to 11 inclusive		16	3.10
Wm. G. Porter	12	16	1.02
Mary Zeh	13	16	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 14 &	15	16	1.26
Mary Zeh, lots 16 &	17	16	1.26
A. G. Gallasch, lots 18, 19 &	20	16	1.89
Iver L. Aaseley	21	16	.63
W. G. Porter	22	16	.63
W. G. Porter	23	16	.63
W. G. Porter	24	16	1.02
Walburga Zeh	1	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh	2	17	1.29
Walburger Zeh	3	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 5 &	6	17	2.58
Siver Knudson	9	18	1.29
Siver Knudson	10	18	7.59
Evenson Bros	15	18	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 24, 25 &	26	18	3.86
Walburga Zeh, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		19	4.08
Walburger Zeh, lots 5 &	6	19	1.56
Maggie Laughbridge	13	19	.78
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 25 inclusive		19	7.48
Walburga Zeh, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		20	2.10
Chas E. Tedford	12	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	13	20	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		20	1.89
A. G. Gallasch, lots 17, 18 &	19	20	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 20 to 25 inclusive		20	3.78
Walburga Zeh	26	20	.63
Walburga Zeh	27	20	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.78
Anna Kretschmar, lots 2 to 7 inclusive		21	3.78
Wm. J. Turner	8	21	.63
Wm. J. Turner, lots 9 &	10	21	1.26
Oswald & Basting	11	21	.63
Oswald & Basting	12	21	.52
Walburga Zeh, lots 13, 14 &	15	21	1.56
Henry Roepke, lots 16 &	17	21	1.04
Walburga Zeh, lots 18 to 21 inclusive		21	2.08
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 22, 23 and	24	21	1.56
Maggie Pratt	1	22	.63
Maggie Pratt	2	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	3	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	7	22	.52
Nellie Comfort, lots 8 &	9	22	1.04
Mary Zeh, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.67
Oswald & Basting	1	23	.63
Oswald & Basting	2	23	.52
Oswald & Basting, lots 3 and	4	23	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		23	2.08
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.52
Walburga Zeh	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 2 &	3	24	.66
Wm. G. Porter	4	24	.42
Frank Richter	5	24	.42
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	24	1.56
Oswald & Basting	9	24	.63
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		25	2.10
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 to 13 inclusive		25	2.94
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 &	8	26	.84
A. G. Gallasch	9	26	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		26	2.08
Wm. G. Porter, lots 1 &	2	27	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	27	1.04
Maggie Laughbridge	5	27	.52
Maggie Laughbridge	6	27	.42
Jas. D. Corcoron	7	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	8	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	9	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	10	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	11	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	12	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	13	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	14	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	15	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	16	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	17	27	.33

Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		1	$1.32
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 and	6	1	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7, 8 and	9	1	.99
Wiley Tindolph	1	2	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		2	2.00
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7 to 16 inclusive		2	4.00
Wiley Tindolph	17	2	.33
Wiley Tindolph	1	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 23 inclusive		3	8.80
Wiley Tindolph	24	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph	25	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph lots 26 to 39 inclusive		3	5.60
Wiley Tindolph	40	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	41	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	1	4	.51
Wiley Tindolph	2	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	5	1.02
Wiley Tindolph	1	6	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 8 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	10	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	11	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	14	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 15 to 21 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	22	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	23	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	24	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		6	2.52
Wiley Tindolph	29	6	.63
Maria A. Copp	30	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	31	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	32	6	.63
John Day Smith	33	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 34 to 39 inclusive		6	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	40	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph	24	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph	25	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 26 to 30 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 31 to 34 inclusive		7	2.49
Wiley Tindolph, lots 38 to 42 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 43 to 48 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	1	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	2	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 3 to 12 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	8	.95
Wiley Tindolph	26	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 46 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph	47	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	48	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		[illegible]	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 40 inclusive		9	2.04
Wiley Tindolph, lots 41 to 47 inclusive		9	3.36
Wiley Tindolph	48	9	.33
Julia Martin	1	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	3	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	4	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		10	3.20
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	2.40
Elmer A. Lee	19	10	.40
Elmer A. Lee	20	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		10	1.60
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		10	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		10	6.24
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	2	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	3	11	.33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 11 to 15 inclusive		13	1.65
Thos. H. Parsons	1	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons	2	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		14	1.32
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	2.40
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		14	3.20
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 21 to 32 inclusive		14	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 33 to 43 inclusive		14	4.40
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		15	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		16	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		16	4.81
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		16	6.12
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		16	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		17	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		17	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	17	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	26	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		17	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		17	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		19	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		19	2.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		19	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	24	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	29	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	30	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	31	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	36	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		19	11.19
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		20	4.75
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 19 to 21 inclusive		20	2.85
C. J. Knox	22	20	.95
C. J. Knox	23	20	4.00
C. J. Knox	24	20	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 29 to 36 inclusive		20	9.92
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37, 38 and	39	20	3.72
C. J. Knox, lots 46, 47 &	48	20	3.72
C. A. Robbecke	9	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	12	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		21	7.44
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		21	4.96
Wiley Tindolph, lots 33 to 35 inclusive		21	3.72
Wiley Tindolph	36	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	37	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	38	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	39	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	22	1.87

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Blocks 23 and 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
L. Hanson	B	23	$1.87
L. Hanson	C	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	D	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	E	23	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.63
Geo. M. Knox	2	24	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	3	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	4	24	1.87
C. J. Knox	[illegible]	24	1.52
Geo. M. Knox	F	24	2.49
Geo. M. Knox	G	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	H	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	I	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	K	24	1.87

	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Alson E. Kribs, lots 1 and	2	25	3.74
Alson E. Kribs, lots 3, 4 &	5	25	5.61
Alson E. Kribs	6	25	6.53
Alson E. Kribs, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		25	7.48
Alson E. Kribs	11	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	15	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	16	25	9.64
G. M. Knox	17	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	18	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		25	7.48
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	11.50
Carrie Gilbertson	26	25	1.87
Matt Brude	27	25	1.87
Edwd. Tindolph	30	25	1.87
Chas. J. Knox	31	25	1.87
Ella B. Nye	32	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	46	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	47	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	48	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 5 &	6	26	3.14
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.87
Anna Lucas	16	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	17	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	18	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	22	26	1.57
G. M. Knox	23	26	1.57
Chas. Meyer	25	26	2.19
Chas. Meyer	26	26	1.87
Chas. Meyer, lots 27 &	28	26	3.74
G. M. Knox	42	26	1.87
G. M. Knox	43	26	11.19
G. M. Knox	44	26	1.87
Henry Grundy, lots 45 to 48 inclusive		26	7.28
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 1 &	2	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	27	2.81
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 4, 5 and	6	27	4.71
Emma Bye	25	27	7.16
Emma Bye	26	27	1.57
Emma Bye	27	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	30	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome	38	27	8.08
Elizabeth A. Jerome	39	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome, lot 40 &	41	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	44	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	27	1.57
A. C. Rhinehart	5	28	.95
Jane B. Downs	7	28	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 10 inclusive		28	2.85
Wiley Tindolph	11	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	15	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	16	28	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		28	6.65
Knox & Tindolph	25	28	6.21
Knox & Tindolph	26	28	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	27	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	30	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	31	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	32	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	33	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	34	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	38	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	39	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	40	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 41 to 48 inclusive		28	9.92
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		29	5.04
J. W. Wheeler	25	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler	26	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 27 to 34 inclusive		29	7.60
J. W. Wheeler	1	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler	2	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		30	4.68
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		30	4.16
J. W. Wheeler	23	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler	24	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler, lots 25 to 34 inclusive		30	6.30
J. W. Wheeler, lots 38 to 48 inclusive		30	6.93
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		31	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		32	2.20
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		32	3.08
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 23 inclusive		32	4.84
Thos. H. Parsons	24	32	.60
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 &	26	32	1.04
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 27 to 38 inclusive		32	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 39 to 48 inclusive		32	5.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		35	4.80
A. Wright, lots 13 to 24 incl		35	4.80
A. Wright	25	35	.40
A. Wright	26	35	.40
A. Wright, lots 27 to 34 incl		35	2.64
Anna Kretzschmar, commencing 100 feet north of K. Dam, south to point west of ne corner of lot 31, blk 37, west to middle of channel of R. L. river, north along middle of channel to a point due west of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			9.32

Connelly's First Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Henry Grundy	1	1	$3.74
Annie Vesey	4	1	10.89
Ole Loken	5	1	9.32
Hellen Peterson	6	1	8.70
Amanda Jubb	9	1	3.11
Isaac M. Jubb	10	1	9.32

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Louisville Trust Co.	1	1	$ .40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co., lots 19&20		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co., lots 21&22		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co.	23	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	27	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	28	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	29	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	30	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	31	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	32	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	33	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	34	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	35	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	36	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	37	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	38	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	39	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	40	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	25	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co	26	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	27	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	28	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	29	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	30	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	31	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	32	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	33	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	34	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	35	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	36	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	37	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	38	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	39	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	40	3	.52
C. J. Knox	1	4	.52
L. Ulstad	2	4	.52
C. J. Knox	3	4	.52
C. J. Knox	4	4	.52
C. J. Knox	5	4	.52
C. J. Knox	6	4	.52
C. J. Knox	7	4	.52
C. J. Knox	8	4	.52
C. J. Knox	9	4	.52
Albert Swanson	18	4	.52
Albert Swanson	19	4	.52
Albert Swanson	20	4	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	23	4	.63
C. J. Knox	24	4	.63
C. J. Knox	25	4	.63
C. J. Knox	26	4	.63
C. J. Knox	27	4	.63
C. J. Knox	28	4	.63
C. J. Knox	29	4	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 32 and	33	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	34	4	.63
C. J. Knox	35	4	.63
C. J. Knox	36	4	.63
C. J. Knox	37	4	.63
C. J. Knox	38	4	.63
C. J. Knox	39	4	.63
C. J. Knox	40	4	.63
C. J. Knox	1	5	.63
C. J. Knox	2	5	.63
C. J. Knox	3	5	.63
C. J. Knox	4	5	.63
C. J. Knox	5	5	.63
C. J. Knox	6	5	.63
C. J. Knox	7	5	.63
C. J. Knox	8	5	.63
C. J. Knox	9	5	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 12 and	13	5	1.26
C. J. Knox	14	5	.63
C. J. Knox	15	5	.63
C. J. Knox	16	5	.63
C. J. Knox	17	5	.63
C. J. Knox	18	5	.63
C. J. Knox	19	5	.63
C. J. Knox	20	5	.63
C. J. Knox	21	5	.95
C. J. Knox	22	5	.95
C. J. Knox	23	5	.95
C. J. Knox	24	5	.95
C. J. Knox	25	5	.95
C. J. Knox	26	5	.95
C. J. Knox	27	5	.95
C. J. Knox	32	5	.95
C. J. Knox	33	5	.95
C. J. Knox	34	5	.95
C. J. Knox	35	5	.95
C. J. Knox	36	5	.95
C. J. Knox	37	5	.95
C. J. Knox	38	5	.95
C. J. Knox	4	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 5 and	6	6	1.90
Iver Winberg	9	6	.95
John Kron	12	6	5.69
John Kron	13	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 17 incl		6	3.80
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	6	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 28 incl		6	7.44
C. J. Knox	29	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	32	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	36	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	37	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	38	6	1.24
Peter Paulson	39	6	1.24
Ole Peterson	40	6	12.13
Hattie E. Knox, lots 4 &	5	7	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 6 and	7	7	2.48
Agnes M. Dobner	35	7	1.24
Agnes M. Dobner	36	7	10.56
Agnes M. Dobner	37	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	38	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	39	7	13.67
Kenison & Knox	40	7	1.57
M. L. Seymour	3	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	8	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	9	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 12 to 16 inclusive		8	6.20
Mary Edwardson	17	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 26 to 29 inclusive		8	4.96
Geo. M. Knox	32	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	33	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	34	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	8	1.24
Theo. E. Deveraux	36	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	37	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	38	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	39	8	1.24
A. C. Rhinehart, lots 3 and	4	9	2.48
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	10	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	11	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	17	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	18	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	19	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	20	9	1.57
Hans E. Barstad	25	9	1.57
Hans E. Barstad	26	9	1.57
Fred Gallenbeck	27	9	6.21
Geo. M. Knox	30	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	31	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	34	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	35	9	1.57
Oscar Anderson	40	9	6.54
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 4 &	5	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	10	2.48
C. A. Forsberg	11	10	1.24
C. A. Forsberg	12	10	6.21
Gust & Ole Fevig, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		11	6.20
John N. Whitman	6	11	1.24
John N. Whitman	7	11	3.11
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	14	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	15	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	16	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	21	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	22	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	23	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	24	11	1.24
Marit Hanson	1	12	1.24
Marit Hanson	2	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 3 to 6 incl		12	3.80
Marit Hanson	7	12	4.66
Marit Hanson	8	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 9 and	10	12	1.90
M. V. Evenson	11	12	.95
M. V. Evenson	12	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	13	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	14	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	15	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	16	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	17	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	18	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	23	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	24	12	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	2	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	4	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	8	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	10	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	11	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	17	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	18	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	21	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson	22	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson, s½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson, n½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson	24	13	.95
C. J. Knox	1	14	.63
C. J. Knox	2	14	.63
C. J. Knox	3	14	.63
C. J. Knox	4	14	.63
C. J. Knox	5	14	.63
C. J. Knox	6	14	.63
C. J. Knox	7	14	.63
C. J. Knox	8	14	.63
C. J. Knox	9	14	.63
C. J. Knox	10	14	.63
C. J. Knox	11	14	.63
C. J. Knox	12	14	.63
C. J. Knox	13	14	.63
C. J. Knox	14	14	.63
C. J. Knox	15	14	.63
C. J. Knox	16	14	.63
C. J. Knox	17	14	.63
C. J. Knox	18	14	.63
C. J. Knox	19	14	.63
C. J. Knox	20	14	.63
C. J. Knox	21	14	.63
C. J. Knox	22	14	.63
C. J. Knox	23	14	.63
C. J. Knox	24	14	.63
Thomas Nelson	1	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	2	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	3	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	4	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	5	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	6	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	7	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	8	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	9	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	10	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	11	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	12	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	13	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	14	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	15	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	16	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	17	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	18	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	19	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	20	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	21	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	22	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	23	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	24	15	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	2	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	3	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	4	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	5	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	6	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	7	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	8	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	9	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	10	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	11	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	12	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	13	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	14	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	15	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	16	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	17	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	18	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	19	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	20	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	21	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	21	.40
Wiley Tindolph	1	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	2	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	4	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	5	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 &	7	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 &	9	22	.80
John B. Finn, lots 10 &	11	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 12 &	13	22	1.04
Wiley Tindolph	14	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	15	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	16	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	17	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 18, 19 &	20	22	1.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		22	2.08
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 &	26	22	1.04
Martin Lee	2	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	3	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	4	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	5	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	6	23	.63
Albert Reinke, lots 11 &	12	23	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	23	.63
C. J. Knox	14	23	.63
C. J. Knox	15	23	.63
C. J. Knox	16	23	.63
Andrew C. Bratton	25	23	.63
Andrew C. Bratton	26	23	.76
Henry Young	1	24	.76
Henry Young	2	24	.63
C. J. Knox	10	24	.63
C. J. Knox	11	24	.63
C. J. Knox	12	24	.63
C. J. Knox	13	24	.63
C. J. Knox	14	24	.76
C. J. Knox	15	24	.76
C. J. Knox	16	24	.76
C. J. Knox	17	24	.76
C. J. Knox, lots 18 to 20 incl		24	2.28
Joseph Vatava, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		24	3.04
Joseph Vatava	25	24	.76
Joseph Vatava	26	24	2.62
C. J. Knox, lots 1 to 6 incl		25	4.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 13 incl		25	5.32
Edward O. Rendahl	18	25	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 20, 21 &	22	25	2.85
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 26 incl		25	3.80
Gustaf A. Peterson	16	26	.95
C. J. Knox	17	26	.95
C. J. Knox	18	26	.95
C. J. Knox	19	26	2.19
F. A. Richardson	20	26	.95
C. J. Knox	23	26	.95
Ole Hanson	1	27	1.24
Ole Hanson	2	27	10.56
Ole Hanson	3	27	1.25
Ole Hanson	4	27	1.24
C. J. Knox, lots 5 &	6	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 7 &	8	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 9 &	10	27	2.48
C. J. Knox	18	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	27	1.24

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac'.	Am't.
W. H. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	$ 9.65
Henry A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼, ex 5 acres	14	115	29.67
John Hock, north part of lot 11, ex Ry R of W	14	9.68	2.61
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 a of lot 11, se¼ ne¼ and lot 12, ex Ry R of W	14	98	24.73
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.46
Ernest Buse, lot 13, ex south 20 acres	15	11.75	3.61
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	6.48
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	13	2.91
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	4.60	1.15
F. T. Day, lot 5	15	27.90	6.26
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.73	4.24
Edward Langevin, s½ sw¼	23	80	20.78
George H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.62
Edward Langevin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	10.40
Jerry Carlson, 3 a in nw¼	26	3	.84
Wm. Bottineau, 5 acres in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
Martha G. Bottineau, 5 a in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schveiter	6	1	$3.73
Lena Schveiter	7	1	12.99
Cyprien Gosselin	12	1	1.87
Cyprien Gosselin	13	1	12.99
Bertha Zaiser	14	1	1.87
Bertha Zaiser	15	1	14.84
Bertha Zaiser	16	1	1.87
Dora Hatten, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.88
Victoria Pepin, 15 x 50 ft of	18	1	.39
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	8.58
W. B. Dodge	10	2	3.73
J. K. Johnson, lots 12 and	13	2	19.14
N. O. Ormsburg	14	2	3.73
Alex Barnsdale	26	2	7.43
Alex Barnsdale	27	2	2.97
Isabella M. Norde	1	3	18.56
Isabella M. Norde	2	3	3.73
J. H. Allen	3	3	4.12
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.24
J. H. Allen	5	3	4.94
J. H. Allen	6	3	3.79
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	1.49
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	1.49
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.49
John Hoernig	10	3	22.26
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 11 to 16 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	12.36
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 19 to 20 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	4.12
C. H. Clark, und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.77
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.86
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., Lots 33 to 39 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	8.91
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., ex Ry R of W	40	3	10.40
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.43
Marie L. Buse	6	4	2.24
Marie L. Buse	7	4	2.24
P. A. Blockstad	8	4	2.24
Marguerite Walter	9	4	1.49
Marguerite Walter	10	4	1.49
Nicholas Goodnature	19	4	1.12
Louis R. Witt	20	4	1.12
Fred Buse	21	4	1.49
Fred Buse	A	4	1.12
Fred Buse	B	4	1.12
Fred Buse	C	4	1.12
Bertha Zaiser	3	5	1.49
Wm. J. Dargan	A	5	8.17
John Gagnon	D	4	1.12
John Gagnon	E	4	1.12
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots A, B and C ex Ry R of W		3	9.94
Ernest Buse	H	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	A	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	B		1.49
Louise Zaiser, part of reserve "S"			10.04

Kretzschmar's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
D. D. Williams, e½ of	2	7	$.76
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.32
John Schmitz Jr.	10	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.32
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	5	11	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 6 to 9 incl		11	1.25
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		11	.95
Carl J. Loomis, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		11	2.49
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.32
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.32
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.32
M. M. Ross	5	12	.32
George Gerlach	8	12	.32
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.32
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.32
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 16 &	17	12	.63
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.32
H. F. Amsden	21	12	.32
Sweet & Wyer, lots 22, 23 &	24	12	.96
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.32
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	4	13	.32
M. M. Ross, lots 6 and	7	13	.64
Joseph Judswitch, lots 8 &	9	13	.64
J. and M. Fugnia, lots 11 &	12	13	.64
Margaritha Wendt, lots 13 &	14	13	.64
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	3.29
Chas. Haner, lots 17 and	18	13	.64
A. M. Miller	21	13	.32
W. W. Beleyn	22	13	.32
Mary A. Hemmings et al, lots 1, 2 and	3	14	.96
J. F. Amsden, lots 4 &	5	14	.64
Jas. C. O'Brien, lots 6, 7 &	8	14	.96
C. H. Miller	9	14	.32
Albert Pelton	10	14	.32
Jas C. O'Brien, lots 11 &	12	14	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		14	1.60
Carl J. Loomis, all		15	7.68
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 3 and	4	16	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		16	2.56
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.32
John Wolff, lots 14 and	15	16	.64
Joseph Fugnia, lots 16 and	17	16	.64
Geo. Gerlach, lots 1 and	2	17	.64
J. M. Boyle, lots 3 and	4	17	.64
M. M. Ross, lots 5, 6 and	7	17	.96
P. and J. Mechan	8	17	.32
Matt Skala	9	17	11.59
P. & J. Mechan, lots 10 &	11	17	.64
P. & J. Mechan, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		17	3.84
Carl J. Loomis, lots 1 to 3 incl		20	1.09
Maria Mundo, lots 4 to 9 incl		20	2.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		20	1.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		20	1.56
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 24 inclusive		20	3.12
Geo. H. Detling, lots 1, 2 &	3	21	1.17
Mathias Skala	6	21	.39
John Holzknecht	16	21	.39
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	21	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		21	1.56
Martha Fevig, lots 3 to 5 incl		22	1.17
Nicholas Helen, lots 6 &	7	22	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.39
Joseph Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.17
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		22	1.56
J. H. Detling	20	22	11.50
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	.39
Frank R. Helen	22	22	.39
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.39
Edwin Stones	6	23	.97
Kretzschmar & Frederick	7	23	.97
Mathias Skala	10	23	.97
Leo Steinert, lots 11 &	12	23	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 13 and	14	23	.78
Joseph Buthnenler	17	23	.39
Mary Hemmings et al, lots 7 and	8	24	.78
Julia Smith, lots 9 to 12 incl		24	1.56
Pauline Morgard	13	24	.39
J.H.Sanders, lots 15 to 18 incl		24	1.56
Peter Cornelius, lots 19 and	20	24	.78
Maria Munda, lots 3, 4 and	5	25	1.17
Laura A. Congdon, lots 6 and	7	25	.78
M. M. Ross, lots 8 and	9	25	.78
J. H. Plunkett, lots 10, 11 &	12	25	1.17
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13, 14 &	15	25	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 16,17,18 &	19	25	1.56
Holden & Augbom, lots 1, 2&	3	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 6, 7 &	8	26	1.17
Marie Mundo, lots 9 to 12 incl		26	1.56
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13 &	14	26	.78
J. F. Amsden, lots 15, 16 &	17	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 18, 19 &	20	26	1.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 and	22	26	.84
Carl J. Loomis, lots 1, 2 &	3	27	1.17
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	27	.39
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	27	.78
C. J. Loomis, lots 8 to 12 incl		27	1.95
Schapleigh & Hurlbut, lots 1 and	2	28	.78
Morgan Hussey, lots 3 and	4	28	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	28	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.39
Joseph Grove, lots 9 and	10	28	.78
A. F. Holden, lots 1, 2 &	3	29	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 4 and	5	29	.78
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.39
C. Kretzschmar	9	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.39
J.F.Amsden, lots 15 to 17 incl		29	1.17
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 18 &	19	29	.78
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 20 and	21	29	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 22, 23 &	24	29	1.17
A. H. Holden, lots 1 and	2	30	.78
Peter Cornilius, lots 3 and	4	30	.78
H. H. Zaiser	5	30	.39
McLaughlin & Randt, lots 6 and	7	30	.78
Carl Kretzschmar	8	30	.39
Julia A. Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	30	1.17
C. H. Weller	13	30	.39
H. H. Zaiser, lots 16, 17 &	18	30	1.17
J. F. Amsden, lots 19 and	20	30	.78
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.39
C. H. Weller	24	30	.39
Sophia Dieterich	1	31	.75
Edmund Berry	2	31	.75
John M. Whitman	4	31	.75
Emily Wolfornm, lots 5, 6 &	7	31	2.25
Martin Peterson	8	31	.75
McLaughlin & Randt	9	31	.75
Julia A. Smith, lots 11 &	12	31	1.50
Michael Flynn	16	31	.75
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.75
Joseph Grover	19	31	.75
L. D. Breese	20	31	.75
Davis & Clark, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		31	3.00
Leo Steinert	1	32	3.73
Leo Steinert, lots 3 to 6 incl		32	3.00
Lunette H. Skow, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		32	13.42
P. D. Smith, lots 15 and	16	32	1.50
R. J. Jung	17	32	.75
Amelia Riechel	18	32	11.14
Harry C. Hermans	19	32	.75
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.75
Wm. Ness	21	32	.75
E. E. Higbu	22	32	.75
Arthur O. Shade	23	32	.75
Harry C. Hermans		33	.75
Harry C. Hermans, lots 3, 4 and	5	33	2.25
Christopher Jung	6	33	.75
Peter Jung	7	33	.75
John Jung	8	33	.75
Arthur O. Shade	11	33	.75
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.75
Ellen Olson	15	33	.62
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		33	2.48
John E. Clews	1	34	.39
John Nelson	2	34	.39
T.M.Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		34	2.34
Morgan T. Rich, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		34	1.17
John Hack	16	34	.39
T. M. Hodwin, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		34	2.34
C. L. Brainerd, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		35	1.95
T. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		35	2.34
Carl J. Loomis, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		35	3.12
Joseph L. Stewart, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		35	4.53
H. A. McClatchie, all		36	2.97
Edward Hamry, lots 4 to 7 inclusive		37	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		38	3.51
G. A. Fairbanks, lots 10 to 14 inclusive		38	1.95
Edward Hamry, lots 1 and	3	39	1.17
F. J. Detling, lots 13 to 24 incl		39	4.68
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		40	1.17
Geo. and Albert Reiley, lots 4 and	5	40	.78
P. H. Munroe	6	40	.39
J. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		40	2.34
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		40	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 17 &	18	40	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 4 and	5	41	.78
C. C. Higbee	6	41	.39
Joseph Smith	9	41	.39
J. M. Hodwin, lots 13 &	14	41	3.63
Andrew & Hampsen	1	42	.75
J. Gillespie, lots 2 and	3	42	1.50
Wm. H. Dufresne	5	42	.75
Julia Walter, lots 13, 14 &	15	42	1.86
A. J. Hayes, und. ½ of	17	42	.62
Arthur Toupin, lots 20, 21 &	22	42	7.79
August Wentzel, n 100 ft of	1	43	4.30
Mary Gunderson, south 110 ft of lots 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.43
Peter Engels	7	43	1.12
Michael Biever	8	43	1.12
L. J. Bruse	9	43	8.55
A. H. Holden, lots 10 and	11	43	2.24
Cora Elsaas	6	44	1.49
J. W. and M. Lowe	7	44	1.49
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.49
Susan D. Smith, lots 11 &	12	44	17.81
Peter Peterson, lots 13 &	14	44	2.98
Henry Walkman	15	44	1.49
Laughlin & Doyle, lots 16 &	17	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe, lots 18 and	19	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.49
C. L. Brainerd, east 28 ft of lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.91
Neil Peterson, lots 1 and	2	45	2.98
Susan D. Smith	4	45	1.49
Henrietta Detling, lots 5 &	6	45	2.98
Henrietta Detling, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		45	8.94
Adam Schmitz, lots 1 and	2	46	2.98
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		46	8.94
R. H. Abraham, east 50 ft of lots 19 to 24 inclusive		46	2.97
J. H. Knight, west 100 ft of lots 10 to 24 inclusive		46	5.94
Erick K. Wallender, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		47	8.94
R. H. Abraham, except 250 ft of	7	47	1.49
Johnson & Marshall, west 150 ft of lots 8 to 12 inclusive		47	2.97
Ella Farrand, west 75 ft of		48	4.46
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.46
Mary Zaiser, com at nw cor e 30 ft, s 200 ft		50	9.28
Mary Zaiser, 16 ft of e 75 ft of		49	1.49
Ellen Sebrin, com 30 ft e of nw cor, e 25 ft, s 200 ft		50	2.97
John Schmidz, com 55 ft e of nw cor, e 69 ft, s 200 ft		50	15.59
H. Burgdorf, com at ne cor w 104 ft, s 200 ft		50	5.94
Johnson & Marshall, com 104 ft w of ne cor, s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	2.97
J. W. Hoxie	7	51	2.24
John Schmitz Jr.	8	51	2.24
John Watson, 100 x 56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.46
Mina Pratt, 80 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Mary M. Wellington, 100 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Opera House Assn, lots 1, 2&	3	53	4.47
I. L. Breese	5	53	1.49
Fred Stark	9	53	1.49
John Luger, lots 13, 14 &	15	53	2.25
Simon J. Peabody, lots 17 &	18	53	1.50
Susan D. Smith	19	53	.75
Joseph Smith	21	53	.75
Wm. Graham, lots 22, 23 &	24	53	2.25
Hayes, Hamry & Detling, und. ¾	4	54	8.36
Cora Elsass, lots 1, 2 and	3	55	1.17
Henry W. Davies, lots 5 and	6	55	.78
H. P. Hamrin	7	55	.39
Maggie L. Pirath, lots 8 to 10 incl		55	1.17
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.39
F. A. Lathrop	14	55	.39
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	55	.39
Henrietta Detling, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	56	8.97
Sarah Hillgrove	5	56	.39
Sarah Hillgrove	6	56	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.39
Edward Hamry	19	57	.39
Edward Hamry	20	57	.39
Edward Hamry	21	57	.39
Edward Hamry	22	57	.39
Edward Hamry	23	57	.39
Edward Hamry	24	57	.39
Edward Hamry	1	58	.25
Edward Hamry	2	58	.25
Edward Hamry	3	58	.25
Edward Hamry	4	58	.25
Edward Hamry	5	58	.25
Edward Hamry	6	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	15	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.25
Edward Hamry	19	59	.39
Edward Hamry	20	59	.39
Edward Hamry	21	59	.39
Edward Hamry	22	59	.39
Edward Hamry	23	59	.39
Edward Hamry	24	59	.39
Edward Hamry	1	60	.39
Edward Hamry	2	60	.39
Edward Hamry	3	60	.39
Edward Hamry	4	60	.49
Edward Hamry	5	60	.39
Edward Hamry	6	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	14	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	15	61	.39
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	6	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	7	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	8	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	9	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	10	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	11	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	12	62	.39
Jacob F. Shoffer, w½	14	62	1.12
Cora Elsass	7	63	.39
Cora Elsass, lots 8 and	9	63	.78
Amelia Schlieff, n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Sopherin Koch, 25 ft s of n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Wm. H. Anderson	3	64	.75
Louisa Gesswein	9	64	.75
Elizabeth Sauer lots 13 to 15 inclusive		64	2.25
A. D. Henny	18	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	21	64	.75
Wight, ½	21	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	22	64	.75
Wight, ½	22	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles	24	64	.75
Elizabeth Conkling	4	65	1.49
Mathelda Gerke	7	65	5.21
Louis Burgdorf	13	65	11.08
John Holzknecht	3	66	2.06
John Gunderson	4	66	3.21
P. A. Blackstad, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		66	6.42
Maria L. Buse	10	66	2.35
O. D. Kinnie	16	66	.75
Theodore McCullough, lots 19 and	20	66	1.50
James W. Griffin, lots 23 &	24	66	1.50
Ernest Buse, south ½		67	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 1 and	2	68	1.50
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 5 &	6	69	3.62
Fred Buse	8	69	2.83
Thomas Stale, lots 9 to 12 incl		69	5.96
Jas.W.Griffin, lots 13 to 16 incl		69	3.00
Fred Buse, lots 20 and		69	1.50
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 22, 23 &	24	69	2.25
Louisa Gesswein, lots 13 &	14	70	2.98
J. W. Ermine, lots 3 and	4	71	2.03
Walter J. Richardson	6	71	1.12
R. J. Like	7	71	1.12
R. J. Like	8	71	1.12
Jacob Pahlen	9	71	5.58
Louis Schaeffer	10	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	11	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	12	71	1.12
A. M. Miller	20	71	.75
A. M. Miller	21	71	.75
A. M. Miller	22	71	.75
John A. Wright	1	72	.75
John A. Wright	2	72	.75
Ira M. Decamps	3	72	.75
Francis Rooney	8	72	.75
Elnora Lessner	9	72	.75
Ottilie Brazius	16	72	.75
Peter Olson	23	72	.39
Peter Olson	24	72	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.39
A. J. Hayes	14	74	2.24
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.39
James Phillips	4	75	.39
L. J. Olephant	6	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.39
Edward Hamery	1	76	.39
Edward Hamery	2	76	.39
Edward Hamery	3	76	.39
Edward Hamery	4	76	.39
Edward Hamery	5	76	.39
Edward Hamery	6	76	.39
F. J. Detling	13	76	.39
F. J. Detling	14	76	.39
F. J. Detling	15	76	.39
F. J. Detling	16	76	.39
F. J. Detling	17	76	.39
F. J. Detling	18	76	.39
F. J. Detling	19	76	.39
F. J. Detling	20	76	.39
F. J. Detling	21	76	.39
F. J. Detling	22	76	.39
F. J. Detling	23	76	.39
F. J. Detling	24	76	.39
F. J. Detling	1	77	.39
F. J. Detling	2	77	.39
F. J. Detling	3	77	.39
F. J. Detling	4	77	.39
F. J. Detling	5	77	.39
F. J. Detling	6	77	.39
F. J. Detling	7	77	.39
F. J. Detling	8	77	.39
F. J. Detling	9	77	.39
F. J. Detling	10	77	.39
F. J. Detling	11	77	.39
F. J. Detling	12	77	.39
Edward Hamery	19	77	.39
Edward Hamery	20	77	.39
Edward Hamery	21	77	.39
Edward Hamery	22	77	.39
Edward Hamery	23	77	.39
Edward Hamery	24	77	.39
Edward Hamery	1	78	.39
Edward Hamery	2	78	.39
Edward Hamery	3	78	.39
Edward Hamery	4	78	.39
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.39
Thos. R. Dagan	6	78	.39
Edward Hamery	19	78	.39
Edward Hamery	20	78	.39
Edward Hamery	21	78	.39
Edward Hamery	22	78	.39
Edward Hamery	23	78	.39
Edward Hamery	24	78	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	13	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	14	80	.39
Edward Hamery	15	80	.39
Edward Hamery	16	80	.39
Edward Hamery	17	80	.39
Edward Hamery	18	80	.39
Edward Hamery	19	80	.39
Edward Hamery	20	80	.39
Wm. A. Elliott	4	81	.39
Carrie Cummings	5	81	.39
David L. Dolly	6	81	.39
David L. Dolly	7	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	9	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	10	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	11	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	12	81	.39
Security Trust Co.	15	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	23	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	24	81	.39
L. I. Breese	5	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	7	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	8	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	9	82	1.12
Security Trust Co., lots 15 &	16	82	12.63
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.75
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.12
David C. Richter	19	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	20	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	21	83	1.12
Anna Shoennecker, lots 5, 6 &	7	84	4.47
Otto J. Zehrendt, lot 8 and north ½ of	9	84	2.98
August Morin		84	1.49
Helen Klepper, lots 11 &	12	84	2.98
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 1, 2 &	3	85	2.25
Lutie Lieb, lots 11 and	12	85	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 2 and	3	87	1.50
H. F. Duman	3	88	1.12
O. R. Boyer	4	89	1.12
Frank A. Overback, lots 5 &	6	89	2.24
Bertha Zaiser	8	89	1.12
O. R. Boyer, lots 9 and	10	89	2.24
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.12
J. G. Molan	12	89	1.12
Bertha Zaiser, lots 13 to 21 incl		89	6.75
H. F. Duman	22	89	.75
Bertha Zaiser, lots 23 and	24	89	1.50
Raul Cyr	19	90	8.55
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.12
Hayes & Hamery, lots 1, 2 &	3	91	3.36
EdwardRiley, lots 9 to 12 incl		91	4.48
Mrs. Thos. Young, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		91	2.25
Geo. H. Detling, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		91	3.00
Henry W. Davies	20	91	.75
Alfred Blomgren, lots 21, 22&23		91	5.23
Anderson & Goldburg, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		92	1.56
Shebot Hudtner, lots 11 &	12	92	.78
Chas. Just, lots 13 and	14	92	.78
Geo. H. Detling, lots 15 to 24 inclusive		92	3.90
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 5 incl		93	1.95
James McGalrick	6	93	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 7 to 12 incl		93	2.34
Ed. Hamery, lots 13 to 18 incl		93	2.34
Ed Hamery, lots 1 to 4 incl		94	1.56
Sweet & Wyer	5	94	.39
Katie B. Baker	6	94	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 13 &	14	94	4.18
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 12 incl		95	4.68
Edward Hamery, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		95	2.34
Edward Hamery	7	96	.39
Edward Hamery	8	96	.39
Edward Hamery	9	96	.39
Edward Hamery	10	96	.39
Edward Hamery	11	96	.39
Edward Hamery	12	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.39
Edward Hamery	13	97	.39
Edward Hamery	14	97	.39
Edward Hamery	15	97	.39
Edward Hamery	16	97	.39
Edward Hamery	17	97	.39
Edward Hamery	18	97	.39
A. J. Hayes	24	97	.39
Edward Hamery	7	98	.39
Edward Hamery	8	98	.39
Edward Hamery	9	98	.39
Edward Hamery	10	98	.39
Edward Hamery	11	98	.39
Edward Hamery	12	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.39
F. J. Detling	5	99	.39
F. J. Detling	6	99	.39
F. J. Detling	7	99	.39
F. J. Detling	8	99	.39
F. J. Detling	9	99	.39
F. J. Detling	10	99	.39
F. J. Detling	11	99	.39
F. J. Detling	12	99	.39
Edward Hamery	19	99	.39
Edward Hamery	20	99	.39
Edward Hamery	21	99	.39
Edward Hamery	22	99	.39
Edward Hamery	23	99	.39
Edward Hamery	24	99	.39
Edward Hamery	7	100	.39
Edwarl Hamery	8	100	.39
Edward Hamery	9	100	.39
Edward Hamery	10	100	.39
Edward Hamery	11	100	.39
Edward Hamery	12	100	.39
F. J. Detling	13	100	.39
F. J. Detling	14	100	.39
F. J. Detling	15	100	.39
F. J. Detling	16	100	.39
F. J. Detling	17	100	.39
F. J. Detling	18	100	.39
F. J. Detling	19	100	.39
F. J. Detling	20	100	.39
F. J. Detling	21	100	.39
F. J. Detling	22	100	.39
F. J. Detling	23	100	.39
F. J. Detling	24	100	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.39
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.75
L. I. Breese	8	102	.75
L. I. Breese	9	102	.75
L. I. Breese	10	102	.75
L. I. Breese, lots 11 and	12	102	12.63
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.75
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.75
L. I. Breese	18	102	.75
L. I. Breese	19	102	.75
L. I. Breese	20	102	.75
L. I. Breese	21	102	.75
L. I. Breese	22	102	.75
L. I. Breese	23	102	.75
L. I. Breese	24	102	.75
Anderson & Solberg	3	103	1.12
Anderson & Solberg	4	103	1.12
A. J. Higdem	6	103	1.12

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Adeline Schaefter	8	103	1.12
Mary A. Hennings et al.	10	103	1.12
John Bauer	13	103	
John Bauer	14	103	13.38
John Bauer	15	103	1.12
Ernest Buse	2	106	.39
Ernest Buse	3	106	.39
Ernest Buse	4	106	.39
Ernest Buse	5	106	.39
Ernest Buse	6	106	.39
Ernest Buse	7	106	.39
Ernest Buse	8	106	.39
Ernest Buse	9	106	.39
Ernest Buse	10	106	.39
Ernest Buse	11	106	.39
Ernest Buse	12	106	.39
Gjosk & Bauer, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark of Red Lake river			1.78

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Spencer Leavith	6	2	$29.67
Spencer Leavith	7	2	18.56
Joseph Rose	4	3	8.36
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	37.10
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	18.56
Josephine Porier	2	4	5.58
Delphine Rose	5	4	2.80
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	5.58
John McThary	14	6	8.01
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.88
Fred Zaiser	4	8	11.14
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.84
H. B. Haufer	11	9	4.46
H. B. Kaufer	12	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	13	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	18	9	3.73
Edward Langevin	19	9	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	1	10	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	2	10	3.73
Edward Langevin, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		10	14.92
Eugenit Pepin	16	11	7.43
Peter A. Couture	20	11	3.73
Jerome Germain	24	11	3.73
Edward Langevin Est.	2	12	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	2.24
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.24
Joseph C. Dargah	4	15	5.21
Jacob Alp, for years 1897 and 1898	16	15	5.54
Louise Gesswein, for year 1897	17	15	2.57
Napoleon Morrissette, lots 9&10		16	4.48
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 to 20 inclusive		16	17.92
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	17.88
John B. Dow, lots 1 and	2	19	4.18
L. B. Laplume	5	19	2.24
L. B. Laplume	6	19	2.24
Peter F. Eagen	13	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	14	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	15	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	16	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	18	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	2	21	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	8	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	11	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	12	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	2	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	14	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	15	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	1.49
Geo. E. Higgins, lots 15 &	16	25	2.98
Edward Langevin, lots 19 &	20	25	2.98
Edward Langevin	21	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	22	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	23	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	24	25	1.49
Desive Marchand	1	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	2	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	3	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	4	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	5	26	1.49
Desire Marchand	6	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	7	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	8	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	9	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	10	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	11	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	12	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	14	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	15	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	26	1.48
Edward Langevin Est.	1	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	32	.75

Miles' Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Charles Woodbury, lots 1, 2 & 3		1	$ .78
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 4, 5 & 6		1	.78
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 12 incl.		1	1.56
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	1	.52
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 15 and	16	1	.52
H. B. Kaufer, lots 17 and	18	1	.52
S. M. Davis, lots 19 and	20	1	.52
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 21 &	22	1	.52
Albert F. Snell, lots 23 &	24	1	.52
Chas. Woodbury, lots 4, 5 & 6		2	.78
Wright & Mitchell, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		2	1.56
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		2	1.04
R. H. Abraham, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		2	1.30
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		3	3.12
Peter Beautron	13	3	.26
Kate L. Hill	14	3	.26
Constantine Burger	15	3	.26
Philip Zeh	21	3	.26
Andrew E. Brand, lots 23 &	24	3	.52
A. F. Scheldrup, lots 1 and	2	4	.52
R. H. Abraham, lots 3 and	4	4	.52
G. T. Miles, lots 5 to 12 incl		4	2.08
G. T. Miles	13	5	.17
Chas. McCarty, lots 3 and	4	6	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 5 to 10 inclusive		6	1.02
Peter Baker, lots 11 and	12	6	.34
Walburga Zeh, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		6	1.36
Walburga Zeh, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		6	.68
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.17
Evan Anderson	8	7	.17
Peter Beautron, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		7	.68
G. T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 incl		7	1.02
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	.85
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		8	.95
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 18 incl		8	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		8	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		9	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		9	.68
Erick G. Wallender, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		9	.68
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		9	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		9	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 & 6		10	.34
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 8, 9 &	10	10	.51
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 11 &	12	10	.34
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		10	2.04
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		11	.87
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 18 inclusive		11	2.04
Wm. Misner, lots 19 and	20	11	.34
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21&22		11	.31
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		12	2.04
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	12	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		13	.85
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.17
E. E. Kearney	7	13	.17
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 &	10	13	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.17
Albert F. Snell, lots 10 &	11	14	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 12, 13&14		14	.51
Knud Benson, lots 15 &	16	14	.34
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		15	1.36
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 to 13 inclusive		15	.85
R. H. Abraham, lots 15 &	16	15	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, all		16	2.72

Park Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. W. Elliott, a 60 foot strip of land south of and adjoining lot	1	1	$ .39
Thos. Lonson	1	1	.39
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.39
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.39
L. I. Breese	7	1	.39
L. I. Breese	8	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	10	1	4.09
Carl J. Loomis, lots 11 to 14		1	1.56
Buckhardt Walters, lots 15 &	16	1	.78
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	1	.78
Julia Walters, lots 19 &	20	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 21&22		1	.78
J. J. Busse, lots 23 and	24	1	.78
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 26 and	27	1	.78
August Walters, lots 28 to 31 inclusive		1	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 32 and	33	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al	34	1	.39
Julia Walters	35	1	.39
Buckhardt & Walters	36	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	4	2	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 6 to 9 inclusive		2	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		2	1.17
Julia Walters, lots 13to15 incl		2	1.17
Mary Hennings et al, lots 16&17		2	.78
Buckhardt & Walters	18	2	.39
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.39
Julia Walters, lots 21 to 23 incl		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 24 to 26 inclusive		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 27 to 37 inclusive		2	4.29
Mary Hennings et al	38	2	.39
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 39 and	40	2	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 41&42		2	.78
Julia Walters, lots 43 to 46 incl		2	1.56
Bertha Jackson, lots 47 to 48 inclusive		2	.78
Edmund Bray, lots 1 to 3 incl		3	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 6 incl		3	1.17
Ness & Korstadt, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		3	1.95
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt, lots 16 to 43 inclusive		3	10.92
Ness & Korstadt, E. 44 ft. of	44	3	.39
Jas. Lyman, ex E 44 ft	44	3	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 45 to 52 inclusive		3	2.82
Katharine Korstadt, lots 2 & 3		4	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		4	3.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		4	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		4	1.56
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.39
John Nelson, lots 21 &	22	4	.78
Ness & Korstadt, lots 23 to 35 inclusive		4	5.07

E. and O. Buse Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Margaretta Walter, lots 3 &	4	2	$ .78
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co.	12	2	.39
A. Borrasdale, lots 5 to 20 incl		5	6.24
Thomas Knuland, lots 11 &	12	6	1.24
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		6	1.28
John Watson	17	6	.32
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.32
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		7	6.75
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		8	2.25
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 8 inclusive		8	3.75
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		9	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 9 inclusive		9	2.34
A. H. Cloudy, lots 1 to 3 incl		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 15 and 16		10	.78
John Watson, lots 17to20 incl		10	1.56
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 21 to 33 inclusive		10	5.07
John Watson	34	10	.39
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		11	2.88
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	11	.64
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	12	.78

Holmes' Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	$ .24
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.24
Maria Dufour	3	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	7	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	8	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	9	1	.24
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	11	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	12	1	.24
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	2	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	3	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	4	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	5	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	9	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	10	2	.24
Verginia Holmes	11	2	.24
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.24
John Daly	13	3	.24
John Daly	14	3	.24
John Daly	15	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	16	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	17	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	18	3	.24
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	4	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	5	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	6	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	7	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	8	4	.24
George Peterson	13	4	.24
George Peterson	14	4	.24
George Peterson	15	4	.24
George Peterson	16	4	.24
Jas. F. Holmes	17	4	.24
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.24
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	2	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	3	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	4	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	5	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	6	5	.24
Wesley Neile	1	6	.24
Wesley Neile	2	6	.24
Potter Produce Co.	3	6	.24
Wesley Neil	4	6	.24
Wesley Neil	5	6	.24
Wesley Neil	6	6	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	7	.24
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.24
Ida Baldwin	8	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	9	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	10	7	.24
Eklunds & Rudt	19	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	20	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	21	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	22	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	23	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	1	8	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	2	8	.17
Frank Robert Jr.	3	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	8	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	9	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	10	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	11	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	12	8	.17
Lauretta A. Shorey	21	8	.17
Louretta A. Shorey	22	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	3	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	4	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	5	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	6	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	7	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	8	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	9	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	10	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	11	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	12	9	.17
G. F. Miles	13	9	.17
G. F. Miles	14	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.17
Wesley Neile	5	10	.17
Wesley Neile	6	10	.17
Wesley Neile	7	10	.17
Wesley Neile	8	10	.17
Wesley Neale	9	10	.17
Wesley Neile	10	10	.17
Wesley Neile	11	10	.17
Wesley Neile	12	10	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.17
A. S. Simon	1	12	.17
A. S. Simon	2	12	.17
Wesley Neil	4	13	.17
Wesley Neil	5	13	.17
Wesley Neil	6	13	.17
Wesley Neil	7	13	.17
Wesley Neil	8	13	.17
Wesley Neil	9	13	.17
Wesley Neil	10	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	13	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	14	13	.17
James F. Holmes	16	13	.17
James F. Holmes	17	13	.17
James F. Holmes	18	13	.17
James F. Holmes	19	13	.17
James F. Holmes	20	13	.17
James F. Holmes	21	13	.17
James F. Holmes	22	13	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.17
Phinias N. Loine	24	13	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	14	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	14	.17
Jas. I. Wyer	3	14	.17
Jas. I. Wyer	4	14	.17
John Feltz	5	14	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.17
Emma Booth	7	14	.17
Emma Booth	8	14	.17
James I. Wyer	9	14	.17
James I. Wyer	10	14	.17
Phenias N. Loine	11	14	.17
Phenia N. Loine	12	14	.17
Andrew Woods	13	14	.17
Andrew Woods	14	14	.17
Andrew Woods	20	14	.17
Andrew Woods	21	14	.17
Andrew Woods	22	14	.17
Andrew Woods	23	14	.17
Andrew Woods	24	14	.17
Wesley Neil	1	15	.17
Wesley Neil	2	15	.17
Wesley Neil	3	15	.17
Wesley Neil	4	15	.17
Wesley Neil	5	15	.17
Wesley Neil	6	15	.17
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	17	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	4	17	.17
John Feltz	5	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	6	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	7	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	8	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	9	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	10	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	11	17	.17
John B. Lohman	1	18	.17
John B. Lohman	2	18	.17
John B. Lohman	3	18	.17
John B. Lohman	4	18	.17
John B. Lohman	5	18	.17
John B. Lohman	6	18	.17
John B. Lohman	7	18	.17
John B. Lohman	8	18	.17
John B. Lohman	9	18	.17
John B. Lohman	10	18	.17
John B. Lohman	11	18	.17

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sophia Belair	3	1	$11.14
J. A. Bray	14	1	4.46
J. A. Bray	15	1	15.59
Bartlett Knudson	26	1	3.73
Armundson & Olson	11	2	2.24
Thomas Canty	14	2	1.49
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 9, 10 &	11	3	5.96
A. F. Austinson, lots 13 &	14	3	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 1 &	2	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 3 and	4	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	4	1.24
George E. Higgins, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		4	3.72
Austinson & Larson, lots 4 & 5		5	1.50
J. W. Lowe, lots 6 and	7	5	1.50
Mary Cyr, east 50 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig, west 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig	18	5	.75
G. A. Grussendorf	8	6	.75
Austinson & Larson, lots 1 & 2		7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 13 and	14	7	4.50
Lena Schreiter, lots 10, 11 &	12	8	4.47
Nels J. Ukkestad	13	8	1.12
Edmund Bray, lots 23 &	24	8	4.82
Chas. Hagen	4	9	2.97
Austinson & Larson, lots 5 & 6		9	5.94
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.97
Peter Olson	8	9	2.97
John Peterson	9	9	2.97
Jacob Off	10	9	2.97
Clarence L. Atwood, lots 11& 12		9	5.94
Ernest Buse, lots 16 to 21 incl		9	8.94
Ernest Buse	22	9	1.49
Peter Bourdon	10	10	4.83
G. A. Grussendorf	6	12	1.87
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 10 incl		12	7.48
F. E. Buse, lots 6 to 8 incl		13	5.61
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.87
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.87
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.87
Napoleon A. Bray, lots 1 &	2	14	3.74
Mary Sarnpore lots 3 &	4	14	3.74
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.87

Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. Swigny, lots 1 to 4 incl		1	$1.00
Carl G. Thysell, lots 7 and	8	1	.50
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.25
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.25
Evan Anderson, lots 11 &	12	1	.50
B. Swigny, lots 13 to 16 incl		1	1.00
Sidney Bottineau, lots 17 &	18	1	.50
Pierre Bottineau, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		1	1.00
Even Anderson, lots 23 &	24	1	.50
John Bottineau	7	2	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.25
G. A. Grussendorf, lots 11 &	12	2	.50
Louis Berthiaume, lots 13 &	14	2	.50
Mary R. Bottineau, lots 15 &	16	2	.50
Frank Palevin	19	2	.25
Oliver Charboneau	3	3	.25
L. I. Breese	4	3	.25
August Moreau	5	3	.25
Rupert Seidenbush	6	3	.25
C. J. Cowles	21	3	.25
Sophia Busch, lots 22to24 incl		3	.75
Vital Laplante, south 40 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.39
J. H. Sanders, ex south 40 ft of lots 1 and	2	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 6, 7 &	8	4	1.17
Lewis Wadekemper	9	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 10, 11 &12		4	1.17
Joseph Duran Jr	13	4	.39
W. H. Reichel	14	4	.39
Sophia Busch	15	4	.39
Geo. Weiss, lots 16 and	17	4	.78
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 18 to 24 inclusive		4	2.73
Fahey & Michaud, all		5	9.36
Lena Schreiter, lots 5 to 8 incl		6	3.78
Frank Prebyle	9	6	5.94
Frank Prebyle	10	6	.39
Ole Omoth	11	6	.39
Susie Allaire	12	6	.39
Frank Pribyl, lots 1 to 5 incl		7	1.95
Frank Pribyl, lots 6 and	7	7	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 8 and	9	7	.78
Ellen Fahey, lots 10, 11 &	12	7	1.17
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.45
Frank Roberts	2	8	.25
Frank Roberts	3	8	.25
John B. Dow	4	8	.25
John B. Dow	5	8	.25
John B. Dow	6	8	.25
John E. Dow	7	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	8	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	9	8	.25
P. D. Smith	10	8	.25
P. D. Smith	11	8	.25
P. D. Smith	12	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	13	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	14	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	15	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	16	8	.25
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	19	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	20	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	21	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	22	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	23	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	24	8	.25
P. D. Smith	1	9	.25
P. D. Smith	2	9	.25
P. J. Johnson	3	9	.25
E. L. Dow	4	9	.25
E. L. Dow	5	9	.25
E. L. Dow	6	9	.25
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.25
E. L. Dow	8	9	.25
E. L. Dow	9	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	11	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	12	9	.25
Susie Allard	13	9	.25
Susie Allard	14	9	.25
Edward Langevin	15	9	.25
Edward Langevin	16	9	.25
Edward Langevin	17	9	.25
Edward Langevin	18	8	.25
Edward Langevin	19	9	.25
Edward Langevin	20	9	.25
Edward Langevin	21	9	.25
Edward Langevin	22	9	.25
L. I. Breese	1	10	.25
L. I. Breese	2	10	.25
L. I. Breese	3	10	.25
L. I. Breese	4	10	.25
L. I. Breese	5	10	.25
L. I. Breese	6	10	.25
L. I. Breese	7	10	.25
L. I. Breese	8	10	.25
L. I. Breese	9	10	.25
L. I. Breese	10	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	15	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	16	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	17	10	.25
G. A. Gressendorf	18	10	.25
L. I. Breese	19	10	.25
L. I. Breese	20	10	.25
L. I. Breese	21	10	.25
L. I. Breese	22	10	.25
L. I. Breese	23	10	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons, lots 2 &	3	11	.50
John Gieriet	4	11	.25
John Gieriet	5	11	.25
John Gieriet	6	11	.25
John Gieriet	7	11	.25
John Gieriet	8	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	9	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	10	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	11	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	12	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	20	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	21	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	22	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	23	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	24	11	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.25
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 4 &	5	12	.50
Celina Gervois	6	12	.25
Celina Gervois	7	12	.25
Celina Gervois	8	12	.25
Celina Gervois	9	12	.25
Celina Gervois	10	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 11 &	12	12	.50
Pierre Bottineau	20	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	21	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	22	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 23 &	24	12	.50
L. I. Breese	1	13	.25
L. I. Breese	2	13	.25
L. I. Breese	3	13	.25
L. I. Breese	4	13	.25
L. I. Breese	5	13	.25
L. I. Breese	6	13	.25
L. I. Breese	7	13	.25
L. I. Breese	8	13	.25
L. I. Breese	9	13	.25
L. I. Breese	10	13	.25
L. I. Breese	11	13	.25
L. I. Breese	12	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	14	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	15	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	16	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	17	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	18	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	21	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	22	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	23	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	24	13	.25
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 1 &	2	14	.50
Chas. H. Brossard	3	14	.25
L. I. Breese	4	14	.25
L. I. Breese	5	14	.25
L. I. Breese	6	14	.25
L. I. Breese	7	14	.25
L. I. Breese	8	14	.25
L. I. Breese	9	14	.25
L. I. Breese	10	14	.25
L. I. Breese	11	14	.25
L. I. Breese	12	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	15	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	16	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	19	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	20	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	21	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	22	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	23	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	24	14	.25
Frank Prebyl, lots 1 &	2	15	.50
Frank Prebyl	3	15	.25
Edward Langevin	4	15	.25
Edward Langevin	5	15	.25
Edward Langevin	6	15	.25
Edward Langevin	7	15	.25
Edward Langevin	8	15	.25
Edward Langevin	9	15	.25
Edward Langevin	10	15	.25
John B. Dow, lots 11 &	12	15	.50
Wencelas Waronsek	13	15	.25
Wencelas Waronsek	14	15	.25
John B. Dow	15	15	.25
John B. Dow	16	15	.25
John B. Dow	17	15	.25
Edward Langevin	18	15	.25
Edward Langevin	19	15	.25
Edward Langevin	20	15	.25
Edward Langevin	21	15	.25
Ellen Fahey	1	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	2	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	3	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	4	16	.25
John B. Dow	5	16	.25
John B. Dow	6	16	.25
John B. Dow	7	16	.25
John B. Dow, lots 8 &	9	16	.50
Sarah Lemieux	1	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	2	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	3	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	4	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	5	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	6	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	1	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	2	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	3	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	4	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	5	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	6	18	.25
John B. Dow	7	18	.25
John B. Dow	8	18	.25
John B. Dow	9	18	.25
Florence Joliconer	10	18	.25
Chas. Langevin	1	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	2	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	4	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	5	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	7	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	8	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	9	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	10	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	11	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	12	19	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.25
L. I. Breese	2	20	.25
L. I. Breese	3	20	.25
L. I. Breese	4	20	.25
L. I. Breese	5	20	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.25
L. I. Breese	7	20	.25
L. I. Breese	8	20	.25
L. I. Breese	9	20	.25
L. I. Breese	10	20	.25
L. I. Breese	11	20	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	12	20	.25

Champagne, Dow & Gieret's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	5	1	$ .75
Champagne & Dow, lots 1 &	2	2	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	3	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 7 and	8	3	1.50
Christian Cook	2	4	.75
Christian Cook	3	4	.75
Louis Marcil	4	4	.75
Louis Marcil	5	4	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 and	14	7	1.50
John B. Dow	2	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	8	.75
John B. Dow, lots 4 &	5	8	1.50
Mrs. Julie Brault, lots 6 &	7	8	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	18	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	8	.75
Alfred Brisette	19	9	.75
Frederrick Bresette	20	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	21	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	22	9	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est, lots 1 and	2	12	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	14	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	15	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	16	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	17	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	18	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	19	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	20	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	21	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	22	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	23	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	24	15	.75
Joseph Lecount	5	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est, lots 1 and	2	20	1.24
Edward Langevin Est.	3	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	21	.39
Edward Langevin Est, lots 1 and	2	22	.78
Edward Langevin Est.	3	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		A	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		B	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		C	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		D	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		E	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		F	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		G	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		H	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		I	.39

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	1	$ .17
Sweet & Wyer, ex north 10 ft of	1	1	.17
Charles Finnegan, lots 2, 3 &	4	1	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	1	.34
Marie Munch, lots 8 to 13 incl		1	1.02
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		1	.68
Marie Munch, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		1	1.02
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
John M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 10 &	11	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 12 &	13	2	.34
Fred Buse	14	2	.17
Helary Archer, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		2	.68
August Wentzel, lots 19 &	20	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		2	1.02
Sweet & Wyer	1	3	.17
John Schmitz, lots 8 &	9	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		3	.68
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 feet of	14	3	.17
J. M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	14	3	.17
Maria L. Buse, lots 15 to 20 inclusive		3	1.02
Philip Zeh	21	3	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 22 to 24 inclusive		3	.51
Louis Ness, lots 25 and	26	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 2 &	3	4	.34
Thomas Dargan	4	4	.17
H. A. McClatchie	5	4	.17
J. A. Barrichter, lots 6 to 11 inclusive		4	1.02
H. A. McClatchie, lots 12 &	13	4	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1, 2 &	3	5	.51
Fred Buse, lots 4, 5 &	6	5	.51
Phil Zeh	7	5	.17
J. A. Barrister, lots 8 &	9	5	.34
John M. Boyle	10	5	.17
Gustav Reick, lots 11 &	12	5	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		6	1.02
Albert Kraus, lots 13 and	14	6	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		6	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		6	1.02
Richard H. Abraham, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	1.02
Thomas Johnson	1	8	.17
Michael Flynn	19	8	.17
Willie Hoernig	20	8	.17
John Schmitz Sr.	21	8	.17
John Younger	22	8	.17
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.17
Jas. T. Martin	24	8	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		9	1.02
John Schmitz Sr., lots 21, 22 and	23	9	.51
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	1.02

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		11	2.04
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		11	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 19 &	20	11	.34
Louis Ness, lots 1 to 6 incl		12	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		12	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		13	.51
Philipp Zeh	7	13	.17
Herman Kriel, lots 8 &	9	13	.34
Albert Stahlmeyer, lots 10, 11 and	12	13	.51
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		14	2.04
Louis Nees	1	15	.17
Charles Meholz, lots 2 &	3	15	.34
August Groebel	4	15	.17
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.17
Louis Nees	6	15	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		15	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 19 to 24 incl		15	1.02
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		16	1.02
W. A. Schreiter, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		16	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		16	.51
Ernest Buse, lots 13 to 18 incl		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		17	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 8 to 10 incl		17	.51
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.17
Bertnuis Helland	12	17	.17
Frederick Hoose, lots 13 &	14	17	.34
E. G. Holmes, lots 15 &	16	17	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 17 and	18	17	.34
H. B. Kaufer, lots 1, 2 &	3	18	.51
John M. Boyle, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		18	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		18	1.02
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		19	1.02
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		19	1.02
Henry Breklous, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		19	.51
Henry Breklous	16	19	.17
Ernest Buse, lots 17 &	18	19	.34
Frederick Buse	24	19	.17
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.17
Herman Kreil, lots 2 to 6 incl		20	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 incl		20	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		21	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 incl		21	.51
FrederickBuse, lots 4 to 6 incl		21	.51
Ernest Buse	7	21	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		21	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 &	14	21	.34
John M. Boyle	15	21	.17
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.17
E. G. Holmes, lots 1 &	2	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 &	8	22	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 9 to 16 inclusive		22	1.36
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		22	1.02
E. G. Holmes, lots 23 &	24	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		22	.68
John M. Boyle, lots 29 &	30	22	.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 31 &	32	22	.34
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		23	1.02
Louis Zeh, lots 7 &	8	23	.34
Fred Krueger	9	23	.17
Cesarine Ganrache	10	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 11 &	12	23	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		23	.68
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 18 &	19	23	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 20, 21 &	22	23	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 23 to 28 inclusive		23	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 29 to 32 inclusive		23	.68
H. A. McClatchie, lots 1 &	2	24	.34
Philip Zeh, lots 3 to 6 incl		24	.68
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		24	1.02
John Boyle	13	24	.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 14 &	15	24	.34
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		24	.85
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 23 to 26 inclusive		24	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 27 to 30 inclusive		24	.68
Chas. McNamara, a strip of land 1299 feet long and 33 feet wide south of and adjoining Kretzschmar's Second Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.97

Railroad Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	3	1	$ .54
Ernest Buse	4	1	.54
Ernest Buse	5	1	.54
Ernest Buse	6	1	.54
Ernest Buse	7	1	.54
Ernest Buse	8	1	.54
Ernest Buse	9	1	.54
Jacob Olp	1	2	.54
Jacob Olp	2	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	2	.39
Ernest Buse	18	2	.39
Ernest Buse	19	2	.39
Ernest Buse	20	2	.39
Ernest Buse	21	2	.39
Ernest Buse	22	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	3	.39
W. A. Schreiter	13	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	15	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	16	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	17	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	18	3	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	2	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	4	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	5	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	6	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	7	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	8	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	9	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	4	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	5	.25
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	5	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	6	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	7	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	8	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	9	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	10	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	11	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	12	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	13	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	14	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	15	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	16	6	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	23	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	24	7	.54
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.24
Ernest Buse	4	8	.51
Jacob Olp	5	8	.54
Jacob Olp	6	8	.54
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.54
Ernest Buse	10	8	.54
Emma Curtis	11	8	.54
James B. Holmes	7	9	.51
James B. Holmes	8	9	.54
James B. Holmes	9	9	.54
James B. Holmes	10	9	.54
James B. Holmes	11	9	.54
James B. Holmes	12	9	.54
James B. Holmes	13	10	.39
James B. Holmes	14	10	.39
James B. Holmes	15	10	.39
James B. Holmes	16	10	.39
James B. Holmes	17	10	.39
James B. Holmes	18	10	.39
James B. Holmes	19	10	.39
James B. Holmes	20	10	.39
James B. Holmes	21	10	.39
James B. Holmes	22	10	.39
James B. Holmes	23	10	.39
James B. Holmes	24	10	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	13	.25
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	7	14	.32
James B. Holmes	8	14	.25
James B. Holmes	9	14	.25
James B. Holmes	10	14	.25
James B. Holmes	11	14	.25
James B. Holmes	12	14	.25
James B. Holmes	13	14	.25
James B. Holmes	14	14	.25
James B. Holmes	1	15	.39
James B. Holmes	2	15	.39
James B. Holmes	3	15	.39
James B. Holmes	4	15	.39
James B. Holmes	5	15	.39
James B. Holmes	6	15	.39
James B. Holmes	7	15	.39
James B. Holmes	8	15	.39
James B. Holmes	9	15	.32
James B. Holmes	10	15	.32
James B. Holmes	11	15	.32
James B. Holmes	12	15	.32
James B. Holmes	13	15	.32
James B. Holmes	14	15	.32
Herman Lindner	1	16	.54
Herman Lindner	2	16	.54
Herman Lindner	3	16	.54
Herman Lindner	4	16	.54
Herman Lindner	5	16	.54
Herman Lindner	6	16	.54
Herman Lindner	7	16	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	10	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	11	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	12	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	13	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	14	17	.75
Charles E. Sweet	1	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	2	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	3	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	4	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	5	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	6	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	7	18	.75
Lena Schreiter	8	18	.39
Lena Schreiter	9	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	18	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.12
George Hiles	10	19	.75
George Hiles	11	19	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	1	20	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	2	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	3	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	4	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	5	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	6	20	.62
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	19	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	20	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	21	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	22	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	2	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	3	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	4	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	5	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	6	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	26	.32
Phil. A. Kaufer	21	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	26	.32
George Hiles	8	27	.32
W. R. Pitts	11	27	.32
W. R. Pitts	12	27	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	14	27	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	15	27	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	16	27	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	17	27	.39
Eugene G. LaBree	18	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	20	27	.39
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	7	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	8	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	9	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	10	28	.75
Henry Riechel	11	28	.75
Henry Riechel	12	28	.75
Augusta Krueger	13	28	.62
Augusta Krueger	14	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	15	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	16	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	17	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	19	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	20	28	.62
Ernest Buse	21	28	.62
Ernest Buse	22	28	.62
Ernest Buse	3	29	.62
Ernest Buse	4	29	.62
Ernest Buse	5	29	.62
Ernest Buse	6	29	.62
Ernest Buse	7	29	.62
Ernest Buse	8	29	.62
Ernest Buse	9	29	.62
Ernest Buse	10	29	.62
Ernest Buse	11	29	.62
Ernest Buse	12	29	.62
Lena Schreiter	13	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	14	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	15	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	16	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	18	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	19	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	20	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	21	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	22	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	23	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	24	29	.39
Charles E. Sweet	1	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	2	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	3	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	4	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	5	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	6	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	7	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	8	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	9	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	10	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	11	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	12	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	13	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	14	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	15	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	16	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	17	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	18	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	19	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	20	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	21	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	22	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	23	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	24	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	1	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	6	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	7	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	8	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	9	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	10	31	.39
Francois Cota	11	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	31	.39
Lena Schreiter	1	32	.61
Ernest Buse	3	32	2.84
Ernest Buse	4	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	5	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	6	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	32	13.22
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	32	2.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	32	.39
Newton Bell	1	33	.61
Newton Bell	2	33	.61
Newton Bell	3	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	4	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	5	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	6	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	33	.61
F. W. Miller	8	33	.61
F. W. Miller	9	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	33	.61
F. W. Miller	13	33	.39
F. W. Miller	14	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	16	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	33	.39
Herman Lindner	1	34	.32
Herman Lindner	2	34	.32
Herman Lindner	3	34	.32
Herman Lindner	4	34	.32
Herman Lindner	5	34	.32
Herman Lindner	6	34	.32
Herman Lindner	7	34	.32
Herman Lindner	8	34	.32
Herman Lindner	9	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	11	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	12	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	13	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	14	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	15	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	16	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	17	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	18	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	19	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	20	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	21	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	22	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	23	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	24	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	22	37	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	12	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	19	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	20	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	21	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	22	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	23	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	24	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	2	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	3	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	4	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	8	41	.32
George Hiles	11	41	.32
George Hiles	12	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	21	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	41	.32
August Krueger	1	42	.32
August Krueger	2	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	8	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	9	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	13	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	14	42	.39
W. Miller	16	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	20	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	21	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	22	42	.39
C. F. Wahlrobe	7	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	8	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	9	43	.61
Bart Sivegney, lots 10, 11 &	12	43	10.74
Omlie Bronillet	13	43	7.80
Maria Gervois	14	43	.39
Maria Gervois	15	43	.39
Maria Gervois	16	43	.39
P. S. Evanson	17	43	.39
Jeff Barlow	1	44	.39
Jeff Barlow	2	44	.39
John B. Roiche	4	44	.39
John B. Roiche	5	44	2.24
John B. Roiche	6	44	.39
John B. Roiche	7	44	.39
John B. Roiche	8	44	.39
John B. Roiche	9	44	.39
John B. Roiche	10	44	.39
John B. Roiche	11	44	.39
J. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	44	.25
John B. Roiche	18	44	.25
John B. Roiche	19	44	.25
John B. Roiche	20	44	.25
John B. Roiche	21	44	.25
John B. Roiche	22	44	.25
John B. Roiche	23	44	.25
Hannah Johnson	1	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	49	.17
J. T. Knight	7	49	.17
J. T. Knight	8	49	.17
J. T. Knight	9	49	.17
J. T. Knight	10	49	.17
J. T. Knight	11	49	.17
J. T. Knight	12	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	49	.17
John T. Knight	1	50	.17
John T. Knight	2	50	.17
F. W. Miller	3	50	.17
F. W. Miller	4	50	.17
F. W. Miller	5	50	.17
F. W. Miller	6	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	7	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	8	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	9	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	10	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	11	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	12	50	.17
F. W. Miller	13	50	.17
F. W. Miller	14	50	.17
F. W. Miller	15	50	.17
F. W. Miller	16	50	.17
F. W. Miller	17	50	.17
F. W. Miller	18	50	.17
F. W. Miller	19	50	.17
F. W. Miller	20	50	.17
F. W. Miller	21	50	.17
F. W. Miller	22	50	.17
F. W. Miller	23	50	.17
F. W. Miller	24	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	2	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	3	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	4	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	5	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	6	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	51	.17
J. T. Knight	13	51	.17
J. T. Knight	14	51	.17
J. T. Knight	15	51	.17
J. T. Knight	16	51	.17
J. T. Knight	17	51	.17
J. T. Knight	18	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	51	.17
F. W. Miller	1	52	.17
F. W. Miller	2	52	.17
F. W. Miller	3	52	.17
F. W. Miller	4	52	.17
F. W. Miller	5	52	.17
F. W. Miller	6	52	.17
J. T. Knight	7	52	.25
J. T. Knight	8	52	.25
F. W. Miller	9	52	.25
F. W. Miller	10	52	.25
F. W. Miller	11	52	.25
F. W. Miller	12	52	.25
J. T. Knight	13	52	.25
J. T. Knight	14	52	.25
F. W. Miller	15	52	.25
F. W. Miller	16	52	.25
F. W. Miller	17	52	.25
F. W. Miller	18	52	.25
F. W. Miller	19	52	.25
F. W. Miller	20	52	.25
F. W. Miller	21	52	.25
F. W. Miller	22	52	.25
Jas. M. McLennan, lots 23 &	24	52	.50
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		57	1.02
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		57	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 3 incl		58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 4 &	5	58	.34
J. B. Holmes	6	58	.17
J. B. Holmes, lots 10 &	11	58	.34
John R. Currie	12	58	.17
Jas B. Holmes, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		58	.51
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.17
F. W. Miller, lots 20, 21 &	22	58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 23 &	24	58	.34
James M. Paine, lots 1, 2 &	3	59	.75
Jas B. Holmes, lots 4, 5 &	6	59	.75
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		59	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		59	1.00
John T. Knight	17	59	.25
James B. Holmes, lots 18 to 22 inclusive		59	1.25
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 22 inclusive		60	5.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	61	.50
Dorene A. Knight, lots 3 &	4	61	.50
John T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	61	.50
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		61	1.50
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		63	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		63	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 9 &	10	64	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	64	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		65	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		66	4.08
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		67	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 17 inclusive		67	.85
Leo Steinert, lots 18 &	19	67	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		67	.85
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		68	1.53
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		68	2.04
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		73	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		74	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		75	4.08
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knikht, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		76	1.02
Hannah Johnson, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		77	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		77	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		77	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 5 and	6	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 and	14	78	.34
J. T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 17 to 24 inclusive		78	1.36
J. T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	79	.34
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		79	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		79	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 8 inclusive		80	1.36
John F. Knight, lots 9 &	10	80	.34
Jas. H. Bishop & Co., lots 11 and	12	80	.34
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 13 &	14	80	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	80	.34
F. W. Miller	17	80	.17
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 24 inclusive		80	1.19
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.25
Jas. H. Bishop & Co.	2	81	.25
F. W. Miller	3	81	.25
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 5 &	6	81	.50
John T. Knight, lots 7 &	8	81	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 9, 10 and	11	81	.75
F. W. Miller	12	81	.25
F. W. Miller, lots 13, 14 &	15	81	.75
John T. Knight	16	81	.25
F. W. Miller	17	81	.25
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		81	1.25
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	82	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 3 to 12 inclusive		82	2.50
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 17 incl		82	.85
F. W. Miller, lots 18 to 22 incl		82	.85
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 1 to 4 incl		83	.68
J. B. Holmes, lots 5 to 12 incl		83	1.36
J. B. Holmes lots 13 to 19 incl		83	1.19
John T. Knight, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		83	.85
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		84	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		85	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		86	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 11 &	12	86	.34
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		87	.68
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		88	.51
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 23 inclusive		89	3.91
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 5 incl		90	.85
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.17
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight	13	91	.17
John T. Knight, lots 18 to 22 inclusive		91	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		92	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 to 17 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		93	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 20 incl		93	1.36
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 21 to 24 inclusive		93	.68
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		94	2.04
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		94	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		95	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 24 incl		95	2.04
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		96	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		96	2.04
Caroline Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		97	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 7 to 12 incl		97	1.02
F. W. Miller lots 13 to 18 incl		97	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		98	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		99	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		100	2.04
A. E. Harman	1	105	.17
A. E. Harman	2	105	.17
A. E. Harman	3	105	.17
A. E. Harman	4	105	.17
A. E. Harman	5	105	.17
A. E. Harman	6	105	.17
A. E. Harman	7	105	.17
A. E. Harman	8	105	.17
A. E. Harman	9	105	.17
A. E. Harman	10	105	.17
A. E. Harman	11	105	.17
A. E. Harman	12	105	.17
A. E. Harman	13	105	.17
A. E. Harman	14	105	.17
A. E. Harman	15	105	.17
A. E. Harman	16	105	.17
A. E. Harman	17	105	.17
A. E. Harman	18	105	.17
A. E. Harman	19	105	.17
A. E. Harman	20	105	.17
A. E. Harman	21	105	.17
A. E. Harman	22	105	.17
A. E. Harman	23	105	.17
A. E. Harman	24	105	.17
A. E. Harman	1	106	.17
A. E. Harman	2	106	.17
A. E. Harman	3	106	.17
A. E. Harman	4	106	.17
A. E. Harman	5	106	.17
A. E. Harman	6	106	.17
A. E. Harman	7	106	.17
A. E. Harman	8	106	.17
A. E. Harman	9	106	.17
A. E. Harman	10	106	.17
A. E. Harman	11	106	.17
A. E. Harman	12	106	.17
A. E. Harman	13	106	.17
A. E. Harman	14	106	.17
A. E. Harman	15	106	.17
A. E. Harman	16	106	.17
A. E. Harman	17	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	7	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	8	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	9	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	10	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	11	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	12	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	13	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	14	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	15	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	16	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	17	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	108	.17
John T. Knight	13	108	.17
John T. Knight	14	108	.17
John T. Knight	15	108	.17
John T. Knight	16	108	.17
J. T. Knight	17	108	.17
J. T. Knight	18	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	108	.17
E. A. Harman	22	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	108	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	109	.17
John T. Knight	13	109	.17
John T. Knight	14	109	.17
John T. Knight	15	109	.17
John T. Knight	16	109	.17
John T. Knight	17	109	.17
John T. Knight	18	109	.17
John T. Knight	19	109	.17
John T. Knight	20	109	.17
John T. Knight	21	109	.17
John T. Knight	22	109	.17
John T. Knight	23	109	.17
John T. Knight	24	109	.17
F. W. Miller	1	110	.17
F. W. Miller	2	110	.17
F. W. Miller	3	110	.17
F. W. Miller	4	110	.17
F. W. Miller	5	110	.17
F. W. Miller	6	110	.17
F. W. Miller	7	110	.17
F. W. Miller	8	110	.17
F. W. Miller	9	110	.17
F. W. Miller	10	110	.17
F. W. Miller	11	110	.17
F. W. Miller	12	110	.17
F. W. Miller	13	110	.17
F. W. Miller	14	110	.17
F. W. Miller	15	110	.17
F. W. Miller	16	110	.17
F. W. Miller	17	110	.17
F. W. Miller	18	110	.17
F. W. Miller	19	110	.17
F. W. Miller	20	110	.17
F. W. Miller	21	110	.17
F. W. Miller	22	110	.17
F. W. Miller	23	110	.17
F. W. Miller	24	110	.17
J. T. Knight	1	111	.17
J. T. Knight	2	111	.17
J. T. Knight	3	111	.17
J. T. Knight	4	111	.17
J. T. Knight	5	111	.17
J. T. Knight	6	111	.17
J. T. Knight	19	111	.17
J. T. Knight	20	111	.17
J. T. Knight	21	111	.17
J. T. Knight	22	111	.17
J. T. Knight	23	111	.17
J. T. Knight	24	111	.17
F. W. Miller	1	112	.17
F. W. Miller	2	112	.17
F. W. Miller	3	112	.17
F. W. Miller	4	112	.17
F. W. Miller	5	112	.17
F. W. Miller	6	112	.17
F. W. Miller	7	112	.17
F. W. Miller	8	112	.17
F. W. Miller	9	112	.17
F. W. Miller	10	112	.17
F. W. Miller	11	112	.17
F. W. Miller	12	112	.17
F. W. Miller	13	112	.17
F. W. Miller	14	112	.17
F. W. Miller	15	112	.17
F. W. Miller	16	112	.17
F. W. Miller	17	112	.17
F. W. Miller	18	112	.17
F. W. Miller	19	112	.17
F. W. Miller	20	112	.17
F. W. Miller	21	112	.17
F. W. Miller	22	112	.17
F. W. Miller	23	112	.17
F. W. Miller	24	112	.17
F. W. Miller	1	113	.17
F. W. Miller	2	113	.17
F. W. Miller	3	113	.17
F. W. Miller	4	113	.17
F. W. Miller	5	113	.17
F. W. Miller	6	113	.17
F. W. Miller	7	113	.17
F. W. Miller	8	113	.17
F. W. Miller	9	113	.17
F. W. Miller	10	113	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
F. W. Miller	11	113	.17
F. W. Miller	12	113	.17
F. W. Miller	13	113	.17
F. W. Miller	14	113	.17
F. W. Miller	15	113	.17
F. W. Miller	16	113	.17
F. W. Miller	17	113	.17
F. W. Miller	18	113	.17
F. W. Miller	19	113	.17
F. W. Miller	20	113	.17
F. W. Miller	21	113	.17
F. W. Miller	22	113	.17
John T. Knight	1	114	.17
John T. Knight	2	114	.17
John T. Knight	3	114	.17
John T. Knight	4	114	.17
John T. Knight	5	114	.17
John T. Knight	6	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	114	.17
John T. Knight	13	114	.17
John T. Knight	14	114	.17
John T. Knight	15	114	.17
John T. Knight	16	114	.17
John T. Knight	17	114	.17
John T. Knight	1	115	.17
John T. Knight	2	115	.17
John T. Knight	3	115	.17
John T. Knight	4	115	.17
John T. Knight	5	115	.17
John T. Knight	6	115	.17
John T. Knight, lots 13 &	14	115	.34
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	116	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	117	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	22	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	119	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	120	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	22	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	23	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	24	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	122	.17
John T. Knight	9	122	.17
John T. Knight	10	122	.17
John T. Knight	11	122	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.17
F. W. Miller	13	122	.17
F. W. Miller	1	123	.17
F. W. Miller	2	123	.17
F. W. Miller	3	123	.17
F. W. Miller	4	123	.17
F. W. Miller	5	123	.17
F. W. Miller	6	123	.17
F. W. Miller	7	123	.17
F. W. Miller	8	123	.17
F. W. Miller	9	123	.17
F. W. Miller	10	123	.17
F. W. Miller	11	123	.17
F. W. Miller	12	123	.17
F. W. Miller	13	123	.17
F. W. Miller	14	123	.17
F. W. Miller	1	124	.17
F. W. Miller	2	124	.17
F. W. Miller	3	124	.17
F. W. Miller	4	124	.17
F. W. Miller	5	124	.17
F. W. Miller	6	124	.17
F. W. Miller	7	124	.17
F. W. Miller	8	124	.17
F. W. Miller	9	124	.17
F. W. Miller	10	124	.17
F. W. Miller	11	124	.17
F. W. Miller	12	124	.17
F. W. Miller	13	124	.7
F. W. Miller	14	124	.17
F. W. Miller	15	124	.17
F. W. Miller	16	124	.17
F. W. Miller	17	124	.17
F. W. Miller	18	124	.17
F. W. Miller	19	124	.17
F. W. Miller	20	124	.17
F. W. Miller	21	124	.17
F. W. Miller	22	124	.17
John T. Knight	1	125	.17
John T. Knight	2	125	.17
John T. Knight	3	125	.17
John T. Knight	4	125	.17
John T. Knight	5	125	.17
John T. Knight	6	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	125	.17
John T. Knight	13	125	.17
John T. Knight	14	125	.17
John T. Knight	15	125	.17
John T. Knight	16	125	.17
John T. Knight	17	125	.17
John T. Knight	18	125	.17
F. W. Miller	1	126	.17
F. W. Miller	2	126	.17
F. W. Miller	3	126	.17
F. W. Miller	4	126	.17
F. W. Miller	5	126	.17
F. W. Miller	6	126	.17
F. W. Miller	7	126	.17
F. W. Miller	8	126	.17
F. W. Miller	9	126	.17
F. W. Miller	10	126	.17
F. W. Miller	11	126	.17
F. W. Miller	12	126	.17
F. W. Miller	13	126	.17
F. W. Miller	14	126	.17
F. W. Miller	15	126	.17
F. W. Miller	16	126	.17
F. W. Miller	17	126	.17
F. W. Miller	18	126	.17
F. W. Miller	19	126	.17
F. W. Miller	20	126	.17
F. W. Miller	21	126	.17
F. W. Miller	22	126	.17
F. W. Miller	23	126	.17
F. W. Miller	24	126	.17
John T. Knight	1	127	.17
John T. Knight	2	127	.17
John T. Knight	3	127	.17
John T. Knight	4	127	.17
John T. Knight	5	127	.17
John T. Knight	6	127	.17
John T. Knight	13	127	.17
John T. Knight	14	127	.17
John T. Knight	15	127	.17
John T. Knight	16	127	.17
John T. Knight	17	127	.17
John T. Knight	18	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	127	.17
F. W. Miller	1	128	.17
F. W. Miller	2	128	.17
F. W. Miller	3	128	.17
F. W. Miller	4	128	.17
F. W. Miller	5	128	.17
F. W. Miller	6	128	.17
F. W. Miller	7	128	.17
F. W. Miller	8	128	.17
F. W. Miller	9	128	.7
F. W. Miller	10	128	.17
F. W. Miller	11	128	.17
F. W. Miller	12	128	.17
F. W. Miller	13	128	.17
F. W. Miller	14	128	.17
F. W. Miller	15	128	.17
F. W. Miller	16	128	.17
F. W. Miller	17	128	.17
F. W. Miller	18	128	.17
F. W. Miller	19	128	.17
F. W. Miller	20	128	.17
F. W. Miller	21	128	.17
F. W. Miller	22	128	.17
F. W. Miller	23	128	.17
F. W. Miller	24	128	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	129	.17
John T. Knight	7	129	.17
John T. Knight	8	129	.17
John T. Knight	9	129	.17
John T. Knight	10	129	.17
John T. Knight	11	129	.17
John T. Knight	12	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	129	.17
Jas. T. Holmes	16	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	131	.17
J. B. Holmes, 23 lots, all		132	3.14
Caroline F. Holmes, 13 lots, all		135	1.66
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots, all		136	1.66
Caroline F. Holmes, 20 lots, all		137	2.39
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	138	.09
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	8	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	9	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	12	139	.21
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	17	139	.19
Jas. B. Holmes	18	139	.18
Jas. B. Holmes	19	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		140	2.87
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	141	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	7	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	8	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	9	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	17	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	18	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	19	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	20	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	142	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	16	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	2	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	3	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	4	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	5	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	143	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of		144	1.57
J. B. Holmes	1	145	2.97
J. B. Holmes	2	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	146	.17
J. B. Holmes et al, all		147	2.69
Jas. B. Holmes	6	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		A	2.69

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
George H. Detling	3		$1.49
George H. Detling	4		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	5		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	6		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	7		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	8		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	9		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	10		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	11		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	12		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	13		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	14		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	15		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	16		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	17		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	18		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	19		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	20		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	21		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	22		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	23		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	24		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	25		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	26		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	27		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	28		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	29		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	30		1.49

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
N. P. Lund	1	1	$ .39
N. P. Lund	2	1	.39
N. P. Lund	3	1	.39
N. P. Lund	4	1	.39
N. P. Lund	5	1	.39
N. P. Lund	6	1	.39
N. P. Lund	7	1	.39
N. P. Lund	8	1	.39
N. P. Lund	9	1	.39
N. P. Lund	10	1	.39
N. P. Lund	11	1	.39
N. P. Lund	12	1	.39
N. P. Lund	13	1	.39
N. P. Lund	14	1	.39
N. P. Lund	1	2	.39
N. P. Lund	2	2	.39
N. P. Lund	3	2	.39
N. P. Lund	4	2	.39
N. P. Lund	5	2	.39
N. P. Lund	6	2	.39
N. P. Lund	7	2	.39
N. P. Lund	8	2	.39
N. P. Lund	9	2	.39
N. P. Lund	10	2	.39
N. P. Lund	11	2	.39
N. P. Lund	12	2	.39
N. P. Lund	13	2	.39
N. P. Lund	14	2	.39
N. P. Lund	15	2	.39
N. P. Lund	16	2	.39
N. P. Lund	17	2	.39
N. P. Lund	18	2	.39
N. P. Lund	19	2	.39
N. P. Lund	20	2	.39
N. P. Lund	21	2	.39
N. P. Lund	22	2	.39
N. P. Lund	23	2	.39
N. P. Lund	24	2	.39
N. P. Lund	25	2	.39
N. P. Lund	26	2	.39
N. P. Lund	27	2	.39
Frederick Buse	1	3	.39
Frederick Buse	2	3	.39
Frederick Buse	3	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	9	3	.39
Anna Schaeder	10	3	.39
Herman Lintner	11	3	.39
Herman Lintner	12	3	.39
Herman Lintner	13	3	.39
N. P. Lund	14	3	.39
N. P. Lund	15	3	.39
N. P. Lund	16	3	.39
N. P. Lund	17	3	.39
N. P. Lund	18	3	.39
N. P. Lund	19	3	.39
N. P. Lund	20	3	.39
N. P. Lund	21	3	.39
N. P. Lund	22	3	.39
N. P. Lund	23	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	4	.25
N. P. Lund	5	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	8	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	9	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	10	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	11	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	12	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	13	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	14	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	15	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	16	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	17	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	18	4	.25
Anna Schraeder	25	4	.25
H. Voigt	31	4	.25
Frederick Buse	1	5	.39
Frederick Buse	2	5	.39
Frederick Buse	3	5	.39
Frederick Buse	4	5	.39
Frederick Buse	5	5	.39

Buse & Canty's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	$ .17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	1	.17
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.17
John Fronnel	2	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	4	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	5	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	6	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	7	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	8	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	9	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	10	2	.17
Jacob Alp, lots 11 and	12	2	.34
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	14	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	15	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	16	2	.17
John Fromel	17	2	.17
John Fromel	18	2	.17
John Fromel	19	2	.17
John Fromel	20	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.17
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	2	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	3	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	4	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	5	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Nicholas Goodnature	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Ernest Buse	11	4	.17
Ernest Buse	12	4	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	5	.17
Ellen Fahey, lots 1 and	2	6	.34
Ernest Buse	3	6	.17
Ernest Buse	4	6	.17
Ernest Buse	5	6	.17
Ernest Buse	6	6	.17
Buse & Canty	7	6	.17
Buse & Canty	8	6	.17
Buse & Canty	9	6	.17
Buse & Canty	10	6	.17
Buse & Canty	11	6	.17
Buse & Canty	12	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	7	.17
Buse & Canty	7	7	.17
Buse & Canty	8	7	.17
Buse & Canty	9	7	.17
Buse & Canty	10	7	.17
Buse & Canty	11	7	.17
Buse & Canty	12	7	.17
Buse & Canty	1	8	.17
Buse & Canty	2	8	.17
Buse & Canty	3	8	.17
Buse & Canty	4	8	.17
Buse & Canty	5	8	.17
Buse & Canty	6	8	.17
Buse & Canty	7	8	.17
Buse & Canty	8	8	.17
Buse & Canty	9	8	.17
Buse & Canty	10	8	.17
Buse & Canty	11	8	.17
Buse & Canty	12	8	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	11	.17
John Gagnon, lots 20 and	21	11	.34
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	13	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	14	.17
Ernest Buse	13	14	.17
Ernest Buse	14	14	.17
Ernest Buse	15	14	.17
Ernest Buse	16	14	.17
Ernest Buse	17	14	.17
Ernest Buse	18	14	.17
Ernest Buse	19	14	.17
Ernest Buse	20	14	.17
Ernest Buse	21	14	.17
Ernest Buse	22	14	.17
Ernest Buse	23	14	.17
Ernest Buse	24	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	15	.17
Buse & Canty	1	16	.17
Buse & Canty	2	16	.17
Buse & Canty	3	16	.17
Buse & Canty	4	16	.17
Buse & Canty	5	16	.17
Buse & Canty	6	16	.17
Buse & Canty	7	16	.17
Buse & Canty	8	16	.17
Buse & Canty	9	16	.17
Buse & Canty	10	16	.17
Buse & Canty	11	16	.17
Buse & Canty	12	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	16	.17
Buse & Canty	1	17	.17
Buse & Canty	2	17	.17
Buse & Canty	3	17	.17
Buse & Canty	4	17	.17
Buse & Canty	5	17	.17
Buse & Canty	6	17	.17
Buse & Canty	7	17	.17
Buse & Canty	8	17	.17
Buse & Canty	9	17	.17
Buse & Canty	10	17	.17
Buse & Canty	11	17	.17
Buse & Canty	12	17	.17
Buse & Canty	1	18	.17
Buse & Canty	2	18	.17
Buse & Canty	3	18	.17
Buse & Canty	4	18	.17
Buse & Canty	5	18	.17
Buse & Canty	6	18	.17
Buse & Canty	7	18	.17
Buse & Canty	8	18	.17
Buse & Canty	9	18	.17
Buse & Canty	10	18	.17
Buse & Canty	11	18	.17
Buse & Canty	12	18	.17
Buse & Canty	1	19	.17
Buse & Canty	2	19	.17
Buse & Canty	3	19	.17
Buse & Canty	4	19	.17
Buse & Canty	5	19	.17
Buse & Canty	6	19	.17
Buse & Canty	7	19	.17
Buse & Canty	8	19	.17
Buse & Canty	9	19	.17
Buse & Canty	10	19	.17
Buse & Canty	11	19	.17
Buse & Canty	12	19	.17
Buse & Canty	13	19	.17
Buse & Canty	14	19	.17
Buse & Canty	15	19	.17
Buse & Canty	16	19	.17
Buse & Canty	17	19	.17
Buse & Canty	18	19	.17
Buse & Canty	19	19	.17
Buse & Canty	20	19	.17
Buse & Canty	21	19	.17
Buse & Canty	22	19	.17
Buse & Canty	23	19	.17
Buse & Canty	24	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	14	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	20	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	21	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	22	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	23	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	24	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	14	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17

Norman's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	$ .25
W. A. Schreiter	2	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	1	.25
Ernest Buse	6	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	1	.25
Ernest Buse	1	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.25
Ernest Buse	6	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	1	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	6	3	.25

Schreiter's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	$ .75
Lena Schreiter	2	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	5	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	6	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	7	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	2	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	6	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	10	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	11	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	12	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	3	.75
W. A. Schreiter	1	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	2	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	3	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	4	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	4	.75

Ernest Buse's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	1	1	$ .17
Ernest Buse	2	1	.17
Ernest Buse	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.17
Ernest Buse	1	3	.17
Ernest Buse	2	3	.17
Ernest Buse	3	3	.17
Ernest Buse	4	3	.17
Ernest Buse	5	3	.17
Ernest Buse	6	3	.17
Ernest Buse	7	3	.17
Ernest Buse	8	3	.17
Ernest Buse	9	3	.17
Ernest Buse	10	3	.17
Ernest Buse	11	3	.17
Ernest Buse	1	4	.17
Ernest Buse	2	4	.17
Ernest Buse	3	4	.17
Ernest Buse	4	4	.17
Ernest Buse	5	4	.17
Ernest Buse	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Ernest Buse	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	5	.17
Cahs. E. Sweet	3	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Ernest Buse	1	13	.17
Ernest Buse	1	14	.17
Ernest Buse	2	14	.17
Ernest Buse	3	14	.17
Ernest Buse	4	14	.17
Ernest Buse	5	14	.17
Ernest Buse	6	14	.17
Ernest Buse	7	14	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	15	.17
Chas. B. Sweet	5	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	15	.17
Ernest Buse	1	16	.17
Ernest Buse	2	16	.17
Ernest Buse	3	16	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	19	.17
Ernest Buse	1	20	.17
Ernest Buse	2	20	.17
Ernest Buse	3	20	.17
Ernest Buse	4	20	.17
Ernest Buse	5	20	.17
Ernest Buse	6	20	.17
Ernest Buse	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet, lots 7 to 11 incl		24	74.93
Chas. E. Sweet	12	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	25	.17

Mill Reserve Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	1	$1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	1	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	1	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	4	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	5	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	6	120.17
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	7	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	8	17.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	9	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	29	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	30	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	31	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	32	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	13	.39
Elmiere Leveack	2	14	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	14	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	14	.62

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	1	1	$1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	13	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	14	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	16	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	17	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	18	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	3.73

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est..	4	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	5	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	6	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	7	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	8	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	9	3	9.25
Edward Langevin Est, all ..		4	25.97

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss.

I, Adam Zeh, county auditor, in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1898 delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1900, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 224, both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court,
Red Lake County, Minn.

(Clerk of the Court Seal.)

District Court, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Filed this 20th day of January, 1900.
JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

VALUABLE BUILDINGS

Have Been Erected by Y. M. C. A.'s During the Past Year.

In these days of sharp competition when everything has to prove its right to existence and values are fixed on a cold business basis, it may be of interest to some to know what has been taking place in the building line during the last 12 months, and the outlook for the coming 12 in the Young Men's Christian association of this country. The amount and value of property by no means tell the success of the organization; they merely show the strength and permanency.

Most of the Herald's readers are familiar with the successful canvass for $50,000 at Grand Rapids, Mich., shortly after the international convention in that city in May last, largely the work of Secretary Van Vranken, and which left their $110,000 building free from debt. Other cities raising equal or larger amounts were Cincinnati, O., and Cambridge, Mass., whose building in 1897 cost $156,000. Those which cleared their property of debt under $50,000 were Rockford, Ill., Wilmington, Del., Butler, Pa., Montreal, Que., Keene, N. H., Seattle, Wash., Sharpsburg, Pa., Janesville, Wis., Tonawanda, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Baraboo, Wis.

Among the cities which secured new buildings in 1899 may be mentioned Washington, D. C., where the property of the Columbia Athletic club, valued at $125,000, was purchased for $75,000. Subsequent improvements foot up a total cost of $102,000.

Memphis, Tenn., also purchased a club house for $22,500. Other cities coming into possession of club houses were Manchester, N. H., Dallas, Tex., West Side Department, Chicago, Hyde Park Department, Chicago.

Buildings were erected at Keokuk, Ia., Leavenworth, Kan., Newark, O., Salem, Mass., Bristol, R. I., Montclair, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Sacremento, Cal., Mobile, Ala., Kingston, N. Y., Waterloo, Ia., Evanston, Ill., Taunton, Mass., Warwick, N. Y., Oregon iCty, Ore.

Surprising as this record is, the present year bids fair to equal if not exceed it. Scranton, Pa., will build at a cost of $250,000, including lot; Brockton, Mass., $110,000; Springfield, O., $60,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $45,000; New Haven, Conn., $200,000; Macon, Ga., $12,000; Dayton, O., $250,000. Pittston, Pa., Springfield, Mo., Lancaster, Pa., Shamokin, Pa., Westfield, Mass., Kenosha, Wis., Chelsea, Mass., Colorado Springs, Col., Ansonia, Conn.

Such buildings as these as homes for the young men of the nation is an indication of the need and that the need is being met by the business community.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CENSUS

The following paragraph from the Outlook of New York will interest a great many persons in Grand Forks and other persons in the northwest:

"The Philadelphia Sabbath School association proposes an interesting undertaking, namely, a complete census of Philadelphia's million and a quarter inhabitants, the entire census to be accomplished in a single day. The object of this census is to list all those in that city who attend church or Sunday school services. An advisory committee consists of one clergyman or some other official from each religious denomination. The Sabbath School association has divided Philadelphia into 18 districts and 137 sub districts. For each of these sub districts there will be a chairman, to each of whom a section will be given. These section workers will write the names and residences on cards, with such description as may be needed, and deliver the cards to the sub district chairman, who will make totals of the results, and in turn deliver the information to the district chairman. It is proposed to take the census on the 22nd of February. The pioneer of the endeavor is Mr. Hugh Cork, who has had charge of a similar census in Pittsburg. Mr. Cork says that out of the entire population of Pittsburg only 600 people refused to give the information asked. As results of that census many churches have been able, first, to bring back those who had lapsed from attendance, and, secondly, to gain others who had no particular church allegiance. The Pittsburg census revealed the fact that 25,000 persons had relinquished church attendance."

Thomas Edison used to have Nikola Tesla working for him in his studio near Paris. Tesla came to him one day asking for work, and Edison, who needed help, referred him to the foreman, named Fulton. The latter took the young foreigner on condition that he would work. This Tesla did. For three days and nights he never closed his eyes. At the end of the first fortnight he had not had 48 hours' sleep altogether, and Fulton, the foreman, made him take a rest. He also said to the young man that on account of the strain both had been under they would better have a good meal. Accordingly, the foreman and the student went to a well-known cafe in one of the boulevards and got one of the biggest and thickest steaks possible. It was enormous, and seemed to be overwhelming for two. Besides, the garnishings were liberal and there was enough good wine. Between them, however, they managed to make everything disappear, and then Fulton, turning to Tesla, asked him if there was anything else he would like. "You're out with me, you know, and whatever you want, just order it." Tesla looked vaguely around a minute, as if making up his mind, and then, hesitating, said: "Mr. Fulton, if you don't mind, I would like another steak."

MOODY.

The late evangelist Moody was a firm believer in newspaper advertising. He used to say: I don't believe any man need preach to empty pews if he will only use a little common sense. Advertise. Put a notice in the papers. Stick out a sign. Put out a bill of fare. No church can succeed with only undertakers' signs on it. Don't be afraid. Shock somebody. No matter; we've got to be shocked. Somebody says it isn't dignified. My friends, let dignity go to the winds. That isn't one of the fruits of the Spirit. I notice these reporters don't stop for dignity. When they want anything out of me, they don't hesitate to follow me right into my bedroom. Use the same enterprise in running your meetings that the papers do in their business.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

DID NOT KNOW HIS BRAND.

And the Result Was That the Maverick Got in the Wrong Corral.

It all happened in a church not over a mile from the city post office, says the Washington Star. There was a young people's reception afoot, and there was a programme upon which appeared the name of a tenor soloist who is given to scrambled hair, sombreros and neckties that are vociferous. It was getting well along in the evening and the soloist had failed to appear. It so happened that nobody there knew him, and the lady who had engaged him had also failed to appear. Presently one of the men active in greeting the guests noticed a large, picturesque-appearing man enter the church parlor, and after looking carefully around him slide into a seat, beside which he deposited a big sombrero. It then appeared that his hair quite answered the description, also his tie, which was a screaming scarlet. The young manager approached the stranger, sure of his prey, and, bending over him, said, in his most dulcet manner: "The audience has been expressing regret at your nonappearance. Will you now favor us with one of your songs?"

The stranger looked up at the young man with rather a startled air and then blurted out: "Song! Mister, you've rounded up the wrong critter. I don't know G flat from gewhiz. I'm off the reservation, you see, and was wondering what kind of a game was on in here, and came in sociable-like. I—I reckon, mister, these folks ain't got my brand," and he fled into the outer darkness.

RED TAPE IN WASHINGTON.

So Strictly Observed the Carpenter Could Not Clean the Glass Door.

A correspondent passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors to see Representative Burton pulled the knob off the door, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked Burton. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"

"The locksmith, I suppose."

"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."

"Do you see that bookcase there?" said Secretary Ellis. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass.

"He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."

OFFICIAL BATHTUBS.

From This Account We Learn How the Legislators Indulge in Their Ablutions.

Away down in the basement of the capitol, in the midst of the winding and mysterious passages of this subterranean section, are located the congressional bathrooms, where the statesmen cleanse their cuticles at the expense of Uncle Sam. There are about 15 tubs on the house side, and when congress is in session they are patronized at all hours of the day. The representatives who take their periodic tubbings in the capitol bathrooms are not bound by any particular hour or rule of bathing. They start in at any hour of the day (or night, if the house sits late), and are scrubbed and rubbed down by strong-armed attendants at government expense. The fact that the tubs are almost constantly occupied indicates the extent to which the privilege of a free bath is appreciated. In many of the hotels of the city patronized by congressmen a charge is made for the use of the bath, and the thrifty representative can get around this expense by making his ablutions at the capitol, says the Washington Star.

In both the senate and house wings of the capitol there are barber shops, where statesmen are shaved, and hair tonics, perfumes and soaps furnished by the government, so that if one has a mind to, the usual expenses of the barber shop can be avoided.

Color in Commerce.

The United States consul general in Frankfort says "that it is important to study the taste of people in the matter of color, as well as in regard to shape, in designing goods for a foreign market. Saxon makers of needles drove England out of Brazil by wrapping their goods in pink paper instead of black. Other Germans are catering to the fondness of Russians for red in their dress. France recently learned how distasteful green is to a Chinaman; but it cost a good deal of money to make the discovery."

Tobacco a Necessity.

One of the few things of which the Boers have an inadequate supply is tobacco. While spending millions for guns and ammunition, they neglected to provide themselves with an abundance of the soothing weed. Soldiers positively cannot get along without it. They can easier in many instances dispense with food. An editor in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, appreciates the situation. He has made an appeal to the citizens who remain at home to deny themselves tobacco in order that the supply of the men at the front may not be restricted.

GETTING AN ANTIQUE CHEAP.

How a Collector Secured an Old Mahogany Table at Very Small Cost.

When a man becomes a crank on the subject of antiques he will go to any extreme to gain possession of a coveted treasure, says the Philadelphia Record. There is a physician up the northeast way who has the craze, and has it bad. He made a professional call on an old Irish woman the other day, and, as her ailment was not of sufficient severity to keep her from her household duties, he found her in the kitchen washing dishes. His eyes glistened as he saw the table upon which this homely operation was being performed. It was an old decrepit affair on three legs, but it was solid mahogany, with quaint carvings.

"That's a queer sort of a table to be washing dishes on," ventured the doctor.

"Sure, it is that," replied its owner; "an' I wouldn't be bothered wid it at all, at all, if I could afford a new one."

The doctor was all solicitude in a moment. "Why, that's too bad," he said. And then, as though seized with a sudden philanthropic inspiration, he added: "If you will allow me I'll buy you a new table, and I'll take the old one off your hands." Of course, the old woman was only too delighted. The doctor invested two dollars in a common kitchen table, in exchange for which he received the old mahogany one, which had been in the old woman's family for nearly a century.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

This Account Says the American Pavilion Is a Beautiful and Attractive Structure.

Our cocher has been ordered to turn into the Avenue de la Tour Marbourg, and suddenly I find that we have come out upon the Quai d'Orsay, and are at the entrance of the Pont des Invalides, says the New Lippincott. Here cabby is ordered to halt, and looks on in surprise as we descend into the ankle-deep dust and proceed by means of our open sesame, to the place where four American flags at the corners of a large square indicate the inclosure chosen by our commissioner general for the American pavilion.

Here, on the rive gauche, in company with others of the Pavillons des Etrangeres, will stand the American pavilion, a beautiful and attractive structure, whose broad steps lead down to the water. Here Americans may land, and at once receive that welcome and attention which the visitor soon discovers is second nature to the commissioner general and his staff; and here, more than anywhere else in Paris, will he find himself thoroughly at home.

It is to our commissioner general and his untiring industry that we are indebted for the great amount of space which is to contain the great American exhibit, and even my gloomy guide is tempted to break into a triumphant smile at this new proof of American skill and energy.

WAS DOING SO AND SO.

Quick Retort of a Level-Headed Youngster to a Rather Pertinent Question.

Frank is a boy of less than five years, sturdy, round-headed and thick in the calves. He is always restless and ever hungry. For one so young he commands an amount of language, correctly pronounced, that is remarkable. He is a busy boy, with many queer schemes running through his head. But he shines when playing a knife and fork, for here is he truly great, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It was at a family reunion that he was asked and replied to a question of a personal nature. His retort silenced his inquisitive and would-be jocular uncle, while the remainder of the family—Frank excepted—roared with laughter. The party was too big to have all seated at the extension table, so the children—four in number—were placed at a smaller table, where they were able to do as much damage as could have happened had they been with their elders.

Frank was served badly, for he has a fine appetite, and is not bothered with bashfulness. He bore down on a drumstick with vigor and filled his fat face with the meat. He was earnest in endeavor and suspended all conversation. One of his uncles glanced at the boy as he munched, and said:

"What are you doing, Frank?"

The boy was employed on a large mouthful at the time, and, like a skillful general, he attended to the matter in mouth first. He carefully masticated the cud, swallowed with an air of satisfaction and then turning his head over his left shoulder replied as follows:

"Oh, I'm doing so and so."

He immediately resumed operations on the drumstick.

Papa Liked Rag Time.

The Boston Transcript tells a story of a man who had a class of boys in natural history. One of the subjects which he took up was butterflies and moths, and he told the children a good deal about the chrysalides and cocoons. After he had got the boys well instructed he showed one of the smallest of them one of the cocoons, and asked: "What butterfly is this the cocoon of?" Then the little boy looked up and said, slowly and respectfully: "My papa says that all cocoons look alike to him!"

The Holy City.

Jerusalem is now holding but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.

Asparagus is so plentiful on the Russian steppes that the cattle eat it like grass. The seeds are sometimes dried and used as a substitute for coffee.

PART OF WRECKED SHIP.

How a Firm of English Shipbuilders Are Utilizing Half of a Stranded Vessel.

Probably the most remarkable achievement in the line of wrecking and rebuilding to be found in maritime history is represented by the reconstructed steamer Milwaukee, which was turned out in the summer of 1899 at the yard of C. S. Swan & Hunter at Wallsend-on-Tyne, England, says the Engineering Magazine.

The Milwaukee, a vessel of 493 feet length and 56-foot beam, went ashore near Aberdeen in September, 1898, a huge rock penetrating the hold for a length of 80 feet and to a height of eight feet above the tank top. When the salvage operators saw that it would be impossible to save the entire vessel it was decided to blow her in two with dynamite. This was done successfully and 180 feet of the fore end was left on the rocks, while the after end was towed to a dry dock.

The saved portion of the vessel depended for flotation until placed in dry dock upon a transverse watertight bulkhead at the forward end of the boiler space. It was towed to the Tyne and moored in the river until a new bow was built, launched and made ready for connection with it. So well was this done that a person ignorant of the facts would never know that he was looking at the original bow, while even those persons who knew the circumstances of the case were unable to point out the point where the junction of the new and old portions was made.

FROST SPOILED THE SPORT.

Sad Misfortune That Befell a Party of Georgia Chicken Fighters on a Stranded Steamboat.

Forty dejected and homesick gamblers returned to Knoxville the other day, says the Savannah News. On Christmas day, with 100 gamecocks, they left on a steamboat for an isolated resort down the river, where they expected to have a great cocking main and return to the city the next morning. The steamer carried no lifeboats. Before the destination was reached the steamer went on a sandbar and stuck fast "ten miles from nowhere." The weather was very cold and ice formed about the craft. The sports, determined to make the best they could of the situation, improvised a pit on the deck and held a few fights. As the hours went by and the night grew colder and the ice in the river thicker, there came no hope of getting the boat off or of being rescued. Then someone became hungry, and it was ascertained that the sandwiches had given out. There was nothing to eat on board! For some hours longer the sports put on a brave front, but finally hunger got the best of them and they put their gamecocks—valued at five to one hundred dollars each—to slaughter. For two days and two nights they hung up on the sandbar, eating chicken that fairly tasted of money.

ARMY RULES ENDANGER LIFE.

Standing Up Under Fire Not the Only Absurd Regulation in the British Army.

The "unwritten law" in the British army which forbids officers from seeking shelter when under fire is not the most absurd regulation of the service. There are other "unwritten laws" which are just as Quixotic, and which lead to just as great mortality among the men who are most valuable to the service. One of them is illustrated by a little known circumstance with regard to the famous "charge of the light brigade" at Balaklava.

It is a rule, no less stringent because inofficial, in the British cavalry that when riding to attack only a certain rate of progress is permissible. The regular formation must be kept up, even though greater speed would minimize the chances of loss of life. When the Seventeenth and Thirteenth hussars were nearing the Russian artillery at Balaklava in face of a fire which caused men to fall every moment Capt. White, who was in the second line, spurred his horse with the idea of reaching the enemy as quickly as possible. This brought him to a level with Lord Cardigan, who was in the first line. Lord Cardigan, although he believed that certain destruction awaited the whole brigade, laid his sword across Capt. White's breast, peremptorily forbidding him to ride any faster than the others. White apologized and obeyed, checking his horse at once. Had the hussars been allowed to ride at full speed it is probable that the casualties among them in the course of the charge would have been decreased by 80 per cent.

Birds and Beasts at War.

You would hardly believe that moles, clumsy and almost blind, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but if they once start fighting one has to die. They will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to one another like bulldogs and burying their enormously strong jaws and teeth in one another's flesh. Hedgehogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive-looking animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures, yet they can fight. A fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over one another. But a blow from the hind legs of a hare is no joke to his opponent. Among birds robins are the most pugnacious. More than one case could be quoted of two robins so frantically set on killing one another as to have allowed themselves to be picked up in the hands of a looker-on and there have laid with beak and claws deeply buried in one another's plumage.

A QUEER CORK SAFE.

Dupes Were Unable to Find the Place Where They Were Bunkoed.

"Did you ever hear of a cork safe?" asked a drummer who represents the latest thing in chilled-steel and burglar-baffling time locks, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "As far as I am aware," he continued, when everybody chorused a negative, "only one of them was ever built. It was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a one-time famous confidence man named Dr. Baggs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake and 'Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork and when it was opened up was six feet high, and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination knob, hinges, lettering, bolt-heads and all. When folded it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Baggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of trick furnishing.

"When the victim entered the place it looked like an ordinary business establishment, with desks, railing, maps on the walls, safe in the corner, and several clerks at work on books. The instant he left a roll-top desk was opened up into a bed. The railing was folded together and slipped into a closet, a table was turned into a wash stand, a cabinet turned into a bureau, the safe was put away in its case, the curtains were pulled down and the room was to all appearances a simple sleeping apartment. By that means the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been bunkoed. I saw Baggs' old cork safe when I was last in San Francisco. It is now owned by a cigar dealer, who bought it as a curio, and while it is pretty badly battered, one can still see plainly that it was a wonderful piece of mechanical work."

THE JOLLY HARBOR SEALS.

One of Them Up on the Platform of Their Pool, Watching the The Red Fir.

"What's he watching the clock for?" a visitor at the aquarium asked of an attendant, referring to the smallest of the three harbor seals there, the one with the blackest coat. It was up on the platform at the end of the pool, with its eyes apparently fixed on the clock that is secured to the front of the railing round the gallery. The hour was about two minutes of four o'clock, says the New York Sun.

"He's waiting for the whistle to blow," was the reply, and it certainly did seem as though the little black seal was watching for something.

The seals all know well the sound of the four-o'clock whistle, for that means their feeding time has come. The whistle is the signal of the closing hour of the aquarium, and the seals are fed immediately.

As the people set their faces toward the door the seals dash and slash and prance about in their pool, and jump up half or three-quarters of their length out of the water and look over the railing, watching and waiting for the man with the food. As he walks along the pool toward the platform at the end the seals rush on the platform to meet him.

It may be that the little black fellow just happened to be up there at that hour, and that it was looking at the clock just by chance, and that it couldn't tell the time by it at all; but the seals all know sure enough the four-o'clock whistle.

A KNOTTY CASE.

In Which It Is Shown That Cows Are Valued More Than a Mere Human Body in Africa.

A Uganda woman had married three husbands at different times, and had had a son by one of them—the second, says a writer in Blackwood. The father unfortunately died, and the other two quarreled about the possession of the son, who meanwhile lived with his mother. As soon as he was old enough to take law into his own hands the boy elected to live with the first husband, and left his mother to do so; thereupon the third husband raided the first, carrying off ten head of cattle, and, as if to still further complicate the case, one of the cows calved on the road. It now fell to my lot to decide with whom the boy was to live, and what was to become of the cattle.

So much evidence was produced that I became utterly confused, especially when the mother crawled in on hands and knees to give evidence as to parentage, in which, by the way, she was flatly contradicted by her offspring. I finally decided that the boy was to live with the first husband, and that half of the cows were to be returned to him, the remaining half, with the calf, being kept by No. 3. At this decision No. 1 was delighted, but I could never make out why, as five cows, even without a calf, are usually valued far above any mere human body in Africa.

Bursts Into More Pieces.

The ordinary shell which was manufactured 30 years ago only broke into from 20 to 25 pieces when it burst. At the present time it bursts into 240, while a shrapnel shell, which only used to scatter 37 missiles, now scatters 340. A present-day bomb, when charged with peroxylene, breaks up into 1,200 pieces, and it is estimated that it would effectively kill anyone standing within 220 yards of the explosion.

Jackies Fond of Ball.

Whenever enough men from an American man-of-war can get shore leave, no matter in what foreign port they may be lying, they are almost certain to start a ball game. In the English navy cricket is even played on board ship.

KING POTT OF AFRICA.

A Boer Leader Who Occupies an Exalted Position in the Transvaal.

The town of Lourenco Marques for some time past has been chosen as the head center of the Transvaal secret service. The spies and informers of that notorious gang, says the Cape Times, come and go with all the liberty, swagger and self-assurance, as if they were in the suburbs of Pretoria. Delagoa bay is a so-called neutral port, with a daily train and postal service direct to Pretoria and Johannesburg. There is also a telegraph service, which apparently is at the command of Mr. Pott, the Transvaal consul general and consul for the Netherlands and Free State. It has been said that the Transvaal consul general has a secret service wire directly connecting Lourenco Marques with Komati Poort, and it is well known in Delagoa Bay that Mr. Pott is possessed of the most reliable information of Boer "successes" many hours earlier than any man in Africa. This is extremely detrimental to British interests in South Africa. Mr. Pott is the direst intermediary between Dr. Leyds at The Hague and the Boer-cum-Hollander regime in Pretoria. This worthy Hollander has a perfect knowledge of English, Portuguese, French and German. He is comptroller of Transvaal customs and railway, director of the Transvaal nationad bank and head of the Dutch East African company. By virtue of his long residence in Delagoa Bay, Mr. Pott is a persona grata in all Portuguese official circles. Some two years back the Portuguese newspaper, O Futuro, published in Lourenco Marques, dedicated a special article to Mr. Pott, in which he was eulogized as "King Pott of Africa."

SAVED TWO TRAINS.

The Heroic Deed of a Modest Watchman on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It does not take heroics to make a hero; it only takes a man bent on doing his duty in the face of odds. Such a man is among the employes of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia. He is a watchman, and he puts duty first and life second. The Michigan Christian Advocate tells the story of his devotion:

Not long ago a bridge on his section of road caught fire and tumbled into the raging mountain river. It was midnight, and the watchman was alone in the mountains. Coming toward that yawning gap was the limited express from the east, while from the west an excursion train containing 400 American journalists also drew near.

The excursion train was due first, and it was coming from the side opposite that on which the watchman stood.

The man did not hesitate. He plunged into the swollen stream, reached the other shore, ran to the flag station and signaled the excursion train. Then he disappeared in the darkness.

Back to the river he ran without a moment's pause, cast himself in and crossed again. Another rapid run to the flag station on that side, and the exhausted watchman, ready to sink with fatigue, stood by the Pacific flyer that had been brought to a stop at the flag station east of the bridge. He had saved two trains, and perhaps a thousand lives.

His own comment on the occurrence was that he had done his duty.

MOUTH IN QUEER PLACE.

The Voracious Shark Is Well Fitted by Nature for His Rapacious Mission.

No doubt the shark's mouth is placed so much beneath the projecting muzzle, under which also the nostrils lie, that it may serve its proper purpose in the best way. In all records of the habits of the fish, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, we are told that it can and does bite out large chunks of flesh from the dead bodies of whales and even from living victims of its attack; and it is easily seen that if its mouth was like that of other fishes the necessary average would be lacking. A further reason seems to be that the shark by this peculiar position of its mouth is compelled to turn upon its back to strike and is thus able to deliver its onset from below with more deadly effect. This formidable strength of jaw is backed up by a most terrible array of teeth, of which in some species there are as many as six rows all round. Each tooth is saw-edged and pointed, and some of the largest are as much as two inches in breadth at their base. These lie flat against the jaws and can be raised by separate muscles at will, so that, as the shark darts upon its prey, they spring on end, as a cat's claws are stuck out from its paws. This arrangement will not allow anything once bolted to return, so that a shark's mouth is a veritable death trap.

Crime Upon Crime.

In sentencing a prisoner to be hanged for the murder of a soldier Lord Eskgrove dilated upon the crime as follows: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the bellyband of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's!"

Tomb of the Czars.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (3)

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR POLK COUNTY

Showing Delinquents in 1897 and in Prior Years.

CLERK OF COURT'S NOTICE OF DELINQUENT ABSOLUTE TAX SALE.
(Chapter 322, General Laws of 1899.)
State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss.
District Court 14th Judicial District.
THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

To all Persons, Companies or Corporations who have or claim an estate, right, title or interest in, claim to or lien upon any of the several pieces or parcels of land described in the list hereto attached.

There has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the County of Polk, the list of taxes on real estate in the County of Polk and also the taxes upon real estate in Red Lake County, formerly a part of Polk County, State of Minnesota, which taxes appear to have become delinquent in the year 1897, or any prior year or years, as set forth in the following list, and which taxes have not been satisfied by payment, redemption or sale of the real estate to actual purchasers, and which said lands have been struck off to or forfeited to the State of Minnesota in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes and penalties upon the lands in said list described, remaining delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January of each of the following years, viz: 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, of which said list that hereto attached is a copy pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 322, General Laws of 1899.

THEREFORE, you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk on or before the 20th day of March, 1900, your answer in writing, setting forth any objections or defense which you may have to the taxes, judgment, striking off or forfeiture, or any part thereof, upon or with reference to any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in to or on which you may have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim or lien; and in default thereof, judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the entire amount of taxes, and interest at the rate of ten per centper annum since said taxes became delinquent, as aforesaid, together with all the costs of these proceedings.

E. E. LOMMEN,
Clerk of the District Court.
(SEAL)

In the following list "a" represents acres "e" east; "n" north; "s" south; "w" west; "ne" northeast; "nw" northwest; "se" southeast; "sw" southwest; "bl" or "blk" block; "r" or "R" range; "&" and; "tp" or "twp" township; "ft" feet; "st" street; "cor" corner; "frl" fractional; "pt" part; "$" dollars; "do" or " means a repetition of the word or words in the line above on which it occurs. The spaces between figures in columns of figures represents the decimal point between dollars and cents, and all figures that follow any dollar mark as above represented, are to be read in the same manner as though the dollar mark was there.

A LIST OF PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, which appear to have become delinquent in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1897) or any prior year or years and have not been satisfied by payment, redemption or sale of the the real estate to actual purchasers. Said list includes all taxes not barred by statute of limitations upon any real estate which may have been at any tax sale struck off to, or declared to be forfeited to the State, whether such sale or forfeiture was valid or invalid; and said list also contains a description of each piece or parcel of land upon which such taxes shall not have been paid or satisfied as aforesaid, and opposite such description the name of the owner to whom assessed if known, if unknown the fact is so stated, and the amount of taxes, principal and interest due thereon, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to enforce the payment of taxes which became delinquent in and prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1897)." approved April 20th 1899. Any person having an interest in any tract or parcel or real estate included in such forfeited list may redeem the same at any time before the sale thereof, as provided for in said act, by paying into the county treasury the original amount of taxes due thereon, with ten (10) per cent per annum interest on the amount during the time said taxes have been delinquent, together with all costs of proceedings here in described, which list of lands, owners' names and to whom assessed, with year or years delinquent, amounts of taxes, principal and interest due thereon, is as follows, to-wit:

TOWNSHIP OF ANDOVER.

Town 149 Range 47.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Thos. H Bjoin 1891 nw¼ ne¼	13	40	$10.57
John Cornelius 1894 & 1895 se¼	36	160	51.69
Matt Cornelius 1893 to 1895 inclusive sw¼	36	160	57.37

TOWNSHIP OF ANGUS.

Town 153 Range 47.

W L Davis 1889 & 1891 to 1895 inclusive ne¼ sw¼ sw¼ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	16	120	157.93

Townsite of Angus.

	Lot	Blk	
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	1	1	$ .47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	2	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	3	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	4	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	4	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	5	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	13	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	14	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	15	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	16	1	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	1	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	2	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	3	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	4	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	5	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	12	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	13	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	14	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	15	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	16	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	17	2	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	1	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	2	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	3	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	4	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	5	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	12	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	13	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	14	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	15	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	16	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	17	3	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	1	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	2	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	3	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	4	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	5	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	12	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	13	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	14	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	15	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	16	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	17	4	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	1	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	2	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	3	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	4	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	5	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	12	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	13	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	13	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	14	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	15	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	16	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	17	5	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	1	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	2	6	.47
1888	3	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	4	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	5	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	12	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	13	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	14	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	15	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	16	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	17	6	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	1	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	2	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	3	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co. 1888	4	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	5	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	12	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	13	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 188	14	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	15	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	16	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	17	7	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	1	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	2	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	3	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	4	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	5	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	13	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	14	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	15	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	16	8	.47
Angus Stock & Farming Co 1888	17	8	.47

TOWNSHIP OF BLACK RIVER.

Town 152 Range 44.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
W S Alexander 1883 to 1895 inclusive nw¼	1	160	$568.57
E H Haley 1891 to 1895 inclusive n½ se¼ & sw¼ nw¼	2	120	109.54
Ole Gjersvold 1891 to 1895 inclusive se¼	3	160	95.44
E H Heelan 1891 to 1895 inclusive nw¼ ne¼	12	40	42.27
John Alderman 1890 & 1893 to 1895 inclusive sw¼	12	160	145.25
Erick M Hoff 1892 to 1895 inclusive se¼	12	160	150.08
Gervaine Orsoline 1886 & 1889 w½ nw¼ & w½ sw ¼ (less R of W)	13	158.58	87.70
C G Rapp 1893 se¼	13	160	38.76
B K Brown 1891 to 1895 inclusive se¼ (less R of W)	15	154.88	168.96
Frank Ives 1883, 1885 & 1887 to 1895 inclusive all of (ex sw¼ sw¼ & R of W)	16	595.08	1489.97
Aslak Gunderson 1893 to 1895 inclusive nw¼	23	160	98.75
George Stahl 1894 & 1895 ne¼	23	160	50.12
Sarah G Oxborough 1893 to 1895 inclusive sw¼	28	160	111.33
Sarah G Oxborough 1893 to 1895 inclusive se¼	29	160	103.77
M P Dorrigan 1892 to 1895 inclusive nw¼	29	160	156.54
Mary Dorgan 1895 ne¼	33	160	25.22
Frederick & Hack 1889 to 1895 inclusive ne¼, sw¼ & se¼	36	480	767.11

TOWNSHIP OF BRAY.

Town 153 Range 45.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Minneapolis Realty Co 1894 & 1895 sw¼	1	160	$38.22
Ludvig Arneson 1892 to 1895 inclusive e½ se¼ se¼ ne¼ & lot 1	2	160.02	78.03
Frank Lucian 1892 to 1894 inclusive se¼ nw¼ & lots 3, 4 & 5	6	158	57.23
E H Moulton 1895, e½ sw¼ & lots 6 & 7	6	159	15.72
Andrew Halvorsan 1889 to 1895 inclusive sw¼ se¼	16	40	33.83
J Labonta Sr 1892 to 1895 inclusive se¼	18	160	72.33
Emma Benton 1895, ne¼ nw¼ & lot 1	18	81	8.14
Matilda Happe 1895, s½ ne ¼	36	80	8.36
Hans Mattson 1883 e½ sw¼	33	80	5.02
Hans Mattson 1883 w½ se ¼	33	80	6.21

TOWNSHIP OF BADGER.

Town 149 Range 42.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Eugene Boule 1894 s½ nw¼ & lots 3 & 4	2	100.53	$17.87
Oscar Dovery 1893 to 1895 incl w½ sw¼	3	80	27.17
Frank Nigg 1892 to 1895 incl lot 7 Sec 6 & se¼ nw¼ & lots 1 & 2	7	157.02	87.86
Gilbert Olson 1893 to 1895 incl w½ ne¼	12	80	27.03
Martin Wright 1893 to 1895 incl e½ ne¼	12	80	22.35
August Olson 1895 nw¼	13	160	10.95
Jennie Kelley 1895 ne¼	10	160	18.90
Martin Thompson 1892 to 1895 incl nw¼	20	160	76.50
Thomas Olson 1890 to 1895 incl nw¼ se¼ & se¼ sw ¼	24	80	53.10
Andrew J Falk 1894 & 1895 se¼ sw¼ & lot 3	35	104	10.80
Nils Rasmuson 1891 to 1895 inclusive s½ se¼ & nw¼ se¼	36	120	74.78
Nils Rasmuson 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼ se¼	36	40	18.40
Nils Rasmuson 1893 to 1895 incl se¼ ne¼	36	40	11.16
Jorgen Gunderson 1892 to 1895 incl sw¼ ne¼	36	40	16.79

TOWNSHIP OF BRANSVOLD.

Town 148 Range 40.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
O N Lund 1893 to 1895 incl s½ ne¼	16	80	$46.86
Karenius Movald 1893 to 1895 incl n½ se¼	16	80	48.67
Hans H Tougen 1895 nw¼ sw¼	36	40	6.55

TOWNSHIP OF BELGIUM.

Town 152 Range 46.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Subra A Snyder 1891 to 1895 incl s½ nw¼ & lots 3 & 4	4	163.51	104.60
Subra A Snyder 1881 to 1883 incl ne¼	7	160	86.41
Edward Russell 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼	12	160	103.02
Samuel Currie 1895 sw¼	18	160	15.89
Hugh Leunel 1892 & 1893 sw¼	20	160	42.25

TOWNSHIP OF BRISLET.

Town 154 Range 47.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Jane McCrea 1895 sw¼	10	160	$20.47
Charbley Enex 1895 nw¼	20	160	21.08
E J Rayem 1894 & 1895 ne¼	22	160	40.60

TOWNSHIP OF BYGLAND.

Town 150 Range 40.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Patrick Leajos 1895 lot 15	1	33.15	$ 8.84
Aspen Olson 1894 & 1895 nw¼ ne¼ & n½ nw¼	3	118	52.84
Samuel Forkey 1890 to 1895 incl ne¼ nw¼	6	40	50.76
Wendelin Auslette 1895 ne¼ ne¼	6	40	5.22
Thomas Benson 1887 to 1895 ne¼ nw¼ Sec 16 & sw¼ ne¼	16	80	125.43
Paul Sorenson 1891 to 1895 incl nw¼ se¼	16	40	45.14
Benson & Pharnson 1895 se¼ nw¼	16	40	9.52
G O Austad 1895 ne¼ sw ¼	16	40	11.91
J C Whitman 1885 to 1895 incl lot 1	19	2 40	8.41
Ole P Johnson 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl n 6 acres of lot 3	20	6	15.88
Salvi S Hanson 1892 to 1895 incl s½ s½ n½ ne¼ nw ¼ & n½ n½ s½ ne¼ nw¼	20	10	11.84
Jonas Lenz 1888 to 1895 inclusiv 3 a out of s½ lot 1	20	3	8.08
Gunder Tweedton 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl s½ n½ s ½ ne¼ nw¼	20	5	5.56
Henry Sweet 1884 to 1886 inclusive e½ ne¼	23	80	48.84
Gunder Krostue 1895 ne¼ sw¼	25	40	7.63
Christian Krostue 1892 s½ sw¼ & s½ se¼	26	160	49.10
Theo Helgeson 1895 cen 1-3 n-3-8 se¼ ne¼	28	5	1.14
Ole Johnson 1891 n½ ne¼	34	80	15.76
Halvor Johnson 1891 s½ ne ¼	34	80	15.76

TOWNSHIP OF CROOKSTON.

Town 150 Range 46.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Wm Young 1895 ne¼	16	160	$29.79
M L Cochran 1884 & 1886 lot 5	25	44	21.19
W N Collins 1894 se¼	20	160	42.80
P J McGuire 1892 n½ nw¼ & lots 3 & 4	32	154	56.55
Wm Cunningham 1893 to 1895 incl lot 4 (ex int of Ry Co)	33	43.08	27.95
George Duguette 1887 to 1892 incl ne¼	36	160	220.40
Bottineau et al 1888 to 1892 incl, lots 7, 10, 11 & part of Lot 6	18	92	187.53
Daniel Dufalt 1888 to 1895 incl part of lot 6	18	14.70	80.17
Charles E Elsbury 1889 to 1893 incl. w½ ne¼ & e½ nw¼	18	173	172.08

Original Townsite.
Town 150 Range 47.

	No. Sec.	A'r's.	Tax & Interest
John Darkow 1892 & 1893 e½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼ & lot 1 (ex 5 acres)	25	140	$194.88
Theo Greenhalgh 1895 1 a of lot 1	25	1	11.31

Town 150 Range 46.

Ella Ross 1891 to 1895 incl part of lots 6 & 7	30	6.06	39.60
M R Brown et al. 1892 to 1895 incl. Com 60 ft from ne cor of blk 8 Jerome's add; e on line parallel with Bridge St to Red Lake River s along the bank of said river to n line of McGrew St thence n to place of beginning, being about 1000 ft n & s & 800 ft e & w	18		43.87
W M Ross & F Jerome 1886 to 1895 incl lot 11	31	29	250.78
Frank Ives, 1889 & 1891 com on e line of 30-150-46, 825 ft n of se cor, n 754 ft w 999¼ ft s 754 ft e 999½ ft to place of beginning (ex 6 acres in e side)			25.22
Unknown 1890 to 1895 part of lots 5 & 6 sec 31-150-46 lying between Red Lake River and platted portion.			88.20

	Lot	Blk	
M R Brown 1890	9	4	$ 7.20
H B Montgomery Est 1892 1894 & 1895	11	4	25.37
M M Davis 1892 to 1895 incl	12	4	92.68
James Creighton 1890, 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	5	77.25
Jos Campagne 1888 to 1895 incl	3	5	68.18
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	4	5	29.72
Chas E Sawyer 1895	5	5	19.20
W T Alger 1894	10	5	6.06
H B Montgomery 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	12	5	237.09
E F Adams 1894 & 1895	1	6	225.89
E F Adams 1894 & 1895	2	6	6.30
Jas Belleveau 1892 to 1895 incl	3	6	13.31
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	7	6	13.54
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	6	9	5.52
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	7	9	84.55
Ole Hoven 1893 to 1895 incl	1	10	74.32
W A Jewell 1890, 1891, 1893 to 1895 inclusive	2	10	63.62
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	3	10	11.60
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	4	10	12.13
Joseph Dunn 1895	5	10	3.40
Joseph Dunn 1895	6	10	3.69
Unknown 1895 lots 7, 9 &	12	10	1.03
Wm Chesser 1891 to 1895 incl	13	10	12.09
Wm Chesser 1891 to 1895 incl.	14	10	11.83
A Harris 1888	19	10	2.00
A Harris 1888	20	10	92.02
W Lowhun 1895	3	11	5.29
Mrs E E Bangs 1895	4	11	5.69
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	10	11	15.78
G Ralph 1894 & 1895	15	11	47.00
G Ralph 1894 & 1895	18	11	10.07
J O Mathews 1893 to 1895 incl.	20	11	27.31
J O Mathews 1890, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	21	11	113.75
J O Mathews 1890, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	22	11	33.41
Chas L Spendley 1894	23	11	10.43
Chas L Spendley 1894	24	11	88.00
H B Montgomery Est 1888 to 1892 & 1894 & 1895 incl	1	12	266.22
H B Montgomery Est 1888 to 1895 incl	2	12	23.00
H O Sampson 1888, 1890 to 1895 incl	3	12	10.82
C W Palmer 1894 & 1895	4	12	6.04
H B Montgomery Est. 1888 to 1895 incl	5	12	24.14
H B Montgomery Est. 1888 to 1895 incl	6	12	25.20
M R Brown 1894 & 1895	7	12	7.06
N P Stone 1891 to 1895 incl	13	12	131.52
N P Stone 1891 to 1895 incl	14	12	70.10
N P Stone 1891 to 1895 incl	15	12	30.30
N P Stone 1891 to 1895 incl	16	12	54.11
S Greenhalgh 1893 & 1895	9	13	33.49
Felix Probst 1894 & 1895	12	13	30.88
C U Webster 1883 5 ft on Broadway	15	13	3.05
Walsh & Pitts 1892 to 1895 incl	3	15	70.47
Walsh & Pitts 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	59.67
Walsh & Pitts 1892 to 1895 incl	6	15	50.94
E M Shanks 1892 to 1895 incl	7	15	59.57
Geo. Crocker 1887 to 1895 incl	10	15	302.50
John Munroe 1892 to 1895 incl.	24	15	123.63
Frank Ives 1890	15	16	22.24
Albert Harrington 1892 to 1895 incl n½	2	19	101.50
G H Renolds 1893 to 1895 incl s½	2	19	63.43
William Watts 1891 to 1895 incl	2	21	112.78
Court House Square 1894			254.41
H B Montgomery 1890, 1892, 1894 & 1895	2	22	175.41
P J McGuire & O H Lucken 1891 to 1895 incl n 50 ft of	2	26	40.94
F E Hanson 1889 to 1895 incl.	8	26	91.46
Mrs Allda U Newton 1893 to 1895 incl	4	26	47.17
Jas Lawrence 1892 to 1895 incl n½	2	27	50.91
Helen B Brakine 1895 50 ft off e end	4	28	28.02
R J Montague 1891, n 67 ft fronting Elm St	1	30	34.93
David S Beecher 1895 50x135 ft out of center	1	31	33.19
Joseph McKenzie 1882 n 2-3	2	31	72.44
Halvor Steenerson 1886, 1890 & 1895 ..part of	3	31	103.00
Ed Drewery 1892 to 1895 incl	3	33	5.51
N K Hubbard 1895	6	33	1.50
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	1	34	9.53
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	2	34	7.14
A Kellogg 1893 to 1895 incl	3	34	5.07
A Kellogg 1893 to 1895 incl	4	34	5.07
John Fraser 1888 to 1895 incl	5	34	93.76
John Fraser 1888 to 1895 incl	6	34	12.60
E M Stanton 1892 to 1895 incl	7	34	6.82
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	9	34	6.86
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895 incl	10	34	6.88
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895 incl	1	35	212.04
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895 incl	2	35	85.08
August Walkers 1893 & 1895	1	36	87.71
August Walkers 1893 & 1895	2	36	27.02
N K Hubbard 1894 & 1895	7	39	38.41
N K Hubbard 1894 & 1895	8	39	38.41
N K Hubbard 1894 & 1895	11	39	39.00
N K Hubbard 1891 to 1895 incl	12	39	185.30
Hack & Gallasch 1894 & 1895	13	39	300.04
Hack & Gallasch 1894 & 1895	14	39	42.80
Jas Maloney 1891 to 1895 incl.	15	39	43.20
Jas Maloney 1891 to 1895 incl.	16	39	43.20
Betsy Wood 1894 & 1895 incl	21	39	42.78
Lars Dahl 1889 to 1895 incl	22	39	79.11
Betsy Wood 1894 & 1895	23	39	42.88
Joseph Gilhausen 1894 & 1895	5	40	24.05
Joseph Gilhausen 1894 & 1895	6	40	39.40
Joseph Gilhausen 1894 & 1895	7	40	9.57
G B Ward 1895	8	40	15.11
G B Ward 1895	9	40	6.50
Peter Engler 1893 to 1895 incl.	10	40	13.60
Eliza E Bangs 1895	11	40	9.13
Eliza E Bangs 1895	12	40	7.81
Alfred Stone 1895	15	40	16.27
Chas Jefferson 1888 to 1895 incl	16	40	39.74
Chas Jefferson 1888 to 1895 incl	17	40	39.74
Chas Jefferson 1888 to 1895 incl	18	40	39.74
C W Palmer 1892 to 1895 incl.	21	40	61.04
C W Palmer 1892 to 1895 incl.	22	40	21.86
J L Crawford 1885, 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl	1	41	47.23
H B Montgomery 1890, 1892 1894 & 1895	2	41	9.53
Alex McDonald 1888 to 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	3	41	12.60
M Walsh 1890 to 1895 incl	5	41	11.83
H B Montgomery 1890 to 1895 incl	6	41	10.35
Carrie Fjdaser 1891 to 1895 incl	10	41	20.55
Mhs Allda U Newton 1893 to 1895 incl	18	41	6.06
Peter J Carey 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	41	59.63
Adolphu S Demers 1892 to 1895 incl	21	41	6.35
Adolphus S Demers 1892 to 1895 incl	22	41	8.81
N K Hubbard 1895	1	42	1.17
H B Montgomery 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	2	42	11.16
N K Hubbard 1895	3	42	1.97
N K Hubbard 1891 & 1895	4	42	4.23
Eliza E Bangs 1895	1	43	10.13
Martin Lally 1894 & 1895 s ½	2	43	9.48
Eliza E Bangs 1895 w ½	3	43	5.03
E A Reynolds 1889 to 1895 incl w½	2	46	102.74
W A Narcross 1893	3	46	4.15
Cyrus G Harris 1895 50 ft fronting 6th St by 150 on Chestnut St	1	47	12.07
W E Kittinger 1887 to 1892 incl & 1894, 1895 center 50 ft fronting 6th St	1	47	54.37
Chas E Sawyer 1895 50 ft fronting 6th St xy 150 ft off e side	1	47	9.82
O J Butler 1892 to 1894 incl.	2	47	51.30
Aristide Joly 1885 & 1890 to 1895 incl s 100 ft	3	47	36.00
N K Hubbard 1888 to 1895 incl frl lot	6		30.17
N K Hubbard 1886 to 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl frl lot	8		53.81
H B Montgomery, Est 1892 to 1895 incl frl lot	9		2.69
H B Montgomery Est 1885 to 1895 incl frl lot	11		81.15
H B Montgomery Est 1886 to 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl frl lot	12		106.42
Walter C Buzzell 1893 a piece of land 100x230 ft out of lot 8 sec31-150-46 (ex. R of W)			25.83
School House Square 1895			13.03
Episcopal Church 1892 Government lot 3 sec 31-150-46			109.86
Great Northern R R Co 1895 Right of Way on 6th St (Gt N. Ry)			80.23

Fletcher & Houston's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Jens J Molstad 1892 & 1893	6	5	177.08
Thos H Bjoin 1895	6	7	21.92
Casper Sands 1895	8	7	17.28
Casper Sands 1895	10	7	35.88
O O Christianson 1893	2	10	97.07
The Norwegian Church (Den Norske Evang. Luth. Kirke) 1893 & 1895	3	10	63.40
Geo Q Erskine 1893	4	10	111.17
Helen H Erskine 1893	5	10	118.96
M R Brown 1889 to 1895 incl. a strip of land 10 ft wide lying on e side of	3	12	10.79
S L Dobson 1891 to 1895 incl 10 ft off the e end of	4	12	5.10

L. Fletcher's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
L Fletcher, C M Lorings, & R Houston, land between blk 8 and the n side of Houston Ave and Broadway & Red Lake River. 1894 & 1895			$25.07
John Ross 1892 to 1895 incl	24	5	82.56

Stearns Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Frank Duggart 1888 to 1895 incl	1	1	$43.48
Frank Duggart 1888 to 1895 incl	2	1	43.48
Chas S Spendley 1895	5	1	3.49
Chas S Spendley 1895	6	1	3.49
A C Hunter 1889, [illegible], 1894 & 1895	15	1	41.84
J Winfield 1890	16	1	3.16
Frank Duggart 1888 to 1895 incl	19	1	25.89
Frank Duggart 1888 to1895 incl	20	1	26.82
C F Mix 1891 to 1895 incl n½	11	2	9.45
A Clements 1885 to 1895 incl s½	11	2	29.35
A Clements 1894 & 1895 n½	12	2	4.03
E C Hamery 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	1	3	18.21
E C Hamery 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	2	3	18.21
C H Rhodes 1895	3	3	2.10
A Clements 1894	6	3	2.07
Lewis Parkhurst 1885, 1886, 1888 to 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	7	3	31.00
Morris Ludvig 1885, 1886, 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl s½	8	3	20.02
Maggie Champagne 1886 & 1887 n½	8	3	5.68
H Norton 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl	10	3	23.46
A Clements 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl n½	11	3	12.42
H H Norton 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl s½	11	3	14.33
A Clements 1894 & 1895 n½	12	3	2.20
A Clements 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl	14	3	19.47
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl.	1	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	2	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	3	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	4	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	5	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	6	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	7	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	8	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	9	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	10	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	11	4	5.91
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	12	4	5.88
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	13	4	5.34
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	14	4	5.33
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	15	4	5.34
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	16	4	5.34
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	17	4	5.34
H E Cooke 1893 to 1895 incl	18	4	5.34

Davis' Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Ida H Ness 1886, 1890, 1893 & 1895	3	1	$ 9.91
Ida H Ness 1886, 1890, 1893 & 1895	4	1	9.91
Gunder B Fosten 1889	5	1	2.78
Gunder B Fosten 1889	6	1	2.78
John Strader 1892 to 1895 incl	4	2	6.13
W J Donaldson 1891 to 1895 incl. s½	5	2	4.27
R M Davis 1882, 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	6	2	22.80
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	3	1.48
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	3	2.04
R M Davis 1880 to 1895 incl	5	3	26.51
R M Davis 1880 to 1895 incl	6	3	26.51
Maechel et al 1882, 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	1	4	40.01
Maechel et al 1882, 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	2	4	43.03
C G Donaldson 1883 & 1891 to 1895 incl w½	3	5	8.10
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	5	2.04
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	5	2.04
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	6	5	2.04
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	8	2.04
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	8	2.06
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	8	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	8	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	8	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	6	8	2.04
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	7	8	2.04
S C Lanterman 1892 & 1895	8	8	2.54
S C Lanterman 1892 & 1895	9	8	2.54
Harriet Lanterman 1895	10	8	1.17
S C Lanterman 1892 & 1895	11	8	2.58
Benj LeDuc 1895	1	10	1.17
H M Davis 1894 & 1895	2	10	2.04
R M Davis 1886 to 1895 incl	8	10	22.03
O M Omlie 1887 to 1895 incl	9	10	21.84
Hugh Thompson 1892, 1894 & 1895 incl	11	10	4.42
R M Davis 1881, 1883, & 1885 to 1895 incl	12	10	236.91
H B Montgomery Est 1890, 1892 to 1895 incl	1	12	6.00
H J Austin 1893 to 1895 incl	2	12	8.47
A D S Thompson 1889, 1890, 1894 & 1895	3	12	5.02
A D S Thompson 1889, 1890, 1894 & 1895	4	12	5.02
R M Davis 1880, 1881, 1883, & 1885 to 1895 incl	5	12	32.99
Sam T Johnson 1895	6	12	1.10
R M Davis 1890 to 1895 incl	7	12	9.18
R M Davis 1890 to 1895 incl	8	12	9.18
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	13	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	13	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	13	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	13	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	13	1.43
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	7	13	22.71
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	8	13	22.15
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	9	13	22.15
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	10	13	22.15
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	11	13	22.15
W A Narcross 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl	12	13	22.82
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	14	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	14	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	6	14	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	7	14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	8	14	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	9	14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895 unnumbered		14	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	15	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	15	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	15	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	15	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	15	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	6	15	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	16	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	16	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	16	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	16	1.45
C H Jefferson 1895	5	16	8.77
C H Jefferson 1895	6	16	
C H Jefferson 1895	7	16	
C H Jefferson 1895	8	16	20.75
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	9	16	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1887, 1894 & 1895	10	16	4.23
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	11	16	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	12	16	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	1	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	2	17	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	3	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	4	17	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	5	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	6	17	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	7	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	8	17	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	9	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	10	17	1.45
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	11	17	1.43
Hugh Thompson 1894 & 1895	12	17	1.45

C. M. Loring's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Peter Keine 1893 to 1895 incl	1	1	$11.65
Conrad Colt 1888 s½	6	5	3.78

Hurlbut's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
A A Glenn 1892 to 1895 incl	8	1	101.70
A H Luck 1894 & 1895	4	2	9.54
J W Wheeler 1892 to 1895 incl	6	2	26.15
J J Freeman 1890 to 1895 incl	10	2	40.39
C A Gray 1895	14	2	24.23
A D Wishard 1892 to 1895 incl.	21	2	39.41
Anton R Erickson 1892 to 1895 incl e 50 ft	22	2	26.33
Andrew Lee com at sw cor of lot 24 blk 2 n 165 ft along w line of said lot ne55 ft s 217 ft to n line of Spendley St w 50 ft to beginning, 1894 & 1895		2	31.33
L Ellington 1893, com 175 ft n from the se corner of lot 25 blk 2 on the w line of Hunter St, w 100 ft n 25 ft e 100 ft to Hunter St and s to place of beginning		2	4.43
Ella M Laugevin 1889 com at se of lot 25 blk 2 n 25 ft, w125 ft, s 50 ft and e along the n line of Spendley St 125 ft to place of beginning		2	45.56
S K Hanson 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	88.09

Bletten & Cramb's Subdivision.

	Lot	Blk	
J B Clements 1892, (ex 98 ft & 50x140 ft in s end)	17	6	$ 8.27
James McKee 1890	5	7	8.67
Henry Watts 1892 to 1895 incl	11	7	12.29
J W Massey 1895	12	7	9.19
David R McGinnis 1886 to 1895 incl	17	7	54.11
David R McGinnis 1886 to 1895 incl	18	7	81.58
David R McGinnis 1886 to 1895 incl	19	7	81.58
Alex & John McKinnon 1892 to 1895 incl	22	7	15.89
M Christianson 1893 & 1895 132 ft off n end of 1 &	2	10	24.84
M Christianson 1893 & 1895 n 132 ft of	3	10	9.87
Ole Anderson 1895	15	10	14.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	10	23.54

McManus Subdivision.

	Lot	Blk	
Donald Currey 1893 to 1895 incl	26	1	$ 5.34
Margareth McLaughlin 1893 to 1895 incl	27	1	5.34
Francis St. Germain 1892 to 1895 incl	28	1	14.24
L S Rud 1888 to 1895 incl	8	2	16.59
L S Rud 1888 to 1895 incl	9	2	59.89
L S Rud 1888 to 1895 incl	10	2	16.59

Clements Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
C Clements 1894 & 1895	5	2	$31.03
P B Anderson 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	2	85.18

Clements Second Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
H Middleton 1894	1	1	$ .59
H Middleton 1894	2	1	.59
H Middleton 1894	3	1	.59
H Middleton 1894	4	1	.59
Louis K Harmon 1887 to 1893 & 1895	13	1	9.54
Louis K Harmon 1887 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	14	1	8.63
W M Clements 1894	15	1	.59
Caaps 1888 to 1895 incl	16	17	8.10
Caaps 1888 to 1895 incl	17	17	8.10
Caaps 1888 to 1895 incl	18	17	8.10
Caaps 1888 to 1895 incl	19	17	8.10
H Middleton 1887 to 1895 incl.	20	17	11.41
H Middleton 1887 to 1895 incl.	21	17	11.41
H Middleton 1887 to 1895 incl.	22	17	11.41
H Middleton 1887 to 1895 incl.	23	17	11.41
A Clements 1891, 1894 & 1895 incl	24	17	2.48
John W Bernhard 1890 to 1895 incl	5	18	3.04
John W Bernhard 1890 to 1895 incl	6	18	3.02
A Clements 1886 to 1895 incl.	7	18	7.94
A Clements 1886 to 1895 incl	8	18	7.94
J W Edgar 1887 to 1895 incl	9	18	30.17
J W Edgar 1887 to 1895 incl	10	18	8.62
A Clements 1894 & 1895	15	18	1.49
A Clements 1894 & 1895	21	18	1.38
Etherinna Fox 1885 to 1895 incl.	4	19	19.02
A Clements 1890 to 1895 incl	5	19	4.04
Gausch 1885 to 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	37	19	10.04
Gausch 1885 to 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	38	19	13.21
F Harmon 1891 to 1895 incl	7	20	2.84
F Harmon 1891 to 1895 incl	8	20	2.83
J R Holton 1890 to 1895 incl	9	20	4.16
J R Holton 1890 to 1895 incl	10	20	4.17
A Clements 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	29	20	4.75
B W Kyle 1892 to 1893 incl.	30	20	17.08
A Clements 1888, 1890 to 1892 & 1895 incl	31	20	4.01
A Clements 1891	32	20	1.48
A Clements 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	20	21	5.67
A Clements 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	21	21	5.07

Clements Third Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Ole T Gjulog 1891 to 1895 incl	5	3	$12.22
Unknown 1880 & 1893	12	4	5.02
A Clements 1889	5	5	6.77
A Clements 1889,		5	6.13

Sampson's Woodland Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Joseph Girard 1887 to 1895 incl	1	2	$52.53
Forsberg 1887 to 1895 incl	2	2	80.66
Forsberg 1887 to 1895 incl	3	2	80.60
August Schmunck 1887 to 1895 incl	6	2	85.96
August Schmunck 1887 to 1895 incl	7	2	82.67
August Schmunck 1887 to 1895 incl	8	2	82.65
A M Hanson 1887 to 1895 incl	9	2	82.67
A M Hanson 1887 to 1895 incl.	10	2	31.55
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	11	2	24.53
C F Mix 1891 to 1895 incl	20	2	88.34
Oscar M Hegg 1891 to 1895 incl	1	3	17.82
Johannes Vik 1891 to 1895 incl	2	3	11.86
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	3	3	25.65
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	4	3	23.66
Crookston Imp. Co 1886 to 1895 incl	5	3	28.60
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	6	3	24.49
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	7	3	24.01
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	8	3	21.86
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	9	3	21.88
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	10	3	19.94
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	11	3	19.96
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	12	3	19.94
F J Wilkin 1890 to 1891 incl	16	3	4.52
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	17	3	28.79
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	18	3	27.52
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	19	3	27.54
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	20	3	27.04
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	21	3	27.06
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895	22	3	24.77
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	23	3	23.65
F J Wilkin 1887 to 1895 incl	24	3	23.05
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	1	4	28.55
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	2	4	28.45
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	4	4	25.38
Crookston Imp Co 1891 to 1895 incl	5	4	12.72
Crookston Imp. Co. 1887 to1895 incl	6	4	23.17
Polk K Sampson 1889 to 1895 incl	1	5	24.38
H Grasha 1887 to 1895 incl	2	5	32.47
Albert L King 1895	4	5	2.76
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl	7	5	27.06
Crookston Imp Co 1891 to 1895 incl	10	5	13.56
Louis Johnson 1895	11	5	9.09
Louis Johnson 1887 to 1895 incl.	12	5	29.46
N O Anderson 1893 & 1895	13	5	17.58
Olaf Hauberg 1887 to 1895 incl	14	5	38.84
Christianson Anderson 1887 to 1895 incl	15	6	27.99
Louis ohnson 1887 to 1895 incl	16	6	27.57
O nelson 1887 to 1895 incl	21	6	27.79
A Branvold 1887 to 1895 incl.	22	6	23.81
Crokston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	5	7	28.20
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	6	7	28.19
C P Hathaway 1888 to 1895 incl	7	7	24.22
C P Hathaway 1888 to 1895 incl	8	7	36.51
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	21	7	11.62
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	22	7	12.54
Mary Tibsar 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	23	7	171.27
Mary Tibsar 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	24	7	32.71
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl.	1	9	48.96
Jas E Morrissey 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	2	9	30.07
Jas E Morrisey 1889 to 1895 incl	3	9	32.38
Jas E Morrisey 1889 to 1895 incl	4	9	32.38
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	5	9	48.96
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	6	9	48.96
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	7	9	48.96
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	8	9	48.96
Hans Simonson 1888 to 1895 incl	3	10	24.48
H Blenton 1887 to 1895 incl.	6	10	29.78
T B Whipple 1895	7	10	2.78
T B Whipple 1895	8	10	2.78
Unknown 1887 to 1895incl.	9	10	29.78
Erasmus Halvorson 1887 to 1895 incl	10	10	25.92
B Sampson 1888 to 1895 incl.	14	10	230.33
B Sampson 1892 to 1895 incl.	15	10	14.56
Henry A Olson 1892 to 1895 incl	16	10	15.08
B Sampson 1892 to 1895 incl.	18	10	14.56
B Sampson 1892 to 1895 incl.	19	10	121.63
Jorgen Jorgenson 1895	20	10	17.32
B Sampson 1889 to 1895 incl	21	10	55.17
B Sampson 1892 to 1895 incl	22	10	56.98
T Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	1	11	16.78
T Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	2	11	16.07
T Tharaldson 1887 to 1895 incl	3	11	19.66
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	5	11	13.92
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	6	11	13.92
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	7	11	19.64
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	8	11	19.64
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	9	11	19.64
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	10	11	19.64
A Bentson 1887 to 1895 incl	15	11	28.34
A Bentson 1887 to 1895 incl	16	11	25.33
H P Nelson 1887 to 1895 incl.	21	11	26.34
H P Nelson 1887 to 1895 incl	22	11	90.21
Andrew Sture 1892 to 1895 incl	1	12	6.91
Andrew Sture 1892 to 1895 incl	2	12	6.21
Andrew Sture 1892 to 1895 incl	3	12	6.21
Andrew Sture 1892 to 1895 incl	4	12	6.21
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl.	5	12	18.60
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	6	12	18.72
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	7	12	18.79
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	8	12	18.79
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	9	12	18.60
J O Laiglon 1887 to 1895	10	12	18.71
Crookston Imp Co. 1892 to 1895 incl	19	12	7.79
Crookston Imp Co. 1892 to 1895 incl	20	12	7.77
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895 incl	13	13	47.15
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895	14	13	47.15
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895 incl	15	13	47.15
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895 incl.	16	13	47.15
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895 incl	17	13	229.93
F J Wilkin 1889 to 1895 incl	18	13	48.63
Jas E Morrieser 1889 to 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl s 200 ft (triangular piece	14		102.75
H Brakeland 1887 to 1895 incl.	1	15	21.89
John Iderman 1887 to 1895 incl	3	15	19.97
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	6.51
C J Jolstad 1887 to 1895 incl	5	15	19.97
A E Johnson 1891 to 1895 incl	8	15	8.29
A E Johnson 1891 to 1895 incl	9	15	7.94
A E Johnson 1891 to 1895 incl	10	15	8.29
B Anderson 1887 to 1895 incl.	3	16	19.60
B Anderson 1887 to 1895 incl	4	16	19.60
Andrew Malmberg 1895	5	16	1.81
Andrew Malmberg 1895	6	16	1.81
Olof O Searle 1895	13	16	2.12
Olof O Searle 1895	14	16	2.12
Ole E Hagen 1889, 1890 & 1895	1	17	61.74
Ole E Hagen 1887 to 1893 & 1895	2	17	20.87
Ole E Hagen 1887 to 1893 & 1895	3	17	20.87
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl	4	17	22.44
Theo Gakstad 1887 to 1895 incl	5	17	22.44
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	8	17	14.72
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	9	17	14.72
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	10	17	14.72
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	11	17	13.29
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	12	17	15.34
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	13	17	125.58
Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	14	17	14.65
Hans C Sampson 1888 to 1895 incl	23	17	10.97
Hans C Sampson 1888 to 1895 incl	24	17	22.11
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl.	1	18	5.99
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl	2	18	4.89
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl	3	18	4.89
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl	4	18	4.89
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl	5	18	4.89
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl	6	18	4.91
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl	8	18	4.89
Henry A Olson 1892 to 1895 incl	10	18	4.89
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	13	18	21.98
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	14	18	19.85
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	17	18	15.29
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	18	18	15.29
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	19	18	15.29
Steenerson Bros 1887 to 1895 incl	20	18	15.29
Steenerson Bros 1892 to 1895 incl	21	18	4.91
Steenerson Bros 1892 to 1895 incl	22	18	4.89
Soren Ross 1887 to 1895 incl.	7	19	20.73
Soren Ross 1887 to 1895 incl	8	19	20.71
Stewart E Chapin 1894 &1895 incl	11	19	3.83
John Frick 1887 to 1895 incl	12	19	18.22
John Frick 1887 to 1895 incl	13	19	18.22
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	14	19	105.32
Dora A Der 1889 to 1895 incl.	2	20	10.12
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl	3	20	5.44
Oline Magnuson 1892	5	20	1.28
Oline Magnuson 1887 to 1895 incl	6	20	14.36
Oline Magnuson 1887 to 1895 incl	7	20	14.01
Peter Becker 1888 & 1895 incl	8	20	86.82
Crookston Imp Co 1888 to 1895 incl	9	20	12.60
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl	10	20	10.84
Gunder Halvorson 1890 to 1895 incl	11	20	9.09

Crookston Imp Co 1895 12 20 1.03
Crookston Imp Co 1895 13 20 12.68
I Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl 1 21 8.83
I Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl 2 21 7.61
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 3 21 10.87
E O Engeberg 1887 to 1895 incl 4 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 5 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 6 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 7 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 8 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 9 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 10 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 11 21 10.87
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 12 21 11.30
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl 13 21 5.21
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl 14 21 3.19
S L Ramberg 1893 to 1895 incl 17 21 3.14
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 incl 18 21 4.21
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 20 21 11.51
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 21 21 11.51
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 22 21 11.51
Oline Magnuson 1894 23 21 1.13
Oline Magnuson 1894 24 21 1.13
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 7 22 11.53
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 8 22 11.51
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 9 22 11.51
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 10 22 11.61
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 11 22 11.61
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 12 22 13.71
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 19 22 15.98
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 20 22 16.93
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 21 22 16.91
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 3 23 12.13
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 4 23 12.13
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 7 23 12.13
Crookston Imp Co. 1887 to 1895 incl 8 23 12.13
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl 11 23 6.46
D H Bates 1892 to 1895 incl 12 23 7.07
C S Spendley 1887 to 1895 incl 13 23 20.60
C S Spendley 1887 to 1895 incl 14 23 18.68
Crookston Imp Co 1895 15 23 1.81
Crookston Imp Co 1895 16 23 1.81
Martin Finseth 1887 to 1895 incl 21 23 18.68
Martin Finseth 1887 to 1895 incl 22 23 19.90
R L Hanford 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 23 23 17.57
D H Bates 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 24 23 19.39
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl 1 24 11.08
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl 2 24 10.39
J Tharaldson 1889 to 1895 incl 3 24 10.41
Hans C Johnson 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 8 24 17.85
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 9 24 10.50
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 10 24 11.90
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 11 24 140.60
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 12 24 30.61
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 13 24 12.61
Hans C Johnson 1890 to 1895 incl 14 24 13.61
Crookston Imp Co 1890 to 1895 incl 1 25 6.40
Crookston Imp Co 1887 to 1895 incl 2 25 11.18
Nils F Woodstrom 1890 to 1895 incl 4 25 6.33
Nils F Woodstrom 1890 to 1895 incl 5 25 31.08
Nils F Woodstrom 1890 to 1895 incl 6 25 6.32
Nils F Woodstrom 1890 to 1895 incl 7 25 7.05
J Tharaldson 1890 to 1895 incl 8 25 7.78
J Tharaldson 1890 to 1895 incl 9 25 7.80
J Tharaldson 1890 to 1895 incl 10 25 6.32
John A Swenson 1891 13 25 1.48
John A Swenson 1891 14 25 1.62
O L Hamery 1894 & 1895 1 26 5.79
O L Hamery 1894 & 1895 2 26 33.46
John Bjornstad 1894 & 1895 5 26 5.10
Crookston Imp Co 1890, 1894 & 1895 1 27 8.96
Crookston Imp Co 1890, 1894 & 1895 2 27 6.09
Andrew Tharaldson 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 5 27 15.90
Andrew Tharaldson 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 6 27 18.16
Jens Olson Nete 1891 to 1895 incl, com at se cor of lot 8 blk 24 Sampson's Woodland Add. s 25 ft, w 300 ft, n 125 ft e 300 ft, a piece of land in e½ ne¼ 36-150-47 52.93
Crookston Imp Co 1895, a tract of land lying between blk 9 and Red Lake River 3.30

McDonald's Addition.

Lot Blk
E M Walsh 1892 to 1895 incl 9 H $2.21
E M Walsh 1892 to 1895 incl 10 H 2.21
E M Walsh 1892 to 1895 incl 11 H 2.21
E M Walsh 1892 to 1895 incl 12 H 2.21

Chase's Addition.

Lot Blk
Felix Fausant 1888, 1889, 1894 & 1895 9 1 $24.65
Chas Paul 1893 to 1895 incl 15 1 9.39
K D. Chase 1895 16 1 3.32
Albert Chase 1893, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 2 15.77
Albert Chase 1893 to 1895 incl 6 2 5.76
Albert Chase 1893 to 1895 incl 7 2 5.76
K D Chase 1890 to 1895 incl 9 4 19.72
Anna Olson 1895 13 6 1.16
Anna Olson 1895 14 6 1.16
Anna Olson 1895 15 6 1.16
Anna Olson 1895 16 6 1.47
Anna Olson 1895 17 6 1.47
Anna Olson 1895 18 6 1.47
Anna Olson 1895 19 6 1.47

South Crookston.

Lot Blk
G Sjoberg 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 20 2 $62.80
Francis X Mineau 1894 & 1895 21 2 11.87
Francis X Mineau 1894 & 1895 22 2 51.15
John Matheson 1895 n½ 7 3 5.81
B Sampson 1892 to 1895 incl part of 10 5.75

Jerome's Addition.

John McLean 1892 to 1895 incl 1 1 $7.10
John McLean 1893 to 1895 incl 2 1 10.25
Addie Vine 1892 to 1895 incl 7 1 22.63
Addie 1892, 1893 & 1894 8 1 90.73
John McLean 1894 & 1895 38 1 11.60
John McLean 1894 & 1895 39 1 11.43
P J McGuire 1891 to 1895 incl 40 1 19.33
P J McGuire 1891 41 1 8.28
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 62 1 1.47
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 63 1 1.47
Brown, Brower et al, 1893 to 1895 incl 1 2 1.83
Brown, Brower et al, 1893 to 1895 incl 2 2 1.83
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 3 2 2.18
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 4 2 2.18
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 5 2 2.18
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 6 2 2.18
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 7 2 1.90
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 8 2 1.90
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 9 2 1.90
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 10 2 1.90
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 1 3 1.76
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 2 3 1.76
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 to 1895 incl 3 3 1.76
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 4 3 3.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 5 3 3.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 6 3 3.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 7 3 3.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 8 3 8.10
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 9 3 8.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 10 3 8.19
Brown, Brower et al, 1886 to 1895 incl 4 9.24
M B Brown 1892 to 1895 incl 33 8 12.11
M B Brown 1892 to 1895 incl 34 8 12.11
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 15 9 19.00
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 20 9 12.98
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 21 9 18.81
W M Ross 1892 to 1895 incl 22 9 11.22
W M Ross 1892 to 1895 incl 23 9 11.22
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 26 9 6.44
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 27 9 6.44
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 1 10 52.25
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 2 10 21.49
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 12 10 7.70
W M Ross 1894 & 1895 17 10 12.83
W M Ross 1891 & 1895 21 10 12.40
W M Ross 1891 & 1895 22 10 15.07
W M Ross 1891 & 1895 23 10 14.63
W M Ross 1891 & 1895 24 10 12.09
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 10 11 4.10
M Cornelius 1886 to 1895 incl 21 11 52.09
M Cornelius 1886 to 1895 incl 22 11 44.27
Brown, Brower et al, 1894 & 1895 16 14 7.03
Brown, Brower et al, 1894 & 1895 17 14 7.03
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 21 14 150.89
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 22 14 43.80
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 23 14 40.31
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 24 14 55.23
W M Ross 1886 30 14 2.91
Anna Labelle 1886 1 15 2.91
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 4 15 8.12
John McLenon 1894 & 1895 5 15 5.63
John McLean 1894 & 1895 6 15 5.63
J E Rowe 1891 & 1892 9 15 2.82
J E Rowe 1891 & 1892 10 15 2.82
W M Ross 1890 to 1895 incl 1 16 1.70
W M Ross 1890 to 1895 incl 2 16 1.70
W M Ross 1890 to 1895 incl 3 16 1.70
W M Ross 1888 to 1895 incl 4 16 2.13
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 7 16 .44
M R Brown 1892 8 16 .44
Geo. Q Erskine 1892 9 16 .44
Geo Q Erskine 1892 10 16 .44
Geo Q Erskine 1892 11 16 .44
Geo Q Erskine 1892 12 16 .44
Brown, Brower et al, 1892 13 16 .44
Geo. Q Erskine 1892 15 16 .57
Geo Q Erskine 1892 16 16 .58
G M Barber 1892 & 1894 19 16 1.20
Remi Peltier 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 20 16 8.58
Remi Peltier 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 21 16 8.12
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 1 20 1.06
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 2 20 1.06
M R Brown 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 3 20 1.69
M R Brown 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 4 20 1.00
M R Brown 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 5 20 1.90
M R Brown 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 6 20 1.90
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 9 20 4.43
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 10 20 5.15
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 11 20 2.22
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 12 20 2.22
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 13 20 2.22
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 14 20 2.22
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 1 21 2.01
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 2 21 1.56
M R Brown 1889 to 1895 incl 3 21 2.53
M R Brown 1889 to 1895 incl 4 21 2.53
M R Brown 1889 to 1895 incl 5 21 2.53
M R Brown 1889 to 1895 incl 6 21 2.53
M R Brown 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 7 21 1.87
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 8 21 1.87
John McLean 1894 & 1895 9 21 1.45
John McLean 1894 & 1895 10 21 1.45
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 11 21 1.87
W M Ross 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 12 21 1.87
W M Ross 1891 13 21 .44
W M Ross 1891 14 21 .70
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 17 21 1.45
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 18 21 1.45
John Harper 1886, 1889, 1894 & 1895 23 21 1.05
John Harper 1886, 1889, 1894 & 1895 24 21 1.05
John Harper 1886, 1889, 1894 & 1895 25 21 1.05
John Harper 1886, 1889, 1894 & 1895 26 21 1.03
W M Ross 1894 & 1895 27 21 1.45
W M Ross 1894 & 1895 28 21 1.45
W M Ross 1894 & 1895 29 21 1.45
W M Ross 1894 & 1895 30 21 1.45
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 1 22 1.66
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 2 22 1.68
Brown, Brower et al 1892 to 1895 incl 7 22 1.89
Brown, Brower et al 1892 to 1895 incl 8 22 1.87
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1888 to 1895 incl 9 22 5.58
John McLean 1887 to 1895 incl 10 22 6.59
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 11 22 2.72
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 12 22 2.72
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 13 22 2.72
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 14 22 2.72
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 17 22 1.45
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 18 22 1.45
John McLean 1886 to 1895 incl 25 22 9.41
John McLean 1886 to 1895 incl 26 22 9.43
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 27 22 3.05
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 28 22 2.72
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 29 22 2.72
Brown, Brower et al 1891 to 1895 incl 30 22 2.72
Sheldon W Vance 1894 & 1895 1 23 1.45
Sheldon W Vance 1894 & 1895 2 23 1.45
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 13 23 3.65
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 14 23 3.65
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 17 23 1.45
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 18 23 1.45
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 23 23 5.40
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 24 23 5.40
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 27 23 5.40
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 28 23 5.40
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 29 23 5.40
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 30 23 5.40
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 1 24 2.00
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 2 24 2.00
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 11 24 1.46
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 12 24 1.46
W M Ross 1891 & 892 13 24 1.46
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 14 24 1.46
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 27 24 2.48
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 28 24 2.48
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 29 24 2.48
W M Ross 1891 & 1892 30 24 2.48
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 1 25 .85
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 2 25 .85
F Bivins 1891 17 25 .62
F Bivins 1891 18 25 .62
P J McGuire 1891 20 25 .92
M R Brown 1891 to 1895 incl 21 25 2.26
M R Brown 1891 to 1895 incl 22 25 2.26
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 1 32 1.21
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 2 32 1.21
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 7 32 2.12
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 8 32 2.12
John McLean 1886 to 1895 incl 9 32 4.00
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 10 32 4.53
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 11 32 1.01
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 12 32 1.01
M R Brown 1891 to 1895 incl 13 32 1.01
M R Brown 1891 to 1895 incl 14 32 1.01
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 17 32 1.21
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 18 32 1.21
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 23 32 6.03
F Bivins 1893 to 1895 incl 24 32 1.21
F Bivins 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 25 32 7.09
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 26 32 7.09
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 27 32 2.39
W M Ross 1891 to 1895 incl 28 32 2.39
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 1 33 .85
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 2 33 .85
Eliza Ludgren 1889 to 1895 incl 7 33 2.64
John A Ruble 1893 to 1895 incl 8 33 1.21
John McLean 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 9 33 3.56
John McLean 1886 to 1895 incl 10 33 3.56
Brown, Brower et al 1886 to 1895 incl 11 33 3.50
C H Sanke 1889 to 1895 incl 12 33 2.64
C H Sanke 1889 to 1895 incl 13 33 2.64
C H Sanke 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 14 33 3.15
C H Sanke 1888 to 1895 incl 15 33 3.67
Brown, Brower et al 1886 to 1895 incl 16 33 4.04
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 19 33 .85
F Bivins 1894 & 1895 20 33 .85
C H Sanke 1890 to 1895 incl 21 33 2.44
John McLean 1886 to 1895 incl 22 33 4.04
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 23 33 2.08
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 24 33 3.00
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 25 33 3.00
W M Ross 1889 to 1895 incl 26 33 3.00

Gorman Townsite.

Lot Blk
James Muir 1890 6 10 $ .78
W G Lyth 1890 5 15 .78
John P Phillips 1886, to 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 8 15 15.76
C A Huntley 1885 9 22 1.23
1st Baptist Church 1890 1 23 2.20
1st Baptist Church 1890 & 1895 2 23 30.71
E M Walker 1890 to 1895 incl 5 23 27.11
Fred Dumas 1883, 1888 & 1889 12 23 82.48
Benj LaDue 1888 1 27 1.04
D F Walker 1888 to 1895 incl 4 27 10.08
Ethel Erskine Vance 1890 9 54 .09
T B Walker 1887, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl 19 54 4.74
Geo Q Erskine 1893 to 1895 incl D 4.75
E D Childs & Co 1887 to 1889 incl all of A 9.64
E D Chils & Co 1887 to 1888 incl all of B 5.33
E D Childs & Co 1887 to 1889 incl ne 75 ft C 3.34
E L Corser 1887 to 1889 incl sw 225 ft C 9.54

TOWNSHIP OF COLUMBIA.

Town 147, Range 89.
Sec. A'r's. No. Tax & Interest
S D Perkins 1892 w½ nw¼ se¼ nw¼ & sw¼ ne& 23 160 23.89
Charles Johnson 1893 to 1895 incl w½ sw¼ 30 80 32.64

TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER.

Town 150, Range 40.
Sec. A'r's. No. Tax & Interest
Joseph E Brewster 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼ 10 160 50.27

TOWNSHIP OF EMARDSVILLE.

Town 151, Range 42.
Sec. A'r's. No. Tax & Interest
L Lefaive 1894 lots 1 & 2 2 80 10.02
Alfred Dautre 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼ sw¼ 3 40 20.62
Peter Hebert 1895 lot 4 & sw¼ nw¼ 4 78 12.38
Alfred Dautre 1893 to 1895 incl s½ se¼ & se¼ sw¼ 4 120 61.45
Cyprian Gasline 1895 se¼ 7 160 25.23
A L Plummer 1890 to 1895 incl part of s½ se¼ 8 6.05 101.94
Louis Vincent 1892 ne¼ nw¼ & n½ ne¼ 9 120 22.95
Louis Vincent 1892 nw¼ nw¼ 10 40 7.98
Cecile N Plumber 1895 ne¼ 17 160 31.88
Joseph E Fontaine 1895 ne¼ 18 160 28.79
Chas Hawkinson 1893 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 1 19 157.69 81.95
Peter Parker 1893 to 1895 incl se¼ 19 160 89.97
T J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl lot 4 sec 30 and lot 1 31 77 70.23
Joseph Parker 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼ 30 160 79.01
P Shaunair & Luxemberg Bros 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼ nw¼ & lot 2 31 78 46.39
Mary Latlance 1892 to 1895 incl se¼ 31 160 96.74
Hubert Laplant 1886 to 1895 incl ne¼ ne¼ & nw¼ ne¼ 36 80 99.20
Joseph Baril 1886 to 1895 incl e½ se¼ 36 80 103.04
Patrick Lemay 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl sw¼ sw¼ 36 40 43.64

TOWNSITE OF EUCLID.

Lot Blk
M. Beaver 1892 & 1893 11 1 .73
M Beaver 1892 & 1893 12 1 .80
J S Chapin 1888 & 1889 15 1 14.16
Lockhart & Harbough 1885 18 1 .86
Lockhart & Harbough 1885 19 1 .88
J A Mead 1894 22 1 8.84
M E Kirsch 1891 5 2 7.52
Beaver & Shampezer 1894 6 2 5.57
J W C Misner 1880 1890 & 1895 13 2 1.13
Fred Flidt 1887, 1892 & 1895 13 2 1.86
Lockhart & Harbough 1886 14 2 1.28
Lockhart & Harbough 1886 15 2 1.30
C E Murney 1887 to 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 18 2 57.25
Rachel Feal 1893 to 1895 incl 19 2 17.21
C W Lasey 1893 to 1895 incl 20 2 17.42
K B Lasey 1891 21 2 6.14
E C Murney 1884, 1887 to 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 22 2 31.24
Ellis Monroe 1885 to 1895 incl 7 3 8.71
Lockhart & Harbough 1884 to 1890, 1894 & 1895 incl 8 3 10.60
E Taylor & Co 1881 18 3 9.69
G B Ellis 1891 to 1895 incl commencing 100 ft westerly from the nw corner of Penn Ave, 7th St W 100 ft, E 100 ft S/100 ft to place of beginning 3.13
G B Ellis 1886, 1888 & 1889 incl 100x140 ft sw corner of land owned by Robert Casmey 4.23

R. R. Addition to Euclid.

Lot Blk
M E Kirsch 1894 & 1895 17 3 12.05

VILLAGE OF ERSKINE.

First Addition.
Lot Blk
Unknown 1894 7 3 1.20
Unknown 1894 8 3 1.22
Ludvig Gran 1895 2 4 1.03
Geo Q Erskine 1894 & 1895 21 4 2.02
Geo Q Erskine 1894 & 1895 22 4 4.47

CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS.

Town 151, Range 50.
Sec. A'r's. Interest
Margaret Robinson 1894 60x15 ft out of nw¼ 1 1.29
W Budge 1892 to 1895 incl part of se¼ ne¼ 2 5.27 18.11
John W Batterbury 1894 & 1895 37-100 acres in ne¼ ne¼ 2 .37 3.96
A Kimball 1895 part of lot 8 12 10 10.38
John O'Larey 1893 to 1895 incl part of lot 9 1 7 8.42
J E Sullivan 1892 to 1895 incl lot 1 12 16 95.98
John O'Larey 1893 to 1895 incl part of lot 3 12 25.60 52.91
A Kimball 1895 lots 2 & 6 12 12 24.36
John O'Larey 1894 & 1895 ne¼ nw¼ 12 40 18.63
Ellen Agnes Irvine 1895 75 ft fronting on water St by 142 ft deep out of lot 4 2 22.23
Ellen Agnes Irvine 1895 25 fe fronting on water St by 142 fe deep out of lot 4 2 2.40

Traills Addition.

Lot Blk
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex 2-3 R of W) 6 3 1.44
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex 1-5 R of W) 8 3 2.73
N D Elevator Co 1888 to 1890 incl 2 4 1.20
N D Elevator Co 1888 to 1890 incl 4 4 1.20
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex 5-6 R of W) 11 4 .84
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (E ½ ¼ R of W) 13 4 2.15
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex 2-3 R of W) 20 4 2.74
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex ½ R of W) 22 4 3.72
T C & White 1886 to 1895 incl (Ex 1-5 R of W) 24 4 5.20
Henry M Secard 1886 to 1895 incl 30 4 4.77
Henry M Secard 1886 to 1895 incl 32 4 5.49
(Ex 1-5 R of W) 24 4 5.28
Richard Bennette 1894 24 14 .56
Michael Carroll 1885 to 1895 incl 22 18 10.72
Mrs Sophia Fant 1894 & 1895 15 22 1.78
E L Emery 1885 to 1895 incl 5 25 65.22
Albert J Warner 1883, 1885 & 1888 9 25 9.80
Hans Anderson 1883 & 1885 10 25 7.43
Nicholas Hendrick 1887 7 26 3.75
J Dobmyer 1880, 1887 & 1889 to 1885 incl 11 26 170.02
Mary Franklin 1887 to 1895 incl 12 26 190.66
John A Mundigal 1895 27 49.07
August Nelson 1892 & 1894 9 30 1.31
August Nelson 1892 & 1894 11 30 1.14
W Fichel 1888 15 30 1.25
T O'Coner 1885 to 1895 incl 17 30 12.45
T O'Coner 1885 to 1895 incl 19 30 12.45
T O'Coner 1885 to 1895 incl 21 30 12.28
T O'Coner 1885 to 1895 incl 23 30 12.28
J C Parkhurst 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl 1 31 13.97
J C Parkhurst 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl 3 31 13.96
Robt D Richmond 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl 5 31 13.96
G B Winship 1886 to 1895 incl 13 31 8.96
G B Winship 1886 to 1895 incl 15 31 8.96
G B Winship 1892 to 1894 incl 1 32 1.42
G B Winship 1892 to 1894 incl 3 32 1.04
G B Winship 1889 1890 & 1892 1895 incl 5 32 22.51
G B Winship 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 7 32 2.49
G B Winship 1892 & 1893 9 32 1.18
G B Winship 1892 & 1893 11 32 1.18
John Christ 1891 to 1895 incl 13 33 12.00
John Hackett 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl 2 37 5.59

Nash's Addition.

No. Tax & Sec. A'r's. Interest
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 1 1 4.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 2 1 4.98
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 5 1 4.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 6 1 4.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 7 1 4.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 18 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 14 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 16 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 19 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 20 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 21 1 5.49
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 22 1 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 1 2 5.49
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 2 2 5.51
Parker C C C Special incl 3 2 5.49
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 4 2 5.51
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 7 2 5.47
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 10 2 5.49
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 11 2 5.49
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 12 2 5.47
O Berg & C E Fladeland 1885, 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl 3 3 4.02
W Warner 1885 to 1895 6 3 5.60
A M Ferris 1885 to 1895 7 3 5.56
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 1 4 5.19
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 2 4 5.21
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 3 4 5.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 4 4 5.21
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 5 4 5.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 6 4 5.21
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 7 4 5.21
W C Nash 1885, 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl 8 4 4.57
W C Nash 1885, 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl 9 4 4.55
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 10 4 5.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 11 4 5.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 12 4 5.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 15 4 6.00
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 16 4 6.02
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 21 4 5.98
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 22 4 6.00
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 23 4 5.98
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 24 4 6.00
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 3 5 7.75
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 7 5 7.76
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 8 5 7.80
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 10 5 7.75
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 12 5 7.76
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 13 5 7.76
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 14 5 7.75
H B Slade 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl 18 5 83.67
F J Duffy 1885 to 1895 incl 24 5 8.49
J Gordon 1885 1886 & 1888 to 1895 incl
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 6 6 7.18
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 7 6 7.01
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 8 6 9.14
Jacob Sibley 1887 to 1895 incl 8 7 110.93
Carroll & Peasly 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl 11 7 100.52
F J Duggan 1885 to 1895 incl 1 8 8.63
F J Duggan 1885 to 1895 incl 2 8 8.65
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 5 8 8.63
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 6 8 8.65
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 13 8 8.70
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 14 8 8.98
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 15 8 8.92
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 16 8 8.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 17 8 8.92
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 18 8 8.94
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 19 8 8.94
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 20 8 8.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 21 8 8.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 22 8 8.96
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 23 8 8.96
Carnis Langdon 1892 to 1895 incl 24 8 106.52
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 25 8 9.00
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 26 8 8.47
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 27 8 8.21
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 28 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 29 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 30 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 31 8 8.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 32 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 33 8 8.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 34 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 35 8 8.22
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 36 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 37 8 8.21
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 38 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 39 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 40 8 8.20
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 41 8 6.42
W C Nash 1885 to 1895 incl 42 8 6.38

Elm Grove Addition.

Lot Blk
H G Stone 1895 7 9 3.52
Wm Jarris 1888 to 1895 incl 12 9 9.08
H. G. Stone 1889 100x100 ft of 13 1.16

Grigg's Addition.

Lot Blk
Lucy A McNicoll 1894 12 12.17
Lucy A McNicoll 1894 14 3.53
Lucy A McNicoll 1894 16 6.99
Lucy A McNicoll 1885 and 1890 18 2.40
S H Parkhurst 1890 25 ft E and adjoining W 90 ft of lots 20, 22 & 24 31.98

Original Townsite, Grand Forks, East.

Lot Blk
Julius Creslen & Wm Haff 1893 sw 50 ft across lots 1, 3, 5 and 7 1 90.10
A Apple 1894 10 1 11.31
Martin Waldrof 1888 12 1 1.25
John Griggs 1883 21 3 2.02
Julia A Griggs 1895 5 4 2.43
Julia A Griggs 1895 7 4 2.43
Julia A Griggs 1895 9 4 2.43
Julia A Griggs 1895 11 4 2.43
John Griggs 1895 17 4 2.43
John Griggs 1895 19 4 2.43
John Griggs 1895 21 4 2.43
John Griggs 1895 23 4 2.43
Julia B Griggs 1895 1 6 44.80
John Griggs 1895 3 6 9.18
John Grfiggs 1895 5 6 6.83
John Griggs 1895 7 6 6.83
John Griggs 1895 9 6 4.63
John Griggs 1895 11 6 4.63
J B Griggs 1895 13 6 3.53
J B Griggs 1895 15 6 6.33
Julia Griggs 1895 17 6 2.43
Julia Griggs 1895 18 6 2.43
Julia Griggs 1895 19 6 2.43
Julia Griggs 1895 20 6 2.43
Julia Griggs 1895 2 7 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 4 7 2.43
J Griggs 1895 6 7 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 8 7 2.43
Tim Sullivan 1890 1893 1895 13 8 20.72
Tim Sullivan 1893 and 1895 15 8 14.45
Hanna Sullivan 1893 and 1895 17 8 2.04
Julia A Griggs 1895 18 8 2.47
Nanna Sullivan 1893 and 1895 19 8 10.49
Julia B Griggs 1895 20 8 2.48
Mary McIlrath 1887 to 1890 & 1892 to 189 inc 28 8 97.06
Carrie Nelos 1895 2 9 3.52
Carrie Nelos 1895 4 9 7.03
J B Griggs 1895 8 9 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 10 9 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 16 9 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 18 9 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 20 9 2.43
J B Griggs 1895 1 A 1.83
John Griggs 1895 2 A 1.83
John Griggs 1895 3 A 1.83
John Griggs 1895 4 A 1.83
John O'Leary 1893 to 1895 inc 5 A 2.89
John Griggs 1895 11 B 1.83
John Griggs 1895 12 B 1.83

B. A. A. Griggs Addition.

Robt Jarvis 1883 and 1894 ex w 50 feet 18 2.29

Meline Addition.

Jas Mullally 1894 15 8 .40
Jas Mullally 1894 19 8 .40
Ellen Holstrom 1895 1 5 .82
Ellen Holstrom 1895 2 5 .82

Budge's First Addition.

Ada Eastman 1892 to 1895 inc 1 8 8.87
Ada Eastman 1892 to 1895 inc 2 8 8.11
J P Jones 1892 to 1895 inc 8 8 31.48
Leonard West 1891 2 4 1.82
Honorah Sullivan 1893 and 1895 13 4 4.73
Honorah Sullivan 1893 and 1895 14 4 4.73

Budge's Second Addition.

W R Elliot 1894 10 1 16.82
McNicoll & McAdam 1889 to 1891 inc 19 1 5.54
McNicoll & McAdam 1889 to 1891 inc 20 1 5.54
Wm H Pringle 1888 9 2 1.75
Wm H Pringle 1888 10 2 1.75

O'Leary & Ryan's Addition to Elm Grove.

Jas Ryan 1895 1 1 .91
Jas Ryan 1895 2 1 1.11
W W Wiseman 1890 to 1895 in. 3 1 19.07
Jas Ryan 1895 1 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 2 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 3 2 1.11
Louisa Hamble 1885 4 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 5 2 7.10
Jas Ryan 1895 6 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 7 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 9 2 1.11
Jas Ryan 1895 10 2 1.11
Anna Rosina Erchinger 1894 & 1895 11 2 13.84
Anna Rosina Erchinger 1894 & 1895 12 2 1.78
Anna Rosina Erchinger 1894 & 1895 13 2 1.78
John O'Leary 1895 4 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 5 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 6 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 7 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 8 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 9 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 10 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 11 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 12 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1895 13 3 1.11
John O'Leary 1893 to 1895 inc 200x140 feet in ne cor 4 2.70
Jas Ryan 1895 ex 200x140 ft in ne cor 4 3.54
Jas Ryan 1895 pt of (100 f 5 2.43

Budge's Fourth Addition.

Unknown 1895 17 2 1.11
Unknown 1895 18 2 1.11
D M R R Co 1894 & 1895 out lot A 37.18

TOWN OF ESTHER.

Town 153, Range 50
Sec. A'r's. Interest No. Tax &
E Morgan 1884 to 1886 incl se¼ 3 160 150.65
A C Rhinehart 1894 n½ 3 320 54.07
Knut Flugensken 1895 lts 1 and 2 4 80 11.14
Batchelder & Duffy 1894 & 1895 lt 5 4 31 12.77
Knut Flugensken 1890 & 1895 lt 1 of sub nw¼ 4 18.34 8.35
Knut Flugensken 1890 & 1895 lt 2 of sub nw¼ 4 15.25 5.01
Knut Flugensken 1890 & 1895 lt 3 of sub nw¼ 4 10.50 3.07
Knut Flugensken 1890 & 1895 e½ nw¼ 4 80 32.71
Hans A Prestbak 1894 and 1895 pt of lt6 of sub of nw¼ 4 6 2.76
Benedict Mickelson 1884 to 1887 inc w½ sw¼ 11 80 72.53
H Hilgden 1882 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc ne¼ ne¼ 16 40 112.75
Jos Stengl 1892 to 1894 inc e½ e½ e½ nw¼ nw¼ 22 5 3.76
Fred Dangerfield 1883 w½ se¼ 36 80 21.69

TOWN OF FAIRFAX.

Town 149, Range 46.
Theodore Greenhalge 1895 nw¼ 16 160 25.30
Theodore Greenhalgh 1895 n½ sw¼ and w½ se¼ 16 160 34.95
Thos Gillis 1886 s½ nw¼ ne¼ sw¼ and nw¼ se¼ 25 160 47.32
Jas L Bailey 1886 w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ 32 157.59 46.99
Albert Hertvick 1894 and 1895 nw¼ nw¼ ex int Ry Co 33 40 13.00

TOWN OF FARLEY.

Town 154, Range 48.
E F Furlong 1895 all of 35 640 177.71

TOWNSHIP OF FANNY.

Town 151, Range 47.
Chas G Brisman 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ ex R of W 12 150.84 57.08
Geo W VanNess 1884 to 1886 inc w½ 15 320 201.00
Frank Ives 1891 sw¼ 26 160 31.41
Ira B Kidder 1895 ne¼ 34 160 30.43
Benj A Holton 1893 se¼ 34 160 15.32

TOWNSHIP OF FISHER.

Town 150, Range 48.
Paul Jorgenson 1889 lt 9 7 27.01 9.13
Ole P Loydal 1893 to 1895 inc lt 8 7 33.90 27.13
Knut G Lee 1894 and 1895 se¼ se¼ ex 12 43-100 ac 8 37.57 14.81
Robt Ball Sr 1895 e½ sw¼ and nw¼ ex R of W and 45 95-100 acres 9 183.75 75.70
Knut G Lee 1894 and 1895 nw¼ sw¼ ex 13 51-100 acres 9 26.49 14.11
Roberts & Freeman 1882 & 1885 sw¼ sw¼ 16 40 47.10
Knut G Lee 1894 and 1895 lt1 ex 10 acres 17 35 13.45
Gjert B Olson 1895 s 11 ac of lt 11 25 11 6.00
C G Webster 1894 and 1895 15½ acres out of lt 2 28 15.50 10.82
Axel P Arnes 1887 and 1889 1891 1893 and 1895 lot 4 of Traven's sub of lts 8 and 9 30 4 6.82
Watson Draper 1893 to 1895 inc lot 11 33 6 5.79
John Gilbert 1894 and 1895 lt 7 ex 6 acres 35 15 8.85
Hogue & Christianson 1893 and 1895 se¼ se¼ 36 40 22.05
Christian Urseth 1894 w½ ne¼ 36 80 21.57

VILLAGE OF FISHER.

Town 150, Range 48.
Sec. A'r's. Interest No. Tax &
DeMers & Thompson 1888 nw¼ ex townsite 22 31 19.21
Lot Blk
Michael Byrns 1891 to 1893 inc and 1895 16 1 31.46
Michael Byrns 1891 to 1893 & 1895 inc 17 1 176.21
A D Stephens 1891 1893 and 1895 9 2 41.07
Mrs Mary O'Reilly 1894 14 2 10.90
DeMers & Thompson 1881 11 3 5.28
Fred Knock 1889 1891 to 1895 inc w½ 5x100 ft lts 8 & 9 5 52.50
Jas Hutton 1892 and 1895 11 6 15.06
Theo Gakstad 1883 and 1895 8 8 18.55
Hugh Thompson 1893 5 11 .57
DeMers & Thompson 1883 & 1891 to 1895 inc 8 11 4.27
DeMers & Thompson 1883 & 1891 to 1895 inc 9 11 5.23
DeMers & Thompson 1883 & 1891 to 1895 inc 10 11 6.38
Johnson & Stephens 1895 12 11 .72
Hugh Thompson 1895 13 11 .72
Theo Gunderson 1893 to 1895 inc 14 11 1.92
Jas Thompson 1894 & 1895 15 11 1.15
Jas Thompson 1894 and 1895 16 11 1.15
C W Wagner 1892 to 1895 inc 21 12 2.06
C W Wagner 1892 to 1895 inc 22 12 20.71
H E Ives 1893 and 1895 31 12 .71
H E Ives 1893 and 1895 32 12 .71
Dennis O'Reilly 1893 and 1895 1 16 19.66
Mary O'Reilly 1893 and 1895 2 16 .53
G W Stader 1882 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc 6 16 27.62
G W Stader 1882 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc 7 16 22.16
Hugh Thompson 1891 all 34 8.31
F Walseth 1892 to 1895 inc commencing at the ¼ post between Sections 15 and 16, 150-48, thence south 150 ft intersecting a ravine, thence 150 ft east towards G N Ry to beginning 24.67
Hugh Thompson 1894 fract lot 220x275 3 .78

VILLAGE OF FOSSTON.

Town 147, Range 40.
Sec. A'r's. Interest No. Tax &
Johnson & Stephens 1895 16x20 rods of sw¼ nw¼ 3 2 9.79
Martin Randklev 1895 pt of sw¼ nw¼ containing 1 8-100 acres 3 1.08 8.62
Lot Blk
Geo Palmer 1889 to 1895 inc 24 2 1.17
Rund & Peterson 1889 to 1895 inc 8 3 6.80
Jas F Stephenson 1888 to 1895 inc ½ of 6 3 6.22
Hostetter Bros 1888 to 1895 inc ½ of 6 3
and all of 7 3 4.45
Sobler & Co 1895 16 4 .81
Gust Hanson 1894 and 1895 21 4 8.78

Townsite of West Fosston.

Johnson & Stephens 1895 16 8 1.21
Johnson & Stephens 1895 17 8 1.21
Lomen & Brandt 1895 9 6 9.68
Jas Campbell and Sam Sutor 1893 13 6 84.08
Jas Campbell and Sam Sutor 1893 14 6 1.70
Jas Campbell and Sam Sutor 1893 15 6 1.70
Johnson & Stephens 1890 to 1893 inc 8 7 8.90
Rund & Peterson 1894 and 1895 23 7 20.64
Rund & Peterson 1894 & 1895 24 7 32.08
Johnson & Stephens 1895 12 8 .81
A Kaiser 1890 12 8 2.58
Peter Casper 1893 11 9 .96
Peter Casper 1893 12 9 1.21
Will Cammeron 1894 second 100 feet off w end 11 3.80
Jno Mithun 1895 first 50 ft off e end 11 7.70
Johnson & Stephens 1894 and 1895 second 50 ft off e end 11 3.58
Johnson & Stephens 1892 and 1895 6 1 7.11
O F Carver 1890 to 1895 inc 6 2 15.99
O F Carver 1895 ex ne 100 ft and 50 ft sw of ne 100 ft 7 2 .97
H Bostad 1890 11 8 8.64
H Bostad 1890 12 8 1.26

Hilligoss Addition to West Fosston.

W J Hilligoss 1895 all of 2 2.20
W J Hilligoss 1895 all of 3 2.20

VILLAGE OF FERTILE.

John Ostby 1895 ex w 20 ft 4 1 9.82
Hans A Anderson 1894 and 1895 ex s 20 ft 6 1 36.97
Village of Fertile 1895 10 1 38.11
Jas B Holmes 1894 and 1895 13 2 1.60
M G Christianson 1892 to 1895 inc 10 6 34.03
Jas B Holmes 1895 13 13 .94
J S LaDue 1888, 1889 1891 & 1892 6 15 2.01
J S LaDue 1891 7 15 17.72
J S LaDue 1891 8 15 .79
J S LaDue 1891 9 15 .81
J S LaDue 1891 10 15 .79
Jas B Holmes 1894 and 1895 2 16 1.23
John N Ostby 1895 17 18 4.97
John N Ostby 1895 18 18 4.97
Village of Fertile 1889 to 1891 incl public park 17.84

Ophelm & Mott's Addition.

Ophelm & Nelson 1895 8 1 .75
Edwin L Mathews 1894 and 1895 25 5 1.15
Knute Nelson 1892 to 1895 inc 18 6 82.53

TYSSE'S ADDITION.

Hans Anderson 1892 5 2 10.23

TOWN OF GRAND FORKS.

Town 152, Range 50.
Sec. A'r's. Interest No. Tax &
Wm Island 1895 sw¼ se¼ and lt 2 10 68 14.20

TOWN OF GARFIELD.

Town 147, Range 44.
Erick O Mikelson 1884 sw ¼ 6 160 40.04
D P Stearns 1892 to 1895 inc n½ ne¼ 8 80 51.19
Hans Gullickson 1891 se¼ nw¼ 14 40 6.73
N J Kvenoden 1893 and 1895 se¼ ne¼ 14 40 13.20
B A Harvick 1887 to 1895 inc n½ sw¼ 16 80 133.13
Knut Arneson 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ sw¼ 16 40 17.22
Knut Nelson 1892 to 1895 inc se¼ 16 160 102.39
C W LaDue 1893 to 1895 inc n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ & ne¼ nw¼ 18 160 75.22
Jno McLean 1894 and 1895 e½ se¼ se¼ 21 20 10.30
Torge Killen 1891 3 acres out of nw¼ nw¼ 28 3 .92
A Killen 1891 and 1893 ¾ a out of nw¼ nw¼ 28 .75 6.67
Ole A Rude 1895 e½ sw ¼ 36 80 14.69

TOWN OF GARDEN.

Town 147, Range 43.
Iver A Krohn 1895 sw¼ nw¼ 26 40 6.07

TOWN OF GENTILLY.

Edw. Prudhome 1887 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc lot 3 4 73.78
and lot 4 4 123.03
Octave Beauchene 1889 to 1895 inc lt 5 4 31.20 46.71
E J Hodgson 1887 1889 & 1890 to 1892 inc lt 6 ex 14 75-100 acres 4 14.75 23.89
Edw Prudhome 1887 1889 and 1895 se¼ ne¼ 4 40 35.27
D S Scully 1894 and 1895 s½ sw¼ ne¼ 8 20 8.03
Remi Fortier 1885 to 1889 and 1895 ne¼ ne¼ 40 77.87
Remi Fortier 1891 to 1895 inc se¼ 16 160 155.52
Jas Finn 1891 to 1895 inc sw¼ sw 16 40 50.23
Dan'l Hughes 1886 to 1895 ne se¼ sw¼ 16 40 123.23
Dan'l Scully 1894 and 1895 w½ ne¼ se¼ ne¼ and nw¼ 18 280 159.93
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1893 inc w½ ne¼ 20 80 99.62
Moses Jerome 1884 and 1894 se¼ 22 160 48.44
Pierre Lecuillier 1895 n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼ 26 160 38.81
Chas Trepanier 1895 sw¼ nw¼ ex int of Ry Co 27 40 4.67
Jno B Dupuis 1895 s½ ne¼ and ne¼ ne¼ 31 120 25.87
Albain Benoit 1889 to 1895 inc se¼ 32 160 247.12
E A Thayer 1895 ne¼ 34 160 41.95
Jos Carbin 1893 to 1895 inc ne¼ 35 160 101.49

TOWN OF GERVAIS.

Town 151, Range 43.
W Wolfe 1893 to 1895 inc w½ sw¼ and e½ se¼ 3 160 45.29
Wm F Zazler 1895 se¼ 9 160 33.39
Aslog Olson 1894 and 1895 se¼ 14 160 47.44
Moses Allard 1895 w½ sw¼ 16 80 8.42
Carl Kretzschmar 1894 & 1895 lots 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 18 132 51.23
Sam'l Allard 1892 to 1895 inc se¼ nw¼ ne¼ sw¼ sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼ 21 160 130.05
Alex Pattenaude 1892 and 1893 e½ sw¼ se¼ nw¼ & nw¼ sw¼ 21 160 44.55
Wilfred Bouthillier 1893 to 1895 inc w½ se¼ ne¼ se ¼ and sw¼ ne¼ 23 160 83.09
J E Clifford 1894 and 1895 e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼ ex ½ a school ground 23 159.50 56.75
Jos Clement 1885 and 1886 ne¼ se¼ 28 90 16.72
Henry Brunelle 1891 to 1895 incl e½ ne¼ 31 80 73.25
Sam'l Godbout 1895 n½ sw ¼ 35 80 9.24

TOWN OF GROVE PARK.

Town 149, Range 43.
W H Topping 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ 2 160 70.06
Norman Frame 1894 se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ 2 80 9.06
Ignace Martelle 1891 se¼ ne¼ 3 40 5.95
A W Eastman 1895 s½ nw¼ and lts 3 and 4 5 160 27.59
Walter C Buzzel 1895 nw ¼ 8 160 30.12
Ole O Grondalen 1892 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼ se¼ nw¼ and lt 1 8 139 72.92
E D Abbott 1893 to 1895 inc sw¼ ne¼ 16 40 14.49
J E Van Garden 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼ nw¼ 16 40 15.16
E E Abbott 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ ne¼ 16 40 14.78
M J E Van Garden '93 to '95 inc se¼ nw¼ 16 40 16.06
Winona Steelman 1893 se ¼ 17 160 23.49
Otto Camp 1895 e½ sw¼ sw¼ se¼ and lt 4 18 160 20.99

TOWNSITE OF MENTOR.

Lot Blk
Johnson & Stephens 1894 and 1895 1 4 .58
Johnson & Stephens 1894 and 1895 6 4 .59
Johnson & Stephens 1895 13 5 .41

TOWN OF GODFREY.

Town 148, Range 44.
Sec. A'r's. Interest
Minneapolis Realty 1895 lt 4 2 153.77
and lts 1 2 and 3 3 21.68
Hans Knudson 1892 and 1893 sw¼ se¼ 5 40 12.23
Knut H Rygg 1893 to 1895 inc e½ nw¼ and w½ ne¼ 6 160 75.23
Frank Sandberg 1893 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼ 7 160 74.86
Hugh Matheson 1886 and 1888 to 1895 inc sw¼ se¼ 16 40 73.91
Hans Torgrimson 1889 to 1895 inc sw¼ ne¼ 16 40 43.00
Hugh Matheson 1889 to 1895 inc nw¼ se¼ 16 40 49.04
W H Klinger 1893 to 1895 inc n½ ne¼ 16 80 41.35
Even Brynhildson 1895 sw ¼ se¼ 20 40 4.72
Silas W Farrell 1893 to 1895 inc n½ nw¼ se¼ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ 33 160 67.10
Paul Rosten 1892 to 1895 inc se¼ ne¼ 36 40 15.91
Knud M Peterson 1896 to 1895 incl nw¼ se¼ 36 40 12.19
Erik Matson 1895 nw¼ ne¼ 36 40 3.58
Andrew Eliason 1895 ne¼ se¼ 36 40 3.82

Townsite of Maple Bay.

Lot Blk
M N Godfrey 1890 to 1893 inc. 1 1 .42
M N Godfrey 1890 to 1893 inc. 2 1 .44
M N Godfrey 1890 to 1893 inc. 3 1 .41
M N Godfrey 1890 to 1893 inc. 4 1 .48
Markham & Leech 1887 to 1896 inc 5 1 .62

	Lot	Blk	
Markham & Leech 1887 to 1893 inc	6	1	65
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc	7	1	3.31
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc	8	1	3.31
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc	9	1	3.31
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc	10	1	3.31
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc	11	1	3.31
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl	12	1	3.31
Unknown 1887 to 1893	13	1	64
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc	14	1	48
Unknown 1893 t 1893 in	15	1	47
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc	16	1	51
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc	17	1	50
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc	18	1	48
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	3	2.78
Mrs Mary Godfrey 1886 to 1895 incl 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	3	3.05
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc 1 2 3 4 5 and	6	4	1.97
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc 7 &	8	4	71
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 inc 9 10 11 12 13 and	14	4	3.67
Markkam & Pierce 1886 to 1895 inc	15	4	1.26
Unknwn 1892 to 1895 incl 1 2 &	3	5	.59
Unknown 1895 4 &	5	5	.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl 6 &	7	5	.48
Unknown 1895 1, 2, 3 &	4	6	.38
Unknown 1895 5 to 12 incl		6	.50

Townsite of Maple Bay.

	Lot	Blk	
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl 1, 2, 3, 4 and	5	9	2.49
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	10	3.54
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl 1, 2, 3, 4, &	5	11	3.55
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl 10, 11, 12 &	13	11	.96
C Kretschmar 1886 to 1895 incl 14, 15 and	16	11	3.38
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &	8	12	1.71
Unknown 1894 & 1895 9 to 21 incl		12	1.11
Unknown 1889 to 1895 incl 1 12 incl		13	3.44
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl 13 to 24 incl		13	7.09
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl 1 &	2	14	1.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl 3 &	4	14	.45
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl 5 &	6	14	2.14
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl 7 &	8	14	.46
Markham & Pierce 1887 to 1895 incl north 200 ft		15	2.54
Mary Godfrey 1887 to 1895 incl south 100 ft		15	2.03

TOWNSHIP OF HAMMOND.
Town 148. Range 47.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Hugh Gilbraith 1893 nw¼	5	160	19.84
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 se¼ se¼	7	40	5.99
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 all	31	634	45.16
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 n½ ne¼ & nw¼	33	240	20.71
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 sw¼, s½ se¼ & ne¼ se¼	33	280	24.12

TOWNSHIP OF HIGDEM.
Town 154. Range 50.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
T Anne and 1894 lots 3, 4, 5 & nw¼ se¼ & e½ se¼	7	227.30	47.73
J Bergen 1895 w½ sw¼	13	80	12.14
Lorentz Iverson 1890 to 1895 incl ne¼	16	160	140.48
Ole H Bang 1894 sw¼ sw¼	16	40	7.77
Andrew Larson 1893 e½ ne¼	17	80	17.89
Adolph J Elden 1891 to 1895 incl lot 9	18	18	21.03
Peter Dahlstrom 1893 lot E of Berg's Re Subof lots 1, 3 & 4			
Peter Dahlstrom nw¼ ne¼	18	10	2.48
Ingeborg Hendrickson 1893 lot 2 & R of Berg's Re Sub of lots 1, 3 & 4 & nw¼ ne¼	18	6.50	1.75
Ingeborg Hendrickson 1891 ne¼	22	160	21.49
P J Hedland 1890 w½ sw¼	23	80	10.28
H D Campbell 1893 to 1895 incl se¼	24	160	71.39
Iver J Finseth 1884 to 1888 incl s½ ne¼	29	80	53.39

TOWNSHIP OF HILL RIVER
Town 149. Range 40.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Ole Larson 1895 n½ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	1	120	12.89
Little Falls & Dak Ry Co 1895 nw¼ nw¼	12	40	5.16
Jacob L Datten 1892 to 1895 incl sw¼ sw¼	16	40	24.61
Jacob Johnson 1895 nw¼ sw¼	16	40	6.62
Knut W Moe 1892 & 1895 ne¼ sw¼	20	40	10.09
Eric Lampe 1889 ne¼ nw¼ s½ nw¼ & ne¼ sw¼	24	160	30.31
Ole Knudson Kramvig 1894 & 1895 e½ nw¼, nw¼ nw¼ 24 & se¼ sw¼	13	160	46.79

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTSVILLE.
Town 151. Range 49.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
A Sullivan 1892 to 1895 incl lot 7 (Ex R of W)	6	37.14	38.76
Mary A Williams 1894 nw¼ nw¼	28	40	11.18
Jane B Lewis 1895 se¼ ne¼ nw¼	30	10	1.52
J E Sullivan 1894 & 1895 e½ (Ex se¼ ne¼ ne¼ & ne¼ se¼ ne¼)	30	300	78.31
Remi Jeffrey 1893 ne¼ se¼	32	40	5.22
Remi Jeffrey 1893 n½ se¼ se¼	32	20	2.71

TOWNSITE OF MALLORY.
Coutters Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
David B Stilt 1891	9	1	2.63

TOWNSHIP OF HUBBARD.
Town 147. Range 49.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Halvor G Dale 1881 to 1886 nw¼ ne¼	1	40	77.18
Peter J Kapesrud 1888 n½ s½ ne¼ ne¼	26	10	1.45
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 all (Town 147 R 49)	1	638.46	30.80
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 nw¼ ne¼ & n½ nw¼	13	120	12.27
John A Eldsman 1889 nw¼ sw¼	27	40	12.60

TOWNSHIP OF KEYSTONE.
Town 152. Range 48.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Angelina Ren 1893 ne¼	20	160	30.20
Paul Hongan 1895 ne¼	29	160	29.83
Sam S Sherwood 1891 to 1895 incl s½ ne¼	31	80	85.55

TOWNSHIP OF KIRTSONVILLE.
Town 149. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Victor Herbert 1892 & 1893 sw¼	12	160	69.03
Herminda Plante 1894 & 1895 sw¼ se¼	29	40	8.11

TOWNSHIP OF KING.
Town 148. Range 41.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Chas T Lanman 1893 s½ ne¼	21	80	7.40
Celina Robillard 1894 & 1895 s½ nw¼ ne¼	27	20	9.24
James A Yorger 1886 sw¼	26	160	29.55
George Yergens 1891 & 1892 s½ nw¼ nw¼	27	20	8.88
Little Falls & Dak Ry Co 1893 to 1895 incl nw¼ sw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	34	80	41.25
J Knudson 1895 e½ ne¼	36	80	14.18

TOWNSHIP OF KNUTE.
Town 148. Range 42.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Martin B Nilson 1894 ne¼ nw¼	16	40	4.13
Bernhard Sampson 1894 lot 9	30	15.50	8.31

TOWNSHIP OF LAKE PLEASANT.
Town 150. Range 44.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
James I Wyer 1895 se¼	2	160	24.83
Minneapolis Realty Co 1895 se¼	7	160	84.34
Charles Gervais 1894 & 1895 nw¼	15	160	87.27
Louis V Marchildon 1885 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼	16	80	176.05
H Columbus 1887 to 1895 incl w½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	16	160	223.93

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Jacob Adams 1893 to 1895 incl nw¼	23	160	64.82
Cellnar Fontaine 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼	30	160	90.20
John Zaiser 1892 to 1893 nw¼	33	160	57.27

TOWNSHIP OF LAMBERT.
Town 150. Range 41.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Alp Hairel 1893 & 1895 nw¼ nw¼ (lot 4)	2	40	19.33
F H Lambert 1890 nw¼	10	160	111.42
Omer Tardiff 1893 s½ ne¼ & se¼ ne¼	13	120	28.87
L T Menage 1892 to 1895 incl nw¼	14	160	145.09
Code Paten 1895 se¼	15	160	28.88
Ames Iron Works 1892 to 1895 incl 145 by 161 ft out of nw¼	15	.50	24.99
Joseph Bergeson 1888 to 1895 incl n½ & se¼	16	480	807.27
Joseph Juneau 1886 to 1895 incl sw¼	16	160	361.00
Simon Berrier Jr 1891 to 1895 incl s½ nw¼ s½ ne¼	17	160	147.35
Chas A Dubord 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼	19	160	91.33
Isreal Gelrauth 1888 to 1895 incl 400 by 200 ft out of sw¼	23	2	9.14
Joseph Lambert 1894 & 1895 156 by 627 ft out of sw¼	23	225	11.94
Joseph Keen 1890 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼ & lots 1 & 2	30	159.81	18.33
Louis Dubord 1895 ne¼	30	160	84.12
Henning Carriveau 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼	31	160	124.61
George Wilson 1889 to 1895 incl e½ sw¼	36	80	80.74

TOWNSHIP OF LIBERTY.
Town 147. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 se¼ se¼	1	40	2.90
1895 ne¼ n½ se¼ se¼			
John Zebula 1888 &			
John Beanman 1895 sw¼	4	160	35.75
B S Hefferson 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼	8	160	153.15
Michael Connery 1890 to 1895 incl s½	17	320	407.62
A Boddy & Theo Wilcox 1888 1888 & 1889 sw¼ se¼	19	40	18.82
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 ne¼ n½ se¼ se¼ se¼ & e½ nw¼	21	360	83.83
Michael Connery 1892 to 1895 incl sw¼	22	160	136.53
Lucy A Boddy 1894 & 1895 ne¼	30	160	68.44
C R Hill 1888 to 1895 incl se¼	36	160	336.83
A A Ames 1894 & 1895 w½	36	320	129.39

TOWNSHIP OF LESSOR.
Town 149. Range 41.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Aslak P Nesland 1892 & 1893 s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	4	160.36	46.90
Geo. B Clifford 1891 to 1895 incl s½ ne¼ & lots 1 & 2	5	159.75	107.81
Louis S Johnson 1894 & 1895 e½ sw¼ and lots 6 & 7	6	159.09	47.83
George Amundson 1892 & 1893 ne¼	7	160	49.03

TOWNSHIP OF LOWELL.
Town 150. Range 47.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Joseph Simpson 1893 lot 14	26	45	11.23
Charles Hardrath 1893 to 1895 incl part of lot 8	28	10.46	12.99
E S Corser 1895 to 1895 incl 2 (Ex 4 acres)	28	15	9.17
Unknown 1883 s½ ne¼	30	80	15.43
Joseph Simpson 1893 e½ se¼ & lots 3 & 5	35	121	32.93
Unknown 1882 & 1883 nw¼ nw¼ & s½ nw¼	30	120	23.53
W D Barley 1890 to 1895 incl parts of lots 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20	36	22.65	36.41
Bernhard Sampson 1892 & 1895 w½ sw¼ ne¼ se¼ nw¼, w½ lot 4, se¼ lot 4 & sw lot 3	36	90	44.27
Joseph Simpson 1893 lot 6	36	10	19.29
Joseph Simpson 1893 sw¼ nw¼	36	40	10.92

TOWNSITE OF CARMAN.

	Lot	Blk	
W D Bailey 1890 to 1895 incl lots 3 &	4	13	2.75
E D Childs 1887 & 1891 to 1893 incl	5	13	8.61
B Sampson 1889 to 1893 incl	6	13	1.68
D H Bates 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 4, 5, &	6	24	61.26
D H Bates 1890	2	25	6.65
W D Bailey 1890 to 1895 incl north ½ of lot 2 and 3 to 6 incl		25	6.01
W D Bailey 1890 to 1895 incl 1, 2, 3, 4, &	5	36	6.81
Frank B Sheasgreen 1890 to 1893 incl	1	37	30.85
Frank B Sheasgreen 1890 to 1892 incl	2	37	1.02
Frank B Sheasgreen 1890 to 1892 incl	3	37	.97
F B Walker 1890 & 1891 lots 4 &	5	37	1.02
F B Walker 1890 & 1891	2	47	.63
W D Bailey 1890 to 1893 incl & 1895 lots 3, 4, 5 &	6	47	4.37
W D Bailey 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1 &	2	48	2.73
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	1	4	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	2	4	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	3	4	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	4	4	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	1	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	2	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	3	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	4	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	5	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	6	5	
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	7	5	12.58
Petra Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl all		7	125.84
B Sampson 1892	11	6	.69
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	8	42.62
B Sampson 1887 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2 &	3	9	6.59
B Sampson 1887 lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 &	9	9	4.36
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 &	11	11	10.80
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	12	13.07
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	12	15.69
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 &	21	13	20.61
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots from 1 to 26 incl		14	33.40
C M Bratten 1890 to 1895 incl	6	15	1.73
Mary K Stengaard 1890 to 1895 incl	7	15	1.60
Olaf Searle 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 &	13	15	13.79
C Mensted 1890 to 1892 incl lots 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	15	5.09
Olaf Searle 1895 lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 &	26	15	.03
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3 &	4	16	7.29
B Sampson 1892	6	16	.68
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 8 &	9	16	3.75
B Sampson 1892	10	16	.69
Axel Hailing 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	11	16	2.03
H N Pinkerton 1893 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	16	2.06
T B Whipple 1891 & 1893 incl lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 &	9	17	2.64
M Castelle 1891 & 1893 incl	10	17	1.44
M Castelle 1889, 1892 & 1893 incl	22	17	1.28
T B Whipple 1891 & 1893 lots 24, 25, 26, 27 &	28	17	2.69
H N Pinkerton 1893 to 1895 incl lots 1 &	2	18	5.18
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	18	14.24
H N Pinkerton 1893 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 &	20	18	5.77
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 &	13	19	18.92
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 &	19	19	9.09
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 &	26	19	10.79
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &	7	20	10.74
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 8 to 26 incl		20	25.90
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 24 incl		21	31.94
B Sampson 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 24 incl		22	29.51
Crookston Imp Co 1887 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	23	14.35
B Sampson 1890 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	23	9.13
Crookston Imp Co 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		23	28.00
Iver Tharaldson 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 8 incl		24	11.81
Crookston Imp Co 1892 to 1895 lots 9, 10, 11 &	12	24	4.13
Crookston Imp Co 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 &	19	24	16.95
A E Johnson 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	22	24	2.05
Olaf Searle 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 23 &	24	24	8.45
Ole Heckvet 1890 & 1892	2	25	4.89
Iver Tharaldson 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl lots 3, 4, 5, 8 &	9	25	7.26
Iver Tharaldson 1887 1888 1890 1892 & 1893 lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 &	7	26	12.35
Crookston Imp Co 1890 1892 to 1895 incl	8	26	1.66
Mary K Stengaard 1893 & 1895 lots 9, 10, 11 &	12	26	1.19
Jorgenson 1894 & 1895 lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	26	1.66
Mary K Stengaard 1895, lots 18 to 23 incl		27	.93
Mary K Stengaard 1890, 1892 to 1895 incl	24	27	1.59
Crookston Imp Co 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4 &	5	28	10.22
Mary K Stengaard 1890 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, 9, &	10	28	7.24
Crookston Imp Co 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 6 block 29 and lots 1 to 12 incl		30	48.14
Martin Swanson 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		30	27.60
B Sampson 1887 to 1895 incl a piece of land in south Crookston adjoining Block 24, 125 ft wide 150 ft long Sampson's Woodland add. to Crookston			14.57

TOWNSHIP OF LOUISVILLE.
Town 151. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Joseph Boisvin 1890 to 1893 incl nb¼ (Ex R of W)	6	155.43	122.30
Cyrille Beauchene 1891 to 1895 incl n½ nw¼, sw¼ ne¼ & nw¼ sw¼	20	160	116.87
Octave Montrieul 1895 w½ se¼, ne¼ se¼ & lot 1	22	150.50	22.26
Octave Montrieul 1886 w½ nw¼	23	80	15.30
Ernest Ruse 1888 to 1895 incl lot 2 sec 24 & lot 1 sec 25 & lot 4	26	5	18.03
Benjamin Cyr 1893 to 1895 incl e½ se¼ & lots 2 & 11	25	166	90.01
F R Walker 1893 to 1895 incl lots 1 & 8 (Ex Int of Ry Co)	27	115	54.03
Francis V Garadin 1883 sw¼	29	160	38.72
Albert Lachapelle 1883 & 1885 to 1895 incl e½ se¼	36	80	190.85
Thomas Belair 1885, 1886, & 1888 to 1895 incl e½ ne¼	36	80	188.19
Louis Ducharme 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl w½ ne¼ & w½ se¼	36	107.40	77.37
James A Napin 1892 to 1894 incl sw¼ ne¼	36	40	15.40

VILLAGE OF McINTOSH.
Town 148 Range 41

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Sten A Hofto 1892 to 1895 incl s½ se¼	16	73.64	82.64

	Lot	Blk	
Village of McIntosh 1891	6	2	.42
Inga Johnson 1892	11	2	1.08
Jens A Rude 1892	12	2	3.89
Unknown 1892	14	2	3.46
Thomas Rice 1892	24	2	11.02
John T West 1894 & 1895	10	4	22.37
First Congregational Church 1892 & 1893	5	6	1.44
First Congregational Church 1892 & 1893	6	8	2.04
Inga Johnson 1895	15	7	.68
Inga Johnson 1894	24	7	1.02
S H Drew 1895	1	8	7.28
Sten A Hofto 1892 to 1895 incl	3	8	5.35
Inga Johnson 1891	13	8	11.47
Sten A Hofto 1894 & 1895 lots 7 &	8	9	52.88
John T West 1893 & 1894 lots 9 &	10	9	73.24

NORTH McINTOSH.

	Lot	Blk	
Storern & Lee 1895	1	1	.32
Storern & Lee 1895	2	1	.32
Storern & Lee 1895	3	1	.32
Storern & Lee 1895	4	1	.32
Storern & Lee 1895	5	1	.31
Storern & Lee 1895	6	1	.32
Storern & Lee 1895	13	1	.45
Storern & Lee 1895	14	1	.36
Storern & Lee 1895	15	1	.36
Storern & Lee 1895	16	1	.36
Storern & Lee 1895	17	1	.36
Storern & Lee 1895	18	1	.36
Ole O Storern 1894	5	4	.02
Unknown 1894	15	5	.50
Unknown 1894	16	5	.49
Unknown 1894	17	5	.50
Unknown 1894	18	5	.49
Unknown 1895	24	5	.45
Unknown 1895	1	6	.45
Unknown 1895	2	6	.36
Unknown 1895	3	6	.36
Unknown 1895	4	6	.36
Unknown 1895	5	6	.36
Unknown 1895	6	6	.36
Addie B Hunt 1894 & 1895	22	7	2.12
Unknown 1895	24	7	1.14
Unknown 1895	2	8	.59
Unknown 1895	3	8	.78
Unknown 1895	16	9	.50

TOWNSHIP OF NORDEN.
Town 154, Range 44.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Mathilda Jenson 1894 nw¼ ne¼	16	40	6.00
Magnus C Winberg 1893 to 1895 incl nw¼ sw¼ & e½ sw¼ Sec 17 & se¼ se¼	18	160	61.13
Peder A Woodness 1888 w½ sw¼	29	80	12.43
Peder A Woodness 1888 e½ se¼	30	80	12.43
Mrs. Amelia Johnson 1893 ne¼ ne¼	33	40	6.62
Mrs. Amelia Johnson 1893 nw¼ nw¼	34	40	13.42

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH.
Town 154 Range 43.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
August Wattenberg 1893 nw¼ sw¼ & lots 1, 2, 3 & 4	16	178.50	16.23
John P Swenson 1895 e½ ne¼ & e½ se¼	17	160	23.80
John E Johnson 1895 s½ sw¼	29	80	12.60
Annie Kretzschmar 1894 & 1895 part of se¼ se¼	29	10	3.39
John E Hanson 1895 n½ nw¼	32	80	11.15
Dennis Conelly 1895 s½ se¼	32	80	12.80
Weleg Findolph 1891 se¼ nw¼ & lots 2, 3, & 4	34	138	21.31

TOWNSHIP OF NORTHLAND.
Town 153. Range 49.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
James Kapecky 1895 ne¼ nw¼ (Ex Int of Ry Co.)	13	40	8.54
James Kapecky 1895 nw¼ nw¼ (Ex Int of Ry Co)	13	40	7.51
Joseph Mimarik 1894 ne¼ sw¼	13	40	11.02
Thomas E Paulson 1890 nw¼	21	160	17.15
M Judorsky 1893 to 1895 incl se¼	24	160	104.12
E D Schreader 1893 ne¼	26	160	28.56
Josephine Balstad 1895 ne¼	28	160	32.56
Johanson Rolfson 1894 & 1895 nt¼	30	160	64.40
P Gilley 1894 nw¼ nw¼	33	40	9.04
Hans Jacobson 1894 ne¼ nw¼	33	40	10.04

TOWNSHIP OF NUMEDAL.
Town 154. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
D S B Johnson 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼	18	160	80.79
Kaurin Kolbinson 1895 n½ se¼	24	80	6.48
Erick Olbue 1895 sw¼	25	160	14.51
N Boutin 1892 & 1893 s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	32	160	45.89
Thomas Butler 1891 to 1895 incl sw¼	32	160	68.19
Gust Anderson 1893 to 95 incl ne¼	34	160	63.65

TOWNSHIP OF ONSTAD.
Town 148. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 e½ sw¼	1	40	3.36
Hans Hanson 1892 to 1895 incl w½ sw¼ Sec 13 & w½ nw¼	24	160	76.91
Ole P Onstad 1893 se¼ nw¼	16	40	3.51
C H Holmes 1893 se¼ se¼	21	40	5.35
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 se¼ sw¼	21	40	2.36
Ole Gulickson 1893 nw¼ ne¼	25	40	5.37
A Gulickson 1890 to 1893 incl e½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	27	120	68.80
Sven Kuraas 1893 sw¼ se¼	36	40	4.10

TOWNSHIP OF PARNELL.
Town 151 Range 46.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Carl Hardie 1895 e½ sw¼ & lots 6 & 7	6	164.61	16.55
K W Grannis 1884 & 1885 all of	11	640	130.96
James Baird 1895 sw¼	20	160	25.79
A Mueller 1885 w½	15	320	25.03
James Howell 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl ne¼	22	160	137.08
H C Furnum 1892 to 1895 incl sw¼	22	160	115.79
H C Furnum 1892 to 1895 incl nw¼	22	160	100.72

TOWNSHIP OF POPLAR RIVER.
Town 150. Range 42.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Cyprien Derners 1893 to 1895 incl n½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ & lot 3	3	160.67	65.83
Daniel Little 1893 to 1895 incl se¼	3	160	76.73
Vital Perras 1895 sw¼ sw¼ sec 4 and e½ nw¼ & nw¼ sw¼	9	160	27.68
Adelard Laurent Und 1893 to 1895 incl e½ of e½ ne¼ nw¼, ne¼ se¼ nw¼ Sec 6 & n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	12.34
Arthur Toupin 1892 to 1895 incl e½ sw¼	8	80	57.76
Romold Perras 1894 & 1895 s½ sw¼	9	80	30.14
Moses Girard 1895 w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼	11	160	19.20
Benj Proulx 1895 sw¼	13	160	25.74
Gilbert Powers 1895 w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼	15	160	19.75
Dominique Payment 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl nw¼ nw¼ & sw¼ sw¼	16	80	108.17
Arthur Topin 1892 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼	17	80	77.01
Gofrey Granger 1895 e½ nw¼ & lots 1 & 2	18	160	14.15
Francis St Germain 1892 to 1895 incl e½ sw¼ & los 3 & 4	19	157.33	113.47
Arthur Kraah 1890 to 1895 incl w½ nw¼ & se¼ nw¼	20	120	137.68
Charles Benoit 1892 to 1895 incl nw¼	24	160	127.58
Romold Sylvester 1892 & 1893 se¼	25	160	57.63
Henry Slaiteal 1895 sw¼	26	160	18.38
Louis Boire 1894 & 1895 sw¼	27	160	37.01
Edward Plante 1892 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼ & lots 1 & 2	31	156	117.40
Luc Lachapelle 1892 & 1893 nw¼	32	160	35.91
Rock Fortier 1894 & 1895 nw¼	34	160	35.91

TOWNSHIP OF POLK CENTER
Town 153. Range 45.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Chas Krows 1883 se¼	15	160	17.90
Chas Fagul 1883 & 1895 incl se¼ ne¼	18	160	15.06
Helen Halvorson 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼	18	160	86.91
Germain Pelletier 1894 & 1895 n½ nw¼, se¼ nw¼ & nw¼ ne¼	20	160	65.31
Joseph G Pepin 1892 se¼	28	160	34.27
Joseph Laurent 1891 to 1895 incl s½ se¼	30	80	55.97
Alex Pelon 1893 to 1895 incl nw¼	32	160	87.17
[illegible] V Gleason 1892 to 1895 incl nw¼	34	160	125.11
Daniel Gerlach 1895 se¼ se¼	35	40	5.80

TOWNSHIP OF QUEEN.
Town 148. Range 39.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Stener E Berger 1890 to 1893 incl w½ sw¼ & w½ nw¼	10	160	69.86
Havier Sobier 1886 to 1895 incl sw¼ ne¼, s½ nw¼ & ne¼ sw¼	16	160	238.64
Nathan Butler 1886 se¼	10	160	79.04

TOWNSHIP OF RED LAKE FALLS.
Town 151 Range 44.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Stella M Davis 1895 n½ se¼	2	80	10.30
B Way 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼	5	160	125.60
Benjamin Gervais 1894 & 1895 lot 6	17	10	12.97
Robt B Mumford 1893 to 1895 incl lot 7	17	12.10	24.79
John M Miller 1893 to 1895 incl lot 8	17	15	28.80
Ernest Buse 1885 to 1895 incl 3 acres in sw¼	17	3	13.74
Ernest Buse 1885 to 1895 incl 1 acre out of lot 11	17	1	17.36
Ernest Buse 1885 to 1895 incl lot 5	17	16	63.67
Eli Lasha 1893 to 1895 incl lot 2 Sec 17 & se¼ se¼ & lots 7, 8, & 9	18	174	108.34
Ed. Gareean 1891 to 1895 incl lots 11, 12, 13 & 14	18	56	59.16
Joseph Cyr 1890 & 1892 lot 9 south 10 acres in lot 6	19	35.70	7.90
Robt B Munford 1893 to 1895 inc lt 1	20	2	6.72
Jas I Wyer 1893 to 1895 inc sw¼ se¼	20	40	30.68
Henry Gervais 1894 and 1895 se¼ nw¼	21	40	23.74
Jno Smiddz 1890 and 1893 to 1895 inc pt of lt 5	24	10	21.74
Jas McGorlick 1892 to 1895 inc 2 a out of nw cor of sw¼	24	2	5.29
Nelson Emard 1894 and 1895 3½ a out of sw¼	24	3.50	23.74
Narcisse Emard 1891 to 1895 inc 5 a out of nw cor of sw¼	24	5	12.50
Alma Emard 1893 to 1895 inc 4 a out of nw cor of sw ¼	24	4	7.54
Remi Fortier 1894 ne¼ se ¼	25	40	10.23
Theodore Gareean 1892 to 1895 inc com 28½ rods e of nw cor of e½ sw¼ Sec 25-151-44 e 12 rods s 160 rods w 12 rods n 160 rods to place of beginning	25	11.84	11.85
Jno F Beaudry Jr 1894 & 1895, com 41 17-100 rods e of nw cor of e½ sw¼ Sec 25-151-44 e 12 2-3 rods s 160 rods w 12 2-3 rods n 160 rods to place of beginning	25	12.68	6.76
N J Pinault 1890 se¼ se¼	25	40	4.78
Otto Zazler 1894 and 1895 se¼	35	160	82.09
J F Beaudry 1885 to 1895 inc sw¼ ne¼	36	40	144.78
Jos Marchildon 1890 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼	36	80	101.80
Chas Perrault 1891 to 1895 inc nw¼ ne¼	36	40	47.42
Adolph Reichel 1892 to 1895 inc ne¼ ne¼	36	40	36.47
Jos Marchildon 1895 w½ se¼	36	80	16.82
Pierre Sancartier 1895 se¼ ne¼	36	40	8.52

TOWN OF REIS.
Town 147, Range 46.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 ne¼ ne¼ s½ ne¼ s½ nw¼ and s½	7	500.49	80.90
C J Gullickson 1893 & 1895 ne¼	12	160	64.48
K O Flakne 1892 to 1895 inc w½ ne¼	16	80	59.51
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 nw¼	17	160	10.04
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 n½ sw¼ n½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	17	200	13.50
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 s½ se¼	25	80	4.71

TOWNSITE OF BELTRAMI.
First Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Jos Gilsone 1895	11	9	2.39
Jos Gilsone 1895	12	9	5.52
Knute O Flakne 1890 to 1895 inc	3	10	13.74
Knute O Flakne 1890 to 1895 inc	10	10	46.41
Jos Gilsone 1895	17	10	94

TOWN OF RIVER FALLS.
Town 152, Range 43.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Carl J Akerberg 1892 to 1895 inc se¼ ne¼ ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	115.04
Johan Johanson 1895 s½ sw¼	4	80	12.08
Jno & B E Burke 1887 & 1888 127-100 a out of lt 11	6	127	1.65
D H Bates 1889 to 1895 inc 5 a out of se¼ nw ¼	7	5	9.20
A G Ness 1894 and 1895 s½ nw¼	16	80	27.20
A P Anderson 1891 se¼ se ¼	16	40	5.70
August Erickson 1891 to 1895 inc sw¼ ne¼	16	40	35.55
August Erickson 1891 to 1895 inc nw¼ se¼	16	40	35.55
Jno Johnson 1891 to 1895 inc sw¼ sw¼	16	40	36.07
Jno Johnson 1891 to 1895 incl sw¼ se¼	16	40	34.29
Andrew Bjornquist 1893 to 1895 inc ne¼ se¼	16	40	19.96
Hans Peterson 1893 to 1895 e½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼ 26 se¼ ne¼	27	160	77.00
J P Freeman 1895 sw¼ nw ¼	27	40	4.44
B K Brown 1891 to 1895 inc e½ se¼ and lts 5 and 8	29	170.30	170.31
Anthony Miller 1891 and 1892 ne¼	30	160	57.10
E H Kibbe 1889 to 1895 inc se¼ ne¼	31	40	52.73
Erick Kling 1885 sw¼ sw ¼	23	40	12.06

TOWN OF ROCKSBURY.
Town 153, Range 43.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
J J Odegaard 1885, 1886 and 1888 ne¼ sw¼	8	40	33.15
A Blom 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc lt 7	16	46	45.99
Hans J Hanson 1893 sw¼	20	160	32.35
Carl Christianson 1890 to 1895 inc ne¼ ne¼ except 10 a	22	30	24.88
Karl O Birkland 1891 to 1895 inc nw¼ sw¼	22	40	27.63
Karl Birkland 1894 and 1895 sw¼ se¼	28	40	11.54
Carl O Swenson 1885 and 1886 sw¼ ne¼	30	40	40.28
Wm Warren 1895 se¼ sw ¼	31	40	6.52
Hans Frederickson 1887 to 1889 and 1894, 1895 inc ne¼ nw¼	36	40	36.11

Croker, Cundy & Nelson's Addition to St. Hilaire.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	9	1	17.18
Geo Turville 1886 to 1895 inc	14	1	17.08
J C Davis 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	17	1	1.25
A C Rhinehart 1886 to 1895 inc	32	1	50.09
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	46	1	73
C G Bjorken 1887 to 1893 and 1895 inc	59	1	1.51
Unknown 1891	61	1	85
Unknown 1885, 1887 to 1895 in lts 1, 2 and	3	5	2.47
Unknown 1884, 1885, 1889, 1890, 1892 to 1895 inc	1	8	1.12
Unknown 1884, 1885, 1889, 1890, 1892 to 1895 inc	2	8	1.12
Unknown 1892, 1893 and 1895	5	8	38
Geo Crocker 1884 1885 & 1890 to 1895 inc	1	9	1.15
Geo Crocker 1893 to 1895 inc	1	10	39
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	9	11	63
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	1	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	2	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	3	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	4	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	5	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	6	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	7	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	8	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	9	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	10	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	11	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	12	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	13	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	14	13	36
Carl A Swanson 1885 and 1888	15	13	36
Carl O Swanson 1885 and 1888	16	13	36
Carl O Swanson 1885 and 1888	17	13	36
Carl O Swanson 1885 and 1888	18	13	36
Carl O Swanson 1885 and 1888	19	13	36
Carl O Swanson 1885 and 1888	20	13	36
Carl C Swanson 1885 and 1888	21	13	36
Carl C Swanson 1885 and 1888	22	13	36
Carl C Swanson 1885 and 1888	23	13	36
Carl C Swanson 1885 and 1888	24	13	36
Geo Crocker 1891	11	16	28
Geo Crocker 1891	12	16	28
Geo Crocker 1891	13	16	28
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	1	17	57
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893 and 1895	11	17	46
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890, 1892 and 1893	12	17	43
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885, 1889, 1890, 1892 and 1893	13	17	1.00
Geo Crocker 1885, 1889, 1890, 1892 to 1895 inc	4	18	1.07
Geo Crocker 1885, 1889 to 1895 inc	6	18	1.07
Adeline McAshall 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888 1890 and 1891	7	18	1.10
Geo Crocker 1884 to 1886 & 1888 to 1894	8	18	13.34
Geo Crocker 1885, 1892 to 1894 inc	10	18	80
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	1	19	53
Geo Crocker 1891	11	19	28
Geo Crocker 1891	12	19	28
Geo Crocker 1885, 1889 to 1895 inc	1	20	1.07
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885, and 1889 to 1895 inc	2	20	1.54
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	13	20	54
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	15	20	87
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1890 to 1895 inc	16	20	87
Geo Croker 1890 to 1895 inc	24	20	50
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	1	21	1.80
Geo Crocker 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	15	21	88
Geo Crocker 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	16	21	88
Geo Crocker 1885, 1887 to 1895 inc	22	21	1.80
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1895 inc	23	21	1.20
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1895 inc	24	21	1.27
Geo Crocker 1885, 1889 to 1895 inc	1	22	1.86
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	2	22	1.82
Chas A Robbecke 1887 to 1895 inc	8	23	6.59
Chas A Robbecke 1892, 1894 and 1895	9	23	69
Chas A Robbecke 1887 to 1895 inc	10	23	8.40
Chas A Robbecke 1887 to 1895 inc	11	23	8.40
Chas A Robbecke 1887 to 1895 inc	12	23	8.33
Geo Crocker 1884 and 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	7	24	1.18
Geo Crocker 1893 to 1895 inc	8	24	38
Geo Crocker 1885, 1890 to 1892 and 1894 and 1895 inc	12	24	78
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1893 to 1895 incl	6	25	.43
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	16	27	55
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	16	28	55
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	21	28	1.08
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	22	28	55
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	24	28	1.08
C L Bjorgen 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	1	29	1.10
C L Bjorgen 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	2	29	1.10
Unknown 1887 to 1892 inc & 1894, 1895	4	29	1.12
Unknown 1889 to 1892 inc and 1894 and 1895	6	29	86
Unknown 1889 to 1892 inc, 1894 and 1895	7	29	86
Unknown 1884 and 1885, 1889 to 1895 inc	11	29	1.10
Unknown 1884 and 1885, and 1890 to 1895 inc	12	29	1.04
Unknown 1891 and 1893 to 1895 inc	1	30	52
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	30	39
Fritz Eikhoff 1891	6	30	47
Fritz Eikhoff 1890 to 1894 inc	7	30	60
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1894 inc	9	30	53
Geo Crocker 1890 to 1895 inc	11	30	52
Geo Crocker 1890 to 1895 inc	12	30	52
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	1	32	66
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885, 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	20	33	1.06
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	1	34	1.10
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	2	34	1.07
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	3	34	87
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	15	34	88
Geo Crocker 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	16	34	88
Unknown 1891	1	37	27
Unknown 1889 and 1895	2	37	41
Unknown 1885	9	37	49
Unknown 1885	10	37	49
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1894 inc	12	37	48
Unknown 1892	11	38	28
David Bushnelder 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	18	38	1.17
Chas A Seabury 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	16	38	1.15
Geo Crocker 1889	10	38	29
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	21	38	57
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	22	38	57
Dan'l Fitzhorn 1889 to 1895 in	1	40	56
Dan'l Fitzhorn 1889 to 1895 in	2	40	53
Berntsavl & Smidesang 1885 & 1893 inc	10	41	5.78
Berntsavl & Smidesang 1885 & 1888 to 1895 inc	20	41	13.45
S S Sperry 1889 to 1895 inc	22	41	56
W S Morse 1889 to 1895 inc	23	41	56
W S Morse 1889 to 1895 inc	24	41	56
Unknown 1892	15	42	28
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	6	47	64
Chas A Seabury 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	6	48	92
Geo Crocker 1890 to 1895 inc	23	50	51
Geo Crocker 1890 to 1895 inc	24	50	51
Ida G Ness 1890, 1891, 1893 to 1895 inc	23	51	44
Ida G Ness 1890, 1891, 1893 to 1895 inc	24	51	44
Ira M DeCamp 1884, 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	2	52	95
Robt Netzer 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	3	52	78
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	23	52	47
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	24	52	47
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc	12	53	63
Geo Crocker 1885, 1891 and 1893 to 1895 inc	12	54	60
Geo Crocker 1885 and 1889 to 1895 inc all of		55	4.62
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc all of		57	8.16
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	1	58	65
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	2	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	3	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	4	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	5	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	6	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	7	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	8	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	9	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	10	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	11	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	12	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	13	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	14	58	65
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	15	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	16	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	17	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	18	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	19	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	20	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	21	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	22	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	23	58	67
St Hilaire Lumber Co 1888 to 1894 inc	24	58	67
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1894 inc	24	64	52
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1894 inc	6	90	36

TOWN OF ROOME.
Town 149, Range 48.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Int.
Kittle Gulseth 1889, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 inc ne¼ sw ¼	7	40	35.50
Jens Knudson 1890 nw¼ nw¼	9	40	6.81
Ole Brulon 1893 to 1895 inc s½ s½ nw¼	19	40	30.39
Charley Anderson 1894 and 1895 e 26 2-3 a of nw¼ ne¼	28	26.66	5.84
Tobias A Scherping 1895 w 26 2-3 a of nw¼ ne¼	28	26.66	3.43
Tobias A Scherping 1895 w½ nw¼	28	80	10.70

TOWN OF ROSEBUD.
Town 147, Range 40.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Jno A Carlson 1894 and 1895 140x150 ft of se¼	4	50	2.80
Jorgen K Melland 1892 nw¼	10	160	32.19
Thos Anderson 1895 nw¼ se¼ and e½ sw¼	16	120	20.08
Anton Bakken 1894 & 1895 se¼ sw¼	36	40	13.51

TOWN OF RUSSIA.
Town 148, Range 46.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Alex McKinnon 1893 to 1895 inc	8	160	53.40
Wm Duval 1893 to 1895 inc e½ nw¼ and lts 1 and 2 (ex R of W)	18	142.68	54.91
L S Couverette 1886 ne ¼	32	160	13.75
D R S Johnson 1893 to 1895 inc n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼ ex R of W	32	160	32.65

TOWN OF RHINEHART.
Town 151, Range 50.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Frank Viets 1889 to 1895 inc lt 7	2	2	7.36
A Kimball 1894 nw¼ se¼ and lt 8 ex out lts	12	51	20.78
F J Duffy 1895 pt of lt 10	12	2	1.24
Elizabeth McArthur 1894 and 1895 ne¼ nw¼ sw ¼	24	10	4.15
Alfred Larson 1889 se¼ se ¼ nw¼	24	10	2.84
Jno Pelky 1891, 1894 & 1895 lt 1	36	13.25	10.22

TOWN OF SANDERS.
Town 153, Range 44.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
C A Gall 1894 s½ nw¼ & lts 3 and 4	1	159.28	[illegible]
Jno Berg 1892 to 1895 inc s½ ne¼	5	80	43.87
Olof N Nelson 1891 to 1895 inc ne¼ ne¼	9	40	27.81
Johan Jenson 1891 to 1895 inc nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	9	120	71.22
Maratin Rylland 1891 to 1895 inc ne¼ ex 10 a	22	150	141.41
K Grunde 1889 10 a in ne ¼ ne¼	22	10	2.98
A Anderson 1893 to 1895 inc se¼	23	160	77.09
W J Holmes 1895 sw¼ nw ¼ nw¼ sw¼ & n½ nw ¼	24	160	25.72
Wester & Griffith 1893 to 1895 inc ne¼	25	160	87.70
E Dow 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc se¼ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	120	332.47
Frank Ives 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc sw¼ sw¼ and nw¼ nw¼	30	80	207.47
Geo Crocker 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	30	120	361.16
H Steenerson 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc se¼ se¼	30	40	113.14
Frederick & Hack 1885 to 1895 inc ne¼	30	40	107.45
Arthur W Field 1892 to 1895 inc s½ ne¼	30	80	67.23

TOWN OF SANDSVILLE.
Town 154, Range 49.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
P J Matson 1894 and 1895 s½ sw¼	13	80	21.11
C A Berg 1895 ne¼ ne ¼	16	40	4.78
Casper Sands 1893 to 1895 inc nw¼	16	160	46.89
Peter Bjarklund 1895 se¼ ne¼	16	40	4.79
Henry H Oberg 1895 se¼	31	160	19.98

TOWN OF SLETTEN.
Town 147, Range 41.

	Sec.	No. A'r's.	Tax & Interest
Nils Larson 1891 to 1895 ne w½ nw¼ se¼, nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	16	160	156.17
Halsteen Johnson 1894 and 1895 s½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	16	120	41.07
Halsteen Johnson 1894 and 1895 ne¼ se¼	16	40	11.63
Thos Sweeney 1892 ne¼ ne¼	23	40	6.85
Thos Sweeney 1892 nw¼ ne¼	23	40	5.64
Andrew P Hensted 1892, 1894 and 1895 ne¼ ne ¼	29	40	18.96

H N Sandbeck 1890 and 1893 to 1895 inc nw¼ nw¼ s½ nw¼ and se¼ ne¼ 36 160 107.04
H N Sandbeck 1893 and 1895 sw¼ ne¼ 36 40 11.26

TOWN OF SULLIVAN.
Town 152, Range 40.

Frank W Kolars 1894 s½ 13 320 70.24
Beulah Lockwood 1891 to 1895 inc ne¼ 25 160 186.18
Jas E Sullivan 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc sw¼ sw¼ se¼ sw¼ 30 80 177.70

TOWN OF TABOR.
Town 153, Range 43.

Jno Robseck 1894 and 1895 se¼ se¼ 3 40 14.10
Jas McGairick 1894 and 1895 ne¼ nw¼ 17 40 15.68
Mary Judowsky 1893 to 1895 inc sw¼ 19 160 86.80
Jas Idlebess 1891 sw¼ se¼ 31 40 9.45
Jos Neperel 1895 ne¼ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ 31 80 14.02

TOWN OF TERREBONNE.
Town 150, Range 43.

Jacob Nelson 1891 to 1895 inc 70x132 feet w of mill reserve 2 25 1.05
Jean B Fournier 1891 s½ ne¼ and lt 1 and 2....4 100.25 [illegible]
Leander Doust 1889 to 1895 inc 40x100 feet out of e½ nw¼ ....7 .10 8.44
Edward Furville 1893 to 1895 inc sw¼ 10 160 132.03
Am Loan & Trust Co trustee 1895 nw¼ 15 160 29.11
Theodore Perruse 1887 to 1895 inc e½ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼ 16 160 190.50
Emilie J Gervais 1888 to 1895 inc ne¼ ne¼ 16 40 63.61
Francis LaBissionier 1892 to 1895 inc nw¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼ 16 120 94.13
Geo LaBissionier 1892 to 1895 inc nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ 16 80 61.07
Clarence B Buckman 1893 to 1895 inc w½ se¼ 19 80 69.91
Pascal Toupin Sr 1888 e½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼ 20 120 33.68
Alphonse Bission 1892 and 1893 ne¼ 23 160 71.53
Julien Payment 1892 and 1893 w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ 28 160 106.28
Clarence B Buckman 1893 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼ 31 80 65.87
Arthur Dufresne 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ 32 160 134.59
Telesphore Jolly 1895 sw¼ 33 160 40.24

Townsite of Terrebonne.
Lot Blk

Tarvilla Lafranesse 1894 to 1895 inc 3 1 3.88
Unknown 1884 to 1895 inc 4 1 3.03
Max Errieson 1884 to 1895 inc 17 1 3.90
Max Errieson 1884 to 1895 inc 18 1 3.87
Napoleon Rapin 1884, 1886, and 1888 to 1895 inc 10 1 2.58
Napoleon Rapin 1884, 1886 and 1888 to 1895 inc 20 1 2.60
Edwin Plumb 1884 to 1895 inc 13 2 3.96
Napoleon Rapin 1884 and 1886 to 1895 inc 17 2 2.97
Napoleon Rapin 1884 and 1886 to 1895 inc 18 2 2.98
Unknown 1884, 1885 1891 and 1892 ....19 2 2.43
Unknown 1884, 1885 1891 and 1892 ....20 2 2.44
Unknown 1884 1891 ....21 2 93
Unknown 1884, 1891 ....22 2 95
Napoleon Rapin 1886 to 1895 inc 23 2 3.54
Louis Cadieux 1884, 1885 and 1887, 1890 and 1891 ....24 2 2.86
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....25 2 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....26 2 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....27 2 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....28 2 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....29 2 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....30 2 93
Oliver Turgeon 1886 to 1895 inc 31 2 1.96
Oliver Turgeon 1886 to 1895 inc 32 2 1.05
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....33 2 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....34 2 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....35 2 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1895 ....36 2 93
Sam'l Godboe 1895 ....3 3 80
Sam'l Godboe 1895 ....4 3 82
Sam'l Godboe 1895 ....5 3 1.00
Sam'l Godboe 1895 ....6 3 82
Melina Lambert 1884, 1886 and 1893 to 1895 inc 11 3 5.99
Melina Lambert 1884, 1886 and 1893 to 1895 inc 12 3 2.62
Henry Payment 1890 to 1895 inc 13 3 56
Henry Payment 1890 to 1895 inc 14 3 61
Henry Payment 1890 to 1895 inc 15 3 56
Antoine Lessard 1886 to 1895 inc 16 3 9.51
Alp P Robinson 1891, 1893 & 1895 ....17 3 42
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....18 3 93
Henry Wight 1884 to 1895 inc 19 3 4.08
Henry Wight 1884 to 1895 inc 20 3 3.60
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....3 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....4 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....5 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....6 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....7 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....8 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....9 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....10 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....11 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1894 and 1891 ....12 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....13 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....14 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....15 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....16 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....17 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....18 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....19 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....20 4 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....21 4 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....22 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....23 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....24 4 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....1 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....2 5 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....3 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....4 5 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....5 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....6 5 94
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....7 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....8 5 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....9 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....10 5 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....11 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....12 5 93
Isadore Fortier 1884, 1885, 1887 and 1893 to 1895 inc 13 5 3.28
Isadore Fortier 1884, 1885, and 1887 to 1895 inc 14 5 1.87
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....15 5 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....16 5 95
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....17 5 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....18 5 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....19 5 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....20 5 95
Hack & Gallasch 1884 to 1895 inc 5 6 3.07
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....6 6 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....7 6 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....8 6 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....9 6 93
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....10 6 91
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....11 6 1.43
Louis Cadieux 1884 and 1891 ....12 6 1.41

TOWN OF TILDEN.
Town 149, Range 44.
Sec. A'r's. Interest

W S Lambert 1893 to 1895 inc n½ se¼ and n½ sw¼ 1 120 71.03
Alescance Rivard 1892 & 1893 frac nw¼ 3 159 53.08
A Yvernault 1891, 1894 & 1895 s½ ne¼ and lts 1 and 2 ....3 159 65.70
Harker Workman 1891 to 1895 inc s½ ne¼ and lts 1 and 2 ....5 162 113.14
Kate A Conklin 1893 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼ and lts 6 and 7 ....6 149.89 67.18
Napoleon Hamel 1893 to 1895 inc s½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ 8 160 69.03
D S B Johnson L M Co 1893 to 1895 inc s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼ 9 160 66.73
Remi Fontaine 1893 to 1895 inc ne¼ 11 160 69.13
Ole J Farden 1894 to 1895 inc sw¼ 15 160 37.05
Paul Bataglia 1883 and 1885 to 1895 inc ne¼ se¼ and nw¼ se¼ and se¼ se¼ 16 120 202.13
Ophelia Darling 1894 to 1895 inc n½ ne¼ se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼ 17 160 40.90
Frank G Horton 1893 to 1895 inc se¼ se¼ ....17 and e½ ne¼ and sw¼ ne¼ 20 160 69.15
Ole Anderson 1891 to 1895 inc e½ nw¼ and lts 1 and 2 ....18 160 168.96
J K Fellows 1890 to 1895 inc nw¼ 24 160 159.64
Isaac Fredt 1888 e½ se¼ 29 80 13.57
David Morris 1893 to 1895 inc e½ sw¼ and lts 3 and 4 ....31 159.56 60.76
Isaac T Fridt 1888 e½ ne¼ 32 80 13.04
Sarah Eustis 1891 to 1895 inc nw¼ and w½ sw¼ 33 240 166.04

Townsite of Albert Station.
Lot Blk

Thor Johnson 1895 ....1 and 1895 ....2 2 7.06

Townsite of Tilden.

Jos Miller 1895 ....1 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....2 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....3 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....4 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....5 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....6 1 28
Unknown 1895 ....7 1 27
Unknown 1895 ....8 1 27
Unknown 1895 ....9 1 27
Unknown 1895 ....10 1 27
J W McAnulty 1895 ....11 1 2.83
J W McAnulty 1895 ....12 1 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....2 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....3 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....4 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....5 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....6 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....7 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....8 2 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....9 2 28
Jos Miller 1895 ....10 2 28
Jos Miller 1895 ....11 2 28
Jos Miller 1895 ....12 2 28
Jos Miller 1895 ....3 3 27
Jos Miller 1895 ....4 3 27
O H Johnson 1895 ....5 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....6 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....7 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....8 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....9 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....10 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....11 3 27
Unknown 1895 ....12 3 27

TOWN OF TYNSID.
Town 140, Range 40.
Sec. A'r's. Int.

Torbjar K Moryum 1894 lt 10 of Ness & Larson's sub'd of lts 3 and 4 ....10 4.03 1.83
C F Berg 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc lt 18 ....10 5 8.05
Ness & Larson 1892 to 1895 inc lt 17 ....10 5 6.67
Anderson & Gudvangen 1895 lt 15 ....10 5 1.91
Jno L Bakke 1894 and 1895 lt 11 ....10 5.09 3.40
Ness & Larson 1892 to 1895 inc n½ lot 1 and lot 3 ....10 7.56 9.58
Ole V Fosback 1892 e½ se¼ 14 80 23.94
O T Brum 1895 se¼ ne¼ an ne¼ se¼ 24 80 24.04
Paul Halvorson 1886 sw¼ ne¼ 25 40 5.70
R C Buckle 1894 and 1895 lt 3 of sub'd of lts 3 and 4 ....26 4 2.61
Peter Bye 1894 and 1895 lt 6 of sub'd of lts 3 and 4 ....26 10.50 6.60

TOWN OF VINELAND.
Town 148, Range 49.

A T Sannes 1895 pt of lt 1 ....23 16.20 3.87
Iver H Miyen 1895 nw¼ ne¼ 25 40 7.38

Town 148, Range 48.

Simon M O Bange 1891 nw¼ nw¼ 3 40 8.78
Tollef C O Bangen 1891 ne¼ nw¼ 3 40 8.80
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 se¼ se¼ 3 40 2.26
Jno E Hanson 1892 to 1895 inc ne¼ se¼ 6 40 26.42
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 sw¼ nw¼ 9 40 2.26
Wis Minn & Pac Ry Co 1895 sw¼ se¼ 15 40 2.26
Parker Gal Seven C Special
Erick O Stortroen 1891 nw¼ sw¼ 18 40 7.59
Andrew O Tuff 1895 nw¼ sw¼ 27 40 4.83
Andrew J Bramseth 1895 ne¼ ne¼ 29 40 10.08

TOWNSHIP OF WINGER.
Town 147 Range 42.
No. Tax & Sec. A'r's. Interest

Vick & Osmundson 1895 sw¼ sw¼ 30 40 4.76

TOWNSHIP OF WOODSIDE.
Town 148. Range 43.
No. Tax & Sec. A'r's. Interest

Frank Gravel 1894 & 1895 part of lot 7 (50 by 200 ft 4 1.60
M B Hayes 1895 s½ se¼ & lots 1 & 2 (Ex 20 a) 4 133 20.45
M B Hayes 1895 s½ se¼ & lots 9, 10, 11 ....7 167 23.71
W C Roome 1886 to 1895 incl nw¼ ne¼ 10 40 72.60
Geo Woodrich 1888 to 1895 incl se¼ nw¼ 10 40 72.54
Ole P Onstad 1887 to 1895 incl nw¼ se¼ se¼ & n½ ne¼, se¼ se¼ 16 43 33.40
Andrew Bakken 1887 to 1895 incl se¼ se¼ se¼ 16 10 19.16
John C Christianson 1887, 1888 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl s½ sw¼ se¼ se¼ 16 5 8.22
Ole T Gjelland 1891 & 1895 incl n½ sw¼ se¼ se¼ 16 5 4.90
Knut H Berg 1893 to 1895 incl s½ ne¼ se¼ se¼ 16 5 3.53
Andrew Ramberg 1895 sw¼ nw¼ 17 40 2.04
Gideon Stoddard 1894 & 1895 s½ nw¼ & n½ sw¼ 22 160 41.20
Clarence C Field 1895 s½ se¼ 24 80 15.04
Ingeborg N Johnson 1892 1894 & 1895 w½ se¼ & se¼ se¼ 30
Ingeborg N Johnson 1892 1894 & 1895 ne¼ ne¼ 31 160 51.00
Martin Englestad 1893 to 1895 incl lot 4 ....36 38 14.80
M C Johnson 1893 to 1895 incl se¼ nw¼ 36 40 17.21

TOWN OF WOODSIDE.
Townsite Lake Side Park.
Lot Blk

W G Smith 1895 ....1 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....2 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....3 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....4 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....5 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....6 1 .30
Unknown 1895 ....7 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....8 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....9 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....10 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....11 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....12 1 .39
Unknown 1895 ....21 1 .30
Unknown 1895 ....6 2 .39
W C Lee 1892 to 1895 incl 7 2 15.24
Unknown 1895 ....9 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....10 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....11 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....12 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....13 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....14 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....15 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....16 2 .39
Unknown 1895 ....1 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....2 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....3 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....4 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....5 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....6 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....7 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....8 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....9 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....10 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....11 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....12 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....13 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....14 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....15 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....16 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....17 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....18 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....30 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....31 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....32 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....33 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....34 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....35 3 .39
Unknown 1895 ....36 3 .39
Unknown 1895 all of ....4 .63

TOWNSHIP OF WYANDOTTE.
Town 152 Range 42.
No. Tax & Sec. Acres Int.

Daniel Johnson 1895 lot 5 Sec 6 & lot 1 ....7 80.39 4.26
Arthur Dufresne 1890 to 1893 incl nw¼ 8 100 60.57
Nicholas Thompson 1893 to 1895 incl se¼ 10 160 67.40
Hans Berge 1893 to 1895 incl w½ se¼, se¼ se¼ & lot 3 ....14 153.60 67.20
A K Brown 1891 to 1895 incl ne¼ 15 160 123.64
Neri Thompson 1893 to 1895 incl nw¼ 15 160 66.12
Ole Johnson 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼ 15 160 68.03
Alfred Asp 1893 to 1895 incl e½ ne¼ 16 80 27.90
G T Knudland 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼ 22 160 47.48
Alexander Wolfe 1894 sw¼ 22 160 22.03
Victor Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl sw¼ 24 160 67.12
Montague & Wight 1892 to 1855 incl nw¼ 27 160 48.82
B S Hoff 1891 to 1895 incl e½ nw¼ & e½ sw¼ 28 160 128.15
Peter Anderson 1893 to 1895 incl w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼ 28 160 60.24
Nils Halvorson 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼ 29 160 78.63
Theo Halvorson 1893 to 1895 incl se¼ 29 160 63.10
P J McGuire 1892 & 1895 s½ sw¼ 33 80 24.48
James Madden 1895 s½ nw¼ Sec 34 & s½ ne¼ 33 160 18.26

FIRST ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.
Town 147. Range 47.
No. Tax & Sec. A'r's. Interest

Calvin B Palmer 1895 s½ nw¼ & lots 3 & 4 ....2 160 14.04
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 ne¼ sw¼, nw¼ ne¼ & se¼ se¼ 3 120 8.80
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 185 n½ & w½ sw¼ 5 400.08 11.42
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 ne¼ w½ nw¼, e½ sw¼ & se¼ 7 490.79 18.89
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 s½ sw¼ 9 80 2.47
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 s½ ne¼, s½ nw¼ & s½ 11 480 18.67
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 all of 13 640 18.15
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 all of 15 640 18.15
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 all of 17 640 50.58
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 ne¼ ne¼ & s½ ne¼ & se¼ 19 280 22.26
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 all of 21 640 31.80
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 n½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼ 27 120 6.15
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 n½ ne¼ sw¼ & n½ se¼ 29 440 34.84

THIRD ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
Town 153 Range 46
No. Tax & Sec. Acres. Int.

Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 se¼ ne¼ & sw¼ nw¼ 1 80 2.47
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 nw¼ sw¼ & e½ se¼ 1 120 3.50
H W Williamson 1886 & 1887 sw¼ 7 160 26.27
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 ne¼ ne¼ 11 40 1.85
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 sw¼ ne¼, e½ nw¼ & nw¼ se¼ 13 160 4.71
Wis Minn & Pacific Ry Co 1895 w½ sw¼ 15 80 2.47
Louis Cole 1892 & 1893 nw¼ 26 160 14.38
Elie Huot 1886 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl (Town 154 range 46) w½ se¼ 12 80 24.04
Unknown 1885, 1886, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl se¼ 20 160 70.82
Wm F Brandt 1882 to 1884 incl se¼ (Town 153 Range 46) 35 160 37.30

FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.
Town 151. Range 41.
No. Tax & Sec. Acres. Int.

Urgel Wolf 1891 e½ ne¼ Sec 10 & w½ nw¼ 11 160 11.08
John E Miller 1893 to 1895 incl w½ se¼ & sw¼ sw¼ (Town 151 Range 47) 27 160 34.28
Andrew Beach 1892 to 1895 incl w½ sw¼ Sec 20, e½ se¼ Sec 30, ne¼ ne¼ 31 200 42.78
W L Daman 1892 se¼ sw¼ & sw¼ se¼ Sec 30, ne¼ nw¼ & nw¼ ne¼ 31 160 7.55
Louis Talouse 1891 se¼ sw¼ 31 8.38

VILLAGE OF RED LAKE FALLS.
Now City of Red Lake Falls.
Town 151 Range 44.
Original Townsite.
No. Tax & Sec. A'r's. Interest

John Hack 1895 n portion of lot 11 ....14 9.68 $4.83
Prentice & McClatchie 1895 lot 12 (ex R of W) 14 38 14.03
Unknown 1888 to 1892 incl lot 8 ....14 20 71.43
W H Houghton 1893 to 1895 incl ne¼ ne¼ 14 40 66.19
Fred Buse 1887 5 acres of nw¼ ne¼ 14 5 2.83
E J Hodgson 1889 to 1892 incl lots 3, 4, 5, 6 & 13 ex 20 acres of lot 13 ....15 92 256.27
E J Hodgson 1892 lots 8 9 & 12 ....15 91 46.58
Kretzschmar et al 1883, ne¼ sw¼ & n½ se¼ & lots 1, 2, & 3 ....16 224 145.34
Theophile Lefebre 1892 w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼ 21 160 103.24
Champagne Dow & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl unplatted part of se¼ se¼ 22 60 230.83
Chas Bottineu 1884 & 1886 ne portion or ne¼ sw¼ 22 12.72 20.57
E & O Buse 1883 nw¼ ne¼ (ex Mill Reserve) 22 52.44
Champagne Dow & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl s½ sw¼ 23 80 305.09
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl sw¼ se¼ 23 40 125.34
Geo H Knowles 1888 to 1895 incl lot 1 ....23 22 12.54
Louis Bottineau 1883 to 1890 & 1892 incl part of the n½ nw¼ 26 20 94.07
Jerry Carlson 1886 to 1895 incl part of the nw¼ (3 acres) 26 3 26.01
Ernes Buse 1887, commencing at the ne corner of nw¼ sw¼ Sec 22 s 40 rods, w 40 rods, n 40 rods e 40 rods to place of beginning 10 acres of 22 1.80 8.69
Ernest Buse 1887, 1 4-5 a of w½ nw¼ sw¼ 22 1.80 1.14
Ernest Buse 1887 to 1895 incl commencing at ne corner se¼ sw¼ Sec 22 w 40 rods, s 50 rods e 40 rods, n 50 rods to a place of beginning of the se¼ sw¼ Sec 22 12.50 130.37
John T Knight 1887 to 1895 incl, commencing at a point 62 rods s of the ne ¼ of se¼ se¼ Sec 22 thence s 18 rods to Sec corner, thence w 40 rods n 18 rods e 40 rods to place of beginning being a portion of se¼ sw¼ 22 4.50 43.90
Girke & Brunelle 1891 to 1895 incl, all that tract of land lying between lot 2 Blk 5 & Red Lake River in Original Townsite 23 8.56
Unknown 1893 & 1894 e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼ 27 5 7.12

Lot Blk

Usebe Normandeau 1895 ....12 1 $1.76
Usebe Normandeau 1895 ....13 1 10.07
Bertha Zalser 1895 ....14 1 1.76
Bertha Zalser 1895 ....15 1 1.03
Bertha Zalser 1895 ....16 1 1.76
Victoria Pepin 1895 15 by 50 ft of ....18 1 .54
W B Dodge 1884 ....10 2 1.06
N P Ormsby 1885 to 1895 incl 14 2 51.11
A Simonson 1892 to 1895 incl 24 2 33.65
A Simonson 1892 to 1895 incl 25 2 21.15
John Campbell 1892 to 1895 incl 3 3 15.70
John D Nichols 1892 to 1895 incl 4 3 15.70
John D Nichols 1892 to 1895 incl 5 3 15.70
John D Nichols 1892 to 1895 incl 6 3 15.70
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl 7 3 32.14
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl 8 3 179.78
E W Adams 1888 to 1895 incl 9 3 32.14
Ernest Buse 1887 to 1895 incl 10 3 245.74
Ernest Buse 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl undivided ½ 21 3 9.52
Ernest Buse 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl undivided ½ 22 3 9.54
Chas E Sweet 1892 & 1893 ....31 3 2.69
Chas E Sweet 1892 & 1893 ....32 3 2.69
Chas E Sweet 1892 & 1893 ....33 3 2.69
Chas E Sweet 1892 & 1893 ....34 3 2.69
Fred Buse 1888 ....5 4 36.07
Fred Buse 1885 to 1889 incl & 1889 to 1895 incl 6 4 20.21
Fred Buse 1885 to 1887 incl & 1889 to 1895 incl 7 4 24.00
Louis R Witt 1894 & 1895 ....20 4 3.34
Fred Buse 1891 to 1895 incl 21 4 7.28
Andrew & Albearth 1895 ....24 4 1.77
Andrew & Albearth 1895 ....25 4 1.70
Andrew & Albearth 1895 ....26 4 1.77
Andrew & Albearth 1895 ....27 4 1.76
Andrew & Albearth 1895 ....28 4 1.70
E N Noah 1894 & 1895 ....8 5 3.33
Trefle Grandbais 1892 ....14 5 1.04
John Waters 1886 & 1887 part of Church Block 31.80
P B Champagne 1886 part of Church Block 20.98
Robert Hair 1886 & 1887 part of Church Block 69.55
P B Champagne 1886 part of Church Block 141.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....H 3 14.85
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....A 2 14.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....B 2 13.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....A 4 13.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....B 4 13.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl ....C 4 13.12
Louis Zalser 1883, 1884 & 1893 to 1895 incl Reserve "S" except land of Aug Walters 157.09
Unknown 1894 & 1895 ....A 8 2.71
Unknown 1894 & 1895 ....B 8 2.71
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl ....C 8 5.81

Kretzschmar's Addition.
Lot Blk

St P M & M Ry Co 1892 ....1 2 $1.28
St P M & M Ry Co 1892 ....2 2 1.26
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....2 3 2.98
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....2 4 2.43
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....1 5 2.43
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....2 5 2.48
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....2 6 2.48
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl e½ 2 7 6.56
H A McClatchie 1890 ....1 8 2.43
R L F Milling & L Co 1890 ....2 8 2.43
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1891 incl 9 7.57
H A McClatchie 1890 ....1 10 .78
H A McClatchie 1890 ....2 10 .78
H A McClatchie 1890 ....3 10 .78
H A McClatchie 1890 ....4 10 .67
H A McClatchie 1890 ....5 10 .67
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 6 10 2.02
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 7 10 2.15
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 8 10 2.15
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 9 10 2.15
John Smith 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 10 10 2.48
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 11 10 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 12 10 2.13
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 1 11 1.24
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 2 11 1.24
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 3 11 1.24
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 4 11 1.22
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 5 11 1.24
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 6 11 1.24
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 7 11 1.23
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 8 11 1.26
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 9 11 1.23
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....10 11 1.40
R L F Milling & L Co 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....11 11 1.40
Unknown 1886 & 1894 ....12 11 1.11
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 15 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 16 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 17 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 18 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 19 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 20 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 21 11 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl 22 11 2.04
H A McClatchie 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 23 11 2.45
Robert P Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 24 11 2.45
Amelia Reichel 1891 to 1895 incl 4 12 2.20
Thomas Day 1888 to 1895 incl 5 12 3.68
Geo Gerlasch 1895 ....8 12 .53
John M Boyle 1893 to 1895 incl 10 12 1.24
Geo H Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl 11 12 1.59
Geo H Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl 12 12 3.38
Robert P Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 13 12 2.04
Robert P Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 14 12 2.45
Robert P Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 15 12 2.45
John F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 16 12 1.25
John F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 17 12 1.25
H A McClatchie 1893 to 1895 incl 18 12 1.23
F H Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 19 12 1.25
C Kretzschmar 1889 ....21 12 .64
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....22 12 1.52
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....23 12 1.52
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....24 12 1.52
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl 1 13 2.81
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 2 13 1.24
John F Amsden 1893 & 1894 ....3 13 .94
August Henning 1893 to 1895 incl 5 13 1.22
William Maas Sr 1895 ....6 13 .53
William Maas Sr 1895 ....7 13 .54
Joseph Juduitch 1894 & 1895 incl ....8 13 .85
Joseph Juduitch 1894 & 1895 ....9 13 .85
Jos L Turgeon 1890 to 1895 incl 11 13 2.84
Jos L Turgeon 1890 to 1895 incl 12 13 5.00
Margareth Wendt 1888 to 1895 incl 13 13 5.08
Margareth Wendt 1888 to 1895 incl 14 13 3.46
Sweet & Wyer 1888 & 1894 ....16 13 3.51
A Miller 1886 to 1895 incl 22 13 5.55
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl 1 14 1.58
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl 2 14 1.59
August Henning 1892 to 1895 inc 3 14 1.59
John F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 4 14 1.25
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 5 14 1.23
J C O'Brien 1890 to 1895 incl 6 14 2.60
J C O'Brien 1890 to 1895 incl 7 14 2.60
J C O'Brien 1890 to 1895 incl 8 14 2.60
Caldwell & Robillard 1890, 1892 & 1894 ....9 14 1.33
Albert Pillon 1891 to 1895 incl 10 14 2.17
J C O'Brien 1892 to 1895 incl 11 14 1.60
J C O'Brien 1892 to 1895 incl 12 14 3.31
Christine Erdman 1885 to 1888 incl & 1890 to 1895 incl 15 14 6.91
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl 16 14 1.69
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 17 14 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 18 14 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 19 14 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 20 14 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 21 14 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 1 15 2.15
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 2 15 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 3 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 4 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 5 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 6 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 7 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 8 15 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 9 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 10 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 11 15 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 12 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 13 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 14 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 15 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 16 15 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 17 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 18 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 19 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 20 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 21 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 22 15 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 23 15 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 24 15 2.04
R L F Milling & L Co 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl 3 16 8.05
R L F Milling & L Co 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl 4 16 8.03
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 5 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 6 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 7 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 8 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 9 16 2.02
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 10 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 11 16 2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 12 16 2.13
Joe Patenude 1892 to 1895 incl 13 16 1.60
John Wolfe 1893 to 1895 incl 14 16 1.25
John Wolfe 1893 to 1895 incl 15 16 1.24
Joseph Turgeon 1889 to 1895 incl 16 16 3.01
Joseph Turgeon 1889 to 1895 incl 17 16 3.01
Geo Gerlasch 1885, to 1890 & 1894 & 1895 ....1 17 4.48
Geo Gerlasch 1885, to 1890 & 1894 & 1895 ....2 17 6.53
P & J Meehan 1888, 1890, 1894 & 1895 ....3 17 18.68
P & J Meehan 1888, 1890, 1894 & 1895 ....4 17 1.74
P & J Meehan 1885 to 1895 incl 5 17 6.21
P & J Meehan 1885 to 1895 incl 6 17 6.19
P & J Meehan 1885 to 1887 inc & 1894 & 1895 ....7 17 4.06
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....8 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1890, 1894 & 1895 ....9 17 302.59
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....10 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....11 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1895 ....12 17 .54
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....13 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....14 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....15 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1888, 1890, 1894 & 1895 ....16 17 5.77
P & J Meehan 1890, 1894 & 1895 ....17 17 1.20
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....18 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....19 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....20 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....21 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....22 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1894 & 1895 ....23 17 .85
P & J Meehan 1889 & 1894 ....24 17 1.09
P & J Meehan 1892 to 1895 incl 1 20 2.71
P & J Meehan 1890 to 1895 incl 2 20 3.07
P & J Meehan 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl 3 20 2.48
C Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 ....10 20 2.07
C Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl 11 20 2.07
C Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 ....12 20 2.07
C Kretzschmar 1888, 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 ....13 20 2.70
R L F Milling & L Co 1888, 1891, 1892, 1894 & 1895 ....14 20 2.43
R L F Milling & L Co 1891 & 1895 ....15 20 2.43
R L F Milling & L Co 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl 16 20 3.08
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 17 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 18 20 2.51
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 19 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 20 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 21 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 22 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 23 20 2.50
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 24 20 3.23
Francis Detling 1890 to 1895 incl 1 21 4.45
Francis Detling 1890 to 1895 incl 2 21 4.72
Francis Detling 1890 to 1895 incl 3 21 3.68
Skalla Shibat 1891 ....4 21 79
Skalla Shibat 1891 ....5 21 79
C L Brainerd 1893 to 1895 incl 6 21 1.84
John Halznecht 1895 ....16 21 54
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl 17 21 2.71
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl 18 21 2.69
F J Schneider 1885 & 1888 ....1 22 2.75
F J Schneider 1885 & 1888 ....2 22 2.27
Mark Tracy 1886 to 1895 incl 3 22 6.58
Mark Tracy 1886 to 1895 incl 4 22 6.56
Mark Tracy 1886 to 1895 incl 5 22 6.38
Johnson & Marshall 1892 to 1895 incl 8 22 3.89
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 10 22 5.08
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 11 22 5.09
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 12 22 7.03
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 13 22 4.04
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 14 22 3.87
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 15 22 3.88
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 16 22 3.21
J K Denning 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 20 22 67.32
O H Krogstad 1888 to 1895 incl 21 22 5.17
Frank R Heelan 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl 22 22 5.19
W E Richardson 1887, 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 24 22 6.07
Webster & Churchill 1895 ....1 23 .54
Webster & Churchill 1895 ....2 23 .54
Webster & Churchill 1895 ....3 23 .54
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl 6 23 13.11
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl 7 23 13.13
Fred Krueger 1894 & 1895 ....11 23 .85
Fred Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....12 23 .85
P D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 13 23 2.50
P D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 14 23 2.51
E W Jones 1895 ....15 23 .54
E W Jones 1895 ....16 23 .54
Joseph Butner 1891 to 1895 incl 17 23 4.35
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl 7 24 4.53
August Henning 1893 to 1895 incl 8 24 2.82
Julia H Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 9 24 2.82
Julia H Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 10 24 2.82
Julia H Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 11 24 2.82
Julia H Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 12 24 3.16
Fred Fox 1886 to 1895 incl 19 24 6.90
Fred Fox 1886 to 1895 inc 20 24 6.92
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl 6 25 1.80
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl 7 25 1.83
C Krtzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl 8 25 2.69
C Kretzschmar 1886 to 1895 incl 9 25 6.30
James H Plunket 1894 & 1895 ....10 25 .85
James H Plunket 1894 & 1895 ....11 25 .85
James H Plunket 1894 & 1895 ....12 25 .85
Robert W Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 13 25 3.79
Robert W Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 14 25 3.55
Robert W Lewis 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 15 25 3.54
F J Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 16 25 1.84
F J Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 17 25 1.84
F J Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 18 25 1.84
F J Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 19 25 1.84
Hirath & Augbourn 1888, 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 1 26 4.54
Hirath & Augbourn 1888, 1889, 1891 to 1895 incl 2 26 4.05
Hirath & Augbourn 1888, 1889, 1891, to 1895 incl 3 26 4.01
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 6 26 1.50
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 7 26 1.50
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 8 26 1.50
RobT P Lewis 1889, 1890, 1892 to 1895 incl 13 26 3.57
RobT P Lewis 1889, 1890, 1892 to 1895 incl 14 26 3.28
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 inc 15 26 1.50
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 16 26 1.50
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 17 26 1.50
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 18 26 1.50
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 19 26 1.50
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 20 26 1.50
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....21 26 1.41
C Krezschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....22 26 1.41
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 1 27 2.73
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 2 27 2.62
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 3 27 2.62
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 4 27 2.76
Johnson & Marshall 1889, 1890 1892 to 1895 incl 5 27 3.07
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl 6 27 2.76
Johnson & Marshall 1892 to 1895 incl 7 27 2.07
Johnson & Marshall 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 8 27 2.62
Johnson & Marshall 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 9 27 2.62
Johnson & Marshall 1888, 1890 1892 to 1895 incl 10 27 3.21
Johnson & Marshall 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 11 27 2.62
Johnson & Marshall 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 12 27 2.78
Shapleigh & Hurlbut 1886 to 1895 incl 1 28 6.64
Shapleigh & Hurlbut 1886 to 1895 incl 2 28 6.10
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 3 28 5.44
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 4 28 5.46
C Kretzschmar 5 28
C Kretzschmar 1885 to 1895 incl 6 28 6.95
C Kretzschmar 1885 to 1895 incl 7 28 6.97
C Kretzschmar 1886 to 1895 incl 8 28 26.11
Joseph Grover 1895 ....9 28 .54
Joseph Grover 1889 to 1895 incl 10 28 16.68
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 1 29 6.42
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 2 29 5.34
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 3 29 5.31
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 4 29 2.22
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 5 29 2.22
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895 ....6 29 1.79
C Kretzschmar 1892 ....9 29 1.08
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 13 29 2.55
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 14 29 2.22
H F Amsden 1893 to 1894 incl 15 29 2.22
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 16 29 2.22
H F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 17 29 2.21
Peter Anderson 1892 to 1895 incl 18 29 3.06
Peter Anderson 1892 to 1895 incl 19 29 3.06
R L F Milling & L Co 1885 to 1895 incl 20 29 7.99
R L F Milling & L Co 1886 to 1895 incl 21 29 7.93
Kratka & Aubourn 1883, 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 22 29 6.23
Kratka & Aubourn 1883, 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 23 29 6.20
Kratka & Aubourn 1883, 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 24 29 7.31
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 1 30 7.31
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 2 30 6.18
Fred Fox 1886 to 1895 incl 3 30 7.84
Fred Fox 1888 to 1890 incl & 1892 to 1895 incl 4 30 7.04
H H Zalser 1892 to 1895 incl 5 30 3.93
McLaughlin & Rondt 1893 to 1895 incl 6 30 2.50
McLaughlin & Rondt 1893 to 1895 incl 7 30 2.79
C Krezschmar 1885 to 1895 incl 8 30 10.09
C Krezschmar 1889 ....9 30 .91
Julia A Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 10 30 2.79
Julia A Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 11 30 2.80
Jula A Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 12 30 3.12
Frank S Caldwell 1890, 1892 & 1894 ....13 30 2.82
H H Zalser 1891 to 1895 incl 16 30 4.10
H H Zalser 1891 to 1895 incl 17 30 4.14
H H Zalser 1891 to 1895 incl 18 30 4.15
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 19 30 2.46
J F Amsden 1893 to 1895 incl 20 30 2.46
Robt P Lewis 1889 to 1895 incl 23 30 5.49
E P Sweet 1890, 1892 & 1894 ....24 30 2.82
John Deterick 1892 to 1895 incl 1 31 7.63
C Kretzschmar 1892, 1893 & 1894 ....31 4.01
George Lenart 1886 to 1895 incl 4 31 14.40
Hack & Gallasch 1895 ....5 31 1.46
Hack & Gallasch 1895 ....6 31 1.46
Hack & Gallasch 1895 ....7 31 1.46
Martin Pederson 1883 & 1895 ....8 31 3.26
McLaughlin & Rondt 1893 to 1895 incl 9 31 4.02
N P Jacobson 1890 ....10 31 1.22
Julia A Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 11 31 4.02
Julia A Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 12 31 5.35
Michael Flynn 1885 to 1895 incl 16 31 12.49
Caldwell & Robbillard 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 18 31 6.00
Caldwell & Robbillard 1887 to 1895 incl 19 31 9.28
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl 20 31 5.18
Davis Clark 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 21 31 7.03
Davis Clark 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 22 31 7.03
Davis Clark 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 23 31 7.03
Davis Clark 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl 24 31 8.21
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....1 32 2.72
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....2 32 2.72
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....3 32 2.72
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....4 32 12.04
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....5 32 2.72
F Kruger 1894 & 1895 ....6 32 2.72
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 7 32 6.76
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 8 32 6.77
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 9 32 6.76
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 10 32 6.74
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 11 32 6.76
L H Shaw 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl 12 32 7.44
R D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 15 32 4.04
R D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl 16 32 4.04
R J Young 1892 to 1895 incl 17 32 5.18
Amelia Reichel 1891 to 1895 incl 18 32 6.57
Mrs Belle Rosser 1888 to 1895 incl 19 32 9.62
J H Howe 1887 to 1895 incl 20 32 10.35
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl 22 32 10.34
Mrs Belle Rosser 1888 to 1895 incl 1 33 10.13
Mrs Belle Rosser 1888 to 1895 incl 3 33 9.19
Mrs Belle Rosser 1888 to 1895 incl 4 33 9.17
Mrs Belle Rosser 1888 to 1895 incl 5 33 9.19
Christopher Young 1892 to 1895 incl 6 33 4.55
Peter Young 1892 to 1895 incl 7 33 4.55
John Young 1892 to 1895 incl 8 33 4.55
Andrew Bros & Thompson 1887 to 1895 incl 12 33 10.66
Ellen Olson 1888 to 1895 incl 15 33 7.21
Herman T Shaw 1891 to 1895 incl 21 33 4.99
Johnson & Marshall 1888 to 1895 incl 22 33 7.21
Johnson & Marshall 1888 to 1895 incl 23 33 7.23
Johnson & Marshall 1888 to 1895 incl 24 33 8.56
John E Clover 1893 to 1895 incl 1 34 3.08
John Nelson 1894 & 1895 ....2 34 2.09
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 7 34 4.35
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 8 34 4.35
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 9 34 4.35
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 10 34 4.35
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 11 34 4.35
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 12 34 4.34
Morgan F Buch 1886 to 1895 incl 13 34 8.20
Morgan F Buch 1886 to 1895 incl 14 34 6.95
Morgan F Buch 1886 to 1895 incl 15 34 6.03
John Hack 1893 to 1895 incl 16 34 2.74
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 19 34 4.14
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 20 34 4.14
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 21 34 4.14
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 22 34 4.14
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 23 34 4.14
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 24 34 5.08
C L Brainerd 1885 to 1895 incl 1 35 8.90
C L Brainerd 1885 to 1895 incl 2 35 7.20
C L Brainerd 1885 to 1895 incl 3 35 7.20
C L Brainerd 1885 to 1888 incl & 1890 to 1895 incl 4 35 6.75
C L Brainerd 1885 to 1888 incl & 1890 to 1895 incl 5 35 6.75
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 7 35 3.53
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 Inc 8 35 3.53
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 9 35 3.53
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 10 35 3.53
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 11 35 3.53
Robert Hodwell 1891 to 1895 incl 12 35 4.86
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 13 35 3.35
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 14 35 2.66
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 15 35 2.66
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl 16 35 2.64
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892

to 1895 incl	17	35	2.06
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	18	35	2.06
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	19	35	2.04
H A McClatchie 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	35	2.06
Joseph L Stewart 1894 & 1895	21	35	1.47
Joseph L Stewart 1894 & 1895	22	35	1.47
Joseph L Stewart 1894 & 1895	23	35	0.45
Joseph L Stewart 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl all of		36	16.89
Edward Hamery 1890 to 1895 incl	4	37	4.71
Edward Hamery 1889 to 1895 incl	5	37	3.03
Edward Hamery 1889 to 1895 incl	6	37	3.04
Edward Hamery 1889 to 1895 incl	7	37	3.03
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	1	38	5.71
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	2	38	2.95
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	3	38	2.97
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	4	38	2.97
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	5	38	2.97
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	6	38	2.97
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	7	38	2.97
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	8	38	2.95
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	9	38	2.97
G A & B L Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl	10	38	2.22
G A & B L Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl	11	38	2.22
G A & B L Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl	12	38	2.22
G A & B L Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl	13	38	2.22
G A & B L Fairbanks 1892 to 1895 incl	14	38	2.23
Edward Hamery 1895	1	39	1.15
Edward Hamery 1895	2	39	1.15
Edward Hamery 1895	3	39	1.15
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	13	39	4.55
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	14	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	15	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	16	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	17	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	18	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	19	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	20	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	21	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	22	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	23	39	4.31
F J Detling 1890 to 1895 incl	24	39	4.55
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	1	40	3.69
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	2	40	3.69
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	3	40	3.69
Geo & Al Riley 1893 to 1895 incl	4	40	3.69
Geo & Al Riley 1893 to 1895 incl	5	40	3.70
P H Munroe 1892 to 1895 incl	6	40	4.57
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	7	40	5.58
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	8	40	5.61
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	9	40	5.58
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	10	40	5.61
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	11	40	5.58
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	12	40	5.61
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	13	40	3.70
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	14	40	3.70
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl incl	15	40	3.71
Joseph Z Perron 1893 to 1895 incl	16	40	3.70
F J Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	17	40	4.58
F J Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	18	40	4.55
Mar P Tilteau 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	41	8.70
Mar P Tilteau 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	41	8.70
Mary P Tilteau 1887 to 1895 incl	6	41	10.25
Joseph Smith 1891 to 1893 incl	9	41	4.73
O H Freeman 1891	10	41	1.62
O H Freeman 1891	11	41	1.62
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	13	41	20.62
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	14	41	25.56
Andrew Bros & Thompson 1887 to 1895 incl	1	42	16.13
Joseph Gillespee 1889 to 1895 incl	2	42	13.73
Joseph Gillespee 1889 to 1895 incl	3	42	13.77
Burkhart & Camp 1893 to 1895 incl	13	42	3.69
Burkhart & Camp 1893 to 1895 incl	14	42	4.38
Burkhart & Camp 1893 to 1895 incl	15	42	4.37
E W Jones 1895	16	42	1.46
E W Jones 1895 undivided ½	17	42	1.46
A J Hayes 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl undivided ½	17	42	6.20
August Wentzel 1882 to 1895 incl n 100 ft of	1	43	88.42
C Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl all of lots 2, 3, 4, & 5, except n 40 ft in block		43	467.60
Peter Engels 1893 to 1895 incl	7	43	5.98
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	9	43	33.02
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	43	29.01
Kratka & Aubourn 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	43	16.68
J E Elsaas 1889 to 1895 incl	6	44	24.68
J W & A M Lowe 1889 to 1895 incl	7	44	172.06
Smith & O'Brien 1885 & 1893 to 1895 incl	8	44	95.87
J Jorgenson 1892, 1894 & 1895 incl	9	44	33.61
W Smith 1892 to 1895 incl	11	44	13.84
W Smith 1892 to 1895 incl	12	44	69.48
Peder Pederson 1887 to 1895 incl	13	44	24.98
Peder Pederson 1887 to 1895 inclusive	14	44	19.43
Henry Wakeman 1890 to 1895 incl	15	44	14.48
Martin Doyle 1891 to 1895 incl	16	44	11.73
Martin Doyle 1891 to 1895 incl	17	44	10.50
Randall & Burrows 1889 to 1895 incl	18	44	15.28
Randall & Burrows 1890 to 1895 incl	19	44	13.24
R A McCarthy 1889 to 1895 incl	20	44	15.28
Nels Pederson 1886 to 1895 incl	1	45	15.58
Nels Pederson 1886 to 1895 incl	2	45	13.63
Joseph Smith 1891 to 1895 incl	4	45	8.41
Henriette Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	5	45	4.31
Henriette Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	6	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	7	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	8	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	9	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	10	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	11	45	4.31
Valentine Detling 1893 to 1895 incl	12	45	5.66
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	13	45	3.35
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	14	45	3.35
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	15	45	3.35
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	16	45	3.35
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	17	45	3.35
J Jorgenson 1894, 1895 incl	18	45	3.35
Adam Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	1	46	4.32
Adam Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	2	46	5.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, & 24 except the w 50 ft		46	30.40
J H Knight 1887 to 1895 incl w 50 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	46	30.91
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	1	47	12.25
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	2	47	10.43
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	3	47	10.42
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	4	47	10.44
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	5	47	10.42
Erreck G Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	6	47	10.44
R H Abraham 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl except 250 square ft of	7	47	6.26
Johnson & Marshall 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 except e 50 ft		47	16.73
Ella Farrand 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl w 75 ft of		48	58.23
Kesill & Odell 1886 & 1887 50 ft e of w 75 ft		48	2.20
Herman Krell 1887, 75 ft wide in ne corner of		49	28.85
D S Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl w 25 ft of		49	5.18
Fritz, Gjosk & Bauer 1888 to 1895 incl a strip of land comprising all the tract of land lying between blk 5 & low water mark of R L River			13.10
Ellen Seavin 1889 to 1895 incl commencing 30 ft e of nw corner, s 200 ft, e 25 ft, n 200 ft w 25 ft		50	26.54
H Bergdorf 1892 to 1895 incl 104 ft of blk 50 commencing at ne corner s 100 ft, w 104 ft		50	81.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl, 50 ft of blk 50 commencing 104 ft w of ne corner s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	30.40
N Halberg 1891 to 1895 incl	7	51	42.77
Julia Schmitz 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	8	51	30.25
Dr John Watson 1895 100 by 50 ft of lots 13, 14, 15, &	16	51	5.14
M G Quil 1887, 100 by 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 &	16	51	1.12
Nina Pratt 1895, 80 by 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15, &	16	51	12.50
H A McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	5	53	35.04
Fred Stosk 1892 to 1895 incl	9	53	9.10
John Luger 1895	15	53	1.40
Joseph Smith 1892 to 1895 incl	16	53	5.80
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl	21	53	13.58
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl	22	53	13.62
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl	23	53	13.58
William Graham 1888, to 1891 incl & 1893 to 1895 incl	24	53	14.48
Hayes Hamery & Detling 1888 to 1892 incl undivided ½		54	27.06
Hayes Hamery & Detling 1893 to 1895 incl undivided ½		54	42.69
Jacob Elsons 1891 to 1895 incl	1	55	7.27
Jacob Elsons 1891 to 1895 incl	2	55	5.68
Jacob Elsons 1891 to 1895 incl	3	55	5.68
H A Davis 1895	5	55	1.15
H A Davis 1895	6	55	1.15
H P Hamrin 1889 to 1895 incl	7	55	8.08
H P Hamrin 1894 & 1895	8	55	2.00
H P Hamrin 1894 & 1895	9	55	2.00
H P Hamrin 1894 & 1895	10	55	2.00
J E W Dangell 1890 to 1895 incl	11	55	0.05
F A Lathrop 1890 to 1895 incl	12	55	23.30
Theodore Schmitz 1889	13	55	11.39
Theodore Schmitz 1889	14	55	1.11
C C Jackson 1888 to 1895 incl	17	55	8.13
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	22	55	6.49
H J Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	1	56	4.55
H J Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	2	56	3.31
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	3	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	4	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	5	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	6	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	7	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	10	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	11	57	4.39
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	12	57	4.24
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	19	57	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	20	57	2.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	21	57	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	22	57	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	23	57	2.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	24	57	2.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	1	58	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	2	58	2.45
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	3	58	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	4	58	2.45
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	5	58	2.44
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	6	58	2.45
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	13	58	5.75
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	14	58	5.32
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	15	58	5.28
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	16	58	5.26
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	17	58	5.28
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	18	58	5.28
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	19	58	5.26
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	20	58	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	21	58	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	22	58	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	23	58	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	24	58	5.33
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	1	59	5.35
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	2	59	4.83
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	3	59	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	4	59	4.83
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	5	59	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	6	59	4.85
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	7	59	4.83
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	8	59	4.81
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	9	59	4.26
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	10	59	4.85
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	11	59	4.70
G H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	12	59	5.35
A J Haes 1892 to 1895 incl	19	59	1.08
A J Haes 1892 to 1895 incl	20	59	1.06
Ed Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	21	59	1.08
Ed Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	22	59	2.00
Ed Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	23	59	1.08
Ed Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	24	59	1.98
Ed Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	1	60	2.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	2	60	2.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	3	60	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	4	60	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	5	60	2.69
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	6	60	2.70
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	13	60	4.77
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	14	60	4.49
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	15	60	4.49
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	16	60	4.48
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	17	60	4.48
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	18	60	4.49
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	19	60	4.48
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	20	60	4.48
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	21	60	4.48
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	22	60	4.49
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	23	60	4.49
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	24	60	4.86
G H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	4	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	5	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	6	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	7	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	8	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	9	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	10	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	11	61	5.10
A J Hayes 1889 to 1895 incl	12	61	3.48
S W Hekoh 1892 to 1895 incl	13	61	3.31
S W Hekoh 1892 to 1895 incl	14	61	3.31
S W Hekoh 1892 to 1895 incl	15	61	3.31
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	5	62	4.57
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	6	62	4.55
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	7	62	4.55
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	8	62	4.57
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	9	62	4.55
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	10	62	4.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	11	62	4.54
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	62	4.59
Jacob F Shaffres 1886 w ½	14	62	.79
Jacob E Elson 1888 to 1894 incl	7	63	7.15
Jacob C Elson 1888 to 1895 incl	8	63	8.45
Jacob C Elson 1888 to 1895 incl	9	63	8.47
E Duboise 1894 & 1895 n 1-3	14	63	5.20
Laprien Hoch 1894 & 1895 center 1-3	14	63	4.42
J Jorgenson 1894 & 1895	1	64	3.96
J Jorgenson 1894 & 1895	2	64	3.25
J B Bushnell 1892 to 1895 incl	9	64	6.45
Elizabeth Lance 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	13	64	8.95
Elizabeth Lance 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	14	64	7.50
Elizabeth Lance 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	15	64	7.55
John L Blackery 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	18	64	11.14
G F Miles 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl ½	21	64	7.35
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl ½	21	64	6.76
G F Miles 1888, 1889, & 1891 to 1895 incl ½	22	64	7.39
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl ½	22	64	6.74
G F Miles 1888 & 1890 ½	23	64	1.61
Abraham Miller 1888 ½	24	64	.82
Elizabeth Conklin 1891 to 1895 incl	4	65	9.81
Fritz Gerke 1891 to 1895 incl	7	65	30.78
Louis Bergdorf 1895	13	65	24.71
Louis W Ness 1890 s 50 ft	14	65	2.43
John Holzknight 1895	3	66	3.61
O D Keirney 1895	7	66	12.82
Q Quakenbush 1888 to 1895 incl	8	66	10.00
M L Buse 1889 to 1895 incl	10	66	17.03
S W Lowe 1891	18	66	1.27
Theodore McCullough 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	19	66	8.45
Theodore McCullough 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	20	66	8.42
Amelia Reichel 1894	21	66	2.12
Amelia Reichel 1894	22	66	2.12
Hustquis t& Caslen 1895	23	66	2.07
Hustquist & Caslen 1895	24	66	2.69
Ernest Buse 1894 & 1895 s½		67	0.45
Ernest Bues 1888 to 1895	1	68	7.87
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1893	2	68	7.26
Geo H Morrison 1892 to 1894	5	69	8.26
Geo H Morrison 1892 to 1894	6	69	8.26
Fred Buse 1888 & 1891 to 1894 incl	8	69	13.69
Thomas Stahl 1895	13	69	2.69
Thomas Stahl 1895	14	69	2.07
Thomas Stahl 1895	15	69	2.07
Thomas Stahl 1895	16	69	2.07
Fred Buse 1888	18	69	.96
Fred Buse 1888	19	69	.97
Fred Buse 1885 to 1895 incl	20	69	10.78
Fred Buse 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	21	69	7.06
Fred Buse 1895	22	69	2.07
Fred Buse 1895	23	69	2.07
Fred Buse 1895	24	69	2.68
O S Ruth 1894 & 1895	13	70	5.41
O S Ruth 1894 & 1895	14	70	3.06
J W Ercane 1892, 1894 & 1895	3	71	4.78
J W Ercane 1892, 1894 & 1895	4	71	4.78
W J Richardson 1887, 1889, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	6	71	8.66
S R Luke 1887 to 1895 incl	7	71	10.44
S R Luke 1887 to 1895 incl	8	71	10.45
Louis Scaaffer 1895	10	71	1.76
Louis Schaffer 1895	11	71	1.77
Louis Schaffer 1895	12	71	2.07
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	72	8.23
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	72	6.28
Ira Descamp 1887 to 1895 incl	3	72	8.91
Elmira Cesaire 1894 & 1895	9	72	2.72
Peter Olson 1890 to 1895 incl	23	72	6.42
Peter Olson 1890 to 1895 incl	24	72	7.85
School House Square 1883, 1885, 1886 & 1887		73	51.58
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	1	74	5.50
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	2	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	3	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	4	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	5	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	6	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	7	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	10	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	11	74	5.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	12	74	6.13
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	1	75	5.35
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	2	75	4.34
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	3	75	4.34
S P Phillips 1894 & 1895	4	75	1.47
K Anderson 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	6	75	2.82
Geo H Detling to 1895 incl	7	75	4.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	75	4.11
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	75	4.10
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	10	75	4.11
Geo H Detling 1894 & 1895	11	75	1.47
Geo H Detling 1894 & 1895	12	75	1.48
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	13	75	4.01
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	14	75	3.64
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	15	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	16	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	17	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	18	75	3.64
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	19	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	20	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	21	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	22	75	3.64
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	23	75	3.63
Geo H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	24	75	4.02
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	1	76	2.22
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	2	76	2.22
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	3	76	2.20
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	4	76	1.96
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	5	76	1.96
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	6	76	1.96
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	13	76	4.04
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	14	76	3.86
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	15	76	3.80
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	16	76	3.80
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	17	76	3.80
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	18	76	3.71
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	19	76	3.87
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	20	76	3.88
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	21	76	3.80
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	22	76	3.87
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	23	76	3.93
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	24	76	3.98
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	1	77	3.81
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	2	77	3.50
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	3	77	3.51
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	4	77	3.50
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	5	77	3.40
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	6	77	3.53
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	7	77	3.49
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	8	77	3.51
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	9	77	3.53
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	10	77	3.50
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	11	77	3.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	77	3.70
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	19	77	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	20	77	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	21	77	1.56
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	22	77	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	23	77	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	24	77	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	1	77	2.04
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	2	77	2.43
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	3	77	2.43
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	4	77	2.43
William Dargan 1893 to 1895 incl	5	77	1.88
William Dargan 1893 to 1895 incl	6	77	1.86
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	19	78	1.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	20	78	1.08
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	21	78	1.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	22	78	1.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	23	78	1.08
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	24	78	1.06
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	1	80	4.25
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	2	80	4.88
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	3	80	4.86
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	4	80	4.88
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	5	80	4.84
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	6	80	4.97
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	7	80	4.85
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	80	4.88
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	80	4.65
Fred W Miller 1889 to 1895 incl	10	80	4.89
Fred W Miller 1889 to 1895 incl	11	80	4.87
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	80	6.23
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	15	80	8.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	16	80	8.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	17	80	8.08
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	18	80	8.08
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	19	80	8.06
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	20	80	8.06
Geo. R Canning 1889, 1890, & 1892 to 1895 incl	5	81	4.24
Daniel L Daley 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	6	81	8.30
Danell Daley 1885 to 1895 incl	7	81	9.07
C Kretzschmar 1889, 1894 & 1895	15	81	2.04
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	17	81	5.07
Geo. H Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	18	81	5.08
Arthur Boucher 1891 to 1895 incl	23	81	4.70
Arthur Boucher 1891 to 1895 incl	24	81	5.10
H & P McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	5	82	4.78
H & R McClatchie 1889	6	82	4.16
P E Sandager 1888 to 1895 incl	7	82	8.41
P E Sandager 1888 to 1895 incl	8	82	8.45
P E Sandager 1888 to 1895 incl	9	82	8.45
O Thelson 1887, 1894 & 1895	13	82	3.26
O Thelson 1887, 1894 & 1895	14	82	3.28
Mrs Elizabeth Ralph 1889 to 1895 incl	17	82	7.22
August Henning 1895	1	83	2.07
August Henning 1895	2	83	1.76
August Henning 1895	3	83	1.77
August Henning 1895	4	83	1.76
August Henning 1895	5	83	1.77
August Henning 1895	6	83	1.76
August Henning 1895	7	83	1.77
August Henning 1895	8	83	1.77
O H Brooch 1892 to 1895 incl	19	83	0.41
Henry H Davis 1895	20	83	1.76
Henry H Davis 1895	21	83	1.77
Edgar E Fletcher 1894	22	83	1.81
Edgar E Fletcher 1894	23	83	8.11
Edgar E Fletcher 1894	24	83	2.12
Nic kNemisgern 1893	3	84	2.86
Annie Schomecker 1892 to 1895 incl	5	84	8.26
Annie Schomecker 1892 to 1895 incl	6	84	8.25
Annie Schomecker 1892 to 1895 incl	7	84	8.26
C Kretzschmar 1886, & 1890 to 1895 incl	10	84	12.49
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	18	84	3.52
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	19	84	3.50
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	20	84	3.52
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	21	84	3.50
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	22	84	3.50
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	23	84	25.08
School lot 1885 to 1887 incl	24	84	5.55
Unknown 1895	1	85	1.46
Unknown 1895	2	85	1.40
Unknown 1895	3	85	1.45
John Carr 1884	5	85	.84
Lottie Laxt 1886 to 1895 incl	11	85	7.94
Lottie Laxt 1886 to 1895 incl	12	85	8.70
Unknown 1890	17	85	.78
Gosslin 1891	1	87	.98
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	2	87	6.07
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	3	87	6.04
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	4	87	10.08
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	87	6.97
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	6	87	6.95
F H Overback 1891 to 1895 incl	4	89	7.70
F H Overback 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	89	10.63
F H Overback 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	89	10.63
Bertha Zalser 1886 & 1889 to 1895 incl	8	89	10.81
Bertha Zalser 1891 to 1895 incl	9	89	6.99
Bertha Zalser 1891 to 1895 incl	10	89	6.99
G M June 1885, 1886, 1894 & 1895	11	89	5.59
E E Fletcher 1894 & 1895	12	89	2.62
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	13	89	8.80
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	14	89	6.68
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	15	89	7.64
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	16	89	7.68
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	17	89	7.64
Bertha Zalser 1890 to 1895 incl	18	89	7.08
Bertha Zalser 1893 to 1895 incl	19	89	4.36
Bertha Zalser 1893 to 1895 incl	20	89	4.38
Bertha Zalser 1893 to 1895 incl	21	89	4.36
Bertha Zalser 1893 to 1895 incl	23	89	4.36
Bertha Zalser 1893 to 1895 incl	24	89	4.38
F B Ralph 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	20	90	4.83
P C Schmidt 1893 to 1895 incl	1	91	4.69
P C Schmidt 1893 to 1895 incl	2	91	4.38
P C Schmidt 1893 to 1895 incl	3	91	4.38
James Brady 1889 & 1891 incl	7	91	19.11
James Brady 1889 & 1891 incl	8	91	1.95
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	16	91	8.67
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	17	91	8.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	18	91	8.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	19	91	8.66
Henry W Davis 1895	20	91	1.46
Chas Just 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	13	92	4.83
Chas Just 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	14	92	4.09
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	15	92	7.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	16	92	7.67
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	17	92	7.61
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	18	92	7.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	19	92	7.65
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	20	92	7.67
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	21	92	7.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	22	92	7.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	23	92	7.63
Geo H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	24	92	8.01
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	1	93	7.04
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	2	93	6.41
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	3	93	6.35
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	4	93	6.43
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	5	93	6.37
Rev R Seidenbusch 1885 to 1895 incl	6	93	8.02
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	7	93	6.39
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	8	93	6.41
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	9	93	6.37
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	10	93	6.43
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	11	93	6.39
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	12	93	7.68
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	13	93	3.02
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	14	93	3.33
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	15	93	3.29
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	16	93	3.33
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	17	93	3.29
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	18	93	3.33
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	1	94	3.08
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	2	94	2.44
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	3	94	2.44
A J Hayes 1892 to 1895 incl	4	94	2.44
C Krezschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	5	94	1.80
C Kretzschmar 1889, 1894 & 1895	6	94	1.72
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	13	94	21.17
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	14	94	10.95
F H Detling 1886 to 1895 incl	1	95	6.32
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	2	95	4.61
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	3	95	4.60
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	4	95	4.62
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	5	95	4.62
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	6	95	4.64
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	7	95	4.62
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	8	95	4.60
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	9	95	4.60
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	10	95	4.64
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	11	95	4.62
F J Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	12	95	5.76
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	13	95	2.71
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	14	95	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	15	95	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	16	95	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	17	95	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	18	95	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	7	96	1.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	8	96	1.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	9	96	1.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	10	96	1.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	11	96	1.50
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	96	1.48
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	13	96	2.20
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	14	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	15	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	16	96	2.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	17	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	18	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	19	96	2.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	20	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	21	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	22	96	2.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	23	96	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 inc	24	96	2.20
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	1	97	2.20
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	2	97	2.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	3	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	4	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	5	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	6	97	2.14
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	7	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	8	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	9	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	10	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	11	97	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	12	97	2.20
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	13	97	1.60
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	14	97	1.58
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	15	97	1.60
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	16	97	1.60
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	17	97	1.60
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	18	97	1.58
Christian Anloff 1890 to 1895 incl	24	97	3.31
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	7	98	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	8	98	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	9	98	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	10	98	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	11	98	2.07
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	98	2.07
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1891 to 1895 incl	13	98	3.28
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	14	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	15	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	16	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	17	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	18	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	19	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	20	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	21	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	22	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	23	98	2.63
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	24	98	2.76
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	1	99	2.09
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	2	99	2.09
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	3	99	2.09
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	4	99	2.09
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	99	4.33
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	99	4.30
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	7	99	4.28
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	8	99	4.30
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	9	99	4.32
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	10	99	4.32
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	11	99	4.32
Johnson & Marshall 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	12	99	4.66
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	19	99	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	20	99	2.46
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	21	99	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	22	99	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	23	99	2.44
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	24	99	3.05
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	7	100	3.33
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	8	100	3.29
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	9	100	3.33
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	10	100	3.29
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	11	100	3.33
Edward Hamery 1892 to 1895 incl	12	100	3.29
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	13	100	5.70
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	14	100	5.29
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	15	100	5.31
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	16	100	5.29
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	17	100	5.35
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	18	100	5.27
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	19	100	5.33
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	20	100	5.31
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	21	100	5.35
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	22	100	5.29
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	23	100	5.31
F J Detling 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	24	100	6.29
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	13	101	7.31
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	14	101	6.12
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	15	101	6.16
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	16	101	6.12
Geo. H Detling 1887 to 1895 incl	17	101	6.20
S W Hikok 1886 to 1895 incl	18	101	6.68
S W Hikok 1886 to 1895 incl	19	101	6.70
F J Higdem 1895	5	102	1.46
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	8	102	4.38
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	9	102	4.38
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	10	102	4.38
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	11	102	23.84
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	12	102	24.38
Geo H Detling 1888 to 1895 incl	13	102	7.49
Geo H Detling 1888 to 1895 incl	14	102	6.97
Geo. H Detling 1888 to 1895 incl	15	102	6.95
Gustave Reichle 1888 to 1895 incl	16	102	6.95
Gustave Reichle 1888 to 1895 incl	17	102	7.30
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	20	102	4.57
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	21	102	4.57
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	22	102	4.57
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	23	102	4.57
Prentice & McClatchie 1892 to 1895 incl	24	102	5.08
A Higdem 1895	6	103	1.76
A Schaffer 1888 to 1895 incl	8	103	8.80
August Henning 1888 to 1895 incl	10	103	8.82
John Baur 1894 & 1895	13	103	4.34
John Baur 1894 & 1895	14	103	22.00
John Baur 1894 & 1895	15	103	4.34
John Walters 1893	1	106	.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	2	106	3.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	3	106	3.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	4	106	3.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	106	3.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	6	106	3.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	7	106	4.02
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	8	106	3.96
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	9	106	3.78
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	10	106	2.90
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	11	106	3.76
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	12	106	4.00

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Ed Langevin 1894	1	1	$ .85
Ed Langevin 1894	2	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	3	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	4	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	5	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	6	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	7	1	.85
Ed Langevin	8	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	9	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	10	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	11	1	.85
Ed Langevin 1894	12	1	.85
Lucinda Langevin 1895	9	3	9.43
Lucinda Langevin 1895	10	3	43.20
Lucinda Langevin 1895	11	3	9.43
Lucinda Langevin 1895	12	3	12.50
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1891 undivided ½	23	3	3.70
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1891 undivided ½	24	3	5.44
Wellentine St Jean 1893 to 1895 incl	2	4	10.26
Delphine Rose 1888	5	4	7.69
Geo. Brunelle 1892 to 1895 incl	12	4	67.20
Langevin & Coullere 1893 to 1895 incl	6	6	11.22
Langevin & Coullere 1893 to 1895 incl	7	6	11.64
Thomas McSharry 1885 to 1895 incl	14	6	48.56
Ed Langevin 1895	1	7	18.63
Ed Langevin 1895	2	7	7.90
Laura Zalser 1890	4	8	5.73
P Stuhr 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	9	472.98
H B Kaufer 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	97.06
Napoleon Poullot 1895	6	9	4.83
Patrick McCarty 1887	7	9	1.32
H B Kaufer 1892 & 1893 lt 11 &	12	9	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	9	10.17
Langevin Est 1892 & 1893	14	9	.55
Langevin Est 1892 & 1893	15	9	.53
Langevin Est 1892 & 1893	16	9	.56
Unknown 1892 & 1893	17	9	.56
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	9	10.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	9	10.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	23	9	16.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	24	9	19.32
Lean Schrieter 1889	1	10	7.00
Lean Schrieter 1889	2	10	4.97
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1892 undivided ½	23	10	2.38
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1892 undivided ½	24	10	2.94
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1892 undivided ½	13	11	1.65
Hunt, Jackson & Langevin 1892 undivided ½	14	11	1.67
Eugene Pepin 1895	16	11	6.34
Octave Gagne 1893 to 1895 incl	2	12	9.07
Chas Langevin Jr 1892	3	12	3.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	13	10.76
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	1	14	8.35
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	2	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	3	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	4	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	5	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	6	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	7	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	8	14	7.38
Unknown 1892 to 1893 incl	9	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	10	14	7.38
Unknown 1893 to 1893 incl	11	14	7.38
Unknown 1891 to 1893 incl	12	14	8.70
Joseph Hubert 1886 to 1889 incl & 1892 to 1895 incl	15	14	47.63
Joseph Hubert 1886 to 1888 incl & 1892 to 1895 incl	16	14	49.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	14	10.75
W A Schreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	15	7.50
Unknown 1894	3	15	2.75
Joseph P Dargan 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	15.74
Chas Langevin 1891 & 1892	6	16	5.56
Lucinda Langevin 1891	7	16	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	16	9.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	16	8.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	18	7.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	18	7.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	18	7.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	18	7.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	18	7.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	18	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	18	7.64
Unknown 1887 to 1892 incl	1	19	18.81
Unknown 1887 to 1892 incl	2	19	15.17
J B Lafound 1892	5	19	3.08
J B Lafound 1892	6	19	3.08
Unknown 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	13	19	9.84
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	19	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	19	7.64
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	13	20	114.16
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	14	20	202.42
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	15	20	43.69
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	16	20	15.95
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	17	20	15.58
John Gleret 1886 to 1888 & 1892 to 1895 incl	18	20	15.58
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	21	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	21	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	21	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	21	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	21	7.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	6.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	22	6.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	22	7.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	23	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	23	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	23	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	23	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	23	5.82
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	23	5.82
John Agatha 1892 to 1895 incl	1	24	4.52
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	24	5.78
Hannah C Buse 1889 to 1895 incl	13	24	10.07
Hannah C Buse 1889 to 1895 incl	14	24	8.70
Hannah C Buse 1889 to 1895 incl	15	24	8.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	24	8.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	24	5.58
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	24	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	24	5.78
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	25	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	25	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	25	5.50
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	25	5.50
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	25	5.50
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	25	6.40
Leo Steinart 1893 to 1895 incl	15	25	4.66
Leo Steinart 1893 to 1895 incl	16	25	4.68
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	25	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	25	5.80
Leo Steinart 1893 to 1895 incl	21	25	4.66
Leo Steinart 1893 to 1895 incl	22	25	4.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	25	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	25	6.40
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	1	26	11.14
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	2	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	3	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	4	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	5	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	6	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	7	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	8	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	9	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	10	26	9.41
D Michaud 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	11	26	9.41
D Michaud 1890 to 1895 incl	12	26	8.55
D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	13	26	5.80
D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	14	26	5.80
D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	15	26	5.80

D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	16	26	5.80
D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	17	26	5.80
D Michaud 1892 to 1895 incl	18	26	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	26	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	26	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	26	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	26	5.80
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	26	5.80
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	26	0.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	27	5.82
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	27	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	27	5.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	28	5.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	28	4.50
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	28	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	28	4.59
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	28	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	28	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	28	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	28	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	28	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	28	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	28	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	28	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	29	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	29	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	29	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	29	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	29	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	29	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	30	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	30	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	30	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	30	5.21
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	21	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	30	5.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	30	5.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	30	5.80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	31	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	31	4.55
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	31	5.18
St Aubin & Dion 1885 & 1893 to 1895 incl	13	31	4.04
St Aubin & Dion 1885 & 1893 to 1895 incl	14	31	1.72
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	31	4.55
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	18	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	31	4.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	31	4.55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	31	5.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	32	3.96
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	2	32	3.92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	32	3.96
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	4	32	3.92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	32	4.55
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	32	4.55

Miles Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
C Woodbury 1886 to 1895 incl	1	1	$ 4.55
C Woodbury 1886 to 1895 incl	2	1	5.04
J H Sanders 1886 to 1895 incl	3	1	5.04
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	7	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	8	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	9	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	10	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	11	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	12	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	13	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	14	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	15	1	1.25
Gilbert T Miles 1893 to 1895 incl	16	1	1.23
H B Kaufer 1891 to 1895 incl	17	1	2.10
H B Kaufer 1887 & 1891 to 1895 incl	18	1	2.43
Frederick Murray 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	19	1	5.20
Frederick Murray 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	20	1	3.28
A T Scheldrup 1890, 1892 & 1893 incl	21	1	1.40
A T Scheldrup 1890 to 1893 inc	22	1	1.08
Albert T Sewell 1893 to 1895 incl	23	1	1.25
Albert T Sewell 1893 to 1895 incl	24	1	1.25
Chas Woodbury 1886 to 1895 incl	4	2	4.04
Chas Woodbury 1886 to 1895 incl	5	2	4.06
Chas Woodbury 1886 to 1895 incl	6	2	4.06
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	2	2.55
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	2	2.57
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	2	2.57
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	2	2.57
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	2	2.57
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	2	2.95
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	13	2	2.20
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	14	2	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	15	2	2.16
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	16	2	2.16
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	17	2	3.46
R H Abraham 1889 to 1895 incl	18	2	2.99
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	19	2	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	20	2	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	21	2	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	4.27
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	5	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	6	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	8	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	9	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	10	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	11	3	3.46
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	12	3	4.27
Peter Benson 1893 to 1895 incl	13	3	1.24
Peter Benson 1893 to 1895 incl	14	3	1.25
Constantine Berget 1890, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	15	3	2.25
Unknown 1885	16	3	.86
Phillip Zeh 1890 & 1895	21	3	.99
Herman Krul 1894	22	3	.84
Andrew E Brandt 1894 & 1895	23	3	85
Andrew E Brandt 1894 & 1895	24	3	85
A T Sheldrup 1890, 1892 & 1893	1	4	1.64
A T Sheldrup 1890, 1892 & 1893	2	4	1.53
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895	3	4	3.70
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	4	4	3.68
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	5	4	3.70
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	6	4	3.70
Louis Wadekemper 1893 to 1895 incl	13	5	1.00
R H Abraham 1887 to 1895 incl	3	6	3.36
R H Abraham 1887 to 1895 incl	4	6	3.34
Peter Becker 1893 to 1895 incl	11	6	.76
Peter Becker 1893 to 1895 incl	12	6	.78
Walberg Zeh 1893	13	6	63
Unknown 1893	14	6	63
Unknown 1893	15	6	63
Unknown 1893	16	6	63
Unknown 1893	17	6	63
Unknown 1893	18	6	63
Unknown 1893	19	6	63
Unknown 1893	20	6	63
Walberg Zeh 1893	21	6	61
Walberg Zeh 1893	22	6	63
Walberg Zeh 1893	23	6	63
Walberg Zeh 1893	24	6	63
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	7	2.01
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	7	2.18
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	7	2.20
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 inc	4	7	2.20
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	7	2.20
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 inc	6	7	2.20
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	7	7	3.07
Even Anderson 1893 to 1895 incl	8	7	88
Peter Berestrau 1893 to 1895 incl	9	7	88
Peter Berestrau 1893 to 1895 incl	10	7	88
Peter Berestrau 1893 to 1895 incl	11	7	88
Peter Berestrau 1893 to 1895 incl	12	7	81
Peter Berestrau 1887 to 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	13	7	3.82
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	14	7	3.34
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	15	7	3.36
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	16	7	3.34
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	17	7	3.36
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	18	7	3.34
Elizabeth Liddl 1892 to 1895 incl	20	7	1.23
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	1	8	3.00
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	2	8	2.99
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	3	8	2.97
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	4	8	2.99
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	5	8	2.99
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	6	8	1.70
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	7	8	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	8	8	1.77
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	9	8	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	10	8	1.70
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	11	8	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	12	8	1.92
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	13	8	1.00
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	14	8	1.70
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	15	8	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	16	8	1.70
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	17	8	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	18	8	1.77
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	19	8	3.09
Unknown 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	8	2.53
Unknown 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	21	8	2.53
Unknown 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	22	8	2.53
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	23	8	3.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	24	8	3.09
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	1	9	1.92
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	2	9	1.79
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	1.79
J P Wallender 1887 to 1895 incl	5	9	3.34
J P Wallender 1893 to 1895 incl	6	9	88
J P Wallender 1893 to 1895 incl	7	9	88
J P Wallender 1893 to 1895 incl	8	9	88
J P Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	9	9	3.07
J P Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	10	9	3.09
J P Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	11	9	3.09
J P Wallender 1888 to 1895 incl	12	9	3.90
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	13	9	3.88
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	14	9	3.07
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	15	9	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	16	9	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	17	9	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	18	9	3.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	19	9	3.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	9	3.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	21	9	3.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	22	9	3.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	23	9	3.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	24	9	3.88
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	5	10	1.77
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.79
Nellie F Bivens 1893 to 1895 incl	7	10	88
R H Abraham 1886 to 1895 incl	8	10	3.72
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	9	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1886 to 1895 incl	10	10	3.97
T A Sheldrup 1890, 1892 & 1893	11	10	1.42
T A Sheldrup 1890, 1892 & 1893	12	10	1.53
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	13	10	3.00
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	14	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	15	10	3.07
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	16	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	17	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	18	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	19	10	3.00
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	20	10	3.07
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	21	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	22	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	23	10	3.09
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	24	10	3.90
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	7	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	8	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	14	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	15	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	16	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	17	11	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	18	11	88
Wm Misner 1890 to 1895 incl	19	11	2.22
Wm Misner 1890 to 1895 incl	20	11	2.24
Ernest Lugbert 1887 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	21	11	2.90
Ernest Lugbert 1887 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	22	11	2.90
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	1	12	4.15
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	2	12	3.31
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	3	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	4	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	5	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	6	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	7	12	3.32
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	8	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	9	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	10	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	11	12	3.33
R H Abraham 1888 to 1895 incl	12	12	3.86
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	12	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	14	12	88
Walter Neeley 1887 to 1889 incl 1891, 1893 to 1895 incl	1	13	2.96
Elizabeth Kirsch 1893 to 1895 incl	6	13	74
I E Nearney 1887 to 1895 incl	7	13	3.83
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	9	13	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	13	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	5	14	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	14	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	7	14	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	8	14	74
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	9	14	3.85
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	14	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	14	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	14	76
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	13	14	3.33
Unknown 1887 to 1895 incl	14	14	3.20
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	15	2.37
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	15	2.00
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	15	2.04
Wright & Mitchell 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	15	2.02
Unknown 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	15	2.02
Unknown 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	15	2.04
Unknown 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	15	2.00
Unknown 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	15	2.24
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	9	15	78
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	15	78
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	15	78
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	15	78
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	15	78
Gilbert T Miles 1886 to 1895 incl	15	15	3.42
Gilbert T Miles 1886 to 1895 incl	16	15	4.16
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	1	16	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	2	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	3	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	4	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	5	16	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	7	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	8	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	9	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	16	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	14	16	74
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	15	16	76
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	16	16	76

Park Addition.

Thomas Lorenson 1890 to 1895 incl	2	1	$ 8.38
H A McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	5	1	3.84
H A McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	6	1	3.84
James I Wyer 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	7	1	37.14
James I Wyer 1887, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	8	1	4.65
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	9	1	3.84
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	10	1	8.04
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	11	1	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	12	1	3.20
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	13	1	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	14	1	3.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	15	1	3.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	16	1	3.22
Jacob Hagen 1885 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	17	1	5.01
Jacob Hagen 1891 to 1895 incl	18	1	2.78
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	19	1	1.87
August Walter 1888 & 1893 to 1895 incl	20	1	2.25
August Reichter 1892 to 1895 incl	21	1	2.22
Fritz Gorke 1892 to 1895 incl	23	1	2.22
Fritz Gorke 1892 to 1895 incl	24	1	2.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	26	1	3.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	27	1	3.20
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	28	1	1.87
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	29	1	1.67
August Walter 1887 & 1893 to 1895 incl	30	1	2.32
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	31	1	1.87
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	32	1	3.20
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	33	1	3.22
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl	34	1	2.29
August Henning 1893 to 1895 incl	35	1	1.87
August Henning 1887 & 1892 to 1895 incl	36	1	2.60
W B Elliott, 1888 to 1895 incl a piece of land 60 ft wide on Morrison Ave. & running parallel with Red Lake River.	1	1	13.08
Johanna Nemisgern 1892 to 1895 incl	1	2	2.82
Johanna Nemisgern 1892 to 1895 incl	2	2	2.84
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1895 incl	6	2	4.15
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1895 incl	7	2	4.19
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1895 incl	8	2	4.15
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1895 incl	9	2	4.19
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	10	2	3.07
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	11	2	2.07
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	12	2	2.07
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	13	2	1.85
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	14	2	1.87
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	15	2	1.87
August Henning 1888, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	16	2	3.28
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl	17	2	2.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	18	2	3.08
Jacob Hagen 1885 to 1895 incl	19	2	5.31
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	21	2	1.87
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	22	2	1.87
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	23	2	1.85
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	24	2	3.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	25	2	3.22
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	26	2	3.22
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	27	2	1.87
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	28	2	1.85
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	29	2	1.25
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	30	2	1.25
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	31	2	1.25
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	32	2	1.25
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	33	2	2.58
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	34	2	2.60
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	35	2	2.60
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	36	2	2.60
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	37	2	2.60
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl	38	2	1.58
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	39	2	2.60
John Zaiser 1890 to 1895 incl	40	2	2.60
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl	41	2	1.58
August Henning 1892 to 1895 incl	42	2	1.58
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	43	2	1.23
August Walter 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	44	2	1.44
August Walter 1893 to 1895 incl	45	2	1.25
August Walter 1887 & 1893 to 1895 incl	46	2	1.72
Bertha Jacklin 1892 to 1895 incl	47	2	14.39
Bertha Jacklin 1892 to 1895 incl	48	2	6.58
S R Mays 1892 to 1895 incl	1	3	2.82
S R Mays 1892 to 1895 incl	2	3	2.84
S R Mays 1892 to 1895 incl	3	3	2.84
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	4	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	5	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	6	3	3.20
Pauline Zaiser 1885 & 1891 to 1895 incl	14	3	3.41
Otto Zehrondeilt 1885 to 1895 incl	15	3	5.53
Ness & Korstad 1892	16	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	17	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	18	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	19	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	20	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	21	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	22	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	23	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	24	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	25	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	26	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	27	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	28	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	29	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	30	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	31	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	32	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	33	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	34	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	35	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	36	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	37	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	38	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	39	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	40	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	41	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	42	3	58
Ness & Korstad 1892	43	3	58
James T Wyman 1889 to 1892 & 1894 & 1895 e 44 ft	44	3	3.10
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	45	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	46	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	47	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	48	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	49	3	3.20
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	50	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	51	3	3.22
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	52	3	3.22
James Page 1895	1	4	54
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	4	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	5	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	6	4	2.00
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	7	4	2.57
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	8	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	9	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	10	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	11	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	12	4	2.57
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	13	4	2.15
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	14	4	2.15
Johnson & Marshall 1891 to 1895 incl	15	4	2.15
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	16	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	17	4	2.58
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	18	4	2.60
H A McClatchie 1890 to 1895 incl	19	4	2.60
Elmira Safford 1893 to 1895 incl	20	4	1.25
John Wilson 1894 & 1895 incl	21	4	85
John Wilson 1894 & 1895 incl	22	4	85

E. O. Buse's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
John Walters 1891 to 1895 incl	8	2	$ 2.54
John Walters 1891 to 1895 incl	4	2	2.51
John Walters 1891, 1894 & 1895	12	2	1.91
John Walters 1891	1	3	1.27
John Walters 1891	2	3	92
John Walters 1891	3	3	92
John Walters 1891	22	3	92
John Walters 1891	23	3	92
John Walters 1891	24	3	92
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	7	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	8	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	9	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	10	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	11	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	12	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	13	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	14	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	15	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	16	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	17	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	18	5	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	19	5	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	20	5	1.19
George H Boyd 1893	1	6	55
George H Boyd 1893	2	6	57
George H Boyd 1893 to 1895 incl	11	6	1.18
George H Boyd 1893 to 1895 incl	12	6	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	13	6	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	14	6	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	15	6	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	16	6	1.19
John Watson 1890 to 1895 incl	17	6	3.01
A Barrasdal 1884 to 1895 incl	18	6	5.43
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	1	7	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	2	7	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	3	7	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	4	7	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	7	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	7	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	7	7	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	8	7	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	9	7	1.18
John Walters 1895	1	8	54
John Walters 1895	2	8	54
John Walters 1895	3	8	54
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	4	8	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	8	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	8	1.18
Walter Buck 1885 & 1893 to 1895 incl	7	8	1.82
Walter Buck 1885 & 1893 to 1895 incl	8	8	1.81
John Watson 1895	1	9	54
John Watson 1895	2	9	54
John Watson 1895	3	9	54
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	4	9	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	9	1.15
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	9	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	7	9	1.15
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	8	9	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	9	9	1.15
A Barrasdal 1891 to 1895 incl	1	10	2.31
A Barrasdal 1891 to 1895 incl	2	10	2.14
A Barrasdal 1891 to 1895 incl	3	10	2.16
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	4	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	15	10	2.03
A Barrasdal 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	16	10	2.00
John Watson 1891 to 1895 incl	17	10	2.17
John Watson 1891 to 1895 incl	18	10	2.14
John Watson 1891 to 1895 incl	19	10	2.17
John Watson 1891 to 1895 incl	20	10	2.14
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	21	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	22	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	23	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	24	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	25	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	26	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	27	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	28	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	29	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	30	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	31	10	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	32	10	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	33	10	1.19
John Watson 1890 to 1895 incl	34	10	2.60
John Watson 1890 to 1895 incl	1	11	2.72
John Watson 1890 to 1895 incl	2	11	2.60
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	3	11	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	4	11	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	5	11	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	6	11	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	7	11	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	8	11	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	10	11	1.18
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	11	11	1.19
A Barrasdal 1893 to 1895 incl	1	12	1.18
A Barrasda 1893 to 1895 incl	2	12	1.19

Holmes Addition.

	Lot	Blk.	
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	1	1	2.74
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	2	1	2.30
F C Boucher 1883 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	1	3.78
F C Boucher 1883, 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	1	3.38
F C Boucher 1883, 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	1	3.41
F C Boucher 1883, 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	1	3.41
F C Boucher 1883, 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	1	3.41
F C Boucher 1883, 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	1	3.41
R L F Milling & L Co 1883 1885, 1888, & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	1	4.38
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	10	1	2.39
J H Sanders 1895	11	1	35
J H Sanders 1895	12	1	35
G H Munn 1891 to 1895 incl	1	2	3.18
G H Munn 1891 to 1895 incl	2	2	2.39
G H Munn 1891 to 1895 incl	3	2	2.39
G H Munn 1891 to 1895 incl	4	2	2.39
G H Munn 1891 to 1895 incl	5	2	2.30
Joseph Erne 1886 to 1895 incl	8	2	4.81
Joseph Erne 1886 to 1895 incl	9	2	4.81
Joseph Erne 1886 to 1895 incl	10	2	4.81
J F Holmes 1888 to 1894 incl	11	2	3.68
Mary S Brownlee 1888 to 1894 incl	12	2	4.04
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	17	2	2.80
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	18	2	2.80
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	19	2	2.80
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	20	2	2.80
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	21	2	2.80
G H Lewis 1895	4	3	36
G H Lewis 1895	5	3	36
M O Shea 1893	12	3	1.21
M O Shea 1887 to 1895 incl.	13	3	5.18
M O Shea 1887 to 1895 incl	14	3	4.25
M O Shea 1887 to 1895 incl	15	3	4.25
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	16	3	4.27
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	17	3	4.23
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	18	3	4.25
B Wallace 1892	1	4	1.10
B Wallace 1892	2	4	80
F C Richardson 1888 to 1895 incl	3	4	3.80
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	4	4	4.27
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	5	4	4.25
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	6	4	4.23
M Michaud 1887 to 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.01
M Michaud 1887 to 1895 incl	8	4	4.25
George Peterson 1889 to 1895 incl	13	4	3.05
George Peterson 1889 to 1895 incl	14	4	3.35
George Peterson 1889 to 1895 incl	15	4	3.35
George Peterson 1889 to 1895 incl	16	4	3.35
J F Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl	17	4	2.94
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	18	4	2.39
Mary Langevin 1889 to 1895 incl	19	4	3.35
Mary Langevin 1889 to 1895 incl	20	4	3.35
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	1	5	4.08
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	2	5	3.80
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	3	5	3.80
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	4	5	3.80
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	5	5	3.80
Ansil F Scott 1888 to 1895 incl	6	5	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	1	6	4.05
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	2	6	3.82
Potter Produce Co 1893 to 1895 incl	3	6	1.13
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895	4	6	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	6	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	6	4.63
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	3	7	2.94
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	4	7	2.94
F C Boucher 1885, 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	7	3.47
C M Salinger 1894	6	7	86
Ida B Aldis 1887 to 1895 incl	7	7	4.27
Andrew E Slater 1892 to 1895 incl	9	7	1.70
Andrew E Slater 1892 to 1895 incl	10	7	1.70
Warren E Vraamer 1892 to 1895 incl	11	7	1.70
Warren E Vraamer 1892 to 1895 incl	12	7	1.70
Peter Eklund 1886, 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	19	7	14.07
Viola M Sanders 1885 to 1887 incl & 1889 to 1895 incl	20	7	5.01
Viola M Sanders 1885 to 1895 incl	21	7	5.46
Viola M Sanders 1885 to 1895 incl	22	7	5.46
Viola M Sanders 1885 to 1895 incl	23	7	5.46
Viola M Sanders 1885 to 1895 incl	24	7	6.21
Andrew Woods 1893 to 1895 incl	1	8	1.48
Andrew Woods 1893 to 1895 incl	2	8	1.33
Andrew Woods 1893 to 1895 incl	3	8	1.33
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	4	8	2.04
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	5	8	2.04
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	6	8	2.04
John E Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	7	8	2.04
Warren E Vraamer 1894 & 1895 incl	8	8	48
Lauretha A Schoery 1893 to 1895 incl	21	8	1.13
Lauretha A Schoery 1893 to 1895 incl	22	8	1.13
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	23	8	2.39
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	24	8	3.44
Willard H Bragdon 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	2.39
Willard H Bragdon 1891 to 1895 incl	4	9	2.39
Willard H Bragdon 1891 to 1895 incl	5	9	2.39
Willard H Bragdon 1891 to 1895 incl	6	9	2.39
Willard H Bragdon 1891 to 1895 incl	7	9	2.89
Willard H Bragdon 1892 to 1895 incl	8	9	2.89
Willard H Bragdon 1892 to 1895 incl	9	9	1.70
Willard H Bragdon 1892 to 1895 incl	10	9	1.70
Willard H Bragdon 1892 to 1895 incl	11	9	1.70
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	9	2.83
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	15	9	2.80
H B Kaufer 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	16	9	2.80
Gilbert F Miles 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	17	9	2.80
Gustav A Malmberg 1888 to 1895 incl	18	9	2.80
Gustav A Malmberg 1888 to 1895 incl	1	10	4.78
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	2	10	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	10	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	10	3.78
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	7	10	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	8	10	3.82
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	9	10	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	10	10	3.80
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	11	10	3.78
Rosey L Barnes 1891 to 1895 incl	12	10	4.59
Rosey L Barnes 1891 to 1895 incl	1	11	2.15
Arthur Simon 1889 to 1895 incl	2	11	2.15
Arthur Simon 1889 to 1895 incl	1	12	3.27
L S Gothey 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	2	12	3.11
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	4	13	3.58
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	13	3.56
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	13	3.58
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	7	13	3.56
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	8	13	3.56
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	9	13	3.58
Ed P Miller 1889 to 1895 incl	10	13	3.58
Ed P Miller 1889 to 1895 incl	13	13	3.25
P F Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	14	13	3.13
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	16	13	1.41
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	17	13	1.43
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	18	13	1.41
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	19	13	1.43
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	20	13	1.41
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	21	13	1.41
Rosey L Barnes 1893 to 1895 incl	22	13	1.89
P H Lane 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	23	13	1.00
Arthur Simon 1889 to 1895 incl	24	13	1.57
Arthur Simon 1889 to 1895 incl	1	14	3.50
James I Wyer 1890 to 1895 incl	2	14	3.11
James I Wyer 1890 to 1895 incl	3	14	2.72
John Fritz 1893 to 1895 incl	4	14	2.70
John F Bowman 1890 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.02
Emma A Booth 1890 to 1895 incl	6	14	2.70
Emma A Booth 1890 to 1895 incl	7	14	2.72
James I Wyer 1890 to 1895 incl	8	14	2.70
James I Wyer 1890 to 1895 incl	9	14	2.70
P H Lant 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	10	14	2.72
P H Lant 1889 & 1893 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.41
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.55
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	13	14	1.02
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	14	14	1.00
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	20	14	3.13
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	21	14	3.11
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	22	14	3.11
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	23	14	3.13
Andrew Woods 1889 to 1895 incl	24	14	3.50
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	1	15	3.97
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	2	15	3.58
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	3	15	3.54
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	4	15	3.58
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	15	3.56
Wesley Neil 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	15	3.60
H C Boucher 1883 1885 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	16	4.62
H C Boucher 1883 1885 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	16	4.17
H C Boucher 1883 1885 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	16	4.37
Walter Sims 1889 to 1895 incl	1	17	3.11
Walter Sims 1889 to 1895 incl	2	17	3.13
H C Boucher 1883 1885 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	17	4.17
H C Boucher 1883 1885 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	17	4.17
John Lilly 1893 to 1895 incl	5	17	1.02
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	6	17	4.55
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	7	17	4.59
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	8	17	4.57
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	9	17	4.59
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	10	17	4.57
Mary L Solomon 1886 to 1895 incl	11	17	4.57
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	1	18	2.72
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	2	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	3	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	4	18	2.72
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	5	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	6	18	2.72
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	7	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	8	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	9	18	2.72
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	10	18	2.70
C Giles 1890 to 1895 incl	11	18	2.72

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Sophia Belair 1894 & 1895	3	1	22.00
J M Bray 1889, 1892 & 1895	12	1	10.81
J H & E Bray 1889, 1892 & 1895	13	1	26.36
Mary McIntosh 1891	19	1	4.39
Andrew Knutson 1895	26	1	3.30
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	3	2	4.97
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	4	2	21.19
Amelia Reichel 1893 to 1895 incl	5	2	4.69
George Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	2	3	2.17
George Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	3	3	2.17
Otto F Buse 1886 1887 & 1890 to 1895 incl	8	3	6.17
Emma Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	9	3	6.70
Emma Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	10	3	6.68
Emma Buse 1889 to 1895 incl	11	3	6.70
A F Austinson 1886, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	13	3	5.92
A F Austinson 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	14	3	4.25
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	1	4	7.86
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	2	4	7.12
Mary Lamper 1889 to 1895 incl	3	4	5.23
Mary Lamper 1889 to 1895 incl	4	4	5.23
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	4	5.98
Ernest Buse 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894 & 1895	6	4	3.59
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	7	4	2.12
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	8	4	2.12
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	9	4	2.12
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	10	4	2.12
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895 incl	12	4	2.12
incl	11	4	2.12
Leo Steinert 1893 to 1895			
A F Austinson 1886 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	5	5.30
A F Austinson 1886 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	5	5.95
J W Lowe 1889 to 1895 incl	6	5	6.47
J W Lowe 1889 to 1895 incl	7	5	5.84
A F Austinson 1886 to 1895 incl east 50 ft lot 10 east 50 ft	11	5	11.36
Ernest Buse 1893 to 1895 incl west 30 ft lot 10 west 50 ft	11	5	1.76
Ernest Buse 1886 to 1895 incl	18	5	12.87
G A Gressendorf 1894 & 1895	8	6	1.47
A F Austinson 1886 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	7	12.45
A F Austinson 1886 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	7	12.05
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	7	12.85
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	6	7	12.85
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	13	7	11.68
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	14	7	10.88
H G Hanson 1890	13	8	2.43
C Hagen 1891	4	9	4.10
P H Bourden 1890 to 1895 incl	7	9	38.74
John Patterson 1889 1892 1894 & 1895	9	9	10.66
Fred Buse 1890 to 1895 incl	10	9	19.76
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	16	9	16.24
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	17	9	16.16
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	18	9	16.24
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	19	9	16.16
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	20	9	16.24
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	21	9	16.16
T & E Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	22	9	16.24
John Walters 1895	8	10	5.14
John Walters 1893 to 1895 incl	9	10	14.70
Otto Buse 1894 & 1895	1	12	3.96
Otto Buse 1894 & 1895	2	12	3.96
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	7	12	5.62
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	8	12	15.58
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	9	12	15.58
T & E Buse 1888 to 1892 incl & 1894 & 1895	10	12	13.02
Fred Buse 1886	11	12	1.12
Fred Buse 1886	1	13	1.12
Fred Buse 1886	2	13	1.12
Fred Buse 1886	3	13	1.12
Fred Buse 1886	4	13	1.12
Fred Buse 1886	5	13	1.12
T & E Buse 1886 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	13	9.47
T & E Buse 1886 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	13	9.47
T & E Buse 1886 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	13	9.47
T & E Buse 1886 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	14	9.47
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	13	12.91
Otto Kankel 1892 to 1895 incl	12	13	6.40
Napoleon Bray 1894 & 1895	1	14	2.72
Napoleon Bray 1894 & 1895	2	14	2.72
Mary Sampson 1885 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	14	12.46
Mary Sampson 1885 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	14	21.27
Mary Sampson 1888 to 1895 incl	5	14	10.32
August Reichelt Jr 1895 100 ft w of east 50 ft of lot 10	11	5	1.46

Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
John M Boyle 1890 to 1895 incl	7	1	2.45
John M Boyle 1890 to 1895 incl	8	1	2.45
Pierce Bottineau 1888	9	1	.51
Pierce Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	1	3.00
Pierce Bottineau 1893 to 1895 incl	11	1	1.08
Pierce Bottineau 1893 to 1895 incl	12	1	1.96
B Sevigney 1887 to 1895 incl	17	1	8.47
B Sevigney 1887 to 1895 incl	18	1	8.47
Pierce Bottineau 1885 o 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	19	1	4.23

Pierce Bottineau 1885 to 1894 incl	20	1	4.51
Pierce Bottineau 1885 to 1895 incl	21	1	4.04
Pierce Bottineau 1885 to 1894 incl	22	1	4.52
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	23	1	1.04
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	24	1	1.36
John Berthiaume 1888 to 1895 incl	7	2	3.25
Anna Kretzschmir 1886 to 1895 incl	8	2	4.28
G A Gussendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	11	2	1.03
G A Gusendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	12	2	1.46
Anna Kretzschmar 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	13	2	4.93
Anna Kretzschmar 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	14	2	3.88
Viginia Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	15	2	2.26
Mary Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	16	2	2.26
Frank Palevin 1889 to 1895 incl	19	2	2.97
Antonia Berrard 1895	20	2	.35
Samuel Chaert 1886 & 1895	22	2	.01
Oliver Charbineau 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	3	3	4.47
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	4	3	2.26
Auguste Moreau 1892 to 1895 incl	5	3	1.70
John Cyr 1885 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	3	3.60
Fanny Cyr 1892 to 1895 incl	1	4	2.35
J H Sanders 1892 to 1895 incl	2	4	1.70
Joe Gamache 1892 to 1895 incl	6	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	7	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892, 1893 & 1895	8	4	1.57
Sam A Wadekemper 1894	9	4	.36
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	10	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	11	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	12	4	2.31
Joseph Durad 1886 to 1895 incl	13	4	5.20
Joseph Durad 1886 to 1895 incl	14	4	2.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	18	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	19	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	20	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	21	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	22	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	23	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	23	4	1.70
Geo A Morrison 1892 to 1895 incl	24	4	2.31
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 1894 & 1895	1	5	1.35
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 1894 & 1895	2	5	1.05
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 1894 & 1895	3	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 1894 & 1895	4	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 1894 & 1895	5	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	6	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	7	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	8	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	9	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	10	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	11	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	12	5	2.31
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	13	5	2.35
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	14	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	15	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895	16	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	17	5	1.70
James Lowe & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	18	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	19	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	20	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	21	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	22	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	23	5	1.70
James Nash & Ellen Fahey 1892 to 1895 incl	24	5	2.31
Halvor S Tredt 1893	1	6	1.23
Halvor S Tredt 1893	2	6	.88
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	5	6	1.13
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	6	6	4.86
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	7	6	1.13
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	8	6	1.13
Frank Prebyle 1895	9	6	4.95
Frank Prebyle 1895	10	6	.35
Ole Aamoth 1886 to 1895 incl	11	6	4.24
Lena Schreiter 1892 to 1895 incl	12	6	2.31
Frank Prebyle 1895	1	7	.36
Frank Prebyle 1895	2	7	.35
Frank Prebyle 1895	3	7	.35
Frank Prebyle 1895	4	7	.35
Frank Prebyle 1895	5	7	.35
Eugene Brunelle 1885 to 1895 incl	6	7	4.79
Eugene Brunelle 1885 to 1895 incl	7	7	4.79
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	8	7	1.13
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	9	7	1.13
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	10	7	2.20
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	11	7	2.19
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	12	7	2.36
Louis Bottineau 1889 to 1895 incl	1	8	3.67
Frank Robert 1893 to 1895 incl	2	8	1.13
Frank Robert 1893 to 1895 incl	3	8	1.13
Unknown 1885 to 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	4	8	4.52
Unknown 1885 to 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	5	8	4.50
Unknown 1885 to 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	8	4.50
Unknown 1885 to 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	7	8	4.47
Frank Fritz 1892 & 1895	8	8	.92
Frank Fritz 1892 & 1895	9	8	.92
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	10	8	1.03
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	11	8	1.03
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	12	8	1.46
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	13	8	3.55
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	14	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	15	8	3.15
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	16	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	17	8	4.77
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	18	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	19	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	20	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	21	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	22	8	2.85
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	23	8	3.13
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	24	8	3.68
Prentice D Smith 1893 to 1895 incl	1	9	1.88
A J Johnson 1891 to 1895 incl	2	9	1.03
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	4	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	5	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	6	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	7	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1891 to 1895 incl	8	9	2.19
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	9	4.88
Franks Fretze 1892 & 1895	10	9	.93
Franke Fretze 1892 & 1895	11	9	.93
Franke Fretze 1892 & 1895	12	9	1.20
Franke Fretze 1892 to 1895 incl	13	9	2.85
Louis Berthiaume 1892 to 1895 incl	14	9	1.70
Louis Berthiaume 1886 & 1892 to 1895 incl	15	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	16	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	17	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	18	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	19	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	21	9	2.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	22	9	2.33
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	1	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	2	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	3	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	4	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	5	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	6	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	7	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	8	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	9	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	10	10	2.10
G A Gussendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	15	10	1.13
G A Gussendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	16	10	1.13
G A Gussendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	17	10	1.13
G A Gussendorf 1893 to 1895 incl	18	10	1.13
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	19	10	2.10
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	20	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	21	10	2.19
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	22	10	2.19
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	23	10	2.19
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	24	10	2.87
John Gleret 1887 to 1895 incl	1	11	4.40
John Gleret 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	4	11	1.62
John Gleret 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	5	11	1.62
John Gleret 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	6	11	1.62
John Gleret 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	7	11	1.62
John Gleret 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	8	11	1.62
Micheal Gleret 1886 to 1895 incl	9	11	4.14
Micheal Gleret 1886 to 1895 incl	10	11	4.12
Micheal Gleret 1887 to 1895 incl	11	11	3.86
Micheal Gleret 1887 to 1895 incl	12	11	4.33
Michael Gleret 1886 to 1889 incl & 1891 1893 to 1895 incl	20	11	3.18
Michael Gleret 1886 to 1889 incl & 1891 1893 to 1895 incl	21	11	3.18
Michael Gleret 1892 to 1895 incl	22	11	1.70
Michael Gleret 1892 to 1895 incl	23	11	1.70
Michael Gleret 1892 to 1895 incl	24	11	2.33
Pierre Bottineau 1894 & 1895	1	12	.48
Pierre Bottineau 1894 & 1895	2	12	.48
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	3	12	2.12
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	4	12	2.60
Geo A Morrison 1889 to 1895 incl	5	12	2.69
Pierre Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	11	12	3.00
Pierre Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	12	12	3.90
Pierre Bottineau 1886 to 1895 incl	20	12	4.03
Pierre Bottineau 1886 to 1895 incl	21	12	3.00
Pierre Bottineau 1886 to 1895	22	12	4.01
Minnie Zaiser 1893 to 1895 incl	23	12	1.13
Minnie Zaiser 1893 to 1895 incl	24	12	1.48
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	1	13	1.05
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	2	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	3	13	1.90
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	4	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	5	13	1.00
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	6	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	7	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	8	13	1.90
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	9	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	10	13	1.90
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	11	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	12	13	1.95
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	13	13	2.30
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	14	13	2.15
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	15	13	2.17
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	16	13	2.15
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	17	13	2.15
Prentice & McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	18	13	2.17
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	19	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	20	13	1.90
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	21	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	22	13	1.88
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	23	13	1.90
Prentice & McClatchie 1891 to 1895 incl	24	13	1.05
Peder Anderson 1892 to 1895 incl	1	14	1.38
Peder Anderson 1892 to 1895 incl	2	14	1.36
Peder Anderson 1892 to 1895 incl	3	14	1.36
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.00
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.88
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.00
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	7	14	1.88
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	8	14	1.88
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	9	14	1.88
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	10	14	1.88
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.90
Pierre Bottineau 1891 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.88
C Goslein 1895	19	14	.35
C Goslein 1895	20	14	.35
C Goslein 1895	21	14	.35
C Goslein 1895	22	14	.35
C Goslein 1895	23	14	.35
C Goslein 1895	24	14	.35
Frank Prebyle 1892 & 1895	1	15	.81
Frank Prebyle 1892 & 1895	2	15	.81
Frank Prebyle 1892 & 1895	3	15	.81
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	6	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	7	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	8	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	9	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	2.09
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	4.52
Marsedon Norerak 1885 & 1886 to 1895 incl	12	15	4.74
Marsedon Norerak 1885 & 1886 to 1895 incl	13	15	4.83
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	14	15	4.40
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	15	15	4.42
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	16	15	4.44
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 inc	17	15	4.42
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	18	15	2.12
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	19	15	2.11
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	15	2.11
Louis Berthiaume 1885 & 1892 to 1895 incl	21	15	2.12
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	1	16	1.95
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	2	16	1.95
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	3	16	1.88
Fergus Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	4	16	1.88
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	5	16	4.40
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	6	16	4.42
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	7	16	4.42
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	8	16	4.44
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	9	16	4.41
C Goslin 1895	1	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	2	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	3	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	4	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	5	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	6	17	.35
C Goslin 1895	1	18	.35
C Goslin 1895	2	18	.35
C Goslin 1895	3	18	.35
C Goslin 1895	4	18	.35
C Goslin 1895	5	18	.35
C Goslin 1895	6	18	.35
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	7	18	4.27
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	8	18	4.29
Louis Berthiaume 1885 to 1895 incl	9	18	4.31
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	1	19	2.21
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	2	19	2.10
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	3	19	2.13
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	4	19	2.10
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	5	19	2.13
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	6	19	2.13
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	7	19	2.10
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	8	19	2.08
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	9	19	2.10
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	10	19	2.08
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	11	19	2.08
Chas Langevin 1890 to 1895 incl	12	19	2.10
Chas Langevin 1886 to 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	20	3.27
Chas Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	2	20	1.83
Chas Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	3	20	1.81
Chas Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	4	20	1.81
Chas Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	5	20	1.83
Anna Kretzschmar 1886 1887 & 1889 to 1895 incl	6	20	3.38
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	7	20	1.83
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	8	20	1.81
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	9	20	1.81
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	10	20	1.83
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	11	20	1.81
Charles Langevin 1891 to 1895 incl	12	20	1.90

Champagne Dow & Geirets Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	
Ed Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	1	3.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	2	4.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1893 incl	7	2	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	2	3.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	2	3.93
W H McCollough 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	1	3	11.21
W H McCollough 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	2	3	9.55
W H McCollough 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	3	3	9.55
Louis Branet 1892	4	3	9.57
Louis Branet 1892	5	3	1.87
W H McCollough 1885 & 1887 to 1895 incl	6	3	1.87
Frank Vallencanret 1893	7	3	9.53
Champagne & Langevin 1892 & 1893	9	3	1.52
Champagne & Langevin 1892 & 1893	10	3	2.60
Champagne & Langevin 1892 & 1893	12	3	2.60
David Gognod 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	12	3	3.33
Unknown 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	2	4	5.33
Unknown 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	3	4	5.33
Unknown 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	4	4	4.17
Unknown 1822 to 1895 incl	5	4	4.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	5	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	5	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	5	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	5	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	5	3.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	5	2.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	5	2.65
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	5	2.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	6	3.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	6	3.30
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	6	3.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	6	3.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	6	3.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	6	3.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	6	3.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	6	3.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	6	3.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	6	3.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	6	3.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	6	3.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	6	3.84
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	6	3.59
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	6	3.61
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	6	3.32
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	6	3.32
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	6	3.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	6	3.55
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	7	4.30
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	7	3.87
W C McCollough 1885 to 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	2	8	7.28
W C McCollough 1888 1889 & 1890 to 1895 incl	3	8	3.78
W C McCollough 1886 to 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	4	8	6.70
W C McCollough 1887 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	5	8	28.83
Louis Brandt 1887 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	6	8	6.13
Louis Brandt 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	7	8	6.13
Agnes Lecount 1889	10	8	3.39
Unknown 1889	13	8	.58
Unknown 1889	14	8	.58
Unknown 1889	15	8	.58
Unknown 1889	16	8	.58
Unknown 1889	17	8	.58
Unknown 1889	18	8	.58
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	19	8	3.47
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	20	8	3.88
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	21	8	3.43
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	22	8	3.48
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	23	8	3.44
Unknown 1889 & 1892 to 1895 incl	24	8	4.02
Alfred Brisette 1893 to 1895 incl	19	9	1.85
Fredrick Brisette 1893 to 1895 incl	20	9	1.83
Fredrick Brisette 1893 to 1895 incl	21	9	1.85
Fredrick Brisette 1893 to 1895 incl	22	9	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	10	3.31
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	10	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	10	3.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	10	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	10	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	10	3.30
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	10	3.34
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	10	3.30
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	10	3.34
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	10	3.31
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	10	3.34
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	10	3.93
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	10	2.70
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	10	2.69
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895	15	10	2.69
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	10	2.69
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	10	2.70
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	10	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	10	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	10	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	10	2.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	10	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	10	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	10	3.93
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	11	3.04
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	11	2.46
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	11	2.46
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	11	2.46
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	11	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	11	3.62
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	11	3.62
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	11	3.10
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	11	3.06
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	11	3.08
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	11	3.05
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	11	3.08
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	11	3.05
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	11	3.08
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	11	3.05
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	11	3.10
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	11	3.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	11	3.08
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	12	3.41
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	12	3.41
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	13	1.82
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	13	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	13	1.82
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	13	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	13	1.82
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	13	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	13	3.06
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	13	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	13	1.82
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	14	3.09
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	14	2.45
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	14	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	14	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	14	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	14	2.43
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	14	2.45
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	14	3.05
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	14	3.09
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	14	2.45
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	14	2.43
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	14	2.45
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	14	2.46
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	14	2.43
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	14	2.44
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	14	3.05
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	15	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	15	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	15	2.46
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 in incl	23	15	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	15	2.68
Unknown 1892	1	16	1.10
Unknown 1892	2	16	.80
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	12	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	16	2.40
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	16	2.70
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	16	2.37
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892	18	16	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	16	.80
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	17	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	17	2.88
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	17	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	17	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	17	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	17	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	18	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1894 incl	7	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	18	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	18	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	18	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	18	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	19	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	19	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	19	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	19	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	19	2.68
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	20	2.72
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	20	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	21	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	22	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	22	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	22	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5		1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	22	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	22	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	22	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	22	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	22	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	22	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	22	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	22	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	23	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	23	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl		23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	2	1.88
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl		23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	23	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	23	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	23	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	24	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	24	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	13	24	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	14	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	15	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	16	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	17	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	20	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	21	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	22	24	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	23	24	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	24	24	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	25	2.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	25	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	25	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	9	25	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	10	25	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	11	25	.07
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	12	25	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	1	26	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	2	26	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	3	26	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	4	26	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	5	26	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	6	26	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	7	26	1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	8	26	1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	A		4.53
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	B		1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	C		3.63
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	D		1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	E		3.53
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	F		1.83
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	G		3.53
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	H		1.85
Champagne & Langevin 1892 to 1895 incl	I		4.53

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

P & J Meehan 1886, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl n 10 ft	1	1	$ 1.00
Sweet & Wyer 1894 & 1895 except n 10 ft	1	1	58
C Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	6	1	2.08
C Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	7	1	2.07
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	17	1	1.67
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	18	1	1.64
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	19	1	1.67
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	20	1	1.64
P & J Meehan 1890 to 1895 incl n 10 ft	1	2	79
J M Boyle 1888 to 1895 incl except n 10 ft	1	2	2.40
Fred Buse 1891 to 1895 incl	10	2	1.64
Fred Buse 1884 to 1895 incl	11	2	4.09
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	12	2	82
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	13	2	81
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	14	2	1.63
H Archer 1889 to 1895 incl	15	2	2.46
H Archer 1889 to 1895 incl	16	2	2.41
H Archer 1889 to 1895 incl	17	2	2.46
H Archer 1889 to 1895 incl	18	2	2.40
August Wentzel 1884 & 1886 to 1895 incl	19	2	3.77
August Wentzel 1884 & 1886 to 1895 incl	20	2	3.70
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	21	2	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	22	2	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	23	2	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	24		.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	25	2	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	26	2	81
Sweet & Wyer 1892 to 1895 incl	1	3	1.06
John Smith 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	8	3	2.29
John Smith 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	9	3	2.29
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	10	3	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	11	3	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	12	3	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	13	3	81
P & J Meehan 1886, 1888, to 1890 incl & 1893 to 1895 incl n 10 ft	14	3	1.09
J M Boyle 1890 to 1895 incl except n 10 ft	14	3	1.48
Louis Ness 1884 to 1895 incl	21	3	3.97
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	22	3	3.02
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	23	3	3.03
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	24	3	3.02
Unknown 1888	1	4	68
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 1894 & 1895	2	4	1.23
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 1894 1895	3	4	1.23
Thomas Darigan 1887, 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	4	1.86
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	4	1.70
F A Parrichter 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	4	1.79
F A Parrechter 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.07
F A Parrechter 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	8	4	3.05
F A Parrechter 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	9	4	3.07
F A Parrechter 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	10	4	3.05
F A Parrechter 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	11	4	3.09
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	4	1.78
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	13	4	2.07
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	1	5	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	5	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	5	81
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	5	1.52
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	5	5	2.51
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	5	2.52
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	7	5	3.67
M Healy 1888 to 1895 incl	8	5	2.43
John M Boyle 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 incl	9	5	3.09
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	10	5	3.68
Gustav Boucher 1885 to 1895 incl	11	5	3.43
Gustav Boucher 1885 to 1895 incl	12	5	3.03
Unknown 1886	1	6	56
Unknown 1886	2	6	56
Unknown 1886	3	6	56
Unknown 1886	4	6	56
Unknown 1886	5	6	56
Unknown 1886	6	6	56
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	7	6	2.53
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.56
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.53
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	10	6	2.56
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	11	6	2.53
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	12	6	2.97
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	15	6	3.64

John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	16	6	3.67
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	17	6	3.04
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	18	6	3.65
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	19	6	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	20	6	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	21	6	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	22	6	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	23	6	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	24	6	81
1895 n½ nw¼ sw¼ &			
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	1	7	3.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	2	7	2.90
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	3	7	2.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	4	7	2.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	5	7	2.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	7	2.92
C C Bench 1891 to 1895 incl	13	7	1.77
C C Bench 1891 to 1895 incl ½	14	7	1.24
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl ½	14	7	1.34
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	15	7	1.58
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	16	7	1.07
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	17	7	1.04
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	18	7	1.07
Unknown 1890 1891 1893 & 1895 in 1	1	8	2.31
Michale Flynn 1884 to 1895 incl	10	8	3.92
Michael Flynn 1885 to 1895 incl	20	8	3.51
John Schmidt 1888, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	21	8	1.54
A P Nelson 1890 to 1895 incl	23	8	2.11
Viola M Sanders 1886 to 1895 incl	24	8	3.88
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 and 1895	1	9	.81
Sweet & Weyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	9	.81
Sweet & Weyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	9	.81
Sweet & Weyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	4	9	.81
Sweet & Weyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	5	9	.81
Sweet & Weyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	6	9	.81
A A Ledebore 1886 to 1895 incl	19	9	3.28
Unknown 1886 to 1895 incl	20	9	3.23
John Schmidt 1888, 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	21	9	1.54
John Schmidt 1886, 1888, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	22	9	1.84
John Schmidt 1886, 1888, 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	23	9	1.89
John P Lindquist 1891 to 1895 incl	1	10	1.67
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	2	10	1.57
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	3	10	1.60
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	10	1.57
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	5	10	1.60
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.87
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	10	81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1888 & 1895	8	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	9	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	10	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	11	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	12	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	13	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	14	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	15	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	16	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	17	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	18	10	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	1	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	4	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	5	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	6	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	8	11	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	9	11	1.30
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 and 1895	10	11	1.30
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	11	11	1.30
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	12	11	1.37
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	13	11	1.23
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 and 1895	14	11	1.23
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	15	11	1.23
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	16	11	1.23
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 and 1895	17	11	1.23
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1891, 1894 & 1895	18	11	1.23
C Kritzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	19	11	1.23
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	20	11	1.52
C Kretzschmar 1891 and 1892	21	11	.94
C Kretzschmar 1891 & 1892	22	11	.93
C Kretzschmar 1891 & 1892	23	11	.94
C Kretzschmar 1891 & 1892	24	11	1.06
C Kretzschmar 1893	5	12	.56
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	12	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	8	12	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	9	12	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	1	13	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	13	.81
Sweet & Wyer, 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	13	.81
Herman Kind 1894 to 1895 incl	7	13	3.51
Herman Kind 1893 to 1894 incl	8	13	.82
Herman Kind 1893 to 1894 incl	9	13	.82
Herman Kind 1893 to 1894 incl	10	13	.82
Herman Kind 1893 to 1894 incl	11	13	.81
Herman Kind 1894 to 1895 incl	12	13	3.82
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	14	1.50
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	2	14	1.60
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	3	14	1.50
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.53
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.50
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.53
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	7	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	8	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	9	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	10	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	11	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	12	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	13	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	14	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	15	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	16	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	17	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	18	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	19	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	20	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	21	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	22	14	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	23	14	.81
Sweet, & Wyer 1886, 1891 & 1895	24	14	.81
Unknown 1889 to 1893 incl	2	15	2.93
Unknown 1889 to 1893 incl	3	15	2.89
Unknown 1885 to 1889 incl & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	15	2.80
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	15	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	8	15	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 to 1895 incl	9	15	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	10	15	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	11	15	.81
Sweet & Wyet 1886, 1894 & 1895	12	15	.81
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	19	15	3.78
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	20	15	3.79
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	21	15	3.77
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	22	15	3.82
Unknown 1884 to 1895 incl	23	15	3.75
Unknown 1884 to 1895 inc	24	15	4.16
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	16	1.66
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	2	16	1.61
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	3	16	1.57
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	16	1.60
Unknown 1891 to 1895 ncl	5	16	1.57
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	16	1.60
W A Sahreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	7	16	.81
W A Sahreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	8	16	.82
W A Sahreiter 1893 to 1895 incl	9	16	.82
George Leech 1887 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	16	1.83
George Leech 1887 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	16	1.87
George Leech 1887 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	16	1.80
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	13	16	2.70
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	14	16	2.55
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	15	16	2.53
Sweet & Wyer 1888 to 1895 incl	16	16	2.55
Sweet & Wyer 1888 to 1895 incl	17	16	2.53
Sweet & Wyer 1888 to 1895 incl	18	16	2.35
Sweet & Wyer 1886 & 1889 to 1895 incl	19	16	2.63
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	20	16	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	21	16	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	22	16	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	23	16	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	24	16	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	1	17	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	17	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	17	.81
C Kretzschman 1886, 1894 & 1895	4	17	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	5	17	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886, 1894 & 1895	6	17	.81
F H & J W Tousley 1885	7	17	.56
J M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	8	17	2.95
J M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	9	17	2.90
J M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	10	17	2.93
C Anerson 1886 to 1895 incl	11	17	3.21
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	13	17	3.41
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	14	17	3.93
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	17	17	2.65
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	18	17	2.65
H B Kaufer 1889 to 1895 incl	1	18	2.63
H B Kaufer 1889 to 1895 incl	2	18	2.31
H B Kaufer 1889 to 1895 incl	3	18	2.32
John M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	4	18	2.88
John M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	5	18	2.89
John M Boyle 1887 to 1895 incl	6	18	2.90
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	7	18	1.64
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	8	18	1.67
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	9	18	1.64
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	10	18	1.67
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	11	18	1.64
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	12	18	1.67
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	13	18	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	14	18	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1887 1894 & 1895	15	18	1.08
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1887 1894 & 1895	16	18	1.08
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	17	18	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	18	18	.81
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	19	18	.81
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	20	18	.82
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	21	18	.81
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	22	18	.82
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	23	18	.81
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895 incl	24	18	.83
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 &			
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	11	19	2.38
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	19	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	19	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	4	19	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	5	19	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	6	19	.81
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	7	19	2.40
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	8	19	2.43
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	9	19	2.40
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	10	19	2.41
1895	1	19	81
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	12	19	4.06
Henry Bracklaus 1884, 1886, 1891 & 1895	13	19	1.56
Henry Bracklaus 1884, 1886, 1891 & 1895	14	19	1.45
Henry Bracklaus 1884, 1886, 1891 & 1895	15	19	1.42
B C Bracklaus 1886, 1891 & 1895	16	19	1.08
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	17	19	2.41
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	18	19	2.40
C Kretzschmar 1893 to 1895	24	19	.82
Herman Kind 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	2	20	1.09
Herman Kind 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	3	20	1.09
Herman Kind 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	4	20	1.09
Herman Kind 1890 & 1893 to 1895 incl	5	20	1.09
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	20	.82
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	20	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	8	20	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	9	20	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1891 to 1895 incl	10	20	1.40
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	11	20	1.43
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	12	20	1.43
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	1	21	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	2	21	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	3	21	.81
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	4	21	1.46
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	5	21	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	6	21	1.46
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	7	21	2.27
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	8	21	3.53
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	9	21	3.54
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	10	21	3.55
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	11	21	3.54
John M Boyle 1884 to 1895 incl	12	21	3.60
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	13	21	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	14	21	.81
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	15	21	3.58
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	16	21	1.73
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	3	22	2.40
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	4	22	2.43
J A Barichter, 1888 to 1895 incl	5	22	2.40
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	6	22	2.43
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	7	22	.81
C Kretzschmar 1886 1894 & 1895	8	22	.81
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	9	22	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	10	22	1.53
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	11	22	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	12	22	1.60
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	13	22	1.57
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	14	22	1.60
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	15	22	1.57
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	16	22	1.60
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	17	22	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	18	22	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	19	22	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	20	22	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	21	22	.81
J A Barichter 1886 1894 & 1895	22	22	.81
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	23	22	2.27
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	24	22	2.28
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	25	22	2.26
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	26	22	2.30
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	27	22	2.27
J A Barichter 1888 to 1895 incl	28	22	2.30
J A Barichter 1894 to 1895 incl	29	22	3.51
J A Barichter 1894 to 1895 incl	30	22	3.52
H A McClatchie 1889 to 1895 incl	31	22	1.07
C Kretzschmar 1889 and 1891 to 1895 incl	32	22	1.79
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	1	23	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	2	23	1.46
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	3	23	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	4	23	1.46
C Kretzschmar 1885 to 1895 incl	5	23	3.20
C Kretzschmar 1885 to 1895 incl	6	23	3.18
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	7	23	3.54
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	8	23	3.53
F Krueger 1885 1894 & 1895	9	23	.81
John M Boyle 1888 to 1895 incl	10	23	2.30
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	11	23	3.54
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	12	23	3.55
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	13	23	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	14	23	1.46
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	15	23	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	16	23	1.46
A A Ledebore 1885 to 1895 incl	17	23	3.36
John M Boyle 1885 to 1895 incl	18	23	3.27
John M Boyle 1885 to 1895 incl	19	23	3.18
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	20	23	3.55
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	21	23	3.52
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	22	23	3.57
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	23	23	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	24	23	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	25	23	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	26	23	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	27	23	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	28	23	.81
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	29	23	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	30	23	1.46
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	31	23	1.43
C Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	32	23	1.86
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	24	1.92
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	24	1.80
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl	3	24	2.65
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl	4	24	2.70
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl	5	24	2.63
C Kretzschmar 1887 to 1895 incl	6	24	2.68
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	7	24	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	8	24	1.53
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	9	24	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	10	24	1.53
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	11	24	1.50
C Kretzschmar 1891 to 1895 incl	12	24	1.53
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	13	24	3.64
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	14	24	1.73
H A McClatchie 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	15	24	1.50
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	16	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	17	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	18	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	19	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	20	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886, 1894 & 1895	21	24	.81
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	23	24	3.54
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	24	24	3.52
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	25	24	3.51
C Kretzschmar 1884 to 1895 incl	26	24	3.56
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	27	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	28	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	29	24	.81
Sweet & Wyer 1886 1894 & 1895	30	24	.81
Chas McNamara 1893 to 1895 incl a strip of land 1200 ft long x 33 ft wide south of and adjoining Kretzschmar's 2nd add to Red Lake Falls			11.23

Rail Road Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	3	1	5.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	4	1	5.71
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	5	1	5.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	1	5.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	7	1	5.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	8	1	5.71
Unknown 1888 to 1890 & 1892 to 1895 incl	9	1	5.00
Jacob Alp 1891 to 1895 incl	1	2	4.01
Jacob Alp 1891 to 1895 incl	2	2	4.51
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	10	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	11	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	12	2	5.53
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	13	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	14	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	15	2	5.27
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	16	2	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	17	2	5.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	18	2	5.28
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	19	2	5.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	2	5.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	21	2	5.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	22	2	6.13
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	5.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	5.05
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	3	5.05
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	3	5.86
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	3	5.05
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	3	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	3	5.05
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	10	3	5.05
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	11	3	5.83
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	12	3	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	13	3	5.83
Chas E Sweet 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	14	3	5.47
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	15	3	3.88
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	16	3	3.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	17	3	3.86
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	18	3	3.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	4	5.57
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	4	4.41
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	4	4.45
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	5	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	4	4.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	7	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	8	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	9	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	10	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	11	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	12	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	13	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	14	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	15	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	16	4	4.71
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	17	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	18	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	19	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	4	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	21	4	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	1	5	4.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	2	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	3	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	4	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	5	5	3.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	5	3.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	7	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	8	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	9	5	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	10	5	3.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	11	5	4.12
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	6	5.98
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	6	5.68
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	6	5.72
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	10	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	11	6	4.86
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	12	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	13	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	14	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	15	6	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	16	6	5.70
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	7	6.20
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	10	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	11	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	12	7	6.16
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	13	7	6.22
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	14	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	15	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	16	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	17	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	18	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	19	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	20	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	21	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	22	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	23	7	5.04
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	24	7	6.17
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	8	5.17
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	8	5.17
Jacob Alp 1891 to 1895 inc	5	8	3.87
Jacob Alp 1891 to 1895 inc	5	8	3.87
A fred Lindquist 1888, 1889 and 1890 to 1895 incl	10	8	5.70
Unknown 1893	12	8	1.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	9	4.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	8	9	4.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	9	9	4.56
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	9	4.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	9	4.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895	12	9	5.00
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	13	10	4.97
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	14	10	4.42
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	15	10	4.42
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	16	10	4.44
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	17	10	4.44
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	18	10	4.45
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	19	10	4.42
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	20	10	4.42
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	21	10	4.44
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	22	10	4.43
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	23	10	4.43
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	24	10	5.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	11	3.59
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	9	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	11	3.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	11	3.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	11	4.45
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	13	11	4.16
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	14	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	15	11	3.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	16	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	17	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	18	11	3.59
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	20	11	3.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	21	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	22	11	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	23	11	3.59
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	24	11	4.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	12	4.73
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	12	3.91
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	12	3.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	6	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	9	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	10	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	12	3.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	12	4.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	13	12	4.91
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	14	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	15	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	16	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	17	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	18	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	20	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	21	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	22	12	3.67
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	23	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	24	12	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	13	4.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	13	4.28
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	3	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	6	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	13	4.21
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	9	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	12	13	3.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	13	13	3.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	14	13	4.09
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	8	14	4.06
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	9	14	4.06
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	10	14	4.06
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl	11	14	4.06
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl	12	14	4.06
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	13	14	3.81
J H Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	14	14	4.73
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	1	15	4.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	15	3.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	15	4.42
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	15	4.42
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	15	4.42
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	15	4.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	15	4.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	15	3.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	9	15	3.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	15	3.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	15	3.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	15	3.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	13	15	3.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	14	15	3.09
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	17	7.24
do	2	17	6.32
do	3	17	6.34
do	4	17	6.32
do	5	17	6.32
do	6	17	6.34
do	7	17	7.82
do	8	17	7.84
do	9	17	6.32
do	10	17	6.32
do	11	17	6.34
do	12	17	6.34
do	13	17	6.32
do	14	17	7.21
do	1	18	10.33
do	2	18	8.80
do	3	18	8.82
do	4	18	8.80
do	5	18	8.80
do	6	18	8.82
do	7	18	11.25
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 inc	8	18	5.00
Lena Schreiter 1893 to 1895 inc	9	18	5.00
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc	10	18	11.61
do	11	18	13.28
do	12	18	13.30
do	13	18	13.30
do	14	18	13.34
do	1	19	15.62
do	1	20	10.18
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	20	9.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	20	8.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	20	8.23
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	20	8.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	20	8.21
M A Langworthy 1888 to 1890 and 1892 and 1894	7	21	3.92
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	1	23	5.36
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	2	23	4.06
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	3	23	4.08
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	4	23	4.07
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	5	23	4.06
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	6	23	4.98
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	7	23	4.07
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	8	23	4.07
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	9	23	4.07
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	10	23	4.06
Geo N Lyman 1888 to 1895 inc	11	23	4.95
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	24	4.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	24	4.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	21	24	4.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	22	24	5.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	25	5.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	25	4.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	3	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	25	4.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	6	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	25	4.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	9	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	25	4.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	25	4.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	12	25	5.23
Unknown 1889 to 1895 incl	13	25	4.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	14	25	3.50
Unknown 1889 to 1895 incl	15	25	3.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	16	25	4.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	17	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	18	25	4.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	25	4.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	21	25	4.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	22	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	23	25	4.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	24	25	5.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	26	6.21
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	2	26	4.93
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	26	4.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	26	4.96
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	26	5.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	6	26	4.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	26	4.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	20	26	4.96
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	21	26	4.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	22	26	4.93
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	23	26	5.00
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	24	26	6.23
Hans Olson 1893 and 1895	4	27	2.06
Thos R Pitts 1888 and 1890 to 1895 inc	5	27	6.56
Thos R Pitts 1894 andd 1895	12	27	85
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	13	27	9.15
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	14	27	7.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	15	27	7.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	16	27	7.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	17	27	7.18
Unknown 1889, 1891 and 1893 to 1895 inc	18	27	4.23
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	27	7.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	20	27	7.20
Unknown 1891	21	27	1.27
Geo H Bradley 1891	1	28	3.70
Unknown 1891	2	28	3.01
Unknown 1888 to 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	7	28	11.55
Unknown 1888 to 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	8	28	11.53
Unknown 1888 to 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	9	28	11.51
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	28	10.33
Henry Reichel 1893 to 1895 inc	11	28	4.08
Henry Reichel 1893 to 1895 inc	12	28	4.30
August Kruger 1894 and 1895	13	28	1.47
August Kruger 1894 and 1895	14	28	1.47
Cyprien Gossline 1888 and 1893 to 1895 inc	22	28	4.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lts 3 4 and	5	29	39.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	29	56.48
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	13	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	14	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	15	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	16	29	4.80
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	17	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	18	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	19	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	20	29	4.80
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	21	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	22	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	23	29	4.92
Lena Schreiter 1893 and 1895 inc	24	29	4.80
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	30	35.88
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 7, 8, 9, 10 and	11	30	20.40
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lot	12	30	6.36
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	30	35.50
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	30	35.85
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 1, 2, 3, 4 and	5	31	37.18
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 6, 7, 8, 9 and	10	31	44.31
Chas E Hunt 1888 to 1895 inc lts 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	31	35.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	1	32	15.33
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	3	32	28.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	32	28.28
Chas E Hunt 1888 to 1895 inc	5	32	18.09
Chas E Hunt 1888 to 1895 inc	6	32	18.09
Chas E Hunt 1888 to 1895 inc	7	32	18.09
J C Knight 1888 to 1895 incl	8	32	10.16
J C Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and	17	32	200.51
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lts 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	32	55.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and	7	33	105.95
J W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lot 8 and	9	33	20.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11 and	12	33	47.14
J W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13 and	14	33	21.06
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	33	40.07
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11 and	12	34	24.13
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	34	37.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	34	36.77
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	35	28.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	35	29.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	35	41.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	35	41.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	1	36	5.28
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	2	36	4.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 3, 4, 5, &	6	36	18.39
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	36	41.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	36	41.18
Unknown 1888, 1889, and 1891 lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	36	41.18
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	37	23.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	37	23.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	37	28.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	19	37	4.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	20	37	4.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	21	37	4.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lot	22	37	4.43
Unknown 1888 to 1892 inc and 1894 lots 9, 10 and	11	38	9.62
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	39	41.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	39	41.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	39	30.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	19	39	4.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	20	39	4.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	39	21.93
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots			
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	40	37.36
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	40	38.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	40	42.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3 &	4	41	33.24
N J Duffy 1893 to 1895 inc	7	41	5.38
Ella L Cooke 1893 to 1895 inc	8	41	5.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	41	65.64
August Kruger 1894 and 1895 lot 1 and	2	42	54.46
J W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc	3	42	15.01
F W Miller 1891	4	42	3.01
F W Miller 1891	5	42	3.01
F W Miller 1891	6	42	3.01
F W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and	11	42	66.76
F W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lots 12, 13, 14 and	15	42	67.76
F W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lots 16 and	17	42	28.70
F W Miller 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18 and	19	42	23.89
August Kruger 1894 and 1895	20	42	1.47
August Kruger 1894 and 1895	21	42	1.48
August Kruger 1894 and 1895	22	42	1.47
Wm T Spillman 1891	4	43	3.01
Theo Gleson 1891	5	43	3.01
Unknown 1891	6	43	3.01
Maria Gervais 1888 and 1892 to 1895 inc lots 14, 15 and	16	43	15.96
Jno B Raiche 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4, 5, 6, and	7	44	30.96
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9, 10, 11 and	12	44	49.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16 and	17	44	56.12
Jno B Raiche 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	44	48.81
Unknown 1890 to 1895 inc	23	44	7.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	46	17.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	46	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	46	17.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	47	17.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	17.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	47	17.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	47	17.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	48	17.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	48	17.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and	18	48	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	48	17.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	49	17.88
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	49	17.88
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	49	12.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	49	17.32
J H Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lts 1 and	2	50	6.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 3, 4, 5, and	6	50	12.15
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13 and	14	50	5.32
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	50	3.84
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17 and	18	50	3.99
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	50	13.90
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	51	17.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	51	11.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	51	11.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	52	19.29
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 and	8	52	6.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9, 10, 11 and	12	52	14.16
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13 and	14	52	4.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	52	10.53
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	52	10.93
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and	5	53	10.21
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8, and	9	53	15.55
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	53	14.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 22, 23 and	24	53	
and	1	54	9.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and	7	54	25.67
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and	13	54	21.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 and	7	55	27.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and	13	55	29.18
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	55	23.91
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	56	38.21
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	56	38.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	56	26.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	19	56	4.54
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, 23, and	24	56	21.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	57	56.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	57	61.01
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	57	21.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2 and	3	58	34.39
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4 and	5	58	21.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	6	58	10.77
Unknown 1891	7	58	1.06
Unknown 1891	8	58	1.06
Unknown 1891	9	58	1.06
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	10	58	10.79
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	58	13.26
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	58	1.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	13	58	11.01
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1891 to 1894 inc	14	58	7.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	15	58	10.35
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, and	22	58	27.64
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 23 and 24		58	14.63
J T Holmes & Co 1888, 1889 1892 to 1895 inc	1	59	163.12
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1892 to 1895 incl lots 2 &	3	59	20.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4, 5 and	6	59	50.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 23 and	24	58	14.63
J F Holmes & Co 1888, 1889, & 7, 8, 9, 10 and	11	59	51.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and	17	59	73.26
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	59	583.03
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1893 to 1895 inc	1	60	10.14
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	60	65.55
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	60	91.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	60	81.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21 and	22	60	57.32
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	61	59.85
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	61	71.59
Jno F Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	61	53.52
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, &	24	61	55.56
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	62	44.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 and	8	62	14.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9, 10, 11 and	12	62	29.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	62	85.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	63	85.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 and	2	63	12.03
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc, lots 3 and	4	63	10.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and	9	63	23.26
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11, 12, 13 and	14	63	25.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	63	21.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	63	22.38

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Unknown 1891	1	64	1.12
Unknown 1889 and 1891	2	64	1.67
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9 and	10	64	8.70
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	64	7.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	65	20.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	65	20.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	65	20.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	65	20.97
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	66	20.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 11 and	12	66	20.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	66	18.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	66	18.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	67	20.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	67	20.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	67	16.47
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	18	67	88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	19	67	87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	67	15.24
Theodore Gleson 1891 lots 1, 2, and	3	68	2.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and	9	68	20.51
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11, 12 and	13	68	13.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 14, 15, 16, and	17	68	11.25
Leo Steinfert 1888 to 1895 inc lts 18 and	19	69	31.17
Herman Linder 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20 and	21	69	5.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 22, 23 and	24	69	9.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	73	13.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	73	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	73	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20 and	21	73	6.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 22, 23 and	24	73	7.18
E A and L Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	74	15.47
E A and L Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	74	15.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	74	15.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, and	23	74	9.88
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc	24	74	8.25
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	75	19.30
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	75	19.33
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, and	16	75	12.89
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17 and	18	75	6.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	75	19.13
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lot	1	76	4.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	76	18.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	76	21.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	76	17.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	76	18.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	77	22.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	78	17.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	77	17.87
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	5	78	3.20
Unknown, 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and	10	78	18.33
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11 and	12	78	8.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13 and	14	78	6.01
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	78	6.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19, and	20	78	14.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	78	12.71
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, , 3, 4, 5, and	6	79	20.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	79	20.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	79	20.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, and	4	80	28.87
5, 6, 7 and	8	80	27.55
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9 and	10	80	13.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11, 12, 13 and	14	80	27.01
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	80	5.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19 and	20	80	19.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	80	22.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and	6	81	58.99
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 and	8	81	22.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9, 10, [illegible] and	12	81	39.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14 and	15	81	21.74
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lot	16	81	7.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	81	41.95
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 and	2	82	23.32
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and	7	82	50.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	82	50.34
Lyons 4			
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	82	38.76
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18 and	19	82	18.75
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21 and	22	82	26.79
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	5	83	6.36
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and	10	83	30.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and	15	83	51.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and	20	83	27.65
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23, and	24	83	23.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	83	18.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17 and	18	84	9.63
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	85	22.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	86	20.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	86	4.23
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	86	4.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	87	18.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2 and	3	88	13.53
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	89	16.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	89	16.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	89	15.38
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and	23	89	13.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	90	15.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 5 and	6	90	7.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	90	17.51
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and	5	91	34.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8 and	9	91	25.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11, 12 and	13	91	26.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	91	26.04
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	92	7.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	92	32.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 11 and	12	92	33.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	92	18.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and	22	92	22.39
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	93	22.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	93	22.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	93	21.01
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	93	20.90
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	94	19.28
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	94	19.28
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	94	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and	24	94	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	95	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 11 &	12	95	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	95	16.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, &	24	96	16.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	96	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	96	15.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	95	15.42
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	97	16.14
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	97	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	97	15.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	98	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	98	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	99	16.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	99	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	100	16.15
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	100	16.18
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	105	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	105	17.63
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	105	17.55
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22 23 &	24	105	17.57
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	106	17.28
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	106	17.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	106	17.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	106	17.57
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	107	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	107	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	107	24.10
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	107	23.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	108	17.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	108	16.00
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	108	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	109	15.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	109	15.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	109	15.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	110	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	110	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	110	14.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	110	14.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	111	19.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	111	17.55
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	112	21.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	112	20.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 14 15, 16, 17 &	18	112	19.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	112	19.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	113	23.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	113	23.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, &	17	113	17.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	113	18.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	114	23.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	114	23.01
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	114	16.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	115	10.29
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 &	14	115	9.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 2, 3, 4, &	5	116	11.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, &	9	116	9.07
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	117	14.99
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	117	15.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	118	14.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	118	14.67
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	118	11.16
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	118	11.75
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	119	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10 &	11	119	11.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 12, 13, 14, 15 &	16	119	11.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 17, 18, 19, 20 &	21	119	11.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	120	14.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	120	14.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	121	13.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	121	13.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	121	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	121	13.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4 &	5	122	22.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, &	9	122	9.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 10, 11, 12, &	13	122	9.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, &	5	123	15.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, 9 &	10	123	13.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 11, 12, 13, &	14	123	16.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	124	18.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	124	18.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	24	13.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	124	13.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	125	15.54
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	125	15.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	25	15.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	126	14.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	126	13.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	126	13.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	126	13.56
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	127	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	127	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22 23	24	127	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	128	13.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	128	13.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	128	13.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22 23 &	24	128	13.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	129	13.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	129	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	129	13.33
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	129	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	130	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	130	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	130	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	130	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	131	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	131	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	131	13.84
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		132	49.49
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		135	26.89
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl all of		136	41.82
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		137	41.84
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	138	9.22
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, &	10	138	5.83
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 11 &	12	138	5.69
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl 17, 18, 19, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl	10	139	1.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl, all of		140	41.03
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	141	11.15
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	142	11.05
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	142	4.70
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &	9	143	16.47
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, &	4	145	6.16
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 5, 6, 7, &	8	145	6.16
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl lots 9, 10, 11 &	12	145	10.74
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14 &	15	145	4.66
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	145	4.60
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &.	6	146	11.81
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	146	5.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl all of		147	37.86
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8 &	9	148	7.42
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 10, 11 12 &	13	148	7.46

Detling's Sub-divison of Market Square.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1889	1	1	23.93
Unknown 1889	2	1	2.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	1	10.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	1	84.29
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	5	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	6	1	42.22
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	7	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	1	42.22
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	10	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	11	1	18.41
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	12	1	22.18
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	13	1	6.11
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	14	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	15	1	6.42
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	16	1	13.46
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	17	1	13.43
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	18	1	13.45
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	19	1	13.44
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	20	1	13.47
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	21	1	13.43
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	22	1	13.48
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	23	1	13.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	24	1	15.26
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	25	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	26	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	27	1	6.44
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	28	1	13.46
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	29	1	13.43
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	30	1	15.01

Chas Bottineau's Addition

	Lot	Blk	
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	1	5.40
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	4	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	5	1	4.46
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	6	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	7	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	8	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	9	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	11	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	12	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	13	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	14	1	5.07
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	2	5.41
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	2	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	4	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	5	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	6	2	4.40
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	7	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	8	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	9	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	11	2	4.42
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	12	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	13	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	14	2	5.18
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	15	2	5.15
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	16	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	17	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	18	2	4.50
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	19	2	4.45
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	20	2	4.50
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	21	2	4.44
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	22	2	4.50
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	23	2	3.75
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	24	2	4.73
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	25	2	4.40
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	26	2	4.40
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	27	2	4.70
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	4.58
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	4.57
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	4.61
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	4.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	14	3	4.48
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	15	3	4.48
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	16	3	4.47
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	17	3	4.45
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	18	3	4.47
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	19	3	4.48
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	20	3	4.40
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	21	3	4.48
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	22	3	4.45
Chas Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	23	3	4.47
Joseph Cyr 1888 to 1895 incl	4	4	8.09
Joseph Cyr 1888 to 1895 incl	5	4	8.07
J H & Edward Bray 1889, 1890 1894 & 1895	8	4	1.50
J H & Edward Bray 1894 & 1895	9	4	.85
J H & Edward Bray 1894 & 1895	10	4	.85
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	11	4	1.18
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	12	4	1.18
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	13	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	14	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	15	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	16	4	.82
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	17	4	.78
	18	4	.81
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	1	5	2.42
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	2	5	2.39
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	3	5	2.44
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	4	5	2.41
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	5	2.44

Buse & Canty's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Chas E Sweet 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	1	1	3.01
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	1	3.00
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	1	2.86
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	10	1	3.48
Ellen Fahey 1889, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	1	2	2.23
Thos Canty 1893 to 1895 incl	2	2	2.26
Bust & Canty 1891 to 1895 incl	11	2	2.21
Bust & Canty 1891 to 1895 incl	12	2	2.21
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	13	2	2.22
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	14	2	2.18
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	15	2	2.20
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	16	2	2.20
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	17	2	1.73
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	18	2	1.71
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	19	2	1.60
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	20	2	1.71
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	3.42
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	3.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	3.22
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	3.26
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	3	3.30
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	3	3.45
Buse & Canty 1889 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.82
Buse & Canty 1893	8	4	.75
Buse & Canty 1889 to 1895 incl	9	4	3.30
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	10	4	3.27
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	11	4	3.32
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	12	4	3.48
W F Dean 1895	1	5	.49
W F Dean 1895	2	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	3	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	4	5	.49
W F Dean 1895	5	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	6	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	7	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	8	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	9	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	10	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	11	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	12	5	.47
W F Dean 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	1	6	1.56
Ellen Fayhey 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	2	6	1.51
Ellen Fayhey 1888 to 1895 incl	3	6	3.06
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 inc	4	6	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	5	6	3.07
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	6	6	3.04
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	6	2.61
W F Dean 1895	13	6	.36
W F Dean 1895	14	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	6	.38
W F Dean 1895	19	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	6	.36
W F Dean 1895	24	6	.35
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	3	7	2.77
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	4	7	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	5	7	3.07
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	6	7	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	7	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	7	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	7	2.71
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	7	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	7	2.70
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	7	2.08
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	8	2.83
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	8	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	8	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	8	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	8	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	8	2.63
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	8	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	8	2.90
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	9	2.88
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	9	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	9	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	9	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	9	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	9	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1891 incl	11	9	2.65
W F Dean 1895	12	9	2.85
W F Dean 1895	13	9	.30
W F Dean 1895	14	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	9	.36
W F Dean 1895	19	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	9	.36
W F Dean 1895	24	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	1	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	2	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	10	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	11	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	13	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	14	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	19	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	20	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	10	.65
W F Dean 1895	23	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	24	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	1	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	2	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	11	.30
W F Dean 1895	6	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	11	.36
W F Dean 1895	11	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	11	.35
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		13	34.42
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		13	34.31
W F Dean 1895	1	14	.35
W F Dean	2	14	.36
W F Dean 1895	3	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	14	.36
W F Dean 1895	8	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	11	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	14	.36
Thos Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14,	15	14	8.83
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 16 to 24 incl		14	22.24
W F Dean 1895	1	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	2	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	15	.36
W F Dean 1895	4	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	15	.36
W F Dean 1895	9	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	11	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	13	15	.36
W F Dean 1895	14	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	15	.25
W F Dean 1895	17	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	19	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	15	.36
W F Dean 1895	24	15	.35
W F Dean 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 lots 1 to 12 incl		16	20.62
W F Dean 1895	13	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	14	16	.36
W F Dean 1895	15	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	19	16	.36
W F Dean 1895	20	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	24	16	.36
W F Dean 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		17	29.62
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		18	29.82
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		19	29.83
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		19	24.45
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		20	34.24
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		20	34.23
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 10 incl		21	54.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		22	34.23

Norman's Addition.

Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	7	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	8	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	9	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	10	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	7	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	8	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	9	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	10	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	3	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	3	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	3	1.66

Schreiter's Addition.

W A Schreiter 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	1	7.64
do	2	1	7.04
do	3	1	7.03
do	4	1	7.04
do	5	1	7.03
W A Schreiter 1893 to 1895 inc.	3	2	2.66
do	4	2	2.66
do	5	2	2.65
do	6	2	2.65
do	7	2	2.66
do	8	2	2.65
Unknown 188 to 1891 inc	1	3	1.73
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	4	2.00
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	4	1.99
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	4	2.01
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	4	2.00
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	4	2.01

Ernest Buse's Addition.

Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	1	3.09
do	2	1	2.82
do	3	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	2	3.10
do	2	2	2.78
do	3	2	2.84
do	4	2	2.82
do	5	2	2.07
do	1	3	3.09
do	2	3	2.80
do	3	3	2.82
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc.	4	3	2.83
do	5	3	2.82
o	6	3	2.83
do	7	3	2.79
do	8	3	2.84
do	9	3	2.82
do	10	3	2.84
do	11	3	2.91
do	1	4	3.06
do	2	4	2.81
do	3	4	2.84
do	4	4	2.82
do	5	4	2.84
do	6	4	2.79
do	7	4	2.84
do	8	4	2.82
do	9	4	2.84
do	10	4	2.07
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	5	3.06
do	2	5	2.82
do	3	5	2.84
do	4	5	2.82
do	5	5	2.84
do	6	5	2.79
do	7	5	2.84
do	8	5	2.80
do	9	5	2.82
do	10	5	3.00
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		6	9.54
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 5 inc		7	13.41
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		8	9.50
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 7 inc		9	19.48
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		10	9.50
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 to 12 inc		11	14.83
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 8 inc		12	20.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lot 1		13	21.92
and lots 1 to 7 incl		14	
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lot	1	15	2.95
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2 to 12 inc		15	31.54
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2 and 8		16	31.56
and lots 1 to 9 inc		17	
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4 to 12 inc		18	31.51
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		19	31.17
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 7 inc		20	17.95
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 10 inc		21	26.58
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		22	31.94
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		23	31.94
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		24	15.[illegible]
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 to 10 inc		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots		[illegible]	9.86
11 and 12		24	31.87
and lots 1 to 10 inc		25	

Mill Reserve Addition.

Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	1	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	1	5.83
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	1	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	2	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	3	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	3	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	4	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	4	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	5	2.42
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 & 1895	14	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	19	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	20	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	21	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	22	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	23	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	24	6	226.64
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	7	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	7	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	8	6.29
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	8	43.76
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1888, 1894 and 1895	3	8	18.08
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	14	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	19	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	20	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	14	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 1895	1	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	1	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1894	7	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood			

1894 and 1895	11	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	14	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	11	1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	11	1.49
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	11	1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	11	1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	11	1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	11	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	12	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	12	1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	12	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	12	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	12	1.49
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	12	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	12	1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	29	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	12	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	13	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	13	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	13	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1891	19	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	14	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	14	1.86

Langevin's Sub-division of Church Block.

Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc	1	1	7.53
do	4	1	17.01
do	13	1	9.35
do	14	1	9.39
do	15	1	9.35
do	16	1	9.39
do	17	1	9.35
do	18	1	9.41
do	3	3	9.98
do	4	3	9.98
do	5	3	9.98
do	6	3	9.98
do	7	3	9.98
do	8	3	9.98
do	9	3	18.81
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc all of		4	58.10
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc a strip of land between Edward street and lot B		2	2.08
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc		A	12.43

VILLAGE OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	No. A'r's	Tax & Interest
A C Fairweather 1892 and 1895 1 a out of se¼ sw¼	33	1	87
August Henning 1895 tract se . sw¼ ex 5 a of R of W	33	25	11.14
J W Wallip 1895 50x140 feet out of ne¼ se¼ sw ¼	33		1.80
	Lot	Blk	
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc	1	1	3.78
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc	2	1	3.73
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc	3	1	3.60
Patrick Svard 1894 and 1895	4	1	21.49
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895	5	1	1.29
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895	6	1	1.32
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895	1	2	1.21
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895	2	2	1.23
Unknown 1886	3	2	34
Chas J Knox 1894	5	2	66
Unknown 1894	6	2	66
Unknown 1894	7	2	66
Chas J Knox 1894	11	2	1.32
Unknown 1894	12	2	1.32
Unknown 1894	13	2	1.32
Unknown 1892, 1894 and 1895	4	4	3.93
J H Sanders 1895	8	4	1.63
J H Sanders 1893 to 1895 inc	10	4	6.40
J H Sanders 1893 to 1895 inc	11	4	3.87
Carl Wedrus 1894 and 1895	1	5	3.78
Unknown 1893 and 1895	5	5	2.24
Geo W Riddle 1893 and 1895	6	5	1.64
Martha Muer 1894 and 1895	9	5	2.66
Martha Muer 1894 and 1895	10	5	2.65
Martha Muer 1892 and 1895	10	5	3.14
Unknown 1893 and 1895	1	6	2.25
Unknown 1893 and 1895	2	6	1.98
Kittie Long 1893 to 1895 inc	5	6	8.44
Kittie Long 1893 to 1895 inc	6	6	2.71
Unknown 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1895	9	6	2.34
Chas J Knox 1894	1	7	1.59
Chas J Knox 1894	2	7	1.32
Chas J Knox 1894	3	7	1.32
Jno C Rude 1893 to 1895 inc	4	7	1.71
Unknown 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1895	5	7	3.04
August Wentzel 1895	1	8	85
August Wentzel 1895	2	8	70
Chas J Knox 1894	3	8	78
Chas J Knox 1894	4	8	78
Chas J Knox 1894	5	8	66
Chas J Knox 1894	1	9	90
Chas J Knox 1894	2	9	78
Chas J Knox 1894	3	9	66
Chas J Knox 1894	4	9	66
Chas J Knox 1894	5	9	66
Chas J Knox 1894	6	9	66
August Wentzel 1895	7	9	62
August Wentzel 1895	8	9	59
August Wentzel 1895	9	9	61
August Wentzel 1895	10	9	61
August Wentzel 1895	11	9	61
August Wentzel 1895	12	9	70
Chas J Knox 1894	7	10	78
Chas J Knox 1894	8	10	78
Chas J Knox 1894	9	10	66
Chas J Knox 1894	10	10	66
Chas J Knox 1894	11	10	66
Chas J Knox 1894	12	10	78
Unknown 1893 and 1895	13	10	1.10
Unknown 1893 and 1895	14	10	1.05
Unknown 1893 and 1895	15	10	1.07
Unknown 1893 and 1895	16	10	1.07
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894	22	10	83
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894	23	10	80
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894	24	10	1.01
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895	1	11	1.70
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895	2	11	2.42
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895	3	11	1.21
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895	4	11	1.21
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895	7	11	1.20
Caspr Folk 1893 and 1895	8	11	1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895	9	11	1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895	10	11	1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895	11	11	1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895	12	11	1.32
Unknown 1894	7	12	2.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895	13	12	2.04
Unknown 1893 and 1895	14	12	2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1895	15	12	2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1895	16	12	2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1894	17	12	2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1894	18	12	3.40
Evert Erickson 1893 to 1895 inc	6	13	23.84
Chas J Knox 1894	7	14	1.86
Chas J Knox 1894	8	14	1.86
Chas J Knox 1894	9	14	1.86
Chas J Knox 1894	10	14	1.86
Chas J Knox 1894	11	14	1.86
Chas J Knox 1894	12	14	2.26
Unknown 1893 and 1895	17	14	2.63
Unknown 1893 and 1895	18	14	2.64
Chas J Knox 1894	1	15	90
Chas J Knox 1894	2	15	78
Chas J Knox 1894	3	15	78
Chas J Knox 1894	4	15	78
Chas J Knox 1894	5	15	78
Chas J Knox 1894	6	15	78
Unknown 1893 and 1895	7	15	1.81
Unknown 1893 and 1895	8	15	1.81
Unknown 1893 and 1895	9	15	1.81
Unknown 1893 and 1895	10	15	1.81
Unknown 1893 and 1895	11	15	1.81
Unknown 1893 and 1895	12	15	1.51
Unknown 1894	13	15	2.03
Unknown 1894	14	15	1.70
Unknown 1894	15	15	1.70
Unknown 1894	16	15	1.70
August Mordell 1893 to 1895 inc	1	16	2.23
Unknown 1893 and 1895	2	16	1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895	3	16	1.31
Chas J Knox 1894	7	16	78
Chas J Knox 1894	8	16	78
Chas J Knox 1894	11	16	78
Chas J Knox 1894	12	16	78
Chas J Knox 1894	4	17	90
Chas J Knox 1894	5	17	90
Unknown 1893 and 1895	7	17	1.57
Unknown 1893 and 1895	8	17	1.55
Martin Lilleman 1892, 1893 and 1895	9	17	.30
Unknown 1893 and 1895	1	18	2.07
Unknown 1893 and 1895	2	18	1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895	3	18	1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895	4	18	1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895	5	18	1.56
Unknown 1890 to 1895 inc	6	18	3.50
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	7	18	1.46
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	8	18	1.46
Chas J Knox 1895	9	18	79
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	10	18	1.45
Unknown 1894	11	18	.90
Unknown 1894	12	18	99
J W Wheeler et al 1894 and 1895	15	18	2.85
J W Wheeler et al 1894 and 1895	16	18	2.84
S L Hogan 1893 to 1895 inc	21	18	4.03
Unknown 1892 and 1893	23	18	2.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	19	5.78
Unknown 1890 to 1895 inc	12	19	7.38
Herman Olm 1892, 1894 and 1895	14	19	4.69
Herman Olm 1892, 1894 and 1895	15	19	24.16
Karl M Hanson 1895	16	19	1.72
Karl M Hanson 1895	18	19	7.06
Unknown 1893	19	19	1.48
Unknown 1893	20	19	1.48
Unknown 1893	21	19	1.48
Unknown 1893	22	19	1.48
Unknown 1893	23	19	1.48
Unknown 1893	24	19	2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895	3	20	3.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	5	20	8.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	6	20	8.00
Evenson Bros 1894 and 1895	8	20	3.76
A Thomas 1892 to 1895 inc	23	20	37.99
A Thomas 1892, 1894 and 1895	24	20	6.38
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc	1	21	6.71
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc	2	21	5.42
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc	3	21	4.02
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	21	4.01
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	21	4.02
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	21	4.01
Unknown 1893 and 1895	11	21	3.02
Unknown 1893 and 1895	12	21	3.24
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	15	21	3.26
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	17	21	3.26
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	18	21	8.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895	1	22	2.04
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	2	22	3.26
Unknown 1893 and 1895	3	22	2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895	4	22	2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895	5	22	2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895	6	22	2.13
J H Sanders 1894	8	22	1.75
Unknown 1894	9	22	1.75
Unknown 1893 and 1894	10	22	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	19	22	3.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	20	22	3.45
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc	21	22	4.07
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc	24	22	4.07
Chas J Knox 1894	1	23	1.32
Chas J Knox 1894	2	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	3	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	4	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	5	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	6	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	13	23	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894	14	23	90
Chas J Knox 1894	15	23	90
Chas J Knox 1894	16	23	90
Chas J Knox 1894	17	23	90
Chas J Knox 1894	18	23	90
Aug Wentzel 1895	1	24	94
Aug Wentzel 1895	2	24	78
Aug Wentzel 1895	3	24	79
Aug Wentzel 1895	4	24	79
Aug Wentzel 1895	5	24	79
Aug Wentzel 1895	6	24	79
Chas J Knox 1894	7	24	90
Chas J Knox 1894	8	24	90
Chas J Knox 1894	9	24	90
Chas J Knox 1894	10	24	90
Chas J Knox 1894	11	24	90
Chas J Knox 1894	12	24	94
Aug Wentzel 1895	7	25	93
Aug Wentzel 1895	8	25	94
Aug Wentzel 1895	9	25	93
Aug Wentzel 1895	10	25	94
Aug Wentzel 1895	11	25	93
Aug Wentzel 1895	12	25	1.07
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	26	4.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	2	26	3.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	3	26	2.96
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	4	26	2.99
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	5	26	3.33
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	6	26	3.30
Chas J Knox 1894	7	26	1.22
Chas J Knox 1894	8	26	1.22
Chas J Knox 1894	9	26	1.22
Chas J Knox 1894	10	26	1.22
Chas J Knox 1894	11	26	1.22
Chas J Knox 1894	12	26	1.44
Chas J Knox 1894	19	26	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 1894	20	26	1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	22	26	1.76
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	1	27	6.41
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	2	27	5.74
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	3	27	4.85
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	4	27	4.87
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	5	27	4.86
Anna Kretzchmar 1893 to 1895 inc	6	27	3.02
A A McDougall 1895	6	28	4.43
J M Evenson 1891 and 1895	9	28	3.87
J M Evenson 1891 and 1895	10	28	3.87
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc	12	28	11.43
E M Evenson 1895	16	28	12.08
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	29	9.83
E M Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc	9	29	23.20
E M Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc	10	29	23.19
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	29	12.28
P O Bergh 1895 e½ of	21	29	3.07
Peter O Bergh 1895 e½ of lots 22, 23 and	24	29	22.00
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 lot 1 and	2	30	64.98
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	3	30	3.77
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	7	30	3.77
Chas J Knox 1894	8	30	2.10
Thos E Devereaux 1893 and 1894	9	30	3.28
Thos E Devereaux 1893 and 1894	10	30	3.28
Thos E Devereaux 1893 and 1894	11	30	3.28
Unknown 1893 and 1894	12	30	3.94
Unknown 1893 and 1895	15	30	4.41
Unknown 1893 and 1895	16	30	4.42
Jos Jamson 1895	19	30	3.50
Michae C Burns 1895	3	31	1.63
Evangelical Association of N America	13	31	2.00
Evangelical Association of N America 1895	14	31	1.86
Evangelical Association of N America 1895	15	31	20.46
Evangelical Association of N America 1895	16	31	3.03
Frank Falton 1892 to 1895 inc	22	31	85.60
Unknown 1889 to 1893 incl	25	31	3.53
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc	26	31	8.79
Adolph Gatfrid 1893 to 1895 inc	1	32	8.77
Adolph Gatfrid 1893 to 1895 in	2	32	8.43
Martha Mier 1894 and 1895	4	32	2.66
Martha Mier 1894 and 1895	5	32	2.66
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	9	32	2.77
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895	10	32	2.76
Scand Lutheran Church 1893	16	34	1.00
Scand Lutheran Church 1893	17	34	1.00
Scand Lutheran Church 1893	18	34	1.00
Unknown 1889	8	36	78
Jno P Forsberg 1893 to 1895 inc	7	36	21.69
Ole Hansey 1895	15	36	4.43
Unknown 1893 and 1895	17	36	6.73
Unknown 1893 and 1895	18	36	6.73
Anna Kretzchmar 1890 to 1895 inc	22	36	14.82
Wily Tindoph 1893 and 1894	23	36	7.98
Wily Tindoph 1889 to 1895 incl	24	36	10.65
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc	10	37	57.18
Evenson Bros 1893 to 1895 inc	11	37	32.69
Evenson Bros 1893 to 1895 inc	12	37	105.16
Evenson Bros 1892 and 1893	13	37	7.76
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc	14	37	55.87
Evenson Bros 1892 and 1893	15	37	1.70
Axel Steen 1892 to 1895 inc	16	37	4.01
Axel Steen 1892 to 1895 inc	17	37	4.01
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	19	37	4.07
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	20	37	4.07
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	21	37	4.07
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	22	37	4.74
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	23	37	5.64
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc	24	37	9.08
J W Wheeler et al 1891	4	38	1.59
Unknown 1893 and 1895	19	38	1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895	20	38	1.69
Unknown 1893 and 1895	21	38	1.69
Unknown 1893 and 1895	22	38	1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895	23	38	1.77
Unknown 1893 and 1895	24	38	2.40
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895	1	39	8.26
Patrick Aoard 1894 and 1895	2	39	2.75
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895	3	39	2.84
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895	4	39	2.34
Peter A Brgh 1895	5	39	1.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	6	39	4.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	7	39	4.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	8	39	4.31
P C Schmidt 1892 to 1895 inc	9	39	3.17
P C Schmidt 1892 to 1895 inc	10	39	3.17
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895	11	39	2.25
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895	12	39	2.77
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	16	39	3.93
S & H P Bailey 1892 to 1895 inc	17	39	3.04
J N Bailey 1895	18	39	1.63
J N Bailey 1895	19	39	1.16
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	1	40	2.23
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	2	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	3	40	1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	4	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	5	40	1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	6	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	7	40	1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	8	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	9	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	10	40	1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	11	40	1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895	12	40	1.65
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	41	3.00
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	41	2.54
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	41	2.22
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	41	2.26
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	41	2.23
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	41	2.24
J R Garden 1893 to 1895 inc	7	41	1.86
Wiley Tindolph 1895	19	41	93
Wiley Tindolph 1895	20	41	94
Wilty Tindolph 1895	21	41	93
Wiley Tindolph 1895	22	41	94
Wiley Tindolph 1895	23	41	93
Wiley Tindolph 1895	24	41	94
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	1	43	2.87
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	2	43	1.82
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	3	43	1.84
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	4	43	1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	43	1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	43	1.02
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	43	1.86
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	43	1.65
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	43	1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	43	1.48
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	43	1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	17	43	1.50
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	1	44	1.23
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	2	44	1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	3	44	1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	4	44	1.04
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	5	44	1.04
Albert G Keene 1895	6	44	61
Abner P Keene 1895	7	44	61
Edvin S Keene 1895	8	44	61
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	44	1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	44	1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	44	1.71
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	12	44	1.25
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	13	44	1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	14	44	1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	15	44	1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	16	44	1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	17	44	1.04
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	18	44	1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	19	44	1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	20	44	1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	21	44	1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895	22	44	1.30
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	46	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	17	46	1.35
Frank W Epler 1893	18	46	38
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	19	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	20	46	1.35
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	1	47	1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	2	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	3	47	1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	4	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	5	47	1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	6	47	1.40
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	7	47	1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	8	47	1.40
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	9	47	1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	10	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	11	47	1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	12	47	1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	13	47	1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	14	47	1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	15	47	1.43
Gto Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	16	47	1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	17	47	1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	18	47	1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	19	47	1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	20	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	21	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	22	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	23	47	1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc	24	47	1.41
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	48	1.53
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	48	1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	48	1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	48	1.82
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	48	1.41
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	48	1.83
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	48	1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	48	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	48	1.85
Geo Cracktr 1892 to 1895 inc	10	48	1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	48	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	48	1.56
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	48	1.56
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	48	1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	48	1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	48	1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	17	48	1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	18	48	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	19	48	1.82
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	20	48	1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	21	48	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	22	48	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	23	48	1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	24	48	1.55
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in	1	49	1.40
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in	2	49	1.18
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in	3	49	1.21
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in	4	49	1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in	5	49	1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl	6	49	1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl	7	49	1.18
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl	8	49	1.21
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	9	49	1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	10	49	1.86
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	11	49	1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	12	49	1.45
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	13	49	1.44
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	14	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	15	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895	16	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	17	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	18	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	19	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	20	49	1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	21	49	1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	22	49	1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	23	49	1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl	24	49	1.56
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	1	50	2.13
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	2	50	1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	3	50	1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	4	50	1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	5	50	1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	6	50	1.85
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	7	50	1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	8	50	1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	9	50	1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	10	50	1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	11	50	1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	12	50	2.18
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	13	50	1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	14	50	1.39
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	15	50	1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	16	50	1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	17	50	1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	18	50	1.42
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	19	50	1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	20	50	1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	21	50	1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	22	50	1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	23	50	1.42
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl	24	50	1.08
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	1	52	2.71
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	2	52	2.21
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	3	52	1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	4	52	1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	5	52	1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	6	52	1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	7	52	1.92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	8	52	1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	9	52	1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	10	52	1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	11	52	2.22
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl	12	52	2.52
Allen Tindolph 1895 und ½	19	52	.79
Mark Rauenbubler 1893 to 1895 incl	6	53	2.56
Mark Rauenbubler 1893 to 1895 incl	7	53	2.56
George Crocker 1889 to 1895 incl	8	53	3.44
George Crocker 1889 to 1895 incl	9	53	3.48
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	10	53	3.42
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	11	53	3.43
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc	12	53	4.06
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	19	53	2.37
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	20	53	2.38
Sven & Carolina Asleson 1895	22	53	94
Unknown 1893 and 1895	7	54	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	8	54	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	9	54	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	10	54	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	11	54	3.23
Unknown 1893 and 1895	12	54	2.24
Unknown 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc	17	54	3.69
J W Wheeler et al 1892	12	55	93
Unknown 1893 and 1894	13	55	2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895	14	55	1.87
Unknown 1893 and 1895	15	55	1.64
Unknown 1893 and 1895	16	55	1.65
Unknown 1893 and 1895	17	55	1.64
Unknown 1893 and 1895	18	55	1.65
Unknown 1894	24	55	1.69
Unknown 1894	21	55	1.86
City of Thief River Falls 1889	1	56	50
City of Thief River Falls 1889	2	56	50
Chas J Knox 1895	3	56	4.00
H E Mussey 1895	4	56	23.58
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc	5	56	13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc	6	56	13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc	7	56	13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc	8	56	13.10
Sarah Benzie 1894 and 1895	9	56	30.10
Sarah Benzie 1894 and 1895	10	56	31.76
Sarah Benzie 1894 and 1895	11	56	178.71
Sarah Benzle	12	56	
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	19	56	4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	20	56	4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	21	56	4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	22	56	4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	23	56	4.07
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	24	56	4.88
Hans Nelson 1894 and 1895	3	57	9.95
Hans Nelson 1894 and 1895	4	57	43.37
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	19	57	12.74
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	20	57	12.76
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	21	57	12.75
Devoald Frazer 1892 to 1895 inc	7	58	8.22
Mary Chainey 1892 to 1895 inc	8	58	8.22
Unknown 1888	11	58	84
Mary Chainey 1893 and 1895	9	58	4.09
Unknown 1894	19	58	7.87
J W Swanstrom 1893 to 1895 inc	22	58	30.94
Clara M Howe 1889 to 1895 inc lt1 ex 10 ft	2	60	7.93
Clara M Howe 1889 to 1895 inc	3	60	4.67
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	5	60	5.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	6	60	5.00
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	7	60	5.00
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc	8	60	5.59
Chas F Misner 1895	3	61	23.87
Christina Mier 1894 and 1895 all		62	12.87
Mary Mahon 1893 to 1895 inc	1	63	27.09
Mary Mahon 1893 to 1895 inc	2	63	25.93
Tim Sullivan 1891 to 1895 inc	4	63	28.50
Tim Sullivan 1891 to 1895 inc	5	63	28.51
Bertha Adolph 1892 to 1895 inc	7	63	10.87
Unknown 1895		63	3.51
Phillip Xeh 1892 to 1895 inc	13	63	10.86
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 inc	17	63	11.26
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 inc	18	63	8.90
Unknown 1893 and 1895	19	63	4.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895	20	63	4.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895	23	63	4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1893 and 1895	24	63	3.04
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	25	63	8.36
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	26	63	8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	27	63	8.36
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	28	63	8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	29	63	8.36
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	30	63	8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	31	63	8.85
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	32	63	10.07
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	1	64	10.54
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	2	64	9.82
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	3	64	9.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	4	64	9.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	5	64	9.13
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	6	64	9.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	7	64	9.13
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	8	64	9.11
Unknown 1893 and 1895	9	64	4.52
Unknown 1893 and 1895	10	64	4.56
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	17	64	5.01
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	18	64	4.60
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	19	64	4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	20	64	4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	21	64	4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	22	64	4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	23	64	4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc	24	64	4.10
Jos Mork 1893 and 1895	1	65	2.40
Jos Mork 1893 and 1895	2	65	2.80
Unknown 1893 and 1895	3	65	2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895	4	65	2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895	5	65	2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895	7	65	2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895	8	65	2.24
J W Wheeler 1895	15	65	1.80
J W Wheeler 1895	16	65	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	20	65	4.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895	21	65	2.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895	22	65	2.02
Unknown 1893 and 1895	23	65	2.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895	24	65	2.02
Unknown 1893 and 1895	9	66	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	10	66	1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895	11	66	1.65
Unknown 1893 and 1895	12	66	1.87
Unknown 1893 and 1895	13	66	1.85
Unknown 1893 and 1895	14	66	1.87
Edwin S Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc	15	66	3.72
Edwin S Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc	16	66	3.37
Unknown 1893 and 1895	25	66	1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895	26	66	1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895	27	66	1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895	28	66	1.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895	29	66	1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895	30	66	1.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895	32	66	2.00
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	1	67	3.73
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	2	67	3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	3	67	3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	4	67	3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	5	67	3.00
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	6	67	3.03
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	7	67	3.03
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	8	67	3.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	9	67	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	10	67	2.54
Unknokn 1892 to 1895 inc	11	67	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	12	67	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	13	67	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	14	67	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	15	67	3.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	16	67	4.04
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	67	3.48
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	67	2.87
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	67	2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	67	2.40
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	67	2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	67	2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	26	67	2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	27	67	2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	28	67	2.40
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	29	67	2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	30	67	2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	31	67	2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	32	67	3.16
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	68	1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	68	1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	68	1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	68	1.92
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	15	68	2.22
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	68	2.72
Knappen & White 1892 to 1895 inc	17	68	2.72
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	18	68	2.22
Unknown 1895	28	68	70
Betrand C Allen 1889 to 1895 inc	29	68	2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	30	68	2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	31	68	2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	32	68	2.65
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	1	70	2.05
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	2	70	1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	3	70	1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	4	70	1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	5	70	1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	6	70	1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	7	70	1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	8	70	1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	9	70	1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	10	70	1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	11	70	1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	12	70	1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	13	70	1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	14	70	1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	15	70	1.88
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	16	70	2.19
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	17	70	1.94
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	18	70	1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	19	70	1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	20	70	1.61
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	21	70	1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	22	70	1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	23	70	1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	24	70	1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	25	70	1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	26	70	1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	27	70	1.57
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	28	70	1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	29	70	1.59
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	30	70	1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	31	70	1.72
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	32	70	1.88
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	1	71	1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	2	71	1.32
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	3	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	4	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	5	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	6	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	7	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	8	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	9	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	10	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	11	71	1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	12	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	13	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	14	71	1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	15	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	16	71	1.50
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	17	71	1.46
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	18	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	19	71	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	20	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	21	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	22	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	23	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	24	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	25	71	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	26	71	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	27	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	28	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	29	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	30	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	31	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	32	71	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	1	72	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	2	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	3	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	4	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	5	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	6	72	1.44
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	7	72	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	8	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	9	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	10	72	1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	11	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	12	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	13	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	14	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	15	72	1.40
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	16	72	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	17	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	18	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	19	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	20	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	21	72	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	22	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	23	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	24	72	1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	25	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	26	72	1.44
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	27	72	1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	28	72	1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc	29	72	1.41
Unknown 1891 to 1895 inc	30	72	1.39
Unknown 1891 to 1895 inc	31	72	1.42
Unknown 1891 to 1895 inc	32	72	1.57
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	1	75	1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	2	75	1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	3	75	1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	4	75	1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	5	75	1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	6	75	1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	7	75	1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	8	75	1.12
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	9	75	1.09
Edith L Ballar 1894 and 1895	10	75	94
Edw Liskren 1893 to 1895 inc	11	75	1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	12	75	1.33
Edw Liskren 1895	13	75	55
Edw Liskren 1895	14	75	55
Al Blum 1895	15	75	57
Al Blum 1895	16	75	55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	17	75	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	18	75	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	19	75	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	20	75	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	21	75	1.25
Kinnath McRae 1892 to 1895 inc	22	75	1.20
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	23	75	1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	31	75	1.18
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc	32	75	1.18
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	1	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	2	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	3	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	4	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	5	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	6	92	1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	7	92	1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	8	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	92	1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	92	1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	92	1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1894 to 1895 inc	15	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	92	1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	23	92	1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	24	92	1.26
Jno H Rabb 1893 to 1895 inc	1	93	1.10
Sada R Emerson 1893 to 1895 inc	2	93	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	3	93	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	4	93	1.25
Jas H Thurman 1893 to 1895 inc	5	93	1.09
L P VanNorman 1893 to 1895 inc	6	93	1.10
L P VanNorman 1893 to 1895 inc	7	93	1.09
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	13	93	1.09
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	14	93	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	93	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	93	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	93	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	93	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	96	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	96	1.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	96	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	9	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	10	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	11	96	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	12	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	96	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	96	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	96	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	96	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	96	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	96	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	96	1.03

Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	1	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	2	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	3	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	4	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	5	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	6	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	7	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	8	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	15	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	97	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	23	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	24	97	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	9	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	10	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	11	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	12	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	104	1.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	104	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	105	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	105	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	105	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	105	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	105	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	105	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	105	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	105	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	105	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	105	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	105	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	1	108	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	2	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	3	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	4	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	5	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	6	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	7	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	8	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	15	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	108	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	23	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	24	108	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	7	110	98
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	8	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	9	110	88
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	10	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	11	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	12	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	110	90
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	1	111	1.13
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	2	111	1.15
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	3	111	1.14
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	7	111	96
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	8	111	99
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	9	111	96
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	10	111	98
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	11	111	97
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	12	111	98
Jeff Hildred 1891 to 1895 inclusive	13	111	95
Jeff Hildred 1891 to 1895 inclusive	14	111	97
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	15	111	95
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	16	111	97
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	17	111	95
Wiley Tindolph 1895	18	111	47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	9	112	80
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	10	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	112	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	24	112	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	115	92

Hennington's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Helmer Fooder 1893 & 1895	1	2	8.77
Helmer Fooder 1893 & 1895	2	2	2.75
C J Knox 1895	8	2	2.09
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl & 1895	1	3	1.67
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	2	3	1.28
John Hinningson 1892 1893 & 1895	3	3	1.24
John Hinningson 1895	7	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	8	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	9	3	.66
John Henningson 1895	10	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	11	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	12	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	1	4	.56
John Hinningson 1895	2	4	.57
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	3	4	1.73
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	4	4	1.74
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	5	4	1.76
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	6	4	1.70
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	7	4	.94
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	8	4	.96
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	9	4	.96
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	10	4	.92
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	11	4	.92
Unknown 1892 to 1893 incl	12	4	1.09
John Henningson 1895	1	5	.56
John Henningson 1895	2	5	.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1889 to 1895 incl	3	5	1.78
Anna Kretzschmar 1889 to 1895 incl	4	5	1.78
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	6	5	1.46
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	7	5	1.49
John Henningson 1895	8	5	.56
Ole H Nelson 1895	1	6	.61
John Henningson 1894 & 1895	7	6	.99
John Henningson 1895	8	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	9	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	10	6	.56
John Henningson 1895	11	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	12	6	.56
Samuel Kreuger 1890 & 1895	14	7	.74
Samuel Kreuger 1890 & 1895	15	7	.73
Samuely Kreuger 1890 & 1895	16	7	.75
Amelia Welsch 1892 to 1895 incl	18	7	8.78
Amelia Welsch 1892 to 1895 incl	19	7	1.59
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 incl	7	8	2.56
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 incl	8	8	2.52
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	8	2.25
S H Bondelle 1892 to 1895 incl	11	8	3.99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	8	2.20
John Henningson 1895	16	8	.66
John Henningson 1895	17	8	.66
John Henningson 1895	18	8	.66
Unknown 1894 & 1895	19	8	1.21
Unknown 1894 & 1895	20	8	1.21
Unknown 1894 & 1895	21	8	1.21
Unknown 1894 & 1895	22	8	1.25
Unknown 1894 & 1895	23	8	1.25

Porter's Addition.

Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	1	1	46.37
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	2	1	6.00
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	3	1	33.04
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	4	1	7.30
Anna Kretzschmar 1894 & 1895 all of Block 4. Ex lots 1, 2, 3, & 4		4	535.52
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	4	2	6.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	5	2	5.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	6	2	4.87
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	7	2	4.00
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	14	3	2.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	3	3.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	3	3.42
John Olson 1892 to 1895 incl	4	4	3.55
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	5	4	3.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	4	2.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	4	3.13
Caroline Robertson 1893 to 1895 incl	3	5	2.44
Fred Lippert 1895	6	5	1.07
Ole E Pederson 1893 to 1895 incl	7	5	2.45
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 incl	8	5	2.45
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 incl	9	5	2.45
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	13	5	2.00
Ida M Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	14	5	2.00
Ida M Porter 1892 to 1895 incl	15	5	2.34
Ida M Porter 1892 to 1895 incl	16	5	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	5	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	5	3.00
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	6	3.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	6	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	6	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	7	2.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	7	1.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	7	1.83
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	1	8	2.25
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	2	8	2.03
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	3	8	2.07
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	4	8	2.05
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	5	8	2.06
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	6	8	2.06
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	13	8	1.51
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	14	8	2.01
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	15	8	2.03
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	16	8	2.01
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	17	8	1.03
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	18	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	19	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	20	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	21	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	22	8	2.04
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	23	8	2.04
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 incl	24	8	2.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	9	3.61
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	9	2.98
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	9	3.38
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	9	2.51
Knappen & White 1891 to 1895 incl	7	10	3.69
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	1	11	3.71
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	2	11	3.91
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	3	11	3.41
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	4	11	3.41
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 incl	5	11	3.89
Walter & Brochess 1890 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	4.39
Unknown 1890 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	10	11	4.38
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	11	3.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	11	3.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	11	3.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	11	3.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	11	3.05
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	12	2.78
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	3	12	2.78
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	4	12	2.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	12	3.36
Unknown 1891 to 1895	8	12	3.39
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	11	12	2.36
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	12	12	2.37
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	13	12	2.36
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	14	12	2.21
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	15	12	2.22
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	16	12	2.21
J H Sanders 1892 to 1895 incl	18	12	2.63
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	19	12	3.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	12	2.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	12	2.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	12	2.64
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	1	13	2.05
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	3	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	4	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	5	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	6	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1892 to 1895 incl	7	13	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	13	2.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	13	2.84
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	13	2.84
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	13	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	13	2.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	13	2.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	13	2.02
Bertha Jacklin 1892 to 1895 incl	18	13	2.02
Adolph Jacklin 1892 to 1895 incl	19	13	2.02
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	20	13	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	13	2.02
John Maylan 1892 & 1895	23	13	1.08
John Maylan 1892 & 1895	24	13	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	14	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.83
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	15	2.12
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	2	15	1.91
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	3	15	1.91
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	15	1.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	1.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	15	1.83
Ole Pederson 1893 to 1895 inc	1	16	1.83
Ole Pederson 1893 to 1895 incl	2	16	1.74
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	16	2.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	16	2.01
John Halfkneckt 1891 & 1895	5	16	1.45
E M Evenson 1891 to 1895 incl	6	16	2.26
E M Evenson 1892 to 1895 incl	7	16	1.07
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	8	16	1.70
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	9	16	1.70
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	10	16	1.71
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	11	16	1.70
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	12	16	1.71
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	16	1.85
Unknown 1893 & 1894	22	16	1.09
Unknown 1893 & 1894	23	16	1.09
Unknown 1893 & 1894	24	16	1.07
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	17	3.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	17	2.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	17	2.83
Evenson Bros 1891 to 1895 incl	15	18	3.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	18	3.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	18	3.52
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	18	3.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	19	3.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	19	3.20
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	19	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	19	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	10	1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	10	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	10	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	10	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	10	1.16
Maggie Laughridge 1895	12	10	.47
Maggie Laughridge 1895	13	10	.45
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	20	2.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	20	2.20
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	20	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	20	1.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	20	1.14
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	20	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	20	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	20	1.88
W J Turner 1892 to 1895 incl	8	21	2.04
W J Turner 1892 1893 & 1895	9	21	1.21
W J Turner 1892 to 1895 incl	10	21	2.01
Unknown 1895	11	21	.93
Unknown 1895	12	21	.94
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	13	21	1.84
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	14	21	1.44
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	15	21	1.56
Unknown 1895	18	21	.70
Unknown 1895	19	21	.70
Unknown 1895	20	21	.70
Unknown 1895	21	21	.70
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	22	21	1.51
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	23	21	1.51
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	24	21	1.51
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	1	22	1.53
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	22	1.53
F W G Mews 1895	4	22	.70
F W G Mews 1895	5	22	.70
F W G Mews 1895	6	22	.70
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	7	22	1.53
Nellie Camfort 1892 to 1895 incl	8	22	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	22	1.55
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	22	1.40
Unknown 1894 & 1895	11	22	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	22	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	1	23	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	2	23	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	3	23	1.40
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	4	23	1.48
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	23	1.61
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	7	23	1.65
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	8	23	1.36
Maggie Laughridge 1895	9	23	1.36
Maggie Laughridge 1895	11	23	.66
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	12	23	.66
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	1	24	1.37
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	24	.86
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	3	24	.96
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 incl	4	24	1.05
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	5	24	1.10
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	24	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	7	24	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	8	24	1.40
W G Porter 1892 to 1895 incl	9	24	1.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	25	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	25	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	25	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	26	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	26	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	26	1.55
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	26	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	26	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	26	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	26	1.40
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	1	27	1.38
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	27	1.38
Anna Kretzschmar 1895	3	27	.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1895	4	27	.56
Maggit Laughridge 1895	5	27	.55
Maggie Laughridge 1895	6	27	.55
Jas L Corcran 1895	7	27	.56
J H Sanders 1890 to 1895 incl	8	27	1.24
J H Sanders 1891 to 1895 incl	9	27	1.13
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	27	.99
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	27	.90
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	27	.87
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	14	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	15	27	.87
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	16	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	17	27	.86
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 mill reserve			1110.08

Townsite of Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 & 1894 to 1895 incl	2	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	1	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	1	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	1	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	2	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	2	1.12
Knox & Tindolph 1892 to 1895 incl	10	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	2	1.08
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	1	3	.85
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	2	3	.85
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	3	3	.85
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	4	3	.87
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	5	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	6	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	7	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	8	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	9	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	10	3	.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	3	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	3	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	3	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	32	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	33	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	34	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	35	3	.85
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	36	3	.85
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	37	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	38	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	39	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	40	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	41	3	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	5	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	5	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	6	2.38
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	6	2.93
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	6	2.89
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	6	2.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	6	2.00
Maria A Clapp 1895	30	6	1.46
Maggie Pratt 1893 to 1895 incl	31	6	2.60
Maggie Pratt 1893 to 1895 incl	32	6	2.09
John D Smith 1895	33	6	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	6	2.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	6	3.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	7	1.97
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	7	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	7	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	7	1.96
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	7	2.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	7	2.10
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	1	8	1.58
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	2	8	1.52
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	8	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	8	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	8	1.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	8	1.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	8	1.95
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	9	1.64
Erick Erickson 1892 to 1895 incl	13	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	18	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	9	1.74
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	9	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	9	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	37	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	38	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	39	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892, 1894 & 1895	40	9	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	9	1.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	10	1.43
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	10	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	10	1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	10	1.58
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	10	1.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	10	1.68
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	1	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	2	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	3	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	4	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	5	11	88
Unknown 1894 & 1895	6	11	90
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	7	11	1.08
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	8	11	1.06
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	1.08
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	21	11	1.09
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	22	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	23	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	24	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	25	11	1.50
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	26	11	1.40
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	27	11	1.50
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	28	11	1.63
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	1	12	1.29
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	2	12	1.14
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	3	12	1.14
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	1	13	1.11
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	2	13	1.12
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	3	13	1.12
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	4	13	1.12
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	5	13	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	13	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	13	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	13	1.16
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	14	1.17
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	14	1.00
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	14	1.00
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	14	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	14	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	14	1.26
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	15	1.26
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	15	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	15	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	15	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	15	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	15	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	44	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	45	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	46	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	47	15	1.61
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	48	15	.87
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	17	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	17	4.87
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	17	1.34

Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	17	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	17	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	17	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	17	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	17	1.23
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	17	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	17	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	19	1.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	19	1.65
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	17	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	18	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	19	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	20	19	1.97
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	21	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	22	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	23	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	24	19	1.97
Emily A Hicks 1893	1	21	69
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	33	21	3.43
Chas A Robbecke 1894 & 1895	9	21	2.05
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	34	21	3.42
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	35	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	36	21	3.43
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	37	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	38	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	39	21	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	1	22	3.77
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	3.81
Unknown 1894 & 1895	D	23	5.25
Unknown 1894 & 1895	E	23	5.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	1	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	2	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	3	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	4	24	2.70
G M Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	39	24	3.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	A	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	B	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	C	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	F	24	1.59
G M Knox 1895	G	24	1.60
Unknown 1894 & 1895	H	24	2.70
Unknown 1894 & 1895	J	24	2.70
Unknown 1894 & 1895	K	24	2.79
Alson E Kribs 1895	1	25	1.60
Alson E Kribs 1895	2	25	1.59
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	3	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	4	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 895 incl	5	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	6	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	7	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	8	25	3.67
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	9	25	3.67
Kate M Young 1895	10	25	1.76
Kate M Young 1895	11	25	1.76
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	21	25	4.24
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	22	25	4.26
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	23	25	4.24
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	24	25	4.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	29	25	4.09
Chas J Knox 1894 to 1895 incl	30	25	2.68
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	31	25	4.08
Estelle B Nye 1893 to 1895 incl	32	25	3.51
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	5	26	3.38
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	6	26	3.38
Staal Norgaard 1895	7	26	1.46
Staal Norgaard 1895	8	26	1.46
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	15	26	3.40
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	16	26	3.26
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	17	26	3.26
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	18	26	3.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	26	3.40
Unknown 1894 & 1895	23	26	3.45
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	25	26	4.03
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	26	26	3.71
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	27	26	3.71
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	28	26	3.71
G M Knox 1892	32	26	80
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	38	26	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	39	26	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	40	26	3.59
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	41	26	3.59
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	42	26	2.29
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	43	26	5.02
G M Knox 1892, 1894 & 1895	44	26	2.85
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 incl	45	26	3.03
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 incl	46	26	3.03
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 incl	47	26	3.03
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 incl	48	26	3.03
Unknown 1892 to 1894 incl	5	28	1.75
Jane B Downs 1895	7	28	1.15
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	28	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	28	2.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	28	2.69
Unknown 1895	30	28	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	28	2.69
Unknown 1895	31	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	25	28	1.87
Unknown 1895	32	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	29	28	1.87
Unknown 1895	33	28	1.16
Unknown 1895	34	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	27	28	1.88
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	32	1.63
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	32	1.46
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	32	1.46
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	44	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	45	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	46	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	47	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	48	32	1.48
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	1	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	2	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	3	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	4		1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	5	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	6	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	7	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	8	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	9	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	10	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	11	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	12	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	13	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	14	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	15	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	16	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	17	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	18	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	19	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	20	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	21	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	22	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	23	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	24	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	25	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	26	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	27	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	28	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	29	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	30	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	31	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	32	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	33	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	34	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	35	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	36	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	37	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	38	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	39	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	40	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	41	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	42	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	43	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	44	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	45	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	46	33	88
John F Spring 1894 &1895	47	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	48	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	1	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1894	2	34	90
John F Spring 194 &1895	3	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	4	34	90
John F Spring 189 4& 1895	5	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	6	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	7	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	8	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	9	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	10	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	11	34	88
John F Sprin 1894 & 1895	12	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	13	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	14	34	90
John F Spring 1895 & 1895	15	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	16	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	17	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	18	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	19	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	20	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	21	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	22	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	23	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	24	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	25	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	26	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	27	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	28	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	29	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	30	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	31	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	32	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	33	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	34	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	35	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	36	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	37	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	38	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	39	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	40	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	41	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	42	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	43	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	44	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	45	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	46	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	47	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	48	34	88
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	1	35	1.21
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	2	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	3	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	4	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	5	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	6	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	7	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	8	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	9	35	1.04
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	10	35	1.06
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	11	35	1.06
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	12	35	1.06
A Wright 1892, 1894 & 1895	32	35	93
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	33	35	1.11
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	34	35	1.11
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 & 1895	50	30	97
Anna Krezschmar 1894 & 1895 commencing 100 ft n of Kretzschmar's drain s to a point w of the ne corner of lot 31 blk 37, w to middle thread of Red Lake River n along middle thread to a point due w of place of beginning			80.83
P & J Meehan 1892, the part of Kretzschmar's park lying n of road that runs e across the mill drain			14.28

Conley's Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

Louis Bande 1893	2	1	99
Anie Visey 1892	4	1	57
Ole Loken 1894	5	1	8.07
Anna Jobb 1893 to 1895 incl	9	1	4.06

Conley's 2nd Addition.

Unknown 1895	1	2	84
Unknown 1895	2	2	84
Unknown 1895	3	2	84
Unknown 1895	4	2	84
Unknown 1895	5	2	84
Unknown 1895	6	2	84
Unknown 1895	7	2	97
Unknown 1895	8	2	97
Unknown 1895	9	2	97
Unknown 1895	10	2	97
Unknown 1895	1	3	84
Unknown 1895	2	3	2.04
Unknown 1895	3	3	84
Unknown 1895	4	3	84
Unknown 1895	5	3	84
Unknown 1895	6	3	84
Unknown 1895	7	3	84
Unknown 1895	8	3	84
Unknown 1895	9	3	84
Unknown 1895	10	3	84
Unknown 1895	1	4	72
Unknown 1895	2	4	72
Unknown 1895	3	4	72
Unknown 1895	4	4	72
Unknown 1895	5	4	72
Unknown 1895	6	4	72
Unknown 1895	7	4	72
Unknown 1895	8	4	72
Unknown 1895	9	4	72
Unknown 1895	10	4	71
Unknown 1895	11	4	72
Unknown 1895	12	4	72
Unknown 1895	1	5	73
Unknown 1895	2	5	73
Unknown 1895	3	5	72
Unknown 1895	4	5	84
Unknown 1895	5	5	84
Unknown 1895	6	5	84
Unknown 1895	7	5	84
Unknown 1895	8	5	84
Unknown 1895	9	5	84
Unknown 1895	10	5	84

Knox's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	1	1	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	4	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	8	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	1	.90
Btnona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	1	1.01
Benona Williams 1894& 1895	1	2	1.31
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	2	1.12
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	2	1.10
Benona Willams 1894 & 1895	4	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	8	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	2	1.26
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	21	2	1.24
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	22	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	23	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	24	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	25	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	26	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	28	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	29	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	30	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	31	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	32	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	33	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	34	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	35	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	36	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	37	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	38	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	39	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	40	2	1.30
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	1	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	4	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	3	1.09
Benona Willams 1894 & 1895	8	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	3	1.12
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	3	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	21	3	1.30
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	22	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	23	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	24	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	25	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	26	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	27	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	28	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	29	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	30	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	31	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	32	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	33	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	34	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	35	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	36	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	37	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	38	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	39	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	40	3	1.22
Unknown 1894 & 1895	1	4	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	3	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	4	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	5	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	6	4	1.01
Unknown 1894 & 1895	7	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	8	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	9	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	10	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	11	4	1.01
Albert Swanson 1895	18	4	.67
Albert Swanson 1895	19	4	.68
Albert Swanson 1895	20	4	83
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	4	1.16
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 189	25	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 895	29	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	4	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	33	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	34	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	35	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	4	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	39	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	40	4	1.31
Unknown 1894	1	5	70
Unknown 1894	2	5	61
Unknown 1894	3	5	61
Unknown 1894	4	5	61
Unknown 1894	5	5	61
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	5	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	5	1.30
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	33	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	34	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	35	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	29	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	7	1.25
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	8	8	1.87
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	9	8	1.87
Henrietta Common 1895	18	8	1.16
Henrietta Common 1895	19	8	1.16
Henrietta Common 1895	20	8	1.16
Unknown 1895	23	8	1.15
Henrietta Common 1895	24	8	1.15
Henrietta Common 1895	25	8	1.15
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	32	8	1.88
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	33	8	1.88
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	37	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	39	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	9	2.95
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	10	9	2.94
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	11	9	2.94
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	9	3.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 & 1895	17	9	2.94
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	18	9	2.94
Hattie Knox 1895	19	9	2.04
Hattie Knox 1895	20	9	2.04
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	30	9	2.77
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	31	9	2.77
Jno H Johnson 1894 and 1895	34	9	2.45
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	35	9	2.63
Unknown 1895	4	10	1.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	10	2.42
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	10	2.42
T G Devereaux 1895	13	11	1.46
T G Devereaux 1895	14	11	1.46
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	21	11	1.97
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	22	11	1.96
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	23	11	1.97
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	24	11	2.09
Marit Hanson 1895	1	12	1.05
Marit Hanson 1895	2	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	3	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	4	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	5	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	6	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	7	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	8	12	94
Marit Hanson 1894	9	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	10	12	94
Martin V Evenson 1895	11	12	93
Martin Evenson 1895	12	12	1.59
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	12	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16		1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	12	1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	12	1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	12	1.78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	12	1.87
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	14	1.31
Unknown 189 and 1895	5	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	15	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	15	90
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	15	1.01
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	15	1.01
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	15	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	16	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 189	21	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	17	98
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	17	88
Benona Williams 1894	13	17	52
Benona Williams 1894	14	17	46
Benona Williams 1894	15	17	46
Benona Williams 1894	16	17	46
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	119	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	17	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	17	90
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	18	88
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	18	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	18	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	18	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	18	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	18	78
Btnona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	18	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	19	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	19	85
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	20	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and			
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	25	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	26	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	21	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	21	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	21	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	25	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	26	21	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	22	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	22	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	22	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	22	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	22	90
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	22	88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	22	90
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	23	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	24	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	24	88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	24	91
Unknown 1894 and 1	15	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	24	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	24	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	25	1.16
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	25	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	25	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	25	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	25	1.04
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	25	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	26	1.31
Ole Hanson 1895	1	27	4.24
Ole Hanson 1895	2	27	85
Ole Hanson 1895	3	27	84
Ole Hanson 1895	4	27	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1894	10	27	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	27	1.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	27	1.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	27	1.46

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

	Lot	Blk	
Townsite Co 1895	9	16	30
Townsite Co 1895	10	16	30
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	3	24	[illegible]
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	4	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	5	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	6	24	[illegible]
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	7	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	8	24	2.92
E R Olis 1885 to 1889 inc 1893 and 1895	5	28	9.86
C S Spendley 1886	6	28	1.84
A Dufresne 1893 to 1895 inc	12	29	2.58
Addele M Marshall 1890 and 1891	7	35	67
E F Wheeldon 1885 to 1895 inc	8	36	194.74
Northern Tier Pub Co 1895	8	36	1.18
A. C. Clauson 1886 to 1895	9	36	5.94
A C Clauson 1887 and 1889 to 1895 inc	10	36	4.40
N J Leih 1887 to 1895 inc	21	36	4.43
N J Leih 1887 and 1889 to 1895 inc	22	36	3.87
L B King 1888, 1889 and 1892	20	38	0.32
H Berg 1891	2	39	8.43
Rebtccn S Brown 1888	5	40	31.55
J King 1885 to 1889 inc and 1892 to 1895 inc	15	41	6.18
C F Mix 1891 to 1895 inc	22	41	4.07
W G Casey 1885, 1886, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 inc	5	43	1.62
W G Casey 1885, 1886, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 inc	6	43	1.62
J M Hanson 1894 and 1895	6	49	14.59
D E Hattlestad 1892 and 1894	21	50	2.52
Milton Holmes 1894	22	50	1.30
Sam Danlard 1894 and 1895	24	51	18.14
Justice L Johnson 1889 and 1892 to 1894 inc	9	52	29.10
Falk & Langseth 1887 to 1895 inc	10	52	44.02
J H Gervais 1885 to 1895 inc	11	52	22.77
J H Gervais 1885 to 1891 inc	11	66	3.27
Adele M Marshall 1888, 1890 and 1891	12	66	99
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1891 inc	11	77	1.75
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1891 inc	12	77	1.77
T S Lote 1889 to 1891 inc	22	79	75

Morgan's Addition.

Annie King 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	1	1	70
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	2	1	79
Unknown 1888 to 1895	4	1	79
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	5	1	79
Erick E Gunning 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	6	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	7	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	8	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	9	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	10	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	11	1	1.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	1	1.12
Unknown 1885, 1888 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	13	1	1.05
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	14	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	15	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	16	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	17	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	18	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	19	1	94
Unknown 1884, 1885, and 1888 to 1895 inc	20	1	1.10
Theodore Thibeau 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 inc	21	1	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	22	1	1.92
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1898 inc	24	1	1.89
R C Jones 1885, 1888 and 1889	1	2	38.73
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	2	7.48
A Libby 1888 an 1889	7	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	2	51
E F Morgan 1885, 1888 and 1889	23	2	73
E F Morgan 1885, 1888 and 1889	24	2	73
Jonas F Brown 1884, 1888 and 1889	1	3	1.29
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1895	3	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	23	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	24	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	1	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	2	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	3	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	4	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	4	[illegible]
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	1	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	5	51
J Simons Covenant Co 1884 & 1889	5	5	1.10
J Simons Covenant Co 1884 & 1889	6	5	1.10
C E Southard 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	7	5	1.48
C E Southard 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	8	5	1.44
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	1	6	1.87
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	2	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	3	6	1.90
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	4	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	5	6	1.87
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	6	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	7	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	8	6	1.88
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	9	6	1.86
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	10	6	1.86
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	11	6	1.88
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	12	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	13	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	14	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	15	6	1.92
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	16	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	17	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	18	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	19	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	20	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	21	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	22	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	23	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	24	6	1.90
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	1	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	23	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	24	7	51
Theodore Thibeau 1884, 1885,			

CONTINUATION OF FORFEITED LIST

1888 and 1889	1	8	1.45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	8	45
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1895	8	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1895	9	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	8	51
L B King 1885, 1888 and 1889	12	8	70
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	8	51
J S Sherwood 1888 and 1892 to 1896 inc	22	8	65
Mary E Day 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	23	8	1.49
Mary E Day 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	24	8	1.50
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of	9		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of	10		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of	11		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of	12		9.68

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss.

John Gleason, being first duly sworn, upon his oath says, that he is Auditor of said county and state aforesaid, and that the foregoing, consisting of 363 sheets numbered 1 to 358, and five sheets numbered 80½, 81½, 82½, 83½ and 349 1-2, both inclusive is a true and correct list of all pieces and parcels of land within said county of Polk, in the state aforesaid, that appeared to have become delinquent in the year 1897, or in prior year or years and has not been satisfied by payment, redemption or sale of the real estate to actual purchasers. Said list includes all taxes delinquent, principal and interest, upon any such piece and parcel of land or real estate, that has been at any tax sale struck off to, or declared to be forfeited to, the state, whether said sale or forfeiture was valid or invalid, and that opposite each description appears the name of the owner or to whom assessed, if known, if unknown it is so stated, and the total amount of taxes delinquent and interest due thereon, to the 7th day of May 1900, according to the provisions of chapter 322, General Laws of Minnesota, being an act entitled, "An Act to enforce the payment of taxes which become delinquent in and prior to the year 1897," approved April 20th, 1899, so far as the same appears to me of record in my said office.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day January, A. D. 1900.

JOHN GLEASON
County Auditor.

Nels A. Hoffard, Notary Public.
(Notarial Seal.)
Polk County, Minn.

Received and filed in my office this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

E. E. Lommen,
Clerk of the District Court,
Polk County, Minn.

I John Gleason, auditor of Polk County, in the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of list of lands forfeited for taxes, as prepared in conformity with the provisions of chapter 322, of the General Laws of 1899, has been received from the clerk of the court, in and for said county.

John Gleason,
County Auditor,
Polk County, Minn.

CONTINUATION OF DELINQUENT LIST

St P M & M Ry Co w½ ne¼ (Town [illegible], Range 46)	1	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co w½ se¼	1	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co e½ nw¼	1	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	1	40	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co s½ sw¼	1	80	1.75
St P M & M Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	1	40	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	1	41.28	1.00
St P M & M Ry Co all	3	641.76	12.31
St P M & M Ry Co e½ nw¼	5	80.62	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co e½ sw¼	5	80	4.76
St P M & M Ry Co e¼	5	321.36	18.31
St P M & M Ry Co w½ nw¼	5	80	5.89
St P M & M Ry Co w½ sw¼	5	80	5.90
St P M & M Ry Co all	7	634.88	34.77
St P M & M Ry Co all	9	640	36.42
St P M & M Ry Co w½ ne¼	11	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co se¼ ne¼	11	40	.99
St P M & M Ry Co nw¼	11	160	3.24
St P M & M Ry Co s½	11	320	6.25
St P M & M Ry Co n½ ne¼	13	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co se¼ ne¼	13	40	.99
St P M & M Ry Co w½ nw¼	13	80	.90
St P M & M Ry Co sw¼ (ex sw¼ sw¼)	13	120	2.50
St P M & M Ry Co e½ se¼	13	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co sw¼ se¼	13	40	.99
St P M & M Ry Co e½ sw¼	15	80	1.74
St P M & M Ry Co se¼	15	160	3.24
St P M & M Ry Co n½	15	320	6.25
St P M M Ry Co w½ nw¼	17	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co w½ sw¼	17	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co e½ nw¼	17	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co e½ sw¼	17	80	4.75
(Town 153 Range 46)			
St P M & M Ry Co 46	17	320	18.32
St P M & M Ry Co all	19	638.40	36.32
St P M & M Ry Co all	21	640	36.41
St P M & M Ry Co all	23	640	40.23
St P M & M Ry Co w½ nw¼	25	80	5.24
St P M & M Ry Co w½ sw¼	25	80	5.24
St P M & M Ry Co e¼	25	320	20.22
St P M & M Ry Co all	27	640	40.23
St P M & M Ry Co e½ nw¼	29	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co e½ sw¼	29	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co se¼	29	160	9.26
St P M & M Ry Co w½ ne¼	29	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co w½ nw¼	29	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co w½ sw¼	29	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co n½	31	320	18.33
St P M & M Ry Co n½ sw¼	31	80	4.75
St P M & M Ry Co w½	33	320	20.23
St P M & M Ry Co s½ ne¼	33	80	5.24
St P M & M Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.74
St P M & M Ry Co all	35	640	28.64
St P M & M Ry Co s½ (Town 154 Range 46)	7	320	26.89
St P M & M Ry Co s½	9	320	26.89
St P M & M Ry Co s½	11	320	26.89
St P M & M Ry Co all	13	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co all	15	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co all	19	638.40	71.17
St P M & M Ry Co all	21	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co all	23	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co all	25	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co all	27	640	53.56
St P M & M Ry Co e½	29	320	55.77
St P M & M Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	29	40	4.67
St P M & M Ry Co se¼ sw¼	29	40	4.67
St P M & M Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	29	40	4.67
St P M & M Ry Co se¼ nw¼	29	40	4.67
St P M & M Ry Co w½ sw¼	29	80	6.90
St P M & M Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	29	40	3.58
St P M & M Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	29	40	3.57
St P M & M Ry Co all	31	631.12	70.85
St P M & M Ry Co all	33	640	71.32
St P M & M Ry Co all	35	640	53.56

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss.

I, John Gleason, county auditor in and for said county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate, taxes and penalties delinquent and unpaid on the 1st Monday of January, A. D., 1900, Seven 7890$.. 7890$.. 890$.. 890$..890$.. for the year 1898 in said county and state, from pages 1 to 100, both inclusive, are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minn.
(Notorial Seal.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

NELS A. HOFFARD,
Notary Public, Polk County, Minn.

Received and filed in my office this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

E. E. LOMMEN,
Clerk of the Dist. Court.
Polk County, Minnesota.

Office of County Auditor, Polk County Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of, the list of real estate taxes delinquent on the 1st Monday of January, A. D. 1900, hereto attached, has been received from the Clerk of the District Court in and for the said county of Polk.

JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minnesota.

Sham Antiquities.

A few years ago, in Soho, London, there was a factory for antique coppers which is probably still in operation. The legitimate business of the place was the manufacture of stewpans and kettles, but when trade was dull in that way any sort of antiques for which there happened to be a demand was produced instead.

An old incense burner, for example, would be reproduced by the dozen by hammering over a chuck. If ornamented with pierced work, the copies would be coated with asphaltum, through which the design would be traced, when it would then be eaten out in an acid bath, saving the time which would be required to cut out the pattern with a piercing saw. The bath leaves thin edges, by which such work may be detected.

The work would then be [illegible] and would be permitted to oxidize and scale. Pickling with muriatic acid and salt, to produce a good coating of verdigris, would complete the job. Sometimes these "antiques" would be purposely broken and would be clumsily mended with solder or with pure tin if the piece was to pass for a very ancient one. Chiseled metal was reproduced by casting and "dubbing" over with the hammer, then pickling, annealing and bending. In such ways helmets, copper and brass castings for antique furniture and the like were made.—Art Amateur.

Horse Racing on the Stage.

In racing scenes the horses do run at full speed. They run, however, not on the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills, which keep the horses in front of the house for longer or shorter periods, according as they are moved quickly or slowly. A picket fence, placed between the audience and the course, not only makes the scene more realistic; it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence has contributed in another way to add to the effect by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses and so lending to their apparent speed.

As to the sounds made by the footfalls of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene, they are reproduced by the dried hoofs of dead horses or wooden imitations mounted on handles and hammered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged, like the spurs on a hand organ roller, to imitate trotting, galloping or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the trampling of horses, wheels are run on sand.—Cassell's Magazine.

Needed In His Business.

"I've decided," said the dignified old man, "to let you have that young Briteley after all if you are positive that you can't be happy without him."

"Oh, father," the beautiful girl cried, "you don't know how happy you have made me! Now I can see the gates of paradise opening. Dear, dear, good, old papa! Let me kiss you for those sweet words! Oh, I can hardly wait to fly to him and tell him the glorious news. He will be so glad! We shall all be so happy now. It seems almost like a lovely dream! I can hardly believe that I am awake! But, tell me, what has made you change your mind? Yesterday when I tried to plead for him you said you would never permit us to see each other again. Ah, if you had known how those words bruised my heart! What has happened, father, to make you relent?"

He kissed her fondly and then, with tears in his eyes, replied:

"I sat in a little game of poker where he happened to have a hand last night, and if we don't get that money back in the family some way my business is going to suffer."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Afraid to Bid.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods at a country store the auctioneer put up a buggy robe of fairly good quality. An old farmer inspected it closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid.

"Think it cheap?" asked the auctioneer, crying a 10 cent bid.

NURSE TOMKINS

Nurse Tomkins didn't profess to be "none of your 'ighly trained nurses"—she didn't 'old with "them newfangled notions"—she didn't see "where the thermometer and the 'ygienic measures came in. People didn't live no longer than before all this washing and rinsing was started."

Thus soliloquized Nurse Tomkins in my presence after I had engaged her services to attend my wife for a passing and slight indisposition. Mildred did not improve rapidly, not so quickly as her anxious husband would have liked, and at last—that was on the Sunday—with a deeply rooted sense of distrust toward her nurse, I decided on taking up my station in the invalid's room. I entered. The fire burned low, the window was open, and the cold, bleak wind of an early spring day blew in. "Your fire is low, Mildred," I said. "The room feels cold." Nurse Tomkins adjusted her cap, settled her apron and commenced a series of attacks on the fire. Bang, bang, bang, went the poker. I looked at the woman with a look which has caused a brave man to flinch. "These beastly lodging 'ouse grates—small and poky," said the nurse under her breath. The fire sent up a fitful blaze, more coals were shoveled on, a rattle of fire irons, and the nurse's work was done. Tomkins walked to the bed, collecting bottles in her progress. One was eau de cologne, another a salts bottle. "Smell these!" she exclaimed, presenting the apex of each bottle to the patient's nose. Mildred was taken by surprise, and the strong salts made her gasp. I commanded my language and sat still, considering the situation with a calmness which afterward astonished me. So long as I was by it was all right, I said to comfort myself, and I would always be by so long as Mildred was being "nursed."

I ensconced myself in an easy chair which was drawn up to the fireside. On the dressing table near by a little cloud of blue smoke ascended to the ceiling, a sickly eastern smell emanating from the burning paper. I leaned over and blew it out. I did not approve of my wife's room smelling of these scents. Nurse saw the action. She stopped shaking the pillows into a hard mass and looked at me questioningly. "Them papers purify the atmosphere of a sickroom," she said in explanation. "At my last case I burned them day and night. Captain Eames' wife—she was a real lady, and she liked fine smells." Mildred told me afterward Mrs. Eames' name had been a familiar one to her and that she appeared to have been a most remarkable woman. She evidently was a good patient in so far as endurance went. "Mrs. Eames and me," continued Nurse, resuming her "explanation" of the burning papers, "we 'ad the same views on your modern nursing and them 'igh and mighty young modern nurses who are 'aving their 'eads turned by all them newfangled notions and them funds and associations—and Mrs. Eames and me we often said as 'ow it was all fudge! Now, in 'er case," Nurse Tomkins went on, "them doctors ordered 'er to eat nothing all day long. Well, that wasn't the first case of typhoid I 'ad nursed—and I knew well the pretty young creature's strength couldn't 'old out against starvation for weeks—she, as was accustomed to ride in her carriage and 'ave the best victuals in the land—so I just judges for myself, and I takes 'er up a cut of meat on the sly—she that sad and beseeching-like for a bit of something to eat—and didn't she just perk up at it! And looked so pretty with all her laces and frills round her bonny face—'twasn't the first case of typhoid I 'ad by no means."

"And Mrs. Eames recovered?" I asked.

"The pretty creature, she died in my arms as gentle and mild as a lamb, and I never saw a prettier deathbed," responded Tomkins. "She was a real lady—the flowers in her room were something lovely—and 'er husband, he sobbed 'is eyes out, and no wonder—she that was worth a dozen of 'im—and when I left that 'ouse, after all my devoted duty, 'e never so much as give me a sixpence more than my pay."

Mildred's head tossed restlessly on the pillow. "Nurse," I said, and I held the door open as I spoke, "will you come and speak to me a minute down stairs?" I left the room. Tomkins followed me into the dining room.

"Tell me," I asked her, "what training have you had in nursing?"

"Twelve years," she answered, her head held high.

"Twelve years—at a hospital?"

"Lor' bless you, no sir; I never required no teaching. I was a born nurse, and I pick it up as I go."

"As you go?" I asked. "Your institution accepts untrained nurses, then?"

"That it doesn't, sir," she returned, with spirit. "I had five years' experience when I joined. I was a nurse ever since I was 8 years old. My poor father, he suffered"—

"But," I put in, interrupting what I guessed might develop into a lengthy anecdote, "you have had no training then—no training as a nurse?"

"Nature taught me," said Tomkins. "Nature and observation. If I saw anything made a patient worse, I altered my treatment next time. I've 'ad great experience with the sick, as I am seldom called in unless it's an incurable case."

I had been pacing the narrow limits of the room while Tomkins spoke, and when she ceased I was conscious of a tremor in my speech. I didn't say much, as little as I could, but I paid Tomkins for her "services," and I satisfactorily conveyed to her mind that I could dispense with them in the future. For the sake of peace I gave the woman a few shillings beyond what she expected, but her absence, I considered, would be cheaply bought at thrice that sum, and I never felt more relieved than when I heard the rumble of the cab down the quiet seaside road. Tomkins took the landlady into her confidence before her departure, and I heard her say in the loud voice she assumed in the sickroom, "'E'll kill that dear little wife of 'is just as likely as not. 'E's had no experience with the sick, and them young husbands ain't fit to 'ave the care of a young wife. Now, if I staid"—

But I wanted to hear no more, and when I stood next by Mildred's side I took her hand in mine as if I could never let it go, and a feeling of heroism seized me that Mildred was saved from the jaws of death and that I was her savior.—Westminster Budget.

Nearly one-third of the surface of Newfoundland is covered with fresh water, mostly in the form of lakes.

He Could Shoot Straight.

Said the man who had traveled: "Years ago in a western frontier town a traveler, footsore and weary, arrived one afternoon and made his way down the one street of the burg. He was suddenly startled by the sounds of shots, and, looking up, discovered four men shooting at one another. The men were standing at the four corners of an imaginary square, and each was shooting at the man catacorner to him. Being in what he supposed a safe position, he paused to watch the outcome of the fray, when a bullet, going wide of its intended mark, cut by his ear. That roused his wrath, and, drawing his pistol, he dropped the man in his tracks who had all but dropped him. Another bullet flying wide from its mark, but near to the stranger, caused him to lay out one of the other pair, and the two remaining men sought safety in flight. In that particular town duels had been previously comparatively harmless amusements, owing to the poor marksmanship of the contestants, but the man who could shoot had arrived, and the inhabitants, although they turned out to greet him in a body and grant him the freedom of the city, did so in manifest awe and trepidation.

"Whenever he told the story afterward, he used to wind it up impressively by saying, 'And, boys, in that town after that they went around me as if I had been a swamp.'"—New York Tribune.

Conquered the Professor.

The mighty Jowett of Oxford invited a student to walk with him. After they had been on the road for about 30 minutes the pupil finally spunked up courage and remarked, "Nice day, professor."

"Do you really think so?" was the faraway answer of Jowett.

Another half hour passed, and the boy stammered out:

"Nice road, professor."

The teacher responded, "Do you really think so?"

The matriculate began to boil in his bones and to get even more frightened, but he managed to again blurt out, "Clouds seem to be filling up with rain, professor," to which the answer was:

"Do you really think so?"

The two returned to the college ground, and the professor said, "Well, young man, we have been walking for several hours, and everything you said has been as stupid as it possibly could be."

His companion replied, "Do you really think so?"

The professor looked at the young man a moment. Then he smiled and grasped his hands warmly. From that time on conversation never flagged during their walks.—Saturday Evening Post.

Puzzled the Porter.

The pet fad of a certain actress is shoes, and she never travels without a pair of shoe trees in her satchel. One season she was touring the west. When she went to bed in the Pullman the first night eastward from Butte, she took off her trim walking boots and, as her custom is, slipped the trees into them and set them under the edge of the berth. It was broad daylight when she was awakened by the respectful and somewhat awestricken voice of the porter. She drew the curtains aside and looked out into the aisle. The porter was standing there, holding the shoes in his hand.

"Here they is, lady," he said.

"Well, just put them down under the berth, please," said she. The man hesitated a moment.

"Can you—can you put them on by youse'f?" he asked.

"What, the shoes?" asked the lady.

"No, miss," answered the porter. "I means your feet. Ain't these yere things feet?"

Since then she has carried the ghastly looking boot trees in her trunk.—Washington Post.

The Wrong Bird.

A certain conjurer once had an experience which was highly comical, though quite disastrous from a professional point of view.

Having produced an egg from a previously empty bag, he announced that he would follow up this trick by bringing from the bag the hen by which the egg had been laid. This little arrangement he had left to his confederate to carry out.

He proceeded to draw the bird from the bag in which it had previously been placed, but what was his consternation on finding that the alleged hen was an old rooster, which strutted about the stage with ruffled feathers and offended dignity and set up as vigorous a crowing as if he had just awakened from his nocturnal slumbers.

The whole audience shrieked with laughter, and the unfortunate conjurer made a "bolt" for his dressing room.

Variable.

"What is this title 'professor' that I hear so often?" asked the distinguished foreigner.

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "it's getting rather hard to tell. Usually it means a man who knows more than any one else, and sometimes it means a man who simply won't work."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Forgotten.

"Did your grandmother remember you in her will?"

"Yes; she had a clause in it instructing the executors to collect all the loans she had made me."—Baltimore News.

It sometimes happens that while a man is watching his enemies his friends get the best of him.—Chicago News.

An angel is a being who can watch another being poke a fire without offering suggestions.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Three Cornered War.

When Colonel Cartwell was military governor of Norfolk under the Confederacy in 1862, he ordered the British consul to report for duty on the home guard. To this the Englishman objected on the ground of being consul at Norfolk.

"To what government?" asked Colonel Cartwell.

"To the United States government," was the reply.

"But you are in the Confederate states, and you must show papers accrediting you to the Confederate States of America," said the colonel.

"But my government doesn't recognize you as a government," said the consul.

"Very well, then; my government doesn't recognize you as consul," briskly retorted Colonel Cartwell. "Shoulder your musket and join your company."

At this the peacefully disposed consul threatened to have a gunboat come and bombard the place before he would serve.

"That's just what I'd like to see," returned the colonel cheerily, "for then the United States will fight you, as she claims that Norfolk is still part of the Union, and between England and the United States fighting we shall go free."

At last the consul appealed to Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate secretary of war, who ordered his exemption from military duty, and the "three cornered war" so desired by Colonel Cartwell never came to pass.—Youth's Companion.

Unique Wedding Present.

Most people know of the peculiar circumstances under which Robert Louis Stevenson won his wife. But even more romantic and astounding was the unique wedding gift he got with her.

When Stevenson met his future fate at Barbizon, a famous artists' resort near Paris, she was the wife of Mr. Osborne, an Oakland gentleman. The friendship thus formed led Stevenson to pay a visit to California. He arrived at Monterey in a dying condition, but the loving care of Mrs. Osborne and her sister, Nellie Van der Grift, gradually won him back to life. The nursing completed his infatuation for the lady—an infatuation which he did not pretend to conceal. Fortunately Osborne raised no objections. He not only agreed to the divorce, but with a magnanimity rarely excelled actually attended the wedding breakfast. There he found his opportunity.

Mrs. Stevenson's one source of regret was the positive loss of her son, Lloyd Osborne, whom, of course, the father had the right to claim. Osborne made a happy speech, felicitating the newly married couple, and wound up by offering the most original of wedding presents. "To the bride," he said, "I give that which of all things is nearest and dearest to her heart, her own son."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One He Didn't Get.

The following story of Ben Butler was told by a man who said he was present on the occasion:

"Shortly after the war General Butler delivered a lecture at Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati. The general was well on to the climax of his speech when slowly from the flies overhead descended a large wooden spoon on the end of a string. Down and down it came until it reached a point two or three inches above the speaker's head, and then it stopped.

"The audience, of course, was convulsed with mirth, but owing to his well known visual infirmity the general was the last to discover the spoon, and indeed would probably not have noticed it at all except that in making an emphatic gesture to italicize a point his hand struck the suspended spoon.

"Looking up, he recognized the enemy and took in the situation at a glance. Without any sign of embarrassment or confusion he detached it from the string and, with the remark, 'Hello, there's one I didn't get,' laid it down on the stage and triumphantly finished his address."

Army Flogging.

Soon after General Gatacre was appointed an ensign in the Seventy-seventh foot he turned out with the company to which he was attached to witness the flogging of a soldier. The man, who had been convicted of a serious offense and was later to be drummed out of the corps, took his punishment badly, screaming a great deal. Ensign Gatacre shut his eyes and turned white in the face, as though he would faint. When the punishment was over, he remarked to his color sergeant, "If I see much more of this, I'll sell out."

The "noncom" responded, "You'll get used to it in time, sir."

"Used to it? I'm sure I never shall!" responded the ensign. Flogging in the army was soon abolished, however, and the future general remained in the service.

What Offended Her.

Milk Dealer—What did you say to Mrs. Sharpe yesterday when you called for her money?

Driver—Nothing particular. Why?

Milk Dealer—She's sent word that she don't want us to serve her any more. You must have said something to offend her.

Driver—No, I didn't. I simply asked her for the money for the week's milk. She says, "You'd better chalk it up," and I says, "We do that already."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mentioned as Usual.

Clara—Did the newspapers notice your papa at the banquet?

Freddie—Yes.

Clara—Well, mamma said she could not see his name in the list.

Freddie—No, but the list ends up with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.—Tit-Bits.

A Cork Safe.

"The most curious safe I ever saw," said a traveling man, "was a cork one, and it was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a one time famous confidence man named Dr. Baggs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake City and Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork, and, when it was opened up, was six feet high and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination knob, hinges, lettering, bolt heads and all. When folded, it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Baggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of trick furnishing.

"When the victim entered the place, it looked like an ordinary business establishment, with desks, railings, maps on the walls, safe in the corner and several clerks at work on books. The instant he left a roll top desk was opened up into a bed, the railing was folded together and slipped into a closet, a table was transformed into a washstand, a cabinet turned into a bureau, the safe was put away in its case, the curtains were pulled down, and the room was to all appearances a simple sleeping apartment. By that means the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been bunkoed."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Red Tape Illustrated.

A correspondent passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors pulled the knob off the door.

"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked the congressman. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"

"The locksmith, I suppose."

"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."

"Do you see that bookcase there?" said the committee secretary. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass. He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."—Washington Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Didn't Buy It.

The following story will show the high price that illustrators of reputation command for their work: A young woman who had received treatment from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and was very fond of him decided, at a recent celebration of his birthday, that a fitting and appropriate gift would be the presentation of one of the original drawings of Mr. Howard Pyle for "Hugh Wynne." Forthwith she invaded The Century company's sanctum and, with her fingers tenderly grasping a new $10 note, asked to buy the drawing. She was informed that these pictures were never sold unless exceptions were made in cases where the artist himself or the author wished to make the purchase.

"Just so," said the young woman. "I wish to present it to Dr. Mitchell."

"Ah, in that case," said the gentleman at the desk, "we shall take pleasure in giving it to you at the exact price we paid for it, which is $100."

The little lady in her excitement dropped the $10 bill. The gentleman at the desk picked it up for her and smiled while she hurriedly took her departure. The good doctor was presented with a less appropriate gift that year.—New York Times.

Clear and to the Point.

The following is taken from a hotel advertisement in the Calcutta Times: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged, and if not so they will not be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place, and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for one, not any one else, and unless they bring not it to the notice of the manager they will be charged for the least things according to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it."

A Poultry Problem.

A Somerville man borrowed a neighbor's hen on the pretense that he wanted her to sit. As soon as he got the hen he broke up the sitting habit and got her to laying eggs. In the next six weeks she laid two dozen eggs. These he sold for 40 cents a dozen, and with the 80 cents that he got for them he bought the hen. Now the question arises whether the original owner of the hen was fooled or not.—Somerville Journal.

A Misleading Item.

Johnny—Old Mr. Skinflint must be an awful generous man.

His Father—Why?

Johnny—The paper says he constantly keeps a good watch on everybody in his employ.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Japan is a corruption of the Chinese word Shi-pen-kue, which means "root of day," or "sunrise kingdom," because Japan is directly east of China.

The British soldier's dress was not always red. It was white in the reign of Henry VIII and dark green in the time of Elizabeth.

BLANK PAGE

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900. NUMBER 31.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

RESUME of the NEWS

Washington Talk.

The lighthouse board wants to test wireless telegraphy at lighthouses.

A bill has been introduced forbidding contributions by corporations for political campaigns.

A bill giving Hawaii a territorial form of government is likely to be passed without delay.

Congressman Noonan has introduced a bill to prohibit interstate traffic in prison-made goods.

Examinations are to be held for appointments in the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments.

A new city charter for Havana will be drawn by a commission appointed by Gen. Ludlow. It will be ready April 1.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer of Illinois to be a commissioner to the Paris exposition.

The president has issued an executive order placing the island of Tutuila under the control of the navy department.

No attempt will be made to push the subsidy bill at this session of congress, although it may be reported favorably by the committees.

Official telegrams have been received at Washington saying that the treaty regarding the Nicaragua canal meets with general favorable comment all over South America.

Speaker Henderson has appointed R. C. Blumendeng stenographer to committees under the resolution authorizing an additional stenographer. The place pays $5,000 a year.

The Republicans of the Fourth district of Georgia have nominated A. H. Freeman of Greensville for congress. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for McKinley.

Director of the Census Merriam has appointed Charles Martin of Denver as special agent in charge of the taking of the census of live stock. Mr. Martin is secretary of the live stock association.

Admiral Hichborne's statement of the condition of naval construction at the beginning of the present month shows that all of the eight battleships so far authorized are already under construction.

Inquiries of the Ecuadorian government regarding reported negotiations between that government and the United States for the sale of the Galapagos islands have met with the response that no such negotiations exist.

Senator Money has introduced a joint resolution in the senate requiring where a word or phrase in a foreign language is used in any document printed by the government its equivalent in the English of the United States shall also be inserted.

The war department is looking for Tilden Hayes, late a private of Company G, Sixth United States cavalry, whose last address was Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio. He has been awarded a certificate of merit for gallantry at Santiago, but cannot be found.

A statement prepared at the postoffice department of the gross postal receipts for January, 1900, as compared with the receipts for the same month of the preceding year, shows an unusually large percentage of increase. The total receipts were $4,037,919, an increase of $389,363, or 10.6 per cent.

Robert P. Porter suggests as needed reforms at Havana modification of the present immigration laws, the abolition of the 3 per cent tax on real estate transfers, the abolition of direct railway taxation, and the inauguration of a complete and just system of taxation with a view of simplifying its administration.

A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation at Washington to the effect that on the 11th inst. the betrothal of his imperial highness, the crown prince, to Princess Sadkho, the fourth daughter of Prince Kujo, was announced. Prince Kujo is the head of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the kingdom.

Foreign Gossip.

The division of the Samoan islands causes trouble among the natives.

Tolstoi says that Ibsen's "When the Dead Awaken" is "fantastic nonsense."

There is a strong belief in St. Petersburg that Russia will soon take Herat.

Six diamond-cutting establishments in Hanau have closed on account of the war.

Anarchists made a demonstration at the funeral of a nihilist in Paris recently.

The governor-general of Finland says that Russian control of Sweden is not far distant.

It is reported that England and Portugal have formed an offensive and defensive alliance.

Revolutionary circulars have been distributed in Poland, and many arrests have been made.

Czechs are ready to renew obstructive tactics on the reassembling of the Austrian reichsrath.

A bill authorizing the sale of the Danish West Indies for 17,000,000 kronan has been offered in the diet.

The German foreign office will not interfere in the Nicaraguan canal, regarding it as an American enterprise.

Berlin regards the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as "astonishingly favorable" to the powers in yielding the right of fortifications.

Special appliances have been made for the observance of eclipses at Greenwich.

The construction of the Trans-Persian railway has been absolutely determined upon. The line will be 1,300 miles long and will cost 150,000,000 roubles.

A tremendous reception was given Prince Henry on his return to Berlin from the Asiatic station. The kaiser made a speech, in which he declared that it showed Germany's naval ambitions.

Casualties.

Building No. 7 of the construction department of the navy yard at Brooklyn was burned. Loss $100,000.

Dr. Bromand of Auburn, Ind., was seriously burned by mistaking gasoline for oil and trying to kindle a fire with it.

Frank D. Allen of Williamsburg, Kan., died from an overdose of morphine taken to produce sleep. Mr. Allen was a well known newspaper man, having been connected with papers at Chicago, Omaha and Audubon, Iowa. His father is one of the wealthiest stockmen in Iowa.

Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife Mary and their five-months-old boy were asphyxiated by gas in their home at Chicago. The bodies of the three were found the next day. A leak in a gas pipe in the basement deluged the house with gas, and when found they had been dead for several hours. The leak was so large that when workmen from the gas company attempted to close it one of them was overcome by the strong fumes and was revived with difficulty.

Crimes and Criminals.

R. W. Bowers of Brooklyn, N. Y., a theatrical advance agent, committed suicide at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

James K. Brown, colored, was hanged in the Hudson county jail in Jersey City for the murder of Policeman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken.

Robbers held up the cashier at B. C. Bowman's bank at Las Cruces, N. M., and took $3,000. The famous sheriff, Pat Garrett, and a posse are in pursuit of the thieves.

William H. Stiles, who was arrested in South Bend, Ind., and taken to New York, was arraigned in the court of appeals. He was committed to the Tombs in default of bonds of $7,500.

A jury at Kansas City gave a negro footpad a forty-year sentence in the penitentiary for snatching a white woman's pocketbook. Two of the jurors wanted to give him a life sentence.

Cecil Leslie, "press agent" and employe of the Miller 520 per cent swindle, has made a confession at New York, in which he says Miller must have gathered in $1,000,000 out of the scheme.

Serious charges of cruelty which are alleged to have been committed aboard the United States army transport McClellan were brought to the notice of United States Commissioner Shields at New York by A. S. Barwell, one of the crew of the vessel.

W. L. Culberson of Carroll, Iowa, wrote Gov. Shaw declining the offer of a position on the state board of control tendered him by the governor. Gov. Shaw declines to accept the answer and has set influences to work to induce Mr. Culberson to reconsider the determination.

Four masked men entered the home of Mrs. Maria S. Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley, at Canton, Ohio. Daniel Slanker, a brother of Mrs. Saxton, was awakened, but was prevented giving an alarm by a revolver thrust in his face. The robbers escaped with a small amount of booty.

In a Personal Vein.

Mrs. Catt was elected president of the National Woman Suffrage association.

Mary Keith Shaw, wife of A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died at Watertown, N. Y.

G. B. Patterson, postmaster at Key West, has been nominated for congress from the First congressional district of Florida by the Republicans.

Carver B. Cline, a well known theatrical manager, formerly manager for Joseph Jefferson, died in New York from shock following amputation of a leg.

H. H. Wells, military governor of Virginia in the reconstruction period, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Walker, in Palmyra, N. Y., after a long illness. He was born in Rochester in 1823.

Mrs. L. H. Delahay, aged seventy, widow of Judge Mark Delahay, of the United States district court, died at Leavenworth, Kan. She was the mother of the late Lieut. Edward Delahay, U. S. N., and her daughter was the wife of ex-Gov. Thomas M. Osborn of Kansas.

In General.

The price of olive oil has been advanced 10 per cent.

Tom Sharkey whipped Joe Goddard in four rounds at Philadelphia.

Industries throughout the country continue to dispose of their full output.

Sixteen wounded soldiers died on the hospital ship Missouri on their way home.

Georgia and Florida Republican congressional conventions instructed for McKinley.

The new American Association of base ball clubs has been formally organized.

Nearly all the soldiers who were stationed at Frankfort, Ky., have been removed.

The Wisconsin Republican state convention will be held in Milwaukee on April 25.

Judge Taft decided that he had no jurisdiction in the Kentucky election contests.

The Ohio house of representatives passed a bill abolishing convict labor in prisons.

Banking commissioners report $149,353,311 on deposit in Michigan, by 381,678 depositors.

It has been decided by the New York presbytery not to try Dr. McGiffert on charges of heresy.

Board of trade delegates from thirteen cities have formed a compact to suppress bucketshops.

Kentucky Democrats have asked for an injunction to prevent Taylor from acting as governor.

BRITISH FALL BACK

FORCED FROM THEIR POSITIONS IN THE COLESBERG DISTRICT.

Casualties Are Not Given but the Loss Is Supposed to Have Been Large—Lord Roberts Is Evidently Preparing for an Advance—Boers Mastery of the Colesberg District Causes Fear of a Dutch Rebellion —Doubtful if the British Can Hold Rensberg — Severe Fighting During the Retreat.

Rensberg, Feb. 15.—The Boers have again driven in the British outposts on the western flank, all outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's Windmill and other points, retiring to Maeder's Farm. There were several casualties, but details have not yet been received.

-o-

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensberg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensberg can be held.

-o-

London, Feb. 15.—The enforced retirement of the British from Colesberg district, and probably under heavy loss, is the news this morning. And thus, at the time Lord Roberts is about to make an attack on the Free State the Boers make a dash in an unknown force, not far from the vital line of communication at De Aar and Orange rivers. This may not be a serious attack. Nevertheless this news produces an unpleasant effect here. Gen. French met a reverse at the hands of the Boers in December. On Jan. 1 it was announced that he could take Colesberg with a slight addition to their force. These were sent, but at the same time the Boers were reinforced. The British lines had been extended east and west, so at the opening of the week they constituted a great horseshoe twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong points were held. Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry force, and Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check. Commandant Delerry, with a double turning movement, has compelled Clements to concentrate at Colesburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communication. The Boers' mastery of the district has caused a fear of Dutch rebellion, but this no doubt would be promptly suppressed as large British forces are available not far away. Lord Roberts is evidently preparing for an advance. One informant, who has intimate relations with the war office, anticipates no movement within the next day or two, as a number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller have gone to Durban for a few days' rest under the impression that nothing will be done for a day or two.

The Fighting Near Colesberg.

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensberg, dated yesterday, says: "There has been hard fighting for two days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British there. The enemy occupies strong positions from Achtereang, through Potfontein, to a point five miles south of Jasfontein. The fighting at our outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcestershires to the south of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensberg. Our losses are not yet known. On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshires had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable. Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrawn to Rensberg. The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock."

SIGN OF A BREAK.

Is Seen in the Lines of Kentucky Democrats.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15. — The first sign of a break in the Democratic lines was seen yesterday. It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett providing that upon adjournment on Thursday the legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action upon the resolution was taken yesterday, it was taken to foreshadow a determination on the part of the legislature to reassemble at the state capitol probably before the end of the week. The resolution provides that if the military has been removed and conditions are safe at the state capital the legislature adjourn to meet there. This is made more apparent by the fact that the Republican legislature has reassembled there. The indications are that the full legislature will be in session in Frankfort in a few days, and it is believed normal conditions will be restored in the state by two or three weeks. That much time at least will be required for the adjustment of the issues between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction it will take much longer.

-o-

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15. —Another day of extreme quiet passed here, there being no developments in the political situation from either side. The eyes of the leaders on both sides are on Cincinnati, where Judge Taft, of the federal court, will render a decision to-day on the question whether the federal courts have jurisdiction in the contest case, and little else is talked of here.

Taylor Recognized by Federal Court.

Yardmore, Ind. T., Feb. 15.—The authority of Gov. Taylor as chief executive of Kentucky was recognized here yesterday by the officials of the federal court when they surrendered Porter Fletcher, charged with a serious crime, to Sheriff Sam Mitchell of Kentucky upon the requisition of Gov. Taylor. The sheriff and his prisoner started for Frankfort last night.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

Annual Banquet of the Marquette Club at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The fifteenth annual Lincoln day banquet of the Marquette club was given last night at the Auditorium hotel, covers being laid for 500 guests. The banquet hall was hung with pictures of Lincoln, McKinley, Dewey, Schley and Sampson and the various generals of the Civil war. The president of the club, Henry B. Wickersham, presided. After the president had delivered his address the following speakers responded to toasts: Gov. D. S. Russell of North Carolina, Hon. Murat Halstead, Hon. J. K. Cubbison, Hon. James P. Cleary and Hon. Bartlett Tripp.

Depew on Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 14.—Senator Depew presided and made the principal address at the banquet of the Republican club at Delmonico's last night. The dinner was attended by 1,000 members and their guests. A notable guest was Lincoln's registrar of the treasury, L. S. Chittenden, who is now an octogenarian.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Good Progress Made at the First Day's Proceedings.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Last night at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference called by the National Anti-Trust League good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered. The resolution committee was busy while the main body of the delegates were listening to the speeches at Central Music hall. A set of resolutions was formulated by the committee covering the following points: Government ownership of all railways and telegraph lines; the abolition of all special privileges by legislative enactments; placing on the free list of all trust goods and direct legislation by petition from the people. The discussion in committee was carried out on these lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special provisions.

FITZ'S JAW WORK.

Says He Wants to Fight Champion Jeffries.

New York, Feb. 14. — Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was noticed in a box at a Brooklyn theater yesterday by an improviso singer, who devoted one verse of his song to the ex-champion. This provoked yells and calls for a speech from the audience. Fitzsimmons arose in the box and, facing the audience, said:

"To-morrow I shall post a forfeit of $5,000 in Manhattan and issue a challenge to Jeffries to fight me again for any amount, preferably $10,000."

When the ex-champion had concluded some one shouted:

"Why don't you give Corbett another chance?"

"Let that dead one get a reputation first," replied Fitzsimmons.

WILL NOT TRY M'GIFFERT.

New Yor kPresbytery Disavows His Teachings and Lets It Go at That.

New York, Feb. 14.—The New York presbytery yesterday decided by a vote of 77 to 30 not to try Dr. Arthur G. McGiffert, of the Union Theological seminary, on the charges of heresy, preferred by Rev. G. W. Birch, the stated clerk of the presbytery, at the January meeting. A resolution was adopted declaring in effect that the action of the presbytery in December, when it decided not to try Dr. McGiffert for heresy, but to disavow his teachings, was sufficient under the circumstances, and the decision of the presbytery was that the charges should not be considered.

PARALYZES PARIS WORKMEN.

Rapidity With Which Americans Erect a Structure.

Chicago, Feb. 14. — Commissioner General Peck yesterday received a telegram from Paris saying the steel skeleton of the machinery building at the exposition has been completed. For the purpose of erecting this ten American workmen were taken to Paris. They started to erect a structure on Feb. 2 and the quick completion of the work is a marvel to the Paris workmen. Great haste was necessary in constructing this machinery annex, and the desired result was accomplished by employing American workmen.

SIBERIAN GRANT.

A Mining Concession Given by the Czar to an American Company.

Vladivostok, Feb. 14.—The czar has issued an imperial decree which, for the first time in the history of Siberia, grants mining rights to foreigners. It appears that the American Clarkson company has obtained the valuable concession of the right to conduct general mining operations throughout the maritime provinces with the exception of Okhotosk and Kamtschatka.

Closing in on Bogota.

Kingston, Jam., Feb. 14.—There are persistent reports here that the Colombian insurgents are closing in upon Bogota for the purpose of forcing a crisis, which the government is anxious to avoid on account of disaffection among the military as well as in the civil service. The end, however, is thought to be very near.

British Ship Goes Ashore.

New York, Feb. 14. — The British ship County of Edinburgh went ashore at about 10 o'clock last evening close by Manasquan life saving station on the Jersey shore, near Point Pleasant. The Edinburgh sailed from Cape Town Dec. 23 last for New York, in command of Capt. I. Webster.

Woman and Six Children Burned.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 13.—The home of Martha Smith, colored, near Stoney Creek, was destroyed by fire Sunday and the woman and her six children burned up. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Released From the Ice Jam.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The steamer Andrew Carnegie, of the Wilson Transportation company, the last of the vessels caught in the jam resulting from the floods of Friday, was released yesterday. Estimated damage, $15,000.

CRONJE ON THE RUN

SEEMINGLY IN FULL RETREAT FROM ROBERTS.

Kimberley Is Relieved by Gen. French, Who Immediately Pushes on to Get in Touch With the Retiring Enemy—Boers Completely Dispersed From Southern Side of Kimberley — Gen. French Lost a Few Men in Action—Evidence of Great Public Joy in England.

London, Feb. 18.—The war office announces that Gen. French reached Kimberley Thursday evening. Following is Lord Roberts' message to the war office:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16. 2 a. m.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley last evening, Thursday."

-o-

The war office makes public another dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, saying:

"The following from Gen. French was received this morning, 16th:

"'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexandersfontein to Oliphantsfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

-o-

Gen. Roberts also sent the following dispatch, same place and date:

"I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. Gen. French is securing the country north of Kimberley. One of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving toward Bloemfontein."

-o-

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Wedraai, dated Thursday, at midnight: "Official news has been received here that Gen. French arrived at Kimberley to-day and dined at the club."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Feb. 15, says: Heavy fighting has occurred at Ramah, in the Free State, not far from Hopetown, Cape Colony. The Boers say they hold all the positions, the British finally retiring."

Cronje in Full Retreat.

London, Feb. 18.—Gen. Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is, seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed, presumably, by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition. Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder river toward Kimberley and revictual the latter. Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided. Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success, and the impression is that he has done enough for the present. He will need to prepare for another strike. All over England there is evidences of public joy. In every theater and public meeting, arorund the railway stations and the streets there have been

Expressions of Gladness

and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing. Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation, and that is the pressure of the Boers towards Lord Roberts' line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants De Lacey and Gobler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed Gen. Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march of the Central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

In the lobbies of the house last night it was rumored that Gen. Buller had again crossed the Tugela. A special dispatch dated two days back and just transmitted from Chieveley says that an important move was then pending there, although contrary indications are found in the fact that seventy-five ambulance bearers have been temporarily disbanded and the further fact that traction engines are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts. More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Cape Town.

Something on at Colenso.

London, Feb. 18.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of Friday, says: "There are indications of decisive movement at Colenso. I have information that the Boers rely on their intrenchments and wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts' progress in the Free State. The roads to Ladysmith are studded with these formidable barriers. A British scouting column blew up the contents of the magazine at Nkardhla, Zululand, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Boers. The magazine contained a large supply of dynamite and ammunition."

REWARD FOR ARREST.

Ex-Quartermaster General White of Michigan Is Wanted.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 18.—Secretary of State Stearns, as chairman of the state board of auditors, has authorized Sheriff Porter to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of ex-Quartermaster General William L. White, who is wanted on a charge of embezzlement of state funds while a member of the Michigan military board, and who disappeared several weeks ago.

HEARING FOR ITASCA SCADAL.

County Commissioner Called to Defend Themselves.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—The three county commissioners of Itasca county are summoned to appear before Gov. Lind's commissioner to-day and show cause why they should not be removed. W. H. Leeman, the fourth, is already under charges of asking a bribe, and the fifth man had no part in the proceedings. T. R. Kane and Camden H. West are the commissioners appointed to take testimony. The charge is that W. V. Fuller, W. H. Everett and William E. Myers were directly or indirectly interested in a county appropriation of $2,000 to be expended in "judicious advertising" of the county with the understanding that it was to be given as a bonus for a hub factory. Fuller charged Leeman with asking a bribe from the appropriation, and from the testimony of the other three against Leeman came the inferences on which Gov. Lind based his charges against them. It is reported that they will let the hearing go by default and submit to removal.

FOR KIDNAPPING HIS WIFE.

Grand Jury Indicts M. L. Fuller on This Charge.

Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 16. — The grand jury returned indictments against M. L. Fuller and Henry J. Pfeffer, two young men of this city, charging assault and kidnaping, the alleged victim being Laura L. Fuller, wife of the first named defendant. Bench warrants were issued for the apprehension of the parties, but only Fuller could be found, and upon arraignment he pleaded not guilty. Pfeffer has left the city. Fuller gave bond in the sum of $500 and was given his liberty.

HIS FOOT WAS CRUSHED.

Shock and Loss of Blood Cause the Death of a Woodsman.

Grand Rapids, Minn., Feb. 16.—Jerry Dunning, employed at one of the Shevlin-Carpenter camps, while unloading logs at the landing, had his right foot crushed. He was brought to the hospital in this village, where arrangements were made for the amputation of the injured foot. The man bled considerably on the way from camp and died shortly after entering the hospital. He was of middle age and his home was formerly in Geneva, N. Y. Nothing further is known of him.

BOAT SWAMPED.

Prominent Victoria Men Drowned While Duck Hunting.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—On Sunday morning ex-Ald. Richard Kelly, John M. Cordell, an attorney, and William Kennedy, a fisherman, left Nanaimo to shoot ducks. Their boat has been found lying on the mud banks under water, and the body of Kelly was plainly visible from the surface. People left for the scene to grapple for the other bodies. All three men were well known and leave families.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

The StateConvention to Be Held in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 16.—The Republican state central committee, at a meeting just held, decided to call a state convention, to be held in Milwaukee on April 25. At this convention delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia will be chosen. The convention will also select a new central committee and a chairman, though no change in the present committee is anticipated.

Rules for Lent.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 16. — Bishop Cotter has issued the rules for the observance of Lent in the Winona diocese. They are practically the same as for several years past and exempt the working men from the abstinence from the use of flesh meat. The spirit of self-denial is urged and a suggestion from Pope Leo attached to the effect that those who do not practice abstinence in their eating refrain from the use of alcoholic beveridges during Lent if they are adicted to the use of the same.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Beloit, Wis., Feb. 16. — Ex-Senator Clinton Babbitt had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing Turtle creek in an endeavor to drive some cattle to a place of safety during a storm. The creek had swollen from the recent rains and while crossing the stream on horseback Mr. Babbitt was swept from the animal's back and would have been drowned but for the assistance of a neighbor who rescued him in an unconscious condition.

Charged With Liquor Selling.

White Earth, Minn., Feb. 16. — Robert Allen Blakely was recently arrested for the alleged unlawful selling of liquor to Indians at Leech Lake. He was given a hearing before Court Commissioner Griffin at Detroit and was bound over in the sum of $300. This amount he failed to raise and was committed to jail at Duluth.

Farm Land Advances.

Langdon, Minn., Feb. 16.—Fred Bijalk, an extensive stock owner of Iowa, has purchased the Viall farm here of 265 acres, for $7,000. This is the second time during the past few months this farm has changed hands, and at a heavy advance in price each time. It will undoubtedly be converted into an extensive stock ranch.

His Neck Was Broken.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 16.—R. W. Hubbard of Wessington, for many years prominent in Beadle county politics, was driving in a buggy when the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing his from the buggy and breaking his neck.

Dogs Distroy Sheep.

Langdon, Minn., Feb. 16. — F. E. Woodward, the bonanza stock raiser of this locality, has suffered by dogs getting into his flock of fattening sheep and destroying a large number of them and wounding many more.

The Baker Manufacturing company of Evansville has adopted the profit-sharing plan with its employes, and has just distributed 30 per cent of its earnings. The money paid to its employes besides wages was [illegible]

CRONJE GETS AWAY

DELAY OF A DAY GAVE HIM HIS CHANCE.

All Other of Lord Roberts' Movements Were Executed on Time—But for an Unavoidable Delay Cronje's Army Would Have Been Surrounded—British in Hot Pursuit —Buller Is Attempting Another Crossing of the Tugela and Has Seen Some Hot Fighting.

London, Feb. 20.—It is now practically confirmed that Gen. Cronje escaped. Every detail received, however, shows how admirably Lord Roberts' plans were laid and how well they succeeded. But for the unavoidable delay at Dekiel's drift, which was almost impassable for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day gave them their chance for a hasty retreat.

All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly on time. Apparently Gen. Cronje is retreating with the main army, and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage. There are still two things doubtful about the capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy division, which consisted of 200 wagons, each loaded with 6,000 pounds of rations and forage, and each drawn by sixteen oxen, it was quite unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to come from Colesburg. The escort, consisting of eighty of the Gordon Highlanders, forty men of the army service corps and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal, telegraphing Thursday, says: "An attack was made yesterday upon the rear guard of our main body by a force of 1,400 Boers who were hurried up from Colesberg. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were few casualties on our side. The last of our supply columns arrived from Honey Nest Kloof to-day, having met with no opposition on the way."

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting Gen. Cronje. The news that Gen. Buller is attempting another crossing of the Tugela, east of Colenso, after the capture of Hlandwane hill, therefore gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about twenty wounded. His entire army, with the exception of Gen. Hart's brigade is engaged in the operation. It is announced that the Channel squadron instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March 1.

How Boers Get Supplies.

London, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from the Swaziland border, dated Friday, says: The Boer agent at Bremersdorp, Swaziland, has been maintaining regular communication with Delagoa Bay via Swaziland. Two coolie carriers have been bearing sacks supposed to contain salt through Tongaland. On examination it was found the sacks contained gunpowder."

Rumor of Cronje's Capture.

London, Feb. 20.—Rumors have been in circulation at the clubs and elsewhere in London that Gen. Cronje, with an army of 7,000, has been captured. Apparently they emanated from the continent. No confirmation of them can be obtained here.

Boers Active Around Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, Feb. 20.—The Boers have been very active here during the last few days and are evidently making a move somewhere. The garrison is greatly delighted to learn of the relief of Kimberley; is in excellent spirits and fit for anything.

Worked Havoc in Boer Trenches.

Chieveley, Feb. 20.—Gen. Buller has established his headquarters on Hussar Hill. Heavy artillery firing was maintained at intervals by both sides from Wednesday until Friday. The British slowly pushed the advance and their infantry occupied intrenched new positions at foot of Hussar Hill with slight losses. It is believed lyddite worked havoc in the Boer trenches. The Boers are supposed to have moved their big guns back over the Tugela Friday afternoon. The rifle fire has been heavy at times. The whole country is thickly wooded.

Pursuing Cronje.

London, Feb. 20.—The correspondent of the Times at Modder River, wiring yesterday, says: "Gen. Cronje's army of 10,000 men, with 100 wagons, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein, hotly pursued by Gen. Gelly-Kenny. It will probably be a rear guard fight all the way. Our cavalry is in pursuit from Kimberley."

WAGES CANNOT BE TOUCHED.

Chicago Court Decides Creditor Can Only Take Defendant's Ready Money.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Judge Clifford, of the United States district court, decided that the wages after the filing of a creditor's bill cannot be reached by the bill. In deciding the case Judge Clifford said: "The plaintiff can only get what the defendant has at the time of filing the bill. At law such accrued wages cannot be reached by garnishment proceedings, and the analogy holds in equity in the case of a creditor's bill." The point has never before been contested in this court.

CANADIANS GET A CHANCE.

Men From the Dominion Distinguish Themselves in South Africa.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—A cable dispatch to the Star, dated Jacobsdal, Feb. 15, says the Royal Canadian regiment was given a show in the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdal by the British forces. The Canadians were in the Ninth division and participated in an attack on Waterfaal. In the advance from Wagedraai six Canadians fell out and are either in the hospital or captured.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Some people pass their good resolutions on the first reading.

A fool speaks without reflecting and a mirror reflects without speaking.

It doesn't cost anything to be polite, and it often pays enormous dividends.

A man has the same kind of respect for a bully that he has for a mule's heels.

No man ever tries to argue with his wife after two years of wedded happiness.

The man behind the red nose has knocked out Alabama's proposed dispensary law.

There are times when jim crow car legislation savors strongly of jackpot statesmanship.

The change in Chinese emperors would make a job for the coroner in almost any other country.

Whenever the demand for kisses exceeds the supply a young man is always anxious to establish a balance of trade.

An individual whose ideas are vague as to his own duties usually has very clear ideas as to the duties of his neighbors.

Should France and Germany intervene in the Transvaal controversy the act could not fail to arouse the Irish of Senator Hoar.

If a collision could be arranged between the one-eyed mountaineers of Kentucky and the three-card mountaineers of Chicago, it would be worth going miles to see.

Admiral Dewey has had all sorts of experience in boats, but something different will come to him when he takes that proposed trip over Chicago's all-mud route to the Mississippi.

Four American steamers designed for the Pacific trade are each to be 730 feet long, with a capacity of 22,000 tons. Some of the builders say the transpacific liners of the future will be 1,000 feet long.

Spain has nobly vindicated in honor and wisdom in deciding to renew and maintain the treaty relationships which subsisted between that country and the United States before the war. Spain means, that is to say, to make the best of its altered circumstances, turning its face toward the light instead of sulking in the shadows. "From the frying pan into the fire" is one of Spain's own proverbs, which happily it does not intend to adopt as its rule of conduct.

The Puerto Rican problem presents some difficulties. Under the colonial system of Spain, the islanders enjoyed certain commercial privileges, in sending their products to Spanish markets, which they have now lost without receiving any compensating advantage from their connection with this country. The result has been great poverty and distress. If the products of Puerto Rico were to be admitted to our great markets free of duty, it would please the islanders, but displease many of the tobacco and the sugar-raisers who are afraid of this competition. In these circumstances the proposal has been made in Congress to levy upon Puerto Rico goods one-half of the regular rates of duty. Whether Congress has a right to levy upon them any duty is a much disputed constitutional question.

The Brazilian minister to the United States has been endeavoring to encourage the importation into this country of Yerba mate or Paraguay tea, to take the place to some extent of Chinese tea. Yerba Mate is a stimulant used generally throughout South American countries. Most Americans who visit Southern countries become fond of the drink, though it seems doubtful if it will ever take the place of tea in this country. Our consul-general at Rio Janeiro in a report to the state department recommends its use, however, as an excellent stimulant and nerve tonic. "It is pre-eminently a temperance drink," he says, "and the temperance societies in the United States could do a very useful work by helping to popularize it. Yerba mate, has all the stimulating and sustaining qualities of Chinese tea or of coffee, without the detrimental effect caused by their constant and excessive use—affection of liver and kidneys, irritation of the nervous system, etc.—and it is very cheap. The great masses in Uruguay and Argentine, including the famous gauchos (cowboys) of the pampas, who drink it constantly instead of water, tea or coffee, hardly ever use alcoholic stimulants. Intoxication is a rare occurrence there.

There are now, according to the war department's report, 10,343,152 American citizens eligible for military duty. These figures, coupled with the widespread knowledge of American prowess diffused during the recent Spanish war, are enough to make embattled Europe think twice and crawl into a cavernous hole before attempting such an undertaking as combat with the giant of the new world.

A man never fully realizes the wonderful patience his wife has until he gets sick and has to be waited upon.

Count Boni de Castellane is now said to be striving to secure a loan from Russell Sage. If Uncle Russell gives up his hard-won dollars to the husband of Anna Gould there will be but one general opinion among financial men—that the lively nobleman is one of the cleverest and most persuasive gentlemen of the age.

Puerto Rico's census gives a total of 975,000 persons, a density of population equal to that of Massachusetts. Cuba has but a third more population, though twelve times as large in area.

HOW THE CUBAN CENSUS IS TAKEN.

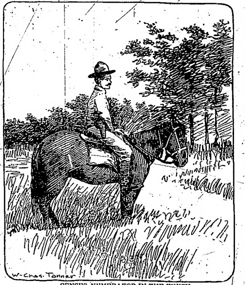
Ask any Cuban today what enterprise of the American government in Cuba has the most significance and importance and he will answer without a moment's hesitation:

"The census."

In the United States a census is only an incident of the national life, the results of which are to be looked for with mild curiosity. In Cuba the present census, the enumerations for which were completed on Nov. 30, is regarded as the formation step in the future government of the island. Upon its population totals must rest the first popular election, to which the Cubans are looking forward as the children of Israel looked to the promised land. It is a foregone conclusion that there must be certain franchise qualifications—as to illiteracy, residence, nationality. The census will definitely settle the proportions of population, Spaniards, Cubans, negroes, Americans and other foreigners, it will establish the very important percentage of illiteracy, hitherto only dimly estimated, and in case a constitutional convention or a representative assembly is chosen it will decide the ratio of representation from each province and city. Unpleasant as it may be to the pride of the American, it must be confessed that the Cubans have looked upon the improvements in paving, sewerage and police, on the courts and the customs' service with absolute lack of interest, if not with actual hostility. They were all right enough in their way, but they were not what the Cubans had been fighting for, and who cared for a little dirt or a little customs tipping, anyway? It is the government that the Cuban is anxious to manage, and the census is the first indication that there is going to be an opportunity for him to try it. As a consequence, the work of the enumerators, of whom there are 1,600 in Cuba, was looked upon with extraordinary interest and solicitude. In the first place, every Cuban wanted his name in the rolls and if the enumerator did not call promptly he complained to the supervisor and demanded prompt attention. And then, when the enumerator finally did call upon him, he gloated over the questions and yet looked upon them with characteristic Cuban suspicion and tried to see which of them had been set by "los Americanos" as a trap. Also the customary census notices, pasted on the walls of his house and providing fines or imprisonment for fraudulent answers to the questions, worried him, and sometimes he came up through the mud and rain, a score of miles on his burro to explain that he was innocent.

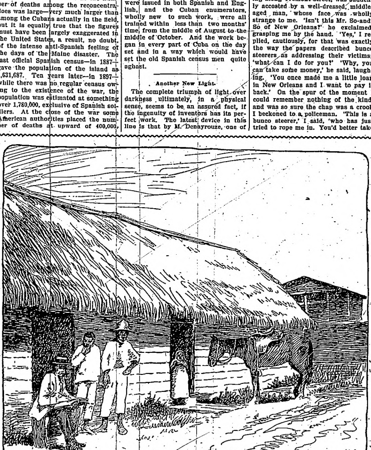
The census is going to reveal some interesting facts when the blanks are finally tabulated at Washington. Immediately before the Spanish-American war the newspapers were filled with harrowing stories as to the death by starvation, disease and ill-treatment of hundreds of thousands of reconcentradoes, as well as of the poor of the cities. From what I could gather in an extended trip through Cuba, during which I saw and talked with many of the enumerators who were then busy with their work, the population will be found much larger than estimated at the close of the war. There can be no doubt that the number of deaths among the reconcentradoes was large—very much larger than among the Cubans actually in the field, but it is equally true that the figures must have been largely exaggerated in the United States, a result, no doubt, of the intense anti-Spanish feeling of the days of the Maine disaster. The last official Spanish census—in 1887—gave the population of the island as 1,631,687. Ten years later—in 1897—while there was no regular census owing to the existence of the war, the population was estimated at something over 1,780,000, exclusive of Spanish soldiers. At the close of the war some American authorities placed the number of deaths at upward of 400,000, which would mean a present population of approximately 1,380,000. Other pessimistic prophets believe the census will show barely 1,200,000, but so good a judge as Major-General Wilson, governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara, who has been keeping a close watch on the census, thinks it will show a total of more than 1,500,000.

Never before was there such a census in Cuba. The old Spaniards had their regular census years, but their methods of making the enumeration were quite characteristic. A grand supervisor with an army of Spanish clerks sat in Havana and drew large salaries. There were also traveling enumerators who left blanks at certain stores in each block of the towns and cities or with certain magistrates or storekeepers in the country. Here the questions were filled in for the whole neighborhood, hit or miss, or not at all, and the blanks were then forwaded to Havana, and the statistics were completed as soon as the census appropriation gave out. As a result the Spanish census was absolutely unreliable, some districts, particularly in the country, being wholly unenumerated.



CENSUS NUMERATOR IN THE FINISH.

The American census has been conducted on strictly business principles, under the supervision of the war department. By direction of the president, General J. P. Sanger was appointed director of the census with his headquarters in Washington, and Victor H. Olmstead, an experienced census expert and statistician, was appointed assistant director with headquarters at Santa Clara, Cuba. Upon Mr. Olmstead devolved the task of local organization, the appointment of enumerators and the decision of the thousand and one delicate questions connected with the work. These appointments were made in August of last year, and the census was to begin on October 16th and to be completed, so far as the enumeration went, by November 30th—in six weeks. The blanks were devised and translated into Spanish, all the rules and orders were issued in both Spanish and English, and the Cuban enumerators, wholly new to such work, were all trained within less than two months' time, from the middle of August to the middle of October. And the work began in every part of Cuba on the day set and in a way which would have set the old Spanish census men quite aghast.



CUBAN CENSUS ENUMERATORS AT WORK.

Another New Light.

The complete triumph of light over darkness ultimately, in a physical sense, seems to be an assured fact, if the ingenuity of inventors has its perfect work. The latest device in this line is that by M. Dennyrouze, one of the leading spirits in the introduction and application of the incandescent gas and oil lighting systems now in general use, who has lately explained to the French Society of Civil Engineers a system of incandescent lighting in which alcohol furnishes the heating flame. While, as is well known, alcohol under a Welsbach mantle produces a brilliant flame, it is not an economical one, but M. Dennyrouze's plan is to charge the alcohol with hydro-carbons, in solutions, to such an extent that the carbon in the flame and deposited on the mantle adds greatly to the light without causing any increased consumption of alcohol. It is asserted that this system offers many advantages for portable lighting plants, such as railway carriages, etc.

REASONABLE SUSPICION.

Thought the Bank Vice-President Was a Bunco Man.

"During the occupation of New Orleans by the federals," said an old citizen in a story-telling humor, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "I made the acquaintance of a very agreeable Massachusetts man who was not in the army, but who was an intimate friend of Gen. Butler. One day he hunted me up and asked, without much preface, for a loan of $600. I couldn't well spare the money, but through motives of policy I let him have it. He went away, promising to return the money within a certain time, and, as I anticipated, I heard nothing further from him. Now, under ordinary circumstances," continued the old citizen, "$600 was not a sum I was apt to forget, but I had regarded the loan as lost from the outset, and in the troublous times that followed the incident passed completely out of my mind. For over a dozen years I don't believe I ever recalled it once. In 1878 or thereabouts—I forget the exact date—I had occasion to go to Boston, and while walking along Tremont street, was suddenly accosted by a well-dressed, middle-aged man, whose face was wholly strange to me. 'Isn't this Mr. So-and-So of New Orleans?' he exclaimed, grasping me by the hand. 'Yes,' I replied, cautiously, for that was exactly the way the papers described bunco steerers as addressing their victims; 'what can I do for you?' 'Why, you can take some money,' he said, laughing. 'You once made me a little loan in New Orleans and I want to pay it back.' On the spur of the moment I could remember nothing of the kind, and was so sure the chap was a crook I beckoned to a policeman. 'This is a bunco steerer,' I said, 'who has just tried to rope me in. You'd better take care of him.' 'All right,' replied the officer, 'but you'll have to come to the station with us to prefer the charge.' To my surprise the man made no protest, and we started off, followed by a considerable crowd. Two blocks below our prisoner stopped before a fine building. 'I am vice president of this bank,' he said, quietly; 'suppose we step in for a moment.' Well, sir, it was true, and you never saw two such sheepish-looking fellows as that Boston copper and yours truly. The other man laughed until he got tired, and then recalled to my mind the episode of the $600 loan, after which he wrote me a check for principal and interest to date. He is still alive and prospering, by the way, and I see him almost every time I go north. He likes to introduce me as the man he tried to bunco."

WHAT HE SAW ON THE COFFIN.

An Expressman's Story About Carrying a Corpse on the Front Platform.

"I do not believe in ghosts, nor am I particularly nervous," remarked the express messenger, "but I once was so positive that I saw a spectre that I was troubled with insomnia for many nights, and I thought I never would be able to quiet my nerves again. It was back in the '80s, and I was running between Kansas City and Denver on the U. P. We made a small Colorado station one evening about dusk and found on the platform, as I had been advised, the grewsome pine box, telling its story of some unfortunate who had gone to the mountains in a vain search for health. It so happened that my car was full, and plan as I might I could find no place for the box. The train conductor came up to find out what was the cause of the delay. I told him of my predicament. He was equal to the emergency in an instant. 'Put it on the front platform,' he said. The suggestion was a good one, and in another moment our dead passenger was aboard and we were rolling over the prairie. It so happened that I had a car with a door at the end. About 10 o'clock snow began falling, and I tell you it came down thick, as it often does in Colorado. It was midnight when I thought of the corpse. It would never do to lose it, and the jolt of the train might jar it off the platform. The night was clear. I opened the door. As it swung on its hinges I looked out. Then I slammed the door with a bang and jumped back in the car. I was perspiring from every pore and trembling like a leaf. What had I seen? Why, sitting bolt upright on the coffin, with his hands clasping his knees, was the whitest ghost any man ever saw. I stood in the center of the car irresolute. I looked at my Winchester, then I realized it would be of no use against a spook. Suddenly the door opened, and there stood my ghost. It was a tramp covered with snow from head to foot. He stood there blinking at the light for a moment, and then said: 'Say, Willie, you've ketched me, anyhow; can't you let me get warm afore you turn me off?' Did I let him ride? Well, I guess. If I'd been going to New York, he could have gone with me. I'm the last man in the world not to show appreciation and gratitude."—Minneapolis Tribune.

READY WIT.

Saved a Western Congressman from Curtain Lecture.

In the seclusion of the house cloakrooms a story is being told on a western member. There are 357 men in the house. Three hundred and fifty-six are hereby released from any connection with the story. The other man—and the other man's wife—will recognize the truth of what is here recorded: The western member went home at a very early hour in the morning. He had made a night of it with some friends. He knew that his conduct would be considered reprehensible by his better half, and so, as he ascended the steps of his modest home, he racked his brain for some plan to avert the lady's wrath. As he entered the hall he saw an umbrella. Instantly it occurred to him that the umbrella might be his salvation. He carried the umbrella upstairs. Seating himself on a chair in the corner of the bedroom, he raised the rain guard over his head, and then he coughed loudly. His wife awoke and saw in the dim gaslight her liege lord sitting solemnly under the raised umbrella. "What are you doing?" she asked, in natural surprise. "It is 3 o'clock, my dear," said he, "and I am waiting for the storm." The congressman's ready wit saved him from a Caudle lecture. He is worrying now, however, to find an equally effective act for the next time he stays out late.—Washington Post.

Tit for Tat.

A former commodore-captain of a famous transatlantic line, while friendly and polite to his passengers below, was very much the reverse if approached when on duty. As he happened to be on deck one fine afternoon, a lady, quite unaware of his peculiarity, accosting him on some trifling query as to the probable duration of the favorable weather, was both surprised and indignant to get curtly answered: "Don't know, ma'am—don't know. Better go and ask the cook." The lady, though taken somewhat aback, was quite equal to the occasion, and rejoined: "Oh! I beg a thousand pardons. Excuse me, pray. I thought I was addressing the cook!"—Collier's Weekly.

His Character.

The old hiring fairs are still held in some rural districts of England. There is a story of an old Gloucestershire farmer, who, seeing a likely lad at such a place, opened negotiations with a view to engaging him. "Hast got a character from thy last place?" the farmer asked. "No," replied the boy, "but my old gaffer be about somewhere, and I can get he to write one." "Very well," was the reply. "Thee get it and meet I here again at 4 o'clock." The farmer and the boy met at the appointed hour. "Hast got thy character?" was the query. The answer was short and sharp: "No, but I ha' got thine, and I bean't a-coming."

The Business View.

Two newsboys witnessed a performance of "Hamlet." In the last scenes, after Hamlet has killed Laertes and the king, and the queen has died of poison and Hamlet of a poisonous wound, one of the boys exclaimed: "Say, Jim, what a great time that must have been for extra editions."

HOW BOERS FIGHT.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S COMMENTS ON PRESENT WAR.

Millionaire Mine Owner of South Africa Pays the Usual High Tribute to the Farmer Republicans — Served with Them in Basuto War.

J. B. Robinson, a millionaire mine owner of South Africa, who fought side by side with the Boers in the Basuto war, comments interestingly on the present campaign. As an example of what Boers can do in the way of holding a strong position by dint of courage and markmanship, Mr. Robinson gives an experience of his own in the Basuto war. Potgieter was out with a scouting party of thirty men, and found himself between two large parties of Kaffirs. Four of the little commando tried to get away, trusting to their well-bred horses, but only one got through, and he could not make his way to the laager to give warning. Potgieter and the remaining twenty-six men galloped for a small ridge, and, getting there in time, at once started throwing up stones in a semicircle to form a rampart of defense. Mr. Robinson goes on:

"They had only raised the rampart two feet high when the Kaffirs were on them. Potgieter quickly issued his orders. 'No one is to fire until after me,' the leader said; 'I will bring down the chiefs, so many of you are to fire at the horses, and the remainder are to shoot down the dismounted men when they get on their feet.' All the Kaffirs were mounted, and they rode up to the little band in apparently irresistible numbers, the chiefs, gay with their war plumes and heavy with Kaffir beer at their head. The first body that had been sighted consisted of between 400 and 500 men, and a second strong force was afterward discovered in the rear. Potgieter let them approach to within seventy yards and then fired. Down fell chief after chief. The rifles of his men rang out, and all the horses of the leading men stumbled, shot through the breasts. The fire was so resistless that the charging party edged off to the right and then the left, and made a circle in retreat. Again the Kaffirs came on. They were armed with rifles. The fight started at 8 o'clock in the morning. By 2 o'clock five or six of the Boers were so exhausted they declared they could do no more. Their mouths were parched, their tongues were swollen with intolerable thirst. Their arms ached so that they could hardly move them, and they were stiff in every limb. They said: 'We cannot fight any longer,' but he laughed at them. 'Put two pebbles in your mouths,' he said, 'that will lessen your thirst. If you cannot fire any more let me have your guns. You keep them loaded, and I will do the shooting. We must fight or die; there is no escape.' And so he heartened them. The fighting kept on till 6 o'clock in the evening and then the Kaffirs drew off.

"Perhaps this incident will help you to realize what kind of fighters the men of South Africa are. Yet against such men our generals have blindly hurled their infantry, to be shot down like sheep. The madness of it! To see so much courage in our British troops thrown away, and for nothing at all. We do the Boers no damage. Up to now their losses have been infinitesimal.

"The British soldiers are too dependent on their commissariat, too slow. A Boer commando, the men armed with their rifles alone, will take with it sufficient food for four or five days, each man carrying his own provisions in saddlebags. In that four or five days the commando can with ease cover 150 miles, a distance that infantry would require from twelve to fifteen days to cover. This Boer war will lead to the revolutionizing of European military methods, and the hope of its speedy end is the liberal use of properly selected irregular horse."

CALLED HIM DOWN.

But One Little Circumstance Made It a Waste of Words.

Jones was staying at home for a day's rest, and Mrs. Jones thought she might as well make him useful. "I wish you would go to the back door," she said, "and, if that's the grocer knocking, I wish you'd tell him that I've sent down for that soap three times already, and if it doesn't come today I shall go to the store myself and complain." "There's no use in wasting words, Mary," said Jones, briskly. "I know how to bring such people to time. I'll attend to the man so that you'll have no more trouble." He went to the back door and confronted the man with a pleasant but firm expression on his countenance. "Now look here!" he said with decision. "This thing has been going on long enough. Mrs. Jones can't afford to await your pleasure in the matter of soap or anything else. This delay has caused her much annoyance, and it is entirely inexcusable on your part. It isn't possible that an establishment like the one for which you work shouldn't be provided with soap enough for all its customers. I see plainly that the fault lies with you; you've neglected to give the order. Now, I've only one thing to say—if our trade isn't worth your employer's while, we'll go somewhere else. I'm a man of few words! Unless the soap comes this morning, Mrs. Jones will order from Smith & Brown in the future." The man looked confused, but said nothing, while Jones paused for breath. "Come, come," said Jones, "have you any excuse to offer—any reason to give for your failure to bring this soap?" "I don't know as I have, sir," said the man slowly, "except that I'm the milkman, and I've come to collect this little bill for the month of December."

New Year's Cakes.

It used to be the custom to eat what were called God's cakes on New Year's day. They were of triangular shape, about half an inch thick, and filled with a kind of mincemeat.

British Civilization.

This year famine in India covers 350,000 square miles, and renders miserable 30,000,000 people.

SURPRISED THE GIRLS.

Their Reception at Dawson After a Discouraging Journey.

"Nothing queerer or quainter ever happened in Dawson City than the reception of the schoolma'ams," said Mr. L. D. Carl, the Klondike miner, who spent a day in New Orleans recently. "You see, in the spring of '97 a lot of young women, mostly from west Oregon, banded together to go to Dawson, attracted by the stories of big wages. They were nice girls, all of them, who had been earning their living as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, seamstresses, school teachers and so on, and they had enough good American pluck to believe they could make their way in any temperature. As bad luck would have it, however, they got snowbound at Lake Bennett, and were tied up there for over two months. That exhausted their money and enthusiasm, and when they finally set out for the Yukon they were as homesick and hopeless and generally dejected a crowd as you ever saw. Meanwhile the report reached Dawson that a party of twenty-five beautiful schoolma'ams would arrive by the next boat, and great excitement prevailed. There was no school there at the time, but it was instantly agreed that several would be put up, if necessary, to give the strangers occupation. 'What we need,' said one of the speakers at a public meeting, 'is the society of real ladies to give tone to the town, and we must keep 'em here, regardless of expense.' This met general approval, and arrangements were made for an elaborate reception and banquet, the tough element being put on notice that the slightest disturbance might bring on a lynching. The boat arrived about dusk, and the poor, despondent girls were amazed at the appearance of a reception committee, who greeted them with profound bows, and escorted them to a gorgeously decorated supper room, with a brass band tooting in the background. They were informed by the spokesman that Dawson was honored by their presence, and while the town was temporarily short on schools, that defect would be promptly remedied. In the interim they were to consider themselves guests of the municipality, and quarters had been arranged for them at the best hotel. The situation gradually dawned on the dumfounded young women, and their spirits soared skyward. They explained that only two of the party were really teachers, and next day all secured good positions. Most of them did exceedingly well, and the majority eventually got married. I know several who are the wives of Yukon millionaires."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

AWKWARDNESS

Of Speaking to a Strange Person Under a Misapprehension.

It is sometimes most awkward to speak to the wrong person. "Why, there is Nellie Miller's husband!" exclaimed one of two women who were lunching at the Waldorf-Astoria the other day. "Isn't it odd how every one turns up here? I have not seen him since he carried Nellie off to his home in the west, two years ago. I must speak to him and ask how dear Nellie is!" So on her way out she made the tour of the room, and, stopping at a table where a well-dressed man was sitting alone, she said graciously: "Perhaps you do not remember me. I am Miss X. Nellie, you know, used to be one of my dearest friends. You have no idea how we grudged her to you." The man rose to his feet with a bow, looking admiringly at the pretty woman. "I wish I had a Nelly," he said, regretfully, "so that I might claim acquaintance with you. Unfortunately I am a bachelor and my name is Brown," whereupon Miss X retreated in confusion. "Harry," said his wife, as they took their seats in the dining-room of a well-known restaurant, "I am sure that woman over there is Mme. Melba. I met her in Paris, and I am going to speak to her when we go out." The curious glances of a number of people in the neighborhood toward the supposed diva confirmed Mrs. S. in her recognition, and on their way to the door she stopped at the latter's table. "I met you at the house of Countess M, Mme. Melba," she said, "and I hope you will allow me to recall myself to your memory." "Now, isn't that funny!" exclaimed the fair stranger. "This is the third time since I have been in New York that I have been taken for that opera singer, but I'm pleased to see you all the same. Do sit down," she continued, hospitably, "and let me give you some of this chicken; it's real good, and they have given me the whole bird. I expected my husband," she proceeded volubly, not giving poor Mrs. S. a chance to retreat, "but I guess he's kept downtown." Here she paused breathless, and Mrs. S., seizing the chance, made her apologies and fled.—New York Tribune.

Incredulous.

A country rector was showing a party of his parishioners over the rectory, when they came to a small room full of curios. Pointing to a armlet of dull gold, the clergyman said: "That ornament was found in a tomb in Mexico, Central America. The tomb was probably 1000 years old." An old fellow standing by fidgeted; scratched his head and then remarked: "'Scuse me, sir, they must 'ave 'ad yer. America wasn't discovered 600 year ago, let alone 1000."—Answers.

The Highest Monument.

The highest monument in the world is in Washington, D. C. It was erected in honor of George Washington. It is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base and contains 18,000 blocks of marble two feet thick. In the interior is an elevator and fifty flights of stairs eighteen steps each.

Convicts to Make New Roads.

Michigan will endeavor to have a law passed that will allow the use of convicts in the building and repairing of the state highways. Kentucky will have a similar law before its legislature.

Cost of Carrier Pigeon Service.

Each pigeon used in the carrier service of the British navy costs the government $4 a year.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

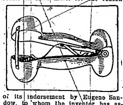
Removable Billiard Cue—Sandow's Improvement in Dumb-bells — Wireless Telegraphy—Satisfactory Lists of the Marconi System Made in Germany.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Nowhere have Signor Marconi's successful experiments with wireless telegraphy attracted more attention than in Germany, and soon after his work in this country during the international yacht races was completed the semiofficial announcement was made in Berlin that similar experiments would be made in Germany in the near future, says the New York Herald. These tests have just taken place on the steamship Prince Sigismund and on a land station, which was erected at Laboe, near the entrance of the Kiel harbor. The tests were conducted under the auspices of the German Naval Society. At the bow of the vessel a strong bronze wire was attached and then connected with an insulator. In the middle of the wire and between the masts was a net fourteen metres long, one metre broad, and with meshes of five centimetres in size. It was rolled upon a cylinder and isolated. The inductor, receiver and other paraphernalia were placed in their customary positions, while at Leboe a mast of thirty metres in height was erected and the necessary instruments were placed in the room of a neighboring house. During the first day messages were sent a distance of thirty kilometres, the vessel being the transmitting point, and the station at Laboe the receiver. Messages were then transmitted from Laboe, and, while the results were not satisfactory at first, success was constant, as soon as the distance had been reduced to twenty kilometres. On various days tests were made at different distances, the maximum being forty-five kilometres, on which occasion the messages were transmitted from Laboe and received on the vessel. The smallest distance was twenty kilometres, and the average during the entire time was thirty kilometres. The experiments at the greatest distances were made on those occasions when the transmitter was on land and the receiver on board ship. The best results were obtained at an average distance of thirty kilometres, as the instrument then worked without the slightest hitch. Atmospherical conditions, it is said, did not in any way influence the transmission or receipt of messages, and the instruments worked quite as well when there was heavy rain as when there was sunshine. On the other hand, the smoke of the vessel provided indirectly detrimental, since it blackened the isolators and to some extent prevented them from working properly. This mischief, however, was guarded against by covering them with a light coating of oil. On the whole, say those who were present, these experiments clearly show that communication by means of wireless telegraphy can surely be made for a certain distance, not only from one vessel to another, but also from land to a vessel at sea and vice versa. The conditions under which the experiments were made were not the most favorable, it is pointed out, as no steps were taken to adapt the steamer for this special work, and it is only reasonable to suppose that all the necessary alterations in the steamer must be made if successful experiments are to be carried out at a greater distance than thirty kilometres. That under proper conditions successful experiments can be made at a greater distance than thirty kilometres is the firm opinion of these German scientists who have given any attention to the subject.

Sandow's Improvement in Dumb-bells.

The improved dumb-bell, which has been patented in this country by Joseph Robinson of London, England, seems to have merit for the reason



of its indorsement by Eugene Sandow, to whom the inventor has assigned his patent. This improvement consists in the application of one or more strings to the dumb-bell, so as to cause the same to require a firm grip when held in the hand. This cause is a continuous tension of the muscles of the arms, wrists, hands and fingers when in use, greatly increasing the beneficial effect derived from the use of the implements. For this purpose the bell is made in two parts and any kind of a spring introduced between them.

A Newspaper Without Print.

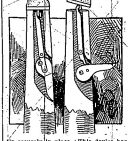
To print the news in a series of actual photographs is the purpose of the Stereo Revue of Paris, the latest and most ingenious invention of journalism. The reporters are sent out armed with cameras of the most approved type, and they are present at all events of even passing interest. The cameras are adapted to take double or stereopticon pictures, and on the return of them are developed and otherwise prepared, and from these a number of sets of double pictures on transparent films are printed on a single roll, which constitutes one issue of the Stereo Revue. Every subscriber receives an apparatus for viewing these pictures when he pays his first subscription, and each week he also receives an installment of the pictures.

A Substitute for Brass.

The rise in the price of brass and the demand for increased wages recently made by the brassworkers have quickened interest in England in the various substitutes for brass goods. Attention has been chiefly directed to the art of electrobrassing, which has undergone considerable development during the last year or two. Thanks to the introduction of various improved methods of electrodeposition, it is now possible to cover iron castings with a coat of brass of substantial thickness—so thick that, without close examination, it is impossible to distinguish them from similar objects of real brass. The wearing qualities produced in this way are declared to be excellent. The articles are, of course, much cheaper than if made of solid brass.

Removable Billiard Cue Tip.

The accompanying cut shows the latest effort to produce a billiard cue tip which can be easily replaced without delay or trouble. The end of the cue is recessed to receive a small lever eccentrically mounted and connected with a hooked link. This latter extends through the center of the cue to the end. The cork tip is mounted on a shank by which it is secured to the hook on the end of the link, and when the lever is drawn back it holds this



tip securely in place. This device has been patented by an inventor of Sayville, N. Y.

A Proof of the Germ Theory.

Fifty years ago the inhabitants of Mentone (in the south of France) and neighborhood were a healthy, happy race of splendid physique, to whom consumption was absolutely unknown. Then Mentone became the Mecca of the consumptive. The peasants left their farms and their healthy lives to wait on the wealthy invalids. Farmers' wives and daughters became washerwomen, constantly handling clothes impregnated with the germs of consumption. Thousands of consumptives died there, impregnating the soil and the water with the germs of their disease. As a result, the earth, air and water of Mentone are infested with the tubercle bacillus, and the once healthy peasantry are consumptives almost to a man and a woman. No more complete or startling proof of the truth of the once derided germ theory of disease could well be imagined than this.

Sir W. H. Preece on Sanitation.

In his inaugural address to the Sanitary Institute the President, Sir W. Preece, declared Moses, the greatest sanitary engineer who ever lived, tried to insure pure air, pure water, pure food, pure soil, pure dwellings and pure bodies. On the question of water supply he said it was by no means an ascertained fact that absolutely pure water was far the best for dietetic purposes. Good drinking water, he said, should not contain more than twenty bacteria per cubic centimeter. In most towns in Britain twenty-five gallons per day for each person was generally sufficient, but in New York the amount required was sixty and in Philadelphia ninety gallons per head. He further stated that Edinburg, by spending $2,800,000 on building new houses for the poorer classes, had reduced its death rate from 28 to 17.

Scientific Jottings.

Extension-desk telephones are constantly growing in favor. They save the annoyance and the delay of having to rise and go to a general office telephone. As the message comes over the general telephone line, the business man having the extension-desk telephone can answer the call or not as he may see fit.

Yukon telegraph lines cost about $137,000. The distance from Lake Bennett to Dawson is 740 miles. There were no horses engaged in carrying on the work of construction, most of the carrying being done by scows on the river. Four hundred dollars was taken in for messages on the first evening the lines were opened.

Recently the Philadelphia & Reading road installed a novel method of ventilating several of the smoking cars. It consists of three two-bladed vanes suspended from the top of the ventilators and operated by a small motor actuated by wind created by the motion of the train. The result is a continuous circulation of air, and the smoke and bad air are taken out through the ventilators. The fans may be disconnected when desired.

There is a little insect found in New Caledonia, called the "insect which counts," and which seems capable of counting to at least six. It is found on the leaves of the banana tree, and when the moment is favorable it may be seen to turn around, with its head as a center, describing rapid circles. At first it executes six of them, not one more nor one less, then it reverses the movement and makes the same number in an opposite direction. It stops a moment and begins again, but makes only five this time, always alternately in opposite directions. Another stop, then double rotation in alternate ways, the turns this time being only four, and so on, diminishing constantly in such a way to successively three, then two and at last one single turn. After these gymnastic exercises, which are at the same time mathematical, the insect remains absolutely motionless until it gives itself up again to its complicated calculations with an exactitude which many people might envy.

Two of a Kind.

First Invalid—"What's the matter with you?"

Second Invalid—"Ague. What's your trouble?"

First Invalid—"Same thing."

Second Invalid—"Good. Let's shake for the drinks."—Chicago News.

Sacred Treasures.

Teacher—"Bobbie, did you look up the story of the prodigal son, as I told you?"

Bobbie—"No'm. Ma wouldn't let me take the Bible. She's pressing autumn leaves in it."—San Francisco Examiner.

SECRET SERVICE AMONG THE BOERS

The South African war has shown one thing in which the Boer is superior to the English and that thing is secret service. As a spy the Boer of the Transvaal has no equal, as the English have found to their cost.

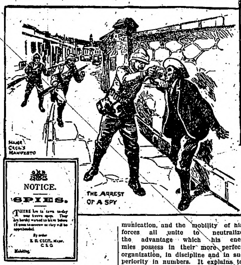
Since the opening of hostilities there has scarcely been a move made on the part of the British that did not seem to be fully anticipated by the Boers. In fact, the different signal defeats which have befallen British arms during the South African campaign may be attributed to the efficiency of the Boer secret service.

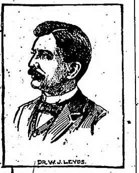
Oom Paul and Joubert, it is well known, have spies everywhere, and owing to the peculiar conditions under which the war is being carried on, it is practically impossible for the British authorities to put a stop to the leaking out of information. The present situation in South Africa is something like that in the Philippines. Officers find it difficult to determine just who are friendlies and just who are to be counted among the enemy. How many spies, for instance, there may be among the supposedly disaffected burghers of the cape it is impossible to tell. This peculiar position of affairs forced General Gatacre not long ago to issue a proclamation that any Cape Colony burgher traveling from town to town would be arrested on suspicion. He forbade them to go to market towns oftener than once a week. This was obviously to prevent the dissemination of information regarding the movement and disposition of the British forces.

In the town of Mafeking, too, early in the war, Major Cecil was forced to post up notices to the effect that information had reached him that spies were operating in the town and that unless the same left Mafeking by noon of the following day they would be apprehended and punished according to the law governing all such cases.

The startling number of times the British forces have been led into ambuscades or have marched unsuspecting against a Boer force thoroughly prepared to meet them has naturally given her majesty's officers a very disagreeable consciousness that their movements were only too well known by the enemy. In fact, it is known that Cape Town itself is full of Boer spies, yet no effective move can be made toward stopping their operations. The knowledge which the Boer possesses of the country, his well guarded means of secret communication, and the mobility of his forces all unite to neutralize the advantage which his enemies possess in their more perfect organization, in discipline and in superiority in numbers. It explains to a great degree just why the little republics of South Africa have been able to make such an excellent showing when facing the most powerful and the most aggressive empire in existence at the present day.

While the Boer is by no means a diplomat, he is in state and in municipal affairs always a wily and foxy schemer. This perhaps explains just why the secret service system of the Transvaal is the most extensive and the most effective affair of its kind in existence. When it is remembered that the "simple minded veldt burgher" has such an adroit and experienced secret service agent on the continent as Dr. Leyds and it is borne in mind that this official receives a salary of $80,000 a year for his services, some idea of the faith which Oom Paul places in his spy system may be secured. Dr. Leyds goes about under the official but delightfully ambiguous title of "European representative of the Transvaal." It is said, indeed, that some of the most influential continental newspapers have been subsidized by the Transvaal government through the wily Dr. Leyds, and it is known that he approached Lisbon over and over again on the matter of the purchase of Delogoa Bay, but could not succeed in shaking Portugal's friendship for Great Britain. It is a recognized fact that Leyds, by some means or other, has found it possible to obtain audiences with European rulers unwarranted by his own official importance or the importance of the government which he represents. But





DR. W. J. LEYDS.

It is rumored that this same government instructs its European agent to scatter his gold lavishly when once he has ascertained where such gold will do the most good. It is worth while noting that the "special" expenditure, as such funds are termed, of the Transvaal government has amounted to $11,435,000 during the last fourteen years. This goes to show that the secret service of even such a small republic as the Transvaal is no insignificant affair.

WHY HUMAN BEINGS LAUGH.

Cachination Is a Faculty We Acquire with Increase of Intelligence.

Anthropologists say that the ability to laugh comes to the child as it grows older. The first smile is observed when the child is about 40 to 60 days old, but it does not begin to laugh until some time after that. According to Mantegazza and others the power of laughing has to be acquired, just as a child learns how to talk or walk. Laughter is observed at the earliest only after they are 3 months old. Children and women laugh more than men, not because the cares of life lie less heavily upon them, but because the former are more excitable, and because the moderating power of the cerebral hemisphere is less in them than among men generally. Profound study makes men serious, and so foolish people are sometimes noted for laughing immoderately. Yet laughter is not so much an index to intelligence as it is to the condition of health. Healthy, vigorous people are of proverbially good-humored, joyous, laughing natures, while the "sallow, gloomy-eyed dyspeptic" is a description scientifically accurate, although it has its origin from the brain of a poet. The envious, wicked and malevolent rarely laugh, because, phrenologists say, they are impregnated with bile, and are therefore morose. The haughty, the vain and the awkward also laugh very little for fear of losing their dignity. The Spanish people, who are proverbially grave, are a good example. People who have lines extending downward from the angle of the mouth toward the chin well marked rarely laugh, and, moreover, show a tendency to pensiveness in youth and melancholy in after life. Those who have lines raying outward from the eyes are, on the contrary, people who laugh a good deal, especially when the upper lip is framed by two deep furows running down to the mouth. Lavater, the noted physiognomist, states that a frank, easy, copious laughter indicates 'a good soul devoid of vanity." Such people often have a great many wrinkles running obliquely outward and downward from the eyes. They also have full, open lips and a round, large forehead.—New York Herald.

Wished He Was Jones.

One of the applicants for a consulate in Japan while James G. Blaine was secretary of state was the late Samuel Kimberley of Baltimore, who died in the service in Central America, says the Chicago News. After he had presented his credentials, Mr. Blaine said: "I should like to appoint you, Mr. Kimberley, but I have made it a rule to recommend no one who does not speak the language of the country to which he is sent. Do you speak Japanese?" "Certainly, Mr. Blaine," said Mr. Kimberley. "Ask me something in Japanese, and I'll answer you." Mr. Blaine had not a word to say, but the Japanese post went to another man, all the same, and Kimberley went to Central America. One day Kimberley met a young woman, who threw her arms impulsively around his neck and kissed him. Seeing her mistake, she drew back and angrily asked: "Aren't you Mr. Jones?" "No, madam," replied Kimberley, bowing, "I'm not, but I wish to thunder I was."

She Is Not Clever.

A woman who entertains a great deal tells a writer in Harper's Bazar that she is heart, brain, nerve and soul weary of clever people, and she longs to know somebody who neither writes, sings, recites, toots, fiddles, nor even has ideas. She even proposes a toast to the stupid people who do not intrude, and those who, while not stupid, often pretend they are, for the sake of the quiet and peace they know you will appreciate. Cleverness runs in families nowadays. Even the household baby is hauled out at deadly night hours to do his little turn, and the grandmother of the family is clever. Ah, a rare and satisfying person to meet is the family woman who is not clever, who makes no pretensions to cleverness, who has not prepared a paper on any of the burning questions of the hour.

What Money Would Do.

Perry Patetick—Say, w'at's de meanin' of "dolce far niente?" It's in de paper here. Harvard Hasben—Dat's w'at de world would call dis perfession of ours if we only had money.—Philadelphia Press.

OVERINDULGED CHILDREN.

Truth Which is Worth the Attention of American Parents.

John Ruskin, at 75, had as keen a sense of taste as most men have at 20, and greatly enjoyed new flavors, says the Youth's Companion. "My palate," he once said, "serves me now so well, because when I was a child I was given only the plainest food. When I was a boy, too, I had but one or two toys and no amusements. Hence the keen delight which I take now in every little pleasure." M. Renan explained to a friend his habitual cheerfulness in the same way. "When I was young," he said, "my life was simple and bare. I had few amusements. I kept all my illusions; hence little things, which an indulged child in a luxurious home would scarcely notice, now give me—an old man—real happiness." Here is the hint of a truth worth the attention of American parents. If they have wealth, or even a moderate income, their fond effort usually is to give to their boys and girls all the pleasures in miniature which belong to middle age. Children are early made familiar with the idea of fashionable clothes and jewelry. They have their formal luncheons and dinner parties, and even balls, in which there are the state and ceremony, and sometimes the dishes, which are to be found in the entertainments of adults. They are overloaded with costly toys, for which they care little. The disappointed father and mother wonder why the child is bored by new pleasures. They do not see that they are robbing him in youth of the relish and keen sense of enjoyment which was meant to give zest and happiness to his whole life. Still more cruel kindness is that of parents of moderate means, who accustom their children to a life of luxury, living to the full limit of their incomes, and when they die leave them unprepared to struggle with the world.

Slate Pencil Industry.

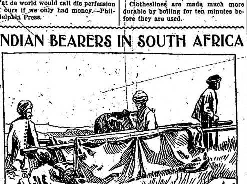
Pencils from slate dust, molded by hydraulic pressure are now made in large quantities. They are much more popular than the solid-cut slate pencils. One factory last year made 25,000,000 molded pencils.

A Pound to the Yard.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing one yard of cloth.

Clotheslines are made much more durable by boiling for ten minutes before they are used.

INDIAN BEARERS IN SOUTH AFRICA



When the British empire is at war, as might be said of that empire during the present time, the war office is able to call upon subjects from all corners of the earth. Canadians, Australians, Irishmen, East Indians—all are ready to respond to the call of the homeland, and curious indeed are some of the forces which go to the front under the union jack. Perhaps the most outlandish element in this motley army are the Indian bearers who did such good work at and after the battle of Reitfontein. Although acting only in the capacity of nurses and camp followers, these experienced and intrepid gatherers of the wounded were the means of saving many a Britisher's life by the dispatch and thoroughness with which they went over the battlefield and carried the wounded to places of safety, where surgeons and stimulants were awaiting them.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Life of Tennyson, as Told by Herself—Mind Your Manners—Stone of Gratitude—Pretty Legend of the Topaz and the Emperor's Snake.

Sore Points.

The pencil heaved a weary sigh,
  And murmured to the pen,
"I haven't felt so out of sorts
  Since—oh, I don't know when!

"The penknife treats me very ill,
  It cuts me in the street,
And really is extremely sharp
  Whene'er we chance to meet.

"And when I broke the other day
  Beneath its bitter stroke,
It said 'it didn't see the point,'
  Neither did I the joke!

"With many troubles I'm depressed,
  My heart just feels like lead."
The pen mopped up an inky tear—
  "I weep for you," it said.
    —Cassell's Little Folks.

The Life of Tennyson.

[As told by herself.]

I am going to tell you my history, but before I go any further I will tell you that I am a cat, for you might not know it if I did not tell you. Before I opened my eyes I heard some one say, "We will have to drown these kittens; we cannot keep so many." That made my blood run cold. I knew but little about the water, and I had a perfect horror of it, but still I hoped the people would change their minds. One day a girl came down and said that her sister had said if they would not drown us she would take all six of us. That made me feel a little better, so I slept as soundly as a healthy kitten could sleep. And one day I opened my eyes and saw what was to be my home. One day the people moved away and took us with them. I was afraid the little girl that wanted us would not come, and we would be drowned. But one day she came and got me, but did not take any of my brothers and sisters. I heard one of the people say they wanted the rest of the kittens. So I had to go alone. I thought I would be lonesome, but when we got to my new home there were two or three other cats. The little girl's mamma came out to see me, and they tried to think of a name that would suit me, but they could not, so when my mistress' big sister came home she said to name me Lord Alfred Tennyson, but her other sister wanted my name to be Dwight Moody. But every one but her calls me Tennyson. Sometimes my mistress has company, but among all her friends I like the one she calls Bettie the best. I like her almost as well as I do my own mistress. I have a very pleasant home. I have three children now. They are not as big as I am, though. So this is my history as far as I can remember.

Mind Your Manners.

A very successful business man was telling me of the number of young people he had met with in his career, and he said that the successful man or boy had always something attractive in his manner. "It might be a kindly disposition, or the result of good breeding, but if a boy was to succeed in the present day he had to be thoughtful of the feelings of others, and very tactful in his bearing. Nothing," he said, "would more certainly ruin a lad's career than the critical disposition. If a boy came into the office and began to criticise everything he saw, and was cold with the clients, he was destined to failure from the beginning." I had often noticed this myself, but was very much impressed with the decided opinions of this man with a very large knowledge of the world of business. We might say of success in life what Demosthenes said of oratory when he was asked what was the secret of successful oratory: "First, action; second, action; third, action." So, first, manner; second, manner; third, manner. A friendly, courteous manner attracts people. They want to be made to feel comfortable—"at home," as it is called—even in a store or an office. There is a store in the neighborhood of my home that I avoid as much as I can, for no other reason than that the clerk makes me feel mean and uncomfortable every time I go in. The goods are all right, the prices are reasonable, and the location is convenient. But I find that I am not the only person who has been made to feel mean and uncomfortable in that store, and so I can say with truth the owner of that place of business loses many dollars a year from the bad manners of his clerk.—Young People's Weekly.

Girls Not Liked in Korea.

When a girl is born in Korea she is not even dignified by a name. Several names are written on slips of paper and placed in an urn before some favorite deity, and when it is necessary her godfather selects one without seeing it, and she is known by it until she reaches womanhood among the members of her own family. Strangers designate her as the wife, mother sister or daughter of such or such a man. This is not merely the result of custom. The laws are strict in this matter, and hold a woman of little more consequence than a domestic animla. In the higher classes of society the girls are separated from the boys of the family at the age of 7 years. They occupy the apartments of women and are forbidden to communicate with anyone outside.

Stone of Gratitude.

The topaz is called the stone of gratitude, and the old Roman books record the following legend from which the stone derives this attribute: The blind emperor Theodosius used to hang a brazen gong before his palace gates, and sit beside it on certain days, hearing and putting to right the grievances of any of his subjects. Those who wished for his advice and help had but to sound the gong, and immediately admission into the presence of Caesar was obtained. One day a great snake crept up to the gate and struck the brazen gong with her coils, and Theodosius gave orders that no one should molest the creature, and bade her tell him her wish. The snake bent her crest slowly in homage and straightway told the following tale: Her nest was at the base of the gateway tower, and while she had gone to find food for her young brood a strange beast, covered with sharp needles, had invaded her home, killed her nestlings, and now held possession of the little dwelling. Would Caesar grant her justice? The emperor gave orders for the porcupine to be slain and the mother to be restored to her desolate nest. Night fell, and the sleeping world had forgotten the emperor's kindly deed, but with the early dawn a great serpent glided into the palace, up the steps into the royal chamber, and laid upon each of the emperor's closed eyelids a gleaming topaz. When Emperor Theodosius awoke he found he was no longer blind, for the mother snake had paid her debt of gratitude.

A Faithful Dog.

Last winter a party of prospectors were camped on the Valdes, one of Alaska's great glaciers. Day after day they had worked their way forward, death disputing every foot with them, until it was decided that the main party should remain in camp, and two of their number, accompanied only by a dog, should endeavor to find a trail which would lead them from the glacier. For days the two men wandered, until nature succumbed and they lay down, weary and exhausted. Their faithful companion clung to them, and the warmth of his body was grateful, as they crouched low, with the bitter ice-laden wind howling about them. Their scanty stock of provisions was well-nigh exhausted, when one of them suggested sending the dog back to camp. This was a forlorn hope, but their only one. Quickly writing a few words on a leaf torn from a book, they made it fast around the dog's neck and encouraged him to start back on the trail. The sagacious animal did not appear to understand, but after repeated efforts they persuaded him to start, and he was soon swallowed up in the snow, the mist and the storm. Two days and nights passed, during which the men suffered untold agonies. On the evening of the third day, when all hope had gone and they were becoming resigned to their fate, out of the blinding and drifting snow bounded the faithful dog, and close behind him came ready hands to minister to their wants.

Had Bird Friends.

There are many instances in which an author made a pet of a bird. In Mrs. Gordon's biography of her father, there is a story told of how he found a hapless sparrow one day on the doorstep, scarcely fledged and quite unable to care for itself. He carried it into his room and cared for it, and from that day it became his protege. It became perfectly domesticated, leading a life of peace and prosperity with its kind patron for nearly eleven years. That gifted and lovable woman, Mrs. Somerville, kept herself surrounded by birds, and her fondness for them was so great that even when engaged on the most abstruse problems, she thought she could work better and with a mind more at ease if she had one of her favorites for a companion. In her letters she writes of her "dear old parrot, Lory, who is still alive and merry," and later speaks about the tamed sparrow that always sat on her arm when she wrote. She tells of the nightingales and other birds that she had rescued from dogs, and of her favorite long-tailed paroquet, Esmeralda, which lived with her many years.

Loved All Animals.

Charles Kingsley seems to have loved every living creature around him, and he taught his children to respect even the most loathsome insects. Mrs. Kingsley tells how a family of runaway toads made their home in a hole on the green bank at Eversley, and the scythe was never allowed to approach their retreat. He had two little friends in a pair of sand-wasps, which lived in a crack of the window in his drawing room, one of which he had saved from drowning in a basin of water, and every spring he would look out eargerly for them or their young, which came out of, or returned to, the same crack. He petted the white stable cat and the black house cat, and sat up with a sick dog during the last two nights of its suffering life. Wherever he went he was followed about the parish by his faithful little Dandy Dinmont, whose intelligent face was always to be seen at the lectures and school lessons, and was known to every cottager in the place, being almost as much esteemed by them as the Kingsley children, whose attached friend he was for ten years.

Noise Versus Numbers.

For those who have begun to fear that the critics may destroy the Bible utterly, and who look upon these critics as mighty in numbers, the following story is quoted. The analogy is apparent: A man with a look of business on his face came to a hotel-keeper and asked him if he would buy two car-loads of frogs' legs. "Two car-loads?" said the man, in amazement. "Why, I could not use them in twenty years!" "Well, will you buy half a car-load?" "No." "Twenty or thirty bushels?" "No." "Twenty or thirty dozens?" "No." "Two dozen?" "Yes." A few days later the man returned with three pairs of legs. "Is that all?" asked the landlord. "Yes; the fact is that I live near a pond, and the frogs made so much noise that I thought there were millions of them. But I dragged the pond with a seine, drained it and raked it, and there were only three frogs in the whole place."

Cruel.

'How can you object to my fiance? He is chivalry itself. The first time he met me he told me I was the most beautiful and most interesting girl in New York.

"And you would trust your life to a man who lies to you as shamelessly as that at the very beginning of your acquaintance!"—New York World.

The church, with all its faults, never was so intelligent, so benevolent, so consecrated as now. The church has lifted the world to a higher plane than formerly.—Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

A woman always adores the man who doesn't think the white and gold cushion was made to be used.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound..........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1900.

Thought He Had Been Noticing.

Willie Wishington was trying to be conversational, but the young woman wore glasses and looked severe, and her mother surveyed the scene with an expression of austere toleration. Willie ought to have known better than to call on Monday, wash day, anyhow.

"Have you read any books lately?" asked Willie, with the inane grin which he uses in society.

"Yes," answered the girl.

"Been some pretty good ones written lately, don't you think?"

"I haven't read any recent novels," she answered.

"You ought to read some."

"I find ample entertainment in the classics," was the rejoinder, while her mother looked on with an approving smile.

"Oh, yes; Shakespeare, I suppose. He's a good old classic."

"I read Shakespeare occasionally when I read English. I also read Corneille and Moliere and Goethe and Schiller, but only for diversion. Philosophic studies are my especial occupation at present."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Willie admiringly. "You're getting to be a regular bluestocking, aren't you?"

"A what!" repeated the young woman's mother grimly as she rose to her feet.

"Why, a bluestocking, you know—that is"—

"No explanations are necessary. Amelia, I am going to tell the servant to take in the clothesline at once. Hereafter neither of us will be at home to Mr. Wishington."—Washington Star.

Where Honesty Exists.

"People in the small towns up in Connecticut," said the traveling man, "appear to be much more honest than they are in New York. Not one family in ten thinks of such a thing as burglar alarms, and half of them do not even lock their outer doors when they retire. But what impresses me most are the street laundry boxes.

"Nearly every town of 5,000 or more inhabitants has several places where laundry packages are received and delivered. These places are generally dry goods or notion stores, or haberdasheries. Suburban merchants as a rule do not keep their stores open much later than 8 o'clock in the evening and do not open them until 7 or half past 7 in the morning.

"This does not suit all their patrons, so it is no infrequent sight to see outside the store a large red box with a fair sized opening in the top. The box bears the legend 'If the store is closed, put your laundry in here.' Now, just imagine a New York laundry office using a receptacle like that! Why, five minutes after a package was deposited in the box it would be fished out, and in an hour its contents would be in the possession of some dealer in second-hand clothing. But up in Connecticut the scheme seems to work very well, and all I can say is that it is a tribute to the general honesty of the community."—New York Herald.

The Legend of a Bell.

The largest hanging bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery near Canton. It is 18 feet high and 45 feet in circumference and is of solid bronze. Canton has a pretty little fable connected with it. The story is told by Mrs. J. P. Newman in one of her sketches of travel. The life of the founder of the greatest bell of China had been threatened by the emperor because of his unsuccessful attempts to make a bell having perfect purity of tone. The bell founder's beautiful daughter, witnessing her father's agony while imploring the emperor for one more trial, consulted the gods as to the reason for failure. Being told that should the blood of a fair maiden mingle with the bell metal the result would be secured, she, waiting beside her father until able to see her face in the molten ore, plunged in and was destroyed. To the sacrifice of this maiden the Chinese attribute the beauty and sweetness of the tone of the great bell of Ta-Cung-tz.—New York Times.

Extraordinary Carvings.

Some very extraordinary carvings are to be found at Thomboo, on the Irawaddy, where they are cut out of the face of a high cliff rising directly from the river bank and are of great size. They consist of a succession of rudely formed niches, in appearance something like the catacombs of Rome, and these are full of large and small images of Buddha, who is represented in several positions. On the summit of the cliff is a pagoda of great sanctity, which is visited every year by large numbers of pilgrims.

Three Masted Schooners.

It was on the great lakes that the three masted schooner first made its appearance. The unique character of lake navigation created the necessity for this type of sailing craft because of the fact that with this class of vessel sailors could handle the sheets from the deck at times when it was impossible to go aloft in one of those sudden storms which make the life of the lake skipper an uncertain and anxious one.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Curing a Pernicious Habit.

The plan of arresting people who throw banana skins on the sidewalks and of fining them or sending them to the bridewell is all right as far as it goes, but it does not seem as if the right punishment had been provided. Any one guilty of that offense ought to be sent either to the Detention Hospital For the Insane or to the Home For the Feeble Minded.—Chicago Post.

English Astronomy.

Much more interest is taken in practical astronomy in England than in America. Astronomical classes are encouraged by the use of the telescopes like that one on the East Heath, London, which is a reflecting telescope of a 10½ inch mirror. The lectures are instructive.

How is This For a Scheme.

It is reported that the Ten Thousand Dollars of Bonds, if carried, are to be Used for Speculating in Tax Titles at the coming sale.

BEWARE.

It is reported that Red Lake Falls proposes to cast 700 votes. Such a vote would be fraudulent to the extent of 350 votes because they have not got them. Such proceedings will simply not be tolerated and the authors and promoters of such a thing will lay up a big lot of trouble for themselves and their dupes.

VOTE NO ON BONDS.

$50.00 Reward.

Beware of fraudulent Votes. $50 will be paid For the Conviction of every fraudulent voter.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose speech against the republican gold standard bill was among the best heard after stating that the measure was vicious from beginning to end, and that it provided for a permanent increase of the bonded debt, said: "This bill places in the national banks of control of the bonded debt of the country. Whenever the banks see fit they can reduce the gold reserve below the limit and force an issuance of bonds; and this process can go on indefinitely. All this is in the interest of the creditor, in the interest of the bond-holders, and grievously against the interest of the people. Political independence is much to be desired, but I would rather live under an absolute despotism and have financial independence than to have political independence and be financially dependent. Political independence without financial independence is only independence in name."

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

One Quotation.

Professor—Mr. Drone, I am astonished that you cannot remember any of the quotations called for in today's lesson. Can you recollect any quotation of any kind?

Student—Yes, sir: "Any fool can ask questions."—Boston Transcript.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections can only be fixed and retained by those that are real.—De Moy.

The finest emeralds known are said to be those belonging to the Spanish crown.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

VOTE 'NO' ON BONDS.

How Shrapnel Operates.

Shrapnel shell is a beautiful and ingenious missile. It consists of a hollow, elongated shell, with a bursting charge of powder at the base and filled with from 200 to 600 half inch bullets, according to the size of the gun. It is fitted with a time fuse, which is "set" to fire the bursting charge at a given number of seconds after the shell has left the gun. The bursting charge in turn blows the head off the shell and sends forward the 200 to 600 bullets, which continue their course in a conical shower on to the ground.

Not a Violent Case.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, what would you do if I were to die suddenly?

Henry—Pray, don't talk of such a thing. I think it would almost drive me crazy.

Mrs. Peck—Do you think you would marry again?

Henry—Oh, no! I don't think I would be as crazy as that.—Chicago News.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

An Exclusive Book.

The "Almanach de Gotha" is the most exclusive book of its kind, and perhaps of any kind in the world, and to get one's name in its pages implies that one is either an exalted personage or something very much like it. And of those whose names appear very few are able to boast of having a portrait between its select and scarlet covers.—London Letter.

Why He Hurried.

"Young man," said the old gentleman, "my daughter is too young to marry. A girl of her age cannot be sure of her own mind in a matter of such importance."

"I fully realize that," replied the young man, who had just secured the fair one's consent. "That's why I don't want to wait."—Chicago Post.

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity or envy.

The vineyards of Italy cover nearly 8,000,000 acres.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

ROCKSBURY.

Knut Finstad lost his best horse last week.

A while ago Frank Berglund succeeded in trapping a wolf.

Last week Mikkel Kjos caught a three-legged wolf in one of his traps; it had evidently been in a trap before. This is the third one this winter.

That special election next Saturday will be held in the schoolhouse at Peter Wold's and it is needless to say that that election will be one of the best attended in the history of the town as everybody is hard against the Red Lake Falls schemers rotten bond proposition.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New, watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

Escapes Taxation.

A novel way to avoid paying taxes upon land was taken advantage of Wednesday by Mrs. Annie Swenson of St. Hilaire. Mrs. Swenson's husband entered a piece of land in 1892, and the family has since lived upon it, the husband dying in 1895. The widow might have proved up on the claim under the seven year limit, next month, and it would have been hers without further payment. Instead of doing this she relinquished the claim and placed thereon a new filing in her own name, and may now live upon it seven years before proving, without being called upon to pay any taxes. Thus for 14 years she has the use of the land tax free, upon payment of the fee of $14 required by those who file upon land.—Crookston Times.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Feb. 26th and 27th.

The Harem a Prison.

The western boast that every man's house is his castle is as nothing to the sanctity of the eastern harem. No officer of the law may enter a harem, and therefore there is no safeguard for the life and liberty of its inhabitants. One day they may be slaves, the next princesses and the next strangled or poisoned. An ill disposed man could carry off an enemy to his harem and kill him, and none would be the wiser.

Getting Advice.

The girl's father was rich, and the suitor for her hand was poor, but remarkably persistent.

"Papa," she said to the old gentleman, "if Frank asks me this evening to marry him what shall I say?"

"Say whatever you think is best, my child."

"How best, papa? Best for me or best for Frank?"—Detroit Free Press.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hogquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Subscribe for the Spectator.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, January 27th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Hannah Tway, administratrix of the estate of Hosea Tway, deceased; representing among other things, that she has fully administrated said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 5th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the court house in said county of Red Lake.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 27th day of January A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
27-29 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment and Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. February 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff of St. Hilaire representing among other things, that Fredrich Eikhoff late of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1898, at St. Hilaire died intestate and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 19th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock p. m. at Red Lake Falls in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said County.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of February A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
29-32 Judge of Probate.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away an a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

and the doctor are necessary when sickness comes.

Used by leading physicians and in hospitals.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers and

GEO. BENZ & SONS
St. Paul and Minneapolis

Call for and get HAMM'S celebrated St. Paul BEER

Order of Nearest agent.

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co. St. Paul.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR, is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

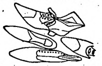
BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.80.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

J. B. O'Brien, N. G.

A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.

Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.

Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	Councilmen
W. A. Sorsoleil	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Ronsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Nordon	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	27
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	142
Eggs (per doz.)	12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Vote no on bonds.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

K. O. Gigstad made a business trip to the county seat last Saturday.

P. Lemay returned Monday from a visit at his old home at Lambert.

Miss Sadie Powers of Wylie is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins.

Chief of Police Hall was summoned to Red Lake Falls last Thursday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

J. G. Brady of Wylie was here Sunday visiting with his cousin, Prof. J. B. O'Brien.

Banker Hannay made a trip to Crookston last Wednesday to consult with a dentist.

Manager Chapin of the Crookston Lumber Company was here yesterday on business.

Mrs. R. H. Aimer returned home yesterday from an extended visit with relatives at Keystone.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

Fred Smith of Crookston has accepted a position as time keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Several progressive farmers of Red Lake county came in last week and subscribed for the Spectator.

Fred Case will leave Friday for the town of Garnes where he will institute a Wookmen lodge the same evening.

Geo. F. Murch, the head push of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company spent Sunday with his family at Crookston.

J. Hogquist, the tailor, is now located in the Dahleen building and prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

The foreigner who wishes to vote at the next general election must secure his second papers on or before August 6th.

Do you want to increase your taxes to build buildings for the Red Lake Falls firebugs to burn? If not, vote no on bonds.

J. B. Armstrong acted as pilot for the young people of Red Lake Falls that attended the masquerade ball here last week.

J. W. Wheeler, cashier of the First National Bank of Crookston was in the village the first of the week looking after business interests.

Chas. Brink, with a half dozen others from Thief River Falls took advantage of the fine sleighing Monday and came down on a pleasure trip.

H. Fant, the confectionery man of the upper Falls was here Saturday taking inventory of his branch store which is in charge of J. Roleau.

Elegant costumes were worn by the parties from Thief River Falls who attended the mask ball at Hotel Markham last Wednesday evening.

I. Dahleen, the contractor, left Monday for the upper Falls where he has a contract to complete which will occupy about four weeks of his time.

Levi Stranahan, traveling auditor for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company with headquarters at Crookston was here on business the first of the week.

Senator Clark of Montana now comes out with a bold front and admits it cost him a trifle over $115,000 to carry on his campaign. How would you like to live in Montana?

Indians up near Warroad make a business of killing moose all seasons of the year. The Plaindealer of that place is authority for saying one Indian made eighty dollars in one week.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Look Out for Your own Interests.

We wish to assure the tax payers of Red Lake county that the business men of St. Hilaire and Thief River mean every word they say when they offer you a $10,000 court house free. You certainly have no valid reason to doubt their word. You cannot say that the people of either towns have deceived you. The proposition is certainly not new. Many county seat towns build the court house in order to hold the county seats. St. Hilaire and Thief River would jump at the chance to build you a court house free. Is there any reason why you should not expect the same treatment from Red Lake Falls if they wish to retain the county seat let them give you a Court House. The newspapers of that town are boasting of the wealth of their merchants and business men. If they are wealthy they made it out of you farmers. Now let them give back a little of it to you in the shape of a court house. If they build the court house the expense will be confined to $10,000. If you vote bonds to build it $10,000 will only be a starter and you will pay $30,000 before you get through.

Don't bond yourselver for any court house foolishness. Don't let them increase your taxes another dollar. Farmers for once look out for your own interests.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Mask Ball.

The masquerade ball given at the Hotel Markham last Wednesday evening under the auspices of the St. Hilaire Cornet Band proved to be the event of the season. The dining hall was taxed to its utmost capacity by those who were masked. Freund's orchestra of Red Lake Falls furnished the music while Prof. Adams of the same place prompted the dancers. A bewildering variety of people appeared on the floor. Most of the ladies wore elegant costumes with a sprinkling of comical ones as becomes a mask mall. Among the notable ones were the butterfly and sunflower girls, flower girls, and several little girls in blue, the Spanish bull fighter, old Satan, the tramp and many others of a very comical make-up which were exceptionally good. Masks were removed at 11:00 o'clock and congratulations were in order after which dancing was resumed and the spectators allowed on the floor. Supper was served at midnight and again dancing was the order of the evening which lasted until 4:00 a. m., when they all departed for their respective homes. From all accounts they all had the best kind of a time. The band boys are delighted as it proved a grand success.

$50.00 Reward.

St. Hilaire will pay $50.00 for the arrest and conviction of each case of fraudulent voting for the issue of bonds at the election on Feb. 24th 1900.

All the railroads in the state will come to Red Lake Falls if the farmers vote for bonds says the Gazette. Is this a joke or do they expect to find fools who will believe it?.

Editor Eastman and wife of Thief River Fall returned home Monday after spending the week at Minneapolis visiting friends and attending the annual meeting of the Editors Association.

Landlord McAndress of the Hotel Markham promises the dancers a good time on March 17th. Invitations will be sent to both Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls. Prof. Juliott, the harpist will furnish the music.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

John Knowles, engineer at the planing mill, while making some repairs about the boiler last week met with an accident whereby he will lose the sight of one of his eyes. He left for Minneapolis Friday to consult with an eye specialist, being accompanied by Dr. Francis.

The entertainment given by the Josephine Bonaparte Rice combination at the M. E. church last Friday evening was the best thing in this line that St. Hilaire ever had. The church was filled to its utmost capacity and each and everyone present went home satisfied with the entertainment.

Farmers can congratulate themselves upon a new era in prosperity. Binder twine is up in price and all kinds of farm machinery costs about one third more than it did before McKinley prosperity struck the tiller of the soil. Wheat remains at fifty cents per bushel.—Roseau Times. (Rep.)

The immigrant season opened Monday when two families with three car loads of immigrant goods arrived from Iowa. They were up last fall and purchased farms about seven miles northeast of here in the township of Rocksbury. Judging from the stock, machinery, etc., they are A. No. 1 farmers and will set a pace with a great many farmers in this county.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

The schemers at Red Lake Falls are preparing to cast a heavy vote for bonds They had 318 votes at the last general election and we doubt if there has been any great increase since. Should it appear that an unusual increase of votes is cast there will be contest and no bonds can be marketed in the face of a disputed count. Boys better go slow.

VOTE NO ON BONDS

Ruin Ahead.

Red Lake Falls already bankrupt and Red Lake county on the high road to financial ruin. $10,000 for a court house will not ruin the county did you say? Brick Court Houses are not built for that money and this one if built will cost nearer $30,000 than $10,000 and county orders will be issued for the balance. Red Lake Falls schemers never go in debt half way. They will never feel happy unless they have the county in as bad shape as their city. If you want to save your home from being taxed away from you why get a hustle on you and vote no on bonds next Saturday.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

Forfeited Taxes.

This week we again publish the Polk county forfeited tax sale and also the Red Lake county delinquent tax list. These statements are particularly interesting just at this time. For instance; in the forfeited tax list the city of Red Lake Falls whose citizens are trying to induce the farmers to vote for Court House Bonds occupies 34 columns of space to advertise 4,720 pieces of land in that city which the owners do not pay the taxes on. No wonder the people of that city are not afraid to vote bonds. Does anyone pay their taxes at Red Lake Falls? If certainly looks as if they did not. "Vote bonds and let the other fellow pay the bill" must be their motto. Will the tax-payers stand it?

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Feb. 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

VOTE NO ON BONDS.

Below You Will Find a Few Reasons Why You Should Vote Against The Bonds. St. Hilaire, or Thief River Falls, Will Build a Court House Free to the County.

To The Voters of Red Lake County.

The schemers and county ring at Red Lake Falls want you to vote $10,000.00 more bonds. They are trying to fool you with a misleading array of figures into voting more bonds, by pretending that it will save you money. If you follow their advice, you will land the county in debt as badly as Red Lake Falls already is.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WITH RED LAKE FALLS:

The tax rate is almost seven per cent per annum: they are above the legal limit of debt, and Red Lake Falls is to-day the most bankrupt town in the state. Over four thousand three hundred lots in that town will be sold in a few weeks to pay accumulated back taxes.

RED LAKE COUNTY IS ALREADY BONDED FOR $30,000.00:

And the money is all spent, without very much to show for it: Polk county is claiming $15,000.00 more, which, if allowed, will make the total debt $50,000.00. The ten thousand more which they ask you to vote is merely a bait to draw you on. When that is spent more money will be needed, and the probable result will be that you will be drawn into an expenditure of thirty or forty thousand dollars before you get through with the court house scheme.

If this scheme was an honest one, why was it kept concealed till the last minute, and passed over the protest of two of the county commissioners, and the election called at a time when it was known that many of the voters were away from home at work in the woods?

YOU CAN HAVE A COURT HOUSE FREE!

If you think that a new court house is absolutely necessary, you can have one free by locating the County Seat either at St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls.

We published a copy of the guarantee of these towns, and the original documents are now in the vaults of the First State Bank of Thief River Falls, and can be seen by any voters of the county.

If Red Lake Falls has the interest of the county at heart, and wishes to economize, let it donate a suitable site for a court house and give the $10,000.00 to boot.

RED LAKE COUNTY NEEDS MONEY TO SPEND ON DRAINS AND DITCHES, AND IMPROVED ROADS.

Farmers, help yourselves first, and don't load yourselves down with taxes, to accomodate the citizens of Red Lake Falls!

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

The undersigned, citizens and residents of St. Hilaire hereby guarantee to you that if the County Seat of Red Lake county shall during the next three years be located within the Village of St. Hilaire, we will furnish a suitable site for a Court House and Jail, and build thereon a suitable Court House and Jail, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, which ground and building shall be the property of the county FREE.

H E Ives.
J K Hannay.
O G Rapp.
M McAndress.
Daniel Patterson.
Peter Hall.
M E Bjerk.
A H Weagant.
P G Paradis.
W A Sorsoleil.
Wm Eikhoff.
J W Peterson.
E M Hoff.
J Nelson.
T J Thorkelson.
K O Gigstad.
J L Johnson.
E J Brink.
Emil J Holmes.
J J Soll.
D Collins.
O F Fost.
Leonard Holmes.
H O Jackson.
Wm Olson.
Ed Whaley.
A C Adams.
R H Aimer.
Alfred Dainard.
M Lacousiere.
J H Penno.
O W Brink.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 30th day of January A. D., nineteen hundred, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] K. O. GIGSTAD.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

WE, the undersigned, citizens and residents of Thief River Falls, do hereby pledge ourselves to the County of Red Lake, that in case the county seat of Red Lake county shall at any time during the next three years be located at Thief River Falls, that we will furnish to Red Lake county free of charge a suitable site for a Court House and other county buildings, and will build thereon and donate to the county a Court House and Jail, to cost not less that $10,000.00.

James Meehan Jr.
C G Dobner.
Jackson & Bailey.
Carl Kretzschmar.
Hans Langseth.
P. O. Bergh.
Chas A Robbecke.
F J Stebbins.
John O Aas.
M Bothum.
S Kenison.
John Connery.
H Fant.
Morgan & Brink.
A Piche.
N W Tarrant.
W T Mullarky.
K. M. Hansen.
Peter Wilmes.
Hansen & Barzen.
M V Evenson.
H Lewin.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 3rd day of February Nineteen Hundred, before me, a notary public, within and for said county, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and they severally acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL] KARL M. HANSEN.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

For Court House Bonds.	YES.	
	NO.	X

Communicated.

In order to keep me informed as to the affairs of the county and the administration thereof, as well as to the schemers, which are being plotted and planned to build up Red Lake Falls on behalf of the county, the "Gazette" is sent to me now and then—free of charge—I suppose.

In one or two of the last issues of that paper, I noticed an attack upon the ex-sheriff of the county, Henry Norland.

As Henry Norland is not home at present, having for some time being in the employ of the Crookston Lumber Company, and probably not having a chance to see those paltry attacks, I would therefore in justice to Mr. Norland say, that while he served as county commissioner of Polk county, at the same time as he ably represented his own district, he sought to promote the whole county and during the short time he served, brought about many good reforms—quite a contrast to the commissioners of Red Lake (Falls) county whose motto; Alpha and Omega seems to be Red Lake Falls. So far as placing the St. Hilaire bridges so close together making it inconvenient for the traveling public, I have not hitherto heard of any complaint from anyone. The northern bridge was placed where it stands now by the Village of St. Hilaire, and the same village spent considerable money aiding the farmers to build a road through the woods leading to the bridge, and it must be said to the credit of St. Hilaire, that they did not try to do it at the county's expense either. As the bridges now are situated, it is very convenient to get into St. Hilaire for the people from the north as well as from the south, which would not have been the case if the bridges had been farther apart.

Poor Editor! who can not find anything else but must resort to and try to make something out of such baseless insignificant charges against a man. So much for Mr. Norland.

If Mr. Norland had been at home, he could probably have drawn the attention of the people to some bridge letting contract of our own commissioners—the Clearwater bridge for instance as well as some other Red Lake Falls curiosities like Dr. Watson's $250 bill for setting a leg. Would any one for a moment believe or think that a doctor outside of Red Lake Falls could have been allowed such a sum for such service as that of Dr. Watson's? I think not.

Using the "Courier's" and the "Gazette's" "Twenty Years Hence Figuring" it would amount to a considerable lot of money on this item alone if a doctor from St. Hilaire or Thief River Falls had been engaged. I leave it to the Courier or Gazette to figure it out how much the saving would have amounted to "Twenty Years From Now" both papers having practiced it in the past.

I hope that Red Lake Falls Ring Rule, will get a little check next Saturday.

P. Engelstad.

Rocksbury, Feb., 20, 1900.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

A woman in Maine recently fell through a hole in the ice, and when she was dragged out a large trout was found entangled in her wire bustle. A country paper remarks that if it had happened in Minnesota the bustle would have been burned by the fish commissioner, and she would have been arrested for trap fishing.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)

The light that had dawned upon me in the bedroom at Hampstead Road seemed to grow clearer. If Dick's assertions were true (and I saw no reason to doubt them) the murdered man was simply an imposter who had personated the real Luke Arnewood, and that, too, with considerable cleverness. The thing was, obviously, quite possible. One had only to suppose him intimate enough with the real man to learn his true parentage, to have access to his papers, and to have seen my advertisement. A clever scoundrel would quickly see his chance. The subsequent correspondence, backed up by the stolen documents and the photograph, would follow, as a matter of course. No one over here knew Luke Arnewood; the game seemed a safe one to play, provided the real man did not subsequently turn up. Had the adventurer taken this risk, or was Luke Arnewood dead?

It flashed across my mind that the man who had returned by the Wairoa had caused himself to be tattooed on board by a quartermaster. He had chosen the initials L. A. for his arm, and the running R. N. (wood) upon his breast, clearly an imitation of the man he was personating. And now these very same letters, with precisely the same designs, were found upon the arm and breast of the imbecile digger, whom Dicky had pulled out of the shaft! Taken in conjunction with the fact that Nat Rainsforth had, that very day, been tracked to within a mile or so of this very shaft, the conclusion seemed as inevitable as it was startling. Rainsforth must have watched his opportunity to push Dicky's protege down the shaft, and had left Queensland in the full belief that his victim was lying dead at the bottom. And, moreover, the evidence seemed to indicate, very strongly that this resuscitated victim was the real heir to Arnewood Hall. Well! if all this were indeed so, the vengeance of Heaven had already overtaken the would-be murderer. Was it still my duty to hunt down his slayer, or did my task end here?

I thought of my promise to Madge, that answered the question. Her brother was still "wanted" for the Greek street murder, and, even though insane, a criminal lunatic asylum would still be his doom, upon the finding of the coroner's jury. So far as O'Brien and Grudgery were concerned (and Hawkins & Co., too, for the matter of that), the case might, perhaps, be regarded as concluded. But for me, it would end only with the fulfillment of my mission.

I needed help. Why not take the kindly little Strong Man entirely into my confidence? He was sitting opposite to me, also deep in thought.

"Mr. Dicky," I said, abruptly; "light up your pipe, mix yourself some grog, and listen to me. I need your advice, and it may be I shall need the help of those strong arms of yours a few hours hence."

"Both are at your service, sir," he answered. "And, by the way (not that it matters), my real name is Dirk Vanston."

Without further preface, I told him all the main facts of the case, as I knew them, supplemented by such plain deductions as seemed to arise from his own narrative. He listened intently, but never put in a word until I had finished.

"And yet I have heard men say there is no God," was his comment. "Why, blame me, if His hand ain't plain to be seen throughout the whole piece! * * "You'll pardon me, sir, but I can't hardly realize yet the wonder of it all. Ned a gentleman of family and fortune! Nat Rainsforth (who, no doubt, tried to kill him) murdered here in London, and poor, silly Tom suspected of the crime! It just fair dazes me to take it all in, just at first."

"I quite agree with you there, Dirk," I assented. "We must accept the facts as they are, though, and see if we can not bring everything to a satisfactory termination. So far as I can judge, the meeting at the house in Rodney avenue between the stranger and Blogg is almost certain to result in conversation of a compromising character; not impossibly, the whole scheme of the murder may leak out, especially if they should quarrel. We must contrive to be present, or, at all events, within earshot at the interview, and we must be prepared, if need be, to seize the two confederates. One of them is a powerful man, and both may be armed."

"Very good," said Dirk, quietly; "then we had better go armed, also. But I think if I once get my grip on this Blogg I shall need nothing more than a piece of cord to tie him up with. Can you manage the other?"

"Yes," I answered, "you may safely leave the stranger to me."

"May I as just one question?" he inquired, a little awkwardly. "Would it not be simpler, and even safer, to leave the arrest of these two villains to the police?"

"Yes," I answered, "it would, and Inspector Traill would only be too pleased to have the job thrown into his hands. But my personal pride and—well, a great many reasons—impel me to see the thing through without police help."

"Say no more, sir," rejoined Dirk. "Your reasons, whatever they are, are more than sufficient for me. Only tell me at what time and where I am to meet you to-morrow, and I'll be there, fully prepared, to the minute. Luckily, we don't show, to-morrow, and I can take a day off without any reference to the boss. As for Ned and Tom, it'll be a sort of Sunday for them, and they'll be as right as trivets until I get back."

"Very well, Dirk," I said. "Meet me here at 2 o'clock. Take a couple of my cards, in case you forget the address. And, now, help yourself to a night-cap and get back home; it's past 1 o'clock now, and you may need a good night's rest for to-morrow's work."

Despite his protests, I insisted upon seeing the worthy little Hercules into a cab and forcing a half-crown into his hand. I felt upon good terms with him, with myself and with all the world; for, surely, never had such an extraordinary stroke of luck ever befallen inquiry agent as had resulted from my visit to the Hampstead Road show.

CHAPTER XX.

Blackmail.

Somewhat to my surprise, the newsvendor to whose accidental recognition of Tom Webb I owed so much, did not put in his usually punctual appearance, but when I remembered the extra sovereign I had given him, his absence did not surprise me much. Sam could "celebrate a bit of luck," like most of his tribe, and was probably not exactly in form for paying visits.

Almost exactly at 2 o'clock Dirk Vanston called at my rooms, dressed in his very best suit, and looking broader and stronger than ever. He carried a parcel, which proved to contain a length of strong rope, and from his hip-pocket he produced a revolver.

"There, sir!" he exclaimed, surveying these possessions with great satisfaction. "Now I feel ready for any sort of scrimmage that may turn up, though I'd rather have a good rough-and-tumble for choice."

I took a revolver, also, and we started eastwards, pretty confident as to the result should the expedition end in a fight. By previous arrangement the Wairoa steward, Mr. Gray, had agreed to keep Billy on board that afternoon, and when we reached the docks we found that he had kept his promise found that he had kept his promise. He also told me that Blogg had resigned his place on board, although he thereby sacrificed a month's wages, and that Spratt had obtained leave of absence "to visit his sick mother."

"He don't quite trust Blogg," remarked the steward, drily, "that's about the strength of it, and wants to keep an eye on him. He don't seem to have the least idea he's being shadowed himself by a 'tec, but he is, though, and has been for some time back. Now, then, Billy, you know exactly what you have to do; just what this gentleman tells you, and ask no questions."

"I'm fly, sir," replied the boy, with one of his foxy leers. "We'd better get there a bit ahead of them too, hadn't we? Without these gents wants ter get in by the window." And he looked doubtfully at Dirk's vast width of shoulder. There was, obviously, sound sense in this suggestion, and we acted upon it forthwith. The steward saw us to the gates.

"On account, Mr. Gray," I whispered; slipping a ten-pound note into his hand. "I trust you'll have some good news for your wife before morning."

"Thank you, sir, and good-luck," he answered, with a grateful look. "Keep the boy well in hand, sir; he's a bit tricky."

Preceded by Billy, we walked on to Rodney Avenue, near which the boy halted outside an ironmonger's.

"It 'as just struck me, sir," he remarked, "as ow an augur or a good-sized gimlet would come in 'andy. You see, last time I could 'ear most of what was said, but I couldn't see 'em, on account of the door."

"The lad's right," said Dirk. "Let me get it."

"He soon emerged with the required tool, wrapped up in brown paper, which he described as "a half-inch." Billy chuckled and rubbed his hands, though whether with the prospect of perforating doors or spying upon Mr. Blogg, he did not inform us. We had decided to leave the question of our entrance into the house to him, and he took the lead with a full sense of his own importance. He certainly possessed the elements of successful strategy in his cunning young brain—coolness and audacity.

"We'd better not wait till it's quite dark," he remarked, "for fear the others might get in afore we're ready for 'em. It's dusky enough already, I reckon, seein' the 'ouse is set back a good bit from the road. Well, I'll walk in, carryin' that gent's parcel, as though I was a shop-boy, and knock at the 'all door, just to make sure there ain't no one there yet. If there is, an' they answer the knock, why, I just ask if Mrs. Brown lives there, an' 'ooks it. But, of course, there won't be no one, an' so round I goes to the back as bold as though I lived there. Then I shins up the ladder and in through the window, same as afore, an' opens the front door for you two gents, arter I whistles."

"That boy'll die in gaol yet, if he don't get hanged," muttered Dirk, shaking his head, as Billy sauntered down the footpath, swinging his parcel and whistling "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay" in realistic errand-boy style.

It was our special business to see that no policeman was watching his movements; an easy task, seeing that there was not a guardian of the law in sight. In a remarkably short space of time we heard the whistle-signal, and were admitted into the house.

It was quite dark in the hall, but our youthful guide had profited by his previous experience, and now produced a small bull's-eye lantern in great triumph. He lit it, tested the slide to see that it worked smoothly, and led the way down stairs into the kitchen. It was a large one, and fairly well furnished with cooking utensils but showing no signs of recent use. It had two doors beside the one we entered by, and both were locked, though the keys had not been removed. One opened into a scullery. The other gave entrance into a small room containing various odds and ends, brushes, boxes of soap, etc., and, apparently, had once been used as a sort of store room.

"This is our plant," remarked Dirk delightedly. "Could scarcely be better for our purpose. We've only got to lock the door from the inside, bore a couple of holes, as suggested by our smart young friend here, and we'll see and hear all that goes on splendidly. Billy, my lad, just take your boots off and slip up into the hall, so as to be able to warn us should you hear a latch-key in the front door, will you?"

"All right, guv'ner," said the boy, with a longing look at the augur. "I'll keep cavey. If you hear a cat miaowing up stairs, douse the glim right away and lock the door."

"What about yourself?" I inquired.

"Well, I'd rather get back here, of course," he replied, "but I mightn't get down fast enough, 'specially in the dark. Besides, 'tain't no dead certainty as they'll meet down here at all this time. There's 'eaps of other rooms up stairs. So I'll just 'ang about on the stairs, and perhaps dodge down later on, same as afore. So, go ahead with your holes, guv'ner."

"I don't believe that lad will hang, after all," growled Dirk, as the boy disappeared, noiselessly. "He could see and hear everything safely by remaining with us, and yet he's taking a big risk up stairs, upon the off-chance of being useful. There's grit in him, sir!"

I thought so, too, and registered a mental memo. very considerably to Billy's subsequent advantage. Meanwhile, Dirk had got his augur at work, from the kitchen side (to insure clean, unsplintered holes), and our peep-holes were speedily made. There was the risk, of course, that they would be noticed; but this risk, such as it was, had to be taken. Then we stacked the contents of the room in a corner, so as to allow ourselves elbow room without danger of upsetting anything, and, extinguishing the lantern beforehand, awaited the cat-call. Waiting under such circumstances is an excellent test alike of a man's nerve and his temper, and I must confess that the Dutchman's racial phelegm gave him a marked advantage. I was becoming quite irritable from excitement, when the welcome feline cry at length reached our ears, and the watchful Dirk had quickly locked us in.

A minute later some one entered the kitchen, which was thereupon illuminated by an execrably-feeble hand-lamp. This the newcomer placed on the central table, and, as the light fell upon his face, I was surprised to recognize, not the stranger, but Mr. Phillip Blake. "The master has come, instead of the man," was my natural inference.

(To Be Continued.)

The Court Committed Itself.

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time.

"Well," said the magistrate, "you here again?"

"Yes," your honor, responded the prisoner.

"What's the charge?"

"Vagrancy—same as before, your honor."

"It seems to me you are here about half your time."

"Yes, about that, your honor."

"Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?"

"I do, your honor, more than half my time."

"Ah, now," said the magistrate, surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll let you off."

"In prison, your honor," answered the prisoner brazenly, and the judge kept his word.—Collier's Weekly.

What Worried Him.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist a few days ago and asked for money to obtain a meal. He explained that he had just been discharged from the county hospital and was too weak to work. He was given a trifle and departed.

One of four young ladies, art students, who were present, said: "Mr. Blank, can't we engage that old man and sketch him?"

Blank ran out and caught him, and said: "If you can't work and want to make a few shillings, come back to my rooms. The young ladies want to paint you."

The Irishman hesitated, so Blank remarked—: "It won't take long, and it's an easy way to make a snug sum."

"Oi know that," was the reply, "but Oi was a wunderin how Oi'd git th' paint off afterward."—Tid-Bits.

Earnings Versus Salary.

"There is in the employ of our house," says a Philadelphia salesman, "a young man who is assistant bookkeeper. He's a steady chap, minds his own business, and is as shrewd as they make them. The other day the senior partner of the firm, who seldom comes around, made a tour of inspection, and as he approached the assistant bookkeeper he noticed the solemn expression on his face. Desiring to be congenial, he said:

"'How are you, young man? I see you are at your work. That is good. Close attention to business will always bring its own reward. Tell me, what are you earning now a week?'

"The young man, with a moment's hesitation, answered: 'Twenty dollars, sir, but I only get half of that.'"—New York Tribune.

Historic House Sold.

White Webbs, Enfield, is to come under the hammer on the last day of this month. In 1570 Queen Elizabeth granted old White Webbs House to her physician, Robert Huicke, and "Guido Fawkes" stated in his confession that Father Garnet took the house from "Dr. Hewicke." The house gained its greatest notoriety in connection with the gunpowder plot, and a carnival is held every year on the 5th of November in the district. Fawkes staid at the house with the conspirators from the Wednesday till the Sunday before his arrest on November 4, 1605, and it is during that period that Harrison Ainsworth makes his romantic marriage take place in the forest with Viviand Radcliffe, the heroine in his "Guy Fawkes." This forest is part of the original Enfield Chase, a portion of which is included in the estate of about fifty acres.—London Leader.

Produce Little Shock.

In North Africa all the wounded men agree as to the very small amount of shock produced by the Mauser bullet, many stating that they went on some distance after feeling that they were hit, one man telling me that he did not notice being hit at all until he began to feel dizzy and found that he had lost a lot of blood. One notable circumstance is that the vast majority of the wounds are in the extremities. This the men attribute to the wild firing of the Boers, and to the fact that they were generally hit just at the moment of leaving or taking cover.

A New Motive Power.

While one group of inventors is at work on liquid air as a motive power, with a temperature enormously below zero, another makes a claim of remarkable merits for superheated water in light and heavy transportation. The water is heated in upright steel tubes to 150 degrees above the temperature of steam in a locomotive. When released into an engine it expands nearly 1,000 times and performs the services required of a storage power.—Indianapolis News.

Gatacre Had Gumption.

Gen. Gatacre, a day or two before embarking, remarked to a military friend that our forces were not by any means going to an easy task in South Africa. "It was no child's play in the Soudan," said he, "but it will be stern work against the Boers, and I can tell you that I don't expect to be present at an unbroken succession of victories. We shall win eventually by sheer perseverance."—London Daily News.

The Incomes of Sovereigns.

Russia's Czar has an income of $1,000 per hour, the Sultan $850, the Emperor of Austria $500, the Kaiser $450, the King of Italy $330, Queen Victoria the same, the French President $250, the King of the Belgians $85 and the President of the United States $7.50 per hour.—Chicago News.

Neighborly.

A neighbor is that man, I trow, who of his friendship does not vow; but lets us regulate our business, the while he tends to his.—Indianapolis Journal.

A CAPE TOWN JAIL.

Special Punishment Inflicted Upon Many of the Cosmopolitan Population.

Cape Town, Africa, has among other novelties a prison containing about 1,000 prisoners, where almost every nation of the earth is represented. There are American miners and sons of the English aristocracy, French, Italians, Russians and Hebrews. A great many of the prisoners are serving political sentences. Most of these prisoners are employed in building forts and fortifications. The hillside overlooking the city of Cape Town is a veritable Gibraltar. Tier upon tier of modern guns have been placed here by the government, and the work has nearly all been done by the convicts. The convicts who are not employed on public works are hired out to farmers. Farmers of South Africa much prefer convict labor to that of the natives, because the convicts do not have an opportunity to become intoxicated. Beside being provided with food and fuel, each convict is paid for at the rate of 36 to 60 cents a day. The government furnishes guards to prevent criminals from escaping from their employers. All prisoners are divided into three classes, according to the length of their terms and their behavior. Those known as the first class are distinguished by a black band around their hats. When they first enter the prison they are thus marked and remain so for three months. If they behave they are then put into the probation class and marked with a yellow ribbon. Here they remain for eight months. If they continue to behave well they are transferred to the good-conduct class and marked with a red band. In this class they remain until their sentence has expired. There are no paroles. The classes are not permitted to mix, but each class has an opportunity after working hours for social intercourse among its own members. All prisoners are housed in wards, none being confined in cells. Prisoners are kindly treated as long as they behave themselves. Dungeons are never used as punitive agencies, and only now and then is solitary confinement resorted to. Caning and flogging are sometimes found necessary, but no prison official is allowed to inflict either of these. They must be imposed by a magistrate, who visits the prison once a week. Among the prisoners in Cape Town jail who have attracted special attention recently was a young native, educated at Oxford, who headed his father's tribe against an insurrection against the British authority. He was captured and sentenced to fifteen years in this prison. At the end of five years he was liberated and immediately returned to his tribe. Another prisoner went to Cape Town as a missionary and secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, which annually handled immense sums of money. He became secretary of the Cape Town Building and Loan association and manipulated the books so that he was enabled to steal $183,000 before being caught. He is now doing seven years in this prison.

FASHION IN GAMBLING.

Roulette Is Now the Fashionable Game of Sportive New Yorkers.

"There is a fashion in gambling as in everything else," said C. K. Bundy of New York, "and just now the sporting rage in Gotham is all in the direction of roulette. One hears a lot of poker yarns, but they are mostly hoary with antiquity, for the big games of squeeze played nowadays are like visits of angels. I was talking to the proprietor of a swell gambling house in the heart of New York city the other day, and he confirmed what I have said as to the popularity of roulette. He has in his place faro, baccarat, and the wheel, a conclusive showing that bank and baccarat had both been superseded by the seductive game of roulette. As to poker, he doesn't countenance it in his establishment, for the reason that it is a tedious way for the house to make money, however large the rake-off, as compared with any of the other games. He told me that it was a common thing for men to come into his place and bet him $500 to $1,500 on a single turn of the wheel, and I know he was telling the truth, for many of his patrons are known to me and they are among the high rollers of the city who look on betting $500 about as the average piker regards the risking of a $2 note. These plungers like roulette for two reasons—they get quick action for their money and they are satisfied that the game is absolutely square. In the first place, though the percentage in favor of the proprietor is not large, being only 5 5-19 in 100, it will beat the player in the long run, and therefore there is no reason to operate a dishonest machine. Secondly, the wheel is constructed so that the lifting of its top displays the interior and the presence of wires would be readily detected. Without wires there is no chance for fraud. The bigger the bets the better for the house, although there are times when the plunger will make the professional sick. There has been so much crooked work done in baccarat and faro that both have steadily lost in popularity. Of course there are fiends at both who will take chances on being robbed, though I do not mean to imply that all bank games are of the skin variety. Today in New York a citizen with sporting blood in his veins can get all the amusements he wants at swell establishments, where entertainment as luxurious as any Delmonico can furnish is provided gratis for those who feel disposed to try the fickle goddess of fortune."—Washington Post.

What Joseph Was.

The Sabbath-school teacher had been telling the class about Joseph, particularly with reference to his coat of many colors, and how his father rewarded him for being a good boy, for Joseph, she said, told his father whenever he caught any of his brothers in the act of doing wrong. "Can any little boy or girl tell me what Joseph was?" the teacher asked, hoping that some of them had caught the idea that he was Jacob's favorite. "I know," one of the little girls said, holding up her hand: "What was he?" "A tattle-tale!" was the reply.—Baltimore News.

Instead of an engagement ring, the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash.

WHEN BABY TALKS.

IS MOVED BY PITY LIKE OTHER INFANTS.

Another Defeat for Papa—She Knows What She Means When She Sees Her Own Image in the Mirror—Interest in the Rabbit.

Although the new baby has lapsed into the old or ancient baby, it has retained with the name a few vanishing characteristics, which, even in their description, reveal the preponderating influence of the old. The new baby's father is still able to take comfort in the shreds and patches of his theory, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. His suppression of the little infant in the helpless days of her earliest youth, when for the sake of her nerves he kept her in a dark room and forbade her the pleasures derived normally from the pleased idiocy of the grown people who like to dandle and chirp, has modified, even in these days of the baby's emancipation, her original and intrinsic character. With pride the vanquished father points to the fact that until recently the new baby could not talk. It is true that the baby's vocabulary is small for an infant of its age, but of late she has been stretching the few words at her control with accumulated intensity of meaning, and the obvious meaning of her utterances is that the old female, which the father sought to suppress, is strong within her. On Christmas eve the baby's uncle brought her a live rabbit only a few weeks old, an albino with pink eyes and nose, and a white soft body. The new baby said, "No, no," when the rabbit for the first time hopped into its gaze, thus showing the good old feminine conservatism toward strangers. But this stranger was pretty and young, and soon moved the instinctive love for the cunning in the new baby's soul. Her blue eyes bulged toward it many minutes in silence as it darted about frightening the new baby's mother, who thinks the movements of the rabbit most illogical. The new baby waved away with an anxious gesture any coarse adult who approached the object of her study.

Then it was that she began to show the tender solicitude for what is young, pink and cute, that is so characteristic of what has come to us all along the line of female history that it must have carried a pang to the new baby's father. He connected it, no doubt, with the new baby's pity for the severed tiger's head in the rug. It harked back to the existence of a soul in the new baby, the development of which soul we have narrated in a former chapter, and which the father regarded as a sign of emotional weakness, much in the same way that the German philosopher, Nietzsche, regards the capacity for pity in the modern soul. Pity, thinks Nietzsche, introduced by the Christian religion, and fostered by Wagner, is a disintegrating factor in civilization, and with all old and useless people, ought to be eliminated. That the new baby is afflicted with the modern disease and has a soul, the essence of which, perhaps, is pity, was manifested again, to the father's reiterated pain, apropos of the rabbit. For soon the delicate new baby, her conservatism overcome, beamed interest and protection. The father then said, with a ghost of hope in his voice: "Do you want the rabbit?"

"Sure!" shouted the infant, with all the inherited emphasis of a long line of babies in her voice, and with the concentrated unction poured into one word on account of her small vocabulary. Most words the new baby pronounces with hesitation, feeling that the rich meaning overlaps and she is conservative about agreeing with what she is not quite certain of, but when she has a vivid word which fits a vivid feeling she thunders it forth with a tremendous joy in mere expression which makes the father tremble at the idea of a literary decadent. So, with perfect confidence that she had hit the right word, the new baby shouted: "Sure!" A large portion of the remainder of the new baby's vocabulary is most fittingly used apropos of other young and pretty things. She knows what she means when she sees her own image in the mirror. She caresses a lock of fine hair, and commends with that peculiar emphasis with which she welcomed the rabbit, the baby in the mirror for possessing something so excellent. She states with great distinctness, too, that she has a slipper, which is light blue in color, and very dimly, and she unmistakably points out the fact that her hood and her stockings are not so bad; indeed, quite the reverse. She does not feel the limits of her vocabulary when she comes in contact with the radiating reality of something as young and pretty as herself. It is as if she recognized that such things represented her platonic self or the disinterested embodiment into a particular erscheinung here and now of what has pleasingly existed for all eternity and of the beauty and desirability of which she may unhesitatingly feel confident and say "Sure!" with all the strength of her lungs. The new baby, however, is doomed to a very trying ordeal. When she begins to pity her father and finds that pity for what he so idealistically, if mistakenly, represents goes against the eternal laws of her type, there will give temporary pause to the sureness of her "Sure!" and she will have to feel about for a subtler and sadder vocabulary.

A Gigantic Omelet.

A company of the third African French battalion stationed at Ker (Tunis) has just enjoyed the most gigantic omelet ever made. At the request of the farmers in the neighborhood, the soldiers were sent on an expedition to annihilate the swarms of sparrows which were playing havoc with the crops. Their work finished, they brought back as spoils of war 5,000 eggs, which the regimental cook mixed with many pounds of other ingredients and made into an omelet nearly seven feet in circumference.

Shoe Trade with Mexico.

According to the best statistics available, over $300,000 worth of American shoes were sold in Mexico during 1899.—Mexican Herald.

TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN.

The Greatest of All Giants Bears a Hand at Bricklaying.

"One of the things that somehow used to please the old man very much," said the old circus man, "was to see the greatest of all giants laying brick; and when he was looking over a town in advance, as he always did, to see what opportunities there were for presenting the giant most strikingly to the mind and eye of the people by comparison, he always kept an eye out for buildings under construction; and if he found a brick building going up anywhere, that was up, say, two or three stories, and that had bricklayers at work on it, on a scaffolding, laying brick, why, the old man never failed to take that street into the route of the morning parade even if we had to leave out some more important street nearer the center of the town. When we'd come to that building on the line of march the giant would, apparently, discover it in passing; and the minute he saw it he'd stop. He'd look at the men on the scaffolding with every indication of interest; and then the first thing you know he'd step right out of his place in the line and pick up two or three bricks from the ground and then straighten up his head and shoulders up there above where the men were at work, and then he'd take a trowel right out of the hand of one of the bricklayers—they'd all stopped work to look at him—and go to work laying brick. Of course the old man had halted the parade long before this, and you'd see it strung along the road looking on, with half the town looking on, too, at the greatest of all giants laying brick on a wall that had already been carried up three stories, he standing on the ground as he worked. His arms were long enough so that he could reach across over the platform of the scaffold to the wall easily. He might have taken bricks and mortar from there, but he didn't; he would bend down and take 'em from the ground every time. As a matter of fact, he was a very good bricklayer, and I think the giant always enjoyed this work himself; and he'd lay a course or two, between, say, two windows, in good shipshape manner and in good time; and then he'd hand the trowel back to the man on the scaffold that he'd borrowed it from and step back into the line. Then the old man would give the signal, and the band would strike up, and the whole procession would face forward again, including the branches, these being the men that marched immediately ahead of the giant, carrying long poles with crotches at the upper end, wherewith they lifted out of the way and held up while he passed under them, tree branches that might otherwise have impeded, him or compelled him to bend like an ordinary mortal in passing under them; which we never permitted him to do; and then away they'd all go, the elephants and the great giraffe, and the knights in armor on horseback, and the animals in cages, and all the glittering attractions of a circus, but with the great bricklayer towering high, easily the greatest of them all."

AN IDIOTIC JOKE

By Which E. A. Sothern Kept a Stage Empty For One Trip.

"The late Edward A. Sothern," said C. H. Talcott of Buffalo, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, "was known far and wide as a practical joker, and many of those he perpetrated found their way into print. He would go to any amount of personal inconvenience and trouble to carry out one of his jokes, and I remember his telling me once with great glee how he had got into an empty stage in the lower part of Fifth avenue and succeeded in riding the length of the route and return without any one getting aboard or the company receiving any fares except his own. The manner in which he accomplished this he explained to be as follows: The stage had proceeded some three blocks, when it stopped to pick up a couple of women who had signaled it, whereupon Sothern, who could not of course, be seen by the driver, began to dance up and down the interior of the stage, wave his arms about and grin and chatter in idiotic and expansive manner. The women decided that they would have none of, that particular stage, as they did not consider riding with a lunatic as conducive to either health or quiet of nerves. With every subsequent would-be passenger this maneuver was successfully repeated until the stage had returned to the original point where Sothern had boarded it, when, luckily for the receipts of the company, an important engagement compelled him reluctantly to leave it."—New York Tribune.

An Interesting Discovery.

Reuter's correspondent at Philippopolis says that an interesting discovery has lately been made by M. Georges Seure, member of the French Archaeological School at Athens, in the shape of a Thracian triumphal car of the later Roman period, or about the fourth century A. D. It was excavated in the tumulus called Douhova (ghost's mound), at the foot of the Rhodopes, near the village of Pastousha, situated to the southwest of Philippopolis. All the metallic fittings of the chariot, with small bronze figures as decorations, and the harness for one horse, were found, together with five human skulls and several semi-decayed swords and lances. The discovery has so pleased Prince Ferdinand that he has offered to give from his private purse the sum of 10,000 francs, to which the Bulgarian government will add 5,000 francs, and the French another 5,000 francs, for the purpose of continuing these archaeological researches in the country.

From Her Dearest Friend.

"I was married on Friday, the 13th," she said. "Well," replied her dearest friend, "that effectually disposes of the idea that it is unlucky. It was really remarkable luck for you, wasn't it, dear?"—Chicago Post.

Legal New Year's Day.

Up to 1752 the 25th of March was the beginning of the legal year, though the 1st of January was universally recognized as New Year's day.

Love isn't blind; it usually sees double.

The Professional Shake.

Mrs. Stubb—John, I do believe that friend you brought up to dinner is a gambler.

Mr. Stubb—Why so, Maria?

Mrs. Stubb—Because he shook the pepper cruet like it had been a dice-box.—Chicago News.

The Mystery of Dust at Sea.

It is a puzzling fact that the decks of sailing vessels show dust at night, even if washed in the morning, and no work is done during the day. This is like Indigestion and dyspepsia, which creeps on one unawares. The only way to cure them is by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

A Diplomat.

She—If a woman were to ask you how old you thought she was, what would you tell her?

He—A lie, of course.—Detroit Free Press.

"A Thread Every Day Makes a Skein in a Year."

One small disease germ carried by the blood through the system will convert a healthy human body to a condition of invalidism. Do not wait until you are bedridden. Keep your blood pure and life-giving all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes this as nothing else can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hoofs as Mementoes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales show their affection for their horses in a curious way. When a favorite dies, its hoofs are cut off and polished, and the horse's name is inscribed on each hoof. These are placed in a row in one of the harness rooms at Sandringham. On the wall above are photographs or prints of the owners of the hoofs. The prince and princess have favorite dogs as well as favorite horses. Against a wall at the back of their residence at Sandringham may be seen a stone, "To the memory of dear old Rover."—Chicago Times-Herald.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Swan Bengston, St. Paul, Minn., hydrostatic computing scale; Harry De Wallace, St. Paul, Minn., train alarm; Michael J. Kane, St. Paul, Minn., paper box; John Law, Mankato, Minn., hay sling; Mathias H. Nervobig, Norseland, Minn., milk can ventilator; Andrew K. Petersen, Sleepy Eye, Minn., welding machine; James S. Reynolds, Minneapolis, Minn., window frame and sash; James Staley, Bismarck, N. D., grass-lighting torch; Reuben Warner, Jr., St. Paul, Minn., glove.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

In Memory of a Pig.

Luneberg, in Hanover, has the distinction of being the first town in the world to erect a monument in memory of a pig. In the Hotel de Ville there is a mausoleum containing a costly glass structure, enclosing a ham still in a good state of preservation. Above there is a marble slab, upon which is written in golden letters a Latin inscription, which may be translated as follows: "Passersby, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneberg."—Chicago News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

British Siege Train for Pretoria.

The siege train which has just been embarked for South Africa will play an important part in the capture of Pretoria. The train is manned by over 1,500 officers and men of the artillery, and its armament and ammunition weigh over 5,000 tons. There are fourteen 6-inch, eight 5-inch, eight 4-inch and eight 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, with gun carriages and mountain appliances complete, and 100,000 rounds of shell.—London Court Journal.

We are always in the forge or on the anvil; by trials God is shaping us for better things.—Henry Ward Beecher.

About 500 Western horses were shipped the other day form Jersey City for South Africa.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PLEASE TRY
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I Look 25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor." — Mrs. Anna Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Is Yours Snow-white?

There is no getting around such a testimonial as this. You can't read it over without being convinced. These persons do not misrepresent, for their testimonials are all unsolicited.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
	Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.	$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—earliest Tomato Giant on earth. wn— JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. *The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS

Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

PATENT GUARANTEED with no fee unless successful. Patents advertised free for clients. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D.C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER CURES COUGHS AND COLDS, PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

CARTER'S INK Buy it of your storekeeper.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

LAMB'S Throat Candy, one of the best confections for vocalists, public speakers, &c. Send 10c to Lamb Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Canada, for sample box.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

A FORMER AMERICAN SAYS.

Doubled Their Cultivated Lands and More Than Doubled Their Stock.

The following letter, written by Mr. John Cummings of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada, formerly of Washington, to a friend in the United States, is only one of a hundred similar cases, and what was done by Mr. Cummings can more easily be done today by any good, sober and industrious farmer who chooses to make his home in the dominion.

Dear Sir: You want to know how I got along since I came into Northern Alberta. I am happy to inform you that I am not ashamed to tell.

We located five miles northeast of Wetaskiwin; left Farmington, Wash., on the 29th day of May, driving all the way. We had time to build our log house the first fall, and to make us comfortable for the family and stock. We then built four stables, 18x20 inside, so that we could put everything inside them when the cold got down to the fifties, and worked hard getting up the stables, and got through dubbing on the 1st of December; but, to our surprise, we had no use for the stables only for the milk cow and two spans of horses. The balance of the horses lived on the prairie all winter, and took care of themselves. The doors of two stables were left open for them to go into in a cold time, but they would not do it, but stayed out on the prairie the coldest night we had and looked as spry as crickets.

I can go ten rods back of my house and count ten residents. I know all of their circumstances. Every one of them have doubled their cultivated land, and doubled their animals, and a great deal more. All of us are comparatively out of debt and an unusually big crop to thresh and prospects of a fair price, and I expect we are as well contented a lot of people as there is to be found from Florida to the Klondike.

My son bought two pounds of twine to the acre, and when we started to bind some barley we found that instead of taking two pounds to the acre, it was taking nearly five pounds. Then you ought to have seen him hitch up a team and make for town for 100 pounds more. I cannot say how it will thresh. All I can say is that it is well-headed, and takes an enormous amount of twine.

Vacancies at West Point.

There remain but fifteen vacancies to the West Point Military academy for the examinations in June. Members of Congress have been unusually prompt in making their nominations in the past five months. All presidential appointments have been filled as well, and the prospects are now that no additional places will be at the president's disposal until 1901. One member of Congress, from the Fifth Maryland district, has allowed his district to be unrepresented at West Point for nearly two years.—Philadelphia Call.

AVOID DANGER.

The Danger of Catarrh Ointments That Contain Mercury.

This journal, although more particularly devoted to all that interests finance, commerce and manufacturing, is nevertheless always awake to the need and wants of its readers, let the subject be what it may. We were asked to investigate and report upon the merits of the various catarrh remedies on the market. The production of preparations of injurious composition cannot, unfortunately, be stopped or restricted at present, or until our state legislatures can be induced to pass such suitable and stringent laws as will effectually prevent their appearance on the market. In the meantime, the people must look out for themselves. In this matter, we have made a most careful and painstaking investigation, realizing the confidence that would be placed in our reply. Our medical staff employed to make such investigations were most favorably impressed with the preparation known as Hall's catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and agreed that this peerless remedy deserves our highest indorsement. Many of the catarrh remedies on the market contain mercury, which destroys the sense of smell and deranges the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. From analysis we found that Hall's catarrh cure contains no mercury. It is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. We have no interest whatever in this matter beyond faithfully serving our readers, and as our indorsement is extended without reward of any kind, and is wholly unsolicited by this company, and will be received with the full credence that all our statements have met with for the past eighteen years.—Southern Review of Commerce.

Deaf-Mute Statistics.

Ninety-seven per cent of the offspring of deaf fathers and mothers are deaf. The offspring of these deaf persons generally possess the sense of hearing, the average deafness being 8.6 per cent. This fact is said to be in accordance with two well-established laws of heredity, viz., a physical anomaly tends to be transmitted to offspring, and that the offspring of these tends to revert to the normal type.—Philadelphia Record.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Leads His Predecessors.

Of the sixteen predecessors of the Prince of Wales in his title only five attained the age of 50—namely, Henry VIII., Charles II. and George II., III. and V. Five died before the age of 20; and, again, five died by violence—Edward I., Richard II., Edward, son of Henry VI., Edward V. and Charles I.

A man's height in the social world is estimated by the length of his purse.

SPELTZ-WHAT IS IT?

It's positively the greatest cereal and straw food on earth. Salzer says so. Yields 80 bus. richer grain than corn and 4 tons straw hay, better than timothy.

Big Four Oats—Sworn yield 250 bus. and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat that! It's the best oats on earth. Salzer says so!

5-Eared Earliest Corn will revolutionize corn growing. Salzer says so.

Bromus Inermis—Greatest grass on earth. 4 to 6 tons hay per acre. Will flourish everywhere. Salzer says so.

Rape—Cheapest food on earth for sheep, hogs and cattle. Will fatten sheep at ¼c. a lb. Costs but 25c. a ton to grow. Salzer says so!

Vegetables—Largest growers. Onion seed only 60c. a lb.

35 Pkgs. Earliest Vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO

Greatest potato wonder on earth; enormously prolific; also Sunlight, the earliest potato on earth. Ripe in 35 days.

For 10c. Stamps and this Notice we send 10 pkgs. Grain, Grass and Forage Farm Seeds worth $10 to get a start, and great seed Catalog, telling you all about above Rare Seeds also over 60 kinds clovers and grasses. Teosinte, Sparry, Millet, Velvet and Cow beans, tools, etc. wn

80 BUS. PER ACRE & 4 TON OF HAY

7th 14th 21st 28th 35th DAY

JOHN A. SALZER SEED Co. LA CROSSE, WIS.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Worse Than the Lernean Hydra—Minute Fresh Water Hydra Can be Cut Into Pieces and in a Few Hours Each Is a Complete Hydra.

The Winter Camp.

The walls of logs are thick and stout;
The rugged hearth is wide and gray;
The roof will keep the thin winds out—
The fire will chase the frosts away;
While we take comfort, merrilee,
And spin brave yarns above the tea.

Lacoble tells of caribou
And long, gray wolves, in Labrador;
And Stanley sings the red canoe;
And Dick expounds his Micmac lore;
While I talk glibly as I can,
With one eye on the frying-pan.

We talk of dees in field and wood,
Of fir-clad hills and miles of spruce—
The alder-swamp's gray solitude—
The trampled shelter of the moose;
And when the bacon is fried brown
We let the conversation down.

Our snowshoes stand against the wall—
They need good rest, for they have gone
Down forest trails, where shy beasts call—
A giant journey since the dawn.
I wonder if they ever tire
And want to lounge about the fire?

What matters it tho' winds blow chill
And foot the drifts about our door,
When we have fire-light, and good-will,
And bear-skins strewn upon the floor,
And bacon, and a pot of tea
To make the time go merrilee?
—Theodore Roberts, in Outing.

Worse Than the Lernean Hydra.

There was once, says mythology, a hydra, which inhabited the marsh of Lerne, in Greece, and spread terror in all the country around. This frightful creature had seven heads, and if some adventurer tried, with praiseworthy intention, to cut off one, it immediately grew again. Now there actually exist animals which, considering their small size, are more dreadful than the hydra of the Greeks. It is a simple sack of some few millimeters in length, called the fresh water hydra. Around the orifice of the sack, an orifice which is the mouth of the animal, are found disposed long arms or tentacles, armed with poisonous darts. The hydra, very greedy and always in quest of prey, ceaselessly agitates its long arms in the water, and if one of them encounters any animalcule, it twines itself around the poor victim, pierces it with its darts, paralyzes it, and so carries it to the mouth of the hydra, which swallows and digests it. There is nothing very extraordinary in all that, but here is where the fantastic begins; cut off one of the arms of the hydra, and at the end of twenty hours the arm will have grown out again; split the animal lengthwise, in such a way as to separate it in two halves, each part folds back on itself, welds its two edges together, and you have two hydras instead of one. Instead of splitting the animal lengthwise, cut it across in such a way as to have at the top a depth of sack without tentacles, at the bottom a kind of ring or tube provided with arms, but open at both ends; you will see the upper half provide itself very rapidly with arms, and the lower part, which already has tentacles, close itself at the top, in such a way that each half of the original hydra will become a complete hydra. Turn the hydra inside out, as one turns the finger of a glove, so that the stomach of the animal becomes its skin, and its skin its stomach. In the first moment the hydra seems to experience a certain inconvenience; it does not seem to be sure of itself. But, at the end of a few hours, it appears to take its lot philosophically, and takes food and digests it with its former skin, which becomes its new stomach.

Unpleasant Bedfellows in Mexico

The adventures of naturalists in odd corners of the globe rival the experiences of explorers in variety and interest. Dr. Maximilian Schumann, a Belgian naturalist, journeyed through Mexico, not many years ago, and here is one of the reminiscences which he brought back with him: I had gone a day's journey on horseback from the city of Zacatecas towards the southeast to examine some ancient Toltec ruins. I arrived at my destination late at night and lighted a fire within the ruins to make my supper. After eating I spread my blanket and lay down. When I awoke in the moring, my first impulse was to stretch out my hand. I threw it out from under the blanket and as I did so it almost touched a big, poisonous rattlesnake, quietly coiled by my side. I escaped by the merest chance. Looking toward my feet, what was my astonishment to see six other rattlesnakes coiled at intervals over my body. The reptiles did not belong to the variety commonly known in California, but were of a peculiarly poisonous species found in hot regions. When I lighted my fire in the evening it was too dark to see the snakes, which, I presume, had crept along the walls. The altitude of the ruins is nearly eight thousand feet, and so the nights are cold. My fire had attracted the reptiles. When they approached it they found my bed, and discerning the warm blankets, crawled up on them and went to sleep. I extricated myself from the blanket with infinite care. Once on my feet I was no longer afraid of the reptiles, but as I already had specimens of them in my collection, I killed them all and nailed them to the adobe wall with my card on each.

Wonderful Rock Carving.

"On the island of Grand Manan, in the bay of Fundy," writes a correspondent who has been there, "is one of the most beautiful natural rock carvings in the world. It stands at the head of a ledge of rocks jutting into the bay from the foot of one of the immense cliffs at the southern end of Grand Manan. Its shape is that of an almost perfect cross. I shall never forget the first view I had of it. At the back of the cliff, several hundred feet above the sea level, a narrow path leads through dark, overhanging pines. Stepping out of this darkness, almost upon the edge of the cliff, into the brilliancy of a sunlit day, I saw below me the bright spray dashing up against the foot of a cross, and, perched on the top of the holy emblem, a snow-white seagull, all the whiter for the bright sunlight on its feathers. The effect was exquisite, magical. The cross, with its white gull, rose out of the water, as if to symbolize the peace which awaited the storm-tossed mariner in his homing harbor. I am sure that had any vessel from any one of the Latin countries sailed past at that moment the crew would at sight of the cross have sunk on their knees in prayer. All along the foot of the cliffs the sea has beaten in the shore and has formed strange rock shapes. None of these are as beautiful as the Southern Cross. But it is not a little curious that at the very opposite end of the island is a rock shaped exactly like a bishop's miter, and called the Bishop. Further up the bay is a rock shaped like a man's head with a cowl, and called the Friar's Head."

Dawson City's Fire Dogs.

There is in Dawson City one of the most remarkable fire brigades in the world. The engine is drawn by a team of dogs, and the sight of this team driving through the streets of Dawson City, with the fire engine trailing behind, is one of the most unique exhibitions in Alaska. The way the horses jump into their places when the alarm sounds in an American enginehouse has always been a source of pride to the citizen spectator. The dogs are not a bit less active and intelligent than the horses. The instant the alarm sounds in the fire house of a Dawson City brigade, the dogs are alert, and when the number of strokes has been given which announces the calling out of the brigade, the clever animals immediately spring into the place where their collars are ready to be snapped into position. A few seconds later they are dashing through the streets of Dawson City at full tilt, dragging the fire apparatus at their heels, and tearing along in response to the cracking of the whips of the drivers, as though they fully realized the importance of their duties. When the brigade turns out the streets of Dawson City are sure to be lined with spectators, for the people never tire of watching their dog team dash through the town. It is about the first thing to which a new arrival is introduced when Dawson attractions are on exhibition.—Correspondence Washington Post.

Horses' Sense of Smell.

The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nose will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit offered by the fairest hands, with coaxing that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a nauseous mouthful at a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a clear nasal certificate to the fact. A blind horse will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. This distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and, when desiring to return after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their pilot to it. The horse in browsing or, while gathering herbage with its lips is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet.—The Horse and Stable.

Wonders of Howe's Cave.

Howe's cave is situated thirty-nine miles from Albany, New York, and after the Luray cave, Virginia, and the Mammoth cave, Kentucky, is probably the most remarkable cavern known. The entrance is about fifty feet above the valley, and the rock chambers known as the reception room, Washington hall, the bridal chamber, and the chapel, are successively reached. Then the Harlequin tunnel is traversed and the visitor passes through Cataract hall, Ghost room and Music hall. The Stygian lake is ten feet deep and is thirty by twenty feet in extent. Fine stalagmites appear both above and below the lake. The lake is crossed in a small boat, and a path, which begins at Plymouth Rock, the landing place, and follows a small brook, traverses the chambers and passages known as the Devil's Gateway, Museum, Geological room, Uncle Tom's cabin, Giant's study, Pirates' cave, Rocky mountains and valley of Jehoshaphat. Then the winding way is succeeded by the rotunda. The stalactites and stalagmites are abundant and beautiful. The cave was discovered by Lester Howe, for whom it was named, in 1842. He penetrated it to a distance of eleven or twelve miles, it is said, but visitors do not generally go farther than about four miles. It is also called the Otsgaragee cave, and is considered one of the wonders of the continent.

Dog Hospitals.

This is the time of the year when the hospitals for dogs in the large cities are busiest. One such in New York is crowded. Here, says the Evening Post, all the diseases inherent in dogs for contagious complaints and cases for harmless ailments. Under no consideration are the two cases ever allowed to mingle. A number of the dogs are steady boarders; their masters either are out of town or do not want the care of them during the cold weather. After their exercise the dogs are fed and brushed, and in some cases treated to vapor baths. Aside from broken legs, distemper and complaints resultant from over-feeding are most numerous. A regular diet is enforced in the latter case, and after a time the animal recovers. Of homesick dogs there are not a few, and in rare instances these have to be sent back before their treatment is completed.

Twisted.

"How did that orator impress his audience?" "Oh, he's all right; but everybody tittered when his tongue got twisted and he shouted: 'Tottle the thrusts!'"—Indianapolis Journal.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies to Cause a Smile—Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

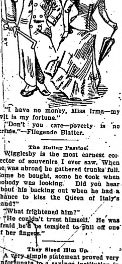
Recipes.

The windows are gay with new novels that shine
In bindings of wonderful hue;
They are wondrously fair as they stand there in line
To tempt any one who may view.
There are books about fairies
And big dictionaries
And histories grave and the rest—
Yet of all the wise prints,
Tales of practical hints,
My grandmother's cook book seems best.

When stone bruises came to my juvenile heel
It told how to conquer the pain,
And how to make soap or apply lemon peel
To remove some insidious stain.
What to do, it portrayed,
For a drowning man's aid,
And how to make blackberry wine;
And how to clean paint
And cure people who faint—
My grandmother's cook book was fine.

No frivolous poems! No fiction to fill
Our lives with a vague discontent!
No long, prosy essays! 'Twas written with skill;
The author said just what he meant.
Of cooking, 'tis true,
What my grandmother knew,
'Twas beyond any volume to state,
But for hot drops and such,
When we'd eaten too much,
My grandmother's cook book was great.
—Philander Johnson in Washington Star.

Poverty No Crime.



"I have no money, Miss Irma—my wit is my fortune."

"Don't you care—poverty is no crime."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Ruling Passion.

Wigglesby is the most earnest collector of souvenirs I ever saw. When he was abroad he gathered trunks full. Some he bought, some he took when nobody was looking. Did you hear about his backing out when he had a chance to kiss the Queen of Italy's hand?"

"What frightened him?"

"He couldn't trust himself. He was afraid he'd be tempted to pull off one of her fingers."

They Sized Him Up.

A very simple statement proved very unfortunate to a savings institution in the rural district recently. An editor in writing of the institution in his paper said:

"The president is a very tall man; the cashier is short."

And in less than an hour the excited depositors were asking, "How much?—how much?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Wouldn't Take Offense.

Clerk—"You can't get a room for him here: He's drunk."

Wytte (supporting his "weary" friend)—"I know he is. What of that?"

Clerk (scornfully)—"This is a temperance hotel."

Wytte—"Well, he's too drunk to know the difference."—Philadelphia Press.

Limited.

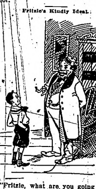
Mrs. Myer—"I suppose you trust your husband implicitly?"

Mrs. Geyer—"Yes—to a certain extent."—Chicago News.

For a Clear Complexion.

To prevent the face from looking greasy when warm, bathe in warm water with a few drops of spirits of camphor.

Fritzie's Kindly Ideal.



"Fritzie, what are you going to be when you grow up?"

"A policeman."

"Why?"

"Because then I can chase other people away whenever there is anything to see."—Meggendorfers Blaetter.

No Double Ad. All.

Miss Chamberlayne—"What does your father, the baron, call his estate on the Rhine?"

Herr Von Griff—"It was named by mein grossfader der Casdle of Schneidcrblitzenschonenberghenhausen."

Miss Chamberlayne—"Thank you; I'm awfully sorry to have troubled you."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Help For the Forgetful.

"Illuminated letter boxes are a new invention."

"I wish somebody would get up letter boxes that would ring a bell every time a married man goes by with a letter in his pocket."—Detroit Free Press.

If a man realizes how careless he is about paying back what he borrows he seldom lends anything.

Anti-Nic! Anti-Nic!

You cannot chew or smoke tobacco if you chew ME. It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Perfectly harmless, and costs only 5 cents per package. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by Capital City Gum Company, No. 101 East Eighth street, St. Paul, Minnesota. If your druggist does not keep it, send 5 cents and get sample package by mail.

There is an end to all things—except one's desire for new things.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The retrospect of life swarms with lost opportunities.—Taylor.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.—Joubert.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Jeremy Taylor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The miss-guided youth does everything his sweetheart tells him to.

Attractive Booklet Sent Free.

Choice Recipes for making Cocoa and Chocolate. Address Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

A child may cry for hours without getting them.

Nervous Women

are ailing women. When a woman has some female trouble she is certain to be nervous and wretched.

With many women the monthly suffering is so great that they are for days positively insane, and the most diligent efforts of ordinary treatment are unavailing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

comes promptly to the relief of these women. The letters from women cured by it proves this. This paper is constantly printing them.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham should also be secured by every nervous woman. This costs nothing. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing, red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

All that has been said of CUTICURA SOAP may be said with even greater emphasis of CUTICURA Ointment, the most delicate, and yet most effective of emollients, and greatest of skin cures. Its use in connection with CUTICURA SOAP (as per directions around each package), in the "ONE NIGHT CURE FOR SORE HANDS," in the "INSTANT RELIEF TREATMENT FOR DISFIGURING ITCHINGS AND IRRITATIONS," and in many uses too numerous to mention, is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other preparations for the skin.

Cuticura The Set, $1.25 Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 13. — The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate yesterday. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins of West Virginia and Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler of North Carolina. Mr. Elkins advocated the passage of the present senate measure in a brief but forcible argument. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the international commission of 1897, spoke for the Republicans who adhere to bimetallism, and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was accorded unusual attention. Mr. Butler closed the argument for the day advocating the issuing of paper currency by the government.

The House.

An important bill was passed by the house yesterday which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the Orient. The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stevens of Texas. The remainder of the day was occupied in passing the private pension bills favorably acted upon at last Friday night's session and in District of Columbia legislation.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 14. — The finance bill consideration continued all day. Two great speeches were made, one in favor of the bill and the other in favor of the substitute. The first was delivered by Senator Allison of Iowa, chairman of the finance committee. The other was delivered by Senator Jones of Nevada. He declared the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon national banks and fastening the country to a gold currency. He discussed the question from a historical and philosophic view point. To-day the senate will begin the consideration of the bill and amendments under the ten-minute rule.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15. — Throughout its session yesterday the senate had the financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the debate proceeded under the ten-minute rule and the times became spirited and interesting. Late in the afternoon a test vote, indicating approximately the majority on the proposed bill, was taken. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered an amendment to authorize the president to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that might be called, and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 23. The Chandler proposition out of the way the discussion proceeded on the amendment brought in by the finance committee providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of international bimetallism. The Democratic senators arraigned the Republicans for reporting the amendment, declaring they were insincere, and the proposition was intended to hoodwink the people and catch votes. No vote on the amendment was reached. The final votes on the amendments and the bill will be taken some time to-day.

The House.

It was the intention of the Republican leaders of the house to call up the Porto Rico tariff bill to-day but there was such a demand for time to discuss various questions during the general debate on the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, which was called up yesterday, that Mr. Payne gave notice that he would allow the Porto Rican bill to go over until Monday. The debate upon the legislative bill yesterday strayed far from the bill, touching the question of government deposits in national banks, reckless expenditures for pensions, and, finally, drifting into the question of election methods in Missouri. Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri raised the latter question by attacking the Nesbitt law, and provoked a long reply from Mr. Benton of Missouri, who in turn aroused Mr. Pearson of Missouri. Some very caustic things were said on both sides.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 16. — The senate substitute for the house currency bill was passed by the senate yesterday by the decisive majority of 29. Prior to the final passage of the bill amendments were considered under the ten-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, one offered by the finance committee keeping the door open to international bimetallism, and one by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, providing for national banks with $25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4,000 inhabitants. The vote taken on the various amendments offered were practically along party lines. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire voted for the bimetallic amendment but against the bill. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana and Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky voted against the committee amendment but for the bill. Mr. Kyle of South Dakota was the only senator who did not vote and was not paired. The free silver substitute offered by Mr. Jones, the leader of the Democratic side was defeated by a majority of 19, the vote being 47 to 28.

The bill as passed consists of ten sections. It provides that the dollar of 25.8-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it; and that treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold. The secretary of the treasury is to set apart a fund of $150,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes and to maintain this fund at a figure not below $100,000,000; he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at not exceeding 3 per cent. It shall also be the duty of the secretary of the treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined to retire an equal amount of the treasury notes and to issue silver certificates against the silver coined. Under certain provisions gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the treasury. No United States notes or treasury notes shall be issued in denominations of less than $10 and no silver certificates in denominations of more than $10. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded debt of the United States in thirty-year bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, the principal and interest of these bonds to be paid in gold. The 2 per cent bonds shall be issued at not less than par. Any national bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid-in capital stock of the bank.

After the passage of the financial bill the senate made the Hawaiian government bill the unfinished business.

The House.

The house completed twenty-six of the 124 pages of the legislative and judicial appropriation bill without amendment. During the general debate which closed at 4 o'clock a variety of topics were touched upon. Mr. Boutelle of Illinois, Mr. Miers of Indiana and Mr. Shawalter of Pennsylvania discussed the Philippine question; Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, civil service reform; Mr. Driggs of New York, pensions, and Mr. Underwood of Alabama, his resolution to repeal the fifth amendment to the constitution. The legislative bill probably will be passed to-day.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The house yesterday indulged in its annual joke by striking from the legislative appropriation bill all provision for the civil service commission. This action is taken each year in committee of the whole, where the members do not go on record, and the provision is then invariably restored when the bill gets back in the house where members have to respond to their names upon a roll call. The votes to strike out was 75 to 67. To-day the house will reverse this action as usual on an aye and no vote. Most of the time of the house yesterday beyond that occupied on the discussion of the civil service law was devoted to attacks on the speech made by Mr. Sims of Tennessee on Wednesday, in which he furnished some figures of the pension office showing the number of applications for pensions filed by soldiers of the volunteer regiments engaged in the Spanish war to show that the Northern soldiers were much more clamorous in that regard than the Southern ones, and attributing this to the debauching of public sentiment in the North on the pension question. Mr. Pearre of Maryland raised the storm by a reference to those figures and the statement that hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder had applied for pensions. This brought out an indignant reply from Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, who detailed the record of the Massachusetts volunteers in the late war. He was followed by others who defended the records of the soldiers from their several states. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa vigorously assailed Mr. Sims. Considerable temper was shown.

When the session opened announcement of the receipt of the currency bill from the senate was made, and on motion of Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, by unanimous consent, the senate amendments were disagreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Overstreet of Indiana, Brosius of Pennsylvania and Cox of Tennessee conferees. The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The Senate.

Consideration of the financial measure having been concluded, discussion of the Philippine question was resumed in the senate yesterday. Mr. McEnery of Louisiana strongly opposed the permanent acquisition of the islands and believed the United States ought to relinquish them as soon as the authority of this country had been asserted. Mr. Stewart took a prominent position in favor of the admission of the products of any of the island possessions of the United States free of duty.

The bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was read, but beyond that formality nothing was done with it.

Monte Carlo Jollies the English.

London—The London News states that Monte Carlo is the one spot on the continent where everything is done to please the English and make them comfortable, as the Monte Carlo people appreciate British patronage and gold.

Hospital Stations and Baths.

St. Petersburg—At a recent congress of Russian railway physicians it was decided that hospital stations and baths should be erected along the lines and special hospital cars run in some regions, as is now done on the Siberian railway.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 19. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66@67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 64 @ 65 3-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31 1-4 @ 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 @ 31 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24@24 1-4c; No. 3, 23 3-4@24c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Duluth, Feb. 19—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68 1-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69 1-4c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 53c; barley, 34@37c; corn, 32 1-2c; flax, to arrive, $1.55 1-2.

Minneapolis, Feb. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 66@67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65@65 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-2@23 3-4c. Barley—Malting, 37@40c; feed, 33@34c. Rye—No. 2, 51 3-4@52c.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 70 1-2@71 1-2c; No. 3 do, 68@70c; No. 2 hard winter, 66@68c; No. 3 do, 63@68c; No. 1 Northern spring, 68@70c; No. 2 do, 67@69c; No. 3 spring, 64@68c. Corn—No. 2, 33 1-2@33 3-4c; No. 3, 33 1-8@33 3-8c. Oats — No. 2, 23 1-4@23 1-2c; No. 3, 23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 19.—Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 68@68 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66 1-2c. Rye higher; No. 1, 58 1-2@59c. Barley steady; No. 2, 46 1-2c; sample, 37@46c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@25 3-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 19. — Cattle—Beeves, $4.25 @ 5.25; cows and bulls, mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $3.75 @ 4.75. Hogs, $4.75 @ 4.85; bulk, $4.77 1-2.

Chicago, Feb. 19. — Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 6; cows and heifers, $3 @ 4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; Texas-fed beeves, $4@5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.75@5; good to choice heavy, $4.90@5; rough heavy, $4.75@4.85; light, $4.70@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.95. Sheep, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $5@7.15.

Russia's Finances.

St. Petersburg—Notwithstanding Russia's enormous expenditures in constructing the Trans-Siberian railway and for the increase of the army and navy the revenues for twelve years exceeded disbursements by 700,000,000 rubles.

Prince of Baden Betrothed.

London—Prince Charles Maximilian of Baden, a brother of the reigning grand duke of Baden, is to be betrothed in Vienna, where he now is, to the Princess Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the duke of Cumberland.

A SUBSIDY ROBBERY.

IN THE GUISE OF AIDING THE NATION'S COMMERCE.

Where the Hanna-Payne Ship Grant Will Go if Congress Passes the Bill—One Company Will Get the Lions' Share.

If the Ship Subsidy bill becomes a law, the lion's share of the bounty will go to a single company. Under the provisions of the measure, the International Navigation company will be entitled to receive a subsidy for twenty years of more than $2,850,000 a year. In the aggregate, this company's bounties will exceed $57,000,000! A single company, operating for private gain, will thus take from the national treasury $57,000,000 of tax-raised money. The International Navigation company now has eight ships under the American flag, ten ships under foreign flags, and four ships under contract for building in foreign shipyards. It is to receive in twenty years $57,000,000 of the people's money as a gratuity to fatten the dividends of its shareholders. On the fast steamers of the International Navigation company the bounty to be earned annually will be more than ten per cent of the vessel's cost when new. The bounties will be large enough to pay all the salaries and wages of the officers and crews who man the ships. It will do more than that. It will be about large enough to meet the payroll and to pay for the ship's supplies. Already the government pays the International Navigation company $757,580 a year for carrying mails across the Atlantic. Only four ships of the line are employed as mail carriers. If the bill becomes a law it will mean that the United States will pay more to Senator Hanna's bounty beggars every year than Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria and Spain combined, pay in subsidies to their merchant marine. And the largest part of their subsidies are paid for carrying the mails. Germany pays only $1,694,620; Russia, $1,163,157; Austria, $172,249; Spain, $1,629,927; Great Britain, $5,762,572.—Verdict.

GREAT FORTUNES.

The new Duke of Westminster inherits what is said to be the greatest fortune in England, represented by an income of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 a year from landed estates in London. It is estimated that if he should live to the age of the late duke the renewals of the London leases will bring his income up to twelve or fourteen million dollars.

This estimate may be affected by future circumstances. If Great Britain continues her policy of imperialism, and rashly engages in foreign wars it may be necessary to resort to a land tax, in which case the Westminster estates may be less profitable. But at any rate, even on the highest estimate, the richest peer in England can only hope to reach in fifty years an income equal to that already enjoyed by the richest Standard Oil magnate in this country.

In both countries the methods of acquiring these great fortunes are the same. In England the landowners, being also owners of the government, have exempted themselves from their share of the public burdens except in the matter of the income tax, which yielded last year $85,000,000.

In this country the monopolists, owning the state governments as far as was necessary and the federal government occasionally, have exempted themselves alike from private competition and public control and from any adequate share in the taxation, with results more than matching those of English landowners.

It has taken 300 years of the growth of London to build up the Westminster property, while the far richer property of our Standard Oil barons is the growth of only thirty years—and it was never growing faster than now.—New York World.

CHARITY NEEDED AT HOME.

What is the situation in this, our country, that it should encourage us with the belief that we are in position to do house cleaning for the Filipinos? Let us see what a bird's eye view reveals to us:

Thousands of children dying every year in our large cities for want of pure air and sufficient food. Would it not be well for us to regenerate ourselves so as to prevent this child-slaughter, before starting in on the Filipinos?

Thousands of women forced into lives of shame every year, in order to obtain means of support. Would it not be well for us to regenerate ourselves to as to prevent this sale of women's bodies, before starting in on the Filipinos?

Thousands of men annually degraded into criminals or vagrants, thus becoming a menace to all the members of society because of irregular employment. Would it not be well to regenerate ourselves so as to prevent this degradation of human lives, before starting in on the Filipinos?

Half the wealth of the country in the hands of a few hundred men, while half our seventy-five millions of people are living a hand-to-mouth existence, hardly knowing one day where they are going to get food the next. Would it not be well for us to regenerate ourselves so as to prevent these gross conditions of inequality, which if not changed must result in the death of this republic, as they have resulted in the death of all other republics, before starting in on the Filipinos?

Monopoly in control of the judicial executive and legislative branches of government, bribing jurors, corrupting legislators and appointing judges and senators. Political bossism under which corruption grows like the Russian thistle. Would it not be well for us to regenerate ourselves, so as to correct these evil conditions of our own government before we start in the business of governing the Filipinos?

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

Secretary Gage's report to congress, attempting to explain his favoritism to the Standard Oil's National City Bank of New York is the sort of campaign document for which our campaigners might have prayed, says the San Francisco Star. It is not always easy to convince the public that a partisan charge against an opponent is true, but where that opponent admits his guilt, and furnishes documentary evidence with which to prove it, the public has no choice but to concur in his verdict.

Secretary Gage permitted some very remarkable letters to go to congress. Probably his experience as a banker and his inexperience as a public man caused him to fail to realize how they would impress the public. The evidence shows that of late he has utilized the long-distance telephone in discussing matters of state with the New York banking trust. The telephone tells no tales. But some letters have been written and are in the possession of congress, and the following is a sample of the reading they furnish:

Under date of June 5, 1897, A. B. Hepburn, vice-president of the National City Bank, wrote Secretary Gage asking that his bank enjoy the free use of government funds, adding: "Of course, the bank is very strong, and if you will take pains to look at our list of directors you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year."

Among the directors of the National City Bank who had "very great political claims" were William Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil company; H. O. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar trust; Robert Bacon, of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan; H. Walter Webb, one of the Vanderbilts and vice-president of the New York Central, and Jacob Schiff, of the Union Pacific syndicate.

This group of men represented some four million dollars of contributions to Mark Hanna's campaign fund. It is needless to say that they asked for and received their dividends on this generous contribution. An examination of the statements of the National City Bank shows how the government deposits jumped from $200,000 on May 14, 1897, three weeks before the writing of the letter above quoted, to $29,000,000 in September, 1899.

These are matters of public record, and show that the political pull which this bank has exerted with the administration has given it such prestige that it is now the most powerful banking institution in the country. From a bank of no great fame, four years ago, it now has deposits of over $100,000,000, on which it reaps profits of over $4,000,000 a year on a capital which until recently was only $1,000,000.

This octopus of banks could have bought and sold the United States bank of Jackson's day ten times over. Never has there been more direct proof of the McKinley administration's subserviency to the money power which secured its election, and which is about to try to purchase another term.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Men have a right to believe what they please. Any man has a right to believe, for instance, that McKinley is unfriendly to the trusts, although they supported him in 1896, and are actively working to secure his renomination and re-election. Any man has a right to believe that McKinley is unfriendly to the trusts, notwithstanding this evidence, but do you think the man who would think so, capable of self government to say nothing of helping to govern the Filipinos?

The paper trust has increased the cost of the white paper used by the newspapers of the country, thirty-three per cent in three months, and the result is that it has converted some rabid protectionist, Republican papers into advocates of free trade—in paper. The editors of these papers, in their sober moments, now admit that the tariff does have something to do with trusts.

For two months, 1,500 men hitherto employed at Cramp's ship yard, have been on a strike for ten per cent advance in wages to make partial return to them for an advance of twenty per cent in the cost of living. These men are of the opinion that the widely touted prosperity is cramped in their case.—Ex.

President Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, better known as the steel trust, testified before the Industrial commission, that his concern sold goods more cheaply abroad than at home. He did not, however, consider that a reason why the tariff on steel and wire should be abolished.

TRUE AS EVER.

Ez fer war, I call it murder—
There you hev it plain an' flat;
I don't want to go no furder
Than my Testyment fer that.
God hez sed so plump an' fairly,
It's ez long ez it is broad,
An' you've got to git up airly
Ef you want to take in God.
'Taint your eppyletts an' feathers
Make the thing a grain more right;
'Taint a follerin' your bell-wethers
Will excuse ye in His sight.
Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'ment ain't no answer for it—
God'll send the bill to you.
Wut's the use o' meetin'-goin'
Every Sabbath, wet or dry,
Ef it's right to go a-mowin'
Feller-men like oats an' rye?
I dunno but what it's pooty
Trainin' round in bob-tail coats,
But it's curous Christian dooty,
This 'ere cuttin' folks' throats.
—James Russell Lowell.

News of the Northwest

BROST ACQUITTED.

Eden Valley Murder Case Resulting as Was Expected.

Litchfield, Minn., Feb. 18.—The jury in the case of Charles Brost, charged with complicity in the murder of Carl Miller, returned a verdict of not guilty. Carl Miller was arrested some time ago, charged with criminal intimacy with the wife of Caspar Schmidt, a farmer living near Eden Valley. Miller was lodged in jail at Eden Valley, and was found one night dead, hanging from the wall of his cell. It was at first supposed that Miller had hung himself, but later the theory of murder gained credence, and Charles Brost, Philip Roml, Caspar Schmidt, William Klekbush and John Dougherty were indicted for the alleged crime by the grand jury. A separate trial was demanded and Brost was called first. The acquittal of Brost will probably mean the dismissal of the cases against the other defendants.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WRECK.

Engine Rolls 200 Feet Down an Embankment.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 18.—Owing to the icy condition of the track train No. 54, on the Northern Pacific became unmanageable just after crossing the main divide west of Helena, and soon after reaching Iron Ridge tunnel jumped the track. Owing to the impetus of the train the engine, after leaving the track, rolled down the mountain side 200 feet, and the rest of the train is piled up in the tunnel. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were badly bruised and cut. Brakeman Hurenden, who was on top of the train trying to stop it, is missing, and is doubtless in the debris. The wounded were all brought to the Helena hospital. It will take twenty-four hours to clear the tracks, and through trains will be run over the Butte stub.

BLAZE AT BOWDLE.

Serious Scorching for a South Dakota Town.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 18. — Bowdle, S. D., was visited by a disastrous fire last night which deprived that city of one of her best business blocks. About 9 o'clock fire was discovered in the basement of T. H. Ward's general store, and every available effort was used to confine the fire to that building, but a strong northwest wind soon swept the flames into adjoining buildings and out of control, and the entire block was completely destroyed. The estimated loss is $100,000, about half covered by insurance.

PUPIL ARRESTED.

Was Caught Smoking a Cigarette—Other Prosecutions.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 18. — Superintendent Tormey, of the city schools, has caused the arrest of Rollo Clement, a minor pupil, for smoking a cigarette on the street, and also the arrest of Mrs. Anna Milanowski, a storekeeper, for selling tobacco to another minor. Mr. Tormey is making an effort to suppress the use of tobacco by minor school children.

FORCED TO GO HOME.

Forty-Eight Chinamen Start for the Coast.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 18.—United States Marshal Haggart leaves to-day with twelve deputies in charge of forty-eight Chinamen who were ordered deported by Judge Amidon for violation of the exclusion act. The men will go in two special coaches over the Northern Pacific, and will sail on the Olympia from Port Townsend Feb. 22.

Watertown Land Office.

Watertown, S. D., Feb. 18.—The business of the land office for the month of January was the largest in total receipts of any since the present administration. There were 54 homestead entries, representing 6,856 acres; 34 final homestead proofs, 4,920 acres; 31 cash entries, 4,228 acres. The total cash receipts for the month were $11,600.

Cold in South Dakota.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 18. — The weather here for the past few days has been exceedingly cold. The thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero yesterday morning at Lead, Rapid City, Bellefourche and Deadwood. A heavy wind is blowing from the north and cattle on the ranges are reported as suffering.

Blow to Normal Schools.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 18. — The normal school bill was defeated in the house—46 to 47. This was the chief bill before the legislature. The preliminary plans were for the establishment of three schools in the state upon the recommendation of the educational association. The action of the house was a surprise.

Charged With Fraud.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 18.—Detective George Lewellyn arrested H. T. Laper, an Ipswich, S. D., saloonkeeper, on a charge of defrauding insurance companies. The claim is that Laper first padded his invoices and that two suspicious fires occurred in his place in rapid succession. Laper was formerly a barber in Minneapolis.

Receiver Appointed.

Sturgis, S. D., Feb. 18.—Samuel G. Sheffield has been appointed by Judge Moore receiver of the Sturgis Water company, and took charge of the affairs of the company yesterday. Mr. Sheffield immediately appointed J. J. Davenport manager under him to look after the company's property.

Assigned to Mission Work.

White Earth, Minn., Feb. 17.—Rev. Father Fidelis Lueking, O. S. B., of St. John's abbey, has been assigned to a new field, St. Joseph, on White Earth reservation. Rev. Father Aloysius, O. S. B., is conducting the Catholic mission work of the reservation.

Fire at Merrill.

Merrill, Wis., Feb. 18. — Fire destroyed a building owned by the Norway estate. The lower story was occupied by a general store and the upper story by offices. Loss, $25,000.

The University Daily.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—The committee appointed for the purpose has made all preliminary arrangements for the issuance of the new state university daily. The paper will be called the Minnesota Daily, and its first appearance will be on March 27.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

Plainview, Minn., Feb. 18. — The early settlers of Greenwood Prairie held their annual reunion at this place. An old-fashioned dinner was served to over 200 people.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

The Omaha Twilight Limited Collides With Freight Cars on a Siding—Two Trainmen From St. Paul Injured.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 20.—The Omaha's "Twilight Limited" from St. Paul, due to arrive at Duluth at 10 o'clock last night, met with a serious accident at Gordon, Wis., at 9 o'clock. William Frazer, engineer, and William Bubkley, fireman, both of St. Paul, were quite seriously injured. The latter is in a critical condition. No passengers were injured. The engine crew were brought to Superior and taken to St. Mary's hospital by special train. The train was running thirty-five miles an hour at Gordon; when it suddenly ran into a sidetrack, colliding with a number of freight cars that were standing on the siding. Before the collision the passenger train had left the side track and it cannot be learned whether the switch was open or whether the train left the main track and straddled the siding. A special train was sent down from here to bring the passengers up. The engine was demolished.

UNIQUE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

North Dakota Judge Has Under Advisement a Case in Which the Parties Are Lawyers and Business Partners.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 20.—North Dakota presents the unique spectacle of a man and wife, both lawyers and business partners, seeking divorce. It is the case of Taylor Crum vs. Ida M. Crum, which has been on trial here, and is now under advisement. Some years ago Mrs. Crum started divorce proceedings, which action was followed by an assault on Crum, who is a cripple, by Mrs. Crum's brother. The proceedings were finally dropped. Judge Lauder has intimated that he will grant the decree. Mrs. Crum has filed a cross bill for alimony.

GRANT THE NEW PETITION.

Marshall County, Iowa, Supervisors Declare Saloon Men Had More Than Enough Signatures.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Feb. 20. — The first ruling in the state in the matter of new petitions on consent for operating saloons under the mulct law was made Saturday, the county board of supervisors declaring, after four days' canvass, that the petition recently filed by the saloon men contained seventy-two bona fide signatures more than the required majority. The opposition has contested the petition from the start on various technical points and served notice of appeal to the courts. All of the eighteen saloons are running.

BIG BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Fire Does Damage to the Amount of $135,000.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20. — The large building on Fifth avenue south and Third street, Minneapolis, occupied by the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, was badly damaged by fire Saturday night. A total loss of probably $135,000 was caused. Of this amount all but $10,000 is on the extensive stock carried by the company. The fire was discovered a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The blaze spread with amazing rapidity and before the firemen had fairly got down to business the fire was through the roof and the entire second story was burned out. For a time it looked as if there would be nothing left of the large structure and its valuable contents, but when the fire was extinguished the walls stood, to the surprise of many, and the damage to the ground floor was found to be much less than anticipated.

SHOT THE GIRLS' FATHER.

Young Man Has an Altercation With and Kills His Sweetheart's Father.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 20. — Leslie Eastburn, a twenty-one-year-old boy, shot Jasper Sutton, an aged and respected citizen of Bloomfield, yesterday, three bullets penetrating the abdomen and causing almost instant death. Eastburn called at Sutton's home to take his eighteen-year-old daughter Alice to church. The father met him at the door and ordered him away. An altercation ensued, and Sutton followed Eastburn to the road. Finally weapons were drawn by both men but Eastburn fired first, the other man falling before he could raise his weapon. Eastburn gave himself up, going into Bloomfield's house and consoling the daughter until the officer arrived.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN ALIVE.

Frank Crane Returns From Travels to Stop Family Litigation.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 20. — Frank Crane of Wakefield, Neb., who disappeared ten years ago and was supposed to have been murdered, has turned up alive. He gives no cause for his disappearance. He has traveled in Central and South America. He returns to stop some family litigation.

Venerable Badger Dead.

Milwaukee, Feb. 20.—Word was received from Muskegon last night of the death of Capt. A. J. Langworthy at the age of 84 years. Capt. Langworthy was chief of the Milwaukee fire department in 1840, and was sheriff of Milwaukee county during 1859-60. He organized a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment that served in the battle of Bull Run and was president of the Wisconsin Association of Bull Run Survivors in 1898. He was also a prominent Odd Fellow.

Industries for Fairmont.

Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 20.—Two new enterprises are soon to be added to Fairmont's resources—a brickyard and a canning factory. The land for the former has been purchased.

Fire in a Winona School.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 17. — The first serious fire in any Winona school buildings occurred when the Jackson public school building was damaged to the extent of $2,500. Fire started from an overheated furnace pipe.

New Charter.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 20. — The charter commission has drafted a new city charter which the voters will accept or reject at the coming spring election.

Struck by a Train.

Faribault, Minn., Feb. 20. — Gideon Tuseaul, while driving home west of the city, was struck by a train. He was badly injured. The team was carried several blocks and was thrown off of a high bridge.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

Hanna & Co. buy an interest in Minnesota iron mines.

Bemidji is becoming metropolitan and is to have a bar association.

The baking-powder law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Loerren.

The Duluth council canvassed the vote and declared T. W. Hugo elected mayor.

The governor has suspended Gebhard Bongard, the missing treasurer of Carver county.

Fire destroyed one of the warehouses of the Northwestern Grass Twine company at St. Paul.

O. C. Beck, a resident of Winona since 1858, and a leading hardware merchant, died of bronchitis.

Ada business men will build telephone lines to connect that place with points on the Moorhead Northern line.

Mormon elders are again at work in Winona, but are not meeting with much success in their attempts at proselyting.

Reports of fire insurance companies that operate in Minnesota show that a net loss from last year's business of $1,500,000.

The matter of choosing a site for the new Polk county court house is giving rise to considerable discussion in Crookston.

It is learned that John E. Searles of [illegible] of Duluth has just obtained title to the West Duluth car works.

The Knudson-Ferguson Fruit company of Duluth has filed amended articles of incorporation. The capital stock is increased to $100,000.

The new M. E. church at Akeley was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, presiding elder of Duluth. The edifice cost about $2,000 and is debt free.

The Brainerd & Northern railroad announces an increase in wages for nearly all employes, to take effect March 1. The average is about 5 per cent.

Robert Boese, a farmer living five miles south of Taylor, died suddenly while riding home with neighbors. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause.

The saloon of George Westerman at Faribault was entered through a side door by burglars, who rifled the cash register and took what money was in it, a small amount. Some goods were also taken.

The farm house of Ole H. Bakken, three miles west of Henning, was destroyed by fire. The family barely escaped with their lives, but all the household goods were consumed. Loss $600; no insurance.

Charles McMillan of Stillwater has settled his suit against the estate of the late Isaac Staples, receiving $1,500 for the balance of his logging contract. This is the last of the important actions against the estate.

The flour war which has been on the past week between the Bay State Milling company, Winona, and the Listman Mill company of La Crosse has taken a new turn. Flour in consequence in both cities has dropped $1 on the barrel.

Frank Frankovis of Fergus Falls swallowed a Mauser cartridge knife blade, but his physicians believe that it will do him no harm. The blade is about two inches in length, a bit of steel almost exactly like a Mauser bullet forming a sort of handle for it.

M. Toye and Frank Johnson, applicants for a hot water heating franchise at Winona, have refused the grant made them by the city council, on the ground that the exactions imposed in the way of cheap city heating and a tax on the gross earnings are too severe.

A new bank is about to be established in the village of Battle Lake, the firm of Head & McClellan of Princeton subscribing one-half of the stock and citizens of the village the other half. The bank will be a private institution and will be capitalized at $10,000.

Robert Allen Blakely was recently arrested for the alleged unlawful selling of liquor to Indians at Leech Lake. He was given a hearing before Court Commissioner Griffin at Detroit and bound over in the sum of $300. This amount he failed to raise and was committed to jail at Duluth.

Alfred Anderson, a farmer of Pike Creek, while crossing the track near the brick yards at Little Falls with his team, was struck by the train and instantly killed. He had one arm taken off and his head was split open. Another man on the wagon with him was slightly injured. One of the horses was slightly injured.

A deed involving a large transfer of timber lands was filed at Duluth from John and George D. Strong of Rockwood, Mich., to Mitchell & McClure. The property is described as being in section 63, town 12, range 13 and section 64, town 12 range 13. The consideration is $209,912 and the mineral rights are reserved.

The state is doing a rushing twine business and Warden Reeve is confident that the entire twine output at the prison will be disposed of long before the harvest commences in this state. Prices have been fixed less than a week and Mr. Reeve stated that all the unmixed manila and sisal twine has been sold.

Bartholomew Lisecki was held up at Winona by two young men and relieved of $1.40 and a watch. Suspicion fell on John Erpelding and August Wycoski, and they were both arrested. Wycoski made a confession of the affair and said he did the deed. Erpelding owned up to receiving part of the booty.

Fletcher Walker and C. B. Marsh, representing the Red River Lumber company of Akeley, appeared before the Hubbard county commissioners and made a plea for postponement of action for one week on the petition for incorporating Akeley as a village. The officials circulating the counter petition seem to have had signatures withdrawn from the former one to render it void. The company will fight the incorporation as long as the land outside of the original plat is included, which embraces its lumber yards.

Reports of state banks show 10 per cent profits or better for the last year.

Tabooes Women.

Frankfort, Ky.—A member of the Kansas legislature has announced his candidacy for re-election on a platform in opposition to the employment of women about legislative assemblies, or, for that matter, in any branch of the state government.

Russia's Cotton Industry.

St. Petersburg—The annual consumption of cotton by mills in Russia has been about 200,000 tons for several years, and the industry is growing steadily in importance there.

SUPPLEMENT.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS--$1.50 per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be discontinued.

Delinquent Taxes.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss. District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District. The State of Minnesota to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title, or interest in, claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1900, has been filed, in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1900, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota.
(Clerk of Court Seal.)

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss. I, Adam Zeh, auditor of said county, do hereby certify the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes, delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1900, hereto attached, was this day received from the clerk of the District Court in and for said county of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of February, A. D. 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
(Auditor's Seal.)

In the following list, "Ex Ry R of W" means except that part owned by a railroad company and used as right of way; "a" represents acres; "e" east; "n" north, "w" west; and "s" south; "ne" northeast; "nw" northwest; "sw" southwest; "se" southeast; "blk" block; "sec" section, "twp" township; "R" range; "&" and; "ft" feet; "st" street; "cor" corner; "$" dollars.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Township 152, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Michael Madden, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	31	148.76	$9.80
James Madden, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	31	160	11.46

LAMBERT TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ se¼	1	80	8.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, w½ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & lot 4	3	159.85	16.41
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	160.52	17.58
Western Security Co., lot 4	5	40.58	4.44
Geo. W. Boyd, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	14.18
Colonial & U. S. Mtg. Co., Ltd., w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	7	159	16.10
Charles J. McGinty, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4 sec 7, and ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	150.61	16.29
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ ne¼	12	80	7.00
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	15.24
George Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	8.74
Louis F. Menage, nw¼	14	160	15.64
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, se¼	15	160	16.95
Joseph Bergeron, n½ and se¼	16	480	42.86
Joseph Juneau, sw¼	16	160	14.64
Simon Bernier, Jr., s½ nw¼ & s½ ne¼	17	160	15.22
Peter Burk, se¼ sw¼ & lot 4	18	79.64	8.22
Dakota Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	159.45	18.76
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtgt. Co., ne¼	19	160	18.34
James O. Sargent, sw¼	21	160	18.33
Alphonse Boucher, se¼	21	160	20.29
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	22	160	15.86
Simon Boucher, ne¼	23	160	16.61
Joseph Lambert, 136x627 ft out of sw¼	23	2.25	6.18
Western Security Co., w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	24	160	16.01
Ahmabe Cloutier, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	24	160	11.04
Philippe Gibeau, nw¼	26	160	7.29
Orison & Underwood, se¼	26	160	15.33
The E. D. Childs Co., se¼	28	160	18.23
Ernest Trombly, sw¼	29	160	18.80
E. H. Rollins & Son, se¼	29	160	19.67
Joseph Keen, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	159.81	18.13
Western Security Co., se¼	30	160	18.39
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160	20.79
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., ne¼	31	160	18.23
S. S. Jenness, nw¼	33	160	17.75
Western Security Co., sw¼	33	160	18.32
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	35	160	14.91
Hugues Derby, sw¼	35	160	14.69
George Wilson, e½ sw¼	36	80	7.46

GARNES TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Martin P. Boraas, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	26	160	$12.51
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	27	160	14.36
Frank Lerous, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	27	160	12.68
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼ sec 29, e½ se¼ sec 30, ne¼	31	160	23.13
Western Security Co., w½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	32	120	17.99

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Walter S. Weldon, sw¼ nw¼, w½ sw¼ and lot 4	2	160.78	$19.61
Frank D. Putnam, n½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	3	160.67	21.60
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	3	160	18.12
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bk., sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.84
Alberic Chabot, w½ se¼	5	80	7.46
Addord Laurent, und. ½ of n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	1.60
Henry Coter, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	146.73	19.12
Alberic Chabot, w½ ne¼	8	80	7.70
Arthur Toupin, e½ sw¼	8	80	10.23
Vital Perras, sw¼ sw¼ sec 4, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	19.58
Romial Perras, s½ sw¼	9	80	9.32
Farm Investment Co., w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	11	160	15.55
Rose Obin, w½ se¼ e½ e½ sw¼	11	129	12.18
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	19.26
New England Mtg. Security Co nw¼	12	160	15.62
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, sw¼	13	160	17.66
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, sw¼ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	15	160	20.11
John B. Rauche, nw¼ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	16	80	10.94
Arthur Toupin, e½ nw¼	17	80	8.86
Oliver Parride, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	17.70
Warren J. Hobbs, ne¼	18	160	19.36
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	15.62
Security Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	157.33	13.46
Nestar Comire, se¼	19	160	13.46
Arthur O. Knaak, w½ nw¼ & se¼ nw¼	20	120	9.95
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼ sec 20, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	160	10.38
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼ sec 21, n½ nw¼	28	160	11.09
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	19.81
F. T. Day, sw¼	25	160	19.51
Henry Seneeal, sw¼	26	160	17.01
James W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	19.27
Louis Boire, sw¼	27	160	18.27
John Campbell, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	28	160	18.24
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	15.16
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, e½ se¼ and e½ ne¼	30	160	14.34
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	156	14.15
Joseph Normandin, Jr., se¼	31	160	13.62
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	14.65
Security Company, ne¼	34	160	19.77
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	18.38
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	16.52

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Amedee Wolfe, n½ nw¼ or lots 3 and 4	1	80.09	$7.91
L. Letaive, lots 1 and 2	2	80	9.18
Harvey Wolfe, sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and e½ sw¼	2	160	14.65
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼ 2, e½ se¼	3	160	13.83
N. H. Galusha, sw¼ sw¼	3	40	4.05
Robert W. Knaak, s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	3	159	8.02
F. T. Day, s½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	4	120	12.79
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.43
Lina M. Morgan, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1 sec 7, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	154.44	17.02
Cyprien Gossdin, s½ sw¼ and s½ se¼ (ex. 6 acres)	8	154	22.76
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, se¼	7	160	16.27
A. L. Plumiger, 6 1-20 acres of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.07
Izara P. Stearns, s½ ne¼ and s½ nw¼	9	160	18.36
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	22.25
Mpls & St. Cloud Ry Co., ne¼ (1897 tax)	14	160	17.25
Cecile M. Plummer, ne¼	17	160	19.72
Henry W. Davis, ne¼	18	160	18.36
Peter Porter, se¼	19	160	16.16
James T. McFee, Jr., ne¼	19	160	18.36
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ & lot 1	19	157.69	15.94
Western Security Co., se¼	23	160	20.06
Odelon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	160	25.13
David N. Jenkins, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	30	156.89	18.81
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	17.32
Joseph Porter, ne¼	30	160	19.19
F. J. Detling, lot 4 sec 30, lot 1	31	77	8.62
Paul Snoenauer and Luxenburger Bros, ne¼ nw¼ & lot 2	31	78	10.68
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ &	31	117	15.85
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	31	160	22.14
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw¼	36	40	7.08
Herbert Laplante, n½ ne¼	36	80	10.98
Joseph Barit, e½ se¼	36	80	12.57

WYANDOTTE TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Daniel Johnson, lot 5 6, lot 1	7	89.39	$6.96
Mrs. R. B. Wight, ne¼	7	160	12.99
Emma E. Mitchell, nw¼	8	160	11.94
W. G. Wheeler, ne¼	8	160	11.43
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	10	160	12.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2 sec 10, lot 1	11	161.50	12.69
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	14	160	12.30
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, se¼ se¼ & lot 3	14	153.60	11.94
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	15	160	12.82
R. K. Brown, ne¼	15	160	12.59
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	15	160	12.35
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	5.82
George W. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	6.50
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	11.71
Alexander Wolfe, sw¼	22	160	12.99
Joseph P. Moss, nw¼	23	160	14.06
Gurtie A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	12.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	24	160	12.48
Eli Emard, nw¼	25	160	12.49
Frank Vailancour, nw¼ ne¼	26	40	3.20
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	12.37
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	28	160	14.29
Peter Anderson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	28	160	13.55
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	29	160	13.29
Hanna Erickson, ne¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	30	141.69	11.71
Jonas P. Stroberg, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	146	11.08
Charles E. Sawyer, s½ sw¼	33	80	5.97
Louis Lefaivre, n½ nw¼ sec 33, n½ nw¼	34	160	13.26
James Madden, s½ ne¼ sec 33, s½ nw¼	34	160	11.92
Thade Meilleur, nw¼	35	160	14.06

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT No. 1.

Township 153, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't
Ole A. Hestekind, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	$4.97
Gilbert Aufinson, se¼	31	160	11.27
John E. Olson, lots 1 and 2 sec 33, lots 1 and 2 and sw¼ sw¼	34	141	9.48

TERREBONNE TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Philomene L. Tissier, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	1	159.87	$30.78
Julius J. Gerard, w½ se¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.92	39.65
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.25	43
Hans Nelson, 218x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.75	1.13
John A. Duffy, se¼	4	160	25.40
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, ne¼	7	160	25.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	10	160	30.42
F. T. Day, nw¼	12	160	34.59
Rebecca Bush, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼	14	160	32.17
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, nw¼	15	160	32.07
Joseph Lambert, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	4.77
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	9.53
Francis LaBissoniere, nw¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Theodore Perrusse, e½ nw¼ & nw¼ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Amelia Hall, nw¼	17	160	17.05
Celina Robillard, s½ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	18	150	21.43
Clarence B. Buckman, w½ se¼	19	80	10.17
W. G. Wheeler, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	120	16.65
F. T. Day, se¼	23	160	26.18
Sullivan Sav'gs Institute, nw¼	24	160	27.60
Joseph Bates, ne¼	30	160	18.96
Clarence B. Buckman, e½ sw¼	31	80	9.49
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	32	80	7.75
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	33	160	20.36

TOWNSITE OF TERREBONNE.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Louis Cadieux, lots 3 and	4	1	$ 19
Louis Cadieux, lots 17 and	18	1	19
Napoleon Rapin, lots 19 and	20	1	19
Noe Cullerier, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	2	2.01
Edwin Plumb	13	2	.10
Sweet & Wyer, lots 14, 15 &	16	2	1.49
Napoleon Rapin, lots 17 and	18	2	20
Milanda Rapin	28	2	10
Oliver Turgeon, lots 31 and	32	2	20
Samuel Godleyo, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6		3	5.51
Mary C. Bration, lots 7, 8, 9 & 10		3	68
Melina Lambert, lots 11 and	12	3	44
H. Payment, lots 13, 14 and	15	3	30
Louis Cadieux	16	3	1.41
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	10
Louis Cadieux	18	3	10
Louis Cadieux, lots 19 and	20	3	20
Isadore Fortier	14	5	10
Louis Cadieux	15	5	10
Louis Cadieux	5	6	10

GERVOIS TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼ sw¼	2	40	$ 3.83
Barbara Hoskins, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	150	20.70
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	150.80	19.87
F. H. Collier, se¼ se¼ and lots 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10	8	147.50	18.47
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	23.04
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	8.34
Sjur M. Harbalen, se¼ sw¼ sec 12, e½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	13	160	13.15
Arsley Olson, se¼	14	160	18.01
J. E. Fagan, e½ sw¼	15	80	9.02
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Estella E. Huffer, ne¼	17	160	16.48
Ed. E. Schweitzer, e½ sw¼, sw¼ sw¼ and lot 4	17	160	17.74
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.60
Alex Barresdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	18	152	18.02
Hugh Thompson, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	18.04
Ovila Gervois, s½ se¼ & se¼ sw¼ sec 21, sw¼ sw¼	22	160	15.29
F. T. Day, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	22	160	18.61
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, ne¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Mathilda Patnaude, e½ sw¼ & e½ nw¼ (ex. ½ a to school district)	23	159.50	17.92
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼ sec 25, ne¼ se¼	26	160	13.69
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se¼ and nw¼ se¼	30	120	11.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.55
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	15.74
Andrew C. Braaton, n½ se¼	35	80	7.19

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	$21.33
Julia Berg, lot 6 sec 7, e½ nw¼ and lot 1	8	155.70	22.51
Stina Johnson, w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 3 and 6	8	180	28.26
Maria B. Steinerson, s½ nw¼	10	80	9.02
A. P. Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.15
Gust Erickson, sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	16	80	10.32
Ole Cligard, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	5.24
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	5.63
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	4.04
S. L. Crocker, ne¼ se¼	19	40	5.57
M. R. Haga, ne¼	19	160	22.77
Carrie M. Crocker, sw¼ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	20	120	18.47
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.14
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	120	9.37
Haaken Johnson, s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼	24	160	11.02
John Sjoberg, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	24	80	5.44
G. A. Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.14
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ sec 26, se¼ ne¼	27	160	12.48
G. A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.92
Johanna M. Nelson, sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.68
Oberlin College, e½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 4	29	153	24.20
R. K. Brown, e½ se¼ & lots 5 and 8	29	170.30	28.29
Frederick S. Stine, ne¼	30	160	22.99
Jane E. Thomas, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	30	150	21.70
E. A. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	5.78
Carl Wik, se¼	35	160	10.27

ROCKSBURY TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Magnus Johnson Rindal, se¼ se¼	3	40	$ 3.45
Alia B. Kratke, nw¼ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4 sec 3, lot 1	4	123	12.84
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., se¼ se¼ and lots 8, 9, 10 and 11	4	141	14.59
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., lots 5 and 7 and S 2-3 of lot 6	4	141	14.50
Frederick Weyerhauser, se¼ nw¼ and N 1-3 of lot 6 and sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2 & 3 & 4, Ex R of W	4	206.56	27.27
Martin C. Rockstad, e½ se¼ sec 5, w½ sw¼ (ex. 3 a and Ex. Ry R of W)	4	150.83	13.72
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., 3 a out of w½ sw¼	4	3	33
O. E. Nash, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4 and 5, e½ sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	315	28.45
Mary R. Walker, ne¼	7	160	13.11
Martha G. Rogers, e½ nw¼	7	80	8.63
Christ Thompson, sw¼	13	160	14.09
Christ Thompson, ne¼ se¼ (ex 1 a), 1 a of nw¼ se¼ se¼	14	40	2.91
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.54
A. Blom, lot 7	16	46	6.18
John E. Cliffgaard, lot 5	16	39.50	4.14
Mary J. Callaway, n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ & lot 2 (ex Ry R of W)	17	147.89	15.03
Christian Kittleson, se¼	18	160	13.11
Kori O. Bergland, nw¼ sw¼	22	40	3.41
Carl A. Christianson, ne¼ ne¼ (ex 10 acres)	22	30	2.34
Henry Norland, nw¼	24	160	12.05
Frederick Soderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	16.03
Carrie O. Birkland, sw¼ se¼	28	40	3.78
Arnt. E. Solberg, sw¼ nw¼ (ex Ry R of W) sec 29, ne¼ ne¼	30	79.18	8.43
Frank D. Ponsonby, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	31	80	7.55
Frank D. Ponsonby, se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	15.05
Marit A. Odegaard, sw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
Hans Frederickson, ne¼ nw¼	36	40	2.79

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's First Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
George Turvine	14	1	$ .22
Odele M. Ashall	[illegible]	1	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		2	39
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.		2	1.65
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 34 incl.		2	2.13
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		4	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		5	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and	2	6	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 7 incl.		6	2.11
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl.		7	4.98
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		8	3.77
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 4 incl.		9	2.07
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 12 incl.		9	1.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all of		10	3.05
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 8 incl.		11	.68
D. S. Sperry	9	11	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 24 incl.		11	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		12	1.42
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		14	1.04
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		15	1.02
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		16	2.03
J. G. Morrison	1	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crooston, lots 2 to 11 incl.		17	.84
J. E. Perrault	12	17	.10
George Uran	13	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 14 to 24 incl.		17	.92
lots 1 and	2	18	.42
John Hoverland	4	18	.21
Hans O. Rygd	5	18	.21
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	18	.21
Adele M. Ashall	7	18	.42
Adele M. Ashall	8	18	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	9	18	.17
W. W. Rich	10	18	.17
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and	12	18	.32
Falk & Langseth	1	19	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 16 incl.		19	2.60
Adele M. Ashall, lots 11 and	12	19	.44
Wiley Tindolph	1	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 10 incl.		20	2.18
W. R. Baldwin	13	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	14	20	.22
W. E. McKenzie & Co.	15	20	.22
W. W. Rich	16	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 to 24 incl		20	1.32
Joseph C. Davis	1	21	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 14 incl.		21	2.86
Sophia E. Uitzinger, lots 15 &	16	21	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 21 incl.		21	1.10
Hans Nelson, lots 22 to 24 incl		21	.66
M. H. Keeley	1	22	.22
F. Z. Sherwood	2	22	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	22	.22
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	22	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 12 incl.		22	1.54
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		23	1.32
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	7	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke	8	23	.22
A. H. Boyd	9	23	.22
Wm. Noyer	10	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke lots 11 and	12	23	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		24	1.14
W. A. Ware	7	24	.15
Thos. Edwards	8	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl.		24	.40
W. W. Rich	12	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 24 incl.		24	1.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		25	.64
Ida G. Ness	6	25	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl		25	3.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 to 24 incl blk 25, lots 1 to 6 incl.		26	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 22 incl.		26	1.88
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 to 24 incl blk 26, lots 1 to 12 incl.		27	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 15 incl.		27	.40
D. S. Sperry	16	27	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 27, lots 1 to 6 incl.		28	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 15 incl.		28	1.14
A. C. Miller	16	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 20 incl		28	.51
Brown & Morse	21	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	22	28	.14
Hoffman Foster, lots 1 and	2	29	.27
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	29	.14
C. G. Borgen	4	29	.14
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 and	7	29	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 8, 9 and	10	29	.45
David Buchsmiller, lots 11 &	12	29	.30
Anna L. Patterson, lots 1 and	2	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	30	.15
Fritz Eikhoff, lots 6 and	7	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	8	30	.15
Nels H. Nelson	9	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	10	30	.15
Erick E. Sweinde, lots 11 and	12	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		31	3.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 16 incl.		32	2.04
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 32, lots 1 to 6 incl.		33	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl.		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 18 incl.		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 20 to 24 incl.		33	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 34 and lots 1 to 4 incl		35	3.56
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl.		35	.87
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	1	36	.06
W. W. Rich	2	36	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 14 incl.		36	.52
David Buchsmiller, lots 15 &	16	36	.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	36	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	36	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 11 incl.		37	.32
D. S. Sperry	12	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 21 incl.		37	.38
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	37	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl.		38	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 12 to 15 incl.		38	.18
Chas. A. Seabury	16	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	38	.06
David Buchsmiller	18	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	38	.10
Clarence H. George, lots 21 &	22	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 12 incl.		39	.46
D. Fichthorn	1	40	.06
A. O. Nutting	2	40	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 40 and lots 1 and 2		41	.51
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 18 incl.		41	.68
John Olson	19	41	.06
Bernt Bernsteen	20	41	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	21	41	.06
D. S. Sperry	22	41	.06
Chas. Jackson, lots 23 and	24	41	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 14 incl.		42	.55
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.40
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl blk 43 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.78
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 44, all blk 45 and lots 1 and 2		46	1.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl.		46	.96
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 47 and lots 1 and	2	48	.63
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl.		48	.55
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		49	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl.		49	.50
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 49 and lots 1 to 16 incl.		50	.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	18	50	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and 20 blk 50 and 21 and 22 blk 50 and 1 to 7 incl		51	.41
John Olson, lots 8 and	9	51	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 22 incl blk 51 &	1	52	.53
Robt. E. Nester	3	52	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 19 incl.		52	.62
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	20	52	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 52, all blk 53 and lots 1 to 8 incl.		54	.66
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl blk 54 and all		55	.52

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's Second Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		57	$ .22
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		58	.53
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		59	.28
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 60 and lots 1 to 4 incl		61	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	61	.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl.		61	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 62, all blk 63 and lots 1 to 4 incl.		64	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 64 and all		65	1.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 66 and lots 1 to 4 incl		67	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 67 and lots 1 to 12 incl.		68	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 and 14 blk 68, and lots 1 to 14 incl.		69	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 69 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		70	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 70, all blk 71 and lots 1 and	2	72	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 72 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		73	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 73, all blk 74, all blk 75 and lots 1 &	2	76	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 76 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		77	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and 12 blk 77, all blk 78 and lots 1 and	2	79	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 79 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		80	.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 80 and lots 1 and	2	81	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 81 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		82	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 82 and lots 1 and		83	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 83 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		84	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 84 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		85	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 85 and lots 1 and	2	86	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 6 incl blk 86, all blk 87 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		88	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 88 and lots 1 to 5 incl.		89	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	89	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 89 and lots 1 and	2	90	19
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 90 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		91	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 91 and lots 1 to 14 incl.		92	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 92 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		93	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 93, all blk 94 and lots 1 to 5 incl.		95	.97
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl blk 95 and all		96	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	4	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 and	6	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and	8	97	.06
Armstrong & Bushee	9	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11 and	12	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl and 6 to 9 incl		98	.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 &	16	98	.30
Kari N. Peppin	17	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 23 incl.		98	.23
Kari N. Peppin	24	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		99	.22

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Peter Kepper, w½ sw¼	7	80	$6.28
Deforest Bucklen, e½ sw¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	34.40
Farm Land Co., se¼	8	160	31.89
Johnson & Bones, sw¼ sw¼ & e½ nw¼	16	120	28.75
Martha Thomas, w½ nw¼	16	80	15.06
C. L. Dobner, nw¼	17	160	30.02
Christen Jensen, n½ se¼	19	80	17.99
Flora A. Daniels, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.10	28.96
Knud Knudson, lots 1 & 2	19	64.41	13.06
Gust L. Fevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	17.18
Christian Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	15.53
Luella O. Devaraux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	38.66
Gust L. Fevig, w½ nw¼	28	80	14.64
John Herningson, w½ sw¼	28	80	14.15
John E. Johnson, s½ sw¼	29	80	16.52
Theodore E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼ ex 11 a of s½ se¼		110	52.00
Anna Kretzsahmar, part of se¼ se¼	29	1	1.90
H. D. Baardson, lot 1	30	35.22	7.55
G. K. Haavi, se¼	30	160	36.32
John E. Johnson, n½ nw¼	32	80	15.10

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., ne¼	7	160	$12.85
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	7	160	9.63
Alsime Brinelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	8.44
John Perrault, e½ sw¼	9	80	7.35
Evangelist Quisnell, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	12	160	24.41
Caleb K. Colby, nw¼	13	160	11.85
Sophia Busch, sw¼	13	160	11.85
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼ ex Ry R of W	15	154.96	14.41
Joseph Laurin, se¼	15	160	10.58
A. D. Dupont, w½ ne¼	16	80	4.47
Louis V. Marchildon, e½ nw¼	16	80	3.67
H. Columbus, w½ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	160	11.56
Eucharist Dupont, nw¼ se¼	16	40	1.22
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	14.22
The Western Security Co., se¼ ex Ry R of W	28	156.51	16.09
Louis Genereaux, ne¼	29	160	14.89
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	30	160	11.03
Oscar Charpentier, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	153.15	10.08
Emily Struett, nw¼	33	160	14.43
George Parsons, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	33	157.60	14.43

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	5	160	$30.41
Daniel J. Gerlach, e½ sw¼ & lots 6 and 7	6	154	28.41
John Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	26.87
F. T. Day, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	7	153	21.46
Carl and Gotlieb Gerlach, ne¼	8	160	23.83
Thomas R. Dargan, sw¼	9	160	26.97
Thomas R. Dargan, 40 a out of sw cor of se¼	9	40	13.50
Joseph M. Holmes, nw¼	11	160	27.90
Dak. Investment Co., e½ ne¼	11	80	11.26
Cape Cod 5c Sav'gs Bank, lot 6	17	10	3.14
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	4.46
Robert B. Mumford, lot 7	17	12.10	3.61
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	15	4.34
E. Buse 3 acres in sw¼	17	3	2.24
Joseph F. Gray, lot 9	17	22	3.26
Ernest Buse, 1 a of lot 11	17	1	1.22
Edward Gareeau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	56	9.27
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 & 10 ex 10 s 10 acres of lot 6	19	88.75	11.73
Joseph Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	160	26.17
Robt. B. Mumford, lot 1	20	2	1.22
Joseph Gray, e½ ne¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	38.36
Nelson Emard, part of sw¼	24	3.50	.68
John Schmitz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.90
Eli Emard, e½ sw¼	24	80	10.92
Celina Emard, 4 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	4	1.36
May Emard, se¼	24	160	23.32
James McGalric, 2 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	2	.55
Narcisse Emard, 5 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	5	1.27
Labilla Gareau, 208x416 ft out of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.43
John B. Demarois, east 12 rods of west 28½ rods of e½ sw¼	25	12	1.69
Theodore Careeau, com. 28½ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods	25		2.07
Lymon Goodrich, se¼ ex n½ ne¼ se¼	26	140	
s½ ne¼ & n½ 2 a of se¼ ne¼	26	57.50	33.65
Marcus Johnson, sw ¼ acres of se¼ ne¼ and n½ ne¼ se¼	26	42.50	8.88
Celina Davis, se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 5	30	154.92	31.43
Paul Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 & 4 ex 6 acres	30	152.36	27.14
Pierre Dufour, ne¼	31	160	14.18
Ambroise Delorme, sw¼	32	160	28.13
Pierre Dufault, ne¼	32	160	13.18
Otto Zaiser, se¼ ex Ry R of W	33	158.52	26.89
Orient Ins. Co., s½ se¼	34	80	12.93
Mary Richel, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Chas. Perrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Joseph Marchildon, w½ se¼	36	80	18.45
J. T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.57
Joseph Marchildon, e½ sw¼	36	80	15.16

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Steele, sw¼ nw¼ and n½ se¼	2	120	$11.09
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	3	160	14.70
Erick Nelson, sw¼	4	160	16.38
John Jacobson, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	4	155.93	14.99
Paul Avelson, s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	4	155.79	14.99
P. A. Skarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.96
Peter A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	13.38
Johanna Adolphson, nw¼	8	160	13.73
Chas. M. Reynolds, ne¼	8	160	12.76
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & ne¼ sw¼	11	160	16.48
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	11	160	15.51
Gervaine Orsoline, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	13	158.58	15.37
R. K. Brown, se¼ ex Ry R of W	15	154.88	14.94
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	16	595.68	52.94
A. G. Gallasch, se¼	18	160	14.25
Gust Peterson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	18	160	13.02
Thomas Glynn, lot 4	18	35.53	
nw¼	19	131.16	24.37
A. G. Gallasch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	20	233.46	23.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	24.06
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼ sec 23, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	21.35
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	21.30
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	27	160	22.50
Wm. Callahan, se¼	28	160	16.62
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	28	160	18.31
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	29	160	18.71
Co., se¼	29	160	18.70
Mary P. Jeffer, nw¼	29	160	19.53
John Power, ne¼	30	160	20.06
Nicholas Eckstad, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 ex Ry R of W	30	150.87	29.97
Fred Eckhoff, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	31	150.29	28.17
John Neiverth, sw¼	33	160	18.67
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	18.72
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	[illegible]
Frederick & Hack, s½ & ne¼ ex Ry R of W	36	467.88	65.48

SANDERS TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Gjerberg, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	3	78.65	$9.13
James John Fulton, e½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼ sec 10, se¼ se¼	3	160	15.10
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ ne¼	5	80	5.70
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	2.74
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., e½ sw¼	8	80	4.11
Security Trust Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.27
Security Trust Co., s½ ne¼ & nw¼ ne¼	9	120	9.86
A. D. Steaphens, nw¼	11	160	12.67
Wm. A. Lorimer, se¼	15	160	11.93
Edward Gardiner, ne¼	17	160	10.79
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw¼	17	40	2.84
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot	18	120	7.33
Wm. S. Rogers, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	161.12	8.38
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	5.14
Thos. S. Low, sw¼	22	160	15.97
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 acres	22	150	12.97
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.04
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	13.94
W. J. Holmes, n½ ne¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	19.84
Anna M. Pederson, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	24	160	22.20
H. F. Woodmaney, se¼	25	160	19.84
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	19.47
Chas. H. Mix, sw¼	25	160	9.74
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	17.33
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼ sec 27, n½ nw¼	34	160	16.60
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.36
John W. Shackleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.02
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ & e½ sw¼	36	120	14.07
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.64
George Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	35	120	18.13
Erick Hard, ne¼	35	160	13.55

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Nordhagen, w½ sw¼ 10, w½ nw¼	15	160	$21.97
Johanna C. Blomquist, sw¼	11	160	17.60
Ole O. Steen, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.41
Magnus Winberg, nw¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼ sec 17, se¼ se¼	18	160	13.87
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	14.81
Anders C. Hanson, w½ se¼ & s½ ne¼	10	160	14.44
Christopher E. Aass, nw¼ ne¼, n½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	21	160	10.12
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	2.71
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	13.21
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw¼	27	40	4.14
Henry Feragen, s½ se¼	24	80	9.74
John O. Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	10.50
Knud Knudson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.83
H. D. Boardson, n½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼	25	120	16.71
H. D. Boardson, se¼ ne¼	25	40	4.83
A. L. Svendslie, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec 26, ne¼ ne¼	35	160	18.75
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	[illegible]	160	19.67
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	12.12
Severen L. Demman, nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	29	160	11.33
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	34	160	17.91
John Mossbeck, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	35	80	10.01
John Mossbeck, se¼ ne¼	34	40	4.70

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Ernest Hilse, sw¼	1	160	$14.75
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	19.83
Ranil Neil, lot 4	3	39.91	3.67
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼ ex Ry R of W	4	153.58	11.79
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	4	80	5.62
Jonathan S. Wyckhoff, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	6	155.43	15.21
Millie Doayea, e½ se¼	6	80	5.78
Philomene Boivin, w½ se¼ ex Ry R of W	6	77.30	8.43
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	82.79	6.16
Peter Raymond, se¼ ex Ry R of W	11	151	27.75
Celos Raymond, sw¼ ex Ry R of W	12	153.63	15.20
Henry M. Granger, w½ se¼ and lots 1 and 2	13	159.55	16.44
S. W. Bleau, se¼	14	160	15.70
Cyville Beauchene, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	160	17.57
Charles St. Antoine, se¼	20	160	17.21
L. D. Marshall, nw¼	24	160	14.30
L. E. Chase, sw¼	24	160	16.05
Ernest Buse, lot 2 sec 24, lot 1 sec 25, lot 4	26	5	.53
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ se¼ and lots 2 & 11	25	166	21.65
F. T. Day, lots 7, 9 and 10	26	100.60	11.50
T. B. Walker, lots 1 and 8	27	1.15	.28
Emil J. Farley, ne¼	28	160	19.18
Louis Huot, nw¼ se¼ and lots 1, 4 and 3	28	140	20.30
Philias Ray, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.85
Isadore Therien, e½ nw¼ & e½ sw¼	34	160	20.17
Emily Lemieux, e½ sw¼ & sw¼ sw¼	35	120	24.18
A. Lachapelle, e½ se¼	36	80	7.39
Thos. Belair, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	39.87	3.50
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	4.50
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	4.50
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.39
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	4.55
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.11
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 1 and 2, sw¼ ne¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex. Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	151.45	7.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 3 and 4, sw¼ nw¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	153.07	9.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼ and s½ se¼, ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	137.29	12.83
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	15.44
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.69	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	42.52	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.78
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.35	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	42.18	3.65
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	6.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	9	80	7.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	9	80	7.09
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	11	80	9.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	11	80	7.89
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.80
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw	11	40	4.57
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.31
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	15	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	12.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	7.97
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	15	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	17	160	14.22
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	14.68
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17	120	10.19
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	17	80	5.61
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	17	80	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	16.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	19	80	6.63
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	4.21
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	42.27	4.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	42.29	4.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	19	160	[illegible]
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	[illegible]
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	4.21
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	21	160	16.04
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	13.29
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	27	25.75	4.33
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	27	33.20	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 7	27	50.70	6.11
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 9	27	17.40	2.44
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	27	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	27	38.75	3.66
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 5	27	10	.91
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 6	27	16.50	1.64
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 14	27	40.50	3.18
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 15	27	33.40	3.82
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 16	27	39.60	4.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 10	27	34.50	3.91

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 11	27	10.25	1.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 12	27	22.70	2.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	27	80	8.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	6.04
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.89
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	29	160	12.77
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	4.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.10	4.78
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.18	4.98
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.72
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	4.24
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	43.27	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	43.35	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.68

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Olaf Pearson, 5 a out of sw¼	2	5	$ .27
Sam Pearson, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.42
Union Mtg Bkg & Trust Co., s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.92	9.09
C. P. Highberg, sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.81
C. P. Highberg, se¼ se¼	9	40	2.75
Thomas Glynn, se¼ se¼	13	40	3.44
Nicholas Eckstein, nw¼ se¼ & ne¼ sw¼	13	80	10.08
Charles Liebel, s½ se¼	15	80	5.59
Chas. Tocal, se¼ ne¼	16	40	2.90
Helena Halvorson, ne¼	18	160	10.41
Germain Pelletier, n½ nw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	20	160	10.39
Gertrude Thill, sw¼	24	160	19.12
Abel. Leppert, ne¼	24	160	27.03
Jacob Thill, 75x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.27	6.90
Nicholas Eckstein, 50 x 150 feet out of ne¼	25	.18	10.08
Jacob Thill, 50x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.18	4.03
George Stahl, se¼ sw¼	27	40	3.63
Chas. & Adolph Zutz, s½ ne¼	27	80	6.85
Mary Jane Wight, se¼	28	160	14.82
Joseph Laurent, s½ se¼	30	80	5.25
Chas. Pelletier, nw¼	32	160	12.31
J. W. Crompton, assg., sw¼	32	160	12.48
George Stahl, s½ nw¼, e½ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	35	160	18.12
Gotlib Gerlach, e½	36	320	46.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	37.61	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	37.28	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	36.95	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	36.62	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	3	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	37.76	2.61
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	38.20	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	38.64	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.08	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.92	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.70	2.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	42.58	2.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.10
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	15	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	15	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	9.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	42.87	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	43.02	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	43.17	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	43.32	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.84
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	19	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	9.95
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	21	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.06
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	23	40	4.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	23	40	4.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	27	80	6.13
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ sw¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼ ex Ry R of W	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	29	80	6.35
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	29	80	5.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	29	160	11.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	7.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.50	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.31	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	31	80	5.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	43.12	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	42.93	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	33	80	6.83
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	33	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.09

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Minneapolis Realty Co. sw¼	1	160	$13.43
Wis. Female College, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	11.82
F. T. Day, se¼ nw¼ & lots 3, 4 and 5	6	158	10.19
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	10	160	11.72
Chas. G. Edwards, se¼	12	160	12.62
Caroline May Elliott, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	14	160	7.28
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	1.80
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	5.18
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	10.20
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	7.11
Swan Scholin, se¼	32	160	6.75
Axel F. Kron, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	32	160	6.41
Swan Scholin, ne¼	32	160	6.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	41.72	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	41.44	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	5	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.05
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	40.16	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	40.48	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	40.80	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	41.12	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	15	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.68	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.45	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.22	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	38.99	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	23	40	2.18
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	27	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	40.02	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	40	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.27
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	35	40	2.28

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	$10.43
Anna Blomberg, s½ nw¼	15	80	5.58
Ole E. Vaag, se¼	10	160	11.01
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	18	160	11.01
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼	22	160	10.32
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.73
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.08
John Olum, se¼	26	160	10.80
Ole E. Runnigen, nw¼	26	160	11.00
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	11.15
Kate T. Norris, s½ ne¼ and s½ nw¼	32	160	11.15
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	34	160	11.16
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	39.67	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	39.70	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	7	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	9	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	11	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	11	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	11	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	15	40	2.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	15	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ ne¼	17	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.54	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.42	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	19	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.30	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	39.18	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	21	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	23	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	23	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	23	120	9.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	27	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	27	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	27	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	29	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	29	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	29	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	29	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ se¼	29	80	5.51
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	29	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	12.50
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	31	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	38.75	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	38.65	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	38.55	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	38.45	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	31	120	9.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	33	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	33	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	33	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	17	160	10.91

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Twp.	R.	Ac's.	Am't.
Raier Swenson, part of sw¼	7	152	43	1.26	$17.49
R. C. Jones, part of e½ nw¼ & lots 2 & 5	7	152	43	77	5.45
D. H. Bates, 5 a in se¼ nw¼	7	152	43	5	.56
K. O. Gigstad, lots 4 & 5 sec. 5, lots 1 and 12	6	152	43	8.33	1.03
H. E. Ives, 3 a in N end of lot 11	6	152	43	3	.12
Peter N. Anderson, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1.50	3.02
Andrew Odegard, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1	1.10
E. H. Steele, nw¼ ne¼	12	152	44	40	4.35
W. S. Alexander, nw¼	1	152	44	160	17.40
Carl F. Kilberg, nw¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
Robert K. Brown, se¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
John Birkholz, sw¼	12	152	44	160	17.40

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. D. Mann	9	16	$ .23
W. D. Mann	10	16	.23
James Watts	3	24	3.63
James Watts	4	24	.37
James Watts	5	24	.37
James Watts	6	24	.37
James Watts	7	24	.37
James Watts	8	24	.37
A. C. Holden	1	25	6.47
A. C. Holden	2	25	.74
Andrew Stenseth	6	25	7.20
H. E. Adams	13	26	7.46
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	26	10.51
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	26	7.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	6.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	27	.56
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	27	5.08
E. R. Otis	5	28	5.94
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	29	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.19
Adele M. Ashall	7	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	11	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	12	35	.38
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	9	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	10	36	.36
H. S. Smith	21	36	.23
H. S. Smith	22	36	.23
Second Evang. Church	24	36	.23
S. B. King	20	38	9.73
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	39	1.05
Chas. G. Rapp	3	39	6.22
Chas. G. Rapp	4	39	1.29
H. E. Ives	17	39	3.45
Johanna Hall	19	39	7.08
H. E. Ives	2	40	3.27
Bjerk & Tedford	1	41	.57
Bjerk & Tedford	2	41	.37
J. O. Braa	9	41	.19
Joseph Kling	15	41	.19
C. F. Mix	22	41	.19
M. V. B. Ives, et al	1	42	.38
M. V. B. Ives, et al	2	42	.38
H. G. Cary	5	43	.19
H. G. Cary	6	43	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	9	47	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	10	47	.19
L. K. Kolstad	4	49	7.41
M. V. B. Ives, et al	5	49	1.46
J. M. Hanson	6	49	6.89
Berkland & Skeie	8	49	5.08
Jas. C. Breithback	17	50	1.29
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	4.90
L. K. Kolstad	1	51	1.09
Sam. Dainard	24	51	6.72
L. K. Kolstad	2	51	7.25
L. K. Kolstad	4	52	10.88
Edwd. T. Gistie	7	52	4.54
J. L. Johnson	9	52	4.54
Falk & Langseth	10	52	.91
J. H. Gervais	11	52	.91

Morgan's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Joseph C. Davis	1	1	$ .19
Joseph C. Davis	2	1	.19
Annie King	3	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	4	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	5	1	.19
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	7	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	8	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	9	1	.19
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.19
J. H. Parsons	11	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	12	1	.19
Wm. Larson	13	1	.19
David A. Darby	14	1	.19
Wm. Larson	15	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	1	.19
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.19
Davis Kelly	18	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	21	1	.19
John Phelps	22	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	1	.19
John Patterson	24	1	.19
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 2 to 6 incl.		2	.95
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 incl.		2	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		2	2.28
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 & 2		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 3 to 6 incl.		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 11 & 12		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 24 incl.		3	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		4	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		5	1.52
Joseph C. Davis	1	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	2	6	.19
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.19
August Toris	5	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	7	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	8	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	9	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	10	6	.19
Davis Kelly	11	6	.19
Davis Kelly	12	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	13	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	14	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	15	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	17	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	18	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	6	.19
Nelson Buck	21	6	.19
Nelson Buck	22	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	24	6	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		8	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 9 & 10		8	.38
Jonas F. Brown	11	8	.19
H. E. Ives	12	8	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		8	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		8	.76
Jonas F. Brown	21	8	.19
H. E. Ives	22	8	.19
H. E. Ives, lots 2, 3 and 24		8	.38

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	T.	R.	A.	Am't.
John Henningsen, n½ nw¼ less townsite	33	154	43	.53	$16.55
Oscar Anderson, 1 acre of lot 4	33	154	43	1	.33

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kritzschmar	1	1	$ .78
Anna Kritzschmar, lots 2 and 3		1	1.04
Pat Soards	4	1	6.85
Jacob Mork, lots 5 and 6		2	1.04
Jacob Mork	1	2	.77
Jacob Mork	2	2	.52
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 3 and 4		2	1.04
C. J. Knox, lots 5 & 6		2	1.04
C. J. Knox	7	2	.42
J. W. Wheeler et al	8	2	1.02
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 9 and 10		2	1.26
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and 12		2	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	2	.92
Paulina Buck	4	3	6.35
Paulina Buck	5	3	.78
Paulina Buck	6	3	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	4	1.70
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.53
Margaret I. McCrum	3	4	1.53
Gustav Ofoff	4	4	1.53
Elma Hanson	5	4	1.53
Lars Olson	6	4	1.53
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.53
Amelia Welch	11	4	1.53
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.79
Jos. E. Durnin	3	5	10.40
Jacob Mork	5	5	1.53
Geo. W. Riddel	6	5	1.02
Martha Meier	9	5	1.29
Jacob Mork	1	6	2.81
Jacob Mork	2	6	1.29
Kettie Lang	6	6	1.02
Jacob Mork	9	6	.78
Pauline Hag	11	6	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 1, 2 & 3		7	2.58
John C. Rube	4	7	.78
Rose A. Schlappi	5	7	.78
Pauline Hag	8	7	.52
August Wentzel	1	8	.78
August Wentzel	2	8	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 3, 4 & 5		8	1.56
C. J. Knox	1	9	.78
C. J. Knox	2	9	.51
C. J. Knox, lots 3 to 6 incl		9	2.04
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		9	2.04
August Wentzel	11	9	.51
August Wentzel	12	9	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	1	10	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	2	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		10	2.55
Chas. J. Knox	12	10	.78
Jacob Mork	13	10	.78
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		10	1.53
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 22 & 23		10	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	24	10	.78
Gottfried Adolphs	1	11	1.53
Gottfried Adolphs, lots 2, 3 and 4		11	3.87
Jacob Mork	7	11	1.29
Jacob Mork	8	11	6.35
Jacob Mork, lots 9, 10 & 11		11	3.87
Jacob Mork	12	11	1.53
Jacob Mork	13	12	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		12	6.45
Margaret Wendt, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		12	5.16
Margaret Wendt	23	12	11.41
Margaret Wendt	24	12	1.53
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.20
Olava Moen	13	13	2.03
Olava Moen	14	13	8.11
Olava Moen	15	13	1.79
Soren Olson	16	13	1.79
Soren Olson	17	13	1.79
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		14	7.65
C. J. Knox	12	14	1.79
Jacob Mork, lots 17 and 18		14	3.55
C. J. Knox	1	15	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork		15	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	12	15	1.29
Chas. J. Knox, lots 14, 15, 16		15	3.06
August Mordell	1	16	1.02
Jacob Mork, lots 2 and 3		16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 and 8		16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and 12		16	1.80
C. J. Knox, lots 4 and 5		17	2.04
Jacob Mork, lots 7 and 8		17	2.04
Martin Lilleman	9	17	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	18	2.29
Jacob Mork	2	18	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 3, 4 & 5		18	3.00
John Anderson	6	18	1.02
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		18	5.49
Chas. J. Knox		18	1.29
S. L. Hagen	12	18	1.53
John E. Christianson	7	19	1.53
John E. Christianson	8	19	9.13
John E. Christianson	9	19	1.53
John Anderson	13	19	2.03
Herman Ohm	14	19	1.79
Herman Ohm	15	19	9.37
Jacob Morck	3	20	1.79
W. G. Fuller, lots 5 & 6		20	3.58
A. G. Thomas	23	20	10.75
A. G. Thomas	24	20	2.29
Theodore E. Devereaux	1	21	2.53
Theodore E. Devereaux	2	21	2.03
Theodore E. Devereaux	3	21	1.79
Luella I. Devereaux, lots 4, 5 and	6	21	5.37
Carl Hendrickson, lots 7 & 8		21	3.58
Frank H. Kratka	11	21	1.79
Frank H. Kratka	12	21	2.29
R. C. M. Nelson	13	21	2.03
R. C. M. Nelson	14	21	1.53
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.53
C. J. Knox, lots 17 and 18		21	3.06
Jacob Morck	1	22	2.03
C. J. Knox	2	22	4.06
Jacob Morck, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	6.12
E. M. Prouty	7	22	1.53
William & Smith, lots 8 & 9		22	3.06
E. M. Prouty	11	22	1.53
T. K. Bandley, lots 19 & 20		22	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar	24	22	1.53
C. J. Knox	1	23	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		23	3.90
C. J. Knox	13	23	.78
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		23	2.55
August Wentzel	1	24	.78
August Wentzel, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		24	2.55
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		24	2.55
C. J. Knox	12	24	.78
August Bredeson, lots 1 & 2		25	11.91
August Bredeson	3	25	1.02
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		25	3.90
August Wentzel	12	25	1.02
Anna Cook	1	26	1.02
Jacob Morck, lots 2 & 3		26	1.56
Anna Cook	4	26	.78
J. A. Stanghill, lots 5 & 6		26	1.55
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		26	3.90
C. J. Knox	12	26	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 19 & 20		26	2.04
C. J. Knox	22	26	1.02
Gust Bergren, lots 23 & 24		26	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		27	6.12
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.53
Johanna Morkrid	7	27	1.53
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.53
E. M. Prouty	6	28	3.81
C. Retallick	8	28	8.88
E. M. Evenson, lots 9 & 10		28	7.64
Casper Falk	11	28	3.81
Evenson Bros.	12	28	4.32
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.15
Celina Roberge	4	29	3.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	13.92
E. S. Wilcox, lots 9 & 10		29	7.62
Benjamin Scribness	15	29	3.31
Wm. Munch	18	29	3.30
Anna Kretzschmar	20	29	3.30
P. O. Bergh, e½ of lots 21, 22, 23 and 24		29	22.77
C. J. Knox	1	30	2.53
C. J. Knox	2	30	17.21
C. J. Knox	3	30	2.03
C. J. Knox, lots 7 & 8		30	4.06
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 9 and 10		30	4.06
Luella O. Devereaux	11	30	2.03
Luella O. Devereaux	12	30	2.29
Jacob Morck, lots 15 & 16		30	5.69
Joseph Juneau	19	30	14.44
C. J. Knox	20	30	3.05
Michael C. Burns	3	31	2.80
Patrick Meehan	6	31	2.80
Evang. Ass'n of N. A.	13	31	12.15
Evang. Ass'n of N. A., lots 14, 15 and 16		31	4.17
Fred C. Gregg, lots 17 & 18		31	3.58
Frank Tilton	22	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	24	31	2.29
Gotfried Adolph	1	32	2.03
Gotfried Adolphs	2	32	1.53
Bertha Adolphs, lots 4 & 5		32	3.06
C. J. Knox	10	32	6.59
H. O. Hanson	10	33	14.44
H. O. Hanson	11	33	1.79
H. O. Hanson	12	33	2.29
Bertha Moeckel, lots 3 & 4		34	3.58
Carrie Gilbertson	15	35	12.65
Carrie Gilbertson	16	35	13.94
Andrew Anderson	17	35	3.82
A. G. Gallasch	19	35	3.82
John P. Forsberg	7	36	17.72
Gustave Koepp	8	36	20.24
A. A. McDougall	11	36	18.99
A. A. McDougall	12	36	22.77
John Stewart	13	36	5.06
John Stewart	14	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	15	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	16	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	17	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	18	36	3.30
Anna Kertzschmar	22	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	23	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	24	36	4.56
A. W. Stebbins	3	37	17.73
Swan & H. Johnson	7	37	15.18
Swan & H. Johnson	8	37	21.57
Cary Traverse & Co.	9	37	15.18
Evenson Bros.	10	37	20.24
Evenson Bros.	11	37	8.88
Evenson Bros.	12	37	21.53
Evenson Bros.	13	37	11.13
Evenson Bros.	14	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	15	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	16	37	1.79
Evenson Bros.	17	37	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		37	8.95
Anna Kretzschmar	24	37	2.03
Jacob Morck, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		38	6.45
Jacob Morck	24	38	1.79
Patrick Soords	1	39	2.03
Patrick Soords, lots 2, 3 & 4		39	5.37
P. O. Bergh	5	39	1.79
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.79
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 & 8		39	3.58
P. C. Schmidt Jr, lots 9 & 10		39	3.58
Patrick Soords	11	39	1.79
Patrick Soords	12	39	2.03
Bernard Jacobson	13	39	2.03
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.79
Security Trust Co.	17	39	1.79
August Wentzel	1	40	1.79
August Wentzel	2	40	1.29
August Wentzel, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		40	11.61
August Wentzel	12	40	1.79
David Mansfield, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		40	6.12
David Mansfield	23	40	1.02
David Mansfield	24	40	1.53
George Crocker et al	1	41	1.53
George Crocker et al, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		41	5.10
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.02
J. A. Marmorine	8	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook, lots 9 & 10		41	2.04
Uriah A. Cook	11	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook	12	41	1.29
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.02
Elizabeth Wood	14	41	.78
Elizabeth Wood	17	41	.78
Henry R. Gardner	18	41	.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		41	3.90
Wiley Tindolph	24	41	1.02
George Crocker et al, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		43	6.51
George Crocker et al	13	43	.63
George Crocker et al, lots 14 to 17 inclusvie		43	2.04
I. N. Smith et al, lots 18 to 20 inclusive		43	1.53
I. N. Smith	21	43	.51
Walter E. Winslow	22	43	.63
Wendell Hertig	1	44	.63

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wendell Herfig, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		44	2.04
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.51
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.51
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.51
George Crocker et al, lots 9 and	10	44	1.02
George Crocker et al	11	44	.63
Wendell Herfig, lots 12 to 22 inclusive		44	5.85
Sarah M. Tindolph, all		45	11.58
George Crocker et al, lots 1 to 10 inclusive		46	5.34
George Crocker et al, lots 11 to 17 inclusive		46	3.69
Frank W. Epley	18	46	.51
Geo. Corcker et al, lots 19 and	20	46	1.14
George Crocker, all		47	12.72
George Crocker, all		48	12.72
Louis C. Larson, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		49	4.20
Robt. Christenson, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		49	2.16
Robt. Christenson, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		49	6.36
George Crocker, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		50	9.50
George Crocker, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		50	7.86
Allen Tindolph, lots 18 &	19	52	1.56
Mark Rauenbuehler, lots 6 and	7	53	2.04
Frank Richter, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		53	5.37
David Mansfield, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		53	6.39
Allen C. White	19	53	1.02
Geo. Crocker et al	20	53	1.02
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.02
Sven Asleson	22	53	1.02
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.30
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 to	10	54	5.16
Jas. J. Turner	11	54	1.29
F. H. Kratka	12	54	1.79
F. H. Kratka	17	54	1.02
Frank J. Horan, lots 21 &	22	54	2.04
Jacob Morck, lots 13 to 48 inclusive		55	9.39
J. W. Wheeler	3	56	3.81
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		56	15.24
Sarah Benzie	9	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	10	56	74.65
Sarah Benzie	11	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	12	56	4.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		56	8.19
Hans Nelson	3	57	5.06
Hans Nelson	4	57	13.17
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	5.33
Belle W. Crocker	10	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	11	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	12	57	18.22
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 10, 20 and	21	57	9.90
H. O. Hanson	22	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	23	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	24	57	4.32
John G. Wooley	1	58	3.30
John G. Wooley, lots 2 &	3	58	5.06
Donald C. Frazer	7	58	2.53
Amelia Chaney	8	58	2.53
Jacob Morck	9	58	2.53
Hendrick Eliason	12	58	3.30
Frank H. Kratka	13	58	4.56
Frank H. Kratka	14	58	7.65
Frank H. Kratka	15	58	10.12
I. S. McFall	17	58	3.81
Peter Torkelson	20	58	3.81
J. W. Wheeler et al	22	58	4.82
Alice B. Kratka	10	59	3.04
Alice B. Kratka	11	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	12	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	13	59	21.53
Frank H. Kratka, lots 14 to 19 inclusive		59	15.18
Alice B. Kratka	20	59	2.53
Sibley P. LaBree	21	59	2.53
J. H. Thomas	3	60	.51
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.02
Anna Kretschmar, lots 6, 7 and	8	60	4.59
Henry Grundy	1	61	2.53
Henry Grundy	2	61	20.24
Chas. F. Wisner	3	61	6.34
Chas. F. Wisner	4	61	2.53
Mary C. McMahan, lots 1 and	2	63	5.06
Tim Sullivan, lots 4 &	5	63	5.06
Martha Thomas	6	63	17.71
Chas. F. Wisner	8	63	2.53
Nelson & Haavi, lots 10, 11 and	12	63	7.59
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.53
Jas. C. O'Brien est	15	63	2.53
F. H. Kratka, lots 19 &	20	63	4.58
F. H. Kratka, lots 23 &	24	63	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 25 to 31 inclusive		63	16.03
Anna Kretzschmar	32	63	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	1	64	12.65
Anna Kretzschmar	2	64	3.55
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 to 8 inclusive		64	13.74
F. H. Kratka, lots 9 &	10	64	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar	17	64	2.29
Anna Kretzschmar	18	64	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	19	64	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 20 to 25 inclusive		64	7.65
Anna Kretzschmar	26	64	1.53
Jacob Morck	1	65	2.03
Jacob Morck, lots 2, 3 &	4	65	5.37
Jacob Morck	5	65	5.83
Jacob Morck	7	65	1.79
Jacob Morck	8	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	16	65	2.03
Jacob Morck	20	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	21	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	22	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	23	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	24	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	9	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	10	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	11	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	12	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	13	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	14	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	15	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	16	66	1.53
Jacob Morck	25	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	26	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	27	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	28	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	29	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	30	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	32	66	1.02
Kratka & Richter	1	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	2	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	3	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	4	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	5	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	6	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	7	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	8	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	10	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	11	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	12	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	13	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	14	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	15	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	16	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	17	67	.78
C. J. Knox	18	67	.78
C. J. Knox	19	67	.78
C. J. Knox	20	67	.78
C. J. Knox	21	67	.78
C. J. Knox	22	67	.78
Jacob Morck	26	67	.78
Jacob Morck	27	67	.78
Jacob Morck	28	67	.78
Jacob Morck	29	67	.78
Jacob Morck	30	67	.78
Jacob Morck	31	67	.78
Jacob Morck	32	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	11	68	.78
C. J. Knox	12	68	.78
C. J. Knox	13	68	.78
C. J. Knox	14	68	.78
C. J. Knox	15	68	.78
C. J. Knox	16	68	1.02
Evenson Bros	17	68	1.02
C. Kretzschmar	18	68	.78
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	30	68	.78
Chris Hanson	31	68	.78
Chris Hanson	32	68	1.02
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	17	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	18	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	24	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	27	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	28	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	29	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	30	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	31	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	32	70	.63
B. E. Heberd	1	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	71	.52

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. E. Heberd	11	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	24	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	27	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	28	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	29	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	30	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	31	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	32	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	1	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	19	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	20	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	21	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	22	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	23	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	24	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	25	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	26	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	27	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	28	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	29	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	30	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	31	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	74	.52
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.52
Kenneth McRae	2	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	3	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	4	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	5	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	6	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	7	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	8	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	9	75	.42
Edith L. Baller	10	75	.42
Edwd. Seashore	11	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Seashore	13	75	.42
Edward Seashore	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
Alzot Blum	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Chas. P. Barker	27	75	.42
Chas. P. Barker	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.52
C. J. Knox	2	92	.42
C. J. Knox	3	92	.42
C. J. Knox	4	92	.42
C. J. Knox	5	92	.42
C. J. Knox	6	92	.42
C. J. Knox	7	92	.42
C. J. Knox	8	92	.42
C. J. Knox	9	92	.42
C. J. Knox	10	92	.42
C. J. Knox	11	92	.42
C. J. Knox	12	92	.52
C. J. Knox	13	92	.52
C. J. Knox	14	92	.42
C. J. Knox	15	92	.42
C. J. Knox	16	92	.42
C. J. Knox	17	92	.42
C. J. Knox	18	92	.42
C. J. Knox	19	92	.42
C. J. Knox	20	92	.42
C. J. Knox	21	92	.42
C. J. Knox	22	92	.42
C. J. Knox	23	92	.42
C. J. Knox	24	92	.52
John H. Robb	1	93	.52
Sada R. Evenson	2	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	93	.42
John F. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	7	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	8	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	9	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	10	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	11	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	12	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	93	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	95	.42

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	95	.52
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	2	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	5	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	6	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	96	.52
C. J. Knox	1	97	.52
C. J. Knox	2	97	.42
C. J. Knox	3	97	.42
C. J. Knox	4	97	.42
C. J. Knox	5	97	.42
C. J. Knox	6	97	.42
C. J. Knox	7	97	.42
C. J. Knox	8	97	.42
C. J. Knox	9	97	.42
C. J. Knox	10	97	.42
C. J. Knox	11	97	.42
C. J. Knox	12	97	.52
C. J. Knox	13	97	.52
C. J. Knox	14	97	.42
C. J. Knox	15	97	.42
C. J. Knox	16	97	.42
C. J. Knox	17	97	.42
C. J. Knox	18	97	.42
C. J. Knox	19	97	.42
C. J. Knox	20	97	.42
C. J. Knox	21	97	.42
C. J. Knox	22	97	.42
C. J. Knox	23	97	.42
C. J. Knox	24	97	.52
Wiley Tindolph	1	104	.52
Wiley Tindolph	2	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	3	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	4	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	5	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	104	.52
C. J. Knox	1	105	.52
C. J. Knox	2	105	.42
C. J. Knox	3	105	.42
C. J. Knox	4	105	.42
C. J. Knox	5	105	.42
C. J. Knox	6	105	.42
C. J. Knox	7	105	.42
C. J. Knox	8	105	.42
C. J. Knox	9	105	.42
C. J. Knox	10	105	.42
C. J. Knox	11	105	.42
C. J. Knox	12	105	.52
C. J. Knox	13	105	.52
C. J. Knox	14	105	.42
C. J. Knox	15	105	.42
C. J. Knox	16	105	.42
C. J. Knox	17	105	.42
C. J. Knox	18	105	.42
C. J. Knox	19	105	.42
C. J. Knox	20	105	.42
C. J. Knox	21	105	.42
C. J. Knox	22	105	.42
C. J. Knox	23	105	.42
C. J. Knox	24	105	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	107	.52
C. J. Knox	1	108	.52
C. J. Knox	2	108	.42
C. J. Knox	3	108	.42
C. J. Knox	4	108	.42
C. J. Knox	5	108	.42
C. J. Knox	6	108	.42
C. J. Knox	7	108	.42
C. J. Knox	8	108	.42
C. J. Knox	9	108	.42
C. J. Knox	10	108	.42
C. J. Knox	11	108	.42
C. J. Knox	12	108	.52
C. J. Knox	13	108	.52
C. J. Knox	14	108	.42
C. J. Knox	15	108	.42
C. J. Knox	16	108	.42
C. J. Knox	17	108	.42
C. J. Knox	18	108	.42
C. J. Knox	19	108	.42
C. J. Knox	20	108	.42
C. J. Knox	21	108	.42
C. J. Knox	22	108	.42
C. J. Knox	23	108	.42
C. J. Knox	24	108	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	109	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	109	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	109	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	10	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	14	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	17	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	18	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	19	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	20	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	21	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	22	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	23	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	24	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	111	.33
Crocker & Cundy	2	111	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	111	.33
Aaron Turner	6	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	7	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	8	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	9	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	10	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	11	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	12	111	.42
Jeff Hildreth	13	111	.42
Jeff Hildreth	14	111	.33

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	16	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	17	111	.33
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	20	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	21	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	22	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	23	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	24	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	112	.33
Crocker & Sundy	6	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	10	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	14	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	17	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	18	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	19	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	20	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	21	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	22	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	23	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	24	112	.42
George Crocker	1	114	.42
George Crocker	2	114	.33
George Crocker	3	114	.33
George Crocker	4	114	.33
George Crocker	5	114	.33
George Crocker	6	114	.33
George Crocker	7	114	.33
George Crocker	8	114	.33
George Crocker	9	114	.42
George Crocker	10	114	.33
George Crocker	11	114	.33
George Crocker	12	114	.33
George Crocker	13	114	.33
George Crocker	14	114	.33
George Crocker	15	114	.33
George Crocker	16	114	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	13	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	14	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	115	.42

Hemmingson's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
G. K. Haavi	4	1	$.78
John Soderberg	11	1	.78
Andrew P. Olson	1	2	1.02
Andrew P. Olson	2	2	.78
J. W. Wheeler	3	2	.78
John Hemmingson	7	2	.78
John Hemmingson	8	2	.78
John Hemmingson	9	2	5.84
Hans L. Hanson	10	2	3.31
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 8 and 10 to 12 incl		3	6.93
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		4	2.55
John Hemmingson	1	5	.51
John Hemmingson	2	5	.51
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	5	5	.51
A. Wright, lots 6 and	7	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	8	5	.51
Richard Vance	5	6	.51
John Hemmingson	6	6	.51
John Hemmingson, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		6	3.06
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.51
Karne Gullickson	3	7	.63
Andrew Murphy	4	7	.63
John Turnquist	12	7	5.69
Gustav A. Hallan	13	7	3.66
Samuel Krieger	16	7	.51
Johanna E. Nordhagen	17	7	.51
Amelia Welch	18	7	.51
Amelia Welch	19	7	.51
Sarah Butterfield	1	8	1.02
Sarah Butterfield	2	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	3	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	4	8	4.56
Margaret Linbeck	6	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 7 and	8	8	1.56
John S. Smith	9	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	10	8	.78
T. K. Brudlie, lots 11 &	12	8	1.56
John Hemmingson, lots 13 and	14	8	1.14
John Hemmingson, lots 16 to 18 inclusive		8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	19	8	.51
Perry Tindolph, lots 20, 21 and	22	8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	23	8	.51
H. A. McClatchie	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
K. K. Elstad	3	2	$2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	4	2	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	2	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	6	2	1.53
Anna Kretzschmar	7	2	1.02
Mary Zeh	6	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	7	3	27.11
Mary Zeh	8	3	3.03
Mary Zeh	9	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	10	3	2.53
A. G. Gallasch	14	3	1.79
A. G. Gallasch, lots 15 &	16	3	3.58
O. W. Nelson	2	4	1.53
O. W. Nelson	3	4	6.08
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	4	3.04
Alex A. Sweaas	6	4	7.87
Walburga Zeh	7	4	1.52
Andrew Smith	10	4	1.52
Mary Zeh	18	4	1.02
Mary Zeh	19	4	1.52
Patrick Meehan	1	5	.78
Patrick Meehan	2	5	1.02
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.02
Ole E. Pederson	7	5	1.02
Frank Richter, lots 8 &	9	5	2.04
Chas. A. Robbecke	10	5	1.29
Chas. A. Robbecke	11	5	1.92
Chas. A. Robbecke	12	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	13	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	14	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	15	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	16	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	17	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	18	5	1.29
Wm. G. Porter	1	6	1.02
A. G. Gallasch, lots 3, 4 &	5	6	2.34
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	6	2.34
Oswald & Basting	9	6	1.02
Oswald & Basting	1	7	1.02
Oswald & Basting, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		7	3.90
Edwin Rolf	7	7	.78
O. P. Johnson	8	7	.78
Edward Langerin	9	7	.78
Edward Langerin	10	7	.78
Perry Harrison	11	7	.78
James McGolrick, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	4.14
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 7 &	8	8	1.56
James McGolrick	9	8	.78
Patrick Soards	13	8	1.02
Patrick Soards	14	8	.78
Patrick Soards, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		8	6.24
Patrick Soards	23	8	.78
Patrick Soards	24	8	1.02
Roa L. Boughton, lots 1 &	2	9	3.04
Roa L. Baughton	3	9	2.03
Andrew Erickson, lots 6 &	7	9	9.38
Solomon Hillgren	8	9	2.80
Nels C. Hanson	12	9	6.85
Joseph Vatova	13	9	1.52
Ole Johnson	14	9	1.02
Walburga Zeh	15	9	1.02
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 16 &	17	9	2.04
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 20 &	21	9	2.04
Solomon Hillgren	22	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	23	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	24	9	1.29
Mary Riechel	3	10	1.02
Evenson Bros & Knappen		10	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	11	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 &	4	11	1.02
Anna Kretschmar	5	11	.78
Walter & Borchers, lots 9 &	10	11	3.04
Walburga Zeh		11	2.52
Anna Kretzschmar	18	11	1.52
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.53
Mary Zeh, lots 26 and	27	11	3.06
Mary Zeh, lots 28 and	29	11	3.06
Oswald & Basting	2	12	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 3 &	4	12	2.57
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.29
Swan Carlson, lots 6 &	7	12	2.57
Oswald & Basting	8	12	1.02
Jas. Farr	9	12	8.61
T. Pederson	10	12	5.06
Wm. G. Porter	11	12	1.02
Wm. G. Porter, lots 12 to 16 incl		12	5.40
G. S. Spokely	17	12	1.02
J. H. Sanders	18	12	2.53
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	1.02
Walburga Zeh	20	12	3.05
Walburga Zeh	21	12	1.02
Walburga Zeh	22	12	1.29
Wm. G. Porter	1	13	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 2 to 6 incl		13	5.10
Mary Zeh, lots 7 to 11 incl		13	5.10
Mary Zeh	12	13	1.29
Walburga Zeh	13	14	1.02
Walburga Zeh, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		13	3.90
Rudolph Jacklin	19	13	.78
Walburga Zeh, lots 20, 21 &	22	13	2.34
T. Johnson Nyoseth, lots 2 and	3	14	1.56
A. G. Gallasch, lots 4 to 9 inclusive		14	4.68

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Mary Zeh, lots 10 &	11	14	1.56
Mary Zeh	12	14	1.02
Mary Zeh	1	15	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 2 to 5 incl		15	2.52
A. G. Gallasch	6	15	.63
Mary Guenen, lots 7, 8 &	9	15	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 10 &	11	15	1.26
Walburga Zeh	12	15	.78
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	15.06
Ole E. Pederson	2	16	.78
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.78
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.78
E. M. Evenson, lots 6 &	7	16	1.56
Wm. G. Porter, lots 8 to 11 inclusive		16	3.10
Wm. G. Porter	12	16	1.02
Mary Zeh	13	16	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 14 &	15	16	1.26
Mary Zeh, lots 16 &	17	16	1.26
A. G. Gallasch, lots 18, 19 &	20	16	1.89
Iver L. Aaseley	21	16	.63
W. G. Porter	22	16	.63
W. G. Porter	23	16	.63
W. G. Porter	24	16	1.02
Walburga Zeh	1	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh	2	17	1.29
Walburger Zeh	3	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 5 &	6	17	2.58
Siver Knudson	9	18	1.29
Siver Knudson	10	18	7.59
Evenson Bros	15	18	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 24, 25 &	26	18	3.86
Walburga Zeh, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		19	4.08
Walburger Zeh, lots 5 &	6	19	1.56
Maggie Laughbridge	13	19	.78
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 25 inclusive		19	7.48
Walburga Zeh, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		20	2.10
Chas. E. Tedford	12	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	13	20	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		20	[illegible]
A. G. Gallasch, lots 17, 18 &	19	20	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 20 to 25 inclusive		20	3.78
Walburga Zeh	26	20	.63
Walburga Zeh	27	20	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.78
Anna Kretschmar, lots 2 to 7 inclusive		21	3.78
Wm. J. Turner	8	21	.63
Wm. J. Turner, lots 9 &	10	21	1.26
Oswald & Basting	11	21	.63
Oswald & Basting	12	21	.52
Walburga Zeh, lots 13, 14 &	15	21	1.56
Henry Roepke, lots 16 &	17	21	1.04
Walburga Zeh, lots 18 to 21 inclusive		21	2.08
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 22, 23 and	24	21	1.56
Maggie Pratt	1	22	.63
Maggie Pratt	2	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	3	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	7	22	.52
Nellie Comfort, lots 8 &	9	22	1.04
Mary Zeh, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.67
Oswald & Basting	1	23	.63
Oswald & Basting	2	23	.52
Oswald & Basting, lots 3 and	4	23	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		23	2.08
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.52
Walburga Zeh	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 2 &	3	24	.66
Wm. G. Porter	4	24	.42
Frank Richter	5	24	.42
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	24	1.56
Oswald & Basting	9	24	.63
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		25	2.10
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 to 13 inclusive		25	2.94
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 &	8	26	.84
A. G. Gallasch	9	26	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		26	2.08
Wm. G. Porter, lots 1 &	2	27	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	27	1.04
Maggie Laughbridge	5	27	.52
Maggie Laughbridge	6	27	.42
Jas. L. Corcoron	7	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	8	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	9	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	10	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	11	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	12	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	13	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	14	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	15	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	16	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	17	27	.33

Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		1	$1.32
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 and	6	1	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7, 8 and	9	1	.99
Wiley Tindolph	1	2	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		2	2.00
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7 to 16 inclusive		2	4.00
Wiley Tindolph	17	2	.33
Wiley Tindolph	1	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 23 inclusive		3	8.80
Wiley Tindolph	24	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph	25	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph lots 26 to 39 inclusive		3	5.60
Wiley Tindolph	40	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	41	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	1	4	.51
Wiley Tindolph	2	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	5	1.02
Wiley Tindolph	1	6	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 8 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	10	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	11	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	14	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 15 to 21 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	22	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	23	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	24	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		6	2.52
Wiley Tindolph	29	6	.63
Maria A. Copp	30	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	31	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	32	6	.63
John Day Smith	33	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 34 to 39 inclusive		6	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	40	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph	24	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph	25	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 26 to 30 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 31 to 34 inclusive		7	2.49
Wiley Tindolph, lots 38 to 42 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 43 to 48 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	1	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	2	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 3 to 12 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	8	.95
Wiley Tindolph	26	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 46 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph	47	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	48	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 40 inclusive		9	2.04
Wiley Tindolph, lots 41 to 47 inclusive		9	3.36
Wiley Tindolph	48	9	.33
Julia Martin	1	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	3	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	4	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		10	3.20
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	2.40
Elmer A. Lee	19	10	.40
Elmer A. Lee	20	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		10	1.60
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		10	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		10	6.24
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	2	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	3	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	4	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	5	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	6	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	7	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	8	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	9	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	21	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	22	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	23	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	24	11	.40
Maggie Pratt, lots 25 to 28 incl		11	1.60
Maggie Pratt, lots 1, 2 and	3	12	.99
Thos. H. Parsons	1	13	.33
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 2 &	3	13	.66
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 4 &	5	13	.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 6 to 10 inclusive		13	2.00

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 11 to 15 inclusive		13	1.65
Thos. H. Parsons	1	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons	2	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		14	1.32
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	2.40
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		14	3.20
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 21 to 32 inclusive		14	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 33 to 43 inclusive		14	4.40
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		15	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		16	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		16	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		16	6.12
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		16	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		17	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		17	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	17	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	26	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		17	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		17	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		19	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		19	2.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		19	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	24	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	29	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	30	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	31	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	36	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		19	11.42
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		20	4.75
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 19 to 21 inclusive		20	2.85
C. J. Knox	22	20	.95
C. J. Knox	23	20	4.06
C. J. Knox	24	20	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 29 to 36 inclusive		20	9.92
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37, 38 and	39	20	3.72
C. J. Knox, lots 46, 47 &	48	20	3.72
C. A. Robbecke	9	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	12	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		21	7.44
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		21	4.96
Wiley Tindolph, lots 33 to 35 inclusive		21	3.72
Wiley Tindolph	36	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	37	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	38	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	39	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	22	1.87

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Blocks 23 and 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
L. Hanson	B	23	$1.87
L. Hanson	C	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	D	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	E	23	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.63
Geo. M. Knox	2	24	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	3	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	4	24	1.87
C. J. Knox	39	24	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	F	24	2.49
Geo. M. Knox	G	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	H	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	I	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	K	24	1.87
Alson E. Kribs, lots 1 and	2	25	3.74
Alson E. Kribs, lots 3, 4 &	5	25	5.61
Alson E. Kribs	6	25	6.33
Alson E. Kribs, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		25	7.48
Alson E. Kribs	11	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	15	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	16	25	9.64
G. M. Knox	17	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	18	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		25	7.48
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	11.50
Carrie Gilbertson	26	25	1.87
Matt Brude	27	25	1.87
Edwd. Tindolph	30	25	1.87
Chas. J. Knox	31	25	1.87
Ella B. Nye	32	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	46	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	47	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	48	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 5 &	6	26	3.14
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.87
Anna Lucas	16	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	17	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	18	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	22	26	1.57
G. M. Knox	23	26	1.57
Chas. Meyer	25	26	2.19
Chas. Meyer	26	26	1.87
Chas. Meyer, lots 27 &	28	26	3.74
G. M. Knox	42	26	1.87
G. M. Knox	43	26	11.19
G. M. Knox	44	26	1.87
Henry Grundy, lots 45 to 48 inclusive		26	7.28
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 1 &	2	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	27	2.81
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 4, 5 and	6	27	4.71
Emma Bye	25	27	7.16
Emma Bye	26	27	1.57
Emma Bye	27	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	29	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome	38	27	8.08
Elizabeth A. Jerome	39	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome, lot 40 &	41	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	44	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	27	1.57
A. C. Rhinehart	5	28	.95
Jane B. Downs	7	28	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 10 inclusive		28	2.85
Wiley Tindolph	11	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	15	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	16	28	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		28	6.65
Knox & Tindolph	25	28	6.21
Knox & Tindolph	26	28	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	27	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	30	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	31	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	32	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	33	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	34	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	38	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	39	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	40	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 41 to 48 inclusive		28	9.92
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		29	5.04
J. W. Wheeler	25	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler	26	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 27 to 34 inclusive		29	7.60
J. W. Wheeler	1	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler	2	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		30	4.68
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		30	4.16
J. W. Wheeler	23	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler	24	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler, lots 25 to 34 inclusive		30	6.30
J. W. Wheeler, lots 38 to 48 inclusive		30	6.93
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		31	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		32	2.20
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		32	3.08
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 23 inclusive		32	4.84
Thos. H. Parsons	24	32	.60
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 &	26	32	1.04
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 27 to 38 inclusive		32	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 39 to 48 inclusive		32	5.20
John F. Spring, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		33	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 13 to 23 inclusive		33	4.40
John F. Spring	24	33	.44
John F. Spring, lots 25 &	26	33	.88
John F. Spring, lots 27 to 34 inclusive		33	3.52
John F. Spring, lots 35 to 46 inclusive		33	5.28
John F. Spring, lots 47 &	48	33	.80
John F. Spring, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		34	4.80

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		35	4.80
A. Wright, lots 13 to 24 incl		35	4.80
A. Wright	25	35	.40
A. Wright	26	35	.40
A. Wright, lots 27 to 34 incl		35	2.64
Anna Kretzschmar, commencing 100 feet north of K. Dam, south to point west of ne corner of lot 31, blk 37, west to middle of channel of R. L. river, north along middle of channel to a point due west of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			9.32

Connelly's First Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Henry Grundy	1	1	$3.74
Annie Vesey	4	1	10.89
Ole Loken	5	1	9.32
Hellen Peterson	6	1	8.70
Amanda Jubb	9	1	3.11
Isaac M. Jubb	10	1	9.32

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Louisville Trust Co.	1	1	$ .40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co., lots 19&20		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co., lots 21&22		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co.	23	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	27	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	28	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	29	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	30	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	31	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	32	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	33	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	34	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	35	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	36	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	37	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	38	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	39	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	40	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	25	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	26	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	27	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	28	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	29	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	30	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	31	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	32	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	33	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	34	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	35	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	36	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	37	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	38	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	39	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	40	3	.52
C. J. Knox	1	4	.52
J. Ulstad	2	4	.52
C. J. Knox	3	4	.52
C. J. Knox	4	4	.52
C. J. Knox	5	4	.52
C. J. Knox	6	4	.52
C. J. Knox	7	4	.52
C. J. Knox	8	4	.52
C. J. Knox	9	4	.52
Albert Swanson	18	4	.52
Albert Swanson	19	4	.52
Albert Swanson	20	4	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	23	4	.63
C. J. Knox	24	4	.63
C. J. Knox	25	4	.63
C. J. Knox	26	4	.63
C. J. Knox	27	4	.63
C. J. Knox	28	4	.63
C. J. Knox	29	4	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 32 and	33	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	34	4	.63
C. J. Knox	35	4	.63
C. J. Knox	36	4	.63
C. J. Knox	37	4	.63
C. J. Knox	39	4	.63
C. J. Knox	40	4	.63
C. J. Knox	2	5	.63
C. J. Knox	3	5	.63
C. J. Knox	4	5	.63
C. J. Knox	5	5	.63
C. J. Knox	6	5	.63
C. J. Knox	7	5	.63
C. J. Knox	8	5	.63
C. J. Knox	9	5	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 12 and	13	5	1.26
C. J. Knox	14	5	.63
C. J. Knox	15	5	.63
C. J. Knox	16	5	.63
C. J. Knox	17	5	.63
C. J. Knox	18	5	.63
C. J. Knox	19	5	.63
C. J. Knox	20	5	.63
C. J. Knox	21	5	.95
C. J. Knox	22	5	.95
C. J. Knox	23	5	.95
C. J. Knox	24	5	.95
C. J. Knox	25	5	.95
C. J. Knox	26	5	.95
C. J. Knox	27	5	.95
C. J. Knox	32	5	.95
C. J. Knox	33	5	.95
C. J. Knox	34	5	.95
C. J. Knox	35	5	.95
C. J. Knox	36	5	.95
C. J. Knox	37	5	.95
C. J. Knox	38	5	.95
C. J. Knox	4	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 5 and	6	6	1.90
Iver Winberg	9	6	.95
John Kron	12	6	5.60
John Kron	13	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 17 incl		6	3.80
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	6	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 28 incl		6	7.44
C. J. Knox	29	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	32	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	36	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	37	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	38	6	1.24
Peter Paulson	39	6	1.24
Ole Peterson	40	6	12.13
Hattie E. Knox, lots 4 &	5	7	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 6 and	7	7	2.48
Agnes M. Dobner	35	7	1.24
Agnes M. Dobner	36	7	10.56
Agnes M. Dobner	37	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	38	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	39	7	13.67
Kenison & Knox	40	7	1.57
M. L. Seymour	3	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	8	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	9	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 12 to 16 inclusive		8	6.20
Mary Edwardson	17	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 26 to 29 inclusive		8	4.96
Geo. M. Knox	32	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	33	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	34	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	8	1.24
Theo. E. Deveraux	36	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	37	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	38	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	39	8	1.24
A. C. Rhinehart, lots 3 and	4	9	2.48
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	10	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	11	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	17	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	18	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	19	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	20	9	1.57
Hans E. Barstad	25	9	1.57
Hans E. Barstad	26	9	1.57
Fred Gallenbeck	27	9	6.21
Geo. M. Knox	30	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	31	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	34	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	35	9	1.57
Oscar Anderson	40	9	6.54
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 4 &	5	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	10	2.48
C. A. Forsberg	11	10	1.24
C. A. Forsberg	12	10	6.21
Gust & Ole Fevig, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		11	6.20
John N. Whitman	6	11	1.24
John N. Whitman	7	11	3.11
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	14	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	15	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	16	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	21	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	22	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	23	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	24	11	1.24
Marit Hanson	1	12	1.24
Marit Hanson	2	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 3 to 6 incl		12	3.80
Marit Hanson	7	12	4.66
Marit Hanson	8	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 9 and	10	12	1.90
M. V. Evenson	11	12	.95
M. V. Evenson	12	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	13	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	14	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	15	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	16	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	17	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	18	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	23	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	24	12	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	2	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	4	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	8	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	10	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	11	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	17	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	18	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	21	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson	22	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson, s½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson, n½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson	24	13	.95
C. J. Knox	1	14	.63
C. J. Knox	2	14	.63
C. J. Knox	3	14	.63
C. J. Knox	4	14	.63
C. J. Knox	5	14	.63
C. J. Knox	6	14	.63
C. J. Knox	7	14	.63
C. J. Knox	8	14	.63
C. J. Knox	9	14	.63
C. J. Knox	10	14	.63
C. J. Knox	13	14	.63
C. J. Knox	14	14	.63
C. J. Knox	15	14	.63
C. J. Knox	16	14	.63
C. J. Knox	17	14	.63
C. J. Knox	18	14	.63
C. J. Knox	19	14	.63
C. J. Knox	20	14	.63
C. J. Knox	21	14	.63
C. J. Knox	22	14	.63
C. J. Knox	23	14	.63
C. J. Knox	24	14	.63
Thomas Nelson	1	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	2	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	3	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	4	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	5	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	6	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	7	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	8	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	9	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	10	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	11	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	12	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	13	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	14	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	15	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	16	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	17	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	18	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	19	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	20	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	21	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	22	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	23	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	24	15	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	2	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	3	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	4	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	5	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	6	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	7	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	8	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	9	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	10	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	11	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	12	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	13	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	14	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	15	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	16	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	17	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	18	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	19	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	20	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	21	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	21	.40
Wiley Tindolph	1	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	2	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	4	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	5	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 &	7	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 &	9	22	.80
John B. Finn, lots 10 &	11	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 12 &	13	22	1.04
Wiley Tindolph	14	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	15	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	16	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	17	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 18, 19 &	20	22	1.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		22	2.08
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 &	26	22	1.04
Martin Lee	2	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	3	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	4	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	5	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	6	23	.63
Albert Reinke, lots 11 &	12	23	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	23	.63
C. J. Knox	14	23	.63
C. J. Knox	15	23	.63
C. J. Knox	16	23	.63
Andrew C. Bratton	25	23	.76
Andrew C. Bratton	26	23	.76
Henry Young	1	24	.76
Henry Young	2	24	.76
C. J. Knox	10	24	.63
C. J. Knox	11	24	.63
C. J. Knox	12	24	.63
C. J. Knox	13	24	.63
C. J. Knox	14	24	.76
C. J. Knox	15	24	.76
C. J. Knox	16	24	.76
C. J. Knox	17	24	.76
C. J. Knox, lots 18 to 20 incl		24	2.28
Joseph Vatava, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		24	3.04
Joseph Vatava	25	24	.76
Joseph Vatava	26	24	2.62
C. J. Knox, lots 1 to 6 incl		25	4.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 13 incl		25	5.32
Edward O. Rendahl	18	25	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 20, 21 &	22	25	2.85
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 26 incl		25	3.80
Gustaf A. Peterson	16	26	.95
C. J. Knox	17	26	.95
C. J. Knox	18	26	.95
C. J. Knox	19	26	2.19
F. A. Richardson	20	26	.95
C. J. Knox	23	26	.95
Ole Hanson	1	27	1.24
Ole Hanson	2	27	10.56
Ole Hanson	3	27	1.25
Ole Hanson	4	27	1.24
C. J. Knox, lots 5 &	6	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 7 &	8	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 9 &	10	27	2.48
C. J. Knox	18	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	27	1.24

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac'.	Am't.
W. H. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	$ 9.65
Henry A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼, ex 5 acres	14	115	29.67
John Hock, north part of lot 11, ex Ry R of W	14	9.68	2.61
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 a of lot 11, se¼ ne¼ and lot 12, ex Ry R of W	14	98	24.73
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.46
Ernest Buse, lot 13, ex south 20 acres	15	11.75	3.61
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	6.48
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	17	2.91
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	1.66	7.12
F. T. Day, lot 5	15	27.90	6.26
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.75	4.25
Edward Langevin, s½ sw¼	23	80	20.78
George H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.62
Edward Langevin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	10.40
Jerry Carlson, 3 a in nw¼	26	3	.84
Wm. Bottineau, 5 acres in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
Martha G. Bottineau, 5 a in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schveiter	6	1	$3.73
Lena Schveiter	7	1	12.99
Cyprien Gosselin	12	1	1.87
Cyprien Gosselin	13	1	12.99
Bertha Zaiser	14	1	1.87
Bertha Zaiser	15	1	14.84
Bertha Zaiser	16	1	1.87
Dora Hatten, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.88
Victoria Pepin, 15 x 50 ft of	18	1	.39
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	8.58
W. B. Dodge	10	2	3.73
J. K. Johnson, lots 12 and	13	2	19.14
N. O. Ormsburg	14	2	3.73
Alex Barnsdale	26	2	7.43
Alex Barnsdale	27	2	2.97
Isabella M. Norde	1	3	18.56
Isabella M. Norde	2	3	3.73
J. H. Allen	3	3	4.12
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.24
J. H. Allen	5	3	4.94
J. H. Allen	6	3	3.29
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	1.49
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	1.49
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.49
John Hoernig	10	3	22.26
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 11 to 16 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	12.36
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 19 to 20 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	4.12
C. H. Clark, und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.77
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.86
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., Lots 31 to 39 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	8.91
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., ex Ry R of W	40	3	10.40
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.43
Marie E. Buse	6	4	2.24
Marie E. Buse	7	4	2.24
P. A. Blockstad	8	4	2.24
Marguerite Walter	9	4	1.49
Marguerite Walter	10	4	1.49
Nicholas Goodnature	19	4	1.12
Louis R. Witt	20	4	1.12
Fred Buse	21	4	1.49
Fred Buse	A	4	1.12
Fred Buse	B	4	1.12
Fred Buse	C	4	1.12
Bertha Zaiser	3	5	1.49
Wm. J. Dargan	A	5	8.17
John Gagnon	D	5	1.12
John Gagnon	E	5	1.12
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots A, B and C ex Ry R of W		3	9.94
Ernest Buse	H	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	A	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	B	3	1.49
Louise Zaiser, part of reserve "S"			10.04

Kretzschmar's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
D. D. Williams, e½ of	2	7	$ .76
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.32
John Schmitz Jr.	10	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.32
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	5	11	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 6 to 9 incl		11	1.25
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		11	.95
Carl J. Loomis, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		11	2.49
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.32
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.32
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.32
M. M. Ross	5	12	.32
George Gerlach	8	12	.32
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.32
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.32
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 16 &	17	12	.63
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.32
H. F. Amsden	19	12	.32
Sweet & Wyer, lots 22, 23 &	24	12	.96
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.32
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	5	13	.32
M. M. Ross, lots 6 and	7	13	.64
Joseph Judswitch, lots 8 &	9	13	.64
J. and M. Fugnia, lots 11 &	12	13	.64
Margaritha Wendt, lots 13 &	14	13	.64
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	3.29
Chas. Haney, lots 17 and	18	13	.64
A. M. Miller	21	13	.32
W. W. Beleyn	22	13	.32
Mary A. Hemmings et al, lots 1, 2 and	3	14	.96
J. F. Amsden, lots 4 &	5	14	.64
Jas. C. O'Brien, lots 6, 7 &	8	14	.96
C. H. Miller	9	14	.32
Albert Pelton	10	14	.32
Jas C. O'Brien, lots 11 &	12	14	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		14	1.60
Carl J. Loomis, all		15	7.68
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 3 and	4	16	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		16	2.56
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.32
John Wolff, lots 14 and	15	16	.64
Joseph Fugnia, lots 16 and	17	16	.64
Geo. Gerlach, lots 1 and	2	17	.64
J. M. Boyle, lots 3 and	4	17	.64
M. M. Ross, lots 5, 6 and	7	17	.96
P. and J. Mechan	8	17	.32
Matt Skala	9	17	111.59
P. & J. Mechan, lots 10 &	11	17	.64
P. & J. Mechan, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		17	3.84
Carl J. Loomis lots 1 to 3 incl		20	1.09
Maria Mundo, lots 4 to 9 incl		20	2.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		20	1.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		20	1.56
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 24 inclusive		20	3.12
Geo. H. Detling, lots 1, 2 & 3		21	1.17
Mathias Skala	6	21	.39
John Holzknecht	16	21	.39
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	21	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		21	1.56
Martha Fevig, lots 3 to 5 incl		22	1.17
Nicholas Helen, lots 6 &	7	22	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.39
Joseph Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.17
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		22	1.56
J. H. Detling	20	22	11.50
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	.39
Frank R. Helen	22	22	.39
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.39
Edwin Stone	6	23	.97
Kretzschmar & Frederick	7	23	.97
Mathias Skala	19	23	.97
Leo Steinert, lots 11 &	12	23	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 13 and	14	23	.78
Joseph Buthnenler	17	23	.39
Mary Hemmings et al, lots 7 and	8	24	.78
Julia Smith, lots 9 to 12 incl		24	1.56
Pauline Morgard	13	24	.39
J. H. Sanders, lots 15 to 18 incl		24	1.56
Peter Cornelius, lots 19 and	20	24	.78
Maria Munda, lots 3, 4 and	5	25	1.17
Laura A. Congdon, lots 6 and	7	25	.78
M. M. Ross, lots 8 and	9	25	.78
J. H. Plunkett, lots 10, 11 &	12	25	1.17
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13, 14 &	15	25	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 16, 17, 18 &	19	25	1.56
Holden & Augbom, lots 1, 2 &	3	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 6, 7 &	8	26	1.17
Marie Mundo, lots 9 to 12 incl		26	1.56
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13 &	14	26	.78
J. F. Amsden, lots 15, 16 &	17	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 18, 19 &	20	26	1.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 and	22	26	.84
Carl J. Loomis, lots 1, 2 &	3	27	1.17
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.39
Carl J. Loomis	6	27	.39
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	27	.78
C. J. Loomis, lots 8 to 12 incl		27	1.95
Schapleigh & Hurlbut, lots 1 and	2	28	.78
Morgan Hussey, lots 3 and	4	28	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	28	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.39
Joseph Grove, lots 9 and	10	28	.78
A. F. Holden, lots 1, 2 &	3	29	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 4 and	5	29	.78
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.39
C. Kretzschmar	9	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.39
J. F. Amsden, lots 15 to 17 incl		29	1.17
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 18 &	19	29	.78
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 20 and	21	29	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 22, 23 &	24	29	1.17
A. H. Holden, lots 1 and	2	30	.78
Peter Cornilius, lots 3 and	4	30	.78
H. H. Zaiser	5	30	.39
McLaughlin & Randt, lots 6 and	7	30	.78
Carl Kretzschmar	8	30	.39
Julia A. Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	30	1.17
C. H. Weller	13	30	.39
H. H. Zaiser, lots 16, 17 &	18	30	1.17
J. F. Amsden, lots 19 and	20	30	.78
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.39
C. H. Weller	24	30	.39
Sophia Dieterich	1	31	.75
Edmund Berry	3	31	.75
John M. Whitman	4	31	.75
Emily Wolfornm, lots 5, 6 &	7	31	2.25
Martin Peterson	8	31	.75
McLaughlin & Randt	9	31	.75
Julia A. Smith, lots 11 &	12	31	1.50
Michael Flynn	16	31	.75
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.75
Joseph Grover	19	31	.75
L. D. Breese	20	31	.75
Davis & Clark, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		31	3.00
Leo Steinert	1	32	3.73
Leo Steinert, lots 3 to 6 incl		32	3.00
Lunette H. Skow, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		32	13.42
P. D. Smith, lots 15 and	16	32	1.50
R. J. Jung	17	32	.75
Amelia Riechel	18	32	11.14
Harry C. Hermans	19	32	.75
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.75
Wm. Ness	21	32	.75
E. E. Higbu	22	32	.75
Arthur O. Shade	23	32	.75
Harry C. Hermans	1	33	.75
Harry C. Hermans, lots 3, 4 and	5	33	2.25
Christopher Jung	6	33	.75
Beter Jung	7	33	.75
John Jung	8	33	.75
Arthur O. Shade	11	33	.75
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.75
Ellen Olson	15	33	.62
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		33	2.48
John E. Clews	1	34	.39
John Nelson	2	34	.39
T. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		34	2.34
Morgan T. Rich, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		34	1.17
John Hack	16	34	.39
T. M. Hodwin, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		34	2.34
C. J. Brainerd, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		35	1.95
T. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		35	2.34
Carl J. Loomis, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		35	3.12
Joseph L. Stewart, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		35	4.53
H. A. McClatchie, all		36	2.97
Edward Hamry, lots 4 to 7 inclusive		37	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		38	3.51
G. A. Fairbanks, lots 10 to 14 inclusive		38	1.95
Edward Hamry, lots 2 and	3	39	1.17
F. J. Detling, lots 13 to 24 incl		39	4.68
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		40	1.17
Geo. and Albert Reiley, lots 4 and	5	40	.78
P. H. Munroe	6	40	.39
J. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		40	2.34
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		40	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 17 &	18	40	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 4 and	5	41	.78
C. C. Higbee	6	41	.39
Joseph Smith	9	41	.39
J. M. Hodwin, lots 13 &	14	41	3.61
Andrew & Hampsen	1	42	.75
J. Gillespie, lots 2 and	3	42	1.50
Wm. H. Dufresne	5	42	.75
Julia Walter, lots 13, 14 &	15	42	1.86
A. J. Hayes, und. ⅓ of	17	42	.62
Arthur Toupin, lots 20, 21 &	22	42	7.79
August Wentzel, n 100 ft of	1	43	4.30
Mary Gunderson, south 110 ft of lots 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.43
Peter Engels	7	43	1.12
Michael Biever	8	43	1.12
L. J. Bruse	9	43	8.55
A. H. Holden, lots 10 and	11	43	2.24
Cora Elsaas	6	44	1.49
J. W. and M. Lowe	7	44	1.49
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.49
Susan D. Smith, lots 11 &	12	44	17.81
Peter Peterson, lots 13 &	14	44	2.98
Henry Walkman	15	44	1.49
Laughlin & Doyle, lots 16 &	17	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe, lots 18 and	19	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.49
C. L. Brainerd, east 28 ft of lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.91
Neil Peterson, lots 1 and	2	45	2.98
Susan D. Smith	4	45	9.40
Henrietta Detling, lots 5 &	6	45	2.98
Henrietta Detling, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		45	8.94
Adam Schmitz, lots 1 and	2	46	2.98
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		46	8.94
R. H. Abraham, east 50 ft of lots 19 to 24 inclusive		46	2.97
J. H. Knight, west 100 ft of lots 19 to 24 inclusive		46	5.94
Erick K. Wallender, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		47	8.94
R. H. Abraham, except 250 ft of	7	47	1.49
Johnson & Marshall, west 150 ft of lots 8 to 12 inclusive		47	2.97
Ella Farrand, west 75 ft of		48	4.46
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.46
Mary Zaiser, com at nw cor e 30 ft, s 200 ft		50	9.28
Mary Zaiser, 16 ft of e 75 ft of		49	1.49
Ellen Sebrin, com. 30 ft e of nw cor, e 25 ft, s 200 ft		50	2.97
John Schmidz, com 55 ft e of nw cor, e 69 ft, s 200 ft		50	15.59
H. Burgdorf, com at ne cor w 104 ft, s 200 ft		50	5.94
Johnson & Marshall, com 104 ft w of ne cor, s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	2.97
J. W. Hoxie	7	51	2.24
John Schmitz Jr.	8	51	2.24
John Watson, 100 x 56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.46
Mina Pratt, 80 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Mary M. Wellington, 100 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Opera House Assn, lots 1, 2 &	3	53	4.47
I. L. Breese	5	53	4.49
Fred Stark	9	53	1.49
John Luger, lots 13, 14 &	15	53	2.25
Simon J. Peabody, lots 17 &	18	53	1.50
Susan D. Smith	19	53	.75
Joseph Smith	21	53	.75
Wm. Graham, lots 22, 23 &	24	53	2.25
Hayes, Hamry & Detling, und. 3-4		54	8.36
Cora Elsass, lots 1, 2 and	3	55	1.17
Henry W. Davies, lots 5 and	6	55	.78
H. P. Hamrin	7	55	.39
Maggie L. Pirath, lots 8 to 10 incl		55	1.17
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.39
F. A. Lathrop	12	55	.39
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	55	.39
Henrietta Detling, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	56	8.97
Sarah Hillgrove	5	56	.39
Sarah Hillgrove	6	56	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.39
Edward Hamry	19	57	.39
Edward Hamry	20	57	.39
Edward Hamry	21	57	.39
Edward Hamry	22	57	.39
Edward Hamry	23	57	.39
Edward Hamry	24	57	.39
Edward Hamry	1	58	.25
Edward Hamry	2	58	.25
Edward Hamry	3	58	.25
Edward Hamry	4	58	.25
Edward Hamry	5	58	.25
Edward Hamry	6	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	15	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.25
Edward Hamry	19	59	.39
Edward Hamry	20	59	.39
Edward Hamry	21	59	.39
Edward Hamry	22	59	.39
Edward Hamry	23	59	.39
Edward Hamry	24	59	.39
Edward Hamry	1	60	.39
Edward Hamry	2	60	.39
Edward Hamry	3	60	.39
Edward Hamry	4	60	.39
Edward Hamry	5	60	.39
Edward Hamry	6	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	14	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	15	61	.39
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	6	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	7	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	8	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	9	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	10	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	11	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	12	62	.39
Jacob F. Shoffer, w½	14	62	1.12
Cora Elsass	7	63	.39
Cora Elsass, lots 8 and	9	63	.78
Amelia Schlieff, n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Sopherin Koch, 25 ft s of n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Wm. H. Anderson	3	64	.75
Louisa Gesswein	9	64	.75
Elizabeth Sauer lots 13 to 15 inclusive		64	2.25
A. D. Henny	18	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	21	64	.75
Wight, ½	21	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	22	64	.75
Wight, ½	22	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles	24	64	.75
Elizabeth Conkling	4	65	1.40
Mathelda Gerke	7	65	5.21
Louis Burgdorf	13	65	11.08
John Holzknecht	3	66	2.06
John Gunderson	4	66	3.21
P. A. Blackstad, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		66	6.42
Maria L. Buse	10	66	2.35
O. D. Kinnie	16	66	.75
Theodore McCullough, lots 19 and	20	66	1.50
James W. Griffin, lots 23 &	24	66	1.50
Ernest Buse, south ½		67	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 1 and	2	68	1.50
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 5 &	6	69	3.62
Fred Buse	8	69	2.83
Thomas Stale, lots 9 to 12 incl		69	5.96
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 13 to 16 incl		69	3.00
Fred Buse, lots 20 and	21	69	1.50
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 22, 23 &	24	69	2.25
Louisa Gesswein, lots 13 &	14	70	3.98
J. W. Ermine, lots 3 and	4	71	2.00
Walter J. Richardson	6	71	1.12
R. J. Like	7	71	1.12
R. J. Like	8	71	1.12
Jacob Pahlen	9	71	5.58
Louis Schaeffer	10	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	11	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	12	71	1.12
A. M. Miller	20	71	.75
A. M. Miller	21	71	.75
A. M. Miller	22	71	.75
John A. Wright	1	72	.75
John A. Wright	2	72	.75
Ira M. Decamp	3	72	.75
Francis Rooney	8	72	.75
Elnora Lessner	9	72	.75
Ottilie Brazius	16	72	.39
Peter Olson	23	72	.39
Peter Olson	24	72	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.39
A. J. Hayes		74	3.24
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.39
James Phillips	4	75	.39
L. J. Olephant	6	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	19	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.39
Edward Hamery	1	76	.39
Edward Hamery	2	76	.39
Edward Hamery	3	76	.39
Edward Hamery	4	76	.39
Edward Hamery	5	76	.39
Edward Hamery	6	76	.39
F. J. Detling	13	76	.39
F. J. Detling	14	76	.39
F. J. Detling	15	76	.39
F. J. Detling	16	76	.39
F. J. Detling	17	76	.39
F. J. Detling	18	76	.39
F. J. Detling	19	76	.39
F. J. Detling	20	76	.39
F. J. Detling	21	76	.39
F. J. Detling	22	76	.39
F. J. Detling	23	76	.39
F. J. Detling	24	76	.39
F. J. Detling	1	77	.39
F. J. Detling	2	77	.39
F. J. Detling	3	77	.39
F. J. Detling	4	77	.39
F. J. Detling	5	77	.39
F. J. Detling	6	77	.39
F. J. Detling	7	77	.39
F. J. Detling	8	77	.39
F. J. Detling	9	77	.39
F. J. Detling	10	77	.39
F. J. Detling	11	77	.39
F. J. Detling	12	77	.39
Edward Hamery	19	77	.39
Edward Hamery	20	77	.39
Edward Hamery	21	77	.39
Edward Hamery	22	77	.39
Edward Hamery	23	77	.39
Edward Hamery	24	77	.39
Edward Hamery	1	78	.39
Edward Hamery	2	78	.39
Edward Hamery	3	78	.39
Edward Hamery	4	78	.39
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.39
Thos. R. Dagan	6	78	.39
Edward Hamery	19	78	.39
Edward Hamery	20	78	.39
Edward Hamery	21	78	.39
Edward Hamery	22	78	.39
Edward Hamery	23	78	.39
Edward Hamery	24	78	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	13	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	14	80	.39
Edward Hamery	15	80	.39
Edward Hamery	16	80	.39
Edward Hamery	17	80	.39
Edward Hamery	18	80	.39
Edward Hamery	19	80	.39
Edward Hamery	20	80	.39
Wm. A. Elliott	4	81	.39
Carrie Cummings	5	81	.39
David L. Dolly	6	81	.39
David L. Dolly	7	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	9	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	10	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	11	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	12	81	.39
Security Trust Co.	15	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	23	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	24	81	.39
L. I. Breese	5	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	7	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	8	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	9	82	1.12
Security Trust Co., lots 15 &	16	82	12.63
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.75
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.12
David C. Richter	19	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	20	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	21	83	1.12
Anna Shoennecker, lots 5, 6 &	7	84	4.47
Otto J. Zehrendt, lot 8 and north ½ of	9	84	2.98
August Morin	10	84	1.49
Helen Klepper, lots 11 &	12	84	2.98
Jas. W. Grifan, lots 1, 2 &	3	85	2.25
Lulie Lieb, lots 11 and	12	85	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 2 and	3	87	1.50
H. F. Duman	3	89	1.12
O. R. Boyer	4	89	1.12
Frank A. Overlack, lots 5 &	6	89	2.24
Bertha Zaiser	8	89	1.12
O. R. Boyer, lots 9 and	10	89	2.24
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.12
J. G. Molan	12	89	1.12
Bertha Zaiser, lots 13 to 21 incl		89	6.75
H. F. Duman	22	89	.75
Bertha Zaiser, lots 23 and	24	89	1.50
Paul Cyr	19	90	8.55
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.12
Hayes & Hamery, lots 1, 2 &	3	91	3.36
Edward Riley, lots 9 to 12 incl		91	4.48
Mrs. Thos. Young, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		91	2.25
Geo. H. Detling, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		91	3.00
Henry W. Davies	20	91	.75
Alfred Blomgren, lots 21, 22&23		91	5.23
Anderson & Goldburg, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		92	1.56
Sliebot Hudtner, lots 11 &	12	92	.78
Chas. Just, lots 13 and	14	92	.78
Geo. H. Detling, lots 15 to 24 inclusive		92	3.90
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 5 incl		93	1.95
James McGalrick	6	93	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 7 to 12 incl		93	2.34
Ed. Hamery, lots 13 to 18 incl		93	2.34
Ed Hamery, lots 1 to 4 incl		94	1.56
Sweet & Wyer	5	94	.39
Katie B. Baker	6	94	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 13 &	14	94	4.48
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 12 incl		95	4.68
Edward Hamery, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		95	2.34
Edward Hamery	7	96	.39
Edward Hamery	8	96	.39
Edward Hamery	9	96	.39
Edward Hamery	10	96	.39
Edward Hamery	11	96	.39
Edward Hamery	12	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.39
Edward Hamery	13	97	.39
Edward Hamery	14	97	.39
Edward Hamery	15	97	.39
Edward Hamery	16	97	.39
Edward Hamery	17	97	.39
Edward Hamery	18	97	.39
A. J. Hayes	24	97	.39
Edward Hamery	7	98	.39
Edward Hamery	8	98	.39
Edward Hamery	9	98	.39
Edward Hamery	10	98	.39
Edward Hamery	11	98	.39
Edward Hamery	12	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.39
F. J. Detling	5	99	.39
F. J. Detling	6	99	.39
F. J. Detling	7	99	.39
F. J. Detling	8	99	.39
F. J. Detling	9	99	.39
F. J. Detling	10	99	.39
F. J. Detling	11	99	.39
F. J. Detling	12	99	.39
Edward Hamery	19	99	.39
Edward Hamery	20	99	.39
Edward Hamery	21	99	.39
Edward Hamery	22	99	.39
Edward Hamery	23	99	.39
Edward Hamery	24	99	.39
Edward Hamery	7	100	.39
Edwarl Hamery	8	100	.39
Edward Hamery	9	100	.39
Edward Hamery	10	100	.39
Edward Hamery	11	100	.39
Edward Hamery	12	100	.39
F. J. Detling	13	100	.39
F. J. Detling	14	100	.39
F. J. Detling	15	100	.39
F. J. Detling	16	100	.39
F. J. Detling	17	100	.39
F. J. Detling	18	100	.39
F. J. Detling	19	100	.39
F. J. Detling	20	100	.39
F. J. Detling	21	100	.39
F. J. Detling	22	100	.39
F. J. Detling	23	100	.39
F. J. Detling	24	100	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.39
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.75
L. I. Breese	8	102	.75
L. I. Breese	9	102	.75
L. I. Breese	10	102	.75
L. I. Breese, lots 11 and	12	102	12.63
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.75
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.75
L. I. Breese	18	102	.75
L. I. Breese	19	102	.75
L. I. Breese	20	102	.75
L. I. Breese	21	102	.75
L. I. Breese	22	102	.75
L. I. Breese	23	102	.75
L. I. Breese	24	102	.75
Anderson & Solberg	3	103	1.12
Anderson & Solberg	4	103	1.12
A. J. Higdem	6	103	1.12

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Adeline Schaeffer	8	103	1.12
Mary A. Hennings et al.	10	103	1.12
John Bauer	13	103	
John Bauer	14	103	13.38
John Bauer	15	103	1.12
Ernest Buse	2	106	.39
Ernest Buse	3	106	.39
Ernest Buse	4	106	.39
Ernest Buse	5	106	.39
Ernest Buse	6	106	.39
Ernest Buse	7	106	.39
Ernest Buse	8	106	.39
Ernest Buse	9	106	.39
Ernest Buse	10	106	.39
Ernest Buse	11	106	.39
Ernest Buse	12	106	.39
Gjosk & Bauer, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark of Red Lake river			1.78

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Spencer Leavith	6	2	$20.67
Spencer Leavith	2	2	18.56
Joseph Rose	4	3	8.36
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	37.10
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	18.56
Josephine Porier	2	4	5.58
Delphine Rose	5	4	2.80
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	5.58
John McThary	14	6	8.91
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.88
Fred Zaiser	4	8	11.14
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.84
H. B. Haufer	11	9	4.46
H. B. Kaufer	12	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	13	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	18	9	3.73
Edward Langevin	19	9	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	1	10	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	2	19	3.73
Edward Langevin, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		10	14.92
Eugenit Pepin	16	11	7.43
Peter A. Couture	20	11	3.73
Jerome Germain	24	11	3.73
Edward Langevin Est.	2	12	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	2.24
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.24
Joseph C. Dargan	4	15	5.21
Jacob Alp, for years 1897 and 1898	16	15	5.54
Louise Gesswein, for year 1897	17	15	2.57
Napoleon Morrissette, lots 9&10		16	4.48
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 to 20 inclusive		16	17.92
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	17.88
John B. Dow, lots 1 and	2	19	4.18
L. B. Laplume	5	19	2.24
L. B. Laplume	6	19	2.24
Peter F. Eagen	13	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	14	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	15	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	16	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	18	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	2	21	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	8	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	11	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	12	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	2	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	14	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	15	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	1.49
Geo. E. Higgins, lots 15 &	16	25	2.98
Edward Langevin, lots 19 &	20	25	2.98
Edward Langevin	21	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	22	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	23	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	24	25	1.49
Desive Marchand	1	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	2	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	3	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	4	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	5	26	1.49
Desire Marchand	6	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	7	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	8	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	9	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	10	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	11	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	12	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	14	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	15	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	26	1.48
Edward Langevin Est.	1	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	32	.75

Miles' Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Charles Woodbury, lots 1, 2 &	3	1	$ .78
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 4, 5 &	6	1	.78
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 12 incl		1	1.56
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	1	.52
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 15 and	16	1	.52
H. B. Kaufer, lots 17 and	18	1	.52
S. M. Davis, lots 19 and	20	1	.52
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 21 &	22	1	.52
Albert F. Snell, lots 23 &	24	1	.52
Chas. Woodbury, lots 4, 5 &	6	2	.78
Wright & Mitchell, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		2	1.56
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		2	1.04
R. H. Abraham, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		2	1.30
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		3	3.12
Peter Beautron	13	3	.26
Kate L. Hill	14	3	.26
Constantine Burger	15	3	.26
Philip Zeh	21	3	.26
Andrew E. Brand, lots 23 &	24	3	.52
A. F. Scheldrup, lots 1 and	2	4	.52
R. H. Abraham, lots 3 and	4	4	.52
G. T. Miles, lots 5 to 12 incl		4	2.08
G. T. Miles	13	5	.17
Chas. McCarty, lots 3 and	4	6	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 5 to 10 inclusive		6	1.02
Peter Baker, lots 11 and	12	6	.34
Walburga Zeh, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		6	1.36
Walburga Zeh, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		6	.68
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.17
Evan Anderson	8	7	.17
Peter Beautron, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		7	.68
G. T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 incl		7	1.02
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	.85
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		8	.95
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 18 incl		8	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		8	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		9	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		9	.68
Erick G. Wallender, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		9	.68
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		9	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		9	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 & 6		10	.34
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 8, 9 &	10	10	.51
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 11 &	12	10	.34
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		10	2.04
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		11	.87
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 18 inclusive		11	2.04
Wm. Misner, lots 19 and	20	11	.34
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21&22		11	.31
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		12	2.04
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	12	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		13	.85
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.17
E. E. Kearney	7	13	.17
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 &	10	13	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.17
Albert F. Snell, lots 10 &	11	14	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 12, 13&14		14	.51
Knud Benson, lots 15 &	16	14	.34
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		15	1.36
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 to 13 inclusive		15	.85
R. H. Abraham, lots 15 &	16	15	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, all		16	2.72

Park Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. W. Elliott, a 60 foot strip of land south of and adjoining lot	1	1	$ .39
Thos. Lonson	1	1	.39
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.39
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.39
L. I. Breese	7	1	.39
L. I. Breese	8	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	10	1	4.09
Carl J. Loomis, lots 11 to 14		1	1.56
Buckhardt Walters, lots 15 &	16	1	.78
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	1	.78
Julia Walters, lots 19 &	20	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 21&22		1	.78
J. J. Busse, lots 23 and	24	1	.78
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 26 and	27	1	.78
August Walters, lots 28 to 31 inclusive		1	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 32 and	33	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al.	34	1	.39
Julia Walters	35	1	.39
Buckhardt & Walters	36	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	4	2	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 6 to 9 inclusive		2	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		2	1.17
Julia Walters, lots 13to15 incl		2	1.17
Mary Hennings et al, lots 16&17		2	.78
Buckhardt & Walters	18	2	.39
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.39
Julia Walters, lots 21 to 23 incl		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 24 to 26 inclusive		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 27 to 37 inclusive		2	4.29
Mary Hennings et al.	38	2	.39
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 39 and	40	2	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 41&42		2	.78
Julia Walters, lots 43 to 46 incl		2	1.56
Bertha Jackson, lots 47 to 48 inclusive		2	.78
Edmund Bray, lots 1 to 3 incl		3	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 6 incl		3	1.17
Ness & Korstadt, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		3	1.95
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt, lots 16 to 43 inclusive		3	10.92
Ness & Korstadt, E 44 ft of	44	3	.39
Jas. Lyman, ex E 44 ft	44	3	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 45 to 52 inclusive		3	2.82
Katharine Korstadt, lots 2 &	3	4	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		4	3.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		4	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		4	1.56
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.39
John Nelson, lots 21 &	22	4	.78
Ness & Korstadt, lots 23 to 35 inclusive		4	5.07

E. and O. Buse Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Margaretta Walter, lots 3 &	4	2	$ .78
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co.	12	2	.39
A. Borrasdale, lots 5 to 20 incl		5	6.24
Thomas Knuland, lots 11 &	12	6	1.24
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		6	1.28
John Watson	17	6	.32
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.32
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		7	6.75
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		8	2.25
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 8 inclusive		8	3.75
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		9	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 9 inclusive		9	2.34
A. H. Cloudy, lots 1 to 3 incl		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 15 and 16		10	.78
John Watson, lots 17to20 incl		10	1.56
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 21 to 33 inclusive		10	5.07
John Watson	34	10	1.39
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		11	2.88
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	11	.64
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	12	.78

Holmes' Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	$ .24
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.24
Maria Dufour	3	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	7	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	8	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	9	1	.24
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	11	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	12	1	.24
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	2	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	3	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	4	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	5	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	9	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	10	2	.24
Verginia Holmes	11	2	.24
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.24
John Daly	13	3	.24
John Daly	14	3	.24
John Daly	15	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	16	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	17	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	18	3	.24
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.24
Narcisse Michand	4	4	.24
Narcisse Michand	5	4	.24
Narcisse Michand	6	4	.24
Narcisse Michand	7	4	.24
Narcisse Michand	8	4	.24
George Peterson	13	4	.24
George Peterson	14	4	.24
George Peterson	15	4	.24
George Peterson	16	4	.24
Jas. F. Holmes	17	4	.24
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.24
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	2	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	3	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	4	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	5	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	6	5	.24
Wesley Neile	1	6	.24
Wesley Neile	2	6	.24
Potter Produce Co.	3	6	.24
Wesley Neil	4	6	.24
Wesley Neil	5	6	.24
Wesley Neil	6	6	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	7	.24
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.24
Ida Baldwin	8	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	9	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	10	7	.24
Eklunds & Rudt	19	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	20	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	21	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	22	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	23	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	1	8	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	2	8	.17
Frank Robert Jr.	3	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	8	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	9	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	10	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	11	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	12	8	.17
Lauretta A. Shorey	21	8	.17
Louretta A. Shorey	22	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	3	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	4	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	5	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	6	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	7	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	8	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	9	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	10	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	11	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	12	9	.17
G. F. Miles	13	9	.17
G. F. Miles	14	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.17
Wesley Neile	5	10	.17
Wesley Neile	6	10	.17
Wesley Neile	7	10	.17
Wesley Neile	8	10	.17
Wesley Neale	9	10	.17
Wesley Neile	10	10	.17
Wesley Neile	11	10	.17
Wesley Neile	12	10	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.17
A. S. Simon	1	12	.17
A. S. Simon	2	12	.17
Wesley Neil	4	13	.17
Wesley Neil	5	13	.17
Wesley Neil	6	13	.17
Wesley Neil	7	13	.17
Wesley Neil	8	13	.17
Wesley Neil	9	13	.17
Wesley Neil	10	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	13	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	14	13	.17
James F. Holmes	16	13	.17
James F. Holmes	17	13	.17
James F. Holmes	18	13	.17
James F. Holmes	19	13	.17
James F. Holmes	20	13	.17
James F. Holmes	21	13	.17
James F. Holmes	22	13	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.17
Phinias N. Loine	24	13	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	14	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	14	.17
Jas. I. Wyer	3	14	.17
Jas. I. Wyer	4	14	.17
John Feltz	5	14	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.17
Emma Booth	7	14	.17
Emma Booth	8	14	.17
James I. Wyer	9	14	.17
James I. Wyer	10	14	.17
Phenias N. Loine	11	14	.17
Phenia N. Loine	12	14	.17
Andrew Woods	13	14	.17
Andrew Woods	14	14	.17
Andrew Woods	20	14	.17
Andrew Woods	21	14	.17
Andrew Woods	22	14	.17
Andrew Woods	23	14	.17
Andrew Woods	24	14	.17
Wesley Neil	1	15	.17
Wesley Neil	2	15	.17
Wesley Neil	3	15	.17
Wesley Neil	4	15	.17
Wesley Neil	5	15	.17
Wesley Neil	6	15	.17
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	17	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	4	17	.17
John Feltz	5	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	6	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	7	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	8	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	9	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	10	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	11	17	.17
John B. Lohman	1	18	.17
John B. Lohman	2	18	.17
John B. Lohman	3	18	.17
John B. Lohman	4	18	.17
John B. Lohman	5	18	.17
John B. Lohman	6	18	.17
John B. Lohman	7	18	.17
John B. Lohman	8	18	.17
John B. Lohman	9	18	.17
John B. Lohman	10	18	.17
John B. Lohman	11	18	.17

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sophia Belair	3	1	$11.14
J. A. Bray	14	1	4.46
J. A. Bray	15	1	15.59
Bartlett Knudson	26	1	3.73
Armundson & Olson	11	2	2.24
Thomas Canty	14	2	1.49
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 9, 10 &	11	3	5.96
A. F. Austinson, lots 13 &	14	3	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 1 &	2	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 3 and	4	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	4	1.24
George E. Higgins, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		4	3.74
Austinson & Larson, lots 4 &	5	5	1.50
J. W. Lowe, lots 6 and	7	5	1.50
Mary Cyr, east 50 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig, west 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig	18	5	.75
G. A. Gruasendorf	8	6	.75
Austinson & Larson, lots 1 &	2	7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 13 and	14	7	1.50
Lena Schreiter, lots 10, 11 &	12	8	4.47
Nels J. Ukkestad	13	8	1.12
Edmund Bray, lots 23 &	24	8	4.82
Chas. Hagen	4	9	2.97
Austinson & Larson, lots 5 &	6	9	5.94
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.97
Peter Olson	8	9	2.97
John Peterson	9	9	2.97
Jacob Olf	10	9	2.97
Clarence L. Atwood, lots 11& 12		9	5.94
Ernest Buse, lots 16 to 21 incl		9	8.94
Ernest Buse	24	9	1.49
Peter Bourdon	19	10	4.83
G. A. Grussendorf	6	12	1.87
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 10 incl		12	7.48
F. E. Buse, lots 6 to 8 incl		13	5.61
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.87
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.87
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.87
Napoleon A. Bray, lots 1 &	2	14	3.74
Mary Sarnpore, lots 3 &	4	14	3.74
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.87

Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. Swigny, lots 1 to 4 incl		1	$1.00
Carl G. Thysell, lots 7 and	8	1	.50
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.25
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.25
Evan Anderson, lots 11 &	12	1	.50
B. Swigny, lots 13 to 16 incl		1	1.00
Sidney Bottineau, lots 17 &	18	1	.50
Pierre Bottineau, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		1	1.00
Even Anderson, lots 23 &	24	1	.50
John Bottineau	7	2	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.25
G. A. Grussendorf, lots 11 &	12	2	.50
Louis Berthiamme, lots 13 &	14	2	.50
Mary R. Bottineau, lots 15 &	16	2	.50
Frank Palevin	19	2	.25
Oliver Charbonneau	3	3	.25
L. I. Breese	4	3	.25
August Moreau	5	3	.25
Rupert Seidenbush	6	3	.25
C. J. Cowles	21	3	.25
Sophia Busch, lots 22to24 incl		3	.75
Vital Laplante, south 40 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.39
J. H. Sanders, ex south 40 ft of lots 1 and	2	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 6, 7 &	8	4	1.17
Lewis Wadekemper	9	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 10, 11 &	12	4	1.17
Joseph Duran Jr.	13	4	.39
W. H. Reichel	14	4	.39
Sophia Busch	15	4	.39
Geo. Weiss, lots 16 and	17	4	.78
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 18 to 24 inclusive		4	2.73
Fahey & Michand, all		5	9.36
Lena Schreiter, lots 5 to 8 incl		6	3.78
Frank Prebyle	9	6	5.94
Frank Prebyle	10	6	.39
Ole Omoth	11	6	.39
Susie Allaire	12	6	.39
Frank Pribyl, lots 1 to 5 incl		7	1.95
Frank Pribyl, lots 6 and	7	7	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 8 and	9	7	.78
Ellen Fahey, lots 10, 11 &	12	7	1.17
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.45
Frank Roberts	2	8	.25
Frank Roberts	3	8	.25
John B. Dow	4	8	.25
John B. Dow	5	8	.25
John B. Dow	6	8	.25
John B. Dow	7	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	8	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	9	8	.25
P. D. Smith	10	8	.25
P. D. Smith	11	8	.25
P. D. Smith	12	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	13	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	14	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	15	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	16	8	.25
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	19	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	20	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	21	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	22	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	23	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	24	8	.25
P. D. Smith	1	9	.25
P. D. Smith	2	9	.25
P. J. Johnson	3	9	.25
E. L. Dow	4	9	.25
E. L. Dow	5	9	.25
E. L. Dow	6	9	.25
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.25
E. L. Dow	8	9	.25
E. L. Dow	9	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	11	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	12	9	.25
Susie Allard	13	9	.25
Susie Allard	14	9	.25
Edward Langevin	15	9	.25
Edward Langevin	16	9	.25
Edward Langevin	17	9	.25
Edward Langevin	18	9	.25
Edward Langevin	19	9	.25
Edward Langevin	20	9	.25
Edward Langevin	21	9	.25
Edward Langevin	22	9	.25
L. I. Breese	1	10	.25
L. I. Breese	2	10	.25
L. I. Breese	3	10	.25
L. I. Breese	4	10	.25
L. I. Breese	5	10	.25
L. I. Breese	6	10	.25
L. I. Breese	7	10	.25
L. I. Breese	8	10	.25
L. I. Breese	9	10	.25
L. I. Breese	10	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	15	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	16	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	17	10	.25
G. A. Gresendorf	18	10	.25
L. I. Breese	19	10	.25
L. I. Breese	20	10	.25
L. I. Breese	21	10	.25
L. I. Breese	22	10	.25
L. I. Breese	23	10	.25
L. I. Breese	24	10	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons, lots 2 &	3	11	.50
John Gieriet	4	11	.25
John Gieriet	5	11	.25
John Gieriet	6	11	.25
John Gieriet	7	11	.25
John Gieriet	8	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	9	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	10	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	11	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	12	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	20	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	21	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	22	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	23	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	24	11	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.25
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 4 &	5	12	.50
Celina Gervois	6	12	.25
Celina Gervois	7	12	.25
Celina Gervois	8	12	.25
Celina Gervois	9	12	.25
Celina Gervois	10	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 11 &	12	12	.50
Pierre Bottineau	20	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	21	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	22	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 23 &	24	12	.50
L. I. Breese	1	13	.25
L. I. Breese	2	13	.25
L. I. Breese	3	13	.25
L. I. Breese	4	13	.25
L. I. Breese	5	13	.25
L. I. Breese	6	13	.25
L. I. Breese	7	13	.25
L. I. Breese	8	13	.25
L. I. Breese	9	13	.25
L. I. Breese	10	13	.25
L. I. Breese	11	13	.25
L. I. Breese	12	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	14	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	15	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	16	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	17	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	18	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	21	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	22	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	23	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	24	13	.25
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 1 &	2	14	.50
Chas. H. Brossard	3	14	.25
L. I. Breese	4	14	.25
L. I. Breese	5	14	.25
L. I. Breese	6	14	.25
L. I. Breese	7	14	.25
L. I. Breese	8	14	.25
L. I. Breese	9	14	.25
L. I. Breese	10	14	.25
L. I. Breese	11	14	.25
L. I. Breese	12	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	15	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	16	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	19	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	20	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	21	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	22	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	23	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	24	14	.25
Frank Prebyl, lots 1 &	2	15	.50
Frank Prebyl	3	15	.25
Edward Langevin	4	15	.25
Edward Langevin	5	15	.25
Edward Langevin	6	15	.25
Edward Langevin	7	15	.25
Edward Langevin	8	15	.25
Edward Langevin	9	15	.25
Edward Langevin	10	15	.25
John B. Dow, lots 11 &	12	15	.50
Wencelas Waronsek	13	15	.25
Wencelas Waronsek	14	15	.25
John B. Dow	15	15	.25
John B. Dow	16	15	.25
John B. Dow	17	15	.25
Edward Langevin	18	15	.25
Edward Langevin	19	15	.25
Edward Langevin	20	15	.25
Edward Langevin	21	15	.25
Ellen Fahey	1	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	2	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	3	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	4	16	.25
John B. Dow	5	16	.25
John B. Dow	6	16	.25
John B. Dow	7	16	.25
John B. Dow, lots 8 &	9	16	.50
Sarah Lemieux	1	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	2	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	3	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	4	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	5	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	6	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	1	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	2	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	3	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	4	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	5	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	6	18	.25
John B. Dow	7	18	.25
John B. Dow	8	18	.25
John B. Dow	9	18	.25
Florence Jolicoeur	10	18	.25
Chas. Langevin	1	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	2	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	4	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	5	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	7	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	8	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	9	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	10	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	11	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	12	19	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.25
L. I. Breese	2	20	.25
L. I. Breese	3	20	.25
L. I. Breese	4	20	.25
L. I. Breese	5	20	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.25
L. I. Breese	7	20	.25
L. I. Breese	8	20	.25
L. I. Breese	9	20	.25
L. I. Breese	10	20	.25
L. I. Breese	11	20	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	12	29	.25

Champagne, Dow & Gieret's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	5	1	$ .75
Champagne & Dow, lots 1 &	2	2	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	3	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 7 and	8	3	1.50
Christian Cook	2	4	.75
Christian Cook	3	4	.75
Louis Marcil	4	4	.75
Louis Marcil	5	4	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 and	14	7	1.50
John B. Dow	2	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	8	.75
John B. Dow, lots 4 &	5	8	1.50
Mrs. Julie Brault, lots 6 &	7	8	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	10	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	8	.75
Alfred Brisette	19	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	20	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	21	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	22	9	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 and	2	12	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	14	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	15	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	16	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	17	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	18	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	19	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	20	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	21	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	22	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	23	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	24	15	.75
Joseph Lecount	5	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est, lots 1 and	2	20	1.24
Edward Langevin Est.	3	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	21	.39
Edward Langevin Est. lots 1 and	2	22	.78
Edward Langevin Est.	3	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		A	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		B	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		C	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		D	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		E	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		F	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		G	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		H	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		I	.39

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	1	$ .17
Sweet & Wyer, ex north 10 ft of	1	1	.17
Charles Finnegan, lots 2, 3 &	4	1	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	1	.34
Marie Munch, lots 8 to 13 incl		1	1.02
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		1	.68
Marie Munch, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		1	1.02
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
John M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 10 &	11	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 12 &	13	2	.34
Fred Buse	14	2	.17
Helary Archer, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		2	.68
August Wentzel, lots 19 &	20	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		2	1.02
Sweet & Wyer	1	3	.17
John Schmitz, lots 8 &	9	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		3	.68
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 feet of	14	3	.17
J. M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	14	3	.17
Maria L. Buse, lots 15 to 20 inclusive		3	1.02
Philip Zeh	21	3	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 22 to 24 inclusive		3	.51
Louis Ness, lots 25 and	26	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 2 &	3	4	.34
Thomas Dargan	4	4	.17
H. A. McClatchie	5	4	.17
J. A. Barrichter, lots 6 to 11 inclusive		4	1.02
H. A. McClatchie, lots 12 &	13	4	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1, 2 &	3	5	.51
Fred Buse, lots 4, 5 &	6	5	.51
Phil Zeh	7	5	.17
J. A. Barrister, lots 8 &	9	5	.34
John M. Boyle	10	5	.17
Gustav Reick, lots 11 &	12	5	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		6	1.02
Albert Kraus, lots 13 and	14	6	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		6	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		6	1.02
Richard H. Abraham, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	1.02
Thomas Johnson	18	8	.17
Michael Flynn	19	8	.17
Willie Hoernig	20	8	.17
John Schmitz Sr.	21	8	.17
John Younger	22	8	.17
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.17
Jas. T. Martin	24	8	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		9	1.02
John Schmitz Sr., lots 21, 22 and	23	9	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 1 to 6 incl		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	1.02

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		11	2.04
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		11	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 19 &	20	11	.34
Louis Ness, lots 1 to 6 incl		12	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		12	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		13	.51
Philip Zeh	7	13	.17
Herman Kriel, lots 8 &	9	13	.34
Albert Stahlmeyer, lots 10, 11 and	12	13	.51
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		14	2.04
Louis Nees	1	15	.17
Charles Meholz, lots 2&	3	15	.34
August Grochgl	4	15	.17
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.17
Louis Nees	6	15	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		15	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 19 to 24 incl		15	1.02
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		16	1.02
W. A. Schreiter, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		16	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		16	.51
Ernest Buse, lots 13 to 18 incl		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		17	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 8 to 10 incl		17	.51
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.17
Bertnuis Helland	12	17	.17
Frederick Hoose, lots 13 &	14	17	.34
E. G. Holmes, lots 15 &	16	17	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 17 and	18	17	.34
H. B. Kaufer, lots 1, 2 &	3	18	.51
John M. Boyle, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		18	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		18	1.02
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		19	1.02
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		19	1,02
Henry Breklous, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		19	.51
Henry Breklous	16	19	.17
Ernest Buse, lots 17 &	18	19	.34
Frederick Buse	24	19	.17
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.17
Herman Kreil, lots 2 to 6 incl		20	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 incl		20	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		21	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 incl		21	.51
FrederickBuse, lots 4 to 6 incl		21	.51
Ernest Buse	7	21	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		21	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 &	14	21	.34
John M. Boyle	15	21	.17
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.17
E. G. Holmes, lots 1 &	2	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 &	8	22	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 9 to 16 inclusive		22	1.36
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		22	1.02
E. G. Holmes, lots 23 &	24	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		22	.68
John M. Boyle, lots 29 &	30	22	.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 31 &	32	22	.34
FrederickBuse, lots 1 to 6 incl		23	1.02
Louis Zeh, lots 7 &	8	23	.34
Fred Krueger	9	23	.17
Cesarine Ganrache	10	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 11 &	12	23	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		23	.68
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 18 &	19	23	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 20, 21 &	22	23	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 23 to 28 inclusive		23	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 29 to 32 inclusive		23	.68
H. A. McClatchie, lots 1 &	2	24	.34
Philip Zeh, lots 3 to 6 incl		24	.68
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		24	1.02
John Boyle	13	24	.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 14 &	15	24	.34
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		24	.85
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 23 to 26 inclusive		24	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 27 to 30 inclusive		24	.68
Chas. McNamara, a strip of land 1299 feet long and 33 feet wide south of and adjoining Kretzschmar's Second Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.97

Railroad Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	3	1	$ .54
Ernest Buse	4	1	.54
Ernest Buse	5	1	.54
Ernest Buse	6	1	.54
Ernest Buse	7	1	.54
Ernest Buse	8	1	.54
Ernest Buse	9	1	.54
Jacob Olp	1	2	.54
Jacob Olp	2	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	2	.39
Ernest Buse	18	2	.39
Ernest Buse	19	2	.39
Ernest Buse	20	2	.39
Ernest Buse	21	2	.39
Ernest Buse	22	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	3	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	13	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	15	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	16	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	17	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	18	3	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	2	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	4	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	5	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	6	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	7	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	8	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	9	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	4	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	5	.25
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	5	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	6	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	7	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	8	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	9	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	10	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	11	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	12	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	13	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	14	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	15	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	16	6	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	23	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	24	7	.54
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.24
Ernest Buse	4	8	.54
Jacob Olp	5	8	.54
Jacob Olp	6	8	.54
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.54
Ernest Buse	10	8	.54
Emma Curtis	11	8	.54
James B. Holmes	7	9	.54
James B. Holmes	8	9	.54
James B. Holmes	9	9	.54
James B. Holmes	10	9	.54
James B. Holmes	11	9	.54
James B. Holmes	12	9	.54
James B. Holmes	13	10	.39
James B. Holmes	14	10	.39
James B. Holmes	15	10	.39
James B. Holmes	16	10	.39
James B. Holmes	17	10	.39
James B. Holmes	18	10	.39
James B. Holmes	19	10	.39
James B. Holmes	20	10	.39
James B. Holmes	21	10	.39
James B. Holmes	22	10	.39
James B. Holmes	23	10	.39
James B. Holmes	24	10	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	13	.25
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	7	14	.32
James B. Holmes	8	14	.25
James B. Holmes	9	14	.25
James B. Holmes	10	14	.25
James B. Holmes	12	14	.25
James B. Holmes	13	14	.25
James B. Holmes	14	14	.25
James B. Holmes	1	15	.39
James B. Holmes	2	15	.39
James B. Holmes	3	15	.39
James B. Holmes	4	15	.39
James B. Holmes	5	15	.39
James B. Holmes	6	15	.39
James B. Holmes	7	15	.39
James B. Holmes	8	15	.39
James B. Holmes	9	15	.32
James B. Holmes	10	15	.32
James B. Holmes	11	15	.32
James B. Holmes	12	15	.32
James B. Holmes	13	15	.32
James B. Holmes	14	15	.32
Herman Lindner	1	16	.32
Herman Lindner	2	16	.54
Herman Lindner	3	16	.54
Herman Lindner	4	16	.54
Herman Lindner	5	16	.54
Herman Lindner	6	16	.54
Herman Lindner	7	16	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	10	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	11	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	12	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	13	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	14	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	1	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	2	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	3	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	4	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	5	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	6	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	7	18	.75
Lena Schreiter	8	18	.39
Lena Schreiter	9	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	18	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.12
George Hiles	10	19	.75
George Hiles	11	19	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	1	20	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	2	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	3	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	4	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	5	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	6	20	.62
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	19	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	20	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	21	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	22	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	2	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	3	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	4	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	5	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	6	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	26	.32
Phil. A. Kaufer	21	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	26	.32
George Hiles	8	27	.39
W. R. Pitts	11	27	.39
W. R. Pitts	12	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	14	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	16	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	27	.39
Eugene G. LaBree	18	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	20	27	.39
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	7	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	8	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	9	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	10	28	.75
Henry Riechel	11	28	.75
Henry Riechel	12	28	.75
Augusta Krueger	13	28	.62
Augusta Krueger	14	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	15	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	16	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	17	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	19	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	20	28	.62
Ernest Buse	21	28	.62
Ernest Buse	22	28	.62
Ernest Buse	3	29	.62
Ernest Buse	4	29	.62
Ernest Buse	5	29	.62
Ernest Buse	6	29	.62
Ernest Buse	7	29	.62
Ernest Buse	8	29	.62
Ernest Buse	9	29	.62
Ernest Buse	10	29	.62
Ernest Buse	11	29	.62
Ernest Buse	12	29	.62
Lena Schreiter	13	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	14	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	15	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	16	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	18	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	19	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	20	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	21	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	22	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	23	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	24	29	.39
Charles E. Sweet	1	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	2	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	3	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	4	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	5	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	6	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	7	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	8	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	9	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	10	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	11	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	12	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	13	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	14	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	15	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	16	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	17	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	18	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	19	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	20	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	21	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	22	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	23	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	24	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	1	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	6	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	7	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	8	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	9	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	10	31	.39
Francois Cota	11	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	31	.39
Lena Schreiter	1	32	.61
Ernest Buse	3	32	2.84
Ernest Buse	4	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	5	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	6	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	32	13.22
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	32	2.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	32	.39
Newton Bell	1	33	.61
Newton Bell	2	33	.61
Newton Bell	3	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	4	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	5	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	6	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	33	.61
F. W. Miller	8	33	.61
F. W. Miller	9	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	33	.61
F. W. Miller	13	33	.39
F. W. Miller	14	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	16	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	33	.39
Herman Lindner	1	34	.32
Herman Lindner	2	34	.32
Herman Lindner	3	34	.32
Herman Lindner	4	34	.32
Herman Lindner	5	34	.32
Herman Lindner	6	34	.32
Herman Lindner	7	34	.32
Herman Lindner	8	34	.32
Herman Lindner	9	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	11	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	12	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	13	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	14	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	15	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	16	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	17	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	18	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	19	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	20	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	21	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	22	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	23	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	24	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	36	.21
J. B. Holmes et al	18	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	22	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	23	37	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	12	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	19	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	20	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	21	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	22	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	23	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	24	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	2	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	3	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	4	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	8	41	.32
George Hiles	11	41	.32
George Hiles	12	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	21	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	41	.32
August Krueger	1	42	.61
August Krueger	2	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	8	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	9	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	13	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	14	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	42	.39
W. Miller	16	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	20	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	21	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	22	42	.39
C. F. Wahlrobe	7	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	8	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	9	43	.61
Bart Sivegney, lots 10, 11, &	12	43	10.74
Omlie Brouillet	13	43	7.80
Maria Gervois	14	43	.39
Maria Gervois	15	43	.39
Maria Gervois	16	43	.39
P. S. Evanson	17	43	.39
Jeff Barlow	1	44	.39
Jeff Barlow	2	44	.39
John B. Roiche	4	44	.39
John B. Roiche	5	44	.39
John B. Roiche	6	44	2.24
John B. Roiche	7	44	.39
John B. Roiche	8	44	.39
John B. Roiche	9	44	.39
John B. Roiche	10	44	.39
John B. Roiche	11	44	.39
John B. Roiche	12	44	.39
J. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	44	.25
John B. Roiche	18	44	.25
John B. Roiche	19	44	.25
John B. Roiche	20	44	.25
John B. Roiche	21	44	.25
John B. Roiche	22	44	.25
John B. Roiche	23	44	.25
Hannah Johnson	1	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	49	.17
J. T. Knight	7	49	.17
J. T. Knight	8	49	.17
J. T. Knight	9	49	.17
J. T. Knight	10	49	.17
J. T. Knight	11	49	.17
J. T. Knight	12	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	49	.17
John T. Knight	24	49	.17
John T. Knight	1	50	.17
John T. Knight	2	50	.17
F. W. Miller	3	50	.17
F. W. Miller	4	50	.17
F. W. Miller	5	50	.17
F. W. Miller	6	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	7	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	8	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	9	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	10	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	11	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	12	50	.17
F. W. Miller	13	50	.17
F. W. Miller	14	50	.17
F. W. Miller	15	50	.17
F. W. Miller	16	50	.17
F. W. Miller	17	50	.17
F. W. Miller	18	50	.17
F. W. Miller	19	50	.17
F. W. Miller	20	50	.17
F. W. Miller	21	50	.17
F. W. Miller	22	50	.17
F. W. Miller	23	50	.17
F. W. Miller	24	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	2	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	3	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	4	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	5	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	6	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	51	.17
J. T. Knight	13	51	.17
J. T. Knight	14	51	.17
J. T. Knight	15	51	.17
J. T. Knight	16	51	.17
J. T. Knight	17	51	.17
J. T. Knight	18	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	51	.17
F. W. Miller	1	52	.17
F. W. Miller	2	52	.17
F. W. Miller	3	52	.17
F. W. Miller	4	52	.17
F. W. Miller	5	52	.17
F. W. Miller	6	52	.17
J. T. Knight	7	52	.25
J. T. Knight	8	52	.25
F. W. Miller	9	52	.25
F. W. Miller	10	52	.25
F. W. Miller	11	52	.25
F. W. Miller	12	52	.25
J. T. Knight	13	52	.25
J. T. Knight	14	52	.25
F. W. Miller	15	52	.25
F. W. Miller	16	52	.25
F. W. Miller	17	52	.25
F. W. Miller	18	52	.25
F. W. Miller	19	52	.25
F. W. Miller	20	52	.25
F. W. Miller	21	52	.25
F. W. Miller	22	52	.25
Jas. M. McLennan, lots 23 &	24	52	.50
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		57	1.02
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		57	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 3 incl		58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 4 &	5	58	.34
J. B. Holmes	6	58	.17
J. B. Holmes, lots 10 &	11	58	.34
John R. Currie	12	58	.17
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		58	.51
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.17
F. W. Miller, lots 20, 21 &	22	58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 23 &	24	58	.34
James M. Paine, lots 1, 2 &	3	59	.75
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 4, 5 &	6	59	.75
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		59	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		59	1.00
John T. Knight	17	59	.25
James B. Holmes, lots 18 to 22 inclusive		59	1.25
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 22 inclusive		60	5.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	61	.50
Dorene A. Knight, lots 3 &	4	61	.50
John T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	61	.50
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		61	1.50
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		63	1.04
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		63	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 9 &	10	64	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	64	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		65	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		66	4.08
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		67	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 17 inclusive		67	.85
Leo Steinert, lots 18 &	19	67	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		67	.85
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		68	1.53
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		68	2.04
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		73	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		74	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		75	4.08
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knikht, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		76	1.02
Hannah Johnson, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		77	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		77	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		77	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 5 and	6	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 and	14	78	.34
J. T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 17 to 24 inclusive		78	1.36
J. T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	79	.34
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		79	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		79	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 8 inclusive		80	1.36
John F. Knight, lots 9 &	10	80	.34
Jas. H. Bishop & Co., lots 11 and	12	80	.34
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 13 &	14	80	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	80	.34
F. W. Miller	17	80	.17
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 24 inclusive		80	1.19
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.25
Jas. H. Bishop & Co.	2	81	.25
F. W. Miller	4	81	.25
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 5 &	6	81	.50
John T. Knight, lots 7 &	8	81	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 9, 10 and	11	81	.75
F. W. Miller	12	81	.25
F. W. Miller, lots 13, 14 &	15	81	.75
John T. Knight	16	81	.25
F. W. Miller	17	81	.25
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		81	1.25
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	82	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 3 to 12 inclusive		82	2.50
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 17 incl		82	.85
F. W. Miller, lots 18 to 22 incl		82	.85
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 1 to 4 incl		83	.68
J. B. Holmes, lots 5 to 12 incl		83	1.36
J. B. Holmes lots 13 to 19 incl		83	1.19
John T. Knight, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		83	.85
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		84	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		85	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		86	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 11 &	12	86	.34
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		87	.68
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		88	.51
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 23 inclusive		89	3.91
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 5 incl		90	.85
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.17
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight	13	91	.17
John T. Knight, lots 14 to 22 inclusive		91	1.53
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		92	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 to 17 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		93	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 20 incl		93	1.36
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 21 to 24 inclusive		93	.68
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		94	2.04
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		94	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		95	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 24 incl		95	2.04
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		96	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		96	2.04
Caroline Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		97	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 7 to 12 incl		97	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 18 incl		97	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		98	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		99	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		100	2.04
A. E. Harman	1	105	.17
A. E. Harman	2	105	.17
A. E. Harman	3	105	.17
A. E. Harman	4	105	.17
A. E. Harman	5	105	.17
A. E. Harman	6	105	.17
A. E. Harman	7	105	.17
A. E. Harman	8	105	.17
A. E. Harman	9	105	.17
A. E. Harman	10	105	.17
A. E. Harman	11	105	.17
A. E. Harman	12	105	.17
A. E. Harman	13	105	.17
A. E. Harman	14	105	.17
A. E. Harman	15	105	.17
A. E. Harman	16	105	.17
A. E. Harman	17	105	.17
A. E. Harman	18	105	.17
A. E. Harman	19	105	.17
A. E. Harman	20	105	.17
A. E. Harman	21	105	.17
A. E. Harman	22	105	.17
A. E. Harman	23	105	.17
A. E. Harman	24	105	.17
A. E. Harman	1	106	.17
A. E. Harman	2	106	.17
A. E. Harman	3	106	.17
A. E. Harman	4	106	.17
A. E. Harman	5	106	.17
A. E. Harman	6	106	.17
A. E. Harman	7	106	.17
A. E. Harman	8	106	.17
A. E. Harman	9	106	.17
A. E. Harman	10	106	.17
A. E. Harman	11	106	.17
A. E. Harman	12	106	.17
A. E. Harman	13	106	.17
A. E. Harman	14	106	.17
A. E. Harman	15	106	.17
A. E. Harman	16	106	.17
A. E. Harman	17	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	7	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	8	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	9	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	10	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	11	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	12	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	13	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	14	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	15	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	16	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	17	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	108	.17
John T. Knight	13	108	.17
John T. Knight	14	108	.17
John T. Knight	15	108	.17
John T. Knight	16	108	.17
J. T. Knight	17	108	.17
J. T. Knight	18	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	108	.17
E. A. Harman	22	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	108	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	109	.17
John T. Knight	13	109	.17
John T. Knight	14	109	.17
John T. Knight	15	109	.17
John T. Knight	16	109	.17
John T. Knight	17	109	.17
John T. Knight	18	109	.17
John T. Knight	19	109	.17
John T. Knight	20	109	.17
John T. Knight	21	109	.17
John T. Knight	22	109	.17
John T. Knight	23	109	.17
John T. Knight	24	109	.17
F. W. Miller	1	110	.17
F. W. Miller	2	110	.17
F. W. Miller	3	110	.17
F. W. Miller	4	110	.17
F. W. Miller	5	110	.17
F. W. Miller	6	110	.17
F. W. Miller	7	110	.17
F. W. Miller	8	110	.17
F. W. Miller	9	110	.17
F. W. Miller	10	110	.17
F. W. Miller	11	110	.17
F. W. Miller	12	110	.17
F. W. Miller	13	110	.17
F. W. Miller	14	110	.17
F. W. Miller	15	110	.17
F. W. Miller	16	110	.17
F. W. Miller	17	110	.17
F. W. Miller	18	110	.17
F. W. Miller	19	110	.17
F. W. Miller	20	110	.17
F. W. Miller	21	110	.17
F. W. Miller	22	110	.17
F. W. Miller	23	110	.17
F. W. Miller	24	110	.17
J. T. Knight	1	111	.17
J. T. Knight	2	111	.17
J. T. Knight	3	111	.17
J. T. Knight	4	111	.17
J. T. Knight	5	111	.17
J. T. Knight	6	111	.17
J. T. Knight	19	111	.17
J. T. Knight	20	111	.17
J. T. Knight	21	111	.17
J. T. Knight	22	111	.17
J. T. Knight	23	111	.17
J. T. Knight	24	111	.17
F. W. Miller	1	112	.17
F. W. Miller	2	112	.17
F. W. Miller	3	112	.17
F. W. Miller	4	112	.17
F. W. Miller	5	112	.17
F. W. Miller	6	112	.17
F. W. Miller	7	112	.17
F. W. Miller	8	112	.17
F. W. Miller	9	112	.17
F. W. Miller	10	112	.17
F. W. Miller	11	112	.17
F. W. Miller	12	112	.17
F. W. Miller	13	112	.17
F. W. Miller	14	112	.17
F. W. Miller	15	112	.17
F. W. Miller	16	112	.17
F. W. Miller	17	112	.17
F. W. Miller	18	112	.17
F. W. Miller	19	112	.17
F. W. Miller	20	112	.17
F. W. Miller	21	112	.17
F. W. Miller	22	112	.17
F. W. Miller	23	112	.17
F. W. Miller	24	112	.17
F. W. Miller	1	113	.17
F. W. Miller	2	113	.17
F. W. Miller	3	113	.17
F. W. Miller	4	113	.17
F. W. Miller	5	113	.17
F. W. Miller	6	113	.17
F. W. Miller	7	113	.17
F. W. Miller	8	113	.17
F. W. Miller	9	113	.17
F. W. Miller	10	113	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
F. W. Miller	11	113	.17
F. W. Miller	12	113	.17
F. W. Miller	13	113	.17
F. W. Miller	14	113	.17
F. W. Miller	15	113	.17
F. W. Miller	16	113	.17
F. W. Miller	17	113	.17
F. W. Miller	18	113	.17
F. W. Miller	19	113	.17
F. W. Miller	20	113	.17
F. W. Miller	21	113	.17
F. W. Miller	22	113	.17
John T. Knight	1	114	.17
John T. Knight	2	114	.17
John T. Knight	3	114	.17
John T. Knight	4	114	.17
John T. Knight	5	114	.17
John T. Knight	6	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	114	.17
John T. Knight	13	114	.17
John T. Knight	14	114	.17
John T. Knight	15	114	.17
John T. Knight	16	114	.17
John T. Knight	17	114	.17
John T. Knight	1	115	.17
John T. Knight	2	115	.17
John T. Knight	3	115	.17
John T. Knight	4	115	.17
John T. Knight	5	115	.17
John T. Knight	6	115	.17
John T. Knight, lots 13 &	14	115	.34
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	116	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	117	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	22	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	119	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	120	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	4	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	9	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	10	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	13	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	14	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	15	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	16	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	17	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	18	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	19	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	20	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	21	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	22	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	23	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	24	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	1	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	2	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	3	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	5	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	6	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	7	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	8	122	.17
John T. Knight	9	122	.17
John T. Knight	10	122	.17
John T. Knight	11	122	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.17
F. W. Miller	13	122	.17
F. W. Miller	1	123	.17
F. W. Miller	2	123	.17
F. W. Miller	3	123	.17
F. W. Miller	4	123	.17
F. W. Miller	5	123	.17
F. W. Miller	6	123	.17
F. W. Miller	7	123	.17
F. W. Miller	8	123	.17
F. W. Miller	9	123	.17
F. W. Miller	10	123	.17
F. W. Miller	11	123	.17
F. W. Miller	12	123	.17
F. W. Miller	13	123	.17
F. W. Miller	14	123	.17
F. W. Miller	1	124	.17
F. W. Miller	2	124	.17
F. W. Miller	3	124	.17
F. W. Miller	4	124	.17
F. W. Miller	5	124	.17
F. W. Miller	6	124	.17
F. W. Miller	7	124	.17
F. W. Miller	8	124	.17
F. W. Miller	9	124	.17
F. W. Miller	10	124	.17
F. W. Miller	11	124	.17
F. W. Miller	12	124	.17
F. W. Miller	13	124	.17
F. W. Miller	14	124	.17
F. W. Miller	15	124	.17
F. W. Miller	16	124	.17
F. W. Miller	17	124	.17
F. W. Miller	18	124	.17
F. W. Miller	19	124	.17
F. W. Miller	20	124	.17
F. W. Miller	21	124	.17
F. W. Miller	22	124	.17
John T. Knight	1	125	.17
John T. Knight	2	125	.17
John T. Knight	3	125	.17
John T. Knight	4	125	.17
John T. Knight	5	125	.17
John T. Knight	6	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	125	.17
John T. Knight	13	125	.17
John T. Knight	14	125	.17
John T. Knight	15	125	.17
John T. Knight	16	125	.17
John T. Knight	17	125	.17
John T. Knight	18	125	.17
F. W. Miller	1	126	.17
F. W. Miller	2	126	.17
F. W. Miller	3	126	.17
F. W. Miller	4	126	.17
F. W. Miller	5	126	.17
F. W. Miller	6	126	.17
F. W. Miller	7	126	.17
F. W. Miller	8	126	.17
F. W. Miller	9	126	.17
F. W. Miller	10	126	.17
F. W. Miller	11	126	.17
F. W. Miller	12	126	.17
F. W. Miller	13	126	.17
F. W. Miller	14	126	.17
F. W. Miller	15	126	.17
F. W. Miller	16	126	.17
F. W. Miller	17	126	.17
F. W. Miller	18	126	.17
F. W. Miller	19	126	.17
F. W. Miller	20	126	.17
F. W. Miller	21	126	.17
F. W. Miller	22	126	.17
F. W. Miller	23	126	.17
F. W. Miller	24	126	.17
John T. Knight	1	127	.17
John T. Knight	2	127	.17
John T. Knight	3	127	.17
John T. Knight	4	127	.17
John T. Knight	5	127	.17
John T. Knight	6	127	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
John T. Knight	13	127	.17
John T. Knight	14	127	.17
John T. Knight	15	127	.17
John T. Knight	16	127	.17
John T. Knight	17	127	.17
John T. Knight	18	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	127	.17
F. W. Miller	1	128	.17
F. W. Miller	2	128	.17
F. W. Miller	3	128	.17
F. W. Miller	4	128	.17
F. W. Miller	5	128	.17
F. W. Miller	6	128	.17
F. W. Miller	7	128	.17
F. W. Miller	8	128	.17
F. W. Miller	9	128	.17
F. W. Miller	10	128	.17
F. W. Miller	11	128	.17
F. W. Miller	12	128	.17
F. W. Miller	13	128	.17
F. W. Miller	14	128	.17
F. W. Miller	15	128	.17
F. W. Miller	16	128	.17
F. W. Miller	17	128	.17
F. W. Miller	18	128	.17
F. W. Miller	19	128	.17
F. W. Miller	20	128	.17
F. W. Miller	21	128	.17
F. W. Miller	22	128	.17
F. W. Miller	23	128	.17
F. W. Miller	24	128	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	129	.17
John T. Knight	7	129	.17
John T. Knight	8	129	.17
John T. Knight	9	129	.17
John T. Knight	10	129	.17
John T. Knight	11	129	.17
John T. Knight	12	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	129	.17
Jas. T. Holmes	16	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	131	.17
J. B. Holmes, 23 lots, all		132	3.14
Caroline F.Holmes, 13 lots, all		135	1.66
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots, all		136	1.66
Caroline F.Holmes, 20 lots, all		137	2.39
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	11	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al.	12	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	138	.09
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	8	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	9	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	12	139	.21
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	17	139	.19
Jas. B. Holmes	18	139	.18
Jas. B. Holmes	19	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		140	2.87
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	141	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	7	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	8	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	9	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	17	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	18	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	19	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	20	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	142	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	16	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	2	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	3	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	4	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al.	5	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	143	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of		144	1.57
J. B. Holmes	1	145	2.97
J. B. Holmes	2	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	146	.17
J. B. Holmes et al, all		147	12.60
Jas. B. Holmes	6	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	148	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jas. B. Holmes	12	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		A	2.69

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
George H. Detling	3		$1.49
George H. Detling	4		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	5		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	6		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	7		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	8		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	9		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	10		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	11		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	12		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	13		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	14		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	15		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	16		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	17		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	18		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	19		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	20		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	21		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	22		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	23		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	24		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	25		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	26		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	27		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	28		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	29		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	30		1.49

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
N. P. Lund	1	1	$ .39
N. P. Lund	2	1	.39
N. P. Lund	3	1	.39
N. P. Lund	4	1	.39
N. P. Lund	5	1	.39
N. P. Lund	6	1	.39
N. P. Lund	7	1	.39
N. P. Lund	8	1	.39
N. P. Lund	9	1	.39
N. P. Lund	10	1	.39
N. P. Lund	11	1	.39
N. P. Lund	12	1	.39
N. P. Lund	13	1	.39
N. P. Lund	14	1	.39
N. P. Lund	1	2	.39
N. P. Lund	2	2	.39
N. P. Lund	3	2	.39
N. P. Lund	4	2	.39
N. P. Lund	5	2	.39
N. P. Lund	6	2	.39
N. P. Lund	7	2	.39
N. P. Lund	8	2	.39
N. P. Lund	9	2	.39
N. P. Lund	10	2	.39
N. P. Lund	11	2	.39
N. P. Lund	12	2	.39
N. P. Lund	13	2	.39
N. P. Lund	14	2	.39
N. P. Lund	15	2	.39
N. P. Lund	16	2	.39
N. P. Lund	17	2	.39
N. P. Lund	18	2	.39
N. P. Lund	19	2	.39
N. P. Lund	20	2	.39
N. P. Lund	21	2	.39
N. P. Lund	22	2	.39
N. P. Lund	23	2	.39
N. P. Lund	24	2	.39
N. P. Lund	25	2	.39
N. P. Lund	26	2	.39
N. P. Lund	27	2	.39
Frederick Buse	1	3	.39
Frederick Buse	2	3	.39
Frederick Buse	3	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	9	3	.39
Anna Schaeder	10	3	.39
Herman Lintner	11	3	.39
Herman Lintner	12	3	.39
Herman Lintner	13	3	.39
N. P. Lund	14	3	.39
N. P. Lund	15	3	.39
N. P. Lund	16	3	.39
N. P. Lund	17	3	.39
N. P. Lund	18	3	.39
N. P. Lund	19	3	.39
N. P. Lund	20	3	.39
N. P. Lund	21	3	.39
N. P. Lund	22	3	.39
N. P. Lund	23	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	4	.25
N. P. Lund	5	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	8	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	9	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	10	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	11	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	12	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	13	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	14	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	15	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	16	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	17	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	18	4	.25
Anna Schraeder	25	4	.25
H. Voigt	31	4	.25
Frederick Buse	1	5	.39
Frederick Buse	2	5	.39
Frederick Buse	3	5	.39
Frederick Buse	4	5	.39
Frederick Buse	5	5	.39

Buse & Canty's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	$ .17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	1	.17
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.17
John Fronnel	2	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	4	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	5	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	6	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	7	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	8	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	9	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	10	2	.17
Jacob Alp, lots 11 and	12	2	.34
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	14	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	15	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	16	2	.17
John Fromel	17	2	.17
John Fromel	18	2	.17
John Fromel	19	2	.17
John Fromel	20	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.17
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	2	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	3	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	4	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	5	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Nicholas Goodnature	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Ernest Buse	11	4	.17
Ernest Buse	12	4	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	5	.17
Ellen Fahey, lots 1 and	2	6	.34
Ernest Buse	3	6	.17
Ernest Buse	4	6	.17
Ernest Buse	5	6	.17
Ernest Buse	6	6	.17
Buse & Canty	7	6	.17
Buse & Canty	8	6	.17
Buse & Canty	9	6	.17
Buse & Canty	10	6	.17
Buse & Canty	11	6	.17
Buse & Canty	12	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	7	.17
Buse & Canty	7	7	.17
Buse & Canty	8	7	.17
Buse & Canty	9	7	.17
Buse & Canty	10	7	.17
Buse & Canty	11	7	.17
Buse & Canty	12	7	.17
Buse & Canty	1	8	.17
Buse & Canty	2	8	.17
Buse & Canty	3	8	.17
Buse & Canty	4	8	.17
Buse & Canty	5	8	.17
Buse & Canty	6	8	.17
Buse & Canty	7	8	.17
Buse & Canty	8	8	.17
Buse & Canty	9	8	.17
Buse & Canty	10	8	.17
Buse & Canty	11	8	.17
Buse & Canty	12	8	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	9	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lucy Baxter	9	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	11	.17
John Gagnon, lots 20 and	21	11	.34
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	13	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	14	.17
Ernest Buse	13	14	.17
Ernest Buse	14	14	.17
Ernest Buse	15	14	.17
Ernest Buse	16	14	.17
Ernest Buse	17	14	.17
Ernest Buse	18	14	.17
Ernest Buse	19	14	.17
Ernest Buse	20	14	.17
Ernest Buse	21	14	.17
Ernest Buse	22	14	.17
Ernest Buse	23	14	.17
Ernest Buse	24	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	15	.17
Buse & Canty	1	16	.17
Buse & Canty	2	16	.17
Buse & Canty	3	16	.17
Buse & Canty	4	16	.17
Buse & Canty	5	16	.17
Buse & Canty	6	16	.17
Buse & Canty	7	16	.17
Buse & Canty	8	16	.17
Buse & Canty	9	16	.17
Buse & Canty	10	16	.17
Buse & Canty	11	16	.17
Buse & Canty	12	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	16	.17
Buse & Canty	1	17	.17
Buse & Canty	2	17	.17
Buse & Canty	3	17	.17
Buse & Canty	4	17	.17
Buse & Canty	5	17	.17
Buse & Canty	6	17	.17
Buse & Canty	7	17	.17
Buse & Canty	8	17	.17
Buse & Canty	9	17	.17
Buse & Canty	10	17	.17
Buse & Canty	11	17	.17
Buse & Canty	12	17	.17
Buse & Canty	1	18	.17
Buse & Canty	2	18	.17
Buse & Canty	3	18	.17
Buse & Canty	4	18	.17
Buse & Canty	5	18	.17
Buse & Canty	6	18	.17
Buse & Canty	7	18	.17
Buse & Canty	8	18	.17
Buse & Canty	9	18	.17
Buse & Canty	10	18	.17
Buse & Canty	11	18	.17
Buse & Canty	12	18	.17
Buse & Canty	1	19	.17
Buse & Canty	2	19	.17
Buse & Canty	3	19	.17
Buse & Canty	4	19	.17
Buse & Canty	5	19	.17
Buse & Canty	6	19	.17
Buse & Canty	7	19	.17
Buse & Canty	8	19	.17
Buse & Canty	9	19	.17
Buse & Canty	10	19	.17
Buse & Canty	11	19	.17
Buse & Canty	12	19	.17
Buse & Canty	13	19	.17
Buse & Canty	14	19	.17
Buse & Canty	15	19	.17
Buse & Canty	16	19	.17
Buse & Canty	17	19	.17
Buse & Canty	18	19	.17
Buse & Canty	19	19	.17
Buse & Canty	20	19	.17
Buse & Canty	21	19	.17
Buse & Canty	22	19	.17
Buse & Canty	23	19	.17
Buse & Canty	24	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweeet	1	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	14	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	20	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	21	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	22	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	23	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	24	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	21	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	14	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17

Norman's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	$ .25
W. A. Schreiter	2	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	1	.25
Ernest Buse	6	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	1	.25
Ernest Buse	1	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.25
Ernest Buse	6	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	1	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	6	3	.25

Schreiter's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	$ .75
Lena Schreiter	2	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	5	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	6	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	7	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	2	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	6	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	10	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	11	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	12	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	3	.75
W. A. Schreiter	1	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	2	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	3	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	4	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	4	.75

Ernest Buse's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	1	1	$ .17
Ernest Buse	2	1	.17
Ernest Buse	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.17
Ernest Buse	1	3	.17
Ernest Buse	2	3	.17
Ernest Buse	3	3	.17
Ernest Buse	4	3	.17
Ernest Buse	5	3	.17
Ernest Buse	6	3	.17
Ernest Buse	7	3	.17
Ernest Buse	8	3	.17
Ernest Buse	9	3	.17
Ernest Buse	10	3	.17
Ernest Buse	11	3	.17
Ernest Buse	1	4	.17
Ernest Buse	2	4	.17
Ernest Buse	3	4	.17
Ernest Buse	4	4	.17
Ernest Buse	5	4	.17
Ernest Buse	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Ernest Buse	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	5	.17
Cahs. E. Sweet	3	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	10	.12
Chas. E. Sweet	5	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	11	.17
Ghas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Ernest Buse	1	13	.17
Ernest Buse	1	14	.17
Ernest Buse	2	14	.17
Ernest Buse	3	14	.17
Ernest Buse	4	14	.17
Ernest Buse	5	14	.17
Ernest Buse	6	14	.17
Ernest Buse	7	14	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	15	.17
Ernest Buse	1	16	.17
Ernest Buse	2	16	.17
Ernest Buse	3	16	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	19	.17
Ernest Buse	1	20	.17
Ernest Buse	2	20	.17
Ernest Buse	3	20	.17
Ernest Buse	4	20	.17
Ernest Buse	5	20	.17
Ernest Buse	6	20	.17
Ernest Buse	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	24	.17
Chas.E.Sweet, lots 7 to 11 incl		24	74.93
Chas. E. Sweet	12	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	25	.17

Mill' Reserve Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	1	$1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	1	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	1	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	4	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	5	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	6	120.17
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	7	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	8	17.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	9	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	1	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	8	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	9	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	10	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	11	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	12	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	13	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	14	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	15	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	29	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	30	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	31	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	32	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	2	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	13	.39
Elmiere Leveack	2	14	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	3	14	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	4	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	5	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	6	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	7	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	16	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	17	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	18	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	19	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	20	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	21	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	22	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	23	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	24	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	25	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	26	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	27	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al.	28	14	.62

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	1	1	$1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	13	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	14	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	16	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	17	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	18	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	3.73

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est..	4	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	5	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	6	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	7	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	8	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	9	3	9.28
Edward Langevin Est, all ..		4	25.97

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss.

I, Adam Zeh, county auditor, in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1898, delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1900, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 224, both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court,
Red Lake County, Minn.
(Clerk of the Court Seal.)

District Court, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Filed this 20th day of January, 1900.
JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

VALUABLE BUILDINGS

Have Been Erected by Y. M. C. A.'s During the Past Year.

In these days of sharp competition when everything has to prove its right to existence and values are fixed on a cold business basis, it may be of interest to some to know what has been taking place in the building line during the last 12 months, and the outlook for the coming 12 in the Young Men's Christian association of this country. The amount and value of property by no means tell the success of the organization; they merely show the strength and permanency.

Most of the Herald's readers are familiar with the successful canvass for $50,000 at Grand Rapids, Mich., shortly after the international convention in that city in May last, largely the work of Secretary Van Vranken, and which left their $110,000 building free from debt. Other cities raising equal or larger amounts were Cincinnati, O., and Cambridge, Mass., whose building in 1897 cost $156,000. Those which cleared their property of debt under $50,000 were Rockford, Ill., Wilmington, Del., Butler, Pa., Montreal, Que., Keene, N. H., Seattle, Wash., Sharpsburg, Pa., Janesville, Wis., Tonawanda, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Baraboo, Wis.

Among the cities which secured new buildings in 1899 may be mentioned Washington, D. C., where the property of the Columbia Athletic club, valued at $125,000, was purchased for $75,000. Subsequent improvements foot up a total cost of $102,000.

Memphis, Tenn., also purchased a club house for $22,500. Other cities coming into possession of club houses were Manchester, N. H., Dallas, Tex., West Side Department, Chicago, Hyde Park Department, Chicago.

Buildings were erected at Keokuk, Ia., Leavenworth, Kan., Newark, O., Salem, Mass., Bristol, R. I., Montclair, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Sacremento, Cal., Mobile, Ala., Kingston, N. Y., Waterloo, Ia., Evanston, Ill., Taunton, Mass., Warwick, N. Y., Oregon iCty, Ore.

Surprising as this record is, the present year bids fair to equal if not exceed it. Scranton, Pa., will build at a cost of $250,000, including lot; Brockton, Mass., $110,000; Springfield, O., $60,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $45,000; New Haven, Conn., $200,000; Macon, Ga., $12,000; Dayton, O., $250,000. Pittston, Pa., Springfield, Mo., Lancaster, Pa., Shamokin, Pa., Westfield, Mass., Kenosha, Wis. Chelsea, Mass., Colorado Springs, Col., Ansonia, Conn.

Such buildings as these as homes for the young men of the nation is an indication of the need and that the need is being met by the business community.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CENSUS

The following paragraph from the Outlook of New York will interest a great many persons in Grand Forks and other persons in the northwest:

"The Philadelphia Sabbath School association proposes an interesting undertaking, namely, a complete census of Philadelphia's million and a quarter inhabitants, the entire census to be accomplished in a single day. The object of this census is to list all those in that city who attend church or Sunday school services. An advisory committee consists of one clergyman or some other official from each religious denomination. The Sabbath School association has divided Philadelphia into 18 districts and 137 sub districts. For each of these sub districts there will be a chairman, to each of whom a section will be given. These section workers will write the names and residences on cards, with such description as may be needed, and deliver the cards to the sub district chairman, who will make totals of the results, and in turn deliver the information to the district chairman. It is proposed to take the census on the 22nd of February. The pioneer of the endeavor is Mr. Hugh Cork, who has had charge of a similar census in Pittsburg. Mr. Cork says that out of the entire population of Pittsburg only 600 people refused to give the information asked. As results of that census many churches have been able, first, to bring back those who had lapsed from attendance, and, secondly, to gain others who had no particular church allegiance. The Pittsburg census revealed the fact that 25,000 persons had relinquished church attendance."

Thomas Edison used to have Nikola Tesla working for him in his studio near Paris. Tesla came to him one day asking for work, and Edison, who needed help, referred him to the foreman, named Fulton. The latter took the young foreigner on condition that he would work. This Tesla did. For three days and nights he never closed his eyes. At the end of the first fortnight he had not had 48 hours' sleep altogether, and Fulton, the foreman, made him take a rest. He also said to the young man that on account of the strain both had been under they would better have a good meal. Accordingly, the foreman and the student went to a well-known cafe in one of the boulevards and got one of the biggest and thickest steaks possible. It was enormous, and seemed to be overwhelming for two. Besides, the garnishings were liberal and there was enough good wine. Between them, however, they managed to make everything disappear, and then Fulton, turning to Tesla, asked him if there was anything else he would like. "You're out with me, you know, and whatever you want, just order it." Tesla looked vaguely around a minute, as if making up his mind, and then, hesitating, said: "Mr. Fulton, if you don't mind, I would like another steak."

MOODY.

The late evangelist Moody was a firm believer in newspaper advertising. He used to say: I don't believe any man need preach to empty pews if he will only use a little common sense. Advertise. Put a notice in the papers. Stick out a sign. Put out a bill of fare. No church can succeed with only undertakers' signs on it. Don't be afraid. Shock somebody. No matter; we've got to be shocked. Somebody says it isn't dignified. My friends, let dignity go to the winds. That isn't one of the fruits of the Spirit. I notice these reporters don't stop for dignity. When they want anything out of me, they don't hesitate to follow me right into my bedroom. Use the same enterprise in running your meetings that the papers do in their business.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

DID NOT KNOW HIS BRAND.

And the Result Was That the Maverick Got in the Wrong Corral.

It all happened in a church not over a mile from the city post office, says the Washington Star. There was a young people's reception afoot, and there was a programme upon which appeared the name of a tenor soloist who is given to scrambled hair, sombreros and neckties that are vociferous. It was getting well along in the evening and the soloist had failed to appear. It so happened that nobody there knew him, and the lady who had engaged him had also failed to appear. Presently one of the men active in greeting the guests noticed a large, picturesque-appearing man enter the church parlor, and after looking carefully around him slide into a seat, beside which he deposited a big sombrero. It then appeared that his hair quite answered the description, also his tie, which was a screaming scarlet. The young manager approached the stranger, sure of his prey, and, bending over him, said, in his most dulcet manner: "The audience has been expressing regret at your nonappearance. Will you now favor us with one of your songs?"

The stranger looked up at the young man with rather a startled air and then blurted out: "Song! Mister, you've rounded up the wrong critter. I don't know G flat from gewhiz. I'm off the reservation, you see, and was wondering what kind of a game was on in here, and came in sociable-like. I—I reckon, mister, these folks ain't got my brand," and he fled into the outer darkness.

RED TAPE IN WASHINGTON.

So Strictly Observed the Carpenter Could Not Clean the Glass Door.

A correspondnt passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors to see Representative Burton pulled the knob off the door, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked Burton. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"

"The locksmith, I suppose."

"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."

"Do you see that bookcase there?" said Secretary Ellis. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass.

"He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."

OFFICIAL BATHTUBS.

From This Account We Learn How the Legislators Indulge in Their Ablutions.

Away down in the basement of the capitol, in the midst of the winding and mysterious passages of this subterranean section, are located the congressional bathrooms, where the statesmen cleanse their cuticles at the expense of Uncle Sam. There are about 15 tubs on the house side, and when congress is in session they are patronized at all hours of the day. The representatives who take their periodic tubbings in the capitol bathrooms are not bound by any particular hour or rule of bathing. They start in at any hour of the day (or night, if the house sits late), and are scrubbed and rubbed down by strong-armed attendants at government expense. The fact that the tubs are almost constantly occupied indicates the extent to which the privilege of a free bath is appreciated. In many of the hotels of the city patronized by congressmen a charge is made for the use of the bath, and the thrifty representative can get around this expense by making his ablutions at the capitol, says the Washington Star.

In both the senate and house wings of the capitol there are barber shops, where statesmen are shaved, and hair tonics, perfumes and soaps furnished by the government, so that if one has a mind to, the usual expenses of the barber shop can be avoided.

Color in Commerce.

The United States consul general in Frankfort says "that it is important to study the taste of people in the matter of color, as well as in regard to shape, in designing goods for a foreign market. Saxon makers of needles drove England out of Brazil by wrapping their goods in pink paper instead of black. Other Germans are catering to the fondness of Russians for red in their dress. France recently learned how distasteful green is to a Chinaman, but it cost a good deal of money to make the discovery."

Tobacco a Necessity.

One of the few things of which the Boers have an inadequate supply is tobacco. While spending millions for guns and ammunition, they neglected to provide themselves with an abundance of the soothing weed. Soldiers positively cannot get along without it. They can easier in many instances dispense with food. An editor in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, appreciates the situation. He has made an appeal to the citizens who remain at home to deny themselves tobacco in order that the supply of the men at the front may not be restricted.

GETTING AN ANTIQUE CHEAP.

How a Collector Secured an Old Mahogany Table at Very Small Cost.

When a man becomes a crank on the subject of antiques he will go to any extreme to gain possession of a coveted treasure, says the Philadelphia Record. There is a physician up the northeast way who has the craze, and has it bad. He made a professional call on an old Irish woman the other day, and, as her ailment was not of sufficient severity to keep her from her household duties, he found her in the kitchen washing dishes. His eyes glistened as he saw the table upon which this homely operation was being performed. It was an old decrepit affair on three legs, but it was solid mahogany, with quaint carvings.

"That's a queer sort of a table to be washing dishes on," ventured the doctor.

"Sure, it is that," replied its owner; "an' I wouldn't be bothered wid it at all, at all, if I could afford a new one."

The doctor was all solicitude in a moment. "Why, that's too bad," he said. And then, as though seized with a sudden philanthropic inspiration, he added: "If you will allow me I'll buy you a new table, and I'll take the old one off your hands." Of course, the old woman was only too delighted. The doctor invested two dollars in a common kitchen table, in exchange for which he received the old mahogany one, which had been in the old woman's family for nearly a century.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

This Account Says the American Pavilion Is a Beautiful and Attractive Structure.

Our cocher has been ordered to turn into the Avenue de la Tour Marbourg, and suddenly I find that we have come out upon the Quai 'd'Orsay, and are at the entrance of the Pont des Invalides, says the New Lippincott. Here cabby is ordered to halt, and looks on in surprise as we descend into the ankle-deep dust and proceed by means of our open sesame, to the place where four American flags at the corners of a large square indicate the inclosure chosen by our commissioner general for the American pavilion.

Here, on the rive gauche, in company with others of the Pavillons des Etrangeres, will stand the American pavilion, a beautiful and attractive structure, whose broad steps lead down to the water. Here Americans may land, and at once receive that welcome and attention which the visitor soon discovers is second nature to the commissioner general and his staff; and here, more than anywhere else in Paris, will he find himself thoroughly at home.

It is to our commissioner general and his untiring industry that we are indebted for the great amount of space which is to contain the great American exhibit, and even my gloomy guide is tempted to break into a triumphant smile at this new proof of American skill and energy.

WAS DOING SO AND SO.

Quick Retort of a Level-Headed Youngster to a Rather Pertinent Question.

Frank is a boy of less than five years, sturdy, round-headed and thick in the calves. He is always restless and ever hungry. For one so young he commands an amount of language, correctly pronounced, that is remarkable. He is a busy boy, with many queer schemes running through his head. But he shines when playing a knife and fork, for here is he truly great, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It was at a family reunion that he was asked and replied to a question of a personal nature. His retort silenced his inquisitive and would-be jocular uncle, while the remainder of the family—Frank excepted—roared with laughter. The party was too big to have all seated at the extension table, so the children—four in number—were placed at a smaller table, where they were able to do as much damage as could have happened had they been with their elders.

Frank was served badly, for he has a fine appetite, and is not bothered with bashfulness. He bore down on a drumstick with vigor and filled his fat face with the meat. He was earnest in endeavor and suspended all conversation. One of his uncles glanced at the boy as he munched, and said:

"What are you doing, Frank?"

The boy was employed on a large mouthful at the time, and, like a skillful general, he attended to the matter in mouth first. He carefully masticated the cud, swallowed with an air of satisfaction and then turning his head over his left shoulder replied as follows:

"Oh, I'm doing so and so."

He immediately resumed operations on the drumstick.

Papa Liked Rag Time.

The Boston Transcript tells a story of a man who had a class of boys in natural history. One of the subjects which he took up was butterflies and moths, and he told the children a good deal about the chrysalides and cocoons. After he had got the boys well instructed he showed one of the smallest of them one of the cocoons, and asked: "What butterfly is this the cocoon of?" Then the little boy looked up and said, slowly and respectfully: "My papa says that all cocoons look alike to him!"

The Holy City.

Jerusalem is now holding but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.

Asparagus is so plentiful on the Russian steppes that the cattle eat it like grass. The seeds are sometimes dried and used as a substitute for coffee.

PART OF WRECKED SHIP.

How a Firm of English Shipbuilders Are Utilising Half of a Stranded Vessel.

Probably the most remarkable achievement in the line of wrecking and rebuilding to be found in maritime history is represented by the reconstructed steamer Milwaukee, which was turned out in the summer of 1899 at the yard of C. S. Swan & Hunter at Wallsend-on-Tyne, England, says the Engineering Magazine.

The Milwaukee, a vessel of 483 feet length and 56-foot beam, went ashore near Aberdeen in September, 1898, a huge rock penetrating the hold for a length of 30 feet and to a height of eight feet above the tank top. When the salvage operators saw that it would be impossible to save the entire vessel it was decided to blow her in two with dynamite. This was done successfully and 180 feet of the fore end was left on the rocks, while the after end was towed to a dry dock.

The saved portion of the vessel depended for flotation until placed in dry dock upon a transverse watertight bulkhead at the forward end of the boiler space. It was towed to the Tyne and moored in the river until a new bow was built, launched and made ready for connection with it. So well was this done that a person ignorant of the facts would never know that he was looking at the original bow, while even those persons who knew the circumstances of the case were unable to point out the point where the junction of the new and old portions was made.

FROST SPOILED THE SPORT.

Sad Misfortune That Befell a Party of Georgia Chicken Fighters on a Stranded Steamboat.

Forty dejected and homesick gamblers returned to Knoxville the other day, says the Savannah News. On Christmas day, with 100 gamecocks, they left on a steamboat for an isolated resort down the river, where they expected to have a great cocking main and return to the city the next morning. The steamer carried no lifeboats. Before the destination was reached the steamer went on a sandbar and stuck fast "ten miles from nowhere." The weather was very cold and ice formed about the craft. The sports, determined to make the best they could of the situation, improvised a pit on the deck and held a few fights. As the hours went by and the night grew older and the ice in the river thicker, there came no hope of getting the boat off or of being rescued. Then someone became hungry, and it was ascertained that the sandwiches had given out. There was nothing to eat on board! For some hours longer the sports put on a brave front, but finally hunger got the best of them and they put their gamecocks—valued at five to one hundred dollars each—to slaughter. For two days and two nights they hung up on the sandbar, eating chicken that fairly tasted of money.

ARMY RULES ENDANGER LIFE.

Standing Up Under Fire Not the Only Absurd Regulation in the British Army.

The "unwritten law" in the British army which forbids officers from seeking shelter when under fire is not the most absurd regulation of the service. There are other "unwritten laws" which are just as Quixotic, and which lead to just as great mortality among the men who are most valuable to the service. One of them is illustrated by a little known circumstance with regard to the famous "charge of the light brigade" at Balaklava.

It is a rule, no less stringent because inofficial, in the British cavalry that when riding to attack only a certain rate of progress is permissible. The regular formation must be kept up, even though greater speed would minimize the chances of loss of life. When the Seventeenth and Thirteenth hussars were nearing the Russian artillery at Balaklava in face of a fire which caused men to fall every moment Capt. White, who was in the second line, spurred his horse with the idea of reaching the enemy as quickly as possible. This brought him to a level with Lord Cardigan, who was in the first line. Lord Cardigan, although he believed that certain destruction awaited the whole brigade, laid his sword across Capt. White's breast, peremptorily forbidding him to ride any faster than the others. White apologized and obeyed, checking his horse at once. Had the hussars been allowed to ride at full speed it is probable that the casualties among them in the course of the charge would have been decreased by 50 per cent.

Birds and Beasts at War.

You would hardly believe that moles, clumsy and almost blind, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but if they once start fighting one has to die. They will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to one another like bulldogs and burying their enormously strong jaws and teeth in one another's flesh. Hedgehogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive-looking animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures, yet they can fight. A fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over one another. But a blow from the hind legs of a hare is no joke to his opponent. Among birds robins are the most pugnacious. More than one case could be quoted of two robins so frantically set on killing one another as to have allowed themselves to be picked up in the hands of a looker-on and there have laid with beak and claws deeply buried in one another's plumage.

A QUEER CORK SAFE.

Dupes Were Unable to Find the Place Where They Were Bunkoed.

"Did you ever hear of a cork safe?" asked a drummer who represents the latest thing in chilled-steel and burglar-baffling time locks, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "As far as I am aware," he continued, when everybody chorused a negative, "only one of them was ever built. It was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a one-time famous confidence man named Dr. Baggs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake and 'Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork and when it was opened up was six feet high, and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination knob, hinges, lettering, bolt-heads and all. When folded it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Baggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of trick furnishing.

"When the victim entered the place it looked like an ordinary business establishment, with desks, railing, maps on the walls, safe in the corner, and several clerks at work on books. The instant he left a roll-top desk was opened up into a bed. The railing was folded together and slipped into a closet, a table was turned into a wash stand, a cabinet turned into a bureau, the safe was put away in its case, the curtains were pulled down and the room was to all appearances a simple sleeping apartment. By that means the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been bunkoed. I saw Baggs' old cork safe when I was last in San Francisco. It is now owned by a cigar dealer, who bought it as a curio, and while it is pretty badly battered, one can still see plainly that it was a wonderful piece of mechanical work."

THE JOLLY HARBOR SEALS.

One of Them Up on the Platform of Their Pool, Watching the The Red Fir.

"What's he watching the clock for?" a visitor at the aquarium asked of an attendant, referring to the smallest of the three harbor seals there, the one with the blackest coat. It was up on the platform at the end of the pool, with its eyes apparently fixed on the clock that is secured to the front of the railing round the gallery. The hour was about two minutes of four o'clock, says the New York Sun.

"He's waiting for the whistle to blow," was the reply, and it certainly did seem as though the little black seal was watching for something.

The seals all know well the sound of the four-o'clock whistle, for that means their feeding time has come. The whistle is the signal of the closing hour of the aquarium, and the seals are fed immediately.

As the people set their faces toward the door the seals dash and slash and prance about in their pool, and jump up half or three-quarters of their length out of the water and look over the railing, watching and waiting for the man with the food. As he walks along the pool toward the platform at the end the seals rush on the platform to meet him.

It may be that the little black fellow just happened to be up there at that hour, and that it was looking at the clock just by chance, and that it couldn't tell the time by it at all; but the seals all know sure enough the four-o'clock whistle.

A KNOTTY CASE.

In Which It Is Shown That Cows Are Valued More Than a Mere Human Body in Africa.

A Uganda woman had married three husbands at different times, and had had a son by one of them—the second, says a writer in Blackwood. The father unfortunately died, and the other two quarreled about the possession of the son, who meanwhile lived with his mother. As soon as he was old enough to take law into his own hands the boy elected to live with the first husband, and left his mother to do so; thereupon the third husband raided the first, carrying off ten head of cattle, and, as if to still further complicate the case, one of the cows calved on the road. It now fell to my lot to decide with whom the boy was to live, and what was to become of the cattle.

So much evidence was produced that I became utterly confused, especially when the mother crawled in on hands and knees to give evidence as to parentage, in which, by the way, she was flatly contradicted by her offspring. I finally decided that the boy was to live with the first husband, and that half of the cows were to be returned to him, the remaining half, with the calf, being kept by No. 3. At this decision No. 1 was delighted, but I could never make out why, as five cows, even without a calf, are usually valued far above any mere human body in Africa.

Bursts Into More Pieces.

The ordinary shell which was manufactured 30 years ago only broke into from 20 to 25 pieces when it burst. At the present time it bursts into 240, while a shrapnel shell, which only used to scatter 37 missiles, now scatters 340. A present-day bomb, when charged with peroxylene, breaks up into 1,200 pieces, and it is estimated that it would effectively kill anyone standing within 220 yards of the explosion.

Jackies Fond of Ball.

Whenever enough men from an American man-of-war can get shore leave, no matter in what foreign port they may be lying, they are almost certain to start a ball game. In the English navy cricket is even played on board ship.

KING POTT OF AFRICA.

A Boer Leader Who Occupies an Exalted Position in the Transvaal.

The town of Lourenco Marques for some time past has been chosen as the head center of the Transvaal secret service. The spies and informers of that notorious gang, says the Cape Times, come and go with all the liberty, swagger and self-assurance, as if they were in the suburbs of Pretoria. Delagoa bay is a so-called neutral port, with a daily train and postal service direct to Pretoria and Johannesburg. There is also a telegraph service, which apparently is at the command of Mr. Pott, the Transvaal consul general and consul for the Netherlands and Free State. It has been said that the Transvaal consul general has a secret service wire directly connecting Lourenco Marques with Komati Poort, and it is well known in Delagoa Bay that Mr. Pott is possessed of the most reliable information of Boer "successes" many hours earlier than any man in Africa. This is extremely detrimental to British interests in South Africa. Mr. Pott is the direct intermediary between Dr. Leyds at The Hague and the Boer-cum-Hollander regime in Pretoria. This worthy Hollander has a perfect knowledge of English, Portuguese, French and German. He is comptroller of Transvaal customs and railway, director of the Transvaal national bank and head of the Dutch East African company. By virtue of his long residence in Delagoa Bay, Mr. Pott is a persona grata in all Portuguese official circles. Some two years back the Portuguese newspaper, O Futuro, published in Lourenco Marques, dedicated a special article to Mr. Pott, in which he was eulogized as "King Pott of Africa."

SAVED TWO TRAINS.

The Heroic Deed of a Modest Watchman on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It does not take heroics to make a hero; it only takes a man bent on doing his duty in the face of odds. Such a man is among the employes of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia. He is a watchman, and he puts duty first and life second. The Michigan Christian Advocate tells the story of his devotion:

Not long ago a bridge on his section of road caught fire and tumbled into the raging mountain river. It was midnight, and the watchman was alone in the mountains. Coming toward that yawning gap was the limited express from the east, while from the west an excursion train containing 400 American journalists also drew near.

The excursion train was due first, and it was coming from the side opposite that on which the watchman stood.

The man did not hesitate. He plunged into the swollen stream, reached the other shore, ran to the flag station and signaled the excursion train. Then he disappeared in the darkness.

Back to the river he ran without a moment's pause, cast himself in and crossed again. Another rapid run to the flag station on that side, and the exhausted watchman, ready to sink with fatigue, stood by the Pacific flyer that had been brought to a stop at the flag station east of the bridge. He had saved two trains, and perhaps a thousand lives.

His own comment on the occurrence was that he had done his duty.

MOUTH IN QUEER PLACE.

The Voracious Shark Is Well Fitted by Nature for His Rapacious Mission.

No doubt the shark's mouth is placed so much beneath the projecting muzzle, under which also the nostrils lie, that it may serve its proper purpose in the best way. In all records of the habits of the fish, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, we are told that it can and does bite out large chunks of flesh from the dead bodies of whales and even from living victims of its attack; and it is easily seen that if its mouth was like that of other fishes the necessary average would be lacking. A further reason seems to be that the shark by this peculiar position of its mouth is compelled to turn upon its back to strike and is thus able to deliver its onset from below with more deadly effect. This formidable strength of jaw is backed up by a most terrible array of teeth, of which in some species there are as many as six rows all round. Each tooth is saw-edged and pointed, and some of the largest are as much as two inches in breadth at their base. These lie flat against the jaws and can be raised by separate muscles at will, so that, as the shark darts upon its prey, they sping on end, as a cat's claws are stuck out from its paws. This arrangement will not allow anything once bolted to return, so that a shark's mouth is a veritable death trap.

Crime Upon Crime.

In sentencing a prisoner to be hanged for the murder of a soldier Lord Eskgrove dilated upon the crime as follows: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the bellyband of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's!"

Tomb of the Czars.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR. 17

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900. NUMBER 32.

News of the Week

Washington Talk.

A bill has been introduced in congress to abolish the army canteen.

The house naval committee favors the purchase of Krupp armor plate.

The list of naval vessels authorized or now under construction numbers sixty-one.

It has been decided by congressmen to push their work in order to adjourn early in June.

Director Merriam says that the census reports will be published before July 1, 1902.

The Washington government has made no move toward mediation in the South African war.

To man all vessels now built or authorized would require 3,018 more officers and 17,937 more men.

The appointment of a commission to investigate the commercial conditions in China and Japan is proposed.

The war department is about to issue a list of soldiers who won honorable mention during the Spanish war.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has submitted a report on the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Most of the army officers will oppose the reorganization bill. They fear that merit will not influence the promotions.

With the end of the Bates expedition military operations in the Philippines will close, police work alone being needed.

The Philippine commission will consist of W. H. Taft, D. C. Worcester, D. E. Wright, N. C. Ide and B. I. Wheeler.

The Kearsarge is to be the flag ship of the North Atlantic squadron, succeeding the New York, which will be laid up for repairs.

The report of the director general of posts for Cuba shows there are 276 postoffices on the island, nineteen of which are in charge of Americans.

The Philippine commission favors permitting civil authorities to register births, marriages and deaths. This work is now done by the priests.

The war department has issued the statement that the receipts of public funds of the Philippine islands, beginning Aug. 13, 1898, and ending Dec. 31, 1899, amount to $6,696,080.

Frank M. Devlin of Buffalo, corresponding secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, has been appointed superintendent of the bureau of labor of the Pan-American exposition.

The secretary of war has advised Representative Esch of Wisconsin that the cannon presented to the city of La Crosse is really for shipment. The gun is a five-inch bronze, weighing about 4,200 pounds. It was manufactured at Seville, Spain, in 1787, and has chiseled on the breech the word "peleador," in Spanish, which means fighter.

Casualties.

Three Indians in Montana died from the effects of wood alcohol.

St. Joseph's church at McHenry, Ill., burned recently while services were being held.

Frank Jetsen of Joliet, Ill., died from wounds accidentally recived while hunting.

A fast rail on the Wisconsin Central jumped the track near Curtis, Wis., injuring seventeen person.

The central high school building at West Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000, insurance $8,900.

Mary Nyberg, aged ten, burned to death in fire near Blair, Wis. The family escaped in their night clothes, but forgot the little girl.

Senator Elkins, who sustained painful injuries by falling on an ice-covered sidewalk at Washington, is confined to his bed, but the physician says his injuries are not serious.

The tugboat Tom Brown, carrying a crew of three men, was crushed in the ice at the mouth of the Chicago river and went to the bottom of Lake Michigan. All the men were saved.

Fire destroyed the greater portion of the main business blocks in Decatur, Ala., causing a loss of $100,000; insurance about $50,000. Six buildings, all brick, were burned, together with their contents.

The bark Oaklands, coal laden and consigned to the Pomeroy company of Providence, which was in tow of the tug Nathan Hale, was lost off Barnegat, Conn., with her crew of ten men who were drowned.

The wife and two sons of Enoch Ward were drowned in a pond near their home at Eldora, N. J. The boys were playing on the ice and broke through. Their screams attracted the attention of the mother, who ran to save them, and all perished.

Foreign Gossip.

France will build two cruisers in Italy.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have a fight.

A papal nuncio has been appointed to Argentina.

A bad state of affairs is reported in some German colonies.

A German society has been organized to fight American monopolies.

Russia is said to be alarmed over the increase of Finnish emigration.

Over three hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Ataquines, Spain.

A rigid meat inspection bill has been adopted by a reichstag committee.

A St. Petersburg paper says that Americans are in control of Corea.

Another vessel loaded with American goods has been seized at Delegoa bay.

The house of commons passed the supplementary army estimates, 213 to 82.

Capt. Gage reports that the upper Nile is entirely devastated by Dervish rule.

For the first time on record a viceroy of India (Lord Curzon) is about to visit Assam, India's great tea garden. Lady Curzon accompanies him.

Crimes and Criminals.

Molineux was sentenced to be electrocuted at Sing Sing in March.

A Bloomfield (Iowa) man shot his fiance's father for ejecting him from her home.

Olga Nethersole, her manager and leading man were arrested in New York on the charge that "Sapho" is an indecent play.

Gen. Wood, commanding at Havana, has reported to the adjutant general the death by suicide at Havana, Jan. 21, of Private Martin Erickson, of the hospital corps.

Floyd Merrill, twenty-two years old, volunteer during the war with Spain, committed suicide at Scottsburg, Ind. He was married a few weeks ago to a daughter of J. Ezra Thomas, a wealthy man.

Two Terre Haute saloonkeepers, arrested for Sunday opening, were acquitted in police court, it being shown that the saloons proper were closed and that only restaurants and billiard halls run in connection were open.

G. Jesse, a druggist at Maryville, Mo., charged with the murder of Frank Griffin on the streets, April 8, 1898, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Newton E. Knight, aged thirty-five, is under arrest at Paris, Ill., charged with the murder of his brother, S. H., aged fifty-three. He claims the murder was committed by a stranger who crept up behind him and his brother as they were repairing a fence.

In a Personal Vein.

Will J. Clark of Piper City, Ill., was found dead in his bed at a hotel.

Benjamin Wood, editor of the New York Daily News, is dead, aged eighty years.

Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator M. A. Hanna, was married at Cleveland to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud.

Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at Boston, aged seventy-nine years.

Ex-Congressman Harry Miner, formerly a well known theatrical manager, is dead at New York.

R. S. Thompson of Springfield, Ohio, and national chairman of the Reform party, received word of the death of his brother in the Fiji islands, leaving an immense fortune. He was killed in an insurrection of natives.

Dr. James H. Smart, president of Purdue university, died at his home in Lafayette, Ind. He had been in ill health for several years as a result of overwork in his ambitious zeal to further the best interests of Purdue.

Rev. Anderson C. Peters of New York, who recently declared his intention of becoming a Baptist, and resigned his commission as minister of the Reformed church, will receive the Apostolic rites of baptism in Calvary Baptist church on Friday, March 2.

Casper Fechter, a dealer in carriage materials and one of the best known German merchants in New York, died, aged fifty-five years. He conducted a store in Chicago for six years and was a brother of Lieut. August Fechteler, of the Mare Island navy yard.

In General.

Joe Choynski defeated Peter Maher in a six-round bout in Chicago.

A plan for the reorganization of Harper & Bros. has been arranged.

The Populist national convention will be held at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9.

The Sons of Veterans' propose the founding of a national military college.

Suit has been brought to prevent the collection of duties on Porto Rican imports.

A Missouri judge recently decided that labor unions have the legal right to boycott.

The Tuskegee negro conference declared that conditions in the South have improved.

The Society of Psychical Research asks for $50,000 to spend in investigating phenomena.

Iowa revenues for the biennial period are estimated at $5,018,145, with expenditures of $3,742,697.

The Michigan labor commissioner's report shows an increase in the number of employes and in wages.

Warner Miller has abandoned the scheme to build a railroad from Milwaukee to the Gulf of Mexico.

The organist of Grace church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, went on a strike recently and the pastor played the organ himself.

Ex-State Senator Joseph Flesheim, who conducted a fire insurance business in the upper peninsula at Menominee, Wis., has failed.

Enormous shipments of agricultural machinery are being made from New York and San Francisco to Russia for the development of the vast wheat fields of Siberia.

Western freight traffic managers have selected a committee of nine to meet representatives of Eastern trunk lines in New York for the purpose of making final arrangements for a satisfactory settlement of the pro-rating question.

The coal miners of Warrick county, Indiana, struck, and a large mass meeting of miners and citizens was held at Booneville. The miners afterward marched through the streets with a brass band, while hundreds of citizens followed.

Merchant tailors at Chicago held a meeting recently and decided to affirm the action of the exchange at its last meeting, refusing the demands of the journeymen tailors, and also to lock out all tailors who do not sign an agreement not to strike during 1900.

At a quiet meeting of the members of the Union Broom company, known as the broom corn trust, in Chicago, an effort was made to advance the price of brush from $200 to $220 a ton, but the wiser heads thought it best not to. Dealers outside claim this will be done at the next meeting.

"COME TO TAW,"

SAYS THE RAILROAD COMMISSION TO THE RAILROADS OF THE STATE,

And Show That Rates Are Not Unjust. Beginning of Real Reforms by the Reorganized Grain and Warehouse Board. The Commission's Position That Southwestern Grain Rates Are Too High, and Other Rates Discriminative—First Move of the Kind in the History of the Commission—Other State Note and Comment—Points on National Politics—Bryan and Caldwell Likely to Be the Ticket.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1900.

Taking up further reforms by the grain and warehouse commission, that body, now for the first time in Reform control, has made the first move in the history of the commission to call the railroads into court on a general examination of their rates. That important points are involved is shown in the fact that every southwestern road responded, its officials accompanied by a great array of legal counsel. While a short postponement was granted the roads for preparation, the following may be relied on as the position taken by the commission:

First, that the general grain rates for the southwestern part of the state are too high.

Second, that the general merchandise rates, where they differ at local stations from the rates given to terminal points, in favor of the latter, are unjustifiable; that the rates between rural points, except when terminals are in question, should be on approximately the same basis as the terminal rates. At present more favorable rates are given from the cities to small places, than from stations to the cities, or between local stations.

The commission holding as above, will exercise its authority under the law to enforce such view, unless the roads can show reason why it should not do so, the burden of proof being on the companies.

The importance of the move, therefore cannot be overstated. What must be thought of the past administration, ever since the life of the commission, under Republican administration, that no such move has been made before?

Changes of classifications are also the source of other serious burdens on shippers which will now be carefully gone into, an important case having been raised by complaint of Mayor Currier of Mankato, where freight on candy product was raised by changing from third to second rate. The commission invites any other complaints of the kind, during the present week, which will have attention along with the Mankato case. Such should be addressed to Hon. P. M. Ringdal, chairman of the board, St. Paul.

Current New York market reports continue to speak well for Minnesota wheat and Minnesota grades. The quotations for Feb. 21 were:

No. 1 Hard (Duluth)	81¾
No. 1 Northern (Duluth)	80
No. 2 (Red)	77¾

Last year No. 2 Red sold above Duluth No. 1 Northern. Such "ruin" of Minnesota grades is the kind that is welcome to the producers of good grain.

Surveyor General B. J. Mosier of Stillwater, accompanied by J. J. Eighten, is off for an extended trip to old Mexico. Dairy Commissioner Bowler and Assistant White represented Minnesota at the National Buttermakers' convention at Lincoln, and Minnesota brings home all prizes worth having. Surveyor General Corser of Minneapolis attended the Chicago anti-trust conference, as well as the meeting of the Peoples party national committee and also the Democratic national committee meeting at Washington. Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessey is back from the East and, having got after some of the insurance concerns, found to be remiss in dues to the state, he brought back some $3,000 to add to Minnesota's strong box.

Iowa's legislature has been wrestling with the proposition to abolish the office of state printer and binder. Is there danger of northward march of the reform, so as to trouble our genial Bureau friend, Colonel Whitney?

And speaking of state matters, it is a cold day up north when the state cruisers are not able to land $10,000 or so of trespass on timber.

And speaking of Mayor Gray's administration of Minneapolis, enough bad people cannot be found in the Flour city to pay for keeping a fire in the jail stove. Another term, at this rate, and the city lockup can be dispensed with altogether. This kind of administration is a good thing to keep. Eh, Doctor Ames?

And at this time Doctor Ames' nomination by the Republicans seems assured. Imagine the predicament of the G. O. P. (good old party, with accent on the "good.")

It has taken 1,000 pages of type-written matter to record all the bad things said on trial, of a Hennepin county Republican office holder. The bad things unrecorded would exhaust the paper mills. The question is what are the people going to do about it? Will the reform forces fritter away their chances this year, or so act as to take all the offices in order that the people may learn the extent to which they have been robbed? Let the people so act as that they may be able to see all the books.

And of the other Twin City politics, the Democrats are day by day more confident of winning in St. Paul this spring with the probability of Humphrey Barton as the successful mayor.

Minnesota sentiment is unquestionably in favor of national planks this year in favor of election of senators by direct vote of the people. Three events that have brought this sentiment into crystalization have been, first, the corruption and bossism by which Hanna secured his election in Ohio, the Quay case in Pennsylvania, and the Montana nastiness. Each case smelled to heaven, with a double back action stink in the last case.

National Chairman Jones asserts his conviction that the Democratic platform will contain such a plank.

From his Eastern tour Mr. Bryan went southward, going as far as Tampa, Fla. It has been the same old story everywhere of enthusiasm, and constantly repeated expressions of love and confidence on the part of the masses of the people.

Reports of Mr. Bryan's eastern trip that manage to filter through the news monopoly, show that he has no longer found there an "enemy's" country, but that he was received by all classes and conditions with the same enthusiasm that follows him elsewhere.

Senator Davis in his New York address declared that "No administration that the people will ever vote into power, will evacuate the Philippine islands." Well, the administration that the people will soon vote into power, will make the best job they can of the mess that Davis-McKinley has made of it. It will give the people self government as far as possible, and if we had had an American administration we would never have made a war of conquest in the Philippines; and there would even now be a promising republic there, its flag, under American protection, kissing the morning and evening sun of hope for its people, a beacon light for other struggling, aspiring people in the Orient. Instead, what have we? A conquered, or soon to be conquered people, hating us with the same hatred that has been given Spain for one hundred years.

And as to Davis-McKinley progress in the Philippines, we are just at the stage of military executions on the luneta at Manila. Filipinos now caught with arms in their hands are to be marched out before the American firing squad, just as in Spanish rule. And what are these people slain for? For what Spain slew them. For fighting for liberty and self government.

And so, after all, we may not keep the Island of Sulu. But our flag is there; who, then, will haul it down? Who said that where the flag was once raised it should never come down? The goppites.

Sioux Falls captured the Peoples Party national convention which will be called for May. The call for Minnesota's convention will be shortly issued by Chairman F. H. Clarke.

Monopolies created by law can and should be abolished by law. Such was the keynote of the recent Chicago conference. "And it rings true," says Public.

"What the trusts have done is to obstruct competition. It is sometimes argued that in them competition has culminated. But that is a mistake. They have not ridden into power upon a wave of competition, but by means of legalized privileges. Make competition free today and trusts would begin to disintegrate tomorrow."

If the mantle of Lincoln has fallen upon McKinley, it is a case of the Jackal in the Lion's hide.

Alas what a change in the observance of Washington's birthday in this year, 1900. Fewer than usual have been the observances, doubtless from the fact that the Republican party, embracing substantially one-half of the people, finds itself arrayed, by an unpatriotic and un-American administration, against so many of the principles taught by Washington. Where can Republicans gather, without facing the warnings of Washington in his farewell address?

And the same is specially true of Lincoln's birthday, for Lincoln's speeches and writings come up in scores of instances to condemn the administration of the party that he led.

On the other hand Democrats and other partisans opposed to present Republican tendencies, have taken greater interest than ever in both observances, and looking up to the whole line of illustrious Americans who taught what true Democracy stands for, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, all of whom we honor, under the leadership of their worthy successor, W. J. Bryan.

How ridiculous this howl about Macrum's opened letters, when this Pro-British Republican administration has this country all plastered over with "V. R." Up with "U. S." Down with "V. R."

With the Populist convention at Sioux Falls, and the Democratic at Kansas City, the Northwest is strictly in it.

It looks as if Bryan and Caldwell were not only already nominated, but as good as elected.

Congressman Fletcher expresses fear as to the peoples' digestive apparatus. The thing troubling the people's digestion most, just now, is the assimilation of Your Uncle Loren.

And speaking of the Minnesota delegation, it is standing by the trusts in good shape, especially as to Porto Rico.

G. S. O.

LINCOLN'S WORDS

Applicable to Some of the Great Questions of the Hour,

While Recalling His Birthday, Reflect on Truths He Uttered.

How His Words Confirm "Criminal Aggression" of This Administration.

The Minneapolis branch of the American League, through the local anti-imperialist organization, has issued a pamphlet of the utterances of Abraham Lincoln, which bear on the "Criminal Aggression" and un-Americanism of the McKinley administration. They are taken from Nickolay and Hay's volumes of the "Complete Letters and Writings of Lincoln," the pages and volumes being given in every case.

Read the extracts and make your own application to McKinley's war of conquest, our forcing of sovereignty over and government on the Filipino race; our subjugation, now apparently about complete, of a people who have fought for liberty for many years, and that had an established government of its own, with all their land wrested from Spain when we arrived in the Philippines, except the city of Manila; nay, who hailed our soldiers and flag as their deliverers, acting as our armed allies, up to the time they discovered McKinley's intent to perpetrate forcible annexation upon them, since which time they have made the best fight they could for independence and liberty.

Read what Lincoln left for us, kind friends, and having read, hand it to your Republican neighbor to read, and go out yourself and do something to aid in the overthrow of this administration of "Criminal Aggression."

President McKinley's message to Congress, April 11, 1898:

"I SPEAK NOT OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATION, FOR THAT CANNOT BE THOUGHT OF. THAT BY OUR CODE OF MORALS WOULD BE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION."

LINCOLN IN DEBATE WITH DOUGLOUS, OCT. 16, 1854 (Vol. I, page 195):

"* * NO MAN IS GOOD ENOUGH TO GOVERN ANOTHER MAN WITHOUT THAT OTHER'S CONSENT. * * This is the leading principle, the sheet anchor of American Republicanism."

LINCOLN IN LETTER TO H. L. PIERCE ET AL., APRIL 6, 1859 (Vol I, page 532):

"* * BUT SOBERLY IT IS NOW NO CHILD'S PLAY TO SAVE THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON FROM TOTAL OVERTHROW IN THIS NATION.

"* * The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society; and yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them 'glittering generalities.' Another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' Others insidiously argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions, differing in form are identical in object and effect the supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of class caste and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. WE MUST REPULSE THEM, OR THEY WILL SUBJUGATE US. This is a world of compensation and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT THEMSELVES, AND, UNDER A JUST GOD CANNOT LONG RETAIN IT.

All honor to Jefferson, to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, APPLICABLE TO ALL MEN AND ALL TIMES, and so to embalm it there that to-day, and in all coming days, IT SHALL BE A REBUKE AND A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE VERY HARBINGERS OF REAPPEARING TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION."

LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT CHICAGO, JULY 10 1858 (Vol. 1, page 259):

"Those arguments that are made, THAT THE INFERIOR RACE ARE TO BE TREATED WITH AS MUCH ALLOWANCE AS THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ENJOYING; THAT AS MUCH IS TO BE DONE FOR THEM AS THEIR CONDITION WILL ALLOW. What are these arguments? THEY ARE THE ARGUMENTS THAT KINGS HAVE MADE FOR THE ENSLAVING OF THE PEOPLE IN ALL AGES OF THE WORLD. You will find that all the arguments of king-craft were always of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. * * TURN IN WHATEVER WAY YOU WILL—WHETHER IT COME FROM THE MOUTH OF A KING, AS AN EXCUSE FOR ENSLAVING THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTRY, OR FROM THE MOUTH OF MEN OF ONE RACE AS A REASON FOR ENSLAVING (OR CONQUERING) THE MEN OF ANOTHER RACE, IT IS ALL THE SAME OLD SERPENT."

President McKinley's message to Congress, April 11, 1898:

"I SPEAK NOT OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATION, FOR THAT CANNOT BE THOUGHT OF. THAT BY OUR CODE OF MORALS WOULD BE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION."

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF NATIONAL CEMETERY, AT GETTYSBURG, NOV. 19, 1863 (Vol. II, page 439):

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

LINCOLN'S VIEWS OF CLERGYMEN WHO OVERLOOKED THE GOLDEN RULE, FOUND EXPRESSION IN THE LETTER TO REV. DR. IDE ET AL., MAY 30, 1864 (Vol. II., page 526):

"When * * professedly holy men * * met in the semblance of prayer and devotion, and, in the name of Him who said 'As ye would all men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them,' appealed to the Christian world TO AID THEM IN DOING TO A WHOLE RACE OF MEN AS THEY WOULD HAVE NO MAN DO UNTO THEMSELVES; TO MY THINKING THEY CONTEMNED AND INSULTED GOD AND HIS CHURCH FAR MORE THAN DID SATAN WHEN HE TEMPTED THE SAVIOR WITH THE KINGDOMS OF THE EARTH. THE DEVIL'S ATTEMPT WAS NO MORE FALSE, AND FAR LESS HYPOCRITICAL."

President McKinley's message to Congress, April 11, 1898:

"I SPEAK NOT OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATION, FOR THAT CANNOT BE THOUGHT OF. THAT, BY OUR CODE OF MORALS, WOULD BE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION."

LINCOLN'S LETTER TO W. H. HERNDON, Feb. 15, 1848, ON "ABUSE OF PRESIDENTIAL POWER IN MEXICAN WAR" (Vol. I, page 112):

"The provision of the constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE WAS THE OBJECT. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved TO SO FRAME THE CONSTITUTION THAT NO ONE MAN SHOULD HOLD THE POWER OF BRINGING THIS OPPRESSION UPON US."

ON SAME SUBJECT FOR PRESIDENT POLK'S "CRIMINAL AGGRESSION," SPEECH IN CONGRESS, JAN. 12, 1848 (Vol. I, page 606):

"I more than suspect already that he (the President) IS DEEPLY CONSCIOUS OF BEING IN THE WRONG; that he (President Polk) feels the blood of this war, like the blood Abel, IS CRYING TO HEAVEN AGAINST HIM; that originally having some strong motive—what, I will not now stop to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and TRUSTING TO ESCAPE SCRUTINY BY FIXING THE PUBLIC GAZE UPON THE EXCEEDING BRIGHTNESS OF MILITARY GLORY—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on till, disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half insane mumblings of a fever-dream is the whole war part of his late message! * * As I have said before, HE KNOWS NOT WHERE HE IS. HE IS A BEWILDERED, CONFOUNDED, AND MISERABLY PERPLEXED MAN. GOD GRANT HE MAY BE ABLE TO SHOW THERE IS NOT SOMETHING ABOUT HIS CONSCIENCE MORE PAINFUL THAN ALL HIS MENTAL PERPLEXITY."

ON SAME, LETTER TO REV. J. M. PEEK, MAY 21, 1848 (Vol I, page 122):

"If you admit these as facts, then I shall be obliged for a reference to any law of language, law of states * * law of religions, any law, human or divine, in which an authority can be found for saying THESE FACTS CONSTITUTE 'NO AGGRESSION.' * * THEN I ASK, IS THE PRECEPT 'WHATSOEVER YOU WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO O THEM' OBSELETE? OF NO FORCE? OF NO APPLICATION?"

President McKinley's message to Congress, April 11, 1898:

"I SPEAK NOT OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATION, FOR THAT CANNOT BE THOUGHT OF. THAT, BY OUR CODE OF MORALS, WOULD BE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Globe says: The spirit in which a brave, strong nation should meet trial is admirably illustrated by the temper displayed by Canada. The war, if it has done nothing else, has killed political bitterness and mere party strife in all the colonies. The contrast between Ottawa and Westminster is painful and humiliating."

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Dr. Leyds, who is now ill at Amsterdam, has accepted an invitation tendered him by the Berlin International Association of Political Science and Economics to deliver a lecture in Berlin, March 14, on "The Political Economic Situation in the Transvaal."

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Henry Clay Miner, the theatrical manager, dropped dead during the afternoon at his home on Riverside drive of apoplexy, aged 58.

Mr. Miner had been remarkably well all winter and there was no warning of the end. He was in his room preparing to go for a drive with his wife and was walking across the room when he fell.

While his name was always closely identified with the theatrical business his interests were varied. He owned drug stores, a big lithographing company, a photographic supply house, big phosphate interests and large blocks of railway and mining stock. In 1894 he was elected to congress and served one term. His estate is worth $5,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A special from Hong Kong, British China, to The Evening World says:

United States Consul Wildman has is irreplacable.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

Grocers of Minnesota held their annual session at Winona.

Minnesota sash and door manufacturers are interested in a combine.

The supreme court has declared the inheritance tax law unconstitutional.

A million-dollar ore deal has been nearly completed in St. Louis county.

Minnesota butter was awarded two first prizes at the buttermakers' convention.

The high court, Independent Foresters held its annual session in St. Paul last week.

It is stated that the Great Northern paid over $85,000 more taxes in this state this year than last.

The stock of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company in Minneapolis was damaged $135,000 by fire.

Miss Olive A. Calkins committed suicide at St. Paul by hanging herself to a closet door. No cause is assigned.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Northrop, Martin county, with Orville Merritt, postmaster.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Padua, Stearns county, with William Murphy postmaster.

The Otis Elevator company was awarded the contract for installing elevators in the St. Paul public building, at $12,260.

William C. Vandervoort of Duluth and S. G. Heeley of Coggsville, N. D., were appointed clerks in the railway mail service.

Stedart Webb, accused of the murder of William Larson, at St. Paul, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mrs. Sarah Cammack fell on an icy walk at Rochester and fractured her hip. She is seventy-five years of age and her injury is serious.

Wesley church, the largest Methodist church in Minneapolis, was freed from debt at the morning service, when the congregation contributed $23,600.

Papers have been served on the commissioners of Red Lake county in the old Polk county division case. Polk county claims $13,000 from Red Lake county.

Ten sets of plans for the proposed Carnegie library building at Duluth were submitted to the public library board. The plan most favored calls for a building of Ionic style.

W. H. Barclay, at one time heavily interested in the West Superior flour mills, and for two years a resident of Crookston, died of heart disease. The remains were taken to Rockford, Ill., for interment.

Walker is to have a sanitarium. Several Minneapolis physicians have interested themselves in the [illegible] region, and will expend about $60,000 for sanitarium buildings. They expect to begin the work at an early date.

The First National Bank of Duluth shows the largest deposits of any time in its history, $3,592,000. Its capital and surplus are $750,000; undivided profits, $66,131; its loans, $3,087,700, and its reserve and cash on hand, $1,141,735.

Beinie Holt, a young son of Sydney Holt, living near Otsego, Wright county, while sliding down a straw stack, broke his leg. He crawled to the house, some distance. Both hands were frozen solid to the wrists when the little fellow reached the shed door.

Thomas Lawrence, a swithchman on the Northern Pacific at Staples, was caught between two drawbars and killed. He was changing the links between the cars, and walking backward while the train was moving. The deceased was forty-four years old, and leaves a widow and several children.

J. A. Sansom of Cloquet received a verdict of 1 cent at Duluth in his suit against the Western Union Telegraph company to recover 25 cents, the price of a message which he sent from Cloquet to Duluth some time ago. He originally brought suit to recover $200 damages, because the message was delivered in time to be effective.

Charles Johnson, an employe of the Northern Pacific shops at Brainerd, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the cartorid artery and jugular vein. Tuesday was pay-day, and he left home to draw his pay. As he did not return, a search was instituted, and he was not found until the evening of the next day. His surroundings clearly indicated self-destruction. He was forty-five or fifty years old and leaves a wife and seven children.

At Albert Lea, Judge Kingsley sentenced Julius Larson, who pleaded guilty to indictments of grand larceny in the second degree, to the St. Cloud reformatory. Iver Brathvode, charged with illegitimate parentage, was found guilty. The complaining witness was Miss Jennie Christenson. Brathvode was remanded to the custody of the custody of the sheriff until he furnished a bond of $500. The quo warranto proceedings in the case of H. F. Bugeson et al. vs. the village of Emmons, wherein the plaintiffs demand the dissolution of the village corporation, will come up Friday morning.

The loggers are beginning to hire men from Michigan to work in their camps. One Duluth firm has just hired thirty woodsmen from the Menominee district, and others will be brought to various camps in Northern Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota. There is a surplus of men in some of the Eastern Wisconsin and Western Michigan districts, and they are attracted by the high wages paid in this section. The loggers of Duluth and vicinity have been very much embarrassed by the restlessness of the woodsmen. One logger who employs 400 men has hired altogether this winter 900 men, and he is short-handed now.

The chief of police of East Grand Forks and his subordinates have served notice upon the keepers of all houses of ill-repute to close their doors. The next night every house was closed for the first time in several years. The saloonkeepers have been notified that the Sunday-closing law must be observed. Operators of gambling houses, poker games and razzle-dazzle have been notified that they, too, must quit, and it is rumored that even slot machines, for years fixtures in every saloon, will have to be turned toward the wall.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Unrequited love must be a species of heart failure.

Suppression of honest investigation means retrogression.

The skeleton in a woman's closet is usually some other female.

The wife of a policeman should not expect him to give up his club.

Nations, like individuals, derive their vigor from noble sentiments only.

By wearing gloves you can avoid showing your hand in a poker game.

Women who are confirmed man-haters had to begin on some particular man.

Many an heiress has lost her fortune in an unfortunate matrimonial speculation.

A ladies' tailor has a hard row to hoe. He has to re-form so many of his customers.

Great as heaven and earth are, men still find things in them with which to be satisfied.

The woman who doesn't care for dress—well, it's either a mistake or a misstatement.

The privilege of being at home everywhere belongs only to kings, to girls and to thieves.

Flying-machine inventors may be strictly temperate, but they often take a drop too much.

Says an Irishman: "It's a great comfort to be alone—especially when your sweetheart is with you."

The best servants of his satanical majesty are those who attend church for the purpose of making a show.

It is the mind that makes the body rich; and as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so honor peereth in the meanest habit.

Young Jesse James has taken unto himself a wife. Now he may be able to get some practical points on the art of holding up trains without bumping into the law.

Luxurious repose is never true physical rest. To enjoy that blessing to its fullest extent, freedom from restraint must be allowed every part of the body. A firm surface is required—one that will tend to keep the body stretched out at full length, that the lungs and heart may feel no sense of restriction by compression of the chest walls, and that the blood may have uninterrupted course in every direction.

Lord Kimberley, it appears, grants pensions of six and seven shillings a week to his aged servants. One of these ancients conceived the bright idea that, in addition to the pension from his lordship, he was entitled to out-relief from the guardians. Accordingly he made an application, which was refused on the ground that he was already in receipt of a sufficient pension. The old man went straight to Lord Kimberley and asked if that was fair. On being assured that it was, he at once offered to resign his pension and go into the workhouse. "For," he declared, "I won't see your lordship done over this."

A short life need not be at all one of but small influence. A short story or sermon has frequently more effect than the more lengthy. It is only speaking from a human standpoint to say that a life is prematurely closed which covers but a portion of the time alloted by the Psalmist. Christ's public ministry occupied but three short years, yet at their close he declared finished that stupendous work, the redemption of the world. Great achievements are permitted a few; but opportunities of influence are imposed upon all, for we are living epistles known and read of all men, and our living preaches more eloquently than our words.

Cushman of Wisconsin is put down in the Congressional Directory as a congressman-at-large, his state being without definite congressional districts. This reminds him of a story which is quoted in the Washington Post. He was once approaching a town, where he was billed to make a speech, and stopped at a house on the outskirts to get a drink of water. He met the farmer's wife at the well. "What is the political sentiment around here?" asked Cushman. "I dunno," said the woman; "I don't go to political meetings. They say there is a congressman at large, and I think the safest thing for me to do is to stay at home."

True independence never merges into isolation but gladly welcomes every aid from every source—not in servile and indolent subjection, but as the growing plant welcomes the warm sun and the refreshing rain by which it is to gain strength, in beauty and in fruitfulness.

By doing each duty fully as it comes we qualify for more light and great aptitude for succeeding duties. Faithfulness day by day in small things will make us keen to recognize the divine voice with reference to greater things.

We ought to broaden our definition of workingmen. It ought to include all workers with brain as truly as workers with hand. The preacher of the true gospel has a remedy for all ills connected with labor. He must strive to put in the hearts of the employers a spirit of fairness, of justice, of kindness and of brotherhood. This spirit will save the world from every form of injustice.

There is something wrong with the charity that expects $2 worth of advertising for every dollar given away.

BARBER'S BROTHER.

The barber's second brother—that was what he gave himself out to be, not that the barber knew anything about him. He appeared at the little shop one day at noon when the barber's assistants were all away.

"Shave me," he said, and settled himself in the chair. His beard was a full black one and handsome.

"You wish to sacrifice your whole beard, sir?"

"Every hair down to the roots. And you may also cut my hair, and do it rather close." The hair was luxuriant and a degree longer than that worn by most gentlemen of fashion.

When the barber had completed his appointed tasks, his patron arose, shook himself, and laid ten $100 bills on the counter which contained the pomades and the bay rum.

"I like your conversation," said he, "and I like the way you shave. I am going to remain and learn the trade from you. I am your second brother."

"Excuse me," said the barber, politely, the hand with which he stroked his pale mustache trembling perceptibly, "but what is the nature of the trouble you are in? It will depend upon that whether I give my consent or not."

"One thousand easy dollars," mused the man, spreading out his bribe attractively. "Are they likely to come your way again, and for a thing so agreeable as the acquirement of a new relative?"

"But I have a wife," cried the barber, "what am I to tell her?"

"Tell her I am your second brother, friend. No, stay; I will tell her myself. Where is she?"

"In the room behind."

The man went to the door and called. A black-eyed woman with a sharp nose entered. She was tidy, and her elbows jerked as she walked.

"Is this she?"

The barber nodded.

"Madam," said the stranger, gravely, "it has come to my ears how poorly provided your husband and yourself are with desirable relations. Also I have learned that there is a dearth of barbers' apprentices. Therefore, I have come to offer my services in a double capacity. I desire to learn this ancient trade of your husband, and also to call myself his second brother.

In consideration thereof I tender him those ten bills, each, as you see, of a noble denomination."

"We may get ourselves in a peck of trouble," said the woman, shrewdly. "I think it is worth more."

An almost imperceptible sigh of relief escaped the stranger's lips.

"How much more?" he asked.

"I should like as much more as there is there for pin money for myself."

"A reasonable request. If I give it to you I shall trust you to refrain from letting the world know of my generosity?"

The tone was jesting, but the man was really a terrible thing to look at at that moment.

There was a menace in his eye that made the pale-haired barber faint.

"I shall never mention it myself, and I shall undertake to see that my husband keeps still, too."

"Thanks, sister-in-law. It is an oath."

"No familiarity, if you please."

"Pardon me, none was intended. It was a jest. Almost everything is a jest. Do not let me detain you any longer."

The woman may have wondered how it came about that she was tacitly dismissed from her own shop. But she left without protest, having gathered up the bills the man had laid out for her. At the door she turned.

"Why, are you our second brother?" she inquired. She was smiling. The bills had been a spiritual emollient.

"Why not?" said he. And he smiled, too.

All that afternoon he took lessons from the barber.

"This is my second brother," said the barber to everyone who entered. "He has grown tired of professional life—he was on the stage, you understand—and he has come to me to learn the trade."

But he was not an able apprentice. That evening, while scraping his own cheek, the razor slipped and made a hideous gash in his cheek, almost letting his eye slip from its socket.

"You will carry the reminder of that piece of awkwardness to the day of your death," said the physician, who took five good stitches in his face.

"Congratulate me," said the barber's second brother to the barber after the physician had left. "You heard what he said—I shall be scarred forever?"

"You pay a high price," said the barber.

The next day the man appeared in the full outfit of a barber, and devoted himself to his work. He kept the shop scrupulously clean, he polished windows and oiled the floor. He brushed the customers and blacked their boots—this last was an enterprise of his own. At the end of a month the shop began to feel his influence. It had become popular. Men who felt sociable, or whose children cried too much, or whose wives did not ardently enjoy their conversation, got in the way of frequenting the place. It was odd, for the barber's second brother said little. But he had a way of making every one feel at home, and he put padded cushions in the chairs and bought the finest towels and best soaps.

"You have made an excellent barber, sir," remarked the barber to his second brother.

"Thank you. You have been an excellent brother."

The man lived with the barber and his wife six years—slept in the little bedroom off their kitchen, ate at their table with them, walked with them to the park, and read aloud to them evenings. At the end of those six years he remained as much a mystery as the day he came, but he had inspired affection and even gratitude in the hearts of the barber and his wife, who by all reckoning should have disliked him mightily. One day he disappeared.

"My brother has gone back to the stage," explained the barber. He said it sadly. He was really lonesome. He tried to keep up the habit of reading evenings, but he could not be interested. He endeavored to make the shop look as it had for the six past years, but he could not succeed. Trade began to fall off. Everything seemed dull. The barber found fault with his wife and she found fault with him.

"He ought not to have left us," they sighed. "He might have known how lonesome we would be."

They were like children who have suddenly become orphans.

One day a letter came for them from a distant city—a city at the under side of the world.

"Shave no more chins, dear brother," it read. "I send you and Miranda the means of rest. And I wish, by the way, if you have the desire, you would come over here and see me. I have a palace here beside the sea, and a servant for every different want. But I am lonesome. I do not require it of you—but I long for you. It is easy for me to send you the inclosed.

"Your Second Brother."

"He had lost all his old friends, I suppose—the friends he had before—" the barber's wife got no further.

"I think we'd better go at once," said the barber. "He may be needing us. Besides, it will be pleasant living in a palace."

"I always liked the shop well enough," said the woman rather wistfully, "but it's easy enough for us to go, having no children." She sighed and looked about her.

The barber wiped his razors and put them in their cases.

"We might make a present of the shop to poor little Bill," said he. Bill was the assistant.

The next day the barber and his wife held a sort of reception and said good-by to everybody.

"We are going to our brother," said they. But on the verge of going a message reached them.

"It is all over. Have been apprehended. No hope. Farewell."

"Why didn't he stay here, where he was safe," sobbed the barber.

"Poor lamb, poor lamb," she wept.

They never heard from him again. They never learned his true name. They went away and lived in a quiet place upon the fortune he had sent them. They had no compunctions of conscience about using the money.

"What was good enough for him is good enough for me," said the barber.

GLASS BUILDING STONES.

They Have Been Used to Advantage in a German Hospital.

Glass building stones will no doubt soon become a substantial building material. These "stones" were invented in France, but are now made in Germany. They are hollow and filled with rarefied air. They vary in shape; some are cubical; some are hexagonal, and some are brick shape. They are laid like bricks in special mortar, the corners being filled out by half or quarter stones. These smaller patterns are necessary because it is impossible to trim the stone. An operating room at the Elizabeth hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in Cassel, has recently been constructed of these stones. There are no windows, excepting those above. The walls are air-tight, keeping out heat as well as cold, while vapor is not condensed upon them. They permit the entrance of daylight and at the same time diffuse the direct light of the sun. They also act sometimes like mirrors, reflecting light into the room. Although they allow light to pass through them they are not transparent, and one on the outside cannot see what is going on within. The walls may be readily washed and thus kept aseptic. If this building material should become popular we may yet live in glass houses despite the old proverb, but it wouldn't do to throw stones.

Kinsmen Across the Border.

Many Americans gladly acknowledge their kinship with the Anglo-Saxons beyond the water, but we must remember that we are still more literally cousins of the great people to the north of us. For a century and a quarter Canadians and Americans have intermarried freely, and the border cannot divide ties of blood. Not long ago the dispatches from South Africa announced the death of Lieut. Wood of Halifax, the first Canadian to die for the British empire in the Boer war. It is an interesting comment on our relations with Canada to note that this young lieutenant was the great-great-grandson of Zachary Taylor, who was a major in the war of 1812, and fought against the British with all the zeal for fighting that was in him, and that his great-grandfather was Jefferson Davis, who, as a young man, married Taylor's daughter. It is usually represented as a runaway match, but Mr. Davis himself wrote that it was nothing of the sort. In spite of such American antecedents, Lieut. Wood lived a loyal subject of the queen, and died for her majesty's empire.

Fossils Plentiful in Wyoming.

Wyoming is the graveyard of vast numbers of enormous fossils. The bones of animals and great reptiles that flourished in the jurassic and the triassic period of the earth's geological history are now being dug out of the sandstone strata and the shale. Fossil mining has become quite an industry in the state.

A Friend in Need.

Jones—A friend in need is a great thing. Bones—Indeed it is. Jones—Yes, indeed; I met one this morning and he cost me $5.—Detroit Free Press.

Be content with doing with calmness the little which depends upon yourself and let all else be to you as if it were not.

KILLED BY OWN MEN.

HOW MANY ARMY OFFICERS MEET DEATH.

Soldiers They Have Humiliated Take a Terrible Revenge—French, Spanish and German Officers Were Thus Slain—One of Many Tragedies.

The recent cruel and utterly unfounded rumors to the effect that Maj. Logan was killed in the Philippines by a bullet from the rifle of one of his own men recalls cases of this kind which really did happen. It seems a very unlikely thing that in the heat of a hard-fought conflict the origin of a man's death can be determined—that is to say, whether he died by the hands of one of his comrades or by those of the enemy; consequently men with a grievance against their officers have often made use of such opportunities to wipe off old scores and have gone undiscovered.

A notable instance of this occurred just before the battle of Woerth, in the Franco-Prussian war. A certain officer of considerable repute had got himself generally disliked by his perseverance in bullying those under him. A few days before this, the first great battle of the war, when the French were nearing the border in their hopeless endeavor to reach Berlin, a rumor ran through the camp late at night that the Prussians were advancing and would shortly be up. Instantly pandemonium reigned and scouting parties were sent out in all directions. One of these was under the officer in question, and when some way from camp was fired upon, the bullet bringing him down. The Frenchmen, thinking they had got into an ambush, retired, firing at an invisible foe as they did so, but as no counter shots were received they grew courageous again, and after being reinforced, advanced to the fatal spot. The body of the officer was found; but not so that of his assailant, who had evidently escaped unscathed. On returning to the camp it was found that no trace of the enemy had been discovered; in fact, at that time the Prussians were far away from the spot on either side of Woerth. Accordingly a post mortem examination was held on the officer's body, and a French service bullet extracted therefrom, but the murderer was never detected, although he was doubtless in the camp and had slipped out unawares to commit the crime. But this is only one of many tragedies which took place during the war, and it is said that at least two per cent of the French officers killed fell by hands of their own men, and a little over half that number in the Prussian army. In the former instance the crimes were due for the most part to the national failing of never forgetting a grievance and in the latter to the rigidity of discipline which sometimes amounts to bullying. Even Marshal Bazaine was nearly murdered before he capitulated at Metz. He was by no means a popular man, and on this account always stood in dread of the assassin, and his fears were not lessened when a plot was discovered to put poison in his food, the scheme being hatched by his own men. The offenders, or some of them, were promptly tried and shot before many hours were over.

A rather sad case is recorded in connection with the Italian disaster at Adowa of a few years ago. During the melee a man was seen to shoot in the direction of his captain, who at the same time fell mortally wounded. When the battle was over the man was charged with the crime and, after a scant trial, shot by his comrades, despite his protests of innocence, one of the chief reasons for his condemnation being that he was known to have a grievance against the officer. Nevertheless the affair was soon forgotten till some nine months afterward, when a soldier came forward from the same regiment, self-charged with the crime. He related the facts in detail, giving his motive as petty tyranny on the part of the officer some years previously when he, the murderer, was a recruit, and stated that he would never have given himself up had not another man died in his stead. Needless to say, this did not excuse him, and he perished in the prison yard at Naples.

Not many months ago three Spanish soldiers were executed at Madrid for the alleged murder of an officer during the hostilities in Cuba, although the evidence against them was very meager.

How Sicilian Carts Are Decorated.

In the rural districts of Sicily the people, though poor, take the greatest pride in the decoration of their carts and the mules that draw them. The carts, which are only roughly constructed, are remarkable from the fact that almost without an exception the woodwork of each is elaborately carved and painted with scenes from Bible stories, each panel having its picture with a portion of the scenes represented. The paintings cannot be said to possess much artistic merit, the hot Sicilian sun playing havoc with the brilliant colors, which are applied unsparingly and without much regard for harmonious blending. The Bible characters represented are invariably in Oriental or Arabic dress, which is one of many facts that are held by Sicilian history to point to Arabic occupation of the island in former times. Some of the cart-owners decorate the shafts of their vehicles and even the spokes of the wheels. The rim of the wheel is always painted or carved.

Motto on our Coins.

The word "God" never appeared in any government act until the year 1864, when, at the suggestion of the director of the mint, ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, "In God We Trust" was stamped on the copper two-cent piece. Before that time "E Pluribus Unum" had been the motto. Strange to relate, "E Pluribus Unum" on coins never was authorized by law.

Curious Arabian Practice.

When an Arab woman is tired of widowhood and decides to marry again she goes the night before the wedding to her husband's tomb and prays him not to be offended.

COCOA PALM'S MANY USES.

From It Filipinos Get Food, Drink, Shelter, Ropes, Brooms and Soap.

There are several species of cocoa palms growing in the Philippine archipelago, but the ordinary cocoanut tree (Cocos nucifera) is the most important. The Indians make use of it in a good many ways, but only the principal ones need be enumerated, says the Journal of the Society of Arts. The kernel of the nut they use for food, while the liquid the shell contains makes a refreshing drink. If allowed to stand for some time this liquid forms a very agreeable milky juice that is relished not only by the natives, but by Europeans as well. After this juice has coajulated it is mixed with sugar and made into bonbons, known as cocoa sugar, and also into various other delicacies. According to a recent report of the United States department of agriculture, by tapping the central bud that crowns the cocoanut a kind of wine called tuba, of an agreeable pungent taste, is produced. This tuba, when allowed to ferment, produces vinegar, and when distilled a kind of brandy, that is highly relished by the natives. From the husk of the cocoanut the Tagals make rope and cords and a material for calking their boats. From the woody shells they carve spoons, cups, beads for rosaries and many other articles. The leaves they use to cover the roofs of their houses. Roofs made in this manner are thick and tight, but they have the disadvantage of burning readily, so that in the towns and villages where the houses are thus covered conflagrations spread with great rapidity. The veins and smaller ribs of the leaves are used to make brooms, the midribs serve as fuel and the ashes are utilized in making soap. The trunk of the palm is made to serve as a pillar to support the houses that its leaves overshadow. Oil barrels, tuba casks and water pipes are fashioned from hollow sections of the trunk. From the roots the natives extract a red dyeing material that they chew in place of the areca palm nut or bonga when the latter cannot be procured. Large quantities of cocoanut oil are manufactured in the Philippines. This oil is much prized by the natives. The men and women both use it to anoint the thick growth of hair that adorn their heads, and it thus finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. It is also used in the lamps that take the place of gas burners in the streets and in those used by the natives and Chinese in their houses. Manila exports annually about 150,000 pesos ($125,000) worth of cocoanuts to China and British India, and about $25,000 worth of cocoanut oil to China.

AWAITING A CLAIMANT.

America's Rich Tropical Island With No Inhabitants.

A tropical island of nearly 10,000 acres, forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, is waiting for some enterprising homesteader to stake out a claim. This island belongs to the United States, but no one lives on it except a lighthouse keeper. It is known on the map as Mona island. It has luxurious vegetation, well watered, and drained. Every variety of tropical fruit will grow there and it possesses every natural advantage. It is in the middle of the Mona passage. Mona island became the property of the United States by the second clause in the treaty, which cedes "the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." The officials of the general land office in Washington say that, while our land laws have not been extended by statute to the West Indian islands, they undoubtedly will be, and American methods of homesteading pre-emption and entry will obtain there. To this extent the lands are free to any one applying. Under the homestead act heads of families may enter 160 acres of public land set aside for that purpose. Mona, while one of the most interesting of the small islands taken from Spain, is not the largest. Vieques, or Crab island, east of Puerto Rico, about five miles from the mainland, is twenty miles long and about fifty miles in area. It is not well suited for cultivation, but affords good pasture.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Commercial Opportunity.

Instead of looking with apprehension to China as a possible competitor in the markets of the world, it should be the earnest and constant effort of our government and people to stand for the maintenance of the equality of commercial opportunity which we possess under existing treaties with that empire. We have our share to do in building the thousands of miles of railroads still wanting in China, of supplying her with all forms of machinery, with electric plants, and with all the appurtenances of productive industry and civilized progress for which China offers, and will continue to offer, for generations to come, the greatest market in the world. Never, surely, was the bogy of over-production invoked with so little reason to frighten enterprise and to repress the growth of commerce, as with reference to an industrious race of 350,000,000, of a nation just awakening from the slumber of centuries.—"Commercial Possibilities of China," by James S. Fearon, in the January Forum.

It Refused to Be Comforted.

Mr. Henry Irving, the well-known actor, once took a fancy to a beautiful collie dog belonging to a Highland shepherd. The man was very unwilling to part with his dog, but the sum offered for it—£60—was a little fortune in his eyes, and he resolved to sell it. There are two in the making of a bargain, however, as the saying is, and when the collie reached London it refused to be comforted. In fact, it was so unhappy in its new life, and its misery caused Mr. Irving to feel so uncomfortable, that he determined to restore it to its old master. Imagine the dog's joy, and the shepherd's, too, when the creature returned to its Highland home. One is reminded of the love of the Arab for his steed in reading of this pretty story.

Binding Was Good, Too.

Critic—Oh, Mr. Pennington, there is one thing I do so like about your novels. Mr. Pennington (much pleased)—Yes! And what is that? Critic—They are printed in such clear type.—Stray Stories.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Automatic Fountain Pen Filler — Novel Mouse Trap — The Fate of the Great Salt Lake—Electrical Research—Railroads as Plant Distributors.

The Fate of the Great Salt Lake.

It is prophesied that before the end of another century the Great Salt Lake will be entirely dried up. The cause for this is said to be the excessive drain made upon it by the irrigation and enterprises of the Mormons. Contrary to the theory which was accepted for a time, this great lake is not fed by underground springs, but by the Jordan, Weber, Ogden and Bear rivers, and when the water of these streams is interrupted for irrigation purposes, it necessarily decreases the water supply of Salt Lake, leaving it more to the mercy of the sun and the attendant evaporation which is constantly going on, and which is slowly but surely drawing the water away until in time only a bed of dry salt will remain. The cause of the saltness of the water of this mysterious body of water has been a matter of conjecture to scientists for years. The most plausible theory is that the saltness is due to high altitude, which causes excessive evaporation, while there is practically no outlet to the lake. A scientist after a number of experiments has expressed the conviction that if all the salt supply in the entire world were cut off except that found in the bed of the Great Salt Lake, there would still be enough to last the world for ages, so deep is this deposit. Regarding the decadence of the lake, a writer recently said: When the Great Salt Lake is gone it will be missed as a wonder and as a salt factory, for little else. Its waters destroy vegetation instead of nourishing it. Should the fresh waters of Utah Lake, however, be evaporated or disappear into the earth thousands of square miles would cease to be habitable. Some years ago the Utah Lake region was made a government reservation, an act which has kept irrigation companies from drawing water either directly from it or from its feeders.—Irrigation Age.

Railroads as Plant Distributors.

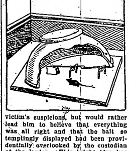
It has been noticed that many plants, not natives of the locality, are to be found growing in the neighborhood of great railroad yards. Sometimes the seeds of these plants have been brought thousands of miles from their natural habitat. Often they flourish amid their new surroundings, and gradually spread over the surrounding country. Thus the railroads carry unsuspected emigrants, which travel to and from every point of the compass. In the Mississippi valley are to be found plants which, within a few years past, have been thus brought together, some from the Atlantic seaboard, some from the Gulf region, and some from the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

Doctors for Ailing Plants.

A writer in the Contemporary Review urges the need of a new class of educated physicians whose business shall be the care and cure of disease-threatened and disease-stricken plants. "The time will come," he says, "when every agricultural district will have its plant doctor." He even foresees the development of specialties by plant doctors just as by other physicians, so that in many difficult and obscure cases of disease affecting valuable plants, the services of such specialists will be employed. The foundation of schools of practical plant pathology is urged as a matter of national importance.

Novel Mousetrap.

A novel adaptation of an old principle is seen in the mousetrap here shown. The familiar bird and rabbit traps of youthful days are suggested in its arrangement, but the idea of using an ordinary bowl for the cage is brand new and constitutes its most unique feature. It is natural to suppose that a bowl would form a most effective trap, as its familiar shape and character would not arouse its victim's suspicions, but would rather lead him to believe that everything was all right and that the bait so temptingly displayed had been providentially overlooked by the custodian of the larder. This bright idea has been developed by an inventor of Mapleton, N. D. The device consists, as shown, of a base board, carrying two supports and two levers, which interlock. The end of one engages with the end of the bowl and is maintained in its position by the other lever, which is supported by the bait. When the latter is removed, or ever jarred, the levers are released and the bowl falls, capturing the nibbler.

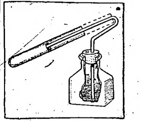


Electrical Research.

Professor McAdie says that before long science will succeed in measuring the energy of a lightning flash, and also in demonstrating the nature of the aurora. That the aurora is an electrical phenomenon has long been recognized. An intimate relation seems to exist between the aurora and the sun spots. In 1882 the astronomer at Greenwich sent out notification of the appearance of an enormous sun spot on November 17 of that year. For three hours on the morning of that day not a wire of the Western Union Telegraph company could be used, and not even the market quotations could be distributed. At night there was a brilliant auroral display, and all telegraph service was again interrupted. Cables to Europe and wires to Chicago were alike unworkable; but some messages were sent as far as 700 miles by cutting off the batteries and utilizing the atmospheric electricity. Over half of North America, across the Atlantic and over northern Europe, it seemed as if legions of ethereal demons were busy inciting electric and magnetic apparatus to strange and mischievous antics. The artificial production of an electric fire-ball by Professor Richman is unique, though electricity in this form is not unfamiliar. Sometimes such balls are seen to run along the surface of the sea, and when they appear on land they usually burst with a loud noise, often with disastrous effects. Nobody has yet been able to explain these balls, which appear to be a very concentrated form of electricity. When the experts say, as most of them do, that electricity is merely a form of motion, the explanation is more or less unsatisfactory, but how is one to account for the presentation of a form of a motion in the shape of a luminous sphere?—Boston Transcript.

Automatic Fountain Pen Filler.

The usually disagreeable task of filling a fountain pen is made easy and the probability of ink-stained fingers and spotted clothes reduced to a minimum by the filling device invented by an inventor of Hackensack, N. J. This ingenious arrangement consists of a bottle to hold the writing fluid and a stopper in which there are two performations. Through one of these a slender tube, bent in the form shown, passes and extends to the bottom of the ink reservoir. At its extremity a piston is carried which, acting in conjunction with the barrel of the pen reservoir, forms a miniature suction pump. Its use is very simple. The top is unscrewed from the pen as usual and the piston placed in the barrel and pushed down to the bottom, thus expelling all the air, which escapes through the hollow tube carrying the piston, bubbling up through the ink, and passing out through the opening in the stopper. Now, when the piston is drawn out of the barrel by the movement of the latter a vacuum is produced back of it, and this naturally draws or sucks the ink out of the bottle. The size of the filling tube and its shape are designed so that the operation of filling is practically automatic, just enough ink being drawn out to fill the barrel without overflowing it, the surplus falling back into the bottle, leaving the device ready for the next operation.



Corn-Stalks Turned to Account.

The American Agriculturist shows how cornstalks, formerly almost a waste product, have lately been turned to account, until now the farmer can get from $3 to $5 a ton for them. They play a part in the building of warships, being used to form cellulose for packing cofferdams; they are utilized in the manufacture of smokeless powder; paper pulp can be made from them; they furnish pyroxylene varnish, are useful as a packing material, and together with the leaves and tassels enter into the composition of various prepared fodders and foodstuffs.

Recent Inventions.

A New York woman has patented a shirtwaist attachment which securely holds a skirt in place, comprising a metal plate to be screwed to the waist at the right height to receive a pair of hooks attached to the opposite flaps of the skirt.

To protect the shirt and collar a new article or apparel has a circular band to fit inside the collar and be buttoned in front, the upper edge of the band being attached to a circular cape, which hangs down on all sides and covers the shirt.

Children will find much pleasure in a new go-cart which has a pair of oscillating levers pivoted to the sides of the seat, with rods leading to the front wheels for attachment on the spokes, whereby the operation of the levers turns the wheels and propels the cart.

To protect the window frames of a building when another building is on fire a portable fire-proof curtain has been patented, having a bracket for attachment to the interior of the window, which supports an iron pole on which the curtain is hung outside the window.

Two Maryland men have designed a rotary plow which has a series of teeth projecting from the edge of a revolving wheel, with a system of gearing to connect it with the shaft carrying the supporting wheels, the toothed wheel being geared to revolve rapidly in the ground.

Newspapers can be neatly kept in a newly designed file, which is formed of two parallel strips of wood hinged together at the back to form a pair of jaws, several U-shaped springs being inserted in the strips to grip the front edges together and bind the backs of the papers.

For use in delivering water to a window-cleaning brush a newly designed handle is hollow and has a piston set inside, with a slot in the side of the handle by which a pin is connected to the piston to operate it, drawing water from a pail and delivering it to the brush.

For holding shoes rigid for polishing when off the feet a handy device is formed of a bracket attached to the wall, with one portion fitted with a heel support, and the other carrying a vertical screw, which is lowered until it clamps the heel of the shoe and holds it rigid.

Railroad cars can be easily shifted by the use of a new implement, comprising a lever, which has a pair of plates attached to one end, with curved ends to fit the flange of the wheel, a chain being hooked over the axle to increase the traction on the wheel and allow it to be revolved.

MAN, WOMAN, CHILD.

A soft summer wind whispered through the leaves of two sister maples that stood in the lawn at the end of a lane bordered by rows of stately locust trees.

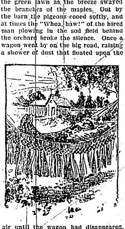
The white blossoms hung heavy over all the trees and the fragrant perfume fell like incense, sweetening all the air. With every ripple of breeze the blossoms fell like snowflakes through the deep purple shadows in the arcade through which the lane ran.

Back from the maples a white farmhouse stood, and all about lay the hush of amidmorn in the time when spring is turning into summer.

Suspended between the murmuring maples a hammock swayed softly and in the hammock a young man and a child lay sleeping. The arms of the child were clasped around the neck of the young man and his wet cheek pressed the cheek of the older sleeper. Straying locks of his curly brown hair fell damply across his chubby face. Below the hammock a tousled dog lay flattened against the ground, sleeping, too, after the morning romp.

The child was "Bobs," who had been christened Marshall Edward Alloway, the son and heir of John Alloway, whose broad acres reached down to the big road where the lane and "Bob's" world ended. His slumber mate was "Bobs' Man," more properly Henry Ayers Lyle, junior partner of the firm of Harvey, Landess & Lyle, attorneys and counselors-at-law, who was spending his vacation on the Alloway farm.

Stray blots of sunlight filtered through the leaves and danced upon the green lawn as the breeze swayed the branches of the maples. Out by the barn the pigeons cooed softly, and at times the "Whoa, haw!" of the hired man plowing in the sod field behind the orchard broke the silence. Once a wagon went by on the big road, raising a shower of dust that floated upon the air until the wagon had disappeared, rumbling across the bridge where the road turned toward the town.



Presently a snatch of song, brokenly accompanied by the clatter of tin, came from the house. A flash of light from bright buckets brightened the hall and a tall girl came out on the porch.

As she beheld the sleeping pair the notes of the song dropped and she came rapidly forward across the grass, humming still the air of the hymn, and, bending over the hammock, printed a kiss upon the child's forehead. Then she deftly rigged a handkerchief to protect the faces of the sleepers from the sunlight, and, smiling, stepped softly to the tune she was humming and went down the slope to the whitewashed springhouse by the great sycamore tree.

As the summer aged "Bobs" and his "Man" grew closer. At times they slept entwined in each other's arms on the shady side of a hay cock or on the great mound of fragrant hay in the mow, where the pigeons cooed them to sleep. At night when Bobs had said his "Now I lay me down to sleep," the man and the girl sometimes sat together on the porch. Sometimes they talked in low tones, while the breezes sang lullabys in the maples and the stars hung like golden russet apples in the blue-black summer sky. Sometimes they sat silent as the fireflies danced in curtains of soft light over the clover and the chirr of the cricket and the song of the frog came up to them.

During those evenings they came to know each other closer, and she told him of her life, how, while she was away at college, her sister, the mother of "Bobs," had died and she had given over all her hopes and ambitions to come home to care for John Alloway's motherless child.

One night as they sat silent there came a patter of bare feet upon the oilcloth in the hall, and "Bobs," arrayed in innocence and red flannel, burst out upon them.

The woman snuggled the child close in her arms, and for a long time he lay looking from one face to the other, and when he went reluctantly to his trundle bed he kissed "Man" good night.

When the woman tucked him in his couch she kissed the spot where "Man's" lips had touched, but she came no more to the porch where "Man" smoked restlessly and waited as he watched the mists rise over the valley as the moon came up.

After many days, when the grass had burned brown all along the big road and the cattle panted knee deep in the branch, there came one morning, an unusual stir in the farmhouse.

"Man" was going back to his wills and titles—back into the big world.

Dinner was served early, but all during the morning the woman went about her work with no song. "Bobs" hung onto her skirts almost unnoticed, and when she did kiss him she did so absently and without thinking.

At noon the big farm wagon was at the door, the trunks were thrown in, and the good-by was said. "Man" kissed "Bobs," promised "to come again soon," and the wagon whirled away down the lane in a cloud of dust.

The woman stood motionless, with her elbows on the top of the rail fence. When the wagon reached the hill, where the big road turned and was lost, "Man" stood up and waved his last good-by.

The woman's head sank upon her arms and she remained motionless until "Bobs" tugged at her dress and whimpered:

"Me cry, too. Man dawn away."

Then she took the child in her arms and went down into the springhouse.

SMALLEST MARRIED COUPLE

Smaun and Fatma, Two Tiny East Indians, Have that Distinction.

Smaun and Fatma, two tiny East Indians, are the sensation of the hour in one of the leading music halls of Berlin. They are undoubtedly the smallest married couple in the world. Smaun is the taller of the two, standing almost 20 inches in his sandled feet. Fatma, his better half, is shorter by about an inch and a half. They were born of peasant parents in a village of Central India, and were brought to Germany by a theatrical manager, who has been traveling in the Orient in search of novelties for the vaudeville stage. Smaun has developed under the guidance of his manager, into a gymnast of no ordinary caliber, and is particularly clever in performances on the trapeze and with the so-called Roman rings. Fatma is very light upon her feet, and has made a hit in native Indian dances. What a diminutive couple they are is well shown by comparing their height with that of a champagne bottle of the quart size. When the latter is placed upright by the side of Smaun the top of the cork is on a level with the middle of his cheek bone, while at the same time it is almost even with the crown of Fatma's head. Both dwarfs were born in 1879, and in neighboring villages. At birth Smaun weighed about twenty-three ounces, Fatma was barely seven inches in height when born, Smaun probably an inch or so taller. After exhibiting through the fall and winter in Germany and Austrian cities these little wonders from the far east are to visit Paris, where they will be star attractions while the exposition last; a year hence they expect to be in America. Tiny as Fatma is she is not the smallest person of whom we have knowledge, although she is believed to be the most diminutive one now living. Toward the end of the last century a child was born to a peasant couple in northern Germany which weighed less than nineteen ounces at birth, and was at that time under seven inches in height. An ordinary wooden shoe was its cradle; it lived beyond its teens, and grew to the tremendous height of seventeen and a half inches.—St. Louis Star.

AMERICANS CLING TO BUTTONS

Useless Sartorial Accessories That Are Deemed Indispensable by Men.

Americans cling to old customs nearly as much as do foreigners. Probably nothing is more useless than the buttons on the back of a man's coat and yet they have come down through many years and no coat is considered complete without them. In the old days, when every gentleman wore a sword, nothing detracted more from his dignity than to have the sword belt sag down in the back. The buttons were placed on the coat so that the belt might rest on them and be even all around. Later, when swords were discarded and in the revolutionary days, the gentlemen wore coats with flowing skirts. The skirts were considered highly ornamental when the wearer was standing still, but when he went for his walk the flapping of the skirts caused him to present an appearance more ridiculous than dignified, so the skirts were made with a small buttonhole in the corner and our forefathers buttoned the skirts on the back of the coat when they sallied forth with their canes and snuff boxes. The buttons are all that remain to us of the costumes of those days. The buttons on the sleeves come from the same times. The gentlemen wore neither mittens nor gloves, but instead he had the sleeves of his coat made long, so that he could draw them over his hands, even to the tips of his fingers. It added more to the dignity of the gentleman's appearance to go forth with his hands clasped in front of him and his sleeves meeting so as to cover them than it would have done to wear large and clumsy mittens. On warm days the gentleman did not desire to have his hands covered, so the sleeves were made with a slit back to the wrists and the gentleman turned back the sleeves and buttoned them so that they made a cuff. Hence, the buttons on the sleeves and the slit in the sleeve frequently made and carefully sewed up on the coats of the present day.—Indianapolis Press.

Manila's Feature.

Not only are there magnificent opportunities in the Philippines for American civilization, commerce and industry, but there is the dazzling possibility of making Manila the center of western Pacific trade. Manila adjacent to a population of 50,000,000 people should before many years surpass Hong Kong, to which Great Britain owes such a large part of her Chinese commerce. The chief distributing centers of China, Japan, Corea, Siam, Annam and the East Indies are as near to Manila as Havana is to New York; and the distributing centers of British India and Australasia are nearer to Manila than to any other great emporium. At present we furnish only one-twentieth of the billion dollars' worth of goods that countries within easy commercial range of Manila purchase yearly. Yet the larger part of these imports is made up of goods that we can supply at a lower price than any other country—tools and machinery, cotton and cotton products, provisions and mineral oils.—Ainslee's Magazine.

It Defeats Its Purpose.

"Don't you think it's very rude to talk during an artist's musical performance?" said Willie Wishington. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "especially when one considers that the music is designed to give relief from the stupidity of conversation."—Washington Star.

Willing to Try.

"The man who marries my daughter," said the old gentleman, "must demonstrate before he receives my consent that he can earn his own living." "All right," the boy replied, "just make me vice-president of your company for a little while, and I'll show you."

When Strikers Were Hanged.

Strikers were hanged in England less than 100 years ago.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Man with the Wooden Leg—Why They Hiss—Cats Try to Make Their Foes Believe Them to Be Snakes—Mischievous Monkeys.

Don't.

I might have just a little fun,
If it wasn't for a word,
I'm sure the very baddest one
As ever I have heard,
I hopes as it would go away,
But suppose it won't—
I fears as it will always stay,
That dreadful word of 'Don't.'

It's "Don't, you make the slightest noise,"
And "Don't lie on the floor,"
And "Don't you break your pretty toys,"
And "Don't you open the door,"
And "Don't you go near the press,"
And "Don't you touch the cat,"
And "Don't you make your clothes a mess,"
And "Don't do this and that."

I'm only six, but yet I've found
There's nothing I would do
But what there's someone close around
Has got a "Don't" or two.

The Man with the Wooden Leg.

It was Saturday morning, and a fine lot of snow had fallen during the night—two facts which, taken altogether, suited Danny exactly, and very soon after breakfast he took his sled out for a grand good time. But when he reached the gate he stood still in surprise. Such queer tracks there were in the fresh snow! There was the print of a man's foot—a big one, too—and then where there should have been another like it, was just a round hole, and so on down the street went these peculiar tracks. Danny looked at them a few moments; then followed them along the walk, turned a corner with them, and so kept on until they led him right up to the porch of Mr. Johnson's grocery store. They were not on the porch itself, because Mr. Johnson's clerk had swept the snow off, but it was quite clear that the maker of the tracks had gone into the store, and since there were none going away from it, that he was in there yet. Danny hesitated. He wanted to go in, but those prints in the snow gave him a queer feeling, somehow. While he was thinking about it, the store door opened and a man came out—a large man with a cheery face. He wore an old blue overcoat, with a cape, and his arms were full of packages. All this, however, Danny scarcely saw at first. His eyes, which were always big, but just now were bigger than usual, were fixed on the man's legs, for one of them, below the knee, was not a real leg at all, but something made of wood, fastened in place by straps; and Danny saw at once that this was what had made these holes in the snow. "Well, little chap!" the man said in a big, cheery voice, after a few moments in which, while Danny was looking at his wooden leg he was looking at Danny. "Never see one before, eh?" "N-no, sir," replied Danny, somewhat embarrassed, and afraid he may have been rude. "Please excuse me." "Oh, certainly. Look at it all you like," replied the man, stumping along off the porch, while the little boy watched him curiously. Just then one of the packages fell to the ground. Danny at once sprang forward and picked it up. "Let me draw 'em all for you on my sled!" he exclaimed, eagerly. "I can just as well as not. I live your way." "You do, eh? How do you know which way I live?" inquired Danny's new acquaintance, now quite curious himself. "Because I—I saw the tracks go by our house, and I wondered what made 'em, so I came to see." The man with the wooden leg laughed—a big laugh, and cheery, like his face and voice. "Well, well!" he exclaimed, as he arranged his packages on the sled. "That's it, eh? Yes, thank you; I'll be glad to have you haul this stuff for me, my man. You see, we only moved here yesterday, and I had to skirmish round early this morning for provisions. I haven't got much acquainted in this town yet, but if you're a fair sample of the folks, I think they must be a pretty nice, obliging sort." Danny looked pleased, and they started for home. "I suppose you are wondering how I came to have a leg of this kind," the man continued. "Well, there isn't time for the whole story now, so I'll only tell you that I lost the mate to this one"—slapping the whole leg—"in the battle of Antietam, many a long year ago." "Oh, did you?" exclaimed Danny, full of interest. "And will you tell me all about it some day, if you please?" "I don't know," the man replied, seriously. "War is a terrible thing, my boy; but I'll tell you something about it, if you will come to see me. I can carry the things now. Thank you for your help, my little friend." "Oh, I can take them clear home, just as well as not," said Danny, and presently he had his load at the door of the tiny house—a small house for such a big man, he thought to himself. The big man and Danny became great chums, and although the old soldier with the wooden leg and the cheery face and voice soon had very many friends in his new home, not one of them all held a warmer place in his heart than the little boy whose acquaintance he made that snowy Saturday morning.—C. A. P.

Why They Hiss.

Hissing and spitting by young kittens, even before they see, was in the first place probably an attempt to intimidate enemies by making them think that the hole where the helpless wild kittens resided contained a venomous snake. It is a very curious and remarkable fact that many different kinds of creatures which have their homes in shallow holes have a similar habit of spitting when an enemy approaches. Furthermore, it is probable that the expression of a cat at bay is part of the same instinctive stratagem. We know how general is the horror of the serpent tribe throughout all nature, and hence it seems likely that the serpentine aspect of the head of an enraged cat, together with its threatening hiss, might disconcert an enemy sufficiently to give an advantage to the cat. Curiously enough, cats of all species have their tails marked transversely in a way which resembles the marking of serpents, and several naturalists have marked how similar are the sinuous, waving movements of the tail of an angry cat to the movements of the tail of a snake in a state of excitement. The true tabby cat, when it is curled up asleep, has a curious resemblance to a coiled serpent, and the same is true of many wildcats of different varieties and coming from different parts of the world. If this really is an instance of protective mimicry it is possible that the chief foe guarded against was the eagle. Eagles are very fond of cats' flesh, and it has been remarked by naturalists in various parts of the world that these formidable birds habitually make war upon the smaller creatures of this kind.

Long and Short Days.

According to the latitude in which one lives are the longest days comparatively long or short—that is, the hours of actual daylight or the time between sunrise and sunset of the longest day in the center of the United States differs greatly from that of the longest day in northern Canada.

The following list shows the duration of the longest day in various places over the world: New York has, so to say, the shortest longest day, which is about fifteen hours long, while in Montreal it is sixteen. London and Bremen bask in a sixteen and a half hours' length of day, closely followed by Hamburg and Dantzig with thirty minutes more. The longest day in Stockholm lasts eighteen and a half hours; but both St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, Siberia, go one better, with a day of exactly nineteen hours; and their shortest five hours. June 21 brings to Tornea, Finland, a summer day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas day two and one-half hours only. (How unfortunate are the children of Tornea!) The foregoing lengthy days, however, are easily left behind by Wadburg, Norway, which boasts of a day lasting without a break from May 21 to July 22; but even this is surpassed by Spitzbergen, where the longest day is something like three and one-half months.

Mischievous Monkeys.

At Benares, India, there is a temple belonging to the monkeys who are held sacred by the people and a party of Americans visited this temple not long since. We had provided ourselves with popcorn and goodies, writes one of the party, which we intended to offer the monkeys, but they did not give us a chance to give them the dainties. They snatched them from our hands, and when our supplies were gone they amused themselves by mocking us. One of our party, who had a bad cold, blew his nose very loudly. Scarcely had he replaced his handkerchief in his pocket when a monkey seized the end, pulled it out, and gave a fine imitation of the act. Then, of course, some of us had kodaks, and after we had taken several pictures another little imp picked up a little block of wood which lay upon the ground, and with it took several snap shots at us. A third mischievous simian (a vain mother moneky, who deserted her infatn for the purpose), grabbed from my shoulders a red scarf, and in a few flyng leaps carried it to a lofty minaret. There she put it on, and seemed to be quite proud of her looks. But she was not allowed to keep her prize. In about three minutes at least forty monkeys had bit a piece of my precious scarf. Then our nativbe guide informed me that the monkeys were very fond of scarfs, and that they captured a great many on the stone "ghats" near the temple while their owners were bathing in the river.

A Bird's Barbed-Wire Fences.

In Central Ameria are many strange birds with stranger habits, but probably none are more interesting than a little brown wren who may be seen along the roadsides or on fences. This little bird, about the size of a canary, builds a nest out of all proportion to his apparent needs. He selects a small tree with horizontal branches growing close together. Across two of the branches he lays sticks fastened together with tough fiber, until a platform about six feet long by two feet wide is constructed. On the end of this platform nearest the tree-trunk he then builds a huge, dome-shaped nest a foot or so high, with thick sides of interwoven thorns. A covered passageway is then made from the nest to the end of the platform in as crooked a manner as possible. Across the outer end, as well as at short intervals along the inside of this tunnel, are placed cunning little fences of thorns with just space enough for the owners to pass through. On going out, this opening is closed by the owner by placing thorns across the gateway, and thus the safety of eggs or young is assured.

Ginseng in Vermont.

Considering that ginseng hunting has been a source of income to some in this state, and that effort has been made to cultivate the root here, it may be of interest to give a few details concerning diggers of ginseng in Tennessee, where the plant is indigenous in certain sections. Demand for the root is constant, and the price high. It has been a mystery as to what the Celestials have made of the root—perhaps a substitute for opium. Later authorities claim it is used as a medicine for nearly all the ills to which the Celestial is heir. The United States is now dividing honors with the Chinese empire in consumption of ginseng. It is made into medicine here and considered one of the greatest remedies of the day for gastric disorders. Great sums have been expended in its cultivation, but success has not been flattering.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Preferable Plan.

Aged Admirer: Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you! Miss De Young: Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

Apples supply the highest nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Paddle your own canoe, and don't borrow a paddle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

As spring approaches the mind of the farmer naturally turns towards the planting of seeds and the setting out of plants. At this time do not permit the practical to entirely eclipse the beautiful. Take another step in advance in the ornamentation of the farm and home. Put out a few trees and vines at least. This does not necessarily mean a large outlay for trees and shrubs brought from a distance. In many places on the farm trees will be found growing wild that if removed and placed in a position where they will be observed in relation to certain other objects will become things of beauty and value. A few running vines, planted in proper positions, will add much to the appearance of the old place.

* * *

According to the statement of a prominent horticulturist, frozen apples may be utilized in the making of vinegar. The gentleman in mind said that one winter he had some apples stored in his mill that were caught by a hard freeze. He did nothing with them till they were thawed out in the spring, at which time he put them into his cider mill and ground and pressed them. He got one-third more cider than usual and it made first-class vinegar, and even took less time to acquire acidity than cider made from unfrozen apples. We all know how juicy the apple is that hangs on the tree all winter and is thawed out in the spring. But if there is no objection to such vinegar the question naturally rises "Why don't they make all their cider that way, since they gain one-third more in quantity?"

* * *

There are many old orchards that might be galvanized into life by a thorough pruning. When they are in their last stage the danger of such an operation is small; for their usefulness is near an end anyway, and if a few extra crops can be obtained by heroic methods, they should be applied. It is no unusual thing to see a decadent orchard given up to the woodman. A few issues ago we referred to some experiments by H. A. Aldrich, in which the results of pruning an old orchard were snown. In his case the trees bore a heavy crop of apples the following year. Whether subsequent years will show success or failure remains to be seen. The effect may be where a heavy crop is secured for a few similar to that of girdling or ringing, years, but early death results. In the case of young vineyards and orchards this is not a result to be worked for; but we can afford to take long chances with dying orchards.

* * *

The writer remembers an old Greening apple tree in the East that had lived and borne fruit till its trunk had been split open by some process of nature, revealing a heart failing into decay. A great gale came and tipped the tree over till it rested on its branches. One would think that such a tree had lived out its entire life, and this would have been the case had not the tree been in a place that was in every way suitable to stimulate its recovery. It was sheltered to some extent by the farm outbuildings and more by a board fence. It also received the drainage from the barnyard, and in fact its roots extended to the barnyard. So it continued to live, and year after year it bore a small quantity of very large apples, which were fine in texture and superior in quality. It illustrated the fact that a large supply of fertility in liquid form is of great value as a health-restorer to decadent trees. If we would take this lesson more to heart we would have fewer unproductive orchards. The statement is probably true, that more orchards are starved to death than are killed by overfeeding.

Listed Potatoes and Corn.

Last summer I was greatly interested in watching a field of "listed" potatoes and corn, says L. B. Pierce in Country Gentleman. A town Irishman had under his charge a small farm just outside the city. He rented it, but when plowing-time came the tenant gave up the contract, and left him with a piece of land of rather doubtful fertility and no one to work it. It had been in corn the year before, and my Irish friend, with but one horse, set his wits to work to get another crop with a minimum of labor. He ran a large shovel plow between the rows one way and marked with a corn-marker the other. He then dropped by hand a strip of potatoes, and planted the rest with corn, covering all by straddling each furrow with a Planet Jr. cultivator, with the sweeps turned inward. The potatoes came nicely, but the seed corn, being taken from a lot got at a feed store, nearly all failed. It was replanted with a "jabber" or hand-planter, but the soil being shallow it failed to cover nicely and was again replanted with a hoe. The result was a long-drawn-out period of waiting for the smallest to get big enough to cultivate, the owner not being advanced enough in his methods to harrow or get a fine-tooth cultivator; in fact, he was bound to be at no additional expense for this somewhat problematical and accidental piece of farming. It must have been about seven weeks after the potatoes were planted before the man got in to cultivate, working across corn and potatoes the first time. By the time he got ready to cross his cultivating, the potatoes were a foot high and alive with bugs just hatched; but he was equal to the occasion, and one morning I saw him with two wild-cherry boughs lashed across his cultivator. The boughs in going and returning swept as with a besom the high, slender tops, brushing about all the bugs to the ground, and many of the smaller when buried by the cultivator never got back upon the tops, while all were so distributed as to do comparatively little injury; he had to use Paris green on only two poor slopes where the potatoes were too small to receive proper treatment at the passing of the brush. After the man once started the cultivator he worked as only an Irishman can work, and the result seems to point to a fine crop of potatoes, and as good corn as could be expected with two seed failures. I might explain that the crop the previous year had been kept very clean, and the land not being reversed there was but little trouble with early weeds.

This is the first case of "listing" which has come under my observation, and the inference I should draw would be that where corn is to follow corn it might, with some modification, be practiced even in Ohio. Had the man started cultivating across the furrows the day after planting, while the marks were fresh, and put the cultivator down deep close to the hills, there would have been but a very small spot not loosened. The other way, the old cornhills would guide the cultivator at any time before the crop came up, and it would be possible to have the whole under clean, mellow cultivation before the crop came up. It is a quick way of putting in corn or potatoes, and if I had a rush job on hand I should not hesitate to try it.

Bad Bordeaux Mixture.

From Farmers' Review: It is somewhat remarkable that in the preparation and the application of Bordeaux Mixture, operations that the orchardist and the gardener are now pretty well acquainted with, there should be complaint as to the efficacy of the fungicide. It is said that the compound is sometimes no more useful than mere water and that a substance like chalk settles at the bottom and will not dissolve and mix readily with the liquid part. In the first case the trouble is probably not in the fungicide, but is due to the disease having got too great a headway before being sprayed. The disease must be prevented, not cured, therefore, spray early and thoroughly.

The chalky powder is found only in old mixture or at least in that not freshly prepared. Its formation may be explained as follows: When the solutions of lime and of copper are united in the formation of Bordeaux mixture there is a chemical as well as a physical combination, but the fine particles of the combined lime and copper commence to collect in little masses which gradually become too heavy for the water to hold up and they fall to the bottom of the powdery, chalky mass. It may be seen, then, that if these particles are too large to be held in suspension they will not be as effective when applied to the plants as if they were smaller. The following will prove the case.

Some Bordeaux was made and allowed to stand for a few weeks. It was then applied to plots of potatoes, as was also some freshly mixed fungicide. Some plots were also left unsprayed. It was found that the plats sprayed with the old mixture were at the ends first sprayed as free from disease as were the plots sprayed with fresh mixture, but that the last ends of the plats were as badly diseased as were the plats not sprayed at all. This shows that the effective part of the fungicide in the old mixture rapidly settled to the bottom and was pumped out at once, thus leaving only water, and that in the newly made stuff the poison was evenly distributed and thus uniformly effective.

It is clear from these experiments that this fungicide should be applied as soon after being mixed as possible. In fact, some growers are this year going to mix only what can be applied in one day. It is believed by some of them that the throwing away of whatever is left at the close of the day's operations would be an economy in the end.

M. G. KAINS.

Clover Hay.

We notice in a contemporary an assault on clover hay. The writer of the article in question seems to think it an impossibility to get clover hay in good order, and says he had "rather raise three babies than one clover hay crop." That is an odd comparison, and we are inclined to think that he knows about as much about raising one as the other. The complaint is made that it is difficult to get a catch, and after the catch is made it is difficult to know when to cut it. After that the rain always comes, with him, and soaks the hay, making it moldy and unfit to use. Well, we would advise a little experience in the matter. It is indeed often difficult to get a catch, and in some years no amount of forethought can prevent a failure. Many of our best farmers succeed in getting a start by sowing on the snow in March.

As to cutting clover, it has long been a settled tenet with our scientific farmers to cut at time of the earliest blooms, unless the field is a small one, when it may be cut at time of full bloom. The reason for mowing at time of first blooms is to get the whole field cut and in process of curing before the blooms begin to fade. This prevents the stalks becoming woody and gives us the fodder in the best possible shape. The curing of clover hay is not such a difficult feat, with good weather. If foggy New England can cure clover hay, we see no reason why it should be a difficult task in the West, where the amount of sunshine per month is much greater. In recent years, too, we have the help of a new invention—the hay cap. These caps can be made for a few cents each, and are a complete protection against storms that may come at time of curing the clover. They will last a long time, for some years they will not have to be used at all.

We would like to hear from our readers as to the amount of damage that has been done trees this winter by rabbits and other rodents. When the snow covers the ground the animals that attack fruit trees have their supply of food shut off and have to resort to the bark of trees for sustenance. But this winter has been exceptionally mild with no snow to amount to anything throughout most of the west. According to the accepted theories there should have been no damage done to the trees. What are the facts in the case?

Pansies if planted in rich sandy soil, will grow well and bloom till far into the fall.

Pansies do not, as some people think, need a great deal of shade.

ILLUMINATING GAS.

Some of Its Dangers and How They Are to Be Avoided.

Numerous accidents occur annually in the use of gas for lighting, cooking or heating, through either carelessness or ignorance, says Cassier's Magazine. The largest number of accidents, probably, occur from ignorant persons either blowing out the gas or turning it off, and subsequently turning the cock on sufficiently for the gas to escape unnoticed. Many other accidents are the result of the bad practice of turning down a gas flame, particularly in a bedroom. This is always ill-advised, for such a turned-down flame may be either blown out by a draft of air from an open window, or else it may be extinguished by a sudden variation or reduction in the pressure. When this happens in a small bedroom without ventilation there is great danger of asphyxiation, particularly so if water gas is used. Much can be done to avert this danger by a proper arrangement of the gas piping in houses. Another dangerous custom is to shut off the gas at the main service or at the gas meter during the night, and numerous accidents, some of them fatal, have resulted from it. It is almost equally bad to turn off the gas at the meter during the day. Notwithstanding the universal introduction of gas lighting, there are still many persons who would be benefited by receiving plain instructions on the use of gas in the household. Gas companies would benefit themselves and the public by paying more attention to this matter. Among available statistics may be found numerous incidents of death or accidents due to faulty management of gas. Among the more remote causes the writer finds the following mentioned: In one of two adjoining rooms, supplied with gas from one so-called prepayment gas meter, a man retired for the night when the gas supply from the meter was exhausted, but forgot to close his gas burner. The occupant of the adjoining room came home late at night, dropped a coin in the slot of the gas meter and got a fresh supply of gas, which meanwhile also escaped in the adjoining room, killing the occupant. Escape of gas and explosions have also happened in the use of gas cooking stoves, where boiling water, running over the vessel, extinguished the flame. It has already been mentioned that the so-called independent gas connections with two keys may lead to accidents by the wrong one being turned by mistake. Where the gas in the cellar freezes in winter time it is dangerous to attempt to thaw out the gas meter or service with a flame. A gas meter should never be examined with a burning light, nor should any tools be used near a gas meter known to be leaky, on account of the danger of flying sparks.

TOOK HIS BREATH AWAY.

Clergyman Drops a Good Gardening Hint in His Sermon.

The clergyman who narrates the following incident in the Interior confesses that, despite his years and his experience with all sorts and conditions of the feminine mind, it took his breath away. He was preaching about the Father's tender wisdom in caring for us all. He illustrated by saying that the Father knows which of us grows best in sunlight and which of us must have shade. "You know you plant roses in the sunshine," he said, "and heliotrope and geraniums, but if you want your fuchsias to grow they must be kept in a shady nook." After the sermon, which the clergyman hoped would be a comforting one, a woman came up to him, her face shining with pleasure that was evidently deep and true. "O, Dr. ——, I am so grateful for that sermon," she said, clasping the clergyman's hand and shaking it warmly. His heart was stirred for a moment, while he wondered what tender place in her heart and life he had touched. Only for a moment, though. "Yes," she went on fervently, "I never knew before what was the matter with my fuchsias."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Regularity in the Order of Injuries.

A queer fact, well known by medical men connected with hospitals, is that the doctors can tell with almost absolute certainty which classes of fatalities and accidents fit in with given days and even hours. One of the doctors connected with a leading hospital in the center of the city said: "We will begin with Monday. That day furnishes by far the highest proportion of mishaps to work people, but I must say that this proportion is rapidly diminishing. Nearly all the attempted suicides come in during the very early part of the day, and the first accident batches early in the day have a large number of men who work on scaffolds among them. Hardly a morning goes by without a scaffold casualty case. After 11 o'clock in the morning most of the cases arise from street accidents, and when evening comes cases arising from drunken rows and deliberate assaults begin to come in. Nearly all the 'domestic' cases—where wives have been assaulted and so on—are late night and Saturday ones. It would take me a long time to group the regular order of accidents as they come in day after day."—Philadelphia Record.

Insured Against Press Censor.

In Finland the newspapers have suffered severely from censorship and suppression. According to Public Opinion, a concern has been formed entitled the Finland Newspaper Press Censor Insurance company. It guarantees an indemnity not exceeding 60 per cent of the loss of the gross income incurred by suspension. The premium is 5 per cent of the gross income.

Wouldn't Dare To.

Mrs. Peck—"I believe that every one of the writers of these articles making fun of married life are single men. I don't suppose that one of them was ever married." Henry—"N-o-no, dear; he wouldn't be writing jokes about it if he was."—Buffalo Commercial.

English Method Preferred.

He—"I am rather more in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling." She—"Yes?" He—"Yes, indeed. Take 'parlour' for instance; having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."—Tit-Bits.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans,
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS
DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
FREE
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1900.

WHY NOT USE IT?

Last Saturday's election has at least done one good thing. It has taught the people living in the northern part of the county their power. Red Lake Falls has heretofore controlled about everything in Red Lake county, while the voters in the northern part were blindly voting their ticket, Red Lake Falls was working the excitable French voters to do their bidding. They very naturally thought that the earth and the fullness thereof was theirs for the asking. The 1898 election clearly showed that neither the voters of Red Lake Falls or the French allies would stand by their party nominations. It is not too early to predict that in the next campaign, party lines, so far as county affairs are concerned, will be disregarded just as completely in the north part of the county as in the southern part. Men now holding office in the county who obtained their election by trading party and everything in sight for their own election. The voters in the north part of the county are not fools and will not be tricked again. We all know that taxes have been climbing higher each year and that we have been compelled to bond for $30,000.00 in addition to pay running expenses. THIS MUST STOP. Let the people organize and control their own affairs. Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire with the surrounding country hold the power. Why not use it?

We are pleased to inform the Courier that the bonds are killed and the saw mill not yet mortgaged.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette asks: "Can the farmers be fooled?"—From the bond vote it appears they cannot.

A minister at Monango, N. Dak., selected a warm subject when he preached "To Hell and Back Again" a few weeks ago.

Red Lake Falls papers are afraid the county records will be burned up. Shouldn't wonder a bit. Better move them to a safer place, where fires are less numerous.

"The dozen reasons why you should vote for bonds" cut no figure in this election. Perhaps it was on account of "paying attention to the St. Hilaire townsite boomers" that won out.

The Courier calls the SPECTATOR'S article insulting which refers to Dr. Watson's $250.00 bill. We sincerely hope—for the good of the county, that we will not be called upon to do it again.

The Crookston Tribune says that the plan of issuing court house bonds in Red Lake county was turned down and that there was numerous disappointments on both sides. Some one has been stringing the Trib. No disappointment here.

Will some one kindly tell us why there happens to be twenty-six millionaires in the United States senate and whose interests they are protecting? Will anyone deny the imputation that these men have secured their seats in the senate through the influence of their money and will anyone deny that it is about time the American house of Money Kings be abolished in the general interests of the commonwealth?

Notice is hereby given that all prospected lines of railroad through Equality, Garness and Lambert are hereby declared to be abandoned. All taxpayers will have to come to the temporary county seat by horse power. Those contemplating remaining over night are advised to bring their blankets and tents and carry their grub as there is no hotel in the village.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

TURNED THE TABLES.

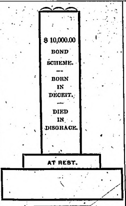
The Surprise Was For She Who Had Planned to Surprise.

That surprises do not always surprise those for whom they are intended is one of the peculiar things about surprises, and this fact was well illustrated one day this week in an east end house. The lady of the house received word from a friend that she was coming out the next day for lunch. Now, it happened that the next day was the day on which the servant girl had her day off, and the lady of the house made up her mind that she would surprise her friend by getting up a nice lunch prepared by herself, for she had the reputation when they were young ladies of not being able to cook, while her friend had the reputation of being an excellent cook.

The day her friend was expected the lady went to market and laid in a supply of all the good things which go to make up a fine lunch. She went home and lighted the fire and prepared for the cooking. Just then she discovered that she had forgotten to get some fruit and told her young daughter to tell her friend when the latter came that she would be back in a few moments. She went to the store and, meeting some of her friends, staid quite awhile, forgetting how time was flying.

In the meantime the friend arrived, and, being told that her hostess would soon be home, she went into the kitchen, and, seeing the good things there, she went to work and cooked and prepared the lunch. When the lady of the house arrived home, she was astonished to see the table set and a most appetizing lunch on the table. The surprise she had intended for her friend was a surprise for her.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Catbolic salve.



What Killed The Bond Scheme.

Downed 354 deep at Thief Tiver Falls.
125 rocks from Rocksbury.
19 pokes from Polk Centre.
35 yells from Bray.
59 Sanders Sandbaggers.
20 punches from Norden.
63 pecks from Wyandotte roosters.
30 lamms from Lambert.
55 soaks from River Falls.
39 cold water waves from Black River.
21 frosts from North.
22 soaks from Loui—ville.

While 146 Saints followed the poor thing to the grave and gave it a decent burial.

OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Napoleon Marcus Johnson, Field Marshal Knight, Captain Duffy, Lieut. Zeh, Surgeon General Watson, Corp. Swanson, Bugler Jeffers, Sergt. Gibeau, Private O'Grady and Corp. Jean Valgean Crapo were captured on Spion Cop, one of the additions to Red Lake Falls on Saturday February 24th, by a company of the First Scandinavian Anti-bond League.

Appreciated.

The editor of the Times was presented with a 20 pound turkey by Alton Cornes, the product of the farm of V. R. Heath, his step father, who is a prominent farmer of Parkers Prairie, Douglas county. The turkey came in good play on the anniversary of Washington's birthday and was a great improvement on hay and wood generally furnished an editor when he is short on vegetables.—Roseau Times.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Warned by Those About to Die.

Camille Flammarion, in a French periodical, asked people to answer the following question: "Have you ever had while awake the impression of having seen a human being and had that impression coincide with the time of the death of that person?" The astronomer tells the result of his investigation in the Nouvelle Revue.

He had 4,280 responses, of which 2,456 were negative and 1,814 affirmative. Of the affirmative replies he examined 782, who recited 1,120 cases, all of which he regards as authentic. In his article M. Flammarion merely gives the experience of the subjects as related to him and does not attempt to account for the premonitions.

It might be said, however, that the fact that 40 per cent of those who wrote to him had had telepathic experiences does not indicate such an average among the human family. The three periodicals whose readers he asked for information have a large circulation, and it is safe to say that every reader who has had premonitions of the death of a friend wrote to Flammarion, while the others would not regard it as worth while.

Philosophy of a Six-year-old.

Some bright little girls who live in West Ninety-sixth street were recently taken by their parents to see the wonders of the "zoo" at Bronx park. As they reached the habitation of the wolf they found the beast just devouring a live sparrow as a portion of his dinner. The eldest little girl, becoming excited and indignant over the spectacle, stamped her foot, exclaiming: "Oh, you cruel, wicked wolf, to eat that dear little sparrow! What a monster you are!"

Miss Marion, aged 6, looked at her incensed sister with a philosophical air and said, "What do you want the wolf to do—shoot it and cook it first?"—New York Tribune.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Talent.

"Mrs. Bingley is a wonderful woman."

"In what way?"

"When she takes the second prize at a card party she can appear so tickled with what she gets that she always makes the winner of the first prize jealous and dissatisfied."—Chicago Times-Herald.

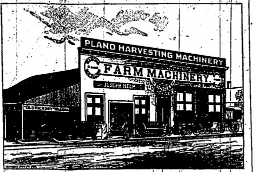
An Unwonted Aspect.

"This is Mrs. Gushleigh's portrait, is it?" said the caller. "I should hardly have recognized it. The chin doesn't look at all like hers."

"Perhaps," suggested the husband of Mrs. Gushleigh, "you have never seen her chin in repose."—Chicago Tribune.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

A baby begins to be a human being when it is between three and four teeth old.—New York Press.



Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Bicycles, Wind Mills, Pumps, Plows, Drills, Seeders, Harrows, Fanning Mills. Etc.

Our Superior Double Disk Drill

Is simply beyond comparison. It is the only successful Disk Drill on the market to-day. Over one hundred in use in Red Lake and Polk counties.

☞ See testimonials and names of farmers, who are using them, at my office.

Yours to please,

JOSEPH HELM.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Additional Locals.

Rapp & Post have have received their first consignment of new spring goods.

Mrs. A. Abrahmson returned to-day from a weeks visit with relatives at Sauk Centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bernier of Terrebonne, parents of Mrs. P. Lemay of this village celebrated their 60th anniversary of their marriage last Wednesday.

The Winnipeg Southeastern railroad has reached the new town of Warroad and the natives are correspondingly happy. Now watch Jim Hill cut into the territory of Roseau county.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The Holmes Furniture Co., have moved their stock of goods into the main building facing on Broadway this week which makes it more convenient to display their large stock of goods.

For the benefit of our neighbors on the south we will state that Thief River Falls is on the map and in Red Lake county—not on the reservation and casting "squaw" votes as they would like to have it appear.

Every one in town is personally acquainted with the three that cast their votes in favor of bonds and as they own little or no property it was immeterial which way they voted as far as they were concerned.

Thief River Falls sent down word to hold room for fifteen teams to-night, as it take that many loads to convey her citizens who have signified their intention of taking in the banquet and dance at Hotel Markham to-night.

"The town that is dead three-fourths of the year" woke up in time to cast a few votes at the recent election, regardless of the fact that the lumber company "took all the lumber away from the farmers church the other day, and did so on Sunday to prevent the church people stopping them."

Several sleigh loads of our young people drove to Thief River Falls last Thursday to take in the Royal Neighbor's dance. All went well until they started for home in the morning—and that was different as a genuine blizzard was raging with the thermometer registering 10 below. However the wind was at their back and they suffered but little with the cold as they were well bundled up and sat in the bottom of the sleds.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment and Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term, February 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff of St. Hilaire representing among other things, that Fredrick Eikhoff late of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1898, at St. Hilaire died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 19th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock p. m. at Red Lake Falls in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased; and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said County.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of February A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT.
29-32 Judge of Probate.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hogquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG
TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Standard!
Pure
Palatable
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
GEO BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer
1ST RAT — What beer does the family use?
2D RAT — Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

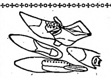
S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not; Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $4.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	
W. A. Sorsoleil	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
Wylie. Minnesota.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

DAY F. STACY, C. E.
DEPUTY
County Surveyor.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.
Drainage and Farm Surveys a Specialty.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	52½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	49½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	46½	Flax	144
Eggs (per doz)	12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

The Bond Scheme died a bornin.

Additional locals on fourth page.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

To-day is the beginning of Lenten season.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Coffer—Cofferdam says I have had my Phil.

Easter Sunday comes on April 15th this year.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

The boys of Red Lake Rapids are not so slow.

Sheriff Sampson was here between trains last Friday.

A. H. Weagant made a trip to the county seat Monday.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

The Spectator issues a thirty-four (34) page paper this week.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

A sort of an old fashioned blizzard was what we had last Friday.

Whats the matter with Equality and Garness? They are all right.

E. M. Hoff and H. E. Ives made a run to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Messrs. Peterson and Bjerk made a trip to the county seat Saturday.

It would be well for some towns in Red Lake county to get on the map.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

When it comes to a tug of war bet your stuff on the Swedes and Norwegians.

The financial statement of Red Lake county appears for the first time this week.

Alex Van Praag, grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Minnesota was here last Friday.

Banker Hannay and H. E. Ives made a business trip to the county seat last Thursday.

We said our voters were in the woods and it turned out that the woods were full of them.

The Badger creek and Coll-in-yea contingent, was too small to pull the bonds out of the hole.

Attorney-editor Boughton of Red Lake Falls was here Saturday enroute home from Crookston.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

Polk county lost heavily last Saturday. Who will buy Red Lake Falls lots now at the forfeited sale?

Mrs. E. Marshall of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours Friday enroute home from a visit at Crookston.

It makes no particular difference on which side of the Tugela river General Buller is, just so that he is across.

The delinquent and forfeited tax lists appear for the last time in this issue—having appeared three times.

Your attention is called to the new advertisement of Joseph Helm, the machinery man of Red Lake Falls.

Miss Josie Guttormson returned home Monday after several months visit with relatives at Grand Forks.

It takes more than four colors of ink to win $10,000 bonds and county seat in Red Lake county. It has been tried

Mike Willmes drove up from Red Lake Falls last Saturday in a short space of time behind his beautiful gray team.

Frank Hunt, a prominent hardware dealer of Red Lake Falls was here last Thursday returning home from a ten days trip at Duluth.

The commissioners might purchase a cheap lot and cord up the Red Lake Falls delinquent tax list. Its worthless lumber anyway.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

RED LAKE COUNTY

No Longer a Back Yard for Red Lake Falls was Proven to the Satisfaction of all Last Saturday.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

1,129 Voters Not Under Bondage Who Will Not Have The County Ruined. Our Offer Still Good.

To the County Commissioners and Tax Payers of Red Lake County, Minn.

The undersigned, citizens and residents of St. Hilaire hereby guarantee to you that if the County Seat of Red Lake county shall, during the next three years be located within the Village of St. Hilaire, we will furnish a suitable site for a Court House and Jail, and build thereon a suitable Court House and Jail, to cost not less than ten thousand dollars, which ground and building shall be the property of the county FREE.

H E Ives.
J K Hannay.
C G Rapp.
M McAndress.
Daniel Patterson.
Peter Hall.
M E Bjerk.
A H Weagant.
P G Paradis.
W A Sorsoleil.
Wm Elkhoff.
J W Peterson.
E M Hoff.
J Nelson.
T J Thorkelson.
K O Gigstad.
J L Johnson.
E J Brink.
Emil J Holmes.
J J Soll.
D Collins.
O F Post.
Leonard Holmes.
H O Jackson.
Wm Olson.
Ed Whaley.
A C Adams.
R H Aimer.
Alfred Dainard.
M Lacousiers.
J H Penno.
O W Brink.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss.

On this 30th day of January A. D., nineteen hundred, personally appeared the persons whose names are above subscribed, and acknowledged that they severally executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] K. O. GIGSTAD.
Notary Public, Red Lake Co., Minn.

J. K. Hannay:—We are neither bluffers or beggars. My name is still good on the guarantee.

Chas. G. Rapp:—Certainly. Keep my name on the list. We all meant business when we offered a free court house.

Our names are as good now as before election and a free court house goes.
T. J. Thorkelson.
J. Nelson.

P. G. Paradis:—Publish my name. I would not have signed it in the first place if I did not mean it.

E. J. Brink:—I an still in favor of giving Red Lake county a free court house.

Daniel Patterson:—My name on that free court house guaranee was good before election and it is good now.

O. F. Post:—I signed the free court house guarantee and my signature is still good.

H. O. Jackson:—I will do all in my power to make the guarantee good.

E. M. Hoff:—I feel the same as ever. I never lend my name to deceive the people and the guarantee is good.

A. H. Weagant:—My name or word is good. The county can have a free court house if the county seat comes to St. Hilaire.

Peter Hall:—I never bluff. The guarantee is good so far as I can make it.

M. E. Bjerk:—The free court house offer was in earnest as far as I am conserned.

The foregoing interviews of a few of the business men of St. Hilaire will show that the free court house guarantee, which is republished this week, was not a fake as reported by Red Lake Falls. The offer is as good as gold. It is up to the people. A court house to cost not less than $10,000 upon a free site will be given to the county, providing the county seat is located at St. Hilaire.
H. E. Ives.

There is a wee small village called Wylie,
Where voters thought they were quite oily,
So they voted to bond all the farmers around
And that just made the farmers roiley.

H. Sarasin one of Red Lake Falls prominent business men was here between trains Saturday while enroute home from a business trip at Grand Forks.

E. M. Hoff has made vast improvements in his general merchandies store lately and Friday received the latest in the step ladder line which will be appreciated by his clerks.

Notice:—The banquet which we were to have at Red Lake Falls February 26th is hereby adjourned to be held at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire 8:00 p. m. February 28th 1900. By order of the court house bond committee.

Joseph Helm, the farm implement man of Red Lake Falls was here between trains Thursday enroute home from Fargo, N. D., where he had been attending a meeting of the agricultural implement dealers of that state.

Landlord McAndress of the Hotel Markham promises the dancers a good time on March 17th. Invitations will be sent to both Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls. Prof. Juliott, the harpist will furnish the music.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

A well known young man of Warren says the Sheaf, while inspecting the new court house and jail last Thursday went into a cell and closed the door behind him, said door being provided with a spring lock. The sheriff had the combination and was out of town. Considerable telegraphing was done before the self made prisoner was set free.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.
N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

For sale—A city slightly damaged at half price. Inquire county auditor Polk county. For further particulars, see large advertisement headed forfeited list in this issue.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

		For	Against
Red Lake Falls—city		435	6
Red Lake Falls—twp		56	1
Lake Pleasant	"	70	—
Terrebonne	"	82	2
Gervias	"	51	5
Emardville	"	35	13
Louisville	"	61	22
Poplar River	"	61	4
Polk Centre	"	33	19
Black River	"	17	39
Bray	"	—	35
North	"	—	21
Numedal	"	—	63
Norden	"	—	20
Wyandotte	"	6	63
Sanders	"	2	50
Rocksbury	"	—	125
River Falls	"	1	55
Garnes	"	12	35
Equality	"	5	25
Lambert	"	29	30
St. Hilaire	city	3	146
Thief River Falls.	"	17	354
		976	1129

Deputy Sheriff Latta of Polk county was here last Saturday serving papers on four delinquents on the absolute tax sale.

County Auditor Zeh was here a short time Monday while enroute to St. Paul on a business trip. He expects to be home Thursday.

The passenger traffic between here and Red Lake Falls has been heavy the past few days. Most of them going on the mission of paying taxes.

This is the last week the 73 columns of delinquent tax list for Polk county showing delinquents in 1897 and in prior years appear. Save this one for reference.

Superintendent Fred Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned yesterday from a two weeks absence looking after business matters at Cass Lake, Minneapolis and Crookston.

Will Kratka who has held down the position of compositor on the Thief River Press since last May spent a few hours here Monday while enroute to his home at Lansing, Iowa. Will contemplates being master of the black art and manipulated a few of the moveable alphabet while waiting between trains.

DIED.

Miss Olive Evenson died last Friday forenoon at the residence of her brother-in-law, N. O. Johnson, where she has been making her home for the past year. Miss Evenson has been sick for some time troubled with dropsy disease and at times suffered a great deal. Although it was generally known that she was likely to die at any time, still the announcement of her death came like a shock to her many friends in the village who mourn her untimely end. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, Rev. Aastad officiating.

After a few days struggle with that dreat desease, penumonia, A. G. Akerberg passed quietly and peacefully away Friday afternoon at his home on Water street. Mr. Akerberg for many years lived on his farm two miles east of town, but last fall moved into this village and engaged in the draying business. He was an honest and upright man and had a large circle of friends. His remains were laid at rest yesterday afternoon in the Swedish Lutheran cemetery, Rev. P. Lindberg conducting the funeral services. The Spectator joins with the entire community in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Local Papers.

It is not fair to insist upon getting one's local paper at as low a subscription rate as he can the weeklies of large and general circulation, that are reprints of dailies, hence cost nothing for type setting, and are printed on huge lightning presses that reduce cost of printing to the minimum. It is simply a physical impossibility to get out an edition of 500 to 1,500 papers, usually printed on a hand press, at anywhere near the cost of their big competitors, and subscribers should not expect or ask to be furnished them at the same price. Besides, the local paper is worth more, simply because it is local, with its home news, its influence all centered upon prompting the interests of its own locality, the advertisement is to its town and country, and for other reasons too numerous to name. It would be much better to encourage improvement in home papers by paying a fair price for them than to discourage enterprise and improvement by expecting them to cope with invincible competition.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Postage stamps in books convenient for pocket use will be put up and sold by the postoffice officials at the rate of 25 cents for a book of 12 two-cent stamps if the plans of Postmaster General Smith and Third Assistant Maddee materialize. It is proposed to make the books of a size fitting one's vest pocket place was paper between the layer of stamps and to print on the outside the book postal rates and other information Among the advantages of printing stamps in this form are that they will not crumple in the pocket, the purchaser has stamps always at hand in convenient form, the wax paper keeps the stamps from sticking; there is a supply of stamps available without carrying a box or opening one's pocket book in public. It is estimated that one cent profit charged for the 12 stamps in book form would net $6 for each 1,000 books sold, or would produce about $230,000 profit annually for the department.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, March 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

The Fertile Journal does not guarantee the following but it sounds all right and might be worthy of a trial: There is an easy way of cutting glass bottles that housekeepers should know about. Almost everyone has large bottles that when cut may be used in many ways, as for jelley tumblers, etc. To do it, tie a wrapping cord two or three times around the bottle a little below where you want to cut it. Saturate the cord thoroughly with alcohol but do not allow the liquid to run down the bottle. Then set it on fire and when the blaze has almost gone out put a few drops of water on the cord and the glass will be cut off as clean as if a diamond point had been used.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, March 26th and 27th.

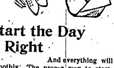
Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.
I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

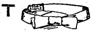
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.



M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

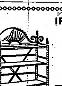
LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture



Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XX—(Continued.)

"Come! Now you're talking sense!" exclaimed Blogg, approvingly. "You won' find me onreasonable, neither, especially considerin' what I might insist on if I chose. Well, in course, I want the £850 as should have been handed over to-night. But if you'll bring £500 to-morrow, in gold, mind, I'll be satisfied with the £350 till then."

"Anything else?" The words seemed to be forced out, so slowly were they uttered.

"Rather. You bet there is. You'll have to give me an agreement, properly fixed up by the lawyers, for £10 a week out of your rents so long as you live. I've made a rich man of you, and I'm going to enjoy life, too!"

"And—suppose—I refuse?"

Blogg hesitated. The question appeared to stagger him. "Refuse?" he repeated. "Refuse, when there's a halter round your neck—even though there's another round mine? Not you; you'll not refuse. You daren't!"

"You are quite right," assented Mr. Blake, after a short pause. "I dare not refuse. You are a liar and a treacherous hound, but you have your fangs in my throat and I am at your mercy. Here's your money," he added, opening the bag. "I'll change the draft for gold to-morrow. Perhaps you'd like to count the coins?" he added, passing a small canvas bag to the blackmailer.

"As well make sure," laughed the now triumphant Blogg. "It don't cost nothing!"

It did, though. For, while he was untying the little bag, a life-preserver descended with murderous swiftness upon his head. And again! And yet again!

Dirk Vanston had charge of the lock, and, almost before I had realized what had occurred, he had seized Philip Blake and wrenched the bludgeon from his grasp. The Irishman struggled fiercely, as though realizing that his very life depended upon the issue, but he was quickly pinned down by the iron-muscled professional.

"The cord, Mr. Weston, and quick!" cried Dirk. "He will break a blood-vessel, else, in his efforts to free himself!"

Between us, we had no difficulty, of course, in securing his limbs, so that he could neither injure himself nor us. He knew me at once.

"I'll be hanged if I did not suspect you were a police spy the first time I then he relapsed into sulky silence.

Blogg claimed our attention next. He was lying upon the floor—stunned or dead, we knew not which. Gold was scattered all around him, for, in his fall, he had apparently dragged the half-opened bag with him. Dirk had torn open his vest, and was placing his ear over his heart, to ascertain if it were still beating, when he was startled by a succession of thunderous knocks at the hall door.

"It's police, sir!" cried Billy, rushing into the kitchen. "What am I ter do? Great Jericho! 'ere's a purty go!"

"Let them in, Billy," I replied. "Bring them down here, and then run for a doctor as hard as ever you can!"

CHAPTER XXI.

Bolts and Bars.

Speedily as Billy fled up stairs to obey my order, the hall door (being merely secured by a latch-lock) was forced before we could reach it, and he was hustled back to the kitchen with the assailants, three in number, who halted in blank amazement at the scene before their eyes. The detective, Bradshaw, and a constable in uniform, were in front of the third invader, whom I recognized as Spratt.

"What! You here, Mr. Weston?" exclaimed Bradshaw, finding his voice at last. "What in Heaven's name, does it all mean, sir?"

"Well, in the first place, it means a job for your comrade," I answered, pointing to the still writhing form of Philip Blake. "It also means work for an undertaker or a doctor, or both. And I think it means the solution, at last, of the great Arnewood Mystery. Constable, tell this boy where the nearest surgeon lives——"

"I know!" put in Spratt, eagerly. "I'll fetch him in two minutes!"

"No, you won't" corrected Bradshaw. "You'll stay with me, if it's all the same to you." I then noticed that Spratt was practically under arrest, although not handcuffed.

"I'm afraid I can't allow anyone to leave this kitchen, sir," protested the constable, looking extremely perplexed. "Perhaps Mr. Bradshaw wouldn't mind slipping round to the station—"

"You'd better hurry up with a doctor," growled Dirk, who still knelt beside Blogg, "if this man is to have a chance for his life."

"Then I'm off for one, and chance it!" cried Billy, making a successful dart for the stairs. "I'll let the traps at the station know!" he called out from the hall.

"I'll answer for the boy," I said to the harassed policeman "He'll keep his word. You'll have your inspector here soon, and, meanwhile, if you happen to have a pair of handcuffs, you might substitute them for the cord, which seems to be cuttin gthe gentleman's wriss. His name is Philp Blake. I charge him with complicity in the murder of 'Luke Arnewood,' and with the attempted murder, in my presence, of James Blogg, the man now lying unconscious."

Poor W1346 stared at me, open-mouthed, and then looked to Bradshaw for guidance.

"Do as you are told," said the latter, curtly. "I know Mr. Weston; he's almost one of us."

"I knew it!" shouted Blake, furiously. "My instinct told me that you were nothing but a dirty spy, and if I had but obeyed it, you'd never have left Dublin alive."

"Take notice that anything you may say—" began the constable. But the rest of the formula was drowned in the outcries of the prisoner, who appeared to be literally convulsed with rage.

Very briefly I explained to Bradshaw the reason of my presence there with Dirk, and of the tragic scene he had arrived in time to witness. With equal brevity he informed me that, having long shadowed Spratt, with no particular result, he had that evening followed the man, who was himself upon Blogg's track.

"When Blogg turned into the pathway leading to this house," he went on, "Spratt seemed to hesitate about following him. I'd made up my mind that if he entered the house I would, too, and I gave the constable on duty the office to follow me, seeing that Blogg is an awkward customer to tackle. Well, after a bit, Spratt passed through the gate, and me after him, to the hall door. There I just quietly grabbed his arm, and, getting no reply to our knocks, the constable just sent the door in with his shoulder. I kept hold of my man, and I mean to handcuff him before we leave him. I don't want you to give away your case, sir (for it's yours right enough now, I suppose), but I daresay I'm not far out in supposing that Spratt had a hand in the Greek Street business?"

"Yes," I assented, "that's certain; but to what extent I don't know myself yet, except that he stood in with Blogg to profit by the crime. It will come out clearly enough, I think, that it was Blogg who actually strangled 'Luke Arnewood' (or, rather, the man supposed to be Luke Arnewood)' and that Philip Blake bribed him to commit the murder. In fact, my friend and I overheard Blogg say as much, before he was knocked on the head."

"I'm afraid Inspector Traill won't be overpleased at the way things have turned out," rejoined Bradshaw, gloomily. "But it ain't my fault. I've obeyed orders and done my best, as I hope you'll bear out, sir."

"I'll say all I can for you," I assured him. "You arrived at a most opportune moment, and so forth. You'll get your full share of the credit, never fear, and Traill is very well able to take his own part."

Billy was not the boy to bungle over an errand, and when he returned, a sub-inspector, a surgeon, and four constables provided with a stretcher, came with him. The surgeon looked very grave when he had ascertained the nature of Blogg's injuries.

"It is an even chance whether the man ever speaks again," was the verdict. "An operation must be performed without delay, as I am satisfied that a portion of the fractured bone is pressing upon the brain. The workhouse infirmary is nearest. He must be carried with the utmost care. I'll accompany your men, inspector. Raise him very gently, please."

The four constables went with the injured man, and we formed a procession to the police station. But Blake, with a senseless obstinancy, rare in an educated man, absolutely refused to walk, and a second stretcher would have been necessary had not Dirk, with scant ceremony, thrown him across one of his herculean shoulders, to the intense delight of Billy. It was a full half-mile to the station, but Dirk made no more of his burden than a nurse-girl does of a baby. Fortunately, Rodney avenue is an out-of-the-way road, but little used, and we reached ous destination without attracting much public attention.

At the police station the proceedings were, first, of a formal character, and easily enough settled. The inspector on duty deemed it best to take Philip Blake into custody upon the charge of murderously assaulting James Blogg, in the sight of two witnesses, Dirk and myself. In reply to the usual question, Blake maintained a dogged silence, but offered a fierce resistance to being confiden in a cell. The events of the past hour appeared to have suddenly transformed him from a cool, calculating man of the world into a sullen desperado.

Spratt, Billy's especial aversion, proved to be what the boy contemptuously described as a "snivveller."

Bradshaw was rather hard-set to frame a specific charge against him, and had he faced the situation boldly he might, perforce, been allowed to depart. But he was not content to leave well enough alone, and proceeded to justify himself at Blogg's expense.

"Keep all that for the magistrate," remarked the inspector, drily. "I shall detain you as a suspected person and an associate, by your own admission, with the man Blogg." Whereupon, Mr. Spratt was removed to a cell, weeping loudly.

As for Blogg, he would, in the ordinary routine, be watched night and day by a constaule in the infirmary. The money was, of course, impounded by the inspector.

It was, perhaps, lucky for Dirk and myself that Bradshaw was with us, and was known to the inspector, who readily accepted his assurance as to my profession and connection with the case. It almost certainly saved us the annoyance of a detention, even if a brief one, pending inquiries.

The charges having eben duly entered, but not till then, o..cial routine demanded that notice of the arrest should be sent to headquarters.

"And now," remarked the inspector, with a grim smole, "you'll find 'We shan't be long!'"

We certainly were not kept long in suspense. Within five minutes of the dispatch of the message, back came a lengthy reply. This we were not privileged to see in its entirety, but we were favored with such portions as more particularly concerned ourselves. Bradshaw was to bring the prisoners, Blake and Spratt, under strong escort, to Bow Street, without loss of time. The divisional surgeon was o report as to the advisability or otherwise of removing Blogg to one of the large hospitals.

"As for you, Mr. Weston," added the inspector, very politely, "I accept your assurance that you will, in the interests of justice, proceed at once to Scotland Yard with Mr. Vanston and the boy. There is no mention of escort in your case," he added, with quiet humor.

"Very well," I answered, "you have my assurance to that effect. Eh, Dirk?"

"Why, of course," assented Dirk, good-humoredly. "I'm game for escort duty, if it comes to that."

* * * * * * * *

Inspector Traill received me somewhat coldly, whereat I was not at all surprised. However, as I had scored all the tricks, I was inclined to be generous, and endeavored to bring him back to our former friendly terms. I readily supplied him with such facts in the case as he required. Dirk and Billy answered all the questions put to them. And I thought that he had exhausted his inquiries, for the present, at all events, when he took me somewhat aback by asking me how long I had been acquainted with Tom Webb's wheabouts.

"About twenty-four hours," I answered. "Why?"

"Well," he explained, "it must surely strike you as a rather perilous thing to do to keep back such information from the police. Remember that, implicitly as you may believe in his innocence, this man has been branded by the coroner's jury as a murderer. And remember, also, that, although you may be the cleverest of inquiry agents, you are playing with edge-tools when—"

"You are permitting yourself the use of very forcible language, Mr. Traill," I rejoined, rather warmly. "I have conducted my case in my own way, and I am quite prepared to justify my every action before the proper tribunal. As regards Tom Webb, I certainly discovered his abode lost night; and I refrained from giving him into custody for several reasons. Apart from my belief in his innocence, he has become semi-idiotic, remembers nothing of the past, and is under careful guardianship. Moreover, had I acted as you say, I might have been detained today, giving evidence, and so forth——"

"And so have missed your grand coup this evening?" he put in, with a hard little laugh.

"Quite so," I assented, curtly.

"Oh! We could have seen to that on your information," he rejoined, cynically. "Besides, after all, you only forestalled Bradshaw."

"Do you think so? I had no intention, at all events, of making Scotland Yard a present of my work; and so I left Tom Webb in perfectly safe hands——"

"He is in perfectly safe hands now, I can assure you," interrupted the detective, icily. "He is in the Bow Street lock-up!"

Dirk Vanston started to his feet. "It i sa great shame!" he exclaimed, indignantly.

"There was another man with with him," continued Traill, ignoring this outburst, "described as of feeble intellect, who behaved so violently that he, also, was taken into custody, upon a technical charge of resisting the police, but, in reality, for his own protection."

"That's another big shame," growled Dirk, "though, perhaps, after all, it was best not to part them. Are they at Bow Street now? You see, they're under my charge; at least, I'm the only sort of guardian they've got."

"Yes," said Traill, relenting somewhat, for, despite his present ill-humor, he was good-earted at bottom; "but I think I can arrange bail for the other, if you wish it. As for Webb, he is under a warrant, and bail is impossible."

In the end, we all three went to Bow Street, and my bail being accepted, Neddy (as Dirk still called him) was liberated, to the latter's great joy. Webb, we learned, was sleeping so soundly that the gaoler could not properly awaken him, and we deemed it best to let him sleep on, in happy oblivion of his surroundings. Dirk then took his charge home.

"How did you chance to hear of Webb's whereabouts?" I inquired of Traill, when we were alone.

(To Be Continued.)

A START IN THE LAW.

What Hitting a Mule Over the Head Had to Do With Making a Lawyer.

Illustrating what a trifling incident can influence a man's whole career, it is told of Judge William Lindsay, who is now United States senator from Kentucky, that when a young man, still in his teens, he was plowing in his father's field, which was near a crossroads store where a dozen or more men usually congregated. Young Lindsay and the mule he was working did not "gee" well, and finally, in trying to turn the mule around at the far side of the field, a worse misunderstanding than usual occurred. The mule turned square round and started back over the plow right at Lindsay, who grabbed a piece of fence rail and bit his big-eared servant a terrific jolt over the eye. The mule fell dead. Lindsay looked at the dead mule and then at the crowd across the field at the store. He saw that the men had witnessed his killing of the mule, and he started at full run to the store. When he reached there, almost out of breath, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I killed the mule, but I did it in self-defense!"

"By jingo, Bill, you ought to be a lawyer," said one of the men, "for anybody who can think of a plea of that sort on the spur of the moment would make a good one.'

That suggestion stuck in young Lindsay's mind—he did study law, became chief justice of Kentucky and one of the greatest lawyers the state ever had.

In 1896, when Lindsay, as senator, deserted his party on the silver issue, one of his old friends, who knew the mule incident, and who was angry at Lindsay for his course, said:

"Say, boys, ain't it a pity that Lindsay killed that mule?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

INSECTS THAT GET DRUNK.

Dr. Weir's Experiments With the Pollen—Swallowed Half-Teaspoonful.

Yes, bumble bees, flies, butterflies and beetles are habitual drunkards, if the statements of a certain Dr. Weir are to be believed. He found that in some of the Southern states these insects alight on certain plants (Kosmos diversifolius and Kosmos bipinnatus), drink heartily from the calixes of the blossoms, fall prostrate on the ground, and, after a while, rise into the air and fly around like mad, just as drunken men would do if they could fly. Dr. Weir then collected the pollen of these plants, half a teaspoonful, to see whether it would affect a man in the same way. He swallowed this, and, after fifteen minutes, found that his pulse beat faster and there was a slight rise in the temperature of his body. Then he gathered the blossoms, distilled them in water, and administered a hypodermic injection in his left arm. Almost immediately the pulse was accelerated, and after half an hour he felt decidedly dizzy. By this observation of the insects, Dr. Weir was led to the discovery of an etherizing oil in these plants, affecting man and insect alike.

Substitute for Rubber.

The rubber supply of the world is running short, and people are asking where our future tires are to come from. Happily, there are one or two inventions before the public as a substitute for rubber. The nearest is "velvril," prepared from semi-dried linseed or castor oil. These oils are treated with nitric acid, forming what is called "nitrolinolein" or "nitroricinolein." This preparation is then mixed with nitrocellulose of a very low degree of nitration and the whole worked into a homogeneous mass.

In After Years.

"Why, what's the matter, Nellie?" asked her maiden aunt.

"Oh, auntie," replied the bride of a month, "it's too provoking for anything. Tom treats me as if I were a child."

"Well, don't mind a little thing like that, my dear," said the old lady; "when you get to be my age you will remember it with pleasure."—Chicago News.

He that would make sure of success should keep his passion cool and his expectation low.—Jeremy Collier.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

How to Clean Ribbons—Stylish Waist—Theater Gown — Value of Space in Rooms—When You Hang Your Pictures, Few Good Hints.

She Walks in Beauty.

(Old Favorite Series.)

She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meets in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face—
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear, their dwelling place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent.
—Lord Byron.

How to Clean Ribbons.

Now that ribbons are so extensively worn it is quite worth while to know how to clean them successfully and easily. The two methods here given have been put to the practical test many times over, so there need be no hesitancy about trying either one through fear of failure or of unsatisfactory results. The first method is exceedingly simple, and answers the purpose for all except white ribbons or those that are very badly mussed. Fill in glass fruit jar about half full of gasoline—more or less, according to the amount of ribbon to be cleaned. Place the soiled ribbons in it—all colors, lengths and kinds may go in at once—and screw the cover on tightly. Shake the bottle occasionally and leave it closed for from two to six hours or over night. Then take out the ribbons, shake each one well and hang it to dry in the open air. The ribbons will be clean and the dirt will be found on the bottom of the jar. Of course, the ribbons need a thorough airing and sun bath to remove the odor of the gasoline, but that is all. No pressing is required, as the gasoline does not affect them as water would. The clear gasoline should be poured off without disturbing that at the bottom; then the dirt which has settled at the bottom should be emptied out and the clear gasoline put back, ready for use another time. Keep it tightly covered, and, of course, never use it near a fire, because of the danger of its igniting. The gasoline will turn white ribbons yellow, so this method is not advisable for them. It also leaves the ribbons in the same condition as it found them as regards their being mussed or crumpled, so those that are badly creased should be given the treatment that is accorded the white ribbons. Prepare a suds of soft water and any pure soap, wash the ribbon in this, just as you would wash a fine handkerchief, rinse and let it partially dry. Take it down while still damp in all parts and roll it smoothly over a wide card or piece of pasteboard, rolling a piece of clean white muslin with it. Wrap the muslin round last, so that the ribbon shall be covered, and place the whole under a heavy weight. A letter press is an excellent place in which to press it. Leave it until it shall have had time to dry. The muslin will absorb the moisture. The ribbon will come out looking fresh and clean, and will have lost none of its "life," as is the case with ribbons which are pressed with an iron. If a good soap is used the colors will not run, and this process takes out the creases as well as removes the dirt.

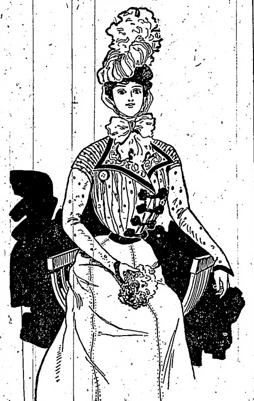
When You Hang Your Pictures.

By hanging pictures low you increase the apparent height of the room. Colored pictures should not be hung in hallways or on staircases unless there is plenty of light for them. In such places strong photographs, engravings, and drawings in black and white go best. A picture should not be hung from one nail; the diamond lines formed by the cord have a very discordant effect. Two nails, and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord. Picture cords should be as near the color of the wall upon which they are put as possible, so that they may be but little seen. When one picture is hung beneath another the bottom one should be hung from the one above, and not from the top; thus we avoid multiplying the cords, which is always objectionable. A good hue for walls where prints or photographs are to be hung, is a rich yellow brown or a leather color. Lustre to the black of the print of the tone of the photographs is thus imparted. The wall paper should have no strongly defined pattern. The center of the picture, as a rule, should not be much above the level of the eye.

Value of Space in Rooms.

The season is rapidly approaching when it may be necessary to move and for those intending to change their places of residence this little notice is prepared. In selecting new apartments it should be the aim of the housewife to economize on space. Where closets are scarce, a shelf fastened at a convenient height for gowns and hung with portiers or curtains of daintily figured cretonne, make a serviceable substitute. Fancy brass hooks are fastened to the outer side and the shelf can be enameled to harmonize with the furnishings of the room. On top are books and photographs, which mislead the casual observer. Any carpenter will put up the shelves for a mere song, as it were. A box couch in the dining room may do duty as a linen closet and in the library it may serve as a receptacle for old newspapers and books that are not in frequent use. In the bedroom the box couch can still be impressed into service as a repository for shoes or best bodices and evening gowns.

STYLISH WAIST.

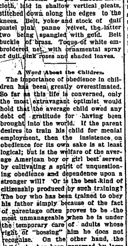


It is of embroidered crepe in the palest salmon tint, the dots being done in black silk. The decoration is composed of bias folds and rosettes of black mirroir velvet and revers of richly embroidered chiffon. Worn with this fascinating bodice was a dainty turban in all white chiffon, with fluffy strings tied at the throat in a smart bow.

Arranging Bric-a-Brac.

There can be no better decoration in a room than bric-a-brac, yet nothing so detracts from art as too much ornamentation. A New York society woman, who has recently started a bureau where women just beginning housekeeping go and get ideas as to how they can best furnish their homes, said to your correspondent a few days ago: "The best plan in the world when purchasing bric-a-brac is to buy nothing that has no visible sphere of usefulness, or if this seems too broad a rule, to purchase only one of a kind of the useless articles. No woman who cares for the appearance of her room will have two of every kind of article. This gives a sameness to its decorative effect that is indescribably inartistic. The day of 'matched' pieces is no more. Elegance consists in having things that are worth having, and just enough of them. If one takes to buying cheap china it will be found that it accumulates with startling rapidity, and in the end is only a nuisance."

Theatre Gown.



Dull reddish purple smooth-faced cloth, laid in shallow vertical pleats, stitched down along the edges to the knees. Belt, yoke and stock of dull pastel pink panne velvet, the latter two being spangled with gold. Belt buckle of brass. Toque of white embroidered net, with ornamental spray of dull pink roses and shaded leaves.

A Word About the Children.

The importance of obedience in children has been greatly overestimated. So far as this life is converned, only the most extravagant optimist would hold that the average child owed any debt of gratitude for having been brought into the world. If the parent desires to train his child for menial employment, then the insistence on obedience for its own sake is at least logical; but is the welfare of the average American boy or girl best served by cultivating a spirit of unquestioning obedience and dependence upon a stronger will? Or is the best kind of citizenship produced by such training? The boy who has been trained to obey his father simply because of the fact of parentage often proves to be the most unmanageable when he is under the temporary care of adults whose right of "bossing" him he does not recognize. On the other hand, the child who has been governed by laws which he understands and who has grown to regard his parents as his older and wiser friends is apt to be docile when in the care of strangers, and to accept as an obvious necessity a temporary dictatorship without explanation of orders when traveling or in similar emergencies.—Dr. A. L. Benedict in the February Woman's Home Companion.

Where Table Should Stand.

A table in a drawing room usually looks better if it is not placed in the center of the apartment. Let it be pushed away, and the chairs disposed in such a manner that it may be seen they are intended to be sat upon. Chairs placed against a wall or rammed into corners is an ugly and inappropriate arrangement. Have what the French call little etablissements in the room, if it be large enough. For instance, near small or large tables, have two or three chairs or a chair or a lounge, enabling those visitors, should several call at the same time, to talk comfortably, which it is impossible if a large party has to sit in a circle and join in a general conversation. A table upon which ornaments and books radiate in a star-like shape is very ugly. Let the books and ornaments be placed in studied carelessness, and avoid primness in every way.

The Wholesome Girl.

"Cleanliness and neatness go hand in hand in the care of the person, and one cannot be too particular as regards one's appearance in that respect. There is much truth in the Spanish proverb that 'no woman is ugly if she is well dressed.' There is more in the fact that the slovenly girl, no matter how great her beauty, is never an attractive object, and, as one grows older, one's inclination is to fall off in those little scrupulous niceties that glorify even a plain woman. Wholesome and sweet we can all be, even though nature has not given us a Grecian profile or the curves of a Venus."—New York Herald.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Apple Ginger.

Take two pounds hard apples, two pounds loaf sugar, one and one-half pints of water, one ounce of tincture of ginger. Boil the sugar and water to a syrup, adding the ginger when it boils. Dip the pared and cored apples into cold water, and boil them in the syrup until transparent. Put the pieces of apples into a jar, pour over them the syrup and cover.

Fig Dumplings.

Mix half a pound of flour with a quarter of a pound of fine chopped suet. Add half a pound of figs chopped into small pieces, one tablespoonful of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of allspice. Mix all these together thoroughly with a little water, divide into five or six dumplings, put into fast boiling water and cook for an hour and a half.

Steamed Lemon Pudding.

One teacup of self-raising flour, one teacupful breadcrumbs, one teacupful sugar, one teacupful of beef suet, three-quarters cup of sweet milk, the grated rind of a lemon. Mix and put in a buttered bowl, and tie a greased paper on the top. Put in a pan of boiling water, and let it boil for two hours. If a larger pudding be required, double the quantities, and the longer it is steamed the better it is.

Celery Fritters.

All the green stalks and tender leaves from the bunch of celery used for salad may be utilized in celery fritters. Clean and chop fine, and to one cupful of this chopped celery add one scant pint of flour, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a thick batter. This is dropped by spoonfuls into hot fat, and the fritters are drained on unglazed paper before being served.

A Way Around It.

"I shall never be able to find another husband like dear John," said the widow.

"I know," replied the persistent suitor. "But wouldn't you like an entirely different one, just by way of contrast?"—Philadelphia North American.

Presence of Mind.

Professor—Suppose you were engaged in the autopsy of a subject, and it gave signs of life, what would you do?

—Student—I think I should • • • change the subject, sir.—Brooklyn Life.

A High-Toned Affair.

Mr. Highcollar—Mr. Cash just told me that our church entertainment is to be a very high-toned affair. No tickets will be sold.

Mr. Shirtfront—No tickets sold? How do you expect to make any money?

Mr. Highcollar—We shall allow patrons to purchase cards of admission.—Judge.

For Wireless Wheeling.

An invention for steering any craft, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraph principle, has been perfected. In naval war it is expected to make the torpedo boat almost infallible. In this respect it will equal the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never fails to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness and malaria.

Fresh Terror.

"What a peculiar exercise the new recruits are going through. I mean that up and down motion of the arms. What is it?"

"That's the pump exercise. It's for use on a leaky transport."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed."

Your blood is poor and therefore you suffer from eruptions, pains and general debility and "that tired feeling." The blood is the real source of all health.—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the shepherd of health. Why? Because it purifies the blood as nothing else can.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired feeling and headaches. Was more tired in the morning than when I went to bed, and my back pained me. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me and I feel ten years younger." B. Scheblein, 274 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Not Always.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, young man," said the great railway magnate to the reporter who had called in for the purpose of writing him up, "but I did not begin at the bottom and work my way up. I never blacked the boots of the engine-wipers, and never carried beer for the janitor of the roundhouse. I was kicked through college by my father, inherited a fortune, which I invested in railroad shares, and I hold this job because I have votes enough to control it. It is too bad, my young friend, but we can't all be self-made men. We would become tiresome."

And he bowed him out.—Chicago Tribune.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Amess Agness, Frazee, Minn. permutation padlock; Emil T. Berggren, St. Paul, Minn., lamp shade; Edward T. Gibson, Fort Yates, N. D., cartridge belt; John A. Kelly and S. W. Rouse, Fremont, Minn., grinding mill; Jacob Kissel, Sioux Falls, S. D., washing machine; Abraham Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., motor for vehicles; James C. Teller, McCook, S. D., game or puzzle; Albert A. Wade, Monticello, Minn., pneumatic tire; Lyman H. Zeigler, Milbank, S. D., vehicle wheel.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

A High-Toned Affair.

Mrs. Moriarty—Phat is you son doin' now, Mrs. O'Rafferty?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Sure, he's adopted the stage as a profession, Mrs. Moriarty.

Mrs. Morriarty—Dhrivin' a stage, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Be away wid y'r nonsince! It's an actor he is. He do be a light comedian.

Mrs. Moriarty—A loight comedian, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Yis. He stands beyant the back curtain, wid his mouth to a hole forninst a candle, an' whin Pawnee Ike shoots at the candle, he blows it out.—New York Weekly.

Chest Expansion Reduced.

First Officer—How would you fancy a sailor for a husband, Miss Curzon?

Miss Curzon—Very much indeed, if he were like yourself.

First Officer (highly flattered)—It's extremely nice of you to say that, but why so?

Miss Curzon—Because you wouldn't be home much.—Chicago Post.

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Am Not a Bald Head

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and am glad to say that it brought my hair back again and I am not today obliged to be classed among the bald-heads." —W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill., Aug. 25, 1899.

Makes Hair Grow

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. If it were a hair stimulant simply, it could not do this. You must have food to live; stimulants cannot take its place. Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and it grows. It could not do differently, for it's Nature's plan. It stops falling of the hair, too, takes out all dandruff, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—earliest Tomato Giant on earth. wnu
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Cat's
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
has stood the test of 60 years and is still the Best Cough Remedy Sold. Cures when other remedies fail. Tastes good; children like it. Sold by all druggists—25 cents.

PATENT GUARANTEED
with no fee unless successful. Patents advertised free for clients. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D.C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE
A valuable book for practical flower and vegetable growers. Free for the asking.
Address J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

N. W. N. U. —No. 9.— 1900.

It Might Have Been Different.

"Of course, they all laughed," said the first school girl, "but I couldn't help it. It was all the fault of the conductor for starting up the car so fast. I got on at Ninth and Locust, where I always do, you know; there was only one seat vacant. So, of course, I tried to get to it; but the car started, and I put my hand on the back of the seat, and then the car gave a plunge, and I put my other hand against the stove, to keep from falling—which threw me right into his arms, don't you see?"

"Dear me! Isn't that dreadful! Was he young?"

"No; old as can be. But everybody laughed, just as if he'd been young. People are so horrid—don't you think?"

"Yes; but just think, if it had been a young man!"

"Gracious—don't!" said the school girl.

Anti-Nic! Anti-Nic!

You cannot chew or smoke tobacco if you chew ME. It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Perfectly harmless, and costs only 5 cents per package. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by Capital City Gum Company, No. 101 East Eighth street, St. Paul, Minnesota. If your druggist does not keep it, send 5 cents and get sample package by mail.

A Versatile Cook.

Cooks in Ceylon must apparently be versatile persons, judging from the appended advertisement cut from a Cingalese journal:

"Wanted—A billet as Cook and Appu, or either, by a married man, who holds Excellent Testimonials in Stuffing animals. Can Stuff Elephant's Legs. Moderate salary expected. Please apply to Fonseka, Ragala, Walapana."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Dog Followed.

The prisoner before the bar of justice was charged with having stolen a dog. A darkey witness was being examined.

"You say the defendant passed the yard and whistled to the dog?" interrogated the attorney.

"Yes, sah," replied the witness.

"Then what?"

"Den what?"

"Yes. You say the defendant passed the yard and whistled to the dog. Then what followed?"

"Oh. Why, de dog, ob course."—Ohio State Journal.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A Boer Sharpshooter at Spytfontein.

One of the Seaforth Highlanders told us that while he lay wounded he saw a Boer, faultlessly dressed, with polished top boots and a silk-faced shirt, walking about among the ant-hills with a cigar in his mouth picking off the troops. He was quite alone, and it was very apparent, from his frequent use of field glasses, that officers were his objective. Our informant, whose smashed arm prevented him from using his rifle, says the sharpshooter never missed.—South African News.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Almost Human in Its Egotism.

"Curses on my fatal gift of beauty!" muttered the alligator, moving swiftly toward the swamp to escape the hunters who were after his hide.—Chicago Tribune.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Driven to Despair.

"Why did Snickers commit suicide?" asked Poindexter.

"His employer told him to write some jokes about Lent and leave the umbrella out," replied Wilberforce.—Harper's Bazar.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Badly Hit.

"It's too bad," said the condoling friend. "I thought you were right in line of promotion."

"No," mournfully replied the man who had lost his job. "I was right on the firing line."—Chicago Tribune.

PRAISE FOR BULLER.

AMERICAN SEES IN HIM A GREAT CAMPAIGNER.

His Maneuverings Along the Tugela Said to Be Masterpieces of Field Strategy—Impregnability of Boer Position the Only Barrier to His Progress

Gen. Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, is one of the few living American authorities with actual experience in such hilltop fighting as is now going on between the British and the Boers in South Africa. When appointed in recognition of service in the field, he was the youngest major general in the United States army, and a West Pointer, who had held Little Round Top in the terrific charge of Pickett's Brigade at Gettysburg. It was Webb's division that sustained the brunt of the charge and turned it. Gen. Meade accorded to Gen. Webb the credit for the most important result of that three days' fight. The state of Pennsylvania presented Gen. Webb one of two medals it struck off for that victory.

"There is something like the Gettysburg region in the country about Ladysmith," said the general the other day. "James Bryce has told what a country it is, full of isolated hills, and covered with bowlders. Joubert knew the place he was choosing when he got there first to do the fighting. I tell you, it takes brains as well as 'fight' to win in such a country. They say Buller had fight in him when he was sent there. He has something else or he would have been annihilated long ago. One Boer behind a bowlder with a Mauser, you know, is good for a dozen British; and vice versa. The British have found that out, and Buller and Warren have given up frontal attacks and closer formation, except in necessity, and taken to Boer methods.

"What will be the outcome? Well, I am not going to predict. Both sides are good fighters. It remains to be seen whether numbers have also brains, without which numbers don't count. The Boers have the inside, as Lee had around Richmond, and Buller should take a lesson from Grant in the Richmond campaign—he has had his Cold Harbor."—Utica Globe.

FIVE QUEER PLACES.

Some Unique Spots in Different Countries of the World.

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, where on its border four countries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police, and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined, and spend their days in farming the land or working in the valuable calamine mine of which it boasts. The little town of Stanley, in the Falkland islands, possesses the most unique school services ever known. Two traveling schoolmasters are provided by the government, who visits the different families where there are children and give instruction. The length of their visit depends on the astuteness of the children, and they may spend days or weeks, as the case may be, at one house alone. A town boasting of a railway station which cost $20,000 to erect, and a duly appointed station master, and yet having no train service, is unique beyond dispute. Dundee, in New Jersey, is in this predicament, the inhabitants having actually no trains, although their fine station is available for any amount of traffic, and the reason given for this strange fact is that so long as the trains runs through the inhabitants ought to be satisfied. There is a place in the middle of the Pacific ocean, well known to mariners, where there is never any Christmas day. This is owing to its being in the 180th degree of longitude and directly opposite to Greenwich, and, therefore, twelve hours ahead of Greenwich time. In a journey around the globe the other twelve hours would have to be marked out of the navigator's calendar, and if this point crossing the antipodes is touched Christmas eve then there can be no Christmas day. In one of the West India group there is a colony of some 800 whites and blacks where there are neither towns nor villages, nor fresh water supplies. In fact, there is such a scarcity of everything that the government has to send food and employment to the inhabitants to keep them from starving. Salt fish and sweet potatoes are the staple foods of the Anguillas, and the only water obtainable is brackish and tainted by the sea.—Answers.

Betrayed by Snap Shots.

A well-known photographer of New York recently had his country house overhauled. A new skylight was added and extensive alterations were made in the roof. The men engaged on the job took their time and did not overwork themselves, which did not prevent the roofer from presenting a bill almost as steep as his calling. When the owner of the house expostulated, it was explained to him that the men had to be paid for their time, and they had spent several days on the job. "No wonder," said the photographer, and then he produced a number of snapshot photographs, representing the men on the roof of his house, as taken from the attic window of an adjoining building. Some were sitting smoking, some were reading newspapers, and others were lying on their backs. "Why," said the astonished roofer, "these are my men." "Exactly," responded the owner, "and these pictures explain why they took such a long time over the job."

A Jailer's Joke.

Jailer—That tough-looking customer in that cell there was at one time one of the most sought-after men in this state. Visitor—Is it possible? What was he doing then? Jailer—Running away. He got out, and we had a hard time finding him again.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Place.

Father—"So you've resigned your situation again?" Son—"Yes, sir. It was too hard." Father—"Too hard! Don't you know that no situation is perfectly easy?" Son—"Yes, sir. That's why I want no situation."—Catholic Standard and Times.

MANUFACTURE AMERICAN TEA

South Carolina Boasts the Only Establishment on the Continent.

The only tea factory in the United States is located at Pinehurst, near Summerville, S. C. The picking of the leaf requires care and discrimination. The growing tea plant throws out from its branches tender, bright shoots frequently during the season. These new shoots constitute a "flush" and trained pickers must be at hand at each successive flush who are practiced in the art of nipping off the leaves. Only the tip of the shoot and the most tender leaves are taken. If only the tender, unexpanded leaf bud at the end of the shoot is picked the tea is called "flowery pekoe." If the first leaf, almost as tender as the bud, is added, it makes "orange pekoe." If the second leaf, slightly firmer, goes in, it becomes simply "pekoe" tea. The addition of the next two leaves on the stem makes "first" and "second" "souchong." After the leaves are weighed they are carried to the lofts, where they are spread over the clean, polished floor to be wilted. As soon as the leaves are withered to the right degree, which occurs in about six hours, they are put into the tea roller. This machine is run by steam and works with an oscillatory motion. It is of glistening copper, burnished inside and out until it shines like gold. During the rolling, which lasts about thirty minutes, the sap escapes and is spread all over the surface of the rolled leaf in a way favorable to the action of oxygen in the next stage—oxidation. When the leaf is released from the rolling machine it is found that a good deal of it is formed into balls varying from two to four inches in diameter, which must be broken up. After being broken the leaf is spread on trays well moistened and is then left to oxidize or ferment. The most important chemical transformation is that which takes place during the process of fermentation. It is absolutely necessary to check the fermentation at its first stage, which is done by firing. After fermentation, the leaf is subjected to a hot blast by being put through a drying or firing machine. This action arrests the oxidation at just the right stage. The tea is dried at the same time and turns black. As soon as it is cool the tea is sorted, weighed and packed in air-tight boxes.—Self-Culture.

NO NEED OF A DUEL.

Big American's Response to a Challenge from a Little Cuban.

Duels are getting to be more and more out of fashion in Havana, even among Cubans, but there is still an occasional native who attempts to redress his grievances against Americans by an appeal to the code. As a consequence the rash man generally gets sat upon heavily. One night recently a 220-pound American, more than six feet in height, went into an American saloon. There was a crowd at the bar, and the Yankee, without intending insult, pushed his weight in between two men so that he might get a drink. One of the chaps wedged out happened to be a little Cuban. Immediately he became extremely incensed at this high-handed outrage. Diving into his pocket with trembling hand, he pulled forth his card case and extracted a card. Then, with exaggerated courtesy, he tapped the big Yankee on the arm and presented him with the card. The American did not understand the Spanish accompaning the presentation, but he realized that he had been invited to meet the Cuban on the field. This having dawned upon him, he deliberately tore the card into four pieces, buttoned his coat, and reached for the challenger. Seizing his squarely padded shoulders, he lifted his 120 pounds right off the floor, shook him until his hat flew off and his necktie decorated his ears, and plumped him into a cane-bottomed chair with such a kerchunk that the breath fled from the little fellow's body. "Tut, tut!" said the big man. "Don't bother me again or I'll spank you!" Thereupon the American turned to the bar again, swallowed his drink, and strode out, while the Cuban meekly rearranged his toilet without another word. Having done this, he left the saloon, going in the opposite direction taken by the American.

Sheridan's Presence of Mind.

Among other great wits whose sayings have convulsed Britain's national assembly at Westminster probably none was quicker to seize upon an opening than Sheridan. At one time when he was a member of the opposition led by Fox, the practice of buying votes was having an alarming effect upon Fox's majorities. The individual responsible for this was the secretary of the treasury, one John Robinson, and vast sums of money were squandered by him upon this nefarious traffic. At length Sheridan could stand it no longer, and rising in his seat he one day led off with so passionate an impeachment of the system that the whole house rose as one man, with loud cries of "Name! name—or withdraw!" This was a position which Sheridan had scarcely bargained for, for none knew better than he how invidious a thing it would be did he publicly identify the individual with the deed. At the same time, so strongly did he feel upon the point that nothing short of his innate good breeding restrained him from taking the plunge. Then his kindly mother wit stepped in and saved him. "Gentlemen," said he, "were it not that respect for the traditions of this house seals my lips, I could name the gentleman as easily as you could say 'Jack Robinson.'"

Cheerfully Worded.

A Devonshire clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a clever gardener, who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family, he gave him a character, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."—Short Stories.

At a Disadvantage.

Mamma—Now, Bobbie, when you go to church you must behave like a man.
Bobbie—But I can't snore, mamma.

A Blow at House Cleaning.

A physician says that carpet beating spreads disease.

CALVE MAKES A CONFESSION.

Why Once She Wore Pads and Why She Has Never Since Worn Them.

Mme. Calve tells this story of herself: "When I went to the Theater de la Monnaie in Brussels, in 1881, I made my debut as Marguerite. My second performance was to be Cherubino. At that time I was very slight. My neck and arms were thin, and so, of course, were my legs. I did not think I could possibly appear in breeches without something to make me look a little plumper. So I went to the costumer of the theater and told him I wanted some pads. He made them according to his own ideas of what they should be, and sent them to me so late that I had no time to try them on. I don't know what I must have looked like when I stepped on the stage, thin and girlish from waist up, but provided with the most enormous calves.

"After the first act the manager rushed around to my dressing room. 'Gracious!' he exclaimed, 'where in the world did you get those legs? They certainly are not your own?' I admitted that they were not, and said I thought I was too thin to dispense with pads. 'Don't you know,' he said to me, 'that a young girl with straight, slender legs is far better suited to the part of a page than when she disfigures herself with such things as those? Take off the pads and go out on your own legs.' I determined to follow his advice. When I came on the stage again I was thin, but at least symmetrical.

"The effect on the audience was startling. I seemed to see the people in the theater craning their necks to discover what had happened to change me so. The conductor of the orchestra stared at me as if his eyes would pop out of his head. After a moment or two the cause of the astounding alteration in my looks seemed to be understood, and there was a titter of laughter throughout the audience. Since that time I have never worn pads."—Collier's Weekly.

Titled Lady Scrubbed the Officer.

There is an amusing story, which we give with all reserve, told of a titled lady who is at the seat of war with the laudable desire of nursing the sick and wounded. Her zeal, however, is exceeding her technical ability, and her principal occupation, so far, has consisted in washing the faces of the patients. One wounded officer, on whom she had bestowed this attention some ten times in the course of one afternoon, at last begged the doctor to interfere, pathetically adding that if he must die the results of a Boer bullet would prove a less painful ending than Lady ——'s continual scrubbing.—London Leader.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Unsatisfied.

Fretful Child—I want to look at the moon.

Weary Father—Well, why don't you? It is right up there in the sky. Look at it as much as you please.

Fretful Child—Aw, I want to look at the other side of the moon now!—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Modern education too often covers the fingers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews of the wrists.—Sterling.

France is about to raise a loan of $20,000,000 for public parks in Algeria.

Profitable employment for young ladies at home. Address J. P. Rawley & Co., 1648 Broadway, New York City.

If the hens form a trust they will probably try to control the egg plant.

A Colorado girl died from the effects of a cake-walk in a rag-time contest.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It is sometimes easier to borrow money than it is to pay it back.

The second city of the British empire in size is Calcutta.

Hypnotism

Reader, why not be able to use the most mysterious and powerful force of nature? By my method you can learn to Hypnotize in a few hours time, without leaving your home. You can perform all of the many marvelous feats that are possible to the Hypnotist. Through Hypnotism you can cure disease, conquer pain, win reluctant affection, gratify your ambitions, and produce amusement by the hour. It costs you nothing to find out all about it. I have just issued in book form a mammoth Illustrated LESSON or Key to Hypnotism, which fully explains the mysteries and secrets of the Art. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and is the most elaborate and expensive thing of the kind ever published. For a short time I will send this magnificent work Absolutely FREE to all who apply. I will also include a large amount of other valuable, interesting and elegantly illustrated literature without charge. Remember, all this costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. Order to-day and learn to Hypnotize. It is a chance of a lifetime. Address,
PROF. L. A. HARRADEN,
Station 313, Jackson, Mich.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS
Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN
This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bus. per acre.
BIG FOUR OATS
yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!
SPELTZ
80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the stars!
BARLEY, BEARDLESS,
yields 121 bus. in N. Y. Wonderful!
RAPE 25c. A TON
Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell since-sixths of the Rape seed used in the U. S.
BROMUS INERMUS
Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!
THE MILLION DOLLAR
potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer big Weekes, both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.
VEGETABLE SEEDS
Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 50c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.
FOR 10c. STAMPS
and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage. wnu
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE WIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

CARTER'S INK
Is THE BEST Ink.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

$4 DAY SURE We pay $4.00 a day Salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. KANSAS FOOD CO., DEPT 21, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LAMB'S Throat Candy, one of the best confections for vocalists, public speakers, &c. Send 10c to Lamb Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Canada, for sample box.

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Sore Hands 8 Years Cured.

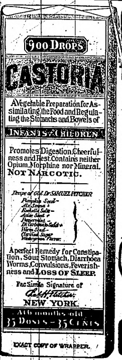
Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers From Sockets. Hands Puffed Up Like a Toad. Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep. Fingers Would Peel Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure.

Eight years ago I got sore hands, commencing with a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I rubbed them, you could see little white pimples. I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple there the burning fire was. That happened at least ten times. I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hand. I had a friend take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands. I went to another doctor, I think, for a year. I found your advertisement in a Utica newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA remedies. As soon as I used them I began to gain; and after using a small quantity of them I was entirely cured. I would not take fifty dollars for a cake of CUTICURA SOAP if I could not get any more. I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country.
Feb. 22, 1898. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Cuticura The Set, $1.25 Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBERTS IS SILENT

BRITISH PUBLIC THIRSTING FOR NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Conjecture as to the Reason for the Dearth of News—No Diminution of Confidence in Roberts—Public Ready to Believe He Has Good Reasons for Withholding Mention of Cronje—Buller's Advance Stubbornly Contested—Cronje Willing to Quit, but Young Boers Won't Let Him.

London, Feb 26.—Perhaps never before in the course of the present campaign have such crowds visited the war office as went there yesterday. As the Times remarked, "such dearth of news can only mean that success is imminent." No diminution of confidence in Lord Roberts is felt, however, and the public is ready to believe that he has good reasons for not mentioning Gen. Cronje in the official dispatches. Probably he is in no hurry to end a situation which daily brings parties of Boers in a vain effort to reinforce Gen. Cronje. These he can deal with in detail. Lord Roberts has already captured over 400 Boers, and at this rate he will soon have quit a respectable array of prisoners to hold as hostages for the 3,500 British already in Pretoria. Gen. Cronje's refusal to accept the offer of Lord Roberts regarding the women and children indicates either that the position is less desperate than is reported or that he has been able to dig an absolutely safe place for them. Everything goes to show that Gen. Buller's advance is most

Stubbornly Contested

and most carefully thrown out. It is hoped he will soon be in a position where Gen. White will be able to assist him materially. The situation is now presenting a most interesting phase. In about a month the congress of the Afrikander bund will meet and it is then believed Mr. Hofmeyr will propose peace terms on the basis of the republics realizing absolute independence, but offering to disarm. If these terms are rejected it is understood a manifesto will be boldly issued to the Dutch throughout South Africa, calling upon them to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain. Probably these rumors are exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the greatest anxiety prevails in Cape Town regarding coming events. Germany, through the semi-official Berliner Post, reiterates that all reports of German interference are quite without foundation.

Cronje Is Ready to Quit.

Paardeberg, O. F. S., Feb. 26.—Gen. Cronje's position is more hopeless than ever. Our guns dominate the sloping ascents from the river on all sides, and by the rush of the Shropshires on Wednesday night up the river bed the Boers lost 200 yards space in their cover. Deserters say the British fire has been very deadly and affirm that Gen. Cronje himself is willing to surrender, but is overborne by the young Boers from the Transvaal. There are women and children with the Boer force. Gen. Roberts proposed to let them pass out of danger, but this suggestion, as well as the proffer of medical aid, has been rejected. The kopje captured by the British last Wednesday, when fifty prisoners were taken, is a most important strategical position. Its possession should enable us to repulse the Boer reinforcements from the eastward.

Occupied by British.

London, Feb. 26.—Lord Roberts has sent the following additional advices to the war office, dated at Paardeberg, Saturday p. m.: "Methuen reports that Barkley West was occupied by our troops on Feb. 22. The loyal inhabitants displayed great enthusiasm. The country west of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is gradually settling down. A detachment has started from De Aar for Britstown, and Douglass and Prieska will shortly be visited by our troops. Methuen's account of the admirable manner in which the Kimberley hospital is managed made me desire to send some of our sick and wounded there."

Boers Lose Heavily.

London, Feb. 26.—The war office published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Parties of boers recently arrived from Natal attacked our outposts in force again yesterday. They lost a good many killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners, including a commandant and three field cornets. Our casualties were four officers wounded, nine men killed, twenty-three wounded and two men missing."

Uprising Threatened.

London, Feb. 26.—The Standard has the following from Cape Town, dated Saturday: "The Boer force occupying Prieska consists of 120 rebels, led by Free Staters. A proclamation has been read annexing the Prieska district to the Free State and all loyal British have been given five days to quit the place. I am assured by residents of Prieska that unless troops are soon sent there the whole northeast district will rise."

Scouts Compelled to Retire.

Sterstroom, Feb. 26.—A reconnaissance in force by Gen. Gatacre, with ten guns, found the Boers occupying a ridge three miles beyond Molteno, in the Stormberg direction. Montmorency's scouts charged the Boers, who crept around the scouts' flank, pouring in a deadly fire. The scouts were finally compelled to retire, having lost heavily, fourteen being missing, Capt. Montmorency being killed.

Urge Kruger to Sue for Peace.

London, Feb. 26.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: The feeling among officials at Pretoria borders on consternation. Gen. Louis Botha and Pretrin are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace. At Bloemfontein Gen. Cronje's position is regarded as hopeless.

Rhodes Sees the End of It.

London, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Evening Post from Kimberley, dated Friday, says: "Gen. Cronje is reported to have plenty of provisions but to be running short of ammunition. Mr. Rhodes is extremely hopeful that the war has reached its concluding stage."

Buller Close to Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 26.—The Times has the following from Colenso: "The British are now within two miles of being in touch with Ladysmith, but the ground still to be covered is the hardest part and very severe fighting must be expected."

Arrested for Crying False News.

London—A news vender at North London was sentenced to a seven-day term in jail for crying false war news on the streets.

Emperor Confers Two Orders.

Berlin—The emperor has just conferred the honorary order for arts and science upon Verdi, the composer, and upon Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis."

Thousands of Pilgrims.

Rome—Six thousand pilgrims from Sicily and Naples have arrived in Rome to pay their Holy Year devotion at the Vatican.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN PARIS.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Injured by Explosions.

Paris, Feb. 26.—As the result of a fire that broke out at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, in a collection of alcohol and oil stores, a series of explosions occurred, spreading the flames until a block of sixteen immense warehouses were involved in a huge conflagration. A great concourse of spectators had assembled and had approached too near, when suddenly and unexpectedly the explosions occurred. A large number of people, including some firemen, were more or less injured. The last explosion occurred at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was thought that such danger had been averted. Thirty persons were injured by flying debris. The official computation shows that 150 were hurt, quite a number seriously. Fortunately the flames did not reach immense reservoirs of petroleum. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

The Cutch's Rough Trip.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26. — The steamer Cutch arrived yesterday morning from Skagway after the roughest trip it has ever experienced. There were five feet of ice on its decks on Friday morning. Mountainous seas rolled over its bows and swept nearly from end to end of the steamer. Ice was even over its pilot house and the whistle pipes which ran half-way up the funnel, were shrouded in the ice. The weather was frightfully cold, and for two days passage across the decks had to be cut with axes.

Rev. Edward Lorenz Dead.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 26. — Rev. Edward Lorenz, editor of the German periodicals of the United Brethren church, and for more than forty years a prominent minister in that denomination, is dead as the result of a rupture of a blood vessel in his brain, occasioned by a paroxysm of coughing. He had charge of the missionary work in Germany for a number of years, and occupied pulpits in a number of American cities.

Confessed the Theft.

Washington, Feb. 26.—James Rooney, a young butler employed by C. A. Spalding, a wealthy St. Louis theater owner at No. 1079 Rhode Island avenue, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing more than $3,000 worth of silverware and bric-a-brac from the house of his employer. He confessed the theft, which covers more than a year. The property, which had been disposed of at pawnshops, was recovered.

Free-for-All Fight.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 26.—A special to the Commercial from Whitesburg tells of a free-for-all fight near Pound's Gap in which one person was killed and several were injured. The trouble occurred during a dance at the home of Bill Mullins, a Virginia moonshiner. Pistols and knives were used in the scrimmage, which lasted until the place had been cleared of all but the wounded.

Harry Weldon Paralyzed.

Cincinnati, Feb. 26.—Harry Weldon, for twenty years the sporting editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which capacity he won for himself and his paper a national reputation, was stricken with paralysis as he retired to his room at 3 o'clock this morning. His great weight, 300 pounds, is somewhat against him, yet his physician says his chances for recovery are good.

Many Men Thrown Out of Work.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26. — Fire destroyed the buildings of the Troy Malleable iron works yesterday. Loss, $125,000. The plant is located in the town of Colonee, just north of the Watervleit city boundary line and east of the Erie canal. Fully 1,000 employes will be thrown out of work and will suffer from enforced idleness probably for three months.

Carnival in Full Swing.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.—The New Orleans carnival of 1900 may now be said to be in full swing. Every hotel in the city is crowded or has its rooms engaged in advance; every arriving train is packed and the promise is for the largest crowd that has ever been present during Mardi Gras season in this city. The outlook is for cool and fair weather.

Baby Escapes Parents' Fate.

Decatur, Ind., Feb. 26. — A buggy containing W. Gilbert, wife and young baby was struck by the west-bound Chicago & Erie limited at the Mercer street crossing. Gilbert and wife were badly injured, and the trainmen, when they reached the depot, three blocks away, found the baby lying on the pilot of the engine, uninjured.

Henley Trip Abandoned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—The proposed Henley trip by the University of Pennsylvania crew has been abandoned, the rowing committee having finally decided that such a trip would be impossible. The matter has been fully considered for some time and every endeavor was made to bring about a race in England.

Swedish Veterans Organize.

Chicago, Feb. 26. — Swedish-Americans who fought in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, both in the army and navy, held a meeting here yesterday and perfected an organization to be known as the Swedish-American Veterans' association. E. G. Dahl was elected president.

Egyptian Officers Cashiered.

Cairo, Feb. 26.—As a result of the investigation by a court of inquiry held at Obdurman in connection with the recent insubordination of two battalions of Soudanese troops five Egyptian officers have been cashiered and sent as prisoners to Cairo.

Wagner Theater for Berlin.

Berlin—Emperor William has interested himself in a project to give Berlin a Wagner theater, in which the works of this master and other serious operas will be presented.

Lipton's Benevolence.

London—A large stone building four stories high has been erected in London as a depot from which Sir Thomas Lipton will dispense food to the London poor at cost prices.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it.—Burke.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House.

Washington, Feb 20. — The debate upon the Porto Rican tariff bill, which is to continue throughout the week, and possibly longer, opened in the house yesterday. It is generally agreed that this bill is the most important measure which will come before this congress. Interest in the bill is intense among the members on both sides, and there is urgent demand for time. The Democrats are solidly arrayed against the measure and they will have powerful support from the Republican side in McCall of Massachusetts and Littlefield of Maine, both able and forcible debaters. How far the Republican disaffection will extend or whether it will endanger the bill cannot be forecasted at this time. Mr. Payne, floor leader of the majority, objected to the taking of a vote on a substitute to be offered by the minority. This substitute, which has not yet been framed, will be in substance the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne, providing for free trade with Porto Rico by the extension of the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the island. The debate yesterday lacked exciting features. It was in the nature of a long range bombardment before the clash of the contending forces in battle. Mr. Payne opened with a general argument in support of the bill going largely into the material side of the situation, which the bill is designed to relieve. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, joined issues on the power of congress to enact the proposed legislation, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania backed up Mr. Payne with a constitutional and legal argument. All these were listened to with close attention.

The Senate.

A simple resolution of inquiry introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Hale of Maine precipitated an hours' constitutional debate by some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the body on the authority of congress at its present session to extend or withhold the constitution to territory acquired by the United States. The bill providing a government for the territory of Hawaii was under consideration most of the afternoon, Mr. Cullom, in charge of the measure, explaining in detail its provisions. On convening the senate passed a bill for the relief of claimants having cases pending against the United States in the circuit and district courts affected by an act of 1808.

The House.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Again yesterday there were but three speeches in the house upon the Porto Rican tariff bill. Five hours were consumed in their delivery. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Newlands of Nevada and Mr. Swanson of Virginia in opposition to it. The speakers devoted themselves almost exclusively to the constitutional question involved, and were listened to with attention. The Republican leaders are becoming nervous over the fate of the bill. They have only a majority of 14 over the opposition, which is solidly opposed to the measure. Eight votes from the Republican side would defeat it, and there are from 12 to 15 Republican votes in doubt. A movement for a Republican caucus is being agitated, and, although no call has been issued, the general understanding is that one will be held to-night. The Republicans reported to be opposed to the bill are Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Powers of Vermont, Tompkins of New York, Bromwell of Ohio, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, Tongue of Oregon, Loud of California, Jones and Cushman of Washington and Crumpacker of Indiana.

The Senate.

The Philippine question was resumed in the senate yesterday, Mr. Kenney speaking against the retention of the islands and urging that the Filipinos be granted the privilege of governing themselves. After the passage of fifty-two pension bills and a number of bills on the general calendar, consideration was resumed of the Hawaiian government bill. Some amendments were introduced, but the consideration was not concluded.

The House.

Washington, Feb. 22.—For the first time in the debate upon the Porto Rican tariff bill the voice of a Republican was raised yesterday against the bill. Mr. Bromwell of Ohio spoke against the bill. He opposed it on the ground of policy, and not of constitutionality. His hostility, however, was not so absolute but that he announced his intention of voting for it, if the substitute failed. The other speakers were Mr. Ray of New York and Mr. Long of Kansas for the bill and Mr. Henry of Texas against it.

The Senate.

An effort is to be made to get the question involving the seating of Former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania formally before the senate for consideration. Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania gave notice yesterday that he would call up the case to-day. As it is a privileged question he may be able to secure a vote on the taking up of the case for consideration and thus develop the Quay strength in the senate, at least approximately. During the greater part of yesterday's session the Hawaiian government bill was under consideration, but little progress was made.

The House.

Washington, Feb. 23. — The debate on the Porto Rican tariff bill brought out several notable speeches in the house yesterday, including one by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who answered a number of questions as to the attitude of the president, another by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the ways and means committee who dissented from the committee report, Mr. Moody, another Massachusetts member, who sharply criticised the position of his colleague, Mr. McClellan of New York, and Mr. Brantley of Georgia also spoke against the bill, and Mr. Parker of New Jersey in support of it. The debate was continued at a night session.

The Senate.

In accordance with a tacit agreement with the senators who were unable, on account of the meeting of the Democratic national committee, to attend yesterday's session, Mr. Penrose refrained from calling up the Quay case as he had previously announced he would do. When he announced, however, his intention to call it up today, a brief parliamentary squabble ensued as to the rights by which the case would come before the senate. No conclusion was reached, the question involved being postponed for consideration until to-day.

The Senate.

Washington, Feb. 24. — Yesterday's session of the senate was unusually interesting from the very beginning. In spite of vigorous and influential opposition Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania succeeded in getting the Quay question before the senate, and during the afternoon three notable speeches were delivered. After a sharp parliamentary squabble Mr. Penrose moved that the resolution involving the seating of Mr. Quay be taken up for consideration. On an aye and noe vote the motion prevailed, 34 to 23. The majority was so decisive as to cause some surprise. It is known that some senators will vote, if the opportunity be offered, against seating Mr. Quay, who voted for taking up the case yesterday, while, on the contrary, some who voted against it, will vote to seat him. So the vote cannot be taken as indicating a test of strength. In taking up the resolution Mr. Daniel of Virginia delivered a speech in which he vigorously supported Mr. Quay's right to a seat. Mr. Vest of Missouri and Mr. Foraker of Ohio delivered notable speeches anent the Hawaiian government bill. Both were constitutional arguments, Mr. Foraker's being a reply to that of Mr. Vest's.

The House.

An agreement was reached in the house yesterday that the vote on the Porto Rican tariff bill be taken up at 8 p. m. next Tuesday, general debate to close Monday.

The speech of Mr. Littlefield of Maine was the feature of the day. He added to his laurels won in the Roberts debate by a speech against the bill, which for brilliancy, wit and logic rivals the best efforts of the recognized orators of the house. He made a profound impression, and when he concluded it was several minutes before the demonstration that followed could be quelled. Among the others who spoke were Messrs. Jones of Virginia and Maddox of Georgia, against the bill, and Messrs. Russell of Connecticut, Bartholdt of Missouri, Gardiner of Michigan, Lacey of Iowa for it. The debate continued for a night session.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The debate on the Porto Rican bill in the house of representatives Saturday brought out a speech by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, scoring Mr. Littlefield of Maine, for his speech of the day before, and also two speeches from the Republican side by Mr. Tompkins of New York and Mr. Powers of Vermont opposing the bill. Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts closed the day with a defense of the anti-imperialists. The other speakers were Mr. Eddy of Minnesota, for the bill and Messrs. Clayton of Alabama and Broussard of Louisiana, against it.

The Senate.

Throughout the session Saturday the senate had under consideration the Hawaiian government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, providing that the president should appoint the chief justice and justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts, and that the governor of the territory should appoint the other officers; the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina embraced the opportunity to make a speech in the course of which he made an attack on Mr. Morgan of Alabama, and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 27. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1-2@66 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-4@65c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 31 1-4 @ 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 @ 31 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24@24 1-4c; No. 3, 23 3-4@24c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Duluth, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 62c; No. 3 spring, 58 1-2c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c; May, No. 1 Northern, 66c; July, No. 1 Northern, 68 1-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 52c; barley, 35@38c; flax to arrive, $1.56 3-4c; May, $1.58; September, $1.09; October, $1.07; corn, 32 1-2c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2@66c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-2@63 1-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31 1-2@32c; No. 3, 31 1-4@31 1-2c. Oats —No. 3 white, 23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-2c. Barley—Malting, 34@39c; feed, 32@33c.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69 1-4@70 1-4c; No. 3 do, 68@69 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 66@67c; No. 3 do, 62@66c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-4@68 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 66@67 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 63@67c. Corn—No. 2, 34@34 1-4c; No. 3, 33 1-2@33 7-8c. Oats—No. 2, 23 3-4c; No. 3, 22 3-4.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 27.—Flour is steady. Wheat steady: No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65 1-2c. Rye dull; No. 1, 57@57 1-2c. Barley lower; No. 2, 45c; oats lower; No. 2 white, 25 1-4@25 3-4c.

Chicago, Feb. 27. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@5.80; cows and heifers, $3@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.52 1-2@4.75; Texas-fed beeves, $4@5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.85@4.87 1-2; rough heavy, $4.70@4.80; light, $4.65@4.82 1-2; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.90. Sheep, $4.75@5; lambs, $5@7.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 27. — Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 5; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.60. Hogs, $4.60@4.70; bulk, $4.65@4.67 1-2.

South St. Paul, Feb. 27. — Hogs — $4.72 1-2@4.80. Cattle—Cows, $2.25@4; calves, $4.25@6.25; steers, $4@4.40; bulls, $2.90@3.25; stockers, $3 @ 4.25. Sheep, $4.05; lambs, $6.

First Christian to Get It.

Bombay—Sir Hardam Singh of the Punjab feudatory family of Kapirthola is the first native Christian in India to be appointed an honorary member of the governor general's council.

What It Costs to Run France.

Paris—France will require $700,000,000 in revenue this year. Of this nearly $250,000,000 will be absorbed by the public debt and $235,000,000 by the army and navy.

Opposition inflames the enthusiast, never converts him.—Schiller.

New Warships Nearing Completion.

Washington—Uncle Sam now has sixty-one naval vessels authorized or under construction. Some of the best of these ships are nearly completed and by the end of the year twenty-two vessels will be commissioned.

Mob Attack Rochefort.

Paris—Henri Rochefort was mobbed and covered with rotten apples by the population of Bordeaux, where he went to deliver a Nationalist speech. His assailants cried "Vive Loubet."

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—Bailey.

News of the Northwest

"LONG" JONES OUT FOR IT.

Would Be Governor of Wisconsin—Has a Reputation for Electing Others.

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—A. M. ("Long") Jones, known to fame as the man who made two United States senators, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Wisconsin. He made the announcement yesterday, and his campaign is already under way, with all his accustomed vigor. Mr. Jones was chairman of the Illinois Republican state committee during the Logan senatorial contest and engineered the famous "still hunt" which broke the legislative deadlock and resulted in the election of the "Black Eagle." Wisconsin knows him best as the successful manager of the senatorial fight for Joseph V. Quarles at Madison last winter. He is now a resident of Waukesha and a member of the Wisconsin senate.

FIRE DESTROYS FIVE HOUSES.

Chinook, Mont., Suffers Loss—Hotel and Other Business Houses Are Burned.

Chinook, Mont., Feb. 25.—Fire broke out in one of the rooms of the Chinook house, owned by Mrs. S. A. Cook, and destroyed the entire building and part of the furniture and fixtures; it also destroyed J. V. Carroll's building, occupied by Dowen & Price, as a saloon and H. L. Ronne as a barber shop; also the millinery shop and drug store of J. E. Lewis and residence of John Houston. This is the most destructive fire Chinook has ever had, and represents a loss of between $15,000 and $20,000, with insurance on all the buildings not to exceed $6,000 or $7,000.

PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED.

Breaking of a Steam Pipe Causes a Commotion.

Stanley, Wis., Feb. 25.—An excited lot of passengers were those in the first-class train yesterday morning, shortly after passing the scene of Wednesday's wreck a loud explosion occurred in the first-class coach, being caused by the bursting of the steam radiator in the front of the car, immediately filling the car with steam. The passengers hurriedly rushed for the sleeper in the rear. Mr. H. B. Zald of St. Paul had his left arm injured in the scramble to get out, the lights having been put out by the escaping steam.

BESIDE A DYING WOMAN'S BED.

Impromptu Marriage Ceremony in South Minneapolis.

Red Wing, Minn., Feb. 25.—A rather romantic marriage took place in South Minneapolis when Miss Emma Hegna and Albert J. Lindquist were married. They have been engaged for some time and the wedding was set for March 14. Mrs. O. Hegna, mother of the bride, was seriously ill, and learning that Prof. M. G. Hanson, principal of the Red Wing seminary, who is also a relative, was visiting near by, he was sent for and the ceremony was performed at the bedside of the dying woman.

PICKAX THROUGH HIS HEAD.

Atrocious Murder of Bogner to Be Cleared Up If Possible.

Big Timber, Mont., Feb. 25.—The officers of the Montana Sandstone company will investigate the murder of their engineer, Joseph Bogner. A more atrocious crime would be hard to imagine. The pickax which was used went full length into Bogner's head. Suspicion rests on his old chum, a man by the name of Beck, who has disappeared from Columbus. Bogner's pockets were found turned inside out and no trace was found of any money, which he always carried with him.

Will Have Another Grain Palace.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 25.—The stockholders of the Interstate Grain Palace association of this city held an enthusiastic meeting last evening and, after settling accounts for last year, decided to hold another exposition in 1900. The secretary's reports showed that the receipts for 1899 were $4,630, including $1,071 from the guarantee fund put up by citizens, while the expenditures were $45.41 less, leaving that amount in the treasury.

Arrested for Burglary.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., Feb. 25.—Henry Lane was arrested on a warrant charging him with burglary in the third degree and larceny. The offense was committed the night before, he having forced an entrance into Hall Bros.' store at Foley and stolen an overcoat of the value of $25. He pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury.

Appeal From Action of Council.

Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 25.—A few weeks ago the city council went through the form of vacating some parts of streets and alleys so that they might be used by the Albert Lea & Southern railway, but now comes Mary Nelson and Scott Elben, who own property adjacent to the vacated streets, and appeal from the action of the council. The matter will have to be adjusted by the courts.

Paying Their Taxes.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 25.—The collection of taxes by the state for the month of February will be the largest in the history of the state. Collections for the general fund will exceed $200,000. This places the state again on a cash basis, and all current bills with the state auditor will be paid within a week.

Horses Burned.

La Porte City, Iowa, Feb. 25.—J. M. Hileman's large barn and contents were destroyed by fire. Four thoroughbred trotting horses and one Shetland pony were burned. Loss over $5,000; insurance about $1,500.

Suicide at Northfield.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 25. — Ole Thompson, a section hand on the Milwaukee road at this place, took a dose of strychnine and carbolic acid Thursday and died during the afternoon.

Grocers Elect Officers.

Waseca, Minn., Feb. 25.—The state grocers' convention adjourned sine die yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. G. Hanson, Minneapolis; first vice president, Simon Clark, Duluth; second vice president, H. F. Bullens, Excelsior; third vice president, G. O. Haskell, Stillwater; treasurer, Charles F. Rappe, St. Paul; attorney, J. H. Beek, St. Paul; secretary J. H. Tenvoorde, St. Paul. All of the officers were elected by acclamation and with much enthusiasm.

ONE YEAR FOR SANDERS.

North Dakota Man Begins a Term at Bismarck.

Henry Sanders of Sheyenne was taken to the penitentiary by Sheriff Carroll of New Rockford. Sanders was convicted for stealing flax from a neighbor's granary and Judge Glaspell gave him a year in the penitentiary.

Peter Arndt, who resides northeast, was seriously injured while at work in the bottom of an eighty-foot well. A bucket weighing about eighty pounds became unfastened and fell, striking Arndt. He sustained serious wounds on the head and shoulders and was unconscious for some time.

ASSAULT ENDS IN A MURDER.

Result of What Was Evidently a Drunken Row.

Minneapolis, Feb. 27.—As the result of an apparently brutal and unprovoked assault Thomas G. Hultgren, a barber, died at the city hospital early last evening. Edward Golden and Thomas Karland, who is also known as Thompson, are in custody, charged with Hultgren's death, while Lizzie Smith and Jessie Smith are held by the police as witnesses. The case is as yet partly shrouded in mystery.

Killed With His Team.

Yankton, S. D., Feb. 27.—Saturday night the body of Adolph A. Gleich was found in a deep gulch near his home, twelve miles west of here. He was after wood, and in driving along the edge of a steep ravine his team probably slipped and all went to the bottom, forty or fifty feet deep. Mr. Gleich's head was crushed in and both horses were killed. He had been missing for two or three days. He was seventy-three years old and one of the oldest German farmers in Yankton county.

Instruction for Supervisors.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 25. — The census supervisors of Iowa, with those from South Dakota, Eastern Nebraska and Southern Minnesota, met here yesterday with Assistant Director F. H. Wines to receive instructions in their work. There were present 11 from Iowa, 2 from Minnesota, 2 from South Dakota and 1 from North Dakota. Mr. Wines explained the blanks which will be used and instructed them in the details of duties of enumerators. He says that in this group of states the enumerators will be given about 1,500 of population each.

Off a Bridge.

Lenora, Iowa, Feb. 25.—While Peter Humphrey, township assessor, was driving north of town and crossing the county bridge his horse became choked by the breaststrap, staggered and fell over the embankment, taking the sleigh and himself, as well as three school children whom he was giving a ride, down about ten feet to the frozen ground and ice below. He was so badly hurt that he could not stand and has been taken to his home at Monona. It is thought that his hip is seriously hurt. The children were not injured.

Prisoners Burned to Death.

Forest City, Ark., Feb. 27. — Frank Hogan and Charles Norris, prisoners at the station house here, were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been started by the men in attempt to keep warm. The men were imprisoned for minor offenses and little is known of them except that Norris was an Arkansas lumberman and Hogan a bricklayer, supposed to have come from St. Paul, Minn.

Killed by a Fly Wheel.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 27.—At Eveleth the fly-wheel of the engine of the electric light station burst and C. H. Webster, the proprietor of the plant, was killed by the flying pieces. One of the men employed about the plant was injured, but will recover. Mr. Webster had been a resident of the Mesaba range for five or six years, and was one of its substantial business men.

Great Scarcity of Labor.

agents here say there is a scarcity of Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 27. — Labor labor such as has not been known for years. It is almost impossible to get money for work in the northern woods. At Fort Benton, Mont., the Great Northern railroad is building a cut-off, and it has been found impossible to supply all the men wanted on the work.

Studying Chronic Insane Treatment.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 25. — Secretary James F. Jackson, of the Minnesota board of corrections and charities, accompanied by two superintendents of new Minnesota asylums, arrived here yesterday to begin an investigation of the Wisconsin system of caring for the chronic insane, with President Lyon, of the state board of control.

Minneapolis Man Killed.

Royalton, Minn., Feb. 27.—A report has been received here that Alfred Louis of Minneapolis was accidentally killed in the woods one day last week. He was working for McNeal Bros. at their camp on Swan river, and was felling a tree at the time of the accident, a dry limb from which struck him on the head.

No New Smallpox Cases.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 27.—No new cases of smallpox have developed in the past four days and all the five patients are doing well, the disease taking the form of varioloid.

McCourt Is Acquitted.

Jefferson, Wis., Feb. 27. — George McCourt, accused of the murder of John Roehl, was acquitted. McCourt claimed he was attacked by four Roehl boys, and the blow which killed John Roehl was struck by McCourt's son, Philip, who came to his assistance.

Mills Blown to Atoms.

Platteville, Wis., Feb. 27. — The Plattville powder mills were wrecked by an explosion, killing three men and badly injuring another.

Fargo Is Growing.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 27.—An interview with local architects and contractors indicates that building during this spring will be almost as lively as last year. The prices of building material, while much in excess of the last few years, are practically back where they were in 1892 in this vicinity.

Ex-Sheriff's House Burns.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 27.—Ex-Sheriff H. Spalding's fine residence at Lakeview, five miles from the city, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. The loss was over $5,000; insurance $3,700.

LAND MARKET MOVES NORTH.

State's Spring Sales in the Middle Western Counties.

First steps have been taken in Auditor Dunn's office for the spring sales of state lands. Last fall there was a clearing sale in the southern tier of counties. This spring the sale will begin where the other left off and take in the lands in the middle of the western belt of counties from Chippewa and Lac qui Parle to Otter Tail and Clay.

In the southern counties in the Seventh district there is a good many pieces delinquent. A clearing sale would probably be as successful as it was in Southern Minnesota. In Clay county there is also a good deal of land delinquent, and since an opportunity to square up has been given, Auditor Dunn feels under no obligation to be tender with the holders. A chance to redeem the contract will be given, however, according to usage, up to the day of the sale.

Otter Tail is the county that has probably the largest settlement of any in Minnesota in the last three or four years, and acres are acres up there now. A new appraisement will be made this spring, and it is supposed that the land will be substantially all disposed of within the four years within which the appraisement is effective. After that a new valuation has to be made. Probably it will be sold for there is an active demand for land in the park region. Stearns is also to be put on the market. Hubbard and Todd and Wadena are newer counties, and Auditor Dunn thinks they can as well wait there.

There is also a little land to be sold in Aitkin and Crow Wing. As farming propositions these counties are in their infancy, and the sale will not be pressed, but pieces that are on the edge of the market will be offered.

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

Section Boss Peterson Is Badly Cut While Saving His Daughter.

Frank Peterson, section boss at Mile Post No. 18 on the Duluth & Iron Range road, is in a hospital at Duluth to receive medical attendance made necessary by a desperate struggle with a maniac named Louis Larson. Larson possessed himself of a butcher knife and drove Peterson's daughter into a corner, telling her there were bad men about. The girl is seventeen years old, and is in a very nervous condition as a result of her fright. Peterson soon discovered Larson's actions, but the latter showed fight. The men engaged in a struggle in which Peterson came off second best. The fight drew other men to the scene and Larsen was overpowered and bound to a tree. Peterson is badly cut about the head. It is said that Larson has a brother in the asylum.

One of the biggest lumber deals ever made in the Northwest has just been consummated at Duluth. W. H. Gilbert of Ashland has sold to Cleveland parties 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 feet of lumber for delivery during the coming season of navigation. It is log-run stuff, and the deal will involve between $650,000 and $700,000. About 30,000,000 of the sale will be manufactured in Duluth and 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 will be manufactured in Ashland.

$600 IN DAMAGE DONE.

Plate Glass Windows Blown Out and Floor Lifted.

The acetylene gas plant in S. J. Stebbins & Co.'s store at Morris exploded, recently, doing about $600 damage. One of the tanks had sprung a leak and Mr. Orr, the firm's tinner and plumber, went into the basement to locate the trouble. He let out all the gas from the tanks, as he thought, and after waiting for it to diffuse through the basement so as not to be dangerous, he lighted a candle and approached the tank. Gas had remained in some places, for an explosion occurred, knocking him down. The compressed air in the basement communicated through the elevator its compressed force to the air in the storeroom above, which, in turn, blew into very small pieces the entire plate-glass front and also bulged the rear of the building almost an inch out of plumb.

Persons in the offices on the ground floor state that the floor seemed to raise up a foot, and that they thought there was an earthquake. Mr. Orr miraculously escaped with only some burns on his face and hands, though one of his eyes may be lost. With the force displayed by the small amount of gas, citizens are wondering what would have happened had the entire plant gone up.

RECALCITRANT BEAR ISLANDERS.

Refused to Recognize the Authority of the Native Police.

Reports appear to have been suppressed of the recent Chippewa scare at Walker. The Bear Island reds began drinking last Saturday, initiated a dance, and finally refused to acknowledge the authority of the native police. Lieut. Jamison, in command of the company of the Seventh infantry, stationed at Walker, was appealed to, and put his men under arms. The night was passed with all his force ready to respond at the first alarm. Sunday, however, the temper of the Indians became somewhat mollified, and they submitted to the agency authorities.

The December report of the Northern Pacific Beneficial association shows that the insane of the Brainerd and Missoula hospitals was over $8,000 for the month. During the first four weeks 106 surgical cases were treated in the Brainerd institution.

GOOD BALANCE AGAIN.

State Treasury Overcome the Midwinter Deficit.

With the payment of $190,000 by the Northern Pacific the other day the state treasury got out of its annual midwinter straits. In January the general fund dipped into other funds to the amount of $200,000, and the first of February it was necessary to go to the banks for about $150,000 to meet the monthly bills. The borrowed money was used for about three weeks.

The payments put the treasury balance on the right side, and left a margin of nearly $150,000 in the general fund. Railway taxes are now depended upon to carry the treasury until the next settlement period with the counties.

Kearsarge to be Flagship.

Washington—The Kearsarge, the largest and most powerful warship owned by the United States government, it to become the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, to take the place of the cruiser New York. It is said the change will be made as soon as the squadron returns to the North.

Shipwreck at Sardinia.

Madrid—A storm off Cape Spartivento, the southernmost point of the Island of Sardinia, wrecked the ship Duefratelli. A passing steamer, the San Serro, saved the entire crew.

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

(2)

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900. NUMBER 32.

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1899.

PREPARED BY

ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

Office of County Auditor,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
February 19th, 1900.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the County for the past year and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, January 1st, 1900, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assets and other means to discharge the same

Very respectfully,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending December 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury January 1st, 1899	8181 22	
State apportionment to schools	9607 29	
Principal and interest on School lands	1441 19	
Tax of current year collected	43,37 89	
Tax of former years, (1897) collected	7140 30	
Interest. Penalties and costs on taxes	2255 37	
Private redemptions	449 47	
Fines Justice court, C L Taylor	25 00	
Fines Justice court, K O Gigstad	5 00	
Fees for hunters' licenses	5 00	
Fees for auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
State of Minnesota refundment of wolf bounties paid	443 04	
" " of fire warden's services	6 27	
Joseph Perrault clerk of court, jury fees	9 00	
Horovitz Bros rent of court room	12 00	
D S B Johnston Land Mtg Co filing appointment of C N Bourdon agent	2 35	
J K Hannay & Co for Red Lake County funding bonds	20500 00	
Todd County Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter, paupers, to Eagle Bend	83 36	
Big Stone county Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Hanson and children, paupers, to Ortonville	63 90	
First State Bank of R L Falls int on dep of Co funds	235 28	
" " T R Falls " " "	119 49	
Merchants S " R L Falls " " "	60 69	
Bank of St. Hilaire " " "	9 52	
Total receipts		94412 63

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer, Int and Principal on school lands	1385 31	
State taxes	3337 98	
Seed grain loan of 1897 collections	31 80	
Principal and interest on school district loans	1729 30	
Interest on R R bonds	150 00	
To city, village and town treasurers	12615 81	
To school district treasurers	28449 01	
Orders and warrants on county revenue fund	33432 27	
" " " poor "	1832 80	
" " " road & bridge "	496 27	
" " " Bond & int "	986 07	
" " " Incidental Exp "	219 76	
Warrants on private redemption fund	258 57	
Refunding orders	18 87	
Total disbursements		84943 82

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1st, 1900.

To the credit of the following funds:

Current tax collections (undistributed)		6385 41	
Tax collections of former years (undistributed)		1491 19	
Interest, penalty and costs		640 17	
State of Minnesota		5 00	
Current school fund		19 57	
Public land		241 20	
County Poor		339 74	
" Road and bridge		733 74	
Private Redemption		190 90	
Town funds		1741 73	
School district funds		1608 22	
Total		13396 87	
Less the following funds overdrawn:			
County Revenue	3822 32		
" Bond and Interest	14 01		
" Incidental Expense	91 73		
		3928 06	
			9468 81
			94412 63

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections, state revenue and state school	3339 22	
Hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
Total receipts		3344 22

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	3337 98	
Refundments	1 24	
Balance on hand	5 00	
		3344 22
Balance brought down	5 00	

SEED GRAIN LOAN OF 1897 FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2 1899	31 80	
		31 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid State treasurer	31 80	
		31 80

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	185 32	
Collections of interest and penalties on school lands	1441 19	
Total receipts		1626 51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	1385 31	
Credit Balance	241 20	
		1626 51
Balance brought down	241 20	

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 1st 1899	5327 44	
Collections to Jan 1st 1900	50879 69	
Total receipts		56207 13

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to

State of Minnesota	3339 22	
County revenue	5512 40	
" poor	2161 95	
" bond and interest	972 42	
" road and bridge	1102 21	
Towns, cities and villages	14139 60	
School districts	21102 73	
Balance not distributed	7876 60	
Total disbursements		56207 13
Balance brought down	7876 60	

INTEREST, PENALTY AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2, 1899	534 03	
Collections to Jan 2, 1900	2255 37	
Total receipts		2789 40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to county revenue fund	2148 27	
Refundments	96	
Balance in fund	640 17	
		789 40
Balance brought down	640 17	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance Jan 2 1899	90 17	
State apportionment	9607 29	
One mill tax collected in unorganized territory	12 47	
Fines	30 00	
Total receipts		9739 93

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to School districts	9730 36	
Credit balance	19 57	
Total disbursements		9739 93
Balance brought down	19 57	

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to January 2 1900	449 47	
Total receipts		449 47

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid G C Mantel for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	81 06	
" Wm Findelsen	5 65	
" E J Hodgson	8 09	
" Chas D Matteson	27 66	
" Fred E French	24 72	
" Colonial and U S Mortgage Co.	14 64	
" E Perrault	96 75	
Credit balance	190 90	
		449 47
Balance brought down	190 90	

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections to Jan. 2, 1900	972 42	
Overdraft	14 01	
Total receipts		986 43

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid L O Simons interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	306 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	100 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	300 00	
" Refunding orders	36	
" Orders issued prior to Jan 2nd 1899	80 07	
Total disbursements		986 43

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND

RECEIPTS:

Amount transferred from county revenue fund	150 00	
Overdraft	91 73	
Total receipts		241 73

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid O T Tandberg county treasurer. Postage freight and express for county officers	219 76	
Overdraft Jan 2, 1899	21 97	
Total disbursements		241 73

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	544 01	
Tax collections to Jany 2d, 1900	5512 40	
Interest, penalty and costs to Jany 2d, 1900	2148 27	
Auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
Jury fees	9 00	
State of Minnesota, refundment of fire warden's fees	6 27	
" " wolf bounties	443 04	
Rent of court room	12 00	
Filing appointment of C N Bourdon, agent	2 35	
Refundment from Todd Co, Minnesota	75 85	
" Big Stone Co. "	63 90	
Red Lake county funding bonds	20500 00	
Interest on deposits of county funds	424 98	
Overdraft	3823 32	
Total		33584 40

DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER ITEMIZED SCHEDULE FOLLOWING.

Co commissioners' per diem and mileage	550 20	
Board of equalization	90 40	
Salaries of county officers	5271 55	
Petit jurors per diem and mileage	664 20	
Grand " " "	329 60	
Witness fees	205 24	
Sheriff's and deputies	358 82	
Clerks and stenographers	335 27	
Miscellaneous court expenses	119 50	
Boarding prisoners	114 71	
Justice' court expenses	291 48	
Cost inquisitions	109 01	
Feeble minded and insane	184 86	
Interest on orders and warrants paid	492 53	
Paid towns and clerks for reporting births and deaths	92 00	
Printing and advertising	2129 50	
Official fees	513 50	
Books and stationery	974 08	
Fire warden's services	24 75	
Wolf bounties	702 00	
Election returns and canvassing boards	68 30	
Light, fuel and repairs for court house	148 56	
Miscellaneous expenses	1328 33	
Refunding orders	2 13	
Transferred to incidental expense fund	150 00	
Paid orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	16330 87	
Total disbursements		33584 40

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sufor	Commissioner 1st district	per diem	72 00	
"	" " "	mileage	23 20	95 20
Wm C L Demann	" 2nd "	per diem	84 00	
"	" " "	mileage	16 90	100 90
Ole J Johnson	" 3rd district	per diem	78 00	
"	" " "	mileage	40 50	118 50
K M Hansen	" 4th "	per diem	90 00	
"	" " "	mileage	41 00	131 00
J B Hebert	" 5th "	per diem	56 00	
"	" " "	mileage	38 60	104 60
				550 20

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sutor per diem	15 00	
" mileage	2 00	17 00
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00	
" mileage	1 40	16 40
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	19 00
K M Hansen per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	19 00
J B Hebert per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	19 00
		90 40

Salaries of County Officers.

W T Mullarky auditor's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	10 00	
Adam Zeh auditor's salary	1192 34	
M A Hatten Balance treasurer's salary 1898	378 93	
O T Tandberg treasurer's salary	1040 00	
Frank Jeffers superintendent of schools	800 00	
Chas E Boughton county attorney's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	3 75	
Van R Brown county attorney's salary	596 71	
L C Simons Judge of Probate salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	4 58	
J T Knight Judge of Probate salary	546 01	
J E Ford salary as deputy co auditor	297 33	
J O Gjerborg salary as janitor	300 00	
		5271 55

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES.

Petit Jurors' Fees, February term 1899.

	Days	Miles		
Wm Demann Sr	1 day	14 miles	3 40	
Joseph Bergeron	1 "	56 "	7 60	
P A Erickson	1 "	28 "	4 80	
Ole Arneson	3 "	60 "	12 00	
Thomas Glenn	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Albert Lachapelle	3 "	2 "	6 20	
Thos Hennessy	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Louis Alstadt	3 "	6 "	6 60	
Gilbert Haave	3 "	44 "	10 40	
A J Hemstad	3 "	22 "	8 20	
Remi Lafalve	3 "	20 "	8 00	
Ben Anderson	3 "	50 "	11 00	
Hans R Kolseth	3 "	40 "	10 00	
A B Odegaard	3 "	32 "	9 20	
P K Olson	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Adolph Plante	4 "	56 "	13 60	
Joseph Belair	4 "	44 "	12 40	
Ed Jeffers	3 "	2 "	6 20	
Peter Hanco	4 "	50 "	13 00	
Dan Latendresse	3 "	2 "	6 20	
C W Mead	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Wm Sorsollel	4 "	24 "	10 40	
John Lachance	4 "	2 "	8 20	
T N Nolan	4 "	24 "	10 40	
Fred Krueger	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Christ Porter	4 "	40 "	12 00	
Moses Belair	3 "	2 "	6 20	
John Demerais	4 "	6 "	8 60	
K O Gigstad	4 "	24 "	10 40	
S W Bleau	3 "	14 "	7 40	
John Beaudry	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Joseph Remick	4 "	28 "	10 80	
Frank LaBissoniere	3 "	1 "	6 20	
				[illegible]

October Term.

	Days	Miles		
Calix Bray	1 "	24 "	4 40	
O E Purdy	5 "	44 "	14 40	
Peter Engelstad	7 "	68 "	20 80	
John L Finke	9 "	50 "	23 00	
Ole Opperud	8 "	30 "	19 00	
Knute Steen	8 "	30 "	19 00	
John Lachance	8 "	4 "	16 40	
Xavier Sauve	7 "	36 "	17 00	
Wm Scharper	7 "	16 "	15 60	
Joseph Gray	7 "	10 "	15 00	
A Robillard	7 "	32 "	17 20	
Ildaige Baril	7 "	12 "	15 20	
George Stahl	7 "	36 "	17 60	
Evangelist Quesnelle	7 "	24 "	16 40	
Arthur Lizee	7 "	44 "	18 40	
Alex A Sweans	7 "	80 "	22 00	
Edonor Perusse	7 "	38 "	17 60	
Sam Luxenburger	7 "	20 "	16 00	
M Delorme	7 "	32 "	17 20	
Nels Benoit	8 "	36 "	19 60	
Sohn Perrault	8 "	2 "	16 20	
L A Kaufer	9 "	2 "	18 20	377 40
Total petit jurors' fees				664 20

Grand Jurors' fees Oct. term District court

	Days	Miles		
Charles Demann	1 day	14 miles	3 40	
Peter Swenson	1 "	34 "	5 40	
L P Stranahan	5	40 "	14 00	
Andrew Swanson	6 "	16	13 50	
Levi Mayhew	6	12 "	13 60	
Peter Dalnard	6 "	40	16 00	
Wm Krumm	6	40 "	16 00	
Nels K Anderson	6 "	34	15 40	
Sam Lepperd	6	20 "	14 00	
Joseph Brohman	6 "	48	16 80	
August Krause	6	40 "	16 00	
John T Carlson	6 "	00	18 00	
Michel Quesnelle	5	14 "	11 40	
Martin Johnson	6 "	28	14 80	
Peter Anderson	6	40 "	16 00	
P T Satre	6 "	40	16 00	
Oylia Rock	6	24 "	14 40	
Nuls Berg	6 "	40	16 00	
Ole J Tweet	6	64 "	18 40	
Carl Johnson	6 "	24	14 40	
Lewis Weiss	6	20 "	14 00	
Andrew Clement	6 "	44	16 40	
A A Wassen	6 "	40 "	16 00	
				329 60
Total jurors' fees				993 80

WITNESS FEES.

February term.

		Days	Miles		
James F Farr	State vs Hensel	2 days	40 miles	4 40	
C A McDonald	" "	2	40 "	4 40	
P S Dalnard	" Brown	1	240 "	15 40	
Albert LaBree	" Hensel	2	40 "	4 40	
Dr H Grundy	" "	2	40 "	4 40	
John Mostrom	" Doyle	3	44 "	5 64	
Albert Wanstedt	" "	3	44 "	5 64	
August Wanstadt	" "	3	44 "	5 64	
Alfred Ethier	" "	1	50 "	4 00	
Old Man Payment	" "	1	50 "	4 00	
Edward Juneau	" "	1	50 "	4 00	
John Dempsey	" "	1	2 "	1 12	
A P Toupin	" "	1	2 "	1 12	
					64 16

October Term.

		Days	Miles		
Dennis Lizotte	Grand Jury	1 day	28 miles	2 56	
Joseph Belair	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Steve Ford	"	1 "	6 "	1 36	
J W Anderson	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Jessie Donue	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Nels Swanson	"	3 "	44 "	3 64	
Ed Hamry	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
Mary Belland	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Fred Krueger	"	2 "	8 "	2 48	
John Sargent	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Abe Galla	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Milton Converse	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
H Sarasin	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
Ed Brouillette	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
C C Jackson	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Thos Bentson	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Sheldon Hardenbrook	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Chas Erickson	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
J T Knight	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
O F Post	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
S J Girardin	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
A J Lachapelle	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Wm Findelsen	"	3 "	6 "	3 36	
Matt Coad	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Dan Latendresse	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
John Kelfenheim	"	2 "	4 "	2 20	
Dr McEachran	State vs Champou	1 "	70 "	10 20	
Nels Swanson	" "	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Mary Belland	" "	1 "	44 "	3 64	
O F Post	" McAndress	1 "	24 "	2 44	
I Dahlen	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
J L Johnson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Chas Fellman	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
J W Anderson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
P S Dalnard	" "	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Carl Johnson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Jas A Mead	" Fred Ely	1 "	600 "	37 00	
Louis Doucet	" Champou	2 "	44 "	4 64	
					141 08
Total witness fees					205 24

Sheriffs and Deputies.

Moses Verboncour court bailiff Feb. term 4 days	12 00	
Joseph Belair " " " 3 "	9 00	
Fred Cyr " " " 5 "	15 00	
John Kivel " " " 7 "	21 00	
Charles Sampson serving subpoena on George Grundy and drawing and summoning Petit Jury February term	48 65	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees February term, conveying prisoners to and from Crookston	106 17	
Ed Brouillet Special deputy sheriff 1 day Oct term	3 00	
Nels Holberg " " 6 " "	18 00	
Thos Belair " " 4 " "	12 00	
John Kivel Court bailiff 9 " "	27 00	
Joseph Duchamp " 9 " "	27 00	
Fred Cyr Special deputy Sheriff 9 " "	27 00	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees 11 " "	33 00	
		358 82

Clerks and Stenographers.

Joseph Perrault clerk's fees and drawing Petit jury February term	6 75	
Joseph Perrault clerks fees February term 6 days	18 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 7 "	21 00	
Joseph Perrault " October " 11 "	33 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 11 "	33 00	
B A Strawbridge court stenog. fees Feb. " 5 "	50 00	
Chas M Lohn " salary May to Dec inclusive	142 32	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Brown	2 75	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Doyle	12 00	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Hensel	5 45	
Joseph Perrault miscellaneous court fees	11 00	
		335 27

Miscellaneous District court Expenses.

Joseph Bergeron Petit juror Feb term 1898 1 day 56 miles	7 60
Louis Alstadt interpreter " " 1899 1 " 2 "	1 10
F A Grady attys fees for defendant state vs Doyle	10 00
B A Strawbridge Stenographer's fees, transcript case of Sortedahl vs bd of co commissioners of Red Lake co	5 40
J L Cossette Talesman 1 day Oct. term	2 00
H Latendresse " 1 " 2 miles "	2 20
Fred Krueger " 1 " 2 " "	2 20

Moses Verboncoeur	" 2 " "	4 00	
Napoleon Miller	" 1 " "	2 00	
Fred Borchers	" 1 " "	2 00	
F A Grady	attys fees for defendant state vs Fred Ely	10 00	
H W Lee	" " " " Champoux	15 00	
C L Taylor	justice fees drawing jurors February term	3 00	
A P Toupin	" " " " October "	3 00	
Martin O'Brien	Special co atty state vs Brown	80 00	
			119 50
	Total district court expenses		2012 63

Boarding Prisoners.

Polk County	month of November 1898	13 40	
Fred Kruegor	" " 1898	4 00	
Polk County	" December 1898	32 60	
"	" Jan. & Feb. 1899	40 47	
Joseph Belair	4 days in February 1899	3 50	
Polk County	7 " March 1899	4 97	
" "	22 "	15 62	
			114 71

JUSTICE COURT.

Justice Fees.

A P Toupin	state vs Romeo Ducharme	6 60	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	13 85	
"	" Henry Jelmer	22 35	
S T Johnson	" Gilbert Eugene	3 25	
"	" Ed Miller	4 55	
H E Mussey	" Al Frayne	3 15	
C L Taylor	" Emil Just	11 30	
"	" ChasChristianson	1 45	
"	" Henry Jelmer	3 35	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	2 25	
"	" John Doe	1 00	
K O Gigstad	" Sirois	9 65	
	Total		82 85

Witness fees

A J Lachapelle	state vs Romaine Ducharme	1 12	
Theo Pichette	" "	1 12	
Peter K Olson	" "	1 12	
George Brunelle	" "	1 12	
Mrs Levi Brouillet	" Ely	1 12	
Eugene Robillard	" "	1 12	
Martin Evenson	" Ed Miller	1 12	
John Coonery	" "	1 12	
Julius Bashler	" "	1 12	
Charles Helm	" "	1 12	
Henry Mosseau	" Frank Sirois	2 24	
Wm Lonsdale	" "	1 12	
Fred Lemay	" "	1 12	
Adolph White	" Henry Jelmer	2 12	
	Total		17 80

Sheriff's and Constable fees.

Geo G Williams	state vs Gilbert Eugene	18 24	
Wm Benzie	" Al Frayne	12 97	
Fred Cyr	constable fees and expense conveying prisoner to Red Wing state vs Romain Ducharme	70 20	
Charles Sampson	" Emil Just	11 25	
W D Culver	" Ed Miller	11 85	
Charles Sampson	" Chas Christianson	12 00	
"	" Fred Ely	15 50	
"	" Armstrong	6 65	
Chas Fellman	" Sirois	14 10	
	Total		178 76

Jury Fees.

Willie Olson	state vs Frank Sirois	1 12	
Fred Case	" "	1 12	
W A Case	" "	1 12	
J J Soll	" "	1 12	
Aug Amundson	" "	1 12	
H A Johnson	" "	1 12	
			6 72

Miscellaneous Justice Court Expenses.

John C Mathews	court commissioner's fees state vs Emil Just	6 30	
Joseph Belair	interpreter's fees state vs Emil Just	2 00	
			8 30
	Total justice court costs		294 43

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Fred Eikhoff.

Joseph Belair	coroner's fees	14 50	
Dr Henry Francis	medical witness fees	6 20	
Christ Hall	witness fees	1 12	
A H Weagant	"	1 12	
L N Nolan	"	1 12	
			21 06

Case of G Gilbertson

Joseph Belair	coroner's fees	21 60	
Lars Backe	Juror's fees	1 12	
Joseph Jerome	"	1 12	
G G Williams	"	1 12	
P S Dainard	"	1 12	
W T Mullarky	"	1 12	
W C Smiley	"	1 12	
Dr Henry Grundy	medical witness fees	6 20	
Dr Henry Francis	" "	12 20	
Wm Benzie	witness fees	1 12	
Carl Kretzschmar	"	1 12	
Fred Holzknecht	"	1 12	
P O Bergh	"	1 12	
Philip Zeh	"	1 12	
Albert LaBree	"	1 12	
Gina Gilbertson	"	1 12	
			57 56

Case of Lawrence Cunningham.

Joseph Balair	Coroner's fees	18 95	
Dr Henry Francis	med witness fees	6 20	
James Cunningham	"	1 12	
Samuel Grosland	"	1 12	
			27 39
	Total costs inquisitions		109 01

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of A A Mossestad.

Dr I Lemieux	examination fee and report	3 30	
" N M Watson	" " "	3 30	
Olof Larson	witness fees and mileage	7 53	
Ole E Runnigen	" " "	7 53	
Charles Sampson	conveying to asylum and expenses	44 03	
			65 69

Case of Ralph Swanson.

J B Hebert	conveying to school for feeble minded at Faribault and expenses	47 20	
A C Rogers supt.	expenses of Ralph Swanson at school for feeble minded 1 year	30 00	
			77 20

Case of Gustav Lorentzen.

Dr I Lemieux	examination fee and making report	3 30	
Axel Kron	witness fees and mileage	2 92	
Olaus Lorentzen	"	2 92	
W A Schreiter	Juror's fees and making report	3 30	
E A Moran	fees, expense, and R R fare conveying to asylum at Fergus Falls	29 53	
			41 97
	Total,		184 86

INTEREST ON COUNTY REVENUE ORDERS AND WARRANTS.

H B Kaufer	27 33	
Frank Ives	1 08	
C L Dobner	37 23	
S A Swanson	96	
J C Dahl	31	
Hans Langseth	38	
Lena Baaken	7 40	
Dan Patterson	66	
E M Hoff	3 22	
N M Watson	1 92	
W T Mullarky	64 00	
Geo West	12 50	
W J Love	19 42	
First State Bank, Red Lake Falls	262 06	
L C Simons	181 65	
B A Strawbridge	33 91	
Ovide Moreau	09	
James Sutor	23	
John Witz	1 18	
Thos Glenn	19	
Joseph Perrault	3 16	
Joseph Pigeon	26	
W A Schreiter	1 04	
J B O'Brien	5 24	
H H Zaiser	34	
Geo Dupont	12	
McGill Warner Co	82	
R Fortier	1 98	
John A Duffy	4 85	
Edward E Havick	40	
L Ellington	81 85	
Frank E Hunt	4 61	
Fred Borchers	61 62	
Wm Findeisen	8 40	
J W Wheeler	2 57	
Dr I Lemieux	08	
W P Johnston	90 07	
N P Nelson	18	
Thos Lawrence	17 59	
P E Smidesang	10	
Paul Schaenauer	1 65	
Theo LaBissoniere	20 23	
Olof Larson	10	
J K Hannay	22 22	
M Skala	2 10	
Bank of St. Hilaire	5 01	
Napoleon Delage	62	
Peter Nimesgern	3 35	
H M Kaus	5 07	
John B Hebert	17	
Knud Kvandl	05	
Rasmus Oen	80	
Jas Brady	1 79	
K M Hansen	10 93	
Peder O Mykleby	08	
Alex Elmslie	5 09	
Joseph Dupont	65	
C E Boughton	69 57	
P A Erickson	16	
Citizens Bank of Mankato	8 11	
E G Valentine	85	
E A Anderson	08	
Maymo McNerthney	09	
John Schonauer	47	
Haalge Baril	18	
Louis Falardeau	09	
A D Stephens	158 73	
A P Toupin	16	
Chas Demann	98	
Nels Holberg	68	
M O Sortedahl	37	
J T Knight	21	
Wm Scharper	67	
P M Olson	04	
J K Hannay & Co	2 65	
P A Eckstrom	05	
Anton Erickson	33	
Merchants State Bank Red Lake Falls	202 06	
R A Lawrence & Co	75	
Chas M Lohn	1 33	
J E Ford	1 40	
Pioneer Press Co	3 26	
P H Kirwan	2 30	
Frank Jeffers	1 59	
H B Laplante	15	
O T Tandberg	8 68	
Ed Aubol	08	
W A Sorsoliel	07	
L A Kaufer	00	
		1492 53

PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR REPORTING BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

O Larson	town of Numedal	1 25	
H D Baardson	" Norden	3 75	
O E Purdy	" North	1 50	
A Nelson	" Bray	1 25	
N K Anderson	" Sanders	2 25	
F T Satre	" Rocksbury	6 75	
P Englestad	" "	25	
Gust Naplin	" Polk Centre	50	
O T Romsos	" "	2 50	
P A Eckstrom	" Black River	2 25	
L R Bramsness	" River Falls	2 50	
O J Johnson	" Wyandotte	3 50	
A D Berry	" Louisville	4 00	
I Baril	" Red Lake Falls	1 25	
A Patnaude	" Gervais	4 00	
C E Asp	" Emardville	2 75	
Olof Tande	" Garnes	5 50	
J B Demerais	" Lake Pleasant	50	
M Ducharme	" "	3 50	
Geo Dupont	" Terrebonne	4 75	
J B Hebert	" Poplar River	4 00	
Samuel Gibeau	" "	6 00	
Lars Backe	city of Thief River Falls	11 25	
I Lemieux	" Red Lake Falls	16 25	
			92 00

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Phil A Kaufer,	printing official ballots	$ 75 75	
" "	legal notices and commissioners' proceedings	169 10	
" "	bids for wood and printing	4 50	
Ives & Soll,	publishing delinquent tax list	1074 00	
" "	commissioners' proceedings	236 25	
" "	financial statement, 188	455 30	
" "	legal notices	35 70	
" "	proceedings board of equalization	46 50	
St Paul Globe,	notice of sale of Red Lake Co. bonds	32 40	
	Total		2129 50

OFFICIAL FEES.

Samuel Gibeau,	recording bonds, oaths and certificates of election county officers	$ 17 00	
"	recording town officers' bonds	12 00	
"	" " treas. "	10 00	
"	" official bonds	3 50	
"	making list of mortgages for assessor and comparing townsite plats	31 00	
Joseph Perrault,	clerk's fees Feb'y term district court, filing bonds, oaths, etc	50 00	
"	filing and recording town officers' bonds, etc	20 75	
"	clerk's fees delinquent tax sale	1350 00	
Wm C L Demann,	2 days, board of audit	6 00	
Adam Zeh,	2 " " "	6 00	
Joseph Perrault,	1 " " "	3 00	
S A Swanson,	recording certificates and oaths of county officers	4 25	
	Total		1513 50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Geo D Barnard & Co,	books and blanks for county officers	$168 98	
" "	case ink	9 00	
" "	tax tickler	25 00	
Free Press Printing Co,	blanks, tax receipts, tie and reversible envelopes, asst. books, order and warrant books	224 18	
" "	blanks for superintendent of schools	70	
Pioneer Press Co.	wolf bounty and other blanks	23 50	
" "	books for treasurer and register of deeds	71 50	
" "	dater and stamps for auditor	1 00	
" "	estray record and blanks	7 10	
" "	two general index deeds	30 50	
" "	blanks for auditor and register of deeds	13 30	
" "	auditor and treasurer's register of daily collections and payments	34 00	
" "	tax calculating machine and blanks for county officers	63 38	
Grand Forks Herald,	tax receipts, pencils and stamps for treasurer	26 30	
Walter S Booth & Son,	blanks for clerk of court	6 20	
R A Lawrence & Co,	binding townsite plats	37 50	
Samuel Gibeau,	blank book and stationery for register of deeds	1 47	
Courier Pub Co,	stationery for county officers and court calendars	202 52	
Red LakeFallsGazette,	stationery for county officers	5 25	
Ovide Emard,	legal cap paper for coroner	50	
Brown, Treacy & Co,	printing county bonds	17 50	
Adam Zeh.	duplicator, stamps and pads	4 70	
	Total		974 08

FIRE WARDENS.

W Olson,	$ 50	
Ole Towe,	1 50	
Ole E Runnigen,	75	
Halvor Johnson,	3 00	
Joseph A Duchamp,	75	
M Orvick,	50	
Albert Griffiths	75	
Olof Towe,	1 00	
Christ Bugge	75	
Ingeborg Bugge,	50	
Magnus Winberg,	2 00	
A Orvick,	75	
John Powers,	3 00	
Joseph Pigeon,	3 00	
Joseph Dupont,	2 00	
C P Swanson,	3 00	
Andrew Johnson,	1 00	
Total		24 75

WOLF BOUNTIES.

John Sande,	$20 00	
C G Gerlach,	5 00	
Oner Bruneau,	25 00	
Joseph Gaudette,	2 00	
Fremont Randall,	5 00	
Hedry Gerlach,	5 00	
Peter Ethier,	15 00	
Alfred Ethier,	10 00	
Willie Montreuil,	25 00	
Henry Cyr,	50 00	
B O Linstad,	5 00	
Alfred J Waldal,	5 00	
Henry Lemieux,	5 00	
Charley Englund,	10 00	
K R Killand,	5 00	
Olaus Omoth,	3 00	
Charley Leader,	5 00	
Halvor Rodegaard,	5 00	
John Hogen,	10 00	
Ed Whaley,	20 00	
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00	
Geo G Grovom,	5 00	
Lars G Netteland,	5 00	
Wm Bruneau,	12 00	
Louis Halvorson,	5 00	
G A Konekson,	10 00	
Knut Steen,	5 00	
August Peterson,	37 00	
Charles Clark,	20 00	
Herman Wolf,	5 00	
Earl Ford,	5 00	
Mikkel L Kjos	15 00	
Fred Turnquist,	5 00	
F Hansen,	5 00	
Joseph Perras,	5 00	
George Madden,	30 00	
Mike Madden,	30 00	
Casper Falk,	3 00	
Peter Hood,	10 00	
William Yonke,	5 00	
Joseph Juneau,	5 00	
John A Dahl,	5 00	
Joseph Falardeau,	10 00	
John Forstad,	5 00	
J W McGinty,	10 00	
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00	
Phllimo Bruneau,	5 00	
Regis Ethier,	10 00	
S H Wilson,	10 00	
Jonas La Bree,	5 00	
Isidore Audette,	5 00	
Christ Sandmoen,	10 00	
Frank Ault,	5 00	
Albert Brennan,	5 00	
Halvor Hanson,	5 00	
A T Beauchene,	5 00	
Henry Ethier,	5 00	
Otto Ammundsen,	5 00	
Napoleon Poulin,	7 00	
Eugene Jubinville,	7 00	
Alex Rose,	15 00	
Hans J Peterson,	7 00	
August Demoney,	7 00	
Arthur Brunelle,	5 00	
Laurent Gagne,	14 00	
Fred Edenhalen,	5 00	
James Rogers,	7 00	
Ole Mathson,	5 00	
Philias Provincial,	5 00	
Alfred Thoreson,	3 00	
Erick Erickson,	3 00	
P M Olson,	5 00	
John Luxenberger,	5 00	
John Jenkins,	5 00	
Albert Griffiths,	10 00	
Antoine Lizotte,	10 00	
Gunder Hazen,	5 00	
Total		702 00

ELECTION RETURNS, CANVASSING BOARD AND MILEAGE.

K O Gigstad,	2 days and mileage county canvassing board	$ 8 40	
W T Mullarky,	5 " " " and legislative canvassing board	15 00	
WmC L Demann,	3 days county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	14 80	
C L Taylor,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	3 20	
A P Toupin,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	3 20	
S T Johnson,	2 days county canvassing board and mileage	10 00	
S A Swanson,	bringing election returns town of Black River	3 50	
C E Asp,	carrying ballots and mileage town of Emardville	3 40	
Olaf Larson,	" " town of Numedal and mileage	6 80	
	Total		68 30

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Ernest Buse,	47 cords wood,	$75 20	
W A Schreiter,	oil, etc	24 35	
Frank E Hunt,	oil, hardware, etc	23 46	
James Brady,	repairs in auditor's and clerk of court's offices	2 00	
A J Lachapelle,	fixing railing and platform in court room	2 75	
Henry Hennemuth,	3 days labor on vault	7 50	
Eli Lasha,	plastering roof and cementing vault	13 30	
	Total		148 56

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J J Dow, Supt.	clothing for Arthur Hendrickson, blind, at Faribault	$ 40 00	
L C Simons,	rent of court house Jan 7th to Dec 7th, 1899	337 50	
" "	postage and annotations to statutes	4 00	
H O Gjerberg,	water for court house 2 months	2 00	
Frank E Hunt,	supplies for court house	11 91	
Joseph Perrault,	expenses in issuing citizens' papers July, 1898, at Lambert, St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls	16 75	
Adam Zeh,	filing case	10 00	
Samuel Gibeau,	chair and desk for register of deeds	30 00	
Geo A Ralph,	set of townsite plats	198 90	
Chas E Boughton,	insurance on books and furniture	44 29	
L A Kaufer,	leather belt and shackles for sheriff	3 50	
G E Hart,	examination questions for superintendent of schools	2 25	
P H Kerwin,	township plats and field notes	245 25	
J E Ford,	making set of transfer books	180 89	
Frank Anderson,	book case for judge of probate	5 00	
Peter C Wold,	assessing Dist No 1	5 00	
O H Olsen,	" " " 2	5 00	
J K Hannay,	telegrams and attorney's fees printing of county bonds	15 04	
J E Ford,	2 days assistant superintendent of schools	6 00	
Meehan Lbr Co,	lumber for benches in court room	4 72	
L C Simons,	exchange on draft for interest on bonds	80	
Henry Norland,	serving notice and conveying Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter to Todd Co.	67 50	
" "	serving notice and conveying Mrs Peder Anderson to Big Stone Co	63 00	
	Total		1328 59

POOR FUND.

Receipts:

Credit Balance, Jan 2d, 1899	$ 68	
Taxes collected to " 1900	2161 95	
Refunded by Todd Co, Minn	7 50	
Refundment of warrant No 1197	3 21	
Total receipts		2173 34

Disbursements:

Bills paid per itemized schedule following	$1466 60	
Refunding orders	80	
Orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	386 20	
Balance on hand	319 74	
Total disbursements		2173 34
Cr Balance brought down	319 74	

POOR FUND.

Relief and support of Poor.

E K Gjernes mdse to Mrs John Doyle	10 00	
Edward E Havick goods furnished Mrs Bostrum	10 10	
Rapp & Post mdse " " Baxter	8 36	
" " " " John Ortenquist	10 40	
John Albin board and care of "	64 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette	80 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling co flour and Feed furnished to Mrs Andrew Hansen, E Safford and A E Cunningham	41 20	
Mullarky & Hansen mdse furnished Mrs Peder Anderson	4 50	
Chris Porter wood " " "	1 00	
Andrew Bergh room for Nels Lysaker 8 weeks	27 50	
Lars Roland board of " 8 "	24 00	
Eli Belair taking care of Geo Webb a pauper	6 00	
I E Legesse " " " "	9 00	
J L Johnson, medicine for " "	8 50	
Edith Dainard " " "	9 50	
L N Nolan " family of " "	9 00	
Jas Beach " " "	5 00	
" 1½ cords wood to " "	2 50	
M V Evenson mdse to S Helgsen "	2 50	
P O Bergh mattress " "	2 00	
John Hallen wood to Mrs H Everson " "	2 00	
Louis McMahon " " "	5 00	
Lars Lee " " "	6 00	
Thomas Rogney " " "	4 25	
Han Langseth & Co mdse to " "	20 00	
Emil E Zeh " " "	13 26	
P O Bergh coffin and box for Mrs E E Erickson "	14 00	
Arthur Belland mdse to M P Boraas for care of G Quale a pauper	35 00	
E E Havik " " " " " "	36 00	
Martin P Boraas board and care of G Quale a pauper	5 00	
Samuel Gibeau mdse for " "	1 65	
M P Boraas coffin, digging grave and funeral exp of G Quale a pauper	19 60	
Mullarky & Hansen express on medicine for Carl Backe	2 85	
Herb Miller house rent for paupers	8 00	
Octave Lacoursiere board and care of Joseph Doyea a pauper	15 00	
Edward Gareau " " " " " by Octave Lacoursiere	100 00	
Theo LaBissoniere clothing for Joseph Doyea a pauper	3 85	
St Gabriels hospital 12 mos board Mary Demers	60 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt, mdse for E Safford and family "	7 53	
" " " Kjos family "	1 00	
" " " Peter Ness "	1 55	
Hans Langseth & Co " furnished Mrs A Hanson "	20 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt, " " " "	13 73	
C E Purdy hay " " "	5 55	
Louis McMahon 1 cord slab wood " " "	1 25	
Hanson & Barzen flour furnished " " "	2 10	
Mullarky & Hansen, assgnt. " " "	4 20	
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon "	52 00	
E K Gjernes mdse furnished Geo Olson "	21 00	
Mrs S M Hoff house rent and wood furnished Mrs Bosard a pauper	7 50	
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished Mrs Brouillet a pauper	10 00	
Theo LaBissoniere " " Mrs Brault "	30 00	
Trefle Daoust board and care of Theo Carle "	12 00	
F H Lambert " " " " "	9 00	
St Gabriels Hospital hospital services rendered Anton Juneau a pauper,	27 92	
W A Schreiter, medicine for Robt Poutz family,	4 50	
Riverside Hospital, balance due for services rendered Gerhard Deitrickson,	36 00	
Frank Tilton, digging grave for Dana Lillemoen,	4 00	
M V Evenson, mdse for Lillemoen family	4 00	
P O Bergh, coffin, robe and box for Cunningham boy	13 50	
Hubert Holzknecht, digging grave " "	3 00	
Sande & Turville, livery at funeral " "	3 00	
Riverside Hospital, care of Solomon Severson,	42 00	
John Perrault, board and care of Genevia Violette,	18 80	
		1065 75

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

W T Mullarky, ticket to St Paul hospital and clothing for Hjelmer Lillemoen,	16 37	
J P Steele, ticket to West Baden, Ind, for Paul Benoit,	28 56	
J K Hannay, R R fare to Faribault for Arthur Hendrickson,	5 70	
Anna Johnson, R R fare to Grand Forks,	6 00	
K M Hansen, " " and expenses conveying Hjelmer Lillemoen to St Paul	31 31	
		87 94

PHYSICIANS' FEES.

Dr A F Blomberg, treatment and artificial limb for G Linde,	45 00	
Dr A F Blomberg, amputating arm and treatment of Ole Wold,	10 00	
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Bert Lambert,	31 50	
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Robt Poutz family,	11 25	
Dr H Franc's, medical attendance on Geo Webb,	22 00	
Dr I Lemieux, " " " Joseph Doyea	3 50	
" " " " Mrs Brouillet's daughter,	2 50	
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance on Mrs Brault's daughter,	2 75	
Dr I Lemieux, dressing scalp wound for Young Charpentier,	5 50	
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance and drugs for Mrs Benoit,	15 50	
Dr I Lemieux, extracting tooth for Mrs O Brouillet,	50	
Dr D Tufte, surgical treatment of Torkel Olson's child,	25 00	
Dr W O Tessier, attendance and medicine for Theo Carle,	12 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold and Mrs Andrew Hanson	13 50	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Mrs Andrew Hanson,	4 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered family of Hans Engstad,	12 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold,	15 00	
Dr J G Millspaugh, operation on and treatment of Moses Jolly,	50 00	
Dr J G Millspaugh, medical attendance on Anton Juneau,	10 00	
		321 50

MISCELLANEOUS POOR EXPENSES.

Paid interest on county poor orders	1 81	
		1 81
Total orders drawn on poor fund,		1496 60

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts:

Balance in treasury Jan 1, 1899	128 21	
Tax collections during the year,	1102 21	
Total receipts		1230 42

Disbursements:

J C Dahl, drift bolts for Clearwater bridge,	6 70	
O J Johnson, 5 days work on Clearwater bridge	15 00	
O A Skovhaug, 5 " " " "	6 40	
A Rose, 6 " " " "	8 15	
Ed Johnson, 2¼ " " " "	3 25	
Henry Norland 6 " " " "	18 00	
E Peterson, 1¼ " " " "	1 85	
Ed Johnson, 5¼ " " " "	6 85	
St Hilaire Lbr Co, lumber for culverts town of Wyandotte,	15 12	
Town of Polk Centre, " Black River Bridge,	40 00	
Alex Rose, repairs for Wyandotte, Emardville and Terrebonne bridges,	4 00	
O A Skovhaug, " " " "	4 75	
A O Lee, treas town of Emardville—appropriation	100 00	
Gilette Herzog Mfg Co, interest on road and bridge orders,	58	
H M Kaus, " " " "	11 49	
J K Hannay, " " " "	08	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, " " " "	48	
C E Boughton, " " " "	60	
Refunding orders,	41	
Outstanding orders redeemed,	252 76	
Balance in treasury,	733 74	
Total disbursements and balance,		1230 42
Balance brought down,	733 74	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1899	Apportionments and Tax Collections to Jan 2d, 1900.	Total	Amount Drawn by School District Treasurer	Amount paid to State Treasurer on Account of State Loans.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1900.
1		530 85	530 85	530 85		
2		212 71	212 71	122 67	5 40	84 64
3	172 19	225 22	397 41	360 41	37 00	
4		217 60	217 60	142 54	8 50	66 56
5		206 31	206 31	206 31		
6		155 44	155 44	155 44		
7	43 36	129 06	172 42	172 42		
8		63 02	63 02			63 02
9		431 24	431 24	431 24		
10		28 36	28 36			28 36
11		65 76	65 76			65 76
12		297 57	297 57	270 48		27 09
13		95 90	95 90			95 90
14		292 16	292 16	292 16		
15		6842 58	6842 58	6069 58	650 00	123 00
16		84 94	84 94	84 94		
24		192 71	192 71	192 71		
27		372 17	372 17	372 17		
32		200 35	200 35	200 35		
36	34 77	231 27	266 04	266 04		
40		416 16	416 16	296 59	75 00	44 57
43		310 67	310 67	310 67		
45		17 46	17 46	17 46		
48		175 50	175 50	175 50		
49		221 29	221 29	221 29		
54		458 53	458 53	458 53		
57		1178 86	1178 86	1178 86		
63		493 02	493 02	241 84	105 00	146 18
71	117 46	329 74	447 20	348 53	62 50	36 17
76		282 01	282 01	221 12	53 55	7 34
79	107 04	1310 50	1417 54	1183 79	130 00	103 75
80		244 92	244 92	181 69		63 23
81		376 16	376 16	376 16		
88		412 29	412 29	412 29		
94	131 23	216 78	348 01	348 01		
99	19 71	237 93	257 64	171 31	73 75	12 58
102		1324 61	1324 61	1324 61		
103		260 20	260 20	260 20		
107		2076 48	2076 48	2076 48		
108		346 14	346 14	181 98	64 05	100 11
112		343 89	343 89	343 89		
115		273 27	273 27	273 27		
124		319 59	319 59	319 59		
125		121 95	121 95	121 95		
126		381 33	381 33	381 33		
127		363 12	363 12	363 12		
130		408 72	408 72	330 65	65 00	13 07
133		360 24	360 24	360 24		
135		300 05	300 05	300 05		
141		454 17	454 17	454 17		
147		218 13	218 13	117 93		100 20
148		209 44	209 44	209 44		
149		245 44	245 44	245 44		
151		272 29	272 29	238 29	34 00	
153	13 06	207 58	220 63	129 43		91 20
154	105 31	272 35	377 66	377 66		
165		310 43	310 43	268 88	34 75	6 80
166		276 30	276 30	160 11	67 50	48 69
167		388 79	388 79	364 70	20 05	4 04
178		256 52	256 52	168 32	67 50	20 70
180		213 60	213 60	213 60		
191		111 34	111 34	111 34		
194		233 65	233 65	233 65		
204	15 24	67 01	82 25	64 47		17 78
208		199 05	199 05	184 14	11 60	3 31
210	116 94	219 99	336 93	321 39	3 45	12 09
214		204 76	204 76	176 76	27 70	30
216		187 30	187 30	114 22	65 00	8 08
219	42 31	213 20	255 51	242 98		12 53
221		140 67	140 67	140 67		
227		313 99	313 99	229 28	62 50	22 21
228		301 48	301 48	284 72	15 50	1 26
233	70 85	226 50	297 35	129 74		167 61
	989 46	30739 61	31729 07	28391 55	1729 30	1608 22

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY FUNDS.

TOWNS.	Credit balance Jan. 1st 1899	Tax Collections Jan 1st 1900	Total	Amount drawn by town village and city treasurers.	Amount paid on account of State R. R. bonds	Credit balance Jan. 1st 1900.
Numedal		88 33	88 33	88 33		
Norden		180 92	180 92	151 66		29 26
North, including levy in city of Thief R F for settlement	10 63	1022 48	1033 11	806 36		226 75
Bray		167 85	167 85	167 85		
Sanders		406 82	406 82	354 64		52 18
Rocksbury	39 50	313 07	352 57	288 87		63 70
Polk Centre	140 42	235 88	376 30	140 42		235 88
Black River		472 18	472 18	370 77		101 41
River Falls		486 27	486 27	486 27		
Wyandotte		134 91	134 91	134 91		
Louisville	17 21	411 34	428 55	164 69		263 86
Red Lake Falls		866 27	866 27	664 71		201 56
Gervais	9 68	466 22	475 90	345 65	60 00	70 25
Emardville		412 06	412 06	412 06		
Garnes		166 03	166 03	166 03		
Equality		80 18	80 18	80 18		
Lake Pleasant		564 44	564 44	564 44		
Terrebonne		834 12	834 12	834 12		
Poplar River		622 07	622 07	600 99		21 08
Lambert		340 07	340 07	340 07		
Village of St. Hilaire	56 10	1458 25	1514 35	1038 55		475 80
City of Thief River Falls		1094 00	1094 00	1094 00		
City of Red Lake Falls	98 63	3311 79	3410 42	3140 42	270 00	
Total	372 07	14135 57	14507 64	12435 91	330 00	1741 73

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RED LAKE CO. JAN. 1, 1900.

RESOURCES:

Cash in treasury to credit of county funds	$1073 48	
Taxes and penalties collected but not distributed, county funds	1703 42	
Uncollected taxes, levy of 1897, " "	2430 24	
" " " 1898, " "	4549 75	
" " " 1899, " "	12640 02	
Total resources		22396 91

LIABILITIES:

Orders and warrants outstanding	1064 49	
Excess of assets over liabilities	21332 42	
		22396 91

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Books, furniture and fixtures	10979 85	
Vault	333 23	
		11313 08

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due Apr. 12th, 1907	10000 00	
Four " " " " June 30th, 1914	20000 00	
		30000 00

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LEVY FOR 1899.

State Revenue	2364 52	
" School	1713 77	
Interest and principal on State loans	2653 03	
County taxes	12640 02	
City and village "	8919 33	
Township "	8759 36	
School district "	26288 32	
		63341 25

Average rate of taxation, 45.51 mills.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE CO., 1899.

Lands	776307	
Lots	206548	
Personal Property	318751	
		1301606

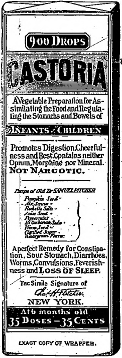
The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 19th day of February, 1900.

KARL M. HANSEN,
O. J. JOHNSON,
JAMES SUTOR,
J. B. HEBERT,
WM. C. L. DEMANN,
Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

{SEAL}

Attest,
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

17¢ a Pound for Wool

Not this kind, but Sheep's Wool, in exchange for our superb pure woolen goods. Extra Blankets, Shirting Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Dress Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Shawls, Fine Cassimeres, Attractive Shirts, Skirts, Serviceable Mackinaws and Underwear that fits. We pay 17c for Medium, 16c for Fine Medium or Coarse, and 15c for Fine Wool, and pay freight to our mill on shipments over 100 pounds. If you have too large a clip for exchange we will pay you cash for all or part at regular market prices. Sacks and shipping tags sent upon request.

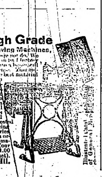
Send for Samples and Price List to the best Wool Market in the Northwest.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS, Grand Forks, N. Dakota

$16.75 Warranted High Grade

We Dare to Describe All Our Sewing Machines, a thing that dealers in cheap rattle-traps dare not do. We sell you a high-grade machine at less than [illegible] factory list, calculating that each machine put [illegible] will sell many others for us without great expense. This machine—Corella No. 4—is constructed of the best material in use, every bearing being of steel or case-hardened. The woodwork is of best quality, either Light Antique or Golden Oak finish. The motion is easy and light. It does not vibrate. It is a lock-stitch shuttle. The operation of the feed mechanism is positive, giving an accurate 4-motion movement to the feed without the use of springs. It has a self-lubricating needle-bar, which is always kept clean, well oiled, and the oil cannot drop on the work. The needle is absolutely self-setting. There is but one hole to thread through—the needle's eye. It is thoroughly inspected and tested before leaving the factory, and is strongly crated, each being accompanied by the factory warranty for 10 years. Accessories and Attachments complete free. TERMS: $4.00 cash with order; balance C. O. D. At our remarkably close price this machine (usually sold at $25 to $35) will sell itself at sight. Your friends need but to see it to buy it. Customers may retain $1.00 from every cash order they send us (remitting $15.75 net).

F. E. ENCELL & CO., 330 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Illustrated Catalog of General Merchandise

Perfect in Quality

No Rochelle Salts
No Alum

MODERATE IN PRICE

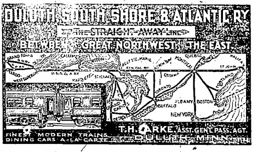
in the food prepared with

Calumet Baking Powder

We will give $1000 for anything injurious found in food prepared with

CALUMET

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.



SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

PENSIONS,
PATENTS,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS
Claims against the Government.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Formerly Third Auditor U. S. Treasury.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

Practices before the Supreme Court of the U. S., Court of Claims, and all Departments of the Government.

Special attention given to claims of officers and enlisted men, for Army and Navy service in the Mexican War, War of the Rebellion and the War with Spain. Also Claims of Government Contractors. Collection of Accounts.

Refers by permission to Hon. Geo. L. Wellington, U S Senator from Maryland, General O O. Howard, U. S. Army, George C. Henning President, Traders National Bank, Washington, D. C., and others.

No charge for advice. Correspondence solicited.

Offices, Atlantic Building,
928 and 930 F Street, N. W.,
Rooms, 95, 97, 99 and 100,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Food Prepared With "Calumet" is Free from Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime and Ammonia. "Calumet" is the Housewife's Friend.

CALUMET Baking Powder

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

NONE SO GOOD.

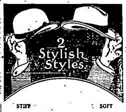
"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



THE
Patterson Hat

Your dealer has, or *can get it for you.*

Style and Wearing Qualities Combined

PATTERSON & STEVENSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A FREE PATTERN

(her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

Dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, - - - - New York City.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CURE.

A Dying Bachelor Who Became Interested in a Plan for a Novel Funeral.

"I don't know that life insurance is a cure for disease," said the retired life insurance solicitor, "but I know of an instance which makes it look that way. In the town where I first began business was a bachelor of about 50 years, who was quite alone in the world, and had some years before taken out a five-thousand-dollar policy on himself for the benefit of a maiden sister, who had died a year before the events of this story. He kept his policy going, however, because it was a good way to save money, and one day he was taken down with some kind of fever. He grew worse day after day, until one day the doctor told him that he would in all likelihood be dead within the next twenty-four hours. This suggested his life insurance money, all he had to leave, and he immediately began to talk with the doctor on the subject of a proper disposal of it. He concluded after some thought that the best thing to do with it was to blow it in on a tremendous big funeral for himself, including a banquet for all the people he knew. This was an entirely new idea for a funeral, and when the doctor left him that night to the care of his nurse his mind was entirely occupied with his funeral. He talked to the nurse about it and when the nurse made him stop he lay and thought about it. In fact, he became so much interested in the details of his funeral that he quite forgot about having to die to make it possible. In the morning when the doctor came he found his patient in a wild perspiration and his pulse beating in much better fashion than it had been going for some days. He also found the general condition of the patient much improved. He was greatly astonished, and at once began to ask questions. The patient told him with eager interest of a lot of new things he had thought of for the funeral and something that bothered him a good deal and said he had been thinking of it all night. Then the doctor laughed and told him he guessed the funeral would have to be postponed, for he wasn't going to die, just then anyhow. Nor did he, and he isn't dead yet, but he is married and has his policy paid up for his wife's benefit."

SMALL PIPES

And Mild Tobacco Satisfy the Desires of Japanese Smokers.

Washington Star: "You may have noticed that the Japanese who visit America are very moderate smokers," said a prominent Japanese now traveling in the United States. "Those of my countrymen who indulge in the weed mostly smoke cigarettes or preferably the smallest pipes filled with the mildest tobacco obtainable. Of course, there are Japanese who, like some Americans, have such a craving for tobacco that nothing less than the strongest cigar or the largest pipe will satisfy them. But such smokers are exceptionally few among the Japanese. As a rule, my countrymen, while at home and abroad, are satisfied with short smokes, such as a cigarette or a tiny pipe affords. The Japanese are moderate smokers, not so much because they are small people, but for the reason that up to within recent years but very little tobacco came into Japan and the tariff on it was very high. Being a poor but frugal race, the masses purchased only limited quantities of the weed, which, as a matter of economy, they have for generations been taught to smoke in only the tiniest of pipes. These pipes, the most popular of which hold about as much tobacco as would fill an ordinary thimble, are the survival of the days when money was scarce, tobacco dear and the tariff high. In another generation or two, when Japan shall have taken her place among the wealthy nations of the world, my countrymen will no doubt smoke large quantities of tobacco, and then the small pipes will be abandoned for big ones, such as Englishmen and Americans now smoke."

How Women Dress in Siberia.

Common-class women in Siberia wear shawls or kerchiefs on their heads while the rich women wear no head covering whatever. A traveler recently returned from that part of the world says that a Russian woman who is otherwise trim and modern in dress will go about with her hair disheveled to the point of the ludicrous. Less attention is paid to the head and feet than to other parts of their toilet. "It is odd enough to see them," says this same writer, "defying dripping decks and muddy roads in the thinnest of heelless slippers, while the breezes play havoc with the loose tresses of their hair. Their shirtwaist is a feminine terror, with a broad turnover collar, fancy cuffs, cotton bows, many buttons and numerous frills, in place of the natty American shirtwaist."

A Theater for Workingmen.

Arthur Krupp, a cousin of the great German iron founder, erected a theater a year ago in Berndorf, Austria, for the benefit of the workmen employed in his great steel works at that place. It was to have been dedicated by the Empress Elizabeth, but her assassination occurred just before the time set for the ceremonies. Recently Emperor Francis Joseph formally opened it in the presence of a great crowd. The theater is small, seating but 500 but it is described as being very beautiful in its decorations and adornments and most complete for the purposes to which it is to be devoted.

Difference of Opinion.

Mother—I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you! Daughter—But, mama, I don't call it suffering.—Stray Stories.

EASY LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

When the Family Is Out of Money Somebody Goes Out and Gets a Little Gold.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "When I was in the Olancho district, in Nicaragua, last month," said a visitor who is largely interesting in mining in Central America, "I had an opportunity of seeing how the lazy natives tap nature's till when they need some small change. Near our camp by the river was a hut occupied by a typical Honduranian family, consisting of husband and wife, grandfather and grandmother, and a dozen or so assorted children. The only one of the crowd who did anything except rest and smoke was the wife. At intervals of perhaps a week she would sally out with the family tin-pan, erstwhile used for cooking, and proceed to an old placer digging on the river bank. There she would squat, throw a few gourds full of dirt into the pan, fill it up with water and begin the usual circular motion of gold-washing. She was very skillful and would keep a little sheet of dirty water spraying over the edge like a miniature cataract. When the water was exhausted a few spoonsful of sand would be left in the bottom of the pan, and, spreading it out thin, with a bit of stick, she would go over it, grain by grain, looking for 'color.' Whenever she saw a speck of gold she moistened the stick upon her tongue and picked up the particle by adhesion. Each bit of the precious metal was stored away in a quill plugged with clay at the ends, and I have know her to take out as much as a quarter of an ounce in the course of a day. Usually her limit was about $2, and when she got that she stopped. Then the head of the house would arise languidly and start for the nearest store twelve miles away. Sometimes he would trade the whole amount for whiskey, but as a rule he brought back tobacco, salt, meal and calico. There are hundreds of native families who live in exactly the same manner in Olancho. Sometimes the woman will be lucky enough to strike a rich pocket, that will yield a dollar or more a pan, but they never dream of washing it out at once and getting a stake. It simply means that they can secure their usual amount with less work."

ANOTHER AIRSHIP.

Inventor Declares It Will Remain in Air a Week at a Time.

The Swiss newspapers announce the forthcoming "launch" of a new airship over—not on—the Lake of Constance, says the London News. Its inventor is Count von Zeppelin, a retired German officer, who has for many years studied the question of steering balloons. He now claims to have solved the problem of the light motor. An aeroplane built by him is reported to have developed sufficient power to tow a boat on the River Inn at a speed of nine miles an hour. To minimize the risks of an unforeseen fall the count has selected the Lake of Constance as the scene of his decisive experiment. Its area of over 300 square miles will, he believes, be sufficient to enable him to execute all necessary evolutions. The vessel is "moored" at Friedrichshafen and is supported by sixty pontoons. There is a gas works in the vicinity. The inventor keeps the mechanism of his airship secret and has taken stringent precautions to warn off the curious. All that is known is that the vessel's proportions are immense—over 550 feet long and nearly fifty feet in diameter. It is cylindrical, with conical extremities, and is divided internally by strong partitions. The "hull" is of silk, stretched over a skeleton of aluminum. The power is supplied by two motors, placed beneath the cylinder, one at each end. The propelling principle is the ordinary screw, but there are three special devices for steering. Count von Zeppelin declares that his machine will be able to rise to a height of over 3,000 feet, lift a weight of nearly two tons, travel at a speed of ten yards a second, and remain in the air for a week at a time.

Meteors Prefer Morning.

An interesting and significant fact is that the average hourly number of meteors is only half as great in the evening as in the morning, and in the evening their velocity is lower, says Prof. C. A. Young in the New Lippincott for November. The reason is that at sunset we have before us the point in the heavens from which we are movin in our orbital journey around the sun, while in the morning we face the point toward which we are advancing; in the evening we are in the rear of the earth, at sunrise in front. This increase in the numbers and speed of the morning meteors is just what ought to happen if they are bodies moving indiscriminately in all directions under the sun's attraction, and with the velocity (about twenty-six miles a second) which a body would acquire in falling toward the sun from a distance very great as compared with the size of our planetary orbits.

Strange Story of a Watch.

A strange experience recently befell George Dietz, formerly a resident of Chester, Pa., but at the present time in the jewelry business in Honolulu. Mr. Dietz has recovered a watch which he lost over thirty years ago at Gettysburg. He was fighting for the north on that bloody battlefield when he dropped it. The watch was recently brought into the jeweler's shop by Harry Ellis of the Kansas volunteers. The soldier, who was bound to Manila, wanted to sell it. On being asked where he got it he said his father, who had found it on the battlefield of Gettysburg, had given it to him. The jeweler opened it and saw his name scratched on it. He lost no time in making a trade with the soldier.

PET SUPERSTITIONS.

Some That Influence All Sorts of People.

Dr. Samuel Johnson would never enter a room left foot foremost; the brave Marshal Saxe screamed in terror at the sight of a cat; Peter the Great was not equal to crossing a bridge when he came to it, unless to do so was absolutely necessary; Byron shared with less famous people than he the dislike to having the salt at table spilled between him and his neighbor. A sneeze is with half the nations of the world nothing to be sneezed at. To exclaim "God bless you!" when any one sneezes in your presence is a relic of what what the Roman did before us, and before him the Greek. Mohammed gives directions of the same kind to his followers, and the Hindu of today utters his pious ejaculation after the sneeze by way of prayer or good wish on behalf of the victim. Many people will avoid going under a ladder if they can get around it. The belief that if you put on your stocking the wrong side out it is lucky is very general, or was until the schoolmaster returned from abroad, and I myself remember an old woman who was convinced that turning her stocking inside out saved her from being lost when the fairies, one pitch-dark night, had misled her on a trackless English moor. What is to take the place of a lucky horseshoe when we all ride in automobiles? There is no room for the imagination in them. Some new mascot will have to be discovered. Charms of one kind or another are carried by people that have a pious contempt for heathen superstitions; a small potato, for example, to avert rheumatism, or a chestnut. The late journalist, George Augustus Sala, never traveled without carrying with him, as a lucky card, an ace of spades. Somehow it failed to save him from his creditors. But creditors are notoriously deficient in imagination. If Shylock had remembered this when he drew up his bond, "The Merchant of Venice" would never have been written.—Rochester Post-Express.

HANGED FOR BURNING COAL.

Strange Law Which Was in Force in England in 1500.

There will be an interesting function in London shortly, when the coal exchange celebrates its jubilee. The occasion is one for recalling strange reminiscences: for as late as the fourteenth century a prohibition was issued against the burning of coal, with severe penalties decreed against any person who warmed his house by a coal fire. In the early days of Lord Mayor Whittington the burning of coal was considered so great a public nuisance that it was made a capital offense, and one man was actually hanged for indulging in a coal fire. As a matter of fact, this ordinance was never repealed, but in "Dick Whittington's" third mayoralty it is evident there was a great trade in coal, and the suggestion has been made that coal was brought to London in boats known as the "cats," this was the real origin of the story of Dick Whittington and his cat. The coal exchange, however, is a modern institution. It is also one of the most important of London's marts. Under the shadow of its domed roof commercial transactions are daily carried through of greater value than in connection with any other mercantile building in the world. Unlike the corn exchange in Mark lane, it is not a private concern, but is a city market conducted on the same principles as the other markets opened by the city corporation. Opened with much ceremony in October, 1849, by the prince consort, the present building is just about to celebrate its jubilee. But the market itself is older than the building. Up to 1807 it was in the hands of private individuals, but in that year it was purchased by the corporation for £25,100.—London Times.

A Curious Accident.

A curious accident took place at Brookfield, Ind. A local freight train was backed into a siding to allow a fast freight train to pass. The switch was left open, however, and the fast freight, traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, dashed into it. The crews of both trains jumped. The impact of the collision was so severe as to drive the tender of the stationary train off its truck, and telescoping a cattle car, which was loaded with coal, it rested half on the top of the third car. On the fast freight a car loaded with hogs was telescoped by one loaded with shelled corn, and the animals not killed in the collision were smothered by the corn. It is said that the locomotives are so interlocked that dynamite will be required to separate them.

Bird Friends of a Boston Policeman.

From the Boston Evening Record: On a short street leading from Washington street every noon there is a little occurrence in which a policeman figures, and which attracts the attention of many passers-by. The officer comes there to ring in a duty call and then gets some peanuts from a near-by stand and begins to whistle. In a moment dozens of pigeons begin circling around him, and he shells the peanuts, holds out his hand, and the pigeons light on his arm and hand and eat as many peanuts as they can get. One brown one is particularly tame and greedy, and will eat a pint of them, the officer says. Many people come there every noon to watch the little show.

Weight of American Mails Unknown.

Strange as it seems, the United States government has not taken a complete accounting of the actual total weights of the mail matter carried by it for over twenty years.

QUEER FOSSIL.

Jaw of a Huge Unclassified Animal Found in New Mexico.

Santa Fe New Mexican: The fossil remains of a strange prehistoric animal were discovered recently at Postmaster Nusbaum's ranch, at Tesenque. Alphonso Dockweiler, who has charge of digging a ditch through a ridge on the ranch, picked up a piece of petrified bone the shape of a large tongue, but with a row of twelve teeth along what seemed to be the tip of the tongue. He dug a little further and found the remainder of what seemed to be the jaw of an animal that was part ichthyosaurus and part plesiosaurus, with some of the characteristics of the pterodactyl, perhaps. The jaw consisted of about twenty layers of bone in the shape of a tongue, and each layer was armed with a dozen teeth, which showed that the animal was herbivorous and not carnivorous. These twenty layers were evidently the upper jaw of the animal. Mr. Dockweiler expects to find the lower jaw and perhaps all of the remains of the strange animal. As much as he has found he will bring to this city and from here ship it to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Two layers of the j[illegible] brought to the city by J. G. S[illegible] and shown to friends, who [illegible] puzzled by their unusual shape. [illegible] well known that the surroundings of Santa Fe abound with submarine fossil remains which seem to prove that in long-gone-by ages the site of this city was covered by a sea. Only half a mile up the arroyo and canyon this branch off Palace avenue, near the old brewery, pretty petrified seashells are to be found. At many other places there are unmistakable signs of the erosion of the waves and footprints of gigantic prehistoric amphibians, who made their home both in the water and on the land in the days when the highest peaks of the Rocky mountain range were only islands in a vast ocean.

$20,000 PAID FOR A BIBLE.

Psalterium, Printed in Gutenberg's Shop, Worth Even More.

Fabulous sums are paid for copies of the earliest printed Bibles on account of their rarity. Yet it is known that many more were manufactured than have ever come to light, and every now and then we hear of another copy having been found in some garret or cellar amid the rubbish. The famous "Mazarin Bible" has been sold for more than $20,000, and this is called cheap, as it is one of the finest specimens of the printer's art ever produced, and, most interesting of all, was set up and published by Gutenberg in 1455, after three years of continuous labor. He printed only 100 copies, but eighty-five of these have never been found. It is called the Mazarin because the first copy to be discovered in modern times was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. But there is another part of the Bible, called the "Psalterium," because it contains the Psalms only, which commands even a higher price, having been sold for $25,000, for but six copies are known to be in existence. It was printed by John Faust and Peter Schoeffer on parchment in Gutenberg's shop, and is the first printed book bearing the year and day of its publication on the title page. This inscription reads, "1457, on the eve of Ascension." Of course all of the earliest Bibles were printed in Latin. The first complete Latin Bible with a date appeared in 1462, and is valued at $7,000. After that time many editions of the Bible appeared in all languages—German, English, French and Greek—and in 1514-1517 was the first polyglot Bible, one in which the Bible appeared in various languages side by side. The most valuable Bibles all date from the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. After that no special value is attached to them.

Will Develop Japanese Mines.

The Japanese government intends to introduce in the next session of the diet a law freeing foreigners from all restrictions in regard to the mining business in Japan. The existing law prohibits them from becoming shareholders or partners in any mining company. By the new law such provision will be entirely done away with. It is evident that the government is beginning to realize that foreign capital will not come into the country unless foreign ownership privileges are first conceded. Mining enterprises requiring especially large amounts of capital, such privileges will now probably be granted. And it is likely that they will ultimately be extended to cover foreign ownership of real estate and industrial shares. It is quite evident that the mining resources of the empire are in an undeveloped state, and that they are arousing a growing interest and attention.

An Ancient Coin.

One of the prized curios of the Philadelphia mint is a coin which is 2,000 years old, and which was coined at the ancient mint of that other Philadelphia of the far east mentioned in the Bible. It is still in good condition, and the inscription is perfectly legible. The design on the face of the coin bears a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own currency, and underneath is the one word "Demus," which means "the people." On the other side is the figure of Diana, with her bow arched, and the inscription, "Diana, Friend of the Philadelphians." When this coin was struck off Philadelphia was the most important city of Lydia.

All German Boys Learn Trades.

Every boy in Germany, from the crown prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.

THE SIRDAR'S CAMEL CORPS.

A Complete and Self-Contained Little Fighting Force.

The saddle was of wood throughout, with broad fans, the splay of which could be altered to suit a camel's back without much trouble by the native saddler attached to each company, says the Cornhill. The pad was removable—leather outside, soft felt inside, the stuffing being of hair, and, by a system of pockets, this hair stuffing could be removed and shifted at will, so as to alter the pressure and prevent it hardening and forming into lumps, the men being taught to constantly remove and pull the stuffing of their saddles. Each saddle was fitted with one large leather "kherg," or bag, containing six days' forage, and with two smaller ones containing the rider's food and spare clothing, besides which each man was provided with two water skins, to be filled according to requirements. Thus equipped, a seven days' desert trip could be undertaken, if there were wells containing sufficient to water the camels about every third day. The men were armed with a Martini rifle and bayonet, and carried 100 rounds of ammunition, ninety in bandolier and pouches, the remainder on their saddles, sewn in a roughly made saddle cloth, so as to distribute the weight equally. They were clothed in a brown woolen jersey, cord pantaloons and leather gaiters. The total weight carried when loaded up for a seven days' trip, with filled waterskins, would be a good 400 pounds, which, of course, reduced itself daily as forage and water were consumed. Thus we have a complete and self-contained fighting force, which in its own element, the desert, asks nothing from any one, which disappears and is swallowed up in the trackless waste, to reappear again, after an interval of six days, having accomplished its task.

They Talk by Whistling.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, is a small island containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It is exceedingly rugged in formation, and the deep gorges and ravines which separate its mountain ranges are unbridged, and, therefore, it may be necessary to travel several miles in order to reach a point only a few hundred yards distant. Therefore, to obviate the necessity of doing this, the inhabitants have developed a whistling language, by means of which two men standing on opposite sides of the gorge can convey their meaning to each other. The teeth and fingers are used as well as the lips. Communications are made by notes in the whistle corresponding to syllables. The whistle, of course, carries much farther, and is much more distinct, than articulate speech could possibly be under the circumstances.—Stray Stories.

Afghan Justice.

Not many years ago a queen's messenger or some such official was robbed though not injured in any way, on his road to Cebul, Afghanistan, and the British government, of course, wrote to complain. No reply was received for months, but, at last, the Ameer wrote: "The matter you mention has been thoroughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all their children, as well as their parents and grandparents. I hope this will give satisfaction to her majesty, Queen Victoria." The "satisfaction" of the queen may be imagined.—Baltimore News.

THE KING OF PALI.

Surrounded by His Followers, a Truly Medieval Picture Was Presented.

My first sight of the king of Pali was most imposing, says the Geographical Journal. Having heard of the approach of my party, he came out to meet us. We had stopped the night before at the small village of Jepiroh, beautifully situated on high ground and chiefly remarkable for the numbers of small green and red parrots that swarmed in the guinea cornfields all round it. It was the only place where I saw them in any quantities. We started off about 6:30, while the heavy dew was still sparkling on the grass, and soon met the head of the Pali contingent. First came 150 bowmen carrying nothing but their weapons and wearing only the smallest of loin cloths. At regular intervals among them were mounted officers. Next came a bodyguard of twenty picked men dressed in red gowns with white plaits down the back and armed with every imaginable kind of gun, the locks of which were incased in leather. After passing these men I came on a really beautiful sight. The king had drawn up under the trees on one side of the path, and some forty or fifty mounted followers had arranged themselves all round and behind him. They were dressed for the most part in white gowns, but generally with either a colored lining or another colored gown underneath. Voluminous white or blue turbans covered their heads, and some of them wore very handsome riding boots, though the majority were barefooted. The high-peaked saddles were covered with brightly colored saddle cloths and the horses' heads were almost hidden by enormous bridles, covered with tin ornaments, which kept up a perpetual jingling as they tossed their heads about to keep off the flies. On my approach they waved their spears over their heads with the butt to the front in token of friendship. This, with the king in the center wearing a cap of chain mail under his turban, and bowing with courtly grace made a truly medieval picture.

[illegible] Difference.

First Sufferer—I'm going to change my boarding place. The beefsteak is always burnt to a cinder. Second Ditto—Come to our place—it's rare enough there.—Detroit Free Press.

The Oceanic's Godmother.

Virgil's often quoted "Dux femina facti" will not let us forget that it was a woman who founded Carthage. Since Queen Dido's day women, perhaps less famous but no less worthy, have been leaders in enterprises as far-reaching as the creation of that ill-fated kingdom. A New York letter in the Boston Post relates a pretty story of one who founded a floating kingdom; at least, we are told, the idea of the largest ship in the world was born in a woman's brain. When Mr. William J. Pirrie, head of the ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, proposed to run for parliament, his wife dissuaded him. "Don't go to parliament, Willie," she said. "You can build boats better than you can make speeches." "By Jove, you are right!" exclaimed her husband, and forthwith set about making plans for a marine monster that should surpass anything afloat. The result in due time was the great White Star liner Oceanic, 704 feet long, with engines of 28,000 horsepower, and room to accommodate 2,100 people. Mr. Pirrie's tribute to his fair and brilliant helpmeet is quoted as follows: "It is my wife who is responsible for our big boat. In fact, she knows as much about it as I do. She followed the plans as keenly as I did for the two and a half years which we took in designing the building of the Oceanic. It was she who suggested many clever things about the arrangement of the ship. She suggested all the decorations." Apparently Mrs. Pirrie's suggestions determined the great size of the steamer, rendering it almost independent of weather and sure of its time schedules, its merit as an economical coal consumer, its exceptional space for passengers, and its sacrificing of high speed to comfort.

Nervous Prostration Defined.

"Won't you tell me what is really nervous prostration?" queried a man of a woman. "I hear of this one of my acquaintances (chiefly feminine) and of that being victims of this fashionable disease, but I have not the slightest idea what the symptoms are." "I do not know how to describe it exactly," she answered. "It is when you order a poached egg for breakfast, for instance, and they bring you a fried one, and you burst into tears; or when you go into hysterics because the cook sends you word she wants a new saucepan; or when you consider your husband an unfeeling brute, because he tells you to cheer up and asks you to go to the theater. These, or something like them, are the premonitory symptoms, the next [illegible] is mild lunacy."

A Globe Trotter.

Customer (Backnampstead, Ct.)—Wal, I don't know about that calico; I think I've seed better. Storekeeper—Nancy Jane Bosworth, there ain't no better calico than that on airth! I know—for I have traveled! I have been to Springfield, I have been to Hartford, and I have been to New Haven! In fact, Nancy Jane Bosworth, I have traveled this wide world over! So you can safely take my judgment 'bout that calico!—Puck.

San Diego, Cal., has a lemon grove covering 1,000 acres. It is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun [illegible] with 17[illegible]

Strange Comrades for Men.

Dr. R. Hauthal, an Argentine savant, has put forward a startling theory concerning the remains of gigantic sloths, related to the great megatherium and the mylodon, recently found in Patagonia. In his opinion these animals, whose race is now extinct, were kept in a domesticated state by the prehistoric inhabitants of Patagonia. A cave at Ultima Esperanza, where many indications of the former presence of the huge beasts have been found, is regarded by Dr. Hauthal as having been used by the ancient Patagonians as a stable for the beasts.

To Stamp Out Consumption in Germany.

An organized attempt is being made to stamp out consumption in Germany by scientific methods of treatment. Already twenty sanatoria for patients have been opened, and others are to be provided. A congress is to be held in Berlin for the purpose of making the war against consumption a national movement throughout the German empire.

The Classic Snooze.

Baltimore American: Dinguss—We are to have no more Wagner sleeping cars.

Binguss—No, but the snorers in the berths will continue to render Wagner selections just the same.

Leo's Ecclesiastical Tenure.

Leo XIII. has now been more than sixty years a priest, more than half a century a bishop and almost half a century a cardinal.

[illegible]

Fargo (N. [illegible]) [illegible] to the Minneapolis Times: A new phase of the prohibitory law was tested at Ellendale recently in the case of the State vs. Snow. The defendant was a salesman and drove over the southern part of the state. On one of his trips he gave a woman a drink of whisky out of a bottle he was carrying. There was no evidence to show that he gave the whisky with any intention, or hope, of its being an agent to assist him in his sales, but he was arrested and taken into court on the charge of treating, which is against the law. The jury was out for a long time and finally disagreed. It is the first case in the state against a man on the charge of treating. Many people are unaware of that provision in the law, and it has always been regarded as a dead letter.

13 MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS--$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be discontinued.

Delinquent Taxes.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss.
District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in, claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1900, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1900, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota.
(Clerk of Court Seal.)

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss.

I, Adam Zeh, auditor of said county, do hereby certify the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes, delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1900, hereto attached, was this day received from the clerk of the District Court in and for said county of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of February, A. D. 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
Auditor of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
(Auditor's Seal.)

In the following list, "Ex Ry R of W" means except that part owned by a railroad company and used as right of way; "a" represents acres; "e" east; "n" north; "w" west; and "s" south; "ne" northeast; "nw" northwest; "sw" southwest; "se" southeast; "blk" block; "sec" section, "twp" township; "R" range; "&" and; "ft" feet; "st" street; "cor" corner; "$" dollars.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Township 152, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Michael Madden, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4	31	148.76	$9.80
James Madden, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	31	160	11.46

LAMBERT TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ se¼	1	80	8.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, w½ sw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & lot 4	3	159.85	16.41
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	160.52	17.58
Western Security Co., lot 4	5	40.58	4.44
Geo. W. Boyd, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	14.18
Colonial & U. S. Mtg. Co., Ltd, w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	7	159	16.10
Charles J. McGinty, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4 sec 7, and ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	159.61	16.29
E. H. Rollins & Son, e½ ne¼	12	80	7.00
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	15.24
George Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	8.74
Louis F. Menage, nw¼	14	160	15.64
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, se¼	15	160	16.95
Joseph Bergeron, n½ and se¼	16	480	42.86
Joseph Juneau, sw¼	16	160	14.64
Simon Bernier, Jr., s½ nw¼ & s½ ne¼	17	160	15.22
Peter Burk, se¼ sw¼ & lot 4	18	79.64	8.22
Dakota Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	159.45	18.76
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtgt. Co., ne¼	19	160	18.34
James O. Sargent, sw¼	21	160	18.33
Alphonse Boucher, se¼	21	160	20.29
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	22	160	15.86
Simon Boucher, ne¼	23	160	16.61
Joseph Lambert, 156x627 ft out of sw¼	23	2.25	6.18
Western Security Co., w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	24	160	16.01
Ahmabe Cloutier, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	24	160	11.04
Philippe Gibeau, nw¼	26	160	7.29
Orison & Underwood, se¼	26	160	15.33
The E. D. Childs Co., se¼	28	160	18.23
Ernest Trombly, sw¼	29	160	18.80
E. H. Rollins & Son, se¼	29	160	19.67
Joseph Keen, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	159.81	18.13
Western Security Co., se¼	30	160	18.39
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160	20.79
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., ne¼	31	160	18.23
S. S. Jenness, nw¼	33	160	17.75
Western Security Co., sw¼	33	160	18.32
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	35	160	14.91
Hugues Derby, sw¼	35	160	14.69
George Wilson, e½ sw¼	36	80	7.46

GARNES TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 41.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Martin P. Boraas, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	6	160	$12.51
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtge Co., w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	27	160	14.36
Frank Lerous, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	7	160	12.68
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼ sec 29, e½ se¼ sec 30, ne¼ ne¼	31	160	23.13
Western Security Co., w½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	32	120	17.99

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Walter S. Weldon, sw¼ nw¼, w½ sw¼ and lot 4	2	160.78	$19.61
Frank D. Putnam, n½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	3	160.67	21.60
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	3	160	18.12
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bk., sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.84
Alberic Chabot, w½ se¼	5	80	7.46
Addord Laurent, und. ½ of n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	1.60
Henry Coter, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	146.73	19.12
Alberic Chabot, w½ ne¼	8	80	7.70
Arthur Toupin, e½ sw¼	8	80	10.23
Vital Perras, sw¼ sw¼ sec 4, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	19.58
Romial Perras, s½ sw¼	9	80	9.32
Farm Investment Co., w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	11	160	15.55
Rose Obin, w½ se¼ e½ e½ sw¼	11	120	12.18
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	19.26
New England Mtg. Security Co nw¼	12	160	15.62
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, sw¼	13	160	17.66
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	15	160	20.11
John B. Rauche, nw¼ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	16	80	10.94
Arthur Toupin, e½ nw¼	17	80	8.86
Oliver Parride, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	17.70
Warren J. Hobbs, ne¼	18	160	19.36
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	15.62
Security Investment Co., e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	157.33	13.46
Nestar Comire, se¼	19	160	13.46
Arthur O. Knaak, w½ nw¼ & se¼ nw¼	20	120	9.95
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼ sec 20, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	160	10.38
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼ sec 21, n½ nw¼	28	160	11.09
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	19.81
F. T. Day, se¼	25	160	19.51
Henry Seneeal, sw¼	26	160	17.01
James W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	19.27
Louis Boire, sw¼	27	160	18.27
John Campbell, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	28	160	18.24
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	15.16
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, e½ se¼ and e½ ne¼	30	160	14.31
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	156	11.15
Joseph Normandin, Jr., se¼	31	160	13.62
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	14.65
Security Company, ne¼	34	160	19.77
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	18.38
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	16.52

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Amedee Wolfe, n½ nw¼ or lots 3 and 4	1	80.09	$7.91
L. Lefaive, lots 1 and 2	2	80	9.18
Harvey Wolfe, sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and e½ sw¼	2	160	14.65
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼ 2, e½ se¼	3	160	13.83
A. H. Galusha, sw¼ sw¼	3	40	4.05
Robert W. Knaak, s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	3	159	8.02
F. T. Day, w½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	4	120	12.79
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.43
Lida M. Morgan, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1 sec 7, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	154.44	17.02
Cyprien Gosselin, e½ sw¼ and s½ se¼ (ex. 6 acres)	8	154	22.70
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, se¼	7	160	10.27
A. L. Plummer, 6 1-4 acres of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.07
Izaia P. Stearns, s½ ne¼ and n½ nw¼	9	160	18.36
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	22.25
Mpls & St. Cloud Ry Co., ne¼ (1897 tax)	14	160	17.25
Cecile M. Plummer, ne¼	17	160	19.72
Henry W. Davis, ne¼	18	160	18.36
Peter Porter, se¼	19	160	16.16
James T. McFee, Jr., ne¼	19	160	18.36
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ & lot 1	19	137.69	15.94
Western Security Co., se¼	23	160	20.06
Odelon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	160	25.13
David N. Jenkins, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	30	156.89	18.81
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	17.32
Joseph Porter, ne¼	30	160	19.19
F. J. Detling, lot 4 sec 30, lot 1	31	77	8.62
Paul Shoenauer and Luxenburger Bros, ne¼ nw¼ & lot 2	31	78	10.68
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ & se¼ nw¼	31	117	15.85
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	31	160	22.14
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw¼	36	40	7.08
Herbert Loplante, n½ ne¼	36	80	10.98
Joseph Baril, e½ se¼	36	80	12.57

WYANDOTTE TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Daniel Johnson, lot 5	6		
lot 1	7	89.39	$6.96
Mrs. R. B. Wight, ne¼	7	160	12.99
Emma E. Mitchell, nw¼	8	160	11.94
W. G. Wheeler, ne¼	8	160	11.43
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	10	160	12.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2 sec 10, lot 1	11	161.50	12.69
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	14	160	12.39
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, se¼ se¼ & lot 3	14	153.60	11.94
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	15	160	12.81
R. K. Brown, ne¼	15	160	12.59
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	15	160	12.35
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	5.82
George W. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	6.50
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	11.71
Alexander Wolfe, sw¼	22	160	12.99
Joseph P. Moss, nw¼	23	160	14.06
Gurnie A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	12.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	24	160	12.48
Eli Emard, nw¼	25	160	12.49
Frank Vailancour, nw¼ ne¼	26	40	3.20
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	12.37
Security Trust Co., e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	28	160	14.29
Peter Anderson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	28	160	13.55
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	29	160	13.29
Hanna Erickson, ne¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	30	141.69	11.71
Jonas P. Stroberg, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	31	146	11.68
Charles E. Sawyer, s½ sw¼	33	80	5.97
Louis Lefaivre, n½ nw¼ sec 33, n½ nw¼	34	160	13.29
James Madden, s½ ne¼ sec 33, s½ nw¼	34	160	11.92
Thade Meilleur, nw¼	35	160	14.06

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT No. 1.

Township 153, Range 42.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Ole A. Hestekind, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	$4.97
Gilbert Aunnson, se¼	31	160	11.27
John E. Olson, lots 1 and 2 sec 33, lots 1 and 2 and nw¼ sw¼	34	141	9.48

TERREBONNE TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Philomene L. Tessier, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 3	1	159.87	$30.78
Julius J. Gerard, w½ se¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.92	30.65
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.25	43
Hans Nelson, 218x132 ft west of mill reserve	2	.75	1.13
John A. Duffy, se¼	4	160	25.49
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, ne¼	7	160	25.99
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	10	160	30.42
F. T. Day, nw¼	12	160	31.59
Rebecca Bush, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼	14	160	32.17
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, nw¼	15	160	32.07
Joseph Lambert, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	4.77
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	9.53
Francis LaBissoniere, nw¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Theodore Perrusse, e½ nw¼ & nw¼ ne¼	16	120	14.30
Amelia Hall, nw¼	17	160	17.05
Celina Robillard, s½ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and lot 2	18	159	21.43
Clarence B. Buckman, w½ se¼	19	80	10.17
W. G. Wheeler, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	120	16.65
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	26.18
Sullivan Sav'gs Institute, nw¼	24	160	27.60
Joseph Bates, ne¼	30	160	18.96
Clarence B. Buckman, e½ sw¼	31	80	9.49
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	32	160	7.75
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	33	160	20.36

TOWNSITE OF TERREBONNE.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Louis Cadieux, lots 3 and	4	1	$ 19
Louis Cadieux, lots 17 and	18	1	19
Napoleon Rapin, lots 19 and	20	1	19
Noe Cullerier, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	2	2.01
Edwin Plumb	13	2	10
Sweet & Wyer, lots 14, 15 &	16	2	1.49
Napoleon Rapin, lots 17 and	18	2	20
Milanda Rapin	23	2	10
Oliver Turgeon, lots 31 and	32	2	20
Samuel Godlevo, lots 3, 4, 5 and	6	3	5.51
Mary C. Bratton, lots 7, 8, 9 &	10	3	68
Melina Lambert, lots 11 and	12	3	44
H. Payment, lots 13, 14 and	15	3	30
Louis Cadieux	16	3	1.41
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	10
Louis Cadieux	18	3	10
Louis Cadieux, lots 19 and	20	3	20
Isadore Fortier	14	5	10
Louis Cadieux	15	5	10
Louis Cadieux	5	6	10

GERVOIS TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼ sw¼	2	40	$3.83
Barbara Hoskins, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	150	20.70
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	150.80	19.87
F. H. Collier, se¼, se¼ and lots 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10	8	147.50	18.47
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	23.04
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	8.34
Sjur M. Harbalen, se¼ sw¼ sec 12, e½ nw¼ & sw¼ nw¼	13	160	13.15
Arsley Olson, se¼	14	160	18.01
J. E. Fagan, e½ sw¼	15	80	9.02
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Estella E. Huffer, ne¼	17	160	16.48
Ed. E. Schweitzer, e½ sw¼, sw¼ sw¼ and lot 4	17	160	17.74
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.60
Alex Barresdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	18	152	18.02
Hugh Thompson, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	18.04
Ovila Gervois, s½ se¼ & se¼ sw¼ sec 21, sw¼ sw¼	22	160	15.29
F. T. Day, e½ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	22	160	18.61
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., w½ se¼, ne¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	23	160	18.26
Mathilda Patnaude, e½ sw¼ & e½ nw¼ (ex. ½ a to school district)	23	159.50	17.92
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼ sec 25, ne¼ se¼	26	160	13.69
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	32	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se¼ and nw¼ se¼	32	120	14.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.55
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	15.74
Andrew C. Braaton, n½ sw¼	35	80	7.19

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	$21.33
Julia Berg, lot 6 sec 7, e½ nw¼ and lot 1	8	155.70	22.51
Stina Johnson, w½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 3 and 6	8	180	28.26
Maria B. Steinerson, s½ nw¼	10	80	9.02
A. P. Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.15
Gust Erickson, sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	16	80	10.32
Ole Cliffgard, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	5.24
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	5.63
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	4.64
S. L. Crocker, ne¼ se¼	19	40	5.57
M. R. Haga, ne¼	19	160	22.77
Carrie M. Crocker, sw¼ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	19	120	18.47
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.14
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	120	9.37
Haaken Johnson, s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼	24	160	11.02
John Sjoberg, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	80	5.44
G. A. Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.14
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ sec 26, se¼ ne¼	27	160	12.48
G. A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.92
Johanna M. Nelson, sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.68
Oberlin College, e½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 4	29	153	24.20
R. K. Brown, e½ se¼ & lots 5 and 8	29	170.30	28.29
Frederick S. Stine, ne¼	30	160	22.99
Jane E. Thomas, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	30	150	21.70
E. A. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	5.78
Carl Wik, se¼	35	160	10.27

ROCKSBURY TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Magnus Johnson Rindal, se¼ se¼	3	40	$ 3.45
Alia B. Kratke, nw¼ se¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4 sec 3, lot 1	4	123	12.84
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., se¼ se¼ and lots 8, 9, 10 and 11	4	141	14.59
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., lots 5 and 7 and S 2-3 of lot 6	4	141	14.50
Frederick Weyerhauser, se¼ nw¼ and N 1-3 of lot 6 and sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2 & 3 & 4, Ex R of W	4	206.56	27.27
Martin C. Rockstad, e½ se¼ sec 5, w½ sw¼ (ex. 3 a and Ex. Ry R of W)	4	150.83	13.72
F. H. Kratka Land W. P. & Imp. Co., 3 a out of w½ sw¼	4	3	33
O. E. Nash, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4 and 5, e½ sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	315	28.45
Mary R. Walker, ne¼	7	160	13.11
Martha G. Rogers, e½ nw¼	7	80	8.63
Christ Thompson, sw¼	13	160	14.09
Christ Thompson, ne¼ se¼ (ex 1 a), 1-2 a of nw¼ se¼ se¼	14	40	2.91
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.54
A. Blom, lot 7	16	46	6.18
John E. Cliffgaard, lot 5	16	39.50	4.14
Mary J. Callaway, n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ & lot 2 (ex. Ry R of W)	17	147.89	15.03
Christian Kittelson, se¼	18	160	13.11
Kori O. Hergland, nw¼ sw¼	22	40	3.41
Carl A. Christianson, ne¼ ne¼ (ex 10 acres)	22	30	2.34
Henry Norland, nw¼	24	160	12.05
Frederick Soderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	16.03
Carrie O. Birkland, sw¼ se¼	28	40	3.78
Arnt. E. Solberg, sw¼ nw¼ (ex Ry R of W) sec 29, ne¼ ne¼	30	79.18	8.43
Frank D. Ponsonby, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	31	80	7.55
Frank D. Ponsonby, se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	15.05
Marit A. Odegaard, sw¼ ne¼	34	40	2.59
Hans Frederickson, ne¼ nw¼	36	40	2.79

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's First Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
George Turvane		1	$ .22
Odele M. Ashall		1	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		2	.39
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.		2	1.65
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 24 incl.		2	2.13
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		4	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 3 incl.		5	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and	2	6	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 7 incl.		6	2.11
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl.		7	4.98
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		8	3.77
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 4 incl.		9	2.07
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 12 incl.		9	1.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all of		10	3.05
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 8 incl.		11	.68
D. S. Sperry	9	11	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 24 incl.		11	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		12	1.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		14	1.04
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		15	1.02
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		16	2.03
J. G. Morrison	1	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crooston, lots 2 to 11 incl.		17	.84
J. E. Perrault	12	17	.10
George Uran	13	17	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 14 to 24 incl.		17	.92
lots 1 and	2	18	.42
John Hoverland	4	18	.21
Hans O. Rygd	5	18	.21
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	18	.21
Adele M. Ashall	7	18	.42
Adele M. Ashall	8	18	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	9	18	.17
W. W. Rich	10	18	.17
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and	12	18	.32
Falk & Langseth	1	19	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 10 incl.		19	2.60
Adele M. Ashall, lots 11 and	12	19	.44
Wiley Tindolph	1	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 10 incl.		20	2.18
W. R. Baldwin	13	20	.24
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	14	20	.22
W. E. McKenzie & Co.	15	20	.22
W. W. Rich	16	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	20	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 to 24 incl		20	1.32
Joseph C. Davis	1	21	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 14 incl.		21	2.86
Sophia E. Utzinger, lots 15 &	16	21	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 21 incl.		21	1.10
Hans Nelson, lots 22 to 24 incl		21	.66
M. H. Keeley	1	22	.22
F. Z. Sherwood	2	22	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	22	.22
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	22	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 12 incl.		22	1.54
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		23	1.32
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	7	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke	8	23	.22
A. H. Boyd	9	23	.22
Wm. Noyer	10	23	.22
C. A. Robbecke lots 11 and	12	23	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		24	1.14
W. A. Ware	7	24	.15
Thos. Edwards	8	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl.		24	.40
W. W. Rich	12	24	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 24 incl.		24	1.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		25	.64
Ida G. Ness	6	25	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl		25	3.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 to 24 incl blk 25, lots 1 to 6 incl.		26	1.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 22 incl.		26	1.88
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 to 24 incl blk 26, lots 1 to 12 incl.		27	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 15 incl.		27	.40
D. S. Sperry	16	27	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 27, lots 1 to 6 incl.		28	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 15 incl.		28	1.14
A. C. Miller	16	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 20 incl		28	.51
Brown & Morse	21	28	.14
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	22	28	.14
Hoffman Foster, lots 1 and	2	29	.27
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	29	.14
C. G. Borgen	4	29	.14
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 and	7	29	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 8, 9 and	10	29	.45
David Buchsmiller, lots 11 &	12	29	.30
Anna L. Patterson, lots 1 and	2	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	30	.15
Fritz Eikhoff, lots 6 and	7	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	8	30	.15
Nels H. Nelson	9	30	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	10	30	.15
Erick E. Sweinde, lots 11 and	12	30	.30
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		31	3.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 16 incl.		32	2.04
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 17 to 24 incl blk 32, lots 1 to 6 incl.		33	1.76
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl.		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 18 incl.		33	1.16
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 20 to 24 incl.		33	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 34 and lots 1 to 4 incl		35	3.56
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl.		35	.87
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	1	36	.06
W. W. Rich	2	36	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 14 incl.		36	.52
David Buchsmiller, lots 15 & 16		36	.52
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	36	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	36	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 11 incl.		37	.32
D. S. Sperry	12	37	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 to 21 incl.		37	.38
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	37	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl.		38	.41
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 12 to 15 incl.		38	.18
Chas. A. Seabury	16	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	17	38	.06
David Buchsmiller	18	38	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and	20	38	.10
Clarence H. George, lots 21 &	22	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 23 and	24	38	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 12 incl.		39	.46
D. Fichthorn	1	40	.06
A. O. Nutting	2	40	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 40 and lots 1 and 2		41	.51
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 18 incl.		41	.68
John Olson	19	41	.06
Bernt Bernsteen	20	41	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	21	41	.06
D. S. Sperry	22	41	.06
Chas. Jackson, lots 23 and	24	41	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 14 incl.		42	.55
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.40
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl blk 43 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.78
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 44, all blk 45 and lots 1 and 2		46	1.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl.		46	.96
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 47 and lots 1 and	2	48	.63
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl.		48	.65
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl.		49	.15
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 20 incl.		49	.50
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 49 and lots 1 to 16 incl.		50	.84
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	18	50	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 19 and 20 blk 50 and 21 and 22 blk 50 and 1 to 7 incl		51	.41
John Olson, lots 8 and	9	51	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10 to 22 incl blk 51 &		52	.53
Robt. E. Nester	3	52	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 4 to 19 incl.		52	.62
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	20	52	.22
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 21 and 22 blk 52, all blk 53 and lots 1 to 8 incl.		54	.66
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 9 to 11 incl blk 54 and all		55	.52

Crocker, Cundy & Nelson's Second Addition to St. Hilaire.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		57	$ .22
St. Hil. Lumber Co., all		58	.53
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all		59	.28
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 60 and lots 1 to 4 incl		61	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	5	61	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl.		61	.44
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all lot 62, all blk 63 and lots 1 to 4 incl.		64	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 64 and all		65	1.00
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, all blk 66 and lots 1 to 4 incl		67	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 24 incl blk 67 and lots 1 to 12 incl.		68	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 13 and 14 blk 68 and lots 1 to 14 incl.		69	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 69 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		70	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 70, all blk 71 and lots 1 and	2	72	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 72 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		73	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 73, all blk 74, all blk 75 and lots 1 &	2	76	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 76 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		77	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 and 12 blk 77, all blk 78 and lots 1 and	2	79	.37
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 79 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		80	.67
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 80 and lots 1 and	2	81	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 24 incl blk 81 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		82	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 82 and lots 1 and	2	83	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 83 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		84	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 84 and lots 1 to 10 incl.		85	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 24 incl blk 85 and lots 1 and	2	86	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 6 incl blk 86, all blk 87 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		88	.36
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 88 and lots 1 to 5 incl.		89	.69
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	6	89	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 12 incl blk 89 and lots 1 and	2	90	.19
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 12 incl blk 90 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		91	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 91 and lots 1 to 14 incl.		92	.71
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 15 to 24 incl blk 92 and lots 1 to 6 incl.		93	.35
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 to 24 incl blk 93, all blk 94 and lots 1 to 5 incl.		95	.97
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 6 to 24 incl blk 95 and all		96	.72
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	3	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston	4	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 5 and	6	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and	8	97	.06
Armstrong & Bushee	9	97	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11 and	12	97	.10
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 5 incl and 6 to 9 incl		98	.25
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 &	16	98	.30
Kari N. Peppin	17	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 23 incl.		98	.23
Kari N. Peppin	24	98	.06
First Nat. Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		99	.22

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 43.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Peter Kepper, w½ sw¼	7	80	$6.28
Deforest Bucklen, e½ sw¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	34.49
Farm Land Co., se¼	18	160	31.89
Johnson & Bones, sw¼ sw¼ & e½ nw¼	16	120	28.75
Martha Thomas, w½ nw¼	16	80	15.96
C. L. Dobner, nw¼	17	160	30.92
Christen Jensen, n½ se¼	19	80	17.99
Flora A. Daniels, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.40	28.96
Knud Knudson, lots 1 & 2	19	64.41	13.06
Gust L. Fevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	17.18
Christian Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	15.55
Luella O. Devaraoux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼	21	160	38.66
Gust L. Fevig, w½ nw¼	28	80	14.64
John Hermningson, w½ se¼	28	80	14.15
John E. Johnson, s½ sw¼	29	80	16.52
Theodore E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw¼ ne¼ ex 11 a of se¼ se¼	29	149	52.00
Anna Kretzsahmar, part of se¼ se¼	29	11	1.90
H. D. Baardson, lot 5	30	35.22	7.55
G. K. Haavi, se¼	30	160	36.32
John E. Johnson, n½ nw¼	32	80	15.10

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Township 150, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Security Trust Co., ne¼	7	160	$12.85
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	7	160	9.63
Alsime Brunelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	8.44
John Perrault, e½ sw¼	9	80	7.35
Evangelist Quistiell, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	12	160	21.41
Caleb K. Colby, nw¼	13	160	11.85
Sophia Busch, sw¼	13	160	11.85
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼ ex Ry R of W	15	154.96	11.41
Joseph Laurin, se¼	15	160	10.58
A. D. Dupont, w½ ne¼	16	80	4.47
Louis V. Marchildon, e½ nw¼	16	80	3.67
H. Columbus, w½ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	160	11.56
Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Eucharist Dupont, nw¼ se¼	16	40	1.22
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	14.22
The Western Security Co., se¼ ex Ry R of W	28	156.54	16.09
Louis Genereaux, ne¼	29	160	14.89
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	30	160	11.03
Oscar Charpentier, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	30	153.15	10.68
Emily Struett, nw¼	33	160	14.43
George Parsons, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	33	157.60	14.43

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	5	160	$30.41
Daniel J. Gerlach, e½ sw¼ & lots 6 and 7	6	151	28.41
John Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	26.87
F. T. Day, e½ nw¼ & lots 1 and 2	7	153	24.46
Carl and Gottlieb Gerlach, ne¼	8	160	23.83
Thomas R. Dargan, sw¼	9	160	26.97
Thomas R. Dargan, 40 a out of sw cor of se¼	9	40	23.50
Joseph M. Holmes, nw¼	11	160	27.90
Dak. Investment Co., e½ ne¼	11	80	11.26
Cape Cod 5c Sav'gs Bank, lot 6	17	16	3.14
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	4.46
Robert B. Mumford, lot 7	17	12.10	3.61
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	5	4.34
E. Buse, 3 acres in sw¼	17	3	2.24
Joseph F. Gray, lot 9	17	22	3.26
Ernest Buse, 1 a of lot 11	17	1	1.22
Edward Gareeau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	56	9.27
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 & 10 ex 10 s 10 acres of lot 6	19	88.75	11.73
Joseph Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	160	26.17
Robt. B. Mumford, lot 1	20	2	1.22
Joseph Gray, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	38.36
Nelson Emard, part of sw¼	24	3.50	.68
John Schmitz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.90
Eli Emard, e½ sw¼	24	80	10.92
Celina Emard, 4 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	4	1.36
May Emard, se¼	24	160	23.32
James McGalric, 2 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	2	.55
Narcisse Emard, 5 acres in nw corner of sw¼	24	5	1.27
Labilla Gareau, 208x416 ft out of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.43
John B. Demarois, east 12 rods of west 28½ rods of e½ sw¼	25	12	1.69
Theodore Carceau, com. 28½ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods	25		2.07
Lymon Goodrich, se¼ ex n½ ne¼ se¼	26	140	
sw¼ ne¼ & n½ a of se¼ ne¼	26	57.50	33.63
Marcus Johnson, sw ½ acres of se¼ ne¼ and n½ se¼	26	42.50	8.88
Celina Davis, se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 5	30	154.92	31.43
Paul Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 & 4 ex 6 acres	30	152.36	27.14
Pierre Dufour, ne¼	31	160	14.18
Ambroise Delorme, sw¼	32	160	28.13
Pierre Dufault, ne¼	32	160	14.18
Otto Zaiser, se¼, ex. Ry R of W	33	158.52	26.89
Orient Ins. Co., s½ se¼	34	80	12.93
Mary Richel, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Chas. Ferrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.80
Joseph Marchildon, w½ se¼	36	80	18.45
J. T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	7.57
Joseph Marchildon, e½ sw¼	36	80	15.16

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
E. H. Steele, sw¼ nw¼ and n½ se¼	2	120	$11.09
Am. Loan & Trust Co., trustee, se¼	3	160	14.70
Erick Nelson, sw¼	4	160	16.38
John Jacobson, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	4	155.93	14.99
Paul Avelson, s½ nw¼ & lots 3 and 4	4	155.79	14.99
P. A. Skarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.96
Peter A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	13.38
Johanna Adolphson, nw¼	8	160	13.73
Chas. M. Reynolds, ne¼	8	160	12.76
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ & ne¼ sw¼	11	160	16.48
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	11	160	15.51
Gervaine Orsoline, w½ nw¼ & w½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	13	158.58	15.37
R. K. Brown, se¼ ex Ry R of W	15	151.88	14.94
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	16	505.68	52.94
A. G. Gallasch, se¼	18	160	14.25
Gust Peterson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	18	160	13.02
Thomas Glynn, lot 4	18	35.53	
nw¼	19	151.16	21.37
A. G. Gallasch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	20	233.46	23.07
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	22	160	24.06
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼ sec 23, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	21.35
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., nw¼	23	160	21.30
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	27	160	22.50
Wm. Callahan, se¼	28	160	16.62
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., sw¼	28	160	18.51
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼	29	160	18.71
Co., se¼	29	160	18.70
Mary P. Jefter, nw¼	29	160	19.53
John Power, ne¼	30	160	20.06
Nicholas Eckstad, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 ex Ry R of W	30	150.87	29.97
Fred Eckhoff, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	31	150.29	28.17
John Neiverth, sw¼	33	160	18.67
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	18.72
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	24.73
Frederick & Hack, s½ & ne¼ ex Ry R of W	36	467.88	65.48

SANDERS TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Gjerberg, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	3	78.65	$9.13
James John Fulton, e½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼ sec 10, se¼ se¼	3	160	15.10
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ ne¼	5	80	5.70
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	2.74
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., e½ sw¼	8	80	4.11
Security Trust Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.27
Security Trust Co., s½ ne¼ & nw¼ ne¼	9	120	9.86
A. D. Steaphens, nw¼	11	160	12.67
Wm. A. Lorimer, se¼	15	160	11.93
Edward Gardiner, ne¼	17	160	10.79
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw¼	17	40	2.84
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	7.33
Wm. S. Rogers, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	161.12	8.38
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	5.14
Thos. S. Low, sw¼	22	160	15.97
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 acres	22	150	12.97
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.04
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	13.94
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	19.81
Anna M. Pederson, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	24	160	22.20
H. F. Woodmancy, se¼	25	160	19.84
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	19.47
Chas. H. Mix, sw¼	25	160	9.74
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	17.33
John Breivold, s½ sw¼ sec 27, n½ nw¼	34	160	16.60
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.36
John W. Shackleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.92
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ & e½ sw¼	36	120	14.97
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.64
George Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	18.13
Erick Hard, ne¼	15	160	13.55

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John Nordhagen, w½ sw¼ and w½ nw¼	15	160	$21.97
Johanna C. Blomquist, sw¼	11	160	17.69
Ole H. Steen, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.41
Magnus Winberg, nw¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼ sec 17, se¼ se¼	18	160	13.87
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	14.81
Anders C. Hanson, w½ se¼ & s½ ne¼	19	160	14.41
Christopher E. Aass, nw¼ ne¼, n½ nw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	21	160	14.12
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	4.71
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	13.24
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw¼	27	40	4.14
Henry Feragen, s½ se¼	24	80	8.74
John O. Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	10.50
Knud Knudson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.83
H. D. Boardson, n½ ne¼ & sw¼ ne¼	25	120	16.71
H. D. Boardson, se¼ ne¼	25	40	4.83
A. L. Svendslie, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec 26, ne¼ ne¼	35	160	18.78
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	28	160	19.67
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	12.12
Severen L. Demman, nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	29	160	11.33
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	31	160	17.94
John Mossbeck, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	35	80	10.01
John Mossbeck, se¼ ne¼	34	40	4.70

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Township 151, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Ernest Hilse, sw¼	1	160	$14.75
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	19.53
Ranil Neil, lot 4	3	39.94	3.67
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼ ex Ry R of W	4	153.58	11.27
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	4	80	5.02
Jonathan S. Wyckhoff, ne¼ ex Ry R of W	6	155.43	15.21
Millie Doayea, e½ se¼	6	80	5.75
Philomene Boivin, w½ se¼ ex Ry R of W	6	77.20	8.43
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw¼ & lot 7	6	82.79	6.16
Peter Raymond, se¼ ex Ry R of W	11	154	27.73
Celos Raymond, sw¼ ex Ry R of W	12	153.63	18.22
Henry M. Granger, w½ se¼ and lots 1 and 2	13	159.55	16.44
S. W. Bleau, se¼	14	160	15.70
Cyville Beauchene, n½ nw¼, s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	20	160	17.57
Charles St. Antoine, se¼	20	160	17.21
L. D. Marshall, nw¼	21	160	14.30
J. E. Chase, sw¼	24	160	16.05
Ernest Buse, lot 2 sec 24, lot 1 sec 25, lot 4	26	5	53
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., e½ se¼ and lots 2 & 3	25	166	21.65
F. T. Day, lots 7, 9 and 10	26	100.60	11.90
T. B. Walker, lots 2 and 8	27	1.13	.28
Emil J. Farley, ne¼	28	160	19.18
Louis Huot, nw¼ se¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	29	140	20.32
Philias Ray, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.55
Isadore Therien, e½ nw¼ & e½ sw¼	34	160	20.17
Emily Lemieux, e½ sw¼ & sw¼ sw¼	35	120	24.18
A. Lachapelle, e½ se¼	36	80	7.39
Thos. Belair, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	4.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	39.87	3.59
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	4.59
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	4.59
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.39
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	4.38
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.11
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.23
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	3.98
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 1 and 2, s½ ne¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex. Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	151.45	7.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lots 3 and 4, sw¼ nw¼ and se¼ nw¼ ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	153.07	9.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼ and s½ se¼, ex Ry R of W and gravel pit	5	137.29	12.85
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	15.44
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.69	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	42.52	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.78
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.35	3.88
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	42.18	3.65
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	6.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	9	80	7.46
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	9	80	7.00
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	11	80	9.60
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	11	80	7.89
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.89
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw	11	40	4.50
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.31
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	15	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	15	40	4.10
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	12.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	7.97
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	15	80	8.26
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	17	160	14.22
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	14.68
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.74
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17	120	10.19
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	17	80	5.61
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	17	80	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	16.02
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	19	80	6.63
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	4.24
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	42.27	4.16
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	42.29	4.16
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	19	160	18.59
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	13.42
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	4.24
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	21	160	16.01
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	13.26
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	27	25.75	4.33
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	27	43.20	6.06
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 7	27	50.70	6.41
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 9	27	17.40	2.41
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	27	80	8.20
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	27	38.75	3.66
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 5	27	10	.91
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 6	27	16.50	1.61
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 11	27	40.50	3.18
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 15	27	33.40	3.82
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 16	27	39.60	4.51
St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 10	27	31.50	3.94

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 11	27	10.25	1.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 12	27	22.70	2.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	27	80	8.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	6.04
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.89
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	29	160	12.77
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	8.47
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	4.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.10	4.78
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.18	4.98
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.72
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	4.24
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	[illegible].27	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	43.35	4.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	16.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.68

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Township 152, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Olaf Pearson, 5 a out of sw¼	2	5	$ .27
Sam Pearson, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.42
Union Mtg Bkg & Trust Co., s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.92	9.09
C. P. Highberg, sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.81
C. P. Highberg, se¼ se¼	9	40	2.75
Thomas Glynn, se¼ se¼	13	40	3.44
Nicholas Eckstein, nw¼ se¼ & ne¼ sw¼	13	80	10.08
Charles Liebel, s½ se¼	15	80	5.59
Chas. Togal, se¼ ne¼	16	40	2.90
Helena Halvorson, ne¼	18	160	10.41
Germain Pelletier, n½ nw¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	20	160	10.29
Gertrude Thill, sw¼	24	160	19.12
Abel Leppert, ne¼	24	160	27.03
Jacob Thill, 75x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.27	6.90
Nicholas Eckstein, 50 x 150 feet out of ne¼	25	.18	10.08
Jacob Thill, 50x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.18	4.03
George Stahl, se¼ sw¼	27	40	3.63
Chas. & Adolph Zutz, s½ ne¼	27	80	6.85
Mary Jane Wight, se¼	28	160	14.82
Joseph Laurent, s½ se¼	30	80	5.25
Chas. Pelletier, nw¼	32	160	12.31
J. W. Crompton, assg., sw¼	32	160	12.48
George Stahl, s½ nw¼, s½ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	35	160	18.12
Gotlib Gerlach, e½	36	320	46.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	37.61	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	37.28	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	36.95	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	36.62	2.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	3	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	3	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	37.76	2.61
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	38.20	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	38.64	2.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.08	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	5	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	5	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	7	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	42.92	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	42.70	2.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	42.58	2.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	7	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.10
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	15	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	15	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	15	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	17	80	4.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	9.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	42.87	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	43.02	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	43.17	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	43.32	2.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.84
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	19	80	5.03
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.52
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	21	160	9.95
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.82
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	21	80	5.62
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	21	80	5.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.06
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	23	40	4.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	23	40	4.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	27	80	6.13
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.65
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.17

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ sw¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼ ex Ry R of W	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	27	80	6.56
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼	29	80	6.35
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	29	80	5.94
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	29	160	11.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	29	80	7.00
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	43.50	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	43.31	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	31	80	5.71
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	43.12	3.32
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	42.93	3.29
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	31	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	31	160	12.34
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	33	80	6.83
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	33	80	6.17
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ ex Ry R of W	33	40	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.09

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Township 153, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
Minneapolis Realty Co., sw¼	1	160	$13.43
Wis. Female College, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	11.82
F. T. Day, se¼ nw¼ & lots 3, 4 and 5	6	158	10.19
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	10	160	11.72
Chas. G. Edwards, se¼	12	160	12.62
Caroline May Elliott, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	14	160	7.28
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	1.80
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	5.18
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	10.20
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	7.11
Swan Scholin, se¼	32	160	6.95
Axel F. Kron, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	32	160	6.41
Swan Scholin, ne¼	32	160	6.41
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	3	41.72	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	3	41.73	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	3	41.44	3.09
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	3	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	5	39.82	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	5	39.83	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	5	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	5	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	5	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	7	160	10.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.05
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	7	40.16	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	7	40.48	2.67
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	40.80	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	41.12	2.69
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	7	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	7	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	9	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	9	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	11	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	11	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	13	40	3.30
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	13	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	15	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	15	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	17	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	17	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.68	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.45	2.87
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.22	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	38.99	2.85
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	19	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	19	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	21	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	21	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	21	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	21	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	23	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	23	40	2.18
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	23	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	27	40	2.99
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	27	40	2.74
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	27	40	2.49
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	29	40	2.88
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	29	40	2.63
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	29	40	2.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	40.02	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	40.01	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	40	3.15
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	31	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	31	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ ne¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	33	40	2.59
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	33	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	35	40	2.70
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.27
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	35	40	2.97
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ sw¼	35	40	2.28
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ se¼	35	40	2.01
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ se¼	35	40	2.28

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Township 154, Range 45.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac's.	Am't.
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	$10.43
Anna Blomberg, s½ nw¼	15	80	5.58
Ole E. Vaaga, se¼	10	160	11.01
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	18	160	11.01
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼	22	160	10.32
Joseph A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	22	40	2.73
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.08
John Olum, se¼	26	160	10.80
Ole E. Runningen, nw¼	26	160	11.00
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	11.15
Kate T. Norris, s½ ne¼ and s½ nw¼	32	160	11.15
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg. Co., ne¼	34	160	11.16
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	7	39.67	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	7	39.70	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	7	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.86
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	9	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	11	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ se¼	11	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ se¼	11	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼	15	40	2.39
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ ne¼	15	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	15	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ ne¼	17	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	17	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	19	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	19	39.54	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	19	39.42	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	19	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	19	39.30	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	19	39.18	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ ne¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	8.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ sw¼	21	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	21	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	23	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	23	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	23	120	9.38
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	27	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	27	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	27	120	9.55
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	[illegible]	160	10.91
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ nw¼	[illegible]	80	5.58
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ nw¼	[illegible]	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	[illegible]	120	8.36
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ se¼	[illegible]	80	5.51
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., w½ se¼	[illegible]	80	5.46
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	[illegible]	160	12.50
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., e½ nw¼	[illegible]	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 1	31	38.75	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 2	31	38.65	2.60
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 3	31	38.55	2.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., lot 4	31	38.45	2.80
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.19
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	31	120	9.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	33	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., n½ sw¼	33	80	5.16
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., s½ sw¼	33	80	6.37
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	33	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., ne¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., nw¼	35	160	11.14
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., se¼	35	160	12.73
St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co., sw¼	17	160	10.91

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Twp.	R.	Ac's.	Am't.
Raier Swenson, part of sw¼	7	152	43	126.	$17.49
R. C. Jones, part of e½ nw¼ & lots 2 & 5	7	152	43	77	5.45
D. H. Bates, 5 a in se¼ nw¼	7	152	43	5	.56
K. O. Gigstad, lots 4 & 5 sec 5, lots 1 and 12	6	152	43	8.33	1.03
H. E. Ives, 3 a in N end of lot 11	6	152	43	3	.12
Peter N. Anderson, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1.50	3.02
Andrew Odegard, part of lot 11	6	152	43	1	1.10
E. H. Steele, nw¼ ne¼	12	152	44	40	4.35
W. S. Alexander, nw¼	1	152	44	160	17.40
Carl F. Kilberg, nw¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
Robert K. Brown, se¼	12	152	44	160	14.49
John Birkholz, sw¼	12	152	44	160	17.49

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. D. Mann	9	16	$ .23
W. D. Mann	10	16	.23
James Watts	3	24	3.63
James Watts	4	24	.37
James Watts	5	24	.37
James Watts	6	24	.37
James Watts	7	24	.37
James Watts	8	24	.37

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
A. C. Holden	1	25	6.17
A. C. Holden	2	25	.74
Andrew Stenseth	6	25	7.20
H. E. Adams	13	26	7.46
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	26	10.51
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	26	9.93
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	26	7.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	6.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	27	.56
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	27	5.08
E. R. Otis	5	28	5.94
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	29	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	34	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.19
Adele M. Ashall	7	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	11	35	.38
Lutheran Cong. of St. Hil.	12	35	.38
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	35	.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	9	36	.36
A. C. Clausen	10	36	.36
H. S. Smith	21	36	.23
H. S. Smith	22	36	.23
Second Evang. Church	24	36	.23
S. B. King	20	38	9.73
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	39	1.05
Chas. G. Rapp	3	39	6.72
Chas. G. Rapp	4	39	1.29
H. E. Ives	17	39	3.45
Johanna Hall	19	39	7.08
H. E. Ives	2	40	3.27
Bjerk & Tedford	1	41	.57
Bjerk & Tedford	2	41	.37
J. O. Braa	9	41	.19
Joseph Kling	15	41	.19
C. F. Mix	22	41	.19
M. V. B. Ives, et al	1	42	.38
M. V. B. Ives, et al	2	42	.38
H. G. Cary	5	43	.19
H. G. Cary	6	43	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	9	47	.19
Otto H. Yaeck	10	47	.19
L. K. Kolstad	4	49	7.41
M. V. B. Ives, et al	5	49	1.46
J. M. Hanson	6	49	6.89
Berkland & Skeie	8	49	5.08
Jas. C. Breithback	17	50	1.29
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	4.90
L. K. Kolstad	1	51	1.09
Sam. Dainard	24	51	6.72
L. K. Kolstad	2	51	7.25
L. K. Kolstad	4	52	10.88
Edwd. T. Gistie	7	52	4.54
J. L. Johnson	9	52	4.54
Falk & Langseth	10	52	.91
J. H. Gervais	11	52	.91

Morgan's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Joseph C. Davis	1	1	$ .19
Joseph C. Davis	2	1	.19
Annie King	3	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	4	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	5	1	.19
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	7	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	8	1	.19
Joseph Phelps	9	1	.19
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.19
J. H. Parsons	11	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	12	1	.19
Wm. Larson	13	1	.19
David A. Darby	14	1	.19
Wm. Larson	15	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	1	.19
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.19
Davis Kelly	18	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	21	1	.19
John Phelps	22	1	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	1	.19
John Patterson	24	1	.19
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 2 to 6 incl.		2	.95
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 incl.		2	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		2	2.28
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 & 2		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 3 to 6 incl.		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 11 & 12		3	.38
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		3	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 24 incl.		3	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		4	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 incl.		5	1.52
Joseph C. Davis	1	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	2	6	.19
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.19
August Toris	5	6	.19
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	7	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	8	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	9	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	10	6	.19
Davis Kelly	11	6	.19
Davis Kelly	12	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	13	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	14	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	15	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	16	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	17	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	18	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	19	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	20	6	.19
Nelson Buck	21	6	.19
Nelson Buck	22	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	23	6	.19
Joseph C. Davis	24	6	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		7	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		7	.76
Jonas F. Brown, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		8	1.52
Jonas F. Brown, lots 9 & 10		8	.38
Jonas F. Brown	11	8	.19
H. E. Ives	12	8	.19
Jonas F. Brown, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		8	1.14
Jonas F. Brown, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		8	.76
Jonas F. Brown	21	8	.19
H. E. Ives	22	8	.19
H. E. Ives, lots 23 and 24		8	.38

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	T.	R.	A.	Am't.
John Henningsen, n½ nw¼ less townsite	33	154	43	53	$16.55
Oscar Anderson, 1 acre of lot 4	33	154	43	1	.33

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kritzschmar	1	1	$ .78
Anna Kritzschmar, lots 2 and	3	1	1.04
Pat Soards	4	1	6.85
Jacob Mork, lots 5 and	6	1	1.04
Jacob Mork	1	2	.77
Jacob Mork	2	2	.52
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 3 and	4	2	1.04
C. J. Knox, lots 5 &	6	2	1.04
C. J. Knox	7	2	.42
J. W. Wheeler et al	8	2	1.02
J. W. Wheeler et al, lots 9 and	10	2	1.26
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and	12	2	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	2	.92
Paulina Buck	4	3	6.35
Paulina Buck	5	3	.78
Paulina Buck	6	3	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	4	1.79
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.53
Margaret I. McCrum	3	4	1.53
Gustav Oloff	4	4	1.53
Elma Hanson	5	4	1.53
Lars Olson	6	4	1.53
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.53
Amelia Welch	11	4	1.53
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.79
Jos. E. Durnin	3	5	10.40
Jacob Mork	5	5	1.53
Geo. W. Riddel	6	5	1.02
Martha Meier	9	5	1.29
Jacob Mork	1	6	2.81
Jacob Mork	5	6	1.29
Kettie Lang	6	6	1.02
Jacob Mork	9	6	.78
Pauline Ilag	10	6	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 1, 2 &	3	7	2.58
John C. Rube	4	7	.78
Rose A. Schlappi	5	7	.78
Pauline Ilag	8	7	.52
August Wentzel	1	8	.78
August Wentzel	2	8	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 3, 4 &	5	8	1.56
C. J. Knox	1	9	.78
C. J. Knox	2	9	.51
C. J. Knox lots 3 to 6 incl		9	2.04
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		9	2.04
August Wentzel	11	9	.51
August Wentzel	12	9	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	1	10	.78
J. W. Wheeler et al	2	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		10	2.55
Chas. J. Knox	12	10	.78
Jacob Mork	13	10	.78
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		10	1.53
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.51
Chas. J. Knox, lots 22 & 23		10	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	24	10	.78
Gottfried Adolphs	1	11	1.53
Gottfried Adolphs, lots 2, 3 and	4	11	3.87
Jacob Mork	7	11	1.29
Jacob Mork	8	11	6.35

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jacob Mork, lots 9, 10 &	11	11	3.87
Jacob Mork	12	11	1.53
Jacob Mork	13	12	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		12	6.45
Margaret Wendt, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		12	5.16
Margaret Wendt	23	12	11.41
Margaret Wendt	24	12	1.53
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.20
Olava Moen	13	13	2.03
Olava Moen	14	13	8.11
Olava Moen	15	13	1.79
Soren Olson	16	13	1.79
Soren Olson	17	13	1.79
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		14	7.65
C. J. Knox	12	14	1.79
Jacob Mork, lots 17 and 18		14	3.58
C. J. Knox	1	15	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		15	3.90
Jacob Mork	12	15	1.02
Chas. J. Knox	13	15	1.29
Chas. J. Knox, lots 14, 15, 16		15	3.06
August Mordell	1	16	1.02
Jacob Mork, lots 2 and	3	16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 and	8	16	1.56
C. J. Knox, lots 11 and	12	16	1.80
C. J. Knox, lots 4 and	5	17	2.04
Jacob Mork, lots 7 and	8	17	2.04
Martin Lilleman	9	17	1.02
Jacob Mork	1	18	2.29
Jacob Mork	2	18	1.53
Jacob Mork, lots 3, 4 &	5	18	3.06
John Anderson	6	18	1.02
Chas. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive			
Chas. J. Knox	12	18	5.40
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.29
John E. Christianson	7	19	1.53
John E. Christianson	8	19	1.53
John E. Christianson	9	19	9.13
John Anderson	12	19	1.53
Herman Ohm	14	19	2.03
Herman Ohm	14	19	1.79
Jacob Morek	15	19	9.37
W. G. Fuller, lots 5 &	6	20	1.79
A. G. Thomas	23	20	3.58
A. G. Thomas	24	20	10.75
Theodore E. Devereaux	1	21	2.29
Theodore E. Devereaux	2	21	2.53
Theodore E. Devereaux	3	21	2.03
Luella I. Devereaux, lots			1.79
4, 5 and	6	21	5.37
Carl Hendrickson, lots 7 &	8	21	3.55
Frank H. Kratka	11	21	1.79
Frank H. Kratka	12	21	2.29
R. C. M. Nelson	13	21	2.03
R. C. M. Nelson	14	21	1.53
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.53
C. J. Knox, lots 17 and	18	21	3.06
Jacob Morek	1	22	2.03
C. J. Knox	2	22	4.66
Jacob Morek, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	6.12
E. M. Prouty	7	22	1.53
William & Smith, lots 8 & 9		22	3.06
E. M. Prouty	11	22	1.53
T. K. Bandley, lots 19 & 20		22	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar	24	22	1.53
C. J. Knox	1	23	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		23	3.90
C. J. Knox	13	23	.78
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		23	2.55
August Wentzel	1	24	.78
August Wentzel, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		24	2.55
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		24	2.55
C. J. Knox	12	24	.78
August Bredeson, lots 1 & 2		25	11.91
August Bredeson	3	25	1.02
August Wentzel, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		25	3.90
August Wentzel	12	25	1.02
Anna Cook	1	26	1.02
Jacob Morek, lots 2 &	3	26	1.56
Anna Cook	4	26	.78
J. A. Stanghill, lots 5 &	6	26	1.55
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		26	3.90
C. J. Knox	12	26	1.02
C. J. Knox, lots 19 &	20	26	2.04
C. J. Knox	22	26	1.02
Gust Bergren, lots 23 &	24	26	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		27	6.12
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.53
Johanna Morkrid	7	27	1.53
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.53
E. M. Prouty	6	28	3.81
C. Retallick	8	28	8.88
E. M. Evenson, lots 9 &	10	28	7.64
Casper Falk	11	28	3.81
Evenson Bros	12	28	4.32
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.15
Celina Roberge	4	29	3.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	13.92
E. S. Wilcox, lots 9 &	10	29	7.62
Benjamin Scribness	15	29	3.31
Wm. Munch	18	29	3.30
Anna Kretzschmar	20	29	3.30
P. O. Bergh, e½ of lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	29	22.77
C. J. Knox	1	30	2.53
C. J. Knox	2	30	17.21
C. J. Knox	3	30	2.03
C. J. Knox, lots 7 &	8	30	4.06
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 9 and	10	30	4.06
Luella O. Devereaux	11	30	2.03
Luella O. Devereaux	12	30	2.29
Jacob Morek, lots 15 &	16	30	5.60
Joseph Juneau	19	30	14.44
C. J. Knox	20	30	3.05
Michael C. Burns	3	31	2.80
Patrick Meehan	6	31	2.80
Evang. Ass'n of N. A.	13	31	12.15
Evang. Ass'n of N. A., lots 14, 15 and	16	31	4.17
Fred C. Gregg, lots 17 &	18	31	3.58
Frank Tilton	22	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.10
Mary C. Wilcox	24	31	2.29
Gotfried Adolphs	1	32	2.03
Gotfried Adolphs	2	32	1.53
Bertha Adolphs, lots 4 &	5	32	3.06
C. J. Knox	10	32	6.50
H. O. Hanson	10	33	14.44
H. O. Hanson	11	33	1.79
H. O. Hanson	12	33	2.29
Bertha Moeckel, lots 3 &	4	34	3.58
Carrie Gilbertson	15	35	12.65
Carrie Gilbertson	16	35	13.94
Andrew Anderson	17	35	3.82
A. G. Gallasch	19	35	3.82
John P. Forsberg	7	36	17.72
Gustave Koepp	8	36	20.24
A. A. McDougall	11	36	18.90
A. A. McDougall	12	36	22.77
John Stewart	13	36	5.06
John Stewart	14	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	15	36	3.30
Carrie Gilbertson	16	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	17	36	3.30
F. H. Kratka	18	36	3.30
Anna Kretzschmar	22	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	23	36	3.30
Wiley Tindolph	24	36	4.56
A. W. Stebbins	3	37	17.73
Swan & H. Johnson	7	37	15.18
Swan & H. Johnson	8	37	21.57
Cary Traverse & Co	9	37	15.18
Evenson Bros	10	37	20.24
Evenson Bros	11	37	8.88
Evenson Bros	12	37	21.53
Evenson Bros	13	37	11.13
Evenson Bros	14	37	1.79
Evenson Bros	15	37	1.79
Evenson Bros	16	37	1.79
Evenson Bros	17	37	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		37	8.95
Anna Kretzschmar	24	37	2.03
Jacob Morek, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		38	6.45
Jacob Morek	24	38	1.79
Patrick Soords	1	39	2.03
Patrick Soords, lots 2, 3 &	4	39	5.37
P. O. Bergh	5	39	1.79
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.79
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 &	8	39	3.58
P. C. Schmidt Jr, lots 9 &	10	39	3.58
Patrick Soords	11	39	1.79
Patrick Soords	12	39	2.03
Bernard Jacobson	13	39	2.03
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.79
Security Trust Co	17	39	1.79
August Wentzel	1	40	1.79
August Wentzel	2	40	1.29
August Wentzel, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		40	11.61
August Wentzel	12	40	1.79
David Mansfield, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		40	6.12
David Mansfield	23	40	1.02
David Mansfield	24	40	1.53
George Crocker et al	1	41	1.53
George Crocker et al, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		41	5.10
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.02
J. A. Marrnorine	8	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook, lots 9 &	10	41	2.04
Uriah A. Cook	11	41	1.02
Uriah A. Cook	12	41	1.29
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.02
Elizabeth Wood	14	41	.78
Elizabeth Wood	17	41	.78
Henry R. Gardner	18	41	.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		41	3.90
Wiley Tindolph	24	41	1.02
George Crocker et al, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		43	6.51
George Crocker et al	13	43	.63
George Crocker et al, lots 14 to 17 inclusive		43	2.04
I. N. Smith et al, lots 18 to 20 inclusive		43	1.53
I. N. Smith	21	43	.51
Walter E. Winslow	22	43	.63
Wendell Hertig	1	44	.63

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wendell Hertig, lots 2 to 5 inclusive		44	2.04
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.51
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.51
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.51
George Crocker et al, lots 9 and	10	44	1.02
George Crocker et al	11	44	.63
Wendell Hertig, lots 12 to 22 inclusive		44	5.85
Sarah M. Tindolph, all		45	11.58
George Crocker et al, lots 1 to 10 inclusive		46	5.34
George Crocker et al, lots 11 to 17 inclusive		46	3.69
Frank W. Epley	18	46	.51
Geo. Crocker et al, lots 19 and	20	46	1.14
George Crocker, all		47	12.72
George Crocker, all		48	12.72
Louis C. Larson, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		49	4.20
Robt. Christenson, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		49	2.16
Robt. Christenson, lots 13 to 21 inclusive		49	6.36
George Crocker, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		50	9.50
George Crocker, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		50	7.86
Allen Tindolph, lots 18 &	19	52	1.56
Mark Rauenbuehler, lots 6 and	7	53	2.04
Frank Richter, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		53	5.37
David Mansfield, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		53	6.39
Allen C. White	19	53	1.02
Geo. Crocker et al	20	53	1.02
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.02
Sven Asleson	22	53	1.02
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.30
F. H. Kratka, lots 7 to 10		54	5.16
Jas. I. Turner	11	54	1.29
F. H. Kratka	12	54	1.79
F. H. Kratka	17	54	1.02
Frank J. Horan, lots 21 & 22		54	2.04
Jacob Morck, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		55	9.39
J. W. Wheeler	3	56	3.81
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		56	15.24
Sarah Benzie	9	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	10	56	74.65
Sarah Benzie	11	56	3.81
Sarah Benzie	12	56	4.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19 to 21 inclusive		56	8.19
Hans Nelson	3	57	5.06
Hans Nelson	4	57	13.17
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	5.33
Belle W. Grocker	10	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	11	57	4.32
Belle W. Crocker	12	57	18.22
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 19, 20 and	21	57	9.90
H. O. Hanson	22	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	23	57	3.30
H. O. Hanson	24	57	4.32
John G. Wooley	1	58	3.30
John G. Wooley, lots 2 &	3	58	5.06
Donald C. Frazer	7	58	2.53
Amelia Chaney	8	58	2.53
Jacob Morck	9	58	2.53
Hendrick Eliason	12	58	3.39
Frank H. Kratka	13	58	4.56
Frank H. Kratka	14	58	7.65
Frank H. Kratka	15	58	10.12
J. S. McFall	17	58	3.81
Peter Torkelson	20	58	3.81
J. W. Wheeler et al	22	58	4.82
Alice B. Kratka	10	59	3.04
Alice B. Kratka	11	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	12	59	2.53
Alice B. Kratka	13	59	21.53
Frank H. Kratka, lots 14 to 19 inclusive		59	15.18
Alice B. Kratka	20	59	2.53
Sibley P. LaBree	21	59	2.53
J. H. Thomas	3	60	.51
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.02
Anna Kretschmar, lots 6, 7 and	8	60	4.59
Henry Grundy	1	61	2.53
Henry Grundy	2	61	20.24
Chas. F. Wisner	3	61	6.34
Chas. F. Wisner	4	61	2.53
Mary C. McMahan, lots 1 and	2	63	5.06
Tim Sullivan, lots 4 &	5	63	5.06
Martha Thomas	6	63	17.71
Chas. F. Wisner	8	63	2.53
Nelson & Haavi, lots 10, 11 and	12	63	7.59
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.53
Jas. C. O'Brien est.	15	63	2.53
F. H. Kratka, lots 19 &	20	63	4.58
F. H. Kratka, lots 23 &	24	63	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 25 to 31 inclusive		63	16.03
Anna Kretzschmar	32	63	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	1	64	12.65
Anna Kretzschmar	2	64	3.55
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 to 8 inclusive		64	13.74
F. H. Kratka, lots 9 &	10	64	4.58
Anna Kretzschmar	17	64	2.29
Anna Kretzschmar	18	64	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	19	64	1.79
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		64	7.65
Anna Kretzschmar	26	64	1.53
Jacob Morck	1	65	2.03
Jacob Morck, lots 2, 3 &	4	65	5.37
Jacob Morck	5	65	5.83
Jacob Morck	7	65	1.79
Jacob Morck	8	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	65	1.93
J. W. Wheeler et al	16	65	2.03
Jacob Morck	20	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	21	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	22	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	23	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	24	65	1.53
Jacob Morck	9	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	10	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	11	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	12	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	13	66	1.29
Jacob Morck	14	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	15	66	1.29
E. S. Wilcox	16	66	1.53
Jacob Morck	25	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	26	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	27	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	28	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	29	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	30	66	1.02
Jacob Morck	32	66	1.02
Kratka & Richter	1	67	1.03
Kratka & Richter	2	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	3	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	4	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	5	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	6	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	7	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	8	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	10	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	11	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	12	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	13	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	14	67	.78
Kratka & Richter	15	67	1.02
Kratka & Richter	16	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	17	67	.78
C. J. Knox	18	67	.78
C. J. Knox	19	67	.78
C. J. Knox	20	67	.78
C. J. Knox	21	67	.78
C. J. Knox	22	67	.78
Jacob Morck	26	67	.78
Jacob Morck	27	67	.78
Jacob Morck	28	67	.78
Jacob Morck	29	67	.78
Jacob Morck	30	67	.78
Jacob Morck	31	67	.78
Jacob Morck	32	67	1.02
C. J. Knox	11	68	.78
C. J. Knox	12	68	.78
C. J. Knox	13	68	.78
C. J. Knox	14	68	.78
C. J. Knox	15	68	.78
C. J. Knox	16	68	.78
Evenson Bros.	17	68	1.02
C. Kretzschmar	18	68	1.02
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.78
C. Kretzschmar	30	68	.78
Chris Hanson	31	68	.78
Chris Hanson	32	68	1.02
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	17	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	18	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	24	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	27	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	28	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	29	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	30	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	31	70	.52
B. E. Heberd	32	70	.63
B. E. Heberd	1	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	19	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	20	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	21	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	22	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	23	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	42	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	25	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	26	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	27	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	28	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	29	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	30	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	31	71	.52
B. E. Heberd	32	71	.63
B. E. Heberd	1	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	2	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	3	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	4	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	5	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	6	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	7	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	8	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	9	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	10	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	11	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	12	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	13	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	14	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	15	72	.52
B. E. Heberd	16	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	17	72	.63
B. E. Heberd	18	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	19	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	20	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	21	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	22	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	23	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	24	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	25	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	26	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	27	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	28	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	29	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	30	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	31	72	.42
B. E. Heberd	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	73	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	74	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	25	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	26	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	27	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	28	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	29	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	30	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	31	74	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	32	74	.52
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.52
Kenneth McRae	2	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	3	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	4	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	5	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	6	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	7	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	8	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	9	75	.42
Edith L. Baller	10	75	.42
Edwd. Seashore	11	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Seashore	13	75	.42
Edward Seashore	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
Alzot Blum	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Chas P. Barker	27	75	.42
Chas. P. Barker	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.42
C. J. Knox	2	92	.52
C. J. Knox	3	92	.42
C. J. Knox	4	92	.42
C. J. Knox	5	92	.42
C. J. Knox	6	92	.42
C. J. Knox	7	92	.42
C. J. Knox	8	92	.42
C. J. Knox	9	92	.42
C. J. Knox	10	92	.42
C. J. Knox	11	92	.42
C. J. Knox	12	92	.42
C. J. Knox	13	92	.52
C. J. Knox	14	92	.52
C. J. Knox	15	92	.42
C. J. Knox	16	92	.42
C. J. Knox	17	92	.42
C. J. Knox	18	92	.42
C. J. Knox	19	92	.42
C. J. Knox	20	92	.42
C. J. Knox	21	92	.42
C. J. Knox	22	92	.42
C. J. Knox	23	92	.42
C. J. Knox	24	92	.42
John H. Robb	1	93	.52
Sada R. Evenson	2	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	93	.42
John F. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	7	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	8	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	9	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	10	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	11	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	12	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	93	.52
Crocker & Cundy	15	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	93	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	94	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	94	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	95	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	95	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	95	.52
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	2	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	4	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	5	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	6	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	96	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	20	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	96	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	96	.52
C. J. Knox	1	97	.52
C. J. Knox	2	97	.42
C. J. Knox	3	97	.42
C. J. Knox	4	97	.42
C. J. Knox	5	97	.42
C. J. Knox	6	97	.42
C. J. Knox	7	97	.42
C. J. Knox	8	97	.42
C. J. Knox	9	97	.42
C. J. Knox	10	97	.42
C. J. Knox	11	97	.42
C. J. Knox	12	97	.52
C. J. Knox	13	97	.52
C. J. Knox	14	97	.42
C. J. Knox	15	97	.42
C. J. Knox	16	97	.42
C. J. Knox	17	97	.42
C. J. Knox	18	97	.42
C. J. Knox	19	97	.42
C. J. Knox	20	97	.42
C. J. Knox	21	97	.42
C. J. Knox	22	97	.42
C. J. Knox	23	97	.42
C. J. Knox	24	97	.52
Wiley Tindolph	1	104	.52
Wiley Tindolph	2	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	3	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	4	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	5	104	.42
Wiley Tindolph	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	8	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	9	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	11	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	13	104	.52
Crocker & Cundy	14	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	15	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	16	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	18	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	19	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	21	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	22	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	23	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	24	104	.52
C. J. Knox	1	105	.52
C. J. Knox	2	105	.42
C. J. Knox	3	105	.42
C. J. Knox	4	105	.42
C. J. Knox	5	105	.42
C. J. Knox	6	105	.42
C. J. Knox	7	105	.42
C. J. Knox	8	105	.42
C. J. Knox	9	105	.42
C. J. Knox	10	105	.42
C. J. Knox	11	105	.42
C. J. Knox	12	105	.52
C. J. Knox	13	105	.52
C. J. Knox	14	105	.42
C. J. Knox	15	105	.42
C. J. Knox	16	105	.42
C. J. Knox	17	105	.42
C. J. Knox	18	105	.42
C. J. Knox	19	105	.42
C. J. Knox	20	105	.42
C. J. Knox	21	105	.42
C. J. Knox	22	105	.42
C. J. Knox	23	105	.42
C. J. Knox	24	105	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	106	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	106	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	107	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	107	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	107	.52
C. J. Knox	1	108	.52
C. J. Knox	2	108	.42
C. J. Knox	3	108	.42
C. J. Knox	4	108	.42
C. J. Knox	5	108	.42
C. J. Knox	6	108	.42
C. J. Knox	7	108	.42
C. J. Knox	8	108	.42
C. J. Knox	9	108	.42
C. J. Knox	10	108	.42
C. J. Knox	11	108	.42
C. J. Knox	12	108	.52
C. J. Knox	13	108	.52
C. J. Knox	14	108	.42
C. J. Knox	15	108	.42
C. J. Knox	16	108	.42
C. J. Knox	17	108	.42
C. J. Knox	18	108	.42
C. J. Knox	19	108	.42
C. J. Knox	20	108	.42
C. J. Knox	21	108	.42
C. J. Knox	22	108	.42
C. J. Knox	23	108	.42
C. J. Knox	24	108	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	109	.52
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	3	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	4	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	5	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	6	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	7	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	8	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	9	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	10	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	11	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	12	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	13	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	14	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	15	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	16	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	17	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	18	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	19	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	20	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	21	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	22	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	23	109	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	2	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	10	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	110	.42
Crocker & Cundy	14	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	17	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	18	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	19	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	20	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	21	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	22	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	23	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	24	110	.33
Crocker & Cundy	1	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	111	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	111	.33
Aaron Turner	6	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	7	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	8	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	9	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	10	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	11	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	12	111	.42
Jeff Hildreth	13	111	.33
Jeff Hildreth	14	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	16	111	.33
Wiley Tindolph	17	111	.33
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	20	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	21	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	23	111	.33
Elizabeth Wood	24	111	.33
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	10	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	13	112	.42
Crocker & Cundy	14	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	17	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	18	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	19	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	20	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	21	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	22	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	23	112	.33
Crocker & Cundy	24	112	.42
George Crocker	1	114	.42
George Crocker	2	114	.33
George Crocker	3	114	.33
George Crocker	4	114	.33
George Crocker	5	114	.33
George Crocker	6	114	.33
George Crocker	7	114	.33
George Crocker	8	114	.33
George Crocker	9	114	.42
George Crocker	10	114	.33
George Crocker	11	114	.33
George Crocker	12	114	.33
George Crocker	13	114	.33
George Crocker	14	114	.33
George Crocker	15	114	.33
George Crocker	16	114	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	2	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	3	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	4	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	5	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	6	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	7	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	8	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	9	115	.42
Crocker & Cundy	10	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	11	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	12	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	13	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	14	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	15	115	.33
Crocker & Cundy	16	115	.42

Hemmingson's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
G. K. Haavi	[illegible]	1	.78
John Soderberg	[illegible]	1	.78
Andrew P. Olson	[illegible]	1	1.02
Andrew P. Olson	[illegible]	2	.78
J. W. Wheeler	[illegible]	2	.78
John Hemmingson	[illegible]	2	.78
John Hemmingson	[illegible]	2	.78
John Hemmingson	[illegible]	2	5.84
Haus L. Hanson	[illegible]	2	3.34
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 8 and 10 to 12 incl		3	6.93
John Hemmingson, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		4	2.55
John Hemmingson	1	5	.51
John Hemmingson	2	5	.51
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	5	5	.51
A. Wright, lots 6 and	7	5	1.02
John Hemmingson	8	5	.51
Richard Vance	[illegible]	6	.51
John Hemmingson	[illegible]	6	.51
John Hemmingson, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		6	3.06
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.51
Karne Gullickson	3	7	.63
Andrew Murphy	[illegible]	7	.63
John Turnquist	12	7	5.69
Gustav A. Hallan	13	7	3.66
Samuel Krieger	16	7	.51
Johanna E. Nordhagen	17	7	.51
Amelia Welch	18	7	.51
Amelia Welch	19	7	.51
Sarah Butterfield	1	8	1.02
Sarah Butterfield	2	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	3	8	.78
Sarah Butterfield	4	8	4.56
Margaret Linbeck	6	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 7 and	8	8	1.56
John S. Smith	9	8	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	10	8	.78
T. K. Brudlie, lots 11 &	12	8	1.56
John Hemmingson, lots 13 and	14	8	1.14
John Hemmingson, lots 16 to 18 inclusive		8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	19	8	.51
Perry Tindolph, lots 20, 21 and	22	8	1.53
Perry Tindolph	23	8	.51
H. A. McClatchie	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
K. K. Elstad	3	2	$1.53
Anna Kretzschmar	4	2	2.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	2	2.03
Anna Kretzschmar	6	2	1.53
Anna Kretzschmar	7	2	1.02
Mary Zeh	6	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	7	3	27.11
Mary Zeh	8	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	9	3	2.03
Mary Zeh	10	3	2.53
A. G. Gallasch	14	3	1.79
A. G. Gallasch, lots 15 &	16	3	3.58
O. W. Nelson	2	4	1.53
O. W. Nelson	3	4	6.08
John Olson, lots 4 and	5	4	3.04
Alex A. Sweaas	6	4	7.87
Walburga Zeh	7	4	1.52
Andrew Smith	10	4	1.52
Mary Zeh	18	4	1.02
Mary Zeh	19	4	1.52
Patrick Meehan	1	5	.78
Patrick Meehan	2	5	1.02
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.02
Ole E. Pederson	7	5	1.02
Frank Richter, lots 8 &	9	5	2.04
Chas. A. Robbecke	10	5	1.29
Chas. A. Robbecke	11	5	.78
Chas. A. Robbecke	12	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	13	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	14	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	15	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	16	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	17	5	.78
Oswald & Basting	18	5	.78
Wm. G. Porter	1	6	1.29
A. G. Gallasch, lots 3, 4 &	5	6	1.02
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	6	2.34
Oswald & Basting	9	6	1.02
Oswald & Basting	1	7	1.02
Oswald & Basting, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		7	3.90
Edwin Rolf	7	7	.78
O. P. Johnson	8	7	.78
Edward Langerin	9	7	.78
Edward Langerin	10	7	.78
Perry Harrison	11	7	.78
James McGolrick, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	4.14
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 7 &	8	8	1.56
James McGolsick	9	8	.78
Patrick Soards	13	8	1.02
Patrick Soards	14	8	.78
Patrick Soards, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		8	6.24
Patrick Soards	23	8	.78
Patrick Soards	24	8	1.02
Roa L. Boughton, lots 1 &	2	9	3.04
Roa L. Baughton	[illegible]	9	2.03
Andrew Erickson, lots 6 &	7	9	9.38
Solomon Hillgren	8	9	2.80
Nels C. Hanson	12	9	6.85
Joseph Vatova	13	9	1.52
Ole Johnson	14	9	1.02
Walburga Zeh	15	9	1.02
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 16 &	17	9	2.04
Sarah Hillgrove, lots 20 &	21	9	2.04
Solomon Hillgren	22	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	23	9	1.02
L. E. Maxwell	24	9	1.29
Mary Riechel	[illegible]	10	1.02
Evenson Bros & Knappen	7	10	1.02
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	11	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 &	4	11	1.02
Anna Kretschmar	5	11	.78
Walter & Borchers, lots 9 &	10	11	3.04
Walburga Zeh	12	11	1.52
Anna Kretzschmar	18	11	1.52
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.53
Mary Zeh, lots 26 and	27	11	3.06
Mary Zeh, lots 28 and	29	11	3.06
Oswald & Basting	2	12	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 3 &	4	12	2.57
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.29
Swan Carlson, lots 6 &	7	12	2.57
Oswald & Basting	8	12	8.61
Jas. Farr	9	12	5.06
T. Pederson	10	12	1.02
Wm. G. Porter	11	12	
Wm. G. Porter, lots 12 to 16 incl.		12	5.40
G. S. Spokely	17	12	2.53
J. H. Sanders	18	12	1.02
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	3.05
Walburga Zeh	20	12	1.02
Walburga Zeh	21	12	1.29
Walburga Zeh	22	12	1.29
Wm. G. Porter	[illegible]	13	
Wm. G. Porter, lots [illegible] to 6 incl		13	5.10
Mary Zeh, lots 7 to 11 incl		13	5.10
Mary Zeh	12	13	1.29
Walburga Zeh	13	13	1.02
Walburga Zeh, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		13	3.90
Rudolph Jacklin	19	13	.78
Walburga Zeh, lots 20, 21 &	22	13	2.34
T. Johnson Nyoseth, lots 2 and	3	14	1.56
A. G. Gallasch, lots 4 to 9 inclusive		14	4.68
Mary Zeh, lots 10 &	11	14	1.56
Mary Zeh	12	14	1.02
Mary Zeh	1	15	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 2 to 5 incl		15	2.52
A. G. Gallasch	6	15	.63
Mary Guenen, lots 7, 8 &	9	15	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 10 &	11	15	1.26
Walburga Zeh	12	15	.78
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	5.06
Ole E. Pederson	2	16	.78
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.78
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.78
E. M. Evenson, lots 6 &	7	16	1.56
Wm. G. Porter, lots 8 to 11 inclusive		16	3.10
Wm. G. Porter	12	16	1.02
Mary Zeh	13	16	.78
Mary Zeh, lots 14 &	15	16	1.26
Mary Zeh, lots 16 &	17	16	1.26
A. G. Gallasch, lots 18, 19 & 20		16	1.89
Iver L. Aaseley	21	16	.63
W. G. Porter	22	16	.63
W. G. Porter	23	16	.63
W. G. Porter	24	16	1.02
Walburga Zeh	1	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh	2	17	1.29
Walburger Zeh	3	17	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 5 &	6	17	2.58
Siver Knudson	[illegible]	18	1.29
Siver Knudson	9	18	7.59
Evenson Bros.	10	18	1.29
Walburga Zeh, lots 24, 25 & 26		18	3.86
Walburga Zeh, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		19	4.08
Walburger Zeh, lots 5 &	6	19	1.56
Maggie Laughbridge	13	19	.78
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 25 inclusive		19	7.48
Walburga Zeh, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		20	2.10
Chas. E. Tedford	12	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	13	20	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 14 to 16 inclusive		20	1.89
A. G. Gallasch, lots 17, 18 & 19		20	1.89
Walburga Zeh, lots 20 to 25 inclusive		20	3.78
Walburga Zeh	26	20	.63
Anna Kretzschmar	27	20	.78
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.78
Anna Kretschmar, lots 2 to 7 inclusive		21	3.78
Wm. J. Turner	8	21	.63
Wm. J. Turner, lots 9 &	10	21	1.26
Oswald & Basting	11	21	.63
Oswald & Basting	12	21	.52
Walburga Zeh, lots 13, 14 &	15	21	1.56
Henry Roepke, lots 16 &	17	21	1.04
Walburga Zeh, lots 18 to 21 inclusive		21	2.08
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 22, 23 and	24	21	1.56
Maggie Pratt	1	22	.63
Maggie Pratt	2	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	3	22	.52
Maggie Pratt	7	22	.52
Nellie Comfort, lots 8 &	9	22	1.04
Mary Zeh, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.67
Oswald & Basting	1	23	.63
Oswald & Basting	2	23	.52
Oswald & Basting, lots 3 and	4	23	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		23	2.08
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.52
Walburga Zeh	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.29
Wm. G. Porter, lots 2 &	3	24	.66
Wm. G. Porter	4	24	.42
Frank Richter	[illegible]	24	.42
Oswald & Basting, lots 6, 7 and	8	24	1.56
Oswald & Basting	9	24	.63
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.52
Chas. E. Tedford, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		25	2.10
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 to 13 inclusive		25	2.04
A. G. Gallasch, lots 7 &	8	26	.84
A. G. Gallasch	9	26	.52
Wm. G. Porter, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		26	2.08
Wm. G. Porter, lots 1 &	2	27	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 3 and	4	27	1.04
Maggie Laughbridge	5	27	.52
Maggie Laughbridge	6	27	.42
Jas. L. Corcoron	7	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	8	27	.42
J. H. Sanders	9	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	10	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	11	27	.42
Oswald & Basting	12	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	13	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	14	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	15	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	16	27	.33
Oswald & Basting	17	27	.33

Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		1	$1.32
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 and	6	1	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7, 8 and	9	1	.99
Wiley Tindolph	1	2	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 6 inclusive		2	2.00
Wiley Tindolph, lots 7 to 16 inclusive		2	4.00
Wiley Tindolph	17	2	.33
Wiley Tindolph	1	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 23 inclusive		3	8.80
Wiley Tindolph	24	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph	25	3	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 26 to 39 inclusive		3	5.60
Wiley Tindolph	40	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	41	3	.63
Wiley Tindolph	1	4	.51
Wiley Tindolph	2	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	4	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	5	1.02
Wiley Tindolph	1	6	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 2 to 8 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	10	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	11	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	14	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 15 to 21 inclusive		6	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	22	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	23	6	.76
Wiley Tindolph	24	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		6	2.52
Wiley Tindolph	29	6	.63
Maria A. Copp	30	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	31	6	.63
Maggie Pratt	[illegible]	6	.63
John Day Smith	32	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph	33	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 34 to 39 inclusive		6	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	40	6	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 23 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph	24	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph	25	7	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 26 to 30 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 31 to 34 inclusive		7	2.49
Wiley Tindolph, lots 38 to 42 inclusive		7	3.15
Wiley Tindolph, lots 43 to 48 inclusive		7	3.78
Wiley Tindolph	1	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	2	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 3 to 12 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		8	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	8	.95
Wiley Tindolph	26	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 46 inclusive		8	6.30
Wiley Tindolph	47	8	.63
Wiley Tindolph	48	8	.51
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		9	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 40 inclusive		9	2.04
Wiley Tindolph, lots 41 to 47 inclusive		9	3.36
Wiley Tindolph	48	9	.33
Julia Martin	1	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	3	10	.33
Wiley Tindolph	4	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		10	3.20
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	2.40
Elmer A. Lee	19	10	.40
Elmer A. Lee	20	10	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		10	1.60
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		10	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		10	6.24
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	2	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	3	11	.33
Maggie Pratt	4	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	5	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	6	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	7	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	8	11	.40
Gardner & Newman	9	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	21	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	22	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	23	11	.40
Maggie Pratt	24	11	.40
Maggie Pratt, lots 25 to 28 incl		11	1.60
Maggie Pratt, lots 1, 2 and	3	12	.99
Thos. H. Parsons	1	13	.33
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 2 &	3	13	.66
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 4 &	5	13	.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 6 to 10 inclusive		13	2.00
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 11 to 15 inclusive		13	1.65
Thos. H. Parsons	1	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons	2	14	.33
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		14	1.32
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	2.41
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		14	3.21
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 21 to 32 inclusive		14	4.83
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 33 to 43 inclusive		14	4.40
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		15	4.80
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		15	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		16	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		16	4.80
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		16	6.82
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		16	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		17	6.12
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 22 inclusive		17	5.10
Wiley Tindolph	23	17	.51
Wiley Tindolph	24	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	25	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph	26	17	.63
Wiley Tindolph, lots 27 to 36 inclusive		17	6.30
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		17	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		18	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		19	7.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		19	2.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		19	4.41
Wiley Tindolph	24	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	29	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	30	19	.96
Joseph Vorlicky	31	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux	36	19	.96
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		19	11.43
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 14 to 18 inclusive		20	4.73
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 19 to 21 inclusive		20	2.85
C. J. Knox	22	20	.95
C. J. Knox	23	20	4.00
C. J. Knox	24	20	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 29 to 36 inclusive		20	9.92
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 37, 38 and	39	20	3.72
C. J. Knox, lots 46, 47 &	48	20	3.72
C. A. Robbecke	9	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	12	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		21	7.44
Wiley Tindolph, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		21	4.96
Wiley Tindolph, lots 33 to 35 inclusive		21	3.72
Wiley Tindolph	36	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	37	21	.95
Wiley Tindolph	38	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph	39	21	1.24
Wiley Tindolph, lots 1 and	2	22	1.87

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Blocks 23 and 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
L. Hanson	B	23	$1.87
L. Hanson	C	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	D	23	1.87
Hattie E. Knox	E	23	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.63
Geo. M. Knox	2	24	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	3	24	1.87
C. J. Knox	4	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	39	24	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	F	24	2.49
Geo. M. Knox	G	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	H	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	I	24	1.87
Geo. M. Knox	K	24	1.87
Alson E. Kribs, lots 1 and	2	25	3.74
Alson E. Kribs, lots 3, 4 &	5	25	5.61
Alson E. Kribs	6	25	6.53
Alson E. Kribs, lots 7 to 10 inclusive		25	
Alson E. Kribs	11	25	7.48
G. M. Knox	15	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	16	25	9.64
G. M. Knox	17	25	1.87
G. M. Knox	18	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		25	7.48
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	11.50
Carrie Gilbertson	26	25	1.87
Matt Brude	27	25	1.87
Edwd. Tindolph	30	25	1.87
Chas. J. Knox	31	25	1.87
Ella B. Nye	32	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	46	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	47	25	1.87
Theo. E. Devereaux	48	25	1.87
Henry Williams, lots 5 &	6	26	3.14
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.87
Anna Lucas	16	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	17	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	18	26	1.57
Wiley Tindolph	22	26	1.57
G. M. Knox	23	26	1.57
Chas. Meyer	25	26	2.19
Chas. Meyer	26	26	1.87
Chas. Meyer, lots 27 &	28	26	3.74
G. M. Knox	42	26	1.87
G. M. Knox	43	26	11.19
G. M. Knox	44	26	1.87
Henry Grundy, lots 45 to 48 inclusive		26	7.28
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 1 &	2	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	27	2.81
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 4, 5 and	6	27	4.71
Emma Bye	25	27	7.16
Emma Bye	26	27	1.57
Emma Bye	27	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	29	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome	38	27	8.08
Elizabeth A. Jerome	39	27	1.57
Elizabeth A. Jerome, lot 40 &	41	27	3.14
Theo. E. Devereaux	44	27	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	27	1.57
A. C. Rhinehart	5	28	.95
Jane B. Downs	7	28	.95
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 to 10 inclusive		28	2.85
Wiley Tindolph	11	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	15	28	1.24
J. W. Wheeler	16	28	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 17 to 23 inclusive		28	6.65
Knox & Tindolph	25	28	6.21
Knox & Tindolph	26	28	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	27	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	30	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	31	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	32	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	33	28	1.24
Wm. H. Dayton	34	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	38	28	1.57
Theo. E. Devereaux	39	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	40	28	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 41 to 48 inclusive		28	9.92
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		29	5.04
J. W. Wheeler	25	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler	26	29	.95
J. W. Wheeler, lots 27 to 34 inclusive		29	7.60
J. W. Wheeler	1	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler	2	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		30	4.68
J. W. Wheeler, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		30	4.16
J. W. Wheeler	23	30	.52
J. W. Wheeler	24	30	.63
J. W. Wheeler, lots 25 to 34 inclusive		30	6.30
J. W. Wheeler, lots 38 to 48 inclusive		30	6.93
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		31	6.24
Sarah M. Tindolph, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		31	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		32	2.20
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		32	3.08
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 13 to 23 inclusive		32	4.84
Thos. H. Parsons	24	32	.60
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 25 &	26	32	1.04
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 27 to 38 inclusive		32	6.24
Thos. H. Parsons, lots 39 to 48 inclusive		32	5.20
John F. Spring, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		33	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 13 to 23 inclusive		33	4.40
John F. Spring	24	33	.44
John F. Spring, lots 25 &	26	33	.88
John F. Spring, lots 27 to 34 inclusive		33	3.52
John F. Spring, lots 35 to 46 inclusive		33	5.28
John F. Spring, lots 47 &	48	33	.80
John F. Spring, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 25 to 36 inclusive		34	4.80
John F. Spring, lots 37 to 48 inclusive		34	4.80

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		35	4.80
A. Wright, lots 13 to 24 incl		35	4.80
A. Wright	25	35	.40
A. Wright	26	35	.40
A. Wright, lots 27 to 34 incl		35	2.64
Anna Kretzschmar, commencing 100 feet north of K. Dam, south to point west of ne corner of lot 31, blk 37, west to middle of channel of R. L. river, north along middle of channel to a point due west of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			9.32

Connelly's First Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Henry Grundy	1	1	$3.74
Annie Vesey	4	1	10.89
Ole Loken	5	1	9.32
Hellen Peterson	6	1	8.70
Amanda Jubb	9	1	3.11
Isaac M. Jubb	10	1	9.32

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Rapids.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Louisville Trust Co.	1	1	$ .40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	1	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co., lots 19&20		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co., lots 21&22		2	.80
Louisville Trust Co.	23	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	27	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	28	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	29	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	30	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	31	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	32	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	33	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	34	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	35	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	36	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	37	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	38	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	39	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	40	2	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	3	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	25	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	26	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	27	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	28	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	29	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	30	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	31	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	32	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	33	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	34	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	35	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	36	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	37	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	38	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	39	3	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	40	3	.52
C. J. Knox	1	4	.52
L. Ulstad	2	4	.52
C. J. Knox	3	4	.52
C. J. Knox	4	4	.52
C. J. Knox	5	4	.52
C. J. Knox	6	4	.52
C. J. Knox	7	4	.52
C. J. Knox	8	4	.52
C. J. Knox	9	4	.52
Albert Swanson	18	4	.52
Albert Swanson	19	4	.52
Albert Swanson	20	4	.52
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	23	4	.63
C. J. Knox	24	4	.63
C. J. Knox	25	4	.63
C. J. Knox	26	4	.63
C. J. Knox	27	4	.63
C. J. Knox	28	4	.63
C. J. Knox	29	4	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 32 and	33	4	1.26
C. J. Knox	34	4	.63
C. J. Knox	35	4	.63
C. J. Knox	36	4	.63
C. J. Knox	37	4	.63
C. J. Knox	38	4	.63
C. J. Knox	39	4	.63
C. J. Knox	40	4	.63
C. J. Knox	1	5	.63
C. J. Knox	2	5	.63
C. J. Knox	3	5	.63
C. J. Knox	4	5	.63
C. J. Knox	5	5	.63
C. J. Knox	6	5	.63
C. J. Knox	7	5	.63
C. J. Knox	8	5	.63
C. J. Knox	9	5	.63
C. J. Knox, lots 12 and	13	5	1.26
C. J. Knox	14	5	.63
C. J. Knox	15	5	.63
C. J. Knox	16	5	.63
C. J. Knox	17	5	.63
C. J. Knox	18	5	.63
C. J. Knox	19	5	.63
C. J. Knox	20	5	.63
C. J. Knox	21	5	.95
C. J. Knox	22	5	.95
C. J. Knox	23	5	.95
C. J. Knox	24	5	.95
C. J. Knox	25	5	.95
C. J. Knox	26	5	.95
C. J. Knox	27	5	.95
C. J. Knox	32	5	.95
C. J. Knox	33	5	.95
C. J. Knox	34	5	.95
C. J. Knox	35	5	.95
C. J. Knox	36	5	.95
C. J. Knox	37	5	.95
C. J. Knox	38	5	.95
C. J. Knox	4	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 5 and	6	6	1.90
Iver Winberg	9	6	.95
John Kron	12	6	5.60
John Kron	13	6	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 14 to 17 incl		6	3.80
C. J. Knox, lots 21 and	22	6	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 28 incl		6	7.44
C. J. Knox	29	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	32	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	36	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	37	6	1.24
C. J. Knox	38	6	1.24
Peter Paulson	39	6	1.24
Ole Peterson	40	6	12.13
Hattie E. Knox, lots 4 &	5	7	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 6 and	7	7	2.48
Agnes M. Dobner	35	7	1.24
Agnes M. Dobner	36	7	10.56
Agnes M. Dobner	37	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	38	7	1.24
Kenison & Knox	39	7	13.67
Kenison & Knox	40	7	1.57
M. L. Seymour	3	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	8	8	1.24
G. M. Knox	9	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 12 to 16 inclusive		8	6.20
Mary Edwardson	17	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux, lots 26 to 29 inclusive		8	4.96
Geo. M. Knox	32	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	33	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	34	8	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	35	8	1.24
Theo. E. Deveraux	36	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	37	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	38	8	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	39	8	1.24
A. C. Rhinehart, lots 3 and	4	9	2.48
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	10	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	11	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	9	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	17	9	1.24
G. M. Knox	18	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	19	9	1.24
Hattie E. Knox	20	9	[illegible]
Hans E. Barstad	25	9	1.57
Hans E. Barstad	26	9	1.57
Fred Gallenbeck	27	9	6.21
Geo. M. Knox	30	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	31	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	34	9	1.57
Geo. M. Knox	35	9	1.57
Oscar Anderson	40	9	6.54
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 1 &	2	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 4 &	5	10	2.48
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	10	2.48
C. A. Forsberg	11	10	1.24
C. A. Forsberg	12	10	6.21
Gust & Ole Fevig, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		11	6.20
John N. Whitman	6	11	1.24
John N. Whitman	7	11	3.11
Theo. E. Devereaux	13	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	14	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	15	11	1.24
Knox & Tindolph	16	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	11	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	21	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	22	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	23	11	1.24
Geo. M. Knox	24	11	1.24
Marit Hanson	1	12	1.24
Marit Hanson	2	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 3 to 6 incl		12	3.80
Marit Hanson	7	12	4.66
Marit Hanson	8	12	.95
Marit Hanson, lots 9 and	10	12	1.90
M. V. Evenson	11	12	.95
M. V. Evenson	12	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	13	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	14	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	15	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	16	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	17	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	18	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	23	12	1.24
C. J. Knox	24	12	1.24
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	2	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	3	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	4	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	5	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	6	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	7	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	8	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	10	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	11	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	12	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	17	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	18	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	19	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	20	13	.95
Theo. E. Devereaux	21	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson	22	13	.95
G. O. Gustofson, s½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson, n½	23	13	.95
Wm. Gustofson	24	13	.95
C. J. Knox	1	14	.63
C. J. Knox	2	14	.63
C. J. Knox	3	14	.63
C. J. Knox	4	14	.63
C. J. Knox	5	14	.63
C. J. Knox	6	14	.63
C. J. Knox	7	14	.63
C. J. Knox	8	14	.63
C. J. Knox	9	14	.63
C. J. Knox	10	14	.63
C. J. Knox	13	14	.63
C. J. Knox	14	14	.63
C. J. Knox	15	14	.63
C. J. Knox	16	14	.63
C. J. Knox	17	14	.63
C. J. Knox	18	14	.63
C. J. Knox	19	14	.63
C. J. Knox	20	14	.63
C. J. Knox	21	14	.63
C. J. Knox	22	14	.63
C. J. Knox	23	14	.63
C. J. Knox	24	14	.63
Thomas Nelson	1	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	2	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	3	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	4	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	5	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	6	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	7	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	8	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	9	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	10	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	11	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	12	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	13	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	14	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	15	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	16	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	17	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	18	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	19	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	20	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	21	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	22	15	.52
Thomas Nelson	23	15	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	2	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	3	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	4	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	5	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	6	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	7	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	8	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	9	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	10	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	11	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	12	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	13	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	14	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	15	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	16	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	17	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	18	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	19	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	20	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	21	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	22	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	23	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	24	16	.52
Louisville Trust Co.	1	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	17	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	18	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	19	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	20	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	1	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	2	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	3	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	4	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	5	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	6	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	7	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	8	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	9	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	10	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	11	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	12	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	13	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	14	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	15	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	16	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	17	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	18	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	19	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	20	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	21	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	22	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	23	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	24	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	25	21	.40
Louisville Trust Co.	26	21	.40
Wiley Tindolph	1	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	2	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph	3	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	4	22	.40
Flora K. Moore	5	22	.40
Wiley Tindolph, lots 6 &	7	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 8 &	9	22	.80
John B. Finn, lots 10 &	11	22	.80
Wiley Tindolph, lots 12 &	13	22	1.04
Wiley Tindolph	14	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	15	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	16	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph	17	22	.52
Wiley Tindolph, lots 18, 19 &	20	22	1.56
Wiley Tindolph, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		22	2.08
Wiley Tindolph, lots 25 &	26	22	1.04
Martin Lee	1	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	3	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	4	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	5	23	.63
Margaret J. McCrum	6	23	.63
Albert Reinke, lots 11 &	12	23	1.26
C. J. Knox	13	23	.63
C. J. Knox	14	23	.63
C. J. Knox	15	23	.63
C. J. Knox	16	23	.63
Andrew C. Bratton	25	23	.63
Andrew C. Bratton	26	23	.76
Henry Young	1	24	.76
Henry Young	2	24	.63
C. J. Knox	10	24	.63
C. J. Knox	11	24	.63
C. J. Knox	12	24	.63
C. J. Knox	13	24	.63
C. J. Knox	14	24	.76
C. J. Knox	15	24	.76
C. J. Knox	16	24	.76
C. J. Knox	17	24	.76
C. J. Knox, lots 18 to 20 incl		24	2.28
Joseph Vatava, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		24	3.04
Joseph Vatava	25	24	.76
Joseph Vatava	26	24	2.62
C. J. Knox, lots 1 to 6 incl		25	4.56
C. J. Knox, lots 7 to 13 incl		25	5.32
Edward O. Renfahl	18	25	.95
C. J. Knox, lots 20, 21 &	22	25	2.85
C. J. Knox, lots 23 to 26 incl		25	3.80
Gustaf A. Peterson	16	26	.95
C. J. Knox	17	26	.95
C. J. Knox	18	26	.95
C. J. Knox	19	26	2.19
F. A. Richardson	20	26	.95
C. J. Knox	21	26	.95
Ole Hanson	1	27	1.24
Ole Hanson	2	27	10.56
Ole Hanson	3	27	1.25
Ole Hanson	4	27	1.24
C. J. Knox, lots 5 &	6	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 7 &	8	27	2.48
C. J. Knox, lots 9 &	10	27	2.48
C. J. Knox	18	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	19	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	20	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	21	27	1.24
C. J. Knox	22	27	1.24

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Township 151, Range 44.

Name of Owner.	Sec.	Ac.	Am't.
W. H. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	$ 9.65
Henry A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼, ex 5 acres	14	115	29.67
John Hock, north part of lot 11, ex Ry R of W	14	9.68	2.61
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 a of lot 11, se¼ ne¼ and lot 12, ex Ry R of W	14	98	24.73
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.46
Ernest Buse, lot 13, ex south 20 acres	15	11.75	3.61
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	6.48
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	13	2.91
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	4.60	1.12
F. T. Day, lot 5	15	27.90	6.26
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.75	4.24
Edward Langevin, s½ sw¼	23	80	20.78
George H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.62
Edward Langevin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	10.40
Jerry Carlson, 3 a in nw¼	26	3	.84
Wm. Bottineau, 5 acres in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
Martha G. Bottineau, 5 a in n½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.31
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.35

Original Townsite.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schweiter	6	1	$3.73
Lena Schweiter	7	1	12.99
Cyprien Gosselin	12	1	1.87
Cyprien Gosselin	13	1	12.99
Bertha Zaiser	14	1	1.87
Bertha Zaiser	15	1	14.84
Bertha Zaiser	16	1	1.87
Dora Hatten, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.88
Victoria Pepin, 15 x 50 ft of	18	1	.39
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	8.58
W. B. Dodge	10	2	3.73
J. K. Johnson, lots 12 and	13	2	19.14
N. O. Ormsburg	14	2	3.73
Alex Barnsdale	26	2	7.43
Alex Barnsdale	27	2	2.97
Isabella M. Norde	1	3	18.56
Isabella M. Norde	2	3	3.73
J. H. Allen	3	3	4.12
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.24
J. H. Allen	5	3	4.94
J. H. Allen	6	3	3.79
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	1.49
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	1.49
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.49
John Hoernig	10	3	22.26
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 11 to 16 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	12.36
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots 19 to 20 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	4.12
C. H. Clark, und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.77
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., und. ½ of lots 21 and 22, ex Ry R of W		3	7.86
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., Lots 34 to 39 incl, ex Ry R of W		3	8.91
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., ex Ry R of W	40	3	10.40
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.43
Marie L. Buse	6	4	2.21
Marie L. Buse	7	4	2.24
P. A. Blockstad	8	4	2.24
Marguerite Walter	9	4	1.49
Marguerite Walter	10	4	1.49
Nicholas Goodnature	19	4	1.12
Louis R. Witt	20	4	1.12
Fred Buse	21	4	1.49
Fred Buse	A	4	1.12
Fred Buse	B	4	1.12
Fred Buse	C	4	1.12
Bertha Zaiser	3	5	1.49
Wm. J. Dargan	A	5	8.17
John Gagnon	D	4	1.12
John Gagnon	E	4	3.12
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co., lots A, B and C ex Ry R of W		3	9.94
Ernest Buse	H	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	A	3	1.49
Ernest Buse	B	3	1.49
Louise Zaiser, part of reserve "S"			10.04

Kretzschmar's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
D. D. Williams, e½ of	2	7	$ .76
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.32
John Schmitz Jr.	10	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.32
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.32
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.32
H. F. Amsden	5	11	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 6 to 9 incl		11	1.25
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		11	.95
Carl J. Loomis, lots 15 to 22 inclusive		11	2.49
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.32
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.32
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.32
M. M. Ross	5	12	.32
George Gerlach	8	12	.32
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.32
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.32
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.32
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.32
J. F. Amsden, lots 16 &	17	12	.63
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.32
H. F. Amsden	19	12	.32
Sweet & Wyer, lots 22, 23 &	24	12	.96
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.32
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.32
H. F. Amsden	5	13	.32
M. M. Ross, lots 6 and	7	13	.64
Joseph Judswitch, lots 8 &	9	13	.64
J. and M. Fugnia, lots 11 &	12	13	.64
Margaritha Wendt, lots 13 &	14	13	.64
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	3.29
Chas. Haner, lots 17 and	18	13	.64
A. M. Miller	21	13	.32
W. W. Beleyn	22	13	.32
Mary A. Hemmings et al, lots 1, 2 and	3	14	.96
J. F. Amsden, lots 4 &	5	14	.64
Jas. C. O'Brien, lots 6, 7 &	8	14	.96
C. H. Miller	9	14	.32
Albert Pelton	10	14	.32
Jas C. O'Brien, lots 11 &	12	14	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		14	1.60
Carl J. Loomis, all		15	7.68
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 3 and	4	16	.64
Carl J. Loomis, lots 5 to 12 inclusive		16	2.56
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.32
John Wolff, lots 14 and	15	16	.64
Joseph Fugnia, lots 16 and	17	16	.64
Geo. Gerlach, lots 1 and	2	17	.64
J. M. Boyle, lots 3 and	4	17	.64
M. M. Ross, lots 5, 6 and	7	17	.96
P. and J. Mechan	8	17	.32
Matt Skala	9	17	111.59
P. & J. Mechan, lots 10 &	11	17	.64
P. & J. Mechan, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		17	3.84
Carl J. Loomis, lots 1 to 3 incl		20	1.09
Maria Mundo, lots 4 to 9 incl		20	2.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		20	1.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		20	1.56
Carl J. Loomis, lots 17 to 24 inclusive		20	3.12
Geo. H. Detling, lots 1, 2 &	3	21	1.17
Mathias Skala	6	21	.39
John Holzknecht	16	21	.39
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	21	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		21	1.56
Martha Fevig, lots 3 to 5 incl		22	1.17
Nicholas Helen, lots 6 &	7	22	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.39
Joseph Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	22	1.17
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		22	1.56
J. H. Detling	20	22	11.50
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	.39
Frank R. Helen	23	22	.39
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.39
Edwin Stone	6	23	.97
Kretzschmar & Frederick	7	23	.97
Mathias Skala	10	23	.97
Leo Steinert, lots 11 &	12	23	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 13 and	14	23	.78
Joseph Buthnenler	17	23	.39
Mary Hemmings et al, lots 7 and	8	24	.78
Julia Smith, lots 9 to 12 incl		24	1.56
Pauline Morgard	13	24	.39
J. H. Sanders, lots 15 to 18 incl		24	1.56
Peter Cornelius, lots 19 and	20	24	.78
Maria Munda, lots 3, 4 and	5	25	1.17
Laura A. Congdon, lots 6 and	7	25	.78
M. M. Ross, lots 8 and	9	25	.78
J. H. Plunkett, lots 10, 11 &	12	25	1.17
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13, 14 &	15	25	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 16, 17, 18 &	19	25	1.56
Holden & Augbom, lots 1, 2 &	3	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 6, 7 &	8	26	1.17
Marie Mundo, lots 9 to 12 incl		26	1.56
Anna C. Sweet, lots 13 &	14	26	.78
J. F. Amsden, lots 15, 16 &	17	26	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 18, 19 &	20	26	1.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 and	22	26	.84
Carl J. Loomis, lots 1, 2 &	3	27	1.17
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	27	.39
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	27	.78
C. J. Loomis, lots 8 to 12 incl		27	1.95
Schapleigh & Hurlbut, lots 1 and	2	28	.78
Morgan Hussey, lots 3 and	4	28	.78
Anna Kretzschmar, lots 6 &	7	28	.78
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.39
Joseph Grove, lots 9 and	10	28	.78
A. F. Holden, lots 1, 2 &	3	29	1.17
H. F. Amsden, lots 4 and	5	29	.78
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.39
C. Kretzschmar	9	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.39
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.39
J. F. Amsden, lots 15 to 17 incl		29	1.17
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 18 &	19	29	.78
Prentice & McClatchie, lots 20 and	21	29	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 22, 23 &	24	29	1.17
A. H. Holden, lots 1 and	2	30	.78
Peter Cornilius, lots 3 and	4	30	.78
H. H. Zaiser	5	30	.39
McLaughlin & Randt, lots 6 and	7	30	.78
Carl Kretzschmar	8	30	.39
Julia A. Smith, lots 10, 11 &	12	30	1.17
C. H. Weller	13	30	.39
H. H. Zaiser, lots 16, 17 &	18	30	1.17
J. F. Amsden, lots 19 and	20	30	.78
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.39
C. H. Weller	24	30	.39
Sophia Dieterich	1	31	.75
Edmund Berry	2	31	.75
John M. Whitman	4	31	.75
Emily Wolfornm, lots 5, 6 &	7	31	2.25
Martin Peterson	8	31	.75
McLaughlin & Randt	9	31	.75
Julia A. Smith, lots 11 &	12	31	1.50
Michael Flynn	16	31	.75
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.75
Joseph Grover	19	31	.75
L. D. Breese	20	31	.75
Davis & Clark, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		31	3.00
Leo Steinert	2	32	3.73
Leo Steinert, lots 3 to 6 incl		32	3.00
Lunette H. Skow, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		32	13.42
P. D. Smith, lots 15 and	16	32	1.50
R. J. Jung	17	32	.75
Amelia Riechel	18	32	11.14
Harry C. Hermans	19	32	.75
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.75
Wm. Ness	21	32	.75
E. E. Higbu	22	32	.75
Arthur O. Shade	23	32	.75
Harry C. Hermans	1	33	.75
Harry C. Hermans, lots 3, 4 and	5	33	2.25
Christopher Jung	6	33	.75
Peter Jung	7	33	.75
John Jung	8	33	.75
Arthur O. Shade	11	33	.75
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.75
Ellen Olson	15	33	.62
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		33	2.48
John E. Clews	1	34	.39
John Nelson	2	34	.39
T. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		34	2.34
Morgan T. Rich, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		34	1.17
John Hack	16	34	.39
T. M. Hodwin, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		34	2.34
C. L. Brainerd, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		35	1.95
T. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		35	2.31
Carl J. Loomis, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		35	3.12
Joseph L. Stewart, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		35	4.53
H. A. McClatchie, all		36	2.97
Edward Hamry, lots 4 to 7 inclusive		37	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		38	3.51
G. A. Fairbanks, lots 10 to 14 inclusive		38	1.95
Edward Hamry, lots 2 and	3	39	1.17
F. J. Detling, lots 13 to 24 incl		39	4.68
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		40	1.17
Geo. and Albert Redey, lots 4 and	5	40	.78
P. H. Muntoe	6	40	.39
I. M. Hodwin, lots 7 to 12 incl		40	2.34
Joseph Z. Perron, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		40	1.56
Henrietta Detling, lots 17 &	18	40	.78
A. H. Holden, lots 4 and	5	41	.78
C. C. Highee	6	41	.39
Joseph Smith	9	41	.39
J. M. Hodwin, lots 13 &	14	41	3.63
Andrew & Hampsen	1	42	.75
J. Gillespie, lots 2 and	3	42	1.50
Wm. H. Dufresne	5	42	.75
Julia Walter, lots 13, 14 &	15	42	1.86
A. J. Hayes, und. ½	17	42	.62
Arthur Toupin, lots 20, 21 &	22	42	7.79
August Wentzel, n 100 ft of	1	43	4.30
Mary Gunderson, south 110 ft of lots 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.43
Peter Engels	7	43	1.12
Michael Biever	8	43	1.12
L. J. Bruse	9	43	8.35
A. H. Holden, lots 10 and	11	43	2.24
Cora Elsaas	6	44	1.49
J. W. and M. Lowe	7	44	1.49
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.49
Susan D. Smith, lots 11 &	12	44	17.81
Peter Peterson, lots 13 &	14	44	2.98
Henry Walkman	15	44	1.49
Laughlin & Doyle, lots 16 &	17	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe, lots 18 and	19	44	2.98
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.49
C. L. Brainerd, east 28 ft of lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.91
Neil Peterson, lots 1 and	2	45	2.98
Susan D. Smith	4	45	1.49
Henrietta Detling, lots 5 &	6	45	2.98
Henrietta Detling, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		45	8.94
Adam Schmitz, lots 1 and	2	46	2.98
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		46	8.94
R. H. Abraham, east 50 ft of lots 19 to 24 inclusive		46	2.97
J. H. Knight, west 100 ft of lots 19 to 24 inclusive		46	5.94
Erick K. Wallender, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		47	8.94
R. H. Abraham, except 150 ft of	7	47	1.49
Johnson & Marshall, west 150 ft of lots 8 to 12 inclusive		47	2.97
Ella Farrand, west 75 ft of		48	4.46
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.46
Mary Zaiser, com at nw cor, e 30 ft, s 200 ft		50	9.28
Mary Zaiser, 16 ft of e 75 ft of		49	1.49
Ellen Sebrin, com. 30 ft e of nw cor, e 25 ft, s 200 ft		50	2.97
John Schmitz, com 55 ft e of nw cor, e 69 ft, s 200 ft		50	15.59
H. Burgdorf, com at ne cor w 104 ft, s 200 ft		50	5.94
Johnson & Marshall, com 104 ft w of ne cor, s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	2.97
J. W. Hoxie		51	2.24
John Schmitz Jr.	8	51	2.24
John Watson, 100 x 56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.46
Mina Pratt, 80 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Mary M. Wellington, 100 x 28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.77
Opera House Assn, lots 1, 2 &	3	53	4.47
I. L. Breese	5	53	1.49
Fred Stark	9	53	1.49
John Luger, lots 13, 14 &	15	53	2.25
Simon J. Peabody, lots 17 &	18	53	1.50
Susan D. Smith	19	53	.75
Joseph Smith	21	53	.75
Wm. Graham, lots 22, 23 &	24	53	2.25
Hayes, Hamry & Detling, und. 3-4		54	8.36
Cora Elsass, lots 1, 2 and	3	55	1.17
Henry W. Davies, lots 5 and	6	55	.78
H. P. Hamrin	7	55	.39
Maggie L. Pirath, lots 8 to 10 incl		55	1.17
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.39
F. A. Lathrop	12	55	.39
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	55	.39
Henrietta Detling, lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	56	8.97
Sarah Hillgrove	5	56	.39
Sarah Hillgrove	6	56	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.39
Edward Hamry	19	57	.39
Edward Hamry	20	57	.39
Edward Hamry	21	57	.39
Edward Hamry	22	57	.39
Edward Hamry	23	57	.39
Edward Hamry	24	57	.39
Edward Hamry	1	58	.25
Edward Hamry	2	58	.25
Edward Hamry	3	58	.25
Edward Hamry	4	58	.25
Edward Hamry	5	58	.25
Edward Hamry	6	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.25
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.25
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.25
Edward Hamry	19	59	.39
Edward Hamry	20	59	.39
Edward Hamry	21	59	.39
Edward Hamry	22	59	.39
Edward Hamry	23	59	.39
Edward Hamry	24	59	.39
Edward Hamry	1	60	.39
Edward Hamry	2	60	.39
Edward Hamry	3	60	.39
Edward Hamry	4	60	.39
Edward Hamry	5	60	.39
Edward Hamry	6	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	14	61	.39
S. W. Hickok	15	61	.39
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	6	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	7	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	8	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	9	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	10	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	11	62	.39
Ed. Hamry	12	62	.39
Jacob F. Shoffer, w½	14	62	1.12
Cora Elsass	7	63	.39
Cora Elsass, lots 8 and	9	63	.78
Amelia Schlieff, n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Sopherin Koch, 25 ft s of n 25 ft of	14	63	.38
Wm. H. Anderson	3	64	.75
Louisa Gesswein	9	64	.75
Elizabeth Sauer lots 13 to 15 inclusive		64	2.25
A. D. Henny	18	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	21	64	.75
Wight, ½	21	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	22	64	.75
Wight, ½	22	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles, ½	23	64	.75
G. T. Miles	24	64	.75
Elizabeth Conkling	4	65	1.49
Mathelda Gerke	7	65	5.21
Louis Burgdorf	13	65	11.08
John Holzknecht	3	66	2.06
John Gunderson	4	66	3.21
P. A. Blackstad, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		66	6.42
Maria L. Buse	10	66	2.35
O. D. Kinnie	16	66	.75
Theodore McCullough, lots 19 and	20	66	1.50
James W. Griffin, lots 23 &	24	66	1.50
Ernest Buse, south ½		67	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 1 and	2	68	1.50
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 5 &	6	69	3.62
Fred Buse	8	69	2.83
Thomas Stale, lots 9 to 12 incl		69	5.96
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 13 to 16 incl		69	3.00
Fred Buse, lots 20 and	21	69	1.50
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 22, 23 &	24	69	2.25
Louisa Gesswein, lots 13 &	14	70	2.98
J. W. Ermine, lots 3 and	4	71	2.99
Walter J. Richardson	6	71	1.12
R. J. Like	7	71	1.12
R. J. Like	8	71	1.12
Jacob Pahlen	9	71	5.58
Louis Schaeffer	10	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	11	71	1.12
Louis Schaeffer	12	71	1.12
A. M. Miller	20	71	.75
A. M. Miller	21	71	.75
A. M. Miller	22	71	.75
John A. Wright	1	72	.75
John A. Wright	2	72	.75
Ira M. Decamp	3	72	.75
Francis Rooney	8	72	.75
Elnora Lessner	9	72	.75
Otillie Brazius	16	72	.39
Peter Olson	23	72	.39
Peter Olson	24	72	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.39
A. J. Hayes	14	74	2.24
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.39
James Phillips	5	75	.39
L. J. Olephant	6	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	19	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.39
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.39
Edward Hamery	1	76	.39
Edward Hamery	2	76	.39
Edward Hamery	3	76	.39
Edward Hamery	4	76	.39
Edward Hamery	5	76	.39
Edward Hamery	6	76	.39
F. J. Detling	13	76	.39
F. J. Detling	14	76	.39
F. J. Detling	15	76	.39
F. J. Detling	16	76	.39
F. J. Detling	17	76	.39
F. J. Detling	18	76	.39
F. J. Detling	19	76	.39
F. J. Detling	20	76	.39
F. J. Detling	21	76	.39
F. J. Detling	22	76	.39
F. J. Detling	23	76	.39
F. J. Detling	24	76	.39
F. J. Detling	1	77	.39
F. J. Detling	2	77	.39
F. J. Detling	3	77	.39
F. J. Detling	4	77	.39
F. J. Detling	5	77	.39
F. J. Detling	6	77	.39
F. J. Detling	7	77	.39
F. J. Detling	8	77	.39
F. J. Detling	9	77	.39
F. J. Detling	10	77	.39
F. J. Detling	11	77	.39
F. J. Detling	12	77	.39
Edward Hamery	19	77	.39
Edward Hamery	20	77	.39
Edward Hamery	21	77	.39
Edward Hamery	22	77	.39
Edward Hamery	23	77	.39
Edward Hamery	24	77	.39
Edward Hamery	1	78	.39
Edward Hamery	2	78	.39
Edward Hamery	3	78	.39
Edward Hamery	4	78	.39
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.39
Thos. R. Dargan	6	78	.39
Edward Hamery	19	78	.39
Edward Hamery	20	78	.39
Edward Hamery	21	78	.39
Edward Hamery	22	78	.39
Edward Hamery	23	78	.39
Edward Hamery	24	78	.39
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.39
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	13	80	.39
Mathilda C. Peterson	14	80	.39
Edward Hamery	15	80	.39
Edward Hamery	16	80	.39
Edward Hamery	17	80	.39
Edward Hamery	18	80	.39
Edward Hamery	19	80	.39
Edward Hamery	20	80	.39
Wm. A. Elliott	4	81	.39
Carrie Cummings	5	81	.39
David L. Dolly	6	81	.39
David L. Dolly	7	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	9	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	10	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	11	81	.39
Henry P. Pahlen	12	81	.39
Security Trust Co.	15	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.39
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	23	81	.39
Anton Bucharel	24	81	.39
L. I. Breese	5	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	7	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	8	82	1.12
P. E. Sandager	9	82	1.12
Security Trust Co., lots 15 &	16	82	12.63
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.75
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.12
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.12
David C. Richter	19	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	20	83	1.12
Henry W. Davis	21	83	1.12
Anna Shoenneeker, lots 5, 6 &	7	84	4.37
Otto J. Zehrendt, lot 8 and north ½ of	9	84	2.68
August Morin	10	84	1.49
Helen Klepper, lots 11 &	12	84	2.98
Jas. W. Griffin, lots 1, 2 &	3	85	2.23
Lutie Lieb, lots 11 and	12	85	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 2 and	3	87	1.50
H. F. Duman	3	89	1.12
O. R. Boyer	4	89	1.12
Frank A. Overback, lots 5 &	6	89	2.24
Bertha Zaiser	8	89	1.12
O. R. Boyer, lots 9 and	10	89	2.24
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.12
J. G. Molan	12	89	1.12
Bertha Zaiser, lots 13 to 21 incl		89	6.75
H. F. Duman	22	89	.75
Bertha Zaiser, lots 23 and	24	89	1.50
Paul Cyr	19	90	8.55
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.12
Hayes & Hamery, lots 1, 2 &	3	91	3.36
Edward Riley, lots 9 to 12 incl		91	4.48
Mrs. Thos. Young, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		91	2.25
Geo. H. Detling, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		91	3.00
Henry W. Davies	20	91	.75
Alfred Blomgren, lots 21, 22 & 23		91	5.23
Anderson & Goldburg, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		92	1.56
Shebot Hultner, lots 11 &	12	92	.78
Chas. Just, lots 13 and	14	92	.78
Geo. H. Detling, lots 15 to 24 inclusive		92	3.90
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 5 incl		93	1.95
James McGalrick	6	93	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 7 to 12 incl		93	2.31
Ed. Hamery, lots 13 to 18 incl		93	2.34
Ed Hamery, lots 1 to 4 incl		94	1.56
Sweet & Wyer	5	94	.39
Katie B. Baker	6	94	.39
F. J. Detling, lots 13 &	14	94	4.48
F. J. Detling, lots 1 to 12 incl		95	4.68
Edward Hamery, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		95	2.34
Edward Hamery	7	96	.39
Edward Hamery	8	96	.39
Edward Hamery	9	96	.39
Edward Hamery	10	96	.39
Edward Hamery	11	96	.39
Edward Hamery	12	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.39
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.39
Edward Hamery	13	97	.39
Edward Hamery	14	97	.39
Edward Hamery	15	97	.39
Edward Hamery	16	97	.39
Edward Hamery	17	97	.39
Edward Hamery	18	97	.39
A. J. Hayes	24	97	.39
Edward Hamery	7	98	.39
Edward Hamery	8	98	.39
Edward Hamery	9	98	.39
Edward Hamery	10	98	.39
Edward Hamery	11	98	.39
Edward Hamery	12	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.39
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.39
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.39
F. J. Detling	5	99	.39
F. J. Detling	6	99	.39
F. J. Detling	7	99	.39
F. J. Detling	8	99	.39
F. J. Detling	9	99	.39
F. J. Detling	10	99	.39
F. J. Detling	11	99	.39
F. J. Detling	12	99	.39
Edward Hamery	19	99	.39
Edward Hamery	20	99	.39
Edward Hamery	21	99	.39
Edward Hamery	22	99	.39
Edward Hamery	23	99	.39
Edward Hamery	24	99	.39
Edward Hamery	7	100	.39
Edward Hamery	8	100	.39
Edward Hamery	9	100	.39
Edward Hamery	10	100	.39
Edward Hamery	11	100	.39
Edward Hamery	12	100	.39
F. J. Detling	13	100	.39
F. J. Detling	14	100	.39
F. J. Detling	15	100	.39
F. J. Detling	16	100	.39
F. J. Detling	17	100	.39
F. J. Detling	18	100	.39
F. J. Detling	19	100	.39
F. J. Detling	20	100	.39
F. J. Detling	21	100	.39
F. J. Detling	22	100	.39
F. J. Detling	23	100	.39
F. J. Detling	24	100	.39
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.39
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.39
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.39
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.75
L. I. Breese	8	102	.75
L. I. Breese	9	102	.75
L. I. Breese	10	102	.75
L. I. Breese, lots 11 and	12	102	12.63
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.75
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.75
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.75
L. I. Breese	18	102	.75
L. I. Breese	19	102	.75
L. I. Breese	20	102	.75
L. I. Breese	21	102	.75
L. I. Breese	22	102	.75
L. I. Breese	23	102	.75
L. I. Breese	24	102	.75
Anderson & Solberg	3	103	1.12
Anderson & Solberg	4	103	1.12
A. J. Higdem	6	103	1.12

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Adeline Schaeffer	8	103	1.12
Mary A. Hennings et al	10	103	1.12
John Bauer	13	103	
John Bauer	14	103	13.38
John Bauer	15	103	1.12
Ernest Buse	2	106	.39
Ernest Buse	3	106	.39
Ernest Buse	4	106	.39
Ernest Buse	5	106	.39
Ernest Buse	6	106	.39
Ernest Buse	7	106	.39
Ernest Buse	8	106	.39
Ernest Buse	9	106	.39
Ernest Buse	10	106	.39
Ernest Buse	11	106	.39
Ernest Buse	12	106	.39
Gjosk & Bauer, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark of Red Lake river			1.78

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Spencer Leavith	6	2	$29.67
Spencer Leavith	7	2	18.56
Joseph Rose	4	3	8.36
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	37.10
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	11.14
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	18.56
Josephine Porier	2	4	5.58
Delphine Rose	5	4	2.80
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	5.58
John McThary	14	6	8.91
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.88
Fred Zaiser	4	8	11.14
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.84
H. B. Haufer	11	9	4.46
H. B. Kaufer	12	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	13	9	4.46
Edward Langevin	18	9	3.73
Edward Langevin	19	9	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	1	10	3.73
W. A. Schreeter	2	10	3.73
Edward Langevin, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		10	14.92
Eugenit Pepin	16	11	7.43
Peter A. Couture	20	11	3.73
Jerome Germain	24	11	3.73
Edward Langevin Est.	2	12	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	2.24
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.24
Joseph C. Dargan	4	15	5.21
Jacob Alp, for years 1897 and 1898	16	15	5.54
Louise Gesswein, for year 1897	17	15	2.57
Napoleon Morrissette, lots 9&10		16	4.48
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 to 20 inclusive		16	17.92
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		18	17.88
John B. Dow, lots 1 and	2	19	4.18
L. B. Laplume	5	19	2.24
L. B. Laplume	6	19	2.24
Peter F. Eagen	13	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	14	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	15	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	16	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	17	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	18	20	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	2	21	5.58
Edward Langevin Est.	7	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	8	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	11	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	12	21	1.87
Edward Langevin Est.	2	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	14	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	15	24	1.49
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	1.49
Geo. E. Higgins, lots 15 & 16		25	2.98
Edward Langevin, lots 19 & 20		25	2.98
Edward Langevin	21	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	22	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	23	25	1.49
Edward Langevin	24	25	1.49
Desive Marchand	1	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	2	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	3	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	4	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	5	26	1.49
Desire Marchand	6	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	7	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	8	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	9	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	10	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	11	26	1.49
Desive Marchand	12	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	13	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	14	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	15	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	16	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	17	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	18	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	19	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	20	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	21	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	22	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	23	26	1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	24	26	1.48
Edward Langevin Est.	1	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	27	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	28	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	29	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	30	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	31	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	32	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	32	.75

Miles' Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Charles Woodbury, lots 1, 2 &	3	1	$ .78
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 4, 5 &	6	1	.78
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 12 incl.		1	1.56
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	1	.52
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 15 and	16	1	.52
H. B. Kaufer, lots 17 and	18	1	.52
S. M. Davis, lots 19 and	20	1	.52
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 21 &	22	1	.52
Albert F. Snell, lots 23 &	24	1	.52
Chas. Woodbury, lots 4, 5 &	6	2	.78
Wright & Mitchell, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		2	1.56
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		2	1.04
R. H. Abraham, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		2	1.30
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		3	3.12
Peter Beautron	13	3	.26
Kate L. Hill	14	3	.26
Constantine Burger	15	3	.26
Philip Zeh	21	3	.26
Andrew E. Brand, lots 23 &	24	3	.52
A. F. Scheldrup, lots 1 and	2	4	.52
R. H. Abraham, lots 3 and	4	4	.52
G. T. Miles, lots 5 to 12 incl		4	2.08
G. T. Miles	13	5	.17
Chas. McCarty, lots 3 and	4	6	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 5 to 10 inclusive		6	1.02
Peter Baker, lots 11 and	12	6	.34
Walburga Zeh, lots 13 to 20 inclusive		6	1.36
Walburga Zeh, lots 21 to 24 inclusive		6	.68
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.17
Evan Anderson	8	7	.17
Peter Beautron, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		7	.68
G. T. Miles, lots 13 to 18 incl		7	1.02
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		8	.85
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 to 12 inclusive		8	.95
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 18 incl		8	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		8	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		9	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		9	.68
Erick G. Wallender, lots 9 to 12 inclusive		9	.68
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		9	1.02
R. H. Abraham, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		9	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 5 &	6	10	.34
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.17
R. H. Abraham, lots 8, 9 &	10	10	.51
A. J. Scheldrup, lots 11 &	12	10	.34
R. H. Abraham, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		10	2.04
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		11	.87
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 7 to 18 inclusive		11	2.04
Wm. Misner, lots 19 and	20	11	.34
Johnson & Marshall, lots 21&22		11	.31
R. H. Abraham, lots 1 to 12, inclusive		12	2.04
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 13 &	14	12	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 5 inclusive		13	.85
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.17
E. E. Kearney	7	13	.17
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 &	10	13	.34
Elizabeth Kirsch, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 5 to 8 inclusive		14	.68
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.17
Albert F. Snell, lots 10 &	11	14	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 12, 13&14		14	.51
Knud Benson, lots 15 &	16	14	.34
Wright & Mitchell, lots 1 to 8 inclusive		15	1.36
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 9 to 13 inclusive		15	.85
R. H. Abraham, lots 15 &	16	15	.34
Gilbert T. Miles, all		16	2.72

Park Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. W. Elliott, a 60 foot strip of land south of and adjoining lot	1	1	$ .39
Thos. Lonson	1	1	.39
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.39
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.39
L. I. Breese	7	1	.39
L. I. Breese	8	1	.39
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	10	1	4.09
Carl J. Loomis, lots 11 to	14	1	1.56
Buckhardt Walters, lots 15 &	16	1	.78
Mary A. Hennings et al, lots 17 and	18	1	.78
Julia Walters, lots 19 &	20	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 21&22		1	.78
J. J. Busse, lots 23 and	24	1	.78
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 26 and	27	1	.75
August Walters, lots 28 to 31 inclusive		1	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 32 and	33	1	.78
Mary Hennings et al	34	1	.39
Julia Walters	35	1	.39
Buckhardt & Walters	36	1	.39
Carl J. Loomis	5	2	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 6 to 9 inclusive		2	1.56
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		2	1.17
Julia Walters, lots 13to15 incl		2	1.17
Mary Hennings et al, lots 16&17		2	.78
Buckhardt & Walters	18	2	.39
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.39
Julia Walters, lots 21 to 23 incl		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 24 to 26 inclusive		2	1.17
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 27 to 37 inclusive		2	4.29
Mary Hennings et al	38	2	.39
Buckhardt & Walters, lots 39 and	40	2	.78
Mary Hennings et al, lots 41&42		2	.78
Julia Walters, lots 43 to 46 incl		2	1.56
Bertha Jackson, lots 47 to 48 inclusive		2	.78
Edmund Bray, lots 1 to 3 incl		3	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 6 incl		3	1.17
Ness & Korstadt, lots 7 to 11 inclusive		3	1.95
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.39
Ness & Korstadt, lots 16 to 43 inclusive		3	10.92
Ness & Korstadt, E 44 ft of	44	3	.39
Jas. Lyman, ex E 44 ft	44	3	.39
Carl J. Loomis, lots 45 to 52 inclusive		3	2.82
Katharine Korstadt, lots 2 &	3	4	.78
Carl J. Loomis, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		4	3.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		4	1.17
Carl J. Loomis, lots 16 to 19 inclusive		4	1.56
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.39
John Nelson, lots 21 &	22	4	.78
Ness & Korstadt, lots 23 to 35 inclusive		4	5.07

E. and O. Buse Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Margaretta Walter, lots 3 &	4	2	$ .78
St. P., M. & M. Ry. Co.	12	2	.39
A. Borrasdale, lots 5 to 20 incl		5	6.24
Thomas Knuland, lots 11 &	12	6	1.24
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		6	1.28
John Watson	17	6	.32
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.32
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 1 to 9 inclusive		7	6.25
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		8	2.25
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 8 inclusive		8	3.75
John Watson, lots 1 to 3 incl		9	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 9 inclusive		9	2.34
A. H. Cloudy, lots 1 to 3 incl		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		10	1.17
Alexander Barrisdale, lots 15 and 16		10	.78
John Watson, lots 17to20 incl		10	1.56
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 21 to 33 inclusive		10	5.07
John Watson	34	10	.39
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 3 to 11 inclusive		11	2.88
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	11	.61
Alexander Barrasdale, lots 1 and	2	12	.78

Holmes' Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	$ .24
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.24
Maria Dufour	3	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	7	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	8	1	.24
F. C. Boucher	9	1	.24
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	11	1	.24
Thor. Anderson	12	1	.24
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	2	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	3	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	4	2	.24
Geo. W. Mann	5	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	9	2	.24
Joseph V. Emil	10	2	.24
Verginia Holmes	11	2	.24
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.24
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.24
John Daly	13	3	.24
John Daly	14	3	.24
John Daly	15	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	16	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	17	3	.24
H. B. Kaufer	18	3	.24
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	4	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	5	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	6	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	7	4	.24
Narcisse Michaud	8	4	.24
George Peterson	13	4	.24
George Peterson	14	4	.24
George Peterson	15	4	.24
George Peterson	16	4	.24
Jas. F. Holmes	17	4	.24
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.24
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.24
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	2	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	3	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	4	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	5	5	.24
Scott & Salmon	6	5	.24
Wesley Neile	1	6	.24
Wesley Neile	2	6	.24
Potter Produce Co.	3	6	.24
Wesley Neil	4	6	.24
Wesley Neil	5	6	.24
Wesley Neil	6	6	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.24
F. C. Boucher	6	7	.24
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.24
Ida Baldwin	8	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	9	7	.24
Arthur E. Slater	10	7	.24
Eklunds & Rudt	19	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	20	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	21	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	22	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	23	7	.24
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	1	8	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	2	8	.24
Frank Robert Jr.	3	8	.24
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	8	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	9	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	10	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	11	8	.17
Warren E. Vrorman	12	8	.17
Lauretta A. Shorey	21	8	.17
Louretta A. Shorey	22	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.17
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	3	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	4	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	5	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	6	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	7	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	8	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	9	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	10	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	11	9	.17
Millard H. Bragdon	12	9	.17
G. F. Miles	13	9	.17
G. F. Miles	14	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.17
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.17
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.17
Wesley Neile	5	10	.17
Wesley Neile	6	10	.17
Wesley Neile	7	10	.17
Wesley Neile	8	10	.17
Wesley Neale	9	10	.17
Wesley Neile	10	10	.17
Wesley Neile	11	10	.17
Wesley Neile	12	10	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.17
A. S. Simon	1	12	.17
A. S. Simon	2	12	.17
Wesley Neil	4	13	.17
Wesley Neil	5	13	.17
Wesley Neil	6	13	.17
Wesley Neil	7	13	.17
Wesley Neil	8	13	.17
Wesley Neil	9	13	.17
Wesley Neil	10	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	13	13	.17
Arthur A. Simon	14	13	.17
James F. Holmes	16	13	.17
James F. Holmes	17	13	.17
James F. Holmes	18	13	.17
James F. Holmes	19	13	.17
James F. Holmes	20	13	.17
James F. Holmes	21	13	.17
James F. Holmes	22	13	.17
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.17
Phinias N. Loine	24	13	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	14	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	14	.17
Jas. L. Wyer	3	14	.17
Jas. L. Wyer	4	14	.17
John Feltz	5	14	.17
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.17
Emma Booth	7	14	.17
Emma Booth	8	14	.17
James L. Wyer	9	14	.17
James L. Wyer	10	14	.17
Phenias N. Loine	11	14	.17
Phenia N. Loine	12	14	.17
Andrew Woods	13	14	.17
Andrew Woods	14	14	.17
Andrew Woods	20	14	.17
Andrew Woods	21	14	.17
Andrew Woods	22	14	.17
Andrew Woods	23	14	.17
Andrew Woods	24	14	.17
Wesley Neil	1	15	.17
Wesley Neil	2	15	.17
Wesley Neil	3	15	.17
Wesley Neil	4	15	.17
Wesley Neil	5	15	.17
Wesley Neil	6	15	.17
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.17
Arthur L. Simon	1	17	.17
Arthur L. Simon	2	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	3	17	.17
F. C. Boucher	4	17	.17
John Feltz	5	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	6	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	7	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	8	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	9	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	10	17	.17
Mary L. Salmon	11	17	.17
John B. Lohman	1	18	.17
John B. Lohman	2	18	.17
John B. Lohman	3	18	.17
John B. Lohman	4	18	.17
John B. Lohman	5	18	.17
John B. Lohman	6	18	.17
John B. Lohman	7	18	.17
John B. Lohman	8	18	.17
John B. Lohman	9	18	.17
John B. Lohman	10	18	.17
John B. Lohman	11	18	.17

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sophia Belair	3	1	$11.14
J. A. Bray	14	1	4.46
J. A. Bray	15	1	15.59
Bartlett Knudson	26	1	3.73
Armundson & Olson	11	2	2.24
Thomas Canty	14	2	1.49
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.75
Ernest Buse, lots 9, 10 &	11	3	5.96
A. F. Austinson, lots 13 &	14	3	1.50
Ernest Buse, lots 1 &	2	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 3 and	4	4	1.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	4	1.24
George E. Higgins, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		4	3.72
Austinson & Larson, lots 4 &	5	5	1.50
J. W. Lowe, lots 6 and	7	5	1.50
Mary Cyr, east 50 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig, west 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.75
John Hoernig	18	5	.75
G. A. Grussendorf	8	6	.75
Austinson & Larson, lots 1 &	2	7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 5 and	6	7	2.24
Ernest Buse, lots 13 and	14	7	1.50
Lena Schreiter, lots 10, 11 &	12	8	4.47
Nels J. Ukkestad	13	8	1.12
Edmund Bray, lots 23 &	24	8	4.82
Chas. Hagen	4	9	2.97
Austinson & Larson, lots 5 &	6	9	5.94
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.97
Peter Olson	8	9	2.97
John Peterson	9	9	2.97
Jacob Olt	10	9	2.97
Clarence L. Atwood, lots 11&	12	9	5.94
Ernest Buse, lots 16 to 21 incl		9	8.94
Ernest Buse	22	9	1.49
Peter Bourdon	10	10	4.83
G. A. Grussendorf	6	12	1.87
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 10 incl		13	7.48
F. E. Buse, lots 6 to 8 incl		13	5.61
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.87
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.87
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.87
Napoleon A. Bray, lots 1 &	2	14	3.74
Mary Sarnpore, lots 3 &	4	14	3.74
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.87

Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
B. Swigny, lots 1 to 4 incl		1	$1.00
Carl G. Thysell, lots 7 and	8	1	.50
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.25
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.25
Evan Anderson, lots 11 &	12	1	.50
B. Swigny, lots 13 to 16 incl		1	1.00
Sidney Bottineau, lots 17 &	18	1	.50
Pierre Bottideau, lots 19 to 22 inclusive		1	1.00
Even Anderson, lots 23 &	24	1	.50
John Bottineau	7	2	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.25
G. A. Grussendorf, lots 11 &	12	2	.50
Louis Berthiaume, lots 13 &	14	2	.50
Mary R. Bottineau, lots 15 &	16	2	.50
Frank Palevin	19	2	.25
Oliver Charboneau	3	3	.25
L. I. Breese	4	3	.25
August Moreau	5	3	.25
Rupert Seidenbush	6	3	.25
C. J. Cowles	21	3	.25
Sophia Busch, lots 22to24 incl		3	.75
Vital Laplante, south 40 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.39
J. H. Sanders, ex south 40 ft of lots 1 and	2	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 6, 7 &	8	4	1.17
Lewis Waldekemper	9	4	.39
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 10, 11 &	12	4	1.17
Joseph Duran Jr.	13	4	.39
W. H. Reichel	14	4	.39
Sophia Busch	15	4	.39
Geo. Weiss, lots 16 and	17	4	.78
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 18 to 24 inclusive		4	2.73
Fahey & Michaud, all		5	9.36
Lena Schreiter, lots 5 to 8 incl		6	3.78
Frank Prebyle	9	6	5.94
Frank Prebyle	10	6	.39
Ole Omoth	11	6	.39
Susie Allaire	12	6	.39
Frank Pribyl, lots 1 to 5 incl		7	1.95
Frank Pribyl, lots 6 and	7	7	.78
P. D. Smith, lots 8 and	9	7	.78
Ellen Fahey, lots 10, 11 &	12	7	1.17
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.45
Frank Roberts	2	8	.25
Frank Roberts	3	8	.25
John B. Dow	4	8	.25
John B. Dow	5	8	.25
John B. Dow	6	8	.25
John B. Dow	7	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	8	8	.25
Frank Pribyl	9	8	.25
P. D. Smith	10	8	.25
P. D. Smith	11	8	.25
P. D. Smith	12	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	13	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	14	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	15	8	.25
G. A. Morrison	16	8	.25
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	19	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	20	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	21	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	22	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	23	8	.25
Geo. A. Morrison	24	8	.25
P. D. Smith	1	9	.25
P. D. Smith	2	9	.25
P. J. Johnson	3	9	.25
E. L. Dow	4	9	.25
E. L. Dow	5	9	.25
E. L. Dow	6	9	.25
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.25
E. L. Dow	8	9	.25
E. L. Dow	9	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	11	9	.25
Frank Pribyl	12	9	.25
Susie Allard	13	9	.25
Susie Allard	14	9	.25
Edward Langevin	15	9	.25
Edward Langevin	16	9	.25
Edward Langevin	17	9	.25
Edward Langevin	18	9	.25
Edward Langevin	19	9	.25
Edward Langevin	20	9	.25
Edward Langevin	21	9	.25
Edward Langevin	22	9	.25
L. I. Breese	1	10	.25
L. I. Breese	2	10	.25
L. I. Breese	3	10	.25
L. I. Breese	4	10	.25
L. I. Breese	5	10	.25
L. I. Breese	6	10	.25
L. I. Breese	7	10	.25
L. I. Breese	8	10	.25
L. I. Breese	9	10	.25
L. I. Breese	10	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	15	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	16	10	.25
G. A. Grussendorf	17	10	.25
G. A. Gressendorf	18	10	.25
L. I. Breese	19	10	.25
L. I. Breese	20	10	.25
L. I. Breese	21	10	.25
L. I. Breese	22	10	.25
L. I. Breese	23	10	.25
L. I. Breese	24	10	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons, lots 2 &	3	11	.50
John Gieriet	4	11	.25
John Gieriet	5	11	.25
John Gieriet	6	11	.25
John Gieriet	7	11	.25
John Gieriet	8	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	9	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	10	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	11	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	12	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	20	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	21	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	22	11	.25
Marceline Gieriet	23	11	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.25
Geo. A. Morrison, lots 4 &	5	12	.50
Celina Gervois	6	12	.25
Celina Gervois	7	12	.25
Celina Gervois	8	12	.25
Celina Gervois	9	12	.25
Celina Gervois	10	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 11 &	12	12	.50
Pierre Bottineau	20	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	21	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau	22	12	.25
Pierre Bottineau, lots 23 &	24	12	.50
L. I. Breese	1	13	.25
L. I. Breese	2	13	.25
L. I. Breese	3	13	.25
L. I. Breese	4	13	.25
L. I. Breese	5	13	.25
L. I. Breese	6	13	.25
L. I. Breese	7	13	.25
L. I. Breese	8	13	.25
L. I. Breese	9	13	.25
L. I. Breese	10	13	.25
L. I. Breese	11	13	.25
L. I. Breese	12	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	14	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	15	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	16	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	17	13	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	18	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	21	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	22	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	23	13	.25
O. R. Boyer	24	13	.25
Chas. H. Brossard, lots 1 &	2	14	.50
Chas. H. Brossard	3	14	.25
L. I. Breese	4	14	.25
L. I. Breese	5	14	.25
L. I. Breese	6	14	.25
L. I. Breese	7	14	.25
L. I. Breese	8	14	.25
L. I. Breese	9	14	.25
L. I. Breese	10	14	.25
L. I. Breese	11	14	.25
L. I. Breese	12	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	15	14	.25
Geo. Benz & Sons	16	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	19	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	20	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	21	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	22	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	23	14	.25
Sarah Lemieux	24	14	.25
Frank Prebyl, lots 1 &	2	15	.50
Frank Prebyl	3	15	.25
Edward Langevin	4	15	.25
Edward Langevin	5	15	.25
Edward Langevin	6	15	.25
Edward Langevin	7	15	.25
Edward Langevin	8	15	.25
Edward Langevin	9	15	.25
Edward Langevin	10	15	.25
John B. Dow, lots 11 &	12	15	.50
Wencelas Waronsek	13	15	.25
Wencelas Waronsek	14	15	.25
John B. Dow	15	15	.25
John B. Dow	16	15	.25
John B. Dow	17	15	.25
Edward Langevin	18	15	.25
Edward Langevin	19	15	.25
Edward Langevin	20	15	.25
Edward Langevin	21	15	.25
Ellen Fahey	[illegible]	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	[illegible]	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	[illegible]	16	.25
Ellen Fahey	[illegible]	16	.25
John B. Dow	[illegible]	16	.25
John B. Dow	[illegible]	16	.25
John B. Dow	[illegible]	16	.25
John B. Dow, lots 8 &	9	16	.50
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	17	.25
Sarah Lemieux	[illegible]	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	3	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	4	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	5	18	.25
Sarah Lemieux	6	18	.25
John B. Dow	7	18	.25
John B. Dow	8	18	.25
John B. Dow	9	18	.25
Florence Joliconer	10	18	.25
Chas. Langevin	1	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	2	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	3	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	4	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	5	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	7	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	8	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	9	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	10	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	11	19	.25
Chas. Langevin	12	19	.25
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.25
L. I. Breese	2	20	.25
L. I. Breese	3	20	.25
L. I. Breese	4	20	.25
L. I. Breese	5	20	.25
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.25
L. I. Breese	7	20	.25
L. I. Breese	8	20	.25
L. I. Breese	9	20	.25
L. I. Breese	10	20	.25
L. I. Breese	11	20	.25
Anna Kretzschmar	12	20	.25

Champagne, Dow & Gieret's Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	5	1	$ .75
Champagne & Dow, lots 1 &	2	2	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	3	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	2	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	3	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 7 and	8	3	1.50
Christian Cook	2	4	.75
Christian Cook	3	4	.75
Louis Marcil	4	4	.75
Louis Marcil	5	4	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	5	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	6	.75
Edward Langevin Est., lots 13 and	14	7	1.50
John B. Dow	2	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	8	.75
John B. Dow, lots 4 &	5	8	1.50
Mrs. Julie Brault, lots 6 &	7	8	1.50
Edward Langevin Est.	10	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	8	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	8	.75
Alfred Brisette	19	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	20	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	21	9	.75
Frederick Bresette	22	9	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	19	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	20	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	21	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	22	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	23	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	24	10	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	11	.39
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 and	2	12	2.24
Edward Langevin Est.	1	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	13	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	14	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	2	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	3	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	4	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	5	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	15	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	14	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	15	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	16	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	17	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	18	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	19	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	20	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	21	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	22	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	23	15	.75
Joseph Mormville	24	15	.75
Joseph Lecount	5	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	6	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	7	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	8	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	9	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	10	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	11	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	12	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	13	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	14	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	15	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	16	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	17	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	18	16	.75
Edward Langevin Est.	1	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	17	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	8	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	18	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	1	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	2	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	3	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	6	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	7	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	8	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	9	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	10	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	11	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	12	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	13	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	14	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	15	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	16	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	17	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	18	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	19	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	20	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	21	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	22	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	23	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	24	19	.62
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 and	2	20	1.24
Edward Langevin Est.	3	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	4	20	.62
Edward Langevin Est.	5	20	.31
Edward Langevin Est.	6	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	20	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	20	.31
Edward Langevin Est.	9	20	.31
Edward Langevin Est.	10	20	.31
Edward Langevin Est.	1	21	.31
Edward Langevin Est., lots 1 and	2	22	.78
Edward Langevin Est.	3	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	22	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	23	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	13	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	14	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	15	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	16	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	17	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	18	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	19	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	20	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	21	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	22	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	23	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	24	24	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	9	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	10	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	11	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	12	25	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	1	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	2	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	3	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	4	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	5	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	6	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	7	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.	8	26	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		A	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		B	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		C	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		D	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		E	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		F	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		G	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		H	.39
Edward Langevin Est.		I	.39

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	1	$ .17
Sweet & Wyer, ex north 10 ft of	1	1	.17
Charles Finnegan, lots 2, 3 &	4	1	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 6 &	7	1	.34
Marie Munch, lots 8 to 13 incl		1	1.02
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 17 to 20 inclusive		1	.68
Marie Munch, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		1	1.02
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
John M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	1	2	.17
Frederick Buse, lots 10 &	11	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 12 &	13	2	.34
Fred Buse	14	2	.17
Helary Archer, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		2	.64
August Wentzel, lots 19 &	20	2	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 21 to 26 inclusive		2	1.02
Sweet & Wyer	1	3	.17
John Schmitz, lots 8 &	9	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 10 to 13 inclusive		3	.68
P. & J. Meehan, north 10 feet of	14	3	.17
J. M. Boyle, ex north 10 ft of	14	3	.17
Maria L. Buse, lots 15 to 20 inclusive		3	1.02
Philip Zeh	21	3	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 22 to 24 inclusive		3	.51
Louis Ness, lots 25 and	26	3	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 2 &	3	4	.34
Thomas Dargan	4	4	.17
H. A. McClatchie	5	4	.17
J. A. Barrichter, lots 6 to 11 inclusive		4	1.02
H. A. McClatchie, lots 12 &	13	4	.34
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1, 2 &	3	5	.51
Fred Buse, lots 4, 5 &	6	5	.51
Phil Zeh	7	5	.17
J. A. Barrister, lots 8 &	9	5	.34
John M. Boyle	10	5	.17
Gustav Reick, lots 11 &	12	5	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		6	1.02
Albert Kraus, lots 13 and	14	6	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 15 to 18 inclusive		6	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		6	1.02
Richard H. Abraham, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		7	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		7	1.02
Thomas Johnson	1	8	.17
Michael Flynn	19	8	.17
Willie Hoernig	20	8	.17
John Schmitz Sr.	21	8	.17
John Younger	22	8	.17
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.17
Jas. T. Martin	24	8	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		9	1.02
John Schmitz Sr., lots 21, 22 and	23	9	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 1 to 6 incl		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		10	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		10	1.02

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		11	2.04
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		11	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 19 &	20	11	.34
Louis Ness, lots 1 to 6 incl		12	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		12	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		13	.51
Philip Zeh	7	13	.17
Herman Kriel, lots 8 &	9	13	.34
Albert Stahlmeyer, lots 10, 11 and	12	13	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 1 to 6 incl		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		14	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		14	2.04
Louis Nees	1	15	.17
Charles Meholz, lots 2 &	3	15	.34
August Grochel	4	15	.17
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.17
Louis Nees	6	15	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		15	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 19 to 24 incl		15	1.02
Frederick Buse, lots 1 to 6 incl		16	1.02
W. A. Schreiter, lots 7 to 9 inclusive		16	.51
Johnson & Marshall, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		16	.51
Ernest Buse, lots 13 to 18 incl		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		16	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		17	1.02
Phillip Zeh, lots 8 to 10 incl		17	.51
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.17
Bertnuis Helland	12	17	.17
Frederick House, lots 13 &	14	17	.34
E. G. Holmes, lots 15 &	16	17	.34
Ernest Buse, lots 17 and	18	17	.34
H. B. Kaufer, lots 1, 2 &	3	18	.51
John M. Boyle, lots 4 to 6 inclusive		18	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		18	1.02
Gilbert T. Miles, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		18	1.02
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 6 incl		19	1.02
Ernest Buse, lots 7 to 12 incl		19	1.02
Henry Breklous, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		19	.51
Henry Breklous	16	19	.17
Ernest Buse, lots 17 &	18	19	.34
Frederick Buse	24	19	.17
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.17
Herman Kreil, lots 2 to 6 incl		20	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 to 9 incl		20	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 10 to 12 inclusive		21	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 1 to 3 incl		21	.51
Frederick Buse, lots 4 to 6 incl		21	.51
Ernest Buse	7	21	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 8 to 12 inclusive		21	.85
Sweet & Wyer, lots 13 &	14	21	.34
John M. Boyle	15	21	.17
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.17
E. G. Holmes, lots 1 &	2	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 3 to 6 inclusive		22	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 7 &	8	22	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 9 to 16 inclusive		22	1.36
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 22 inclusive		22	1.02
E. G. Holmes, lots 23 &	24	22	.34
J. A. Barrichter, lots 25 to 28 inclusive		22	.68
John M. Boyle, lots 29 &	30	22	.34
H. A. McClatchie, lots 31 &	32	22	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 1 to 6 incl		23	1.02
Louis Zeh, lots 7 &	8	23	.34
Fred Krueger	9	23	.17
Cesarine Ganrache	10	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 11 &	12	23	.34
Frederick Buse, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		23	.68
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 18 &	19	23	.34
John M. Boyle, lots 20, 21 &	22	23	.51
Sweet & Wyer, lots 23 to 28 inclusive		23	1.02
Johnson & Marshall, lots 29 to 32 inclusive		23	.68
H. A. McClatchie, lots 1 &	2	24	.34
Philip Zeh, lots 3 to 6 incl		24	.68
Frederick Buse, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		24	1.02
John Boyle	13	24	.17
H. A. McClatchie, lots 14 &	15	24	.34
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.17
Sweet & Wyer, lots 17 to 21 inclusive		24	.85
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.17
John M. Boyle, lots 23 to 26 inclusive		24	.68
Sweet & Wyer, lots 27 to 30 inclusive		24	.68
Chas. McNantara, a strip of land 1299 feet long and 33 feet wide south of and adjoining Kretzschmar's Second Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.97

Railroad Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	3	1	$ .54
Ernest Buse	4	1	.54
Ernest Buse	5	1	.54
Ernest Buse	6	1	.54
Ernest Buse	7	1	.54
Ernest Buse	8	1	.54
Ernest Buse	9	1	.54
Jacob Olp	1	2	.54
Jacob Olp	2	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	2	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	2	.39
Ernest Buse	18	2	.39
Ernest Buse	19	2	.39
Ernest Buse	20	2	.39
Ernest Buse	21	2	.39
Ernest Buse	22	2	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	3	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	3	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	13	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	15	3	.32
W. A. Schreites	16	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	17	3	.32
W. A. Schreiter	18	3	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	2	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	4	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	5	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	6	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	7	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	8	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	9	4	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	4	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	4	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	5	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	5	.25
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	5	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	6	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	7	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	8	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	9	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	10	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	11	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	12	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	13	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	14	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	15	6	.32
Chas. E. Sweet	16	6	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	6	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	7	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	8	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	9	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	15	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	16	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	17	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	23	7	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	24	7	.54
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.24
Ernest Buse	4	8	.54
Jacob Olp	5	8	.54
Jacob Olp	6	8	.54
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.54
Ernest Buse	10	8	.54
Emma Curtis	11	8	.54
James B. Holmes	7	9	.54
James B. Holmes	8	9	.54
James B. Holmes	9	9	.54
James B. Holmes	10	9	.54
James B. Holmes	11	9	.54
James B. Holmes	12	9	.54
James B. Holmes	13	10	.39
James B. Holmes	14	10	.39
James B. Holmes	15	10	.39
James B. Holmes	16	10	.39
James B. Holmes	17	10	.39
James B. Holmes	18	10	.39
James B. Holmes	19	10	.39
James B. Holmes	20	10	.39
James B. Holmes	21	10	.39
James B. Holmes	22	10	.39
James B. Holmes	23	10	.39
James B. Holmes	24	10	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	11	.32
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	11	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	12	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	13	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	13	.25
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	14	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	7	14	.32
James B. Holmes	8	14	.25
James B. Holmes	9	14	.25
James B. Holmes	10	14	.25
James B. Holmes	11	14	.25
James B. Holmes	12	14	.25
James B. Holmes	13	14	.25
James B. Holmes	14	14	.25
James B. Holmes	1	15	.39
James B. Holmes	2	15	.39
James B. Holmes	3	15	.39
James B. Holmes	4	15	.39
James B. Holmes	5	15	.39
James B. Holmes	6	15	.39
James B. Holmes	7	15	.39
James B. Holmes	8	15	.32
James B. Holmes	9	15	.32
James B. Holmes	10	15	.32
James B. Holmes	11	15	.32
James B. Holmes	12	15	.32
James B. Holmes	13	15	.32
James B. Holmes	14	15	.32
Herman Lindner	1	16	.54
Herman Lindner	2	16	.54
Herman Lindner	3	16	.54
Herman Lindner	4	16	.54
Herman Lindner	5	16	.54
Herman Lindner	6	16	.54
Herman Lindner	7	16	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.54
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	10	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	11	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	12	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	13	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	14	17	.75
Chas. E. Sweet	1	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	2	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	3	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	4	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	5	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	6	18	.75
Charles E. Sweet	7	18	.75
Lena Schreiter	8	18	.39
Lena Schreiter	9	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	13	18	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	14	18	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.12
George Hiles	10	19	.75
George Hiles	11	19	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	1	20	.75
Jas. B. Holmes	2	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	3	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	4	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	5	20	.62
Jas. B. Holmes	6	20	.62
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	23	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	19	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	20	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	21	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	22	24	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	25	.25
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	2	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	3	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	4	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	5	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	6	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	26	.32
Phil. A. Kaufer	21	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	26	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	5	27	.39
George Hiles	8	27	.39
W. R. Pitts	11	27	.39
W. R. Pitts	12	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	14	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	16	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	27	.39
Eugene G. LaBree	18	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	20	27	.39
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	7	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	8	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	9	28	.75
Walter A. Wood H. Mch. Co.	10	28	.75
Henry Riechel	11	28	.75
Henry Riechel	12	28	.75
Augusta Krueger	13	28	.62
Augusta Krueger	14	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	15	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	16	28	.62
Ida Leiferh	17	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	19	28	.62
Ferdinand Hartman	20	28	.62
Ernest Buse	21	28	.62
Ernest Buse	22	28	.62
Ernest Buse	3	29	.62
Ernest Buse	4	29	.62
Ernest Buse	5	29	.62
Ernest Buse	6	29	.62
Ernest Buse	7	29	.62
Ernest Buse	8	29	.62
Ernest Buse	9	29	.62
Ernest Buse	10	29	.62
Ernest Buse	11	29	.62
Ernest Buse	12	29	.62
Lena Schreiter	13	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	14	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	15	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	16	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	18	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	19	29	.39
W. A. Schreiter	20	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	21	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	22	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	23	29	.39
Lena Schreiter	24	29	.39
Charles E. Sweet	1	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	2	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	3	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	4	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	5	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	6	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	7	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	8	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	9	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	10	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	11	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	12	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	13	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	14	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	15	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	16	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	17	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	18	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	19	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	20	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	21	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	22	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	23	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	24	30	.62
Chas. E. Sweet	1	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	2	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	3	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	4	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	5	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	6	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	7	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	8	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	9	31	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	10	31	.39
Francois Cota	11	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	31	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	31	.39
Lena Schreiter	1	32	.39
Ernest Buse	3	32	2.84
Ernest Buse	4	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	5	32	.61
Charles E. Sweet	6	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	32	13.22
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	32	.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	32	2.61
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	32	.39
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	18	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	19	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	20	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	21	32	.39
Chas. E. Sweet	22	32	.39
Newton Bell	1	33	.61
Newton Bell	2	33	.61
Newton Bell	3	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	4	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	5	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	6	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	33	.61
F. W. Miller	8	33	.61
F. W. Miller	9	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	33	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	33	.61
F. W. Miller	13	33	.39
F. W. Miller	14	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	16	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	33	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	33	.39
Herman Lindner	1	34	.32
Herman Lindner	2	34	.32
Herman Lindner	3	34	.32
Herman Lindner	4	34	.32
Herman Lindner	5	34	.32
Herman Lindner	6	34	.32
Herman Lindner	7	34	.32
Herman Lindner	8	34	.32
Herman Lindner	9	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	11	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	12	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	13	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	14	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	15	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	16	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	17	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	18	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	19	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	20	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	21	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	22	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	23	34	.32
J. B. Holmes	24	34	.32
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	35	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	2	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	3	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	4	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	5	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	6	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	7	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	8	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	9	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	10	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	11	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	12	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	13	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	18	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	19	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	20	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	21	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	22	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	23	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	24	36	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	1	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	22	37	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	23	37	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	38	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	39	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	2	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	3	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	4	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	5	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	6	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	7	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	8	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	9	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	10	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	11	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	12	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	19	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	20	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	21	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	22	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	23	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	24	40	.25
J. B. Holmes	1	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	2	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	3	41	.32
J. B. Holmes	4	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.32
Thos. W. Pitts	6	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.32
N. J. Duffy	8	41	.32
George Hiles	11	41	.32
George Hiles	12	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	19	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	21	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	22	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	23	41	.32
Jas. B. Holmes	24	41	.32
August Krueger	1	42	.61
August Krueger	2	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	8	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	9	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	10	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	11	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	12	42	.61
Jas. B. Holmes	13	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	14	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	15	42	.39
W. Miller	16	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	18	42	.39
Jas. B. Holmes	19	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	20	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	21	42	.39
Augusta Krueger	22	42	.39
C. F. Wahlrobe	7	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	8	43	.61
C. F. Wahlrobe	9	43	.61
Bart Sivegney, lots 10, 11 &	12	43	10.74
Omlie Bronillet	13	43	7.80
Maria Gervois	14	43	.39
Maria Gervois	15	43	.39
Maria Gervois	16	43	.39
P. S. Evanson	17	43	.39
Jeff Barlow	1	44	.39
Jeff Barlow	2	44	.39
John B. Roiche	4	44	.39
John B. Roiche	5	44	2.24
John B. Roiche	6	44	.39
John B. Roiche	7	44	.39
John B. Roiche	8	44	.39
John B. Roiche	9	44	.39
John B. Roiche	10	44	.39
John B. Roiche	11	44	.39
John B. Roiche	12	44	.39
J. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	14	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	15	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	16	44	.25
J. B. Holmes et al	17	44	.25
John B. Roiche	18	44	.25
John B. Roiche	19	44	.25
John B. Roiche	20	44	.25
John B. Roiche	21	44	.25
John B. Roiche	22	44	.25
John B. Roiche	23	44	.25
Hannah Johnson	1	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	46	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	47	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	7	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	8	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	9	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	10	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	11	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	12	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	19	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	20	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	21	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	22	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	23	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	24	48	.17
Hannah Johnson	1	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	2	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	3	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	4	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	5	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	6	49	.17
J. T. Knight	7	49	.17
J. T. Knight	8	49	.17
J. T. Knight	9	49	.17
J. T. Knight	10	49	.17
J. T. Knight	11	49	.17
J. T. Knight	12	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	13	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	14	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	15	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	16	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	17	49	.17
Hannah Johnson	18	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	49	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	49	.17
John T. Knight	1	50	.17
John T. Knight	2	50	.17
F. W. Miller	3	50	.17
F. W. Miller	4	50	.17
F. W. Miller	5	50	.17
F. W. Miller	6	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	7	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	8	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	9	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	10	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	11	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	12	50	.17
F. W. Miller	13	50	.17
F. W. Miller	14	50	.17
F. W. Miller	15	50	.17
F. W. Miller	16	50	.17
F. W. Miller	17	50	.17
F. W. Miller	18	50	.17
F. W. Miller	19	50	.17
F. W. Miller	20	50	.17
F. W. Miller	21	50	.17
F. W. Miller	22	50	.17
F. W. Miller	23	50	.17
F. W. Miller	24	50	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	2	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	3	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	4	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	5	51	.17
N. P. Railway Co.	6	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	51	.17
J. T. Knight	13	51	.17
J. T. Knight	14	51	.17
J. T. Knight	15	51	.17
J. T. Knight	16	51	.17
J. T. Knight	17	51	.17
J. T. Knight	18	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	51	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	51	.17
F. W. Miller	1	52	.25
F. W. Miller	2	52	.25
F. W. Miller	3	52	.25
F. W. Miller	4	52	.25
F. W. Miller	5	52	.25
F. W. Miller	6	52	.25
J. T. Knight	7	52	.25
J. T. Knight	8	52	.25
F. W. Miller	9	52	.25
F. W. Miller	10	52	.25
F. W. Miller	11	52	.25
F. W. Miller	12	52	.25
J. T. Knight	13	52	.25
J. T. Knight	14	52	.25
F. W. Miller	15	52	.25
F. W. Miller	16	52	.25
F. W. Miller	17	52	.25
F. W. Miller	18	52	.25
F. W. Miller	19	52	.25
F. W. Miller	20	52	.25
F. W. Miller	21	52	.25
F. W. Miller	22	52	.25
Jas. McMcLennan, lots 23 &	24	52	.50
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	53	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	53	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	54	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	54	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	55	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	55	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	7	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	8	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	9	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	10	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	11	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	12	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	14	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	15	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	16	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	17	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	18	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	20	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	21	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	22	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	23	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	24	56	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	57	.17
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		57	1.02
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		57	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 3 incl		58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 4 &	5	58	.34
J. B. Holmes	6	58	.17
J. B. Holmes, lots 10 &	11	58	.34
John R. Currie	12	58	.17
Jas B. Holmes, lots 13 to 15 inclusive		58	.51
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.17
F. W. Miller, lots 20, 21 &	22	58	.51
John T. Knight, lots 23 &	24	58	.34
James M. Paine, lots 1, 2 &	3	59	.75
Jas B. Holmes, lots 4, 5 &	6	59	.75
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		59	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 16 inclusive		59	1.00
John T. Knight	17	59	.25
James B. Holmes, lots 18 to 22 inclusive		59	1.25
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 22 inclusive		60	5.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	61	.50
Dorene A. Knight, lots 3 &	4	61	.50
John T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	61	.50
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		61	1.50
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		61	1.50
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		62	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		62	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		63	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		63	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		63	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 9 &	10	64	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	64	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		65	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		65	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		66	4.08
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		67	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 17 inclusive		67	.85
Leo Steinert, lots 18 &	19	67	.34
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		67	.85
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 4 to 12 inclusive		68	1.53
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		68	2.04
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		73	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		74	4.08
Elijah A. Harman, lots 1 to 24 inclusive		75	4.08
Hannah Johnson, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knikht, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		76	1.02
Hannah Johnson, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		76	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		77	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		77	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		77	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 5 and	6	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 and	14	78	.34
J. T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	78	.34
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 17 to 24 inclusive		78	1.36
J. T. Knight, lots 5 &	6	79	.34
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		79	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		79	1.02
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 8 inclusive		80	1.36
John F. Knight, lots 9 &	10	80	.34
Jas. H. Bishop & Co., lots 11 and	12	80	.34
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 13 &	14	80	.34
John T. Knight, lots 15 &	16	80	.34
F. W. Miller	17	80	.17
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 24 inclusive		80	1.19
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.25
Jas. H. Bishop & Co.	2	81	.25
F. W. Miller	4	81	.25
Jas. M. McLennon, lots 5 &	6	81	.50
John T. Knight, lots 7 &	8	81	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 9, 10 and	11	81	.75
F. W. Miller	12	81	.25
F. W. Miller, lots 13, 14 &	15	81	.75
John T. Knight	16	81	.25
F. W. Miller	17	81	.25
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		81	1.25
John T. Knight, lots 1 &	2	82	.50
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 3 to 12 inclusive		82	2.50
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 17 incl		82	.85
F. W. Miller, lots 18 to 22 incl		82	.85
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 1 to 4 incl		83	.68
J. B. Holmes, lots 5 to 12 incl		83	1.36
J. B. Holmes lots 13 to 19 incl		83	1.19
John T. Knight, lots 20 to 24 inclusive		83	.85
James B. Holmes, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		84	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 19 to 24 inclusive		85	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		86	1.02
James B. Holmes, lots 11 &	12	86	.34
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 4 inclusive		87	.68
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 3 inclusive		88	.51
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 23 inclusive		89	3.91
F. W. Miller, lots 1 to 5 incl		90	.85
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.17
Thos. W. Pitts, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 13 to 18 inclusive		90	1.02
James B. Holmes et al, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 7 to 12 inclusive		91	1.02
John T. Knight	13	91	.17
John T. Knight, lots 18 to 22 inclusive		91	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		92	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 13 to 17 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 18 to 22 inclusive		92	.85
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		93	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 20 incl		93	1.36
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 21 to 24 inclusive		93	.68
James B. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		94	2.04
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		94	2.04
Hauser & Sons Malting Co., lots 1 to 12 inclusive		95	2.04
F. W. Miller, lots 13 to 24 incl		95	2.04
Jas. B. Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		96	1.02
John T. Knight, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		96	2.04
Caroline Holmes, lots 1 to 6 inclusive		97	1.02
F. W. Miller, lots 7 to 12 incl		97	1.02
F. W. Miller lots 13 to 18 incl		97	1.02
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		98	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 1 to 12 inclusive		99	2.04
Caroline F. Holmes, lots 13 to 24 inclusive		100	2.04
A. E. Harman	1	105	.17
A. E. Harman	2	105	.17
A. E. Harman	3	105	.17
A. E. Harman	4	105	.17
A. E. Harman	5	105	.17
A. E. Harman	6	105	.17
A. E. Harman	7	105	.17
A. E. Harman	8	105	.17
A. E. Harman	9	105	.17
A. E. Harman	10	105	.17
A. E. Harman	11	105	.17
A. E. Harman	12	105	.17
A. E. Harman	13	105	.17
A. E. Harman	14	105	.17
A. E. Harman	15	105	.17
A. E. Harman	16	105	.17
A. E. Harman	17	105	.17
A. E. Harman	18	105	.17
A. E. Harman	19	105	.17
A. E. Harman	20	105	.17
A. E. Harman	21	105	.17
A. E. Harman	22	105	.17
A. E. Harman	23	105	.17
A. E. Harman	24	105	.17
A. E. Harman	1	106	.17
A. E. Harman	2	106	.17
A. E. Harman	3	106	.17
A. E. Harman	4	106	.17
A. E. Harman	5	106	.17
A. E. Harman	6	106	.17
A. E. Harman	7	106	.17
A. E. Harman	8	106	.17
A. E. Harman	9	106	.17
A. E. Harman	10	106	.17
A. E. Harman	11	106	.17
A. E. Harman	12	106	.17
A. E. Harman	13	106	.17
A. E. Harman	14	106	.17
A. E. Harman	15	106	.17
A. E. Harman	16	106	.17
A. E. Harman	17	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	106	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	7	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	8	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	9	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	10	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	11	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	12	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	13	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	14	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	15	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	16	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	17	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	22	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	107	.17
E. A. Harmon	1	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	108	.17
John T. Knight	13	108	.17
John T. Knight	14	108	.17
John T. Knight	15	108	.17
John T. Knight	16	108	.17
J. T. Knight	17	108	.17
J. T. Knight	18	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	21	108	.17
E. A. Harman	22	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	23	108	.17
E. A. Harmon	24	108	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	109	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	109	.17
John T. Knight	13	109	.17
John T. Knight	14	109	.17
John T. Knight	15	109	.17
John T. Knight	16	109	.17
John T. Knight	17	109	.17
John T. Knight	18	109	.17
John T. Knight	19	109	.17
John T. Knight	20	109	.17
John T. Knight	21	109	.17
John T. Knight	22	109	.17
John T. Knight	23	109	.17
John T. Knight	24	109	.17
F. W. Miller	1	110	.17
F. W. Miller	2	110	.17
F. W. Miller	3	110	.17
F. W. Miller	4	110	.17
F. W. Miller	5	110	.17
F. W. Miller	6	110	.17
F. W. Miller	7	110	.17
F. W. Miller	8	110	.17
F. W. Miller	9	110	.17
F. W. Miller	10	110	.17
F. W. Miller	11	110	.17
F. W. Miller	12	110	.17
F. W. Miller	13	110	.17
F. W. Miller	14	110	.17
F. W. Miller	15	110	.17
F. W. Miller	16	110	.17
F. W. Miller	17	110	.17
F. W. Miller	18	110	.17
F. W. Miller	19	110	.17
F. W. Miller	20	110	.17
F. W. Miller	21	110	.17
F. W. Miller	22	110	.17
F. W. Miller	23	110	.17
F. W. Miller	24	110	.17
J. T. Knight	1	111	.17
J. T. Knight	2	111	.17
J. T. Knight	3	111	.17
J. T. Knight	4	111	.17
J. T. Knight	5	111	.17
J. T. Knight	6	111	.17
J. T. Knight	19	111	.17
J. T. Knight	20	111	.17
J. T. Knight	21	111	.17
J. T. Knight	22	111	.17
J. T. Knight	23	111	.17
J. T. Knight	24	111	.17
F. W. Miller	1	112	.17
F. W. Miller	2	112	.17
F. W. Miller	3	112	.17
F. W. Miller	4	112	.17
F. W. Miller	5	112	.17
F. W. Miller	6	112	.17
F. W. Miller	7	112	.17
F. W. Miller	8	112	.17
F. W. Miller	9	112	.17
F. W. Miller	10	112	.17
F. W. Miller	11	112	.17
F. W. Miller	12	112	.17
F. W. Miller	13	112	.17
F. W. Miller	14	112	.17
F. W. Miller	15	112	.17
F. W. Miller	16	112	.17
F. W. Miller	17	112	.17
F. W. Miller	18	112	.17
F. W. Miller	19	112	.17
F. W. Miller	20	112	.17
F. W. Miller	21	112	.17
F. W. Miller	22	112	.17
F. W. Miller	23	112	.17
F. W. Miller	24	112	.17
F. W. Miller	1	113	.17
F. W. Miller	2	113	.17
F. W. Miller	3	113	.17
F. W. Miller	4	113	.17
F. W. Miller	5	113	.17
F. W. Miller	6	113	.17
F. W. Miller	7	113	.17
F. W. Miller	8	113	.17
F. W. Miller	9	113	.17
F. W. Miller	10	113	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
F. W. Miller	11	113	.17
F. W. Miller	12	113	.17
F. W. Miller	13	113	.17
F. W. Miller	14	113	.17
F. W. Miller	15	113	.17
F. W. Miller	16	113	.17
F. W. Miller	17	113	.17
F. W. Miller	18	113	.17
F. W. Miller	19	113	.17
F. W. Miller	20	113	.17
F. W. Miller	21	113	.17
F. W. Miller	22	113	.17
John T. Knight	1	114	.17
John T. Knight	2	114	.17
John T. Knight	3	114	.17
John T. Knight	4	114	.17
John T. Knight	5	114	.17
John T. Knight	6	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	114	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	114	.17
John T. Knight	13	114	.17
John T. Knight	14	114	.17
John T. Knight	15	114	.17
John T. Knight	16	114	.17
John T. Knight	17	114	.17
John T. Knight	1	115	.17
John T. Knight	2	115	.17
John T. Knight	3	115	.17
John T. Knight	4	115	.17
John T. Knight	5	115	.17
John T. Knight	6	115	.17
John T. Knight, lots 13 &	14	115	.34
J. B. Holmes et al	2	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	116	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	116	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	117	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	117	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	22	118	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	119	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	119	.17
J. B. Holmes	13	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	14	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	15	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	19	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	20	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	21	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	22	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	23	120	.17
J. B. Holmes	24	120	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	9	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	10	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	13	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	14	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	15	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	16	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	17	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	18	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	19	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	20	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	21	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	22	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	23	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	24	121	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	1	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	2	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	3	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	4	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	5	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	6	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	7	122	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	8	122	.17
John T. Knight	9	122	.17
John T. Knight	10	122	.17
John T. Knight	11	122	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.17
F. W. Miller	13	122	.17
F. W. Miller	1	123	.17
F. W. Miller	2	123	.17
F. W. Miller	3	123	.17
F. W. Miller	4	123	.17
F. W. Miller	5	123	.17
F. W. Miller	6	123	.17
F. W. Miller	7	123	.17
F. W. Miller	8	123	.17
F. W. Miller	9	123	.17
F. W. Miller	10	123	.17
F. W. Miller	11	123	.17
F. W. Miller	12	123	.17
F. W. Miller	13	123	.17
F. W. Miller	14	123	.17
F. W. Miller	1	124	.17
F. W. Miller	2	124	.17
F. W. Miller	3	124	.17
F. W. Miller	4	124	.17
F. W. Miller	5	124	.17
F. W. Miller	6	124	.17
F. W. Miller	7	124	.17
F. W. Miller	8	124	.17
F. W. Miller	9	124	.17
F. W. Miller	10	124	.17
F. W. Miller	11	124	.17
F. W. Miller	12	124	.17
F. W. Miller	13	124	.17
F. W. Miller	14	124	.17
F. W. Miller	15	124	.17
F. W. Miller	16	124	.17
F. W. Miller	17	124	.17
F. W. Miller	18	124	.17
F. W. Miller	19	124	.17
F. W. Miller	20	124	.17
F. W. Miller	21	124	.17
F. W. Miller	22	124	.17
John T. Knight	1	125	.17
John T. Knight	2	125	.17
John T. Knight	3	125	.17
John T. Knight	4	125	.17
John T. Knight	5	125	.17
John T. Knight	6	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	125	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	125	.17
John T. Knight	13	125	.17
John T. Knight	14	125	.17
John T. Knight	15	125	.17
John T. Knight	16	125	.17
John T. Knight	17	125	.17
John T. Knight	18	125	.17
F. W. Miller	1	126	.17
F. W. Miller	2	126	.17
F. W. Miller	3	126	.17
F. W. Miller	4	126	.17
F. W. Miller	5	126	.17
F. W. Miller	6	126	.17
F. W. Miller	7	126	.17
F. W. Miller	8	126	.17
F. W. Miller	9	126	.17
F. W. Miller	10	126	.17
F. W. Miller	11	126	.17
F. W. Miller	12	126	.17
F. W. Miller	13	126	.17
F. W. Miller	14	126	.17
F. W. Miller	15	126	.17
F. W. Miller	16	126	.17
F. W. Miller	17	126	.17
F. W. Miller	18	126	.17
F. W. Miller	19	126	.17
F. W. Miller	20	126	.17
F. W. Miller	21	126	.17
F. W. Miller	22	126	.17
F. W. Miller	23	126	.17
F. W. Miller	24	126	.17
John T. Knight	1	127	.17
John T. Knight	2	127	.17
John T. Knight	3	127	.17
John T. Knight	4	127	.17
John T. Knight	5	127	.17
John T. Knight	6	127	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
John T. Knight	13	127	.17
John T. Knight	14	127	.17
John T. Knight	15	127	.17
John T. Knight	16	127	.17
John T. Knight	17	127	.17
John T. Knight	18	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	22	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	23	127	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	24	127	.17
F. W. Miller	1	128	.17
F. W. Miller	2	128	.17
F. W. Miller	3	128	.17
F. W. Miller	4	128	.17
F. W. Miller	5	128	.17
F. W. Miller	6	128	.17
F. W. Miller	7	128	.17
F. W. Miller	8	128	.17
F. W. Miller	9	128	.17
F. W. Miller	10	128	.17
F. W. Miller	11	128	.17
F. W. Miller	12	128	.17
F. W. Miller	13	128	.17
F. W. Miller	14	128	.17
F. W. Miller	15	128	.17
F. W. Miller	16	128	.17
F. W. Miller	17	128	.17
F. W. Miller	18	128	.17
F. W. Miller	19	128	.17
F. W. Miller	20	128	.17
F. W. Miller	21	128	.17
F. W. Miller	22	128	.17
F. W. Miller	23	128	.17
F. W. Miller	24	128	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	129	.17
John T. Knight	7	129	.17
John T. Knight	8	129	.17
John T. Knight	9	129	.17
John T. Knight	10	129	.17
John T. Knight	11	129	.17
John T. Knight	12	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	129	.17
Jas. T. Holmes	16	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	129	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	129	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	1	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	2	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	3	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	4	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	5	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	6	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	7	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	8	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	9	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	10	130	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	11	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	12	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	13	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	14	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	15	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	16	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	17	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	18	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	19	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	20	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	21	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	22	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	23	131	.17
Caroline F. Holmes	24	131	.17
J. B. Holmes, 23 lots, all		132	3.14
Caroline F. Holmes, 13 lots, all		135	1.66
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots, all		136	1.66
Caroline F. Holmes, 20 lots, all		137	2.39
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	2	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	3	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	4	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	5	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	6	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	138	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	11	138	.17
J. B. Holmes et al	12	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	138	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	138	.09
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	18	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	19	138	.17
E. A. Harmon	20	138	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	8	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	9	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	21	139	.21
Jas. B. Holmes	12	139	.21
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	139	.10
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	139	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	139	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	17	139	.19
Jas. B. Holmes	18	139	.18
Jas. B. Holmes	19	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	20	139	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		140	2.87
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	2	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	3	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	4	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	5	141	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	141	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	7	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	8	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	9	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	16	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	17	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	18	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	19	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	20	141	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	1	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	2	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	3	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	4	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	5	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	6	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	7	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	12	142	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	142	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	15	142	.09
Jas. B. Holmes	16	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	17	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	18	142	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	2	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	4	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al	5	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	143	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	143	.17
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	10	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	11	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	12	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	13	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of	14	143	.09
Geo. N. Lyman, und. ½ of		144	1.57
J. B. Holmes	1	145	2.97
J. B. Holmes	2	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	7	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	8	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	9	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	10	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	11	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	12	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	14	145	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	15	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	145	.17
J. B. Holmes	1	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	2	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	3	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	4	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	5	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	6	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	16	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	17	146	.17
J. B. Holmes	18	146	.17
J. B. Holmes et al, all		147	2.69
Jas. B. Holmes	6	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	8	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	9	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	10	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	11	148	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jas. B. Holmes	12	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes	13	148	.17
Jas. B. Holmes et al, all		A	2.69

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
George H. Detling	3		$1.49
George H. Detling	4		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	5		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	6		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	7		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	8		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	9		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	10		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	11		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	12		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	13		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	14		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	15		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	16		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	17		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	18		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	19		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	20		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	21		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	22		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	23		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	24		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	25		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	26		1.49
Geo. H. Detling	27		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	28		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	29		1.49
Richard H. Abraham	30		1.49

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
N. P. Lund	1	1	$.39
N. P. Lund	2	1	.39
N. P. Lund	3	1	.39
N. P. Lund	4	1	.39
N. P. Lund	5	1	.39
N. P. Lund	6	1	.39
N. P. Lund	7	1	.39
N. P. Lund	8	1	.39
N. P. Lund	9	1	.39
N. P. Lund	10	1	.39
N. P. Lund	11	1	.39
N. P. Lund	12	1	.39
N. P. Lund	13	1	.39
N. P. Lund	14	1	.39
N. P. Lund	1	2	.39
N. P. Lund	2	2	.39
N. P. Lund	3	2	.39
N. P. Lund	4	2	.39
N. P. Lund	5	2	.39
N. P. Lund	6	2	.39
N. P. Lund	7	2	.39
N. P. Lund	8	2	.39
N. P. Lund	9	2	.39
N. P. Lund	10	2	.39
N. P. Lund	11	2	.39
N. P. Lund	12	2	.39
N. P. Lund	13	2	.39
N. P. Lund	14	2	.39
N. P. Lund	15	2	.39
N. P. Lund	16	2	.39
N. P. Lund	17	2	.39
N. P. Lund	18	2	.39
N. P. Lund	19	2	.39
N. P. Lund	20	2	.39
N. P. Lund	21	2	.39
N. P. Lund	22	2	.39
N. P. Lund	23	2	.39
N. P. Lund	24	2	.39
N. P. Lund	25	2	.39
N. P. Lund	26	2	.39
N. P. Lund	27	2	.39
Frederick Buse	1	3	.39
Frederick Buse	2	3	.39
Frederick Buse	3	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.39
Anna Schraeder	9	3	.39
Anna Schaeder	10	3	.39
Herman Lintner	11	3	.39
Herman Lintner	12	3	.39
Herman Lintner	13	3	.39
N. P. Lund	14	3	.39
N. P. Lund	15	3	.39
N. P. Lund	16	3	.39
N. P. Lund	17	3	.39
N. P. Lund	18	3	.39
N. P. Lund	19	3	.39
N. P. Lund	20	3	.39
N. P. Lund	21	3	.39
N. P. Lund	22	3	.39
N. P. Lund	23	3	.39
N. P. Lund	4	4	.25
N. P. Lund	5	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	8	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	9	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	10	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	11	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	12	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	13	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	14	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	15	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	16	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	17	4	.25
J. A. & Edmund Bray	18	4	.25
Anna Schraeder	25	4	.25
H. Voigt	31	4	.25
Frederick Buse	1	5	.39
Frederick Buse	2	5	.39
Frederick Buse	3	5	.39
Frederick Buse	4	5	.39
Frederick Buse	5	5	.39

Buse & Canty's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	$.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	1	.17
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.17
John Fronnel	2	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	4	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	5	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	6	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	7	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	8	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	9	2	.17
Mathias Evenson	10	2	.17
Jacob Alp, lots 11 and	12	2	.34
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	14	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	15	2	.17
Ellen Fahey	16	2	.17
John Fromel	17	2	.17
John Fromel	18	2	.17
John Fromel	19	2	.17
John Fromel	20	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	3	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	3	.17
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	2	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	3	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	4	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	5	4	.17
Wm. F. Dean	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Nicholas Goodnature	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Ernest Buse	11	4	.17
Ernest Buse	12	4	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	5	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	5	.17
Ellen Fahey, lots 1 and	2	6	.34
Ernest Buse	3	6	.17
Ernest Buse	4	6	.17
Ernest Buse	5	6	.17
Ernest Buse	6	6	.17
Buse & Canty	7	6	.17
Buse & Canty	8	6	.17
Buse & Canty	9	6	.17
Buse & Canty	10	6	.17
Buse & Canty	11	6	.17
Buse & Canty	12	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	6	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	7	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	7	.17
Buse & Canty	7	7	.17
Buse & Canty	8	7	.17
Buse & Canty	9	7	.17
Buse & Canty	10	7	.17
Buse & Canty	11	7	.17
Buse & Canty	12	7	.17
Buse & Canty	1	8	.17
Buse & Canty	2	8	.17
Buse & Canty	3	8	.17
Buse & Canty	4	8	.17
Buse & Canty	5	8	.17
Buse & Canty	6	8	.17
Buse & Canty	7	8	.17
Buse & Canty	8	8	.17
Buse & Canty	9	8	.17
Buse & Canty	10	8	.17
Buse & Canty	11	8	.17
Buse & Canty	12	8	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	9	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lucy Baxter	9	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	9	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	19	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	10	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	11	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	11	.17
John Gagnon, lots 20 and	21	11	.34
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	13	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	13	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	14	.17
Ernest Buse	13	14	.17
Ernest Buse	14	14	.17
Ernest Buse	15	14	.17
Ernest Buse	16	14	.17
Ernest Buse	17	14	.17
Ernest Buse	18	14	.17
Ernest Buse	19	14	.17
Ernest Buse	20	14	.17
Ernest Buse	21	14	.17
Ernest Buse	22	14	.17
Ernest Buse	23	14	.17
Ernest Buse	24	14	.17
Lucy Baxter	1	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	2	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	3	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	5	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	6	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	7	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	8	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	9	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	10	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	11	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	12	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	15	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	15	.17
Buse & Canty	1	16	.17
Buse & Canty	2	16	.17
Buse & Canty	3	16	.17
Buse & Canty	4	16	.17
Buse & Canty	5	16	.17
Buse & Canty	6	16	.17
Buse & Canty	7	16	.17
Buse & Canty	8	16	.17
Buse & Canty	9	16	.17
Buse & Canty	10	16	.17
Buse & Canty	11	16	.17
Buse & Canty	12	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	13	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	14	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	15	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	16	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	18	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	19	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	20	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	21	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	22	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	23	16	.17
Lucy Baxter	24	16	.17
Buse & Canty	1	17	.17
Buse & Canty	2	17	.17
Buse & Canty	3	17	.17
Buse & Canty	4	17	.17
Buse & Canty	5	17	.17
Buse & Canty	6	17	.17
Buse & Canty	7	17	.17
Buse & Canty	8	17	.17
Buse & Canty	9	17	.17
Buse & Canty	10	17	.17
Buse & Canty	11	17	.17
Buse & Canty	12	17	.17
Buse & Canty	1	18	.17
Buse & Canty	2	18	.17
Buse & Canty	3	18	.17
Buse & Canty	4	18	.17
Buse & Canty	5	18	.17
Buse & Canty	6	18	.17
Buse & Canty	7	18	.17
Buse & Canty	8	18	.17
Buse & Canty	9	18	.17
Buse & Canty	10	18	.17
Buse & Canty	11	18	.17
Buse & Canty	12	18	.17
Buse & Canty	1	19	.17
Buse & Canty	2	19	.17
Buse & Canty	3	19	.17
Buse & Canty	4	19	.17
Buse & Canty	5	19	.17
Buse & Canty	6	19	.17
Buse & Canty	7	19	.17
Buse & Canty	8	19	.17
Buse & Canty	9	19	.17
Buse & Canty	10	19	.17
Buse & Canty	11	19	.17
Buse & Canty	12	19	.17
Buse & Canty	13	19	.17
Buse & Canty	14	19	.17
Buse & Canty	15	19	.17
Buse & Canty	16	19	.17
Buse & Canty	17	19	.17
Buse & Canty	18	19	.17
Buse & Canty	19	19	.17
Buse & Canty	20	19	.17
Buse & Canty	21	19	.17
Buse & Canty	22	19	.17
Buse & Canty	23	19	.17
Buse & Canty	24	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweeet	1	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	14	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	20	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	21	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	22	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	23	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	24	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	13	21	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	14	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	15	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	16	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	17	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	18	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	19	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17

Norman's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	$.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	1	.25
Ernest Buse	6	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	1	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	1	.25
Ernest Buse	1	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.25
Ernest Buse	6	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	9	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	10	2	.25
W. A. Schreiter	1	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	2	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	3	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	4	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	5	3	.25
W. A. Schreiter	6	3	.25

Schreiter's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	$.75
Lena Schreiter	2	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	5	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	6	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	7	1	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	2	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	3	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	4	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	6	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.75
W. A. Schreiter	8	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	10	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	11	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	12	2	.75
Lena Schreiter	1	3	.75
W. A. Schreiter	1	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	2	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	3	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	4	4	.75
W. A. Schreiter	5	4	.75

Ernest Buse's Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Ernest Buse	1	1	$.17
Ernest Buse	2	1	.17
Ernest Buse	3	1	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	2	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	2	.17
Ernest Buse	1	3	.17
Ernest Buse	2	3	.17
Ernest Buse	3	3	.17
Ernest Buse	4	3	.17
Ernest Buse	5	3	.17
Ernest Buse	6	3	.17
Ernest Buse	7	3	.17
Ernest Buse	8	3	.17
Ernest Buse	9	3	.17
Ernest Buse	10	3	.17
Ernest Buse	11	3	.17
Ernest Buse	1	4	.17
Ernest Buse	2	4	.17
Ernest Buse	3	4	.17
Ernest Buse	4	4	.17
Ernest Buse	5	4	.17
Ernest Buse	6	4	.17
Ernest Buse	7	4	.17
Ernest Buse	8	4	.17
Ernest Buse	9	4	.17
Ernest Buse	10	4	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	5	.17
Cahs. E. Sweet	3	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	5	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	7	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	8	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	9	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	10	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	11	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	12	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	12	.17
Ernest Buse	1	13	.17
Ernest Buse	1	14	.17
Ernest Buse	2	14	.17
Ernest Buse	3	14	.17
Ernest Buse	4	14	.17
Ernest Buse	5	14	.17
Ernest Buse	6	14	.17
Ernest Buse	7	14	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	15	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	15	.17
Ernest Buse	1	16	.17
Ernest Buse	2	16	.17
Ernest Buse	3	16	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	17	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	18	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	19	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	19	.17
Ernest Buse	1	20	.17
Ernest Buse	2	20	.17
Ernest Buse	3	20	.17
Ernest Buse	4	20	.17
Ernest Buse	5	20	.17
Ernest Buse	6	20	.17
Ernest Buse	7	20	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	21	.17

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Chas. E. Sweet	7	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	21	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	22	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	11	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	12	23	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet, lots 7 to 11 incl		24	74.93
Chas. E. Sweet	12	24	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	1	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	2	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	3	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	4	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	5	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	6	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	7	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	8	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	9	25	.17
Chas. E. Sweet	10	25	.17

Mill Reserve Addition.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	1	$1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	1	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	1	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	8	2	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	3	$.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	3	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	4	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	4	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	5	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	8	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	9	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	10	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	11	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	12	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	13	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	14	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	15	6	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	20	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	21	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	22	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	23	6	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	24	6	120.11
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	7	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	7	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	8	1.49
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	8	17.86
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	9	3.36
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	9	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	11	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	12	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	13	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	14	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	15	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	20	9	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	8	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	9	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	10	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	11	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	12	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	13	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	14	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	15	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	10	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	8	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	9	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	10	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	11	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	12	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	13	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	14	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	15	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	20	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	21	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	22	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	23	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	24	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	25	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	26	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	27	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	28	11	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	12	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	8	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	9	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	10	12	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	11	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	12	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	13	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	14	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	15	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	20	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	21	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	22	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	23	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	24	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	25	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	26	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	27	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	28	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	29	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	30	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	31	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	32	12	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	2	13	.39
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	13	.39
Elmiere Deveack	2	14	1.88
Jas. I. Wyer et al	3	14	1.12
Jas. I. Wyer et al	4	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	5	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	6	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	7	14	.75
Jas. I. Wyer et al	16	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	17	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	18	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	19	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	20	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	21	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	22	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	23	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	24	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	25	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	26	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	27	14	.62
Jas. I. Wyer et al	28	14	.62

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est.	1	1	$1.49
Edward Langevin Est.	4	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	13	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	14	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	15	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	16	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	17	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	18	1	2.97
Edward Langevin Est.	3	3	3.73

Name of Owner.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't.
Edward Langevin Est..	4	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	5	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	6	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	7	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	8	3	3.73
Edward Langevin Est..	9	3	0.28
Edward Langevin Est. all ..		4	25.97

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake, ss. I, Adam Zeh, county auditor, in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1898, delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1900, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 224, both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.
JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court,
Red Lake County, Minn.
(Clerk of the Court Seal.)

District Court, Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Filed this 20th day of January, 1900.
JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

VALUABLE BUILDINGS

Have Been Erected by Y. M. C. A.'s During the Past Year.

In these days of sharp competition when everything has to prove its right to existence and values are fixed on a cold business basis, it may be of interest to some to know what has been taking place in the building line during the last 12 months, and the outlook for the coming 12 in the Young Men's Christian association of this country. The amount and value of property by no means tell the success of the organization; they merely show the strength and permanency.

Most of the Herald's readers are familiar with the successful canvass for $50,000 at Grand Rapids, Mich., shortly after the international convention in that city in May last, largely the work of Secretary Van Vranken, and which left their $110,000 building free from debt. Other cities raising equal or larger amounts were Cincinnati, O., and Cambridge, Mass., whose building in 1897 cost $150,000. Those which cleared their property of debt under $50,000 were Rockford, Ill., Wilmington, Del., Butler, Pa., Montreal, Que., Keene, N. H., Seattle, Wash., Sharpsburg, Pa., Janesville, Wis., Tonawanda, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Baraboo, Wis.

Among the cities which secured new buildings in 1899 may be mentioned Washington, D. C., where the property of the Columbia Athletic club, valued at $125,000, was purchased for $75,000. Subsequent improvements foot up a total cost of $102,000.

Memphis, Tenn., also purchased a club house for $22,500. Other cities coming into possession of club houses were Manchester, N. H., Dallas, Tex., West Side Department, Chicago, Hyde Park Department, Chicago.

Buildings were erected at Keokuk, Ia., Leavenworth, Kan., Newark, O., Salem, Mass., Bristol, R. I., Montclair, N. J., Passaic, N. J., Sacramento, Cal., Mobile, Ala., Kingston, N. Y., Waterloo, Ia., Evanston, Ill., Taunton, Mass., Warwick, N. Y., Oregon City, Ore.

Surprising as this record is, the present year bids fair to equal if not exceed it. Scranton, Pa., will build at a cost of $250,000, including lot; Brockton, Mass., $110,000; Springfield, O., $60,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $45,000; New Haven, Conn., $200,000; Macon, Ga., $12,000; Dayton, O., $250,000. Pittston, Pa., Springfield, Mo., Lancaster, Pa., Shamokin, Pa., Westfield, Mass., Kenosha, Wis., Chelsea, Mass., Colorado Springs, Col., Ansonia, Conn.

Such buildings as these as homes for the young men of the nation is an indication of the need and that the need is being met by the business community.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CENSUS

The following paragraph from the Outlook of New York will interest a great many persons in Grand Forks and other persons in the northwest:

"The Philadelphia Sabbath School association proposes an interesting undertaking, namely, a complete census of Philadelphia's million and a quarter inhabitants, the entire census to be accomplished in a single day. The object of this census is to list all those in that city who attend church or Sunday school services. An advisory committee consists of one clergyman or some other official from each religious denomination. The Sabbath School association has divided Philadelphia into 18 districts and 137 sub districts. For each of these sub districts there will be a chairman, to each of whom a section will be given. These section workers will write the names and residences on cards, with such description as may be needed, and deliver the cards to the sub district chairman, who will make totals of the results, and in turn deliver the information to the district chairman. It is proposed to take the census on the 22nd of February. The pioneer of the endeavor is Mr. Hugh Cork, who has had charge of a similar census in Pittsburg. Mr. Cork says that out of the entire population of Pittsburg only 600 people refused to give the information asked. As results of that census many churches have been able, first, to bring back those who had lapsed from attendance, and, secondly, to gain others who had no particular church allegiance. The Pittsburg census revealed the fact that 25,000 persons had relinquished church attendance."

Thomas Edison used to have Nikola Tesla working for him in his studio near Paris. Tesla came to him one day asking for work, and Edison, who needed help, referred him to the foreman, named Fulton. The latter took the young foreigner on condition that he would work. This Tesla did. For three days and nights he never closed his eyes. At the end of the first fortnight he had not had 48 hours' sleep altogether, and Fulton, the foreman, made him take a rest. He also said to the young man that on account of the strain both had been under they would better have a good meal. Accordingly, the foreman and the student went to a well-known cafe in one of the boulevards and got one of the biggest and thickest steaks possible. It was enormous, and seemed to be overwhelming for two. Besides, the garnishings were liberal and there was enough good wine. Between them, however, they managed to make everything disappear, and then Fulton, turning to Tesla, asked him if there was anything else he would like. "You're out with me, you know, and whatever you want, just order it." Tesla looked vaguely around a minute, as if making up his mind, and then, hesitating, said: "Mr. Fulton, if you don't mind, I would like another steak."

MOODY.

The late evangelist Moody was a firm believer in newspaper advertising. He used to say: I don't believe any man need preach to empty pews if he will only use a little common sense. Advertise. Put a notice in the papers. Stick out a sign. Put out a bill of fare. No church can succeed with only undertakers' signs on it. Don't be afraid. Shock somebody. No matter; we've got to be shocked. Somebody says it isn't dignified. My friends, let dignity go to the winds. That isn't one of the fruits of the Spirit. I notice these reporters don't stop for dignity. When they want anything out of me, they don't hesitate to follow me right into my bedroom. Use the same enterprise in running your meetings that the papers do in their business.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

DID NOT KNOW HIS BRAND.

And the Result Was That the Maverick Got in the Wrong Corral.

It all happened in a church not over a mile from the city post office, says the Washington Star. There was a young people's reception afoot, and there was a programme upon which appeared the name of a tenor soloist who is given to scrambled hair, sombreros and neckties that are vociferous. It was getting well along in the evening and the soloist had failed to appear. It so happened that nobody there knew him, and the lady who had engaged him had also failed to appear. Presently one of the men active in greeting the guests noticed a large, picturesque-appearing man enter the church parlor, and after looking carefully around him slide into a seat, beside which he deposited a big sombrero. It then appeared that his hair quite answered the description, also his tie, which was a screaming scarlet. The young manager approached the stranger, sure of his prey, and, bending over him, said, in his most dulcet manner: "The audience has been expressing regret at your nonappearance. Will you now favor us with one of your songs?"

The stranger looked up at the young man with rather a startled air and then blurted out: "Song! Mister, you've rounded up the wrong critter. I don't know G flat from gewhiz. I'm off the reservation, you see, and was wondering what kind of a game was on in here, and came in sociable-like. I—I reckon, mister, these folks ain't got my brand," and he fled into the outer darkness.

RED TAPE IN WASHINGTON.

So Strictly Observed the Carpenter Could Not Clean the Glass Door.

A correspondnt passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors to see Representative Burton pulled the knob off the door, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked Burton. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"

"The locksmith, I suppose."

"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."

"Do you see that bookcase there?" said Secretary Ellis. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass.

"He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."

OFFICIAL BATHTUBS.

From This Account We Learn How the Legislators Indulge in Their Ablutions.

Away down in the basement of the capitol, in the midst of the winding and mysterious passages of this subterranean section, are located the congressional bathrooms, where the statesmen cleanse their cuticles at the expense of Uncle Sam. There are about 15 tubs on the house side, and when congress is in session they are patronized at all hours of the day. The representatives who take their periodic tubbings in the capitol bathrooms are not bound by any particular hour or rule of bathing. They start in at any hour of the day (or night, if the house sits late), and are scrubbed and rubbed down by strong-armed attendants at government expense. The fact that the tubs are almost constantly occupied indicates the extent to which the privilege of a free bath is appreciated. In many of the hotels of the city patronized by congressmen a charge is made for the use of the bath, and the thrifty representative can get around this expense by making his ablutions at the capitol, says the Washington Star.

In both the senate and house wings of the capitol there are barber shops, where statesmen are shaved, and hair tonics, perfumes and soaps furnished by the government, so that if one has a mind to, the usual expenses of the barber shop can be avoided.

Color in Commerce.

The United States consul general in Frankfort says "that it is important to study the taste of people in the matter of color, as well as in regard to shape, in designing goods for a foreign market. Saxon makers of needles drove England out of Brazil by wrapping their goods in pink paper instead of black. Other Germans are catering to the fondness of Russians for red in their dress. France recently learned how distasteful green is to a Chinaman, but it cost a good deal of money to make the discovery."

Tobacco a Necessity.

One of the few things of which the Boers have an inadequate supply is tobacco. While spending millions for guns and ammunition, they neglected to provide themselves with an abundance of the soothing weed. Soldiers positively cannot get along without it. They can easier in many instances dispense with food. An editor in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, appreciates the situation. He has made an appeal to the citizens who remain at home to deny themselves tobacco in order that the supply of the men at the front may not be restricted.

GETTING AN ANTIQUE CHEAP.

How a Collector Secured an Old Mahogany Table at Very Small Cost.

When a man becomes a crank on the subject of antiques he will go to any extreme to gain possession of a coveted treasure, says the Philadelphia Record. There is a physician up the northeast way who has the craze, and has it bad. He made a professional call on an old Irish woman the other day, and, as her ailment was not of sufficient severity to keep her from her household duties, he found her in the kitchen washing dishes. His eyes glistened as he saw the table upon which this homely operation was being performed. It was an old decrepit affair on three legs, but it was solid mahogany, with quaint carvings.

"That's a queer sort of a table to be washing dishes on," ventured the doctor.

"Sure, it is that," replied its owner; "an' I wouldn't be bothered wid it at all, at all, if I could afford a new one."

The doctor was all solicitude in a moment. "Why, that's too bad," he said. And then, as though seized with a sudden philanthropic inspiration, he added: "If you will allow me I'll buy you a new table, and I'll take the old one off your hands." Of course, the old woman was only too delighted. The doctor invested two dollars in a common kitchen table, in exchange for which he received the old mahogany one, which had been in the old woman's family for nearly a century.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

This Account Says the American Pavilion Is a Beautiful and Attractive Structure.

Our cocher has been ordered to turn into the Avenue de la Tour Marbourg, and suddenly I find that we have come out upon the Quai d'Orsay, and are at the entrance of the Pont des Invalides, says the New Lippincott. Here cabby is ordered to halt, and looks on in surprise as we descend into the ankle-deep dust and proceed by means of our open sesame, to the place where four American flags at the corners of a large square indicate the inclosure chosen by our commissioner general for the American pavilion.

Here, on the rive gauche, in company with others of the Pavillons des Etrangeres, will stand the American pavilion, a beautiful and attractive structure, whose broad steps lead down to the water. Here Americans may land, and at once receive that welcome and attention which the visitor soon discovers is second nature to the commissioner general and his staff; and here, more than anywhere else in Paris, will he find himself thoroughly at home.

It is to our commissioner general and his untiring industry that we are indebted for the great amount of space which is to contain the great American exhibit, and even my gloomy guide is tempted to break into a triumphant smile at this new proof of American skill and energy.

WAS DOING SO AND SO.

Quick Retort of a Level-Headed Youngster to a Rather Pertinent Question.

Frank is a boy of less than five years, sturdy, round-headed and thick in the calves. He is always restless and ever hungry. For one so young he commands an amount of language, correctly pronounced, that is remarkable. He is a busy boy, with many queer schemes running through his head. But he shines when playing a knife and fork, for here is he truly great, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It was at a family reunion that he was asked and replied to a question of a personal nature. His retort silenced his inquisitive and would-be jocular uncle, while the remainder of the family—Frank excepted—roared with laughter. The party was too big to have all seated at the extension table, so the children—four in number—were placed at a smaller table, where they were able to do as much damage as could have happened had they been with their elders.

Frank was served badly, for he has a fine appetite, and is not bothered with bashfulness. He bore down on a drumstick with vigor and filled his fat face with the meat. He was earnest in endeavor and suspended all conversation. One of his uncles glanced at the boy as he munched, and said:

"What are you doing, Frank?"

The boy was employed on a large mouthful at the time, and, like a skillful general, he attended to the matter in mouth first. He carefully masticated the cud, swallowed with an air of satisfaction and then turning his head over his left shoulder replied as follows:

"Oh, I'm doing so and so."

He immediately resumed operations on the drumstick.

Papa Liked Rag Time.

The Boston Transcript tells a story of a man who had a class of boys in natural history. One of the subjects which he took up was butterflies and moths, and he told the children a good deal about the chrysalides and cocoons. After he had got the boys well instructed he showed one of the smallest of them one of the cocoons, and asked: "What butterfly is this the cocoon of?" Then the little boy looked up and said, slowly and respectfully: "My papa says that all cocoons look alike to him!"

The Holy City.

Jerusalem is now holding but a shadow of the magnificent city of ancient times. It is about three miles in circumference and is situated on a rocky mountain.

Asparagus is so plentiful on the Russian steppes that the cattle eat it like grass. The seeds are sometimes dried and used as a substitute for coffee.

PART OF WRECKED SHIP.

How a Firm of English Shipbuilders Are Utilizing Half of a Stranded Vessel.

Probably the most remarkable achievement in the line of wrecking and rebuilding to be found in maritime history is represented by the reconstructed steamer Milwaukee, which was turned out in the summer of 1899 at the yard of C. S. Swan & Hunter at Wallsend-on-Tyne, England, says the Engineering Magazine.

The Milwaukee, a vessel of 463 feet length and 56-foot beam, went ashore near Aberdeen in September, 1898, a huge rock penetrating the hold for a length of 30 feet and to a height of eight feet above the tank top. When the salvage operators saw that it would be impossible to save the entire vessel it was decided to blow her in two with dynamite. This was done successfully and 180 feet of the fore end was left on the rocks, while the after-end was towed to a dry dock.

The saved portion of the vessel depended for flotation until placed in dry dock upon a transverse water-tight bulkhead at the forward end of the boiler space. It was towed to the Tyne and moored in the river until a new bow was built, launched and made ready for connection with it. So well was this done that a person ignorant of the facts would never know that he was looking at the original bow, while even those persons who knew the circumstances of the case were unable to point out the point where the junction of the new and old portions was made.

FROST SPOILED THE SPORT.

Sad Misfortune That Befell a Party of Georgia Chicken Fighters on a Stranded Steamboat.

Forty dejected and homesick gamblers returned to Knoxville the other day, says the Savannah News. On Christmas day, with 100 gamecocks, they left on a steamboat for an isolated resort down the river, where they expected to have a great cocking main and return to the city the next morning. The steamer carried no lifeboats. Before the destination was reached the steamer went on a sandbar and stuck fast "ten miles from nowhere." The weather was very cold and ice formed about the craft. The sports, determined to make the best they could of the situation, improvised a pit on the deck and held a few fights. As the hours went by and the night grew older and the ice in the river thicker, there came no hope of getting the boat off or of being rescued. Then someone became hungry, and it was ascertained that the sandwiches had given out. There was nothing to eat on board! For some hours longer the sports put on a brave front, but finally hunger got the best of them and they put their gamecocks—valued at five to one hundred dollars each—to slaughter. For two days and two nights they hung up on the sandbar, eating chicken that fairly tasted of money.

ARMY RULES ENDANGER LIFE.

Standing Up Under Fire Not the Only Absurd Regulation in the British Army.

The "unwritten law" in the British army which forbids officers from seeking shelter when under fire is not the most absurd regulation of the service. There are other "unwritten laws" which are just as Quixotic, and which lead to just as great mortality among the men who are most valuable to the service. One of them is illustrated by a little known circumstance with regard to the famous "charge of the light brigade" at Balaklava.

It is a rule, no less stringent because inofficial, in the British cavalry that when riding to attack only a certain rate of progress is permissible. The regular formation must be kept up, even though greater speed would minimize the chances of loss of life. When the Seventeenth and Thirteenth hussars were nearing the Russian artillery at Balaklava in face of a fire which caused men to fall every moment Capt. White, who was in the second line, spurred his horse with the idea of reaching the enemy as quickly as possible. This brought him to a level with Lord Cardigan, who was in the first line. Lord Cardigan, although he believed that certain destruction awaited the whole brigade, laid his sword across Capt. White's breast, peremptorily forbidding him to ride any faster than the others. White apologized and obeyed, checking his horse at once. Had the hussars been allowed to ride at full speed it is probable that the casualties among them in the course of the charge would have been decreased by 50 per cent.

Birds and Beasts at War.

You would hardly believe that moles, clumsy and almost blind, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but if they once start fighting one has to die. They will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to one another like bulldogs and burying their enormously strong jaws and teeth in one another's flesh. Hedgehogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive-looking animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures, yet they can fight. A fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over one another. But a blow from the hind legs of a hare is no joke to his opponent. Among birds robins are the most pugnacious. More than one case could be quoted of two robins so frantically set on killing one another as to have allowed themselves to be picked up in the hands of a looker-on and there have laid with beak and claws deeply buried in one another's plumage.

A QUEER CORK SAFE.

Dupes Were Unable to Find the Place Where They Were Bunkoed.

"Did you ever hear of a cork safe?" asked a drummer who represents the latest thing in chilled-steel and burglar-baffling time locks, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "As far as I am aware," he continued, when everybody chorused a negative, "only one of them was ever built. It was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a onetime famous confidence man named Dr. Baggs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake and 'Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork and when it was opened up was six feet high, and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination knob, hinges, lettering, bolt-heads and all. When folded it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Baggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of trick furnishing.

"When the victim entered the place it looked like an ordinary business establishment, with desks, railing, maps on the walls, safe in the corner, and several clerks at work on books. The instant he left a roll-top desk was opened up into a bed. The railing was folded together and slipped into a closet, a table was turned into a wash stand, a cabinet turned into a bureau, the safe was put away in its case, the curtains were pulled down and the room was to all appearances a simple sleeping apartment. By that means the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been bunkoed. I saw Baggs' old cork safe when I was last in San Francisco. It is now owned by a cigar dealer, who bought it as a curio, and while it is pretty badly battered, one can still see plainly that it was a wonderful piece of mechanical work."

THE JOLLY HARBOR SEALS.

One of Them Up on the Platform of Their Pool, Watching the The Red Fir.

"What's he watching the clock for?" a visitor at the aquarium asked of an attendant, referring to the smallest of the three harbor seals there, the one with the blackest coat. It was up on the platform at the end of the pool, with its eyes apparently fixed on the clock that is secured to the front of the railing round the gallery. The hour was about two minutes of four o'clock, says the New York Sun.

"He's waiting for the whistle to blow," was the reply, and it certainly did seem as though the little black seal was watching for something.

The seals all know well the sound of the four-o'clock whistle, for that means their feeding time has come. The whistle is the signal of the closing hour of the aquarium, and the seals are fed immediately.

As the people set their faces toward the door the seals dash and slash and prance about in their pool, and jump up half or three-quarters of their length out of the water and look over the railing, watching and waiting for the man with the food. As he walks along the pool toward the platform at the end the seals rush on the platform to meet him.

It may be that the little black fellow just happened to be up there at that hour, and that it was looking at the clock just by chance, and that it couldn't tell the time by it at all; but the seals all know sure enough the four-o'clock whistle.

A KNOTTY CASE.

In Which It Is Shown That Cows Are Valued More Than a Mere Human Body in Africa.

A Uganda woman had married three husbands at different times, and had had a son by one of them—the second, says a writer in Blackwood. The father unfortunately died, and the other two quarreled about the possession of the son, who meanwhile lived with his mother. As soon as he was old enough to take law into his own hands the boy elected to live with the first husband, and left his mother to do so; thereupon the third husband raided the first, carrying off ten head of cattle, and, as if to still further complicate the case, one of the cows calved on the road. It now fell to my lot to decide with whom the boy was to live, and what was to become of the cattle.

So much evidence was produced that I became utterly confused, especially when the mother crawled in on hands and knees to give evidence as to parentage, in which, by the way, she was flatly contradicted by her offspring. I finally decided that the boy was to live with the first husband, and that half of the cows were to be returned to him, the remaining half, with the calf, being kept by No. 3. At this decision No. 1 was delighted, but I could never make out why, as five cows, even without a calf, are usually valued far above any mere human body in Africa.

Bursts Into More Pieces.

The ordinary shell which was manufactured 30 years ago only broke into from 20 to 25 pieces when it burst. At the present time it bursts into 240, while a shrapnel shell, which only used to scatter 37 missiles, now scatters 340. A present-day bomb, when charged with peroxylene, breaks up into 1,200 pieces, and it is estimated that it would effectively kill anyone standing within 220 yards of the explosion.

Jackies Fond of Ball.

Whenever enough men from an American man-of-war can get shore leave, no matter in what foreign port they may be lying, they are almost certain to start a ball game. In the English navy cricket is even played on board ship.

KING POTT OF AFRICA.

A Boer Leader Who Occupies an Exalted Position in the Transvaal.

The town of Lourenco Marques for some time past has been chosen as the head center of the Transvaal secret service. The spies and informers of that notorious gang, says the Cape Times, come and go with all the liberty, swagger and self-assurance, as if they were in the suburbs of Pretoria. Delagoa bay is a so-called neutral port, with a daily train and postal service direct to Pretoria and Johannesburg. There is also a telegraph service, which apparently is at the command of Mr. Pott, the Transvaal consul general and consul for the Netherlands and Free State. It has been said that the Transvaal consul general has a secret service wire directly connecting Lourenco Marques with Komati Poort, and it is well known in Delagoa Bay that Mr. Pott is possessed of the most reliable information of Boer "successes" many hours earlier than any man in Africa. This is extremely detrimental to British interests in South Africa. Mr. Pott is the direst intermediary between Dr. Leyds at The Hague and the Boer-cum-Hollander regime in Pretoria. This worthy Hollander has a perfect knowledge of English, Portuguese, French and German. He is comptroller of Transvaal customs and railway, director of the Transvaal nationad bank and head of the Dutch East African company. By virtue of his long residence in Delagoa Bay, Mr. Pott is a persona grata in all Portuguese official circles. Some two years back the Portuguese newspaper, O Futuro, published in Lourenco Marques, dedicated a special article to Mr. Pott, in which he was eulogized as "King Pott of Africa."

SAVED TWO TRAINS.

The Heroic Deed of a Modest Watchman on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It does not take heroics to make a a hero; it only takes a man bent on doing his duty in the face of odds. Such a man is among the employes of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia. He is a watchman, and he puts duty first and life second. The Michigan Christian Advocate tells the story of his devotion:

Not long ago a bridge on his section of road caught fire and tumbled into the raging mountain river. It was midnight, and the watchman was alone in the mountains. Coming toward that yawning gap was the limited express from the east, while from the west an excursion train containing 400 American journalists also drew near.

The excursion train was due first, and it was coming from the side opposite that on which the watchman stood.

The man did not hesitate. He plunged into the swollen stream, reached the other shore, ran to the flag station and signaled the excursion train. Then he disappeared in the darkness.

Back to the river he ran without a moment's pause, cast himself in and crossed again. Another rapid run to the flag station on that side, and the exhausted watchman, ready to sink with fatigue, stood by the Pacific flyer that had been brought to a stop at the flag station east of the bridge. He had saved two trains, and perhaps a thousand lives.

His own comment on the occurrence was that he had done his duty.

MOUTH IN QUEER PLACE.

The Voracious Shark Is Well Fitted by Nature for His Rapacious Mission.

No doubt the shark's mouth is placed so much beneath the projecting muzzle, under which also the nostrils lie, that it may serve its proper purpose in the best way. In all records of the habits of the fish, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, we are told that it can and does bite out large chunks of flesh from the dead bodies of whales and even from living victims of its attack; and it is easily seen that if its mouth was like that of other fishes the necessary average would be lacking. A further reason seems to be that the shark by this peculiar position of its mouth is compelled to turn upon its back to strike and is thus able to deliver its onset from below with more deadly effect. This formidable strength of jaw is backed up by a most terrible array of teeth, of which in some species there are as many as six rows all round. Each tooth is saw-edged and pointed, and some of the largest are as much as two inches in breadth at their base. These lie flat against the jaws and can be raised by separate muscles at will, so that, as the shark darts upon its prey, they sping on end, as a cat's claws are stuck out from its paws. This arrangement will not allow anything once bolted to return, so that a shark's mouth is a veritable death trap.

Crime Upon Crime.

In sentencing a prisoner to be hanged for the murder of a soldier Lord Eskgrove dilated upon the crime as follows: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the bellyband of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's!"

Tomb of the Czars.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever.

(4)

Unknown 1891	1	64	1.12
Unknown 1889 and 1891	2	64	1.67
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9 and	10	64	8.70
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	64	7.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	65	20.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	65	20.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	65	20.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	65	20.97
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	66	20.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 11 and	12	66	20.09
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	66	18.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	66	18.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	67	20.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	67	20.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	67	16.47
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	18	67	.88
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	19	67	.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	67	15.24
Theodore Gleson 1891 lots 1, 2, and	3	68	2.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and	9	68	20.51
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11, 12 and	13	68	13.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 14, 15, 16, and	17	68	11.25
Leo Stehlkert 1888 to 1895 inc lts 18 and	19	69	31.17
Herman Linder 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20 and	21	69	5.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 22, 23 and	24	69	9.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	73	13.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	73	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	73	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20 and	21	73	6.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 22, 23 and	24	73	7.18
E A and L Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	74	15.47
E A and L Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	74	15.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and	19	74	15.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21, 22, and	23	74	9.88
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc	24	74	3.25
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	75	19.30
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	75	19.33
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, and	16	75	12.89
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17 and	18	75	6.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	75	19.13
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 inc [illegible]	1	76	4.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	76	18.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	76	21.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	76	17.81
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	76	18.11
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	77	22.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	78	17.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	77	17.87
Unknown 1888, 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	5	78	3.26
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and	10	78	18.33
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11 and	12	78	8.03
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13 and	14	78	6.01
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	78	6.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19, and	20	78	14.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	78	12.71
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	79	26.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	79	20.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	79	20.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, and	4	80	28.87
5, 6, 7 and	8	80	27.55
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9 and	10	80	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11, 12, 13 and	14	80	27.61
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 15 and	16	80	6.97
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19 and	20	80	19.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23 and	24	80	22.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and	6	81	38.99
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 and	8	81	22.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 9, 10, 11 and	12	81	39.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14 and	15	81	21.74
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lot	16	81	7.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	81	41.95
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 and	2	82	23.32
Jno T Knight 1888 to 1895 inc lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and	7	82	50.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	82	50.34
Lyons	4		
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	82	38.76
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18 and	19	82	18.75
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 20, 21 and	22	82	26.79
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 inc	5	83	6.36
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and	10	83	80.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and	15	83	31.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and	20	83	27.65
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 21, 22, 23, and	24	83	23.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	83	18.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 17 and	18	84	9.63
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	85	22.41
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	86	20.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	11	86	4.23
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	86	4.36
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	87	18.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2 and	3	88	13.53
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	89	16.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	89	16.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	89	15.38
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and	23	89	13.68
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3 and	4	90	15.72
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 5 and	6	90	7.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	90	17.51
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and	5	91	34.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 6, 7, 8 and	9	91	25.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 10, 11, 12 and	13	91	26.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and	22	91	20.04
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	1	92	7.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	92	62.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	92	33.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and	17	92	18.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and	22	92	22.39
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	93	22.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	93	22.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	93	21.01
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	93	20.90
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and	6	94	19.23
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	94	19.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and	18	94	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and	24	94	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	95	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10 11 &	12	95	17.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	95	16.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, &	24	96	16.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	96	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	96	15.40
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	95	15.42
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	97	16.14
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	97	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	97	15.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	98	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	98	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	99	16.05
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	99	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	100	16.15
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	100	16.18
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	105	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	105	17.53
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	105	17.55
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	105	17.57
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	106	17.28
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	106	17.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	106	17.27
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	106	17.57
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	107	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	107	17.59
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	107	24.10
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	107	23.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	108	17.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	108	16.00
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	108	16.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	109	15.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	109	15.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	109	15.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	110	17.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	110	17.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	110	14.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	110	14.44
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	111	19.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	111	17.55
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	112	21.02
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	112	20.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	112	19.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	112	19.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	113	23.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	113	23.10
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, &	17	113	17.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	113	18.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	114	23.22
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	114	23.01
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	114	16.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	115	19.20
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 &	14	115	9.24
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 2, 3, 4, &	5	116	11.30
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, &	9	116	9.97
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	117	14.90
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	117	15.25
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	118	14.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	118	14.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	118	11.16
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	118	11.75
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	119	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10 &	11	119	11.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 12, 13, 14, 15 &	16	119	11.93
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 17, 18, 19, 20 &	21	119	11.47
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	120	14.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	120	14.87
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	121	13.57
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	121	13.60
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	121	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	121	13.69
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4 &	5	122	22.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, &	9	122	9.43
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 10, 11, 12, &	13	122	9.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, &	5	123	15.94
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8, 9 &	10	123	13.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 11, 12, 13, &	14	123	16.48
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	124	18.80
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	124	18.19
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16 &	17	24	13.39
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 18, 19, 20, 21 &	22	124	13.46
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	125	15.54
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	125	15.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	25	15.27
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	126	14.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	126	13.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	126	13.50
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	126	13.56
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	127	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	127	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	24	127	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	128	13.82
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	128	13.53
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	128	13.58
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	128	13.92
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	129	13.89
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	129	13.64
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	129	13.33
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	129	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &	6	130	13.83
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	130	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	130	13.86
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	130	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	131	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 &	18	131	13.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 &	24	131	13.84
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		132	49.49
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		135	26.89
E A Harmon 1888 to 1895 incl all of		136	41.32
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl all of		137	41.34
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	188	9.22
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, &	10	188	5.83
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 11 &	12	188	8.69
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 17, 18, 19, &	20	188	5.85
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl	10	189	1.78
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl all of		140	41.03
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	141	11.15
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &	12	142	11.05
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	142	4.70
Unknown 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &	9	143	10.47
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, &	4	145	6.16
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 5, 6, 7, &	8	145	6.16
J B Holmes 1888 to 1895 incl lots 9, 10, 11 &	12	145	16.74
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14 &	15	145	4.66
J B Holmes 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	145	4.69
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 &	6	146	11.81
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 16, 17 &	18	146	5.98
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl all of		147	37.86
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 6, 7, 8 &	9	148	7.42
J B Holmes 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl lots 10, 11 12 &	13	148	7.46

Detling's Sub-divison of Market Square.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1889	1	1	23.93
Unknown 1889	2	1	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	1	10.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	1	34.29
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	5	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	6	1	42.22
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	7	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	8	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	9	1	42.22
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	10	1	42.21
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	11	1	18.41
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	12	1	22.18
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	13	1	6.11
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	14	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	15	1	6.42
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	16	1	13.46
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	17	1	13.43
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	18	1	13.45
James Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	19	1	13.44
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	20	1	13.47
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	21	1	13.43
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	22	1	13.48
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	23	1	13.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	24	1	15.26
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	25	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	26	1	6.44
Geo H Detling 1892 to 1895 incl	27	1	6.44
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	28	1	13.46
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	29	1	13.43
Francis Detling 1889 to 1895 incl	30	1	15.91

Chas Bottineau's Addition

	Lot	Blk	
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	1	5.40
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	4	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	5	1	4.46
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	6	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	7	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	8	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	9	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	11	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	12	1	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	13	1	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	14	1	5.07
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	2	5.41
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	2	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	4	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	5	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	6	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	7	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	8	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	9	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	10	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	11	2	4.42
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	12	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	13	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	14	2	5.18
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	15	2	5.15
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	16	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	17	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	18	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	19	2	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	20	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	21	2	4.44
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	22	2	4.50
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	23	2	3.75
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	24	2	4.73
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	25	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	26	2	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	27	2	4.70
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	4.58
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	4.57
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	4.61
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	4.60
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	14	3	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	15	3	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	16	3	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	17	3	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	18	3	4.47
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	19	3	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	20	3	4.49
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	21	3	4.48
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	22	3	4.45
Chas. Bottineau 1888 to 1895 incl	23	3	4.47
Joseph Orr 1888 to 1895 incl	4	4	3.08
Joseph Orr 1888 to 1895 incl	5	4	3.07
J H & Edward Bray 1889, 1890 1891 & 1895	8	4	1.59
J H & Edward Bray 1894 & 1895	9	4	.85
J H & Edward Bray 1894 & 1895	10	4	.85
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	11	4	1.18
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	12	4	1.18
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	13	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	14	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	15	4	.81
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	16	4	.82
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	17	4	.79
J H & Edward Bray 1890, 1894 & 1895	18	4	.81
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	1	5	2.42
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	2	5	2.89
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	3	5	2.44
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	4	5	2.41
Fred Buse 1888 to 1895 incl	5	5	2.44

Buse & Canty's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Chas E Sweet 1888 & 1890 to 1895 incl	1	1	3.01
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	1	3.00
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	1	2.86
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	7	1	2.82
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	8	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	9	1	2.82
Ellen Fahey 1889, 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	10	1	3.48
Thos Canty 1893 to 1895 incl	1	2	2.23
	2	2	2.26
Bust & Canty 1891 to 1895 incl	11	2	2.21
Bust & Canty 1891 to 1895 incl	12	2	2.21
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	13	2	2.22
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	14	2	2.18
Ellen Fahey 1891 to 1895 incl	15	2	2.20
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	16	2	2.20
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	17	2	1.73
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	18	2	1.71
John Fronnel 1892 to 1895 incl	19	2	1.69
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	20	2	1.71
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	1	3	3.42
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	2	3	3.28
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	3	3	3.22
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	4	3	3.26
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	5	3	3.30
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl	6	3	3.45
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.32
Buse & Canty 1893	8	4	.75
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	9	4	3.30
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	10	4	3.27
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	11	4	3.32
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	12	4	3.48
W F Dean 1895	1	5	.40
W F Dean 1895	2	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	3	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	4	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	5	5	.48
W F Dean 1895	6	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	7	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	8	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	9	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	10	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	11	5	.47
W F Dean 1895	12	5	.47
W F Dean 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	1	6	1.56
Ellen Fayhey 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	2	6	1.61
Ellen Fayhey 1888 to 1895 incl	3	6	3.06
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 inc	4	6	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	5	6	3.07
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	6	3.04
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	6	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	6	2.68
W F Dean 1895	12	6	2.81
W F Dean 1895	13	6	.88
W F Dean 1895	14	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	6	.36
W F Dean 1895	16	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	6	.36
W F Dean 1895	19	6	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	6	.85
W F Dean 1895	21	6	.85
W F Dean 1895	22	6	.85
W F Dean 1895	23	6	.88
W F Dean 1895	24	6	.35
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	3	7	2.77
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	4	7	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl	5	7	3.07
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	7	3.05
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	7	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	7	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	7	2.71
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	7	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	7	2.70
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	7	2.98
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	8	2.83
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	8	2.63
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	8	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	8	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	8	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	8	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	8	2.63
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	11	8	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	12	8	2.90
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	1	9	2.88
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	2	9	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	3	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	4	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	5	9	2.68
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	6	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	7	9	2.63
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	8	9	2.64
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	9	9	2.66
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	9	2.67
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1891 incl	11	9	2.65
W F Dean 1895	12	9	[illegible]
W F Dean 1895	13	9	.30
W F Dean 1895	14	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	9	.30
W F Dean 1895	19	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	9	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	9	.85
W F Dean 1895	24	9	.85
W F Dean 1895	1	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	2	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	10	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	11	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	12	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	13	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	14	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	19	10	.36
W F Dean 1895	20	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	22	10	.85
W F Dean 1895	23	10	.35
W F Dean 1895	24	10	.80
W F Dean 1895	1	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	2	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	11	.30
W F Dean 1895	6	11	.85
W F Dean 1895	7	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	11	.30
W F Dean 1895	11	11	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	11	.35
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		12	31.42
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		13	31.31
W F Dean 1895	1	14	.35
W F Dean	2	14	.36
W F Dean 1895	3	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	4	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	14	.30
W F Dean 1895	8	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	9	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	11	14	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	14	.36
Thos Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13, 14,	15	14	8.83
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 16 to 24 incl		14	22.24
W F Dean 1895	1	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	2	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	3	15	.30
W F Dean 1895	4	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	5	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	6	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	7	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	8	15	.36
W F Dean 1895	9	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	10	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	11	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	12	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	13	15	.30
W F Dean 1895	14	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	15	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	19	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	20	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	15	.35
W F Dean 1895	24	15	.35
W F Dean 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 lots 1 to 12 incl		16	29.62
W F Dean 1895	13	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	14	16	.30
W F Dean 1895	15	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	16	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	17	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	18	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	19	16	.36
W F Dean 1895	20	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	21	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	22	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	23	16	.35
W F Dean 1895	24	16	.36
W F Dean 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		17	29.62
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		18	29.82
Buse & Canty 1888 1889 & 1891 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		19	29.83
Buse & Canty 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		19	24.45
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		20	31.21
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 13 to 24 incl		20	34.23
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 10 incl		21	54.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 incl lots 1 to 12 incl		22	34.23

Norman's Addition.

Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	1	[illegible]
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	7	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	8	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	9	1	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	10	1	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	2	[illegible]
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	7	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	8	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	9	2	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	10	2	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	3	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	3	1.66
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	3	1.67
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	6	3	1.66

Schreiter's Addition.

W A Schreiter 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	1	7.64
do	2	1	7.04
do	3	1	7.03
do	4	1	7.04
do	5	1	7.03
W A Schreiter 1893 to 1895 inc.	3	2	2.66
do	4	2	2.66
do	5	2	2.65
do	6	2	2.65
do	7	2	2.66
do	8	2	2.65
Unknown 188 to 1891 inc	1	3	1.73
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	1	4	2.00
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	2	4	1.99
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	3	4	2.01
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	4	4	2.00
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc	5	4	2.01

Ernest Buse's Addition.

Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	1	8.09
do	2	1	2.82
do	3	1	2.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	2	3.10
do	2	2	2.78
do	3	2	2.84
do	4	2	2.82
do	5	2	2.07
do	1	3	8.09
do	2	3	2.80
do	3	3	2.82
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc.	4	3	2.83
do	5	3	2.82
o	6	3	2.83
do	7	3	2.79
do	8	3	2.84
do	9	3	2.82
do	10	3	2.84
do	11	3	2.91
do	1	4	3.06
do	2	4	2.81
do	3	4	2.84
do	4	4	2.82
do	5	4	2.84
do	6	4	2.79
do	7	4	2.84
do	8	4	2.82
do	9	4	2.84
do	10	4	2.07
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc.	1	5	3.06
do	2	5	2.82
do	3	5	2.84
do	4	5	2.82
do	5	5	2.84
do	6	5	2.79
do	7	5	2.84
do	8	5	2.80
do	9	5	2.82
do	10	5	3.09
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		6	5.64
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 5 inc		7	13.41
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		8	1.50
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 7 inc		9	10.48
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 4 inc		10	9.50
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 to 12 inc		11	14.83
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 8 inc		12	20.88
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lot 1 and lots 1 to 7 incl		13 14	21.92
Ernest Buse 1888 to 1895 inc lot	1	15	2.95
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 2 to 12 inc		15	31.54
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1, 2 and 3 and lots 1 to 9 inc		16 17	31.56
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		18	31.51
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 7 inc		19	31.17
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 10 inc		20	17.95
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		21	26.58
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 12 inc		22	31.84
Chas E Sweet 1888 to 1895 inc lots 1 to 6 inc		23	31.84
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots 7 to 10 inc		24	15.71
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc lots		24	9.80
11 and 12		24	21.87
and lots 1 to 10 inc		25	

Mill Reserve Addition.

Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	1	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	1	5.68
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	1	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	2	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	2	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	3	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	3	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	3	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	4	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	4	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	4	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	5	2.42
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 & 1895	14	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	6	3.35
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	19	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	20	6	3.34
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	21	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	22	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	23	6	2.72
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	24	6	226.64
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	7	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	7	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	7	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	8	6.29
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	8	43.78
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1889, 1894 and 1895	3	8	18.69
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	1	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	14	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	9	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	19	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	20	9	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	7	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	0	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	11	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	12	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	13	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	14	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	15	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	16	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	17	10	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	18	10	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 1895	1	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	2	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	3	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	4	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	5	1	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	6	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1894	7	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	8	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	9	11	1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895	10	11	1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood			

1894 and 1895 ....11 11 1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895 ....12 11 1.48
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895 ....13 11 1.47
Buse Sweet Wyer & Atwood 1894 and 1895 ....14 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....15 11 1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....16 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....17 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....18 11 1.49
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....19 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....20 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....21 11 1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....22 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....23 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....24 11 1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....25 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....26 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....27 11 1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....28 11 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 1 12 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 2 12 1.48
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 3 12 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 4 12 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 5 12 1.49
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 6 12 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 7 12 1.47
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 8 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 9 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....10 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....11 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....12 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....13 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....14 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....15 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....16 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....17 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....18 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....19 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....20 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....21 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....22 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....23 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....24 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....25 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....26 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....27 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....28 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....29 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....30 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....31 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....32 12 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 1 13 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 2 13 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 3 13 85
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 3 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 4 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 5 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 6 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 7 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....16 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....17 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....18 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1894 ....19 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....20 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....21 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....22 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....23 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....24 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....25 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....26 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....27 14 1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895 ....28 14 1.86
Langevin's Sub-division of Church Block.
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc 1 1 7.53
do 4 1 17.01
do 13 1 9.35
do 14 1 9.39
do 15 1 9.35
do 16 1 9.39
do 17 1 9.35
do 18 1 9.41
do 3 3 9.98
do 4 3 9.98
do 5 3 9.98
do 6 3 9.98
do 7 3 9.98
do 8 3 9.98
do 9 3 18.81
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc all of.... 4 58.10
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc a strip of land between Edward street and lot B.... 2 2.08
Ed Langevin Est 1892 to 1895 inc.... A 12.43

VILLAGE OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

No. Tax &
Sec. A'r's. Interest
A C Fairweather 1892 and 1895 1 a out of se¼ sw¼ .33 1 87
August Henning 1895 tract se sw¼ ex 5 a of R of W 33 25 11.14
J W Wallin 1895 50x140 feet out of ne¼ se¼ sw ¼....33 1.30
Lot Blk
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 1 1 3.78
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 2 1 8.73
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 3 1 8.60
Patrick Svard 1894 and 1895.. 4 1 21.49
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895 .... 5 1 1.29
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895 .... 6 1 1.32
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895 .... 1 2 1.21
F H Kratka 1893 and 1895 .... 2 2 1.23
Unknown 1895 .... 3 2 34
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 2 66
Unknown 1894 .... 6 2 66
Unknown 1894 .... 7 2 66
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 2 1.32
Unknown 1894 ....12 2 1.32
Unknown 1894 ....13 2 1.32
Unknown 1892, 1894 and 1895. 4 4 3.93
J H Sanders 1895 .... 6 4 1.63
J H Sanders 1893 to 1895 inc.10 4 6.40
J H Sanders 1893 to 1895 inc 11 4 3.87
Carl Wedrus 1894 and 1895 .. 1 5 3.78
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 5 5 2.24
Geo W Riddle 1893 and 1895.. 6 5 1.54
Martha Muer 1894 and 1895.. 9 5 2.66
Martha Muer 1894 and 1895..10 5 2.63
Martha Muer 1892 and 1895..10 5 3.14
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 1 6 2.25
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 2 6 1.98
Kittie Long 1893 to 1895 inc .5 6 8.44
Kittie Long 1893 to 1895 inc. 6 6 2.71
Unknown 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1895.... 9 6 2.34
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 1 7 1.69
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 2 7 1.32
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 3 7 1.32
Jno C Rude 1893 to 1895 inc. 4 7 1.71
Unknown 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1895 .... 5 7 3.04
August Wentzel 1895 .... 1 8 85
August Wentzel 1895 .... 2 8 70
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 3 8 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 4 8 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 8 66
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 1 9 90
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 2 9 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 3 9 66
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 4 9 66
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 9 66
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 6 9 66
August Wentzel 1895 .... 7 9 62
August Wentzel 1895 .... 8 9 59
August Wentzel 1895 .... 9 9 61
August Wentzel 1895 ....10 9 61
August Wentzel 1895 ....11 9 61
August Wentzel 1895 ....12 9 70
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 7 10 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 10 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 9 10 66
Chas J Knox 1894 ....10 10 66
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 10 66
Chas J Knox 1894 ....12 10 78
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....13 10 1.16
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....14 10 1.06
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....15 10 1.07
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....16 10 1.07
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894..22 10 83
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894..23 10 80
Chas J Knox 1886 and 1894 ..24 10 1.01
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895.... 1 11 1.70
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895.... 2 11 2.42
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895.... 3 11 1.21
Gottfried Adolphs 1894 and 1895.... 4 11 1.21
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895.... 7 11 1.20
Caspr Folk 1893 and 1895.... 8 11 1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895 .... 9 11 1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895 ....10 11 1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895 ....11 11 1.22
Casper Folk 1893 and 1895 ....12 11 1.32
Unknown 1894 .... 7 12 2.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....13 12 2.64
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....14 12 2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....15 12 2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....16 12 2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1894 ....17 12 2.40
Unknown 1893 and 1894 ....18 12 2.40
Evert Erickson 1893 to 1895 inc 6 13 23.84
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 7 14 1.86
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 14 1.86
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 9 14 1.86
Chas J Knox 1894 ....10 14 1.86
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 14 1.86
Chas J Knox 1894 ....12 14 2.20
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....17 14 2.63
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....19 14 2.61
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 1 15 90
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 2 15 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 3 15 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 4 15 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 15 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 6 15 78
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 7 15 1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 8 15 1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 9 15 1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....10 15 1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....11 15 31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....12 15 1.51
Unknown 1894 ....13 15 2.03
Unknown 1894 ....14 15 1.70
Unknown 1894 ....15 15 1.70
Unknown 1894 ....16 15 1.70
August Mordell 1893 to 1895 inc 1 16 2.23
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 2 16 1.31
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 3 16 1.31
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 7 16 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 16 78
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 16 78
Chas J Knox 1894 ....12 16 78
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 4 17 90
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 17 90
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 7 17 1.57
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 8 17 1.55
Martin Lilleman 1892, 1893 and 1895.. 9 17 .30
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 1 18 2.07
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 2 18 1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 3 18 1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 4 18 1.56
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 5 18 1.56
Unknown 1890 to 1895 inc 6 18 3.50
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895.... 7 18 1.40
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 .... 8 18 1.46
Chas J Knox 1895 .... 9 18 79
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 ..10 18 1.45
Unknown 1894 ....11 18 90
Unknown 1894 ....12 18 99
J W Wheeler et al 1894 and 1895 ....15 18 2.85
J W Wheeler et al 1894 and 1895 ....16 18 2.84
S L Hogan 1893 to 1895 inc....21 18 4.03
Unknown 1892 and 1893 ....23 18 2.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl .. 7 19 5.78
Unknown 1890 to 1895 inc....12 19 7.38
Herman Olm 1892, 1894 and 1895....14 19 4.69
Herman Olm 1892, 1894 and 1895....15 19 24.10
Karl M Hanson 1895....16 19 1.72
Karl M Hanson 1895....18 19 7.06
Unknown 1893 ....19 19 1.48
Unknown 1893 ....20 19 1.48
Unknown 1893 ....21 19 1.48
Unknown 1893 ....22 19 1.48
Unknown 1893 ....23 19 1.48
Unknown 1893 ....24 19 2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 3 20 3.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc.... 5 20 8.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 6 20 8.00
Evenson Bros 1894 and 1895 .. 8 20 3.70
A Thomas 1892 to 1895 inc 23 20 37.09
A Thomas 1892, 1894 and 1895....24 20 6.38
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc 1 21 6.71
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc 2 21 5.42
T E Devireaux 1893 to 1895 inc 3 21 4.92
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc 4 21 4.91
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc 5 21 4.92
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc 6 21 4.91
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....11 21 3.02
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....12 21 3.24
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895....15 21 3.20
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895....17 21 3.26
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 ....18 21 8.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 1 22 2.64
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 .. 2 22 3.26
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 3 22 2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 4 22 2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 5 22 2.15
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 6 22 2.13
J H Sanders 1894 .... 8 22 1.75
Unknown 1894 .... 9 22 1.75
Unknown 1893 and 1894 ....10 22 2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 19 22 3.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 20 22 3.45
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc 21 22 4.07
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc....24 22 4.67
Chas J Knox 1894.... 1 23 1.32
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 2 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 3 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 4 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 5 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 6 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 ....13 23 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894....14 23 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....15 23 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....16 23 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....17 23 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....18 23 90
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 1 24 94
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 2 24 78
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 3 24 79
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 4 24 79
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 5 24 79
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 6 24 79
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 7 24 90
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 24 90
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 9 24 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....10 24 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 24 90
Chas J Knox 1894 ....12 24 90
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 7 25 93
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 8 25 94
Aug Wentzel 1895 .... 9 25 93
Aug Wentzel 1895 ....10 25 94
Aug Wentzel 1895 ....11 25 93
Aug Wentzel 1895....12 25 1.07
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl .. 1 26 4.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 2 26 8.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 3 26 2.96
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 4 26 2.99
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl .. 5 26 3.33
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl .. 6 26 3.31
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 7 26 1.22
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 26 1.22
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 9 26 1.22
Chas J Knox 1894 ....10 26 1.22
Chas J Knox 1894 ....11 26 1.22
Chas J Knox 1894 ....12 26 1.44
Chas J Knox 1894 ....19 26 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 1894 ....20 26 1.05
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 ..22 26 1.76
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 1 27 6.41
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 2 27 5.74
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc 3 27 4.83
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 4 27 4.87
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 5 27 4.86
Anna Kretzchmar 1893 to 1895 inc.... 6 27 3.02
A A McDougall 1895 .... 6 28 4.48
J M Evenson 1891 and 1895.. 9 28 3.87
J M Evenson 1891 and 1895 ..10 28 3.87
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc.12 28 11.43
E M Evenson 1895 ....16 28 12.08
Unknown 1894 and 1895 .... 4 29 9.33
E M Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc.. 9 29 23.20
E M Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc..10 29 23.19
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl ..20 29 12.20
P O Bergh 1895 e½ of....21 29 3.07
Peter O Bergh 1895 e½ of lots 22, 23 and 24 29 22.00
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 lot 1 and.... 2 30 64.08
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895.. 3 30 3.77
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895 .. 7 30 3.77
Chas J Knox 1894 .... 8 30 2.10
Thos E Devereaux 1893 and 1894 .... 9 30 3.28
Thos F Devereaux 1893 and 1894 ....10 30 3.28
Thos E Devereaux 1893 and 1894 ....11 30 3.28
Unknown 1893 and 1894 ....12 30 3.94
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....15 30 4.41
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....16 30 4.42
Jos Jamson 1895 ....19 30 3.50
Michael C Burns 1895 .... 8 31 1.63
Evangelical Association of N America 13 31 2.09
Evangelical Association of N America 1895....14 31 1.86
Evangelical Association of N America 1895 ....15 31 20.46
Evangelical Association of N America 1895 ....16 31 3.03
Frank Falton 1892 to 1895 inc.22 31 85.69
Unknown 1889 to 1893 incl ..25 31 3.53
Unknown 1889 to 1893 inc....26 31 3.79
Adolph Gatfrid 1893 to 1895 inc. 1 32 3.77
Adolph Gatfrid 1893 to 1895 in. 2 32 8.43
Martha Mier 1894 and 1895 .. 4 32 2.66
Martha Mier 1894 and 1895 .. 5 32 2.66
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895.. 9 32 2.77
Chas J Knox 1894 and 1895..10 32 2.76
Scand Lutheran Church 1893..16 34 1.00
Scand Lutheran Church 1893..17 34 1.00
Scand Lutheran Church 1893..18 34 1.00
Unknown 1889 .... 8 36 78
Jno P Forsberg 1893 to 1895 inc.... 7 36 21.69
Ole Hansey 1895 ....15 36 4.43
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....17 36 6.73
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....18 36 6.73
Anna Kretzchmar 1890 to 1895 inc....22 36 14.82
Wily Tindolph 1893 and 1894..23 36 7.98
Wily Tindolph 1893 to 1895 incl 24 36 10.65
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc.10 37 57.18
Evenson Bros 1893 to 1895 inc.11 37 32.69
Evenson Bros 1893 to 1895 inc.12 37 105.16
Evenson Bros 1892 and 1893..13 37 7.70
Evenson Bros 1892 to 1895 inc.14 37 55.97
Evenson Bros 1892 and 1893 ..15 37 1.70
Axtl Steen 1892 to 1895 inc.16 37 4.61
Axel Steen 1892 to 1895 inc..17 37 4.61
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....19 37 4.67
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....20 37 4.67
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....21 37 4.67
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....22 37 4.74
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....23 37 5.04
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 inc....24 37 0.08
J W Wheeler et al 1894 .... 4 38 1.59
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....19 38 1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....20 38 1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....21 38 1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....22 38 1.68
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....23 38 1.77
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....24 38 2.40
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895 .. 1 39 8.26
Patrick Aoard 1894 and 1895 .. 2 39 2.75
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895 .. 3 39 2.34
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895.. 4 39 2.34
Peter A Brgh 1895 .... 5 39 1.08
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc 6 39 4.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc 7 39 4.31
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc 8 39 4.31
P C Schmidt 1892 to 1895 inc. 9 39 3.17
P C Schmidt 1892 to 1895 inc.10 39 3.17
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895..11 39 2.25
Patrick Soard 1894 and 1895..12 39 2.77
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc 16 39 3.93
S & H P Bailey 1892 to 1895 inc....17 39 3.04
J N Bailey 1895 ....18 39 1.63
J N Bailey 1895 ....19 39 1.16
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 1 40 2.23
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 2 40 1.58
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 3 40 1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 4 40 1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 5 40 1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 6 40 1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 7 40 1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 8 40 1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895. 9 40 1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895.10 40 1.54
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895.11 40 1.56
August Wentzel 1892 and 1895.12 40 1.65
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 1 41 3.00
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 2 41 2.54
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 3 41 2.22
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 4 41 2.20
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 5 41 2.23
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc. 6 41 2.24
J R Garden 1893 to 1895 inc.. 7 41 1.86
Wiley Tindolph 1895 ....19 41 93
Wiley Tindolph 1895 ....20 41 94
Wilty Tindolph 1895 ....21 41 93
Wiley Tindolph 1895 ....22 41 94
Wiley Tindolph 1895 ....23 41 93
Wiley Tindolph 1895 ....24 41 94
Geo Crocker 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc. 1 43 2.67
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc.... 2 43 1.82
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc.... 3 43 1.84
Geo Crocker 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc 4 43 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 5 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 6 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 7 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 8 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 9 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc..10 43 1.71
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc..11 43 1.82
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..12 43 1.86
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..13 43 1.65
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..14 43 1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..15 43 1.48
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..16 43 1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..17 43 1.50
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.. 1 44 1.23
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.. 2 44 1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.. 3 44 1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.. 4 44 1.04
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.. 5 44 1.04
Albert G Keene 1895 .... 6 44 61
Abner P Keene 1895 .... 7 44 61
Edvin S Keene 1895 .... 8 44 61
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 9 44 1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc..10 44 1.50
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc..11 44 1.71
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.12 44 1.25
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.13 44 1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.14 44 1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.15 44 1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.16 44 1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.17 44 1.04
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.18 44 1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.19 44 1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.20 44 1.02
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.21 44 1.05
Wendel Herdig 1894 and 1895.22 44 1.30
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc.. 1 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 2 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 3 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 4 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 5 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 6 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 7 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 8 46 1.34
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 9 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..10 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..11 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..12 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..13 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..14 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..15 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..16 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..17 46 1.35
Frank W. Epley 1893 ....18 46 38
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..19 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..20 46 1.35
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 1 47 1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 2 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 3 47 1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 4 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 5 47 1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 6 47 1.40
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 7 47 1.42
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 8 47 1.40
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc .. 9 47 1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..10 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..11 47 1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..12 47 1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..13 47 1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..14 47 1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..15 47 1.48
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..16 47 1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..17 47 1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..18 47 1.41
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..19 47 1.44
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..20 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..21 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..22 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..23 47 1.43
Geo Crocker 1891 to 1895 inc ..24 47 1.41
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 1 48 1.53
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 2 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 3 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 4 48 1.82
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 5 48 1.41
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 6 48 1.33
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 7 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 8 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc .. 9 48 1.35
Geo Crackir 1892 to 1895 inc ..10 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..11 48 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..12 48 1.56
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..13 48 1.56
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..14 48 1.35
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..15 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..16 48 1.85
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..17 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..18 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..19 48 1.82
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..20 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..21 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..22 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..23 48 1.84
Geo Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc ..24 48 1.85
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in 1 49 1.40
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in 2 49 1.18
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in 3 49 1.21
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in 4 49 1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 in 5 49 1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl 6 49 1.20
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl 7 49 1.18
Lewis C Larson 1893 to 1895 incl.. .... 8 49 1.21
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl.... 9 49 1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....10 49 1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....11 49 1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....12 49 1.45
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....13 49 1.44
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....14 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....15 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895....16 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....17 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....18 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....19 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....20 49 1.85
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....21 49 1.86
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....22 49 1.36
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....23 49 1.86
Robert Christianson 1892 to 1895 incl....24 49 1.56
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 1 50 2.18
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 2 50 1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 3 50 1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 4 50 1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 5 50 1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 6 50 1.85
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 7 50 1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 8 50 1.84
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl.. 9 50 1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl..10 50 1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl..11 50 1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl..12 50 2.18
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl..13 50 1.83
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....14 50 1.89
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....15 50 1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....16 50 1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....17 50 1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....18 50 1.42
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....19 50 1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....20 50 1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....21 50 1.40
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....22 50 1.43
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....23 50 1.42
George Crocker 1891 to 1895 incl....24 50 1.08
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 1 52 2.71
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 2 52 2.21
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 3 52 1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 4 52 1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 5 52 1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 6 52 1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 7 52 1.92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 8 52 1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl.... 9 52 1.91
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl....10 52 1.93
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl....11 52 2.22
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 incl....12 52 2.52
Allen Tindolph 1895 und ½....10 52 .70
Mark Rauenbuhler 1893 to 1895 incl.. 6 53 2.56
Mark Rauenbuhler 1893 to 1895 incl.. 7 53 2.56
George Crocker 1889 to 1895 incl 8 53 3.44
George Crocker 1889 to 1895 incl.. 9 53 8.43
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc.10 53 3.42
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc.11 53 3.43
Geo Crocker 1889 to 1895 inc.12 53 4.06
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc 19 53 2.37
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc....20 53 2.38
Sven & Carolina Asleson 1895..22 53 94
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 7 54 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 8 54 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 9 54 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....10 54 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....11 54 3.23
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....12 54 2.24
Unknown 1888 and 1891 to 1895 inc 17 54 3.69
J W Wheeler et al 1892....12 55 93
Unknown 1893 and 1894....13 55 2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895....14 55 1.87
Unknown 1893 and 1895....15 55 1.64
Unknown 1893 and 1895....16 55 1.65
Unknown 1893 and 1895....17 55 1.64
Unknown 1893 and 1895....18 55 1.65
Unknown 1894 ....24 55 1.59
Unknown 1894 ....24 55 1.86
City of Thief River Falls 1889.... 1 56 50
City of Thief River Falls 1889 .... 2 56 50
Chas J Knox 1895 .... 3 56 4.90
H E Mussey 1895 .... 4 56 23.58
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc 5 56 13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc 6 56 13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc 7 56 13.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1886, 1887 and 1892 to 1895 inc 8 56 13.10
Sarah Benzle 1894 and 1895.. 9 56 39.10
Sarah Benzle 1894 and 1895..10 56 31.76
Sarah Benzle 1894 and 1895..11 56 178.71
Sarah Benzle....12 56
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....19 56 4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....20 56 4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....21 56 4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....22 56 4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....23 56 4.67
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....24 56 4.88
Hans Nelson 1894 and 1895.. 3 57 9.95
Hans Nelson 1894 and 1895.. 4 57 43.37
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....19 57 12.74
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....20 57 12.76
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....21 57 12.75
Devoald Frazer 1892 to 1895 .... 7 58 8.22
Mary Chainey 1892 to 1895 inc. 8 58 8.22
Unknown 1888 ....11 58 84
Mary Chainey 1893 and 1895. 9 58 4.09
Unknown 1894 ....19 58 7.87
J W Swanstrom 1893 to 1895 inc....22 58 80.94
Clara M Howe 1889 to 1895 inc lt1 ex 10 ft 2 60 7.93
Clara M Howe 1889 to 1895 inc.... 3 60 4.67
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 5 60 5.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc 6 60 5.00
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc 7 60 5.00
Anna Kretzchmar 1888 to 1895 inc.... 8 60 5.59
Chas F Misner 1895 .... 3 61 23.87
Christina Mier 1894 and 1895 all.... 62 12.87
Mary Mahon 1893 to 1895 inc 1 63 27.00
Mary Mahon 1893 to 1895 inc 2 63 25.93
Tim Sullivan 1891 to 1895 inc.... 4 63 28.50
Tim Sullivan 1891 to 1895 inc.... 5 63 28.51
Bertha Adolph 1892 to 1895 inc 7 63 10.87
Unknown 1895 .... 63 3.51
Phillip Xeh 1892 to 1895 inc.13 63 10.80
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 inc....17 63 11.26
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 inc....18 63 8.09
Unknown 1893 and 1895....19 63 4.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895....20 63 4.18
Unknown 1893 and 1895....23 63 4.18
Anna Kretzchmar 1893 and 1895....24 63 3.94
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....25 63 8.30
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....26 63 8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....27 63 8.36
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....28 63 8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....29 63 8.36
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....30 63 8.34
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....31 63 8.85
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....32 63 10.07
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 1 64 10.54
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 2 64 9.82
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 3 64 9.13
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 4 64 9.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 5 64 9.13
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 6 64 9.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc.... 7 64 9.13
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc 8 64 9.11
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 9 64 4.52
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....10 64 4.56
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....17 64 5.91
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....18 64 4.69
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....19 64 4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....20 64 4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....21 64 4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....22 64 4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....23 64 4.10
Anna Kretzchmar 1892 to 1895 inc....24 64 4.10
Jos Mork 1893 and 1895 .... 1 65 2.49
Jos Mork 1893 and 1895.... 2 65 2.80
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 3 65 2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 4 65 2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 5 65 2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 7 65 2.24
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 8 65 2.24
J W Wheeler 1895 ....15 65 1.86
J W Wheeler 1895 ....16 65 2.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc 20 65 4.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895....21 65 2.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895....22 65 2.04
Unknown 1893 and 1895....23 65 2.00
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....24 65 2.04
Unknown 1893 and 1895 .... 9 66 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....10 66 1.62
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....11 66 1.65
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....12 66 1.67
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....13 66 1.65
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....14 66 1.87
Edwin S Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc....15 66 3.72
Edwin S Wilcox 1893 to 1895 inc....16 66 3.37
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....25 66 1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....26 66 1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....27 66 1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....28 66 1.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....29 66 1.32
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....30 66 1.33
Unknown 1893 and 1895 ....32 66 2.00
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 1 67 3.73
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 2 67 3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 3 67 3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 4 67 3.01
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 5 67 3.00
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 6 67 3.03
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 7 67 3.03
Unknown 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc.... 8 67 3.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc .. 9 67 2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..10 67 2.54
Unknokn 1892 to 1895 inc ..11 67 2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..12 67 2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..13 67 2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..14 67 2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..15 67 3.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..16 67 4.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....17 67 3.48
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....18 67 2.87
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....19 67 2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....20 67 2.40
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....21 67 2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....22 67 2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl....26 67 2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....27 67 2.38
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....28 67 2.40
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....29 67 2.35
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....30 67 2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....31 67 2.39
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....32 67 3.16
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....11 68 1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....12 68 1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....13 68 1.72
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....14 68 1.92
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....15 68 2.22
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....16 68 2.72
Knappen & White 1892 to 1895 inc 17 68 2.72
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..18 68 2.22
Unknown 1895 ....28 68 70
Betrand C Allen 1889 to 1895 inc....29 68 2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc 30 68 2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc 31 68 2.30
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc 32 68 2.65
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 1 70 2.05
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 2 70 1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 3 70 1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 4 70 1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 5 70 1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 6 70 1.69
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 7 70 1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 8 70 1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 9 70 1.70
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....10 70 1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....11 70 1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....12 70 1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....13 70 1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....14 70 1.71
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....15 70 1.88
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....16 70 2.19
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....17 70 1.94
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....18 70 1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....19 70 1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....20 70 1.61
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....21 70 1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....22 70 1.63
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....23 70 1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....24 70 1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....25 70 1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....26 70 1.58
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....27 70 1.57
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....28 70 1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....29 70 1.59
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....30 70 1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....31 70 1.72
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....32 70 1.88
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 1 71 1.60
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 2 71 1.32
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 3 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 4 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 5 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 6 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 7 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 8 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 9 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....10 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....11 71 1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....12 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....13 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....14 71 1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....15 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....16 71 1.50
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....17 71 1.46
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....18 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....19 71 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....20 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....21 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....22 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....23 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....24 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....25 71 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....26 71 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....27 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....28 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....29 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....30 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....31 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....32 71 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 1 72 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 2 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 3 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 4 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 5 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 6 72 1.44
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 7 72 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 8 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc.... 9 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....10 72 1.39
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....11 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....12 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....13 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....14 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....15 72 1.40
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....16 72 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....17 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....18 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....19 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....20 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....21 72 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....22 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....23 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....24 72 1.42
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....25 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....26 72 1.44
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....27 72 1.43
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....28 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....29 72 1.41
B E Herbert 1891 to 1895 inc....30 72 1.39
Unknown 1891 to 1895 inc....31 72 1.42
Unknown 1891 to 1895 inc....32 72 1.57
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 1 75 1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 2 75 1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 3 75 1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 4 75 1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 5 75 1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 6 75 1.10
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 7 75 1.09
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 8 75 1.12
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc.... 9 75 1.09
Edith L Ballar 1894 and 1895..10 75 94
Edw Liskren 1893 to 1895 inc 11 75 1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..12 75 1.33
Edw Liskren 1895 ....13 75 55
Edw Liskren 1895 ....14 75 55
Al Blum 1895 ....15 75 57
Al Blum 1895 ....16 75 55
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..17 75 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..18 75 1.29
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..19 75 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..20 75 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc ..21 75 1.25
Kinnath McRae 1892 to 1895 inc 22 75 1.26
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc....23 75 1.00
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc....31 75 1.18
Kinnath McRae 1893 to 1895 inc....32 75 1.18
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 1 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 2 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 3 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 4 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 5 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 6 92 1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 7 92 1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 8 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc.... 9 92 1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....10 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....11 92 1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....12 92 1.24
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....13 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....14 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....15 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....16 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....17 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....18 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....19 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....20 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....21 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....22 92 1.25
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....23 92 1.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc....24 92 1.26
Jno H Rabb 1893 to 1895 inc. 1 93 1.10
Sada R Emerson 1893 to 1895 inc 2 93 1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc .. 3 93 1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc.. 4 93 1.25
Jas H Thorman 1893 to 1895 inc.... 5 93 1.09
L P VanNorman 1893 to 1895 inc.... 6 93 1.10
L P VanNorman 1893 to 1895 inc 7 93 1.09
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc ..13 93 1.09
Unknown 1893 to 1895 inc ..14 93 1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....15 93 1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....16 93 1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....17 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....18 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....19 93 1.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....20 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....21 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....22 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....23 93 1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....24 93 1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 1 96 90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 2 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 3 96 1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 4 96 1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 5 96 1.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 6 96 1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 7 96 1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 8 96 1.04
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive.... 9 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....10 96 1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....11 96 90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....12 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....13 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....14 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....15 96 1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....16 96 99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....17 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....18 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....19 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....20 96 1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....21 96 99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....22 96 1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....23 96 1.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive....24 96 1.03

Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	1	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	2	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	3	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	4	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	5	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	6	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	7	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	8	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	15	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	97	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	97	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	97	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	97	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	23	97	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	24	97	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	9	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	10	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	11	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	12	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	104	1.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	104	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	104	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	104	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	104	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	104	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	105	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	105	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	105	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	105	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	105	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	105	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	105	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	105	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	105	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	105	99
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	105	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	105	1.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	105	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	1	108	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	2	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	3	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	4	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	5	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	6	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	7	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	8	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	9	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	10	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	11	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	12	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	13	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	14	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	15	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	16	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	17	108	99
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	18	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	19	108	1.00
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	20	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	21	108	1.03
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	22	108	1.01
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	23	108	1.02
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 inc	24	108	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	110	88
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	6	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	7	110	88
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	8	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	9	110	88
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	10	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	11	110	90
Wiley Tindolph 1892 to 1895 inc	12	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	110	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	110	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	110	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	24	110	90
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	1	111	1.13
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	2	111	1.15
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inclusive	3	111	1.14
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	7	111	96
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	8	111	90
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	9	111	96
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	10	111	98
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	11	111	97
Unknown 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	12	111	98
Jeff Hildred 1891 to 1895 inclusive	13	111	95
Jeff Hildred 1891 to 1895 inclusive	14	111	97
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	15	111	95
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	16	111	97
Wiley Tindolph 1891 to 1895 inc	17	111	95
Wiley Tindolph 1895	18	111	47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	1	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	2	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	3	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	4	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	5	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	6	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	7	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	8	112	92
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	9	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	10	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	13	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	14	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	15	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	16	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	17	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	18	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	19	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	20	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	21	112	88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	22	112	90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inclusive	23	112	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	24	112	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	114	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	114	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	114	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	1	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	2	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	3	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	4	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	5	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	6	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	7	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	8	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	9	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	10	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	11	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	12	115	92
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	13	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	14	115	90
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	15	115	88
George Crocker 1892 to 1895 inc	16	115	92

Hennington's Addition.

	Lot	Blk	
Helmer Fooder 1893 & 1895	1	2	8.77
Helmer Fooder 1893 & 1895	2	2	2.75
C J Knox 1895	3	2	2.09
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl & 1895	1	3	1.67
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	2	3	1.28
John Hinningson 1892 1893 & 1895	3	3	1.24
John Hinningson 1895	7	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	8	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	9	3	.66
John Henningson 1895	10	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	11	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	12	3	.66
John Hinningson 1895	1	4	.56
John Hinningson 1895	2	4	.57
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	3	4	1.73
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	4	4	1.74
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	5	4	1.76
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	6	4	1.76
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	7	4	.94
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	8	4	.96
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	9	4	.96
Unknown 1890 to 1893 incl	10	4	.92
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	11	4	.92
Unknown 1892 to 1893 incl	12	4	1.09
John Henningson 1895	1	5	.56
John Henningson 1895	2	5	.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1889 to 1895 incl	3	5	1.78
Anna Kretzschmar 1889 to 1895 incl	4	5	1.78
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	6	5	1.48
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	7	5	1.49
John Henningson 1895	8	5	.56
Ole H Nelson 1895	1	6	.61
John Henningson 1894 & 1895	7	6	.99
John Henningson 1895	8	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	9	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	10	6	.56
John Henningson 1895	11	6	.58
John Henningson 1895	12	6	.56
Samuel Kreuger 1890 & 1895	14	7	.74
Samuel Kreuger 1890 & 1895	15	7	.78
Samuely Kreuger 1890 & 1895	16	7	.75
Amelia Welsch 1892 to 1895 Incl	18	7	3.78
Amelia Welsch 1892 to 1895 Incl	19	7	1.50
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 Incl	7	8	2.56
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 to 1895 Incl	8	8	2.52
Anna Kretzschmar 1888 & 1891 to 1895 incl	10	8	2.25
S H Bondelle 1892 to 1895 Incl	11	8	3.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	8	2.26
John Henningson 1895	16	8	.66
John Henningson 1895	17	8	.66
John Henningson 1895	18	8	.66
Unknown 1891 & 1895	19	8	1.21
Unknown 1891 & 1895	20	8	1.21
Unknown 1891 & 1895	21	8	1.21
Unknown 1891 & 1895	22	8	1.25
Unknown 1891 & 1895	23	8	1.25

Porter's Addition.

Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	1	1	40.37
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	2	1	6.00
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	3	1	33.01
Anna Kretzschmar 1891 & 1895	4	1	7.30
all of Block 1, Ex lots 1, 2, 3, & 4	4		535.52
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	4	2	0.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895	5	2	5.58
Incl	6	2	4.87
Unknown 1890 to 1895 incl	7	2	4.00
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	14	3	2.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	3	3.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	3	3.42
John Olson 1892 to 1895 incl	4	4	3.55
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	5	4	3.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	4	3.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	4	2.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	4	3.13
Caroline Robertson 1893 to 1895 Incl	3	5	2.44
Fred Lippert 1895	6	5	1.07
Ole E Pederson 1893 to 1895 Incl	7	5	2.45
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 Incl	8	5	2.45
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 Incl	9	5	2.45
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	13	5	2.00
Ida M Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	14	5	2.00
Ida M Porter 1892 to 1895 Incl	15	5	2.34
Ida M Porter 1892 to 1895 Incl	16	5	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	5	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	5	3.00
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	6	3.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	6	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	6	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.54
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	7	2.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	7	1.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	7	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	7	1.83
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	1	8	2.25
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	2	8	2.03
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	3	8	2.07
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	4	8	2.05
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	5	8	2.06
James McGairick 1894 & 1895	9	8	2.06
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	13	8	1.51
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	14	8	2.01
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	15	8	2.03
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	16	8	2.01
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	17	8	1.03
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	18	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	19	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	20	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	21	8	2.02
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	22	8	2.04
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	23	8	2.04
Patrick Soard 1892 to 1895 Incl	24	8	2.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	9	3.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	9	2.98
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	9	3.38
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	9	3.51
Knappen & White 1891 to 1895 Incl	7	10	3.69
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	1	11	3.71
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	2	11	3.91
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	3	11	3.41
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	4	11	3.41
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 Incl	5	11	3.89
Walter & Broehess 1890 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	4.39
Unknown 1890 1891 & 1893 to 1895 incl	10	11	4.38
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	11	3.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	11	3.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	11	3.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	11	3.05
Unknown 892 to 1895 incl	29	11	3.95
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	2	12	2.78
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	3	12	2.78
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	4	12	2.78
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	12	3.86
Unknown 1891 to 1895	8	12	3.39
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	11	12	2.36
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	12	12	2.37
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	13	12	2.36
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	14	12	2.21
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	15	12	2.22
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	16	12	2.21
J H Sanders 1892 to 1895 Incl	18	12	2.63
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	19	12	3.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	12	2.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	12	2.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	12	2.64
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	1	13	2.05
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	2	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	3	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	4	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	5	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	6	13	2.00
Wm G Porter 1892 to 1895 Incl	7	13	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	13	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	13	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	13	2.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	13	2.36
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	13	2.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	13	2.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	13	2.02
Bertha Jacklin 1892 to 1895 Incl	18	13	2.02
Adolph Jacklin 1892 to 1895 Incl	19	13	2.02
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	20	13	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	13	2.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	13	2.02
John Maylan 1892 & 1895	23	13	1.08
John Maylan 1892 & 1895	24	13	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	14	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	14	1.69
Unknown 892 to 1895 incl	9	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.69
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.83
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	1	15	2.12
Unknown 1891 to 895 incl	2	15	1.91
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	3	15	1.91
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	4	15	1.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	1.90
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	1.67
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	15	1.83
Ole Pederson 1893 to 1895 Inc	1	16	1.83
Ole Pederson 1893 to 1895 Incl	2	16	1.74
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	16	2.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	16	2.01
John Haljkneckt 1891 & 1895	5	16	1.45
E M Evenson 1891 to 1895 Incl	6	16	2.20
E M Evenson 1892 to 1895 Incl	7	16	1.97
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	8	16	1.70
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	9	16	1.70
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	10	16	1.71
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	11	16	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	16	1.71
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	16	1.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	16	1.83
Unknown 1893 & 1894	22	16	1.09
Unknown 1893 & 1894	23	16	1.09
Unknown 1893 & 1894	24	16	1.07
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	17	3.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	17	2.83
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	17	2.83
Evenson Bros 1891 to 1895 Incl	15	18	3.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	18	3.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	18	3.52
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	18	3.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	19	3.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	19	3.20
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	19	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	19	1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	19	1.16
Unkown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	19	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 nel	11	19	1.16
Maggie Laughridge 1895	12	19	.47
Maggie Laughridge 1895	13	19	.45
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	20	2.19
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	20	2.20
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	20	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	20	1.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	20	1.14
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	20	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	20	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	20	1.38
W J Turner 1892 to 1895 Incl			
W J Turner 1892 1893 & 1895	8	21	2.04
W J Turner 1892 to 1895 Incl	9	21	1.21
Unknown 1895	10	21	2.01
Unknown 1895	11	21	.03
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	12	21	.94
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	13	21	1.84
Mary Zeh 1893 to 1895 incl	14	21	1.44
Unknown 1895	15	21	1.56
Unknown 1895	18	21	.70
Unknown 1895	19	21	.70
Unknown 1895	20	21	.70
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 Incl	21	21	.70
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 Incl	22	21	1.51
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 Incl	23	21	1.51
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 Incl	24	21	1.51
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 Incl	1	22	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	1.53
F W G Mews 1895	3	22	1.53
F W G Mews 1895	4	22	.70
F W G Mews 1895	5	22	.70
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 Incl	6	22	.70
Nellie Comfort 1892 to 1895 Incl	7	22	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	22	1.53
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	22	1.55
Unknown 1894 & 1895	11	22	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	22	1.25
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	1	23	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	2	23	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	3	23	1.40
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 to 1895 Incl	4	23	1.48
Unknown 1891 to 1895 incl	6	23	1.51
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	7	23	1.63
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	8	23	1.36
Maggie Laughridge 1895	9	23	1.36
Maggie Laughridge 1895	11	23	.66
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	12	23	.66
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	1	24	1.37
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	2	24	.86
Wm G Porter 1893 to 1895 Incl	3	24	.96
Frank Richter 1893 to 1895 incl	4	24	1.05
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	6	24	1.19
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	7	24	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	8	24	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	9	24	1.40
W G Porter 1892 to 1895 incl	7	25	1.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	25	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	25	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	25	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	26	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	26	1.53
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	26	1.53
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	26	1.55
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	26	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	26	1.40
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	26	1.40
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	1	27	1.40
W G Porter 1893 to 1895 incl	2	27	1.36
Anna Kretzschmar 1895	3	27	.58
Anna Kretzschmar 1895	4	27	.56
Maggit Laughridge 1895	5	27	.55
Maggie Laughridge 1895	6	27	.55
Jas L Corcran 1895	7	27	.56
J H Sanders 1890 to 1895 incl	8	27	1.24
J H Sanders 1891 to 1895 incl	9	27	1.13
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	10	27	.99
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	11	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	12	27	.90
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	13	27	.87
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	14	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	15	27	.87
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	16	27	.89
Unknown 1893 to 1895 incl	17	27	.86
Anna Kretzschmar 1890 to 1895 mill reserve			1110.98

Townsite of Red Lake Rapids.

	Lot	Blk	
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 & 1894 to 1895 Incl			
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	1	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	1	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	1	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	1	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	2	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	2	1.12
Knox & Tindolph 1892 to 1895 Incl	9	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	2	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	2	1.08
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	2	1.08
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	1	3	.85
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	2	3	.85
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	3	3	.86
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	4	3	.87
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	5	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	6	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	7	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	8	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	9	3	.88
Unknown 1892, 1893 & 1895	10	3	.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	3	1.02
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	3	1.09
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	3	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	3	1.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	3	1.11
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	3	1.12
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	32	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	33	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	34	3	.88
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	35	3	.85
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	36	3	.85
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	37	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	38	3	.87
Unknown 1892 803 & 1895	39	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	40	3	.87
Unknown 1892 1893 & 1895	41	3	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	4	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	5	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	5	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	6	2.37
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	6	2.31
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	6	2.38
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	6	2.30
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	6	2.33
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	6	2.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	6	2.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	6	2.88
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	6	2.00
Marla A Clapp 1895	30	6	1.46
Maggie Pratt 1893 to 1895 incl	31	6	2.69
Maggie Pratt 1893 to 1895 incl	32	6	2.69
John D Smith 1895	33	6	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	6	2.00
Unknown 802 to 1895 incl	37	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	6	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	6	3.06
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	7	1.97
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	7	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	7	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	7	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	7	1.95
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	7	2.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	7	3.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	7	2.03
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	7	2.01
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	7	2.19
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	1	8	1.58
Unknown 1892 1894 & 1895	2	8	1.52
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 o 1895 incl	8	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	8	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	8	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	8	1.18
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	8	1.34
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	8	1.38
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	8	1.70
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 icl	41	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	8	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	8	1.05
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	8	1.77
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	9	1.64
Erick Erickson 1892 to 1895 Incl	13	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 inc	18	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	9	1.74
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	9	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	9	1.79
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	9	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	37	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	38	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	39	9	1.62
Chas J Knox 1892, 1894 & 1895	40	9	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	9	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	9	1.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	10	1.43
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	10	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	10	1.10
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	10	1.58
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	10	1.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	10	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	10	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	10	1.41
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	10	1.68
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	1	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	2	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	3	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	4	11	90
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	5	11	88
Unknown 1894 & 1895	6	11	
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	7	11	1.08
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	8	11	1.06
J R Gardner 1893 to 1895 incl	9	11	1.08
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	21	11	1.09
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	22	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	23	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1894 & 1895	24	11	1.10
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	25	11	1.50
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	26	11	1.49
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	27	11	1.50
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	28	11	1.65
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	1	12	1.20
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	2	12	1.14
Maggie Pratt 1891 to 1895 incl	3	12	1.14
Maggie Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	1	13	1.11
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	2	13	1.12
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	3	13	1.12
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	4	13	1.13
Thomas H Pratt 1892 to 1895 incl	5	13	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	13	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	13	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	13	1.20
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	13	1.16
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	14	1.17
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	14	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	14	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	14	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	14	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	14	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	14	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	14	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	14	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	14	1.36
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	15	1.36
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	15	1.30
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	15	1.13
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	15	1.09
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	15	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	15	1.18
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	15	1.12
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	15	1.08
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	15	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	15	1.10
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	44	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	45	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	46	15	1.11
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	47	15	1.01
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	48	15	.87
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	17	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	17	4.87
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	17	1.35
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	17	1.24

	20	17	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	17	1.20
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	17	1.24
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	17	1.43
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	17	1.44
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	17	1.27
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	17	1.23
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	17	1.25
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	17	1.21
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	17	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	17	1.42
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	18	1.26
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	17	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	18	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	19	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	20	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	21	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	23	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	24	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	25	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	26	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	27	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	28	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	29	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	30	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	31	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	32	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	33	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	34	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	35	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	36	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	37	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	38	18	1.46
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	39	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	40	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	41	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	42	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	43	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	44	18	1.49
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	45	18	1.48
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	46	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	47	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	48	18	1.47
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	1	19	1.61
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	2	19	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	3	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	4	19	1.62
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	5	19	1.63
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	6	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	7	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	19	1.66
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	19	1.65
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	12	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	13	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	14	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	15	19	1.64
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	16	19	1.65
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	17	19	1.05
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	18	19	1.05
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	19	19	1.05
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	20	19	1.97
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	21	19	1.95
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	22	19	1.05
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	23	19	1.05
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	24	19	1.97
Emily A Hicks 1893	1	21	69
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	33	21	3.43
Chas A Robbecke 1894 & 1895	9	21	2.95
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	34	21	3.42
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	35	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	36	21	3.43
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	37	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	38	21	3.44
John A Wallin 1892 to 1895 incl	39	21	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	1	22	3.77
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	2	22	3.81
Unknown 1894 & 1895	D	23	5.25
Unknown 1894 & 1895	E	23	5.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	1	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	2	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	3	24	2.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	4	24	2.70
G M Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	30	24	3.70
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	A	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	B	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	C	24	2.78
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	F	24	1.50
G M Knox 1895	G	24	1.60
Unknown 1894 & 1895	H	24	2.70
Unknown 1894 & 1895	J	24	2.70
Unknown 1894 & 1895	K	24	2.70
Alson F Kribs 1895	1	25	1.60
Alson F Kribs 1895	2	25	1.59
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	3	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	4	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	5	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	6	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	7	25	3.50
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	8	25	3.67
Chas J Knox 1893 to 1895 incl	9	25	3.67
Kate M Young 1895	10	25	1.78
Kate M Young 1895	11	25	1.78
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	21	25	4.24
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	22	25	4.26
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	23	25	4.24
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	24	25	4.26
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	29	25	4.00
Chas J Knox 1894 to 1895 incl	30	25	2.68
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	31	25	4.00
Estelle P Nye 1893 to 1895 incl	32	25	3.51
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	5	26	3.39
Henry Williams 1892 to 1895 incl	6	26	3.39
Staal Norgaard 1895	7	26	1.48
Staal Norgaard 1895	8	26	1.48
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	15	26	3.40
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	16	26	3.39
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	17	26	3.38
Anna Lucas 1892 to 1895 incl	18	26	3.40
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	22	26	3.40
Unknown 1894 & 1895	23	26	3.47
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	25	26	4.07
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	26	26	3.71
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	27	26	3.71
Chas Meyer 1892 to 1895 incl	28	26	3.71
G M Knox 1892	32	26	90
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	38	26	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	39	26	3.58
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	40	26	3.70
Chas J Knox 1892 to 1895 incl	41	26	3.52
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	42	26	2.90
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	43	26	5.02
G M Knox 1892, 1894 & 1895	44	26	2.57
Henry Grundy 1892 to 1895 incl	45	26	3.02
Henry Grundy 1893 to 1895 incl	46	26	3.02
Henry Grundy 1892 to 1895 incl	47	26	3.02
Henry Grundy 1892 to 1895 incl	48	26	3.04
Unknown 1892 to 1894 incl	5	28	[illegible]
Jane P Downs 1895	7	28	1.17
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	8	28	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	9	28	2.00
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	10	28	2.00
Unknown 1895	20	28	1.16
Unknown 1892 to 1895 incl	11	28	2.00
Unknown 1895	21	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	25	28	1.57
Unknown 1895	22	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	26	28	1.57
Unknown 1895	23	28	1.16
Unknown 1895	24	28	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	27	28	1.59
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	1	32	[illegible]
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	2	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	3	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	4	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	5	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	6	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	7	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	8	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	9	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	10	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	11	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	12	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	13	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	14	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	15	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	16	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	17	32	1.46
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	18	32	1.46
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	19	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	20	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	21	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	22	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	23	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	24	32	1.49
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	25	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	26	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	27	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	28	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	29	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	30	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	31	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	32	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	33	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	34	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	35	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	36	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	37	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	38	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	39	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	40	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	41	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	42	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	43	32	1.47
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	44	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	45	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	46	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	47	32	1.48
Thomas H Parsons 1892 to 1895 incl	48	32	1.48
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	1	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	2	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	3	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	4	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	5	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	6	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	7	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	8	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	9	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	10	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	11	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	12	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	13	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	14	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	15	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	16	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	17	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	18	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	19	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	20	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	21	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	22	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	23	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	24	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	25	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	26	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	27	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	28	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	29	33	99
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	30	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	31	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	32	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	33	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	34	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	35	33	1.00
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	36	33	1.01
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	37	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	38	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	39	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	40	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	41	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	42	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	43	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	44	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	45	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	46	33	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	47	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	48	33	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	1	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1894	2	34	90
John F Spring 194 & 1895	3	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	4	34	90
John F Spring 180 4& 1895	5	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	6	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	7	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	8	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	9	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	10	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	11	34	88
John F Sprin 1894 & 1895	12	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	13	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	14	34	90
John F Spring 1895 & 1895	15	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	16	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	17	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	18	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	19	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	20	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	21	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	22	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	23	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	24	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	25	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	26	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	27	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	28	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	29	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	30	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	31	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	32	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	33	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	34	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	35	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	36	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	37	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	38	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	39	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	40	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	41	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	42	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	43	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	44	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	45	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	46	34	88
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	47	34	90
John F Spring 1894 & 1895	48	34	88
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	1	35	1.21
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	2	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	3	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	4	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	5	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	6	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	7	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	8	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	9	35	1.01
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	10	35	1.00
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	11	35	1.00
Anna Kretschmar 1892 to 1895 incl	12	35	1.00
A Wright 1892, 1894 & 1895	29	35	99
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	33	35	1.11
A Wright 1892 to 1895 incl	34	35	1.11
Anna Kretzschmar 1892 & 1895	50	30	97
Anna Kretzschmar 1894 & 1895 commencing 100 ft n of Kretzschmar's drain s to a point w of the ne corner of lot 21, blk 37, w to middle thread of Red Lake River n along middle thread to a point due w of place of beginning			30.83
P & J Meehan 1892, the part of Kretzschmar's park lying n of road that runs e across the mill drain			14.29

Conley's Addition to Red Lake Rapids

Lewis Rande 1895	2	1	.60
Anie Visser 1892	4	1	87
Ole Loken 1894	5	1	2.07
Anna Jobly 1893 to 1895 incl	9	1	4.09

Conley's 2nd Addition.

Unknown 1895	1	2	84
Unknown 1895	2	2	84
Unknown 1895	3	2	84
Unknown 1895	4	2	84
Unknown 1895	5	2	84
Unknown 1895	6	2	84
Unknown 1895	7	2	97
Unknown 1895	8	2	97
Unknown 1895	9	2	97
Unknown 1895	10	2	97
Unknown 1895	1	3	84
Unknown 1895	2	3	2.04
Unknown 1895	3	3	84
Unknown 1895	4	3	84
Unknown 1895	5	3	84
Unknown 1895	6	3	84
Unknown 1895	7	3	84
Unknown 1895	8	3	84
Unknown 1895	9	3	84
Unknown 1895	10	3	84
Unknown 1895	1	4	72
Unknown 1895	2	4	72
Unknown 1895	3	4	72
Unknown 1895	4	4	72
Unknown 1895	5	4	72
Unknown 1895	6	4	72
Unknown 1895	7	4	72
Unknown 1895	8	4	72
Unknown 1895	9	4	72
Unknown 1895	10	4	71
Unknown 1895	11	4	72
Unknown 1895	12	4	72
Unknown 1895	1	5	73
Unknown 1895	2	5	73
Unknown 1895	3	5	72
Unknown 1895	4	5	84
Unknown 1895	5	5	84
Unknown 1895	6	5	84
Unknown 1895	7	5	84
Unknown 1895	8	5	84
Unknown 1895	9	5	84
Unknown 1895	10	5	84

Knox's Addition

	Lot	Blk	
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	1	1	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	4	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	8	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	1	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	1	.88
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	1	1.01
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	1	2	1.31
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	2	1.12
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	4	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	8	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	2	1.20
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	21	2	1.24
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	22	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	23	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	24	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	25	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	26	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	27	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	28	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	29	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	30	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	31	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	32	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	33	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	34	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	35	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	36	2	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	37	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	38	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	39	2	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	40	2	1.30
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	1	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	2	3	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	3	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	4	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	5	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	6	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	7	3	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	8	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	9	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	10	3	1.12
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	11	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	12	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	13	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	14	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	15	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	16	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	17	3	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	18	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	19	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	20	3	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	21	3	1.30
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	22	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	23	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	24	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	25	3	.90
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	26	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	27	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	28	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	29	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	30	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	31	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	32	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	33	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	34	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	35	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	36	3	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	37	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	38	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	39	3	.99
Benona Williams 1894 & 1895	40	3	1.22
Unknown 1894 & 1895	1	4	1.16
Unknown 1894 & 1895	3	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	4	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	5	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	6	4	1.01
Unknown 1894 & 1895	7	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	8	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	9	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	10	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 & 1895	11	4	1.01
Albert Swanson 1895	18	4	.67
Albert Swanson 1895	19	4	.68
Albert Swanson 1895	20	4	.83
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	4	1.16
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 180	25	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	4	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 895	29	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	4	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	33	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	34	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	35	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	4	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	39	4	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	40	4	1.31
Unknown 1894	1	5	.70
Unknown 1894	2	5	.61
Unknown 1894	3	5	.61
Unknown 1894	4	5	.61
Unknown 1894	5	5	.61
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	5	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	5	1.30
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	5	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	33	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	34	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	35	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	5	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	5	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	6	1.53
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	27	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	28	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	29	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	6	1.23
Unknown 1894 and 1895	32	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	36	6	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	37	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	6	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	30	7	1.25
Unknown 1894 and 1895	31	7	1.25
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	8	8	1.87
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	9	8	1.87
Henrietta Common 1895	18	8	1.16
Henrietta Common 1895	19	8	1.16
Henrietta Common 1895	20	8	1.16
Unknown 1895	23	8	1.15
Henrietta Common 1895	24	8	1.15
Henrietta Common 1895	25	8	1.15
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	32	8	1.88
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	33	8	1.88
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	37	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	38	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	39	8	1.88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	9	2.95
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	10	9	2.94
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	11	9	2.94
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	9	3.40
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	9	2.95
Unknown 1894 & 1895	17	9	2.94
G M Knox 1894 & 1895	18	9	2.04
Hattie Knox 1895	19	9	2.01
Hattie Knox 1895	20	9	2.01
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	30	9	2.77
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	31	9	2.77
Jno H Johnson 1894 and 1895	34	10	2.45
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	35	10	2.03
Unknown 1895	4	10	1.40
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	10	2.42
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	10	2.42
T G Devereaux 1895	13	11	1.40
T G Devereaux 1895	14	11	1.40
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	21	11	1.97
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	22	11	1.96
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	23	11	1.97
G M Knox 1894 and 1895	24	11	2.09
Marit Hanson 1895	1	12	1.05
Marit Hanson 1895	2	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	3	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	4	12	95
Marit Hanson 1895	5	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	6	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	7	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	8	12	94
Marit Hanson 1894	9	12	94
Marit Hanson 1895	10	12	94
Martin V Evenson 1895	11	12	93
Martin Evenson 1895	12	12	1.89
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	12	1.86
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	12	1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	12	1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	12	1.74
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	12	1.73
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	12	1.87
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	14	1.31
Unknown 189 and 1895	5	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	14	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	14	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	14	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	14	1.81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	15	1.22
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	15	1.01
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	15	1.01
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	15	99
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	15	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	15	1.00
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	16	1.09
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 180	21	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	16	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	16	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	16	1.10
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	17	98
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	17	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	17	78
Benona Williams 1894	12	17	88
Benona Williams 1894	13	17	52
Benona Williams 1894	14	17	46
Benona Williams 1894	15	17	46
Benona Williams 1894	16	17	46
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	17	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	17	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	18	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	18	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	18	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	19	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	19	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	19	85
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	9	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	20	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	20	83
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	25	20	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	26	20	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	21	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	4	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	5	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	6	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	7	21	78
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	8	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	10	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	11	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	13	21	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	14	21	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	15	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	16	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	17	21	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	18	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	19	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	20	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	21	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	22	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	23	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	24	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	25	21	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	26	21	88
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	1	22	90
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	2	22	77
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	3	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	22	79
Benona Williams 1894 and 1895	12	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	22	90
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	22	88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	22	78
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	22	79
Unknown 1894 and 1895	26	22	90
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	23	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	24	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	24	88
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	24	93
Unknown 1894 and 1895	14	24	91
Unknown 1894 and 1895	15	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	16	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	24	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	24	81
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	24	85
Unknown 1894 and 1895	1	25	1.16
Unknown 1894 and 1895	2	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	3	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	4	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	25	1.00
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	10	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	11	25	1.09
Unknown 1894 and 1895	12	25	1.10
Unknown 1894 and 1895	13	25	1.21
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	25	1.01
Unknown 1894 and 1895	24	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	25	25	1.05
Unknown 1894 and 1895	17	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	21	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	22	26	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	23	26	1.31
Ole Hanson 1895	1	27	4.24
Ole Hanson 1895	2	27	85
Ole Hanson 1895	3	27	84
Ole Hanson 1895	4	27	84
Unknown 1894 and 1895	5	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	6	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	7	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	8	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	9	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1894	10	27	1.31
Unknown 1894 and 1895	18	27	1.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	19	27	1.46
Unknown 1894 and 1895	20	27	1.46

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

	Lot	Blk	
Townsite Co 1895	9	16	90
Townsite Co 1895	10	16	90
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	3	24	20.46
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	4	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	5	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	6	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	7	24	2.92
Wm Watts 1892 to 1895 inc	8	24	2.92
E R Ollis 1885 to 1889 inc 1893 and 1895	5	28	0.86
C S Spendley 1880	6	28	1.84
A Dufresne 1893 to 1895 inc	12	29	2.58
Addele M Marshall 1890 and 1891	7	35	67
E F Wheeldon 1885 to 1895 inc	3	36	194.74
Northern Tier Pub Co 1895	8	36	1.18
A. C. Clauson 1886 to 1895	9	36	5.04
A C Clauson 1887 and 1889 to 1895 inc	10	36	4.49
N J Leith 1887 to 1895 inc	21	36	4.43
N J Leith 1887 and 1889 to 1895 inc	22	36	3.87
L B King 1888, 1889 and 1892	20	38	6.32
H Berg 1891	2	39	8.43
Rebecca S Brown 1888	5	40	31.55
J Kling 1885 to 1889 inc and 1892 to 1895 inc	15	41	6.18
C F Mix 1891 to 1895 inc	22	41	4.07
W G Casey 1885, 1886, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 inc	5	43	1.62
W G Casey 1885, 1886, 1888 & 1890 to 1895 inc	6	43	1.62
J M Hanson 1894 and 1895	6	49	14.59
D E Hattlestad 1892 and 1894	21	50	2.52
Milton Holmes 1891	22	50	1.30
Sam Danlard 1894 and 1895	21	51	18.14
Justice L Johnson 1889 and 1892 to 1894 inc	9	52	20.10
Falk & Langseth 1887 to 1895 inc	10	52	44.92
J H Gervais 1885 to 1895 inc	11	52	22.77
J H Gervais 1885 to 1891 inc	11	66	3.27
Adele M Marshall 1888, 1890 and 1891	12	66	99
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1891 inc	11	77	1.75
Geo Crocker 1887 to 1891 inc	12	77	1.77
T S Lote 1889 to 1891 inc	22	79	75

Morgan's Addition.

Annie King 1889, 1890 and 1892 to 1895 inc	1	1	70
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	2	1	79
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	4	1	70
Erick E Gunning 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	5	1	79
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	6	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	7	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	8	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	9	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	10	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	11	1	1.12
Unknown 1888 to 1895 inc	12	1	1.12
Unknown 1885, 1888, 1889 and 1891 to 1895 inc	13	1	1.05
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	14	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	15	1	1.12
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	16	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	17	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	18	1	1.10
Unknown 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	19	1	94
Unknown 1884, 1885, and 1888 to 1895 inc	20	1	1.10
Theodore Thibeau 1884, 1885 & 1888 to 1895 inc	21	1	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	22	1	1.92
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	24	1	1.89
R C Jones 1885, 1888 and 1889	1	2	38.73
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	2	7.48
A Libby 1888 and 1889	7	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	2	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	2	51
E F Morgan 1885, 1888 and 1889	23	2	73
E F Morgan 1885, 1888 and 1889	24	2	73
Jonas F Brown 1884, 1888 and 1889	1	3	1.29
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1895	3	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	23	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	24	3	51
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	1	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	2	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	3	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1885 and 1888	4	4	58
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	4	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	1	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	5	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	5	51
J Simons Covenant Co 1884 & 1889	5	5	1.10
J Simons Covenant Co 1884 & 1889	6	5	1.10
C E Southard 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	7	5	1.48
C E Southard 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	8	5	1.44
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	1	6	1.87
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	2	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	3	6	1.90
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	4	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	5	6	1.87
Unknown 1889 to 1895 inc	6	6	77
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	7	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	8	6	1.88
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	9	6	1.86
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	10	6	1.86
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	11	6	1.88
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	12	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	13	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	14	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	15	6	1.92
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	16	6	1.89
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	17	6	1.88
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	18	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	19	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	20	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	21	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	22	6	1.90
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	23	6	1.87
Unknown 1884, 1885 and 1888 to 1895 inc	24	6	1.90
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	1	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	2	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	3	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	4	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	5	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	6	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	7	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	8	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	9	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	10	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	11	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	12	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	13	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	14	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	15	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	16	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	17	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	18	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	19	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	20	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	21	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	22	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	23	7	51
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889	24	7	51
Theodore Thibeau 1884, 1885,			

CONTINUATION OF FORFEITED LIST

	Lt	Blk	Tax & Int'st
1888 and 1889	1	8	1.45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889..	3	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889..	4	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889..	5	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889..	6	8	45
Jonas F Brown 1888 and 1889..	7	8	45
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1895 ..	8	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1895 ..	9	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	10	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	11	8	51
L B King 1885, 1888 and 1889.	12	8	70
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	13	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	14	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	15	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	16	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	17	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	18	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	19	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	20	8	51
Jas F Brown 1888 and 1889 ..	21	8	51
Jas Sherwood 1888 and 1892 to [illegible]	22	8	65
Mary E Day 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	23	8	1.49
Mary E Day 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889	24	8	1.50
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of..	9		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of..	10		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of..	11		9.68
Unknown 1884 and 1885 all of..	12		9.68

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss.

John Gleason, being first duly sworn, upon his oath says, that he is Auditor of said county and state aforesaid, and that the foregoing, consisting of 363 sheets number 1 to 358, and five sheets numbered 80½, 81½, 82½, 83½ and 319 1-2, both inclusive is a true and correct list of all pieces and parcels of land within said county of Polk, in the state aforesaid, that appeared to have become delinquent in the year 1897, or in prior year or years and has not been satisfied by payment, redemption or sale of the real estate to actual purchasers. Said list includes all taxes delinquent, principal and interest, upon any such piece and parcel of land or real estate, that has been at any tax sale struck off to, or declared to be forfeited to, the state, whether said sale or forfeiture was valid or invalid, and, that opposite each description appears the name of the owner or to whom assessed, if known. If unknown it is so stated, and the total amount of taxes delinquent and interest due thereon, to the 7th day of May 1900, according to the provisions of chapter 322, General Laws of Minnesota, being an act entitled, "An Act to enforce the payment of taxes which become delinquent in and prior to the year 1897," approved April 20th, 1899, so far as the same appears to me of record in my said office.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day January, A. D. 1900.

JOHN GLEASON
County Auditor.

Nels A. Hoffard, Notary Public.
(Notarial Seal.)
Polk County, Minn.

Received and filed in my office this 20th day of January, A. D. 1900.

E. E. Lommen,
Clerk of the District Court,
Polk County, Minn.

I John Gleason, auditor of Polk County, in the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of list of lands forfeited for taxes, as prepared in conformity with the provisions of chapter 322, of the General Laws of 1899, has been received from the clerk of the court, in and for said county.

John Gleason,
County Auditor,
Polk County, Minn.

19 lbs. granulated sugar for $1.00 with each purchase of one lb. best Japan tea at 48c. This should catch your ea trade. Barnes Grocery Co., Cheap or Cash Grocers.

Once again we will sweeten up our ustomers with 19 lbs. granulated sugar for $1.00 with each purchase of one b. best Japan tea for 48c. Barnes Grocery Co.

A Woman's Trials

Increase from girlhood to the grave.

The question of health is always before her. Thirty years of her life is a battle with menstruation, and not one woman in a hundred escapes the ills which lie in wait from month to month.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Componnd

has restored a million women to health.

Letters from grateful women are constantly being printed in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters. Her counsel is safe counsel. It always helps women and it will help you.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. She will advise you free.

CIGARS
NORTH DAKOTA
SEAL
5¢ CIGAR

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than that women will suffer great pain month after month when every woman knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same derangements which make painful or irregular periods with dull backaches and headaches, and dragging-down sensations, presently develop into those serious inflammations of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to write freely and confidentially to her about their health and get the benefit of her great experience with the sufferings of women. No living person can advise you so well. No remedy in the world has the magnificent record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for absolute cures of female ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menses and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have been in bed a year. Doctors say I have female weakness. I have a bad discharge and much soreness across my ovaries, bearing-down pains and have not menstruated for a year. Doctors say the menses will never appear again. Hope to hear from you."—Mrs. J. F. Brown, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I received your letter. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of your Wash, and feel stronger and better. I can walk a few steps, but could not before taking your Compound. I still have the discharge and am sore across the ovaries, but not so bad. Every one thinks I look better since taking your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. F. Brown, Holton, Kans., Aug. 13, 1898.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I think it is my duty to let you know the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done me: After I took three bottles, menses appeared, and I began to feel stronger and all my pain was gone. Yours is the only medicine that ever helped me. I am able now to work around the house, something I did not expect to do again."—Mrs. J. F. Brown, Holton, Kans., Jan. 25, 1899.

Three More Letters from One Woman, Relating how She was Cured of Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhœa and Backache.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I am suffering and need your aid. I have pains in both sides of the womb and a dragging sensation in the groin. Menstruation irregular and painful; have leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness and swelling of the abdomen, headache, backache; nervousness, and can neither eat nor sleep."—Mrs. Carrie Phillips, Anna, Ill., July 19, 1897.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you I was a total wreck. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, my nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before, and my backache and those terrible pains are gone. Before I took your medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Your medicine is a godsend to poor weak women. I would like to ask you why I cannot have a child. I have been married nearly three years."—Mrs. Carrie Phillips, Anna, Ill., Dec. 1, 1897.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I did just as you advised me, and now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. I believe I never would have had her without your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Carrie Phillips, Anna, Ill., Jan. 27, 1899.

Proof that Falling of the Womb is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—When I wrote to you some time ago, I had been suffering from falling of the womb for many years without obtaining relief. Was obliged to wear a bandage all the time; also had bad headache and backache, felt tired and worn out. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four boxes of Liver Pills, I discarded my bandage and have not had to wear it since. I am entirely cured."—Mrs. J. P. Troutman, Box 44, Hamilton, Ohio.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—For nearly two years I was unable to work. I was very weak and could not stand on my feet but a few minutes at a time. The doctors said I had falling and inflammation of the womb. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using five bottles I feel like a new woman."—Mrs. P. N. Blake, Confluence, W. Va.

19 lbs. granulated sugar for $1.00 with each purchase of one lb. best Japan tea at 48c. This should catch your ea trade. Barnes Grocery Co., Cheap

NURSE TOMKINS

Nurse Tomkins didn't profess to be "none of your 'ighly trained nurses"—she didn't 'old with "them newfangled notions"—she didn't see "where the thermometer and the 'ygienic measures came in. People didn't live no longer than before all this washing and rinsing was started."

Thus soliloquized Nurse Tomkins in my presence after I had engaged her services to attend my wife for a passing and slight indisposition. Mildred did not improve rapidly, not so quickly as her anxious husband would have liked, and at last—that was on the Sunday—with a deeply rooted sense of distrust toward her nurse, I decided on taking up my station in the invalid's room. I entered. The fire burned low, the window was open, and the cold, bleak wind of an early spring day blew in. "Your fire is low, Mildred," I said. "The room feels cold." Nurse Tomkins adjusted her cap, settled her apron and commenced a series of attacks on the fire. Bang, bang, bang, went the poker. I looked at the woman with a look which has caused a brave man to flinch. "These beastly lodging 'ouse grates—small and poky," said the nurse under her breath. The fire sent up a fitful blaze, more coals were shoveled on, a rattle of fire irons, and the nurse's work was done. Tomkins walked to the bed, collecting bottles in her progress. One was eau de cologne, another a salts bottle. "Smell these!" she exclaimed, presenting the apex of each bottle to the patient's nose. Mildred was taken by surprise, and the strong salts made her gasp. I commanded my language and sat still, considering the situation with a calmness which afterward astonished me. So long as I was by it was all right, I said to comfort myself, and I would always be by so long as Mildred was being "nursed."

I ensconced myself in an easy chair which was drawn up to the fireside. On the dressing table near by a little cloud of blue smoke ascended to the ceiling, a sickly eastern smell emanating from the burning paper. I leaned over and blew it out. I did not approve of my wife's room smelling of these scents. Nurse saw the action. She stopped shaking the pillows into a hard mass and looked at me questioningly. "Them papers purify the atmosphere of a sickroom," she said in explanation. "At my last case I burned them day and night. Captain Eames' wife—she was a real lady, and she liked fine smells." Mildred told me afterward Mrs. Eames' name had been a familiar one to her and that she appeared to have been a most remarkable woman. She evidently was a good patient in so far as endurance went. "Mrs. Eames and me," continued Nurse, resuming her "explanation" of the burning papers, "we 'ad the same views on your modern nursing and them 'igh and mighty young modern nurses who are 'aving their 'eads turned by all them newfangled notions and them funds and associations—and Mrs. Eames and me we often said as 'ow it was all fudge! Now, in 'er case," Nurse Tomkins went on, "them doctors ordered 'er to eat nothing all day long. Well, that wasn't the first case of typhoid I 'ad nursed—and I knew well the pretty young creature's strength couldn't 'old out against starvation for weeks—she, as was accustomed to ride in her carriage and 'ave the best victuals in the land—so I just judges for myself, and I takes 'er up a cut of meat on the sly—she that sad and beseeching-like for a bit of something to eat—and didn't she just perk up at it! And looked so pretty with all her laces and frills round her bonny face—'twasn't the first case of typhoid I 'ad by no means."

"And Mrs. Eames recovered?" I asked.

"The pretty creature, she died in my arms as gentle and mild as a lamb, and I never saw a 'prettier deathbed,'" responded Tomkins. "She was a real lady—the flowers in her room were something lovely—and 'er husband, he sobbed 'is eyes out, and no wonder—she that was worth a dozen of 'im—and when I left that 'ouse, after all my devoted duty, 'e never so much as give me a sixpence more than my pay."

Mildred's head tossed restlessly on the pillow. "Nurse," I said, and I held the door open as I spoke, "will you come and speak to me a minute down stairs?" I left the room. Tomkins followed me into the dining room.

"Tell me," I asked her, "what training have you had in nursing?"

"Twelve years," she answered, her head held high.

"Twelve years—at a hospital?"

"Lor' bless you, no sir; I never required no teaching. I was a born nurse, and I pick it up as I go."

"As you go?" I asked. "Your institution accepts untrained nurses, then?"

"That it doesn't, sir," she returned, with spirit. "I had five years' experience when I joined. I was a nurse ever since I was 8 years old. My poor father, he suffered"—

"But," I put in, interrupting what I guessed might develop into a lengthy anecdote, "you have had no training then—no training as a nurse?"

"Nature taught me," said Tomkins. "Nature and observation. If I saw anything made a patient worse, I altered my treatment next time. I've 'ad great experience with the sick, as I am seldom called in unless it's an incurable case."

I had been pacing the narrow limits of the room while Tomkins spoke, and when she ceased I was conscious of a tremor in my speech. I didn't say much, as little as I could, but I paid Tomkins for her "services," and I satisfactorily conveyed to her mind that I could dispense with them in the future. For the sake of peace I gave the woman a few shillings beyond what she expected, but her absence, I considered, would be cheaply bought at thrice that sum, and I never felt more relieved than when I heard the rumble of the cab down the quiet seaside road. Tomkins took the landlady into her confidence before her departure, and I heard her say in the loud voice she assumed in the sickroom, "'E'll kill that dear little wife of 'is just as likely as not. 'E's had no experience with the sick, and them young husbands ain't fit to 'ave the care of a young wife. Now, if I staid"—

But I wanted to hear no more, and when I stood next by Mildred's side I took her hand in mine as if I could never let it go, and a feeling of heroism seized me that Mildred was saved from the jaws of death and that I was her savior.—Westminster Budget.

Nearly one-third of the surface of Newfoundland is covered with fresh water, mostly in the form of lakes.

He Could Shoot Straight.

Said the man who had traveled: "Years ago in a western frontier town a traveler, footsore and weary, arrived one afternoon and made his way down the one street of the burg. He was suddenly startled by the sounds of shots, and, looking up, discovered four men shooting at one another. The men were standing at the four corners of an imaginary square, and each was shooting at the man catacorner to him. Being in what he supposed a safe position, he paused to watch the outcome of the fray, when a bullet, going wide of its intended mark, cut by his ear. That roused his wrath, and, drawing his pistol, he dropped the man in his tracks who had all but dropped him. Another bullet flying wide from its mark, but near to the stranger, caused him to lay out one of the other pair, and the two remaining [illegible] sought safety in flight. In that particular town duels had been previously comparatively harmless affairs, owing to the poor marksmanship of the contestants, but the man who could shoot had arrived [illegible] inhabitants, although they turned out to greet him in a body and gave him the freedom of the city, did so in manifest awe and trepidation.

"Whenever he told the story afterward, he used to wind it up impressively by saying, 'And, boys, in that town after that they went around me as if I had been a swamp.'"—New York Tribune.

Conquered the Professor.

The mighty Jowett of Oxford invited a student to walk with him. After they had been on the road for about 30 minutes the pupil finally spunked up courage and remarked, "Nice day, professor."

"Do you really think so?" was the faraway answer of Jowett.

Another half hour passed, and the boy stammered out:

"Nice road, professor."

The teacher responded, "Do you really think so?"

The matriculate began to boil in his bones and to get even more frightened, but he managed to again blurt out, "Clouds seem to be filling up with rain, professor," to which the answer was:

"Do you really think so?"

The two returned to the college ground, and the professor said, "Well, young man, we have been walking for several hours, and everything you said has been as stupid as it possibly could be."

His companion replied, "Do you really think so?"

The professor looked at the young man a moment. Then he smiled and grasped his hands warmly. From that time on conversation never flagged during their walks.—Saturday Evening Post.

Puzzled the Porter.

The pet fad of a certain actress is shoes, and she never travels without a pair of shoe trees in her satchel. One season she was touring the west. When she went to bed in the Pullman the first night eastward from Butte, she took off her trim walking boots and, as her custom is, slipped the trees into them and set them under the edge of the berth. It was broad daylight when she was awakened by the respectful and somewhat awestricken voice of the porter. She drew the curtains aside, and looked out into the aisle. The porter was standing there, holding the shoes in his hand.

"Here they is, lady," he said.

"Well, just put them down under the berth, please," said she. The man hesitated a moment.

"Can you—can you put them on by youse'f?" he asked.

"What, the shoes?" asked the lady.

"No, miss," answered the porter. "I means your feet. Ain't these yere things feet?"

Since then she has carried the ghastly looking boot trees in her trunk.—Washington Post.

The Wrong Bird.

A certain conjurer once had an experience which was highly comical, though quite disastrous from a professional point of view.

Having produced an egg from a previously empty bag, he announced that he would follow up this trick by bringing from the bag the hen by which the egg had been laid. This little arrangement he had left to his confederate to carry out.

He proceeded to draw the bird from the bag in which it had previously been placed, but what was his consternation on finding that the alleged hen was an old rooster, which strutted about the stage with ruffled feathers and offended dignity and set up as vigorous a crowing as if he had just awakened from his nocturnal slumbers.

The whole audience shrieked with laughter, and the unfortunate conjurer made a "bolt" for his dressing room.

Variable.

"What is this title 'professor' that I hear so often?" asked the distinguished foreigner.

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "it's getting rather hard to tell. Usually it means a man who knows more than any one else, and sometimes it means a man who simply won't work."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Forgotten.

"Did your grandmother remember you in her will?"

"Yes; she had a clause in it instructing the executors to collect all the loans she had made me."—Baltimore News.

It sometimes happens that while a man is watching his enemies his friends get the best of him.—Chicago News.

An angel is a being who can watch another being poke a fire without offering suggestions.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Three Cornered War.

When Colonel Cartwell was military governor of Norfolk under the Confederacy in 1862, he ordered the British consul to report for duty on the home guard. To this the Englishman objected on the ground of being consul at Norfolk.

"To what government?" asked Colonel Cartwell.

"To the United States government," was the reply.

"But you are in the Confederate states, and you must show papers accrediting you to the Confederate States of America," said the colonel.

"But my government doesn't recognize you as a government," said the consul.

"Very well, then; my government doesn't recognize you as consul," briskly retorted Colonel Cartwell. "Shoulder your musket and join your company."

At this the peacefully disposed consul threatened to have a gunboat come and bombard the place before he would serve.

"That's just what I'd like to see," returned the colonel cheerily, "for then the United States will fight you, as it claims that Norfolk is still part of the Union, and between England and the United States fighting we shall go free."

At last the consul appealed to Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate secretary of war, who ordered his exemption from military duty, and the "three cornered war" so desired by Colonel Cartwell never came to pass.—Youth's Companion.

Unique Wedding Present.

Most people know of the peculiar circumstances under which Robert Louis Stevenson won his wife. But even more romantic and astounding was the unique wedding gift he got with her.

When Stevenson met his future fate at Barbizon, a famous artists' resort near Paris, she was the wife of Mr. Osborne, an Oakland gentleman. The friendship thus formed led Stevenson to pay a visit to California. He arrived at Monterey in a dying condition, but the loving care of Mrs. Osborne and her sister, Nellie Van der Grift, gradually won him back to life. The nursing completed his infatuation for the lady—an infatuation which he did not pretend to conceal. Fortunately Osborne raised no objections. He not only agreed to the divorce, but with a magnanimity rarely excelled actually attended the wedding breakfast. There he found his opportunity.

Mrs. Stevenson's one source of regret was the positive loss of her son, Lloyd Osborne, whom, of course, the father had the right to claim. Osborne made a happy speech, felicitating the newly married couple, and wound up by offering the most original of wedding presents. "To the bride," he said, "I give that which of all things is nearest and dearest to her heart, her own son."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One He Didn't Get.

The following story of Ben Butler was told by a man who said he was present on the occasion:

"Shortly after the war General Butler delivered a lecture at Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati. The general was well on to the climax of his speech when slowly from the flies overhead descended a large wooden spoon on the end of a string. Down and down it came until it reached a point two or three inches above the speaker's head, and then it stopped.

"The audience, of course, was convulsed with mirth, but owing to his well known visual infirmity the general was the last to discover the spoon, and indeed would probably not have noticed it at all except that in making an emphatic gesture to italicize a point his hand struck the suspended spoon.

"Looking up, he recognized the enemy and took in the situation at a glance. Without any sign of embarrassment or confusion he detached it from the string and with the remark, 'Hello, there's one I didn't get,' laid it down on the stage and triumphantly finished his address."

Army Flogging.

Soon after General Gatacre was appointed an ensign in the Seventy-seventh foot he turned out with the company to which he was attached to witness the flogging of a soldier. The man, who had been convicted of a serious offense and was later to be drummed out of the corps, took his punishment badly, screaming a great deal. Ensign Gatacre shut his eyes and turned white in the face, as though he would faint. When the punishment was over, he remarked to his color sergeant, "If I see much more of this, I'll sell out."

The "noncom" responded, "You'll get used to it in time, sir."

"Used to it? I'm sure I never shall!" responded the ensign. Flogging in the army was soon abolished, however, and the future general remained in the service.

What Offended Her.

Milk Dealer—What did you say to Mrs. Sharpe yesterday when you called for her money?

Driver—Nothing particular. Why?

Milk Dealer—She's sent word that she don't want us to serve her any more. You must have said something to offend her.

Driver—No, I didn't. I simply asked her for the money for the week's milk. She says, "You'd better chalk it up," and I says, "We do that already."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mentioned as Usual.

Clara—Did the newspapers notice your papa at the banquet?

Freddie—Yes.

Clara—Well, mamma said she could not see his name in the list.

Freddie—No, but the list ends up with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.—Tit-Bits.

A Cork Safe.

"The most curious safe I ever saw," said a travelling man, "was a cork one, and it was made by an ingenious Dutch mechanic for a one time famous confidence man named Dr. Baggs, who operated in Denver, Salt Lake City and Frisco. The safe was a folding affair, made of paper on a backing of sheet cork, and, when it was opened up, was six feet high and looked exactly like the real thing. As it was always placed in a corner, it had only two sides, but every visible detail was complete—combination [illegible] bolt heads and all. When folded it could be carried in an ordinary dress suit case. Baggs used the thing in a fake lottery office which was of itself a marvel of [illegible].

"When the [illegible] entered the place it looked like an ordinary [illegible] [illegible] the safe was [illegible] the curtains were pulled [illegible] the room was to all appearances [illegible] sleeping apartment. [illegible] the poor dupe was never able to find the place where he had been buncoed."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Red Tape Illustrated.

A correspondent passing hurriedly into the room of the committee on rivers and harbors pulled the knob off the door.

"How can I get that fixed, do you think?" asked the congressman. "Shall I get the carpenter or the locksmith?"

"The locksmith, I suppose."

"No, sir. Were I to send for the locksmith he would tell me to consult the architect of the capitol. He has no authority to fix doorknobs. Doorknobs are permanent fixtures and are solely within the jurisdiction of the architect of the capitol."

"Do you see that bookcase there?" said the committee secretary. "I caused the carpenter to paste some cloth on the inside of the glass doors in order that the books might not show. He did the work, but when he had finished I noted that he had not cleaned the glass before he put the cloth on. The thing looked so disreputable that I asked him why he had not cleaned the glass. He told me that the glass was a permanent fixture and that he had no authority to touch it, but that the placing of the cloth upon it was a temporary matter and was entirely within the province of his labors. The whole thing's got to be done all over again."—Washington Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Didn't Buy It.

The following story will show the high price that illustrators of reputation command for their work: A young woman who had received treatment from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and was very fond of him decided, at a recent celebration of his birthday, that a fitting and appropriate gift would be the presentation of one of the original drawings of Mr. Howard Pyle for "Hugh Wynne." Forthwith she invaded The Century company's sanctum and, with her fingers tenderly grasping a new $10 note, asked to buy the drawing. She was informed that these pictures were never sold unless exceptions were made in cases where the artist himself or the author wished to make the purchase.

"Just so," said the young woman. "I wish to present it to Dr. Mitchell."

"Ah, in that case," said the gentleman at the desk, "we shall take pleasure in giving it to you at the exact price we paid for it, which is $100."

The little lady in her excitement dropped the $10 bill. The gentleman at the desk picked it up for her and smiled while she hurriedly took her departure. The good doctor was presented with a less appropriate gift that year.—New York Times.

Clear and to the Point.

The following is taken from a hotel advertisement in the Calcutta Times: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged, and if not so they will not be charged, unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place, and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for one, not any one else, and unless they bring not it to the notice of the manager they will be charged for the least things necessary to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it."

A Poultry Problem.

A Somerville man borrowed a neighbor's hen on the pretense that he wanted her to sit. As soon as he got the hen he broke up the sitting habit and got her to laying eggs. In the next six weeks she laid two dozen eggs. These he sold for 40 cents a dozen, and with the 80 cents that he got for them he bought the hen. Now the question arises whether the original owner of the hen was fooled or not.—Somerville Journal.

A Misleading Item.

Johnny—Old Mr. Skinflint must be an awful generous man.

His Father—Why?

Johnny—The paper says he constantly keeps a good watch on everybody in his employ.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Japan is a corruption of the Chinese word Shi-pen-kue, which means "root of day," or "sunrise kingdom," because Japan is directly east of China.

The British soldier's dress was not always red. It was white in the reign of Henry VIII and dark green in the time of Elizabeth.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX / ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900. / NUMBER 33.

News of the Week

Washington Talk.

A fatal wreck occurred on the Missouri Pacific near Kansas City.

Fire in a New York tenement district caused the death of three children.

Gen. Brooke will succeed Merritt in command of the department of the East.

A bill has been introduced in the house to provide for 1-cent postage on letters.

The house committee has favorably reported the bill to promote Shafter and Corbin.

Four men were killed in the Mount Pleasant mine near Scranton, Pa., by the breaking of a mine carriage.

Senator McCumber has presented an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill to restore annuities to the Sisseton, the Wahpeton and the Medawakanton Sioux.

One man is entombed in a pocket of coal gas and doubtless dead, and two are seriously burned as a result of an explosion in one of the Black Diamond mines at Seattle.

Eight firms were burned out at Chicago in a fire which destroyed a four-story brick building at 51-55 Jefferson street. The loss on the building was $30,000 and on the contents $35,000.

A Louisville & Nashville passenger train from New Orleans was wrecked by an open switch near Flomaton, Ala., and the negro fireman was killed. The train was heavily loaded with Mardi Gras excursionists.

Senator Vest introduced a bill granting American register to ships purchased by American citizens. The same rights and privileges is to be granted such purchased vessels as are now given to foreign-built ships.

Fire in the plant of the Detroit Steel and Spring company's works at Detroit destroyed both the company's rolling mills and caused the loss of a fireman's life. The property loss is about $100,000, fully insured.

The mills of the Maritime Milling company at New Glasgow, N. S., were destroyed by fire, together with a grain elevator and thousands of bushels of grain. This was the pioneer flour mill in the lower province. Loss $150,000.

The house committee on public lands has ordered a favorable report on the bill to extend the benefits of the homestead laws to soldiers who served in the Spanish war and the Philippines with an allowance for time of service.

Sandy Calhoun, ex-member of the Twentieth Kansas, was run down on a Memphis passenger train out of Fort Scott, Kan., by officers on a switch engine and arrested, charged with the murder of his business partner at Yale, Kan.

The midnight express on the Lehigh Valley railroad struck a carriage containing seven persons at Geneva, N. Y., instantly killing five of the occupants, fatally injuring another and badly bruising the other. All were members of one family.

Senator Carter has presented an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing $1,000 for the survey of the outlet of Flathead lake in Montana, with a view to maintaining the normal level and preventing overflow.

The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of February were $45,634,265, and the expenditures $37,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of $7,892,793.

The secretary of the industrial commission has submitted to congress a report showing the work performed by the commission, its methods, etc. A number of witnesses examined up to Dec. 31, 1899, was 272, and the expense of the commission to the same date, $26,877.

The Japanese minister presented to Secretary Hay Mr. Jukichi Houye, who comes to Washington to assume the duties of secretary to the Japanese legation. He succeeds Mr. Giro Nakagawa, who paid his farewell call upon Secretary Hay before leaving with Minister Komura for Rome.

A street car on an Atlanta, Ga., line was wrecked by striking an obstruction which had evidently been placed across the track. The car jumped fully ten feet into the air and rolled fifteen feet down an embankment. The twelve passengers on the car were more or less injured. Those sustaining injuries are Motorman George Maddox, Herschel DeLaperry, Policeman Eugene Coker, Policeman Sid Coogler and E. W. Wallace.

In a Personal Vein.

William Stott, the artist, is dead at London.

Lycurgus F. Laflin, the wealthy gunpowder manufacturer, is dead.

Steps are being taken to mark the grave of Lincoln's mother, near Lincoln City, Ind.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is now convalescing from an operation and will be about in a few days.

Ed Kearney, a well known sportsman and Tammany politician, is dead at Palm Beach, Fla., aged sixty-nine years.

Hamilton H. Greepon, appointed postmaster at Manila last April, died in a hospital at Philadelphia from hiccoughs.

Herman Schmedtgen, a resident of Chicago for fifty years, and father of William Schmedtgen, the well known artist, died at Chicago.

Dr. A. H. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., is dead at St. Joseph's hospital in Chicago. He went there to consult Dr. Nicholas Senn about his illness. After entering the hospital Dr. Wright failed to rally because of his age, seventy-four years.

Ex-Secretary Alger holds that the United States is not in a state of war, and that the present Philippine trouble can only be considered an insurrection. He, however, thinks that enlisted men should not be permitted to purchase discharges at the present time.

Foreign Gossip.

The kaiser's play was hissed on its first production, so he left the theater.

The anti-foreign sentiment in China is increasing.

The Paris exposition may not be ready on time.

Russia is planning a railroad in Turkestan toward Cabul.

The National theater of Paris will accept no plays by royalists.

It is estimated that 150,000 Cuban children are in the 3,000 schools.

The Persian ambassador at Paris says the shah is not under Russian influence.

Oman has 50,000 armed Arabs said to be eager for a holy war against England.

Two hundred and fifty Roman printers have struck against typesetting machines.

The Italian ministry has threatened extreme measures if parliamentary opposition continues.

King Leopold has promises to investigate the American missionaries' charges of outrages in Congo Free State.

Hubert Bismarck is working to become chancellor. It is said that he suppressed part of his father's memoirs.

It is reported that the Danish king and premier are opposed to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

At a meeting of the De Beers company Cecil Rhodes said that the annual profits of the diamond mines are $10,000,000.

France will send 6,000 troops to Madagascar nation, being armed to the teeth. Automobiles for 20,000 men to be provided for possible invasion of Germany.

Crimes and Criminals.

An innocent man is under sentence of death in Montana.

Regretting a recent marriage, a Baltimore girl killed herself almost immediately.

Detectives killed a member of "Hole-in-the-Wall" band of train robbers near Kansas City.

A Philadelphia bookseller was sent to jail for a year for selling "Sapho" and similar books.

Lieut. J. R. Waugh, Thirty-ninth volunteer infantry, shot himself through the heart at Manila. Extreme nervousness is assigned as the cause.

The Westminster county grand jury at White Plains, N. J., handed down an indictment for murder in the first degree against Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon, who shot and killed the woman known as his wife.

Sheriff Porter of Enid, Okla., captured near Hopkinsville, Ky., Jacob Poindexter, the colored desperado who shot two women, and, when escaping, fatally wounded the marshal and shot the deputy. He will return without requisition.

A man, who says he is Count Gula de Festities of Hungary, a relative of Count Rudolph de Festities, who married Miss Higgin, granddaughter of J. B. Higgin, the copper baron, was held in $2,000 bail in the Center street police court, New York, on the charge of swindling ex-Mayor John P. Kerns of Wallingsburg, Col., out of $400.

In General.

Prices of materials show a slight decline.

The Hughes anti-pass bill was defeated by one vote in the Iowa house.

The Iowa senate has passed a bill establishing a department of agriculture.

Porto Rico laborers who were receiving 3 cents an hour, strike for 5 cents.

The Iowa house refused to abolish the offices of state printer and state binder.

The Third avenue railroad of New York has passed into the hands of a receiver.

Susan B. Anthony wants a fund of $500,000 raised to spend in woman's suffrage fight.

By bequests to the executors of his will Cornelius Vanderbilt saved $3,000,000 in fees.

The California supreme court sustained the Fair will, deciding against Mrs. Craven's suit.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs decided to meet in Indianapolis Sept. 5.

The American Clay Manufacturing company, a combine of sewer pipe concerns, has been formed.

The Iowa legislature is not likely to adjourn before April 1. There is much business yet to transact.

The committee of the National Educational association is unfavorable to the national university plan.

Dr. W. D. McKim of New York favors the killing of confirmed criminals, idiots and imbeciles to improve society.

Minor Kentucky state offices were awarded to the Democrats by the state contest board. The Republican incumbents refuse to give way.

Joe Walcott, the Burbanks negro, whipped Joe Choynski in seven rounds of what was to have been a twenty-five round fight.

Kansas City wants the date of the Democratic convention changed, fearing small attendance because of July 4 attractions elsewhere.

Fourteen universities have formed an association. They plan to work in harmony for raising and making uniform requirements for high degrees.

The United States Milling company, the flour trust, has passed into the hands of receivers, being unable to float bonds. Reorganization is being planned.

The De Paun university charges the American Plate Glass company with depriving minority stockholders of profits and has asked for a receiver and an accounting.

CONDEMNATION

ALMOST UNIVERSAL, OF MINNESOTA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,

For Its Action on Porto Rico Tariff. Heatwole and Fletcher Also Fall, for Both Condemn Their Party—A Pretty "Kettle of Fish"—Eyes Now on Knute Nelson—Outlook for Sweeping Rebuke to Republicanism This Fall—State and National Political Points—Peoples Party State Convention—"A. B. C." Ticket and Campaign—Twin City Point and Pointers—Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, March 5, 1900.

Almost sensational has been the effect of the divided action of the Minnesota Republican delegation in the lower house of congress, on the Porto Rico tariff bill passed under McKinley whip and spur last Wednesday. Centering in the Twin Cities, but rapidly spreading throughout the state, the feeling has been that of condemnation, almost without exception. Previous to the final vote the wires were hot to Washington, Minneapolis taking the lead, in efforts of the people there to hold Congressman Fletcher down to vote against the bill.

In St. Paul the feeling was that Stevens would follow the trust orders, whatever they were, as was the result. In the nearer portions of the third district, the gaff was thrown into the gentle Joel, because he stood out against party dictation. Thus, as is the case with most of the current issues, the glaring inconsistencies of the Republican party were made continually more apparent. In a word it was the case of being "between the devil and the deep sea." If the delegation stood by the people, and voted against the bill, it condemned the party, and if the delegation followed the Hanna orders, as promulgated, carried out and explained by Tawney, it slapped the people in the face. In the final result Heatwole and Fletcher slapped the party, and the remaining five slapped the people, who will proceed to swipe them off the face of the political earth, if signs are not misleading.

If Twin City Republican curses were "deep" rather than "loud," the declarations from the country were along the line expressed by State Auditor Dunn's paper, the Princeton Union, which, even anticipating the possibility of just what has happened, declared that it would never advocate the election of one of the roosters who should disregard the advice of McKinley and do the bidding of the trusts—just what they have done, but with McKinley's "advice and consent." From the Duluth district it is conceded even by Morris' friends, that he has sealed his doom, and the same with Eddy of the seventh. The scalp lifters will also be after the hair of Schoolmaster McCleary. As to Tawney he probably relies on his high position with the administration and his consequent power, to help him out. Further as to Heatwole: the friends of Frank Wilson claim that they have a "puddin'" in defeating Joel for re-nomination. But inside talk is that Joel will recognize the inevitable and try for the gubernatorial nomination, hoping to do Van Sant by the strength of the anti-administration sentiment in the state.

And so it is a merry "kettle of fish."

Congressman Heatwole's endorsement of the Democratic position ought to commend him to his people instead of subject him to intrigue for his defeat, for the reason that the position is right. What inducement is there to our public servants to do right, if when they do so they receive the reverse of commendation. But possibly it has been done on the quibble that Republicans have gone wrong only 15 per cent. That was a stunning statement that Mr. Heatwole is alleged to have made to President McKinley, that a question ought to be 100 per cent right, and not 15 per cent right, and that if the tariff is wrong, it is as wrong in principle for two years as for 50. Joel stood out on this question, but where will he be at when before the people he appeals to them to stand by that 15 per cent party?

And Congressman Fletcher's troubles are pitiful. The foxy old "guy," as one of the leading Republicans of Hennepin who has labored for years to defeat him dubs him, took no position until assured that the 15 per cent bill was sure of passage, and then squared himself at home, as he thinks, by voting against the bill. The cute Uncle Loren has "squared" nothing. By voting against the bill he simply condemns his party, piling up the indictments the people have against it and which they will see to it that Your Uncle Loren has to face in this campaign. But, Fletcher's statement shows that he approved the 15 per cent wrong, and only voted no because so hardly pressed from home. In short it is another "h—ll of a fix" for Your Uncle.

As to the delegation as a whole, Eddy, Morris (Little Pagey), Tawney (whipper snapper), dunderhead McCleary, and Heatwole and Fletcher, isn't Minnesota proud of the whole trust serving list? Won't it be a delight to see the people throw the gaffs into each next November? There should be no question about the election of a complete congressional delegation by the reform forces—the American anti-monopolist forces.

The unanimity of the important suggestion of Judge Caldwell as the candidate for the American forces for vice president, is a striking incident of the national situation. Judge Caldwell was wanted for the same position with Bryan in 1896, by a very large and earnest element in the Democratic convention, but it gave way to the miserable makeshift of locality and class interest talk, on the idea now about to be thoroughly exploded, that the ticket must straddle from east to west, and recognize the capitalistic class.

And speaking of "American forces," that is a specially appropriate campaign designation for the combined opposition to Hannaism that will be put up under the leadership of Bryan. Our forces are American in opposition to war of conquest, and destruction of republics, in the Philippines; in our adherence to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; in advocacy of a financial policy for Americans, and for the interests of all her people; in bearing sympathy with the South Africans struggling against English oppression, plunder and conquest; in demanding the abolition of government by injunction, and governments by the trusts for the trusts and of the trusts; and finally, American is applicable because already, under such patriotic impulses, the American flag is to fly as our emblem of political success. Hurrah for the American Forces!

If the American ticket should be Bryan and Caldwell, it might be called the "A. B. C." ticket, and everybody could understand it.

The flour mill trust has gone to pieces, but only temporarily; is merely spitting on its hands to get a better hold. Incidentally the dupes who placed their money in the trust stock will be squeezed out and the slick geesers who stay in get the cream. Meanwhile the thousands of men out of employment by the consolidations of which these failures are an incident, will have time to reflect on the beauties of Republican gold standard administration.

And the growth of trusts goes on at the same rate as formerly. In January New Jersey chartered $70,000,000, West Virginia $55,000,000, Delaware $12,000,000, and other trust favoring states $66,000,000; total for January, $203,000,000, against $200,000,000 all told in December. The grand total now exceeds 600 trust corporations, with capital of $10,000,000,000, which the people must pay dividends on, water and all.

If flour trust has not yet paid there are plenty of the trusts which have. American Steel and Wire declares a dividend of 7 per cent on its $40,000,000 preferred stock, and has left of 1899 earnings enough for 18 per cent on its common stock of $50,000,000. Standard Oil has just declared a 25 per cent quarterly dividend on its capital of $100,000,000, which rate will duplicate its capital in a single year's profits. Standard Oil raked in $25,000,000 profits from raising oil 3 cents per gallon recently.

And speaking of Bryan's now almost certain election, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which opposed him in 1896, gives the figures of Bryan's tremendous and constantly increasing strength, which we thus summarize:

In 1893, '94 and '95 the Democrats lost every Northern state, and were defeated in six Southern states. Bryan on the Chicago platform, the adoption of which sent one-third of his delegates out to sulk, or secretly oppose him, carried all the states that remained Democratic in 1895, and gained eleven states, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming and, with a few hundred votes more, would have had all of Kentucky and California, of which he received one electoral vote in each. He cut the Republican majorities in Indiana and Ohio down one-half or more, and carried Kansas by 13,000 when the Republicans had carried it by 70,000 the year before. This year Bryan will have the cordial and enthusiastic support of his reunited party, and the allies will be recruited by thousands on thousands of Republicans leaving their party on account of imperialism, the reign of the trusts, and the surrender of their party body and breeches to the money power in the gold standard banking bill.

And while Standard Oil boosts kerosene, the match trust commences to use cross-grained wood in order that matches may break on being scratched and increase the consumption. But the farmer goes right along enjoying his 50 cent wheat, while barb wire, binding twine, nails, lumber and all else that he needs is boosted under Republican administration.

Hurray for the McKinley trust administration! Barb wire and kerosene up, wheat and cotton down!

The best estimates obtainable, as to the traveling men affected by the trusts, are that the number laid off in 1899 exceeded 150,000. At the low average of $200 per month—and the trust salesmen doubtless averaged twice that, salary and expenses—this means a loss of $360,000,000 to traveling men, railroads, hotels, etc., which sum goes to trust presidents at salaries equal to that of the president of the United States, and to pay immense dividends on real and watered stocks.

The week's biggest chunk of Twin City "prosperity" has been the sale under the hammer, of the celebrated Guaranty Loan building, Minneapolis. Costing, land and building, up into the millions, it brought at foreclosure sale, rising of $570,000, the amount of accrued claims under the mortgage. The ownership is said to be between Thomas Lowry and one of the New York banks, who it is said will redeem. But what of the part they do not "redeem," representing the people's thousands on thousands, the "shrinkage" in property values, and the dollars wrung from people in the Menage swindles? Echo answers what.

On account of the low price of wheat, Senator Knute Nelson has introduced a bill to increase Surveyor General Warner's salary! During all the years of great labors in that office, the pay has been sufficient, but now that the surveys are being completed, and the work of the office next to nothing, the pay must go up. That's like it—is simply Hannacratic, not to say Nelsonian—for Senator Knute is very fond of caring for the poor (political) farmer. And, besides if there ever was a real poor such "farmer" it is Eli S. G. S. O.

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM

Twin Monsters That Destroy Business Opportunity and Political Liberty.

Anti-Trust Gems From Bryan's Recent G. A. R. Speech at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Republican Description of Aguinaldo's Last Stand and Our Slaying of Pilar.

Political news readers will recall that the dispatches had but a brief mention of Mr. Bryan's recent speech at Brooklyn, and said that he spoke under the auspices of the local G. A. R. post to a "fair" audience. The reports of the Brooklyn dailies, at least the Eagle's, said that the house, the Academy of Music, which seats 3,000, was filled to overflowing and at least 2,000 people went away. The meeting was as enthusiastic as it was large. The speech which was reported in full by the Eagle, and is reprinted by the Irish World, contains so many effective new points, that our readers will be glad of them, as bearing on the issues of the day, and especially relating to the Trusts and monopoly. Excerpts follow:

"TRUSTS RAPIDLY ENSLAVING THE PEOPLE.

"But, my friends, there is another question, and that is the trust question. If you cannot understand what is going on on the money question, possibly you can see what is going on on the trust question. This is not a new question; the principle is as old as the trust itself, it is the principle of monopoly. But, my friends, if a man has a leech on him and he is a good, strong, healthy man, the leech may get all the blood it wants and yet the man may live; but if the man is covered with leeches, and they all commence to draw blood, then he begins to think something is the matter. We know more about the trust question now because there are more trusts, and I want the people to take up the trust question.

"NO REMEDY IN THE LAWS.

"Suppose you want something done, something in the way of legislation, why the friend of the trust says we have a law now. You say: 'Let us enforce the law and destroy the trust.' The friend of the trust says: 'The law doesn't quite reach that case.' You will find it is a big law when you want a new one, and a very little law when you want to enforce it, and it has reminded me of the boy who was watching his father help the plate, and as his father helped one plate he said: 'Why, all that for grandma?' 'No, my son, that is for you.' 'Oh, what a little bit,' said the boy.

"ONLY THE FEW GET INTO TRUSTS.

"I read within a few days that the Standard Oil Company was making 80 per cent on its capital. That the Barb Wire Trust was making 30 per cent on its common stock. Can men make that money who are not in a monopoly? That is a good thing for a man who is on the inside. What is it for the man who is on the outside? The great majority of the people cannot get into a trust and yet they are the victims of every trust that is organized, and I want the people of this country to study the trust question. I do not want them to be deceived by the talk that there are good trusts and bad trusts.

"THERE ARE NO GOOD TRUSTS.

"I read the other day of a banker in Chicago named Mitchell who said that in the long run trusts could do no harm, but what consolation is that to a short-winded man who can't stand a long run? If long-run trusts can do no harm, what of the man first affected while the process lasts? What of the man who is driven out of business? What of the people who suffer extortion? What of this? My friends, this trust question ought to engage the attention of every thoughtful man. But, my friends, the great objection to the trust is not so much its power to raise prices—that is bad enough—but, to my mind, there is something worse than that in the principle of the trust, and that is that it threatens to destroy the independence of the citizen.

"THROUGH TRUSTS THE FEW RULE THE MANY.

"The time is coming, if this trust development continues, when a few men will own every branch of industry and every man who buys will have to buy at the price they fix, and every man who sells raw material will have to sell at the price they fix, and every man who works for wages will work at the price they fix, and then, when a few men control every great industry, the skilled laborer will have just one employer; every skilled laborer will have to come to that employer and therefore that one man, or a few men who control that monopoly, will hold in their hands the livelihood of all the people. Old men, you men with gray hairs, are you satisfied to leave that system to your children? Middle-aged men, with the children growing up before you, are you satisfied with that condition? Young men, with life before you, are you satisfied with this narrowing of the spirit of advancement?

"MONOPOLY A CURSE TO THE COUNTRY.

"Your monopoly does it; it is a curse to this country; it must be destroyed. You ask me how it can be done? I say that both state and nation should put forth every effort, but when the state has done all it can that is not sufficient. A state can prevent a monopoly from being organized within its boundaries; it can prevent an outside monopoly from doing business within its borders, but that is not sufficient. If the monopoly controls a necessary of life and you shut it out of a state, you leave forty-four others, and it may be able to get along better without the forty-fifth than the people of the state can get along without the necessary of life which it controls. I am not satisfied in shutting it out of one state and leaving it in forty-four, I am not content to shut it up in one state and bar it out of the forty-four. Let me suggest one plan. There may be others.

"HOW TO CURB THE POWER OF TRUSTS.

"Let the government say to any corporation organized in any state seeking business outside the state, it shall secure a license from the federal government, and then before that license is granted compel the corporation to show, first, there is no water in the stock, and second, it has not attempted in the past and is not attempting now to monopolize any one branch of business or any article of merchandise. Squeeze the water out of the stock. You will have a flood for a little while, but you will have honest corporations afterward. Every honest corporation ought to help us to squeeze the water out of the dishonest corporations. It is going along the line of the least resistance. Provide this corporation shall not become a monopoly, and provide for the withdrawal of the license whenever the laws are broken. Give publicity to the affairs of the corporation and I believe you can destroy every private monopoly. If the conditions I have suggested are not sufficient add new ones, because if the monopoly is bad you must destroy it."

A PATRIOT'S DEATH.

How the Heroic Young Filipino General Gregorio Pilar Dies in the Last Ditch.

No more thrilling story of all our war of criminal aggression in the Philippines has been recorded, than the account of the death of Gregorio Del Pilar, who commanded the picked squad of chosen men sent by Aguinaldo to defend a pass and to resist the advance of the American soldiers in one of the last fights in the Philippines. The account was written by Richard Henry Little, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, dated Manila, December, 1899, and published in the Tribune of Feb. 4th, 1900. That the Tribune is one of the thick and thin Republican administration papers adds to the interest of the story, and possibly with some might add to the authority of the account. It was as follows:

It was a great fight that was fought away up on the trail of lonely Tilad pass on that Saturday morning of December 2. It brought glory to Major Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-third infantry, who were the victors. It brought no discredit to the little band of sixty Filipinos, who fought and died there. Sixty was the number that at Aguinaldo's orders had come down into the pass that morning, to arrest the onward march of the Americans. Seven were all that went back over the pass that night to tell Aguinaldo that they had tried and failed. Fifty-two of them were either killed or wounded. And among them, the last to retreat, we found the body of young General Gregorio Del Pilar. We had seen him cheering his men in the fight. One of our companies crouched up close under the side of the cliff where he had built his first intrenchment, heard his voice continually during the fight urging his men to greater effort, scolding them, praising them, cursing them; appealing one moment to their love of their native land, and the next instant threatening to kill them himself if they did not stand firm. Driven from the first entrenchment, he fell slowly back to the second, in full sight of our sharp shooters and under a heavy fire. Not until every man around him in the second intrenchment was down did he turn his white horse and ride slowly up the winding trail. Then we who were below saw an American squirm his way out to the top of a high flat rock and take deliberate aim at the figure on the white horse. We held our breath, not knowing whether to pray that that sharpshooter would shoot straight or miss. Then came the spiteful crack of the Krag rifle and the man on horseback rolled to the ground, and when the troops charging up the mountain side reached him the boy general of the Filipinos was dead. • •

We went on up the mountain side. After H company had driven the insurgents out of their second position and killed Pilar the other companies had rushed straight up the trail and never stopped until they were far up above the clouds and there was no longer an insurgent in sight. As we went up the trail we passed dead Filipino soldiers. We counted ten in all. Some had been shot several times. We found bloody trails that led to places on the edge of the cliffs, where wounded men had either jumped or fallen off. We passed the second intrenchment high up on the trail. It was built of heavy rocks well banked with earth. Just past this a few hundred yards, we saw a solitary body lying in the road. The body was almost stripped of clothing and there were no marks of rank left on the blood-soaked coat. But the face of the dead man had a look I had never noticed on the faces of other dead men I had found in insurgent uniforms on the field of battle in the wake of an American firing line. The features were clear cut and the forehead high and shapely. I decided the man must have been an insurgent officer. A soldier came running down the trail. "That's old Pilar," he said. "We got the old rascal. I guess he's sorry he ever went up against the Thirty-third."

"There ain't no doubt about its being Pilar," rattled on the young soldier. "We got his diary, and his letters, and all his papers, and Sullivan of our company's got his pants, and Snider's got his shoes, but he can't wear them because they're too small, and a sergeant in G company got one of his silver spurs, and a lieutenant got the other, and somebody swiped the cuff buttons before I got here or I would have swiped them, and all I got was a stud button and his collar with blood on it."

So this was the end of Gregorio del Pilar. Only 22 years old, he managed to make himself a leader of men when he was hardly more than a boy, and at last had laid down his life for his convictions. Maj. Marsh had the diary. In it he had written under the date of Dec. 2, the day he was killed: "The general has given me the pick of all the men that can be spared and ordered me to defend the pass. I realize what a terrible task is given me. And yet I feel that this is the most glorious moment of my life. What I do is done for my beloved country. No sacrifice can be too great."

A private, sitting by the camp fire, was exhibiting a handkerchief. "It's old Pilar's. It's got 'Doleres Hosea' on the corner. I guess that was his girl. Well, it's all off with Gregorio."

"Anyhow," said Private Sullivan, "I got his pants. He won't need 'em any more."

The man who had the general's shoes strode proudly past, refusing with scorn a Mexican dollar and a pair of shoes taken from one of the private insurgent soldiers. A private sitting on a rock was examining a golden locket containing a curl of a woman's hair. "Got the locket off his neck," said the soldier. • • •

As the main column started on its march for the summit of the mountain a turn in the trail brought us again in sight of the form of the insurgent general far down below us. There had been no time to bury him. Not even a blanket or a poncho had been thrown over him.

A crow sat on the dead man's feet. Another perched on his head. The fog settled down upon us. We could see the body no longer.

We carved not a line, and we raised
not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory.

And when Private Sullivan went by in his trousers, and Snider with his shoes, and the other man who had the cuff buttons, and the sergeant who had the spur, and the lieutenant who had the handkerchief, and another man that had his shoulder straps, it suddenly occurred to me that his glory was about all we had left him.

Assistant State Geologist Bain announces that the recent developments in the Dubuque and Northeast Iowa zinc regions indicate that deposits of little less richness than those of the Missouri-Joplin region are being opened.

Lycurgus F. Laflin of Chicago, the wealthy gunpowder manufacturer, is dead.

Mr. Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature and a well known English newspaper man and author, is dead.

The house of commons at its second reading rejected the Irish evicted tenants bill 233 to 130.

Minister Merry reports to the state department that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are on the verge of war.

The German canal bill will be sacrificed in order that the naval programme of the emperor may be carried out.

Ambassador White says that America may adopt retaliatory measures against Germany on account of the meat inspection law.

The Neuste Nachrichten states that a supplementary vote will be asked to provide funds for a cable to Kiaou Chou, which will be joined to the American Phillippine cable.

been in the habit of beginning provincial tours, has been gutted by fire. Arson is suspected. The theatrical wardrobes and properties were lost.

Colonel "Bill" King of Minneapolis is dead.

Pofessor E. R. Boyer, director of the Chicago Institute of Pedagogy, is dead.

The reciprocal convention with the United States has been approved by the Jamaica legislature. Only the official representatives were present. The people's representatives refused to take part in the legislation.

In the French senate, sitting as a high court, Deputy Marcel-Habert, who has been on trial charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the funeral of President Faure, was sentenced to five years banishment.

John Fowler, United States consul at Chee Foo, province of Shantung, reports that 4,000 armed natives have gathered on the line of survey for the new German railway to await the arrival of German troops. The natives are determined to resist the construction of the road.

The British naval estimates for 1900-1901 amount to £27,522,600, an increase of £928,100, providing for an increase of 220 officers and 4,000 men for new ships. It is proposed to build 2 new battleships, 6 first class armored cruisers, 1 second class cruiser, 3 twin screw sloops, 2 gunboats and 2 torpedo boats.

Minnesota express companies are complying with the new tax law.

Judge Jenkins, sitting at Milwaukee, has appointed receivers for the flour trust properties.

The Ohio senate has adopted a joint resolution asking congress to construct two ship canals in Ohio, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

The proposed Henley trip by the University of Pennsylvania crew has been abandoned, the rowing committee having finally decided that such a trip would be impossible.

The Frick Coke company has filed its promised bill in equity against the Carnegie company. Fraud is alleged.

The Missouri supreme court has declared the department store law, passed by the last legislature, unconstitutional and void, being class legislation.

The Minnesota Humane society held its annual meeting at St. Paul.

The Iowa Wesleyan university is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund of $150,000 among the Methodists of Iowa.

armistice was agreed upon for the purpose of attending the wounded and burying the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily.

University of California, Catholic University of America, University of Chicago, Clark university, Columbia university, Cornell university, Harvard university, Johns Hopkins university, University of Michigan, Princeton university, University of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford, Jr., university, University of Wisconsin and Yale university. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard university was elected president.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

The proposition to control the trusts by publicity is clearly an infringement on Editor Pulitzer's copyright.

Nervous individuals, with a tendency to hysterics, are warned to look out for a new romance which Marie Corelli is about to launch.

It is proposed to hold another Pan-American congress, this time in the City of Mexico. If anybody can show the world how to run things successfully it is President Diaz.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has introduced a bill into the senate of the United States, which, if it becomes a law, will prohibit the importation into the United States of birds for ornamental purposes, but birds for food and for museums, zoological gardens or scientific collections are permitted to be imported, as well as living birds whose feathers can be removed, or feathers taken from living birds without injury to the same.

This story is told of Prof. Pritchard, who recently opened the sixth international otological congress. Reviewing the progress of the last thirty years, the professor referred to "chronic nonsuppurative disease of the middle ear" as being the supreme mystery at present to students of otology. "What is this middle ear?" a lady asked a sage physician. "Madam," he replied. "it is the ear with which we do not listen." In other words, the nose.

Prof. Frederick von Martens, who holds the chair of international law in the St. Petersburg university, is a notable linguist and author, and at the Venezuela arbitration conference in Paris, where he read the decision of the commission, he had a pleasant fashion of addressing each delegate in his own language. One of the English jurists wondered how the professor was able to keep up his knowledge of so many modern tongues. The professor replied: "It is self-defense. You see, in case I lose my chair I wish to be prepared for any offer you foreigners may make."

"The principal sufferers," said a New Yorker, "from the railroad discrimination as to the rates on freight eastbound from Chicago to Atlantic ports are not the few large shippers, but the numerous class of small importers whose orders are brought from Chicago in lots of one to five carloads. Houses whose orders require a train of twenty or more cars have no difficulty in getting grain in Chicago at a price, including its transportation to an eastern port, which leaves them without complaint as to discrimination. It should be observed that the bargains with the railroads are conducted chiefly through freight brokers, a practice which aids in concealing the secret cutting.

Americans going to Paris, who expect to live in anything but the grandest hotels, will do well to accustom themselves to running up and down stairs. Most of the apartment houses have their best tenements on the fourth and fifth floors, and many of them have no elevators. Those that have them provide no attendant, and the dweller or visitor has to run the machine or walk. They are usually dark closets, and the finest look like cabinets for china and glass, being three-cornered and cramped and having "shrine" doors. Accidents are frequent, though not serious. Every newcomer looks upon the French ascenseur with horror. Even in houses supplied with lifts and attendants the passengers walk downstairs. Few ring for the cupboard to come up and take them down. It is considered superfluous luxuriousness and is rather resented. In many apartments there is a rule against it.

Vice Consul Morrison of Dawson City reports to the department of state relative to agricultural experiments in the Yukon district of Alaska: "Grain has done exceptionally well, being well filled, and I see no reason why it should not be extensively and successfully grown here. As far as my observations go, the climate is as suitable for raising winter wheat as in any place in the northwestern or the northern states of America. From my experience of the last two years, I see no reason why this country should not be able to produce its own vegetables and grains. As for flowers, the success I have had proves that all hardy annuals will do well. The coming years I intend planting several hundred hybrid roses; also summer flowering bulbs, a large variety of other hardy and half-hardy annuals, and some of the hardy perennials. Small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries, and raspberries, should do well. Currants, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries and blueberries grow wild here in abundance."

There is certainly no monarch in all the world who is in so many different places in the course of the year as the German emperor, so it is rather difficult to say where he is most "at home." But perhaps the honors of his domesticity may be pretty equally divided between the Royal Schloss of Berlin and the New palace, Potsdam, which might be called the Hampton court of Prussia. The latter, about half an hour by rail from Berlin, is the summer residence of the imperial family, while from November to Easter the court generally resides in the capital.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., announces that he has invented a miner's electric lamp which cannot explode even when surrounded with gunpowder. The elder Edison will have to look to his laurels or the boy will soon carve out a name surpassing that of his famed father.

Mr. Frick's bill of complaint in his suit against Mr. Carnegie puts into the hands of the assailants of the trusts, combinations, and monopolies the most formidable artillery they have ever possessed.

WOMEN WHO TOIL AT THE FORGE.

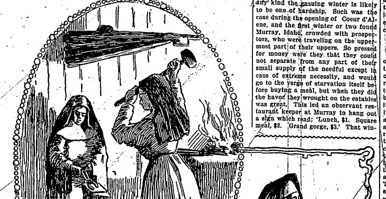
Down in Cape Colony, where Britons are fighting for the remainder of the earth which they have not yet acquired, there is a convent of English nuns who have had enough experience of peace and war to fill a volume.

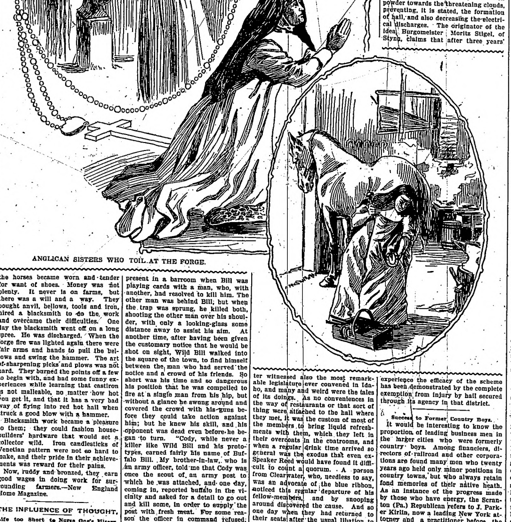
On the southern slope of the Eland's Berg, near King William Town, the terminus of a little branch from the main line of railroad that runs from East London to Bloemfontein, they built their convent several years ago, and waited for the time to come when they should have a prosperous school filled with coming women. But the time did not come.

The English, true to their prejudice, must send their daughters home to the schools where they and their ancestors had been taught. The Boers did not care for the Anglican church sisterhood nor for their education. So the nuns had to wait; but while they waited they wasted no time. There was nothing else for them to do, so they farmed the land which surrounded the convent. The time came, as it does on every farm, when the pick and the plowshare were dull, and the feet of the horses became worn and tender for want of shoes. Money was not plenty. It never is on farms, but there was a will and a way. They bought anvil, bellows, tools and iron, hired a blacksmith to do the work and overcame their difficulties. One day the blacksmith went off on a long spree. He was discharged. When the forge fire was lighted again there were fair arms and hands to pull the bellows and swing the hammer. The art of sharpening picks and plows was not hard. They burned the points off a few to begin with, and had some funny experiences while learning that castiron is not malleable, no matter how hot you get it, and that it has a very bad way of flying into red hot hail when struck a good blow with a hammer.

Blacksmith work became a pleasure to them; they could fashion housebuilders' hardware that would set a collector wild. Iron candlesticks of Venetian pattern were not so hard to make, and their pride in their achievements was reward for their pains.

Now, ruddy and bronzed, they earn good wages in doing work for surrounding farmers.—New England Home Magazine.





ANGLICAN SISTERS WHO TOIL AT THE FORGE.

THE INFLUENCE OF THOUGHT.

Life too Short to Nurse One's Misery, Says One Physician.

"'As a man thinketh in his heart so he is.' We have all at some time in our lives realized the evil effect of morbid thought, which is always negative, upon our bodies," says a well-known physician. "This may be manifested in various ways. Take, for example, the nervous dyspeptic, who is constantly brooding over his own condition, thinking he is worse than any one else can be, and manifesting, not only in his words and actions, but in his facial expression, all the morbid conditions within him. Our mental and physical conditions react upon each other, and in many instances originate in negative thought. This not only applies to a dyspeptic, but to all classes of invalids, who are prone to sit down and imagine their conditions much worse than they really are, allowing fear and apprehension (the worst form of negative thought) to entirely possess them. We cannot afford to spend our lives in this unprofitable manner. Nothing is to be gained by it for ourselves or others. We all recognize the fact that our morbid thought quickly affects others unfavorably. There is every reason why we should rid ourselves of all thoughts, except those that are uplifting and health-giving. We must assume a positive mental attitude, and, instead of harboring fear, anxiety, criticism, must cultivate courage, hope, kind thoughts of others, and love for all. It will take time to accomplish this, but it can be done. 'Life is too short to nurse one's misery; hurry across the lowlands that you may spend more time on the mountain top.'"—New York Tribune.

SOME FRONTIER STORIES.

Escapades in Real Life That Eclipse Those of Fiction.

"It is a popular form of amusement to manufacture jokes about the dime novel and to poke fun at the Deadwood Dicks and Calamity Janes who riot through their pages," says John Reading, of Denver, "but the doings of those fantastic heroes and heroines were not more wonderful than some of the things that did happen in the checkered career of many a frontier bad man of real life. Take Wild Bill, for example; some of his escapades read like fairy legends, yet reliable men have told me that they were not exaggerated, and a man I knew was present in a barroom when Bill was playing cards with a man, who, with another, had resolved to kill him. The other man was behind Bill; but when the trap was sprung, he killed both, shooting the other man over his shoulder, with only a looking-glass some distance away to assist his aim. At another time, after having been given the customary notice that he would be shot on sight, Wild Bill walked into the square of the town, to find himself between the man who had served the notice and a crowd of his friends. So short was his time and so dangerous his position that he was compelled to fire at a single man from his hip, but without a glance he swung around and covered the crowd with his guns before they could take action against him; but he knew his skill, and his opponent was dead even before he began to turn. "Cody, while never a killer like Wild Bill and his prototypes, earned fairly his name of Buffalo Bill. My brother-in-law, who is an army officer, told me that Cody was once the scout of an army post to which he was attached, and one day, coming in, reported buffalo in the vicinity and asked for a detail to go out and kill some, in order to supply the post with fresh meat. For some reason the officer in command refused, and, Cody being importunate, finally testily said: 'Oh, well, if you're as great a buffalo hunter as they say you are, why don't you drive them down this way, and then we'll kill them for you.' Bill left at that in high dudgeon, but a few hours later, when the thunder of hoofs announced the coming of a buffalo herd, and in great excitement the garrison rushed out to secure game, there was Cody, riding behind them like a demon, and he had actually rounded that herd and driven it down on the fort, as the commandant had sarcastically told him to."

SHOPPING FROM THE BALCONY

Inhabitants of the poorer quarters of Naples manage to do the greater part of their shopping without leaving the lofty apartments in which the majority of them live, in a simple and effective manner. Outside every window is a small balcony, and resting in the corner of the balcony is a good sized basket, to which is attached a length of string sufficient to reach to the street.

Itinerant venders of all sorts of eatables and goods constantly required for household purposes perambulate the streets, yelling at the top of their voices the goods they have to dispose of, and the price at which they are prepared to sacrifice them. Every here and there you see one of them stop beneath a balcony in obedience to a shout from above, and an animated haggling proceeds until finally a bargain is struck and a basket comes into play.

Requisite copper coins or little paper bills are put into the basket, which is lowered to the street, loaded with the purchases, and hauled up again to the balcony. Italians are proverbially indolent, and this method of shopping without going out of doors has a charm for them that would be scarcely realized by one of our bustling American housewives.

THE PARSON FOUND OUT.

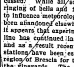
A Pointed Inquiry That Was Pointedly Replied To.

"Terse speech, clever epigrams and the witty bestowal of nicknames have marked every mining camp I have been in," says an old times. "When a man is a prospector, as a general rule, he doesn't possess much else than his 'grub' stake, and if the summer has netted him no discovery or return of any kind the ensuing winter is likely to be one of hardship. Such was the case during the opening of Coeur d'Alene, and the first winter or two found Murray, Idaho, crowded with prospectors, who were traveling on the uppermost part of their uppers. So pressed for money were they that they could not separate from any part of their small supply of the needful except in case of extreme necessity, and would go to the verge of starvation itself before buying a meal, but when they did the havoc they wrought on the eatables was great. This led an observant restaurant keeper at Murray to hang out a sign which read; 'Lunch, $1. Square meal, $2. Grand gorge, $3.' That winter witnessed also the most remarkable legislature ever convened in Idaho, and many and weird were the tales of its doings. As no conveniences in the way of restaurants or that sort of thing were attached to the hall where they met, it was the custom of most of the members to bring liquid refreshments with them, which they left in their overcoats in the coatrooms, and when a regular drink time arrived so general was the exodus that even ex-Speaker Reed would have found it difficult to count a quorum. A parson from Clearwater, who, needless to say, was an advocate of the blue ribbon, noticed this regular departure of his fellow-members, and by snooping around discovered the cause. And so one day when they had returned to their seats after the usual libation to the gods and the gold fields he arose and sarcastically asked: "Mr. Speaker, I arise to make a parliamentary inquiry. Have we a barroom attached to the premises?" Before the chair could answer, Maj. Burke of Shoshone arose and said: 'As the honorable gentleman from Clearwater well knows, no place where liquid refreshments can be secured is attached to the legislative hall, but if it's a drink he's looking for, he'll find a bottle in my overcoat pocket, third hook on the left as he enters the coatroom."

What Is Fear?

Superficial observation has defined fear as that characteristic of living creatures which teaches them to avoid danger and thereby protect themselves from injury or death. But if our study of nature is exhaustive we will find that fear does not protect limb or life. Indeed, nature has furnished one class of living organisms strictly as the prey of another. There are multitudes of creatures that feed upon other forms of animal life and rarely indulge in a vegetable diet. In a state of nature these animals hunt their prey. It is, therefore, a logical inference that if fear were given as a precaution to life many of these living things would be without the means of subsistence. A number of scientists, prominent among whom was Darwin, have given profound study to the psychogenesis of fear and found that it has only a most imperfect relation to the self-preservation of the creature that experiences it. It is supposed that the attitude of kneeling, which is the posture associated with supplication and terror, originally came from the inability of the muscles of the legs to support the weight, thereby causing the individual to sink to the ground. Dogs crouch and whine when frightened and horses become so tremulous that their legs can scarcely sustain them.

THE KRUGER PENNY.



The accompanying little illustration shows the head of that interesting coin of the South African Republic known as the "Kruger penny." This penny is embellished with the classic features of the president of the Transvaal and bears the inscription, "Zuid Afrik, Republick." Although the coin is an interesting one, it is not likely, judging from the present situation, that it will be in general circulation for a great length time.

Prevention of Hail Storms.

In the last volume of the proceedings of the Academy of Georgifili, Florence, the subject of anti-hail stations is discussed. While all schemes, such as ringing of bells and firing of cannon, to influence meteorological effects, have been abandoned elsewhere in the world it appears that experimentation in this line has continued in northern Italy, and as a result recently 800 anti-hail stations have been established in the region of Brescia for the protection of the vineyards. The method adopted consists in establishing stations at intervals of about a kilometer and placing in each of these in a vertical position a small cannon surmounted with a six-foot narrow conical trumpet. This transmits the vortex and concussion of a 2-3 ounce charge of black powder towards the threatening clouds, preventing, it is stated, the formation of hail, and also decreasing the electrical discharges. The originator of the idea, Burgomeister Moritz Stigel, of Stynn, claims that after three years' experience the efficacy of the scheme has been demonstrated by the complete exemption from injury by hail secured through its agency in that district.

Success to Former Country Boys.

It would be interesting to know the proportion of leading business men in the larger cities who were formerly country boys. Among financiers, directors of railroad and other corporations are found many men who twenty years ago held only minor positions in country towns, but who always retain fond memories of their native heath. As an instance of the progress made by those who have energy, the Scranton (Pa.) Republican refers to J. Parker Kirlin, now a leading New York attorney and a practitioner before the United States Supreme court. Twenty years ago Mr. Kirlin was only a carrier boy on the Republican. Congressman William Connell of Scranton, is another whose rise was notable. He began life by driving a mule in a Pennsylvania coal mine at seventy-five cents a day, and today he owns the property in which he started to work. Mr. Connell is reported to be the largest individual coal operator in the country, and his wealth is estimated at $20,000,000.

Vermont Maple Sugar.

More Vermont maple sugar is made every year in Davenport, Iowa, from cheap yellow sugar flavored with vegetable extracts than can be produced from all the maple trees in the whole state of Vermont. Currant jelly is manufactured from the cores and parings of apples utilized after they have been evaporated; glucose, sugar, a vegetable acid and some coloring and flavoring matter complete the delicacy.

The Responsibility.

Mr. Grumps—"The Journal says a woman should make herself as attractive to her husband after marraige as she did before." Mrs. Grumps—"Huh! My father always gave me plenty of money to make myself attractive with. You don't."—New York Weekly.

BOERS NOT SAVAGES.

AN ENGLISHMAN PAYS THEM HIGH TRIBUTE.

Says That They Are Generous Friends and Pitying Foes and That They Are Being Maliciously Misrepresented by the Capitalistic Press of England.

An officer who took part in the battle of Colenso writes to a London paper, describing the confusion and slaughter that marked Buller's first battle in the campaign. He also recounts an incident which shows the Boer soldiers in a pleasanter light than is often done. He says: "About ten men of the Connaughts and twenty of the Inniskillings, representatives of the green and orange under Col. Thackery, found themselves in this position, and the ambulance wagons being already on the field carrying off the wounded, they were obliged to cease firing. 'Well, men,' said Col. Thackery, 'it is now Pretoria for us (meaning surrender), or shall we do the best we can?' 'The devil of Pretoria for us,' was the cry of all; 'do the best you can, and if the worst comes we'll fight it out.' A Boer officer came up and said: 'You seem to have lost very heavily here.'

"'Yes,' said Col. Thackery, laughing, 'but we shall be at Pretoria for the New Year all the same.'

"'Well,' said the Boer, 'if you are, I promise to stand you the best bottle of champagne in South Africa.'

"After some similar chaff, Col. Thackery said: 'Good-by, I'm going back to camp, and intend to take my arms with me.'

"'Very well, I've no orders about that, but in any case I'm looking the other way.' And so they parted. It has been the custom in England, for the purpose of inciting the passions of the people to the war pitch, to describe the Boers as little better than savages, but many incidents like the above prove them to be something very different. People are too ready to take up cries of treachery against their opponents on partial and one-sided evidence.

"Gen. Joubert has, I believe, challenged inquiry before a court, and two incidents came under my notice in this battle which show how difficult it is to deal with such matters, and how ignorance of what is taking place in the heat of battle, or, perhaps, errors of judgment, may be misinterpreted into treachery.

"Some indignation was expressed because one of our ambulances was struck by a shell. The fact was that these ambulances had been placed by mistake in advance of and directly under one of our naval guns. I understand the arrangements of the medical officer had been altered by a staff officer, but under such circumstances the enemy were quite justified in continuing their fire. Again, the parties whom I have already mentioned as remaining in the advance line after the order for the retirement had been given kept up their fire long after the ambulance had advanced to the field and were picking up the wounded. Of course, the officers and men were ignorant of this, but, naturally, also the Boers were ignorant, and threatened to retaliate. What a cry there would have been all over Europe if our men had been fired at and hit under similar conditions. The truth is, a battlefield is not managed like an electrical machine, by pressing a button. Groups and lines of highly excited men are scattered over miles of country, and are often unaware of much that is happening outside their immediate vicinity, and, to tell the truth, not always even there. Men are often only partially responsible for the result of their own actions, and certainly they can be very imperfectly controlled."

The officer was with the Irish brigade, and says: "Every survivor looks back with bitterness and indignation at the gross folly and mismanagement that led to the certain slaughter of his companions. The brigade was marched into the very jaws of death in mass of quarter columns, and without waiting for the artillery preparation. No scouts were sent forward to discover the exact position of the ford. No skirmishers were thrown out to cover the advance of the main body. No attempt was made to extend till well within the zone of rifle fire and till shells had already begun to burst over their devoted heads. Then it was found for the first time that they had been led, not only under a destructive frontal fire from beyond the river which barred their passage, but into the very midst of a deadly enfilade. For five hours the men were allowed to remain in this position, helpless for good, seeing their comrades shot at every moment by their sides, yet powerless to retaliate. Like the Roman sentry, they kept their posts to the last, but when the orders came to retire nearly 600 lay on the field. A more wanton sacrifice of life has never been made, and there is not an officer or man in the brigade who is not well aware of the facts."

Baby Killed by Whisky.

Peter Lafalc, of 160 West Houston street bought a half gallon of whisky a few days ago and put it away in a closet. His 4-year-old son, George Washington, found it on Wednesday night while his mother was busy, and, filling a glass, handed it to his 2-year-old sister Mary, who gulped down the contents. George Washington poured out another tumblerful, and Mary was in the act of drinking this also when her mother saw what was going on and snatched the glass away. Mary became unconscious a little later. A neighboring physician prescribed for her, but she did not regain consciousness and died.—New York Sun.

A Chestnut.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once told a good story of a friend who always carried in his pocket a horse-chestnut as a protection against rheumatism, just the same as other people wear shields and other specifics. Emerson thus testifies to the results in his friend's case: "He has never had the rheumatism since he began to carry it, and, indeed, it appears to have had a retrospective operation—for he never had it before."

HINTS ON CARVING.

Accomplishment Women Do Well to Acquire Nowadays.

In these revolutionary days when women are usurping most of men's privileges and prerogatives, and are having thrust upon them so many of men's burdens, it is eminently fitting and proper that they should consider seriously the question of carving. Not very many families dine in Russia fashion from the sideboard with the aid of a dignified butler. In most households some one has to carve before the eyes of the assembled diners, and it behooves women that they should be able to perform the little rite with grace and skill. If they succeed in doing this they will do more than their lords and masters have often succeeded in doing. A good knife of moderate size and great sharpness is a necessity. The platter should be placed near enough to the carver to give her control of it. The roast pieces, such as loins, breast, fore-quarters and the like, the butcher should have been told to separate the joints so that carving may not be impossible. In carving beef, mutton, lamb and veal thin, smooth, neat slices are desirable. They should always be cut across the grain, taking care to pass the knife through to the bones of the meat. In carving a leg of mutton the best slices are obtained from the center and the next best from the broad end. The pieces from the part next the knuckle are apt to be dry. A sirloin of beef yields its best slices from the end near the tenderloin. If it is cut through in this part, the pieces must be fairly thick; if long, thin slices are desired it should be cut across. In carving chicken or turkey, place the head to the right, cut off the wing nearest; then the leg, and then the second joint; then slice the breast until a rounded piece appears. Insert the knife between that and the bone and separate them; that is considered the best part of the bird. Next comes the "merry-thought." After this, turn over the bird a little, and just below the breast will be found the "oyster" which can be separated as the inner breast can be. The side bone lies beside the rump and the morsel can be taken out without separating the whole bone. Proceed in the same way with the other side.—Kansas City Journal.

A LEAKY RESERVOIR.

How the Heart of the Disciple of Izaak Walton Was Saddened.

"These gloomy days," said an old citizen, "recall a gloomy day when I was a boy and went fishing in a famous creek not far from my home. It was a well stocked creek. There were bass in it and shiners as big as a man's hand; and quite a lot of whitefish that would run a pound or a pound and a half, perhaps. I got out my tackle on this particular gloomy day and went down to the creek. It was a muggy day and a warm rain fell from time to time in light showers. I found my favorite pool and set to work. By George! I never had such luck! It seemed as if those fish were waiting in shoals to seize my hook. I yanked them up as fast as I could bait my hook and throw in, and they came out so fast that I couldn't spare the time to string them. I looked around. Some eight or ten feet from the stream was quite a good-sized round hole full of water. A heavy rain the night before had filled it up and it must have contained a couple of pails. A happy thought prompted me to toss my captured fish into this receptacle. I fished and fished until I was actually tired of the sport, and then as it came on to rain harder I thought I would quit and tote home the biggest catch of the season. I rolled up the line on the pole and drew from my pocket the stringing string. Then I went to my little pool of captives and, by George! there wasn't a fish in it! No, sir; not one! You see, it was a muskrat's hole and there was a tunnel reaching from it to the creek, and every fish I caught had wriggled through this opening back to his native lair. There was no help for it. I stared at the hole and I started back at the creek and then as the rain began to come down harder, I reluctantly turned away and trudged home a wiser, though a sadder boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bad Spelling a Disease.

A medical authority claims that bad spelling is caused by a disease. In certain conditions of brain and nerves the patient frequently writes "ot" instead of "to." In another slightly varying form, instead of "the," the first letter is omitted, and so in many other short words. The malady usually affects the brain only in connection with words of one syllable, but cases have occurred where longer words have been so distorted that it was difficult to get their sense. It is a question whether one would be comforted by being told that bad spelling was caused by mental disease, or whether one would prefer to have this lack of accuracy set down to ignorance or carelessness. That it is not always a proof of defective education is quite certain.

Sprightly Tempers.

Extremely volatile and sprightly tempers seem inconsistent with any great enjoyment. There is too much time wasted in the mere transition from one subject to another. There seems to be no room for those deep impressions which are made alone by the duration of an idea, and are quite requisite to any strong sensation either of pleasure or pain. The bee to collect honey, or the spider to gather poison, must abide some time upon the weed or flower. Those whose fluids are mere sal volatile seem rather cheerful than happy men. The temper above described is oftener an attribute of wits than of persons of great abilities.

A Funeral Syndicate.

All the funerals in Paris are conducted by a single syndicate, which has a licensed monopoly of the business. There is a regular tariff of rates, a first class funeral costing $2,000, and a cheap or ninth class $5.

We love the women we find beautiful; we find beautiful the woman we love.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Fire-Escape Easy to Use — Scissors Like Pie Cutters—How Electricity Kills — Curious Results of the Cold — Recent Inventions.

How Electricity Kills.

Although with the increasing use of electricity for power, lighting and chemical purposes the world sees increased precaution against accident, there are occasional exceptions to the general rule of safety, and the question how a powerful electric current acts on a human being is therefore a matter of vital interest. Dr. R. H. Cunningham, who has given this subject a good deal of study within the last five years, recounts in "The Electrical World" experiments which he has made on some of the lower animals. These tests lead him to believe that the first and most immediate effect of a powerful shock is to interrupt the heart beat. It does so by impairing the automatic tendency of the muscles to contract rhythmically and in unison. An effect known to physiologists as "fibrillation" is produced. That is to say, the separate fibres of muscle that should act together fail to harmonize, and thus neutralize one another. One result of the quasi-paralysis is that the cells at the chief nervous centers, where sense and will reside, lose the nourishment which the blood supplies, and on which they rely for life. Thus robbed, they rapidly die. Furthermore, the electric current often checks respiration. If the volume is small and the potential (or electric pressure) light, this effect is only faintly observed. But stronger currents, especially if prolonged, interrupt breathing more positively, and thus lead to asphyxia. Convulsions are frequently an attendant symptom. The revival of an animal that had seemingly been killed was effected by Dr. Cunningham in the following manner. He aimed to restore the activity of the heart by two agencies; he injected into the arteries what is called "defibrinated" blood, and at the same time gently stimulated the organ with electricity. So much laboratory preparation would be required to repeat this procedure in the case of a man that it could hardly be employed effectively in cases of pure accident, unless the necessary means were close at hand, in consequence of unusual forethought. It is doubtful whether a central light or power station will ever be equipped with these facilities for restoring injured men, and it would probably take too long to carry one who had received an apparently fatal dose of electricity to the nearest doctor.

Cheaper Gas in Sight.

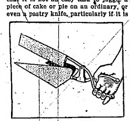
It has recently been ascertained in Germany that illuminating gas of a low candle-power, when used with incandescent burners, will give extremely good light, and in some cases even better than a richer gas. So extensive is the use of the incandescent mantles that in certain cities, such as Magdeburg, it has been proposed to gradually reduce the candle-power of the gas from 14, the present value, to 10, and then to 8. As the poorer gas contains a considerable amount of hydrogen, it is quite as useful for this purpose, and as there have been devised recently improved methods for making water-gas, which is particularly rich in this substance, it is believed that the cost of gas can be considerably cheapened.

Novel Motor Carriage.

A motor carriage has recently been introduced in France which combines many novel features. It is normally propelled solely by an oil engine, but on hilly ground is helped by an electric motor. The oil engine works at constant speed, and when the vehicle does not absorb all the engine power, the excess drives the motor as a dynamo and charges the accumulators. Then the accumulators are only used occasionally, and they are kept fully charged. The engine is directly connected to the dynamotor, which is shunt-wound, and this is in turn used to start up the engine. The changes in speed are effected mechanically.

Scissors Like Pie Cutters.

It is a matter of common experience that it is not an easy task to juggle a piece of cake or pie on an ordinary, or even a pastry knife, particularly if it is pie. A Pennsylvania genius of Connelsville, realizing this fact, has devised a very effective pie cutter. As shown in the illustration, it consists of a flat triangular blade for insertion under the lower crust and a sharp knife-blade, supported in a vertical position, with relation to the base piece. This knife blade is manipulated by means of a scissor-like arrangement, and, as both the bottom and the end have cutting edges, it is quite a pleasure to cut through a hard cake or delicate pie crust with this device.

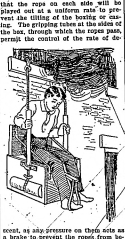


Mosquitoes and Malaria.

The discovery that mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of malaria is giving rise to exalted hopes of banishing one of the most dreaded scourges of the tropics. Maj. Ronald Ross' researches in India show that this is probably the only source of infection, and give grounds for believing that not all kinds of mosquitoes are dangerous. Thus far the "spotted-winged mosquitoes" seem to be the only offenders, the malaria parasite having been only found in two species of these creatures in India and one in Italy. Their breeding places are rare in India, being only shallow puddles of rain water that do not dry up under a week or more, while the common species find breeding places near every dwelling—the "brindled mosquitoes" in pots and tubs of water, and the "gray mosquitoes" in cisterns, ditches and drains. The problem of dealing with malaria, therefore, is greatly simplified if the present conclusions prove to be correct. It is simply necessary to drain or treat with chemicals the comparatively few pools yielding spotted-winged mosquitoes, and the disease will very soon disappear through the extermination of its carriers.

Fire-Escape Easy to Use.

Most of the fire-escapes installed in hotels and similar buildings, where they are required by law, are simply makeshifts, hardly suitable for women or children to manipulate, as they usually require some dexterity and considerable muscular exertion on the part of the user. In the fire escape here shown the descent to the ground from a window or other egress opening can be made comfortably and without exertion. All that is necessary is to seat oneself on the bench shown, which has previously been hooked to the window ledge or other convenient point, and to grasp the two handles at the sides. Mechanism concealed in the box underneath plays out the rope from two reels or drums, which are so arranged that the rope on each side will be played out at a uniform rate to prevent the tilting of the boxing or casing. The gripping tubes at the sides of the box, through which the ropes pass, permit the control of the rate of descent, as any pressure on them acts as a brake to prevent the ropes from being rapidly unwound from the reels or drums. The same object is also accomplished by means of the brake strap, shown as coming out of the front of the casing, and designed to be operated by the foot, which is slipped into the stirrup provided for that purpose. This interesting device, the invention, is adapted to be stored away in a compact form, and yet is ready for instant use without arrangement or adjustment, other than fastening to the window sill.



Curious Results of the Cold.

A traveler in Siberia tells of a remarkable occurrence among the frozen regions of that country. In the intensely cold nights, he writes, the silence was sometimes broken by a loud report as of a cannon. This was the bursting of one of the ice bubbles on a river—a phenomenon I had neither heard nor read of before. The streams coming down from the hills were frozen on the surface some six to nine inches thick. The water beneath flowed faster than it could escape, and the pressure, on the principle of a hydraulic press, became irresistible. First, the elasticity of the ice was seen by the rising of circular mounds some six to eight feet high. The bursting point came at last, with a report like an explosion. The water escaped, but soon froze again. I have seen scores of these ice hillocks in a few versts of the river.

Some New Inventions.

To prevent a stepladder from tipping over and steady it while in use a new attachment has a hinged leg set on either side of the top, to extend out on either side of the ladder, with sharp points at the lower ends to engage the floor.

An automatic disinfector for closets has a reservoir for the storage of a disinfecting liquid, with a valve having a lever attached to the lever of the water reservoir, to dischage a small quantity of the purifier with the water. —Patent Record.

Electricity is used to operate a new automatic bicycle pump, which has a small motor to run the pump, a coin being inserted in a slot to form a connection between two plates placed end to end, which complete the electric circuit and operate the motor.

A convertible turban and visor cap has been designed by a Minnesota man, the visor being suspended on pivoted links, which allow it to be raised or lowered as desired, snap buttons being provided to secure the visor in either of the two positions.

An improved blowpipe utilizes a liquid fuel, which is stored in an upper reservoir and flows into a spherical chamber underneath which the outlet of the blowpipe is set, the heat from the latter turning the oil into gas and forcing it out through the pipe.

An Australian has designed a perpetual calendar which can be attached to any pencil, being formed of a series of metallic tubes, joined together to revolve freely, with the days, months and years cut in the faces, to be adjusted to correspond with the time desired.

The hair can be rapidly dried after washing by the use of a new comb, which has coarse teeth, formed of porous material, capable of withstanding great heat, whereby the moisture absorbed by drawing the comb through the hair is evaporated by holding the comb over a flame.

A newly designed street sweeper has one of the rear wheels replaced by a large drum, with an opening in proximity to the end of the brush, the latter throwing the dirt into the drum, whence it is carried upward by the revolution of the drum, and emptied into the receptacle at the top.

Wrong Basket.

Frank—"I knew Penn would be a poet when he was a baby."

Ida—"What were the symptoms?"

Frank—"He was found in a basket on the doorstep."

Ida—"I don't see anything in that."

Frank—"Yes, but it was a waste basket."—Brooklyn Life.

FOR HOME AND WOMEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Pearl Gray Foulard with Sash Motif—Blouse of Tucked Coral Taffeta—Training Wives — Few Hints as to Table Linen.

The Last Links Are Broken.

(Old Favorite Series.)

The last links are broken
That bound me to thee!
The words thou hast spoken
Have rendered me free.

Thy sweet glance, misleading,
On others may shine—
Those eyes beam'd unheeding
When tears burst from mine.

The chain that enthrall'd me
In sadness was worn;
The coldness that gall'd me
In silence was borne.

Though sorrow subdued me,
It did not appear;
Though thy scorn hath pursued me,
Long, long wert thou dear.

If my love was deem'd boldness
That error is o'er;
I have witness'd thy coldness,
I love thee no more.

I have not loved lightly:
I'll think of thee yet—
I will pray for thee nightly,
Till life's sun has set!

And the form my heart cherish'd
Still in it shall dwell!
But affection hath perish'd,—
And, love—fare the well.

—F. Stewers.

A Hint as to Table Linen.

The preferred table linen is of fine damask with an embroidered cipher. This device is no longer made very large and conspicuous, and is not much greater for the tablecloth than for the napkins. There is nothing so difficult to judge as table linen; no fabric where adulterations or exact qualities are so difficult to discern. In other than high-grade establishments, where one must depend upon personal judgment for the purity of a fabric, there are a few points to keep in mind. Pure linen is hard and slippery, never soft and pliable. If a moistened finger be applied to an all-linen cloth the moisture will at once appear on the other side, whereas in mixed goods it will appear slowly or not at all. The flax odor is always noticeable in linens, and every woman should learn to recognize it or its absence. Sheets with ruffled tops are again used, after being long abandoned. Sheets and pillowcases, with the bolster cases, if a bolster is employed, are made in sets to match. Yellow or grayish lace, now seen on underwear, is likewise adopted for bed linen. Hemstitching is another decoration which is much elaborated with drawn work for bed linen and towels. The laces which are chosen for trimming this class of household linen are Mechlin, Valenciennes and guipure. Beb covers of Richelieu embroidery over a lining of colored taffeta are seen. The most satisfactory ones, however, are those of fine white Marseilles fringed or embroidered around the edge and always fresh by reason of their capability of being frequently laundered.

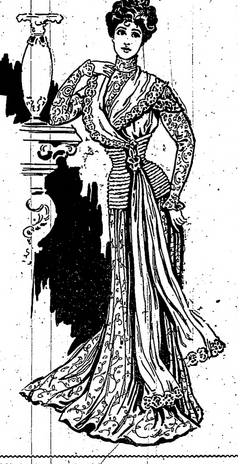
Training Wives.

One of the most indefatigable advocates of woman's rights used to say that it was the greatest possible mistake for girls to be brought up to regard marriage as a profession. The danger nowadays seems to lie in the opposite direction, and women appear to think that no kind of training is necessary in order to fit them for the duties that will devolve upon them if they do become wives and mothers, says the Ladies' Pictorial. That mothers should train their daughters to snare husbands and to regard matrimony as their predestined end is unquestionably a mistake; but that our modern system does not make for domestic felicity is, unhappily, only too evident. However, we get over all our troubles at this end of the century by the use of serum or by technical schools, and it is therefore not in the least surprising to learn that a training college is in course of formation where girls can be taught their duties as matrons. Naturally, housewifely duties come first in the course of studies, then care of children, then the preservation of personal appearance. And it may be here noted that this is by no means an insignificant subject for wives to study. We know, alas! that the average woman looks older than the average man, who is very susceptible to good looks and that indefinable attractiveness that clothes can give a woman if they are well chosen and well put on. Every wife cannot have unlimited dress money or credit at her modiste's, but she can be careful to keep wrinkles and dowdiness at bay. One can easily imagine that the classes for this subject will be well attended at the school for wives; but it is impossible to imagine how pupils are to be practically trained in tact, which is also included in the curriculum. If the professors can teach this, then future rulers in the divorce court should have a very easy time, and matrimonial misunderstandings become exceptional. But how is it to be done? Can the leopard change its spots or the Ethiopian his skin? And Edwins and Angelinas all the world over are daily giving each other all manner of provocation for making those rifts within the domestic lute which so often widen and widen until the music that at the outset of their matrimonial life was so full of harmony becomes altogether mute. When Edwin shows a disposition to seek society away from home, when he grumbles unceasingly and unreasonably, when he flings his relations, so to say, at Angelina; when he sulks, when, in short, he does any of the aggravating things that he always does, Angelina must hit the happy mean that lies between absolute silence—which goads a man to madness—and the addition of fuel to the fire which inevitably results from "answering back"—any argumentation. But if women are made so perfect as to hold their tongues when provoked, it is difficult to see where the material for plays and novels is to be found.

The Importance of Neat Apparel.

The woman who is always well and neatly dressed is able to exercise a greater influence for good than one who is the reverse. The neatly dressed woman is more attractive to the eye, and the eye is one of the main avenues to the heart. Other things being equal, her influence is more potent than her neighbor's, whose reputation of dressing "just as it happens" at home, in some indefinable way casts a shadow over whatever virtues she may possess. A woman neatly dressed is ready for emergencies. The chance caller and unexpected guest finds her ready to receive them. But, perhaps, the greatest necessity for looking well at home is the home itself. To the members of our own family circle do we owe the first duty. Neatly dressed does not mean richly dressed. A cheap, plainly made gown may be the perfection of neatness, and take only a few minutes to assume after the dinner work is out of the way. A woman in slatternly garments is shorn of her dignity and womanly influence just as surely as was Samson of his strength when betrayed by Delilah. Curl papers and soiled wrappers represent the Delilah of many an otherwise strong personality.

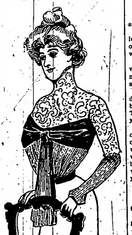
PEARL GRAY FOULARD WITH SASH MOTIF.



A Bad Habit—Have You It?

Again attention is called to those essentially feminine habits of putting pins in the mouth or moistening a pencil with the lips. A pin swallowed means only a surgical case, but the greater danger lies in the contagion that may be lurking in the pin itself. Under the head of the pin, or in the point of the pencil, all kinds of malignant germs may be located, which will be transmitted by the mouth quicker than any other way. It hardly seems possible that anyone needs to be cautioned against holding money between the lips, yet a person can scarcely go a block on a street car without noticing some one indulging in the dangerous habit.

Blouse of Tucked Coral Taffeta.



Blouse of tucked coral taffeta and cream guipure over white taffeta. A broad scarf of black crepe de chine with fringed ends is draped around the figure and knotted at the bust line.

Hygienic Bathing.

An authority on hygiene says that systematic use of salt baths will prevent one from taking cold, and avert chapping and roughness of the skin. A handful of common coarse salt dissolved in a basinful of water as cold as one's vitality permits is sufficient for a sponge bath over the entire body. No soap should be used in this bath. It is better to use cold water for the face and neck, adding a little hot for the remainder of the sponging, if desired.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Sultana Pudding.

In a double boiler scald one pint of new milk. Scrape one square of chocolate and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and just enough boiling water to reduce to a thin paste. When the lumps have been rubbed out add it to the hot milk. Beat two eggs and add to them gradually one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, and when well mixed beat in two level teaspoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Pour the scalded milk upon this, beat a moment, and cook until well thickened. Stir constantly to prevent curdling, and when cold add a tablespoonful of vanilla and a quart of good cream. Have ready a cupful of seeded raisins and chopped dates and stir them into the pudding after it has been partly frozen.

Fricasseed Parsnips.

Two tablespoonfuls of broth, a piece of mace, one-half cupful of milk, one ounce butter, a little flour, pepper and salt, parsnips. Peel and wash the parsnips and boil them in milk till quite soft; drain them and cut them in pieces lengthwise two or three inches long; put them in a sauce made of the broth, milk, butter, flour and seasoning; simmer all together for a quarter of an hour and serve.

A Cheap Icing.

An icing for cake, that will be found inexpensive and good, may be made by taking three tablespoonfuls of milk and letting it come to a boil. Then set it aside and when it is cool add one teaspoonful of vanilla or other extract and stir in confectioner's sugar until thick enough to spread without running.

Hints.

Isinglass forms a most delicate starch for fine lace, muslins, etc.

To cleanse tarnished brass cut a lemon in two; take one-half and rub on the brass, then wash with warm water, and rub with a leather.

Ground mustard mixed with a little water and rubbed over the hands removes strong odors from them. Linseed meal answers the same purpose.

When bamboo furniture is filled with dust it may be cleaned with a small brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents it from turning yellow.

Varnished and Painted Floors.—If, once a month, the floors be first wiped clean with a cloth wrung out of warm water, then rubbed with a cloth wet with kerosene and finally rubbed briskly with a coarse woolen cloth, they will keep bright and handsome for years.

Simply a Matter of Business.

"Glorious sport!" cried the man by the roadside as the scorchers went by.

"I can't see it," returned his companion, who was watering the horse.

"That must be because you are prejudiced," said the man who had first spoken. "It has everything in its favor. I even find it an excellent thing for business."

"I don't," replied the other sullenly.

"From that I infer you are the proprietor of a livery stable?"

"I am. And you?"

"Oh, I'm a surgeon."

Engaged Conditionally.

Edythe—"Are Percy and Beatrice engaged?"

Ethel—"Well—er—conditionally! If her papa's wheat deal goes through all right, of course she would look higher than Percy; and if her papa's wheat deal goes to smash, of course, Percy would take to the woods."—Puck.

Power of Intellect.

"What is your idea of an intellectual woman?"

"One who knows when she is old enough to quit wearing decollete gowns."—Chicago Record.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Juvenile Phenomenon—A Little Hero —An Ostrich Policeman — A Florida Bird Keeps Watch Over the Farm — Bearing the Ills They Had.

A Juvenile Phenomenon.

He can't be got to stop up late,
Whatever folks may say;
At half-past seven every night
He puts his toys away.

He puts his toys away, remark—
He doesn't leave them all
About the floor where "grown-ups" may
Trip over them and fall.

He keeps his collar and his clothes
Immaculately clean;
He wipes his boots upon the mat
When through the mud he's been.

He learns his lessons with a will,
And never skips them—no!
He never plagues his sisters, and
That's why they love him so.

When with his trumpet and his drum
He innocently plays,
If he is told to "stop that noise,"
He instantly obeys.

A sullen brow he never wears,
He never says, "I shan't!"
Nor does he ever cry, "I won't!"
Nor does he whine, "I can't!"

He's ne'er been seen to tease the cat,
And when his dinner's o'er,
He doesn't, as he leaves the room,
Contrive to bang the door.

That I can't quite give you his name
I am obliged to own,
But he is Madame No-one's son,
Who lives in Nolandknown.

A Little Hero.

"Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e!" It was the black kitten that said it. At least, it sounded like the black kitten's voice to the little girl who had started up to listen, in her bed upstairs. She was alone and the house was dark. "Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e," came the call again, plaintively, as the shivering kitty sat on the window sill, wondering why his little mistress had let that new servant sweep him out on such a cold night. On other nights little Marie had carried him down cellar to his nice bed of shavings by the furnace, and there he had slept, all warm, until morning. He did not know that little Marie had hunted for him upstairs and down, and had gone to bed very unhappy because she feared that he might be suffering somewhere out in the cold. He called again: "Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e!" It may have been only a common meauow. It certainly did not sound like any common meaouw to the black kitten's little mistress. She knew that he was calling her, and reproaching her; and as she heard the wind whistling around the corner of the house, and thought of her darling little cat, shivering outside in the cold, she could stand it no longer. She sprang out of her bed and started down the hall. She soon found that she could not go so rapidly; so carefully waving one hand in front of her, with the other she felt her way along until she came to the stairs. She bravely took the first step, and then stopped short, for up and down the hall window something was waving its long black arms. She turned and went scurrying back to her bed and drew the bed clothes over her head. She lay very still for several minutes; but then there came plainly through the blankets, the call, "Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e!" The little voice was full of reproach now. She thought her kitty knew that she had been a coward, and that she was not going to come to him, even when she knew he was suffering in the cold. He called again, again, until little Marie could endure it no longer: "Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e!" "I'll just run past the window," she whispered to herself, and once more crept out of bed, and felt her way along the hall. But at the first stair step she stopped again. She could never, never, never run past that window, and she stood clinging to the newel post and shivering. But "Marie-e-e! Marie-e-e!" came plaintively up stairs. Marie took another step slowly, clinging close to the banister. Her eyes were fastened on the awful window, as step by step she crept down. When she came opposite it, she was afraid no longer; she laughed softly, for she could see that the "waving arms" were the branches of the apple tree. The rest of the stairs were quickly past, and she felt her way on through the library. Once she stopped and kept hold of the back of a big chair for a long time, for just in front of her the floor creaked loudly. But it was only a little further now; and soon, gathering up all her courage, she went forward. She knew just where to find her kitty, for he always came to the same window when he wanted to come in. She drew up the curtain and there he was. In a moment she raised the window, and he sprang into her arms. She put both paws around her neck, and together they went up stairs. She was not afraid now, for the furry little body that rested so lovingly in the hollow of her shoulder, was a comfort, and a protection to her. She could laugh at the waving arms and the creaking floor. Together they cuddled down in the bed, and her kitty sang her a loving song of praise for her courage. Together they fell asleep, and in the morning when Mamma found the little cat's black head close to the sunny curls, and heard the story of his midnight rescue, she wondered that her little girl had not been afraid. "I was awfully afraid, Mamma," said Marie; "but I did it anyhow." "That's what makes heroes," Mamma answered.—Charlotte W. Eastman, in Little Folks.

A Word for the Sparrow.

Why should the English sparrow be considered such a pest? Any one that takes the trouble to study their habits, will see that much that has been said about them is untrue. They are not so quarrelsome as the petted canary, and much less greedy. They are considerate of their fellows, and ready to help them when in trouble. And they are so cheerful and active—always on the alert, no matter how gloomy the day—that a group of the bright-eyed, chattering things is a practical illustration of the beauties of contentment. Sparrows should be protected, not only for the good they do, but for the pleasure they bring even to the slums of great cities, enlivening even the garrets of the sick with their gentle chirrup. They are undoubtedly the scavengers of cities, clearing away waste from every corner, and they have brought soft and loving feelings to the heart of the roughest prisoner, who from his stinted pittance of bread and water will save no small share for the sparrows at his window grating. They are the best of insect destroyers; they have attached themselves to man most confidingly; they are beings with flesh and blood and brains, and most affectionate in their own way to those that love and care for them. Therefore let us care for and protect them in summer as well as in winter. For although the farmers may have good reason to object to their presence about their grain stacks, there are many reasons for encouraging them to thrive in our cities.

An Ostrich Policeman.

On a Florida ostrich farm one of the birds acts as watchman. This ostrich, who has been dubbed Napoleon, patrols the camp, giving at intervals a cry which may be said to mean "All's well." If anything alarms him, he at once communicates it to his companions by a series of yells as he advances to the attack. Napoleon stands nearly ten feet high, and weighs upwards of four hundred pounds. He is a savage bird, of unusual intelligence. At night he is unusually ferocious, and often his keeper is obliged to stand off. To see the keeper force Napoleon back to his pen in the morning, with a large fork, is one of the sights of the ostrich farm. The enormous bird screeches with rage and strikes out with his feet, but all the while slowly giving way. One night the farm hands were awakened by the roars of Napoleon and the agonizing shrieks of a human being. Rushing to the pens, they saw the ostrich chasing a negro. The negro made an effort to get over the fence, when the bird struck him a glancing blow on the thigh, which ripped it open and exposed the bone. For a time it was thought the poor pheasant thief would bleed to death. The fame of this episode has naturally caused the pheasants' quarters to be shunned by other depredators.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Bearing the Ills They Had.

In the Laccadive Islands in the Indian ocean the food of the natives consists almost wholly of palms and fish. When, therefore, a number of rats took to living in the tops of the trees and eating up the young nuts, black ruin seemed to stare the people in the face. They appealed to the Madras government for help, and a small army of cats was sent to the island. Pussy, however, finding fish plentiful, did not see the fun of climbing up trees seventy feet high for food, and so remained below. Then tree snakes were sent to the islanders, who thought the remedy worse than the disease and killed the serpents without delay. But they still complained. So government sent them mongooses, which not only refused to climb the trees but also consumed the natives' fowl. Government next decided to send owls. Here, again, the people objected. In their eyes the birds were "devil birds," that would terrify the bairns and set every old wife prophesying evil. The folk accordingly made up their minds to bear the ills they had rather than fly to others they knew not of, and so as soon as they could, packed cats, owls and mongooses into a boat and rowed them to an uninhabited reef, where the creatures were left to their own sweet wills.

The Captive Thrush.

One day a Lochaber lad caught a thrush and took it home. No cage was to be had, so the bird was placed in a basket with a lid. The boy's mother having told the Rev. Dr. Stewart of the capture, the minister—a naturalist well known throughout the Western Highlands of Scotland—came to see the bird. Whilst they were all talking about the prisoner, the lad spied a similar bird on an elder bush, and Dr. Stewart at once noticed that this was the captive's mate. He persuaded the boy to put the basket outside. This was done, and by-and-by the male bird flew down and began caressing the prisoner in many pretty ways. Then he attacked the basket lid furiously, hoping to peck a hole in it big enough for his consort to escape by. This so touched the boy's mother and even the boy, that the latter agreed to let the captive free. Taking the basket back to the spot where the thrush had been caught, the lid was opened and the bird flew off with a wild scream of joy, its mate joining it in the wood—both thrushes, no doubt, happier far than kings.

Animal Chivalry.

No self-respecting dog will bite a female, except in the extremest need of self-defense; though the female, as a rule, has no scruple whatever about punishing to the full extent of her power, any individual of the opposite sex that happens to be inferior to her in size or strength. So strong is this unwillingness to strike a female that few male hounds will attack a she-wolf, or even follow her trail. Something of the same deference to the gentler sex may be seen among horses. Although a horse will promptly attack any other horse that may interfere with him, either in the field or in harness, he will very seldom attack a mare. Farm horses, which cannot be worked alongside of any other horse on account of their savage tempers, may be safely yoked in double harness with a mare. Mares, on the other hand, will attack their own or the opposite sex without the slightest hesitation whenever they feel disposed, yet I have never seen serious or retaliatory resistance offered by the latter.—Contemporary Review.

Pekin's Unenviable Distinction.

The three chief characteristics of Pekin, the Chinese capital, which most impress the newly arrived visitor are dust, stench and dogs.

To know our ignorance is already a light in our darkness.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☛ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound .... 5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound .... 15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound .... 20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

Cured the Curious Youth.

"Pawing over the unclaimed mail is a favorite amusement among a certain set of idle youths," said a hotel clerk yesterday. "'Any letters for So-and-so?' they will ask, giving an imaginary name, their object being apparently to gratify idle curiosity by studying the superscriptions and reading the postals. Last fall an idiot of that type received a severe lesson here in this house. He made the usual request, giving rather a peculiar name, which he afterward admitted he had thought of on the spur of the moment. By a remarkable coincidence two central office detectives were standing near the desk at the time, and the name he gave was that of a noted crook who was wanted by the police of Chicago very badly.

"Without a word more than was necessary they took the young gentleman by the arm and carried him off to police headquarters. He was so astonished that he was unable to make a coherent explanation and really presented a picture of guilt. His story at headquarters that he had asked for letters under an assumed name was regarded as so improbable that they held him until telegraphic inquiries could be made. Of course it turned out that he was not the Chicago crook, but he got the scare of his life, and you may rest assured that he has dropped that form of amusement from his indulgences."—New York News.

He Wasn't "Soaked."

"When I go over to the old country I am going to get a lot of clothes to bring back with me," said a well known Windsorite, who went abroad recently.

"Oh," said his hearer, "if that is the case, I have a brother who is a tailor in London, and I will give you a letter of introduction and write him telling him to use you right."

In course of time the traveler stepped into the tailor shop in London and presented his letter of introduction. He got a warm handshake from the tailor, who said he had received a letter from his brother telling of the traveler's expected arrival, but could not understand part of the letter. The letter, when produced, read:

"Dear Brother—The bearer, Mr. ——, is from our place and wishes to get a lot of clothes in London. He has all sorts of money. Soak him. Yours affectionately."

The part of the letter that could not be understood was the concluding phrase. The traveler of course understood the Americanism, but managed to keep his face straight while he gave it a favorable construction. He saved the laugh until he could have it on his American friend. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

His Plea For Water.

"If there is anything I dislike," remarked Colonel Stilwell, wiping his mustache with impressive deliberation, "it is a bigoted person. Some of the people at my home in Kentucky came very near taking permanent offense at me, but I held out and finally convinced them."

"What was the discussion about?"

"It was the old controversy. Somebody mentioned water, and Judge Morgan stated his opinion that it was something that ought to be abolished. The major argued for its use in moderation, but the judge wouldn't have it. I was sorry to disagree with the judge, but I stated my arguments and clinched them so that he had to give in. I called his attention to the great achievements which all the world is now engaged in applauding. I recalled to his mind the glories of our naval heroes, the men who are so proud of their country, the men of whom their country is so proud. Then I pointed my finger at the judge and asked him how those naval heroes could have done these glorious deeds if there hadn't been plenty of water for them to sail their ships on."—Washington Star.

Trains, Worry, Disease and Death.

Late trains are a source of annoyance to everybody. The British Medical Journal dwells upon the very serious result produced by them upon the health of travelers. The rush to the station to catch the train which may perchance be punctual; the weary wait on drafty platforms or in stuffy waiting rooms; the dilatory journey—all these, we are told, add seriously to the labor of the day even in the best of times, but when the weather is cold and damp they are still more injurious and in that they are largely responsible for those "colds," as they are called, those conditions of depressed vitality which are the starting points of most of the acute diseases from which men suffer and from which the elderly and the feeble die.

Genuine Courtesy.

Surface manners are like cut flowers stuck in a shallow glass with just enough water to keep them fresh an hour or so; but the courtesy that has its growth in the heart is like the rose-bush in the garden that no inclement season can kill and no dark day force to forego the unfolding of a bud.

Wonderful Development.

Watts—The development of the sense of touch in the blind is something always a wonder to me.

Gotrox—I have it pretty well developed myself. I have got so I can tell a borrower two blocks away.—Indianapolis Journal.

Nomenclature.

"Have you studied any language beside English?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "three—golf, baseball and yachting."—Washington Star.

The man who reaches the railroad station two minutes after time and sees the train steaming out of the other end derives no satisfaction from the proverb, "Better late than never."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

HIS VISIT TO VESUVIUS.

And What He Thought as He Gazed Into the Fiery Pit.

An American who detests sightseeing upon principle loafed for six weeks at Sorrento without stirring in the direction of places most travelers would have thought it criminal to omit. His only dread was the cross questioning of kind friends when he got home. To confess that he had deliberately staid away from all those celebrated spots of interest would bring down no end of scorn and denunciation upon him. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and the American resolved to trust to inspiration to get him out of such possible scrapes. The first person he met after leaving Sorrento was an American woman on the train, and the first thing she wanted to know was if he had climbed Vesuvius.

"I did," said the American without a quiver.

"Oh, tell me all about it!" cried the woman. "How interesting it must have been! My husband never would let me go up, but I'd just love to hear your experience."

The American, having heard the whole story many, many times, plunged into it with much detail. He described the long drive from Naples to the foot of the mountain and the steepness of the inclined railway and the way the women of the party squealed and all the rest of it. From time to time the woman interrupted with some searching question, but so well did he know his lines that never once did she catch him napping. At last, after a realistic account of how, after leaving the train he had plunged his way on foot through the hot, powdery lava to the crater's very edge, the American paused for breath.

"And what," asked the woman, "were your sensations as you gazed down into that fiery pit?"

"Madam," said the American, "I thought of the fate that awaited all liars."—New York Sun.

DANGEROUS MAN EATERS.

The African Crocodile Is a Swift, Silent and Fatal Foe.

"The most dangerous foes we have to meet on the Kongo," says Stanley, "are the crocodile, the hippopotamus and the buffalo. On my last visit to the Kongo three of my men were killed by crocodiles, one by a hippopotamus and one by a buffalo. There are herds of hippopotamuses along the Kongo and its tributaries and thousands of crocodiles. The latter are the worst foes, because they are so silent and so swift. You see a man bathing in the river. He is standing near the shore, laughing at you perhaps, laughing in the keen enjoyment of his bath. Suddenly he falls over, and you see him no more. A crocodile has approached unseen, has struck him a blow with its tail and seized him instantly.

"Or it may be that the man is swimming. He is totally unconscious of danger. There is nothing to stir a tremor of apprehension, but there in deep water, under the shadow of that rock or hidden beneath the shelter of the trees yonder, is a huge crocodile. It has spotted the swimmer and is watching its opportunity. The swimmer approaches. He is within striking distance. Stealthily, silently, unperceived, the creature makes for its prey. The man knows nothing until he is seized by the leg and dragged under, and he knows no more. A bubble or two indicate the place where he has gone down, and that is all."

One of Harrison's Jokes.

"Benjamin Harrison once played a mean trick on me at Miami university," said William P. Fishback. "We boarded with a widow in Oxford, and there came to be a discontent among the boys about the food not being sufficiently generous in supply. A meeting was held in Harrison's room to arrange a formal protest. Lots were cast as to who should present the case at the breakfast table. The ballot box was stuffed, and I was elected. I spoke at the breakfast table and stated that the boys objected to paying so much for so scant a menu. I expected to be supported by the others.

"Benjamin Harrison spoke and, to my dismay, said: 'We don't know how. Mr. Fishback has been living at home—he may have been a pampered son of luxury—but, as for the rest of us, we have no complaint to make.'

"And that disposition of fun and humor never left Benjamin Harrison."

Warmth of Birds' Blood.

The blood of birds offers some data for thought not found in the blood of any other class of animals. The blood corpuscles are shaped differently, being oval instead of round. But this is not the difference to which I refer. Birds' blood is several degrees warmer than that of other animals. To man such a temperature of the blood as birds possess would be a fever. This high temperature causes molecular changes in the tissues and brain to take place more rapidly, which would cause the consumption of more food, and brain activity would be more intense, so that for the same amount of work a smaller brain would meet all the requirements, which at a lower temperature would require one of greater size.—Phrenological Journal.

Where Genius Comes In.

Grimes—Do you think it indicates a high degree of intellectuality to be able to write poetry?

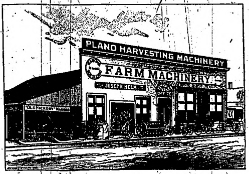
Rawson—Not at all. Almost anybody can write poetry. It requires brains to get it published.—Boston Transcript.

The Disappointed One.

A severe and elderly woman passed by with one of her kind. We caught only this fragment: "It seems to me some persons are born just to get the first reading of new books at the Athenæum."—Boston Journal.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.



Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Bicycles, Wind Mills, Pumps, Plows, Drills, Seeders, Harrows, Fanning Mills. Etc.

Our Superior Double Disk Drill

Is simply beyond comparison. It is the only successful Disk Drill on the market to-day. Over one hundred in use in Red Lake and Polk counties.

☞ See testimonials and names of farmers, who are using them, at my office.

Yours to please,

JOSEPH HELM.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The House military committee has endorsed two pet schemes of the administration to provide promotion for favorites—that to give the adjutant general of the army the rank, pay and allowance of major-general, which will be in the nature of a reward to Gen. Corbin for his subserviency to Alger, and his underhand attacks upon Gen. Miles, his superior officer; and that authorizing the President to select a retired brigadier general for promotion to major general, which is intended to give Gen. Shafter the difference between the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general and a major general, retired, as a reward for the Cuban campaign, the greater part of which he spent lying in a hammock. "Funny" old world! eh?

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

ROCKSBURY.

(Too late for last week.)

A wedding took place at the residence of the Wickstrom family. Otilia Wickstrom being married to Isadore Englund from River Falls township last Wednesday. Many were the guests and many were the presents.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Soderberg by Valhall society members last Sunday afternoon. A real nice time was enjoyed by all present.

A little girl out at Gilbert Skjervas on the fraction died of diphtheria last week.

H. O. Rod has sold a forty acre tract of land on section 16 to Rasmus Oen. Consideration unknown.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

Unpublished anecdotes of Henry Ward Beecher are rare, and the two pages of the March Ladies' Home Journal devoted to them are worthily filled. "College Girls' Larks and Pranks too, are sparkling with fun, revealing the American girl's love of a partical joke. Edward Bok's editorial will command widespread attention. It shows by accurate statistics that women have been tried and found wanting in business, and are fast being barred from competing with men in commercial pursuits. Molly Donahue is presented by the author of "Mr. Dooly" as a literary light, and "The Autobiography of a Girl" and "The Theatre and Its People" are continued; "Her Boston Experiences" and "Edith and I in Paris" are concluded. Easter is anticipated by a solo and an anthem. The latest styles are shown in hats, gowns and women's attire generally. Howard Chandler Christy's drawing, "The American Girl at Church," and A. B. Frost's picture, "The Country Store as a Social Centre," are notable art features. Scarcely less interesting are the pictures of "In California Gardens," admirably reproduced. The practical, helpful features of the March Journal are numerous and possessed of exceptional interest—every one of its forty eight pages offering something worth while. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment and Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Red Lake. } Special Term, February 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff of St. Hilaire representing among other things, that Fredrich Eikhoff late of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1898, at St. Hilaire died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 19th day of March A. D. 1900, at two o'clock p. m. at Red Lake Falls in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said County.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of February A. D. 1900.

By the Court,

[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

29-32

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

Subscribe for the Spectator.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hogquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO

HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO,
(*Patent Attorneys,*)

Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

GEO. BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey STANDS GUARD against attacks upon health. It is used in leading hospitals and recommended by doctors every where as a pure, worthy stimulant.

Druggists and Dealers Sell it.

Sold by GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Why does the boy hate the beer?

He doesn't—he loves it because it is Hamm's delicious brew. It is the medicine his kind aunty has mixed in it that he dislikes. Never mind he is to have a drink of the pure article afterwards to take the bad taste away.

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

Drink a beer you know is pure.

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 oo St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

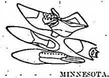
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900. NUMBER 33.

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1899.

PREPARED BY

ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

Office of County Auditor,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
February 19th, 1900.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the County for the past year and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, January 1st, 1900, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assets and other means to discharge the same

Very respectfully,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending December 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury January 1st, 1899	8181 22	
State apportionment to schools	9067 29	
Principal and interest on School lands	1441 19	
Tax of current year collected	43,37 89	
Tax of former years (1897) collected	7140 30	
Interest, Penalties and costs on taxes	2255 37	
Private redemptions	449 47	
Fines Justice court C L Taylor	25 00	
Fines Justice court K O Glgstad	5 00	
Fees for hunters' licenses	5 00	
Fees for auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
State of Minnesota refundment of wolf bounties paid	443 04	
State of Minnesota refundment of fire warden's services	6 27	
Joseph Perrault clerk of court, jury fees	9 00	
Horowitz Bros rent of court room	12 00	
D S B Johnston Land Mtg Co filing appointment of C N Bourdon agent	2 35	
J K Hannay & Co for Red Lake County funding bonds	20500 00	
Todd County Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter, paupers, to Eagle Bend	83 38	
Big Stone county Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Hanson and children, paupers, to Ortonville	63 90	
First State Bank of R L Falls int on dep of Co funds	225 28	
" T R Falls " " "	119 40	
Merchants S " R L Falls " " "	60 69	
Bank of St. Hilaire " " "	9 52	
Total receipts		91412 63

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer, Int and Principal on school lands	1385 31	
State taxes	3337 98	
Seed grain loan of 1897 collections	31 80	
Principal and interest on school district loans	1729 30	
Interest on R R bonds	150 00	
To city, village and town treasurers	12615 81	
To school district treasurers	28149 01	
Orders and warrants on county revenue fund	33432 27	
" " " poor "	1832 80	
" " " road & bridge "	476 27	
" " " Bond & int "	986 07	
" " " Incidental Exp "	219 76	
Warrants on private redemption fund	258 57	
Refunding orders	18 87	
Total disbursements		81943 82

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1st, 1900.

To the credit of the following funds:

Current tax collections (undistributed)	6385 41	
Tax collections of former years (undistributed)	1491 19	
Interest, penalty and costs	640 17	
State of Minnesota	5 00	
Current school fund	19 57	
Public land	241 20	
County Poor	359 74	
" Road and bridge	733 74	
Private Redemption	190 90	
Town funds	1741 73	
School district funds	1058 22	
Total	13396 87	

Less the following funds overdrawn:

County Revenue	3822 32		
" Bond and Interest	14 01		
" Incidental Expense	91 73		
		3928 06	
			9468 81
			91412 63

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections, state revenue and state school	3339 22	
Hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
Total receipts		3344 22

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	3337 98	
Refundments	1 24	
Balance on hand	5 00	
		3344 22
Balance brought down	5 00	

SEED GRAIN LOAN OF 1897 FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2 1899	31 80	
		31 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid State treasurer	31 80	
		31 80

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	185 32	
Collections of Interest and penalties on school lands	1441 19	
Total receipts		1626 51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	1385 31	
Credit Balance	241 20	
		1626 51
Balance brought down	241 20	

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 1st 1899	5327 44	
Collections to Jan 1st 1900	50879 69	
Total receipts		56207 13

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to

State of Minnesota	3339 22	
County revenue	5512 40	
" poor	2161 95	
" bond and interest	972 42	
" road and bridge	1102 21	
Towns, cities and villages	14139 60	
School districts	21102 73	
Balance not distributed	7876 60	
Total disbursements		56207 13
Balance brought down	7876 60	

INTEREST, PENALTY AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2, 1899	534 03	
Collections to Jan 2, 1900	2255 37	
Total receipts		2789 40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to county revenue fund	2148 27	
Refundments	[illegible]	
Balance in fund	640 17	
		2789 40
Balance brought down	640 17	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance Jan 2 1899	630 17	
State apportionment	9067 29	
One mill tax collected in unorganized territory	12 47	
Fines	30 00	
Total receipts		9739 93

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to School districts	9720 36	
Credit balance	19 57	
Total disbursements		9739 93
Balance brought down	19 57	

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to January 2 1900	449 47	
Total receipts		449 47

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid G C Muntel for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	81 16	
" Wm Findelsen	5 65	
" E J Hodgson	8 19	
" Chas D Matteson	27 68	
" Fred E French	24 72	
" Colonial and U S Mortgage Co.	14 61	
" E Perrault	96 75	
Credit balance	190 90	
		449 47
Balance brought down	190 90	

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections to Jan. 2, 1900	972 42	
Overdraft	14 01	
Total receipts		986 43

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid L C Simons Interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	306 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	300 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	300 00	
" Refunding orders	36	
" Orders issued prior to Jan 2nd 1899	80 07	
Total disbursements		986 43

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND

RECEIPTS:

Amount transferred from county revenue fund	150 00	
Overdraft	91 73	
Total receipts		241 73

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid O T Tandberg county treasurer, Postage freight and express for county officers	219 76	
Overdraft Jan 2, 1899	21 97	
Total disbursements		241 73

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	544 01	
Tax collections to Jany 2d, 1900	5512 40	
Interest, penalty and costs to Jany 2d, 1900	2148 27	
Auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
Jury fees	9 00	
State of Minnesota, refundment of fire warden's fees	6 27	
" " wolf bounties	443 04	
Rent of court room	12 00	
Filing appointment of C N Bourdon, agent	2 35	
Refundment from Todd Co, Minnesota	75 86	
" Big Stone Co,	63 90	
Red Lake county funding bonds	20500 00	
Interest on deposits of county funds	424 88	
Overdraft	3822 32	
Total		33584 40

DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER ITEMIZED SCHEDULE FOLLOWING.

Co commissioners' per diem and mileage	550 20	
Board of equalization	90 40	
Salaries of county officers	5271 55	
Petit jurors per diem and mileage	664 20	
Grand " "	329 60	
Witness fees "	205 84	
Sheriff's and deputies	338 82	
Clerks and stenographers	335 27	
Miscellaneous court expenses	119 50	
Boarding prisoners	114 71	
Justice' court expenses	291 43	
Cost inquisitions	109 01	
Feeble minded and insane	181 86	
Interest on orders and warrants paid	1492 53	
Paid towns and clerks for reporting births and deaths	92 00	
Printing and advertising	2129 50	
Official fees	1513 50	
Books and stationery	974 08	
Fire warden's services	24 75	
Wolf bounties	702 00	
Election returns and canvassing boards	68 30	
Light, fuel and repairs for court house	148 56	
Miscellaneous expenses	1328 39	
Refunding orders	2 13	
Transferred to incidental expense fund	150 00	
Paid orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	16330 87	
Total disbursements		33584 40

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sutor	Commissioner 1st district	per diem	72 00		
"	" "	mileage	23 20	95 20	
Wm C L Demann	" 2nd "	per diem	84 00		
"	" "	mileage	16 90	100 90	
Ole J Johnson	" 3rd district	per diem	78 00		
"	" "	mileage	40 50	118 50	
K M Hansen	" 4th "	per diem	90 00		
"	" "	mileage	41 00	131 00	
J B Hebert	" 5th "	per diem	66 00		
"	" "	mileage	38 60	104 60	
					550 20

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sutor per diem	15 00		
" mileage	2 00	17 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00		
" mileage	1 40	16 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00	19 00	
K M Hansen per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00	19 00	
J B Hebert per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00	19 00	
			90 40

Salaries of County Officers.

W T Mullarky auditor's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	19 00	
Adam Zeh auditor's salary	1191 31	
M A Hatten Balance treasurer's salary 1898	578 93	
O T Tandberg treasurer's salary	1080 00	
Frank Jeffers superintendent of schools	800 00	
Chas E Boughton county attorney's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	3 75	
Van R Brown county attorney's salary	536 71	
L C Simons Judge of Probate salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	4 58	
J T Knight judge of Probate salary	513 91	
J E Ford salary as deputy co auditor	267 21	
J O Gjerberg salary as janitor	276 16	
		5271 55

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES.

Petit Jurors' Fees, February term 1899.

Wm Demann Sr	1 day 14 miles		3 40	
Joseph Bergeron	1 " 56 "		7 60	
P A Erickson	1 " 28 "		4 80	
Ole Arneson	3 " 60 "		12 00	
Thomas Glenn	3 " 16 "		7 60	
Albert Lachapelle	3 " 2 "		6 20	
Thos Hennessy	3 " 16 "		7 60	
Louis Alstadt	3 " 6 "		6 60	
Gilbert Haave	3 " 41 "		10 10	
A J Hemstad	3 " 22 "		8 20	
Remi Lafaive	3 " 20 "		8 00	
Ben Anderson	3 " 50 "		11 00	
Hans R Kolseth	3 " 40 "		10 00	
A B Odegaard	3 " 32 "		9 20	
P K Olson	4 " 2 "		8 20	
Adolph Plante	4 " 56 "		13 60	
Joseph Belair	4 " 41 "		12 10	
Ed Jeffers	3 " 2 "		6 20	
Peter Hance	4 " 50 "		13 00	
Dan Latendresse	3 " 2 "		6 20	
C W Mead	4 " 2 "		8 20	
Wm Sorsollel	4 " 21 "		10 10	
John Cachance	4 " 2 "		8 20	
T N Nolan	4 " 21 "		10 10	
Fred Krueger	4 " 2 "		8 20	
Christ Porter	4 " 40 "		12 00	
Moses Belair	3 " 2 "		6 20	
John Demerais	4 " 6 "		8 60	
K O Glgstad	4 " 24 "		10 40	
S W Blean	3 " 14 "		7 40	
John Beaudry	3 " 18 "		7 80	
Joseph Romick	4 " 28 "		10 80	
Frank LaBissoniere	3 " 1 "		6 20	
				286 80

October Term.

Calix Bray	1 " 24 "	4 40	
C E Pordy	5 " 44 "	14 40	
Peter Engelstad	7 " 68 "	20 80	
John L Flake	9 " 50 "	23 00	
Ole Opperud	8 " 50 "	21 00	
Knute Steen	8 " 30 "	19 00	
John Lachance	8 " 4 "	16 40	
Xavier Sauve	7 " 36 "	17 60	
Wm Scharper	7 " 16 "	15 60	
Joseph Gray	7 " 16 "	15 60	
A Robillard	7 " 32 "	17 20	
Hdaige Baril	7 " 12 "	15 20	
George Stahl	7 " 36 "	17 60	
Evangelist Quesnelle	7 " 24 "	16 40	
Arthur Lizee	7 " 44 "	18 40	
Alex A Sweaas	7 " 80 "	22 00	
Edonor Perusse	7 " 30 "	17 00	
Sam Luxenburger	7 " 20 "	16 00	
M Delorme	7 " 32 "	17 20	
Nels Benoit	8 " 30 "	19 00	
Solin Perrault	8 " 2 "	16 20	
L A Kaufer	9 " 2 "	18 20	
			377 40
Total petit jurors' fees			664 20

Grand Jurors' fees Oct. term District court

Charles Demann	1 day 14 miles	3 40	
Peter Swenson	1 " 34 "	5 40	
L P Stranahan	5 " 40 "	14 00	
Andrew Swanson	6 " 18 "	13 80	
Levi Mayhew	6 " 12 "	13 20	
Peter Dalnard	6 " 40 "	16 00	
Wm Krumm	6 " 40 "	16 00	
Nels K Anderson	6 " 34 "	15 40	
Sam Leppert	6 " 20 "	14 00	
Joseph Brohman	6 " 48 "	16 80	
August Krause	6 " 40 "	16 00	
John T Carlson	6 " 60 "	18 00	
Michel Quesnelle	5 " 14 "	11 40	
Martin Johnson	6 " 28 "	14 80	
Peter Anderson	6 " 40 "	16 00	
P T Satre	6 " 40 "	16 00	
Ovila Gock	6 " 24 "	14 40	
Nels Berg	6 " 40 "	16 00	
Ole J Tweet	6 " 64 "	18 40	
Carl Johnson	6 " 24 "	14 40	
Lewis Weiss	6 " 20 "	14 00	
Andrew Clement	6 " 14 "	13 40	
A A Wassen	6 " 40 "	16 00	
			329 60
Total jurors' fees			993 80

WITNESS FEES.

February term.

James P Farr	State vs Hensel	2 days 40 miles	4 40	
C A McDonald	" "	2 " 40 "	4 40	
P S Dalnard	" Brown	1 " 240 "	15 40	
Albert LaBree	" Hensel	2 " 40 "	4 40	
Dr H Grundy	" "	2 " 40 "	4 40	
John Mostrom	" Doyle	3 " 44 "	5 64	
Albert Wanstedt	" "	3 " 44 "	5 64	
August Wanstadt	" "	3 " 44 "	5 64	
Alfred Ethier	" "	1 " 50 "	4 00	
Jean Payment	" "	1 " 50 "	4 00	
Edward Juneau	" "	1 " 50 "	4 00	
John Dempsey	" "	1 " 2 "	1 12	
A P Toupin	" "	1 " 2 "	1 12	
				64 16

October Term.

Dennis Lizotte	Grand Jury	1 day 26 miles	2 56	
Joseph Belair	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
Steve Ford	"	1 " 6 "	1 36	
J W Anderson	"	1 " 21 "	2 44	
Jesse Doane	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
Nels Swanson	"	3 " 44 "	3 64	
Ed Hamry	"	2 " 2 "	2 12	
Mary Belland	"	1 " 41 "	3 64	
Fred Krueger	"	2 " 8 "	2 48	
John Sargent	"	1 " 44 "	3 64	
Abe Galla	"	1 " 44 "	3 64	
Milton Converse	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
H Sarasin	"	2 " 2 "	2 12	
Ed Brouillette	"	2 " 2 "	2 12	
C C Jackson	"	1 " 40 "	3 40	
Thos Bentson	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
Sheldon Hardenbrook	"	1 " 40 "	3 40	
Chas Erickson	"	1 " 40 "	3 40	
J T Knight	"	2 " 2 "	2 12	
O F Post	"	1 " 21 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	"	1 " 24 "	2 44	
S J Girardin	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
A J Lachapelle	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
Wm Findelsen	"	3 " 6 "	3 36	
Matt Coad	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
Dan Latendresse	"	1 " 2 "	1 12	
John Kellenheim	"	2 " 4 "	2 20	
Dr McEachran	State vs Champou	1 " 70 "	10 20	
Nels Swanson	" "	1 " 44 "	3 64	
Mary Belland	" "	1 " 44 "	3 64	
O F Post	" McAndress	1 " 24 "	2 44	
I Dahlen	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
J L Johnson	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
Chas Fellman	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
J W Anderson	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
P S Dalnard	" "	1 " 40 "	3 40	
Carl Johnson	" "	1 " 21 "	2 44	
Jas A Mead	" Fred Ely	1 " 600 "	27 00	
Louis Doucet	" Champou	2 " 44 "	4 64	
				141 68
Total witness fees				205 84

Sheriffs and Deputies.

Moses Verboncour court bailiff Feb. term 4 days	12 00	
Joseph Belair " " " 3 "	9 00	
Fred Cyr " " " 5 "	15 00	
John Kivel " " " 7 "	21 00	
Charles Sampson serving subpoena on George Grundy and drawing and summoning Petit Jury February term	48 63	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees February term, conveying prisoners to and from Crookston	106 17	
E I Brouillet Special deputy sheriff 1 day Oct term	3 00	
Nels Holberg " " 6 " "	18 00	
Thos Belair " " 4 " "	12 00	
John Kivel Court bailiff 9 " "	27 00	
Joseph Duchamp " 9 " "	27 00	
Fred Cyr Special deputy Sheriff 9 " "	27 00	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees 11 " "	33 00	
		358 82

Clerks and Stenographers.

Joseph Perrault clerk's fees and drawing Petit jury February term	6 75	
Joseph Perrault clerks fees February term 6 days	18 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 7 "	21 00	
Joseph Perrault " October " 11 "	33 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 11 "	33 00	
B A Strawbridge court stenog. fees Feb. " 5 "	50 00	
Chas M Lohn " salary May to Dec inclusive	142 32	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Brown	2 75	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Doyle	12 00	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Hensel	5 45	
Joseph Perrault miscellaneous court fees	11 00	
		335 27

Miscellaneous District court Expenses.

Joseph Borgeron Petit Juror Feb term 1898 1 day 56 miles	7 60
Louis Alstadt interpreter " " 1899 1 " 2 "	1 10
F A Grady attys fees for defendant state vs Doyle	10 00
B A Strawbridge Stenographer's fees, transcript case of Sortedahl vs bd of co commissioners of Red Lake co.	5 40
J L Cossette Talesman 1 day Oct term	2 60
H Latendresse " 1 " 2 miles	2 20
Fred Krueger " 1 " 2 "	2 20

Moses Verboncoeur " 2 " "	4 00	
Napoleon Miller " 1 " "	2 00	
Fred Borchers " 1 " "	2 00	
F A Grady attys fees for defendant state vs Fred Ely	10 00	
H W Lee " " " Champoux	15 00	
C L Taylor justice fees drawing jurors February term	3 00	
A P Toupin " " " " October "	3 00	
Martin O'Brien Special co atty state vs Brown	50 00	
		110 50
Total district court expenses		2012 63

Boarding Prisoners.

Polk County month of November 1898	13 40	
Fred Krueger " " 1898	4 00	
Polk County " December 1898	32 60	
" " Jan. & Feb. 1899	40 47	
Joseph Belair 4 days in February 1899	3 50	
Polk County 7 " March 1899	4 07	
" 22 "	15 02	
		114 71

JUSTICE COURT.

Justice Fees.

A P Toupin	state vs Romeo Ducharme	6 80	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	13 95	
"	" Henry Jelmer	22 35	
S T Johnson	" Gilbert Eugene	3 25	
"	" Ed Miller	4 55	
H E Mussey	" Al Frayne	3 15	
C L Taylor	" Emil Just	11 30	
"	" Chas Christianson	1 45	
"	" Henry Jelmer	3 35	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	2 25	
"	" John Doe	1 00	
K O Gigstad	" Strols	9 65	
Total			82 85

Witness fees

A J Lachapelle	state vs Romaine Ducharme	1 12	
Theo Pichette	" "	1 12	
Peter K Olson	" "	1 12	
George Brunelle	" "	1 12	
Mrs Levi Broullet	" Ely	1 12	
Eugene Robillard	" "	1 12	
Martin Evenson	" Ed Miller	1 12	
John Coonery	" "	1 12	
Julius Bashier	" "	1 12	
Charles Helm	" "	1 12	
Henry Mosseau	" Frank Strols	2 24	
Wm Lonsdale	" "	1 12	
Fred Lemay	" "	1 12	
Adolph White	" Henry Jelmer	2 12	
Total			17 80

Sheriff's and Constable fees.

Geo G Williams	state vs Gilbert Eugene	18 24	
Wm Benzie	" Al Frayne	12 07	
Fred Cyr constable fees and expense conveying prisoner to Red Wing	state vs Romain Ducharme	70 20	
Charles Sampson	" Emil Just	14 25	
W D Culver	" Ed Miller	11 85	
Charles Sampson	" Chas Christianson	12 00	
"	" Fred Ely	15 50	
"	" Armstrong	6 65	
Chas Fellman	" Strols	14 10	
Total			178 76

Jury Fees.

Willie Olson	state vs Frank Strols	1 12	
Fred Case	" "	1 12	
W A Case	" "	1 12	
J J Soll	" "	1 12	
Aug Amundson	" "	1 12	
H A Johnson	" "	1 12	
			6 72

Miscellaneous Justice Court Expenses.

John C Mathews court commissioner's fees state vs Emil Just	6 30	
Joseph Belair interpreter's fees state vs Emil Just	2 00	
		8 30
Total justice court costs		294 43

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Fred Eikhoff.

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	14 50	
Dr Henry Francis medical witness fees	6 20	
Christ Hall witness fees	1 12	
A H Wongant "	1 12	
L N Nolan "	1 12	
		24 06

Case of G Gilbertson

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	24 60	
Lars Backe juror's fees	1 12	
Joseph Jerome "	1 12	
G G Williams "	1 12	
P S Dalnard "	1 12	
W T Mullarky "	1 12	
W C Smiley "	1 12	
Dr Henry Grundy medical witness fees	6 20	
Dr Henry Francis "	12 20	
Wm Benzie witness fees	1 12	
Carl Kretzschmar "	1 12	
Fred Holzknecht "	1 12	
P O Bergh "	1 12	
Philip Zeh "	1 12	
Albert LaBree "	1 12	
Gina Gilbertson "	1 12	
		57 56

Case of Lawrence Cunningham.

Joseph Belair Coroner's fees	18 95	
Dr Henry Francis med witness fees	6 20	
James Cunningham "	1 12	
Samuel Grosland "	1 12	
		27 39
Total costs inquisitions		109 01

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of A A Mossestad.

Dr I Lemieux examination fee and report	3 30	
" N M Watson " "	3 30	
Olof Larson witness fees and mileage	7 53	
Ole E Runnigen " " "	7 53	
Charles Sampson conveying to asylum and expenses	44 03	
		65 69

Case of Ralph Swanson.

J B Hebert conveying to school for feeble minded at Faribault and expenses	47 20	
A C Rogers supt. expenses of Ralph Swanson at school for feeble minded 1 year	30 00	
		77 20

Case of Gustav Lorontzen.

Dr I Lemieux examination fee and making report	3 30	
Axel Kron witness fees and mileage	2 92	
Olaus Lorantzen " "	2 92	
W A Schreiter juror's fees and making report	3 30	
E A Moran fees, expense, and R R fare conveying to asylum at Fergus Falls	29 53	
		41 97
Total,		184 86

INTEREST ON COUNTY REVENUE ORDERS AND WARRANTS.

H B Kaufer	27 33
Frank Ives	1 08
O L Dobner	37 23
S A Swanson	96
J C Dahl	31
Hans Langseth	33
Lena Baaken	7 40
Dan Patterson	66
E M Hoff	3 22
N M Watson	1 92
W T Mullarky	64 90
Geo West	12 50
W J Love	10 42
First State Bank, Red Lake Falls	262 96
L C Simons	181 65
B A Strawbridge	33 91
Ovide Moreau	09
James Sutor	23
John Witz	1 18
Thos Glenn	19
Joseph Perrault	3 16
Joseph Pigeon	26
W A Schreiter	1 04
J B O'Brien	5 24
H H Zalser	34
Geo Dupont	12

McGill Warner Co	82	
R Fortier	1 98	
John A Duffy	4 86	
Edward E Havick	40	
L Ellington	81 85	
Frank E Hunt	4 61	
Fred Borchers	64 62	
Wm Findelsen	8 40	
J W Wheeler	2 57	
Dr I Lemieux	06	
W P Johnston	90 97	
N P Nelson	18	
Thos Lawrence	17 59	
P E Smidesang	10	
Paul Schaenauer	1 63	
Theo LaBissoniere	20 23	
Olof Larson	10	
J K Hannay	12 22	
M Skala	2 10	
Bank of St. Hilaire	5 01	
Napoleon Delage	62	
Peter Nimesgern	3 35	
H M Kaus	5 97	
John B Hebert	17	
Knud Kvandl	95	
Rasmus Oen	80	
Jas Brady	1 79	
K M Hansen	10 93	
Peder O Mykleby	08	
Alex Elmslie	5 09	
Joseph Dupont	05	
C E Boughton	69 57	
P A Erickson	16	
Citizens Bank of Mankato	8 11	
E G Valentine	85	
E A Anderson	08	
Maymo McNerthney	09	
John Schonauer	47	
Hdalge Baril	18	
Louis Falardeau	09	
A D Stephens	138 73	
A P Toupin	16	
Chas Demann	08	
Nels Holberg	08	
M O Sortedahl	37	
J T Knight	21	
Wm Scharper	67	
P M Olson	04	
J K Hannay & Co	2 65	
P A Eckstrom	05	
Anton Erickson	33	
Merchants State Bank Red Lake Falls	202 06	
R A Lawrence & Co	75	
Chas M Lohn	1 31	
J E Ford	1 49	
Pioneer Press Co	3 25	
P H Kirwan	2 20	
Frank Jeffers	1 50	
H B Laplante	15	
O T Taudberg	8 68	
Ed Aubol	08	
W A Sorsollel	07	
L A Kaufer	06	
		1492 53

PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR REPORTING BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

O Larson	town of Numedal	1 25	
H D Baardson	" Norden	3 75	
C E Purdy	" North	1 50	
A Nelson	" Bray	1 25	
N K Anderson	" Sanders	2 25	
F T Satre	" Rocksbury	6 75	
P Englestad	"	25	
Gust Naplin	" Polk Centre	50	
O T Romsos	"		
P A Eckstrom	" Black River	2 50	
L R Bramsness	" River Falls	1 25	
O J Johnson	" Wyandotte	2 50	
A D Berry	" Louisville	3 50	
I Baril	" Red Lake Falls	[illegible] 00	
A Patnaude	" Gervais	1 25	
C E Asp	" Emardville	4 00	
Olof Tande	" Garnes	2 75	
J B Demerais	" Lake Pleasant	5 50	
M Ducharme	"	50	
Geo Dupont	" Terrebonne	3 50	
J B Hebert	" Poplar River	4 75	
Samuel Gibeau	"	4 00	
Lars Backe	city of Thief River Falls	6 00	
I Lemieux	" Red Lake Falls	11 25	
		16 25	
			92 00

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Phil A Kaufer,	printing official ballots	$ 75 75	
" "	legal notices and commissioners' proceedings	169 10	
" "	bids for wood and printing	4 50	
Ives & Soll,	publishing delinquent tax list	1074 00	
" "	commissioners' proceedings	236 25	
" "	financial statement, 1898	455 30	
" "	legal notices	35 70	
" "	proceedings board of equalization	46 50	
St Paul Globe,	notice of sale of Red Lake Co. bonds	32 40	
	Total		2129 50

OFFICIAL FEES.

Samuel Gibeau,	recording bonds, oaths and certificates of election county officers	$ 17 00	
" "	recording town officers' bonds	12 10	
" "	" treas. "	10 00	
" "	" official bonds	3 50	
" "	making list of mortgages for assessor and comparing townsite plats	31 00	
Joseph Perrault,	clerk's fees Feb'y term district court, filing bonds, oaths, etc	50 00	
" "	filing and recording town officers' bonds, etc.	20 75	
" "	clerk's fees delinquent tax sale	1350 00	
Wm C L Demann,	2 days board of audit	6 00	
Adam Zeh,	" "	6 00	
Joseph Perrault,	" "	3 00	
S A Swanson,	recording certificates and oaths of county officers	4 25	
	Total		1513 50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Geo D Barnard & Co,	books and blanks for county officers	$168 98	
" "	case ink	9 00	
" "	tax tickler	25 00	
Free Press Printing Co,	blanks, tax receipts, tie and reversible envelopes, asst. books, order and warrant books	224 18	
" "	blanks for superintendent of schools	70	
Pioneer Press Co.	wolf bounty and other blanks	23 50	
" "	books for treasurer and register of deeds	6 50	
" "	dater and stamps for auditor	1 00	
" "	estray record and blanks	7 10	
" "	two general index deeds	39 50	
" "	blanks for auditor and register of deeds	13 30	
" "	auditor and treasurer's register of daily collections and payments	34 00	
" "	tax calculating machine and blanks for county officers	63 38	
Grand Forks Herald,	tax receipts, pencils and stamps for treasurer	20 30	
Walter S Booth & Son,	blanks for clerk of court	6 20	
R A Lawrence & Co,	binding townsite plats	37 50	
Samuel Gibeau,	blank book and stationery for register of deeds	1 47	
Courier Pub Co,	stationery for county officers and court calendars	202 52	
Red Lake Falls Gazette,	stationery for county officers	5 25	
Ovide Emard,	legal cap paper for coroner	50	
Brown, Treacy & Co,	printing county bonds	17 50	
Adam Zeh.	duplicator, stamps and pads	4 70	
	Total		974 08

FIRE WARDENS.

W Olson,	$ 50	
Ole Towe,	1 50	
Ole L Runnigen,	75	
Halvor Johnson,	3 00	
Joseph A Duchamp,	75	
M Orvick,	50	
Albert Griffiths	75	
Olof Towe,	1 00	
Christ Bugge	75	
Ingeborg Bugge,	50	
Magnus Winberg,	2 00	
A Orvick,	75	
John Powers,	3 00	
Joseph Pigeon,	3 00	
Joseph Dupont,	2 00	
C P Swanson,	3 00	
Andrew Johnson,	1 00	
Total		24 75

WOLF BOUNTIES.

John Sande,	$20 00
C G Gerlach,	5 00
Oner Bruneau,	25 00
Joseph Gaudette,	2 00
Fremont Randall,	5 00
Hedry Gerlach,	5 00
Peter Ethier,	15 00
Alfred Ethier,	10 00
Willie Montreuil,	25 00
Henry Cyr,	50 00
R O Linstad,	5 00
Alfred J Waldal,	5 00
Henry Lemieux,	5 00
Charley Englund,	10 00
K R Killand,	5 00
Olaus Omoth,	3 00
Charley Lender,	5 00
Halvor Rodegaard,	5 00
John Hogen,	10 00
Ed Whaley,	20 00
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00
Geo G Grovom,	5 00
Lars G Netteland,	5 00
Wm Bruneau,	12 00
Louis Halvorson,	5 00
G A Konekson,	10 00
Knut Steen,	5 00
August Peterson,	37 00
Charles Clark,	20 00
Herman Wolf,	5 00
Earl Ford,	5 00
Mikkel L Kjos	15 00
Fred Turnquist,	5 00
F Hanson,	5 00

Joseph Perras,	5 00	
George Madden,	30 00	
Mike Madden,	30 00	
Casper Falk,	40 00	
Peter Hood,	10 00	
William Yonke,	5 00	
Joseph Juneau,	5 00	
John A Dahl,	5 00	
Joseph Falardeau,	10 00	
John Forstad,	5 00	
J W McGinty,	10 00	
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00	
Philimo Bruneau,	5 00	
Regis Ethier,	10 00	
S H Wilson,	10 00	
Jonas La Bree,	5 00	
Isidore Audette,	5 00	
Christ Sandmoen,	10 00	
Frank Ault,	5 00	
Albert Brennan,	5 00	
Halvor Hanson,	5 00	
A T Beauchene,	5 00	
Henry Ethier,	5 00	
Otto Ammundsen,	5 00	
Napoleon Poulin,	7 00	
Eugene Jubinville,	7 00	
Alex Rose,	15 00	
Hans J Peterson,	7 00	
August Demoney,	7 00	
Arthur Brunelle,	5 00	
Laurent Gagne,	14 00	
Fred Edenhalen,	5 00	
James Rogers,	7 00	
Ole Mathson,	5 00	
Philias Provincial,	5 00	
Alfred Thoreson,	3 00	
Erick Erickson,	3 00	
P M Olson,	5 00	
John Luxenberger,	5 00	
John Jenkins,	5 00	
Albert Griffiths,	10 00	
Antoine Lizotte,	10 00	
Gunder Hazen,	5 00	
Total		702 00

ELECTION RETURNS, CANVASSING BOARD AND MILEAGE.

K O Gigstad,	2 days and mileage county canvassing board	$ 8 40	
W T Mullarky,	5 " " " and legislative canvassing board	15 00	
Wm C L Demann,	3 days county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	14 80	
C L Taylor,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	8 20	
A P Toupin,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	3 20	
S T Johnson,	2 days county canvassing board and mileage	10 00	
S A Swanson,	bringing election returns town of Black River	3 50	
C E Asp,	carrying ballots and mileage town of Emardville	3 40	
Olaf Larson,	" " town of Numedal and mileage	6 80	
	Total		68 30

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Ernest Buse,	47 cords wood,	$75 20	
W A Schreiter,	oil, etc	24 35	
Frank E Hunt,	oil, hardware, etc	23 46	
James Brady,	repairs in auditor's and clerk of court's offices	2 00	
A J Lachapelle,	fixing railing and platform in court room	2 75	
Henry Hennemuth,	3 days labor on vault	7 50	
Eli Lasha,	plastering roof and cementing vault	13 30	
	Total		148 56

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J J Dow, Supt, clothing for Arthur Hendrickson, blind, at Faribault	$ 40 00	
L C Simons, rent of court house Jan 7th to Dec 7th, 1899	337 50	
" postage and annotations to statutes	4 00	
H O Gjerberg, water for court house 2 months	2 00	
Frank E Hunt, supplies for court house	11 91	
Joseph Perrault, expenses in issuing citizens' papers July, 1898, at Lambert, St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls	16 75	
Adam Zeh, filing case	10 00	
Samuel Gibeau, chair and desk for register of deeds	39 00	
Geo A Ralph, set of townsite plats	118 00	
Chas E Boughton, insurance on books and furniture	44 20	
L A Kaufer, leather belt and shackles for sheriff	3 50	
G E Hart, examination questions for superintendent of schools	2 25	
P H Kerwin, township plats and field notes	245 25	
J E Ford, making set of transfer books	180 89	
Frank Anderson, book case for judge of probate	5 00	
Peter C Wold, assessing Dist No 1	5 00	
O H Olsen, " " 2	5 00	
J K Hannay, telegrams and attorney's fees printing of county bonds	15 04	
J E Ford, 2 days assistant superintendent of schools	6 00	
Meehan Lbr Co, lumber for benches in court room	4 72	
L C Simons, exchange on draft for interest on bonds	80	
Henry Norland, serving notice and conveying Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter to Todd Co.	67 50	
" " serving notice and conveying Mrs Peder Anderson to Big Stone Co	61 00	
Total		[illegible]

POOR FUND.

Receipts:

Credit Balance, Jan 2d, 1899	$ 68	
Taxes collected to " 1900	2161 45	
Refunded by Todd Co. Minn.	7 50	
Refundment of warrant No 1197	3 21	
Total receipts		2173 24

Disbursements:

Bills paid per itemized schedule following	$1806 60	
Refunding orders	80	
Orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	336 20	
Balance on hand	329 74	
Total disbursements		2173 34
Cr Balance brought down	329 74	

POOR FUND.

Relief and support of Poor.

E K Gjernes mdse to Mrs John Doyle	10 00	
Edward E Havick goods furnished Mrs Bostrum	10 00	
Rapp & Post mdse " " Baxter	8 30	
" " " " John Ortenquist	10 40	
John Albin board and care of " "	64 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette	80 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling co flour and Feed furnished to Mrs Andrew Hansen, E Safford and A E Cunningham	44 20	
Mullarky & Hansen mdse furnished Mrs Peder Anderson	4 20	
Chris Porter wood " "	1 00	
Andrew Bergh room for Nels Lysaker 8 weeks	7 50	
Lars Roland board of " 8 "	24 00	
Eli Belair taking care of Geo Webb a pauper	6 00	
I E Legesse " " "	9 00	
J L Johnson medicine for "	8 50	
Edith Dalnard " "	9 50	
L N Nolan " family of "	9 00	
Jas Deach " "	5 00	
" 1¼ cords wood to "	2 50	
M V Evenson mdse to S Helgsen "	2 50	
P O Bergh mattress "	2 00	
John Hallen wood to Mrs H Everson "	2 00	
Louis McMahon " "	5 00	
Lars Lee " "	6 00	
Thomas Rogney " "	3 25	
Han Langseth & Co mdse to "	20 00	
Emil E Zeh " "	13 26	
P O Bergh coffin and box for Mrs E E Erickson	14 00	
Arthur Belland mdse to M P Boraas for care of G Quale a pauper	35 00	
E E Havik " "	35 00	
Martin P Boraas board and care of G Quale a pauper	5 00	
Samuel Gibeau mdse for "	1 65	
M P Boraas coffin, digging grave and funeral exp of G Quale a pauper	10 61	
Mullarky & Hansen express on medicine for Carl Backe	2 85	
Herb Miller house rent for paupers	8 00	
Octave Lacoursiere board and care of Joseph Doyea a pauper	15 00	
Edward Garceau " " by Octave Lacoursiere	100 00	
Theo LaBissoniere clothing for Joseph Doyea a pauper	3 85	
St Gabriels hospital 12 mos board Mary Demers	40 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt, mdse for E Safford and family	7 50	
" " Kjos family	3 00	
" " Peter Ness	1 55	
Hans Langseth & Co " furnished Mrs A Hanson	70 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt, " "	13 75	
C E Purdy hay "	3 55	
Louis McMahon 1 cord slab wood	1 25	
Hanson & Barzen flour furnished	2 10	
Mullarky & Hansen, assgnt.	4 20	
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon	32 00	
E K Gjernes mdse furnished Geo Olson	21 00	
Mrs S M Hoff house rent and wood furnished Mrs Bosard a pauper	7 70	
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished Mrs Broullet a pauper	40 00	
Theo LaBissoniere " " Mrs Brault	30 00	
Treffle Daoust board and care of Theo Carlo	12 00	
F H Lambert " "	9 00	
St Gabriels Hospital hospital services rendered Anton Juneau a pauper.	27 92	
W A Schreiter, medicine for Robt Poutz family,	4 80	
Riverside Hospital, balance due for services rendered Gerhard Deitrickson,	36 00	
Frank Tilton, digging grave for Dana Lillemoen,	4 00	
M V Evenson, mdse for Lillemoen family	4 00	
P O Bergh, coffin, robe and box for Cunningham boy	13 50	
Hubert Holzknecht, digging grave	3 00	
Sande & Turville, livery at funeral	3 00	
Riverside Hospital, care of Solomon Severson,	42 00	
John Perrault, board and care of Genovia Violette.	18 80	
		1065 75

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

W T Mullarky, ticket to St Paul hospital and clothing for Hjelmer Lillemoen,	16 37	
J P Steele, ticket to West Baden, Ind, for Paul Benoit,	28 56	
J K Hannay, R R fare to Faribault for Arthur Hendrickson,	5 30	
Anna Johnson, R R fare to Grand Forks,	6 00	
K M Hansen, " " and expenses conveying Hjelmer Lillemoen to St Paul	31 31	
		87 54

PHYSICIANS' FEES.

Dr A F Blomberg, treatment and artificial limb for G Linde.	45 00	
Dr A F Blomberg, amputating arm and treatment of Ole Wold.	40 00	
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Bert Lambert.	31 50	
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Robt Pontz family.	11 25	
Dr H Francis, medical attendance on Geo Webb,	22 00	
Dr I Lemieux, " " " Joseph Doyen	3 50	
" " " " Mrs Brouillet's daughter.	2 50	
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance on Mrs Brault's daughter.	2 75	
Dr I Lemieux, dressing scalp wound for Young Charpentier.	5 50	
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance and drugs for Mrs Benoit.	15 50	
Dr I Lemieux, extracting tooth for Mrs O Brouillet.	50	
Dr D Tufte, surgical treatment of Torkel Olson's child.	25 00	
Dr W O Tessier, attendance and medicine for Theo Carle.	12 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold and Mrs Andrew Hanson	13 50	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Mrs Andrew Hanson.	4 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered family of Hans Engstad.	12 00	
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold.	15 00	
Dr J G Millspaugh, operation on and treatment of Moses Jolly.	30 00	
Dr J G Millspaugh, medical attendance on Anton Juneau.	10 00	
		321 50

MISCELLANEOUS POOR EXPENSES.

Paid interest on county poor orders	1 81	
		1 81
Total orders drawn on poor fund.		1496 60

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts:	Balance in treasury Jan 1, 1899	128 21	
	Tax collections during the year.	1102 21	
	Total receipts		1230 42

Disbursements:		
J O Dahl, drift bolts for Clearwater bridge.	6 70	
O J Johnson, 5 days work on Clearwater bridge	15 00	
O A Skovhaug, 5 " " " "	6 40	
A Rose, 6 " " "	8 15	
Ed Johnson, 2¼ " " "	3 25	
Henry Norland, 6 " " "	18 00	
E Peterson, 1½ " " "	1 65	
Ed Johnson, 5½ " " "	6 85	
St Hilaire Lbr Co, lumber for culverts town of Wyandotte.	15 12	
Town of Polk Centre, " Black River Bridge.	40 00	
Alex Rose, repairs for Wyandotte, Emardville and Terrebonne bridges.	4 00	
O A Skovhaug.	4 75	
A O Lee, treas town of Emardville—appropriation.	100 00	
Gillette Herzog Mfg Co, interest on road and bridge orders.	58	
H M Kaus, " " " "	11 49	
J K Haunay, " " " "	08	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, " " "	48	
O E Boughton, " " " "	60	
Refunding orders.	41	
Outstanding orders redeemed.	252 97	
Balance in treasury.	733 74	
Total disbursements and balance.		1230 42
Balance brought down.	733 74	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1899	Apportionments and Tax Collections to Jan. 2d, 1900.	Total	Amount Drawn by School District Treasurer	Amount paid to State Treasurer on Account of State Loans.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1900.
1		530 65	530 65	530 65		
2		212 71	212 71	122 67	5 40	84 64
3	172 19	225 22	397 41	360 41	37 00	
4		217 60	217 60	142 54	8 50	66 86
5		208 31	208 31	208 31		
6		155 44	155 44	155 44		
7	43 36	130 06	172 42	172 42		
8		63 02	63 02			63 02
9		431 24	431 24	431 24		
10		38 36	38 36			38 36
11		65 76	65 76			65 78
12		297 57	297 57	270 48		27 09
13		95 90	95 90			95 90
14		292 16	292 16	292 16		
15		6842 58	6842 58	6065 58	650 00	128 00
16		84 94	84 04	84 94		
24		192 71	192 71	192 71		
27		372 17	372 17	372 17		
32		200 35	200 35	200 35		
36	34 77	231 27	266 04	266 04		
40		418 16	418 16	296 59	75 00	44 57
43		310 67	310 67	310 67		
45		17 46	17 46	17 46		
48		175 50	175 50	175 50		
49		221 29	221 29	221 29		
54		458 53	458 53	458 53		
57		1178 86	1178 86	1178 86		
63		493 02	493 02	341 84	105 00	146 18
73	117 46	329 74	447 20	348 53	63 50	36 17
76		282 01	282 01	221 12	53 55	7 34
79	107 04	1310 50	1417 54	1193 79	120 00	103 75
80		244 92	244 92	181 60		63 28
81		376 16	378 16	376 16		
88		412 29	412 29	412 29		
94	131 23	216 78	348 01	348 01		
99	19 71	237 93	257 64	171 31	73 75	12 58
102		1324 61	1324 61	1324 61		
103		260 20	266 20	260 20		
107		2676 48	2676 48	2676 48		
108		346 14	346 14	181 98	64 05	100 11
112		343 89	343 89	343 89		
115		273 27	273 27	273 27		
124		319 59	319 59	319 59		
125		121 95	121 95	121 95		
126		381 33	381 33	381 33		
127		303 12	303 12	303 12		
130		408 72	408 72	330 65	65 00	13 07
133		360 24	360 24	360 24		
135		300 05	300 05	300 05		
141		454 17	454 17	454 17		
147		218 13	218 13	117 93		100 20
148		209 44	209 44	209 44		
149		245 44	245 44	245 44		
151		272 29	272 29	238 29	34 00	
153	18 05	207 58	220 63	129 43		91 20
154	105 31	272 35	377 66	377 66		
165		310 43	310 43	268 88	34 75	6 80
166		278 30	278 30	160 11	67 50	48 69
167		388 79	388 79	364 70	20 05	4 04
178		256 52	256 52	168 32	67 50	20 70
180		213 60	213 60	213 60		
191		111 34	111 34	111 34		
194		233 65	233 65	233 65		
204	15 24	67 01	82 25	64 47		17 78
208		199 05	199 05	184 14	11 60	3 31
210	116 94	219 99	336 93	321 39	3 45	12 09
214		204 76	204 76	176 67	27 70	30
216		187 30	187 30	114 22	65 00	8 08
219	42 31	213 20	255 51	242 98		12 53
221		140 67	140 67	140 67		
227		313 90	313 99	229 28	62 50	22 21
228		301 48	301 48	284 72	15 50	1 26
233	70 85	226 50	297 35	129 74		167 61
	989 46	30730 61	31729 07	29391 55	1725 30	1608 22

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY FUNDS.

TOWNS.	Credit balance Jan. 1st 1899	Tax Collections Jan 1st 1900	Total	Amount drawn by town village and city treasurers.	Amount paid on account of State R. R. bonds	Credit balance Jan. 1st 1900.
Numedal		88 33	88 33	88 33		
Norden		180 92	180 92	151 66		29 26
North, including levy in city of Thief R F for settlement	10 63	1022 48	1033 11	806 36		226 75
Bray		167 85	167 85	167 85		
Sanders		406 82	406 82	354 64		52 18
Rockbury	29 50	313 07	353 57	288 87		63 70
Polk Centre	140 42	235 88	376 30	140 42		235 88
Black River		472 18	472 18	370 77		101 41
River Falls		486 27	486 27	486 27		
Wyandotte		134 91	134 91	134 91		
Louisville	17 21	411 34	428 55	164 69		263 86
Red Lake Falls		866 27	866 27	664 71		201 56
Gervais	9 68	466 22	475 90	345 65	60 00	70 25
Emardville		412 08	412 08	412 08		
Garnes		166 03	166 03	166 03		
Equality		80 18	80 18	80 18		
Lake Pleasant		564 44	564 44	564 44		
Terrebonne		834 12	834 12	834 12		
Poplar River		623 07	623 07	600 99		22 08
Lambert		340 07	340 07	340 07		
Village of St. Hilaire	56 10	1458 25	1514 35	1038 55		475 80
City of Thief River Falls		1094 00	1094 00	1094 00		
City of Red Lake Falls	98 63	3311 79	3410 42	3140 82	270 00	
Total	372 07	14135 57	14507 61	12435 91	330 00	1741 73

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RED LAKE CO. JAN. 1, 1900.

RESOURCES:

Cash in treasury to credit of county funds	81073 48	
Taxes and penalties collected but not distributed, county funds	1703 42	
Uncollected taxes, levy of 1897, " "	2430 24	
" " " 1898, " "	4549 75	
" " " 1899, " "	12640 02	
Total resources		22396 91

LIABILITIES:

Orders and warrants outstanding	1061 49	
Excess of assets over liabilities	11332 42	
		22396 91

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Books, furniture and fixtures	10979 85	
Vault	393 23	
		11373 08

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due Apr. 12th, 1907.	10000 00	
Four " " " " June 30th, 1914.	20000 00	
		30000 00

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LEVY FOR 1899.

State Revenue	2368 52	
" School	1713 77	
Interest and principal on State loans	2853 03	
County taxes	12640 02	
City and village "	8919 33	
Township "	8759 36	
School district "	26286 32	
		63341 25

Average rate of taxation, 45.51 mills.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE CO., 1899.

Lands	776307	
Lots	296548	
Personal Property	318751	
		1391606

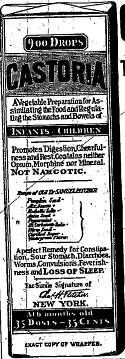
The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 19th day of February, 1900.

KARL M. HANSEN,
O. J. JOHNSON,
JAMES SUTOR
J. B. HEBERT,
WM. C. L. DEMANN,
Board of County Commissioners
of Red Lake County, Minn.

SEAL

Attest,
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

17¢ a Pound for Wool

Not this kind, but Sheep's Wool, in exchange for our superb pure woolen goods. Extra Blankets, Shirting Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Dress Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Shawls, Fine Cassimeres, Attractive Shirts, Skirts, Serviceable Mackinaws and Underwear that fits. We pay 17c for Medium, 16c for Fine Medium or Coarse, and 15c for Fine Wool, and pay freight to our mill on shipments over 100 pounds. If you have too large a clip for exchange we will pay you cash for all or part at regular market prices. Sacks and shipping tags sent upon request.

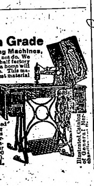
Send for Samples and Price List to the best Wool Market in the Northwest.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS, Grand Forks, N. Dakota

$16.75 Warranted High Grade

We Dare to Describe All Our Sewing Machines, a thing that dealers in cheap rattle-traps dare not do. We sell you a high-grade machine at less than half factory list, calculating that each machine put into a home will sell many others for us without great expense. This machine—Corella No. 4—is constructed of the best material in use, every bearing being of steel or case-hardened. The woodwork is of best quality, either Light Antique or Golden Oak finish. The motion is easy and light. It does not vibrate. It is a lock-stitch shuttle. The operation of the feed mechanism is positive, giving an accurate 4-motion movement to the feed without the use of springs. It has a self-lubricating needle-bar, which is always kept clean, well oiled, and the oil cannot drop on the work. The needle is absolutely self-setting. There is but one hole to thread through—the needle's eye. It is thoroughly inspected and tested before leaving the factory, and is strongly crated, each being accompanied by the factory warranty for 10 years. Accessories and Attachments complete free. TERMS: $4.00 cash with order; balance C. O. D. At our remarkably close price this machine (usually sold at $25 to $35) will sell itself at sight. Your friends need but to see it to buy it. Customers may retain $1.00 from every cash order they send us (remitting $15.75 net).

F. E. ENCELL & CO., 339 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Illustrated Catalog of General Merchandise

Perfect in Quality

No Rochelle Salts No Alum

MODERATE IN PRICE

in the food prepared with

Calumet Baking Powder

We will give $1000 for anything injurious found in food prepared with

CALUMET

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY
THE STRAIGHT-AWAY LINE
BETWEEN THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND THE EAST.

GRAND FORKS
FARGO
DULUTH
WEST SUPERIOR
MARQUETTE
ST. IGNACE
SAULT STE. MARIE
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
PORTLAND
TORONTO
BUFFALO
ALBANY
BOSTON
NEW YORK
DETROIT
TOLEDO
GRAND RAPIDS

FINEST MODERN TRAINS
DINING CARS A-LA-CARTE

T. H. CARKE, ASST. GEN'L PASS. AGT.
DULUTH, MINN.

SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic."* Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS
Claims against the Government.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Formerly Third Auditor U. S. Treasury.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

Practices before the Supreme Court of the U. S., Court of Claims, and all Departments of the Government.

Special attention given to claims of officers and enlisted men, for Army and Navy service in the Mexican War, War of the Rebellion and the War with Spain. Also Claims of Government Contractors. Collection of Accounts.

Refers by permission to Hon. Geo. L. Wellington, U S. Senator from Maryland, General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, George C. Henning, President, Traders National Bank, Washington, D. C., and others.

No charge for advice. Correspondence solicited.

Offices, Atlantic Building,
928 and 930 F Street, N. W.,
Rooms, 95, 97, 99 and 100,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Food Prepared With "Calumet" is Free from Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime and Ammonia. "Calumet" is the Housewife's Friend.

CALUMET Baking Powder

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

NONE SO GOOD.

2 Stylish Styles.
STIFF
SOFT

THE
Patterson Hat

Your dealer has, or *can get it for you.*

Style and Wearing Qualities Combined

PATTERSON & STEVENSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A FREE PATTERN

(her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ YEAR

Dreasmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, New York City.

C

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Feb. 19th, 1900.

Special meeting board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn.

Pursuant to call dated Jan. 6th, 1900, board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman

All members present.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Sophia Gamoll.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Hebert to lay the same on the table.

Motion carried unanimously.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Jacob Bonfain and others asking for the formation of a new school district in the town of Louisville.

On motion made by Hebert and seconded by Hansen and carried unanimously the same was granted and the following order was made:

Order forming new school district.

Whereas, A petition signed and duly acknowledged by a majority of the freeholders who are entitled to vote at school meetings in their respective districts, residing within the territory of the proposed new school district, with the approval and recommendation of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, asking for the formation of a new school district, which shall embrace the territory hereinafter described, was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the fifth day of January A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon;

And whereas, It was then ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition, at a session of said board on the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls.

And whereas, Due notice of the time and place of such hearing has been given by posting a notice setting forth the substance of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be effected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts so effected thereby a notice of such order, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing, and by the publication of said notice one time in the legal newspaper printed and published in said Red Lake County, to-wit:

The St. Hilaire Spectator on Feb. 7th, 1900, which said newspaper last mentioned is printed and published in said county, and was duly designated by said county commissioners for the publishing of the same, and due proofs of the posting and service and publication of said notice of hearing having been made and filed by the affidavit of Regis Huot, who posted said notice, and by the certificate of the county auditor of said county, who caused the said notice to be served upon each of the clerks of said districts affected thereby, and by the affidavit of the publishers of said newspaper in which the same was so published, respectively;

And whereas, At the session of said board of county commissioners on said nineteenth day of February A. D. 1900, said petition was publicly read and considered, and arguments of all persons interested therein for and against the organization of said proposed new district duly heard and considered,

It is hereby ordered and determined, that said petition be granted, and the following described territory to-wit

Sections 19, 20, 21, 28. 29. 30, 31 and 32 and all of section 33 except the e½ of s e¼. All in twp 152 n of range 45 w, and the north ½ of sec 4, twp 151 r 45.

Be and the same is hereby organized and constituted a school district and shall be hereafter designated and known as Common School District No. 17 of the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman
of said Board.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor
of said Red Lake County,
Minnesota.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1900.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson that road petition of Alphonse Lacombe and others, asking that a road be established as follows: Beginning at the corner, where sections 5 and 6, town of Garnes, join sections 31 and 32, town 152 range 41, thence running north one mile, between sections 31 and 32, town 152 range 41; thence north 7 rods, more or less, between sections 29 and 30 to the Red Lake reservation line, thence running northwest on said reservation line to the north line of section 30 in said town, thence west to the town line between said town and the town of Wyandotte.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Hanson that Alphonse Lacombe be and is hereby appointed roadoverseer in said road district No. 1.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried the applications for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes were recommended as follows:

Vassau Bros.
Adolph Plante.
C G Rapp.
Matt Skala.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 8 o'clock p. m.

8 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution:

Resolved that each commissioner in his own district is hereby appointed to investigate all the justice dockets in his commissioner district and report to this board as to the amount of fines collected and returned to the county treasurer,

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, the board of county commissioners of Polk county, Minnesota, have petitioned the district court in and for Polk county, Minnesota, in an action now pending therein wherein said board of county commissioners are relators, and against the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, respondents, to obtain a peremptory writ of mandamus from said court commanding this board to levy a tax upon the taxable property of Red Lake county sufficient to provide for the payment of a certain portion of the bonded indebtedness of Polk county, Minnesota, which existed at the date of the formation of Red Lake county:

And whereas, we deem it for the interests of Red Lake county that we employ the services of an attorney-at-law other than the county attorney to appear for the county and protect its interests in said action and proceeding, and advise this board in relation thereto; therefore

Resolved, that Chas. E. Boughton be and he is hereby employed by this board of county commissioners to appear for this board and for Red Lake county in said action and protect this county's interest therein in said district court and such other courts as such action may be hereafter removed to, at such rate of compensation as may hereafter be determined, which shall be paid out of the county funds.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Reports of county auditor, county treasurer, register of deeds, clerk of court, sheriff and county attorney were read and an motion duly carried the same were approved and placed on file.

Bids for wood were then opened and read.

On motion duly carried the same were rejected.

Petition of Charles Moren to have nw¼ sw¼ 18. 152, 44, and ne¼ se¼ 13, 152, 45, be set off from district No. 1 to district No. 94.

Motion made by Hebert, seconded by Hansen, that the same be rejected

Motion carried, Sutor and Johnson voting no.

Petition of William Albrecht, asking to be set off with his land from district No. 81 to district No. 27, was read, and on motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, the 19th day of March be set for a day of hearing on same.

Petition of August Peterson and others for formation of new school district was read.

On motion duly carried the 19th day of March was set for a day of hearing on same.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that in accordance with Chapter 172, Laws of 1899, Dr. Henry Francis be and is hereby appointed as a county physician for the district composed of the following territory, viz: The city of Thief River Falls, town of North, town of Norden, town of Numedal, town of Bray, town of Sanders, town of Roxbury and township 153, range 42. That Dr. O. T. Tessier be and is hereby appointed as a county physician for the district composed of the following territory, viz: Town of Terrebonne, town of Poplar River, town of Lambert, town of Garnes, town of Equality and town 152, range 41.

Seconded by Hebert and carried unanimously, the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried the bond of M. O. Sortedahl as county depository was rejected.

Hearing was then had on drainage petition of Geo. M. Knox and others.

PETITION FOR A PUBLIC DITCH.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully shows:

That your petitioners are the owners of certain lands in Red Lake county over and through which the hereinafter described ditch, drain or watercourse, as well as the hereinafter described side, lateral, spur or branch ditch or ditches will pass, and which lands will be liable to be affected by or assessed for the expense of the construction of the same: and that the construction of the said hereinafter described side, lateral, spur or branch ditch or ditches is necessary to secure the object of the improvement contemplated by the construction of said main or principal ditch;

That the following is a general description of the proposed starting point, route and terminus of said proposed main or principal ditch, viz.:

Commencing at or near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred fifty-four (154), range forty-four (44), and running thence east along the north side of the section line through section twenty-four (24) and section nineteen (19) to the southeast corner of section nineteen (19), in township one hundred fifty-four (154), range forty-three (43); thence along on the west side of the section line to the southeast corner of section thirty (30); thence east along on the north side of the section line to the southeast corner of section twenty-nine (29); thence south along the west side of the section line to the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32); thence east along on the north side of the section line to Red Lake river.

Your petitioners further state that there are large tracts of lands lying adjacent to and in the vicinity of the line of the said proposed main or principal ditch which will be, directly and greatly benefited by the construction thereof, said lands being low and wet, and at certain seasons of every year they are covered with water, thereby rendering said lands unproductive and useless.

That said water, during portions of every year, becomes stagnant and foul, rendering the atmosphere in the vicinity thereof impure and unwholesome, thereby endangering, imperiling and affecting the health of the occupants of said lands and the public.

That for the reasons aforesaid the construction of such ditch or ditches is necessary, and also for the reason that by the construction thereof there will be removed from off said lands said waters, thereby promoting the health of the public at large, that the same will be of great benefit to the public highways in the vicinity thereof, by preventing in many places the overflowing of such highways;

That large tracts of lands that are unproductive and useless will thereby be very greatly increased in value, all to the great benefit, utility and convenience of the public as well as your petitioners.

Therefore your petitioners respectfully ask that such proposed ditch or ditches be constructed as provided by law, and that the same may be of such width and depth as to insure the effectual and permanent drainage of said lands.

Dated this 21st day of October, A. D. 1899.

Names of petitioners:

Geo. M. Knox,
L. O. & T. E. Deveraux,
Denis Conelly,
Emma C. Purdy,
Chas. A. Robbecke,
Ole O. Nyhus,
C. L. Dobner,
H. G. Dobner,
G. K. Haavi,
C. M. Evenson,
Anton Erikson.

On motion of Commissioner Hansen seconded by Commissioner Johnson and carried unanimously, the following order was made:

ORDER APPOINTING VIEWERS.

In the matter of the petition of Geo. M. Knox and others for a drainage ditch in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss

Whereas, A petition bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, signed by Geo. M. Knox, L. O. and T. E. Deveraux, Dennis Connelly, Emma C. Purdy, Chas. A. Robbecke, Ole O. Nyhus, C. L. Dobner, H. G. Dobner, G. K. Haavi, E. M. Evenson and Anton Erickson, praying for the establishment of a certain drainage ditch in said county, the route of which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county, as by law required;

And Whereas, It appears, by satisfactory proof to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law;

And Whereas, Said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in said petition would be of public benefit and utility, conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare:

Now, Therefore, We, the board of county commissioners of said county, at a special session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint Ole J. Johnson, J. B. Hebert and Gust. Naplin, three resident freeholders of said county, and not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 7th day of March, 1900, at one o'clock p. m., at the terminus of said ditch, as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers, to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the 1st day of April, 1900.

Dated February 20th, 1900.

By the board.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman Board County
Commissioners of Red Lake
County, Minn.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

BOND RESOLUTION.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } ss

Whereas, At a session of the board of county commissioners of the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, held on the 5th day of September, 1899, a petition signed by Chas. Hellborg and others, land owners, whose lands were liable to be affected by, or assessed for the expense of the construction of, the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construction of a public ditch along a route described therein, accompanied by a bond duly approved as provided by law, was filed with the county auditor of said county; and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said board of county commissioners that at least thirty (30) days notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by law provided, whereupon the said board did at its session on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, proceed to hear and determine said petition; and said board having determined that the construction of such ditch would be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, we did accept said petition, and thereupon did appoint as viewers of said proposed work three (3) resident freeholders of said Red Lake county, who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers at the terminus of said ditch in said county at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 9th day of October, 1899, and certified copies of said petition and order of said board appointing them as said viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers as by law provided, as will more fully appear from the certificate of Charles Sampson as sheriff of said county, now on file in the office of the county auditor of said county, they proceeded at the time set in said order, with a surveyor who is a civil engineer, and made an accurate survey of the line of said ditch from its source to its outlet, and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet, as numbered, progressing down stream from its source, and made and filed a report thereof, and reported that said ditch would be of public utility; and in this said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location, the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners, and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work and the estimates as required by law, duly sworn as required by law. And the auditor of said Red Lake county did, after the filing of said report, cause a notice to be given, to be published, posted and mailed, as by law provided, of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof.

And Whereas, Said board of county commissioners of the county of Red Lake, Minnesota, did meet in session at the time set for the hearing of said petition, to-wit, the 5th day of January, 1900, and did then proceed to hear the same, and having found that the report of said viewers was made according to the provisions of law and that the proposed ditch will be of public utility and conducive to public health, and of public benefit and convenience, and from the evidence before said board it was determined that the estimated benefits of said work are greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, and said board did then locate and establish the said ditch according to the report of said viewers, which report, together with the plats and exhibits accompanying the same, was then made a part of the resolution establishing said ditch.

And said board of county commissioners having from said viewers report and the evidence before them determined upon the benefits to be assessed and the damages to be awarded to the several tracts of land in said report described, and having assessed said benefits and awarded said damages to the said lands, as appears from the record of the proceedings of said board had on said 5th day of January, 1900, and having accepted as true and correct the itemized statement and report of said viewers, which itemized statement was on the 14th day of November, 1899, filed in the office of the county auditor of said county, which said report and itemized statement shows that the total sum of all expenses incurred or to be incurred in locating, constructing and establishing said ditch is the sum of $8,066.31, which sum is hereby declared to be necessary for the construction of said ditch;

Now, Therefore, It is hereby resolved by the board of county commissioners in and for the county of Red Lake, Minn., that bonds of said county in the aggregate sum of Nine Thousand Dollars be negotiated for the purpose of raising necessary funds for defraying the expense of the construction of said ditch; said bonds to be issued and dated the first day of May, 1900, to bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable annually, to be 18 in number, and to be in denominations of $500 each, maturing the first day of May, 1910, principal and interest payable at the office of the county treasurer of Red Lake county, Minnesota; each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that they are issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to the authority of Chapter 97 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1887 and acts amendatory thereto;

And It Is Further Resolved, That the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to advertise in the St. Hilaire Spectator and St. Paul Globe for sealed bids upon said bonds, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two hundred ($200.00) dollars; all of said bids to be opened at a special meeting of said board of county commissioners, to be held for the purpose at the office of the county auditor of said county at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of March, 1900, such advertisement reserving to the commissioners the right to reject any and all bids and to, if deemed proper, continue said sale from day to day.

Commissioner Hansen moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion to adopt the same.

The resolution was then declared carried upon the following vote:

Yeas — Hansen, Johnson, Hebert and Demann.

Nays, none.

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.	
John Power, services as fire warden	$ 1 50
Albert " " " "	3 00
James " " " "	1 50
August Moren, " " " "	1 50
James Ridge, " " " "	1 50
Festy " " " "	1 50
O E Traverse, justice fees state vs Roman Anderson	9 10
Dr H Grundy, expert witness fees state vs Roman Anderson, $5 00	1 12
Dr H Grundy, medical examination state vs Roman Anderson	5 00
Charles Sampson, sheriff's fees state vs Roman Anderson	19 55
F A Grady, special county attorney in appeal of Van R Brown from board of county commissioners	25 00
W A Schreiter, ink, pens and stationery	3 07
A P Toupin, justice fees state vs Alonzo Mickleson	18 10
Jos Carpenter, witness fees and mileage state vs Alonzo Mickleson	3 92
Josephine Carpenter, witness fees and mileage state vs Alonzo Mickleson	3 92
Fred Carpenter, witness fees and mileage state vs Alonzo Mickleson	3 92
Adolph Carpenter, witness fees and mileage state vs Alonzo Mickleson	3 92
George Pepin, witness fees and mileage state vs Alonzo Mickleson	3 90
Ida Carpenter, witness fees state vs Alonzo Carpenter	3 92
Fred Gyr, constable fees state vs Alonzo Mickleson	19 30
O L Taylor, 1 day drawing petit jury February term district court	3 00
Christ Hall, constable fees state vs Pleff	3 00
O H Peters, justice fees state vs Even Sheldrup	5 05
O H Peters, justice fees state vs C J Hemly	3 70
K O Gigstad, justice fees state vs Even Sheldrup	2 20
K O Gigstad, justice fees state vs C J Hemly	3 00
O Carlson, witness fees and mileage state vs C J Hemly	3 68
Carl Johnson, boarding 2 prisoners 4 days	4 00
Carl Johnson, constable fees state vs Hemly	10 90
Carl Johnson, constable fees state vs Sheldrup	5 60
O Kolstoe, witness fees and mileage state vs Sheldrup and others	3 68
John Mahle, witness fees and mileage state vs Hemly	3 68
P S Medchill, witness fees and mileage state vs Hemly	4 01
Moses Verboncour, jury fees state vs Armstrong	1 00
Fred Krueger, jury fees state vs Jacob Pohlen	1 00
W M Welch & Co, school records, etc	103 08
Free Press Ptg Co, 23 births and deaths records	60 00
Free Press Ptg Co, 2 copies real estate tax judgment book	47 00
Free Press Ptg Co, assessment books and blanks	100 95
Free Press Ptg Co, blanks for county officers	27 05
Geo D Barnard & Co, supplies for county officers	1 75
Geo D Barnard & Co, supplies for county officers	5 65
Geo D Barnard & Co, blanks for judge of probate	76
Pioneer Press Co, figuring tabs and envelopes	7 35
Pioneer Press Co, 4 doz election pencils	3 00
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing sample special election ballot	4 50
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing notices for bids for delinquent tax list, job printing, financial statement and proceedings	4 40
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing school district notice	2 25
St Hilaire Spectator publishing school district notice	2 25
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing commissioners' proceedings January meeting	85 25
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing notice for bids for wood	1 45
St Hilaire Spectator, publishing notice of teachers' examinations	1 45
Courier Publishing Co, officers and election blanks and ballots, stationery for county	125 55
Grand Forks Herald, 1 mortgage record	21 00
K M Hansen, services as county commissioner 3 days and mileage 40 miles	13 00
Wm C L Demann, services as county commissioner 3 days and mileage 14 miles	10 40
J B Hebert, services as county commissioner and mileage 40 miles	13 00
Ole J Johnson, services as county commissioner 3 days and mileage 40 miles	13 00
James Sutor, services as county commissioner 3 days and mileage 20 miles	11 00
POOR FUND.	
Theo La Bissoniere, merchandise to Mrs. Breault, January, 1900	5 00
Theo La Bissoniere, merchandise to Andrew Forstad to February 12, 1900	12 70
Theo La Bissoniere goods to Joseph Doyea and kerosene oil	2 50
W A Schreiter, drugs and medicines for Fred Blumgren	4 65
Stephen Warring, 1 cord wood for Mrs Mary Benston	2 25
A C Hanson, rent of house 5 months to Mrs Tom Benston	20 00
John Hallan, one cord wood for Mrs Mary Benson	2 25
Rapp & Post, supplies for paupers	17 25
Ernest Buse, 1 month's house rent to Mrs Marchildon	4 00
Ed Garceau board of Jos Doyea January and February by O Lacoursiere	20 00
Red Lake Falls Milling Co, 1 sack flour to Mrs T Benston	1 00

On motion duly carried meeting meeting adjourned.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
Co. Auditor.

Strange Comrades for Men.

Dr. R. Hauthal, an Argentine savant, has put forward a startling theory concerning the remains of gigantic sloths, related to the great megatherium and the mylodon, recently found in Patagonia. In his opinion, these animals, whose race is now extinct, were kept in a domesticated state by the prehistoric inhabitants of Patagonia. A cave at Ultima Esperanza, where many indications of the former presence of the huge sloths have been found, is regarded by Dr. Hauthal as having been used by the ancient Patagonians as a stable for the beasts.

To Stamp Out Consumption in Germany.

An organized attempt is being made to stamp out consumption in Germany by scientific methods of treatment. Already twenty sanatoria for patients have been opened, and others are to be provided. A congress is to be held in Berlin for the purpose of making the war against consumption a national movement throughout the German empire.

Gal[illegible] [illegible]ed.

Fargo (N. D., [illegible]) to the Minneapolis Times: A new phase of the prohibitory law was tested at Ellendale recently in the case of the State vs. Snow. The defendant was a salesman and drove over the southern part of the state. On one of his trips he gave a woman a drink of whisky out of a bottle he was carrying. There was no evidence to show that he gave the whisky with any intention, or hope, of its being an agent to assist him in his sales, but he was arrested and taken into court on the charge of treating, which is against the law. The jury was out for a long time and finally disagreed. It is the first case in the state against a man on the charge of treating. Many people are unaware of that provision in the law, and it has always been regarded as a dead letter.

[illegible] Difference.

First Sufferer—I'm going to change my boarding place. The beefsteak is always burnt to a cinder. Second Ditto—Come to our place—it's rare enough there.—Detroit Free Press.

The Classic Sneeze.

Baltimore American: Dinguss—We are to have no more Wagner sleeping cars.

Binguss—No, but the snorers in the berths will continue to render Wagner selections just the same.

Leo's Ecclesiastical Tenure.

Leo XIII. has now been more than sixty years a priest, more than half a century a bishop and almost half a century a cardinal.

EASY LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

When the Family Is Out of Money Somebody Goes Out and Gets a Little Gold.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "When I was in the Olancho district, in Nicaragua, last month," said a visitor who is largely interesting in mining in Central America, "I had an opportunity of seeing how the lazy natives tap nature's till when they need some small change. Near our camp by the river was a hut occupied by a typical Honduranian family, consisting of husband and wife, grandfather and grandmother, and a dozen or so assorted children. The only one of the crowd who did anything except rest and smoke was the wife. At intervals of perhaps a week she would sally out with the family tin-pan, erstwhile used for cooking, and proceed to an old placer digging on the river bank. There she would squat, throw a few gourds full of dirt into the pan, fill it up with water and begin the usual circular motion of gold-washing. She was very skillful and would keep a little sheet of dirty water spraying over the edge like a miniature cataract. When the water was exhausted a few spoonsful of sand would be left in the bottom of the pan, and, spreading it out thin, with a bit of stick, she would go over it, grain by grain, looking for 'color.' Whenever she saw a speck of gold she moistened the stick upon her tongue and picked up the particle by adhesion. Each bit of the precious metal was stored away in a quill plugged with clay at the ends, and I have know her to take out as much as a quarter of an ounce in the course of a day. Usually her limit was about $2, and when she got that she stopped. Then the head of the house would arise languidly and start for the nearest store twelve miles away. Sometimes he would trade the whole amount for whiskey, but as a rule he brought back tobacco, salt, meal and calico. There are hundreds of native families who live in exactly the same manner in Olancho. Sometimes the woman will be lucky enough to strike a rich pocket, that will yield a dollar or more a pan, but they never dream of washing it out at once and getting a stake. It simply means that they can secure their usual amount with less work."

ANOTHER AIRSHIP.

Inventor Declares It Will Remain in Air a Week at a Time.

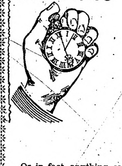
The Swiss newspapers announce the forthcoming "launch" of a new airship over—not on—the Lake of Constance, says the London News. Its inventor is Count von Zeppelin, a retired German officer, who has for many years studied the question of steering balloons. He now claims to have solved the problem of the light motor. An aeroplane built by him is reported to have developed sufficient power to tow a boat on the River Inn at a speed of nine miles an hour. To minimize the risks of an unforeseen fall the count has selected the Lake of Constance as the scene of his decisive experiment. Its area of over 300 square miles will, he believes, be sufficient to enable him to execute all necessary evolutions. The vessel is "moored" at Friedrichshafen and is supported by sixty pontoons. There is a gas works in the vicinity. The inventor keeps the mechanism of his airship secret and has taken stringent precautions to warn off the curious. All that is known is that the vessel's proportions are immense—over 550 feet long and nearly fifty feet in diameter. It is cylindrical, with conical extremities, and is divided internally by strong partitions. The "hull" is of silk, stretched over a skeleton of aluminum. The power is supplied by two motors, placed beneath the cylinder, one at each end. The propelling principle is the ordinary screw, but there are three special devices for steering. Count von Zeppelin declares that his machine will be able to rise to a height of over 3,000 feet, lift a weight of nearly two tons, travel at a speed of ten yards a second, and remain in the air for a week at a time.

Meteors Prefer Morning.

An interesting and significant fact is that the average hourly number of meteors is only half as great in the evening as in the morning, and in the evening their velocity is lower, says Prof. C. A. Young in the New Lippincott for November. The reason is that at sunset we have before us the point in the heavens from which we are movin in our orbital journey around the sun, while in the morning we face the point toward which we are advancing; in the evening we are in the rear of the earth, at sunrise in front. This increase in the numbers and speed of the morning meteors is just what ought to happen if they are bodies moving indiscriminately in all directions under the sun's attraction, and with the velocity (about twenty-six miles a second) which a body would acquire in falling toward the sun from a distance very great as compared with the size of our planetary orbits.

Strange Story of a Watch.

A strange experience recently befell George Dietz, formerly a resident of Chester, Pa., but at the present time in the jewelry business in Honolulu. Mr. Dietz has recovered a watch which he lost over thirty years ago at Gettysburg. He was fighting for the north on that bloody battlefield when he dropped it. The watch was recently brought into the jeweler's shop by Harry Ellis of the Kansas volunteers. The soldier, who was bound to Manila, wanted to sell it. On being asked where he got it he said his father, who had found it on the battlefield of Gettysburg, had given it to him. The jeweler opened it and saw his name scratched on it. He lost no time in making a trade with the soldier.



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	Councilmen
W. A. Sorsoleil	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

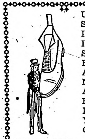
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Idaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Open until one o'clock A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM
J.B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.53½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	.49½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	.46½	Flax	144
Eggs (per doz)	.12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Village election next Tuesday.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

The weather phrophets say we will have our winter in March.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Mrs. H. Tway made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

Two inches of snow fell Monday and again sleighs were brought into use.

—Banker Hannay was called to Crookston Saturday on business matters.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

For Rent:—A five room house after April 1st. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff.

Regardless of the exceptionally fine winter, the ice is about three feet thick.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Most all our business houses have their ice already put up for summer use.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The two E. J's—Brink and Holmes—spent Sunday afternoon at the upper Falls.

Commissioners proceedings will be found this week on last page of supplement.

Sheriff Sampson was here a short time Monday while enroute home from a trip at Crookston.

Town clerks are requested to send in the names of the officers elected in their respective towns.

After April 1st the Northern Pacific will give a three-cent rate on, all their lines in North Dakota.

C. G. Rapp spent the first two days of the week at Crookston attending to some business matters.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

L. C. Simmons, secretary of the Red Lake Falls milling company was here between trains yesterday.

A social gathering took place at the living appartments of Mr. and Mrs. E J. Holmes Monday evening.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

A caucus will be held in the village hall Friday evening March 9th. Turn out and assist in nominating a ticket.

Rev. P. J. Lindberg of Crookston will preach in Burke's store next Friday evening March 9th at 7:30 o'clock.

Adam Zeh returned Thursday from the annual meeting of county auditors which was held at St. Paul last week.

Holmes Furniture Co., sold their threshing engine to C. J. Hendrickson of Minneapolis. Consideration $600.00.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

What is there in a name? Wensel Jagodozinski was married to Frances Pokornoski in McLeod county last week.

Geo. Fuller, traveling manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., was here a few hours last Friday greeting friends.

Albert Abrahmson returned home last week after taking a course with the Archibald Busines College at Minneapolis.

Geo. F. Murch, acting superintendent for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company spent Sunday with his family at Crookston.

Editor Jeffers and J. B. Armstrong, the cigar manufacturer of Red Lake Falls, spent Sunday afternoon in the village greeting friends.

Gabriel Willson of Felton, Clay county, Minn., was here the first of the week and while here bought ne¼-8-152-42 and will move on to it in the spring.

Banquet and Ball.

Last Wednesday the people of St. Hilaire enjoyed the privelege of entertaining their many friends of Thief River Falls and neighboring townships at the Hotel Markham. Landlord McAndress had orders to prepare a great feast for a multitude, and right well he obeyed orders. The dining room was tastefully decorated, the veranda shone resplendent with colored lights, and the entire establishment wore an air of comfort and hospitality. The guests commenced arriving early and they kept coming until standing room only was almost at a premium. Among other attractions present was the Thief River Falls orchestra, which discoursed sweet music for several hours, in fact the music especially the dance numbers was so irresistable that every one felt like tripping the light fantastic toe. Mr. Richardson of Thief River Falls delivered a short but happy address giving a short account of how we laid out the bond question and he was followed by Mr. Hannay who dwelt upon the importance of counties and towns as well as private people keeping out of debt. Considerable fun was indulged in by some of the jolly boys by being tried before a jury of their peers. Certain gentlemen who it appears had been guilty of divers and sundry offences—which seemed to have been omitted from the state laws. A good many convictions took place and the imaginary offenders were let off very easily—the court and jury being inclined to lean to the side of mercy. The brothers had a fine opportunity to cultivate closer friendly relations and get better acquainted and the meeting in this respect was everything that could be wished. The spread, both solid and liquid was all right. No one went away either hungry, thirsty or unhappy. Come again good people. You will always find that the latch string hangs outside at St. Hilaire.

Erick Olson of Sanders was in town yesterday and invested in another quarter section of land. Consideration $760.00 cash.

Landlord McAndress of the Hotel Markham promises the dancers a good time on March 17th. Prof. Juliott, the harpist will furnish the music.

Dougless Martin of Newton, Iowa, who was here last summer and bought land in Sec. 1, in River Falls arrived with a carload of stock and machinery.

Herny Norland came up from Crookston Saturday and Monday started in with a crew to drive piling in the river. They will be kept busy for the next six weeks.

The United States owns a railroad in Luzon and is building another. When the people who get into a rage when any one advocates government ownership of railroads learns this fact, they may die from heart failure.—Duluth Herald.

The dark clouds of adversity that have been hanging over the beautiful city of Honey Grove, Texas, for the past ninety days have rolled away. Her citizens are jubilant and merchants head their large display ads. "No Smallpox Now!"

The band boys at their meeting Monday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—C. A. Brummond.
Vice Pres.—D. Collins.
Secretary—Jas. M. Hall.
Treasurer—J. Nelson.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

K. O. Gigstad, the real estate man, handed us a list of lands sold by him since January 1st 1900, as follows:

—Purchaser.	Acres.	Amt.
G A Konickson, w½ se¼ 23-152-43.	80	$ 400
Gina Langseth, se¼ sw¼, sec. 15, and n½ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼ sec. 22-153-43	160	1,200
J J Brannum, fraction of nw¼ sec. 12-152-44	140	620
B Thelander, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 2, sec. 30-152-42	141	700
R E Farley, e½ ne¼ sec. 34, and w½ nw¼, sec. 35-152-43	160	960
A A Erickson, nw¼ nw¼ sec. 25, and ne¼ ne¼ sec. 26-152-43	80	480
Andrew Dovere, nw¼ sw¼, sec. 22-153-43	40	200
Laura Eickhoff, sw¼, 31-153-43	160	1,100
Anna Olson, nw¼, 14-153-44	160	760
Willson & Son, ne¼, 8-152-42	160	650

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

A landlord not over a hundred miles from here was short of dining room girls and for several days had been asking traveling men if they knew of, any waiters that could be induced to come at good wages. He was relieved as one of his guests stated he knew where he could get two and would speak to them as he would visit that town in course of a week. Immagine the landlord's surprise a week later when he received a telegram stating the girls could not come as their trunks were froze to the floor.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by The Imperial Drug Store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, March 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

Communicated.

Black River, March 1900.

Editor Spectator:—

Having read the last issue of the Spectator a fellow can't feel otherwise than to chuckle a bit, anyway as "fools" this side the court house.

The election is something of the past and its funeral we have attended, may we learn this much that such beginning such end, "Born in deceit, died in disgrace" is indeed fitting.

We hope that the Red Lake Falls people have learned one thing and that is you can fool all the people for some time, some of the people all the time but not all the people all the time.

I think the people at this last election have fully demonstrated that they are able to think for themselves and that no work hatched nights can be worked onto them, why, we all could see that there was no Samaritan spirit among them but that they wanted to get the first grip on the whole county to make the farmers as well as everybody else help to redeem the 4,720 city lots of Red Lake Falls and put that town on its peggs from where it undoubtedly had fallen off.

We had some of the Red Lake Falls people helping us to vote out here, that is, telling us how to vote with a few whiskey bottles and cigars seemed to be their most fitting instrument to operate our town with but it seems that their work was not sufficient to stop the 39 cold water waves from Black River.

This last election has shown us one thing and that is the people in this northern end of the county may have something to say at another election so that the leaders of Red Lake Falls may rest assured that we may not always be lead into their track. If this end of the county should again be ignored at a convention, then look out for the Scan. Anti Bond League. H.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday March 5th 1900.

All members present except Dahl.

Meeting called to order by President Holmes.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

J L Johnson expense on Co ditch	$1 00
" 1 day clerk of election..	2 30
" 1 year as health officer..	4 00
" posting quarantine notices	2 00
" ½ year salary as recorder	25 00
E J Holmes mdse as per bill....	1 50
" ½ year salary as president	5 00
" 1 day on registration	2 00
D Patterson 2 days registration .	4 00
" 1 day judge of election...	2 30
" ½ year as councilman....	5 00
" 1 year as health officer ...	4 00
W Olson mdse as per bill........	1 40
A Berg ½ day work on well.....	75
J Phillips ½ day work on well ..	75
C Hall 1 month marshal salary..	40 00
S Harris work as per bill........	2 00
W S Booth & Son blanks etc.....	1 63
St Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber....	6 09
W Peters 1 day clerk of election.	2 30
D Collins 1 day on registration ..	2 00
" 1 day judge of election...	2 30
St Hilaire Spectator publishing council proceedings for six months	37 50
T Thorkelson 1 day registration	2 00
" 1 day judge of election...	2 30
W A Sorsoliel ½ year salary as councilman	5 00

On motion meeting adjourned until Monday March 12th 1900 at 7:00 o'clock p. m. at the office of the village recorder.

Attest:—
E. J. Holmes
J. L. Johnson, President.
Recorder.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late C. G. Akerberg wish to extend their thanks to the kind friends who assisted them during their bereavement.

Notice of Sale of Ditch Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, that at the office of the county auditor, in and for the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of March 1900, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the county commissioners of said county will sell Ditch Bonds of said county in the aggregate sum of $9,000.00; said bonds are issued for the purpose of defraying the expense of constructing the Sanders-Black River Ditch in said county of Red Lake. Said bonds to be issued and dated the 1st day of May A. D. 1900, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be eighteen in number and to be in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing on the 1st day of May 1910, principal and interest payable at the office of the county treasurer of Red Lake county Minn; each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that they are issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to the authority of chapter 97 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1897 and acts amendatory thereto. Bids for said bonds will be received at any time prior to the hour of beginning said sale, at which time all bids will be opened. Each bid will be required to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $200.00 to be forfeited to Red Lake county in case of failure to comply with the terms of said bid if accepted.

The County Commissioners of said county hereby reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to continue said sale from day to day if deemed necessary in the interests of said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 6th day of March A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] Adam Zeh
County Auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

FORFEITED TAX SALE.

Not to be Confused with the Delinquent Tax Sale Which Occurs Annually. Absolute Title will Be Given To purchase at This Sale and no Redemption Remedy Available to the Owner.

The approaching sale of forfeited lands, which will occur in every county in the state, is a matter of so great moment, we are very anxious that every one of our readers whose property may possibly be on the list, should fully understand the situation. And we therefore again take up the subject in order to make a more detailed explanation of it, than we have heretofore done. Questions have been asked us which indicate the direction in which the public is most in need of information and we will try and cover this ground.

In the first place this sale should not be confounded with the ordinary delinquent tax sale of lands on which taxes are delinquent for the previous year. This sale is of lands on which the taxes for the years 1881 to 1895 (including both these years) are still delinquent and which are not paid prior to May 7, next, and is to be held under provisions of Chapter 322 General Laws of 1899. Under the provisions of this law all lands so delinquent are declared absolutely forfeited, and will be offered at auction, to be sold to the highest bidder on the 7th day of next May.

The tracts will be offered separately, and no bid will be received of an amount less than 50 per cent of the tax against it, but will be struck off to the highest bidder above that price, and absolute title with right to immediate possession given.

There is a further provision in the law that unless the validity of the sale is attacked within nine months, the question of validity is forever closed, and cannot thereafter be reopened. The law provides that any person interested in the land may pay the amount of the original tax on the land with ten per cent interest, and be relieved from paying the penalties which have attached, instead of paying 12 per cent, and in addition thereto the penalties which have been added under former existing laws, provided such payment is made before May 7. This in some instances amounts to quite an advantage to the unfortunate delinquent. The fact that a bid of 50 per cent of the tax against the land will be received, may tempt some owners of the forfeited lands to await the sale and take the chance of bidding the land in at this reduced amount. But this is a hazard which is too great to justify a man in risking the title of his farm or his home.

Abundant provisions is made in the law for giving owners notice of the forfeiture, but still it will be very strange if there is not some instances, in which no notices is received. And every one should look out for their lands, to see they are not on the list. This sale does not in any way affect the taxes for the years 1896 and subsequent thereto, and taxes for those years must be paid with addition of penalties and interest the same as was required previous to the passage of this law.

This sale will furnish an open door to an opportunity for speculators which they are preparing to take an advantage of. It will be an immense advantage in the way of settling doubts in regard to titles, and furnish a new date from which to reckon in the future. It will also result in carrying into the various treasuries where it belongs, a vast amount of moneys which have long been witheld, and so necessitated a higher rate of taxation to meet the expense of government. And on the whole it is a beneficent and wise law.—Polk County Journal.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Notice of Annual Election.

The citizens of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, who are qualified to vote at General Elections, are hereby notified the annual election for said village will be held at the village hall in said village, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March A. D. 1900, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the following purposes:

To elect:—
One President of the council.
Three Councilmen.
One Village Treasurer.
One Village Recorder.
One Justice of the Peace.
One Constable.

And to do any other business proper to be done at said election when convened.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 2nd day of March 1900.

J. L. Johnson, Recorder.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, March 26th and 27th.

Regulate Your Watch.

As Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 12th 13th and 14th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

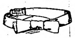
Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,



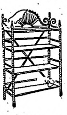
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXI—(Continued.)

"Oh! Information received, as a matter of course," was the reply. "A tipsy newsvendor came here, gave us a tip, and lanted a few hundreds by way of reward, right off. It seeds he followed you and that dwarf chap last night. By the way, this Dirk Vanston seems to keep a sort of private asylum. Who's the lunatic you just now bailed out?"

"The man we thought was murdered in Greek Street."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Why, Dirk's lunatic is none other than the real Luke Arnewood. The murdered man was an imposter, killed in error. Wait until you hear the evidence at the trial. It's the most complicated case you ever heard of."

"I wish to Heaven I had heard of it!" was his half-angry retort. "I shall never hear the end of having my eye wiped by Hawkins & Co. The Chief has been at me already about it."

"Don't be absurd, and don't be so jealous," I rejoined. "You can very well spare me one case out of your dozens. If this business ends all right—and I can't see any possible breakdown now—it will be the corner-stone of a bright career for me. To you it would simply have meant a little official praise and a slice of the reward, which I'll take care you shall have as it is. So, just shake hands, and don't be disagreeable."

"You're a good chap, Weston," he said, all his ill-humor vanishing, "and if you want a best man for your wedding, don't forget Tom Traill!"

CHAPTER XXII.

Found Guilty.

It would be superfluous to recapitulate the evidence given at Bow Street, and which resulted in the committal for trial upon the capital charge of Philip Blake and James Blogg. Tom Webb was ultimately remanded, sine die for a medical report as to his mental condition; while Spratt was committed as an accessory after the fact. Moreover, the serious nature of Blogg's injuries made it necessary to allow a reasonable limit of time to elapse before he could possibly be brought into the court of justice; and, in this delay, two months passed away.

Had Blogg died during this interval without regaining consciousness, and had Spratt been possessed of sufficient common sense to keep his mouth shut, it is quite possible Philip Blake would have been acquitted, because, the direct evidence against him was, after all, by no means conclusive. But, unfortunately for him, Blogg eventually regained his reasoning faculties, just sufficiently to realize that he was dying, and made a full confession before he actually died. Hearing this, Spratt, in a panic of terror, offered himself as "Queen's evidence," and was accepted by the Crown. These two events sealed Blake's fate.

Blogg's death-bed confession was indeed alone sufficient—if believed—to have hanged him, especially as it was confirmed by Spratt and Billy in many particulars. He stated how, acting on Spratt's suggestion, he had determined to "shadow" the passenger known as Mr. Arnewood, and how he had traced the brougham and dog-cart to the house in Rodney Avenue. Suspecting the short, stout man (whom he afterwards knew as Walsh) of designs upon the newly-landed passenber's money, of which he was quite resolved to secure a good share himself, he kept a careful watch upon the house. Late in the evening, a tall gentleman in evening dress arrived, entered the house, and apparently dismissed the stout man, who went away. Feeling more convinced than ever that foul play had been or was going on, he contrived to gain admission through a scullery window and, following the sound of voices in angry altercation, found himself outside the parlor door. The unmistakable noise of a scuffle presently followed, and he boldly entered the room.

The Wairora passenger had pinned the gentleman in evening dress by the throat, and was apparently choking him. Blogg, himself a very powerful man, at once interfered by throttling Arnewood. The visitor (none other than Philip Blake) profited by this diversion to regain his feet, and, in a frenzy of rage, offered Blogg £1,000 to strangle his late adevrsary. Whether the offer of this large bribe really swayed him, or whether he merely pressed too hard and too long, through inadvertence, even at the point of death he seemed unable to declare positively. But the certain thing was that, when he did relax his grasp, Arnewood had ceased to breathe.

Murder quickly engenders friendship. Within five minutes Blake and Blogg were debating how they might best dispose of the body, as though they had known each other for years. Blake insisted upon removing it to as great a distance as possible, upon the very reasonable grounds that, if Blogg could trace the dead man to Rodney Avenue, other might do so, too. The idea of the hansom cab was Blogg's. He went to a distant cab-rank, and, favored by the thick mist, drove boldly off in a hansom while its owner was in a shelter. Into this vehicle he carried the corpse, and, having exchanged overcoats and hats with Blake, the latter took the reins and drove westward, shortly after midnight. The horse proved to be an unusually good one, and Blake avowed his intention of putting at least ten miles between them and Rodney Avenue before getting rid of the body. Putney seemed to be the spot he had decided upon. But the mist presently thickened into a fog, which grew denser every minute, and their progress became slower, until they could scarcely see their way even at walking pace.

Just past Long Acre, Blake had to confess that he could not find his way, and they very nearly decided to abandon the cab and its ghastly freight in the fog. However, they struggled on, in the hope that he fog might lift, and, after some further wandering, almost at random, Blake had to get down and lead the horse. Blogg, having no fancy for being found with a corpse, should any accident happen, got out, also, shutting the doors to keep the body in, and went ahead to try and ascertain their whereabouts. It happened that he had formerly lived in Soho for some years, and soon recognized some old landmarks, notably, Greek Street.

Then came some luck in the shape of a drunken man, who could scarcely stand, and could only just ask the way to his room in Greek Street. This was too good a chance to be missed, and Blake readily assented to his plan. He saw the drunken man to his room, and watched him collapse into a drunken heap. No necessity to stun him by a blow; drink had done its work. He simply carried the dead man into the same room and left him stretched upon a sofa. The fog had thus served them admirably; and the responsibility for Arnewood's death was shifted to other shoulders. The cab they soon abandoned to its fate.

The rest of the confession was mainly a record of interviews between Blogg and Blake's agent, Walsh, there being a difficulty about the paying of the reward. Billy's evidence fully corroborated this, and the evidence as to the final quarrel between Blake and Blogg was; of course, overwhelming.

A thorough examination of the house in Rodney avenue resulted in the discovery of a portmanteau marked L. A., containing nothing, apparently, except some clothing. A sort of pocket, however, had been made by means of a slit in the lining of the portmanteau, and in this were found two letters from Messrs. O'Bren & Grudgery and Philip Blake, respectively, addressed to Luke Arnewood, together with a well-thumbed copy of my advertisement in the "Queenslander." These documents not only threw light upon the tactics of the murdered man in personating Luke Arnewood, but Blake's letter, clearly foreshadowing his intention of meeting him upon his arrival.

The apparent absence of motive (upon which Blake's counsel took such a desperate stand) proved to be a rotten reed. The result of the post mortem, insisted upon by Dr. Redwood, revealed the presence in Captain Arnewood's system of a little-known but extremely deadly drug called cyanide of mercury, which has the property of causing paralysis of the heart; and a small quantity of this obscure poison had been found in Blake's pocketbook after his arrest. He had certainly had frequent opportunities of administering the drug to Captain Arnewood; and though direct proof of his having done so was wanting, the general belief was that he was guilty of Richard Arnewood's death as well as the fictitious Luke's.

Moreover, although it did not directly enter into the charge upon which he was tried, a very strong suspicion existed that he had murdered the fat man, known to me as the stranger and to Blogg as Casey. What is certain is that Casey, who had been his valet, had disappeared as though the earth had swallowed him.

It was somewhat of a disappointment to me to find that, although an imprint taken of Blogg's thumb and a measurement of his span tallied with the marks on the murdered man's collar, and my conjecture as to his trade had proved correct, it was all superfluous evidence, in the face of Blogg's own confession. However, it elicited a remark of interested approval from the judge who tried the case, which was some consolation.

The end was never in doubt from the first. In the face of such overwhelming evidence the judge's summing up was as brief as was the time required by the jury to decide upon a verdict.

"We find him GUILTY!"

Very impressive was the judge's address to the prisoner before he passed sentence of death upon him.

"Philip Blake, you have been convicted upon the clearest and most convincing evidence of causing the perpetration of a most brutal murder, for the sake of worldly gain. It is clear that you planned the decoying of your intended victim to a lonely house and, as no one can doubt, with the intention of removing him from your path. You did so, little dreaming that you were but sending to his long account an imposter, who had himself endeavored to to murder the man you thought you had slain. Even this crime did not place you in possession of the estates you coveted, but it left only one other life between you and them. That life also passed away very soon afterward, and, in the eyes of all men, you were the master of Arnewood hall. You have not been tried for the murder of Richard Arnewood, and, therefore, the question of your guilt of that is one you need answer before your Maker alone. But mark how, in the very hour of your apparent triumph, the vengeance of heaven overtook you! Your mercenary confederate, Blogg, sought to share in your blood-stained spoils and you slew him; but, with his dying breath, he denounced you and made escape from the penalty due to your crime impossible for you.

"Let me implore you to make your peace with the God you have so terribly offended while yet it lies in your power to do so, for certain death awaits you."

Sentence in the usual form followed; and Philip Blake, pale but self-possessed, followed his gaolers to his cell.

He was not hanged. How it was effected was never made known, despite the outcry raised in the Press, but a sufficient number of drops of prussic acid were somehow smuggled into his cell to enable him to cheat the hangman, as the phrase goes.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Madge's Postscript.

My husband insists upon my writing the concluding lines to his account of the Arnewood mystery. I cannot quite make out why, but I fancy he still thinks I treated him rather badly when my poor brother Tom was in that awful scrape, and wants me to admit that he was not to blame after all. And, really, as things turned out, I'm afraid I was too hasty in saddling him with the responsibility for Tom's disappearance.

But how could I, a mere country girl down in Dorset, imagine that Tom would alter so greatly for the worse in so short a time? It just shows what a dreadful place London really is for a young man, without a home and a wife to look after him. Well, of course, we were all overjoyed at home when Ralph sent us (or rather me) the glad news that Tom was alive and well, though I must confess my joy all vanished when, after hurrying up to London, I found that he was in prison and almost insane. He knew me at once, though, poor, dear fellow, when they took me to his cell, and Ralph said it was a sure sign his intellect was returning.

Ralph told me all about the great case, which half-filled the newspapers and that everyone was talking about, and I couldn't help feeling very proud of the part he played in it. Indeed, after listening to his praises as sung by Mr. Hawkins and an inspector named Traill (such a nice man I thought him!) I began to wonder whether he would condescend to take any further notice of an ordinary little girl like me. But, to do him justice, Ralph was not the least bit conceited about his work, and he told me he only valued the success because it brought him nearer to me. After that, what could I say?

Then he pressed me and worried me until I had consented to marry him as soon as ever Tom should be set at liberty. That was on February 13th, by order of the Home Secretary; and we were married upon St. Valentine's Day. Papa being too infirm to travel, Tom gave me away, and seemed to understand quite well what he was doing. Inspector Traill was best man, and Mr. Hawkins insisted upon providing the wedding breakfast. He gave me quite a lot of wedding presents, but his gift to Ralph was best of all. It was a deed of partnership in the firm, which has ever since been known as Hawkins, Weston & Co.

We had to curtail our honeymoon on account of the trial, which Ralph had, of course, to attend. He got me a seat in court on the last day, and I could not help crying when the judge passed sentence. Of course, he was a very wicked man, Mr. Blake, but he looked so handsome, with his pale, aristocratic face and lovely white teeth, that it really seemed a pity to hang him. And, as everyone knows, he escaped the gallows after all, by poisoning himself.

We often receive a visit from Mr. Dirk Vanston, who now owns a gymnasium near Sloane Street. The claim of his protege to the Arnewood estates is in a fair way to be established, and the doctors seem hopeful of his recovery, in course of time, from the strange loss of memory that followed his fall down the shaft in Queensland. He is, in other respects, almost if not quite as sensible as most other people; and he simply worships his friend Mr. Vanston.

Tom is living at home, absolute quiet being the condition most urgently insisted on in his case. He is a rigid teetotaler, and has a harmless fad for writing stories in which Ralph always figures as the greatest detective of the age.

Mr. O'Brien sent us two beautiful cycles, as wedding presents from himself and his partner, while Mr. O'Flynn seriously compromised himself in my eyes by forwarding Ralph a six-gallon keg of Irish whisky.

What can I add except that I am very, very happy in our villa in Abbey Road, and that I am conceited enough to believe that there is not a more contented husband in England than Ralph.

The little woman is quite right. She always is.—R. W.

The End.

Predicted Better Than He Knew.

Knox—I am astonished to hear that during my absence abroad Mrs. Wiggin has been married again; I confidently predicted that no man would ever have her.

Fox—You hit it to a dot; no designation could better fit the individual that married her.—Boston Courier.

of tuberculosis. He recommends as preceutionary measures that the fonts and pillars be carefully washed and disinfected, that the font itself be daily disinfected, and the water be treated with some antiseptic.

There are no doubt many other sources of far greater danger in spreading infectious diseases than holy water, but when it has been shown that such a danger exists, be it ever so slight, the wisest course is to take measures to avoid it. Prejudices in such matters of hygiene are no longer so strong as formerly, and the same enlightenment that has led to the introduction of the individual communion cup in many churches will no doubt lead to the removal of this source of infection as soon as it is recognized. — Philadelphia Medical Journal.

A Philosophical Convict.

Mrs. Ballington Booth and her aids once won the confidence of a prisoner who was feared by all his companions. One day in speaking of his past he told them that he was absolutely innocent of the charge, for which he was suffering imprisonment, and he thanked Mrs. Booth for some reading matter she had brought him.

"I have got witnesses to prove my innocence, even if they are in prison now," he asserted.

"Why don't you try to secure a new trial?"

"Well, you see," he replied after a little pause, "I was acquitted of a number of charges where I was guilty, and so when I was convicted of something I never did I said to myself, 'It's just about even balance,' and I took my medicine without any kicking.

Natural.

"Heard about the discovery made in Boston?" asked Scientificus of a friend yesterday.

"No, what was it?"

"Fellow down there giving a lecture on liquid air—"

"Yes."

"He passed a lot around to the people—you know it's about a million times colder'n ice, and still liquid."

"Yes."

"Well, strangest thing in the world happened—"

"What?"

"Fellow spilled a dipperful on a Boston girl—"

"Yes—what then?"

"It froze solid."—Detroit Free Press.

Owned It All.

John I. Blair in his earlier days owned a western railroad along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms at which employes of the road were to be charged 50 cents and all passengers 75 cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places, and, concluding his meal, laid down a half-dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier, "you don't belong to this road." "I know that," replied Mr. Blair, "the road belongs to me."

Appropriate.

Philanthropist—What is your name, my good man?

Tramp—B'iled Cider, sor.

Philanthropist—My, my, how peculiar. How did you ever get such a name? Your parents didn't give it to you, I hope.

Tramp—No, sor; the man I had my first job with give it to me. He said I was that because I wouldn't work.—Detroit Free Press.

An Untimely Conceit.

Cholly—"Your friend, the author, seems quite taken up with me. You needn't be surprised if he makes me one of the characters in his next book."

Miss Tart—"Oh, of course not. He told me he intended writing a book soon entitled 'Strange Freaks of Nature.'"

THE SERPENTINE SOMERSAULT

These, ladies and gentlemen, are the brothers Cassini, Alfredo and Ruggero, acrobats. Observe them well, for you are not likely to see them in the flesh for a couple of years at least.

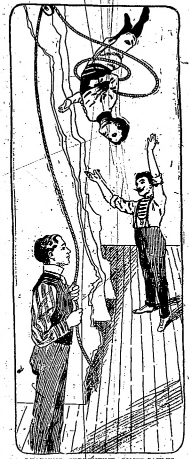
But when Alfredo and Ruggero do appear before the public they are confident that in a short time they will have proved themselves the premier acrobats of the world.

Just at present they are eating no candy, and are doing breathless "stunts" under the direction of their papa.

Their training continues every morning at rehearsal on the playhouse stage.

First the little fellows limber up by knee practice—100 times without stopping they stoop forward then rise to their full height. After this a long strip of felt an inch thick is stretched across the stage, so that falls may not break young bones. Alfredo, leaping to his father's hands, balances himself, then turns a somersault backward landing on another man's shoulders.

"Bravo!" cries the father, encouragingly. Alfredo's bright eyes sparkle with delight.



LEARNING SERPENTINE SOMER SAULTS.

Then the "mechanic" belt is fastened cinch-wise around his waist, a "mechanic" rope is attached with a swivel on each side of it.

For the most difficult feat of all is the pirouette somersault, in which the lithe little body turns swiftly in the air—a somersault with fantastic muscular variations.

A year more of constant daily practice, and Alfredo will add another somersault in midair to the pirouette.

His lungs are not in the least winded by the exercise. He is sorry that it is Ruggle's turn. He amuses himself by standing on his head and watching Ruggero from that inverted point of view. He and his brother have traveled all over the globe and can speak four languages.

Alfredo has blue eyes, Ruggero black. Their years combined would not make a dozen. If they stood together on scales they would not stir the 100-pound weight. They live on soup, meat and claret, with a view to building blood and bone and muscle. Neither of them would touch butterscotch, for that might ruin the future of the brothers Cassini, premier acrobats of the world.

THINGS SOME VALETS DO.

One Rocks His Master to Sleep, Another Breaks in His 24-Inch Corset.

Applying for a situation as valet, a young fellow of 25 was, to say the least, somewhat astounded after an interview with the companionless gentleman. In addition to the orthodox requirements, the latter requested that his servant should rock him to sleep after dinner, a cushioned hammock stretching from wall to wall of his smoking room being pointed out as his couch. While gently swinging the net, the valet would perfume the air by smoking scented cigarettes, leaving the room noiselessly with the first snore. The Japanese valet of a much traveled gentleman was burdened with many and peculiar duties. Not only did he dress and overlook his master's toilet, from no other hands would his master accept his daily cup of tea. An admirable artist, the valet tattooed the body of his master in all styles of fanciful designs—fans, umbrellas, scaly monsters in rainbow tints, executed with faithful minuteness. One advertisement was to this effect: "Wanted, a young gentleman as valet, educated, refined, etc., etc., and able to wear No. 5 shoes and 24-inch corsets." This wearing of the master's tight clothes to ease them of newness is a great trial to many valets. Few people care to entrust the writing of their love-letters to others. One valet, however, pens sentiment to the dictation of his employer, the latter observing no embarrassment.—Stray Stories.

A Little Learning.

We have been often told that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and we may be just as well assured that a little bread is not the safest of all things; it would be far better to have plenty of both; but the sophism of those who use this argument is that they represent the choice between little and much, whereas our election must be made between little and none at all. If the choice is to be made between a small portion of information or of food and absolute igorance or starvation, common-sense gives its decision in the homely proverb, "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

Color of the Eyes.

A clear, light blue color, with a calm, steadfast glance, denotes cheerfulness, good temper and constancy, but blue eyes with a greenish tint are not so strongly indicative of these traits. A slight inclination to greenish tints in eyes of any color is said to be a sign of wisdom and courage. Pale blue or steel colored eyes, with shifting motions of eyelids and pupils, denote deceitfulness and selfishness. Dark blue or violet denote great affection and purity, but much intellectuality.

"Just as Old as She Looks."

Wicks—Your wife doesn't look a minute older than she did ten years ago. Hicks—According to her statistics she isn't.—Stray Stories.

Twenty-five women have been hanged in England during Queen Victoria's reign.

WHY MEN SIT ON TABLES.

About Ten Million Women Are Exasperated by It Daily.

About 10,000,000 women are exasperated every day by men sitting on tables, says the Criterion. So far as I am aware, women do not pay for the furniture, and it is none of their business how it is used. The habit of men sitting on tables had led to the invention of the cushioned billiard table and will no doubt ultimately result in other clever notions. At one time it was supposed that men chose to sit on tables because they could get exercise without exertion by swinging their own legs and by kicking the legs of the table. The scientific fact is that tables are more magnetic than chairs. If three men walk into a room where there is no woman, two of them will make for the table naturally. The third one will try two or three chairs and finally give up in despair and join the others. The source of this magnetism is the friction that women create by polish tables so frequently. Of course, women say that they only polish tables because men sit on them and spoil them, but this is illogical and feminine. No really clever men sit on chairs. They use their chairs for keeping their papers and things on, also their feet. Chairs are notoriously immoral. You will notice that a well-bred man, when he finds himself losing his temper, invariably gets up from his chair and makes a direct line for the nearest table. This enables him to keep his temper and to argue reasonably.

Eye Pictures.

A good deal has recently been written about "eye pictures," and lovers of novelty have been making collections of photographs each showing a single eye of some friend. But nothing is new under the sun, not even the latest of late fads. Long ago the Duke of Sussex developed a fancy for eye pictures. The camera wasn't so ubiquitous then as now, and even if it had been, the ducal eyebrows would have been elevated in scorn at the idea of anything so common as a collection of photographs. The Duke employed the most noted miniature painter of his day to paint the eyes for his collection. Each eye was painted on ivory and set in a circle of pearls. A number of the miniatures now belong to Queen Victoria, and the rest are in private collections throughout England.

A Good Reason.

Mrs. Bronxborough—Your cook left you rather suddenly, didn't she?" Mrs. Richmond—Yes, her best beau wanted to borrow my husband's dress suit, and when my husband refused the cook left.—New York Journal.

Domination of Latin Races.

One leading result of the struggle for supremacy among the western nations has been the gradual ascendency of the Anglican, Teutonic and Scandinavian over the Latin races.

The electrical display of the United States at the Paris exposition will show the complete history of electrical engineering of the nineteenth century.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

The Selfish Thing.

"No, mamma," sobbed the unhappy young wife, "George doesn't love me. I found it out last night."

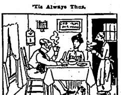
"Oh, my poor child," the mother exclaimed, "what has happened? Ah, I see it all! You found a letter in his pocket!"

"It wasn't that," the miserable young woman answered; "he came home and told me that he had had his life insured."

"Well?"

"Well, if he really loved me, wouldn't he have had mine insured instead of selfishly going and having all this protection put upon himself?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

'Tis Always Thus.



"So they locked up the jury all night?"

"Yes, and if I hadn't given in to those eleven ignorant blockheads I would have been there yet."

Short of Material.

A little 3-year-old boy in North Columbus a few days ago stood by his mother's knee gazing at his baby brother, a few weeks old.

"Mamma," he asked, "did God make this little baby?"

"Yes, dear."

"Did God put on his ears?"

"Certainly."

"And make his eyes?"

"Yes."

"Well, mamma," after a moment's silence, "couldn't God spare no more hair?"—Ohio State Journal.

Cure by Proxy.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise—such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."

"This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription. "When do I take it, doctor?"

"You don't take it. Give it to the cat in a little milk."—Tit-Bits.

Startling Instances.

Last week a delinquent subscriber said he would pay up if he lived. He diedi

Another said "I will see you tomorrow. He's blind.

Still another said "I'll pay you this week or go to the devil." He's gone. There are hundreds who ought to take warning of these procrastinators and pay up now.—Finley Slope.

Hopeless Bachelor

"What did Mr. Cummings say to you last night, Clara, when he was trying to button your glove?"

"Why, he said any man who made gloves that wouldn't button easier than mine ought to give up the business."

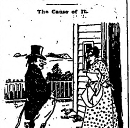
"Well, dear, take my advice and don't waste any more time in that direction."—Stray Stories.

Detected.

"It was a clever job," said the chief. "How did you spot him through his woman's disguise?"

"I happened to see him sit down," replied the detective, "and noticed he gave his rainy-day skirt a little twitch with both hands, as if to keep it from bagging at the knees. Then I nabbed him."—Chicago Tribune.

The Cause of It.



Old Lady—"How did your nose get so red?"

Tramp—"I wuz floatin' in the surf at Narragansett dis season, and, only me nose stickin' out of de water, I guess it got sunburned."

Not Quite Correct.

Briggs—"Do you believe that the world is divided into two classes, those who borrow and those who lend?"

Griggs—"No, sir! My experience is that two other classes are much more prevalent—those who want to borrow and those who won't lend."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Only True Guide.

Sillicus—"You can't tell much about a man's financial condition from the clothes he wears."

Cynicus—"No; you must see his wife's clothes."—Philadelphia Record.

An Exception Cited.

Miles—"A physician told me recently that a good, hearty laugh prolongs a man's life."

Giles—"Perhaps it does—unless he laughs at another man who slips on an icy sidewalk."

A High-Toned Affair.

Mr. Highcollar—Mr. Cash just told me that our church entertainment is to be a very high-toned affair. No tickets will be sold.

Mr. Shirtfront—No tickets sold? How do you expect to make any money?

Mr. Highcollar—We shall allow patrons to purchase cards of admission.—Judge.

For Wireless Wheeling.

An invention for steering any craft, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraph principle, has been perfected. In naval war it is expected to make the torpedo boat almost infallible. In this respect it will equal the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never fails to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness and malaria.

Fresh Terror.

"What a peculiar exercise the new recruits are going through. I mean that up and down motion of the arms. What is it?"

"That's the pump exercise. It's for use on a leaky transport."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed."

Your blood is poor and therefore you suffer from eruptions, pains and general debility and "that tired feeling." The blood is the real source of all health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the shepherd of health. Why? Because it purifies the blood as nothing else can.

Tired Feeling—*"I had that tired feeling and headaches. Was more tired in the morning than when I went to bed, and my back pained me. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me and I feel ten years younger." B. Scheblein, 274 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Not Always.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, young man," said the great railway magnate to the reporter who had called in for the purpose of writing him up, "but I did not begin at the bottom and work my way up. I never blacked the boots of the engine-wipers, and never carried beer for the janitor of the roundhouse. I was kicked through college by my father, inherited a fortune, which I invested in railroad shares, and I hold this job because I have votes enough to control it. It is too bad, my young friend, but we can't all be self-made men. We would become tiresome."

And he bowed him out.—Chicago Tribune.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Amess Agness, Frazee, Minn, permutation padlock; Emil T. Berggren, St. Paul, Minn., lamp shade; Edward T. Gibson, Fort Yates, N. D., cartridge belt; John A. Kelly and S. W. Rouse, Fremont, Minn., grinding mill; Jacob Kissel, Sioux Falls, S. D., washing machine; Abraham Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., motor for vehicles; James C. Teller, McCook, S. D., game or puzzle; Albert A. Wade, Monticello, Minn., pneumatic tire; Lyman H. Zeigler, Milbank, S. D., vehicle wheel.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

A High-Toned Affair.

Mrs. Moriarty—Phat is you son doin' now, Mrs. O'Rafferty?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Sure, he's adopted the stage as a profession, Mrs. Moriarty.

Mrs. Morriarty—Dhrivin' a stage, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Be away wid y'r nonsince! It's an actor be is. He do be a light comedian.

Mrs. Moriarty—A loight comedian, is it?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Yis. He stands beyant the back curtain, wid his mouth to a hole forninst a candle, an' whin Pawnee Ike shoots at the candle, he blows it out.—New York Weekly.

Chest Expansion Reduced.

First Officer—How would you fancy a sailor for a husband, Miss Curzon?

Miss Curzon—Very much indeed, if he were like yourself.

First Officer (highly flattered)—It's extremely nice of you to say that, but why so?

Miss Curzon—Because you wouldn't be home much.—Chicago Post.

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Am Not a Bald Head

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and am glad to say that it brought my hair back again and I am not today obliged to be classed among the bald-heads."
—W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill., Aug. 25, 1899.

Makes Hair Grow

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. If it were a hair stimulant simply, it could not do this. You must have food to live; stimulants cannot take its place. Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and it grows. It could not do differently, for it's Nature's plan. It stops falling of the hair, too, takes out all dandruff, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

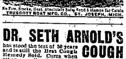
Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—earliest Tomato Giant on earth.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.



No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalo
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER has stood the test of 50 years and is still the Best Cough Remedy Sold. Cures when other remedies fail. Tastes good; children like it. Sold by all druggists—25 cents.

PATENT GUARANTEED with no fee unless successful. Patents advertised free for clients. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D.C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A valuable book for practical flower and vegetable growers. Free for the asking. Address J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

N. W. N. U. —No. 9.— 1900.

It Might Have Been Different.

"Of course, they all laughed," said the first school girl, "but I couldn't help it. It was all the fault of the conductor for starting up the car so fast. I got on at Ninth and Locust, where I always do, you know; there was only one seat vacant. So, of course, I tried to get to it; but the car started, and I put my hand on the back of the seat, and then the car gave a plunge, and I put my other hand against the stove, to keep from falling—which threw me right into his arms, don't you see?"

"Dear me! Isn't that dreadful! Was he young?"

"No; old as can be. But everybody laughed. Just as if he'd been young. People are so horrid—don't you think?"

"Yes; but just think, if it had been a young man!"

"Gracious—don't!" said the school girl.

Anti-Nic! Anti-Nic!

You cannot chew or smoke tobacco if you chew ME. It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Perfectly harmless, and costs only 5 cents per package. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by Capital City Gum Company, No. 101 East Eighth street, St. Paul, Minnesota. If your druggist does not keep it, send 5 cents and get sample package by mail.

A Versatile Cook.

Cooks in Ceylon must apparently be versatile persons, judging from the appended advertisement cut from a Cingalese journal:

"Wanted—A billet as Cook and Appu, or either, by a married man, who holds Excellent Testimonials in Stuffing animals. Can Stuff Elephant's Legs. Moderate salary expected. Please apply to Fonseka, Ragala, Walapana."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Dog Followed.

The prisoner before the bar of justice was charged with having stolen a dog. A darkey witness was being examined.

"You say the defendant passed the yard and whistled to the dog?" interrogated the attorney.

"Yes, sah," replied the witness.

"Then what?"

"Den what?"

"Yes. You say the defendant passed the yard and whistled to the dog. Then what followed?"

"Oh! Why, de dog, ob course."—Ohio State Journal.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A Boer Sharpshooter at Spytfontein.

One of the Seaforth Highlanders told us that while he lay wounded he saw a Boer, faultlessly dressed, with polished top boots and a silk-faced shirt, walking about among the ant-hills with a cigar in his mouth picking off the the troops. He was quite alone, and it was very apparent, from his frequent use of field glasses, that officers were his objective. Our informant, whose smashed arm prevented him from using his rifle, says the sharpshooter never missed.—South African News.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Almost Human in Its Egotism.

"Curses on my fatal gift of beauty!" muttered the alligatorr, moving swiftly toward the swamp to escape the hunters who were after his hide.—Chicago Tribune.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Driven to Despair.

"Why did Snickers commit suicide?" asked Poindexter.

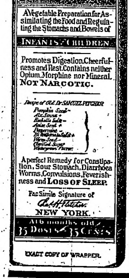
"His employer told him to write some jokes about Lent and leave the umbrella out," replied Wilberforce.—Harper's Bazar.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Badly Hit.

"It's too bad," said the condoling friend. "I thought you were right in line of promotion."

"No," mournfully replied the man who had lost his job. "I was right on the firing line."—Chicago Tribune.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Wisconsin Horticultural Convention.

Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society held its annual meeting in Madison Feb. 5 to 8. The attendance was fair. The program was well followed and much matter of interest was discussed. The session devoted to the nursery business was taken up largely with brisk discussion on the tree peddlers. There are among peddlers honest men representing reliable nurseries, but there are, on the other hand, many unscrupulous men who do not stop at anything to gain their ends. The tree-peddling business offers many inducements to dishonesty, as a man can sell the most worthless of stuff and go for years without being found out. The only way to prevent the frauds complained of seems to be scattering information more fully among the people. The English-speaking farmers, or at least the English-reading farmers, have become so wary that they are no longer easily caught; but the foreign-bred farmers are being caught right along, and for them there seems to be no hope of escape—they are paying the price of ignorance.

One session was devoted to the discussion of the culture of small fruit. Papers were read by M. S. Kellogg, J. L. Herbst, Frank Stark, Frederick Cranefield, A. J. Edwards and S. H. Marshall. An extended discussion followed these papers, and this will appear later in the Farmers' Review.

The forestry session was one of unusual interest. The subject was opened by B. S. Hoxie, president of the State Forestry Association. He reviewed the attempt to get a bill passed by the state legislature looking to the beginning of the work for the recovery of our forest domains, and pointed out what other states are doing in this matter. He said that New York had purchased an immense area of land in the Adirondacks at a cost of only $1 per acre, and that now is the time for Wisconsin to take steps to purchase forest lands, since they can now be obtained at a small price; while twenty-five years from now the cost is likely to be much greater.

S. M. Owens of Minnesota delivered a very instructive address on the forestry of the Old World. He contrasted what is being done there with what is being done here. He showed how Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland are conserving their forests with the result that they can cut a large amount annually without decreasing the main source of their supplies. Switzerland has made immense strides in the matter of the preservation of her forests, which are owned very largely by the public. There the public-owned forests are much better kept and handled than are the forests that are owned by private persons. To preserve American forests and to restore them it is but necessary that a sensible system of cutting off be employed.

Ernest Bruncken, secretary of the Wisconsin State Forestry Association, read an interesting paper on forestry legislation. He said that the greatest obstacle to obtaining forestry legislation is the popular misunderstanding of the term "forestry," which is assumed to include our parks and shade tree systems. Forestry relates exclusively to the management of trees in great masses. He said that our lands can become reforested by simply cutting off the trees and removing the rubbish to prevent fires; that nature will do the planting; but that where the ground has been eaten up by forest fires it will not be in a condition to bear trees for generations.

A session was devoted to orchard trees, and papers were read by E. S. Goff, Martin Penning, A. J. Phillips, G. J. Kellogg and one was sent by O. M. Lord. Three of these papers treated of plums. The Japanese plums were condemned as being utterly unfit for use in Wisconsin. It was the belief of the convention that our hope lies in the native plums. G. J. Kellogg's paper was on top-grafting. It will appear later in the Farmers' Review.

A. L. Hatch spoke on what we can do to make trees bear fruit. He believes that we must cultivate and feed our trees if we expect results, just as much as we have to feed our animals for results.

Frank Yahnke spoke on the growing of vegetables for market. He said that the man that makes vegetable growing his business must grow all kinds and put them on the market in the best shape. He must not try to grow all kinds of vegetables on the same kind of soil, but must give to each vegetable the kind of soil it requires.

One session was devoted to the memorial addresses on J. C. Plumb, F. W. Loudon, M. A. Thayer and Peter Gideon.

Wm. Toole spoke on what to plant to beautify our school grounds. This address will appear later in the Farmers' Review, as will other talks and discussions that enlivened the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in the following choice: President, Franklin Johnson; vice-president, T. E. Loope; secretary, J. L. Herbst; treasurer, R. J. Coe; member of trial orchard committee, L. G. Kellogg.

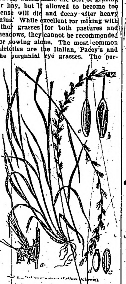
The discussion on place of holding the next annual meeting did not result in definitely fixing the place, but the expressions were strongly in favor of Oshkosh.

Yellow Clover Seed.

A German professor—Menke—once made some experiments to ascertain if there is any difference in the germinating power of the differently colored clover seeds. He picked out the yellow, green, brown, light brown, dark brown and black seeds and planted them by themselves. They were carefully watched and all were treated to identical conditions. Very few of the green seeds developed enough to form cotelydons, and they were very weak. Practically all of the yellow seeds developed and formed strong plants. The light brown also did well, but did not give so good returns as the yellow seeds. In the first place the number of seeds that germinated was less than with the yellow, and the plants were not so thrifty. The brown and dark brown and black seeds were of value only according as they approached the lighter shade, and the darker ones were practically of no value. We do not know that any like experiment has been carried out here, but it is one that is easily carried through. We do not know that the above experiment was repeated enough times to make it valuable as an indicator. If it can be used as an index at all, it teaches that the seed that contains the most yellow grains is best.

Italian Rye Grass.

This grass is known scientifically as Lolium Italicum and L. Perenne. A government report says: These are among the oldest cultivated grasses, and are probably grown more widely than any others in Europe. They have been used largely in the Northern states, where they are often satisfactory, but in the South they have not done well except in a few especially favorable locations. They succeed best on a rich, moist, sandy soil containing a fair amount of lime, and on such soils are fairly permanent, but on dry, thin soils and heavy clays they soon disappear. They will cover the ground sooner and make a better sward in a few weeks after planting than most other grasses, and are valuable where quick results are wanted and for covering the ground while other and more permanent sorts, like redtop and orchard grass, are becoming established. When sown alone on rich soils their growth is so rank that the ground is soon covered with a dense mat of long leaves, which make the best of grazing or hay, but if allowed to become too dense will die and decay after heavy rains. While excellent for mixing with other grasses for both pastures and meadows, they cannot be recommended for sowing alone. The most common varieties are the Italian, Pacey's and the perennial rye grasses. The perennial, or English rye grass, is the longer lived and so the best for permanent pastures. The Italian rye grass makes a ranker growth and covers the ground more quickly. Seed may be sown in either fall or spring, and from two to three bushels per acre are required when sown alone, or one bushel when sown with other grasses.



Utilize All Manure.

Of every 1,000 bushels of corn fed to stock 800 goes into the manure pile. That is, only about 20 per cent of the whole is utilized by the digestive system of the animal. The provident farmer will, therefore, see to it that this large per cent of his corn crop is returned to the land. Another fact that should be considered in connection with this one is that a very large part of the nutrient is contained in the liquid manure.

The practice therefore of hauling out the manure often is to be commended. In the ordinary barnyard there is no possibility of conserving all the manure if the pile is allowed to grow unmolested from fall till spring. The reason is plain. Every barnyard to be serviceable must be well-drained, and this means that there is provision for carrying off the surplus water or liquid. The manure is frequently drenched and suffers most from the spring rains. Not only is all the liquid manure carried away, but the solid manure has much of its virtue washed out of it.

Experiments have shown that the loss is often half of the total manure. Let a man consider that this means say 400 bushels of corn for every 800 bushels he should have put back on his land, and he may begin to consider the feasibility and the necessity of taking the best of care of this indirect wealth. A very few farmers have tanks and reservoirs under their barns for the conservation of both the liquid and solid manure, but by far the greater number of farmers have no such arrangements, and, what is more, never will have such. The only plan that stands any chance of being universally adopted is that of hauling out the manure often through the winter and having it dumped in small piles where the rains can wash it into the ground at will, the residue being scattered over the ground as soon as the weather permits in the spring. We feel certain that if the plan of hauling out the manure often through the winter were adopted it would mean millions of dollars annually in the pockets of American farmers.

Big Shipment of Pigeons.—Robt. Cox shipped from Chicago on Tuesday the 17th inst. a straight carload of pigeons to the number of 13,000, using L. P. T. Co. car No. 784. The birds were shipped to Nashville, Tenn., to be used by the various gun clubs in their annual shoot, which occurred there on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. These patent live poultry cars are also suitable for shipping rabbits or other animals in quantity, a car of live jack rabbits containing 3,000 head having been shipped in one of them from a point in California.—Ex.

Soft feeds are advantageous to fowls when fed judiciously. Once a day a warm meal is relished by the fowls.

It is easier to clean the poultry house every few days that it is to clean it every few months.

CALVE MAKES A CONFESSION.

Why Once She Wore Pads and Why She Has Never Since Worn Them.

Mme. Calve tells this story of herself: "When I went to the Theater de la Monnaie in Brussels, in 1881, I made my debut as Marguerite. My second performance was to be Cherubino. At that time I was very slight. My neck and arms were thin, and so, of course, were my legs. I did not think I could possibly appear in breeches without something to make me look a little plumper. So I went to the costumer of the theater and told him I wanted some pads. He made them according to his own ideas of what they should be, and sent them to me so late that I had no time to try them on. I don't know what I must have looked like when I stepped on the stage, thin and girlish from waist up, but provided with the most enormous calves.

"After the first act the manager rushed around to my dressing room. 'Gracious!' he exclaimed, 'where in the world did you get those legs? They certainly are not your own?' I admitted that they were not, and said I thought I was too thin to dispense with pads. 'Don't you know,' he said to me, 'that a young girl with straight, slender legs is far better suited to the part of a page than when she disfigures herself with such things as those? Take off the pads and go out on your own legs.' I determined to follow his advice. When I came on the stage again I was thin, but at least symmetrical.

"The effect on the audience was startling. I seemed to see the people in the theater craning their necks to discover what had happened to change me so. The conductor of the orchestra stared at me as if his eyes would pop out of his head. After a moment or two the cause of the astonishing alteration in my looks seemed to be understood, and there was a titter of laughter throughout the audience. Since that time I have never worn pads."—Collier's Weekly.

Titled Lady Scrubbed the Officer.

There is an amusing story, which we give with all reserve, told of a titled lady who is at the seat of war with the laudable desire of nursing the sick and wounded. Her zeal, however, is exceeding her technical ability, and her principal occupation, so far, has consisted in washing the faces of the patients. One wounded officer, on whom she had bestowed this attention some ten times in the course of one afternoon, at last begged the doctor to interfere, pathetically adding that if he must die, the results of a Boer bullet would prove a less painful ending than Lady ———'s continual scrubbing.—London Leader.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Unsatisfied.

Fretful Child—I want to look at the moon.

Weary Father—Well, why don't you? It is right up there in the sky. Look at it as much as you please.

Fretful Child—Aw, I want to look at the other side of the moon now!—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Modern education too often covers the fingers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews of the wrists.—Sterling.

France is about to raise a loan of $20,000,000 for public parks in Algeria.

Profitable employment for young ladies at home. Address J. P. Rawley & Co., 1648 Broadway, New York City.

If the hens form a trust they will probably try to control the egg plant.

A Colorado girl died from the effects of a cake-walk in a rag-time contest.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2400 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It is sometimes easier to borrow money than it is to pay it back.

The second city of the British empire in size is Calcutta.

Hypnotism

Reader, why not be able to use the most mysterious and powerful force of nature? By my method you can learn to Hypnotize in a few hours time, without leaving your home. You can perform all of the marvelous feats that are possible to the Hypnotist. Through Hypnotism you can cure disease, conquer pain, win reluctant affection, gratify your ambitions, and produce amusement by the hour. It costs you nothing to find out all about it. I have just issued in book form a mammoth illustrated LESSON or Key to Hypnotism, which fully explains the mysteries and secrets of the Art. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and is the most elaborate and expensive thing of the kind ever published. For a short time I will send this magnificent work Absolutely FREE to all who apply. I will also include a large amount of other valuable, interesting and elegantly illustrated literature without charge. Remember, all this costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. Order to-day and learn to Hypnotize. It is a chance of a lifetime. Address, PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Station 913, Jackson, Mich.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS
Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

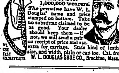
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN
This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bu. per acre.
BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!
SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the moon!
BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 121 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful!
RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell nine-tenths of the Rape seed used in the U.S.
BROMUS INERMUS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!
THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer Six Weeks; both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.
VEGETABLE SEEDS Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 60c. lb. Everything warranted to grow, 35 pkgs. earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.
FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

CARTER'S INK
Is THE BEST Ink.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

$4 DAY SURE We pay $1.00 a day Salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. KANSAS FOOD CO., DEPT 17, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LAMB'S Throat Candy, one of the best confections for vocalists, public speakers, &c. Send 10c to Lamb Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Canada, for sample box.

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Sore Hands 8 Years Cured.

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers From Sockets. Hands Puffed Up Like a Toad. Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep. Fingers Would Peel Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure.

Eight years ago I got sore hands, commencing with a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I rubbed them, you could see little white pimples. I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple there the burning fire was—that happened at least ten times. I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hand. I had a friend take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands. I went to another doctor, I think, for a year. I found your advertisement in a Utica newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA remedies. As soon as I used them I began to gain, and after using a small quantity of them I was entirely cured. I would not take fifty dollars for a cake of CUTICURA SOAP if I could not get any more. I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country.

Feb. 22, 1898. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Cuticura The Set, $1.25 Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

BRITONS DELIRIOUS

NEWS OF LADYSMITH'S RELIEF SETS THEM WILD.

Tornadoes of Patriotic Excitement Whirling Through the Country—Lansdowne Takes Advantage of the Movement to Announce Estimates of Over 61,000,000 Pounds and Makes the Startling Announcement That 50,000 More Men Will Be Sent to the Front—Joubert Assembling a Large Force Near Bloemfontein.

London, March 3.—Britons feel that they are living in the precinct of momentous events. Tornadoes of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday, and London's 6,000,000 were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exhaltation. It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others likened it to the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon. The usual conventions of society ceased to control and everybody knew everybody else, all joining in smiles or bellowings as their dispositions moved them.

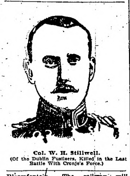
Lord Lansdowne chose the psycological moment to announce estimates exceeding £61,000,000, and rather startled the public by unfolding the programme of the war office to send out, in addition to the 30,000 troops now afloat, 50,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million. An order has reached Woolwich for the construction of 224 new guns, from three-pounders to twelve-inch guns. Of these 140 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal and 3,000 more will be engaged. The decision to send out more troops and to increase the home armament met with universal approval.

The Boers seem to have gotten quite away from around Ladysmith without losing a gun or their baggage. Van Reenan's Pass is only about twenty miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in action Tuesday, and they probably utilized both railways in retreating, seending the heavy pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones into the Free State. Dr. Leyds says that Gen. Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Weinberg, seventy miles

Northeast of Bloemfontein.

Col. Albrecht, according to a dispatch from Paardeberg, affirms that the Boers have 75,000 men left. Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein now or not, he doubtless soon will be dating his dispatches there and using the town as his advanced base.

Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine the forces under the Generals Clements and Gatacre and then advance along the line of railway to Bloemfontein. The railway will simplify immensely the perplexities of transport. The conditions at Ladysmith, some of which were explained by Charles Williams and cabled to the United States, are now better understood as the military authorities are no longer retaining their special information. It appears that since the middle of January horses have been half-starved and were too weak either to drag artillery or to carry cavalrymen, making it an impossibility to dash out to help Gen. Buller attack the Boers. These half-starved animals were carefully saved for food. The disposition to find fault, though mildly, with the passivity of Sir George White disappears as the facts become known. No one is in the mood now to criticise anybody, although two or three of the morning papers gently refer to the fact that the war office at the outset of hostilities rejected Lord Dundonald as unfit to be a soldier, whereas it was he who organized the colonials.



Col. W. H. Stillwell.
(Of the Dublin Fusiliers, Killed in the Last Battle With Cronje's Force.)

Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert have telegraphed congratulations to the queen.

Buller in Ladysmith.

London, March 3.—Gen. Buller wires from Nelthorpe that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds that the whole country south of that place is cleared of the Boers. The following is the dispatch:

"I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them. The garrison were on half a pound of meal a man per day and supplementing the meal ration by horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

Lord Roberts Visits Kimberley.

Kimberley, March 3.—Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener arrived here yesterday morning and were warmly welcomed by the municipal officials and thanked for the successful relief of the town. Lord Roberts said it had given him great pleasure to assist Kimberley in her time of need and he was glad he had an opportunity to visit the town. He found that he had a day off, so he come, but would have to leave to-day. There is great excitement and rejoicing here over the relief of Ladysmith.

Canadians Rejoice.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received here with extravagant rejoicings. Church bells pealed, factory whistles shrieked and every band played. On the board of trade "God Save the Queen" was sung lustily. Crowds round the newspaper offices cheered lustily. The children in all the schools of the city sang the national anthem. The special dispatches from many parts of the dominion report the greatest enthusiasm.

Colesburg Occupied.

Rensberg, March 3.—Gen. Clements, escorted by a squadron of Inniskillings, entered Colesberg Wednesday morning and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of leading men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence.

Concentrating on the British Front.

Paardeberg, O. F. S., March 3.—It is understood that some 7,000 Boers are concentrating on the British front. The British cavalry is in touch with them to the eastward and skirmishing began Wednesday.

A Significant Inquiry.

Melbourne, Victoria, March 3. — The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has cabled to the Australian governments asking whether they would be able to send additional troops to South Africa in the event of imperial troops being required elsewhere.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Passenger Train Goes Through a Wash-Out.

Plainville, Conn., March 3—A passenger train south-bound on the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway, went through a wash-out about two miles north of here and four persons were killed and seven more or less injured.

Murdered by a Negro.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3.—At Talladega yesterday morning the mutilated body of Pinkney Dobbins, a wealthy planter, was found lying in the street in front of Talladega female college. The corpse was entirely without clothing and the man's throat had been cut from ear to ear. Elber Curry, a young negro, was arrested on suspicion, and later confessed to the murder and gave up a sum of money which he had taken from his victim. There is great excitement over the murder and Curry may be lynched.

For Shipping Obscene Matter.

Philadelphia, March 3.—In the district court yesterday George Y. Jordan, J. H. Jordan and John R. Inscho, trading as the Jordan Publishing company, pleaded guilty and were convicted of the charges of depositing and conspiring to deposit with an express company non-expressable matter. The defendants had expressed to a Chicago firm a number of obscene publications and the attention of the postal inspector was called to the fact by the express company, the arrests following.

Dropped Dead.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3.—F. Y. Lipscomb, a prominent lawyer of Bessemer, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the court room of the circuit court. Mr. Lipscomb had finished an exciting speech and the judge had just completed his charge to the jury when the attorney fell back in his chair and expired.

Will Dine With Loubet.

Paris, March 3.—After the presentation of the Lafayette dollar on Saturday President and Mme. Loubet will give a private luncheon in honor of Frank J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette monument committee. Only a few people, among them Ambassador Porter, will be invited.

"Alvin Joslin" Dead.

Pittsburg, March 3. — Charles L. Davis (Alvin Joslin), a noted character actor and owner of the Alvin theater of this city, died last night aged fifty-two years. He had been sick for four weeeks with pneumonia and died after much suffering.

Attempted Suicide.

Dixon, Ky., March 3.—Postmaster J. G. Monroe attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol. Physicians say his chances of recovery are flew. He gives no reason for his act other than that he is in trouble.

Charged With Larceny.

Boston, March 3.—Laurent M. Cook, receiver of the Monarch Nail company, was before the municipal court yesterday, charged with larceny of $5,000 from the funds of the company. Cook was held in $12,000 bonds.

He Sold "Sapho."

Philadelphia, March 3. — Frederick Kahler, a dealer in books, was sentenced by Judge Finletter, in the criminal court, to one year imprisonment for selling copies of Daudet's novel "Sapho."

Two Killed by a Train.

South Bend, Ind., March 3. — Julius De Walle and Peter Van Derviere were caught in a blizzard and were run down and killed by a Grand Trunk passenger train.

Estimate of Australian Vote.

London—The total representatives under the federation scheme, based on population, will be sixty-two, divided as follows: New South Wales 23; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 8; South Australia, 6; Tasmania, 5.

Famous Publisher Dead.

London—Andrew White Tuer, the famous publisher, is dead. He was an ardent student of old prints and engravings and an acknowledged authority on these subjects.

Welsh Coal for British Navy.

London—The admiralty has just engaged 100,000 tons of Welsh coal for the navy, paying at the rate of $5.75 a ton, to be delivered from March to June.

Irish Land Owner Dead.

Dublin—William Bird, a wealthy Irish land owner and agent, was found murdered in his office in Bantry. No arrests have been made.

Abolished by Loubet.

Paris—President Loubet has abolished the punishment of putting men in irons on board French men-of-war.

The Hottentots would be out of their elements in Chili.

KENTUCKY WELL EQUIPPED.

Two Completely Officered State Governments, Each Claiming to Be the Real Thing.

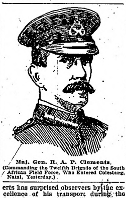
Frankfort, Ky., March 1.—Two state governments completely officered and each claiming to be the regular and legal officials, are now in Frankfort, and will remain here, each claiming the right to administer the affairs of the state until the question is adjusted in the courts. As anticipated, the banks refuse to recognize either of the contending factions, and, as a result, both are without money and the state funds are as securely tied up as they could be. Legislators, county, as well as state officials, and all kinds of contractors with the state will have to wait until somebody is authorized by a decision of the court to pay them, and the state will have to wait on what is due it until the courts say who is authorized to receive it. The Democratic state officers have opened offices in the Capitol hotel. The charitable and penal state institutions are among the sufferers.

TO OPPOSE ROBERTS

RE-FORMED BOER ARMY NOW FACES HIM.

Probably Receiving Accretions From the Late Besiegers of Ladysmith and Other Points—Roberts Has Ample Troops to Cope With Them—British Entry of Bloemfontein Daily Expected—Buller Reports That His Defeat of the Boers Was More Complete Than He Had Dared to Expect.

London, March 3.—Lord Roberts, at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army, from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and other points. Whatever the forces may be Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with them. A steady rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving. This will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers. Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther. The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British



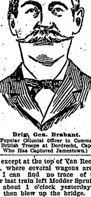
Maj. Gen. R. A. P. Clements.
(Commanding the Twelfth Brigade of the South African Field Force, Who Entered Colesburg, Natal, Yesterday.)

Entry of Bloemfontein

is daily expected as Commandants Dewet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Gen. Joubert had been accomplished. No adequate explanation is yet made of the 50,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the imperial government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics. The admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the lords of the admiralty to the marines and blue jackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld their branches of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

Buller Says He Did a Good Job.

London, March 3. — The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller, dated at Ladysmith, Friday, March 2, 6:30 p. m.: "I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them, and, except at the top of Van Reenan's Pass, where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them. Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock yesterday and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them, but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camps and individual necessaries. They have got away with all their guns except two."



Brig. Gen. Brabant.
(The Popular Colonial Officer in Command of the British Troops at Dordrecht, Cape Colony, Who Has Captured Jamestown.)

Thanked by Gen. White.

Ladysmith, March 3.—Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople and coolies, celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White, at the post-office, addressed the throngs. He said: "People of Ladysmith—I thank you for the Heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down the rations, but, thank God, we kept the flag flying." Then, profoundly moved, Gen. White led the assembly in singing "God Save the Queen."

Boers and Britons Like Brothers.

London, March 3. — Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Osfontein, under date of March 2, 4:15 p. m., as follows: "I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the houses had been converted into hospitals and the men had been made most comfortable. I was struck with the friendly manner with which the wounded Boers and the men chatted together upon the experiences of the campaign. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half-starved in the laager."

Siege of Mafeking Raised.

New York, March 3.—A Boer report is published from Brussels that the siege of Mafeking has been raised. The news is unconfirmed, but is probably true.

Gatacre Moves Toward Stromberg.

Sterkstroom, March 3. — Gen. Gatacre made a reconnaissance in force toward Stormberg yesterday. The Boers opposed him with two guns and the British artillery pitched some shells into the Boer laager.

CAUSES ALARMING RUMORS.

Confidential Communication to Australian Premiers From Chamberlain.

London, March 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says it has developed that the premier received a few days ago a cablegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, marked confidential, with a request that its contents be communicated to the other premiers. Secret cabinet meetings have been held in all the colonies to consider the dispatch. The premier of New South Wales has asked Mr. Chamberlain's consent to publish the text of the message, and Mr. Chamberlain has replied that he is consulting the war office regarding the request. Meanwhile alarming rumors are in circulation.

NEWNES' ENTERPRISE.

Will Bring Out an English Edition of the Sheldon Newspaper.

Topeka, Kan., March 3.—Sir George Newnes, publisher of the Westminster Gazette and the Strand Magazine, has made arrangements to bring out an English edition of the Topeka Capital during the editorship of the Rev. C. M. Sheldon. A cablegram announcing this fact was received yesterday, and the arrangement means the exploitation of the most interesting newspaper experiment of the century by the progressive British publisher.

SHORT NEARLY $20,000.

B. and L. Official at Waterloo Arrested for Alleged Embezzlement.

Waterloo, Iowa, March 3. — A. I. Breckenridge, for several years secretary of the Perpetual Building and Loan association, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. His shortage is nearly $20,000. Wine and women are the alleged cause of his downfall.

WILL NOT SELL.

No Offer for the Danish West Indies Likely to Be Accepted.

Paris, March 3.—A dispatch to the Temps from Copenhagen says it now appears certain that the Danish government will not accept any offer from America to acquire the Danish West Indies, the king and Premier Hoerring being opposed to the cession of the islands.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Giving Some Idea of What the War Is Costing England.

London, March 3.—The army estimates, just issued, show a total expenditure of £61,499,400, an increase over last year of £40,882,200. The total number of officers and men is placed at 430,000, an increase over last year of 245,147.

G. A. R. Adjourns.

Minneapolis, March 3.—The G. A. R. encampment concluded business with the election of the following officers: Department commander, Gideon S. Ives, St. Peter; senior vice department commander, William H. Harries, Caledonia; junior vice department commander, C. E. Bullard, Verndale; medical director, R. O. Craig, Janesville; chaplain, W. F. Stockdill, Hamline; council of administration, J. F. Wyman, Northfield; J. O. Milne, Duluth; J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis; Augustus Koerner, Litchfield; Blinn Converse, St. Paul.

Suicide of a Child.

Burlington, Iowa, March 3.—At Fort Madison, Iowa, Hazel Burr Rogers, the twelve-year-old daughter of Henry Rogers, a fireman on the Santa Fe, committed suicide by shooting. The powder set fire to her clothes and she was badly burned. No reason is assigned except a possible childish love affair.

Strathcona Horse.

Winnipeg, March 3.—Fifty men of the Strathcona horse, for South Africa, passed through here at midnight. There is great rejoicing throughout Western Canada over the relief of Ladysmith.

Stover Would Succeed Pettigrew.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 3. — Lee Stover, late lieutenant colonel of the First South Dakota, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for United States senator from that state.

Congressman Epes Dead.

Washington, March 3.—Congressman Sydney Epes of Virginia who was operated on for appendicitis yesterday, died at Garfield hospital at 12 o'clock last night.

Candians Will Garrison Halifax.

Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—The offer of Canada to garrison Halifax by the Canadian militia and allow the regulars to be sent elsewhere, has been accepted.

Eight Buildings Destroyed.

Vienna, Ill., March 3. — Fire last night destroyed a business block of eight buildings in this city, entailing a loss of $70,000.

Fresh Cases of Plague.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 3. — Two fresh cases of the bubonic plague have developed here.

Estimate of Australian Vote.

London—The total representatives under the federation scheme, based on population, will be sixty-two, divided as follows: New South Wales 23; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 8; South Australia, 6; Tasmania, 5.

Famous Publisher Dead.

London—Andrew White Tuer, the famous publisher, is dead. He was an ardent student of old prints and engravings and an acknowledged authority on these subjects.

Welsh Coal for British Navy.

London—The admiralty has just engaged 100,000 tons of Welsh coal for the navy, paying at the rate of $5.75 a ton, to be delivered from March to June.

Irish Land Owner Dead.

Dublin—William Bird, a wealthy Irish land owner and agent, was found murdered in his office in Bantry. No arrests have been made.

Abolished by Loubet.

Paris—President Loubet has abolished the punishment of putting men in irons on board French men-of-war.

The Hottentots would be out of their elements in Chili.

BOERS IN RETREAT

GEN. BRABANT'S COLONIALS TAKE STRONG POSITIONS.

Vigorous Engagements in Cape Colony, the Boers Gradually Retiring Before the British Fire—Queen Victoria Abandons Her Intended Visit to Italy—Lord Roberts Says Nothing of His Movements—Boers Will Now Confine Themselves to a Defensive Campaign, Abandoning the Offensive.

Dordrecht, Cape Colony, March 5.—Gen. Brabant's colonial division, after a night's march, is now attacking the Boers in a strong position at La Bus-chagnes Nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown.

Later—The engagement is proceeding with great vigor and the Boers are gradually retiring before the British shell fire from three positions. A heavy rifle fire is being exchanged where the British are engaging the Boers on the right flank. So far the Boers have brought no big guns into action.

Evening—Gen. Brabant's advance was most satisfactory. After marching and bivouacking over night the force reached the strong intrenched positions which they occupied and now hold, the Boers being on the opposite hill.

The British will remain over night in the captured positions, although the Boers brought two guns into action and made determined efforts to retake them. The British losses are six killed and eighteen wounded.

Queen Abandons Her Holiday.

London, March 5.—Her majesty has abandoned her intended visit to the Italian Rivera and has decided to remain at home. Her decision to give up her customary spring holiday is accounted another proof of her deep interest in and devotion to the welfare of her people. On Thursday she will come to London for a brief visit, remaining until Saturday, and she will undoubtedly receive a splendid ovation. Her heartfelt, homely dispatches to the generals in the field and her visit to Nettley hospital have greatly endeared her to her people.

Beyond the signs of a general retreat of the Boers throughout Cape Colony there is little news from the front. Lord Roberts, in his dispatches to the war office thus far published, says little, but he is undoubtedly active in some direction.

The Onsland, the organ of the Afrikander bund, says: "The Boers will now confine themselves to the defensive, abandoning the offensive policy."

Abraham Kraal, as shown in the war office maps, is a group of three kopjes, situated at the junction of Kraal spruit and Modder river. It is a natural point of concentration which the Boers could make exceedingly strong, but, after the proofs of the mobility of the army of Lord Roberts, it may be doubted whether they will make a really serious attempt to bar his advance there. A noticeable feature of all the recent operations at the theater of war has been the active employment of colonial forces, which is in marked contrast with the policy adopted at the beginning of the war. The Australian colonies have decided to provide the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain recently asked for.

It is now seen how near Ladysmith was to starvation and the exhaustion of ammunition. The town could hardly have withstood another Boer assault or have held out much longer. The Daily News has a dispatch from Ladysmith which says that the supplies on hand were only enough to provide full rations for four days. The town might have held out another week, but scarcely beyond that.

Boers Were Surprise.

Colesberg, Cape Colony, March 5.—A reconnaissance with two troops of Australians and two guns found the wagon bridge over the Orange river intact. Fifty Boers on the other side were taken by surprise and the British galloped to their laager some miles on the Free State side. Price's command has moved seven miles north of Colesberg. The Boer during their occupation denied themselves rather than see the British wounded suffer.

Ovation for Canadians.

Cape Town, March 5.—The Canadian artillery has just started for the front. The loyalists gave them an ovation. At Graaf Reinet, about 200 miles north of Port Elizabeth, some seventy Dutchmen, incited by Bondites, attacked with sticks and stones a body of loyalists who were celebrating the relief of Ladysmith. Many persons were injured. The loyalists demand military protection.

Boers Attempted to Escape.

Cape Town, March 5.—It is reported that the Boer prisoners, while on the way from Paardeberg, unsuccessfully attempted to escape from the train. Eleven hundred of Cronje's men have been placed temporarily on board the British steamers Mongolian and Manila in Table bay.

Encountered Boers in Force.

London, March 5.—The Morning Post has the following dispatch from Osfontein, dated March 3: "Gen. French made a reconnaissance and encountered the enemy in force. They were occupying a table-shaped kopje. Shots were exchanged, a Boer gun replying."

NO PLACE FOR BUFFALOES.

Proposition to Establish Preserve in New Mexico Is Rejected.

Washington, March 5. — The house committee on public lands has acted adversely on the proposition to establish a buffalo preserve of certain townships in New Mexico, and stock it with a herd of 100 of these animals, to be given by C. J. Jones of Kansas. A subcommittee was appointed to prepare a bill granting a similar tract for a buffalo range as a private enterprise and at a rental.

Object to Typesetting Machines.

Rome—Two hundred and fifty typesetters in the parliament printing office are on a strike because they object to the introduction of typesetting machines.

Will Not Punish Contractors.

London—For some reason contractors who have supplied inferior stores to the army are not to be prosecuted. However, all are to be cut off from further orders.

The dressmaker may feel ill when she seams well.

News of the Northwest

THAT $30,000.

After Being on Exhibition It Will Go Back Into the Montana Treasury.

Washington, March 3.—The $30,000 used by Mr. Whitesides in his exposure in the Clarke case before the Montana legislature, and which was brought to Washington when the hearing in that case was begun by the senate committee on elections and held by it ever since, was returned yesterday to State Treasurer Collins of Montana. The money was brought to this city for the purpose of identification and for any other use to which it might be put by the committee. Concluding that the fund could be no longer used it was turned over to Mr. Collins. The money will be held by the treasurer for five years, and if, in the meantime it is not claimed by any one, it will be covered into the state sinking fund. Congressman Campbell was on the stand before the committee during the entire day, and was subjected to a cross examination by Mr. Faulkner.

CONCEALED A DISEASE.

Albert Lea Man Charged With Not Reporting to Health Board.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 3.—L. P. Peterson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the chairman of the local board of health, charging the concealment of an infectious disease, the allegement being that the disease was in Peterson's house, and he, although knowing the nature of the disease, never reported to the board of health or called a physician. He was released on bonds and will have a hearing Saturday before Justice Stacy.

WEAK EVIDENCE.

The Eden Valley Murder Suspects Are Dicharged.

Litchfield, Minn., March 3. — When the state rested in the trial of Jack Bush for the murder of Miller, the defense moved to dismiss. The motion was granted, and the county attorney then dismissed the cases against all the other defendants. Thus all the cases end without a conviction. The cost to the county is about $3,000.

GREENWAY DUPLICITY.

Another Instance Brought to Light Since the Change of Government.

Winnipeg, March 3. — Hon. J. A. Davidson, in a public utterance, says Manitoba will be surprised to learn that the province has had a system of separate schools supported by the government, in spite of the fact that Greenway thundered so much on that subject in several contests.

Lingered by the Roadside.

Crookston, Minn., March 3.—Mathias Johnson froze both his feet, both hands and also his knees quite badly while returning to his home near East Grand Forks. He was bitterly cold and stopped to rest and drink some alcohol to keep warm and remained by the roadside longer than be originally intended, with the above result. He was brought to Riverside hospital here, his condition being very critical. Amputation will probably be necessary.

Fought to a Draw.

Milwaukee, March 3.—Charles Burns of Cincinnati and Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia fought six fast rounds to a draw before the Milwaukee Athletic club last night. Burns was a favorite at the end of the fourth round, but the fifth was Zeigler's. The bout closed with both men in a hot mix-up. It was one of the best bouts ever given in the city. Jim Barnes of Chicago and Sam Bird also fought a draw.

Hemlock Goes Up.

Milwaukee, March 3. — The Northwestern Hemlock Lumber Manufacturers' association met in Milwaukee yesterday and passed a resolution advancing prices 25 cents a thousand feet on dimensions and 50 cents to $1 on boards, the change to go into effect immediately.

Fireman Killed.

Billings, Mont., March 3.—The first section of the west-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific collided with a string of coal cars, twelve miles west of Billings, and Fireman Fred Sherman of Livingston was killed in the wreck. No one else was injured.

For Incorrigibility.

Black River Falls, Wis., March 3.—Harvey Landers and John Matthews will be taken to the Waukesha industrial school for incorrigibility and Arny Simplot will remain at home under suspended sentence for a like failing. They are all nearly grown.

He Captured Sitting Bull.

Quebec, March 3. — John Louis Le Gare claims that he delivered Sitting Bull to the United States authorities, and urgent requests are being made to the dominion government to press Le Gare's claims upon the United States authorities.

Charged With Murder.

La Crosse, Wis., March 3. — Daniel Trump, a hotelkeeper of Wilton, Wis., was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of James Llewellyn. He was arraigned in Sparta and committed to jail without bail to await examination March 20.

Little Yellow Drainage Ditch.

Necedah Junction, Wis., March 3. — The Little Yellow drainage district awarded a contract to R. N. Andrews of Hamilton, Ohio, for the digging of the Little Yellow drainage ditch of over 100 miles.

Murdered at a Dance.

Ottumwa, Iowa, March 3.—William Halloway, the son of Dr. H. G. Halloway, a prominent citizen of Bussey, was shot and killed at a dance at Weir City last night. A man named Davis has been arrested.

Arrested on Serious Charge.

Waterloo, Iowa, March 3. — A. I. Breckenridge, for several years secretary of the Perpetual Building and Loan Association, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. His shortage is nearly $20,000.

Articles Signed by Stuart.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 3.—Dan A. Stuart, representing the manager of Jack Root, signed articles of agreement for a fight between Root and Tommy Ryan, the battle to take place inside of three months before the club offering the greatest inducements. The battle will carry with it a side wager of $3,500 to $5,000.

Foot Sawed Off.

Stewartville, Minn., March 3.—Henry Labbs, who resides three miles south, lost a foot while working around a buzz saw.

CALLED FROM EARTH.

Bishop Gilbert Dies Suddenly at St. Paul.

St. Paul, March 4.—Rt. Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal church of the diocese of Minnesota, died at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Gilbert is lying very ill at Faribault, and has been unable to be with her husband during his illness.

Pneumonia was the cause of the bishop's death. A week ago Monday he returned to St. Paul from a long visit in the East, having stopped over for two days to visit Mrs. Gilbert in Faribault. That day he was taken with a severe chill and was forced to go to bed. The following day Dr. Hutchinson was called and examination showed that pneumonia had set in in the lower lobe of the left lung. Twice before Bishop Gilbert had had pneumonia in his right lung, once six years ago and the second time two years ago. Consequently the right lung was very weak and the disease soon affected that as well. At midnight Dr. Hutchinson visited the bishop and found him sleeping comfortably. At 2 o'clock there was a change for the worse, and the doctor was again summoned. When he arrived at the house Bishop Gilbert was still conscious, but very weak. Shortly after 3 o'clock he passed away without recovering consciousness.

From the first of his illness Bishop Gilbert expressed the opinion that he would never recover. At the last he did not think of death but passed out into the great beyond as peacefully as a child.

The hardships which the bishop has had to go through in the past few years, the enormous amount of work which has been thrown upon his hands by reason of the inability of Bishop Whipple to attend to it, undermined his health, and death is directly the result of the great labors which he has performed.

Bishop Gilbert was born March 23, 1848, at Lourens Morris, Otsego county, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two he was principal of the second Gentile school in Utah. In 1880 he was married to Miss Fannie Carvill in Philadelphia by the Rev. C. A. Pool. The early part of 1881 saw him rector of Christ church, St. Paul. In 1886 he was elected assistant bishop of Minnesota. Just eleven years after his ordination to the priesthood he was consecrated bishop in St. James' church, Chicago.

H. J. PFEFFER ARRESTED.

He, With M. L. Fuller, Is Charged With Kidnapping.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 4. — Last week the grand jury of Freeborn county indicted Mert L. Fuller and Henry J. Pfeffer on the charge of kidnaping and assault, the alleged victim being Laura L. Fuller, wife of the first named defendant. Fuller was brought into court on a bench warrant and gave bond to appear at the next term of court, but Pfeffer was out of the city. He has since returned and late Thursday night he was taken into custody and slept in the county jail. But yesterday habeas corpus proceedings were in preparation; and it is expected he will [illegible] in his freedom. Mrs. Fuller is a daughter of the late Judge Whytrock, and is pressing a suit for divorce.

Clothesline Larceny.

Montgomery, Minn., March 4.—The case of the state vs. M. Wondra and wife, accused by Mrs. Finnegan of stealing bedclothes from the wash line, had its second trial yesterday. The jury disagreed in the first trial, but the second gave a verdict of guilty. They were fined $25 or sixty days. The case will be appealed.

Result of the Cyclone.

Hudson, Wis., March 4.—Fred Hawkins of New Richmond was taken to the state insane hospital at Mendota last night. He is the eldest son of Hon. S. N. Hawkins, whose family were nearly all killed in the cyclone last June. Fred has not been right since that calamity.

Quite a Floor in Duluth.

Duluth, March 4. — A twelve-inch water main broke on First street. Fifteen basements were flooded in buildings on the lower side of the hill. Damage to the amount of several thousand dollars was done. The break in the pipe was due to a flaw.

Not Enough Signers.

Alexandria, Minn., March 4.—A petition was circulated for the privilege of voting on license again this spring, but, as the law requires the signature of twenty freeholders and voters, and some of the signers were not freeholders, the question will not be voted upon.

Fast in the Ice.

Racine, Wis., March 4. — The Goodrich steamer City of Racine, heavily loaded with freight, is fast in the ice about 200 yards from the harbor piers, and should the wind shift to the northeast, the boat will be driven ashore.

North Dakota Democrats.

Fargo, N. D., March 4. — The state Democratic central committee is to meet in Fargo March 12 to determine the date of the state convention to select delegates to the national convention, and also the state nominating convention.

Blaze at Sebeka.

Sebeka, Minn., March 4. — B. W. Bordsen's hotel barn burned here. All of the horses were saved. It is supposed that the fire was started by a negro tramp who was sleeping in the hay loft. Loss, $800: partly insured.

Caught on a Shaft.

Graceville, Minn., March 4.—Thomas O'Phelen, a wheat buyer here, was accidentally caught on a shaft going at a high rate of speed which carried him around, almost killing him. He will recover.

Opera House Deal.

Owatonna, Minn., March 4.—A. K. Ware of Northfield has leased the Metropolitan opera house here, and will run the same in connection with the Northfield and Mankato houses.

Druggists Indicted.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 4.—The grand jury has returned true bills against L. O. Heiber and George S. Mornin, druggists, for the illegal selling of liquor. The general feeling is that the indictments will not be sustained when they come to trial.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900. | NUMBER 34.

RESUME of the NEWS

Washington Talk.

Lord Pauncefote will remain as ambassador to Washington.

Northwestern representatives have offered shipping subsidy changes.

One battalion of every regiment in foreign service will be kept at home.

A movement is on foot to establish a territorial government for Alaska.

Senator Davis has offered a free trade amendment to the Porto Rican bill.

The navy department will use the Bualfo as a training ship for landsmen.

De Vries has introduced a bill in the house to repeal the duties on printing paper.

Secretary Root estimates the cost of the war in the Philippines at $48,928,000.

A bill vesting control of the Philippines in the president is to be reported to the senate.

Senator Mason has introduced a bill to give medals to sailors who fought in Cuban waters.

The United States will not interfere with Germany in the treatment of American meats.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has written to Senator Davis, giving his war record and courting an inquiry.

Line officers oppose the bill for the reorganization of the army, fearing unmerited promotion.

On account of his delicate health Admiral Watson has been ordered home from the Philippines.

Mr. Marsh (Ill.) introduced a bill for a training ship on the Mississippi river for the use of the naval militia.

Secretary Long has ordered an investigation of the charges of drunkenness made against the Charleston's officers.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of George P. Wanty of Michigan to be United States district judge of the West Michigan district.

Maj. Gen. Brooke has sent to the senate committee a report which refutes the statement that he kept in custody Cuban prisoners whom Gen. Ludlow ordered released.

A bill setting aside over two million dollars collected in taxes on goods from Porto Rico, to be used for educational and other purposes in the island, was passed in the house.

Secretary Hitchcock has sent to congress a bill with his approval, drawn by Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, to regulate the use and sale of timber on improved and unimproved public lands.

In determining to assign two flag officers to duty on the Asiatic station, the navy department contemplates not only the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, but the protection of American interests in Chinese waters.

Senator Pettus of Alabama has introduced a number of amendments to the Porto Rican bill which include free trade with the island, reducing the president's power over the revenue and changing the bill in various other features.

The house committee on public lands has agreed upon a substitute for the Lacey Cape Nome mining bill. The purpose of the substitute bill is to give the miners throughout the regions power to compel the working of the beach claims on the sixty-foot reserved strip and tide lands.

Crimes and Criminals.

E. C. Flannagan, a Georgia murderer, died in jail.

Ex-Ald. Biets of Chicago killed a woman in a saloon.

The Farmers' Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, was robbed recently.

A family of three named Mills were killed by negroes at Baxter, Ga.

A paulist was arrested in New York under the witchcraft law of 1700.

Burglars secured $4,000 from Hand Brewing company at Pawtucket, R. I.

Two prominent Chinese merchants in San Francisco were murdered recently.

Wholesale robbery by New York city officials has been charged by Controller Coler.

Kentuckians murdered M. Hughes and injured M. Blevino at a mining district dance.

A patent roofing contractor of Sioux City and J. McCrystal are charged with murder of J. E. Robson.

Several men have been arrested in New York for circulating false reports about Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Harlan Whittaker, suspected of assassin of Goebel, was tried at Frankfort. He was held to the April grand jury without bail.

Foreign Gossip.

Assumptionist Fathers dissolved in France.

Yvette Guilbert had a narrow escape from fire in Paris.

There were 411 deaths from the plague in Calcutta last week.

Berlinger Post says attacks on British statesmen do great harm.

London is eating American asparagus, oranges and prunes.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica are not kicking on the proposed canal.

Great Britain does the largest amount of the world's ship building.

The reichstag has tabled the motion to introduce whipping as a legal punishment.

The price of paper has been advanced by Canadians from 10 to 15 per cent.

Cubans deny that there is any danger of serious disturbances during the coming elections.

The queen has bestowed the late duke of Westminster's Order of the Garter on the duke of Portland.

The municipal council of Kingston, Jamaica, is in open revolt and the mayor, with a majority of the members of the council, will resign. Municipal corruption is said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

Casualities.

Fire in Chicago destroyed a linseed oil plant.

The Mississippi is flooding the St. Louis district.

The Norwegian steamer Solheim was abandoned on fire at sea.

Fire destroys the old Bedford hotel at Bedford, Ind.; loss $4,000.

A collision on the St. Paul at Bagley, Iowa, without loss of life.

Two men were killed by fall of iron piping in a New York department store.

Three Wengel children were burned to death at Olympia, Wash., while the parents were at a dance.

The track of the Fort Wayne & Chicago giving away in Pittsburg killed A. K. Miller and E. J. Dewald.

The Montreal express (C. P. R. R.) jumped the track near Toronto. Twenty people were injured.

In a Personal Vein.

Gen. A. D. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., has announced himself as a candidate for congress to succeed the late Charles Chickering, from the Twenty-fourth congressional district of New York.

Announcement was made in New York that Collis P. Huntington will leave the city during the present week for Galveston, where he will inspect the recent improvements of the Southern Pacific company's docks and terminals.

Col. John Matthey Atkinson is dead in New York. Col. Atkinson was born in Ohio in 1827. At Steubenville, Ohio, he studied law with Edward M. Stanton, secretary of war under President Lincoln. He also took an active part in the Civil war.

Col. William D. Richardson, consulting engineer on construction for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, has presented his resignation to the director general, due to a misunderstanding with Director of Works Carlton. Henry S. Kissam, supervising architect, severed his connection with the exposition about two weeks ago.

In General.

The Wabash railroad has advanced wages.

Chicago wants to entertain Gen. Wheeler.

Strike in the Steel Car company's works at Pittsburg.

The negro suffrage law of Louisiana is to be tested.

New York supreme court has declared the Hilton will valid.

Twenty thousand tube workers have received an advance in wages.

Trade reports show a low average of liabilities in business mortality.

The Blackwell-Durham Tobacco company is in the hands of a receiver.

A hundred deaths from smallpox occurred in a Mississippi community.

The annual meeting of the Knights of Columbus was held in New Haven.

The Iowa house passed the bill establishing an additional normal school.

New York banks hold $38,006,866, or one-third of the internal revenue deposits.

A strike of machinists in Chicago may eventually affect nearly half a million men.

J. S. Culver has offered to erect a memorial to Nancy Hanks Lincoln at Spencer, Md.

The Michigan Central is likely to absorb the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad system.

Dairymen met in Washington recently and inaugurated a fight against oleomargarine.

A Dakota colonization company has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital of $2,000,000.

A national sanitary conference to consider ways and means to keep out the plague has been appointed.

Olga Nethersole and those associated with her were held to bail in New York for presenting an immoral play, "Sapho."

The Hamburg-American line announces its profits for the year 1899 are 18,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000 marks over the previous year.

George S. White, a wealthy lumber dealer of Chicago, has has been granted a divorce from his wife because she neglected her home to practice a faith cure.

Many state banks throughout the country are preparing to take out charters under the provisions of the new finance bill when it becomes a law.

Eight hours after the death of William Schieldon, mail clerk of Fond du Lac, Wis., a letter came from Germany for him saying he had fallen heir to $250,000.

The steamship Northumberland, built by the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building company for the Weems Steamboat company, Baltimore, was launched at Philadelphia.

A train load of 800,000 pounds of ham and bacon cured by a new formula gotten up by the agricultural department was recently shipped from Chicago to soldiers in the Philippines.

Fifty-nine building material manufacturers agreed to lock up plants until the end of the labor trouble in Chicago. This renders 10,000 men idle and ties up $20,000,000 invested capital.

Although the first bottle manufacturers made no change in prices at the meeting held in Pittsburg it was announced that an advance is contemplated.

Incorporation papers for the consolidation of Armour & Co.'s interests into one corporation are expected to be filed with the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill.

The Howe Lumber company, Lowell, Mass., has assigned as a result of a failure of the Globe National bank in Boston, to which the company owed a large amount of money.

CONSTERNATION

HAS FALLEN ON THE G. O. P., STATE AND NATION.

The Porto Rican Tariff Bill Opens the Eyes of the People to the Grip of the Trusts on the Hanna-McKinley Party, and Makes Clear That We Are on the Road to Imperialism — Universal Condemnation From the State Republican Press—Flippety-Flop. McKinley — How the Puerto Rico "Lightning" Affects the State Situation—The Minnesota Delegation in Sack-cloth and Ashes—Other State and National Politics of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, March 12, 1900.

The wave of condemnation of the Minnesota Republican delegation, for its course on the Porto Rican bill, has been followed by consternation among Republican leaders and press over the situation. This is the case: The majority of the delegation simply followed the party leadership, yielding to the president himself. The latter dragged the leaders into support of the bill, when he himself was on record with a message to congress declaring for free trade for the island. Condemnation of the delegation, therefore, is condemnation of the president, as the head of the party. Thus all Minnesota can be said to be in revolt against the national party. Where in the world will this lead to in the campaign, is the inquiry? And so the whole party in the state is in consternation, which is best indicated by the comment of the G. O. P. state press, which has not until now awoke to the real situation, or to where the imperialism they have been quietly acquiescing in logically leads to. From the summaries below, it will be seen that the Republican press is almost a unit with our reform press on this subject. We condense comment as follows:

Cambridge Press: Congressman Tawney has made a political fool of himself.

New Ulm Journal: The Second district will call McCleary to account for his vote.

Litchfield Review: We thought Porto Rico had become a part of the United States. Then, why discriminate?

Rush City Post: The Porto Rican tariff bill will not strengthen the Republican party.

Marshall Republican: These mammoth trusts don't need any more favors, and votes at their dictation are against the best interests of this country.

Preston Times: Congress is playing into the hands of the trusts instead of crushing them, and making campaign material for the Democrats at a furious rate.

Glenwood Herald: It is difficult to see how the Republicans could have been guilty of so clumsy a piece of politics.

Henderson Review: The Porto Rican mess and shipping subsidy will make the old Republican band wagon squeak. More statesmanship and less trust influence in Washington is wanted.

St. Charles Union: The tariff is wrong for it might with equal justice apply to the different states.

Madelia Messenger: Porto Rico should be considered as one of our own and no tariff laid on her products.

Minneapolis Register: The 15 per cent tariff is in favor of certain private interests and against the spirit of the American people.

Winnebago City Press-News: McCleary has played from the start to finish the sneak act. That he is owned by the trusts is self evident.

Aitkin Republican: It is apparent that the Republican leaders have made a mistake.

Owatonna Chronicle: There may be good reasons for the bill, but there are certainly good reasons against it.

Goodhue County News, simply quotes President McKinley's own declaration that it is our plain duty to impose no tariff.

Vermillion Journal: The 15 per cent tariff bill is a disgrace to the party which gave it birth, and if passed will make a gaping wound in this administration.

Farmington Tribune: No defense can be given the Republicans, and the Democrats have been given a strong argument to use in the coming campaign.

Albert Lea Tribune: We have not been able to find a Republican in Albert Lea who is not opposed to Tawney in this instance.

Morris Tribune: The bill is a direct repudiation of fundamental Republican principles.

Mankato Free Press: The Republican leaders have made a mistake and are entirely at sea as to the sentiment of the people.

Ortonville Herald-Star: The people are right and the Republican congressmen are wrong.

Ortonville Journal: The members voting for the bill should hear something drop with a dull, sickening thud when they come before the people for reelection.

Windom Reporter: The members seem willing to be whipped into line to help the sugar and tobacco trusts to grind the people of this country. This makes the issue between the trusts and and an imperialist policy and an expansion policy on the other hand.

Princeton Union: Tawney belittled himself when he impugned the motive of Congressman Littlefield for opposing the bill.

Alexandria Post-News: We hope the fight will be kept up against the committees' dictum.

As to the delegation, the week has but accentuated the situation individually. Commencing with Tawney, punishment is promised him doubly severe as the pliant tool of the trusts, to whip the others into line. That he will be laid out cold is everywhere conceded. Poor Schoolmaster McCleary is marked for a worse skinning than ever he gave obstreperous lad in school. He may not even be re-nominated. Stevens in the Fourth, has the quasi-support, at least the tolerance of the two, home organs, and may have to be slain at the polls. Little Pagey Morris in the Sixth, concedes in Washington that he cannot be returned, and the last word from him was that unless he changed his mind he would not even be a candidate for renomination. As to Eddy, he has wrapped himself in the sheet of self-complacency and may keep on thinking that he is it, until election.

The latest regarding Heatwole is that he expects the nomination for governor on the promise, said to have come from Hennepin county, that he could win by 60,000! The spectacle of the lovely Joel running on a platform condemning his party and excoriating the president is amusing to say the least.

Apropos of the Heatwole ambition, the question is where does the great steamboat captain come in, and what are his views on the Porto Rico bill? Is he for the bill, in defiance of the people, or will he run on an anti-McKinley platform? Or will Captain Van have been so closely confined to his steamboating by that time, that he will not have heard of the Porto Rican question? Maybe he will be visiting in Wisconsin, as he was at the time of the pro-Boer meeting and unable to respond.

The McKinley flippety-flop on Porto Rico, recalls his record for inconsistency and juggling.

Take the silver question. In congress and on the stump he constantly supported silver legislation, saying in one speech:

"You are setting up gold, the money of the rich, and you are destroying silver, the money of the poor, you are destroying one of our precious metals, one of our own products, destroying silver and enhancing the price of gold. You are determined to contract the circulating medium, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear."

In another he said: "I want the fullest use of both metals. I want the double standard."

What does he do as president?

Advocates and signs a law fixing gold as the only standard, making silver mere token money to be redeemed in gold, retiring the greenbacks that saved the nation's life and cost no interest, in fact a law which changes our whole system into a perpetual gold bond debt, increasing the special privileges of the national banks into whose hands is surrendered complete control of the circulating medium.

What did he say as president of the policy of this country toward those peoples which might fall under our care by our war against Spain? He said in his message to congress April 11th, 1898:

"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of; that by our code of morals would be criminal aggression."

What did McKinley do in the Philippines!

He listened to the corporation siren whispering to him to seize those islands that they might have the trade and he the glory; permitted the soldiers of the Philippine republic fighting for independence to join with us as our allies; used Aguinaldo's leadership and means against the Spaniards, and permitted our soldiers then to make a war of extermination against those allies. This he has relentlessly followed up until the Filipino republic is well nigh exterminated, when he doubles his "criminal aggression" by exterminating as bandits, Filipinos caught fighting for liberty and independence.

Finally, what did McKinley say, as to the status of the Porto Ricans, as to taxation, under the benign protection of the flag?

He said in his message to congress only last December:

"The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets."

What did he do?

He had a free trade bill framed for the committee of ways and means. Then the American tobacco and sugar trusts took a had at the administration bat, and lo, through his war officer Root the bill was changed to a 25 per cent duty, for which McKinley labored and brow beat members for votes, and later, under the stress of public condemnation, that reduced the rate to 15 per cent, sand-bagged enough Republican members of the house to squeeze the bill through by the aid of two renegado sugar truster Democrats from the South.

The sum total stamps William McKinley as the most vacillating, insincere and hypocritical occupant of the White House that has ever been called to the head of this sovereign people.

Governor Lind on Thursday evening last fulfilled an honored invitation to address the divinity students of Ausberg seminary, Minneapolis, in response to the injunction to talk politics, made by President Sverdrup, making some very pertinent allusions to the history of Norway and Sweden. Those countries had never been invaded and conquered. The governor spoke of the Boer war, and of American sympathy with the Boers, but had to confess ourselves estopped from saying much, considering our course toward the Filipinos. If we had finished the Spanish war as we began, the governor said, it would have been one of the grandest in history. Whenever our flag stood for government without the "consent of the governed," it was nothing more than a rag. The dangers of militarism were commented on, and the fact pointed out that the United States is now spending more for armament than for bread.

Governor Lind is to deliver the anniversary address on Norwegian day, May 17, as well as on St. Patrick's day.

Much of Governor Lind's time is occupied in hearing and noting complaints against Republican officeholders. The long drawn out case of the Itasca county commissioners is closed. The commissioners resigned to escape removal. In the Hennepin county register of deeds case, the officer, Metcalf, is removed, having been found guilty. "And there are others."

G. S. O.

ROBERTS WINS AGAIN

BOERS MAKE STUBBORN RESISTANCE AT DRIEFONTEIN.

But Were Driven From Two Strong Positions at the Point of the Bayonet — Column Advancing on Bloemfontein Unexpectedly Finds Boers in a Strong Position and Severe Fighting Ensues—British Succeed in Reaching Their Destination — Lord Roberts Warns Boers Regarding the Abuse of the White Flag.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to the war office from Lord Roberts, deated Driefontein, March 11, 7:15 a. m., says:

"The enemy opposed us throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division, two battalions of which, the Welsh and Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

Boers Resisted Stubbornly.

Driefontein, O. F. S., March 13. — Broadwood's cavalry brigade, advancing on Bloemfontein, unexpectedly found the Boers in a strong position in the Driefontein kopjes Saturday. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division arriving, severe fighting ensued. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but were driven from their center position, leaving a number of dead and forty prisoners. The British force is moving forward to-day. During the fighting, in which five regiments took part, with artillery, the Boers, though forced from their center position, clung tenaciously to the other kopjes, shelling the british freely from three guns and two Vickers Maxims. The British cavalry began to turn the Boer position, but night fell before the movement was completed. The Boers retired during the night. All of Saturday was occupied in fighting. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear guard action along a running front of twelve miles on a very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. Gen. Tucker, to the Southward.

Occupied Petrusberg Unopposed.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's Kraal. At Dreifontein, about eight miles south of Abraham's Kraal, the Boers were found posted in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopjes where they had mounted guns. The action began at 8 in the morning with an artillery duel. Gen. French's cavalry and Gen. Porter's brigade supported our guns. The Boer artillery was accurately handled and the British cavalry found a task harder than they had expected. Gen. Broadwood, with dogged perseverance, moved altogether six miles southward, trying to find a means to get round, but the Boers followed, behind rising ground, and even attempted to outflank him. Meanwhile the Sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster the Boers would have been enveloped. The last shot was fired at 7:30 p. m. In the morning not a Boer was to be seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kruger's own commando.

Warned by Roberts.

London, March 13.—The war office has received the following advices from Lord Roberts, dated Sunday, at Driefontein:

"The following telegram has been addressed by me to their honors, the state presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic: 'Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you that if such abuse occurs again I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely. The instance occurred on a kopje east of Driefontein Farm yesterday evening, and was witnessed by several of my own staff officers as well as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men. A large quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was found in Commandant Cronje's langer, and this has been the case after every engagement with your honor's troops. Such breaches of the recognized usages of war and of the Geneva convention are a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my government with the request that it may be communicated to all neutral powers.'"

Boers in Force at Biggarsberg.

London, March 13. — The dispatch from Durban as to the engagement near Pomeroy seems to explain the Boers' accounts of skirmishing in the Helpmakaar district, and although Col. Bethune's force numbered only a few hundred, the news shows that the Boers are in considerable numbers in Biggarsberg. There is no confirmation of the rumors of the raising of the siege of Mafeking, concerning which the gravest anxiety continues to be felt. The British reported casualties up to this date are as follows: Killed, 2,418; wounded, 8,747; died of disease, 1,290; missing, 3,483; total, 15,677.

Rebels Laying Down Their Arms.

Cape Town, March 13.—News from Ladygrey, Herschel and Aliwalnorth show that the rebels are laying down their arms in large numbers, and that the Boers all along the border are in serious straits. The rebels assert that the Boers are subsisting on bread and water and so-called coffee, made of rice. Other rebels are leaving to fight in the Free State. British rule has been restored at Ladygrey, where a big fight is reported to have occurred, many rebels being killed. It is reported that thousands of rebels contemplate surrendering to Gen. Brabant.

Presidents Make Peace Proposals.

London, March 12.—The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, March 10, and censored by the Boer government: "President Kruger and President Steyn have wired to Lord Salisbury peace proposals on condition that the independence of the two republics be respected and the rebel colonials amnestied. Yesterday the foreign consuls were called into conference and were requested to invite the intervention of the powers they represented in order to prevent further bloodshed."

Boers Say Mafeking Will Fall.

London, March 13.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lourenzo Marques, telegraphing Saturday, says: "According to Boer reports the fall of Mafeking is certain. There has been heavy firing this week, and the Boers have been shelling the town from all the outlying forts which they have captured. Col. Baden-Powell cleared all the natives out of town but the Boers drove them back. The Boers are preparing for a final assault, with the idea that the capture of Mafeking will raise the drooping spirits of the burghers."

Siege of Mafeking Raised.

London, March 13.—The Daily News has the following from Asvogel kop, dated March 11: "The march was continued to-day to this point. No Boers were seen on the way. The British are now only twenty-five miles from Bloemfontein. One of the Boer prisoners says the siege of Mafeking has been raised."

ARMED FOR THE TREATY.

Opposing Factions at Frankfort in Dead Earnest.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—The Democrats and the Republicans in Kentucky are, for the first time since the recent political complications assumed acute form, divided into two armed and organized factions. Surrounding the capitol and the state executive building and camped in the grounds around Gov. Taylor's home are nearly 200 state militia, well provided with ammunition, while in the corridors of the Capitol hotel in which the Democratic state executive officers are located, and in the streets adjacent to the building are sixty special officers and the men and boys of a militia company that was organized in Frankfort yesterday as the nucleus of Gov. Beckham's state guard, besides scores or more of heavily armed citizens, partisans of the Democratic claimant. Rumors reached the Democratic leaders that an attempt was to be made by the state militia to take Gov. Beckham into custody, and inside of an hour after the report was circulated, a petition had been circulated and signed by the requisite number of men necessary to form a military company. The men will guard the Capitol hotel against any possible attempt to arrest Gov. Beckham. Only two days more remain for the legislature to remain in session, but the developments of these two days are looked forward to with apprehension by leaders of both sides. The Democratic partisans say that should the militia attempt to interfere with the session of the legislature, persistent rumors of which have been in circulation, it will be next to impossible to avert bloodshed. The Republican officials, however, deny that such action has even been contemplated, and that the legislature will not be molested in any way. That the report is believed in Democratic circles, however, is shown by the fact that the advisability of holding the session in some other place than the state house has been under advisement, and even at a late hour last night the question had not been fully settled. Several Republican members of the legislature left the city yesterday, presumably for their homes.

Taken in Soldiers' Garb.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13. — There were exciting times in Kentucky Saturday in connection with the attempt to arrest two men charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, the Democratic claimant governor. The officers vainly sought to place in custody Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John Davis, who escaped from the state house with a company of soldiers by donning uniforms. In this guise they reached a train which conveyed them to Lexington, but on their arrival there they were taken in charge by officers, who had been notified by wire. The arrests were not effected, however, until weapons had been drawn and a scene enacted that seemed likely to end seriously. Secretary of State Powers was badly beaten over the head and was bleeding profusely when dragged from the train and taken to jail.

Quiet Restored in Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., March 13.—The Sabbath day brought a hopeful and encouraging calm to the storm which for three hours on Saturday night threatened to burst with terrible fury over Lexington. Impulsive action, under, perhaps, misguided impressions, came near precipitating bloodshed which would not have ended with the threatened riot at the depot when Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Davis were arrested by the Lexington officers. Time was ripe, under misleading reports that mountain men were preparing to rescue the prisoners from jail Saturday night, for desperate resistance on the part of local officers, who are mostly Goebel men. Had an attempt been made to take the prisoner from jail the result is unpleasant to contemplate. The adopting of such disguise by Davis and Powers in order to get out of Frankfort puts an ugly phase on the matter for the prisoners, and the opinion of some of their friends here, although they explain that they did so merely to get away from the local Goebel influence which they allege would work to their detriment in securing a fair trial. Both tacitly admit now that in this they may have made a mistake, as both strongly urge their innocence of any connection with the murder of Goebel, and insist that they have no fear whatever as to the outcome.

Pardoned by Gov. Taylor.

Louisville, Ky., March 13.—According to a statement made by Gov. W. S. Taylor last night to a representative of the Commercial, he granted a pardon to each of the persons for whom warrants have been issued charging them with being accessories to the assassination of Gov. Goebel, including Secretary of State Powers and ex-Secretary of State Finley. In his statement Gov. Taylor recites the conditions under which he claims to have been elected and charges the Democratic contestants of state offices with conspiracy to secure control of the government.

INTO ROVING BANDS.

Yaquis Divide Themselves and Continue Depredations.

Austin, Tex., March 11. — Advices from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mex., are that the Indians have continued their depredations to an alarming extent during the past week, having ransacked a great stretch of territory and done no little damage to several hamlets along the road between Potam and Torin. The Mexican troops do not seem to be able to cope with the situation at the present writing, and it is manifest that more men will be needed to effectually suppress the uprisings. The Indians, who were all banded together about ten days ago for the purpose, presumably of making an attack upon the main forces of the Mexicans as a point near Torin, have again dispersed into roving bands of some 200 or 300 each, and in this manner they are covering a great range of territory and doing more damage in the way of marauding movements. It is evident, however, that they are in constant communication with one another, both by runners and signal fires, as almost every night signal fires are flashed from the mountains, indicating the temporary camp of some of the Indians. Owing to the unsettled and extremely wild country in this neighborhood, however, the Mexican troops to the location in the night, and for that matter they find great difficulty in leaving the road during the day owing to the acres of prickly pear and chaparel through which they have to wade and which seriously interferes with their progress. The Mexican troops are very suspicious of the Indians laying traps to massacre the entire force, and do not show much inclination to venture into the mountain fastnesses. Several efforts have been made to get small detachments through to Potam, but without success, as the Indians seem to be very plentiful in that neighborhood and are waging an unusually bold warfare upon all troops that come to the scene of action. The Mexican government is puzzled to locate the source from which the Indians are securing their guns and ammunition, as they seem to be receiving additional supplies of both almost weekly. Parties coming in from the scenes of the various engagements state evidently that no prisoners are being taken. A few miles out from Guayamas on Tuesday, a half-dozen Mexican soldiers were found swinging from trees, and near Potam on the same day five Indian braves were hanging from mesquite trees. Near Lamouch, on Sunday, fifteen bodies were discovered lying in the undergrowth, some of them being Indian men, though most of them were Indian squaws and young Indian girls.

Do Not Dare Venture

JOE WHEELER'S STATUS.

Adjutant General Says He Is Still in the Volunteer Service.

Washington, March 11.—The statement attributed to Gen. Joe Wheeler in a recent interview in San Francisco that he tendered his resignation as an officer of the volunteer army last November has caused some surprise among the officials of the war department. It is said there that if Gen. Wheeler has tendered his resignation the document has not yet reached the adjutant general's office. According to the records of the war department Gen. Wheeler is still an officer of the volunteer army and is in receipt of the pay and allowances of a brigadier general. In case he desires to quit the military service to resume his legislative duties the matter will be considered after a personal conference with him. It is said at the war department that Gen. Wheeler was ordered home from the Philippines at his own request as reported by Gen. Otis.

RED ASH MINE VICTIMS.

Thirty Bodies Have So Far Been Recovered.

Charleston, W. Va., March 11. — So far thirty bodies have been taken from the Red Ash mine, six of which were recovered yesterday morning. From the best information obtainable the number in the mine at the time of the explosion was forty-two, and no one has the slightest hope that any of them are alive. Subscriptions were started by Gov. Atkinson for the benefit of families of the entombed which will result in a handsome sum, and already amounts to over $500. A popular subscription has been started here and is meeting with liberal response.

ICE GORGE.

Alarming Aspect of the Flood Situation in Ohio.

Fremont, Ohio, March 11.—The flood situation here is more alarming now than at any time during the week. The up-river ice came down with a rush and the water is ten inches higher now than last night. The ice gorge north of town still refuses to move out. The heavy ice floe has considerably weakened the State street bridge connecting East and West Fremont. Workmen are strengthening the structure. The flats and low part of the city remain inundated and the sewers are unable to carry off the surplus water.

RELATING TO TRUSTS.

A Congressional Subcommittee to Consider Bills.

Washington, March 11.—The house committee on judiciary adopted a resolution offered by Representative Overstreet of Indiana for the appointment of a special subcommittee on trusts. The special committee is to consist of seven members under the chairmanship of Representative Ray, head of the committee, and is to consider the numerous bills and resolutions relative to trusts which have been offered. Mr. Ray has not yet named the members of the special committee.

Desperado Killed.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 11.—Samuel Sandoval, a young desperado, was killed and several citizens wounded in a battle at the town of Atarque which followed an attempt to arrest Sandoval and Juan Mestas, who had been "shooting up the town." Mestas was captured.

Burton Renominated.

Cleveland, March 11.—Congressman L. E. Burton was renominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Whales live to a great age, and they are sometimes found to be from 200 to 400 years old. Their age is ascertained by the size and number of the layers of the whalebone, which increase every year.

Dan Rice, the old-time circus clown, is dead. No conquered nations, no mighty deeds of war or statecraft, have served to mark his name or give it luster on the pages of history. His name, in fact, will not survive beyond the memories of those who knew him, of the millions who in their younger days were pleased by his quaint drolleries. None the less, however, was Dan Rice a public benefactor, for his mission was to make men laugh.

It may strike the average observer that the United States senate is an odd place to read Washington's farewell address. We know by report that it is read there every year, and they say the senators usually listen to it. Senator Foraker read it this year, and the effort is spoken of as "a fine bit of elocution." Probably the senators, or certain of them, have fallen into the habit of regarding the reading only as a matter of elocution. At any rate it seems that the effect upon themselves would be much the same if a member were delegated to read the "Charge of the Light Brigade" or "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck."

The need of attending closely to details, even to the smallest, was enforced by Sir James Paget, the great physician who recently died, in an incident of his career. After operating upon a patient's heart—a most delicate operation—he gave orders that he should be kept perfectly quiet, and subjected to not the slightest disturbance, since his recovery depended upon perfect rest of the body. A few hours later a nurse, disregarding the order, complied with the patient's request for a biscuit. The patient ate it, and in doing so scattered a few crumbs in the bed. One of the crumbs presently tickeled his back. He moved his body to escape it, the movement caused a ligature to slip, and the man died. "That crumb killed him," said the physician; and his judgment is not to be disputed.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will kill. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine, from recent discoveries, just how worry does kill. It is believed by many scientists who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases that scores of the deaths set down to other causes are due to worry, and that alone, says the Journal of Health. The theory is a simple one—so simple that any one can readily understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some diseases of these organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

Astronomers are now busy with their preparations for observing the eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the morning of Monday, May 28, and will be total along a track varying from forty to fifty miles in width, and extending from New Orleans to Norfolk. From there the shadow will cross the ocean, will traverse the Spanish peninsula, leap over the Mediterranean to Algiers, and finally leave the earth not far from ancient Thebes. Before reaching the United States it will have come across Mexico and the gulf, its entire path being over 7,000 miles in length. It is now more than thirty years since a total eclipse of the sun last visited the Atlantic coast of America, in 1869; nor will the thing occur again until 1925. At any given point, therefore, such events are extremely rare, and for this reason, if no other, are of great interest.

Official and social preparations for the Paris exposition are causing much solicitude in government circles. Republican Paris will have to receive something like a throng of royal and imperial personages, without counting the crowned heads themselves who will visit the sections of their subjects and accept the state hospitality of President Loubet. Each minister or high functionary will utilize the extra sum allowed for entertaining the guests of France, and it is just likely that his expenditure may go beyond that margin—an unpleasant prospect for austere republican statesmen who are not endowed with private means. The gorgeous upholstery and decorations of the restoration and empire periods are being classified for distribution at the various ministerial residences, the finest being allotted to M. Delcasse, who, after the chief of the state, will be the chief host of the country.

It has usually been assumed that the atoms of which all matter consists are indivisible, but Prof. J. J. Thompson of the Royal Society of Great Britain thinks that he has found evidence of the divisibility of atoms. Experiments with cathode rays indicate, he says, that the stream of electrified particles projected from the negative plate consists of corpuscles torn from the atoms composing the electrode, and not of the whole atoms themselves. These corpuscles are very small portions of the atoms from which they come.

Our pension bureau estimates that there are 1,032,418 surviving soldiers of the civil war, excluding deserters. About 312,000 of these are unpensioned. The average age of the survivors is 60 years. It is estimated that in 1910 there will be 600,000 survivors, not including militia organizations called on for temporary service.

Siamese people have so superstitious a dislike for odd numbers that they strive always to have an even number of rooms, doors, windows, closets, etc., in their houses.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

A Freak of Nature—Lake on Mountain Top — A Whale's Maternal Love — Turned Black in Half an Hour — A Cave as a Place of Worship.

Mollie Darling.

(Old Favorite Series.)

Won't you tell me, Mollie, darling,
That you love none else but me?
For I love you, Mollie, darling,
You are all the world to me.
Oh! tell me darling that you love me,
Put your little hand in mine,
Take my heart, sweet Mollie, darling,
Say that you will give me thine.

Mollie, fairest, sweetest, dearest,
Look up, darling, tell me this—
Do you love me, Mollie, darling?
Let your answer be a kiss.

Stars are smiling, Mollie, darling,
Thro' the mystic veil of night;
They seem laughing, Mollie, darling
While fair Luna hides her light;
Oh! no one listens but the flowers,
While they hang their heads in shame!
They are modest, Mollie, darling
When they hear me call your name.

I must leave you, Mollie, darling,
Tho' the parting gives me pain;
When the stars shine, Mollie, darling,
I will meet you here again.
Oh! good night, Mollie, good-bye, loved one,
Happy may you ever be,
When you're dreaming, Mollie, darling,
Don't forget to dream of me.

—Anon.

A Freak of Nature.

Rendered insane by a fall which resulted in a fracture of the skull, Jacob Yawsham, a recruit at the United States army barracks at Columbus, Ohio, has been restored to his natural state of mind by an accident of a similar nature. The accident which resulted in his illness occurred while Yawsham was en route from Louisville, Ky., to Columbus, Ohio. He fell from the train, struck on his head and was rendered unconscious. When he came to it was found he was violently insane. All hopes of curing him being abandoned it was decided to confine him permanently in an insane hospital. Yawsham got the idea that he was going to be confined somewhere and tried to escape. In doing so he attempted to scale a rough blank wall which surrounds the barracks hospital. He was remarkably agile and well developed and succeeded in climbing to a height of about five feet, when he lost his hold, fell and again sustained an injury to the brain. Another long illness followed and from it he emerged with all his faculties restored and with nothing the matter with him whatsoever. He does not even know that he has passed through a period of mental illness, but thinks he has just recovered from his first fall. The case is one of the strangest in the history of medicine and is attracting widespread attention among physicians.

Turned Black in Half an Hour.

A white man of Kenosha, Wis., turned as black as the ace of spades the other morning, and all in less than half an hour. From the tips of his toes to the top of his head Alexander Wertenen is as black as a negro and from no apparent cause. His fellow workmen, frightened, ran away from him, and he is now at home wondering what he has done or what nature means by changing him from white to black. Wertenen is in the employ of the Kenosha tannery. He was at work as usual the other morning and was feeling perfectly well. Soon he noticed that the workmen were looking at him queerly and then their astonishment gave way to fear. He asked what was the matter and was told that he was turning black. The manager of the tannery, E. C. Thiers, was called and he immediately told the man to go home. By that time he was ink black from head to foot. Among those who saw the man after he had turned black and are willing to swear to the phenomenon are E. C. Thiers, manager of the tannery; William Schroeder, banking clerk; Griffin McCollin, a clerk in the office; Charles Beachel, another employe, who is superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school here, and James Westine, the foreman. All of these say that the man turned black and that he was white when he came to work that morning. Wertenen has been under the care of Dr. Pew for a short time, suffering with a slight stomach complaint. The doctor cannot account for the man's present condition. He is about 36 years of age and unmarried.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Whale's Maternal Love.

The sperm-whale is not a fond mother, and often deserts her offspring at the appearance of danger. The humpback, however, is both a devoted and a courageous mother, and will protect her young, regardless of her own pain and danger. Mr. Bullen, in his "Cruise of the Cachalot," the narrative of a whaling voyage, describes the killing of a cow humpback whose mother-love was wonderful. The Cachalot was cruising off Vavau, a group of the Friendly Islands, and one day, just before night, the spout of a whale was seen. A careful bearing was taken of the spot, and an hour before daybreak the next morning the boats were lowered and rowed to the bay, where the spout had been seen. While the men were resting on their oars the placid breathing of a whale was heard, and the crews, straining their eyes, saw a pale, shadowy mass of the cliff, not a quarter of a mile away. Dipping their oars carefully, so that no sound might alarm the whale, they approached near enough for the harpooner of the head boat to dart two harpoons into the huge body. The whale took not the least notice of the thrusts. The astonished whalers saw a youngling closely nestling to her side. The small body, embraced by the long, wing-like fin, was pressed to the mother's massive breast. Her only thought, although she must have suffered intense pain, was to protect her baby, not more than five days old. The calf sought to escape from the enfolding fin, making all sorts of puny struggles, while the mother, although the blood streamed from her wounds, hardly moved from her position. Once, as the deep thrust of a lance entered her vitals, she raised her massive flukes high in the air; but in that throe of agony she remembered the possible danger to her young one, and the tremendous tail was laid as softly upon the water as if it had been a feather fan. But whalemen never permit sentiment to interfere with their work. The crews saw the mother die, holding the calf to her side; then with a single lance thrust they killed it. They were intent on "ile," not on an exhibition of maternal love.

Lake on Mountain Top.

Far down in Southwestern Arizona, near Sonora, on the Mexican border, there is a range of mountains which appear to have but one face of hard, smooth granite. The top of this bunch of mountains is in the form of a gigantic basin. Here the rainfall has been gathering for ages, until quite an extensive lake is the result. The overthrow tumbles into another basin below, and so on through a series of nine, the last one being near the ground and on the direct road from Yuma to Sonora. The lower tanks are easy of access and are often drained by travelers and animals. The great upper tank can only be approached by circuitous and difficult climbing. To a stranger standing below, the upper lake, of course, has no existence. In that plain below are over 200 graves. Scores of human beings, famishing for water, have expended their last strength in reaching this spot, only to find the lower tanks dry; and, ignorant of the great upper lake, where thousands of gallons were to be had for a little climbing, have laid down in despair to die. Later travelers passing have buried the unknown's remains, and always marked the grave, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. There is in western Utah, sixty miles from Bioche, a sort of lava formation running through an immense canyon, which shows plainly that some tremendous upheaval of nature once visited the country and probably destroyed everything it encountered for miles round about. In the dryest part of this most desolate spot a large stream of water comes gushing out of a high cliff, as if it came from the gigantic nozzle of a great hose, and falls a cataract into the abyss below. Before reaching the bottom, however, the water is disseminated into fine spray and spreads out like a huge fan, the play and sport of the winds. It is a strange and beautiful sight. Probably in some period long past the bed of a river was where the water merges, but a volcanic upheaval has changed the face of nature, sinking the bed of the river many hundreds of feet and leaving the water to pour from its exalted perch into empty air.

Upside Down.

There is a boy, an inmate of a Massachusetts home for children, whose eyesight has been twisted so that he sees things upside down and wrong end foremost. While writing he, without knowing it, reverses his letters so that they appear upon his slate as ordinary handwriting would be reflected by a mirror. He commences to write a sentence in the bottom right-hand corner, and writes from right to left. When first admitted to the training school he was unable to write; but, when placed in the class and a copy book set before him, he seemed to understand exactly what was expected of him, and began to work. The schoolmistress was surprised when she saw the letters he had formed on the paper—they resembled nothing to her at first. Time after time she tried to teach him to begin at the top left-hand side of the paper, but he always started from the right. When the boy had learned to form his letters properly the situation dawned upon the amazed teacher. What she imagined was simply awkwardness and simplemindedness was really the result of the boy seeing things upside down.

A Cave as a Place of Worship.

A natural cave in the cliffs of Ledaig, near Oban, in Argylshire, Scotland, was fitted up as a place of worship by the local poet and postmaster, Mr. John Campbell, who acted as pastor for many years, and was much respected. He cleared out the cave and had it furnished with trunks of trees for the worshipers to sit on. The table, which is also a reading-desk, is said to be the portion of a tree on which King Robert the Bruce rested. The Highland worshipers who assembled in this unique church never numbered more than thirty, when it was considered full, and sometimes the number was but three or four. The church was uncertain, but the members of it were frequently called the Campbellites, after the name of their leader.

Nature's Drains.

A careful survey of the underground watercourses in the carboniferous limestone district of Yorkshire, England, has revealed the fact that there exists in that county an extensive system of subterranean streams, many of which issue miles away from the points called "sinks," where the water drained from the surface enters the rocks. Similar phenomena in other parts of the world, not yet so carefully investigated, occur on a much larger scale, and recent studies of the ocean bottom near the border of continents have shown that rivers of considerable size sometimes enter the sea beneath the surface.

A Submerged Forest.

There is a submerged forest on the Columbia river between the Dalles and the Cascade mountains. According to Mr. G. K. Gilbert, the submergence took place 350 years ago, and since then the roots have been under water, while the upper parts of the trunks have been bared yearly at low water. The bark is gone, and the wood partly wasted away, but some of it is firm and looks fresh. This fact seems owing to the durable quality of the wood of that species—namely, the Pseudotsuga Douglassii.

A Wonderful Place of Worship.

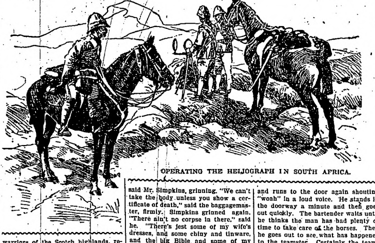
The tabernacle at Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, is, in respect to its acoustic properties, the most remarkable place of worship in the world. It is constructed to hold 25,000 people, yet it is possible for a person standing at one end to distinctly hear the sound of a pin dropped into a hat at the other, a test of its curious power to convey sound which is offered to every stranger who is shown over the building.

THE HELIOGRAPH IN WARTIME

The heliograph is by no means a modern invention. Although it has been a good deal spoken of during the present South African campaign and is generally looked upon as one of the mechanical marvels of the nineteenth century, the fundamental idea of using the sun's rays for writing is as old as the Roman empire itself.

Every student of the classics will remember how the old Roman soldiers used their shields for flashing back information to the rear or from one wing of an army to another. The heliograph is practically the same system of sun flashing reduced to a scientific basis so that the message may be transmitted a distance of from five to even 100 miles when the circumstances are favorable.

The military value of the heliographic method of transmitting information may be readily imagined. Its first advantage is its extreme simplicity. It does not necessitate the keeping open of lines of communication, there are no wires to protect, no batteries to look after and no burdensome apparatus to carry about.



OPERATING THE HELIOGRAPH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Indians of America, like the old warriors of the Scotch highlands, realized the importance of signal fires in wartime and made use of a code of fire flashes; but it was not until 1822 that Col. Colby, of the British royal engineers, devised a more adequate system for transmitting messages by sun flashes. His method of doing this was by nailing a certain number of pieces of bright tin on poles and exposing them to the sun's rays. Some time later this was improved on by the adoption of a plain mirror. In 1833 an English officer at Gibraltar used an ordinary lookingglass to reflect flashes across the strait to Tangier, thereby carrying on a long-distance conversation with other English officers in Africa.

This mirror system was experimented with and improved upon until the year 1878, when the United States government purchased the latest models and began the instruction of a special signal corps in heliography. The military value of such sun writing was well known when, in 1886, Gen. Miles began his Indian campaign against Geronimo. If the truth were only known, it was the heliograph more than anything else that led to the rounding up and capture of the famous blood-drinking red man. One can imagine the surprise of the Indians when they found that they could not move without the fact being known to the Americans and the movement mysteriously anticipated. Signal parties, in fact, were flashing hourly information from mountain peak to mountain peak, and the Indian warriors' headquarters were always known at Miles' camp. Through the use of the heliograph Geronimo was kept away from water by rapidly stationed and mobile bands of troops and was finally really parched into submission.

The English army had already been making use of the heliograph in Afghanistan, and during the Boer war of twenty years ago made effective use of the Mance heliographic apparatus. The great service this means of communication has been to the different British commanders besieged by the Boers in the present South African war is very well known.

The field heliographic apparatus, as used today, consists of a sole leather pouch containing a sun mirror and a station mirror, a small screen or shutter, a sighting rod and two small tripod stands for the mirrors. The entire apparatus does not weigh over ten pounds and can easily be carried over the arm. When it is desired to send a message the sun mirror is placed on one end of a thin rod three feet in length with the station mirror at the other end, the bar being held by the tripod. When the sun is in front of the operator—that is to say, in front of a plane through his position and at right angles to the lines joining the stations—the sun mirror is required for dispatching. But with the sun in the rear of this plane both mirrors must be used to produce satisfactory results.

When the sun mirror only is used the light flash is sent directly to the receiving station, the mirror having a small hole in its center like the hole in the globe sight of a rifle for the purpose of aiming and adjusting the ray. The station mirror has a small disk at the center, and when the two mirrors are used they must be so adjusted that the shadow from the center of the sun mirror shall be reflected against the small disc on the face of the station mirror. In making signals long and short sun flashes take the place of the dots and dashes of the magnetic sounder, the same call being generally used for both instruments. When the air is clear signals may be taken by the naked eye at a distance of 100 miles, and by an expert at the rate of fifteen words a minute.

USED HIS COFFIN

As a Trunk—Because He Lived Longer Than He Expected.

Anthony Simpkins, a nonagenarian of Lansboro, Mass., started one day last week for Hopkins Station, Mich. The nearest railway station to Lanesboro is in Pittsfield, and when Anthony arrived in that city, with his blooming wife of 27 years, he created a sensation of considerable magnitude. It was neither the nonagenarian nor his wife, however, that was the real cause of the excitement, but a peculiar article of baggage which the aged traveler had with him. When the baggagemaster came to look over the traveling equipment which Mr. Simpkins unloaded from a wagon and offered for transportation he was somewhat surprised to see, in the midst of bandboxes and carpet-bags, a coffin, with all the usual funeral adornment. The coffin apparently contained a body, for the sturdy old man handled is as if it were heavy, and with the greatest care. The baggagemaster at once asked for the death certificate. "I guess I don't need none," said Mr. Simpkins, grinning. "We can't take the body unless you show a certificate of death," said the baggagemaster, firmly. Simpkins grinned again. "There ain't no corpse in there," said he. "There's jest some of my wife's dresses, and some chiny and tinware, and the big Bible and some of my things. I guess I don't need no certifikit for them, do I? I'd jest as soon show yer what they be." The baggageman admitted that he would like to look into the coffin, and straightway Anthony unfastened the lid and exposed the articles which he had mentioned, and many more as well. The controversy had attracted the attention of the people who were waiting in the station, and by the time the owner had raised the lid of the coffin he was surrounded by a large and curious crowd. Somebody asked the old man how it happened that he used a coffin as his trunk, and he explained the matter in this way: "Three years ago I had an idea that I wasn't goin' to last much longer, so I thought I'd better make sure of a good coffin while I had money to buy it. I bought this coffin then, but I ain't had no chance to use it until day 'fore yesterday. Then Mary told me there wa'n't room enough in the trunk for all the things we wanted to take out west, so I said that coffin would make a good trunk. I wanted to take it along, anyhow." Despite Mr. Simpkins' plausible explanation the railroad officers refused to accept his coffin trunk, and with a good deal of grumbling he and his wife transferred the contents to a dry goods box.

HISTORICAL PALACE FOR SALE.

Many of England's Kings and Queens Resided There.

The crown lease of Eltham court and palace, which forms one of the most interesting links with the past which have ever passed into the estate market, is advertised for sale, says the London Chronicle. Its history dates from the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). At that time the manor belonged to the crown. It was granted by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, earl of Kent, but reverted to the crown. While the date of the erection of the palace is uncertain, it is known that it was a royal residence from 1270 to 1628. "John o' Eltham," Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary, Elizabeth and James I., all resided at the palace. It was there, also, that Edward III. held his parliament, Richard III. entertained the captive king of France, Henry IV. was espoused to Joan of Navarre and Edward IV.'s daughter Bridget was born. After passing through other royal hands, the palace came into the possession of Sir John Shaw. It is from one of the three parks known as the middle park that the "Midle Park Plate" takes its name. The present house retains the old moat and part of the original palace is still standing.

MANY TRICKS

Worked by the Thirsty to Get Their Drinks Free.

There is a man in town who has taken a drink at the expense of 50 or more saloon-keepers in the city. Here is his scheme: He dresses like a teamster and carries a long whip in his hand. Walking up to a bar of a saloon he says: "Please pour me a drink of whisky. I have a team out here I've got to watch." While the unsuspecting bartender pours out the drink the man rushes to the door and shouts "woah" in a loud voice. Then he runs back to the bar, gulps down the whisky and runs to the door again shouting "woah" in a loud voice. He stands in the doorway a minute and then goes out quickly. The bartender waits until he thinks the man has had plenty of time to take care of the horses. Then he goes out to see what has happened to the teamster. Certainly the teamster is gone. Here is another scheme that a thirsty man is working with great success: Coatless and hatless he rushes into a saloon and orders a drink. "Will you please call up John Jones by telephone for me?" says he, while pouring out the drink. If the bartender is an accommodating man he goes to the telephone, and while he is searching the directory for John Jones' telephone the coatless man takes his drink and quickly leaves the saloon. There is another man in town getting drunk by the aid of a scheme quite as novel. This man wears a silk hat and carries a small valise. After taking a drink he reaches into his pocket for the money. He always stands near a cuspidor and, removing his hand from his pocket, he drops something into the cuspidor. It sounds like the clang of money. He insists that he has dropped a quarter, and rather than empty the cuspidor the bartender gives him change for a quarter. When the porter comes to clean the cuspidor he only finds a ten-penny nail.—Kansas City Star.

Many Fine Pictures.

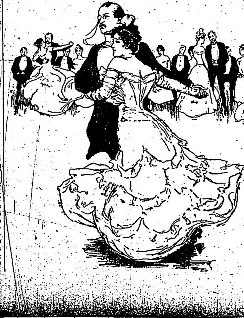
Most of us have read of rooms which have been papered entirely with canceled postage stamps, but certain monks at the hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have beaten all this by, in their leisure moments, decorating the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, which are formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 of stamps have been used.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Unexpected Defense.

Judge—"Have you anything to say before the sentence be passed?"

Burglar—"Yes'r; if I'd a know'd that spinster dy had a dinner bell under er piller things 'd a come out diff'r'nt."—Indianapolis Journal.

AT THE BALL:



OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Temptation.

Stubb—"It's strange how temptations will come before a drinking man."

Penn—"Of whom do you speak?"

Stubb—"Why, Fenwood. He was sitting at the parlor window when an old lady passed with corkscrew curls. I'll be hanged if Fenwood didn't go right down in the cellar and bring up a bottle of French brandy."—Chicago Daily News.

Not His Fault.

"Sir," began the tramp, as he stepped in front of a pedestrian, "I've seen better days, and——"

"Well," interrupted the other, "you needn't blame me for it. I'm not the weather man."

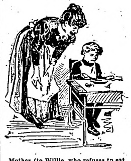
The Modern Version.

Liveried Menial—"Me lud, the carriage waits without."

Lord Fitz Josher—"Without what?"

"Without horses, me lud; 'tis an automobile."—Chicago Record.

Of One Mind.



Mother (to Willie, who refuses to eat his soup)—Many a poor child would be glad if he only had half of it."

Willie—"So would I, mamma."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Scriptural Injunction.

Teacher (after 10 minutes' talk on the subject)—Now, Johnny, when you are struck upon the right cheek, what do you do?

Johnny—Turn de left one, miss, and when de duffer reaches, give him a uppercut dat'll put him to sleep. See?—Indianapolis Journal.

Had Many Faults.

Mrs. Bruggs, you have more faults than I ever dreamed of in any woman."

"Well, Mr. Bruggs, you have plenty of faults yourself."

"There you go again—always changing the subject when I try to talk to you."—Chicago News.

His Experience.

Myer—"Don't you know that the use of tobacco shortens your days?"

Gyer—"Yes, I'm sure it does."

Myer—"Then why do you use it?"

Gyer—"For that very reason. I once tried to quit it, and the days were about a week long."—Chicago News.

Simple and Satisfactory.

Employer—"Miss Jimms, have you any rules for punctuation in your typewriter work?"

Miss Jimms—"Yes, sir, of course; every time I stop to get my breath I put in a comma, and always at the bottom of the page I make a period."

Feminine Logic.

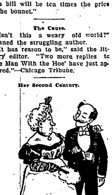
"Now, John, you know very well that if I don't get that bonnet I shall cry and worry myself into an attack of nervous prostration, and the doctor's bill will be ten times the price of the bonnet."

The Cause.

"Isn't this a weary old world?" groaned the struggling author.

"It has reason to be," said the literary editor. "Two more replies to 'The Man With the Hoe' have just appeared."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Second Century.



"Ah, must I believe that since the first of January I have entered upon another century?"

"Oh, madame, you should remember that a woman is never older than she looks."—Le Monde Illustre.

Hit the Nail.

"What did the poor man say when he was accused of taking the cattle?" inquired the tourist.

"The right thing, stranger," responded Amber Pete.

"What was it?"

"I'll be hanged!"—New York World.

Not Worth Solving.

She—"You are a conundrum."

He—"Indeed!"

She—"Yes, and I'm going to give you up."

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

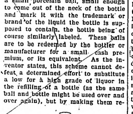
To Prevent Fraud in Liquids—Fire-Refuge Shutters—Asbestos and Its Uses—New Sound—An Ammonia Fire Extinguisher

Asbestos and Its Uses.

Asbestos is remarkable as an example of a substance, long regarded as economically valueless, suddenly taking its place among minerals of commercial importance, and rapidly coming into use, until its production ranks as a staple branch of the industries of this country. Asbestos is a fibrous variety of the mineral actinolite, and consists essentially of oxide of iron, alumina, magnesia, silica and water, and in appearance has a silky, vitreous luster, while its indestructibility by fire forms the leading characteristic on which is based the commercial and utilitarian value of the substance under consideration The mineral is widely distributed,the two principal sources of commercial importance being Italy and Canada; that derived from the former country being the most valuable and being distinguished from other varieties by its brownish tint. The process in vogue for the manufacture of raw asbestos into the various articles for which it is now employed may be briefly summarized. Arrived in bags weighing from one to two hundredweight, the lumps of crude asbestos are put through an ingenious crushing machine, whose rollers have a parallel motion in addition to their rolling action over each other. This action effectually opens out the fibers, which are then boiled in large tanks. The shorter fibers, having been ground down and reduced to a pulp, are converted into asbestos millboard by manipulation on gauze netting, a process familiar to all persons who have visited paper mills and witnessed the manufacture of ordinary paper. Asbestos millboard forms a valuable "packing" for engines, while its non-conducting properties render it serviceable on electrical work. A bare enumeration of the many purposes to which asbestos is now devoted would form a formidable list: "Packing" for all classes of machinery, ropes, fire escapes and firemen's clothing,furnacemen's gloves, fire-proof putty, sheeting, boiler and steam pipe covering, millboard for every purpose, cloth for filtering acids and other similar uses; for covering rollers in print works where aniline dyes are employed, and it is necessary to resist heat and the action of the acids; for flooring and wallfelt, more especially in timber-built houses; as a lubricant for every class of engine, portable fire-proof safes, lamp shades, and a variety of other articles,in which the fire and heat resisting properties of the substance under consideration render it of especial value.

To Prevent Frauds in Liquids.

A variation of the multitudinous non-refillable bottle patent is the idea of an inventor of New York city. He does not endeavor to produce a bottle which cannot be refilled, for it is pointed out that dealers are adverse to handling such bottles, as it reflects on their honesty, but to produce one which places a premium on honesty. The scheme is to place in each bottle a small porcelain ball, small enough to come out of the neck of the bottle and mark it with the trademark or brand of the liquid the bottle is supposed to contain, the bottle being of course similarly labeled. These balls are to be redeemed by the bottler or manufacturer for a small cash premium, or its equivalent. As the inventor states, this scheme cannot defeat a determined effort to substitute a low for a high grade of liquor in the refilling of a bottle (as the same ball and bottle might be used over and over again), but by making them redeemable for a small consideration it is thought that such dishonest practice would be minimized.



An Ammonia Fire Extinguisher.

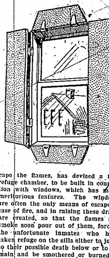
That fire cannot exist where oxygen is lacking is an obvious truth, and it is on this that the success of the various fire extinguishing powders depends and also the efficient operation of steam jets, which latter have long been recognized as good fire fighting media under certain conditions. According to Cassier's Magazine, aqua ammoniae (ammonia water, or liquid ammonia) has recently been added to the list of these extinguishers, as would appear from an item telling of a case where the vapors of a tank containing fifty gallons of gasolene caught fire in the linen room of a laundry. The room was instantly a mass of living flames, but a gallon and a half of ammonia water thrown into it completely and almost immediately extinguished the fire. The ammonia was in a glass demijohn in an apothecary's shop next door to the laundry, and was thrown into the room by the druggist as an experiment. To use his own words in reporting the circumstance, "the effect was instantaneous, torrents of black smoke rolling upward in place of flames, and in a moment every trace of fire was gone."

Food Preservatives.

The committee appointed in England to discuss the question of preservatives and coloring matters in food has been hearing evidence from many experts on the various points raised. It was stated by one that the use of borax or boracic acid for ham and bacon was necessary on account of the demand for a mild-cured article, and that it was a most effective preservative and a sure remedy against fly-blow. Seventy-five per cent of the ham and bacon sold in Britain was treated with this chemical, and after the meat had been cooked, most, if not all, the borax disappeared. This last statement is one which surely could easily be put to the test of experiment; and, should it be found correct, the use of borax for meat could hardly be considered objectionable.

Fire-Refuge Shutters.

A Pennsylvania man, of Waynesborough, no doubt actuated by the recent appalling fatalities of fires in mills resulting from operatives being compelled to jump from the windows to escape the flames, has devised a fire-refuge chamber, to be built in connection with windows, which has many meritorious features. The windows are often the only means of escape in case of fire, and in raising these drafts are created, so that the flames and smoke soon pour out of them, forcing the unfortunate inmates who have taken refuge on the sills either to jump to their possible death below or to remain and be smothered or burned to death. This chamber is formed of shutters of iron or suitable non-inflammable material, their design being such that when the lower and upper shutters are respectively raised and lowered and the side shutters folded in against them a smoke-proof chamber is formed. In it one may take refuge and remain until the firemen have an opportunity to raise ladders or stretch jumping nets. This arrangement effectually protects those who have taken refuge in it until they are rescued, unless, of course, the fire should first destroy that particular part of the building. The very fact that the window is thus closed helps materially in preventing the spread of the flames. Besides, it is operated from the inside of the building, and thus forms a fire shutter that can be more quickly placed in operation than shutters on the outside of a building.



New Sound.

What the inventor describes as "a new sound" is produced by a device just patented by Prof. Elisha Gray. This sound is produced by a method of ringing a bell by means of magnets, and he claims that it is especially adapted to submarine telegraphy. At present bells are always rung by the impact of a tongue, a hammer, or the like, but in Prof. Gray's invention there is no blow at all on the bell. Briefly, the method consists in exciting magnets in relation to a bell, with currents of a frequency corresponding to the distinctive vibratory rate of the bell; the magnetic force thus tuned is caused by appropriate means to produce at regular intervals a deformation of the shape of the bell, thus resulting in its vibration. The receiver consists of a stretched steel plate located at a distance and tuned to respond to the vibrations transmitted through the water; a telephone attachment in turn taking up the vibrations, which may be broken in continuity to correspond to the Morse code, and rendering them audible in the ordinary telephone receiver. As is well known, in sounding a bell by means of a blow, much of the energy applied is expended in setting up objectionable overtones. By the electro-magnetic means proposed by Prof. Gray, only such vibrations will be set up as correspond to the normal note of the bell, a pure tone thus being produced, which, indeed, the inventor calls "a new sound." The patent gives no indication as to the distances through which messages may be transmitted in the manner proposed, and practical experiments on the system will be looked forward to with much interest. As applied to the purpose mentioned, the bell sounds only when the speed of the alternater corresponds to the normal vibratory rate of the bell, and a delicate governing attachment to the machine may be adjusted until the sounding of the bell indicates that the proper speed is secured, after which the mechanism is presumed automatically to maintain such speed.

War Telegrams.

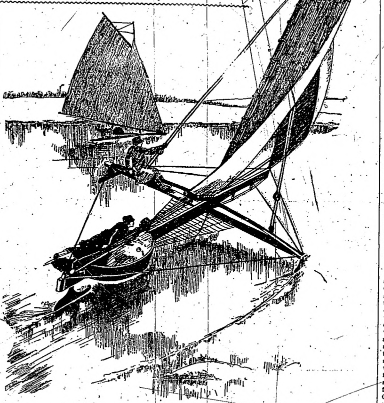
The press of telegrams from the seat of war is straining the telegraphic system to its utmost limit. There are two terminal stations involved, one at Cape Town and the other at Durban; and government messages, by international agreement, have priority always. Recently a message from Sir George White at Ladysmith was transmitted from Durban to London in the short space of half an hour; and if we follow the course of such a telegram, and see how it has to halt at certain intermediate points—Zanzibar, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Gibraltar, each of these stoppages meaning a delay of several minutes—we cannot but wonder at the extraordinary nature of the feat. A single cable will transmit from one hundred and fifty to two hundred words per minute, every word being spelled right out, and in the present instance no code words were allowable. We must also remember that every message from the seat of war is carefully examined or censored before being sent on.

He Won.

She—"Yes, I—I love you, but I always said I was going to marry a rich man."

He—"Well, do. Marry me and then I'll be the richest man in the world."

PERILS OF ICE YACHTING IN THE NORTH



BEFORE THE WIND.

The perils of ice yachting are many. Jumping cracks is dangerous, but often is unavoidable. The boat, impelled at terrific speed, is confronted by a yawning gap in the ice. If the crew is lucky and the crack not more than twenty feet wide the boat may escape without becoming a total wreck, but the men are likely to be shaken up. Sometimes they are thrown out of the boat and sent ricochetting many yards over the ice.

In a squall a craft may heel so much the weather runner and the ice runner fail to maintain their grip on the ice and the boat scoops rapidly to leeward like a crab. In such a contingency she is beyond the control of her helmsman, and a collision or wreck may, perhaps, follow. Air holes are also sources of danger. But such risks as these seem merely to add zest to the diversion and by no means deter the adventurous from following its pursuit.

As for the marvelous speed attained by some of these craft in a stiff blow, there are many startling instances. In a race on Pepin Lake, Minn., four boats made one leg of the course, one mile and a quarter, at the rate of ninety miles an hour, while a boat called the Irene, on another occasion, sailed two and three-quarters miles in one minute and fifty seconds. Fifty miles an hour is a common rate attained on Lake Pepin in the club races.

February usually is the ideal month for this sport and some capital races were sailed this year.

But it requires nerve and also skill, acquired of long practice, to skipper an ice yacht successfully in a blow. Especially is this true of the modern racing machine, which is so highly strung and so admirably balanced that the slightest touch of the tiller causes her to spin round with the rapidity of a top. The lubber who is able to steer a catboat and caress himself with pride if he can keep her from yawing four points each when sailing with the wind aft, by no means should undertake the task of a trick at the helm of one of these nervous craft.

The racing craft that makes the best records have small sail area of less than 600 square feet. The larger boats, some of which carry 1,000 square feet, are likely to act like brutes in a blow and take charge, usually to such an extent as almost to prove unmanageable. The modern machine, however, is balanced exquisitely and sensitive to the slightest touch of the helm. Hollow steel spars and silken sails are affected by some of the more progressive devotees of the sport, but wooden spars are not at all likely to go out of fashion yet awhile. To counteract the tendency of the craft to depress her head in a strong breeze, as much of the available weight is carried as far aft as possible. Thus, the cockpit is placed right in the stern, and sometimes shifting lead ballast is used to keep the after end of the boat on the ice.

The question of rig always excites an ice boatman's argumentative abilities. The sloop, the cat and the lateen each has its own enthusiastic supporters who are able to adduce good reasons for the faith that is in them. The most popular rig is probably the sloop. A foresail laced to a boom, a mainsail with extremely high peak and three rows of reef points, an extension tiller which, when desired, can be worked by the feet while the helmsman's hands are busy with the sheets, are some of the attempts to keep body and soul together. A visit to any center of the sport in this vicinity on a bracing Saturday afternoon or a Sunday morning will afford abundant proof that the sport not only is open to the rich, but that it is enjoyed vastly by those comparatively poor. Rivers and lakes, thank heaven, are free to all in this country, and a motley, heterogeneous fleet it is that glides before your astonished eye. Circling amid the expensive racing yachts may be seen some of the queerest and most primitive craft imaginable, some of them constructed of a few rough boards on runners, fashioned, perhaps, from old skates and propelled by sails which look suspiciously like bed sheets, probably acquired surreptitiously.

These boats, as may easily be imagined, are manned by small fry, who in their handling show commendable skill as well as dash and daring worthy of Young America. To become an expert sailor of ice yachts it is an advantage to begin before one cuts his eye teeth and has plenty of nerve, for the occasions are plenteous when nerve is needed. The courage of some of these boys is admirable indeed. Not only do they steer their boats with audacity and precision, but they also tempt Providence by running reckless risks of collision that make spectators tremble for the personal safety of the daring young devils.

LARGE AND GROWING INDUSTRY

Manufacture of Steel Cars Has Become an Important Factor.

Few people realize how rapid the growth of the steel car industry has been. Three years ago there was practically nothing done in that line, while today there are 10,000 men and boys in the United States earning their living at it, and the American steel car is to be found not only all over the American continent, but in the wilds of Africa and other regions in which, for obvious reasons, it is preferred to the wooden vehicle. A load that would crush the ordinary wooden car is carried with ease by its steel successor; 100,000 pounds is a common specification for their capacity, and only recently 2,500 cars, each capable of carrying this immense weight, were ordered by three of the leading American railroads, the value of the order amounting to $2,750,000. The greater the carrying capacity of the steel car the smaller the ratio of its weight to the load carried. The steel car carrying 100,000 pounds weighs 35,000 pounds, the same as a wooden car that carries only 70,000 pounds; the life of the wooden car averages fifteen years, and it costs $35 a year to keep it in repair; the steel car, it is estimated, will run for fifty years, and its repair bill amounts to but $10 to $15 a year. No wonder the steel car building company has work ahead for several years to come.

The Nutritive Value of Certain Foods.

Speaking roughly, a quart of oysters contains, on the average, about the same quantity of actual nutritive substance as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread. But while the weight of actual nutriment in the different quantities of food material named is very nearly the same, the quality is widely different. That of the very lean meat or codfish consists mostly of what are called, in chemical language, protein compounds, or "flesh formers"—the substances which make blood, muscle, tendon, bone, brain and other nitrogenous tissues. That of the bread contains but little of these, and consists chiefly of starch, with a little fat and other compounds, which serve the body as fuel, and supply it with heat and muscular power. The nutritive substance of oysters contains considerable amounts of both the flesh-forming and the more especially heat and force-giving ingredients. Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food material as regards both the amounts and the relative proportions of nutrients and their food values. of equal weights of milk and oysters, i. e., their values for supplying the body with material to build up its parts, repair its wastes, and furnish it with heat and energy would be pretty nearly the same.

Character in Walking.

Quick steps are indicative of energy and agitation. Tip-toe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery. Turned in toes are often found with preoccupied, absent-minded persons. The miser's walk is represented as stooping, noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps. Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind, as the case may be. The proud step is slow and measured; the toes are conspicuously turned out; the legs straightened. Where a revengeful purpose is hidden under a feigned smile the step will be slinking and noiseless. The direction of the steps, wavering and following every changing impulse of the mind inevitable betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indecision. Obstinate people, who in argument rely more on muscularity than on intellectual power,rest the feet flatly and firmly on the ground, walk heavily and slowly, and stand with the legs firmly planted and far apart.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S BRIBE.

Paid $10 for a Shot at a Wounded Charging Grizzly Bear.

"A friend of mine," says a New Yorker, "told me the following story about Gov. Roosevelt that I had never heard before. The present governor was out with a guide after grizzlies, and if one was found the agreement was that Roosevelt should take the first shot, and if he missed, the second was to go to the guide. The governor, you know, is near sighted and has to wear glasses. They finally got a shot at a grizzly and although the governor succeeded in winging him the bear was not fatally wounded, and came charging down on them at a terrific rate. Now, big game men unite in saying that, hunt the world over, and there is only one form of sport to be found more dangerous than grizzly hunting, and that is a cowboy who has gone wrong, and that he, and he only, is likely to give you a better run for your money than a grizzly bear. Well, to return to the story, the bear was coming down on them like the Empire State Express and emitting loud, rude, belligerent snorts at every jump. Roosevelt's glasses had been knocked off by the recoil of the gun, and while he could locate the bear by the row he was making, he was without the limit of accurate vision. Nothing daunted, however, and with every drop of sporting blood in his veins a-tingle, he yelled at the guide: 'Say, Bill, $10! Is it my shot?' and upon that worthy falling a victim to bribery and corruption Roosevelt laid his bearship low when he arrived near enough for him to see where to put a shot in a vital spot."

Hypnotism in Medicines.

It is not uncommon to hear people say: "Oh, Doctor So-and-So is such an excellent physician! He inspires confidence, and one feels better the moment he enters the room." According to a French scientist, hypnotism is the controlling force in instances of this sort. That such a state of things is productive of benefit to the patient there is no doubt. Indeed, whatever influences the mind favorably and quiets the nerves is bound to be of advantage, especially with persons of extremely sensitive mental and physical organizations.

Making a Living.

First Swell—They say this fellow actually earns his living with that voice.

Second Swell—Is that so?

First Swell—Yes—by collecting the things that are thrown at him.—Ally Sloper.

A Fine Cleanser.

Mirrors and plate glass can be cleaned very thoroughly with alcohol on a soft piece of muslin or flannel.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

The Veteran Bugler—Army Days Brought Vividly Back by the Familiar Calls—Lee's Farewell—Sundays Preferred for Battles.

The Girl I Left Behind.

(Old Favorite Series.)

This song, both air and words, is of Irish origin, and is thought to have been written, as herewith given, about the middle of the last century or perhaps earlier, for it purports to be the expression of a Jacobite soldier of fortune.

The dames of France are fond and free,
And Flemish lips are willing,
And soft the maids of Italy,
And Spanish eyes are thrilling;
Still, though I bask beneath their smile,
Their charms fail to bind me,
And my heart falls back to Erin's isle,
To the girl I left behind me.

For she's as fair as Shannon's side,
And purer than its water;
But she refused to be my bride,
Though many a year I sought her;
Yet since to France I sailed away,
Her letters oft remind me
That I promised never to gainsay
The girl I left behind me.

She says, "My own dear love, come home,
My friends are rich and many,
Or else abroad with you I'll roam,
A soldier stout as any;
If you'll not come, nor let me go,
I'll think you have resigned me."
My heart near broke when I answered "No,"
To the girl I left behind me.

For never shall my true love brave
A life of war and toiling,
And never as a skulking slave
I'll tread my native soil on;
But were I free, or to be freed,
The battle's close would find me
To Ireland bound, nor message need
From the girl I left behind me.

[The air was transplanted to England, and soon became one of the standard tunes in the British naval and military service. For over a century it has been a custom, almost invariably followed, for the bands to play it when the troops break camp or warships sail away. There are several forms of the English version.]

I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills
And o'er the moorland sedgy,
Such heaviness my bosom fills,
Since parting with my Betsy.
I seek for one as fair and gay,
But find none to remind me.
How blest the hours passed away
With the girl I left behind me.

The hour I remember well,
When she first owned she loved me,
A pain within my heart doth tell
How constant I have proved me;
But now I'm bound for Brighton camp,
Kind heaven then pray guide me,
And send me home safe back again
To the girl I left behind me.

My mind her image must retain,
Asleep or sadly waking;
I long to see my love again,
For her my heart is breaking.
Whene'er my steps return that way,
Still faithful shall she find me,
And never more again I'll stray
From the girl I left behind me.

—Anon.

Lee's Farewell.

In an account of the preparation of Gen. Lee's farewell address, given by him some ten or twelve years ago, Col. Marshall says that on returning from the McLean home, where the terms of surrender were arranged, Gen. Lee directed him to prepare a general order to the army appropriate to the occasion. "During the rest of the day," said the colonel, "I was so constantly occupied with details that I had no time to write the order, so that the next morning when the general called for it it was not prepared. He then directed me to get into his ambulance, standing before his tent, and get to work at it at once, and placed an orderly on guard to prevent my being interrupted. As soon as I had made a draft in lead pencil I submitted it to Gen. Lee, who struck out a whole paragraph and made some verbal alterations, when I had the rough draft, thus corrected, signed by Gen. Lee. This was copied and signed by him for corps commanders, and many copies were made and his autograph secured as souvenirs by couriers and other persons at headquarters. Thus we have the positive statement from Col. Marshall that Gen. Lee "struck out a whole paragraph." It follows, therefore, that the London copy recently sold at auction as the original draft for £15 10s is not the original, or that Col. Marshall's recollection as to what was struck out was faulty. The way to settle that question is for the owner of the "original" to have a photographic copy made and sent to Col. Marshall, who is living in Baltimore. It seems to us we have seen it stated somewhere that the paragraph which Lee struck out contained expressions which he feared would not be conducive to the reconciliation of the North and South. After seeing how the various published copies of the address differ, we are more than ever anxious that the original shall be discovered and identified. For instance, Fitz Lee and Gen. Long both in their books make Gen. Lee say "with an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country," etc., whereas the "Rooney" Lee fac simile, and several other authorities, have "unceasing" (which we take to be the right word) instead of "increasing." How strange it would be if the original should come back to us from over seas? Maybe it will. And if it should the London buyer may be sure he will be able to command for the paper a price considerably in advance of that which he paid.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Veteran Bugler.

"One of the first things that attracted my attention in the village to which we had removed," said a civil war veteran, "was the sound of a bugle. It was heard in the daytime only, and the bugler never played anything but army calls. Some of these calls, as every soldier knows, are melodious, and some are stirring; the bugler knew them all and he played them well. He seemed always to be passing through the village, with occasional halts. Usually he approached by the main road from the east. In the village this road ran up a low hill or rising ground. Our own street also, was on this hill, and parallel with the main road, but at some distance to the south of it; a crossroad ran between these two, along the foot of the slope. When the bugle was first heard in the distance the sound would be now and then almost lost, as woods or groups of buildings intervened; but by the time the bugler had reached the crossroad between the main road and our street we would be able to distinguish many of the calls as the bugler maneuvered his invisible army. Sometimes the head of the column halted for a little time at the foot of the hill, but oftener it kept right on up the slope. There is a clump of trees between our house and that part of the main road, so that we could not see the troops as they passed, even when they were there, right back of us; but it was as easy to follow them as though they had been in sight. It seemed as though you could hear the hoofs of the cavalry horses on the hard road; it was easy to imagine the infantry moving along at route step, and you fancied you could hear the rumbling of the batteries as they passed. Sometimes the column moved on up the hill and passed on out of hearing without unusual incident, and then sometimes a detachment of cavalry was sent on ahead to reconnoitre; sometimes skirmishers were deployed, and once the bugler sent a battery plunging and tearing across the ridges of a cornfield to the north of the road to shell a piece of woods ahead, to the west. Although this marching and maneuvering, not in sight, but within hearing, had been going on some little time to the north of us, I was one day almost startled when, instead of moving straight up on the hill as usual, the column turned to the left at the foot of the slope and came marching south along the connecting road, toward us. The bugle sounded again at the foot of our street, and the head of the column turned to the right. Looking down to see the first of the troops as they turned toward us I saw coming, driving up the street, a peddler, who, presently, as he came nearer, took from the seat beside him a bugle, which he sounded vigorously. This was the bugle whose stirring notes I had heard. He is well known, I find, among the older residents of the district. He is a veteran who served as a bugler in the civil war; and to all veteran soldiers his notes bring back old times vividly."

Sundays Preferred for Battles.

There is a proposition which has been set forth with much energy by some correspondents whose views have reached me. That is that one cause for which we both ought to humiliate ourselves, and the one that is in fact, the secret of our failures, has been that our generals have fought on Sunday. It is, therefore, rather interesting to note how very many battles have taken place on Sunday. Certainly their result has not always corresponded with the views of the extreme Sabbatarians. To begin with, since these comments were made, Gen. French has carried out a most successful operation which was due to a movement on Sunday. The great battle of the Nile, by which Nelson destroyed the fleet of Napoleon and made the scheme on which the future master of the continent had set his heart—the conquest of Egypt, with a view to the conquest of India—impossible, took place on Sunday; Vimiera, the first great European success of the Duke of Wellington, was fought on Sunday; Fuentes d'Onor, perhaps the most fiercely contested and risky of all Wellington's battles in the Peninsula, was fought on Sunday; Orthes also was a Sunday battle; Ciudad Rodrigo was captured on a Sunday. It is almost needless to say that Waterloo and Inkerman were Sunday battles. The outbreak of the mutiny—which was, it must be admitted, not successful ultimately for those who took part in it, but which shook our dominion in India and exposed us to almost as great anxiety as the present campaign—occurred on Sunday. The great stroke which dealt the first deadly blow against the center of the mutiny—the capture of Delhi—was delivered on Sunday. The fight at Rorke's Drift was on Sunday. Both Firken and Omdurman were Sunday battles. I have limited myself in this statement to our English fighting during the present century. The list might be indefinitely extended if one went back over the great battles of the past. If one were to select a day of the week on which the most important incidents of war have occurred, my own impression, without absolutely making a statistical calculation, is from my knowledge of past history that Sunday is the day one must name, and that it has been quite as frequently the assailants on that day who have won the victory as the defenders.—London News.

Waterloo in Nutshell.

The most concise and truthful account of the battle of Waterloo in existence was penned by the Duke of Wellington himself; it consists of a single paragraph contained in a letter to Lord Beresford, an old comrade in arms of Wellington's. Here it is, in eight jerky sentences: "You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a pounding match. Both were what the boxers call gluttons. Napoleon did not maneuver at all. He just moved forward in the old style, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry for some time in squares,and we had the French cavalry walking about us as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well." The passage appears in Sir Herbert Maxwell's new "Life of the Iron Duke," where much fresh material is to be found. Wellington did not, as one is apt to imagine, ride off the battlefield proudly conscious that he was the greatest military hero of the age, and the prime factor in the restoration of the martial power of Great Britain. "It was not till ten or twelve days after the battle," he once confessed to Lady Salisbury, "that I began to reflect upon what I had done, and to feel it;" "but," he added, "when the war is over and the troops disbanded, what is your great general more than anybody else?" True, from that point of view; but, as one writer remarks, Wellington never seemed to have left the battlefield, and consequently never lost his air or feeling of superiority.

Retort Courteous.

He—Girls are queer creatures—they marry the first fool man that asks them. I suppose you would do the same, wouldn't you? She—Ask me and see.

During the last two years 41,375 men have been killed in battle.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound ....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound ....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound .....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900.

Sothern's Recitation.

Sir Edward Russell knew E. A. Sothern, the actor, intimately and in his book, "That Reminds Me," tells many stories of him.

He was dining at Portsmouth or somewhere at a regimental mess to which the officers had asked him with every show of the highest admiration and with no appearance of social superiority. After dinner as the party sat at wine, one of the officers asked Sothern to give them a recitation. Now, Sothern abominated that kind of thing. He wouldn't tolerate being treated as an entertainer when he was by way of being treated as a gentleman. He coldly declined. They pressed him. He hotly declined. Still they pressed him. He expressed his feelings. Perhaps the officers were a little affected by wine. At all events they persisted. They would take no denial.

At last he said in a manner which showed that he was nettled, but yet yielding: "Well, if you won't let me off I must. I'll give you the dinner scene from 'David Garrick.'"

He did. He had never acted it better. They were delighted until, springing to his feet, he made his wild, tipsy exit, just as he did on the stage, and dragged the cloth off the table and with it all the regiment's prized dessert china and decanters and glasses, etc. Great was the smash. The actor did not wait to be applauded or to improve the occasion. The lesson was, indeed, a rough one, and probably only a man with some roughness in his darling humor would have given it, but it was quite deserved.

How Hard Bees Work.

Darwin after close observation found that a bee would often visit as many as 27 flowers in the course of a minute, though with other plants in which the honey was difficult to extract the average would be as low as seven. Striking a mean between these two figures one may say that an ordinary working bee visits 15 flowers a minute, or 900 an hour. Considering the late hours to which a bee works, it is probably no exaggeration to say that it is busy for eight hours a day, allowing for intervals of rest. This would make it visit 7,200 flowers a day, or 648,000 in a period of six months.

Mr. A. S. Wilson in a recent paper showed the enormous amount of labor gone through by bees in making even a small quantity of honey. He found that approximately 125 heads of red clover yield 15 grains of sugar, or 125,000 heads about two pounds. As each head contains some 60 florets, it follows that 7,500,000 distinct flower tubes must be sucked in order to obtain two pounds of sugar. Now, honey contains, roughly speaking, 75 per cent of sugar; therefore the bees must make, in round numbers, 2,500,000 visits for one pound of honey.

Question Is Unanswered.

A certain grocer on the hill has for some days been looking for the owner of a voice that claimed his attention at the telephone one busy morning. When he finds the man, the meeting will furnish material for an interesting item, and the following dialogue explains itself:

The Voice—Hello, there! Is that you, Charles?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Have you any salt fish?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Is it fresh?

Grocer—Yes; came in this morning.

The Voice—Cod or pollock?

Grocer—Got both. Which do you want?

The Voice—Well, I don't know. Is the pollock good and dry?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Well, why don't you give it a drink, then?

At this point the grocer brought the colloquy to a sudden termination with a remark that would be out of place in polite society and therefore unfit for publication.—Portland (Or.) Argus.

Mice as Food In China.

The first thing which strikes the traveler in China upon his entrance into any of the many cities of the Celestial empire is the strings of dried mice which hang from the roofs of the houses suspended by their tails, just as sausages are hung in front of butcher shops in France.

The Chinese hunt these mice with a long, sharp pointed knife, which they plunge into the animals' throats. Then the mice are suspended by the tails until the blood has dripped out, when they are skinned, drawn and smoked.

Another favorite dish with the Chinese is dogs' feet. The feet of black dogs are considered more of a delicacy than those of any other color, and white dogs are rejected as being tasteless. Dogs' fat, prepared in a special manner, is looked upon as a repast fit for a king.

Going to Bed In India.

Going to bed in India is a very different process from going to bed at home. To begin with, it is a far less formal process. There is no shutting the door, no cutting yourself off from the outer world, no going up stairs and finally no getting into bed. You merely lie down on your bed, which, with its bedding, is so simple as to be worth describing. The bed is a wooden frame with webbing laced across it, and each bed has a thin cotton mattress. Over this one sheet is spread, and two pillows go to each bed. That's all.—Scottish American.

It Still Worked.

"No," she answered coldly, "I cannot marry a man who carries a rabbit's foot for luck."

For a moment he contemplated her in intense silence, but only for a moment.

"Who," he exclaimed, "now can doubt the efficacy of the rabbit's foot after this?"

Then he left her forever, pausing only to laugh the wild, mirthless laugh which was suitable to the occasion.—Detroit Journal.

Notice of Sale of Ditch Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, that at the office of the county auditor, in and for the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of March 1900 beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the county commissioners of said county will sell Ditch Bonds of said county in the aggregate sum of $9,000.00; said bonds are issued for the purpose of defraying the expense of constructing the Sanders-Black River Ditch in said county of Red Lake. Said bonds to be issued and dated the 1st day of May A. D. 1900, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be eighteen in number and to be in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing on the 1st day of May 1910, principal and interest payable at the office of the county treasurer of Red Lake county Minn; each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that they are issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to the authority of chapter 97 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1897 and acts amendatory thereto. Bids for said bonds will be received at any time prior to the hour of beginning said sale, at which time all bids will be opened. Each bid will be required to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $200.00 to be forfeited to Red Lake county in case of failure to comply with the terms of said bid if accepted.

The County Commissioners of said county hereby reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to continue said sale from day to day if deemed necessary in the interests of said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 6th day of March A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH
County Auditor of Red Lake County
Minnesota.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Did it ever occur to you how easy it is to make a liar out of the editor? Just tell him that you are going away on such and such a day earlier or later. When the newsgatherer asks you in regard to news, he takes it for granted that what you tell him can be relied on. False reports are invariably credited against the paper, when, in nearly every instance, the editors or reporter is not to blame.—Ex.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Swept Away by Plagues.

Italy once had a plague that killed 10,000 persons daily. Five hundred a day died in Rome. In one year 200,000 citizens of Constantinople died. The epidemic of 1347-9 was the worst ever visited on man. In Asia 23,000,000 perished by it and in Europe 25,000,000. In London 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yards. It was called "black death." The plague in England in 1471 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the 15 preceding years.

"Sweating sickness," prevailing in England for three years, killed half the population of all the capital towns and depopulated Oxford. It was mortal in three hours. The great plague of London in 1664 carried off 100,000 people. A transport with soldiers on board, from Sardinia to Naples, brought a plague that destroyed 400,000. An epidemic started in Marseilles by a ship from the Levant killed over 60,000.

Clever Advertisers.

A clever advertising scheme was employed by a firm in a southern city. The junior partner of the firm swore out a warrant for the arrest of the senior partner on the ground that he was selling goods below cost and that the firm was constantly losing money thereby.

The case came up in court, and the counsel for the senior partner asked for a postponement in order to have more time to prepare his case. The judge granted the request, bail was fixed and the senior member released. As he left the courtroom the junior partner arose and exclaimed, "If he is released, the sacrifice will go on!"

The news soon spread, and the firm did a better business.

When the case was again called, no plaintiff appeared, and the charge was dismissed. The firm had succeeded in their object—advertisement.

He Fired.

During the siege of Pueblo by Santa Anna, Captain Kendrick of the artillery, later professor at West Point, was in command at Fort Lorento, overlooking the city, when Colonel Childs, the commander of the American forces stationed in that vicinity and who was an excitable man, rode at a mad gallop into the fort and cried: "Fire at once! The crisis is coming!" The battery opened fire, and amid the smoke and roar of the cannon an officer, seeing no enemy, asked Kendrick what he was firing at. He calmly replied, "At the crisis."

His Paper's Motto.

"I've got a good motto for my new paper."

"What is it?"

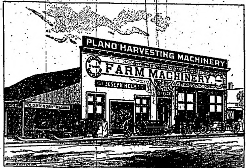
"'What we have we hold.'"

"Oh, I see; referring to the circulation. That's good. But, by the way, I didn't know you were a publisher."

"I'm not. This is a patent fly paper."

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.



Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Bicycles, Wind Mills, Pumps, Plows, Drills, Seeders, Harrows, Fanning Mills. Etc.

Our Superior Double Disk Drill

Is simply beyond comparison. It is the only successful Disk Drill on the market to-day. Over one hundred in use in Red Lake and Polk counties.

☞ See testimonials and names of farmers, who are using them, at my office.

Yours to please,

JOSEPH HELM.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Statement of County Auditor and Treasurer.

Statement of the condition of the County Treasury of Red Lake County, on the 28th day of February 1900, made and published in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 753, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1894.

To Credit of Current Tax Collections	Fund		$21,953 74
" Tax of former years	"		3,323 74
" State of Minnesota	"		5 00
" Public Land	"		2,444 02
" Current School	"		38 57
" Private Redemption	"		54 31
" Interests, Penalties and Costs	Fund.		640 17
" County Road and Bridge	"		733 74
" Town and City	"		654 77
" School District	"		947 92
Total.			$30,795 98
Less the following Funds Overdrawn:—			
County Revenue	Fund	$7,814 69	
County Poor	"	22 10	
County Bond and Interest	"	14 01	
Incidental Expense	"	68 00	
School District No. 2		1 60	
			7,920 40
Total Cash in Treasury			$22,875 58
Consisting of—			
Deposits in First State Bank, Red Lake Falls			10,288 05
" Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls			7,322 11
" First State Bank, Thief River Falls			3,584 44
" Bank of St. Hilaire			1,332 85
Cash			267 44
Checks and Cash Items			80 69
Total as above			$22,875 58

The undersigned, Auditor and Treasurer of Red Lake county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

ADAM ZEH, Auditor.
O. T. TANDBERG, Treasurer.

Dated this 1st day of March 1900, at Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county, Minnesota.

The Barber Shop Boss.

"You're next, sir," said the boss barber, indicating a fat man who was buried behind a newspaper. "I'll wait for awhile," replied the fat man, "I'm in no hurry." As another man climbed into the vacant chair the fat man leaned over to another customer who was waiting his turn and confided that he was in a hurry, a deuced hurry, but he would rather lose his turn than be shaved by the proprietor of the shop.

"It isn't that I have any grievance against this particular barber," he went on, "but I shun all boss barbers as I would a plague. In the first place, he patronizes you, and in the second place, he is invariably the worst barber in the shop. Then, too, it takes him about twice as long. He will lather one side of your face and then go over to the desk to make change for a customer who is going out, for he is generally his own cashier. He considers it his duty to exchange airy persiflage with each customer as he leaves the shop, and by the time he gets back to you your face is caked in cold lather.

"This usually happens four or five times while you are getting shaved, and you may consider yourself lucky if a salesman for a perfumery or soap house doesn't come in to talk up his wares. In that event you are bound to be kept waiting for 10 or 15 minutes, and when you are finally shaved your peace of mind is destroyed for the rest of the day. No boss barbers in mine. I know 'em too well, and I wait every time."—Exchange.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off, or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hoggquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

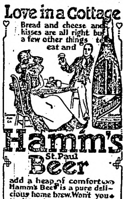
BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
Everybody Likes It
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.
Geo Benz & Sons, St. Paul.


Love in a Cottage
Bread and cheese and kisses are all right but a few other things to eat and
Hamm's
St. Paul
Beer
add a heap of comfort. Hamm's Beer is a pure delicious home brew. Won't you try it? ~ Agents everywhere.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

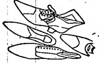
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900. NUMBER 34.

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1899.

PREPARED BY

ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.

Office of County Auditor.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.
February 19th, 1900.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the County for the past year and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, January 1st, 1900, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assets and other means to discharge the same

Very respectfully,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending December 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury January 1st, 1899	8181 22	
State apportionment to schools	9607 29	
Principal and interest on School lands	1441 19	
Tax of current year collected	43,37 89	
Tax of former years, (1897) collected	7140 30	
Interest, Penalties and costs on taxes	2255 37	
Private redemptions	449 47	
Fines Justice court { C L Taylor	25 00	
Fines Justice court { K O Gigstad	5 00	
Fees for hunters' licenses	5 00	
Fees for auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
State of Minnesota refundment of wolf bounties paid	443 04	
" " " of fire warden's services	6 27	
Joseph Perrault clerk of court, jury fees	9 00	
Horovitz Bros rent of court room	12 00	
D S B Johnston Land Mtg Co filing appointment of C N Bourdon agent	2 35	
J K Hannay & Co for Red Lake County funding bonds	20500 00	
Todd County Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter, paupers, to Eagle Bend	83 36	
Big Stone county Minn expenses in deporting Mrs Hanson and children, paupers, to Ortonville	63 90	
First State Bank of R L Falls int on dep of Co funds	235 28	
" " T R Falls " " "	119 49	
Merchants S " R L Falls " " "	60 69	
Bank of St. Hilaire " " "	9 62	
Total receipts		94412 63

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer,		
Int and Principal on school lands	1355 81	
State taxes	3337 98	
Seed grain loan of 1897 collections	31 80	
Principal and interest on school district loans	1729 30	
Interest on R R bonds	150 00	
To city, village and town treasurers	12615 81	
To school district treasurers	28440 01	
Orders and warrants on county revenue fund	33432 27	
" " " poor "	1632 80	
" " " road & bridge "	496 27	
" " " Bond & int "	986 07	
" " " Incidental Exp "	219 78	
Warrants on private redemption fund	238 57	
Refunding orders	18 87	
Total disbursements		84943 82

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1st, 1900.

To the credit of the following funds:

Current tax collections (undistributed)		6385 41	
Tax collections of former years (undistributed)		1491 19	
Interest, penalty and costs		640 17	
State of Minnesota		5 00	
Current school fund		19 57	
Public land		241 20	
County Poor		339 74	
" Road and bridge		733 74	
Private Redemption		190 90	
Town funds		1741 73	
School district funds		1008 23	
Total		13396 87	
Less the following funds overdrawn:			
County Revenue	3822 32		
" Bond and Interest	14 01		
" Incidental Expense	91 73		
		3928 06	
			9468 81
			94412 63

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS;

Tax collections, state revenue and state school	3339 22	
Hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
Total receipts		3344 22

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	3337 98	
Refundments	1 24	
Balance on hand	5 00	
		3344 22
Balance brought down	5 00	

SEED GRAIN LOAN OF 1897 FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2 1899	31 80	
		31 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid State treasurer	1 80	
		31 80

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	185 32	
Collections of interest and penalties on school lands	1441 19	
Total receipts		1626 51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer	1385 31	
Credit Balance	241 20	
		1526 51
Balance brought down	241 20	

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 1st 1899	5327 44	
Collections to Jan 1st 1900	50879 69	
Total receipts		56207 13

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to

State of Minnesota	3339 22	
County revenue	5512 40	
" poor	2161 95	
" bond and interest	972 42	
" road and bridge	1102 21	
Towns, cities and villages	14139 00	
School districts	21102 73	
Balance not distributed	7876 00	
Total disbursements		56207 13
Balance brought down	7876 00	

INTEREST, PENALTY AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan 2, 1899	534 03	
Collections to Jan 2, 1900	2255 37	
Total receipts		2789 40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to county revenue fund	2148 27	
Refundments	96	
Balance in fund	640 17	
		2789 40
Balance brought down	640 17	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance Jan 2 1899	90 17	
State apportionment	9607 29	
One mill tax collected in unorganized territory	12 47	
Fines	30 00	
Total receipts		9739 93

DISBURSEMENTS:

Credited to School districts	9720 36	
Credit balance	19 57	
Total disbursements		9739 93
Balance brought down	19 57	

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to January 2 1900	449 47	
Total receipts		449 47

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid G C Mantel for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	81 06	
" Wm Findeisen	5 05	
" E J Hodgson	8 69	
" Chas D Matteson	27 66	
" Fred E French	24 72	
" Colonial and U S Mortgage Co.	14 64	
" E Perrault	96 75	
Credit balance	190 90	
		449 47
Balance brought down	190 90	

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections to Jan. 2, 1900	972 42	
Overdraft	14 01	
Total receipts		986 43

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid L C Simons Interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	306 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	300 00	
" Chase National bank of NY interest and exchange on funding bonds of 1897	300 00	
" Refunding orders	36	
" Orders issued prior to Jan 2nd 1899	80 07	
Total disbursements		986 43

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Amount transferred from county revenue fund	150 00	
Overdraft	91 73	
Total receipts		241 73

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid OT Tandberg county treasurer. Postage freight and express for county officers	219 76	
Overdraft Jan 2, 1899	21 97	
Total disbursements		241 73

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Credit balance Jan 2, 1899	544 01	
Tax collections to Jany 2d, 1900	5512 40	
Interest, penalty and costs to Jany 2d, 1900	2148 27	
Auctioneers' licenses	20 00	
Jury fees	9 00	
State of Minnesota, refundment of fire warden's fees	6 27	
" " " wolf bounties	443 04	
Rent of court room	12 00	
Filing appointment of C N Bourdon, agent	2 35	
Refundment from Todd Co, Minnesota	75 86	
" Big Store Co, "	63 90	
Red Lake county funding bonds	20500 00	
Interest on deposits of county funds	424 98	
Overdraft	3822 32	
Total		33584 40

DISBURSEMENTS, AS PER ITEMIZED SCHEDULE FOLLOWING.

Co commissioners' per diem and mileage	550 20	
Board of equalization	90 40	
Salaries of county officers	5271 55	
Petit jurors per diem and mileage	664 20	
Grand " " "	329 60	
Witness fees " "	205 24	
Sheriff's and deputies	358 82	
Clerks and stenographers	335 27	
Miscellaneous court expenses	119 50	
Boarding prisoners	114 71	
Justice' court expenses	294 43	
Cost inquisitions	109 01	
Feeble minded and insane	184 86	
Interest on orders and warrants paid	1492 53	
Paid towns and clerks for reporting births and deaths	92 00	
Printing and advertising	2129 50	
Official fees	1513 50	
Books and stationery	974 08	
Fire warden's services	24 75	
Wolf bounties	702 00	
Election returns and canvassing boards	68 30	
Light, fuel and repairs for court house	148 56	
Miscellaneous expenses	1328 39	
Refunding orders	2 13	
Transferred to incidental expense fund	150 00	
Paid orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	16330 87	
Total disbursements		33584 40

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sutor	Commissioner 1st district	per diem	72 00		
"	" " "	mileage	23 20		
				95 20	
Wm C L Demann	" 2nd "	per diem	84 00		
"	" " "	mileage	16 90		
				100 90	
Ole J Johnson	" 3rd district	per diem	78 00		
"	" " "	mileage	40 50		
				118 50	
K M Hansen	" 4th "	per diem	90 00		
"	" " "	mileage	41 00		
				131 00	
J B Hebert	" 5th "	per diem	66 00		
"	" " "	mileage	38 60		
				104 60	
					550 20

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and mileage.

Jas Sutor per diem	15 00		
" mileage	2 00		
		17 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00		
" mileage	1 40		
		16 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00		
		19 00	
K M Hansen per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00		
		19 00	
J B Hebert per diem	15 00		
" mileage	4 00		
		19 00	
			90 40

Salaries of County Officers.

W T Mullarky auditor's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	10 00	
Adam Zeh auditor's salary	1193 34	
M A Hatten Balance treasurer's salary 1898	378 93	
O T Tandberg treasurer's salary	1040 00	
Frank Jeffers superintendent of schools	900 00	
Chas E Boughton county attorney's salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	3 75	
Van R Brown county attorney's salary	596 71	
L C Simons Judge of Probate salary Jan 1, 2 and 3, 1899	4 58	
J T Knight Judge of Probate salary	546 91	
J E Ford salary as deputy co auditor	297 31	
J O Gjerberg salary as janitor	300 00	
		5271 55

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES.

Petit Jurors' Fees, February term 1899.

Wm Demann Sr	1 day	14 miles	3 40	
Joseph Bergeron	1 "	56 "	7 60	
P A Erickson	1 "	28 "	4 80	
Ole Arneson	3 "	60 "	12 00	
Thomas Glenn	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Albert Lachapelle	3 "	2 "	6 20	
Thos Hennessy	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Louis Alstadt	3 "	6 "	6 60	
Gilbert Haave	3 "	44 "	10 40	
A J Hemstad	3 "	22 "	8 20	
Remi Lafaive	3 "	20 "	8 00	
Ben Anderson	3 "	50 "	11 00	
Hans R Kolseth	3 "	40 "	10 00	
A B Odegaard	3 "	32 "	9 20	
P K Olson	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Adolph Plante	4 "	56 "	13 60	
Joseph Belair	4 "	44 "	12 40	
Ed Jeffers	3 "	2 "	6 20	
Peter Hance	4 "	50 "	13 00	
Dan Latendresse	3 "	2 "	6 20	
C W Mead	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Wm Sorsollel	4 "	24 "	10 40	
John Lachance	4 "	2 "	8 20	
T N Nolan	4 "	21 "	10 40	
Fred Krueger	4 "	2 "	8 20	
Christ Porter	4 "	40 "	12 00	
Moses Belair	3 "	2 "	6 20	
John Demerais	4 "	6 "	8 60	
K O Gigstad	4 "	24 "	10 40	
S W Bleau	3 "	14 "	7 40	
John Beaudry	3 "	16 "	7 60	
Joseph Remick	4 "	28 "	10 80	
Frank LaBissoniere	3 "	1 "	6 20	
				286 80

October Term.

Calix Bray	1 "	24 "	4 40	
O E Purdy	5 "	44 "	14 40	
Peter Engelstad	7 "	68 "	20 80	
John L Finke	9 "	50 "	23 00	
Ole Opperud	8 "	30 "	19 00	
Knute Steen	8 "	30 "	19 00	
John Lachance	8 "	4 "	16 40	
Xavier Sauve	7 "	36 "	17 60	
Wm Scharper	7 "	16 "	15 60	
Joseph Gray	7 "	16 "	15 00	
A Robillard	7 "	32 "	17 20	
Ildaige Baril	7 "	12 "	15 20	
George Stahl	7 "	38 "	17 60	
Evangelist Quesnelle	7 "	24 "	16 40	
Arthur Lizee	7 "	44 "	18 40	
Alex A Swaas	7 "	60 "	22 00	
Edonor Perusse	7 "	36 "	17 60	
Sam Luxenburger	7 "	20 "	16 00	
M Delorme	7 "	32 "	17 20	
Nels Benoit	8 "	66 "	19 60	
Sohn Perrault	8 "	2 "	16 20	
L A Kaufer	9 "	2 "	18 20	377 40
Total petit jurors' fees				664 20

Grand Jurors' fees Oct. term District court

Charles Demann	1 day	14 miles	3 40	
Peter Swenson	1 "	34 "	5 40	
L P Stranahan	5	40 "	14 00	
Andrew Swanson	6 "	16	13 50	
Levi Mayhew	6	12 "	13 60	
Peter Dalnard	6 "	40	16 00	
Wm Krumm	6	40 "	16 00	
Nels K Anderson	6 "	34	15 40	
Sam Lepperd	6	20 "	14 00	
Joseph Brohman	6 "	48	16 80	
August Krause	6	40 "	16 00	
John T Carlson	6 "	60	18 00	
Michel Quesnelle	5	14 "	11 40	
Martin Johnson	6 "	28	14 80	
Peter Anderson	6	40 "	16 00	
F T Satre	6 "	40	16 00	
Orila Rock	6	24 "	14 40	
Nels Berg	6 "	40	16 00	
Ole J Tweet	6	64 "	18 40	
arl Johnson	6 "	24	14 40	
Lewis Weiss	6	20 "	14 00	
Andrew Clement	6 "	44	16 40	
A A Wassen	6 "	40 "	16 00	
				329 60
Total jurors' fees				993 80

WITNESS FEES.

February term.

James F Parr	State vs Hensel	2 days	40 miles	4 40	
C A McDonald	" "	2 "	40 "	4 40	
P S Dalnard	" Brown	1 "	240 "	15 40	
Albert LaBree	" Hensel	2 "	40 "	4 40	
Dr H Grundy	" "	2 "	40 "	4 40	
John Mostrom	" Doyle	3 "	44 "	5 64	
Albert Wanstedt	" "	3 "	44 "	5 64	
August Wanstedt	" "	3 "	44 "	5 64	
Alfred Ethier	" "	1 "	50 "	4 00	
Old Man Payment	" "	1 "	50 "	4 00	
Edward Juneau	" "	1 "	50 "	4 00	
John Dempsey	" "	1 "	2 "	1 12	
A P Toupin	" "	1 "	2 "	1 12	
					64 16

October Term.

Dennis Lizotte	Grand Jury	1 day	26 miles	2 56	
Joseph Belair	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Steve Ford	"	1 "	6 "	1 36	
J W Anderson	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Jessie Doane	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Nels Swanson	"	3 "	44 "	3 64	
Ed Hamry	"	3 "	2 "	2 12	
Mary Belland	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Fred Krueger	"	2 "	8 "	2 48	
John Sargent	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Abe Galla	"	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Milton Converse	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
H Sarasin	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
Ed Brouillette	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
C C Jackson	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Thos Bentson	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Sheldon Hardenbrook	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Chas Erickson	"	1 "	40 "	3 40	
J T Knight	"	2 "	2 "	2 12	
O F Post	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	"	1 "	24 "	2 44	
S J Girardin	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
A J Lachapelle	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Wm Findelsen	"	3 "	6 "	3 36	
Matt Coad	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
Dan Latendresse	"	1 "	2 "	1 12	
John Keifenheim	"	2 "	4 "	2 20	
Dr McEachran	State vs Champou	1 "	70 "	10 20	
Nels Swanson	" "	1 "	44 "	3 64	
Mary Belland	" "	1 "	44 "	3 64	
O F Post	" McAndress	1 "	24 "	2 44	
I Dahlen	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
J L Johnson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Chas Fellman	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Christ Hall	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
J W Anderson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
P S Dalnard	" "	1 "	40 "	3 40	
Carl Johnson	" "	1 "	24 "	2 44	
Jas A Mead	" Fred Ely	1 "	600 "	37 00	
Louis Doucet	" Champou	2 "	44 "	4 64	
					141 08
Total witness fees					205 24

Sheriffs and Deputies.

Moses Verboncour court bailiff Feb. term 4 days	12 00	
Joseph Belair " " " " 3 "	9 00	
Fred Cyr " " " " 5 "	15 00	
John Kivel " " " " 7 "	21 00	
Charles Sampson serving subpoena on George Grundy and drawing and summoning Petit Jury February term	48 65	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees February term, conveying prisoners to and from Crookston	106 17	
Ed Brouillet Special deputy sheriff 1 day Oct term	3 00	
Nels Holberg " " " 6 " "	18 00	
Thos Belair " " " 4 " "	12 00	
John Kivel Court bailiff 9 " "	27 00	
Joseph Duchamp " 9 " "	27 00	
Fred Cyr Special deputy Sheriff 9 " "	27 00	
Charles Sampson sheriff's fees 11 " "	33 00	
		358 82

Clerks and Stenographers.

Joseph Perrault clerk's fees and drawing Petit jury February term	6 75	
Joseph Perrault clerks fees February term 6 days	18 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 7 "	21 00	
Joseph Perrault " October " 11 "	33 00	
Frank Jeffers deputy " " " 11 "	33 00	
B A Strawbridge court stenog. fees Feb. " 5 "	50 00	
Chas M Lohn " salary May to Dec inclusive	142 32	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Brown	2 75	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Doyle	12 00	
Joseph Perrault clerk's fees state vs Hensel	5 45	
Joseph Perrault miscellaneous court fees	11 00	
		335 27

Miscellaneous District court Expenses.

Joseph Bergeron Petit juror Feb term 1898 1 day 56 miles	7 60
Louis Alstadt interpreter " " 1899 1 " 2 "	1 10
F A Brady attys fees for defendant state vs Doyle	10 00
B A Strawbridge Stenographer's fees, transcript case of Sortedahl vs bd of co commissioners of Red Lake co	5 40
J L Cossette Talesman 1 day Oct term	2 60
H Latendresse " 1 " 2 miles "	2 20
Fred Krueger " 1 " 2 " "	2 20

Moses Verboncoour	" 2 " "	4 00	
Napoleon Miller	" 1 " "	2 00	
Fred Borchers	" 1 " "	2 00	
F A Grady attys fees for defendant state vs Fred Ely		10 00	
H W Lee " " " " Champoux		15 00	
C L Taylor justice fees drawing jurors February term		3 00	
A P Toupin " " " " October "		3 00	
Martin O'Brien Special co atty state vs Brown		50 00	
			119 50
Total district court expenses			2012 63

Boarding Prisoners.

Polk County	month of November 1898	13 49	
Fred Krueger	" " 1898	4 00	
Polk County	" December 1898	32 66	
"	" Jan. & Feb. 1899	40 47	
Joseph Belair	4 days in February 1899	3 50	
Polk County	7 " March 1899	4 97	
"	22 "	15 63	
			114 71

JUSTICE COURT.

Justice Fees.

A P Toupin	state vs Romeo Ducharme	6 60	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	13 95	
"	" Henry Jelmer	22 35	
S T Johnson	" Gilbert Eugene	3 25	
"	" Ed Miller	4 55	
H E Mussey	" Al Frayno	3 15	
C L Taylor	" Emil Just	11 30	
"	" Chas Christianson	1 45	
"	" Henry Jelmer	3 35	
"	" Jacob Pahlen	2 35	
"	" John Doe	1 00	
K O Gigstad	" Sirois	9 65	
Total			82 85

Witness fees

A J Lachapelle	state vs Romaine Ducharme	1 12	
Theo Pichette	" "	1 12	
Peter K Olson	" "	1 12	
George Brunelle	" "	1 12	
Mrs Levi Brouillet	" Ely	1 12	
Eugene Robillard	" "	1 12	
Martin Evenson	" Ed Miller	1 12	
John Coonery	" "	1 12	
Julius Bushler	" "	1 12	
Charles Heim	" "	2 24	
Henry Mosseau	" Frank Sirois	1 12	
Wm Lonsdale	" "	1 12	
Fred Lemay	" "	2 12	
Adolph White	" Henry Jelmer		
Total			17 80

Sheriff's and Constable fees.

Geo G Williams	state vs Gilbert Eugene	18 24	
Wm Benzie	" Al Frayno	12 97	
Fred Cyr constable fees and expense conveying prisoner to Red Wing	state vs Romain Ducharme	70 20	
Charles Sampson	" Emil Just	14 25	
W D Culver	" Ed Miller	14 85	
Charles Sampson	" Chas Christianson	12 00	
"	" Fred Ely	15 50	
"	" Armstrong	6 65	
Chas Fellman	" Sirois	14 10	
Total			178 76

Jury Fees.

Willie Olson	state vs Frank Sirois	1 12	
Fred Case	" "	1 12	
W A Case	" "	1 12	
J J Soll	" "	1 12	
Aug Amundson	" "	1 12	
H A Johnson	" "	1 12	
			6 72

Miscellaneous Justice Court Expenses.

John C Mathews	court commissioner's fees state vs Emil Just	6 30	
Joseph Belair	interpreter's fees state vs Emil Just	2 00	
			8 30
Total justice court costs			294 43

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Fred Eikhoff.

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	14 50	
Dr Henry Francis medical witness fees	6 20	
Christ Hall witness fees	1 12	
A H Weagant "	1 12	
L N Nolan "	1 12	
		24 06

Case of G Gilbertson

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	24 60	
Lars Backe juror's fees	1 12	
Joseph Jerome "	1 12	
G G Williams "	1 12	
P S Dalnard "	1 12	
W T Mullarky "	1 12	
W C Smiley "	1 12	
Dr Henry Grundy medical witness fees	6 20	
Dr Henry Francis " "	12 20	
Wm Benzie witness fees	1 12	
Carl Kretzschmar "	1 12	
Fred Holzknecht "	1 12	
P O Bergh "	1 12	
Philip Zeh "	1 12	
Albert LaBree "	1 12	
Gina Gilbertson "	1 12	
		57 56

Case of Lawrence Cunningham.

Joseph Balair Coroner's fees	18 95	
Dr Henry Francis med witness fees	6 20	
James Cunningham "	1 12	
Samuel Grosland "	1 12	
		27 39
Total costs inquisitions		109 01

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of A A Mossestad.

Dr I Lemieux examination fee and report	3 30	
" N M Watson " " "	3 30	
Olof Larson witness fees and mileage	7 53	
Ole E Runnigen " " "	7 53	
Charles Sampson conveying to asylum and expenses	44 03	
		65 69

Case of Ralph Swanson.

J B Hebert conveying to school for feeble minded at Faribault and expenses	47 20	
A C Rogers supt. expenses of Ralph Swanson at school for feeble minded 1 year	30 00	
		77 20

Case of Gustav Lorontzen.

Dr I Lemieux examination fee and making report	3 30	
Axel Kron witness fees and mileage	2 92	
Olans Lorantzen " " "	2 92	
W A Schreiter juror's fees and making report	3 30	
E A Moran fees, expense, and R R fare conveying to asylum at Fergus Falls	29 53	
		41 97
Total,		184 86

INTEREST ON COUNTY REVENUE ORDERS AND WARRANTS.

H B Kaufer	27 33	
Frank Ives	1 08	
C L Dobner	37 23	
S A Swanson	96	
J C Dahl	31	
Hans Langseth	33	
Lena Baaken	7 40	
Dan Patterson	66	
E M Hoff	3 22	
N M Watson	1 92	
W T Mullarky	64 90	
Geo West	12 59	
W J Lore	19 42	
First State Bank, Red Lake Falls	262 96	
L C Simons	161 65	
R A Strawbridge	33 91	
Ovide Moreau	09	
James Sutor	23	
John Witz	1 18	
Thos Glenn	19	
Joseph Perrault	3 16	
Joseph Pigeon	26	
W A Schreiter	1 04	
J B O'Brien	5 24	
H H Zaiser	34	
Geo Dupont	12	
McGill Warner Co	22	
R Fortier	1 98	
John A Duffy	1 85	
Edward E Havick	40	
L Ellington	81 83	
Frank E Hunt	4 66	
Fred Borchers	64 62	
Wm Findeisen	8 40	
J W Wheeler	2 57	
Dr I Lemieux	06	
W P Johnston	90 17	
N P Nelson	15	
Thos Lawrence	17 59	
P E Smidesang	10	
Paul Schaenauer	1 63	
Theo LaBissoniere	20 23	
Olof Larson	10	
J K Hannay	22 22	
M Skala	2 10	
Bank of St. Hilaire	5 01	
Napoleon Dulage	62	
Peter Nimesgern	3 35	
H M Kaus	5 97	
John B Hebert	17	
Knud Kvandl	05	
Rasmus Oen	80	
Jas Brady	1 70	
K M Hansen	10 93	
Peder O Mykleby	08	
Alex Elmalie	5 09	
Joseph Dupont	05	
C E Boughton	69 57	
P A Erickson	16	
Citizens Bank of Mankato	8 11	
E G Valentine	65	
E A Anderson	08	
Mayme McNorthney	09	
John Schonauer	47	
Hdaige Baril	18	
Louis Falardeau	09	
A D Stephens	158 73	
A P Toupin	16	
Chas Demann	98	
Nels Holberg	08	
M O Sortedahl	37	
J T Knight	21	
Wm Scharper	07	
P M Olson	04	
J K Hannay & Co	2 65	
P A Eckstrom	05	
Anton Erickson	33	
Merchants State Bank Red Lake Falls	202 06	
R A Lawrence & Co	75	
Chas M Lohn	1 83	
J E Ford	1 49	
Pioneer Press Co	3 26	
P H Kirwan	2 80	
Frank Jeffers	1 59	
H B Laplante	15	
G T Tandberg	8 68	
Ed Aubol	08	
W A Borsollel	07	
L A Kaufer	06	
		1493 53

PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR REPORTING BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

O Larson	town of Numedal	1 25	
H D Baardson	" Norden	3 75	
C E Purdy	" North	1 50	
A Nelson	" Bray	1 25	
N K Anderson	" Sanders	2 25	
F T Satre	" Rocksbury	6 75	
P Englestad	" "	25	
Gust Naplin	" Polk Centre	50	
O T Romsos	" "	2 50	
P A Eckstrom	" Black River	2 25	
L R Brameness	" River Falls	2 50	
O J Johnson	" Wyandotte	3 50	
A D Berry	" Louisville	4 00	
I Baril	" Red Lake Falls	1 25	
A Patnaude	" Gervais	4 00	
C E Asp	" Emardville	2 75	
Olof Tande	" Garnes	5 50	
J B Demerais	" Lake Pleasant	50	
M Ducharme	" "	3 50	
Geo Dupont	" Terrebonne	4 75	
J B Hebert	" Poplar River	4 00	
Samuel Gibeau	" "	6 00	
Lars Backe	city of Thief River Falls	11 25	
I Lemieux	" Red Lake Falls	16 25	
			92 00

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Phil A Kaufer,	printing official ballots	$ 75 75	
" "	legal notices and commissioners' proceedings	169 10	
" "	bids for wood and printing	4 50	
Ives & Soll,	publishing delinquent tax list	1074 00	
" "	commissioners' proceedings	236 25	
" "	financial statement, 1898	455 30	
" "	legal notices	35 70	
" "	proceedings board of equalization	46 50	
St Paul Globe,	notice of sale of Red Lake Co. bonds	32 40	
	Total		2129 50

OFFICIAL FEES.

Samuel Gibeau,	recording bonds, oaths and certificates of election county officers	$ 17 00	
"	recording town officers bonds	12 00	
"	" " treas. "	10 00	
"	" official bonds	3 50	
"	making list of mortgages for assessor and comparing townsite plats	31 00	
Joseph Perrault,	clerk's fees Feb'y term district court, filing bonds, oaths, etc	30 00	
"	filing and recording town officers' bonds, etc	20 75	
"	clerk's fees delinquent tax sale	1350 00	
Wm C L Demann,	2 days, board of audit	6 00	
Adam Zeh,	2 " " "	6 00	
Joseph Perrault,	1 " " "	3 00	
S A Swanson,	recording certificates and oaths of county officers	4 25	
	Total		1513 50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Geo D Barnard & Co,	books and blanks for county officers	$168 98	
" "	case ink	9 00	
" "	tax tickler	25 00	
Free Press Printing Co,	blanks, tax receipts, tie and reversible envelopes, asst. books, order and warrant books	224 18	
" "	blanks for superintendent of schools	70	
Pioneer Press Co,	wolf bounty and other blanks	23 50	
" "	books for treasurer and register of deeds	62 50	
" "	dater and stamps for auditor	1 00	
" "	estray record and blanks	7 10	
" "	two general index deeds	30 50	
" "	blanks for auditor and register of deeds	13 30	
" "	auditor and treasurer's register of daily collections and payments	34 00	
" "	tax calculating machine and blanks for county officers	63 38	
Grand Forks Herald,	tax receipts, pencils and stamps for treasurer	28 30	
Walter S Booth & Son,	blanks for clerk of court	6 20	
R A Lawrence & Co,	binding townsite plats	37 50	
Samuel Gibeau,	blank book and stationery for register of deeds	1 47	
Courier Pub Co,	stationery for county officers and court calendars	202 52	
Red Lake Falls Gazette,	stationery for county officers	5 25	
Ovide Emard,	legal cap paper for coroner	50	
Brown, Treacy & Co,	printing county bonds	17 50	
Adam Zeh,	duplicator, stamps and pads	4 70	
	Total		974 08

FIRE WARDENS.

W Olson,	$ 50	
Ole Towe,	1 50	
Ole E Runnigen,	75	
Halvor Johnson,	3 00	
Joseph A Duchamp,	75	
M Orvick,	50	
Albert Griffiths	75	
Olof Towe,	1 00	
Christ Bugge	75	
Ingeborg Bugge,	50	
Magnus Winberg,	2 00	
A Orvick,	75	
John Powers,	3 00	
Joseph Pigeon,	3 00	
Joseph Dupont,	2 00	
C P Swanson,	3 00	
Andrew Johnson,	1 00	
Total		24 75

WOLF BOUNTIES.

John Sande,	$20 00	
G G Gerlach,	5 00	
Oner Bruneau,	25 00	
Joseph Gaudette,	2 00	
Fremont Randall,	5 00	
Hedry Gerlach,	5 00	
Peter Ethier,	15 00	
Alfred Ethier,	10 00	
Willie Montreuil,	25 00	
Henry Cyr,	50 00	
B O Linstad,	5 00	
Alfred J Waldal,	3 00	
Henry Lemieux,	5 00	
Charley Englund,	10 00	
K R Killand,	5 00	
Olaus Omoth,	3 00	
Charley Leader,	5 00	
Halvor Rodegaard,	5 00	
John Hogen,	10 00	
Ed Whaley,	20 00	
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00	
Geo G Grovom,	5 00	
Lars G Netteland,	5 00	
Wm Bruneau,	12 00	
Louis Halvorson,	5 00	
G A Konokson,	10 00	
Knut Steen,	5 00	
August Peterson,	37 00	
Charles Clark,	20 00	
Herman Wolf,	5 00	
Earl Ford,	5 00	
Mikkel L Kjos	15 00	
Fred Turnquist,	5 00	
F Hansen,	5 00	
Joseph Perras,	5 00	
George Madden,	30 00	
Mike Madden,	30 00	
Casper Falk,	3 00	
Peter Hood,	10 00	
William Yonke,	5 00	
Joseph Juneau,	5 00	
John A Dahl,	5 00	
Joseph Falardeau,	10 00	
John Forstad,	5 00	
J W McGinty,	10 00	
Joseph Patnaude,	5 00	
Phillmo Bruneau,	5 00	
Regis Ethier,	10 00	
S H Wilson,	10 00	
Jonas La Bree,	5 00	
Isidore Audette,	5 00	
Christ Sandmoen,	10 00	
Frank Ault,	5 00	
Albert Brennan,	5 00	
Halvor Hanson,	5 00	
A T Beauchene,	5 00	
Henry Ethier,	5 00	
Otto Ammundsen,	5 00	
Napoleon Poulin,	7 00	
Eugene Jobinville,	7 00	
Alex Rose,	15 00	
Hans J Peterson,	7 00	
August Demoney,	7 00	
Arthur Brunelle,	5 00	
Laurent Gagne,	14 00	
Fred Edenhalen,	5 00	
James Rogers,	7 00	
Ole Mathson,	5 00	
Phillias Provincial,	5 00	
Alfred Thoreson,	3 00	
Erick Erickson,	3 00	
P M Olson,	5 00	
John Luxenberger,	5 00	
John Jenkins,	5 00	
Albert Griffiths,	10 00	
Antoine Lizotte,	10 00	
Gunder Haven,	5 00	
Total		702 00

ELECTION RETURNS, CANVASSING BOARD AND MILEAGE.

K O Gigstad,	2 days and mileage county canvassing board	$ 8 40	
W T Mullarky,	5 " " and legislative canvassing board	15 00	
WmC L Demann,	3 days county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	14 80	
C L Taylor,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	8 20	
A P Toupin,	1 day county and legislative canvassing board and mileage	8 20	
S T Johnson,	2 days county canvassing board and mileage	10 00	
S A Swanson,	bringing election returns town of Black River	3 50	
C E Asp,	carrying ballots and mileage town of Emardville	3 40	
Olaf Larson,	" " town of Numedal and mileage	6 80	
	Total		66 30

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Ernest Buse,	47 cords wood,	$73 20	
W A Schreiter,	oil, etc	24 35	
Frank E Hunt,	oil, hardware, etc	22 46	
James Brady,	repairs in auditor's and clerk of court's offices	2 00	
A J Lachapelle,	fixing railing and platform in court room	2 75	
Henry Hennemuth,	3 days labor on vault	7 50	
Eli Lasha,	plastering roof and cementing vault	13 30	
	Total		145 56

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J J Dow, Supt, clothing for Arthur Hendrickson, blind, at Faribault	$ 40 00	
L O Simons, rent of court house Jan 7th to Dec 7th, 1899	357 50	
" " postage and annotations to statutes	4 00	
H O Gjerberg, water for court house 2 months	2 00	
Frank E Hunt, supplies for court house	11 91	
Joseph Perrault, expenses in issuing citizens' papers July, 1898, at Lambert, St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls	16 75	
Adam Zeh, filing case	10 00	
Samuel Gibeau, chair and desk for register of deeds	39 00	
Geo A Ralph, set of townsite plats	198 90	
Chas E Boughton, insurance on books and furniture	44 29	
L A Kaufer, leather belt and shackles for sheriff	3 50	
G E Hart, examination questions for superintendent of schools	2 28	
P H Kerwin, township plats and field notes	245 25	
J E Ford, making set of transfer books	180 89	
Frank Anderson, book case for judge of probate	5 00	
Peter O Wold, assessing Dist No 1	5 00	
O H Olsen, " " 2	5 00	
J K Hannay, telegrams and attorney's fees printing of county bonds	15 04	
J E Ford, 2 days assistant superintendent of schools	6 00	
Mechan Lbr Co, lumber for benches in court room	4 72	
L O Simons, exchange on draft for interest on bonds	80	
Henry Norland, serving notice and conveying Mrs Bosard and Mrs Baxter to Todd Co.	67 50	
" " serving notice and conveying Mrs Peder Anderson to Big Stone Co	63 00	
Total		1328 33

POOR FUND.

Receipts:

Credit Balance, Jan 2d, 1899	$ 68	
Taxes collected to " 1900	2161 95	
Refunded by Todd Co, Minn	7 50	
Refundment of warrant No 1107	3 21	
Total receipts		2173 34

Disbursements:

Bills paid per itemized schedule following	$1496 60	
Refunding orders	80	
Orders outstanding prior to Jan 2d, 1899	336 20	
Balance on hand	339 74	
Total disbursements		2173 34
Cr Balance brought down	339 74	

POOR FUND.

Relief and support of Poor.

E K Gjernes mdse to Mrs John Doyle	10 00	
Edward E Havick goods furnished Mrs Bostrum	10 00	
Rapp & Post mdse " " Baxter	8 38	
" " " " John Ortenquist	10 40	
John Albin board and care of "	64 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morissette	80 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling co flour and Feed furnished to Mrs Andrew Hansen, E Safford and A E Cunningham	44 20	
Mullarky & Hansen mdse furnished Mrs Peder Anderson	4 00	
Chris Porter wood " " "	1 00	
Andrew Bergh room for Nels Lysaker 8 weeks	7 50	
Lars Roland board of " 8 "	24 00	
Eli Belair taking care of Geo Webb a pauper	6 00	
I E Legesse " " " "	9 00	
J L Johnson medicine for " "	8 50	
Edith Dalnard " " " "	9 50	
L N Nolan " family of " "	9 00	
Jas Deach " " "	5 00	
" 1¼ cords wood to " "	2 50	
M V Evenson mdse to S Helgsen "	2 50	
P O Bergh mattress "	2 00	
John Hallen wood to Mrs H Everson "	2 00	
Louis McMahon " " "	5 00	
Lars Lee " " "	6 00	
Thomas Rogney " " "	4 25	
Han Langseth & Co mdse to " "	20 10	
Emil E Zeh " " "	13 26	
P O Bergh coffin and box for Mrs E E Erickson "	14 00	
Arthur Belland mdse to M P Boraas for care of G Quale a pauper	35 00	
E E Havik " " " "	36 00	
Martin P Boraas board and care of G Quale a pauper	5 00	
Samuel Gibeau mdse for " "	1 65	
M P Boraas coffin, digging grave and funeral exp of G Quale a pauper	19 00	
Mullarky & Hansen express on medicine for Carl Backe	2 85	
Herb Miller house rent for paupers	8 00	
Octave Lacoursiere board and care of Joseph Doyea a pauper	15 00	
Edward Garceau " " " " by Octave Lacoursiere	100 00	
Theo LaBissoniere clothing for Joseph Doyea a pauper	3 85	
St Gabriels hospital 12 mos board Mary Demers "	60 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt, mdse for E Safford and family "	7 53	
" " " Kjos family "	1 00	
" " " Peter Ness "	1 55	
Hans Langseth & Co " furnished Mrs A Hansen "	30 00	
Emil E Zeh, assgnt. " " " "	13 73	
C E Purdy hay " " " "	5 55	
Louis McMahon 1 cord slab wood " " "	1 25	
Hanson & Barzen flour furnished " " "	2 10	
Mullarky & Hansen, assgnt." " "	4 20	
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon "	52 00	
E K Gjernes mdse furnished Geo Olson "	21 00	
Mrs S M Hoff house rent and wood furnished Mrs Bosard a pauper	7 50	
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished Mrs Brouillet a pauper	60 00	
Theo LaBissoniere " " Mrs Brault "	30 00	
Treffle Daoust board and care of Theo Carle "	12 00	
F H Lambert " " "	9 00	
St Gabriels Hospital hospital services rendered Anton Juneau a pauper,	27 92	
W A Schreiter, medicine for Robt Poutz family,	4 90	
Riverside Hospital, balance due for services rendered Gerhard Deitrickson,	36 00	
Frank Tilton, digging grave for Dana Lillemoen,	4 00	
M V Evenson, mdse for Lillemoen family	4 00	
P O Bergh, coffin, robe and box for Cunningham boy	13 50	
Hubert Holzknecht, digging grave " "	3 00	
Sande & Turville, livery at funeral " "	3 00	
Riverside Hospital, care of Solomon Severson,	42 00	
John Perrault, board and care of Genevia Violette,	18 80	
		885 75

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

W T Mullarky, ticket to St Paul hospital and clothing for Hjelmer Lillemoen,	16 37	
J P Steele, ticket to West Baden, Ind. for Paul Benoit,	28 56	
J K Hannay, R R fare to Faribault for Arthur Hendrickson,	5 30	
Anna Johnson, R R fare to Grand Forks,	6 00	
K M Hansen, " " and expenses conveying Hjelmer Lillemoen to St Paul	31 31	
		87 54

PHYSICIANS' FEES.

Dr A F Blomberg, treatment and artificial limb for G Linde,	45 00
Dr A F Blomberg, amputating arm and treatment of Ole Wold,	40 00
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Bert Lambert,	31 50
Dr N M Watson, medical attendance on Robt Poutz family,	11 25
Dr H Francis, medical attendance on Geo Webb,	22 00
Dr I Lemieux, " " Joseph Doyas	3 50
" " " " Mrs Broulliet's daughter,	2 50
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance on Mrs Brault's daughter,	2 75
Dr I Lemieux, dressing scalp wound for Young Charpentier,	3 50
Dr I Lemieux, medical attendance and drugs for Mrs Benoit,	15 50
Dr I Lemieux, extracting tooth for Mrs C Broulliet,	50
Dr D Tufte, surgical treatment of Torkel Olson's child,	25 00
Dr W O Tessier, attendance and medicine for Theo Carle,	12 00
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold and Mrs Andrew Hanson	13 50
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Mrs Andrew Hanson,	4 00
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered family of Hans Engstad,	12 00
Dr H Grundy, medical services rendered Bernt Wold,	15 00
Dr J G Millspaugh, operation on and treatment of Moses Jolly,	30 00
Dr J G Millspaugh, medical attendance on Anton Juneau,	10 00
	321 50

MISCELLANEOUS POOR EXPENSES.

Paid interest on county poor orders	1 81	
		1 81
Total orders drawn on poor fund,		1406 60

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts:

Balance in treasury Jan 1, 1899	128 21	
Tax collections during the year,	1102 21	
Total receipts		1230 42

Disbursements:

J C Dahl, drift bolts for Clearwater bridge,	6 70	
O J Johnson, 5 days work on Clearwater bridge	15 00	
O A Skovhaug, 3 " " "	6 40	
A Rose, 6 " " "	8 15	
Ed Johnson, 2½ " " "	3 25	
Henry Norland, 6 " " "	18 00	
E Peterson, 1½ " " "	1 85	
Ed Johnson, 5½ " " "	6 85	
St Hilaire Lbr Co, lumber for culverts town of Wyandotte,	15 12	
Town of Polk Centre, " Black River Bridge,	40 00	
Alex Rose, repairs for Wyandotte, Emardville and Terrebonne bridges,	4 00	
O A Skovhaug, " " " "	4 75	
A O Lee, treas town of Emardville—appropriation	100 00	
Gillette Herzog Mfg Co, interest on road and bridge orders,	58	
H M Kaus, " " " "	11 49	
J K Hannay, " " " "	08	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, " " " "	48	
C E Boughton, " " " "	60	
Refunding orders,	41	
Outstanding orders redeemed,	252 97	
Balance in treasury,	733 74	
Total disbursements and balance,		1230 42
Balance brought down,	733 74	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1899	Apportionments and Tax Collections to Jan 2d, 1900.	Total	Amount Drawn by School District Treasurer	Amount paid to State Treasurer on Account of State Loans.	Credit Balance Jan. 2nd, 1900.
1		530 85	530 85	330 85		
2		212 71	212 71	122 67	5 40	81 64
3	172 19	225 22	397 41	360 41	37 00	
4		217 60	217 60	142 54	8 50	66 56
5		208 31	206 31	206 31		
6		155 44	155 44	155 44		
7	43 36	129 06	172 42	172 42		
8		63 62	63 62			63 02
9		431 24	431 24	431 24		
10		38 36	38 36			38 36
11		65 76	65 76			65 76
12		297 57	297 57	270 48		27 00
13		95 90	95 90			95 90
14		202 16	202 16	292 16		
15		6842 58	6842 58	6069 54	650 00	123 00
16		84 94	84 94	84 94		
24		192 71	192 71	192 71		
27		372 17	372 17	372 17		
32		200 35	200 35	200 35		
36	34 77	231 27	266 04	266 04		
40		416 16	416 16	296 59	75 00	44 57
43		310 67	310 67	310 67		
45		17 46	17 46	17 46		
48		175 50	175 50	175 50		
49		221 29	221 29	221 29		
54		458 53	458 53	458 53		
57		1178 86	1178 86	1178 86		
63		493 02	403 02	241 84	105 00	146 18
73	117 46	329 74	447 20	348 53	62 50	36 17
76		282 01	282 01	221 12	53 55	7 34
79	107 04	1310 50	1417 54	1103 79	120 00	103 75
80		244 92	244 92	181 60		63 23
81		376 16	376 16	376 16		
88		412 20	412 20	412 20		
94	131 23	216 78	348 01	348 01		
99	19 71	237 93	257 64	171 31	73 75	12 58
102		1324 61	1324 61	1324 61		
103		209 20	266 20	260 20		
107		2676 48	2676 48	2676 48		
108		346 14	346 14	181 98	64 05	100 11
112		343 89	343 89	343 89		
115		273 27	273 27	273 27		
124		319 50	319 50	319 50		
125		121 95	121 95	121 95		
126		381 33	381 33	381 33		
127		303 12	303 12	303 12		
130		408 72	408 72	330 65	65 00	13 07
133		360 24	360 24	360 24		
135		300 05	300 05	300 05		
141		451 17	451 17	454 17		
147		218 13	218 13	117 93		100 20
148		209 44	209 44	209 44		
149		245 44	245 44	245 44		
151		272 29	272 29	238 29	34 00	
153	13 05	207 58	220 63	129 43		91 20
154	105 31	272 35	377 66	377 66		
165		310 43	310 43	263 88	34 75	6 80
166		276 30	276 30	160 11	67 50	48 69
167		388 79	388 79	364 70	20 05	4 04
178		256 52	256 52	163 32	67 50	20 70
180		213 60	213 00	213 60		
181		111 34	111 34	111 34		
194		233 65	233 65	233 65		
204	15 24	67 01	82 25	64 47		17 73
208		190 05	190 05	184 14	11 60	3 31
210	116 94	219 09	336 03	321 30	3 45	12 00
214		204 76	204 76	176 67	27 70	39
216		187 30	187 30	114 22	65 00	8 08
219	42 31	213 20	255 51	242 98		12 53
221		140 67	140 67	140 67		
227		313 90	313 90	229 28	62 50	22 21
228		301 48	301 48	284 72	15 50	1 26
233	70 85	226 50	297 35	129 74		167 61
	969 46	30739 61	31729 07	28301 55	1729 30	1608 22

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY FUNDS.

TOWNS.	Credit balance Jan. 2 1899	Tax Collections Jan 2 1900	Total	Amount drawn by town village and city treasurers.	Amount paid on account of State R. R. bonds	Credit balance Jan. 2 1900.
Numedal						
Norden		88 33	88 33	86 33		
North, including levy in city of Thief R F for settlement		180 92	180 92	151 66		29 26
Bray	10 63	1022 48	1033 11	806 36		226 75
Sanders		187 85	187 85	187 85		
Rocksbury		406 82	406 82	354 61		52 18
Polk Centre	39 50	313 07	352 57	288 87		63 70
Black River	140 42	235 88	376 30	140 42		235 88
River Falls		472 18	472 18	370 77		101 41
Wyandotte		486 27	486 27	486 27		
Louisville		134 91	134 91	134 91		
Red Lake Falls	17 21	411 34	428 55	164 69		263 86
Gervais		866 27	866 27	664 71		201 56
Emardville	9 68	466 22	475 90	345 65	60 00	70 25
Garnes		412 08	412 08	412 08		
Equality		166 03	166 03	166 03		
Lake Pleasant		80 18	80 18	80 18		
Terrebonne		584 44	584 44	584 44		
Poplar River		834 12	834 12	834 12		
Lambert		622 07	622 07	600 99		21 08
Village of St. Hilaire		340 07	340 07	340 07		
City of Thief River Falls	36 10	1458 25	1514 35	1038 55		475 80
City of Red Lake Falls	 98 53	1094 00 3311 79	1094 00 3410 32	1094 00 3140 32	 270 00	
Total	378 07	14135 67	14507 61	12435 91	330 60	1741 73

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RED LAKE CO. JAN. 1, 1900.

RESOURCES:

Cash in treasury to credit of county funds	1073 48	
Taxes and penalties collected but not distributed, county funds	1703 42	
Uncollected taxes, levy of 1897, " "	2430 24	
" " " 1898, " "	4340 75	
" " " 1899, " "	12640 02	
Total resources		22398 91

LIABILITIES:

Orders and warrants outstanding	1061 49	
Excess of assets over liabilities	11332 42	
		22398 91

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Books, furniture and fixtures	10979 85	
Vault	393 23	
		11373 08

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due Apr. 12th, 1907,	10000 00	
Four " " " " " June 30th, 1914,	20000 00	
		30000 00

ABSTRACT OF THE TAX LEVY FOR 1899.

State Revenue	2363 52	
" School	1713 77	
Interest and principal on State loans	2853 93	
County taxes	12640 02	
City and village "	8019 33	
Township "	8759 36	
School district "	26286 32	
Average rate of taxation, 45.51 mills.		63341 25

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE CO., 1899.

Lands	776307	
Lots	198516	
Personal Property	316751	
		1391606

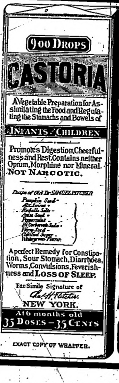
The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 19th day of February, 1900.

{SEAL}

Attest,
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

KARL M. HANSEN,
O. J. JOHNSON,
JAMES SUTOR
J. B. HEBERT,
WM. C. L. DEMANN,
Board of County Commissioners
of Red Lake County, Minn.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

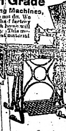
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

17¢ a Pound for Wool

Not this kind, but Sheep's Wool, in exchange for our superb pure woolen goods. Extra Blankets, Shirting Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Dress Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Shawls, Fine Cassimeres, Attractive Shirts, Skirts, Serviceable Mackinaws and Underwear that fits. We pay 17c for Medium, 16c for Fine Medium or Coarse, and 15c for Fine Wool, and pay freight to our mill on shipments over 100 pounds. If you have too large a clip for exchange we will pay you cash for all or part at regular market prices. Sacks and shipping tags sent upon request.

Send for Samples and Price List to the best Wool Market in the Northwest.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS, Grand Forks, N. Dakota



$16.75 Warranted High Grade

We Dare to Describe All Our Sewing Machines, a thing that dealers in cheap rattle-traps dare not do. We sell you a high-grade machine at less than half factory list, calculating that each machine put into a home will sell many others for us without great expense. This machine—Corolla No. 4—is constructed of the best material in use, every bearing being of steel or case-hardened. The woodwork is of best quality, either Light Antique or Golden Oak finish. The motion is easy and light. It does not vibrate. It is a lock-stitch shuttle. The operation of the feed mechanism is positive, giving an accurate 4-motion movement to the feed without the use of springs. It has a self-lubricating needle-bar, which is always kept clean, well oiled, and the oil cannot drop on the work. The needle is absolutely self-setting. There is but one hole to thread through—the needle's eye. It is thoroughly inspected and tested before leaving the factory, and is strongly crated, each being accompanied by the factory warranty for 10 years. Accessories and Attachments complete free. TERMS: $4.00 cash with order; balance C. O. D. At our remarkably close price this machine (usually sold at $25 to $35) will sell itself at sight. Your friends need but to see it to buy it. Customers may retain $1.00 from every cash order they send us (remitting $15.75 net).

F. E. ENCELL & CO., 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Illustrated Catalog of General Merchandise

Perfect in Quality

No Rochelle Salts
No Alum

MODERATE IN PRICE.

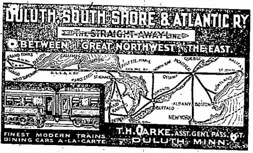
in the food prepared with

Calumet Baking Powder

We will give $1000 for anything injurious found in food prepared with

CALUMET

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.



DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY
THE STRAIGHT-AWAY LINE
BETWEEN GREAT NORTHWEST & THE EAST.
FINEST MODERN TRAINS
DINING CARS A-LA-CARTE
T. H. LARKE, ASST. GEN'L PASS. AGT.
DULUTH, MINN.

SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

PENSIONS,
PATENTS,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS
Claims against the Government.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
(Formerly Third Auditor U. S. Treasury.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

Practices before the Supreme Court of the U. S., Court of Claims, and all Departments of the Government.

Special attention given to claims of officers and enlisted men, for Army and Navy service in the Mexican War, War of the Rebellion and the War with Spain. Also Claims of Government Contractors. Collection of Accounts.

Refers by permission to Hon. Geo. L. Wellington, U. S. Senator from Maryland, General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, George C. Henning, President, Traders National Bank, Washington, D. C., and others.

No charge for advice. Correspondence solicited.

Offices, Atlantic Building,
928 and 930 F Street, N. W.,
Rooms, 95, 97, 99 and 100,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Food Prepared With "Calumet" is Free from Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime and Ammonia. "Calumet" is the Housewife's Friend.

CALUMET Baking Powder

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

NONE SO GOOD.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

2 Stylish Styles.
STIFF
SOFT

THE
Patterson Hat

Your dealer has, or *can get it for you.*

Style and Wearing Qualities Combined

PATTERSON & STEVENSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A FREE PATTERN

(her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

Dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, New York City.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CURE.

A Dying Bachelor Who Became Interested in a Plan for a Novel Funeral.

"I don't know that life insurance is a cure for disease," said the retired life insurance solicitor, "but I know of an instance which makes it look that way. In the town where I first began business was a bachelor of about 50 years, who was quite alone in the world, and had some years before taken out a five-thousand-dollar policy on himself for the benefit of a maiden sister, who had died a year before the events of this story. He kept his policy going, however, because it was a good way to save money, and one day he was taken down with some kind of fever. He grew worse day after day, until one day the doctor told him that he would in all likelihood be dead within the next twenty-four hours. This suggested his life insurance money, all he had to leave, and he immediately began to talk with the doctor on the subject of a proper disposal of it. He concluded after some thought that the best thing to do with it was to blow it in on a tremendous big funeral for himself, including a banquet for all the people he knew. This was an entirely new idea for a funeral, and when the doctor left him that night to the care of his nurse his mind was entirely occupied with his funeral. He talked to the nurse about it and when the nurse made him stop he lay and thought about it. In fact, he became so much interested in the details of his funeral that he quite forgot about having to die to make it possible. In the morning when the doctor came he found his patient in a wild perspiration and his pulse beating in much better fashion than it had been doing for some days. He also found the general condition of the patient much improved. He was greatly astonished, and at once began to ask questions. The patient told him with eager interest of a lot of new things he had thought of for the funeral and some that bothered him a good deal and said he had been thinking of it all night. Then the doctor laughed and told him he guessed the funeral would have to be postponed, for he wasn't going to die, just then anyhow. Nor did he, and he isn't dead yet, but he is married and has his policy paid up for his wife's benefit."

SMALL PIPES

And Mild Tobacco Satisfy the Desires of Japanese Smokers.

Washington Star: "You may have noticed that the Japanese who visit America are very moderate smokers," said a prominent Japanese now traveling in the United States. "Those of my countrymen who indulge in the weed mostly smoke cigarettes or preferably the smallest pipes filled with the mildest tobacco obtainable. Of course there are Japanese who, like some Americans, have such a craving for tobacco that nothing less than the strongest cigar or the largest pipe will satisfy them. But such smokers are exceptionally few among the Japanese. As a rule, my countrymen, while at home and abroad, are satisfied with short smokes, such as a cigarette or a tiny pipe affords. The Japanese are moderate smokers, not so much because they are small people, but for the reason that up to within recent years but very little tobacco came into Japan and the tariff on it was very high. Being a poor but frugal race, the masses purchased only limited quantities of the weed, which, as a matter of economy, they have for generations been taught to smoke in only the tiniest of pipes. These pipes, the most popular of which hold about as much tobacco as would fill an ordinary thimble, are the survival of the days when money was scarce, tobacco dear and the tariff high. In another generation or two, when Japan shall have taken her place among the wealthy nations of the world, my countrymen will no doubt smoke large quantities of tobacco, and then the small pipes will be abandoned for big ones, such as Englishmen and Americans now smoke."

How Women Dress in Siberia.

Common-class women in Siberia wear shawls or kerchiefs on their heads while the rich women wear no head covering whatever. A traveler recently returned from that part of the world says that a Russian woman who is otherwise trim and modern in dress will go about with her hair disheveled to the point of the ludicrous. Less attention is paid to the head and feet than to other parts of their toilet. "It is odd enough to see them," says this same writer, "defying dripping decks and muddy roads in the thinnest of heelless slippers, while the breezes play havoc with the loose tresses of their hair. Their shirtwaist is a feminine terror, with a broad turnover collar, fancy cuffs, cotton bows, many buttons and numerous frills, in place of the natty American shirtwaist."

A Theater for Workingmen.

Arthur Krupp, a cousin of the great German iron founder, erected a theater a year ago in Berndorf, Austria, for the benefit of the workmen employed in his great steel works at that place. It was to have been dedicated by the Empress Elizabeth, but her assassination occurred just before the time set for the ceremonies. Recently Emperor Francis Joseph formally opened it in the presence of a great crowd. The theater is small, seating but 500 but it is described as being very beautiful in its decorations and adornments and most complete for the purposes to which it is to be devoted.

Difference of Opinion.

Mother—I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you! Daughter—But, mama, I don't call it suffering.—Stray Stories.

EASY LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

When the Family Is Out of Money Somebody Goes Out and Gets a Little Gold.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "When I was in the Olancho district, in Nicaragua, last month," said a visitor who is largely interesting in mining in Central America, "I had an opportunity of seeing how the lazy natives tap nature's till when they need some small change. Near our camp by the river was a hut occupied by a typical Honduranian family, consisting of husband and wife, grandfather and grandmother, and a dozen or so assorted children. The only one of the crowd who did anything except rest and smoke was the wife. At intervals of perhaps a week she would sally out with the family tin-pan, erstwhile used for cooking, and proceed to an old placer digging on the river bank. There she would squat, throw a few gourds full of dirt into the pan, fill it up with water and begin the usual circular motion of gold-washing. She was very skillful and would keep a little sheet of dirty water spraying over the edge like a miniature cataract. When the water was exhausted a few spoonsful of sand would be left in the bottom of the pan, and, spreading it out thin, with a bit of stick, she would go over it, grain by grain, looking for 'color.' Whenever she saw a speck of gold she moistened the stick upon her tongue and picked up the particle by adhesion. Each bit of the precious metal was stored away in a quill plugged with clay at the ends, and I have know her to take out as much as a quarter of an ounce in the course of a day. Usually her limit was about $2, and when she got that she stopped. Then the head of the house would arise languidly and start for the nearest store twelve miles away. Sometimes he would trade the whole amount for whiskey, but as a rule he brought back tobacco, salt, meal and calico. There are hundreds of native families who live in exactly the same manner in Olancho. Sometimes the woman will be lucky enough to strike a rich pocket, that will yield a dollar or more a pan, but they never dream of washing it out at once and getting a stake. It simply means that they can secure their usual amount with less work."

ANOTHER AIRSHIP.

Inventor Declares It Will Remain in Air a Week at a Time.

The Swiss newspapers announce the forthcoming "launch" of a new airship over—not on—the Lake of Constance, says the London News. Its inventor is Count von Zeppelin, a retired German officer, who has for many years studied the question of steering balloons. He now claims to have solved the problem of the light motor. An aeroplane built by him is reported to have developed sufficient power to tow a boat on the River Inn at a speed of nine miles an hour. To minimize the risks of an unforeseen fall the count has selected the Lake of Constance as the scene of his decisive experiment. Its area of over 300 square miles will, he believes, be sufficient to enable him to execute all necessary evolutions. The vessel is "moored" at Friedrichshafen and is supported by sixty pontoons. There is a gas works in the vicinity. The inventor keeps the mechanism of his airship secret and has taken stringent precautions to ward off the curious. All that is known is that the vessel's proportions are immense—over 550 feet long and nearly fifty feet in diameter. It is cylindrical, with conical extremities, and is divided internally by strong partitions. The "hull" is of silk, stretched over a skeleton of aluminum. The power is supplied by two motors, placed beneath the cylinder, one at each end. The propelling principle is the ordinary screw, but there are three special devices for steering. Count von Zeppelin declares that his machine will be able to rise to a height of over 3,000 feet, lift a weight of nearly two tons, travel at a speed of ten yards a second, and remain in the air for a week at a time.

Meteors Prefer Morning.

An interesting and significant fact is that the average hourly number of meteors is only half as great in the evening as in the morning, and in the evening their velocity is lower, says Prof. C. A. Young in the New Lippincott for November. The reason is that at sunset we have before us the point in the heavens from which we are moving in our orbital journey around the sun, while in the morning we face the point toward which we are advancing; in the evening we are in the rear of the earth, at sunrise in front. This increase in the numbers and speed of the morning meteors is just what ought to happen if they are bodies moving indiscriminately in all directions under the sun's attraction, and with the velocity (about twenty-six miles a second) which a body would acquire in falling toward the sun from a distance very great as compared with the size of our planetary orbits.

Strange Story of a Watch.

A strange experience recently befell George Dietz, formerly a resident of Chester, Pa., but at the present time in the jewelry business in Honolulu. Mr. Dietz has recovered a watch which he lost over thirty years ago at Gettysburg. He was fighting for the north on that bloody battlefield when he dropped it. The watch was recently brought into the jeweler's shop by Harry Ellis of the Kansas volunteers. The soldier, who was bound to Manila, wanted to sell it. On being asked where he got it he said his father, who had found it on the battlefield of Gettysburg, had given it to him. The jeweler opened it and saw his name scratched on it. He lost no time in making a trade with the soldier.

PET SUPERSTITIONS.

Some That Influence All Sorts of People.

Dr. Samuel Johnson would never enter a room left foot foremost; the brave Marshal Saxe screamed in terror at the sight of a cat; Peter the Great was not equal to crossing a bridge when he came to it, unless to do so was absolutely necessary; Byron shared with less famous people than he the dislike to having the salt at table spilled between him and his neighbor. A sneeze is with half the nations of the world nothing to be sneezed at. To exclaim "God bless you!" when any one sneezes in your presence is a relic of what what the Roman did before us, and before him the Greek. Mohammed gives directions of the same kind to his followers, and the Hindu of today utters his pious ejaculation after the sneeze by way of prayer or good wish on behalf of the victim. Many people will avoid going under a ladder if they can get around it. The belief that if you put on your stocking the wrong side out it is lucky is very general, or was until the schoolmaster returned from abroad, and I myself remember an old woman who was convinced that turning her stocking inside out saved her from being lost when the fairies, one pitch-dark night, had misled her on a trackless English moor. What is to take the place of a lucky horseshoe when we all ride in automobiles? There is no room for the imagination in them. Some new mascot will have to be discovered. Charms of one kind or another are carried by people that have a pious contempt for heathen superstitions; a small potato, for example, to avert rheumatism, or a chestnut. The late journalist, George Augustus Sala, never traveled without carrying with him, as a lucky card, an ace of spades. Somehow it failed to save him from his creditors. But creditors are notoriously deficient in imagination. If Shylock had remembered this when he drew up his bond, "The Merchant of Venice" would never have been written.—Rochester Post-Express.

HANGED FOR BURNING COAL.

Strange Law Which Was in Force in England in 1500.

There will be an interesting function in London shortly, when the coal exchange celebrates its jubilee. The occasion is one for recalling strange reminiscences, for as late as the fourteenth century a prohibition was issued against the burning of coal, with severe penalties decreed against any person who warmed his house by a coal fire. In the early days of Lord Mayor Whittington the burning of coal was considered so great a public nuisance that it was made a capital offense, and one man was actually hanged for indulging in a coal fire. As a matter of fact, this ordinance was never repealed, but in "Dick Whittington's" third mayoralty it is evident [illegible] was a great trade in coal, and the suggestion has been made that coal was brought to London in boats known as the "cats," this was the real origin of the story of Dick Whittington and his cat. The coal exchange, however, is a modern institution. It is also one of the most important of London's marts. Under the shadow of its domed roof commercial transactions are daily carried through of greater value than in connection with any other mercantile building in the world. Unlike the corn exchange in Mark lane, it is not a private concern, but is a city market conducted on the same principles as the other markets opened by the city corporation. Opened with much ceremony in October, 1849, by the prince consort, the present building is just about to celebrate its jubilee. But the market itself is older than the building. Up to 1807 it was in the hands of private individuals, but in that year it was purchased by the corporation for £25,-[illegible]00.—London Times.

A Curious Accident.

A curious accident took place at Brookfield, Ind. A local freight train was backed into a siding to allow a fast freight train to pass. The switch was left open, however, and the fast freight, traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, dashed into it. The crews of both trains jumped. The impact of the collision was so severe as to drive the tender of the stationary train off its truck, and telescoping a cattle car, which was loaded with coal, it rested half on the top of the third car. On the fast freight a car loaded with hogs was telescoped by one loaded with shelled corn, and the animals not killed in the collision were smothered by the corn. It is said that the locomotives are so interlocked that dynamite will be required to separate them.

Bird Friends of a Boston Policeman.

From the Boston Evening Record: On a short street leading from Washington street every noon there is a little occurrence in which a policeman figures, and which attracts the attention of many passers-by. The officer comes there to ring in a duty call and then gets some peanuts from a near-by stand and begins to whistle. In a moment dozens of pigeons begin circling around him, and he shells the peanuts, holds out his hand, and the pigeons light on his arm and hand and eat as many peanuts as they can get. One brown one is particularly tame and greedy, and will eat a pint of them, the officer says. Many people come there every noon to watch the little show.

Weight of American Mails Unknown.

Strange as it seems, the United States government has not taken a complete accounting of the actual total weights of the mail matter carried by it for over twenty years.

QUEER FOSSIL.

Jaw of a Huge Unclassified Animal Found in New Mexico.

Santa Fe New Mexican: The fossil remains of a strange prehistoric animal were discovered recently at Postmaster Nusbaum's ranch, at Tesuque. Alphonso Dockweiler, who has charge of digging a ditch through a ridge on the ranch, picked up a piece of petrified bone the shape of a large tongue, but with a row of twelve teeth along what seemed to be the tip of the tongue. He dug a little further and found the remainder of what seemed to be the jaw of an animal that was part ichthyosaurus and part plesiosaurus, with some of the characteristics of the pterodactyl, perhaps. The jaw consisted of about twenty layers of bone in the shape of a tongue, and each layer was armed with a dozen teeth, which showed that the animal was herbivorous and not carnivorous. These twenty layers were evidently the upper jaw of the animal. Mr. Dockweiler expects to find the lower jaw and perhaps all of the remains of the strange animal. As much as he has found he will bring to this city and from here ship [illegible] to the Smithsonian institution [illegible]gton. Two layers of the [illegible] brought to the city by J. G[illegible] and shown to friends, who [illegible] puzzled by their unusual shape. [illegible] well known that the surroundings of Santa Fe abound with submarine fossil remains which seem to prove that [illegible] long ages by the site of this city was covered by a sea. Only half a mile up the arroyo and canyon that branch off Palace avenue, near the old brewery, pretty petrified seashells are to be found. At many other places there are unmistakable signs of the erosion of the waves and footprints of gigantic prehistoric amphibians, who made their home both in the water and on the land in the days when the highest peaks of the Rocky mountain range were only islands in a vast ocean

$20,000 PAID FOR A BIBLE

Psalterium, Printed in Gutenberg's Shop, Worth Even [illegible].

Fabulous sums are paid for copies of the earliest printed Bibles on account of their rarity. Yet it is known that many more were manufactured than have ever come to light, and every now and then we hear of another copy having been found in some garret or cellar amid the rubbish. The famous "Mazarin Bible" has been sold for more than $20,000, and this is called cheap, as it is one of the finest specimens of the printer's art ever produced, and, most interesting of all, was set up and published by Gutenberg in 1455, after three years of continuous labor. He printed only 100 copies, but eighty-five of these have never been found. It is called the Mazarin because the first copy to be discovered in modern times was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. But there is another part of the Bible, called the "Psalterium," because it contains the Psalms only, which commands even a higher price, having been sold for $25,000, for but six copies are known to be in existence. It was printed by John Faust and Peter Schoeffer on parchment in Gutenberg's shop, and is the first printed book bearing the year and day of its publication on the title page. This inscription reads, "1457, on the eve of Ascension." Of course, all of the earliest Bibles were printed in Latin. The first complete Latin Bible with a date appeared in 1462, and is valued at $7,000. After that time many editions of the Bible appeared in all languages—German, English, French and Greek—and in 1514-1517 was the first polyglot Bible, one in which the Bible appeared in various languages side by side. The most valuable Bibles all date from the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. After that no special value is attached to them.

Will Develop Japanese Mines.

The Japanese government intends to introduce in the next session of the diet a law freeing foreigners from all restrictions in regard to the mining business in Japan. The existing law prohibits them from becoming shareholders or partners in any mining company. By the new law such provision will be entirely done away with. It is evident that the government is beginning to realize that foreign capital will not come into the country unless foreign ownership privileges are first conceded. Mining enterprises requiring especially large amounts of capital, such privileges will now probably be granted. And it is likely that they will ultimately be extended to cover foreign ownership of real estate and industrial shares. It is quite evident that the mining resources of the empire are in an undeveloped state, and that they are arousing a growing interest and attention.

An Ancient Coin.

One of the prized curios of the Philadelphia mint is a coin which is 2,000 years old, and which was coined at the ancient mint of that other Philadelphia of the far east mentioned in the Bible. It is still in good condition, and the inscription is perfectly legible. The design on the face of the coin bears a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own currency, and underneath is the one word "Demus," which means, "the people." On the other side is the figure of Diana, with her bow arched, and the inscription, "Diana, Friend of the Philadelphians." When this coin was struck off Philadelphia was the most important city of Lydia.

All German Boys Learn Trades.

Every boy in Germany, from the crown prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.

THE SIRDAR'S CAMEL CORPS.

A Complete and Self-Contained Little Fighting Force.

The saddle was of wood throughout, with broad fans, the splay of which could be altered to suit a camel's back without much trouble by the native saddler attached to each company, says the Cornhill. The pad was removable—leather outside, soft felt inside, the stuffing being of hair, and, by a system of pockets, this hair stuffing could be removed and shifted at will, so as to alter the pressure and prevent it hardening and forming into lumps, the men being taught to constantly remove and pull the stuffing of their saddles. Each saddle was fitted with one large leather "kherg," or bag, containing six days' forage, and with two smaller ones containing the rider's food and spare clothing, besides which each man was provided with two water skins, to be filled according to requirements. Thus equipped, a seven days' desert trip could be undertaken, if there were wells containing sufficient to water the camels about every third day. The men were armed with a Martini rifle and bayonet, and carried [illegible] rounds of ammunition, ninety in bandolier and pouches, the remainder on their saddles, sewn to a roughly made saddle cloth, so as to distribute the weight equally. They were clothed in a brown woolen jersey, cord pantaloons and leather gaiters. The total weight carried when loaded up for a seven days' trip, with filled waterskins, would be a good 100 pounds, which, of course, reduced itself daily as forage and water were consumed. Thus we have a complete and self-contained fighting force, which in its own element, the desert, asks nothing from any one, which disappears and is swallowed up in the trackless waste, to reappear again, after an interval of six days, having accomplished its task.

They Talk by Whistling.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, is a small island containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It is exceedingly rugged in formation, and the deep gorges and ravines which separate its mountain ranges are unbridged, and, therefore, it may be necessary to travel several miles in order to reach a point only a few hundred yards distant. Therefore, to obviate the necessity of doing this, the inhabitants have developed a whistling language, by means of which two men standing on opposite sides of the gorge can convey their meaning to each other. The teeth and fingers are used as well as the lips. Communications are made by notes in the whistle corresponding to syllables. The whistle, of course, carries much farther, and is much more distinct, than articulate speech could possibly be under the circumstances.—Stray Stories.

Afghan Justice.

Not many years ago a queen's messenger or some such official was robbed though not injured in any way, on his road to Cabul, Afghanistan, and the British government, of course, wrote to complain. No reply was received for months, but, at last, the Ameer wrote: "The matter you mention has been thoroughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all their children, as well as their parents and grandparents. I hope this will give satisfaction to her majesty, Queen Victoria." The "satisfaction" of the queen may be imagined.—Baltimore News.

THE KING OF PALI.

Surrounded by His Followers, a Truly Medieval Picture Was Presented.

My first sight of the king of Pali was most imposing, says the Geographical Journal. Having heard of the approach of my party, he came out to meet us. We had stopped the night before at the small village of Jepiroh, beautifully situated on high ground and chiefly remarkable for the numbers of small green and red parrots that swarmed in the guinea cornfields all round it. It was the only place where I saw them in any quantities. We started off about 6:30, while the heavy dew was still sparkling on the grass, and soon met the head of the Pali contingent. First came 150 bowmen carrying nothing but their weapons and wearing only the smallest of loin cloths. At regular intervals among them were mounted officers. Next came a bodyguard of twenty picked men dressed in red gowns with white plaits down the back and armed with every imaginable kind of gun, the locks of which were incased in leather. After passing these men I came on a really beautiful sight. The king had drawn up under the trees on one side of the path, and some forty or fifty mounted followers had arranged themselves all around and behind him. They were dressed for the most part in white gowns, but generally with either a colored lining or another colored gown underneath. Voluminous white or blue turbans covered their heads and some of them wore very handsome riding boots, though the majority were barefooted. The high-peaked saddles were covered with brightly colored saddle cloths and the horses' heads were almost hidden by enormous bridles, covered with tin ornaments, which kept up a perpetual jingling as they tossed their heads about to keep off the flies. On my approach they waved their spears over their heads with the butt to the front in token of friendship. This, with the king in the center wearing a cap of chain mail under his turban, and bowing with courtly grace made a truly medieval picture.

[illegible] Difference.

First Sufferer—I'm going to change my boarding place. The beefsteak is always burnt to a cinder. Second Ditto—Come to our place—it's rare enough there.—Detroit Free Press.

The Oceanic's Godmother.

Virgil's often quoted "Dux femina facti" will not let us forget that it was a woman who founded Carthage. Since Queen Dido's day women, perhaps less famous but no less worthy, have been leaders in enterprises as far-reaching as the creation of that ill-fated kingdom. A New York letter in the Boston Post relates a pretty story of one who founded a floating kingdom; at least, we are told, the idea of the largest ship in the world was born in a woman's brain. When Mr. William J. Pirrie, head of the ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, proposed to run for parliament, his wife dissuaded him. "Don't go to parliament, Willie," she said. "You can build boats better than you can make speeches." "By Jove, you are right!" exclaimed her husband, and forthwith set about making plans for a marine monster that should surpass anything afloat. The result in due time was the great White Star liner Oceanic, 704 feet long, with engines of 28,000 horsepower, and room to accommodate 2,100 people. Mr. Pirrie's tribute to his fair and brilliant helpmeet is quoted as follows: "It is my wife who is responsible for our big boat. In fact, she knows as much about it as I do. She followed the plans as keenly as I did for the two and a half years which we took in designing the building of the Oceanic. It was she who suggested many clever things about the arrangement of the ship. She suggested all the decorations." Apparently Mrs. Pirrie's suggestions determined the great size of the steamer, rendering it almost independent of weather and sure of its time schedules, its merit as an economical coal consumer, its exceptional space for passengers, and its sacrificing of high speed to comfort.

Nervous Prostration Defined.

"Won't you tell me what is really nervous prostration?" queried a man of a woman. "I hear of this one of my acquaintances [illegible] (feminine) and of that being a victim of this fashionable disease, but I have not the slightest idea what the symptoms are." "I do not know how to describe it exactly," she [illegible] "It's when you order a poached egg for breakfast, for instance, and they bring you a fried one, and you [illegible] tears; or when you go into the kitchen [illegible] the cook sends you word she wants a new saucepan; or when [illegible] your husband an unfeeling brute, because he tells you to cheer up and asks you to go to the theater. Those, or something like them, are the premonitory symptoms the next [illegible] mild lunacy."

A [illegible] Traveler.

Customer (Backhampstead, Ct.)—Wal, I don't know about that calico; I think I've seed better. Storekeeper—Nancy Jane Bosworth, there ain't no better calico than that on airth! I know—for I have traveled! I have been to Springfield, I have been to Hartford, and I have been to New Haven! In fact, Nancy Jane Bosworth, I have traveled this wide world over! So you can safely take my judgment 'bout that calico!—Puck.

San Diego, Cal., has a lemon grove covering 1,000 acres. It is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun in [illegible] with 176 acres.

Strange Comrades for Men.

Dr. R. Hauthal, an Argentine savant, has put forward a startling theory concerning the remains of gigantic sloths, related to the great megatherium and the mylodon, recently found in Patagonia. In his opinion, these animals, whose race is now extinct, were kept in a domesticated state by the prehistoric inhabitants of Patagonia. A cave at Ultima Esperanza, where many indications of the former presence of the huge sloths have been found, is regarded by Dr. Hauthal as having been used by the ancient Patagonians as a stable for the beasts.

To Stamp Out Consumption in Germany.

An organized attempt is being made to stamp out consumption in Germany by scientific methods of treatment. Already twenty sanitoria for patients have been opened, and others are to be provided. A congress is to be held in Berlin for the purpose of making the war against consumption a national movement throughout the German empire.

The Classic Snooze.

Baltimore American: Dinguss—We are to have no more Wagner sleeping cars.

Binguss—No, but the snorers in the berths will continue to render Wagner selections just the same.

Leo's Ecclesiastical Tenure.

Leo XIII. has now been more than sixty years a priest, more than half a century a bishop and almost half a century a cardinal.

Gall[illegible]

Fargo (N. D.) [illegible] to the Minneapolis Times: A new phase of the prohibitory law was tested at Ellendale recently in the case of the State vs. Snow. The defendant was a salesman and drove over the southern part of the state. On one of his trips he gave a woman a drink of whisky out of a bottle he was carrying. There was no evidence to show that he gave the whisky with any intention, or hope, of its being an agent to assist him in his sales, but he was arrested and taken into court on the charge of treating, which is against the law. The jury was out for a long time and finally disagreed. It is the first case in the state against a man on the charge of treating. Many people are unaware of that provision in the law, and it has always been regarded as a dead letter.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

E. J. Holmes	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
J. C. Dahl	Councilmen
W. A. Sorsoleil	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Ekstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baeryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN, UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.52½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	.49½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	.46½	Flax	154
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

The price of print paper has gone up fifty per cent.

Surveyor Ralph of Crookston was here Saturday.

Not even a frost Sunday night—this is a record breaker.

E. M. Hoff made a business trip to Crookston last Friday.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

J. C. Dahl made a short business trip Red Lake Falls yesterday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Wm. Eikhoff and A. Aubol drove to Wylie on business last Saturday.

Statement of county auditor and treasurer will be found on fourth page.

FOR RENT:—A five room house after April 1st. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

A very light vote was cast yesterday owing to only one ticket being in the field.

Mrs. Geo. F. Murch of Crookston visited with her husband here over Sunday.

Supt. of Schools Jeffers was here yesterday making our schools an official visit.

Rumor has it that M. Rosenberg will be back again by April 1st with a stock of clothing.

The SPECTATOR will come out in form of folio instead of quarto after this month.

WANTED: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

A large assortment of strings and extras for violins, guitars and mandolins at Holmes Furniture Store.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Leonard Holmes received a car load of farm machinery last week, consisting of seeders, drills, harrows, etc.

W. H. Higgins, one of the scalers at the planing mill returned Saturday from his two months vacation in the east.

C. W. Gilbert of Grafton, N. Dak., was here between trains last Thursday visiting with his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Weagant.

The M. B. A. of Thief River Falls will give a masquerade ball Friday night March 16th. Tickets $1.00 including supper.

Jos. Smith, the insurance man of Crookston was here last Thursday visiting with his son Fred and incidentally talking insurance.

The republican state convention will be held at Minneapolis on the 16th day of May. Red Lake county is entitled to seven delegates.

Monday was a typical March day with a high wind from the northwest guaranteed to put on the finest hue of a tan in less than ten hours.

Landlord McAndress of the Hotel Markham promises the dancers a good time on March 17th. Prof. Juliott, the harpist will furnish the music.

Miss Amanda Danielson, sister of Mrs E. J. Holmes, after spending two months with relatives here left Thursday for her home at Cannon Falls.

Attorney Boughton of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours Friday while enroute home from Crookston where he had been on legal business.

S. M. Dainard returned Monday from an all winter stay in the pineries where where he has been scaling logs for the Thief River Falls Lumber Company.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Village Election.

The election held yesterday was the quietest that was ever held in St. Hilaire. Only one ticket was in the field and of all the ballots cast not one was scratched. The following elected officers will look after the affairs of the village for the ensuing term:

For President,
CHAS. G. RAPP.

For Councilmen,
DAN PATTERSON,
A. H. WEAGANT,
T. J. THORKELSON.

For Treasurer,
LEONARD HOLMES.

For Recorder,
J. L. JOHNSON.

For Justice of the Peace,
O. H. PETERS.

For Constable,
CARL JOHNSON.

W. F. Murphy of Red Lake Falls is making a tour through these parts on a mission of selling drills and seeders. He spent Monday night in this village.

Commissioners Hebert and Johnson were here over Saturday night while enroute home from viewing County Ditch No. 2 in the township of Norden.

Mrs. E. J. Holmes and children left for Cannon Falls Wednesday for a visit of six weeks with parents and friends. E. J. is keeping bachelor quarters.

J. Q. Adams, the optician and jeweler changed dates in his advertisement this week. Hereafter he will make St. Hilaire the 10th, 11th, 12th, 25th and 26th of every month.

H. E. Ives is basking in the sunshine at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He writes of his arrival last Sunday and notes among other things as being very warm similar to May weather.

Judging from appearance Red Lake county will have a county seat fight in the near future, and it does not appear that Red Lake Falls has any sinch on the Capitol either.—McIntose Times.

W. C. Andrews, the veteran paper salesman for Wright, Barret & Stillwell of St. Paul was here Monday, the first time since the accident he sustained last fall at Grand Forks. His many friends are glad to see him back again.

W. H. Shaw who came up from Newton, Iowa, last fall and bought the Fangstrom farm and 80 acres railroad land came up with a carload of stock and machinery and will move on the land as soon as he gets his house built.

Editor Gorden and wife of the Crookston made their first visit to St. Hilaire last Saturday and were so much pleased with the surroundings that they promise to come again during the summer. Mr. Gorden made the SPECTATOR a fraternal call.

Will Bloom, who was well known in St. Hilaire, died Monday forenoon at Phoenix, Arizona, where he went a few months ago in the hope that the change of climate would benefit his health. It is understood his remains will be brought to Crookston for burial.

The mail service between here and Lambert could be improved somewhere enroute as for instance the SPECTATOR reaches Red Lake Falls on Thursday and does not reach the postoffice of Brooks—15 miles distant—until Monday and they have the good fortune of having a daily mail service. We are informed that it is a regular weekly occurrance and come from reliable source.

There seems to be a great deal of trouble brewing in regard to the forfeited tax sale. The taxes assesed against much of the real estate, have been paid by the owners, who have Auditor Beaudry's receipt for the same, still they stand against the property and unless something can be done to rectify this error a gross injustice will be done. There is little doubt but what this mistake was caused by the crooked work of Matthews, the defaulting treasurer's clerk. It surely can't be legal for the collection of a debt the second time when a receipt is held for the first payment, if it is legal what is the benefit of a receipt in any case. This will probably have a tendency to invalidate the sale and will put a check upon the liberal investment by capitalists in the sale. —T. R. F. Press.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Uneasiness reigns in the McKinley camp for various reasons and especially because of a rumor that Ben. Harrison, who has been jumping all over the republican wobbling on the Porto Rico tariff question, is going to be boomed as an anti-McKinley and anti-English republican candidate for the Presidential nomination. The story, as it comes to Washington, is that Harrison is sure of the Indiana vote in the convention to start with; that he is reasonably sure of the Minnesota vote and has more than a fighting chance to get the Michigan vote, if Mr. McKinley continues his present pro-English attitude towards the war in South Africa, and has supporters in many other states. It is too soon to say how much there is in this alleged Harrison boom, but he isn't the sort of man to say or do anything without an object, and it is difficult to see what other object he can have in thumping the McKinley policy, as he has been doing recently, than to try to get the Presidential nomination for himself.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, March 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

Treasurer's Statement.

—Annual Statement of Leonard Holmes, Treasurer of the Village of St. Hilaire, county of Red Lake, and State of Minnesota, of the moneys received by him into the Village Treasury, from the County Treasurer, and from all other officers and persons; and also of all moneys paid out by him as such Treasurer for the year ending March 12th 1900.

MONEY RECEIVED:

Balance brought forward	$ 80 29
O T Tandberg, town revenue	694 50
" special sidewalk	15 00
O H Peters, fine justice court	5 00
Clara Peterson, liquor license	250 00
E J Brink, " "	250 00
Markham Hotel " "	250 00
M E Bjork " "	250 00
P G Paradis " "	250 00
K O Gigstad, fine justice court	6 00
S Harris, poll tax	8 00
" sidewalk for D Patterson	27 00
O T Tandberg, town revenue	231 70
" special sidewalk	41 25
Christ Hall, poll tax	120 00
J L Johnson, dog license	28 00
" pool table license	10 00
" dray license	30 00
W A Sorsoleil, 80 foot sidewalk lot B block O	21 60
J K Hannay, sidewalk lots 5, 6 and 7, block 51	20 50
Mrs L K Kolstad, sidewalk lots 1 and 2 block 51	14 00
J L Johnson, peddler license	3 00
O H Peters, fines justice court—2	8 00
O T Tandberg, town revenue	397 80
" " sidewalk	78 00
M G Peterson, town revenue	54 61
K O Gigstad, fine justice court	21 00
	$3,162 25

MONEYS PAID OUT.

St Hilaire Lumber Co., for lumber	$305 82
" " " "	35 06
" " " "	5 06
" " " "	8 28
" " " "	12 79
" " " "	16 97
Geo Lipscomb	8 45
J C Dahl bolts taken away by Grant	16 84
" bolts etc	25 82
" blacksmithing	1 91
St Hilaire Spectator printing	1 96
" " pub council proceeding	13 85
W A Solsoliel 500 feet soil pipe	79 35
Farmers Mechanics B int on bonds	120 00
Cliff W Gress Int on bonds	87 50
C A Skeie juror fees	1 97
C Hellberg work on street	8 60
Ed Whaley " "	10 40
Jas Squires " "	10 00
J L Johnson Sundries as per bill	5 00
" recorder salary	10 75
Aug Peterson hauling lumber	50
E M Hoff service as councilman	12 00
H Adams street work	75
S Harris " "	2 10
" "	1 62
J J Soll pub council proceedings	38 20
Van R Brown legal service	3 85
C Hall 1 month marshal service	40 43
P S Stranahan judge of election	9 00
C Hall 1 month marshal salary	40 07
Ole J Hegg work on street	3 00
D Patterson hauling lumber	5 50
" 51 gallons gasoline	8 87
O H Peters judge of election	2 03
J L Johnson recorder salary	9 20
P S Dainard work as per bill	2 87
S Harris work on well	5 10
Wilbert Taylor work on well	3 05
J L Johnson clerk of election	2 65
C W Peters clerk of election	2 03
H Thibodeau street work	1 52
J B O'Brien clerk of election	4 75
Louis Nick work on street	10 25
J O Dahl blacksmith work	9 30
St Hilaire Spectator pub ordinance	22 25
S Harris street work	4 90
J L Johnson clerk of election	4 85
C Hall marshal salary	48 40
[illegible]	29 10
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	58 80
J L Johnson recorder salary	29 60
John Barton street work	5 00
R C Sorsoliel surveying ½ day	75
R H Almer blacksmith work	2 00
S Harris work on street	2 60
" " "	3 40
Frank Tway work on well	75
" street work	8 40
W A Sorsoleil lumber etc	8 47
Aug Peterson hauling lumber	82
A C Adams street work	1 57
J J Soll judge of election	9 00
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	8 55
H A Olson team work	9 60
S Harris street work	3 80
Ed Whaley street work	4 80
P S Dainard judge of election	6 15
St Hilaire Spectator printing	1 70
" " "	29 50
H E Ives bridge and dam	125 50
H E Ives printing	41 50
P & J Meehan lumber	75 70
Geo Ralph surveying Wall street	23 20
D Patterson work on grade	27 00
J C Dahl judge of election	2 00
Wm Hanshaw work on sewer	6 00
K O Gigstad assessing village 1899	30 00
Oscar Brink work on road	13 50
A R Jones work on trough	7 22
C G Rapp ½ year as president	8 47
J L Johnson ¼ year as recorder	15 12
Aug Peterson work on muskeg	1 35
S Harris " "	19 50
H. O. Jackson work as per bill	10 50
C Sandmoen work on muskeg	9 07
Wm Harris " "	10 43
C G Rapp for service rendered	19 36
H E Adams work on muskeg	12 70
Ed Whaley " "	10 43
Rapp & Post for mdse delivered	87 57
L J Stranahan 20 days running ferry	24 20
Andrew Hall work on muskeg	14 06
C A Chelin " "	7 10
Ed Whaley " "	6 95
" " "	3 63
C Sandmoen work as per bill	4 60
Jas M Hall ferrying across river	1 21
Wm Harris work as per bill	8 30
H E Adams " "	2 42
" " "	2 42
Ed Whaley street work	4 55
St Hilaire Lumber Co., for lumber	107 36
" " "	113 59
J J Soll printing as per bill	1 00
D Patterson judge of election	9 70
E. J. Holmes 1 day on equalization	2 00
A C Adams hauling rubbish	8 00
Louis Adams street work	6 50
J. J. Soll printing	1 50
C Hellberg work on street	11 25
J Peterson work on muskeg	1 50
C Hall attending to sick	4 00
C Sandmoen street work	1 45
S Harris " "	25 70
P S Dainard marshal salary	11 60
" " "	11 45
Spectator printing ordinance	28 70
Oscar Peterson work on road	1 43
H O Jackson work as per bill	5 70
" " "	2 75
" " "	2 80
Louis Olson work on road	1 07
C G Rapp use of J Nelson scraper	85
S Harris 1 night special police	2 80
P N Brady work as per bill	1 43
A Hall street work	3 12
H E Adams work on road	3 10
S Harris street work	5 85
P S Dainard marshal salary	11 25
Ed Whaley street work	10 00
G Fredrickson work on road	1 40
P S Dainard marshal salary	4 55
D Patterson work as per bill	6 85
P. S. Dainard marshal salary	11 40
C Sandmoen street work	1 70
C Hellberg " "	17 90
D Patterson 52 gallons gasoline	9 67
" 51 "	8 87
A C Adams hauling lumber	1 00
C Hellberg street work	3 35
" " "	3 05
W H Weatherby work on road	14 25
W A Sorsoliel " as per bill	10 50
C Johnson " street	1 50
Louis Adams " sidewalk	6 10
A D LaFave " grade	10 00
J J Soll pub sidewalk notice	3 85
Northwestern stamp work checks	2 20
O H Peters cleaning well	1 00
Cliff W Gress Int on bonds	87 50
D Patterson team work	37 58
" 51 gal gasoline	8 67
" hauling lumber	7 45
C Trodler use of plow	1 15
H E Adams " "	1 70
J J Soll printing ordinance	35 25
Rapp & Post mdse	83 13
P S Dainard marshal salary	11 50
" " "	11 50
" " "	11 50
" " "	8 00
Spectator pub & printing	41 40
W A Sorsoleil as councilman	13 50
Christ Hnah lumber	50 00
W A Sorsoleil mdse as per bill	11 05
C Hellberg street work	11 87
Arne Skeie attending sick	4 66
S Harris street work	7 99
A H Weagant mdse	2 98
J L Johnson ½ year as recorder	10 11
" " "	6 07
S Harris street work	4 50
J L Johnson work as per bill	8 01
" recorder salary	10 68
" "	10 68
Ed Rushton work on sewer	7 11
E J Holmes ½ year as president	5 16
J J Soll printing as per bill	14 25
Selvan Hall attending to sick	11 70
C Hellberg work on street	3 12
W A Arthur " "	12 45
J L Johnson ½ year as recorder	10 11
C Johnson street work	12 50
Ed Whaley work on well	75
J J Branum " grade	25 45
D Patterson " "	56 55
J C Dahl councilman salary	12 84
" work as per bill	3 71
" blacksmith work	7 67
Balance on hand	67 39
	$3,162 25

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

Killing Wild Oats.

I have succeeded in killing wild oats. I had a 30 acre field that would grow nothing else. I plowed it in the fall about two inches keep and harrowed it. In the spring there came a grand crop of wild oats. I left it until June 15th, when I plowed it about five inches deep and sowed a crop of barley on it. When the barley came up I could see a head of wild oats here and there. I went over the 30 acres carefully, but did not get more than two dozen heads, and had a grand crop of barley. I plowed it again in the fall and sowed it to wheat in the spring. There was not a stem of wild oats, but I got about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre.—M. Burke Pembina Co., N. D.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, March 26th and 27th.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

Attend strictly to the neighbors; watch them; never mind your business, that will take care of itself. If you know, or even guess at anything against one of them, spread it around and never let it rest. Never keep it silent. It is said there was silence in heaven once for half an hour, but you must never let such a thing happen on earth. If you never knew anything bad about a neighbor feel dead sure you have been looking off for a while and that he carried on his deviltry when you didn't know it. Find out all the bad things you can about people and guess at the rest, and you will be happy when you die and so will everybody else.—Freeborn County Times.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Why She Stopped the Paper.

She came down the street three steps at a time, and sailed into our printing office like a whirlwind. She waited for no ceremony, but wildly asked: "Is this the paper printing office?" "Yes, madam." "Stop it right away, too." "It's stopped," the foreman said, as he drew a blue pencil line across her husband's name on the subscription list. "There, now" she said, "maybe that will learn you some hoss sense and how to do the square thing next time, and not slight people just because they are poor. If some rich, stuck-up folks happen to have a bald headed, knock-kneed, cross eyed, and toothless brat born to them you're in an awful hurry to put it in the paper and make it out an angel, but when poor people have a baby you can't say a word about it, even if it is the purtiest baby borned. That is what I am stopping the paper for. This ort to be a lesson to every paper in Cass county," and she went out as mad as an old wet hen.—Cass County (Kas) Democrat.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market. —Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by The Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

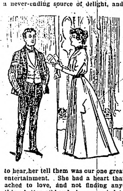
OUR MEDICINE.

I don't know why Jay and I were so reckless as to marry. We had nothing to live on. At least, Jay didn't make enough for two. He was an electrician, with experimental tendencies. Mrs. Nora Brandon, who rented a back flat down in the store district, let us have one room of her, and after Jay had finished putting all of his electrical appliances in it there was a corner or two left for the bed and a table with an oil stove on it. Fortunately, we had a big closet. I stored this as a sailor stores his locker, and so managed to live with a semblance of order.

We were happy—very. Every morning we congratulated each other on being alive. We ate our breakfast of coffee and toast merrily, taking turns in the reading aloud from some book from the public library—our only paper was a weekly—and after that we worked until 5. Then we put on our best clothes, and went out to a nearby boarding place to dine. We could not afford to go to the theater or the concerts or the flower show or to lectures, but we joined the crowds which were going to these places and walked along with them to the door, and then passed on with an air of having something more entertaining in mind than the amusements that tempted the mob.

Sundays we went to the most beautiful church in the city, and we were devoutly thankful for many great blessings. But we were poor. It is difficult to exaggerate our poverty. We used to sit before the dismal steam radiator with our dear old Nancy McMahan and wonder how anybody could be so poor who was not defective in sense or limb. Nancy McMahan, like ourselves, sublected from Mrs. Nora Brandon. She had a room at the end of the hall, and she compounded a hygienic face powder which she sold from door to door.

Nancy was altogether the most interesting person we had ever met. She had green eyes, so clear and luminous that it seemed almost possible to see through them. Her forehead was high and unshaded by curls of any sort. Indeed, her pale hair was brushed back relentlessly from her brow. Her mouth was large and kindly. Her complexion white and wax-like. She had been born in an orphan asylum and her life had been one of the strangest vicissitudes. Her adventures were a never-ending source of delight, and to hear her tell them was our one great entertainment. She had a heart that ached to love, and not finding anything better at hand she consented to love us.



We returned it in kind, and got into the way of sharing everything with Nancy. We hardly enjoyed our own jokes till she had given them the approval of her laughter. She knew our hopes and expectations and in our happy selfishness we overlooked the fact that she had neither hope nor expectation.

Late one winter after our dear friend had worn herself out with ineffectual tramping of the icy street in the bleak wind, she fell ill with pleurisy, and though we gave her our unremitting attention, pawning some of our trinkets to buy her medicine, she died. Nora Brandon and Jay and I saw her laid away among the poor.

"This is but a lodging for the night," said my husband, weeping, "some day she shall lie in a better place than this and have her own headstone." Not that it mattered to Nancy.

We couldn't help laughing when we found that the dear old thing had made a will, leaving everything to us. She had left Jay all of her furniture and the apparatus with which she had made her hygienic face powder, and she had bequeathed me her quaint old clothes and a recipe. The recipe was contained in a letter. It said:

"My Dearest Friend: I shall be dead when you take this in your hand, and so I shall not mind having you laugh at me. The recipe which I enclose was given me by a dying woman—and now a dying woman gives it to you. She told me that she had had a dream that this little formula would bring a mighty fortune to some one, but she felt that the fortune was not for me, but for the one to whom I should give it. For seven years I have dreamed that in your hands it would become a great instrument of healing and bring you wealth beyond your dream of riches. The prescription is for a cleansing medicine which will reach all the secretions of the system. I enjoin you by my love not to delay in your manufacture of this thing. For all the happiness you have brought into my life I shall remain your debtor beyond the grave.

"NANCY M'MAHAN."

Jay was touched and amused, but from the first moment I believed in the thing. I pawned my violin and got money with which to make a quantity of the medicine, and I tried it on Nora Brandon and on Nora Brandon's protesting relatives. I had the delight of knowing that dull, aching heads became clear, that heavy eyes grew bright, that drooping spirits regained their tone, and lost appetites returned.

Then, in spite of my husband's protestations, I went in search of a man with money to invest, and I found one—a young Irishman with a patrimony and no vocation. He was one of those singularly alert young men who develop from his race after two generations in America, and he believed in advertising with a fanatical intensity. He caused packages of "McMahan's Tea" to be thrown at nearly every door in the city.

"In a short time," said he, "we shall see that at least a package is left semi-annually at every door in the United States."

It may seem curious, but returns began to come in almost immediately. It seemed like a sort of commercial miracle. In a short time Jay deserted his electrical experiments. We needed him for an overseer, having more people to manage than we could see to without his assistance.

You know what has followed. You know that of all the great villas that pay tribute to the loveliness of the California climate there is none larger nor more beautiful than ours.

You know that in memory of dear Nancy McMahan 100 orphan children live here in a home on our ranch at our expense, and have the best instruction we can procure for them. We are, indeed, rich beyond our dreams of wealth, as Nancy prophesied. And we do not find our wealth a burden. What we cannot well invest or use we give away. If we sometimes lose we are not distressed. For does not our proprietary medicine continue to grow in fame and popularity?—Chicago Tribune.

CHURCH SMOKING.

Instances in Which the Practice Has Been Authorized.

Although not exactly a popular custom, smoking in churches has been and is more largely indulged in than is generally supposed. The custom is Dutch, that people being most inveterate smokers and rarely seen without their pipe. They even indulge in it in their churches, and spittoons are frequently provided for the better accommodation of those members of the congregation who cannot deny themselves the enjoyment of a smoke. A similar practice exists in several churches in South America. Smoking in churches in this country is said to have been prevalent in the last years of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At one time smoking was carried to such an excess in Seville Cathedral that the Chapter applied to the Pope for power to repress the abuse. Urban VIII., yielding to their wish, issued a bull, which was promulgated on January 30, 1642. In Wales smoking in church was indulged in as late as 1850. In one church the communion table stood in the aisle and the farmers were in the habit of putting their hats upon it, and when the sermon began they lit their pipes and smoked, but without any idea of irreverence. It is also stated that when the Archbishop of York was on a visitation in St. Mary's, Nottingham, he ordered some of his attendants to bring him a pipe, tobacco and some liquor into the vestry for his refreshment after the fatigue of confirmation. but the rector would not allow it to be done. It was reported recently that at a Presbytery meeting in Scotland an adjournment was made to the churchyard, where all the members lighted up their pipes and had a smoke before returning to their deliberations.

ESQ. OR MR.; WHICH?

A Form of Address Which Is Woefully Abused.

The word "esquire" is perhaps the most woefully misused one in the English language, being used, as it is, so indiscriminately in forms of address. The old Puritan plan of writing simply "Oliver Cromwell," which is used by Quakers to the present day, has much in it to be admired, but most people like a handle to their name, and a youth of 16 will address his chum of like tender years as "John Brown, Esq." It may be interesting to know, therefore, that only the following persons are legally "esquires": All sons of peers, baronets and knights; the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in perpetuity; the eldest son of the eldest son of a knight, and his eldest son in perpetuity; king of arms; heralds of arms; officers of the army and navy ranking as captains and upwards; sheriffs of counties for life; J. P.'s of counties, while in commission; sergeants-at-arms, sergeants-at-law, and queen's counsel; companions of the Order of Knighthood; the principal officers of the queen's household; deputy lieutenants; commissioners of the court of bankruptcy; masters of the supreme court, and those whom the queen may see proper to style "esquire." All others have no right to anything beyond the simple prefix "Mr.," and the present universal use of "Esquire" is nothing more nor less than a piece of general presumption.—London Daily Mail.

London's Libraries.

An interesting return has been obtained a half-penny rate suffices to meet the expenditure. The total number of books in use at the various public libraries of the metropolis is £61,050, in an area of the statutory rate for home reading, 127,272 for reference only and 2,624 for the use of juveniles alone at certain of the libraries. Of the total available for home reading 193,132 are works of fiction, and 278,499—or fifty per cent—non-fiction. During the last year 3,893,670 books were issued to readers, of which 3,120,118, or eighty per cent were fiction and 773,553 non-fiction. For reference purposes 554,642 were issued on the premises in the same period and 66,540 to juveniles in the libraries, where there is a department for children. These figures show great preponderance of readers of fiction.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Cleanliness.

One of the most important factors in maintaining health in good order is cleanliness. It is comprised in measures that tend to keep the organs clean and in proper order to perform all their functions. The cleanliness of the skin and the air (purity of the air) that we breathe in are essential for the proper keeping of one's health. Any impurities that are taken in breathing find their way to the blood, and thus serve so many centers of disease, and are the cause of many infectious diseases. Again, if the skin is not kept clean the impurities that are to be secreted are unduly accumulated in the blood and tend to give rise to severe and often dangerous disorders, such as skin diseases and blood-poisoning.

The giraffe, the armadillo and the porcupine are voiceless.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

French Model of White Crepe Gown — Dull Blue Pastel Cloth—Every Woman Wants a Pretty Home — Care of the Eyes—Washing the Face.

I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.

(Old Favorite Series.)

I cannot sing the old songs
  I sung long years ago,
For heart and voice would fail me,
  And foolish tears would flow;
For bygone hours come o'er my heart
  With each familiar strain,
I cannot sing the old songs,
  Or dream those dreams again.

I cannot sing the old songs,
  Their charm is sad and deep;
Their melodies would waken
  Old sorrows from their sleep;
And though all unforgotten still,
  And sadly sweet they be,
I cannot sing the old songs,
  They are too dear to me.

I cannot sing the old songs,
  For visions come again,
Of golden dreams departed,
  And years of weary pain;
Perhaps when earthly fetters shall
  Have set my spirit free,
My voice may know the old songs,
  For all eternity.

Every Woman Wants a Pretty Home.

The deftness of woman's fingers enables her to turn and twist the things that are old into decorations that are new and lovely in effect. She can select harmonious colors when she buys inexpensive furnishings, and so tone the aspect of her home that rest and ease may welcome every new visitor; she may become so essential to the happiness of each child in the home that its first inquiry when returning from play or from school will be, "Is mother home?" She may live her young years over again with the loving childhood about her, if she will share the joys and sorrows of her boys and girls. To every woman a home is essential, whether it may be her own or somebody else's. But wherever she lives it is right that she should bring the heart into her life. Love begets love, and, wherever it is present the joys of daily life counterbalance the ills. How to make a home? Why, let the two who build it be of one mind—that it is to be the happiest spot in the whole earth. Include in your desire not only the purpose to make yourselves happy, but to brighten the lives of everybody else. And be sure to keep your windows open to the sunlight. So many times the best rooms in our homes are treated as if they were too good for everyday life. And their chill and discomfort when experienced by an unexpected guest make her dream of "cellar damp and creeping things." Let life in the home be free and easy and yet orderly. But do not despair if the sticks of wood piled for use in the parlor fireplace are not perfectly straight and just the right length. And do not feel it a duty to brush the carpet each time a neighbor calls to see you, else you will become the victim to a dust pan and brush.

Care of the Eyes.

One of the simplest and best remedies for inflammation or strain is to bathe the eyes in warm water. Another good remedy is a solution of salt and water made by putting a teaspoonful of fine table salt into a half pint of water. Let it boil and when cold strain it, removing all particles or sediment. Putting this on the outside of the lids is simply a waste of time. The eye should be opened, the lids drawn back and the inflamed portion touched with a camel's hair brush dipped in the salt water. Outside applications do not reach the seat of the ailment. A teaspoonful of boracic acid in half a pint of water prepared in the same way is excellent. If there are granulations and very serious inflammation, boil a teaspoonful of alum in a pint of water until it is dissolved, then strain or filter as described, and apply with a camel's hair brush several times a day. This is one of the most efficacious of remedies. The care of the eyes is perhaps one of the most imperfectly understood of any of our daily duties. More ills arise from their misuse than the public generally appreciate. Epilepsy is a frequent result of eye strain and a careful and intelligent observation will convince most people that more headaches come from abuse of the eyes than from any other cause. Probably one-sixth of the adult population of this country would be benefited by the use of glasses, at least during their working hours. They tire quickly, the headaches, the digestive apparatus is completely upset, there is pain in the back and a general feeling of dizziness and nausea, and the true cause is never suspected. The patient is bilious or nervous; has indigestion or liver complaint. The evil is attributed to everything but the proper cause. Fit the person to good glasses and the difficulty vanishes almost as if by magic.

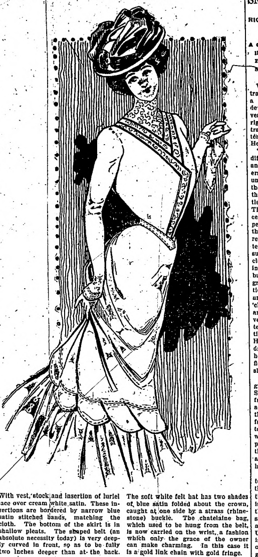
Washing the Face.

There are some misguided persons who object to washing the face often, especially with soap, thinking this is an injury to the complexion. Those, however, who have made a specialty of skin diseases, will say that no part of the body needs soap so much; that the face being constantly exposed to dust, collects so much that it is not enough to wash it in clear water. They agree that if soap makes the face shiny as so many claim, it only shows that it is the more needed, and that the work of drying after the bath has not been properly performed. The face, however, should not be wet immediately before or after going out. Its most thorough ablutions should be performed at night before going to bed, and the following method should be observed in the process: Fill a basin with soft, warm water, lather a medium sized sponge with good soap, and wash carefully. Then take fresh water without soap, and wash again with the hands, and rub thoroughly with a Turkish or crash towel until the face is dry and tingling. This will do much towards improving and preserving the complexion.

The Bed Luxurious.

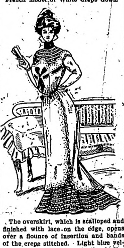
So prominent are the beds in handsome sleeping rooms nowadays that it is no wonder their clothing shows all the art and lavish beauty and lace of a fashionable woman's wearing apparel. Sheets of especial fineness are made with broad bands of drawn work running about the four sides and linen lace whipped on the edges. The costly California blankets are sent to a needle woman before they are ready for use to have their edges lightly scalloped and buttonhole stitch with silk and a monogram worked in the corners. Duvets covered with china silk show a fluff of valenciennes frills and pinked flounces about their edges, and the huge sham pillows used by day are upholstered exactly to accord with the duvet. Added to this luxuriousness there are beds with big sachet pillows that lie all day between the sheets and when taken out at night surround the sleeper with a sleep inviting fragrance of violets or rose leaves.

DULL BLUE PASTEL CLOTH



With vest, stock and insertion of luriel lace over cream white satin. These insertions are bordered by narrow blue satin stitched bands, matching the cloth. The bottom of the skirt is in shallow pleats. The shaped belt (an absolute necessity today) is very deeply curved in front, so as to be fully two inches deeper than at the back. The soft white felt hat has two shades of blue satin folded about the crown, caught at one side by a strass (rhinestone) buckle. The chatelaine bag, which used to be hung from the belt, is now carried on the wrist, a fashion which only the grace of the owner can make charming. In this case it is a gold link chain with gold fringe.

French Model of White Crepe Gown.



The overskirt, which is scalloped and finished with lace on the edge, opens over a flounce of insertion and bands of the crepe stitched. Light blue velvet ribbon runs through the bodice and ties in front.

Correct Attire for the Bridegroom.

The bridegroom at a morning wedding wears a frock coat, white duck or pique waistcoat, trousers of dark, striped cloth, patent leather shoes, gloves and silk "Ascot" tie—white or pearl gray—and boutonniere of gardenias or other small white flowers. At an evening wedding he wears dress clothes, unless the bride is in traveling costume, when he would wear a morning coat, a colored tie, and no gloves.—February Ladies' Home Journal.

An Emergency Box.

Every mother should have a box, kept in a safe and easily accessible place, containing some of the things likely to be needed in common emergencies, such as pieces of soft old linen and cotton, rolls of bandage from half an inch to an inch and a half wide (these may be made from a worn linen sheet), adhesive plaster for cuts, a wide mouthed bottle filled with bicarbonate of soda—common baking soda—for burns, a bottle of witch hazel for bruises, a roll of absorbent cotton for use in covering the chest when there is a cold there, pieces of flannel to wrap around rheumatic joints, and last, but not least, a hot water bag. To these she may add, if she likes, to do so, such remedies as the state of her children's health makes it likely they may require at a moment's notice—to wit, her favorite croup mixture, toothache tinctures, camphorated oil for the wee bairn who gets "husky" at nights, and so on. She should keep her medicines in a locked box inside the other and give one key to a trusted maid, keeping the other herself and being sure not to mislay it at the very time it is wanted.

Sunlight and Health.

Many persons appear to labor under the delusion that it is necessary to avoid sunlight for fear of spoiling the complexion, when, as a matter of fact, the sun's rays are necessary to give it the delicate tinting of beauty and health. Air is necessary to the first inspiration and the last expiration of our lives, but the purity and activity of the atmosphere depends upon the warming rays of the sun, while our bodies require light for their healthy stimulus. It is well known that without solar heat there can be no proper vegetable growth, and it is equally necessary for the beauty and perfection of animal development. It behooves us, therefore, to see that our homes are open to the sun's rays and are made as bright and cheerful as possible, and they ought to freely admit the sunlight. It is well known that diseases which have baffled the skill of physicians have been known to yield when the patients were removed from dark rooms to light and cheerful apartments. Light is especially necessary for the healthy growth of children.

Eleven "Ounces of Prevention."

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold. Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also, the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a train for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even life. When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced. Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating. When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

So He Was Fired.

"It's too bad," said the consoling friend. "I thought you were right in line of promotion."

"No," mournfully replied the man who had lost his job. "I was right in the firing line."—Chicago Tribune.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY

RICHEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

A Complete System of Irrigation Relieves the Anxiety About Rain That Prevails in Other Parts of the United States—East and West Compared.

We are permitted to publish an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has recently been devoting his time to the personal investigation of practical farming by irrigation in the west. His vivid portrayal of the advantages of that system will no doubt interest our readers. He says:

"There is a vast, an immeasurable difference between farming in the east and farming in the west. If the farmers of the east could only be made to understand the advantages enjoyed by their western brethren, I verily believe there would soon be no land for settlement in the great irrigation states. The irrigation farmer has absolute certainty of crop, and certainty of its perfect maturity. He never plants that he does not reap, and when I say reap I don't mean the reaping of scattered stands of half matured grain such as the eastern farmer cuts at the close of a dry season; but the reaping of fields that frequently average 50 bushels of wheat to the acre—every grain of which has reached the perfection of development. There is no anxious scanning of the skies for the 'cloud no larger than a man's hand' and fervent prayers that it may envelop the heavens and send down water to the thirsty fields. The irrigation farmer never thinks about rain. He watches his growing crops, and the day and the hour moisture is needed, he is out with his hoe flooding his fields with water from canals that skirt them.

"Everything grows in the west that grows anywhere else in the United States north of Tennessee. Potatoes frequently yield 500 bushels to the acre, and barley is grown far better than any raised in the east. The fruits are delicious. I never saw any to compare with those grown in Idaho, where apples, peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots abound, and where there are thousands of acres of Italian and German prunes which I am told have made fortunes for their owners.

"To my mind, Idaho is the best watered and most inviting arid state in the Union. I made a careful investigation of the great Snake River valley in that state, along and tributary to the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and saw there evidences of prosperity such as I have never seen elsewhere in the United States. This wonderful valley is said to contain over 3,000,000 acres of arable land. It is threaded with great irrigation canals in every direction, and there are vast tracts awaiting only the touch of the farmer to make them productive. The sun doesn't shine on finer or more fertile land. When I saw the happy homes, the well filled granaries, the sleek, fat stock, and the smile on the face of nature reflected in a smile of contentment on the faces of the farmers, my heart went out in pity to the thousands in the east who are struggling along from year to year, toiling against adverse climatic conditions, and never knowing how soon a drouth will wipe out the profits of prosperous years.

"Lands can be had in this Snake River valley almost for the asking, but they are going, day by day. The Oregon Short Line is making extraordinary efforts to bring the advantages of Idaho to the notice of eastern farmers, and is flooding the country with conservatively written descriptions of the state. Write to the General Passenger Agent of this Railroad at Salt Lake for printed matter about Idaho, and read it carefully. It will be a revelation to you and I sincerely believe will end in your removal to the west."

Tom Stuck Up for Himself.

An English general, in reviewing a corps of cavalry, suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow and asked, abruptly:

"Which is the best horse in the regiment?"

"No. 40, sir."

"What makes you think he is the best horse?"

"He walks, trots and gallops well; is a good jumper; has no vice, no blemish; carries his head well; is in his prime."

"And who is the best soldier in the regiment?"

"Tom Jones, sir."

"Why?"

"Because he is an honorable man, is obedient, tidy, takes good care of his equipment and his horse and does his duties well."

"And who is the best rider of the best horse?"

"Tom Jones, sir."

"And who is Tom Jones?"

"I am, sir."—Pall Mall Gazette.

MAN'S MECHANISM

Delicate Machinery That Needs Constant Care.

Absolute Cleanliness and Regulation as Necessary as for Any Other Kind of Machinery. How to Keep it in Working Order.

There's a screw loose somewhere!

One little screw in the big machine gets a trifle loose and the whole apparatus clogs, balks and refuses to work properly.

A skillful engineer can tell by the "feel" of his engine when there's a screw loose. Occasional constipaton—call it costiveness or biliousness—needs prompt attention. It clogs the whole delicate mechanism of man, and must be removed skillfully without force or shock. Only a vegetable laxative should be used, and Cascarets Candy Cathartic, which you can eat like a piece of candy, are the most agreeable, natural and effective of all laxatives.

Cascarets are the only antiseptic cathartic, and not only make the liver lively, remove obstructions in the bowels, strengthen the intestines, but kill all germs of disease in the body. Therefore prevent as well as cure.

Buy and try Cascarets to-day. You'll find that it's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c, or will mail for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

If brides wore wreaths of orange instead of the orange blossoms how odd it would seem.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Penelope—Well, after all, I believe the less one knows the happier one is.

Genevieve—That's a very comfortable philosophy. You must be very happy.—Collier's Weekly.

Our Increase of Insanity.

Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of insanity. Our high living is the cause assigned. In the rush for money, men and women neglect their health until the breakdown comes. The best way to preserve the health is by a faithful use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures stomach ills, such as constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

The Bargain Craze.

"Oh, George, elephants have dropped in price from $10,000 down to $1,500."

"Now, Clara, I warn you, if you buy one you needn't expect me to board it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Blood Humors

Are Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood. "I always take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring and it is the best blood purifier I know of." Miss PEARLE GRIFFIN, Baldwin, Mich.

Cures All Eruptions. "Eruptions that came on my face have all disappeared since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my father of catarrh." ALPHA HAMILTON, Bloomington, Ind.

Eradicates Scrofula. "I had scrofula sores all over my back and face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I could not see any sign of the sores." OTHO E. MOORE, Mount Hope, Wis.

If you mislay your pocketbook, listen for it; they say money talks.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A kiss through a veil is like champagne through a straw.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Paradise produces the most successful crop of wild oats on record.

NONE SUCH

Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Spelts—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 230 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Spelts, producing 80 bush. [illegible] and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer rape, &c. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up.

35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

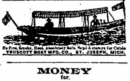
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. WNU—

"HANG 'EM ALL" PUZZLE

[illegible] J. WEIR, [illegible] ST. PAUL, MINN.



No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS

Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

For 40 years the favorite with practical gardeners and florists. The new 1900 catalogue describes all varieties. Send for it. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

W. N. U. —No. 10— 1900.

LAMB'S Throat Candy, one of the best confections for vocalists, public speakers, &c. Send 10c to Lamb Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Canada, for sample box.

Wins in Any Event.

"Bings and his wife are rival candidates for school director."

"Isn't that taking an unfair advantage of the people?"

"How so?"

"Mrs. Bings can't lose."—Philadelphia North American.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Lorenzo J. Cody, Duluth, Minn., lumber loader; John O. Ensberg, Peterson, Minn., feed mill; Isidor J. B. Hanten, Kranzburg, and J. J. Kranz, Watertown, S. D., tube or flue cutter; Andrew G. Michle, Brainerd, Minn., rail joint; Jacob E. Vannote, Lakota, N. D., snap hook; William D. Worthen, Big Stone City, S. D., measuring bottle stopper; John Anderson, Eveleth, Minn., hinge leaf or member (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

The Real Thing.

"Our typewriter is awfully clever; she can sharpen lead pencils."

"Pooh! Ours can beat that. She has five clerks in the office dying to sharpen them for her."—Collier's Weekly.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

We don't know what Abel did, but we have heard people say, "Cain bottomed chairs."

Half good won't do!

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps" do its work, it's worse than worthless. If it's good, it's worth ten times its price.

Do you know where to draw the line between the good and the bad? This testimonial should help.

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl read about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being such a wonderful remedy for coughs, so I bought a bottle. It relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think it is the most wonderful cough mixture ever known."—L. HAWN, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Your doctor or druggist will bear us out. Three sizes: $1.00 size, cheapest in the long run: 50c. size, just the thing for a cold that "hangs on": 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

Planning to Paper This Spring?

There is nothing that will so COMPLETELY Transform your HOME in point of HEALTH and BEAUTY as our

SELECT WALL PAPER.

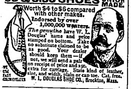
We carry ALL the latest designs at popular prices, from 1½c to 50 cents per single roll. Our large trade enables us to handle the complete line IN CARLOAD LOTS, hence we can price ALL grades surprisingly LOW. A full line of Samples sent, all charges prepaid, FREE upon request.

Our Spring Catalogue of 1,000 pages, illustrating some of the line in NATURAL COLORS, will be sent prepaid upon receipt of 15c, which pays part of the express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of your first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.

Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH COMPANY, 150 to 166 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Order by this No. A 11

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.


WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. *The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

EXCURSION RATES

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best wheat-growing land on the continent can be secured on application to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 26 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ben Davies, 154½ E. Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. **CLOVER** JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

Irrigation on a large scale is seldom feasible for the middle west. Yet in many places it will pay the gardener to do a little experimenting. From this he may get only an increased fund of information, and he may get real benefits. We do not suggest that the first experiments be on any large scale. There are here and there brooks running through nearly level fields, and such brooks are susceptible of being utilized at some part of their course in irrigating at least a few square rods of garden land or of land on which small fruit is being grown. We hope that many trials of this kind will be entered on, and that the results will be reported to the Farmers' Review. We have in this part of the country some notable examples of the success of irrigating garden patches. At the asylum at Kankakee, Ill., a 40-acre garden patch has been under irrigation for years, and it has produced enormous quantities of garden truck. Here and there successful experiments of this kind are being carried on as far east as the Hudson river. We do not believe it will pay to irrigate gardens, except where the natural conditions are such that it can be done successfully and at little cost, but we are certain that many opportunities of that kind exist that are now not recognized.

* * *

Why not beautify the farm by setting out here and there a few evergreens? Deciduous trees have their advantages, but the advantages of the evergreens are peculiar to themselves. In winter, when other trees are bare, the evergreens have a peculiar interest. Who has not contrasted an evergreen forest in winter with a forest of oaks or other trees? Even in the cold and windy days there is a calm among the evergreens that rests and almost warms one. We do not advise the planting of evergreens in excess, nor in positions where they will surround the house, but in places where they may be of value and beauty. We have seen them planted so thickly about houses that they became a menace to the health of the family. We have seen them planted in lawns by the hundreds and so close that many of them had to die out and presented the appearance from year to year of red and unsightly dead trees. But planted in a grove and on land that is of little value for other things they add to the beauty of the farm. Often there are rocky hill tops that can be utilized. In the east most of the mountains are forested with evergreens that have taken root and developed even where the soil would appear too poor and thin to support anything. This fact should be a suggestion on how to utilize our bare and rocky hill-tops.

Radishes.

To have fresh, crisp, brittle radishes they should be grown quickly—that is, the soil should be quite rich and kept constantly loose and fine as deeply as possible by frequent hoeings. They are quite hardy, and the first sowings may be made in the open ground when the trees are starting in leaf. A selection of varieties maturing in succession should be planted, or else fresh plantings should be made every week or ten days. Small plantings made frequently will give the most satisfactory results for the home garden. For the earliest plantings select the small, very early varieties. Later in the season the larger summer varieties should be grown, and in July and August sowings of the winter varieties should be made. In August and September sowings should be made of small early spring varieties for fall use.

Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills one-half inch deep and cover with fine soil; make the rows far enough apart to admit of frequent workings, and when the young plants are well started thin out the small early varieties to two inches apart in the row, summer varieties to four inches and winter varieties to six inches apart. Gather while young and tender and just before needed for the table.—Burpee.

Conservation of Moisture.

Howard B. Cannon, writing in the Michigan Farmer, tells of a visit to the Michigan Agricultural College and of his attendance at a lesson in soil physics. In part he says:

On one table there stand twenty cylinders of galvanized iron. Each cylinder is so constructed as to allow a column of soil thirty inches deep to stand with its lower end touching water. There is no evaporation allowed save from the upper end of the cylinder, where the soil is exposed to the air. The area of this surface is one-tenth of a square foot, which makes comparison with field areas easy; all results may be figured in terms of acres and tons. The twenty cylinders were used to study the effect of cultivation to various depths, and also the effect of various mulches, sets of ten being used for each purpose. The cylinders in which the effect of cultivation to various depths as shown in terms of water evaporated during the period, were carefully filled with good soil. From two cylinders soil was removed to the depth of one inch; this portion was worked up in the hands till thoroughly loosened, then it was replaced and the excess struck off. Two cylinders received a similar cultivation two inches deep, two more three inches deep, and two were broken up to the depth of four inches. The remaining pair of cylinders served as checks.

Evaporation for 28 days as follows:

Depth of cultivation.	Evaporation, Grams.	Equivalent expressed in tons per acre.
0 in.	442	212
1 in.	274	131
2 in.	156	74.9
3 in.	107	51.4
4 in.	55	26.41
4 in.	66	31.69
3 in.	96	46.1
2 in.	138	63.3
1 in.	262	125.8
0 in.	461	218

Averaging the results from the individual cylinders there is shown the following results—speaking in terms of tons of water evaporated from one acre: No cultivation, 215.1 tons; one inch deep, 128.7 tons; two inches, 70.6 tons; three inches, 48.75 tons; four inches, 29.05 tons.

The set of cylinders used to show the effect of mulches of various kinds of soil were arranged as follows: The cylinders were carefully filled with good soil. Two were left for checks and two inches of soil removed from each of the other cylinders. This was replaced by coarse sand, fine sand, clay and muck.

During the twenty-eight days the amount of water evaporated from each group was as follows: Check, 464 grams; coarse sand, 37½ grams; fine sand, 45 grams; clay, 535 grams; muck 175½ grams. In this it appears that a little fine clay placed above the good soil helps to pump it out.

Preparing Soil for Millet.

The preparation of soil for millet does not differ greatly from the preparation required for growing the corn crop. The millets, like corn, are surface feeders, and so can use the fertility in the soil to best advantage when it lies near the surface. For this reason the plowing does not need to be deep, and the surface of the soil should receive the most attention in the fining. The soils that are heavy with clay should be avoided, and the same is true of soils with more than a fair proportion of sand. It is evident that since the plants feed near the surface a too sandy soil will expose the roots to the effects of drouth. As it is during the heat of summer that the millet receives its time for development it is obvious that it is not advisable to place the roots in a position that will make them certain to be dried out. Millets stand drouth well and grow rapidly, but they must have a fair soil in which to become well established.

For the spring crop of millet the land must be plowed just after the plowing for corn has been finished. It is useless to put the seed in while the ground is cold and damp, for it is subject to the same dangers as is corn; it will rot in the ground and have to be replanted. It might be put in at the same time as corn, but where the corn crop is being put in there is no necessity of putting in the millet till after the corn crop, thus giving time to do the corn planting properly. Millet grows and matures much quicker than corn, hence the lack of necessity for haste.

When soils that contain much clay must be used, a good deal of work will have to be done to get them in shape. This work cannot be done till the ground is dry enough so the clods can be pulverized by the working. It does not pay to attempt to grow millet on badly prepared clay soil. One reason why the preparation is often delayed till after corn planting is that by late preparation the weeds are given a chance to start and are then turned under. They do not again come to the surface till the millet has got to growing, when it will keep them down.

Use Mature Boars and Sows.

James Bray, at a Canadian institute, said: A farmer can go into swine breeding with very little outlay of capital, and the returns to be secured from this branch of stock raising are very substantial. A farmer in going into hog raising must be careful to get the breeds best suited to the requirements of the market, and if districts were to adopt the same breed of hogs it would be to the advantage of all the farmers to breed from immature stock as light weight pork is given the preference in the markets; but in the end the results from this immature breeding are not beneficial. It is only by proper selection and retention of the best animals, as well as the best breeds, that the best results can be secured. The use of mature sires is one of the surest means to ensure improvement and success in swine breeding. The sires should be kept in comfortable and commodious quarters. The sow should not be bred too young, for by so doing her development will be retarded. The sows should be bred as near the same time as possible, so that there will be a uniform lot of pigs to feed and market. Care must be exercised in the bringing up of the litters. They should be fed a liberal allowance of skimmed milk, shorts and ground oats after weaning, and then gradually brought on to barley meal.

After weaning the sows must be properly looked after, they should be well fed and let run on pasture. Great care should be taken not to have the

A Cheap Feed for Swine.

In the cold climate of central Indiana one cannot rely upon pasture to furnish the proper amount of succulent feed for the hogs during the long winter and spring. The only crop that my experiments have shown adapted to this purpose is the beet crop, writes a contributor to National Stockman and Farmer. For this crop one must select rich soil, containing plenty of humus, and be well drained with deep tile drain.

Plow very deep and as early as possible in the spring. Harrow the ground every few days until the latter part of May or the first of June. This makes a perfect seed bed, free from weeds. About this date the temperature will be such that the seed will come up very soon after planting. Drill the seed very thickly in the row with some good standard make of garden seed drill that presses the fine dirt to the seed, as the beet seed otherwise germinates slowly. Let the rows be twenty-eight inches apart, that the beets may be cultivated with the ordinary small cultivator. When the beets are about five or six inches high, thin to a beet every six inches in the row. Late planting and growing the beets thick in the row prevent them from being so large and woody. Some variety of sugar beet, or the improved long red mangel, is preferable. The mangels produce a much large crop, and are much easier harvested, but are not quite so rich in nutrients.

Late in the fall harvest the crop and store it either in long pits or the root cellar, for use during the winter and spring. From twenty to sixty tons of beets can be readily produced to each acre so cultivated, at a cost of from 50 cents to $1 per ton harvested. These beets are simply thrown whole and without cooking, to the hog, and are eaten with great relish.

The Silo and Silage.

H. E. Cook of Denmark, N. Y., is one of the largest and best dairymen in the state. They have about ninety fine Holstein cows. Mr. Cook is a progressive man, but one who is careful to know that he is right before doing anything. He is an Institute conductor and a first-class authority in his line. I think many will be interested in what I heard him say, writes a contributor to Practical Farmer. First, he likes the stave silo, but he does not recommend building one out of 2x4s without matching and beveling. He says that in time, when such a silo dries out, some of the staves will get out of place. Then when it is filled and swells up again it will not be tight and all right. Better use 2x6 lumber, he says, and have it beveled and tongued and grooved. Then it will always stay in place. Again, he thinks there has been too much fear of injury to the silage by freezing. When some freezes next to the outside it will not be materially injured, provided it thaws out before being exposed to the air. Of course he would not feed the cows frozen silage. He does not believe an outside covering and air space is nearly so important as we used to think. He said he would not like to go on record as saying there was no injury to silage from freezing, but that practically it was not enough to worry about. A stave silo can be built quite cheaply if it does not have to be covered on the outside. So this is an important question for northern farmers. Mr. Cook has faith enough in his ideas, so he intends to build two large stave silos next summer in connection with a new barn. About half of each one is to be outside, exposed directly to the weather. The staves will be two inches thick. A cement floor will be put in this new barn also. Mr. Cook lives in a pretty cold country, east of Lake Ontario.

At the great Cortland meeting, Prof. Voorhees said that by giving their cows succulence in the form of corn, silage, and other food to make a fairly balanced ration, they got 34 per cent more milk than from cows fed on a dry ration, such as many farmers still used. He said they could get $10 to $15 more from an acre of corn put in the silo, when making milk, than they could get from the same acre of corn cured and fed as well as it could be done practically. Prof. Voorhees is a practical dairyman, as well as one of our most trustworthy scientists, and we can depend on what he says. In the Eastern States, at least, the day of husking corn and feeding the dry corn stalks ought to be over. Silos can be build cheaply, and the whole crop put in at once where it will keep with little loss. When the stalks are cured the loss is much more often three or four times as much. It is well known now how to put the corn in a silo so it will make good silage. By the way the question has been asked several times at Institutes, whether the grain of the corn was as good when put in the silo as when dried. Many seem to think it is not. Well, it is, or if it falls short any, the rest is in the stalks. Perhaps the corn in drying would take a little more from the stalk, but you get it all in the silage anyway. To make good silage, get a variety of corn that will mature. If rather green when you cut it, let it dry a little. If it is too dry, wet it a little. Build your silo air tight.

Keeping Apples.

I noted that two of your correspondents, in their advice as to the best way for keeping apples, advised that the cellar should be a dry one, writes J. J. Gregory to Rural New Yorker. Here in eastern Massachusetts we don't think that way, but would prefer a damp, cool cellar, especially with the russet varieties, which are inclined to shrivel in a dry cellar. About 50 years ago, when a young college graduate, I was teaching a country academy in Massachusetts. At apple picking time, one of my school boys brought me a Roxbury Russet from his father's cellar, in sound condition that had been picked the previous year. The next day he brought me another that had been picked two years before. This also was sound, but it looked and tasted much as a cellar smells. I investigated, and learned that the apples had been kept in the house cellar, in barrels with bags thrown in on them, and that the cellar differed from ordinary cellars in being quite damp, which would be inferred from the fact that a stream of water flowed parallel with one end of the house and within six feet of it.

The Northern Spy.

Charles W. Garfield of Michigan writes as follows: "There is no apple for all purposes that ranks higher than the Northern Spy. In commending it, however, we are met at the outset with the objection that the man who plants this variety does so with the expectation that his children will reap the reward, and not himself. The quality of the fruit, however, has led to careful experiments by horticultural experts, who find that the Northern Spy can be grown as a top graft and come quickly into bearing. But, it is objected again, the Northern Spy is so tender of skin that it cannot be shipped to a distant market. It is, nevertheless, true that the grower of peaches in California who ships them successfully to London would find nothing in this objection to hamper him, for the quality of the product is such as to make a demand for the fruit at a remunerative price."

Growing Nasturtiums.—The seeds of nasturtiums may be planted in the spring where the plants are to grow, when the trees are well out in leaf, or they may be started earlier, in pots indoors, for planting out in the flower-bed or vases, and giving earlier bloom than from the seed sown in the open ground. When planted in pots not more than one or two seeds should be planted in each pot.

Alfalfa fields do not have to be renewed when once established in a location favorable for the development of the plant. There are fields of alfalfa in Peru that have been growing for 200 years.

Dairying is developing rapidly in Georgia, and a state dairymen's association was recently organized.

All things are less dreadful than they seem.—Wordsworth.

For Sale Cheap.

Ideal stock and timber farm; 100 acres, mostly hardwood without hills or waste land; one-half mile from Mississippi river; freight and passenger steamboats; railroad stations near; good log buildings; well; thirty or forty acres cleared; unlimited hay and grazing; excellent soil. Bear, moose, deer, fish plenty. Work for beginner; high wages all year round in neighborhood, which is excellent. English-speaking, mixed nationalities. Apply or write to owner, Proprietor of Globe Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

EMILE CONSTANT.

Many a chap who looks like a Greek god has been refused by some snub-nosed girl who preferred cold cash to classic illustration for domestic use.

Anti-Nic! Anti-Nic!

You cannot chew or smoke tobacco if you chew ME. It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Perfectly harmless, and costs only 5 cents per package. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by Capital City Gum Company, No. 191 East Eighth street, St. Paul, Minnesota. If your druggist does not keep it, send 5 cents and get sample package by mail.

There is a charm about another fellow's widow that few men can associate with their own.

Thirty Days' Trial Absolutely Free.

We offer to each new student, enrolling at the beginning of the Spring Term, March 26th, 1900, thirty days' trial FREE in either our Preparatory, Normal, College, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. This offers a magnificent opportunity to test one of the most thoroughly practical colleges of Iowa. All expenses low.

Address at once for particulars: President J. F. Hirsch, Charles City, Ia.

Those who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.—Joubert.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Nature has made occupation a necessity to us; society makes it a duty; habit may make it a pleasure.—Capalle.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Sometimes it prolongs a man's life to put him on a stretcher.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Hammocks are webs in which Cupid gives an imitation of a spider.

Woman's Kidney Troubles

Why trifle with health when the easiest and surest help is the best known medicine in the world?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is known everywhere and thousands of women have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it.

Mrs. Pinkham's methods have the endorsement of the mayor, the postmaster and others of her own city.

Her medicine has the endorsement of an unnumbered multitude of grateful women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper. Every woman should read these letters.

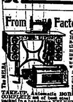
Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

From Factory to USER.



ONE Profit. Our HIGH ARM MELBA Sewing Machine has all the Up-to-Date Improvements, necessary Attachments and Accessories, with choice of oak or walnut cabinet. Is furnished with the latest improved AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. By one movement the shuttle is threaded ready for service. The MELBA has the patent TAKE-UP, Automatic BOBBIN WINDER, and a COMPLETE set of best steel attachments, carefully packed in a handsome VELVET lined case. Weight of the machine, weather wrapped and crated, is about 110 lbs. It is shipped at first-class rate. The freight will average about $1.00 within 500 miles of Chicago. The cabinet work is ornamental, the seven drawers and cover being HAND CARVED and highly finished, having the heavy NICKEL-PLATED Ring Drawer Pulls, etc. Each machine is carefully tested before leaving our factory. A MELBA sale to us means a new friend and customer for our general line of EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE; therefore we can afford to sell it on a close margin and fully GUARANTEE it for TWENTY YEARS. We will ship this machine C. O. D., with examination privilege, to any point in the U. S. on receipt of $2.00 with order. Price of 7-drawer machine, all complete, is $14.25.

OUR SPRING CATALOGUE of 1,000 illustrated pages will be sent prepaid on receipt of 15 cents, which pays part of express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.

Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH CO., 150-166 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Order by this No. A 11

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS, PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A NOTED JUDGE SAVED BY PERUNA.

Had Catarrh Nine Years—All Doctors Failed.

HON. GEORGE KERSTEN, OF CHICAGO.

Hon. Geo. Kersten, a well-known Justice of the Peace, of Chicago, says:

"I was afflicted with Catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for 18 weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

All families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book entitled "Winter Catarrh." This book consists of seven lectures on catarrh and la grippe delivered at The Hartman Sanitarium. It contains the latest information on the treatment of catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

In a Warm Bath with Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Cuticura The Set, $1.25 **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,** consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

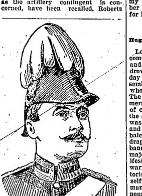
WAR IS NEAR AN END

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Hicks-Beach Tells Bankers the Full Amount of the Loan Will Probably Not Be Required—Prevailing Opinion That the Boer Power Is Collapsing—Lord Roberts Thought to Be Up to Some Mischief—Mafeking Attracts Much Sentiment and Sympathy—Report of a Squabble Between Joubert and Kruger.

London, March 10. — Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan, gave them an intimation that the government considered the end of the war near. "Since the estimates were prepared," he said, "events have taken place that have changed the situation and probably not all the money will be required."

Whatever the government may know or intend unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing. The Eighth division has been under orders to embark for several weeks, but these orders, as far as the artillery contingent is concerned, have been recalled, Roberts having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first pause in reinforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood also to consider that no more artillery is needed. Lord Roberts has, altogether, 452 guns, including siege pieces.



Lieut. Col. Francois Louis Lessard.
(Commanding the Mounted Infantry of the Second Canadian Contingent.)

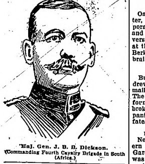
Roberts Up to Something.

It is quite clear that Gen. Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the war office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depots, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force until by the time the Transvaal frontier is reached he will have 70,000 troops. His telegrams dealing with non-essentials are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent inactivity usually spells uncommon activity. Mafeking, as a beleaguered town, attracts much sentiment and sympathy. Nothing has been heard from there since Feb. 10. There is a rumor this morning that Col. Baden-Powell has been relieved, but this cannot be traced to any substantial basis.

May Open Negotiations.

London, March 10.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from Pretoria, dated Thursday, which has been confirmed by the Boer government:

"Conversations I have had with state officials show the Boers want some arrangements. They say if England is waging a war of conquest, they will fight to a finish. Otherwise they believe that a plain statement of the Boer intentions will reveal a basis of negotiation now that England's prestige is repaired. President Kruger and President Steyn conferred Monday at Bloemfontein on the incorporation of the above representations in a cablegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of the independence of the two republics is a sine qua non."



Maj. Gen. J. B. B. Dickson.
(Commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade in South Africa.)

Will Destroy Johannesberg.

London, March 10.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lourenzo Marques, telegraphing Thursday, says: "I am reliably informed that high officials avow that the British flag shall never fly at Johannesberg. The place will be razed to the ground and the mines put in readiness to be electrically exploded as occasion requires. Most of the mines except those the government operates are in a shocking condition. They are flooded and machinery is being wilfully smashed."

Boer Forces Disorganized.

Poplar Grove, O. F. S., March 10.—Gen. French, who is ten miles ahead, reports that his front is clear of the Boers. All other reports tend to confirm the state of disorganization of the Boer forces in the Transvaal as well as Free State. The general impression is that the further progress of the British to Bloemfontein will not be opposed.

Kruger May Assume Command.

London, March 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn there is dissension between President Kruger and Gen. Joubert and the latter has resigned. Probably President Kruger will assume the chief command. Other prominent burghers and commandant are also likely to resign for similar reasons and because President Kruger ignored their advice to make peace overtures after the first victory."

ON ENGLAND'S SIDE.

The Ameer of Afghanistan Publicly and Emphatically Declares Himself.

London, March 10.—The ameer of Afghanistan has authorized his agent in London to publish the following statement of the policy of Afghanistan toward Great Britain and Russia. After saying that he had devoted much anxious thought to the possibility of Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war to advance through Afghanistan or India, his highness adds: "I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam, which would spread through Russian Asia. Russia has not troops enough to combat such a rising. Her hold on the Mussulman countries she has conquered is insecure. They hate her, and with ten times her power Russia could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully. After saying that he is willing to send numerous troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal, and adding that the Afghans are unaccustomed to the sea, and says: "But England's troubles are always my troubles, her strength is my strength and her weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land here or in India."

CHEERED THE QUEEN.

Huge Assemblages Greet Her Everywhere.

London, March 10.—The queen, accompanied by the princess of Wales and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through the West End yesterday afternoon. There were huge assemblages everywhere along the route who cheered her majesty unceasingly. The bells of St. Margaret's pealed merrily and the members of the house of commons cheered vociferously as the queen passed Westminster. There was a great display of flags, bunting and trophies along the route. The balconies of many residences were draped with red cloth and streams of banners floated across the streets. Her majesty was visibly affected and manifested her extreme gratification at the warmth of her reception. Queen Victoria's evident desire to sacrifice herself in order to please her people was manifested last night by the announcement of her intention to review 2,000 guardsmen to-day. These troops comprise Barrington Campbell's brigades and Scott's grenadier guards who are proceeding to South Africa.

No Distress at La Gloria.

New York, March 10. — E. G. Rideout, general manager of colonizing enterprise at La Gloria, Cuba, writes to say in response to a recent dispatch from Havana, that no colonists are in distress at La Gloria, and that none have ever asked government aid nor received assistance from the quartermaster's department. Mr. Rideout says 300 people are now at La Gloria, and that 90 per cent are happy and contented.

Supplies for Destitute Porto Ricans.

Washington, March 10. — Arrangements are making by the subsistence and quartermaster's department to forward 500 tons of food supplies, including rice and codfish, to the destitute people in the interior of Porto Rico. The supplies will be shipped in transport Kilpatrick, leaving New York on the 14th inst.

Church Row.

Chicago, March 10.—A special to the Record from Fort Recovery, Ohio, says the Christian church there is divided over the innovation of a regular choir organ and missionary and aid societies. Some of the members have asked the courts to appoint a receiver for the church property and have a final accounting rendered.

Rebellion Is Ended.

Santo Domingo, March 10.—The political movement against the government may be considered ended. Gen. Pepin, the former governor of the province of Santa de los Cabeleros, and three of his followers, are being pursued by government troops and it is expected they will be taken prisoners at any time.

Kiled His Own Brother.

Oakland, Cal., March 10.—Alex Carter, thirty-two years of age, in a temporary fit of insanity, yesterday shot and killed his brother Charles, a university student aged twenty-two years, at the house of their parents in North Berkeley. He afterward blew his own brains out.

Killed by a Train.

Burlington, Iowa, March 10. — Andrew Schaeffer was struck by the fast mail last night and instantly killed. The body was thrown fifty yards, and fornd later with the leg severed, neck broken and scalp torn off. Three companions narrowly escaped the same fate.

Knocked Out Oscar Gardner.

New York, March 10.—Terry McGovern of Brooklyn knocked out Oscar Gardner in the third round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round contest before the Broadway Athletic club. McGovern was a 2 to 1 favorite.

Choate Leaves London.

London, March 10. — Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador here, has gone to join his wife at Cannes, France.

To Suppress Slavery.

Berlin—The German government is making vigorous efforts to suppress the slave trade in the German African colony, and for this purpose the police force there has been considerably augmented.

Nansen Gives Up Hope of Andree.

Berlin—Nansen, the explorer, who spends the summer in Northern waters observing the ocean streams, has informed an interviewer here that he has given up all hope of Andree being alive.

Fat people can deceive no one by trying to put on a thin disguise.

New Railways for Roumania.

Vienna—Roumania is to have three new railway lines, constructed at a cost of $16,546,000, exclusive of rolling stock.

Van Wyck Turns Reporters Down.

New York—Mayor Van Wyck of New York has issued a dictum to reporters, in which he positively refuses to be interviewed for publication hereafter.

Village people, do not lead a useless life. By no means. What would comic opera do without its "merry villagers?"

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, March 7.—Not probably in the history of the senate was there shown such little interest in the final vote on a great measure as was manifested yesterday in the final vote on the conference report on the finance bill. The measure was before the senate two weeks, yet only four speeches were delivered upon it, including Mr. Aldrich's explanation of the changes made in the bill by the conference. Yesterday the discussion on the bill ceased fifteen minutes before the time set for the vote and business on the calendar was taken up to fill in the time. The report was agreed to, 44 to 26, a majority of 18 for the measure. Early in the session the Quay case was resumed, Mr. Simon replying to remarks by Mr. Carter.

The House.

The house spent the day in considering the Aldrich contest case from the Fourth Alabama district. Mr. Robinson, the sitting member, made a speech of an hour in his own behalf. The other speakers were Mr. Burkett, in behalf of the contestant, and Messrs. Glenn of New York and De Armond of Missouri, for the contestee.

The Senate.

Washington, March 8. — The senate seldom accords to any of its members a greater compliment than it gave yesterday to Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. The announcement that he would deliver a speech on the Philippine question drew to the senate every member now in the city and to the galleries an unusually large number of auditors. Throughout the delivery of the speech, despite the fact that it consumed three hours, the Massachusetts senator was given close attention. Keen interest was aroused in the utterance not only because of the oratorical ability of Mr. Lodge, but also because, as chairman of the Philippine committee of the senate and a prominent member of the foreign relations committee, who has studied the Philippine question exhaustively, he was expected to present a noted addition to the literature on the problem which now confronts congress and the American people. Neither his colleagues in the senate nor his other auditors were disappointed in his address. When he had concluded he was overwhelmed with congratulations from both sides of the chamber. Soon after Mr. Lodge concluded the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania.

The House.

The death of Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania, the "father of the house," cast a deep gloom over the proceedings yesterday. Although he was known to be in feeble health his death came as a shock to his colleagues, by whom he was universally beloved. He was the oldest member of the house both in length of service and in continuous service. Mr. Harmer's desk was draped in black and covered with flowers. The blind chaplain in his invocation referred feelingly to the loss the house and the country had sustained. Upon the request of Mr. Mann of Illinois, in charge of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, which was to have been voted upon at 2:30 p. m., the vote was postponed until to-day to allow the house to adjourn out of respect to Mr. Harmer's memory.

The Senate.

Washington, March 9.—Formal discussion of the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate yesterday and continued uninterruptedly for four hours and a half. The principal speakers were Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio), in charge of the measure, and Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.), but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred, in which several senators were participants. After Mr. Mason (Ill.) had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and it had gone over until to-day under the rules. Mr. Pettus delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the pending bill. He argued that it was unconstitutional and in opposition to the principles of this government as laid down by the fathers of the Constitution. Mr. Foraker occupied the floor during the remainder of the session. He explained the measure in detail and gave the reasons why the committee had determined upon the levying of a tariff upon Porto Rican traffic. In his opinion it was impossible for a direct tax to be levied upon the people to support a local government because of their destitute condition. This fact had caused the idea of imposing a small tariff to raise a sum sufficient with the internal revenues to give the people not only local self-government, but to build roads and erect schools. Then, too, it was necessary that the question of extension of the Constitution over our insular possessions should be determined by the supreme court and by the very provisions of the bill it would be inevitable that the supreme court should pass upon that question. Porto Rico and the Philippines, he said, were on the same basis so that the court's decision would determine our right to levy a tariff on products of the Eastern archipelago.

The House.

The house unseated Gaston Robbins, a Democrat from the Fourth Alabama district, and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a Republican, who has been three times a contestant from the same district on the ground of fraud and who is now given his seat for the third time by a Republican house. The vote was a strict party one. This case out of the way, a new rule was brought in to set aside the day sessions on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. During the debate on the rule there was quite a lively row between Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina. Before adjourning the house took up the contested election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district, Mr. Weeks (Mich.) giving notice that he would ask a vote on it at 2 o'clock to-day.

The Senate.

Washington, March 10.—Discussion of Mr. Mason's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers was conducted in the senate yesterday behind closed doors. Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, demanded that the session be executive. He said that public discussion of the subject in the senate might result in disturbing existing relations between the United States and a friendly power. He thought, therefore, that anything of the kind would much better be avoided.

The feature of the open session was a speech by Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky on the Porto Rican tariff and government measure. He opposed the tariff provision of the bill and some parts of the Porto Rican government. He maintained that under the treaty of Paris, which provided that the civil government and political status of the natives of the islands acquired by the United States from Spain should be fixed by congress. Congress had authority to deal with Porto Rico and the Philippines as it saw fit—giving free trade to one and levying a tariff on the products of the other. He opposed the doctrine that the constitution extended ex proprio vigore over the territory acquired by this government.

The House.

The first day pension session of the house provided for under the new rule proved a great success. There was comparatively little friction and ninety-seven bills were favorably acted upon in committee of the whole and subsequently passed the house. The only incident of the session was a brisk exchange between Mr. Loud of California and Mr. Sulloway of New Hampshire upon the general policy of pension legislation, in which the former attacked and the latter defended the system.

The House.

Washington, March 12. — While the senate had the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill under consideration Saturday, a lively debate was precipitated by an amendment proposed by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, proposing to give Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii $20,000 and an annuity of $10,000. The amendment was tabled finally without division. The pending bill was passed with a few minor amendments. The remainder of the session was devoted to the eulogies of the late Monroe L. Hayward.

The House.

The house agreed to take up the bill providing a government for Hawaii on April 3, the final vote to be taken April 5 at 4 p. m. Consideration of the Wise-Young election contest was resumed and occupied the remainder of the session. Speeches were made by Mr. Weeks of Michigan, Mr. Burke of Texas, Mr. Hull of Iowa and Mr. Lynney of North Carolina.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, March 13. — Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 63 @ 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 @ 63c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31 1-4 @ 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 @ 31 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24@24 1-4c; No. 3, 23 3-4@24c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Duluth, March 13—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 64 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 59c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 64 3-4c; May, No. 1 Northern, 66c; July, No. 1 Northern, 67 1-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 53c; barley, 35@38c; corn, 33 3-8c; flax, to arrive, $1.57; May, $1.58; September, $1.11 1-2c; October, $1.08 1-2.

Minneapolis, March 13—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 65 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 7-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32@32 1-2c; No. 3, 32c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-4@23 1-2c. Barley—Malting, 35@38c; feed, 33@34c. Rye, 57 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 13—Flour is steady. Wheat dull. No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57 1-2@58c. Barley firm; No. 2, 41 @ 42c; sample, 36@40 1-4c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1-2c.

Chicago, March 13—Wheat—No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 3 do, 65@67 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 65@66c; No. 3 do, 61@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66@67 1-2; No. 2 do, 65 1-2@67c; No. 3 spring, 61@66c. Corn — No. 2, 33 3-4c; No. 3, 33 1-4 @ 33 1-2c. Oats — No. 2, 23 1-8@23 1-4c; No. 3, 23c.

Chicago, March 13.—Cattle—Beeves, good prime steers, $4.10@5.65; poor to medium, $4@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.80; cows and heifers, $3.10 @4.75; Texas-fed steers, $4@5. Hogs —Mixed and butchers, $4.70@4.07 1-2; good to choice heavy, $4.85@5; rough heavy, $4.70@4.80; light, $4.65@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.85@4.95. Sheep, $4.75 @5.90; lambs, $5.30@7.40.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 13.—Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 4.75; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.50 @4.70. Hogs, $4.65@4.80; bulk, $4.67 1-2 @4.70.

South St. Paul, March 13.—Hogs—$4.25@4.82 1-2. Cattle — Calves, $5; steers, $4.15@4.30; cows, $2.50@3.30; bulls, $3.10; stockers, $3.70@4.10.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS MOVED.

They Are Placed in a Temporary Vault Near the Monument.

Springfield, Ill., March 13. — The remains of Abraham Lincoln were yesterday morning transferred from the crypt of the National Lincoln monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on the brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge cemetery. The removal of the body was made necessary by the demolition of the monument preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which $100,000 was appropriated by the last legislature.

General Pepin Is Arrested.

Santo Domingo, March 13. — Gen. Pepin, ex-governor of Santiago de los Cabelleros, who recently headed a revolt against the government, has been arrested and the uprising has been suppressed. The country is now quiet.

Rome, March 13.—In the chamber of deputies the minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, introduced a bill embodying the commercial agreement with the United States.

Memorial for Plant.

Atlanta, Ga.—Gov. Candler of Georgia has appointed a representative from that state to meet with representatives from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to decide on a suitable memorial for the late Henry B. Plant, of the Plant Railway system.

Compulsory Education for Lo.

Washington—Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, is preparing a bill to be sent to congress, which will have for its object the compulsory education of Indian children.

Take England's Act as Threat.

Berlin—England's determination to increase its army to 250,000 men is regarded here as an indication that war with Russia is feared, or is designed to show Russia that England is prepared for any emergency.

Cost of Filipino War.

Washington—Secretary Root, in response to a resolution, sent a schedule to the house showing the cost of the war in the Philippines. It amounts to $48,928,000, and is divided among the different branches of the army.

News of the Northwest

TELEPHONE REPRIEVE.

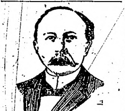
Montana Officials Guarding Against the Possibility of Delayed Trains.

Helena, Mont., March 11.—For fear that the train bearing him to Helena might not arrive in time to catch the Butte mail train, upon which he desired to transmit to the sheriff at that place a respite for Joseph Shafer, under sentence to be hanged there, Lieut. Gov. Spriggs telephoned the officials of his intention, and upon arrival here he attached his signature to a temporary respite in order that the supreme court might have an opportunity to pass upon Shafer's appeal. The sheriff replied that he would respect the telephone message in case the papers did not arrive. This is believed to be the first instance where a telephone served such a purpose.

PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Helena Man, Charged With Forgery, Takes His Own Life.

Helena, Mont., March 10.—Fuller E. Brown, who was arrested in this city a few days ago for forgery, committed suicide in the city jail as he was being led to the court room for his preliminary hearing. Making an excuse that he wanted to tie his handkerchief, he stepped to his cell in one of the upper tiers. Before the officer designed his intention he jumped over the railing and took a header to the stone pavement fourteen feet below. His skull was crushed and he died in a few minutes.



Judge H. C. Ide,
Member of the New Philippine Commission.

DEFEATED AGAIN.

Women Suffragists Lose in the Legislature of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 10.—The house this morning defeated the woman suffrage resolution by a vote of 55 to 43. Two years ago the measure failed in the house, with 50 votes for, lacking one of a constitutional majority.

Disrespect to Victoria.

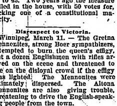
Winnipeg, March 11. — The Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, attempted to burn the queen's effigy, but a dozen Englishmen with rifles arrived on the scene and threatened to fire on the disloyal crowd if the effigy was lighted. The Mennonites were ultimately dispersed. The Altona Mennonites are also giving trouble, threatening to drive the English-speaking people from the town.

Gen. Harden Seriously Ill.

Madison, Wis., March 11. — Gen. Harry Harden, commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R., is worse, his physicians pronouncing his illness to be pneumonia. While his advanced age, seventy-seven years, makes his friends apprehensive, his rugged constitution gives hope that he will pull through, and the general himself appears confident of recovery.

Decision for Railway Company.

Black River Falls, Wis., March 11.—The $10,000 damage suit brought by George A. McKeeth against the Omaha Railway company was brought to an abrupt close when it was agreed by both parties to submit the matter to Judge O'Neill, instead of the jury. A decision was at once given in favor of the railway company.



Judge W. H. Taft.
President of the New Philippine Commission.

Fatal Jump.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., March 10.—Bert Brakeman, a tracklayer on the water power canal, was killed this morning in attempting to jump aboard one of the gravel train engines while moving. He died at the general hospital; has only been a little more than a week here, and his relatives or former home unknown.

Bank Reorganized.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 11.—The Aberdeen National bank has been reorganized and the entire stock of the institution is now held by Aberdeen capitalists. Lincoln & Boyd are heavy stockholders and, with Robert Moddy, hold a controlling interest in the bank.

Discharged From Custody.

Brainerd, Minn., March 11.—Joseph Beaulieu and Tuffiel La Croix, held to the grand jury last December charged with robbery of the McGees at St. Matthias Aug. 28, 1897, were discharged, the jury failing to indict.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Eagle Bend, Minn., March 11.—While working in the woods near this place Frank Blomberg was killed by a tree falling on him. A son three years of age notified the neighbors. He leaves a small family.

Died at the Asylum.

Dodge Center, Minn., March 11. — Henry Mints, for many years a mail agent, was adjudged insane and was taken to the hospital at Rochester. He died there Wednesday night.

Alleged Check-Raiser.

Hastings, Minn., March 11. — Emil Chapter was lodged in jail to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of raising a check.

Dickinson, N. D., March 11. — The Dakota State Bank of Dickinson, capitalized at $25,000, will commence business Monday.

CLAIMS SHARE IN HER ESTATE.

Husband, Ignored in Will, Asserts a Dower Right in Property Left by His Wife.

St. Paul, Minn., March 13.—Patrick H. Kelly, prominent in business and Democratic politics, has filed a petition in the probate court demanding his dower rights in his wife's estate. Mr. Kelly is not mentioned in the will. All the property goes to her father, Michael Morley of Montreal, and her daughters. The estate amounts to $45,000. Mr. Kelly's petition simply states that he is the surviving husband and, under the law, is entitled to an undivided one-third interest in the estate.

Found Guilty of Larceny.

Brainerd, Minn., March 13.—In the district court William C. Wicks was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to four years at hard labor in Stillwater penitentiary. Frank Roens was indicted for robbery in the first degree but was permitted to plead guilty to robbery in the second degree, and was sentenced to Stillwater for two years. The indictment against John Ryan for robbery in the first degree was dismissed on motion of the county attorney.

Purchases Malting Plant.

Red Wing, Minn., March 13.—A Chicago syndicate, with A. H. Bullen at the head, has purchased the Minnehaha Malting company's plant here. The syndicate will complete the plant and then double its capacity, making it the largest malting house in the country. Bullen formerly operated a malting plant in Chicago, but sold out to the American Malting company, a trust.

Buildings Burned at Hitchcock.

Huron, S. D., March 13—The Wilson building at Hitchcock, occupied by the South Dakota Land company and the Bank of Hitchcock, was destroyed by fire. The loss was $5,000, mostly covered by insurance. Webb's stock of general merchandise and the building were badly damaged. The fire originated from a defective flue.

Girl Accused of $15,000 Theft.

Janesville, Wis., March 13. — Jennie Hemstock, a domestic employed in the family of J. M. Bostwick, has been arrested on the charge of having stolen a tin box from the Bostwicks containing cash and securities worth $15,000. A portion of the money was found sewed in a dress worn by the girl.

To Succeed Mgr. Hennessy.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 13. — News from what is considered a reliable source reaches Sioux City that Archbishop Keane is to be Archbishop Hennessy's successor. It is also stated that there are to be two new Catholic sees in Iowa, with Sioux City and Des Moines as see cities.

Horses Die of Cholera.

Helena, Mont., March 13. — Fifty horses out of a shipment of 275 loaded at Connell, Wash., and consigned to Cook & Milligan at South St. Paul, Minn., died in the Northern Pacific stock yards here of cholera contracted from drinking slimy water in the yards.

Sucked Under the Ice.

Chamberlain, S. D., March 13—Henry Bock, an old resident, while attempting to cross the Missouri river on the ice south of town, broke through and was drowned. He clung to the ice fully an hour and a half, but finally became exhausted and passed under the ice.

Landslide Does Damage.

Sandon, B. C., March 13.—A landslide occurred here, demolishing six houses. William McLeod is missing and is supposed to be under the ruins. Mrs. Harry Nash, Mrs. W. Fogg and Mr. Livatt are seriously injured. Several others were slightly injured.

Fire in an Iowa Town.

Redfield, Iowa, March 13—Fire wiped out all the business houses on the south side of Main street. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, only partially covered by insurance.

Killed by the Cars.

Spring Valley, Wis., March 13.—Stoop Harrington was killed at the smelter by falling from a car and being run over. He had worked only two days here.

Ice Gorge Causes Damage.

Redfield, Iowa, March 13.—Saturday afternoon an ice gorge in the Raccoon river gave way, damaging the flouring mill to the extent of about $500.

Charged With Assault.

Diskinson, N. D., March 13.—W. B. Sidmore, a railway employe here, was arrested on the charge of assault. The girl is young and motherless.

Hotel Man Dead.

Oakes, N. D., March 13.—A. G. Hemenway, proprietor of the Argyle hotel, died yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years. He had been sick since Christmas. He came to Oakes from Iowa ten years ago.

Killed While Loading Logs.

St. Croix Falls, Wis., March 13.—Axel Carlson, while loading logs for F. E. Lemma, three miles north of here, was instantly killed. He fell from the load and a log fell off, striking him on the head.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 13.—Christ Bauer was killed by Ernest Meyers, his brother-in-law, thirty miles east of here. Both are farmers. Bauer was defending his mother, with whom Meyers had picked a quarrel. Meyers had been drinking.

To Modify Blue Laws.

Baltimore—A bill is before the Maryland legislature asking that the rigorous provisions of the Sunday law be modified in its relations to Baltimore.

Want an Island Trade.

Berlin—Schleswig-Holsteiners oppose Denmark's selling its possessions in the Antilles, hoping that Germany will trade North Schleswig for them.

If a woman is a fine singer she has a right to have a voice in public affairs.

Killed a Negro Burglar.

Springfield, Ill., March 13. — A. O. Moffet, cashier of the First State bank at Waverly, Ill., shot and instantly killed a negro burglar in his bedroom. A quantity of stolen valuables were found on the body of the dead man.

Cut Her Husband's Throat.

Joliet, Ill., March 13. — Mrs. John Gallagher, fifty years old, while in a fit of temporary insanity, arose from her bed, procured a razor and cut her husband's throat. The demented woman is now confined in jail.

HAILED THEIR QUEEN.

London the Scene of a Remarkable Demonstration

London, March 10.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her empire yesterday celebrated the victories which they believe have transformed the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success. That is the only explanation for the unparalleled, unbounded enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands hailed their sovereign. In many respects yesterday's demonstrations outdid those of the diamond jubilee, though there were no glittering pageants, no triumphal arch, no procession of princes, but only a dozen life guards, followed by a little old lady in the plainest black costume, who had come for a six days' stay at Buckingham Palace, as she has done many a time before. Yet her hold upon the hearts of her people was probably never more strikingly manifested. Unlike that of the diamond jubilee yesterday's popular outburst was almost impromptu. The popular pride in the strength of a mighty empire which pervaded the land when the queen last drove through the streets in 1897 had vanished and in its place there were genuine thankfulness and rejoicing for the victories which had succeeded months of gloom. The depth of feeling which these demonstrations represented could only be gauged by those who mingled with the crowd. Mothers in deep mourning for sons killed on the far-off veldt struggled bravely with the most hilarious to catch a glimpse of the queen, whose womanly sympathy and thoughtfulness for the soldiers has touched their hearts.

Often the long vigils were rendered futile by tears that dimmed the eyes and blurred the vision as the royal carriage passed. As one woman said, "I have seen her many a time, but she was sorry for my boy, and I must see her again before I die." Thousands braved the raw east wind and

Stood for Hours Waiting

patiently who had often seen the queen and in ordinary circumstances would scarcely budge to watch her pass. Many personal friends of the sovereign, for instance, the countess of Brownlow, a great friend of Victoria and a favorite at the court, sat shivering on the curb for hours with the crowd outside of Buckingham palace. In short it was not so much a desire to see the monarch as it was an overwhelming desire for an outlet for jubilation over the war and the natural inclination to let the queen see and share the gladness of her people, that prompted London so spontaneously to make the day one of the most memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign. It was quite different from the mad rejoicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith. Rowdyism was conspicuously absent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obstreperous. Moreover, intermingled with the rejoicings of patriotism there was particularly keen appreciation for the queen's personality. Her womanliness, her great age, the spirit of reverence for sex, rather than for sovereignty, rendered the huge crowds perfectly tractable in the hands of the good-natured police, and it was not a hard task to induce them to surge back and to make way for the royal carriage. When the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the empress of India did pass, nodding as if to many friends, instead of maintaining the royal restraint, there were heard amid the cheers many heartfelt expressions, such as "God bless her," "God keep her," "My, but she's a brave woman," and scores more like them. It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the aged sovereign.

AIMED AT TAYLOR.

Bill Passed by the Democratic Senate at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., March 10—The senate to-day passed Senator Bell's bill, making it a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from ten to twenty years, for an occupant of a state office to forcibly maintain possession of office for more than five days after the legislature shall have decided some other person entitled to the office. Four Democrats voted against the bill.

MET AN AWFUL FATE.

Six Persons Burned to Deathe in a Lodging House.

New York, March 6. — Six persons were burned to death and two were injured early yesterday morning in a fire which occurred in a seven-story lodging house at 44 to 48 Bowery. The fire was first discovered shortly after 2 o'clock. Smoke was pouring from the windows of the fifth floor and the flames were making rapid progress. The lodging house was cut up into 132 rooms, and ninety of these small places were occupied when the fire broke out. Policemen sent in an alarm and burst into the place to arouse the inmates. They notified the night clerk who immediately rang the alarms all over the house. The hallways were instantly filled with a crowd of excited people. The policemen forced their way to the upper floors in an effort to rescue some of the helpless, or any who might be overcome by smoke. They carried out Thomas Harper, a one-legged man, and Edward Walker, who had been burned and partly overcome by smoke. Stephen Carney was found lying on the floor in his room. The flames had already burned the old man's hands, face and body, but a policeman picked him up and carried him out of the building. The firemen succeeded in putting out the flames without much loss to the building. After the fire was out they began a search. The bodies of all the victims were found on the fifth floor, where the fire did most damage. Buttle was suffocated in his bed. John Clark was found on the floor of his room, dead, as was also Edward Doyle. The colored man was found dead at a window, and the unidentified man had been overcome just as he was dragging himself from the window to the fire escape. The damage to the building amounted to about $2,000. The place was conducted by Dominco Milano, and was a cheap Bowery lodging house.

Boutelle Again a Candidate.

Bangor, Me., March 6.—Congressman C. A. Boutelle has so far recovered from his recent illness that he has decided to seek re-election. His brother yesterday announced the candidacy of the congressman for renomination.

Destroyed by Fire.

Troy, N. Y., March 6.—Fire visited the Willard business block and apartment house on Broadway and caused $100,000 damage. Boughton's hat store and Knowlton's pharmacy were also destroyed.

Sometimes it prolongs a man's life to put him on a stretcher.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900. | NUMBER 35.

RESUME of the NEWS

Washington Talk.

Capt. Dillon, U. S. N., has been dismissed from the service.

R. A. Wise of Virginia has been given Young's seat in the house.

Instructions on exchange of bonds have been issued by treasury department.

The increase of February imports over those of the same month in 1899 is $8,500,000.

A partial agreement on the Porto Rican bill has been arranged by Republican senators.

Final ratifications of the Chilean claims treaty were exchanged at the state department.

The Indian appropriation bill has been reported to the senate. It carries an appropriation of over $8,000,000.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming would kill land law bills to facilitate consideration of more important matters.

The director of the census has appointed the widow of Bill Anthony of Maine fame, a clerk in the census bureau.

Senator Proctor has introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican bill providing for the appointment of a governor of the island.

Representative Sulzer wants to know what fortifications Great Britain is erecting along the northern frontier of the United States.

Senator Hoar introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican bill providing for the free admission into Porto Rico of fish, leather and agricultural implements from the United States.

The investigation of the charge that certain federal appointees are polygamists came to an end with a report from the house committee on post roads and postoffices, declaring that the appointees are not now, nor have they ever been under indictment for the crime of polygamy, in so far as your committee is advised.

Foreign Gossip.

American emigration from Germany is increasing.

The European continent suffers from a coal famine.

The Theater Francaise fire is said to have been of incendiary origin.

The sultan's daughter, Hadidze, has eloped with Niedjar, a Turkish poet.

Extra admission fees will be charged on special days at the Paris exposition.

France may enact a law acquitting starving people charged with stealing food.

William Redmond and others protest against welcoming the queen to Ireland.

The British are experimenting with inoculation of soldiers against typhoid fever.

The naval committee of the Italian deputies favors spending $8,000,000 on a fleet.

Gen. Otis has established a number of municipal governments in the Philippines.

An uprising in Macedonia is threatened, with the purpose of annexing to Bulgaria.

France is angered at Italy's refusal to release a diplomatic agent arrested for theft.

The ameer of Afghanistan authorizes an important anti-Russian and pro British statement.

A member of the Twenty-third infantry was killed and partially eaten by cannibals in Luzon.

A Russian commission has reported in favor of substituting the Gregorian for the Julian calendar.

The Dublin corporation council, after a strong discussion, adopted an address of welcome to Queen Victoria.

At King Humbert's request Nansen will organize a party to search for the duke of Abruzzi's polar expedition.

Queen Victoria's visit to London is thought to have been a clever piece of politics arranged by Lord Salisbury.

It is not likely there will be any compromise on the German meat bill. The measure's chief supporters are butchers.

The czar is reported to have ordered mobilization of his navy and army, including reserves, to hold itself in readiness.

In a Personal Vein.

Mgr. Keane may succeed Archbishop Hennessy.

Capt. Gelray, U. S. A., retired, died in New York.

Former Premier Crispi is seriously ill at Rome.

J. Z. Little, the actor, is dead in Brooklyn.

President Wheeler of California says China will "open the door."

T. H. Ismay, founder of the White Star line, left an estate of £1,207,881.

Rev. Frederic E. Hopkins of Dubuque has been chosen pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church, Chicago.

John G. Woolley of Chicago, probably the Prohibition nominee for president, says he wouldn't decline the honor.

A brother and sister of Henry Ward Beecher died on the same day, one at Elmira, N. Y., and the other at Hartford, Conn.

Rev. G. H. Bradford, of the Wesley M. E. church of St. Joseph, Mo., has accepted an appointment to the pastorate of a church in Rome, Italy. He will become the head of the denomination in Italy and will have charge of the Methodist book concern there.

Horace P. Bradbury, right eminent commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio, died at Gallipolis, aged fifty-six years.

W. W. Darby of St. Clairsville, former sheriff of Belmont county, was elected warden of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, and pastor of Park church, Elmira, N. Y., was stricken with paralysis on his return home from evening service, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Crimes and Criminals.

A cowboy robbed a bank in Arizona.

Four burglars were roped in at Washburn, Wis.

T. L. Haghlan, a woodsman, suicided at Algona, Iowa.

M. A. Shay of Maryville, Mont., suicided by shooting.

J. B. Stout of Indianapolis was killed by a highwayman.

B. Wendorf suicided at Neva, Wis., because of the death of his son.

B. F. Higgins of Culloden, W. Va., was stabbed by his brother Walter.

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch says two vessels collided near there and that twenty-two men were drowned.

Ole Patterson of Washington ran amuck with a knife and killed his wife because she wanted him to take some medicine.

Benjamin F. Higgins, a leading mechanic of Culloden, W. Va., was fatally stabbed by his brother Walter in a quarrel over the municipal election.

The president commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed by court-martial on Private Murphy, Company C, Twenty-fourth infantry.

G. F. Bruster, who is said to have pawned himself off as an Odd Fellow at different places, thereby gaining help, was arrested at Edgerley for jumping a board bill, and now gets his board free.

The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court-martial in the case of Private George Murphy, convicted of the murder of another private of the same company in the Philippines.

In General.

A twenty-two story hotel is proposed in New York.

A crusade against disorderly resorts is on in New York.

Archbishop Hennessy left most of his estate to charities.

The Paris & Lyons railway has ordered 75,000 tons of American coal.

Retail hardware dealers met in Chicago and formed an association.

A party of Frenchmen will try to reach the Klondike by automobile.

Rhode Island Republicans have nominated William Gregory for governor.

The Farmers' National congress will meet at Colorado Springs Aug. 21-31.

Porto Rican laborers struck recently for 50 cents instead of 40 cents a day.

Rich gold strikes are said to have been made 100 miles from Cape Nome.

The sugar trust has brought a suit to test the constitutionality of the war tax.

Brooklyn may erect a monument to W. M. Tweed as a promoter of good roads.

A plant for the separation of air into its gases has been established in New York.

Efforts are being made to have American exhibits at Paris exposition closed on Sunday.

Contracts have been awarded for Pacific ocean liners for the Great Northern railway.

The proposed combination of manufacturers of threshing machines has fallen through.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned and a truce has been declared between the warring factions.

Well supplied markets and some building trades strikes causes a reaction in general business.

New York cigar manufacturers put their employes on half-time to prevent their contributing to strike funds.

The American Snuff company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with an authorized capital stock of $25,000,000.

A New York woman asks damages for the use of her picture with freckles in a "before and after" advertisement.

A federal judge at Butte, Mont., has enjoined labor organizations from boycotting Chinese laborers or their employes.

President Lincoln's remains were removed recently to a temporary vault, pending the reconstruction of the monument.

Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman have been nominated for president and vice president of the Social Democratic party.

Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, have bought the American holdings of the Eastman company of New York for $3,000,000.

King Leopold, before whom Sig. Marconi has recently made experiments in wireless telegraphy, promises to introduce the system into the army.

At a meeting of corn millers of the Northwest it was decided to secure relief from the discriminating differential freight rates by means of injunctions in district courts.

Dr. Samuel Pennington, president of the Newark City National bank, and who was the oldest living graduate of Princeton college, died at his home in Newark, N. J., aged ninety-four.

Implement men say trouble is about to result because of the action of the board of control of the Kansas state penitentiary offering binding twine to the farmers at 10 cents per pound.

The boss carpenters, contractors and builders of Cincinnati, Ohio, came to an agreement with the carpenters and joiners' union to establish an eight-hour day at $2.40 on June 1. The present rule is nine hours at $2.25 per day. This is an increase of 5 cents an hour. The contract will be signed immediately. This ends a struggle which began fifteen years ago.

The Northern Pacific statement for the seven months ending Jan. 31 shows an increase in gross earnings of $2,153,747, and an increase in net of $904,221. The total net income, after expenditures for taxes, rentals, improvements, etc., increased $781,020 over the same period for the preceding year, which is equivalent to 9 per cent on the common stock.

It is said that Gov. Pingree wants to be United States senator.

The Iowa Republican convention has been called to meet at Des Moines May 10.

HEADEDOFFJOUBERT

WAS ON HIS WAY TO SUPERINTEND DEFENSE OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

Boer General Had by No Means Retired From the Campaign—Was Coming Southward With 3,000 Men When He Was Intercepted—Englishmen Pleased With the Satisfactory Manner in Which South African Events Are Proceeding—No Further Resistence Expected in the Southern Part of the Free State.

London, March 17.—Events are moving in the South African campaign in a speedy and satisfactory manner, from both the military and political points of view. It could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine Englishmen that they would take a turn so favorable. It appears that when Maj. Weston cut the railway north of Bloemfontein he thereby intercepted Gen. Joubert, who, far from having retired from the campaign, was then coming southward with 3,000 men, presumably to superintend the defense. Elaborate defense works three miles long had been prepared outside the town.

No Boer wounded were left in Bloemfontein. When asked the reason by Lord Roberts, Mr. Fraser replied: "The burghers don't like fish, and would not care to go to Cape Town." The evidence goes to show that so far as the southern part of the Free State is concerned, there will be no further resistance. It is understood that Mr. Fraser, Mr. Wessels and other leaders are quite prepared to accept the position of a self-governing British colony.

The cheers which greeted the reading in parliament yesterday of the correspondence with the United States are re-echoed throughout the country. The speech of M. Delcasse has

Increased This Satisfaction,

and, taken with the general belief that Emperor Nicholas is personally averse to any intervention, these incidents spread the idea that there will be no further serious attempt to interfere from any quarter. Mr. Montagu White's threat in an American newspaper that the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg and raze it to the ground if necessary, is not taken very seriously. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger has already been warned as to the consequence of such conduct is regarded as showing that sufficient precaution has been taken. The Times suggests that the burghers should be warned that their farms will be taxed as a guarantee against any damage to British property, but no serious apprehensions are entertained of such conduct as Mr. White is said to have foreshadowed. J. B. Robinson, the millionaire mine owner, says he does not believe the Boers would be so foolish.

By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal river he will command some 80,000 men, while Gen. Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing to fear.

Occupied by Gatacre.

London, March 17. — The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Thursday, 7:55 p. m.:

"Gatacre crossed the Orange river and occupied Bethulie this morning. Gen. Pole-Carew, with 2,000 men of the guards brigade, two guns and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with Gen. Gatacre and Gen. Clements. He had passed Bethany at 4:40 p. m. without meeting with opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

Contempt for Steyn's Flight.

London, March 17.—The Times publishes the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "Contempt for the flight of the Free Staters is universal, many people asserting that President Steyn would have been shot if his intention to flee had been known. More harm has been done the Dutch cause by the ignominious surrender than is conceivable, and, despite the statements of the brother of Steyn, it is doubtful that there will be any more resistance south of the Vaal."

Commandos Are Massing.

London, March 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marques, dated Thursday, says that strong commandos are massing at Warrentown, where the Free Staters are going to make a stand.

HURRYING THEM UP.

Delagoa Bay Arbitrators Will Make Their Judgment Known Soon.

London, March 17.—Relative to the delay in regard to the Delagoa Bay railway award the Pall Mall Gazette says it is authoritatively informed that John G. Leishman, the United States minister to Switzer and in addition to persistent unofficial representations, had addressed, on instructions from the state department, a strongly worded official protest to the federal government, a reply to which was received Feb. 16. In this communication the secretary of the tribunal said the arbitrators had arrived at a decision, and the printed judgment would be in the hands of the litigants probably within four, and certainly within eight weeks from that date.

AGUINALDO'S LOSS.

His Secretary Surrenders, and His Son Dies of Smallpox.

Manila, March 17.—Florae, Aguinaldo's secretary of war, has surrendered to Gen. MacArthur. Aguinaldo's infant son, who was captured in November, and who has been suffering from smallpox, is dead.

Will Fly Irish Flag.

Toronto, Ont., March 17.—The Toronto board of control yesterday unanimously passed a resolution that in view of the conspicuous bravery of the Irish troops in South Africa, the Irish flag be displayed on the city hall of Toronto on St. Patrick's day.

Winnipeg Delegates.

Winnipeg, March 17.—Mayor Nilson and Ald. Barclay have been appointed delegates to attend a meeting at Fargo on the 21st inst. to discuss the proposed improvements to Red river navigation.

TO GUARD OUR INTERESTS.

Admiral Kautz Will Take Up Station on the West Coast of Nicaragua.

Washington, March 15.—A telegram was received at the navy department saying that the flagship Philadelphia and the battleship Iowa have arrived at Santa Barbara, Cala. The Iowa is on her way up the Pacific coast to Puget sound, where she will be docked and overhauled generally. The Philadelphia is bound to the west coast of Nicaragua for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the United States in case of any revolutionary troubles. Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, is on board the Philadelphia, and will be in command of the American forces on the isthmus. The cruiser Detroit, which has been ordered to look after American interests on the east coast of the isthmus, arrived at Havana, on her way to Greytown, which will be her headquarters during her sojourn in those waters. As the Philadelphia takes her station at Brito, the western terminus of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, the United States will be well represented in that quarter.

HAS A SIGNIFICANT LOOK.

Re-Establishment of the Naval Force on the China Station.

Washington, March 15. — Rear Admiral Kempff, at present commandant of the Mare island navy yard, has telegraphed the navy department his acceptance of the offer of second in command of the Asiatic squadron. As a matter of fact Rear Admiral Kempff's command will very nearly approach an independent station. Rear Admiral Remey, the nominal commandant of the entire naval force on the Asiatic squadron, is expected to remain in the Philippines, while Rear Admiral Kempff will have a separate squadron cruising on the Chinese and Japanese coasts. The re-establishment of the force on the China station may be a significant fact in view of the repeated hints from European sources of hostilities on so large a scale that they threaten to involve Asia.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The American Liner Paris to Be Called the Philadelphia.

Washington, March 15. — Senator Sewell has introduced a bill changing the name of the Paris, of the American line, to the Philadelphia. Three of the ships of the International Navigation company, constituting the American trans-Atlantic mail service, already bear names of American cities—the St. Paul, the St. Louis and the New York. The Paris was wrecked last summer off the coast of England. She has since been thoroughly repaired, and more than a million dollars expended in refitting her with higher-speed machinery. The Paris has been repaired in the Belfast shipyards of Harland & Wolff. It is reported that she has been lengthened a hundred feet, making her 665 feet in length. Her boilers have also been increased in number from eight to sixteen.

SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

Republicans Discuss the Porto Rican Tariff Bill.

Washington, March 15.—The Republican senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Porto Rican bill yesterday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, when the discussion will be resumed. No vote was taken on any of the various propositions laid before the caucus, but as a result of the caucus talk the impression prevailed that there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, which opposition, if it was not placated, might endanger its passage. It was also apparent that a number of other senators thought the legislation was ill-advised, but, while opposed to the bill, nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure.

WHITE HAS HOPES.

Transvaal Agent Has an Interview With Assistant Secretary Hill.

New York, March 15. — Montague White, agent in this country for the Boers, returned from Washington late last night, and in an interview soon after his arrival said: "I had an hour's conversation with Mr. Hill, the assistant secretary of state, and he assured me that he hoped for a happy solution of the great problem now before us. I cannot, of course, now give details of that conversation. I expect to see Mr. Hill again Friday, when I will probably go to the state department again. I believe that Germany, France and Russia would certainly back up any movement made by the United States government in the direction of intervention.

WARRANT FOR SENATOR DEBOE.

Rumor That He Is Charged With Complicity in the Goebel Assassination.

Washington, March 15—A rumor was current at the capitol yesterday that a warrant was to be issued for the arrest of Senator Deboe of Kentucky for alleged complicity in the assassination of Mr. Goebel. The senator said the mere suggestion of such a thing is ridiculous, and said he was ready and willing to answer any charge which may be brought against him in that connection.

Crusade Against Vice.

New York, March 15—The police last night raided all the concert halls in the tenderloin district, drove the women into the streets and arrested the proprietors. The latter were taken to a police station and soon released on $500 bail each. The arrests were the result of the agitation against disorderly resorts which has lately stirred the city. The crusade began with the suppression of the play "Sapho" as presented by Olga Nethersole's company. Anthony Comstock soon afterward raided numerous gambling places.

Cable to Cape Nome.

Washington, March 15.—A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Foster authorizing the construction by the government of a cable from Rome, on the coast of Washington, to Cape Nome and other Alaskan points.

Victims Now Number Sixteen.

New York, March 15. — Two more bodies were recovered yesterday from the ruins of the Italian tenement which was burned in Newark, N. J. The dead now numbers sixteen, and five others are unaccounted for.

NOW FOR PRETORIA

ROBERTS WILL BE READY FOR THE ADVANCE IN A FEW DAYS.

Southern Sections of the Orange Free State Are Rapidly Calming Down—Mafeking Now the Only Point for Anxiety, and Its Relief Is Expected Before Many Days—Russia Was the Only Power That Was Weak-Kneed in Its Refusal to Intervene—Boers Admit Their Cause Is Hopeless.

London, March 18.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will in a very few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down. Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety, and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley, its relief may be announced before many days pass. The efficiency of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

In the lobbies of parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished and promising Free Staters who immediately surrender due consideration.

It is understood that all the continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere. It is said that the pope was also appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the queen, appealing to her to stop the further

Effusion of Blood.

Dr. Leyds' efforts with King Leopold were quite futile. The possibility of the destruction of Johannesburg is still discussed here, but it is believed that the French and German shareholders would offer a strong protest.

The latest advices respecting the surrender of Bloemfontein show that the approach of the British caused a stampede. Thirteen trains, each composed of forty cars and all crammed with Boers, hurried northward just before the line was cut. Mr. Steyn would have been compelled to surrender, but he pretended that he was going to visit one of the outposts, and at midnight took a carriage which was waiting for him outside the town and thus escaped. The Boers got the bulk of their wagons and military stores away. Gen. Hector Macdonald's wound has nearly healed. He accompanied the brigade to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts comments upon the earlier operations of the war in the London Gazette, and his absolute silence respecting Lord Methuen's dispatch is regarded as very significant. The Times observes that this silence is perhaps, more significant than words, especially when connected with the fact that Lord Methuen no longer takes any prominent part in the campaign.

Reported by Lord Roberts.

London, March 18.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the war office, dated at Bloemfontein Friday:

"Gen. Clements crossed the Orange river yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norvalspont have commenced and it will shortly be ready for traffic. Gen. Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein now is practically in rail communication with Cape Town. My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations. The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Aliwalnorth was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation of surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstadt, to which President Steyn had summoned them.

Boers Had Fled.

Bethulie, O. F. S., March 18.—Gen. Gatacre, on arriving here, found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trekked on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein. It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of Dewetsdorp. The telegraph is open to Springfontein. It is understood here that President Kruger two days ago annexed the Orange Free State to the South African republic.

Admit Their Cause Is Hopeless.

London, March 18.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated Friday: "Intrenching is proceeding on the Vaal river at Vereeyng. Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless. Gen. Lucas Meyer refuses to fight again and has returned to his farm. Gen. Schalk-Burger has also returned and the burghers are going home by hundreds."

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Causes the Death of a Child and Fatal Injuries to Five Other Persons.

Columbus, Ohio, March 18.—A gasoline explosion occurred last night at the residence of James Weaver when George White attempted to start a fire with gasoline, resulting in the death of one child, fatal injuries to five other persons and serious injury to another.

Chinese Detectives.

San Francisco, March 18.—The Chinese Six Companies have offered to pay for the services of four Chinese detectives to aid in maintaining order in Chinatown, provided the men are vested with full police powers. Chief Sullivan will report favorably on the proposition to the police commission.

Davis on Way Home.

Naples, March 18.—Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, has arrived here from Pretoria, on his way to America.

TROUBLE AT MANILA.

Otis Considers It the Storm Center of the Situation.

Manila, March 20. — Gen. Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the situation to-day. The insurgent junta here, in conjunction with that in Hongkong, is growing active. Military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Mabini's intercourse with the public. Local and foreign press considers his recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to act in revolt and prejudicial to American interests. Flores, who has just arrived here, says he comes, trusting to American leniency, and that he would not have dared come to Manila if Spain were yet in control. He cherishes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field, and desires to watch congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The insurgents, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistence with the idea of forcing congress to accord them the best possible terms. A number of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with. Louis Spitzel, head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., contractors to the Chinese government, and himself a suspected filibuster, came from Hongkong to Manila last week and was temporarily

Detained in Custody

on suspicion. It is asserted upon good authority that three loads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon. Capt. Taylor, of the Thirty-ninth regiment, recently captured twelve new Mausers near Calambo. Reports are current here of active rebel reorganization in the province of Morong, where the insurgent leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. Inhabitants of this province who are now in Manila have been advised not to return to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans. It is also reported that the rebels are reorganizing in the province of Zambales, under Mascardo. Brigands are committing atrocities in the province of Neuva Ecija, where they have murdered twenty natives and Chinamen. Eight other murders have been committed near Tarlac. The Nueva Ecija insurgents are heavily taxing local traders and farmers, with the result that business is paralyzed and there is a general scarcity of food. The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the various towns of the island whether occupied by the Americans or not, including Manila. In the province of Albay the insurgents have ceased harrassing the Americans, owing, it is reported, to a lack of ammunition, but they continue ravaging the country by burning or looting. The natives are tiring of this sort of thing and

Threaten to Turn

against the marauders. Already the townspeople of Legaspi, Albay and Dobsol are slowly returning to their homes. Maj. Allen, of the Forty-third regiment, has been appointed military governor of the island of Samar, where Lukban, the former leader of the insurgents in that locality, is still in the mountains. Gen. Kobbe has opened two ports in the southern part of Luzon and in the islands of Samar and Leyte, the result of which is to stimulate trade there only temporarily, as the country opened is non-productive and apparently non-consuming. Owing to the political conditions of the last twelve months products accumulated during the blockade. These will be shipped to Manila and then the ports will be empty. Evidence accumulates of the treason and perfidy of the municipal officials in Gen. MacArthur's district. Officials of several towns of Lepan and Lupto provinces have declined to continue in office, saying they do not desire any further connection with the Americans. Travel between the towns is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guard in order to insure their safety. Two American disasters were narrowly avoided recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear and are found dead. Spaniards and Filipinos, who are conversant with the Tagalo character, unite in asserting that Aguinaldo's capture would terminate the revolution. Three months have elapsed since he was actively pursued.

TAYLOR WILL STICK.

Until the Supreme Court Makes a Decision.

Louisville, Ky., March 20.—The two governors of Kentucky were entertained in this city yesterday. Messrs Taylor and Beckham both insisted that they had come to Louisville on purely personal business, and that their visits had no political significance. They spent the day quietly, though both received numerous calls from their political and personal friends. Gov. Taylor and his associates among the Republican party leaders, are very closemouthed as to the nature of the mission on which Surveyor of the Port Q. M. Barnet and Collector of Internal Revenue Sapp left for Washington Saturday night after their conference with Gov. Taylor, but there is little doubt it has to do with the attitude of the national administration toward the Republican state officers. The latter do not conceal their purpose to hold onto their positions until the United States supreme court has passed upon the question of their right to hold them. They do not intend to surrender the state buildings and records after a decision by the state court of appeals if the court should decide against them. There has been some talk that the Democratic officers may try to exercise their functions in earnest in case they are upheld by the court of appeals, which they regard as the court of last resort in their cases, and it is believed the Republicans wish to know the feeling of the national leaders of their party toward their policy. The governorship case is still in the circuit court of this county. Judge Field is expected to dispose of it this week, when it will be taken to the court of appeals. A week or two more will be consumed by the proceedings before that court. Governors Taylor and Beckham will return to Frankfort today.

Mrs. Isadore Clark, a sister of Judge Tuley of Chicago, died at Milwaukee, Wis., aged seventy years.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING

PROBABLE THAT IT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Next Important Operations May Be Expected in Natal—Lord Kitchener Organizing Northeast of Cape Colony—Bets Being Made That the War Will Be Ended by the Middle of May—Roberts' Proclamation Catches the Boers—Rifles Surrendered Faster Than a Factory Could Turn Them Out.

London, March 20.—The news from South Africa to-day is entirely satisfactory to the British public. The relief of Mafeking is not yet announced, but it is extremely probable that it has already been accomplished by Col. Plumer. Lady Charles Bentinck, at Cape Town, has received a telegram from her husband in Mafeking, dated March 12, saying that he expected to join her shortly. The actual relief movement has not been publicly developed in detail, but it seems that Lord Methuen only started very recently and is rather engaged in dispersing the Boers of the district than aiming at actual relief. Col. Beckman has dispersed 500 Boers at Fourteen Streams.

Lord Roberts probably ascertained from Mr. Frazer, the new mayor of Bloemfontein, before dispatching Gen. Pole-Carew southward that in all likelihood the railway was clear. The next movement will be to collect at Bloemfontein by railway sufficient stores for the immense army Lord Roberts will have when the Orange river forces have joined him. This will probably occupy two or three weeks. Therefore, the next important operations may be expected in Natal. The cavalry brigade which Lord Roberts has sent to Thaba Nchu, thirty-five miles east of Bloemfontein, is destined to cut off 2,000 Boers who are escaping from the southward. The Boers are reported to have destroyed the railway in the neighborhood of Kroonstat.

Lord Kitchener is quietly organizing in the northeast of Capt Colony. Predictions and betting are beginning here that the war will be ended by the middle of May.

Dispatches from Durban, Pietermaritzburg and other South African towns describe most enthusiastic celebrations on St. Patrick's day.

A London newspaper correspondent says Lord Roberts suggested the queen's order for the wearing of the green. Whether this be so or not it has been most favorably received.

Reported by Lord Roberts.

London, March 20. — The war office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday, March 18: "The Guards brigade returned yesterday from Norval's Pont. Several burghers have laid down their arms to Gen. Pole-Carew at Edinburg and elsewhere. The officer commanding at Belmont reports that some deserters have come in with a Maxim, a nine-pounder and another gun. Another nine-pounder has been brought into Colesberg. The cavalry brigade has gone to Thaba Nchu in order to reassure the inhabitants of that district and to distribute copies of the proclamation to the people of the Free State. These proclamations are being eagerly sought after. Lord Methuen reached Warrentown on March 16. He was in time to prevent the deviation bridge from being completely destroyed and to clear the pont on the Vaal. The English mail was dispatched from here by rail yesterday, and to-morrow the regular railway service with Cape Town will be reopened. Mafeking reports that all was well March 6."

Pleased With American Reply.

London, March 20.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marquez, telegraphing under date of March 16, says: State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, in the course of an interview, said that the outcome of the American reply was highly satisfactory, and he believed the United States would bring such pressure to bear as would bring about a settlement agreeable to the two republics. While admitting the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Reitz said he is convinced that the burghers of the two republics would enthusiastically defend the independence of the Transvaal to the last.

Ready to Accept the Inevitable.

London, March 20. — A dispatch to the Daily News from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, says: "Events have occurred which have induced some to predict that the war will last only so long as it takes to march to Pretoria. The educated Boers, even the Transvaalers, are ready to accept the inevitable. I am told that a corps of 2,000 women has been formed at Pretoria. It is called the Amazon corps. All the members are uniformed in kilts and are armed."

Roberts' Proclamation Catches Them.

London, March 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, March 16, says: "We are getting rifles surrendered faster than a factory could turn them out. It is quite certain that if a British official can reach the northern laagers with Lord Roberts' proclamation the whole Boer population will declare peace."

Had a Sharp Engagement.

Cape Town, March 20.—The Mafeking relief column, Colonels Drummond and Pearman, commanding, had a sharp engagement at Fourteen Streams. The British succeeded in driving the Boers off. They had only a few casualties.

Boers' Total Losses.

Pretoria, March 20. — The chief of the intelligence department announces that the federal losses prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith were: Killed, 677; wounded, 2,129; accidents, sickness and other disabling causes, he asserts, bring the total to 4,351.

Nine Persons Injured.

New York, March 20.—Nine persons were injured early yesterday morning in an accident to a Ninth avenue elevated railway near Barclay street. Five of the nine are severely injured.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Last November the United States bought $91,412 worth of Mexican oranges, the shipments for that month being nearly as heavy as for the entire year 1898.

Count Boni Castellane's reiterated expressions as to the generosity and hospitality of the United States indicate that he held New York up for more than is generally suspected.

Similar natural advantages to those offered in California for homes can be found in many parts of Mexico, together with the far-reaching argument that an American dollar goes as far as two of Mexico. For all expenses connected with housekeeping, says Modern Mexico, and all the little incidentals in the rural districts this will be found true.

The Samoan treaty was ratified by the senate with scarcely any opposition—with none, in fact, which involved principle. So this country has become possessed of one large island and several small ones, five thousand or more miles distant from the continent of North America, the very names of which few of us know how to pronounce. It shows what an excursion into the world we have made in the last three years.

The famous Ross case, by which the Supreme court of the United States held that a conductor of a freight train is a vice-principal of the railroad company in his relation to other trainmen, is overruled in the recent case of New England Railroad company vs. Conroy, Advance Sheets U. S., p. 85, which holds that the conductor is a fellow-servant of the engineer and brakeman, unless special and unusual powers have been conferred upon him.

Moody's death brings to mind the fact that he and his collaborator, Mr. Sankey, exerted the most beneficial influence upon the organ trade for many years. When they were at the height of their success people all wished to be able to sing their hymns at home, and an organ seemed to produce the best effect, so that their tour was always sure to be followed by substantial orders for small organs suitable for the household. Thousands were sold in consequence.

The American workman is declared to be more alert in action and quicker in perception than his foreign competitor. The writer asserts, as "a well-known fact," that in a given amount of work to be accomplished in a given time, by an equal number of foreign and American workmen, with equal appliances and facilities, the American will excel his foreign rival in the proportion of almost two to one. Qualities so essential in the struggle for mercantile supremacy should not be overlooked, he thinks, in estimating the causes which are contributory to this result.

Col. Count Georges de Villebois Mareuil is the brains of the Boer army. He recently received the thanks of the Transvaal government, in its official paper, for the victory at Colenso. The count, who is Gen. Joubert's chief of staff, served in the French army, through the Franco-Prussian war, rising to the command of a regiment in the foreign legion, and was afterward with the French forces in Tunis, Tonquin and the western Sudan. Two years ago he threw up his commission because he was not promoted to the rank of general. From Dr. Leyds he procured the rang of lieutenant general in the Boer army. He had said that the Boer country "offered every advantage for a campaign of surprises and a war of ambuscades."

A Yukon mail-carrier writes to the general superintendent at San Francisco, telling how he has had to sacrifice "celerity," one of the requirements of the "star" postal service, to "safety" in some recent experiences. On his arrival from the trip up Forty-Mile river, he found the Yukon jammed with huge cakes of ice, which it was unsafe to cross because of the great holes through which a man or mail-pouch might easily fall. Whenever any mail has gone to the bottom in an ice-jam, he says, every man thereabouts feels certain that at least a dozen of his letters were in that particular pouch. So this carrier waited a favorable opportunity, which came on Nov. 6, when his party started forth at daylight. They made ten miles before sundown, having two sleds loaded with 300 pounds each drawn by dogs. The ice was piled so high in some places that they had to chop a passage through it rather than attempt to go over. These are some of the difficulties that Uncle Sam's servants in the postal service have to surmount.

Although charges of wanton cruelty have been made by Boer against Briton and by Briton against Boer, the contest thus far has been marked by chivalrous humanity on both sides when the fury of battle has left its stricken victims to be succored by their foes. In Boer operating camps and hospitals, as in the British, no discrimination was shown between friend and foe. Common suffering has appealed to common humanity, enmities have been forgotten, and the same pitying kindness and tender care extended to one as to the other.

Under the name of "magnalium," Dr. L. Mach has produced alloys of aluminum and magnesium which, while considerably lighter than pure aluminum, are harder than that metal and better suited, it is asserted, for working. With 15 per cent of magnesium, the alloy is said to resemble brass in the readiness with which it submits to the operations of turning, boring and cutting. By increasing the magnesium to 25 per cent, an alloy resembling bronze is produced, but the color is silvery white.

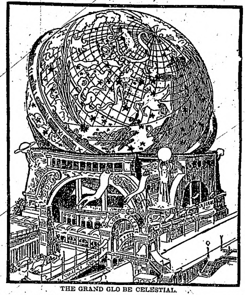
STRANGE SIGHTS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

(Paris Letter.)

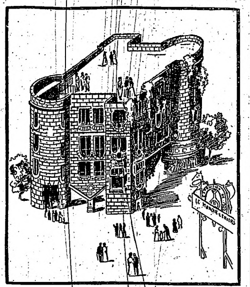
Visitors to the exposition who make their entrance by the Place de la Concorde will probably wonder whether they are the victims of hallucination or the subject of a seasonable practical joke. They will be confronted with a weird-looking structure, which a momentary examination will show them is in reality a house.

But it is not an ordinary dwelling place. Architects usually have a weakness for laying their foundations upon a solid substratum of earth. Not so the designer of the "Manoir a l'Envers." He has laid the foundations in the clouds, and the only communication with mother earth is by way of the chimneys and turrets of his feudal mansion. Nevertheless, there is no danger of its falling into space with its occupants, for, be it noted, this topsy-turvey mansion is not uninhabited.

The visitor draws closer and glances at the windows; people dressed like himself look out. To his astonishment they are as topsy-turvey as the house, for their feet point skywards and their heads are directed towards the ground.



THE GRAND GLO BE CELESTIAL.



HOUSE BUILT UPSIDE DOWN

If anxious to solve the mystery and to learn how it has become possible for mere humanity to emulate the fly, and walk upside down, the visitor will only find his bewilderment increased. In fact, the apparent intention of the designor of the "Manoir" is to instill a lasting doubt in the minds of men as to whether they do really stand on their heads or their heels.

Immediately the visitor enters he at once becomes part and parcel of the topsy-turvy scheme. He is ushered into a room, and gradually it dawns upon him that he is really walking upon the ceiling. He looks anxiously round him for something to clutch; there is nothing.

He takes one cautious step—another! He has achieved the impossible; he has learned to walk with his head where his heels should be. The lesson thus being learned, he will find it possible to enjoy with equanimity the ordinary doings of humanity from his novel point of view.

He may proceed to a bath room and perceive a steaming jet of hot water spouting upwards into the tub. He may proceed to the dining room, where the laws of gravity being suspended, the table remains unmoved directly over his head, and all the paraphernalia of the table, the plates, the cutlery, the flowers, sustain their positions without any more effort than the guests dining thereat.

Thence he may visit the kitchen, where the chef, in immaculate white apron, is busily engaged in his usual duties. The cook lets fall a saucepan lid; unconsciously the visitor puts up his hand to protect his head, but there is no need for him to do so, since, like everything else in this abode, the saucepan lids obey laws of their own.

Then there is the drawing room, where, standing alongside the chandelier, he may avail himself of the unexampled opportunity afforded him for studying the art of the Parisian coiffeur as displayed upon the head of a lady who at the piano beneath is tinkling out the tune of the latest popular song. Even Gulliver in all his travels never witnessed anything more singular.

This ingenious production is the idea of a Russian engineer, and a French architect is responsible for the building itself, while British capital has made its erection possible. Needless to say, an ingenious arrangement of mirrors is responsible for an illusion which for elaborate detail easily transcends anything previously attempted in the same line.

Another feature of the exhibition will be the "Mareorama." It differs from the ordinary cyclorama chiefly in the fact that the spectators, instead of standing on a circular platform, find themselves on a genuine vessel and experience most of the sensations of being at sea. Immense canvases unroll slowly, steadily and noiselessly before their eyes, and the rise and fall of the boat, together with the shifting scenes, complete the illusion that one is really on board a steamer, cruising in front of some of the well-known seaport cities of the Mediterranean.

"The Celestial Globe"—another "side show"—is a sphere 14 feet in diameter and surrounded by a terrace 200 feet above the ground. The exterior of this immense globe is decorated with astronomical and mythological figures, which, being illuminated at night from the interior, will be visible from all parts of the exposition grounds. Inside the globe, electric elevators and broad staircases will conduct visitors to a second sphere (110 feet in diameter), representing the center of the planetary system. The sun, the moon, the stars and the wandering comets will all be visible, while in the center will be seen the earth (diameter 25 feet), slowly revolving on its axis.

GIRLS RUN ELEVATORS.

City of Boston Has Them in That Capacity.

Girl elevator boys are the latest thing in Boston. In this respect the city is now ahead of New York. The girl elevator boy is the product of the electric elevator, which can be run without much expenditure of muscular energy. The apparatus does not have to be hauled up and down as when operated by the ordinary steam or hydraulic power. It is worked by the simple process of throwing over a lever and any child can do it. In some of the skyscraping office buildings timid persons who enter an elevated car think that their last moment has come just as soon as the elevator operator begins to perform. There is a cruel scowl on his face generally, and he whangs and bangs the gate as if he wished it were a passenger. Before starting the car he turns round and glares hatefully at every one. People shrink as far from him as possible, feeling that he may explode at any moment and wreak terrible vengeance upon some one. No one can understand what the boy elevator boy says when he talks. He has the same contempt for the English language that he has for everything and every one else. If a passenger asks him a question the reply is a short, sharp bark and a snap. Those in the car jump with fear. Few care to beard the elevator boy in his cage. Elevator manufacturers all say that the girl elevator boy is sure to arrive in all large cities very shortly. The makers are hurrying things up so that she can work the elevator with the least expenditure of force.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Glass-Making by Electricity.

An American glassmaker has patented an apparatus for the production of glass by electric furnace, and is said to have adopted in its construction a hint which he derived from an accidental breakage. Passing through his works one day, he saw the globe of an electric light crack, and a piece of the broken glass dropped upon the white-hot carbon points and was almost instantaneously melted. Thereupon he had a box or vat made, upon the interior of which were brought together pairs of carbon rods, powerful currents being sent through them to secure great heat. Immediately below them was a channel for the passage of sand and other constituents of glass, and it is found that these are reduced to the vitreous state in as many minutes as it requires hours to melt glass under the old system.

A Year's Progress in the Klondike.

Two years ago the difficulties of reaching the Klondike were thought to be of such a nature as to preclude the probability or even possibility of Dawson ever becoming a place of permanent habitation. The trials of the Chilkoot and White passes were exploited in magazine and journal from one end of the continent almost to the other, and the wrecks of humanity, and particularly of the thousands of beasts that lay scattered along the trail—the tribute to the Sahara turned to shame—were appealed to as grim testimony of the almost insuperable barrier which separated man from the object of his search. To-day, and since July 6 of the past year (1899), a steam railway traverses the full forty-two miles of the White Pass trail, and the traveler enjoys the beauties of the sub-Arctic landscape in much the way that he enjoys the trip through the Alleghany mountains in the east, or the prairies in the west.—From an article by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for February.

Muskrat Meat Palatable.

Muskrat meat, Pennsylvanians along the Schuylkill valley say, is more delicate and sweet than rabbit. Care has to be taken, however, not to break the bag of musk—a pouch the size of a walnut, filled with highly perfumed white paste and located in the intestines—for to break this bag is to saturate the flesh with a musky odor and it is then inedible, as though it had been boiled in cologne. The muskrat is said to be even cleaner in its eating than the serpent. It washes all its food. Green corn, tender young grass, salads, apples, wheat, nuts and sweet potatoes are the things it lives on.

That Settled It.

A story is told of a very popular cavalry officer. He was being tried for drunkenness, and among other witnesses was his Irish orderly. The court, anxious to give the officer every chance, put several questions to this witness with a view to eliciting any facts that might be in his master's favor. When the orderly said that his master, on going to bed, had expressed a wish to be called early, the members of the court-martial were distinctly pleased. A man who gave special instructions to be called early could not, surely—they argued to themselves—have been drunk. Hoping to get favorable particulars, the judge advocate put a further question. "And why did the major wish to be called early?" they asked. "Faith! an' he tould me it was because he was to be queen of the May," came the answer. That settled it.—Collier's Weekly.

Coffee in a New Form.

Take a pill from your pocket, drop it in a cup of hot water, and in a twinkling of an eye have coffee as black as your hat and as strong as a team of Percherons. That sounds like an apochryphal tale, but it is true. This new praparation of caffeine, which is to do away with all the boiling and clarifying and fuss which make the coffee barely worth while, has just been discovered by two German chemists. If their expectations are realized the making of compound pellet, containing the coffee ingredients, along with the milk and sugar. This is only one of the almost incredible triumphs of German chemistry, which has already produced a quinine which cannot be distinguished, so far as therapeutic quality goes, from the original article.

BOYHOOD DAYS OF MOY KEE.

Chinaman Talks of His Childhood Days in the Old Country.

"When I was a boy," said Moy Kee, tea merchant, laundryman and interpreter to an Indianapolis News man, "I went to school in my native village of Shin-King, eighty-seven miles from Pekin. I was seven years when I started to school, and, of course, the teacher was a man. We sat on stools with desks before us and studied aloud. At 10 years old I could write very well, and had to learn every word of a long lesson by heart. The teacher had a stick, and sometimes, but not often, he would punish a boy, either by striking him on the hand or on the seat of his trousers. There are no bad boys in China, as there are here in this country. The boys are respectful and polite to all who are older than themselves, and while they have their plays and their fun, they do not think it fun to hurt any one. The boys here in America do not know what long school hours are. I went to school early in the morning before the birds began to sing. After that we went to breakfast and then to dinner and in the evening to supper. Those were long, long days, the boys here would say, but we Chinese boys did not say anything about it. We just sat on our stools and sung out our lessons all at the same time as loud as we could. Vacation came along in the harvest time when the rice was gathered. Then we played at flying kites. We did not, as boys do here, fly kites any time. No, there was a season for it, and we flew them at no other times. The boys in China walk on stilts just as boys do here, and play at blindfold, hide and seek and leap frog, but all in a different way from here. We had great sport fighting beetles. We would find these on the fields and train them to fight, and we would lay wagers on which would win just as you do here on prizefighters. No neighborhood in China can afford to have a bad boy in it. Suppose at Chinese New Year's when we are all shooting firecrackers, some one would shoot a revolver. There would be great trouble. Not only would the one who shot the revolver be punished, but his relatives and neighbors and the magistrate of the district would be punished or reprimanded, because in China such things must not happen. A stranger could walk through my village day or night, with no one to hurt him. He would be safe all the time. It is not so in this country. We had great sport in shooting at sparrows with bow and arrow, and nobody ever shot at persons, as some boys do here with air-guns. The boys in China laugh a great deal, and laugh very loud sometimes, but they have plenty of sport without hurting any one."

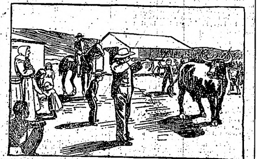
Organ Worked Hard.

In a small church in a little village near Brighton, England, about forty years ago, the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, and bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it, but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of the business, and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more. Then just as the clergyman completed the words "Let us pray," the organ clicked and started a new tune. The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "Let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it, so they got four of the strongest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the center aisle of the church, playing away into the churchyard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the whole forty tunes were exhausted.

A Matter of Pride.

Papa (after the company is gone)—Dorothy, why did you not obey me when I spoke to you? Dorothy—Oh, papa, I hated to before all those people.—Truth.

HOW BOERS KILL THEIR CATTLE.



The accompanying illustration is a scene which goes to show just what an expert sharpshooter the average Boer still is. This scene represents the Boer method of killing cattle for food. The Boer does not poleax his beef, but has it driven up by the herdsmen. He then casually selects the animal he wants and puts a bullet through its brain with the utmost nicety. When he goes out after game, he is even more skillful in bringing down food for his larder. He can pick off with the utmost unconcern a deer at a thousand yards, and while going full gallop on horseback. Although the younger generation of Boers are not, perhaps, such expert marksmen as their fathers, the present war in South Africa has shown that their shooting is by no means to be despised.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Information Wanted.

A small boy living in Mt. Salem, Mich., was asking his father questions the other night.

"Pa," said he, "what is dehorning?"

Father—Why, it's cutting the horns off cattle.

Boy (after reflecting)—Pa, what is detailing?

Father (growing irritated)—What in the world are you asking so many questions for?

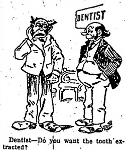
Boy—Well, I saw in the paper the other day where Gen. Buller detailed a whole squad of his men.—Detroit Free Press.

Had a Pretty Good Hunch.

"How did you come to pluck up enough courage to propose to Miss Frisbie, Bunting?"

"Well, she suggested that I had better not send her an expensive valentine this year, but save my money to go to housekeeping," confessed Bunting.—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted It Removed.



Dentist—Do you want the tooth extracted?

Kal Somme—No, sah! no, sah! I wants it pulled out, an' dat quick, too.

Likely to Get Even.

Old Friend—What became of that beautiful full-length portrait of yourself and and your first husband?

Mrs. Twotimes—It is hidden away in the garret. My second husband has never seen it yet. I'm keeping it for a surprise.

"A surprise?"

"Yes. If he ever again gives me a shilling bottle of perfumery for a birtnday gift, I'll give him that painting for his next birthday present."—Stray Stories.

Recognized the Touch.

"What are you trying to play, Ethel?" called out her father from the next room.

"It's an exercise from my new instruction book, 'First Steps in Music,'" she answered.

"I thought you were playing with your feet," he said grimly; "don't step so heavily on the keys, it disturbs my thought."—Stray Stories.

Incurable Fidelity.

Two old Scotch friends met and spoke of the days when they had been sweethearts. At last he said:

"Ah, Jennie, an' I hae na loved anybody since you. I hae never forgotten you."

"John," she replied, with a little moistening of the eyes, "You're just as big a leear as ever, an' I believe ye jist the same."—Answers.

Indestructible.

Mrs. Newed (to market man)—I want a chicken that I can fry, or, stew, or roast, or fix up any way I like.

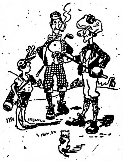
Market Man—Sure, mum, here's one you can do anything you like wid, an' not hurt it.—Baltimore American.

A Reminder.

"It doesn't seem possible that we are married," he said.

"George, dear," replied the young wife, "here is a bill for a bonnet I got down town today."—Philadelphia North American.

Too One-Sided.



"Do you remember those happy days when everything was common between us, one sharing the purse of the other?"

"Yes. I was always the other."

Natural Tendency.

"I guess Binks has just had a raise in salary," said the confirmed cynic.

"Has anybody told you so?"

"No; but he goes about saying he thinks the world is getting better, and that the danger from trusts is greatly magnified, and that human nature isn't so bad after all. That's the way a man nearly always talks after he has had a raise in salary."—Washington Star.

Too Much for Him.

Little Timmidy — I—er—er—pwesume, Miss Van Swell, that you will appeah in some stunning costume at the ball?

Miss Van Swell—Why, do you know, I have thought of absolutely nothing.

Little Timmidy—I—I—gug! gug!—(Faints).—Puck.

AMERICAN TRANSVAAL FUND.

To Aid Widows and Orphans of the Boers.

A pathetic appeal of the committee of Africander and Bond members of parliament was issued at Cape Town, Oct. 10, 1899, signed by Messrs. N. F. DeWaal, Joseph N. Hoffman, J. H. Hofmeyr, Thomas P. Theron and D. J. A. Van Zyl, which says among other things:

"What may, what can, we colonial Africanders do in this sorrowful time? Join in the work of warfare with the weapons? The law and our duty as British subjects forbid this, even should other circumstances not oppose such a course of action.

"But what neither the law nor the duty of the subject forbids, and what, moreover, agrees in every respect with all principles of religion and humanity, is the offering of help to the wounded, to the widows and the orphans."

In the name of the Africander bond, on behalf of the citizens of the South African republic and their noble ally, the Orange Free State, I appeal to all Americans to show their sympathy with the brave people who are now, in the words of John Hancock, literally offering all that they have, all that they are, and all that they hope to be, upon the altar of their country, fighting to the death the arrogance and imposition of the great British empire, in order to remain free and independent, as did our American forefathers in 1776 and 1812. THERE WILL BE NO BOER WOUNDED ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

Send to me your subscriptions, small and large, and I will send the amount to Mr. C. C. de Villiers, Cape Town, the honorable treasurer of the committee of the Africander bond, to be expended under that appeal. I sent $2,000 on Feb. 23, 1900.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
American Treasurer.
No. 141 Broadway, New York City.
Feb. 24, 1900.

BEVERIDGE AT NAGASAKI.

The Consul Would Take no Chances on Being Taken In—Once Was Enough.

During his recent trip to the Philippines Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana, stopped at the Japanese port of Nagasaki.

Mr. Beveridge is only thirty-five years old, and so youthful looking that he might easily pass for a collegian of twenty-five. He went ashore at Nagasaki for a few hours. Nobody in the place knew him, not even the few Americans there, as his coming had not been heralded. He walked about the town at his leisure and then dropped in to pay a visit to the United States consul.

That official had been victimized a few weeks before by a young American visitor, who claimed to be the son of Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, and borrowed $20. The consul had just learned that Senator Penrose has no son.

"Good morning, consul," exclaimed Mr. Beveridge, handing out his card. "I am Senator Beveridge of Indiana and I have just dropped in—"

"Look here, young man," interrupted the consul, "I am up to your little game, and you can't get a cent here; do you understand?"

The senator, first astonished and then indignant, began to protest, but the ludicrous side of the matter appealed to him so strongly that he picked up his hat and went away laughing.

"Ha!" exclaimed the consul, "they can't fool me more than once. I suppose the next thing will be some round-faced beggar trying to palm himself on me as President McKinley."

At the foot of the stairs, as luck would have it, an American officer recognized Mr. Beveridge. When the situation was explained, the officer took the senator back to the consulate and everything was made right a few hours later over an elaborate dinner.

DIAMONDS IN MOLTEN STEEL.

Minute Crystals Seen Under the Microscope in the Metal.

In the manufacture of carbon steel microscopic diamonds are formed. A number of steels from a variety of processes have been examined and gave identical results. A piece weighing 300 grammes was cut from a lump of steel and treated with nitric acid; the insoluble residue collected was mainly graphitic carbon. After being washed with water it was boiled three times with fuming nitric acid, which partially dissolved the residue; hydrofluoric acid and then fuming sulphuric acid were used. Then there remained nothing but graphite, which, after being washed, was melted with chlorate of potash. This long series of operations was recommenced, because it was necessary to subject the residue to all the treatments mentioned. The insoluble residue obtained fell to the bottom of a vessel filled with iodide of methylene, and the little, transparent octahedrons visible through a microscope burned on a sheet of platinum without leaving any ash. These were the diamonds.—Mining and Scientific Press.

How Natal Got Its Name.

South Africa was discovered by the Portuguese, who were searching for an ocean road to India. Bartholomew Diaz was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition in 1486. Eleven years later Da Gama took another Portuguese fleet south. He discovered Natal on Christmas day and thus named it in consequence.—Golden Penny.

A Boy From Boston.

"You want a place as office boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are you from?"

"Boston."

"Ah! How much pay per week do you want?"

"I want a hundred dollars, sir."

"A hundred dollars?"

"Yes, sir. That's what I want, but I expect to get about $3."—Detroit Free Press.

Easily Answered.

Watts—Would you call a labor agitator a professional or a workingman?

Potts—Both.—Indianapolis Press.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck.

If some people who go to the photographer's would carry their pleasant looks home with them the world would be brighter for it.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Cause of Thunder a Mystery—Science Has Been Unable to Account for the Phenomenon—Barber's Scissors and Combs—Coach and Cradle.

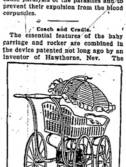
What is the cause of thunder, meaning the cause of the noise? We do not know. The thunder, we know, is a result of the phenomenon we call "lightning," but just what it is has not been as yet adequately determined. The electric discharge produces a variety of effects, physiological, luminous, calorific, magnetic, mechanical and chemical, whose characteristics are more or less well recognized. It is fair to presume that we must hunt for the cause of the noise in the calorific, mechanical or chemical attributes. Most of the authorities in definition say thunder is the noise immediately following a flash of lightning, and is due to the disturbances of the air caused along its path by the discharge, and they let it go at that. It may be that the real explanation will be found partly in each of the calorific, mechanical and chemical actions. A mere disturbance of the air is hardly an adequate reason. We have too little evidence to go upon. The heating effects, so called, may have some bearing. We know the spark will inflame ether, alcohol and some of the hydrocarbon gases; yet it does not ignite gunpowder, except by the help of a wet string which becomes heated. A Leyden jar charged and discharged several times in rapid succession becomes heated. But does air? Mechanical effects are numerous and usually disastrous to any solid body not a good conductor. We are shown by Kinnersley's thermometer that some effect is produced on a body of water, but it is asserted not to be due to any increase of temperature in the air. The chemical effects are most varied. Priestly found a reduction of volume in moist air by passage of the spark (which may be significant) and that the air became acid. Cavendish found this was due to the formation of nitric acid by the chemical action of the discharge. Compound gases are readily decomposed, but air is not a compound gas; it is merely a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, and neither of its constituents is combustible. One assists combustion of other bodies, while the other is inert in that sense. But we may get some light on the subject, yet from the indefatigable army of electrical investigators. Possibly the researches in the liquefaction of gases may help out. In a recent paper on the subject it is stated that ozone liquefies at atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 135.4 degrees Fahrenheit and that it is easily exploded. Now, it is well known that the electric discharge produces this so-called allotropic oxygen in great abundance. According to Priestly the electric discharge effects a reduction of volume in moist air, which would indicate ordinarily a fall of temperature. Moist air is the usual atmospheric condition during lightning flashes. Possibly the stream of innumerable sparks in a stroke of lightning produces a cumulative or intensive effect, first lowering the temperature, then forming ozone, then causing its liquefaction, and finally its explosion, or perhaps detonation, which expresses more accurately the terrifying crash following or accompanying a lightning stroke near at hand. This is a mere speculation, and I give it for what it is worth.—Electrical Review.

Quinine and Malaria.

In an article by Dr. Monaco in the Atti del Lincei on the action of quinine on the parasite of malaria it is shown that certain strengths of the drug cause the expulsion of the parasites from the red blood corpuscles when the parasites are in their second or adult stage. There seems to be still some doubt as to the exact dose of quinine which ought to be administered to effect cure of spring fever, and the amount seems to vary with the peculiarities of various patients. From these experiments, however, it would appear that the doses usually given are excessive, and that a more rational dose would lie between half a gramme and a gramme of the bisulphate of quinine. Too strong solutions seem to cause paralysis of the parasites and to prevent their expulsion from the blood corpuscles.

Coach and Cradle.

The essential features of the baby carriage and rocker are combined in the device patented not long ago by an inventor of Hawthorne, Nev. The mechanism consists of a spring motor properly encased to hide as well as protect its working parts. A large drum revolved by the spring is connected to the bottom of the coach by a shaft, which, as the drum turns, imparts a rocking motion to the body of the carriage. Means are provided for starting or stopping the machine at will.

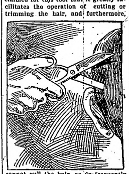


The Effect of Color on the Mind.

Experiments in the scientific management of colors tell us that there is a great difference in the effect of tints on the mental and physical conditions of humanity. A medium shade of brown is said to be the most restful of all colors. Light shades are not cool, but quite the reverse; and red is not warm, but gives a cooler effect than any color. Green has been considered restful and refreshing (but has an exceedingly depressing effect upon many temperaments; indeed, it has been thought to produce morbid conditions and melancholia of a severe type. Terra cotta has been a favorite color with artists, because they fancied that it gave a better effect to pictures, but it seems now to be approved because of its agreeable action on the nerves and its general restfulness. Pompeiian red is thought to be one of the most admirable colors for coolness, and its soothing qualities to persons of extreme nervous susceptibilities. "It may be possible," says a writer on this subject, "that the Pompeiians painted their town red from motives more aesthetic and hygienic than we have been able to comprehend." It has long been held by persons of nervous temperaments that reflected lights are the most trying and exasperating of the minor annoyances of life. When we learn to select the right colors, we may remove from our way many causes of mental and nervous irritation.

Barber's Scissors and Combs.

A hair-cutting implement, combining the comb and scissors, is for the convenience of the barber, and it is claimed for this tool that it greatly facilitates the operation of cutting or trimming the hair, and furthermore, cannot pull the hair, as do frequently the scissors and the clippers which it displaces. This device includes in its construction a pair of scissors, the lower blade being provided with a comb which in operation is next to the head. By its use the thorough distribution of the hair strands over the cutting edge is assured and the hair evenly cut. To sharpen or clean the blade, it is simply necessary to detach a screw and swing the comb outward the proper distance, so as to easily reach the blade with a whetstone or the like.



The Use of Peat.

The peat-bed is the embryo coalfield. If peat-beds could remain undisturbed, they would, in time, be transformed into mineral coal. They are composed of the roots of plants which grow very rapidly, interlacing and matting themselves until they are almost like a solid mass. These roots die out below, but the top layers are the crowns from which the new growth springs every year. Naturally, when they have remained for a long time unmolested, the layer of roots becomes enormously thick. Peat is used in almost all of the countries of Europe for fuel. Investigations by the department of state assure us that the cultivation of this plant and its utilization would be of the greatest advantage to the poor who have to depend upon coal for heating purposes. When peat is dug by those who understand its value, the top layer is taken off and carefully put aside. The root growth is then cut out and the sod is replaced and pressed down to be ready for growth the next season. It is often the case that under the top layers there will be found a quantity of rootstalks, leaves and sometimes trunks of trees. This becomes quite solid, and is called peat fiber. Below this there is a black, pitchy compound that in some instances, when it has long been in position, may be cut smoothly, showing a surface almost like wax. This is the most valuable part of the peat, and gives out a tremendous heat and a good deal of black smoke. Peat bogs must be drained and carefully managed in order to yield the best results. Peat is cut out in blocks, and is sometimes pressed or molded into shape.

Anthropological Aspect of Primitive Mathematics.

In an article (Die Mathematik der Oceanier), in the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift Herr Frobenius gives lists of numerals from numerous localities and classifies them into groups which fall naturally into geographical districts. The group which has practically only two numerals lies to the south of Indonesia—i. e., part of New Guinea and Australia. That with five is found in the middle district—i. e., in portions of New Guinea—while that with ten numerals is characteristic of the northern district, whence it has spread into Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia. Herr Frobenius notes the various exceptions and variations, as well as the way in which the numerals illustrate primitive addition, multiplication, and subtraction.

Strategy.

"What is in that box you are so careful about, if I may ask?" inquired the man who had secured the lower berth in the sleeper.

"That's a collection of rare snakes I am taking to the museum. They are too valuable to be trusted out of my sight," replied the man, who was preparing to climb to the upper shelf.

"Say, I'll trade berths with you."

"All right. I'm not particular where I sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

Effect of Sudden Check.

"Speaking of large babies," remarked Mr. Meeker, animatedly, as the conversation became general. "I knew a couple of twins once, named Herkinal, that weighed——"

At this instant he caught the stony glare of Mrs. Meeker's eye turned in his direction.

"——Four pounds!"

And he said it with pausing the twentieth part of a second.—Chicago Tribune.

How Could She Hold Out?

The lovers had quarreled.

"You're not everybody!" she exclaimed hotly.

"No," he agreed, edging closer, "but I'm pretty near everybody."

And at this she capitulated.—Stray Stories.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

SOME SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Hairbreadth Escapes on the Battlefield—An Effective Censorship—How Too-Zealous War Correspondents Were Treated in the '60's.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

(Old Favorite Series.)

[Written by Julia Ward Howe during the Civil War; sung to the air of "John Brown's Body."]

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fatal lightning of His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with My contemners, so with thee My grace shall deal;
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with His heel.
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me:
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

Hairbreadth Escapes on the Battlefield.

At the battle of Modder river Sergt. Penderend was struck by three bullets in less than as many minutes, and escaped practically unharmed. "First," he says, "a shot glanced off the side of my boot and struck my rifle just in front of my face, filling my eyes with dust and splinters. I rose up a little, when another shot struck the middle finger of my left hand. I got on my knees, when a bullet struck me fair in the chest on the buckle of my haversack, breaking it through the center and causing a slight puncture of the skin and bruising my chest. I have been congratulated on being the luckiest beggar in my battalion." One of the American soldiers in the trenches before Manila had a still more astonishing escape from sudden extinction. One bullet grazed the top of his right ear, a few seconds later another took a microscopic slice from the lobe of the left ear, while a third bullet flashed along the top of his head, removing the hair in a perfectly straight, narrow line. As the soldier put it in a letter to his parents, "It was very kind of them to part my hair so beautifully for me, and it will save me a lot of trouble for some time to come." One of the most remarkable of recorded experiences was that of a corporal in the late frontier campaign in India. After several hours of fighting, during which the bullets had been flying thickly around him, he was congratulating himself that he had not even been touched, when on removing his helmet he saw a small perforation in front which could only have been made by a bullet. On turning the helmet round to look for the point of exit of the bullet, he found not one but two holes, and could only arrive at the seemingly incredible conclusion that two separate bullets must have struck his helmet at exactly the same point, and made two separate openings for their exit. Each bullet in its passage through the helmet must have gone, literally, almost within a hair's breadth of the top of his head. One of the men wounded at Wynberg had a still narrower escape from death. A bullet entered one temple and came out at the other; and yet the man has made a complete recovery and suffers nothing from the terrible wound beyond an occasional headache.

Told By the Orderly.

The orderly was telling the story.

"Scared? Why, I was never so scared in my life. But I had to sit up there on that grave and make a bluff that I wasn't afraid. My feet were so cold that they would have froze snowballs. The old man deployed the company as skirmishers. The firing was so hot that they couldn't advance, but laid down behind a rice dike and kept a-blazin' away until the big guns could get up and drop a few shells. The old man fixes the men so they're all right. Then he goes and sits down on a grave on the hill just back of the company. Well, of course, he couldn't have got any place where the gugles could have got a better chance at him. But he just sets there, cool like, and lights a cigarette. Well, I'm the hot stuff orderly with a reputation to sustain. So I have to put up a big front and sit down behind him on the same grave and light a cigarette, too. The bullets come a-flying around there and dug up the dirt and went 'pop, pop' overhead, and say, honest, the orderly was scared to death. But the old man puffs his cigarette and he says, 'Orderly,' he says, 'I guess they are a-shooting at us.' And the orderly, he says, 'Yessir,' and you ought to have heard his teeth a-rattling. Then the old man says, 'Orderly,' and I says, 'Yessir.' 'We don't care, do we, orderly?' says the old man, and the orderly says, 'No, sir.' He was just a-holding himself by the shoulders to keep from getting up rolling and down the other side of that hill. 'Orderly,' says the old man, 'there ain't a bullet made could hit you or me, is there?' 'No, sir,' says the orderly, and his feet were so cold they almost froze together. Then the gugles fired another volley, and a bullet went through the old man's hat and another one spun past the orderly's ear. 'Orderly,' says the old man. Say, the orderly was so near dead by that time that he could just grunt, 'Sir.' 'Orderly,' says the old man, 'they didn't used to have bullets that could hit you or me, but I guess they're a-making a new kind now. We will get off our perch,' and the old man climbed down from the grave, and you ought to see the orderly roll up and hug that rice dike. But cold feet? Say, honest, my feet won't thaw out until next summer."—Chicago Tribune.

An Effective Censorship.

In contrasting the rigors of the present press censorship in the Transvaal with the lax methods pursued during the rebellion, former State Senator Harmon W. Brown of Ohio, who held a responsible place on the staff of Gen. Rawlins during the civil war, related a few days since the following incident: "One day before Vicksburg the correspondent of a copperhead paper went to Gen. Rawlins for news. The general pondered for a moment and took me one side. 'Take this young man,' he said, 'up to the top of those trenches, within a stone's throw of the enemy. Take him up there and lose him. I don't care what happens. Understand?' I said I did, and we started through the lines. Both of us were mounted. I pointed out a crest overlooking the enemy and told him he could get a good view from that point. 'Ain't you coming with me?' he asked. 'No,' I replied. 'I know all I want to know.' So he started. As soon as the top of his hat and the tip of his mule's ears showed above the crest there came a volley of musketry 10 yards wide that cut the air like a knife blade. The crown of his hat was sliced off as with shears; he managed to drop to the ground in safety, but the persevering mule was literally filled with lead. After the firing ceased the correspondent crawled to the spot where I was. 'Did you learn what you wanted to know?' I asked. 'Eh?' gasped the correspondent, wiping his face and looking at his hands to see whether they were bloody. 'What I wanted to know? Oh, yes, of course. The enemy are over that ridge all right.' When we returned to headquarters Gen. Rawlins saw us and hailed me. I went inside his tent. 'I thought I told you to lose that copperhead correspondent somewhere,' he said testily. 'I did the best I could sir,' I answered. He came back, but I have the honor to report the mule a total loss.'"

Gen. Lawton's Song.

During the early years of the civil war a party of young men walked out of a theater in New York after the performance of an opera then popular, "Maritana." Standing head and shoulders above his companions, Henry W. Lawton, then a captain of the Thirteenth Indiana, was perhaps the most conspicuous of the group. He had only recently been promoted from the first lieutenancy of the Ninth Indiana, and he was on a short furlough to New York. He grew enthusiastic over the performance. He had not been able in Indiana to see much of opera, and, together with his natural liking for music, the martial spirit of Don Cesar de Bazan completely won him. The tenor on that occasion was an excellent one, and the young captain was taken with the famous solo beginning:

Yes, let me like a soldier fall
Upon some open field.

At the conclusion of the many encores Capt. Lawton turned to his friends and remarked that the song expressed his sentiments in their entirety. As Lawton walked out of the theater he tried to sing the words, but beyond the first few he could remember little. When he returned to his regiment he went to the bandmaster and asked him to get the music and to learn the piece upon which his fancy had fallen. When the selection arrived, the bandmaster was dismayed to find that it was almost strictly a tenor solo. Nevertheless, so persistent was Capt. Lawton that he turned the solo into a march, which the band played as one of the favorite pieces of the regiment. And, during the continuous rise of Capt. Lawton through the various grades to that of colonel of the regiment, he never lost his love for that bit of song. After the war his love for the piece continued, until, among his friends, it became known as Lawton's song.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Modern Bullet.

"The modern rifle, while it greatly exceeds in range, accuracy of fire and general effectiveness its immediate predecessor," says a soldier, "is not so likely to kill at certain ranges as was the old Springfield. A Mauser or a Krag drills an exceedingly small and perfectly clean hole, and there have been many instances of men being wounded and remaining unaware of the fact until long afterward. One major in the battle that preceded the capture of Manila was knocked heels over head in a trench, but immediately got upon his feet, and, after making a minute examination of his person, could find no evidence of a wound. There wasn't much time to speculate just then on the cause of his stumble, but he was certain that he had not been knocked over by a shot. That night, however, when undressing, he discovered a hole in his trousers between the knee and hip, and close examination revealed a corresponding one in the rear. He then for the first time became conscious of a slight stiffness in his leg. A surgeon was called in, and his practiced eye discovered that a Mauser bullet had gone clean through the major's leg, but he never suffered in the slightest degree from that wound. I only give you that as an instance of a Mauser wound that came under my personal observation, but the medical records of the war abound in cases of wounds received far more curious than that."

Ready Tact.

An instance of tact and wit used in an excellent cause is given in "War Memories of a Chaplain." One of my chaplain friends was on an army transport going south with officers and men from various regiments. The officers were playing cards in the cabin from morning to night. When Sunday came, the chaplain took a good supply of reading matter from his cabin, and was on hand with it as the breakfast table was cleared off, and the officers were getting ready to play cards as usual. Stepping to the head of the table, he said, good naturedly: "Gentlemen, tracts are trumps today, and it's my deal." "All right, chaplain," the officers responded, "give us a hand." The books and papers were given out. No cards were played that day. The chaplain had his opportunity unhindered, because he showed tact in his way of presenting his case.

"Kiang," Chinese for River.

In a map of China recently published by the China inland mission it is pointed out that it is wrong to speak of the "Yangtse Kiang river" as Kiang means river.

That it is hard to understand why forgetful people don't sometimes forget to be forgetful.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Green Hair—Sympathy Between Birds—Courtship in Japan—The Ungainly Adjutant-Bird—Pisa's Leaning Tower—Strange Uses of Postage Stamps.

Fair Ines.

(Old Favorite Series.)

O saw ye not fair Ines?
She's gone into the west,
To dazzle when the sun is down,
And rob the world of rest.
She took our daylight with her,
The smiles that we love best,
With morning blushes on her cheek,
And pearls upon her breast.

Oh, turn again, fair Ines!
Before the fall of night,
For fear the moon should shine alone,
And stars unrivaled bright;
And blessed will the lover be
That walks beneath their light,
And breathes the love against thy cheek
I dare not even write!

Would I had been, fair Ines,
That gallant cavalier
Who rode so gaily by thy side
And whispered thee so near!—
Were there no bonny dames at home,
Or no true lovers here,
That he should cross the seas to win
The dearest of the dear?

I saw thee, lovely Ines,
Descend along the shore,
With a band of noble gentlemen,
And banners waved before,
And gentle youths and maidens gay—
And snowy plumes they wore:
It would have been a beauteous dream
If it had been no more!

Alas, alas, fair Ines!
She went away with song,
With music waiting on her steps,
And shoutings of the throng.
And some were sad, and felt no mirth,
But only music's wrong,
In sounds that sung, Farewell; farewell
To her you've loved so long.

Farewell, farewell, fair Ines,
That vessel never bore
So fair a lady on its decks,
Nor danced so light before.
Alas for pleasure on the sea,
And sorrow on the shore;
The smile that blest one lover's heart
Has broken many more!

—Thomas Hood, 1799-1845.

Green Hair.

According to the Medical Press, greenish hair in men occupied in copper works and in copper mines is not unknown, for as far back as 1654 Bartholin drew attention to its occurrence. Since then several other observers have recorded instances of the same. The most recent case is that of Doctor Oppenheimer's, who, at a meeting of the John Hopkins Medical Society, showed a specimen of green hair obtained from a patient who had been under his treatment. The hair was a pale but distinct green, this color being more marked on the head and the mustache. But, curiously enough, in the hair all over the body the same coloration was displayed. Copper was easily demonstrated chemically. Microscopically, the hair was uniformly colored, no crystals being seen anywhere. The patient did not return after his first visit, and it was ascertained that he died two years later with a severe cough. The fact, however, is certain that workers in copper works need not necessarily become affected with the poisonous metal, provided that scrupulous cleanliness is observed. The hair must be washed daily in a solution of soda, ordinary water being useless for the purpose. Experience shows that the part first to become affected is the mustache, and next the head, but if the latter be protected by a thick cap no coloration is produced.

Sympathy Between Birds.

In the zoological garden at Paris a notable occurrence took place the other day. Prof. A. Milne-Edwards, the eminent naturalist, witnessed it, and made it the subject of an article which has just appeared in a French scientific journal. Two so-called sun birds have been for a good while inmates of the aviary in the garden. These birds are popularly known as Japanese nightingales, though they are not found in Japan, and their song in no way resembles that of the nightingale. They have red bills, orange breasts and yellow wings. Their home is in India and in China. The two birds in Paris fared comfortably until one day a gray cardinal got into their cage and at once picked a quarrel. One of the sun birds lost almost all of its feathers and was grievously wounded. The poor creature found itself crippled and unable to sit on the perch. Furthermore, its feathers being gone, it suffered greatly from cold. Marvelous now was the sympathy manifested by its companion. Every evening it gathered moss and hay, with which it made a warm bed for the invalid. Every night it perched beside the sufferer on the cold floor, its wings being spread out to warm its companion as much as possible. For several nights it played the part of a good Samaritan. All its efforts were unavailing, and the wounded bird died. Thereupon the other literally grieved to death. It refused to eat, and remained crouching in the cage until it had joined its companion.

The Ungainly Adjutant-Bird.

"The plainest of the large wading birds to be seen in many of our zoological gardens is the adjutant, a native of India and Africa," remarked a naturalist. "Nature seems to have designed him in an experimental mood, and, disgusted with her handiwork, to have turned him out unfinished. The young adjutant, with his bald head and beak like a pickaxe, is repulsively ugly, and the melancholy gravity of his demeanor suggests that he has seen himself mirrored in some still pond, and the revelation is weighing upon his mind. As he grows older, however, and begins to take a lively interest in dead rats, the effect of the shock to his vanity passes away. He becomes jaunty—nay, frivolous—and in sheer lightness of heart attends dancing parties on the mud slopes of his enclosure, where he ducks and bows and kicks and scrapes with half-distended wings, to the admiration of his feathered companions. All the cranes and storks are great dancers, and in the early spring season you may see really graceful terpsichorean performances in the paddocks of any zoo where they are on exhibition. An elderly adjutant practising his steps all by himself is a spectacle the sympathetic observer can hardly regard without mingled laughter and tears. He is so awkward, so ungainly, yet so cheerfully earnest about it, you are sorry for the deluded bird, and yet cannot refrain from hoping that the heart of the hen adjutant will be moved by the pathetic display of inaptitude."

Courtship in Japan.

A Japanese girl who desires to get married does not hesitate to inform the public of her desire. In a recent issue of the Japanese Journal, Kanazawa Shimbum, one of these girls, who signs herself "Hosuijeshi," is very outspoken on this point, as the following notice shows: "I, the undersigned, am a pretty girl with abundant hair, flower-like face, perfect eyebrows and a good figure. I have money enough to take life easy and enable me to spend my years with some beloved man who will ever be my companion, and who can admire the flowers with me by day and the moon by night. If any clever, accomplished, handsome and fastidious gentleman is disposed to accept this offer, I can assure him that I will be true to him for life, and that after life is over I will be ready to be buried with him in one grave."

It is not an unheard-of thing for European girls to advertise for husbands, but it is very doubtful if any European or American paper has ever contained such a poetical matrimonial advertisement as this one. Moreover, it is doubtful if any European or American girl would ever think of offering to share the same grave with the gentleman who might accept her offer of marriage. Verily, they do things differently in Japan.

Pisa's Leaning Tower.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, that celebrated and beautiful bell tower, is situated in the city of Pisa, Italy, and was built during the twelfth century by the German architect William of Innspruck. It is cylindrical in shape, 50 feet in diameter, 180 feet high, and leans about 14 feet out of the perpendicular. It is entirely of white marble, and consists of seven stories, divided by rows of columns. The top, which is surmounted by a flat roof and an open gallery, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, is reached by 300 steps. The tower was not originally intended to lean; but the foundation settled more on one side than on the other until it reached its present inclination, which it has maintained with scarcely any perceptible increase for hundreds of years. The upper part of the structure was built in a manner to counteract in part the inclination; and the grand chime of bells seven in number, of which the largest alone weighs 12,000 pounds, is mounted with reference to counteract this fault still further.

Greek Fire.

Greek fire was a composition which the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire used as a means of defense. It is supposed to have been composed of nitre, sulphur and naphtha, as principal ingredients. It was highly inflammable, and was said to have the power of burning under water. It was projected either on blazing tow, tied to arrows, or through a tube, and wherever it fell it made great havoc, from the inextinguishable nature of the fire. At Constantinople the process of making Greek fire was kept a profound secret for several centuries; but at the time of the discovery of gunpowder it formed a recognized defensive element in most wars from Western Europe to Asia Minor. The invention of this material has usually been ascribed to Callinicus of Heliopolis, in A. D. 668; but there seems to be reason to believe that it was rather imported from India.

Strange Uses of Postage Stamps.

Most of us have read of rooms which have been papered entirely with canceled postage stamps. But certain monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, in Belgium, have utterly transcended all this fly, in their leisure moments, decorating the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, which are formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the World. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between nine and ten millions of stamps have been used.

Vegetarian Bedding.

Sir Isaac Pitman invented the "vegetarian bed," composed, not of feathers, but of mosses, ferns, flowers and hay. This bedding material, commended as healthy and health-giving by many doctors and others, has become famous in the vegetarian circles, and deserves to be more widely known. "It smells like ozone," is the testimony of more than one physician, and many say that sleeping upon it "gives rest to the brain and mind."

Relative Value in Noses.

The Boon county circuit court took up a case today in which the Missouri University football team was involved as witnesses in behalf of one of its number. E. D. Smith, one of the team, sued a livery firm for damages for a broken nose sustained from an accident while riding in a wagon belonging to the stable. The wagon was overturned in a creek and the entire eleven tumbled into the water. Smith's nose and R. W. Nelson's leg were broken. Nelson's case will be tried later. In the case today the main argument for the defence was that the breaking of a nose was of little import to a football player. The amount sued for is $500.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fish Scales in Demand.

There has been a call at the American consulate in Lyons, France, for fish scales, to be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls. The supply is not equal to the demand. It is said that good prices will be paid for them. The scales should be packed in salt as soon as removed from the fish and packed in tin cans. Specimens sent to, to consulate from America will be examined, and reports about them made to the sender.—New York Tribune.

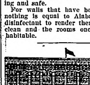
Only he who lives a life of his own can help the lives of other men.—Phillips Brooks.

SMALLPOX DISTRIBUTORS.

How the Germs Are Nurtured, and the Disease Is Spread.

It would seem that people will never learn to be careful. The recent alarming spread of that dire epidemic, smallpox, throughout different sections of the country has been traced by physicians and sanitarians in many instances directly to the moldy and rotting layers of paper and paste which cover the walls of many houses. The practice of laying layer after layer of paper on a wall, using common flour paste, is especially calculated to create homes for disease germs. People could not do more to effect such a result if they tried. The rotting vegetable matter affords caves from which are ready to dart forth the infection at every opportunity. There is no excuse for this practice, as walls and ceilings can be coated with a pure, cleanly and sanitary material like Alabastine, for instance, at no greater expense. Alabastine is a rock-base cement, which incorporates itself with the wall or ceiling. It is easily applied, comes ready to mix with cold water, requires no washing or scraping before renewing or retinting, is beautiful, long-lasting and safe.

For walls that have been infected nothing is equal to Alabastine as a disinfectant to render them pure and clean and the rooms once more habitable.



The above illustration shows one of the mammoth buildings occupied by the great Mail Order House of the John M. Smyth Company of Chicago.

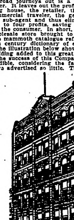
For one-third of a century this Company has been in business. Beginning in a small way, they supplied their neighbors in the near-by towns, each year widening their field. They are now selling merchandise direct to the consumer at wholesale prices throughout the United States.

Some years ago they began supplying their customers with an illustrated catalogue. As the business expanded they were obliged to increase the size of this catalogue, until today it exceeds 1,000 illustrated pages, quoting the lowest wholesale prices on everything to Eat, Wear and Use. By a superior process of color photography they illustrate many of their goods in natural colors, bringing out the rich color value of curtains, carpets, draperies, and the latest designs in wall paper, etc., thus enabling the customer hundreds of miles distant to select goods at his own fireside, knowing by the description, illustration and price the quality of goods he may expect.

This feature of their business is becoming more and more popular each year, for it not only saves long and tiresome railroad journeys but is a great time saver. It leaves out the profit of the jobbing house, the retailer, the expensive commercial traveler, the general agent, the sub-agent and thus eliminates from one to four profits, saving this amount for the consumer. In short, it is a great wholesale store brought to the home. The mammoth catalogue referred to is a 20th century dictionary of economy.

The illustration below shows the recent building added to this great enterprise.

The success of this Company seems incredible, considering the fact that they have advertised so little. Their spirit of fairness and industry is the secret of this wonderful success. The quantity of goods they require in some lines enables them to handle train loads of merchandise secured at the lowest possible cost and freight rate.



When goods in the rough are coming from the mills and factories in the East, the lake steamers are pressed into service at a freight expense which is but little in advance of the iron ore rates.

Their references are: Any bank or express company, or any man, woman or child in Chicago.

Dipping in Sermons.

"Did you notice the flour on the crown of the Rev. Mr. Nailer's hat this morning?"

"Yes: He must be getting pretty close to the bottom of the barrel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Carlostine E. Blake, Minneapolis, Minn., disinfecting device; Ira L. Gleason, Hutchinson, Minn., fire-escape; Corwin Johnson, Watertown, S. D., cream separator; Knud K. Leroy, Jr., Newburg, Minn., anchor and tension device for check-row corn-planter; Patrick J. Mulloy, Ardoch, N. D., spice cabinet; Emil Rohlffs, Spencer, S. D., draft equalizer; Edwin C. Washburn, Minneapolis, Minn., draft-rigging, also brake beam; Nils M. Wig, Alexandria, Minn., horseshoe.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Scheduled.

"And none shall know of our engagement," whispered Walter.

"Largely so!" replied Hildegard, steadfastly. "For see! Our author has used his portrait for a frontispiece, and accordingly few, if any, will read the story of our love!"

Walter and Hildegard, as may be well imagined, were characters in contemporary fiction.—Detroit Journal.

HOW TO GET a life-size, 16x20 portrait with a 6 1-2-inch wide frame for 20 cents. Send for particulars. Address Twin City Art Co., 9 West Grant street, Minneapolis, Minn.

The New Curate.

Young Curate—How's this, Giles? It's a long time since I've seen your face in church; you ought to attend more regularly.

Farmer Giles—Well, you see, parson, it is a dang long way t' church, and I bean't a-going to wear out two soles to save one.—Judy.

Commonly speaking, Boston has an uncommonly nice park.

Sometimes a coquette neglects saying yes until it proves to be of no use.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age"

Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.

Letters strictly confidential. Address,

E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts

Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c

Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound..........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.

JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

Lacked Winning Nerve.

"When I was a racing fiend," said the old telegrapher, "I one day got a tip by wire from an operator, a friend of mine in Philadelphia. It read: 'Lillian K sure! Get in with both feet!' I fancied Lillian K myself, so I pawned my watch, borrowed all I could and went to the poolroom. The race was due in about half an hour, and Lillian K was up in the entries all right, but there were no odds against her.

"So I says to the man at the desk, 'What's the odds on Lillian K?' He looked at me like he was too tender hearted to rob a 'come on' and pitched me over a blank ticket and says carelesslike: 'Make out your own odds, I'll take 'em any way you fix it.'

"That was too much of a jolt for me, and I told him to hold on to the ticket for a minute while I went out to see a man. I went out and took a drink and tried to figure whether the man was four flushing or whether I looked any greener than I felt. Then I came back and tried to get my roll out of my pocket, but it wouldn't come, and finally I sat around and watched the report come in, and put me on the blacklist if Lillian K didn't win at 200 to 1, and the only man on it was a little humpbacked shoe pirate with his box under his arm and a dollar in dimes, nickels and coppers."—Washington Star.

Irish Trust and Distrust.

The most trustful people in the world in money matters are the Irish. A stranger can go into any shop and get a check cashed without the least difficulty, though the proprietor never saw him before and never heard of the drawer. Bank notes are very largely used, as almost every bank in the country issues notes worth £1, £2, £3, £5 and upward, and they are all looked upon as being quite as good as gold.

But Bank of England notes, even in the large towns, are looked upon with suspicion, while in remote places people won't take them at all. It is said that this suspicion of English notes is hereditary.

From the time of James II up to 75 years ago the law was such with regard to currency that if an Irishman wanted to pay £100 in England he had to remit £118 6s. 8d., while if he were being paid a debt by an Englishman he received only £85. Naturally he thought rather badly of English money, and in the 190 years during which this state of things continued the Irish people became so deeply convinced that John Bull was cheating them that they still regard the Bank of England as a corporation of robbers.

The Jews In Frankfort.

George Brandes thus describes the position of the Jews in Frankfort, Germany, at the beginning of the nineteenth century: "All Jews were forced to live in the narrow, miserable, overcrowded Judengasse (Jew street), their sole abode since the year 1462. At the beginning of night all the inhabitants of the ghetto were locked in. They were not allowed to use the sidewalk while walking in the street in the daytime, but had to take the middle of the street. They had to remove their hats before every passerby, who would call out: 'Jew, make your bow!'

"To prevent too large an increase not more than 14 couples were permitted to marry in any one year. On every festive occasion they were driven into the ghetto. On Sunday the gates were locked regularly at 4 o'clock, and no one was allowed to pass by the guard at the gate except when on an errand with a prescription to the drug store or for the purpose of mailing a letter. One general rule was 'No Jew allowed on a green spot.'" Napoleon abolished this state of affairs in 1810, but it was restored after his downfall.

A Suspension of Sentence.

For 25 years Squire Quigg held the office of justice of the peace in Doniphan county, and in the early part of his administration he held the idea that a justice had as much jurisdiction as a district court. Once a shooting scrape occurred in the township, and the culprit was brought before the squire for preliminary examination. After listening to the arguments the squire ordered the prisoner to stand up. He then said, "Mr. Prisoner, it is the sentence of this court that you be hanged by the neck until dead, dead, dead." Turning to the constable, the squire said: "Take this prisoner outside and hang him to the tree in the yard. There is a rope halter in my buggy."

The constable made a move for the prisoner, and then the squire, taking a second thought, said, "Mr. Constable, I guess you had better not hang the prisoner until we see whether his victim dies."—Kansas City Journal.

Her Proper Place.

Miss Brooke, the English actress, once gave a couple of seats for the theater to her landlady, who had never seen her on the stage. On the following day the landlady seemed to be satisfied with the play, but she did not give any opinion of Paula. So Miss Brooke asked her the straight question. "What did you think of me?" Then the landlady exclaimed with a bland, admiring smile: "Oh, Miss Brooke, dear, you're far too good for the stage! You ought to be in a shop, tryin on mantles!"

Ready For Him.

Little Willie—Say, pa, was the earth created before man?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Little Willie—Why was it?

Pa—It was probably known that it would be the first thing he'd want when he arrived.—Chicago News.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species, while the flora of the entire continent of Europe embraces only about 10,000.

Poverty is the stone on which many wits are whetted.—Chicago News.

Strange Prophecies.

Clement V and Philip IV procured the condemnation of Molay, the grand master of the Templars, to the stake. As he was led to execution Molay cited his persecutors to appear before God's throne, the king within 40 weeks and the pope within 40 days. Within those respective times both died. Rienzi, the last of the tribunes, condemned to death Fra Moriale. When he had pronounced the sentence, the culprit summoned the judge to meet death himself within the month, and within the month Rienzi was assassinated.

In 1575 Namning Koppezoon, a Roman Catholic, tortured to death during the religious strife in the Netherlands, recanted his extorted confession when on the way to the scaffold. A clergyman, Jurian Epeszoon, tried to drown his voice by clamorous prayer. The victim summoned him to meet him within three days at the bar of God, and Epeszoon went home and died within that time. While at the stake Wishart openly denounced Cardinal Beaton: "He shall be brought low, even to the ground, before the trees which have supplied these fagots have shed their leaves." The trees were but in the bravery of their May foliage when the bleeding body of the cardinal was hung by his murderers over the battlements of St. Andrews.—Chambers' Journal.

The Butterfly's Pocket.

The male butterflies have the proud privilege of a pocket, but the pocket of a butterfly is wonderfully made. It is really an extension of the under wing folded back on the upper side, but it is exquisitely colored and marked like the upper side, so that it is very hard to detect, and no one has yet discovered just how it is opened, although undoubtedly the butterfly can throw it open while he is flying.

At first glance there seems to be only white or amber colored silk floss within, but examine this with a microscope and you will find twisted ribbons, slender rods shaped like a shepherd's crook, others jointed bamboolike and flexible rods and tiny scales of various sorts and patterns.

It is known that insects have a marvelously keen scent, and it is believed that all these odd little objects are perfume boxes and that the fragrance so thrown abroad is a signal call to the female butterfly, which may be wandering about in the air. It is, to say the least, a very interesting guess, and there is evidence to prove that butterflies and moths are summoned from distances by odors that we would hardly notice.—Philadelphia Times.

A Maori Legend.

In Cassell's Little Folks there is a quaint Maori fairy tale which concludes thus: "Suddenly the father, who had been looking up into the western sky, cried out in a glad voice: 'There they are! I see them!' The mother came running out at his cry, and together they saw their two children standing hand in hand far away in the sides of the sky, the two little stars that had not been there before. 'Let us follow them,' said the mother, and together they rose into the deepening twilight and fled after their children.

"But Piri and Noko, far off in the sky, saw their parents coming and, thinking they were angry, sped away toward the western horizon. The parents followed, and when they reached the highway of Tane that god of light changed them into stars. And now, when the night is clear, you may see two little twin stars flying away toward the west and some distance behind two larger stars in vain pursuit. Thus forever they go round and round the world, Piri and Noko running away from their parents because they were so foolish as to think their mother did not love them."

Not Entitled to a Puff.

"I believe the man who was more afraid of advertising something for nothing than any newspaper man I have ever seen," said a Chicago newspaper man, "was John Knapp of the old St. Louis Republican. He hated to print a doctor's or lawyer's name for fear he would give a free puff.

"One time there was mention made in the paper of a man having died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Old man Knapp hunted up the copy reader.

"'What do you mean,' he said, 'by running in the name Bright in our columns? He is not an advertiser in our paper and is not entitled to a notice unless he pays for it.'"—Denver Post.

Heartless Critic.

Playwright—I suppose you saw the premier performance of my comedy last night?

First Nighter—Yes; I was there.

Playwright—How did you like the climax of the first act?

First Nighter—Really, I didn't see that.

Playwright—Too bad! Got there too late, eh?

First Nighter—No; went away too soon.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not Nicotine, but Pyridines.

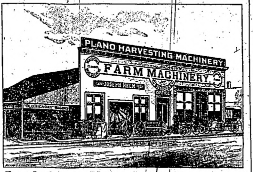
It is doubtful whether any nicotine ever reaches the mouth of the smoker except that present in the moistened tobacco which is in contact with the lips. The smoke products of tobacco do not contain any important quantity of nicotine, the chief toxic bodies being related to that interesting series of organic bases known to chemists as pyridines.—Lancet.

The peculiar gait to which the South American horses are trained, known as the "paseo de trote," is a mincing step, so light and easy that the hoofs scarcely touch the ground. It is said to have been acquired in the early days of the Spanish invasion.

It's love that makes the world go round, but money makes it go round without squeaking.—Somerville Journal.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.



Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Bicycles, Wind Mills, Pumps, Plows, Drills, Seeders, Harrows, Fanning Mills, Etc.

Our Superior Double Disk Drill

Is simply beyond comparison. It is the only successful Disk Drill on the market to-day. Over one hundred in use in Red Lake and Polk counties.

☞ See testimonials and names of farmers, who are using them, at my office.

Yours to please,

JOSEPH HELM.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Scored on McCullough.

"The late John McCullough, the tragedian, was a great friend of mine," said Comedian Crane, "and when in this city used always to live at the Gilsey House. One day I went there to call on him and, he being out, left my card, upon which, underneath my name, by way of a joke, I wrote in large letters the word 'Actor.' The next day I was passing McCullough on the street when he stopped me with, 'Say, Billy, what do you mean by leaving a card in my box with such an infernal lie as that written on it?'

"I got even with him, however, later. McCullough was inordinately fond of the game of seven up, and one evening I had the satisfaction of beating him nine straight games. Bright and early the following morning I again left my card for him at his hotel, this time writing below my name 'Seven up player.' When I saw McCullough later in the day, I jollied him with 'That wasn't any lie I put on my card this morning, was it, John?' And he evidently saw the point, for he didn't reply to my question."—New York Tribune.

The Best at the Bottom.

Speaking of poison murders, a native of Maine told of a peculiar crime that occurred in his state. This was the case of a man who had tired of his wife, and in order to rid himself of her in the shortest and most expeditious manner possible he determined upon her death. Divorce, while a feasible method, appealed not to his frugal mind, since it involved a large initiatory expense from counsel fees and a continuous one from alimony.

So on murder he resolved, arsenic as the agent to effect it, and the method through which to introduce the poison into the stomach of his victim without arousing her suspicions the usually innocuous and popular lemonade.

At the trial it was proved that he carried through his plans with skill and finesse, but after the deadly lemonade had been drunk by his too trusting spouse, noticing that some of the precipitate remained in the bottom of the glass, he stirred it well up and again handed it to his victim with a loving smile, at the same time remarking, "But the best's at the bottom, my dear."

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hoggquist, H. E. 15363, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 26, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as ammended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼, Sec. 18, Twp. 153 n., Range 44w.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

34-39 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.

If a child is born.

If you are going to get married.

If any relative or friend has died.

If your wife has gone away on a visit.

If anything happens worth printing.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

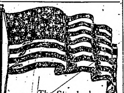
—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA



The Standard

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Pure, Palatable, Old.

For Medicinal and General Use.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers and

SAINT PAUL GEO. BENZ & SONS, MINNEAPOLIS

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

There's Honest Blood, Bone and Sinew in this Strength-ening brew!

Agents everywhere

Theo. Hamm Brewing Company.

Tel. 972

St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL

MINNEAPOLIS

DULUTH

FARGO

GRAND FORKS

AND WINNIPEG

To HELENA

BUTTE

SPOKANE

TACOMA

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

ELEGANT DINING CARS

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.

Abstracts of Title.

Steamship Tickets.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has buffet-library-smoker, compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

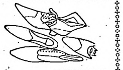
Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!



Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

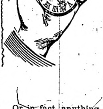
NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time



Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. Camp 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—Wild Rose Camp.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Blaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	53½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	50½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	47½	Flax	154
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Attorney Richardson was here Saturday.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A. R. Jones spent a few days on his homestead last week.

Geo. Ossmann, the fur buyer is here to-day issuing checks.

A new stock of boys clothing just received at E. M. Hoff's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The Mousseau family moved into the Gerbeck residence last week.

E. J. Brink returned Monday from a short business trip at Minneapolis.

Chas. Brink of the upper Falls spent a few days in the village last week.

For Rent:—A five room house after April 1st. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Elkhoff.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Wm. Eickhoff and C. G. Rapp were doing business at the county seat Friday.

K. O. Gigstad has been under the weather for a few days but is now on the mend.

Commissioner Sutor spent Sunday in the village visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. Peterson.

Wanted: A girl for general house work. No wood or water to carry. Apply at the drug store.

Herman Nelson broke up camp and came home last Saturday after banking 2,100,000 feet of pine logs.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams of Red Lake Falls was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hannay a few days last week.

A large assortment of strings and extras for violins, guitars and mandolins at Holmes Furniture Store.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

J. E. Campbell, representing Finch-Smith & Co., of Crookston was here yesterday interviewing the trade.

Leonard Holmes received a car load of farm machinery last week, consisting of seeders, drills, harrows, etc.

Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff made a trip to the county seat Monday to attend to some matters before the judge of probate.

R. H. Aimer let his blacksmith tools rest Monday afternoon and made a trip to Crookston to look up some taxes.

One of the liners and one roller on the pile driver broke this morning and in consequence is laid up for repairs.

A lively run-away occurred here last Saturday wherein Mrs. Mosbeck had the misfortune to get her arm broke.

Carpenters Dahleen and Olson will leave to-day for Thief River Falls to complete a contract taken some time ago.

Prof. O'Brien has made many improvements on the Freeman residence since he purchased it and will move into the same in a few days.

Messrs. Armstrong, Murphy and Converse of Red Lake Falls, accompanied by their ladies attended the dance at Hotel Markham Saturday night.

Cass Gillette of Crookston spent the first two days of the week in the village greeting friends. He will be head sawyer in the mill at that place this summer.

Owing to the fine weather the camps in the woods are breaking up and in consequence the boys are coming down in bunches. Most of them will again work in the mill this summer.

L. J. Kemp, the man who will have full charge of the lath and shingle department of the mill arrived Monday from Minneapolis and proceeded at once to make necessary repairs.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Messrs. Ford, Boughton, Buse and Knight of Red Lake Falls were here last Saturday between trains while enroute home from Crookston where they had been two days looking after business matters.

Parties desiring to take advantage of the rebate on road taxes given for the use of wide tire wagons should make and file their affidavits for abatement of same with the proper officers before the first of April.

L. J. Stranahan, for the past three years time-keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Thursday for Minneapolis where he will enter the employ of the Shevlin-Carpenter Company in an office position.

Miss Tessie Hughes returned last Thursday from a pleasant three months visit with relatives at Aaron Prior, Canada. She immediately entered upon her duties at the post office in distributing and handing out mail.

An entertainment will be given in Brink's hall, Friday evening March 30 by the school children, the proceeds of which will be used in getting new books for the school library. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10, 15 and 25 cents.

The St. Patrick's ball given at Hotel Markham Saturday was well attended. Prof. Juliot, the harpest, furnished the music and all who were fortunate enough to be present claim they had the best kind of a time. An elegant supper was served at midnight.

We extract a few lines from a letter received from H. E. Ives who is at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Among other things he says: Farmers are plowing for corn, cotton, etc., and winter wheat is from two to six inches high; apple trees are in bloom and grass is up—weather like last of May."

A body blow has been administered to "star route" mail contractors. Hereafter speculation will not be considered. There will be no subletting hereafter. No bids for carrying mail on these western "star routes" will be considered except those from persons living contiguous to the route and who will give the service personal attention.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

Messrs. Kirkhus and Sandmoen returned last Thursday from an all winters stay near Lake of the Woods where they have been trapping furs since early last fall with some degree of success. The former had his weather eye peeled and now has a valuable pine claim with several million feet of white pine thereon in consequence. Kirk's many friends here congratulate him on his good fortune.

Died at the residence of her daughter on Wall street, Saturday March 17, 1900, Mrs. Keisa Johnson, aged eighty-four years. Deceased was born in Sweden in 1816 and came to this country in 1888 and has lived with her son, A. Bjornquist, until two years ago when she moved over on Wall street. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Norwegian church on Water street.

The Crookston Tribune says that Lieut. Decker, of that city, was the leader of the expidition that rescued Lieut. Gilmore and his brave sailor lads from the clutches of the Filipinos and brought them back to where they could rest in safety under the protecting folds of the stars and stripes after both rescued and rescuers had endured untold hardship and had had many hair-breadth escapes from capture and death.

A double funeral will take place this afternoon at Crookston. The different societies have united and the Grand Army will conduct the Patterson obsequies and the Woodmen those of Will Bloom. Both of these young gentlemen were well and favorably here. The former gave up his life while on duty in the Phillipines and the latter died last week at Pheonix, Arizona. C. G. Rapp of this village was to act as one of the pall bearers for the latter but being on the sick list was impossible for him to attend.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Delay no longer to put implements and machinery in order for spring's work.

"Farmers are studying and thinking about methods of cultivation, feeding, ect., as they never did before. 'Tis well.

Why not introduce a new crop to that old wheat field? One grain crop year after year gives land "that tired feeling."

It is the careless, thoughtless farmer whose "eyes behold and see the reward of the wicked"—just after his note has been safely depositen by the wicked in the hand of an "innocent purchaser."

It is folly to quarrel about deep or shallow plowing. The advocate of each method may be right so far as his conditions are concerned. Methods should harmonize with conditions.

In one number of a late daily paper these head-lines were found: "Industrial stocks (trust stocks) booming again." "Railroad earnings unprecedented." "American Steel & Wire Co.'s net earnings $13,000,000 last year." "Cattle prices sickingly low." "Hogs off again." "Wheat lower." "Corn and oats down in sympathy with it." If this is a "calamity howl" F. S. & H. can't help it.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, March 26th and 27th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 26th and 27th.

A Good Play—Well Played

A joint celebratian of the Royal Neighbors and Woodmen took place last evening at Brink's hall. It being the occasion of the third anniversary of the former and the fourth of the latter. The hall was tastefully decorated with the always appropriate national colors and emblems of the orders. The play entitled "Carl Johnson" was rendered by home talent. The characters were all well represented the following being deserving of special mention. Ray Sorsoleil in the leading role of Carl Johnson with Arthur Lang a close second as Mr. Small, an old line insurance agent and Jens Nelson taking a double part as Mr. Smith and De-Snooky. At the conclusion of the play supper was served by the Royal Neighbors after which dancing and card playing were indulged in until a late hour.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Sanders Township.

Ed. Spectator.

Dear Sir:—At the annual town meeting held in the school house of District No. 166 the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: O. L. Larson, August Krause and Herman Ortloff, supervisors, the former being chairman; Nels K. Anderson, clerk; A. W. Lind, treasurer, assessor and justice of the peace and Fred Swanson, constable. For overseer of highway in each of the six road districts chosen were Rudolph Ristue, Oscar Swenson, H. Sevre, H. Ortloff, Ole Larson and A. W. Lind. By the report read at the town meeting it appeared that all orders are paid and $196.00 in the treasury, except the order of $235.00 for the grader due October 1902. On motion it was ordered that farmers could use the grader for ditching by paying one dollar per day into the town treasury and common wages to one of the supervisors, or a man appointed by them to superintend and run the grader.

N. K. Anderson.

Dated March 13, 1900.

According to the time card of the Manitoba & South eastern Railway, No. 6 leaves Winnipeg at 8:00 and arrives at Warroad 17.K every Tuesday and No. 5 leaves Warroad Wednesday at 8:00 and arrives at Winnipeg 16:50. A. M. and P. M. are not used in railroad circles on the other side of the boundry line.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, March 26th and 27th.

DULUTH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Epworth League Convention, Warren, Minn., April 19th and 20th, 1900.

THURSDAY, 19TH.

8 p. m.—Lecture by Rev. Robert Forbes subject "The Epworth League Idea."

FRIDAY, 20TH.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Service led by Rev. W. E. Loomis.
10:00 a. m.—"The League and the 20th Century Movement," led by Rev. N. I. Vernon.
11:00 a. m.—"The League and Church Literature," led by Rev. Wm. Park.
2:00 p. m.—Devotional Services, led by Mrs. W. J. Wood.
2:30 p. m.—Question Box.
3:30 p. m.—"The League and Church Benevolences," led by Rev. A. Myers.
4:30 p. m.—"The League and the Social Life of the Church," led by Rev. F. B. Luce.

Sunday School Convention, April 20th and 21st, 1900.

FRIDAY.

8:00 p. m.—Short Addresses on Sunday School Work: "The Model Teacher," Rev. E. A. Cooke. "The Ideal Superintendent," Rev. Geo. F. Swinnerton: "The Relation of Children to the Church," Rev. C. S. Kathan.

SATURDAY.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Services, led by Rev. B. E. Hoard.
10:00 a. m.—"The General Management of the Sunday School Session," Rev. H. Littlehales.
11:00 a. m.—"Sunday School Literature," by C. F. Slee.

Duluth District Conference, April 21st 1900.

2:00 p. m.—Business Session.

Leagues and Sunday Schools are requested to send delegates. Entertainment will be provided. Delegates who expect to be present will please notify Rev. W. E. Loomis, Warren, Minn.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Council Proceedings.

Adjourned meeting of the village council Monday March 12, 1900.

All members present except Sorsoleil.

Meeting called to order by President Holmes.

On motion the treasurer report was audited and accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Leonard Holmes treasurer salary	61 89
S Harris street work	1 50
J C Dahl 1 day on registration	2 00
" work as per bill	1 75
" ½ year as councilman	5 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co., lumber	55 00

On motion the recorder was instructed to write county auditor in regard to delinquent taxes on Village hall property.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— E. J. Holmes,
J. L. Johnson, President.
Recorder.

Physicians do not always know it all. A gentleman tells this experience: "Up to the age of 24 I never drank a cup of coffee. I had an attack of dyspepsia and consulted an eminent specialist. After examining me he said, 'Young man, coffee drinking has ruined your stomach; if you will give up coffee you will be well.' I paid him his fee of $25 and from that day began drinking coffee, and my dyspepsia passed off."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

It is perfectly fitting that Mr. McKinley should give the gold pen which Representative Overstreet bought for him to use in signing the gold standard bill to Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, who was the head of the bankers lobby which pushed the gold standard bill from start to finish.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has opened headquarters and started the work of the campaign. Secretary Kerr, who is in charge, says the prospect for electing a democratic House is becoming brighter every day and the same thing has been publicly said by prominent republicans.

Senator Turner, of Washington, made an able speech this week, bristling with legal argument showing that the Constitution necessarily followed the flag into all the possessions of the U. S. He challenged any Senator to produce a single decision of the Supreme Court holding it to be necessary that the Constitution should be extended by act of Congress over acquired territory.

The Administration continues to oppose the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefort treaty, and Secretary Hay has gone so far as to supply the British with a reason for rejecting it if adopted, by asserting officially that a similar provision in the Suez convention was omitted intentionally "because the conditions were different." When Lord Salisbury quotes his own language back to him, Mr. Hay will doubtless be at a loss to reply. The amendment, however, in the opinion of all Democratic Senators, is worse than useless, in that it does not give us the right to fortify. Without that right, we can only "defend" the canal by keeping a fleet of warships at each end of it and it is quite obvious that we are likely to have no warships to spare after defending our enormous coast line against any first class power. However, the Republicans have got to do something to hold up their end, and not confess defeat on every suggestion and policy that they make, and so it is probable that the treaty will be amended and passed.

The muddled condition of the Republican party in regard to Porto Rico should be highly encouraging to the Democrats, who, sticking fast to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, can afford to watch with complacency the struggles of their opponents to square their conscience with their dealing and with political expediency as well. With the House pulling one way, the Senate pulling the other and the President on the fence ready to flop, it is difficult to tell just how the matter will finally be adjusted. It now seems likely, however, that the $2,000,000 gift bill will be joined with the tariff bill so amended as to strike out duties on goods sent from the United States to Porto Rico. The provision for a delegate in Congress will also be stricken out, for what exact purpose no one seems to know unless it is to enforce the fact that the Porto Ricans are a "subject people." The combined bill as amended will supply the Porto Rican government with necessary money for temporary expenses, will put its markets at the mercy of American manufacturers and will still retain 15 per cent protection for the United States sugar and tobacco trusts. Thus everybody ought to be happy, except the Porto Rican people who will pay the duty and be taxed without representation. Such a little thing as this, however, should not trouble Americans whose ancestors went to war with the greatest empire in the world because of its attempt to enforce a similar state of affairs against them. How clearly all this is a matter of expediency is shown by the fact that the agreement was only obtained by the threat of Senator Foraker that if something of the kind was not decided on, he would introduce a bill giving full territorial rights to Porto Rico, and force it to passage by the assistance of the Democratic votes.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

Regulate Your Watch.

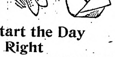
At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

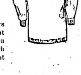
My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market. —Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by The Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.



Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER I.

A "Commencement."

It was commencement day at Madam Fleury's fashionable academy. Her spacious salon was filled with the elite of the city. Doting mammas were there, fluttering their matronly feathers with pride and pleasure; solid papas, whose beaming countenances were shadowed with no premonitory suggestions of the madam's semi-annual bills; sympathetic aunts, benevolent uncles and masculine cousins innumerable.

For the madam's establishment was patronized exclusively by the creme de la creme; the madam's young ladies were remarkable everywhere for their stylish manners and elegant deportment; the madam's diploma, embossed in satin and mounted on sandal-wood, was, as she proudly boasted, a passport to the best society everywhere.

There were fifty figures, faultlessly arrayed in imported "commencement" dresses, seated on the carpeted stage, that had been temporarily erected for the proper display of these human exotics.

With their elegant coiffures all in the same fashionable style, their elaborate dresses, cut in the same pattern, their elaborate music, elaborate essays and elaborate manners, the effect might have been satisfactory, but was slightly monotonous.

So, at least, thought Herbert Clive, as, ensconced in a remote corner of the room, he submitted, with polite resignation, to a three-hours' "classical entertainment."

"If they don't all look like the rows of paper dolls Fan used to cut when she was a little girl, there might be some fun in picking out the pretty ones; but—"

Mr. Clive's criticism was brought to an abrupt termination, for at that moment a young girl stepped out from the ranks which seemed a direct contradiction of his assertion.

Her simple white dress was devoid of all ornament; the hair, of a pale, golden hue, was neither puffed nor coiled, but rippled back from a low, broad brow, and fell in wavy clouds to her slender waist; her face, a pure Grecian contour, was of a transparent whiteness, that it seemed no pain, nor pride, nor pleasure could tinge, with life.

With careless but unconscious grace, she took her seat at the harp, that stood alone on a crimson dais, and at the first touch of her delicate hand upon the strings, every whisper in the room was hushed; all eyes were turned toward the fairy-like creature, who could sweep the golden chords into such magic harmony—who could wake the soul that sleeps within the poet's soul.

A wild, sweet prelude, very grateful to ears weary of crashing overtures and shrill choruses, floated through the room for a moment, and died into a low accompaniment, and then the musician's voice arose in a song whose weird melody haunted Herbert Clive until his dying day:

"I'll bind thee with a charm, my love,
I'll seal thee with a spell,
That thou shalt love me more than all—
Shalt love me more than well
For all my dower is magic power—
A power I dare not tell!"

The pathos of the last two lines seemed to Herbert Clive indescribable. They were like the moan of some being cursed with unearthly powers that separated it from human kind; they were at once a cry of triumph and a wail of despair—

"For all my dower is magic power—
A power I dare not tell!"

The song died into silence. A murmur of applause, admiration, and perchance of relief, ran through the audience; but the singer was not encored. The emotions excited by her song were not of the order agreeable to fashionable society. There was a heartbreak in the tones, of which society scarcely approved.

"Who is she?" puffed a stately dowager, near Herbert, as the young musician arose from the harp, and returned to her place among her companions.

"I don't know," was her friend's reply. "A pretty little creature, but without any style. Ah, let me see," and, with a second thought, the lady glanced at her perfumed programme. "'Ballad—original—by Miss Sybil Wraye.' That must be her name, then—Sybil Wraye."

"Sybil Wraye!" That name brought back some half-forgotton associations to Herbert Clive.

Fan had written something home about the girl. What was it? His sister's school-girl letters had in general very little interest for him. He had glanced over them carelessly, smiling, perhaps, at some outburst of girlish enthusiasm, and then (ungallant fellow) twisted them into lights for his cigars.

What was it Fan had written about this Sybil Wraye? It was a strange name, yet it seemed appropriate to her.

And all through the remaining exercises Herbert Clive's eyes were drawn, as if by fascination, to that alabaster profile, that, shaded by its veil of golden hair, seemed to stand forth like some exquisite carving from the groups of pretty, aristocratic but meaningless faces around it. Sybil Wraye, who was she?

She seemed to have neither, father, mother nor friend among this gay audience, when the graduates stood up to receive their diplomas. She alone was without a floral offering from loving hands. Happier girls smiled their thanks for costly baskets and rare bouquets.

Pale, and proud, and silent, she took the hard-earned tribute of her success with a quiet bow, and turned away without blossom or bud to sweeten this hour of girlish triumph with promises sweeter still.

Who was this Sybil Wraye? Herbert glanced at the bouquet he held in his hands. He had purchased it for his sister, but Fannie was laden down with flowers now.

So, without waiting for a sober second thought, the young man scribbled on a card the name that had so awakened his interest, and dispatched the bouquet, by a polite usher, to Miss Sybil Wraye.

He saw the swift look of surprise that passed over the girl's pale countenance as the flowers were handed to her; he noted the faint smile dawn upon her lips, and then change into a quiver of pain; he caught one glance at the wondrous gray eyes hidden beneath those silken lashes, and a strange, pitiful tenderness stole into his heart.

Poor child — friendless, sorrowful child! How young, how lovely, how lonely she was! What charm was it that seemed to set her apart from all the others? What fascination drew his gaze to her fair, delicate face?

He had seen thousands of women far more beautiful, thousands more attractive; yet this pale, slender girl had awakened emotions in his heart he had never felt before.

"Good gracious, brother!" and Fannie's merry voice aroused him from his dream, "are you napping in this dark corner? I have been looking everywhere for you. Do carry some of these flowers, and my fan, and my diploma. Oh, dear, dear! I am so excited and nervous, and delighted, that I scarcely know what I am about. To think that my stupid school days are over at last. There! good gracious, some horrid man has nearly torn my dress off. Bertie, did papa send me the bracelet he promised me, and do you think the dear old darling will give me a summer at the springs?"

"Take a long breath, Fan—do," laughed her brother. "I can't answer forty questions at a time. Why, ten minutes ago you were a very model of elegant composure. I was gazing at you in silent and wondering admiration.'

"Don't be aggravating, brother, please," pouted the pretty graduate. "You were not looking at me at all, or I need not have searched the room over half a dozen times to find you. There were plenty more gallant cavaliers ready to escort me, but I had an especial reason for finding you; and, dear me! that reminds me—where is she?" cried Fan, looking around her with sudden self-reproach. "I declare, I have been in such a flutter that I lost sight of the darling girl entirely. It's just like her to go off in some dark corner by herself; she is so sensitive. Take care of all these things, brother," and the heedless girl dropped books, diploma, fan and flowers in a careless heap at his side. "I must go find Sybil."

And, without waiting for another word, Fannie Clive, whose charming impulsiveness had been a very thorn in Madam Fleury's flesh, darted off through the gay crowd to search for her forgotten friend.

The audience was dispersing now, and so many admiring friends stopped the pretty graduate with compliments and congratulations that it was some time before she could follow the object of her search.

Sybil's harp was covered, and she was gone; the stage was vacant, and the busy groups, laughing and chatting in the spacious salon; there was no sign of the golden-haired songstress, whose bewitching melody had a few moments ago held the gay audience spell-bound.

A long, covered balcony led from the drawing room to a miniature conservatory; where the madam gave elegant lessons in botany, and here it was that Fannie at last found her friend.

She was standing beneath the shadow of some dark-leaved Egyptian plant (whose classification had defied all the researches of feminine science), and the fair, flower-like head was bent over a bouquet of snowy blossoms she held in her hand.

"Sybil—dear Sybil!" cried Fanny, springing forward to her side, "what are you doing here, you naughty girl, all alone? Why did you run away from me? Herbert is here, and—"

Something in the death-white face upturned to hers, made the impulsive girl pause a moment, and then ask, quickly: "Are you ill, darling? Are you suffering? What is the matter, Sybil?"

"Nothing," was the slow reply—"nothing, I am very well, Fannie. You should not have sought one like me, dear, in the hour of glad triumph. Yet it is like you—like you, and only you."

"It was like me to rush off in my headlong way and leave you to mope here by yourself!" said Fannie, remorsefully. "Come, darling; Herbert has the carriage waiting. I wrote them all that I was going to bring the sweetest, dearest girl in the world home with me. Let us go change our dresses, so that we can take the evening train, for I know that dear fellow is fuming himself into a fever at our delay, even now."

A quick change passed over Sybil's face—a spasm, whether of pain, terror or fear, it was impossible to tell.

"No, no! don't ask me, Fannie, my dearest, kindest old friend—don't take me with you to your home. It is better for you, for me, for us all, to part now—now. I cannot go with you. I—I must not!"

"Must not! Cannot!" echoed Fannie, in blank dismay. "After promising me for six months—after all my plans and projects are settled—after I had set my whole heart on this visit? Oh, Sybil, Sybil! I did not think you could treat me so unkindly—I did not think you could be so fickle, so false!"

The sudden blow was too much for warm-hearted Fan's already excited nerves, and she dropped on the bench behind her and gave way to a very tempest of childish tears.

"Don't dear—don't!" said a low, constrained voice in her ear, and Sybil's icy hand was laid upon her brow. "Don't cry this way, Fan, or—or you will make me yield, despite myself."

"I'll never forgive you Sybil Wraye!" sobbed the spoiled pet of fortune vehemently, "never, never, never! You promised me and you deceived me—you that I have loved better than any one in the world—you promised me and you deceived me!"

"No, no, no!" the answer came, as if wrung in desperation from the white lips; "you shall never say that of me, Fannie, you, who have been my only friend. I will keep my promise—I will go home with you; but, oh, Fannie, Fannie! it is not of my own free will. Remember that you forced me, by tears and reproaches that I could not withstand."

"I knew you would, you delightful girl!" exclaimed Fannie, kissing her in a rapture of delight. "There is Herbert now, looking for us. Brother," and twining her arm about her friend's waist, Fan smiled at the tall gentleman whom Madam Fleury had just led to the conservatory door, "this is the dearest and best of friends, who is coming to spend the summer with us. Mr. Clive—Miss Sybil Wraye."

CHAPTER II.

A Double Warning.

Madame Fleury had evidently something upon her mind, disturbing its usual elegant composure.

Her bright black eyes followed the two young girls as they left the room to make the necessary changes in their toilet, and then, with a little preparatory cough, she motioned Mr. Clive to one of the seats under the orange trees.

"There is something I intended to mention to your father, Mr. Clive, if he had honored us with his presence to-day. But—ahem!—that being impossible, I feel that I owe it to myself, and—ahem!—the reputation my academy has always held in the highest and most select circles of society to mention to you, as your father's fitting representative."

Herbert bowed. The madam's preface was somewhat appalling. Had Fan been found guilty in problems of propriety? Had she lost her heart or her diamonds? or run up too large a bill in ribbons and sugar-plums? The young man's ideas of feminine difficulties were rather vague.

"Your sister," continued the madam, gradually recovering her usual suavity of manner, "is, as I need not inform you, Mr. Clive, one of the loveliest, frankest and most impulsive of girls. Buth the very candor and simplicity which we all find so bewitching in the young, makes it incumbent upon friends and guardians, whose judgment has been ripened by knowledge of the world—renders it incumbent on them, I repeat, to be doubly vigilant and prudent in all that concerns—ahem!—the welfare of those committed to our charge. Do you follow me?"

Herbert, with rather a perplexed expression of countenance, implied that he did.

"This being the case," continued the preceptress, with a gracious smile, "and knowing, well, as I do, the high position which your sister will rightfully assume in society, I have observed with no little anxiety the choice she has made of friends; and I assure you, Mr. Clive, that the intimacy she has formed with Miss Wraye has been entirely without my approbation. I have remonstrated with Miss Clive more than once. I have pointed out to her young ladies of her own standing in society, with whom she could properly and naturally form ties of friendship; I seriously objected to this visit to your home; but your sister has been deaf alike to my advice and remonstrances. I found that I was entirely powerless to control the singular infatuation for this chosen friend."

Herbert's brow had darkened strangely during this lengthy address.

"May I ask," he inquired, briefly, "on what you ground your objections to this young lady's intimacy with my sister? Do you know of anything prejudicial to her as a companion to those of her own sex and age?"

"She would not be among my pupils, sir, if I did," was the lofty reply. "No; my objections are grounded on my knowledge of society, and what it demands. Miss Wraye has no position, no friends, no influence to elevate her to an equality with your sister. She was placed here by a lawyer, who acts as her guardian, pays her bills promptly, and denies her nothing that a young lady in good society requires; but beyond this I know nothing of her. She has been here now for more than a year, during which time she has received no letters, seen no friends, and maintained the singular, ungirlish reserve of manner, which I consider both unnatural and ungracious in one so young, though, in justice to her, I must add that her remarkable talents and ladylike deportment have been beyond question of criticism.'

Mr. Clive's brow brightened, and he drew a breath of relief. It would have been rather hard for him to have heard anything against Fan's cherished friend. That cameo-like countenance was surely above all shadow of reproach.

"I understand the responsibility of your position, madam," he answered, politely; "but I am too much of a democrat to give your objections the weight they may, perhaps, deserve. Miss Wraye seems to be a very charming young lady, and Fannie is undoubtedly attached to her. It would be a pity, I think, to let a cold, worldly wisdom sever a tie that seems to me the natural and spontaneous outspringing of heart to heart. There is something so very charming in a first friendship—it has all the freshness and fragrance of spring."

Herbert would have launched into the metaphorical, had not the cold, irresponsive light of the madam's black eyes suddenly brought him back to a matter of fact.

"As you please, Mr. Clive," she answered, with her set, society smile. "I have only done my duty in explaining to you the position the young lady holds in my academy; and, having done so, I shall consider myself relieved of all further responsibility.'

"What an old grimalkin she is!" was Herbert's mental comment, as the two young girls entered the room.

And Sybil, in her dainty brown traveling dress, with her pale-golden hair caught up in a Grecian knot under a graceful straw hat, seemed lovely and ladylike enough to have stepped from a throne.

His generous heart swelled indignantly as he noticed the contrast in the madam's farewells—how gushingly-gracious was her embrace of dear Fannie, how cold and constrained her good-bye to Miss Wraye; and he vowed inwardly that all he could do should be done to make this beautiful girl, for awhile, at least, forget the shadow that seemed to rest so unnaturally on her opening life.

He would brighten her path with sunshine, though it only gleamed a day.

It was not a very difficult task for Herbert Clive to be agreeable. Gifted with a natural charm of manner and graceful address, a warm heart and a lively fancy, he could not fail to please, even without making any particular exertion to do so.

But the madam's cold, and, it seemed to him, cruel, warning, had served as a spur to his ardent, generous nature. He felt as if he could not do enough to show this friendless, lonely girl she was a welcome and honored visitor to his home.

It was a twelve-hours' journey to Clive Towers, and as the sun set in purple glory behind the western hills, the travelers began the pleasantest portion of their trip—their sail up the broad river, on whose sloping banks was situated Herbert's princely home.

Fannie had scarcely set foot on the steamer ere she was met by a party of merry young friends; and after the first introductions and supper were over, a moonlight dance was improvised on the spacious decks, and the sounds of gay music and happy laughter woke the echoes of the solemn hills beneath whose shadows the noble vessel passed.

Herbert did his devoir manfully, though somewhat wearily, to several blooming partners, ere he contrived to slip away from the mirthful scene.

He missed one fairy-like form from the light-hearted group—one sweet, low voice from the silvery chorus—and already he felt a void and silence because Sybil was not there.

He found her all alone, standing at the stern of the steamer, looking into the waters that were here tossed into turbulent waves and showers of pearly spray by the mighty wheels.

As he reached her side, Herbert noticed her start nervously and throw something which she held in her hand into the seething waters; and, with a feeling akin to pain, he recognized the flowers he had given her that evening floating for a moment, worthless waifs, upon the moonlit waves.

He had fancied she valued them a little—a very little. She had held them in her hand all the evening, had touched them tenderly, and once or twice inhaled their perfume, as though it brought some sweet, sad memory. And now she had flung them away like withered weeds.

"Why have you stolen off from us all, Miss Sybil?" he asked, with assumed lightness. "I did not know young ladies were so fond of indulging in maiden meditation fancy free."

"I am used to being alone," she answered, simply, "and these tossing waters have a charm for me. I like to hear their passionate murmur as the steamer passes through their heart. By-and-by they will be all still again—all still. We can only see the life and the spirit here."

"You would like the ocean better," he answered. "There you see, you feel, the life everywhere. There the swelling, seething, restless waves are never still, and the proudest vessels are their sports and playthings, just as our frail human skiffs are tossed about on the sea of life."

"Is there not always a Fate at the helm?" she asked, dreamily—"a stern, impassive Fate, that steers our little barques where and when she will? I have found it so already."

"I prefer to think I hold my own helm," answered Herbert, cheerfully, "and, so far, have found it very fair sailing. And the Fate to whom I resign my post must come in a very charming guise, Miss Sybil, I have never seen her except in dreams until"—he paused, and then added, recklessly, "until to-day. Why did you throw away my flowers?" he continued, eagerly. "Did you not know I breathed a spell upon them?"

"I have no right to accept gifts from you," she answered, coldly. "We are strangers, Mr. Clive."

"Not so," he answered. "Fannie's friendship is a link between us. You must call Fannie's brother friend, Miss Sybil."

"I have no friends," she answered, with a stifled sigh. "I can make none. Forgive me, Mr. Clive, if—if I seem cold and ungracious; but if I am here as your sister's guest, it is against my own will, against my own judgment, against my own sense of justice and right. I am here in a false position that I scorn to hold under a false—"

She paused suddenly, as if some passionate impulse had made her say too much.

But, with Madam Fleury's cold, worldly warning still echoing in his ears, Herbert thought he understood the girl's proud, indignant protest.

She would not be patronized, pitied, protected, even as his sister's guest. She would hold herself aloof from his world and from him. It would need sunshine, indeed to thaw this icy wall of maidenly reserve; and, with a man's pertinacity, Herbert vowed he would do it.

"You have thrown away my flowers and cast aside my friendship," he said, in a tone of half-playful reproach; "and yet I don't despair, Miss Sybil. Some intuition tells me we will be warm friends yet. I feel already the magic power of which you sung this evening drawing me to your side."

She lifted her face to his for one instant, and he was startled at its look of white dismay. There was no girlish affection in her strange answer:

"Heaven forbid! If I believed that any dark Fate was drawing our paths together, I would cast myself this moment into the waters swelling beneath our feet, and end all!"

(To be Continued.)

KEPT HER RELATIVES ANXIOUS.

New Orleans Woman Who Gained Favor by Making Many Wills of Big Figures.

"Several years ago," said a New Orleans lawyer, chatting about queer experiences in his profession, "a woman died in this city who, to my certain knowledge, had made at least twenty-five different wills. Of course there are people in the world who have a mania for will-making, just as there are maniacs in other directions, but there was a distinct method in this woman's madness. She made her numerous wills for the deliberate purpose of exciting cupidity, and then profiting by it, and if the true story of the curious complications growing out of that policy could be written it would form an astonishing chronicle of greed and duplicity.

"To begin with, she had a couple of pieces of improved property, worth perhaps $6,000, and a lot of personal belongings which were mere junk and rubbish, but which she valued at a fabulous figure. Between the two she was reputed to be worth from $50,000 to $60,000, and there was much jealousy as to the prospective succession among a lot of distant relatives. The old woman's plan was to take up her quarters with some particular set of her kin and make a will in their favor. Needless to say, she would be treated with every consideration, but she was irascible, and invariably got into a quarrel in the course of a few months, and moved somewhere else, where the same programme was repeated. She spent years in migrations of that sort, going the rounds of her relatives several times and camping temporarily with numerous personal friends.

"When she finally died it was found that her last authentic will left the coveted property to a niece who had shown her scarcely any attention at all, and the cry of rage and disappointment that arose was something simply terrific. I dare say she engendered more family bitterness when she was alive, precipitated more rows, and was instrumental in causing a greater number of people to stop speaking when they passed by than any one person in the parish. This was an extreme case, but it was by no means unique. Almost every lawyer in town who has a large general practice could cite instances where judicious will-making has kept old age surrounded by affectionate solicitude."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Savage Bachelor.

"Funny a young woman can't drive a nail," said the youngest boarder. "Wonder what is the reason?"

"Woman's proficiency with the hammer," said the Savage Bachelor, "obtains with only the allegorical article, it were."—Indianapolis Press.

Save the pennies. Doesn't the perfume maker prove that "every scent counts?"

WATERING THE LAND

HOW IRRIGATION IS PROGRESSING IN IDAHO.

Heretofore Arid Regions Being Rapidly Transformed Into Gardens—Farmers' Societies in Many Instances Own the Irrigating Works.

(Boise, Idaho, Letter.)

Most of the people who farm in the rainfall regions suppose that the irrigation of land is a complicated process and that the art of doing it can only be acquired after years of experience, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is about the easiest and most simple work the western farmer has to do. In most cases the children attend to it under the direction of their parents, and any boy of 10 or 12 can do a man's work when it comes to irrigation.

The western farmer is wholly indifferent as to rainfall. He doesn't depend upon it in the least. The water that interests him is that which flows down into the valley from the melting snows in the mountain ranges. These waters he diverts into great canals which run along the rim of the valley about the irrigable lands and are tapped at stated intervals by what are called "laterals" or sub-ditches which flow from farm to farm and out of which the farmer takes the water for his fields. In some cases the waters of these mountain streams are acquired by the community of farmers along their course, each one holding as many shares of stock in the co-operative canal scheme as he owns acres of land, and being entitled to so many inches of water for every acre of his ownership. This is the usual plan. But when the construction of the main canal, owing to engineering difficulties, is too expensive a piece of business for the farmer to afford, irrigation companies undertake the work and build the canal into portions of the country where large areas of land are to be reclaimed. These irrigation companions are "common carriers" of water and furnish it for a nominal price per acre per annum to the farmer. Sometimes these irrigation companies own large tracts under their ditch which they sell in small farms with the water right, to settlers at a nominal prices per acre. In other instances they do not own land at all, leaving that to be acquired by the settler under the various acts of congress.

Perhaps no portion of the Union is now making such active progress in irrigation development, or is receiving so large a quota of immigrants as southern Idaho. There are millions of unoccupied acres in that state which only await settlement to become as productive as the lands upon the Nile. Efforts are being put forth by the state authorities to bring the advantages of these lands to the notice of the eastern farmer, and the several railroads of the state are engaged in the work.

Perhaps the easiest and the best way to acquire information is from the General Passenger Agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, from whence conservatively prepared pamphlets descriptive of irrigation methods and containing reliable information about the various localities now open for settlement, are being mailed free.

The time is certainly not far distant when the unoccupied public domain of Idaho will be entirely taken up, a condition which will be most unfortunate to those who delay taking advantage of the rare opportunities now offered.

Saw a Frozen River Explode.

A farmer living near Banker, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river, had a remarkably narrow escape from instant death as the result of an explosion—not of dynamite or nitroglycerine, but of ice in the Missouri river. Banker was driving across the river on an ice bridge. When about the center of the main channel he suddenly heard an ominous rumbling underneath the ice, and was not long in deciding that something unusual was about to happen. Lashing his horses into a wild run, he headed for the shore, which he had just reached in safety, when the explosion or "blow-up" occurred. It is said by those who witnessed the incident that large bodies of heavy ice in an area of about a square mile were thrown fully forty or fifty feet into the air by the force of the upheaval. The phenomenon is said to have been caused by the sudden and extreme change in the weather to colder, the ice forming so quickly and so solidly that no air-holes were left, the pressure of the imprisoned air finally becoming so great as to force its escape in the manner stated, by tossing hundreds of tons of ice into the air as though it were feathers.—Minneapolis Times.

No Name for His Colonel's Home.

The colonel of a well known Highland regiment, on retiring from the army, built for himself a snug villa which he named "The Retreat." His gardener, who was an old soldier from the same regiment, on being shown over the place for the first time by the colonel, was asked by the latter what he thought of the house.

"Fine! But I dinna like that," said the old soldier, pointing to the name painted on the entrance gate.

"Why, what's the matter with it?"

"Weel, sir," replied the veteran, drawing himself up, "ye ken ye never heard that played on oor bugles."—Answers.

Not Worth His Salt.

The above is an expression we often hear, but few people realize its antiquity or its original meaning. It is handed down to us from ancent Roman days, when the soldiers received a portion of salt as part of their pay. "Sal" is the Latin for salt, and when in the course of time the salt was commuted for money the amount was called "salarium," or salt money. Hence our word salary, and also the phrase, "not worth his salt."—Golden Penny.

Strong.

The butter lobby were more numerous and influential than the oleomargarine lobby, and the pure food legislation prevailed.

Soon after this, Butter and Oleomargarine chanced to meet, in allegory.

"How's the battle?" asked Butter, not, perhaps in the very best of taste.

"The battle," replied Oleomargarine, with terrible sarcasm, "is to the strong!"

Seemingly, there was no reconciling these two discordant factors of our civilization.—Detroit Journal.

PECULIARTIES OF GENIUS.

Stories of Mme. Sembrich, Sig. Tamagno and Sig. Foli.

One prima donna at least has been known to take her own cook to prepare dinner for her when she was invited out to dine. Mme. Sembrich is not so exacting in her requirements. In one respect she is unyielding—everything she drinks must be warm, even champagne. The other night at a large dinner party she surprised her hostess by asking for a pitcher of hot water. When it was brought to her she proceeded to dilute the champagne in her glass, "to keep," as she expressed it, "from taking cold." Her husband, possibly fearing that with such a sensitive organization Mme. Sembrich might take cold if he failed to pour hot water in his champagne, followed the same hygienic course. But Tamagno was the trying one, when it came to dinner parties. Upon one occasion, the last, indeed, of the kind, he was invited to dine in the sacred and innermost circles. Some of his fellow singers, including the De Reszkes and Mme. Melba, were also invited. The first thing he did was to open his opera hat and put it on the floor beside his chair. The soup, fish and the earlier courses passed without surprise. But after awhile hothouse grapes, bonbons and other edibles found their way into his hat. With each relay he would say briefly, "For my daughter." Finally, when the company arose from the table, his colleagues completely overcome with chagrin, he took the bouquet of the lady who sat next to him, calmly saying, "For my daughter," and placed that on top of the collection, put his hat under his arm and marched out. Signor Foli some years since took part in a concert at St. Helen's, where he sung "The Raft." He had just finished his first verse when an infant in arms made the hall resound with its cries. Foli commenced the second verse, the first line of which runs "Hark What is that which greets the mother's ear?" He could get no farther than the end of the line by reason of a fit of uncontrollable laughter. He left the stage, but soon returned, smiling, and sung in his inimitable style, "Out on the Deep."—Denver Times.

REBUKE TO A BRIDE

During the Honeymoon That Lasted Through Her Life.

"Never shall I forget," said a bride, "the first word of criticism I received from my husband. Everything was moving along beautifully. There hadn't been a single cloud over our honeymoon. Then one morning I found Hal standing before my dressing table looking down disgustedly at the comb lying there. 'What was the matter?' Here two cheeks blushed like scarlet geraniums. Well, I had it full of combings, a habit, I frankly admit, I had always been guilty of. This time it got me into a pickle. Hal held that comb out at arm's length, the untidy mat of hair clinging to it, and I will say he tried to make his voice nice and lamb-like, but I saw by the line of his lips and the flash of his eye that he was thoroughly put out. 'Elizabeth,' he said, 'is this your comb?' just as if he don't know it was the very comb he had given my last birthday. I meekly answered 'yes.' 'Then,' he said, 'I would try to keep it like a lady's comb.' With that he turned on his heel and stalked out of the room, leaving me sniffly and terribly abused. But it was a wholesome lesson. I never forgot it, and my comb rested in spick and span cleanliness on my dresser ever afterwards. Not that comb. I packed it out of sight, handsome as it was, that very morning, and couldn't bear to use it again. But I've never been caught napping with its substitute. Not a single hair is allowed to remain in it over time." This bride's husband had the courage to correct her for her fault. How many men, though, naturally neat themselves, have to endure the petty trials of a wife who is careless in just such toilet trifles?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Scientific Bequest.

An important bequest has been made to the University of France by M. Raphael Bischoffsheim, the banker of Dutch origin who became a naturalized Frenchman nineteen years ago and now sits in parliament for a division of the Alpes Maritimes. He has made over the freehold of the Nice observatory, founded by himself, with its branches, instruments, library and lands, to the university, together with a sum of £100,000, to be devoted to the maintenance of the establishment on Mont Gros, so well known to English visitors who patronize Nice or its neighbors in winter. The total value of the Bischoffsheim bequest is estimated at 5,000,000 francs, or £200,000. The Nice observatory has done good work and scientific men are glad to see that its future is assured through the liberality of its founder.—London Telegraph.

The Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine Empire was the Roman Empire of the east. The name was derived from Byzantium, the ancient name of Constantinople, the capital of the empire. As a separate power it began its existence in 395 A. D., when Theodosius the Great died, bequeathing the Empire of Rome to his two sons, who divided it—Arcadius taking the eastern half, with his capital at Constantinople. It was a rich and powerful sovereignty, and continued to exist for over ten centuries. During the last few centuries it was gradually but surely declining before the Turks and Saracens, and ended with the Mohammendan conquest of Constantinople in 1543. It was also called the Greek Empire, and was the home and head of the Greek church.

Spread of the English Language.

Writing on the decline of the French language, M. Jean Finot points out that at the end of the last century French was the language spoken by the greatest number of civilized people, whereas now it stands fourth. English is spoken by 116,000,000, Russian by 85,000,000, German by 80,000,000, and French by 58,000,000.

A Queen's Collection of Dolls.

Queen Wilhelmina has preserved her dolls and adds constantly to her collection.

In an Apartment House.

Visitor—What's that racket?

Inmate—That's some fellow getting a tooth out down stairs in the dentist's office.

Visitor—Sounds more as if it came from above.

Inmate—So it does. I guess it is Youngpop's new baby getting a tooth in.—Philadelphia Press.

Our Nation's Wealth.

The material wealth and strength of our nation is in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Marital Economy.

"The fact was finally borne in on Brabson that stalls for two, with supper afterward, was not the way to save money."

"And so he married?"

"Exactly. He didn't see the fun of paying for two when they could be made one."—Judge.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact, Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TODAY. All druggists. Price $1.

How to Catch Cold.

The various ways in which a cold may be brought on are thus described by Dr. J. H. Kellogg: "A little knife-blade of air blowing in through a crack in a window upon some part of the body will chill that part and the blood vessels of that region will become contracted, affecting, somewhere in the interior of the body, an area in reflex relation with this portion of the surface of the body. For instance, the blood vessels of the skin of the top of the shoulders and the chest are associated with the blood vessels of the lungs, so that whatever happens to the blood vessels of the skin of the shoulders and chest happens also to the blood vessels of the lungs. If there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the back of the neck there will be a contraction of the blood vessels of the nose and throat, and if there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the top of the shoulders and the shoulder blades there will also be a contraction of the blood vessels of the lungs. When the influence of the cold is continued this contraction is followed by congestion.—Good Health.

6,434 Letters a Day.

The John A. Salzer Seed Company, LaCrosse, Wis., received 6,434 orders last Monday, which is a monster day, but they expect to double this number by the middle of March. The firm is having a great trade in its specialties—potatoes, speltz, Bromus Inermis, rape, Big Four oats, Three-Eared corn and earliest vegetables. There is a wonderful demand for onions, cabbage, peas and bean seed this year. Early Bird radish and Lightning cabbage, the earliest of this kind in the wide, wide world, are having a tremendous sale.

Literary Men in Paris.

Oliver Goldsmith is great in the hands of Stuart Robson and his excellent company. James Young does very well with Lord Byron. And all this is suggestive. Who knows but that after awhile our leading American authors will be staged in this same fashion? A hundred years hence we may—at least our literary executors may—see such announcements as "The distinguished tragedian, Mr. Blank Blank, in the celebrated romantic drama of 'Edwin Markham, or The Man With the Hoe,' to be followed by the delightful humorous skit, entitled 'Charles Dudley Warner.' Also next Wednesday the thrilling tragedy of 'Mark Twain, with 'James Whitcomb Riley' at the matinee."—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Proud of Her Name.

It was at the First Presbyterian church Sunday school, and the teacher was endeavoring to impress her class with the idea of the Lord's omniscience.

"Why, just think," she said, "He knows the name of every one of you."

Little Hazel Kirschenschlager leaned forward in her chair, with an expression of incredulity on her face.

"Well," she said, after a moment, "perhaps He does know my name, but I'll bet He doesn't know how to spell it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

John Lives in a Flat.

Josiah—John must be a-goin' clean crazy.

Marthy—What's the matter?

Josiah—Why, in this here letter he writ he said when we come up there to the city to visit him, we'd better fetch along a spyglass, so's we could find his rooms.—Indianapolis Sun.

My Hair Was Turning Gray

"I wish to testify to the merits of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling of the hair and restored it to its natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N.Y., April 21, 1899.

You Look Old

It's impossible for you not to, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair. And perhaps not!

Dark hair for youth and vigor: gray hair for old age and decline.

If you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor, in less than a month there won't be a gray hair in your head.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, stops falling of the hair, and makes it grow thick and long. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

A Social Bar.

"Really, my dear, we must not give social recognition to the Vonderbilkinses."

"Why not?"

"They cannot be in our set. Why, did you not catch the scent of the stable while they were here?"

"Well, I did smell gasoline."

"Of course you did. It's a sure sign that they take care of their own automobile."—Omaha World-Herald.

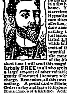
The best play is not above the head of the gallery gods.

Each one sees what he carries in his heart.—Goethe.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

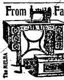
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Hypnotism



Reader, why not be able to use the most mysterious and powerful force of nature? By my method you can learn to Hypnotize in a few hours time, without leaving your home. You can perform all of the many marvelous feats that are possible to the Hypnotist. Through Hypnotism you can cure disease, conquer pain, win reluctant affection, gratify your ambitions, and produce amusement by the hour. It costs you nothing to find out all about it. I have just issued in book form a mammoth illustrated LESSON or Key to Hypnotism, which fully explains the mysteries and secrets of the Art. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and is the most elaborate and expensive thing of the kind ever published. For a short time I will send this magnificent work Absolutely FREE to all who apply. I will also include a large amount of other valuable, interesting and elegantly illustrated literature without charge. Remember, all this costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. Order to-day and learn to Hypnotize. It is a chance of a lifetime. Address, PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Station 213, Jackson, Mich.

From Factory to USER.



ONE Profit. Our HIGH ARM MELBA Sewing Machine has all the Up-to-Date Improvements, necessary Attachments and Accessories, with choice of oak or walnut cabinet. Is furnished with the latest improved AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. By one movement the shuttle is threaded ready for service. The MELBA has the patent TAKE-UP, Automatic BOBBIN WINDER, and a COMPLETE set of best steel attachments, carefully packed in a handsome VELVET lined case. Weight of the machine, weather wrapped and crated, is about 110 lbs. It is shipped at first-class rate. The freight will average about $1.00 within 800 miles of Chicago. The cabinet work is ornamental, the seven drawers and cover being HAND CARVED and highly finished, having the heavy NICKEL-PLATED Ring Drawer Pulls, etc. Each machine is carefully tested before leaving our factory. A MELBA sale to us means a new friend and customer for our general line of EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE; therefore we can afford to sell it on a close margin and fully GUARANTEE it for TWENTY YEARS. We will ship this machine C. O. D., with examination privilege, to any point in the U. S. on receipt of $2.00 with order. Price of 7-drawer machine, all complete, is $14.25.
OUR SPRING CATALOGUE of 1,000 illustrated pages will be sent prepaid on receipt of 15 cents, which pays part of express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.
Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH CO., 150-166 W. Madison St.,
Order by this No. A 11 CHICAGO, ILL.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for catalog. and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. CLOVER
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS

Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

N. W. N. U. —No. 11— 1900.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Forcing Fruit Bearing.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Wisconsin Horticultural Convention.)

A. L. Hatch spoke on what can be done to make plant live, grow and bear fruit. He said in part: A tree or any plant should have a balanced ration. The soil must be suited to the plant to be grown, and must contain the proper foods. Thus, you can't grow apple trees successfully on muck soils. Cultivation should begin early in the season, for it is early in the season that the tree makes most of its growth. Every fruit tree and plant should make a good growth every season. We should mulch and cultivate our trees every year. I have found that spring pruning gives better fruitage than at any other season of the year. Later pruning removes foliage that contains growth matter.

Water sprouts and those not coming out where wanted should be rubbed off in the spring, while yet in the bud stage. The real winter protection is in so growing the tree that the wood is well ripened and hardened up to stand the winter. The man that permits the foliage of his trees to be damaged by insects or diseases will have trees with wood only partly ripened, and such will have less power to stand hard winter conditions than will the trees that have had good foliage to ripen up their wood.

Q. Do you recommend puddling the roots of all trees before setting?

A.—Yes, sir. But perhaps I should not say all trees. However, I do not know any other way of getting good capillarity, that is, getting the roots so intimately connected with the dirt that capillary attraction can operate between them. This does not mean that we should make a thick, heavy mud to hold the roots. Would not you, Mr. Kellogg, puddle your trees before setting?

M. S. Kellogg—Yes.

Q.—How deep is it advisable to cultivate the orchard?

Mr. Hatch—That depends on how much cultivation the orchard has previously received. If it has been always in grass, the roots will be found so near the surface that only very superficial cultivation can be given; but if the orchard has been cultivated from the first, the roots will be deeper. If I had trees that had been planted for ten years, and never cultivated, I would not cultivate more than four inches deep. Grass sod in the orchard is very injurious to the trees, especially at times of the year when soil water is deficient and trees have to depend to some extent on the occasional showers. In that case the roots of the grass drink up about all of the moisture before it gets down to the roots. I have dug up sod in the orchard hours after a good shower and found that not one drop had got within reach of the roots of the trees; every blade of grass was acting as a pump, pumping the moisture back into the atmosphere. There are multitudes of trees that by reason of the sod beneath them are thirsty most of the time during the growing season. You must remember that not a particle of food can enter the tree except by being carried in water; therefore you can starve a tree to death by depriving it of water. The reason that so many orchards in grass are moderately successful is because they get in the springtime the water from melting snow and from spring rains, and for a part of the growing season have all the water they can use. But they remain thirsty for a large part of the season.

Q.—Can't you extend the season of cultivation if the cultivation is light?

Mr. Hatch—Professor Bailey says that the orchard should not be cultivated after midsummer.

Q.—Can we make trees bear alternate years?

Mr. Hatch—Yes. If the trees are going to bear this year we can prune a part of them and prevent them from bearing a crop this year; they will then probably bear next year.

Superficial Farming.

There is a time in the history of every country when superficial farming pays better than any other kind of farming, or at least that is the opinion we hold without giving the assertion a systematic investigation. That time is when inhabitants are few and the rich lands free and abundant. The land is pastured over superficially, plowed superficially and cropped over superficially. The results are satisfactory. The new settlers, living in log cabins that cost nothing but labor, pay no taxes to speak of, and find it possible to get all the clothing and other necessities from the products of their own lands or flocks or herds. With all wants abundantly supplied there is no inducement to do anything but superficial farming. The fathers transmit their methods to their sons, and they to succeeding generations, and that mode of farming becomes fixed. In time the methods come to be regarded as "orthodox" for all conditions.

Meantime people become more numerous and land scarce. Populations crowd each other and the value of land rises. Taxes multiply, and the farm expenses become items of the first consideration. It is evident that new problems have arisen that the old-style farmers cannot solve. The customs of generations, however, prove strong, and the multitude of farm owners will hang to them, even to the point of seeing their farms slip away into the hands of the mortgagors.

Superficial farming must be discarded. It is not in accordance with the changed people and times. It cannot give revenue enough to meet the obligations that the new conditions impose. Superficial tillage must give way to intensive tillage. Superficial pasturage must give way to a system of pasturage that utilizes the soil to a foot in depth instead of to a depth of two or three inches. Superficial operations of all kinds must be abandoned except in the far West, where lands are still cheap and conditions of life are primitive. The wise farmer will be willing to sell a part of his immense farm and use the capital thus obtained to operate in a more intensive manner the smaller area of land remaining.

Feeding Fat into Milk.

The New Zealand Dairyman, commenting on the attempts to feed fat into milk, says:

In 1874-77 the great German investigator Keuhu, feeding cows on palm nut meal in particular, and also malt sprouts, peanut meal and cottonseed meal, concluded that these feeds increased directly the amount of fat in the milk, and for a time these statements were hardly disputed. In 1879 the same learned investigator, after further experimenting, changed his views and wrote: "The system of feeding is only of secondary importance for milk production; the yield of milk is primarily dependent on the development or productive capacity of the milk glands of each cow, and even with changes from light to heavy feed the supply does not increase in proportion to the nutriment supplied. The same holds true where the farmer aims to increase any single component of milk—as fat—since it is not possible to obtain a one-sided increase of this or any other component in the milk by changes in the system of feeding. No such changes can, at any rate, be reached as of practical importance." But this plain statement from one of the most careful investigators the world has produced was not accepted as final, and scientists have worked over the question again and again in a multitude of ways.

Perhaps the best illustrations of how they have started and how they came out of the investigations in many cases was by Patrick at the Iowa station. This investigator fed one lot of his cows heavily with sugar meal, a by-product of the glucose factory, giving to another lot a lighter feed of mixed grain; then the conditions were reversed. Analysis showed apparently in some cases that the cows had increased as much as .5 of one per cent butter-fat, and the conclusion of the investigator was that sugar meal was one of the feeds which would surely increase the fat percentage of milk. But all the cows on the trial did not increase the fat in their milk, and to pile up more data another experiment was undertaken with sugar meal as one of the feeds. This time there was no increase in fat, and the investigator ceased his contentions that sugar meal fed to cows would put fat into their milk.

Apple Maggot.

One of the worst pests that the apple grower has to fight is the railroad worm, called also the pulp worm, and the apple maggot, says a communication from the Vermont Experiment Station. The fruit growers of Vermont are unanimous in giving this insect the first rank among their insect enemies. It is worse than the tent caterpillar. That can be entirely overcome by spraying, whereas spraying has no effect on the railroad worm. The railroad worm, or apple maggot, is the cause of the pulpy, punky condition of the apples as we find them now in the stored fruit and in that offered for sale. The eggs are laid just under the skin of the apple by a small fly. This fly begins her work in June and keeps it up pretty much all summer, so that there may be worms of all ages in the apples. She has a strong preference for sweet apples, and has practically ruined the crop of Talmans last year. Still she works in all varieties, sour as well as sweet, and causes hundreds of dollars' loss to the fruit grower. The authorities at the Vermont Experiment Station frankly admit that no satisfactory way of dealing with it has been discovered. They say that considerable good can be accomplished by keeping hogs or sheep in the orchard to pick up the windfalls. These windfalls are usually full of apple maggots, and the hogs digest them out of existence. Experiments are being made at various places in the United States, and we hope eventually to know some more effective way of dealing with this pest. But for the present we must rely on the practice of destroying the windfalls.

Sorghum Hay.

One must sow at least a bushel of seed to the acre. In real rich soil I would sow a little more, writes a contributor to Nebraska Farmer. For hay sorghum should not be cut until the seed is thoroughly ripened, as it will cure quicker, and the stalks are sweeter, and the seed is of value. I cut a part of my acre for green feed for horse and cow. Where cut when shoulder high, but quite green, it makes a second crop fully as high and thick as the first crop. This second crop ripened. If the second crop doesn't ripen, let it stand until the frost hits it pretty hard. When well cured, sorghum hay will stand for more wet weather than hay. A neighbor has some in the field yet, and I hauled in part of mine only last week. We regard sorghum forage as one of the most valuable of Nebraska crops for stock.

Quality of Seed Corn.—The yield of corn is dependent in no small degree on the quality of the seed, which should be selected before the corn is cut, having regard to the size and character of the stalk as well as to the ripeness and type of the ear. When the season is especially favorable for thoroughly maturing the ears, enough seed to last at least two years should be gathered, completely dried out before frost, and stored in a warm, dry place. A difference of 2 per cent in the yield of dry matter on two adjacent acres was noted in favor of the crop grown from well-ripened seed over the yield from seed grown in a wet, cold season.—Clinton D. Smith.

Mixed Grasses for Pasture.—In selecting grasses for the pasture those that mature at different periods should be chosen, so that a good supply of feed may be coming on at all times of year. The stock do not do their harvesting all at one time and so do not require that the grasses ripen simultaneously. The larger the number of grasses the better.

Wheat is grown in practically all countries of the world, but comes to greatest perfection in cool climates.

Molasses for Stock.

In a number of European experiments reported molasses feeds were tested with dairy cows. No deleterious results were noticed, even when 4 to 5 pounds of molasses was fed daily. An extended study of the value of molasses as part of a ration for pigs, steers, sheep, milch cows, and horses was recently reported in a French agricultural journal. The principal conclusions from the investigation were as follows: When molasses formed part of the ration of sheep, pigs, and steers, the gains in live weight were rapid. When molasses was fed to milch cows the total milk yield and the amount of fat and milk sugar in the milk was increased. The increase is not regarded as sufficient to warrant the conclusion that molasses is a suitable food for milch cows. Molasses is regarded as an excellent food for horses. It was readily eaten, and vigor and weight were maintained when it was added to the ration. Molasses may be advantageously employed for rendering inferior hay or fodder more palatable.

The report of the Canadian Experimental Farms already referred to notes briefly the successful use of molasses in fattening steers. Three to 5 pounds was fed per day, diluted somewhat, and poured over the cut coarse fodder. It is said the steers developed a great liking for it, and to all appearances it gave good results. The test was summed up as follows:

The most important points in favor of this new feeding stuff may be stated as follows: (1) It contains a large percentage of sugar, the most assimilable form of carbohydrates found in cattle feeds. This class of nutrients is used by the animal for the production of energy, the maintenance of the vital heat, and the production of fat; (2) it stimulates the appetite, and (3) probably increases the digestibility of the other constituents of the ration.

In the experiments cited above beet-sugar molasses was fed. An interesting experiment in which cane-sugar molasses was added to the ration of horses was recently reported in an Australian journal. At the Rarawah sugar plantation in the Fiji islands over 400 horses were satisfactorily fed a ration containing a considerable amount of molasses, as much as 30 pounds per head daily being fed at different times. The ration finally adopted consisted of 15 pounds of molasses, 3 pounds of bran, and 4 pounds of maize per head daily. In addition green cane tops were fed. The health of the horses remained excellent. Molasses did not cause diarrhoea, but rather constipation, which was counteracted by the bran fed. Feeding molasses effected a saving of over $45 per head per annum. Such a saving was, however, believed to be possible only by reason of the large quantities of waste molasses and valueless cane tops available on the spot. The experiment was continued for a considerable time. Some of the conclusions drawn were as follows:

For working horses the sugar in cane molasses is a satisfactory substitute for starchy food, being readily digested and transformed into work. Fifteen pounds of the molasses can be given to a 1,270-pound working horse with advantage to the health of the animal and to the efficiency of its work. It produces no undue fattening, softness, or injury to the wind. The high proportion of salts in it has no injurious effect. An albuminoid ratio as low as 1:11.8 has proved highly suitable for heavy continuous work, when a sufficient quantity of digestible matter is given.

These are only a few of the tests which might be cited. It is not the purpose of this article to recommend that molasses be generally adopted as a feeding stuff, but rather to call the attention of those who are interested to the subject so that tests may be undertaken or experience already gained may be reported.

Care of the Brood Sow.

The sow that has been bred for a litter of spring pigs should not be neglected now. She should have a good, comfortable place to sleep, writes Wallace Jamison in Modern Farmer. It should be warm and dry, and she should not be crowded in with other hogs. If she can have the run of a woods lot or pasture field, so much the better. A little grazing every day will be good for her and the pigs expected. It will help to keep her in good condition. If she must be confined in a pen, she should be fed some food of a laxative nature. A little wheat bran with the kitchen slop will be beneficial. The feed given her is not only for her sustenance, but is also giving a start to the pigs that are to follow. If good, vigorous pigs are wanted, their welfare should be looked after now. The sow should not get too fat. She wants to be kept in good growing condition, and her surroundings and feed should be such that she will be contented and happy. A poor, bony, squealing sow, with her fore feet on the top rail of the fence when you go to feed her, is not the sow to bring forth pigs for you to be proud of and profit by.

Feed for Pigs.—For pigs just after weaning we find nothing better than wheat middlings and skim milk. Sometimes we cannot get all the skim milk we want, and have to divide the limited supply among those most needing it. We have used ground oil cake and ground flax seed in very small quantities, steeped with the middlings; but though they are better than nothing, they do not equal milk. Of the two, probably the ground flax seed is the better, but it should not constitute more than about five per cent of the total food. By the time the pigs are about three months old a little ground grain is usually added. We like barley for this purpose, and often add a few oats ground as finely as possible.—Ex.

"Primaries" are the flight feathers of the wings, hidden when the wing is closed, being tucked under the visible wing, which is composed of secondary feathers. Usually the primaries contain the deepest color belonging to the fowl, except the tail, and great importance is attached to their color by breeders.

If all milk for calves were pasteurized, it is probable that tuberculosis among cattle would soon very largely disappear.

Why She Stopped the Paper.

She came down the street three steps at a time, and sailed into our printing office like a whirlwind. She waited for no ceremony, but wildly asked: "Is this the paper printing office?" "Yes, madam." "I want to stop my paper." "All right, madam." "Stop it right away, too." "It's stopped," the foreman said, as he drew a blue pencil across her husband's name on the subscription list. "There, now!" she said, "maybe that will learn you some hoss sense and how to do the square thing next time, and not slight people just because they are poor. If some rich, stuck-up folks happen to have a baldheaded, knock-kneed, cross-eyed and toothless brat born to them you're in an awful hurry to put it in the paper and make it out an angel; but when poor people have a baby you can't say a word about it, even if it is the purtiest baby borned. That's what I am stopping my paper for. This ort to be a lesson to every paper in Cass county," and she went out as mad as an old wet hen.—Cass County (Kas.) Dem.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wise.

Hungry Higgins—Me friend, I have seen better days.

Wickwire—No, you don't! You want me to say "So have I; we had better weather last June," and then you will laugh heartily and I will give you a quarter. Run along, now.—Indianapolis Press.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

To know how to grow old is the masterwork of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.—Amiel.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The happening of the unexpected never worries people who are not prepared for anything in particular.

The individual who frequently goes on a tear is seldom able to pay the rent.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

If marriage is sometimes a failure it is probably because so many people marry without experience.

Obedience is the mother of success, and is wedded to safety.—Aeschylus.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Time is valuable or pickpockets would not bother to steal watches.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Mammon is the largest slaveholder in the world.—Saunders.

The Real Article.

Smith (excitedly)—Say, old man, I got the cutest baby in town. What do you suppose he called his nursing bottle this morning?

Jones (sarcastically)—Goo-goo?

Smith—No; rubberneck.—Puck.

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health.

Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

PLEASE TRY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC REGULATE THE LIVER
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer, free. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS
Send to-day for our handsomely engraved 58th anniversary work on patents FREE
MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D.C.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5 DROPS" is the name and the dose. "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

NEURALGIA

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your "5 DROPS" medicine is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your "5 DROPS." I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your "5 DROPS" for the cure of NEURALGIA.
L. R. SMITH.
El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

RHEUMATISM Your "5 DROPS" came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for RHEUMATISM and got no relief until I got your "5 DROPS," which gave me immediate relief as above stated. MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio. Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 25c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Don't wait! Write now!
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

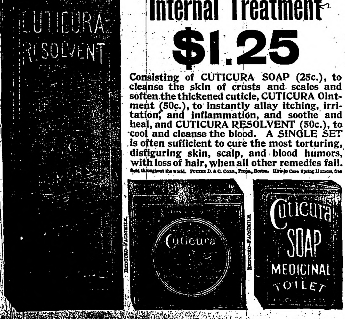
SPRING HUMORS.

Complete External and Internal Treatment

$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all other remedies fail.

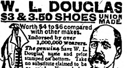
Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Spring Humors, free.



Planning to Paper This Spring?

There is nothing that will so COMPLETELY Transform your HOME in point of HEALTH and BEAUTY as SELECT WALL PAPER. We carry ALL the latest designs at popular prices, from 3½ to 50 cents per single roll. Our large trade enables us to handle the complete line IN CARLOAD LOTS, hence we can price ALL grades surprisingly LOW. A full line of samples sent, all charges prepaid, FREE upon request. Our Spring Catalogue of 1,000 pages, illustrating some of the line in NATURAL COLORS, will be sent prepaid upon receipt of 15c, which pays part of the express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of your first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.
Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH COMPANY, 150 to 166 West Madison St.,
Order by this No. A 11 CHICAGO, ILL.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

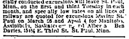
FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

EXCURSION RATES

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best wheat-growing land on the continent can be secured on application to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 26 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ben Davies, 151½ E. Third St., St. Paul, Minn.



No Fire, Smoke, Heat, Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog.
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Well begun is half done. Sow well if you would reap well. Sow GREGORY'S SEEDS and reap the best results the earth can give. 1900 Catalogue free.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, March 13.—During almost the entire session of the senate yesterday Mr. Rawlins (Utah) occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. He went deeply into the constitutional phase of the question. His argument was largely legal and technical. He is opposed to the holding of the Philippines. Eighty-six private pension bills were passed.

The House.

Yesterday, for the second time within a week, a Democrat was unseated by the house and a Republican seated in his place. R. A. Wise was given the seat hitherto occupied by W. A. Young from the Second Virginia district. Previous to taking the vote John S. Wise of New York, who was formerly a member of the house from Virginia, and who is a brother of R. A. Wise and his attorney in the case, was excluded from the hall by Speaker Henderson on the protest of the Democrats that he was abusing the privilege of the floor, to which he was entitled by the rules of the house, by interfering with the debate upon the case. The votes were exceedingly close. While none of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, enough were absent and unpaired to reduce the Republican majority upon the final vote from 10, the normal majority, to 7. The urgency deficiency bill, carrying $1,430,380, was passed.

The House.

Washington, March 14—The last legislative step in the enactment of the financial bill was taken by the house of representatives yesterday when the conference report on the bill was adopted by a vote of 166 to 120; present and not voting, 10. The senate had already adopted the conference report, so that it remains only for President McKinley to affix his signature to the measure to make it a law. Representative Overstreet, the author of the bill, will take it to the White House to-day, and the signature is likely to be affixed soon thereafter. Already arrangements have been made for securing the pen with which the president will sign the bill. The debate on the report continued throughout the day, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana opening, and Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania closing in support of the measure, while Mr. Little of Arkansas closed in opposition with a severe arraignment of the bill. The vote was on party lines except that nine Democrats joined with the Republicans in supporting the conference report.

The Senate.

Personal explanations were made yesterday in the senate by Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Butler of North Carolina of their positions on the financial question. Both announced their belief in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The statements were called out by reports to the contrary which had gained circulation. Mr. Turner of Washington began an extended speech on the Porto Rican bill. He maintained that the pending measure clearly was unconstitutional and expressed his belief that it would be so held if it were passed upon by the supreme court.

The Senate.

Washington, March 15.—Two arguments were presented to the senate yesterday in which almost antipodal positions were taken by two senators. Mr. Teller of Colorado, in a brief speech maintained that the constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States, while Mr. Turner of Washington elaborately contended that the constitution embraced the acquired territory the very moment the United States took possession of it. Mr. Teller held that this government could make this outlying territory into states or could hold it as colonies as it saw fit; while Mr. Turned maintained that the United States could not maintain colonies or dependencies. Abide from the constitutional letters the two senators were in practical agreement. Both were opposed to the pending bill and both were opposed to any of insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

The House.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the house yesterday, and under the latitude allowed Mr. Adamson of Georgia discussed the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Cowherd, the Philippine question; Mr. Howard of Georgia, questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient; Mr. Rucker of Missouri, the advisability of electing senators by the people, and Mr. Boutelle of Illinois replied to Mr. Cowherd. The house adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the discussion of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee.

The Senate.

Washington, March 16. — "I assert most emphatically that when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational retort made in the senate yesterday by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. Senators were astounded and the auditors in the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn. For nearly three hours the senate had had under discussion the bill appropriating $2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico. Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana had just concluded some remarks on the measure and suggested that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Pending a motion to that effect, Mr. Penrose, who has charge of the case of Former Senator Quay, suggested that a time be fixed for a vote on the case. In the course of his remarks he intimated that certain senators were throwing obstacles in the way of a vote and indicated that Mr. Gallinger was one of those senators. Mr. Gallinger quietly replied that he desired to be heard on the question, but had not had an opportunity to speak. To this statement Mr. Penrose retorted that the New Hampshire senator had assured him that he did not expect to speak on the Quay case. Instantly Mr. Gallinger was on his feet and, with evident feeling and with great vehemence, replied as above quoted.

"I do not know whether I do not speak the truth," hotly replied Mr. Penrose, "or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth." Mr. Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Mr. Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice.

The proposition to fix a time for a vote was postponed until to-day, but it was some time before the excitement subsided. The debate on the appropriation bill developed a decided difference of opinion, as Mr. Jones of Arkansas offered a substitute for the measure a bill to return the duties to those who had paid them and providing for absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. The bill had not been disposed of when the Quay case was called up. Mr. Wellington of Maryland presented an elaborate argument against the seating of Mr. Quay, and the remainder of the session was consumed in a running discussion of the constitutional questions involved.

The House.

The district of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying $6,608,378, was passed by the house yesterday, and also a bill granting the abandoned Fort Hayes military reservation to the State of Kansas for experimental station and normal school purposes.

The Senate.

Washington, March 17.—After a debate, at times spirited, extending over parts of two days, the senate yesterday passed the Porto Rican relief appropriation bill. As passed, the measure carries $2,095,000, the president being authorized to use that sum for "public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes" in Porto Rico. Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered an amendment to the bill declaring that the Constitution extends over Porto Rico by its own force, but it was lost by the decisive vote of 36 to 17. Mr. Jones (Ark.) withdrew a free trade amendment offered by him and that proposition, therefore, did not reach a vote. Other efforts to amend the bill were fruitless. An order was made by the senate as to consideration of the case of former Senator Quay, it being unanimously agreed that it should be taken up two weeks from next Tuesday and discussed until disposed of, the discussion not to interfere with the unfinished business, the Spooner bill authorizing the president to govern the Philippines until otherwise directed, the appropriation bills or conference reports.

The House.

Yesterday was the first private bill day in the house under the new rules. About two hours were spent in the discussion of a bill to pay Representative Swanson $1,769 for extra expenses incurred by him in his contest in the last congress, but the bill was ultimately abandoned. Six bills of minor importance were passed.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, March 20. — Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 63 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 @ 63c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31 1-4 @ 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 @ 31 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24@24 1-4c; No. 3, 23 3-4@24c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Duluth, March 20—Wheat—No.1 hard, 67 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 67 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; May, No. 1 Northern, 67c; July, No. 1 Northern, 67 7-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 52c; barley, 35@38c; corn, 35c; flax, to arrive, $1.60; May, $1.62 1-2; September, $1.12 1-2; October, $1.09 1-4.

Minneapolis, March 20—Wheat—No.1 hard, 67 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 34 1-2c; No. 3, 34c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3-4 @ 24c; No. 3, 23 1-2 @ 23 3-4c. Barley, 33@40c. Rye, 52@52 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 20—Flour is firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 67@67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2c. Rye lower; No. 1, 58@58 1-2c. Barley higher; No. 2, 43@44c; sample, 37 1-2@41c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@26 1-4c.

Chicago, March 20—Wheat—No.2 red, 69@70c; No. 3 do, 66 1-2@68c; No. 2 hard winter, 66@67c; No. 3 do, 61@66c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-2@68 1-2c; No. 2 do, 66 1-2@67 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 62@66 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 36 3-8c; No. 3, 36c. Oats—No. 2, 23 5-8@23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-2c.

Chicago, March 20.—Cattle—Beeves, good prime steers, $4.90@5.80; poor to medium, $4@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.75; cows and heifers, $3@4.35; Texas-fed steers, $3.75 @ 4.80. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.85 @ 5.07 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5 @ 5.12 1-2; rough heavy, $4.80@4.95; light, $4.80 @ 5.02 1-2; bulk of sales, $4.95 @5.05. Sheep, $4.75@5.90; lambs, $5.50 @7.25.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 20.—Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 4.50; cows and bulls, mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $3.75 @4.75. Hogs, $4.85@4.85; bulk, $4.80@4.82 1-2.

South St. Paul, March 20. — Hogs — $4.25@4.70. Cattle — Cows, $2.65@4; steers, $4@4.35; stockers, $3.25@4.60; heifers, $3.50@3.60; bulls, $2.80@3.10; calves, $4.35@5.50.

Killed in a Boxing Bout.

Santa Cruz, Cala., March 20.—Frank Cass, eighteen years old, was killed at Levin Lakes yesterday in a friendly boxing bout with Bert Whidden. In the eighth round Whidden struck Cass with a six-ounce glove on the left side of the neck. Death resulted in half an hour. Cass weighed 170 pounds, being twenty pounds heavier than Whidden.

Helped by Topeka Capital.

Boston, March 20.—Frank H. Wiggin, treasurer of the American board of Congregational foreign missions, says he has received a number of small subscriptions for the starving Indian relief fund that are directly attributable to the article in the first issue of the Topeka Capital under Mr. Sheldon's management, upon the conditions of starving India.

Double Tragedy in Chicago.

Chicago, March 20. — At the Vendome hotel M. Goldfine, proprietor of a cigar and confectionery store, killed Jennie Liss, fourteen years old, an employe of a cigar factory, and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

To Bear Many Rich Gifts.

Berlin—Among the costly gifts which the shah will bring to Europe for the crowned heads will be ten full-blooded Arab horses, which will be given to the czar, the prince of Wales and Emperor William.

Robbers Murder Their Chief.

Rome—The notorious Albanese robber chief, Burjan, was murdered and thrown into the river, near Djakowitz, by his followers, becuse he was preparing to surrender to authority.

The man who has nothing to do but clip coupons cuts quite a figure.

Relic of Mrs. Siddons.

London—Col. William Siddons Young, great-grandson of Mrs. Siddons, has presented to the British museum a relic of the actress in the shape of a gold and tortoise shell snuff box which was given to her by George IV.

Will Use American Coal.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—The Zeitung learns that the Paris & Lyons Railway company has ordered 74,000 tons of American coal, which is to be delivered below the European prices.

Every man has been, is, or will be handsome in the eyes of some woman.

News of the Northwest

BEING INJURED, HE SUICIDED.

After Losing a Foot Under the Cars Hynes Cuts His Throat.

Winnebago City, Minn., March 15.—Francis Hynes, a prosperous young farmer living four miles east of town, was killed by jumping from a freight train. His body was found beside the tracks opposite his farm. It is supposed that he boarded the train with the intention of jumping off when near his farm. Evidently when he struck the ground after jumping he was thrown under the train. One foot was cut off and his leg was fractured. When his body was found his throat was cut. It is supposed that he was crazed by the pain and, feeling that he must soon die, cut his throat to end his suffering.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Fatal Result of Thawing Dynamite on a Stove.

St. Paul, March 15.—Axel Cederberg was killed at 8 oclock yesterday morning at Pelham street and University avenue by an explosion of dynamite. His brother, Charles Cederberg, was seriously injured. The brothers were engaged in blasting a cellar for a tenement house to be erected at the point named. They have been using dynamite and yesterday morning, as the explosive was frozen, they started to thaw out sticks equivalent to four pounds upon a sheet iron stove.

ELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Cities, Villages and Townships Elect Officers.

St. Paul, March 15. — Municipal, village and township elections were held throughout the state yesterday. The issues, wherever there were any, were purely local and have no political significance. The question that appears to have most frequently entered into the contest was the license issue. The result shows that a majority of the towns prefer the license system to the illicit sale of liquor.

WEDDING OF TOWNS.

Centralia and Grand Rapids, Wis., Become One.

Grand Rapids, Wis., March 15.—The leading wedding event for many years was celebrated by the consolidation of the cities of Centralia and Grand Rapids, carried by a large majority. The municipality now has a population of 6,000, and is to be called Grand Rapids. Whistles, bells, fireworks and a jubilee demonstration is occurring to an extreme never before known here.

Depositors Will Be Reimbursed.

Huron, S. D., March 15. — Ethereal Wilson, proprietor of the Bank of Hitchcock, robbed of nearly $12,000 when the building was destroyed by fire Friday night, has planned for a thorough investigation and apprehension of the guilty parties, being aided by depositors and leading citizens of Hitchcock. Mr. Wilson produced assets of nearly $14,000, and will pay depositors in full in a few days.

Popularity Made Manifest.

Brit, Iowa, March 15.—The issue in the school election was the retention or dismissal of Prof. A. M. Deyoe, who has been at the head of the schools for the past eight years and has brought them to a high standing equally for the moral and intellectual welfare of the pupils. That the people appreciate his efforts was shown by a vote of three and one-half to one in his favor.

An Appeal Taken.

Winona, Minn., March 15.—The Winona Railway and Light company has appealed from the order of Judge Snow in the damage suit brought by James Palmer, in which he received a verdict for $1,800. The judge's order denied the motion for a new trial and cut down the verdict to $1,200, to which the plaintiff agreed.

Coal for Duluth and Superior.

Duluth, Minn., March 15. — Already about 1,500,000 tons of coal to come to Duluth and Superior have been covered in freight room at about 50 cents a ton. This is a little more than a third of what coal men expect during the season. For Lake Michigan ports room for about 300,000 tons has been contracted.

Drowning Averted.

Yankton, S. D., March 15.—The Missouri river has not claimed its annual human victim so far this year, but came near doing so last evening. A team and wagon broke through near the Nebraska side and the team was lost. The men in the wagon were saved with much difficulty.

Date for Iowa Republicans.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 15. — The Republican state central committee at a meeting held here selected Des Moines as the place and May 10 as the date of holding the state convention to select delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia June 19.

Appointed Adjutant General.

St. Peter, Minn., March 15. — G. T. Ives, department commander of the G. A. R. for Minnesota, has appointed Capt. Orton S. Clark of Minneapolis to succeed B. M. Hicks of Minneapolis, who has held the office of adjutant general for several years.

Burglars Captured.

Washburn, Wis., March 15. — Four men attempted to burglarize the dry goods store of W. H. Lemke, breaking a plate glass window to gain an entrance. They were frightened away by the proprietor and were all arrested.

Residence Destroyed.

Red Wing, Minn., March 15—The residence of F. A. Young of Bay City was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is $3,000; insurance, $2,200. The fire caught from a stove.

Arrested for Forgery.

Faribault, Minn., March 15.—George Travis was arrested for forging checks of the Sheffield Milling company which he cashed at a bank, getting $90. Some time ago he secured a smaller sum from another firm.

Beadle County All Right.

Huron, S. D., March 15. — County Treasurer Mahaffy says Beadle county had no money in the Bank of Hitchcock, which was burned Friday night and its safe robbed of something like $11,000

County Infirmary Fire.

Detroit, Minn., March 15.—The Becker county infirmary burned. Fire caught in the roof and sixteen patients—lame, sick, old and feeble minded—were taken out without injury. The building was a four-story frame affair and was destroyed, with all its contents.

AVENGED HIS CHILD'S DEATH.

Father Kills the Slayer of His Daughter.

Butte, Mont., March 17.—A tragedy at Bannock, reports of which have just been received, resulted in the death of Fred Brown and Myrtle Lytle, the daughter of William Lytle. Bad blood between the families had resulted from a charge brought by Mrs. Brown that Lytle had made a criminal assault on the person of the five-year-old daughter of Brown. Last Tuesday Brown told Lytle he would bring his gun up to Lytle's house and straighten this thing up. Wednesday morning, about 11 o'clock, Brown appeared at Lytle's house. Myrtle Lytle went to meet him, and was seen to talk with him. He said he intended to "kill the whole outfit." She turned to go into the house, when Brown shot her in the back, delivering a second shot after she fell. Lytle heard the shots, ran to the door with a gun, and seeing his daughter lying on the ground, fired at Brown with deadly effect, killing him instantly. Lytle surrendered. Myrtle died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

HERE'S A CHANCE.

North Half of Colville Indian Reserve to Be Opened.

Tacoma, Wash., March 17.—It is understood the north half of the Colville Indian reservation will be thrown open for settlement about May 1. The district contains rich agricultural, timber and mineral lands, and boomers are already gathering at Spokane and other towns to rush across the line. As near as can be told the district contains about 300,000 acres of first-class agricultural land. There is about as much mineral land, and the remainder is covered with a splendid growth of fir, cedar and hemlock.

A $300,000 FIRE.

Furniture Factory Completely Destroyed.

Muskegon, Mich., March 17.—A fire broke out in the machine rooms of the Sans & Maxwell furniture manufactory at Pentwater last night and the plant was entirely destroyed. The fire is now consuming the lumber yard and dry kiln. A heavy wind prevented the firemen from getting the conflagration under control. Help was summoned from Hart. The loss on the Sans & Maxwell plant is estimated at $300,000. It is said the loss is fully covered by insurance.

GROUND TO PIECES.

Milwaukee Man Walks Off a Train at La Crosse.

La Cresse, Wis., March 17.—John A. Janinsky, aged about twenty-three, a passenger on the train arriving here from Chicago, walked off the train as it was approaching the North side depot. He was thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces. His home was in Milwaukee, where he had relatives, but they have not yet been heard from.

DAVENPORT FIRE.

Gas Explosion Causes a Disastrous Blaze in a Canning Factory.

Davenport, Iowa, March 17. — Fire destroyed the tin can factory of the Davenport Canning and Manufacturing company. Loss, $110,000; fully insured. A gas explosion started the blaze. The factory had been in operation but one week.

CORBETT ACQUITTED.

Not Guilty of the Assault on Rev. Mr. Cheney.

Racine, Wis., March 17.—The jury in the case of the state against Henry F. Corbett, charged with assault with intent to kill Rev. David B. Cheney, returned a verdict of not guilty after being out one hour.

Desire Free Delivery.

Elysian, Minn., March 17.—About 150 farmers north of town have decided to petition Congressman Heatwole for a rural free delivery of mail through the northern part of Elysian township. The citizens of this village may be expected to register a vigorous protest against allowing the application of a route from Waterville unless equal privileges can be allowed from this point.

Took Carbolic Acid.

St. Paul, March 17.—Mrs. Betsy A. Skildon took an ounce of carbolic acid with apparent suicidal intent at an early hour yesterday morning, and her body was found in her room at the Clarendon hotel about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Skildon, who was forty or forty-five years old, came to the hotel about three weeks ago, registering from Des Moines.

Gen. Harnden Sinking.

Madison, Wis., March 17. — Gen. Harnden is weaker and all hope of recovery has been abandoned. The doctor says the general may live two or three days, though the end may come sooner.

Bridge Washed Away.

Allison, Iowa, March 17.—The railroad bridge on the Chicago Great Western across the Shell Rock river, near Clarksville, was washed away. The river has been very high for several days.

Fire at New Richmond.

New Richmond, Wis., March 17.—The residence of M. N. O'Brien burned. Loss, $3,500; partly insured. House and furnishings were entirely new, O'Brien having been a victim of the cyclone last June.

Oldest Odd Fellow.

Lake City, Minn., March 17. — Hon. John A. Jackson, aged seventy-six, died suddenly at his home here. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in the state and was past grand master of the Minnesota grand lodge.

Trump Discharged.

Sparta, Wis., March 17.—The examination of Daniel Trump on the charge of murdering James Llewellin is finished. The state failed to bring evidence on which Trump could be held.

Archbishop Keane a Candidate.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 17.—The council of the Catholic archdiocese met here to select their candidates for the successor of the late Archbishop Hennessy. It is understood that Archbishop Keane of Washington was chosen as one of the candidates.

Totally Destroyed.

Davenport, Iowa, March 16. — The plant of the Davenport Canning company was totally destroyed by fire last night. The plant had been newly refitted throughout. Loss estimated at $150,000.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF GOLD.

Attempt to Swindle Two Englishmen in a Mining Deal.

Chicago, March 20.—The assay of six supposed bars of gold that had been placed in a trust company's vaults pending the completion of the sale of a mine from which the gold was supposed to have come, was completed yesterday, and showed that the bars were composed of copper, zinc and other metals, without a trace of gold. The bars were left with the trust company by two men giving their names as R. G. Miller and William Schroeder, who published an advertisement in a London paper offering to sell a gold mine for $50,000, and induced Sir Frederick Vigor and T. D. G. Drayton of England to come to the United States to close the deal. The Englishmen say they had borings taken from the bars and an analysis showed the borings contained 76 per cent gold. One of the Englishmen went with one of the alleged gold miners to California to see the mine, but says the alleged owner disappeared suddenly one day; the other supposed owner also disappearing from Chicago. This turn in affairs was precipitated by the demans of the Englishmen that their traveling expenses be paid. The Englishmen had a trust company appointed receiver for the six bars of supposed gold, and the analysis which they ordered made will be sent to them in England. They sailed from New York Sunday.

FATHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

Kills His Daughter and Her Husband.

Butte, Mont., March 20. — Thomas Pooley, a saloonkeeper last night shot his son-in-law, Thomas Littlejohn, and the latter's wife, Lyda; during a difficulty on the street in the upper part of town. There had been bad feeling between Littlejohn and Pooley since the former married the latter's daughter, without the father's consent. Last night Littlejohn and his wife, the latter carrying their baby, met Joorley on the street. They quarreled and Littlejohn knocked Pooley down, and, according to the latter's story, began kicking him. Pooley drew a pistol while on the ground and shot Littlejohn. He died in a few minutes. Another shot missed the intended victim and struck Mrs. Littlejohn in the head. She died soon afterward. The baby was uninjured. Pooley was arrested.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Now the Second Largest on the Lakes, Ranking Close to Cleveland.

Duluth, Minn., March 19.—By the enrolling of thirty propellers and barges belonging to the Bessemer Steamship company Duluth is made the second largest port of entry on the great lakes, ranking close to Cleveland. The total number of vessels now enrolled at this port is 275, with an approximate tonnage on 230,000 tons. The vessels enrolled Saturday were recently acquired by the Bessemer company from the American Steel Barge company, and were formerly enrolled in the Buffalo district. This gives the Bessemer people a total of fifty-four vessels on the lakes, all of heavy tonnage.

GEN. HENRY HARNDEN DEAD.

Commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. Expires at His Home in Madison.

Madison, Wis., March 20.—Gen. Henry Harnden, commander of the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the officer who commanded the Wisconsin troops that, with a Michigan company, captured Jeff Davis, died of pneumonia Saturday night after lingering several days.

LAKE STEAMER IS RESCUED.

Tug Reaches the Ice Bound Louisville With Supplies.

St. Joseph, Mich., March 20.—At 11 o'clock Saturday the tug Andy and rescuing crew reached the steamer Louisville. She was then coaled ready to start for shore. Had the steamer had sufficient coal she would have made the harbor Friday night.

Guilty of Murder.

Fremont, Ohio, March 20. — Louis Billow was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury having been out eighteen hours. Billow, several years ago, shot and killed Jacob Hess, the father of his sweetheart. He was arrested in the State of Washington last fall. The defense in the case was insanity, and Billow's attorneys have asked for a jury to determine his mental condition.

Barn Burns to the Ground.

Dover, Minn., March 20.—The large barn of Thomas Eckles, four miles southwest of here, burned to the ground Friday night. Loss about $800. His son, about eighteen years old, with whom he has had much trouble, was caught in the vicinity and taken to Rochester for examination. The dwelling on the same premises was burned about two months ago. Loss, $1,800.

Took Rough on Rats.

St. Paul, March 20.—Andrew G. Anderson, a night watchman, died here Saturday. He took rough on rats with suicidal intent. The man was found in an alley by a policeman Friday night. He was unconscious and was taken to the city hospital. He was thirty-nine years old, and has been despondent since the death of his wife a year ago.

Injured by Powder Explosion.

Lead, S. D., March 20.—While Henry Storey and his brother Will, of Central City, were clearing out a hole in their mine which had failed to go off the powder exploded and Henry sustained injuries to his right hand which made it necessary to amputate it above the wrist.

Father Shanahan Dead.

Caledonia, Minn., March 16. — Rev. Philip Shanahan, a former pastor of St. John's Catholic church, died here, aged seventy-four years.

Residence a Total Loss.

Brainerd, Minn., March 20. — J. H. Burton's fine residence on Sixth street south was totally destroyed by fire, including nearly all the contents. The loss on house and furniture was about $3,000; insurance, $1,500.

Alleged Cattle Raider Captured.

Deadwood, S. D., March 20.—George Evans, the man who is wanted for cattle stealing in Butte county, has been captured at Cody, Neb., and is now confined in the Lawrence county jail, awaiting trial.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

A HOPELESS TASK.

Effort to Restore the Old Norwegian Tongue Bound to Fail.

Norroena, "the first paper published in the Norwegian language in America," displays no little irritation because several critics doubt the advisability of attempting to restore the old Norwegian language at this late day. The study of the old Norse language should be commended and encouraged, but it does seem that the disciples of Ivor Aasen and Arne Garborg, notwithstanding their determination and enthusiasm, have undertaken a hopeless task when they labor to supplant the present language of Norway—let it be called Danish if they will have it so. The official language of Norway will not be displaced, but the various peasant dialects will surely die out as the means of communication are improved and the people of the various parishes become more closely united. There is a gradual evolution in the language of the country and it will no doubt be modified by the influences of the various dialects until it becomes even more distinct from the true Danish tongue than it is at present.

The abuse heaped on Bjornson for taking the lead in the crusade against the movement to force the official language out of the country is ill timed, for there can be no question but that Bjornson is actuated by wholly unselfish motives and that he has only his people's welfare at heart. Strife and a confusion of tongues are all that the visionary enthusiasts can hope to accomplish. It would be fully as ill advised to supplant English in Ireland by the old Erse.

Norway's independence and progress need not be restrained in the least by a continuance in the use of the prevailing language any more than the retention of English in America has in any wise affected the advancement of the United States.

In view of the greed of the powers of Europe it behooves the smaller nations to unite for mutual protection. To adopt a new language, or rather restore an old one, would tend to make the Norwegians greater strangers than ever before to the Swedes and Danes and retard the Scandinavian union which now appears to be desirable. As the Danes and the Norse have practically a common tongue they should encourage the adoption of a Scandinavian language in order that the three kingdoms should eventually become one country, which seems to be the tendency, though the end is still far away.

Even at the best the language or "waal" proposed by Ivor Aasen is an artificial one, a sort of a "lobscous" sewed together from various dialects. It is not old Norsk, and if his followers are working for that they might better take advantage of the Icelandic language, which is the purest Norse dialect in existence and is used by a people still living. At the risk of incurring the animosity of the editor of Norroena, it may be stated that the general sentiment is that he is engaged in a hopeless and useless endeavor and that he will not only have the honor of publishing the first paper in that he calls "Norsk waal," but also the credit of conducting the only paper in that curious and interesting tongue. His paper is entertaining and there will be no regrets if his venture should prove profitable, but he should not grow irritable or abusive when criticised for what the great majority of his countrymen believes is misguided effort.

"WHEN WE DEAD AWAKE."

The Performance of the Drama Does Not Please Ibsen.

The first performance of Ibsen's newest masterpiece, "When We Dead Awake," in Norway was eminently a successful one. The theater was filled and the players were warmly applauded and were recalled many times. The principal parts were taken by Fru Wettergreen as Irene, Fru Dybwad as Mya Rubek, and Herr Blick as Ulfheim. Fru Wettergreen as Irene reaped a well earned harvest of applause. The calls for the author was not responded to. It was taken as a sign that he was not satisfied with the rehearsals of his play.

"When We Dead Awake" missed its mark in Stuttgart, at which place it was first put on the stage. Ibsen's works, as a rule, are particularly appreciated in Stuttgart, and between 1898 and 1899 no less than twenty of his plays were produced there in success. In Copenhagen its success was hardly greater, even with Fru Hennings, the gifted Danish actress, in the part of Irene. Great, therefore, was the desire in the Norwegian capital of going one better than their continental neighbors.

To Control Beer Licenses.

It is proposed to organize a company at Gothenburg to control all the beer licenses in the city. The company would get 5 per cent on its capital and the rest of the profits would be expended for purposes of general usefulness. Some people favor the proposition because of its real or imagined advantages. Others are decidedly against it. The latter claim that the scheme originates with capitalists who desire a safe investment for their money, and say that no private corporation should be allowed to get a monopoly of the sale of beer. Such a change, it is said, would ruin those who are now making a living by this business, and then the new company would raise the prices and thus put an extra tax on every inhabitant of the city who uses malt liquors.

Heroic Work.

Capt. P. Hartman, of the Danish steamer Fredensborg, and his crew have attracted much attention for their heroic conduct in saving the crew of the Scotch vessel Talus in the North sea. During a heavy blow a leak was sprung by the shifting of the ballast. The rescue was made in a storm and over three hours were required in a task that seemed impossible on account of the high seas. One hour afterward the Talus plunged to the bottom.

Jim Hollowell, the prize fighter, is now an adjutant in the Boer forces.

Italy's Fast Cruiser.

Rome—The preliminary trials of the new Italian cruiser Puglia have resulted most satisfactorily. The cruiser revealed wonderful speed, surpassing any cruiser built hitherto for the Italian navy.

Paris Police on Bikes.

Paris—Two hundred and fifty of the Paris police are to be mounted on bicycles. They will carry a saber in the handle in the daytime and a revolver will be attached to the shoulder at night.

They don't make pianos of pine wood in order to give them a natural pitch.

American Railways Through Norse Eyes.

Harald Skavlan, chief engineer of the Voss-Langevand railway of Norway, was in St. Louis recently. He gave the St. Louis reporters much information about Norwegian railways and commerce, extolled the ability of King Oscar and impressed on the minds of his listeners that Norway was a free and sovereign state. Of America, he said, among other things:

"I have been greatly impressed with three things in the United States and British Columbia—the monster rotary snow plows on the Canadian Pacific, the vast snow sheds on the Northern and a part of the Union Pacific railways in the United States, and the magnificent union stations in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston.

"I arrived in New York Jan. 21, and have since visited the principal cities in British Columba and the Unted States. In your country I have visited mest of the larger Northern and Eastern cities. From St. Louis I go to Washington, thence to Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco and points west and northwest, returning home in May."

The Welfare of Sailors.

A great improvement in the lighthouse and life-saving service has been made by Norway in the past few years. Over 400 new lighthouses have been built and placed in service, making a total of 682 stations on the Norwegian coasts. In addition many of the old lights have been increased in illuminating power. Canon to be used as fog signals have been supplied to several stations. There are ten life-saving stations equipped with the well known rocket apparatus, life boats, etc. The great improvements made in this service is highly appreciated by Norway's seafaring classes.

A Bishop Goes.

Bishop B. C. Schousboe of the Aalborg diocese, Denmark, is dead. He had a reputation as a pulpit orator and a Greek scholar, and had some time ago been appointed by the government to prepare a revised translation of the New Testament from the Greek, which he was engaged on up to the time of his death.

Of General Interest.

Among the Scandinavians who lost their lives at the battle of Magersfontein was the Swedish baron, Otto Wilhelm Stael von Holstein. He was but twenty-one years of age.

A number of mass meetings have been held in Copenhagen recently to protest against the sale of the Danish West Indies, as such a transaction would be a national disgrace.

There is already some talk of a Scandinavian exposition to be held in Christiania in 1906, but some argue for a postponement until 1914, when Norway will celebrate its first centennial.

A correspondent reports that Minister Steen and Councillors Lochen and Nysom are anxious to retire from the government, but, if so, they will probably not be permitted to do so until after the next election.

Sigrid Arnoldson has had a glorious success in Italian opera at St. Petersburg. Her income for twenty appearances was over 500,000 francs, a record unequaled by any singer in Russia except Adelina Patti.

Kjel Pederson Ronne, the founder of the Norwegian colonies in Clay county, S. D., died recently at the home of his sons at Elk Point, S. D. He settled in Dakota in 1860 and was eighty-five years of age at his death.

Miss Helga Fagerskjold, who achieved great notoriety for suspected complicity in a murder in Sweden, was recently discovered in the Norwegian hospital in Brooklyn, where she was an efficient and favorite nurse. She disappeared when her identity was discovered.

Orders were issued on Feb. 26 for the mobilizing of the following vessels of the Norwegian navy: Tordenskjold, Harold Haarfager, Frithjof, Viking, Valkyrien and four torpedo boats. The vessels will be manned by the naval reserves of 1896 and will be put through squadron maneuvers.

J. B. Halvorsen, the librarian of the University of Norway, has joined the silent majority. Halvorsen was a prodigious worker and his exactness, together with his learning and diligence, made him a man who was really a great marvel. His best known work is the bibliography of Norwegian literature and authors.

The invitation to the Swedish composers to produce a new national song brought 116 compositions. The three judges have selected ten songs each, and from these thirty will be selected the ten best. A large chorus will sing these at a big festival, at which the names of the prize winners will afterward be announced.

The record for ski jumping was broken by Aksel Refstad at Solberg, near Christiania, on Feb. 8. He cleared thirty-six meters, a trifle over 118 feet, but fell. The prize went to O. Trandberg, who made 35¼ meters and maintained his balance. A shoot of 115 feet through the air is a splendid feat, as well as an exhilarating experience.

A colony of about 1,000 Swedes, Norwegians and Danes is being formed in Copenhagen by agents of James L. Gates of Milwaukee, who will locate them on lands in Chippewa county, Wis., which he controls. Each colonist must have $500, of which $200 is to be paid on the land and the remainder reserved for living expenses until the crops are ready for the market.

With or Without.

Miss Crochet (after an attack upon the piano)—"How do you like that? It is a song without words?"

Fogg—"It would be absolutely perfect but for one thing."

Miss Crochet—"What's that, pray?"

Fogg—"If it was also without music."—Boston Transcript.

New Use for War Maps.

A householder in London recently noticed that his cook had stuck up in her kitchen a map of South Africa, with the British possessions colored red, the Transvaal brown, the Orange Free State yellow, and Portuguese territory green. "Do you take an interest in the war, Mary?" he asked. "No, sir," replied the cook, "but I mean to 'ave a skirt like that brown bit and blouses like them other colors; and I'm just keepin' the map to match the patterns with when I get a hevening hoff, sir."

Monument for Hahnemann.

Washington — Samuel Hahnemann, founder of the homeopathic school of medicine, is to have a monument erected in his honor in Washington. It will occupy a place near the statue of Daniel Webster.

Butler Sues London Papers.

London—Gen. Sir William Butler, who was commander-in-chief and acting governor of Cape Colony before the war broke out, has begun suits against the London papers which have been attacking him.

The rubber trust has no bearing on the game of whist.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900. NUMBER 36.

RESUME of the NEWS

Capital Chat.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, British commander-in-chief at Plymouth, died at Naples.

Arthur P. Greely, assistant commissioner of patents, has resigned his position. He will embark in private business.

The navy department has received a copy of a proclamation issued by Capt. Richard P. Leary, abolishing slavery on the Island of Guam.

Senator McMillan has introduced a bill "to prevent robbing the mail." The bill provides a system of post checks to be sent through the mails instead of currency.

The secretary of the interior has approved to the State of Minnesota swamp land grants of eighty acres in the Crookston district and 627 acres in the Duluth district.

Beginning next month seventy-three additional postoffices will adopt the system of registering letters by carriers. The new system then will be in operation in three hundred and seven cities.

The war department has received a report from the sanitary corps which has been making a census of Manila. It places the population actually living in houses within the police district at 150,000.

Pietro Mascigni's projected musicale tour in Russia has ended in complete failure at Moscow, where the advanced booking was so small that he cancelled the concert, leaving Russia without a show.

Arrangements are being made for the extension of the time allowed for the ratification of the Jamaican reciprocity treaty and the other reciprocity conventions applying to the British West Indian islands.

Rigo admits that his American wife's money is running low and that work on their Cairo palace has been suspended. If his orchestra project is launched the princess will join Rigo and aid in the enterprise.

A bill was favorably passed upon by the senate committee on foreign relations authorizing the president to invite the international congress of navigation to meet in Washington in 1901. The congress meets this year in Paris.

The head of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri will decorate the new 2 per cent bonds for $1,000. Benton, by his persistent opposition to paper and silver and demand for gold currency, was given the sobriquet of "Old Bullion."

In compliance with a joint resolution of congress the secretary of the interior has entered into negotiations for the purchase by the government of lands occupied by the mammoth tree grove and South park grove of big trees in California.

Maj. Charles Bird, quartermaster U. S. A., just returned from Manila, has been ordered to make an inspection of the transport service and other matters relative to the quartermaster's department at San Francisco, Cal., and at Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

A report made to the state department by Consul George Holloway at St. Petersburg states that the shipbuilding industry in Russia, with the exception of the government works for battleships, is of little importance and that measures are under consideration for the promotion of the merchant marine.

Maj. Bellinger of the quartermaster general's department has returned from New York where he made an inspection of the new transport Sumner, which, he says, is probably the finest vessel of her class in the world. Her departure for Manila with a large body of recruits, which had been fixed for March 22.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that when instruments convey standing or cut timber they are not taxable as conveyances. He has also decided that eight ounces of standard extracts of perfumery must be regarded as a retail package, and that quantities in excess of eight ounces are bulk packages, and taxes must be paid accordingly.

From Other Shores.

The sultan of Tangier has ceded Mogadore, off Morocco, to France.

Italy will open negotiations for a new commercial treaty with America.

A statue to Gordon is being erected outside the sirdar's palace at Khartoum.

The North Dublin district council voted against welcoming Victoria to Ireland.

Blum's memoirs will contain Bismarck's recital of events preceding his dismissal.

Of 145 German chambers of commerce only 14 have failed to condemn the meat bill.

Turkey has increased import duties after having denied such a purpose. The powers will protest.

Unfortunate Happenings.

A groceryman was drowned at Burlington, Iowa.

Two brothers were burned to death at Alfred, N. Y.

The Forest Avenue hotel was burned at Frankfort, Mich.

St. Paul's M. E. church was burned at Lafayette, Ind.

Nineteen stores at Prattville, Ala., were destroyed by fire.

A bad smashup occurred on the plant system near Ozark, Ark.

Thirty people in Chicago were injured by a falling elevator.

A farmer and wife were killed by a savage bull at Danville, Pa.

The Flint (Mich.) wagon works were burned last week. Loss $200,000.

The second largest linseed oil plant in the country was destroyed by fire.

Conductor Michael M. Keever was killed in a railroad accident at Hull, Iowa.

An elevated railroad train in New York ran wild and eleven persons were injured.

Crimes and Criminals.

A Montana murderer was hanged at Livingston.

Three soldiers were badly shot in Washington.

Expert sneak thieves made way with $500 at Seattle.

Lynchers in Georgia hang one negro and shoot another.

One man was killed in a shooting affair at Marietta, Ohio.

A fraudulent damage suit conspiracy has been unearthed in Chicago.

The chamberlain of Elmira, N. Y., confessed to a shortage of over $30,000.

Several young men confessed to placing dynamite on church steps at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William Shellhouse of Auburn, Ind., was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for forgery.

The remains of Cassie Brown, who was murdered, were found in the woods near Jefferson, S. C.

A Butte saloonkeeper killed his daughter and her husband while they were on their way to church.

John Snooks, just returned to Coldwater, Mich., from California, committed suicide by taking laudanum.

R. J. McFarland, chief of the Kansas City, Kan., police department, has hung up a bounty of $25 for the bodies of all highway robbers killed in the city while in the act of committing robbery, or directly thereafter.

People Talked About.

Princess Chimay is to do a song and dance at Paris.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are touring the Southern states.

McGiffert withdraws from the Presbyterian church in New York.

Julia Arthur, the actress, has retired from the stage on account of sickness.

Sir Edmund Fane, envoy extraordinary to the court of Copenhagen, is dead.

The report is denied that Admiral Dewey will make a trip to Europe this summer.

Former Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee of the People's party is dead.

George N. Wiswell of Wisconsin has been chosen sergeant-at-arms of the national Republican convention.

Andrew Bolter, one of the most noted entomologists in America and for forty-five years a resident of Chicago, is dead.

Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, is dead. He was born in 1841.

Dr. F. L. Nagler, a prominent German divine, editor of Hans und Heerd, formerly president of St. Paul's college, Minnesota, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged fifty-one years.

Hon. Walter L. Miller, the distinguished jurist, died at Abbeville, S. C. Many of Mr. Miller's papers have been copied in leading law journals of Europe and the United States.

Domestic.

Cotton growers have an eye on the Oriental markets.

The Milwaukee summer carnival will be held June 26 to 29.

Idle building trades workmen in Chicago may go into the navy.

The government seed contract has been awarded to New York bidders.

The New York Metropolitan company has bought out the Third avenue concern.

Judge Swan of Detroit says the ordinance reducing street car fares is not lawful.

Forty thousand acres of timber land were purchased in Antigo county, Wisconsin recently.

Two hundred striking carpenters at Muncie, Ind., returned to work at the old wage scale.

Two negro delegates have been chosen by the South Carolina Republican convention.

Hugh Jennings, infielder of the Brooklyn Baseball club, will not play baseball any more.

Dr. J. L. Toma, Seattle, Wash., was found dead. He had been telling his fortune with cards.

The Shelbyville, Ind., Street Railway company secured a franchise to operate a line between Shelbyville and Indianapolis.

The Democratic territorial central committee of New Mexico has called a territorial convention to meet in Albuquerque, April 13.

Joseph Vidolskey, formerly a wholesale dealer in fish at New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $57,000; no assets.

Egg dealers and produce men of Western Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa perfected an organization at La Crosse, Wis.

The military governor of Cuba, after a consultation with the secretary of war, has decided to have Cuba represented at the Pan-American exposition in 1901.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent Grand Forks National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D.

The sale of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad company to the reorganization committee has been approved by Judges Thayer and Philips, sitting in the federal court.

The dominion government has granted permission to United States shipping companies to carry goods to Dawson in American bottoms by way of St. Michael and the Yukon river.

Members of the Scott and Muscatine county, Iowa, bars adopted resolutions asking the legislature to create a new judicial district composed of these two counties, with three district judges.

The attorney general has approved the selection of a site for the new building at Clinton, Iowa. The property will cost $19,300, of which $6,000 was raised by popular subscription.

PLATFORM TALK

AND ECHOES FROM THE NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

The Chicago Platform—What That Great Deliverance Contained—Gleanings From the National Political Field—The Virginia Congressman's Story—State and Twin City Notes—Political Round-up of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, March 26, 1900.

All eyes have been Nebraskawards during the past week, for the action there by the allied forces on national issues, and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. Results were entirely reassuring. The platform adopted by Democrats and Populists differed in no important matter. Affirming the Chicago platform, there is such ringing application of the principles of that great deliverance to the issues which have since arisen, as re-inspires all patriotic men and women to that effort for such success at the polls, as is foreshadowed. No doubt a wise platform has been made for Nebraska. It arraigns the Republican administration upon events and issues since 1896; for the new money trust, created by the gold standard, greenback-retiring law; for failure to enforce anti-trust laws, and to enact others if the present are ineffectual, since it has both congress and president with which to do so; for its imperialism shown in the Porto Rican tax, denounced as flagrant violation of the nation's organic law; for the wicked Philippine policy, and declaring for independence for that people under American protection. This much negatively.

Positively, the declaration is for expansion of trade by peaceful means; opposition to militarism and sympathy with the Boers in their struggle for national existence. That the Republican leaders who sympathized with Cuba fail to be interested in the struggle of the Dutch, is shown to illustrate the paralyzing influences of our own imperialism in the Philippines and in Puerto Rico.

Very significant of the trend of the times is the expression favoring municipal ownership of public utilities, and recognition of the principles of the initiative and referendum. Strictly American also, is the demand for the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan canal, and preservation of the right to fortify it. The free coinage reaffirmation is as emphatic and unequivocal as language can make it, to which is added a demand for an American financial system which shall not be subject to the fluctuations and disturbances of foreign powers; recognition of the sovereign right of the government to issue all money, whether coin or paper; retention of the greenbacks and retirement of national bank notes, as fast as greenbacks can be substituted for the same.

The reiterated affirmation of the Chicago platform, in all its parts, naturally directs attention to that great document again. How many people who have opposed it, and how many who denounced its makers and supporters, really know what it contained; how many such ever read it, or could enumerate more than its chief declarations? Aside from the free coinage declaration, the Chicago platform contained the following declarations, which people will do well to enumerate and see how few of them, even the most partisan can conscientiously disapprove.

Re-affirmation of allegiance to the essential principle of our government and the devotion of the Democratic party to the fundamental principles of the constitution.

Denunciation of gold mono-metallism as a British policy, un-American and anti-American, against that spirit of love and liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and won it from England in the War of the Revolution.

Opposition to interest-bearing bonds in time of peace and trafficking with banking syndicates.

Issue of all paper money by the government, made redeemable in gold and silver coin.

Denunciatory of high tariff laws like the McKinley law, as a breeder of trusts and monopolies.

Demand for the use of the remaining constitutional power to provide for legislation so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, since the supreme court has made the income tax invalid.

Protection of American farmers and artisans from foreign pauper labor.

Arbitration of differences between employers and employes in interstate commerce.

Condemnatory of the formation of trusts and pools, and control of the same by the federal government.

Condemnatory of profligate waste by billion dollar Republican congresses.

Denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs as in violation of the Constitution, and for trials by jury in cases of contempt.

Against discrimination by the government in favor of any of its debtors, referring to the Pacific railroad funding bill.

Just claims for pensions to deserving Union soldiers; denunciatory of arbitrarily dropping soldiers from the pension rolls.

Early admission of all territories into statehood when qualified for same by population and resources and home rule for same.

Sympathy with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty and independence.

Appointments based on merit with fixed terms of office, and equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness in the civil service.

No third term of the presidential office.

Improvement of great waterways for the interior states, and cheap transportation to the water.

Such were the chief planks for the support of which the 6,500,000 who voted for the matchless Bryan, were denounced as anarchists and revolutionists!

With five of the Minnesota delegation standing for tariff, the balance for free trade backed by the two senators, what better illustration of the party inconsistency, than the old story of the hunter's dog, that ran upon a barb wire and was cut clean in half from end to end, exactly in the middle. The hunter clapped the parts together and the dog got well, but he got the parts turned the wrong way, so that there was a head and a tail at either end. Thus when the dog was going forward he was also going backwards, and when backing up was going forward. Applied to the Republican position, both free trade and tariff are barked from each end of the party dog.

Speaking of political stories, the Congressional Record has one told by a Virginia congressman, as to how mean a man felt in his district, who had for the first and only time voted the G. O. P. ticket. He voted early, and feeling very badly took to the woods to hunt possums. A big rain came on, and the man crept into a hollow log for shelter. The log becoming soaked commenced to swell, and pretty soon he found himself so tightly squeezed that he was not able to move backward or forward. The squeeze tightened, and he concluded he was going to be killed and commenced to pray. Thinking over all the mean things he had done he suddenly bethought him of his vote in the morning and he instantly felt so small that he slipped from the log as if he had been greased.

Mark Hanna—"This d—d Porto Rico business has got to stop somewhere." And so has this d—d Hanna-McKinley business.

If there is a thing that Captain Van Sant steers clear from it is pro-Boer meetings. Having been unable to attend in the Twin Cities, the people got one up right in Winona, and the genial captain was again "out of town." This is sad.

And they do say that the captain's friends are not a little disturbed that he spoke for free trade the other night at Duluth. He had better waited, they say, till he knew just the kind of a straddle is to be made by his party.

Testimony to the high character of Minnesota wheat grading, from an unexpected source, is given in a Minneapolis Times symposium, mostly from Minneapolis chamber of commerce circles. The proposition distinctly stated that "Minnesota and Dakota grain was never valued so high in the world's markets," as shown in current and continued quotations, was sustained by numerous chamber of commerce men, among them Colonel George D. Rogers, secretary of the chamber, who, exploded in wrath, when informed of the systematic efforts of enemies of the present administration to discredit Minnesota grades and grain. Another testifying was Mr. F. H. Peavy, the elevator king, who expressed himself as strongly as a man could, in approval of existing conditions. Others were J. Q. Adams, the grain exporter, L. Christian & Co., the Northern Grain company, and Mr. F. L. Greenleaf, the latter being in position to know, as chairman of the new grain appeal boards. The latter board and its working is commended on all sides. Like testimony was also given by ex-Inspectors Tunnell and Gibbs, former state inspectors under Chief Clausen.

Speaking of grades and market prices, a "friend of the administration" asks for specific instances where actual market prices on stated dates, make comparisons of Minnesota wheat and grades favorable to the present regime, in comparison with the Clausen administration of the inspection department.

The matter was admirably covered in the public statement of Inspector Reishus himself last week. The facts cited by him are obtainable from almost any daily New York or foreign market report. The quotations that Inspector Reishus quoted were New York for March 1 to 4, inclusive, 1899, and March 1 to 5, inclusive, for 1900, on contract grades for No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Red, respectively. In 1899 the inferior grade outsold the Minnesota, while in 1900 the Minnesota "despised grade" outsold the other, as it should. The actual figures were:

New York Quotations:

		No. 1 Northern.	Red Winter.
1899.	March 1	83¼	86¼
	" 2	83½	85½
	" 3	84¼	85½
	" 4	83¼	85½
		No. 1 Northern.	Red Winter.
1900.	March 1	77¾	79¼
	" 2	77½	75¾
	" 3	78¼	74¾
	" 5	77¾	75¾

Also, back to June, 1898, Liverpool sales were: No. 1 Northern at 97¼; California No. 1, $.1 11¼.

Liverpool sales February, 1900, No. 1 Northern hard at 90¾; California No. 1, 86¾.

These figures speak for themselves.

The state lunacy commission changes by new appointments by Governor Lind, as well as the state board of medical examiners. The former consists of Dr. C. E. Riggs, St. Paul, reappointed, W. F. Milligan, Wabasha, and C. O. Cooley, Duluth. The medical board is Dr. Thomas H. Lowe, Slayton, Dr. Louis Fortsche, New Ulm, and C. J. Rognoli, Minneapolis.

Another appointment highly gratifying to all knowing the high character of the appointee, is that of H. D. Stocker, Jr., of Minneapolis, to the board of defectives. Mr. Stocker succeeds George F. Gifford, late editor of the St. Paul Globe, who has returned to journalism at Chicago.

And speaking of Minneapolis politics, that was a hard whack at the Bergstrom boom that the Times gave it, by declaring that Hennepin county does not want secretary of state anyhow. And the Times "speaks by the card," at least sometimes.

G. S. C.

LITTLE PROGRESS

IS BEING MADE TOWARD THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Campaign in South Africa Presents No New Features—"Unfortunate Occurrence" Reported by Lord Roberts—British Force Penetrates the Transvaal—Boers and Free Staters Now Bitter Foes—Burghers Take the Oath of Allegiance.

London, March 27. — Except for the unexpected "unfortunate occurrence" as Lord Roberts calls it, which resulted in the killing of Lieut. Lygon and the wounding and capture of Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter, the campaign presents no new features. These are guard officers. It is a testimony to their bravery but not discretion. They met a party of five Boers, whom they tried to cover. The Boers took refuge on a kopje, where they were hidden, and within five minutes every member of the British party was hit. Apparently little progress is being made toward the relief of Mafeking. A private telegram from a lieutenant at Kimberley, dated Wednesday, announces that he was on the point of starting for Mafeking, apparently with a relief column. Gen. Forestier-Walker and Prince Alexander of Teck have left Cape Town for Bloemfontein. It is reported from Ladysmith that Van Reenan's pass bristles with guns.

Mail accounts of the capture of Gen. Cronje, just received, bring out interesting points as to the rapidity with which Lord Roberts changed his plans after he found that Gen. Cronje had escaped from Magersfontein, where it was originally intended to attack or close in upon him. Lord Kitchener was sent forward to intercept him and at the battle of Paardeberg Lord Kitchener seems to have shown that he is better as an organizer than as a fighter, for it was at his order that the British infantry repeated the blunders of other generals, attacking intrenched Boers, who allowed the Britishers to get within a thousand yards before opening fire. As the British had absolutely no cover they lost heavily and uselessly and were compelled to fall back momentarily with some amount of confusion and to withdraw their transport to a safe distance. This fact makes a significant commentary upon the rumors that have been in circulation of some coolness between Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, which is said to have accounted for the former being sent to Prieska to suppress the rebellion.

Boers in Force North of Ladybrand.

London, March 27.—The Times has the following from Rouxville, dated Saturday: "Commandant Olivier, with a strong force and fifteen guns is moving north of Ladybrand. A large Boer commando has been seen from Basutoland proceeding toward Cocloan. Gen. French may intercept it."

British Penetrate the Transvaal.

London, March 27. — A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated yesterday, says: "Prisoners brought in here report that a force of British cavalry has entered the Transvaal and penetrated to a point eighteen miles north of Christiana. The British forces at Fourteen Streams are being strengthened. A movement northward is expected soon.

Are Now Bitter Foes.

London, March 27.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Friday, says: "The late allies are now bitter foes. So strong is the popular feeling here that were it desirable a large body of Free Staters would take the field and fight immediately against the Transvaalers."

Mafeking Being Shelled.

London, March 27.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14: "We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. Skirmishing continues in the trenches. The native food question is becoming a difficulty. The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

Burghers Take the Oath.

Philippolis, March 23, via Norval's Pont, March 24. — Gen. Clements entered Philippolis at noon to-day. He assembled the burghers, addressed them and read Lord Roberts' proclamation in Dutch and English. The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by her majesty's advisers, but the burghers might be certain that the late government at Bloemfontein would never be restored. He advised all the inhabitants to accept the inevitable and to obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the land drost and sheriffs had been reappointed under the queen. The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendering their arms.

Reoccupied by Boers.

town was reoccupied Thursday by 400 Boers. A column left Kimberley Fri- West Barkly, March 27. — Griqua- day to drive them out. It is reported that all the loyalists there, including the women, have been imprisoned.

Britain's Total Casualties.

London, March 27.—The total British losses, exclusive of the invalids sent home, are 16,418 in killed, wounded and missing.

In a Fit of Jealousy.

Vienna, Ill., March 27. — Mrs. Vesta Hogg, in a fit of jealousy, shot and killed Mrs. Clara Gurley in this city yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hogg was arrested and placed in jail.

Prairie Sails Homeward.

Rouen, France, March 27. — The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie sailed for the United States yesterday morning. An immense crowd gathered along the quays to bid the vessel farewell, and hearty cheers were given.

Political Prisoners Banished.

Kingston, Jam., March 27.—Mail advices received from Colombia yesterday report that the revolutionists have been pressing the government forces and that a large number of political prisoners have been banished.

TO MURDER GOEBEL.

Plot in Which Prominent Men Are Implicated.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27. — "John Powers told me they had two negroes here to kill Goebel. They were Hocker Smith and Dick Coombs."

This statement was made Saturday by F. Wharton Golden, a frail, consumptive-looking Kentucky mountaineer, while on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Goebel.

Golden told a story of events leading up to the murder, that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution at least, probably go far toward proving the contentions of the commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved.

Whether the defense will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defense will not talk on the subject, but unless such attempt is made the commonwealth will rest its case, as both County Attorney Potsgrove and Attorney Campbell are satisfied that enough evidence has been presented to hold the defendant on the charges.

Golden, who claims to have been a friend to Secretary Powers and his brother, John Powers, for hours gave testimony that was

Particularly Damaging

to John Powers, but he also brought in the names of several others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and Gov. Taylor, in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination. Gov. Taylor, however, was not directly implicated, and the attorneys for the commonwealth intimated that they do not expect to have his name brought prominently forth in the story of the alleged conspiracy. Golden was not cross-examined, and adjournment was taken early in the afternoon on account of his physical condition, the witness having a slight hemorrhage during the morning session, and became so weak under the strain of the examination in the afternoon that he begged to be allowed a respite. He was quite nervous at times. Golden's testimony tended to show that a plan was made to bring several hundred "regular mountain feudists" to Frankfort who would, if necessary, as Golden expressed it, "go into the legislative hall and kill off enough Democrats to make it go our way." The testimony did not show that the alleged plot to kill Goebel was part of the original plan, nor did it contain the names of those who conceived that idea.

Denied by Collier.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—The Republican adjutant general, Collier, yesterday denied that mines were being laid around the arsenal and capitol grounds, and in an explanatory communication to the Democratic assistant adjutant general, Murray, Gen. Collier said that some indiscreet man at the arsenal had dug trenches and made pretense of laying mines to create a sensation, but the work was entirely without the sanction or knowledge of Gen. Collier, and the men engaged have been sharply reprimanded.

GEN. WHEELER ON WAITING LIST.

Is Retained in Regular Service to Allow Special Act, if It Is Considered Advisable.

Washington, March 27. — After several conferences between Gen. Wheeler and officers of the administration it was announced that the war department had temporarily disposed of his case by placing him on waiting orders. This action retains Gen. Wheeler in the service of the United States until opportunity is had to determine whether he shall be given an active command or made the subject of a special retirement act or mustered out of the military service. It is stated that he would not be obliged to retire under the rules of the regular establishment until next fall, so there is still opportunity for the general to see active service again if he so desires.

SUPPRESSED FOR SEDITION.

Gen. Otis Disciplines Extremist Editors.

Manila, March 27.—La Patria and El Liberal, Spanish organs of the extreme Filipino party, have recently been publishing articles inimical to the military government. Gen. Otis has suppressed the former journal for sedition and imprisoned the editor, at the same time issuing a warning to the members of the extreme party that they should observe greater moderation. Senor Paterno, at one time president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, has received permission from the authorities to come to Manila and is expected to present himself this week at San Fernando, province of Union. The rebels in Gen. Young's district are becoming aggressive. The American battalion garrisoning the town of Namag Pachan was attacked on four consecutive nights recently. Reinforcements are now arriving there. Gen. Young proposes to pursue the rebels aggressively before the rainy season sets in.

General Advance in Wages.

Philadelphia, March 27.—In accordance with their notice posted shortly after Jan. 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes to take effect April 1, the Berwynd-White Coal Mining company yesterday notified all its miners of a general average advance of 20 per cent. The miners are now placed upon a basis of 60 cents per gross ton and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages the highest that have ever existed by nearly 7 per cent.

The Invernia Is All Right.

Liverpool, March 27.—The trials of the new Cunard steamship Invernia, built for the Liverpool-Boston service, which were made yesterday, proved every way satisfactory. She will sail for New York April 14.

Destroyed by Fire.

Fort Plain, N. Y., March 27. — Fire yesterday entirely destroyed the Clinton Liberal Institute building, entailing a loss of $95,000. The institute was a college preparatory school and military academy owned and conducted by the Universalists of the state and occupied a large four-story building. The building was not occupied, the Easter vacation having begun and the fire broke out during the fumigation of the school. The armory was saved. Most of the faculty and students lost their personal effects.

ARCH REBEL KILLED.

British Finally Get Rid of the Chief Disturber in Borneo.

Tacoma, Wash., March 27. — Yesterday's Oriental mail contains the news that the British forces in North Borneo have finally killed Matt Selteh, the archrebel who has three times incited the natives to rebel against British rule. He was killed in February in a fight which followed that in which the British land and naval forces under Capt. Harrington destroyed three stockade forts where Selteh and his followers made their strongest stand. In the fight a naval gun from the British gunboat at Labuan was used very effectively, sending solid shot through Selteh's forts. The British exhausted their ammunition during the fight. As soon as more could be secured they started after Selteh and killed him in a fight further back in the mountains. His followers were dispersed. The news was cabled to Singapore and Hongkong by Capt. Harrington. The British Chartered Company of North Borneo hired Selteh to end his rebellion two years ago, but he started another war when his money was gone.

BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

New York Machinists at Loggerheads With Their Employers.

New York, March 27. — A strike of 30,000 members of the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the New York district may be precipitated this week by the action of the New York and New Jersey Machinery Manufacturers association in organizing to resist a demand for a nine-hour day which was to be made April 1. This was inaugurated by Mr. Ward, district business agent. E. J. Warner, district organizer, said he expected Grand Master Machinist O'Connell to reach here to look over the ground and take charge of the matter. The strike will extend from Paterson, N. J., into New York State as far as Newberg. "There are 30,000 machinists in the district, of which 15,000 are unionist. We can take out every man, union or non-union," said Mr. Warner. "We are in this fight to stay, and will not stop until we secure a nine-hour day. In Chicago every machinist is idle, and in Cleveland 1,500 are out and 1,000 have won their strike."

BELLIGERENT STUDENTS.

Furious Pitched Battle in the Missouri State University.

Columbia, Mo., March 27.—Students of the state university engaged in a furious pitched battle in the auditorium of the institution Saturday night. There was intense rivalry between the classes over the preliminary contest to select representatives of Missouri university to a place in the debate with the Nebraska university, which takes place here in May. While awaiting the decision of the judges when the debate was over members of the academic classes and the law students came together in front of the rostrum and fought. The lights were turned out and the struggle went on in the dark, doors being broken down and furniture smashed. Six of the students had their clothing torn into ribbons, but none were badly hurt. The debaters selected by the judges are Milton M. Dearing of Columbia, John Kramer of Carrollton and R. L. Ward of Clubb.

BECOMES INSANE ON TRAIN.

Man Threatens to Shoot Passengers if They Don't Obey Him.

Wichita, Kan., March 27. — A man, evidently insane, left his seat in the smoker of a C., R. I. & P. train near here, and began swinging his revolver, threatening to shoot every passenger who did not leave the common coach, which was crowded. Passengers fell over each other in their haste to get into the next car, but they were not rapid enough for the old man, and he began firing through the windows. The women and children were finally locked in another car and the train officials were posted on the platform to watch him. He was finally placed under arrest.

STOP CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Weather Bureau Employes Must Give Up the Habit.

Washington, March 27—A death blow was given cigarette smoking in the weather service Saturday when Chief Willis T. Moore issued an order prohibiting persons connected with the service from smoking cigarettes during office hours, and stating further that those who smoked cigarettes at any time would be mentioned in the confidential reports which are made quarterly to him by chiefs of the several offices and divisions throughout the entire service. The order is plainly worded, and the chief evidently means that it shall be obeyed.

HEAD HUNTERS CAPTURED.

Prisoners Taken by British Expedition Includes Several Cannibals.

Victoria, B. C., March 27.—In Australian advices brought by the Warrimoo is news of a successful expedition against the head hunters of the Western island under British Consul Woodford's directions, twelve prisoners being taken, including several cannibalistic chiefs. Earl Buchamp is to resign at the end of the current year as governor of New South Wales. The belief is that he will resign as soon as the imperial parliament has passed the commonwealth bill.

Men and Girls Strike.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 27.—About 200 men and forty girls employed in the works of the United States Glue company, located at Carrollsville, ten miles south of this city, are on a strike. The trouble was precipitated through the discharge of Assistant Superintendent Murphy. Deputy Sheriffs are on guard at the plant to prevent violence.

Last Thought of Child.

New York, March 27.—Tenderly kissing her four-year-old son Robert, Mrs. Annie Devine got out the little fellow's toys and told him to play while she went into her bedroom to take some medicine. She took poison.

Killed His Wife While Drunk.

Oil City, Pa., March 27.—Amos Elder, an oil well driller, shot and killed his wife. He was intoxicated at the time and the shooting occurred after a terrible struggle. The murderer escaped.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

In case there is a slump in the diamond business, Cecil Rhodes might find employment in the museums as the $10,000,000 prize beauty.

They have put a St. Louis man in jail on a charge of insanity because he believes he is in hell. The only trouble with that poor fellow is that he's too candid.

Ridding the heart of malice does not in itself free the hands from cruelty. A man may act cruelly from malice, but he may act just as cruelly from sheer coldness. He that would be kind must not only be delivered from the spirit of hate, he must be filled with the spirit of love. If the hands are never to be cruel, the heart must never be cold.

In the enterprising city of Buenos Ayres automobile carriages are no uncommon sight, in the form both of private vehicles and of delivery wagons. Cycle roads now radiate from Buenos Ayres to a distance of sixty and seventy miles in the surrounding country, and under the care of the Argentine Touring club these roads are reserved for the use of bicycles and automobiles.

A young missionary far in the interior of China received for baptism a little child. The name given was Moo Dee, so unusual a combination that the minister asked its origin. "I have heard of your man of God, Moo Dee," was the reply. "In our dialect Moo means love and Dee God. I would have my child, too, love God." Mr. Moody was not a Chinese, but his name told in that language the secret of his life.

The manager of an immense business declares that it costs his house twenty thousand dollars a year simply to correct errors in invoices and other papers—mistakes due to poor writing and poor English, for which employes are responsible. "Some stenographers need but the idea to turn out the perfect letter," said he, "while others are a means of grace because they try the patience." The money lost because of ignorance and carelessness in that single house would pay the salaries of a considerable body of teachers in secondary schools whose pupils are supposed to learn how to write plainly and speak correctly.

A situation involving some tension has arisen out of a conflict of interests between the live stock companies and the frontier settlers. The companies wish to continue their occupancy of the great plains of the West as cattle ranges, and are urging the government to lease them to the highest bidders. The settlers wish the lands subdivided for homes and farms, and protest that they shall still be held open to individual purchase or to private entry under the homestead law, which gives 160 acres to each actual occupant who makes certain improvements. The governor of Nebraska invites other Western governors to a conference in the interest of the settlers.

Details of the sudden eruption from the central crater of Mount Etna, last July, are gradually coming to light through scientific reports. One of the most striking phenomena of the outbreak was the formation of an "eruptive pine" or "cloud-tree" directly above the crater. A famous example of these volcanic smoke-trees is that which was seen standing over Vesuvius during the destruction of Pompeii. But Etna is a far mightier and loftier volcano than Vesuvius. The verge of its great crater is nearly 11,000 feet above sea level, and the "eruptive pine" last July rose more than 16,000 feet above the crater. It was finally blown off by the wind, hiding the sun as it drifted away in an elongated black cloud.

An era of good feeling has begun to make its appearance among the various denominations professing Christianity. It is now not an infrequent occurrence in any of the large cities to see priests of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist churches, etc., in conference discussing reform topics. But just as this happy state of affairs begins to show on the horizon of the church world, J. Alexander Dowie has made his appearance at the head of a sect which threatens to grow into great proportions under the title of the Zion. Zion has set its face against all other denominations and has begun the construction of the city, of Zion on the banks of Lake Michigan. The rapid strides being made by Dowieism has surprised church men generally. The real secret seems to be in its social and co-operative features. One of the corner-stones is a bank to which members may bring their money and check it out at pleasure. This feature may be adopted by other churches.

At a dinner given by a political club in New York recently a man who is unusually young for one who has attained to such prominence in his profession was for the first time in his life set down for a response to one of the toasts. When at last he was called on, his beardless face flushed and his manner was very embarrassed. Nevertheless he stood up and thus delivered himself: "Gentlemen, before I entered this room I had an excellent speech prepared. Only God and myself knew what I was going to say. Now God alone knows." And he sat down.

During the closing half of the nineteenth century, Cornwall, which from ancient times had been the world's greatest source of supply for tin, has lost that distinction. Even as late as 1859, Cornwall supplied one-half of all the tin produced, but now the Malay Peninsula stands at the head, having in 1898 turne out more than 60 per cent of the world's total production. The Dutch East Indies stand next, with 19 per cent, while Cornwall turned only only about 5,000 tons, not quite seven per cent of the whole.

THE HEAD HUNTERS OF LUZON.

When Maj. March's batallion of the Thirty-third infantry went on its wild chase up in the North Cordillera mountains after the flying Aguinaldo, his footsore men there came across some new and strange specimens of humanity.

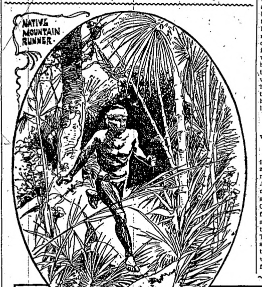
These strange mountain people of Luzon are known as the Igorrote. This word Igorrote was originally the name of a single tribe, but for some reason or other has been extended in modern times to include all the head-hunting savages of Luzon. Of late "Igorrote" has become synonymous with "wild," and the word is now applied to the different hill tribes of the interior independent of their race or descent.

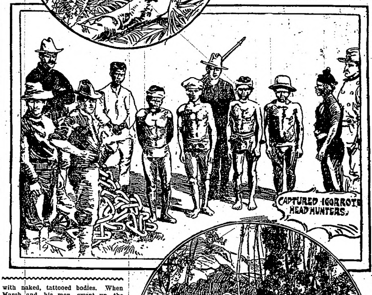
With the Igorrote it is said to be impossible for a young man to find a bride until he has at least one head to his credit. They are a fierce-looking folk, with long, lank hair, and go about with naked, tattooed bodies. When March and his men swept up the mountains on the heels of Aguinaldo and his little army, these Igorrote were astounded at the sight of the American soldiers. What surprised them most was the soldiers' "boom, boom fire sticks"—for such they termed the modern army rifle. These mountain folks are no friends of the Tagals, and were glad enough to point out to the Americans the direction in which the Filipino leader and his men had gone. They held, however, most superstitious beliefs regarding the powers of the Tagals, and soberly declared that they were in league with the spirits of the air and had floated away on a cloud when the white men pursued them over the mountain.

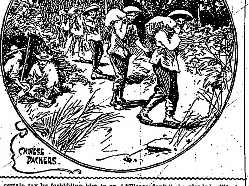
There were just 100 picked men in Maj. March's pursuing party, together with the "Chinos" packers, and they felt sure that they had Aguinaldo in a tight box, when, lo and behold, just as they were on his heels the slippery Filipino turned down some unknown trail and most mysteriously disappeared. This was in the wildest and most inaccessible country of all the island, far up among the interior mountain tops. When March's batallion arrived at Cervantes, it was found that the insurgent leader had fled two days before, making for Bontoc, another town up among the clouds, three days' march from Cervantes.

It seems that swift Igorrote mountain runners had been posted by Aguinaldo near the summit of Tilad pass to report the result of Gen. Gregario del Pilar's last desperate attempt to drive back the Americans. These mountain runners had returned to Cervantes with the news of Pilar's death and the utter rout of the rear guard on the very day the battle was fought. It took March's men two whole days and a half to cover the same ground, hurry as they might. Yet these wonderful Igorrote mountain runners had actually covered the distance in less than eight hours. Just how they did it no white man has ever discovered. It has been supposed that they have some secret signal service of their own by means of which they can flash messages from mountain peak to mountain peak. But even where an individual runner has been dispatched to deliver a message in person he has arrived at his destination in a wonderfully short space of time. They have, of course, a thorough knowledge of all the forest paths and numerous mountain passes. This means a great deal, as a journey that might be made in a day by a white man with a guide will often take at least a week if attempted without the necessary native to show the way.

One of the delightful characteristics of these strange mountain head hunters is the habit of devouring all enemies who have fallen on the field of battle. Physically they do not stand quite so low in the scale of civilization as the Negritos, but morally and mentally they are about as unregenerate specimens of humanity as are to be found in any part of this benighted globe of ours. Their chief diet is carabao meat and wild roots found in the woods, but a special delicacy reserved for state occasions is stewed dog meat.


NATIVE MOUNTAIN RUNNER.


CAPTURED IGORROTE HEAD HUNTERS.


CHINESE PACKERS.

Making Taxdodgers Pay It.

To punish a man for nonpayment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant is a custom in the canton of Berne. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he be physically capable, and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. The government says if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquors he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the state. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention or help of a friend, but the privilege of dropping into favorite resorts and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone.

Old Ring Comes Back.

Sixteen years ago W. F. Bishop of Chicago Lawn lost his wife's wedding ring while feeding his horse in a barn way out in Iowa. A thorough search was made, but the missing ring could not be found. Mr. Bishop left his name and address with the owner of the structure, with the request that in case the barn should ever be torn down a final search should be made. He returned home and the lost ring was replaced by a new one. So many years had elapsed that all hope of ever getting the original ring back again was abandoned. Last week, however, Mr. Bishop received word that the old barn had been torn down to be replaced by a new structure, and that the ring had been found and would be forwarded at once. The ring arrived yesterday through the mails, and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are highly elated at its restoration.—Chicago Journal.

MRS. BUGGINS' PAJAMAS.

She Is Having a Hard Time Getting Them.

Mrs. Buggins has gone in for the emancipation of her sex, says the Philadelphia Record. She doesn't exactly want to run the universe, and she confesses she would not know how to vote if she tried. Her attempt at emancipation has taken the form of pajamas. For a long time she has railed against the conventionality that has bound her to the robe de nuit, and has cast envious eyes at the silk pajamas worn by Mr. Buggins. "I don't see why we women can't wear them, too," she said the other day. Then she went to a Chestnut street haberdasher's and asked to be shown pajamas for boys. "How old is the boy?" asked the salesman. "Gracious! I don't know," replied Mrs. Buggins, who is not blessed with any children of her own. And then, seized with a sudden inspiration, she added: "I think he wears a No 13 collar, if you can tell by that." The salesman told her that those sizes were not kept in stock, and would have to be made to order. "You had better bring the boy here, and then we can tell better about the size," he said. Mrs. Buggins promised and left the store, greatly dejected.

AFRAID OF AMERICANS.

Where They Are Popularly Supposed to Be Always Shooting Up the Town.

Ever since the Wild West show appeared in Budapest, Hungary, the citizens believe that every American carries a revolver. Not long ago three Americans were sitting at a table in a music hall, taking such refreshments as may be obtained at such a place. One of the Americans finally called for his check. The waiter performed a feat in mathematics and learned that three times three made seventeen. The American found fault with this system of multiplication and stood up to make protest. Instantly the girl who sold programs threw herself in front of him, and seized his arm. "Please don't," she pleaded. "He is a poor man; he has a wife and family." The manager came running, "Wait, wait," he entreated. "Please do not make any trouble. I ask that you do not shoot." Yielding to these entreaties, the American (who carried nothing more deadly than a penknife) spared the life of the trembling waiter, who had made a run for the stairway. There was another computation, and it was decided that three times three made nine, and then, the ferocious Americans departed, to the great relief of the natives.

So Serious.

McJigger—I don't like Borem; he takes you too seriously. Thingumbob—How, for instance? McJigger—As I passed him on the street today I foolishly said: "How'r ye?" He stopped and for five minutes explained how he had never felt better in his life.—Philadelphia Press.

Bostonians' Fear of One Another.

Said the skeptic: "I know, the poet says, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God,' but I shouldn't wonder if the poet stole the remark from some fellow who hadn't an honest bone in his body. You never can tell, you know."—Boston Transcript.

London Fashion Pays High Rent.

In the fashionable thoroughfares of London a good house rents for $50,000 a year.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Knife Which Will Cut Wire—Disinfecting Wardrobe—Magnetism of the Earth—Corrosive Action of Metals—The Color of Water.

Magnetism of the Earth.

H. A. Rowland, professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins university, has just announced a remarkable discovery of great importance, being no less than an explanation of the cause of the magnetism of the earth. Dr. Rowland commenced his experiments nearly a year ago. The subject attracted him, owing to the lack of explanation of the theory of the earth's magnetism. The apparatus he used consists of a simple metal wheel revolved upon a shaft by means of an electric motor. The wheel itself is wound with several miles of fine wire, and in this magnetism is developed when the wheel is revolved. About the wheel is a casing of brass about a half inch from its circumference, leaving a space between which may be said to represent artificially the layer of atmosphere about the earth. Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution of the wheel, the greater will be the magnetism developed. He has already shown that magnetism is produced in this revolving body; and although upon such an infinitesimal scale in the laboratory experiments, Dr. Rowland is convinced that the principle holds good for the earth and other bodies as they revolve through space. The immense weight and great speed with which these bodies rotate add to the magnetism which they produce. It will take a long series of delicate experiments to bring out the various phases of the relation of magnetism to the speed of the revolving bodies. The results which have been obtained so far have been so satisfactory that work will be continued on this line.

Corrosive Action of Metals.

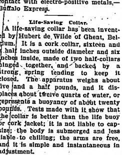
The corrosive influence of sea water on various alloys has been made the subject of an interesting investigation by the German admiralty. Copper, tin, zinc and iron aluminium alloys were tested, twelve strips of the alloy being taken in each case, nine of which were immersed in sea water and three of which were reserved for standards. At the end of eight, sixteen and twenty-four months three strips of each alloy were examined and compared with the standards. The results show that iron, tin and aluminum bronzes deteriorated very little, and there was little difference in regard to decrease of weight or strength even after two years' immersion. When iron and tin bronzes were in contact the former were very seriously attacked, one specimen after two years having lost two-thirds of its strength and four-fifths of its elongation. The conclusion of the admiralty was that the corrosive action between different metals depends upon the relative position in the electric scale. Metals were practically unattacked when in contact with those electro-negative to them, but quickly destroyed when in contact with electro-positive metals.—Buffalo Express.

Life-Saving Collar.

A life-saving collar has been invented by Hubert de Wilde of Ghent, Belgium. It is a cork collar, sixteen and a half inches outside diameter and six inches inside, made of two half-collars hinged together, and backed by a strong spring tending to keep it closed. The apparatus weighs about five and a half pounds, and it displaces about twelve quarts of water, or represents a buoyancy of about twenty pounds. Tests made with it show that the collar is better than the life buoy or cork jacket; it is not liable to capsize; the body is submerged and less liable to chilling; the arms are free, and it is simple and instantaneous in adjustment.

Disinfecting Wardrobe.

A hygienic wardrobe forms the subject of a patent recently granted to an inventor of Chicago, Ill., which has the merit of utility and sanitary cleanliness, although it can in no wise be regarded as a work of art. The framework is of metal, designed so that it can be readily taken apart, the parts being joined in such a way that no place is offered for the lodgment of vermin. The spaces between the metal frames are designed to be filled with a semi-transparent fabric buttoned to the metal. As the material admits of the passage of light, the depredations of moths and the propagation of germs are somewhat interfered with. Garments hung in this wardrobe are constantly subjected to the fumes of a disinfectant contained in a pendant holder screwed to the inside top of the wardrobe. The curtains may be taken down readily at stated intervals for cleaning, and for moving the whole thing may be taken apart and packed in a box.

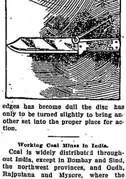


The Color of Water.

Prof. Spring reports on his experiments of many years to explain the color of the water. He has come to the conclusion that a pure blue is the natural color of water, for when we look through a long tube filled with distilled water against a brilliant white surface, a pure blue is seen; such as shown by the Lake of Geneva in quiet weather, a color which is not influenced by superficial or interior reflection. When pure water becomes slightly turbid by extremely finely divided white or colorless particles floating therein, they reflect, even in the case of ground mountain crystal, a yellow light, which unites with the natural blue into a brilliant green color, such as is exhibited by the Neuenburg and Boden lakes. The peculiar fact established by various observers, that the water of ordinarily green lakes turns perfectly colorless at times, is not due to a clarification, but, on the contrary, to an influx of a reddish mud, colored by ferric oxide, which completely neutralizes the green.

A Knife Which Will Cut Wire.

A combined hunting knife and wire-cutter comes from the land of barbed-wire fences. This combination is the subject of a patent recently granted to an inventor of Columbia, Texas, whose experiences on the ranches of that state lead him to believe that such a tool will be appreciated by the ranchman. The blade is formed with a recess, in which a lever is pivoted, made with corresponding recesses. To the lever and blade cutting discs are secured. In severing a piece of wire the knife is placed with the cutting edges of the disc embracing the wire, and the lever is pressed toward the handle of the knife. When one set of cutting edges has become dull the disc has only to be turned slightly to bring another set into the proper place for action.



Working Coal Mines in India.

Coal is widely distributed throughout India, except in Bombay and Sind, the northwest provinces, and Oudh, Rajputana and Mysore, where the product is either scantily distributed or entirely absent. The seams in Bengal and Assam are frequently from 50 and 80 feet to as much as 180 feet in thickness. The pits are often of considerable depth. At present the deepest appears to be about 700 feet. In many cases the working of the seams leads to the escape of little or no fire damp, so that the miners are able to work with naked lights. At the present time Bengal produces more than three-fourths of the coal mined in India. Indian coal varies much in composition and quality. Most of it is quite suitable for ordinary purposes, while some of the samples, e. g., certain of those from Bengal and central India, are of excellent quality, equal to that of the best British coals. The fixed carbon of the Bengal coal ranges between 50 and 60 per cent, and the calorific value exceeds 6,000 calories—equal to about 10 British thermal units—while the ash often does not much exceed and in some instances falls below 10 per cent, and the sulphur frequently present in but very small proportion. A great deal of the Bengal coal is se[illegible] coal. Many samples c[illegible] contain little sulphur, [illegible] therefore suitable for [illegible]

Curious Effects of [illegible]

A Russian scientist [illegible] esting letter to Knowledge respecting the effect of lightning upon trees and buildings. He says that if the whole surface of a tree is damp when the lightning strikes it little harm is done, but if it is dry the spark will take the course of least resistance along the damp wood beneath the bark, and the latter is blown off by the steam suddenly generated as a result of great heat. Water steam at very high pressure is the force that generally causes the actual disruption in a tree struck by lightning. The baron quotes a curious case in which a monumental column at Gatchina, in Russia, was destroyed from much the same cause. It was fifteen meters high, and its stones were held together by interior iron angles. After a period of very rainy weather much water had collected between the stones, and when lightning struck it the entire column was blown to fragments. In this extraordinary case there is no doubt that the lightning spark, retained by the intervals between the iron angles, instantly produced a great quantity of steam of very high pressure in the interior of the damp column, and the latter was actually blown up by its explosion."

The Disinfection of Telephones.

The under secretary of state of France, who is responsible for the posts and telegrams in Paris, has, with a view to avoid the transmission of infectious diseases, issued an order that the receivers and transmitters of all public telephones shall be disinfected daily by being washed in a strong solution of carbolic acid. This concession to the principles of hygiene has not been very well received by medical men. The idea, they say, is excellent, but they take exception to the choice of a disinfectant, for carbolic acid has an abominable smell and has but very feeble power in the destruction of microbes.

Pasteboard Shingles.

According to the Railway Review, the Tokio Card and Pasteboard company, of Japan, is now experimenting with pasteboard as a substitute for roofing shingles. It is said that shingles of this material can be produced at a cost about 50 per cent cheaper than that of the wooden article. The pasteboard is made of the desired thickness and tarred to prevent the material from being affected by the weather.

The habitual borrower can seldom get people to leave him a loan.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

A Parting Shot.

She had presented him with the marble heart, and as she was about to remove his hat from the hall rack for the last time he said:

"Perhaps it is better so, and but for one thing I should not regret your decision."

"Indeed!" she exclaimed in surprise, "and what is that one thing?"

"Listen, cruel one, and I will tell you," he answered. "Had we married and gone to housekeeping I should have been spared the expense of buying a refrigerator."

Thankful Giles.

Vicar's Daughter (to Giles, whose wife has been kicked to death by a cow)—"I was so distressed to hear the dreadful news, John, how it must have upset you!"

Giles—"It did, Miss, but what a mercy I wasn't a milkin' of the coo myself!"—Moonshine.

Coming to the Front.

Jingle—"I knew that fellow Storms, the comedian, would come to the front."

Weller—"And he has, has he?"

"Yes. You remember he used to play the part of the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime?"

"Yes."

"Well, now he's playing the front legs."—Tit-Bits.

Chance for Athletes.

Farmer—"Yes, I want a man. Are you a good jumper?"

Applicant—"Jumper? Well, yes."

"You could jump a barbed wire fence without much trouble, I s'pose?"

"Uh—I s'pose so."

"Well, that's all right then; you'll do. You see some of our bulls is a leetle wild."—New York Weekly.

Pearls and Tears.

"What splendid pearls the bride has! How can a man give his bride pearls? They mean tears."

"Oh, that's superstition. Besides, they are imitation pearls."

"Well, if she knows that, the tears will be genuine, at any rate."—Fliegende Blaetter.

[illegible]

Betty—How do you account for it?

Letty—Well, you see, I never turn it up.

No Danger of Investigation.

"Aren't you afraid to put that Latin title in your club paper, when you don't know what it means, Josephine?"

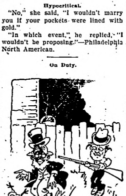
"No; it will mystify all the other women more than it does me."—Detroit Free Press.

Hypocritical.

"No," she said, "I wouldn't marry you if your pockets were lined with gold."

"In which event," he replied, "I wouldn't be proposing."—Philadelphia North American.

On Duty.



Farmer Ketchum—"What are you doing in my chicken yard?"

Parson Grabbum—"Well, sah, I'se a membah ob de S. P. C. A., and I heard you wusn't treatin' yer chickens right, so I come to inwestergate."

Practical Poet.

"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor.

The poet sighed wearily. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I much prefer the lay of the hen."—Philadelphia Record.

Medicine.

"Do you think doctors ought to help an incurable patient to die?"

"If he can't die without medical assistance, yes."

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Foulard with Velvet and Lace—House Gown—How to Keep Young—Untidy Girls—Suggestions to Beautify the Home.

When I'm Old.

(Old Favorite Series.)

I would ask of you, my darling,
A question soft and low,
That gives me many a heartache,
As the moments come and go.
Your love I know is truthful,
But the truest love grows cold;
It is this that I would ask you:
Will you love me when I'm old?

Down the stream of life together,
We are sailing side by side,
Hoping some bright day to anchor
Safe beyond the surging tide.
To-day our sky is cloudless,
But the night may clouds unfold,
And its storms may gather round us;
Will you love me when I'm old?
And its storms may gather round us;
Will you love me when I'm old?

When my hair shall shame the snow-drift,
And my eyes shall dimmer grow,
I would lean upon some loved one
In the valley as I go.
I would claim of you a promise,
Worth to me a world of gold;
It is only this, my darling,
That you'll love me when I'm old;
It is only this, my darling,
That you'll love me when I'm old!

How to Keep Young

If we take a little leaf out of the mind-cure books we can have physical rejuvenation through a youthful spirit, which must find expression. Cast away sadness—for that is hateful to youth—and cultivate instead a real interest in all that is going on, whether in the world about you or in the great world. Observe a young girl of normal intelligence who has not been "spoiled." Could anything be more striking than her keen, voracious interest, in contrast to the tired apathy of her elders? Keep your interest alive, feeding it on catholicity of subjects, as you value your youth; for if certain mental muscles are not used they will atrophy, and you will be old, no matter what is the date of your birth. Every human being you encounter is the central point of the universe from his or her point of view; how, then, can such a one escape the interest of others? Every life has its life aims just as vital as yours. Interest yourself in others, and, with no such intent at heart, you will find the spirit refreshed. Away back in nursery days we learn of the little girl who wept in contemplating the bridge she did not have to cross after all; but the lesson did not go very deep, for we keep on worrying until we have lines up and down the forehead and lines across. "The thirty-year marks," they call them, but that is a mistake. Thirty years of worry would wrinkle a marble forehead, but thirty years of optimism would keep smooth the most delicate skin. Worry spoils the digestion and brings ill-health, which in turn ruins beauty. Worry enwraps the mental faculties, and prevents them from free exercise, hampering judgment and shutting out light. Even those who do it must know these things well, yet still keep on, for not to worry means a condition of spiritual strength and elevation which is only attained by gradual process, and everyone has not learned the way. The lines on the face are the expression of "the body's guest." They will come; but who could object to a crinkling around the eyes that make a smile the merrier, or lines about the corner of the mouth that have a kindly meaning? Such lines stamp the face with undying youth.—Harper's Bazar.

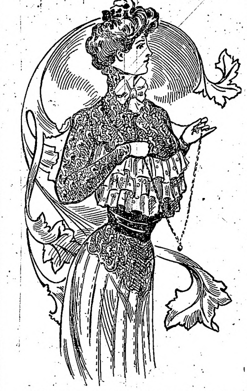
Untidy Girls.

One often wonders how it is that some loveable girls, who are domesticated, obliging and accomplished, are so terribly careless of their personal appearance at home. They are in the minority, it is true, but they are to be met with very frequently, and it is for their benefit that this paragraph is penned. Why should the members of your own household, who are, presumably, far dearer to you than strangers, be treated with less consideration than outsiders? If you are staying at a friend's house, you would not leave your bedroom without making a careful, though not necessarily elaborate, toilet. Why, when under the parental roof, should you take your seat at the breakfast table with hair still in "irons," neck and wrists decidedly untidy, and a general appearance of neglect and slovenliness pervading your attire? Even if there are household duties of a "grubby" nature to be performed—fires to be lit, grates to be brushed, or carpets to be swept—these can be done just as well if the hair has been neatly arranged, the morning ablutions conscientiously performed, and a neat dress donned. Then, just before breakfast, another washing of the hands, and the putting on of a collar and a pair of cuffs, will make the busy girl quite as attractive in appearance as she undoubtedly is when "dressed" for the afternoon. The habit of going about the house untidily attired is one which grows rapidly on the unwise girl who once adopts it. It appears so much more easy to keep in the "curlers," instead of giving the hair its matutinal brushing and arranging. The complexion-preserving wash is shirked, because the water "is so cold"—this is not an exaggeration; there are some girls, who in winter never wash their face until after breakfast. The old gown, with frayed wrists, missing buttons, or broken button-holes, is put on morning after morning, until its wear becomes almost second nature; and no attempt is made to "look nice" until there is a chance of being seen by somebody outside the family circle. If these untidy girls could only hear the remarks made about them when by chance a stranger does happen to catch sight of them in their unlovely garb they would at once relinquish their slovenly habits. The strange thing is that it is generally nice-looking lassies who are the worst sinners in this respect. Plain girls know how greatly neatness of attire adds to personal attractions, and, very wisely, take care to adopt it.

Suggestions to Beautify the Home.

Nothing affords so great an opportunity for decoration as a window in a recess. A low seat running around it, the cushions upholstered with some artistic tapestry, is suggested at once. After that, growing plants should be hung from above and curtains arranged to make of the window a veritable cozy corner. Of course this is simple if the recessed window is built in the house. But the appearance of a recess may be given to any window, and is advisable often in the case of one in a large, bare room. Place a couple of brass arms so they will jut out from either side of the window and connect them in front with a brass pole, over which some curtains are draped. Curtains may also be hung from the side arms and the inner side of them partially concealed by tall palms. The decorations should be finished, of course, with a window seat. To beautify one of those long, narrow, commonplace halls, hang with some light paper and paint the woodwork in ivory and white. Then midway down the hall or just at the foot of the stairs place a brass rod from wall to wall. Throw curtains of some art material over it, and, from the center swing a lamp of wrought iron.

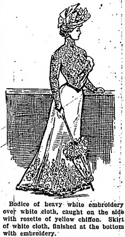
FOULARD WITH VELVET AND LACE.



Must We Wear the Saucer Bangs?

The reign of the pompadour is on the wane. Gradually it is getting smaller. Now a bit of the thickness is left out of the bunch on the side; again a little is taken away from its height. Slowly but surely it is losing its inflation; surely getting flatter and flatter. Thus far the new mode is excellent, for it always is delightful when the shape of a woman's head stands out clearly. But, alas! Dame Fashion has no wish to see the hair of her subjects dressed plainly, so she has begun to suggest the saucer bang. Paris already has adopted this ugly fashion, and so have those American women who always try the new styles without waiting for the conservative woman to make them "good form." It is to be hoped the latter never will happen. Surely the good taste of American women will revolt against the general adoption of this hideous method of dressing "woman's crowning glory."

House Gown.



Bodice of heavy white embroidery over white cloth, caught on the side with rosette of yellow chiffon. Skirt of white cloth, finished at the bottom with embroidery.

Her Crowning Glory.

If you are a believer in the old saying, that a woman's glory is in her hair, you cannot help being surprised at the extraordinary want of artistic taste that many women show in the arrangement of their tresses, converting them into a disfigurement, instead of into a glory, says the New York Telegram. But, after all, the matter to each one of us is not so much how other people arrange their hair, as how we arrange our own. Do we do so in a way becoming to both face and figure? Nowadays we have plenty of styles to choose from, and it is less important to select the very newest than the one that is most becoming. In choosing a style pay heed to the following rules: For a long, thin face the arrangement of the hair should be full and round, and, if possible, the coils should just show from behind the ears. The nape of the neck should also be filled as much as possible, and softly waving or curling the hair will improve the appearance. For a sharp-featured face the hair should be arranged loosely, and at the back rather than the top of the head. A round, chubby face looks best with the hair arranged in a narrow style at the back and well carried down to the nape of the neck. Unless the forehead be particularly high, a fringe is not desirable, or, at least, only just so much as one is obliged to have nowadays for the sake of one's milliner. Very tall women should not dress their hair high, but leave that style to their shorter sisters. Young girls in their teens should wear their hair simply tied back as long as possible, and on no account should they turn it up until they have arrived at the stage of wearing long dresses.

Genius in Families.

In the Rivista Moderna Professor Arenfeld says all the men of genius are first born or second sons. Luther, Schopenhauer, Dante, Raphael; Da Vinci, Heine, Goëthe, Shelley, Milton, Byron, Leopardi, Moliere, Carlyle and Rossini, among many others, were all first-born or only sons. Beethoven, Cuvier, Michael Angelo, Rousseau, Pascal, and Garibaldi were second sons. The professor further states that the third son may be an eminent person, but that a fourth, fifth or sixth child will never be a shining light. However, for the consolation of the youngest sons in large families, it is further stated that after the sixth child the rest may again become men of talent.

To Wash Brushes and Combs.

To wash brushes, dip in hot water into which a small lump of caustic soda has been melted. Move the brush up and down until the bristles are quite clean, but be careful not to let the wood come in contact with the water, as the soda will remove the polish. Hold under the cold-water faucet, then shake as free from moisture as possible, and stand in an upright position to dry. It is best to dry in the open air, but not in the sun. To clean a comb dip a nail brush in hot soda water, soap it, and scrub the comb thoroughly. Rinse in cold water, and dry with a soft towel.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Cake Without Eggs.

One coffee cup of sugar—powdered—two large tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed into the sugar, one and a half cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet cream, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Bake quickly in small tins, and eat while fresh and warm.

Fricassee.

Cut the beef in rather thin pieces, stem for thirty minutes in broth or gravy enough to cover, season with salt, pepper and, if liked, a slice or two of onion. Just before serving, stir in the beaten yolk of an egg, then a spoonful of vinegar. Pour over squares of toast.

To Make Pies Crisp.

To give a delicious crispness to the outside of your pies, when your pastry has almost finished baking, draw it from the oven and brush it quickly over with the white of an egg and a little water mixed together; then sprinkle with sugar and return to the oven for a few minutes longer. When making mincemeat, if a quarter of a pound of fresh butter is beaten up with the sugar and added to every pound of fruit it will be found a great improvement upon suet, especially for cold mince pies.

In Kentucky.

Rodney—"Lorenzo, didn't I see a suit of old Japanese armor hanging on your studio wall the other day?"

Lorenzo—"Yes; what about it?"

"Lend it to me for a few days. I've got to be the best man at a wedding down in Kentucky."—Life.

Sport vs Religion in the South.

The Parson—"I t'ink it 'd be moah 'propriate ef yo' 'tended chu'ch on Sunday 'stid of gwine shootin'."

The Reprobate—"Wal, pahson, de shootin' in dis hyah neighbo'hood am bettah dan de submons."—Puck.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Polly's Frocks—Life Under Water—How the Creatures There Spend the Winter Months—They All Ate Their Husbands—A Lesson for Boys.

A Hundred Years to Come.

(Old Favorite Series.)

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lips, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gaily now;
Oh, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth;
The rich and poor, on land and sea—
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us shall weep
A hundred years to come.
But other men our lands shall till,
And others then our streets will fill,
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come.

—Wm. G. Brown.

Polly's Frocks.

It was the middle of the night and Polly's frocks all hung in the nursery wardrobe. They were quiet for a time, and then the light blue China silk one said: "Don't crowd so, Pink Gingham. You are crushing my lace ruffles. I am Polly's best frock, and I ought to have more room." "Pooh," said the Pink Gingham, "maybe you are her best, but she doesn't like you as well as she likes me. When she wears you she has to be so careful of you that she can't have any fun. She likes me best because if she gets me soiled I can be washed." "No, she likes me the best," said the Red Merino, "because she always wears me when she goes to grandma's, and we do have lovely times there." "Well, said a White Apron, "I know she's awfully fond of me, because she wears me to kindergarten, and she is so proud of my shoulder bows." "I'll tell you how we'll know which she likes best," said a dear little White Lawn dress. "To-morrow is Polly's birthday, and on that day her mamma always lets her wear any dress she chooses. Now, we'll see which of us she'll select. I think she'll take me." The Blue China silk said nothing, but shrugged its shoulders in a way that showed what it thought. Next morning Polly opened her eyes bright and early, and mamma came in and gave her five birthday kisses. "It's my birthday, isn't it?" she said, gleefully. "Yes, dear," said mamma, "and here's your first present. What do you s'pose is in this box?" "Oh, what, what?" cried Polly. "Open it quick, mudder, dear, I want to see." The frocks in the wardrobe wanted to see, too, and they poked their sleeves out between the doors, trying to elbow each other out of the way. "Oh, oh!" screamed Polly, in delight. "It's a beautiful new dress, all made of plaid, with gilt buttons! Oh, mudder, let me put it right on and wear it for my birthday." "Yes, indeed," said her mother, kissing her, and then all the other little frocks shrunk back into the wardrobe and hung there dejectedly without saying a word.

Life Under Water.

In February and March more genuine winter days come to us than at any other time when we have a reasonable and seasonable right to expect them. Our young people, then, may count upon the winter romps of snow-balling, coasting and skating that they are more sure of now than they were in the earlier days of 1900. The frozen surface of the ponds looks dead enough. It would scarcely seem that living water is beneath, and it is even harder to imagine that animal life is actually comfortably tucked away under that icy cover. Where do you suppose the frogs have gone for the winter? They have soft, smooth-skinned bodies that would freeze to death if exposed to the open-air temperature of this month. On the bottom of the pond they have made a bed for themselves in the ooze and mud, huddled close together to keep one another warm. Water, as you know, freezes at thirty-two degrees, Fahrenheit. In a pond, just as in your bathtub, the water on top is the warmer and the water at the bottom the colder. The reason is that warm water is expanded, and is lighter than cold, so that it rises to the surface, while cold water, which is contracted, is heavier and sinks to the bottom. But as water freezes it begins again to expand, and that is why ice is lighter than water. The water under ice forms a layer about four or five degrees above the freezing point, and the animals sleeping there through the winter are sheltered in it. There they live and sleep until the spring sun wakens them, and there they are warmer and safer than if they—being water animals—were so foolish as to try to sleep anywhere else. Some small water bugs do creep ashore to hide in the crannies of rocks and walls, but they are little creatures that can fit into such places. The bigger animals would die of the exposure. The frogs, the fresh-water mollusks, know where to go for the greatest comfort, and there they stay their appointed time. It would never do for an amphibious frog, for instance, to make a mistake, as a boy might, and to crawl out of his comfortable bed before he is called. Nevertheless, when they are called in the spring-time, the frogs and mollusks obey the summons. They don't lie abed longer than they need to—and that is the moral of this talk about their winter life and ways.—Our Animal Friends for February.

They All Ate Their Husbands.

As long ago as the beginning of the eighteenth century the idea of using the thread that the spider spins from its body as a substitute for the thread unwrapped from the coccoon of the silk worm was broached, but with little practical result. An Englishman, Mr. Rolt, secured 20,000 feet of silk thread from twenty-two spiders in two hours. Of late some experiments have been conducted by curious persons to ascertain which spider produced the best and largest quantity of silk, for it has been demonstrated that it is an excellent substitute for that of the silk worm. Spiders from Paraguay and Argentina, from India, China and Australia were tried, but the best results were secured from the spiders of Madagascar. It was found that after laying her eggs the female spider spins most freely. Six of these were selected and confined for the test. From one 2,000 yards of thread were secured in ten days; from the second, 1,350 yards in seven days; from the third and fourth 450 yards in four days; from the fifth, 1,400 yards in eleven days, and from the sixth 4,200 yards in twenty-seven days. A German manufacturer was so delighted with this test that he made elaborate arrangements for having a spider silk mill, importing a large number of the spiders from Madagascar to Germany. All went well until the females had laid their eggs and begun to spin, when all at once the males were found to have disappeared—their larger feminine companions had grown so fond of them that each female spider had eaten her mate. This catastrophe ended the costly experiment.

A Bird's Wonderful Flight.

Carrier pigeons have been in use for ages for the purpose of taking messages from distant places to their homes. Long before the invention of the railway and the telegraph pigeons were the swift message-bearers of mankind, and today even they prove of great service in carrying news from besieged cities, or from parts of the world where the telegraph and the railways are not. Among the remarkable exhibitions of the speed and endurance of homing or carrier pigeons was a journey made not long ago by a bird named Wilkins, and owned by Mr. Lautz of Buffalo. The pigeon was taken to Lawrenceburg, Tenn., a distance of 700 miles, and liberated. The bird first flew straight up, then circled a few times, and finally started flying rapidly in the direction of Buffalo. A southwest wind was blowing at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and a thunderstorm was approaching. Likely enough the approaching storm frightened the pigeon and caused it to try to reach home ahead of the deluge, and likely enough the wind helped it greatly. But the bird flew faster than the wind, and reached its home loft in 13 hours 12 minutes and 41 seconds from the time of its liberation. Consequently the homing bird flew but a little less than a mile a minute, or at the rate of 1567 yards a minute—a record hardly equaled by the fastest express trains. After this wonderful flight of 700 miles the bird seemed only a little tired, and the next day it was at lively as ever.

Brave Children.

Probably one of the youngest heroes on record is Leonard Webber, aged five years, who has just received a certificate of honor from the Royal Humane society for saving his three-year-old brother from drowning. The Philadelphia Times tells the story. The children were playing with other boys on the edge of a pond, when the younger Webber fell into the water. The others, frightened, took to their heels, but Leonard, without the slightest hesitation, plunged in and rescued his brother. Quite as remarkable was a case which comes from a remote corner of Russia, where a boy of nine years actually had the temerity to tackle a great, gaunt wolf that had assailed a tiny playmate as he lay asleep. The rescuer seized an ax that had been left by a woodman, and gave battle to the wolf, which, finding itself thus attacked, promptly scuttled off to the wood. Russia has been the scene of much youthful heroism. Some years ago, while a peasant woman was sitting with her little daughter, aged about 8 years, at supper, the curtains which divided the living room in which they sat from the adjoining bedroom caught fire through the explosion of an oil lamp. The mother sat still, not knowing what to do, but her daughter, child as she was, possessed more presence of mind. Seizing a knife, she climbed upon a chair, cut down the blazing curtains and then smothered the flames with the hearth rug. In two minutes the fire, which might have developed into a veritable conflagration, was extinguished.

A Lesson for Boys.

Thirty years ago Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York state, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather, and not a season for sales; but a customer arrived from a distance, hitched his horse, and went into the kitchen of the farmhouse, where two lads were cracking nuts. "Is Mr. H. at home?" "No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut. "When will he be back?" "Dunno, sir, mebbe not for a week." The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," said he, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order. "You have sold the largest bill that I have had this season, Jim," his father said to him, greatly pleased, on his return home. "I'm sure," said Joe, "I'm as willing to help as Jim, if I'd thought in time."—Success.

More Wonders of the Sea Depths.

At the recent scientific conference at Munich, Professor Chun exhibited the results of the German Deep-Sea expedition. Some of the fish found at a depth of about 10,000 feet, resembled, he said, the fossil species in the rocks of the Mesozoic era, when the earth's atmosphere was dense with carbon. These fish, in many cases, had special means of collecting light. Some possessed enormous eyes, occupying nearly the whole side of the head, and some were supplied with telescopic organs. Others carried their light on their heads in a manner similar to that of the glow-worm.

You may depend upon it that there are as good hearts to serve men in palaces as in cottages.—Robert Owen.

SHREWD CASHIER.

Saved $50,000 for His Bank by Prompt Action.

A cashier employed in a large western city recently went over the collateral held by his loan clerk simply by way of precaution. He noticed that one of the bank's best customers had over $50,000 out on bills of lading of cattle on the way north. As the house in question had an abattoir, this was not surprising. The firm was rated at over $500,000, and its transactions were on a large scale. Suddenly it occurred to him that the way bills looked very much alike. Comparison showed that they were written by the same hand. He took one to the railroad which was supposed to have issued it, and found that it was a forgery. The handwriting on the bills was that of a member of the firm which was borrowing the money. This could mean but one thing—the firm was in desperate financial difficulties and about to go under. It was now too late to do anything in the matter that day. The cashier did not say a word to anybody, but went home. He did not sleep that night, but planned out his campaign for the next morning. The loans were all subject to call at any time. He waited until after the clearing house returns were in for the day to excite no suspicion. Then he had the guilty partner in the cattle firm rung up on the telephone. "Very sorry," he said to the cattleman nonchalantly, "but we are debtors in the clearing house today. Money is a little scarce. Guess we'll have to ask you to repay that $50,000 worth of loans today. Sorry to inconvenience you, and if you want the money again a little later, will be glad to have you call around." "Very well," came the reply; "will you have a check on our account in your bank or on our other bank?" "Better draw on the other bank, as that is customary," replied the cashier. In a few minutes the check, duly certified by the cashier of the rival institution, was sent in. The cashier took the precaution to send around to the other bank to make sure that the certification was no forgery. Then he sent for the forger. "Now," said he, "I have my money, and I can speak plainly. I want you to take your account out of this bank." "What do you mean?" demanded the cattle dealer. "You know perfectly well what I mean," was the reply. "You may take your account out of this bank and keep it out. We have no use for it." The account was withdrawn. Within less than thirty days the failure of the cattle firm was announced.—New York Mail and Express.

Reflections.

"Well," said the boy, reflectively, chewing some home-made taffy as he looked into the face of the policeman, "yeh spoilt me fishin' trip fer me, wen yeh pulled dat 'ere string last night, dat was hangin' fr'm me winder. Yeh see, I tol' me fr'ends I would let a string hang fr'm me winder so w'en he woke early 'n de mornin' he could kum to me house, pull de string, wake me up an' I would go a-fishin' on the ice wid him. Up 'n bed I tied de string to me right hand an' hung de string out er de winder an' went ter sleep. Me little brudder Louie, who I sleep wid, got mixed with de string on me hand an' putty soon he had it curled 'bout tree times 'round his neck. Well, 'bout hav past four 'n de mornin' me fr'end kim t' me house an' pulled de string, an' soon was chokin' littel Louie. Louie kinder woke up an' kicked me so dat I thot it was a robber an' called fer me Maw. W'en Maw kim up she saw little Louie chokin'. Maw den cut de string an' saved littel Louie's life. Den yeh pulled me fr'end who was pullin' de rope, fer a robber, 'cause yeh thot he was robbin' our house. In de mornin' me Maw saw de string 'round me hand an' warmed me up fer de day, I'll bet I'll never hang 'nother string out de winder. But anyway yew policemen is always 'round when yer not wanted."—Detroit Free Press.

A Candid Publisher.

In the recent death of J. Schabelitz, the famous Zurich publisher and author, the world of art and letters has lost one of its extraordinary characters. He was a shrewd business man, an excellent linguist, a skillful writer, and probably the most savage publisher who ever lived. When he accepted the famous memoirs of Count von Arnim, he wrote on the postal card, with the acceptance, the proviso: "I reserve the right to correct your infernally bad grammar." To an aspiring poet who had submitted manuscript, he answered by postal card: "I refuse to be disgraced by printing your doggerel. I don't return the copy because you didn't inclose enough postage. If you will send it, with the price of this card, I will send it to you, but, I don't think the stuff is worth the expense on your part." One of his postal cards to a novelist read about as follows: "For heaven's sake, come and take away the unnamable mass of paper you left here for me to look at." An ambitious historian was crushed by the following, written, like all of his correspondence, upon a postal card: "You are making the mistake of your life. You don't want to study history. You want to learn how to write."

Wise Cat.

These are the three reflections of Theophile Gautier's cat when she first saw a parrot: "This is certainly a green chicken," was her first thought. Succeeding it, came the conclusion: "Chickens, even if green, are good to eat." Then she sprang upon the perch, and the parrot shouted at her in French. "Ah," thought pussy, "it can't be a chicken at all! It must be a gentleman!"

Why He Trekked.

Johnny (entering parlor)—Oh, it's you, is it? Why, I thought—— Mr. Softleigh—You thought what, Johnny? Johnny—I thought it was one of them fellers from South Africa. Mr. Softleigh—What made you think that, my little man? Johnny—Why, sis said she was going to try and get rid of a Boer tonight. And Mr. Softleigh trekked soon after.—Baltimore American.

THE MORMONS DID IT.

WHAT WE OWE TO BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FOLLOWERS.

They Were the First to Put Into Operation the Idea of Irrigating Arid Regions—Has Grown Into Vast Proportions.

(Boise, Idaho, Letter.)

Criticise the Mormons as you will, they must be credited with the wonderful system of irrigation by which the wastes of the western states have been redeemed. On July 24, 1847, Brigham Young and his little band of pioneers began the construction of the first irrigation canal ever built in the United States.

Irrigation made of Utah's desert wilderness the garden spot of America. It is doing as much for Idaho, where the mountains are so located that ample valleys, and plains of millions of acres, may be easily and economically watered. On the Nile, in Italy, Spain and elsewhere in Europe, irrigation has prevailed for centuries. Indeed, 60 per cent of the world's breadstuffs and cereals are grown by irrigation.

Where "the vine-clad hills and citron groves" around Vesuvius in sunny Italy are found, a great population has been sustained for many thousand years—and the land has never worn out—its wonderful vitality being due to underlying strata of lava which by some curious chemistry renders the soil immortal.

Idaho's wonderfully productive soil covers lava strata deposited by volcanoes long ago extinct. The rejuvenation of the land results not alone from this lava, but from rich fertilizers annually brought to it by the irrigation waters. It is almost an aphorism that land is good where sage brush grows. Marvelous must therefore be the fertility of Idaho, for everywhere the green of the sage is seen. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, timothy, rye, flax, tobacco, broom corn, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, beets, cabbages, hops, and fruits, such as prunes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, grapes and all of the small bush products, grow profusely. Particularly do the apple, pear and prune attain to perfection in size and flavor.

Alex. McPherson of Boise City realized $600 per acre from apples. Geo. L. Hall of Mountain Home sold $500 worth of peaches from one acre. T. J. Phifer of Boise City realized $900 from two acres of Italian prunes. Instances like these can be multiplied ad infinitum.

But Idaho does not depend entirely upon agriculture. Its mountains are filled with mining camps which furnish a home market for far more agricultural products than the state is now able to produce.

Snake River Valley contains about 3,000,000 acres and some of the finest pastoral scenes there presented are in the midst of gold placer mining operations. Many farmers there realize handsomely for work during spare hours—washing shining powdered gold from the river's bed.

In a state having so many productive portions to select from it is hard to suggest particular locations, but settlers will find room for any number of new homes.

Different state and private agencies are sending out printed information about Idaho. Perhaps the most conservatively prepared matter is that now emanating from the general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, Utah. This railroad permeates almost every agricultural region in the state and stands ready to furnish to homeseekers every courtesy in the power of its officers.

At the present rate Idaho will soon be as thickly populated as Utah. It is in the same latitude as France, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and Italy, and its climate is incomparable.

Vast timber areas furnish lumber of excellent quality. Cyclones and destructive storms never occur. The winters are short and people work out doors all the year. The annual death rate is the lowest of any state in the Union.

Verily Idaho is a wonderful state and destined to become the home place of many times its present population.

Fitz's Bulldog Vindicated.

Bob Fitzsimmons does not mind how much he is called a "stiff" or a "bluffer" by the street gamins or barroom loungers, but he resents reflections on the pugnacity of his latest bulldog.

The ex-champion is seen much nowadays on upper Broadway and in the lobbies of the big hotels. He is invariably accompanied by the dog. A few nights ago he was being joked by a number of friends in a saloon, and doubts as to the gameness of the "purp" were expressed.

"You think he won't fight, do you?" exclaimed Fitz.

He jerked off his silk hat, threw it to the dog, and the animal attacked it with as much viciousness as if it had been a wildcat. Eight dollars' worth of headgear was masticated before the astonished spectators could recover their breath. Fitz then stuck the remains on his head.

"That's the way he chews up dogs and people," he said, and the two departed for home.—New York World.

"Billy" Brady, Press Club Employe.

Twenty years ago William A. Brady, lessee of theaters, manager of traveling shows and backer of pugilists, was the billiard room boy of the Press club. The club rooms were then at No. 119 Nassau street, and Brady was known as "Blue Eyed Billy." He was popular with reporters and often received tips from them for running to newspaper offices with "copy." While Brady was employed by the Press club his father died and the members subscribed money to pay the funeral expenses. A reporter on a morning newspaper took much interest in young Brady and obtained him a job in the office of a weekly newspaper. Afterwards Brady went West and when he returned to New York he was a wealthy man. The reporter who had helped him had lost his grip and Brady had a chance to show his gratitude and improved it.—New York World.

Some men are too proud to be seen carrying anything but a walking stick or a jag.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident Insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office east of the city well.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

Peculiarities of Quail.

There are many odd and interesting things to be said of the quail, which is known throughout a large scope of the country as the partridge. One is that it has the power when badly frightened of withholding its scent. A covey, quickly flushed, will scatter and lie so close the best dog in the world will overrun them, making no sign of point until the bird flutters up right underfoot. Another is that it has the faculty of simulating death, if taken winged in hand, and of coming quickly to life the minute the grasp is relaxed in the neighborhood of good cover. Further, the birds have a sort of barometric sense.

A woodsman marking the direction in which quail feed can almost certainly foretell the day's weather. If they choose stubble or cornfields, it will be mild and moist: if they go to the open woods, he looks for wind and sun: if they scurry for thickets of brier and sedge, then he knows bitter cold is imminent. Unless forced to migrate by lack of food a covey always sleeps within 100 yards of the nest it was hatched in, and this although it may have fed all day several miles away. The sleeping is done in a huddled ring, tails in, heads out, all around and so closely bunched that a good sized napkin will cover it. Instinct possibly lies back of the ring making. Thus the shy creatures hope to escape surprise from creeping vermin, minks, weasles, foxes, which steal upon them in the night.

A Peculiar Dutch Custom.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession, and all refer to matrimonial affairs, November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the agricultural occupations of the year are over and possibly because the lords of creation from quite remote antiquity have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday the consent of the parents is sought if the suit has prospered during the week. Not till Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective brides and grooms.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Saw Too Much.

A farmer hired a man and put him into his field to work. After awhile the farmer came along and accosted the new hand:

"Did you see a carriage go down the road awhile ago?"

"Yes, I did. One of the hosses was a gray hoss, and the other was a roan and lame in his off leg."

"I thought I heard some men shooting over there on the edge of the woods."

"Yes; one of them was Colonel Jones. He was the tall one. The second one was Major Peters, and the third one was Tom McSniffer. Colonel Jones had one of them newfangled breechloadin guns what breaks in two."

"Did you see those wild pigeons fly over just now?"

"See 'em? Rather. There was 19 of them. They lit in that old cornfield down yonder."

"Well, you see too much for a man that is hired by the day. Here's your wages. When I want a man to keep watch of what is going on, I'll send for you."—London Answers.

The Doe and Her Fawn.

Fawns when first dropped are for some hours unable to stand. The doe does not remain beside them, but paces slowly around at a considerable distance. Every now and then she gives a little tremulous, bleating call, at sound of which the fawn lifts its head and tries to struggle to its feet. Should a man or a dog appear meantime the doe runs away in a straight line, but laggingly and halting, as though herself hurt unto death. When she thinks she has lured the enemy far enough away, she gives three great flying leaps, which take her at once out of sight, and goes back to her baby upon seven league boots. But if left undisturbed she keeps up the pacing until she sees the fawn standing, then paces daintily away in a straight line, choosing always the easiest grade. As she paces she calls faintly and every now and then halts, looking over her shoulder to see if she is followed.

His Very Own Jones.

There are many Joneses in this world, but perhaps not quite so many as people think. Not long ago two friends met who had not seen each other for ten years, since their school days.

"Whom did you marry, Billy?" asked one.

"A Miss Jones of Philadelphia," replied Billy, who was a trifle sensitive.

"You always did take to the name 'Jones.' I can remember when we went to school together you used to tag around after a little snub nosed Jones girl."

"I remember it, too," said Billy. "She's the girl I married."—Youth's Companion.

How to Cure a Cough.

If a man has a col' on the chist, get Casey's mixture f'r man an baist, put him in bed, slap a musthard plastlier on him that'll keep his mind employed an laye him fight it out. May the best man win. If the patient's alive in the mornin, he'll not have stren'th to cough.—"Mr. Dooley" in Ladies' Home Journal.

THE CHARIOT OF OLD

A GRIM REMINDER OF THE COMBATS OF THE HEROIC PERIOD.

This Vehicle Was Used in the Days of Antiquity For the Battle, the Chase, in Processions and in Games—How It Was Constructed.

The chariot was used in antiquity for the battle, the chase, in public processions and in games. It had two wheels and was drawn by two horses, and when one or two horses were added they were attached to each side of the main pair by a side trace, fastened to the front of the chariot.

These chariots have only come down to us in fragments, with the exception of the one in the archeological museum of Florence, which is a unique example of a war chariot, the so called "Biga di Frassino," found by Rossellino in a Thebes tomb. It is certainly as old as the fourteenth century B. C. It is probably a trophy obtained in the north by some Egyptian warrior.

There is an entire absence of metal in the construction. Immediately on the axle, without springs of any kind, rests the basket, or body, of the chariot, which consisted of a floor to stand on and a semicircular guard around the front and about half the height of the driver. It is entirely open at the back, so that the combatants might leap to the ground and up again, as became necessary by the exigencies of action. There was no seat, and generally in war chariots there was only room for the combatant and his charioteer to stand in.

The pole, as in the present instance, was usually attached to the middle of the axle, although to outward appearances it looked as though it sprang from the front of the basket. At the end of the pole was the yoke, which looked like a ram's horns. Depending from this by leather thongs was a Y shaped piece, which probably took the place of the modern horse collar. Probably broad bands were also fitted around the chest of the animals.

Besides the harness of each horse there were a bridle and a pair of reins somewhat in the same style as are in use at the present day. These were made of leather and were ornamented with studs of ivory and metal. The reins were passed through rings attached to the collar and were long enough to be tied around the waist of the charioteer in case of his having to defend himself.

The wheels and body were usually of wood, strengthened in places with bronze or iron. The wheels had from four to eight spokes, and the tires were of bronze or iron (in the present instance ash was used), and the pins which secured the fellies were of fossil bone.

This description applied to the chariots of almost any of the nations of antiquity, the difference consisting chiefly in the mountings. Thus the chariots of the Egyptians and Assyrians, with whom the bow was the principal arm of attack, were richly mounted with quivers full of arrows, while those of the Greeks, who used the spear, were plain except as regards mere decorations. The Persians and the ancient Britons used a class of chariots having the wheels mounted with sharp, sickle shaped blades, which cut to pieces whatever came in their way. This was probably the invention of the Persians.

The use of the battle chariot really belongs to the heroic period. The warrior, standing by the side of his charioteer, was driven in front of the line to invite hostile warriors to single combat. After the strategic skill of a commander superseded the demands on his personal valor the chariot was transferred from the battlefield to the hippodrome, where alone its original form was preserved. The description of the Homeric battle chariot, therefore, to a great extent also applies to the historic chariot of the race course.

The small diameter of the chariot wheel may be explained from the desire of preventing the chariot from being opposed by the impediments in the battlefield, such as debris or dead bodies. The rim was usually formed of four fellies, into which the four spokes were let. The upper rail, which was of either wood or metal, varied greatly in form and was intended to be grasped by the warrior on jumping on to the chariot, while the front part served for fastening the reins and the traces of the "wheel horses." In the Roman triumphal chariot a covering of leather served to ward off missiles, and later on the sides were composed of strong boards.

Unfortunately we know very little of the vehicles of everyday use in those days. They nearly all seem to be a variety of what we now term the "gig."—Scientific American.

No Excuse For Chimneys.

Notwithstanding that we have long since ceased to hoist coal to lofty apartments, having abandoned forever the old fashioned fireplace with its soot and cinders, the said fireplace is still with us in every new house that is built. Its open throat leads the same old draft up the chimney, and the same old result follows—colds and cold feet. There is no excuse for a chimney or a fireplace in a modern house heated from the cellar. The gas log is a nuisance and a sham.—New York Press.

No Harrowing Details.

"Here y' are! All about it! Big battle in South Afriky! Horrible slaughter!"

"Say, hold on! Which side got slaughtered?"

"Aw, what's the difference?"—Chicago Record.

Dead Gone.

She—Would you be willing to die for me?

He—Why, I'm dying for you now!—Brooklyn Life.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage, and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

PLANO HARVESTING MACHINERY
FARM MACHINERY
JOSEPH HELM
OFFICE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS

Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Bicycles, Wind Mills, Pumps, Plows, Drills, Seeders, Harrows, Fanning Mills. Etc.

Our Superior Double Disk Drill

Is simply beyond comparison. It is the only successful Disk Drill on the market to-day. Over one hundred in use in Red Lake and Polk counties.

☞ See testimonials and names of farmers, who are using them, at my office.

Yours to please,

JOSEPH HELM.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The large forces maintained in mountain districts pursuing Filiyinos soon will have to be withdrawn to the coast towns, leaving small detachments to look after guerrilla bands. General Otis has made no official report as to his view of the present situation after nearly five months of active campaign work, in which General Lawton, General McArthur and General Young were the most active and determined pursuers of Aguinaldo and his supporters.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Representative Champ Clark, of Mo., thus stated his position on the trust question: "It would be foolish for me to waste time making an anti-trust speech. The entire matter may be summed up in a single sentence. This is not a new issue. The first anti-trust speech was made about 4,000 years ago by an old gentleman named Moses, when he wrote upon the tablets of stone the inspired words, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 23rd A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to Elizabeth Eikhoff.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, that the 1st day of October 1900 at ten o'clock a. m., at a term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demand.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 23rd day of March A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
25-38

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on March 29th 1900, viz:

Peter Hoqquist, H. E. 15364, for the ne¼ se¼ sec. 25, twp. 152 N. of range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Fungstrom, Eric Fungstrom, Charles Erickson and Solomon Swenson, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

29-34 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 153 n., Range 41w.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.
34-39 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

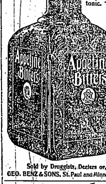
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

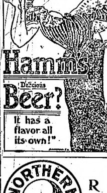
Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—O—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA



A Comfort for the Home

Cures Stomach and bowel troubles. An excellent tonic.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers or,
GEO. BENZ & SONS, St. Paul and Minneapolis


"Won't You Try
Hamm's
Delicious
Beer?
It has a flavor all its own!"
The Hamm Brewing Co.
Telephone 972.
St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has buffet-library-smoker, compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

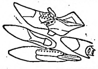
A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.
Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.
Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.20.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily, and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson A. H. Weagant T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Sater
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Pordy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. T. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edouor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J.B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.52½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.49½	Barley	.26
Wheat No. 3	.46½	Flax	1.56
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

R. H. Aimer made a business trip to Thief River Falls one day last week.

For Rent:—A five room house after April 1st. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff.

J. L. Johnson was at Crookston attending to some tax matters last week.

The first crows of the season were seen last Saturday. First indication of spring.

The heaviest snow fall of the season fell last Saturday night—about four inches.

Douglas Martin has rented the Aimer farm in Rocksbury and will move on it next week.

Banker Hannay spent the first two days of the week at Crookston on business matters.

The fine weather of the past few days has brought on several cases of spring fever.

The early closing movement, barring Saturdays and pay-day evenings, failed to materialize.

Attorneys Richardson and Lee were down from the upper Falls Monday on legal business.

Messrs. Hunt and Simmen of Red Lake Falls were here between trains last Thursday.

J. K. Hannay returned Thursday from a business trip in the southern part of the state.

All of our merchants are putting in an exceptionally heavy stock of spring and summer goods.

Word was received yesterday of the death of Mrs. Rev. A. M. Lunde, at Colorado Springs, Col.

Dr. Thomas, the Crookston dentist has been here since Monday, relieving the suffering in his line.

Henry Norland with his crew expect to finish driving piles to-day after six weeks of continuous work.

Geo. Williams and Chris Amundson of the upper Falls spent a few hours in the village last Saturday.

A large assortment of strings and extras for violins, guitars and mandolins at Holmes Furniture Store.

D. Collins received another consignment of picture frames the other day and has now a full line of same.

Peter Simmons has bought the Odegaard property on Wall street and will move into it first of next month.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

J. E. Roy who bought the P. O. Hagglund farm moved up last week and has now taken possession of the farm.

Mrs. Bert Mitchell returned last Wednesday after spending the winter with her parents at Milaca, Minn.

Leonard Holmes received a car load of farm machinery last week, consisting of seeders, drills, harrows, etc.

Wilbert Taylor is another of the boys who has returned after spending the winter in the lumbering woods.

Nat Campbell will run for mayor of Crookston on the Citizen party ticket. The election takes place April 3rd.

I am prepared to hang wall paper cheaper than ever. Call and get prices. All work guaranteed. Will Peters.

Mrs. John Powers of Wylie returned home Saturday after spending a week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins.

Walter McAndress and family of St. Thomas, N. D., arrived last Friday and will make St. Hilaire their future home.

The new council will meet Monday evening and make appointments. It is now time to put in application for office.

P. G. Paradis went to Crookston Monday to purchase goods for his branch establishment at the upper Falls.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

J. W. Wheeler, cashier of the First National bank of Crookston will try conclusion against Nat Campbell for mayor.

Fred Miller, general manager of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned yesterday from a weeks absence at Minneapolis.

Land seekers have commenced to arrive and K. O. Gigstad, the land man, is kept busy showing them the best kind of lands.

Fred Hogan, for several years traveling salesman for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company has resigned and opened up in business at Grand Forks.

Attorney Grady of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours Saturday while enroute home from a few days business trip on the Fosston-Duluth line.

Cal. Murray arrived Friday from an all winters stay in the south and has accepted his old position as yard man for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Children's Missionary Day will be observed in the M. E. church on Easter Sunday April 15th. A programme will be rendered by the children beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Brooks who bought the Anton Aubol farm came up with two carloads of stock and machinery last week and has been busy ever since arranging it on the farm.

Baltimore American: March is like some people. It has been trying desparately to be charming, but its disagreeable nature will break out every now and then.

W. A. Arthur returned Saturday from an all winters stay in the lumbering woods where he has been holding down the position as cook in one of the logging camps.

A. O. Letvig of Wylie was here the first of the week with his well drilling apparatus enroute to the farm of Anton Aubol's, where he has a contract of drilling a well.

4,000 head of horses will be sold at public auction tomorrow at the Union Stock yards St. Paul, according to the Thuet Bros., advertisement in the Crookston Times.

Walter McAndress, lately of St. Thomas, N. D., has bought out the fruit and confectionery store which has been run by his brother Mike for the past four years.

J. F. Resenwall of Madison, Minn., was here Saturday and Monday looking up a location for a farm. Mr. R. was well pleased with the country and will be back in the spring.

The Imperial Drug Co., will in a few days receive a large consignment of the latest and most magnificent patterns and artistic designs in wall paper at 5 cents double roll up.

Notice.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Rev. J. Olson's Thursday afternoon April 5th at 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Norman Beeby of Lake Crystal has been spending the week looking after his land interests in this section. He paid the Spectator a pleasant visit and is an entertaining gentleman.

Farmers who promised us wood on subscription took advantage of the good sleighing Monday and fulfilled their promises. They have our thanks as our wood pile was getting awfully low.

W. H. Dupont and wife of Milaca arrived last week and will make St. Hilaire their home for the summer at least. W. H. having accepted the position of day setter for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Do not let peddlers persuade you to send away for wall paper and then charge you two prices for hanging it when you can buy it cheaper at home and save the enormous price charged for hanging it.

The contest before the land department between A. J. Kelley and A. R. Jones involving the right to the land upon which Mr. Kelley is living, has been decided by the land commissioners in favor of Mr. Kelley.—Journal Crookston.

An entertainment will be given in Brink's hall, Friday evening March 30 by the school children, the proceeds of which will be used in getting new books for the school library. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10, 15 and 25 cents.

Sir L. E. Green deputy organizer for the Ancient and Illustrious Order of Knights of Malta is meeting with promising success in St. Hilaire. He has succeeded in procuring a good local man to assist him in the work of establishing the order in St. Hilaire.

Billy Warner, the base ball player, came down from the Red Lake country last Thursday and closed a deal whereby he will hold down his old position in the shingle department of our mill this summer. Billy is a favorite and everybody is glad to see him back.

J. A. Dainard has shipped his household goods to Fargo, N. Dak., and will go to housekeeping soon. Mrs. Dainard and children will follow as soon as goods arrive and in shape. Jim has a good position on the road traveling for a wholesale house with headquarters at Fargo.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, April 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23rd and 24th.

Service to Blame.

We gladly print the following reply to our article in the issue of the 14th inst. in reference to the mail service between here and Lambert.

Red Lake Falls, March 21, 1900.
Editor Spectator.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Sir:—After reading the article in your last weeks issue which I think reflects on the management of this post office. I wish you would publish the following reply:—The leaving time of the Lambert mail from the Red Lake Falls P. O. is one o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Two thirty on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. As the train from St. Hilaire is not due in Red Lake Falls until two-thirty p. m. mail coming down on that train cannot leave for Lambert and Lost until the following day. When the St. Hilaire Spectator arrives on Thursday p. m. train it could not reach Lambert until Friday at eight o'clock p. m. and reach Lost and Brooks on Saturday p. m. Should the papers arrive here on Friday as is often the case they could not leave this office until Saturday and as there is no mail on Sunday between Lost and Brooks they could not reach Lost until Monday p. m. making the best time possible under the present mail service. Respectfully,

Mrs. E. F. Marshall, P. M.
Red Lake Falls.

"An At Home"

will be given in the M. E. church on Tuesday evening April 10th. The evening will be spent in social, musical and literary entertainment at the close of which the ladies will serve luncheon. Admission, adults 25 cents and children 15 cents.

Rudyard Kipling's new animal story "The Elephant's Child," is a feature of the April Ladies' Home Journal. It is the first of a series of "Just So" stories, and describes, with Kipling's inimitable drollery, how the elephant got his trunk. Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady begins an interesting series of articles on his experiences as "A Missionary in the Great West," and Julian Ralph writes of "The Choir Boys of England." The now almost forgotten "Mysteries of the Century" which held the centre of the world's stage in their day, are graphically recalled, and "Singing 'The Messiah' on the Plains" gives a close view of the life of a music-loving Swedish community in the West. Edward Bok, indecrying "The Ease with which we Marry," suggests some restricting, uniform legislation, and speaks plainly on divorce. Ian Maclaren pays his respects to "The Genteel Tramps in our Churches," and "An American Mother" writes of "The American Women in the Market-Place." "Through Picturesque America" is being in the April Journal, two pages being devoted to views of the natural beauties of our country. "A successful country house in New England" and "Wellesley Girls in the Play" are among the other notable pictorial features. To every branch of activity which concerns the home makes the April Journal brings helpful suggestion or advice. By The Curtis' Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the 23rd day of April 1900 at 1 o'clock p. m. at the auditors office in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 1 of Red Lake county, established by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, State of Minnesota, by their order bearing date January 5th 1900, viz: In sections of 100 feet each, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes, as shown by the report of the viewers in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source, also the constructing of the bridges required on said ditch according to plans and specification now on file in the auditors office of said county to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, said work to be completed within the time required, and in the matter specified, in said viewer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold securities, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office.

Dated March 26th, 1900.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, April 23rd and 24th.

Physicians do not always know it all. A gentleman tells this experience: "Up to the age of 24 I never drank a cup of coffee. I had an attack of dyspepsia and consulted an eminent specialist. After examining me he said, 'Young man, coffee drinking has ruined your stomach; if you will give up coffee you will be well.' I paid him his fee of $25 and from that day began drinking coffee, and my dyspepsia passed off."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

IMPERIALISM.

Let no one misunderstand the meaning of imperialism. It is not a term applied in derision. It is a word that has a meaning so important in the parting of the ways which our country has reached that it is not to be treated lightly or as a subject of jest. Imperialism is the policy of empires. An empire extends its limits beyond that of a kingdom and carries with it those powers which belong to a despotism. Imperial principals comprehend the governing of people without consulting their wishes, and without a voice in the form of government. An empire has vassels and vassel states; countries that pay tribute to it in one form or another. It has been the American idea that a government could be established and maintained when all of its subjects could have equal privileges. This desire for greater liberty gave birth to our republic. Liberty loving people from all over the civilized world came here that they might enjoy the privileges of a country where every citizen has the right of say in how he shall be governed and by whom. It was not to oppress that they came here, but to escape oppression.

The heroes of '76 did not fight that they might subjugate other countries, but to establish the fact that without representation there should be no legislation. Without a voice in a government they should not be taxed for its support.

Assuming control over distant and settled territory to be governed in that manner which empires would govern makes us to that extent an empire. It was at the time of her greatest holding of foreign countries that Rome was forced to change to an empire. It was then a great thing to say that one was a citizen of Imperial Rome. The empire soon broke of its own weight, the wild tribes over ran it and soon none were so pitiable as Roman citizens. It was this desire for territory which caused its change from a republic and its speedy ruin. This is the history of every country which obtained widly spread domain. That, however, is the material view of it and from the standpoint of wealth and power.

If your people believe in personal liberty they can not view with complaisance this depriving of ten millions of people in distant islands of their right to that which our forefathers fought for. But that is the question, the vital question, which will be settled in the coming campaign. Either we maintain a pure republic or change it into a nondescript, half republic half empire. The first fight is on now over Puerto Rico. Here the question is "shall the constitution follow the flag." If it does then it is not imperialism. Pehaps it is questionable expansion, but it is not imperialism.

Imperialism carries with it militaryism and the necessity for a large standing army. A large army is a menace to the republic and personal liberty. See the case of France. A standing army is not only a menace to our personal liberty, but is a constant menace to our neighbors both north and south. Imperialism means the certain absorption of all contiguous territory and here militaryism and imperialism again meet and clasp hands. It is not imperialism that we want, it is trade expansion, and kindly treatment of all people will more surely bring it than conquest. If imperialism gains, then the sooner we change our form of government to one more suited for the government of an empire the better it will be. Let us hope, however, that there is enough love for the deep underlying principals of our government that we will not be forced to confess that the government which our fathers planned and fought for is a failure and that civilization has not yet reached that point where a liberal form of government is possible. Let every legal citizen, native or foreign born think of it as the most momentous question we have had to face since the birth of the republic.—Bathgate (N. D.) Pink Paper.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market —Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by The Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER II. (Continued.)

And then Fanny's merry voice called them from the cabin door, and the strange interview was over.

CHAPTER III.

Sunset Hill.

There are few fairer spots on earth than the mountain slope from which arose the granite crests of Clive Towers. The background of misty-blue uplands; the silvery river, winding through the mossy vale; the dark forest, tossing its whispering boughs to the mountain breezes, and the grand old mansion, so broad, so stately, yet so unpretentious—almost seeming itself a part of nature's handiwork, so well did the massive proportions and simple architecture accord with the landscape around it.

It was evening, and a merry group was gathered on the velvety lawn in front of the house.

Gay croquet mallets were wielded by pretty hands, and the musical click of the balls was mingled with the murmur of sweet voices and the ripple of silvery laughter.

Fannie Clive was there, a very Hebe, in pale rose-colored muslin and floating ribbons; her friend, cousin and constant cavalier, Fenton Forest, a dashing young navy officer, gorgeous in buttons and beard; Laurence Grey, a tall, slender, thoughtful young student-friend of Herbert's, and his sister Marian, a liquid-eyed brunette; and last, though by no means least of all, with her golden hair rippling over a robe that seemed woven of morning mists, Sybil Wraye, pale, slender and beautiful, with the heir of Clive Towers ever beside her, hanging, entranced, on her slightest whisper, watching eagerly for her faintest smile.

When the game was over, she would have escaped with Marian and Fannie to the rose garden, but Herbert was quick to detain her.

"Have you forgotten your promise to me, Miss Sybil? You were going with me this evening to Sunset Hill. It is just the hour to see all its beauties."

"Fannie will come with us?" said the young girl, glancing toward her friend.

"She has seen it a hundred times; besides, Fan never had much of an eye for the beauties of nature," was the brother's laughing reply. "She prefers the beauties of art. The hill is not a quarter of a mile distant, Miss Sybil, and there are no ogres to be met with on the way, although I could not have promised you as much three years ago."

"Ah!" she said, with a slight start.

"I had a scuffle about here with one of the most notorious villains that ever went unhung," continued the young man, lightly, "and I came very near saving the hangman that trouble. But such reptiles are hard to kill, and by the time I had recovered the senses which he had pretty well knocked out of me, he had dragged himself off to the river, where he may lie to this day, for aught I know."

"Did he attack you?" asked Sybil, in a very low voice. "Did he try to rob you?"

"I don't know as I should have resented that so much," answered Herbert, smiling. "A genuine Jack Sheppard might have appealed to my Bohemian sympathies. No; this fellow met me with mysterious threats and incomprehensible menaces. I always had the greatest objection to mystery; I can stand open, honest villainy very well, but underhand business maddens me. I love the sunlight myself, Miss Sybil, and can bear no darkness around me. But enough of an uninteresting subject. Here we are at Sunset Hill."

It was less a hill than a ridge of the mountains which, crowned by a crest of stately cedars, looking over a valley of gathering shadows to the golden west.

Far beneath flowed the river, slowly veiling itself in silvery mists; far beyond it were the realms of sunset, pillared in purple, and stretching out in vistas too dazzling for mortal eye to reach.

Sybil stood for a minute on the sunlit height, silent and breathless, then her gray eyes deepened; a faint rose, which might have been only a reflection of the glorious sky above, flushed her transparent cheek; and, forgetful of her companion, unconscious of the admiring gaze he fixed upon her lovely face, a song, soft and low as the evening twitter of the birds, trembled from her lips.

"Thou in the sunlight
And in the shade;
Yet, ah, by the sunlight
The shadow is made!
Thine be the gladness
And mine be the gloom;
For love, through thy triumph,
Is only my doom!"

"Sybil"—in the sudden tenderness which mastered him, Herbert forgot the formal prefix he had hitherto given her name—"Sybil, you must sing those sad notes no more. Poor little warbler! what thorn is piercing your tender breast, that draws forth from your lips such plaintive melody? Trust me with your sorrow, Sybil; let me be your brother, your friend—nay; what words are those for me to utter?—I, who have learned, in three short weeks, to love you with the love that surpasses all others—with a love that would shield you from every danger, every sorrow, every pain—with a love that trembles at its own height and depth, at its own despairing strength, perhaps its own wild folly. Sybil—'

"Hush, hush, hush!" she whispered, turning to him a face from which every vestige of life and color had faded. "You must not speak so to me—me! I—I am a stranger to you. You know naught of me."

"I know that you are the loveliest, purest, most perfect of women!" continued Herbert, impetuously; "I know that sweet voice of yours awakened the deepest depths of my heart; I know that I love you better than my life—that the dearest hope of my heart is to win you for my own, my purer, dearest self—my wife!"

"Would you choose a wife because her face is fair and her voice is sweet?" she asked, in a tone which trembled, half-scornfully, half-timidly. "Would you choose a wife whose heart and soul are sealed books to you? of whose past you know nothing? whose very name is unknown to you—for Sybil Wraye is not my name. Ah, you shrink, you falter, Mr. Clive! It is not for such as me to hear your words—to listen to your vows—to bear your honored name. It is not for me—"

"For you, and only you!" he answered, eagerly, striving to grasp her hand, as she would have turned away from him. "You are only trying me, Sybil. Darling that sweet, snow-white face of yours is pledge sufficient to me of your innocent past, of your beautiful future. Only trust me, Sybil, as I trust you! I ask no more. There can be no darkness, beloved, beneath the pure sunshine of love. It reaches, it gladdens, it beautifies all things."

"Aye, but the sun sets," she answered, dreamily—"the sun sets, and then the night must come. No, Mr. Clive, you have forgotten wisdom in speaking—I have forgotten prudence in listening to you. Let us treat this conversation as though it had never been. I will go away to-morrow, and you must forget me."

"Forget you?" he echoed, bitterly—"forget you, Sybil? Can one go out into darkness forever, and forget he has seen the light? Forget you?—forget these two brief weeks of paradise and go calmly into the frozen regions of utter despair? Oh, Sybil, Sybil! But why should I reproach you, my poor little darling? The fault was not yours. I was too blinded to see the folly of my own hopes, the madness of my own love. I was too hasty, too rash, in speaking to you. But I can wait, darling—I can wait! Only give me a word of cheer, of hope, to live on, then try my patience as you will!"

The sunset hues had faded from the western sky, and the roseate flush from Sybil's cheek. There was no music in the dry, hard voice that answered Herbert's ardent appeal.

"I can give you no word of cheer, no word of hope. The gulf between us is too wide, too deep, too dark, for any link, however slight, to cross. We must part to-morrow, Mr. Clive, and heaven grant we may never meet again!"

There was a thrill of pain in her last words that stirred the dying hope in Herbert's breast.

"Sybil, Sybil! you do pity me: Your heart is not all cold—it is too sweet, too womanly, not to feel both sorrow and sympathy for such great grief as mine!"

"I have no heart!" was her agitated reply. "I have no right to a woman's heart, to a woman's sympathies. I am, for I must be, all stone—all stone!"

"You?" he repeated, in sad surprise—"you, so young, so gentle, so beautiful, so gifted with all that can make woman happy and man blessed?"

"You are mistaken," she answered, coldly. "There is a curse that will follow me everywhere—that I will take to no man's hearthstone; there is a spell upon me that no happiness can dissolve. I must live, I must suffer, I must die alone! But," her voice grew softer, "you will believe me when I tell you, Mr. Clive, that I have felt your sister's kindness and your own far more deeply than the happier woman would have done. I did not seek it; I did not claim it; I did not deserve it; yet—yet"—she bowed her face in her hands, and a convulsive shudder seemed to pass through her frame—"I should have fled from it. My shadow should never have darkened your threshold—my hand should never have broken bread at your board. It was weakness—nay, it was folly, madness—that brought me to Clive Towers!"

"Say, rather, it was fate," replied Herbert, imprisoning in his strong hand the little fingers that were clasped so despairingly. "Darling, there's but one answer I will take as final. Look up into my face with those beautiful, true eyes, and say: 'Herbert, I do not love you.' All else is naught to me. Love like mine banishes all suspicion, defies all distrust. I will not grieve you with another sigh, another prayer, if you will look frankly into my face and say you do not love me."

But she only bowed her head still lower upon her breast.

"Spare me!" she murmured. "Life is hard enough without this—without this!"

"You cannot say it!" repeated the young man, triumphantly. "Sybil, Sybil! your own heart is my ally. You do love me a little—only a little; Sybil?"

"Love you! Love you! No, no! I cannot; I dare not!" she cried, desperately. "Love, love! The word is mockery between you and me. See!" she added, pointing with a wild gesture toward the west. "The light was but for a moment, the darkness, the chill, the shadow of night have come upon us already. It is our doom—our doom!"

"My darling!" cried Herbert, soothingly. "It is only the gathering twilight. There, there! be calm! I will say no more to you now, Sybil. Do not tremble so, darling—no danger is near us. Look up far above the shadow, darling. See the star of love trembling in the purple sky, the star of hope that lights the evening shadows and heralds the golden morn. It is the only omen I see, the only omen I will take! The vesper-star, Sybil, shines above us, and will light our pathway yet."

CHAPTER IV.

Nightfall.

The silvery gray of the twilight had deepened into violet when Herbert and Sybil returned to Clive Towers.

The housekeeper, Mrs. Wyllis, sat behind the handsome tea service that had been the late Mrs. Clive's especial pride, and the younger people were merrily discussing her fragrant bohea and wafer biscuits.

Mrs. Wyllis had so long held the domestic reins in her father's house that Fannie had neither the ambition nor inclination to dispute her sway, and contented herself with her own enviable position as pet, beauty, and spoiled darling of the household—a bright-winged butterfly, too gay and joyous to ever sink into a humble bee.

A general exclamation greeted their entrance into the oak-paneled dining room.

"Where in the world have you been?" said Fannie. "I thought Herbert had run off with you in good earnest. Why, child, you're as cold as ice, and every bit of stiffness is out of that lovely grenadine; and the dews are so heavy here, and men never have a bit of sense! The idea of that boy dragging you round to see views at this hour of the night, without even a scarf or a shawl! And—oh, dear, I forgot to tell you, Herbert! Papa will be home to-night. We got a letter by the evening mail, and the dear old darling is coming by the next train. And—good gracious! where did I put it?—there was a letter for you, too, Sybil. Such a queer hand-writing. What did I do with it? Oh, here it is, under your plate. Did any one ever see such a criss-cross 'Miss Sybil Wraye?' I do declare, the girl has a regular ague! Why, you're trembling like a leaf. Sybil, sit down, and swallow this cup of hot tea right away."

"I am a little cold," said Sybil, sinking into the nearest chair, and crushing the unread letter into her bosom. "There is such a sudden change when—when the sun goes down."

"Herbert ought to have known that, if you didn't," said Fan, mischievously, delighted at having an opportunity to retaliate upon her brother for his many fraternal lectures. "But men are so heedless, that they never take time to think. I wouldn't be at all surprised if you had contracted a chill to-night that would lead to something serious. These river mists are dreadfully dangerous. Take another cup of tea, dear; and Mrs. Wyllis, do have a fire lighted in Sybil's room. She must go right to bed."

Sybil gladly accepted any excuse that would lead to her retirement from that merry group, 'mid which she felt so sadly out of place.

Her room was in the west wing of the Towers, and, with its low ceiling and dark wainscoting, would have seemed gloomy but for the bright carpet and the handsome curtains that screened the deep-set windows and draped the high, old-fashioned bed.

A cheerful wood fire already blazed and crackled on the broad hearth, and there was a quaint air of comfort about the room that the more modern and stylish part of the Towers could not rival.

It was one of Sybil's preferences to sleep alone, and Fannie, affectionately mindful of this peculiarity, had not claimed her companionship.

But this evening the young mistress of Clive Towers had determined upon seeing her charge safely to bed; so she settled herself, meanwhile, for a social chat.

"Aren't you dreadfully lonely in here, Sybil?" she said, sinking into one of the huge cushioned chairs by the fire, while her friend brushed out her long hair before the old-fashioned mirror set in the wall. "Dear me, I wouldn't sleep alone in this room for a million dollars!"

"Why not?" asked Sybil, with her wan smile. "It seems to me exceedingly comfortable."

"Oh, yes, it's comfortable enough," answered Fan, with a shrug of her pretty shoulders; "but this part of the house is as old as the hills, and—they say its haunted. An old great-uncle of ours died here ages ago. That's his picture hanging over the mantle. I'm sure he looks cross and ugly enough to haunt any one. Papa can't bear to hear these nonsensical tales; but the old country people round will talk, and they say Uncle Basil perambulates the house yet. He was a regular bugaboo to Herbert and myself when we were children. Our nurse used to spin such dreadful yarns, of which he was always the hero, and Herbert got so desperate one day that he made an attack upon the picture, and had nearly poked out the old gentleman's left eye, when papa entered and angrily forbade any further ghost stories."

Sybil turned from the glass and cast a swift glance at the dark portrait over the mantle.

"That was your uncle Basil, then," she said, in a low voice. "He has a hard face—a hard, pitiless face."

"He was a hard old fellow," said Fannie, lightly. "He lived here in this old hall for years and years, hoarding up thousands upon thousands. Nurse used to tell us that people were actually afraid to come by the house at night. It was always so dark and gloomy. But papa soon changed all that."

"Your father was—his uncle's heir, then?" and the soft cloud of golden hair veiled Sybil's face as she spoke. "Then he had no children?"

"Oh, dear, goodness, gracious, no!" answered Fannie, emphatically. "He was a regular sour, surly old bachelor. He hated women, and wouldn't even have a housekeeper—only Mrs. Wyllis. Of course, I wouldn't have you mention it for the world, but she was a sort of charity-child then, and the people she was bound to used to send her up every day or two, to straighten Uncle Basil's room and run errands for him after he was unable to go about himself. That was how he came to know her first, and he was very kind to her when he came into the property and sent her to school; and then after her husband died, when I was a tiny baby, she came as housekeeper to the Towers. Dear mamma thought the world of her, and she is a nice old creature, though awfully still—"

"Miss Fannie"—a low, clear voice, at the door, startled the pretty gossip—"Miss Fannie, your papa has come, and is asking for you."

"Papa!" exclaimed Fannie, springing from her seat—"papa come? The dear, precious old darling! where is he? See the dear girl tucked up warm in bed, and give her this tea, Wyllis, for I'll have to fly. I haven't seen that darling father of mine for six whole months."

And, regardless of the long brown hair which she had loosened from the comb, and which now fell in beautiful profusion over her shoulders, this unspoiled darling of fortune bounded away, to meet the newcomer with a daughter's loving kiss.

Mrs. Wyllis entered the room, and stood for a moment silently before the fire. She was a slight, pale woman, with features which might once have been pleasing, but they were marred by a sleepy, stealthy expression, which had caused Herbert, in a fit of childish anger, to aptly, though irreverently, compare her to a dozing cat.

She always wore a cap with snowy, floating tabs, and a pair of black lace mittens. Her widows garb was, in all other respects, strictly neat and conventional. Her soft, clinging robes never rustled; her soft slippers never creaked. She moved about the house as gently, as noiselessly, and, it seemed, as harmlessly as a shadow.

But the servants knew full well the faintest whisper of that low voice must be obeyed. They had all felt the iron strength of will which controlled and directed every portion of the domestic machinery at Clive Towers, and they feared, hated, but respected, the slight, pale woman who was so surely mistress there.

Towards the son and daughter of the house she was always gentle and affectionate; to the master, respectful and submissive; to the guests, silent and reserved.

In short, she was a model housekeeper, and under her able management and wise supervision Clive Towers was a model house.

Yet, strange to say, Sybil had from the first felt an inexplicable dislike for this quiet woman. Some magnetic chord of her being seemed to thrill a warning at her approach, as if an enemy were near. More than once she had detected a watchful glance cast upon her by those sleepy blue eyes; more than once shuddered to find them suddenly and noiselessly, at her side.

To-night the girl's overwrought emotions were scarcely within control. She felt as if she could not bear the nameless oppression which the housekeeper's presence caused her. She had her letter to read—the letter still crushed in her bosom, resting on her throbbing heart. She must be alone.

"I trust, Miss Wraye, that you feel no serious inconvenience from your late walk this evening," said the low, clear voice, at last.

"I was a little chilled; that was all," answered Sybil, hastily. "Fannie, in her friendly anxiety, exaggerated a mere passing sensation into an ailment. There is really nothing the matter with me, Mrs. Wyllis, and I should be sorry to detain you from duties that are, no doubt, far more urgent than any slight attention Fannie imagines I require at your hands."

"My duties are so regulated that I never find them urgent," was the composed reply. "I always have sufficient time to attend to the wants and requirements of Mr. or Miss Clive's guests. If I might venture a suggestion, Miss Wraye, I think you will find a little valerian and ammonia serviceable; as a harmless nervine—one that will insure you a pleasant night's rest. The late Mrs. Clive, in her last illness, used it frequently."

"Thank you, no," answered Sybil, with an irrepressible shudder. "I require nothing, really nothing, but quiet and rest."

"You find your room perfectly comfortable," said the housekeeper, with a strange intonation on the closing word.

"Perfectly," replied Sybil; "comfortable in every respect."

"I am glad to hear it," answered Mrs. Wyllis, smoothing her mittens with a stealthy gesture peculiar to herself, "I feared it might be a little—little gloomy for a young person. I am glad you find it comfortable, Miss Wraye—very glad, indeed! And, since you will not accept any assistance from me, I will bid you good-night—a very good-night!"

And, with a little stiff bow, the housekeeper turned away, stopping on the threshold to cast one of her swift, furtive glances at the slight figure that, with its golden hair still falling around it like a veil, stood beneath the dark, frowning portrait of old Basil Clive.

As the door closed behind Mrs. Wyllis, Sybil drew the letter from her bosom and glanced hastily over its few cramped lines.

There was neither address nor signature. Only these hasty, authoritative words:

"I must see you to-night in the graveyard by the river. My time is short, and my path is perilous, as you know; so do not fail me. Be sure to come. I will be there!"

(To be Continued.)

SOUTH AMERICANS AS BUYERS.

In Purchasing Quantities of Wearing Apparel They Insist on Tryin on Each Article.

We get a good deal of business from wealthy natives of South and Central America," said a clerk in a large clothing and furnishing store; "and there is one rather amusing feature in that class of trade. The average Latin-American gentleman will never make a purchase until he is absolutely certain he is getting what he wants. There may be a moral certainty, but that isn't enough. A few days ago, to illustrate what I mean, a planter from Sa nJuan, Costa Rica, came in and selected six dozen white linen shirts, a gross of collars, and another gross of cuffs to match the outfit. The shirts were of a standard make, and all of one pattern—as like as two peas—and the same was true of the collars and cuffs. When the planter finally made his selection he told me, in broken English, that he was ready to try the things on, and, showing him into a private room, I sent him a shirt and a set of collars and cuffs. Presently he stuck his head out of the doorway and said: 'These eez all right. Please sen' me ze remaindaire.' I told the porter to carry in the lot, and he proceeded to try on seventy-two shirts and 144 collars and cuffs. As you may well imagine, it took time, for he dressed himself fully when he put on each garment, to judge how it set with his clothes. He began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and when we closed at 6 he had worked his way through fourteen shirts.

"Next day he bega nat 9 sharp, took an hour for lunch, and satisfied himself that he wasn't being buncoed on thirty more. That left twenty-eight, which he finished off the following evening. With each shirt he tried on two collars and two pairs of cuffs. Of course, he found all the different articles exact duplicates, just as I tried to explain to him in advance, but he was not taking any chances, and handed over the price with an easy mind. Nearly all our other customers from that part of the world do substantially the same thing. I once sold a Guatemala official a whole case of socks, and he insisted on trying on every pair and lacing up his shoes over them. It was a tedious operation, and caused him to miss a ship, but he stuck to it to the bitter end. Queer people, these Central Americans!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

VICTIM OF THE PLAGUE.

The Tortures Endured by a Japanese Woman in Honolulu.

The death of a Japanese woman on Maunakea street last week was an event of more than passing notice. She was stricken with the malady at 11 o'clock in the morning, while performing her household duties, the first symptoms being a sudden rise of pulse with the accompanying fever. She called her husband and told him she must lie down, as she felt weak and exhausted. She reclined on a pallet, which was about the only article of furniture in the shanty where they were living, and attempted to go to sleep; but a sensation of strange pains dispelled all thoughts of rest and she asked her husband to come to her bedside. She could only murmur: "Don't call the doctor; ask Ito to come." Ito, who was her sister, living a few doors away was speedily brought, and she, having a suspicion of the nature of the illness, proceeded to act as nurse. The contact of the black plague is like that of a ravenous tiger—short and fierce. In a little while the poor woman was groaning with pain, and throwing herself from side to side in a vain endeavor to get relief. Ito procured ice and applied cooling lotions to her temples, but the fever had gained a headway that baffled nursing. The disease was a complete master of the patient, and the swellings that characterize the bubonic plague began to appear in just an hour after the first symptoms asserted themselves. It was noon when the miserable victim was suffering indescribable tortures. Shrieking and imploring her husband to kill her, she writhed on her bed of agony. Ito then prepared poultices over the little kerosene stove in the room and applied them to the nauseous protuberances that had appeared over the groins and under the arms, working with that constancy that only sisterly affection can impel. At 1 o'clock the woman gave up her life and added another unit to the list of Honolulu's plague-stricken victims.—Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.

"I am so afraid of that rocky road," thought the old shoe, "that I dare not say my sole is my own."

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

One of the hard things that the manager of a creamery or cheese factory has to contend with is dishonesty among those that supply milk. Where milk is purchased by the hundred pounds this condition is particularly acute, and it even exists in considerable measure where the milk is purchased by the test. One cheesemaker tells of the trouble he has with his patrons that bring poor milk. He says that one man continually brought milk so near the souring point that it was sometimes impossible to use it, and once or twice it was returned. But the man would always come back smiling the next day and assert that the manager was wrong in sending back the milk—that it kept perfectly for a long time afterward. One day the milk brought was so near sour that the manager thought it necessary to refuse it. He thought, however, that he would be sure that this milk soured, so he slyly slipped into the cans enough rennet to make the milk thick in a short time. The following morning the farmer was back with a new lot of milk, but declared that the milk of the preceding day kept over night, and that some of it was used for making custard the next day. Of course, it was not policy for the manager to give away the fact that he knew the man was lying, or that he had put rennet in the milk. It illustrates one of the biggest obstacles in the way of getting clean milk.

* * *

Do not feed musty hay to dairy cows, nor in fact any kind of fodder that is musty. Some believe that this mustiness will not pass through into the milk, and it may be so, but we are suspicious of the truth of the assertion. It is a fact that there is a difference in the flavor of butter made on June grass and the butter made in the winter when the cows are fed on dry hay. If this difference in feed makes any difference in flavor, why may it not make a good deal of difference if the feed be particularly bad. Moldy feed is a bad thing to have around in any case and should be thrown out. Using it as cow bedding is likely to make the matter worse, for the whole stable will be scented with it, and in the morning when the milk is drawn it will certainly be tainted and this taint will grow as the cream ripens. It is not advisable to use this for bedding and depend on airing the barn enough in the morning to get the smell out. This would be seldom done at all, and where done it would generally be done in a very imperfect manner. The presence of spoiled feed is very often the cause of poor butter.

* * *

Whether or not Americans will ever be able to build up a trade in London depends on whether they can so improve the great mass of butter produced that it will grade mainly as first quality. At present the amount of really good butter is said to be not more than 25 per cent of the whole, and this 25 per cent brings a premium in the American market. If all our product were of good quality, the best prices in this country would be much less than at the present time, but the rest of the butter would bring a very much higher price than at present. This, of course, is based on the supposition that conditions remain as at present. American butter might then enter the English market in competition with Danish.

* * *

Man wants frequent change of food, but not so our cows. They do best when fed the same ration constantly. The digestive system of the cow seems to adjust itself to a certain feed and to be unable to change readily. Thus, if silage be fed for a long time, a change to dry hay or corn fodder means a sudden falling off in the milk flow, and this flow cannot be restored by a return to the first ration. The plan, therefore, of putting half of the corn fodder into the silo and drying the other half has no advantage in it; and it is a positive detriment if the two kinds of feed are to be alternated. If the silo is large enough, it will pay better to ensilage the entire fodder crop than to dry half of it.

Hardiness in Poultry.

To The Farmers' Review: I desire to call the attention of farmers and farmers' wives to a few facts of considerable importance. It is without question true that, in all branches of stock industry, good blood is the key to success. In fact, in all business, whether mercantile or industrial, the best goods make permanent success. This is true also in poultry culture. Common hens, like cheap labor, are not to be depended on. The object of the poultry raiser is eggs and meat. To produce the former we have the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Hamburgs, and the like. For meat we have, if our aim be for roasting, superior qualities in the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins; and for broilers no better breed than the Wyandotte can be secured. Now, if we properly raise, house and feed these breeds, no cross-bred fowl can equal them. We have come to this conclusion after years of experimenting with both cross-bred birds and with pure-bred ones.

But some say, "when we use pure bloods, we have a great deal of sickness in our flocks, while our mongrels are always hardy." It is a pity that too often such is the case. What is the cause? I believe it to be due to inbreeding. In-breeding is injurious to the fowls the farmer wants to use. It may produce fancy specimens, but often they are physical wrecks. Why not keep our pure-bred fowls pure without breeding all the stamina out of them? Why not make each successive generation hardier than the preceding one? Can this be done and how? It can be done by out-crossing, or changing the males. This would be called detrimental to standard breeding, but it is good common sense in practical culture. Out-crossing can be resorted to with unprofitable poultry, if the next year males of the same breed be again used.

The farmer has reached the stage when, if he cannot secure strong, hardy thoroughbreds, he resorts to cross-breeding. When they once get to crossing they get careless and cross males of the cross on females of the same family. It does not take long for this process to convert really good fowls into mongrels. Mongrels, dunghill or barnyard fowls are the result of hap-hazard breeding for generations. At length it becomes a matter of indifference to the owner as to their ancestry. What we need most of all is to bring only thoroughbreds up to the highest type of hardiness and utility. Then the farmer should use only pure-bred fowls.

I wish to touch on another question: Does it pay farmers to buy eggs for setting at a cost of $1 to $1.50 per 15? Yes. We will suppose that out of the 15 the farmer gets but seven chicks, three males and four females. The males themselves are worth twice the cost of the eggs and the pullets will be extra.

EDWIN BURROUGHS.

Stable Hints.

Here are some "stable hints" that are good enough to be offered to horse owners generally:

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally. It will more than repay you in way of appearance, and be beneficial in a sanitary way.

Give your stable plenty of air and light.

Always water your horse before feeding. You can teach him to drink then by not offering water after feeding, thereby avoiding possible colic.

Don't water or feed when hot.

Give your horse grain in a large surfaced feed box, or use an iron one with an irregular surface (half ball), molded in; he will not fill his mouth so full, chewing his food better.

Feed your horse as near the ground as possible; when eating low down more saliva becomes mixed with the food, aiding digestion.

Have your stable stalls as nearly on a level as possible.

Use a little lime occasionally in your stalls and barn yard. Lime is a great purifier.

Don't speak to your horse louder than you would to your sweetheart, and don't allow profanity used around him—a horse with brains don't like to be talked to like a prize fighter.

Have regular hours for feeding your horse, and give him sufficient time to eat.

Don't strike your horse with a fork handle, or strike him over the head; if he needs punishing use a small whip—everyday clubbing or striking does no good. Make him respect you and the whip, and have him fear nothing else.

Use your horse kindly, but do not pet him—it makes him too familiar. Pet horses are like pet people—no good.

Feed your horse clean food; if your oats are dusty clean them, and don't feed hay full of dust or dirt.

Don't tie your horse too low down or too long, just so he can have the use of his head to lie down.

Change your horse's feed occasionally; it will make him feel good. Give him bran, roots, etc. (small quantities of roots at first until accustomed to them). How would you like to be fed day in and day out on one kind of food?

Don't allow your horse to stand in manure or wet places. This is what causes thrush, and the ammonia arising in such places affects the eyes, etc., and coming in contact with the carriages and harness destroys varnish and weakens leather.

Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him.

Keep your horse well groomed, as a well-kept animal not only appears better but keeps easier and feels better (like a man after a bath) than one neglected.

Keep a little salt where your horse can get it at his pleasure, not throwing it in his feed. How do you like your food over salted?

Keep your horse's mane and tail well cleaned and wash his tail and dock occasionally in a pail of water. It will greatly stimulate it and grow a flowing tail.

Michigan Dairy Inspection.

Here are three characteristic reports of the Michigan dairy inspectors:

F. A. Johns—Condition of cows, fairly good, but not very clean; feed, corn stalks, oat straw, hay, bran and middlings; stables, neat and clean; partly whitewashed, uses lime on floor; yard, wet and dirty; drainage, fair; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean; uses an aerator.

L. L. Whipple—Condition of cows, good and clean; feed, cut stalks, hay and bran; stables, neat and clean; whitewashed; drainage from stables, poor; yard, fairly dry and clean; manure deep in front of stable door; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean; cement floor in milkroom; uses an aerator.

O. S. Bancroft—Condition of cows, good and clean; feed, corn stalks, mixed hay and ground corn and oats; stables, clean and neat, but some cob webs on ceiling; partly whitewashed; yard, fairly clean and dry; drainage fair; ventilation, good; water, well; milkroom, neat and clean.

The adoption of a similar system wherever cows are kept would do much to improve our dairy products.

The time is coming when Americans will appreciate the hen and give her the amount of attention due her. It is surprising that on some of our farms the flock of hens does not exceed 25. These are easy to take care of, it is true, but the flocks should be much larger and still be taken care of. There is no better investment on the farm than that in the poultry establishment. With the increase of population the demand for poultry products is bound to increase, and this increased demand must be largely met by the American farmer rather than by the specialist in poultry raising.

On every warm day in winter, when the dropping have thawed enough to be loose from the floor, the hen house should be cleaned out to make it possible to have a house free from gases. The tendency is in the winter to let the house alone too long. This results in lessened vitality to the fowls, and it is difficult to understand how some houses are habitable at all.

Below Her Expectations.

"Claribel, when we are wed your pathway shall be eternally strewn with roses."

"Pathway? Then you expect me to foot it everywhere, I infer?"—Detroit Free Press.

Wireless Telegraphy

Has had a new demonstration of usefulness by the captain of a lightship, who used it after ordinary signals had failed to notify the shore authorities of danger. In a like manner Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the famous indigestion and dyspepsia cure, acts when other medicines fail. It regulates the bowels and improves the appetite.

Safe Enough.

"Sir," she exclaimed, "you kissed me!"

"Oh, well, never mind," he replied, reassuringly, "I have no faith in that germ theory."—Philadelphia North American.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula
Scald Head
All kinds of Humor
Blood Poisoning
Catarrh
Salt Rheum
Boils, Pimples
Psoriasis
Rheumatism
Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent at this season. You need Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Born Sharp.

A grocer living in a small town in Surrey one morning put a card in his window to the effect that he wanted a sharp boy for the counter. A few hours afterward a smart lad walked into the shop and asked for the job.

"Yes," replied the grocer, "if you are a nice, sharp lad, I think you will suit me."

Boy—I am very sharp, sir. My friends tell me I was born sharp.

Grocer—Ah, how was that?

Boy—Well, sir, I was born the last month in the year, the last day in the month, the last hour in the day, the last minute in the hour, the last second in the minute, and father says if I hadn't been blooming sharp I shouldn't have been born at all.

Grocer—You will do nicely.

The lad was engaged at once.—Answers.

"Oh! How Happy I Am."

"HOW HAPPY I AM to be able to say that I am free from pain after five years of severe suffering from neuralgia," writes Mrs. Archie Young, 1317 Oaks avenue, West Superior, Wis. "I am so thankful to be able to say that your '5 Drops' is the best medicine I ever got in my life. When I received it from you last November, I used some of it right away. The first dose helped me. It is impossible to explain how I was suffering from neuralgia, I thought no one could get worse and that death would soon come. I was very weak, and I hardly thought I could live to see my husband come back from his daily labor. Now I can say that I am free from pain, my cheeks are red, my appetite is good and I sleep well all night. Many of my friends are surprised, and say they will send for some '5 Drops.'" Sample bottles of this wonderful remedy 25c, large bottles, containing 300 doses, $1.00. For information write Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 E. Lake street, Chicago.

An Educational Programme.

"Is your boy's education nearly complete?" asked a friend.

"Yes," answered the man who is nothing if not sarcastic. "He knows the classics and the higher mathematics and logic and philosophy pretty thoroughly. I'm going to see if I can't put the finishing touches on his culture and get him so he can calculate the interest on a thirty-day note without getting brain-fag and read the daily news without yawning."—Washington Star.

GOOD NIGHT!

Sweet Soothing Slumber Man's Greatest Blessing.

Nothing Kills so Quickly as Loss of Sleep — Rest Needed for Repairs. How to Obtain it Without Fail.

When you don't sleep well, look out for yourself.

Nothing breaks down a person so quickly as loss of sleep, that boon of mankind which gives the exhausted system rest for repairs.

No time for repairs means destruction of the machinery. It is so with the human body.

You are nervous, have a load on your chest, are troubled with unaccountable anxiety and forebodings of evil, and roll and toss all night.

Towards morning you have fitful naps from sheer exhaustion, awake in a cold sweat, unrefreshed, pallid, trembling, with a bad taste in your mouth and a feeling of great weakness.

It's your stomach, your liver, your bowels.

Keep your digestive organs all on the move properly and your sleep will be restful and refreshing and all repairs will be attended to.

The way to do it is to use a mild, positive, harmless, vegetable laxative and liver stimulant—Cascarets Candy Cathartic. They make the liver lively, prevent sour stomach, purify the blood, regulate the bowels perfectly, make all things right as they should be.

Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

CCC

This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

Man is an animal, they say; but it's only in saloons and prisons that you see them behind bars.

We all like to inherit some things, but we prefer to get along without the ills that flesh is heir to.

A slate pencil is about the only kind that can come to a point without being lead.

A gun kicks when it's shot, but a man is more likely to be in a kicking mood when he's half-shot.

HE LIKES WESTERN CANADA.

Duhamel, Jan. 24, 1900.

Dear Sir and Friend—We had a lucky trip, made good connections and got to Wetaskiwin Monday afternoon; stayed there all night, bought a pony and saddle for the boy and hired a three-seated rig for the balance of us, and got home to dinner next day; caught the boys cleaning up and getting ready to come after us. Wednesday the snow was all gone and we had bare ground and bright sunshine for a month, and it has been pleasant weather ever since. The ground is frozen about two feet and about six inches of snow—just enough for good sleighing. We had one cold spell in December. The thermometer went down to 32 below zero, but we did not suffer with the cold at all. We have worked every day all winter, are all well and feeling well; have built a log house 18x18, two log stables 16x18, and are now busy on a well. We have 10 cows, three other cattle and six head of horses. The boys send their best respects to Mr. Huchison, and say they will talk to him enough to pay for not writing when he gets up here; will write you again next spring and tell you all about the winter. We all unite in sending you and family our best wishes and respects and hope this will find you all well.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS TATE.

Duhamel, Alberta, Canada.

P. S.—It has not been down to zero this month. It is 22 above now.

Dangerous Experiment.

Watts—What is this I hear about abolishing slates in the public schools?

Potts—What of it?

Watts—What of it? It is a serious danger to our institutions. If the kids are not educated in the use of slates how are the educated classes going to be able to understand politics?—Indianapolis Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Good soldiers are the salt of the earth and they are usually associated with pepper.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Probably no person living ever saw a picture of Cupid that looked as though the little fellow had good common sense.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Some people spend time making good money and others spend money making a good time.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

The family with a [illegible]

[illegible] Compound —

Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

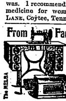
"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

From [illegible] Factory to USER,

ONE Profit. Our HIGH ARM MELBA Sewing Machine has all the Up-to-Date Improvements, necessary Attachments and Accessories, with choice of oak or walnut cabinet. Is furnished with the latest improved AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. By one movement the shuttle is threaded ready for service. The MELBA has the patent TAKE-UP, Automatic BOBBIN WINDER, and a COMPLETE set of best steel attachments, carefully packed in a handsome VELVET lined case. Weight of the machine, weather wrapped and crated, is about 120 lbs. It is shipped at first-class rate. The freight will average about $1.00 within 300 miles of Chicago. The cabinet work is ornamental, the seven drawers and cover being HAND CARVED and highly finished, having the heavy NICKEL-PLATED Ring Drawer Pulls, etc. Each machine is carefully tested before leaving our factory. A MELBA sale to us means a new friend and customer for our general line of EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE; therefore we can afford to sell it on a close margin and fully GUARANTEE it for TWENTY YEARS. We will ship this machine C. O. D., with examination privilege, to any point in the U. S. on receipt of $2.00 with order. Price of 7-drawer machine, all complete, is $14.25. OUR SPRING CATALOGUE of 1,000 illustrated pages will be sent prepaid on receipt of 15 cents, which pays part of express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.

Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH CO., 150-166 W. Madison St.,

Order by this No. A 11 CHICAGO, ILL.



RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

NOT SO FREQUENT IN RECENT YEARS.

Travel on American Trains Safer Now Than Ever Before — Work of Guarding Against Accidents Is Being Diligently Followed Up.

There are 50,000 flagmen, switchmen and line watchmen employed on the railroads of the United States, and the duties which devolve upon them relate primarily to the security of passing trains. The use by them of lanterns at night and flags by day, while desirable in a small way as a measure of protection, especially at crossings, is by no means so important as the signal lights which are displayed from towers and which are regulated by telegraphic communication maintained along the line of track. Under the signal rules adopted by the American railroad association, the application of which is general not only throughout the United States, but in Mexico and Canada as well, a red light whenever displayed signifies danger and calls for a stop; a green light cautions and commands "go slowly;" white indicates safety and commands "Go ahead." A blue flag by day and a blue light by night displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train signifies that workmen are engaged on or about it. When thus protected it must not be disturbed. One effect of the more general use of uniform signals has been the steady reduction of the number of fatalities on American railroads, the total number of which is now considerably less than it was ten years ago, though in the meantime railroad travel has increased enormously. The total number of passengers carried on American railroads in a year is not far from 600,000,000, and the number of fatalities to passengers average less than 250, or less than one two-thousandth of 1 per cent. While the number of passengers carried is increasing, the number of accidents is diminishing in consequence of the fact that while some railroad accidents appear to be absolutely unavoidable, serious accidents entailing the wreckage of trains and wholesale disasters are very much less frequent than formerly. The adoption and maintenance of a complete system of railroad signals entails a considerable expense upon railroad companies, but it is much more than made up by the advantages attained, which include greater security in travel, a high rate of speed for passenger trains, a much diminished danger of track obstruction and a practical diminution in the number and success of suits brought for damages. The work of making travel safe on American railroads is going ahead even faster than is the work of railroad building, actively resumed since 1897.—New York Sun.

The First Coaches in London.

Riding was the only alternative to walking at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign; and a lady never rode without six or seven serving men to carry attire suitable to all contingencies, and the means to repair a toilet which might suffer on the journey. To diminish this cost coaches came into use. They were introduced in 1564 by a Dutch coachman of the Queen, but we are told "a coach was a strange monster in those days," and the sight of it put both man and horse into amazement; some said it [illegible] shell brought out of [illegible] imagined it to be one [illegible] ples in which the can[illegible] the devil. But at [illegible] ubts were cleared and [illegible] ecame a substantial trade. So rapid was the increase of coaches that in 1601 an act of parliament was passed "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this realm." In spite of this innovation, no method could be devised which made locomotion pleasant through streets which were alternately torrents of dirt finding their way to the Fleet ditch, and thick deposits of black mud, which furnished a ready weapon to any one who wished to express disapprobation. It is difficult for us to picture London without either cabs or omnibuses.—Cornhill Magazine.

No Smoking in Abyssinia.

Three travelers, one of whom is an American, were in Abyssinia recently. One afternoon after their midday coffee they lit cigars. Hardly had they done so when an official who was passing informed them through an interpreter that smoking was prohibited in that country, and that it would be well for them not to indulge in the practice in public. The travelers took the hint. The use of tobacco, they learned afterward had been prohibited in Abyssinia since the year 1642. At that time priests were in the habit of smoking in churches, and the main object of the law then passed was to stop this practice. After a few years, however, the law was made applicable to all classes of the people, and today strangers in Abyssinia are politely informed that if they want to smoke they must go where none of the natives can see them or can smell the seductive weed.

Printed the Wrong Portrait.

After Hon. Foster M. Voorhees was elected governor of New Jersey the usual portraits of him were published in the newspapers. They made an interesting variety. In one instance an enterprising journal drew upon its cabinet and used a cut of the president of a small western university, showing a young man with the hair carefully parted and curled, and with eye-glasses that stood prominently in the picture. He looked about 20 years of age and the face was smooth and smiling. The governor had a good laugh over this particular picture as well as over some of the other interesting variations of his countenance. He is not an old man by any means, being only 43, but he has the look of a serious student and man of affairs. His home is in Elizabeth, N. J.

Chief Source of Tuberculosis.

The bacilli are found in the sputa, and it is settled by repeated researches that tuberculosis is spread nearly exclusively by dried sputum.

ANIMALS AFRAID OF GHOSTS.

Many Members of the Brute Creation Fear the Supernatural.

There is a widespread belief in south Germany, in Ireland, in Scotland, and I know not how many countries, that horses and dogs have "an instinct" for uncanny realities. In Germany the popular notion is that no horse will pass by the place where the body of a suicide lies, or even by the spot where someone has committed suicide, or where an execution has taken place. This is something different from the repugnance that all horses have to the neighborhood of a slaughter-house. Only two days ago a Tyrolese horse of very docile disposition, driven carefully by his Italian owner, was greatly upset at having to pass two widely separated government shambles, used for supplying meats to the crews of Italian warships. He was also greatly disgusted at having to go near a scavenger's cart. His protests, however, were mild compared with the behavior of horses under "uncanny" influences. The Moro's owner said: "A horse has a keener nose than any dog," and he talked soothingly to him; "didn't know why that dirt cart was always in the same place," "well-welled" him and told him "the slaughter-house was fifty yards off his road," and so forth. In "haunted" quarters, on the other hand, the horse refuses with determination; he trembles, snorts, is covered from head to heels, in time, with a white foam, his eyes roll and shoot fire and the end is sometimes a bad accident, sometimes a hard-fought victory for the driver, sometimes his ignominious defeat. I could name Irish cross roads past which almost every horse in the county refused to go quietly after dark. The last purchase from, maybe, the other end of the island might be taken to the spot without any (possibly indoctrinated) equine companion to frighten him, but he unfailingly "turned rusty" as soon as he tried the unhallowed ground. The local explanations were various; that the land on one side was "cursed," that formerly criminals were executed and then buried at many cross roads, and possibly here, and that the fir trees and a castellated lodge in one angle of the intersecting ways made the spot terribly dark, and so on.—London News.

PROFITING BY A PEST.

Australia Sells For Food the Rabbits She Cannot Exterminate.

Everybody has heard of the extraordinary ravages of the European rabbits that were introduced into Australia years ago. The animals were imported so that the British subjects who had removed to the antipodes might enjoy the sport of rabit hunting. They had more sport than they bargained for and the whole country regrets the days the little animal was introduced to Australian scenes. There are many millions of them now and the little nibblers eat the grass, destroy fields, orchards and gardens and are the great nuisance of the country. The rewards offered by the various colonies for some sure way of destroying the pest would make the fortune of the man who should discover the process. Today, however, the Australians appear to be a little more resigned under the infliction. The idea occurred to them, a while ago, that they might utilize the animal on a large scale as a commercial commodity. So they set to work to kill rabbits by the thousands, can the meat and send it to Europe in cold storage. Australian canned rabbit sells at a cheap price in the British markets and is beginning to be largely consumed by those who cannot afford very often to indulge in prime beef. Australia has found a new industry and who knows but some day, the rabbit may come to be regarded as one of the great resources of the continent?—New York Sun.

Hard on the Doorkeeper.

On the opening day of the session of the fifty-sixth congress, a tall, gaunt man, shambling of gait, with "high-water" trousers, a slouched hat mashed in any old way, and overcoat that needed brushing, presented himself at the center door of the house of representatives. He started to walk right in, but was stopped by one of the doorkeepers, who said to him, testily: "Say, don't you know you can't go in here?" "No, I didn't know it, my friend; I thought I could," he said, mildly. "Nobody but members allowed in today." "Well, I'm a member; Congressman Cushman of Washington." "Oh! I beg your pardon; walk right in." As Mr. Cushman strode into the hall the astonished doorkeeper looked after him for a moment, and then, turning to his assistant on the door, said: "Say, Bill, did you see that? Well, after that I ain't got the nerve to stop anything."—Criterion.

Law-Abiding Border Town.

The town of McAlester, in the Indian territory, has a population of more than 7,000, all of them squatters who hope that eventually the federal government will ratify their title to the property of which they have taken possession. They have no mayor, no town marshal, no aldermen, no police. There never was a survey of the ground made for town purposes. Yet they have built up fine residences, for a frontier settlement; the fairly regular streets; the people lead moral lives and are law-abiding in spirit, though there are no particular laws for them to abide by.

A Poor Fireman.

Mrs. A. told her new man-servant—a colored youth from the country—to make a fire in the drawing room. Coming in soon after, she found him hopelessly contemplating the andirons, tongs, and so forth, while a pile of logs by his side large enough to warm a regiment. "Have you never made a fire before, William?" she asked, somewhat sharply. "Well, ma'am, I ain't never made what yo' call a refined fire—no ma'am," was the puzzled reply.—Harper's Bazar.

Not Friends.

The Moke—Well, how did Clancy strike you? The Mick—Shure, an' we hovn't known each other long enough for thot.—Kansas City Independent.

HOSPITABLE CANNIBALS.

Kind to White Strangers, Though They Occasionally Eat a Black Man.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Nassau expects to return in the spring to his field of missionary work in equatorial Africa. This is Dr. Nassau's fourth visit to the United States since, as a young man, he was sent to Africa as a missionary 39 years ago. During the last five years he has been stationed at Liberville, Gaboon province (French), engaged in translating 14 books of the Bible into the Fang language. These translations are being printed by the American Bible society. The Fangs are a tribe of cannibals, numbering about 1,000,000, and inhabiting the country lying far up the Ogove river. They are large of stature, warlike, and represent much the strongest tribe in that portion of the country. Dr. Nassau said before leaving Baltimore that he could not call the natives that he meets in Africa savages; they are cruel, he said, but not bloodthirsty; their desire to kill is more for superstitious reasons. There are cannibals, he said, among them. He has seen them boiling human arms for food and offering for sale with other meats human hands; "and one day," continued the doctor, "while floating down the river in a canoe, accompanied by my little girl and two natives to row the boat, we were called to from a group of naked men standing on the shore to know if we wished to buy any meat, and, holding up a human arm, they informed us in their language that they had just killed two men belonging to a hostile tribe not far from there. This was about thirty miles below my house." The only means of transportation through that portion of the country, Dr. Nassau said, is by boat. Trade is carried on without money, a cake of soap or a piece of calico or beads being all that is necessary. "The men there are polygamists, their importance in the community being estimated according to the number of wives," said the doctor. They are kind to their mothers, but abuse their wives. Our mission has succeeded in bringing about 1,800 of them into the Presbyterian church. If before coming Christians they had married more than one wife we require them to set all free (all their wives are slaves, bought and sold) but one—the one they might prefer. The African is very hospitable. No medicine ever gave me more benefit than the Christian kindness of these heathen friends of our little mission. They have a religion—they are more religious than you or I. They feel honored to receive us as their 'official' guests, and so we can depend upon their protection."

ANTI-TREATERS.

They Organize in Baltimore, Md., and Propose to Save Lots of Money.

The latest movement of the anti-treaters has its headquarters in Baltimore, Md., where an anti-treat circle, with a president, officers and twenty-eight members has been formed. Its object is, of course, to break up treating. The members meet at their hall once a week, but no one ever dares to say, "Have one on me," for if he should he would be penalized with a fine of 25 cents for each treat. Some of the reason which led to the formation of this circle may be gained from this lucid statement from one of the members, who draws a picture whose fidelity to truth will be recognized from Maine to Manila: "You and I go into a saloon with the intention of having one drink—perhaps two. We meet eight or ten friends who insist upon our joining them. We do so. Then you and I reciprocate. Finally every man in the crowd insists on everybody else having 'one with him.' The consequence is that each man takes eight or ten drinks of whisky or beer, and after the bout is over there is not one but who would have preferred a halt at the first drink. This custom, repeated several times a day, year in and year out, will ruin a man physically and financially."

Too Dead Turkeys.

A produce dealer who deals in both live and dressed poultry, says the Albany Argus, sent to the consignee of his dressed poultry a letter intended for the shipper of the live turkeys, as follows: "Dear Sir: We regret to advise you that four of the turkeys in your consignment of December — reached here dead. Please make deduction for same and return corrected account. Yours truly." The poultry man communed with himself and replied thusly: "Dear Sir: I am sorry to say that I find it impossible to make concession requested. I have established a rule requiring all customers who desire live dressed turkeys to notify us in advance, so we can send them in heated cars. Turkeys without their feathers and insides are liable to catch cold if shipped in the ordinary manner. The mortality among dressed turkeys was very large this year. Yours mournfully."

A Cautious Prophet.

Weather bureaus are seldom safe from public criticism, for mistakes are sure to occur; but we must give these modern prophets credit for an outspokenness which their forbears were too shrewd to risk. Mr. Samuel Clough, who edited the New England Almanac at the very beginning of the last century, was a good example of a prophet who intends to make no mistakes. "Perhaps," says he, predicting the weather from January 15th to the 23d, 1702, "it will be very cold weather, if it frese by the fireside or on the sunny side of a fence at noon." In April he hazards: "Perhaps wet weather, if it rains. Now, fair weather, if the sun shines. Windy or calm." And in July he ventures a small advertisement for the town of his residence:

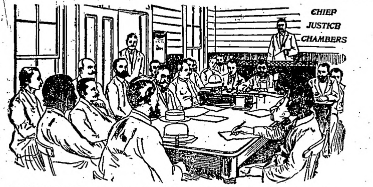
"If now the weather do prove fair,
People to Cambridge do repair."

A Way Out of the Dilemma.

Professor's Wife (to her husband's friend)—Oh, doctor, I've spoiled the whole supper! Will you kindly engage my beloved in some interesting scientific subject so that he will not notice?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Hair Growing Time.

The hair grows considerably faster in winter than in summer.



The Chief Justice of Samoa Says Peruna is The Very Best Catarrh Cure.

Court Room Scene where Judge Chambers maintained the supremacy of the United States in Samoa.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Chief Justice Chambers says the following of Peruna:

"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good medicine. I can recommend it as one of the very best remedies for catarrh."

W. L. Chambers.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Martin Anfinson, Vermillion, S. D., bar adjuster; Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn., preventing formation of frost on refrigerating surfaces; Andrew Dahlin, Vasa, Minn., rotary engine, Frank E. Hawksworth, Helena, Mont., car axle; Henry Lund, Grafton, N. D., cylinder wrench; Edward M. Runyan and M. G. Pond, Minneapolis, Minn., bicycle; Olaf I. Sandal, Minneapolis, Minn., blotter holder.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Accuracy.

"Now," said the client, taking out his pocketbook, "how much are your services worth?"

"That has nothing to do with the case," answered the professional man of fine distinction. "What you ought to have asked is merely how much I am going to charge you."—Washington Star.

As He Figured It Out.

"Now," said the man who owned a poor little house and lot, "I know why it is better to give than to receive."

"Why is it?" his wife asked.

"You don't have to pay taxes on what you give."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The pianist s in no condition for work unless he is in a playful mood.

Nervousness is the bud and lunacy the flower in full bloom.

$18 PER WEEK.

A salary of $18 per week and expenses will be paid to man with one or two-horse rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

The woman who paints her cheeks and the man who dyes his whiskers fool only one person.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Sometimes the capable, conscientous carpenter, finds that he has builded even better than he knew.

When a woman goes and buys false hair, she expects the storekeeper to do it up for her.

HAVE YOU seen the wonderful calculating pencil? Figures faster than you can think. Useful to clerks, farmers, housewives, lumbermen, school children. Try it; sample by mail 25 cents. Circulars free. Agents wanted. American Mfg. Co., Box 437, St. Paul, Minn.

Though time tells on the face of a clock the clock's face always tells time.

Two full-blood Norman stallions must be sold. Sound and sure foal-getters. Tom Bowles, 7 yr., dapple-gray; wt., 1,700. Raymond, 10 yr., black, wt., 1,800. D. Q. Stark, Tiffany, Wis.

It takes the lone fisherman to reel off a catchy yarn.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

A joke aimed at another is an unkind point to make.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

You may think your hope is founded on a rock, but it may be blasted.

A KNOCK OUT

There is more disability and helplessness from

LUMBAGO

than any other muscular ailment, but

St. Jacobs Oil

has found it the easiest and promptest to cure of any form of

LAME BACK

A bachelor says widows weep not because of the loss of a husband, but because of the lack of one.

Style in the street sometimes means a meager bill of fare at home.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A poor excuse—"Can't afford it."

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A hop yard—why, three feet.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl's Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Planning to Paper This Spring?

There is nothing that will so COMPLETELY transform your HOME in point of HEALTH and BEAUTY as our SELECT WALL PAPER. We carry ALL the latest designs at popular prices, from 3½ to 50 cents per single roll. Our large trade enables us to handle the complete line IN CARLOAD LOTS, hence we can price ALL grades surprisingly LOW. A full line of samples sent, all charges prepaid, FREE upon request.

Our Spring Catalogue of 1,000 pages, illustrating some of the line in NATURAL COLORS, will be sent prepaid upon receipt of 15c. which pays part of the express charges, and will be refunded on receipt of your first order. This catalogue quotes wholesale prices on EVERYTHING you EAT, WEAR and USE.

Established 1867. JOHN M. SMYTH COMPANY, 150 to 166 West Madison St.,

Order by this No. A 11 CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSEALS, THEY CURE.

The Only Anti-Quinine Cold Remedy.

No quinine or harmful drugs to weaken the system and exhaust the brain. Relieves Headache, Neuralgia, Cramps (caused from cold) and will break the most severe COLD IN ONE DAY. Does not hinder attention to business. 15c a box.

Stephens Medicine Co. 343 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalo TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

MONEY for OLD SOLDIERS

Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22, 1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead rights, should address, with full particulars, giving district, &c. HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

INVENTORS

Send to-day for our handsomely engraved 30th anniversary work on patents FREE. MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

$25,000

—FOR—

Guessing New Census

The Weekly Enquirer is anxious to engage all the subscribers in a study of their own country. To this end it has placed in the safe of the Cincinnati Enquirer Company cash amounting to $25,000. It will, for solutions received of the population of the United States, to be verified by the Director of the United States Census, give as follows:

To the Nearest Correct Guess received	$3,000.00
To the Second	1,500.00
To the Third	750.00
To the Fourth	1500.00
To the Fifth	250.00
To the Sixth	200.00
To the Seventh	150.00
To the next 10, each $100, amounting to	1,000.00
To the next 50, each $50, amounting to	2,500.00
To the next 100, each $25, amounting to	2,500.00
To the next 500, each $10, amounting to	5,000.00
To the next 1,530, each $5, amounting to	7,650.00
Total number of prizes, 2,197, amounting to	$25,000.00

In case of a tie the prizes are to be equally divided.

Subscription Price for the Weekly Enquirer (Including Guess) IS ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

For further particulars address

ENQUIRER COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.

Copyrighted 1899, Weekly Enquirer. Write today. This ad. appears but once.

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN

This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bus. per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!

SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the stars!

BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 121 bus. in N. Y.

RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell nine-tenths of the Rape seed used in the U. S.

BROMUS INERMIS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!

THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer big Weeks; both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.

VEGETABLE SEEDS Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 60c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we will mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

CARPETS 5¢ by mail

FREE AT YOUR HOME

WALLBLOM Pays the Freight.

Carpets Sewed Free of Charge. Send 5 cents to pay part postage on samples of latest weaves of carpets. Exquisite designs and colorings. Can save you nearly 50 per cent on a carpet. Write for Furniture catalogue—FREE. F. Wallblom Furniture & Carpet Co., 400-408 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

EXCURSION RATES

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best wheat-growing land on the continent can be secured on application to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 28 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ben Davies, 154½ E. Third St. St. Paul, Minn.

N. W. N. U. —No. 12— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, March 20.—Two measures of national importance and many of slightly lesser interest were passed by the senate yesterday. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying more than $25,000,000, was passed without debate. The measure providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle claims of the people of the United States growing out of the war with Spain was also passed without opposition.

For a brief time the Porto Rican government and tariff measure was under consideration. Mr. Foraker, in charge of the bill, submitted some committee amendments. A few of them were agreed to, but the important ones are still pending. A free trade amendment to the bill was offered by Senator Beveridge.

The House.

The house to-day refused to concur in the senate amendments to the Porto Rican relief bill. The Democrats supported a motion to concur on the ground that it would avoid further delay in extending to the inhabitants of the island, but the Republicans stood firmly behind Chairman Cannon in his demand that the house should insist upon its original provisions to appropriate not only the money collected on Porto Rican goods up to Jan. 1, but all subsequent moneys collected or about to be collected.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the District of Columbia business.

The House.

Washington, March 21. — The house yesterday entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill to restrict the character of publications entitled to pound rates as second-class mail matter. The bill has been before congress for several years. Mr. Loud defended the bill in a long speech. The other speakers were H. C. Smith of Michigan, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Little of Arkansas, Bell of Colorado, Henry of Mississippi, Stokes of South Carolina and Mr. Brown of Ohio, in opposition to it. Before the bill was taken up Mr. Sulzer of New York delivered a denunciation of the administration in connection with his resolution of inquiry calling upon the war department for information as to what fortifications Great Britain was erecting on the Canadian border. The committee on military affairs submitted a reply of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, saying such information was secret, but that Great Britain was erecting no works which threatened our rights. The committee recommended laying the resolution upon the table. The house sustained the committee's recommendation by a vote of 110 to 97.

The Senate.

Discussion of the Porto Rico government and tariff bill was resumed in the senate yesterday, Mr. Morgan of Alabama presenting a speech dealing with some of the constitutional phases of the matter. He maintained that as the treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land, it was impossible for the United States to abandon either Porto Rico or the Philippines. He held also that the constitution extended to a certain extent at least over the acquired territory, and that the inhabitants of Porto Rico were citizens of the United States.

Washington, March 22. — During the debate in the house yesterday upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter there was a sharp exchange between Mr. McPherson of Iowa and Mr. Lentz of Ohio over a charge made by the former that the latter was the attorney of the lobby which is fighting the bill, otherwise the debate was without incident. Both the friends and opponents of the measure express the belief that the vote will be close. Mr. Loud has agreed to accept two amendments, one to increase the number of sample copies which newspapers can send out at second-class rates from 500 to 2,000, and the other to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail in addition to those already in existence to over 5,000 circulation. These are all the concessions he will make. He says the debate has strengthened the bill and he believes it will pass. The speakers yesterday were Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, Griggs of Georgia, McPherson of Iowa, Burke of Texas, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Heatwole of Minnesota and Latimer of South Carolina, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Moon of Tennessee, Lentz of Ohio, Vandiver of Missouri, Snodgrass of Tennessee, Cochren of Missouri and Neville of Nebraska, against the measure.

The Senate.

Upon the authority of the governor of Alaska Mr. Turner of Washington made the statement in the senate yesterday that concessions for gold mining in the bed of the sea near Cape Nome, Alaska, had been granted by the secretary of war, and upon that statement he based a resolution of inquiry. Senator Turner said if such a grant had been made it was "a shame, a reproach and a scandal." The resolution was agreed to. In a few minutes, and without discussion, the additional urgent deficiency bill was passed with one or two other measures of importance. Mr. Allison gave notice that he would call up to-day the conference report on the Porto Rican appropriation bill.

The Senate.

Washington, March 23.—Almost the entire session of the senate yesterday was spent in the discussion of the conference yeport upon the Porto Rico appropriato npropratlonshrd shrd cmmm propriation bill. The Democratic senators manifested a disposition to criticise the restoration of the house provision covering future collections of revenue, professing to find in this action the desire to continue the Dingley tariff.S e heepesew

ley tariff. Speeches were made on these lines by Messrs. Bacon, Cockrell, Jones (Ark.), Berry and Allen. The Republicans met the taunt with a proposition to take a vote immediately upon the house Porto Rico tariff bill, and it looked at one time as if the unanimous consent would be secured for a vote on the tariff measure to-day. Senator Proctor objected, however, on behalf of the Republican free traders, and when he indicated a willingness to agree to a vote next week Senator Pettus put an end to the proceeding by calling for the regular order of business.

The House.

After a spirited debate lasting over three days the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter was recommitted to the committee on postoffices. The majority in favor of the motion was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present congress. Mr. Loud said, after the vote was announced, that this was the third time and out, so far as he was concerned. The vote on the motion was 148 to 96, with sixteen present and not voting.

Washington, March 24.—The senate yesterday adopted the conference report on the Porto Rican relief bill by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strict party expression. No Democrat voted for the report, but Mr. Stewart of Nevada voted with the Republicans. The time of discussion was consumed principally by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, who made a fierce attack upon the measure agreed upon in conference and accused the Republican senators and the Republican party of hypocricy and dirty work. His speech was quite characteristic and was listened to with interest by his colleagues on the floor and the people in the galleries. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire followed with a temperate statement of those who not only favor the report but the passage of a Porto Rican tariff bill. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin closed the debate with a forceful statement in opposition to Mr. Tillman's speech, in the course of which he took occasion to sharply criticise the South Carolina senator for dragging the measure into politics. His coloquial tilts with Mr. Tillman were immensely enjoyed by the auditors.

The House.

The house passed 142 private pension bills. Late in the day Mr. Talbert of South Carolina raised the point of no quorum. The attendance was small at the time but a quorum was finally secured, however, after a call of the house. The conference report on the Porto Rican relief bill was presented and 1 o'clock to-day was set as the time for voting on it.

Washington, March 26. — The Porto Rican appropriation bill was signed by the president at 4:20 Saturday afternoon. Controller Dawes was the only person present when the president attached his signature.

-o-

The House.

Washington, March 26. — After a spirited debate the house Saturday took the last congressional step in completing the Porto Rico relief bill, agreeing to the conference report by a vote of 135 to 87. The bill turns over to the president for the use of Porto Rico, about $2,000,000 of customs receipts collected on Porto Rico goods up to Jan. 1 last, and such amounts as may hereafter accrue unless otherwise provided by law. The debate lasted but an hour, but in this time the whole range of Porto Rico legislation was discussed.

An important bill, passed during the day, appropriates $10,000 for designs for a suitable memorial in Washington to Ulysses S. Grant, this being the first step in a movement to secure an arch similar to the arch of triumph in Paris commemorating the illustrious soldier-statesman.

A resolution was passed asking the secretary of state for information on the "open door" negotiations concerning China.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, March 27. — Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 63 64 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 @ 63c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31 1-4 @ 31 1-2c; No. 3, 31 @ 31 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24@24 1-4c; No. 3, 23 3-4@24c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Duluth, March 27—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 64 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 59c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-4c; July, No. 1 Northern, 66 5-8c; oats, 23 1-2@24c; rye, 51c; barley, 35@38c; corn, 34 3-4c; flax, to arrive, $1.64 bid; May, $1.65 bid; September, $1.17 bid; October, $1.13 3-4 bid.

Minneapolis, March 27.—Wheat—May opened at 63 1-4c and closed at 63 5-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 64 1-2c. Corn — Yellow, 34 3-4c. Oats—White, 23 7-8c. Flax, $1.62.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 27—Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 64 @ 65 1-2c. Rye drooping; No. 1, 57c. Barley higher: No. 2, 43c; sample, 38@42 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 26c.

Chicago, March 27—Wheat—No. 2 red, 67 3-4@68 3-4c; No. 3 do, 66@67c; No. 2 hard winter, 65 1-2c; No. 3 do, 60@64 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66 1-4@68c; No. 2 do, 65 1-2 @ 67c; No. 3 spring, 61 1-2@65 1-2c. Corn — No. 2, 36 1-4c; No. 3, 35 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 23 3-4c; No. 3, 23 1-2c.

good to prime steers, $4.75@5.80; poor

Chicago, March 27.—Cattle—Beeves; to medium, $4@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.75; cows and heifers, $3@4.50; Texas-fed steers, $3.75@5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.75 @ 5.10; good to choice heavy, $4.05@5.25; rough heavy, $4.90@5; light, $4.95 @ 5.12 1-2; bulk, $5.05@5.17 1-2.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 27.—Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 4.75; cows and bulls mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.75 @4.75. Hogs, $4.80@4.90; bulk, $4.80 @4.85.

South St. Paul, March 27. — Hogs — $4@5.02 1-2. Cattle — Cows, $3@4; mixed, $4.40; bulls, $3.20@3.90; calves, $5@6; stockers, $3.65@4.50; heifers, $3 @3.60; steers, $4.35@4.60.

A Woman at the Bottom of It.

New York, March 27.—Edward Leasure killed George Crotty in Brooklyn yesterday. Leasure boarded at Crotty's home and his relations with Crotty's wife were such as to cause an ill feeling between the two men. Last night Crotty met his wife on the street in Leasure's company. A quarrel ensued and Leasure drew a revolver and shot Crotty twice. Crotty died an hour later. Leasure was arrested.

Last of the Coats.

London—Andrew Coats of Perth, England, who died recently at the age of eighty-five, was the last of four brothers who built up the spool cotton trade representing many millions. Their father was an humble Paisley weaver.

Not Rhodes' First Experience.

London—Kimberley is not the first place in which Cecil Rhodes has been under fire. In 1896 he went through the Matabele war. He carried no weapon, but was wont to gallop about with only a riding switch in his hand.

Gordon's Family Protest.

London—The family of Gen. Gordon have protested in the London Times against the collection of money for their support. "It is," they say, "the last thing he would have wished."

Gives Gold Pen to Pope.

Rome—Mgr. Giustiniani, the archbishop of Sorrento, will present the pope with a golden pen with which to write the date of the last day of the dying century.

The American Bell Telephone company has consolidated with the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

News of the Northwest

MANY CEDAR TIES SEIZED.

Forty Thousand Found by Agents of the State Auditor's Department.

Duluth, Minn., March 25.—The biggest haul ever made by the state against railroad tie cutting trespassers has just been made in Cook county. R. F. McClellan and S. F. Fullerton, of the state auditor's department, have just returned from that section, and it is learned that they have seized in the neighborhood of 40,000 cedar ties which were cut on school lands there. The state has seized a good many ties in the aggregate in other parts of the state, but they were mostly in small lots of a few hundred here and there. To get 40,000 ties in a single county is quite extraordinary. It is learned that in most cases in Cook county the tiecutters had completed their work and had abandoned the camps. The ties were traced from the lands in some cases by the roads, which were yet intact, and in other cases the ties were piled on the land where they were cut.

WANTED IN WINNIPEG.

Young Woman Accused of Illegal Financial Operations.

Minneapolis, March 24.—Miss Alice Kline, living with her mother at 110 First street north, was arrested yesterday by the Minneapolis police at the instance of W. J. Leach, a Winnipeg detective. It is charged that she has been operating in the Canadian city for some time and that she has passed a number of raised bills. The plan was to cut the figures "10" from a revenue stamp and paste them over the denomination mark of a one-dollar Canadian bill. The woman declined to make any statement and will resist extradition.

MAY COMPROMISE.

Roads Will Prepare a New Schedule of Rates.

St. Paul, March 24.—The railroads of Minnesota have agreed with the railroad commissioners to submit a new schedule of grain rates which will be more acceptable, and which will grant the concessions demanded by the commissioners. Conferences have been held during the past few days with this view, and the commission has agreed to postpone action until the new schedules can be received and revised. The investigation of rates promised to open up the whole rate situation in Minnesota, and would certainly have been followed by a long legal battle.

PENROSE AFTER THE N. P.

Introduces a Bill to Investigate Its Organization and Local Status.

Washington, March 25. — Senator Penrose has introduced a bill authorizing the committee on Pacific railroads to investigate the organization of the Northern Pacific Railway company. The purport of this is to determine whether the new company can dispose of the lands originally granted the old company and whether the sale of bonds is legal. The bill provides that the sale of lands by or to the Northern Pacific Railroad company be declared illegal.

TOWNE UNDERGOES OPERATION.

Expects to Be Out of Hospital in About Two Weeks.

Duluth, Minn., March 25. — Charles A. Towne, chairman of the Silver Republican national committee, underwent a painful but not dangerous operation at St. Luke's hospital, in this city two days ago. He is now doing very well, and will be out in about two weeks.

TWO KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Farmer and His Daughter Killed at Dickinson, N. D.

Dickinson, N. D., March 25.—Michael Kessela, a thrifty German farmer, in attempting to stop his team, was trodden to death. The team dashed away with a thirteen-year-old daughter in the wagon, and she was also killed.

Chief of the Winnebagoes.

Black River Falls, Wis., March 25.—Tom Thunder, son of John Thunder, the big medicine man of the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin, has proclaimed himself chief of the tribe. Thunder says "White Buffalo," a Chicago Irishman, who was made chief by the will of the former leader, is only a show chief, while he is the simon pure chief of the tribe. He further states that he is willing to settle the question in accordance with tribe customs, and an appeal to the tomahawk will be made.

Temple to Be Completed.

Deadwood, S. D., March 25.—It has now been settled that the Masons of this city will complete the temple in Deadwood, for which the foundations have already been laid. Architects have furnished plans and definite action will be taken at the regular meeting of the directors on March 31. The old foundation is 50x115, and the building is to be three stories high, made of stone.

Increased Gross Earnings.

St. Paul, March 24.—The complete returns of gross earnings of railroads in Minnesota show them to have been during the past year $49,807,805.01, an increase of $5,903,986.79 over the previous year. The taxes paid into the state treasury on the gross earnings amounts to $1,444,503.82, an increase of $183,232.05 over last year.

Sudden Fall in River.

Pierre, S. D., March 24. — The river here fell four feet in as many hours, leaving all the bars covered with cakes of ice and the Northwestern ferry boat, Jim Leighton, stranded. The sudden fall is supposed to indicate a gorge at some point up river.

Injured in an Explosion.

St. Paul, March 25.—An explosion in the warehouse of the Craig Oil company at the foot of Morrison street injured two men and resulted in a fire which caused a total loss of the structure in which the explosion occurred.

Lasted Only Two Rounds.

Denver, Colo., March 25—Kid Parker of Denver defeated Wilmington Jack Daly last night in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round go. George Siler refereed the bout. Daly was floored six times in the second.

Farm Residence Burned.

Caledonia, Minn., March 24.—H. M. Rollins' farm residence, three miles south of here, was destroyed by fire. Origin of the fire unknown. Building and contents, with few exceptions, consumed. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $900.

DARING ACT OF CHIVALRY.

High School Boys Risk Their Lives to Please the Girls.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 27.—Three adventurous high school boys scaled the fire escape of the high school building, then crawled up the slippery slate roof and shinned up the iron flagpole, where, higher than the halyard pulleys, they wired fast the green and white flag of the Philomathian society—the girls' literary clubs, the Philomathian and Hesperian—which held their annual debate Saturday night. The green and white of the Philos and the pink and white of the Hesperians have been the cause of many a spirited contest, and the Philos are proudly triumphant. It was dare-devil work reaching the foot of the flagpole, but the climb still further toward the stars required iron nerves and iron muscles. The lads are heroes in the eyes of the Philomathians.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT IN ST. PAUL.

Opposing Factions Hold Two City Conventions at the Same Time.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27—The Democratic city convention met Saturday and two separate organizations were had, a chairman presiding at each end of the platform. Two tickets were placed in nomination, one headed by Postmaster Robert A. Smith and the other by ex-Judge John W. Willis. The differences are the result of a struggle to control the party organization.

Sentenced at Huron.

Huron, S. D., March 27. — The persons convicted at the recent term of circuit court here were on Friday given the following sentences: John Kelley and George Whiting, for grand larceny, received sentences of two years and one year in the penitentiary, respectively; P. McKay, for keeping a gambling house, goes to the county jail for sixty days; Merrill and Mary Cameron of Washington were fined $100 for selling intoxicating liquors without a license.

Students Judge Stock.

Fargo, N. D., March 27.—One of the interesting features of the close of the winter term of the North Dakota agricultural college was the stock judging contest between the students who had been in this department. There were three rings, milch cows, draft horses and beef cattle. John S. Cummings of Devils Lake won the gold medal for first honors and Thomas Henderson of Rolla the silver cup for second honors, with A. G. Dakin of Page, third.

Absorbed by the Trust.

Fond du Lac, Wis., March 27.—Representatives of the Northwestern Yeast Company of Chicago have closed a deal by which the largest independent yeast company of the United States, the Wafer company of this city, is absorbed by the trust, the purchase price representing a loss of 75 per cent to the stockholders. The Wafer company was capitalized for $50,000 and had been in existence for five years.

Set Fire to His Wife.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Flemrey, and aged couple residing at the corner of O'Nettle and Fifteenth streets, quarreled Saturday night and when the officers arrived Mrs. Flemrey's clothing was in flames and her husband was standing over her with a lighted candle. The woman had been horribly burned and is not expected to live. Flemrey was arrested.

Boy Injured by an Air Gun.

Winona, Minn., March 27. — By the accidental discharge of an air gun in the hands of John Hoffman the contents, a number of small shot, struck a companion named Kratz and passed entirely through his cheek, lodging in the jaw at the back of the mouth. Two teeth were knocked out and a cheek bone broken.

Pioneer Woman Dead.

Sturgis, S. D., March 27.—Mrs. C. L. Bradford, wife of a prominent business man of this city, died of consumption of the blood. She had been an invalid for about two years. She came to the Hills in an early day, and soon after married Mr. Bradford. She leaves a husband and one daughter.

Met Death in Montana.

Helena, Mont., March 27. — Richard Welch of Stregan, Wis., while en route to Minneapolis from Missoula, was instantly killed at Glendive. As his train was pulling out of the station he missed his hold and fell under the wheels.

Mill Totally Destroyed.

Fairfax, Minn., March 27.—The new flour mill owned by L. Nichols & Co. caught fire and was totally destroyed. It contained nearly 10,000 bushels of wheat and several car loads of flour. Loss is partly covered by insurance.

Heavy Fall of Snow.

Reedsburg, Wis., March 27. — The heaviest fall of snow of the season occurred here yesterday. The snow is eight inches deep and still falling. Trains and general traffic delayed.

Department Store Burned.

Knoxville, Iowa, March 27.—Culver & Co.'s department store burned yesterday. Loss, $85,000; insurance, $26,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by crossed electric wires.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Dawson, Minn., March 27. — R. McMullen was arrested here, charged with being implicated in the attempted swindle of John Johnson near Providence. He was bound over.

Brought Home for Burial.

Stewartville, Minn., March 27.—The body of Guy C. Whitlock, Company M, Third infantry, who was killed in the Philippines May 23, was buried here yesterday.

Badger Students Elope.

Marinette, Wis., March 27. — Dean Kirkham of Juneau, Wis., and Miss Madge Vaughan of this city were married in Menomonie. They were both students of the Oshkosh normal school, and they eloped from that city.

New Counterfeit Five-Dollar Bill.

Washington, March 27.—Chief Wilkie has in hand a new counterfeit $5 treasury note of the series of 1891, check letter D, face plate No. 20, Tillman register, Morgan treasurer. It is a poorly executed lithographic production.

Red Wing Burglar Sentenced.

Red Wing, Minn., March 27—Thomas Sogn, charged with burglary, was sentenced to one year in prison at Stillwater.

Maj. Davis denies the report that there is yellow fever at Havana.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

GROWTH OF UNITY.

Scandinavians Urged to Foster the Spirit of Union.

A pleasing evidence of the growth of Scandinavian unity was shown at the dinner given by the Scandinavian Benevolent Society of London at the Cafe Monico. Hitherto there has been nothing sentimental about this organization, and it has only had a perfunctory organization in order to distribute aid with greater convenience and economy than with three separate organizations. This dinner was wholly different. The spirit of friendliness was much more cordial than in the past, and there was a noticeable absence of any trace of distrust or self-superiority.

One of the principal speakers was the Norwegian clergyman, Rev. Mr. Barman, who spoke for Scandinavian unity and urged the society to endeavor to make the organization a bond between the three nations and to foster the spirit of complete union in the mother countries.

About 150 Norwegians, Swedes and Danes were present, including Count Lewenhaupt, the Swedish-Norwegian minister, and Bille, the Danish minister, who presided at the dinner.

That much of the strife between Sweden and Norway in the past is now believed by the majority of the people to have been unnecessarily bitter, is very evident from a hundred indications, and the feeling of mutual respect and confidence appears to be growing rapidly. Some day the whole Scandinavian people will realize that strength lies in unity of purpose and action, and that their very existence depends on mutual co-operation.

CONSUL NELSON REPORTS.

Finds New Material for Lining All Kinds of Buildings.

Among the recent consular reports received by the state department is one from Victor E. Nelson, United States consul at Bergen, on new house lining materials in Norway. Consul Nelson writes as follows:

"There have been two recent inventions in Scandinavia of materials that are adaptable for various purposes, but more particularly for lining houses. The names of these materials are "Savareid Bygningspap" (Savareid building pasteboard) and "compo board." The first, a Norwegian invention, is made from a specially prepared paper, which, together with several layers of asphaltum, is compressed into a solid plate, thus forming a very serviceable and fine material suitable for covering walls, ceilings, etc. The material thus obtained is absolutely damp proof and does not conduct heat; therefore, it will keep any room lined with it warm and comfortable.

It serves to deaden noise and will keep away all kinds of vermin. Although a thick and solid substance, it is very pliable, and at the corners of a room can be either turned down or else bent to fit into the required angle without in any way destroying or injuring it. If used for paneling it makes a smooth, even surface, free from cracks or folds of any kind. It is odorless and will not rot, and, although just as strong as a wooden panel, it will be found to be cheaper even than thin boards.

Compo board is not new in America and needs no extended description.

Bjornson Receives Reinforcements.

Alexander Kjelland, who has written some of the cleverest books in the Norwegian language and whose talent is recognized by all, has written Bjornstjerne Bjornson a most grateful letter for his manly and vigorous defense of the recognized language of Norway. Ever since his boyhood he has been conscious-stricken because he could not heartily approve of the pleasant speech proposed by Ivar Aasen and his school as a substitute for the prevailing language of Norway, and he believed that his sympathies for the liberal party demanded that he should adopt the pleasant speech with enthusiasm. But he could not do it and it caused him much anxiety and doubt.

When, however, Bjornson threw himself into the fight with all his masterly energy to stem the tide of a revolution in the language, Kjelland realized that the movement which he in his heart abhorred, was impossible and unnecessary and it was no longer dangerous.

Fakirs at Work.

Skandinaven of Chicago believes that the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are all imaginary and scores the Danes who have been named in connection with the deal. It says:

"The enterprising people who proceeded to arrange a real estate deal between Denmark and Uncle Sam have quieted down of late. Their game has been exposed by the Danish press. The story that Denmark had sent certain fakirs as her secret agents to Washington to negotiate a sale of her possessions in the West Indies was so utterly absurd and ridiculous that no sane man would believe it. And yet this palpable hoax has been taken seriously by papers and people who ought to have known better."

The truth is now known in Denmark, and the matter is no longer regarded in a serious light. But the press is naturally indignant at this gang of unscrupulous fakirs who had the audacity to compromise the honor of the country by hawking its possessions about in the Washington market.

Herman A. Lawson, the soldier of the Forty-sixth regiment, who was murdered in Manila by a companion named Connor, was a Swede and came from Jamestown, N. Y., where his widowed mother still lives. Lawson incurred Connor's anger by refusing to supply him with tobacco.

Dr. K. Arvid Enlind of Naugatuck, Conn., has organized the Endlind Manufacturing company, with a capital of $1,000,000 for the manufacture of rubber tires for automobiles.

Certain newspapers in Sweden are gleefully circulating the report that Bjornstjerne Bjornson, hitherto an uncompromising Radical, is preparing to take his followers over to the Conservative camp to form a coalition against the Liberal party. The report is generally doubted among Norwegians.

A number of Swedes in Idaho have formed a company for the construction of an irrigation ditch to serve 230 farms of 160 acres each. They have raised $75,000 and will construct a canal seventeen miles long.

STARVING IN PORTO RICO.

Inhabitants Indignant at the Delay of Americans.

Ponce, Porto Rico, March 25.—The situation here is now more serious than it has been at any time since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The price of rice, beans and codfish has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. Demonstrations against the delay of the United States government in settling open questions have recently been held in Mayaguese, Yucao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Fajardo, Juan Diaz, Guayama and many other towns. The people are unable to understand the delay and they condemn all Americans indiscriminately. Bad feeling is arising which it will take years to overcome. Even riots are threatened. Trouble is almost inevitable unless the tension is relieved. Even wealthy land owners cannot command ready cash, and many Americans are penniless, being glad to work for their board.

DEATH IN A WELL.

Child Drowned and the Mother Died From Exposure.

Rushville, Ill., March 25.—Mrs. Mark Sellers and her babe, fourteen months old, were found dead in a well near this city. The baby was drowned and the mother, who was but twenty years old, had died from exposure. They were in the well eight hours before recovered. The babe fell into the well and the mother went to the rescue. Once in the well she made a desperate struggle for life. The water was eighteen inches deep, and with the babe in her arms the mother attempted to scale the sides. Time and time again she was near the top when she fell back again. She removed her shoes and dress and tried again, only to fail. Bruised and bleeding. Her finger and toenails were worn away and her hands cut to the bone. Her husband was away from home all day and did not succeed in finding the bodies of his wife and child until late in the evening, when the neighbors went out to search for her.

DEFEATED BY MEXICANS.

Yaquis Put Up a Hard Fight but Are Compelled to Withdraw.

El Paso, Tex., March 25.—F. Saurez, a prominent ranchman of Sonoro, Mex., is in El Paso. He brought news of an engagement between the Indians and Mexican troops that occurred last Monday. The Indians have strong fortifications in the Bacatete mountains and the Mexican troops are encamped a few miles distant in the valley. Last Monday at daybreak the Indians made a sortie. They drove in the Mexican outposts and threatened to attack in force, but after a brisk firing that lasted for two hours the Indians withdrew. During the progress of the engagement the Mexicans swept the Yaqui position with their rapid-fire guns. The loss on either side was insignificant.

ERNE STILL CHAMPION.

He Wins From Joe Gans in the Twelfth Round.

New York, March 25.—Frank Erne of Buffalo successfully defended his title to the lightweight championship of the world against Joe Gans, colored, of Baltimore, before the Broadway Athletic club last night. Erne did most of the heavy fighting, displaying better judgment and more skill than his opponent. Gans received his punishment gamely until the twelfth round, when his left eye was started from the socket by a terrible blow from the Buffalo boy. Gans was helpless and there was no help for the referee but to award the decision to Erne.

TRAIN ROBBED BY ONE MAN.

Disguised by Paint, Goes Through Coach and Sleeper.

Kansas City, March 25.—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs passenger train was held up by a lone robber at Langdon station. The man, who was disguised by a thick coating of grease and black paint, boarded the train as it stood at Langdon station and went through the passenger coach and sleeper, securing about $500 and some valuables. He made no attempt to get into the express car, and left the train before it pulled out. The trainmen did not know that the robbery was in progress.

KILLED BY CANNIBALS.

Living Flesh Cut From Three Sailors and Roasted.

Vancouver, B. C., March 25. — The steamer Warimoo brings from Dutch Guinea the shocking account of the killing of its crew by cannibals who caught them while on shore taking photographs. Ernest Wigan, one of the party, was wounded by arrows, and while hiding, saw the barbarians tie his three companions to trees, cut off portions of their living flesh, and finally roast and devour them. The Dutch man of war Sumatra is reported as preparing to avenge the atrocities.

French Swells Arrested.

Paris, March 25.—The police raided an opium den frequented by fashionable society and Chinese. The place has been kept by a woman named Assim who, during the last exhibition sold Chinese goods. M. Rochefort, chief of the detective department, arrested eight ladies and gentlemen belonging to the best Paris society who he found there in a state of intoxication. Pipes, a quantity of opium and some Oriental furniture were seized.

Bank Robbers Confess.

El Paso, Tex., March 25. — Wilbur and Wilson, the two men who were arrested at San Antonio, charged with robbing the Las Cruces bank, have confessed their crime to the officers and implicated two well known citizens of that city who have been arrested and who are now under bond.

Bridge Swept Away.

St. Johns, N. F., March 25.—Ice floes in the Exploits river have swept away the railway bridge which cost $100,000. The express and mail trains on the way to this city have been unable to proceed. All have returned to Port Aux Basque.

Two-Year Strike Over.

Bridgeport, March 25.—The nail feeders gave up the strike at the Laughlin nail factory and the plant has resumed operations with 130 machines after an idleness of two years.

Statue of Maude Adams in Gold.

New York—The gold statue of "The American Girl," which is to be exhibited at the Paris exposition, was successfully cast. Miss Maude Adams, the actress, was the model, and Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnah was the sculptor. The statue weighs 712 pounds, and the bullion used is valued at $187,000.

Young Wagner Takes Charge.

Paris—Siegfried Wagner has arrived in Paris and assumed direction of the Colonne orchestra, which he will train in the interpretation of his father's works.

MINNESOTA ITEMS

Joseph Bauer, aged seventy, died at Red Wing.

Arlington is to have a new electric light plant.

A new $7,000 town hall is to be built at Litchfield.

Elbow Lake will build an electric lighting plant.

First National bank to be organized at Eveleth, Minn.

The Lutherans at St. James will build a $6,000 church.

Society hall at Wadena was destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt.

Baptists are making plans for a summer assembly at Lake Minnetonka.

Lee Beardsley of Rochester was found dead in bed from heart failure.

The name of the postoffice at Edna, Polk county, has been changed to Beltrami.

House to house registration of letters will be extended on April 1 to Faribault.

George Crosby, a burglar of Pine Island, was sent to the St. Cloud reformatory.

A roller mill and electric plant has been completed at Pine Island at a cost of $20,000.

The Minnesota Prohibition convention nominated Rev. B. B. Haugan of Fergus Falls for governor.

A new electric railway company plans to make St. Paul the center of an extensive suburban system.

Gov. Lind has requested Attorney General Douglas to investigate the Savings Association of Minneapolis.

Harry F. Briggs, a third-class carrier in the St. Paul postoffice, was promoted to the second class. Salary increased to $1,000.

A large boarding stable at Red Wing, conducted by August Benson, was burned recently. Three horses and one cow were cremated.

Representative Tawney has filed a recommendation for the appointment of John Stendahl as postmaster at Arandahl, Fillmore county.

Several Winona men of means have become interested in the removal of the Fountain City factory to Winona, and it is probable that a stock company will be formed.

M. J. Gallagher, a traveling man, was arrested at Winona on complaint of Dairy and Food Inspector Campbell for selling to a firm of grocers a barrel of adulterated vinegar.

J. H. Burton's fine residence property at Brainerd was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on house and furniture was about $3,000. The house was insured for $900 and the furniture for $600.

Representative Eddy reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs the bill granting right of way to the Minnesota & Manitoba Railroad company through the Red Lake reservation.

More men have been injured and killed in the lumber woods of the Duluth district this winter than ever before. Almost every day some woodsman is brought to a hospital or a morgue.

The United States geological survey is to take up the question of a thorough survey of the Mesaba range, and will begin work as soon as the weather permits. Three years will probably be required for the work.

At Winona Mayor Jacobi is out $1 and the Model $19 on account of forged checks passed upon them by a stranger, the checks purporting to be signed by W. M. Hurlbert. The police have been unable to arrest the man.

The refusal of congress to vote a further appropriation in support of sectarian schools on Indian reservations will deprive between 200 and 250 Chippewa Indian pupils at White Earth of school privileges and moral and mental training.

The grand jury has returned indictments against four malt shops, otherwise termed "blind pigs," at Warren. John Biawd was [illegible] without a license, and the case will come up before Judge Watts during the present term.

Adolph Daman, a young man 18 years old, son of August Daman of Castle Rock, died suddenly of measles.

The question of issuing bonds in the sum of $21,000 for a new school building was voted upon at Henderson and carried by a vote of 181 against 61.

By the enrolling of thirty propellers and barges belonging to the Bessemer Steamship company, Duluth is made the second largest port of entry on the great lakes, ranking close to Cleveland. The total number of vessels enrolled at this port is 275, with an approximate tonnage of 230,000 tons.

A trestle span on the stock pile of the Pioneer mine at Ely collapsed when an ore train moving from the shaft to the dump passed over it. Four men were precipitated to the dump with the cars and John Westerholm, the motorman, was instantly killed. Two other men were seriously hurt.

A cow belonging to the state school for the deaf at Faribault, which was being fattened for slaughter, suddenly refused to eat. The animal was killed, and, upon examination, a dozen or more tenpenny nails were found in the cow's stomach. They had formed into a lump obstructing the passage of food.

The directors of the Southern Minnesota Fair association held a special meeting to consider a proposition from the Western Racing association to accept a date for a meeting this fall. The proposition is favorably considered by the directors and the stockholders will be expected on Saturday to vote in favor of accepting the date offered, the last week in August.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Duluth has taken action against Imperial flour, one of the products of the United States Flour Milling company. Imperial flour was formerly made in the Imperial mill at Duluth, but that mill, together with all other mills at the head of the lakes, has been closed by the combine. Of late, it is said, flour has been made in Minneapolis, branded Imperial, and sold in Duluth. The grocers held that it was prejudicial to the interests of Duluth workmen and decided not to handle any more of it until the Imperial mill is opened again.

Royalty Wears American Colors.

London—Queen Victoria has purchased a quantity of red, white and blue badges, which have been presented to all members of the royal family, nearly all of whom are wearing them on all public occasions.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Henrietta Bamberger, a St. Louis midwife, returned a verdict of guilty of the charge of manslaughter and fixed her punishment at five years in the penitentiary. It was charged that she caused the death of Wilhelmina Sporl,

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XIX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900. | NUMBER 37.

News of the Week

Washington Talk.

Senator Morgan offered a silver amendment to the Porto Rican bill.

A court of inquiry declares that the wreck of the Charleston was not due to negligence.

Maj. Kirkman, now in Manila, is being courtmartialed for alleged unbecoming conduct.

The naval observatory at Washington is preparing to take protographs of the total eclipse of the sun, which occurs on May 28.

Democrats prevented the confirmation of the nomination of Hon. W. D. Bynum as general appraiser of the port of New York.

Under the provisions of the financial bill approved March 14, 1900, there are 400 national banks being organized with a capital of $25,000.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill "to prevent robbing the mail." The bill provides a system of post checks to be sent through the mail instead of currency.

Secretary Root has directed the creation of a new military division to be known as the Division of the Pacific, embracing all the Philippine archipelago.

Christian John Peeples of California has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy as a result of a recent competitive examination in San Francisco.

Senator Allison introduced a bill amending the national bank act so as to allow banks of deposit to be designated in cities of 25,000 population. The present law requires 50,000 population.

Krupp armor for less than $545 a ton may be obtained by the government provided the entire lot required by the battleships projected is appropriated for during the present session of congress. The vessels will need about 30,000 tons.

President McKinley has nominated Rev. Barton W. Perry of Oakland, Cal., to fill the only vacancy in the list of chaplains in the regular army. With the nomination was set a precedent for future selections. Mr. Perry has been subjected to a rigid physical and mental examination such as is required of a lieutenant in the army.

Marines will continue to serve the batteries of American men-of-war. This decision has been made by Assistant Secretary Allen as the result of consideration given to a provision inserted in the naval regulations by the board which has revised them which practically prohibited the further employment of marines as gun crews.

People Talked About.

Allen Baer, who has been in charge of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, is dead.

President McKinley has nominated John P. V. Gridley to be second lieutenant of marines.

Olga Nethersole is seriously ill with brain fever, brought on by the campaign against "Sapho."

Commander Richard Wainwright has assumed his duties as superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis.

Representative Bailey has gone to Texas to open his campaign for United States senator to succeed Senator Chilton.

Mrs. Cleary Hand is dead at her home in Orange, N. J., aged 103 years. For the last year of her life she was totally blind.

Mrs. Felicity Pickard died at the home of her son at Plymouth, Mass., aged 103 years 9 months and 16 days. Until very recently her mind was clear and her health good.

Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, has resigned his place to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts institute of technology at Boston.

Capt. William B. Thomas, Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Theodore Reynolds, who was reputed to be worth almost $10,000,000 and was the owner of two woolen mills and straw shop at Menson, Mass., and third largest stockholder of the Boston & Albany road, is dead, aged fifty-seven years.

Dr. Albert B. Strong, widely known as a writer on surgical and medical matters, died in the state asylum for the insane at Kankakee, Ill. Death was due to exhaustion brought about by maniacal excitement, the attack being an acute recurrence of three similar afflictions.

Foreign Gossip.

Gen. Torres' troops have a large body of Yaqui Indians surrounded near Sarona, Mex.

Russia is making preparations for a war with Turkey.

The Liberal federation has adopted a resolution declaring for peace.

Matt Seitch, arch rebel of North Borneo, was killed by British troops.

The sultan has granted the czar exclusive rights in the Black sea basin.

A prominent Cuban admits that the island is not prepared for self-government.

German's fuel famine has resulted in throwing many people out of employment.

Gen. Otis has suppressed a Filipino newspaper and imprisoned the editor, for sedition.

A pro-Boer meeting at Bradford, Eng., was turned into a huge patriotic demonstration.

The Canadian sealing steamer Leopmen upon their reunion at a demonstration at Liverpool.

The King of Belgium seems to have refused to allow Stephanie to retain title of Royal Highness.

Prince Henry's youngest son was baptized at Kiel. The kaiser held the infant during the ceremony.

Catholics of Winnipeg have made a request of the school board to talk over the Catholic school question.

Crimes and Criminals.

Chicago police arrested ten Chinamen for gambling.

Fraud in the management of the city offices of St. Louis is charged.

Three drunken men with pistols terrorized Hot Springs, N. C., and were arrested.

John Faber, representative of a Chicago book firm, was ridden on a rail by students at Columbus, Mo.

John Beaton, a non-union man in Chicago, was attacked and severely beaten by union machinists.

George W. Clark of Macon, Ga., was arrested at Jacksonville, Ky., charged with robbing the Perry Loan and Savings company of $4,000.

President McKinley has directed the surrender to the Mexican authorities of Blas Aguirre, an American citizen arrested on the charge of murdering a man at San Ignacio, Mex.

Cecil White, alleged to be connected with a firm trading as Edgar Bevan & Co., is held at New York in $1,500 bonds for alleged conspiracy to defraud by illegal stock transactions.

Because of the refusal of her parents to allow her to go to a dance, Delia Mason committed suicide at New York.

For killing two men at Norfolk, Va., Oscar Fleming, justice of the peace, gets fourteen years in prison.

Burglars entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adams at Kankakee, Ill., during the night, and, failing to find anything of value, beat the aged couple almost to death. Mr. Adams' right eye was torn out. It is believed both will die.

Driven to despair by a quarrel with her fiance, Annie Volande, a beautiful girl employed as governess, placed her neck on the railroad track at Paterson, N. J., and was decapitated by the wheels of a locomotive drawing a passenger train.

Unfortunate Happenings.

Howard Stallsmith met death in a saw mill at Columbia City, Ind.

Fire destroyed C. C. Ayers & Co's lumber yard at Red Key, Ind. Loss, $35,000.

Culver & Co.'s department store at Knoxville, Iowa, was burned. Loss, $85,000.

George Lord, foreman in a quarry at Waterloo, N. Y., was killed by an explosion of dynamite.

A cave-in of a B. & O. railway tunnel near Pittsburg, fatally injured Antonio de Bono, a laborer.

By an explosion in the Watson paper mill at Erie, Pa., the building was wrecked and one man killed.

Fire destroyed the Pierson Flour Milling company's plant, valued at $150,000, at Lawrence, Kas.

A Louisville & Nashville passenger engineer stuck to his post at Glasgow, Ky., in a collision with a freight train. No fatalities occurred.

Domestic.

Lake of the Woods region is the center of a rush by Canadian miners.

Three hundred expressmen and van companies of Chicago have formed a trust.

Hon. C. H. Grosvenor has been renominated for congressman by Ohio Republicans.

Florida's independent quarantine system will not interfere with the government's.

The owners of cotton mills at Yorkville, S. C., give the workmen a portion of the dividend.

Surveyors are at work at Wheatland, Wyo., mapping out a line south for a new railroad.

New alloy metal of copper and nickel has been found in the Mohawk mine near Houghton, Mich.

Horsemen of Massachusetts desire a bill allowing horse racing and pool selling at county fairs.

Congressman Jenkins of Washburn, Wis., has announced himself as a candidate for renomination.

Wilmington Methodist Episcopal conference censures McKinley for setting aside the anti-canteen law.

Arbuckle Bros. of New York have announced a reduction of 5 points in all grades of refined sugars.

Ernest Roeber's manager has posted $1,000 as part of a forfeit to bind another wrestling match with Beck Olsen.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia gives its miners an advance of 20 per cent in wages.

The Iowa state executive council exhibits railroad figures proving statements of favoritism to have been too broad.

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) newsdealer cremated his stock of "Sapho" as promised. Fourteen of the novels were publicly burned.

The state supreme court at Lansing, Mich., decides that the bishops have complete dominion over Roman Catholic church property.

One hundred cases of pneumonia are reported in St. Francis' orphan asylum at Dubuque, Iowa. Sister Elizabeth, superior, is seriously ill.

Postmaster General Smith has notified Postmaster Holmes at Frankfort that government mail must be delivered to the Republicans.

Recorder Goff of New York gives evidence against District Attorney Gardiner to the committee investigating charges against him.

Dr. H. C. Applegarth, pastor of Euclid Avenue Baptist church, in Cleveland, has resigned because John D. Rockefeller wanted him to.

Rev. Barton Shanks, educational minister of the Methodist church, in an address at Baltimore, urges the immigration of the negro race to Africa.

Mrs. Edward Sumner, who was an active organizer of soldiers' relief society work during the Civil war and for many years prominent in Ohio temperance work, died at her home in Cleveland of paralysis, aged seventy-eight.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

THE GREAT FACTOR IT WILL BE IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

Some Earnest Expressions on the Subject From Headquarters—Views of Chairman Johnson of the National Executive Committee—"Coin" Harvey's New Work of Great Power—The Good Work at Home. Other National Points—Encouragement From General Weaver—The Increasing Broad Spirit Among All the Allies—The State Round-Up—Twin City Political Harmony and Other Small Things—Political Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, April 2, 1900.

It is clear that aside from the help the Republicans are to give the reform forces by their blunders, inconsistencies and proven subserviency to monopoly, the great mainspring of action for this campaign is to be education. The people have but to have existing facts, touching the tendencies of the government in the backward direction from all that the fathers have taught us, added to their own experience of receiving no appreciable part in the enlarged trade and business of the country, (their less and less profits for toil and investment), to bring them to the side of right in November. The power of such education was found by the writer to be an uppermost topic with the working head of the national executive committee, Hon. J. G. Johnson, in a recent interview with that gentleman. He first spoke of the effect of the wide publicity of Mr. Bryan's great speeches, and the inestimable benefit the monopolistic press had conferred upon our cause, though with no intention of doing so. "The Republican metropolitan press outnumbers ours many times," said Mr. Johnson, "and not possessing that means, we must use books and pamphlets." In that connection Mr. Johnson commented upon and commended unstintingly, the new book of Hon. W. H. Harvey, which has been repeatedly referred to in these writings, and he especially requested that our press advise the people to buy and read Coin's new work, "Money, Trusts and Imperialism." Mr. Johnson explained that there was no money with which to purchase and circulate the book, but that the people must do this themselves. If they would do this, placing the book in the hands of the young especially, till its teachings are fastened on their minds, the republic would be saved. Failure to give attention to such instilling of principles, had lost the people political control in several states in the recent past.

Something further said by Mr. Johnson will be a great stimulus to many of our co-workers who have already gone ahead on their own hooks, at their own expense—that, of the people themselves—such as is being done by the Minneapolis anti-imperialists, by the Co-Operative Library schemes, and otherwise. That was this:

"The best policy in this fight for the people to save themselves from class laws is to encourage them to make their own fight. A self-relying people will make a strong fight, but people who wait for some one to give them literature are apt soon to fall under the influence of class legislation, fostering class laws, secured by those who buy the literature. The national committee's duty is to aid the people in the management of their campaign and to teach them to be self reliant."

Mr. Johnson reiterated again and again the great value of the Harvey book, and at the low price, 25 cents, it was within the reach of all. "Say to your readers," he said in conclusion, "that this is their cause, and that I want them to see to it that a thorough campaign of education is made. Things are tending our way now, but this should not breed overconfidence, but should rather give us new courage, cause us to be aggressive, and leave nothing undone that may aid in securing success."

"Money, Trusts and Imperialism," can be obtained of all book dealers, or direct from the publishers, Chicago. Any orders can also be entrusted to this bureau.

The following can be addressed for their respective kinds of literature, being sent out gratis:

For anti-imperialist publications, Fred G. Corser, Minneapolis; H. M. Mize, Chicago, or Hon. Erwin Winslow, Bostan, Mass.

For anti-trust documents, Hon. George S. Bowen, Chicago.

For Lincoln Republican documents, Hon. E. S. Corser, Minneapolis.

For congressional speeches and documents, under frank, Hon. R. F. Pettigrew or Hon. William Sulzer, Washington.

Requests for any of the foregoing, or any other inquiries, may be addressed to this Bureau.

The visit of General Weaver of Iowa to St. Paul during the week, was of more importance than was generally known. In the conference which took place with some of the General's Peoples party friends, he had a message of hope and confidence which rejoiced all in their inmost souls. General Weaver gave facts gathered since the recent Lincoln convention, showing the harmony existing among the Populists, and, as bearing on the presidential nomination, showing the broad spirit of patriotism that is spreading among all classes and all of the allies. Men in all parts of the country, the General reported, are working for the broadest action at the coming Sioux Falls convention, such as would avoid partisan bitterness among the Democrats. To this end General Weaver's idea is that the Sioux Falls convention, instead of making a formal nomination of Mr. Bryan, declare by resolution that he is already the candidate chosen of all the people, and as such they endorse him, and call upon all other allies in this great struggle to do likewise. This idea meets with a cordial response so far as canvassed in Minnesota, and was unanimously approved by those conferring with General Weaver.

In connection, General Weaver made a very encouraging report on Michigan, where he had just been. The broadest spirit is actuating the reform forces there, uniting all the allies, and independents, Populists and Democrats are expecting to unite for a victory against the Republicans, crushed and humbled as they are, with the recent exposure of rottenness. And there is a possibility that such united forces may support Pingree on an independent ticket.

A good specimen of the prevailing opinion that Bryan will be elected, is given by the Philadelphia Record, and New York Evening Post, neither of which papers are Bryan supporters but whose Washington correspondents agree that McKinley's fate is in doubt. "If the election should occur this week," says one, "Bryan would be the next president. "On the Porto Rico tariff issue," he continued, "the Republicans would lose Indiana and also Illinois; and McKinley on that platform, (as he is now destined to be), will find the chances against him in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Ohio would be very doubtful."

If it would not be a violation of confidence, the writer could give the name of a prominent Minnesota Republican, recently returned from a long business trip in the East, and who informed the writer in confidence that the impression grows in Wall street and other business quarters in the East, that Bryan is going to be elected. And this man added the reason why there was no regret expressed, much less fears, which was that the "prosperity" on the country is only that of the great concerns, where business and high prices have been forced, they taking all the profits, in a word the big fish only getting anything, and these eating up the little ones. "That's what's the matter with us," this man confessed.

The Populists have the first of the political innings this year, commencing April 27, throughout the state, when the primaries are to be held for delegates to the state convention. These choose delegates to the county conventions which are to be held next day, April 28. In this connection county chairmen, under action of the state committee, are urged to hold county conventions under proper call, but if none is called or held, then the people are to take action by mass conventions. These county delegates are for the state meeting May 2, when, the indications are, there will be a large and harmonious convention.

Speaking of the mid-roaders, the Sioux Falls Press announces that paid agents of Hanna are due to make their appearance in Minnesota, providing for mid-roaders to attend the Cincinnati convention. In which connection the Press remarks that it is hard to fathom the Hanna tactics which are exploiting Doc Fay, as mid-road vice presidential candidate, when Mr. Donnelly is already the candidate on the ticket with Parker.

Manager Calderwood of the Twin City Rapid Transit company is back at his post, just in time to attend to the Minneapolis proposal to reduce fares to six for 25 cents, regular, and eight for a quarter morning and evening, for workingmen. Also he can give some attention to that little delinquency of $10,000 of unpaid corporation taxes.

Speaking of reduced fares, a Twin City movement is on foot for a smaller coin than the penny, and petitions to Uncle Sam are in circulation for the half-penny to be coined. It is so "English, you gnaw," and so appropriate to the little things, including profits in business, under the English gold standard policy.

Speaking of continued shrinkages, under the gold standard, the Methodist bishopric residence at Minneapolis has gone into the mortgagees' maw, after the payment of $15,000 on the property. Another like item is the home purchased by the Associated Press in South Minneapolis, for one of the victims of the great Tribune fire. It has been sold for taxes. Also, Hennepin county subordinat officeholders have had their gold standard benefits emphasized by a slash of 10 per cent in salaries.

Lost, strayed or swallowed up in the imperialistic maw, one first-class presidential boom for C. K. Davis. Finder apply to Minneapolis Times for suitable reward.

And, speaking of Senator Davis, there is nothing but praise for his appeal in the senate for free trade and justice for Porto Rico. That he will fall by the wayside, crushed under Hanna's trust juggernaut, is poor reward for the distinguished service he has rendered, in giving us the imperialism of the Philippines. Puerto Rico is a wee small imperialist chick come home to roost.

While there has been more or less "music" in the St. Paul municipal contest, the cause of the Doc Ames party has marched on uninteruptedly. The nomination of Dr. Ames by the holy-water party is now conceded. In fact the G. O. P. endeavorers are devoted to endeavoring how to prevent that result, but see no hope. But why this humming and hawing about the genial doctor? Is not Doc Ames, with all that can be heaped upon him good, bad and indifferent, better, far better than the party he has returned to?

Waseca recently held a great pro-Boer meeting, and in the list of the eloquent Americans speakers we again fail to see the name of one S. R. Van Sant. Is the eloquent Van Sant never going to get back from Wisconsin!

G. S. C.

TAKEN FROM BOERS

CLUSTER OF HILLS WON AFTER A STIFF FIGHT.

Now Occupied by the Head of Lord Roberts' Army—Boers Must Have Been in Considerable Force, as Lord Roberts Sent 8,000 Infantry and 3,000 Cavalry Against Them—Lord Roberts' Progress to Pretoria Will Probably Consist of a Series of Short Forward Movements.

London, April 1. — The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men. The Boers had been using these kops as a base for marauding bands that have been working on the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resident Free Staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them. Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of short forward movements in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly without transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired. Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason he recalled Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Lord Methuen's transport. The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. Gen. French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and in the pursuit of Gen. Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on Feb. 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country, and supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railroad, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

The Canadian mounted rifles were part of the force that occupied Kenhard yesterday. The rebellion throughout the northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed. The Goth will sail to-day with 600 men for St. Helena to guard Gen. Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

Crushed by Kitchener.

London, April 1. — The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont last night. He had 3,000 men under his command and he left 700 at Prieska. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for some time."

Clements Unopposed.

London, April 1. — A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Koffyfontein, dated Thursday, says: "Gen. Clements' flying column, after a forced march of thirty-seven miles yesterday, arrived here unopposed."

England and Portugal Friendly.

London, April 1. — The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "From Lisbon I hear that with the full authorization of Portugal stores for the British forces in Rhodesia have been passed over the Biera Umteli railway. Very amicable relations exist between Portugal and Great Britain, and some political changes are expected to foucow the announcement of the Delagoa Bay award."

Warned by Kruger.

London, April 1. — The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says: "President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and shoot the burghers whom he captures there. Vigorous measures have already been taken by the British to harrass marauding bands of Transvaalers. The latter are reported to be operating chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join them."

Reported by Lord Roberts.

London, April 1. — The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 30, 2:25 p. m.:

"Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karee siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh (Tucker's) division, assisted by the First and Third cavalry brigades, under French, and Le Gallais' regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Bradfort and our troops now hold the kopjes."

Defeated by Joe Walcott.

New York, March 30.—Joe Walcott, the Barbadoes negro welter-weight pugilist, defeated Andy Walsh of Brooklyn, who is still in the middle-weight class, in a twenty-round bout at the Broadway Athletic club last night. Walsh, who had only been in training six days, was substituted in place of Mysterious Billy Smith, who was too ill to go on with Walcott. Walcott weighed 142 pounds and Walsh 154. Walcott was a favorite at 2 to 1.

Felt Like Thirty Cents.

Deadwood, S. D., April 1. — Al Warner, a workman at the Kildonan chlorination works, was held up by two men and robbed of 35 cents. He was struck a stunning blow in the face, which knocked him senseless. The robbers thought he had his monthly wages.

Killed by an Explosion.

Pullman, Ark., April 1. — The boiler of the Rutledge Lumber company's mill exploded yesterday. John Smith, an employe, was killed, four others wounded and the mill wrecked.

ENTERS LAST STAGE.

Court Will Now Try Alleged Assassins of Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., April 3. — The convening of the April term of the Franklin circuit court to-day with Judge Cantrill sitting, marks the beginning of the final legal proceedings against the alleged assassins of the late Gov. Goebel, and on this account makes it the most important in the history of criminal trials in this state in many years. The session of the court will be taken up mainly to-day with preliminaries. The names of the grand jurors will be made public to-day. Judge Cantrell's charge to the grand jury, always vigorous and comprehensive, is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. The grand jury will probably get in working order Tuesday, and the assassination case will be the first matter taken up. It is understood that Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, who will conduct the prosecution, has had subpoenas issued for many important witnesses and others will be issued as soon as the court gets down to work. The names of the suspects who have already been arrested and whose cases have been referred to the grand jury for investigation, are Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Judge William Hazelip, Lakeland; Henry Youtzey, Frankfort; J. L. Sutton, Williamsburg; Harland Whittaker, Butler county; Silas Jones, Whitely county, and John Davis, Frankfort. Warrants are also out for ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Capt. John L. Powers of Knox county and "Tallow Dick" Coombs, colored, all of whom, except the last named, have not yet been arrested. It is not probable any indictments will be returned before the latter part of the week at the earliest, and if the prosecution makes good its claims the investigation will involve a large number of others against whom indictments will be returned. The general impression prevails, that none of the trials will come up at the present term, and it is understood that the defense, probably in every case, will move for a change of venue to some other county on account of the heated state of public feeling here. Republican Adjt. Gen. Collier, so far as known, is the only one of the Republican contestants who is in the city.

LOOTED BY ROBBERS.

Brewery Office Plundered By Masked Men.

St. Louis, April 3. — Three masked men looted the Star brewery office at Belleville, Ill., yesterday, after first capturing and confining the watchman and fireman of the plant in an empty refrigerator car near by. As the robbers were preparing to blow open the big safe in the office Hubert Hartman, secretary of the brewery, accompanied by his brother Hans, entered the room. They were promptly covered with revolvers and were marched to the same car, in which the fireman and watchman were confined. This gave the cracksmen undisputed possession of the plant. After drilling the safe they applied charges and the outer and inner doors were blown open. It is not known how much they secured, but the amount is thought to be about $1,000, besides some jewelry and valuable papers which were in the safe.

BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Seven-Year-Old New York Child Loses His Life and Driver Is Arrested.

New York, April 3.—"Don't let the blood get on my clothes, fellers," were the dying words of little Joe Muldoon, who was run over by an automobile on West Fifty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, while playing with some companions. He was only seven years old and his playmates were not much older, but they extricated him from the wheels and carried him to his home in their arms. He died before he reached the door, the first child in New York to be killed by an automobile. The driver, Arthur J. Henley, was placed under arrest.

CORN FOR THE STARVING.

Dr. Klopsch Concludes Negotiations for a Steamer for India.

New York, April 3. — Negotiations were concluded Saturday between Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald, New York, and the British government, by which Dr. Klopsch is authorized to charter a relief steamer for the purpose of sending a cargo of corn for the relief of famine sufferers in India. The cargo will consist of 3,000 tons or more of well seasoned corn, so as to withstand the climatic changes it must undergo on the voyage to Bombay. Promptly on arrival it will be dispatched to the various relief stations.

SLAIN AND CAST ADRIFT.

Body of a Man, With the Legs Tied, Found in River at Brooklyn.

New York, April 3.—The body of a man was found floating in the river at the foot of South Fourth street, Brooklyn, with the legs closely bound with a rope. The police believe that it was a murder committed for robbery, and this belief is sustained by the fact that nothing was found on the body but a bunch of keys. The man was about thirty-five or forty years of age, five feet five inches in height. His clothing was of good texture. There is no clue as to his identity.

GEN. PANA SURRENDERS.

Notorious Chinaman Who Has Been Assisting the Filipinos, Gives Up.

Manila, April 3.—The Chinese Gen. Pana, who has been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panay, has surrendered at Legaspi to Gen. Kobbe, who is bringing him to Manila.

Fire Causes $50,000 Loss.

Newburyport, Mass., April 3. — Fire starting almost simultaneously in three buildings owned by Cashman Bros., contractors and stevedoers, caused a loss of $50,000, distributed among a number of concerns. Cashman Bros.' loss is $25,000.

Son Born to Duchess of York.

London, April 3. — The Duchess of York gave birth to a son this morning. The child was born at York cottage, Sandringham. The duchess and infant are doing well.

CAPTURED BY BOERS

BRITISH DELIBERATELY WALK INTO AN AMBUSH.

Convoy With Guns Taken by Boers About Twenty Miles From Bloemfontein—Loss of Life Was Not Great, as Most of the British Walked Into the Trap Before a Shot Was Fired—Col. Broadwood's Force Obliged to Withdraw From Thaba Nchu, Owing to the Approach of Boers.

Bushman Kop, April 3.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Col. Pilcher which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave Friday night. Col. Broadwood marched marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 Saturday morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed and the entire body walked into ambush and were captured, together with six guns. The loss of life was not great since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired. Gen. Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early Saturday morning, arrived here at noon Sunday and he is now shelling the Boers.

Retreated in Haste.

London, April 3.—Gen. Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public to-day on receipt of tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not been published, and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune. Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba Nchu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit, which the Boers had occupied. Six or ten guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after the recent reverses. The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that

After a Stiff Fight

Gen. Colville has extricated Col. Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster. Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistakes of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment. Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British, and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward. Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed. Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley:

"I have received instructions that if any disturbances occur west of the Vaal river my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

British May Cross Portuguese Territory.

London, April 3. — The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia. The minister of foreign affairs, Velgo Beiro, has announced in the chamber of deputies that the government is in possession of railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration tribunal.

Steyn to Stir Them Up.

Meseru, April 3.—President Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistence. The Boers have removed from the immediate vicinity of Platteberg and taken up a commanding position adjacent. The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their live stock.

Roberts' Graceful Act.

Bloemfontein, April 3.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"Have just heard of the death of Gen. Joubert, and desire to offer my sincere condolences upon the sad event. Would ask you to convey to Gen. Joubert's family an expression of my most respectful sympathy with their sad bereavement, and to assure them also from me that all ranks of her majesty's forces share my feelings of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a general, who devoted his life to the service of his country and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances."

Botha Joubert's Choice.

Pretoria, April 3.—President Kruger said in public that the last expressed desire of the late Gen. Joubert was that he should be succeeded as commandant general by Luis Botha.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

The Brooklyn surgeons have discovered a man with a folding vermiform. However, it is not as dangerous as the folding bed.

Is it possible for a jury to be too intelligent? One writer has recorded an answer in the affirmative. But if there may be over-intelligent men in the panel, are we not in peril also from an excessively impartial judge, unduly truthful witnesses, too much pure air in the court room breathed by litigants anxious that their opponents shall win the suit? It may all be when men and women are really "too good to live;" but not until then.

After the unfortunate war in South Africa is over, a scientific problem of much interest will be presented to the engineers of the Transvaal gold mines. Some of the shafts recently opened on the Rand are expected to go down 4,000 or 5,000 feet in search of gold-bearing veins, but in the future, Mr. John Yates says, it may be necessary to descend 12,000 feet. That, he thinks will be about the limit of depth at which men can work, because the temperature there will be at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Other engineers think the shafts could be sunk several thousand feet lower through the adoption of devices for cooling the air.

The meridian of Greenwich is generally accepted as the starting-line from which to reckon longitude and time all over the earth. But objections are, from time to time raised against the universal adoption of the Greenwich meridian for such purposes. Recently Italian savants have emphasized these objections by pointing out that on the meridian of Greenwich clouds and bad weather are frequent, interfering with astronomical observations. They suggest that the civilized world should agree to adopt the meridian of Jerusalem as a common reference line, because there the skies are clearer, and the possibility of making Palestine neutral territory would eliminate political objections.

Some of the problems of war which seem new are in reality old. For example, the South African Boers have been most successful in concealing the positions of their guns until the British battalions were exposed to destructive fire. They have adopted a device for defensive operations in the field, which is the chief motive of all the great coast and frontier fortifications. Visitors at Halifax, Dover or Gibraltar are only allowed to see the parade grounds and barracks. The secrets of the fortresses are not disclosed. There are guns of long range, which are concealed by terraces of grass or by obstructions of various kinds. In time of war these hidden guns would suddenly be brought to bear upon an enemy's fleet.

A bridge in the form of an aerial ferry has just been opened at Rouen on the river Seine. In order to avoid interference with shipping, it was determined to place no structure in the stream, or near its surface. Instead of a bridge in any of the ordinary forms, a horizontal flooring, sustained by steel towers and suspension cables, was stretched across the river at an elevation of 167 feet. On this flooring run electrically driven rollers, from which is suspended, by means of steel ropes, a car which moves at the level of the wharves on the river banks. The car is thirty-six feet wide and forty-two feet long, and is furnished, like a ferry boat, with accommodations for carriages and foot passengers. The ropes that carry the hanging car are interlaced diagonally in such a manner that the support is rigid, and a swinging motion is avoided.

A feature of parliamentary practice peculiar to this country, of which little is heard in comparison with its importance, is the conference committee. A bill before congress seldom passes the house and the senate in the same form; frequently the differences are important, and unless one house will accept as whole the doings of the other, which rarely happens, the measure must "go to conference," as the phrase is. Three members are appointed from each house, two of the majority party and one of the minority, usually the members who have had most to do with the passage of the bill, the details of which are still in dispute. When a conference committee begins its sessions to adjust differences upon a party measure, only the representatives of the majority party, which would now mean the four Republicans, ordinarily attend; as soon as they reach an agreement, the two Democrats are called in for formal assent, since they have no real power of resistance. The representatives of each house are expected to strive for the bill as it passed the body of which they are members, even though they personally may have favored the form in which it passed the other house.

Experiments made by French savants on Mont Blanc, last summer, showed that the ice of a great glacier will serve as a support for a telegraph wire without insulation. A naked galvanized iron wire laid upon the ice transmitted telegraphic signals more than a mile.

The man who is to construct New York's rapid transit tunnel has had his life insured for $2,000,000. It is pretty hard for anyone to do a thing like that without running the risk of being looked upon as an egotist.

The first appeal to arbitration under The Hague conference is to be made by Bulgaria and Romania over the possession of an island in the Danube. The island is not worth much to either country, but it may prove valuable as a means of testing not only the validity but the sincerity of the peace conference agreements.

Drs. Thebault and Sappetier, two Parisian physicians, have discovered an anti-alcohol serum. A few doses of it causes an unconquerable disgust for all alcoholic stimulants.

RUNNING AMUCK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

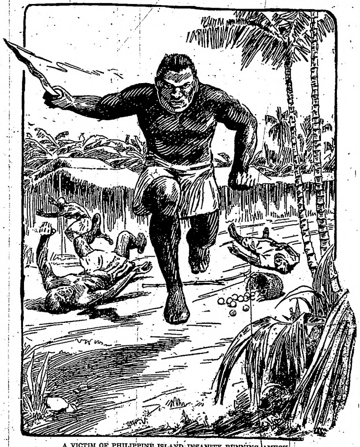
A Queer Form of Insanity to Which the Natives are Sometimes Subject.

Much attention has been called to the number of men in the army serving in the Philippines who have gone insane. The government has sent a special commission out there to investigate the matter, and there has been talk of a mysterious disease called the "Soudanese Fever." It is believed by some that this disease is peculiar to East Indian and African tropics; that it was this which caused Dr. Peters to get into trouble for killing Africans, and made the French officers in the interior of Africa recently slay other officers sent to their relief, is one theory. Everybody has heard of the Malay who runs amuck and, frenzied, kills right and left until he himself is killed. The word "amuck" is a corruption of the Javanese word "amoak," to kill. There seems to be no doubt that the Malay occasionally goes crazy through the overindulgence in opium or hasheesh and, springing from his "shack," runs through the streets of his village, killing all whom he may meet. When in a Malay village the cry "Amuck" is raised, it is like the cry of "Mad dog!" in an American village, and the populace turn out with long bamboo spears and kill the man as soon as they can. But the "Soudanese fever," if it exists, is another thing apparently. It may be that the disease which has afflicted white men in the Philippines and in equatorial Africa, is only a variation of apoplexy, brought on by indulgence in heating and stimulating foods.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who has visited the Philippines, and was with General Bates when the general made his treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, is inclined to doubt the existence of any such thing as the 'Soudanese Fever." He says: "I believe the army ration is the cause of the spread of insanity among our troops serving in the Philippines. The ration is perfectly unscientific. It might do well for temperate or arctic climates, but to feed men on so much heating food as is given to the soldiers out there is absurd.

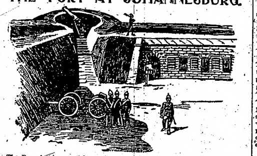
"We hear a great deal about natives of the Philippines running amuck, especially those who live on the Sulu islands. I do not believe that those wild outbreaks of murderous passion are brought about by any peculiar physical disease. It is religious frenzy, usually fostered for political reasons, which causes the natives to run amuck. I investigated the subject somewhat while I was in the Sulu islands, where the natives have been given most to this sort of thing, and found that in every case which I could come at the murderous insanity of the men had been produced deliberately. When a native official of the Mahometan tribes in the Philippines wishes to work woe to an enemy he gets together some religious enthusiasts and has a sort of revival meeting. With promises of seven wives in the seventh heaven and like inducements, and with most artful incitement of the religious feeling of the men he has selected, he gets his chosen ones into a state in which they freely offer themselves for the sacrifice—to kill until they themselves are killed. As soon as a man declares that he is ready a stout leather thong is tied about his person in such a manner that every step causes him excruciating agony. Then his crease, or crooked sword, is given to him, and he is turned loose. Driven frantic by the pain which his every movement causes, he rushes on, killing as he goes. There used to be a lot of this sort of thing in the Sulu islands when the Spaniards were there, but when the Americans took charge the sultan and his Datos were given to understand that such customs were not looked upon with favor by this government, and somebody might be held responsible. The result is that there has not been a case of running amuck in the Sulu islands since our troops took charge there.

"We hear once in a while of Malays on board ships running amuck. I believe that in such cases their frenzy is not due to any peculiar disease, but to the fact that they have been driven to extremes by abuse and cruelty. We hear of Scandinavians doing the same thing sometimes. No, I am not a believer in the 'Soudanese fever' nor in the army ration."



A VICTIM OF PHILIPPINE ISLAND INSANITY RUNNING AMUCK.

THE FORT AT JOHANNESBURG.



The Boer fortress at Johannesburg, one of the strongest armaments in the world, occupies a splendid position on top of Hospital hill, which commands the road to Pretoria. It stands out above the picturesque and comfortable residences which abound in the outskirts of Johannesburg. The fort is rectangular in shape, with two bastions at opposing corners. On each of these bastions is mounted a 23-centimeter quick-firing gun, with two flanking Maxims for enfilade fire. On the side looking toward Barnato park are four small quick-firing guns, while on the opposite side, which faces Johannesburg, is the entrance. This ingenious entrance traverses the ramparts at an angle of forty-five degrees. Within the court, right and left of the entrance, are stables, while under one of the bastions are barracks and a magazine. The other bastion covers officers' rooms and a somewhat smaller magazine. Long before the outbreak of the present South African war this fort at Johannesburg, like the rest of the Transvaal forts, was well provisioned and supplied with an immense amount of ammunition. So today it stands almost impregnable. The accompanying illustration shows one of the fort's bastions and gives a good idea of how the quick-firing gun has been mounted by the Boer artilleries.

THE ELEPHANT SNEEZED.

Unexpected Event Almost Created a Panic at the Zoo.

Jolly, the zoo elephant, sneezed the other morning and all the zoo attendants took a vacation to laugh. The elephant sneezes only about once in five years. When he sneezes it is an omen of prosperity, indicating abundant crops and great commercial activity. The phenomenon itself forms an interesting spectacle. Everything was quiet in the zoo, when somebody shouted to Lecturer Rollins: "Look out, the elephant's going to sneeze!" All the attendants deserted their posts and ran to look. Jolly had drawn up his sides until his back was humped. His tail was stiffly horizontal. His mouth was open and his eyes were shut, while great tears the size of peanuts rolled down his leathery face. There was a great drawing up of the sides, a long continued convulsion, a trembling of the floor and then an explosion like the report of the Boer cannon "Long Tom" at Ladysmith. Half a bucket of water shot out in a stream toward the monkeys' cage, while the elephant's legs trembled as he prepared for a second sneeze. There was a rumbling like that of an earthquake and a volcanic crack. All the animals set up a roar. Dewey's cat jumped down on the back of the goat and every monkey screamed shrilly. The quagga brayed and the kangaroo barked. The leopards snarled and Prince Tiny Mite nearly tumbled off his platform. Jolly had been known to sneeze only twice before since Director-General Botock had owned him.

A Present for Papa.

The children were making their plans for Christmas and their mother was helping them, while their father was deep in his evening paper. But he could hear, and this is what he heard: "What are you going to give papa?" asked the mother. "I think," said the eldest, thoughtfully, "that I will give him an alarm clock." "An alarm clock!" exclaimed the mother. "Why do you want to give him an alarm clock?" "Because," answered the child, with an earnestness that showed she had given the matter some thought, "if he has an alarm clock at the office maybe he will know when it is time to come home to dinner."

UNEXPECTED

Happened in Quite the Usual Way, as the Surgeon Explained.

"Some of the queerest experiences of a doctor are pretty certain to be connected with the administration of anesthetics," said a New Orleans physician, chatting the other day with a newspaper friend, "and appropos of the subject I recall a little story that I don't mind telling, as the incident occurred long since and in another city. A dozen years ago, when I was temporarily located in St. Louis, I was called one day to the old Lindell hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear. The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before, and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied. The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily, and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman! to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband. But the effect on that individual was unexpected. He gave one horrified glance, and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled, 'you have broken my poor darling's jaw!' At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Cowboy Blacksmithing.

"Up at my camp near the Four Peaks," told Jim Bark, the well-known cattleman, "the boys are all handy with a rifle. We've got a lot of guns up there. The old-fashioned black-powder Winchester has been discarded, and nothing but the best goes. Most of the new guns were bought during the Spanish war, when we would experiment all day with tree trunks and rough trenches, learning the art of war at home. We found that a bullet from one of the new Winchesters driven by smokeless powder was good for four foot and more of pine timber, and for more than an inch of iron. I thought the boys had done about everything in the shooting line that could be done long ago, but I was mistaken. I sent them up a wagon. In hauling down some firewood they broke the bolsters all to flinders. The bolsters hold up the wagon bed, you know. Well, the boys figured out all right the rebuilding of the wood parts, but came near being stumped on the iron fixings. They got some old iron wagon tires and cut them in proper lengths, but hadn't a way that they could see to punch the necessary bolt holes. Finally the question was solved. One of the boys carefully marked the places for the bolts, stood the piece of tire against a tree and put a bullet, 30 caliber, through the tire at each place marked. It was a novel sort of blacksmithing, but it worked."—Arizona Graphic.

ANGORA GOATS IN AMERICA.

Profitable Industry Recently Inaugurated in Several Southern States.

The raising of Angora goats is an industry which may soon be established in the nearby state of North Carolina. A tract of land was recently purchased in Cumberland county by a northern man who proposes to breed and keep such animals for the fine yield of valuable fleece which they annually produce. In Texas Angora goats have been cultivated for some years, and Farm and Ranch, an agricultural paper published in the lone star state, says there are 75,000 of the animals within its borders, while nearly fifty tons of their fleece, commercially known as mohair, were shipped last year from Uvalde alone. It now sells at prices ranging from 25 to 35½ cents a pound for average grades, while some of the very finest quality not yet marketed is expected to command 40 cents. Not only is the fleece of considerable value, but the hides and flesh are also said to be in active demand. Apparently there is an excellent opportunity, for many American farmers in the raising of Angora goats. It is asserted that these animals can be kept at much less expense than sheep, while their fleece is of far greater value than wool. It requires a dry climate and short grass, while a country of broken and hilly nature, with scrubby tree growths, is well adapted to its requirements. The statement is also made that breeding the Angora with the common goat produces an animal of great size that the latter, while the fleece is soon graded up to a profit-yielding quality. Mohair, as is well known, is a long and silky product which is employed in the manufacture of many costly fabrics. There are at present nearly 250,000 of the pure Angoras in the United States, but if their value is hereafter generally appreciated by agriculturists there is no doubt that this number will be largely increased. Animals which are easier to raise than sheep and which at the same time yield greater returns are sure to become more numerous on our farms wherever climatic and other conditions are conducive to their culture.—Baltimore Herald.

English as She Is Pronounced.

Speaking of, the vulgar pronunciation," an English journal expresses a wonder whether the pronunciation of some of the ignorant classes or some of the cultivated classes is the worse. For instance, the groom says: "'Arry, old my 'oss." But the curate says: "He that hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw." And the doctors wife says: "Jawge, please go to Awthah and awdah the hawse, and don't forget to look at the flah." And the vicar says: "If owah gwacious sovering lady wur-ah to die!"

We live no more of our time here than we live well.—Carlyle.

THE BOER WOMEN.

SHARE PERILS OF HUSBANDS, BROTHERS AND SONS

And Spur Them on to Resistance or Death—Their Heroic Work in the Ambulance and Hospital Service—The Great Trek of 1836.

None but the elderly women among the Transvaal Boers can remember the great trek of 1836, when their fathers and grandfathers abandoned the homes they had made in Natal and toiled up the passes to the lofty plateau where they founded their republic. Those days were more trying than any the Transvaal women ever saw until the present war began. They were still living in their tent wagons when the terrible wars with the Matabele branch of the Zulu tribe began, and no women could show more wonderful spirit and constancy than those wives and mothers of the Boer pioneers in the midst of appalling dangers and hardships which did not end until the Matabeles had been driven north of the Crocodile River. Not a few of these women and their children with them, perished by the assegais of savages, but not one of them would have dreamed of returning to the peaceful homes and gardens in Natal which they had left behind. The British had proclaimed that country their own, their colonists were pouring in and the Boers would die before they would come again under British rule.

The wives and mothers of the soldiers who now confront the British are the descendants of those stout-hearted women who loaded the guns of their husbands and boys, while savages rushed upon the brush heaps that were the sole protection around their laagers. Perhaps no women in the world have changed so little in two generations. The women of the Boer farmsteads are now just what their grandmothers were when the Matabeles sought their lives. The Bible is still their only book, they still prefer a quiet, sedentary life and the simple duties of their modest homes, and they have scarcely risen in any respect above the plane of intellectual cultivation which their grandmothers occupied; and they are like their grandmothers, too, in the courage, constancy and sublime devotion in which they are facing the awful trials of another crucial period in the history of their people. The women are doing everything they can to aid the soldiers in the field. Hundreds of them are in the field, and form the majority of the working force in the ambulance and hospital service. In their denunciation of the British they are far more bitter and outspoken than the men themselves, but in their mission of mercy they know no enemies. All the wounded British soldiers who have fallen into their hands have been treated as brothers and friends. The Boer nurses extend to them the same care that they give to their own stricken soldiers. The women throughout the two republics exerted a powerful influence in kindling enthusiastic support for the war when it became certain that the conflict could not be averted. They sent many of their sons into the commandos or militia organizations, even though the striplings had not quite reached the age of sixteen, when they are liable to military duty. One day a crowd at the railroad station in Pretoria was cheering a commando that was going to join Joubert's army around Ladysmith. A mother in the throng saw her young son with a gun over his shoulder and wearing a cartridge belt, just as he was entering a car. She followed him to his seat, and, laying her hand on his shoulder, said:

"My boy, why did you not tell me of this?"

"Mother," he answered, "perhaps I was wrong, but I could not bear to bid you good-by. You were to be told just as soon as we left. You see, mother, it was my duty to go sooner or later, and I thought the sooner the better. Forgive me if I have done wrong."

"You are right, my son," the mother replied. "It is your duty to go, and I am willing you should go, though I thought it might be better to wait a few months. Go, you have my blessing, but you should have told me." She kissed him farewell, and there was a smile on her face as she left the car, though tears stood in her eyes.

Heart the Only Vital Spot.

A prominent surgeon, discussing the character of the wounds received on the battlefields in South Africa, has pointed out that experience of the present campaign would seem to show that the only absolutely fatal region is the heart. Bullet wounds of the brain are not necessarily fatal, judging from the records of the last few weeks, and this is presumably due to the small size of the projectile, the velocity with which it travels, and the modern practice of scientific surgery, by which dangerous symptoms likely to arise from injuries may be warded off. It has therefore been suggested that, the heart being the only really vital part in the body, a steel covering should be provided so as to protect that part from bullets. A steel plate might be attached to the soldiers' tunics, and doubtless the small shield could be so fixed as neither to impede movement nor cause inconvenience.

Curious Wanderings of Smoke.

During the volcanic eruption in the Hawaiian islands last summer, the smoke rose to a height of between five and six miles, and then drifted away to the northeast. At a distance of 600 miles from Hawaii it settled upon the surface of the sea, and was then carried back by the northeast wind to its place of origin, where it arrived a fortnight after its original departure, and covered the entire group of islands with its heavy pall.

Perhaps No Other Chance.

Her father—You are too young to marry. Wait and you will get over this love. Herself—That is what I am afraid of.

The instinct that teaches the bird to come back to the same nest the next summer is probably the same that tells a woman exactly where to find the pin that is sticking into the baby.

AMERICAN HENS

After Becoming Naturalized in South Africa Change Their Natures.

"One of the greatest troubles experienced by people living in tropical countries," said L. T. Varden of Chicago, at the Gilsey house, "is to obtain meat of a quality fit to eat. Take the Philippines, for instance. The cattle there are magnificent to look at, but they cut up into mighty poor food, being fat and also stringy. Almost all the meat used by our men there comes from Australia, being brought in refrigerator ships, from which it is issued three times a week. The Australian is as good beef as a man would care to eat. There is, or rather, was—for it is nearly a year and a half since I was there—a lack of poultry also. No hens or chickens can be obtained, but only ducks, and, of course, your morning egg was that of a duck, which is an exceedingly poor substitute for a hen's egg, in my estimation. I understand that since then they have tried to remedy this and other deficiencies by importing hens and other things, but I doubt the success of the experiment, for the climate, different kind of food and the like, may change the flesh of the fowl and the quality of the egg. C. A. Williams, a friend of mine, who used to be United States consul at Johannesburg, and who now lives in the Transvaal, told me that when he first went to South Africa he endeavored to raise the character and quality of his table supplies by importation. The meat in South Africa was poor, but that could not be helped. American fowls, Williams thought would be a decided improvement over those of the Transvaal, and their eggs would enable him to begin each day with an easy stomach and a satisfied mind. So he brought out a flock of American-bred poultry. At first all went well; the breakfast egg was a godsend and the occasional chicken at dinner all that he had fondly anticipated, but then there came a change, at first so gradual, that Williams was inclined to attribute it to loss of appetite. The breakfast egg grew coarse and coarser in flavor until it became wholly uneatable, and the dinner chicken deteriorated in similar manner and with identical result. With the former, however, the outward appearance of the egg remained the same, but the poultry not only changed in quality and flavor of flesh, but also in external appearance, as well. Without increasing the size of the body, the necks grew longer and thinner and the legs lengthened out of all proportion, until at last the hens resembled nothing so much as diminutive ostriches. They were unfit to eat, and of no other domestic use, and so Williams gave them away to the Kaffirs, but for some time he thought of exhibiting them here at a poultry show, mainly to ascertain what names competent judges would apply to them, but the expense deterred him. He also had another scheme to get even, which was to enter the roosters in cocking mains. Williams said they could lick anything that wore feathers, short of an eagle or an ostrich, and that there was not a dog in the Transvaal that would come anywhere near his house while they remained his property, so utterly had the few dogs which had tried conclusions with them been routed."—New York Tribune.

NATURAL GAS

Has Passed Out of General Use in Pittsburg Homes.

A. V. Sterling of Pittsburg said at the Hotel Manhatten: "The day of natural gas with us is practically over, and our city is dirtier than ever. I went to Pittsburg to live in 1886, and stayed at first with a friend of mine at Roup, one of the suburbs. At that time natural gas was everywhere in use, and there were open fires in every room. My friend warned me to be careful in using it, and always to lay a lighted match on the bricks before turning on the natural gas. I was used to ordinary gas fires, and so when I had reason to use my fire, and the gas blew the first match out without igniting, I leisurely scratched another and touched her off. The next instant found me stretched out on the other side of the room in a stunned condition, amid the wreck of the washstand, against which I had been hurled. Luckily I escaped with a few bruises, but I ever afterward treated natural gas with profound respect. There are a lot of people in my town who would like to know what takes the place of the gas in the bowels of the earth when we extract it. The way it rushes out when once tapped shows that it is pent up in some place at enormous pressure, which grows gradually less and finally ends altogether. Now, what takes its place is what I want to know, and why there isn't danger that, this support having been withdrawn, cave-ins may occur? Billions and trillions of cubic feet of natural gas have been taken from the earth since its first discovery, and, I for one, would like to know what Mother Nature has put in its place."—New York Tribune.

The Most Awful Explosion.

What is said to have been the most terrific explosion ever known occurred Feb. 19, 1896, near Johannesburg, on the Netherlands South Africa railway. A train with some fifty-five tons of blasting gelatin and ninety cases of detonators was standing on a siding when it was inadvertently run into by another train. The fearful energy of the liberated gases tore a huge trench 300 feet long, 30 feet deep and 65 feet wide in the stiff clay soil; pieces of the engine were blown more than a mile away; upward of fifty people were known to have been killed, while the ghastly heap of mangled limbs, which filled upward of twenty sacks, probably accounted for many others who were passing strangers and could not, therefore, be identified at the time. Needless to say, perhaps, all the adjoining home property was reduced to matchwood and some 600 people were rendered homeless.

Forethought.

"I always believe in putting something by for a rainy day," remarked the absent-minded man, as he swiped his neighbor's umbrella.—Philadelphia Record.

Energy of will is the greatest secret of power over others.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Pneumatic Rocking Chair — Spool on Wrist—Armor Plates—Forest and Prairie in Nebraska—Human Cancer and "Tree Canker."

Armor Plates.

In an article in Nature on "Armor Plates," Mr. Hatfield says it was owing to the enterprise of the American, Harvey, that it was found possible to take soft steel plates and carbonize them by the cementation process, so that steel plates were obtained with faces, containing considerable percentages of carbon, up to 70 or 80 per cent, whilst the rear still retained its original soft and tough condition. Such a plate, after being treated and quenched in water, either wholly or on the hard side, then possessed a hard surface, against which a shot broke into fragments. Further improvements were introduced at Krupp's Essen works, carbonizing the surfaces by means of gas cementation instead of charcoal. The latest type of hard-faced plates possess about twice the resistance of the older type of plates. This enables a great saving to be effected in the weight of armor to be used for the protection of the modern warship.

How to Fry

A cook should always have two frying pans, and a third not much bigger than a large plate, for omelets, fritters and the like. The pans should be kept very clean, and the butter dripping, lard or oil must be boiling hot before the meat or fish or vegetable is put in the pan. Mutton chops, plain, do not require any fat in the pan with them—they have enough in themselves—but they must be turned and moved about to prevent them from burning. Always season the chop with a little pepper before putting it in the pan. Lamb cutlets and lamb chops must be egged and bread-crumbed twice to look well. Steak should be cut three-quarters of an inch thick and should be peppered but not salted, as that makes it hard. Salt is reserved until after the cooking. Fish must be well dried before frying, in a cloth well sprinkled with flour. Then an egg should be brushed over it, with a sprinkling of finely grated bread or cracker crumbs. The fat should be boiling when the fish is put in and there should be enough of it to cover. In kitchens where strict economy is demanded, it is usual when liver and bacon are to be served to fry the bacon first, which will leave enough fat in the pan for the liver to be put in without other fat.

An Aerial Steamship.

Major B. Baden-Powell writes to the London Times, describing a visit he recently paid to Germany to the "dockyard" where an aerial steamship of vast size is in actual course of construction. We have all read so much about such contrivances in the pages of Jules Verne and his hundred of plagiarists that we are not too ready to believe in the realization of such a dream. But here we have the evidence of an eye-witness that the ship is actually on the stocks, and is to cost when finished about $350,000. It is made of aluminum, and has the appearance of an enormous birdcage. Upon this framework an outer skin is to be stretched, and in the inclosed space a number of balloons are to furnish the rising power. The total lifting capacity will be ten tons, and in a gallery beneath will be the engines to propel the monster through the air at an estimated speed of twenty-two miles per hour.

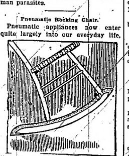
French Researches in Agriculture.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Deherain and Demoussy state that the white lupin, which flourishes above all in sandy soils, can be grown in chalky soils if provided bacteria form nodosities on its roots. M. Moisnas, the French chemist, says he can make ammonia, from the nitrogen in the atmosphere for the use of agriculturists. Heat unites calcium with nitrogen, forming calcium nitride, which in water yields ammonia and calcium hydrate. M. Richard of Avignon finds that a geranium watered with a solution of butylic alcohol becomes feeble, drowsy and apparently intoxicated.

Human Cancer and "Tree Canker."

M. Bra in the Comptes Rendus makes some remarkable observations on the analysis presented by the cultures of Nectria ditissima, the fungus which produces "canker" in trees, with those of the parasitic fungus which accompanies cancers in man and other animals. Inocultion of trees with cultures of the human parasite resulted in a "canker," in all respects resembling that produced by nectria, and conversely the ingestion by rabbits of cultures of nectria caused the production of round ulcers in the stomach, similar to those produced by the ingestion of cultures of the human parasites.

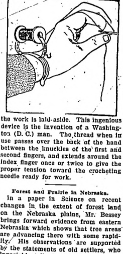
Pneumatic Rocking Chair.



Pneumatic appliances now enter quite largely into our everyday life, the pneumatic bicycle and automobile tire being almost indispensable, while air brakes and invalid cushions are essential to our physical safety and comfort. Quite the latest application of an air cushion, however, is for the rockers of the usual rocking chair. What resembles a section of a bicycle tire, with conical ends resting in sockets provided therefor in the wooden framework, is placed under each rocker, and upon these cushions or tires the weight of the person in the chair rests. The cushion may be inflated to any degree of hardness agreeable to the occupant of the chair, by the familiar hand or foot pump and valve. They have the advantage of being noiseless, of having a smooth, even motion, and have no appreciable wear and tear on the carpet or rugs. Even on a stained hardwood floor they can be used without so much as scratching it and without a particle of noise. It is asserted the restfulness of a pneumatic rocking chair as much greater than that of the ordinary form, and that the energy required to rock it is decidedly less.

Spool on Wrist.

A spool supporting bracelet, recently patented, is designed to prevent the cotton, silk, thread, yarn, etc., used for crocheting, embroidering, knitting and similar purposes from rolling away or becoming entangled while in use, which often happens, causing great inconvenience and annoyance to the knitter. As shown, it is made out of a single piece of metal, which has sufficient spring in it to hold it comfortably tight on the wrist. Part of this metal is cut out and bent upward to form the support for the spool, the ends being finished with two metallic or hard rubber balls, the better to permit the spool to revolve on them. The little hooks cut out of these supporting arms are provided for the express purpose of suspending the work, by placing the last loops on them, in crocheting work, thus preventing possible unraveling of any stitches when the work is laid aside. This ingenious device is the invention of a Washington (D. C.) man. The thread when in use passes over the back of the hand between the knuckles of the first and second fingers, and extends around the index finger once or twice to give the proper tension toward the crocheting needle ready for work.



Forest and Prairie in Nebraska.

In a paper in Science on recent changes in the extent of forest land on the Nebraska plains, Mr. Bessey brings forward evidence from eastern Nebraska which shows that tree areas are advancing there with some rapidity. His observations are supported by the statements of old settlers, who invariably tell of an advance of trees up the valleys, sometimes a mile or more, while the width of the timber belts on the streams has also greatly increased. The keeping out of fire seems to be the general cause of the spread of the trees. Two years ago the same author showed reasons for believing that the pines of western Nebraska are advancing eastward, where destruction by fire or cattle is prevented and where cutting does not proceed too rapidly.

Science and Esthetics.

In an article in the Archiv fuer Systematische Philosophiet, entitled "Beitrage zur Aesthetic," Max Desoir says there is a complex and ramifying interconnection of science and art. The historical sciences of life and mind contain a large admixture of art. Much that is properly scientific enters into poetic construction, especially of the romantic order. Logical motives and processes play a prominent part in the origin of the plastic arts. Even at the present day thought of a scientific character plays a larger part in works of art than is desirable from the purely artistic point of view.

The Eclipse of the Sun

Nature says the Spanish government proposes to make the best possible arrangements at the Madrid observatory for the reception of foreign astronomers who will observe the eclipse of the sun on May 28. Nevertheless other places are better adapted for the purpose, as, for example, Naval-Moral, 200 kilometers from Madrid on the Caceres line, because at that place the eclipse will be total for two minutes.

Rejuvenescence in Ferns.

In an article in the Botanische Centralblatt, Herr Heinricher says that in a species of fern (Cystopteris bulbifera) there are produced, in addition to the ordinary adventitious buds, certain "regenerating buds," which have a strong faculty of rejuvenescence. These do not, like the ordinary adventitious buds, give rise to fleshy scales, containing food reserves, but produce at once assimilating leaves.

Difficulties.

"It was very kind of that naval officer to bring you this parrot," said Maude.

"Yes," answered Mamie, "but the bird is so profane."

"Shocking!"

"And that isn't the worst of it. It doesn't speak English, and I've got to hire an interpreter in order to understand him."—Washington Star.

Where the Paint Went To.

"I thought you were working on Jay Krank's new house," said the house painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house painter, "but I had a quarrel with him and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put the most of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Taken at His Word.

"Here," said the timid caller to the editor, "is an article that I have written on 'The Value of Time.' Let me read it to you. 'The fool may waste his own time, if it pleases him to do so, but he has no right to take the time of others. The——'" "You're right. Never mind the other ninety-seven pages. Good-day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

FOR HOME AND WOMEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Spring Foulard with Velvet and Lace—Dinner Gown—Men and Their Wives—The Age of "Slatterns"—Let There Be Light—Grace Culture.

'Tis Said That Absence Conquers Love.

(Old Favorite Series.)

[Frederick William Thomas, the author of this song, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1808. He moved to the South, where he was in turn lawyer, editor, professor, Methodist minister and lecturer. He was a prolific writer of verse. He died in 1861. The song we give was written about 1830.]

'Tis said that absence conquers love;
But, oh, believe it not!
I've tried, alas! its powers to prove—
But thou art not forgot!
Lady, though fate has bid us part;
Yet still thou art as dear,
As fixed in this devoted heart
As when I clasped thee here.

I plunge into the busy crowd,
And smile to hear thy name;
And yet, as if I thought aloud,
They know me still the same.
And when the wine-cup passes round,
I toast some other fair;
But when I ask my heart the sound,
Thy name is echoed there.

And when some other name I learn,
And try to whisper love,
Still will my heart to thee return,
Like the returning dove.
In vain; I never can forget,
And would not be forgot:
For I must bear the same regret
Whate'er may be my lot.

E'en as the wounded bird will seek
Its favorite bower to die,
So, lady, I would hear thee speak,
And yield my parting sigh.
'Tis said that absence conquers love;
But, oh! believe it not;
I've tried, alas! its power to prove
But thou art not forgot.

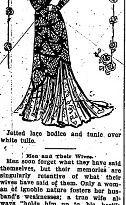
The Age of "Slatterns."

Did you ever stop to think, asks an English magazine, what a luxury good, pure complexion soap is? It is one of the blessings of modern advancement, and one of the privileges,, and, we may say, attainments of civilization. Even in the last century a great step has been taken in regard to cleanliness, and women have found out that pure soap and water, and the free employment of them, have proved the greatest aids to beauty. In the days when powdered hair and the accompaniment of patches and powder, it can only be imagined what strenuous efforts our great-great-grandmothers must have made in order to obtain absolute cleanliness in the face of fashion. A writer with whom we are all familiar once termed the beauties of his time "slatterns." This we believe to be libel, and we are inclined to pronounce that gentleman unworthy the name of gentleman, since probably out of spite because he was not held up to adoration by those very "slatterns," who were, of course, the belles, as he thought he deserved. But truth to tell, the athletic, well-groomed, wholesome-looking woman of today is far and away ahead of her great-great-grandmother because of her healthful exercise, her out-of-door life, and—her free use of, not cosmetics, but good complexion soap and water.

Worth Remembering.

A good rule to remember when one has costly rings and the habit of taking them off when the hands are washed, which, by the way, should always be done if one wishes to take the proper care of the stones, is always to place them between the lips, says a writer in the Criterion. If the habit is once formed it becomes second nature, and prevents adding another item to the column of loss, relating to rings left in hotels, strange dressing rooms and other places. Said a woman who has a magnificent collection of rings, and who has wisely exercised this habit since its inception: "I have never lost one or mislaid it, and, what is just as important, I have never been through all the worrying anxiety of believing I had lost some one or all of them." The woman whose fingers are clothed with flashy brilliants up to the joint may remonstrate that she had no room between her ruby lips, in which case there are two remedies, one, to enlarge the mouth, the other, to reduce the number of rings to that proportion which marks the woman of taste.

Dinner Gown.



Jetted lace bodice and tunic over white tulle.

Men and Their Wives.

Men soon forget what they have said themselves, but their memories are singularly retentive of what their wives have said of them. Only a woman of ignoble nature fosters her husband's weaknesses; a true wife always "holds him up to his best"; without flatter she makes him feel that she is his fondest admirer. Men are grateful for forbearance in their wives, for often, while asserting most loudly that they are right, they are frequently conscious that they are wrong. Given a little time and a little silence they will often show in actions—rarely in words—that they have been mistaken. A man expects his wife to be better than he. No matter how little religion a man may have himself, his ideal wife is always a woman with the purity of soul that only a Christian can have; and to a good man it is usually part of his religion to believe that his wife is morally higher and nobler than himself. Altogether, too few wives realize that novelty and variety is as attractive to a man after marriage as before. The same gown evening after evening, perhaps the same coiffure year in and year out, may not exactly pall upon the taste of a devoted husband, but he soon ceases to look at his wife with the same interest as heretofore. After a while she will miss the fond little compliments that are so pleasant to receive, and one of the most potent of her womanly weapons grows rusty from disuse. A wife's position in the estimation of her husband is always what she is, not what she claims to be.

For the Complexion.

One hears of so many girls who complain of thick or spotty complexions, and in nine cases out of ten the trouble is quite easily removed. The very latest cure, and quite the simplest one to follow, is to wash the face with parsley water, says a recent authority. It is done in this way: Take half a pint of rain water and soak in it a large bunch of parsley, letting it remain in the water all night. In the morning rub the face well with dry towel, then dip your sponge in the parsley water, and pass it over your face, allowing it to dry on. Do this three times daily, and at the end of two weeks if you have persevered in the simple treatment, you will be rewarded to see that there are no more spots or roughness on your face. Many of the high-priced complexion nostrums contain this simple remedy, which is as inexpensive as it is effectual.

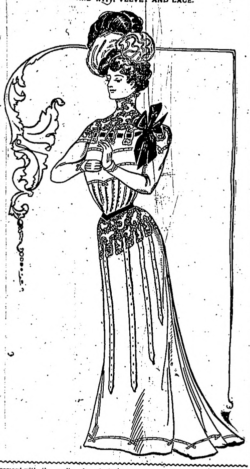
The Toilet of Greatness.

It is often said that Mme. Patti does not use water to wash her face. This is entirely a mistake. The day never passes that the diva does not use water liberally. Both she and Mme. Albini have a firm belief in rose cold cream. After washing they always rub their faces well with this cream; also before making up for the stage. The Princess of Wales, whose complexion is still exquisite, believes in massage for the face, and has distilled water sent every day for her toilet. The Empress Frederick puts faith in eau-de-cologne, of which a bottle is poured every morning into her bath. Another woman has another recipe for a good complexion that is the simplest of all: "Wash your face with hot water and a very mild soap just before going to bed, and wash it with cold rain water and no soap when you rise."

Let There Be Light.

Light and sunshine are good medicines. They not only help to cure, but they assist in preventing. It is strange, therefore, that so many in the world should be content to do without either. We have windows and doors in our houses, but there are many of us who keep both closed as much as possible. The sunshine fades the carpets and the open windows let in dust which spoils the furniture. That is what some careful housewives say. There may be something in this, but not much. A faded carpet is much more desirable than a faded cheek, and dust is not the worst thing that comes to us. Why, the preachers tell us we are made of dust, and to that condition we are sure to return. So why be afraid of it? It can be swept out and brushed out. But there is only one way to get air into the house and that is by not being afraid of the dust or of the sun. We pity with all our hearts the tenement house dwelling whose rooms open into sunless shafts. And yet there are many of us who make our homes as nearly like those ill-ventilated tenements as possible. We have open spaces on each side. The sun can touch our windows in the morning and in the evening, but we shut it out so as to look fresh and keep clean. No greater mistake in domestic economy was ever made.

FOULARD WITH VELVET AND LACE.



An Essential of Health.

Of all forms of exercise, walking is the best, because it acts on the whole body, and acts evenly. It is the best of doctors, for its sanitary influence is moral; as well as physical, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Everybody should be in the open air at least two hours daily, and if in ordinary health, should walk at least two miles daily—not a dull, rigid, constitutional walk, but a brisk, joyous, exhilarating walk, and if possible, a walk with an object. Be it understood that "shopping" is not walking, nor is "sauntering." You must use activity enough to send the blood faster through the veins, to bring a glow to the cheek, but you must stop short of actual fatigue. To realize the best results from walking, do not carry parcels, as crooking the arm impedes perfect circulation. If you must bear something divide your burdens equally, and hold half in each hand, allowing the hands to fall at the sides, rather than be bent. This aids the beauty of the arm—of which we shall have more anon.

Grace Culture.

A woman who has improved a naturally ungraceful figure says that it has been accomplished by remembering every time she is required to stand to lift herself upon her toes and let herself down gently, leaving her weight upon the balls of her feet, instead of upon the heels. "When this is done," she says, "it is not necessary to think of chin or shoulders." She has learned to walk in this way, and says that he feet grow less tired than formerly, because the portion of her foot which was intended to bear the weight is in proper use. A glance at the position of the arch of the instep will prove that the body's weight was never intended to rest upon the heels, and the habit of throwing it there accounts for weak backs and kindred ills.

A Reminder.

"What did the minister do when you inadvertently dropped the buckshot into the plate?" asked one Kentuckian.

"He was very much annoyed," said the other; "he looked at me severely, and said that this was a church collection, not a campaign contribution."—Washington Star.

Curiosity Satisfied.

Early Tramp—Wot's th' good of a little dog like that?

Mrs. Rural—To keep off tramps."

"Hee, he! Wot kin that little critter do?"

"He can bark, that will wake up the big dogs under the porch."

"Y-e-s, mum. Good-day, mum."

Too Serious.

In a case of an assault by a husband on his wife the injured woman was reluctant to prosecute and give her evidence. "I'll have him to God, me lord," she cried. "Oh, dear, no!" said the judge. "It's far too serious a matter for that."—Green Bag.

Hoodoo Removed.

"This won't do," exclaimed Mrs. Box excitedly, "there's thirteen at table."

"Never mind, ma," shouted little Johnnie, "I kin eat fur two."—Stray Stories.

Not Himself.

"You are not yourself today," said the friend.

"No," replied the amateur theosophist. "Today I feel like the devil."—Philadelphia North American.

Remarkably Reserved.

"Shrinksby is a very reserved man."

"Yes, indeed. Of course I don't know, but I honestly believe he could have a toothache without anyone knowing it."—Harper's Bazar.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Monkey and the Monkey Dolls—Too Hasty—The Origin of Blind Man's Buff—The Vain Canary — Don'ts for the Table.

Cheer, Boys, Cheer.

(Old Favorite Series.)

[This was one of Charles Mackay's most popular songs. The well known air to which it is sung was written by Henry Russell.]

Cheer, boys, cheer! no more of idle sorrow;
Courage, true hearts shall bear us on our way,
Hope points before, and shows the bright to-morrow;
Let us forget the darkness of to-day.
So, farewell, England, much as we may love thee,
We'll dry the tears that we have shed before,
Why should we weep to sail in search of fortune?
So, farewell, England, farewell for evermore.

Cheer, boys, cheer! for country, mother country;
Cheer, boys, cheer! The willing, strong right hand;
Cheer, boys, cheer! There's wealth for honest labor;
Cheer, boys, cheer! for the new and happy land.

Cheer, boys, cheer! the steady breeze is blowing,
Floating us freely o'er the ocean's breast,
The world shall follow in the track we're going,
For the star of empire glitters in the west.
Here we had toil and little to reward us,
But there shall plenty smile upon our pain;
And ours shall be the prairie and the forest,
And boundless meadows ripe with golden grain.

Cheer, boys, cheer, for country, mother country;
Cheer, boys, cheer! United heart and hand;
Cheer, boys, cheer! There's wealth for honest labor;
Cheer, boys, cheer! for the new and happy land.

The Monkey and the Monkey Dolls.

A True Story.

"Miss Angeline," called Therese, "there's an organ-man at the gate with a real, live monkey!" Angeline jumped up so quick that she nearly upset her doll-house, and ran out upon the veranda. She loves animals dearly, and when she saw the odd little creature at the end of a long string come bowing and bobbing up the gravel walk toward her, she laughed aloud in delight. "Mamma, mamma!" she cried. "Come and see the funny monkey!" Angeline's mamma came to the door, and when she saw the monkey she could not help laughing, too. He was dressed in a long, scarlet gown, belted around his waist, and a little black velvet cap with a gilt band, which he took off when he made his odd little bow. The organ-man played "Dixie" and the monkey began dancing to the music very prettily. When he had done dancing he turned a half-dozen somersaults in the grass, rolling over and over like a ball. Then he sprang up, made a very low bow to Angeline and her mamma, and held out his cap for a penny. When Angeline had dropped the penny into the cap, he took it out quickly with his little black fingers and stuffed it into a tiny pocket in the skirt of his gown. Then he climbed on Angeline's lap and looked in her face with round, black, solemn eyes.

"How much he looks to know, ma'am!" said Therese. "Too much," answered Angeline's mamma, but neither Therese nor Angeline quite knew what she meant. "Mamma," cried Angeline, suddenly, "I wonder if he would like to see my monkey-doll! Would you show it to him?" Therese ran to fetch the doll. It was almost as large as the live monkey, and looked as like him as one pea to another. And when the monkey saw it, what do you suppose he did? First he caught it in his queer little arms, stared into its black face, felt its bead eyes and its small, wrinkled cheeks, and hugged it with all his might to the breast of his scarlet gown. Then he held it at arm's length, looked it quite over again, and kissed it twice on its odd, puckered mouth. When his master called the monkey he tried to carry the doll with him, tripping over his gown as he dragged it along. "Lay it down!" said the organ-man, sharply. The poor little fellow dropped the doll, but as he rode away on the top of the organ he looked back so wistfully that Angeline was ready to cry. "Therese," said she, "do you suppose the monkey thought the doll was his brother?" "How should I know, Miss Angeline?" said Therese, laughing. And, for that matter, how should anybody know?—Mary A. P. Stansbury.

Too Hasty.

Hasty judgment is dangerous, even when one relies upon the evidence of one's own senses. The Cornhill Magazine says that a school inspector was reading a piece of dictation to a class under examination, when he noticed a boy behaving in a manner that suggested underhand work. His head was bent low, and his slate, instead of resting on the desk, was underneath it. Feeling sure that the passage was being copied from a book hidden on the seat, the inspector pounced upon the boy with all the severity that he deemed such a piece of cheating to merit. The next moment he wished he had been less hasty. To his astonishment and sorrow, he found that the little fellow upon whom he had come down so sharply had lost both hands, and was working with might and main to get the passage down with the toes of his right foot. Perhaps the master of a certain English school did not feel much happier than that inspector when on one occasion he sought to preserve discipline. He had been annoyed by the boys eating in school, and to stop the practice had threatened severe punishment. For a time he was troubled no further, but one day he saw a boy right in front of him moving his jaws. "You are eating," said the master. "Bring me what you have in your pocket." The boy hesitated, and then took from his pocket an old dry piece of cocoanut ice. He neither denied nor admitted the offense, but he took the punishment bravely. After school the boy came up to the master and said, apologetically, "I wasn't eating, sir." "I saw you," said the master. "No, sir," replied the boy; "I was getting my false teeth right. I have false teeth, and I was getting them straight." He had borne unmerited punishment rather than let the boys know the truth. Their ridicule was more to be feared than the teacher's anger.

Origin of Blind Man's Buff.

Blind man's buff is of French origin, and of very great antiquity, having been introduced in England in the train of the Norman conquerors. Its French name, "Colin Maillard," was that of a brave warrior, the memory of whose exploits still lives in the chronicles of the middle ages. In the year 999 Liege reckoned among its vallent chiefs one Jean Colin. He acquired the name of Maillard from his chosen weapon, being a mallet, wherewith in battle he used literally to crush his opponents. In one of the feuds, which were of perpetual occurrence in those times, he encountered the Count de Tourain in a pitched battle, and, so runs the story, in the first onset Colin Maillard lost both his eyes. He ordered his squire to take him in the thickest of the fight, and, furiously brandishing his mallet, did such fearful execution that victory soon declared itself for him. When Robert of France heard of these feats of arms he lavished favor and honors upon Colin, and so great was the fame of the exploit that it was commemorated in the pantomimic representation that formed part of the rude dramatic performances of the age. By degrees the children learned it for themselves, and it took the form of a family sport. The blindfolded pursuer, as, with bandaged eyes and extended hands, he gropes for a victim to pounce upon, in some degree repeats the action of Colin Maillard, the tradition of which is also traceable in the name of blind man's buff.

The Vain Canary.

"Do you know," said the observant gentleman, "that, with the exception of a peacock, I believe a canary bird is the vainest of all creatures? Both my wife and myself are very fond of pets, and we keep several of these little songsters always in the house. One of the cages was very old, having been in the family for years, and was used as much for tradition's as for economy's sake. I had frequently remarked to my wife that I believed the occupant of this cage was ashamed of his shabby dwelling place, and observed with envious eyes the fact that the other songsters were more artistically lodged. Eventually the old cage collapsed, and it became necessary to purchase a new one. In order to test my belief in the intelligence of my feathered friend I made it a point to get him the prettiest little brass house that I could find. The effect was magical. No sooner was he turned into his new house than he began to sing as he had never sung before, completely drowning out the music of the other birds, and behaving otherwise in a manner altogether becoming his sudden rise in life."—New York World.

Don'ts for the Table.

Certain books of manners printed in England more than two centuries ago, enjoined various rules upon young children, and we may be sure that the youthful American colonist also read and digested such sapient hints. One little manual of etiquette widely circulated among our forbears shows some things which the child was trained not to do: Never sit down at the table till asked, and after the blessing. Ask for nothing; tarry, till it be offered thee; speak not. Bite not thy bread, but break it. Take salt only with a clean knife. Dip not the meat in the same. Hold not thy knife upright, but sloping, and lay it down at right hand of plate, with blade on plate. Look not earnestly at any other that is eating. When moderately satisfied leave the table. Sing not, hum not, wriggle not.

Fishes Can Be Drowned.

Fishes, like other animals, need air. If they could not get it they would be suffocated just as you would if you were locked up in an air-tight trunk. When the sea is frozen for miles, as in the Arctic ocean, the fishes find it very hard to come to the surface, and must then "breathe" the air which is dissolved in the water. You have often seen the tiny bubbles which collect on the inside of a glass which has been standing full of water over night. Well, that is the air which has been dissolved in the water, and after the glass has been tapped, so that all these bubbles come to the top, fishes could not live in that water. In other words they would drown.

The Irish in War.

The prominence of the Irish troops in both the British and Boer sides in the South African conflict is in line with the prominence Irishmen have taken in fighting the world over for centuries. Both Kitchener and Roberts are Irishmen, and many of the greatest names in Europe are born descendants of Irishmen who fought and distinguished themselves upon the continent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Lecky estimates that no less than 400,000 Irishmen laid down their lives on European battlefields in the course of a hundred years, and the Count Dillon, who commanded the French army in the reign of Louis XV., was an Irishman pure and simple. With an enthusiastic love for fighting for fighting's sake, the Irish combine a readiness of witty repartee unexcelled in the natives of any other country.

Automobile Arch in Paris.

An arch surmounted by a reproduction of the latest type of automobile is soon to be erected at the extremity of the Avenue de la Grand Armee in Paris, to the memory of Lavassor. Lavassor did much to promote the interests of the automobile. This is doubtless the first instance of the reproduction of the motor vehicle into sculpture.

Utilitarianism and Altruism.

In his article, "Intorno all' Utilitarismo dello Stuart Mill," in the Rivista Italiana di Filosofia, M. Tuccante states that Mill advanced upon Bentham in being more psychological, and thereby "transforming the formula of utilitarianism," so that altruism ceased to be a mere fiction or comedy.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☛ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 4, 1900.

Balzac a Terror to Printers.

With no inborn literary facility, with an inborn artistic conscience that drove him on in untiring pursuit of perfection, Balzac filled the vast chasm between his thought and its expression with countless pen strokes and by methods of composition all his own, the exact reverse of those of Dumas, writing at white heat, never rewriting, or of Hugo, who said, "I know not the art of soldering a beauty in the place of a defect, and I correct myself in another work."

Balzac began with a short and sketchy and slipshod skeleton, making no attempt toward sequence or style, and sent it, with all its errors, to the printer. Proofs were returned to him in small sections pasted in the center of huge sheets, around whose wide borders soon shot from the central text rockets and squibs of the author's additions and corrections fired by his infuriated fist. The new proofs came back on similar sheets, to be returned to the printer again like the web and tracks of a tipsy spider. This was repeated a dozen or, it is said, a score of times, always with amplifications, until his typesetters became palsied lunatics. He overheard one of them as he entered the office one day say: "I've done my hour of Balzac. Who takes him next?" Typesetter, publisher, author, were put out of misery only when the last proof came in, at its foot the magic "Bon a tirer."—Scribner's.

General Grant Owns Up.

When General Grant came to Liverpool and was entertained at the town hall, a quite unknown Liverpool man wrote to the mayor with many apologies, but asking if he might take the liberty of asking for a few minutes' conversation with the great soldier. The mayor hesitated, but found a way of mentioning the matter to the great man, who, without hesitation, said, "Certainly; let the gentleman come." He came. He said to the general: "Now, sir, utter amateur as I am, I have followed every step of the war, and I think I understand every movement except one. On such a day you were there and the southerners were there," pointing to plans on a map that he had brought. "Now, it seems to me that you ought certainly to have gone there, whereas you went there," pointing again. General Grant, the usually taciturn and when not taciturn phenomenally terse, just took the cigar from his mouth and said: "You're right, sir! Infernal blunder!" And in a moment the amateur strategist, beaming now, was courteously dismissed.—"That Reminds Me," by Sir Edward Russell.

A Natural Mistake.

A few years before his death Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was engaged as counsel in a lawsuit which was tried before a country judge in one of the small towns in the central part of the state. Opposing Judge Thurman was a young lawyer named Cassidy, who wore his hair pompadour, assumed an air of great dignity and was apparently greatly impressed with his own importance. Upon several occasions during the progress of the trial Thurman referred to his legal opponent as "Mr. Necessity." The young man arose whenever this occurred and with great gravity reminded the court that his name was Cassidy. Finally, after the offense had been repeated about a dozen times, the pompous attorney exclaimed:

"I must again remind counsel upon the other side that my name is Cassidy. I can't understand why he persists in maintaining that it is Necessity."

"I beg the gentleman's pardon," said Thurman. "The reason I keep getting him confused with Necessity is, I presume, due to the fact that the latter knows no law."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The First Telescopic Comet.

"On the evening of Oct. 1, 1847, the Mitchells were entertaining a party of invited guests," writes Amelia H. Botsford of "The Mother of the Stars" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "But Maria Mitchell was not to be deterred by 'company' from following her custom of sweeping the heavens with the telescope every clear night. She slipped away and ran up to the observatory. Soon afterward she returned and told her father that she thought she had seen a comet. He hurried up to the observatory to look himself and declared that it was indeed a comet. This discovery entitled Miss Mitchell to the gold medal that had been offered some years before by the king of Denmark to the first discoverer of a telescopic comet, and it was struck off and forwarded to her."

An Unspoken Hint.

"Most insulting man I ever knew," exclaimed the man with the breezy personality. "I'm never going to have anything to do with him."

"What has he been saying to you?"

"Nothing."

"What has he been saying behind your back?"

"Nothing. Every time I start to tell him a funny story he looks up at the clock."—Washington Star.

On the Rialto.

First Actor (much elated)—Did you see what the critic of The Planet said—that such acting as mine has seldom been seen?

Second Ditto—Essentially that is what The Daygleam says, only it does not go quite so far. The Daygleam man says it was the worst he ever saw.—Boston Transcript.

A Genuine Dilemma.

"I know what you want, Mr. Spoonamore," said Johnny. "You want to kiss Mabel."

On which account the sorely tried young woman dared not send the impudent youngster out of the room.—Chicago Tribune.

THE QUEER CRUSTACEAN.

Interesting Characteristics of Lobsters and Turtles.

Lobsters, when young and frivolous, change their shells several times a year, but as they grow older and, presumably, more sedate they are content with a new suit every summer. The lobster is his own tailor, and persons who have watched the process say that the difficulty seems to lie in getting rid of the old garb and not in fitting the new. First he is attacked by a series of convulsions lasting for several days. During these a faint line of breakage appears down the middle of the back, which gradually grows broader with every spasm. The headpiece is the first to break entirely, and suddenly a violent effort enables the lobster to withdraw his head, leaving the larger part of his eyes in the shell. After a rest of a few hours the struggle begins again, and the shoulders, or large claws, emerge, with effort so exhausting that nearly a day is required for recuperation.

During this time he presents a curious spectacle, with head and body completely out of the shell and only the tail inclosed. Then the convulsive movements are resumed, and shell by shell the tail covering is loosened, until, with violent struggles, the tail is free, and the lobster, looking as if he had been boiled, lies down for a sleep of two or three days.

The new suit grows with great rapidity and fits in perfect tailor made style, literally molded to the form.

Like the crab, which is most esteemed when "soft shelled," that is, at precisely this period, which is similar in both, the lobster is regarded by epicures as especially delicious when thus denuded of his shell covering, but as he hides carefully among the rocks he is seldom procurable.—New York Tribune.

AN EXAMPLE OF NERVE.

Warden McClaughry's Experience With an Almost Escaped Prisoner.

"Speaking of nerve," said one of the detectives at headquarters, "reminds me of Chief McClaughry of Chicago. He used to be warden at the state penitentiary down in Joliet, and he had the reputation of being the coolest man in Illinois. He was as shifty as any of the men he had to handle and as quick and calm about it as a regular Sherlock Holmes. Nothing could feaze him.

"One day McClaughry was sitting in his office at just about the time the men were being marched back to their cells from work. He was alone. There was a sound behind him, and, whirling round, he saw a convict who had passed the guard in some way creeping toward him with an ugly looking iron bar in his hand.

"'Don't you stir!' the man whispered. 'I'm going to get out of this if I have to kill you to do it.'

"'Oh,' McClaughry said, 'I thought you were going tomorrow!' The man stared at McClaughry and grunted, 'Wot?' McClaughry simply looked at him as though he didn't care much and said: 'They sent up your dismissal papers this afternoon, that's all. You've been such a model prisoner all the time that they decided to commute your sentence. You can go all right enough if you want to. You're not my prisoner any more. If you want to see your papers—why, I think—they're here in—in the drawer'— And before the poor fool could lift the bar to strike McClaughry had snapped a revolver out of the desk and leveled it at his head."—New York Sun.

Neither Saved Nor Earned.

Railroad people have an arrangement by which they can register the speed of a train. It looks like a steam gauge and is connected with the axle, so that the pointer registers the number of revolutions every minute. There are so many revolutions to the mile, and by an ingenious arrangement the number of miles an hour is shown upon the dial. The apparatus is expensive as well as delicate.

The late Jay Gould was one of the first to adopt it, and shortly after a register was placed in his private car Russell Sage was making a journey with him and inquired what it was. Mr. Gould explained the mechanism and the usefulness of the machine with great care. Mr. Sage was silent for a moment and then, looking up, inquired:

"Does it earn anything?"

"No; I think not," said Mr. Gould, with a smile.

"Does it save anything?"

"No."

"Then I would not have it in my car."—Chicago Record.

The Road to Success.

There is a mistaken notion that success in life is achieved only by hard effort. An "education" is not necessary to become successful in life, beyond thorough familiarity with the rudiments. An education comes to an industrious man as naturally as age. Ability to deliver orations is not necessary. Industry and honesty, which are easier than idleness and dishonesty, will achieve success for any man of ordinary ability. Success is easier than failure. Success seldom comes at once; it is a matter of years of good conduct and intelligent work.—Atchison Globe.

Shooting Stars.

Sir Robert Ball, the eminent astronomer, once told an audience that any one who took the trouble to lie on his back on the ground and gaze at a clear night sky would, as his eyes became accustomed to the heavens, soon perceive numbers of shooting stars.

Bottles of perfume, still fresh, and jars of pomade that had not lost its fragrance have been recovered from Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the 23rd day of April 1900 at 1 o'clock p. m. at the auditors office in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 1 of Red Lake county, established by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, State of Minnesota, by their order bearing date January 5th 1900, viz: In sections of 100 feet each, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes, as shown by the report of the viewers in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source; also the constructing of the bridges required on said ditch according to plans and specification now on file in the auditors office of said county to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, said work to be completed within the time required, and in the matter specified, in said viewer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold securities, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office.

Dated March 26th, 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

Fear In High Places.

A famous steeple climber was asked if he ever felt fear in his business.

"Of course I feel fear at times," he answered. "Fear is common to all mankind. Not to feel fear is not courage. To overcome fear is the true quality of courage. I divide the nerve force of a man into two parts—the impelling force and the restraining force—the same impelling force that causes a body of recruits at first to run under fire and the restraining force that causes them to overcome for various reasons the first natural fear. So, in climbing, one unused to it is by the natural impelling force of his nervous system afraid, afraid that his legs, his arms, his support, will give way and plunge him down. Shakespeare, who touched on all human emotions, touched on this feeling of fear in high places when in 'King Lear' he pictured Edward at the cliffs of Dover.

"The one way to get over the natural fear is by some restraining force from either within or without. I remember once when a new boy at sea was ordered aloft by the mate he trembled with fear and begged to be let out of it. 'Upon my soul, sir, I can't go up there.' This was his first impelling impulse. But, when the mate touched him up with a rope's end he was at the top of the mast so quick that the mate could not follow him. The pain on his outer nerves brought him to his senses and made him exert his restraining force. So if you happen to be with any one who shows signs of fear in a high place a few smart slaps on the face will bring him to himself. The right medicine for unconquerable fear in a high place is immediate pain on the outside nerves."—Boston Transcript.

An Iron Czar.

In the "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Prince Kropotkin, the author says that Alexander II himself, for all he was willing to emancipate the serfs, was a man capable of singular harshness and even brutality. When Kropotkin was promoted and was called with other officers to the side of the czar, the latter congratulated them quietly, speaking about military duty and loyalty. "But if any of you," he went on, distinctly shouting out every word, his face suddenly contorted with anger—"but if any of you—which God preserve you from—should under any circumstances prove disloyal to the czar, the throne and the fatherland, take heed of what I say, he will be treated with all the se-veri-ty of the laws, without the slightest com-mise-ra-tion."

"His voice failed," says the author. "His face was peevish, full of that rage which I saw in my childhood on the faces of landlords when they threatened to skin their serfs 'under the rods.' He violently spurred his horse and rode out of our circle. Next morning, the 14th of June, by his orders, three officers were shot at Modlin, in Poland, and one soldier, Szur by name, was killed under the rods."

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 153 n., Range 44w.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.
34-39. SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 23rd A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Elkhoff deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Fredrick Elkhoff deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to Elizabeth Elkhoff.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, that the 1st day of October 1900 at ten o'clock a. m., at a term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demand.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

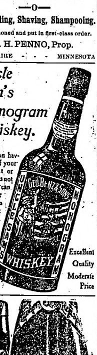
Dated at Red Lake Falls the 23rd day of March A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
35-38 Judge of Probate.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA



Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey.

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul & Minneapolis

Excellent Quality Moderate Price

Hamm's
ST. PAUL
BEER
THEO. HAMM BREWING
ST. PAUL MINN.
Buy a case of nearest agent or write to the brewery.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To—
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTED LIMITED.

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist, it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Conveniences—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal; both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor,
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN., APRIL 4, 1900.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Special meeting Board of County Commissioners, Red Lake county. Minn.

March 19th.
2 o'clock p. m.

Pursuant to call dated February 21st, 1900, board met in extra session this day.

Members present, Johnson, Hansen, Sutor and Hebert.

Absent Commissioner Demann.

Meeting called to order by Commissioner Johnson.

On motion carried unanimously Commissioner Hansen was elected chairman pro tem.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Sutor that we open bids for ditch bonds.

Motion carried unanimously.

Bids were opened as follows:

Jefferson & Casson. $9359.00 and blank bonds.

Trowbridge, McDonald & Niver Co., $9471.00 and accrued interest.

Jas. G. Foley, par for $3000.00 of bonds.

Stoddard, Nye & Co., $9475.00 accrued interest and blank bonds.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Sutor to postpone sale of bonds until March 20th.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Johnson that the matter of division of moneys and effects of school districts No. 115 and No. 16 be laid over to next meeting and the auditor is hereby instructed to notify clerks of each district of time and place of hearing.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m.

Board reconvened.

All members present except Commissioner Demann.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Hansen.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that Dr. N. M. Watson be and is hereby appointed county physician for the towns of Black River, Polk Centre, Louisville, Red Lake Falls, City of Red Lake Falls Lake Pleasant, Gervais, Emardville and Wyandotte, and that Dr. A. F. Blomberg be and is hereby appointed county physician in and for the towns of Bray, River Falls and Village of St. Hilaire.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously the petitions of Arastide Robillard, Theo. Lafaive and William Albrecht were laid over to next meeting.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson that communication of L. C. Simons be laid on table.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Sutor that the bid of Stoddard, Nye & Co. for ditch bonds be accepted.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

All members present except Com'r Demann.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Hansen.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Hebert that application of G. F. Leining asking that the taxes be abated and the following lots be stricken from tax list: Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 31, original townsite Thief River Falls, be granted.

Motion carried unanimously.

Communication of Ira C. Richardson in regard to assessment of lot 5 section 33, 154, 43 was on motion duly carried referred to Commissioner Hansen.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson that application for abatement of taxes on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, block 8, Porter's addition be abated and same stricken from tax list was recommended.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present except Commissioner Demann.

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.

James Nelson to 5 days care of A T Hag	6 25
Ernest Buse to 1 months house rent Mrs. Marchildon	4 00
John Albin board and care of John Ortenquist 3 months to April 1st	19 20
Ellen L Riddel board and room 1 week for Mrs. Chas Rockstad	3 50
Dr. H Grundy services rendered child of Christ Ellingson	10 00
H C Hanson house rent for Mrs Tom Benston 1 month to March 1	4 00
M V Evensor mdse to Mrs. Tom Benston and A T Hag	2 50
John Soun digging grave, coffin and team hire and care of Mrs Bostrom 2 months	22 [illegible]
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette Jan 1st to March 1st	16 00
Edward E Havick mdse to Mrs Bostrom	5 00
Gunner Huseby, mdse to Mrs Bostrom	6 25
F J Stebbins medicine for Christ Ellingson	7 75
F J Stebins medicine for A T Hag	8 [illegible]5
Dr H Francis medical services rendered child of Chas Rockstad	[illegible] 00
Dr H Francis medical services rendered Edward Ellington	1[illegible] 50
Dr H Francis medical services rendered A T Hag	3[illegible] 00
Dr A F Blomberg medical services rendered child of Chas Nelson and medicine $37 20 allowed at	3[illegible] 20

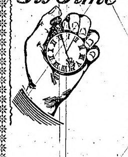
County Revenue Fund.

Ole J Johnson getting ballots and mileage town of Wyandotte	5 00
Chas Umbreit getting ballots and mileage town of North	5 70
A S Anderson getting ballots and mileage town of River Falls	3 60
Alex Patnode getting ballots and mileage town of Gervais	2 00
Moses Ducharme getting ballots and mileage town of Lake Pleasant	2 40
J B Hebert getting ballots and mileage town of Poplar River	5 00
Chas E Asp getting ballots and mileage town of Emardville	3 40
P A Eckstrom getting ballots and mileage town of Black River	3 50
F T Satre getting ballots and mileage town of Rocksbury	5 00
H D Baardson getting ballots and mileage town of Norden	5 60
Lars Backe getting ballots and mileage city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Olaf Larson getting ballots and mileage town of Numedal	6 80
Nels K Anderson getting ballots and mileage town of Sanders	4 20
J L Johnson getting ballots and mileage village of St. Hilaire	3 00
John E Peterson getting ballots and mileage town of Bray	4 20
Adolph Plante getting ballots and mileage town of Lambert	6 00
A D Berry getting ballots and mileage town of Louisville	3 00
A D Berry bringing election returns town of Louisville	3 00
Nels Holberg bringing election returns 1st ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
Theo Pichette bringing election returns 2nd ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
Moses Belair bringing election returns 3rd ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
O E Traverse bringing election returns 1st ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Hubert Holzknecht bringing election returns 2nd ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Frank Tilton bringing election returns 3rd ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Chas Ecklund bringing election returns town of Bray	4 00
M Winberg bringing election returns town of Numedal	3 20
Ole J Tweet bringing election returns town of Norden	6 60
A J Hemstad bringing election returns town of Emardville	3 80
Joseph Pigeon bringing election returns town of Poplar River	4 60
Simon O Satre bringing election returns town of Garnes	5 00
C A Lindquist bringing election returns town of Polk Centre	2 80
Aug Erickson bringing election returns town of River Falls	3 80
Daniel Patterson bringing election returns village of St. Hilaire	3 40
O L Larson bringing election returns town of Sanders	4 20
Thos Belair bringing election returns town os Red Lake Falls	1 20
Felix Anderson bringing election returns town of Black River	2 60
Anton Erickson bringing election returns town of North	5 40
J J Donahue bringing election returns town of Equality	7 20
Joseph Prudhomme bringing election returns town of Lake Pleasant	2 30
Chas Gustafson bringing election returns town of Rocksbury	4 00
Fred Anderson bringing election returns town of Wyandotte	5 50
J J Gerard bringing election returns town of Terrebonne	3 00
Theo Majeres bringing election returns town of Gervais	2 00
Adolph Plante bringing election returns town of Lambert	6 00
Adam Zeh 1 day canvassing board special election	3 00
C L Taylor 1 day canvassing board special election and mileage	3 20
S T Johnson 1 day canvssing board special election and mileage	7 00
Wm C L Demann 1 day canvassing board special election and mileage	4 40
Geo Ralph 18 days services engineering survey and stationery Thief River Falls ditch	75 00
J B Hebert 11 days as viewer Thief River Falls ditch	33 00
J B Hebert 6 days team hire Thief River Falls ditch	18 00
Gust Naplin 11 days viewer Thief River Falls ditch	33 00
Ole J Johnson 11 days view Thief River Falls ditch	33 00
Alex Johnson 6 days rodman Thief River Falls ditch	12 00
M A Hewitt 6 days chairman Thief River Falls ditch	12 00
S A Swanson typewriting specifications Thief River Falls ditch	4 84
J B Hebert 3 days county commissioner and 40 miles	13 00
O J Johnson 3 days county commissioner and 40 miles	13 00
James Sutor 3 days county commissioner and 20 miles and 1 day attending poor and 20 miles	16 00
K M Hansen 3 days county commissioner, 40 miles and 3 days attending poor and 6 miles	22 00
H G Dobner witness fees and mileage state vs F. Sirois	1 96
C C Jackson witness fees and mileage state vs F Sirois	3 92
Louis Hanson witness fees and mileage state vs F Sirois	3 92
Bert Walker witness fees and mileage state vs F Sirois	3 92
G G Williams serving subpoena state vs F Sirois	35
H O Gjerberg ice furnished court house year 1899	2 00
J E Ford services rendered atty at Crookston checking up books in case of Polk co vs Red Lake Co.	13 07
S T Johnson Justice fees state vs H. E. Mussey	12 27
J A Bray Express wagon for auditors office	2 30
Jos Belair coroner's fees inquiry death of Alexis Violette	8 15
W F Smith services as juror State vs Pahlen	1 00
N W Terrent justice fees state vs Charles Dufrane	3 50
Ernest Buse rent of court room Feb. term	27 00
S L Heasly deputy sheriffs fees state vs Dufrane	16 05
Fred Cyr deputy sheriffs fees as per bill itemized $81.65 allowed at	78 65
Chas Sampson sheriff's fees as per itemized bill	58 15
Chas Sampson sheriff's fees as per itemized bill	16 31
Fred Cyr sheriff's fees serving notice on viewers Thief River Falls ditch	14 00
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees delinquent real estate tax proceedings 1898	1216 20
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees as per bill	77 75
Courier Publishing Co. stationery supt of Schools and treas	8 50
Pioneer Press Co. blanks co. officers	8 00
Geo D Barnard & Co. 1 deed record	11 50
" " marriage record and court certificates	22 80
St. Hilaire Spectator pub. com's proceedings Feb. meeting	56 00
St. Hilaire Spectator pub. notice of sale of ditch bonds	4 40
St. Hilaire Spectator pub. statement of auditor and treasurer	6 00
St Hilaire Spectator pub financial statement $510 40 allowed at	508 00
St Hilaire Spectator pub delinquent tax list $965 01 allowed at	972 96

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

BLANK PAGE



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J.B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.54½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.51½	Barley	.26
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.156
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

The teachers and pupils are enjoying a vacation this week.

Sheriff Sampson was up from Red Lake Falls last Friday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

E. J. Brink returned yesterday from a business trip at Warren.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Penno, Wednesday March 28, 1900, a son.

Miss Mary A. Kyle went to Crookston Saturday evening to spend vacation.

Wm. Dailie has rented the Kolstad house on Wall street and will move in this week.

Mrs. O. F. Post went to Crookston Monday for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Ray Sorsoliel leaves to-day for Langdon, N. D. where he intends putting in the summer

--Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Chris Olson began spring operations yesterday by harrowing and getting his land in shape for the seeder.

A large assortment of strings and extras for violins, guitars and mandolins at Holmes Furniture Store.

An elegant line of Rockers just received at Holmes Furniture Co. Come early while the selection is good.

Rev. Aastad of Thief River Falls will hold services in the Norwegian Synod church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Leonard Holmes received a car load of farm machinery last week, consisting of seeders, drills, harrows, etc.

Nat Campbell won out by a narrow margin over his opponent J. W. Wheelr for mayor of the city of Crookston.

A great many of our towns people are under the weather the past week or so troubled with colds, mumps, etc.

I am prepared to hang wall paper cheaper than ever. Call and get prices. All work guaranteed. Will Peters.

Henry Wallen, who has been knotsawing for the past two seasons for this Company arrived from the south Monday.

Miss Laura J. Betts and Miss Tessie Hughes went to Crookston Tuesday evening, returning Wednesday morning.

Red Lake Falls now has a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men. Some forty men of that town joined last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peterson of Crookston spent a few days here last week visiting with Mr, and Mrs. W. Peterson.

Dr. Blomburgh made a professional trip to Marshall county Sunday evening returned the following morning after a good long drive.

Nels J. Holmberg and wife of Red Lake Falls returned home yesterday after visiting several days with Mrs. and Mrs. A. F. Blomburgh.

If Eddy, Morris, and the rest of the push are right in the Porto Rico matter then Davis and Nelson are wrong. Republicans can take their choice.

Two car loads of horses that have been used in the lumbering woods near Grand Rapids arrived last Saturday for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

W. A. Case, the M. W. A. organizer returned home Saturday after a seven weeks absence in Roseau county where he succeeded in organizing three camps.

Carl Johnson, the harness-maker is a busy man these days and can be found in his shop in the rear of A. H. Weagant's hardware store up to his neck in work.

E. M. Hoff has made more improvements in his store and now has the latest in the bracket line which gives him a great deal more room to display goods.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

A meeting of the St. Hilaire Social Club is called to meet at the Hotel Markham Friday evening April 6th. All interested are requested to be present.

Children's Missionary Day will be observed in the M. E. church on Easter Sunday April 15th. A programme will be rendered by the children beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Fred Dahl, who has been attending school at Crookston for the past two terms arrived home Saturday and will spend his vacation with his parents in this vallage.

Bert Mitchell and Charley Hughes returned Monday from an all winters stay in the pineries where they have been scaling logs for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

M. O. Sortedahl, the Red Lake Falls banker was here between trains last Saturday enroute home from a business trip at Crookston and other points on the St. Vincent line.

Oscar Thomas, agent for the G. N. at Red Lake Falls passed through here Monday enroute home from a six week trip in the eastern states where he worked up a lot of immigration for the Dakotas.

Wm. Burse, one of the head pushes of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived yesterday after several months absence in the pineries where he has been looking after the interests of the Company.

W. A. Kratka, the man who owns several fine farms three miles north-east of here was in town last Friday looking after the sale of several fine horses which he recently brought up from Iowa.

Elias Roland of Ruby, N. Dak., who has been visiting with his parents north-west of town for the past six weeks left Monday for his Dakota home. While here he purchased a fine span of horses.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

W. J. Kelley, who has held down a responsible position for the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company this winter on the upper Mississippi returned home last Friday. He had charge of the two car loads of stock that arrived on that date.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

John Knowles, engineer at the planing mill, who had the sad misfortune to lose an eye some time ago, and who had been under the care of an eye specialist at Minneapolis ever since returned home last Thursday feeling almost as well as ever.

True to instinct, the bank wreckers and bank swindlers all cling to McKinley. And why shouldn't they? In ten months he has pardoned ninety-eight of them, which is four times the total pardons granted by any other president.—McIntosh Times.

Olof Amoth, while assisting in unloading some immigrant goods from a car last Monday had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder which caused him considerable pain until relieved by Dr. Blomburgh who put his arm and shoulder back in working order.

The Hebrews of North Dakota are getting in line as last week they organized a McKinley club known as the "North Dakota Hebrew republican league." The primary object will be to support the candidacy of President McKinley in the coming campaign.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Col. Geo. Millican, the tree man, who has made St. Hilaire his home for the past two winters departed Saturday for Stephens and will canvas that country this season. The Colonel has a warm place in his heart for St. Hilaire and promises to make his headquarters here next winter again.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Posponed.

The At Home announcement to be on April 10th is posponed until April 17th. So the At Home will be given in the M. E. church on Tuesday evening April 17th. The evening will be spent in social, musical and literary entertainment. Admission, adults 25 cents and children 15 cents.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, April 23rd and 24th.

Paste this in your hat. The Republican national convention will meet in Philadelphia, June 19; the Populist national convention in Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9th; the Middle-of-the-Road Populists will meet in Cincinnati on the same day; the Prohibitionists in Chicago, June 27, and the Democratic national convention will meet in Kansas City, July 4th.

Notice.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Rev. J. Olson's Thursday afternoon April 5th at 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, April 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23rd and 24th.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Surprise Party.

A merry party assembled on Saturday evening at the home of Henry Jackson on Water street, the event being a surprise party on the head of the household—Mr. H. O. Jackson, and the success of the party can be charged up to Mesdames Blomburgh and Kruso, for they were the prime movers who engineered the party from beginning to end. The party reached the house at an early hour and everything was so well arranged that in a few minutes games of all kinds were being played and dancing and visiting was the order of the evening. At eleven o'clock supper, fit for a king, was served at the Kruso residence—next door neighbor, and the table fairly groaned with the weight of all the good things thereon to eat. After ample justice had been done to the excellent array of edibles the young folks finding the room too small to satisfy all the dancers, adjourned to Brink's hall where dancing was resumed and they danced to their hearts content. All present are unit in pronouncing it the "best thing of the kind ever attended." As a slight reminder of the occasion Mr. Jackson was presented with a beautiful combination book case and writing desk, which he values very highly, coming as it did from a party of friends.

Church vs. Lodge.

Anoka Union: There's a family in Anoka, husband, wife and child, who are suffering for the necessities of life. Time and again have they been hungry. The man and woman belonging to a church, a little way from Anoka, however, inquire around and you can find out which church, and yet the membership of that church have failed to help them, not from ignorance of their condition, mind you, for the pastor and some of the members know. The husband is a helpless invalid and the wife pretty near it.

Had the head of the family been a member of any one of the secret orders having an organization in the city, I'll bet all I'm worth that their wants would have been supplied as soon as the matter was brought to their attention. It's the business of the lodges to take care of those in need and they are never backward in doing charitable acts. But it would seem it was not of churches. No wonder the lodges are gaining fast in membership and no wonder men join them in preference to a church.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the Village council Monday April 2nd 1900. All members present. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp.

On motion the following bills were allowed.

C W Peters clerk of election	2 00
E J Holmes judge "	2 00
S Harris " "	2 00
" street work	4 50
St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	2 81
C Hall marshal salary	45 75

On motion K. O. Gigstad was appointed assessor for the ensuing year.

On motion H A Johnson was appointed village marshal, pound master dog inspector and fire commissioner. As village marshal he shall attend to the street lamps and all other duties pertaining to said office and he shall receive forty dollars per month for said services. As dog inspector, pound master and fire commissioner he shall receive legal fees for all services performed.

On motion the village marshal was instructed to render to the village council at their regular meetings a monthly report of all business performed by him in his official capacity.

On motion the village marshal was required to give a bond for the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of his official duties.

On motion Dr. A. F. Blomburgh was appointed health officer for a period of three years.

On motion S. Harris was appointed street commissioner for the ensuing year at $2.00 per day while in actual service until Oct. 7th 1900 and $1,50 per day the balance of the year.

On motion the street commissioner was required to render to the village council at their regular meetings a monthly report of all business performed by him in his official capacity.

On motion the president was authorized to appoint a committe of two on roads and bridges and a committe of two on finance, the president to act as chairman of both committes which resulted in the appointment of D. Patterson and A. H. Weagant on the road and bridge committe and T. J. Thorkelson and J. L. Johnson on the finance committe.

On motion the recorders salary was fixed at $75 for the ensuing year.

On motion the poll tax was fixed at one days work of ten hours or in lieu thereof $1.50 in cash to be paid to the street commissioner.

On motion it was resolved to have the council proceedings published in the St. Hilaire Spectator for the ensuing year including the treasurers financial report at the end of the year for the sum of $75.00, all other work at legal rates.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— C. G. RAPP
President.
J. L. JOHNSON,
Recorder.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

Physicians do not always know it all. A gentleman tells this experience: "Up to the age of 24 I never drank a cup of coffee. I had an attack of dyspepsia and consulted an eminent specialist. After examining me he said, 'Young man, coffee drinking has ruined your stomach; if you will give up coffee you will be well.' I paid him his fee of $25 and from that day began drinking coffee, and my dyspepsia passed off."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Library Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the school children of St. Hilaire Friday evening at Brink's hall was a grand success socially and financially. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity fully 250 people having gathered to hear the program. The curtain was raised at 8 o'clock and the audience was held spell-bound during the entire performance until after the singing of the last selection.

The following is the program as rendered:

Song, Red, White and Blue by the school. A Little Boy's Thoughts by Eddie Whaley. Convict Joe by Anna Kortgaard. The Dead Dolly by Maud Dainard. Little Jim by Ester Olson. Hoop Drill by sixteen little girls. Grandma Allues Does by Bennie Hoff. The September Gale by Oscar Gunstad. Song—Sweet Memory Bells by six girls. Be True by Harold Peterson. Where Do You Live by Nellie Palmgren. The Owl and the Pussy Cat by seven boys. The First Snow Fall by Olga Swenson. Dialogue by Gorden Taylor, Archie Whaley, Albert Hall and Mamie Weagant. Song—Under The Old Umbrella by Emma Brummond and Andy Dahl. Fan Drill by twelve girls. Tale of a Bonnet by Elmer Kruso. Violet song by six girls. Bingen on The Rhine by Edna Dainard. For Basswood Chips by Egill Peterson. The Dead Kitten by Lulu Dainard. Song—The Kentucky Babe by Lillie Taylor. Dialogue The Gossips by Olga Hoff, Edith Dahl, Hulda Gigstad and Caroline Skele. Popping Corn by Alice Sorsoleil. The Polish Boy by Mabel Hannay. The Courting by Mildred Stranahan. The Trials of a teacher by Alice Sorsoliel and Oscar Gunstad. Play in two acts—Hiring a servant by Anton Hall, Eva Johnson, Myrtle Knowles, Hulda Gigstad, Anna Hall and Harry Carlson. Song—The Star Spangled Banner.

The sale of tickets amounted to $46.05 and after deducting the expenses will leave a neat sum for the purchase of books for the library.

The Imperial Drug Co., will in a few days receive a large consignment of the latest and most magnificent patterns and artistic designs in wall paper at 5 cents double roll up.

Sow Clean Seed.

Our Northwestern farmers are nearly all alive to the great advantage of sowing good seed—that is proven by the quality of wheat they market—very few of them, however, are careful enough to have the seed thoroughly cleaned.

Well natured and thoroughly clean seed, is, as a rule, to be had so easily that there seems no excuse for sowing weed seed or poor wheat.

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT

1. Light, shrunken or weak seed of any kind should never be sown, if a full yield is desired. It makes no difference how the injury to the seed is brought about, whether by hot winds, wet weather, frost, animal or vegetable parasites, "burning" in the stack or bin or any other causes. If inferior seed be sown, a good crop cannot reasonably be expected.

2. The best and only safe varieties for the practical farmer to sow for his main crop in any given locality, are those that have already proved themselves adapted to that locality, or to some other locality having like conditions of soil and climate. This seed should have been produced under conditions of soil and climate as near as possible like that of locality where the seed is to be sown.

3. Continuous growth of wheat on the same kind of soil or under like climatic conditions, does not cause degeneration, but on the contrary, if proper care is taken in culture and seed collection and the seed be kept pure, wheat grown for a long term of years in any given locality should become, with each added year, better adapted to the conditions peculiar to that locality. A change of seed from one locality to another often results in serious losses, as it sometimes takes several years to overcome a seemingly slight change in environment. Importation of seed from a distance should be resorted to only when it is impossible to obtain suitable seed near home or when some new variety is to be tested, which latter should always be done on a small scale at first.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

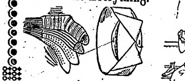
Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.



We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it:

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER IV. (Continued.)

Twice the young girl read the letter, and then, flinging it upon the blazing hearth, she fell upon her knees with a low, pitiful moan.

CHAPTER V.

Father and Daughter.

Mr. Clive, senior, sat in his handsome library, with his pretty daughter on his knee. A walnut table stood beside his, on which, with the magic deftness that characterized all the household arrangements at Clive Towers, an elegant collation had appeared, immediately upon the master's arrival.

But neither the fragrant Mocha, steaming in the silver urn, nor the delicate slices of ham and chicken, had tempted the traveler's appetite. And even thoughtless Fannie noticed the shadow on her father's brow, the grave preoccupation of his manner, that all her childish prattle and loving caresses could not remove.

For, reserved and dignified, almost to sternness, with all the rest of the world, Robert Clive always unbent to his idolized daughter, whose bright beauty and bewitching grace recalled to him so forcibly the only love of his life—the wife whom he had worshiped with the strong, silent, passionate devotion that only such natures know.

For ten years Robert Clive had been a widower, and until the fair, sweet face of Agnes Clive smiled down upon him from the carved oaken frame above his fireside, still her gentle image remained enthroned within his heart—that heart whose dark secrets she had never sought to read, whose love she accepted gladly and unquestioningly, whose life she had brightened, even as the summer sunbeam brightens and warms the surface of the waters, whose cold, silent depths it can never hope to reach.

"And so you have turned out a full-fledged young lady, puss?" said the father, tenderly, smoothing the long brown hair that rippled over Fannie's shoulders—her mother's own dark, silken hair. "School books thrown aside forever, eh? Nothing more to be learned by this wise little head? That diploma is alarming—chemistry, botany, meteorology. Why, you must be a regular epitome of science, my pet. I wonder if you can say the multiplication table through?"

"Now, papa," pouted Fan, "the idea of your talking that way to me. Though I was a little stupid about fractions; I always got them wrong side up, until Sybil showed me which number went on top. She took the first prize in mathematics, you know. She is awfully clever. The masters used to say she had a head like a man's.

"Ah, indeed. I doubt if this is a recommendation," said Mr. Clive, absently. "A woman with a man's head must be something of a monstrosity."

"Now, papa, I don't mean that, of course," said Fannie, in an injured tone. "I only mean that her head is so clear, and steady, and thoughtful—not full of dressing, and dancing, and flirting, like all other girls."

"Like all other girls, eh?" said Mr. Clive, laughingly pinching the pretty cheek. "And who is this young lady who seems such an alarming exception to the rule of her sex?"

"Why, Sybil. Papa, don't you remember I wrote you all about my dearest friend, Sybil Wraye?"

"Sybil!" repeated her father, the shadow deepening upon his face, as if the name were musical to him—"Sybil Wraye! And pray, my pet, who is this wonderful Sybil Wraye, who can make such deep emotions in my little girl's light heart?"

"Oh, dear! Papa, don't you remember I wrote you all about her—a great, long letter, all criss-crossed?"

"I remember the letter, I think," answered Mr. Clive, with a half-smile; "but as for the contents, my dear, the criss-crossing you spoke of made them so much Chaldee to me."

"And you couldn't read it?" exclaimed Fannie, in dismay. "Well, well. I suppose it don't make much difference, as you can see her to-morrow for yourself."

"What!" exclaimed the father with a start. "Is the young lady here?"

"Oh, yes, papa. Don't you know, I told you I was going to bring her home with me? But, oh, dear! I forgot, you couldn't read the letter. She is the dearest, sweetest, loveliest creature; and between you and me, papa"—Fannie nodded her head sagely—"Bertie is more than half in love with her already. It's the most delightful thing that could have happened to me next," and the rosy lips parted in an arch smile—"next to falling in love myself."

"Nonsense, my dear!" said her father, sharply. "Don't let me hear you mention such a ridiculous thing again. you and Herbert are both too young for too young, to think of such serious subjects as matrimony. He has his way to make in the world, his own way to make—he must be hampered by no ties as yet."

"Oh, now, dear papa!" said Fannie, coaxingly, "there's that ugly line I hate to see come across your forehead. Let me kiss it away. It makes you look just like the picture of Uncle Basil, hanging up stairs."

"Uncle Basil! like your Uncle Basil?" was the hoarse reply. "What do you know of him, child?"

"Nothing, except that he must have been very cross and ugly," laughed Fannie, twining her arm about her father's neck, "and I don't like my precious papa to look like him. You haven't touched your supper, papa, and Mrs. Wyllis fixed it so nicely for you. Let me help you to some of these nice berries; you don't know how delicious they are."

"Nothing to-night, my child—nothing more to-night!" he answered, shortly. "Ring the bell and have these things cleared away and then—then you had better go to bed, my dear. It is late, and I am very tired—very tired!" he repeated, wearily.

"Poor papa!" said Fannie, with affectionate anxiety, "you look very tired. Let me get my cologne and bathe your head, as dear mamma used to do—that always rested you."

"Not to-night!" was the quick answer that came almost painfully from the stern, set lips—"not to-night, my child. I am better alone—far better alone. Kiss me good-night, my dear, and—and"—Fannie was clasped to her father's breast in a sudden, close embrace—"may your mother's God bless you, my Agnes' child!"

"I wonder what makes papa so solemn?" soliloquized Fannie, as she prepared for her peaceful slumber. There is something wrong, surely. I haven't seen him this way before since the evening Herbert had that quarrel with a strange man in the woods. He don't like to hear Uncle Basil's name mentioned, and this unlucky tongue of mine is always letting it slip; and yet I know Uncle Basil was very good to papa. He brought him up like his own son, and started him in business, and left him heaps and piles of money. I should think it couldn't be a very great crime to speak of him; and I did think it would be a delightful thing for Herbert and Sybil to get married. I'm sure, if I looked all over the world, I could not pick out a sweeter sister. But, dear, dear! people do go so crooked, and when it seems just as easy to walk along smooth and straight."

And with this conclusion, which was an unusually cynical one for our pretty philosopher, Fannie turned her rosy cheek to the pillow and peacefully slept

For a quarter of an hour after his daughter had left him, Robert Clive paced up and down his spacious library, with clouded brow and stern, set lips.

Then, as if coming to a sudden determination, he pulled the bell cord, and told the answering servant that he wished to see Mrs. Wyllis.

The housekeeper entered the room ere he was conscious of her approach, and stood, with folded hands, beside the marble hearth, on which, despite the advanced season, a few logs were burning with welcome heat.

She cast one of her quick, stealthy glances from beneath the white eyelashes, at the dark, moody countenance of her master, and the faintest shadow of a smile rested for an instant around her thin lips; then, in a quiet, respectful voice, she asked "Mr. Clive's pleasure?"

"Ah! you are here," he said, pausing in his restless walk. "Be seated, my good Wyllis, if you please. I have something to say to you."

She obeyed him silently, folding her mittened hands one over the other, and letting her gray eyes fall demurely beneath their veiling lids.

"I merely wished to ask," said the master of Clive Towers, coming to a standstill before the hearth, "if you have been annoyed by any intruders here during my absence? I have reason to believe that that ruffian, who calls himself Basil Clive, has returned to this part of the country, and I fear may be bent on further acts of violence."

"Indeed, sir, I am sorry to hear it," was Mrs. Wyllis' meaning reply. "No, we have not been annoyed in any way as yet; though, really, sir, as far as my humble judgment goes, you were too lenient before—far too lenient. You should not have suffered so dangerous a character to escape so easily."

"I hoped and believed that I was done with him forever," Mr. Clive went on, in an excited tone; but the fellow seems to haunt my path like an evil fate. Only this morning I received another threatening letter, couched in the most ambiguous terms. He dares to menace me through my children."

"Ah! empty words, sir!" answered the housekeeper, scornfully. "How can such a wretched being harm you or yours? Have you not prospered, in spite of his threats and curses, in the past? How can they affect your children in the future?"

"I have prospered—yes," answered Mr. Clive, thoughtfully. "I have never feared aught for myself; yet, as we grow old, Wyllis, and look back upon the path we have trodden, the bravest of us sometimes tremble for the young feet that must come along the unknown ways; and the shadows we have passed through unharmed seem dark and terrible when they hang over the tender beings whom we would shield from even a passing cloud. If I could buy off this vindictive being with half my fortune, I would give it gladly for for peace and rest."

"Have you offered to—to compromise with him, sir?"

"Aye; but he will accept no compromise," was the bitter reply; "nothing but what he calls justice—full and complete justice."

"He is mad," said Mrs. Wyllis, composedly.

"Aye, he is mad!" repeated Robert Clive, fiercely. "Let him dog my pathway as he will, he shall never wrest from me my children's birthright! Let him do his best to poison the cup of life whose fullness and sparkle he has always envied; let him plead as he will for his child! His child! What is his child to me? What is his child's future, compared to the future of mine? some low-born, low-bred, nameless outcast, unfit to breathe the same air, to tread the same ground, with child of mine!"

Who was the white-robed figure that gliding, noiselessly, by the half-closed door, caught these words? What cruel bard did they conceal that gave wings to her flight?

CHAPTER VI.

A Companion Picture.

Over the velvety lawn, where fountains flung their silvery spray—over beds of sleeping flowers, and graceful nymphs and roguish fawns hid their marble forms amid clumps of shrubbery—down the steep river path, artistically shielded by dwarf trees and tangled vines, that seemed flung together in one of nature's most frolicksome moods—over the stone wall that here marked the boundary of the Clive estate, Sybil fled like a hunted doe.

The white wrapper she wore was wet with dew; the Shetland shawl she had thrown over her head and shoulders was heavy and damp. But she did not feel the chill touch of the night air that crept up, laden with mists, from the river. Her cheeks were burning, her head throbbing with a fever heat, that no breeze, no moisture could allay.

She had no right, no place, in that princely home, whose stately shadow loomed up so darkly behind her. Nay, perhaps—perhaps she had the truest, best right; but it could never be asserted, never be acknowledged, never be obtained!

It was a right that had been a curse of her past—and she pressed her hand to her wildly-beating heart—and would be a more dark and bitter curse to her future.

Fannie and Herbert, those two bright, joyous beings who had striven to fling their own glad sunshine over her shadowed life—who would not see, would not recognize, the barrier that separated them—had taken her by the hand, and, despite her own will, led her into the flowery paths in which they trod.

Oh, heaven! what cruel, evil fate was it that made her their enemy—their enemy by birth, their enemy by blood, their enemy by a dark and awful vow a dreadful vow, to which the dead had borne witness, and that echoed still, in all its first fierce passion, through the storms and changes of five-and-twenty years?

A shudder convulsed the young girl's frame, as she paused for a moment in her rapid flight to take breath and look around her.

She was at the foot of the hill on which Clive Towers was situated, and the broad river rolled in silvery waves almost at her feet—that same river whose tossing waters she and Herbert had watched on the first night of their acquaintance, a brief three weeks ago.

He had said then that some intuition told him that they would be warm friends yet; and were they not friends? Aye, that pale, agonized face, that quivering lip, added more than friends.

Had she been mad, or dreaming, for the past three weeks? What feeling was it she had allowed to creep into her heart? What Lethe-draught had she tasted, that she had dared, even for one brief instant, to think of happiness—she, Sybil Wraye, the nameless outcast, unfit to breathe the air, to break the bread, to tread the ground, with the happier ones of earth?

How those stern, haughty words had stung her! What a poisoned dart they had left in her already tortured heart!

But it was no time to brood over them now. The imperative summons she had received that evening must be obeyed. In the graveyard by the river, someone awaited her who must not wait in vain.

She had a dim recollection of the place. She had been taken there once before, years and years ago, when a nameless grave had been opened, and, in the solemn stillness of a summer midnight, her mother had been laid away to rest.

She could not be far from the spot now. Aye, those dark old yews, stretching out their heavy branches just beyond her, shaded the moss-grown gate that led to the family burial place of the Clives.

It had long ago been abandoned by the family at the Towers. Old Basil Clive was the last of them buried there, and his grave was green with the sunshine and showers of five-and-twenty years.

The dark old gravestones were crumbling away, and the grass grew long and rank; only the stout fence, whose timbers defied the attacks of time, and a certain terror that surrounded the spot, prevented the grave yard of the haughty Clives from being turned into a pasture or picnic ground.

The present Mr. Clive did not even recognize the bit of wildwood as a portion of his property, and took no heed of its neglect or desolation, though his own parents lay buried therein.

Sybil's mind was too clear and strong to be influenced by superstitious fear, but she could not repress the feeling of natural awe that crept over her as she crossed over the moss-grown threshold of the gate that led into this abode of the dead.

High above all the other tottering monuments rose the granite shaft. "Sacred to the Memory of Basil Clive," and beneath it stood a man whose tall, athletic form seemed as strong and enduring as the granite itself—a man whose bronzed face and dark, fierce eyes brightened and softened into wondrous tenderness as Sybil, with a low cry, half joy, half pain, sprang into his arms and called him "Father!"

"My brave girl!" he answered, in a voice whose deep tones quivered with emotion. "I knew you would not fear to come, though we have to choose strange and lonely meetings, my Sybil. It will not always be thus, my darling—'twill not always be thus."

"You are in danger here," she said, clinging to his bosom, and lifting her pale, anxious face to his. "Oh, father dear father!—why did you come here to seek me? Let us fly—let us both fly far, far away, where we can find safety and peace!"

"Safety and peace!" he repeated, bitterly. "These are not words for me, or for you, either, Sybil. Justice and right is our motto, child, and right—justice and right, at any cost—at any cost!"

"Has not the cost been to great already?" she whispered. "And the gain, where is it? Oh, papa, papa! think of your homeless wanderings, your lawless life! Think of me, friendless, lonely, forsaken, haunted by day and by night by fears I dare not shape into words! Think of your cheerless age, my blighted youth! Has not the cost been already far, far too great?"

"Let him who must pay the reckoning look to it!" was the fierce reply. "We must not stop to count the cost, Sybil. Not a pain, not a sorrow, not a fear of yours, but shall be repaid a thousand-fold! Only trust me, my darling. Listen to me, obey me. It is only of your future I think—for your future I plan. My own is darkened, hopelessly; you are the only gleam of hope and sunshine left to gladden my troubled way."

"Then take me with you, papa!" she cried, eagerly. "Oh, if I can brighten your life, soothe your sorrows, take me with you; and, far away from here, in some happier land, we can live unknown and unnoticed, blessed in each other's love, satisfied in each other's company, seeking nothing else, papa—nothing, nothing else. Life is too short to waste in endless warfare, in endless struggles. Dear papa, let us choose at last, safety and peace!"

"Is it my child who speaks?" was the stern rejoinder—"my Sybil, whose heart and soul I have striven to mould into a counterpart of my own? Or has the soft wind of luxury made a changeling of the only being I have left to love? It would be my fate—my dark, evil fate—to lose even my child! Go from me, then, if you will; choose your own way; separate your cause from mine; live in safety and peace with the pampered children of fortune; but be child of mine no more! My ways are ways of struggle, and darkness, and peril, but I have followed them only to lead you into the light. I can travel them alone, for the past will have its stern duties even though the future may have lost its hopes. Go! Leave me, Sybil; you shall want for nothing. Lawless and homeless though your father be, he can provide for you amply and generously. Take your own way. There!"—he pointed up the steep hill, on whose summit rose the stately crest of Clive Towers—"there, through peril, privation, death if need be, lies mine!"

"Oh, father, father!" she cried, in tones of quivering pain, "what cruel words are these? You are the only being on earth who I dare—dare to love—you; whose wrongs have been my wrongs, whose sorrows have been my sorrows, whose life has been my life! Take me to your heart, father! Oh, let no shadow or suspicion cast me out of that one sure resting place! Take me to your heart, for, in sorrow or in gladness, I am your child—your Sybil—yours, only yours!"

"Mine—only mine!" he repeated, clasping her in his strong arms. "Mine—only mine! Remember that, Sybil! Mine, until honorably and proudly, in your own name and from your own fireside, I can give you to another, noble and worthy enough to claim the daughter of Basil Clive. Until our work is done, our purpose gained, you are mine—only mine! And now to business, dear; for my own time is short. I must be far from here before the dawn. Tell me all you have learned while in my enemys house. You have done well and wisely, so far. You have gained entrance into the foeman's camp. You have not a woman's wit unless all the weak spots in the fortifications are known to you. Tell me all—all! Surely my dead father's curse falls in some way upon the sunlit pathway of Robert Clive? Surely the shadow is not all—all mine?"

And the dark eyes flashed with a vindictive fire, as Basil Clive drew his daughter to a seat on the base of the monument beside him, and listened eagerly for her words.

For more than an hour they conversed together in low, agitated tones, and when at length they arose, Sybil's face wore a white, wan expression of despair that would have touched any heart not scathed by the smouldering fires of a long-cherished hate.

"Go back to them, child," said Basil Clive, as his tall form towered up in the shadow of the granite monument. "You must go back to them! It is not the time to falter and shrink now. Go back to Robert Clive's threshold, and curse the bread he eats, the air he breathes, with the presence of the innocent being he has so cruelly wronged! If you have kept your eyes shut and your ears closed, hitherto, let them be alert and vigilant now. I have striven, fairly, openly, to gain justice at his hands. I have tried by threats and violence to wrest it from him. Now we must meet him with his own weapons—falsehood and fraud. We must steal our rights, since we may not win them. Here, above my father's ashes, I renew the oath taken five-and-twenty years ago! Hate, undying hate, against the man that has wronged me and mine! Hate that shall live in my blood as long as a drop of it flows in living veins! Hate that shall burn forever and forever, until quenched by ample and unstinted Justice!"

(To be Continued.)

ORIGIN OF LEAP YEAR.

Scotch Queen Margaret Started It and Urged Woman's Rights.

There is quite an interesting and little known history connected with the introduction of leap year. In 1288, when Queen Margaret reigned over Scotland, this gracious lady decreed that during her reign every maiden in her realm, whether of high or low degree, should propose to the man that she loved, and that if the man were not betrothed already he must either wed the maid or pay a heavy fine.

On the death of Queen Margaret the women were urgent in their demands that their new privileges should be continued. To appease them an act of parliament was passed which made it lawful for maidens to do the proposing every leap year.

Not all the romantic ideas of our ancestors have been thus perpetuated, and comparatively few were transferred by our pilgrim fathers across the Atlantic. For instance, in the good old days it was the custom in many towns, and even villages, in England to own a house where poor couples, after they had been wedded in church, could entertain their friends at small cost, the only outlay, indeed, being entailed by the purchase of such provisions as they chose to bring with them.

In Hertfordshire there was such a house, which had a large kitchen with a caldron, large spits and a dripping pan; also a large room for merriment and a furnished boudoir. Dishes, table linen and bed linen were among its possessions.

In Essex there was a house very much like this, which was used by the poorer folks for dining in after they had returned from church.

In some of the old English histories one may read that in 1456 Roger Thornton granted to the mayor and community of Newcastle upon Tyne the use of the hall and kitchen belonging to Thornton's hospital for the use of young couples "when they were married to make their wedding dinner in and receive the offerings and gifts of their friends."

At Hamelin there still exists a large building which is known as the wedding house. It was erected during the second decade of the seventeenth century.—Boston Globe.

THE LAST RESORT.

A Grim Tragedy Which Followed Close of New-found Happiness.

"Helen!" called a man in a muffled voice, as he pushed open the door to the squalid apartment at the top of the tenement.

"What? You, George?"

"Yes, dear. Get up; rub your eyes! Look what I have brought!"

The man lit a candle and pushed a small table to the side of a bed. Then he threw upon it one roll of bills after another and handfuls of gold until the top was literally covered.

"Look, my poor girl! It's money—real money! Touch it! Take some of it in your hands! Rub your eyes and count it! Ten thousand dollars! Think! All ours! What happiness! Starvation, ruin, the street, the morgue, were before us this morning. Now we're saved; we shall—"

The woman stared at the money and then into her husband's face.

"Where did you get it?"

"Oh, that's all right. I got it easily enough—I mean, I won it. Yes, dear, won it. Of course, you don't understand. At play, my little girl. At the gaming table. Last chance. Just like a novel, my pet. I risked everything on the turn of a card; no, I mean the cast of a die. No, hell; I mean on the fall of a ball. And there's the money. It will buy food and fire. Take it—listen! Somebody's on the stairs! Hide the money! Put out the light! Good-by, Helen. I'll never be taken alive!"

When the police burst open the door a moment later to arrest the murderer they found much money on the table and a pale-faced, girlish woman dead upon the pillow.

In the yard back of the tenement, five stories below, they found the body of a man.—Philadelphia Times.

The March of Invention.

"I've no doubt a good many people will listen in vain for Gabriel's trumpet when he finally comes."

"How so?"

"Because he's pretty sure to use a megaphone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An eye for business? Of course! Who ever saw "business" without an "i"?

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

Every family in the country should have a supply of celery for home use, and this supply should become available in the early summer. It is none too early now to plant celery seed for the early garden crop. A 10-cent package of the seed will give all the plants that can be used by a good-sized family. They should be sown at once in a box in the house and be kept covered with a paper for a few days. If the air of the room is fairly warm and the ground moist, in the course of eight or ten days they will have sprouted. The paper should be removed in five or six days from time of planting the seeds. Of course the soil for the seed must be good loam, fairly rich.

* * *

Care must be taken to secure the right degree of moisture for the little plants, as their rootlets are at first very near the top of the soil, and will quickly dry up under the double influence of air and heat. Enough water should be applied to render the ground moist, but not enough to keep it wet. When the plants begin to develop new leaves is when they should be "pricked out"—that is, transplanted into other and larger boxes or a hot bed. As few have hot beds, boxes will be the natural receptacles. It may take a number of boxes to accommodate the two or three hundred plants that the family will require. In setting them out anew do not give each plant too much room, for they have yet to be transplanted into the open ground, and the tall-growing, deep-rooting plants are preferable to the stocky, wide-rooting ones.

* * *

The transplanting into the open ground comes at a time when some of the early crops, such as radishes, lettuce and peas, are near the end of their usefulness, and the celery plants may be set out between rows of these. The ground should, however, be rich, so that the development of the celery plant may be rapid, which has much to do with its crispness. The old trench system need not be followed, but the bleaching can be accomplished by means of boards placed against the growing plants. This is now the practice of some of the largest commercial growers. Others heap up dirt around the plants as they grow. If the seed be sown now and both transplantings be early, the plants should be large enough to bleach by the middle of July, and by the middle of August should be suitable to go onto the table of the grower. Celery is not hard to grow, and there is no good reason why every farm home should not have an abundant supply.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Charles Black says: Many trees have every care but pruning, and this is a great mistake. Trim while the tree is young, as if left till late the limbs become large and it is a great check to the tree. The growth and habit of each variety must be considered when pruning. March and April are the best months. If trimmed in winter, cut with long stubs, and cut them close in May or June, and they will heal over quickly. Pruning while the tree is dormant induces wood growth, but in summer induces fruit growth. In pruning Kieffer pears, trim the first year to 10 or 12 inches, second year cut out all surplus branches and head in all limbs a foot if they have made much growth; in this way the fruit will set in center of tree and not break the limbs. Other slow growing trees will not need such severe pruning as the Kieffer. The quince needs severe annual pruning, leaving the young wood on the main branches. The apple should not be so severely pruned as the pear and quince, but should be trimmed annually, commencing with the young tree. There is no fruit that needs more thinning-out in the head than the apple, giving the light an opportunity to get in and color the fruit. The inside wood of the peach that is not needed should be cut out in June, and in some cases thin the fruit in this way. The plum needs little if any pruning after it gets to bearing, as it makes little if any wood after that time. In small fruits cut out the old and dead bearing wood in winter, but do not cut back the bearing canes till the growing season.

Worn-Out Grass Fields.

It does not pay to keep fields in grass long after they have ceased to be profitable. One has but to ride through almost any part of our country in June, even in the good years for grass to see some meadows that utterly fail to produce the crops they should. If the meadows could make themselves understood they would tell us that they have been run down by constant cropping without putting anything back, and have been also further sinned against by being trodden hard by horses, sheep and cattle. With halfway proper care and treatment from year to year such lands would still be giving good results.

As soon as a meadow begins to run out it begins to get weedy. It is then of little use to try to recover the former conditions by manuring. It is far easier to plow the ground and put it into some crop that will require working of the ground. In some localities such meadows are turned over and reseeded at once with grass seed, but this requires a good deal of work with the plows, cultivators and harrows. The soil that has not been turned over for some years has a strong tendency to remain in lumps and clods, especially if the sod is still quite thick.

The most simple way to renew the land is to put it into some crop other than grass and keep it so for a number of years. If it can be put into some crop that is to be heavily manured so much the better for the subsequent grass crops. Rotation, however, is not a necessity to the meadow. In Europe meadows are kept permanently in grass and it is said that the oldest ones are the best. This result, however, is obtained by systematic manuring, and the keeping off of all animals. No attempt is made to make the meadow produce both a hay crop and serve as a pasture.

Sowing Grass Seed with Grain.

The sowing of grass seed with grain is an old practice that still survives. It has some things in its favor and some things against it. It used to be thought that the grain helped the grass seed to "catch," and that the young grass was helped by the protection it received from the grain. This, however, is not regarded as a reason to be given consideration in the growing of a grass crop. So far as best growth is concerned there is little doubt that the grass that is given the entire field will do the best. It will get the sunlight and moisture from the first and will make a far better growth than when dwarfed and shaded by grain.

The only point to receive attention should be that of economy. Which is most profitable, to grow the grass alone or with grain? If the grass is grown alone there is the expense of plowing, harrowing, seeding and the rent of the land for a year. If it is sown with grain the grain crop must bear the expense of the tillage and sowing. When the grain is cut off the grass is still growing and will make a good sod before winter sets in. There has been something lost in the grass crop for the first year, but there is a saying in the expense. This is the course still being followed by a good many of our farmers and it is yet to be demonstrated that it is not as good a course as the other. It is true that the grass being shaded is not as strong as if it had grown in the open sun and air from the first. But when the grain is cut, if it be spring-sown grain, the heat of the summer will be past and the cool days of autumn at hand. The grass will receive the autumn rains and will cover the ground with its leaves and fill the ground with its interlacing roots before snow falls. In the spring there is a meadow ready at hand. If the farmer can only resist the temptation to keep his stock off the grass in the fall he will be doing well.

The New-Born Calf.

It is shameful to let a young calf flounder on a slippery floor for hours, trying to stand up and get its supper. Throw so nothing, no nothing, on the calf; keep it clean, that's what the mother would request if she could talk. Start the milk without delay from every teat. An obstruction will milk out now that won't tomorrow morning. Bring on that "mess" thinned to a gruel—made fully blood-warm—and milk three or four quarts of milk from her into it, and see her suck it down. It helps to fill the great vacuum and keeps away the chills. See that the calf has found the ration. Give the cow some nice hay now, and it may be best to put a blanket on her, and then, if you need sleep, go to bed and sleep like a Christian, says a contributor to Home, Field and Forum.

I may have some credit marks at the day of judgment for more than 500 cows that I have lost sleep over to make sure they did not suffer needlessly when bearing young. If in good health, and fed and cared for right, not one cow in 100 will fail to clean within six hours. If one does fail, remove it without delay. My dairyman's father had all of his boys do the job before they were 21 years. With his fifty cows, the case of a retention of the afterbirth did not happen more than two or three times a year. I well remember my first attempt. It seemed that I would kill the cow, but I did not, and I never have even injured one since. I don't do it for my neighbors any more. I just order them to roll up their sleeves and go to business.

Don't increase the feed of a cow for, say, nine days after she calves. Treat her a great deal as though she was human. A cow can be petted and brushed and rubbed at that time.

Hauling Sheep or Corn.

A movement is on foot to stop the custom of hauling sheep to the corn, obviating the shrinkage of the stock in transit, says the Denver Post. Wyoming stockmen with large interests have made application to the Union Pacific for a special 30-cent rate on corn from Nebraska to all Wyoming points. Under the present custom, which is decidedly unsatisfactory, sheep are taken to the feeding grounds where corn is procurable at a cheap figure. The sheep shrink several pounds in weight while in transit, the cost of moving is considerable, and the sheep do not do as well as on their native grass. A year ago a firm at Fort Steele, Wyo., experimented upon feeding corn to sheep on the open range. The flocks were gazed as usual, but corn was fed through the agency of teams that hauled it at regular intervals during the day. Corn scattered broadcast on the ground on the snow will be picked up clean by sheep, and the time taken in picking it up, grain by grain, causes them to masticate and digest it thoroughly. The results attained were so satisfactory that it will probably become common on the ranges.

About Peach Growing.

Fertilize well. Do not use lime on young trees. Crimson clover has been very successful in giving the trees a strong, vigorous growth and its effects have been visible for several years. After the trees are in bearing, fertilize liberally. You cannot afford not to do so, as you will lose your crop and in some case your trees also if neglected—250 lbs. bone and 250 lbs. potash per acre each year. To ask an orchard to produce 6 tons per acre without food is folly. The speaker's orchard gave this yield the past year and the price of one ton paid all the cost of fertilizer and labor, but remember to do this the trees must be fed, besides when the trees are in such a healthy condition they will resist the cold of spring and winter much better. Pack your fruit honestly, putting just as good fruit on top of the basket as the bottom, but no better. The speaker marketed the past year 7,070 baskets which sold for $5,600, and in the past 9 years 46,445 baskets, which sold for $25,190. The average cost of picking, marketing, etc., has been 25 cents per basket, leaving 29 cents per basket net. —S. S. Voorhees.

Southdown mutton is of high quality, and the lambs mature early.

Hampshire sheep are vigorous and prepotent.

Dragging Another to Her Downfall.

Lawyer—"What is your age, madam?"

Witness (viciously)—"I am just the same age to a day that your unmarried sister is."—Somerville Journal.

Teeth Made From Paper

Are the latest things in dentistry. By a peculiar process they are rendered better than any other material. They may be fine, but most people would prefer their own, and this may best be accomplished by keeping the stomach healthy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as the condition of it affects the teeth. The Bitters will cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

A Capable Woman.

Jones—Brown married a very capable woman, didn't he?

Smith—I guess so. At least she seems to be capable of making a living for both of them.—Detroit Free Press.

From Washington

How a Little Boy Was Saved.

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 16 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scrofula and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scrofula and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

Poor Old Henpeck.

"Poor old Henpeck leads a dog's life with his wife."

"Well, why on earth doesn't he apply for a divorce?"

"He says he wanted to, but she wouldn't let him."—Philadelphia Press.

DANCE—Teach yourself in one evening all the latest society dances by sending 25 cents for our new society dancing chart, showing every step and position. American Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

In a Quandary.

"Darn it!" said the Kentuckian, "that horse thief ought to be lynched to-day; and yet, there's a call to arms at Frankfort. How can a fellow do business in two places at once?"

Agents, our trial offer surprises everybody, brings steady customers, failure impossible, regular bonanza. De Haven Mfg. Co. Sioux City, Ia.

Opportunity is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by him.—Bayard Taylor.

The individual who frequently goes on a tear is seldom able to pay the rent.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Style in the street sometimes means a meager bill of fare at home.

ALABASTINE is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings, made ready for use by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing. Alabastine is made in white and fourteen beautiful tints. It is put up in five-pound packages in dry form, with complete directions on every package.

ALABASTINE Should not be confounded with kalsomine, as it is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names, by insisting on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is for sale by paint dealers everywhere.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, of GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, from whom all special information can be obtained. Write for instructive and interesting booklet, mailed free to all.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

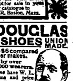
SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.



The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. N. U. —No. 13.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

SOME SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

A Forgotten Hero—Major George Croghan and His Defense of Fort Stephenson —Great Generals Who Acted as Spies —Home-Made Tactics.

Burial of Sir John Moore.

(Old Favorite Series.)

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin inclosed his breast
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking a rest,
With his martial cloak around him!

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,—
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where the Briton has laid him.

But half our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone—
But we left him alone with his glory.
—Charles Wolfe.

A Forgotten Hero.

It is noteworthy that the reputation of our great soldiers was in every case built up of long as well as brilliant service. In no case has it been the result of any single deed, however heroic. In fact, others have performed single deeds of heroism surpassing in brilliancy, perhaps, any single deed of any of these great soldiers. In such cases, as a rule, these heroes are known only to the reader of abstruse history. A single instance will serve to illustrate: Just where the town in Ohio perpetuating the name of the first republican candidate for the presidency and the home of a more successful subsequent candidate for that high office, is now situated, was a wretched stockade called Fort Stephenson. Its armament consisted of one gun and a garrison of 160 men, commanded by Major-Gen. George Croghan, a young officer of 22. He was born not far from Louisville, Ky., in 1791, and came of fighting stock, for his father had been an officer in the continental army, and his mother was a sister of George Rogers Clark. Graduating from William and Mary college in 1810, he entered the army, was in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and a year later was made captain in the Seventeenth infantry. With this rank he served under Harrison in 1812 and 1813, and so distinguished himself in a sortie from Fort Meigs that he was appointed an aid-de-camp with the rank of major, and assigned to the defense of Fort Stephenson. Lest Tecumseh and the Indians who were coming across country from Fort Meigs should make a flank attack, Harrison had authorized Croghan to burn the fort and retreat. This he did not do. "We are determined to maintain this place," he said, "and by heaven we will!" Harrison thereupon dispatched an officer to relieve him. But Croghan went to headquarters, carried his point, and when, on Aug. 1, the English commander summoned him to surrender, sent back a stout defiance. The next day the bombardment began, and toward afternoon an assault was ordered. The English soldiers, in three columns of 120 men each, were to attack three sides. The Indians were to storm the fourth; but as they came out of the woods into the open a steady and well-directed fire from the fort drove them back. The British troops, thus left to fight alone, came on bravely to the very gates, made every possible effort to get into the fort for two hours, and then retreated with all the officers and one-fifth of the men killed, wounded or missing. The wave of enthusiasm which rolled over the country as the result of this victory equaled anything of the kind seen in our day; but who today knows anything of the personality of Maj. Croghan?—Frank Leslie.

Great Generals Who Acted as Spies.

It is not difficult to gather how much importance military men attach to proper scouting or spying, from the fact that many of the most successful generals who have ever lived have even taken upon themselves the great and manifold dangers of doing the difficult work personally on the eve of momentous engagements. Foremost of these daring generals was the great Duke of Wellington, who is said to have spent a considerable portion of the night preceding the battle of Waterloo spying upon the enemy's position; he confessed to this on more than one occasion. It has been said, and the story was generally credited in the French army, that Wellington, eluding the outposts and sentries, actually went through the French lines, and heard the coming battle discussed by many prominent officers. But, while it is possibly true, this story lacks the stamp of probability, and was never, so far as known, confirmed by the hero himself or anyone who should have known. There is little or no doubt, however, that the duke took his life into his hands by spying upon the French position from perilously close quarters, and that he went absolutely alone and on foot a great part of the way, and thus he possessed himself of information that proved of very material value to him. The duke himself admitted that he spent the better part of an hour that night hiding in a dark ditch, spying upon the enemy, when he was supposed by the majority of his staff to be studying his plans for the battle. More than once before that, during the Peninsular war, Wellington had taken up the work of spies, rather than leave anything to anyone whose eyes he trusted less than his own. Nor was Wellington's great antagonist, Napoleon, less appreciative of the importance of spying, for it was quite a usual thing for him, when face to face with an opposing army, as the two forces were drawn up ready to do battle, to make his way into the enemy's camp as far as his discretion would let him, and study the position of his foe, at the risk of being shot or captured. And it is pretty well known that when Napoleon was contemplating the invasion of England he stole over the sea on many a dark night and landed at some spot on the south coast to discover the exact place which offered most facilities for the speedy landing of an army of invasion. How completely he formed his plans, and how nearly England was in his grasp at that time, are matters of history. Few generals have, however, dared to carry their work of spying so far into the enemy's camp as Lord Kitchener during his work in the reconquest of the Soudan. His extensive knowledge of the native habits and ability to converse in almost every dialect spoken north of the White Nile have been of the utmost service during his exploits.

Home-Made Tactics.

An inexperienced military officer is sure to encounter grave difficulties in the practical management of soldiers in the field. An English journal represents a scene at a general inspection of a volunteer battalion, in which Lieut. Tompkins—an excellent fellow, but a poor soldier—is called out to show the general and the British public what he knows. Says the general: "Now, sir, you have the battalion in quarter-column, facing south. How would you get it into line, in the quickest possible way, facing northeast?" "Well, sir," says Lieut. Tompkins, after fruitless consideration, "do you know, that's what I've always wondered?". The officer's ingenuity was not equal to that of Abraham Lincoln, when he was a captain of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Norman Hapgood, in his "Life of Lincoln," relates that during this campaign Lincoln once had his company marching in a column twenty men wide, when he was suddenly confronted with a high fence with an open gate, through which only one man could pass at a time. He had no idea of the proper way to get his men into single file, so he halted the company and said: "This company is dismissed. But it will come together immediately after getting through that gate!"

Idle Soldiers.

Modern war is such a complex business, and so many things besides fighting have to be done, that a very large part of an army never fires a shot. Even of the soldiers actually opposed to the enemy, only a portion come into conflict in any battle. For instance, Gen. Buller must have had some 24,000 men at the battle of the Tugela river, yet we are told that only 10,000 troops went into action. The explanation of this apparently curious fact is that armies don't fight now in dense masses like long ago. The terrible hail of bullets from magazine rifles and Maxims, as well as the destructive power of shells charged with "high explosives," would annihilate an army in dense formation. Hence the fighting troops have to scatter themselves over a line 15, 20 and even 30 miles long. Of course, the chances of battle bring it about that, while the fighting becomes very hot and fierce in certain spots, the troops in other parts of the line don't come into contact with the enemy at all. This is why certain battalions lose an appalling number of men, while others come off with a few casualties. In the great battle of Koeniggratz—the biggest battle of this century—it is said that 92,000 Prussians and 80,000 Austrians did not fire a single shot.

War a Personal Matter.

Elliott Hook was cooking a beefsteak at Caloocan when a Mauser bullet hit the pan in which the steak was sizzling, knocked it about a rod and sprinkled Hook with hot grease. The disappointed soldier immediately loaded his rifle, and watched all day long to get a shot at the rebels, saying to his comrades: "I went into this war at the call of my country, but since that fellow spilled my meat it has become a 'personal matter.'" And he so regarded it until he sailed away from Manila.—San Francisco Wave.

Russia's Modern Naval Station.

Vladivostock, Russia's Pacific naval station, has developed remarkably within the last twenty years. Stone and brick have replaced everywhere the old wooden buildings. Full advantage has been taken of the great natural possibilities. The wharves, the railway station and the landing facilities are superior to those of any port in China.—Indianapolis News.

The Superfluous Stomach.

Dr. Carl Schlatter of Vienna, who not long ago showed that the stomach was a superfluous organ by removing that of a woman, who lived and got along perfectly well without one, has cast further doubts on the use of our internal machinery. He recently removed six feet of the small intestine from an Italian who had been stabbed in a brawl. That intestine is believed to play an important part in absorbing food into the system. The Italian, however, gained in weight after the operation and eight months after leaving the hospital reported that he had lost a few pounds; could not digest the solid food he had been accustomed to and didn't feel like working, though he was in pretty good health. The Lancet admits that Dr. Schlatter's operation shows that a third of the intestine may be dispensed with, but is astonished at the wonderful powers of adaptation of the human body.

Charles Lamb to an Old Lady.

Charles Lamb was one day playing whist with a certain old lady for his partner, whose hands showed an unusual want of care. He gazed at them and then, with a smile, remarked: "If dirt were trumps, what a hand you'd have!"—Weekly Telegraph.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies, to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor— Witty Sayings.

Got What He Asked For.

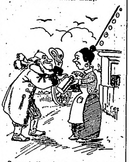
"So you are looking for a position," said the merchant to the youth with a high collar and noisy necktie. "What can you do?" "Oh, any old thing," replied the young man. "Of course, I don't expect the junior partnership at the start, but I want to be sure of an early rise." "Very well," replied the merchant. "I'll make you assistant janitor. You will rise at 4 o'clock every morning and sweep the floors."—Chicago News.

Not Good Eating.

The prime minister was idly turning the pages of a book of proverbs and pithy saying which he had found among the effects of the late missionary.

"I wonder what this means?" he said suddenly. "One man's meat is another man's poison?" "Perhaps," replied the cannibal king, "it refers to the fact that the cigarette smoker is not edible."

Give the Water Away.



Servant (facetious)—Do you charge extra for the water? Milkman (equal to the occasion)—No; the water is thrown in.

In the Black Watch.

"Ho!' on dar, Private Scott!" exclaimed the colored captain of the raw recruits; "I notice dat in marchin' you lifts yo' leg too high." "Cap'n," said Private Scott, "I can't he'p it; I got a sorter jerk in it." "Lemme see," said the captain. "Now, march to'rds me en lif, both yo' legs at de same time, so's I kin see which comes de highest!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Wonderment.

"A man can't help pausing in this busy life to be astonished at the wonders of science," remarked the reflective person.

"Yes," answered the flippant friend; "I never will get over being surprised at how they managed to get up some of those words of five and six syllables."—Washington Star.

Confident of His Strength.

"Young man," said Miss Hevvywate's father, "if you marry my daughter on your present small salary, aren't you afraid you might have an elephant on your hands?"

"Oh, I am not afraid," replied the young man, boastfully; "I've had her on my knees quite frequently already."

Always Short.

"I don't know what Smith does with his money."

"No "

"No, I don't. Yesterday he was short, and he's short again today."

"Did he want to borrow from you?"

"No, hang it. I wanted to borrow from him."—London Tid-Bits.

At Early Ages.

"What's Mamie crying for?"

"She wants to vote when she grows up."

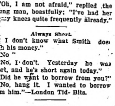
"Well, what's she crying about? Maybe she can vote all right."

"Yes, but little Tommie Stickelbat says he won't marry a strong-minded girl."—St. Paul Globe.

She Meant Business.

'How shall I prove the sincerity of my devotion?" asked the young man who had been so long coming to the point that doubt had begun to accumulate against him. "Call the parson as a witness," suggested the young woman, who meant business.—Detroit Free Press.

The Uncle's Disgrace.



Uncle—It's disgraceful, Karl, that you have so many debts! Nephew—Isn't it, when I have such a rich uncle?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Why He Drank.

The Wayside Missionary—Why do you drink that vile stuff?

Dismal Dawson—'Cause it's the easiest way to git it down; I can't breathe it, kin I?—Indianapolis Press.

A Reasonable Supposition.

"You know that lady who was here yesterday who smelled so strong of perfume, mamma?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, isn't she one of the colognial dames?"

BUTTER BY THE YARD.

Peculiar Way of Selling It to Students at Cambridge, England.

Probably Cambridge, England, is the only place in the world where one would be likely to find butter sold by lineal measure; but here, in accordance with the old custom, it is literally sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean, white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed into long and narrow baskets made for the purpose and thus conveyed to market. The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the mart have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares; constant practice and an experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter with almost mathematical exactness.

The university people are the chief buyers of this curiously shaped article. In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut into conveniently sized pieces, and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheaten bread, a stated portion is sent round every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Begun with Small Farm—Now Does Extensive Mixed Farming.

Within three miles of the town, going eastward, is the farm of Mr. W. Creamer, one of the municipality's largest and most prosperous mixed farmers. Mr. Creamer came to this country in 1880 and settled on a portion of the land which comprises his present enormous farm of 1,280 acres. In common with many others of a similar period, he experienced all the hardships and difficulties common to the absence of railway and market facilities. In no wise daunted, by energy, industry and indomitable will he was able to surmount all obstacles and has achieved an unparalleled success, and is known throughout the district as one of its pre-eminent farmers. His operations extend over 1,280 acres, two sections (the thought alone of so much land makes the eastern farmer dizzy); 800 acres of this is broken and the remainder is excellent pasture land and wood. This harvest he took off a crop of 500 acres of wheat and 200 of other grains. Four hundred acres are plowed and ready for wheat next spring. Mr. Creamer is, as has been stated, a mixed farmer of no mean proportions, having at the present time forty horses, sixty head of cattle and fifty pigs. The most modern farm buildings are found on this premises, the main building being a barn fifty-five feet square on a stone foundation, containing stabling for sixteen horses and a large number of cattle. The loft is stored with twenty-nine loads of sheaf oats for feed, and tons of hay; there is also a cutting-box. Another building of large dimensions is the granary, in which, after teaming large quantities to market, he still has stored 3,000 bushels of wheat. A crushing machine is in the building. There are a number of lesser buildings containing chicken house, pig pens and cattle sheds. The farm residence is a handsome frame structure of ample proportions; in connection with it is a woodshed. The water supply is unexcelled; besides house supply there is a well in the stables and a never-failing spring situate in a bluff, which never freezes. Surrounded by a thick bluff of poplars, extending in a semi-circle to the west, north and east, the winter storms are broken and accumulation of snow unknown. Added to his farming operations, Mr. Creamer conducts a threshing outfit for the season. His success is only one instance of what can be accomplished in western Canada.—Baldur (Man.) Gazette, Nov. 16, 1899.

There will be thousands remove to western Canada this year to engage in the pursuit of farming.

The Janitor Excused.

A few Sundays ago the preacher of one of the colored churches in this city complained about the church being so cold, and made inquiry about the janitor. While he was still taking one of the members walked up to the pulpit and whispered in the preacher's ear these words:

"The janitor was arrested last night while stealing coal."

Not another word was said on the subject.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MINES AND MINING—Invest in new discovery. Only hard coal mines west of Pennsylvania, anticipated profits 1,000 to 1. J. M. Dennett, County Surveyor, Valley City, N. D.

Excusable.

Wickwire—"From superficial notice I should say that you had a holy horror of water. Am I right?"

Hungry Higgins—"You are. And if you'd had a wife that made you carry all the wotter fer the washin' she done fer five years and kep' you so busy at it you didn't have time to run away you'd hate the stuff too, you would."—Philadelphia Press.

An Unsatisfactory Interview.

Reporter—You have lived many, many years. Now, what I wish to ask is, what was the happiest moment of your life?

Old Man—It has not come yet.

Reporter—Not come yet? When will it come?

Old Man—When people cease to ask foolish questions.—Collier's Weekly.

$10 TO $15 A DAY
to agents—something new and wonderfully useful. Address Hillis Brothers, McFall, Mo.

The happening of the unexpected never worries people who are not prepared for anything in particular.

A girl is invariably in love when she refers to the twilight as in the gloaming.

Nervousness is the bud and lunacy the flower in full bloom.

The best play is not above the head of the gallery gods.

American in the London Hospital.

In no other hospital in London is the religion of any sect especially considered; but here are men's and women's wards reserved for the Jews, where their religious observances are carefully respected and carried out. They have their own kitchen, where food is prepared according to their belief, and from which every Jew in the hospital is served. A rabbi conducts service every Saturday, and I saw on the frames of the doors the places where the commandments are fastened. There are accomodations for eighteen men and fourteen women, but the Jewish wards are not large enough to accommodate all the Jews who seek admittance. There is but one Jewish nurse in the institution, and she is not among her own people, but is in one of the children's wards. Ward after I passed through, everywhere despair and agony and hopelessness catching after hope and comfort and rest; everywhere sunshine and flowers, yet the dark shadow of Azrael's wing was on the faces of scores of sunny-haired children and time-wrinkled men and women.—The National Magazine.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Merited Castigation.

A certain Youth, full of the Zeal of Immaturity, carefully Instructed an Ancient Gentleman on the question of Future Punishment, explaining to him that No such Thing could Be, whereat the Aged Gentleman Arose and Kicked the Youth with Violence.

"Alas!" cried the Youth. "Such is the Result of Trying to Reform an Old Fogy!"

"Nay, Nay," replied the Elderly Gentleman, "I believe you Fully. I am Kicking You for Not Putting me Onto This some Fifty Years Sooner."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Knew It Would Be All Right.

Sir Richard Webster was once in a cab collision near the Law Courts, and on alighting he gave his cabman his card in case he should be wanted as a witness.

The case came on, and Sir Richard, on entering the court, was asked to take a seat near the bench.

The verdict was given in his cabman's favor, and when Sir Richard went out there stood the cabby waiting for him.

"Jump in, sir," he said; "I'll drive yer anywheres. I knowed it 'ud be all right when I saw yer up there squaring the beak."—(Spare Moments.)

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Thomas Forstner, Sigel, Minn., wagon box; Arthur C. Deverell and J. J. Lake, St. Paul, Minn., walkover car seat; George H. Goodell, St. Paul, Minn., throttle valve; Albert F. Kreson and A. Leasman, Buffalo Lake, Minn., mechanical movement; Joseph Latourell and E. A. Fischer, Sterling Center, Minn., music stand; Carl B. Olson, Canby, Minn., harness.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Athletics and Intellect.

"I accept one view in politics one day and the opposite view the next."

"Why do you do that, Cousin Amelia "

"Oh, it keeps the mind young and elastic to change its convictions often."—Indianapolis Journal.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM and save your hair.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A Practical Motive.

Aunt Gertrude—"And what will you do when you are a man, Tommy?"

Tommy—"I'm goin' to grow a beard."

Aunt Gertrude—Why?"

Tommy—"Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash."—Collier's Weekly.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Almost as Good.

"Do you believe you will succeed in having your man acquitted?" asked one lawyer.

"I haven't given much thought to that phase of the question," answered the other. "But I am absolutely confident that we can have the trial postponed often enough to prevent a conviction."—Washington Star.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Her Peculiar Way.

"And you feel sure that my daughter looks with favor upon your suit?" inquired the aged parent.

"Well," replied the youth with frankness, "I don't want to be too sure about it. Of course, you are aware that your daughter squints."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If marriage is sometimes a failure it is probably because so many people marry without experience.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

If man hugged his delusions as long as woman does, he would never hug woman.

A clever girl is very seldom pretty. That is generally the reason why she is clever.

An old bachelor is the only one who never fails to get a lot of satisfaction out of marriage.

A girl almost always has objections to either a man's business position or his family connections—till he asks her.—New York Press.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Disappointed Host.

Sandy—"A'm tellin ye hev a new nebbur, Donal'."

Donald—"Aye."

Sandy—"An' what like is he?"

Donald—"Weel, he's a curious laddie. A went to hev a bit talk wi' him th' ither evenin', an' he offered me a glass o' whisky, d'ye see? Weel, he was poorin' it oot, an' A said to him 'Stop!' —an' he stoppit! That's the soort o' mon he is."—Punch.

$18 PER WEEK.
A salary of $18 per week and expenses will be paid to man with one or two-horse rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

He Was Acquainted With Sarah.

"I have got bad news for ye," said the neighbor as he rode up to the fence. "Si Peavy has run away with your wife."

"I guess he hain't," said the farmer, with conviction. "No man livin' could run away with Sal. Maybe, now, she's run off with Si."—Indianapolis Press.

To know how to grow old is the masterwork of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.—Amiel.

Backaches of Women

are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed-
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts-
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

A Grand Farming Country

One of the finest agricultural regions in the country is now being opened up by the building of the Bismarck, Washburn & Great Falls Railway.

The country referred to is the famous Missouri Valley in Burleigh and McLean Counties, North Dakota. The soil is a rich, dark loam, with clay subsoil; good water, a healthful climate and an abundance of cheap coal. Thousands of settlers are preparing to move into the country this spring. You can get choice lands at $4.00 to $6.00 per acre on easy payments. If you are interested write for descriptive maps to

D. W. CASSEDAY,
302 Guaranty Loan Building,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog.
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

EXCURSION RATES
FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best wheat-growing land on the continent can be secured on application to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 26 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ben Davies, 151½ E. Third St. St. Paul, Minn.

PLEASE TRY
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED.
Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer, free. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864, 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

O, How Happy I am to BE FREE from NEURALGIA

Is what Mrs. Archie Young of 1817 Oaks Ave., West Superior, Wis., writes us on Jan. 25th, 1900. "I am so thankful to be able to say that your SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' is the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for some last November and commenced using it right away and it helped me from the first dose. Oh, I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from neuralgia! It seemed that death was near at hand. I thought no one could be worse. I was so very weak that I hardly expected to live to see my husband come back from his daily labor: But now I am free from pain, my cheeks are red, and I sleep well the whole night through. Many of my friends are so surprised to see me looking so well that they will send for some of your '5 DROPS.'"

RHEUMATISM "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed with it when I saw your advertisement in a paper, recommending SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' very highly. I thought I would try it. It has completely cured me, but I like it so well that I want two more bottles for fear I will get into the same fix I was before I sent for '5 DROPS,'" writes Mr. Alexander Futrell of Vanndale, Ark., Feb. 6th, 1900.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

Is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a 25c sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 10c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Write us to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MINNESOTA COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
316 Nicollet Av., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Pupils can enter at any time. Rates given on application.

INVENTORS
Send to-day for our handsomely engraved 38th anniversary work on patents FREE.
MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

WONDER OF WONDERS RESTORATONE.
Restores all the old time vigor. Makes you what you were at twenty. $1.15 per package, cash with order. Restoratone Co., 12 and 13 Mitchell Block, P. O. Box 756. Springfield, Ohio.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

To Place Our Seeds in Every Home in the Country we offer fresh Garden Seeds, full sized packages, at less than ½ value, best ever grown, that will grow in any U. S. climate. [illegible] and GIVE YOU FREE knife shown. Send us 97 cents and the following grand collection of THE BEST VEGETABLE SEEDS (retail price is over $2.75) and we will send you the entire 57 packets and the knife FREE, all postpaid. READ THIS! In these fifty-seven packages you will find almost everything planted in the Garden. Order this collection of 57 packages of seed and the knife for 97c and if you are not more than satisfied return them at our expense.

GET SHOT, GUNS and AMMUNITION AT WHOLESALE PRICES TO EVERYBODY. Our large GUN CATALOGUE, containing [illegible] pages, size 9½ x 11½ inches, will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 3cts to any one returning this ad and mentioning this paper. WE CAN SAVE YOU BIG DOLLARS ON GUNS. WRITE AT ONCE.

FREE! The following Catalogues will be sent to your address on receipt of 2 cents each to pay postage on them. A—Furniture. B—Harness and Vehicles. C—Stoves and Ranges. D—Agricultural Implements. E—Baby Carriages. F—Drugs and Patent Medicines. G—Musical Instruments. H—Organs and Sewing Machines. I—Bicycles. J—Guns and Sporting Goods. K—Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods. L—Dry Goods. M—Ready-made Clothing for men and Boys. N—Boots and Shoes. O—Ladies' Capes and Cloaks. [illegible] CATALOGUE, containing over 1000 PAGES [illegible]

THIS KNIFE FREE!

Wanted! OUR PATRONS The names and postoffice addresses of all who wish to buy goods at retail at wholesale prices. We will mail our 32-page Grocery Catalogue FREE every two weeks to any person who sends us THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES of 17 or more reliable farmers and other consumers. Send at once. Our patrons should bear in mind that this is the largest mail order house in the Northwest and possesses facilities for buying unsurpassed by any jobbing house in the country. You can always rely on getting your goods at wholesale prices, and prices are the lowest for the quality of goods [illegible]. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THEATER IN RUINS

POPULAR CHICAGO PLAYHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Flames Spread With Such Rapidity That Many of the Occupants Escaped With Much Difficulty—Gallant Rescues of Laundry Girls by Firemen—Fire Started in the Laundry of the Iroquois Club—Fire Interrupted a Rehearsal—Loss Estimated at $190,000.

Chicago, April 1. — The Columbia theater, one of the oldest and most popular play houses in the city, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a total loss of $190,000.

The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois club, which occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the building. It is supposed that some hot coals dropped from the stove to the floor. The flames spread with great rapidity and within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the theater was beyond saving. Before the fire was extinguished four persons were injured.

A company owned by Klaw & Erlanger, and headed by Rogers brothers, presenting "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," was playing an engagement at the theater. The fire interrupted the progress of a rehearsal and twenty men and women in costume were driven to the street in haste.

The early part of the fire was marked with gallant rescues of girls employed in the laundry of the Iroquois club, where the flames started. Two firemen climbed the fire escape to the sixth floor and carried the women, who had grown hysterical, to a place of safety. The rescuers were urged on by the cheers of thousands massed in the street below. A few minutes after the discovery of the fire the roof of the building fell with a crash, and to many it sounded like a great explosion. The collapse cause a general stampede among the spectators, and in the rush several were slightly bruised. Later when the cornice of the front of the building fell several firemen had narrow escapes.

DEED OF A MADMAN.

Shoots Three Men and Then Commits Suicide.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1. — In a fit of temporary insanity William Gard, aged twenty-three years and single, yesterday shot three men and then killed himself.

Gard was a varnisher at the Victor Safe and Lock works at Ninth and Broadway, a brother-in-law of Harry Stump, superintendent of the plant, and a man without any bad habits. He was known as a sober, industrious man, who supported his widowed mother. While the employes of the Victor works were taking their noon lunch Gard, without provocation or warning, commenced firing promiscuously at them and caused such consternation that a riot alarm was turned in and patrol wagons hastened to the plant. It was found that E. Miller of Madisonville was shot in the head and fatally injured. Thomas Waldron was shot through the nose and John Guthjahr was shot through the shoulder. Other shots went astray. All the victims are at the hospital and doing well, except Miller. The injuries of Waldron and Cuthjahr were serious, but not dangerous.

Gard fled like a madman, but afterward took an electric car for the home of his mother and shot himself as soon as he reached home, dying instantly.

RAILROADS REFUSE "SAPHO."

Indiana Road Orders Sale of Daudet's Novel Stopped at Once.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 1. — The sale of "Sapho," Daudet's novel, has been barred on the Vandalia railroad pursuant to an order in accordance with the prohibition declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the parent line. The Union News company, which handles the candy and periodicals on the trains and stations of the line, has been directed to withdraw all copies of the book immediately.

HANGED AT MANILA.

Execution of Two Filipinos for Murdering a Countryman.

Manila, April 1. — Morales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon in the Plaza in front of the church at San Carlos, province of Pangasin, an officer of the Seventeenth infantry presiding at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

Reviewed by Gen. Miles.

New York, April 1. — Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles reviewed the troops at the tournament at Madison Square garden last night in the presence of the largest number of spectators of the week. Each detachment was cheered repeatedly by the spectators, the sailors from the Indiana with their goat mascot receiving the greatest portion, when Gen. Miles raised his cap as they passed the reviewing stand.

Two Men Killed.

San Antonio, Tex., April 1. — News has reached here of a collision on the Mexican National railway between the City of Mexico and Toluca on Tuesday. The local passenger train and four coaches was run into by a freight engine. Two men were killed, a telegraph lineman and a third-class passenger. Fifteen of the passengers were more or less cut or bruised, but none seriously hurt.

Chinese Reformer Is Safe.

London, April 1. — The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says: Kwong Yu Pei, the Cinese reformer, who was recently abducted from Hongkong and taken to Canton, has escaped from his abductors and is now safe at Macao.

Burglars in a School Building.

Winona, Minn., April 1. — Burglars entered the central school building in this city and removed a kit of tools from the basement and clocks from several of the rooms.

Mail Coach Goes Into Ravine.

Rome—A mail coach plunged headlong into a ravine near Palermo recently, killing the coachman and three horses and mortally injuring the conducter and the carabinier.

High Price for Butterflies.

London—The celebrated collection of butterflies and moths made by the late Samuel Stevens, who spent sixty years in the work, was sold at auction, some specimens selling for $40.

Experience never teaches fools anything.

IN A DIME MUSEUM.

Wife and Children of the Lake City Colored Postmaster Who Was Lynched.

Charleston, S. C., April 1. — It has been announced that the Lake City lynching trial will not be called again at the April term of the United States circuit court. Thirteen white citizens, all prominent business men of Lake City, have been tried for the murder of the colored postmaster, Baker. The result was a mistrial. Since the trial Baker's crippled wife and crippled children, who were sleeping in the postoffice at Lake City with him when it was set on fire, have gone to Boston in a dime museum venture. Attorney General Griggs has instructed the district attorney to ask a continuance of the case when it is called.

WOMEN LOSE $580,000.

Chicago Syndicate, Managed by Women, Nearing an Inglorious End.

Chicago, April 1. — The Women's Land syndicate is nearing an inglorious end. One of the last acts of this concern which, in the zenith of its career in 1893, sold 1,725 lots in South Waukegon, Ill., to 1,089 women in all parts of the country, will be a judicial decree entered in the circuit court of Cook county for the sale, under fore closure, of the property. There was a blanket mortgage on the whole property of which the purchasers had no knowledge. They lose $580,000. The affair was managed by women.

MURDERED HIS UNCLE.

W. Townsend, Choctaw Indian, Kills Relative Because He Would Not Work.

Antlers, Ind. T., April 1. — Winchester Townsend, a full-blood Choctaw Indian, is lodged in jail on the charge of murdering Willis Welton, his uncle. He is said to have enticed Welton into the woods and shot him with a rifle, giving as a reason that his uncle was of no account and would not work and make a living. He also said he had been offered $50 to kill him and had been paid $10.

Vienna Storm-Bound.

Vienna, April 1. — The severest snow storm known here in many years began Thursday. Yesterday the streets were impassable and the tramways suspended traffic. Provisions ran short, and not until late in the afternoon were the street cleaners, thousands of whom were called out, able to clear the principal thoroughfares sufficient to allow even a slight resumption of traffic. In many parts of Hungary railway service ceased entirely. Many trains are long overdue and quite a number have had to be dug out.

"Fighting Bob" Is Better.

Washington, April 1. — Capt. Robley D. Evans, of the light house board, has returned to the city from a visit to Cuba. He recently had a severe attack of rheumatism, and though still suffering from that malady, is very much improved in health. He has been notified that the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, Ill., has forwarded him a confectioner's model of the battleship Iowa, which vessel he commanded during the famous battle of Santiago in the Spanish war.

Loggers Want Open Water.

Winona, Minn., April 1. — The river opened up in front of the city yesterday and for several miles above, but still holds at the lower railway bridge. The Frontenac in this city and the Musser at Wabasha are prepared to get out after logs as soon as the river is navigable, and it is expected that some of the Winona mills will start up next week and all be running the week after.

Guilty of Murder.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1. — John Hayslip, a horse trainer, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday and sentenced to ninety years in the penitentiary. Hayslip murdered his wife and Maud Mitchell and tried to kill Charles Barrer, an ice wagon driver. Mrs. Hayslip had left her husband for Barrer. The Mitchell woman had persuaded her to take the step.

Philippine Secretaryship.

New York, April 1. — A special to the Herald from Washington says: Charles M. Pepper, a well known newspaper correspondent, has been offered the office of secretary of the Philippine commission. A dispatch tendering him the place was sent to him at Ponce, Porto Rico. Mr. Pepper is acquainted with most of the members of the commission.

Indicted for Assault.

Lexington, Ky., April 1. — The grand jury has indicted Policeman W. E. Looney for assault and battery. It is alleged that he struck Secretary of State Powers on the head on Saturday night, March 10, when the latter and Capt. Davis were arrested here while trying to escape in the disguise of soldiers' uniforms.

Blown to Atoms.

Martinsville, W. Va., April 1. — William Smith and son Frank were blown to atoms while bringing a cargo of nitro-glycerine down Fishing creek in a skiff to Oil Well. No parts of the bodies were found.

Quick Work for Stift.

Chicago, April 1. — Billy Stift, the Chicago middle-weight, knocked out Al Weinig, the Buffalo bicyclist-pugilist in about a minute and a half. Not more than half a dozen blows were struck.

Jewelry Store Burglarized.

New York, April 1. — The jewelry store of Isidore Weinstein was burglarized of $15,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds Thursday night. The big safe was practically destroyed.

Rivals Fight for Their Lady Love.

Gallipolis, Ohio, April 1. — Dade Schlifet and Elmer Walker, rivals for the affections of a young lary, fought on Salt creek in West Virginia. Walker's skull was crushed and is dying. A mob is said to be after Schlifet.

Destroyed by Fire.

New York, April 1. — Fire destroyed a four-story brick building on Park street, occupied by Straus & Co., corsetmakers, and several other manufacturing concerns. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Great Business in Artificial Limbs.

London—According to a veracious war correspondent the surgical mechanician is doing a large business in artificial arms and legs and had a check for $100 remitted to him from an agent in Kimberley by searchlight.

Withdraws Austrian Tapestries.

Paris—The emperor of Austria, frightened by the Comedie Francaise fire, has withdrawn his prom'se to send the magnificent tapestries from Marie Louise's apartments to the exposition as a part of the Austrian exhibit.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, March 27. — Senator Foraker, in charge of the Porto Rican bill, announced at yesterday's session of the senate that beginning with today's session he would press the measure to a vote as soon as possible. Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, speaking to a question of personal privilege, vigorously denied an interview with a Republican member of the house of representatives, whose name was not given, published in a Washington newspaper alleging that the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill would be in pursuance of a "deal" by which the Republican national committee was to get a big contribution. Mr. Hanna denounced the statement as a "malicious lie," and hoped it would be investigated. The Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration during the greater part of the session. An amendment was agreed to fixing a license upon almost every kind of trade and commerce in the district of Alaska, the license ranging from $10 to $500 per annum. The measure had not been disposed of at the conclusion of the session.

The House.

The house entered upon the consideration of the army appropriation bill but the debate was without exciting incident, being confined to the discussion of army matters. Chairman Hull, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions, Mr. Jett of Illinois, criticised the policy of rushing officers through the higher grades of the army just prior to retirement. Mr. Cox of Tennessee and Mr. Ridgley of Kansas opposed generally a permanent increase of the army as prejudical to the best interests of the country, and Mr. Meyer of Louisiana discussed the Philippine policy, opposing the retention of the islands.

The House.

Washington, March 28.—There was some lively debate in the house yesterday during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Little of it was pertinent to the measure. It covered a wide range of topics, Porto Rican tariff, the Boer war and the Philippines. The charge that the Porto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a Republican campaign fund was again referred to yesterday by Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, but Mr. Hull declared that the anonymous author of the charge would never dare avow himself and be branded a falsifier. Mr. Sulzer of New York made an appeal for the extension of official sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for independence, and Mr. Lentz of Ohio delivered a scathing denunciation of militarism and the war in the Philippines. His attack aroused the sentiment and indignation of Mr. Marsh of Illinois, who, in a bitter excoriation of the Ohio member declared that the latter's speech was disgrace to the American congress. He declared that he was responsible for what he had said before on and off the floor of the house. His heated language did not draw a rejoinder from Mr. Lentz.

The Senate.

Little progress was made by the senate with the Porto Rican tariff and government bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Morgan. The amendment is still pending. The Alaskan civil code bill was considered during the morning hour. An amendment offered by Mr. Carter setting aside power hitherto granted to the secretary of war for the mining of gold under the sea on the Alaskan coast precipitated a lively debate.

The Senate.

Washington, March 29.—The senate yesterday agreed to vote on the Porto Rico government and tariff bill Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. An important utterance was made in the debate on the bill by Mr. Davis of Minnesota, who advocated free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. His speech was comparatively brief, but his reasoning was so close and cogent that he crowded into small space an immense amount of well digested information and careful thought. His principal proposition was that the necessary money to be raised by taxation should not be raised by a duty levied upon Porto Rican products, but by an internal revenue tax levied on rum and tobacco produced in the island. This system, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the United States and those of Porto Rico than the proposed tariff, and would be just, equitable and constitutional.

The amendment offered by Mr. Carter to the Alaskan civil code bill relating to the mining for gold under the waters of Cape Nome was agreed to, but no further progress was made with the matter.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota resigned from the committee on Indian affairs and was succeeded by Mr. Bard of California.

The House.

The house yesterday devoted practically the whole day to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several minor amendments were adopted and about half the bill was considered. There was a deal of extemporaneous debate during the day, little of which was applicable to the bill. Mr. Griggs created a division by charging reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner and precipitated a lively debate upon the subject. He gave notice that later he would ask the house to investigate the subject.

Washington, March 30. — A direct vote was taken by the senate yesterday on the motion to strike from the Porto Rico bill the provision levying 15 per cent of the Dingley law on Porto Rican products. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 16 to 33. While the vote is regarded as presaging the passage of the pending measure, it is not regarded as indicating the final vote on the bill. The feature of the debate yesterday was the speech of Mr. Beveridge (Ind.). While he advocated reciprocity between the United States and Porto Rico, he announced that if all efforts to secure free trade should fail, he would support the pending bill. The bill was under discussion throughout the session, several important amendments being agreed to.

The House.

After four days of stormy debate the house yesterday passed the army appropriation bill. As passed the bill is only slightly modified from the form in which it came from the committee. One of the aendments adopted opens the soldiers' homes to officers and men of the volunteer and regular armies incapacitated by service during or since the Spanish war. The chief incident of the day was a defense of the war department against the charge of reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner made by Mr. Driggs of New York. Mr. Parker of New Jersey produced the itemized expenses furnished by the war department, to show that there had been no extravagance. Without opposition the house confirmed Mr. Boreing's title to his seat. His seat was contested by Mr. White, another Republican, and the report of the committee that investigated the case was unanimously in favor of the sitting member.

Washington, March 31. — Merriment swept away the traditional dignity of the senate yesterday. Staid sticklers for senatorial decorum literally held their sides and shouted with laughter, while the crowded galleries joined in the laughing tumult, which not the faintest effort was made to restrain. Mr. Pettus of Alabama, the oldest member of the body in years, and only a few months short of fore-score years, delivered the funniest speech heard in the senate chamber in many years. It sprinkled with wit and bubbled over with humor. Its sarcasm was keen, but not bitter, and even those who were the victims of it could not but enjoy its perfect good humor and joined in the fun. Throughout it all Mr. Pettus was as solemn as if he were delivering a funeral oration. Not a smile softened the deep lines of his strong and rugged countenance, and, as he stopped occasionally to mop the perspiration from his face and head with a big silk bandana, he glanced about the senate as if in surprise at the laughter of his colleagues. Indeed, he apologized once for the lightness of the vein in which he was addressing the senate on so important a question as the Porto Rican bill.

The Senate.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont had delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the island of Porto Rico. His speech was listened to attentively by senators on both sides of the chamber, and at its conclusion he was congratulated even by some senators who did not agree with him. He was followed by Mr. Pettus, who devoted the first part of his remarks to the constitutional phases of the subject. Then quite unexpectedly came the fun as he sharpened his wit at the expense of Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Beveridge of Indiana. "It was a gem," said a senator, commenting upon Mr. Pettus' speech, "and will long stand as one of the best examples of senatorial funmaking."

Senator Depew of New York was the first to congratulate Mr. Pettus, and the New Yorker's hearty hand-clasp was followed by such an ovation as a man seldom receives in the senate. Former Senator Pugh, Mr. Pettus' immediate predecessor from Alabama, was one of those who particularly enjoyed the speech. During the entire session Mr. Pettus received the congratulations of his colleagues.

Considerable progress was made with the Porto Rican measure during the day, most of the committee amendments so far offered being disposed of.

The House.

The house devoted the day to war claims. The bill to remunerate the British Cable company for expenses incurred in repairing the Manila cable which was under consideration several weeks ago, was consigned to oblivion, as was the bill to refer to the court of claims the claims of citizens of certain border counties of Pennsylvania who suffered loss during the various incursions of rebel forces into that state during the Civil war. This bill has been before congress for many years and involves about $3,450,000. The following bills were passed: To refer the claims of George W. Lawrence, involving $17,000, in connection with the construction of the monitor Wassuc to the court of claims; to refer the claim of Hiram Johnson and others for cotton burned in East Tennessee by the Confederate forces, to the court of claims, and to pay Mathias Pederson of Spring Valley, Wis., $300. By a curious coincidence, Mr. Cox of Tennessee, who commanded the Confederate forces which destroyed the cotton in East Tennessee, for which the government is now asked to pay, occupied a seat on the floor while the bill was passed.

South Polar Expedition.

Wellington, N. Z., April 3.—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing Mr. C. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar expedition fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newns of London, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located. Mr. N. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

Settles Russia's Demands.

Constantinople, April 3.—The Ottoman government has addressed a note to the Russian embassy declaring that in the event of the porte not constructing the railway lines in the Black sea districts bounded by railways already conceded to others, then concessions will be granted to Russia. It is considered that the porte in this way settles the russian demands in the premises.

More Power From Niagara.

New York, April 3.—A special from Toronto says: A contract has been signed between the Ontario government and J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, under which millions of dollars are to be spent in developing power from Niagara falls on the Canadian side. Mr. Morgan represents a British syndicate, the principals of which are the owners of the London Daily Telegraph.

Former Congressman Blind.

Topeka, Kan.—Former Congressman John Davis, of the Fifth Kansas district, one of the founders of the Populist party, has been stricken with total blindness.

Another Yacht for the Kaiser.

Berlin—Emperor William has designed another yacht for himself. The plans are completed and work upon the construction will be commenced at once.

A good many people who go on the stage have no reason to be proud of their goings-on.

Men for Service on Warships.

London—About 4,000 men are required to complete the list for service on board ships of war. Of these 1,000 are apprentices. It is proposed to open a recruiting office in New York city to facilitate the enlistment of men for the navy.

Armed Drill for Vatican Guard.

Rome—The Vatican has ordered the Papal Guards to take one month's drill with muskets, pistols and sabers. The order is widely commented upon because there has been no such drilling during the last thirty years.

News of the Northwest

SAWYER IS NO MORE.

Wisconsin's Distinguished Ex-Senator Expires at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 31. — Former United States Senator Philetus Sawyer died yesterday morning at 9:15 o'clock at the residence of his son, E. P. Sawyer, in this city. The illness that resulted in his death became serious at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The attack at first affected the stomach, but later the bowels and kidneys became involved, and death ensued as a result of the aggravated disorders. Mr. Sawyer had been confined to his bed only a day, and as he was subject to similar attacks no particular alarm was felt. He rested fairly well last night and seemed to be feeling a little better yesterday morning. Members of the family were all absent, except Mrs. Phil Sawyer, Jr., wife of his grandson. Asking her to remove his shoes and stockings, although he had none on, he settled back with a long sigh and was dead before she realized it. The funeral will probably be held Sunday, provided relatives of the family reach here in time.

DEEP SNOW.

Ten Inches Reported at Lac qui Parle.

Montevideo, Minn., March 31.—Snow has constantly been falling for the past twenty-four hours until it is over ten inches deep. Owing to none of the engines being equipped with snow plows the trains have been somewhat delayed. Seeding, which had been commenced in some places, will be suspended for some time, but the soil will be in excellent condition.

-o-

Atwater, Minn—Ten inches of snow has fallen. This will considerably delay seeding, which was just about to begin.

-o-

Lac qui Parle, Minn.—It has snowed for twenty-four hours and is still at it. About ten inches has fallen.

FLOCKING TO CAPE NOME.

Fourteen Thousand People Have Engaged Passage.

Portland, Or., March 31.—Fourteen thousand people have engaged passage from Pacific coast ports for Cape Nome, Alaska, on the first fleet of steamers, which sails about May 1. It is stated that forty-two steamers will leave for Nome from San Francisco, Puget sound ports and Portland, practically at the same time. Many of these steamers will make two trips, and it is estimated that upward of 20,000 people will leave Pacific ports for the new gold fields during the season.

DEATH TO FIVE.

Great Northern Workmen at Spokane Buried Under a Fall of Brick.

Spokane, Wash., March 31. — Five men were killed and several severely injured by a cave-in on the Great Northern right of way and track on Washington street. A mass of brick weighing hundreds of tons, keeled over, without any warning, burying the whole gang of workmen. A dozen city physicians are now lending surgical assistance to the wounded.

FIRE AT FORMAN.

Depot Burned and the Agent and His Family Barely Escape.

Forman, N. D., March 31.—The Soo depot burned last night at 12:30, and is a total loss. A defective flue caused the fire. The agent and family lived in the depot and had a narrow escape. He was carried out just before the building fell in. They lost all their household goods.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Opening Session of the New Legislature of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, March 31.—The first session of the Manitoba legislature, with Hugh John Macdonald as premier, opened yesterday. Nearly 3,000 invitations had been issued, and the opening ceremonies were made the occasion of a brilliant society event. Gov. Patterson, in his inaugural speech, referred to the part Manitoba's soldiers were playing in the Transvaal war.

New Signal Tower Ordered.

Bayfield, Wis., March 31.—The signal service bureau has announced that an iron signal tower will be placed at Bayfield for storm and weather signals, to be equipped with electricity for night signals. This tower will be of the new 1900 model which the government has adopted, and will be of vast benefit in giving warning to lake vessels and for weather information.

State Warrants Called In.

Pierre, S. D., March 31.—State Treasurer Schamber will, within a few days, make a call for $200,000 of outstanding state warrants. The warrants out at present amount to $125,000, and the call will reduce the floating debt of the state and will probably be all wiped out by the next call.

College for Mennonites.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 31.—South Dakota will have another new college if the efforts of the Mennonites living at Freeman, Hutchinson county, and vicinity meet with success. They propose raising the sum of $25,000 for the construction of a college.

Boy Shot and Killed.

Spokane, Wash., March 31.—Nels G. Salmon, eighteen years old, was shot through the head and instantly killed. Alfred Moss, who claimed he was cleaning a gun when it went off, was held on a charge of murder.

City Records Destroyed.

St. James, Minn., March 31. — Fire broke out in the city hall, destroying most of the city records. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Moody for the Senate.

Deadwood, S. D., March 31.—Deadwood parties received messages from Judge G. C. Moody, at present at Los Angeles, Cal., stating he had consented to become a Republican candidate for the United States senate.

St. Paul Republican Ticket.

St. Paul, March 31.—The Republican city convention met yesterday and named a full ticket. Chester R. Smith is the candidate for mayor and J. J. McCardy has again been nominated for controller.

Guilty of Murder.

Ellcott City, Mass., March 31.—Robert Wyatt was found guilty of murder in the first degree for having killed Capt. Oliver M. Caulk. The defense was insanity.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, April 3. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 64 1-4@64 3-4c; No2 Northern, 62 1-4 @ 63 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35 1-2@36c; No. 3, 35@35 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 3-4@25c; No. 3, 24 1-4@24 1-2c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Minneapolis, April 3. — Wheat—May opened at 63 7-8c and closed at 64 7-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-8c. Corn — Yellow, 35 1-8c. Oats—White, 24 1-8c. Flax, $1.62. Flour, $3.55, $3.45, $2.70 and $2.05.

Duluth, April 3. — Wheat — May opened at 66c and closed at 67 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 5-8c; No. 3 Northern, 60 3-8c; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c. Corn — Cash, to arrive, 36c. Flax—Cash, $1.64 bid; to arrive, $1.64 bid; May, $1.65; September, $1.16 1-2; October, $1.13 bid.

Chicago, April 3.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69@70 1-2c; No. 3 do, 66@67 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 66 1-2c; No. 3 do, 61@66c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-2@68 1-2c; No. 2 do, 62 1-2@66 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 62 1-2@66 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 37 3-8c; No. 3, 37@37 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 24 1-4c; No. 3, 24c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3. — Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-4@67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2@66c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57@57 1-2c. Barley steady: No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 38@43c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 26 1-2c.

Chicago, April 3. — Cattle—Beeves, good to prime steers, $5.10@6.05; poor to medium, $4@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.80; Texas-fed steers, $3.85 @4.90. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.10 @5.25; rough heavy, $4.95@5.05; light, $4.95@5.17 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.02 1-2 @5.20. Sheep, $4.75@6; lambs, $5.50@7.20.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 3. — Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 4.75; cows and bulls, mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves and yearlings, $3.75 @4.90. Hogs, $4.95@5.10; bulk, $5.02 1-2 @5.50.

South St. Paul, April 3. — Hogs — $4.40@5.10. Cattle — Heifers, $3.50@3.80; cows, $2@3.90; bulls, $2.90@3.90; calves, $5.50@6; stockers, $3.25@4.65.

SAWYER'S OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Wisconsin Statesman at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 3.—Former Senator Philetus Sawyer was buried yesterday afternoon and the funeral was the most imposing and impressive ever held in this district. The special trains on the Northwestern and St. Paul roads brought 4,000 people to the city. The services were marked by the greatest simplicity, according to the wish of the deceased. Rev. Edward H. Smith, of the First Congregational church, conducted them and he made no address whatever. The funeral procession was the longest ever seen here, the various civic societies and the militia turning out. The pallbearers were all relatives of the deceased. The funeral was attended by the state officers and by most of the prominent men of the state.

FARMERS TO MAKE STARCH.

Co-operative Factory for Grantsburg, Wis.

Grantsburg, Wis., April 3. — At a large meeting of the representative farmers of the county, held at the court house, it was decided to build a farmers' co-operative potato starch factory in this village, to be known as the Farmers' Starch Factory of Burnett county. A committee on incorporation was appointed, and as soon as a sufficient amount of stock is disposed of, the building will be erected. They expect to grind this season's crop. The capital stock is $15,000.

TOO LATE NOW.

Man Executed on Circumstantial Evidence Wrote of His Innocence.

Butte, Mont., April 3.—The alleged confession of Joseph C. Hurst to Preacher Warman, that he killed Sheriff Cavanaugh, is generally discredited by the press. Saturday a letter written by Hurst just before his execution, was received, and in an exhaustive review he protests his innocence and argues the improbability and impossibility of his having committed the crime.

TO BUILD A BRANCH LINE.

Large Area of Country Will Be Opened Up by Railroad.

Devil's Lake, N. D., April 3.—Nearly 200 representative farmers and business men met in the court house here Saturday. Three thousand dollars will be put up Wednesday night, which will insure the building of a branch line fifteen miles north from Devils Lake. This opens up a large area of country to profitable farming operations.

To Erect a New Hall.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 3.—for some time the town of Langford has felt the need of a public hall. Swan Ogren, a citizen of the town, has finally decided to erect such a building at a cost of $4,000. The fraternal societies of the town have not had suitable quarters, and steps are now being taken to rent a portion of the new building for lodge purposes.

Burned by Gasoline Explosion.

Jackson, Minn., April 3. — An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp stealing a ride in a Milwaukee road boxcar, was burned to a crisp, and Night operator J. J. Dolan was severely burned by the explosion of gasoline. The operator, carrying a torch, opened the car door to examine its contents, and an explosion immediately followed.

Employes of the Prairie State Paper company, Taylorville, Ill., have struck for an increase of 15 cents a day in wages.

Priest's Sudden Death.

Fox Lake, Wis., April 3. — Father William F. McGill, pastor of St. Mary's church, died suddenly yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach, aged forty-eight years. He was a former resident of Milwaukee.

Business Man Ends His Life.

Kenosha, Wis., April 3. — Thomas Irving, a prominent merchant of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. Temporary insanity is given as the cause of his act.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

Lumber prices reach top notch at Duluth.

Duluth is overrun with loggers and lumbermen.

The Mississippi will soon be open for navigation.

John Minnette of St. Cloud has been adjudged insane.

H. Baldwin, pioneer of the fifties, is dead at Morris.

Cass Lake organized a new fire department last week.

Farmers near New Paynesville are ready for spring work.

A $4,000 co-operative creamery is to be built near Balaton.

A new steamer for the Illinois rives is being built at Stillwater.

The town of Wabasso in Redwood county wants to incorporate.

The loss on Coates' bicycle factory at Mankato is found to be $7,000.

R. C. Wright, county commissioner of Plainview, died of heart failure.

Dr. Rodnell has been appointed official physician to Cass Lake Indians.

The six-year-old child of John Tadych of Sauk Rapids was scalded to death.

The First regiment, N. G. S. M., is ready to return to the service of the state.

W. V. Warren, a well known reservation man, was drowned near White Earth.

Dr. Waite Shoemaker succeeds S. S. Parr as superintendent of the St. Cloud schools.

Ed Fitzgerald of Crookston had his feet frozen while on the way from the woods.

Farmers join in the search for hidden gold at Chimney Rock on the Mississippi.

Grain raisers of Lyon county have organized to hold their grain for better prices.

The Republicans of the First congressional district will convene at Lake City May 17.

The body of Guy Whitlock, killed in the Philippines, was buried at Stewartville recently.

Day Bros. have sold 150,000,000 feet of pine on the Cashoway to St. Croix Lumber company.

Winona Deposit bank has incorporated under the state law, with a capital of $100,000.

John Koehler, cashier of the Volkzeitung, was arrested on the charge of misappropriation.

The creamery at Albert Lea is to furnish butter for the United States dairy exhibit at Paris.

The government will sue Mrs. Mina Schultz of St. Cloud for $1,300 pension money illegally drawn.

Citizens of Fisher express disapproval of the proposition to build a new court house in Crookston.

George F. Fuller has been chosen chief of police of Moorhead, but the appointment was not confirmed.

Frank Wyman sued his mother at Red Wing for $6,000, wages for running the farm for nine years, and then disappears.

A pine tract near Vermillion lake has been sold to the Tower Lumber company by the Wausau Land company for $170,000.

The custody of the only child and $30,000 alimony was granted at Stillwater in the case of Lucy Staples vs. D. B. Staples.

Duluth is aroused over rumors that Northern Pacific grain will be inspected at South Superior. This would mean a loss of $300,000 per year and of railroad prestige.

Ray McMullen was arrested at Dawson, charged with being implicated in the attempted swindle on John Johnson near Providence. He was given a hearing and bound over.

Harry McAllister, a Turkish bath operator, was bound over on the charge of having relieved a prominent citizen of Duluth of $465. Mrs. McAllister was arrested also, but later released.

Mrs. E. A. Rice, eighty-one years old, died at Pipestone after a long illness. Maj. and Mrs. Rice are settlers of the county of twenty-one years' standing and are very highly respected.

The decision of the German Methodists of Winona to erect a new church this year was clinched by the purchase of the site, on the southeast corner of Main and Sanborn streets. It is 60x140 feet in size, centrally located, and the price paid was $4,000.

The board of county commissioners of Douglas county let the contract for building the new jail building to Alton Bros. of Alexandria, for $8,916; the heating plant to T. M. McGuire of Minneapolis, and the plumbing to John J. Bailey of St. Paul. The cell work goes to the Deibold Safe and Lock company.

G. S. Ives of St. Peter, department commander of the G. A. R. of Minnesota, has appointed Col. Pearce of Minneapolis, judge advocate, and has also appointed the following committees: On soldiers' home, J. C. Donahower, St. Paul; C. C. Whitney, Marshall; Thomas Downs, Minneapolis; George A. Whitney, Wadena; N. A. Gearhart, Duluth; David Secor, Winnebago City; A. H. Pickle, Sleepy Eye. Committee on legislation, Maj. Espey, St. Paul; D. A. Morrison, Rochester; E. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls; Henry Plowman, Luce; C. F. McDonald, St. Cloud; E. F. Barrett, LeSueur; Perry Starkweather, Minneapolis; D. Fichthorne, St. Peter.

To the surprise of Mayor Hugo and the common council of Duluth, Walter Thompson, who had just been installed as city clerk, tendered his resignation. The council balloted twenty-two times to elect a successor, but without success. The candidates were H. W. Cheadle and F. E. Kennedy.

At a special meeting of the Wadena city council, a reward of $500 was offered for evidence which would lead to the conviction of any person or persons of incendiarism. Since the 15th of January Wadena has had three expensive fires.

Meetings of the Republican legislative committees of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first districts were held at Duluth and the legislative conventions will be held in Duluth, May 19. Delegates to these legislative conventions will be elected at the county conventions, which elect delegates to the Sixth district congressional conven-

The secretary of war has made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Stevens authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Paul.

tion and state convention.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900. NUMBER 38.

News of the Week

Washington Talk.

The public debt decreased $6,627,701 in March.

Capt. Leary has been relieved as governor of Guam at his own request.

The Mexican government has refused to give up an accused murderer to this country.

A deficit of $24,000 is shown in the condition of the Porto Rican treasury for February.

The navy department may furnish vessels to carry relief to the famine sufferers in India.

The government's receipts increased and its expenditures decreased during the month of March.

The state department at Washington cannot forward contributions by cable. They must go by mail.

The canal commissioners are back from investigating the possibilities of Panama and Nicaragua routes.

Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, has resigned, and intends to lecture in defense of the Boers.

President McKinley has invited the president of Switzerland to become a member of the Chilean claims commission.

Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian canal commission, does not know when the investigation report will be ready.

The census shows that Manila has only 190,714 population, about half the usual estimates, and a death rate of 60 per 1,000.

Presidents of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho have petitioned Secretary Root to permit federal troops to remain to preserve order.

The house has adopted a resolution from the ways and means committee which may lead to a reduction in the war revenue tax.

The department of justice has decided that the constitution does not extend to the new possessions without congressional action.

Representative Hay of Virginia has prepared a bill for the reorganization of the militia. It contemplates making it a reserve volunteer army.

Gen. Otis reports 124 skirmishes since Jan. 1, in which the Americans had 181 killed and 164 wounded, and the insurgents 1,476 killed and 1,453 captured.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business March 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,112,256,200, a decrease for the month of $6,629,701.

Commander Couden, recently in charge of the proving ground at Indian Head, has been ordered to Onalaska, Alaska, to take command of the Wheeling, now at Manila, but to sail shortly for the United States.

People Talked About.

Rev. John Scott died at his home in Eldersville, Pa.

S. A. Kent, Chicago broker, is dead at Suffield, Conn.

Archibald Forbes, the well known correspondent, is dead.

H. S. Utley, inventor of artificial marble, is dead at Chicago.

Ex-Senator Gibson of Maryland is dead from heart disease.

Gen. Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate for president in 1892, is dead.

Emily Coghlan, the well known actress of New York, has become insane.

Valentine Fries, shipowner and builder, died at Milan, Ohio, aged seventy-two years.

Mgr. Thomas Moran, of Trenton diocese, is dead at Princeton, N. J., from pneumonia.

S. Sidney Schmey, a prominent member of the American colony at St. Petersburg, is dead.

Dr. Arthur Mivart, the leading scientist within the Roman Catholic church in England, is dead in London.

J. H. Lessenger, an old citizen of Fort Madison, Iowa, and formerly a member of the Iowa legislature, is dead.

Archbishop Ireland has been selected to deliver the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in Paris, July 4.

Walter Watson, for twenty years manager of the Bank of Montreal and for many years president of the St. Andrews Society of New York, died seventy years.

Edward Alderman, president of the University of North Carolina, has been elected president of the Tulane university at New Orleans to succeed Col. William Preston Johnson, deceased.

J. J. Frey, recently general manager of the Santa Fe, has been elected president of the Florence, Cripple Creek, Canon City & Golden Circle railroad. His headquarters will be in Denver.

Foreign Gossip.

Eleven cases of bubonic plague are reported at Sydney, N. S. W.

Japan and Russia are said to have reached an agreement on Corea.

Mark Twain recently testified before the house of lords committee on copyright.

Ten thousand soldiers will be used to keep the Paris exposition grounds clean.

Lord Salisbury will not interfere in the closing of the exhibits on Sundays at the Paris exposition.

China protests to the British governor at Hongkong against permitting Kang Yu Wei's propaganda.

Pirates captured a British steam launch near the Check-Heung-Shan district. The pilot was killed.

Germany attaches much importance to Prince Ferdinand's ambition to become king, which Russia approves.

The French steamer Lion reports passing wreckage, probably of the French steamer Pauillac, on Feb. 16.

M. Joseph Louis Francis Bertrand, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, is dead at Paris. He was born in 1822 and became secretary in 1874. He was a member of the French academy.

Unfortunate Happenings.

Fire in the McClintock building at Pittsburg, Pa., caused a loss of $750,000.

A fire in the McClintock building at Pittsburg, Pa., caused a loss of $75,000.

Gottlieb Schopbach, a farmer of Caseyville township, Ill., was killed by falling from a wagon.

Charles Boyd was smothered to death under a cave-in of corn in the Best elevator at Middleton, Ind.

S. G. Gay's carriage factory at Ottawa, Ill., was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Primitive Baptist church in Brushy township, near Harrisburg, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Incendiaryism is suspected.

The homes and household effects of a dozen or more families in South Macon, Ga., were destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $50,000; insurance small.

The steamer Jennie George, owned by the Catletsburg and Tikotown Packet Company of Catlettsburg, Ky., sank near Paintsville. Thirty passengers escaped.

The glace kid works of the J. P. Mathieu company, two large four-story buildings at Ninth and Westmoreland streets, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

The postoffice department has received information that the postoffice at Dewey, Wis., was burned and the postmaster injured. A temporary postoffice will be established.

Crimes and Criminals.

Miss Herlocker, the alleged poisoner, has been acquitted.

William Lizabeck was arrested at Metropolis, Ill., for stealing a sawmill.

John W. McKim shot and killed his brother-in-law, Dr. B. F. Shaw, at Kansas City.

Mrs. Milford Jordan, wife of Corbett's secretary carried out her threats of suicide.

Henry Russell and Sid Yennie, two notorious crooks, have been arrested in New York.

Joseph C. Hurst, the murderer of Sheriff Cavanaugh, was hanged at Glendive, Mont.

Elibe Hague, wanted in Paulding, Ohio, was arrested at Marinette, Wis., for passing green goods.

Jorg Cruz, a Porto Rican, has been arrested in New York for violating a contract labor measure.

Commutation of sentence has been asked for five murderers condemned to be garroted at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Three robbers seized four men at the Belleville, Ill., brewery, locked them in a refrigerator car and took $50,000 in securities.

Choy Fook, a Chinese fisherman at Point San Pedro, was tied on a barren rock in Richardson's bay and left two days without food or water.

United States Senator Caffrey and Gov. Foster, both of Louisiana, may fight a duel. Senator Caffrey is alleged to have called the governor a liar.

J. Sheaf Casey of St. Joseph, Mo., captain of Company F, Fourth regiment, Missouri volunteers, was shot and killed by a farmer named Edward Young.

Domestic.

The machinists' strike has been declared off.

Ex-President Cleveland approves of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The Mexican government is interested in the temperance movement.

Business during the first quarter of 1900 has exceeded anticipations.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Gus Ruhlin have signed articles for a fight.

A bill has passed the Ohio house prohibiting the sale of liquor to students.

John D. Rockefeller confirms his gift of $2,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

The mysterious disappearance of Melita Keuhn of Chicago causes suspicion.

The American Woolen company in New York asks jobbers to cut their orders.

Native labor leaders compelled Porto Rican carpenters to strike for an eight-hour day.

The L. A. W. divisions are rushing the cycle path project from New York to Chicago.

Serious charges have been made against union miners in the Coeur d'Alene district.

Gregory, Republican candidate for governor of Rhode Island, was elected by 6,000 majority.

The wife of Millionaire W. E. D. Stokes of New York has asked for an absolute divorce.

The Carnegie company is to expend nearly $2,000,000 in the improvement of Conneaut harbor.

The Weyerhaeuser sawmill at Lake Nebagamon has been remodeled to saw 300,000 feet per day.

Twenty million pounds of bacon has been shipped from Chicago to the soldiers in the Philippines.

Two hundred and seventy-five men refused to work at the big aluminum plant at New Kensington, Pa.

After April 10, Brown Bros. & Co. will have no further connection with the street railways of St. Louis.

The world's fair Ferris wheel at Chicago is to be torn down, and the 2,200 tons of iron will be sold as scrap iron.

W. P. Townes president of the Porto Rican Tobacco company, says 15 per cent of Dingley rates would prohibit rates.

The New York legislature has passed a bill authorizing the purchase of a part of the Alexander Hamilton estate on Manhattan island.

It is demanded through the West and Southwest that Judge Henry C. Caldwell of Little Rock, Ark., be the running mate for Bryan.

The Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburg has filed notice in the state department of an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000,000.

UP TO THE HILT

IS THE DAGGER OF INHARMONY IN THE G. O. P. CORPOROSITY.

Big Demand For Tariff Powders and "Plain Duty" Pills—The C. K. Davis Anti-McKinley Move a Cloud Bigger Than a Man's Hand—Non-Ripple Making Capacity of the Dewey Announcement—The Democratic Position Stated by Chairmen O'Brien and Rosing—Other National Political Points—State and Twin City Points—Judge Willis' Honorable Course in the Saintly City Muddle. The Week's Roundup.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, April 9, 1900.

The week has seen consummation, so far as the senate could do, and lacking only the assured concurrence of the house, of the iniquity of laying a tax on poor Puerto Rico—that mere fly speck on the map of the country, but which promises to be, in the full application of the principle involved, a veritable nation of power for arousing the American conscience to the dangers which beset the country. But there has been such a protest from within the party being used to consummate the iniquity of taxation without representation, as promises a widespread revolt in its ranks. The knife of inharmony is in clear up to the hilt. The best promise of effective revolt, is in the boom for C. K. Davis as anti-McKinley candidate, and which movement it should surprise no one to see in progress in the open in the near future, as it is being now carefully nursed in secret. And the play will deepen, as the conventions come on for nomination of congressmen, here the free trader, and there the 85 per cent liberty man. Then will follow the state convention to set its sea-dog candidate on a platform which will suit both sentiments, and which will have for its particular work the endorsement of Senator Nelson with his uncompromising free trade attitude. Altogether it is a situation calling for tariff powders and "plain duty" pills in vast quantities.

And, speaking of the sea-dog candidate, what an opportunity there is going to be for Commodore Van Sant, of the Winona flotilla to show his statesmanship and his ability as acrobat. Besides covering the inconsistencies above mentioned, all of which the astute commodore will undoubtedly be able to explain, we shall see him calling for the support of the veterans who fought for freedom for black men, while Van's party stands for the war against the men who are brown. Van will explain how he once stood for the Declaration of Independence, but now stands with his party for taxation without representation; that he stands for the Constitution and for the flag wherever it waves, but does not stand for rights for those who have been brought in under the protection of the Constitution and the flag. The commodore will undoubtedly do this, at least to his own satisfaction, but there are those who think he will find troubles worse than river snags or the festive steamboat mosquito.

The Dewey presidential "boom" fell upon Minnesota with not so much as a ripple on the political waters. It was almost impossible to find people taking the announcement seriously. Pressed home to some of our leaders, by requests for their views by the Eastern papers, the general sentiment of all was expressed by the following telegrams sent respectively by National Committeeman O'Brien and State Chairman Rosing:

"The Minnesota Democracy is united on William J. Bryan. The party is bound to him by all the ties of confidence, respect and loyalty. Democracy demands as a candidate for the presidency one who stands for a definite national policy.

"THOS. D. O'BRIEN,
"Member National Committee of Minnesota."

"Minnesota Democrats desire to win the coming campaign upon Democratic principles. The candidate must represent Americanism in its broadest sense, the Americanism of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and opposition to the Imperial, Military and Trust protecting policy of McKinley and Hanna. W. J. Bryan represents these views and Democrats trust him. The political views of Admiral Dewey are unknown in this state.

"L. A. ROSING,
"Chairman Democratic State Committee."

The above sentiments were also unquestionably those of the other allies, Lincoln Republicans and Populists.

The persistency with which the "temperances" are after Brother McKinley, leads to the suspicion that they have better proofs that the president is a real "tippler" than is generally supposed. On this point we may give some testimony that, if we dare give names, would be absolutely convincing. Recently a national politician was in St. Paul who is in intimate relations with a Western United States senator whose wife, a rabid temperance woman, is a member of McKinley's church, and who has been not a little distressed at the reports of the president's drink habit. On a recent occasion this senator and wife dined at the White House, and the lady determined to see for herself whether or not the president drank wine, or, as he had informed church officials and friends, simply went through the motions. So when wine was reached she watched narrowly, and this is what she told the senator when they reached their carriage returning: "That hypocrite! Why he not only went through the motions with his glass, but drained each and every one to the very bottom."

Apropos a friend tells very touchingly of how one of the Minneapolis clergy of McKinley's denomination satisfied himself on the subject. The minister was a recent chaplain of the Minnesota legislature. He told his friend how he had agonized over the reports which had come to be believed by so many of his church people, that the president tippled. He said that he had personally asked a church friend of prominence to go direct to Mr. McKinley with the charge. He did so, said the Minnesota preacher, and the president with tears in his eyes, thanked him for his kindness. In public life, said the president, we cannot make denials of charges like this. Then the president threw his arm about the neck of the visitor and with his voice full of emotion, the tears increasing in size as they coursed down the Napoleonic visage, assured his friend that he had on the certain occasion referred to, only drank Appolinaris water! "And so," said the devout and unsophisticated Minnesotan, "I thank God for this convincing proof of the integrity of our president." And, as a minister once wrote into a report of his sermon—"here he wept a little."

"How do you find trade this spring?" we asked of one of the best known of the Twin City traveling men—one of the monuments still standing to show what traveling men were before the trusts fell upon them. "Rotten, rotten," was the reply. And the salesman, whose line is hardware and building materials, went on to explain that dealers are now overstocked with the "boom" purchases of last year, and the continued high trust prices have checked all kinds of building.

On the same point Old Pease, in the oft-misguided Anoka Union, tells the actual truth as to Twin City conditions in the following:

"Things ain't just right yet in Minnesota, and I don't know but what it will apply to the nation. Every blamed thing that enters into the construction of a building has gone skyward in price, and yet you can buy store buildings and houses in St. Paul, in Minneapolis, Anoka, Mankato, Winona and many other towns for less than the raw material is worth. In a St. Paul daily recently I saw residences offered in good localities for several hundred dollars less than they could be built for today, and the lot was thrown in the bargain. There's something wrong when such a state of affairs exist, and I'd just like to know what's the matter? That's not prosperity by a long shot."

The annual statistics of the state's various charities show rather small increases in such charges. Of insane the increase is 147, the present total being 5,542. Total of all the institutions, insane, soldiers' home, deaf, blind, feeble minded, state public school, training, reformatory and state prison, 6,158; increase, 221. Soldiers' home has decreased 8, and the public school decreased 29. The reformatory has increased 48, while the prison has increased but 2.

And speaking of state departments, the dairy and food keeps up its record, with fines collected for March amounting to $888.

The Democratic state central committee has been called by Chairman Rosing to meet on April 18 at St. Paul, 2 p. m., for the purpose of calling the state convention to select delegates to the coming national convention. The meeting takes place at the Merchants hotel headquarters. Eighteen delegates and the same number of alternates are to be selected.

Speaking of which call, it is surprising how little mention there has been of candidates for delegates, going to show how much less men are thinking of themselves and personal ambitions, than of principles, issues, and the most effective line of action to secure their success.

The unfortunate situation in St. Paul, with two factional candidates for mayor, has been reduced to one of great hope, by the patriotic and self-sacrificing withdrawal of one of the candidates, Hon. J. W. Willis. The judge's noble action well illustrates the sentiment of consecration and the determination to let nothing stand in the way of party success, which so largely prevails in the reform ranks. Judge Willis' act should be commended all over the state.

The great Democratic victory scored in Milwaukee is a pointer for that which the united Democracy will score in St. Paul soon, and Minneapolis a little later. Watch the prediction.

Fighting Jack Mullen's fight for scaling fees, ended just as he promised it would. Closing that long case the state has received in cash the full amount claimed against the boom companies, for which the state reimbursed Captain Mullen for his fees, so that the state is repaid every dollar, some $15,000.

Since his return from Texas, our great national leader, Mr. Bryan, has been on an extended tour of the Pacific slope, including Washington, Oregon and interior portions of California, returning via Southern Kansas. Since his great campaign of 1896 it is said that Mr. Bryan has traveled over 100,000 miles. He has addressed more people by far than any other man in the world. And as to popularity and enthusiastic reception he excels all others, even Grant, in his time of greatest hold on the country.

Strikes, lockouts and all the various ways in which labor is obliged to struggle for existence, the like of which was not known even in panic times, mark the continued gold standard prosperity.

Score one for ex-Assistant Secretary of State Davis, who found in his visit to South Africa so much to condemn the un-Americanism of the administration, that he has resigned, upon determining to lecture, that his course might not subject himself to criticism.

A mountain in California, solid granite, has suddenly sunk out of sight. What warning to the G. O. P.

G. S. C.

BRITISH DISASTER

FIVE COMPANIES OF INFANTRY CAPTURED.

Lord Roberts Reports Another Serious Reverse Near Reddersburg—Lord Methuen Wires a Victory and Gen. Villebois, Boer Chief of Staff, Is Slain—No Word Except Lord Roberts' Dispatch Is Allowed to Come Through—Boers Will Try to Retake Bloemfontein.

London, April 8.—Lord Roberts reports that five companies of British troops have been captured by the Boers near Bethany.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office announcing the capture of five companies of his troops:

"Bloemfontein, April 6.—Another unfortunate occurrence has occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth regiment of mounted infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethany railway station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a stronger force of the enemy with four or five guns.

"The detachment held out from noon, April 3, until April 4, 9 a. m., and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, during the afternoon of April 3, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present quarters, to Reddersburg, with all possible speed, and I detached the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethany. He arrived at Reddersburg at 10:30 Wednesday morning, without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachment. There can be no doubt the whole party has been made prisoners."

Gen Villebois-Mareuil,
The French Military Expert Adviser to the Boers Who Has Been Killed.

Information Held Back.

London, April 8.—Not a word regarding the disaster at Reddersburg has been allowed to come through except the dispatch of Lord Roberts. It is, therefore, impossible to form any notion as to what happened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome even before Pretoria is reached, and is revising premature ideas with respect to the time when it will be over. No one now believes it will be ended by the beginning of July. The latest disaster more particularly illustrates the heavy task in holding the railway. This body of some 400 British troops, without guns, which disappeared so completely within thirty-five miles of the great British army, had been engaged in guarding a section of the newly acquired railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. If it could thus be spirited away, how is Lord Roberts to insure his continually extending communications.

It is asserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clements' northward march. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba N'Chu centers of producing districts. A correspondent of the Morning Post at Springfontein telegraphing Thursday, says he is glad to be able to report that increased precautions are being taken in patrolling the railway. It is said that most of the prisoners captured at Boshof are foreigners.

The report that Mr. Steyn had been appointed to the command of the Free Staters and the report that the Free State had obtained a loan from the Transvaal for war purposes are both confirmed.

Ten thousand remounts from South America are due to arrive during the coming week at ports of Natal and Cape Colony. Another Boer version of the fighting with Col. Plumer's forces says that four officers and thirty men were taken prisoners at Ramathkbama. It appears that the names of Cecil and Granville, which were originally supposed to be two officers captured at the time, should have read together as the name of one officer. As numerous prisoners are now held on both sides and the numbers are about equal, the question of exchange was mooted in the house of commons last evening. This elicited a reply that the government had no intention of proposing an exchange.

Boer Chief of Staff Killed.

London, April 8.—The war office has received the following dispatch, also from Lord Roberts, dated Thursday:

"Methuen telegraphs from Borhof (in the Orange Free State, a little northeast of Kimberley) as follows:

"'Surrounded Gen. Villebois-Mareuil and a body of Boers to-day. None escaped. Villebois and seven Boers killed, eight wounded; fifty-four prisoners. Our losses were: Killed, Captains Boyle and Williams, both of the yeomanry, and two men of the yeomanry; wounded, about seven men. The attack lasted four hours. The corps behaved very well. Our force was composed of yeomanry, the Kimberley mounted corps and the fourth battery of artillery.'"

Gen. De Villebois-Mareuil was the chief of staff of the Boer army. He was about fifty years old and is said to have been responsible for many of the Boer successes in Natal and later in Cape Colony and the southern part of the Orange Free State. It is said that he entered the Boer service merely because war was his trade. He went through a number of campaigns in the French army.

Boers Mean Business.

London, April 8.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The Boers are apparently making an attempt to redeem their promise to retake Bloemfontein. A considerable force has moved south through Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Tucker's isolation at Karee is more apparent than real, since the open ground north of Bloemfontein offers small opportunity for Boer tactics. They may possibly engage him to distract attention from operations elsewhere. Remounts are anxiously awaited."

Ordered to Quit Pretoria.

Lourenzo Marques, April 8.—According to a dispatch from Pretoria, all British subjects have been ordered to quit Pretoria and Johannesberg immediately, except some 400 who are permitted, under a recent law, to remain in the rand. Those who are expelled number about 600. The prisoners and guns taken at Sannas post have arrived at Pretoria.

OVER DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

Exciting Argument Results in the Death of One Man.

Chicago, 8. — One man was killed and another badly injured in a fight here growing out of an argument over Admiral Dewey's candidacy for president. Eugene Tucker, a colored man, was shot and instantly killed by George Miller, a barber. The latter was badly cut about the throat with a razor and may die. Both men had been drinking. Blows were struck and then the negro attacked Miller with a razor. Miller drew his revolver and fired six shots. Two of them entered Tucker's body.

PORTO RICAN LABOR.

Island Organizations Joining the National Bodies.

New York, April 8. — The Socialist-Labor party has been notified by Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican labor leader, that the Porto Rican labor organizations have decided to join the national union labor bodies of the United States. At a big mass meeting of carpenters, joiners and laborers in the capital of Porto Rico great enthusiasm was manifested when it was announced that the federated labor union has sent an appeal to Washington on behalf of the Porto Ricans.

TRIBAL FIGHTING.

Serious Trouble Feared in Ashanti—Body of Troops Dispatched.

Accra, British Gold Coast, Africa, April 7. — Tribal fighting has taken place in Ashanti. Gov. and Lady Hodgson are at Coomassi. The telegraph wires have been cut, communication stopped and dispatches destroyed. A body of hussars is leaving here for Coomassi. The situation appears to be serious.

LYNCHING IS IMMINENT.

Angry Mob With Bloodhounds and Guns Pursuing Virgina Negro.

Norfolk, Va., April 8.—Edward Tillman, the negro who, for revenge, started the fire by which the town of Ivor was almost completely laid in ashes, is being pursued by an angry mob with bloodhounds and guns. If caught he will be lynched.

UNVERSITY LOSS.

Physical Laboratory at Bethlehem Destroyed by Fire.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 8.—The physical laboratory, one of the largest and finest buildings of the Lehigh university, was destroyed by fire. The loss will probably exceed $300,000.

Bogus Capt. Clark Gets Three Years.

New Orleans, April 8.—Julius Moyse, alias Capt. Clark, who, during mardi gras week married Miss Bertha Warnken, under the false representation that he was commander of the battleship Texas, then in port, and who was convicted Wednesday on the charge of impersonating a United States officer and with having obtained money under false pretenses, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Tammany Consults Dewey.

New York, April 8.—A special to the Herald from Philadelphia says: Robert Van Wyck, mayor of New York, representing Tammany Hall, and two other Democrats of New York, also representing Tammany Hall, came to Philadelphia yesterday to consult Admiral Dewey regarding his announcement that he would accept the nomination for the presidency of the United States.

Carried Away by a Tidal Wave.

Victoria, B. C., April 8.—It is reported that a tidal wave yesterday afternoon carried away the new wharves of the Dunsmuir collieries at Ladysmith, with a loss of $50,000. The wires are down and details may not be securable for some hours.

Restore Rank of Lieutenant General.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Lodge yesterday introduced an amendment to the army appropriation bill, giving to the commanding officer of the army the rank of lieutenant general, and to the adjutant general the rank of major general.

DEATH IN THE FLOOD.

Great Disaster Overtakes Austin, Tex.

Austin, Tex., April 10. — The great Austin dam gave away at noon Saturday before the floods of the Colorado river, spreading disaster in the lowlands of the city and points below here on the river. The dam and power house just below, both of which were wrecked, were constructed seven years ago at a cost of $1,400,000. Great damage has been done to crops and property throughout the flooded section, which extends practically from Waco to San Antonio. In addition to a vast loss to property interests seventeen lives have been sacrificed. Austin is in darkness, with the river one mile wide and swollen far beyond its banks, running through the lower part of the town.

Wreck of the Plant Complete

Sunday fully 30,000 people gathered at the dam and power house stationed north of the city to witness the ruins of the plant. The waters of the Colorado river are still plunging and foaming around the wreck, eating away the big pile of granite which once formed the dam as though it was nothing more than chalk rock. So fierce was the current that great boulders were carried half a mile from the dam, being rolled over and over by the turbulent tide.

The power house, which succumbed to the terrific waters at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lies a mass of wreckage at the edge of the river; all the machinery either having been thrown into the river or badly damaged by the falling timbers of the power house. The wreck of the plant is complete. The situation in the city is most serious. The wreckage of the plant means that it will take several weeks to secure a temporary water and light system, if it can be made possible even then. In the meantime the city will be in bad sanitary condition. All the hotels, private residences, stores and the like are without water and there is

No Fire Protection.

Churches were unable to hold services last night for want of light, and all public meetings were abandoned. The daily newspapers are handicapped in their publication, being deprived of their electric power. The river is falling. Reports from the neighboring country are to the effect that everything is under water. In Williamson county, north of here, railroad bridges and trackage have been laid waste and all trains have stopped running. Hundreds of head of cattle have been drowned and miles of fencing torn down and washed away. In Bastrop county and in the south portion of this county similar conditions prevail, everything being under water and much loss of property is reported. The country tributary to the Colorado river all the way down its course is being inundated, and while it is believed the worst is over, the loss as now estimated will exceed $3,000,000, counting Austin as the largest loser. The only drownings reported were here when the dam broke and caught the victims unawares. A mass meeting of citizens has been called in order that some steps may be taken to relieve the situation.

No Danger of a General Flood.

Houston, Tex., April 10.—As a rule the Texas rivers are now falling and there is not much danger of a general flood. The crops have been damaged over a wide area, but there is still time for farmers to replant if they can get the seed. Corn has been planted over once and will have to be planted the third time. The farmers, as a rule, have not planted much cotton because the heavy rains have kept them out of the fields. The railroads have lost many small bridges, and it will be a week before traffic resumes its normal condition.

GEN. MILES IS WILLING.

Another Formidable Presidential Candidate in the Lists.

New York, April 10. — Gen. Nelson A. Miles is said to be willing to be the Democratic nominee for president. He has so stated to his friends, and ten days ago he visited William C. Whitney to talk with him about the possibility of his being nominated. Mr. Whitney told him that all of the leading gold Democrats were as much opposed to the nomination of Bryan now as they were when he was nominated four years ago but he did not commit himself to the support of the general. He merely took the matter under advisement and said he would consult with his friends.

ALMOST A CLASH.

Opposing Militia Factions in Kentucky Ready for Action.

Frankfort, Ky., April 10—A clash between the opposing militia was narrowly averted here Saturday. Two soldiers at the state house were arrested for drunkenness by the police and their comrades rescued them. A number of shots were fired but no one was hurt. Chief of Police Williams summoned his full force and went to the state house to demand the prisoners. The Beckham military authorities intercepted the police and dissuaded them from attempting to capture the men who had started the trouble and who had been rescued by their comrades. The soldiers of the opposing administration were drawn up ready for action.

Partially Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago, April 10.—A fire yesterday partially destroyed the piano and organ factory of M. Schultz company, entailing a loss of $50,000; covered by insurance. The cause is thought to have been spontaneous combustion.

Woman Shot by Lover.

Waverly, N. Y., April 10.—Kate Tobin, twenty years of age, was shot and instantly killed in the street near her home in this city last night by Fred Krist, a young married man who was in love with her.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

Laredo, Tex., April 10. — The northbound passenger train on the International & Great Northern railway was wrecked by the spreading of the rails near Twohy. Mail Agent Bright was seriously injured.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

If the government wants any armor plate Carnegie and Frick are once more in the field.

Power sometimes forgets itself so far as to imagine that it exists for itself, and not for the service of humanity.

The world's noblest work is in reclaiming the fallen, in strengthening the weak, in gaining victory over temptation and in creating virtue.

If there's a right thing to be done, and we seem to pass through a wrong thing on our way to it, depend upon it there's another way to it, and a better one, and it is our own fault, and not God's, that we do not find it.

Gov. Roosevelt expressed a great truth and urged a much-needed lesson when he said, in a recent speech, that while the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," should be enforced upon politicians, another commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," should in equal measure be enforced upon the critics of politicians.

There are forty George Washingtons in Baltimore, of whom thirty-nine are colored and one is white. This recalls the story of the aged colored man who remarked, on hearing his son read from ancient history of Pompey and Caesar, that all the great men of antiquity must have been negroes, as those names were not commonly borne by white people.

Weather terms are elastic. Havana was full of shivering people, and the visitation was called a cold wave, when the temperature lately fell to 53 degrees. The Cuban style of wintry blasts would be popular in regions where boreal gales have no inclination to mercy. The West Indian cold wave is almost matched by the London hot wave, reported each summer, when the mercury has risen only to a point indicative to Americans of seasonable warmth.

Some of the experiments with wireless telegraph apparatus for the use of the British army in South Africa are said to indicate that the operation of the instruments is interrupted by veins of iron ore in the hills. This recalls the recent report of the United States Naval Board on Marconi's system, to the effect that communication might be entirely interrupted when tall buildings with an iron framework intervened between the transmitting and receiving stations.

A writer in a medical publication of the Johns Hopkins University describes a case which, he says, "is interesting because it sugests a new operation—hepaticocholecystostochol cystenterostomy, or hepaticocholecystostenterostomy." Every one will be relieved to know that the treatment so eloquently described is only an advanced method of dealing with colic, by which it will be seen that science in its march is encumbered by the baggage it carries. Caesar called it impedimenta, which has taken a modern sense that seems appropriate in this case.

The average loss by fire in the United States has been reduced in ten years from $6,922 to $1,860. The insurance loss in the same period was reduced from $3,993 to $1,056. The prevailing use of electricity has unexpectedly brought about a large increase in fires, owing to crossed wires. Ten years ago there were only sixty-six such fires and last year there was 958. Defective flues are responsible for over 11 per cent of the fires and incendiarism is next as a cause. Last year 6,891 incendiary fires occurred. Lightning caused 3,479, spontaneous combustion, 1,179, friction in machinery 295, natural gas 94, dust explosions 14, and five were caused by the sun's rays passing through window glass. There was no assignable cause for 12,204 fires of last year.

There is visible in the night sky, under favorable circumstances, a faint light, rounded in outline, and situated always exactly opposite to the place of the sun. It is called "gegenschein," and is one of the most inexplicable objects known to astronomers. Recently Prof. W. H. Pickering has suggested a new explanation of the gegenschein. According to him it may be "a sort of cometary or meteoric satellite" attending the earth. He supposes it to be composed of a cloud of meteors, situated about 1,000,000 miles from the earth, and revolving round it in a period of just one year, so that the sun and the meteors are always on opposite sides of the earth. He estimates that the size of this ghostly satellite may be nearly the same as that of the planet Jupiter, viz., about 86,000 miles in diameter.

The regular soldier is expected to be a model of obedience, patience, courage; but it appears he is also a pattern as regards thrift. The statement is credited to the chief paymaster of the forces in the Philippines that 65 per cent of all the money sent there to pay the regulars is either deposited with the paymaster, to be kept until the end of the soldier's enlistment, or is sent back to the United States in the form of paymaster's checks. Our Tommy Atkins is clearly not absent-minded. He does not forget home connections and obligations.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who during the last ten years has given to colleges and charitable institutions gifts amounting to $2,500,000, is about to deed away the remainder of his fortune, $1,500,000 in all, in similar bequests. For the maintenance of himself and his wife during the remainder of their lives Dr. Pearsons will stipulate that only an annuity of 2 per cent be paid by those who receive his gifts hereafter. On the $1,500,000 this will mean a yearly income for the doctor and his wife of $30,000, which will cease when he and his wife are dead.

TWO SEASON TICKETS.

He and she both had season tickets to the Chicago orchestra Friday concerts. They sat side by side in the main balcony, and they did not even know each other's names. He was tall and distinguished looking, with the face and hands of an artist. She was small and fluffy looking, with the daintiness and beauty of a flower. He always brought formidable scores with him and poured over them during the entire concert, except when, carried away by the music, he forgot its signs and gazed abstractedly before him, seeing visions not of earth. She brought a box of chocolates with her, and ate one after another until the box was empty. She admired him much and used to peep furtively at him and his scores, wondering how any one could be wise enough to understand all about such difficult music. He never seemed to notice her, and so she unconsciously watched him more and more and wove fantastic romances about "my musician," as she called him to herself. Neither he nor she went down stairs during the intermissions, but she was afraid to look at him when there was no music, and that was when he looked at her—while she was inspecting the rest of the house.

One day he startled her by looking around while the orchestra was playing. Their eyes met and she blushed and turned away. Then it was that he thought how pretty she was.

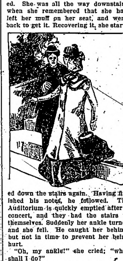
"Would you like to see the score?" he asked, extending a ponderous volume.

"No, thank you," she stammered.

"She doesn't like being spoken to by a perfect stranger," he thought. "How I should like to know her, but I don't know a soul who could introduce us. Introduce us—the idea! I don't even know her name."

Concert after concert they sat side by side, and he thought about her, and she thought about him, but stern convention forbade them becoming acquainted.

One afternoon he lingered in his seat after the concert was over making notes of an air which he feared might escape him unless immediately recorded. She was all the way downstairs when she remembered that she had left her muff on her seat, and went back to get it. Recovering it, she started down the stairs again. Having finished his notes, he followed. The Auditorium is quickly emptied after a concert, and they had the stairs to themselves. Suddenly her ankle turned and she fell. He caught her behind, but not in time to prevent her being hurt.



"Oh, my ankle!" she cried; "what shall I do?"

She tried to stand, but could not.

"Shall I call a cab?" he inquired; "or will you rest on one of the sofas in the foyer?"

"I'd rather go right home, please. You are good. Will you help me downstairs, if it isn't too much trouble?"

He had almost to carry her down and lift her into the cab.

"Oh, thank you," she said, gratefully, but rather hysterically, for she was suffering intense pain. "I can't go home alone. Would it be too much to ask you to go with me? Suppose the driver should refuse to leave the horses to ring the bell, or suppose I should faint in the cab—what would become of me?"

Thus besought, he could do no less than escort her home. He was pleased to find that the address she gave was in a good neighborhood.

"May I call tomorrow to inquire how you are?" he asked, as he took leave of her in her own home. "My name is Allyne, Wesley Allyne," he said to her mother.

"Wesley Allyne?" asked the lady. "Not the son of Dr. Wesley Allyn of Detroit?"

"His nephew, madam."

"I knew him when I was a girl," she said.

The rest of the story is as old as the hills.—Chicago Tribune.

The Pressure of Water.

A diving bell constructed for use in Lake Michigan was made of phosphor bronze five-eighths of an inch thick. Each plate was cast with a rim and bolted to its fellow as closely as was consistent with strength. There were ribs an inch thick and two inches wide for increased resistance, and the whole structure was very strongly braced. Windows three inches square were made of inch-thick plate glass. These were strengthened by iron bars. The bell when completed weighed 23,000 pounds. It was towed out into Lake Michigan to a point where there were 200 feet of water, and down it went for a test. When the line had been paid out for 200 feet, there was a curious quiver of the ropes, and flying to the surface came some of the heavy timbers that had been attached to the bell. The experimenters were astonished to find they were splintered bell was hauled up only a shapeless mass of metal was found. The plate-glass windows were in powder, and the entire structure had collapsed so that its original shape could not be determined. The pressure was estimated at 86.8 pounds per square inch, or 353,924 pounds to a side six feet square. This made the entire pressure on the bell something over 1,361 tons.

Economical.

Mr. Sweet—"Do you find it economical to do your own cooking?" Mrs. Burnem—"Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did when we had a cook."—Tid-Bits.

WAY OF KILLING WHALE.

There is Little of Excitement or Danger in the Pursuit Nowadays.

Dr. Frederick W. True of the Smithsonian institution, who has just spent two months in whale killing in Green bay, on the northeastern coast of Newfoundland, reports an interesting experience. He was sent out by the institution to study the finback whale and of ninety-eight animals caught all but eleven were of this variety. The story-book romance has gone entirely out of whaling as pursued by the Newfoundlanders. There is no frail whaleboat, with the grizzled old harpooner in the bow to strike the whale, but instead a little steam craft and a powerful gun. This gun throws a large iron harpoon, with crossarms which lie against the shaft until it strikes a solid body and then project out and imbed themselves. The head of this harpoon is cigar shaped and sharp-pointed and explodes as it pierces the whale's side, generating a gas, which serves to keep the fish afloat after the wrecking effect of the shock on its internal organs has left it a lifeless mass. A stout rope is attached to the butt of the harpoon and by this the whale is kept in leash as it thrashes madly through the water in a vain effort to escape its unknown enemy. Death rapidly ensues, unless, as sometimes happens, the projectile goes through the fish from side to side, when a second shot is necessary.

OLD-TIME HISTORIANS.

Ancient Writers Whose Methods Are Appreciated at Present Day.

If the English, German and American historical scholars should vote as to who were the two best historians, I have little doubt that Thucydides and Tacitus would have a pretty large majority, says James Ford Rhodes in the Atlantic. If they were asked to name a third choice it would undoubtedly be between Herodotus and Gibbon. What are the merits of Herodotus? Accuracy in details, as we understood it, was certainly not one of them. Neither does he sift critically his facts, but intimates that he will not make a positive decision in the case of conflicting testimony. "For myself," he wrote, "my duty is to report all that is said, but I am not obliged to believe it all alike"—a remark which may be understood to apply to my whole history. He had none of the wholesome skepticism which we deem necessary in the weighing of historical evidence; on the contrary, he is frequently accused of credulity. Nevertheless, Percy Gardner calls his narrative nobler than that of Thucydides, and Mahaffy terms it an "incomparable history." "The truth is," wrote Macaulay in his diary, when he was 49 years old, "I admire no historians much, except Herodotus, Thucydides and Tacitus."

He Came Down.

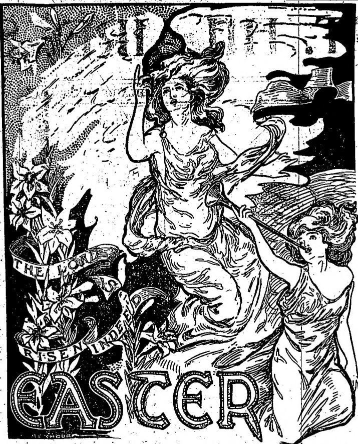
In "Old Times in West Tennessee" the author describes an amusing example of the administration of justice in the early history of Tennessee. 'Squire Thomas Thompson was the first magistrate in Tipton, and the reader will see that he did not allow offenders to go unpunished. Joe Seahorn, a quarrelsome fellow, had a difficulty with a neighbor which ended in blows. The 'squire ordered the offending parties arrested and brought before him. Seahorn, the chief offender, took to his heels when he saw the officer approaching. Finding that he should be overtaken, he climbed a tree like a squirrel, and took refuge in the topmost branches. The officer commanded him to come down. Seahorn defiantly refused. "If ye want me," he called, "come up here an' get me!" Thinking himself safe, he crowed like a defiant rooster on his perch. The officer hesitated but a moment. "Fetch me an axe," he said to a bystander. The axe was soon in his hand and he began aiming sturdy blows at the trunk. Joe's bravado began to melt as the tree cracked and showed signs of falling. "Hold on!" he cried rather weakly. "I'll come down." "Hold on yourself!" shouted the officer. "This tree's coming down, and you with it!" saying which he whacked away at the thinning trunk. Seahorn, thoroughly frightened, began to slide down, and struck the ground just as the tree left the stump. He was caught in a moment by the officer, and for safe-keeping was put under a cart-body weighted down with a huge log. There he spent the day, awaiting the 'squire's time for trying his case.

Automatic Magazine Rifles.

A new military Mauser was patented last year in which the loading is entirely automatic. With the ordinary magazine rifle, it will be remembered, that every shot the firer has to open and close his breech, and during the operation, the spent case is ejected, and a fresh cartridge transferred from the magazine to the powder chamber. With the new Mauser, all the marksman has to do is to keep his magazine charged. After firing, the breech is automatically opened, the spent case ejected, a fresh cartridge inserted, the striker cocked and the breech closed ready for firing, the whole operation only taking the fraction of a second. The less a marksman has to do beyond taking aim and firing, the better practice he is likely to make. Whether the weapon is, or is not, too complicated for practical military work may be open to question; but an examination of the drawings of it shows that the desired end has been obtained most neatly and compactly.—Engineering.

He Challenged the Pig.

Much amusement was created among the volunteers stationed on the railway line, as well as among the public, through an incident that occurred on a recent night. While passing along the line one of the Highlanders was startled by a black object which approached a culvert in the vicinity. Repeatedly he shouted to what he thought to be a Kaffir, "Who goes there?" but received no reply. Faithful to the regimental orders, he leveled his gun and capsized the "Kaffir," who was by that time a few yards from the line. The next morning found Mr. Gideon Hugo, Daljosophat, in a bad humor in consequence of one of his fine pigs having been shot during the night. The volunteer referred to acknowledged his guilt and offered to pay the damage, which, however, Mr. Hugo refused to accept.—South African News.


THE LORD IS RISEN INDEED
EASTER
SEYMOUR

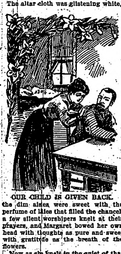
MARGARET'S NEW LIFE.

AN EASTER STORY.

The old gray house was filled with sounds of hurrying to and fro, of confusion and sobs and moaning cries, but Margaret knew nothing of it all. The girl had slipped away from every care and was out in the fields delighting in the first faint flush of dawn and the pure air on her cheek. It had been a long while since Margaret had been out of doors.

There was such joy in every step that she could not stop with the fields, but kept on down the road until she came to the village where the bells were ringing with gladness for Easter morning, and the children were carrying flowers to church. Margaret entered softly and took her old place in the dim corner, facing the window pictured with the story of Mary in the garden. How good it seemed to be there!

The altar cloth was glistening white, the dim aisles were sweet with the perfume of lilies that filled the chancel, a few silent worshipers knelt at their prayers, and Margaret bowed her own head with thoughts as pure and sweet with gratitude as the breath of the flowers.



OUR CHILD IS GIVEN BACK.

Now as she knelt in the quiet of that holy place, Margaret wondered to hear with the chiming bells, soft silvery strains of music, such as were never heard in the little church before, and to feel the touch of a gentle hand laid on her hair. She looked up to see the beams of the morning sunshine streaming down upon her and the stained window palpitating with glorious light and color, but wonder!—as she looked again the stained window was no longer there at all; instead opening before her on every side was a lovely garden sweet with flowers.

"This is too good to be true," she cried, rising in a kind of rapture as she felt the soft balm of the garden air in her face.

"Nothing is too good to be true," said a voice at her side, but Margaret could not discover any one.

"May I enter this rich garden?" Margaret asked of herself, thinking of her poor, shabby dress, so faded and patched, which she was always glad to hide in the dim corner of the aisle. But as Margaret, doubting, asked this question, the sun shining upon her dress, showed it to be glistening white as the altar cloth and the lilies in the chancel. In her confusion the girl put her hands to her eyes to see if she were awake or dreaming, but every moment the vision grew more radiant.

The broad stream of light now appeared a pathway along which angel children were passing to and fro, and they smiled on Margaret and embraced her and drew her tenderly with them, saying:

"Margaret, dear little sister! We are so glad you are here! Have you come to stay with us?" and they made music for her delight and showed her beauties of the garden past words to express, then went their way to appointed tasks.

As Margaret walked on in the garden, borne about by a kind of winged ecstasy rather than by any touch of her feet, she came upon the Gardener taking care of His garden, and He turned and looked at the girl.

"Sir," entreated Margaret, falling upon her knees, "may I stay with you? May I help you take care of this garden?"

"Margaret," said the Gardener, taking her by the hand—and then Margaret knew it had been His hand on her hair and His voice at her side.

"You may help me, Margaret, in another garden. You may work for me in the garden of human hearts and cultivate sweet and beautiful thoughts and make them grow."

"But I am so tired of the old life—of the pain, the poverty, the hardship of it all!" and Margaret began to weep bitterly. "I cannot go back to the old life!"

"My child, it is a new life I give unto you."

"But I must leave you!"

"I shall be with you always."

"But we must leave this heavenly garden!"

"Margaret, my child, the garden shall be where we are."

It was in the old gray house at sunrise, on Easter morning, that the father was saying with humble gratitude:

"Thank God, our child is given back to us."

"The Lord is merciful," sobbed the mother, "Blessed be His loving kindness."

So Margaret was once more given health and strength, and as she went about her daily tasks the radiant vision of Easter was always present with her and these words were always singing themselves in her heart:

"A new life I give unto you—I am with you always—the garden shall be where we are."

EASTER DAY.

Clang! Clang! Clang!
The penitential days are done,
Jehovah's joy bells ring;
And 'neath the glorious Easter sun
We hail the Lord, our King!

Clang! Clang! Clang!
On wings our spirits soar—
In earnest words, in hymnal rhyme,
In organ peal and belfry chime
We hear the story o'er!

Clang! Clang! Clang!
Christ rises once again—
Perfection of creation's sum,
Grand miracle of martyrdom,
To free us from our pain!

At Easter Breakfast.

It was at the Easter breakfast table, and little Mabel asked:

"Where's Johnny?"

"He's dyeing eggs," somebody responded.

Mabel opened her eyes in wonder.

"Do dying eggs come from dead chickens, mamma?"

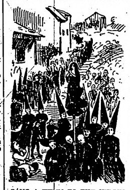
"Here, Jane, take away this omelette," gasped Mabel's father, "and broil me a bit of steak."

EASTER IN CUBA.

Those of us who know Easter only on our cold and prosaic North can have little conception of the significance and solemnity of Passion Week in countries where a hotter sun has infused intenser warmth into the blood.

Mr. Thomas H. Graham, vice-president of the Juragua Iron Mines company, Santiago de Cuba, gives an interesting description of Easter as observed in Santiago and other Cuban cities. "During the entire week," he says, "all social gayety is suspended; even business assumes a quieter aspect, but the distinctive celebrations do not begin until Holy Thursday. On that day high mass is broken off in the middle, and a procession of priests carries the image of Christ—the 'Ecce Homo'—to the cathedral.

In towns where there is no cathedral some church is selected, and there the the eighteen canons of the church in



SANG A HYMN TO THE VIRGIN.

image, life size and robed in white, is carried in solemn state, the entire populace joining the procession. This ceremony commemorates the journey to Pilate's Judgment Hall. The image is left in the church and the people disperse in silence. Then the devout begin the ceremony of the pilgrimage. That is, they visit fourteen churches, indicative of the fourteen stations of the cross, saying prayers at every station. It generally requires a part of Good Friday to complete the pilgrimage.

"A Good Friday in a southern Roman Catholic country is something to be remembered. The sun rises on a city plunged in absolute stillness—stillness of the grave. The very air is funereal. In the afternoon the procession of the Holy Virgin takes place. This is really the most striking of all the ceremonials. The sacred image, robed in black, is carried by priests and is followed by singular costume, all black. On their heads they wear conical black caps fully two and a half feet in height, and their robes have trains sixteen or eighteen feet long. Every canon is followed by an acolyte, who carries the train. Then comes the populace, men and women, still in black, all carrying lighted candles. The scene is curiously mediaeval and impressive.

"The people who are not in the procession vie with one another in doing homage to the Virgin as she passes. Money is freely given, and flowers are offered in profusion. While we lived in Santiago Mrs. Graham always sang a hymn to the Virgin as her image passed our house, which was facing the great plaza. As her voice rose from the balcony where we stood the vast procession would stop and listen in a silence so profound that it could be felt. Not a sound would be heard except Mrs. Graham's voice."

The virtue of faith rests on risk. This is the foundation of all justice. It places us above ourselves and projects our souls on into the realms of the future.—Rev. P. C. Yorke.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies to Cause a Smile — Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

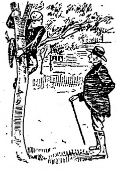
A Literary Shock.

"I'm very fond of whist," said Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta and I play it a great deal."

"I have just been reading up on the game."

"I never look at such books. They affect me like downright impertinence. The men who wrote some of them seem to think they know more about the game than Henrietta does."—Washington Star.

A Good Excuse.



Farmer—"What are you doing in my apple tree, eh?"

Thief—"Beg pardon, sir. Fact is, I've just fallen out of a balloon."—The King.

Faith Cures.

In an article in the American Journal of Psychology entitled "The Effects of Mind on Body as Evidenced by Faith Cures," Mr. Goddard discusses Christian science, divine healing, relic cures, hypnotic therapeutics, patent medicines, etc., and arrives at the conclusion that all mental healing is by way of suggestion. "The idea of health tends to produce health in proportion to the strength of the idea or inversely as the opposition."

An Attainment.

"So you studied the Russian language?"

"Yes. I make it a rule to learn something of the language of every country I visit."

"Did you make any progress?"

"Yes. I got so I could tell whether the brakeman on a railway train was calling out the name of a station or catching cold."—Washington Star.

Generous Soul.

"Pardon me, sir," began the visitor. "I called in the interest of the city's poor children. I thought you might like to contribute to our fresh air fund for them."

"Certainly," replied the benevolent suburbanite, "you may take as much as you please from my place, but how on earth are you going to carry it?"—Philadelphia Press.

Fooled Them.

Mrs. Walldoff—Which of these ancestors are yours and which are your husband's?

Mrs. Justin—Oh, it's a funny thing about them ancestors. The decorators got 'em mixed while fixing the gallery, and we couldn't tell t'other from which, so we bunched the whole lot and called them our ancestors.—Judge.

A Humorous Proceeding.

"I am sure burglars are trying to get into the house," said Mrs. Blink.

"Well," answered old Blink, sleepily, "if burglars enter this house the joke will be on them."—Philadelphia North American.

To Scare the Wolf.

"Ah, yes!" sighed the artist, "I am compelled to paint to keep the wolf from the door."

"Oh," exclaimed the critic, "then you are going to hang the picture outside, are you?"

Happy Thought.

Hostess—Play your favorite.

Miss De Thump—Every piece I know is a favorite.

Hostess—Then—er—play something else.—New York Weekly.

Sidetracked.

"Would you be surprised if I said I loved you?" he said softly.

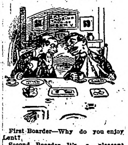
"Rather say amused," she replied.—Philadelphia North American.

Hoping for the Best.

Benham—Everybody says that baby looks like me."

Mrs. Benham—But he may outgrow it, dear.—Harper's Bazar.

Boarding House Hash.



First Boarder—Why do you enjoy Lent?

Second Boarder—It's a pleasant change from hash to fishballs.

Not at All.

"Willie," asked his mother, "are you making the baby cry?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm holdin' my hand over her mouth to make her stop."

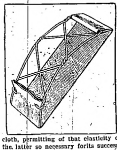
SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Modern Shoe Polisher—Novel Candle Holder—The Moon and the Weather—Popular Beliefs as to Their Connection Are Altogether Unfounded.

Modern Shoe Polisher.

With the popularity of the up-to-date enamel, patent and russet leather and kid shoes, the use of patented preparations for cleaning and polishing them, the function of the old time blacking brush is becoming less important in the boot polishing outfit, its place being largely usurped by a piece of cloth. Lamb's wool polishers are excellent for this purpose, but unfortunately they are rather expensive, and when a man has to do his own polishing it requires considerable dexterity on his part to manipulate a long strip of cloth in the artistic manner of the professional. The shoe-polishing device here shown, the invention of an inventor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is offered as an aid to this mighty army of unfortunates. Perhaps its most essential feature is the cheapness and simplicity of its construction, being made out of a single piece of wire bent and looped as shown, with provision at one end to take a fold in the polishing cloth, and at the other with two "tangs" that hold the other end. This arrangement forms a convenient and easily manipulated holder for the cloth, permitting of that elasticity of the latter so necessary for its successful operation by allowing the polishing cloth to conform to the outline of the shoe.



The Moon and the Weather.

A belief that the moon has a potent influence on weather changes is well-nigh universal. The moon's appearance goes through such marked changes each month that it would be very natural to attribute weather changes to these. In this way undoubtedly such sayings as these have arisen: "The weather won't change till the moon changes." "If the moon lies so that the water cannot run out we shall have a drought." "A wet moon is one upon which a huntsman can hang his horn," etc. Diligent inquiry, at one time, as to the popular belief regarding this question, brought out the view more persistent than any other, that more rain will occur at the new moon than at the full moon. Singularly enough, in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, there does seem to be such a law, but it does not hold in the interior of the country, and a test on the Pacific coast showed, if anything, exactly the opposite. At London, where observations have been made for more than a century, a careful computation for the whole period has shown no effect. If we reflect that the moon is dead and does not have any air, even, up on it, that it always shows the same face to the earth, that its changes are simply due to changes in its position as respects the earth and sun, and that its varying appearances are all borrowed, we see how absurd the notion is that the moon does influence our weather. There is, however, another argument, that appears quite valid at first sight. If the moon can raise a tide of sixty feet in the ocean, why may it not raise tremendous tide in the extremely tenuous air, 800 times lighter than water, or a tide of about 48,000 feet, and if so, it seems easy to see that such a commotion would affect our weather enormously. The tide of sixty feet, (the highest in the world) is experienced only in the Bay of Fundy, and is due to the configuration of the Atlantic coast. In the open Pacific the tide is only a little over one foot. Most careful observations of a lunar atmospheric tide have been made at St. Helena in mid-ocean and have shown a tide a little more than .001 inch. Since ordinary weather changes affect the pressure a thousand times as much, we see how extremely insignificant the moon's total effect must be. There is a common saying, "The full moon has power to drive away clouds," and some computations seem to bear out this idea. If any one will look to the east as the rising full moon shines through the clouds, he will often see the clouds disappear. There is a natural explanation for this, however, and in no wise dependent upon the moon. A long series of observations have shown a diurnal range of cloudiness with a minimum point, or time of least clouds, from 6 to 9 p. m., hence we see that as the full moon rises and advances in the sky during this period, there will often appear a diminution of clouds. Lord Rosse turned his big reflecting telescope (so big that a tall man walking erect in it could carry a spread umbrella) toward the moon and found that if anything, the earth received a little chilling from the full moon. More recently the bolometer, an instrument which can measure less than one-millionth of a degree of temperature change, has shown that the earth receives a tiny bit of heat from the full moon. The evidence is cumulative and overwhelming, that no weather changes can be ascribed to the moon.—Prof. H. A. Hazen, in Popular Science.

Modern High Explosives.

Mr. J. S. S. Brame, F. S. C., gave a lecture at the London Institution, Dundee, the other day, on "Modern Explosives." He began by showing, says the Courier of that city, that an explosion was simply rapid combustion, caused by the combination of oxygen with some inflammable material, and the application of a light. A step onward led him to gunpowder—charcoal, brimstone and nitre—the nitre supplying the oxygen. These three things made up the powder of the ancient Chinese, as well as that used in the rude cannon of the battle of Cressy, in 1346. But during the last few years artillery has been so developed that gunpowder could not properly fire the huge shot fired by the 110-ton gun. What was wanted was something that would burn slowly at first, apply its power as the shot moved up the gun, and have expended itself by the time the muzzle was reached. So that we got gun-cotton, and later cordite. The making of cordite was explained fully. Its constituents are nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton dissolved in a mutual solvent, and vaseline added as a lubricant.

Lyddite, he explained, was carbolic acid in combination with sulphuric and nitric acids, forming picric acid. The only way of exploding it was by means of a powerful detonator. When the shell has been filled with the melted yellow lyddite, a "picric detonator" is placed at the top; and above this a fulminate of mercury detonator. When the shell strikes an object the fulminate explodes, flashing the second detonator, which in its turn explodes the lyddite. The only disadvantage of lyddite was that there was less certainty of detonating picric acid than of firing powder. Melinite was supposed to be a gelatinised compound of picric acid. Among several interesting experiments was one in which a little white flag was treated with nitric acid, and thereby converted into gun-cotton. At a touch of the gas flame it vanished in an instant.

Magnetism in Islands.

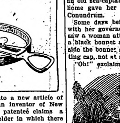
The Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic sea, is so magnetic as to be a danger to navigation. The island, which measures about twenty miles in length by fourteen in breadth, and is distant about twenty-four miles east by south from the nearest point of Sweden, is famous for its geological peculiarities. It consists almost entirely of magnetite. Bornholm's magnetic influence is not only known to the navigators on those waters, but is much feared by them on account of its influence on the magnetic needle, which makes the correct steering of a ship a matter of much difficulty. This influence is felt at a distance of ten miles, and so palpably that, on the island being sighted, mariners on the Baltic at once discontinue steering their course by the needle and turn instead to the well-known lighthouses and other signs by which to direct their craft. There are several magnetic islands and points along the Atlantic coast of South America. Near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata is a famous magnetic point—the western side of the headland known as the Punta Negra—and navigators of vessels bound for Buenos Ayres or Montevideo have to be very careful not to go too near it. Trinidad is another place of the same description, and one reason for its abandonment to Brazil was its utter unfitness for a telegraphic station, owing to its strong magnetic character.—Memphis Scimetar.

Horse Power for the Great Exhibition.

Engineering mentions the surprising fact that 20,000 horse-power of machinery will be required for the Paris exposition. As it is intended that the processes of manufacture shall be displayed side by side with exhibits of raw material, much machinery will be distributed throughout the Champ de Mars, and the transmission of energy will be electrical. About 5,000 horse-power will be needed for this purpose besides 15,000 horse-power for lighting, making a total of 20,000 horse-power. The steam producing plant will be collected in two buildings placed parallel to the old Machinery hall. Of course in each case the generators supplying steam will constitute exhibits, and payment made for the steam supplied, with an allowance towards the cost of installation. The coal supply will be taken through underground passages. The electrical units, consisting each of an engine and direct-coupled dynamo, will be placed as near as possible to the boiler-houses in a gallery parallel to them.

Novel Candle Holder.

Nothing to the inventor appears too trivial for improvement, and even the modest candlestick that has remained the same for generations is now to be transformed into a new article of manufacture by an inventor of New York city. This patentee claims a portable candle holder in which there are two fixed wings for the support of the candle and an adjustable wing attached to the handle. This arrangement permits of the use of candles of different sizes, and of the removal of the butt end which is left after the candle has burned down as far as possible. The simplicity of the design permits of cheap manufacture, an essential feature of such an article.



Artificial Paving-Stones.

A new method of making a durable artificial stone for paving purposes has been successfully introduced in Germany, and is likely to find employment in many countries. The basis of the pavement is, like that of many other systems, coal tar. This is mixed with sulphur and heated, and to the plastic mass is added a preparation of lime. When cold, the compound is broken into fragments and mixed with glass or blast furnace glass slag. Subjected to heavy pressure, the powder is molded to any form required; and it is found that its resistance to wear and tear is fully half as great as that of Swedish granite. The other advantages claimed for the paving is that its roughened surface gives a good foothold, that it resists changes of temperature, is not noisy, and is easily kept clean.

THE
EASTER
SUNDAY
STROLL

It isn't what it used to be,
This Easter walk, I own.
The "nobodies" now promenade,
Where only "nobs" were known.
But after church it's well enough
To do your little mile,
And view with an admiring eye
Solidity and style.

Behold the queens of wondrous wealth—
The money kings of power.
Fifth avenue's a stirring sight,
If only for an hour.
There furry fortunes are displayed,
If Easter should be cold,
Worn by the wives of millionaires—
A modern "clique of gold."

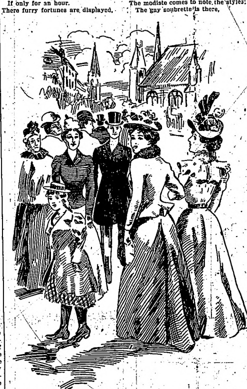
With what creations for the head
The avenue is lined,
If Sol will condescend to smile
And spring is only kind;
What glories of bewildering hue,
That seem not born to fade,
And blur the discontented eyes
Of poverty's brigade!

Here comes the clubman, stout of form
And fishy as to gaze;
"Manhattan cocktails" he suggests,
And many "pousse cafes."
He dresses well, but he is not
Much happier, I ween,
Than "Rocky" Ryan, close behind,
Whose suit cost "eight-fifteen."

The actor shows himself with pride;
The lawyer's walk is brief;
The lover's at his darling's side;
The henchman's with his chief;
The modiste comes to note the styles;
The gay soubrette is there,
And throngs of nobodies at all,
Who only stand and stare!

Roll on! roll on! O, human tide
Of wealth and power and fame.
You change with every passing day,
Yet always seem the same.
So love and hate and shame and faith,
The false beside the true,
In rich array on Easter Day
Shall walk Fifth avenue!

—New York Herald.

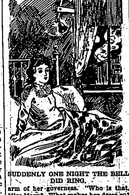


ETHEL'S EASTER.

Ethel lived on the seashore—that part of the Alabama coast which the Mobilians call "Over the Bay,"—and she visited Mobile rarely except during Christmas and Easter. She was a busy little girl with lessons and piano practice, and asked so many questions that an old sea-captain who lived near her home gave her the name of Little Conundrum.

Some days before Easter she went with her governess into the city, and saw a woman attired in a black gown, a black bonnet and a black veil. Inside the bonnet she wore a closely fitting cap, not at all like a widow's cap.

"Oh!" exclaimed Ethel, seizing the arm of her governess. "Who is that, Miss Mary? What makes her dress so? She has a chain at her side, too!"



SUDDENLY ONE NIGHT THE BELL DID RING.

"That is a Sister of Mercy," answered Miss Mary.

"Whose sister?" asked Ethel.

"A Sister of Mercy—a sister to all who need her."

"A sister to everybody?" echoed Ethel, looking puzzled.

"Yes. She spends her life in acts of mercy to the poor and the rich, too, if they need her."

"Does everybody love her?" asked Ethel, looking after the black gown.

"Oh, yes. People send for her when they are in distress. A Sister of Mercy nursed your Uncle Frank when he was ill of yellow fever."

"Oh, I wish I was a Sister of Mercy!" said Ethel, as they left the carriage and entered a shop, "but I wouldn't like to wear that dress."

"You need not wear it to be a good nurse."

"Well, but I want to be a sure enough Sister of Mercy. Can't I have a mark so people will know it?"

"Oh, yes," said Miss Mary, laughing, "if you insist upon a mark, you can wear a badge on your sleeve. I can easily make one for you."

On Easter morning Ethel put on the badge which Miss Mary had made for her of beautiful white ribbon. As she returned from church she found a bird with a broken leg, which she bandaged. Then she put the little invalid in a box, which Tom called the hospital. Easter Monday her first act of mercy was to carry a dinner to old Uncle Ebenezer, who was a cripple from rheumatism. He had been her grandfather's slave, and now lived with her father at the old homestead, the Maples.

"Look here, Uncle Ebby," said she, pointing to her shoulder. "You can't guess what that is, can you?"

"No, honey," answered Uncle Ebby, already beginning to eat.

"It means I'm a Sister of Mercy," replied Ethel. "I begin this Easter. That is my Easter resolution."

"Dat, indeed!" said Uncle Ebby, absorbed in his dinner. "Is you gwine 'bout nussin' fokes?" he added.

"No-o," drawled Ethel. "Mamma won't let me do that. Maybe I'll do something after a while for that poor woman at the wharf; but I'm going to help everybody here. I'm going to help Aunt Melindy feed the chickens, and now I will help you scrape lint for your lame foot."

While Uncle Ebby was eating, Ethel filled a basket with lint and set it on the chimney shelf.

"Now, Uncle Ebby, listen to me," said Ethel, "when you are sick in bed you mustn't call Jake or 'Tildy or any of your grandchildren. I'm to do the nursing on this plantation, and I want to call Jake and make him tie a string to your bedpost, and the other end to my bedpost, so that you can ring a bell right over my head when you are sick. You understand?"

"Jake! Jake!" called Ethel. Jake came when called, and after many trials arranged an unsightly contrivance, so that the pulling of the string did ring a bell just over Ethel's bed. Her brother Tom ridiculed it, but mamma said Sisters of Mercy must be patient under ridicule.

Every night Ethel hung her cloak near her bedside, ready to rush out at the sound of the bell. One night Tom played a practical joke by ringing the bell, but papa's sharp reprimand prevented a repetition of his mischief.

Suddenly one night the bell did ring, long and loud. Ethel jumped out of bed, and in a few minutes stood at Uncle Ebby's bedside. The moonlight fell on the black face and white head. Shaking his arm with all her might, she called out, "Uncle Ebby, wake up!"

The old man opened his eyes and sat up in bed.

"Didn't you ring the bell? What is the matter?"

"Nuthin' 'tall," said Uncle Ebby, at last recognizing the little sister.

Suddenly Ethel turned and perceived a curl of smoke in the corner of the cabin.

"What's that, Uncle Ebby? Look! Look!"

"Sump'n a-fiah, sho'!"

And so it was. Uncle Ebby screamed for help. Black and white rushed to the rescue. Jake and the other men led the cattle out of danger, and the mystery of the bell was solved when old Brindle's horns were seen struggling with the string, which in order to reach up to Ethel's chamber, had been passed through the cow-shed. The smoke had driven her to the open door, and in making her way she had caught her horns in the string. Fortunately nothing was burned except the corner of the shed.

Next morning at breakfast Tom, who had been very brave in putting out the fire, said, "Well, Ethel, which is the Sister of Mercy, you or old Brindle?"

But papa said, "If she had not been a Sister of Mercy, there is no telling what a fire we might have had, and perhaps poor old Uncle Ebby would have been burned in his bed. Ethel's Easter resolution was a noble one, and I hope it will last until next Easter."

Tom looked at his sister with admiring eyes, and Ethel still wears her badge.—Zitella Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

EASTER IN HUNGARY.

Some of the most curious Easter observances prevail in Hungary, the home of dance and song. Miss Janka Frankel, a singer who was heard in opera last winter in Philadelphia and other cities, gives an interesting account of the strange customs of her native land.

Passion week, as a whole, is generally very quiet, almost no social functions taking place. Its prominent feature is the pilgrimage to one of the sacred shrines. Devout persons in both town and country join in the pilgrimage, and every village through which the procession passes adds its quota to the pilgrimage. The journey is taken fasting, as far as possible, only bread and water sufficient to preserve from absolute exhaustion being indulged in.

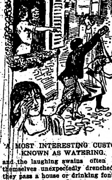
On Good Friday a life-size image of the Christ is carried to the principal church by a procession of priests and there remains until Easter, guarded by soldiers, who stand motionless as statues. On Easter Sunday the worshipers place offerings of money at the feet of the sacred image. Easter morning is greeted with tokens of gladness, somewhat similar to our Christmas, all the windows having wreaths of flowers or leaves.

One of the prettiest observances of the day is a procession of young girls in white, carrying branches of green trees, following the clergy in their robes and the acolytes with a huge gilded cross. After the white robed girls come the villagers.

The most interesting custom, however, is that known as "watering," which occurs on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Men go out armed with water in bottles or pitchers and throw it on the young women they meet in the village streets. Sometimes they even call at the houses and greet the girls who come to the door. The odd part of it is that the more thoroughly drenched the victims are the better they are pleased, as it brings them luck. In the cities the custom has been gradually refined so that gentlemen arm themselves with bottles of cologne.

This "watering" rite is said to be known in no other country, and its institution is ascribed to one of the apostles. It is possibly a perversion of the rite of baptism.

Young women retaliate on Tuesday, and the laughing swains often find themselves unexpectedly drenched as they pass a house or drinking font.



A MOST INTERESTING CUSTOM KNOWN AS WATERING.

Easter Monday is the Hungarians' favorite wedding day, as it is supposed that it is especially fortunate for marriages, and the priests are usually kept busy that day. The rest of the week is filled with social gayeties, and the quiet of the rigorously observed Lent is fully atoned for.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be!

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Surprise Bear—Clever, Easy Tricks—How to Startle Your Playmates or Other Friends With a Few Puzzling Performances—About Snow.

From a Garret Window.

I've watched the tears fall from the sky,
I've watched the clouds go sailing by,
I've seen old Sol the heavens paint
With fairy pictures old and quaint,
And when the west had grown quite red
I've watched him scurry off to bed.

I've seen the stars come one by one,
And then the great effulgent moon
Comes sailing out, with robes so bright
To chase the shadows from the night.
With roguish smile so full of play
She turns the darkness into day.

So pure and fair the heavens seem
I hoped to catch some tiny gleam
Through golden portals quickly shriven,
But only with my soul I see
A glimpse of that eternity.

I leave my garret window small
And on this old terrestial ball
I walk again with firmer tread,
Still looking to my God o'erhead;
So when the daylight slowly dies
I through my window search the skies.

—Denver Times.

A Surprise Bear.

One day, not long ago, Jimmie was sitting up on the gate post, swinging his feet and wishing that something nice would happen, when very unexpectedly something did happen that promised to be very exciting, for down the street came an Italian holding a long chain, at the other end of which was fastened a little, round, roly-poly bear—at least it looked like a bear—and Jimmie, after one quick glance, saw that "all the other boys" were with the man and the bear, and if you are a boy yourself, you know what Jimmie did. With one jump he was off the gate post and in a few seconds was in the midst of the crowd. "Hello, Jimmie!" said one of his special friends, excitedly. "That bear understands every word the man says to him! Watch him!" And Jimmie watched as hard as a little boy with two bright eyes can watch. The bear pulled and tugged at the chain which held him, but at a word from the Italian he would turn handsprings in the funniest way, walk on his hind feet, shake hands, and even swing on a pole when it was held in the air for him. Now this was all very interesting, but still it was not exactly wonderful to Jimmie, for he had seen far more marvelous things at circuses, and I am sure the other boys had, too; but you will be as surprised as anybody else was when I tell you that the little bear, after he was tired tumbling around, took an old cornet out of his master's hand, put it to his mouth, and—now this is not a fairy story at all; it really and truly happened not long ago—actually played "Yankee Doodle." Jimmie and the other boys standing round were so astonished for a minute that they could not say a word; then they all with one accord broke into wild hoots of appreciation, and the little bear was so frightened at all the praise he received that he clung tightly to his master's leg, and would not let go for all the coaxing of the boys and the tugging of the chain. "Oh, please make him do it again!" they urged; but the little bear only shook his head as if he understood, and clung closer to his master. "I tell you," said the Italian in broken English, "I make him do even more great thing than all else for feefteen cents." The boys looked at each other solemnly, and then felt deep down in their pockets. Fifteen cents is a good deal for small boys to raise, you know, but then, a bear that could do something even more wonderful than play the cornet was worth paying for! Their combined wealth, however, only amounted to ten cents. The boys looked appealingly at the Italian, after they had counted the money, and the Italian eyed the ten pennies doubtfully. Then he grunted and said, "That'll do," and gave the little bear a quick jerk, and the small creature puts his paws up to his head, gave his head a quick twist, and off it came in his hands! Yes it did, really, and inside the bearskin was the smallest, brightest, blackest-eyed little Italian boy you ever saw, red in the face, and almost choking with exercise and suppressed laughter. And every one else laughed, too, when he passed around his bear-head for the ten pennies. And the boys? Well, some looked foolish and walked away; others said that they "knew it was a 'kid' in there all the time," and Jimmie said bravely, "Well, I really was dreadfully fooled, but it was more fun than a box of monkeys, anyway." What do you think?—Anne Spottswood Young.

Clever Easy Tricks.

Here are three easily performed tricks that will be found interesting any evening when other forms of entertaining your friends are exhausted: The Animated Candle—First tell your audience that you can make an ordinary candle perform gymnastic feats. If doubt is expressed, proceed as follows: Take an ordinary candle. Cut off three inches, leaving a piece of wick at each end. Stick two pins in the candle, opposite each other, and by means of these balance it between two glasses so that the candle rests in a horizontal position. Light both ends simultaneously, and the candle will swing up and down like a see-saw. A piece of paper should be placed underneath to catch the grease. This trick having been performed satisfactorily, proceed to number two.

The Matchbox Trick.—Get an empty matchbox, without a case, and cut away one end, leaving the two sides and other end. Place on a table, away from the edge, bottom upward, with the open end toward you, and try to turn it right over without touching it. People trying this generally blow under it; and it is amusing to see the box moving all over the table, but not turning over. The way to do it is to clap your hands in front and near the open end of the box, allowing the little finger of each hand to touch the table while clapping. When you have had your laugh over this trick, say that you will do the

Bottle and Cork Trick.—Your next trick will surprise everybody. You will place an empty and perfectly dry bottle on the edge of the table (an empty soda-water bottle will do). Then you will put a small piece of cork about the size of a pea, just inside the mouth of the bottle, and, when everything has been arranged, you ask your friends to test the power of their lungs. They may blow as hard as they please, but they will never succeed in blowing that piece of cork into the bottle. Everybody will think that it can be done with the greatest ease, and they will be astonished to find that it cannot.

About Snow.

A snowfall is equivalent to about a tenth of its depth in water; that is a snowfall of ten inches would, when melted, make a layer of water about one inch in depth. A deep snowfall, though injurious to traffic, is beneficial to farmers. While it lies on the ground it prevents frost from penetrating the soil, and protects delicate plants from freezing. By the cooling it produces when it thaws, it retards and even prevents the sudden and extreme changes of temperature that are so injurious to life. Moreover, by lying late in the spring it keeps plants from sprouting too early and so from being nipped by the frost. The snowflakes are of varied and beautiful forms, and, in accordance with the laws of the crystallization of water, are sexanary, or governed by the number six. Six-rayed stars are the most common form of snowflakes in mild weather, and the enormous flakes that sometimes fall at the beginning, or at the end of winter, will be found, when examined, to have the six rays, each branching. As the weather grows colder the flakes become simpler and smaller, until they are often reduced to slender six-sided prisms, with sharp ends, or to flat hexagonal scales. The needle-shaped prisms are characteristic of the blizzard, and it is the stinging that they cause, when driven against the skin by a high wind, that brings most of the suffering in these dreadful storms. Some winter fogs are made up of ice-crystals instead of droplets. They are somewhat iridescent in the sunlight, and the effect is so beautiful and striking that it is not soon forgotten.

Training Dogs.

In Berlin one Herr Strauss has established an academy from which watch dogs are turned out by the hundred every year. His system is educational, and is applied to almost every kind of dog. He first teaches the animal obedience by training it to perform certain "tricks" at command, and then trains it to distinguish between a visitor and a burglar, and what part of a man's body should be attacked to render the man helpless. Outside of the gate the trainer places a dummy representing the burglar, and to the latch is attached a string. By means of the string the gate is opened slowly, and the head of the dummy becomes visible, when the dog is taught to fly at his throat. Herr Strauss is very particular about this; he makes dogs attack the throat or the upper part of the body always. Sometimes a real man, well padded, takes the place of the dummy, and of course, he is well paid for his services. All dogs, it seems, may be made good watch dogs, but the St. Bernards and the Russian wolfhounds are the best where property of great value is to be guarded. For dogs not so fierce as they are a different system of training is used. They soon learn to guard anything committed to their care, but are not so quick to attack an intruder as the fiercer dogs are.

Indian Children's Ice Sleds.

Indian children cannot go to the store and buy their boats, so they make them of blocks of ice. They cut from the river great slabs of ice, which they trim into proper shape, rounding them up in front, rubbing them off smoothly, and making holes for the rope in the most ingenious way. They procure a hollow reed, and putting a little water into it, they blow through it upon the ice. The water rises and falls as the child blows or draws in his mouth, and gradually bores a hole through the slab. But bare ice sleds would be cold and slippery. So water is poured upon it, and a layer of grass, rubbed fine, pressed down and frozen into place, and the sled is ready. And, tucking their little ropes around them, away the children go at a speed it would be hard to match by the sharp steel runners of our own boys and girls.—Plan Book.

A Curious Boiling Lake.

Did you ever see or hear of a whole lake full of boiling water? I did—I mean I have heard of such a thing, but never saw it. In the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, is one of the most extraordinary islands in the world. It is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference and which rises between 800 feet and 900 feet above the sea, floats continually an immense cloud of vapor, attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. In the center is a boiling lake of acid-charged water, covering 50 acres and surrounded with blowholes from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake, but there's no such thing as skating there.

Wise Mule.

Lady Burton, a famous English woman, who has made a great many long journeys, was once traveling in Syria, when a mule, which was in great pain, hobbled up to her in spite of the heavy load on its back and held up the hoof that it had hardly been able to use with a look on its face that spoke plainly, not only of agony, but also of hope that she might cure it. On looking at the hoof Lady Burton found it pierced with a two-inch nail, which she pulled out at once, and from that time on the grateful animal followed her about like a big dog.

New Catch Game.

Here is a new game of "catch" the boys will enjoy. It is called "Stags and Hounds," and in playing it one boy is at first the hound, and he must try to touch the other players. When he has touched one, the two hounds join hands and try to catch another. When they have caught, the three join hands and run after others, until all except one have been caught and joined hands. Then the one that has not been caught has to be first hound for the next time.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Exchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG RED BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co. and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office east of the city well.
ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.
JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
Roll Carding—per pound ....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound ....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound ....20 c
LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 11, 1900.

He's a Cuckoo.

This story was told recently at a smoker given by the alumni of the University of Michigan at Chicago.

"A young man and his wife, not long married," said the relator of the incident, "lived down on the South Side, where they had a pretty little two story brick. One of their wedding presents was a large clock which told the hours and the half hours by means of the cuckoo's cry instead of by the usual chimes or the sounding of a bell. One night the college fraternity of which the man was a member gave a banquet, and it was accordingly late when he arrived at the front door of his home. He thought that discretion was the better part of valor, so that when he got inside he began to remove his shoes before going up the stairs. Unfortunately he was not very happy in his execution of this act, for one of the shoes slipped and made a noise that could be heard all over the house. A moment later his wife's voice came from the head of the stairway.

"'Is that you, Charles?'

"'Yesh, dear.'

"'What time is it, Charles?'

"'Bout 12.'

"'And then,' said Charles in telling the incident afterward, 'that blamed clock began to cry out. But it cuckooed only three times, and I had to stand there like a fool and cuckoo the other nine.'"—Detroit Free Press.

How He Spent the Balance.

"No," said Zeke Perkins as he cleaned the mud off his felt boots on to the floor, "I ain't a-kickin a feller when he's down, but Ab Simpkins ain't a-deservin of charity. You know the deacon give him a order on the grocery for $1 to help his fambily out on the same day that phonograph feller come to town?"

"Yep," said the man with the uncultivated lilacs; "that was all right, wasn't it?"

"Sartinly, sartinly, it was all right. As I said afore, charity's a good thing. But Ab goes down to the grocery an buys a half bushel o' potatoes, sack o' cornmeal, a hunk o' side meat an a big chunk o' tobacker. Then he says to Smith, 'How much does that come to?' says he. 'Seventy-nine cents,' says Smith. 'What more do you want?' he says. Ab stood an thought for a long spell. 'Well, Smith,' he says, 'I don't know as we're needin anything else a-tall. If you can give me the balance in money, it'll be better fer me an better fer my fambily.'

"Smith gives him the balance, o' course, out o' pure charity, an I'll be doggoned if he didn't go an spend it to hear the band play in that phonograph machine!"—Edward Singer in Indianapolis Sun.

A Joke That Failed.

During one of the legislative sessions at Albany Senator Thomas F. Grady wired for his evening dress suit. He wished to attend a reception. When the satchel arrived at Grady's apartments, his roommate, Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer, opened it, took out the dress suit and replaced it with one of his rainy day suits.

"Let's get a crowd of senators here when Grady opens that satchel this evening," said Creamer.

"All right," said Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. "Hurry up and get the senators."

As soon as Creamer left the room Sullivan took Creamer's old suit out of the satchel and put back Grady's evening dress suit.

Senators Coggeshall, Ahearn, Coffey, Featherson, Martin and McCarren were present when Grady opened the satchel. As he carefully unrolled his dress suit the senators looked at Creamer. The latter was speechless. At last he stuttered:

"The cigars are on me, boys."—New York Journal.

Trick of the Sleight of Hand Man.

The Anne Psychologique has an interesting article by M. Binet, the well known French psychologist, on mental suggestion and prestidigitation, in which he shows that sleight of hand and clever tricks do not make a prestidigitateur without a power of "suggestion" on the spectator. A skilled performer has a marvelous power of acting on the secret springs of the will. Thus he can generally make a person choose a figure below ten by the way he asks for it. If he wishes the person to choose five, he runs rapidly over the first figures and dwells a little on "five" to suggest it to the memory. It is also curious that of such figures "seven" is the most likely to be chosen and "one" the least likely.

His Imagination.

During one of the Napoleonic campaigns a Frenchman was tripped up by a spent cannon ball, but without being injured in any way. He thought both his legs had been carried off and lay on the ground all night, suffering excruciating agony and never moving for fear of encouraging the bleeding. Next day the medical officer, coming around, said to him, "What has happened to you, comrade?" "Ah," he answered, "please touch me gently! A cannon ball has carried off both my legs!"

The Oratory of Gallerus.

The oldest Christian structure in Ireland is a remarkable building, evidently very ancient, but wonderfully well preserved, at Dingle, in County Kerry. It is popularly known as the "Oratory of Gallerus." Who Gallerus was history does not say, but as the oratory has stood practically uninjured for more than a thousand years he was probably one of the converts of St. Patrick.

A Japanese admiral receives the equivalent of $6,000 a year, a vice admiral gets $4,000, and first and second class captains are paid $2,406 and $2,283 respectively.

LIMITS OF SEED VITALITY.

No Truth in Stories of Germination After Thousands of Years.

"The statement is frequently made in the popular press," said Professor L. H. Pammel, government botanist, "that seeds have retained their vitality for a long time. Thus it is stated that wheat under some conditions has preserved its vitality for 50 or 100 years. It has frequently been stated that wheat taken from Egyptian monuments germinated, but in not a single case is this germination authenticated. Not a single grain taken from an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus and sown by various persons has ever been known to germinate, and the conditions for preserving the seed in these Egyptian monuments are better than in the soil. They are protected from the air and variations of temperature. The experiment which has been most talked of is that of the Count of Sternberg at Prague. He had received the grains from a trustworthy traveler, who told him that they were taken from a sarcophagus. It is said that two of these seeds germinated, but it is a well known fact that impostures are perpetrated by the people who dispose of these seeds. In some cases they have even stripped corn of maize into these sarcophagi.

"Many experiments have been made, not only in this country, but in Europe, to determine the vitality of various grain seeds. Thus, barley retains its vitality better than any other cereal, and this is said to retain its vitality from eight to ten years. In the case of wheat 90 to 100 per cent germinates in from one to four years; in five to seven years, 85 to 87 per cent. In the case of rye the percentage of germination in five years dropped to 55 per cent; in seven years, 30 per cent; nine years, 13 per cent. In the case of corn, I made some experiments a few years ago to determine the vitality and found that corn which was kept in tightly closed vessels at the age of 20 years had lost all its power of germination. Experiments also indicate that corn kept even a few years became largely deteriorated and lost much of its power of germination. Even grass seeds which have been buried at some depth in the soil and in vessels tightly sealed failed to germinate after a dozen or 15 years."—Chicago Chronicle.

BOOKS' NARROW ESCAPES.

Virgil's "Æneid," Works of Aristotle and Talmud Saved by Good Luck.

Three of the greatest books in the world have narrowly escaped destruction, the "Æneid" of Virgil, the work of Aristotle and the great body of Jewish tradition represented by the Talmud.

It is recorded that Virgil on his deathbed sought to burn the only copy of the "Æneid," as he had not revised it, and when he was foiled in this he ordered his executors, Varro and Tucca, not to give it to the world, a direction which was disregarded by order of the Emperor Augustus.

The works of Aristotle suffered from neglect. They lay many years buried in a cellar, and when, by mere accident, they were at last unearthed, they were so damaged by damp and dirt that in many passages they are hopelessly corrupt. How great would hav been the loss of this work to the human race may be judged from the fact that everything that was known in the middle ages of the arts and sciences was derived directly from these writings.

The Talmud nearly became extinct through persecution. The possession of the Talmud, by a long series of edicts extending over many centuries, was made penal, and the book itself was burned. No fewer than 24 wagon loads of Talmud manuscript were burned in France in 1244.—Stray Stories.

The Model's Hard Trial.

Miss Siddal had a trying experience. In order that the artist might get the proper set of the garments in water and the right atmosphere and aqueous effects, she had to lie in a large bath filled with water, which was kept at an even temperature by lamps placed beneath. One day, just as the picture was nearly finished, the lamps went out unnoticed by the artist, who was so intensely absorbed in his work that he thought of nothing else, and the poor lady was kept floating in the cold water till she was nearly benumbed. She herself never complained of this, but the result was that she contracted a severe cold, and her father, an auctioneer at Oxford, wrote to Millais, threatening him with an action of £50 damages for his carelessness. Millais paid the doctor's bill, and Miss Siddal, quickly recovering, was none the worse for her cold bath.—Life of Sir John Millais.

Tommy's Speech.

Sue (who has just been asked to play something on the piano)—I really can't play anything.

Tommy—But, I say, Sue, why don't you play that piece you spoke to me about?

Sue—What piece?

Tommy—Why, that one you told me to ask you to play when we had company 'cause you knew it better'n any of the others. I forget the name!

Then Tommy was sent to bed.—Kansas City Independent.

Born to Dominate.

"Mrs. Crowder has been president of your club a long time."

"Yes; none of us could call her to order, so we decided we might as well let her regulate the rest of us."—Chicago Record.

A Blow to Superstition.

"Jimmy's rabbit got drowned in our bathtub."

"Goodness! Didn't he have his left hind leg with him?"—Indianapolis Journal.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the 23rd day of April 1900 at 1 o'clock p. m. at the auditors office in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 1 of Red Lake county, established by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, State of Minnesota, by their order bearing date January 5th 1900, viz: In sections of 100 feet each, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes, as shown by the report of the viewers in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source, also the constructing of the bridges required on said ditch according to plans and specification now on file in the auditors office of said county to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, said work to be completed within the time required, and in the matter specified, in said viewer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold securities, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office.

Dated March 26th, 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Getting Acquainted.

The family had occupied the dwelling about a day and a half, and the mistress thereof was putting a carpet down in the sitting room when there came a ring at the doorbell.

She hastened to the front door and opened it. A smiling woman greeted her.

"Good morning!" said the caller. "This is Mrs. Murkley, I presume."

"Yes."

"I am Mrs. Pergallup, your next door neighbor."

"Glad to see you. Will you come in?"

"Thanks. I believe I will step in for a little while."

"You will find us all torn up, of course. We haven't begun to get things in shape yet."

"Now, don't you apologize, Mrs. Murkley. I know all about this thing of moving."

"It's an awful job, isn't it?"

"Terrible. I sometimes tell Mr. Pergallup I'd almost rather have a spell of sickness than to move. Two moves are about as bad as a fire. Well, I thought I'd drop in and get acquainted. Could you lend me a cupful of coffee?"—Chicago Tribune.

Food Elements in Fruit.

Sugar, starch, gum, dextrin, pectine, saccharifiable cellulose, organic acids and other extractive matters are, together with water, the chief elements in pulp fruits. The sugar is assimilable and is a food. Fruits which contain most of it, as bananas, dates and figs, are true hydrocarbonated foods. Extractive matters are also nourishing, but in a less degree, as they are not so digestible. With these and other rare exceptions, however, fruits, in the opinion of M. Balland, are little nutritive and cannot be considered as foods. Their juices, which please us by their smell or acidity, are condiments rather than foods.

When He Turned Jap.

A humorous touch in connection with Lafcadio Hearn's naturalization as a Japanese was the reduction of his professional salary from 150 to 50 yen a month. As a foreigner he drew a larger salary than the native instructors, but at the dinner in celebration of his change of nationality the president of the university rose and observed that now that Professor Hearn had become one of them the last insidious distinction would be removed by cutting down his salary. And the American born professor tried to look as though he enjoyed it.

A Peculiar Plant.

There is a species of plant growing in New South Wales whose showy flowers contain a large proportion of mucilaginous juice of a glossy varnishlike appearance. Chinese ladies use the juice for dyeing their hair and eyebrows. In Java the flowers are used for blacking shoes.

The most ancient dictionary and glossary in the world is of the Chinese language and is the lexicon of Pacutshe. This first known glossary was compiled more than 1,000 years before Christ.

All the emery in the world comes from the little island of Naxos, near Greece.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 153 n., Range 44w.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.
34-39 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
March 23rd A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to Elizabeth Eikhoff.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, that the 1st day of October 1900 at ten o'clock a. m., at a term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demand.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 23rd day of March A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
35-38 Judge of Probate.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

For Americans the Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and
Geo. Benz & Sons
St. Paul and Minneapolis

Call for and get
HAMM'S
Celebrated
St. Paul
BEER
Order of Nearest agent.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
St. Paul.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTED LIMITED.

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist, it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Conveniences—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAN, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the LOWEST possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan
and
Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

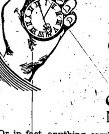
Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan,
New York World
and
The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $8.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Enardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edouor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE
SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	55½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	52½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	49½	Flax	163
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Clean up your back yards.

The robin is with us again.

This is the last week of lent.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Next Sunday is Easter Sunday.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

The first rain of the season fell Sunday.

Dance at Brink's hall Saturday evening.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

School opened Monday after a weeks vacation.

Oysters prepared in any style at A. F. Lang's.

William Warner spent Sunday at the upper Falls.

E. J. Holmes made a trip to Thief River Sunday.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Roadmaster Daggett made a trip over this line to-day.

Owing to a heavy load the train was an hour late to-day.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

H. E. Ives brought home several fine souvenirs from Hot Springs.

Seeding is well advanced in these parts—the earliest in several years.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

H. E. Ives arrived home Saturday from a months absence at Hot Springs.

J. E. Campbell was up from Crookston Monday taking orders for his house.

Miss Annie Burns of Crookston is here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins.

Selvan Hall returned home Saturday from an all winters stay north of Bemidji.

When you need anything in the line of window shades call at Holmes Furniture Co.

Street commissioner Harris has a small crew of men doing good work on our streets.

New families are arriving almost daily. The starting of the large mill accounts for it.

K. R. Killand returned the first of the week from a three weeks stay at Mayville, N. D.

--Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

A social dance will be given at Brinks hall Saturday evening April 14th. All are invited to come.

Mr. Guttormson and family left Monday for Grand Forks where they will take charge of a hotel.

Brink Bros. will turn their corner building into a pool and billiard hall some time next month.

Rev. Vernon of this village exchanged pulpits with Rev. Myers of Thief River Falls last Sunday.

I. Dahleen has taken the contract to build an addition to the house lately vacated by J. A. Dalnard.

P. G. Paradis drove to Thief River Falls Saturday to assist at the opening of his branch sample room.

Forty applications to sell liquors have been received by the common council of East Grand Forks.

Geo. Hughes took an involuntarily bath this morning while prying a log loose from the ice in the pond.

Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff made a business trip to the county seat Monday on matters before the probate judge.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, April 23rd and 24th.

Rev. A. M. Lunde returned to-day from an absence of several months. He was accompanied by his mother who will spend the summer here.

Easter Service.

Special Easter service will be held in the M. E. church Sunday at 11:00 a. m. All welcome. N. I. VERNON

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

A fire was started in the burner near the mill this morning and will not go out until the mill shuts down next fall.

—We handle the celebrated wire grass matting and rugs. The best wearing matting made. Holmes Furniture Co.

Miss Mary Kyle returned home Saturday after spending her weeks vacation at Crookston with parents and friends.

Jas. Meehan, Jr., of the upper Falls passed through yesterday enroute home from a business and pleasure trip at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Mike Fricker and children are visiting relatives north of Thief River Falls and during their absence Mike will "batch it."

Fred Dahl after spending a weeks vacation with his parents here left Monday for Crookston to finish his term of school.

Gus. Olson came down from the upper Falls Saturday and will remain a few weeks to work at his trade—that of carpentering.

A new sign has been put up at the boarding house of Mrs. Sandmoen's and henceforth will be known as the "Scandia House."

The swellest ever happened in the line of bagdad curtains, rope portiers and lace curtains just received at Holmes Furniture Co.

Chas. Fellman drove a party of musicians to Thief River Falls last Saturday where they played at the grand opening of the Paradis & Pasche place.

Pat McAndress resigned his position as night clerk at the Hotel Markham after about seven months of continuous night work. His brother Martin succeeds him.

Jos. Paradis of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours last Saturday while enroute to Thief River Falls to take in the grand opening of his brother Pete's sample room.

Mrs. W. Peterson and Miss M. Mousseau have formed a partnership in the dressmaking business and will occupy the room in the rear of the latters confectioners store.

The Ladies Aid which met at Rev. J. Olson's last Thursday, April 5th turned out a success. There were thirty-three in attendance and a pleasant afternoon was spent by all.

L. T. Bergh, who has been looking after collections for the Deering people in the vicinity of Willmar for the past three months returned home Saturday to look after his farm interests.

The senate passed the Porto Rican fifteen per cent tariff bill by a vote of 40 to 31. Minnesota's representatines in the upper house, Senator Davis and Nelson, both voted against the bill.

Miss Jesse, after spending the winter here with her sister, Mrs. H. Tway, left Monday for her home at St. Paul. While here Miss Jesse has made many friends and they all welcome her back again.

Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff has a large stock of millinery goods and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and examine the same. She keeps up with the latest styles and endeavors to please her patrons.

St. Hilaire lodge No. 147 I. O. O. F. will celebrate the 81st anniversary of the founding of the order in America on Thursday April 26th. All are invited to attend the dance. Tickets including supper only 50 cents.

Dan Patterson has again taken the contract from the St. Hilaire Lumber Company to handle their short mill wood. Parties wishing any may leave orders at the office of the Lumber Co., or at his office at the livery barn.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

We are pleased to state that Mr. C. A. Brummond, our station agent is improving from a severe attack of lagrippe and expects to be on duty again in course of a week or so. Special agent Rees is attending to the duties of the office during his illness.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. VERNON, Pastor.

The wheels of the large mill of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company were put in motion yesterday for the first time this season and everything was found to be in good running order. To-day the first logs are being cut, but on a small scale as there is too much ice in the pond and the logs will have to be selected for a few days at least. Only the band saw is run at present but after this week the management expect to have the gang running at full capacity. We are informed that on and after May 1st the night crew will be put on and the mill will saw about a million feet per week. Supt. Miller has been very fortunate in securing good men for the heads of the many different departments and a big season's cut is looked for. The majority of the men worked here last year which goes to prove that they were well used by the company.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, April 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23rd and 24th.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

An Accident.

Mrs. A. C. Adams and Mrs. Geo. Cunningham of this village while driving to Thief River Falls last Friday met with an accident while crossing a ditch on the north side of the railroad track that may cost them their lives. From accounts the ditch is about three feet deep and in crossing the horses made a jump and in so doing the occupants were thrown out of the rear of the buggy onto the party frozen track where they were picked up in an unconclous condition and taken to the nearest house and a doctor summoned. Mrs. Adams is slightly improving but Mrs. Cunningham still lies in a critical condition being affectell by some internal injury.

Sow Heavy Seed.

Experiments made by the Department of Agriculture have but confirmed hundreds of individual experiences to the effect that only large, heavy seed should be planted. Scientific farmers in this country and in Europe have found that heavy seed wheat, barley, corn, etc., produce heavier crops than lighter seed of the same variety. Farmer frequently experience difficulty in obtaining a good stand of grain. Sometimes the seed comes up very unevenly, producing plants of uneven height and vigor. The weaker plants, if they grow to maturity, produce a smaller crop. Many weak plants perish in the seedling stage. Those seeds which were lacking in vigor, even though they may germinate, may succumb to a sudden change of temperature, or a prolonged, or a slight frost. The seedlings from heavy seed always show more vigor than those from light seed.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Plant with hope, it makes both heart and labor lighter.

Temper the work for a few days to the long idle horse.

The onion and cabbage rarely find soil too rich for their blood.

Stock on soft pastures destroy with the foot more than is consumed by the mouth.

If this country could not exist half slave and half free, it surely cannot exist half republic and half empire.

The price of mutton sheep and lambs indicates that the popular appetite for that excellent meat is growing sharper.

This paper cannot do it all in protecting its readers from swindlers: the readers must help by being less easy marks.

If all would think of their neighbors while they live as charitable and kindly as they will after they die how it would add to life's joys.

What splendid, faithful, useful friend the horse, cow, ox, sheep and dog are, if cared for according to their deserts they will know no cruelty.

Again it seems necessary to warn some readers to be dead sure that the innocent looking "agreement" or "commendation" they are induced to sign cannot be transmuted into a neagotiable note.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Our paper is not the best in the United States, but if you can show us that it is not worth two cents per week we will agree to eat the next issue. First you read it, then spread it on your shelves and use it there six months, then clean your lamp with it, then use it in starting the fire, then use the ashes to make soft soap, and if that does not make it worth two cents, at the present price they are charging you for lumber, why, don't take it.—Ex.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

It doesn't cost a dollar more to produce at the mouth of the mine a car load of coal today than it did a year ago; it doesn't cost a shilling more to produce a tank of oil than it did a year ago, and yet the price of every one of these commodities has been advanced arbitrarily from 50 to 150 per cent. The advance represents just so much plunder torn from the people by the main strength and awkwardness offense to the God of right and justice as is the act of the man who stands in the dark place with a bludgeon and robs the midnight traveler.—Princeton Union.

At Home.

An At Home party will be given in the M. E. church on Tuesday evening April 17th. The evening will be spent in social, musical and literary entertainment. Admission, adults 25 cents and children 15 cents.

The editor who can please everyone is not fit for this earth, remarks an exchange, but is entitled to wings. Human nature is so constituted that some like scandal, some don't; some like to see others ripped up the back, others don's; some like to see fakes exposed, others don't; some like the truth told about them, others don't; some like to take their paper seven or eight years and never miss an issue or pay a cent and get mad and stop when they get a statement of their account, others dont. It is some consolation to know that the Lord himself failed to please everybody while on earth.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it, whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

The republicans were startled and not at all pleased by the announcement of Admiral Dewey that he is a candidate for President, and if not nominated by one of the existing parties is willing to run as an independent candidate They know that if he runs as an independent candidate he will draw his strength largely from Mr. McKinley and they also know that Mr. McKinley has no surplus strength to lose. Col. Bryan, having already been practically chosen as the democratic candidate, the democrats in Congress regard Dewey's announcement very complacently and rather hope that he will run as an independent, although they would be afraid of him if he got the republican nomination.

Webster Davis has resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Interior and will lecture in behalf of the Boers. Mr. Davis has just returned from a trip to the Transvaal, where his sympathies as well as his judgment were all awakened in favor of the two gallant republics, and he has decided that he cannot remain a member of an administration which so strongly shows its partiality for Great Britain. Mr. Davis has been a conspicuous figure in Republican politics. He is one of the best and most forcible campaign orators of his party. He resigns a very prominent position position in order to speak to the country without restraint touching a struggle in which the country's sympathies are as unmistakable as they are righteous. It is a startling proposition that any official representative of the United States should find it necessary, or even convenient, to abandon his office in order to feel at liberty to proclain sympathy with a republic struggling to defend itself against monarchical aggression. If the United States has a mission in the world it is that of upholding the cause of the Boers against England. And yet, it is now announced that Mr. Davis cannot declare himself for the South African republics and at the same time hold office under the American Union! To such a pass has the country been brought by the Anglomania of the President and Secretary Hay.

Familiar Boer War Words.

Many readers have been perplexed over the meaning and pronunciation of the new and often formidable words which appear in the cablegrams and articles relating to the South African war. It is to be remembered that nearly all of South Africa was originally settled by the Dutch, and that it is from their language that these difficult and preplexing terms are taken. Thus the ending "dorp" seen in the names of so many towns, such as Klerksdorp and Ardsdorp, is the Dutch for village; "berg," another familiar ending, means a mountain; "fontein," a spring, and "drift," a ford. In addition to these words the war news from South Africa has been sprinkled with frequent references to "kopjes," "pans," "veldts" and "spruits." "Kopje" is the Dutch for the hillocks which have formed such an excellent natural defence for the Boer marksmen; a "nek" is the saddlelike elevation connecting two hills, such as Laing's Nek; "kloof" is another word for ravine; a "pan" is a sheet of water; a "veldt" a South African prairie and "spruit" is a general term applied by the Boers to any small stream. These are the most common words in use in the current dispatches from South Africa, and if this explanation of their meaning is kept in mind it may help to a clearer understanding of the course of events in that part of the world.—Leslie's Weekly.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Something Wrong.

Things ain't just right yet in Minnesota, and I don't know but what it will apply to the nation. Every blamed thing that enters into the construction of a building, has gone skyward in price, and yet you can buy store buildings and houses in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, Mankato, Winona and many other towns for less than the raw material is worth. In a St. Paul daily recently I saw residences offered in good localities for several hundred dollars less than they could be built for to-day, and the lot was thrown in the bargain. There's something wrong when such a state of affairs exist, and I'd just like to know what's the matter? That's not prosperity by a long shot. Anoka Union. (Rep.)

Children's Missionary Day will be observed in the M. E. church on Easter Sunday April 15th. A programme will be rendered by the children beginning at 2:30 p. m.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks--all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER VII.

A "Disinterested" Friend.

Herbert Clive had been restless all the evening after his interview with Sybil at Sunset Hill.

He had devoted himself to Miss Marian Grey, escorted her home, and laughed, jested and chatted with a nervous gayety which the young lady—who, from her pinafore days had regarded Herbert as the epitome of all masculine perfections—found exceedingly delightful.

"Greylawn" was the adjoining estate to Clive Towers, and the young people of both places had grown up on the friendliest terms, though there had never been much intimacy between their parents.

Mr. Grey, senior, was a dried-up old limb of the law, too grim and taciturn to form social ties, and Robert Clive was not the man to press frienly relations on any one.

The ladies of the family had visited during the late Mrs. Clive's life time; but since her death the heads of the two houses rarely exchanged more than a formal bow.

But Laurence and Herbert had been college chums, and were still fast friends, while Fannie and Marian were "devoted" in that airy, ephermal way peculiar to their sex, patronized the same milliner and modiste, and were very confidential as to coiffures, cosmetics and all the pretty arts pertaining to feminine fascinations.

But the friendship went no deeper. There are strange affinities between woman and woman, and these two girls, whose lives had glided on so smoothly, side by side, could never be friends in the truest acceptance of the term, as Fannie and Sybil might have been.

There was something dark and secret about Marian which Fannie Clive recoiled from, unconsciously as the sunlight from the cloud—something which perplexed and annoyed her far more than Sybil's acknowledged reserve.

With a woman's intuition, she felt Marian was insincere, though she could not tell where or when; by the same unreasoning logic she knew Sybil was honest and true, despite the shadows which darkened her heart and soul from her gaze.

But men are not gifted with this delicate acumen, and Herbert found Miss Marian a very frank, charming and beautiful companion, as they walked together over the moonlit hills to her house.

Laurence and Fenton Forest loitered behind, to indulge in a smoke, so our hero had the field to himself, had he been disposed to take advantage of it.

But Miss Marian perceived, with mortification of spirit, that Mr. Clive had no mind for sentiment that evening. Neither the moon-lit waves nor the shadowy groves could awaken any romantic ideas, and the jests and laughter which were so sparkling in the drawing room at Clive Towers seemed to lose their spirit and brilliancy in a tete-a-tete walk through the woods.

Miss Marian was disappointed. She had quoted a verse from Byron, and Herbert had made an absurd parody of it; she had stopped at a sequestered glade, to admire the mist-robed river, and the young gentleman had given her a matter-of-fact warning about damp feet and chills; she had made some allusion to their childhood romance, and Herbert had frankly called himself "a little fool."

It was very provoking, and naturally Miss Marian grew a little spiteful, and proceeded to manifest it as only a mortified woman can.

"What a strange fancy dear Fannie seems to have taken for that young lady—Miss—what is her name? Oh, yes—Miss Sybil Wraye."

"Strange?" repeated Herbert, lightly. "What is there especially strange about it, Marian? Ladies' fancies are generally unaccountable, but Miss Wraye seems a very gentle, attractive friend for one of her own age to choose."

"Oh, no doubt," answered the young lady, in a tone which was slightly sarcastic. "There is no doubt of her attractions; but she seems so very, very different from dear Fannie herself—so silent, and quiet, and reserved. Where did Fan pick her up, anyhow?"

"They were schoolmates at Madam Fleury's, I believe," was the rather cold reply.

Mr. Clive found the young lady's questions exceedingly harsh.

"Ah, at Madam Fleury's?" repeated Miss Grey, thoughtfully. "Then, of course, it is all right. But—"

"Why should it not be all right?" he asked, quickly. "In what manner has Miss Wraye invited your criticism, Marian? I know ladies are apt to be severe upon each other, but I confess that Miss Sybil seemed quiet and inoffensive enough to diarm even a—sister-woman."

"I'm sure I meant no offense," said the lady, apologetically. "I really had no idea you were so—so interested in the young lady, Mr. Clive. I ought not to have spoken at all, perhaps; but dear Fannie and I have grown up almost like—like sisters," added Miss Marian, with charming hesitation, "and, knowing her frank, impulsive disposition, as I do, I was naturally a little anxious to learn when and where she had formed so close and tender a tie as that which seems to exist between her and Miss Wraye. I may have been critical," she continued, gently, "but I assure you, Mr. Clive, it was only as a friend would criticise, with perhaps too jealous an eye, the stranger who seems to have stepped between her and her childhood's friend."

"I am sure you wrong Fannie," said Herbert, warmly. She can never change toward you, Marian, any more than I can toward Laurence. The ties of years are not to be so easily severed. But friendship need not be a monopoly. Love alone rules with such jealous sway; friendship shares its privileges willingly, seeking only to know that it has worthy partners in its high estate.'

"Perhaps," said the young lady, dubiously; "but women cannot argue about their feelings as cleverly as men. We get notions without knowing why; and though, of course, it is an absurd idea, I could not help fancying from the first that this Miss Wraye was not the friend that—that your mother would have chosen for her child."

"And pray, why not?" asked Herbert. "Surely you have some reason for a conclusion so very injurious to a young lady?"

"Do you ever arrive at a conclusion without reasoning, Mr. Clive?" was her meaning reply. "But, since you force me to be explicit, I will say that, from all I have seen and heard of Miss Wraye, I should be very loth to admit her to an intimate companionship. I prefer friends whose present and past are less shrouded in mystery. I am too frank, perhaps; but, surely, our old friendship gives me the privilege of speaking the truth. I only say honestly what others say less kindly, though more cautiously. There, you are biting your lips! I have offended you. Forgive me if I have presumed too far. I promise that this subject shall never again be broached between us."

They had reached the gate at Greylawn while she spoke, and as she paused and held out her hand, with an expression of wistful anxiety in her beautiful eyes, Herbert felt almost remorseful at the indignation her words had awakened.

This lovely girl was a true friend. She spoke frankly and fearlessly, and did she not speak the truth? What did she know of Sybil, save that she was fair, and sweet, and gentle? Had not Madam Fleury warned him that there was an impenetrable cloud around her pupil? Nay, had not Sybil, that very evening told him with her own lips that there was a shadow upon her pathway, a curse upon her life? And yet he had suffered her to be a sister to his sister. He had asked her to be the wife of his bosom—his better, dearer self. He loved her—loved her!

Miss Grey might well scoff at the logic that could condense itself into such brief words. He loved her, and would believe nothing, hear nothing, think nothing against her. He loved her, and that was proof, reason, argument—all!

Very coldly he took the little jeweled hand Miss Marian extended to him. Very grave and courteous was his brief response:

"I could not take offense at such disinterested friendship, Marian, even were I disposed to do so. Still, I think you judge her too hastily and too harshly. 'Tis generally the purest and most delicate nature that veils itself in womanly reserve. Good-night!" he added, with forced playfulness, "and don't be jealous, Marian."

She shook her head, laughingly, but a dark change came over her face, as he disappeared from her sight. The soft, beautiful eyes grew hard and fierce, and a bitter smile curled her full, red lips.

"Is he mocking me, I wonder? Can he know what he says? Not be jealous? Ah, he little guesses the demon this night has wakened in my heart! He loves her—loves this sly, white-faced, silent girl—this girl of whose past and present he knows nothing. Ah, Mr. Clive, I have heard of this mysterious pupil of Madam Fleury's before! You forget that I, too, have other friends than your foolish, light-headed sister. Aye, I have learned something of Miss Sybil Wraye, and I will learn more. How his face flushed, how his eye flashed at my words! Ah, it was joy, fierce joy for me to see him wince at my thrusts! Yes, yes! If I know not how to win his heart, I know how to wound it. Aye, and I will wound—sharply, relentlessly, with a deadly aim—wound it to the core!"

She entered the house. It was nearly midnight, and her father was very regular in his hours; but to-night a light burned in his study, and the sound of voices told her he was not alone.

As she passed up to her own room she stopped for a moment in the little passage that connected the office with the main house wondering, with feminine curiosity, what important client was honored with an audience at this untimely hour, for Mr. Grey was a rigid adherent to system, and it was of his rules to transact no legal business after 4 o'clock.

As she paused in the shadow, the study door opened and the light within revealed one of the noblest specimens of manhood she had ever seen. A tall, sun-browned man, with crisp, iron-gray curls shading a massive brow, and whose herculean frame was not disfigured by his easy, careless garb, stood upon the threshold, evidently taking leave of her father.

"And you can do nothing for me? Well, I expected as much," he was saying, bitterly; "though they told me you were no toady of that purse-proud hypocrite on the hill. I could make it worth your while to take the case in hand."

"I doubt it," was the wary old lawyer's reply. "You have no case at all, sir, as I understand—no proof, no witnesses, nothing but your own unsupported word."

"Do you call me a liar?" was the fierce rejoinder.

"By no means," was the cool reply. "On the contrary, I am personally inclined to credit your story, wild and improbable as it would seem if I attempted to prove it in a court of justice. For you have no proof, I repeat it, sir—no proof! It would be simply madness in me, or any other lawyer, to attempt a contest on such grounds with a man who has the power, influence and position of Robert Clive."

"Power, influence and position! Aye, curse him—curse him!" was the passionate reply. "He has all—all that of which he has robbed me, increased a thousand-fold! And I—I have not even the right to bear my father's name!"

"Be calm, my dear sir—be calm," said the old lawyer, who was growing rather nervous at the visitors passionate demonstrations. "There are thousands of cases such as yours met with in our profession every day. You can do nothing but submit—nothing but submit."

"Submit!" There was something terrible in the man's hoarse, suppressed tone. "You know not the fierce blood that flows in my veins, or you would never speak to me of submission! Submit to the foul, cruel injustice that takes from me my name, my birthright—the name and birthright I should hand down in honor to my children? Submit to living as I do, a nameless outcast, while he, the liar, the spoiler, fattens on his ill-gotten gains. Submit to be driven from his threshold like a dog by his upstart son? I tell you, sir, there are wrongs to which no one can submit who calls himself a man! Submit? Never! May my right arm wither and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth when I abandon my righteous cause—when I cease to struggle against Robert Clive!"

And, with a fierce gesture of his uplifted arm, the man flung himself from the room, just as the flowing garments of Miss Marian swept up the stairway.

"I wonder—I do wonder what it all means?" said that young lady, a lambent gleam of triumph in her dark eyes. "Some dreadfull family secret of the Clives. And they have always been so high and mighty, and honorable. Ha, ha! Mr. Herbert, perhaps you are not so grand a catch as you think you are. There is a skeleton in your closet, eh? and my name is not Marian Grey unless I drag it to the light yet!"

CHAPTER VIII.

Beside the River.

In no very pleasant frame of mind, Herbert commenced his homeward walk. He was vexed with himself, vexed with Miss Marian, and, such is love's inconsistency, vexed with unconscious Sybil.

Why did she choose to set herself apart from her sex? Why did she make enemies and critics of those sharp-eyed, sharp-tongued beings, who can forgive all things but superiority? What was this veil of mystery surrounding her that could make one so sweet, and pure, and gentle, the object of so much distrust?

Ah, Love—immortal! Love itself—is not invulnerable to the shafts of malice! and Herbert, who, only a few hours before, had vowed to Sybil that no shadow could ever darken the sunshine in which her image dwelt, even found himself questioning, fearing, nay, even doubting, the woman who ruled his heart!

Truly, Miss Marian knew how and when to wound.

In his present uncomfortable mood, Herbert felt no wish to return home. He had no mind for Fannie's gay badinage, or his father's more earnest converse; he did not care to meet Laurence or Fenton, who had asked him to stop in the former's bachelor sanctum until their arrival, when Fenton was to concoct some remarkable beverage, whose proportions were solemn mysteries to the civilian world.

So, striking into a by-path that led through the grove, the heir of Clive Towers proceeded to indulge his gloomy meditations by a walk to the river.

The road wound close to the shore, and the quiet waters seemed to murmur their peaceful music at his very feet.

The veiling mists, now illumined by the light of a queenly moon, floated around him like transparent clouds, and gave a strange, unreal, dream-like aspect to the familiar landscape. He was in a world of vague, fleeting shadows; all about him was vapory and uncertain. He could grasp, he could hold nothing; and, like a weird echo from some far-off shore he seemed again to hear the melody of Sybil's sunset song:

"Thou in the sunlight
And I in the shade;
Yet, ah, by the sunlight
The shadow is made!
Thine be the gladness
And mine be the gloom;
For love, though thy triumph,
Is only my doom."

The memory of the sweet, sad face, upturned to the rose-tinted sky—of the wistful glance in the soft gray eyes—the tremulous pleading of the beautiful lips—came back to Herbert with a force that swept away all other feelings by a gush of noble tenderness.

"My love, my love—my own sweet, sorrowful love—though the whole world should turn against her, my heart shall be faithful and true! my love shall be her refuge, her safeguard, her shelter! One gleam from her pure, sweet eyes—one faint smile from her lovely lips—is more eloquent than the voices of a thousand such frivolous, worldly-minded critics as Marian Grey! Sybil, my darling—my own sweet Sybil!"

It was only the unconscious cry of a heart stirred into renewed tenderness; but, as if his words had magic power over her, a white form glided through the mists, and Sybil herself, or her disembodied spirit, stood before him.

For a moment Herbert Clive, sound-minded and practical as he was, thought he looked upon some unearthly vision; for, veiled and shrouded in garments of clinging white, with her pure face wearing a look of dread despair, and her eyes fixed in a gaze of stony unconsciousness, she passed him, like the wraith of her living, breathing self, and glided on, with outstretched arms, to the silent, sleeping river.

Then suddenly, as if aroused by a lightning-flash from a dream, Herbert's sober senses awoke, and, with a low, startled cry of "Sybil!" he caught the girl's arm even as she poised herself for a spring into the waves.

"Sybil! Sybil are you mad or dreaming? God in heaven, what is it you would do?"

She gave one wild, terrified glance into his face, and then sank, cowering and trembling on the sands at his feet. feet.

"You here?" she whispered, brokenly; "you—you? Then there must, indeed, be a God who watches all!"

"What is it you would do?" he repeated, sternly, for the mighty love swelling in his heart made him her censor now. "Were you seeking death, Sybil?"

"Aye, death!" she answered, in a strange, unnatural voice. "Death and safety. Safety for you and for me! Oh, why did you stop me—why did you stop me? It would have been only a brief pang, and then all would have been over!"

Herbert Clive, gay and thoughtless as his young life had been, shuddered at the girl's words. He had knelt at a Christian mother's knee, had learned from her loving lips those lessons that are far more enduring than all the theological teachings of after years. Was it possible that this fair young being lived in the darkness of utter disbelief?

"All would have been over?" he repeated. "Sybil, Sybil, you know not what you say! Have you no faith, no hope, that you would so madly brave a dreadful Hereafter?"

"No, no! No faith, no hope!" she answered, despairingly. "I have nothing, nothing, either in this world or the next. Life has given me naught but struggle and suffering. Only in death can I seek peace and rest!"

"Do you speak to me thus, Sybil—to me—to the man who loves you better than his own life?" was Herbert's reproachful question. "Oh, my darling, my darling!" he continued, his tone changing into one of infinite tenderness; "what is this dark sorrow, this dark mystery, that is blighting, cursing your sweet young life? What is it that stands between us, Sybil? Show me the barrier that my love is powerless to level! Show me the wound my love is powerless to heal!"

"Love? love?" she echoed the word as if it stung her. "Do not speak to me of love! Look at me here, poised on the very brink of a self-sought death, hopeless, wretched, desperate; and you talk to me of love! Go seek happier women for your honeyed phrases. They fall upon my heart like dew upon a parched desert, whose sands can never flower or fruit."

"I will not believe it," he answered. "Your heart is no desert, Sybil. Blighted and seared it may be, but love can make it bloom anew. You can not frighten me, darling. You can not set my love aside. It has risen upon your life like the sun rises over the sheltered valleys. Its course is unalterable. It must shine until the day is done."

"There is no day for me!" was the passionate answer; "no light, no sun! It is all darkness and night—eternal night!"

"The sun has risen," he repeated, taking her by the hand, and lifting her, with gentle force, from her shrinking posture. "Darling, the sun has risen, and there can be no more night. Let the past be past forever, with its darkness, its sorrows; I seek not to unveil them, whatever they may be. The future shall be all sunshine, gladness and peace. Only trust me, Sybil—trust your wounded heart to me. Let me love you, and teach you how to love me a little in return."

"If you knew—if you only knew—how you torture me!" she murmured, in a broken whisper. "My life is dark enough, dreary enough, barren enough, already. You only mock its bitterness by pointing to the smiling Eden that lies far, far beyond its reach. Why will you not believe me when I tell you love for me is hopeless? We can never love; or if, alas, it is our cruel, cruel fate, that love must be our curse instead of a blessing—our cross instead of our crown."

"One word!" cried Herbert, detaining her, as she would have fled away—"one word, Sybil, shall silence my pleading voice forever. Are you free? Has any one the right to stand between us? Are you pledged to another?"

"I am not free," was the low reply. "There is one who stands between us, and who will stand between us forever. I am pledged to another—one whom I love and honor, and must obey."

(TO be Continued.)

WHAT A JOURNALIST IS.

How He Differs From a Plain, Ordinary Newspaper Man.

After his lecture before the journalistic class at Corwall university, a sophomore class asked Eli Perkins when he became a journalist.

"Never," said Eli, "but I do hope, after twenty years' more experience, to become a newspaper man."

"Well, what is the difference?" asked the sophomore.

"Just this, my son," said Eli. "A callow reporter calls himself a journalist. As George Welshons says, 'in his first tadpole stage, when his head is swelled,' he is a journalist. If he finally shows great brain and industry, and escapes the fool-killer, he may become a reporter. After years of study and toil, and when his brains are stuffed with wisdom, wit and discretion enough to kill his own editorials and 'make up' a sixteen-page Sunday edition, then I say he's a newspaper man."

"Then he is as high up in the profession as he can get?"

"Yes; he is now at the pinnacle. By and by, when he gets lazy and stiff and old and stupid, they reduce him to the position of editor."

"An editor is a decayed newspaper man, with bunions on his brain, chilblains on his heart, corns on his ears and warts and dyspepsia on his liver. The business of the editor is to sleep up-town all day and at night he prowls around a newspaper office, and at midnight he takes a blue pencil and assassinates every bright and readable idea that the smart reporters have brought in during the day.

"The editor is all epithet, while the reporter is all proof. The editor calls a man a chicken-thief, and gets sued for libel, while the reporter, kodak in hand, interviews him while picking off the feathers in his back yard, and the next day the thief takes a whole advertisement to shut up the newspaper.

"No," continued Eli; "I hope I am a newspaper man, and I dread the time when I shall get old, and stupid, and have to kill my own bright things which made the people glad; sold newspapers and made Americans know me."

MOST DEADLY WEAPON.

A New Gun Said to Be Superior to Any Now in Use.

In accordance with the recommendation of parliament the British army is being strengthened by adding a new gun which will insure the supremacy of Great Britain over the seas for many years to come. It is known as the twelve-inch steel and wire gun, and is not only the best weapon which the royal navy has ever had, but is far superior to any gun possessed by any foreign navy.

It weighs fifty tons, is forty-one feet long, has a muzzle velocity of 2,367 feet per second. The projectile weighs 850 pounds, the bursting charge being 83 pounds and the firing charge 167½ pounds of cordite.

The admiralty has ordered 450 at a cost of £10,000 each. Of these 150 have been completed and 300 are still in the hands of the contractors.

Each man-of-war will carry four of these formidable weapons, and when the navy is supplied they will be issued to forts on the sea front. The new gun will be the heaviest in the English service, and will take the place of the 110-ton, 100-ton and 80-ton guns, of which no more are to be made.

The best Krupp gun can fire a shot twelve and a half miles, and the United States government is constructing at one of its various arsenals a monster gun which, it is said, will carry a heavy shot twenty-one miles. The new British naval gun, though less than half the weight of the American weapon, mounted on the heights of Dover, can, however, drop a shell on the shores of France. No accuracy of aim could, of course, be obtained or maintained at this long distance, the effective range being 16,000 yards, or between nine and ten miles.

Tree Burials in New Zealand.

The recent fall of an enormous puketea tree near Opotiki, New Zealand, discloses the fact that the hollow interior from the roots to the first fork, about forty-five feet from the ground, had been filled with human bodies. A confused heap of skeletons burst out at the butt of the tree when it fell. A local paper says: "A more extraordinary sight than this monarch of the forest lying prone and discharging a perfect hetacomb of human skeletons can scarcely be conceived. Some are nearly perfect, while others are mixed up in a chaotic mass of heads, hands, feet and arms, indiscriminately. All the Maoris here seem to have been quite unaare of this natural charnel house, and declare that it must have been some hundreds of years since this novel family vault was filled with its ghastly occupants."—Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.

S'death: the Skirt.

"Ah!" exclaimed the great detective, "here is the tell-tale shirt."

"Betrayed!" groaned the criminal. "I might have known that such a loud garment would blow on me."—Philadelphia North American.

WEIRD TALE OF SEA.

VESSEL SAILS WITH TWENTY SOULS ON BOARD.

Reaches Spain in Good Condition, but Deserted—No Trace from That Day to This of the Missing Crew—Theories of the Disaster.

No deeper mystery of the sea was ever left for man to solve than the fate of the crew of the brig Marie Celeste, which left Boston in the 60's, bound for Mediterranean ports. The story as told in an English publication is one of absorbing interest and opens up a vast field of speculation. The Marie Celeste set sail from Boston with a crew of seventeen hands, the captain, his wife and his little daughter, twenty souls all told. Nothing, as far as we know, occurred on the voyage across the Atlantic other than the routine life of a trading brig at sea. But one fine day the brig came within hail of the Spanish coast. It was thought she was heading for Gibraltar on her way to enter the great inland sea. All her sails were set. The weather was fine, the sea calm, and a light wind bore the vessel along. Duly the Spanish authorities hailed the brig, without receiving any answer to their signals. Then came a visit of inspection by the coast guard, and an astonishing state of things revealed itself. Not a soul of the twenty persons who set sail from Boston in the brig was found on board. Every man had disappeared from the captain to the boy, and the captain's wife and child also were as if they had never been. The vessel was minutely and carefully examined. There was an inspection by the American consul; there was a business-like noting of all details, and a report was duly prepared for the authorities on the other side of the sea.

Not a rope or stay, not a sail was injured or a bolt missing. Everything from truck to keel was in its proper place. The brig's boats were all on board, slung on their davits or stowed on deck. Below everything was in the same undisturbed state. The watches of the captain and his wife hung on nails in the cabin. In the men's quarters, as in the cabin, there were the remains of half-eaten dinners, cooked apparently not long before the brig drifted toward the Spanish coast. Below and aloft all was silence—a ghastly, significant silence, appalling by reason of its inexplicable nature, and causing the faces of the searchers to pale before the mysterious possibilities which offered as solutions of the grim deadness of the ship. Since the day when the Marie Celeste drifted on her course to the European shores not a trace of any one of the twenty souls has been discovered. Needless to say, strict inquiries were made both in America and in Europe concerning captain and crew. Every sailors' home was notified of the story, in case some derelict seaman should have come to a restful haven therein. The names and nationalities of the crew were known, but not a scrap of intelligence, not a wave-washed bottle with a message in it, not even a dead body, ever came to light which could suggest a solution of this horrible mystery.

Suppose we set our wits a-going on the problem of the Marie Celeste, what explanations are possible or likely to merit attention? Pirates and a wholesale slaughter of the crew by ordinary murder or by walking the plank? Nonsense. Piracy was no more common in the Atlantic in the 60's than it is now, and pirates do not attack a ship merely for the sake of murdering the crew or without looting the vessel and sinking her, and a piratical attack surely would have left traces of a struggle on the deck. The pirate idea clearly will not hold water at all.

A storm which swept everybody away? Equally untenable as a theory; for storms there were none at the time the brig drifted eastward, and storms leave traces of damage such as were absent in a vessel with all sails set and not a rope or bolt missing. Some calamity in the way of illness, you suggest. Well, where were the bodies? And if, mayhap, you maintain that the last survivor pitched his dead friends into the sea and then drowned himself, you have first to find that mysterious epidemic, and to regard it as very unlikely that any disease should attack a whole crew rapidly and instantly, so as to cut them off in a few hours' time.

Don't forget the half-eaten dinners, for that fact proves that within a short distance of the land the crew were practically at rest, undisturbed by any omen of approaching calamity, and no disease I know of, save, perhaps, cholera of malignant type, can kill people in a few hours. Besides, you must have infection, and whence did the pestilent microbes come to the brig? Sudden insanity on the part of one of the crew, leading to homicidal slaying of the others? Well, if you elect to believe that theory, you may. I don't, for the plain reason that seventeen men could surely have overpowered one. The insanity idea will not work. It does not explain the facts as a true theory should, and a true theory should explain them and be contradicted by none.

One of Glen McDonough's Jokes.

In spite of his farces Glen McDonough had written two or three lines to be spoken by a chorus girl. The lines were given to a green, heavy amateur, who looked well and would do. At the rehearsal the girl made her way to McDonough, who held the book, and said: "Mr. McDnough, I have a line in the first act and one in the third. Couldn't you write me one for the second act, to?" McDonough thought a minute, looked at the girl, and said: "Yes, in the banquet scene you enter and say, 'Here is the ham.'" "Oh, do I bring the ham on with me?" "No, my dear; it is not a speech, it is a confession."

Little Party Souvenirs.

Japanese trifles make pretty and inexpensive souvenirs for a child's party. Tiny fans of different kinds, kites and baskets, all of paper, and little silk bags filled with ribbons, please children. Bonbon boxes in various shapes of fruit and animals are pretty but more expensive.

PAINTING AND MUSIC.

Description Which Illustrates Contrast Between the Two.

A picture is a thing the incidents of which are carried merely over space, and have nothing to do with more than an instant of time, says the writer of one of the "Tesserae," so delightful a feature of the architect. Music, on the contrary, says Pall Mall Gazette, is an affair the incidents of which are carried over time, and in which space is not considered, but which notwithstanding, as far recognized, may be compared to a stream, the minimum width of which is represented when a single note only, in extreme attention, occupies the ear, and the maximum width of which occurs when the fullest harmonies are rolling under their greatest depth of tone. In music the ear is occupied one moment with that which it ceases to entertain the next, and this circumstance enables the composer in one piece to perform transitions through many keys, according to certain laws, at first sanctioned by the pleasures of the ear, but now found to be accompanied by coincidences of simultaneous vibration. In painting it is quite a different affair; the eye does not cease to be occupied one moment by that which it entertained in the preceding one. On the contrary, it is acknowledged that a picture is, or should be addressed to the eye in toto. It is the affair of an instant of time; its color is merely one of the embellishments of that instant; and though it may contain the fullest harmony, it should be the harmony of one key, if one feeling is intended to be produced by it; there being nothing of the contemplated elements of the instant of time and the certain limited surface of a picture, sufficiently analogous to a series of chromatic deflections and absolute transitions from one key to another in music, to warrant any digression or perform a resolution the necessity of which, in music, such digression would require.

GUEST OF THE FRENCH NATION

An Indiana Girl Who Wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Jennie Creek of Milgrove, a little village in Indiana, is an American girl who is certainly to be envied. She has been invited by the National Humane society of France to be the guest of honor of the French government during the Paris exposition. Jennie will wear upon her breast when she starts for the other side of the water one of the proudest decorations in the gift of the French nation, the cross of the Legion of Honor. She received this high mark of distinction for a deed of exceptional bravery performed six years ago, when she was but 11 years of age. The story is no doubt a familiar one to many of our readers. On the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1893, Jennie, while wandering through some woods belonging to her foster father, her parents having died some years before, suddenly caught the smell of burning wood and on going to investigate found that a railroad bridge over a gulch on the Panhandle road, which ran near by, had burned away. Almost at the same instant the brave girl heard the rumble of an express—the World's Fair train rushing on to destruction. She knew that she must act quickly or the train would plunge into the yawning chasm with its precious freight of human lives. Tearing off her red underskirt she waved it frantically before the onrushing train. The engineer saw the signal of danger, reversed the lever and came to a stop almost on the verge of the gorge. Jennie was carried through the train in triumph and the passengers took up a collection for her. On board were a number of French people, returning from the fair, and when they reached their native land they told the story of the brave little American girl. The result was that she receive the five-pointed gold star of the society of the Legion of Honor.

A Botanical Freak.

One of the curiosities of nature is known as a plant atol. There are but two or three of these known to scientists. This atol is made up of a circle of growing plants. They are found floating on the top of ponds or lakes. They form a hoop-shaped figure and are closely matted together at the roots, which make a sort of cup or basin, to which more or less vegetable matter falls or floats. There is a sufficient amount of nutriment in this to keep the plant growing. As it increases, the roots become longer and larger, and in time the plant may anchor itself in the soil at the bottom of the pond. These rings, after many years of accumulation and growth, make what appear to be small islands. It is the opinion of certain scientists that islands may have been formed in this manner. The roots catch all floating vegetable or animal matter. Leaves collect and form mold, and after a while birds may drop plant or tree seeds on the little pod that floats on the top of the water. These take root and further assist in the growth of the little island. It may take centuries for the plant to come to any size, but with nature a thousand years are but as yesterday.

Amber and Its Production.

An enormous amount of amber comes from Prussia, where it is mined by what is practically a monopoly. The company controlling the greater part of the out-put pay to the government over $160,000 a year for the privilege of control. The beach in East Prussia, after heavy northwest winds, is often thickly strewn with amber, which comes up in the sea-weed that is often piled up to the height of three or four feet along the shore. After a storm, men, women and children swarm over the beach, gathering amber and finding most profitable employment thereby. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty tons of raw amber are worked up every year in one city. The greater part of it is melted to make varnish and lac. Beads are made of many of the best pieces, and these are in demand all over the world.

From Their Point of View.

First Cow—I hear there's an awfully nice man living down the road.

Second Cow—What's nice about him?

First Cow—Why, he's a vegetarian!—Puck.

That She Knew About It, That Is.

"I am dreadfully worried about Willie," she said.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Why, he hasn't been up to any mischief for nearly half a day."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Ideal Man.

There is much rivalry between colleges as to which will produce the ideal man. By this they mean a strong and intellectual men. Health will demand first, consideration, for upon that depends all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will keep the bowels regular and the stomach healthy by curing stomach disorders. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

A good many people who go on the stage have no reason to be proud of their goings-on.

Spring

Annually Says Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given the best of satisfaction, especially as a spring medicine. It builds up the general system and gives new life." DWIGHT C. PARK, Whiteland, Indiana.

Among the things that endure but for a season we must count pepper and salt.

You have heard of Swanson's 5 DROPS Rheumatic Cure, still you are suffering from Rheumatism and other diseases that this remedy so surely cures. Many of your friends have advised you to use it, and yet you hesitate before giving it a trial. Why delay any longer, and why waste any more money and time? You will certainly find what you have sought in vain for, and we are confident it will do for you what it has done for others similarly afflicted. If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of 5 Drops as a curative as well as preventive of any ache or pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of Swanson's 5 DROPS Rheumatic Cure. You can try it for the small amount of 25c, on receipt of same will send you a sample bottle; or, send us a Dollar and we will send you a large bottle prepaid by express, containing 300 doses, 5 DROPS is the name and dose. Free from opiates in any form. Absolutely harmless, a child can use it as well as an adult. For further particulars write Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160 Lake St., Chicago.

The bird that can sing and won't is better than the girl who can't sing and will.

Old as the Hills

are the pains and aches of

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SCIATICA

Sure as taxes is the cure of them by

St. Jacobs Oil

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE TEEMING WEST.

Western Canada Prairie Lands Being Filled with Excellent Settlers.

The salient fact that presents itself in taking a birdseye view of the Canadian West, is that of intense activity in every department. Whether the glance be turned upon the district east of Winnipeg, the Red River Valley south or north, the Dauphin and M. & N. W. district, the Southwestern, or whether it take in the great central division along the main line of the C. P. R., stretching away out to the Rockies and from there bending north and south to Prince Albert and Edmonton, McLeod and Lethbridge—whether the examination be made in any of these directions the same activity, growth and hopefulness are observable.

The Canadian West is not only a good place to locate permanently, but it is also a good place to invite one's relatives and friends to come to. This is the spirit that seems to animate the West at the present time, and its effects are to be seen on every hand. To enumerate the towns where handsome and substantial blocks and residences have gone up this year would be simply to give a list of the towns and villages along the railway lines. And this movement has not been confined to these centers of population, but in many cases it has been overshadowed by the improvement in farm buildings.

So far as one can see, this is no passing phase, no repetition of any temporary boom following a period of good crops and fair prices. It is a movement more spontaneous, more general, more marked than anything that has gone before, and seems to indicate that the great West, like Samson, bursting the encompassing bands, has awakened to a period of activity and development that will surpass anything we have known in the past and which will only be paralleled by the opening out of some of the most fertile of the western states of the union.

Look at some of the figures. Over a thousand schools in Manitoba, and the number going up by leaps and bounds; something like 500 schools in the territories. Winnipeg as representing the gateway of the West, the third city in the Dominion in regard to bank clearings, postal business and probably in regard to customs, the customs return at Winnipeg running about 30 to 40 per cent greater month by month than in the fiscal year of 1897-8, the largest previous year for actual business entries, when over $900,000 was paid through the Winnipeg office for duty; the C. P. R. and Canada Northwest land sales together running over $1,500,000 for the year. These and a thousand more signs show how the West has leaped into new life.

This is an inspiring and cheering spectacle, but it brings with it great responsibilities. The business men realize this, the banks realize it and have spread their agencies through every bustling little town clear out to the coast; the churches realize it, and one denomination alone has opened an average of about thirty new stations in each of the past two years, and will increase this in the year now entered upon; the government departments realize it, and there is talk of redistribution and additional members. The educational branches realize it, and new schools are springing up everywhere. Over 12,000 settlers came in from the United States alone last year, and these, with the people who came in from the East, prove the most rigorous westerners. They lose no time in developing their farms, in filling their grazing lands with stock, and in every district is to be found evidences of thrift and prosperity.

Happy Women

who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.

Nearly all the ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.

Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

A Grand Farming Country

One of the finest agricultural regions in the country is now being opened up by the building of the Bismarck, Washburn & Great Falls Railway.

The country referred to is the famous Missouri Valley in Burleigh and McLean Counties, North Dakota. The soil is a rich, dark loam, with clay subsoil; good water, a healthful climate and an abundance of cheap coal. Thousands of settlers are preparing to move into the country this spring. You can get choice lands at $4.00 to $6.00 per acre on easy payments. If you are interested write for descriptive maps to

D. W. CASSEDAY,
302 Guaranty Loan Building,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CENTS

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Varieties of Strawberries.

From Farmers' Review: It seems to me now, after twenty years of experience, that there is nothing more important to the strawberry grower than choice of variety. In the raising of grain, or vegetables or fruit of any kind, much depends on the proper selection of varieties, but in strawberry culture almost everything depends on it. With a pretty general knowledge of the well tested varieties now grown, gained both by observation and reading, I do not hesitate to say emphatically that for this latitude and for a number of degrees north and south of the latitude of Chicago, the one great berry, worth more than all the others together, is the Warfield.

Speaking of strawberry culture in the past I think it is true that there have been just three great berries, each of which had its day and gave way to the next, and these are the Wilson, the Crescent, and the Warfield. Growers who raised the Wilson in its day and who at the proper time substituted the Crescent, and then after the Warfield was well introduced planted it and gave up the Crescent, have done the best for themselves and for their customers that could be done. I think most practical growers will agree with me when I speak of the expense and disappointment which have attended our efforts to secure the best varieties. What a time indeed we have had with the highly praised newcomers, the Bidwells, Manchesters, Jewels, Lady Rusks, Chas. Downeys, Big Bobs, Mt. Vernons, Bubachs, Jessies, Parker Earles, and a host of others whose names I will not mention, all introduced with a great flourish and often having some good qualities but as practical, business berries, utterly worthless. It seems strange to me that so many writers and even experiment stations speak of some good point in very many of these varieties, without adding that in the summing up, they have no value at all.

I know that some growers will protest against my judgment of some of these berries, but I believe the best conclusions of practical men are in line with my own. Some would probably defend the Bubach and Haverland, which are of good size and productive, but I never ate one of the first without regretting it, and the second I would not permit my pickers to gather, so wretchedly soft and tasteless it is. Parker Earle is solid and productive, but of bad color and unreliable. Beder Wood is productive and has been highly praised, but I have always felt guilty for picking it at all, so soft and insipid and colorless it is and I am glad to see in our latest station reports that it is not recommended as it was.

Doubtless some of the new berries will prove to have value, and some, like the Marshall, are certain to be of use for fancy market, but I repeat in conclusion that for the climate I have mentioned, for real value both to producer and consumer, there is no well-tested berry which is worthy of comparison with Warfield. In my view the most important problem for practical growers now is to find the best and most reliable fertilizer for the Warfield.

S. W. GIBSON.

The Value of Weeds.

Weeds have a value. The writer once heard Professor Bailey say that the weed is the friend of the farmer, and no man should want to get rid of a farm because it is weedy. He himself had purchased a good farm at a low price, because it had all run to weeds and the former owner believed that they were so numerous as to greatly reduce the value of the land. But these same weeds had been keeping the fertility of the soil from leaching out, and had kept the ground in a condition where it would not bake, but would readily yield to the plow. He simply turned all the weeds under and got back the fertility they had taken from the ground. Then he planted to other crops and had a regained farm.

Were it not for weeds, say after a clover crop, the nitrogen in the soil in readiness for plant use would disappear. As it is, the weeds take it up and hold it for subsequent crops. The cultivation that is necessary to keep down weeds is not time and effort lost. The benefit to the crop cultivated is more than enough to pay for the outlay. The additional effect of conservation of moisture is not to be forgotten.

Weeds are also valuable for the work they do in keeping the land in the hands of the many. Were there no weeds the cultivation of the land could be undertaken on an immense scale by men of wealth and a monopoly in land would be possible. If such a monopoly were attempted at this time, the cost of keeping the land clean would make it impossible to keep it under control.

Among the Window Plants.

From the Farmers' Review: At this season of the year most plants in the window will begin to make strong, vigorous growth, if properly fed. As soon as they begin to grow, but not before, give them liberal applications of some good fertilizer. Many persons whose plants are not growing satisfactorily think to "give them a start" by feeding them rich food. This is all wrong. The plants are not in condition to make use of such food until they begin to grow. It injures them if given when they cannot assimilate it. Therefore, wait and keep close watch of them, and when signs of growth are seen, begin to feed them. Give weak applications at first, increasing the supply as the growth of the plant increases.

The proper time to train plants is when they are growing. If a branch shows a tendency to outgrow other branches, thus making the plant unsymmetrical, nip off the end of it at once. Keep it from making more growth until the other branches have had a chance to catch up with it, thus giving the plant proper balance on all sides. Most persons neglect their plants in this respect, because, they say, "It seems such a pity to interfere with them, when they are growing so well." Growth is not all we aim at. We want well-shaped, symmetrical plants, and such plants we can not have unless we give them proper training. Very few plants can be trusted to train themselves. Whatever training they get should be given while they are in the early stages of development. The old saying that it is hard work to teach an old dog new tricks applies here. When a plant has been allowed to grow to suit itself until it has reached its prime, it is too late to do very much for it. Take it in hand, then, while growing, and make it understand that it must come to your terms. Plants are tractable things. They will do as you tell them to if they see you "mean business."

EBEN E. REXFORD.

Water Hemlock.

This is called also American water hemlock, wild hemlock, spotted hemlock, spotted parsley, snakeweed, beaver poison, musquash root, muskrat weed, cowbane, spotted cowbane, children's bane, death of man.

It is a smooth erect perennial, 3 to 8 feet high, with a rigid hollow stem, numerous branches, finely-dissected leaves, white flowers, and a cluster of spindle-shaped roots, which vary in length from 1½ to 3 inches, and are very characteristic of the plant. It grows commonly in swamps and damp soils throughout the Atlantic states westward to Louisiana, Iowa and Minnesota; much less commonly northwestward through Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains and in New Mexico.

This is one of the most poisonous native plants in the United States, being rapidly fatal to both man and animals. The roots are especially dangerous, because the taste, being aromatic and to some people suggestive of horseradish, parsnips, artichokes or sweet cicely, is apt to lead children to eat them when they are found forced out of the soil by washing, freezing or other causes in the early spring. Cattle sometimes eat the tubers, and in marshes they are poisoned by drinking water contaminated by the juice of roots that have been crushed by being trampled upon. No estimate can be made of the amount of damage done to live stock, but it is very considerable. The human victims average several per annum.

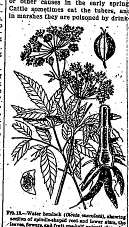


FIG. 14.—Water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*), showing section of spindle-shaped root and lower stem, the leaves, flowers, and fruit one-half natural size; also fruit and cross section of seed, enlarged five times.

The prominent symptoms of the poisoning are colicky pains, vomiting, staggering, unconsciousness, and frightful convulsions ending in death.

Fertility in Potatoes.

Bulletin 57 of the Maine Experiment Station giving some figures of the chemical contents of a potato crop says: Assuming these figures to fairly represent potatoes as grown in Maine, a crop of 200 bushels, weighing six tons, would remove thirty-seven pounds of nitrogen, sixteen pounds of phosphoric acid and fifty-eight pounds of potash. If the amounts and proportions of fertilizing elements removed by a crop could be taken as a guide in preparing a field for that crop, the problem of supplying the proper amount and kind of plant food to the soil would be much simplified. To manure a field for a crop of potatoes, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash would have to be added in about the proportions given above and in sufficient quantity to supply the vines and tubers the land was expected to yield. A formula made up on this basis would be very materially different from any mixed fertilizer on the market and would contain the fertilizing elements in about the following proportions: Nitrogen, 5 parts; phosphoric acid, 2 parts; and potash, 8 parts.

Mixing Silage.

At a recent dairymen's convention in Illinois the question of the mixing of silage was considered.

Q.—How do you mix your silage?

W. J. Kennedy.—Some do it by taking gunny sacks and sewing them end to end thus making a tube that will carry the cut corn to all parts of the silo.

Mr. Kennedy.—In the falling of cut silage from the carrier into the silo the heaviest parts go farthest and the lightest parts fall directly under the carrier. I got over that trouble by hanging a blanket up in front of the carrier for the silage to strike against, and the leaves and stalks fall together. Then all we have to do is to spread it.

Q.—Can spoiled silage be fed to young stock with profit?

Mr. Frasier.—You might let them pick it over, but they should not be starved into eating it. The hogs might be given a chance to pick out the corn.

Russian Thistle as Fodder.—A Nebraska friend of mine whose stock wintered last year largely on Russian thistle, thinks that it isn't a bad kind of a weed, after all. And many in the west are coming to the same opinion. The Russian thistle is proving a blessing instead of a curse to the drouth stricken or desert lands. Moreover, it is not "taking the country" in any section, as was predicted a few years ago. The various laws enacted against it are practically dead now, because there is no need to enforce them.

A Metaphorical Expulsion.

Bill—You proposed for the hand of his daughter?

Jill—Well, I suggested that I might make him a good son-in-law.

Bill—And he put you out of the house?

Jill—In a hurry.

Bill—What excuse did he offer?

Jill—Only that he was merely throwing out a suggestion.—Yonkers Statesman.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Joseph O. Bissell, Sterling, Minn., bag holder for grain weighing machines; John J. Cook, Butte, Mont., elevator controlling apparatus; Nickolaus Eckstein, Wylie, Minn., scraper attachment for gang plows; Axel N. Helstrom, Tower, Minn., scaffold; William H. Hormel, Austin, Minn., system of heating and ventilation; Thomas Huberdeau, Larimore, N. D., breast strap slide; Towle Syrup Co., St. Paul, Minn., (trademark) syrups and molasses.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

A Pleasant Outlook.

Mrs. Newlywed (to cook, whom she has just engaged at registry office)—You see, my husband is so very particular about his food.

Cook (sympathetically)—They're all alike, mem. My old man was just the same. I never cooked nothink to please 'im in my life.—Punch.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing story, and will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Only the Machine.

"Yes, I saw him in the elevator with his arm around his typewriter."

"What!"

"Yes, he was carrying it over to Thompson's repair shop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Send for "Choice Recipes,"

by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Immunity Comes High.

"What makes the new magazine cost so much?"

"I don't know. Maybe they have to pay people not to write war articles for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Discrepancy.

Miss Clinger—I heard you were at the ball last night. What a pity you don't dance.

Miss Poplin—But I do.

Miss Clinger—They told me you don't.—The Smart Set.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Proper Procedure.

"Who's that in the parlor?" asked Mr. Crumso.

"It is Mr. Biggins, an old flame of Margaret's," replied Mrs. Crumso.

"An old flame? Put him out."

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some one will be sure to take your advice if you have it engraved on the handle of a $10 umbrella.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If you can't practice what you preach don't make a practice of preaching.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Sentenced to be hanged—Christmas stockings.

PERUNA PROTECTS OUR HOMES.

The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the State of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup and repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the State of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble, which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Nebraska.

Hon. William Youngblood.

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh." Peruna has become, in a multitude of households, absolutely indispensable.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that ever was used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is the household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

A Sure Test.

"Are you sure she is as gentle and patient and amiable as she seems?" asked the friend.

"Not quite sure," answered the young man, who is in love. "But I'm going to find out."

"How?"

"I'm going to get her to call somebody up over a long-distance telephone and then watch her."—Washington Star.

Why do they say "boys will be boys?" They know well enough boys will be men.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS.

Thousands of Premature Deaths Caused by Neglect.

Every Person Can Prolong Life and Enjoy Health and Happiness Who Will Listen to the Voice of Progress.

If you want to open a door, you don't smash it with a crowbar, but open it with a key.

It's easier and less destructive.

When you are costive, or bilious, or constipated, don't take an old-time dose of physic, throw your bowels into spasms and turn your liver inside out, as long as everything can be set right, in a nice, gentle, quiet, positive, natural way by Cascarets, the ideal laxative.

We have all found out that persuasion is stronger than violence.

Instead of trying to force your disordered organs to do their duty, Educate Your Bowels and make them act naturally by using Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, so pleasant to the taste, so mild, so effective. They are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation or money refunded. Buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c, or by mail for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

MINNESOTA COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
316 Nicollet Av., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Pupils can enter at any time. Rates given on application.

HERCULES STUMP PULLER
Saves time, saves money, saves labor. Simplest, most powerful Grubber made.
BATEMAN MFG. CO.
421 17th St.,
Centerville, Iowa.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $400 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—earliest Tomato Giant on earth.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

EXCURSION RATES
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best wheat-growing land on the continent can be secured on application to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 26 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ben Davies, 154½ E. Third St. St. Paul, Minn.

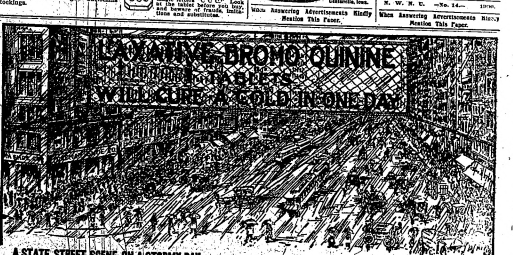
No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog.
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

ARTICHOKES! Mammoth White French. A SURE PREVENTIVE of HOG CHOLERA. Enormous yielder, and the greatest root fattener for hogs, sheep, colts and cattle known. Write for circular telling all about them. This will not appear again.
W. F. MARLEY, Richmond, Ind.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N. W. N. U. —No. 14.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



A STATE STREET SCENE ON A STORMY DAY.

NOTE—Laxative Bromo-Quinine which is advertised on the large banner over State Street, Chicago, as represented above, is the only exclusive cold prescription sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and in England. This is the signature E. W. Grove of the inventor and plainly appears on every box of the genuine article. It is sold for 25c a box, and all druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

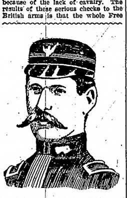
FREE STATE UP AGAIN

AS A RESULT OF THE SERIOUS CHECKS TO THE BRITISH.

Boers Are Full of Activity Over the Entire Field—Severely Censored News Brings No Satisfaction to England—Rumors That Wires to Bloemfontein Have Been Cut and That the Hussars Are Missing—No Sign That Buller Is Moving—Boers Reported in Force South of Bloemfontein, Threatening the Railway.

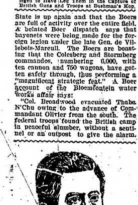
London, April 10.—When it is borne in mind that all the dispatches from the front are severely censored there is little in the news to bring satisfaction to England. Assurances that nothing need be feared, even if the railways and telegraphs are cut and Bloemfontein isolated, together with the news that the ladies and other civilians are being ordered away, do not augur well. There are rumors from Cape Town that the telegraph wires were already cut yesterday, and also that the Hussars who were sent to the relief of the Royal Irish rifles, are also missing, although probably these are the outcome of Boer exaggerations, designed to encourage the burghers.

The attempt of Gen. Colville to catch the Boer leaders in conference at Reitfontein failed probably, as usual, because of the lack of cavalry. The results of these serious checks to the British arms is that the whole Free State is up again and that the Boers are full of activity over the entire field. A belated Boer dispatch says that bayonets were being made for the foreign legion under the late Gen. de Villebois-Mareuil. The Boers are boasting that the Colesberg and Stormberg commandos, numbering 6,000, with ten cannon and 750 wagons, have gotten safely through, thus performing a "magnificent strategic feat." A Boer account of the Bloemfontein water works affair says:



Capt. Carl Reichman, U. S. A., Military Attache With the Boer Forces, Alleged to Have Led Them in the Capture of British Guns and Troops at Bushman's Kop.

"Col. Broadwood evacuated Thaba N'Chu owing to the advance of Commandant Olivier from the south. The federal troops found the British camp in peaceful slumber, without a sentinel or an outpost to give the alarm. Gen. De Wet immediately placed guns and the commandos in such positions as to surround the British, who did not have time to recover from their surprise."



Earl of Rosslyn. (Reported captured by the Boers.)

The Boers are displaying activity in Natal, but there is no sign that Gen. Buller is moving. Mafeking was still besieged April 1. The garrison was suffering seriously from lack of bread, and a mixture of oats, bran and meal was doing duty for that article, which is described as "coarse in substance, of the color of ginger bread and of the consistency of Norwegian pine."

IRISH RIFLES CAPTURED.

They Fought Steadily for Thirty Hours, but Had to Give In.

Bloemfontein, April 5.—(Delayed in transmission)—The Royal Irish rifles had been marching in the eastern part of the Free State, collecting arms, and were returning to Bethany Tuesday, when they were intercepted by a Boer commando who had placed three guns in position. The Irish intrenched themselves, while the mounted infantry scouted along both flanks, only to find escape impossible. The Boers opened with gun and rifle fire. The British replied sparingly with rifle fire, husbanding their cartridges in the hope that help would arrive. Gradually the Boers drew into closer quarters. They fired intermittingly during Tuesday, but did not attempt to reach the British position until Wednesday, when the Irish division, which had fought tenaciously, was suffering terribly from want of food and water. By this time two rifles had expended their last cartridge. Finding at this time there was no sign of succor they surrendered, having fought thirty hours steadily. They had lost ten killed and many wounded. Among the captured is Capt. Tennant, Gen. Gatacre's chief intelligence officer.

Boers Forced From Positions.

London, April 10.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "All is quiet here. Remounts and reinforcements are arriving and preparations are being made to deal with the enemy. Last Tuesday many of the historic regiments could not muster a hundred mounted men, while artillery horses were very scarce. The enemy have now been entirely cleared out from the position they lately occupied north of Glen and the British force there is being considerably augmented. Lord Kitchener commands the railway to the south and our positions are secure against interruption. The troops are still all in good spirits, though badly in need of clothing and boots."

Bad Effect on Natives.

Maseru, Basutoland, April 10.—The reoccupation of Ladybrand, Thaba N'Chu and Bloemfontein water works by the Boers in the very sight of the Basutos, who recently witnessed the expulsion of the Boers by the British is far the most important aspect of the situation here, in view of its probable effect upon the native mind. Already the natives are arguing that the British have suffered reverses, and should the British evacuate Wepener the results, so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous. All hope to see Gen. Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

Unrest Swaziland.

Lourenzo Marques, April 10—A runner who has just arrived here from Sopobo's Kraal, Swaziland, says that Sopobo has been killed and his women tied up with ropes. Unrest is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror in the absence of "white men's law." Many natives have been threatened, and in one district they have been completely killed off. A messenger from Bromersdorp, Swaziland, says the Boers are making presents to the queen and are seeking to pass through Swaziland armed.

Bloemfontein Is Safe.

London, April 10. — The Bloemfon. correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says: "No anxiety need be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the enemy may succeed in destroying telegraphic communication and even in cutting the railway for a brief period. A number of civilians, including Lady Bentick and Lady Edward Cecil, who arrived here recently from Cape Town, left Friday in compliance with a general order issued by the authorities."

As Reported by Boers.

Pretoria, April 10—It is reported that Gen. De Wet attacked and defeated a large force of British cavalry at De Wet's dorp, southeast of Bloemfontein, capturing 450 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition and camp stores and inflicting heavy loss. The federal loss was two killed and four wounded. All is quiet with the other commandos.

Boers Threaten the Railway.

Bloemfontein, April 10.—The Boers are reported in force to the south, threatening the railway, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked Saturday by Boers advancing from the water works. Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance.

Roberts' Advance Will Be Delayed.

London, April 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Friday, says: "Owing to lack of horses and to the sufferings of the men from pneumonia, due to thin clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big move until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

No Trace of Caeptured British.

Bethany, April 10.—Gen. Gatacre's force has returned here without having any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but as the men fought stubbornly it is probable that these were large.

Insurgents Walk Into a Trap.

Carnovon, Cape Colony, April 10.—It is reported that 200 insurgents who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt, rode into that place and were captured by the British troops. The Canadian artillery has arrived here from Van Wyck's Vlei.

Steyn's Brother Captured.

Bloemfontein, April 10.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Karee Siding Friday and arrived here Saturday.

AMERICAN GIRL ASSAULTED.

Louisville Banker's Daughter Struck by a German in Italy.

Louisville, April 10—James A. Leech, a well known Louisville banker, has received news of an assault made upon his daughter, Miss Carolyn Leech, while she was traveling on the Italian railway between Florence and Venice. The only information given in the dispatch was that Miss Leech was struck and rendered unconscious by a German who was traveling in the same compartment with her. Mr. Leech telegraphed his wife for further information, and to the American consul at Venice. The matter was also reported to the American consul at Rome. Miss Leech has been traveling in Southern Europe all winter on account of her health.

Store Burglarized.

Rice's, Minn., April 10.—John Gazette's store was burglarized. The safe was opened and $20 in money and $1,000 in checks and orders were taken. There is no clue.

Petty Burglary.

Stewartville, Minn., April 10.—The hardware store of Demro & Ballard was broken into and about $40 worth of knives and razors stolen. No clue to the burglars.

Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

Marquette, Mich., April 10. — Six prisoners awaiting trial here made ineffectual attempt at escape in the jail here. They were all charged with murder.

Succeeds His Father as Consul.

Washington—Charles E. Barnes of Decatur, Ill., was nominated as consul at Cologne, to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father. The former consul filled the office a number of years, having been appointed by President Harrison.

Ristori Still Vigorous.

Rome—Mme. Ristori, who is now seventy-nine years old and who was a rival of Rachel half a century ago, is still vigorous. She delivered an address at the recent dramatic congress in Rome.

Increase in Exports America.

Berlin—The quarterly exports of the Hamburg consulate are $5,765,000, as compared with $3,104,000 in 1899; of Berlin, $7,114,000, as compared to $5,050,000 in 1899.

Expulsion of Religious Order.

Paris—The religious order of the Trinitaires at Barcelonette have been expelled from France. The members were escorted across the frontier and the convent seized.

Military authorities will ascertain the adaptability of Chicamauga Park for a military post.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, April 3.—Advocates and opponents of the Porto Rican tariff and government bill waged vigorous war in the senate yesterday for seven hours. Long before the senate convened at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded, and many remained until the senate adjourned. Those who listened to the debate were well repaid. The speeches were good and the running debate unusually bright and lively. During the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, particularly, the chamber fairly scintillated with sparks as he crossed argumentative swords with some of the best debaters on the Democratic side. His address, if so it could be called, was devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the constitutional questions involved in the pending bill.

Mr. Bate of Tennessee opened the discussion of the day with a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Cullom of Illinois in a vigorous speech supporting the measure. Then came Mr. Depew of New York, a member of the committee which framed the bill, who made an eloquent and forceful defense of the measure. Mr. Spooner, who spoke next, was followed by Mr. Perkins of California, also a member of the committee on Porto Rico, who presented a strong argument for the bill. The closing speech was delivered by Mr. Simon of Oregon, who, in criticising the measure, entered into a brief discussion of the political effects of its passage.

The final vote on the bill will be taken late this afternoon. It is arranged for 4 o'clock, but an effort will be made to extend the time for debate beyond that hour.

The House.

A possible reduction of the war tax was foreshadowed in a resolution adopted by the house yesterday calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the probable surplus existing revenue laws would create during this and the coming fiscal year. The resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority.

Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to open to settlement 418,000 acres in the Fort Hall Indian reservation and 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma by ratifying the agreements with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and the Klowas, Comanches and Apaches; to divide the Northern judicial district of New York into two districts and to appropriate $100,000 for a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

The Senate.

Washington, April 4. — This was a notable day in the United States senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most poignant debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war congress" two years ago. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and the pending amendments and less than an hour later the measure about which there had been so much contention in and out of congress, was passed by a majority of 9, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted. Mr. Davis' amendment, providing that "no duties on imports or exports after the passage of this act should be levied or collected on any articles imported from the United States into Porto Rico or from Porto Rico into the United States," was lost, 30 to 40. Without division two other amendments offered by Mr. Davis, were defeated. Mr. Nelson's free trade amendment was also lost, 29 to 41. It had been evident for some time that the bill would command a majority in the senate, but notwithstanding the fact the interest in the matter, both of senators and of the public, had not flagged a bit.

The particularly notable speeches of the day were delivered by Mr. Mason of Illinois, in opposition to the measure, and Mr. Foraker of Ohio, who replied to a brief speech by Mr. Wellington of Maryland. It was the Ohio senator's desire to clear up any misunderstanding or misinformation concerning the bill. Mr. Mason's speech was argumentative, eloquent and amusing by turns, and as it covered the entire range of the country's duties and responsibilities to what the Illinois senator sarcastically termed "our in-su-lar pos-ses-i-ons," it was very interesting to his hearers.

Just before the adjournment a sensational episode occurred in which Mr. Wolcott of Colorado accused Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts of uttering that which was "unqualifiedly false." The difficulty arose over an effort by Mr. Lodge to have the Spooner bill made unfinished business. This displaced the Quay case, and the friends of the Pennsylvania senator made things lively for half an hour.

The House.

The house yesterday entered upon consideration of the substitute for the senate Hawaiian territorial bill under a special order which will bring the question to a vote on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. debate was in committee of the whole, and only three of the six speeches were pertinent to the bill. Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on territories, delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of its passage. Mr. Robinson of Indiana criticised a section in the bill, which, he said, continued in force later contracts existing in Hawaii, denouncing it as legislating a system of wage slavery. Mr. Mondell of Wyoming spoke generally in support of the bill. Mr. Lane of Iowa, one of the Republicans who opposed the Porto Rican tariff bill, made a vigorous speech reaffirming his position and warning his Republican associates that the country would not support an unfair policy toward the Porto Ricans. Mr. Thomas of North Carolina, Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. Boutell of Illinois discussed imperialism.

The House.

Washington, April 5.—There was an exciting scene in the house yesterday as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with misrepresenting certain facts. He was laboring under great excitement. Mr. Wheeler showed admirable temper, and though quick to resent the fancied insult, awaited the explanation of Mr. Pugh, in which he disclaimed any intention of imputing to him personally a desire to distort the facts. Throughout the debate, which was precipitated by Mr. Boring, the other Republican member from Kentucky, there was an air of suppressed excitement. It was the first time the subject had been broached in the house, and intense interest was manifested. Mr. Lacey of Iowa concluded the debate with a general denunciation of the Goebel election law. This incident overshadowed the other speeches yesterday on the Hawaiian bill, many of which were irrelevant.

The Senate.

Peace was restored in the senate yesterday, before the body convened, and during the proceedings of the session there was only a reminder of the harsh language used just before adjournment Tuesday. The senate opened with a lively and interesting discussion of the Quay case, in the course of which Mr. Wolcott apologized for the language he had used Tuesday, disclaiming any intention of being offensive to anybody, least of all to his friend, Mr. Lodge. The Colorado senator made a vehement and eloquent appeal for early action upon the Quay case. He was supported by other friends of Mr. Quay. It was decided finally to take up the case today under the unanimous consent agreement made March 10. In accordance also with that agreement the Spooner bill was made the unfinished business, thereby bringing the Philippine question to a direct issue in the senate.

The House.

Washington, April 6.—The house did not finish the bill to provide territorial government for Hawaii yesterday. When the hour fixed for taking a vote, 4 o'clock, arrived, less than half the bill had been covered and so many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was finished. Several important amendments were agreed to, among them the following: To nullify all labor contracts in the islands; to extend the alien contract labor laws to the islands; to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in saloons; to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres, and to substitute for the house provision regarding to the appointment of judges and other officers of the island the senate provision. The house provision lodged the appointing power in the governor; the senate placed it in the president.

The Senate.

During yesterday's comparatively brief open session of the senate Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire presented an argument against the seating of Hon. M. S. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania. He devoted himself almost entirely to the constitutional phase of the question. Most of the day was spent in executive session.

The House.

Washington, April 7. — The house, after four days of debate, passed the substitute for the senate bill providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference. The most interesting feature of the day's session was the attempt of Mr. Hill of Connecticut to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a resident commissioner instead of a delegate in congress and the other declaring that nothing in the act should be construed as a pledge of statehood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

The Senate.

Senator Deboe of Kentucky yesterday gave notice that he would move to refer the credentials of Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, as a senator from that state, to the committee on privileges and elections. During the greater part of the session the senate had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi delivered a speech in favor of the seating of Hon. M. S. Quay.

MINNESOTA ORATORS BEATEN.

Michigan Wins the Championship of the Central Debating League.

Chicago, April 8.—The University of Michigan debating team defeated the University of Minnesota team last night, winning the championship of the Central Debating League, which is composed of the University of Chicago, Northwestern university, Minnesota and Michigan. The decision of the judges was unanimous. Michigan defeated the University of Chicago in the preliminary contests and the University of Minnesota defeated Northwestern, so by defeating Minnesota, Michigan won the series. The question: "Are the economic advantages of trusts sufficient to justify their existence under the law," was debated. Michigan took the affirmative. Its team is composed of Gustavus Ohlinger, Martin H. Carmey and Albert M. Cloud. Minnesota's team was composed of Hilder B. Gislayson, Owen P. McElmel and J. Archie Burger.

PHILIPPINE TONNAGE.

Movement of Vessels at Manila and Other Habors Since American Occupation.

Washington, April 8.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department made public a statement of foreign vessel movements at the ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, Philippine islands, from the date of American occupation on Dec. 31, 1898. The statement shows that the total number of foreign vessels that entered the ports named during the period above mentioned, was 517, with a total tonnage of 607,577. The total number of foreign vessels that cleared from the above ports during the period mentioned was 505, with a total tonnage of 630,901.

Russia Disavows.

Seoul, Korea, April 8.—An agreement has been concluded whereby Russia disavows any design to obtain a port in the district of Quelpart, and Korea promises not to concede the same to any other power.

French to Build English Ship.

London—The Societe Anonyme at Boulogne has received from Messrs Pile of London, an order for a steamer of 1,000 tons. This will be the second British steamer built in France.

May Condemn "Quo Vadis."

Rome—The Sacred Congregation having supervision over the "index expurgatorius" is discussing the advisability of condemning the book "Quo Vadis."

Cincinnati would accept the Democratic convention if Kansas City fails to rebuild the hall in time.

To Bishop Williams' Memory.

Middletown, Conn.—A window is to be placed in the chapel of Berkely Divinity school to the memory of the founder the late Bishop John Williams.

Rosebery Hero of a Novel.

London—Lord Rosebery is to be the hero of a romantic novel written by a rising young Jewish novelist of London.

Steamboats on the Dead Sea.

Alexandria—Steamboats are to be put on the Dead sea for traffic between villages on its shores. The first boat is already running.

News of the Northwest

DEWEY IS TICKLED

Over the Manner in Which His Announcement Has Been Received.

Washington, April 6.—Admiral Dewey last night expressed himself as very much gratified over the manner in which his announcement to be a candidate for the presidency has been received by his friends. His manner likewise indicated the fact as he chatted with a representative of the Associated Press at his home last evening. Many telegrams have come, particularly from the South, and some from the far West, indorsing his course and saying he would have the support of the signers in the campaign he will make. The admiral was in excellent humor and talked interestingly of a number of things in connection with his proposed candidacy, though concerning questions asked him, he said he would soon make a public statement.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Most of the Passengers Injured, but Only Two of Them Seriously.

Silver City, Iowa, April 6.—The St. Louis "Cannon Ball" on the Omaha & St. Louis railway, was wrecked just east of here yesterday. The train was running at about thirty-five miles per hour on a straight track when the sleeping car suddenly left the rails and rolled over on its side, pulling the remaining cars, consisting of a chair car, smoker, baggage and mail car, with it. The engine remained on the track. Most of the passengers were injured, but only two seriously, Mail Clerk Ettinger and Mrs. T. S. Shkill of Imogene, Iowa. Ettinger had an arm broken and severe bruises on the body, and Mrs. Shkill was injured by being thrown against a car seat.

IOWA'S FIVE-MILE BILL.

Saloon Restriction Measure Defeated in the House.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 6. — The five-mile limit bill which has been hotly debated in the legislature at the present session, and which was finally passed by the senate, was defeated in the house. The bill prohibited the establishment of a saloon within five miles of any town in the state in which was located a state educational institution.

AFRAID TO REPUDIATE.

Greenway Holding Manitoba Liberals in Leash.

Winnipeg, April 6.—It looks at present as though no Liberal member will have sufficient courage to repudiate the leadership of Greenway, preferring rather to shoulder the scandal of the secret railway deals. There has been talk among the liberal members of repudiating Greenway, but no materialization.

Fishing Depredations.

Winona, Minn., April 6.—It has just been discovered that an immense amount of black bass have been illegally taken from the Mississippi river during the winter and shipped to a fish house in Chicago. The depredations were confined to the vicinity of Winona and La Crosse. A movement is on foot to arrest the offenders and prosecute the cases to the limit.

Rose's Plurality Decreased.

Milwaukee, April 6. — Complete returns from the municipal election in this city give Mayor David S. Rose; Dem., a plurality over H. J. Baumgartner, Rep., of 2,374. Two years ago Rose's plurality was 7,767. The new board of aldermen is made up of 21 Democrats, 10 Republicans and 2 Populists. The board of supervisors is largely Republican.

Mrs. Tawney Ill.

Winona, Minn., April 6.—Mrs. J. A. Tawney, wife of Congressman Tawney, was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis. Dr. E. D. Keyes performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Mayo of Rochester. The operation proved entirely successful. The congressman will remain in Winona until Mrs. Tawney is out of danger.

Green Goods Dealer Captured.

Marinette, Wis., April 6. — Elibe Hogue, alias Harry Elibe Hogue, alias Harrington, who is much wanted at Paulding, Ohio, was arrested here by Sheriff Nelson on a charge of having passed green goods. Ohio officers have been hunting Hogue for six months. He has served two terms in the penitentiary.

Accidentally Shot.

Clear Lake, Iowa, April 6.—Tuesday afternoon Carl Harthow was shot in the back by a neighbor who was hunting, and fired just as Harthow passed on horseback. The shooting was probably accidental, but a coroner's inquest has been asked for.

A Death From Smallpox.

Glenwood, Minn., April 6. — Word has been received here of the death of Cady Conrad of Hoff township, Pope county, from what was pronounced smallpox. He was sick five days. His wife is reported sick with the same disease but is improving.

Gen. Foway Dead.

Olympia, Wash., May 5.—Relatives here have been informed of the death at Yokohama on March 12 of Consul General Foway. Death was caused by a tumor.

Twenty Years for Robbery.

Deadwood, S. D., April 6.—Herbert D. Caddy, the man found guilty of robbery in the first degree in the Russell hold-up case, was sentenced to twenty years in the state penitentiary.

A Farmer Commits Suicide.

Devils Lake, N. D., April 6.—Herman Willink, a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide, hanging himself with a log chain. No cause assigned.

Accused of Mayhem.

Ashland, Wis., April 5.—H. Coombs, who had his preliminary examination at Glidden on a charge of mayhem, was bound over to the circuit court under $1,000. He had a fight with a man named O'Brien and is accused of biting off his ear, thumb and finger.

Accidentally Shot.

Watertown, S. D., April 6.—Charles H. Best was accidentally shot while hunting and fishing with H. Davis of this city. The charge entered his back. His condition is very serious. His former home was in Villisca, Iowa.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 6. — Judge Shiras has just entered up discharges in forty cases of bankruptcy in the Northern Iowa federal district. This is the largest list ever discharged here since the law has been in force.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, April 10. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65@65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 @ 64 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 36 1-2@36 3-4c; No. 3, 35 1-2@36c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25@25 1-4c; No. 3, 24 1-4@24 3-4c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Minneapolis, April 10.—Wheat—May opened at 65 1-8c and closed at 64 1-2@64 5-8c. On track — No. 1 hard, 66 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-8c. Corn—Yellow, 37 3-8c. Oats—White, 25 1-4c. Flax, $1.67.

Duluth, April 10. — Wheat — May opened at 67 5-8c and closed at 67 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-4c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2c bid; No. 3 Northern, 61 1-4c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 68 1-2c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2c bid. Corn — Cash, to arrive, 37 3-4c bid. Flax—Cash, $1.69 bid; to arrive, $1.69 bid; May, $1.70 bid; September, $1.23 bid; October, $1.17 bid.

Chicago, April 10—Wheat—No. 2 red, 69 1-2@70 1-2c; No. 3 do, 67@68 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 65 1-2@67 1-2c; No. 3 do, 61@65 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 3-4@69c; No. 2 do, 67@68c; No. 3 spring, 63@66 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 25 1-4c; No. 3, 25c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 10.—Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2c. Rye higher; No. 1, 58 1-2c. Barley steady, No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 39 1-2@42 1-2c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 10.—Cattle—Beeves, $435 @ 4.80; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@2.35; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $3.75@4.75. Hogs, $4.20@4.35; bulk, $4.25@4.30.

Chicago, April 10.—Cattle—Beeves, good prime steers, $5 @ 5.80; poor to medium, $4.25@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.85; cows and heifers, $3@4.75; Texas-fed steers, $4@5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.27 1-2@5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.45@5.57 1-2; rough heavy, $5.27 1-2@5.40; light, $5.20@5.52 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.52 1-2. Sheep, $5@6.70; lambs, $5.50@7.40.

South St. Paul, April 10. — Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.35; good to prime heavy, $5.35@5.37 1-2; rough heavy, $5@5.15; stags and boars, $2@4.25; pigs and skips, $4@4.50. Cattle—Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75@4.30; fair to good, $3@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; fat bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@@3; veal calves, $4.50@6; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.60; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50 @ 3; steer calves, $3.75@4.65; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@45. Sheep—Fat sheep, $4.50@6; stockers, $3.25@4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50@6.90; yearlings, $5.75@6.15; stock and feeding lambs, $5.50@6.25; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25@4. Shorn sheep and lambs sell 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

STATE TICKET IN MINNESOTA.

Middle-of-the-Road Populists Make Nominations—A Large Vote.

Minneapolis, April 10—The following state ticket for Minnesota was nominated by the middle-of-the-road Populists: Governor, S. M. Fairchild; lieutenant governor, E. G. Wallender; treasurer, S. W. Powell; attorney general, E. A. Twitchell; chief justice, S. G. Harris; associate justice, J. W. Temple; railroad commissioners, M. R. Parks, N. P. Moran, J. J. Hibbard. The nominations were made by a referendum system of balloting, the ballots being canvassed by the state convention. Some comment has been aroused by the fact that about 4,000 votes were cast for the nominations, while only 1,802 were polled by the party at the last election.

MAIL CLERK KILLED.

Believed He Fell From a Great Northern Train.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 10. — J. Ewing of Carrington fell from the north-bound passenger train on the Great Northern north of Conway, and was killed. No one knows how he fell, as his absence was not noticed until the train had passed Pisek and neared Park River. The body was found by section men and taken to Pisek, where a coroner's inquest was held and a formal verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a clerk in the employ of the government mail service, and was on his way to Pisek to arrange for a mail route.

SIGSBEE AT FARGO.

The Captain Puts in a Very Pleasant Day.

Fargo, N. D., April 10—Capt. Sigsbee was Saturday the guest of Fargo. The captain addressed the school children, all of whom were assembled at the high school building, with patriotic colors fully displayed. Afterward the captain and party were driven over the city. In the evening there was a banquet and reception at the Metropole, after which the party started for St. Paul. At the reception the members of the G. A. R. and the veterans of the Spanish war were especially invited to meet the naval commander.

Fatal Injuries.

Mitchell, S. D., April 10. — A. W. Gill, the Omaha brakeman who was injured in a railroad accident here on Thursday, is dead. The remains were taken to Sioux Falls by special train for interment.

Montana Murderer Hanged.

Helena, Mont., April 10. — William Pepo was hanged at Chateau. Pepo's last words were: "All I have to say is that you are hanging an innocent man." He killed Julius Platt in Teton county June 15, 1898. Robbery was the motive. Both men came to Montana from Canada in search of work. It was the first hanging ever held in Teton county.

Bathgate, N. D., April 10. — John Houston's dwelling house, with its entire contents, burned. Loss is about $4,000; partly insured.

Washington, April 10—A report was in circulation here last night that Mrs. Dewey had left the Catholic church and had become an Episcopalian, but no verification of the rumor could be obtained. Father Mackin, who married the admiral and his wife, and who is rector of her church, refusing to talk concerning the report.

Fire at Monticello.

Monticello, Minn., April 10. — The home and meat shop of John Khort was destroyed by fire. His wife was injured by jumping from an upper window. Loss, $1,100; insurance, $700.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

E. A. King of Anoka, aged eighty-three, is dead.

Methodist ministers will meet in Winona April 16.

A scheme is on hand to carve a new county out of Polk.

Mrs. Freeman Keen, an early settler at Duluth, is dead.

State Treasurer Koerner was elected mayor of Litchfield.

Early wheat at Redwood Falls is reported in fine condition.

The new opera house has been opened at Dodge Center.

The courts decide that T. W. Hugo shall be mayor of Duluth.

Christian Bucka, fifteen years old, died of hydrophobia at St. Paul.

C. K. Warne, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Winona, goes to Waterloo, Iowa.

F. L. Randall of Winona has taken charge of the St. Cloud refromatory.

There are six million more bushels of grain at Duluth now than a year ago.

Mrs. J. A. Tawney, wife of Congressman Tawney, is ill at Winona from appendicitis.

Charles Schneider of Brainerd is in jail at Duluth charged with passing spurious checks.

The increase in the business of the St. Paul postoffice adds $1,000 to the postmaster's salary.

The barber shop of Philips & Kappel, at Red Wing, was gutted by fire. The damage amounts to $1,000.

The state capitol commissio nhas authorized the issue of $250,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness.

The formal nomination by Judge Lochren of William Burns, as referee in bankruptcy, has been announced at Winona.

It is reported at Duluth that the Northern Navigation company has obtained control of the Monarch and United Empire.

The Northern Pacific is to largely increase its freight capacity at Duluth. A new shed 80x850 feet in size is to be built the coming season.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the cruiser St. Paul during the war with Spain, was the guest of honor at a banquet in St. Paul.

About a week ago, John Uglum, village recorder of Madison, resigned, and there is now a deadlock in the council for the appointment of his successor.

Judge Willis withdraws as one of the Democratic candidates for mayor of St. Paul and the Bell-Scannell committee names Joseph M. Pottgieser in his place.

T. B. Sheldon, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Red Wing, died, aged eighty. He was president of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railway and of the First National bank.

An examination will be held at Crookston on May 5 to fill positions of clerk and carrier in the postoffice in that city. Examinations will also be held for the same purpose at Deadwood, S. D., on May 2.

After taking thirty-five ballots, the common council of Duluth elected H. W. Cheadle city clerk. Twenty-two ballots were taken at the meeting a week ago without result. Mr. Cheadle was city clerk under the Truelson administration.

The Duluth Telephone company began suit in the United States circuit court to prevent the city authorities of Duluth from ejecting it from the city, and secured a temporary injunction restraining the city from interfering with its system.

Daniel Cratte, at Wabasha, assaulted George Hayes with a revolver, inflicting three wounds, none of which is believed to be dangerous. Cratte escaped for a time, but, later, surrendered to the sheriff. A button on which one of bullets saved Hayes' life.

The receipts of the United States land office at Crookston for the month of March were upwards of $11,000, against less than $4,000 for the corresponding month last year. A portion of this is for cash entries, but the homestead filings were 158 against 133 a year ago.

Patrick Condon, a member of the Old Settlers' association and one of the most successful farmers of Scott county, died at Shakopee, of influenza, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when eighteen years of age. He came to the state in 1856.

It has just been discovered that an immense amount of black bass have been illegally taken from the Mississippi river during the winter, and shipped to a fish house in Chicago. The depredations were confined to the vicinity of Winona and La Crosse. A movement is on foot to arrest the offenders.

The Northern Minnesota Editorial association closed its fourth annual convention at St. Cloud. The attendance was large throughout and much interest centered in the various discussions. Before the convention came to a close Inspector of Schools Rankin delivered an address upon the life of Supt. S. S. Parr, who died some six weeks ago.

The Crow Wing County Agricultural society elected the following officers: President, Dr. Hempstead; vice president, J. M. Elder; secretary, M. K. Swartz; treasurer, G. La Bar; directors, G. A. Hunt, W. H. Raits, W. H. Rosencrans, John Londgren, William Livingston, Fred Kroklar, W. R. Herron, E. E. Bernard. The fair will be held Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

The county commissioners of Redwood county have concluded to disregard the alternative writ of mandamus served upon them, requiring them to convene within thirty days and proceed to accept the deed to forty acres of land within the village limits of Morgan, and erect a poorhouse upon the same, but have concluded, to show cause at the regular term of court on Tuesday, April 24, why they refuse to do so. They will take the stand that when they first accepted the proposition it was with the understanding that the deed to the land would be given unconditionally.

The receipts from the high wagon bridge at Winona for the municipal year ending March 31, were $5,433.95, against $4,988.80 for the previous year.

The store of Grinager & Irlen at Little Falls was burglarized, but the burglars, on prying open the cash drawer, found that it contained only $2. Then they broke into the grocery store of Andrew Anderson, took some goods, and evidently left town.

The city of Austin has offered the General Electric company $10,000 for the local plant. If the sum is accepted the city will do commercial as well as street lighting.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900. — NUMBER 39.

THE CALL FOR TOWNE

INCREASING INDICATIONS THAT MINNESOTA'S WELL-LOVED SON

Is Wanted For the Presidential Ticket With Bryan—Mr. Towne's Personal Attitude—Other Notes of the National Campaign — The Lincoln Republican Movement Shortly to Be Inaugurated. State and National Resume of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, April 16, 1900.

The event of the week, connecting national and state politics, has been developments touching the candidacy of Hon. Charles A. Towne for the vice-presidency. The matter has been quite fully gone into in another branch of the reform press work, wherein has been given as fully as space would permit current comment on the matter, and Mr. Towne's own very clearly expressed as well as patriotic and noble sentiments.' In a short time the county conventions of all the allies will begin, from which there will be reflected, doubtless, a very clear idea of what is the home view of what should be done. Certain it is that no beloved son of any state has a deeper hold on the love and confidence of his people than has Towne on Minnesota, and that just as deep and abiding is that sentiment of devotion to duty and to our cause, that will sacrifice anything and all for that cause.

In connection with the Towne candidacy there has been no small attempt by the goppite press to make it appear that there is a change of position on the money question. The contrary is the fact, as shown by Mr. Towne. The money question is simply intensified. From discussing the simple free coinage question, we have the whole question, of which free and equal coinage was four years ago but a feature. Now is presented the whole question of the surrender of the money issuing prerogative to the banks, the whole control of the circulating medium to the few, the burdens of the special privileges conferred, placed on the many.

The coming week will probably be promulgated the programme for organization of the Lincoln Republican party, as has been briefly mentioned in these letters. In advance, suffice it to say first, that the plan originates in Minnesota, and next is approved in all sections of the country; that it will embrace not only silver Republicans, but all those who, regretting the turning of latter day Republicanism into Hannaism, will be glad of the opportunity to rally under the name so long revered, that of Lincoln. The final consummation will of course be at Kansas City a feature of next Fourth of July celebration. Meanwhile all Republicans desirous of participating in such a movement will please send names and addresses to this bureau.

Another of the brave, honest Lincoln Republicans to repudiate Hanna McKinleyism is Colonel George C. Ripley of Minneapolis, whose recent public address to that end was published by the St. Paul Globe in full, and which forcible and patriotic speech is worthy of the widest circulation. Colonel Ripley is of Revolutionary stock and is among those who earned this right to political independence by honorable service to his country in the Civil war.

Ominous indeed are the signs of disruption in the G. O. P. ranks. Many life long Republicans are daily declaring their purpose to vote for Hannaism no longer. Indeed there are more signs of dissolution of that party than were to be seen among the Whigs at the same distance before their final taking off.

Speaking of the same thing the other day, President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford university, whose avowal for Bryan, whom he opposed in 1896, he has recently reaffirmed, said that Theodore Roosevelt confessed as much, and that the imperialist policy was what was ruining the party, as exemplified in Porto Rico tariff. Roosevelt expressed his anxiety thus: "Jordan, I wish to God we were out of the Philippines and had them off our hands."

And, speaking of the alleged determination of Hanna that Roosevelt shall consent to stand for vice president, President Jordan states that Roosevelt recently said to him of McKinley: "McKinley has about as much backbone about him as a toy chocolate man that you see on the confectioner's stands." Teddy will no doubt be very willing to run for vice president along with such a backbone.

With real estate still dead, building dull, jobbers' trade quiet, products lower, come reduced exports, or foreign trade, to go along with the gold standard. During March, as compared with March a year ago, exports of breadstuffs have decreased $3,000,000, cattle and hogs decreased $500,000, provisions decreased $1,000,000, cotton decreased $22,000,000 and mineral oils decreased $1,000,000. In the nine months last passed breadstuffs have decreased $29,700,000, and cattle and hogs $3,200,000. What labor and capital have jointly lost in strikes should be added to the score.

The Minnesota reform forces heard with regret the announcement that Judge Caldwell would not stand for the vice presidency. Judge Caldwell's determination was in Senator Jones' hands for some weeks. It is safe to say that no other man than Judge Caldwell is now so generally urged as our glorious Towne. Still Minnesota with all her love and devotion to this her great son, will remain disposed to leave the final determination to the assembled wisdom at the national conventions.

Labor has practically won all demands made in the Twin Cities, and all rejoice at union successes. It is clearer and clearer that labor will have little or nothing except what it obtains for itself, and how else to get it except by organization? It is not the builders and masters that labor has to fortify itself against, but the spirit that is abroad, which has grown immensely during the past dose of Hanna-McKinleyism, that labor has no more rights that should be respected than any other of the down-trodden classes and peoples. The same spirit which would crush liberty in the Philippines and in South Africa, would drive unionism from the earth. It has had open exemplification in Idaho. There under bayonet rule as vicious as that which over awed the South, miners were required to renounce under oath membership in any union, and secure a permit to be employed. Men were sent to the bull pen for the mere crime of being union miners. More than this, General Merriam made to President McKinley the following recommendation: "I would suggest that a law be enacted by congress making such unions or kindred societies a crime; surely history furnishes an argument sufficiently in favor of such a course."

Twin City labor unions will shortly be supplied with all the terrible facts of the Idaho horrors and outrages as brought out in the congressional investigation, and therefore official. One of the facts shown is that the wicked proclamation of the governor was in fact the product of President McKinley—that the governor instead of issuing the proclamation, as he had testified, sent it in blank to the president, who changed it and sent it back, and it was thus issued as the president had censored it. Another is that of the petitions sent to Washington, praying for troops to be left at Wardner, purporting to be signed by some 8,000 names, were in fact bogus, and not more than one-third of the signatures were genuine, but were put on the petitions by the wholesale signing by others. Won't labor reckon with McKinley when the proper time comes?

All the machinery of the administration has been at command to smirch labor unions, in the Idaho investigation and in other labor troubles. They have been denounced as trusts, but has any one seen a hand lifted against the real trusts?

And this pro-English administration went to the subterfuge of having Hay's son cable that there are no proofs on file at Pretoria that Macrum's mail was censored. The world has the proofs in the fac-similes of opened letters. Poor Hay. It has given the whole administration the heaves.

Condemnation for Clark, but not a word against Quay. Such is goppite righteousness.

The wail goes out that the state Republican committee is badly in need of funds. What's the matter with Hanna?

Young America to the fore! Fifty messenger boys won a strike in an hour in St. Paul, and one of their representatives is on the briny bearing resolutions of sympathy from Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn kids to Paul Kruger.

As fast as those who were so prejudiced against Mr. Bryan in 1896 come to know the man, and learn his real character, they are as pleased with him as they were formerly prejudiced. A specimen of this is Secretary Erving Winslow of the Boston anti-imperialists, who opposed Mr. Bryan before, and who now has the following to say of him: "I want to say that I consider Mr. Bryan one of the cleanest, sincerest, most alert and single-hearted public men that we have today."

There is every indication of a cleaning out of the St. Paul Republican administration. The fire is specially concentratrated on comptroller, whose mismanagement of the city's finances is monumental.

The Porto Rican iniquity is consummated and only one so-called Democrat voted for it. Vale, poor Sibley. There's not a man of your former admirers in the Northwest, to do you honor. Vale, to the valley of Oblivion.

Congressman Fletcher voted for the infamous rule by which it was possible to pass the Porto Rican bill, though voting against the bill. Everybody knows that Fletcher's party would have had his vote for the bill, if it had been needed.

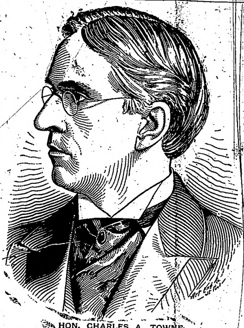
"Pray God," said W. J. Bryan to 15,000 hearers at Los Angeles, "that England may not win over the Boer republics," and the throng cheered its mighty amen. It is the prayer of the American people, except its trust-cursed, pro-British administration.

Apropos, there is expectation that ex-Secretary Davis of the interior, who had the manhood to resign that he might speak for the Boer republics, will shortly speak in the Twin Cities. He will be accorded a magnificent welcome.

The frightened goppite papers have now got the figures of the enormous campaign fund of the reform forces up to five or more figures. Did you see anything of my ghost?

The state press contains many complimentary references to Judge Willis' patriotic action in withdrawing from the St. Paul municipal race, as he did in the interests of party harmony.

G. S. O.



HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

TOWNE TALK

Movement for Hon. C. A. Towne for Vice President Comes Into the Open.

No Favorite Son Affair, but Springs Spontaneously From People.

Modest and Characteristically Clear Statement by Mr. Towne--His Views.

For a long time Hon. Charles A. Towne, our dearly beloved Minnesotan, has been in the minds of National leaders all over the country as prospective candidate for Vice President with Bryan. It has been quite as deeply in the heart of his close friends, who have taken great care not to say or do anything that would influence the case one way or another. His closest friends have been opposed to the movement in the respect that they felt that the Vice-Presidency would be no adequate recognition of their idol, and they also felt that their love and enthusiasm for Mr. Towne could they decide that the candidacy would not impair his future, ought not to weigh against considerations that might be urged, such as geographical location, party expediency, etc., etc. It may be said without violating confidences, that the matter has been brought to a focus by a tremendous demand for Mr. Towne to assent, coming from the portions of the East where, in February, Mr. Towne delivered several addresses on the newer issues. The substance of these demands was that no man, barring Mr. Bryan, had presented the issues to compare with Mr. Towne, and that with both great champions on the ticket such a campaign would be made as was never before known in this country, if in the world. To this there has been added the consideration that the situation suggested a candidate with Mr. Bryan who would represent the allied forces, which Mr. Towne, as recently a Republican, would do pre-eminently. It is to this phase of the matter that Mr. Towne addressed himself particularly in his statement to the press.

It was under such circumstances that Mr. Towne felt called on to make a statement, immediately made necessary by the fact that the press had brought to light the facts concealed by his friends as long as possible, and the increasing demand for his candidacy, and also in the official declaration from National Chairman Jones that Judge Caldwell, who would doubtless have been made the candidate absolutely refused. The following is Mr. Towne's statement:

"It cannot be said with strict truth that I am a candidate for the nomination for Vice President. It is true that for a couple of years past there has been more or less discussion of the matter by friends of mine in different parts of the country. Not until recently, however, has this discussion been so pointed or definite as to require any notice from me.

"At first I found little in the idea that commended itself, either to my inclination or my judgment. More recently, however, and after considerable reflection I have said that if the reform forces of the country should tender me the nomination on the ticket with Mr. Bryan I should esteem it a high honor to accept and would put forth all my efforts toward the success of the ticket.

"Not, however, by so much as the movement of a finger would I do anything to complicate a wise, politic and satisfactory arrangement of this matter by advancing any claim of my own to conflict in the slightest degree with the best interests of the cause for which the Democratic party and its allies stand. It is argued by many that inasmuch as we must secure, in order to win, the votes of several hundred thousand citizens who, in 1896 voted against Mr. Bryan, it is necessary to make some strong proof to the ancient opponents of Democracy that that party was really reborn in 1896, and that the high impulse of that campaign still forms its chief inspiration.

"Nothing, it is argued, would show that all patriots of the country who are in favor of restoring the republic and of preserving the wedded union of the flag and the constitution, would be sure of finding a welcome and a congenial environment among the ranks of the rejuvenated and disenthralled Democracy. I own that to me there is great force in this consideration. We must win this year largely by the aid of the votes of Lincoln Republicans.

"Now Lincoln constantly invoked in his time the principles of Jefferson. What, therefore, could be more consistent than to put a representative of Lincoln Republicanism on the ticket with Mr. Bryan who embodies the very spirit of Jeffersonian Democracy.

"This consideration is, of course, entirely impersonal. I have nothing to say as respects my own qualifications for the place. If by the favorable judgment of the Democratic party and its allies, acting with entire freedom, uninfluenced by manipulation of any sort, the decision were reached to offer me the nomination for Vice President, I firmly say I should accept it."

In this connection is of great interest Mr. Towne's view of the issues of the campaign, the pertinent portions of his interview with the Duluth News-Tribune, which follows, after having received the paper's criticism that he was "dropping" the 16 to 1 issue and the circumstances under which his party left him, nationally and locally, together with his demonstration that whatever has occurred to lessen the demand for free coinage has proven the correctness of the bimetallic theory. Mr. Towne says:

"I suppose it is something of a disappointment to you that I have found something else to talk about recently than the silver question. If I had continued to harp on that subject while the public was becoming greatly concerned with other matters so grave as to threaten the very destruction of our Government, it would have been a very convenient proof of the truth of the cheap and easy observation which you advocates of the gold standard have so delighted to make, that I was a "man of one idea," etc., etc. I can well understand that it is a serious disappointment to you to find that we of the Republican party in 1896 to the great speculative banks have somehow men who rebelled against the surrender been able to keep up with the progress of events and to be just as bitterly opposed now to the attempted surrender of the Government by that same organization to the power of the trusts and the hosts of militarism. So far as I am concerned I am nothing daunted by loud cries of having 'shelved silver' and 'abandoned the fetich.' The principle on which the claim for bimetalism was rested in 1896 is avowed by every standard political economist that has ever written during 2,000 years in any language or any country, and it is no abandonment of that principle to admit that circumstances may temporarily have obscured the importance of the question either by a relaxation of the rigors of monometalism through increasing monetary supplies, or by the appearance of other issues which, because of their far-reaching importance, must claim first place in the interest of the people until they are settled and settled right. There are no terrors for me in the detractions of either malevolent misrepresentation or ignorant malice. The Republican party has followed up its surrender to the banks in 1895 by as base a

SURRENDER TO THE TRUSTS,

and, above and beyond all else, it has challenged the patriotism of the American people by laying an unholy hand upon the constitution and by proposing to divorce the flag from the glorious legends of liberty that have heretofore always waved upon its resplendent folds. I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that all other questions must remain subordinate to this great problem of how to save the Government of our fathers from its recreant betrayal at the hands of the present day leaders of the Republican party. In the days of Lincoln it was the glory of that party to amplify liberty, to proclaim far and wide its sanctions and to prophecy the peaceful spread of the spirit of our institutions among mankind. To-day we behold the chief representatives of that once liberty-loving organization engaged in the pettifogging attempt to narrow and curtail these great guarantees of freedom, to separate the flag from the constitution, to set up ideals of physical force in place of those earlier and nobler ideals of manhood and character and liberty upon which the greatness of the republic has been nurtured for 120 years. Believe me, News-Tribune, and all the other apologists and champions of modern

DEGENERATE REPUBLICANISM,

you cannot escape responsibility for this hideous and impious conduct. We will not permit you to fabricate false issues. We will not allow you to babble the jargon of other conflicts. The senseless mummery of 'saving the honor of the country,' 'and protecting vested rights,' and 'honest money' cannot be used by you in this campaign to mislead the people of the United States into a mistaken verdict. The patriotism of the people has already detected you. Your crime is fresh upon you. The blood is upon your hands. You will be dragged into the political arena this year upon the issues chiefly that are here and vital now and with which the great heart of the American people is to-day full almost to bursting. Pass your Puerto Rico tariff bills. Heap up the measure of deceit and carry disappointment to those unhappy islanders that welcomed the advent of our soldiers with songs and flowers. Pursue and kill in the Philippines the men whose arms assisted us in destroying the power of Spain in that archipelago the while they were chanting in our hearing their fond mistaken hopes of independence. Laugh and snap your fingers at the reproof of the people uttered in their newspapers and by the resolutions of their legislatures. It is well for you to do this. Those who have controlled you have long forsworn any fealty either to the welfare of the country or to the wishes of the people. But, as I think, the gods have almost made you mad enough to be ready to visit you with that inevitable destruction which follows such madness.

"It may be that you are right when you say that 'Mr. Towne and the Duluth Herald have lost all political prestige in this community.' I am quite sure that if I have sought any political prestige it has been that I might do what in my best judgment seemed good and wholesome for the community and the country. If I have lost it, so let it be; but allow me to say that I could find little to flatter my personal pride in the fact, if it should ever eventuate, that those who had honored me with any of their political confidence should be led to withdraw it by the arguments of the News-Tribune.

"In conclusion, referrig to your sneer at 'anti-everything,' let me remind you that our liberties were founded in 1776 by men who were 'anti'-British tyranny, and that the grand deeds of the old Republican party began with 'anti'-slavery."

THE MINNESOTA DELEGATION AND TRUE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

The final act in the drama of the Porto Rico infamy remarked the Minnesota delegation for cowardice and inefficiency. Five members had their mouths stopped from uttering a single lofty sentiment, as will be the case when they reach the stump, by the inconsistencies of their position, and the base betrayal of former Republican principles. In the two other cases, Heatwole and Fletcher, neither has the ability to open his mouth effectively or even creditably. Woe's me.

What a contrast to our groveling delegation were those few other Republicans who stood by the colors of Lincoln, even to quoting the early Republican platforms against the base betrayers of liberty. Crumbacker, the Indianian, was quoted correctly when he said that the first Republican platform (Fremont's) declared that the constitution carried political liberty to all territory of the United States, as well as Lorimer, Illinois, that all rights and privileges extend to all American territory. Here are the planks referred to:

First paragraph, platform of 1856: "THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE PROMULGATED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND EMBODIED IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

In the second paragraph of same: "That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that ALL MEN ARE ENDOWED WITH THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that WE DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS OR OF A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF ANY INDIVIDUAL OR ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUALS TO GIVE LEGAL EXISTENCE TO SLAVERY (OR OTHER FORM OF OPPRESSION) IN ANY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED SATES."

In sixth paragraph of same: "THAT THE HIGHWAYMAN'S PLEA THAT MIGHT MAKES RIGHT * * * WAS IN EVERY RESPECT UNWORTHY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, AND WOULD BRING SHAME AND DISHONOR UPON ANY GOVERNMENT OR PEOPLE THAT GAVE IT SANCTION."

The same expressions abound in Lincoln's platform of 1860, and, beyond those particular references, how well can the Democrats arraign the present administration in the very language used by the Republicans then, in arraigning the Buchanan administration, for "ITS GENERAL AND UNVARYING ABUSE OF THE POWER ENTRUSTED TO IT BY A CONFIDING PEOPLE."

BOERS DEFEATED

ACCORDING TO AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

Says Brabrant Administered a Crushing Defeat to the Boers at Wepener, Capturing Guns and Prisoners—London War Office Regards the Report as Premature—Practically No Fresh News From the Seat of War—Bloemfontein Dispatches Breathe a Confident Tone.

London, April 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"An unconfirmed report is in circulation here that Gen. Brabant has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Boers at Wepener, capturing guns and taking prisoners."

The war office had nothing to communicate to the public yesterday. It may be taken for granted that the rumor of Gen. Brabant's victory at Wepener is premature. With the remainder of his force he left Allwalnorth Saturday for Rouxville, and there has scarcely been time for an engagement. There is practically no fresh news. All of the Bloemfontein dispatches, however, breathe a confident tone. There seems to be a heavy demand on the railway for so large an army leaves the populace bare of everything save the absolute necessities of life. The fact that the censors allowed Winston Churchill's dispatch on the subject of remounts to pass, speaks volumes for the condition of that question and concerning the prospect of any immediate advance toward Pretoria. The utmost Lord Roberts will be able to do for some time will be in the direction of clearing the Boers from the southern part of the Free State. The dispatches announce the approach of winter. The first pinch of frost has been felt at Bloemfontein, where considerable rain has fallen. It is said that President Kruger has visited the camp at Kroonstad as well as Brandfort.

Boers Slackening Attack.

Reddersburg, April 17.—Col. Dalgety wired yesterday: "All well. Enemy apparently slackening attack." Gen. Chermside's division is encamped seventeen miles east of the railway. Boers are supposed to be in the vicinity, but an attack by them is improbable.

Reinforcements for Boers.

London, April 17.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Friday, says: "It is reported that reinforcements for the Boers, with sixty wagons, have arrived at Dewetsdorp, en route for Wepener. This should precipitate an action. The statement that President Kruger has been south seems to confirm the report that the Boers are getting disheartened. this continued exertion of his personal influence appears now to have become a necessity."

An American Captured.

Warrenton, April 17.—Frank Smith, a well known mine owner, fell into the hands of the Boers while driving from Barkly West toward the Frank Smith diamond mines.

Visited by Kruger.

London, April 17.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Saturday, says: "President Kruger attended a conference of the Boer commandants at Brandfort on Thursday. It is believed that a decision was reached to withdraw the Transvaal force to the north of Vet river, preparatory to a general retirement against the Vaal river, if hard pressed, leaving the Free Staters to their own resources."

British Losses at Wepener.

Allwalnorth, April 17.—It is officially reported that the British losses at Wepener in four days were eighteen killed and 132 wounded.

FATAL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Property Valued at Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Is Destroyed.

New York, April 17.—One man was killed and a man and a boy probably fatally injured in a $400,000 fire which occurred in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. The dead man is John C. Donaldson, a bookkeeper. The injured are William D. Donaldson, the seventeen-year-old son of the dead man, and Stephen Moneypenny, a laborer. They were on an adjoining building fighting the fire when the flames made their position perilous, and they were obliged to jump. The elder Donaldson received injuries from which he died shortly after being put into the ambulance.

LONG IS WILLING.

Would Accept Republican Nomination for Vice President.

Washington, April 17.—Referring to the use of his name in connection with the vice presidential nomination, Secretary Long is said to have informed a number of his friends yesterday that if the nomination were tendered him he would accept it. He told them that the honor was of such a character that no man could well refuse to accept it, and expressed his high appreciation of the compliment implied in the manner in which his name has already been brought forward in that connection.

Senator Hanna Quite Ill.

Cincinnati, April 17.—Word has been received here that Senator M. A. Hanna is quite ill with grip at Old Point Comfort, and that he may not be able to attend the Ohio Republican state convention next week. It is reported that President McKinley and other Republican leaders will be at Old Point Comfort this week for an informal conference and recreation.

Assaulted by a Negro.

Hardeeville, S. C., April 17. — Mrs. Rose Douberty of Savannah was assaulted by George Thomas, a negro, near here yesterday afternoon. Last evening a posse caught the negro and Mrs. Douberty identified him. Magistrate Haywood prevailed upon the mob to let the law take its course, and Thomas was started for Beaufort under guard.

Dr. R. D. Parker, the oldest physician of St. Joseph, Mich., is dead. He leaves an estate of $150,000.

PARIS FAIR OPENED.

Fears of Trouble at the Sreton Dam Strike.

Paris, April 17. — The exposition is open. Paris has witnessed the elaborate inaugural and has been impressed by the lavish decorations, the blazonry of colors, the fanfare of trumpets and bands, and the martial army of soldiery in the holiday trappings of peace, and at the same time has closed its eyes to the great structures half-completed and barren of exhibits, and the widespread confusion of grounds and parks still untouched by the landscape artist. The exposition is not ready for visitors. Several weeks must elapse before the buildings are completed, the exhibits in place, the pictures hung and the machinery set in motion. The weather was not all that could be desired. The skies were blue and the sun shone brightly, but not with sufficient warmth to dissipate the chill of an early spring day.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the splendid Salle des Fetes, where 14,000 specially invited guests were assembled, all in military and diplomatic uniform or full evening dress. President Loubet, driven in state from the Elysee, arrived at the grounds, where he was formally received by the members of his cabinet and many officials. Proceeding to the presidential tribune in the great Salle des Fetes the exercises immediately opened. The auxiliary programme of music, instrumental and vocal, disposed of, M. Millerand, minister of commerce and industry, delivered an eloquent address, formally transferring the exposition to the republic. President Loubet responded, and at the conclusion of his address formally declared the exposition opened. Then the president, with his brilliant official and military staff, made a tour of the grounds and formally declared the magnificent Alexander III. bridge open. Then came the trip in the state barge along the Seine, the president pausing before each foreign pavilion to receive the congratulations of the officials.

The ceremony being over and the exposition formally declared open, the president returned to the Elysee and the grounds again swarmed with the army of workmen and artisans, who will work night and day until the great fair is complete in all its details.

Glorious weather favored the opening of the exposition to the general public Sunday, and immense crowds flocked into the grounds. The area of the exhibition, however, is so great that nowhere was there any crush. The visitors were mainly composed of provincials and foreigners. Comparatively few Parisians were seen. Aware of the great backwardness of the preparations they remained away for the most part.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Insurgent Bands Active About the Marivales Mountains, Across the Bay.

Manila, April 17. — The insurgents, supposedly Mascado's command, are again active about the Marivales mountains, across the bay from Manila. A force estimated at 300 attacked Balanga, where three companies of the Thirty-second infantry were stationed, last Monday night, but were easily repulsed. Friday they attacked Capt. Goldman with thirty men of the Thirty-second regiment near Orion, killing two Americans. Goldman then retired. The transport Thomas sailed yesterday, taking Gen. Schwan and 300 discharged and sick soldiers.

COULDN'T STAND CHAFFING.

Colored Cyclist Seriously Wounds Two Boys.

Indianapolis, April 17. — A colored man riding a bicycle shot into a crowd of twenty boys in West Indianapolis Yesterday afternoon, wounding Clarence Vort in the hip and George Goulder in the thigh. Both are seriously wounded. As the colored man was passing the crowd they began chafing him and he fired. He then rode away, pursued by an infuriated mob of 100 people, who threw stones, sticks and clubs at him, but failed to overtake him. Cries of "lynch him" were heard on all sides. The colored man is said to have had another difficulty in the same vicinity about a month ago and at that time threatened to shoot. The police failed to locate the colored man.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Struck a Mule While Running at Full Speed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 17. — A through freight train on the Southern railway struck a mule, and was wrecked while running at full speed near Huntsville, Ala. The engineer and fireman were killed and five of the train crew were seriously injured. The engine plunged down a steep embankment and immediately caught fire. The freight cars crowded upon the overturned engine and instantly crushed and suffocated to death in the cab the engineer and fireman, who had resolutely stuck to their posts. The wreck caused a delay of twelve hours in the running of trains on the Memphis division.

HALSTEAD FOR PRESS COLLEGE.

Veteran Editor Accepts Presidency of Cincinnati School of Journalism.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17. — Murat Halstead has accepted the presidency of the new College of Journalism, which opened here Saturday. Mr. Halstead has given up other engagements so as to personally conduct this institution, for which he has formulated a course of study.

Fish Shooter Killed.

Cass Lake, Minn., April 17.—Gilbert Trevisdal, while shooting fish, accidentally killed himself. He leaves a wife and three children on a homestead near Farris.

Pass Two Labor Bills in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, April 17.—Two bills of interest to labor were made laws by the action of the senate Saturday night. One of them provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all men employed on public works of the state. The other requires that all workmen shall be given two hours' respite from their labor on election days.

Dyer F. Webber, the oldest Odd Fellow in Michigan, died at Charlotte, Mich., aged eighty-four.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Admiral Sampson knows how to sympathize with the Englishmen who want to give all the glory of "Bobs'" movements to "Tugela" Buller.

When John D. Rockefeller wishes to get even with a critical public he gives Dr. Harper a lump sum on condition that the doctor takes a similar sum out of Standard Oil company traducers,

---

How soon the electric car has become "the carriage of the people!" An official report says that in Massachusetts there are one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five miles of street railway, and that only four miles of track are now traversed by horses.

Congress is to be asked to appropriate a considerable sum for the Philadelphia mint, including boilers, engines, dynamos, pneumatic tools, lifts, telephones and machine tools, coal handling machinery, motors, etc., as well as a fine equipment of machinery connected directly with the coinage of money. It is thought that within a few years the mint may be relied upon to produce most of the machinery and appliances for all the United States mints.

After all, it takes a woman to show us how to do things. She knows. No one ever hears of her forming an organization of "woman" employes. Not any. She gets the right word. Her latest organization is the "Lady Bookkeepers' Union." Now let us have the "Amalgamated Association of Gentlemen Clerks," the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firegentlemen" and other similar organizations just to show that the various trades, business and professional gentlemen are not behind the times.

An interesting question has recently been raised in the navy department and the comptroller for the treasury has been called upon to decide the same. Officers of the navy are undecided whether, under the naval personnel act, they are still allowed the privilege of having enlisted men of the navy act as their servants. Secretary Long has written the comptroller a long letter in which he argues that there is nothing in the act which prohibits such service being accepted from enlisted men. The subject has not yet been decided in the treasury department.

It is not always possible to account for the fluctuations in the world of finance. Not long ago, without any apparent cause, the stringency of the foreign money market was so great that there was danger of disaster to some of the largest moneyed institutions of Europe. But as suddenly as the danger threatened, it disappeared and the rate of interest was lowered in Great Britain, France and Germany. These changes were inexplicable, but for the time being the American gold balance was drawn upon, and in fact the outward flow of gold has not entirely ceased yet. But this country is in a financial condition to sustain any drafts that Europe may make upon it.

In an article in the Comptes Rendus MM. Prevost and Battelli describe 270 experiments which were made upon dogs, rabbits and guinea pigs, the animals being inserted in a condenser circuit, charged by a Ruhmkorff. The number of fatal cases decreased with increasing weight and age; two consecutive discharges of 1,000 joules did not kill a dog of seven kilograms weight. Quickly consecutive discharges have an accumulative effect, but are comparatively less fatal than single discharges. Five phases are distinguished in the effects; general muscular contraction, convulsions, spasms, general inhibitions of the nervous system, stoppage of the heart's action; young guinea pigs cannot be revived even after the second phase by artificial respiration.

One of the Midway Islands visited by the United States expedition making surveys for the Pacific cable, is described as inhabited by an almost incredible number of sea birds. Upon fully one-half of the surface of the island the sand was literally covered with them, and the noise of the winged host astonished the visitors. A few land-birds were mingled here and there among them. The picture of abundant bird life will attract the notice of the ruthless destroyers who seem bent on exterminating our contemporaries of the air, and who soon will be sighing for more bird worlds to conquer. The Midway albatross, it seems, refused to retreat before the invader, and bravely faced the foe. If the power of defence were once given to the birds in fuller measure, their revolt against plumage-hunters might stop the threatened massacre.

That there is much room for civil service reform in Turkey is newly emphasized by a recent experience there. An American traveler, wishing to mail a magazine, was told by a head postmaster that while a good Mussulman might mail it as a periodical for eight cents, a heretic would be charged book post, seventy-five cents. Just outside the door a clerk whispered, "Do not mind him! He is an ass! Give me your paper, and I will send it off when he is not looking." While this was service, it could hardly be called civil, and surely there is need of reform.

The cost of constructing a cable system is about $2,000 per mile and the total amount invested in sub-marine lines at present is upward of $200,000,000. The value of the land lines is, of course, much greater in the aggregate. The largest company in America has alone a capital of $125,000,000, pays out yearly between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 salaries, and last year carried over 60,000,000 messages. These figures are inadequate, but they serve to show that telegraphs form one of the world's great business interests.

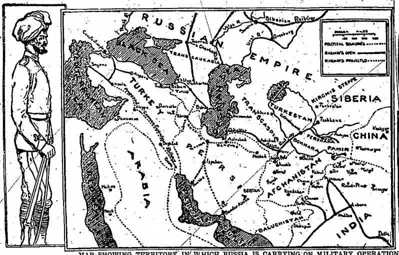
BEAR FORCING LION FROM KHYBER PASS

The Russians Are Daily Defying England by Operations in the East.

England never forgets that the north star looks down through the Khyber pass, and that year after year the Russian outposts creep closer to the confines of India. The movement of 20,000 Russian troops to the Afghan frontier and the publication of secret Russian state papers purporting to have been stolen from the archives of the Muscovite ministry of war have created a sensation in England and engaged public attention there to a degree second only to the interest in the war news from South Africa. These papers were sold in London by a man who formerly was connected with the office of the Russian general staff, and who had fallen out with his employers and fled to England. The documents show that Russia regards England's difficulty as her opportunity, and has lately been making every preparation to overrun the "buffer state" of Afghanistan and assail the borders of northern India. A thorough military reconnoissance has been made by Russian officers of the Indian frontier, a plan of campaign outlined, native rulers and religious leaders "sounded," and a policy for stirring up the border chiefs and the native princes of the coveted country has been formulated. Henry Norman and an anonymous writer have challenged the authenticity of the papers, but though it is admitted, as Mr. Norman asserts, that some of the place-names are misspelled—as Samarland for Samarkand—such mistakes might easily occur in the haste of copying and translation. Signatures, dates, names, places and maps are given, several of the places on the map, which is traced from the Russian original appearing on no English map, though they really exist, and the document seems to bear intrinsic marks of genuiness. Attempts to discredit have not succeeded. The Russian officers who made the investigation and reported were Col. Ukroff Naraskol, Capts. Basilovich Markoff and Yonoff Kriminski, and Vasiloff Karskol, secretary of the commission. They began their secret labors last May, and made their report late last December to Gen. Kuropatkin, minister of war. Traveling sometimes together and sometimes separately in order to avoid notice, they visited all the Russian outposts, the principal strategic points in Afghanistan and along the Indian frontier, and even passed over the Chinese territory in the course of their investigations. In submitting their report they say: "We think it well to state, for the information of your excellency, that we are unanimous in the conclusions arrived at, and have not the least doubt that the invasion of India and the bringing of the millions who inhabit that country under the beneficent rule of his imperial majesty the czar are not only possible, but could be accomplished in a comparatively short space of time, the exact period requisite depending mainly on the moment chosen and the conditions of the season when the work is undertaken.

That Russia is intriguing with the natives is shown by a reference to "the secret agents now engaged in the collection of information respecting the trend of events, political and strategic, on the Persian, Afghan and Kasmir frontiers."

The plan recommended is secretly to collect large bodies of troops on the Afghan frontier and a strong force of Cossacks at Charog in the Pamir. All being ready and the northern chiefs and the disgruntled native princes of India being "prepared for their deliverance," a rush is to be made into Afghanistan while the Cossacks dash from the north into Chitral, where the tribes will rise and join them. A rising in the Punjab also is expected. If England advances in Afghanistan to meet the Russians she is to be overwhelmed by superior force. If she elects to fight on her strongly fortified border, which they call the Peshawar—Quetta line—the Russians are to make a feint on Quetta, capture Kabul, and with the aid of the native tribes try the Khyber pass, while other troops are poured in from the north. The commissioners—or spies—seem to have no doubt as to the uprising of the natives in favor of Russia.



MAP SHOWING TERRITORY IN WHICH RUSSIA IS CARRYING ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

Characteristic Story of Ruskin.

During the proceedings of a recent conference of the British Library association, a characteristic story of John Ruskin was told in connection with the subject of village libraries. A library for the laborers of a lake-country village had been established, and just before the opening Mr. Ruskin was asked to inspect it. He cordialy consented, and upon leaving expressed his admiration of the arrangements, and promised to send a present, which came in the form of a sumptuous set of Scott's novels. The wife of the founder thought the edition much too splendid for the purpose, and at the earliest opportunity told the donor so. "Madam," said Ruskin, "if the money the books cost had been spent in floral decorations or wines for a dinner, nothing would have been said against it, but because it has been laid out for the enjoyment of the simple villagers it is thought extravagant."

WORK OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Immense Labor Involved in Sorting and Transmitting the Mails.

There is no department of public service with which the individual citizen, regardless of sex, politics and religion, is more intimately connected than the postal service. There were handled by railway postal clerks during the year 7,118,422,840 pieces of first-class matter, and 6,223,569,885 pieces of all other class matter, making a total of 13,351,992,725 pieces, which includes 519,870,465 pieces of city mail separated in railway postoffices. This amount of mail is an increase of between 4 and 5 per cent over the railway postal clerks' 15,866,847 packages and cases of registered matter, 1,063,049 through registered pouches and 607,162 inner registered sacks, making in all 17,537,058. There were 1,312,388 errors made by the clerks in distributing this matter, which is over 10,000 correct to every one made. Under the head of "nixies" (matter so illegibly or improperly addressed that it could not be delivered in the way it stood) there were embraced 14,606,085 pieces, as compared with 13,503,486 of last year, an increase of 1,102,599 pieces. Seven million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-six pieces were returned to writers or corrected and forwarded to destination, the rest being sent to the dead letter office for disposition. Examinations are held every year to test the knowledge of the clerks as to their duties. During 1899 there were 20,194 examinations of regular and probationary clerks, comprising 22,032, 415 cards, with an average per cent correct of 98.71, as against 98.30 the year previous. In addition to the same there were 2,082 examinations of substitutes; number of cards handled, 1,918,111; per cent correct, 98.43.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wasn't So Green.

Two men sat in a saloon and drank the beer which is sold in Kensington. In the brief intervals wherein he rested his swallowing apparatus one of the men said: "I was drivin' that year, and Bill was conductin'. Electricity wasn't known at that time. Bill used to give me a dollar every night after the day's work was over. I lived high. Then Bill was changed to another run. He told me they was goin' to put a greenhorn on with me, and I began to cut down expenses, for I knew a greenhorn wouldn't do much alongside of a capable old hand like Bill. This greenhorn made me sick when I seen him. He was young, pale and pious. He didn't even chew. I watched him like a hawk the first day, and he done no business—none whatever. I cursed the luck that had hitched me up to him, you bet. That night, after hours, he said to me with his ladylike smile: 'Mr. Perkins, I am from a country road, and I don't know just how your rates are in this big city, but here is $2, and if it ain't enough I'll try and do better for you tomorow.' Oh, he was a slick youngster, all right. In four years he owned his house."—Chicago Tribune.

Edwin Markham.

"My earliest recollections," said Mr. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," in a recently reported interview, "go back to the days when I was a shepherd boy on the California hills; I was 7 years old then. When my mother gave up her sheep range I turned cowboy, and learned the many tricks of the trade—could throw a riata or ride a broncho with the best of them. Later I became a farmer, and spent many months walking behind the plow, turning up the rich loam of the foothills and preparing it for the harvest. Money that I earned in this way I invested in books—copies of Bryant, Tennyson, Thomas Moore and Webster's dictionary. I derived much inspiration from the works of Victor Hugo and from Carlyle and Ruskin. In poetry I was much attracted by the passion of Shelby and by the imaginative insight of Browning. Swinburne was another favorite of mine."

Heterophemy.

Judges and jury were taking a prolonged farewell, and speeches and complimentary resolutions were the order of the hour. One of the judges was in the midst of an eloquent bit of oratory, ornate with nicely rounded sentences telling of the patriotic services rendered by the jurymen to the state. The qualities of the average jury were far below those that had been displayed by this one. Its work had been well and quickly done. "And now," continued the judge, "it is my earnest hope, coupled with every desire for the prosperity of each and every one of you, that you will depart into the other world——" here a suppressed titter went around among the audience, and the jurymen themselves began looking doubtfully at one another—"I mean the outer world," corrected the judge, and he brought his speech speedily to a close.—Detroit Free Press.

Mated.

"The other day," said Jones, "an old woman bounced into our office displaying a notice that we had written to her to the effect that a quarter tax on some property of hers was due. She swore she had paid it. I had the books to prove that she had not, and suggested that she had made a mistake. She declared that she had not and said: 'Don't you ever make mistakes?' I assured her that I did not, and jokingly added: 'The only mistake I ever made was when I was married.' She looked at me a second, and then said: 'No, your wife made that mistake.'"

Breaking Even.

Arkansaw Justice (to spectator, who has just entered)—"Huck Buckleby, I fine you $10 for contempt of court!" Buckleby—"Huh, 'squire! I hain't said a word yet!" Arkansaw Justice—"I know it, but that thar hoss you traded to me last week has got a spavin, and this is prob'ly the only chance I'll have to git even with you. Fork over, or go to jail!"—Puck.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

LONG CAVALRY RIDES

RECORDS MADE BY UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTERS.

Eighty-Four Miles in Eight Hours — General Lawton's Feat—Merritt Once Made One Hundred and Seventy Miles in Sixty-Six Hours.

There is much of interest to riders generally, but particular to the United States cavalrymen, in reports that have come from South Africa of some of the long, hard rides made there by the British mounted troops. The accounts of some of these rapid forced marches of cavalry are lacking in detail, but the specific statement is made that a squadron of the Natal Mounted Rifles recently rode 85 miles in twelve consecutive hours. The English press speaks of the rides of 60 miles by detached cavalry troops which were completed within the limit of the daylight hours, and these achievements of the troopers and their mounts are spoken of as if of frequent occurrence.

At first thought it may not appear that these rides are particularly remarkable, but the fact must be taken into consideration that bodies of troops and not single individuals are concerned, and where this is the case the rapidity of the march must necessarily be gauged by the rapidity and endurance of the poorest horse of the outfit. Moreover, each animal engaged has to carry weight of man and equipment to an average amount of 250 pounds.

Many of the horses used by the English troopers are American bred, and a natural interest in this country is added to the rides, for it gives a chance to "get a line" on the endurance of the American animal under absolutely strange climatic conditions.

No army in the world, perhaps, has had the same opportunities to test the endurance of cavalry horses as has the small regular force of the United States. The long, level stretches of the plains and the activity of the marauding Indian mounted on his tireless broncho have been the conditions which gave to Uncle Sam's cavalryman his matchless chances for long forced mounted marches.

Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, United States army, collected the official records of long distance cavalry rides, and has made them public, so that they may be compared with the performance of the soldier horsemen of other nations. Col. Dodge declares specifically that he has rejected all "hear-say rides, of which there is no end," and has accepted only those proved by official reports.

Col. Dodge says that Capt. S. F. Fountain, United States cavalry, in the year 1891 rode with a detachment of his troops 84 miles in eight hours. This record is vouched for, and it is better than that of the Natal Mounted Rifles by about four hours, the distance being within one mile of that made in South Africa. For actual speed this forced march stands perhaps at the head of the American army record, though other rides have been more remarkable. In the year of 1879, when the Utes succeeded in getting some United States troops into what was afterward known as Thornburg's "rat hole," several mounted couriers succeeded in slipping through the circling line of savages. All of them reached Merritt's column, 170 miles distant, in less than 24 hours.

It must be understood, of course, that all these American rides were made without changing horses. The steed at the start was the steed at the finish. The best rider, according to cavalry experts, is not the man who takes a five-barred gate or who can ride standing, but he who by instinct feels the condition of his horse, and, though getting the most out of the animal, knows how to conserve his strength. The late Gen. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines, in the year 1876 rode from Red Cloud Agency, Neb., to Sidney, in the same state, a distance of 125 miles, in 26 hours. He was carrying important dispatches for Gen. Crook, and though the road was bad, his mount was in good condition when Lawton, looking five years older than he did the day before, handed over his bundle of papers to the black-bearded general. Gen. Merritt has a forced-march record that has no American parallel when the conditions of his journey are considered. He was ordered in the fall of 1879 to the relief of Payne's command, which was surrounded by hostile Indians. Merritt's command consisted of four troops of cavalry, but at the last moment he was ordered to add to his force a battalion of infantry. The "dough boys" were loaded into army wagons drawn by mules, and with the cavalry at the flanks the relief column started. The distance to be traversed was 170 miles, and it was made notwithstanding the handicap of the wagons and trails that were muddy and sandy by turns, in just sixty-six hours. At the end of the march the troopers went into the fight, and in the entire command not one horse showed a lame leg or a saddle sore.

Remarkable Gift.

It was said of Judge John Edmonds that he was never at loss for a witty reply. "What a stupid person Mr. Brown is!" said some one to the judge, referring to a man who was an extremely prosy speaker and blessed with a loud voice, which he used to its utmost capacity. "Indeed, I consider him a most remarkable man," said the judge, promptly. "He's the only man I know who can fill a house and empty it at the same time."

Took Her Statement Literally.

Rector's Wife (who is very stout)—O, yes, I'm devoted to my poultry farm, but lately I have sold very few eggs for the table. I have entirely confined myself to hatching. Town Curate—How very gug-good of you, but d—d—didn't you smash a lot of shells?

Quotations Called For.

Cecile—What would you give to have such hair as mine? Jeannie—I don't know—what did you give?—Stray Stories.

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR CUSTOMS

Many Things People Do Without Knowing the Reason Why.

Is it not surprising what a number of little things we do without knowing the reason? Why, for instance, do widows wear caps? Perhaps you may say because they make them look pretty and interesting. But the real reason is that when the Romans were in England they shaved their heads as a sign of mourning. Of course, a woman couldn't let herself be seen with a bald head, so she made herself a pretty cap. And now, though the necessity of wearing it has passed away, the cap remains. Why do we have bows on the left side of our hats? In olden times, when men were much in the open air, and hats couldn't be bought for half a dollar, it was the habit to tie a cord around the crown and let the ends fall on the left side to be grasped on the arising of a squall. They fell on the left side so they might be grasped by the left hand, the right usually being more usefully engaged. Later on the ends got to be tied in a bow, and later still they became useless, yet the bow has remained and will probably remain till the next deluge or something of that sort. What is the meaning of the crosses or X's on a barrel of beer? They signify degrees of quality nowadays. But originally they were put on by those ancient monks as a sort of trade mark. They were crossed those days and meant a sort of oath on the cross, sworn by the manufacturer that his barrel contained good liquor. Why are bells tolled for the dead? This has become so familiar a practice that a funeral without it would appear un-Christian. Yet the reason is quite barbarous. Bells were tolled long ago when people were being buried in order to frighten away evil spirits who live in the air. Why do fair ladies break a bottle of wine on the ship they are christening? Merely another survival of barbaric custom. In the days of sacrifice to the gods it was customary to get some poor victim when a boat was being launched and to cut his throat over the prow, so that his blood baptized it. Why are dignitaries deafened by a salute when they visit a foreign port? It seems a curious sort of welcome, this firing off of guns, but it seems the custom arose in a very reasonable way. Originally a town or a warship fired off their guns on the approach of important and friendly strangers to show that they had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they didn't think it necessary to keep their guns loaded. Why do we sometimes throw a shoe after a bride? The reason is not very complimentary. From of old it has been the habit of mothers to chastize their children with a shoe. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the bridegroom of a shoe as sign that it was to be his right to keep her in order.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NAPOLEON'S PIRACY.

Even at St. Helena He Regarded His House as His Castle.

In the second installment of extracts from the unpublished diaries kept at St. Helena by Napoleon's physician, Dr. O'Meara, there appears in the March Century a characteristic anecdote of the dethroned emperor's insistence on his right to regard his house as his castle. Took a drive with N. in his carriage. Told him what Sir Thomas Reade told me, viz., that the Russian commissioner did not take any part in the letter written officially to the governor to see him. That it was only the French and Austrian commissioners who had applied; that the Russian would be very proud of being introduced to him, not in any official capacity, in fact in any manner which would not constrain him. He appeared surprised at this, and said that he had been told that the Austrian and Russian had applied, and not the Frenchman. He made me repeat it to him again. He said that they, the two who had applied, had taken their measures very badly if they wanted to be presented to him. That all the powers of Europe could not force him to receive them. "It is true," said he, "they can break open the door or level the house down, and then find me where where? * * * If they are not satisfied with the governor's report that I am here, cannot he cause them to come up when I am walking in the garden? They can see me from the other side of the ditch walking, if they do not credit this jailer of a governor, this chief of spies." He then remarked what coglioneria (nonsense) it was to send such a set out without any official authority, unrecognized even by the governor, and again said that no powers should force him to see them against his will; that two millions of men in arms should not make him do it. I told him that the Russian was a man of talent, and very much esteemed by those who knew him.

Poverty and Hypochondria.

A very interesting gentleman who has had much to do with private sanitariums in and around New York said the other evening: "I can always tell when there are hard times in the financial and commercial world. How? Why, all the private sanitariums in this neighborhood and in the Adirondacks are almost depleted. The men and women who believe that they are seriously ill, and who pamper their predilections toward hypochondria, drop all their fads and fancies and get back into the world in order to make the fight to make both ends meet. Vast wealth and luxury fill our sanitariums, while hard times bring the people to their senses and to the belief that they are not quite as sick as they believed themselves to be. Anybody can stand adversity, but very few can stand prosperity."—New York Sun.

From Here to the North Star.

The Lick observatory astronomers tell us the north star is 255,000,000 miles away. The Lick telescope and photospectroscope have discovered fourteen multiple stars. The star Mizar, the middle star of the handle of the great dipper, has a brilliancy 100 times that of our sun.—Philadelphia Record.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Feeding Dairy Calves.

There is a discussion going on in some of our esteemed contemporaries regarding the feeding of young dairy calves, and it is rather amusing to note some of the extravagant statements made by those who argue that a calf can be more successfully raised without milk than it can on the good old plan provided by the Creator. If, for instance, we are to believe these enthusiasts, the feeding of milk is liable to teach the calf the bad habit of laying on fat instead of flesh and muscle, and the growing of bone. Milk, then, we must conclude, is a fat-producing food not fit for young growing calves, a fallacy that requires no refuting argument.

They proceed to prescribe a manner of feeding which, according to these savants who can improve upon nature's methods, is better than milk for the calf, in that it does not produce fat, causes "pot-bellies," which say they are a great desideratum for modern dairy calves, and tends to the growth of great coats of hair in winter to take the place of fat which they so much fear. Having thus provided what they consider a perfect ration, and it consists of flour, flax-seed jelly, hay tea, etc., they do not tell us what is the objection to sweet skim milk, nor figure the cost of their ration to show wherein it is more economical than a ration of dry corn meal and skim milk, which has been found a perfectly satisfactory ration and cheaper than one containing oil meal in any form, and it should be remembered that of all its forms "jelly" is the most troublesome to prepare.

The fact of the matter is that in the West at least the proposed ration would cost about as much as milk at the prices it has been bringing when shipped to the factory or made into butter or cheese. In the East, where the price of milk is higher than in the West, there may be reason for depriving the young calves of it even during the first few days of their lives. We would prefer, however, to feed the calf sweet milk for ten days or so and then utilize the sweet skim milk that can so easily and cheaply build up, by the addition of corn meal fed dry, to perfectly take the place of the whole milk which can be more profitably sold.

The Farmers' Review is heartily in favor of feeding growing dairy calves upon a highly nitrogenous ration, but it does not believe that milk is apt to spoil a heifer as a prospective milker, for mother's milk is the best-balanced ration that can possibly be formed for growing young animals, and it is absolute bosh to say that it lessens the chances of a dairy-bred heifer becoming a profitable milking cow. Keep the calf growing naturally and it will not be stunted by the laying on of fat, nor is it necessary to produce a "pot-belly," which merely indicates an unhealthy state of the digestive apparatus and is far more likely to stunt and injure the calf than a ration containing a certain proportion of fat, without which no ration for any known purpose would be complete.

Poultry Notes.

How old should a hen be when she is sold off or killed for family use? The answer is, she should be killed after her second year. But in spite of this quite general answer, it is a known fact that some poultrymen keep their Brown Leghorns till they are about ten years old. One Brown Leghorn hen was kept till that age, when she had to her credit about 2,000 eggs, a good average, we must admit. Light Brahmas are said to be good layers till quite old. However, we lack data, as the domestic fowl has been sadly neglected in this. She is such a small piece of property that we have never thought it advisable to keep her for ten years and count her eggs. A systematic series of trials of this kind might give us a good deal of light on a dark subject.

* * *

The man that wants to become a successful poultryman must not become discouraged. This is the first requisite. He is sure to have most discouraging things happen to his flock, and, after three or four years of such happenings, he will feel that poultry raising is a delusion and that there is no success possible in it, anyway. But that is just the time when he should not think of quitting. It would be just as reasonable for a child, after having had a full run of all child's diseases, to think of giving up trying to live for fear of a constant recurrence of measles, mumps, chicken pox, whooping cough and the like. The poultryman, in his early disasters, is getting his child's diseases. Having once had them he is not likely to have them again. He has learned in the dear school of experience and is now ready to apply his lessons.

* * *

It is not perhaps known generally that the feathers of hens form a considerable article of commerce. There are in Chicago and New York firms that make a business of buying and selling feathers of all kinds of domestic fowls including the hen. They have agents that travel through the country buying up all the feathers they can get. The farms are not visited, but the large shippers of poultry are, for the reason that they have feathers in sufficient quantity to make the visit of an agent an object. Most of the feathers of the hen are used for filling feather beds and pillows. The large feathers of the cocks have particular value, as they are used for trimming ladies' hats, and most of them are sold for eagle's feathers. The feathers that are used for stuffing beds and pillows bring from 5 to 6 cents a pound, but the "sickles," the long tail feathers of the cock, sell as high as 30 cents per pound. The separation takes place in the establishments where the fowls are dressed. A mixed lot of feathers has little value to the buyer.

* * *

"Beard" is a term used for a bunch of feathers under the throat of some breeds of chickens, such as Houdans or Polish.

"Stag" is a term used for a young cock.

Applying Protective Inoculation.

Bulletin 91 of the Kansas Experiment Station says: One of the greatest difficulties encountered in our experiments with protective inoculation is to convince farmers that it is useless, or worse than useless, to inoculate sick or exposed hogs with an attenuated culture of swine-plague germs. This may be illustrated thus: Suppose an animal were poisoned by drinking a great quantity of some strong fermented liquor, like brandy, which contains about fifty per cent of alcohol: would it not seem ridiculous to attempt to save this animal's life by beginning now to accustom it to the effects of alcohol by feeding it additional but diluted potions of the same beverage? Attempting to save an infected animal by administering dilute or attenuated doses of the poisons (toxines) that are the actual cause of the disease is an analogous case. But, on the other hand, by feeding the diluted poisons before the full-strength poisons have been administered, the animal organism will gradually accustom itself to stronger and stronger doses, until full-strength doses can be administered without harm. There are, of course, limits to all these assertions, but within these limits the facts will bear out the statements. On these principles protective inoculation rests, and this once fully understood, there will be no danger of confounding protective inoculation with curative treatment. The average farmer is unwilling to go to any reasonable expense in order to protect himself against a danger not yet in sight, but when it is too late he is too often willing to go to the opposite extreme and permit himself to be imposed upon by the very worst kind of pretenders. As already stated, our great difficulty lies in trying to induce farmers to inoculate their pigs in time, before they have swine-plague or cholera, and before their neighbors' pigs across the road begin dying of this disease (or diseases?).

Calves that Won't Drink Milk.

We once raised a calf that never learned to drink milk, writes a contributor to National Stockman and Farmer. It was the only case of the sort I ever heard of and we naturally supposed that it would die, for by no possible means could it be taught to drink any milk, more than just to taste of it. It grew very thin, even before we gave it up, but as nobody wanted the job of killing it we turned it into the field and let it take its chances. After that it lived somehow, on grass and water, and it did not get any too much of either, for we had the bad habit of turning calves into a sort of clearing that had neither water nor feed in much quantity, expecting the calves to live mainly on milk. The calf that would not drink milk seemed to fairly dry and shrivel up till it was a sort of walking shadow, but it made a great fight for life and came out in the fall quite an animal, so that it wintered with the other stock and began the second year about even. It was a heifer and as a cow developed the ordinary milking qualities of the rest of the herd; none the worse, apparently, for its experience. Nobody had any idea why it disliked milk. I cannot remember whether it began by sucking the mother or not, but suppose that it did, as it was common to allow the calf to remain with the cow till the milk was fit to use.

My experience is that all possible effort to get calves to eating solid food early is valuable. We take to late summer or fall calves as we watch them more. These can be taught to eat grass early and as it does not physic them as the over-succulent spring growth does, they can eat as much as they will without injury.

How the Ground Warms Up.

There are what are called cold lands and warm lands. The difference in the rapidity with which land warms up is of value to the farmer, according to the crop he intends to place on it. The porosity of soil determines to a great extent the facility with which it will take in heat in the springtime. The land that is heavy and has no drain under it, either artificial or natural, will hold the water till most of it evaporates under the heat of the sun. This process of evaporation does not improve the soil till the process is completed. The act of making vapor incorporates a great deal of heat with the water to change it into vapor, just as certainly as it requires heat in the teakettle to change the water in it into vapor. In the latter case the act is apparent, and in the first case it is not visible, but it is nevertheless the same. No particle of water in the soil can be changed into vapor without heat being furnished for the operation. This heat is drawn mostly from the ground, partly from the sun. This renders the ground not warmer but colder till the water has evaporated. Could that surface water be drawn off from below the loss of heat by evaporation would be avoided. In that case the land gets all the heat that the sun sends it. Moreover, the warm spring rains then sink into the ground carrying with them the heat they have obtained from the atmosphere warmed by the sun. The difference between land that is so porous that the water sinks into it and runs off from below and land where the water has to evaporate by the action of the air is sometimes as much as 10 degrees. Land that is porous thus becomes warm enough for plants to grow in it weeks before heavy soggy land.

In a recent opinion rendered Attorney-General Akin of Illinois holds that the acts of 1897 and 1899 providing for the identification of owners of sheep killed by dogs are invalid, and that the act of June 19, 1898, is still in effect. This law provides that owners must present proof of their loss between ten and forty days after the sheep are killed or injured.

Experimenters that have carefully noted the rate of growth of the corn plant have ascertained that it sometimes grows as much as five inches per day.

The mother's heart is the child's school room.—H. W. Beecher.

PRETORIA, ALMOST IMPREGNABLE.

Nature and Art Have Made It So—In Condition to Withstand a Long Siege—Its Fortifications.

The most important place in South Africa at present is Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, where Oom Paul has made the most elaborate preparations to withstand a siege and where the Boers may be relied upon to make a most stubborn resistance. The place is defended by nature and art as few other towns in the world, and has been described by some military writers as being impregnable. On three sides of Pretoria the mountain ranges rise to elevations of 1,000 and 2,000 feet above the streets of the city, which itself is 4,500 feet above sealevel, but 1,100 feet lower than the site of Johannesburg, to the south. On the fourth side—the south and facing the approach from Johannesburg — the range flattens away to a vast level plateau, treeless, desolate, exposed at every point to the sweep of any guns that may command it. The town is 1,080 miles from Cape Town, 50 from Johannesburg. On the map it seems as easy of approach as a prairie village in Nebraska. But the map topographer fails to present the lofty, barren hills that face the southern plateau, the precipitous banks of Aapies river, the narrow gorges—so few in number—the innumerable "spion" or lookout kopjes that seem literally to leap from the bosom of the plain and sullenly, silently oppose access to the capital city. The civil engineers who laid out the railway from Johannesburg to Pretoria found such problems of grade and mountain resistance offered them that the road finally was forced to enter the city on a line resembling the curves and twists of a great boa constrictor.

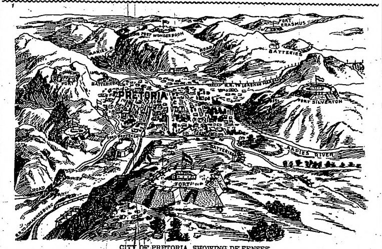
You look up to the mountain fronts as your train struggles to find its way into Pretoria, and wherever the eye rests there appears to be the lines of a fort, a redoubt, the front of masked batteries or the domes of boom-proof rifle and cannon pits. To the north, east, west and south these engirdle the city. They command the few—very few —narrow entrances to Pretoria. They watch like great dogs the dusty, sun-rotted veldt over which any English troops coming from the south must pass. They blink at the one railroad to Johannesburg and the one to Lourenco Marques. Their location has been with purpose. Capt. Schiel, now an English prisoner, constructed the one at Daspoort from plans obtained in Berlin. He brought special assistants from Berlin to aid him in the work. Amsterdam engineers built others of the defenses. After them came French engineers, and then those of Italy, so that the completed structures represent the genius of four nations.

There are seven of these forts, and in external appearance they look alike. They have masonry faces, with earthwork which covers their fronts to a great depth. In this, they conform with plans and suggestions to be found in M. Bloch's much-studied work, "The Future of War." Pile upon pile of sand bags are stacked up wherever shells from the enemy might strike. There are many hidden recesses, secret passages, complete telephone connections—not only with each other, but with the government buildings in Pretoria. Searchlights are mounted in each structure so as to command the surrounding country at night. The magazines are underground, and are reported to be mined. Report has it, also, that the near approaches are mined and that the electrical construction is such that considerable portions of an enemy's army might be blown into eternity before surrender came. For food, in the event of siege, enormous quantities of maize have been accumulated—enough, it is said, to feed the army and the population of Pretoria for five years. The supply of ammunition is calculated to be sufficient for two years. How many guns are mounted or will be it is difficult to estimate. The total artillery force of the Boers at present is estimated at 450 guns by the English.

The guns originally placed in the forts were 15-centimeter Creusots, but their number is not definitely known. M. Bloch has estimated that it will require but 500 men to each of these forts, each force supplied with ten modern guns, to keep the English at bay forever. Right or wrong, he maintains that occupying a besieging position, devoid of sustenance, the English will be in greater danger of starvation than the Boers, and that convoy supplies cannot be brought in with such rapidity and success as to make the siege successful.

The fountains, or water supply, of Pretoria is within the radius of forts. The westernmost fort is on the range of hills behind Pretoria, and lies at a distance of 31,000 feet from the city's center. There is a powerful redoubt to the southwest on the range of hills through which the transport road to Johannesburg passes. This completes, with various earth batteries, the circle of the larger works defending the Boer capital. Behind the great redoubt mentioned are the principal magazines, one excavated out of the solid rock, with a bombproof roof, and the other built into the kloop, also bombproof. Communication between the redoubt and the last-mentioned magazine is by means of a covered way. Roads connect all these forts with the capital, and they have pipes laid for water, as well as electric lights for the searchlights.

An English view of what can be done with the Pretoria fortifications is found in the following description of the liege train en route from England. This is the second train of its kind sent out from England during the last forty-six years. The last occasion was when sixty-five heavy guns and mortars were sent from Woolwich for the siege of Sebastopol, where, with fifty ship guns, they took part in the bombardment of that city in connection with the French siege train. The train now on its way out from England comprizes thirty howitzers, fourteen of 8-inch caliber, eight of 5-inch and eight of 4-inch. It is calculated that the investment of Pretoria will require 42,000 British troops, leaving the remainder of the army to guard the fortifications, occupy certain strategetic points and operate against that part of the Boer army not required for the defense of Pretoria. This part of the Boer army is expected to fall back into the north in the Zoutpansberg mountains, which the Boers are reported to intend to make their stronghold, and where they expect to carry on the war against England indefinitely.



CITY OF PRETORIA, SHOWING DEFENSES.

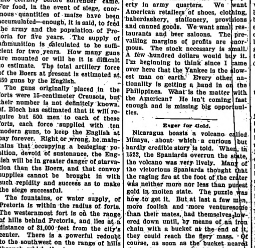
Where the Yankee Was Slow.

We want small American retailers over here, writes a soldier from the Philippines. Wherever the army goes they should follow. Something should be done to encourage them to come here. They should be guaranteed protection, and in times of trouble an asylum for themselves and their property in army quarters. We want American retailers of shoes, clothing, haberdashery, stationery, provisions and canned goods. We want small restaurants and beer saloons. The prevailing margins of profits are enormous. The stock necessary is small. A few hundred dollars would buy it. I'm beginning to think since I came over here that the Yankee is the slowest man on earth. Every other nationality is getting a hand in on the Philippines. What is the matter with the American? He isn't coming fast enough and is missing big opportunities.

Eager for Gold.

Nicaragua boasts a volcano called Misaya, about which a curious but hardly credible story is told. When, in 1522, the Spaniards overrun the state, the volcano was very lively. Many of the victorious Spaniards thought that the raging fire at the foot of the crater was neither more nor less than pure gold in molten state. The puzzle was how to get it. But at last a few men, more foolish and more venturesome than their mates, had themselves lowered down until, by means of an iron chain with a bucket at the end of it, they could reach the fiery mass. Of course, as soon as the bucket neared the surface it was melted in a moment, and the silly fellows, when drawn up, were half dead from the heat and the poisonous smoke.

A REMARKABLE WRECK.



A full-rigged ship was left lying in this queer position on the beach near Southampton three weeks ago, after a terrible storm. The crew escaped in boa

AGAINST THE ORGAN.

A Maine Parson Struggles and Comes Out Second Best.

In a Kennebec church Sunday week, says the Lewiston Journal, a new minister—that is, one who was being given a try—had about as much trouble as usually falls to the lot of one poor candidate. He arrived early at the church and found that the furnace was out of gear and that the auditorium was densely filled with smoke. The janitor and the gathering congregation opened the windows and labored with the furnace, and at last cleared the room enough so that the minister was dimly discernible through the blue tear-producing haze. The services started with a congregation whose eyes were aflame and a minister who was beginning to get uneasy. The voluntary was nearly over when one of the stops failed and a shrill, high pipe began to whistle. It pervaded the score of the music and the organist couldn't drown it out, no matter how much he hammered the other keys. At last he stopped. But the high whistle kept right on. The organist jabbed the stop in hopeless wrath, but to no avail. The music kept pouring out despite all he could do. The congregation wore a broad grin. The minister tried to look as though nothing had happened, and the services went on. The next hymn went all right—it didn't contain the note that bothered—and the parson and the organist breathed easier. Then came the last hymn before the sermon, and once more the single, piercing note rose high above the tune the organist was playing. The last verse was sung, the organist paused and the congregation rustled into their seats and settled themselves for the sermon. But the organ kept on. The minister rose and stepped forward to begin. But he couldn't with that ear-piercing whistle in the air. He looked reproachfully at the organ, but the brazen thing only whistled away in the same mocking way. The audience was smiling broadly, and the minister could not help but smile, too. And there they sat eyeing each other till the organ had exhausted the supply of wind in its lungs, and with a last little whistle gave way to the clergyman. They sang the closing hymn sans organ, for they did not want to take any more chances.

WORLD'S SMALLEST BOOK.

It Is Less Than Half an Inch Square and Contains Thirteen Pages.

The smallest book in the world has just been printed in Cleveland, says the Leader of that city. But ten of them were printed, and none of them is for sale. In all the catalogues of the rare book dealers, what is called the Bijou Almanac is named as the smallest book in the world, and until now has been that. The Cleveland book breaks the record in size, or lack of size, for printed books. There are rare little volumes engraved on ivory fastened together like a book, but they are not really books in the estimation of collectors of miniature volumes. The Bijou Almanac is a real book, printed on real paper, and bound in stiff little blue covers. It was made in London in 1836 by Schloss. It has sixty pages, a calendar for each month, and some wonderfully delicate little steel engravings. It is half an inch wide and five-eighths long, and not much thicker than the cover of an ordinary book. The owner of this little book, which is worth several times its weight in gold, is Charles H. Meigs of 67 Eastman street, who is also the publisher of the other tiny book mentioned, the one that is the smallest in the world. This smallest book in the world measures just three-eighths of an inch by half an inch over all. There are thirteen pages in it, and the work has been done in a Cleveland printing establishment. The type was set by hand, and then the pages photographed down to the limit of distinctness, though the book can only be read with a magnifying glass. Under a strong glass, however, the work is seen to be distinct and perfect. It is printed on genuine India paper, and this is one of the most interesting things about the tiny book. The Oxford Press, the English Bible publishing concern, controls all the genuine India paper produced, and it was with the greatest difficulty that enough was procured to make even the ten copies of this tiny book. It is said that the paper was surreptitiously obtained. The title of the book is "Thus Spake the Wind," a very old religious poem of no particular interest.

ALL DUE TO APPETITE.

Will the Girls of the Future Be a Race of Giantesses?

Why are almost all girls tall nowadays? Or, perhaps, one should rather say, how is it that modern maidens are so much more developed than those of a generation or two back? We have been assured that it is because they take so much more outdoor exercise, and because they go in for physical training, that they have literally grown up in this extraordinary fashion. It pleased a great many people to have this theory deduced. But we are never suffered to hold any theories long nowadays. Thus, one of those deplorably unromantic persons who revel in horrid prosaic facts that knock down all our prettiest and most poetical theories, has discovered the real reason why girls are so much taller at the end of the century than they were at the beginning and middle. The truth, we are told, is that they eat twice as much as their predecessors. A small appetite used to be considered de rigueur; to be hungry, per contra, was vulgar. But the modern maiden makes no pretense of living on air, or love, or meringues, or jelly, or whatever unsubstantial fare it was that was supposed to nourish the girl of other days. She has a good hearty appetite, and she is at no pains to conceal it; indeed, she rather vaunts it than otherwise. A good dinner she thoroughly appreciates, and when she can get meat she never trifles with fripperies. There is doubtless a great deal in this very prosaic explanation of an obvious fact. But if it be true, then we must keep our girls well in hand. "Increase of appetite," the immortal maker of apt quotations has told us, "grows on that it feeds on," and if our maidens continue to develop good appetites, and engender them by much outdoor exercise, the women of the future will be a race of giantesses.—London Queen.

"PAT, THE BLACKSMITH."

A Humble Artisan Made Famous by His Picture.

"Paint me as a blacksmith," said Patrick Lyon, and the artist did so. So it came to pass that Lyon's portrait is probably the best representation of an actual living blacksmith at his work in the world, says Success. It is a full-length picture, life-size, in his blacksmith's apron, resting his brawny arm and blackened hand upon his hammer, while a youth at the bellows renews the red heat of the iron his employer has been laboring upon. The original, painted by John Neagle in 1826, is in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the replica is at the Boston Athenaeum library. "Pat, the blacksmith," as he was familiarly called in Philadelphia, was born in London, in 1779, and came to Philadelphia in 1793, where he died April 15, 1829. His early struggles made him become an ingenious blacksmith, and he was a local celebrity. He built many fire engines. He was once sent for to open an iron chest made by himself; the owner had lost the key. Pat dexterously performed the operation, and, holding the lid with one hand, presented the other with a demand for $10. It was refused. Pat let fall the lid and walked off, leaving the treasure as fast sealed as before. There was no remedy and reluctantly the owner of the strong box again sent for Pat. He promptly appeared and the box was instantly opened. The first demand of $10 was quickly offered; but no, "I must have $20 now," said the operator, and $20 was paid without a murmur, for the lid and the lock were still in the iron grasp of the lockmaker. The story of his incarceration was this: Lyon was the blacksmith and locksmith of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The vaults were entered and a large sum of money was carried off. Suspicion fell upon Lyon. Pat was arrested and imprisoned for a long time in the castle, which, by his desire, the painter has introduced into the historical portrait. In process of time the real culprit was found to be the watchman. Pat was released and made his old employers and recent persecutors pay handsome damages—$12,000, I believe. He went back to his anvil, forged his wealth and hammered iron bars into banknotes and eagles.

Almost There Already.

Miss Fortee—Yes, dear, we have been engaged for a long time, but what has prevented me from taking the irrevocable step has always been the fateful question, "Will he love me when I grow old?" Miss Tenny—Don't worry, darling; you'll soon know now.—Stray Stories.

Dairy Notes.

A patent has been issued in Germany covering a process of condensing milk by freezing and thawing it in a centrifugal separator when in motion. The work is said to be rendered easier by first separating the cream and condensing the skim milk, after which it is mixed with the cream. It is claimed for this kind of condensed milk that it can be again diluted to its original volume, and also that it does not have the sweet taste to which some people object in the condensed milk we now use. However, the mere patenting of a process does not prove its utility, and we may have to wait indefinitely for a demonstration of its value.

What is pure milk? The eye cannot tell and the nose cannot tell. Even the chemist and the microscopist fail, when each works by himself. Scarlet fever germs may get into it from poorly-washed dishes, typhoid fever germs may get into the cans when they are washed at some contaminated well, and there is not one chance in a million that they will ever be detected in the milk. The only safety is pasteurization of all milk being sent to the city. The dealers and the customers should insist on this. While it is true that 160 degrees of heat will not positively kill all tuberculosis germs, yet it can as a rule be depended on to kill all or render them harmless. But typhoid fever and scarlet fever germs perish at a less heat, and thus pasteurization is for them effective.

It was believed that when the different states adopted brands for their state cheese and put on a trade mark the cheese or butter would be protected. But as soon as the manufacturers did this the counterfeiters took hold and boldly imitated the brands, taking care, however, to sell them outside the state in which they were registered. A New York dealer declares that he finds the registered brands being imitated in Chicago and all over the west and south. In Chicago are men that manufacture stencils to be used in branding cheese after the registered New York brands. Thus the reputation that New York has built up is being stolen by every manufacturer of poor cheese in the country and the brands act as a protection to the manufacturer and consumer only in the state in which they are registered.

The dairymen of the country are pushing for the passage of the Grout bill in congress. This bill gives to each state the right to control all butter or butterine that comes in in original packages. The effect of the bill, if passed, will be to make each state supreme as to the goods sold within its borders. As it is, a man may purchase any prohibted article just as long as it is purchased in another state. Thus a manufacturer of yellow oleomargarine can ship it to customers in another state and so long as there is no attempt made to subdivide the packages the law cannot touch the article shipped. It is certainly a queer state of affairs when a state cannot exercise police power over the food articles within its borders.

The man who ships butter to market in tubs should see to it that the tubs he uses are well made. It not infrequently happens that the tubs come into the hands of the commission man in bad shape. The hoops of some of them are so light that they break, and when this occurs to the cover hoop it may have far-reaching consequences.

Cow's Milk for Lambs.

A contributor to the Breeder's Gazette says: I notice that A. E. C. of Pleasant Hill, Kas., said in a late number that he tried feeding young lambs on cow's milk and the lambs died: Four years ago last December I bought eighty sheep that were very poor. They commenced having lambs in about three weeks, many of them having twins and some of them triplets. I saved about 95 per cent of the lambs, and all were dropped from Jan. 13 to Feb. 27. I could not have saved 60 per cent of them but for cow's milk. I think over half those lambs got their first food from a heifer. I did not do much else for five or six weeks but attend to the lambs. As soon as a lamb said it wanted something to eat, if it could not get it from its mother I took it to the heifer, opened its mouth and put into it the little teat and squeezed milk into it.

If a lamb gets too hungry and chilled before it gets the milk it often dies, but I have filled them as full as they could hold with cow's milk before they were a half-hour old scores of times without hurting them. After a lamb gets a fill from a heifer it will take hold of a sheep's little teats much better. There have been days when I went to the young cow with a little lamb perhaps twenty times. It injured the heifer some as to giving milk, but that was nothing compared to saving fifty lambs. After the lambs were a few days old they were fed from a bottle with a rubber nipple. I fed every one that did not get enough from its mother for awhile until they began to eat grain and turnips. It is a novel sight to see forty or fifty lambs crowding around, struggling for the first suck from the bottle.

My lambs were all dropped last winter in January and February, and I saved 98 per cent of them. I did not take more than five or six to a cow because their mothers lacked milk. My first lamb weighed fifty-nine and one-half pounds at 8 weeks old. The heifer that fed successfully so many lambs ate about twenty-five pounds of turnips every day, which no doubt made her milk better for young lambs. I have lost less lambs than that noted breeder Lyman Hill (my neighbor), and I believe it is because I feed more turnips, though he feeds a great many swedes.

Prosperity Among Farmers.—I am aware that the idea prevails that the chances are much better for the accumulation of wealth in cities than on the farm. This is a very great mistake. In the city a small class has a great deal of wealth and a large class is in very moderate circumstances or in the depths of poverty. The great mass in the city are not as well off as those on the farm. The average wealth of 99 per cent of the inhabitants of nearly every city in Illinois is less than that of the surrounding country. —John T. Campbell

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd ☛ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound……5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound……15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound……20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 18, 1900.

LOOKING INTO A SHOTGUN.

A Bandit's Victim Tells How It Feels to Be Held Up.

"I happen to know how it feels to be held up," said a gentleman who now occupies a position of prominence in local railroad circles. "I acquired my experience as a passenger in a stagecoach about six miles from Tombstone, A. T., in 1884. We had a big load, six men inside, two on the driver's seat and an express messenger on the boot. Every man in the crowd had a revolver, two of the inside passengers had Winchesters across their knees, and the messenger had an 8 bore duck gun that contained nearly a quart of slugs. We were held up at about 4 in the afternoon by a single masked man, who rose suddenly from behind a pile of rocks and covered us with a 'sawed off' shotgun. All the curtains were raised, so there was a fair view of the interior, and when he yelled 'Hands up!' everybody obeyed.

"Then he told us to get out one by one and stand in a row, with our backs to him. I never hated to do anything so badly in my life, but I saw the others going and followed suit. About that time a half grown boy, apparently unarmed, appeared from behind the rocks and took up the collection, which included our joint arsenal. After that we were ordered back, and the chief bandit told the driver to go ahead.

"As far as I know, the robbers were never caught, but what especially impressed me about the episode was the reluctance of any of our party to take the initiative. I was certain the slightest resistance would be successful, but I realized also that the man who made the first move had an excellent chance of being killed, and I suppose all the others felt the same way. Anyhow, it happened exactly as I have narrated it. During the year I lived in Arizona there were eight or nine hold ups on the same road, and in no instance was there any resistance whatever. That taught me that a crowd of average men, gazing into a cocked shotgun, will do just about anything that is suggested."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

COMPANY DINNERS.

They Are Dreaded by Guests and Make the Hostess Nervous.

Writing on "Making Company of Guests," Edward Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, considers "it a curious fact that American housewives are so loath to believe that a dinner with fuss and feathers is dreaded by the vast majority of people. The highest compliment we can possibly show a guest at dinner is to let him partake of an ordinary meal, to let him come quietly in and 'be one of the family,' yet this is the very compliment which we withhold from him. Instead of giving a guest what he would relish most we give him what he really enjoys least.

"Let a hostess be ever so graceful and tactful, let there be years of experience on her shoulders, yet nothing can conceal from her guests that the dinner which she is serving is other than an unusual one. It is a formal affair, and no amount of grace can make anything else of it, for nothing speaks so loudly or so unerringly as a formal company dinner. Every course shows it; every movement of the waitress proclaims it; every piece of china fairly cries out the occasion.

"And of course no one at the table really enjoys it. The guest certainly does not, because he knows he is being made company of, and that feeling is always enough to offset every enjoyment. The hostess does not, for she hasn't the time. Her eyes are for the table and her servants, not for her guest."

Ensign Eames Lost His Wager.

Miss Emma Eames has a brother, Harold, who was an ensign in the United States navy. His ship was stationed at Leghorn, and one day the flagship entered the harbor with the fleet commander on board. The latter was very dignified and was never known to lose his self control. One day the commander was in swimming, and young Eames made a friendly wager with a fellow officer that he would destroy his senior's equanimity, in naval parlance, "rattle" him. The wager was accepted, and a moment afterward Eames was in the water swimming toward his superior officer. Suddenly he paused, and, stopping his powerful overhand stroke, began treading water. Then he saluted precisely as if he had been on a quarter deck. To the young man's intense surprise the commander returned the salute with equal gravity. Mr. Eames lost his wager.—Saturday Evening Post.

Seen In the Rough.

Tortoise shells as they are unloaded from the ships are far from beautiful. To be classed as rough they must be just as they were when taken from the tortoises' backs. It is not until washed and scoured with acids that their exquisite coloring shows. The same is true of the beautiful seashells which come here from the shores of India and other tropical lands. There is almost as much difference between them in the rough and when finished as there is between uncut diamonds and those that have passed through a lapidary's hands.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hereditary Garments.

Tommy—Pop, what is the meaning of "hereditary?"

Tommy's Father—Anything that descends from father to son.

Tommy—Then your old clothes that ma makes over for me are hereditary, ain't they?—Philadelphia Record.

The Doctor Prescribes.

Jimson—Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort, and I want your advice.

Doctor—Nothing reduces flesh like worry. Spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me.

A THRILLING SIGHT.

CATCHING AND KILLING THE MONSTER TUNNY FISH.

They Are First Driven Into Enormous Nets In the Mediterranean Sea and Are Then Stabbed and Slashed to Death With Spears.

One of the most thrilling and wonderful sights in the world is that of the tunny fisheries of the Mediterranean sea. The pursuit of these great and swift fishes is not a mere tame operation of netting. It is a fight between man and sea creatures such as is duplicated nowhere except in the whale fisheries. The tunny is a huge mackerel. He is a predaceous fish, and his course through the seas is that of a destroyer without parallel. So deadly is the tunny to the schools of herring and similar food fishes that he is called the herring hog. In our waters he is known more generally as the horse mackerel.

The tunny fisheries are distinctly European, and they are the oldest industry that is known in the Mediterranean sea. To capture them men must band themselves together in large bodies, for fishermen singly could do nothing with these fishes, which grow to a length of ten feet and weigh over half a ton sometimes. Therefore there is a system of co-operation on the coasts that are visited by the tunny, a system which dates back to the Phoenicians, who were great tunny catchers in their time.

The perfection of this system is due, among other things, to the fact that the big fishes have absolutely regular habits. In normal times they can be relied on to make their appearance at certain periods almost to the minute. When they come, it is in huge schools that can be seen afar, for they scour the waters like ships of war, and the leapings of their prey and the leapings of their own bulky bodies beat the deep into white foam and lather.

Since they are so exact in their habits, the fishermen prepare for them always before they arrive. At some designated spot are spread enormous nets, exceedingly deep and made of the strongest of line. These are not designed to catch the tunnies. They are spread out merely to force the fishes to edge in and in until they are led to the real prison net, which is a vast contrivance set in an immense square and powerful enough to defy anything that swims.

As soon as the last of the school has entered this boxlike inclosure the sides of the great net are raised at a signal. At first the imprisoned fishes do not show any signs of alarm, but as the net rises, inch by inch, from the water depths gleaming, swordlike backs appear here and there above the surface, darting with incredible swiftness from side to side of the net. Each instant more of these living blades appear above the surface.

Then the fishes begin to leap. Here one launches himself straight out of the water—500 pounds of glorious life—toward the sky, to crash back into the sea with a flaillike blow of sides and tail that makes the ocean echo. Another and another rises and falls back. Soon the scene is as if the abysses of the sea were spouting their inhabitants, for hundreds of immense silver flashing fishes rise everywhere at once within the net.

But now a new element enters. Long, narrow fishing boats push into the inclosure. In them stand brown men with lances and spears and big knives lashed to poles. Then begins a fight that is terrible to see. The men thrust madly into the struggling masses of fishes. The fishes leap and roll and dive and leap again, hammering the sea with tails that churn like the screws of steamships and whiten the waves with foam. Before many minutes boats and men are drenched with bloody water. The surface of the ocean is red. Out of the smoking spray peer faces now and then that are dabbled with blood till they look scarcely human.

Now and then a man slips and falls among the harried fishes. Then there are loud screams from his companions and cries of supplication from him as he calls to his patron saint, for it is no joke to fall among those mighty bodies that are dashing around in their death throes.

So the fight continues till in that inclosed space of sea there is not a fish alive. Every boat is half full of water and loaded down with living silver, where the slim, piratical bodies of the beautiful fishes lie. The inhabitants of the towns near the scene of this fishing make a fete day of the arrival of the tunny, for it means food and employment for many hundreds of men, women and children. The fish is a favorite article of food, especially when salted, and the roe is a great delicacy, which brings fancy prices. The tunnies that are caught off the Italian coasts have to be passed through the custom house when they are landed, like any other merchandise, and the streets there present a strange appearance then, for on all sides are wheelbarrows full of the shapely, monstrous creatures.—New York Press.

Red Paint In New England.

As one drives through the country towns all over Maine one can hardly fail to notice the frequent old red barn and oftentimes a whole set of farm buildings painted this conspicuous color. Query was made as to the reason therefor. It seems red paint is cheapest, far cheaper than white lead paint, and so far as serviceableness goes lasts as long and sheds the rain as well. Long may the little red farmhouse brighten our New England landscapes.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

In all contentions between wit and violence, prudence and rudeness, learning and the sword, the strong hand took it first, and the strong head possessed it last.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the 23rd day of April 1900 at 1 o'clock p. m. at the auditors office in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 1 of Red Lake county, established by the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, State of Minnesota, by their order bearing date January 5th 1900, viz: In sections of 100 feet each, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes, as shown by the report of the viewers in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source, also the constructing of the bridges required on said ditch according to plans and specification now on file in the auditors office of said county to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, said work to be completed within the time required, and in the matter specified, in said viewer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold securities, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office.

Dated March 26th, 1900.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

ICEBERGS.

No port lamps gleam along our sides,
No banners float on high;
No human lookout raises glass
To scan our sea or sky.

No admirals above our decks
Mid guns and gunners stand,
In hidden sheath to send the sound
Of warlike, stern command.

Yet all the navies of the world
Our bows in vain assail;
We fear no smoking battle tower
That thunders through the gale.

By captains gray our path is marked,
By sailors white and old;
For us the phantom rockets glare,
And phantom bells are tolled.

In misty, unremembered ports
Our beacon lights were set
By hands long gone from mortal view,
By forms that men forget.

And we may wander on our course
Till time at end shall be,
For in our breasts are locked the hulls
Of ships once lost at sea.

—John James Meehan in Criterion.

CHIEFS OF THE SULUS.

Each Has the Power of Life or Death Over His Subjects.

The social system among the Moros is much more primitive than it is among the greater part of the other Philippine races. A chief, or dato, controls a district. He has his own particular followers and his slaves. Besides these he may command all the men of his own district in time of war. He also has the right of life and death over his subjects. For instance, a few weeks before we arrived in Jolo, Dato Jokanine had occasion to execute one of his followers. The man had been intrusted with money belonging to the dato. The first time he came to his chief and said:

"Oh, great and benevolent dato, I have gambled away the money! Forgive me!"

"Very well," said the dato. "See that it does not happen again."

Once more the retainer came, saying: "Oh, great and benevolent dato, again have I gambled away thy money, and again I beg thee, in thy great mercy, to forgive me!"

"This is the second time I have forgiven thee," said Jokanine, "but the third time, I warn thee, thou shalt die."

Yet again the unfortunate man returned without the money he had collected for the dato.

"Oh, dato," he cried, throwing himself at the feet of his chief, "I have sinned again and taken thy money! Mercy! Mercy!"

"Cut him down," said the dato to one of his men-at-arms. The man offered no resistance and was cut to pieces with one of the great knives of the natives.—Harper's Weekly.

What Might Have Been.

"Now, I suppose," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "that the surgeons of the army are attached to the medical corps."

"Your supposition does you great credit," replied Mr. Snaggs sarcastically. "It's a wonder you didn't imagine that doctors joined the army for the purpose of building bridges or going up in a balloon. Where should army surgeons be except in the medical corps?"

"Well, I thought that they might possibly belong to the lancers."—London Standard.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec. 18, Twp. 153 n., Range 44w.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

34-39 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
March 23rd A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to Elizabeth Eikhoff.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, that the 1st day of October 1900 at ten o'clock a. m., at a term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demand.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 23rd day of March A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
35-38 Judge of Probate.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—O—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

and the doctor are necessary when sickness comes

Used by leading physicians and in hospials.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers and GEO. BENZ & SONS St. Paul and Minneapolis.

For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer

1ST RAT —What beer does the family use?
2D RAT —Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!

-Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTED LIMITED.

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist, it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Conveniences—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)

Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

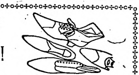
L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.



Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

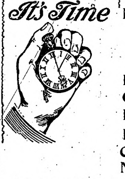
You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3350.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Bomsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	164
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Clean up your back yards.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Our new blacksmith at the mill lost a valuable horse Sunday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The dance at Brink's hall Saturday evening was well attended.

H. Johnson our new marshal is now wearing the regulation suit.

J. H. Penno has lumber on the ground for an addition to his building.

Don't forget your "little subscription account" when selling your wheat.

C. A. Brink of the upper Falls made a flying trip to our village yesterday.

Several barrels of suckers were caught in dip nets below the dam last week.

P. G. Paradis made a business trip to the upper Falls the first of the week.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Attorney Richardson is in the village enrouth home from at trip to Crookston.

Miss Mary Quande of Thief River Falls visited friends here a few days last week.

Attorney Lee and Hibner of the upper Falls were here a short time last Saturday.

When you need anything in the line of window shades call at Holmes Furniture Co.

E. J. Brink made a short trip to Crookston Monday returning the following morning.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

E. Halvorson, a former St. Hilaire boy, but now of Garnes was here Saturday greeting friends.

Will Ford, the boom foreman is the second one this season to fall in the drink—ice cold at that.

J. B. Armstrong the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer was here yesterday interviewing the trade.

The present stage of water is so low that it is impossible to drive logs between here and Red Lake Falls.

W. C. Andrews, representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell of St. Paul was here Monday interviewing the trade.

We handle the celebrated wire grass matting and rugs. The best wearing matting made. Holmes Furniture Co.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, April 23rd and 24th.

Mrs. O. F. Post returned home Saturday from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends at Crookston and Fosston.

T. J. Thorkelson bought the handsome residence of Dr. Francis last week and will move into the same some time next month.

Station agent, C. A. Brummond has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be up and attending to the duties of the office.

Judge Ives has purchased Ben Strawbridge's interest in the Cass Lake Times and "Doc" Rutledge has been promoted to local editor.

Sam Dainard was down from Thief River Falls Monday making arrangements to have his household goods moved to that city.

Miss Phena Dainard, who has made her home with her sister Mrs. Ed Gistie at Elmore for the past year returned home last Saturday.

The swellest ever happened in the line of bagdad curtains, rope portiers and lace curtains just received at Holmes Furniture Co.

Red Lake county republicans will hold their convention to elect delegates to the district and state conventions at Red Lake Falls on May 9th.

Will Peters donned his painters suit Monday and is now prepared to do anything in the line of painting and paper hanging on short notice.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

A mass meeting was called at Fisher last Thursday and now they have decided to cut a slice off the western Polk county and name it Fisher county with Fisher as the county seat.

President Shevlin and Vice-president Hixon of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up Monday to look over the large interests here. This is their first trip to St. Hilaire this year.

Four lady school teachers of the Grafton, N. D., high school have taken up claims in Cavalier county. They intend to spend the summer on the farms and prove up next fall.

Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff has a large stock of millinery goods and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and examine the same. She keeps up with the latest styles and endeavors to please her patrons.

Mike Molan one of the steady employes of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned yesterday from an all winters stay in the woods where he acted in the capacity of "barn boss" at headquarters camp.

St. Hilaire lodge No. 147 I. O. O. F. will celebrate the 81st anniversary of the founding of the order in America on Thursday April 26th. All are invited to attend the dance. Tickets including supper only 50 cents.

Dan Patterson has again taken the contract from the St. Hilaire Lumber Company to handle their short mill wood. Parties wishing any may leave orders at the office of the Lumber Co., or at his office at the livery barn.

John Cristie is the last one down from the pine country and he claims the honor of hauling the last load of logs to the landing in his camp. He has accepted his old position at the mill which he has held down the past three years.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The Peoples Party county central committee, consisting of H. E. Ives, chairman, Karl Hansen, Peter Hall, Frank Jeffers, Sam Gibeau, A. D. Berry, James Meehan, proxy, and W. A. Lemieux proxy met in this village last Saturday and started the ball rolling.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Berard who have the honor of being the first couple married in Cass Lake arrived in this vallage Monday and have gone to housekeeping on Wall street. Mr. Berard, better known as "Molly" is in the employ of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Mrs. Ole Mosleth, of near Holt, Marshall county had a narrow escape from being burned to death while assisting in putting out a prairie fire one day last week. She was moved to town last Friday and is under the care of Dr. Blomburgh. She is a mother of Peter Mosleth of this place.

Everyone will want to vote this fall. Beside the fact that it is presidential year, and a congressman is to be elected, county politics will be red hot and several local matters will come up for adjustment. Those who have not taken out final papers have until August 7th to do so, but the matter should not be postponed too long.

Mrs. Geo. Cunningham, who met with an accident at Thief River Falls a week ago last Friday has so far recovered that she was able to be brought home yesterday although she is in a very weak condition. Mrs. A. C. Adams is still confined to her bed but Mr. Adams has hopes that she may be taken home next week.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 5th day of May 1900, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner

Dated at St. Hilaire this 17th day of April 1900. Dr. A. F. Blomburgh, Health Officer.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

A county superintendent of schools in a neighboring city, says an exchange asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local paper to hold up their hands, and out of about one hundred only six responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year with these papers, yet you expect them to print your notices of institutes reports, programs, etc., all free of charge and thus expect them to advertise you to climb the ladder to better positions and better salaries without one cent of patronage."

The Solway Press writer who knows from experience what he's talking about puts it in this feeling fashion: "Settlers are flocking to the west part of North Dakota by the thousands to take up vacant lands that appeared to us familiar with that country, as barren wastes. The emigration movement to that country is the result of advertising and booming. If those settlers would come here where everything under the sun is to be had and 600 miles nearer market, their lot would be blessed; but God pity them in the country where they are going."

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, April 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23rd and 24th.

—The Spectator is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

DELEGATE CONVENTION.

Peoples' Party delegate convention for the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, will be held at the city hall in the city of Thief River Falls, in said county on the 28th day of April, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said date, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to attend the Congressional convention for the seventh Congressional District to be held in the City of Fergus Falls, County of Ottertail, on the 23rd day of June 1900, and for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the state convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on the 2nd day of May, 1900, to elect delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Also for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., in accordance with the call of the State Committee to be hereafter issued, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates of said party for the various state officers.

The basis of representation as determined by the county central committee shall be one delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one delegate for every fifty votes or major part there of cast for P. M. Ringdal for member of Congress at the General Election in 1898.

In conformity with the foregoing apportionment the voting precincts of Red Lake county will be entitled to delegates in said convention as follows:

Black River	2	Bray	1
Emradville	1	Equality	1
Garnes	1	Gervais	1
Lake Pleasant	2	Lambert	2
Louisville	2	Norden	1
North	1	Numedal	1
Polk Centre	2	Poplar River	2
R. L. Falls twp	2	River Falls	2
Rocksbury	2	Sanders	1
Terrebonne	3	St. Hilaire village	2
R L Falls 1st ward	2	T R Falls 1st ward	2
" 2nd ward	2	" 2nd ward	1
" 3rd ward	2	" 3rd ward	1
Wyandotte	1		

The Primaries for the election of delegates to attend said convention shall be held in each of the above precincts on the 27th day of April, 1900. The polls of said primaries shall be open at 7 o'clock p. m., and shall be closed at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of the Peoples' Party County Central Committee of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Frank Jeffers, Secretary. H. E. Ives, Chairman.

Marriage is Too Easy.

"The present open door policy for marriage in America cannot exist much longer," writes Edward Bok in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "The question must be met, and it should be met squarely. Any discussion of divorce is untimely; it is futile at the moment. It is grappling with the question at the wrong end. Whether divorce is right or wrong; whether there should be divorce at all, and on what grounds a decree of divorce should be granted—these are not the pressing questions of the hour. The whole matter of divorce does not begin to stand in such urgent need of discussion as does the question of the laws of marriage. When we adjust marriage as we should adjust it, then we can give our attention to divorce. And then we shall find that in adjusting the one we shall have come pretty close to the wisest and best adjustment of the other. The practical solution of both, in short, lies in the proper adjustment and rigid enforcement of laws which shall make marriage more difficult of accomplishment."

Methodist Church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30.

N. J. Vernon, Pastor.

A resolution of investigation has been introduced to Congress in regard to the expenditures of "Ferd" Peck, of Chicago, President McKinley's commissioners to the Paris Exposition, who has submitted a most extraordinary account to the government. It has been credibly reported that Mr. Peck has taken in his train to Paris the greatest crowd of "sons of their fathers" that ever crossed the waters, and has taken them at the country's expense. The law requires the Commissioner-General annually to submit to Congress "a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred." Mr. Peck's report was made to the president on November 17, but for some unknown reason it did not drift into Congress until April 2, nearly five months after it was submitted. It shows that under Mr. Peck's direction the sum of $240,633 was expended from November 15, 1898 to November 1, 1899 and the only explanation of where the money went is contained in the following statement: Salaries of experts, $72,045; salaries of clerks, $34,929; officers salaries, $17,765; salaries of employes, $2,732; traveling expenses, $36,245; buildings, $38,047; rent (Chicago, Paris and New York), $13,436; furniture, $7,252; stationery and printing, $5,403; telegraph and cable, $1,775; Miscellaneous, $10,400. Nobody here knows anything about paid experts, while the traveling expenses seem extravagant even when Mr. Peck's propensity for vibrating between Europe and America is taken into consideration.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the district court, in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21st) day of March, A. D. 1900, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon real Estate in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1900, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th Day of May A. D. 1900

at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls and country of Red Lake Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] Adam Zeh,
Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Dated at Red Lake Falls this 12th day of April, A. D. 1900.

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fire.

Chapter 196 of the general laws of the state of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes supervisors of towns, mayors of cities and presidents of village councils fire wardens, and it is made their duty to take precautions to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefore shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The forest commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract as herein of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the county commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year, between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law the following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both: Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months: Any person refusing, without cause to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires. Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who willfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairie or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave it unquenched or shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for fire arms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned acts.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet, cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50: Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of section 12 of the above mentioned act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engines who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

Here are a few good rules for dairying that you might paste in your hat: Be gentle and kind to the animals; milk regularly; keep the stables clean and well ventilated; sell off all poor dairy cows; keep plenty of pure water and have it warm enough; raise plenty of clover, millet, cornstalks and oats; raise your calves liberally on dairy feed. Be sure your milking utensils are perfectly clean, and, that the butter-maker has so much confidence in your milk that he never thinks it necessary to examine it.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch:

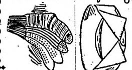
At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

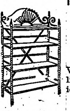
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER IX.

An Omen of Ill.

Sybil was not down at breakfast next morning, and Fannie found Herbert, as well as her father, rather grave and taciturn.

Mrs. Wyllis, seated at the head of the table, kept her watchful gray eyes on all, while she seemed to devote her whole attention to the tea and coffee before her.

"I did have such a dreadful dream last night," said Fannie, whose flow of conversation was irrepressible. "It must have been that fruit cake of yours, Mrs. Wyllis. I thought there was an earthquake, or something like one, for the house seemed tumbling about my ears, and that horrible old picture of uncle Basil was alive, scowling and shaking his cane at me. And I thought there was no one near me but Sybil, and uncle Basil held tight hold of her hand, so she could not help me—and I was frightened so terribly I awoke in a cold perspiration. Did you send Sybil's breakfast to her, Mrs. Wyllis?"

"I knocked at Miss Wraye's door," replied the model housekeeper, "but she said she wished for nothing at present."

"I feel confident that dear girl is going to be sick," said Fannie. "She studied herself nearly to death, to begin with, and since she has been here she hasn't eaten enough to keep a bird alive. I must send for Dr. Bond this very day! Herbert, you must ride down to the village for him. You gave her a chill last night, taking her off to Sunset Hill when the river mists were rising," continued Fannie, reproachfully; "and now the least you can do is to try and cure her."

Herbert's face flushed at his father's inquiring gaze.

"I trust there is nothing serious the matter with Miss Sybil?" he answered, with some embarrassment.

"A slight cold, I presume," said Mrs. Wyllis, with a scarcely-perceptible lifting of her white eyelashes. "Miss Wraye looks delicate, but could not be very seriously injured by a river mist."

"Fix her a cup of coffee, Wyllis, and let me take it up to her," said Fannie, impulsively, springing from the table. "I must see how she is, anyhow. A little more cream—she don't like it strong; and, papa, cut off a wee bit of that steak—I'll try and coax her to eat it."

And the warm-hearted girl arranged a dainty breakfast on the tray, and with her own hand carried it up to her friend.

As his daughter left the room, Mr. Clive turned rather stiffly to his son.

"Who is this young lady, in whose welfare Fannie betrays such remarkable interest? Some school friend, I presume?"

"Miss Wraye was a boarder at Madam Fleury's for the last two sessions," answered the young gentleman, briefly.

"Ah! a boarder at Madam Fleury's!" repeated the father, thoughtfully. "A New Yorker, then, I suppose?"

"Indeed, I do not know, sir," replied Herbert. "I should suppose not, as the young lady seemed to have no friends there."

"Where do her friends reside, then?" was the older Mr. Clive's question. "Is she a foreigner?"

"I should judge not: though, really, sir," said Herbert, with attempted indifference, "I have never inquired much about Miss Wraye's birthplace or antecedents. She seems a very gentle and cultivated young lady, and I thought it scarcely became me to inquire more."

"Of course, of course! Madam Fleury would not countenance an undesirable intimacy," said Mr. Clive, reflectively. "She is a woman of very superior judgment—"

"And of very narrow mind," interrupted Herbert, vexed that, in justice to that admirable person, he was obliged to relieve her from the responsibility of protecting Fannie's friend. "Madam Fleury never countenances any one, sir, who is not ticketed in golden letters as one of society's pets. Miss Wraye, as she informed you, through me, is not one of these favored ones."

"Ah!" the elder gentleman's brow darkened; "there may be a great deal conveyed by such a suggestion—a great deal. Fannie is very impulsive, and you, sir, as her temporary guardian, were very unwise. My daughter's friends should be only such as are—ahem!—suitable to her position, her prospects—such as Miss Clive can recognize as her equals, not protect as inferiors. There is nothing that so quickly degrades the young mind as low associations."

Herbert's brow flushed, and he rose from his seat, as if the words stung him.

"I have too high an opinion of my sister to suppose that any association could degrade her," he answered. "However, sir, you can see Miss Wraye, and decide for yourself whether she is a fit companion for your daughter. It is a delicate matter, on wich I cannot presume to judge."

He left the room as he spoke, angry and excited. He could say nothing more; truth, justice, conscience would allow him to say nothing more. His father was right—so every prudent mind would admit.

Sybil Wraye, nameless, friendless, as she called herself—shadowed by an impenetrable cloud, and crushed by some secret sorrow—was no fit companion for his ardent, impulsive sister. Madam Fleury had said it; Marian Grey had said it. Nay, had not Sybil herself said it? Had she not told him, the first night of their meeting, that she had no right to be his sister's guest? Had she not, the previous evening, bemoaned the folly, the madness, that made her cross their threshold—break bread at their board?

And yet—and yet, what was the charm about that pure, sweet face, that made it stand out purer and fairer from the very shadows that surrounded it?

"And an artist, should he paint her,
He would paint her unaware,
With a halo round her hair."

It was with something of a poet's feeling that Herbert regarded Sybil. Though she was far removed from him forever, though another claimed her heart and hand, even the pangs of hopeless love and hopeless loss could not dim in his memory her beautiful image. She would always be his ideal of all that was lovely and pure in womanhood—an ideal that from afar he might worship, though her could never hope to win.

His heart was sore this morning—sore with the wound of a first disappointment. All the other pain seemed lost in the thought that Sybil was removed from him forever. He had no right to defend or protect her. She belonged to another—was pledged to another; to one—the words seemed branded into his very soul—to one whom she loved, honored and must obey.

Poor child! perhaps it was peril to this loved one that overhung her young life like a darksome cloud; perhaps it was grief at separation; perhaps fortune frowned upon a too ambitious love, or perhaps friends forbade a happy union.

The pain in his own heart made Herbert generously sympathetic with Sybil's anguish. Love must ever be merciful to love.

He passed into the library. He had always, since his return from college, had his own desk and chair there. The morning's mail had been brought in, and his letters were awaiting his perusal.

There were several from old chums—one, on delicately-tinted paper, from a pretty cousin, a begging epistle, and then a rude envelope, addressed in a cramped, almost illegible hand, to "Herbert Clive."

He opened it with some surprise, and read the following lines:

"Sir—I am not one to strike in the dark, and so I send you this to warn you that a desperate being, who fears neither God nor man, has taken the law into his own hands and is determined upon justice. Beware of me, for I have determined upon my rights at any cost—at any cost!

"—Basil Clive."

"Basil Clive!" repeated Herbert, wonderingly. "And who the dickens is Basil Clive? The only one I ever heard of died five-and-twenty years ago. It can't be that Fannie's dream is so quickly realized, and the grim old gentleman up stairs has really stepped down from his canvas into life? Father," and Herbert looked up to his parent, who at that moment entered the room. "I have received a very singular letter from a person who signs himself 'Basil Clive.'"

"Ah!" Mr. Clive bent over his letters for a moment, perhaps to conceal the gray pallor that crept over his stern face. "There is a desperate sort of character who goes by that name, and has endeavored several times to claim relationship with us; but he is an imposter, whose pretensions it is much better not to notice. Let me se his letter."

Herbert handed it to his father, who glanced over it quickly, then tore it into shreds and flung it into the waste basket.

"All bombast!" he muttered. "The poor fool has been mad on this subject for years and years."

"Strange I never heard of him!" said Herbert.

"I preferred that you should neither hear nor speak of him," continued Mr. Clive, with that darkening of his brow that his daughter disliked so much. "He is nothing to us. He is a lowborn, low-bred ruffian! And if he or his should ever attempt to cross my threshold, I would spurn them from it like the dogs they are!"

It was a rare thing for the polished Mr. Clive to use such rude and forcible language, and Herbert looked up at his father in mute surprise.

But a fairer picture than he had expected to see met his gaze.

Just on the threshold of the library stood his sister, her beautiful face bright with dimpling smiles, and one white arm thrown around the slight, sylph-like form of Sybil, who, with her pale delicate features and floating hair, formed such a graceful contrast to Fannie's blooming loveliness.

"Here she is, papa!" cried the petted darling of the household. "I made her eat some breakfast, and she feels ever so much better. Sybil, this is the dear, darling old duck of a father that I have told you so much about; and, papa, this is the dearest friend I have in the whole world—Sybil Wraye."

Courteous gentleman that he was, Mr. Clive, senior, was obliged to rise and acknowledge so naive an introduction.

"I am happy to meet my little daughter's friend," he said, stepping forward and holding out his hand to the girl, whose delicate beauty at once disarmed even paternal criticism.

But the dark frown still lingered around his brows, and Sybil, glancing into that stern, haughty countenance, paled and shuddered, and, ere he could touch her had, fell fainting at Robert Clive's feet.

CHAPTER X.

Doctor Bond.

When Sybil recovered her consciousness she found herself on a sofa in Fannie's sitting room, and that young lady bathing her head alternately with tears and eau-de-cologne.

"She's dead! she's dead! Oh, Wyllis, tell me—tell me, is she dead?" cried Fannie, to whom a swoon was suggestive of immediate dissolution. "Oh, Sybil, Sybil! darling Sybil, do speak to me once again! Oh, Wyllis, look how white she is! Will Herbert never come back with the doctor? Sybil—"

"Be quiet, Miss Fannie!—the low, sibilant voice seemed to startle our heroine from her momentary torpor, as though it were the hiss of a snake—"do be quiet! It is only a faint. See, she is coming to nicely now. Take a little of this brandy, Miss Wraye. Now you feel better, I am sure."

"Yes, better—much better!" gasped Sybil. "I am quite recovered now." She passed her hand slowly over her brow. "What was it that frightened me so?"

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Fanny, hysterical between joy and grief. "You were just going to speak to papa, and fell right down, as if he had struck you; and you frightened me out of my very wits, you precious, precious darling!" concluded the impulsive girl, emphasizing each adjective with an embrace.

"Yes, I assure you, my dear, it was nothing but a swoon," said the housekeeper, gently. "It was quite unnecessary to send for the doctor."

"Dear me, Mrs. Wyllis! I don't believe that you would get excited if any one were dying," said Fannie, petulantly. "Of course it was necessary to send for a doctor, and I am very happy to say here comes Dr. Bond now."

The doctor entered the room as she spoke. He was a queer-looking little man, with snow-white hair plaited in an old-fashioned que down his back, and he was arrayed in the primitive style of knee-breeches and shoe-buckles. He had lived for nearly forty years in a quaint little vine-wreathed cottage about a quarter of a mile from the Towers, and although his practice was comparatively small, his vigorous pen had made him known far and wide as a man of deep thought and extended culture.

He had a brisk, caustic manner, that caused him to be generally feared rather than loved; but those who had experienced his kindly aid in sickness, or felt his delicate sympathy in sorrow, were proud to number the old doctor among their mose cherished and valued friends.

He entered the pretty boudoir with his usual quick step, but started and paused suddenly at sight of the white-robed, golden-haired figure upon the lounge.

"Good God!" he muttered, with a long-drawn breath: "who is that?"

"Oh, doctor, I'm so glad you have come!" said Fannie, springing to meet him. "I was so afraid you might be cross and cranky this morning, and send Dr. Reed in your place, and I wonted you to see Sybil yourself!"

"Sybil!" repeated the doctor, his face that had the ruddy hue of a winter apple, paling vigorously. "Sybil!" who is it that you call by that name, child?"

"Why, this is Sybil," said Fannie, fondly stroking her friend's beautiful hair—"my dearest friend, Sybil Wraye; and she has been real sick—awfully sick: I want you to cure her, Dr. Bond."

"Sybil Wraye?" repeated the old gentleman, drawing near his patient with a strange softness in voice and manner—"Sybil Wraye? Ah, well, my dear, what can the old doctor do for Sybil Wraye?"

There was something so kind and friendly in the old man's tone that the sorrow-stricken girl lifted her soft gray eyes to him gratefully—those wonderful eyes that were the windows of Sybil's hushed and hidden soul.

But ere she could speak, Mrs. Wyllis folding her mittens over and over one another, in her feline fashion, softly said:

"Miss Wraye was nervous and weak this morning, and had come down stairs against my advice. She had overtaxed her strength, and the consequence was that she fainted from the unnecessary exertion."

"Ah!" said the doctor, laying a finger on Sybil's pulse, "overtaxed her strength, eh?—overtaxed her strength. Are you subject to these fainting fits, my dear?"

"No," was the low reply. "This is the first I ever had."

"And you were not frightened, shocked, excited in any way?"

"Oh, good gracious, no!" answered Fannie, eagerly. "Why, we were both speaking, as quietly as possible, to papa, when Sybil frightened me to death by tumbling over right at my feet."

"No—that is," Sybil hesitated, "I felt a little nervous at meeting Mr. Clive; and—and—"

"Humph! yes," said Dr. Bond, thoughtfully; "a little nervous—a little nervous. Fevered pulse, flushed cheeks, quick breathing. My dear child, you must keep quiet, or you'll be very sick—very sick, indeed. Give her this," continued the old gentleman, scribbling a prescription hastily on a torn leaf of his pocket-book. "Darken the room and keep her quiet, or, Miss Fannie, your friend will be seriously sick, indeed. I will step around this evening and see how she is. Meantime, remember—quiet, quiet, quiet. No fuss, no talk, no trouble. Fret and worry kill half the world, and physic the other half," muttered the doctor, as he left the room. "That doesn't either kill or cure; but it will serve my purpose. It will ease, for a while, at least, that poor little throbbing brain. Sybil, eh? Sybil! And, great heavens, what a likeness! Sybil Wraye! And, who the dickens is Sybil Wraye?"

Herbert was waiting outside, where the doctor's old cob stood nibbling the terrace grass. His face was pale and perturbed, and a duller eye than Dr. Bond's would have noticed his unwonted agitation.

"Is she seriously ill, doctor? Is there really any cause for alarm?" he asked, seriously.

"What happened to madden that child nearly into brain fever?" asked the doctor, with a shrewd glance from his deep-set eyes. "You've been making love to her, young man. Now, confess it."

"I do confess it, sir," answered Herbert, proudly. "There is nothing to be ashamed of in my devotion to Miss Wraye, although that devotion is, I know, utterly hopeless."

Humph! Hopeless, is it?" said the doctor. "What's in the way—friends or fortune?"

"Her own heart," was the sad reply. "She loves and is betrothed to another."

"Oh, that's the way the wind lies, is it? Cheer up, my boy! There's as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Cheer up! There's nothing much the matter with the young lady. Betrothed to another, eh? Told you so, did she? When?"

"Last night," answered Herbert, lowering his voice. "I wanted to speak to you confidentially, sir, knowing that you would be a prudent adviser, as well as skilled physician to the young lady. I fear there is some severe anguish or fear pressing on her mind that may unsettle it. What that sorrow is, I do not know, nor have I now any right to inquire; but, by a lucky chance, I was down by the river last night, and saved her from suicide, on which she seemed madly bent; and her attack this morning makes me doubly anxious about her. I fear, indeed, that some secret sorrow is driving this girl mad."

The doctor's brows knit in a perplexed frown.

"Secret sorrow, eh? Romantic fol-de-rol! Why, the girl's nothing but a baby, sir!"

"She is eighteen," answered Herbert, gravely; "and at eighteen a woman is no longer a child."

"So much the worse, young man—so much the worse. She ought to be, if she isn't. Eighteen—fol-de-rol! She ought to know no more of secret sorrow than of Syriac; she ought to think of nothing but ruffles, ribbons and rolly-poolies. Your sister's the sort of a girl for me; but I'll wager my head that in six months from now some young fellow makes a fool of her, and sets her to thinking of love, moonshine and secret sorrows. Bah! it makes me sick. Sorrow comes quick enough, young man, and dark enough, and ugly enough, without a pack of young fools playing at it before their time. Now, what the deuce has this golden-haired baby to do with secret sorrow?"

And the doctor rubbed his nose in a way that showed he was quite excited.

"I cannot tell you, sir," Herbert added, sadly. "I am not in her confidence. I only know that there is some trouble of which she cannot or will not speak, preying on her mind, and driving from it all peace or happiness."

"Humph!" granted the doctor. "Where are her father and mother? They'd better take her home and set her to making pinafores! She'd best go home, sir—best go home."

"I do not think she has father or mother," answered the young man, thoughtfully. "She never speaks of either."

"Sister, brother, uncle or aunt, then," said the doctor. "Mooning around these hills isn't good either for body or mind. She'd better go home at once, and I'll tell her so."

"I fear her home is not a congenial one," answered Herbert. "I fear the sorrow that seems darkening her young life may have its mainspring there; I fear—God knows what I fear! But I would that I could feel assured that Sybil had one true friend in the world—one heart that beat for her as purely and unselfishly as mine!"

"You're a fine young fellow," said the doctor, blowing his nose violently on a huge bandanna—"a very fine young fellow. Shake hands! I wish I had a son like you. Most of the milksops, nowadays, go about as cross and pettish as spoiled children if a girl happens to say no to them. You stand up to it like a man, and it shows you're the right mettle. The truest lover is always the truest friend. I was in love myself, sir, once—laugh at me, if you please—but I was genuinely in love forty odd years ago. It was a young love and a foolish love, and it turned out to be a very unhappy love, for the girl didn't care a snap for me; but it was the beginning and end of love to me. It made me what I am—a sour, crabbed, cross old fellow. But it left one place in my heart soft enough to beat in sympathy to a tale like yours. You can trust me, young man; I'll be a friend to that little friend of yours in there. I'll try to find out her trouble, whatever it is, and help her, if I can; and I won't do it altogether for your sake, either. Look here!"

The old doctor drew a worn old leather case from his vest pocket as he spoke, and, opening it, showed it contained a smaller one of velvet and gold.

Touching a spring, the last case flew open, revealing a picture within—a picture exquisitely painted on ivory—a lovely girl in the first bloom of youth.

Herbert gave one glance of swift surprise at the picture, and then exclaimed:

"Sybil! Sybil! It is Sybil Wraye herself!"

"No! Sybil Wraye," answered the old man, gently. "No, no, sir—this beautiful form has been mouldering in the dust for five-and-thirty-years. This is Sybil Lee, the woman I loved, as she looked when I loved her. Our lives drifted apart; I could never find her—never could trace her, after that one brief summer that witnessed my first and only dream. I have heard whispers of an unhappy marriage, of a subsequent desertion, but she was too proud, too reserved to let her sorrows reach even friendly ears. I have never heard from her, never seen her, since the evening I poured out my love-tale in her ear; and gently, kindly, delicately, she rejected my suit. This likeness I painted from memory, when her image was still fresh and undimmed in my mental eyes. It was an ideal of loveliness that of late years I had learned to think only an ideal, until to-day. Before you spoke to me I was only that little child's friend because of, the wondrous likeness she bears to Sybil Lee."

(To be Continued.)

Doubly Put Out.

Mrs. Jown—And 'ow are ye, mi dear?

Mrs. Bones—Well, I ain't but parleylike, mi love. 'Ow's yourself?

Mrs. Jowns—I'm raver put aout, that's wat I am. Wy, it was on'y five months cum last March wen I went inter a new 'ouse, as you knows well. Naow mind, I arst fust if the landlord was a good 'un, as I shouldn't 'a gone in, not fer millyuns. I made him piper the plice up, and pint it a bit, and put in three cubberds, an' a few 'ooks, and sim uvver odd jobs, an' naow—an naow—jest becos me rent's a month or two be'ind, an' the kids 'as draded on the pint, an' I took the rotten ole banysters a'cos I'd run out o' firing—that' brute o' a landlerd e's ackshally turned us aout, 'ed and 'eels, as yer may sly!

Mrs. Bones—Well, theer now, an' in course yer 'llew feel put aout! Right aout!—Spare Moments.

The First Essential.

"I understand you hope to make a great musician of your son?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Whom have you selected to teach him?"

"Oh, we haven't advanced that far yet. At present he's giving all his time to the doctor, who guarantees to make his hair thick and luxuriant."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Making the Bluff Good.

"Show me a prizefighter," said the long-haired man, as he leaned against the bar, "and I'll show you a loafer."

"Is that so?" exclaimed a burly fellow behind the stove, jumping to his feet. "Well, I'm a prizefighter—see?"

"Of course," said the other, as he backed toward the door, "and I'm a loafer."—Chicago News.

An Ingress.

"No, sir; the Rev. Mr. Spicer has never seen a play."

"Why is he preaching so vigorously against the stage, then?"

"He is in hopes that his congregation will send him on a tour of investigation."—The Smart Set.

The Boy and His Father.

"Pa," said the small boy, his eyes looking lovingly at the new mechanical top, "you've showed me how to work it now for an hour. Let me try."—Answers.

They Are Burned Now.

"Colonel," said the romantic maiden, who doted on hearing thrilling stories, "what was the most agonizing half-hour of your life?"

"It's the one I spent the other day, reading a bundle of letters I wrote to my wife before we were married," the grizzled warrior answered.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Truth and the Censor.

Truth and the Censor had a few warm words.

"Remember," said Truth, "that if I am crushed to earth I shall rise again."

"Then I shall throw you in the air," said the Censor.

From which it would appear that the resources of military art are very numerous and effective.—Detroit Journal.

Condensing.

Askit—Did you read about that Brooklyn man whom the doctors operated upon and found him afflicted with a folded vermiform appendix?

Tellit—No; But it's easily explained. It is a natural result of flat life.—Baltimore American.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

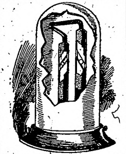
Rapid Ice Cream Freezer—Platinum Electrode Arc Lamps—The Heat of Stars—The Accuracy of Modern Instruments Is Used in Ascertaining It.

The Heat of Stars.

Some scientific measurements of the heat of stars in recent years, while giving somewhat unsatisfactory results as regards the direct purpose of the tests, have shown the exceeding delicacy of the instruments now employed for indicating heat effects. Prof. Boys describes his attempts to detect heat radiations from the stars by means of an exceedingly delicate radiometer, used in conjunction with a sixteen-inch reflecting telescope. In spite of the fact that his apparatus was sensitive enough to show the heat equivalent to that of a candle 1.71 miles away, no effect whatever could be obtained from Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Arcturus, Capella, Vega or any of the numerous bright stars said to have been obtained many years ago by Huggins and Stone with comparatively insensitive apparatus. Further investigations were undertaken by Prof. Nichols at the Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin. The tests were made with an improved radiometer of remarkable sensitiveness. The radiometer, stably mounted on a heavy pier in the heliostat room of the observatory, was effectively shielded from air currents and other sources of disturbances. The instruments consisted of a suspension system formed of two mica discs, each two millimeters in diameter, blackened on the face and supported on a light cross arm on either side of a thin glass staff, hung by an extremely fine quartz fiber in a partial vacuum. Both vanes were exposed to the radiation of the sky, at the focus of a silvered aperture and eight feet focus. Rays from the star were reflected into the concave mirror by means of a siderostat having a large, plane mirror of silvered glass. The rays entered the radiometer through a fluorite window. With this apparatus a deflection of 0.1 millimeters would be given by a candle thirteen miles away. Prof. Nichols' radiometer is five times as sensitive as that used by Prof. Boys, and the area of his telescope mirror is 2.4 times that of the mirror used by Boys. Seven determinations of the heat variations of Arcturus gave a mean deflection of 0.60 millimeters. Vega was also observed on seven nights, and gave a mean deflection of 0.27 millimeters. The results appear to be trustworthy, and establish the fact that the heat of some stars may be determined with a fair approach to accuracy, although many sources of error exist, the actual value of which has not yet been established. The test, however, may reasonably be considered to show that we do not receive from Arcturus more heat than would reach us from a candle at a distance of five or six miles, no account being taken in the latter case of atmosphere absorption.

Platinum Electrode Arc Lamps.

An entirely new departure in the construction of arc lamps is disclosed in a recent patent granted to an inventor of New York. This lamp combines the essential features of the incandescent lamp and those of the familiar arc lamp, the exhausted inclosing globe of one and the arc sprung between two electrodes of the other. The electrodes are composed of platinum and gold, fused together in a manner described by the inventor, and these are supported by magnets and plungers so as normally to remain in contact with each other when no current is passing, but to automatically strike an arc when the lamp is thrown onto the circuit. The peculiar horizontal arrangement of the quadant-shaped electrodes is shown in the illustration. The chamber in which the arc is maintained being highly rarified prevents the oxidation and consumption of the platinum electrodes, so that they are non-consuming, the same as an incandescent lamp filament. The high melting point of the platinum prevents their being fused by the heat of the arc. This arrangement permits the retention of the high illuminating efficiency of the arc, together with the advantages of the incandescent lighting—viz, great steadiness of the inclosed air-tight globe.

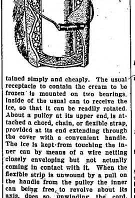


Fireproof Cloth.

In order to prevent the rapid spread of flames in theaters and places of residence some attempt has been made to substitute draperies of asbestos for those usually employed as curtains and decorations. The weight and cost of that material, however, to say nothing of other objections, have interfered with its use for this purpose. And a wish has long been entertained for a method of rendering ordinary materials fireproof that shall be simple and inexpensive, thus making possible the retention of the silk, woolen and cotton fabrics now in favor. Such a process is now reported from Germany. The exact nature of the chemicals utilized in this operation is not made known, but the American consul at Freiburg sends to Washington a report on the subject. Samples of the preparation having been procured, the consul tried a few experiments. Cloth that had been treated with the fluid in question and dried was thrust into a candle flame. The result was that the goods were charred, but they did not take fire. Kerosene was then poured on a piece of material that had been dipped in the preparation. When a match was applied to it the oil would burn, but not the cloth. A bit of wood wrapped in cloth that had been treated with the preparation was protected from fire when placed on the coals of a furnace. When bunting or lace curtains have been impregnated with the fluid and dried an addition of less than 1 per cent of the weight can be detected. The increase cost amounts to about 3 cents a square yard when work is done on a small scale and less when operations are conducted on a wholesale plan. The strength and color of a fabric are said to be absolutely untouched by the process.—Memphis Scimitar.

Rapid Ice Cream Freezer.

The prime requisites in ice cream freezers, from the housewife's point of view, are the rapidity of the operation and the ease with which the freezer may be rotated. Usually the longer it is operated the harder it becomes to work it. With the can illustrated herewith, however, the inventor asserts it is no harder to rotate the can at the end than at the beginning of the process and that the freezing is much more rapid than with ordinary freezers. The inventor hails from the Nutmeg state, and gives Middletown as his residence. The advantages are obtained simply and cheaply. The usual receptacle to contain the cream to be frozen is mounted on two bearings, inside of the usual can to receive the ice, so that it can be readily rotated. About a pulley at its upper end, is attached a chord, chain, or flexible strap, provided at its end extending through the cover with a convenient handle. The ice is kept from touching the inner can by means of a wire netting closely enveloping but not actually coming in contact with it. When the flexible strip is unwound by a pull on the handle from the pulley the inner can being free, to revolve about its axis, does so, unwinding the cord. When the cord is all unwound the can still continues to revolve in the same direction, thus rewinding the cord on the pulley, but in the opposite direction, which operation may be repeated as often as necessary. A freezing mixture is placed in the bottom of the outer can, and being able to readily pass through the netting is thrown up and around the freezing can by the rotary motion. The contents of this can by the same motion are caused to be in a constant state of effervescence, so that no scraper or mixer is necessary to prevent the half-frozen contents from adhering to the sides of the can.



Euclid's Treatment of Ratio and Proportion.

In an article in the School World on the teaching of proportion for use in geometry, Prof. Hill of University College, London, says one of the greatest difficulties encountered by the beginner in geometry is to understand the theory of ratio and proportion. The more he has studied Euclid's treatment of the subject in his fifth book the more his admiration for what Euclid accomplished. Prof. de Moyan said that it and Aristotle's logic were the two most unobjectionable and unassailable treatises ever written. Euclid's fifth book is an algebraic not a geometric treatise, but it differs from the corresponding portion of elementary algebra usually taught in schools by being applicable to magnitudes which have no common measure. Usually a teacher supplies his pupils with simple algebraic proofs of Euclid's proposition, but such proofs are only valid when all the ratios concerned are ratios of magnitudes which have a common measure.

25,527 Patents in 1899.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, shows that the total receipts of the office amounted to $1,325,457, a sum but twice exceeded since 1836. The surplus for the year was $113,073. The patent office now has paid into the treasury $5,086,649 more than it has drawn out. The number of patents issued, including designs and reissue, was 25,527, a number but once exceeded. The number of patents expiring during the year was 18,135. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state, the ratio being one to every 945 inhabitants. The commissioner approves a bill pending in congress providing for the construction of a fireproof building for the use of the patent office. Congress is asked to amend the trademark statutes so as to provide for the registration of trademarks used in interstate commerce.

Spectacles for the Blind?

From Russia comes the news that Prof. Norshewski has invented an instrument, the principle of which is the sensitiveness to light of selenium and tellurium, both of which change their quality as conductors of electricity with a variation in the light to which relative meaning only is indicated. While their actual vision will be unaffected, they will feel the various effects of changing light by its action. It is claimed that a totally blind man has been enabled to find the windows in a room, and after some practice to distinguish approaching objects. The inventor hopes to make the instrument so efficient that the blind will be able to tell almost certainly when they are approaching an opaque or transparent substance.

Faulty Construction.

"De Smithers says he is the architec of his own fortune."

"Yes, but it's probably lucky for him that the building inspector didn't happen around while he was making it."—Puck.

Another Department.

Agent (of philanthropic society)—My dear young woman, the proprietors of this store assured us they had provided seats for their clerks. I don't see any.

Sales Girl—They're all in the furniture department, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

England's Armored Trains.

The magnificent armored trains used by England in her war with the Boers will protect her troops in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach, and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters have won in every case of indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney trouble for fifty years.

Kept Awake Listening.

"What makes Mrs. Henpeck look so worried these days, I wonder?"

"Her husband has developed a habit of talking in his sleep, and it's driving her crazy."—Philadelphia Press.

Cleanse Your Blood

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, its readiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—*Peculiar to Itself*—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures prove its merit.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

James O. Bane, Waseca, Minn., spring attachment for pump rods; Michael Beck and E. Ferrant, Minneapolis, Minn., automatic magazine gun; Harvey L. Marlett, Warner, S. D., and C. Marlett, Fargo, N. D., self-heating dinner pail; Will S. Metcalf, Fandreau, S. D., plow coulter; William Newton, Minneapolis, Minn., starching machine; Caesar Wilson, Litchfield, Minn., plow attachment.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

The latest hiding place for microbes is in moustaches.

A boy never realizes how good his mother is until he gets sick.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

HUSK, CUT AND SHRED your corn all as one operation quickly, safely, cheaply with THE CYCLONE CORN HUSKER. A 3-horse tread or 6-h. sweep power does it easily. Saves time, money and feed. Circulars and prices free upon request. ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKING MACHINE CO. 51st and Walnut Sts., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HERCULES STUMP PULLER. Saves time, saves money, saves labor. Simplest, most powerful Grubber made. BATEMAN MFG. CO. 421 17th St., Centerville, Iowa.

PLEASE TRY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC REGULATE THE LIVER 10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO. ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer, free. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Established 1864, 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

INVENTORS Send to-day for our handsomely engraved 58th anniversary work on patents FREE. MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N. W. N. U. —No. 15.— 1900.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Sarsaparilla that's used by Chinese and Hindu; in the bushes of Australia and the wilds of South America; the Sarsaparilla that braces British and Boer, and gives strength to French and German, Russian and Turk,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that has more than twenty pages of doctors' indorsements, extending over nearly sixty years, embracing every known disease which arises from impure blood; that's made on honor and made to cure,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that's made of carefully selected drugs, the best and purest and most expensive from the world over; that's made of a sarsaparilla root costing more than ten times as much as that which enters into the composition of any other Sarsaparilla,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla manufactured by modern methods evolved from half a century of practical experience; that's made so carefully that every bottle is put up as if it were an individual prescription, and to whose laboratory any physician, any druggist, any pharmacist is cordially invited and welcomed,—

That's AYER'S

Ayer's Sarsaparilla brings exhilaration to the tired body and hope to all who are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. It removes all impurities from the blood, impurities which irritate the brain and nerves, and cause countless aches and pains. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been trusted for over half a century,—

That's AYER'S

A Bit Rough.

In the course of the fearful march of the Irish Fusiliers from Dundee to Ladysmith the men were much fatigued owing to the rough journey.

One man in particular stumbled along as if walking in his sleep. An officer passed.

"Sir," asked Michael, "what country is this at all we're marching over?"

"The Natal table-land, my man," was the reply.

"Bedad, sir," said Pat, "I think the table's turned upside down and we're walking over the legs of it."—Answers.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sure Enough.

Shopper (at department store lunch counter)—Goodness, these hot cakes are not nearly so large as those I got here last week.

Waiter Girl—Well, these are flannel cakes, and you know flannel will shrink.—Philadelphia Press.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Possible Encounter.

"Will there be a fight?"

"Well," said the pugilist, "I should not surprised. That man has threatened to whip me on sight if I don't quit bothering me with challenges."

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Noisy.

Mr. Wunder—What's all that racket next door?

Mrs. Wunder—Their baby is cutting teeth.

Mr. Wunder—What with, a sausage mill?—Baltimore American.

Consideration.

A gentleman traveling in Ireland recently came upon a native fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land.

"What are you fencing in that lot of land for, Pat?" said he. "A herd of cows would starve to death on this land."

"Shure, yer honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor beasts out of it?"

A REMARKABLE SCHOLAR.

Even His Illness Did Not Interfere Wit His School Attendance.

Perhaps th erecord for school attendance belongs to a Walworth lad named Thomas Ward, who was never absent or late during his eleven years of school life, beginning his fourth year. The local member of the school board for London tells the story that when the proud boy received the attendance medal for the eleventh year—which had to be specially struck to meet his case—the mother was questioned as to how the boy had been able to make so remarkable a record.

"Has he had the usual children's complaints?" she was asked.

"Yes, sir."

"The measles?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whooping cough?"

"Yes, sir."

"How is it, then, that he has never been away from school?"

"Well, sir, he had them in his holidays," was the interesting reply.—Washington Gazette.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Parental Relations.

One of the teachers in the Sunday school of the First M. E. church of Germantown was endeavoring to instil into the minds of the little girls of her class recently a due appreciation of parental affection. She spoke of the mother's love for her children and of the respect which the children should show to their mothers. For some reason she rather omitted to lay much stress upon the father. Finally one of the little girls remarked that she thought children should love their mother much more than their fathers. "Why do you think that?" asked the teacher. "Oh, well," said the little tot, "your fathers are only related to you by marriage, but your mothers are related to you by bornation!"—Philadelphia Record.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

For Two Reasons.

"I don't think the editor will sit on this joke," said the funny man, as he laid down his pen.

"Because of the point, I presume?" said the horse reporter.

"No; but because it's a standing joke," replied the man of humor; "one of the crowded street car brand, you know."—Chicago News.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

The Girl Found What She Wanted, But Still She Was Not Happy.

"Some people have no sense," said the girl shopper, as she sank down upon the chair in front of the counter.

"What is it?" asked a sympathizing friend, "can't you find what you want?"

"Oh, it isn't that, but I can't find it in the way I want. They're bound to proclaim it from the housetops. You see, I've been wanting to wear hip-pads for a long time—it gives a girl so much better shape, don't you think, and I'm not very large. Everybody seems to think it's so foolish, and so I've never had the nerve to ask for them. But to-day, when I found myself right up on the same floor with them, I screwed up my courage, and asked a clerk up there about them.

"'Next counter,' she cried, and then she called out 'Hip-pads,' and, oh, dear, I know everybody is looking at me now, and I never shall be able to buy them!"

Lunar Food.

"Mamma," exclaimed a little boulevard maiden, "they's a new moon."

"Yes, so there is, my darling."

"They's a new moon mos' ev'ry month, isn't they, mamma?"

"Yes, love."

"Well, mamma, were does Dod dit all His new moons from?"

"Oh, it's the same moon all the time, Florence, dear. They just call it a new moon because it grows dark once a month and then begins to shine again."

"It bedins jes' a little bit o' thin moon, doesn't it, mamma?"

"Yes, dear."

"An' 'en it dits roun' an' fat like a orange, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, mamma, Dod mus' feed His moon sumfin' more 'an sunshine dinners to get 'em so fat."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Beecher's Sarcasm Effective.

In the Plymouth congregation there was at one time a woman who was a thorn in the flesh. She had a harsh voice and a stiff manner of speaking. Her long-drawn-out, dull discourses wearied the congregation. But Mr. Beecher was patient. At last he, too, reached the limit of endurance, and one evening when she sat down, after talking nearly half an hour, he arose and in his deep tones said slowly: "Nevertheless, I still believe in women speaking in meeting." She spoke no more.—From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company has acquired possession of the plant of the Walker Manufacturing company at Cleveland.

LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

Called the Hurricane Tree, and Is in Nassau, Capital of the Bahamas.

In Nassau, the capital city of the Bahama islands, they say "the tree in the public square"—not the trees. Now, the public square of Nassau is quite as large as most cities of its size, but there is only one tree in it, and that tree literally fills the square and spreads its shade over all the public buildings in the neighborhood. For it is the largest tree in the world at its base, although it is hardly taller than a three-story house. It is variously known as a celba, or a silk cotton tree, but the people of the low islands of the West Indies call it a hurricane tree. For, no matter how hard the wind blows, it cannot disturb the mighty buttressed trunk the ceiba. In the hurricane of last spring all the palms and many of the other trees of Nassau were overturned, but the great hurricane tree, although it lost all its leaves, did not lose so much as a branch. Its trunk throws out great curving, wind-like braces, some of them twenty feet wide and nearly as high. These extend into the ground on all sides and brace the tree against all attack, while the great branches spread a thick shade overhead. In the tropic sunshine of midsummer, hundreds, even thousands of people may gather in the cool of its shadow. No one knows how old the great tree is, but it must have been growing hundreds, if not thousands of years. A very old picture in the library at Nassau shows the tree as big as it is at present, and even the oldest negro on the island cannot remember when it was a bit smaller.

WHERE JEFF DAVIS COURTED.

A Large Stone That Figured In His Youthful Romance Preserved.

When Gen. Zachary Taylor was in command at Fort Knox, near Vincennes, Ind., Jefferson Davis, afterwards president of the Southern Confederacy, was a lieutenant in the army, and was with his command at the fort. Tradition has it that Davis and Miss Taylor, whom he afterwads married, took strolls upon the prairie near the fort, and that they often seated themselves upon a large stone which lay on a knoll some distance away. It is stated that while seated thus one day Davis proposed marriage to Miss Taylor and was accepted. Davis and Miss Taylor were married at Vincennes, and themselves told of the courtship on the stone. To commemorate the romantic incident, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Rabb of Vincennes, has caused the stone to be removed to the house where it is now to be seen.—New York Sun.

Why He Was Afraid to Bid.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods at a country store the auctioneer put up a buggy robe of fairly-good quality. An old farmer inspected it closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid.

"Think it cheap?" asked the auctioneer, crying a 10-cent bid.

"Yes, kinder," was the reply.

"Then why don't you bid and get it?"

"Wall, I've bought heaps o' things in dry goods an' so on," slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never took home anything yet that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that 'ere robe for even 15 cents she'd grab it up, pull at one end and chaw on a corner and call out, 'cheated again—more'n half cotton!' That's th' reason I dasn't bid."—Arizona Graphic.

The Doctor's Guess.

Lawyer Chapman of Los Angeles was once associated with Senator Stephen M. White in a certain case. Chapman loves a good dinner, and one day, just before the big case was to come up in court, he ate more than he ought. The next day he was sick, and White took a doctor around to see him. Chapman was groaning with the pain, and the doctor was puzzled. At last the doctor noticed a red spot on Chapman's cheekbone, and came to the conclusion that Chapman needed a dentist, and told him so.

"You have an ulcerated tooth. That's what ails you."

Chapman quit groaning long enough to turn to his wife and say:

"Just hand me my plates off the bureau, so I can see which one of those miserable teeth is aching."—New England Magazine.

A Born Diplomat.

He—Miss Smyth—Clara, I love you. Will you be my wife?

She—Really, Mr. Brown, this is so sudden. I must have time to—

He (interrupt'ng)—As you please. This solitaire diamond ring will keep until—

She (interrupting him)—As I was saying when you interrupted me, I must have time to at least try on the ring before giving you the answer you wish.—New York Evening World.

Stranger Neighbors.

"Mrs. Snizzer visited you yesterday, didn't she, Della?"

"Oh, no: she sent in her card, with a message that she wasn't calling on me—she just wanted to use our telephone."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Book of Choice Recipes

Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Human Nature.

Mr. Tigg—I don't see how that Montreal girl could sleep sixty days.

Mrs. Tigg (speaking from observation)—Probably some one kept calling her to breakfast right along.—New York Press.

The Trail of the Boer.

"Did I understan you to say that one of your ancestors fought during the Revolution?"

"Yes, my great-great-great-grandfather fell at Bunker kopje."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Vacuum.

Willie—I can't get it through my head what a vacuum means.

Edith—Oh, I'm afraid you don't know your own mind, Willie.—Judge.

Always up on time—the statue of William Penn.

ALABASTINE

WHAT ALABASTINE IS.

Alabastine is the original and only durable wall coating on the market. It is entirely different from all kalsomine preparations. Alabastine is made ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by the addition of cold water. It is put up in dry powdered form, in packages, properly labeled, with full directions on every package. It takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. Alabastine can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas, and a child can brush it on.

WHAT "KALSOMINES" ARE.

Kalsomines are cheap and temporary preparations, manufactured from whitings, chalks, clays, etc. They are stuck on the walls with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is not a kalsomine. It is a rock-base cement, which sets, and it hardens with age. It can be re-coated and re-decorated without having to wash and scrape off its old coats. Alabastine is utilized to a great extent in hospitals, as it prevents the accumulation of dirt and the congregating of disease germs, being disinfectant in its nature.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The interior walls of churches, school-houses and all public buildings should be coated with nothing but the durable and pure Alabastine. So evident has this fact become, that hundreds of tons are used annually for this work. The genuine Alabastine does not rub or scale off. It is cleanly during the long period of its usefulness. Every owner of a building should use it. Ask your paint dealer or druggist for card of tints, and write for free copy of our interesting booklet to Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REJECT THE "JUST AS GOOD."

The dealer who tells you that he can sell you the "same thing" as Alabastine or "something just as good," either is not posted or is trying to deceive you. In offering something he has bought cheap and is trying to sell on Alabastine's demands, he may not realize the danger to himself as well as to you. Beware of all new substitutes. Dealers risk a suit for damages by selling and consumers by using an infringement. Alabastine Co. own the right to make and sell wall coatings adapted to mix with cold water.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Our Fungous And Insect Pests.

If the history and experience of the last twenty years have taught us anything, it should be that we need to strike hard and often at our insect and fungous pests. There are some men that oppose all attempts at legislation to exterminate such pests, and generally, if their motives are sought out, it is found that they are to be hurt in their property by the legislation in question—that they have goods to put on the market that they do not want inspected, or else they want to escape the expense and annoyance of inspection. The policy of letting things alone always finds advocates.

But with insect and fungous pests the careful farmer and fruit grower is largely at the mercy of his nearest neighbor. What advantage is it for a man with a plum orchard to cut out every sign of black-knot as it appears, if his neighbor on the windward side is to be permitted to have an orchard that is half dead with black-knot? The officers of the state should have full power to go into any orchard and rid it of dangerous parasites, if the owner of such orchard, after due warning, does not attend to it himself. The whole community is interested in this, as much the man that consumes fruit as the man that raises it. It is for the interest of the community that as much produce be raised as can be consumed, that the prices may place it within the reach of all. Every state should have a thorough quarantine against pests as yet outside its borders, and the national law in this regard should be made as stringent as can be enforced.

We are all the time bringing trees and plants from foreign countries. With them are likely to be introduced pests that are new to us, or have as yet obtained only a slight foothold here. In the country from which these pests come there are other parasites that keep them in check. On their introduction into this country the parasite is often introduced with the insect we do not want, and the latter multiplies beyond all experience with it in its home. The writers on entomology assert that some of our worst pests could have been stamped out by the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars, if that expenditure had been made within a year or two after the insect was introduced. It is a mistake to suppose that these pests spread rapidly—all of them. Some are very slow in extending the limits of their visitations. An example of this is seen in the gypsy moth, which is still confined to Massachusetts. Another illustration is the imported elm leaf beetle, which has as yet hardly passed the Allegheny mountains.

We do not find it at all difficult to put large armies of men in the field in case of a foreign war; but we hesitate to put even a few hundred of men to work in combating an insect or fungous pest that is sure, if left to itself, to destroy hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property.

Horticultural Observations.

A gentleman last week called at the office of the Farmers' Review asking what should be done with a cherry orchard that had become infested with black-knots. The farm on which is the cherry orchard mentioned is in Pennsylvania and the owner has been west for fifteen years. During that time he has rented the farm and the orchard. He now finds that his orchard is a mass of black-knots. The advice was given him to cut down the orchard and burn all, and not to put either a plum or cherry orchard on its old site. Even ground under such an orchard becomes dangerous as a producer of spores from fallen parts of the knots.

* * *

The fate of this orchard illustrates the result of ignorance in handling such orchards or in fact any orchard or farm crop. Had the ones that rented the place known or understood the nature of black-knot, it could have been stopped in its first stage. The knots need never have been allowed to ripen and become sources of the production of new spores. These knots and the limbs with them on should have been removed with care and burned. Fortunately a law has just been passed in Pennsylvania that compels owners of such orchards to remove trees badly infested with black-knot and to cut off and burn limbs with black-knots on them. It seems a pity that it should be necessary to pass such, and they are an index of the ignorance of the people, but if men will not of themselves remove such centers of contagion, the law must come in and do its part, till such time as we become more fully civilized.

* * *

The American fruit exhibit at Paris bids fair to be a success. It is certainly under the charge of a man that knows about all there is to know about the exhibition of fruit. The appointment of Senator H. M. Dunlap has given universal satisfaction. Mr. Dunlap has been connected with every interest in Illinois for the advancement of horticulture since he was a boy. He has occupied leading positions in the state horticultural society, having been for several years secretary of it. He has traveled extensively through the fruit regions of the United States studying their conditions relative to horticulture. He has been and still is one of the most powerful friends in the Illinois senate, of the University of Illinois and the agricultural college, having been the introducer in the senate of Illinois of many of the bills appropriating money for those institutions. Probably there is not a man in the United States better fitted to look after our interests at Paris than Senator Dunlap.

Evolution of the Tile Drain.

The tile drain in its perfection did not come at once. It is the result of gradual development—we might say of evolution. Man first attempted to drain wet land by throwing stones into a ditch, covering them with branches of trees and faggots, and covering that combination with dirt. This method was evidently used extensively and for a long period. In time some smart fellow found that three poles laid together would give a fairly good drain, as they left a space in the center. They had only to be covered with grasses to keep out the dirt, and required but a small ditch for their reception. One wonders if there was not a good deal of trouble about joining the ends. Some one improved on this method by making the hole in the middle greater. This was done by splitting the three poles and having the split sides touch each other at the edges, forming a triangle. After that men got to laying two parallel walls of stone and covering them with flat rocks. We may be sure that these stone drains were at first small, for it has taken men a long time to find out that drains should be of good size. These stone drains are still extensively constructed in countries where stones are plentiful, even in our own New England states. The first tile drains were primitive. The tiles were made like an inverted U, and were placed on the smooth mud, having no other bottom. The edges of the tiles were pressed into the mud, and the whole drain thus easily became uneven. It is no wonder, then, that the next step was to make a tile with a flat bottom.

Tapping Worm-Eaten Maples.

Shall worm-eaten maples be tapped this spring? This question is being asked so frequently and so earnestly that the following opinion is given in reply by the Vermont experiment station:

Whether or not to tap will depend upon circumstances of which the sugar-maker is the best judge. His decision should be influenced by the following considerations. The sugar is the reserve food of the tree stored last season to feed the buds this coming spring. The amount of sugar taken from an ordinary maple tree by tapping is from 2 to 4 per cent of its total sugar content. This is so small a fraction as usually to cause no appreciable loss to the tree. But if the tree has been so badly eaten by worms during the past seasons as to have its life endangered, it might be undesirable to make even this small drain which would somewhat decrease the chances of life for the tree.

It is to be remembered, however, in this connection that all of the stored sugar was manufactured in the green leaves last season. Now if those leaves were eaten by the worms there would be proportionately less sugar in the sap, and in case the damage to the foliage was really serious the sap will be of so low quality as regards sugar content that it will not pay to tap the trees in any case. On the other hand, if there is enough sugar present to make tapping profitable, then there is enough so that the removal of the 2 to 4 per cent will not appreciably affect the tree.

It is believed, therefore, that the safest way for one who is in doubt is to determine the quality of the sap from his trees, selecting several representative trees and taking samples from these before tapping the remainder. If the sap is of good quality he may safely tap. If, however, it is of poor quality—that is, deficient in sugar—it will be both unsafe and unprofitable to tap. The directions may be tersely put thus: Tap if there is sugar enough to make it pay to do so.

Stables.

It is rare that farmers' stables are constructed with the three-fold idea of giving proper light, proper ventilation and proper drainage. Any one of these defects is likely to cause much suffering to the animals and loss to the farmer. If the stable is too dark, the eyesight of the animals is injured, and the same is true when the light comes in in doubtful rays from this crevice and from that. Even light from a dirty, small window obscured with cob webs is not of sufficient quality or quantity to give the light needed for the development and health of the eyes. Stables that are built compactly with light and that high up are generally also poorly ventilated, and the bottom part of the barns or stables become a pit to catch and hold all the bad odors, including the carbonic acid gas from the lungs of the animals. If, in addition, the drainage is poor the odors are increased, for the urine remains in the stable and throws off ammonia. It is a wonder that animals can live at all in some of the barns and stables in which they are kept all winter. Stables should be constructed on high ground where possible, that the drainage problem may be reduced to its smallest proportions. If a stable has to be constructed on the level, great care should be taken to see that it is perfectly drained, and that the drain is not clogged up and the urine forced back in wet weather. If the drainage is poor the only alternative is to use a large quantity of absorbent material, by the assistance of which the urine may be taken up and removed. Even in stables that have good drainage absorbents should be used to a considerable extent.

To Sell Animals.

Buyers of animals are to a very large extent influenced by their first impressions. This may not be strictly true of the professional horse buyers, but most of our horses and other animals are sold to men that are not professional buyers. So much does the appearance influence buyers that the professional horse buyers make a point of picking up poor looking but valuable animals and putting them in shape to bring the most money. Sometimes a few hundred weight of corn put onto a horse has brought a buyer that made the operation exceedingly profitable. There is no reason why the farmer should not make a special effort to put his sale stock in extra fine condition. A clean stable and inviting surroundings have a decided influence in biasing the opinion of the would-be purchaser. If a horse is to be sold time spent in grooming him till his coat shines will be time well spent. The fat that the farmer can put on his ribs will be sold at a fancy price. The same applies with equal force to cattle, and the well-fed, well-carded animal, kept in a clean, airy stable will sell for an advance over the good animal that is not so cared for.

A fib is a lie painted in water colors.

THE PLACE FOR A POOR MAN.

A Homestead Clear and Money Ahead in Two Years.

Alameda, N. W. T., Canada,
Dec. 22, 1899.

Mr. B. Davies, Canadian Government Agent, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: As I promised you about two years ago that at some future time I would let you know what I thought of western Canada and the chances of a poor man making a start and supporting a family at the same time, so will write a few facts concerning my own experience the past twenty-one months; and what I have done, any able-bodied man can do, provided he will work.

I left Traverse country March 20, 1898; landed in Alameda at noon the 21st with $3.55 in my pocket, a stranger and among strangers, and when my family came in October, 1898, my wife had nearly $10, or barely enough to pay freight on her stove, sewing-machine and clothes and beds. I commenced work March 28; also made entry for homestead same day (the man I started work for loaning me $15 to pay entrance fee), and I have earned or at least received $478.10 in wages since then and have been idle at least two months of the twenty-one since I came. The homestead I took had twelve acres broke by a former occupant. I paid $20 to have it replowed in July, '98, and the seed wheat for it cost me $8.25. I let it to a neighbor for one-half in elevator, clear of all expense except the seed, and this fall I received $70.10 for my part of the crops off the twelve acres, so my total receipts the past twenty-one months have been $548.10, and my expenses, besides living for self and family, have been as follows:

Entrance fee ($5 being paid for cancellation)	$ 15.00
Summer fallowing 12 acres	2[illegible].00
Seed for same	[illegible].25
Cost of house, besides my own labor on same	75 [illegible]
20 acres of breaking and double-discing same	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
My half of wheat	[illegible]
Net expense on homestead	$[illegible]

We moved on our homestead [illegible] 10, 1899, have thirty-two acres in [illegible] shape for crops in 1900. My wife joins with me in sending best wishes to you and yours.

You can truly say to any poor man who pays a big rent to get a farm (somebody else's land) or works for wages to support a family, that I have personally tried both in Minnesota and tried hard to make a success of it, but found to my sorrow that after working hard a poor living was all I could get out of it, and after nearly two years of western Canadian life I will say that I am very thankful to you for helping me to decide to try it in Canada. Yours respectfully,

W. H. KINKADE.

A Liverpool physician has discovered the bacillus of pinkeye in horses.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Tells About Her Daughter's Illness and How She was Relieved—Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

"MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you about my daughter. She is nineteen years old and is flowing all the time, and has been for about three months. The doctor does her but very little good, if any. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I want your advice before beginning its use. I have become very much alarmed about her, as she is getting so weak."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., May 31, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit my daughter has received from the use of your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After beginning the use of your medicine she began to get better, she mend rapidly and is now able to be at her work. Her menses are regular and almost painless. I feel very thankful to you and expect to always keep your Vegetable Compound in my house. It is the best medicine I ever knew. You have my permission to publish this letter if you wish, it may be the means of doing others good."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., September 18, 1899.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

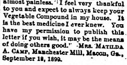
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

A Swallow is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of

HIRES Rootbeer

are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.

Charles E. Hires Co.
Malvern, Pa.



PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

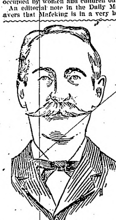
BOERS ARE CHECKED

SO LORD ROBERTS ADVISES THE WAR OFFICE.

Taken to Mean, Not by Fighting, but by Dispositions to Head Off Their Advance and to Bar Vulnerable Points on the Line of British Communication—Boer Peace Commissioners Have Papers Showing That Germany Urged the Transvaal to Wage War.

London, April 15. — "The forward movement of the Boers is checked," says Lord Roberts. This is taken to mean, not by fighting, but by dispositions to head off their advance and to bar the vulnerable points in the line of British communication. Relief is on the way to Wepener. The Boers in Natal appear incapable of developing an aggressive movement at Elandslaagte. Lord Methuen is at Zwartkopfontein, twelve miles east of Boshof, and is sending small, swift columns through the adjacent country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles southeast of Zwartkopfontein. He found most of the farms occupied by women and children only.

An editorial note in the Daily Mail avers that Mafeking is in a very bad way, and that the hope of relief is far off, as no force is advancing from the south.



Brig. Gen. Brabant.
Colonial Officer, Whose Command is Invested by the Boers.

The war office announces that 4,000 horses will arrive at the Cape this week. It is well understood that the animals are not fit for work until about ten days after the voyage. Two thousand more are due at the Cape next week. The war office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions, which will be sent to South Africa forthwith.

The Boer peace commissioners have documents—the Rome correspondent of the Daily News says—showing that urgent advances to the Transvaal to wage war were originally made by Germany. This correspondent also asserts that Count von Buelow, the German foreign minister, who was said to have gone on a visit to a sick brother, really went to Milan for the express purpose of conferring with the delegates.

Boers Changing Tactics.

London, April 15.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Elandslaagte, dated April 13: "The Boers are changing tactics and are moving from Glencoe westward, with a view of threatening the lines of communication to Ladysmith. On Tuesday a corps of carbineers and another of Thornycrofts' horse narrowly escaped being cut off owing to the treachery of a Kaffir and native guide.

Kimberley Preparing for a Siege.

Kimberley, April 15—The town guard has been remobilized and guns have been remounted at the forts owing to the fears of the populace that the Boers will again attempt a siege. A battalion of the Scottish rifles has arrived and the reoubts around the town are manned with regular troops. The military authorities regard these fears as groundless.

Boers Move Quickly.

London, April 14.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The enemy have evidently determined to adopt entirely new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving to the south of Bloemfontein. They are relying upon Cape carts for transport and are carrying scarcely any forage and only sufficient food to meet immediate requirements of the convoy with ox transport following at a secure distance. The Boer columns are thus enabled to move almost as quickly as cavalry. It is reported that there are 9,000 Boers to the south of Dewetsdorp. The force extends from that point to Odendahl. The burghers who returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoining the enemy. Lord Roberts has appointed the duke of Marlborough to be assistant military secretary at headquarters."

Total Boer Losses.

London, April 15.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch, dated April 12, from Lourenzo Marques: "The Boers are manufacturing shells, especially Vickers-Maxim, in large quantities at the Begbie foundry, Johannesburg. The actual Boer losses to the end of March, including prisoners, are estimated at 12,000. At present there are several thousand Boers in Natal and 35,000 in the Free State."

Nothing to Cause Uneasiness.

London, April 15.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "There is nothing whatever to cause uneasiness. It will presently be seen that the Boers are just where we want them. In a word, we are all right."

Boers Repulsed With Great Loss.

Bloemfontein, April 15. — Accounts received here of the fighting of the corps under Col. Dalgetty at Wepener show the Boers attacked them vigorously but were repulsed with great loss. The Boers subsequently relinquished the attack, and it is said here that they are returning northward.

Reported by Lord Roberts.

London, April 15. — The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated yesterday at Bloemfontein: "The enemy's movements south have been checked. Wepener is still surrounded, but the little garrison is holding out well. Troops are being moved to their assistance. The health of the troops is good and the climate perfection."

Surrounded by Boers.

London, April 15.—The Times has the following from Jamersberg, dated April 13: "Col. Dalgetti's force has been surrounded by some thousands of Boers, with eight guns, two pom-poms and two Maxims since Monday morning. They have gallantly withstood a heavy attack on Monday and again an important attack on Tuesday, and on Thursday there was a continuous shell and rifle fire."

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Situation Shows an Improvement for the Road.

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—The situation in the strike of the telegraphers on the Southern railroad shows an improvement at midnight for the railroad. Passenger trains which Thursday and early yesterday morning ran from one to five hours late, arrived yesterday afternoon and last night but slightly behind schedule time, and freight trains are beginning to move. The officials of the road here claim the situation is not even unchanged; that it has not at any time been other than normal.

President Powell, of the O. R. T., said that the strike would continue indefinitely, or until the company treats with the men. "My organization has a protective fund of $50,000 to be used in case of strike, said the president, "and I am having this money transferred from the headquarters to points on the Southern." President Powell says there has been no thought of a strike on the Queen & Crescent.

At Flowery Branch, Ga., Corona, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., operators who took the places of retiring agents have been roughly handled and run out of town.

Telegraph Operators Quitting.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 15. — Telegraph operators continue to walk out on the Knoxville division of the Southern railway. Twenty-nine are out now. Supt. Ewing states that all but two vacancies have been filled. The indications are that more men may yet go out. The railroad officials claim that traffic has not been interfered with.

Miners Go on a Strike.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 15. — Three hundred miners of the Coal Creek company mines went on a strike yesterday. The strikers are United Mine Workers who have taken their present step because four of their number were discharged. The general manager of the company stated that he would not reinstate the union men and had ordered all the strikers to turn over their tools and vacate the company's property within twenty-four hours.

New Siamese Minister.

Washington, April 15.—Phya Prasiddhi, the new minister from Siam, accompanied by his clerk, arrived here yesterday. He will present his credentials to the president at an early day. He has had previous experience here, having been an attache of the Siamese legation in 1887.

Colored Congressman.

Richmond, Va., April 15. — Virginia negroes have called a convention to be held here on May 10 to nominate a colored candidate for congress in every district in the state as a rebuke to the treatment the colored people received at the Republican state convention at Norfolk last week."

Nicaraguan Disavowal.

New York, April 15. — A special to the Herald from Washington says: Nicaragua has disavowed to the United States that she organized and dispatched to David the expedition which has aroused so much concern in Costa Rica and Colombia.

Deadlock in Ohio.

Wellington, Ohio, April 15.—The Republican congressional convention of the Fourteenth district, is again balloting at the rate of one vote a minute. Twelve hundred and seventeen ballots have been taken and there has been no break.

Charged With Swindling.

Chicago, April 15.—Nicholas Nowak of Ross, Wis., was arrested in this city last night on the charge of swindling a number of citizens of that town out of $10,000 through fraudulent methods in horse deals and real estate transactions.

Purchased the Holland.

Washington, April 15. — A contract was closed yesterday between the government and the Holland Torpedo Boat company for the purchase of the submarine boat Holland. The price agreed upon was $150,000.

Another Duel.

Paris, April 15.—The count of Lubersac and Baron Edourrd Rothschild, a son of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, fought a duel with swords yesterday. Baron Rothschild was deeply pricked in the right forearm.

Boiler Explosion.

Benwood, Va., April 15.—A boiler exploded at the Riverside iron works, demolishing three buildings and disabling the machinery. Fifteen people were injured. The property loss will aggregate $200,000.

Aged Man Commits Suicide.

Scranton, Pa., April 15. — George Manger, aged eighty-three years, committed suicide at the home of his daughter by blowing out his brains. He had been in ill health and was despondent.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

Medford, Wis., April 15.—The jury in the Blanchard murder trial brought in a verdict of not guilty. Blanchard was charged with having shot his wife at Rib Lake on Aug. 28.

Smallpox in Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 15.—During the past two weeks there have been forty cases of smallpox here and twenty-two deaths.

For Sidar's Palace.

Constantinople—The sidar's palace at Khartum will be furnished with articles ordered by the khedive at the time when he expected the emperor and empress of Germany to be his guests.

Statue of Gen. Gordon.

London—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a statue of Gordon in the public gardens of Khartum, not far from the spot where he met his death fifteen years ago.

Man may hold an important position, but a woman's is often more telling.

To Test Marconi System.

London—The London county council has decided to make a thorough examination of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between the fire stations at Streatham.

Lincoln's Birthday Legal Holiday.

Washington—It is now proposed to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. Representative Moody of Massachusetts has introduced a bill making Feb. 12 a holiday.

Sometimes needs an eye-opener—the needle.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, April 10.—After some further discussion the senate yesterday rejected the sectarian school amendment to the Indian appropriation bill offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, by a vote of 30 to 16. As has been the practice for two or three years the free homes measure was offered as an amendment to the bill, but it was ruled out on a point of order that it was general legislation and therefore not germane to an appropriation bill. Without division the bill was passed. The measure carries about $8,414,000. An unsuccessful effort was made to agree upon a date for a vote on the resolution relative to the seating of Mr. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania. The effort will be renewed today. During the last two hours of the senate the Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration. An amendment by Mr. Hansbrough regarding locations in the Cape Nome district created a warm discussion.

The House.

Yesterday was a dull day in the house. The agricultural appropriation bill was under discussion and was made the excuse for an irregular debate on various topics. Good progress was made with the bill after the close of general debate, twenty-five of the forty-seven pages being completed before adjournment.

The Senate.

Washington, April 11.—Without objection yesterday the senate agreed to vote on the right of Hon. M. S. Quay to a seat in the senate from Pennsylvania on Tuesday, April 24, at 4 p. m. During its session the senate paid marks of respect to the late Hon. R. P. Bland of Missouri. The addresses passed on the memory of the dead statesman were notable for their earnestness and eloquence.

The House.

The house of representatives devoted the day to agricultural appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. An animated discussion arose over the series of amendments offered by Mr. Corliss of Michigan, restricting the distribution of free seeds and free vaccine. Mr. Corliss maintained that the government distributions invaded the field of private enterprise. His various amendments failed, however, after extended debate. An amendment by Mr. Latimer of South Carolina was adopted increasing the supply of "farmers' bulletins" issued by the agricultural department and distributed by members of congress.

The House.

Washington, April 12.—The long and bitter struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill ended yesterday when the house, by a vote of 161 to 153 concurred in the senate amendments. The bill now required only the signature of the speaker of the house and the president of the senate before going to the president for his approval. These signatures will be attached today, and before nightfall the bill probably will become a law. As the bill originally passed the house it was a simple bill imposing 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on goods going into Porto Rico from the United States and coming from Porto Rico into the United States. As amended by the senate and agreed to by the house, all restrictions on goods coming into the United States from Porto Rico are eliminated and certain foodstuffs and articles which heretofore have gone into Porto Rico free by executive order, are excluded from the operation of the 15 per cent duty imposed on goods entering the island from the United States. A complete scheme of civil government for the island is also attached to the measure. Upon the final vote nine Republicans voted against the bill: Messrs. Heatwole of Minnesota, Crumpacker of Indiana, Lane of Iowa, Littlefield of Maine, McCall of Massachusetts, H. C. Smith of Michigan; Warner of Illinois, Fletcher of Minnesota and Lorimer of Illinois. Two Democrats, Messrs. Davey and Meyer of Louisiana, were paired with Democrats in favor of the bill, and one Democrat, Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, voted for it outright.

Mr. De Vires, the other Democrat who voted for the original bill, yesterday voted against concurrence. Mr. Stallings of Alabama was the only member absent and unpaired. The vote came at 5 o'clock, after a very interesting, and, at times, very exciting debate of five hours, which covered not only the bill, but the special order under which the house acted. One of the most dramatic features of the debate was the reading by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, of the original opinion of Charles E. Magoon, the legal adviser of the war department, in favor of the view that the constitution extend over Porto Rico ex proprio vigore. Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, in reply, called Mr. Magoon a clerk who tried to override the great lawyer at the head of the war department. Mr. Warner of Indiana, Crumpacker of Indiana, McCall of Massachusetts and Lorimer of Illinois, all Republicans, made speeches against the motion to concur.

The Senate.

With little debate of importance the senate yesterday passed the Pacific cable bill, a measure appropriating $3,000,000 for the construction of a cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee on naval affairs, and that [illegible] was passed without serious objection [illegible] was regarded as a compliment to the [illegible] committee. During the greater part of [illegible] the session the District of Columbia [illegible] appropriation bill was under consider[illegible] [illegible]000,000. As passed it carries nearly $8,[illegible]

The House.

Washington, April 13. — The house yesterday after a spirited debate adopted the resolution reported from the insular affairs committee to authorize the secretary of the treasury to designate depositories in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for the deposit of government funds. By the terms of the resolution it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba, offered, as stated, to emphasize the desire of the opposition not to retain the islands was defeated by a party vote. A senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law, was passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to debate upon a resolution from the committee on election of president, vice president and representatives in congress for a constitutional amendment empowering the legislatures of the states to decide whether United States senators shall be elected by the legislatures or directly by the people. A substitute resolution was offered by the minority of the committee, which differed from the majority resolutions in giving the states no opinion but providing that in all states the people should vote directly for United States senators.

The Senate.

An effort was made in the senate by Mr. Morgan to displace the present unfinished business — the Spooner Philippine bill—by the substitution in its place of the Nicaraguan canal bill. While Mr. Morgan's motion failed—15 to 33—the Philippine measure had a narrow escape from being displaced by the Alaskan civil code bill on motion of Mr. Carter, the motion being defeated on a roll call—22 to 24. The feature of the day's proceedings was an exhaustive discussion of the Quay case by Mr. Burrows of Michigan. Senators on both sides of the chamber gave him most careful hearing, and at the conclusion of his speech warmly congratulated him. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, opened the session with a sharp retort to a charge made against him in the house Wednesday by Mr. Dolliver of Iowa.

The House.

Washington, April 14. — The house yesterday, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted against it. By the terms of the resolution the amendment to be submitted to the legislatures is as follows:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years, and each senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for the candidates for senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures, respectively.

"When a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the representation of and state in the senate the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is provided for the election of senators in paragraph 1; provided, that the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next general or special election in accordance with the statutes or constitution of such state."

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. During the course of the debate there were several sharp attacks upon Mr. Talbert of South Carolina for his course in delaying action on bills.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

Logansport, Ind., April 17—Too much pressure and a piece of defective gas pipe in the mains of the Chicago Pipe company at a point four miles southeast of here, was the cause of a terrific explosion yesterday in which Michael Ellison, Jr., was instantly killed and five other men received injuries from which it is doubtful if some recover. Twelve men were in the trench repairing a leak in a ten-inch main from which the gas had been transferred to an eight-inch main near it. The men were around a "T" in the eight-inch main and Ellison was stooping over it when the pipe gave way, and he was found 150 feet away, his bones broken and probably having met instant death. George Morrison in charge of the work, found himself sprawling on the ground thirty feet away with gravel and dirt blown into his skin, his whole body wrenched and most of his clothes torn and tattered, but no bones broken. Will Briggs was also hurled some distance and was taken home unconscious. Three men were knocked down and bruised in a frightful manner, but the rest of the men escaped with slight injuries from flying dirt and rock. The "T" weighs 1,000 pounds and was carried a distance of fifty feet, taking off the top of George Nelson's hat and a small bunch of his hair, otherwise not injuring him.

SWEPT BY A TORNADO.

Considerable Damage Reported in Parts of Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., April 17.—A storm approaching a tornado in proportion is reported from New Winfield, between here and Newton, and in the vicinity west of Clearwater. Two deaths are reported and four people are said to have been killed by overturned houses. Wires are down and names and particulars are unobtainable. At Putnam it is said several houses were blown down and four people seriously injured. Word was brought by passengers on the south-bound Santa Fe train that two persons were killed, but it is impossible to confirm this report. The telegraph and telephone wires were rendered useless by the wind and all attempts to reach Putnam, Newton or affected points have proven of no avail. West of Clearwater, in the country northeast of Adams, it is reported that a strip of country five miles long was swept by a storm at 6 o'clock last evening and several farmhouses, barns and other buildings were blown down. No casualties are reported from there.

Revolt Dying Out.

Berlin, April 17. — According to official reports from the Cameroons the revolt there is dying out and orderly conditions are being resumed. This is understood to be due largely to the good offices of American missionaries, who have acted as intermediaries in negotiations for a peaceful settlement with the Bull chiefs.

A HINT FOR SPRING.

When Housekeepers Are Brightening the Interiors of Their Homes.

Now that the backbone of this remarkable winter is broken, housekeepers are remarking the dingy look of the home interior. The question of [illegible] wall coverings is up. Paper is [illegible] and short lived; kalsomines are [illegible] and scaly; paint is costly. The [illegible] such a cement as Alabastine, [illegible] will solve the problem. [illegible] wall coating is clean, [illegible] wholesome. It can be put [illegible] by anyone; there [illegible] beautiful tints; and [illegible]

[illegible] Favor Whipping Post.

New York—Magistrates Brenner and [illegible] of Brooklyn agree that the [illegible] the only efficacious [illegible] whipping post [illegible] and will exercise their influence [illegible] to secure the passage of a law providing [illegible] who beat their wives.

Flood Damage at Naples.

Rome—The unceasing [illegible] the Tiber [illegible] just few days have caused [illegible] flooded, overflow. Many houses are [illegible] carrying [illegible] and the swollen streams [illegible] away broken furniture, trees [illegible]

News of the Northwest

SPRING PLANTING.

Snowstorm Interrupts Work on the Farms.

Langdon, Minn., April 14.—Seeding that has been quite general here for the past few days has been considerably interrupted by a heavy fall of snow, which covers the ground. The weather is cold and disagreeable, the ground being frozen, so that farmers have been able to seed only a part of each day.

Sparta, Wis.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed throughout this section since noon Wednesday. About six inches has already fallen. Reports from all surrounding towns indicate that the storm is general. Farmers take it as a great benefit to the land and growing grain.

Marshfield, Wis—A heavy snowstorm is raging. Snow has fallen to a depth of twelve inches.

Lake City, Minn.—Nearly two inches of snow fell over this section of the state, causing a serious interruption to seeding operations, which had been general throughout the county.

Stewartville, Minn. — The weather this week has not been favorable to farm work. Some grain is in the ground. Snow has been falling since yesterday. There will be no more seeding this week.

Kasson, Minn.—Seeding and spring work in general has begun in this vicinity. But owing to its freezing nights the farmers are making slow progress with their seeding.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.

A Bullet Wound in His Body Indicates Manner of Death.

Rices, Minn., April 14.—An unknown man was found dead on the shore of the creek back of Little Rock lake, most of his body being in the water, having apparently lain there for several days. A shot-wound was found on his body. Word was brought to the village by two boys. Under instructions Dr. Rathburn took charge of the body. It is supposed that he is the man who fired the two shots at the Pike boys on Saturday night, one of which took effect in the fleshy part of Frank Pike's arm, the shot going entirely through the arm.

COPPER NEAR SPARTA.

Rich Discovery of Ore That Assays High.

Sparta, Wis., April 14. — Copper in paying quantities have been discovered in the bluffs in the Kickapoo valley, near a little place called Avalanche, some twenty miles south of this city. Ore which has been taken out of a crude mine assayed $142 to the ton, 70 per cent of which was copper and the balance gold and silver. Since then much richer ore has been taken out. Experts say there is no doubt that rich veins exist in the hills, and the country in that vicinity will be thoroughly prospected by experienced men.

WILL MAKE TURPENTINE.

Iowa Man Invests Largely in Southern Timber.

Eldora, Iowa, April 14. — Eugene S. Ellsworth, a millionaire of this county, and a former member of the firm of Ellsworth & Jones, brokers, of Iowa Falls, Chicago and Boston, has just returned from an extended trip to the South, where he purchased 175,000 acres of timber land in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and will at once begin the establishment of three large turpentine and rosin farms of over 10,000 acres each.

Labor Commissioner for Iowa.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 14.—Private information has been received here that Gov. Shaw has decided to appoint Arthur E. Holder of this city state labor commissioner. Mr. Holder is a railway machinist and prominent in local labor circles. The same advices state that Dr. Adelaide E. Thomas of Sioux City will be superintendent of the women's reformatory at Anamosa penitentiary if the board of control establishes one as authorized by the last legislature.

Shakopee Wants Electric Light.

Shakopee, Minn., April 14. — A petition signed by over 150 citizens was presented to the common council asking that body to submit to the voters of the city a proposition of issuing bonds in an amount not exceeding $12,000, to be used in building and operating an electric light plant. Te petition will be acted upon next Tuesday.

Duluth's Charter Carried.

Duluth, Minn., April 14.—The new city charter which was defeated by 11 votes at the recent spring election and afterward contested in the courts, has just been decided. Judge Dibbell, of the district court declares the charter carried by 2 votes. It will be appealed to the supreme court.

Gigantic Mining Scheme.

Spokane, Wash., April 14.—The King Solomon Mining company, headed by James B. Townsend of Lima, Ohio, has been capitalized for $30,000,000 and has secured hundreds of claims for two and a half miles along Lake Keotenal, near Ainsworth, B. C.

Killed by Accident.

Red Wing, Minn., April 14.—Herman Landuck, thirty-seven years of age, was killed while working at the Minnesota Malting company's plant. He was struck on the head by a falling casting. He had a wife and seven children.

Creed Unchanged.

Marshall, Mich., April 14.—The Lansing presbytery, which has been in session here for two days, has closed. The question of sending an overture to the general assembly, which meets in St. Louis, to shorten the creed was defeated.

Banquet for Philippine Commission.

San Francisco, April 14.—A banquet was tendered the Philippine commissioners last night by the merchants of this city. The principal address was made by Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

Payne's Safe Prediction.

San Francisco, April 14.—Republican National Committeeman Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Wis., who is in this city, predicts the nomination of McKinley by acclamation, and is confident of his re-election.

Injured in a Fight.

Bluefields, W. Va., April 14.—A fight was precipitated by men who are said to have been intoxicated on the eastbound Norfolk & Western express last night, and seven persons were injured, three it is believed fatally.

CLARK WILL CONTEST.

Montana Millionaire Will Not Quit the Game.

Butte, Mont., April 15.—A Washington special to one of the senator's local papers says: "It is now certain that Senator Clark will not resign. The pressure from his friends and legal advisers is all in favor of contesting to a finish. Senators Clay, Bacon, Mason and Heitfeld will make a fight on the floor of the senate, claiming that a two-thirds vote is necessary to unseat him. They claim that the report of the committee does not sustain the direct charge of bribery against him. Senator Mason will conduct the fight for Clark.

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

Believed a Settlement of a Bitter Legal War Is Pending.

Butte, Mont., April 15. — A private message from New York is to the effect that the officers of the Amalgamated Copper company and F. Augustus Heinze, who has for several years been carrying on expensive and bitter litigation with the company, have been in conference there for several days. It is understood that negotiations are on for a settlement of the litigation and the purchase of Heinze's property by the Amalgamated company.

NORTHFIELD BLAZE.

New Auditorium Partially Destroyed by Fire.

Northfield, Minn., April 15. — The Ware auditorium, recently opened in this city at a cost of $20,000, was badly scorched, fire catching in the basement and making quick work, burning the first floor and seats very badly. The curtains and wings were all burned or smoked, and the house generally damaged to the extent of about $6,000. The firemen did excellent work and deserve great credit. Insurance, $10,000.

STRIKE AT ATHENS.

Sawmill Employes Are Demanding a Shorter Day.

Athens, Wis., April 15.—All the employes of the big sawmill plant of the Athens Manufacturing company went on a strike yesterday. They demand a ten-hour day and the same pay that they have been receiving for twelve hours. The men marched through the streets in a body to the other mills, waving the red flag and are trying to induce men in other plants to join them. It is feared there may be violence.

Milwaukee Extension.

Waukegan, Ill., April 15.—The Milwaukee will soon let contracts for the immediate extension of its new branch line from Fox Lake, Ill., to Janesville, Wis. The work must be completed by Nov. 1. Last year the road extended its line from Libertyville to Fox Lake and will soon put this section in operation. At one point in McHenry county, Ill., on the stretch to be built this year, there is a fill of forty-five feet which is 600,000 yards in size.

Linemen Want More Pay.

Milwaukee, April 15.—Two hundred linemen employed by the Wisconsin Bell Telephone company have asked for an increase in wages of from $2.25 to $2.50 a day, and a decrease in the hours of work from nine to eight. The matter will be considered by the proper officials. In the meantime the men will remain at work. It is claimed the increase asked governs in several other cities.

Confessed to Horse Stealing.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 15.—Antoine Rencountre and Charlie Long Turkey, Sioux Indians, appeared before Judge Munger and pleaded guilty to horse stealing. They were each fined $50 and sentenced to terms of one year and two days each in prison. The former is in the last stages of consumption and can live only a short time.

For Violation of Child Labor Law.

Duluth, April 15.—Charles Hurd of the Hurd refrigerator works at New Duluth, was arrested for a violation of the child labor law. Mr. Hurd appeared in court through a representative, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined the minimum amount in each of two cases against him, making $40 in all.

Actor McDowell Breaks Down.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 15. — Melbourne McDowell broke down in the third act of "Fedora" in this city last night. The curtain was rung down and the money refunded at the door. No explanation was given by the management except that Mr. McDowell was unable to go on with his part.

Generous Offer to Church.

Red Wing, Minn., April 15.—James Lawther has offered the Presbyterian church $5,000 with which to build an addition provided the congregation raises $2,000 more. The congregation has accepted the offer and work on the edifice will commence as soon as possible.

Same Old Story.

Le Mars, Iowa, April 15. — A five-year-old girl of H. J. Kramer of Marion township, was badly burned while playing with fire and has died as a result. The mother left the child but a few minutes alone and returned to find it enveloped in flames.

Wiped Out by Fire.

Pana, Ill., April 15. — The business portion of Oconee, six miles south, was wiped out by fire yesterday. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Two suspects have been arrested. The loss will exceed $50,000.

Sawmill Burned.

La Crosse, Wis., April 15. — Ernest Horner's sawmill at Hornersville was totally destroyed by fire. It was well insured. It was a new mill and will be rebuilt. Horner was to have taken a large crew to start the mill to-day.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

Big Rapids, Mich., April 15. — The boiler in John Erlter's saw mill at Sylvester exploded last night, killing David Zimmerman, aged seventy, and James Moffitt, aged twenty-five. Another man was fatally injured.

Testimonial to Lord Avebury.

London—Labor organizations in England have presented a testimonial to Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) in recognition of his services in shortening the hours of labor.

Prof. Hubbard Re-elected.

Red Wing, Minn., April 15. — The board of education re-elected Prof. V. Hubbard superintendent of schools at a salary of $1,800 a year.

The transport Tartar arrived at San Francisco after a run of thirty days from Nagasaki. She was ordered into quarantine.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations from Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, April 17. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65@65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39@39 1-2c; No. 3, 38 1-2@39c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25 3-4@26c; No. 3, 25 1-4@25 1-2c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Minneapolis, April 17. — Wheat — May opened at 64 3-4c and closed at 64 3-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-4c. Corn—Yellow, 36 1-2c. Oats—White, 24 3-4c.

Duluth, April 17. — Wheat — May opened at 67 1-4c and closed at 67c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 1 2c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2c bid, No. 3 Northern, 61 1-2c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 68 3-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-4c bid. Corn — Cash, to arrive, 36 5-8c bid. Flax—Cash, $1.72 bid; to arrive, $1.72 bid; May, $1.72 1-2 bid; September, $1.73 3-4 bid; October, $1.18 1-2 bid.

Chicago, April 17.—Wheat, cash—No. 2 red, 69 1-2 @ 70c; No. 3 red, 67 @ 68 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 66 3-4c; No. 3 hard winter, 61@65 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 1-4@69c; No. 2 Northern spring, 66 3-4@67 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 63 @66c. Corn—No. 2, 39 1-4c; No. 3, 39c. Oats — No. 2, 23 1-2@24 3-4c; No. 3, 24 1 2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 17.—Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2@66 1-2c. Rye easier; No. 1, 58 1-2c. Barley is steady; No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 40 1-2@43c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 17.—Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 4.75; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $3.50 @4.75. Hogs — Market weak; $5.30@5.40; bulk, $5.32 1-2@5.35.

Chicago, April 17.—Cattle—Generally steady; good to prime steers, $5@5.85; poor to medium, $4.15@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.90; cows, $3@4.50; heifers, $3.10@4.80; canners, $2.25 @3.60; calves, $4.50@6.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.45@5.65; rough heavy, $5.30@4.40; light, $5.30@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.45@5.52 1-2. Sheep steady; muttons, $5@6.70; lambs, $5.50@7.50.

South St. Paul, April 17. — Cattle—Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75 @4.10; fair to good, $3@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50, fat bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@3; veal calves, $4.50@6.25; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.60; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3; heifer calves, $3@3.80; choice stockers and feeders, $3.75 @4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.25@3; steer calves, $3.75@4.65; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@43e. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.35@5.37 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.37 1-2@5.40; rough heavy, $5.15 @ 5.20; stags and boars, $2@2.45; pigs and skips, $4@4.50. Sheep—Fat sheep, $4.50@6; stock sheep, $3.25@4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50@6.90; yearlings, $5.75 @6.15; stock and feeding lambs, $5.50@6.25; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25 @4. Shorn sheep and lambs sell 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

KIRBY ACQUITTED.

The Jury Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 17. — After being out about eleven hours the jury in the Kirby case brought in a verdict of not guilty, thus ending one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal annals of the Northwest, a case which has been in the federal courts for more than three and a half years. This was the fourth trial of the case. The first resulted in a disagreement on the part of the jury. The second resulted in a conviction, but an appeal was taken to the United States court, which granted a new trial. This was held last October, but before the jury had agreed upon a verdict one of the jurors, unable to withstand the severe mental strain to which he was subjected, became temporarily insane, necessitating the discharge of the jury and the continuance of the case to the present term.

TOO MUCH "NERVE TONIC."

The Cause of McDowell's Breakdown at Sioux City.

Des Moines, April 17. — Melbourne McDowell, husband of the late Fanny Davenport and co-star with Blanche Walsh, whose condition in Sioux City necessitated the ringing down of the curtain in the third act of "Fedora," played in Des Moines Saturday at two performances. His manager says McDowell took too much of a certain nerve tonic in Sioux City. The stories of his love for Miss Walsh and her coldness to him are denied. Saturday he acted with all his former spirit.

Boy and Gun.

Luverne, Minn., April 17.—The five-year-old son of Henry Helling was instantly killed by having his head blown off with a shotgun. He and two younger children were playing in a room and in some manner obtained the gun, which was supposed to be unloaded.

Death of a Pioneer.

Mendota, Wis., April 17.—John W. Owsley, Sr., one of the foremost pioneers of Western Wisconsin and South Dakota, died here yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was the father of Maj. Owsley of Watertown, S. D., and John J. Owsley of Sparta, Wis.

Iowa Railroad Extension.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 17. — It is announced by the officials of the Marshalltown & Dakota Railroad company that it will extend its line from Growrie to Rockwell City this season. Surveyors will begin work at once.

Decreased Acreage.

Albert Lea, Minn., April 17.—Farmers are very busy with seeding operations and the bulk of the wheat is already sown, but the acreage is largely decreased from last year. Other grains will show an increase in acreage.

He Fought Indians.

Le Sueur, Minn., April 17. — John Thurston, a pioneer in the settlement of this county, is dead. He was a member of the Le Sueur Tigers at the memorable New Ulm Indian fight in the fall of 1862.

Charged With Murder.

Grey Eagle, Minn., April 17. — A Schultze, sixty-five years of age, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with killing Herman Montzke, aged seventy-three, in a row over setting fish nets.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900. NUMBER 40.

News of the Week

Washington Chat.

The free homestead bill will probably pass congress.

Senator Allison of Iowa says congress will adjourn in June.

Secretary Root says Manila is no place for officers' wives.

Senator Clark intends to carry his contest into the open senate.

Senator Thurston has introduced a bill to limit the word "conspiracy."

The naval bill before congress carries the largest amount on record, $61,200,000.

The famous Gen. Montenegro has surrendered at Manila, and is now a prisoner.

More Filipino documents have been sent to the senate revealing Spanish treachery.

The United States minister at Madrid has apologized for Chicago's insult to Duke d'Arcos.

Col. James Pettit, Thirty-first volunteers, will be courtmartialed for alleged wantonness.

Representative Griffith of Indiana has introduced a bill repealing the stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc.

The secretary of war has ordered an investigation of the charges against Maj. John Knight, at Willet's Point, N. Y.

The consul at Honolulu has submitted a report showing the increase in prosperity in Hawaii under American rule.

The president has nominated Hiram H. Folsom of Alaska to be a commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

Chairman Gallinger, of the committee on pensions, has introduced a bill providing for the adjudication by the United States courts of pension claims involving important questions of law.

Senator McMillan has introduced a bill to authorize the expenditure of $20,000 to purchase a replica of the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. George Washington, to be erected in Paris.

The postmaster general has signed a parcels post treaty with New Zealand which will go into effect July 1. It is similar to the parcels post treaties negotiated with a number of other governments.

Senator Hale has reported from the senate committee an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the president to purchase from Spain, for a sum not to exceed $200,000, the steel floating dry dock now in the harbor of Havana.

The Indian appropriation bill as agreed to in conference, carries an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of additional buildings and other improvements to complete the Leech Lake agency. Twenty thousand dollars is also made available for the proposed insane asylum at Canton, S. D.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of interstate and foreign commerce, has filed with the speaker a petition signed by 125 Republicans of the house, asking for a rule for the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill May 1. Mr. Adamson of Georgia, a minority member of the committee, has presented a similar petition signed by 125 Democrats.

From Foreign Shores.

Trinidad prefers to trade with the United States.

Federal forces in Colombia were victorious in two big battles.

China's deposed ruler was jailed while traveling incognito.

The failure of the Jamaica banana crop brings woe to the natives.

It has been decided at Paris that Catholic congregations must keep out of politics.

The construction of the big railway tunnel at the Paris exposition has been completed.

The Chinese government warns the people to refrain from acts of hostility toward Christians.

Prof. Leonard Jacobi, of the University of Berlin, has just died of influenza at Charlottenberg.

England has offered to settle the dispute over the boundary line between Chile and Argentina.

Natives of the Gold Coast colony in West Africa claim that the French are intriguing against the British.

Cock fighting will be prohibited throughout the island of Cuba after June 1 under a penalty of $500.

Considerable discussion at Havana has grown out of the recent killing of an American by a Cuban policeman.

The Paris exposition opened recently, but it will be a month yet before all the buildings are completed. The United States is second only to France in the size of its exhibit.

In consequence of the failure of the banana crop in the parish of St. Thomas, Jam., widespread suffering exists, and a number of deaths from starvation have occurred.

Criminal Record.

Moses York, colored, was lynched at Tunica, Miss.

Three alleged counterfeiters were arrested at Mound City, Ill.

Four persons were killed in a drunken row near Johnston, Pa.

Frank Jacquith of Des Moines, Iowa, ended his life with a bullet.

Alfred E. Morrison is being tried for murder at White Plains, N. Y.

Six armed men attacked Henry Schiller in the Tenderloin district of Chicago.

Robbers were foiled in an attempt to rob the State Bank of West Pullman, Ill.

John Walker of Kokomo, Ind., was kicked to death by a woman and two men.

Nebraska's prosecutor in Jim Cooney's case, asks for a guard to prevent lynching.

Miller, the Franklin syndicate swindler, New York, was convicted of grand larceny.

Casualities.

Michael Ellison was killed by a gas explosion near Logansport, Ind.

Countess Festles, formerly Miss Haggin of New York, was drowned in Europe.

August Krahan and Carl Dagge were killed by a Wisconsin Central train at Abbitsford, Wis.

A train wrecked by a mule killed two men at Chattanooga, Tenn., and thousands in property losses resulted therefrom.

George H. Sparks, an engineer on the Norfolk & Western railroad, was burned to death on a gas stove at his home in Columbus, Ohio.

John Matta and Richard Hill, who were injured by a powder explosion in the Tamarack mine at Calumet, Mich., died after a week's suffering.

James Harris, while walking through the yard of Joseph Fowler at Kokomo, Ind., halted at the stable door. Fowler mistook him for a burglar and shot him dead.

A fire in the business section of Burlington, Vt., caused a loss of nearly $80,000. The principal losers were: Burlington Grocery company, $35,000; Spaulding, Kimball & Co., $20,000.

People Talked About.

Richard Croker will sail for home on May 12.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield Bellamy, authoress, is dead at Mobile, Ala.

Admiral Schley is being mentioned as a possible running mate for Bryan.

Senator Allison denies the story that he will go on the ticket with McKinley.

Charles E. Smith, former president of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, is dead.

J. M. McKinstry, grand secretary of the Royal Arcanum at Cleveland is dead.

Helen Gould has accepted the invitation to attend the Dewey celebration at Chicago.

Moses Miller Chase, a millionaire of Lafayette, Ind., wants his name changed.

Secretary Long is said to have expressed a willingness to accept the vice presidential nomination.

George W. Roby of Detroit, the head of the Roby Transportation company, died in Santa Monica, Cal.

Frederick B. Whitney, for years business manager of the Boston Transcript, is dead, aged fifty years.

Charles E. Smith, former president of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, died at Philadelphia of apoplexy, aged seventy-six years.

Admiral Dewey's candidacy is said to be because the president was unable to pay him $10,000 as a member of the Philippine commission.

Samuel Howard, a well known lawyer and veteran member of the Milwaukee bar, died of pneumonia at Milwaukee. He had been ailing for several weeks.

Rev. George H. Simmons, of the First Baptist Church of Terre Haute, has resigned his pastorate to accept a call from the First Baptist Church of Peoria, Ill.

James W. Phillips, Sr., one of the original California gold miners and a graduate of West Point military academy, died at Middletown, N. Y.; aged sixty-eight years.

Edward Entwistle, aged eighty-seven, who was an assistant of George Stephenson on the first trip of Stephenson's locomotive, the Rocket, in 1829, has joined the Des Moines Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Domestic.

Maryland mine strikers are solid in their stand.

The Louisiana elections resulted in a Democratic landslide.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate appraised at $60,000,000.

Beef and cottonseed interests rally to the aid of oleomargarine.

Union restaurant waiters in Des Moines, Iowa, go on a strike.

Senator Horace Hhilton withdraws from the Texas senatorial race.

There has been thirty deaths from typhoid fever at Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. Johanna Fleishman won her celebrated law suit in Cincinnati.

The Hispano-American congress has been convoked for November next.

The Ohio supreme court says the anti-scalping law is constitutional.

Many prospectors perish during the trip from Dawson to Cape Nome.

Senator Clark's case will now be presented to the grand jury at Helena.

Daughters of the Revolution will erect a monument at Valley Forge.

Quarrymen at Knoxville, Tenn., strike and non-union men take their places.

The building of Great Northern vessels will soon begin at New London, Conn.

Hardwood lands on the Michigan peninsula have been sold to Cleveland parties.

W. E. Wayman of Milwaukee finds that his father has married his divorced wife.

Students in Greer college at Hoopeston, Ill., compelled the reinstatement of Prof. Clary.

Montana Democrats are said to have agreed upon James Murphy as Senator Clark's successor.

The Toledo Daily Commercial has been succeeded by the Toledo Daily and Sunday Times.

Contracts of equipment of Paris underground railway have been let to a Pittsburg company.

Reports that Catholic educational institutions in Chicago are at war has been branded as false.

Both parties in Kentucky join in a statement and petition to the United States supreme court.

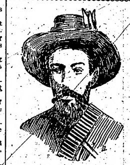
L. H. Hyer, civil engineer, was discovered in the hold of a vessel at New Orleans a raving maniac.

BIG BATTLE FOUGHT

PROBABLE THAT GEN. RUNDLE HAS HAD A FIGHT.

News of the Engagement May Be Expected at Any Moment—Impossible to Learn the Position of Affairs at Bloemfontein or When the Advance Northward Will Begin — Dispatches Are Conflicting—Renewal of Boer Activity in All Parts of the Theater of War.

London, April 23.—It is quite probable that by this time Gen. Sir Henry Rundle has fought a decisive battle with the Boers. He intrenched himself Saturday to await the arrival of Gen. Campbell with the Sixteenth brigade. The commander arrived Saturday evening and news may be expected at any moment. It is still impossible to ascertain the position of affairs at Bloemfontein or to learn when the long expected advance northward will begin. The dispatches conflict regarding the state of the preparations. For instance the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Chronicle says that the troops have been supplied with winter clothing and that the Modder river has fallen sufficiently to permit cavalry to cross. The Standard's representative says almost the exact opposite. Present indications, however, point to still further delay. Without attaching undue importance to the stories from Lourenzo Marques concerning the strength of the Boer forces, it would almost seem that the former estimates of 30,000 were rather low. During the last few days there has been a renewal of Boer activity in all parts of the theater of war. The tenacity of the enemy around Col. Dalgety proves that considerable forces are still there. Lord Roberts has ordered Lord Methuen to retire from Boshof, probably for the same reason. The presence of a Boer force at Frankfort looks like an endeavor to cut off Methuen, who may next be heard of as retiring upon Kimberley. The Boers are said to half encircle Bloemfontein to the eastward in a crescent formation. There have been several outpost affairs in that vicinity. The Eleventh division, under Gen. Pole-Carew, and the Fourth cavalry brigade are operating toward Sannazport.



Maj. Gen. Schalkburger, Gazetted Vice President of the Transvaal Republic to Succeed Gen. Joubert.

In Natal there is no diminution of Boer activity. It is reported that Sir Charles Warren is to be appointed governor of the Free State. Nothing is known regarding Sir Redvers Buller, but there is little doubt regarding his removal, and rumor has it that Lord Kitchener will get an important independent command.

The Boer peace commissioners are understood to have been disappointed by their visit to The Hague, but to be determined to visit Berlin and Paris before going to Washington.

Steyn Pleads With Burghers.

London, April 23.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says: President Steyn's address to the burghers was an impassioned speech. He implored them to continue their resistance until the result of the efforts of the Boer peace commissioners was known.

Ambulance Corps Takes Up Arms.

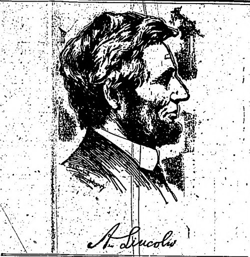
London, April 23.—The Daily News has the following from Lourenzo Marques, dated Friday: It is reported here that Gen. Dewet has been killed. Other European ambulance corps beside the Irish-American are taking up arms in behalf of the Boers. The latter are unable to obtain smokeless powder. Trenches are being constructed for eight miles around Pretoria. There are sixty-nine guns in position at Kroonstad, and seven French guns at Pretoria. Twenty-five mines at Johannesburg have been charged with dynamite and the Johannesburg fort has been dismantled.

Boers Show Renewed Activity.

London, April 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg, dated Saturday, says: The Boers are displaying renewed activity. Five guns were used freely to-day from four different positions against our Surrey rifles, and from the southeast comes sound of heavy cannonading. Officers and men are on duty day and night and the recent heavy rains have made operations a test of pluck and endurance.

Kansas City Making Rapid Strides.

Kansas City, April 23.—Progress in the reconstruction of Convention hall is being made with rapid strides. The tons of twisted steel and debris have been removed from the site, much masonry involving the outside walls has been replaced, and this morning the Gillett-Herzog Company of Minneapolis, which is to erect the steel structure, put its force of men to work. Night work will be done to fulfill its contract calling for the erection of the ponderous steel trusses by June 15.



A. Lincoln

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Name Under Which The Silver Republicans Will Hereafter Act In National Politics.

Work of the Lincoln Republican League. Final Consummation at Kansas City on July Fourth.

Comprehensive Outline of this Last Great Move for the Redemption of the Republic.

St. Paul, Minn., April, 1990.

For several months past national leaders of that great body of patriotic Americans known as Silver Republicans, have been assisting in the crystalization of a movement to broaden the lines of that organization, so as to cover the newer issues and questions which have arisen since the silver men left the Republican party in 1896. In this work they have had the encouragement and assistance of many Republicans who remained in the party after 1896, clinging to the delusive hope that it would shake off the sinister influences and after all, in some way, be led back to Lincolnism and its former position in the regard of the country, but who have at last come to the parting of the ways, and refuse to be completely Hanna-McKinleyized. The work, now extended to all sections of the country, has been performed for the most part by the Lincoln Republican League, by which those initiating the movement have been known. The League has been most numerous in the middle Western States, and the greater part of its work has been conducted in Minnesota, chiefly by E. S. Corser, of Minneapolis, and his associates of the Minnesota Silver Republican national committee, of which he is the national committeeman for Minnesota, and of which national committee Mr. Corser is one of the executive officers. At the last meeting of that national executive committee this object and work of the League was approved, and since then the steps for organization of the Lincoln Republican Party have not only been rapid, but the work has been assisted in all parts of the country by Republicans leaving and making ready to leave the old hulk of Hannaism. The stage of open action having now been reached, the following outline of what has been done, and what is to be done is of great interest.

The Lincoln Republican League was a natural growth, resulting from the cleavage from the Republican party of 1896, of a host of its best members, because of the final treachery of that party to its repeated national declarations of loyalty to bimetallism. The growth of the League was however greatly enlarged during 1899, by the adoption of an imperial policy by the McKinley administration, and by the appalling development of trusts.

So marked was the growth of the Lincoln Republican sentiment, as ascertained by the League in a wide correspondence, that at Chicago, in November, 1899, when the program of the League was presented and urged upon the silver republicans, it met with general favor, and it became evident that when the National convention of the Silver Republicans should meet in 1900, that its platform would be greatly enlarged and nationalized, and that as a natural and easily comprehended distinction between Lincoln Republicanism and Hanna-McKinleyism, a new party called Lincoln Republican would absorb and replace the Silver Republican organization. To that end the work has proceeded, with such results that it may now be announced as a certainty that when the Silver Republican National Convention shall meet in Kansas City, on July 4th, one of its earliest determinations, will be the adoption of the name Lincoln Republican as its future distinctive party designation. This action was forecast in the call for the convention issued by the chairman of the National Committee, Hon. Charles A. Towne, which call was made to include those who heretofore and in the past, having been members of the Republican party, refuse to approve of its present policies as announced and pursued by the McKinley administration.

This first national convention of the Lincoln Republicans will be a large and very impressive body. It will have an attendance probably exceeding fifteen hundred delegates, and these will be impressive by their personnel. The national patriotic societies will be largely represented by their membership among the delegates. The Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution; the members of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be largely in evidence.

The convention is to be held in the Auditorium Opera House, near the Auditorium Convention Hall, in which the Democratic National Convention meets. The Lincoln Republican Convention will be conspicuously marked by its adherence to Lincoln. The decorations of the hall will make this a main feature, and the display of Lincoln portraits, flags and devices will only be subordinate to the Americanism which will dominate, in a profuse display of the American colors.

The delegates will wear badges bearing the legend "Lincoln Republican National Convention," and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. It is probable that street parades of the members of the convention will add to its dramatic interest, while in the selection of its presiding officer, and in the addresses delivered, the very highest type of American citizenship will find expression.

As for the platform, judging from sentiments gathered from all sources, its general declarations may safely be forecast as follows:

It will declare for bimetallism, and for the restoration of gold and silver as standard money, with equally unrestricted coinage, and debt-paying power. It will, however, recognize that the gold standard is fixed upon the nation for a period, and that the financial question is, in the campaign of 1900, necessarily subordinated to another of paramount importance. It will declare against the policy of forcible territorial aggrandizement, which has become the one corner stone of the McKinley administration, despite the pledge of the President, and the purpose of the nation, condemning "forcible annexation" as "criminal aggression."

It will demand independence for the Filipinos, with protection for the Philippine Republic, extended by this greatest American Republic. It will demand the restoration of the "Great Americanism" of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, with the old-time American independence, and the dethronement of the "Little Americanism" of McKinley, Hanna and Roosevelt, existing under the protectorate of English Toryism.

The platform will, it is believed, in dealing with the trusts, demand the removal of protective duties from all products which enter into trust monopolies; and with a further purpose of protection for the people, and hostility to special privileges, it will favor public ownership in all instances where it shall be shown that the public can thereby be best protected from private monopolies. It will favor a graduated income tax, and the principle of the initative and referendum, and it will most emphatically declare against the financial legislation enacted by the McKinley administration, by which the sovereignty over the nation's money has been surrendered to a banking syndicate.

It will declare in favor of civil service reform, and denounce the treason of the McKinley administration to the past declarations of the Republican party against use of offices as party spoils, and the shameless use of the offices in the gift of this administration to carry the elections by administrative corruption.

It will undoubtedly warn the nation against the surrender of the Republic to Commercialism; and against the supplanting of government "by, of and for the people" by a plutocratic oligarchy. It is certain that in every line of its platform it will endeavor to recall this nation to the Americanism of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

As to candidates, it will with one voice declare for Wm. J. Bryan as its presidential nominee, and will probably, with the same unanimity, present the name of Hon. Chas. A. Towne for the Vice Presidency, subject to the decision of a joint committee of conference, representing the Democratic, People's and Lincoln Republican parties.

That this is a movement of great significance at the present juncture, needs no further proof than a mere knowledge of what there is behind it of patriotic determination and enthusiastic purpose. Well did our great national leader Bryan say that the Hanna-McKinley imperialism would drive more men out of the Republican party than any former policy of recreancy to public interest. The Lincoln Republican party will be one of the means by which they will come out. The organization is fully equipped for the further work before it. Its means are in hand for all the expenses of the Kansas City convention, and for commencing publication of the literature it will use. The latter will be a series of Lincoln Republican booklets, some numbers of which are already prepared.

Former Republicans in all parts of the State or country in sympathy with this movement can get in touch with the League by addressing E. S. Corser, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOURTH OF JULY

FORECAST OF MINNESOTA'S PART IN THE COMING NATIONAL JUBILEE AT KANSAS CITY.

Minnesota Democratic Convention to Name Delegates—Points From the Meeting of the State Central Committee. Programme For Organization of the Lincoln Republican Party — "John Brown's Body"—Points From National Headquarters at Chicago—What Chairman Rosing Found There—State and Twin City Points and Pointers—Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, April 23, 1900.

The first Democratic gun for Minnesota is fired in the calling of the state convention to select delegates, called by the state central committee in its meeting of Thursday. There was a very full attendance of committeemen, and in the exchanges of members outside of the committee action, there was expression of complete satisfaction at the situation, state and national. Not a murmur of discord was to be heard at the meeting, and that spirit of harmony as well as enthusiasm prevailed which marks the forces of Democracy everywhere this year. The date of the convention was fixed for June 20, the the county conventions for the 14th, as of greatest convenience to the people of the state. The state convention will be at the Exposition building, Minneapolis. The farm work will not hinder at that time, while it will not be too far from, nor too near to, the big Fourth of July celebration at Kansas City. Among sentiments prevailing, aside from harmony and enthusiasm, is the absolute unanimity in support of Bryan. It is certain that not even the suspicion of any other name lurked in the mind of any member present. Another thing is the absolutely solid ranks with which we come up to the battle, and in vain was the inquiry made, through all of the sections of the state represented, for information of the loss of a single man from our ranks of 1896, in the national, and 1898 in the state campaign. On the other hand numerous accessions to our ranks are reported. Such is an indication of how the Minnesota Democracy enters the fight of 1900.

The apportionment gives a large convention, 1,183 delegates. These will select 18 delegates to Kansas City, two from each of the seven districts and four at large.

Very important is deemed the committee's approval of the new plan for constituting the state central committee, which will be chosen one from each county, instead of by judicial districts. Thus the counties obtain direct representation in the working organization. These committeemen are to be chosen at the county conventions, as well as a county central committee. Thus the whole working machinery of the state is in order as soon as the county conventions are held, without, as before, waiting for the usual late fall conventions.

A significant feature of the Convention call is the broad invitation given all "conservative reform citizens of the state, irrespective of past political associations," to unite for "pure economical and constitutional government," as well as those who "favor the republic and oppose the empire," to join in sending delegates.

There was among the committeemen not a little amount of talk concerning the Towne candidacy for the vice presidency. In substance it was that if such action should result from the canvassing that is being made of the situation, none would be more delighted than Minnesota Democrats. More than one committeeman spoke of the lofty sentiments expressed by Mr. Towne, so different from many men when dazzling prospects of personal preferment are held out before them. All appreciate his ability, high character and the strength which he, if selected, would bring to Mr. Bryan's ticket; and if that shall prove the wise determination of the national conventions, certain it is that none will be more pleased than the state Democratic organization.

Did you plant a tree on Arbor Day? If not stop the press and do so now.

State Chairman Rosing spent some time during the week with the management of the national campaign at Chicago, and brings good report of the work that is being done, and the prospects as viewed at headquarters. He commends in high terms the chairman of the executive committee, Hon. J. G. Johnson, and Secretary Walsh, for the thoroughness and executive ability shown and their wide grasp of the work in hand. A well-equipped force is rapidly extending the work to all parts of the country.

Mr. Rosing also met Mr. Willis J. Abbot in charge of the national press work, and speaks quite as highly of the work of Mr. Abbot's press bureau.

Mr. Rosing heard from one and all the same reports of confidence in coming success.

As was announced in this letter would be the case the programme for the great movement of transforming the Silver Republican into the Lincoln Republican party has now been widely published. This is unquestionably one of the most important movements that the present generation has seen, if ever it has been equalled for devotion to principle and probable comparative results. Not a day passes but some Republican is recorded in Minneapolis or St. Paul as having decided to stand by his old party no longer. If the little incident of taxation without representation, as to Porto Rico, can so open the eyes what will not happen when the full iniquity of Hanna-McKinleyism dawns on those who have hitherto clung to the party of "Honest Old Abe Lincoln?"

"Honest Old Abe!" His name will be the sign manual of this great movement for salvation of the republic. It will be the "in hoc signo" of the allied conventions at Kansas City, and his picture will adorn all of the large amount of campaign literature, which is already issuing from the League press. This feature of the coming campaign will remind many a Lincoln Republican of the days of the "Wide Awakes" and other features of the campaigning of abolition times.

Speaking of abolition days, the colored people of Minneapolis are planning for a grand observance of the anniversary of John Brown of whose "soul" there will be so much of "marching on," in this campaign for liberty for all men of all races, in all climes.

The addresses which ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois is delivering in different sections of the country must be productive of great good. His Albany Jefferson banquet speech is one of his greatest. And a hopeful sign of the times was that the "anarchist" was cordially received by and made the guest of one David B. Hill. The latter is certain some day, and we believe in the near future, to step out into the new light and truly say, "I am now a real Democrat."

Whenever a month passes that there is not some kind of a political banquet among the Minneapolis hosts of Bryan why then it is a very cold day for Banquet Baldwin. And so, he has been at it again, and the Bryan club remembered Jefferson's birthday, with a feast, of both sorts (for soul and body), with that never tiring defender of the faith, C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul, as the principal speaker.

The Twin City commercial travelers applaud the course of Mr. Dowe, of New York, in resigning from the body which it was the apparent scheme of the Hannaites to make a Republican campaign tool.

Apropos of the traveling salesmens' views, the following from a Minnesota traveling man, in the American Artisan, is right to the point:

"While the great trusts have felt the prosperity, and through control of the raw material and output, have paid rich dividends upon watered stocks, the consumer has not felt the first blush of even the newspaper prosperity. As a dealer put it a few days since, prosperity has not yet reached the masses, and long before it shall reach them I fear the great Hipogat will have sucked the orange dry, leaving only the dry crusted rind for the consumer and him who stands at his gateway holding the supplies he may never call for; in short, while the trust owner seems well protected and fortified about, the bag holder (the retailer), seems to be at the mercy of fate."

The meager report given in the Associated Press of the speech of Senator Hoar on imperialism, indicates that it was a great effort, marred only, perhaps, by the senator's futile clinging to the hope that he will drive his party into the right action. It's too late, senator. Your idol is dead—its eyes is sot!

And, speaking of Senator Hoar, several Twin City letters were written him in approval of the principal portion of his speech. The Minneapolis anti-imperialists will send a formal resolution of thanks.

Angus McKinnon, only son of Alex McKinnon of the state board of grain appeals, has just been elected editor-in-chief of The Gopher, the brilliant little organ of the University of Minnesota. The election of Mr. McKinnon is considered a triumph by the very active anti-imperialists of the old "U," and indeed, it is becoming more and more noticeable that the vigor and brain of the university, in quality as well as quantity, leans far away from the McKinley-Hanna policy of the administration.

We have received the following:

"Editor Reform Press Bulletin:—A national bank defender denies some of the points recently stated by you in the Bulletin, especially that, substantially, under new banking law, the government (the people) furnish the money gratis that the national banks loan to the people and make their interest upon. Will you repeat the facts briefly?—Otter Tail County Farmer.

Reply:—Take the case of one of the new banks which may be organized in Otter Tail, under the Nelson amendment permitting banks with as small capital as $25,000.

With this capital of $25,000 must be purchased $25,000 of the 2 per cent bonds, which must be sent to Washington and placed on deposit there, whereupon the Department prints and sends back to the bankers $25,000 in crisp new national bank notes. The bonds remain in Washington and draw their regular interest, and the new notes are ready to loan out. Of course there is some slight deduction, such as the premium on the bonds, and the charge of one-half of one per cent on circulation. But substantially the capital has been doubled, has it not? Yes, doubled, and the capital removed from all taxation of any kind!

This is the way the thing piles up for the bankers. Not only has their capital been doubled by law at one stroke, but instead of paying anything, either in interest or taxes, the people pay them one and one-half per cent for the privilege of giving them 100 per cent more capital than they had raised to do business on! The one-half of the doubled capital they proceed to loan to the people at whatever rate of interest they may conclude to charge, under the many ways which legal rate of interest can be exceeded without it being found out or punished; the other half is doing business for them in Washington by regular interest called for by their coupons.

G. S. Q.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

His satanic majesty may not run all the newspapers in the country, but no one can deny the fact that no newspaper can be printed without the aid of the "devil."

The chief French railroads have removed all the advertising billboards from along their routes, so that the many strangers who visit France this year will be able to scan the beauties of the landscape without incessantly being reminded of the virtues of wares they do not need. Americans will note the reform with pleasure, and may be moved to say, with Sterne, "The order this matter better in France."

President Frost of Berea College tells of the success of a Kentucky mountain girl who taught school in a particularly unpromising district. A native observer praised her enthusiastically, saying that to look at her you would think she was having "the finest kind of a time." Possibly some teachers in favored regions miss the highest success because to look at them you would think they were having the worst kind of a time.

Value of Diamonds.—An idea of the great increase in the cost of diamonds imparted by the labor of polishing and mounting, as well as by the profits of traders, may be obtained by comparing their price at the mines in South Africa with the prices in the jewelry shops. A diamond weighing one carat, mounted in a ring may cost the buyer $100 or more, but at Kimberley the average value of diamonds is only $6.33 per carat. The value, of course, varies with the size and purity of the stones, but the total value of the 22,343 carats of diamonds found in the Transvaal in 1898 was only $212,812, an average of $9.32 per carat.

Puerto Rico's exportation of coffee is larger in volume than that of any of the other native products of the island, and, according to Gen. Roy Stone, much of the coffee is sold as genuine Mocha and Java. The average Puerto Rican agriculturist, whatever his deprivations otherwise, is usually the possessor of a coffee-patch, which he cultivates, and from which he secures a sufficiency of the berry to supply the needs of his family. He bakes the berries till black, and pounds them into powder in a mortar. The beverago resulting therefrom has the color of ink and the consistency of broth. Since the close of the war, some of the natives have learned to prepare coffee for drinking purposes after the American fashion; but most of them practice the ways of their fathers.

In the light of recent discoveries one of the greatest wonders of the heavens appears even more wonderful. There is a small class of variable stars, less than twenty in known number—the most conspicuous member of which is Algol, the "Demon" of the Arabs—which at brief intervals suffer a partial eclipse from the interposition of dark or invisible companions revolving around them. Mr. Roberts of Cape Colony and Mr. Russell of Princeton, working independently, have lately shown that all of these bodies are surprisingly light in their composition, hardly more than whirling clouds. "In only one case can the limiting density exceed half that of water, and in six cases it is less than one-tenth that of water. The average is one-sixth that of water. This density these stars can not exceed, although they may fall far below it. The density of our sun compared with water is 1.41. The possibility exists that the Algol stars may each have a denser nucleus surrounded by an enormous cloudy envelope.

The border line between gifts and bribery has been so often crossed that scrupulous officials seldom accept a gift of intrinsic value. A late president of the United States, who had nearly two hundred curious and historic canes, used to say that such gifts necessitated the offer of neither "the ministry to England nor the post-office at Podunk." Not all gifts, however, are of suspicious complexion. For example, the check of one hundred thousand dollars recently sent to the president of a street railway company by certain prominent members of the corporation was a notable token of their trust in his integrity and of their appreciation of his devotion to the interests of the corporation and the public. The gift is probably the largest ever made by a corporation to a single salaried officer. That the recipient not many years ago was a brakeman, and that he owes his permanent advancement to no influence but his own industry, ability and faithfulness, is sufficient protest against the too common assertion that boys of today have "no chance."

The reciprocity treaties recently negotiated by the executive have not found favor with the senate. In the case of the arrangement with the Argentine Republic the time limit fixed within which the treaty must be ratified passed without action by the senate. Those with England relating to the West Indies would have lapsed in the same way had not the British government agreed to an extension of the time. The time limit in the French treaty was March 24, but it was extended with the consent of the French government.

Evidences of the preparation for the grand national contest for control of the government during the next four years are now to be found everywhere. Caucuses and conventions for the election of delegates to local, state and national conventions draw the attention of every man of whatever party to the culminating political duty which he is to perform in November. Discussion of "issues" grows warmer, and consideration of statesmanship of prospective candidates becomes eager and pointed.

A CHILD WHO SEES THINGS UPSIDE DOWN

She Reads, Writes and Does All Things as if Her Brain Were Inverted.

There is a 7-year-old girl in Alviso, Cal., who lives in a world all her own. Nobody would want to share her world with her, because it is a topsy turvey one—so very topsy turvey that it makes the head dizzy just to think about it. Little Mary Terry sees everything bottomside up and backward. The experiences that each day brings to this child in real life are more remarkable than those which befell Alice in Wonderland, for Alice was fiction and Mary is fact. This sole inhabitant of topsy-turveydom is the daughter of a Portuguese rancher near Alvarado. For two years she has attended the Alviso public school. She is a pretty child, shy and graceful, with rosy coloring and black hair. Her case puzzles the wise men of the west. So far as is known, a similar instance has not been brought to the attention of science. It was nearly a year before her teacher, Miss Carrie Parrish, discovered the strange peculiarity of little Mary. The first six months' work in the receiving class consists mainly of the teaching of English. From the first Mary appeared timid and seemed slower of comprehension than the other members of her class. Nobody could understand why she did not learn faster. For a whole year her strange hieroglyphics appeared utterly meaningless to her teacher, who could only wonder at their invariable incorrectness. One day a certain method in their madness became apparent to Miss Parrish. Then she discovered that her little pupil was not only writing everything upside down, but was reversing everything that she wrote. If you will take a sheet of paper, write your name on it, turn it upside down, reverse the sheet and hold it up to the light you will see what Mary Terry sees when she has the pleasure of beholding your signature. Since the date of her discovery it has been a perpetual struggle for Miss Parrish to keep pace with her pupil's peculiar point of view, and after patient effort, most praiseworthy on the part of a teacher who is in constant charge of four and five different grades of pupils, Miss Parrish has succeeded in making the little girl understand that to be herself understood she must reverse and invert what she sees. It would seem as if Mary were not less but more gifted than the average child to have been capable of understanding the complex and difficult command laid upon her, though the testimony of experts is all on the other side. This is, however, reasoning by analogy, as the writer has so far found no identical case in optical annals, spiegelschrift or mirror-writing, which is found to be common among half-witted children, being the nearest approach to this perversity of vision. In cases of mirror-writing, unconsciously produced as a correct copy of ordinary writing, paralysis of the right side is often found.

A simple inversion of things, without the accompanying reversion, is a fairly common conception, and the attempt to conceive of the various physical and psychical phenomena consequent on living in an upside-down world has been made the subject of practical experiment in San Francisco, when G. M. Stratton, A. M., professor of psychology at Berkeley university, made his famous looking glass experiments. But neither of these reached the unique point of view which is Mary Terry's peculiarity. The other day at the school, in looking at the words on the blackboard, she seemed to be trying to peer over them—to the other side, which is exactly the mental attitude necessary to the ordinary observer for the conception of the origin of Mary's kind of writing.

It is apparently impossible for her, until she has seen over the letters, to understand their meaning.

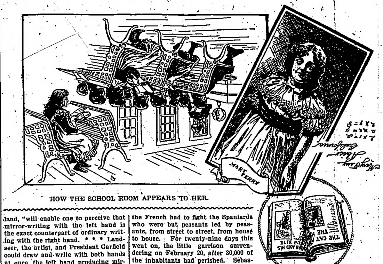
Imagine the mental gymnastics required of that little head.

It was amusing to see Mary hold her reader indifferently upside down or downside up, reading equally well in either case. In the samples obtained of her work will be found examples of most of these inversions. The spiegelchrift, "the good," was copied correctly from the board, from the teacher's spiegelchrift. It will be observed that the best script produced is in the specimen copied from upside down writing done by the teacher. Undoubtedly the most singular specimen is copied from ordinary script. Here a still more curious inversion occurs. In the name "Terry," the T is first written reversed, then comes the "yrre," also in reversed and inverted script and reversed spelling. There are occasional lapses of a letter, and it will be seen that "a" and "c" seem most difficult to produce. The drawings show some little feeling for line. Observe the stick in the boy's hand and the buttons on the man's coat.

With the kind permission of her principal, Joseph Diaz, the writer spent a day in school with Mary. All the examples of her work shown were done as ordinary lessons during the school routine, with slight variations.

Dr. George H. Powers expresses his belief that the defect in Mary's make-up is mental, rather than physical. That as an image reflected on the retina is inverted, and that as it is a mental effort only which enables man to see things right side up, it must be a mental lack in Mary's case which hinders her from seeing as the rest of mankind sees. He said he had never heard of a similar case in all his practice and reading.

"A little reflection," says W. W. Ireland, "will enable one to perceive that mirror-writing with the left hand is the exact counterpart of ordinary writing with the right hand. * * * Landseer, the artist, and President Garfield could draw and write with both hands at once, the left hand producing mirror-writing."



HOW THE SCHOOL ROOM APPEARS TO HER.

A WOMAN HUNTER OF RENOWN

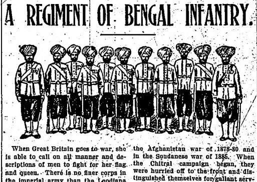
Mrs. Cardeza Has Traveled 700,000 Miles After Game and Pleasure.

One of the wealthiest women in America and perhaps the greatest sportswoman in the world is Mrs. Charlotte D. M. Cardeza, who is almost constantly touring around the world on her yacht, the Eleanor. She is a hunter of America's big game, the moose and the caribou, and has shot as many as six of the latter in the woods of Maine alone. She has a hunting lodge in that state at Mt. Kineo, and there she goes hunting every fall. She frequently hunts in Newfoundland. Mrs. Cardeza owns a home at Germantown, a cottage at Newport, has an estate in the West Indies and keeps a suite in a New York hotel the year round, but loves best of all the rough pine lodge built by the men of the Eleanor's crew in the forest at the foot of Mt. Kineo. The yacht Eleanor is the largest in the world owned by a woman and is palatially equipped. In this she travels everywhere; to China today, to India tomorrow, and next week, perhaps, to New York City. The Eleanor's log shows 700,000 miles at the present time. She has twice steamed around the world, and the ship's papers bear the custom house seals of nearly every port known to the seafaring man. Besides being a pleasure craft, the Eleanor is something of a gunboat. For cruising in the South sea, where armed pirates sometimes make trouble, Mrs. Cardeza has armed her floating home with a gatling gun, magazine rifles and more than one brace of revolvers. The fifty men in the crew could stand off 5,000 cannibals of Polynesia and put them to utter route in less time than it takes to tell it. From topmast to keelson the trim Eleanor is a magnificent boat, a water palace about which all may dream, but which few people are fortunate enough to possess.

New Metal, Albradium.

Since the wholesale production and consequent cheapening of aluminum, which within living memory was worth more than its weight in gold, many useful alloys have been made. Among these one of the most recent is albradium, a perfectly white metal of attractive appearance, which can be made into plates, tubes, rods, or ornamental castings. The new metal is said to be free from corrosion, and to be extremely durable, while its price compares favorably with brass, German silver, bronze, etc. As a set-off against these obvious advantages it may be noted that in most aluminum compounds a great difficulty is found in the matter of soldering and in obtaining perfect screw threads.—Chambers' Journal.

A REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.



When Great Britain goes to war, she is able to call on all manner and descriptions of men to fight for her flag and queen. There is no finer corps in the imperial army than the Loodiana Sikhs, who were raised in India in 1846, and were for a long time known as the "Gordon Sikhs." These fine, dark-skinned soldiers, specimens of whom are shown in the accompanying illustration, have seen service under the union jack in China in 1860, and in the Indian mutiny. They fought in the Afghanistan war of 1878-80 and in the Soudanese war of 1885. When the Chitral campaign began, they were hurried off to the front and distinguished themselves for gallant service. Their regiment is, as its name denotes, a class one, and is recruited entirely from Cis Sutlej Jat Sikhs, a purely agricultural class of peasant proprietors, whose traditions allow them to follow nothing but the plow or the drum. Splendid in physique and stout of heart, they make ideal soldiers.

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Saragossa's Defense Was One of the Most Stubborn in History.

When Napoleon left Spain in 1809, leaving his brother Joseph in possession of Madrid, he seemed justified in thinking Spain was his. Yet but a few weeks after Joseph Bonaparte found that the town of Saragossa still defied the French. The French army invested it, and on January 22 successfully stormed the walls. Then the real fighting began. Every street was barricaded, every house a fortress, and the French had to fight the Spaniards who were but peasants led by peasants, from street to street, from house to house. For twenty-nine days this went on, the little garrison surrendering on February 20, after 30,000 of the inhabitants had perished. Sebastopol was besieged by the French and English armies for eleven months, commencing October 17, 1854, to September 9, 1855, but the hardships were endured by the besiegers, not the besieged, who had houses to live in and plenty of food. Three of the worst sieges of modern times were of very short duration when compared with Kimberley's gallant stand of four months. During the Indian mutiny, Cawnpore surrendered to Nana Sahib on June 25, 1857, after a stand of only three weeks. But the surrender was not made by the British but the native garrison, and so the latter were let go free by Nana Sahib, while but three of four Europeans managed to escape the butchers of Nana Sahib, although that prince had given his word of honor that the whole garrison should be allowed to depart. Lucknow during the same war held out for eighty-six days from July 1 to September 25, when it was relieved by General Havelock, while the French garrison of Badajoz, during the Peninsular war, withstood the British under Wellington from March 16 to April 6, 1812.—London Daily Mail.

MARRIAGES IN BULGARIA.

The Price of Wives Varies from $200 to $1,500.

There are few places within the limits of semi-civilization that boast of more interesting marriage customs than Bulgaria. Every young peasant wishes to marry as early as possible, as he is of little importance in the community until he has a wife. But he is not in danger of forming an alliance in opposition to his parents' wishes as his earnings belong to them until he is wedded, and his wife must be bought and paid for according to her station in life. His parents usually give him the necessary sum as soon as they can afford it, so that the restriction is less galling than it seems. A "wife purchase" varies from $200 to $1,500, in proportion to the wealth of the contracting families, for the marriage is strictly a family affair. In addition to this, sum a smaller amount is given to the bride's mother for her personal use. After the pecuniary arrangements have been made by the proxies, the betrothal takes place on either a Wednesday or Thursday. It consists of the exchange of written pledges regarding the sum to be paid by the bridegroom on the one hand and the household furnishings to be supplied by the bride on the other. Rings there are blessed by the priest and exchanged by the couple, the fiancee kisses the hands of the guests assembled and retires with her young friends to a feast prepared in another room. The young people then dance outside the house and sing. The fiancee's presents are then produced and their value estimated by the father of the bride. These consist of shoes, headdress and necklace of coins, silver belt, bracelets and other jewelry. The father usually regards their value as insufficient, probably to enhance his daughter's worth in her suitor's eyes, and the lover adds coin by coin until an agreement is reached. The marriage does not take place until six months after the betrothal. During the week preceding the day set for the wedding the house for the young couple is furnished by the bride's parents. Then her home is cleaned and whitewashed and every hidden store brought out for decoration. Cakes are made and sent around as invitation cards, requesting the recipient to come to the wedding on Sunday, the invariable wedding day. The articles composing the trousseau are hung up for inspection on cords stretched across the principal room on Friday by the feminine part of the community. On the following day two of the bride's friends come to help her dress her hair, plaiting it in minute braids, not to be undone until after the ceremony. Then the village maids come with gifts of sweets and flowers and all sit down on the floor to a dinner of vegetables. On Sunday the bride is seated in state in all her gorgeous apparel and with a spangled red veil over her face, to be seen of all the village folk. She wears all the ornaments given her by her fiancee and as many more as she possesses. The religious ceremony is that of the Greek church, and may take place in the church or in the home of the bridegroom's father. After its performance the party returns to the home of the bride's parents, where the wedding feast is held. Singing and dancing follow until time to escort the bride to her new home.—New York Tribune.

Harder to Hit Soldiers in Battle.

"On the battlefields nowadays it is only when we come to the bayonet charge that the men fight shoulder to shoulder," remarked an English army officer recently. "In order to minimize the risk of their being hit the men fighting are at other times kept a distance apart. Thus the bullet that just misses one man does not strike his neighbor. The order being so open, and the men thus spread out over a considerable extent of ground, it sometimes hapens, especially when—as in the present war—many officers are killed, that a number of men find themselves without any commander. But the modern soldier has enough 'fighting intelligence,' as it is called, to go on carrying out operations till he again has a leader. In battle the men under various commanders often get thoroughly mixed up; but that has no effect on them. They instinctively obey any commander; and in South Africa it has recently occurred that soldiers have fought gallantly under officers whom they never in their lives saw before."

When Macdonald Met Wales.

There have been many versions of the conversation said to have taken place between the prince of Wales and Gen. Hector Macdonald, when the latter returned to England after Omdurman; but a correspondent, on the faith of a friend of the general's, vouches for the following as being the correct version, says the London Chronicle. The prince asked "Fighting Mac" how it was that they had not met before. "Pardon me, sir, I think we have," was the reply. "Where can that have been?" asked the prince, surprised. "When you were in India, sir, I did sentry-go outside your tent." "But why was a sentry needed outside my tent?" The answer, which need not be reported here, caused his royal highness considerable amusement, but when he had regained control of his features he held out his hand and said, "General Macdonald, you were doing sentry-go in 1875, and now you are a general in the British army. I am proud to have met you." Those who know the prince of Wales' felicity of praise will have no difficulty in accepting the final remark, at all events, as authentic.

A Patriotic Woman.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, who died recently at Saratoga, N. Y., raised and distributed during the war of the rebellion over $136,000 worth of supplies for the soldiers, and she often rode along the front line of battle in order to gather up and care for the wounded as they fell. She gained a national reputation as the organizer of the diet kitchen. It was while in the hospitals at Chattanooga, in the winter of 1863-64, that she carried out her plan for supplying food for the men whose condition in the hospitals was the most serious. The government furnished the staple articles, and the Christian commission provided the delicacies and cordials and the nurses to superintend the diet kitchens. These diet kitchens were first introduced in the department of the Cumberland and in that of the Mississippi, and with such excellent results that Mrs. Wittenmyer was urged to establish them in the army of the Potomac, which she did in the winter of 1864. This branch of the hospital service has become permanent, and is recognized by the government officials in this country as almost indispensable in time of war.

Hubby Hard Hit.

Wife—"My shopping wasn't very satisfactory today." Husband—"Umph! I suppose, as usual, you were trying to get something for nothing." Wife—"Well, yes, dear, I was trying to get something as a birthday gift for you."

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

An Invalid Derry Cart—Novel Folding Bed—New Uses for the Roentgen Rays—The Speed of Cable Messages—Novel Life Preserver.

New Uses for the Roentgen Rays.

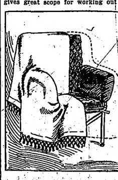
Dr. Neville Wood records in the London Lancet a case in which a considerable over-growth of hair on a woman's face was removed by applying the Roentgen rays. There were ten sittings per week of ten minutes each, the face and neck being protected with a lead-foil mask, except where the rays were intended to act. After fourteen exposures, it was noticed that the darker hairs had lost some of their luster, and in a week's time there was an obvious lessening in their number. The hairs became brittle and pale in color, with atrophic bulbs. There was a slight reddening of the skin during this period. After forty-five exposures, the whole of a very thick downy and hairy growth had disappeared, except nine hairs which remained at least a week after the total removal of the others. They were found, however, to be readily separated at the bulbs, being retained in position by a more superficial part of the root-sheath. After cessation of the treatment, only a few thick hairs had returned, and these were removed with the well known process of destroying them by the electric needle. Dr. Wood is of the opinion that the treatment is neither disfiguring nor painful, and thinks that about twenty will clear the ground for the use of the electric needle, and that between thirty or forty exposures will probably result in permanent baldness. The rays also promise to be of service as a curative agent in the treatment of certain diseases of the skin. It seems certain that cases of lupus are much benefited, if not cured, by being treated by periodic applications of the X rays, and the hope is also held out that obstinate cases of eczema, ringworm, etc., will prove amenable to the same treatment. At Copenhagen a number of cases of lupus have been successfully treated by exposure to sunshine, and as the Roentgen rays have an effect like sunshine on the skin, it is thought that they may prove equally efficacious.

The Speed of Cable Messages.

In operating long cables very delicate instruments are required, and the currents arriving at the receiving end are very feeble in comparison with those employed in land line signaling. The longer the cable, naturally, the feebler the impulses ariving at the receiving end. A short cable, a cable of under 1,000 miles being generally considered a short cable, gives a speed of signaling amply sufficient for all purposes, with a conductor weighing about 100 pounds to the mile, surrounded by an insulating envelope of gutta-percha weighing about an equal amount. When we come to a cable of about twice this length it is found necessary in order to get a practically unlimited speed, that is, a speed as high as the most expert operator can read it, to employ a core of 650 pounds of copper to the mile, insulated with 400 pounds of gutta-percha to the mile. These are the proportions of copper and gutta-percha in the 1894 Anglo-American Atlantic cable, which is considered the record Atlantic cable for speed of working and has been worked, by automatic transmission, at the rate of some forty-five words a minute. The type of cable proposed for the Vancouver-Fanning section of the British Pacific cable, as designed by Lord Kelvin, is to have a core of 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha to the mile and is calculated to give a speed of twelve words per minute over a length of 3,560 miles. It is not considered safe to adopt a much heavier core than this for the reason that the weight of the complete cable with a core that should weigh more than about half a ton to the nautical mile would be so great that picking it up for repairs from a depth of 3,000 fathoms would be an extremely difficult and hazardous operation.—Scribner's.

Novel Folding Bed.

Everyone knows how closely that old time, comfortable chair, which is colloquially spoken of as a "sleepy hollow," comes to forming comfortable sleeping quarters, but it was the fertile imagination of an inventor of New York city that discovered that there lurked in it all the possibilities of the ideal folding bed. In the first place, such chairs are usually heavily and softly padded, so that disposes of the most troublesome feature, namely, the stowage of the mattress. Then they are always large and roomy, and that gives great scope for working out a comfortable and capacious single bed. Next the draperies are usually heavy, and very extensive, and the upholstery need not be very elaborate, so that is still another advantage such a chair possesses for the transformation contemplated. This can very easily be done by arranging the arm pieces on hinges and brackets. One can be changed to a convenient angle for the pillow rest. The back is disposed of so as to form a continuation of the seat, and thus make the frame of the bed, while the other arm is disposed of in any manner convenient.

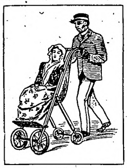


Novel Life Preserver.

An improved or protected breeches buoy has been invented by Lieut. C. H. McLellan, inspector of the life-saving service on the Jersey coast. The favorite method of landing shipwrecked people when the wreck lies near enough to the beach to enable the surfmen to shoot a line over the vessel from the shore is the use of the breeches buoy, which is simply a big cork life-preserver, fitted with a short pair of canvas trousers or trunks. The shipwrecked person puts on this preserver and the buoy is hauled back and forth from the wreck by men on the beach by means of tackle. All objections to this old buoy will be overcome by the new and protected preserver designed by Lieut. McLellan, which will soon be introduced all through the service. Surrounding the breeches, through which a person thrusts his legs, is a canvas bag. This affords an extra protection against the sea. There is a valve at the bottom, through which any water that comes over the buoy is automatically ejected. It is said that women show much less hesitancy in trusting themselves to the new-style buoy than to the old one.—New York Mail and Express.

An Invalid Derry Cart.

A radical change in the character of the coach employed to take baby out for an airing has taken place within the last few years, and the great convenience of the Derry cart has suggested the possibility of constructing a folding invalid or infant's cart on the same principles. The illustration shows how this idea has been worked out by an inventor of Hamburg, Germany. There may be two wheels in front and two back, as shown, or the three-wheeled arrangement so popular for the up-to-date automobile may be used. The support for the patient is formed of canvas, which extends from the axle to the cross bar of the extension pieces that are used as handles for the patient's attendant. A foot-rest is provided with means for adjusting its height to accommodate the length of limb of the occupant. The peculiar construction of the frame and the canvas support adapt it to fold up into a very compact space, which is a great advantage compared with the ordinary invalid's chair, which is usually so unwieldy that it cannot be stored in a living room with any convenience.



A Clever Device.

An inventor of Schweinfurt, Bavaria, has invented a new machine for the sorting of steel balls, which prevent the cracked balls being passed as perfect. Formerly it was tried to sort out the cracked balls (which cannot be avoided even by using the best quality of steel) by skillful workmen examining each ball by the aid of a magnifying glass. This entails a great deal of work and time, and is after all not reliable, as many of the defects cannot be detected by a magnifying glass. The working of the machine is based on purely physical laws, especially the law relating to rebound of elastic objects. In brief it consists of a cylinder provided with a piston, which moves up and down upon a fixed axle. The balls are placed on the top of this piston and they are raised by mechanical means and are allowed to drop over the edge of the cylinder down an inclined flange. The balls all describe a parabolic trajectory which is practically independent of the condition of the balls. The balls then rebound upon an impact surface and those having the desired degree of elasticity clear a stop or barrier formed by a ring, while balls which owing to a defect in hardness or homogeneousness have an inferior degree of elasticity, strike the barrier and fall back into the central space. This is a very ingenious and clever invention.

Three Stars in One.

The North Star has recently attracted much attention from the fact that in September, 1899, Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., announced that it is really three stars, which appear as one. Even the big telescope, with its glass a yard across, at his observatory, could not tell that, as the star is so far off; although the telescope can show a great deal of, the form and surface markings of the sun, moon and planets, and help us to see millions of stars not visible to the unaided eye. Prof. Campbell attached to this telescope an instrument called the spectroscope, which analyzes the light itself, and tells what it is made of, and whether the star from which it comes is in motion or at rest, and whether coming towards us or going away. He found by careful sturdy that Polaris is really three stars, though appearing to our eyes as only one, and that the three are revolving around one another, and that the group is approaching the earth at the rate of about seven miles a second.

An Electrical Range Finder.

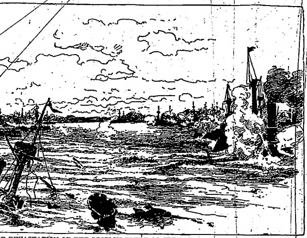
The British war office has been testing a new electrical range-finder for the last two years. It was invented by an Australian, who says that it will give the range and bearing of a fixed or moving object, and at the same time will give information to any number of fortress guns attached by wire to the instrument, thus equaling 100 guns, for instance, to concentrate their fire simultaneously on a single ship.

VIVID WAR DRAMA PAINTED BY A FRENCHMAN.

Tells All About How the British Empire Becomes Effaced from the Earth.

The fever of war is abroad in France. The public prints show it and the temper of the people on the boulevards is not a whit less martial. The most remarkable illustration of this, however, is found in the last issue of Le Monde Illustre, a Parisian magazine which might be compared to Harper's Weekly in this country. The Paris publication contains a story headed "The End of England." It is a plausible and circumstantial account of a great war, begun by an overt act of England, and resulting in the downfall of the empire. At its end Ireland is freed and becomes a republic, the British are hemmed in, in England, her possessions are divided among the powers, and in this way, the author asserts, universal peace is assured. To further simulate reality, photographs and photographic illustrations accompany the article, which is from the pen of Henri de Noussane. Living soldiers and statesmen are the personages of the story. There are Roberts and Kitchener, Rosebery, Sir Charles Beresford, as well as Gen. Marchand of France. The preface of this political cataclysm is laid at Kouck (Koushk), on the Afghanistan frontier. Its date is July 16—for the story is circumstantial even to dates as well as to places, atmosphere and the names of living men. Thus, on July 16 a band of Afghan bandits—200 in number—fall upon the railroad at Kouck, slay the attendants and set fire to the rolling stock and station. The news arrives in Russia two days later. At the same moment the ministry is informed that the ameer, Abdur-Rahman, has been slain by his nephew, who has been elevated to the throne. It is known that the dead ameer was about to sign a treaty granting Russia permission to extend the Trans-Caspian railroad from Merv through Herat to Kandahar, and as the assassin usurper has appointed a British agent his premier the influences are obvious. Instantly upon the arrival of the information the czar retires to his palace of Gatchina. Gen. Dragomirow and the minister of war are summoned. In Paris a fever of excitement seizes citizens and officials alike. The exposition has been a disaster; the British are blamed. All the world looks toward Russia. For six days the czar is silent. Dispatches show that troops are being hurried by both England and Russia to the Afghan frontier. M. de Montebello, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, is in conference with the czar at Gatchina. On the morning of July 24 the czar moves. He transmits an order to Gen. Sobeleff to move at once upon Herat. At the same instant Great Britain orders her ambassador to leave Russia; on the following day the Russian ambassador leaves London. War has begun. It is a foregone conclusion that Herat falls, and of this the author says: "The fall of Herat is a date always to be remembered in history. At this point began a war which was to change the entire face of the world."

Admiral Fournier commands the French fleet. His sealed orders, opened at sea, tell him that he is to meet the Russian fleet at Bizerta, and that the English squadron must be led to expect that he is still at Toulon. But on arriving at Alexandria there is a surprise. The British flag no longer floats over the city. Instead, the banner of Egypt waves in the breeze. But all is explained. Lord Cromer has been assassinated, the khedive has seized the three British battalions, and Mourad Bey, the minister of war, has seized the Suez canal. In addition, the cable code of the British is in the Egyptian's possession, and for five days it answers London's demands that all is well. In the meanwhile the Mediterranean squadron of the British, under Admiral Fisher, is on its way to destroy the French fleet, supposed to be at Toulon. Moreover, the sultan of Turkey, alarmed by the turn of affairs, has permitted the Russians in the Black sea to pass through the Dardanelles to join the French. Menelik, emperor of Abyssinia, accepting the opportunity, advances along the upper Nile, seizing the British posts and occupying Fashoda. The French and the Russians, joining fleets and forces, fortify the Suez canal. On the 19th an attack by Admiral Fournier upon Malta reduces it, and the fleets of Russia and France cover the sea. But, curiously, on that same day Admiral Fisher opens fire on Toulon. The blockade of Toulon is also organized, and Sir Charles Beresford is dispatched to bombard Marseilles with the Anson,



THE DEVASTATION OF THE BRITISH FLEET AS SEEN BY A FRENCHMAN.

the Peerless and the Isis, thus withdrawing a portion of Admiral Fisher's forces. On August 28, in the midst of this bombardment of fortifications, the English fleet is suddenly and unexpectedly assailed by the combined forces of France and Russia. A dreadful sea fight ensues. For once—on paper—the English fleet is overwhelmed. Ship after ship is sunk. Sir John Fisher and Sir Charles Beresford, with thousands of other officers and seamen, are slain, and one ship only—the Royal Sovereign—escapes the general destruction. Highly satisfied with the afternoon's work, the French and Russian fleets enter Toulon for casual repairs. In the colonies disaster treads upon the heels of disaster. Great Britain't colonial possession is doomed. After a few minor victories over French holdings she is further menaced by the march of the Russians. India is on fire again, the Sepoys reproducing the scenes of the mutiny of old. Dragomiroff has arrived at Herat, prepared to take full command of the operations. Every hand is aroused against the English flag. On August 7 her army approaches Gericheh, about ninety kilometers west of Kandahar. Two days later the two forces hurl themselves upon one another.

Kandahar falls, Lord Roberts is killed and India arises against the British, laying waste with fire and the sword Delhi and Benares. Three hundred million Hindoos revolt against their old-time conqueror, and men, women and babes are tortured and slain. The English are effaced, says the Frenchman, in the same way that England sought to efface the Boers.

At home the channel is closed to the British. Already France and Russia threaten. On September 7 the semaphore station at the Lizard telegraphs that a fleet is in sight. It is maneuvering west of Scilly, with Queenstown as its objective. Admiral Sir Harry Rawson is left no doubt. It is the combined fleets of Russia and France moving upon Albion. It has come victorious from the Mediterranean, and to strike a first blow by liberating Ireland.

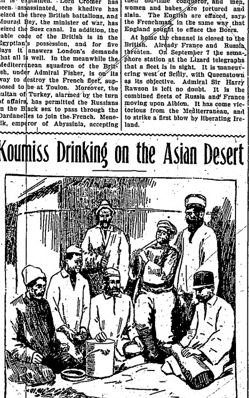
Queenstown, with all its defenses, stripped to add to the strength of the channel fleet, is bound to fall unless the opposing fleet be stopped. Realizing this, Admiral Rawson determines to oppose the invader at the Scilly islands. But while he is off looking for the allied fleets they steal into the channel, and when he returns are awaiting. He is trapped. In vain he seeks to break the cordon.

The French submarine torpedo boats, rising ghostlike from out of the depths, launch their unseen torpedoes against the flanks of his battleships. One by one they lurch from the water, turn over with their shells battered in and sink to the bottom of the sea. Thousands of seamen, mad with terror, leap into the waves. Of all the glorious fleets of England not a ship is left.

But great is the resistance when the French land at Brighton. The first to land is Colonel Marchand—now a general in command of the French forces. Sad to say, the French avant-historian sees fit to slay him. He is shot in the head at Brighton and dies upon the field of battle.

In Dublin the republic is proclaimed. Queenstown turns out en masse to greet the Russian and French invasion. The picture shows the quays and foreshore crowded with thousands of shouting men, waving the Irish flag, entwined with those of Russia and France. The invasion presses onward. London falls at last. At the head of the victorious army General Jamont Fournier, elevated to the dignity of admiral of France, retires, with an exclamation point after his name. On September 20 England falls, and the whole world groans and is glad. The treaty of London signed on October 25 readjusts the map. Each country is represented by its plenipotentiary—for England, Lord Rosebury and Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann; for Russia, the Grand Duke Surgius and Count Mouravieff; for France, M. Deschanel and Admiral Caillard. What happens is this: The colonies of England are divided among the powers, Canada coming to us, Ireland, India and Australia setting up for themselves as republics.

Koumiss Drinking on the Asian Desert



The national intoxicant of the nomadic inhabitants of the great Asiatic steppes is a specially prepared koumiss, a drink, by the way, which is made from fermented mare's milk. These Asiatic nomads live in tents and exist in a very primitive manner, their staple diet being mutton and their beloved koumiss. The illustration shows a number of these Khirrghiz people enjoying themselves in the orthodox manner. Each skin or tub of koumiss is broached to the accompaniment of songs and dances and the music of reed pipes.—Correspondence of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

SHE WAS ABSORBED.

An Amusing Anecdote of Mary Somerville, the Author.

An amusing anecdote is told of Mary Fairfax Somerville, the famous writer and scientist. While at her work, either in research or in writing, she would become so intent upon it that she was utterly oblivious of her surroundings. This power of concentration grew upon her so that her family often laughingly referred to it, and it led to some very funny incidents. One day her friend, Harriet Martineau, the authoress and political economist, went to visit her. Mr. Somerville received the visitor, and explained that it would be almost impossible to make her presence known, as his wife was writing. However, he led the guest into the room where Mrs. Somerville was busily engaged at a table. Several members of the family, and some friends were present, but they were talking without fear of disturbing the writer. Mr. Somerville stood by the table, opposite to his wife, and began, in a loud voice, to address her; but as she paid no attention to him, he began to use abusive language, calling her lazy; saying that she was not industrious, and adding many things that kept the company laughing, for they all enjoyed the joke. Everything he said, however, fell upon deaf ears, and Mrs. Somerville worked on, utterly regardless of his presence. Suddenly he ceased speaking, and the unwonted silence made her look up. "Pardon me," she said, in the quaintest surprise, "did you say something?"

When the Clocks Stopped.

Capt. John Thompson of the four-masted barkentine Doris died and was buried at sea Feb. 14. The vessel was bound from Baltimore to Bahia, Brazil, and arrived out Saturday, when a cablegram was received announcing the death. Mr. William E. Kirwan, ship chandler, broke the news to Mrs. Thompson Sunday at her home. Mrs. Thompson makes a startling statement in connection with the captain's death. She avers that at 6:15 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14 all the half dozen clocks in her house stopped from some unknown cause. Next day the clocks up-stairs in the bedrooms started again of their own accord, but the dining room and kitchen clocks remained at a standstill.

SUBMARINE BOATS

Easily Detected by Balloons Soaring Directly Above Them.

Should the submarine boat take the place in naval warfare that some nations expect, one of the chief precautions taken by the world's navies will be an immense increase in the number of balloons, with duly trained staffs to work them, carried by war vessels. The balloons carried by these battleships are of exactly the same material and pattern as those in use in the army, only smaller. They have a use far in advance of any mere long-distance observational purpose, for, though the wake of a submarine boat sunk deeply in the water can only be traced with difficulty from such an elevation as that afforded by a ship, both such wake and the boat itself can be seen with absolute and undeviating clearness from a captive balloon. This is the result of a scientific and optical law, and when ship balloons were first put to the practical test in regard to this matter, the results attained were of the most surprising kind. Even where the water is distinctly cloudy, objects of a much smaller kind than a submarine boat, and painted of neutral color, could be seen from a balloon with the utmost clearness at a depth of five fathoms, or thirty feet, though the surface was rough. No submarine boat could in the daytime get within striking distance of a threatened ship that had a balloon without being observed.

Think Exercise Unhealthy.

A story is going the rounds that when William Evarts asked the other day to what he ascribed his long life and excellent health he replied: "I don't know, unless it is because I don't take any exercise." This has been taken as one of Mr. Evart's jokes. Those who know the venerable gentleman best recognize the answer as absolutely true. Mr. Evarts takes no exercise. He has carefully avoided exercise for many years. When he went from his house to his office he would not walk a block; he would take a carriage no matter how short the distance. Mr. Evarts isn't the only public man who has a theory that physical exercise, added to mental effort, is a waste of tissue, which tends toward debility and shortening of life. Joseph Chamberlain is a conspicuous example. He spares himself all physical effort, so far as he can. He will not walk up a single flight of stairs if he can help it. Senator Hanna is, perhaps, the most notable exponent of this principle in Washington. Vigorous as he is in speech and in mental effort, the senator is seldom seen save in an attitude which suggests physical repose.

Fox Raising in Maine.

The first effort ever made to raise foxes for their fur has passed the stage of experiment and the men who conceived the idea are congratulating themselves on their success. The experiment was tried on a farm at Foxcroft, Me. While they raise various varieties of foxes the fox which they hope to breed to the greatest extent is the blue fox of Alaska, whose fur is so valuable. The animals occupy two acres divided into three yards and nine smaller individual pens. These yards are enclosed by three tons of wire fencing. These fences extend from below the ground to from ten to 15 feet above, with an overhang at right angles, on the inside at the top. This prevents the foxes from making their way over the fences. Dens were built in the ground in regulation fashion, and the foxes live as comfortably as they would if forced to dig their own homes.

A Venerable New Englander.

Frederick Waterman, of Grafton, Mass., who has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday, has voted in nineteen presidential elections, and walked one hundred and fifty miles to see the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument laid.

And Then He "Shot."

He (sentimentally)—I wish I were a star. She—I wish I were one, too. He—May I dare to guess why? She—Because it is known that every star is millions of miles from the next one.

Massachusetts has 116 street railway companies, controlling 1,492 miles.

The body is a vessel, as it were, or receptacle for the soul.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Two Ways of Farming.

There are two ways of farming being followed in this country, one way is called "farming by brute force" and the other is called "farming by the aid of brains." This thought is brought out by the remark that a certain locality in the United States cannot hope to hold its present position in the competitive production of agricultural products, because the farmers in that locality are all farming by brute force. Not only are the men working in the fields, but the women and children also are working in the fields. The sons and daughters of these farmers are being robbed of their privileges in this land of schools, while for a time they help their fathers make a hard living. It is also reported on good authority that, even with the whole family working long hours every day, the returns are not commensurate with the efforts put forth. Yet the men that farm this way will succeed in paying for their farms, though they will send out their sons from those farms utterly unable to cope with the great progressing world around them. The daughters will be broken down in health by the time they are of age, and will have that condition as the only reward for their years of service in the fields. This is no mere theory, but the writer has seen it demonstrated in real life. This style of farming is not the kind that has built up the country, it is a late importation from rural Europe. It is a detriment and a menace to every community where it is practiced. The farmer that works the adjoining section and sends his children to school and permits his wife to live and dress as a woman should finds the other farmer a hard competitor in that he is always underselling his neighbors, since he has the labor of his family to help him produce below average cost. Ultimately this farmer will disappear from the face of the earth, but while he remains he is an inconvenience both to his competitors and the community in which he lives.

It is a foregone conclusion that the man that farms by the help of brains is the coming farmer. He is destined to drive out the man that farms by brute force, and the more rapid the change the better will it be for the country. The farmer with a high order of intelligence will make his fields bring forth such crops as the other farmer never raised; his sons and daughters will be set free from the "drudgery" of farm life, but will find in the air and sun of the farm the place of all others where their souls can expand and glow. The new farmer reaches out to others of his kind and allies himself with others to gain mutual ends. The farmer that knows no method but that of brute force is incapable of combining effectively with any one or for any purpose. A new era has dawned for agriculture, and every man that refuses to recognize the changing conditions, and the new requirements will find himself out of harmony with progress as it touches him. He will be entirely incapable of adapting himself to new situations as they arise. It is full time for all farmers to abandon the kind of farming that succeeds only by blind exertion and take up the new way, which promises to accomplish more with less expense of muscle.

Horticultural Observations.

We hear some talk of the combination of small growers to better market their products. The term would better be "co-operation." Certain it is that the fruit men will gain much if they are able to properly co-operate. The markets are sometimes over-supplied merely because there has been no system in forwarding fruit. It frequently happens that one city has such a big supply of fruit that the producers get nothing out of it, while some other city is short in supplies. Moreover, shortages frequently exist in small cities simply because too many growers have their eyes only on the large markets.

* * *

There is not a year when fruit is produced in large quantities that a big per cent of it does not go to waste. This is very largely due to lack of system in shipping and selling. The customer on the other hand does not often reap the benefit. The retailers wherever they can by mutual consent keep up the price to the consumers, arguing that it is better to have some of the fruit rot than to lower the price and get the people in the habit of expecting low prices. When the commission man makes returns to the grower or shipper he figures in his losses in rotten fruit and spreads it over all the consignments. So the grower has really to suffer the loss of rotten fruit from his neighbor's consignment.

* * *

The grower at the present time loses sight of his fruit after it gets into the hand of the commission man. A good system of co-operation would make it possible for him to follow his fruit to the consumer. The abuses of delivery of fruit will not cease till that can be done. As it is, the honest fruit man is plundered at every turn because he is compelled to share with the dishonest one in his reputation as well as in his losses. The man that sends green peaches to market is likely to get about as good a reputation for them as the man that sends fairly good fruit, for the reason that the two are often mixed before reaching the consumer and the latter gets two baskets of peaches each with good peaches on top and green ones in the bottom.

Size of Drain Tile.

The users of drain tile are becoming more and more to use the larger tile. For a good many years farmers have dug ditches for and used 2½-inch, 3-inch and 3½-inch tile. Now they have come to see that 4-inch tile does better service and costs little more than the other. The smaller sized tiles are being discarded to such an extent that some of the manufacturers this year will make no tile smaller than 4-inch. The movement is a step in advance. It costs just as much to dig a ditch for a 3-inch tile as for a 4-inch, and that is the principal cost of the tile drain. Small tile becomes easier clogged with the sediment. In case the frost gets at it and chips off some of the inside it is the easier to fill up, especially where the fall is sufficient to give considerable current, which in turn washes into one piece of tile the chips from many. The larger tile carries off the flood water much more rapidly than the smaller tile and the amount of air thus drawn into the soil is considerable. The men that are going to put in tile drains this coming summer will do well to contract only for large tile. Doubtless some of the manufacturers or their agents will have on hand small bore tile that they will want to get rid of and will make strenuous efforts to induce farmers to buy. It will be well for farmers in such cases to remember that the other fellows are merely trying to "unload" on them. Even a large reduction in price should fail to induce intelligent farmers to put in a tile that will not do the best of work.

Comparative Rainfall of States.

With the exception of Vermont, the New Engand states are well supplied with rainwater. Vermont has a fall of only about 29 inches per year. The rainfalls of the other states follow: Maine, 42 to 50; Massachusetts, 47; Rhode Island, 46 to 50; Connecticut, 50. Of the middle states, Delaware has the smallest fall—32 inches. In New York the rainfall is from 38 to 45 inches, according to location; New Jersey, 42 to 46; Pennsylvania, 37 to 42; Maryland, 44. The south Atlantic and the gulf states are all well supplied with water, as the following shows: Virginia, 44 to 52; West Virginia, 46; North Carolina, 54 to 69; South Carolina, 57; Georgia, 48 to 55; Florida, 56 to 63; Mississippi, 57; Louisiana, 52 to 64; Tennessee, 51 to 56; Kentucky, 50; Alabama, 53 to 64. Texas has a good supply of water in the eastern portion, it varying from 36 to 45 inches. Arkansas is well supplied for a state in its latitude and longitude, the annual rainfall being from 42 to 53 inches, according to location.

Southern Illinois has a rainfall of 43 inches, central Illinois a rainfall of 40 inches and the northern part of the state a rainfall of 36 inches. Indiana has a fall of 45 inches; Ohio a fall of from 31 to 41 inches. The other western states follow: Minnesota, 16 to 32; Wisconsin, 32; Iowa, 37; Missouri, 38 to 48; Kansas, 20 to 38; Oklahoma has a fall of about 21 inches. The rainfall of the semi-arid states is as follows: Idaho, 13; Wyoming, 8 to 12; Utah, 8 to 17; North Dakota, 14 to 19; South Dakota, 27 to 37; Colorado, 8 to 14; Nebraska, 17 to 20; Arizona, 3 to 16; New Mexico, 13 to 17. The rainfall of the Pacific states is as follows: California, 11 to 25 inches, according to location; Oregon, 9 to 49; Washington, 27 to 92; Nevada, 9. The District of Columbia has a fall of about 44 inches. When a man is to go into farming and intends to settle in some state where the natural conditions will be favorable, he should give due weight to the question of rainfall. A fall of an inch per week is considered ideal for agricultural operations, provided the fall is fairly even in its distribution throughout the year.

Health of Live Stock.

In Illinois live stock is generally healthy. In Johnson county there is complaint of an unknown disease among horses. A few cases of hog cholera are reported from Gallatin, Mercer, Morgan and Henderson counties, but no general epidemic. Some milk fever is reported among cows in Hancock and Madison counties, and some tuberculosis in Dewitt county.

In Ohio hog cholera is reported from Montgomery and Cuyahoga counties, but not to an alarming extent. Muskingum county reports lung diseases among horses, while Geauga county has a light touch of pinkeye in the same animals. Influenza among horses is reported from Stark county. In Portage county roup among poultry prevails to a considerable extent. In Hardin county the sheep are troubled a good deal with head maggots.

Indiana reports show sore throat among the horses in Wells county and some hog cholera in Parke county.

Michigan reports some hog cholera in Oakland county.

In Missouri cholera exists in Carroll, Greene and Andrews counties. In Knox county there are a few cases of blackleg.

In Kansas hog cholera exists in Cherokee, Atchison, Reno, Nemaha (very bad), Anderson, Dickinson and Douglas counties. Pinkeye among cattle exists in Sedgwick county. Blackleg prevails in Anderson, Butler, Lincoln (very bad), Ellis, McPherson and Roooks county.

In Kentucky blackleg is reported in Garrard county, and also hog cholera. In Marshall pinkeye exists.

Cow Pea Vine Silage.

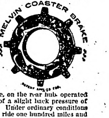
A leter from Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., one of the railroad commissioners of Georgia, published in Hoard's Dairyman, carries some interesting and important information relative to the cow pea vine as a silage plaint. Mr. Crenshaw writes:

"Regarding cow pea vine silage I desire to say I have a round wooden silo, twenty feet in diameter inside measurement and thirty-five feet high. I got the plan of my silo from page 16, bulletin No. 59, issued by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. I have filled my silo twice with cow pea vine. I cut the vines in lengths from one-half inch up to six inches long, when I put them in the silo. If the vines were put in the silo without being cut up, they would form an entangled mass and make it difficult, if not almost impossible, to take them out for feeding purposes. I have succeeded well in the ensiling of cow pea vines. I consider such silage not only first-class, but superior to any and all kinds of silage. It keeps well and makes a most excellent feed. I have never found as much as a handful of unsound cow pea vine silage in my silo, after taking off the top covering. My cows are very fond of it; they eat every particle that is fed to them, which is of itself an advantage over corn silage, as cows will occasionally leave some of the hard chunks of corn silage."

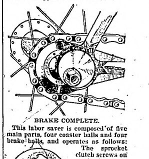
A NEW BICYCLE BRAKE.

The New Melvin Automatic, Coaster a Boon to Bicycle Riders.

A new invention is put on the market this year by F. M. Smith & Bro., of St. Paul. The coaster has been tested for nearly two riding seasons, and has been perfected until it is believed to be the best free wheel coaster and brake made at the present time.

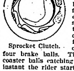


The mechanism is simple and automatic. Any child can understand and operate it at first trial. By means of this device a bicycle rider may coast, with feet at rest, on still pedals and at the same time have perfect control of a powerful pedal brake, on the rear hub, operated by means of a slight back pressure of the pedals. Under ordinary conditions a rider can ride one hundred miles and only pedal about half that distance. The working parts are compactly contained inside the rear hub sprocket, leaving only the brake clamp to show on the outside which does not detract from nice appearance of wheel.



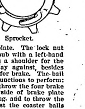
BRAKE COMPLETE.

This labor saver is composed of five main parts, four coaster balls and four brake balls, and operates as follows:



Sprocket Clutch.

The sprocket clutch screws on to the hear hub with a right-hand thread, and forms a shoulder for the sprocket to rotate upon. The coaster balls are forced into the clutch by the four brake balls. This insures the coaster balls catching the clutch the instant the rider starts to pedal forward. Now to apply the brake requires a slight back pressure on the pedals. This starts the brake balls up the inclined grooves in sprocket, and brings them in contact with brake plate. The lock nut screws on to the hub with a left-hand thread, and forms a shoulder for the brake plate to play against, besides acting as a guide for brake. The ball retainer has two functions to perform: One of them is to throw the four brake balls against the side of brake plate when back pedaling, and to throw the brake balls against the coaster balls when pedaling forward or remaining stationary. This is an important factor in coaster brakes, as the brake balls force the coaster balls into clutch, making it impossible for coaster balls not to act instantly when starting to propel the machine forward, no matter at what speed the rider may be coasting.



Sprocket.

The additional weight is about three ounces. They will fit any hub.

The Stamp Question.

Meaning that she should purchase a few stamps ahead and not be bothering the druggist every day in the year, he said:

"Don't you know that a druggist doesn't like to sell stamps in that way?"

"Is it possible he is afraid I won't pay him?" she questioned, spiritedly.

"Pay him?" he demanded. "What do you mean?"

"Why, I purchased four yesterday, and as I forgot my purse I asked him to charge them—the mean thing."

"Have mercy!" he cried. "Woman, spare me any more!"—Indianapolis Sun.

A Filipino Tartar.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargeant, U. S. A., tells many enjoyable war stories. Once when instructing some men, he asked, "When you are on the skirmish line and suddenly encounter the enemy what would you do?"

"Fall flat." "And what next?" "Stay there."

On another occasion he was questioning a man respecting his absence for six hours.

"I was chasing a Filipino an hour, sir."

"How about the other five hours?"

"The Filipino and his friends were chasing me, sir."—Philadelphia Post.

Macauley the Wit.

During the time when Lord Disraeli was startling sober Englishmen by his eccentricities of dress, Lord Macaulay, that was to be, was electrifying his dull-witted constituents by his witty sallies and repartee. Having been defeated in 1847, he ran again for parliament in 1852. For a change he was the popular candidate. One day while standing on the hustings, side by side with his opponent, he was violently struck by a dead cat. The man who threw it immediately apologized, saying he meant the cat for his opponent. "Indeed," said Macaulay, "then I wish you had meant it for me and struck him."—Collier's Weekly.

Beechers vs. Smiths.

Once upon a time Rev. Mr. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, brother to Henry Ward Beecher, got into some sort of a quarrel with a man named Smith down at Cohoes. Thomas K. Beecher wrote the presumptuous man a defiant little note, saying curtly:

"Do you want to get into a quarrel with the Beecher family?"

And the man wrote back with a snarl:

"Do you want to fight with the Smith family?"

And no Beecher could stand that. Thomas K laughed and hastened to make terms.—R. J. Burdette in Los Angeles Times.

Helping the Cat.

A little girl drew a dog and cat on her slate, and said to her mother:

"A cat oughtn't to have but four legs, but I drew her with six, so she could run away from the dog."

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co. and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound .... 5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound .... 15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound .... 20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 25, 1900.

A DROP IN PRICE.

The Miner Took Less Than He First Asked For His Claim.

"These fabulous stories you hear," said a Colorado man, "of the wonderful discoveries made and prices received for claims in the mining regions bring back to my mind a story that used to be told in the earlier days of Colorado.

"A young chap had there located a claim in which he had every confidence that ore existed, but try as he would he was unable to locate the precious metal, and little by little he became sicker and sicker at heart until at length there came a day whose closing was marked by clean discouragement on his part. His last piece of bacon was eaten, his last stick of gunpowder fired and his credit utterly used up. Still he believed the ore to be there, but he recognized the utter futility on his part of trying further to get at it. Lonely and out of spirits, just at sunset he stood at the door of his cabin looking for the last time over the scene of his useless efforts, when down the winding trail came a stranger astride of a broncho. Taking in the situation at a glance, the man reined in his cayuse and called out to the lonely figure in the cabin doorway, 'Say, pardner, what will you take for that played out claim of yours?'

"Hope sprang up and gleamed from the miner's eyes as he firmly replied: 'Played out nothing. It'll take $1,000,000 cold to buy me out.'

"The stranger slowly gathered up the reins. 'I'll give you $8,' he said tentatively.

"'All in cash?' queried the late prospective millionaire eagerly.

"'Yep,' was the response.

"'The claim's yours,' on the part of the mine owner closed the transaction."—New York Tribune.

SAM HOUSTON'S SECRET.

Why He Left His Wife and Joined the Cherokees Is a Mystery.

"A mystery in which the American people were once deeply concerned was that which shadowed the life of one of the most remarkable characters of the country," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. "In 1829 Samuel Houston, or, as he called and signed himself, 'Sam' Houston, was governor of Tennessee. It was in the midst of a campaign for re-election to the gubernatorial chair that Tennessee was startled by a report that he had resigned his office. He had been married to the daughter of an influential family. Three months afterward she returned to her father's house, and her husband resolved to pass the rest of his life in the wilderness.

"Houston betook himself to the tribe of Cherokees in the Indian Territory. He adopted their costume, appearing in all the trappings of an Indian brave, letting his hair grow down his back and visiting Washington with a buckskin hunting shirt, yellow leggings, a huge blanket and turkey feathers around his head. No one could induce him to reveal the secret of his metamorphosis and his abandonment of the ways and habits of civilization. He married again after he emerged from his Indian life, and he lived to be an old man, dying in the midst of the civil war, but no one was ever able to persuade him to unlock the mystery of his life. Nor would his first wife, who also married again, throw any light on the mystery."

Poaching Eggs.

Break an egg carefully into a coffee cup and sprinkle it lightly with salt and pepper. Have ready a small stewpan containing some boiling beef tea which has been nicely seasoned. Carefully slip the egg into the pan and poach it in the usual way. When it is done, place it on a rather thick round of buttered toast. Thicken a small quantity of beef tea quickly with a little corn flour and pour it over the egg.

Another way of serving a poached egg is as follows: Break a new laid egg into a buttered teacup, season it with salt and pepper and place the cup in a stewpan containing sufficient boiling water to reach rather more than half way up the cup. As soon as the egg is set turn it carefully on to a piece of hot, buttered toast. While the egg is cooking boil a small quantity of cream in a saucepan, season it with a little celery, salt and pepper and add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley to it. Pour the cream over the egg and serve at once.—New York Post.

Taffy's Retort.

A Welshman, walking through a fashionable street in London, noticed on a door a bell. At the side of the bell were these words, "Please ring the bell."

Taffy went and rang the bell. In a second a powdered little footman appeared and asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," said the Welshman, "but I rang the bell because it says so."

"Oh," said the footman, with a smile, "I see you come from the country where nannygoats grow on gooseberry bushes!"

"Yes," answered the Welshman. "But in London there are more wonderful sights. You have only to ring a bell, and a monkey pops out."—London Telegraph.

The Cure Stuck.

Lady—Some weeks ago I bought a plaster here to help me get rid of rheumatism.

Druggist—Well, ma'am, I hope it did its work.

Lady—Yes; but now I want something else to help me to get rid of the plaster.

Philosophy teaches us how easy it is for any man to forget his troubles, provided he is so fortunate as to be somebody else.

On an average every man, woman and child in this country consumes about three bushels of apples per year.

MUTILATED MONEY.

SAVE THE FRAGMENTS AND UNCLE SAM WILL REDEEM THEM.

Even the Ashes of Burned Bills Are Successfully Handled by His Experts—Skillful Work In the Treasury Redemption Bureau.

One of the most interesting departments in the United States treasury is that devoted to the redemption of mutilated currency. To it are sent all varieties of bills in every conceivable stage of mutilation. It is seldom that the experts cannot decipher the burned crisps or piece together the myriad fragments. The collection is a curious one, changing every day with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

The burning of a note usually brings out its design in a sort of metallic relief upon its surface, and by means of a glass and other implements and also a full and complete knowledge of the intricate designs, no two denominations being alike, on every note issued their face value is learned with incredible dexterity.

Some arrive in fairly good condition, some shrunken and water soaked, others scorched black and twisted out of shape; many are merely thin, tiny black flakes, and in one case now under consideration the evidence consists of a small handful of black powder, which the affiant swears was $65, accidentally blown into the fire.

Often the mischief has been done by mice, handfuls of the tiniest of pieces attesting the evil ways of the rodent. Babies are another source of trouble, maniacs, victims of drunken frenzy, plowshares, sawmills—in fact, the strangest and most unheard of accidents are occurring all the time. But in a great majority of cases the money has been burned, for a common practice among people who are their own bankers seems to be the keeping of their funds in unused stoves. A cold day comes, the fire is lighted by some unsuspecting person who "didn't know it was loaded," and the owner suddenly finds that he had money to burn in spite of himself.

In one instance a man having $7,000 in government bonds, besides notes and gold, kept them in a tomato can which he placed in the elbow of his parlor stove. While he was plowing his fields company arrived, his wife had a fire kindled, and shortly he made the unpleasant discovery that his riches had taken wings. Had he sent the money just as it came from the stove, wrapped in cotton, it might have been saved, but in endeavoring to separate it it became so churned and ground up that the department was able to identify only about $2,000 for him.

An old woman who had accumulated about $600 was one night at her devotions, when the candle in some mysterious manner was overturned in the midst of the money. Now, history does not relate why it was there or whether she was returning thanks or paying a bit of homage to Mammon, but at any rate it was destroyed, and as she threw the ashes away and at the instigation of her friends picked them out again there was only enough left to return about $100 to her.

But much more fortunate were an old couple in the west. The man had been a soldier, and by the long accumulation of years they had saved a little sum, when one day the wife in going to look at it found that the mice had left only a pile of carefully sawed fragments. Almost distracted, she took it to the bank, reporting that the last time she had counted it the sum had been $275, mostly in tens and twenties. It was sent here, the tiny bits sorted and arranged as only experts can arrange them, and the necessary three-fifths of every note was found. But the best of all was that instead of $275 it was discovered that the old people's savings amounted to $350, which amount was finally sent to them, much to their joy.

Of course the greatest precaution is necessary, and the affidavits must leave no doubt as to the utter and entire destruction of the missing parts of the notes. In one case of this kind a farmer sent from Kansas some greenbacks amounting to $50, only half of each note being intact. The rest, he declared in a strong affidavit, had been destroyed and also stated in what manner, but on consulting the books it was found that one-half the sum had already been paid to another person who had sent the other halves of the notes from another part of the country. Consequently but $25 was returned to him.

Thereupon the cashier who had transacted the business for the farmer wrote such an indignant letter, saying the government had impugned the honesty of the claimant and that he would prove him in the right, that the affair was put into the hands of the secret service, the proofs exhibited and the imprudent farmer fined $1,000 for false swearing.—New York Tribune.

Christening Florida.

As to why Ponce de Leon gave the name Florida to the territory now known by that name, the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower quotes from an old book published in 1763: "Gave it the name of Florida because it was first seen in Easter, called Pasqua de flores in the language of his country, or as Herrera alleges, because it was covered with flowers and the most beautiful blossoms." And The Farmer adds: "Those who have seen the Easter season in Florida and the wealth of flowers which still commemorate and adorn its return can well believe that both these reasons influenced the giving of its name."

Putting It Mildly.

Judge—Here, officer, this man says he was arrested for merely taking cold. Is that correct?

Officer—It is, your honor. He was stealing ice when I nabbed him.—Chicago News.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage, and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

The House is in open revolt against the administration plans of preventing action on the Nicaragua Canal bill at the present session. 250 members, half democrats, have signed petitions to Speaker Henderson, asking that a rule be reported for the consideration of the Canal bill on the first of May. If he ignores that petition, those who signed it, being more that two-thirds of the House, can force their will if they stick together, and the indications are that they will.

G. S. Pease, the Anoka Union man would like to know who was wrong on the Porto Rico bill, the two senators and representatives from Minnesota that voted for, or the five representatives who voted against the bill.

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21, 1900.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave in unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.
C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden. 33 9 13

Gold Lined Geese.

According to the United States consul at Chung-King, China, in the department called Yung-pei, Chih-li Ting, gold is found in abundance by washing in the valley near the city. The inhabitants of the neighborhood keep large flocks of geese to work the goldfields for them. When the geese are found to be very heavy, they are killed and their maws emptied of the gold contained therein. A flock of geese is sometimes worth a good deal of money, but geese dressed ready for eating are very cheap indeed—from 15 to 20 cents each.

Usurped a Right.

Professor John Snelling Popkin was professor of Greek at Harvard some years ago, and he was not without a nickname, which he accepted as a matter of course from the students, but, hearing it on one occasion from a man of dapper, jaunty, unacademic aspect, Professor Popkin exclaimed: "What right has that chap to call me 'Old Pop?' He isn't a student of Harvard college."

The Real Thing.

Daisy (taking her first meal in the country)—Mamma, what is the matter with this currant jelly?

Mamma (in a whisper)—Hush, dear! It's real currant jelly.—Chicago Tribune.

Improving Each Shining Hour.

"That little boy seems as busy as a bee."

"Yes; he has hives."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as ammended by the Act of Feb. 26th 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of April 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: sw¼ ne¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec. 15, Twp. 153 n., Range 44w.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 7th, 1900.
34-39 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 23rd A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to Elizabeth Eikhoff.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, that the 1st day of October 1900 at ten o'clock a. m., at a term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demand.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 23rd day of March A. D., 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
35-38 Judge of Probate.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
and the doctor are necessary when sickness comes
Used by leading physicians and in hospitals.
Sold by Druggists, Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer

1st RAT—What beer does the family use?
2D RAT—Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972—St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG
To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Stornasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTED LIMITED.

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist, it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Conveniences—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

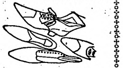
Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan
and
Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan,
New York World,
and
The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $8.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 2650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 835 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John B. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Barll	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Open until one o'clock a. m.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe-Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	164
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Clean up your back yards.

The grass is coming along nicely.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Pickerel have commenced to bite the spoon hook.

—For screen doors and windows go to L Dahleen's.

It has been threatening rain since last Friday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

County Attorney Brown was here between trains last Saturday.

Dr. Francis was down from the upper Falls the first of the week.

The leaves on the box-elder have commenced to shape themselves.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Johnson, Saturday April 22, 1900, a son.

Presiding Elder Forbes of Duluth was here between trains yesterday.

Carl Johnson, No. 1, made a trip to the upper Falls the first of the week.

Dr. Lemieux of Red Lake Falls made St. Hilaire a professional call Sunday.

Sheriff Sampson and wife were visitors in our village the first of the week.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Mrs. O. F. Post accompanied Mrs. Vernon as far as Crookston yesterday.

Tomorrow is the 81st anniversary of the founding of the I. O. O. F. order in America.

When you need anything in the line of window shades call at Holmes Furniture Co.

William Burse foreman of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left yesterday for Minneapolis.

Dr. Thomar, the Crookston dentist was here the first two days of the week relieving the suffering.

Dr. Dunlop and Dr. Robertson of Crookston drove to St. Hilaire last Sunday and returned during the night.

Miss Edna Makinson of St. Paul arrived last Thursday on an extended visit to her sister Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

We handle the celebrated wire grass matting and rugs. The best wearing matting made. Holmes Furniture Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stranahan of Eau Clair, Wis., were here Monday on a short visit with relatives and friends.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, May 25th and 26th.

Miss Nellie Hannay returned home yesterday after a weeks visit at Red Lake Falls with Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams.

Martin McAndress has been off of duty at the Hotel Markham since Saturday being affected with bronchial troubles.

The swellest ever happened in the line of bagdad curtains, rope portiers and lace curtains just received at Holmes Furniture Co.

Crookston will celebrate the Fourth of July and the Times says the event will eclipse all former efforts in this line in the Red River valley.

After taking a look at the prairie fire south of town Friday night a great many of the spectators were heard mentioning fire insurance policies.

Most of the ditch letting contracts of Ditch No. 1 were let to residents of this county last Monday. Sam Dainard of this village took a contract of 2,000 feet.

Since the Boer women have taken the field, the tide of battle has turned against the British. You can't get the best of a woman in any old kind of a row.

John Lynch of the township of Equality made a business trip to our village last Saturday. He reports his neighbors well along with their spring work.

Dr. Watson and Dentist Argue of Red Lake Falls were here Sunday, the former to assist Dr. Dunlop in performing a surgical operation on Rev. I. N. Vernon.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

A Sudden Summons.

Monday forenoon at 11:45 April 23rd 1900, after an illness of only a few days the spirit of Rev. I. N. Vernon, pastor of the M. E. church of this place, returned to its maker. His death was a great shock to his many friends as the fact that his condition had been critical for two days previous to his death was known or realized but by few. He complained of feeling unwell Thursday and retired to his room, called for the doctor who pronounced Rev. Vernon ill with appendicitis. Dr. Blomburgh being the attending physician wired Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls and Dr. Dunlop of Crookston who arrived Sunday afternoon and held a consultation. Although to the three physicians and intimate friends the serious nature of his illness had become known and the result anticipated.

Rev. I. N. Vernon came to this charge last September from Manitoba where he has been married a few days previous to his arrival here and was possessed of those sterling qualities of character which command the respect and esteem of all and his untimely death will be the cause of deep sorrow on the part of all who knew him.

Deceased was a member in good standing of the Modern Woodmen of America lodge of this village joining sometime last December, in which organization he carried $3,000 life insurance, so his young wife is well provided for.

The funeral services was held yesterday at the M. E. church, the Rev Forbes officiating assisted by the Rev. Myhers of Thief River Falls. The Woodmen had charge of the funeral, and after the service, escorted the remains to the depot from where it was shipped to St. Marys, Ontario, Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon's former home. Mrs. Vernon accompanied the remains.

Oscar Nelsson on Miller Jacklin of Roseau are here to-day enroute to Red Lake Falls.

Mrs. McAndress, mother of Landlord McAndress of the Hotel Markham arrived to-day from St. Thomas, N. D.

County Commissioner Hansen was here a few hours yesterday enroute home from a trip at the county seat.

Messrs. Robbecke, Dobner, Richardson and Grundy were among the Woodmen of Thief River Falls who attended the funeral of the late Rev. Vernon yesterday.

Many of our townsmen, on seeing the coon trapper in town Monday were of the opinion it was Auginaldo in disguize. He made his escape without interference.

Jerry Sweeney, representing the Minnesota Type foundry of St. Paul was here between trains last Friday while enroute to Red Lake Falls where he went to talk "printing press" to the Gazette man.

It would be a very good idea to get out the fire engine to see if it is in good working order. To our knowledge it has been out only once in four years and then only pumped a few barrels out of a cellar.

Mrs. A. C. Adams, who met with an accident at Thief River Falls recently, mention of which has been made in our last weeks issue, was brought home last Saturday and is slowly recovering from her injuries.

St. Hilaire lodge No. 147 I. O. O. F. will celebrate the 81st anniversary of the founding of the order in America on Thursday April 26th. All are invited to attend the dance. Tickets including supper only 50 cents.

Dan Patterson has again taken the contract from the St. Hilaire Lumber Company to handle their short mill wood. Parties wishing any may leave orders at the office of the Lumber Co., or at his office at the livery barn.

Col. Bryan and Admiral Dewey are to meet in Chicago, May 1st, and the prediction is quite frequently heard in Washington that the result of that meeting may change the Admiral's aspiration to the extent of making him a candidate for the second place on the Bryan ticket.

Two marriages will take place this afternoon, one is that of Mr. Samuel Dainard to Miss Anna Hanson, and the other that of Mr. Wilbert Taylor to Miss Phena Dainard. The Spectator along with their many friends wish the two young couple much joy throughout married life.

Several threatening prairie fires had the right-of-way in this vicinity last week and several persons were scorched pretty badly while saving their buildings. There is a heavy fine for setting fire and someone will be made an example of. Elsewhere in these columns you will find the fire wardens notice.

The five quarters a day was inaugurated Monday at the large mill of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company. The mill will be run the fifth quarter Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, thus allowing the men getting in seven days per week. This will be kept up until the night force is put on which will be sometime next month.

Little Leonard Larson, aged nine years accidently shot his mother at Crookston last Saturday while playing with a small rifle. Death ensued almost instantly. The small boys in this village handle their 22's in a reckless manner and their parents should see that the younger members of the family were not allowed to handle even the small air guns.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, May 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

—The Spectator is for sale at $1.50 a year strictly in advance.

Drainage Convention.

On the 10th of next month an important meeting will be held at Grand Forks, N. Dak., the object of which will be to induce congress to improve the Red River and tributaries so as to prevent overflows in the spring and early summer. A survey was made several years ago with an object of improving the Red river for commerce, but as the work would cost $800,000 the matter was rejected because commerce did not warrant the expenditure. The spring flood of 1896 was a dear lesson for the farmers living along the Red Lake and Red rivers and no doubt the one thousand delegates who have been appointed to attend this convention will take a lively interest and do all in their power to get the necessary appropriation.

Capt. Kratka, who owns a large farm three miles north-east of here arrived Thursday from Lansing, Iowa, with a car load of horses, farming implements and some household furniture. He was accompanied by his sons Will and George. By next year Capt. Kratka proposes to have the finest arranged farm in the county.

The Modern Woodmen at their last meeting passed a resolution to open the charter until July 1st, and Deputy W. A. Case will endeavor to double the membership. There are 65 members in the camp at present and as the Deputy is known to be a hustler we predict a large increase. Deputy Case will be in town the most of the time and those desiring to secure a certificate in the best fraternal insurance company in the world will do well to interview him.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Mr. McKinley has gone off on a pleasure junket, but Boss Hanna is working over-time. He is fixing up the platform that will be adopted by the Ohio republican convention, next week, and he is trying to figure out whether the country can be enthused by a little jingoism in connection with the failure of the Sultan of Turkey to keep his promise to pay $90,000 for property belonging to American missionaries, which was destroyed several years ago by a Turkish mob. If he decides that jingoism is advisable, Secretary Hay will probably give the Turkish minister his passport, and the republican press will be filled with spreadeagleism about the determined stand the administration has taken for the protection of American missionaries and their interests. Mr. McKinley can find time to go away for a week, but this task isn't as heavy as that of Boss Hanna, who has started out to try for four more years of autocratic power and hasn't any time to waste on pleasure.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

DELEGATE CONVENTION.

Peoples' Party delegate convention for the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, will be held at the city hall in the city of Thief River Falls, in said county on the 28th day of April, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said date, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to attend the Congressional convention for the seventh Congressional District to be held in the City of Fergus Falls, County of Ottertail, on the 23rd day of June, 1900, and for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the state convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on the 2nd day of May, 1900, to elect delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Also for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., in accordance with the call of the State Committee to be hereafter issued, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates of said party for the various state officers.

The basis of representation as determined by the county central committee shall be one delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one delegate for every fifty votes or major part there of cast for P. M. Ringdal for member of Congress at the General Election in 1898.

In comformity with the foregoing apportionment the voting precincts of Red Lake county will be entitled to delegates in said convention as follows:

Black River	2	Bray	1
Emradville	1	Equality	1
Garnes	1	Gervais	1
Lake Pleasant	2	Lambert	2
Louisville	2	Norden	1
North	1	Numedal	1
Polk Centre	1	Poplar River	1
R. L. Falls twp	2	River Falls	1
Rocksbury	2	Sanders	1
Terrebonne	2	St. Hilaire village	2
R L Falls 1st ward	2	T R Falls 1st ward	1
" 2nd ward	2	" 2nd ward	1
" 3rd ward	2	" 3rd ward	1
Wyandotte	1		

The Primaries for the election of delegates to attend said convention shall be held in each of the above precincts on the 27th day of April, 1900. The polls of said primaries shall be open at 7 o'clock p. m., and shall be closed at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of the Peoples' Party County Central Committee of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Frank Jeffers, Secretary.
H. E. Ives, Chairman.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale at The Imperial Drug Store.

—To cure a common cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the district court, in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21st) day of March, A. D. 1900, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon real Estate in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1900, and of the statutes in such case made and providad, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th Day of May A. D. 1900

at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls and country of Red Lake Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] Adam Zeh,
Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Dated at Red Lake Falls this 12th day of April, A. D. 1900.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

FORFEITED TAX SALE.

State Auditor Dunn Issues a Circular to County Auditors.

Suggestions regarding the forfeited tax sale which will take place in May were sent to the county auditors last week in a circular by State Auditor Dunn. As this is the first sale of the kind since 1881, constant inquiries have been received. The rules laid down effect 40,000 pieces of property through the state, of which 17,000 are in Ramsey county. Auditor Dunn's circular is as follows:

Parties wishing to redeem their property from the sale should be permitted to do so up to the precise time when a tract is taken up and offered for sale, but not thereafter. Under no circumstances allow redemption to be made after bidding has commenced.

Should any tract sell for more than the original taxes with ten per cent interest and costs of this sale, as shown by your list, the excess or surplus should be credited to the county revenue fund. In no event should the excess be paid over to the original owner of the real estate.

State lands held under contract with the state (school, university, internal improvement lands, etc.,) upon your forfeited list should be sold the same as other lands. Purchasers of such lands, however, only acquire a tax title which allows them to be substituted to the rights held by the original purchaser of the land. See section 3932 of the Statutes of 1894. By paying up in full all delinquent interest, and taxes to date a special land certificate on such tracts will be issued by this office.

Purchasers at this forfeited sale should make immediate payment to your treasurer. All tracts not paid for should be reoffered before you adjourn the sale.

The making of the certificate is very important. Section 5, chapter 322 Laws of 1899, contains the form which must be followed. It would be preferable to include only one description as advertised in each certificate. The law, however, permits more than one description in a certificate when sold to the same purchaser. But when that is done the certificate should show the exact amount for which it was sold. Read carefully the case of Brown vs. Setzer, 39 Minn. 317.

The certificate issued by you is entitled to record the same as a deed to real estate, but the subsequent taxes must all be paid, the same as with other conveyance.

Each step thus far under this forfeited tax sale has been carefully taken. Let the same care continue to the finish.

It is hoped that every tract may be disposed of, thus clearing the tax books and making live taxable property in the future.—Pioneer Press.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 5th day of May 1900, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 17th day of April 1900. Dr. A. F. Blomburgh, Health Officer.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by the Imperial Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER XI.

In a Dream.

"She is sleeping," said Fannie, stepping softly to her brother's side, as he re-entered the house after his interview with Dr. Bond. "She is sleeping so quietly and sweetly now, I am sure she will be better when she awakens. I have darkened the rooms as the doctor told me and left her alone. Oh, brother, brother!" and Fannie clasped her hands upon Herbert's arm and looked up earnestly into his face, "weren't you frightened almost to death? I was. I thought that angel girl was dying, sure enough!"

"You are very easily frightened, dear," said Herbert, lightly. "I have seen ladies faint before."

"You need not pretend to be so philosophical," said Fannie, archly. "I saw your face, sir, and you were as white as a sheet. Come, Bertie, tell me the truth. I'll be the most trustworthy of confidants. Don't you love her a wee little bit? Good gracious, if the boy isn't blushing like a June rose! Ah, I've caught you, and I'm so glad, Bertie—so very, very glad!"

"Glad! Of what?" asked Herbert, bitterly. "That your brother has been a fool? Evidently, your friend has not made you her confidant, or you would know that her heart and hand are already engaged."

"Engaged? Sybil engaged" exclaimed Fannie, with an expression of unfeigned dismay. "Why, brother, you must be dreaming. Sybil doesn't care a fig for any man in the world—or did not a month ago. I've heard her say so a dozen times. When all the other girls used to be whispering of their beaux and lovers, she would never say a word, only that proud lip of hers would curl disdainfully. And she told me with her own lips, just before school broke up, that she had never given love or marriage a thought in her life."

"In such matters, can a young lady's word be always depended on?" asked Herbert, cynically. "I believe a little connivance is considered pardonable. Miss Wraye told me, only last evening, that she was engaged to—to another."

"I can't believe it! I don't believe it!" said Fannie, excitedly. "You must have misunderstood her, brother. You don't know Sybil as I do. She is the soul of truth. And she told me—in one of these rare moments—for it is very seldom that Sybil opens her heart—she told me that her life had been too full of sorrow and darkness for the dreams and hopes of girlhood to find a place in it! And then she added, with her sad, sweet smile, that she had never given a thought to love or marriage in her life. I remember it so clearly," concluded Fannie, clinching the matter with girlish decision, "for Helen Lee had been married that day, and everybody was raving about her diamonds and her laces, and she had sent Madam Fleury a great piece of the wedding cake to cut for supper, that was so rich it made us all sick."

"And this was just before your school broke up—just before she came here?" said Herbert, eagerly.

"Two days later," answered Fannie, positively. "I can't be mistaken, for I have Helen Lee's cards for the 20th of June. And so I'm quite sure," added Fannie, as, with a bright smile, she looked roguishly up into her brother's face, "that if she had fallen in love, it has been since her coming here."

A light stole over Herbert's face as he gazed affectionately at his sisterly comforter. A momentary ray of hope seemed to break through the dull, gray cloud that had settled upon his life.

Might he not, indeed, have misunderstood Sybil's broken, incoherent words? Was not her calm confidence to Fannie more to be relied upon than her timid, nervous refusal of last night? Could he hope still—hope that in some far-off, shadowy future, Sybil might learn to love?

"Fannie," he said, after a moment's pause, "I would not intrude, dear, upon the sacred confidence of friend to friend. But if it be not a betrayal of such confidence, can you tell me aught of Miss Wraye's friends—of her home? I do not ask from idle curiosity, but from an earnest and friendly interest. Father, very naturally, has questioned me regarding your intimacy with Miss Wraye, and when and how it was formed—I being, in a great measure, responsible for her presence here—as your guest."

"Papa is so queer and poky about some things," pouted Fannie. "I'm sure Sybil is as good, and a great deal better than I am, if her father isn't as rich and grand."

"Her father? Then she has a father living?" said Herbert, quickly.

"I don't know; I suppose so," said Fannie, doubtfully. I know she wears a locket with his hair in it—but gracious knows whether he is dead or alive. Sybil is so queer she never speaks of herself or her relatives, and I am sure it was none of my business to inquire what she didn't choose to tell."

"And she never spoke to you of her home, her friends?" said Herbert, in a disappointed tone.

"I don't think she ever did," said Fannie, reflectively. "I always fancied she had lived in the country somewhere, she knew so much about trees and plants, and could teach Madam Fleury more about botany than that old friz-pate ever knew herself. Somehow, brother, I don't think the dear girl's home is a very happy or pleasant one, and I hope"—Fannie smiled up again into Herbert's face—"I hope it won't be very long before some nice fellow offers her another."

And with this somewhat unsatisfactory conclusion, Fannie flitted away to her flowers, having changed her brother's stoical endurance of the inevitable into all the unrest of suspense.

He must know, from Sybil's own lips, the meaning of her contradictory words—he must know if she were fettered or free; for Herbert Clive was the soul of manly honor, and the betrothed wife of another seemed almost as far removed from him as if the nuptial vow had been already spoken before God and man.

All through the summer day the windows of Fannie Clive's boudoir remained closed, and the well-trained servants passed the door noiselessly. Evening came, and still Sybil seemed to sleep, until Dr. Bond's carriage drove through the gate, and it was necessary that he, at least, should see her.

Then, very softly, Fannie stole into the darkened and perfumed room; very gently drew aside the snowy curtains.

The pillows still bore the impression of Sybil's head; her handkerchief and vinaigrette lay upon the floor beside the sofa; but, with a low cry of dismay, Fannie recognized the fact that Sybil herself was gone!

General excitement and surprise ensued. The open side door, leading to a balcony, showed the means of escape, and even Dr. Bond's usually imperturable countenance betrayed signs of anxiety.

"Quick!" he said, in an undertone, to Herbert. "To the river, where you saw her last night! I fear she has gone there. And—and the opiate has not yet ceased to act! Hurry, for God's sake; for she knows not what she is doing—she is still in a dream!"

The doctor's tone and look, even more than his words, added wings to Herbert's steps. He sped down the river path, spurred on by a thousand fears.

Down the steep declivity, through the shadowy grove, the young man sped, scarcely knowing how he passed over the ground. Hope seemed to have taken new life in his heart. Love, that he had believed crushed and despairing, sprang up in immortal strength. Sybil, in deadly peril, seemed all the world to him again.

The doctor's suggestion proved correct. On the narrow stretch of silvery sand that formed the river beach, Herbert found the wanderer.

She was seated on a huge rock, that had fallen, ages past, from the steeps above, and had been washed by the waves until it was smoothed and polished as if by a master's hand.

Her beautiful hair fell about her shoulders, unbound by the usual fillet; her cheeks were flushed unnaturally, and the soft gray eyes had a strange, far-away look in their limpid depths, that showed Sybil was, indeed, in a dream.

Sky and water glowed with the rich beauty of the summer sunset, and the fair girl, seated by the rose-hued waves seemed a different being from the pale wraith who had glided through the moonlight the night before. For there was a smile upon Sybil's lips, a tender radiance in her far-off gaze. She was happy in her dream.

"Sybil!" cried Herbert, delighted to find his treasure safe—"Sybil, you have frightened us so! Why did you fly away? Will you not come home with me?"

"Home!" she repeated, softly—"home. Ah, how sweet a word! Have I, indeed, a home?"

"Poor child—poor little homeless dove!" said Herbert, pityingly.

"He loves me!" repeated Sybil, softly, to herself—"he loves me! His voice is low and sweet, like distant music—so sweet to ears that have heard only the bitter, jarring notes of hate and revenge. Love, love! The word is so strange and sweet—so strange and sweet! Why must I shut out the beautiful sound? Why cannot I, too, love and be loved? Father, father, take from me my cruel heritage! Give me woman's sweetest, dearest, holiest right—the right to love! I, who have never loved—I, who have never hoped to love. Herbert, Herbert! Ah, there is music in the very name!"

Herbert held his breath and listened. She seemed unconscious of his presence, or conscious only as it suggested or accorded with her train of thought. Was it wrong to take her thus at a disadvantage—wrong to steal from her the secret she guarded so jealously—wrong to read a blissful hope in her tender smile, her beaming eye? What lover, even be he chivalrous and honorable as Herbert Clive, could stop to reason here?

"It is so sweet to love," she continued, softly—"so sweet to know that an eye brightens, and a lip smiles, and a voice breathes low music for you alone! Fannie's love was precious to me; but this—this would seem God's own priceless gift—Heaven upon earth! Ah, I might believe, I might hope, if I had the blessed right to love!"

"Sybil, Sybil!" Herbert sprang forward to her feet, forgetful of all other things but the rapturous conviction her words conveyed. "Sybil, is it true, or am I, too, dreaming? Oh, my love, then let us dream forever—let the waking never come!"

But, alas! with his very words, the dream was o'er. She started up with a frightened cry; looked around her in bewilderment. The flush faded from her cheek, the dreamy light from her eye.

"Where am I?" she said, passing her hand over her brow. "I have been asleep so long. Where am I?"

"Ah, here is my lost patient!" said the voice of the old doctor, as he came puffing and panting down the hill. "Ah, you are wide awake now, I see! You did not know you had fallen into the hands of such a grim old wizard. You gave me quite a fright, my dear. I had no idea my little pills would hold you in so potent a spell."

But Sybil did not understand. She only looked from one to the other, with wide-open, startled eyes.

The roseate flush on earth and sky was changing slowly into the purple hues of twilight. The illusory brightness had vanished—Sybil's dream was past.

CHAPTER XII.

Witches' Cave.

More than a mile below the grassy slope that was crowned with the stately mansion of the Clives, ran a dark ravine, so wild and lonesome in its wooded depths as to defy the most venturesome speaker of the picturesque from exploring its recesses.

A little stream brawling through a rocky channel, made the spot musical with its clamor; but beside the gurgle and splash of the waters, the warble of the wild bird that could trill unbroken melodies from its sequestered nest, and the hum of a thousand lower creatures of the wood, no sound was heard in the darksome hollow, that seemed a bit of Nature's rebellion against the taming hand of man.

And yet the hand of man had thrust itself even there. In the darkest center of the ravine, where the tangled vines and sturdy undergrowth made approach almost impossible—at a spot where the little streamlet, widening into a tiny crystal lake, seemed to sleep for a moment ere it hurried on to meet the sweeping river—was a strange structure, half-natural, half-artificial, known by the ominous title of the "Witches' Cave."

The cave itself was a deep but narrow fissure, the bed, perhaps, of some long-dry streamlet, and was popularly supposed to stretch, by its many ramifications, for miles beneath the surface of the surrounding hills.

Just at its opening was built a rude hut, of rough-hewn logs, so overgrown with vines and mosses as to be scarcely distinguishable from the work of nature around it.

It was twilight of the second evening after Sybil's swoon, and an old woman sat beside the few embers on which she was preparing her evening meal—so old, and dry and withered a creature that it was impossible to define her race or color.

Her skin was of a sort of ashen-gray, and seamed and wrinkled almost out of human likeness; her cheeks and lips had long ago fallen in around her toothless gums; her grizzled eyebrows met above the two sunken sockets, within which there burned, with a strange, unnatural fire, a pair of fierce black eyes.

She wore a coarse, though clean, cotton dress of a bluish color, and the few gray locks that escaped from the snowy turban on her head were stiff and straight.

As she sat stirring the mixture on her fire with a forked stick, and crooning to herself some queer old rhyme, she might have easily passed for one of those "weird women" who, cursed with unnatural power, live and die outcasts from their kind.

All around seemed to carry out the ideas suggested by her appearance. The only furniture in the hut were a couple of rude stools, a huge, flat stone, that might have either for altar or table, and the mats that were doubtless intended for the old woman's bed.

Strange skins of all descriptions hung from the rafters—snakes' and lizards', as well as squirrels' and deer's; bundles of herbs were drying in every corner; while, most remarkable of all, from the center of the rough ceiling hung a huge stalactite, that caught the red glimmer of the fire and flung it back over the room in a sort of lurid glow.

Suddenly the old woman lifted her head, with the quick, startled movement of a wild creature of the wood. She had heard a step, though the light footfall, that scarce rustled the fallen leaf, could be distinguished by no other ears.

For a moment she listened, then, nodding her head several times, began stirring the porridge again.

"It is her—ha, ha!—it is her," muttered the ill-omened old being, with a discordant laugh. "She'd like to keep away from old Rizpah if she could, but she can't. The spell is on her, in her blood, and in her bones and in her heart. It was born in her, and it was bred in her; and she can't get away from it with all her book-learning and her knowledge. She has to come back to old Rizpah at last!"

Even as she spoke, a slight form shadowed the threshold—a young girl, with a soft, white mantle flung over her muslin dress; and the Capuchin hood drawn over head and shoulders, entered the hut, and, flinging away the temporary disguise, displayed the pale, exquisite features and floating hair of Sybil Wraye.

"Rizpah, is father here?" she asked, breathlessly.

There was no answer. The old woman continued her low crooning, as though she could not hear.

"Ripah," repeated Sybil, in a louder voice—"Rizpah! can you not hear me?"

"I hear you," was the quiet rejoinder. "Look around you. Can you see him here? Rizpah has no parlor or drawing room, wherein honored guests can wait."

"Ah, you are cross this evening!" said Sybil, in a gentle voice. "Are you suffering, Rizpah?"

"At eighty one is always suffering," was the reply; "but no more than common—no more than common."

"I have been sick myself—a little," said Sybil, sinking down on the deerskin mat before the fire. "They gave me medicine that made me forget myself and it frightened me. I was afraid that I might have said something that—that—But papa is safe? You are sure he is safe, Rizpah?"

"Safe enough," was the old woman's answer. "Why do you fear for him, child? Have I not read his fate a thousand times in the silent stars, in the running waters, in the whispering leaves? Have I not cradled him in my arms, nursed him from my breast? Have I not loved and cared for him with a love fiercer, wilder, stronger than that of the mother who bore him? If I do not fear for him, why should you?"

"Why should I?" echoed the girl, sadly. "Because I have not your faith or your superstition, Rizpah—because—"

The young girl shuddered. Strive as she would against it, this old woman's wild, dark creed had been one of the influences that had shaped her life.

"Aye, aye," continued Rizpah, "I know—I know! I was taught to read the stars and the waters by wise men, in my own land; and when your father was put in my arms, five-and-forty years ago—in my arms, that were uplifted to curse those who had torn my own baby from their clasp—my heart, that was full of bitterness against all mankind, opened again to the white-faced babe, and I learned to love him, even as my own flesh and blood! He kept Rizpah from growing mad with her grief; he drew the poison from her bosom; and when she sang him to sleep with the songs of her own race, she forgot her wrongs and again was happy. And when he, too, was wronged—when they robbed my nursling of his name and his birthright, when his mother died of a broken heart in my arms, and his father left him, beggared and desolate—then old Rizpah's strong right arm stood between her boy and want, and the child grew and thrived, wild and fierce, and strong as those whom the she-wolf suckles and rears—grew up to claim and win his own. And he will win it!"

"Rizpah," said Sybil, taking the withered old hand within her own snowy palms, and speaking gently and tenderly, "I know what papa owes to your noble devotion; I know what I likewise owe to it. But, oh, Rizpah, think of what his life has been! think of the long, weary, bitter years spent in those fruitless efforts to gain his own! think of the manly prime wasted in wicked plans for revenge, justice—call it what you will! think, Rizpah, of what peace, what happiness, what safety, we have lost! and, oh, in pity for your nursling, cease to urge him, by your wild hopes and dark prophecies, on the road to ruin! Let us fly from here, all of us; the air itself seems heavy with danger. Let us fly from here. Would to heaven I had never come near this fated spot!"

"You talk like your mother," said old Rizpah, scornfully, drawing her hand from Sybil's grasp—"like your mother, whose blood ran cold and weak in her veins, and who was never the fitting mate for my boy. She was like the dove in the eagle's nest, striving ever to keep him always quiet. At first I thought you had more of your father's bold spirit. I thought you had learned from him how to hate his foes; I thought that, with the serpent's cunning, you had stolen into their house, and I boasted that one step was gained. But you are no serpent, to strike your fierce sting into the foot that tramples you; you are the weak woman that will not turn, even when crushed. Go! Rizpah scorns you!"

The young girl's pale face flushed slightly at the old woman's bitter tirade. But she glanced at the withered face, and its haggard, half-wild expression made her patient again.

Sybil remembered the days when this poor, old, half-crazed being had been the strongest prop of her father's fortune — the faithful, unwearying nurse of her dying mother—the watchful guardian of her own childish sports—servant, friend, fierce, outspoken counsellor, all in one. And now, tottering on the verge of the grave, homeless and friendless, because he whom she had served so long and faithfully had neither home nor friends, it was little wonder that poor old Rizpah's failing mind fixed itself with fierce tenacity upon the wild hopes she had encouraged for so many years, and that she strove to strengthen her failing powers by recurring to the dark superstition of her youth.

"I am neither the serpent nor the worm, Rizpah," Sybil said, with a good-humored smile. "I came to Clive Towers much against my will, and only because a lovely, innocent girl, who has surely never harmed me or mine, asked me to come as her guest."

"Her guest! their guest!" repeated old Rizpah, bitterly. "You, who should be mistress there, seated at their table and breaking their bread! Child, child, it is a wonder you did not strangle at the first mouthful. It is a wonder their wine and water did not poison your blood! There is no hate like kindred hate, even as there is no love like kindred love. Ah, if you had been a boy! But your poor, weak mother could only give life to a puling girl!"

"Would to heaven I had died when she did!" said Sybil, clasping her hands passionately; "for I live an accursed life, shadowed by danger, darkened and embittered by hatred and revenge. There is no light for me, no beauty, no"—oh, the thrilling pathos, the heart-break of the words—"no hope!"

"Aye, there is hope!" said old Rizpath, catching the last word—"there is hope, child. Have I not told you the stars have said it? Aye, there is hope for you. Listen to me!" She bent her withered face close to Sybil, while the cuning gleam of madness lit her deep-set eyes. "For three years I have lived in this spot alone, and often well-nigh starving. For what, eh? For what? Look here"—the old woman took Sybil by the hand and led her to the back of the hut, where, lifting one of the skins, she disclosed the dark, narrow opening of the cave, through which came a cold, damp draught of air—"look here. These feeble steps have tracked that cave through all its windings, and it leads—ha, ha! where, think you, it leads? To the wine vaults that underlie the proud towers of the robber Clive! Let them close their gates and bar their doors against the rightful heir as they will, but his daughter sits at their fireside, and his foster-mother watches them like the fox in his burrow, with this in her breast!" and Rizpah flashed the blade of a small, keen dagger before Sybil's affrighted eyes. "Aye, before another Clive grasps his father's ill-gotten wealth—before Robert Clive's son which belongs of right to the child of my child—this dagger shall drain the last drop of life-blood from the breast of the robber's heir!"

(TO be Continued.)

SHRINKAGE OF THE DEAD SEA.

Level of This Famous Body of Water Is Gradually Falling.

The level of the Dead sea is steadily falling on account of the large volume of water tributary to it, which is now absorbed by irrigation enterprises. The sea was formerly much larger than at present, as is shown by the old beaches stretching at various altitudes around the whole basin. Since the middle of the century its level has been very slowly rising till quite recently, but now it is falling again.

The phenomenon is not due to natural causes, but to the steadily-increasing quantity of water that is taken from the Jordan river for irrigation purposes. There are other smaller streams flowing into the sea, and they, too, are being utilized by the increasing number of farmers, who are diverting all the water they can get to the lands and are relieving the monotonous aspect of the former arid and lifeless region with many verdant fields.

The latest travelers say that some of the salt deposits covering the bottom of the whole lake may now be seen above the water in the shallower parts and near the shores. This is a new aspect in addition to the deposits of salt crystals that have always been observed on the shores. But even though this dessication go steadily on, it will take a long time to dry up the waters, for it requires a sounding line over 1,300 feet long to touch the bottom in the deep northern part of the lake.

She Discharged a Duty.

Many simple people who obtain marriage licenses of city clerks imagine that the clerk in some way becomes responsible for their marriage and that they are in duty bound to report to him afterward and let him keep track of their affairs.

A Salt Lake paper reports that a tall, gaunt woman, with ginger hair and a somewhat fierce expression of countenance, lately came to the county clerk of Boxelder county in that state.

"You're the man that keeps the marriage books, ain't you?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "What book do you wish to see?"

"Kin you find out if Jack Peters was married?"

Search developed the name of John Peters, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"I thought so," said the woman. "Married 'Lize Waters, didn't he?"

"The license is issued for a marriage with Miss Ella Waters."

"Yep. Well, I'm 'Lize. I thought I'd ought to come in and tell you that Jack Peters has escaped."—Youth's Companion.

A New View.

"It just struck me," said Dismal Dawson, as he felt about in the bottom of his pockets for a few grains of tobacco, "that me an' the distilleries is in active opposition."

"What?" shouted Everett Wrest, almost with energy.

"Ye see, the stuff they're busy puttin' up is the stuff I'd like to be busy puttin' down."—Indianapolis Press.

They May Be.

"Do you think that rabbits' feet are lucky?" Teaspot asked.

"I do if they are rapid enough to carry the rabbit safely away, from the hunter," replied Mullins.—Detroit Free Press.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

The Creamery Business.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Missouri Dairymen's Convention.)

John Mingle spoke on the creamery business. In part he said: Before starting a creamery there should be made a canvas of the surrounding country to ascertain if there are enough cows to support a creamery. Then the patrons should get together, if the creamery is to be a co-operative one, and arrange to get their machinery direct from some reputable manufacturing concern, and not through some creamery promoter. The manager should read up on his business, and to do this should take a number of agricultural papers. It should be understood from the beginning that the manager is to do the managing—this will save a good deal of misunderstanding.

Q.—What is your experience with the combined churn and buttermaker? I find that unless it is very carefully used it is hard to keep in proper condition.

Mr. Mingle.—My experience is that, placed in the hands of a competent user there are few faults to be found with it; but with an incompetent maker it will not prove a success. If I were going to put in a creamery and did not know that I would have a man that knew his business I would not put it in; but if I thought I could get a man that knew enough to do the work I would certainly get a combined churn and buttermaker.

Q.—Do you get a larger yield of butter with this kind of a churn than with the other?

A.—I do not know that I ever do. With carefulness the yield is about the same.

Mr. Cobb.—Will you explain to the audience the way the patrons are handled?

Mr. Mingle.—My plan of dealing with the patrons is simply this: We require them to deliver the milk every day if possible, and we take a sample for testing every time milk is delivered. We make a composite test and we do not hesitate to call the attention of the patrons to it. We are particular to satisfy the patrons that they can depend on this test. Then we watch our separator to see it does good work. We encourage the patrons to bring milk by showing them how much profit there is in bringing milk to the creamery. To-day we have 100 patrons and they are producing 6,000 pounds of milk per day. We have paid off something like $1,700 in debts in 15 months and now have a surplus in our treasury.

Q.—What did you pay last year for milk?

A.—I think it was in the neighborhood of 65 cents. Our milk now averages about 4 1-10 per cent. fat. The cows are of all kinds.

Q.—What do you do when you get tainted milk at the weigh cans?

A.—We send it back generally, but we have to learn how to handle each patron, and sometimes we take tainted milk, even though we have to pour it into the slop. We do that only when they first begin, for we do not want to discourage them.

Cruelty in Handling Poultry.

In an editorial on cruelties practiced on poultry the Rural New-Yorker says: The R. N.-Y. has had occasion of late to comment on the cruelties inflicted on live poultry, closely packed into crates, during transportation and exposure for sale. The sufferings of these cramped and crowded fowls are plain to all who are obliged to frequent the markets, but even the agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals apparently do not see their way successfully to cope with this evil, and it is not likely to be lessened until some means are taken to induce the transportation companies to make more favorable rates for carrying live animals. Another growing abuse is undoubtedly fostered by the great amount of literature describing the profits of poultry now being issued. Everywhere, in town or village, in the back lots of the residence districts, one can see narrow yards, fenced in with the pitiless wire netting, the barren and filthy enclosure crowded with disconsolate and drooping fowls, half fed and never sufficiently watered, whose owners, deluded by unreliable and unpractical writers on egg-production, are wondering "why hens don't pay." A flock of fowls may run at large about a farmyard and get no attention from the owner, but their life is one of independent and well-fed bliss, compared with the draggled and starved prisoners in many village yards, because they have at least access to many of the bounties of nature. Poultry-keeping, both with profit and pleasure, is entirely possible in the narrow limits of a town lot to those who have intelligence and kindly feeling enough to study and anticipate the wants of confined fowls and sufficient energy to carry out the necessary details, but in the hands of the average town dweller it is little less than slow murder. One can fancy a time when only persons of approved fitness will be allowed to own or handle these helpless creatures, but such a restriction will mark an epoch in true civilization yet to be attained.

Hair Concretions.

There are several different forms of calculi found in the stomachs or intestines of domestic live stock but of these the least understood are unquestionably the "hair balls" found in horses and the "wool balls" found in lambs. We also not infrequently come across hair balls in the stomachs of calves and there can be little question that they are the cause of some of the fatal forms of impaction and convulsions of these young animals.

In lambs there are two sources of wool balls. When the shepherd forgets or neglects to remove the tags of wool from udder of the ewe at lambing time it is no wonder that the lamb takes wool into its stomach along with the milk and it may in this way get enough to set up a serious case of impaction. The way to prevent this accident is apparent from what has been said and should a case be experienced the only possible way of helping the sufferer, and it rarely succeeds, is to administer a full dose of raw linseed oil and follow up with stimulants to keep the patient up until the medicine acts.

The other way in which lambs take wool into their stomachs is also very easily prevented. When the ewes are clipped the "ticks" migrate to the fleeces of the lambs and at once cause the little animals so much irritation and misery that they bite at their sides and often pull off and swallow tags of wool. This may be prevented by dipping the lambs shortly after the ewes are shorn or dipping the ewes a few days before the shearing.

Calves get hair balls in their stomachs by sucking the ears of the other calves with which they are penned and the cause is, in many cases, going too long without food. Young calves require a little food often and if they are provided with it there will be less trouble from this cause. The hair balls in calves and other animals are also sometimes composed of the fine hairs which are to be seen upon the husks of bearded oats, barley, and wheat but more commonly from crimson clover that has been cut too late when the flowers have ripened and the hairs have become strong and furnished with sharp "stickers."

The concretions from the clover plant are most often found in horses, and we have seen specimens that were larger than an osage orange, and such balls are often the cause of unexplainable cases of colic that prove promptly fatal as there is no way of removing the obstruction from the intestine.

When used as a green manure to be turned under, or when fed to stock in the form of hay cut before the flowers have matured there is reason and profit in raising crimson clover, but it is a foolish and dangerous practice to feed the hay remaining after the threshing of clover for seed as it is full of fiber which can prove either digestible nor nutritious and is very likely to produce hair balls and the fatal form of impaction mentioned in the foregoing.

The limey concretions found in the bladder and urinary passages of all animals are as a rule due to the continued drinking of permanently hard water, and in rams from the consumption of mangels and other roots.

English Butter Market.

It is interesting to note the contest among the nations for the English butter market. The principal nations engaged in this contest are the United States, Denmark, Canada, Australasia, France, Holland, Germany and Sweden. A number of other countries send butter to London, but the English reports class them under "Other countries" and so the exact figures are not obtainable. England's butter bill for last year was in excess of 17,000,000 pounds, the largest it has ever been. The fact is explained to some extent by English writers who say that there was last year a great shortage of grass in England, as well as in the west of Europe. This also accounts in part for the fact that last year Sweden, France and Denmark lost ground, sending to the English market less butter than during the previous year as follows: Denmark, 1898, 1,465,000 cwt.; 1899, 1,430,000 cwt. France—1898, 416,000 cwt.; 1899, 353,000 cwt. Sweden—1898, 294,000 cwt.; 1899, 245,000 cwt. Australasia made a remarkable advance, it being: 1898, 228,000 cwt.; 1899, 386,000 cwt. Canada made a still greater advance as follows: 1898, 156,000 cwt.; 1899, 250,000 cwt. The percentage of increase from the United States was still greater, the figures being: 1898, 66,000 cwt.; 1899, 159,000 cwt. Holland made a slight gain, her sales being: 1898, 269,000 cwt.; 1899, 284,000 cwt. The total imports of butter into England during the two past years were: 1898, 3,209,000 cwt.; 1899, 3,389,000 cwt.

Shall We Cease Coloring Butter?

For a number of years now the dairymen of this country have been fighting for a law in the whole country preventing the coloring yellow of oleomargarine. In most of the states the agitation has failed to gain the point desired. The argument that seems to appeal to the common people is that if butter is permitted to be colored why should not oleomargarine also be colored. Of course the answer is that butter is not colored to represent anything else, but that oleomargarine is. Nevertheless, the query is very effective in blocking the efforts of the dairymen to get legislation. It is a slow process for a few thousand dairymen that are carrying on the fight to button-hole several millions of people and set them right. The process is so long that we will never see the end of it. The easiest way to settle the color matter is for the dairymen to ask for a law preventing the coloring of any food product, butter and oleomargarine included. The color of butter can be sufficiently controlled by feed and breed to make it a secondary object with the farmer. It will be a money-making play for the farmers to swap off the right of coloring butter against the right of others to color oleomargarine.

Pre-Disposition to Tuberculosis.—There has long been an idea that some breeds of cattle are more pre-disposed to tuberculosis than others, but this is now being disputed by some advanced thinkers. It has been asserted that the Shorthorns, Ayershires and Jerseys are particularly susceptible to attacks. The writers in question declare that it is merely because those cattle have been kept in conditions more favorable to the spread of the disease than others. In United States Jerseys have been found quite numerously affected, but here they have been largely confined for long months in close unhealthful barns. In the island of Jersey and in all the Channel islands, where the cattle lead outdoor lives, the disease is almost unknown. One investigator says he has never known a Channel island cow to react to the tuberculin test.

A peculiar rose has been successfully cultivated by Japanese florists. In the sunlight it looks red and in the shade it is white.

A woman usually abandons her opinion the moment her husband is converted to it.

Glad She's Still Alive.

"Is it true that Mrs. Dragger reads such exhaustive club papers?"

"Exhaustive? Of course, nobody ever says anything, but when she gets through every woman in the club breathes as if she had crawled through a tunnel a mile long."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Secrets of Planets Revealed.

The telescope which is now in process of construction is expected to bring the moon within a mile's eyesight of this world, and to reveal the secrets of the planets. It may cause as great a change in the world's thought as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does to sufferers from dyspepsia, constipation, liver or kidney troubles.

Papa Knew.

Johnny—What is a bore, papa?

Papa—A bore is a person who tells you so much about himself that you get no chance to tell him anything about yourself.—Baltimore American.

Stomach Troubles In Spring

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases.

Don't you understand what these symptoms — signals of distress — mean?

They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found only in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

Not Good Eating.

The prime minister was idly turning the pages of a book of proverbs and pithy sayings which he had found among the effects of the late missionary.

"I wonder what this means?" he said suddenly. "One man's meat is another man's poison?"

"Perhaps," replied the cannibal king, "it refers to the fact that the cigarette smoker is not edible."—Philadelphia Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Thomas Cruse, Helena, Mont., extracting gold and silver from their ores; Peter A. Hoven, Madison, Minn., cart; William H. Memminger, Rosemount, Minn., apparel apron; Hugh McCampbell, Duluth, Minn., concrete mixer; John O. Nalstrom, Minneapolis, Minn., disk harrow; Arthur Smithson, G. A. L. McIndoo and W. T. Perry, Sedan, Minn., vehicle.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

The Man Behind the Spoons.

He—Life was only a desert before I met you.

She—And now?

He—And now it is all dessert.

It was just subsequent to this conversation that the man behind them, who was carrying home three pounds of sugar, some bacon and two pairs of small shoes, lay down, had a fit, arose and went on his way.—Indianapolis Press.

A HINT FOR SPRING.

When Housekeepers Are Brightening the Interiors of Their Homes.

Now that the backbone of this remarkable winter is broken, housekeepers are remarking the dingy look of the home interior. The question of new wall coverings is up. Paper is dear and short lived; kalsomines are dirty and scaly; paint is costly. The use of such a cement as Alabastine, for instance, will solve the problem. This admirable wall coating is clean, pure and wholesome. It can be put on with no trouble by anyone; there is choice of many beautiful tints; and it is long lasting.

A Daniel Webster or a Billy Mason.

"Don't you think my friend is very eloquent?"

"I haven't decided yet," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is very hard these days to make up one's mind whether a man is eloquent or merely talkative."—Washington Star.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Shakespeare Lucky, too.

Smiles—I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare.

Giles—Why are you?

Smiles—Because I should be dead now.

Giles—Yes, that is true; and Shakespeare would be forgotten.—Chicago

FREE GIFTS TO AGENTS.

We want 100,000 Agents, men and women, boys and girls all over the United States to sell our wonderful Lekko Scouring Soap, Lekkoene and other Toilet Soaps. Big profit, easy work. Prize with every cake. Write to-day. C. H. Marshall & Co., Dep't 10, Chicago, Ill. Factory 118-126 No. May St. Ref., any bank in Chicago.

War Preferred.

"Henri, do you love me well enough to fight for the Boers?"

"I do, little one."

"Then go to Marie du Volx and tell her that I am the most beautiful woman you ever saw."

"Pardon me, little one, I will go to the war instead."—Hickk-Me-Up.

Johnson's Pure Cider Vinegar, made by aging cider in barrels. Ask your grocer for it. F. C. Johnson, Kishwaukee, Ill.

From Kentucky.

"Before you go in, sir, you will have to leave your weapons with me," said St. Peter in his firm yet courteous tone.

"In that case, sah," said the cunnel, with equal firmness and equal courtesy, "I shall be obliged to decline your proffered hospitality, sah. Good day, sah."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If they had music at a lynching, of course it would be string music.

Nothing in the Wide World

has such a record for absolutely curing female ills and kidney troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Medicines that are advertised to cure everything cannot be specifics for anything.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not cure every kind of illness that may afflict men, women and children, but proof is monumental that it will and does cure all the ills peculiar to women.

This is a fact indisputable and can be verified by more than a million women.

If you are sick don't experiment, take the medicine that has the record of the largest number of cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

One Goose.

At a dinner party recently a dude found himself seated between two young men who had just started a merchant tailoring establishment.

"I—aw—have been placed between two—aw—tailors, it seems," said his dudelet.

"Yes," replied one of the young men; "you see, we are beginners, and at present can only afford one goose between us."—Chicago News.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Not So Fair as It Looks.

"A Topeka woman has asked the governor of Kansas to have a law passed that will force her husband to stay at home three nights in the week."

"That seems fair."

"It does to any man who isn't acquainted with Kansas women."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If You Want a Mackintosh

Ask your local dealer to show you samples of "GOLD SEAL" MACKINTOSHES. If he has none he can get them from Goodyear Rubber Co., St. Paul. A Mackintosh that bears a "Gold Seal" label is guaranteed.

A Woman's Deduction.

"No, there is something wrong. Either she doesn't love her husband as a wife should or she is foolishly sure of him."

"What makes you think so?"

"She often invites women to dinner who are neither ugly nor twenty years older than she is herself."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Country Publishers and Farmers

and all who need power should get catalogue of Gasoline Engines issued by J. Thompson & Sons, Beloit, Wis. It is sent free to anyone. They also make a full line of farm implements. The firm is thoroughly reliable and you will make no mistake in writing them.

Perhaps the Shethen Could.

Mr. Stubb (reading)—The sermon of the returned missionary struck a chord in every heart, and many society women gave in their diamonds for the heathen.

Mrs. Stubb—They might just as well have paste diamonds, John. The heathen could never tell the difference.—Chicago News.

HAVE IT READY

Minor accidents are so frequent and such hurts so troublesome no household should be without a bottle of

St. Jacobs Oil

for instant use, as the world knows it is a

PERFECT CURE for PAINS and ACHES

TRADE MARK

HUSK, CUT and SHRED your corn at one operation quickly, easily, cheaply with THE CYCLONE CORN HUSKER. A horse tread or 6-ft. sweep power does it easily. Saves time, money and feed. Circulars and prices free upon request.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKING MACHINE CO. 31st and Walnut Sts., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LEWIS GAS ENGINES

Adapted for All Purposes

SIMPLE... ECONOMICAL DURABLE...

Send for Catalogue and state your power needs.

J. THOMPSON & SONS MFG. CO. Box 201. BELOIT, WIS.

W. N. U. —No. 16.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GENTLE LITTLE KING.

IS ALFONSO, EUROPE'S YOUNGEST RULER.

He Is Clever, Intelligent, a Great Reader and Fond of Music — Has an Income of $1,500,000 and Lives Simply.

Poor little Alfonso of Spain, from whom we seized the remnants of the vast colonial empire of his ancestors, is a dreamy little king with seriousness and sorrow in his looks. In his short life he has seen misfortune fall heavily upon his country and his house. Alfonso XIII. is the youngest ruler in Europe. He was born in 1886, six months after the rather sudden and little expected death of his father. The great care bestowed upon the kingly baby by his mother has not gone unrewarded, for the king has now entirely outgrown his constitutional delicacy, and is a healthy and strong youth, although still small for his age. He bears himself with a peculiar languor, but his dreamy smile is very winning and he is almost worshiped by his entourage. He is clever and intelligent, holds a commission in the army, and is generally seen in uniform. He takes, in spite of his youth, great interest in military affairs, and when a child a boy regiment was formed, of which he was in command. This corps was recruited from the best families in Spain, numbered about 450 youngsters, and included a good band.

Alfonso XIII is fair, with curly hair and deep blue eyes. He is already a great reader and student, and has perfectly mastered four languages besides his own, among them being English, which he speaks without the slightest accent. Before he entered upon his 11th year, when his women attendants gave place to a controller, equerries and valet, he had an English governess. Two English governesses were retained at a high salary at the palace—one for the king and one for his sisters. The king occupies a large and splendid suite of apartments in the royal palace at Madrid and has his own household. The youthful king is passionately attached to his mother and sisters, and with his soldier boys at his command his life is not, and never was, as lonely as it would necessarily appear, considering the strict rule of the court which forbids his majesty to mix with common mortals. Alfonso is fond of music, having no doubt inherited this love from his mother. His at present only rare visits to the royal opera, at Madrid, afford him the greatest pleasure. Two years ago he also witnessed his first bull fight, an obligation no Spanish monarch may neglect. It is reported that the king looked upon this duty more as an ordeal than otherwise. The education of the youthful king was and is a difficult task, as his person is sacred and no punishment can be administered. The late war with the United States, with the frequent and universal disasters, caused the boy king's heart unspeakable grief, and in spite of his youth he spent many sleepless nights. It was a sad and pathetic spectacle to see this young occupant of one of the oldest thrones, surrounded by his sorrowing and deeply afflicted mother and sisters, trying to inspire them with hope and courage under such gloomy circumstances.

According to the laws of Spain the monarch becomes of age and succeeds to full power when he completes his 18th year. Before Alfonso XIII. reaches that age he will have traveled a great deal, as it is intended that he must visit every court in Europe; thus he will complete his education, which is intended to fit him for the difficult position of the reigning King of Spain. He will be wealthy, as his state allowance is $1,500,000 a year, with various palaces, castles and villas to live in rent free, and during his minority savings were and are still effected, for the queen regent does not allow waste, and the home life of the Spanish court is simple. The royal family never rise later than 6 a. m., and at 8 breakfast is served to them. Open-air exercise and studies occupy the time of the king till 1 o'clock, when lunch is partaken of. After another short course of study mother and children take a driving. Dining is at 8 o'clock, and it is only during the last year or so that the king dines in the evening and retires late; formerly he retired regularly at 8 o'clock.

The Officious Person.

If there's anybody on earth more annoying than another it is the officious person. In some instances even young girls are guilty of officiousness. They start out winningly by desiring to be of service; they know just how they can fix this, that or t'other in a way to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Perhaps it's your hat, perhaps it's your plants. And perhaps, alas! you succumb. If it's your hat, she has some new-fangled way of recurling the feathers, which is chiefly valuable as an escape valve for her enthusiasm. You put the ruins in the ash barrel, and think many things about unsolicited favors, and also of that homely old "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself."

Lincoln's Keen Sense of Humor.

Colonel Hay, who in writing Lincoln's life declared that his time was largely occupied in destroying mots falsely attributed to the president, repeated one recently told to him which he believed to be genuine. A man from Buffalo went to the white house and said, as he shook hands: "We in Buffalo put our trust in God and Abraham Lincoln." "Well, my friend," said the second in the partnership, as he passed his visitor on, "you are more than half right."

A Naval Officer's Opinion.

Admiral Dewey's aid, Lieut. Caldwell, after a three-hours' submarine trip on the torpedo boat Holland, reports that in his opinion a determined enemy operating a boat of the Holland type could have made impossible the occupation of Manila Bay by Dewey's squadron.

A woman usually abandons her opinion the moment her husband is converted to it.

MACKEREL SCARED BY SHIPS.

Theory of the Fish's Disappearance by an Old Fisherman.

Of late years mackerel have not been seen off the eastern coast of Maine. One explanation was given by a prominent fisherman of Southwest Harbor, who said: "We used to catch mackerel by the thousands down our way years ago, but the warships scared them away. You know they run in schools, and once they get scared from a certain locality they never again run that way. That's the only reason I can find they don't come our way nowadays." Less is known about mackerel than of any other of our common food fish. It is known that the fish migrate northward in the spring and southward in the autumn, and that they come from some unknown place that is secret to all of our experts. In May an enormous school strikes the coast of Yarmouth, N. S. This school evidently is separate from the southern army that advances from the southern coast. From the size and general character of the mackerel off the Yarmouth coast it is believed that, as they have no connection whatever with the great schools from the south, they must come from out of the deep sea to the east. When the southern schools have advanced as far as Nantucket, they suddenly disappear, leaving no trace behind them. Then the veteran mackerel fishermen pick up their traps and repair to the bays indenting the Massachusetts coast, for it is there the mackerel will next appear, where they stay in more or less numbers until well into August. The roving habit of the mackerel is thus shown. Besides these general movements they have certain erratic habits that confound the fishermen and experts. They disappear from one place and reappear in the strangest manner. There is no accounting for these movements any more than there is in explaining their migrations. Old fishermen who have grown gray in the work say that the mackerel are the most mystifying of all our salt water fish. They have learned to read the signs of their coming and going, but they cannot explain them, nor can they account for their habits. They pursue them with a sort of intuition. One may be a good fisherman of other denizens of the deep in a short time, but to capture mackerel large experience is required.

FROZEN IN THEIR TRACKS.

Large Story About Weather From West Virginia.

There is on exhibition at a general store in Marlington, W. Va., a curious and unusual tableau group, says the New York Herald. It is nothing less than a setter dog and a dozen quail, all frozen and in the attitude usually assumed by birds and dogs when brought into close quarters in the woods. The exhibition occupies the entire shop window, and has attracted much attention, though the warmer weather may spoil it soon. The dog belonged to Judge William Green. During the very cold weather just after the beginning of February Judge Green took a young setter out to the woods to give him an outing, thinking he might see a few birds and further the work of training the setter. He took no gun. It was the closed season for game birds. While going up a valley between Peterson's Mountain and a short ridge, where it was extremely cold on account of the sharp wind, Judge Green missed the dog. He hunted for half an hour, but could find no trace of the animal. He returned home, thinking the dog had preceded him, but the animal was not there. Nothing was seen of the dog until Thursday, when the judge went back into the mountains to make another search. In the thicket where the dog had last been seen, but securely hidden by the evergreens the judge discovered the animal, standing with his nose pointed fairly ahead and as natural as if alive. Half a dozen yards away were about a dozen quail, all of them frozen. The setter had scented the birds and stood waiting for his master to come. The dog, in his instinctive effort to locate the game for his master, and the quail, in their fear to move in the dog's presence, had all frozen to death. There has been no thawing weather under the lowering brow of the mountain since the day the animal met the quail. The judge gathered up the frozen dog and quail, brought them to town and placed them on exhibition.

Visiting Cards for Dogs.

"I want some very small cards engraved," said a fashionably attired woman in a Philadelphia stationer's establishment the other day. "Yes, madam," said the attendant, "about this size?" indicating a sample card. "No, no," replied the woman, "much smaller than that. I want them about the size of the baby cards that mothers used to send out several seasons ago when a new baby was born." She finally selected the size she wanted, and the attendant asked what name was to be used. "Fido Smith," was the reply. "And in addition to the address I want 'Wednesday' engraved on the opposite corner." "Did you say Fido?" asked the young man. "Yes," said the woman, "Fido Smith. You see the cards are for my little dog. I don't know whether you know it or not, but it's quite the proper thing now for women who have dogs to take them calling upon other women who have dogs, and of course, you couldn't do that without leaving the cards. Wednesday is my at home day, and Fido receives all his little dog friends with me on that day. Now you know all about it."

Two of a Kind.

Chauncey M. Depew was walking down Fifth avenue the other day with a certain politician, who was trying to induce the senator to give him some railroad passes. He was making an impassioned statement of the reasons why his needs should receive the enlightened consideration of Mr. Depew, when an old, tattered beggar interrupted him to get something in his turn, from the senator. "Look here," said the politician to the beggar, "you work the other side of the street; this is my side." Mr. Depew laughed and gave the politician the desired passes.

Poor beef retails at 35 cents a pound in Havana.

Why Cats Don't Like Music.

Cats must be like the characet in Shakespeare who said: "I am never merry when I hear sweet music." Prof. Karl Schmidt has three pet cats, one of which is fondly called "the baby," though it is about two years old and nearly as big as a calf. These pets live high, on portehouse steak, and the only thing which detracts from their perfection in the eyes of their owner is the fact that when the Quintet club rehearses they howl piteously. It is not the piano they mind, but the other stringed instruments. Dogs generally love music, and Prof. Schmidt's friends have been trying to understand the wherefore of the musician's cats hating music. "Why, it's easy to understand," said a deep thinker. "How would you like to listen to tunes played when the strings were made of the delicatessen of your fellow beings? I guess the melody would awaken sad fears and thoughts. I don't plame the professor's pets for yowling at his lack of consideration for their feelings."—Louisville Times.

True Gratitude.

Soon after the first distribution of committees in the house of representatives Representative Foster of Chicago was introduced to Speaker Henderson. He had received but one committee appointment, and that an obscure one. He remarked:

"I am on a fine committee, Mr. Speaker."

Mr. Henderson beamed.

"I am very glad, Mr. Foster, you like your appointment," he said. "I always like to please the gentlemen of the house."

"Oh," said Mr. Foster, solemnly, "I refer to the committee of the whole. You know I am a member of that."

While the speaker was gasping for breath the new member from Chicago added:

"At the same time, if you are very anxious to please, I would not object to being in your debt for some other good committee."

And the speaker passed his box of Philippine cigars.—San Francisco Argonaut.

She Had Him.

Belle—I wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Clare—I guess you wouldn't. He has promised me he'll never marry again, even if I should die.

Well, Dogs Never Spend Any.

"Do you see that dog?"

"Yes. But what is there so wonderful about him?"

"He's worth $50,000!"

"Good gracious! How did he save the money?"—Life.

AGENTS WANTED—Lightning seller; indispensable to every woman. One agent made $13 in two hours; sample 25c. N. W. Novelty Co., 39 Fire Marine Bld'g, St. Paul, Minn.

True Enough.

"De Kanter's a funny fellow. He says even the smallest drink of whisky always goes to his head."

"Well, that's the truth."

"What? An old toper like he is?"

"Certainly. He could not drink it through his feet."—Philadelphia Press.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Good All Round.

Smith—I understand you are working half-time now.

Jones—Yes, and loafing the other half.

Smith—Well, working half the time is better than nothing.

Jones—Yes, and half a loaf is better than none.—Judge.

Silence Is Golden.

Mrs. Stubb—John, would you refer to a gun as feminine?

Mr. Stubb—I should think not, Maria.

Mrs. Stubb—And why not?

Mr. Stubb—Because guns can be silenced.—Chicago News.

A poor man may be well enough to do anything, but that doesn't make him well-to-do.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Whitefield was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

The dutiful letter carrier goes his rounds on the square.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The average age of widowers when marrying is forty-two and of widows thirty-one.

The winning pool player pockets the game.

Carter's Ink.

Good ink is a necessity for good writing. Carter's is the best. Costs no more than poor ink.

Jolly old Santa Claus is never Kriss cross.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Shakespeare was the son of a wool stapler.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

John Jacob Astor once sold apples in the streets of New York.

FAIR WOMEN SPEAK.

Pe-ru-na Works Wonders for the Gentler Sex in Catarrhal Ailments.

MRS. COLONEL HAMILTON.

That Pe-ru-na has become a household remedy in the home of Mrs. Colonel Hamilton is well attested by a letter from her, which says: "I can give my testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them." Mrs Hamilton's residence is 259 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, No. 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., says: "I feel so well and good and healthful now, that pen can not describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I would know what to take. I have taken several bottles for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good."

Have you catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach or any other organ of the body? If so, write to Dr. Hartman at once. He will send you directions for treatment without charge. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

MISS ANNIE WYANDOTTE.

Miss Annie Wyandotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, says:

"Fifteenth St. and Jackson Ave.,
"Kansas City, Mo.

"Dr. Hartman:

"Dear Sir—Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice, a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before I could scarcely whisper. Can you wonder at my delight? I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. Only those who have been afflicted can ever know the intense satisfaction and gratitude that comes with a complete cure. My voice was completely gone. April 15 I felt so elated over the restoration of my voice that I inserted an advertisement in The Star for vocal pupils. The advertisement, which cost me 65 cents, brought me five pupils, and that was the beginning of my present large class. Yours gratefully,

"Annie Wyandotte."

A congestion, inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane, whether of the head, stomach, kidneys, or other organ, is known to the medical profession as catarrh. It is known by different names, such as dyspepsia, Bright's disease, female complaint, diarrhoea, bronchitis, consumption and a host of other names. Wherever there is a congested mucous membrane there is catarrh, acute or chronic.

MISS CLARA STOECKER.

Miss Clara Stoecker says: "I had chronic catarrh for over a year. I tried many remedies, but found no relief until I saw an advertisement in the paper of your treatment for chronic catarrh. I tried it and I think I am now well. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends who are afflicted with catarrh." Miss Stoecker lives at Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Margareth Fritz, Wilcox, Okla., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have [illegible] me. [illegible] not [illegible] I would [illegible] living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with flow of blood for four months, and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful and I only obtained little relief. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not, but I followed his advice, and used only three bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was, thanks to your remedies." Pelvic catarrh has become so frequent that most women are more or less afflicted with it. It is usually called female disease."

Johnnie's Responsibility.

Johnnie's father was leaving home on business. Just before starting, he said to the child:

"Johnnie, while I'm away I want you to take great care of mother. I leave her in your charge."

That night when Johnnie knelt at his mother's knee, saying his evening prayer, he said, as usual:

"Please, Lord, bless grandma and take care of her; bless father and take care of him; but you needn't trouble about mother, because I'm going to take care of her."

He Believed It.

"They say there is arsenic in playing cards."

"Well, I thought I'd been holding some mighty 'pizon' hands lately."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

It doesn't take much of a bookkeeper to "fill the bill."

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer.

The More Synonymous.

It is told of a retired farmer that, after returning from a continental tour, on which he had long set his heart, he was narrating, one evening, to his friend, the doctor, how he had visited "the majestic Lake of Geneva and trodden the banks of Blue Leman."

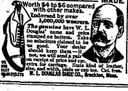
"Excuse me," interrupted the doctor, "Lake Geneva and Lake Leman are synonomous."

"That, my dear sir," replied the farmer, "I know very well; but are you aware that Lake Leman is the more synonomous of the two."—New New York Tribune.

Kaiser as a Boy.

The present German emperor, when a small boy, attended the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He was under the charge of his two uncles, the Duke of Edinburg and the Duke of Connaught. As may be expected, young William fidgeted sadly, and consequently received an occasional warning tap on the shoulder. But how he did revenge himself! His uncles were in Highland dress, and the future emperor slyly knelt down and bit into their bare legs with great earnestness.

All men are anxious for fame, but many are willing to accept money as a substitute.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada or to Ben. Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS

Stops the Cough and Works Off The Cold.

NO CURE. NO PAY. PRICE 25c.

CURES LA GRIPPE

A KLONDIKE SCENE.

NOTE—Every druggist from Klondike to Cuba sells Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets for Colds and Grip. In fact it is the only Cold and Grip prescription sold throughout this vast territory, which is striking evidence of its virtue and popularity. This signature E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine article. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, April 18. — For more than three hours yesterday Mr. Hoar, the senior senator from Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the senate in a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism," upon which he maintained this government had embarked. As prepared, the address was 50,000 words in length, but Mr. Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of grip from which he was suffering. He spoke for three hours, and while it was a tremendous strain on him, the more important passages of the argument were delivered with force and vigor. The speech was brilliantly written, was illuminated with splendid rhetorical figures, and was rich with citations from history. One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr. Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Nathan Hale and other builders of the church of liberty. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race — a race which handed down to us the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon and the profound philosophy of Paul. One of the most effective parts of the address was his fancied roll calling of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the retention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with William McKinley, each in a sentence giving the reason for his vote. Every vote was in the negative, except that of Aaron Burr, who voted "yes," and explained: "You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last." When the name of William McKinley was called he replied: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: 'Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not of some of them, but of all of them.' I will stand with the fathers of the republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party. No."

The effect was dramatic as Mr. Hoar pronounced his peroration; the stillness in the chamber was intense. Applause swept over the galleries, but it was hushed quickly by the president pro tempore.

The House.

The second day's debate upon the naval appropriation bill in the house was confined closely to the subject matter of the bill, and was, as a rule, devoid of interesting features. The questions of armor plate and the building of warships in government yards attracted most attention. General debate was closed yesterday and to-day the bill will be read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The House.

Washington, April 19.—The debate on the naval appropriation bill under the five minute rule yesterday drifted into politics and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle. The partisan rancor almost culminated in a sensational scene between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, the champion of the administration, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi. Some of the Democrats began worrying Mr. Hawley of Texas by pointedly asking if the president had not changed his mind on the Porto Rican tariff question, and Mr. Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Mr. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohian about "the unfair advantage" taken by the Mississippian. This aroused the wrath of the latter, and after Mr. Grosvenor had concluded he made a stinging response in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Mr. Grosvenor's offense. Later Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront, and there the matter ended. Some progress was made with the bill, but most of the controverted points went over. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of $500,000 for the navy department was defeated. A point of order against the appropriation of $250,000 for the new naval academy at Annapolis was pending when the house adjourned.

The Senate.

During almost the entire session of the senate yesterday the Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration. In this connection Mr. Stewart of Nevada delivered an address of nearly three hours upon the mining laws of the United States and their relation to the proposed amendment of Mr. Hansbrough as to the rights of alien locaters of claims. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, Mr. Carter of Montana and Mr. Teller of Colorado discussed the pending amendment at length, both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Teller being particularly vigorous in their denunciation of it.

The Senate.

Washington, April 20.—In accordance with the recommendation of the president in his message sent to congress Wednesday, the senate yesterday passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico, pending the appointment of officers under the Porto Rican government law recently enacted. The Alaskan civil code bill was again under consideration, the debate continuing on the Hansbrough alien miners amendment. Mr. Carter presented formally his substitute for the Hansbrough amendment and delivered a speech in support of it. Mr. Spooner antagonized both the original and substitute amendments, holding that the courts ought to settle the conflicting claims without interference by congress.

The House.

The house spent practically the entire day debating a proposition in the naval bill designed to turn over to the navy the survey and charting of the waters in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The bill carries an appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, led the fight against it, arguing that such surveying of these waters as should be made, should be performed by the coast and geodetic survey, which, he said, could do the work better and cheaper. In the end the house sustained his view, adopting an amendment offered by him to appropriate only the regular $10,000 for ocean surveys. The chairman of the committee of the whole, Mr. Payne, overruled the point of order against the appropriation for the new naval academy, but an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon was adopted providing that before the money appropriated by the bill for the academy be expended plans for the whole improvement, not to exceed $10,000,000, be submitted and approved by the secretary of the navy.

The House.

Washington, April 21. — As a result of a protracted struggle in the house yesterday the provision of the naval appropriation bill to enable the secretary of the navy to contract for armor plate for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, now awaiting their armor equipment, at $545 per ton, the price asked for Krupp armor, is out of the bill, as is the provision to repeal the $300 limitation placed upon the armor by the current law. The fight came at the end of the consideration of the bill. Although the provision was obnoxious to the rule, all the minority members of the committee had agreed to it, but when the majority declined to allow the discussion of a proposition for the establishment of an armor plate factory they retaliated by raising a point of order against the two provisions above referred to, and they were ruled out. The exact effect of the action of the house is disputed. The appropriation of $4,000,000 under the head of "armor and armament" remains on the bill as well as the language of the proviso authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for armor of the best quality for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, the words stricken out being "at a cost not to exceed $545 a ton, including royalties."

It is contended by some that this empowers the secretary to contract for the armor without regard to cost. By others it is claimed that the provision will be ineffective unless the senate inserts the price. So much bad feeling was aroused by the wrangle over the armor plate provision that Mr. Underwood of Alabama began a filibuster after the bill was reported to the house, and finally forced an adjournment without final action on the bill. Before the armor plate question came up two amendments to modify the provision for the increase of the navy, which authorizes two battleships and six cruisers, were defeated. One proposed to add a provision for six gunboats and the other to strike out the provision for the battleships. The question of building ships in government yards did not reach a vote as the amendment offered to this end was ruled out on a point of order.

The Senate.

The senate had under consideration during the greater part of the day's session the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government measure. Mr. Cullom made an extended explanation of the changes in the bill. The report was the subject of sharp criticism. Final action upon it was postponed until to-day. The Alaskan civil code bill was up for a brief time, Mr. Bate of Tennessee delivering a speech in opposition to the pending Hansbrough amendment relating to the rights of alien miners. Mr. Foraker of Ohio pronounced an eulogy upon the late Lorenzo Danford, a representative from Ohio, and the senate adopted resolutions expressive of its sorrow.

The House.

Washington, April 23.—The animated controversy over the naval appropriation bill, which began Friday, was resumed Saturday, and after a brief consideration this important bill was passed. Mr. Underwood of Alabama, whose filibuster had brought affairs to a temporary standstill, explained there was no purpose to delay, only to insist that time be given for consideration and that a vote be taken on the government armor factory proposition. Mr. Vandiver submitted this proposition in a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the naval committee to frame a provision for a government factory. The instructions were ruled out and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote. The bill provides for two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The $545 figure on the armor is stricken out. At 1 p. m. the house devoted itself to eulogies on the late Representative Settle of Kentucky.

The Senate.

Without the formality of a vote the senate adopted a resolution directing the secretary of war to inform the senate whether any officer of the army who is now or has been on duty in Cuba or Porto Rico, since the declaration of war against Spain has received any compensation for services other than his regular pay as an army officer, and to give the facts in regard to expenditures alleged to be extravagant in fitting up the governor's palace and government offices at Havana.

STORMS ARE PREDICTED.

Weather Bureau Warns the People of the Gulf Coast.

Washington, April 24.—The weather bureau last night ordered storm signals displayed on the entire gulf coast from Pensacola, Fla., to Brownsville, Tex., near the Mexican border line. On the gulf coast the forecast for Monday and Tuesday is for fresh to high winds from the southeast with thunder squalls. Heavy rains in the Southern states, causing further floods in that section are predicted for the next two days.

JAPS REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

Thirty Turanians May Be Sent Back to Japan From Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., April 24.—Thirty of the five hundred and sixty Japanese brought by the steamer Rio Juan Maru have been refused admittance to the United States by the authorities here, and if their opinion is concurred in they will be sent back to Japan.

Disciplined by the Kaiser.

Berlin, April 24. — When Emperor William arrived at Altona the other day to salute the prince of Wales, returning from Copenhagen to London, he was struck with the lack of suitable arrangements on the part of Lieut. Gen. von Schleitz, commander at Altona. After his return to Berlin the emperor issued orders giving Gen. von Schleitz six months leave of absence. The general has tendered his resignation and left the army.

Killed in a Drunken Row.

Chillicothe, Ohio, April 24. — James Stewart, a veterinary surgeon who lived at Londonderry, this county, was found dead in a street on the east side of this city with his head bruised. George Poe was arrested and confessed to having struck Stewart with a stone in a drunken row and killed him.

Turks Attack a Picket.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 24. — The Belgrade correspondent of the Zeitung says: A Turkish patrol fell upon the Servian boundary pickets near Vranja and shot one underofficer and two of his men.

Special Court to Try Rebels.

London, April 24.—The Law Journal says a special court will be constituted for the trial of rebels in South Africa, of which the lord chief justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, will be a member.

News of the Northwest

FOREST FIRES RAGE

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN KITTSON COUNTY, MINN.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Saves Two Babes From the Flames at Beaton — Many Settlers Have Lost Their All—In St. Louis and Itasca Counties the Fires Are Burning Fiercely and Great Damage Is Threatened—Carpio, N. D., Has a Narrow Escape From Destruction.

Stephen, Minn., April 24. — A great prairie fire is raging in Kittson county, this state, and already a large number of homes have been destroyed. The fire is the worst near Beaton, eight miles from here, and every settler in that locality has lost his all.

Annie Erickson, the twelve-year-old daughter of a farmer living a few miles from Beaton, has been made a heroine of the fire, she having, at the risk of her life, saved her twin sisters, two years of age. To save them Annie ran a mad race with the leaping flames, carrying with her on horseback the two babies, with whom she was alone in the house when the fire surrounded the place.

Nearly 100 farmers are now out fighting the flames, but unless rain falls soon the fire will continue to spread, destroying everything in its path.

WHOLE COUNTRY LIT UP.

Fires Raging in St. Louis and Itasca Counties.

Duluth, April 24.—The forest fires in the northern and western part of St. Louis county and the eastern part of Itasca county are burning fiercely, and settlers, the railroads and even the towns on the western end of the Mesaba range are threatened. The whole country is lit up between Hibbing and Swan River on the line of the Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern. It is in that section that the fires are most extensive and threatening. A portable sawmill belonging to Powers & Simpson, four miles northwest of Hibbing, has been destroyed. The camps have been threatened, but so far as can be learned the fire has not reached them. The fires extend, it is said, well up toward Cass lake and are increasing in area at a rapid rate. The underbrush is dry and the marshes have really little water in them and the tall grass is burning over on miles upon miles of territory. It is said to be working into the good timber in places, and unless rain comes within a few days there is danger of very extensive damage. The railroads are taking extra precautions to prevent the fire getting into the bridges and buildings, and settlers are doing everything possible to protect their property. It has been many years since the northern part of Minnesota has been as dry as at present, or when the possibilities of damage from fires was as great.

Later reports from the forest fires are very meager, but from the best information obtainable the worst of the scare is over and fires are dying down. The excitement among the settlers and inhabitants of the timber towns which was intense for a day or two, has disappeared. A good many thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done, however, and owing to the unusually dry condition of the underbrush and tall timber, danger is not altogether removed. Rain is anxiously looked for, and until it comes anxiety will continue. A report reached this city last night from Lakeside, a suburb six miles east, that timber a few miles north of there was burning, and fire appeared to be widening its area quite rapidly. The wind is from the south, but not strong, although enough to carry blaze in that direction.

MANY TOWNS IN DANGER.

The Fires Sweep Along an Extension of the Great Northern.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 24.—The timber region along the line of the Duluth extension of the Great Northern is in danger of suffering one of the worst fires it has ever known. Little snow fell there last winter and the unusually early spring has long since taken it away. Not a drop of rain has fallen this year and many of the water courses are drying up. High winds have prevailed all spring and the forests are dry as tinder. Small fires have been started here and there, but until Friday they did little damage. On Friday the wind attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour and the whole forest seemed to be aflame. The territory most affected lies north of Leech lake, and runs about sixty miles east and west. Most of the fires have been south of the track and the south wind has endangered more or less every town in the district. The places in the greatest danger are small way-stations which have no protection, and there are many of these which are doomed unless rain falls soon. The people of Eckles succeeded in fighting the fire away from their village and the town has been completely burned around, the fire having gone on north. Little valuable timber has yet been destroyed, but it cannot escape if the present weather continues.

Evangelical Centennial.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 24.—The centennial meeting of the Evangelical association was held here at the First Congregational church yesterday. Bishop Horn of Cleveland delivered the principal address.

Blew Her Head Off.

Plainview, Minn., April 24. — Miss Minnie Fisk, in a temporarily demented state of mind, took her life by the aid of a shotgun. Her mind had become partially deranged from continued sickness.

Child Burned to Death.

Royalton, Minn., April 24.—The four-year-old son of Charles Gakin of Buckman was burned to death in a shed yesterday. The boy was left in the shed asleep while Mr. Gakin was at work in another part of the field. A team of horses, harness and some farm tools also burned.

Farmer Has a Good Thing.

Stanley, Wis., April 24. — A farmer living six miles south of Stanley, brought into town a large piece of iron ore which he claims was taken from a ledge on his farm.

FLAMES ARE BEATEN BACK.

Carpio, N. D., Has a Narrow Escape From Destruction by Fire.

Carpio, N. D., April 24—A prairie fire which has hovered to the west of here for a day or two, shifting its course occasionally as the light winds prevailing varied in direction, has reached here. At noon Saturday it was remarked "that the fire was getting ominously near, and that the new school house built out in the prairie with deep grass under it and all around it, was in great danger of being burned."

About 2 p. m. down came the flames in several sharp-tongued points, galloping, jumping, racing, each point trying, apparently to outdo the other, and be the first to get at the dry pine lumber of the little new school house. The teacher saw the danger and dismissed the school, and her sixteen or seventeen pupils scattered for places of safety. On came the flames only a few rods away. The brigade of three firemen was suddenly augmented to thirteen. The section foreman on the Soo railroad seeing the danger, came with his willing hands and all fought until the day had been won.

THIRTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED.

Devils Lake Has a Disastrous Conflagration.

Devils Lake, N. D., April 24.—A second fire here Friday night. A strong wind blew from the south and at 11:30 p. m. fire started in the Tower house, the second largest hotel in the city, and the flames rapidly spread north, destroying thirteen buildings. The Tower house loss is $4,000; Peter Haley, farm machinery, loss, $2,000; Larue Miller company, loss $11,000; John Dealey, four dwellings, $1,000; Cockburn's barn, $1,000; Pattie's barn, $200; Hovey's blacksmith shop, $800; Blanchflower's livery barn, $1,400; Fox's barn, $800; Withey's building, $200.

In the afternoon fire destroyed Pierce's livery barn, two valuable horses perishing. Loss $2,500. At 9 o'clock in the evening Reid's hotel caught fire from a lamp, but the building was saved by the prompt arrival of the fire department.

DES MOINES SALOONS TO OPEN.

Consent Petition Sufficient and the City Council Passes Necessary Resolution.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 24. — The board of supervisors yesterday afternoon completed its canvass of the saloon-consent petition and declared it sufficient. Two hours later the city council passed the necessary resolution of consent, and the saloons will be reopened immediately.

LEAPS INTO THE LAKE.

Chicago Man Commits Suicide at Albert Lea.

Albert Lea, Minn., April 24.—A dramatic suicide took place here yesterday. About noon a man, supposed to be A. P. Cosgrain of Chicago, went to Boatman Marlett and hired a boat, rowed out into the middle of the lake, jumped in and was drowned before anybody could reach him. He was about thirty years of age.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BURN.

Disastrous Fire Visits the Village of Wilmot, Wis.

Kenosha, Wis., April 24. — A disastrous fire visited the village of Wilmot, in the western part of this county, wiping out every industrial plant. The town was absolutely without fire protection and the only protection was a bucket brigade. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with practically no insurance.

HIGH SCAFFOLDING BREAKS.

One Man Instantly Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

Pueblo, Colo., April 24. — By the breaking of a scaffolding ninety-five feet high on the dome of the new "stove" building, erected at the steel works, one man, F. D. Curtis, was instantly killed, and I. W. Stanton, a fellow worker, had both legs broken and his skull crushed. He will die.

Fire at Morristown.

Morristown, Minn., April 24. — The Knopf building, occupied by Laufenburger & Ebel, general merchandise, caught fire by the explosion of a lamp, and was burned with all its contents, including the hall occupied by the G. A. R. post, W. R. C., Masonic and Woodmen lodges. The Deuey building, occupied by Swift & Bidoli's meat market, also was burned. The flames spread so rapidly that several persons in the store escaped with difficulty. William Snyder and W. B. Bennett, clerks, were severely burned about the face and hands. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $10,000.

Barns Burned at Anoka.

Anoka, Minn., April 24.—The barns of the Mahany Transfer company were destroyed by fire, the damage being $1,300. The horses were all out at the time or a considerable number would have been burned. The residence of V. C. Pratt, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $300. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp.

Accidentally Killed by Her Son.

Crookston, Minn., April 24.—Mrs. L. A. Larson, wife of L. A. Larson, former state boiler inspector, was killed here yesterday by a shot from a rifle accidentally discharged by her nine-year-old son. The bullet penetrated the brain and death was instantaneous.

Good Brick Clay Found.

Fairmont, Minn., April 24. — Messrs. Bierbauer & Shingle of Mankato have purchased a tract of land in Fairmont and will as soon as possible open a brickyard, finding an excellent quality of clay in practically unlimited quantities. They have secured options on other suitable land adjoining, and will commence work May 1.

Anderson's flour mill, five miles south of Austin, burned recently. Loss $8,000.

Fire in an Opera House.

Mitchell, S. D., April 24.—Fire in the Grand opera house practically destroyed all of the scenery. The damage will amount to about $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance.

Convicted of Murder.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 24.—Ernest Meyer, who killed his brother-in-law Christ Bauer, March 10, was convicted by the jury yesterday. The penalty for the crime was fixed at $500 fine or one year in [illegible]

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Disaster Overtakes a North Dakota Town.

Edinburgh, N. D., April 22. — Fire wiped out the entire business portion of this city yesterday. Property to the extent of $400,000 was burned and two women perished in the flames. Smouldering ruins and burnt debris are all that remain to mark the location of this heretofore prosperous village; entire families are without homes and many were compelled to spend the night out of doors. The food supply is short and the homeless ones will undergo distress from hunger. Mrs. Jacob Lindall, wife of a former prominent merchant, and a bride of but a few months, and Mrs. B. Bjerson, were burned to death. They occupied rooms in a two-story building, and attempts were made to get to their apartments, but without avail. The origin of the fire was in the rear of Domstad & Co.'s drug store, and supposed to be from spontaneous combustion. The Robertson Lumber company lost its entire stock and buildings. Five general merchandise stores, two drug stores, one bank, two hotels, livery stables and many other buildings were burned. Two elevators containing several thousand bushels of grain are also burned. The railroad tracks are destroyed for some distance and trains will be delayed.

COUNTRY TOWN FIRE.

Moeville, Wis., Damaged to the Extent of $8,000.

Red Wing, Minn., April 22.—Fire at Moeville, Wis., seven miles from Red Wing, destroyed I. S. Moe's flour and saw mills, Larson's general merchandise store and Ingeberg's residence and barn. The loss is $8,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Drainage Convention.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 22.—Chairman Guthrie, of the drainage convention committee, has been hard at work for the past two weeks sending out literature through the valley to those whom it is desired to interest in the convention to be held here on May 10. From replies which he has received he is convinced that at least 1,500 delegates will be in attendance, making this the largest convention ever held in the state.

Wireless Telegraphy on the Lakes.

Milwaukee, April 22. — Preparations are being made to give wireless telegraphy its first trial on the lakes. A station and a 150-foot signal mast are being erected at South Point for communication with the Racine lighthouse at North Point. Some of the Goodrich boats will also be fitted with apparatus for telegraphing the station as they pass there on their trip. It is expected the first test will be made next month.

Beet Seed Planter.

Winona, Minn., April 22. — Charles Knopp of this city has invented a machine for planting beet seed and other seed that must be planted in hills. The motion of the machine creates a draft of air and this picks up the seed from a pan and blows it out at the proper place. Mr. Knopp has applied for a patent. Those who have seen the machine consider it a very valuable invention.

Deed for Pine Land Filed.

Duluth, Minn., April 22.—A deed for the timber on 6,080 acres of land in Lake county, near Lake Superior, has been filed. It is from the Gatwick, Smith & Gryer Lumber company to Alger, Smith & Co., and John Millen, and is for $158,000. The timber will be sawed here.

Convicted of Robbery.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 22.—In the United States court George Murphy, charged with robbing the postoffice at Dalesburg, was convicted. Judge Carland sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 on each of the two counts in the indictment and serve two years in the penitentiary.

Esch Renominated.

Alma, Wis., April 22.—The Seventh district Republican convention here yesterday unanimously renominated Congressman John J. Esch of La Crosse.

Lawyer Buys an Electric Plant.

Dickinson, N. D., April 22.—Alexander Hughes has bought the Dickinson Electric Light company stock and franchise and will complete the plant at once.

Barn and Horses Burned.

Devils Lake, N. D., April 22.—Yesterday the livery barn of Charles Pierce was destroyed by fire. Two horses were burned. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,00.

Loss by Fire.

Lake City, Minn., April 22.—The fire residence of J. O'Brien was partly destroyed by fire, due to a defective chimney. Loss covered by insurance.

Large Barn Burned.

St. James, Minn., April 22.—A large barn on the North Side belonging to R. Glassman was burned. Small boys and matches were the cause.

Sudden Death of Prominent Man.

New Richmond, Wis., April 22.—Dr. E. B. Crommett, a prominent physician, Mason, Odd Fellow and pioneer of St. Croix county, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at his home at Star Prairie, Wis.

Burglars Take Valuable Furs.

St. Paul, April 22.—Burglars got into Charles A. Albrecht's fur store, 384 Wabasha street, Thursday night and carried away between $600 and $700 worth of furs and fur garments.

Last fall burglars robbed a safe belonging to J. C. Allison of White, and carried away valuable papers. No trace of them was found until a few days ago, when A. Scannon, a farmer living eight miles out, found the missing papers in a hay stack, where they were doubtless placed by the thief.

Safe Burglars Escape.

Brainerd, Minn., April 22. — Edwin Decker and George Gardner, two professional safe blowers, broke jail here yesterday and escaped during the absence of Sheriff Erickson from the city. They sawed off the window bars. They were held for safeblowing at Bemidji.

Rev. Charles Radford of Madelia surprised his congregation by bringing home a bride.

Peter Halburg, woodsman, attempted suicide at Duluth.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

Fergus Falls farmers have finished seeding.

Mrs. B. F. Pillsbury of Granite Falls is dead.

Crookston people are figuring on a knitting mill.

Hon. J. F. Pope, lawyer of Plainview, is dead.

T. T. Vestby of Alden sues for false imprisonment.

Three large saw mills start the season at Duluth.

A tug war is scheduled to occur at Duluth this spring.

A Detroit roller mill burned to the ground. Loss $7,000.

Theodore Thorsen, a farmer at Mabel, has disappeared.

E. Medtling was shot in Rosseau county by S. Sacknes.

Petitions are being circulated to have St. Louis county divided.

M. S. Evans' butcher shop at New Paynesville burned. Loss $500.

Small boys at Winona were caught stealing lead pipe. Amount $200.

The Ideal flour mill at Stillwater has been sold to Minneapolis parties.

Liverymen of St. Cloud and Little Falls were victimized by a horse thief.

A great iron find is reported on the Duluth & Iron Range near Allen Junction.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hovey of Rochester was found dead in bed.

J. Panse, an elderly business man of Hastings, dropped dead from heart disease.

The substructure of the Duluth ship canal has been finished. It has cost $260,000.

John O'Brien of Stillwater has purchased 8,000,000 feet of logs for $85,000.

John Lemalta of Menahga, aged fifteen, was crushed to death under a wagon.

A little granddaughter of Fred Meyer at St. Cloud was burned to death in a brush fire.

The will of James Walsh of Stillwater has been filed. The estate amounts to $25,000.

East Grand Forks and Fisher have united in asking for the division of Polk county.

The Minnesota national guard's new equipment is on its way from the Rock Island arsenal.

A St. Cloud farmer has received $8 conscience money for hams stolen several years ago.

F. J. Jackson and E. Johnson of Hastings have secured Western railroad contracts.

W. B. Anderson is being boomed to succeed Congressman Tawney of the First district.

Samuel Randall, a Chicago & Northwestern engineer, was quite badly scalded at Balaton.

It is found that regulations for the control of infectious diseases in lumber districts are needed.

The postoffice at Sheridan, Faribault county, has been ordered discontinued. Mail will be sent to Kelster.

A bill was introduced by Representative Eddy increasing to $50 a month the pension of Elijah Biddle.

Harry St. Albans of Stillwater, violated the terms of his parole and was compelled to return to prison.

The Northern Pacific bank at Brainerd has passed into the control of Messrs. Hemsted and McGinnis.

Commissioner O'Shaughnessy has notified two insurance companies that their licenses will not be renewed.

J. A. Cosgrove, a Le Sueur harnessmaker, has received $110 "conscience" money. Identity of sender unknown.

The Northern Pacific Railway company has decided to build a large number of flat cars for logging purposes at Duluth.

W. A. Funk has formally announced his candidacy for congress from the Second congressional district to succeed McCleary.

Free delivery has been ordered established at Fergus Falls to take effect Sept. 1. Three carriers and one substitute will be appointed.

Maurice R. Todd, cashier of the defunct Fillmore County Bank of Preston, has been released on bail, his bondsmen being creditors of the bank.

Senator Davis introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Anna E. Littlefield, widow of the late Col. and Brevet Brid. Gen. Milton S. Littlefield.

Winona, about to enlarge its sewerage system, is threatened with the closing of the street car line. The railway company wants pipes laid to one side of the track.

J. F. Pope, one of the leading lawyers of Plainview, died at the age of sixty-four years. He served as judge of probate in Wabasha county from 1875 to 1888, inclusive.

The village of Balaton has decided to commence work at once on the water works plant. They will build a ninety-foot tower and a 500-barrel tank. The well is to be ten feet in diameter.

Articles of incorporation of the Union Ore company have been filed with the register of deeds at Duluth. The incorporators are M. C. McKinnon, Arthur Howell and William Elder.

An agreement has been filed with the register of deeds at Duluth between F. W. Bonness of Minneapolis and the Lesure Lumber company of Duluth, whereby the latter becomes the owner of the pine in town 58-10. The consideration is $9,000.

The Great Northern is contemplating some improvements in Litchfield, among them a new depot. In return the company demands concessions from the city in the way of closing certain street crossings and a low monthly rate for keeping its tank filled with water.

Marilla A. Dodds, wife of Rev. Lafayette Dodds, pastor of the M. E. church at Litchfield, is dead. She was forty-three years of age and left a husband and six sons. The cause of death was consumption.

Otto Zimmer is the first occupant of the new $12,000 Lyon county jail. He was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He is a stranger, and recently he hired out to H. B. Loomis. While the family was at church he took a good suit of clothes, shoes, shirts, a revolver, and with a supply of food started for South Dakota. The property was recovered.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Dynamite Packing House Blows Up.

Bay City, Mich., April 22.—The packing house of the Ajax dynamite works, near the village of Kawawlin, this county, was blown up yesterday afternoon, killing three men. All leave young wives and children. Their bodies were torn to shreds, only enough being found to fill a bushel basket. Great trees were uprooted or torn to splinters and houses and stores in Kawkawlin were wrecked by the force of the explosion. H. H. Thomas of Bay City is the owner of the works. It is believed that the explosion, which is the fourth in seven years, was caused by one of the men dropping a pailful of dynamite on the floor. The financial loss is slight.

TWO REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Party in Tennessee Divided Into Two Factions.

Nashville, Tenn., April 22.—Tennessee will have two Republican tickets in the field in the coming campaign. Likewise two sets of delegates will go to the national convention at Philadelphia. As expected, the state convention split here yesterday, the Evans contingent walking out and holding a convention of their own. W. F. Poston of Crockett county is its gubernatorial selection, while John E. McCallis is at the head of the state ticket named by the convention over which Congressman Brownlow presided.

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

Widow and Child of His Victim Looked on at the Execution.

Cairo, Ill., April 22. — Riley Powell, the negro who murdered Elmo Eric, city marshal of Charleston, Mo., in this city on Oct. 11, 1899, was hanged here in the presence of about 100 spectators. The widow and child of the murdered man saw the execution from an upper window of the court house.

To Pay Delegates' Expenses.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Davis yesterday introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 for defraying the expenses of a delegation from the United States to the international conferences of American states proposed to be held in Mexico in the interest of the union of American republics. The amendment is offered in response to a suggestion by the president.

Complaints Against Discrimination.

New York, April 22.—The Jersey City board of trade is preparing a formal complaint to be forwarded to the interstate commerce commission, charging railroad discrimination against the city. The specific complaint is that freight and passenger rates to Jersey City are the same as those to New York and Brooklyn, and the board contends that a lower rate should exist on Jersey City business.

Gets Twenty-five Years in Prison.

Kansas City, April 22.—C. E. Morseledge, an actor who last winter "held up" two restaurants and a saloon in the center of the business district single handed in order to get money sufficient to put his company on the road, was found guilty yesterday and given a sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary. He pleaded insanity.

Miners Return to Work.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 22. — The machine miners of this district who quit work a few days ago because, as they claim, they had not been treated fairly in the adjustment of the scale, have returned to work and will await a settlement of the difficulty. The miners' union will settle the matter among themselves.

[illegible]

Big Electrical Plant.

Chicago, April 22.—Electricity supplanted steam in the operation of the big packing houses of Armour & Co. at the stock yards yesterday. The new plant, which cost something more than $1,000,000, constitutes the largest individual set of electrical power-giving machinery ever put into service.

German Officers as Instructors.

Berlin, April 22. — The semi-official Hamburger Correspondenz makes the following statement: "German officers in Woo Chang, province of Hoo-pee, have induced the Chinese governor general of the province to engage other German officers as army instructors in lieu of those dismissed."

For Navy Yard in Hawaii.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Hale yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the purchase of about 1,800 acres of land in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for naval purposes. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is proposed to be appropriated for the purposes specified.

Safe Burglars Escape.

Brainerd, Minn., April 22. — Edwin Decker and George Gardner, two professional safe blowers, broke jail here yesterday and escaped during the absence of Sheriff Erickson from the city. They sawed off the window bars. They were held for safeblowing at Bemidji.

Papal Consistory.

Rome, April 22.—The pope held a secret consistory and recognized a number of bishops, including Mgr. Donati Soaretti, for Havana; Mons. Kieley, for Savannah, and Mgr. Bertandorth, for Vancouver.

Hunting for Fugitives.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 22.—Search for the prisoners who escaped from the penitentiary has thus far been without result. The fugitives are supposed to have gone southwest through Iowa.

To Pension Firemen's Widows.

Paris—To improve the fire department Georges Berry writes the chamber of deputies proposing a law providing a pension for widows of men killed in the fire service.

Good Work of Americans.

Berlin—Cameroon letters state that American missionaries have successfully acted as peacemakers between the German authorities and the rebellious Bulls.

The sea of matrimony proves to be "troubled waters" to many a launched courtship.

Paris Police on Bicycles.

Paris—Two hundred and fifty of the Paris police are to be mounted on bicycles. They will carry a saber on the handle in the daytime and a revolver will be attached to the shoulder at night.

Lord Kelvin Honored.

London—Lord Kelvin, the physicist, has been made honorary colonel of the Volunteer Corps of Electrical Engineers organized recently for service in South Africa. He will not go to the front.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900. NUMBER 41.

MORE LIND REFORMS

FIRMNESS OF GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION GIVES THE SOUTHWEST LOWER GRAIN RATES.

The Roads Yield Gracefully—First Fruit of a Full Board in Sympathy With Governor Lind—Other State Political Points—The National Field—Encouraging Outlook on Every Hand—The Coming Conventions—Twin City Gossip—Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, April 30, 1900.

The administrative event of the week has been the final adjustment of the controversy between the state railroad and warehouse commission and the southwestern roads, as to the rates on grain, being the conclusion of the commissioners' determined effort to bring the rates on flax seed and grain down to a fair basis.

After many weeks of consideration, and after a number of conferences between the railroad officials and the commission, the determined stand taken by the latter induced the companies to yield. They have now accepted the rates demanded by the commission which involves a reduction from 169 stations on the following roads:

All stations on the Hastings and Dakota, from Sumter to Appleton, inclusive.

All stations on Minneapolis and St. Louis, from Winthrop to Dakota state line, and from Winthrop to Iowa state line.

All stations on the Chicago and Northwestern, between Kasota and Dakota state line, including branches.

All stations on Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha in Minnesota west and south of Mankato.

All stations on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in Minnesota west of and including Wells.

All stations on Great Northern in Minnesota southwest of Raymond (near Willmar).

Eleven stations on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

From the 169 stations affected a few are selected to show the reductions in the various localities, as follows:

Table Showing Reduction April, 1900.

Stations.	—FLAX SEED—			—WHEAT—			—COARSE GRAIN—		
	Old rate.	New rate.	Reduction.	Old rate.	New rate.	Reduction.	Old rate.	New rate.	Reduction.
Luverne	18	16	2	16	14	2	13	13	....
Pipestone	18	16	2	16	14	2	13	13	....
Prairie Junction	17½	15	2½	14	12½	1½	13	12	1
Worthington	18	15½	2½	14	13	1	13	13	....
Slayton	17½	15	2½	15	13	2	13	13	....
Heron Lake	17	15	2	14	12½	1½	13	12	1
Windom	16	14½	1½	13½	12	1½	12½	12	½
Fairmont	15	13½	1½	12½	12	½	11½	11	½
Winnebago City	14+	12½	1½	11½	11	½	11½	11	½
Lake Crystal	12	11	1	11	10	1	10½	10	½
New Ulm	13	10½	2½	11	10	1	11	10	1
Redwood Falls	14	11½	2½	11½	11	½	11½	11	½
Marshall	18	14	4	14+	12½	½	13	12	1

The reduction ranges all the way from 5 to 25 per cent or more, and will average fully 10 per cent for the whole region affected. Anyone can figure out the net local benefit to farmers and localities. If a point, say Senator Miller's town of Luverne, ships 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in the season, the saving, which will range from $12 to $15 a car load, will not be less than $12,000 for the season. Governor Lind judges that the saving for the 20 counties of the Second congressional district will be at least $250,000, and be perhaps as much or more than all the state and county taxes paid by those counties.

This is the second reduction which the railroad commission has been instrumental in bringing about since Governor Lind's inauguration. Below is a table showing the rates in force Jan. 1, 1899, and the rates as now fixed by this latest reduction. For the sake of brevity only a few stations are selected.

Table Showing Reduction From Rate in Force Jan. 1, 1899.

Stations.	—FLAX SEED—			—WHEAT—		
	Old rate.	New rate.	Reduction.	Old rate	New rate.	Reduction.
Luverne	20	16	4	17	14	3
Pipestone	20	16	4	17	14	3
Prairie Junction	18½	15	3½	15	12½	2½
Worthington	20	15½	4½	15	13	2
Slayton	19½	15	4½	15½	13	2½
Heron Lake	18	15	3	15	12½	2½
Windom	17	14½	2½	14½	12	2½
Granite Falls	14½	11½	3	13	11½	1½
Jackson	17	14½	2½	14½	12½	2
Hanley Falls	14½	12	2½	13	12	1
Dawson	15	13	2	13½	12½	1
Wood Lake	14	12	2	13	11½	1½
Marshall	16	14	2	14	12½	1½

This is the first time in the history of the railroad and warehouse commission that the commissioners have taken up the grain rates on their own motion without being pushed into it by the filing of a complaint.

The people will not be slow to recall how much they have lost in all the years that the high freight rates have prevailed under former administrations. The people will not be slow to approve of the firmness of the railroad and warehouse commission in insisting upon this act of justice. They will recognize that the commission has not only done its duty, but that its duty has not been to harass the transportation companies with unreasonable and unjust demands; but to make such demands as the conditions required and as the earnings of the railroads justified. That the commission has asked only what is fair and equitable is proved by the fact that the rates proposed by them have been accepted by the railroads and will go into effect at once. To have accomplished the subtantial reductions above cited within so short a time after getting control of the commission, and to have done it without resorting to litigation, conclusively refutes the claims so often made by former administrations, that they were doing the best that could be done.

The inquiry relative to merchandise rates is still pending. But it can be safely predicted in the light of what has already been done that it will be pushed to a final decision as rapidly as possible.

The coal rate case, affecting the same territory, is now before the supreme court. An early and favorable decision is confidently expected.

Apropos of Minneapolis they do say that Mayor Gray is driving the spikes of successful administration in every direction, and the Republicans themselves recognize that they have no man who can come within a mile of beating him. This and other auspicious circumstances cause the reform forces of Hennepin to set their stakes at the election of every man on the city and county tickets this fall. And if that is the case in Hennepin, it is even more so, if possible, in Ramsey. Ramsey, Hennepin, the state, and a clean sweep in the legislature, is the way it looks now.

With Minnesota landed this fall, and Bryan inaugurated next March, what veteran campaigner will not be willing to "step down and out?"

State Auditor Dunn has issued a circular to county auditors more than usually emphatic in defining their duties. Special stress is laid on the subject of assessment of corporations so as to cover taxation of franchises, in which Governor Lind's suggestions and the recommendations of the board of equalization are followed.

The auditor refers to the "plain duty" of the officers addressed, and now the query arises, will he, a la McKinley, follow the circular with a hint to pay no attention to it. But Plain Duty Dunn and Plain Duty McHanna are quite different "critters."

The Lincoln Leaguers report a great boon to their movement of organization of the Lincoln Republicans. No serious dissent from the movement is heard in any part of the country, unless it be in the extreme silver sections.

A fair expression of current sentiment is the following from Dr. Ohage, the veteran St. Paul Republican, who said: "For 25 years I have been a believer in the Declaration of Independence. I am for Bryan or any other good man who stands for that revered document, unless my party shall stand for it," which the same it wont.

Hanna is now very busy in the keynote business. "We know our business." "Keep mum and put up." Somehow they do not seem to gibe any better nationally than they will, in due time, in Minnesota.

Speaking of key notes, steam whistles and the like, it will soon be time for Van Sant's craft to loom up coming "around the bend."

And speaking of the commodore, a prominent Republican politician now located in the east, formerly near the head of the Republican machine, recently visiting in the state, declares that his party with Van Sant at the head will be buried deeper than it was with Eustis. This remark being by the writer repeated to one of the present goppite "war hosses" of the northern part of the state, the latter took a big bite of "plug," and said: "I ain't saying a word."

"What beats me," said another old-time Republican to the writer, "is the way the Lind administration keeps on piling up the good things with which to go to the people. This success of the grain and warehouse commission, in reducing the rates in the Southwest, will add thousands to the vote Lind received in 1898." "And," he added, "I don't say that I am sorry."

It is of course the season of the year when the dairy and food department is most interested in the new "bossy cow," and the fish commissioner harvesting fish eggs.

It is very sad that the state insurance department and the public examiner's department will go on closing those institutions that are unfit to deal with the public. The latest insurance scheme that Commissioner O'Shaughnessey was obliged to lay hands on had assets of 2½ cents.

Let's see. Philippine island reports are that the slaughter of Tagalos fighting for liberty, by McKinley's soldiers, has recently amounted to 1,000 per week. That would be 52,000 a year. The Filipinos number 8,000,000. Therefore at this very stiff rate it will require over 150 years to kill them all off, and meanwhile some more will come on.

G. S. O.

G. O. P. JOBSMITHS

They Exploit Official Reports of the State Labor Bureau.

Glimpses of G. O. P. "Prosperity"—Figures They Do Not Give.

Gov. Lind on the Porto Rico String Pullers—Other Political Matter.

The Republican jobsmiths of this State, whose sole occupation for years past has been to keep one another in office, maintain as a part of their equipment of a roorbach hatchery, in which falsehoods are incubated for wholesale dissemination throughout the State. The object of these falsehoods is, of course, to win recruits from the ranks of the unknowing and gullible ones to help said jobsmiths in office. The roorbach hatchery is conducted under the guise of a correspondence bureau, by individuals who find it desirable to conceal their identities.

Those departments of the State government which have been wrested from the clutches of these jobsmiths have been made the pivotal points around which to spin their yarns. Having come to shame in the matter of attacks on the bank examining department, the grain department and others, the labor bureau has been made next in order. In regard to that department the claim has been invented and set in circulation that "Labor Commissioner McHale," in their own language, "is engaged in the preparation of his annual report for publication as a campaign document." Following this statement is the streotyped song about wages being at present so high in consequence of the McKinley administration that it would be absurd to seek for improvement through a change of parties in power.

Now, the fact is that this entire claim is a web of falsehoods from beginning to end, and the wonder is that anyone can be found base enough to invent and put into circulation charges that have not even the remotest connection with facts. The statement in itself is not worthy of consideration; but, as a sample of the stuff with which the Republican leaders in this State bolster up their cause, it serves a purpose. It shows the utter lack of principle, the total disregard for truth and the moral depravity which characterize the manipulators of the so-called Republican party. It shows them to be political guerillas, with whom it is almost a disgrace to engage in a campaign.

The statements anent the labor department, chosen as illustrative in this case, are easily proven to be malicious falsehoods. In the first place there are no annual reports prepared or published by the labor bureau of this State. Such reports as are published, are compiled at the end of every second year and submitted to the Governor previous to the convening of the legislature. Commissioner McHale's term of office having commenced only a year ago last January, and his report not being due until the end of his term, in January next, by which time elections, both local and general, will all have been held, it is easy to see how absurd is the claim that said report is to figure in the elections to be held two months previous to its publication.

It should be borne in mind that the labor bureau is not now in charge of the Republican machine, which did not hesitate to prostitute the office and misrepresent State funds for the preparation and publication of gold standard treatises, to the exclusion of all other functions pertaining to the department.

As for this braggadocio about prosperity wages, which is forever brought forward to do duty as McKinley campaign material, it is found to be as void of truth as everything else emanating from the roorbach hatchery in question. An actual investigation of the pay rolls of the factories of the State gives the lie to all this buncomb about high wages. For the purpose of illustration, the writer has canvassed the pay rolls of sixteen of the larger manufacturing establishments of one of the Twin Cities. These sixteen establishments employ 2,192 people, or an average of 137 for each. About one-third of all these employes, or, in exact numbers, 706, are paid less than $5.00 per week, and considerably less than one-fourth of the whole number earn in excess of $10 per week. The total earnings of the entire number of employes in these sixteen manufacturing establishments amount to $15,808 per week, which divided by 2,192, the whole number of employes, gives an average of $7.21 per week, or $1.20 per day. Considering the fact that the labor here represented comes under the head of skilled labor, and that a certain percentage thereof is subject to more or less idleness during the year, it is very evident that, so far as wages are concerned, labor has nothing to thank the McKinley administration for, inasmuch as the laborers could not, at the present cost of living, very well keep body and soul together and remain at work if they were paid less than at present. It is, therefore, the very height of absurdity for anyone to point to the prevailing rate of wages as a recommendation for the present political administration. Indeed, it is an insult to the intelligence of the people, for it implies either that they are all fools, who cannot tell the difference between facts and bombastic phrases, or that they are serfs who should be grateful to the existing administration for the privilege of receiving enough compensation for their toil to prevent them from suffering actual starvation while laboring.

REASON OF IT.

Confirmation of Governor Lind's Interpretation of the Porto Rican Tariff.

While the whole country has been endeavoring to dig up the real reason for the Porto Rican tariff, and for McKinley's change from "plain duty free trade to 85 per cent tariff, no one has yet equally the clear interpretation made by Governor Lind, in an interview in the Minneapolis Journal of April 14, the Governor said:

"Why does Congress enact a tariff against Porto Rico and take Hawaii into the American economic as well as political system? It is well-known that Hawaii is a much more formidable contributor to the American sugar market than Porto Rico. The Porto Rico tariff cannot be defended as a revenue measure, because its own authors confess that it will not yield half enough revenue. I believe that the sugar trust dictates the Porto Rico tariff while favoring free trade with Hawaii. This is my reason: The sugar trust owns practically all the sugar lands of Hawaii; the sugar lands of Porto Rico are mostly held by small proprietors, eighty acres being a large farm. These farms are for the most part heavily mortgaged. To save them from foreclosure the military government has twice extended the date of foreclosure. The time is now up. If free trade were established, the sugar planters would have such easy access to the American market that they would generally be able to realize enough to meet the mortgages. But even the small tariff required by the law will so restrict freedom of trade that the sugar exports will be controlled largely by the trust, which has bought and will buy at its own prices. Consequently, the small planters will not be able to raise enough money to redeem their farms, which will be lost by mortgage foreclosure and will eventually pass into the hands of the sugar trust. By that time, the tariff will be a thing of the past and the sugar trust will not have to pay duties on the products of its own lands. AT PRESENT THE TRUST WANTS A TARIFF, SO THAT IT MAY GET CONTROL OF THE SUGAR LANDS; AS SOON AS IT DOES THAT IT WANTS FREE TRADE, AND THAT IS THE REASON WHY THE TARIFF WAS IMPOSED AT ALL AND FOR TWO YEARS ONLY."

Read the following confirmation of the Governor, being the Minneapolis Times correspondent's statement of action by the committee on insular affairs, Washington, April 22:

"Some facts have recently come to the knowledge of the members of the insular committee convincing them that it is absolutely necessary that safeguards should be thrown around the granting of franchises in Porto Rico without delay, to prevent practically all lands and all industries in the island being absorbed by a few great corporations, or possibly one corporation.

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY THE COMMITTEE THAT PLANS ARE ALREADY ON FOOT IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE FORMATION OF A COMPANY TO BUY UP THE MORTGAGES ON PUERTO RICAN PROPERTY, WITH THE OBJECT OF GETTING CONTROL OF AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OF THE SUGAR, TOBACCO AND COFFEE LANDS IN THE ISLAND. Promoters of this enterprise believe that in view of the depression in business that has prevailed since the American occupation, and especially since the hurricane of last year, most of the mortgaged lands will have to be sold."

Since this House committee action the Senate bill on the same matter has been amended so as to make the securing of all such franchises subject to the President himself, and thus the gobbling process will be just where it is wanted, in the hands of the President, whom the corporations interested will see to it is elected, if in their power.

THE PHILADELPHIA "FEAST."

Bill of Fare for the Republican McHanna Convention, June 19, 1900.

COCKTAIL.
(Whisky Trust, $125,000,000.)
OYSTERS.
Blue Points on Deep Shell.
(Oyster Trust, $5,000,000.)
SOUPS.
(Consomme of Packing Combine, $100,000,000.)
CELERY.
(Celery Trust Co., $1,000,000.)
RELISHES.
(Celery Trust, $1,000,000.)
Farm and Dairy Product Co., $15,000,000.)
Beer or Ale in Glass or Stein.
(American Malting Co., $50,000,000.)
ENTREES.
Dressed Beef Combine, $100,000,000.
United Fruit Co., $20,000,000.
American Sugar Refining Co., $125,000,000.
American Spirits Mfg. Co., $125,000,000.
VEGETABLES.
(Preserving Combine, $10,000,000.)
(Farm and Dairy Product Co., $15,000,000.)
Potatoes, Turnips, Sweet Corn, Peas.
(No Combine.)
PUNCH.
Curacao.
(American Spirits Mfg. Co., Whisky Trust, $125,000,000.)
ROASTS.
Prime Ribs of Beef.
(Dressed Beef and Packing Combine, $100,000,000.)
DESSERTS.
(American Flour Mfg. Co., $150,000,000.)
Bavarian Cream, with Macaroons.
(Bakers' Association, $10,000,000.)
(American Pastry Co., $3,000,000.)
Strawberry Ice Cream.
(American Ice Company, $60,000,000.)
(Milk Trust, $15,000,000.)
FRUITS.
(United Fruit Co., $20,000,000.)
American Cheese.
(Farm and Dairy Product Co., $15,000,000.
Water Crackers.
(National Biscuit Co., $55,000,000.)
COFFEE.
Cafe demi-tasse.
(Arbuckle Coffee Syndicate, $60,000,000.)
CIGARS.
(Continental Tobacco Co., $75,000,000.)

We are more than pleased that our friend, John Swift, is in the editorial harness permanently, he having purchased controlling interest in that great labor paper of Minneapolis, the Union. John will make things hum, and his large connection with organized labor should make the Union in greater demand than ever.

Events in South Dakota confirm our idea that Brother Wheelock, with his Goppite bureau, would not be able to get up much anti-Pettigrew "steam." There has not been enough as yet, apparently, to make the thing give a "toot."

Everybody is praising the St. Paul Globe for its red-hot campaign for the Democratic city ticket, regarding it an earnest of what it will do for the State and National organization in November.

The Cass Lake Times very kindly invites the Anoka Union to get off the fence. Others say get on the earth.

LOSING PATIENCE

BRITISH GRUMBLE OVER FAILURE OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

No Further Hope of Capturing the Retreating Boers—Very Little Is Gained During the Past Ten Days From the Enormous Display of Force—Gen. French Finds the Boers Holding Hills East of Thaba N'Chu—Exhausting Operations Will Probably Entail Further Delay.

Thaba N'Chu, May 1. — Gen. French sent the Third and Fourth cavalry brigades on separate reconnaissances around the hills east of town. The enemy, it was found, held the hills strongly, though evidently only a rear guard, as no transport was visible. The Boers are now holding a very steep row of hills east.

-o-

London, May 1. — The only dispatch from Lord Roberts since yesterday was the usual list of deaths and sickness. The flood of newspaper dispatches today describing the present operations throws no light whatever upon the present position of affairs, or of the great question as to when the main advance is to begin. The Standard's announcement that Gen. French's cavalry are returning to Bloemfontein is clear proof that there is no further hope of capturing the retreating Boers and the London papers are beginning to display impatience at the practical failure of the elaborate operations of last week.

The Standard says: "It is disheartening to find that these elaborate maneuvers have brought so small a result."

The Chronicle remarks: "We are reluctant to criticise Lord Roberts, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that during the last ten days we have gained very little from our enormous display of force."

Without doubt these operations have been of a very exhausting nature and will entail further delay. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, writing March 3, after the Paardeburg affair, describes Lord Roberts' army as a wreck, because it was without horses and without transport. There is very little from other quarters.

The sudden decision of the Boer peace delegates to go to America is attributed to the fact that the government of the Netherlands, after sounding all the European capitals, told them they had nothing to hope for from Europe.

Col. Dalgaty's force at Wepener numbered 1,700. His losses during the siege were 30 killed and 140 wounded. It is reported that there was an engagement yesterday at Karee Siding, but no details have been received.

Boers Will Make a Stand.

London, May 1. — The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday, says: A Cavalry reconnaissance three miles northeast encountered 400 Boers. The British drove them out of a kopje north of Karee. Our outposts are still harrassed by moving commandoes. In an outpost affair on Thursday several Boers were killed. The enemy will certainly make a stand at Kroonstad, where they have constructed miles of trenches.

Suited to Boer Tactics.

London, May 1. — The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says: The Boers have taken every advantage of the mountainous nature of the country which marks their retreat to Ladybrand. Their manner of retiring is beautiful, and it is doubtful if they can be reduced in a district so suited to their tactics. I have visited the British outpost, the one nearest Brandfort. The Boers show the deepest anxiety to learn the probable action of our advance and they declare they will not fire a shot from Brandfort, as they wish to save the town from bombardment. The enemy are intrenched on the hills southeast of Brandfort, but they are not likely to make any serious stand until we reach Kroonstad.

Commandant Olivier Wounded.

Aliwalnorth, May 1. — It is reported here that Commandant Olivier was wounded at Wepener last Monday. Six New Zealanders, while scouting, fought six Boers, killing three and wounding three. One New Zealander was wounded. The inhabitants of Rouxville do not know to which government they belong as there is no civil administration there.

Boer Commissioners Coming.

The Hague, May 1. — The members of the Boer peace commission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening by the Holland-American line steamer Maasdam. Dr. Leyds and Dr. Mutter will not accompany the delegates.

Forestalled by Botha.

London, May 1. — The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, under Friday's date, describing the manner of Gen. Botha's retreat which enabled the Boers to evade being surrounded, says: Gen. Botha arrived at Dewetsdorp Thursday and immediately dispatched a commando to oppose Gen. French's column. We appear to have been forestalled by Botha by just twenty-four hours. According to the latest reports from Thaba N'Chu the enemy are still withdrawing their wagons and guns.

British Will Hold Thaba N'Chu.

Bloemfontein, May 1. — It is understood that the British will continue to hold Thaba N'Chu owing to its strategic importance, especially with a view of checking future raids. The commandoes that had recently been operating in the direction of Thaba N'Chu are melting away, the Boers quietly returning to their farms and many of them taking the oath of allegiance. Experience has shown, however, in many cases that this is only a pretence to enable the Boers to create disturbances on the rear of the British, and vigorous methods will probably be necessary to force real disarmament.

Boers Disappointed.

London, May 1. — The Standard's special correspondent at Bloemfontein says, telegraphing Saturday evening: Reports have just been received that the Boers are retiring to the north of Ladybrand. Their horses are exhausted and they themselves disappointed over their failure to capture Col. Dalgaty's position. The British cavalry, who were pursuing the fugitive commandoes, are returning to Bloemfontein.

To Oppose Relief Column.

London, May 1. — The Durban correspondent of the Standard, Saturday, says: It is reported on good authority that the Klondsberg commandoes have left Biggarsberg to assist in opposing the relief column.

KILLED AT THE FAIR.

Serious Accident at the Paris Exposition.

Paris, May 1. — A accident within the exposition grounds caused the death of nine persons and injured about forty others. A temporary bridge, unable to withstand the Sunday crowd, broke. The accident threw a pall over the happiness of an immense throng who had profited by the magnificent weather to visit the exposition. Yesterday's was probably the record attendance. Not only the interior of the grounds, but the precincts were crowded. A footbridge on which the finishing touches were put yesterday crosses the Avenue de Sufren, connecting the side show, the Celestial Globe, with the exposition. It was constructed of wood with a stucco facade and with a plaster made tower at each end. Strangely enough the bridge had been condemned only that morning as unsafe by the exposition authorities. The public was therefore not allowed to go upon the structure, and in this way a disaster even more terrible than that which occurred was averted. The gay crowd was passing along the avenue and some hundred or more persons were walking beneath the bridge when suddenly an ominous crash was heard. Before those underneath could turn aside the structure fell with a fearful crash, burying nearly fifty. A shout of horror rose from the spectators, mingled with the cries of the victims. For a moment nothing could be distinguished but a cloud of dust and plaster. A scene of the greatest excitement and

Confusion Followed:

But this was only for a few seconds. Almost immediately the crowd attacked the debris in efforts to release those lying beneath. The workmen within the grounds who had witnessed the accident, the police and the republican guards, together with quite a number of soldiers joined in the rescue work. The promenaders forgot their sunday attire and covered themselves with dirt and dust and grime in tearing away the rubbish with their hands. Wooden beams and poles were brought from the half-finished buildings nearby and were used as levers to raise the debris. The injured were found first, the dead being found later under the corner structure. Messengers were dispatched to bring firemen and sappers with their equipments and the first body was found after a quarter of an hour's frantic labor. It was that of a little girl about seven years of age, whose head was horribly crushed. Victim after victim was brought to light, until a row of nine mutilated corpses had been placed upon the sidewalk and nearly forty other persons, some badly injured, had been carried in ambulances or driven to the hospitals.

The disaster was the leading topic of conversation in the cafes and at the other Paris resorts last evening, and strong criticisms were leveled against the exposition authorities for allowing an unsafe structure to jeopardize the lives of citizens, fears being expressed that the incomplete state of the buildings in the exposition grounds themselves might lead to an accident.

AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

Reports of a Revolutionary Movement in Cuba Are Confirmed.

Madrid, May 1. — Senor Sagrario, Spanish consul at Havana, confirms the report of the existence in certain parts of the island of Cuba of an agitation against the Americans.

To Fight Tuberculosis.

Naples, May 1. — The international tuberculosis conference has concluded its sittings with the adoption of a resolution similar to that adopted at the Paris congress in 1898 proposing the formation of an international committee in the name of the three nations who took the initiative in summoning the congress with the object of forming an international league against tuberculosis.

Indian Uprising Feared.

Seattle, Wash., May 1. — Residents of the Haines mission, eighteen miles below Skagway, on Lynn canal, have made an appeal to the army officers at Skagway for troops to protect them against the feared Indian uprising. The trouble arose over the imprisonment of Indians arrested for murder last fall.

New York Imports and Exports.

New York, May 1. — The imports of specie last week were $90,805 gold and $68,501 silver. Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries aggregated $630,200 silver bars and coin and $1,100,751 gold. The imports of dry goods and merchandise were valued at $11,227,775.

City With No Newspapers.

Amsterdam, May 1. — The city is without newspapers, the proprietors of printing establishments and the managers of newspapers having locked out all the printers owing to a strike.

Destroyed by Cyclone.

Madrid, May 1. — A cyclone has caused great damage in the province of Huelva. Sixty houses were destroyed and twelve persons killed. The railway line has been abandoned.

Indian Murderer Lynched.

Marshall, Mo., May 1. — Mindee Chogwo, an Indian who escaped from jail here after assaulting Sheriff Joseph Wilson and his little son, and shooting the sheriff's wife in the arm, was lynched by a mob last night.

Stole County Funds.

San Francisco, May 1. — Charles Ingersoll of Ithaca, N. Y., was arrested here on the charge of embezzling $75,000 of public funds belonging to Tompkins county, N. Y., of which he was treasurer.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 1. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 64 7-8@65c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-2@64 3-4c. Corn — No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 3, 37c. Oats — No. 2 white, 25 1-2c; No. 3, 24 1-2c. Barley and Rye —Feed barley, 33@34c; malting grade, 35@38c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 3 rye, 50 1-2c.

Minneapolis, May 1. — Wheat — May opened at 63 3-4c and closed at 46 1-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-8c. Corn — Yellow, 38c. Oats—White, 24 1-4c. Flax, $1.69.

Duluth, May 1. — Wheat — May opened at 66 1-2c and closed at 66 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 68 1-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-4c bid; No. 3 Northern, 61 1-4c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 68 1-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c bid. Corn—Cash, to arrive, 37c bid. Flax — Cash, $1.72 bid; to arrive, $1.72; May, $1.72 bid; September, $1.24 bid; October, $1.15 bid.

Chicago, May 1.—Wheat, cash—No. 2 red, 69 3-4@70 3-4c; No. 3 red, 67@68 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 65 3-4c; No. 3 hard winter, 62@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66 3-4@68c; No. 2 Northern spring, 65 3-4@66 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 62@65 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 39 3-4c; No. 3, 39 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, 23 1-4c; No. 3, 23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 1. — Flour is firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 3-4@67c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 57 1-2c. Barley firm; No. 2, 42 1-2@43c; sample, 36@42 1-2c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 27@27 3-4c.

Chicago, May 1. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $4.90@5.80; poor to medium, $4.20@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.40@5.15; cows and heifers, $3@4.85; Texas-fed steers, $4 @ 5.20. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.25 @ 5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.40 @ 5.55; rough heavy, $5.25@5.35; light, $5.20@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.50. Sheep, $4.75@5.65; lambs, $5.50@7.30.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 1. —Cattle—Beeves, $4.40 @ 4.75; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.60; calves and yearlings, $3.75 @5. Hogs, $5.30@5.40; bulk, $5.35.

South St. Paul, May 1. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75 @4.25; fair to good, $3@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; fat bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@3; veal calves, $4.50@6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.65; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3; steer calves, $3.75@4.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@45. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.22 1-2@5.27 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.27 1-2@5.30; rough heavy, $5.10@5.15; stags and boars, $2 @ 4.25; pigs and skips, $4 @ 4.75. Sheep — Fat sheep, $4.40 @ 5.50; stock sheep, $3.25 @ 4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50@6.85; yearlings, $5.75@6.15; stock and feeding lambs, $4.50@5; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25@4.25; spring lambs, $7@8. Shorn sheep and lambs sell at 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

GREATEST OF YEARS.

Shipping Campaign for 1900 Is Begun at Lake Ports.

Vessels from the lower lakes ar loading ore at all Lake Superior ports, and the greatest year in the history of mining is begun. There are now afloat, or soon will be, 141 ships owned by the various ore-mining and corporations alone, and used by them for their own business. These, and a great additional number chartered, will be engaged in carrying ore from the five upper lake ports during the year. There is no change in the rates, which remain as they were set last October by the Rockefeller interests.

As a general thing, the mines enter the shipping sason with stocks smaller than was hoped for, and much less than they have frequently had in years when total shipments were far less than now expected. Activity underground during the summer will be necessarily greater than before, and it will be in the districts that can open new mines quickly or where old ones ar eelastic, that the business of the year will be most notable. The Marquette range, for instance, will show a comparatively small increase from old mines, with the exception of the Regent at Negaunee, which is being operated steadily for the first time in years. Numerous rejuvenated properties will do their share in making totals from there better than in 1899. Neither Lake Superior, Lake Angeline nor Cleveland Cliffs, except as the latter may ship from its many new mines, will materially improve over that year. This is true, also, of the Gogebic, except that the Atlantic and other small mines will be shippers where they were idle or nearly so in former years. On the Vermillion the mines that are not practically new ones will do no more, perhaps not so much, as last year.

An excellent find of graphite has been made in an ore exploration in Town 44-34, Menominee range, by J. Denogo. It is under option for iron to the Oliver company, who have a number of other locations thereabout. A location near Iron river, belonging to W. H. James, has been optioned by the Minnesota Iron company, and will be explored at once. Ore was found thee some years ago, it is claimed. In general, there is little change from former conditions on this range.

It has been reported at New York the past week that the American Steel and Wire company has control of mining properties in the lake country that produce a sixth of the output. This is, of course, incorrect by a very considerable proportion, as the mines actually in the hands of the American company are not capable of mining more than 2,250,000 tons of marketable ore this year.

LITERATURE AND ATHLETICS.

These Will Be Promoted by Association at Park Rapids.

The Park Rapids Athletic association, located at the town whose name it bears, has filed papers of incorporation. The association will purchase real estate and construct buildings, and, according to its charter, proposes to advance dramatic, literary, athletic and various social interests. The capital stock is given at $3,000 and no members are to be admitted unless they assume stock to the value of at least $50.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

News that an American heiress to $50,000,000 is to marry a Chicago man may be expected to have a bearish tendency in the ranks of European nobility.

The senators of the University of Edinburg have decided to confer the decree of doctor of laws on Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, who has won world-wide fame as an economic entomologist and has spent twenty-three years in the study of insect pests. Miss Ormerod will be the first woman to receive such an honor from the University of Edinburg.

Sir Alfred Milner, speaking of the outcome of the present war, says that dissimilar and antagonistic political systems must no longer be tolerated "in the country which nature and history have declared to be one." In the main the Boers also agree with this statement. The point which is now being argued by "Oom" Paul and Lord Roberts with considerable earnestness is as to which that one shall be.

Philadelphia has raised $82,000 of the $100,000 it promised for the national republican convention. Mayor Ashbridge is not without hopes the remainder may be secured, but has given Mr. Hanna to understand that he is fortunate to get that much. Philadelphia has been a third of a century building its new city hall and its business men properly object to being hurried for any kind of an enterprise.

Following the "lean years" of the panic hundreds of those who had sought homes in America returned to their native land, some comparatively wealthy, and others not. This was a most unusual condition and probably will not soon occur again. From present prospects there will be a great rush from Europe to America this season. One agent of a steamship and immigration company estimates the number of those probably new-home seekers at 750,000, distributed in nationality as follows: Irish, 300,000; Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, 200,000; Germans, 100,000; Italians, 60,000; French, 60,000; Poles, 10,000; English, 7,000; Scotch, 4,000; Greeks, 2,000; Turks, 1,000; Swiss, 1,500. The Irish still lead.

It has been proposed in New York to prohibit by law the publication of scandalous matter found on the persons or in the possession of suicides or of those who have attempted suicide. This would be a good thing to do. Persons who take their own lives are often insane. If not actually deranged, their minds are in so morbid a condition as to unfit them for calm and accurate statement. It often happens that, with the intention of explaining their act, they leave a letter or scrap of paper which reflects cruelly upon the character of one or more living persons. The sensational newspapers print the letter under glaring headlines, and the injured person has no redress. A mere denial counts for little, and there is no defense against the calumnies of the dead.

After all, the failure of the American Students' League of Chicago was quite worth while. The organization proposed to send teachers and students to the Paris fair at an expense of $200 apiece. It collected considerable money and spent a good deal on preliminaries. Then, through no direct fault of the promoters, conditions changed so that the contract could not be carried out. This has happened to other projects—and in about nine cases out of ten the sponsors of the project have charged the expenses against the collections. But Supt. Andrews and Profs. Rogers, French and Howland who lent their names to the Students League project, propose to pay the expenses themselves and return all of the collections to the subscribers. The case is rare enough to deserve honorable mention.

"Polite highwaymen" who have been robbing right and left in Chicago for the last few days have apparently taken the niche in local criminology formerly occupied by "the long and short men." All of the Chesterfieldian couple's victims speak highly of their polished courtesy and their careful avoidance of the knock-down and drag-out methods adopted by too many rude, coarse and uncultured sandbaggers—declaring, in fact, that it is almost a pleasure to be robbed by such courtly highwaymen. Theosophists and students of the Hindoo cults will probably assert that these Chicago robbers are the veritable reincanation of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard, but the average citizen, ignoring the romance and the transmigration theories will probably rejoice exceedingly when the walls of Joliet finally yawn for the daring footpads and their reign of terror is abruptly ended.

The war department has lately published a list of the officers and men of the United States army who have received medals or been especially commended for gallantry during the last two and a half years. Two of the fifty officers whose names are mentioned and thirty-three of the enlisted men are colored. In view of the relatively small number of negro troops in the army, this is a record of which our dark-skinned brother may well be proud. Evidently the color line is not drawn at the firing line.

The heroic perversity which induces so many boys to defy the commands of parents, the rules of schools, and the protests of their own stomachs for the sake of learning to smoke, remains still the despair of fathers and the marvel of mothers. There would be lively remonstrances and pathetic pleas, indeed, if the lad who cheerfully proceeds to turn himself ghastly, green and limp with his first cigar were obliged to take a dose of medicine that would make him half as uncomfortable.

RICH ANARCHISTS ARE

MORE DANGEROUS THAN COMMON CRIMINALS.

Millionaires and Monopolists Editors and Preachers—Power Behind the Throne—The People Bribed and Blinded by a Show of Charity.

It is undeniably true that crime and criminals are on the increase in the United States. We do not simply mean that there are more criminals now than there were fifty years ago; we mean that there are more—and a great many more—in proportion to the population. This is not the wail of a speculative pessimism but the cold fact presented by the U. S. census reports. According to this practical and conservative authority one person out of every 3,442 in the United States in 1850 was a prisoner. By 1860 the ratio has increased to one out of every 1,647. In 1870 the ratio was one to every 1,171; in 1880, one to every 855; in 1890, one to every 757. Judging from our general knowledge of the times, the census of 1900 will show a still further increase of criminals relative to population. It is practically certain, at any rate, that it will show no decrease from 1890. Taking the reports covering the forty years from 1850 to 1890, inclusive, we find that there were four and a half times as large a percentage of criminals in the latter year as in the former! Is there not something in these statistics to shock us into thinking?

Criminals, however, are by no means our only dangerous classes. They are not even the most dangerous. Criminals fall below law, and become its violators and foes. There are those who, in a certain sense, manage to get above law, and to use it for their selfish and anti-social purposes. They are the makers, molders, manufacturers and manipulators of law and lawmarkers and law-executors, the power behind the throne of law. These constitute the most dangerous class. In this class belong our millionaires and multi-millionaires, the upbuilders of monopolies, the promoters of trusts, the procurers of Cour d'Alene outrages. These are far more dangerous than our criminals, for society and state are on guard against criminals, but these men guard and guide society for their own ends.

All possessors of vast and uncontrolled power are dangerous. Buckle, in his "History of Civilization in England," rightly says: "There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it." This was true when written, fifty years ago. It is no less true today. In order to see that millionaires and multi-millionaires belong to our dangerous classes, it is by no means necessary to imagine that they are demons, or even to suppose that they are moved by bad motives. They are moved by the same passions and desires as those which move other men—good and bad, noble and ignoble. But they are dangerous because they are the possessors of vast and unearned power, the very possession of which blinds and intoxicates. In fact, while these men are good and generous, many of them, they are far more dangerous to society than though they were all bad. Were all millionaires misers, society would soon cause millionairism to cease. The fact that such men as Carnegie and Rockefeller allow a large percentage of their ill-gotten gains to percolate through their fingers for the support of churches, colleges and other institutions, acts as a bribe upon the public conscience and as blinders upon the people's eyes.

Among the dangerous classes must be enumerated our editors and preachers. We are not joking. These are dangerous because they occupy positions of power and responsibility, and yet they are so often like men sleeping upon a volcano or like blind guides who lead their trusting followers over precipices. They cry, "Peace, peace!" when there is no peace. They are so liable to take the side of the classes against the masses, and do degrade both culture and religion into mere pillars to uphold conventionalism and wealth. The man who steals food or clothing is as innocent as a newborn babe compared with the editor who sells his brains in advocacy of opinions he does not hold, or the preacher who thinks one thing in his study and preaches another in his pulpit. Yet, alas! we fear that editors and preachers of this sort are neither few nor far between. We make no railing nor wholesale accusations, but we believe that there is vast peril to humanity in the insincerity and cowardice of those who should be its chief educators and inspirers.

The world's greatest danger is not from its bad people, but from its good people—its cowardly, selfish, superficial, unearnest or stupid good. If we could only convert the good into the Christlike, we could soon convert the bad into the good! The power of the bad consists chiefly in the sleep of the good. Let us wake up!—People's Paper.

A PERVERTED GOSPEL.

The gospel of love would be much more effectual if preached and applied the right way. Instead of preaching to us to love our enemies, it would be more to the point to preach to our enemies to love us. Instead of preaching to the poor to be contented with their lot, it would be more reasonable to preach something about the sin of greed to those who have grabbed all the land so that there are no lots left for the poor. Instead of preaching to the poor about the sin of covetousness, all such preaching should be directed toward the rich, who have not stopped with mere coveting but have taken possession. It is not covetousness to desire what belongs to a person by right. It is merely assertion of one's rights. Instead of preaching industry and economy to the poor, who always suffer from overwork and starvation, these doctrines should be preached to the idle and luxurious parasites who live off the earnings of the poor. Instead of preaching to the poor the duty of submission and resignation, the pulpit-pounders, if honest, would preach to the rich the duty of getting off the backs of the poor and ceasing to rob and plunder them.

Of all people on earth the ecclesiastics are the most dishonest or stupid. Suppose a man had a garden, one-half of which was always too wet and the other half too dry. And suppose that when he watered it he always put the water on the wet part and none on the dry! Suppose a man had two sons, and one was always illtreating, robbing, abusing and outraging the other. And suppose that instead of putting a stop to this he should teach the injured one that this sort of conduct was all right, that it was his duty to submit to it and love the other. How could we decide whether this man was a knave or a fool? And yet this is just as the clergy do. The poor are defrauded of their natural rights, plundered, degraded, outraged and enslaved. And instead of preaching against the oppressors, and endeavoring to establish justice, the church upholds and justifies the oppression and preaches virtue and submission to the victims of outrages that necessarily rob them of any virtue or manhood that they might otherwise possess. It is this utter prostitution and perversion of the functions of religion that causes so many to desire the destruction or abolition of religion altogether, not knowing that the true function of religion is the application of truth to right uses. Religion as we have it now is merely a hired apology for all existing governmental crimes and abuses. —J. L. Jones in Discontent.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.

If this be treason—to speak out
To save the land I love from shame,
To doubly hate a wrong that seeks
Alliance with her honored name,
To point the timely cure, ere yet
The insidious poison does its work—
God make me worthy of the word!
Traitor I stand with Edmund Burke!

If this be folly—to unsheath
A stainless sword in Freedom's fight,
That men of alien birth and blood
May grasp their own God-given right;
To count that good for others gained,
Rich payment of the bloody debt,
Nor seek to garner selfish fruits—
Count me a fool with Lafayette!

If this be cowardice—to dread
The lust of conquest, greed of power,
The road the drunken empires old
Reeled downward to their fatal hour;
To fear to quit, for foreign strife
The noble work so well begun,
The paths where peace and honor join—
A coward I, with Washington!

O, Nation! nurtured in the lap
Of Liberty, her sacred cause
Make still thine own—the sovereign sway
Of free born man, 'neath equal laws.
Dash not the downtrod millions' hope;
Cheat not the waiting centuries' trust—
One people holding faith in man,
One State too great to be unjust.

For freedom knows no here nor there—
Her life is one in every part;
And tryant stab, wherever dealt,
Must reach soon or late her heart.
—W. A. Eckles, Carlisle, Pa.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

The most iniquitous and barefaced raid upon the United States treasury appears in the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill now being pressed for passage in congress. The bill pretends to be one "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States," and provides for the payment of "compensation" for twenty years to vessel owners, whether of American or foreign built vessels, the total annual "compensation" not to exceed $9,000,000.

There is a tremendous opposition to this bill, which is declared to be indefensible, an opposition, which, says the Boston Herald, "grows out of the firm belief that, instead of proving of assistance in the upbuilding of a great merchant marine for the country, it will be a decided hindrance. "Already," continues the Herald, "the great shipbuilding concerns of the Atlantic seaboard have arranged the preliminaries for a trust, into which their interests are to be merged as soon as this subsidy bill becomes a law."

The New York Evening Post adds its testimony to the mass of evidence going to show the utter shamelessness of the promoters of this scheme. "It is an open secret at Washington that a combination has been formed between the Hanna-Payne subsidy and the Nicaragua canal. Senator Hanna had agreed to await the report of the Isthmian commission, and the president had accordingly recommended delay on the canal bill for that purpose, but there has been a sudden change in both quarters. Mr. Hanna has put his name to the report for immediate action on the canal bill, and he thinks he has secured a sufficient number of votes for the shipping subsidy bill."

"The magnitude of the fraud sought to be perpetrated upon the taxpayers of the United States," says the Post (and the Chicago Tribune looks at the subject from the same point of view), "can best be understood by making a comparison of the sums actually appropriated by Great Britain and those proposed by the Hanna-Payne bill." During the last year the British government paid $230,000 subvention for eleven vessels as reserve merchant cruisers, and $500,000 for carrying the mails from the United Kingdom to New York, a total outlay of $730,000. But, under the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill this International Navigation company (British) will get over $3,000,000.

"Various foreign residents, doing business in New York," adds the Post, "have filed notices within the prescribed time which will enable them to comply with the stipulations of the bill in securing subsidy payments on a still greater amount of tonnage now in course of construction to be put into the American trade later. Thus the estimated $9,000,000 for subsidy appropriation is likely to be fully used, the lion's share going to the International Navigation company and other owners of vessels which are foreign built."

Well may the Chicago Tribune ask: "Why is it essential that vessel owners should be given a bounty of nine millions a year to develop foreign trade?" To which may be added the query: "How are American shipping interests to be aided by given foreign vessel owners, on foreign bottoms, nine millions of American money per annum?"

COUER D'ALENE CONDENSED.

There was a disturbance, property was destroyed, two lives were lost.

Standard Oil interests wired the administration and got hundreds of colored troops shipped to Idaho the very day of the trouble.

Hundreds of innocent citizens who had no more to do with the trouble than you have, were driven into a "bull pen" by soldiers armed with bayonets and rifles.

There were no warrants for arrest, no indictments and no trials.

Citizens were imprisoned for months under most brutal and humiliating conditions.

Their business was destroyed.

Their wives and babies were left to starve.

To force confession of crimes of which they had no knowledge, the Spanish inquisition was revived.

Men went insane and died under this torture. Others died from bad treatment and exposure.

When these innocent citizens were released, the right to even seek for labor was denied them.

Only by signing a permit could they look for work or obtain it.

Refusal to sign this "permit" meant discharge and imprisonment if the foolish citizen stayed in the country.

"Get off our earth," commanded the trust, and McKinley's U. S. soldiers enforced the command.

In this "permit" the citizen is obliged to swear that all labor unions are criminal, and renounce his right as a citizen to join one.

Under this imposition of martial law, the persons guilty of destruction of property and acts of violence were permitted to escape.

Only innocent citizens were prosecuted.

How do you like it, American citizen, to re-elect McKinley, and in two years from now you may be the victims of militarism applied for the trusts.

The Standard Oil interests, in this case, did not desire to punish wrongdoers. They desired to take away the rights of citizens and cow them into submission.

E. M'DONALD VALESH.

Mr. Sherman's Pacific Cable Gift.

Eight hundred dollars a day for twenty years. This is the sum which Representative Sherman, acting for the Republican party in congress, wants this country to pay over to a private corporation for the transmission of government messages to the Philippines. Originally it was $1,000 per day, before Mr. Sherman became modest.

Divested of all Mr. Sherman's gloss, this is a plain theft—a proposition for this government to pay for a Pacific cable and present it to a private corporation.

According to Mr. Sherman such a cable, running by way of Guam, to the Philippines, will cost $15,000,000. Any cable expert in this city will tell you that the contract can be let for $8,000,000.

Mr. Sherman says further that the maintenance will amount to $1,500,000 yearly. As a matter of fact, the maintenance of a cable to Manila will cost no more per mile than a telegraph wire from New York to San Francisco.

It is a strange fact that, in view of the enormous cost of construction and maintenance mentioned by Mr. Sherman, and the modest $800 a day asked from the government, the private cable company is eager to undertake the work.

In this cable scheme Mr. Sherman represents the majority of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and if he can push this bill through he will do so. It should be opposed by every man in congress who owns his own vote.

If the government does not propose to own the cable it should not pay for it. Let it be built by private capital and patronized by the government as other cable lines are patronized.

If the government's money builds the cable by subsidy, the government should own and maintain it. If such an enterprise is profitable for a private corporation, it will be profitable for the government.—Sunday Journal.

McKinley's Cabinet.

Alger—Beef trust. The former secretary of war was forced to resign after the embalmed-beef scandals and the truckling to the meat trust became public.

Gage—Money trust. The secretary of the treasury, by his marked favoritism to the Rockefeller banks in New York, gave them the opportunity of creating a panic.

Hay—Anglomania. The secretary of state's un-American policy and abandonment of the Monroe doctrine were rebuked by the senate committee which amended the canal treaty.

Long—Ship trust. The secretary of the navy now opposes the people's will by declaring against building our warships in the government navy yards.

Root—State trust. The secretary of war violated his obligations as director of a financial institution by lending $2,000,000 to a "dummy," for the use of other directors.

Next?

Conundrums.

What is it that is supposed to follow everybody, which everybody is supposed to follow, which don't follow and isn't followed? Why, the flag, of course.

Shall the constitution follow the flag, or the flag follow the constitution, or shall they stand side by side and neither follow the other? Does the flag follow trade or trade follow the flag, or are they both following something else?

What does follow the flag, or rather, what does the flag follow? What flag follows the which, or—Great Heavens! The whirligig has run away with the chocolate eclair backbone.

Cowards sing at night when they are afraid. Women laugh at love for the same reason.

IN COEUR D'ALENE.

A BLOODY PICTURE OF REPUBLICAN MILITARISM.

Over Eleven Hundred Persons Held Without Process of Law and at the Points of Bayonets Compelled to Submit to Vile Abuse of Soldiers.

Since February 19 of this year the committee on military affairs of the lower house of congress has conducted an investigation of the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of northern Idaho, which began May 3, 1899, and continue to the present time. From the testimony brought out in this investigation and from the statements of reliable eye witnesses who have not yet testified, the following information has been obtained: The Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho is one of the greatest lead and silver producing districts in the world. It employs upwards of 3,000 miners. All the great mining industries of the district have paid a uniform rate of wages to their employes except the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company, employing about 400 miners at Wardner. Long before the beginning of the troubles this company paid from 50 cents to one dollar per day less than was paid in any other part of the district. It persistently maintained a non-union force, refused to recognize organized labor, and in this particular openly violated the statutes of Idaho, which make it a penal offense for employers to discriminate against organized labor in the employment or discharge of employes.

Early in April, 1899, the great increase in the price of lead and silver induced the employes of this company to demand an increase of wages equivalent to the current rate paid in the district. Other mine operators, as well as miners, joined in the plea to unify the conditions, realizing that such unification would have a good effect upon the industries and would insure the entire district against turbulent conditions characteristic of labor troubles; but the Bunker Hill Company stubbornly refused to grant the requested increase or even confer with the committee's representatives. Simultaneously with the demand for an increase of wages in the Bunker Hill mine, or very soon thereafter, a large number of the employes of the mine joined the miners' union, and when the company flatly refused to grant any concession its employes struck. The company for years prior to this time had made it a practice to discharge any person in its employ as soon as it discovered that he belonged to a union or other labor organizations, and on or about April 26 the company was required by the exigencies of conditions to grant an increase in wages nearly equal to the union rates; but much to the surprise of every one it refused to reemploy any of its old faithful employes who had joined the miners' union. This action on the part of the company exasperated the working people in the entire district, and matters from that time grew from bad to worse, the company flatly refusing to arbitrate the differences.

On April 29 an armed mob was formed at the adjacent mines at Mullen, Gem and Burke, which, accompanied by a large number of curiosity seekers, took possession of a train of cars, procured a large quantity of dynamite and made an attack on the Bunker Hill concentrator. The mill was blown to atoms, and in the riot two men were killed. How or by whom this riot was organized has remained a matter of speculation. It has been charged to the miners' union, but no evidence has ever been offered to sustain this accusation. The miners themselves were indignant over this outrage, and citizens generally offered their services to aid in apprehending and punishing the rioters.

Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, declared the entire county (Shoshone) to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion, declared the district under martial law, suspended the habeas corpus act, called on the president for United States troops, and proceeded to redress the grievances of the mine operators.

A drag net was thrown over the county and the people were arrested by communities, and to the present time nearly 1,100 persons have suffered imprisonment, ranging in time from ten days to ten months. All were arrested without warrant, criminal charge, indictment or examination. The people arrested were imprisoned first in a large barn with a mud floor, and the stories told of their sufferings are almost beyond belief. Miners coming from the mines, their clothing saturated with water, were not allowed to dry themselves, but were crowded into the barn, or bull pen, compelled to sleep on the dirt floor without bedding and with insufficient food. Later a regular prison was built, which became the historical bull pen. It was a large building built around an open court, constructed roughly of green lumber and without windows. The roof leaked and the cold winds of night blew through the cracks between the boards.

The soldiers furnished by the president were negroes, and, if the sworn evidence of good citizens can be believed, their conduct was not only offensive but brutal towards their prisoners. The language they used in addressing them was too profane and filthy to be repeated, and their threats to shoot and stab were constant and emphatically uttered.

An order was issued forbidding men from working in the district without procuring a permit from the governor. Men were arrested for working on their own claims, and even professional men were forbidden to practice their professions without the governor's permission. The sheriff of the county and a majority of the members of the county board were imprisoned, and many of the best citizens of the county, in no way associated with the outrages, were arrested by the negro soldiers without excuse or warrant and driven at the point of the bayonet into the bull pen, there to remain until the military officers saw fit to release them.

One of the prisoners attempted to escape by making a tunnel, and, being discovered, he and all the other prisoners in the pen were kept on bread and water for nine days; he for attempting to escape, and the others for not notifying the guards that such an attempt would be made. Even persons arrested after the attempt was discovered received the same punishment.

No one was tried, but when the bull pen was full those whom the military thought had been sufficiently punished were released in order to make room for new prisoners, and sometimes a man was arrested a second time, his first imprisonment not being sufficient to satisfy the wishes of those in authority. Gradually the number of prisoners decreased until all were released, yet no man can today tell on what charge he was arrested or for what he was punished except to gratify a whim of the governor, the revenge of the Bunker Hill Company or the malice of the negro soldiers.

Gov. Steunenberg has never been able to explain satisfactorily why he called for United States troops or why he ordered these wholesale arrests or why he forbade men from working without a permit. The civil power was at all times able to control the situation; the courts were competent to punish all violations of law and competent to enforce their decrees. The case is one of the most remarkable in the history of the country, and the report of the committee investigating it will tell a story that people will find difficult to believe.

ROBBERY OF THE PEOPLE.

Congressman Maddox of Georgia in his speech in the house on the currency furnished some startling financial information. He said, among other matters:

"The interest-bearing debt of the United States in 1892 had been reduced $583,029,330. The non-interest bearing debt at that time was $1,000,648,839. During the past eight years the interest-bearing debt has been increased to $1,045,048,750. The non-interest bearing debt has been decreased to $389,914,640. We are less in debt than we were eight years ago by $150,000,000, and yet our annual interest charge has been increased from $23,000,000 to $40,000,000. Our non-interest bearing debt has been decreased $610,734,299. Our interest-bearing debt has been increased $461,019,420.

"These figures, taken from the treasury reports, show conclusively that the revenues of the United States have at all times been more than sufficient to meet the expenditures of the United States, and yet the interest-bearing debt of the nation has been constantly increased. The treasury figures show that the policy of the government is, and for some time has been, to collect as much as possible from the people for the exclusive benefit of the bondholders."

CORPORATE GREED.

Kansas City Times: It is undeniable that the most serious danger that threatens the perpetuity of untrammeled popular sovereignty in this republic is the pernicious and constantly growing activity of powerful corporations in politics. They go into elections, federal, state, county and municipal, with their money and their agents, having some selfish end to attain, and often succeed in defeating the purpose for which manhood suffrage was instituted.

The enormous number of employes which many of them have in their service tempts them to add coercion to their other methods for securing votes for the candidate favored by them. Failing to secure a sufficient number of city councilmen, legislators or congressmen, pledged to pass laws favoring their interests, they pursue the end in view through an organized lobby, which too frequently succeeds in tempting public servants, originally honest, to betray the trust of their constituents.

If such corporations happen to be defeated in both these forums, they proceed to invade the temple of justice with their money-changing devices and employ their corrupting machinations upon the courts and the officials intrusted with the execution of the laws.

WHERE THE FLAG GOES?

Prof. Joseph H. Crooker of Ann Arbor, Mich., contends in the Springfield Republican that where the flag goes, there must also go the constitution.

"Wherever the flag goes, there the constitution must go. Wherever the flag moves, there the whole of the flag must be present. Wherever the constitution is extended, there the entire constitution must rule. If any one does not wish to accept these consequences, then let the flag be brought back to the spot where it can represent true Americanism, and Americanism in its entirety.

"If it does not symbolize American institutions in their fullness wherever it floats, then our starry banner becomes false to America and oppressive to those who may fear its authority, but do not share its freedom. Disgrace and harm will not come from taking the flag down, but rather in keeping it where it loses all that our statesmen, prophets and soldiers have put into it. The only way to keep "Old Glory" from becoming a falsehood is to give all under it the liberty that it represents. Nowhere must it mean simply a power to be dreaded, but everywhere it must symbolize rights and privileges shared by all."

Prosperity in Full Blast.

During this full year of "prosperity" under McKinley the men and women employed in these Massachusetts concerns received in wages an average of $8.10 every week, working from nine to twelve hours a day. That was the measure of their prosperity. This magnificent wage earning was about seventeen cents a week more than it was in the year before. That is, the wage earners of Massachusetts would have been something more than two per cent better off than they were the year before, had not the trusts advanced the cost of living fifteen per cent, leaving the wage earners about thirteen per cent worse off than formerly. But the trust magnates were not worse off than formerly, no indeed. They waxed fat and sleek, and are in easy condition this year to contribute liberally to the republican slush fund when Mark Hanna comes around with his hat out. If McKinley is re-elected the trusts will be in position to cut down wages and increase their profits. Will they do it?—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

QUERIES BY BRYAN.

The literary sycophants who strew rhetorical flowers in the pathway of the successful, without inquiring into the methods employed for securing success, complacently throw the responsibility for failure in life upon God, or Nature, or upon the man himself. Is it the fault of God or of Nature that children are driven into factories at so early an age that their bodies are stunted, their minds dwarfed, and the strength and usefulness of future generations lessened? Is God or Nature responsible for the laws which permit this impairment of the man power and the woman power of the nation? The labor organizations have done much to mitigate the evils of child labor and to shorten the hours of adult labor, but what encouragement have they received from those who favor government by injunction, oppose arbitration, and denounce as disturbers of the peace all who criticise existing conditions?

Is it the fault of God or of Nature that our tax laws are so made and our tax systems so administered that the poor man pays more than his share of the taxes and the rich man less than his share?

Is God or Nature responsible for a financial system which raises the purchasing power of the dollar in the hands of the money changer, while it increases the burden of debt to the man who owes and decreases the value of property in the hands of the wealth producers?

Is Gor or Nature responsible for a paper money trust that makes the people at large the victims of private individuals entrusted with the control of the volume of currency?

Is God or Nature responsible for private monopolies which corner the markets, extort from the people and disburse the proceeds among the holders of watered stock?

Is God or Nature to blame for the substitution of force for reason and might for right in government?

Is God or Nature responsible for the nation's entrance upon a career of conquest, entailing upon the many the burden and menace of militarism, and coferring upon the few the benefits of exploitation?

A COLONIAL SOUPHOUSE.

Compared with the present condition of the Puerto Ricans, their future fate causes a shudder to come over every American citizen, and that shudder bodes ill to McKinleyism and its attendant benevolent assimilation. The addition of a colonial pauper territory to our home pauper institutions is something unpleasant to contemplate except to an utter imperialist. Thirty thousand women and children, says the last report, are in such a condition of nakedness usually attributed to the newly born. So naked, indeed, are the children starving for food and education that the modest pedagogue, through shame, can not permit them to attend their schoolhouses.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, correspondent of the New York Herald, furnishes that journal with the most mournful statistics of the miserable condition of that once happy island. Their pitiful, poverty-stricken misery would bring sadness to the heart of everything but an Oxnard sugar beet. "Trade stagnation is widespread. There is little legitimate trading and few goods are being brought into the island except such as are sent to relieve the starving. "This condition has been existing for months," says Mr. Pepper, "and the poor and the laboring classes are in a state of destitution."

The Kansas City Times summarizes the situation as "idleness and demoralization for the unemployed poor and bankruptcy for the mercantile and industrial classes. Had the president had any backbone and followed his plain duty Puerto Rico today would have been a beehive of industry and the abode of prosperous activities instead of a souphouse and the breeding place of disaffection and hopelessness that the Republican party's obedience to trust magnates has made it."

The Constitution Never Yields.

Judge Cooley, a life long Republican, in his work on Constitutional Law—a recognized authority in every court of the United States, says:

"The Constitution never yields to treaty or enactment. It neither changes with time, nor does it, in theory, bend to the force of circumstances. It may be amended according to its own permission; but while it stands it is "a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances." Its principles cannot therefore be set aside in order to meet the supposed necessities of great crises. "No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government."

The Ice Monopoly.

The price of ice to consumers this season will be double what it was last. The newly formed trust, which absolutely controls the supply, has determined upon an additional profit of $12,000,000 a year for itself. In other words, it will levy a tax upon every household in Greater New York, and particularly on those which are least able to stand further exactions.

The Ice Trust ought to be brought into court as an unlawful combination. Its object is the restraint of trade in a certain commodity, and this brings it under the ban of both the common and the statutory law.

Ice, during the summer months, is practically a necessity of life, and the welfare of the people demands that no combination of sordid capitalists be permitted to put a prohibitory price on it.—New York Times.

When Hanna Signals.

Our able generals have a knack of changing their minds when Hanna holds up two fingers. There's General Davis of Puerto Rico. He was for free trade awhile ago, but now he's hot foot for taxation without representation.—Atlanta Constitution.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Dozen Conundrums for the Little Folks—Story of a Dog and a Cat—Habits of Gray Squirrels—New Game for Boys.

Her Little Boy.

"Always a little boy to her,"
No matter how old he's grown,
Her eyes are blind to the strands of gray;
She's deaf to his manly tone.
His voice is the same as the day he asked:
"What makes the old cat purr?"
Ever and ever he's just the same—
A little boy to her.

"Always a little boy to her,"
She heeds not the lines of care
That furrow his face—to her it is still
As it was in his boyhood fair.
His hopes and his joys are as dear to her
As they were in his small-boy days;
He never changes; to her he's still
"My little boy," she says.

"Always a little boy to her,"
And to him she's the mother fair,
With the laughing eyes and the cheering smile
Of the boyhood days back there.
Back there somewhere in the mist of years—
Back there with the childish joy.
And to her he is never the man we see;
But always "her little boy."

"Always a little boy to her,"
The ceaseless march of the years
Goes rapidly by, but its drumbeats die
Ere ever they reach her ears.
The smile that she sees is the smile of youth,
The wrinkles are dimples of joy,
His hair, with its gray, is as sunny as May.
He is always "her little boy."
—Baltimore American.

A Deformed Boy's Sacrifice.

He lived in a little village in Italy, at the foot of the Alps. His mother was a widow, and he, her only child, was a poor little cripple. When he thought of his sad condition—that he could not play like the other boys, and that if he grew up he would not be able to work like men—he felt very unhappy.

One day he was going through the village and stood to rest under the open window of a room in which some children were playing. One of them chanced to break a plaything, when another took hold of it, and throwing it out of the window, said: "I'll throw it away; it's no more use than Hans, the cripple." Oh, how sad the words made poor Hans feel! He crept back home and told his mother, while the hot tears ran down his pinched little face very hard, indeed. His mother took him upon her knee and sang a little song to him that she had often sung before. It ended with this little chorus: "God has His plan for every man."

And, although Hans felt very happy while listening to the sweet tune and voice, yet he could not believe that God had any plan for him. But he was mistaken. Just at this time the Austrians were at war with the Italians, and trying to take their country. In order that the Italians might know when the Austrian soldiers were coming, they had built large piles of dry wood on the tops of the hills, and put men to watch them night and day. When any of these men saw the Austrians coming, it was his duty to set fire to the pile. Then the man upon the next hilltop would see it and set fire to his, and so on, until all the valleys were made aware that the enemy was approaching and the Italians were roused to meet him. The piles were called beacons, and the men that watched, the sentinels.

Now, one night a festival had been kept up in Hans' village. All the villagers except Hans and his mother were there; and, although Hans had gone to bed, he could not sleep. So, after a while he arose up silently and crept up the hill to stay awhile with the sentinel. But no sentinel was there. Thinking there would be no danger that night, and being tempted to join the people in the village, he had left his post. Hans now thought he could be of some use, for he could watch the beacon on the hill until the sentinel returned.

He had not watched long before he saw the dark form of an Austrian soldier coming upon his hands and knees, very stealthily, along toward the pile. Yes, so it was; and now he could hear distinctly the measured tramp, tramp, tramp of a number of armed men. Quick as thought he set fire to the pile. Now the country was warned and the people would be saved.

But the enraged Austrian soldier saw, and fired his rifle at him. Hans fell, mortally wounded. Hours afterward he was found by some of the villagers and carried, bleeding and dying, to his mother. She took him upon her knees and wept over him as though her heart would break. But Hans looked into her face with his loving eyes and faintly whispered: "Dear mother, God has His plan for every man," and expired.

A Dog and a Cat.

Any dog, especially any small dog, greatly respects the teeth and claws of a cat. Generally speaking, he will no more thrust his muzzle into these, when they are in action, than a man will intentionally put his hand against the teeth of a buzz-saw in motion. As a rule, too, the cat is superior to the dog in strategy, knowing when to put her buzz-saw in operation and when merely to threaten with it. Sometimes, however, a cat may meet a dog who is cleverer than herself.

A correspondent of the Youths' Companion in California tells of a shepherd puppy which was always given his dinner immediately after the family in which he resided had finished theirs. At the same time the black and white cat was given her dinner. The puppy ate his allowance with extraordinary haste, all the time eying the cat's, and making an occasional lunge toward it, indicating his intention to take it as soon as he had finished his own.

His plate cleaned, he darted toward the cat, and received a sharp and stinging slap in the face, which caused him to retreat. Then he jumped around and barked—a 'proceeding' which caused the cat no uneasiness. Then, setting his wits to work, he began a strategic movement.

He got on the side of the dish toward which its handle projected, and began to crawl on his belly slowly up toward it. The cat ate on, merely watching the dog with one eye. Nearer and nearer the dog came, creeping and watching, until his nose reached the end of the handle. Then he gently took the handle between his teeth and began to back slowly away.

The cat, somewhat confused, no doubt, made no attack; and as soon as the puppy felt sure that he had got out of the "zone of fire," he moved much more rapidly away—and then set himself industriously to finish what the cat had left.

In this performance the dog showed intelligence of no mean order—perceiving the use of the handle of the dish, and also how the cat might be "bluffed" and outwitted.

Habits of Gray Squirrels.

In Addison county, Vermont, writes M. E. Hall, I have often seen the gray squirrels, in the autumn, dig holes in the leaves and earth—apparently at random, and bury a nut therein. Again, in the winter, I have frequently watched them running over the snow on some warm day, and again apparently digging at random, bring up a nut from under the snow. More often, however, I have seen them thus digging, but I did not see the nut that they found. Still I am quite sure that they did find a nut—for almost invariably their mode of procedure was to run down a tree, thence to a spot some yards distant, dig in the snow a few moments, and then run up a tree again, being quite undisturbed. They had evidently found what they had dug for.

More especially have I watched the fox squirrels do this in Greene county, Iowa. The fox is closely related to the gray, and almost exactly similar in movements and habits. I feel sure that the common red squirrel of the eastern portions of the country lay up a store of nuts for winter consumption. Once, late in autumn, in Vermont, I found nearly half a bushel of butternuts thus stored. In this case I was sure, as my wife and I watched the saucy little red carry several nuts to his hoard, which was deposited in a great cavity of an old butternut tree before we disturbed it.

I think the pine squirrel of the Big Horn mountains, and farther west, which much resembles the eastern red, does not lay up a winter store. My opportunities of observing them were limited, but so far as they went I thought they gathered each day the seeds from the cones that hung on the tree all winter, so did not need to lay up a store.

A Dozen Conundrums.

1. Why do you go to bed? Because the bed will not come to you.
2. When is a ship like a book? When it is outward bound.
3. Why has an ocean voyage no terrors for physicians? Because they are accustomed to see sickness.
4. Why is a popular novel like autumn? Because its leaves are quickly turned and always read (red).
5. Why should a thirsty man always carry a watch? Because there is a spring inside of it.
6. Who are the most exacting of all landlords? Why, the children, because they never fail to make their father and mother parents.
7. What is it that no one wishes to have, yet, when he has it, he would be very sorry to lose? A bald head.
8. What conundrums are always at home? Those that are never found out.
9. What insect does a tall father represent. A daddy-long-legs.
10. When a lady faints what figure should you bring her? You should bring her two.
11. Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire Because the sooner it is put out the better.
12. When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

An Apt Little Negro Girl.

Speaking of kindergartens for colored children calls to mind the experience of a "befo' de wah" matron, who was teaching one of the little darkies on her plantation how to spell.

The primer she used was a pictorial one, and over each word was its accompanying picture, and Polly glibly spelled o-x, ox, and b-o-x, box, etc. But the teacher thought that she was making right rapid progress, so she put her hand over the picture and said:

"Polly, what does o-x spell?"

"Ox," answered Polly, nimbly.

"How do you know that it spells ox, Polly?"

"Seed his tail," replied the apt Polly.

About "Little Women."

It has been told of Louisa M. Alcott that when she wrote her first book, "Little Women," she sent to a publisher who couldn't find time to read the manuscript. He gave it to his little girl to read, thinking that if she enjoyed it he would think it worth publishing, perhaps. He could not get it away from the child—she would neither eat nor sleep until she had finished the last word. The publisher considered this proof that the story was good, and so printed it.

A New Catch Game.

Here is a new game of "catch" the boys will enjoy. It is called "stags and hounds," and in playing it one boy is at first the hound, and he must try to touch the other players. When he has touched one, the two hounds join in and catch another. When they have caught, the three join hands and run after others, until all except one have been caught and joined hands. Then the one that has not been caught has to be the hound for the next time.

Lincoln in Scotland.

Scotland seems a strange place to find a statue of Abraham Lincoln, and yet there is one there. It adorns a monument erected in old Calton burying ground, Edinburgh, to the memory of the Scottish-Americans who fought in the American civil war.

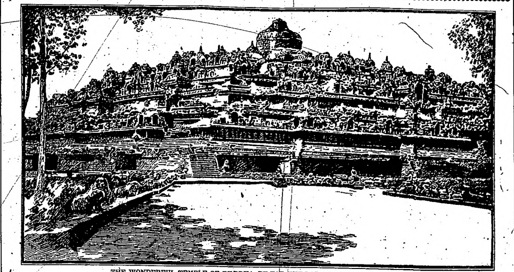
Fortune is seldom seen in the company of a loafer.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

It is the Colossal Temple of Buddha on the Island of Java.

The Boro Budur Temple of Java is the eighth wonder of the world. You never have heard of it before, but it deserves to rank with the Acropolis, the Colosseum and the Pyramids. Formed entirely of lava, it might be wonderful enough, but its other characteristics make it marvelous. In size alone it is worthy of world-wide interest.

How it has come to remain so long unknown so close to civilization is remarkable. The only possible explanation of it is that the natives, to whom alone it was known, fail to mark it as remarkable. Even among them not one in a thousand has learned of its existence. Our knowledge of it is due to the fact that Clarence B. Moore wandered in Java from the beaten paths of the traveler, and he has given to the scientific world a description of the temple, enhanced by splendid photographs. His description of his visit to the temple and its surroundings is as follows:



THE WONDERFUL TEMPLE OF BUDDHA, BY FAR THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

It is difficult to explain the general lack of information concerning the Boro Budur, except that travelers to Java rarely get beyond Batavia, or possibly Buitenzorg, and then hasten away to Singapore. Moreover, it is almost as impossible to obtain information of these ruins in Batavia as it would be in New York. The natives know nothing of them or tell nothing.

Batavia is an interesting town, mainly in that one can there best see the very free and easy customs and costumes of the East Indian Dutch. All over the houses and hotels until time to prepare for dinner, at 4 or 5 p. m., the women go about clad in camisoles of linen, with the sarong, or short skirt, reaching half way to the ankle, with stockingless feet thrust into slippers, and hair hanging loosely down the back. The sarongs are of the most gaudy colors and the wearers seem to vie with each other in selecting patterns striking and bizarre to the last degree, in which snakes, dragons and devils play a prominent part. The retail trade of Java is monopolized by the Chinese, and the hotel is haunted by these people, pack in hand.

From Batavia to Samarang is a two-days' sail, and fortunate it is that the weather is usually calm, for those having a tendency towards seasickness and a consequent horror of tobacco smoke pro tem would otherwise have a hard time. From morning to night, on deck, in the cabin and staterooms, the the roadside, offering for sale small heaps of food or merchandise, or moving from trader to trader, making purchases here and there as their fancy pompts.

It is a journey never to be forgotten, and the drive is all too soon over, when at length the temple of Boro Budur looms in sight. The traveler having previously in all probability met no one who has ever seen this wonderful structure, and having heard but the vaguest hints as to its size, and nothing relating to its wealth of statues and bas-reliefs, is fairly dazed. Upon him who has previously seen the temples of Egypt, of Greece, and of India, Baalbec, in Syria, and the wonderful ruins of Girgenti, if ruins they may be called, where the ravages of time are scarcely apparent, and the altar and stairways stand intact—who has lingered among the baths, aqueducts and amphitheaters of Italy and the south of France—it is doubtful if the first impressions of these wonders of architecture in any way equal the effect produced by this lava temple in the heart of Java. When one has seen pictures of famous ruins and photographs in great numbers, and for years read and heard descriptions of the most enthusiastic kind, it is seldom that the reality very far surpasses the preconceived idea. The effect of the Boro Budur is almost stunning, so unexpected is the grandeur of the sight presented.

On the top of an eminence, which has been leveled to some extent to receive it, is the temple of Boro Budur. It is not quite square, but nearly so, each side being about 620 feet in length. It is entirely built of blocks of black lava, excessively hard, to which quality doubtless it owes its excellent state of preservation.

It consists of seven ranges of walls and terraces decreasing in size until they culminate in a level space, in the center of which stands a species of dome about fifty feet in diameter, containing a gigantic statue of Buddha. This dome is surrounded by three circles of towers constructed of lattice work of stone, each enshrining an image of Buddha, seventy-two in all. Descending, one passes to successive terraces, the walls of which on the inside are covered with bas-reliefs illustrating everything pertaining to the life of the forgotten race which flourished when the temple was built. These bas-reliefs are executed in a high style of art, and are altogether over two miles in length. On the outside of the terraces at regular intervals are sitting images of Buddha, which certainly number not less than 400, and possibly double that. These figures are somewhat over life-size, being three feet in height as they sit. The height of the building is about 100 feet, exclusive of the dome, which is in a partially ruinous condition, and of which about twenty feet still stand. The temple is not one solid mass of masonry, but is built around the conical hill until the base of the dome is a broad avenue with animals of stone on either side, while two lions stand guard at the foot of the stairway of lava.

Who built the Boro Budur? At what era did it first swarm with priests and devotees? We have no records of any sort to guide us. It is asserted by some that the temple derives its name from Boro, the district in which it is situated, and Budur, ancient, while others think it is a corrupton of Bara, great, and Buddha. The latter is most probably correct, and the district has taken its name from the temple. The statues at Boro Budur are to all appearances images of Buddha, and no statues of undoubted Brahminical origin are to be seen in the building, although one was once discovered in an adjacent field, and in ruins, at no great distance, are many armed figures, evidently of some Brahminical god.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

No Living Thing in It and No Danger of Being Drowned.

The water of the Great Salt lake, Utah, is clear and transparent, with a bottom of fine white sand and a margin of incrusted salt. It is one of the purest and most concentrated brines in the whole world. Its waters give sustenance to no living thing; there is not the smallest insect or worm to frighten the most timid bather, and the bathing is the most perfect sea bathing in the whole of North America or in Europe. No human body can sink in it. One may actually walk the water, no matter how deep it is. Your body will persistently rise up, the shoulders above the surface, or you may even sit down in it. Its wonderful buoyancy must be experienced to be realized. No knowledge of swimming is necessary; one may enter the lake without the slightest fear; all you have to do is to lie down and float. But to swim in it, that is another thing! When your hands are put under the water to take a stroke, your feet, like Banquo's ghost, will not go down. It is impossible to keep more than one end of your body under water at a time. You cannot swim, but if you are a man you can float on your back, with your arms crossed under your head, and smoke your pipe or cigar with as much ease as if in your own room. The water is so salt that it cannot be swallowed without great danger of strangulation; a small drop in the eye, too, gives much pain. But, in spite of all the dangers, bathing in the Great Salt lake is refreshing and invigorating, notwithstanding that the body must be rebathed in fresh water afterward to remove the immense quantity of salt which adheres to the skin. It is hard work to make any headway, even against the smallest waves. Nearly half a million people bathe in the Great Salt lake every year; they come from all over the world, and tourists are beginning to realize that Salt Lake City and the magnificent surroundings present the greatest scope of novelty, and is destined to be a leading watering place.

How One Fox Helped Another.

Joseph Maybaugh, a farmer who lives near Dundee, north of Cincinnati, trapped a large red fox, and, carrying it home, placed it in his cornerib until he could notify his neighbors and have a chase. The next morning the fox was gone. Investigation proved that its mate had assisted the prisoner in making its escape. The fox had worked away on the inside until it had bitten a board loose from its fastenings. This, however, was not sufficient to permit it to get out unless the board was lifted up. The board was held up from the outside, as the teeth marks on it show, until the prisoner crawled to liberty. Tracks of another fox were seen, and there is no doubt that the mate came after the fox inside the crib had loosened the board and held it up. This is one of the brightest fox tricks that old hunters in the neighborhood have yet encountered.

Training Medical Women.

The London School of Medicine for Women in its report for 1899 appends a list of 254 medical women it has trained. They seem now to be called to the furthest ends of the earth to serve in hospitals and as medical missionaries. Nearly every important town in India has a qualified woman physician. China claims a large number. Even Persia claims one, and South Africa has several. Among the different posts held by women doctors are those of medical examiner of a life insurance company and to the women's staffs of postoffices. Women are medical inspectors to high schools for girls, and to children boarded out under the Church of England Society for Waifs and Strays.

How English Sparrows Came Here.

The residents of Germantown have long labored under the delusion that the English sparrow, which is to be found in every nook and corner of that historic suburb, was introduced into the United States by the late John W. Bardsley, a native of England, who was familiarly known as "Sparrow Jack" Bardsley, and who lived in the little two-story house, still standing at Main and Upsal streets, Germantown. From an authoritative source it now appears that the responsibility for the introduction of these pestiferous little birds must be laid upon Nicholas Pike, of Brooklyn. He, it is stated, brought over with him from England in the fall of 1850 about eight pairs of sparrows, but they did not thrive and soon died. Two years later he repeated the experiment, having purchased a number of sparrows while on his way to Portugal as consul general of the United States. These later arrivals did thrive and multiplied amazingly, spreading from Brooklyn to all parts of the country.—Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON CROWS

Know Very Well When Saturday and Sunday Come.

Two crows, said to have been there for many years, caw and sometimes fight on the turrets of the Franklin public school building in Washington. But the strange thing about it is that they are never seen about the building except on Saturday, Sunday and a holiday. The presence and noise of the pupils about the grounds might be said to keep the crows away. But the crows are never seen during school hours when there are no children about. Saturdays and Sundays may, by some sort of count of time in the nature of crows, be known to them. Holidays are irregular, but the crows know when one comes, and as sure as it does they are on the turrets or about them all day. They come early and stay late, but no one who has watched then knows where they roost, for sometimes they fly in one direction and again in an opposite direction.

SORRY TIME AS "SUPER."

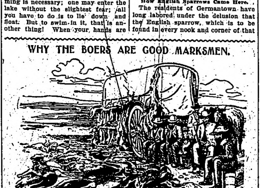
Experience of a Harvard Freshman with Ambitions for the Stage.

"When I was at Harvard," said Walter Kellogg of St. Louis to the New York Tribune man, "during my freshman year I had a vast ambition to appear upon the stage, which finally assumed such proportions and so colored my every thought that I at length determined to gratify it. Fate seemed to play into my hands, for upon making guarded inquiries in the mater I ascertained that 'supers' were in great demand at a certain theater, and so one night, in great trepidation, I presented myself at the stage entrance. I was finally admitted with a crowd of 'hoboes,' examined and passed by a profane and 'familiar-on-short-acquaintance' personage, and told to take my place in line. My outer garments I removed, as did the others, and in a dazed state I found myself passing them through the window of a sort of coatroom and receiving a costume and check in return. I then moved on to a sort of dressing room. The costume I had received was dirty enough and the idea of putting it on was not only repugnant, but impossible. While I was debating what to do a loud, coarse voice informed us to clear the dressing room, and I again found myself on the stage in my undergarments, with that bundle of rags on my hands. I made my way to the coatroom, only to find it closed, and my appeals to the stage hands met only derisive responses, while an offer of money for the return of my clothes they would not accept in a promissory form. It was all I could then offer, but they regarded it with open suspicion. I spent an awful evening hiding behind anything I could find, chased out of odd corners by perspiring and personally abusive scene shifters, and in an agony of confusion whenever an actress came within the line of my vision. My embarrassment, I must say, they did not share, and when they did see me they commented on my appearance and costume with ungratifying freedom and painful detail. At length I recovered my own clothes and, sadder and wiser, made my way back to Cambridge. Since then I have been content to see plays from the paying side of the footlights."

All Violin Makers.

The only place in the world where violin making may be said to constitute the staple industry is Markneukirchen, in Saxony, with its numerous surrounding villages. There are altogether about 15,000 people in this district engaged exclusively in the manufacture of violins. The inhabitants, from the small boy and girl to the wrinkled, gray-haired veteran and aged grandmother, are all constantly employed making some part or other of this musical instrument.

WHY THE BOERS ARE GOOD MARKSMEN.



The accompanying picture, showing the results of a Boer hunting expedition, is a very eloquent demonstration of why the Transvaaler is a good marksman. The ordinary veldt burgher spends so much time in hunting and shooting and his larder depends so largely on his prowess for its supplies that he very early acquires a marksmanship that is probably unequaled in any other civilized race. His favorite arm is the Mauser rifle, and with this he can bring down a buck at a few thousand yards with the greatest ease. He also slays his cattle with his rifle, the herd being driven up to him, while he selects the best beeves and brings them down with a bullet through the brain.

PENTELIKON MARBLE.

Its Beauty and Purity Greater Than That of Carrara.

The famous marble quarries of the Pentelikon, near Athens, remained undisturbed and silent until this century, when, after the crowning of the first king of Greece, the erection of a royal palace again called attention to the national wealth in the finest of stone, says Chambers' Journal. The road to the foot of the Penteli hills was reopened, the bridges were repaired, and a large quantity of the famous old marble was employed in the construction of a new Athens. It was wisely decided that the old Greek quarries should remain untouched, so that we have clear evidence of the mode of working these in classic times. This Pentelikon marble forms a great part of the ranges, and, fortunately, the upper portion. The lower part to 550 feet is limestone in transition; but thence up to 1,100 feet it is pure marble, the estimate being that there still remain 2,000,000,000 tons of pure white marble and 600,000,000 tons of white marble with blue veins. A railway has now been constructed to the foot of the range, to meet the inclined plane that carries the blocks down from the quarries, so this fine stone, from which the Parthenon at Athens was built 2,400 years ago, can be delivered at a cheap rate throughout Europe. Seeing that the so-called Elgin marbles, obtained by Lord Elgin from the Parthenon, were made from this marble, it may readily be credited when asserted by an authority that the Pentelikon marble is harder, has a finer grain and is in every respect superior to the Carrara marble. Its purity and beauty must be seen to be appreciated.

SHAKESPEARE RELICS.

The Poet's Waistcoat, Snuffbox and Other Articles.

In all probability the most valuable Shakespearean relics extant in America are in the possession of Sidney Vernon Bakewell of this city, says the Indianapolis Press. They consist of a waistcoat and a jeweled tie pin, a snuffbox, his mother's workbag, and a string of beads and a vinaigrette bottle worn by Anne Hathaway at her marriage. Mr. Bakewell's maternal grandmother was a daughter of James Shakespeare, the fifth of the Shakespeares in direct lineal descent from the bard of Avon. The facing of the waistcoat is a brocade of satin, the numerous designs worked in with bright-colored silk thread. It is lined with sateen, excepting the lower part, which is lined with kid leather. The cut is peculiarly low, in order to admit of the use of expansive ruffled shirt fronts, which were stylish in those days. The buttons are small and covered with black cloth. The workbag, made by the bard's mother, is 340 years old, and the oldest relic in the lot. It is hand-made, of a species of grass interwoven with a silk design of the shamrock and the thistle. The poet's snuffbox is of ebony, and the lid, which is now apart from the rest of the box, is laid with pearl. The pin contains a dozen diamonds set in solid silver. The beads are round and transparent, streaked with red color, and vary in size from a pea to an ordinary marble. They are fastened with a silver clasp. The vinaigrette bottle is of cut glass, about two and a half inches long and an inch wide, and has a silver top.

BIG BANANA TRUST.

Prices Are Nearly Doubled by Its Operations

Banana dealers from all the central and western states gathered the other day at Chicago to attend a special session of the National Banana Jobbers' association of the United States. The object in calling the meeting was to discuss the monopoly which is now almost completely controlling the trade in this country. Owing to the operations of the New York fruit trust, the Fruit Dispatch company, bananas are selling for almost twice the price they demanded before the dispatch company entered the field. The dealers claim that this concern now has such a control of the market that it can dictate the price of the fruit in all parts of the country. Although the service rendered in transporting the fruit is excellent, the shippers say that the dispatch company is ruining the trade by demanding such high prices. As a remedy for the evil C. H. Robertson of St. Louis suggested that the association buy up banana plantations in Spanish Honduras and other South American countries and run a line of steamers of its own. Mr. Robertson declared that the plantations could be purchased for $560,000, and that a trade could be established which should force the eastern corporation to make better terms. "As it is now," he said, "we have to abide by what they say, or go without the fruit. This association is rich enough, and I think that in time we shall have a line of our own."

Soldier Who Loved the Sea.

It is not generally known that the favorite pastime of Lord Roberts as a boy was that of carving boats out of wood. He was a rare adept at this, and it is told how he would wager a vessel of his own manufacture to beat another lad's purchased boat for anything in the shape of a boyish bet. All the boats Lord Roberts made were named after some great naval hero or after a big battle which had been fought at sea. This is all the more curious, seeing what a brilliant career was in store for Lord Roberts as a leader of men in the field.

Good Cause to Worry.

"By George." "What's wrong?" "My wife told me this morning that she was going to get out my last summer suit today and dust it and see if I can't wear it awhile this spring." "Well, what of that?" "I came away without going through the pockets. I'm afraid she may find two or three letters she gave me to mail last fall."

Reason for It.

"Somehow, Aunt Clara likes to stay right in a rut. She can't bear innovations." "I don't blame her. When you get to be her age perhaps you will fight shy of new wrinkles, too."

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY **FREE**
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 2, 1900.

A Kansas Blizzard.

"When a real Kansas blizzard starts," said a native of the state, "the snow at first is usually soft and fine and comes down with an ominous quiet. Then it increases in volume, and a wild wind hurls it along. It is blinding and enveloping, and, aside from being freezing cold, one cannot but lose his way. The storm sometimes lasts two or three days. When one of these blizzards comes up, the farmer who wants to get from his farmhouse to the stable or milkhouse takes a cord and starts for the stable or milkhouse, as it may be, even if it is only 50 yards off. He seldom makes it the first time, and the cord is to keep him from getting lost and wandering in the snow. Sometimes the people stand in the door and beat a tin can for a signal to any one who may be out in the storm, but this is of little use, as the noise of the wind is so great that it drowns almost every other sound.

"I know of a case of a man who got lost going from his stable to the house, so swiftly and blindingly did the storm whirl down upon him. He stumbled over the entrance to a cyclone cellar and crawled in there and dropped the door after him to keep out the snow. The snow fell faster and faster and buried the door so deeply that when it was all ended and he tried to open it he found it impossible. His family searched the country around for him, and it was not until the snow had melted and gone and some one happened to go into the cyclone cellar that he was found there."—New York Tribune.

Vest Was Committed.

"I remember well once when Joe Blackburn and I were on the same committee," said a senator. "It was during a Democratic administration, and there had been a good deal of bother trying to get the secretary of agriculture to agree to a certain thing, and Blackburn had been sent to talk him over to the committee's plan. In fact, the whole cabinet had been difficult to deal with. When Joe came back, several of us were assembled in the committee room, among us Senator Vest, who was sunk dejectedly in the depths of an armchair. Some one asked:

"'Well, Joe, did you succeed?'

"'Succeed?' he echoed. Then he began to tramp up and down, fuming and fussing. Finally he broke out:

"'Of all the obstinate things in the shape of a cabinet officer I ever encountered, commend me to J. Sterling Morton! Don't you agree with me, Vest?'

"Vest roused up slowly and answered:

"'I'm sorry, Joe, but I am committed to Hoke Smith.'

"It was the funniest thing I ever heard," continued the senator, "and our bill was never even reported."—Saturday Evening Post.

What He Would Have Said.

In a complicated criminal case an old land surveyor was subpœnaed to give his professional opinion in the matter. As the proceedings were about to begin he asked permission to say a few words, but was called to order sternly by the judge, who told him to wait till he was questioned. The case then proceeded. A host of witnesses were examined, and even the prisoner frequently was called upon to make a statement.

After a couple of hours the judge said to the old surveyor, "Now, sir, we shall be glad to hear what you have to say on the whole case."

The witness stood up and replied: "I only wished to remark awhile ago that I am quite deaf in my left ear and rather hard of hearing in the right. I was merely going to ask if I might be allowed to sit immediately in front of the witnesses and the prisoner. Up to now I have not heard a single word of the proceedings."—London Telegraph.

Foote Could Be Caustic.

One of the best repartees on record is that of Foote, the actor. Dining with some friends, a heated dispute arose between himself and a young nobleman. The latter sought to disparage Foote by asking him what his father was.

"A tradesman," said Foote.

"Then, sir, it is a pity he did not make you one."

"And pray, let me ask, what was your father, my lord?"

"My father, Mr. Foote, was a gentleman."

"Then, my lord, it's a pity he did not make you one."—Collier's Weekly.

Chinese Dinner Invitations.

"When a Chinaman issues invitations to dinner," writes Dr. Sven Hedin, the traveler, "he sends out, one or two days beforehand, a tiny card of invitation, contained in a huge envelope. If you accept the invitation, you are supposed to keep the card. If you have not time—that is, if you decline—you are expected to send it back. If the banquet is appointed for 12 o'clock, you need not go before 2 p. m."

Lifelike.

Sir Robert Peel was once going through a picture collection with a friend where there was a portrait of a prominent Englishman who was famous for saying sharp things.

"How wonderfully like," said the friend. "You can see the quiver on his lips."

"Yes," replied Sir Robert, "and the arrows coming out of it."—Youth's Companion.

Conceit All Gone.

"That boy," she said when her husband reached home, "is just like you."

"Been naughty again, has he?" he returned.

Long experience has taught him the circumstances in which she noted the resemblance between father and son, and years ago the remark had ceased to flatter him.—Chicago Post.

HE WENT UP HIGHER

HOW A GOVERNMENT CLERK SECURED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

After Getting the "Royal Word" From the Secretary of His Department He Had Fun With the Division Chief, Who Had Turned Him Down.

"The question of sick and annual leave," said a clerk in an up town department to a reporter, "is one of the utmost importance to government clerks and is one of their most precious privileges. I will tell you of an occurrence in my department which will interest fellow clerks especially.

"A clerk in my division put in an application for a few days' leave in the usual form in writing, to be O. K.'d by the chief of division and sent on its way to the chief clerk of the department. Not hearing from it and the time approaching for his departure he went to his chief and said:

"'Mr. ——, how about my application?'

"'Here it is on my desk. I have not sent it up. It is too early in the year to apply for that length of time, important business or not. You cannot be spared.'

"My friend, who is a little fellow and a diplomat, grasped the situation at once. It happened that he had a personal acquaintance with the secretary, one of those rare instances where a cabinet officer has a personal acquaintance with one of his own clerks. They had met outside of the department, for the little fellow is a member of an influential family in the secretary's own district.

"He bowed and withdrew, but instead of going back to his desk he made a short cut up the corridors toward the secretary's room. Just as he was approaching the latter's private office entrance the secretary, in company with a couple of gentlemen, came out. Observing the clerk and his anxious, inquiring face, he paused, shook him cordially by the hand and exclaimed to his companions:

"'Senator, here is a bright little fellow from my state who is the father of the biggest, cherubic faced baby you ever saw and the husband of the happiest of wife mothers. Look at him blush. Well, what's the matter now?'

"'Why, I want to go away on business for a fortnight, and'—

"'Well, you little rascal, why don't you go? I'll let you—only be sure to come back and don't get lost on the cars.'

"The secretary's hearty laugh, in which the others joined, echoed in the marble tessellated corridors, and they passed on. The 'royal word' had been given.

"That evening at quarter to 4—he left it until last minute purposely—he went to his chief. It was his turn to rub it in.

"'Mr. ——,' he said quietly, 'have you sent up my leave?'

"'I have not,' replied the chief shortly. 'I disposed of that question this morning.'

"'I thought that the secretary granted leave in this department. I was not aware that chiefs of division possessed that authority.' It was war now. Both looked each other unflinchingly in the eye. Then the chief began to smell a little official mouse and resorted to browbeating, as is not unusual under similar circumstances.

"'You are impertinent'—

"'I beg your pardon,' quickly interrupted the clerk, 'for a chief to say to a clerk that he is impertinent imputes a charge against him. I request that you withdraw that remark. It is no impertinence for a clerk to state a rule of the department to his chief, more especially when he appears to have forgotten it or is unaware of its existence. The secretary, and he alone, finally grants or disapproves applications for leave in all departments of the government. I have never before heard this authority questioned'—

"'I don't question it,' hastily interjected the chief, to whose nose the official mousy smell was each moment becoming more acute.

"'By not submitting my application to those whose province it is to decide such questions you certainly do question it and exceed your authority. Approved or disapproved by you, they and not you pass on it finally, and, furthermore, you know it.'

"'I will send it up tomorrow,' said the chief as he climbed down from his high horse as gracefully as the occasion admitted. 'Let me see, you wish to go'—

"'Take your time,' replied my friend pleasantly. 'It is already granted. I have the secretary's personal permission to go provided I do not get lost on the cars. I start tomorrow, and I will try not to get lost. Goodby.'"—Washington Star.

Gems Have Organic Life.

Scientists frequently remind us that gems possess life—organic life. Everybody knows that opals and pearls grow dull when worn by invalids, and it has been lately proved that rubies and the turquoise show the same sensibility. Pearls are most delicate and lose color and brilliancy and actually die. Rings and pins should not be worn by invalids, because the invisible emanations of disease penetrate the microscopic interstices of the gem and kill its life.—Philadelphia Press.

Proof.

Madge—But don't you really believe that Ida is engaged?

May—No; I'm sure she isn't. I asked her if there was any truth in the report, and she refused to say a word.—Harper's Bazar.

Wigs were in vogue in Rome toward the end of the republic, and so well made that Ovid says, "Nobody could tell if any one else's hair was real or not."

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Corresondent

The men who have been slowly but surely pushing a scheme to loot the U. S. Treasury by means of contracts with the Post Office Department for pneumatic tube service in the large cities were given a hard throw down this week when the House by a vote of 87 to 50 struck out that portion of the Post office appropriation carrying $725-000 to pay for existing pneumatic tube service and to extend the same during the coming fiscal year. That action was brought about by the public statement of Representative Moody, of Mass., that these men had been bribing and trying to bribe members of Congress with stock in their company, which existed solely for what it could get through Congressional legislation.

There is little doubt of the liability of Mr. McKinley and Secretary Root to impeachment for their open violation of law in paying two salaries to favored army officers in Cuba, and they would be likely to get it if Congress had a democratic majority. Secretary Root's answer to the Senate resolution asking for information is a pettifogging document from start to finish. It tells only a part of the truth, which is often much worse than telling a lie, but even then it contains a practical acknowledgement of violation of law by the executive branch of the government, in the citation of acts of Congress in 1849 and 1853 authorizing extra compensation for army officers who performed civil duties in Mexico and California. This Congress would have done the same for officers in Cuba, had the necessity for such action been brought to its attention by the War Department; but that does not excuse the violation of law on the part of the President and the Secretary of war. In citing acts of Congress as a precedent Mr. Root shows that he knows that Congress alone has the authority which the executive branch of the government has in this case usurped. And that isn't the only ugly thing about Mr. Root's answer. His argument that the regular allowance of an annual sum from the Cuban revenues does not constitute a second salary for the officers named is farcical, but his failure to name all the officers who are known to have had an "allowance" is worse. It is too much to expect anything approaching a thorough investigation of War Department expenditures in Cuba from a republican Congress, but steps will be taken by others to get at the truth and make it known to the people of the country.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner,
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21, 1900.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave in unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.
C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden. 39 9 13

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

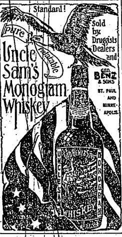
—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA



Standard!
Pure
Palatable
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Why does the boy hate the beer?

He doesn't—he loves it because it is Hamm's delicious brew. It is the medicine his kind aunty has mixed in it that he dislikes. Never mind he is to have a drink of the pure article afterwards to take the bad taste away.

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

Drink a beer you know is pure.

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 oo St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

To S. B. King—

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May A. D. 1890, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgment, which was entered in the District Court in and for the County of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1890, the following described piece or parcel of land is situated in Polk county, State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lot 20, block 38, Village of St. Hilaire was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgment, interests and costs, for the sum of one dollar and eighty cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the Absolute property of the state; That on the 15th day of March A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of Chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of eight dollars and eighty-nine cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is eight dollars and eighty-nine cents with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 15th day of March A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of April A. D. 1900

(SEAL)
JOHN GLEASON
County Auditor,
of Polk County, Minnesota.
40-42 By N. A. Hoffard, Deputy.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Announcement!

We wish to announce to the people of St. Hilaire and vicinity that on Friday May 4th 1900, we will open our clothing house to the public. Everything we have on our shelves is new and we invite all to inspect our goods. Remember the date and call and look over our stock of goods whether you buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A handsome may of the United States, 38 by 48 inches in size, printed in four colors, and mounted on a roller for hanging up, will be sent to any address on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Postal or Express Money Order or Coin preferred. Apply to

GEO. P. LYMAN, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

7

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

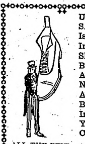
Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Porrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Domann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Orit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	.51½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	164
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Clean up your back yards.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

County Attorney Brown was here the first of the week.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

C. G. Rapp arrived home last Friday after an absence of two weeks.

Peter Hall left yesterday for Minneapolis to attend the state convention.

Since last Thursday the grass is growing at the rate of an inch per day.

Three nice showers fell on the evenings of the three last days of last week.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company spent Sunday at Crookston.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul is here to-day looking after his business interests.

When you need anything in the line of window shades call at Holmes Furniture Co.

C. G. Rapp is busy these days planting trees and fencing in his lots on Water street.

K. O. Gigstad drove to the county seat Saturday to be present at the assessors meeting.

Mrs. H. Tway returned home yesterday from a three weeks visit with relatives at St. Paul.

Mrs. E. M. Hoff went to Thief River Falls yesterday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Burkee.

Landlord Wilmes of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours yesterday enroute to the upper Falls.

After three days in business the new restaurant man jumped the town and left for parts unknown.

Don't fail to consult D. Collins, the photographer if you are thinking seriously of buying a kodac.

Messrs. Jeffers, Moran, Swanson and Lemieux of the lower Falls spent a few hours in the village last Saturday.

W. A. Sorsoleil purchased a fine turnout last week in the shape of a surrey. It is one of the handsomest in town.

The Fertile Journal says two car loads of Dagos arrived there on the 24th of April to work on the railroad.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Frank Juliot, the Crookston harpist was here Monday enroute to Red Lake Falls where his services were required.

We handle the celebrated wire grass matting and rugs. The best wearing matting made. Holmes Furniture Co.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, May 25th and 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dalnard left last Thursday for Thief River Falls where they immediately went to house keeping.

A. C. Adams, the dray man finds it necessary to put on an extra team in order to accommodate his many customers.

Brink Bros. corner building has been turned into a billiard and pool room since last week with Charley Johnson in charge.

Jos. Helm, the machinery man of Red Lake Falls was here yesterday enroute home from a business trip at the twin cities.

The swellest ever happened in the line of bagdad curtains, rope portiers and lace curtains just received at Holmes Furniture Co.

The assessors met at County Auditor Zeh's office at Red Lake Falls last Saturday to receive their blanks and books as well as instructions.

Fred Smith, time keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, entertained his father, mother and sister who were here on a visit last Thursday.

Miss Brink of Crookston came up Monday and has decided to make St. Hilaire her future home. She will keep house for her brothers and has rooms for a few more boarders.

Owing to the heavy south wind, the log drivers for the Red Lake Falls Company at this place were compelled to lay off Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. O. Miller of Crookston came up Monday on a visit with her parents, Ma and Mrs. L. M. Roland, who reside two miles north-west of this place.

Will Peterson went to Crookston Monday to close a deal, whereby he will sell his dwelling house to J. Kivel, proprietor of the Crookston brewery.

Its very seldom in these parts that you will see the trees leaved out nice and green in April, but such is the case this year, especially with the box elder.

About two hundred head of young stock were driven through here this morning enroute to Red Lake Falls. They will be shipped over the N. P. to the Dakota ranges.

Catfish are so plentiful in the Red Lake river that they will even bite on a spoon hook. A twenty-three pounder was caught below the dam last Wednesday on a spoon hook.

Frank E. Long and his big company of show people passed through here yesterday enroute to Red Lake Falls where they will show at the Opera House the balance of the week.

About a dozen river drivers of the lower Falls have been in this vicinity the past week getting the logs belonging to the Red Lake Falls Lumber Co., ready to sluice through the dam at this place.

Carl Johnson of this village and his two sisters of Thief River Falls took yesterday's train for Vivian, Waseca county being summoned by the serious illness of their mother who is not expected to live.

Tomorrow is the day set by the house of representatives for taking up the Free Homestead Bill for Indian reservation lands. If she passes, Eddy will stand a show of being reelected; otherwise he is a dead duck for all time to come.

Alvoah Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, established the Red Lake Falls Era in 1882, and the first copy of the paper ever printed was preserved by J. H. Sanders, now of Roseau, and has just been presented to Editor Kaufer of the Gazette.

The following local item appeared in the Klondyke Pioneer: "Civilization has surely reached an unusual degree in this country, a resident of Moosehide, about 10 years of age was noticed parading Main street the other day comentedly pufling a cigarette.

Frank Jeffers of Red Lake Falls passed through here yesterday enroute to Crookston, being a delegate to attend the meeting of the committee of arrangements for the Northern Minnesota Firemen's Tournament which will be held at Fosston June 27, 28 and 29.

The tall brick fire wall that has recently been built at Red Lake Falls between the Hotel Wilmes and L. A. Kaufer's building took a tumble Sunday crushing one of the buildings completely and destroying the contents which building was used as a hardware store.

M. R. Rosenberg, came up from Minneapolis Monday to make the necessary arrangements for the opening of a clothing house at St. Hilaire. See his advertisement in another column in which you will find the date of opening. He will occupy the building opposite the Hotel Markham, and will use the name of the Great Western Clothing House.

A man with a little cottage home, a wife, and four children, aged 10, 12, 15 and 17 years, lived happily on an income of $500 a year. He died. The Modern Woodman society paid his widow $2,000. Widow and orphans lived comfortably on $400 a year for three years. Then the two eldest children began earning—brought in $1,100 a year. The youngest were continued at school. That family is now comfortably well off, united, educated and happy. All because the father's certificate in Woodcraft continued to work for his family for years after his death. Who says fraternal insurance is a failure?

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

A farmer was arrested and fined the other morning for selling adulterated milk, adulterated with a little harmless water. He wore at the same time a suit of all wool(?) badly adulterated with shoddy, and boots whose soles were adulterated with paper or wood shavings. For breakfast he drank adulteratad coffee, his meat was spiced with adulterated pepper, his cakes puffed up with adulterated baking powder, his pickels soured with adulterated vinegar, his pie was seasoned with adulterated spice, his wife was out of sorts because she could not make good bread with adulterated flour that had been run in on her for the "best." In fact, he saw and felt the effects of adulteration whichever way he looked and he had never heard of any of the adulterators being arrested and fined. Yet there are those who blame the farmer for complaining, for being discontented.—Ex.

Dan Patterson has again taken the contract from the St. Hilaire Lumber Company to handle their short mill wood. Parties wishing any may leave orders at the office of the Lumber Co., or at his office at the livery barn.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, May 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

—The Spectator is for sale at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Peoples Party Convention.

The county convention of the Peoples Party of Red Lake county met at Thief River Falls last Saturday at 11 a. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the congressional and state conventions. H. E. Ives read the call and the convention was organized by electing him temporary chairman and K. M. Hansen temporary secretary. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Owing to the rainy condition of the weather, which prevented many of the delegates from attending, the committe only found twenty-three delegates present. The following delegates were elected to attend the congressional convention which will be held at Fergus Falls on June 23rd and will name the man to make the campaign for congress against Frank Eddy:—Frank Jeffers, H. E. Ives, E. A. Moran, S. A. Swanson S. W. Bleau, A. M. Hanson, K. M. Hansen and Geo. Jarman.

Delegates to the state convention for nominating state officers (name of place and date not yet set) are:—S. A. Swanson, Van R. Brown, Chas. E. Boughton Frank Jeffers, A. M. Hanson, H. E. Ives and Wilfred Lemieux.

Delegates to the state convention which will be held at Minneapolis (today) May 2nd to elect delegates to the national convention which will be held at Sioux Falls May 9th are:—Peter Hall, Wilfred Lemieux, S. A. Swanson, Theo. Belaire and Chas. Boughton.

Arrow Shots.

No woman looks well walking too fast.

A new joiner in a secret order always gives you the grip.

One good thing about a clock that doesn't run is, it is always the same.

Anybody's household goods look tough when piled up on a dray wagon.

Every woman is convinced that everybody wants a picture of her baby.

In case of sickness, the neighbor women all go in to stand around in the way.

When a man is sure that nothing is as good as it used to be, it is a sign he is getting old.

A woman is not really happy unless she has a lot of geraniums standing around that won't grow.

Everybody says a man who gets rich that he ought to have got rich, for he had a splendid chance.

A fellow does not feel so old when he hears men talk about things that have happened before he was born.

Nothing pleases some men better than to be able to recommend some cure that is better than the doctor's.

If a man would only stick to the resolutions made when he has staid up late, the next night, he would soon quit keeping late hours.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

905,000 Magazines Monthly.

The circulation of The Ladies' Home Journal has reached 900,000, and passed it by 5000—905,000 copies being the aggregate circulation of the April issue. This is an increase of over 36,000 copies per month for the last four months—since January first of the present year—over the corresponding period in 1899 Even these figures do not tell the whole story of the growth of the Journal's popularity. But they stand for the extreme limit of the capacity of the presses upon which the magazine is printed, but which for the last year or more—even with the constant increase in their number, and running day and night—have been unable to keep the supply apace with the increasing demand. Every issue within that period has been exhausted in less than a fortnight after the date of publication, and the mechanical restrictions have made it impossible to meet subsequent calls for the magazine—several thousand each month.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permorent cure. I take a pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold at The Imperial Drug Store.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the district court, in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21st) day of March, A. D. 1900, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon real Estate in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1900, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th Day of May A. D. 1900

at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls and country of Red Lake Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] Adam Zeh,
Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Dated at Red Lake Falls this 12th day of April, A. D. 1900.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

About Bridge Letting Contract.

St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1, 1900.

The Spectator:—

Pursuant to the notice published in the Spectator by the county auditor, Adam Zeh, stating that on the 23d day of April last he would let the work of building the ditch No. 1 in this county to the lowest bidder. I went to Red Lake Falls on said day for the purpose of bidding on the bridge work on said ditch. The letting of the earth work commenced in due time and continued until about 3 o'clock p. m., when a recess was taken until 4 p. m., on account of no bidders. Resumed at 4 and still no bidders, when undersigned insisted that the bridge work be let because I could neither stay over, or come back the next day, whereupon Zeh said he would if it was not for that he told Rue that the bridges would not be let until the next day. Then I told him that we could get Rue, which was done but Zeh changed his mind and adjourned all letting until the next day and I was thereby denied an opportunity of bidding on the work. The next day I understand the bridge work was let to one Joe Patnode for $682.00, or within fifth cents of the maximum limit; whereas had I been given an opportunity of bidding, I would have bid as low as $568.35, which are the figures I calculated the work could be done for, which fact I told parties in Red Lake Falls, also showing them my figures which figures I have preserved.

Now I think it is due the people who have to pay for this work to know how things are done in Red Lake Falls. This is the second time I have attended bridge letting in Red Lake Falls and got the worst of it, and it will be a long time before I attend another one.

Yours truly,
Henry Norland.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending April 30th, 1900.

The nights have not been cold, and the day temperatures, moderate early in the week. There has been considerable rainfall during the week in the whole western half of the state, but work was delayed by it only in the extreem southwestern counties; elsewhere the rain has been of great value, especially in the North. In the Red River valley, with no rainfall since the spring work began, there has been no delay in seeding, though the surface soil became so dry that there was danger that the late sown seed would not germinate regularly, but the rains beginning on the 26th will probably ensure a strong and even stand of all grain. Early sown wheat, oats and barley are up in all parts of the state, and where the rains have been more abundant, the stand is excellent. In the extreme southeastern counties an absence of rain during the week has enabled the farmers to finish seeding and to catch up with work heretofore delayed by too much rain. All the barley is not yet seeded, and in some places ground is being plowed for this crop. A few pieces of oats are still to be seeded. A little flax seeding has been done, but the seeding of this crop will not be general till after April 30th. Potato planting has begun, and a very little corn has been planted; these crops will be put in as rapidly as the ground is prepared for them. Wild plums are in blossom, and the apple trees are full of buds nearly ready to open. The prairie fires in Kittson and Sherburne counties and the forest fires in St. Louis, Itasca, Cass and Beltrami counties were probably extinguished by the rains of the 26th, 28th and 29th.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

The Ditching Contracts.

The contracts for the construction of county ditch No. 1 were let last Monday at the Auditor's office in this city. There was not much competition and it looked for a time as though the work would not be let at all. The principal contractors were:

Anton Anderson, of St. Hilaire	$ 3500
Scribner & Linnehan	3000
M. W. Barnard, of Moorhead	1200
S. M. Dainard	700
Joseph Patnaud	400

Mr. Patnaude also contracted to construct the three bridges across the ditch for $682.00.

Scribner & Linnehan and Barnard have to finish their contracts before July 1st; the other contracts have until November to complete their work.

The cost of the ditch, about 7 miles, will aggregate in the neighborhood of $9,000.—R. L. F. Courier.

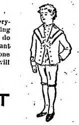
—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The ancients believed thot rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 5th day of May 1900, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 17th day of April 1900. Dr. A. F. Blomburgh, Health Officer.



We Handle Everything.
Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.
Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.
Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

HER HEART'S SECRET;

Or, UNDER A SPELL.

BY JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER XIII.

Fannie's Lover.

There was a moonlight regatta on the river that evening, and loth though she had been to leave her friend, Fannie had at length yielded to Sybil's solicitation, and accompanied her brother and Laurence Grey to the scene of festivity.

Young Grey was passionately fond of aquatic sports, and his pretty little yacht, the "Fannie," was the one indulgence which the self-denying young student allowed himself during these arduous years of toil that were to prepare him for his professional career.

Grave, reticent and dignified, Laurence Grey always seemed especially so beside pretty Fannie Clive, whose gay young life, like that of a butterfly, was all sport, sunshine and gladness. Laurence did not dance and could not flirt; he was stupid at croquet and solemn in conversation.

Fannie kept out of his way as much as possible and found Fenton Forrest a most delightful set-off to her brother's more favored friend.

Fenton, with his gallant manners and gold lace, his brilliancy and his buttons, his flashing eyes and his clanking spurs, was Fannie's ideal hero—Fenton, who could ride like an Arab and dance like a Frenchman, who could court desperately one half-hour and flirt faithlessly the second—Fenton, who never missed a stroke at croquet or a step in the redowa, whose ready wit was equal to all emergencies, and whose ready tongue was equal to the fairest antagonists—Fenton, the gay, the gallant, the graceful, was surely the perfection of manhood; and Fannie fancied herself very much in love indeed.

For the past month he had been her constant cavalier, having suddenly awakened to the astonishing fact that the pretty little Clive girl he used to patronize and tease during his previous visits to Greylawns was "a deuced handsome woman."

And in his fascinating society Fannie had latterly lost sight of her old playmate, Laurence, altogether—Laurence, who had always been ready to take her to school, or church, or concert—whose pretty boat, her namesake, was always at her disposal, whose quiet, brotherly service was always at her command—Laurence, with his kind smile and unassuming friendliness, seemed, in contrast with the glorious Fenton, very tame indeed.

But Fenton was in town this evening, and though Fannie felt the regatta would be a very tedious affair without his enlivening presence, she yielded to circumstances and, donning the most charming of boating costumes, resolved—with a sudden conscience-stricken feeling, that she had been rather unfriendly lately—to be as agreeable as possible to her brother's Damon, for the sake of auld lang syne.

Laurence looked his best in his sailor's garb. He was apt to affect a rather stiff, scholarly style in his everyday costume. Now, with his dark brown hair falling in rich waves under his jaunty hat, and his loose collar turned back from his well formed throat, the young student looked, Fannie was forced to acknowledge, quite as handsome as Fenton himself.

And he as so kind, so thoughtful, in his care for her. Such pretty new cushions had been placed in the stern of the boat; such a bright mirror swung in the toy of a cabin, such a dainty supper was packed away, with nautical neatness, in a compact little hamper under the deck.

Fenton would have had plenty of wine and cigars, but he would have thought of the snow-white cottage cheese that was Fannie's especial weakness?, or would he have been aware of her great predilection for raspberries and ice cream? Not that Fannie gave any minute attention to these details; she only had a fluttering sense of being daintily and thoughtfully cared for, and knew that Laurence's wise and sober head had planned it all.

And as the evening breeze filled the snowy sails, and the pretty yacht went skimming like a seabird over the waters, whose surface was just silvered with the light of the rising moon, the young student's voice blended in a German boat-song, whose rich melody rivaled Fenton's grandest operatic efforts.

The young girl listened, entranced, while the full, deep notes floated out over the shining waves and were echoed by the overhanging hills. A strange quiet stole over her; she seemed drifting down a shadowy river into a beautiful land of dreams.

Even after the song ceased she sat still and silent, looking so beautiful in this new mood that Laurence could not take his eyes off her face.

"I'm going to take a smoke," said Herbert, lazily, rising from his seat. "I know you hate a pipe, Fan, so I'll get out of the way. You'll make a model husband in that respect, Grey. You'll never offend a lady's affections by a vile meerschaum, while I—it would be a hard pull, I think, between a pipe and a wife."

"I'll tell that on you, sir!" said Fannie, with a threatening nod, as Herbert went off. "A pipe and a wife, indeed! Was there ever such an odious comparison?"

"Not so odious, after all," said Laurence, with a grave smile. "The pipe is an emblem of peace, rest and comfort; its influence is to soothe, to pacify and cheer."

"You wouldn't weigh your wife and pipe in the same balance?" she said, laughing.

"No; there is nothing on earth I would weigh in the same balance with my wife—if I ever am fortunate enough to have one," he added.

"Oh, you'll have one, of course," said Fannie, lightly. "You're just the man to marry; and I really think you'll make a model husband, Laurence."

"Do you?" he asked, in a low tone. "Why?"

"Oh because—because you're so quiet, and steady, and thoughtful. I know you'd never worry your wife by being selfish, and cross, and cranky, like some men do. Dear me!"—Fanny shook her head as the weighty subject struck her in its full force—"I declare, I don't see how some women put up with their husbands at all!"

"Perhaps they love them," suggested Laurence. "Love teaches patience, you know."

"It wouldn't teach me patience," answered Fannie, giving her sailor hat an aggressive little twitch. "I couldn't put up with a cross, cranky, worrying man—not if I loved him to distraction."

"But if you loved him, he would not seem cross, cranky and worrying," answered Laurence, with his quiet smile.

"I'd have eyes and ears," said Fannie, quite indignantly. "I could see and hear what he did and what he said. Love would never make me blind."

"I think it would," answered Laurence, looking tenderly at the sweet young face that was so fresh and childlike in its innocence. "Love makes all of us—the wisest and most far-seeing—blind as well as deaf. We will not see—we will not hear."

"You seem to know all about it. Do you speak from experience?" asked Fannie, archly.

"Yes," was the reply, in a low tone that made Fannie repent of her thoughtless question. "I do speak from experience. Would you like to hear my love story, Fannie?"

"Oh, dear, no! That is, I didn't mean—"

She stopped, blushing and embarrassed—she who could support Fenton's daring compliments with such smiling equanimity, who could laugh at Fenton's most ardent vows.

"I know that you didn't mean to ask my confidence," he answers, sadly; "nevertheless, I give it to you freely. I do love, I have loved for years, one so bright, so gay, so beautiful, that it would be folly to ask her to step from her own sunny sphere and share my humble lot.'

'Why, you are not poor, Laurence," she said, moved by a sweet, womanly sympathy at the brave, pathetic resignation of his tone. "Your father is quite well off, I thought."

"Aye, well off," was his answer. "But only while he lives will I profit by his assistance. My education is all I ever will accept from my father. I am a man, and able to work for myself. All that my father has he, by my own request, will leave to my sister, for women are weak, and should be independent of a world that yields success only to the strong. I have my own battle to win, my own way to work. I can do it and I will."

"And won't she?" Fannie looked up into the handsome face of the man beside her with earnest, friendly interest—"won't the lady wait for you, Laurence? It is so good and generous of you to feel this way toward Marian. I think she—the young lady, I mean—would surely love you better for it."

"Love me better?" he echoed, bitterly. "She does not love me at all. I am nothing—nothing to her!"

"You don't know," said Fannie, encouragingly. "I am sure if she knew what a fine fellow you are she couldn't help loving you a little, Laurence."

"A little—only a little; that is all I ask,' he answered, eagerly. "If she would only love me a little."

"Girls are so queer, you know," said the pretty little mentor, confidentially. "You don't understand her, perhaps, Laurence. Perhaps you're too—too modest and retiring. You mustn't be afraid of her. Just speak right out, and tell her that you love her with all your heart, and that you will work for her, and win her, if she will wait long enough for you; and then—and then, even if she says no at first, don't take it, for you know, Laurence," continued the little traitress to her sex, "girls always say no at first, even if they're dying to say yes."

"Fannie! Fannie!"—the girl started like a frightened fawn at the new tenderness in her companion's voice, the new light in his eye—"are you only maddening me by your words, or are you, indeed, blind, blind to the love that has worshiped you since you were a laughing, bright-eyed child, the sunbeam, the gladness, the beauty of my life, even then—even then? And now—now I take you at your words! I come to you with my future, of struggle, privation, yet of final—aye, speedy—success, I say to you, my darling, my darling, I love you with all my strength, the fervor, the endurance of a heart that has loved but once, and can never love again. I love you! Can you love me a little, Fannie—only a very little?"

"I—I—" Fannie shrank back, and covered her face with her hands. "Not me, Laurence! Oh, you didn't mean me? Oh, I am so sorry—so very sorry! I didn't know—I didn't think! I like you so much, Laurence. I—I respect you so much."

"But you don't love me, I understand you," he answered, bitterly. "I expected as much, Fannie. I am not disappointed, dear. Only—only—"

He paused; his deep voice shook so that he could say no more; the strong man had been tried even beyond his strength.

"I am so sorry!" repeated Fannie, as penitently as a child who had just broken a costly vase, and was surveying the wreck dolefuly—"I am so sorry, Laurence! I wouldn't have had this happen for the world. And I do—I do"—Fannie was sobbing now—"I do love you just—just like I love Herbert, if—if that will do any good."

"Poor little girl!" The deep voice was steady again now. "There, there! it is all over now—all over. I told you that love was blind. I ought to have seen—I ought to have known better. Let us be friends, once more, Fannie—only friends—and think of me as you think of Herbert.'

"What the deuce was the matter with Laurence to-night, Fan?" asked her brother, as they wended their way homeward through the woods from the river. "The fellow didn't seem himself at all. What were you and he talking about so long?"

"Oh, dear! you won't be angry, Herbert?" said Fannie, clasping his arm and looking up into his face in her own pretty, winning way. "But—what do you think? He actually—actually proposed to me, dear—Laurence Grey! I never dreamed of such a thing!"

"Proposed to you, eh, Puss! And what did you tell him—yes?" asked Herbert, smiling.

"Yes?" echoed Fannie, in astonishment—"did I tell Laurence Grey yes? Why, of course not, brother! I would as soon think of marrying you!"

"Pshaw, Fan!" said her brother, in a vexed tone. "You don't know what you are saying. I believe, when it comes to choosing a husband, every woman turns a fool. You're blind, Fan—blind, blind."

CHAPTER XIV.

A Girlish Confidence.

Fannie went straight to Sybil's room on her return home.

It was midnight, and the old chamber of Basil Clive was flooded with the light of the midsummer moon; and, invalid as she still was, Sybil sat dressed, by one of the diamond-paned windows, that looked out upon forest, river and valley—the wide-reaching domain that Robert Clive called his own.

The sweet face that turned toward Fannie, on her entrance, seemed paler and sadder than usual. Perhaps Sybil had been weighing all these proud possessions against the woman's kingdom in which she could never reign—the kingdom of the heart.

"Did you have a pleasant time, dear?" she asked, as Fannie knelt beside, and twined her arms around her waist. "What! surely"—Sybil took a closer view of the pretty countenance—"why, Fannie, you have been crying! What is the matter? Has anything happened?" she said, nervously.

"Yes," answered Fannie, bursting into a fit of childish tears, "something has happened; and—and I am so miserable and wretched, Sybil, I don't know what to do! Herbert is—".

"What! something happened?" cried Sybil started to her feet, "to Her—to your brother? Oh, where is he? Let me see him! Where is he?'

"He is downstairs, I suppose. I don't mean anything has happened to him. I was only going to say—that—that he is as mad as fire because—because—".

Fannie broke down again, sobbing, too wretched to notice her friend's momentary betrayal of herself.

"What is the matter?" asked Sybil, in a voice that tenderness could tone into the softest music. "How have you offended your brother, dear? Why is he angry with you?"

"Because—because—I am sure I couldn't help it, and never dreamed of such a thing. I never flirted with him a bit. He was so poky—so good, I mean—and I'd as soon think of marrying my grandfather," concluded Fannie, emphatically.

"Marrying your grandfather? What are you talking about, dear?" asked Sybil, in natural bewilderment.

"Why, Laurence Grey, of course," answered Fannie petulantly. "He had to go and fall in love with me—with me!" repeated Fannie, as if it were the most surprising thing in the world. And I feel so horrid and mean, and wretched about it! and Herbert is cross because I won't have him, and says I'm a— a little fool!"

"Is that all?" asked Sybil, smiling, with a long breath of infinite relief. "I thought that something far more serious had caused the grief. You have given Mr. Grey his answer, and I should think that would be the end of it—that is, if"—Sybil's hand threaded the beautiful hair caressingly—"if you are quite sure of your heart."

"Sure of my own heart?" repeated Fannie, wonderingly.

Sybil smiled again.

"I mean, are you quite sure that you do not care a little for Mr. Grey? I thought him a very noble young man, Fannie. He has so much dignity, so much modesty, and so much talent."

"I suppose he has," said Fannie, dubiously, as if she had never reflected much on these accessories before. "He is real handsome, too, when he puts on a decent hat and a turn-down collar; and he sings—oh, Sybil, how beautifully he can sing!"

"Yet you don't care for him, Fannie?"

"Oh, yes I do—ever so much! We've played together ever since I was that high"—Fannie measured a Lilliputian's height with her hand—"and he always got me the prettiest flowers, and the ripest strawberries, and the rosiest apples. He trained my pony for me; and you know Terry almost talks. He brought me my mocking bird, and would always go to the ends of the earth for anything I wanted. I like him better—better—"

"Better than any one, you know?" asked Sybil, gently. "Are you quite sure of that, Fannie?"

"Yes," answered Fanny, hiding her blushing face on her friend's breast. "I think—no, I am quite sure—I like him better than any one, except those I love; for liking is not loving, is it, Sybil? I like him ever so much, but I could never, never love Laurence Grey."

"I hope you will never love one less worthy, dear," answered Sybil, softly; and then, shrinking, as a light footstep sounded in the hall without, she added: "Mrs. Wyllis is still up. Had we not better say good-night?"

"Oh, don't mind her!" answered the young mistress of the Towers, carelessly. "Wyllis is a regular old cat. She is always prowling around at untimely hours, watching the servants, and watching the lights, and watching everything. I don't believe she ever sleeps at all. But perhaps you are tired, darling. I am forgetting how sick you have been. Why are you sitting up so late? And your dress is all damp with dew! Surely, you have not been out in the night air, Sybil?"

"Only for a little walk at sunset," was the low reply. I was lonesome, and it was so beautiful out; but—"

Sybil hesitated. How could she frame the warning that rose to her lips? How could she tell this laughing, thoughtless girl of the dangers that surrounded her happy home? How could she speak without compromising her father's safety, her father's and Rizpah's?—those two desperate, maddened beings, leagued together against the innocent and unconscious children of Robert Clive?

"I don't think it is very safe to walk in these woods alone," Sybil added. "I—I have heard that some—some lawless characters have been seen near here. It is well to be careful, Fannie."

"Oh, dear, I'm not afraid," answered the young heiress, laughingly. "Everybody knows papa, and almost everybody fears him. Wherever else they may go, you may be sure the 'lawless characters' will keep clear of the Clive place. Papa is a regular bugbear to all the thieves and tramps in the neighborhood."

"But—but"—oh how hard it was to speak with Fannie's arm about her waist, with Fannie's breath upon her cheek!—"there might be some daring and desperate enough to defy even your father. I—I heard of—of a man once—a man driven to desperation by a real or fancied wrong—who for years and years haunted his enemy's grounds, cast his shadow upon the threshold; nay, even"—Sybil's voice sank to a thrilling whisper—"found a secret entrance to the very house. And all the time this enemy, proud and powerful as your father, was unconscious of the danger that threatened him, and even more darkly threatened his. For he had children, Fannie—noble, beautiful children—and upon them had descended the legacy of hate and revenge. It was on these children this man had sworn to visit the father's crime; it was the children who were doomed to—to—Oh, heaven!"

Sybil stopped, shuddering all over; for the door had opened noiselessly, and the black-robed figure of Mrs. Wyllis stood, a listener, upon the threshold.

"Miss Fannie," she purred softly, as the two young people started at sight of her, "your lamp has burned so low that I fear it is dangerous. If you have no objection, I will leave a candle in its place. There have been so many dreadful accidents of late that one cannot be too careful"—her sleepy eyes took one of their quick, stealthy surveys of the room—"one cannot be too careful."

"Oh, dear, what a poky old thing you are, Wyllis!" said Fannie, petulantly. "I know you mean it is time we were in bed; so, why don't you go? Good-night, Sybil. I won't walk in the woods alone any more, for your story has fairly made my flesh creep."

As she retired to her own room, the young lady asked:

"I wonder if papa has any enemies, Wyllis?"

"I suppose he has, Miss Fannie," was the quiet rejoinder. "There are few men like him who haven't."

"Do you suppose that he—that my papa—could ever have done any one harm?" asked Fannie, indignantly.

"Of course not," answered the housekeeper, softly. "Only, my dear, as you will live to learn, envy and jealousy make the worst kind of enemies. It does not need harm. But why do you ask?"

"Oh, for no reason in particular," answered Fannie, evasively; "only—only"—as the young lady confided to her own pretty image in the mirror, a few minutes later—"Sybil did talk so very queer. It sounded—it really sounded as if she were telling that story about papa."

"Has he an enemy?" repeated Mrs. Wyllis, softly to herself, as she stole noiselessly along the carpeted hall, and paused for a moment to listen at Sybil's door—"has he an enemy? Aye"—and her face lit up with a crafty smile of triumph that no mortal eye had ever seen upon its placid features—"he has one at his threshold, at his fireside—aye, at his very meal! An enemy that will not falter until she gains her end!"

CHAPTER XV.

Miss Marian Investigates.

Feminine curiosity was perhaps the least objectionable of Miss Marian Grey's, distinguishing characteristics but feminine curiosity she certainly possessed to a remarkable degree.

She had been in a fever of excitement since the night when the strange visitor came to her father's study, and her natural curiosity, stimulated by a morbid woman's pique against the man who defied her charms, deprived her of peace and rest.

That there was some dreadful skeleton closeted at Clive Towers she had little doubt; but how could she bring that skeleton to light?—how discover the awful secret this proud family had so effectually concealed for so many years? For not even the malicious gossip of a country neighborhood, where any shaft against the lord of the manor would have been feathered by a hundred eager tongues, had not as yet touched the calm dignity of Robert Clive.

He had always been honored, respected—a little feared, perhaps—but not loved.

Several attempts that Miss Marian made to sound her father having proved ineffectual—the old lawyer being as impenetrable as one of the iron safes that contained his legal documents—the worthy daughter of Mother Eve arrayed herself one morning, in a becoming walking-garb and started out on a tour of investigation.

Her path led by the handsome gateway of Clive Towers, and she looked in at its velvety lawn, and flowery terraces, and spraying fountains, with an envious and malicious eye.

The stately splendor of her neighbors had always awakened a petty jealousy in her breast, but hitherto that jealousy had been softened by the hope of calling herself one day mistress of all.

But now—now it was very evident Herbert did not care a pin for her—it was quite as evident that he cared for another; and Miss Marian felt that to see a rival installed as lady of Clive Towers would be more than she or any other woman would quietly bear.

She would take up a woman's weapons first, aye, and would fight a woman's battle, no matter who was wounded in the fray.

It was a lovely morning, and the fervid heat of the summer sun was tempered by the dewy foliage of the trees, beneath whose shadows the road wound like the pillared aisle of some vast cathedral filled with emerald light.

Here and there, through intersices in the forest, the river gleamed like a sheet of silver; here and there an opening the woods displayed some handsome village or picturesque cottage crowning a verdant hillside or nestling in some sheltered vale.

It was to one of these cottages Miss Marian bent her steps—a very little bird's-nest of a place, embowered in vines and roses, until nothing but an adventurous chimney and a very determined gable remained visible to assert the human proprietorship of the place.

Here lived an ancient spinster named Miss Melicia Feenix, who was so learned in the legendary lore of the neighborhood that her authority on all matters pertaining to aristocratic precedence was beyond dispute. She had the most uncomfortable recollections of everybody's grandfather and the most decisive opinion of everybody's grandmother. Ancestral squabbles and ancestral sprees were equally fresh in this alarming memory. She knew whose great-aunt had taken in washing, and whose great-uncle had cobbled shoes.

There had been a little coolness between Miss Feenix and the Greys since the estimable Felicia had mentioned to a friend her reminiscences concerning one of the Grey's grandfathers, which were not very agreeable to their descendants; but, as Miss Marian decided that morning, it was very foolish to allow so trifling a matter to estrange her from a valuable friend. Perhaps her grandfather had been a little uncertain in his business matters—perhaps he had taken money under false pretenses. Miss Marian's secret regret was that he had not taken a little more.

At any rate, Miss Feenix's opinions and recollections were necessary to Miss Marian just now. If any one could let her into the secret trouble of the Clives, it was this maiden of terrible memory, this (as Herbert called her) pickle jar of the past.

(TO be Continued.)

Why She Refrains.

"It is true. My wife never scolds, never scowls, never frowns."

"Do you expect us to believe such nonsense?"

"I do. Why not? I can explain."

"Then explain."

"She doesn't scold because it twists her mouth; she doesn't scowl because it gives he crowsfeet, and she doesn't frown because it brings wrinkles."

"Good. But inwardly?"

"Don't ask me. The opinion is too harrowing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

The co-operative creamery has in it great possibilities Many a time, however, the co-operative creamery is ruined by bad management. Perhaps it is unfortunate that the managing committee is too frequently composed of men that have a too great regard for economy. The co-operative creamery should have a good manager and he will cost money. A poor manager, that is, one without the necessary training, can be had at a much lower price than can the trained man. Yet it will generally pay to have a trained and experienced man to take charge, and unless the company or association is willing to pay a good salary and then give the manager a good deal of authority, there is little chance of success.

• • •

At what price can milk be sold wholesale and still return a profit? This is a question that we would like to have some of our readers answer. An eastern paper has been asking a somewhat similar question of many of its readers, and the reports agree in saying that when milk is sold at 2 and 2½ cents per quart it is a losing transaction. If this is so then the farmers that supply much of the summer milk to New York must certainly lose heavily, for the summer prices have in some instances dropped down to 52 cents per 100 pounds or about one cent per quart. Even at $1 per hundred pounds there is little if any profit in the transaction, when all things are considered. Conditions in the west differ somewhat from those in the east and we would like to hear the opinions of western shippers of milk.

• • •

Foot-and-mouth disease has again broken out in England after having been apparently extinct there for about six years. Reports say that the situation in one locality there is very serious, especially as regards cows in milk. In a single locality over 100 cases have been discovered, and, as many of the animals were canvalescent at the time of the discovery, it is evident that the diseases had been in existence there for a long time. The problem is, how have the six years been abridged over Have some animals been sick all the time, transmitting it from one to the other, thus completing a chain, or have the germs lain dormant in some material or other? Whatever the answer may be, it is quite evident that care was not used to the degree it should have been. If a veterinarian had been called when the first cow fell sick with some "unknown disease," the thing might have been nipped in the bud. As it is, it will probably be a hard task to corral the diseased cattle, for without doubt some have gone from the infected herds into herds far distant. American farmers and dairymen should take the lesson to heart. Contagious diseases can be kept down only by cleanliness and vigilance.

To the Work-Weary Plow Horse.

Alas, poor horse! How few are your days and how manifold your miseries! When joyful June time sees your advent into this "sphere of usefulness" and the farm boy hails you with delight, how auspicious the season, how fresh the air; but how long and weary are the hours when mamma is away at work and how sweaty she is when she comes back and you hungrily suckle at her over-heated udder! How badly that milk agrees with you, to be sure! It makes your little stomach ache, and after a while you are ashamed to look at your scattered, scurfy skin in the pelucid water of the drinking trough which was washed out when mamma was a colt. How proud you are when in the cool dewy morning you are allowed to accompany your weary parent on a trip to town! But, oh, what a difference when the noon-hour comes! Your poor little body is all wet with sweat; the kinks are all gone from your tail and your baby joints and muscles are all tired out. What bliss it is when the kind farmer allows your dam and you to roam unheeded the pastures fresh and green and the milk is just to your taste and full of nourishment. But how awful it is when the day comes for you to be separated from your doting mamma, and soon the cold snow comes, and you cannot tell folks just how fearfully it hurts your tender gums to chew those frozen, flint-like ears of corn and how difficult it is to swallow that rusty straw, woody fodder and wirey hay. How terribly the blizzards blow in at the cracks and crevices of the old tumbledown shed in which you are sheltered and how the ice water chills your young blood until with all these varied trials it is little wonder that in spring you look like a shadow and envy the Jersey heifer that has been well fed all winter because it is going to be a money winner soon while you have just to struggle up any old way.

And so it goes from year to year until, at last, they "break" you to work and almost break your ribs at the same time, just because you neither understand nor appreciate all in a minute the fearsome heavy things they tie you to with skin-chafing, ill-fitting harness. How sore is your poor neck and the red spots upon your shoulders show how the collar galls! How strange your feet feel after having been cut, rasped, burned, thrust through with nails and weighted down with great iron shoes! How harsh it seems to you after working faithfully in the dusty fields to be left at the noon hour with the harness upon your perspiring back while the owner washes himself, cools off, has a delicious drink of ice-cold well water, and then a generous meal. But you, poor beast, have to tackle the same old hay you left there in the morning and half masticate a few hard ears of corn which only seem to heat your blood more and more and make you less able for the afternoon's labor. How you long for night to come, and then how uncomfortable it is after all with the hard ill-bedded floor to lie on and the ammonia from the festering manure irritating your eyes and lungs and the mosquitoes buzzing and biting unhindered, while your master lies secure behind gauze protected windows and snores luxuriously upon a downy bed. The myriad host of flies that greets you when the robin sounds his opening note at sun-up is the vanguard of the army that will harrass you all day long as you toil wearily without the protection of even the cheapest kind of fly-net. How you long for water a dozen times a day when your task-master is taking a long, deep pull at the litle brown jug in the cool, wet, slough. How horribly hot the sun is as it beats down upon your unprotected head and how you would like to borrow the big straw hat your master wears. It is not to be wondered at that you get occasional attacks of sunstroke, colic, mud-fever, lymphangitis, and a hundred other kindred evils, or that the lice infest your skin and other parasites have eaten out mane and tail. It is a wonder, however, that you do not kick oftener and harder and that you live so long, for you are of all domesticated animals the most abused. When the time comes for you to go to "horse heaven" the relief must be beyond description and surely you of all beasts have been a good and faithful servant and have amply earned your rest.

How different, oh readers of the Farmers' Review, is the lot of the horse that happens to be born the servant of a humane master!

Poultry Notes.

One of the experiment stations has been conducting experiments to determine whether a dirt or board floor is best for poultry. The belief expressed by the experimenters is that a dirt floor is as good as a board floor so far as the health of the hens is concerned. The suggestion is made, however, that the floor should be built up by placing on top of the natural ground a layer of six inches of broken stone and covering that with dirt. For ourselves we can see no good in the dirt floor, unless it be its cheapness. If the floor is compact there must be a constant upward movement of soil moisture, which is not a desirable thing in a poultry house. Then, too, it must be exceptionally well constructed not to become damp in wet weather. Too often when a dirt floor is used, prowling animals dig under and get at the fowls, which is not the case where there is a good board floor.

• • •

The use of sand or straw in the scratching pens may have some effect on the habits of the hens, as to their places of laying. There is a preference to the cut straw if the hens do not get into the habit of using it for laying their eggs. Where old hens are accustomed to nest boxes the chances are that they will continue to use them for that purpose. The trouble will be with the young pullets. They do not seem to be very well fixed in their ideas as to where is the best place to deposit their eggs, and it is no unusual thing to find their eggs on the bare floor. Where there is a scratching pen with a good lot of cut straw they find it a very good place to drop eggs. In that case remove the straw for a few weeks or substitute sand for it.

• • •

We believe that as far as possible old hens should be used for the production of eggs for sitting purposes. The result of using eggs from mature hens is to grow birds that will be naturally strong and healthy and naturally able to overcome any bad situation they may be forced to pass through. With other animals the offspring of the mature individuals is hardier and generally larger in size than the offspring from immature individuals. For instance, in the last issue of the Farmers' Review, one sheep breeder reported that one nine-year-old ewe had to be helped in her lambing, but her lamb weighed 17 pounds at birth. The man that wants to constantly improve his strain of fowls will find the using of mature birds one of the most potent factors in obtaining his ends.

• • •

One method of fattening geese in France is to put the birds in a barrel, in which a number of holes are bored, each large enough to permit the birds to put their heads through. The barrel keeps them confined and thus prevents exercise, which is the object of the confinement. Outside of the barrel food is placed in abundance, and the geese spend most of their time eating. This food is mostly a paste made of barley, buckwheat and sometimes Indian cornmeal. Milk and potatoes are also fed, where they are easily obtainable.

• • •

It is said that Paris restaurant keepers are drawing largely on stocks of poultry in American cold storage warehouses for the supplies with which to feed the exposition crowds that will soon throng their city. One cold storage firm in Chicago has already sent forward five carloads of broilers for the Parish market.

• • •

The "wing-coverts" are the broad feathers covering the roots of the secondary quills.

Two Good Cows.

S. Hoxie, superintendent of the advanced registry, Holstein-Friesian Association, writes to the Farmers' Review as follows: Of the cows tested, the two most remarkable are those of Beryl Wayne, a cow between seven and eight years old, with a product of 24 lbs. 3.8 oz. butter, 80 per cent fat, or 22 lbs. 9.9 oz. butter at 85.7 per cent fat; and of Lilith Pauline De Kol, a cow about three and one-fourth years old with the unprecedented product of 24 lbs. 7.4 oz. butter, 80 per cent fat, or 22 lbs. 13.3 oz. butter at 85.7 per cent fat to the pound. At my request both these cows were retested by Prof. C. B. Lane of New Jersey Station, and the first tests fully confirmed.

Fertility of Duck Eggs.

A poultry writer tells of his experience in getting fertile duck eggs. He says that one year he mated one drake with two ducks and all the eggs were fertile. The next year he mated two drakes with four ducks and none of the eggs were fertile. He wants to know if one drake neutralized the other.

A Distanced Boaster.

"I can play chess without chessmen or chessboard."

"Pooh! I've played golf without golf hose and before I knew the dialect."—Indianapolis Journal.

Millions for Baseball.

A million of dollars are spent every year for baseball, but large as this is, it cannot equal the amount spent in search of health. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys.

Probably.

"We don't hear you sing nowadays, Miss Madeline!"

"My physician has strictly forbidden me to practice."

"Does he live in your neighborhood?"—New York World.

A Mother's Tears.

"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."

"When he was 3 months old, first festers and then large boils broke out on my baby's neck. The sores spread down his back until it became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and powdered him I would cry, realizing what pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heart-rending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the change was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the raw flesh began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the scales dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." Mrs. Guerinot, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

The above testimonial is very much condensed from Mrs. Guerinot's letter. As many mothers will be interested in reading the full letter, we will send it to anyone who sends request of us on a postal card. Mention this paper.

Alchemy.

"Eureka!" cried the alchemist.

His entourage regarded him concernedly, suspecting him of insanity.

"The ingredients in your alembic have not changed to gold!" these objected.

"No; but they will as soon as I label them 'cough medicine' and put them on the market!" cried the alchemist.—Detroit Journal.

A Torturing Suggestion.

The doomed man shuddered.

"There will be no music when I march to the scaffold?" he anxiously inquired.

They reassured him.

"There was a march played when I was married," he muttered. "I—I could not bear to be reminded of that!" New York Press.

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and property labeled.

NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Save the Labels

and write for list of premiums we offer free for them.

HIRES

Rootbeer

The favorite summer drink

Chas E. Hires Co. Malvern Pa.

DO YOU WANT TO BE YOUNG AGAIN?

If the vigor of youth has fled, or if you are run down and debilitated and wish to have the fire and energy of youth restored, send for

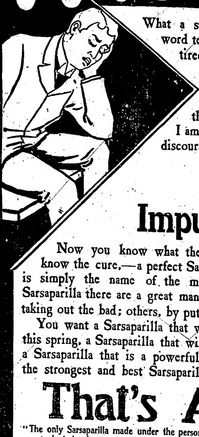
WHITE'S VITALIZER TABLETS.

This is a scientific remedy, warranted to build up the broken down system of man or woman and make the user a perfect person so far as Strength, Muscle and Nerve Force are concerned. Sent securely sealed, $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00. Circular on application.

WHITE'S REMEDY CO.,

Lock Box 12, Minneapolis, Minn.

FAGGED



What a story of suffering that one word tells. It says: "I am all tired out. It seems to me I can hardly take another step. I haven't a particle of ambition. I can't do half the work I feel I must do. I am weak; nervous, depressed, discouraged."

That's Impure Blood

Now you know what the trouble is, you certainly know the cure,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. "Sarsaparilla" is simply the name of the medicine, for in a perfect Sarsaparilla there are a great many remedies. Some act by taking out the bad; others, by putting in the good.

You want a Sarsaparilla that will make your blood pure this spring, a Sarsaparilla that will make it rich and strong, a Sarsaparilla that is a powerful nerve tonic. You want the strongest and best Sarsaparilla that can be made.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

"Last July my oldest daughter was taken sick, and I was on my feet, it seemed to me, night and day for weeks taking care of her. I had no other help than that which my husband gave me, and by the time daughter began to mend I was down sick myself. I was discouraged, and did not care much whether I lived or died. My husband got me a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and its effects were magical. Two bottles of this medicine put me on my feet and made a well woman of me."—JANE M. BROWN, Bentonsport, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1900.

Appropriation.

Hicks—What is the right thing for a telephone girl to say to the young man when she wants to break off her engagement with him?

Wicks (wearily)—Oh, spring it!

Hicks (exultantly)—Ring off!—Somerville Journal.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Happy is the bride the sun shines on—if she isn't afraid of freckles.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

The piano lamp is turned down easier than the piano player.

Luck seldom comes when expected.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

William L. Callison, Heron Lake, Minn., grain car; Henry Haumer, Mountain Lake, Minn., bridle; Eliza A. Livens, Mora, Minn., corset steel protector; William P. Shattuck, Minneapolis, Minn., computing and listing machine; George F. Simmonds, Litchfield, Minn., milk heater and aerator; James C. H. Vaught, Phillipsburg, Mont., felly brace; Leroy S. Buffington, Minneapolis, Minn., vehicle truck (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Another Instance.

"Do you think Rev. Sheldon's daily paper has proven anything?"

"Yes; that advertising pays."—Indianapolis Sun.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't put too much confidence in a man until you are sure he isn't a confidence man.

Smythe—What will you sell your house for?

Bjones—Well, my asking price is $4,800.—Somerville Journal.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A woman usually puts up a first class glove fight when she attempts to put on a new pair.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The man who takes the cake thinks it is no more than his just desert.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The lay of the hen is more valuable than the song of the lark.

Spring Body Cleaning

Every spring you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected in the winter. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up during the winter with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day, but was not. Your body needs cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out in the spring, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else all summer. *DON'T USE A HOSE* to clean your body inside, but sweet, fragrant, mild but positive and forceful *CASCARETS*, that work while you sleep, prepare all the filth collected in your body for removal, and drive it off softly, gently, but none the less surely, leaving your blood pure and nourishing, your stomach and bowels clean and lively, and your liver and kidneys healthy and active. Try a 10-cent box today, and if not satisfied get your money back—but you'll see how the cleaning of your body is

MADE EASY BY
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

RATTLESNAKE KING.

A MAN CONDUCTS A REPTILIAN FARM.

Abner Dodge of California Has Followed the Peculiar Business for Twenty-Five Years—Characteristics of Rattlers.

A great deal has been written about cattle kings, horse kings, copper kings and money kings, but the distinction of being the rattlesnake king belongs to a queer old character named Abner Dodge, who lives in San Bernardino, Cal. He served in a New York regiment during the civil war and afterward sought his fortunes in the west. For some years he was a trapper and hunter, but about 12 years ago he suffered a severe fall in the San Antonio canyon and has since devoted his entire time to the hunting and cultivation of rattlesnakes. He lives in a small cabin near the headwaters of Lytle Creek Canyon on the San Bernardino spur of mountains in the Sierra Madre range. He is a bachelor and his only companion is a green, lanky lad of 14, whom Dodge has adopted. The old man dresses in self-made clothing of skins and rough woolens of all hues and fits and is always a subject of keen interest to the many travelers in that section of the country. He is well informed and evidently received a good education in his youth. His long life among the wilds of the mountains and canyons have had their effect upon him, and he is now a typical mountain character. Abner Dodge and his boy assistant get their livelihood from the sale of rattlesnake oil to the druggists in the mining regions of California and Arizona, and also by selling the dry skins and rattles from the snakes to the dozens of curio shopkeepers in southern California towns, where eastern tourists flock every winter. The old man roams over the mountain sides, searches through irrigating ditches and arroyos, climbs up and down in canyons, and travels the country for miles around in search of rattlesnakes, with now then a shot at some game. He has been in the rattlesnake business about 25 years and in that time has handled perhaps 4,000 snakes. He gets about 40 cents worth of oil out of each snake. The oil is in pure, white fat that lies in the strips along each side of the rattler's intestines near the backbone. The fat is tried out carefully in earthen pots. The snake season opens in April and lasts until December. During this time Dodge and his boy assistant are kept very busy searching for the venomous reptiles. Owing to his long experience with the snakes he is considered an authority on them. As he says "I have lived next door neighbor to the critters for 25 years and I ought to know something about them." He says there is not a wiser or more curious specimen of life in the brute creation than the rattler. Although he is attached to them in a way, he would not trust one for a moment if it was in striking distance. They want to be left alone and never show any disposition to become familiar. Dodge has a pet rattler which he calls "Doctor." He raised him from the time that he was 2 months old, and from him has learned many characteristics peculiar to rattlers. The old man's observations have also set aside many theories regarding the habits of rattlers. They do not strike unless they are hungry. When a rattler has killed and swallowed enough for one meal, anything that is left can crawl on him and tumble him around and he will not offer the least objection. People all over the world believe that when a rattlesnake is shedding his skin he gets blind. There is no mistake that his eyes do get covered with a bluish film at that time, but just put a mouse in his cage and he will coil up and send for it and hit it in the neck every time. A rattlesnake always strikes his prey before he eats it; but you may fill his cage with rats or mice or frogs, or anything else he likes, and he'll never touch one of them unless he's hungry. A mouse every other day will make a rattler fat in a very short time. When a rattler is taken into captivity he will often not eat or drink anything for months, and some have been known to continue the fast for 14 months.

The old snake farmer has never been able to ascertain how the snakes get their old skin off. He says that he has gone to bed at night and left his snakes without their showing any more signs of peeling themselves than sticks of wood, but in the morning their old clothes would be lying in one corner of the cage and the snakes would be as bright in their new togs as bright patchwork quilts. The California rattlers change their skins twice a year, in July and in September.

The venom of the rattler acts differently upon various animals and upon different people. Some animals and birds will keel over dead as bowlders as soon as they were bitten; others live for hours and days, and some fully recover. Last summer, near El Monte, two mules were bitten, and both died within two hours. Dozens of mules have been bitten and were well again in a day or two. Hogs are impervious to the bites of rattlers. The venom has no effect upon them and they are great hunters of the snakes. They grow fat on them as a diet. Dodge once had a hog that he used to help him hunt for the reptiles. When the hog would scent or scare up a snake, Dodge would rush ahead and kill it before the hog could reach and devour it. The effect upon human beings depends to a great extent upon temperament and physical condition. Some people die in a few hours after suffering intense agony unless relieved by whisky or ammonia, while others will show only slight signs of the poison for perhaps a day or two. It is best on all occasions to follow the advice of Mr. Dodge and not get within striking distance of the reptiles.

Boon to the Fraternity.

Weary Walker—Dese automobiles are gittin' mighty common. Dusty Rhodes—Yep; it'll soon be safe fer us fellers ter say we're hostlers lookin' fer work.—Philadelphia Record.

High Angle Fire.

High angle fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond 15 degrees.

AS FATE WOULD HAVE IT.

Why the Arkansas Man Kicked Himself Down Hill.

Many years ago an Arkansas youth on leaving the home of his sweetheart late at night, received a severe kick as he stepped out of the door. His beloved had not responded definitely to his proposal of marriage, but had assured him that she would soon let him know what she could do for him. He, unfortunately for two tender hearts, took the kick for an answer and departed for a far and wild country. Here he brooded over his wound and his broken heart until his beard grew down to his knees and his nose became Roman. As fate would have it, as fate always has it, he turned up late one sad, sad evening when the strawneck hens were quarreling on the roost and the brindle cow was lowing mournfully for her hungry offspring. A young man some six feet tall met the lonely visitor. It was one of seven sons, born from time to time, unto his old love. Explanations followed. It was not the girl who kicked him thirty years before. Oh, no! It was her angry father. She loved him. It was all clear now. He went out to the horse lot, cut off his beard with the sheep shears and kicked himself down the hill.

SPEND MONEY ON PHOTOS.

At a meeting of prominent photographers some time ago it was agreed that the actresses of this country spend from $600,000 to $750,000 a year for photographs. An actress who is at all known must scatter her pictures with a free hand. They are needed for the newspapers and advertising posters, for the theaters themselves, and for innumerable friends and admirers.

Lillian Russell, it is said, can not have spent less than $25,000 for photographs since she began her stage career. Hundreds of persons she has never met write her for pictures. It is not vanity that makes the actress haunt the photographer—it is necessity.

Until a few years ago Miss Russell always responded to requests for photos, but finally determined the cost was too much and gave her photographer permission to sell prints. A few years ago Miss Russell spent $500 at one time for a stock of photos and a month later did not have one left.

Calve has spent a great sum of money on her photographs. She has given sittings to the prominent photographers in almost every big city of America, England, Italy, Germany and France. It is said Nordica could have bought a sealskin with the money she spent in one month on the photographer.

Actors spend just as much, if not more, on their photos as the actresses. One leading man in particular squanders about $50 every month this way. He poses regularly and there are many more like him.—Chicago News.

Where Lilies Bloom.

Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal are flower-decked lands, and many of the flowers have perfumes subtle and refreshing. In Cape Colony, for many miles between Paarl and Cape Town, the line is bordered with so-called "pig-lilies." Near Ceres there are great fields full of these snowy white blooms with their orange-yellow pistils. In Pretoria roses are prolific; in fact most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length and the flowers bloom with a frail pink monthly rose blossom for three-quarters of the year. The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. There are at least twenty different kinds, and although they are no longer rare or valuable, they are extremely curious. Everything grows in the Transvaal, if the trouble is taken to plant it. The soil being all practically virgin and naturally rich, the smallest amount of attention is required, and the results obtained in a few months are simply marvelous. A well known English tenor, traveling in the Transvaal, once remarked that he believed that if you planted walking-sticks you could reap umbrellas in a fortnight.

Little-Known Painting.

Rosa Bonheur, painted one picture which is little known and which has never been exhibited, says the Boston Globe. It hangs on the wall of a ranch near North Platte, Neb. During the Paris exhibition of 1889 Buffalo Bill took the Wild West show to the French capital for the entire season. One of the most constant visitors to the exhibition was Rosa Bonheur. Several mornings each week she would appear at the camp with easel and color box and make studies of the horses, buffalo and Indians, afterward lunching in camp and making friends with "all hands." To the working up of these studies the last years of her life were largely devoted. One of her pictures of Indian life was sold in London for $65,000 just prior to her death. At this time Rosa Bonheur made studies from life of Col. Cody and his famous white horse Tucker, from which she painted the picture here referred to and presented it to the doughty colonel.

Pineapples Grown Under Cover.

Pineapple orchards in Florida are under cover. Ten or fifteen acres are planted and a covering about seven feet above the ground is spread over the orchard. This covering, of course, is arranged so that there are openings at certain distances, giving plenty of light and air for the better cultivation of the trees. The covering is to prevent the frost from affecting the orchards. This is but an experiment, but is meeting with a great deal of success.

Fear the Mexican Nose Bug.

Residents of Evanston, Ill., are in terror of a Mexican nose bug, which has escaped. It is equipped with strong pincers and a beak. Its mode of procedure is to fasten itself to the nose of a victim and then to insert its beak for a copious draught of blood. It can not be detached without tearing out a piece of the flesh. Death sometimes follows, as the pincers are poisonous.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

The less a girl thinks she needs a husband the more she needs a chaperon.

The word "soul" is as attractive to a woman as a piece of liver to a cat.

A red-headed girl may make you mad, but you will generally find that she isn't a fool.

If Eve had gone to Adam with a new kind of cake instead of an apple, he would never have bit into it.

A woman's idea of tact is to kick her husband's feet under the table when they have company and she is afraid he is going to say something.—New York Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Knew His Business.

Citizen—What do you think—

Officer McGobb—Hold on, there, friend, Oi don't think these days. Oi need me job.—Indianapolis Press.

FREE GIFTS TO AGENTS.

We want 100,000 Agents, men and women, boys and girls all over the United States to sell our wonderful Lekko Scouring Soap, Lekkoene and other Toilet Soaps. Big profit, easy work. Prize with every cake. Write to-day. C. H. Marshall & Co., Dep't 10, Chicago, Ill. Factory 118-126 No. May St. Ref., any bank in Chicago.

Aha!

"Why don't you go to your old restaurant any more?"

"I left my overcoat there."

"Well, is that any reason why you should keep away?"

"Ah, but I took a better one with me."—New York World.

Indignantly Denied.

"They say you are living luxuriously while your soldiers are suffering hardships."

"Well, I'm doing nothing of the kind," answered the Filipino general. "I'm being extremely abstemious and careful. I've got to be. Suppose I were to get the gout! What kind of a show do you suppose I'd stand in a retreat?"—Washington Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

And She Did.

Benham—I want you to understand that I am the head of the family!"

Mrs. Benham—The doctor said I would have throuble with my head."—Harper's Bazar.

Match peddlers are men of much light and good understanding.

Woman's Refuge

when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

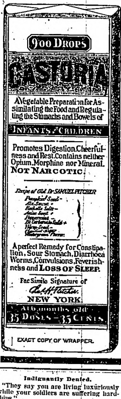
No confidence has ever been violated.

No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

No woman ever wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice without getting help. No man sees these letters. Her advice is free, and her address is Lynn, Mass. She is a woman, you can tell her the truth. No living person is so competent to advise women. None has had such experience.

She has restored a million sufferers to health. You can trust her. Others have.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

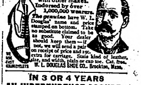
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

HUSK, CUT AND SHRED

your corn all at one operation quickly, safely, cheaply with THE CYCLONE CORN HUSKER. A 2-horse tread or 6-h. sweep power does it easily. Saves time, money and feed. Circulars and prices free upon request.
ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKING MACHINE CO.
31st and Walnut Sts., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for Inventor's Primer free. MILO B. STEVENS & CO. Established 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

J. THOMPSON & SONS LIMITED.

WILL SCOUR IN ANY SOIL. MANUFACTURERS GENUINE NORWEGIAN PLOW. THREE WHEEL SULKY PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS. BELOIT, WIS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INVENTORS Send to-day for our handsomely engraved 58th anniversary work on patents FREE. MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 17.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, April 24—Senator Chandler, from the senate committee on privileges and elections, yesterday submitted to the senate the report of that committee in the case of Senator Clark of Montana. The report is comparatively brief, covering only about fifteen pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the findings of the committee and the reasons for its course. The finding of the committee is stated as follows:

"The finding of the committee is that the election to the senate of William A. Clark of Montana is null and void on account of briberies, attempted briberies and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the laws of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise."

In view of this finding the committee reports and unanimously recommends the adoption by the senate of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the State of Montana."

The report concludes with a strong recommendation for an early consideration of the case.

A two days' debate on the right of Hon. M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania to a seat as senator was begun immediately after the senate assembled yesterday. The debate was desultory in character. To-day at 4 p. m., under a special order, the case is to be disposed of. A direct vote upon the proposition to seat Mr. Quay may not be taken immediately after the close of the debate. Mr. Chandler has a motion pending to seat Mr. Quay, but it is held by the senate parliamentarians that any subsidiary motion will take precedence over Mr. Chandler's motion. These include motions to indefinitely postpone, to postpone to a definite date, to recommit to the committee to amend. In support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat speeches were delivered by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mr. Kenney of Delaware. Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Quarles of Wisconsin delivered speeches in opposition to Mr. Quay.

The House.

The house entered upon consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill and the general debate which closed with the adjournment yesterday afternoon was devoted largely to discussion of pertinent matters. The minority of the committee dissented from the provisions in the bill relating to the extension of the pneumatic tube service, special fast mail facilities and the cost of railroad transportation, and these were the main subjects of contention.

The Senate.

Washington, April 25. — Hon. M. S. Quay yesterday was refused a seat in the United States senate, on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 33 to 32. The entire time of the senate yesterday was devoted to debate upon the question, many of the greatest lawyers and orators in the body delivering speeches. As the day's session wore on and the hour for the final vote approached the galleries gradually filled until they were thronged with multitudes, while other multitudes were unable to gain admission. On the floor of the senate was every member of the body now in the city and scores of members of the house of representatives. The great throng listened with deep attention to the brilliant argument of Mr. Spooner in favor of the seating of the former Pennsylvania senator, and to the dramatic and fiery eloquence of Mr. Daniel of Virginia, who appealed to his colleagues to do what, on his oath as a senator he deemed right, and vote to do justice to him who was knocking at the senate doors.

As the big clock opposite the president pro tem. marked 4 o'clock there was a hush in the chamber. Mr. Frye, in the chair, announced that the hour for the final vote had arrived, and the question was the pending motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out of the motion declaring Mr. Quay not to be entitled to a seat, the word "not." Senators throughout the chamber eagerly followed the roll call, for all knew the vote would be close. The first sensation was caused by the failure of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota to answer to his name, although he was in his seat. When Mr. Vest's name was called he voted "no" in a clear distinct voice, thus dashing the last hope of the friends of Mr. Quay, who had expected confidently that the Missourian would vote for his long time personal friend. In perfect silence it was announced that the senate had denied to Mr. Quay the seat he has sought for some months past.

The House.

The house yesterday, Mr. Hill of Connecticut alone objecting, adopted the Foraker emergency resolution to continue the present officers in Porto Rico in office until the appointments are made under civil government act as amended by the committee on insular affairs. The amendments require that all franchises shall be approved by the president before they become operative and place certain restrictions, such as the issuing of stock or bonds except for cash, and inhibiting real estate corporations except such as is necessary to carry out the purposes for which they are created. About twenty pages of the postoffice appropriation bill were disposed of, the only substantial amendment adopted being one to give extra compensation to letter carriers who work in excess of forty-eight hours a week.

The House.

Washington, April 26. — The house yesterday put its heel upon the mail pneumatic system now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and if its action stands the whole service will be crushed out. The postoffice committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for this service from $225,000 to $725,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriations committee under the leadership of Mr. Moody of Massachusetts with such vigor and success that in the end the house voted by 70 to 60 to strike the entire appropriation from the bill. Mr. Moody created a sensation by the manner in which he assailed the methods of the pneumatic tube company, and a direct charge that a former member of congress who had been a member of the appropriations committee, had been a holder of the stock of the company. He charged that a block of stock had been sent as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of congress, but to the credit of the member he said the dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transformed the sentiment of the house which has several times voted for the tube service into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota offered as an amendment a bill to reclassify railway mail clerks but it went out on a point of order.

The Senate.

After a brief debate yesterday the senate agreed to the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over $3,000,000. The Alaskan civil government bill was under consideration for an hour but no progress was made. A joint resolution authorizing the exhibit of government relics at the New York printing exposition was adopted.

Washington, April 27. — Almost the entire session of the senate yesterday was devoted to consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to retain his seat in the senate. Mr. Pettus of Alabama, who alone of the members of the committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views. Mr. Morgan of Alabama spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas of Maryland, Mr. Turley of Tennessee, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mr. Teller of Colorado and Mr. Allen of Nebraska supported the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat. The case went over without action.

The House.

After four days of discussion the house yesterday passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The attempt to strike out the $196,000 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., met the fate it has ever since the appropriation was placed in the bill in 1883. No one demanded a separate vote upon the amendment striking out the pneumatic tube provision, and the house, by a large majority, stood by the amendment to give extra compensation to letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week; although the carriers are said to be opposed to it. The bill to increase the salary of the director of the census to $7,500 and the salaries of supervisors of census to 2 per cent of the amount received by their enumerators was passed. The final conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was presented but not acted upon owing to the absence of a quorum.

The Senate.

Washington, April 28.—The senate yesterday voted upon the resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat in the senate from West Virginia. The number of votes in the negative was only three. The Alaskan code bill took up the rest of the day save for an announcement concerning the Clark case.

The House.

The house broke all records yesterday by passing ninety-one private pension bills. Among them was one to pension at the rate of $40 a month the widow of the late Col. John M. Stotzenberg, of the First Nebraska, who was killed in the Philippines. Conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was adopted and now goes to the president.

The Senate.

Quite unexpectedly Saturday the senate was brought face to face with the proposition to extend its sympathy to the Boers in their war with Great Britain. In the midst of the consideration of bills of minor importance Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota called up the following resolution and asked for its immediate consideration:

"Whereas, From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other people to free themselves from European combinations; therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That we watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African republics against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

When Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts had formally ascertained that no committee had reported the resolution to the senate he moved that it be referred to the committee on foreign relations. Without a word of debate the vote was taken, 31 senators voting in favor of referring and 11 against it. As the vote disclosed the absence of a quorum an effort was made to secure one, but it was unsuccessful, and the senate adjourned.

The House.

The house passed a number of bills of importance and the balance of the session was devoted to the senate bill to create a commission to adjust the claims of citizens against Spain assumed by this country by the treaty of Paris. The bill developed considerable opposition and was finally recommitted to the committee on war claims, with instructions to report back a bill to refer the claims to the court of claims.

KILLED BY THE COLLAPSE.

Several Men Meet Death Under a Falling Roof.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1. — By the collapse of the framework of the main building of the Dimick Pipe and Foundry company, in course of construction at North Birmingham, two men are dead and eleven are injured, at least two of whom will die.

Mysterious Shooting.

Chicago, May 1. — Desk Sergeant O'Connell of the Woodlawn police station was shot and killed on the Eighteenth street viaduct. The shooting is a mystery. Two men were seen running away from the scene.

Americans Showing at the Fair.

New York—H. Hobart Nichols, editor of the Illustrated Fine Arts Catalogue of the Paris exposition, in speaking of the United States commission in Paris, said that in spite of the fact that the Americans have met with many obstacles, they are only second to France in point of readiness."

Sword for Cronje.

Paris—M. Pallez, a French sculptor, has finished a model in wax of a sword to be presented to Gen. Cronje. The weapon is to be of solid gold, and will cost $3,000.

Raises Another American Scare.

Berlin—The Tages Zeitung has discovered another plague, introduced by American foodstuffs, and says: "The American flour moth is swarming in the flour mills, and particularly along the Rhine."

To Hear Plays by Electrophone.

London—The Duke and Duchess of York have had the York house connected by electrophone with the leading concert halls and theaters of London, in order that they may listen to the entertainments.

The surest way to get along in life is to grow old.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

Mrs. Seymour Carter died at Hastings.

H. E. Johnson suicided by shooting at Moorhead.

The Milaca lumber mill has started the season.

Balaton will build a 3,000 German Lutheran church.

Postoffice service has been discontinued at Dresselville.

Mankato raised $171 for the India famine relief fund.

James Desmond of Buffalo died at Los Angeles, Cal.

Peter Donovan of Stillwater was killed by a train.

Fire destroyed a hotel and several buildings at Verndale.

The New Ulm Turnverein will build a new $20,000 theater.

The village of Utica has organized a new Methodist church.

The residence of J. Molstad at Brainerd was burned recently.

G. Ghrunbeck of Monticello is dead at the age of eighty-seven.

Rush City farmers contemplate buying a pasturizing plant.

Fire in Minneapolis caused a loss of from $40,000 to $45,000.

Work on the line to Bingham Lake is being pushed at Blue Earth.

A team of horses, harness and some farm tools were also burned.

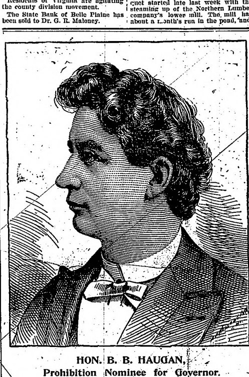
Northfield voters declined to issue bonds for cement sidewalks.

William Krause, a Winona coachman, succumbed to lockjaw.

The loss on the Ware auditorium at Northfield was fixed at $5,215.

Residents of Virginia are agitating the county division movement.

The State Bank of Belle Plaine has been sold to Dr. G. R. Maloney.



HON. B. B. HAUGAN,
Prohibition Nominee for Governor.

Duluth freight handlers went on a strike for another increase in wages.

The 4-year-old son of Charles Gakin of Buckman was burned to death.

Domestic unhappiness caused Louis Redfeldt of Winona to attempt suicide.

Mrs. J. G. Patton died at Plainview, the home of her father, E. R. Cornwell.

Another competitive West Point examination will be held at Winona May 12.

A Minneapolis man will go to Alaska, pre-empt an island and breed foxes for their fur.

A large fleet and 200 men are at work improving the Mississippi near Winona.

A young son of M. Dosdall, a farmer near Weaver, was mangled by wagon wheels.

The body of Theodore Thorsen, the missing farmer, was found in the river at Decorah.

Winona has let $75,000 worth of contracts for construction of second sewerage system.

The new town of Hendricks, on the Chicago & Northwestern, voted 55 to 0 for no license.

Fire destroyed a saloon building at Mankato, occupied by John Kollman. Loss $1,700; insured.

R. M. Sorusen of Winona, a sewing machine agent, was adjudged insane and sent to Rochester.

The "Jones Forty," near Virginia, on the Mesaba range, has been leased to the Union Ore company.

Duluth has brought suit against the old telephone company to compel it to remove poles from the streets.

Company C of Winona has completed civil organization. L. D. Frost is president and W. Pletke is secretray.

Phil Ward, en route to Walker with Deputy Scribner, jumped from a car window and escaped a second time.

The Bank of Sargent County at Clvaremont was wrecked by dynamite. The robbers secured no money.

The American Friendly Association of Minneapolis, a mutual endowment concern, has been wound up by the insurance commissioner. Its cash assets were $2.60.

The farmers' elevator at Stewartville burned to the ground. The loss on the building was $3,500, insured for $2,000.

Messrs. Biebauer & Shingle of Mankato have purchased a tract of land in Fairmont, and will, as soon as possible, open a brickyard, finding an excellent quality of clay in practically unlimited quantities.

Fire at Brainerd practically destroyed the residence of Jens Molstad, with its contents, two barns, with contents, and partially destroyed the residence of J. H. Dickinson. Value of destroyed property was about $8,000, with $1,800 insurance.

LICENSED PILLMAKERS.

Certificates Authorized by the State Pharmaceutical Board.

The following have been granted certificates to practice pharmacy by the state pharmaceutical board:

Carl H. Frees, Fred W. Krueger, Herman F. Lueders, John E. McCarthy, John W. Nelson, William F. Tullar, Henry J. Drels, St. Paul; Charles O. Crosby, Oscar E. Dahly, Charles O. Danielson, Henry H. Legel, Albert H. Bell, Henry Prestholt, August Peterson, Andrew M. Reite, Christopher Rygh, J. Oliver Taft, William G. Hanson, Arthur B. Dinsmore, Fred Soderberg, Minneapolis; Charles L. Arbes, Adolph G. Meile, New Ulm; Dayton E. Billington, Lyle; Carl W. Bremner, Stillwater; Louis J. Christensen, John C. Dills, Albert Lea, Russell F. Clark, Hector; George E. Foster, Fairmont; H. Odin Hanson, Rushford; Charles J. Moos, St. Cloud; Jacob P. Soes, Crookston; John W. Shanks, Jackson; Albert J. Schilling, Fergus Falls; Earl B. Stoddard, Stewartville; Eva A. Taylor, St. Charles; Oscar K. Weiman, Duluth.

Certificates of assistant pharmacists were granted the following:

Irvin R. Anderson, Peter J. Arbes, Frank S. Brandt, Edward D. Collins, Rudolph Ehrenberg, George A. Hallman, Harold W. Jones, C. Victor E. Loftstrom, Walter P. Meyer, Charles J. O'Connell, Edwin F. Stewart, Gustave M. Sommer, Carl J. Nelson, Clyde L. Aiken, George W. Blasing, William E. Burke, Westwood D. Case, Charles E. Haggerty, August Hilke, W. A. Hargesheimer, Emil W. Haase, Charles J. Hartmann, Jacob J. Jacobson, Olof Johnson, Otto A. Kubat, Gunder M. Larson, Allen R. McGuire, Peter J. Runberg, Alois J. Spellman, Joseph A. Cox, Adolph W. Johnson.

The sixty-nine to whom certificates were granted were out of 120 applicants.

RAIN SORELY NEEDED.

Cloquet Country Lumber Interests Will Suffer Without It.

The lumber-sawing season for Cloquet started late last week with the steaming up of the Northern Lumber company's lower mill. The mill has about a month's run in the pond, and, although the stage of water in the river is now almost as low as at any time during the past year, it will be a very unusual thing if the drive is not in before the end of a month. Johnson & Wentworth started up Monday morning, and will, as usual, run night and day. They, also, have about a month's run of old logs. By the end of the week it is expected that all the mills will be in full operation. Rain was never needed in that vicinity so badly as at the present time. There has been very little moisture since October, and it will be impossible to make the drive of the river unless a good rain comes. Without it the mills cannot operate more than a few weeks.

The Great Northern Railway company has a large crew of men moving the general offices and warehouse of the Northern Lumber company across the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth and Great Northern roads to the main part of the town, just west of their brick block. Duluth contractors have the work in charge. The Great Northern express from the west, due at Cloquet at 5:15 p. m., was held up three hours on account of the moving operations; and an ore train trying to get past on the St. Paul & Duluth, was wrecked and the track badly torn up.

A line of ore trains has been put on the Great Northern, hauling ore from Hibbing to the Superior docks.

Deputy Game Warden Bushnell recently raided the fishing creeks at Clitherall lake, near Fergus Falls, and arrested twenty-three men on charges of netting, spearing, using artificial lights and violation of game laws generally.

Mrs. L. A. Larson of Crookston, wife of the senior member of the Crookston Foundry company, was shot and instantly killed by her nine-year-old son. The boy picked up a loaded rifle and accidentally discharged it. The bullet entered her temple.

The eleven-year-old son of Mr. Dosdall, living on a farm near Weaver, had his left leg terribly mangled in the spokes of a wagon. There was a compound fracture of the thigh, the large arteries were laid bare and the bones protruded through the flesh. Amputation may be necessary.

A farmer living near Lake Amelia, near St. Cloud, lost his barn and granary by fire. Four horses, a number of cows and several hogs perished in the flames. 1,300 bushels of wheat and a quantity of other grains was also burned. The loss is $2,000; insurance, $800.

John Kittleson, Pete Baker and Andrew Sorley were arrested at East Grand Forks on complaint of Thorvald Straude, charged with grand larceny in the first degree. Straude alleges that while in Kittleson's saloon, a few days ago he was abused by the men, who relieved him of $400.

News of the Northwest

NO ASSISTANT BISHOP.

Bishop Whipple Decides That the Forthcoming Council Shall Not Name a Coadjutor.

St. Paul, April 27.—Bishop Whipple was present at the morning's session of the diocesean conference committee, which has been in charge of affairs since the death of Bishop Gilbert. The committee surrendered its authority to the bishop. Bishop Whipple decided that he would make no request for a coadjutor at the session of the council to be held in June, and in this decision the conference committee concurred.

MORE TIME FOR DEWEY.

School Children of the Northwest Present Him With Appropriate Watch.

Washington, April 27.—Admiral Dewey received a handsome gold watch, the gift of 50,000 school children of the Northwest. The idea of the gift was suggested by a schoolboy of Rosemount Minn. Only a contribution of a penny from each child was received. The watch is made of gold mined in the Philippines, and the alloy used in it is taken from a brass ring found on the Spanish ship Reina Christina, which was sunk by Dewey. Congressman McCleary of Minnesota presented the watch. The admiral was deeply touched by the peculiar nature of the gift. He made an appropriate reply.

TO OUST SQUATTERS.

Owners of Real Estate Sue for Possession of Land.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 27. — The Record company, a real estate concern here, has filed original notices of a suit involving title to about 10,000 acres of South Dakota farm land within the triangle formed by the confluence of the Missouri and the Big Sioux rivers near town. This company originally owned the ground, which was afterward cut away by the Missouri. It was subsequently restored by accretion and squatted on by numerous homesteaders. One hundred and nine persons are made defendants in the suit. The land is worth about $500,000.

FIRE AT BRAINERD.

One Residence, Two Barns and Contents Burned.

Brainerd, Minn., April 27.—Fire practically destroyed the residence of Jens Molstad, with its contents, two barns with contents, and practically destroyed the residence of J. H. Dickinson. Loss about $3,000; insurance, $1,800.

One Man Burned to Death.

Marinette, Wis., April 27.—More particulars of the big fire at Atkinson, Mich., have been obtained. Steven J. Brown, the head sawyer, was burned to death and a number of the workmen had their hands and faces burned while escaping from the burning structures. Brown's death was a tragic one. He had helped a fellow workman to save a box of tools and later lost his life in attempting to save some of his own personal belongings. His home was in Muskegon.

Big Strike at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., April 27.—The freight handlers on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad dock struck yesterday afternoon and 100 men quit work. The trouble is over wages. They have been receiving $2 per day and 25 cents an hour for overtime. They demand $2.25 and 30 cents. As men are not very plentiful and navigation is just beginning to open it is expected that the trouble will be short lived and an early agreement reached.

No Open Saloons in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 27.—Every indication is now that there will be no more open saloons in Des Moines this year. Judge Bishop ruled on the certiorari application asked by the anti-saloon people. He holds that the opponents of the saloon are entitled to have a hearing at the canvas of the petition and that the court will review the proceedings of the supervisors in making the canvas.

Death From Lockjaw.

Winona, Minn., April 27. — William Krause, who was employed as coachman for Dr. Z. B. McGaughey, met with an accident last week, a heavy piece of timber falling upon his head and inflicting a severe flesh wound. On Monday of this week lockjaw developed and he died last night in terrible agony. He was sixty-four years of age.

Bridge Washed Away.

Billings, Mont., April 27.—The new county wagon bridge spanning the Yellowstone river near Laurel, and which cost $10,000, was carried out by the high water and is a total loss. The Northern Pacific was tied up for twelve hours by a wash-out near Grey Cliff, sixty miles west of here. The river rose eight feet in one night.

Farmers May Buy Plant.

Rush City, Minn., April 27. — The Pioneer Pasteurizing plant is to be sold at auction to satisfy the mortgage. A committee of farmers interested in starting a creamery at Rush City are soliciting among the farmers for shares to form a stock company to purchase the plant.

Senator Tillman to Speak.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 27. — Senator Tillman of South Carolina has advised Chairman W. E. Kidd, of the Populist state committee, that he will be here June 30 and July 1, and will deliver one or more addresses at the Tacoma Park assembly meetings.

Fatalities at Mines.

Lead, S. D., April 27.—A well known mining man named David C. Bunion was instantly killed while hoisting a pump in the Union shaft. He leaves a wife and three children. At Keystone Barney Ingalls fell 300 feet and was instantly killed.

Sewer for Winona.

Winona, Minn., April 27.—The contracts for the construction of the second sewerage district of this city were awarded yesterday. The total cost is about $60,000.

Thorsen's Body Found.

Mabel, Minn., April 27.—The body of Theodore Thorsen, the Hesper farmer who has been missing for a couple of weeks, was found in the river at Decorah. His money was still on his person, and it is thought the drowning was accidental.

Escaped Through Car Window.

Brainerd, Minn., April 27. — Phile Ward, who jumped his bond at Walker, was arrested here and taken back on the afternoon train. Near Pine River he jumped through the car window and again escaped.

N. P.'S BIG STROKE.

Gets Control of the St. Paul & Duluth.

New York, April 28. — Official announcement will be made to-day that the Northern Pacific has control of the St. Paul & Duluth. Until then no details will be made public, though parties in interest admit that the deal is completed. President Hill's objections to the deal were removed. President Mellen will stay here until all the formalities are completed. The control was obtained from the Clarence S. Day syndicate. It was Mr. Day's common stock that the syndicate bought some time ago, thus getting control. The syndicate's first intention was to have the Great Northern control the road. President Hill did not want the road, but would have rather seen the Milwaukee get it, realizing that the Milwaukee would otherwise build an independent line to the head of the lakes. That is what it may do now.

-o-

St. Paul, April 28.—C. W. Bunn, general counsel for the Northern Pacific, was seen last night in regard to the foregoing dispatch. He said it was possibly true. He had received no information from New York yesterday. He said that it was understood that J. J. Hill was largely interested in the syndicate that had recently acquired the common stock of the St. Paul & Duluth, and that if he had been correctly reported as having disposed of his interests, it was quite likely the Northern Pacific had acquired control of the road.

NATIONAL PARK IN MINNESOTA.

Bill Introduced for the Appointment of a Commission.

Washington, April 28. — The house committee on Indian affairs yesterday directed a favorable report on the bill providing for the creating of a commission to consider the establishment of a national reserve or park of the Leech Lake, Winnibigoshish or Cass Lake Indian reservations in Minnesota, comprising about 830,000 acres. The commission was fixed at three members from each branch of congress and an appropriation of $50,000 was allowed. The committee also reported favorably the bill allowing Indians in the Indian Territory to emigrate to Mexico, the emigration to be under the direction of the secretary of the interior and in bands of 300. Mexico gives the Indians an opportunity to return to their tribal relations and nomadic habits, and they prefer this to the restrictions now imposed upon them, and also as a means of avoiding the spread of tuberculosis or other diseases which have decimated them of late.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.

Half-Breed Prisoner Makes a Daring Escape.

Ashland, Wis., April 28—Peter Manypenny, a half-breed who resides on the Odanah reservation, was indicted for distributing liquor among his tribe and was ordered brought to Ashland. While en route to this city yesterday he received permission from the Indian policeman in charge to go into the closet of the coach. While the train was going thirty miles an hour Manypenny crawled out of the window and the officer who was standing on the steps of the coach to prevent his escape, fell to the ground with his prisoner. The prisoner finally escaped to the woods.

RAIN AND HAIL.

North Dakota Receives Reminders of Summer's Approach.

Fargo, N. D., April 28. — The first hailstorm of the season occurred late Wednesday afternoon. It was accompanied by a typical summer thunder storm and followed by a magnificent rain. Ninety per cent of the wheat seeding is completed, and the rain could not have been more opportune. It settled the top soil and made the crop conditions absolutely perfect. The farmers are jubilant.

New Mining Companies Formed.

Deadwood, S. D., April 28. — New mining companies are being organized in the Black Hills at the rate of twenty a month. During the past thirty days companies have been organized with a total capitalization of $15,000,000. The Black Hills is to-day the nearest mining country to the East, and this fact is becoming more appreciated by investors.

Arrested on an Old Warrant.

Fargo, N. D., April 28—Mme. Massey, a notorious colored woman, who was run out of town last summer with other women of her class, has returned to Fargo from Rat Portage and was arrested on an old warrant. She claims to be here looking after the house she owns, and will make a fight in the courts to maintain what she alleges are her rights.

Is One Hundred Years Old.

Sparta, Wis., April 28. — Loren F. Wolcott of this city celebrated his 100th anniversary April 22. He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., April 22, 1800. He has been married three times, his present wife being fifty-five years of age, whom he married when he was eighty-seven years of age. He has had nine children, all of whom he has outlived.

Horses Incinerated.

Bayfield, Wis., April 28.—Nine valuable horses owned by the Red Cliff Lumber company were burned at their camps at Sand river yesterday morning. Loss, $2,800.

Tell-Tale Pistol Near By.

Milaca, Minn., April 28. — A farmer by the name of Christianson was found dead in the town of Green Bush yesterday. A pistol was found lying a few feet from the body. The coroner will investigate.

Struck by Lightning.

Yankton, S. D., April 28.—The barn of Andy McKechnie of Walshtown was struck by lightning and burned. Twenty-eight head of cattle, nine horses and hay and oats were consumed.

Bones of the Leg Shattered.

Graceville, Minn., April 28.—By the accidental discharge of a shotgun Dr. Magoon, a dentist of this city, is liable to lose his leg. The accident occurred at Beardsley, eighteen miles west, where the dentist makes transient visits. Both bones in the left leg below the knee were shattered.

Depot Destroyed.

Warsaw, Minn., April 28.—The Chicago Great Western depot was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday morning.

POSTMASTER AND PISTOL.

A Combination That Puts Burglars to Flight.

Comfrey, Minn., May 1. — Saturday morning burglars broke into three places in town—the postoffice, A. Emmerich's saloon and F. J. Ewing's barber shop. About $5 in cash was taken from a slot machine in the latter place. Only for Postmaster Ewing's appearance with a revolver in hand they would have taken all the stamps and about $25 which was in the drawer.

TWO BURNED TO A CRISP.

Wisconsin Woman and Her Granddaughter Meet a Horrible Death.

Junction City, Wis., May 1. — Mrs. Marie Hook and Sadie Hill, a granddaughter of Mrs. Hook, were burned to a crisp. It is supposed Sadie was burning brush in the yard and her clothes caught fire and in attempting to extinguish the flames Mrs. Hook's clothes also caught. It is not known just how the accident occurred.

WOMAN ARRESTED.

Charged With Sending an Objectionable Letter Through the Mails.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 29.—Deputy United States Marshal Ludlow arrived here last evening with Mrs. Dora Murphy of Garretson, whom he arrested on the charge of having sent through the mails to Mrs. Dell Beadle of Onawa, Iowa, an improper and objectionable epistle.

Charged With Fraud.

Sparta, Wis., April 29. — Joseph Smith of this city has been arrested on charge of obtaining money under false pretense. He is said to have gone to Presiding Elder Martin and told him that he had been recently married and while on his way home was robbed. He asked the elder for money enough to get his wife to Sparta, which the elder gave him. Smith immediately came down town and spent the money. When Rev. Martin learned the facts he had Smith arrested.

Another Suit by Sage.

Winona, Minn., April 29. — Russell Sage has commenced another action. The town of Pepin and the city of Wabasha are the parties sued. Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan made the service on Thursday. The paper served is a command to the parties served to answer Mr. Sage's complaint on the first Monday in June, in the United States district court at Winona. It is understood that this is another attempt to collect the old Reed's Landing bonds.

Burglar Caught in the Act.

Pierre, S. D., May 1. — A bold burglary was attempted in the East Pierre postoffice and general store of D. J. Davis. The burglar, who gives the name of John Davis, broke out a large pane of glass, through which he entered the building, and was at work on the cash drawer when discovered. The breaking of the glass aroused the proprietor, who entered by the back door and had the burglar covered with a revolver before he knew he was discovered. The man was arrested on a charge of burglary.

Committed Suicide.

Appleton, Wis., May 1. — Herman Erb, Jr., a former mayor of Appleton, committed suicide by shooting. He had just returned from a Milwaukee sanitarium, where he had been under treatment for mental trouble. His condition was said to have been caused by worry over the Appleton library building imbroglio. Mr. Erb was one of the youngest mayors in the country, being but twenty-seven years old.

Woman Burned, Barn Destroyed.

St. Paul, May 1. — Mrs. Andrew Robinson of South St. Paul was severely burned Saturday afternoon; her clothes caught fire from a bonfire, and while the family was extinguishing the blaze from her dress the bonfire spread to the barn. The barn was destroyed and only hard work saved the house. Mrs. Robinson's burns are serious, but probably not fatal.

Boy Is Drowned.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 1.—George Tyson, aged fifteen, was drowned here. He was sitting on the railing of the bridge with his younger brother, who fell in. He jumped in to save the younger, but being unable to swim, was drowned. The other boy caught hold of a fishpole and was saved.

Killed by the Train.

Racine, Wis., May 1. — The southbound flyer on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad struck a horse and buggy driven by John Deisler, a well-to-do farmer of Holicksville. Mr. Deisler was killed instantly, his body being terribly mangled. Mrs. Deisler was injured, though not fatally.

Killed in a Wreck.

Winona, Minn., May 1.—In a wreck on the Iowa division of the Northwestern road at Blue Earth City Joseph King, Winona, was instantly killed. His engine toppled over and he was pinioned beneath. The fireman, James B. Gile, also of Winona, was crushed, but will live.

Lonely Man Murdered.

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 1. — Josiah Carr, an aged farmer five miles north of here, was brutally murdered by an unknown man. The body was found in a cellar, where he had been dragged. He lived alone and was considered well-to-do.

Said to Have Been Careless.

Fleetwood, Minn., May 1. — Felix Rabja, a homestead settler, has been arrested here, charged with causing a forest fire through carelessness. His trial has been set for May 4.

Murder and Suicide.

Coloma, Wis., April 29.—Levi Myhill and wife were found shot dead in the road about seven miles west of here. The shooting was done by the husband, who fired four shots. Family trouble was the cause.

One Killed and One Injured.

St. Paul, April 29. — One man was killed and another seriously injured by a fall of scaffolding at the new state capitol at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men were at work upon the scaffolding when it gave way and they fell fifty feet. Neither was killed outright.

Bones of Departed Braves.

Le Mars, Iowa, April 29. — While hunting young wolves near Richland, Henry Carr, discovered an old Indian burying ground. He dug up pieces of skulls, ribs, teeth, etc. It had not, to all appearances, been molested.

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900. — NUMBER 42.

ALLIES IN LINE

PEOPLES PARTY STATE CONVENTION MEETS.

Bryan, Towne, Lind—The St. Paul Victory—Presages of Success in All Directions—What the Farmers Say and Think.—State Administrative Points. Twin City "Prosperity" Pointers—The Week's Roundup of Political News and Comment.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, May 7, 1900.

That there will be effective co-operation of the allied forces in this campaign on both state and national issues, was made absolutely certain by the action of the Peoples party convention that selected delegates to the Sioux Falls convention, and in equal measure is Republican disappointment in the expectation of serious divisions. The latter were given all the color possible by the anti-reform press, magnifying each and every incident or utterance that shaded in such direction. But the rugged truth is that there was absolute harmony, and on test questions less disagreement than occurs ordinarily in the most "harmonious" political bodies. The convention was large, as well as harmonious, not less than 200 delegates being actually in attendance, while the authorized representation was not less than 400. As to character of the representation it is enough to say that it embraced that large body of intelligent, pioneer Peoples party men, to whom is due in a large measure the initiative of those principles and measures of state reform, the benefits of which the people are receiving in the administration of Governor Lind, which these men made possible. Among such men are S. M. Owen, Thomas J. Meighen, Editor H. G. Day, James E. Childs, C. J. Buell, Francis H. Clarke, Sturgeon Odell, N. C. Hardy, M. J. Daly, Geo. N. Lamphere, and a long list of others, not to mention that large number of Peoples party men throughout the state, who are by commission from Governor Lind, associated with him in the state administration. The sound discretion of the body was shown in the wise declarations by resolution, reaffirming the Declaration of Independence and former party tenets, pointing out the dangerous drift of Republican administration, and demanding return to the doctrines of the fathers, declaring most earnestly for destruction of the trusts, and, as to candidate, for "that man who will best combine all opposition to the present administration;" extending sympathy to the Boers, protesting against the treatment of Porto Rico, condemning the financial policy of Hanna-McKinley, and endorsing most heartily the administration of Governor Lind.

The endorsement of the Lind administration, out of the usual in a national body, was due to the strong feeling among the farmer delegates, who thus spoke from their own experience from substantial benefits. The idea was put into a ringing speech by such a delegate, who gave his experience of the price of wheat now and two years ago, when the market was about the same, the higher grade received now on the same wheat being the difference which he measured in his own pockets. One cent, two cents or more a bushel, whatever it was, it spoke more of practical political results than all the "resoluting" that could be done, and will answer more G. O. P. appeals this fall than anything else.

The delegation that at Sioux Falls this week will have registered the sense of the National Populists is very properly headed by that noble quartet, S. M. Owen, T. J. Meighen, P. M. Ringdal and S. H. Reishus, whose alternates are Judge Frank Ives, C. A. Nye, E. C. Lommen and D. H. Evans. The delegation was carried and cared for, as to transportation, by the Omaha, the delegations from outside parts of the state joining the others at the Twin Cities.

Outside of the convention work proper, there was everything to encourage. Talks with delegates and others showed that there is enthusiasm and deep interest in state and national matters, sure signs of good results. The counties are organizing thoroughly, especially the strictly agricultural counties. Special instances are Otter Tail and Kandiyohi. In the latter the young men are "in the saddle," and under the leadership of Editor Lawson are making things hum.

Without exception reports from the country were that Governor Lind is stronger with the people than he was in '98.

Significent of the hour's demand for the right men, was the action commending the vice presidential candidacy of Hon. C. A. Towne, and while enthusiastically urged, still the same feeling prevailed that has actuated Mr. Towne and his warmest friends, that all must be subject to the wise determination of the national conventions.

Such reports are very proper companion pieces to the magnificent victory of combined forces in St. Paul. The latter has knocked the Republican outfit silly. Everything was staked on St. Paul success, where Goppite victory would set the pace for the state boom it was hoped to plant. It was planted all right, but is several feet under ground, where all dead things go. It doesn't do to say that there is no more than local significance to this knockout. Every meeting of the local campaign had state and national politics in it. It was that "Lind and his men must be downed," the administration must be sustained. Van Sant, the supposed state leader, shouted this while "waving the flag" and making other Vansantian demonstrations. "We must set the pace for national success," was General Clapp's and others' oratorical burdens. Well, the pace has been set and the united, victorious forces will see that it is maintained.

In this connection will kind readers recall that this Letter distinctly and clearly predicted this success? Will goppite readers make a note that the same prediction is for overwhelming state and national success in November?

We stop the press to announce that Your Uncle Loren Fletcher has actully made a speech in congress, and that the Capitol roof has not yet fallen in.

And speaking of Twin City congressmen, this St. Paul defeat is a tough one for the prospects of Congressman Stevens.

And speaking of six other Minnesota congressmen, it is not yet clear whether they will be laid out by their own party in defeat for renomination, or the pig-sticking job be left to the reform forces in November.

The week's Philippine news summarizes the capture by Funston of a "rebel" warehouse filled with the archives of the Filipino republic before McKinley's soldiers scattered its congress, and the almost total annihilation of an American outpost by bolo-armed "niggers." The one calls for goppite rejoicing, the other for a pre-election appeal to "stand by the president."

Speaking of state action, how appropriate that Nebraska Republicans head their state ticket with a national banker for governor. And quite as appropriately is Corporation Senator Thurston placed at the head of the McKinley delegates. Yea, verily, the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib.

About all the significance we can see in the Dewey Chicago affair is that his ability to stand a trip on the drainage canal would indicate that he had the endurance, at least, to run for president on a G. O. P. ticket.

While the True Americans have been acquiring the Hoars, Boutwells, Carnegies, Schurz and Edmunds, whom have the Republicans acquired?

Speaking of the national situation, those men of whom fortunately Minnesota possesses but a very few, who are so densely ignorant as to doubt Bryan's renomination, should know that each and every state convention, as fast as held, endorses him. The list to date stands:

Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Oregon, District of Columbia, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Idaho and South Dakota, by present action and state declarations since the last election. In every case, so far, delegates have been instructed for Bryan, and the Chicago platform reaffirmed.

The Michigan Democratic state convention sends a solid delegation to Kansas City instructed for Bryan and Towne. The resolution adopted regarding Mr. Towne was in the following handsome terms:

"We heartily approve of the nomination of the Hon. Charles A. Towne to the vice presidency and greet him as a native of this state, whose love of right and justice rose superior to partisanship, whose brilliant ability, fearless courage and statesmanship eminently fits him to be placed by the side of our greater leader as a joint standard bearer."

In state administration the wheels of good government and regard for the people's interests keep steadily turning.

Public Examiner Pope has called the banks for statement to the close of business April 30.

Superintendent Lewis is after a set of scoundrels that have been working school districts by sale of charts, on which a divide is said to be given to school officers when necessary. The parties in the schemes will hear from Professor Lewis vigorously.

The game and fish commission, by Agent Beutner, is about closing spring distribution of fish, and the streams of the Southeastern part of the state which were long ago depopulated of the finny tribe will be generously restocked, the streams from Lake City to Minneiska having received 3,000,000 trout. Those streams were in former years alive with trout, and it is believed that they will soon be as good fishing there as in the early times. These streams and the small inlets into Lake Superior are the only waters of Minnesota where the gamey fish will thrive. The commission expect under the vigorous administration of Agent Beutner, to plant fully 50,000,000 of wall-eyed pike during the present season.

State Superintendent Lewis has issued the biennial report of the department, highly complimentary notices of which abound in our state press. The report is pronounced the ablest issued from the department in years.

The trust wire and steel mills shut down, and their 10,000 to 12,000 employes out of work; the Vanderbilt line men at Buffalo out on strike; Chicago in the worst labor troubles for many years; strikes of builders, woodworkers and of plumbers in most of the leading cities of the country, such are a few of the McKinley "prosperity" pointers. And while mills are closed or closing, farmers' products lower and lower, Hanna is raking together his campaign corruption fund to give the country some more of the same sort.

And, as to the Twin Cities, those local papers which each week gloss over the situation as much as possible, are positively funny. Thus the regular real estate "column" has "things moving," while the current news shows that labor is idle, building nothing to speak of, and transfers by mortgage foreclosures about all the deals there are.

G. S. C.

STATE POLITICS

Prominent Michigander's Review of the Situation in Minnesota.

Lind vs. Pingree—A Distinction With a Very Wide Difference.

Gleanings Here and There of the State and National Campaign.

Hon. G. R. Malone, who is organizing traveling libraries in the state, writes to his home paper, the Lansing Democrat, as follows on the Minnesota politics, as he finds it, in an extended tour of the state:

Governor Lind, like Governor Pingree, holds advanced views upon social and political reform questions but, unlike Pingree, he had the good sense to come out of the Republican party when, in 1896, it unblushingly sold out all that was left of its Abraham Lincoln Republicanism in exchange for the imperialism of Mark Hanna and the money changers which he represents.

I would also add that Governor Lind and "Charlie" Towne are fast friends working together for the common good and that more than anyone else they seem to be the idols of the people of this state.

There is little doubt but that Governor Lind will be renominated and reelected by even a larger mapority than before (20,000 against a natural Republican majority of 40,000) and even Republicans admit that there is great danger that the electoral vote of the state will be given to Bryan.

The disgust of the people of the Northwest at the vacillating conduct of the president and Congress in changing from a course of "plain duty" and "anti-criminal aggression" to one of humiliating subserviency to unbridled greed and imperialistic coercion and subjugation at the dictation of Marcus Aurelius et al. is so intense that I have yet to see the first Republican paper in this state which does not in the strongest terms condemn the five Minnesota Congressmen who, under the hypnotic influence of the dollar-mark statesman, voted a 15 per cent tariff upon our brethren of Puerto Rico and decided that the constitution does not go with the flag—that we are an empire and not a republic and can have citizens in one place and subjects in another the same as England and other empires.

One reason why the outlook for victory in the state is so assuring is because the leaders of the "allied forces," both state and local, are working in the most cordial harmony and friendship. Though the Populists polled, I think, nearly 60,000 votes for their last candidate for Governor, I do not hear the slightest discord or difference of opinion as to who the candidates shall be (from what party they shall come) but all—except the middle-of-the-roaders—are planning and working together to win a glorious victory based upon the principle and hope that a government of the people, for the people and by the people may not perish from the earth.

In conclusion allow me to inform your readers of what seems to be an open secret in this state where Charlie Towne and other Silver Republican leaders are active in promulgating the doctrines of Lincoln and Jefferson. It is that at the Silver Republican national convention, to be held in Kansas City July 4, that body will not only nominate the candidates of the Democratic party—providing that party remains in the regenerated condition produced by its new birth at Chicago and does not evidence a disposition to go back to the flesh pots of Egypt—but will also change its own name from Silver Republican to Lincoln Republican, in honor of the great patriot and statesman whom both Bryan and Towne are the illustrious Pauline disciples.

We shall have two Republican parties, Abaham Lincoln Republicans and Mark Hanna Republicans, and it will remain for all the soldiers and true patriots to decide under which banner they will march. Yours for Lincoln Republicans.

G. R. MALONE.

"THINK IT OVER."

Under the caption, "Nailed to the Cross," the Waseca Times has the following condensation of what McKinley's 15 per cent government is to do for poor Porto Rico:

A Governor at $8,000 a year.

An auditor at $4,000 a year.

An attorney general at $4,000 a year.

An insular treasurer at $5,000 a year.

A secretary of the council at $4,000 a year.

A commissioner of education at $3,000 a year.

A United States district judge at $5,000 a year.

A United States district marshal at $3,500 a year.

A commissioner of the interior at $4,000 a year.

A marshal of the supreme court at $3,000 a year.

A United States district attorney at $4,000 a year.

A chief justice of the supreme court at $5,000 a year.

Four associate justices of the supreme court at $4,500 a year.

Three commissioners to codify the laws of the island at $5,000 a year each.

Five members of the executive council whose salaries are to be fixed by the Porto Rican legislature.

Figure them up—$85,500 a year besides the executive council of five, the members of the so-called legislature and the revenue officers, also appointed by him.

Think it over.

King George III. never usurped as much power as that over his American colonies.

Think it over.

SUPT. LEWIS' REPORT.

The state press speaks highly of the biennial report of the Department of Public Instruction, so ably presided over by Professor J. H. Lewis. A fair sample of these comments is at the hands of the Hastings Democrat, which says, in part:

"We are in receipt of the brochure of the eleventh biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction, submitted by Superintendent J. H. Lewis, in which he gives many valuable ideas and suggestions for the building and remodeling of some of our school houses especially in the rural districts, as well as other matters pertaining to schools and their requirements in general, with cuts of plans and designs. The volume treats of the environment of the school room in detail, plans, models, surroundings, furnishings and equipments, heating, ventilating, etc., also improvement and beautifying of school grounds. Superintendent Lewis has carefully considered the subject and in connection with his own practical ideas gives many good ones from superintendents of note in various states. Governor Lind has also contributed some excellent thoughts on one of the pages of the book."

THE "WAYLAND HOYTS."

A Minneapolis Doctor of Divinity, bearing the somewhat euphonious name of Wayland Hoyt, but who found the clime scarcely congenial for his No. 6 head and over-worked vocal apparatus and removed to the also effete East, has been "seeing God" in McKinley imperialism, as he saw the hand of Providence in Bryan's defeat in 1896. It was before a body of Endeavorers that Hoyt made an imperialist speech, which is thus mentioned, and the results, by Chicago Public:

"Had some non-militant reverend expressed anti-imperialist views on that subject before such a gathering he would have been denounced for talking politics at a religious meeting, and Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt would doubtless have been among the first to complain. Yet the anti-imperialist could have justified himself with quotations from the Prince of Peace. There has been an assumption, however, among the Wayland Hoyts of the country that in some way the church and the administration are in partnership in the new sport of hunting down little brown men. But on this occasion this particular Wayland Hoyt had counted without his hosts. The 900 Christian Endeavor delegates are reported as having looked at him with something between anger, disgust and pity; and as having, when he concluded, all united in hissing."

THE DANGER FROM LAWLESS WEALTH.

Self-preservation is the first law of society, as well as the first law of physical existence. A monopoly tends toward industrial aristocracy; it tends to create a condition wherein a few will control all the means of production and transmit that control from generation to generation, while the masses struggle for a bare living, with no hope of progress or independence.

The influence of concentrated wealth is so great in the social and political world that a government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot long survive if industrial independence disappears. When the monopoly idea is carried to its natural and logical conclusion we will have a government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts, with the large majority of the people more helpless than they are under an absolute monarchy.

There is no hostility to capital in this country. On the contrary, everybody is desirous of accumulating that valuable thing called capital, but there is hostility to some of the methods employed by those who possess large capital to overreach those who possess less capital. There is some hostility—though not as much as there should be—toward those who use large accumulations of capital to corrupt government and purchase special privileges, and then use the power acquired to destroy competition and trample upon the rights of weaker members of society. There is some hostility toward those who, in the acquiring of capital have not furnished to society an adequate return for the capital acquired.

If society is in danger the danger does not come from those "who are without means and who wish to have it without work," but for those who have means for which they did not work.

Bismarck, in addressing an audience of farmers a few years ago, told them that they would have to act together in order to protect themselves "from the drones of society, who produce nothing but laws." If we could to-day divide the people of the United States into two classes, placing in one group the producers of wealth and in another the non-producers, it would be found that the non-producing produced far more laws than the producers. So long as the non-producing element controls legislation the laws will be more favorable to those who speculate than to those who toil.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
In New York Journal, July 2, 1899.

Reports of the Lincoln Republican movement are that it is progressing with great promise. The only objection encountered so far is from the extreme silver regions, but as a general thing the strongest of the silver men are most earnest in their desire to see the old silver organization broadened so as to take in the newer issues.

How very appropriate that English school children should send a message of sympathy to the Republicans that McKinley's soldiers are fighting in the Philippines, in return for our messages to the South Africans.

The Metropolitan Trust company, Minneapolis, measures its McKinley prosperity by retiring from the loan and trust business. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that some of its officials have been the loudest mouthed to criticise those who long ago pointed out the inevitable result of the policy of which the said officials were so loud in their praise. One by one they all come down to taking their own medicine.

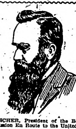
A forecast of what organized labor will ultimately do for McKinley in the Twin Cities is seen at Chicago, where his name is likely to be erased from the honorary membership it had received [illegible]

ROBERTS' ADVANCE

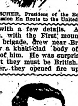
BRITISH TROOPS PICKETED ON THE VET RIVER.

Hard Marching Carries the British Forces Thirty-two Miles From Karee Siding in Two Days—Boers Are Out of Reach of British Shells—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener at Brandfort—French's Cavalry Sweeping the Country Northward—Hunter Crosses the Vaal at Windsorton.

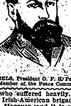
London, May 6.—The mounted infantry with Lord Roberts, among which are the Canadians, have picketed their horses on the south bank of the Vet river, eighteen miles north of Brandfort. The head of Lord Roberts' column has thus advanced thirty-two miles from Karee Siding in two days, or fifty-three miles north of Bloemfontein. Little powder was spent. The British work was hard marching, the Boers retiring out of reach of the British shells. The correspondents supplement Lord Roberts' plain statement with a few details. As Gen. Hutton, with the First mounted infantry brigade, drew near Brandfort he saw a khaki-clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be British. Soon, however, they opened fire upon the British, who suffered heavily. They were the Irish-American brigade from Lourenzo Marques, and it is reported the Irish lost heavily. The Boer flag was flying over Brandfort as the British entered the town. Several British were found in the hospital. The Boer authorities gave up the keys to the public buildings to Capt. Ross. Lord Kitchener arrived at Brandfort at noon and Lord Roberts at dusk. Gen. French's cavalry are sweeping the country northward. The expectation is that



DR. FISCHER, President of the Boer Peace Commission En Route to the United States.



MR. WESSELS, President O. F. S. Parliament, Also a Member of the Peace Commission.



MR. WOLMARAUS, Transvaal Deputy, Also a Member of the Peace Commission.

The Infantry Advance

will be continued toward Kroonstad. Although no prisoners were taken and although no hot pursuit was attempted the news greatly cheered London. Nevertheless it has not been received with the fine rapture that attended the first successes of Lord Roberts.

Gen. Hunter's crossing the Vaal at Windsorton brings the relief of Mafeking, 195 miles beyond, almost within a calculable interval. It is now regarded as quit possible that Mafeking may be succored before the queen's birthday.

The debate in parliament on the Spion kop dispatches proved a disappointment to the supporters of the government. The Ministerialist papers confess to a certain amount of inconsistency and weakness in the statements of the spokesmen of the government. On the other hand, as the Standard points out, the opposition proves to be well satisfied with the debate, as they believe it has injured the government and has rendered Lord Lansdowne's continuance at the war office difficult.

Wepener is to be garrisoned with the strong force from Gen. Chermside's division commanded by Lord Castletown.

Henry S. Lucy, writing in the Daily News, says he has ascertained that Sir Alfred Milner's letter against ladies visiting South Africa was written as the result of an intimation from Queen Victoria.

Queen Chips in to the Ottawa Fund.

London, May 6.—Queen Victoria has contributed 500 guineas and the prince of Wales 250 guineas to the Mansion house Ottawa fire relief fund. Another Ottawa fire relief fund was opened at Glasgow yesterday and about £2,000 was subscribed in a few hours.

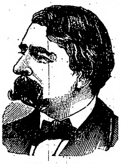
School Teacher Killed.

Waverly, Minn., May 6.—Miss Kate Flannely, a teacher at Section 8 school, two miles south of town, was killed in a runaway accident [illegible]

EX-SECRETARY ENDICOTT DEAD.

Former Secretary of War Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Boston, May 8. — William Crowninshield Endicott, secretary of war under President Cleveland's first administration, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, aged seventy-three years. Although Mr. Endicott's system had been somewhat enfeebled from an attack of the grip from which he suffered last winter, he had been in apparently good bodily health up to last Wednesday, when he took his customary drive. Shortly after he was taken ill and pneumonia developed, the disease reaching its most acute form Saturday evening, at which time it was feared by the attending physician that the patient could not live through the night. He rallied slightly, but during Sunday his respiration gradually grew weaker, and about 5 o'clock he passed peaceably away.



William C. Endicott.

WOMAN SAVED BY HER HAIR.

Falls From Fourth Story Fire Escape and Is Suspended Till Aid Comes.

New York, May 8. — Sadie Parsy, twenty-four years old, a maid in the family of Albert Peyser of 216 East Seventy-eighth street, fell from the fire escape on the fourth floor. A strand of her hair caught in some of the ornamental iron work of the balcony on the first floor, and for a moment she hung suspended in mid-air. Then her hair parted, but the moment had given time for aid to come, and as she fell she landed in the arms of several men who had witnessed her drop from the fourth floor. She escaped with a severe scalp wound.

NEW ARGENTINE MINISTER.

Senor Eduardo Wilde Submits His Credentials to the President.

Washington, May 8.—Senor Eduardo Wilde, the newly appointed Argentina minister, submitted his credentials to the president at the White House Saturday. Accompanied by his legation staff, the minister first went to the state department and met Secretary Hay, who escorted him to the White House and presented him to the president. The usual felicitous speeches were made, the minister expressing a hope for the continuation of the marvelous progress of this great republic, and the president welcoming Senor Wilde as a worthy successor to Senor Garcia Merou.

OTIS SETS SAIL.

Hurried Departure From Manila Causes Comment.

Washington, May 8.—Gen. Otis left Manila Saturday in the transport Meade, for San Francisco. He was expected to remain in command in the Philippines at least until the arrival of the Taft commission, about May 20, and his precipitate abandoning of his post at this time is rather mystifying to the authorities. The first intimation of his earlier departure came in a cable message Friday asking to be relieved. The request was promptly granted and Gen. MacArthur was directed to assume command. Gen. Wheaton will assume command in Northern Luzon.

TO STRENGTHEN THE FORT.

France Appropriates Nine Million Francs for the Island of Martinique.

Kingston, Jam., May 8.—Interisland advices here say Martinique is jubilant over the news received there from France that 9,000,000 francs have been appropriated for strengthening the fortifications of Fort du France. A newspaper of that town says: "After this the English may come."

CHICAGO RIVER ON FIRE.

Noted Stream a Mass of Flame for Two Blocks.

Chicago, May 8.—Oil floating on the south branch of the river caught fire and for a time threatened to spread to the stock yards and adjoining lumber yards. It was checked, however, and finally burned itself out after consuming two piles of lumber. The flames extended along the river for two blocks.

Laying a New Cable.

Berlin, May 8.—The directors of the German Atlantic Cable company wired from Borkum that the cable-laying had begun. Emperor William telegraphed his best wishes for the successful completion of this important undertaking.

The System Extended.

Washington, May 8.—The system of registering letters by mail carriers has been extended to 103 postoffices, and there now remains less than 100 cities having free delivery where this system is not in operation.

Killing Frosts in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, May 8. — Reports from Eastern Ohio say ice formed in some localities and that killing frosts were general. The damage to fruits and early crops is undoubtedly heavy. Apple and peach crops are destroyed.

The Ohio Wheat Crop.

Columbus, Ohio, May 8.—A bulletin issued by the state board of agriculture estimates the prospective wheat crop of the state at only 41 per cent of an average, or about sixteen to seventeen million bushels.

WORK OF TORNADOES

HALF A DOZEN OF THEM VISIT CENTRAL KANSAS.

Two People Are Known to Have Been Killed and Three Injured—Wires Are Down in the Affected District, Making It Impossible to Learn the Extent of the Damage—Great Number of Farm Buildings Were Destroyed and a Large Amount of Stock Killed—Farmers in Nebraska Suffer Severely.

Kansas City, May 8.—Half a dozen distinct tornadoes occurred in Central Kansas yesterday afternoon, following a day of exceedingly high temperature. Wires are down in the affected districts, making it impossible to accurately sum up the damage done. A Times special from Ellingwood, Kan., says:

"At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tornado visited Logan township. It formed a few miles south of Ellingwood and passed over the west portion of the county. At the Cheyenne bottoms, six miles north, it divided in six different directions and destroyed the residences of George and William Helfrich. George Helfrich and wife were instantly killed. William Helfrich and his wife and child were badly hurt. The storm next struck the farm of Carl Schneider, destroying the outbuildings and leaving the dwelling untouched. Further into the country a number of others are reported killed or injured. A large amount of stock was killed."

A special from Larned, Kan., says: "A tornado passed southeast of here at 6 o'clock last evening and struck near Pawnee Rock, three miles distant.

The Wires Are Down

and it is impossible to learn the extent of the damage done. Four separate funnel-shaped clouds are reported to have been seen in the direction of Great Bend. H. H. Gerrish's house, barn and other outbuildings were a mass of ruins. The family, luckily, was not at home at the time and escaped injury. About thirty hogs were killed. The school house standing near Mr. Gerrish's home was wiped from the face of the earth. John McComb's house was blown down and his granary, barn and windmill reduced to ruins. The family happened to be in the one room which remained standing. H. H. Corbett's frame house and barn and mill were all reduced to very minute pieces, farm machinery was broken and stock killed. No one was at home when the catastrophe occurred. A. D. Pierce's big hay barn was ruined and other buildings blown down. One horse was crushed under the falling timbers. The house in which a Mr. Stone lived was ruined by the wind but no one was hurt. The Presbyterian church in town is wrecked beyond repair. A brick building in the north part of town was blown down and a large amount of damage done in other parts of town."

Farmers Suffer Great Loss.

Omaha, May 8.—A special to the Bee from Beaver City, Neb., gives further details of the Wilsonville tornadoes. Many farm houses were destroyed. The hailstones were as large as baseballs, and were driven through roofs. The twister appeared after the bombardment and took a northeasterly course. It was funnel-shaped and did damage over a wide area. Farmers west and north of Wilsonville were the greatest sufferers. Many people fled to their cellars. A. Towne's large house was destroyed. Towne, his wife and daughter were seriously, though not fatally, injured. Houses and barns of H. H. Gerrish, H. H. Corbett and H. A. Osborne were destroyed. The latter was seriously injured. A daughter of L. E. McFarland was in a summer house which was lifted and carried some distance without serious injury. Five cows were carried a quarter of a mile. The residence of Rev. Lavine was destroyed. His wife and child were carried forty feet and not seriously injured. Much live stock was killed by the storm and the damage to crops and fruit trees was great. The amount of damage has not been estimated.

Farm Property Destroyed.

Kanapolis, Kan., May 8—At 4 o'clock four distinct funnel-shaped clouds developed within a radius of a mile of here and it is believed caused considerable destruction to farm property though no definite reports have been received. The day was one of the hottest ever experienced in this part of the state.

Texas Town Partially Destroyed.

Dallas, Tex., May 8.—One-third of the houses in Carza, a town in Denton county, were destroyed late yesterday afternoon by a tornado. No one was hurt, for, warned by a big black cloud, the people sought refuge in storm houses before the tornado reached them. Reports from other sections of Denton county show that several houses at Little Elm were demolished and several people injured. Wires to the north are down.

ST. LOUIS BLAZE.

Hay and Lumber Valued at $350,000 Are Destroyed.

St. Louis, May 8. — The Mississippi Valley Hay Storage company and the lumber yards of the Hofner-Lothman Manufacturing company were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $350,000, of which the hay company sustains about $40,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

Willing to Trust Them.

London, May 8.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that advices received state that the czar has ordered the chief of police to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety. "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow," is the way he put it.

Taylor Summoned to Washington.

Louisville, K., May 8.—Gov. Taylor left last night for Washington in response to a telegraphic request from the national capital.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

By and by is the path that leads to never.

It is useless to advertise for a lost opportunity.

A man's conscience is either his best friend or his worst enemy.

The truth that occupies a nutshell finds some minds too narrow to give it room.

The almighty dollar resembles some men; it talks without saying anything.

Admiral Dewey will do well to keep his sea legs on if a Kentucky city has sent him twelve bottles of the blue grass product.

Even at the present time there is enough fighting in the Central American republics to justify the United States in fortifying the Nicaraguan canal.

John D. Rockefeller has offered to give Denison university $100,000 if the trustees will secure other subscriptions amounting to $125,000 before the close of the present term. What fun it must be for Mr. Rockefeller to see college trustees and presidents 'hustle.

Senator Vest recently sent a newspaper item to be read to the house. The secretary had the wrong side of the clipping, and instead of an editorial on the money question, began: "Ridiculous! We are giving away these goods at half price!" "The other side!" cried Mr. Vest.

Admiral Dewey recently appeared before the house pensions committee and eloquently advocated the passage of several bills granting pensions to the widows of officers who served with him in the battle of Manila Bay. The measure now pending provides for pensions for the widow of Captain Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia at the rate of $200 a month; the widow of Commander E. B. Wood of the Petrel, at $100 a month; the mother of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumley, the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant, at $50 a month, and the widow of Captain Henry E. Nichols of the Monadnock at $100 a month.

The enlargement of a church at Quincy, Mich., and its recent rededication testify anew to the power one person may exert in a community. Thirty years ago Quincy was but a hamlet, and the Presbyterian church being reduced to a single member, the presbytery dissolved the church and sent a committee to get the minutes. Mrs. Patter refused either to give up the minutes or to be "dissolved." "What the presbytery should do," was her plucky answer, "is to send us a minister." Her advice was taken, and today the church is happy, hopeful and flourishing. It lived simply because one earnest Christian woman would not let it die.

In one of the statistical divisions of the Department of Agriculture in Washington may be seen a machine resembling a typewriter, which multiplies and divides with unerring accuracy and with great rapidity. Give its operator a multiplicand of six figures and a multiplier as large, and he will write them out as upon a typewriter; then he turns a handle a few times, and before the onlooker knows what is going on, the product is written out before him. The machine performs examples in division with equal ease. Does any one of our young readers fancy that he sees in this invention an emancipation of boys of the twentieth century from the vexation of the multiplication table? Alas! that is too much for him to hope.

"Strike-the-Kettle is not a romantic name, but the old Indian who bore that appellation was a leader and a Christian king among his people. For many years Strike-the-Kettle was a scout, protecting the United States mail from hostile Indians. While on this duty he was wounded in a fight with his own people. A few years ago, when the Dakota prairies were on fire, the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency fought the flames for days. When at last it was feared the whole village would be swept away, a devoted missionary stood watching, with wagon packed, ready to flee at the last moment. In the darkness she saw some one standing by her gate. It was Strike-the-Kettle. "I can no longer fight the fire," said the wounded old scout, "but I will stay here, Winona. Go to sleep and I will rouse you in time." When the exhausted woman finally woke, all danger was over, but Strike-the-Kettle was still on guard. Is it strange that on Memorial days Winona lays a wreath on the grave of Strike-the-Kettle?

The arbitration tribunal of Swiss jurists, which has had under consideration for nearly ten years the claims of English and American citizens against Portugal for damages for her seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad, condemns Portugal to pay a sum which, with interest, amounts to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. It had been anticipated that the sum would be so large that Portugal could not raise it without ceding some of her territory in South Africa. But Portugal can pay this moderate award without aid.

From a Philadelphia paper we learn that a baby down that way slept for a week and then woke up all right without giving the doctors any concern. The child's father is not mentioned in the account, but he probably succeeded in getting along without wasting away much.

What dupes we are of our own desires. Destiny has two ways of crushing us—by refusing our wishes and by fulfilling them. But he who only wills what God wills escapes both catastrophes.—Wisdom.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

ARE REDEEMABLE IN NEITHER GOLD, SILVER NOR PAPER.

Why Cannot the Government Issue Notes on the Same Basis?—Answer: Because It Would Break the National Bankers' Trust.

Under the financial legislation enacted at the present session of congress, the bank-note currency will be expanded several hundred millions of dollars. This bank-note currency is redeemable. It is based upon United States bonds, but a holder of a bank note could not secure a bond by presenting the note at the treasury. The bond basis is to protect the government, which guarantees the notes of the bankers. In case a bank should fail, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to dispose of the bonds and to cover into the treasury a sufficient amount of the proceeds to redeem the bank's note circulation.

The bonds, it will be seen, are merely to insure the redemption of the notes in case of failure of the issuing banks. These notes are not money; they are merely promises to pay money. What are they redeemable in? It would naturally appear that, having been authorized by a Republican congress and executive, they would be redeemable in "the best money in the world—gold." But they are not. The banks are permitted to redeem these notes in greenbacks, silver or gold, at their own discretion.

It does not take any extensive knowledge of the financial question to see the absurdity of the claim that a bank-note currency is superior to the government's paper currency, for, as a matter of fact, the bank-note currency is redeemable in the paper and silver currency of the government. Why not, then, dispense with the intervention of the banks? There is but one reason and that is the function of issuing notes is a profitable one to the bankers; it's worth millions to them. And it is also obvious that they are willing to pay for the privilege, just as the protected interests and the trusts are willing to pay for special legislation in contributions to the official fat-fryer.—Milwaukee News.

CONGRESS WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

In compliance with a recent resolution of the house, the war department produced the mislaid opinion of Judge Magoon, law officer of the insular division, relative to the extension of the constitution over Puerto Rico.

The opinion was given in May, 1899. After referring to Spain's cession of the island, the opinion says:

"Thereupon the territory conveyed became a part of the United States, and as such subject to the constitution. No further action by congress was necessary or possible. The constitution does not depend upon congress for authority in any part of the United States. The reverse of the proposition is the fact. From this time on congress must look to the constitution for authority to legislate for Puerto Rico."

It was upon this opinion that the president based his "plain duty" message, but in deference to the trusts, Judge Magoon was ordered to write a contrary opinion, which enabled the president and the Republican managers to alter their plain duty to the Puerto Ricans for a plain violation of the constitution.

PROCLAIM INDEPENDENCE ONCE AGAIN.

On the coming Fourth of July, or on the preceding day, let every true American newspaper in the United States, publish in full the Declaration of Independence.

It is the charter of our liberties, and it is being sneered at and treated with contumely as effete, by those who aspire to destroy its undying principles of human freedom by a return to imperialism and the destruction of a people's government.

Thousands are familiar with its spirit, but have never read it, and by proclaiming it once again on the coming Fourth of July, it will surely bring about a revival of patriotism similar to that experienced by our forefathers on July 4, 1776, when they repudiated imperialism and tyranny.

There is all the more need of its proclamation because we shall then enter a political campaign which means life or death to the republic.

WE HAVE REACHED A CRISIS.

We are at a crisis in the history of the race.

Shall the hand of toil be emancipated, or shall it have new shackles riveted on it?

Shall the American millions be free men or serfs?

Shall government protect the weak or be a mere convenience for the strong?

Shall justice uphold the right or smile on iniquity?

Shall liberty illumine the earth or be slain in her own temple?

For many decades this republic has been the greatest world power on the globe; not through her armies or her navies or her wealth, but through her moral force; through her ideals, through the divinity of human rights.

Shall she go on in this course, lifting the hopes of all people and brightening the skies of all nations, or shall she abdicate her high position, get on the low plane of brute force, and move along the barbaric road of tinsel, oppression, misery and death?

These are some of the questions that confront our people.

Let them but clearly understand and there will be no doubt about the issue.

My friends, look up; this republic has not yet performed its mission.

It is not going to fail—Liberty will not die—the human race is about to move forward.—Hon. J. P. Altgeld.

Trusts Now Control Congress.

There has not been any very enthusiastic reception for the constitutional amendment proposed by Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin, of the committee on trusts, giving congress control of "all private corporations, copartnerships and joint stock companies in the United States" as well as "power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, repress and dissolve all trusts, monopolies, combinations or conspiracies to monopolize any part of trade or commerce." Everybody sees that this would put it in the power of congress to let trusts do as they like, and nobody has any faith at present in any desire of congress to interfere with the trusts in any way. If congress has any desire to suppress trusts it has ample power now to destroy the greater part of them.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A HANNA-M'KINLEY PLATFORM

It is said that the Republican national platform will bear the impress of Mr. McKinley's master hand. Of course this means Hanna and the others, for if McKinley is permitted to shape the thing without being proof-read and revised and edited, it will prevent the appearance of Rufus Choate's signature, which his friend said "looked like a gridiron struck by lightning." Says a Washington politician:

"The Ohio Republican convention will be interesting chiefly for what it will say in the resolutions or platform adopted. The Ohio platform in 1896 was not satisfactory to the convention and created not a little criticism. Senators Foraker and Hanna, Gen. Grosvenor and other Ohio Republicans here are considering various planks for their platform. They are desirous that no mistakes like that of 1896 shall be made this year. They will have a platform which says as little on doubtful or contested questions as possible, but they feel that they must indorse the Puerto Rican bill. They, as well as the president, realize that there is danger in saying too much as well as too little on this question, and there will be much care taken in wording the resolution. They will consult the leading Republicans of other states, as they are naturally desirous of having the Ohio platform accepted as a model for other states, and it will be naturally looked upon as President McKinley's platform. The resolutions of the Ohio convention will be considered with care at Washington before they are submitted to the delegates."

Just Like Him.

Grover Cleveland, in a letter to a Brooklyn political club, places the blame for Democratic defeat in 1896 upon leaders whom he claims led the people away from sound Democratic doctrine. Mr. Cleveland's assurance is sublime. The leaders he alludes to were not in power in the election of 1894, and the Democratic campaign was made on Mr. Cleveland's record as president and under Mr. Cleveland's leadership. The result of that election is too fresh in the minds of the people to be forgotten by them, though it seems to have passed from the mind of Mr. Cleveland. It is almost amusing to hear Cleveland and his adherents coolly credit Democratic defeat to the silver end of the party when they, the gold men, are solely responsible for Democratic defeat, both in 1894 and in 1896. The record of the Cleveland administration alone defeated the party in 1894.

An Armor Plate Scandal.

Andrew Carnegie is one of those rock-ribbed, uncompromising, high-tariff-protection Republicans, who insists upon high tariff protection for the sole benefit of infant industries and the poor labormen. During the past two years the Carnegie combine has sold to the United States armor plate at $500 per ton and to the Russian government the same kind and quality of armor plate at $200 per ton, and now this combine boasts of having made a net profit during these two years of $62,000,000, and estimates that its profits this year will pass the eighty-million mark. "But," says Mr. Blockhead Republican, "who cares how many millions the Carnegie combine amasses so long as the foreigner pays the tax?"

"Stand by Standard Oil."

Now that the Puerto Rican bill is out of the way the remaining party work goes forward merrily. The bill for depositing government funds in Puerto Rico and the Philippines in the banks of the Standard oil syndicate was called up and passed by a strict party vote. The motto of "Stand by the president" was altered to "Stand by the Standard" for the time being, and all the protection patriots fell into line.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

First Patent on Matches.

Before 1833, when wooden matches with phosphorus were made in Vienna, people were dependent upon flint and steel to secure a light. The first patent for a phosphorus match in the United States was taken out in 1836 by A. D. Phillips of Springfield, Mass. For many years people refused to use them, but in 1845, the ill-smelling and clumsy old tinder boxes were generally discarded, and are preserved, like snuffboxes, as curiosities.

A Quid pro Quo.

It is evidently the purpose of the administration to use the island of Puerto Rico as a reward to the millionaires and monopolists who will put up the sinews of war for the coming presidential campaign. There will be millions put up to re-elect Mr. McKinley, and the men who put it up will get their money back tenfold.—Louisville (Ky.) Dispatch.

An Expensive Commission.

Indianapolis News: It looks to a man up a tree as if the bill of expenses for the Philippine commission included some pretty big items. Why, for instance, should $13,687 have been needed for "transportation?" There are other items that smack of similar extravagance. The commission must have lived pretty high.

Only One Remedy Known.

Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat: There is but one remedy for slavery and that is liberty. There is but one remedy for monopoly, and that is to set free those currents which have been restrained by monopoly. No combination can ever be permanently successful unless it is founded upon some monopoly of natural resources.

STANDING ARMIES.

MENACE IN WAR AS WELL AS IN PEACE.

One of the Lessons of the Battles in South Africa—This Country Should Take Timely Warning—Patriotic Volunteers Sufficient.

The progress of the war in South Africa is being followed with great interest not only by the sympathizers with both nations engaged, but by the men who make a study of military affairs and the necessity for maintaining standing armies.

The result of careful observation has forced the belief upon the most skeptical that large standing armies carefully drilled and thoroughly disciplined are not to be depended upon against a natural militia trained to the use of arms from childhood.

The English soldiers, always famed for courage, steadiness and discipline, have proved no match for the Boers, self-trained in the use of firearms and inspired by a love of liberty. In all the battles and skirmishes fought the English have never gained a victory except when outnumbering their opponents at least five to one, while the Boers have scored several victories when the odds against them were even greater than that.

Experts, in considering the superiority of the Boers, take into consideration all the advantages of the latter in fighting on their own ground and in defense of their country, but in spite of these and other advantages they conclude that armies of the Boer type are much superior to those of the English type. In short they conclude that an army composed of men trained from childhood to the use of firearms, either through the necessities of their condition or through governmental encouragement, is superior to one made up of men barred from the use of arms until old enough to enter the ranks as soldiers. This is a reasonable conclusion so far as marksmanship is concerned, for every marksman knows that very few sharpshooters are produced from men who have not been in the habit of shooting from childhood.

Before the use of firearms the English soldiers were the best in the world, and their superiority has always been credited to the fact that every boy was not only encouraged, but compelled, to own and practice with the long bow from a very early age. England maintained no standing army of consequence in those days, but in case of war the young men from the fields and shops, each with his bow and arrows, flocked to the king's standard, and though lightly and carelessly drilled, they were the terror of the world.

It is also pointed out that men who fight only for hire, as in the case with incentive which urges the voluntary soldiers in a standing army, lack that soldier to deeds of bravery in time of danger to his country. Of necessity the citizen soldier is more intelligent than the professional soldier and his love of country is always greater.

These conclusions are of interest and value to the people of the United States at a time when one political party is demanding the organization and maintenance of a large standing army and the other is demanding that dependence for defense be placed in a citizen soldiery to be called into service only when needed.

It is evident that a wise policy demands that our regular army be kept at the smallest limit necessary for sudden emergencies, and that the boys of the country be encouraged to practice in the use of firearms to the end that while they shall not lose their usefulness as citizens, they may in times of need become effective soldiers.

GROVER CLEVELAND AGAIN.

There has never been a time when false leadership of our party and a departure from simple Democratic faith have not been quickly discovered and ruthlessly rebuked by listless support, pronounced defection and bitter defeat. These consequences have thus far been so inevitable that lessons they teach cannot be disregarded without inviting calamity.—Grover Cleveland.

Shake, Grover. It is gratifying to see that you have realized at last that your leadership in 1893 was "quickly discovered and ruthlessly rebuked by listless support, pronounced defection and bitter defeat." You led the Democratic party to the gold standard trough, but couldn't make it drink. The party recovered, however, in 1896, and under the matchless leadership of the superb Bryan rallied 6,500,000 strong. The lessons taught Democracy by the sad consequences of the false leadership of Cleveland, followed by the rally after overwhelming defeat, and the thrilling and almost triumphant campaign of 1896, cannot, as Mr. Cleveland now admits, "be disregarded without inviting calamity." The moral is that the party should stick to the Chicago platform with such additions as McHanna imperialism and the reign of trusts and syndicates have made imperative.—Ex.

No Waste of Regrets.

A prominent Gold Democrat whose name is not given is reported as saying:

"We were all willing until recently that Mr. Bryan should be renominated, for, we supposed that there was no chance of electing a Democrat. Now that the Republican party has committed 'harrikarri' it seems that we ought not to waste the nomination on Mr. Bryan, who cannot be elected no matter how weak the Republicans may appear."

Too bad! Can this or any other man name a Democrat who can carry a state that Mr. Bryan cannot carry? Just run over the list and see if you can pick out one such state. Then run over the list and count the states that no Democrat but Bryan can carry. You will find a dozen such. So there need be no sorrow over the political waste committed in renominating Bryan.

A Needed Lesson to the Trusts.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Congress can at once teach a needed lesson and confer a boon upon the country by a prompt repeal of the duties on all iron and steel produced in the forms manufactured by the offending (iron and steel) corporation. Its business has plainly grown beyond the need of any protection whatever, and—with the paper trust, the tin plate trust and several others which are abusing in like manner the protective principle—it should now be permitted to stand alone, while the people whom it would rob shall have the benefit of unrestricted competition.

A SWELLED HEAD.

One must admire the stubbornness of Senator Hanna in forcing his imperialistic views on the country. In spite of the protests of the great majority of the people, in spite of the demands of the party press, in spite of threats, requests and petitions, which prove that the act is unpopular, he coolly and persistently pushed through the Puerto Rico tariff bill, saying that he will give the people of the United States the laws they ought to have and not the laws they ask for.

The senator must be either a man confident of the absolute correctness of his views or he must have a bad case of swelled head. That he is a man of superior ability every one knows, but that he possesses sufficient ability to think for seventy-five millions of people is not likely to be admitted by any one of that flock of sheep known as the Republican party, and of which he is leader.

But the sheep have done his bidding so long that his head has become swelled into the belief that they dare not revolt, and so he goes on making laws to suit himself, saying, if not in words, at least in action: "What I do is right, no matter what others may think."

A British Triumph.

Mr. Burton of Ohio, who is acting as administrator objector to canal legislation in the house of representatives, asserts that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is "a measure which, though much misunderstood, is a triumph of diplomacy." We heartily agree with the statement. But as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty involves building the Nicaragua canal for the benefit of Great Britain at our expense, and surrender of the Monroe doctrine, it is a triumph rather of British than of American diplomacy, and that fact is one of the many objections to it.—Washington Times.

Jeffersonian Democracy.

Jeffersonian Democracy means popular government; it means opposition to centralized movement, which has never been more dangerously rampant than in this particular state and in the nation today—really reviving the infamies which DeToqueville so vividly depicts under the old royalist regime in France, and which Toryism sought to inculcate into American institutions, and with which the legatees of Toryism and Federalism, represented by modern Republicanism, are seeking insidiously to pervert and poison republican institutions.

No Decision Wanted.

The administration does not intend that a decision from the Supreme court shall be had on the question of the constitution following the flag before the presidential election, if it can possibly prevent it. This has been shown by the action of Secretary Gage in ordering that a contract laborer, brought from Puerto Rico to New York, for the express purpose of making a test case, be allowed to land. The question is to be suspended in mid-air until after the presidential election.—Celina (O.) Democrat.

Convention of Platt's Puppets.

Utica (N. Y.) Observer: Taking it all in all, the Republican state convention held yesterday was the most striking evidence that could be obtained of the feebleness of grasp of the Republican party on the attention, the interest or the sympathy of the people of the state of New York. The proceedings were determined several days ago by Thomas C. Platt and the delegates who assembled, organized, made motions, offered resolutions and made speeches were merely puppets carrying on a mummery show.

Will Not Strengthen the Ticket.

Kansas City Times: Roosevelt, with the war fever at its height and with his military laurels still green from Cuban battlefields, was hardly able to carry his state by a plurality of a few thousand votes. The chances are that, should he run this year, handicapped by militarism, imperialism and trustism, and with war heroes at a discount, he will be badly defeated. His presence on the ticket will simply accentuate the scarcity of available candidates in the Republican party.

McKinley Success Means Revolution.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The triumphant re-election of Mr. McKinley will mean to him and to all others the emphatic popular indorsement of the imperialist policy, and a president who has begun the revolution against Republican principles without a popular mandate will hardly fail to pursue it with the popular approval at his back. And the pursuit of it leads to the wreck of popular government in this hemisphere, if not throughout the world.

The People Will Decide.

The bill for a tariff between Puerto Rico and the mainland of the United States is now a law, and the position of the Republican party on this question is established beyond recall. The passage of this act exposes the policy of the administration as regards our new possessions, and it must go before the country on this issue. The American people in the coming election will decide whether they propose to go into the empire business or not.

The Mask Removed.

In the passage of the Puerto Rico bill "the republic has been assailed. Its institutions have been undermined. And in this Puerto Rican bill privilege, militarism and imperialism throw down the gauntlet. There is no longer any possibility of deception or delusion.—New York World.

THE YAQUI TROUBLE.

DESPERATE WAR BEING WAGED BY THE INDIANS.

These Unsubdued Redskins of Mexico Are Determined to Win Their Freedom or Be Exterminated as a Race—The Transvaal of America.

What is believed to be the last desperate stand of the Yaqui Indians is being made in the fastnesses of Sonora. It is a fight without mercy or quarter on either side, the Indians seemingly determined to win or be exterminated as a race; the Mexicans to wrest from them their last foothold in the "Transvaal of America," as the desolate, inpenetrable region can be called.

Four hundred years have been insufficient for the invader to beat down utterly the power of the once mighty nation whose impis scattered the mailed squadrons of Coronado in flight. Even when beaten by superiority of arms they, like the Boers of Cape Town, trekked into the wilderness, and ever since—with a hiatus of fragile peace here and there—have held their ancient enemies at bay.

A year ago the Yaquis broke the truce with the Mexican government that had existed for a considerable period, and declared that they would gain their independence or become an extinct race. Since that time at least 2,000 Mexican soldiers have been killed or captured and several hundred Yaquis have been exterminated.

Once before in their mountains the Yaqui forces repelled the Mexican troops for ten years. The Mexicans finally capitulated, and as an inducement for peace signed a treaty with the Yaqui nation ceding to the people thereof a wide stretch of territory and granting them home rule, with Diaz as the official head of their government. Gen. Torres was subsequently appointed commander of the Mexican military forces in the cities and fortresses of Sonora and governor of the state, but the Indians were still permitted to choose their own chief. All went well for years until the country began to fill up with prospectors in search of gold and Mexican peons, who lived by plundering the people. Torres and his hangers-on grew rich, and every hill resounded with the noise of the miner's pick and shovel. The Indians realized that they were being gradually crowded out and rebelled.

American prospectors say that one Yaqui Indian is worth five Mexicans. The Indians were the laborers of Sonora. They were employed by the railways and mines, and were found to be both industrious and honest and capable of great endurance. Physically they are perfect specimens of manhood, and their intelligence is admitted to be superior to the average Mexican peon.

Early last summer the Indian laborers on the railways and in the mines began to desert their posts without apparent cause, and a little later the report was spread that they had taken the war path.

Tetebiate, their old war chief, who led them during the ten years' war, was sent to treat with them. The report came back that he had been murdered by the enraged braves. Several months later he was recognized while leading them in an onslaught against the Mexican forces.

After the outbreak of hostilities troops and Gatling guns were hurried from Mexico proper to Sonora via El Paso, Texas. The Indians assembled in force in the swamps of the Yaqui river near Potam, and it was there that the first battle was fought. The Mexican troops attempted to capture the Yaqui stronghold, but were driven back with heavy losses. The soldiers returned to Potam with their garments torn to shreds by contact with the jungle thickets, and hundreds were prostrated by the terrible heat. Torres and his army thereafter remained inactive for several months. The commanding general said he was awaiting cool weather, and that he would resume the campaign in the autumn. Meanwhile the Indians crossed the river and made their way to the mountains, where it is practically impossible to dislodge them from their positions. They took their women and children with them, and depleted many ranches of their cattle, which they drove to their camp in the Bacatete range.

In the early winter Torres began his advance, but has been unable to accomplish anything up to the present time. He seems to be satisfied if he can prevent the Yaquis from capturing any of the important towns in the western part of the state, and the only battles that have occurred have been precipitated by the Indians themselves, who swooped down in force from the mountains and attacked the Mexicans, and after inflicting as much damage as possible retreated.

The war is likely to be prolonged indefinitely, as the Mexican troops are unable to cope with the Indians. Recently Yaqui juntas have been established in several border towns in the United States, and considerable money has been raised to be expended in securing the independence of Sonora. Many adventurers from the United States are also said to be fighting with the Indians.

The Indians in the field number about 2,000 well-armed men, and the Mexican forces about 5,000, most of whom have little stomach for fighting. Recent dispatches from Mexico announce that 4,000 troops have been ordered to Sonora to re-enforce Torres. This would indicate either the war is assuming a more serious aspect in the eyes of the Mexican government, or that Torres' losses have been exceedingly heavy.

A New Mineral.

Mohawkite is the name given to a new mineral discovered in the copper mines at Houghton, Mich. It is an arsenide of copper in connection with an arsenide of nickel, united chemically, not mechanically. An alloy of copper and nickel is in good demand, and the new ore, it is said can be turned into copper, nickel, arsenic and cobalt with less than 1 per cent of waste. Cobalt is the base of the deepest blue dye. Arsenic is worth five cents a pound, copper 17 cents and nickel more than twice as much as copper.

INDIANS' DEEDS TO PENNS.

Old Pennsylvania Parchments at Harrisburg.

All the old parchment colonial deeds and records in keeping of the state department at Harrisburg have just been put through a process of preservation by Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest, says the Philadelphia Record. For years these records have been kept in tin boxes, and, as they were occasionally searched, the result was much confusion in the arrangement of papers. Many of the old wax seals were lost, and the crumpled papers were more or less damaged. Peculiar interest attaches to the Indian signatures, which are yet quite distinct on many of the documents. A large parchment contains the treaty of the Penns with the sachem of the Schuylkill Indians, and embraces the transfer of all the tracts of land or lands lying in or near the River Schuylkill and its branches, under date of September 7, 1742. The consideration for this land, as stated on the deed, included twenty brass kettles, 100 blankets, sixty linen shirts, twenty hats, six coats, twelve pairs of shoes and buckles, thirty pairs of stockings, twenty guns, twelve gunlocks, 300 pounds of gunpowder, 600 pounds of lead bullets, sixty hatchets, fifty planting hoes, 120 knives, 100 pairs of scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, twenty-four looking glasses, forty tobacco boxes, 1,000 flints, five pounds of paint, twentyfour dozen garters, six dozen small silk ribbons, twelve dozen rings, 100 pounds of tobacco, 400 pipes, twenty gallons of rum and £60. There are several large deeds transferring land from the Indians to the Penns, all bearing the peculiar signatures of the Indian chieftains, representing all manner of animals, reptiles, fishes, birds and insects. The most important of these deeds is that conveying to the Penns the territory controlled by the Six Nations, for which a consideration of $5,000 was paid. The signatures of the Indians to this document give the Indian names and their English signification.

WANTS TO SELL HIS BODY.

Contortionist Wants a Customer for His Corpse.

Although by no means desiring to shuffle off this mortal coil, Walter Wentworth wants to sell his body. He has done it twice already in his lifetime, and now, although in his seventy-fifth year, he is looking about for another purchaser, and if he finds one, he thinks he has a good chance of surviving him, too, says the New York Herald. Walter is what is ordinarily called a "freak." He is a contortionist, and the queer things he does with his legs and his arms, and even his spinal column, are enough to make the eyes of the ordinary person bulge out to a dangerous extent. Even physicians are puzzled at the curious way in which he handles himself, and it was a doctor who first suggested to Wentworth the idea of selling his body. It was just sixty years ago that Wentworth ran away from his home near Detroit, Mich., to ride race horses. Then he joined a traveling circus and went the whole world over. With all his knocking about and the seventy-five years he carries, he is just as lively and supple as a 15-year-old boy. It was while he was being exhibited in Detroit in 1870 that he got a chance to sell himself. Dr. Cowe was greatly interested in him, and offered $100 for his body after he had done with it, for dissecting purposes. Wentworth jumped at the offer; the money was paid down. The doctor, however, conveniently died within a few months. Wentworth came to New York five years later, and was able on the trip to persuade Dr. N. L. Wilder of the Kings county hospital to take stock in him at the same price, a case of getting in on the basement floor if Dr. Wilder should live. He thinks Dr. Wilder will be unable to fill his part of the contract. He is therefore anxious to find somebody else who will invest in him.

Remembering Father.

The chorus of one of the latest popular songs is as follows: Just a word for father, dear old patient father, Working with his heart and hand to make our troubles few. In our love for mother don't forget the other, But let us whisper just a word for father, too. It is eminently fitting that dear old father should be remembered, and we rather think he is in most cases, even if mother does get most of the attention in music hall songs. But the foregoing chorus is hardly calculated to carry the masses back with such intensity of feeling as something on this order would: Just a word for father, dear old sturdy father, Who could swing the trunkstrap with a grace possessed by few; How he used to take us in his iron grasp and shake us! These were strong points that dear old father once had, too.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Vaudeville During Lunch Time.

There is a prospect that Currier's restaurant on Fulton street, New York, may be converted into a playhouse, where continuous vaudeville will hold forth. Merchants in the neighborhood and their clerks are having heated discussions over the probabilities of success or failure of the enterprise. The idea is to give performances during the day, with especial attention to the lunching hour—say from 12 to 2:30—when tables will be plentifully supplied with the best that the market affords. A citizen can pay $1 at the door and not only obtain an excellent meal, but see a good show while eating.

A Good All Round Man.

Corporal Lorne Stewart of "G" Company, writing to his home in Prince Edward island, says: "I spent all morning in having a bath, washing my shirt, socks, towels, and darning my socks. I can make porridge, tea, coffee, cocoa, pudding, soup, boil vegetables, fry beefsteak, wash, darn, sew, clean cooking pots, wash dishes or do any sort of housework. Such is the result of campaigning. I am going out to service when I go home, so if you know of any one wanting a cook, housemaid, or general servant, just recommend me; I am equal to anything from nursing a Kaffir baby to washing the older children."

RAVAGES OF CANCER.

ITS INCREASE HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Overindulgence in Rich Food the Principal Cause—The United States Has an Army of 100,000 Cancer Victims—Well-Fed People Are Victims.

The frightful increase in the ravages made by cancer is one of the most alarming facts of the closing century. Sir William M. Banks, the eminent English surgeon, attributes the increase in the mortality from cancer to overindulgence in eating rich foods. Sir William is a cancer expert of long experience and wide repute. In the United States, according to competent authority, there is a vast army of 100,000 victims of cancer. The army is increasing all the time, not only in size, but out of proportion to the natural increase of population. Dr. G. Betton Massey of Philadelphia has gathered a mass of statistics, and published an article based on them, showing that in seven of the largest cities in the country—excluding Chicago, whose records, presumably, are too recent to be of value—with a combined population of 8,207,464 in 1870, the ration of deaths from cancer in that year was 35.4 to 100,000 living persons. Twenty-five years later, in 1895, in these cities, which then had a combined population of 17,035,235, the ratio of deaths from cancer was 66.4 to 100,000 population, the ratio having nearly doubled in a quarter of a century. If this rate of increase is maintained for the next ten years, Dr. Massey finds that in 1910 there will be in each city an average of 80 deaths from cancer to 100,000 population. The greatest increase in any of the large cities of America is shown by San Francisco. Here the ratio leaped from 16.5 cases in 100,000 population in 1866 to 103.6 in 1898. In England and Wales the increase in the thirty-one years from 1864 to 1895 was from 38.5 to 75.5. Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo predicts that "if the present rate of increase of cancer in New York state continues during the next ten years, its mortality will become greater than that of consumption, typhoid fever and smallpox combined." Discussing the conditions affecting the increase in cancer cases in England Sir William Banks notes that it is the well-nourished people who fall victims. For the past fifty years, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best there is to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our working classes fare admirably. Our better classes eat infinitely too much—especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercises which pervades all classes this overstuffing must have proved very dangerous. I am pretty well convinced that when a man is over 45 years of age excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink. Apparently one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread second-rate kind of gout of a different type from the acute and furious attacks produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Moreover, I think distinctly that it has also to do with the production of the cancerous predisposition. It is curious to note that among the very highest mortality rates for occupations are those which include commercial travelers, coachmen and grooms, merchants, seamen, maltsters, brewers, innkeepers, butchers and plumbers. Most of these certainly are persons likely to eat and drink abundantly and not take too much exercise—persons who live well and do not work off their spare products. Singularly enough, medical men figure low in the list. Certain it is that the disease has not appeared to me to affect the weakling, tea-shriveled, mummy-like old maid, or the ill-fed, more-than-half-starved drunkard, who never has any money to spend on good food. Its most numerous victims are well-nourished persons, with plenty of beef and fat about them, and often with a fine, healthy color to their cheeks. In summing up the many operations I have done for cancer of the tongue my recollection of the patients is for the most part of biggish, powerful men, with large, strong jaws which were hard to saw through. The better the nutrition and the younger the patient the more deadly and rapidly growing is the cancer.

The Motive That Subdues Selfishness.

Some Christians are bountiful fruit bearers, and the reason is that they draw all their supplies of grace and all their inspiration of daily conduct from their deep grown heart union to Jesus. Love of Jesus is the motive that subdues selfishness, and loyalty to Jesus holds them as a stout root holds a tree amid the blasts of winter's tempests, or under the summer's parching droughts. Glorious old Paul was always abounding in the work of the Lord, and he tells the secret in it when he said "Christ liveth in me.". A drought never affects a well-rooted Christian whose soul is in constant connection with the fountain head of all spiritual power.—Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.

A Combination Ticket.

A combination accident insurance and transportation ticket has been designed for use on railroads having a coupon printed in connection with the ticket good for insurance of a passenger between the two stations indicated, for which the passenger pays a small sum in addition to the regular fare.

Proof of Heredity.

"Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simpson?" "Indeed, I do; every mean trait Bobby has I can trace right back to his father." "Does his father believe in heredity, too?" "Yes, he traces Bobby's faults all back to me."

LIFE SPENT AT SEA.

Few Days in 66 Years When Captain Doane Was Ashore.

The life of Capt. William H. Doane, who died here the other day, was peculiar in one respect. During his seafaring life of sixty-six years, aside from the time he spent on a South Sea island, there were few days when he felt solid ground beneath his feet, his home being almost continuously afloat. For forty years he served either in a lighthouse or on a lightship for the United States government. Thirty of these forty years he spent on the Hen and Chicken lightship at the entrance of Vineyard sound. He was 80 years old, and first went on a whaling voyage when he was 14. On his next voyage he became ill. The captain, who, like the skipper on all whalers, was also the ship's doctor, was unable to cure him, and it was decided to put him ashore at Otaheite, one of the Society group. The chief who was asked to look after him consented on condition that the boy would become a member of the tribe. The chief's conditions were agreed to, and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives, and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the tribal mark being placed on the back of his hand. He remained with the tribe for many years, learning the language and becoming one of them in every way. He was finally taken off the island by an English brig and was landed on the South American coast. As the quickest way to get home he enlisted for service on the United States frigate Constellation, Commodore Clarney, which was on her way to Chinese waters. This was during our first trouble with China. It was four years after Doane reached home, all of that time being spent on the Constellation. The cruise in Chinese waters ended, he came to this city, where he ever after made his home. Soon after his return he again decided on a whaling voyage, but when three weeks out he fell through an open hatchway, breaking his left arm. That ended his career as a whaler, and soon after he got a berth on a lightship.—New Bedford (Conn.) correspondent New York Sun.

JAPANESE ARE VERY PATRIOTIC

Willing to Sacrifice Their Lives for Their Country.

No people on earth are more intensely patriotic than the Japanese soldiers and sailors. According to their belief the dead come back and tarry for a hundred years with the living. "There are no Japanese who do not return," says a typical Japanese. "There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and from out of the bitter sea all our dead have come back—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugles that called them home. And they will hear them also in the day when the armies of the son of heaven shall be summoned against Russia." The influence of such belief, fervently, so passionately held upon the national life is difficult to exaggerate. It stimulates to self-sacrifice, and the fact that all the departed great ones are held by every Japanese to be at his side nerves the soldier to the utmost heroism, the statesman to sink self and seek the nation's interests. This is precisely the feeling which, as Capt. Hoeing has pointed out in his "Untersuchungen uber die Taktik der Zugunft," is needed in the modern soldier. It is the ignorant campaign waged by the missionaries against this beautiful and not un-Christian belief in the actual presence of the dead on earth that has so hampered their work. For Japan rightly feels that the belief is one essential to her national life and to her military efficiency."

LINCOLN AN INVENTOR.

Patented a Steamboat Device Before He Entered Politics.

In the patent office are many papers of interest. Not the least is one showing that Abraham Lincoln a dozen years before he became president belonged to that tribe known as inventors. The jacket in case No. 6,469 contains the papers, the indorsements thereon showing that A. Lincoln, of Springfield, county of Sangamon, state of Illinois, March 10, 1849, filed an application for a patent—petition, affidavit, specification, drawing and model—which was examined April 13, directed to issue May 10, patented May 22, recorded in volume 38, page 664, and Z. C. Robbin was the attorney. The petition is for a patent for "a new and improved manner of combining adjustable buoyant chambers with steamboats and other vessels, for the purpose of enabling the draught of water to be readily lessened, to enable them to pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargoes," and, referring to the drawing, describes "the buoyant chambers constructed in such a manner that they can be expanded so as to hold a large volume of air when required for use and can be contracted in a very small space and safely secured as soon as their services can be dispensed with." In asking Mr. Robbin to secure the patent Mr. Lincoln remarked: "I thought a steamboat on that plan would run where it was a little damp."—Washington correspondent St. Louis Republic.

Carried Millions of Passengers.

In New York city the Metropolitan Street Railway company has 284 miles of track, and last year carried on them 255,835,000 passengers, or about half the number carried on all of the steam railroads of the United States.

Satisfied with the File.

Convict—Well, did the guvner git me pardon petition? Warden—Yes, and put it on file. Convict (eagerly)—Say, tell him to return me petition if unavailable, and send de file along wid it.

Birth Announcements.

In some parts of Holland a birth is announced by fastening a silk pincushion on the doorknob. If the pincushion is red the baby is a boy, and if white a girl.

SOCIETY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Mrs. Dewey's Ambition to Become the First Lady in the Land.

(Washington Letter.)

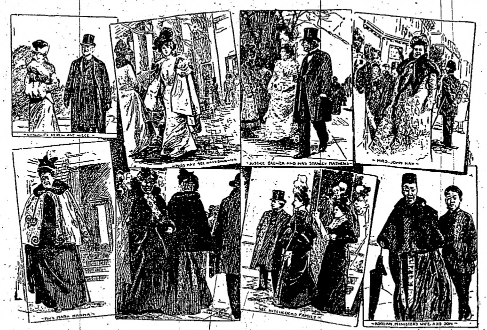
On account of the announcement of Admiral Dewey that he is a candidate for the presidency the name of Mrs. Dewey has become talked of throughout the world. Mrs. Dewey is no ordinary woman. Ever since she came to Washington as a girl of 18 she has impressed herself upon the social life of the capital. She has a strong personality, and an intelligence which fosters ambition. She is one of those women of whom Washington society before now has felt the power. Feeling her superiority to the majority of the women who shine in social ranks, she has not failed to show her contempt for small ambitions nor for the weak and faltering ones. The result has been that Mrs. Dewey has made many enemies in the social circles of Washington, but that goes without saying. Washington society is a strange thing, anyway, and the American of "the provinces" has rather hard work to comprehend it. For instance, the other day a hostess who was not well versed in all the "ins and outs" placed side by side at dinner the wife of the Austrian minister and the Mexican ambassador. This good lady had forgotten entirely that since the Archduke Maximilian was shot at Queretaro, Mexico, there had been a feud between the Austrians and the Mexicans, and officially these two nations had never exchanged international courtesies. So there was a row, and that most severe kind of one—the kind in which the women are the principal movers.

Mrs. Dewey is too well versed in the society methods of the capital to make a "break" like this, but in a long social career in Washington it is impossible that she should not have angered some persons and made friends of others. No woman with her strength of character could do otherwise. As the "first lady of the land" Mrs. Dewey would have an opportunity to pay off many old scores. Mrs. Dewey is not without power, without wealth, without brains, without ambition—she has them all, and with them a pleasing personality and a retention of good looks which also is pleasing. As "Wash" McLean's daughter, Miss Mildred McLean may have received some "snubs" from the set of people in the capital who are known as the "residents." But her father and mother were "residents" of a later growth, and Mrs. Washington McLean has one of the finest and most hospitable houses in Washington. As the wife of Gen. Hazen, Mildred McLean was able to repay twofold all the snubs that the McLeans had received when they first ventured on the stormy sea of Washington society. And the general was a quiet body out of uniform. When the general came to New York and reporters were sent to interview him, Mrs. Hazen sometimes was present, and then the general gave a talk which was of interest to everybody and harmed nobody. Gen. Hazen always trusted in the ability of his wife.

When it was announced that the Widow Hazen was to marry the admiral, Ned McLean, the young nephew of Mrs. Hazen, said to a reporter, "I tell you that Dewey is in great luck. (Dewey just at this time was fresh from the victory of Manila.) Her household will be a social and intellectual center and a salon such as has not existed since the days of Mme. De Stael." The enthusiasm of her nephew was not borne out by the "salon" of Mrs. Dewey. There are few Mme. De Staels to a century, but many persons in Washington have enjoyed the hospitality of the wife of the admiral. Since the widow of Gen. Hazen was married to the admiral she has held most of her receptions in the house of her mother, Mrs. Washington McLean. It is a large house, and much better fitted for social functions than the house which the people of the United States gave to the admiral.

When the victorious Dewey came back from the battle of Manila there were many surmises as to who would be his bride. It was not long before the fact was decided. Mildred McLean Hazen was the chosen one, and the whole country wished her good luck. The admiral had conquered Montijo, and Mrs. Hazen was the victor of the admiral. Mrs. Dewey speaks French, German and Italian. She is a sister of that well-known politician, John R. McLean, who not long ago was proprietor of a New York newspaper. The McLeans always have been ambitious, politically and socially, and Mrs. Dewey's brother made a financial success out of a paper in Cincinnati. His father was proprietor of the paper before John R., but did not seem to have the financial ability of his son. John R. still owns the Cincinnati paper, but the paper he bought in New York is run by other persons.

Mrs. Dewey has large, gray eyes and is of stout build. Her age is between 40 and 50. A woman is only as old as she looks. Recently Mrs. Dewey created a social uproar by taking precedence of other women of higher rank at the president's reception. She had a reception on hand herself, and, seeing an opportunity, paid her respects to the president out of order, taking the "pas" of several of her social rivals. Then she went to her house and received her own guests. The German ambassador was a trifle late, just a minute beyond the time which was announced on her cards. The result was that when he applied for admittance he was not admitted. There was an informal consultation of the diplomatic corps over the matter; but nothing came of it. The ambassadors could not press the case after Mr. McKinley had explained the matter. Mrs. Dewey is the best-known woman in Washington, and her family connection can supply many of the details of politics which the admiral will have to learn. Mrs. Dewey was a convert to the Catholic faith, and now it is announced that she has been reconverted to the faith of the Episcopal church.

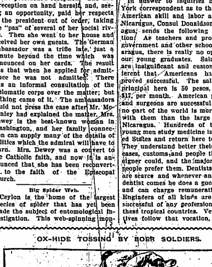


SNAP SHOT PICTURES OF NOTABLE PERSONS OF WASHINGTON.

Big Spider Web.

Ceylon is the home of the largest species of spider that has yet been made the subject of entomological investigation. This web-spinning monster lives in the most mountainous districts of that rugged island and places his trap—not a gossamer snare of airy lightness, but a huge net of yellow silk from five to ten feet in diameter—across the chasms and fissures in rocks, says Our Fellow-Creatures. The supporting guys of this gigantic net, which in all cases is almost strong enough for a hammock, are from five to twenty feet in length, made of a series of twisted webs, the whole being of the diameter of a lead pencil. As might be imagined, this gigantic silken trap is not set for mosquitoes, flies and pestiferous gnats, but for birds, gaudy moths and elegantly painted butterflies, some of the latter having a spread of wing equal to that of a robin or a bluejay.

OX-HIDE TOSSING BY BOER SOLDIERS.



Here is a picture which shows the Boers having fun in camp before Ladysmith at the time when the siege was going pretty well their way. As an English correspondent has pointed out, the popular tendency to represent the Boer as a "soldier saint" is somewhat without foundation in actual fact, for the rough and rugged young burgher of the veldt is about as boisterous and uncouth an individual as one could come across. The picture shows one of the Boers' favorite methods of passing the time while in laager. This game is known as ox hide tossing. To carry out the game a fresh hide is taken and held tight by a number of men, while one of their number is captured and placed on it. The victim is then tossed up in the air, as in the schoolboy fashion of "blanket tossing." Sometimes, it is true, a serious accident oc-

YOUNG MEN'S CHANCES

For Professional Work in Nicaragua Are Slim.

In answer to inquiries by a New York correspondent as to the field for American skill and labor afforded in Nicaragua, Consul Donaldson, of Managua, sends the following information: As teachers and professors in government and other schools in Nicaragua, there is really no opening for our young graduates. Salaries here are insignificant and customs so different that Americans have never proved successful. The salary of a principal here is 50 pesos, or about $17, per month. American physicians and surgeons are successful here, but no part of the world is more crowded with them than the large towns of Nicaragua. Hundreds of the native young men study medicine in the United States and return here to practice. They understand better their own diseases, customs, and people than a foreigner could, and the majority of the people prefer them. Dentists, however, are scarce and whenever an American dentist comes he does a good business and can charge remunerative prices. Engineers of all kinds are the most successful of any professional men in these tropical countries. Very few natives follow that vocation, and most of the engineers employed by the government are foreigners. An engineer's salary at the start is from 250 to 300 pesos ($80 to $100 in United States gold) per month.

GOLF WAS A KING'S GAME.

James I of England Founded the First Club.

The Royal Blackheath Golf club is the oldest golf club in England, and it also claims to be the oldest existing golf club in the world. It was founded by James I. in 1608. For two or three centuries before that time golf had been a popular game in Scotland, but there is no record of any club having been established prior to the Blackheath club. In 1457 the Scottish parliament passed an act enjoining that fute ball and golfe be utterly cryit downe, and nocht usit." A similar act was passed in May, 1491. The Royal and Ancient Golf club at St. Andrews is one of the most famous in the kingdom. It was instituted in 1754, a silver cup having been played for in the May of that year. In 1834 William IV became patron of the club and approved of its being in future styled "the Royal and Ancient Golf club of St. Andrews," and presented a gold medal to be played for annually.—Collier's Weekly.

CAPE TOWN STREET RAILWAYS

Cars Are Made in America, the Iron Posts in England.

J. G. Stowe, consul general of the United States at Cape Town, South Africa, reports to his government that the street railways of Cape Town have track mileage of twenty-five miles, that their employes number 300, that they have fifteen single-deck motor cars, thirty-two double-deck and eight trailer cars in use. The lines run to the suburbs and are extended to the docks. The cars are all made in America. The single deckers have large platforms in front and rear, with roomy seats for the accommodation of smokers. Trailers (open cars) with seats running crosswise are attached to the double deckers morning and evening to accommodate the increased traffic. All the cars, except the trailers, have a middle aisle, with seats on each side holding two persons. The upholstering of the seats is in cane, and is always neat, and the color of the cars (yellow) is kept bright and fresh. The "fourteenth amendment" to the United States constitution does not apply there, but as the English people are kind to the blacks, no distinction is made on the cars. New cars have been lately ordered from the United States to serve the increasing population caused by the exodus of foreigners from the Transvaal and the large numbers of soldiers in the city, who, at half price, are good patrons when off duty or riding to and from the various camps. As most of the merchants, clerks and government officials live out of the city proper, the tram lines are well patronized. No passes or free tickets are furnished. Consul-General Stowe reports also that, outside of the Philippines, there is not a city that has as large a population of Malays as this one. They are a pleasure-loving people, and Saturdays and Sundays are devoted to pleasure, principally picnics and fishing. They are good patrons of the tram lines. The charges are high, 6 cents being the regular rate for a distance of from two to three miles. Eight miles, the extent of the longest line, costs 36 cents.

Not as It Should Be.

Chicago News: The Parson—Learn to be content, my good man. The little mouths are never sent without food to feed them. The Laborer (father of ten)—Ar, parson, but the mouths are sent to my home and the food to yours.

A Sage Reply.

Teacher—A man bought three pounds of meat for 36 cents, a can of tomatoes 8 cents and some potatoes for 5 cents. Now what does that make? Bright Scholar—Soup.

Particulars Desired.

Treetop—"A dollar for pulling one tooth!" Dentist—"Yes; you took gas." Treetop—"How much a thousand do you charge for that?"—Harlem Life.

CROOKS OF OLD CASTILE.

Old, But Clever Swindling Scheme Practical.

The publication in The Free Press of the story of an attempt to rob Michigan people by a clever person writing from Madrid, Spain, with a tale of woe and imprisonment, and of a huge fortune which he was willing to divide with the good friend who would help him regain possession of it, created much interest in spite of the fact that the swindle is an old one. It develops that in addition to the attempt made to interest John J. Potter of Alpena, which matter was placed in the hands of Postoffice Inspector Parsell, there have been many other people in Michigan addressed by the accomplished crooks in Castile, and at least one instance is known where a farmer not far from Detroit was persuaded to send along $1,175 in hopes of getting a portion of the fabled riches.

So exceptionally clever are these Spanish swindlers that it is more than suspected that they are in reality Americans, graduated from the criminal colleges of our large cities and settled in Spain to give greater appearance of likeliness to their strange and romantic stories. In every case the suggestion of gaining wealth by taking interest in their scheme is incidental; indeed, it is often not hinted at until the correspondence has progressed near to the climax. With a delicate sense of refined fraud they proceed upon lines that are criminally artistic and leave the defrauded person half inclined to doubt that he has been swindled even after his money is gone and all trace of his interesting correspondents lost.

In the several sets of correspondence that have been shown the Free Press, there is not one that is based upon the same foundation or romance, or any two that are signed by the same person. Yet so identical are the general situations, so similar the chirography and so uniform the pretensions of trouble and hidden fortune that there cannot be the slightest doubt that they all emanated from the same person or coterie of persons.—Detroit Free Press.

OSTRICH AS A WATCHMAN.

Sagacious Bird, Named Napoleon, Keeps Guard.

An ostrich watchman is the latest trained wonder in Florida. He can be seen every night making his rounds through the pens of an ostrich farm near Jacksonville, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. About a week ago the sagacious bird, which has been named Napoleon, proved his capacity for the appointment. About eight months ago the owners of this herd of ostriches established the farm at this place. Previous to this time and since 1885, when they made their first importations of birds into this country, they carried on their extensive farm in California. Attracted by the salubrious climate and the shorter distance to their markets, they determined upon this step. When they established their farm at Jacksonville, they added as an especial attraction specimens of many rare birds and animals capable of easy domestication. Among the former was a flock of over 200 golden and other varieties of pheasants. In the course of events this fact became known to the many colored gentry, and knowing the darky's natural penchant for "chickin'," the owners feared for their latest purchases. The pheasants, they knew, would be tempting, because all birds look alike to coons, and these resembled more than anything else, nice, fat yellow-legged roosters, and so would become doubly tempting. Nor were the fears of the owners groundless. The "culled" population rapidly passed through the stages of hearing, investigating and finally seeing, the stage of the game the owners of the ostrich herd took steps to prevent the loss of their property, and Napoleon was called into requisition.

RICH PICKING FOR SAILORS.

British Tars Often Derive Fortunes in Prize Money.

As the minister of war has said, we are now at strife with an enemy which does not even possess a cockle-boat, and those brave sailors who are fighting patriotically with their soldier brothers have not the additional incentives that used to be held out to tars in the way of treasure ships, the capture of one of which, incredible as it may seem, in some cases gave each ordinary seaman as much as £2,000—worth then more than now—in prize money. It is not very long since an old sailor died in London who remembered serving on vessels in the royal navy that sometimes waited off one station for a year for a treasure ship they had been warned of, and who was present when our craft, the Ethalion, captured the Thetis, with $1,700,000 on board. About the same time three of our warships, after lying in wait for months, captured the Santa Brigada with a treasure of nearly $2,000,000 in her hold. It needed sixty-three artillery wagons—escorted by armed men and a band of music—to convey the treasure to the citadel of Plymouth; and each captain received as prize money £40,730; each lieutenant had £5,100 and each seaman and marine £182.

Restless Americanos.

All winter long, and into this, the second month of the violet-scented springtime of Mexico, we have heard two distinctive sounds—the click of the kodak and the "taconeo" or ticktack of the little heels of the American girl, marching through San Francisco, Profesa and Plateros streets. All they come, this flitting army of restless Americanos, male and female, as the Lord created them, and instinct with the hereditary nomadism of our race, for no one stays at home except for financial reasons. That is also why many of us here in the tropics will not go to the Paris exposition. It is well to be "franc" about it.—Boston Herald's letter from City of Mexico.

Not Familiar with Contents.

A correspondent of the London academy writes that a bookseller in a large provincial city discovered an assistant arranging four new copies of "Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" on the shelves devoted to books on gardening.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankors.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place,

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS
DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 9, 1900.

Food at $10 an Ounce.

"A few days ago," said a clubman, "I received a small jar filled with a peculiar brownish paste, which was sent me as a present by a young Chinaman who used to have a laundry here, but is now living in San Francisco. A letter which accompanied the gift explained that the paste was a combination of peanut buds and ginger jelly. That sounds like a joke, but it isn't.

"If you will break open the kernel of a peanut, you will find at the base a little cone shaped formation usually surmounted by two microscopic leaves. It is the life germ of the nut, and if planted would develop into a tree. As my friend Wong explained to me, the nuts are first roasted and then these minute growths are carefully extracted. They are so small it takes many thousands of them to fill a teacup, but when a sufficient number are collected they are put in a mortar and ground into a fine flour, which is subsequently mixed with the ginger jelly and rubbed down to a smooth paste.

"That sent me was about the consistency of cream cheese, and it had a peculiar aromatic taste that was rather pleasant. It is one of the queer semiconfections that the Chinese like to nibble at between courses, and as it costs $10 an ounce it is literally worth almost its weight in gold. I have eaten a little of the preparation, but I don't think I'm apt to acquire a taste for it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Willie's Menu.

The New England small boy generally shows business capabilities at a tender age, if he is ever going to have them. I have heard of a certain small Boston boy who got into the habit of teasing his mother for pennies until at last she said to him: "Now, Willie, I don't like to give you pennies. If you want money, you should go to work and earn it."

The boy remained thoughtful for some time. Then within a few days the mother perceived that Willie had plenty of pennies. She wondered a bit where he got them, but did not question him. But one summer day she noticed that some sort of a hullabaloo was going on in the back yard. Looking out, she saw Willie surrounded by a mob of boys who were yelling with delight. She went down into the yard to see what was going on, and as she passed out she saw stuck up on the back wall of the house this notice, quite neatly "printed" out with a pencil:

WILLIE JONES WILL EAT.

1 small green worm for	1 cent
1 large green worm for	2 cents
1 small fuzzy worm for	3 cents
1 large fuzzy worm for	5 cents
1 small green toad for	25 cents

Willie was apparently doing a thriving business. His mother interrupted it—at any rate, in her own back yard. I don't suppose that she had any assurance that he wasn't still carrying it on somewhere else.—Boston Transcript.

More Than Imagination.

A commercial traveler, whose wife is one of those women who borrow trouble indiscriminately, had occasion to make a trip east.

His wife was very anxious about him and felt certain that he would fall a victim to smallpox, which was reported to be prevalent in the city to which he was going. She begged him to carry a little lump of asafetida in his pocket to ward off contagion.

Naturally he objected and positively refused to be made the permanent abode of such a persistent odor.

When he came home from his trip, he said to his wife:

"It is wonderful, the power of the imagination. Why, don't you know, I imagined that I smelled asafetida the whole time I was gone."

"It wasn't imagination at all," quietly replied the wily little woman. "I sewed a bit of asafetida in the corner of your coat before you went away!"—Memphis Scimitar.

A Flying Star.

On a summer evening you may see Arcturus high up in the south or southwest in June or July and farther down in the west in August or September. You will know it by its red color. That star has been flying straight ahead ever since astronomers began to observe it at such a speed that it would run from New York to Chicago in a small fraction of a minute. You would have to be spry to rise from your chair, put on your hat and overcoat and gloves and go out on the street while it was crossing the Atlantic ocean from New York to Liverpool. And yet if you should watch that star all your life, and live as long as Methuselah, you would not be able to see that it moved at all. The journey that it would make in a thousand years would be as nothing alongside its distance.—Professor Simon Newcomb in Youth's Companion.

Hard Words.

Mrs. Tucker—Tommy, what makes you so late?

Tommy—Had some words with the teacher, and she kept me in after school.

Mrs. Tucker—You had words with the teacher?

Tommy—Yes'm. I couldn't spell 'em.—Chicago Tribune.

An Invaluable Aid.

Boney—Unable to increase Hawley's salary and not desiring to lose his services, the Sharpes have taken him into the firm.

Skinnle—That's great!

Boney—But then the firm is losing money daily. — Philadelphia North American.

At the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, the weapons being swords and battleaxes, 500 fell fatally wounded out of every 1,000 soldiers.

Do not drop careless remarks. They cannot be picked up, but you may be.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE PENALTY OF MUSIC.

Players Who Are Forced to Quit Because of Deafness.

"Few realize how many musicians are obliged to go out of the business on account of deafness," said an old musician to a reporter. "Only a few of the thousands of players in the country become famous. The great mass of them plod along day after day in the same old path. When one of us drops out, no one cares to inquire why, but many times the reason is deafness and nothing else.

"Loss of hearing is particularly the affliction of those who play brass instruments. A cornetist who has played in Kansas City orchestras for many years has stopped playing now because he is losing his faculty of hearing. He went out of the business before it was too late. Many of the old players hang to their instruments until the loudest strains of an orchestra or clamor of a band sounds to them like a mere hum. Then they are forced to stop. Their usefulness is gone.

"The musician's deafness is undoubtedly caused by the injurious effects of the constant vibration of musical notes upon the delicate machinery of the ear. A man who blows a cornet or a trombone or a horn of any kind for several hours will notice a queer buzzing in his ears. When the playing is kept up every day in the week and every week in the year for a long number of years, it's no wonder that deafness comes. Some musicians play without effort. Their skill is natural. They pour out music as free as breath. But the skill of others is acquired only by hard and constant labor. In addition to their regular playing in band or orchestra they must practice industriously several hours every day. And these are the ones who lose their hearing and drop out of sight unnoticed."—Kansas City Star.

HE GOT NO MONEY.

An Incident In the Boyhood Life of Louis XIII of France.

One day, when the dauphin, afterward Louis XIII, was 5 years old, the Duke of Sully came out to St. Germain well supplied from the treasury with pocket money for the dauphin, says Mrs. Lucy Crump in The Atlantic. The news of the superintendent's arrival set the whole household astir, eager for a share in the expected spoil. Mme. de Monglat hurried the dauphin into the great courtyard of the castle to receive Sully with as much honor as if he had been the king himself. To please the great man the little prince put his enfants d'honneur and other attendants through a drill with their toy arquebuses and swords.

At the end of the show M. de Sully gave the dauphin 50 crowns, which his mock soldiers seized out of his hands so quickly that he had scarce time even to feel them. At last but one piece remained, which he held fast hold of in spite of the efforts of Mme. de Monglat's tailor to get it from him. "He—he—he's trying to take it from me!" shouted the child.

Mme. de Monglat took it, gathered together all the rest of the coins from the reluctant hands of their possessors and kept them all. The dauphin did not complain, but soon after he said, "But I, too, was a soldier, and I didn't get any money."

Herouard always maintained that a certain reluctance to both spend and give, which characterized Louis in later years, was the direct result of Mme. de Monglat's teaching and example.

A Warning to Borrowers.

A man who was too economical to take this paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a $4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance and, failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a $4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a $7 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand new $20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up 11 setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.—Kansas City Journal.

Saving Trouble.

A provident plumber, on leaving his home for a holiday with his family, placed a placard just inside the hall door couched in the following language:

"To burglars or those intending to burgle: All my plated jewelry and other valuables are in the Safe Deposit company's vaults. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but secondhand clothing and similar matter too bulky to remove, on which you would realize comparatively little. The keys are in the left hand top drawer of the sideboard—if you doubt my word. You will also find there a check to bearer for $5, which will remunerate you for the loss of time and disappointment. Please wipe your feet on the mat and don't spill any candle grease on the carpets."—Collier's Weekly.

Gentlemen at Odds.

"Huh!" snorted Mr. Sourdropp to Mr. Arguso. "Huh! If you knew half as much as you think you know, you'd know a half more than you do now."

"Is that so?" growled Mr. Arguso. "Well, if you only knew twice as much as you don't know, you'd know three times as much as there is to know."—Baltimore American.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Sheep Shearing and Dipping.

There is no time when dipping sheep is more necessary than when shorn. After the fleece is removed dipping is most effectual and scab, lice or tick must succumb to dipping at that time; there is no wool to protect them, and every part of the body is touched by the dip. The same quantity of dip will go farther then than at other times, hence dipping is done then at less cost. The lambs must not be neglected; this is imperative. Parasites of all kinds will flock to the wool-covered lambs when uncovered by shearing their old hosts. If the parasites are left undisturbed on the shorn sheep the lambs will soon be fairly devoured by them; and if the sheep are dipped it is still necessary to dip the lambs, to destroy the parasites that have probably already taken up their abode on them. Sheep and lambs dipped at shearing time are more comfortable, happier and thriftier than if not dipped, and so they pay the cost of dipping many times over. A few weeks after dipping examine the flock closely and if evidence of parasites of any kind are discovered dip again, while the wool is comparatively short. Some nits may have escaped the first dipping that have gone into business since. It is poor economy to neglect this admonition.—Farm, Stock and Home.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Warning Against
Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21, 1900.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave it unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden.

39 9 13

To L. B. King:—

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May A. D. 1890, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgment, which was entered in the District Court in and for the County of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1890, the following described piece or parcel of land is situated in Polk county, State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lot 20, block 33, Village of St. Hilaire was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgment, interests and costs, for the sum of one dollar and eighty cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the absolute property of the state; That on the 15th day of March A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of Chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of eight dollars and eighty-nine cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is eight dollars and eighty-nine cents with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 15th day of March A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of April A. D. 1900

(SEAL)

JOHN GLEASON
County Auditor,
of Polk County, Minnesota.
40-42 By N. A. Hoffard, Deputy.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's
Monogram
Whiskey
STANDS GUARD against attacks upon health. It is used in leading hospitals and is recommended by doctors everywhere as a pure, worthy stimulant.
Sold by GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

Druggists and Dealers Sell It
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

Love in a Cottage
Bread and cheese and kisses are all right but a few other things to eat and drink

Hamm's
St. Paul
Beer

add a heap of comfort. Hamm's Beer is a pure delicious home brew. Won't you try it? — Agents everywhere.

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 — St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Good Dresser
ALWAYS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

By using a little judgement even the moderate salaried man can dress attractively and look stylish and neat. Drop in and let us give you a few pointers on Spring and Summer Suits. Our business is to dress people and dress them properly. We do not and will not handle any clothing that is not made right. The suits we sell are cut by skilled cutters after the best models tailored perfectly in every detail. Just as much pains is taken with our $5, $6.50 and $7.50 suits as with the higher grades $10, $12 and $14. Well Dressed Men are continually making their exit from our store and leave but little money with us in exchange for clothing.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

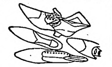
Burlington Route

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A handsome may of the United States, 38 by 48 inches in size, printed in four colors, and mounted on a roller for hanging up, will be sent to any address on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Postal or Express Money Order or Coin preferred. Apply to

GEO. P. LYMAN, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Cigars.
BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Cosmopolitan
and
Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE
ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan,
New York World
and
The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $8.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.,
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Idalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☛ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	54½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	51½	Barley	20
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	164
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Dance Saturday night.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Dance at the Hotel Markham Saturday evening. All invited.

Elias Steenerson of Crookston was here between trains Saturday.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. John Stroberg of Rocksbury Saturday May 5th a son.

Rev. A. A. Meyers will preach in the M. E. church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Kretschmar and Robbecke of Thief River Falls were in the village Saturday.

Postmaster Richardson of Thief River Falls was here for several hours last Saturday.

When you need anything in the line of window shades call at Holmes Furniture Co.

Messrs. Smiley and Kelley of the upper Falls spent the first day of the week in the village.

The contractors of Ditch No. 1 have commenced work on sections between the river and Y.

Mrs. W. Peterson now has her dress making shop located one door south of Weagant's hardware store.

N. O. Johnson made a trip to Crookston Monday to have a few teeth extracted and otherwise fixed up.

Mr. G. D. Williams of northwestern Iowa is here to-day with two land seekers who will probably invest here.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We handle the celebrated wire grass matting and rugs. The best wearing matting made. Holmes Furniture Co.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, May 25th and 26th.

Dave Collins the photographer drove to Thief River Falls last Thursday to take a bird-eye view of that city with his new camera.

C. G. Johnson, the billiard and pool room man has an advertisement in another column. Look it up and see what he has to say.

The swellest ever happened in the line of bagdad curtains, rope portiers and lace curtains just received at Holmes Furniture Co.

D. Collins the photographer received his new stamp machine Saturday and is now in shape to turn out your picture at the rate of 25 cents per dozen.

Phil Zeh of the upper Falls was here a short time Monday while enroute home from a trip at the metropolis of Polk county where he spent Sabbath.

Commissioner Hansen and C. C. Jackson drove down from the upper Falls Saturday and stopped over a few hours while enroute to the lower Falls.

Halvor Steenerson, one of Crookston's best attorneys was here on business last Thursday. We understand he has taken the Adams-Cunningham case.

John Cristie was able to be up and around Monday after a week's tussle with a case of measles. After a few days rest he will again assume his old position at the mill.

Church social at the United Norwegian Lutheran church Saturday evening May 12th. A fine program is being prepared. All are invited to attend. Remember the date.

Hygenus Erickson a farmer living a few miles east of here received a telegram Monday to the effect that his son at Park Rapids drowned on Sunday. Particulars not known.

A dozen or more young people of Thief River Falls spent the greater part of Sunday in our village. They made the trip on bicycles and claim the roads are in elegant shape.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

H. E. Ives received a message this morning from County Auditor Gleason of Polk county to the effect that none of the lands on the forfeited list of villages in this county will be sold before next Tuesday May 15th. Parties wishing to attend the sale from this county will have ample time by going down on next Mondays train.

Frank Garvey, representing the Grand Forks Woolen Mills was doing business in this vicinity the latter part of last week.

Fred Knutson has purchased the Will Ford property on the addition and will put up a building and otherwise improve it at once.

A pair of $20,000 damage suits is what Thief River Falls will have to defend—but they claim they have the cinch on the railroad company.

Services will be held in the Swedish Lutheran church on Water street next Sunday morning at 10:30. All are welcome.
J. A. Mattson, Pastor.

Miss Carrie Dahl has opened up her millinery parlors in the building lately vacated by Miss Quande and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and inspect her fine line of goods.

C. G. Rapp received a fine load of evergreen trees the first of the week and was kept very busy transplanting them Monday and Tuesday on his recently purchased lots on Water street.

Dr. J. E. Argue the dentist will be here May 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th prepared to do anything in the line of dentistry. He will be found at the Hotel Markham. Call early and make dates.

Hugh Thompson of East Grand Forks is out for the republican nomination for railroad and warehouse commissioner. He will have no trouble of securing the Red Lake county delegation.

The Knights of Malta will hold a meeting at the I. O. O. F. hall next Saturday evening May 12th for the purpose of electing officers of said order. An able speaker of Grand Forks will address the audience.

We see by the Crookston Times that the boys of the high school met last week and organized an Athletic association and among the officers we see that Fred Dahl, son of J. C. Dahl of this place was elected treasurer.

Among the land seekers here last week was Peter Engebretson of Jackson county Minn., E. A. Bunker and T. P. Jenkins of Ocheyedan, Iowa, Mr. J. Bowder of Mason City, Iowa and Wm. Van Alst of southwestern Minn.

The Forest River N. D., fire department was called out by a smudge blaze. It was found that the engine had to be taken to a blacksmith shop before it would work. The situation would have been serious had a business block been on fire.

Wonder if ours is the same kind?

The spring terms of school are now in session and the parents should see that their children attend the required forty days that they may draw the apportionment. A large sum of money is lost to the county school funds owing to this neglect on the part of the parents.

There is such a demand for Imperial Sarsaparilla, that it keeps our druggists here busy filling orders. A large case was shipped to St. Paul last Thursday. The boys can't make and bottle it fast enough to supply the demand, consequently it is not sold at "all drug stores."

If You Want

Home-made or baker's bread, cookies, doughnuts, fruits, candies, tobacco, cigars, ciders and other soft drinks go to McANDRESS CONFECTIONERY.

There has come to our office a combination match box and striker issued from the office of E. G. Siggers, one of the leading patent lawyers of Washington, D. C. It is an household and office necessity, and we are informed that inventors can procure samples of the same by writing him at once. His ad appears in this paper.

The republican county convention is being held at Red Lake Falls to-day. Seven delegates will be elected to attend the congressional convention which will be held at Moorhead May 15th to place in nomination a candidate for congress, also 7 will be elected to attend the state convention which will be held at Minneapolis May 16th.

At the assessors meeting at Red Lake Falls they finally agreed upon the following bases of assessment:—Horses $8, $15 and $25; cattle $5, $7 and $12; work oxen $15, sheep $1, hogs $2 per cwt, wagons from $5 to $20, sewing machines $3 to $15, watches and clocks $1 to $50, organs $5 to $30, pianos $20 to $100. Farm lands were averaged from $1.50 to $2.75 per acre.

A farmer recently drifted into a hardware store and when asked by the manager: "Don't you want to buy a bicycle to ride around your farm on? They're cheap now. Can give you one for $35." "I'd sooner put the $35 into a cow," said the farmer. "But think," said the manager, "how foolish you would look riding around the farm on a cow." "Oh, I don't know," said the farmer, "no more foolish perhaps, than I would look milking a bicycle."

Johnnie Kollisler, better known as Bohemian Johnnie, saved little Earnest Halverson from a watery grave Sunday. The latter having fallen in off the high bank on the west side of the race near the mill. Johnnie is about fourteen years old, but the instant he saw little Earnest fall, he jumped in and caught him as he was going down for the last time. Parents should warn their children from going down to such a dangerous place. Had the gates at the race been open it would have been impossible for either to be saved. Let this instance by a warning to all.

A Jail for Red Lake County.

The commissioners of Red Lake county accompanied by Auditor Zeh were here last night and met Capt. Rhinehart who is agent for the Canton Bridge company which ownes the cells that were used by the county in the old jail building and that are still stored here. It is understood that the commissioners propose to purchase the cells and remove them to the Falls where they will be used in making a bluff at the retention of the county seat there. They are good property and it will be money well placed if they are purchased for the use of Red Lake county.—Crookston Times, May 3.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, May 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

To Kill Gophers.

To kill gophers, spread a slice of bread, with butter or lard; sprinkle a liberal coat of strychnine over it and work it in with a knife. Then cut the bread into cubes about one-half inch square. Take an old broomstick and prod around between the heaps of dirt until the gopher hole is located, and with an old table fork drop a piece of bread in the hole. Open 4 or 5 places in each row of heaps, and you seldom fail to succeed with one application. In case of injury from rusty nails, salt saturated with kerosene oil bound on the wound will give almost instant relief, and I believe will check all danger of blood poisoning or lockjaw.—R. M. Morton, Chippewa Co., Minn.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The Fortunate Farmer.

There is one farmer who will sit in the front door and smoke the pipe of contentment, he who looks to grass rather than wheat for a living, knowing that milking time comes whether it rains or shines, and that a little more milk, a little more butter and a little more beef. If he has a note in the bank he knows that the cows will pay the freight, and while a "little more rain" may mean to him "a little more profit. Then if he is fortunate enough to have a few sheep, a few hogs and a few hens he can say, "let her rain, there will be a chance to get up the hay before frost." That fellow won't worry a bit when the July hot and humid weather comes, though he may have few acres of wheat to be blighted. He knows that his neighbors will have some fifty cent wheat that he can buy, and if per chance the crop should be a total failure his flour bill can be met from somewhere by one or two good "bossies."—Hutchinson Independent.

Modern Woodmen.

Deputy Head Consul, W. A. Case, during the two weeks he has been working for the St. Hilaire camp has secured twenty-four applications for membership. If all are accepted St. Hilaire will have the largest camp of Woodmen in Red Lake County.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending May 7th, 1900.

There was practically no rain north of the Minnesota River during the week and in southern counties there were only light and much scattered showers. The weather was cool in the middle of the week, and on the mornings of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th there were severe frost and ice was formed in many places as thick as window glass. Early in the week high winds dried out the soil, and in Kittson county a severe dust storm was reported. The barley and oats are about all seeded; most of the wheat and much of the oats and barley are up and growing very nicely with good stands, though in Polk county it is said that wheat is not as even as it would have been with earlier and more abundant rains. The cool weather of the week has been favorable to the root growth and stooling of early sown small grains. Potato planting is pretty well advanced. Flax has been sown during the week, and in a few places it is all in the ground. Some corn has been planted, and a great deal of corn ground is ready for the seed, but many are deferring planting till the soil is warmer. Gardening is very well advanced, and the market gardeners have made the first deliveries of out-of-door grown stuff. The warm weather of the previous week, started the fruit buds, and wild plums, crab apples, cherries and strawberries are in full bloom, or nearly so: Reports as to the effects of the frosts are contradictory. The cold was severe enough, especially on low lands, to freeze the young plants of vegetables, and grains, and possibly the fruit blossom, and in some places the vegetables and all grains but wheat were wilted to the ground, but as the frosts of early May have not caused serious loss in previous years, it is probable that the injury to fruit and grains will be found to be slight this season. Pastures are green, but the growth of grass will not be rapid till there is more rain, and warmer weather.

—It is better than really money because it cures rheumatism constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all persons found riding on bycicles on the sidewalk in said village will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law. Dated at St. Hilaire Minn., this 8th day of May 1900.
H. A. JOHNSON,
Village Marshal.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. } ss.

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 20th day of February, 1900, upon the petition of Geo. M. Knox and others, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public ditch along the route proposed there in, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county on the 11th day of June 1900 at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 43 feet south of the ¼ section corner between sections 24 and 25 of township 154 N. range 44 W., said point being 26 feet north of the centre of graded road between sections 24 and 25 aforesaid, thence easterly parallel to said graded road and 26 feet distant northerly therefrom to a point twenty-six feet west and twenty-six feet north from the the corner for sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 in township 154 n., range 43 w thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 29, and 30 and 26 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 30 feet northerly and 26 feet westerly from the corner for sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of township 154 n., range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to section line between sections 29 and 33 and 30 feet northerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 30 feet north from the corner for sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 32 and 33 and 30 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 10 feet north from the corner for section 4, 5, 32 and 33 in townships 153 and 154 n range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to the township boundry line and 10 feet distant northerly therefrom to the right bank of the Red Lake river, the said Red Lake river being the termination of said ditch.

The names of the persons through whose land the proposed ditch passes are as follows: Henry Feragen, H. D. Baardsen, Flora A. Daniels, Ada F. Snydor, L. C. and H. G. Dobner, Gilbert K. Haavi, Theo. E. Deveroux, Anna Kretzschmar, K. Syvertson, Dennis Connelly and Frederick Weyerhauser.

The place of termination of said ditch at its outlet is as follows: The right bank of the Red Lake river at a point 10 feet north of the township line running east and west between townships No. 153 and 154 n range 43 w.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: Benjamin Anderson, Ole Brevick, Matt Barzen, H. D. Baardsen, Dennis Connelly, John Connerry, Mary Jane Clark, Carston Christenson, Theo. E. Deveroux, Luella O. Deveroux, Herman Doering, C. L. Dobner, C. L. and H. G. Dobner, Flora A. Daniels, C. M. Evenson, Anton Erickson, Lars E. Erickson, Andrew Feragen, Gus. L. Fevig, Johanna F. Finke Henry Feragen, John Olson Feragen, A. J. Funnesdal, Chas. A. Gall, John Hemmingson G. K. Haavi, Lars K. Hitterdal, Frederick Hanson, Inga O. Halferdale, Erick Israelson, Ole Jaranson, Christian Jensen, John E. Johnson, August Janke, Wm. Kram, Knud Knudson, Anna Kretzschmar, Severda Konlson, Kristine Larson, John and Anna Meehan Anna Meehan, James Meehan Jr., Christina Meler, Chief Moose Dung, Emma C. Miller, W. E. McKenzie, O. E. Nash, Syverin Nelson, Gustav Olson, Peter Olson, Enga Olson, Emma C. Purdy, Martin Purcell, Chas. A. Robbecke, Chas. Rogney, Martin Rockstad, Richard Edwards, Knud Quande, August Soderberg, John Smith, Ada F. Snydor, K. Syvertson, Frederick Weyerhauser, City of Thief River Falls, Town of North, Town of Norden, Town of Sanders, Town of Rocksbury, State of Minnesota (school lands) and Great Northern Ry. Co.

Dated May 7th, 1900. 41-43
[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take a pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold at The Imperial Drug Store.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council held Monday evening May 7th 1900. All members present. Meeting called to order by President Rapp. Minutes of last regular meeting was read and approved. On motion the report of the street commissioner was accepted. On motion the following bills were allowed:

H A Johnson, 1 month marshal salary	$40 00
D Patterson, work as per bill	15 00
A O Adams, " "	17 05
S Harris, street work "	42 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co., lumber	6 75
D Patterson, 51 gal. gasoline	9 02

On motion the petition of K O Gigstad, et al was referred to road and bridge committee. On motion H E Adams was appointed special police officer for said village without salary. On motion the finance committee was instructed to negotiate with H E Ives for a tract of land to be used as a dumping ground for said village—price not to exceed $150.00. On motion the street commissioner was instructed to open up the alley in block No. 64 in said village. On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:—
J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.
C. G. RAPP, President.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day
Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

"Dear me! Who'd have thought it?" said Miss Felicia, advancing to meet her visitor. "Miss Grey, as I live, and looking so sweet, and so fresh, and so delightful. This is a pleasure, indeed!" and Miss Feenix, whose withered visage could never have been called either fresh, sweet or delightful, puckered up her face into a vinegary smile, and kissed Miss Marian affectionately on the cheek. 'Do come in and sit down. I was just straightening things up a bit. Widow Lee and Sophia Dawes—you know Sophia Dawes holds her head very high now, as if people could forget her father shoveled in their coals. Well, as I was saying, they stopped in for a chat and a cup of tea; and some people can't even take a bit of cake without leaving things all in a muck. Sit down here by the window and have a fan. Take a chair; it won't crush that lovely lawn. As I was saying to Mary Wirt, last Sunday, 'Miss Grey certainly has the sweetest taste in dress.' You know Mary Wirt—old Wirt, the soapboiler's granddaughter? Left her a lot of money; but, my dear, soap will stick. She always looks dowdy, dress how she will."

"I was just passing by," said Miss Marian, who felt that this sudden renewal of friendship required some slight explanation, and who never let honesty betray her into an awkwardness, "and your little place looked so sweet, Miss Feenix, that I thought of old times, when dear mamma used to bring us here, and felt I must stop for a chat. We have had so much company this summer, and I have had so little time to visit old friends—"

"I am sure of it," said Miss Feenix, accepting the calumet of peace eagerly, for Miss Grey's friendship would be quite a feather in her spinster cap. "Of course it's only natural that attractive young people like you and Mr. Laurence—dear me! it seems only the other day that he was little Laurie—it's only natural, I say, that you should draw gay young company to Greylands; and, then, Clive Towers is so near. I hear that they are having fine times there this summer. Miss Fannie just home—and what a sweet, lovely girl she is, so bright and charming, and that fairy-like creature, that was with her in church on Sunday. Is it really true that she is young Mr. Clive's intended? I couldn't help noticing that his eyes were fixed half the time on her face; but then, my dear—you will excuse my saying—I thought and told Louisa Knoll, who was speaking of the matter, that it had been a settled thing for years between Mr. Clive and you."

If Miss Feenix had intended to spur her visitor on, she could not have chosen her words more judiciously.

Miss Marion's eyes flashed; as she rejoined, loftily:

"You are quite mistaken, I assure you, Miss Feenix. Mr. Clive never has thought of me, nor I of him. I have been Fannie's particular friend, and, no matter what happens, will always be the same to her. But, as for any nearer relationship, I am happy to tell you there is no probability of it—none whatever."

"Dear me! now, who'd have thought it?" said Miss Felicia, with a long-drawn breath. "Things do turn out so differently from what people expect. Well, my dear, I can't say that I'm sorry, and I can't say that I'm glad, for Herbert Clive is the finest catch in the county."

"Do you think so?" asked the visitor, with scornful doubt.

"Do I think so, my dear? Why, I really know so!" answered Miss Felicia, positively. "Why, his father's wealth must be enormous. Not that he wasn't poor enough once, for his own parents left him nothing; but old Basil Clive, his father's only brother, adopted him, and schooled, and set him up fairly in business; then finished off by dying without any will, and leaving his nephew heir to everything. The old man was the queerest, most eccentric old being. No person had any idea of what he was worth until he died, and then he was found to have at least a million of money banked and stocked, and invested in every sort of way—not to mention the land about here, which is worth now fully a quarter of a million more. I happen to know so positively, because Luck Blake, the assessor's wife, is a particular friend of mine, and she says Robert Clive's taxes alone take a handsome sum yearly; for Robert Clive was old Basil's only heir."

Miss Marian's brow darkened; the skeleton, then, was not the fleshless gaunt of pecuniary distress; the proud Clives had never felt the pinch of poverty. There were no mortgages upon those smiling acres, those waving fields and shadowy forests; no debts were hanging over the Towers like a threatening cloud.

Miss Marian was rather disappointed. She had entertained a vague idea that it was some enraged creditor whose menaces she had overheard, some defrauded money-lender, who was making vain and desperate efforts to obtain justice.

"His only heir," continued Miss Feenix, who, when wound up for a gossip, would have kept at it all day. "Though there was, I remember, some sort of a queer story, at old Basil's death, of a wild young fellow making his appearance at the house and claiming to be his son by a private marriage. Of course, nobody believed him, and, indeed, 'twas said he acted more like a madman than a Christian; cursed and swore at Robert, and declared that he was betraying the old man's trust."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Marian, with eager triumph flashing in her eyes; "and how was the matter settled? What became of the pretended son?"

"They got rid of him somehow, and hushed the matter up," answered Miss Feenix. "Of course, no one put any faith in his story, for old Basil Clive was not the sort of man to make a fool of himself, and everybody knew that Robert was his heir. If he hadn't been"—Miss Feenix nodded her head sagely—"he never would have got Agnes Dean for his wife; for, with her money and attractions, she could have looked for the best in the land. Her father would not give his consent to the marriage until Robert Clive was master of Clive Towers; then he was willing enough."

"But suppose the pretended heir could have proved his claim?" asked Miss Marian, who was listening, with breathless attention. "Suppose Basil Clive had, indeed, left a son? Then—then—"

"Robert Clive would never have touched a penny of his uncle's money," said Miss Feenix, positively—"not a penny; for there was no will. It would have been different for him and his, my dear—very different, indeed! Herbert and Fannie wouldn't be the catches they are now, I can tell you. 'Twas old Basil's money made them all."

"Old Basil's money!" Miss Marian walked home with the words echoing in her ears and a look of malicious triumph in her eyes.

As she repassed the open gate of Clive Towers, she paused and glanced in at the graceful group assembled on the flowery terrace.

A riding expedition through the shaded lane had been proposed, and the young people were just preparing to mount.

Fannie made the most bewitching of Di Vernons, in her dark-blue riding habit, with her soft, brown tresses and laughing face looking out from beneath a masculine beaver.

Fenton Forest was reining in his prancing military charger at her side, while Herbert Clive was carefully inspecting the saddle-girths of the snow-white Fairy, that was the especial pride of his father's stable, ere he trusted the spirited little Arab with the slight, graceful figure waiting quietly beside the granite pillar of the porch.

It was to this figure that Miss Marian's most malevolent glance was directed. Sybil Wraye was in her simple riding habit of olive-green, her lovely hair knotted up beneath a soft cavalier hat, whose drooping plumes shaded her beautiful face most becomingly, was a picture that might have disarmed the malice of any but a sister-woman.

But Miss Marian Grey was a woman, and a rival; hence, the light in her eye grew more pitiless as she recognized the beauty and grace she could not deny.

"Old Clive's money made them all," she repeated to herself—"old Basil Clive's money! What if it should not rightly be theirs? What if, after all, there is another heir? You have given me a clue, Miss Feenix—you have given me a clue—and it will not be my fault if I do not follow it to the end. It will not be my fault if Herbert Clive brings that white-faced chit as mistress at Clive Towers.'

CHAPTER XVI.

A Morning Ride.

It was chiefly for Sybil's benefit this ride had been proposed. Dr. Bond had suggested active recreation of all kinds as the best tonic for his patient, and Herbert and Fannie had, with praiseworthy earnestness, seconded his efforts to arouse their guest from the state of nervous depression into which she had fallen.

She started at every sound; the slightest whisper blanched her cheek to a deathly pallor; she could neither rest or sleep. Some ever-present terror seemed to haunt her night and day, and she drooped beneath it, like the flower that is shadowed by the deadly boughs of the Upas tree.

But, despite the cloud upon her happiness, the gentle girl had unconsciously entwined around her the affection of all at Clive Towers. Not only Herbert and Fannie, who were already captive to her charms, but every servant in the house rendered the unexacting guest most willing attention; and even Mr. Clive's prejudice had somehow melted away, and he had never carried out his first intention of writing to Madam Fleury and inquiring from her the antecedents of his daughter's friend.

His stern, cold eyes often followed Sybil's fairy-like form with a strange interest, and though she avoided him persistently, his tone, when they did meet, was as gentle and kind as when he greeted his own loved daughter.

Even stern, unyielding Robert Clive had fallen under Sybil's spell.

Only this morning, as the horses were being led out, he had stopped Herbert with a warning.

"The Arab is a little restive. If Miss Wraye is to ride her, be sure that the girths are safe. Fairy is gentle, but, as you know, she is easy to take fright; so keep an eye on her."

Herbert smiled to himself as he assented. It was scarcely necessary to warn him to watch the horse that Sybil rode.

Fannie and Fenton had dashed off in a mad race through the woods, and, for the first time since their meeting by the sunset river, now nearly a week ago, Sybil and Herbert were alone.

Their way led through a grassy lane, bounded on either side by thickset hedges and shaded by giant trees that met in a canopy over their heads. Their horses' feet fell noiselessly upon the grassy sward. In the silence of the summer morning they seemed brought again despite themselves face to face.

Herbert felt strangely embarrassed and constrained; his memory of Sybil's unconscious revelations were still fresh in his mind. He felt as guilty as though he had stolen into the pure sanctuary of her maiden heart and robbed it of its guarded treasures.

But there was no trace of maiden pride or maiden coyness in Sybil's manner—no reflection of the blush and smile she had worn in her dream; only the white rigid repressed expression of pain on every feature—the sudden, frightened glance of the beautiful eye—the shadow of fear and terror over all.

She guided her horse with a listless, uncertain hand, she seemed to hear without heeding, Herbert's effort at conversation; she answered absently and at random.

Pained and mortified, Herbert himself grew moody and taciturn, and they had gone on for some moments in silence, when Sybil suddenly seemed to arouse herself by a painful effort, and said, in a grave and earnest tone:

"I want to make a request of you, Mr. Clive—a strange request; one that you will not understand, and that I cannot explain."

"To ask of me is to obtain, Miss Sybil, as you know," was the somewhat constrained reply.

"No; I do not know," she corrected, "for I am aware that my request will seem an utterly unreasonable one. I want you"—she gave one of her frightened glances around her a sshe spoke, and lowered her voice almost to a whisper—"I want you to leave home, Mr. Clive; to go abroad, if possible, for an indefinite time."

"To leave home?" echoed Herbert, in unconcealed surprise. "To go abroad? My dear Miss Wraye, you are incomprehensible!"

"I know it," she answered, in a despairing tone. "I told you I could not explain. Yet, 'tis as Fannie's friend I speak; as—as"—her voice faltered, "as your friend. There is danger threatening you here, Mr. Clive—terrible danger; and—and, until that danger is removed, I beg of you to leave home."

Herbert's face flushed.

"Danger threatening me here, in my own home, and you would have me flee from it, like a coward? My dear Miss Wraye, you must have but a poor opinion of my manhood, of my courage!"

"There are perils against which manhood, courage, all are vain," she answered, in a voice thrilling with pain. "There is a danger which no hand, however strong, can combat—dark, unknown dangers, from which flight is the only safety; and—and"—her soft eyes fixed themselves upon him, full of terrible meaning, "Mr. Clive, it is such danger that threatens you. Oh, for your own sake, for the sake of all you love, be warned in time! Fly, fly, before it is too late!"

But his face only set itself sternly into the likeness of his father—into a stranger and more forbidding likeness still, that of his great-uncle, Basil Clive.

"You forget that you speak to a man, Miss Wraye," he answered, proudly—"to a man in whom obedience to such a warning would be both weak and cowardly. To fly from any danger is womanly but to fly from an unknown danger would be the basest pusillanimity."

"Then you will not hear me—you will not heed me?" she cried in a tone whose pathos went to Herbert's heart. "Surely, surely, the curse of Cassandra is mine!"

"Sybil, Sybil!" cried the young man, throwing off the mask of formality and speaking in a moved voice, "for God's sake have done with these mysteries! What is this shadow under which your young life is withering? What cloud is it that hangs between you and the sunshine of love and hope? For I know that no other love, no other tie, binds your heart. I know, darling—forgive me if I hold the precious secret dropped from your unconscious lips—I know the first pure love of that maiden heart is all my own!"

"You know that—that—"

Oh, the beautiful blush that stole like a dawn over that pallid face, the light that trembled in those downcast eyes, the quiver of those parted lips! For one bright moment the spell was broken; the statue lived, the woman breathed!

"I know that you do care for me a little, Sybil," was the happy answer. "Tell me, darling, is it not so? There is no other love binding your heart? Only one little word, Sybil—one little word will lift the weight of suspense from my heart. Say that I have no rival, Sybil—your hand and heart are free. Darling, I can wait patiently. I will not harrass you with vows of love if you will only tell me that I have some far-off hope of winning you at last."

"Hope, hope? No, no, there is no hope!" she answered, the life-light fading from her face. "But it is neither love nor lover that stands between us, Mr. Clive. You mistook my words strangely if you thought so. I have no thought of other or other lover when I tell you the barrier between us is one we ne'er can cross. But—but"—she hesitated for a moment, and then she went on, in a clear, sweet and sorrowful voice—"if it will make you believe me, trust me, listen to me more willingly, I will speak to you as one dead might speak from a far-off sphere, and tell you that, but for the dark abyss that yawns between us, I—I—might have loved you, might have listened to you, might have found earth's sweetest happiness at your side. It can never be now—never, never, never! But for the sake of what might have been; in pity for the heart that you have wakened, only to make it suffer more keenly, listen to me—fly and save yourself from dangers that I know, yet cannot avert!"

"I cannot listen to you, Sybil," he answered gravely. "I would brave death willingly at your bidding, but I cannot sacrifice my manhood. If danger threatens those dear to me, I must stay and share it. And for your other words, Sybil, there is a whispering hope in them that I will hold through life and death. As long as no other tie, no other love, stands between, you are mine, mine! Mine, darling, despite your fears, your tremors—despite your own little timid self! Mine, though I wait for years ere I can claim you. Mine, although a thousand shadowy perils stood between us—though death itself barred the way!"

Even as he spoke there was a rustle in the thick undergrowth beside him, and a dark face, inflamed with envy and hate, looked out upon the riders.

With a cry of terror, Sybil threw her horse back upon his haunches, as a sharp report rang out through the woods.

A flash for a moment blinded Herbert's eyes, and when he could see again, Sybil lay wounded and bleeding beneath the Arab's feet.

CHAPTER XVII.

Fannie's Fortune.

Fannie's pretty bay Terry, had won the impromptu race, and her mistress drew her up triumphantly in the little glade which was the appointed goal, and waited for the arrival of the cavalier, whose heavy charger had made no time at all against the spirited little mare.

"Good Terry, pretty Terry!" said the young girl, stroking the silken mane of her pet; "you have won my gloves for me this morning, and you shall have a new silver bit. This ugly curb hurts my beauty's mouth. There, there!" as the animal began to snort and quiver, "what's the matter? What do you see? There is nothing here to harm you, Terry. Why, Terry—"

But Fannie's soothing tone broke off suddenly in a cry of alarm, as she, too, caught sight of the object that had terrified her mare.

Just beside her the heavy undergrowth had parted suddenly, and a weird, ghostly figure appeared, as if emerging from the earth—a shriveled, palsied old woman whose still erect form and flashing eyes seemed in unnatural contrast to her trembling limbs and wizened features—a woman whose fierce gaze was fixed upon the young rider with such malignant hate that even thoughtless Fanny was quick to recognize and shrink from it appalled.

"So you are riding out, my fine young lady?" mumbled the old crone, showing her toothless gums in a hideous smile—"riding out this beautiful morning. Maybe you'd cross my hand with a silver sixpence, and let the old woman tell you your fortune. It ought to be a rare one, with such a face and form as yours. Cross my hand, pretty lady, and let the old woman read your fortune!"

Fannie glanced around her quickly; Fenton was not yet in sight; Sybil's warning recurred to her mind, and made her cold with fear; the old woman's glittering eyes, fixed full upon her, seemed to read her very soul.

She advanced a step, and placed her skinny, yellow hand upon Terry's bridle, while she still kept her uncanny gaze upon Fannie's frightened face.

"Your fine soldier gentleman has missed his way," she said, with a malicious leer. "I saw him galloping down the river lane fiv eminutes ago. What! are you afraid? Afraid! The daughter of the proud, haughty master of Clive Towers, afraid of an old woman like me? Ha, ha, ha! Why, your father would have poor Rizpah's carcass thrown to the dogs, if she dared to lay a finger on you. I know him, you see. Ha, ha!" There was something fearful in the old crone's discordant laugh. "Yes, yes, I know him well!"

"Then you know he would never harm the old and weak," answered the young girl, with dignity.

For, with all her childishness, there was a proud, noble spirit within Fannie Clive's breast.

"Never harm the old and weak?" repeated the old woman, bitterly—"he would never harm the old and weak? Try him, my beautiful lady. Tell him that old Rizpah is in his power, and see what he will do. Ha, ha! Why, he would grind me into power! He would crush these palsied bones one by one. There would not be a hair of this aged head left, if Robert Clive had his haughty way!"

Fannie trembled at the old creature's words. She was mad, evidently. None but a mad woman could talk talk thus wildly of her papa. And, oh, how quiet and lonely the place was! Fenton must have lost his way. She must humor this poor creature; she must try and get away from her quietly, for those fierce, eager eyes warned Fannie that old Rizpah would be dangerous if enraged.

"Tell my fortune for me, won't you?" she said, drawing off her pretty gauntlet, and placing a silver piece in the old woman's withered hand. "I have never had it told yet, so be sure you make it a true one."

With trembling eagerness the old woman clutched the girl's snowy hand.

"I will make it true enough never fear—true enough! Ha ha! Old Rizpah will make it true enough!"

And still holding the little hand in a grasp that was almost painful, she began to mumble and mutter over its delicate lines, as if repeating some evil incantation.

Fannie's terror was for a moment conquered by the fascination all young minds feel in such efforts to unveil the unknown.

Surely, she, whose present was so bright, and full of promise, had only dazzling hope and happy love to look forward to in the future.

With a blush and a smile, this darling of fortune lifted the veil of Fate.

"Well, mother, what do you see?" she asked, gaily.

"What do I see?" repeated Rizpah, slowly lifting her fierce, malignant gaze to the young girl's face. "Does the daughter of Robert Clive, the spoiler, the usurper, ask what I see? Listen, then," she said, sinking her voice to a low, threatening whisper, that sounded to the terrified Fannie like the hiss of a reptile before it launches its deadly sting. "I see only poverty, ruin, disgrace. I see a broken home and a blackened name. I see a false lover, a false friend, a false servant. I see a darkened life and a broken heart. It is enough. Ha, ha!" Rizpah's wild laugh of triumph echoed through the woods. "Enough—aye, enough even for the fair young daughter of Robert Clive! Not I, but the stars have said it. It is enough—it is enough!"

"Fenton! Fenton!" shrieked Fannie, as that young gentleman's horse at length appeared through the trees. "O, Fenton, come—come quick to me!"

"Call him!" said old Rizpah, with her malignant laugh—"aye call your fine lover to your side. He cannot change the fates—he cannot change the future. Call him now! Ha ha! the day will come when you will call him in vain!"

"She is mad—she is mad!" exclaimed Fannie whose lovely face was ashen with terror. "Do not harm her Fenton; the poor creature is mad!"

"What has she said? I'll break every bone in her wretched old body!" said the young man fiercely. "You cursed old hag how have you frightened this lady?"

"How have I frightened her?" repeated Rizpah, with an evil smile. "By unveiling the truth. It is an ugly thing to look at sometimes, though not as ugly as a false heart, that is bought by ill-gotten gold—not as ugly as a fickle mind, that turns, like the wethercock, to every passing wind. Ha, ha! I have shown her the truth. Let her profit by it in time!"

And still shaking her hand with a threatening gesture at the pair, old Rizpah disappeared among the forest shadows.

"Who is she? What did she say to you?" asked Fenton, indignantly. "My darling, my darling, I am here to protect you now; do not tremble so; but what did she say to you?"

"Oh, I don't know—I don't know!" answered Fannie, hysterically. "Everything that was cruel and dreadful. Oh, Fenton, if it should be true—if it should, indeed, be true! If poverty and disgrace should, indeed, be before me?"

"Absurd!" answered Fenton, cheerily. "Poverty and disgrace before you! Why, the old witch must be as mad as a March hare; she can't even know the tricks of her trade. Poverty and disgrace before you, my beautiful queen of hearts—you, whose pathway is gilded by the brightest sunshine of fortune—you, who already have a worshipper at your feet who would count life a paltry sacrifice in your service! Fannie, Fannie, if you would only believe in the depth, the fervor, the fidelity of my love! If you would only listen to me seriously, darling, for I love you—I do love you from my very soul!"

The shadow on Fannie's swet face made it serious enough now.

"You love me, Fenton? Ah, yes, perhaps you think so now; but if trouble, sorrow should come upon me; if I were no longer gay, and bright, and happy, would you love me then, Fenton? You have often told me that you turned to me like the flower to the sun. But if the sun were darkened, Fenton?"

"Do you think so poorly of my heart's deepest love, Fannie, as to suppose anything could change me?" was the reproachful answer. "Why, my own sweet little love, I would welcome, aye, gladly, the storm that would send you to my arms, to my heart for shelter and support! You do not know what a man's love is, dear, or you would not wound me by such a thought, such a suspicion. But, alas for me! your fortune is so sure, your home so happy, your life so blessed, that I cannot make it brighter by my love. I can only plead, and, I fear, plead in vain."

"Not in vain," said Fannie, softly slipping her little hand into his—"not in vain, dear Fenton. I thought that—that we were only playing lovers. Until this morning, I did not know the value of a true and faithful heart. If you do love me truly, Fenton, I will love you, and—be true to you forever!"

"My darling—my own sweet love—bless you for those words!" was the rapturous reply. "True to you, Fannie! Darling, you are my own sweet love, forever and forever. You are my own sweet love forever and forever!"

Even with his words, a sharp report rang out through the forest—the pistol shot that had laid Sybil Wraye at her lover's feet.

(To be Continued.)

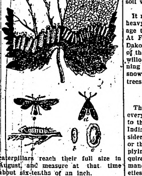
FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

American Procris.

The scientific name is Harrisima Americana. The caterpillar is quite destructive to the foliage of the grapevine. The eggs are deposited in clusters of 20 or more. The caterpillars of the Procris do not scatter after leaving the eggs, but feed side by side on the under side of the leaf, their heads all directed towards the margin of the same. These little black and yellow insects eat at first only the soft tissues of the foliage, leaving the fine net-work of veins untouched; but as they grow older and stronger all but the large veins are eaten. The caterpillars reach their full size in August, and measure at that time about six-tenths of an inch.



The little moth is a bluish or greenish-black color. It has very narrow wings, which expand nearly an inch across, and flies during the warmest hours of the day, when it frequents flowers. Its flight is rather peculiar, and is quite slow and unsteady. Wherever this insect occurs in large numbers it becomes quite injurious, but as it leads a social life in its caterpillar state it can readily be destroyed by the use of arsenical poisons.

Benefit of Top Grafting.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Wisconsin Roundup Institute.)

George J. Kellogg read a paper on top grafting, in which he said in part:

I have probably 50 varieties now growing top-worked on different stock. Twenty of these varieties are on Duchess stock. I find Tetofsky worthless as a stock. Transcendent is a good stock, but I find that winter apples on this stock tend to early maturity of fruit. Many kinds are a success on transcendent crab, and I have great hopes of seedlings grown from this crab to give us roots that will better stand our dry winters. For successful top-grafting we must have vigorous stocks, and for this reason I have great faith in the Virginia and other strong growing crabs; for they get hold of the soil and get all there is in it. Virginia crab has particularly strong limbs, and is much the best of any I have seen. Shields' crab is the best one I have tried in the nursery, as one scion will form a top; but a Virginia crab, with a leader and four arms grafted is worth many times its cost for an orchard tree.

There is no limit to this top-grafting enterprise. I am told that in the orchard of Mr. Burbank in California there is one tree that has been grafted with 525 different varieties. What a sight that tree will be when it comes into bearing!

My success with pears and plums has not been as good as with apples. I have increased the productiveness of Miner by grafting one-third of the top with DeSoto. I find no plum stocks equal to Americana; the Mariana is a failure.

There are a few pointers that lead to success in top-grafting. After the stock is established the sooner it is worked the better. If stout enough to hold the scion firmly, scions no larger than your finger are best. Avoid grafting limbs needing the saw. When top-working the Virginia crab the scions should be inserted not more than six to twelve inches from the body. The earlier in spring the grafting can be done the more successful is it likely to be, for if you wait till June the scions are likely to be a little off. But even in June, if the scions are in perfect condition, I have had 95 per cent of the grafts live, when they were on apples and pears. Plums and cherries, for best results, must be grafted before the frost is out. Liquid wax, applied warm, I consider best; and to protect from sun and keep off the birds, a piece of newspaper wound about the wax is a benefit. Some prefer waxed cloth, but in whatever way the wax is applied, it is of more importance than the setting of the scions. Scions may be cut in October or any time after that except when the wood is frozen. They may be cut in the spring when the buds are swollen, if immediately inserted. Great care is necessary to have the scions in perfect condition. Old trees are not profitable to top-work, not even Duchess of Oldenberg, while Duchess may do fairly well when young to use as a stock.

Horticultural Observations.

It would be perhaps a good thing if our horticultural and other similar societies would give more attention to ornamental gardening. It is one of the needs of our Western farm life. To surround a family with beauty frequently means to make them contented. Trees and flowers affect the character of those that live among them. If a care of such things is necessary in the East, where trees and plants naturally abound, it is the more necessary in the West, where homes have been established on plains that were once treeless and swept even now by drouth-breeding winds.

• • •

In planting trees in regions that have before been treeless many adverse conditions have to be overcome. In the first place the soil is covered with a sod, and this is not a promising condition for tree growth. The soil is not naturally in the condition where it will hold water, for it lacks humus. The best way to overcome these obstacles is to plant the trees close together, so that it will be impossible for grass to thrive in their shade. This of course does not include such trees as the cottonwood. In planting thickets it is advisable to get rid of the grass at the beginning and give the trees a fair chance.

• • •

In the effort to change bleakness into beauty the greatest ally is the tree. The tree is the easiest to establish because it can send down its roots long distances into the moist subsoil, and will exist when smaller plants perish with the drouth. The trees once established protect smaller plants that are afterward set out and become the sturdy barriers against destructive winds and withering heat. Trees, however, must be themselves protected and fostered till they have obtained a firm hold of the soil and have established the ability of appropriating the soil water.

• • •

It may not be generally known that heavy snows sometimes do great damage to planted groves of forest trees. At Fargo, the location of the North Dakota experiment station, the trees of the grove are protected by a row of willows ten rods to the north and running parallel with the grove. The snow drifts in the lee of the willow trees instead of in the grove.

Growing Pop Corn.

The demand for pop corn increases every year, yet the crop is never equal to the market, says Joel Shomaker in Indiana Farmer. Farmers do not consider the profits of this special crop or there would be more grown for supplying home demands. Pop corn requires about the same soil as that demanded by the sweet and field varieties. A sod or vegetable mould, containing more sand than clay and having previous clean culture is best adapted to corn growing. If plowed in the fall or winter and left to freeze until the spring weeds begin to grow before planting, the land will be in fine condition. This crop wants plant food like all others, but can get along with little nitrogen. An average fertilizer might contain about 8 per cent each of phosphoric acid and potash and perhaps 1½ per cent to 2 per cent nitrogen; from 400 to 600 pounds per acre would be considered a fair application. Another popular fertilizer for corn is a mixture of about 350 pounds of fine ground bone and 100 pounds muriate of potash per acre broadcasted and well mixed with the soil before planting time.

Pop corn may be planted closer than any other varieties. His plan of planting is to make the furrows three feet apart and have the corn stand one stalk in a hill, 14 inches apart in the rows. If the corn is planted very early or late it will not suffer so much from the worms as the medium planted crops. Where irrigated, care must be taken in keeping the water from the stalks and not give the plants more than two periods of irrigating during the growing season. The poor ears can be fed to poultry with profit and the fodder is relished by the cows, sheep and horses.

The English Fighting Preservatives.

Reports from England indicate that the British government has taken up the fight against preservatives in milk. Boracic acid, as well as the more injurious preservatives, is to be brought under the ban of the law. This will be encouraging to the Americans for the English example has been constantly urged as one reason why we should not have more stringent laws regarding preservatives. In some investigations made by the government, one scientist said that he believed this promiscuous dosing of the public by ignorant persons to be very dangerous. That is the most potent reason why preservatives be not allowed in milk. We have no certainty as to how much acid is used, and it is to the interests of the manufacturers of the preservatives to have as large doses as possible used. This is particularly dangerous in the case of children living on an exclusive milk diet. We will never know how many lives have been cut short by this "promiscuous dosing of the public by ignorant persons."

Staggerbush.

This poisonous shrub is called also kill-lamb. It is a weak-limbed, deciduous shrub, two to four feet high, with thick, conspicuously veined leaves and showy clusters of tubular white flowers. It is frequent in low, damp soils near the coast, from Connecticut to Florida.

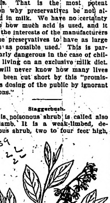


FIG. 20.—Staggerbush (*Pieris mariana*), showing flowering branch, one-third natural size.

The farmer should be careful in purchasing nursery stock. One Nebraska farmer several years ago planted a large orchard of supposedly summer, fall and winter varieties of apples. When they came into bearing all the trees bore Hyslop crabs.

A Matter of Headway.

"She is so interested in higher education," said the young woman.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "A mortar board is very becoming to her style of beauty, and she knows it."—Washington Star.

British Aristocracy Blamed.

Many people attribute their recent reverses to degeneracy. The life of luxury does not produce vigor. Indigestible suppers, constant nerve strain and lack of exercise upset the stomach. The blood that makes heroes must come from healthy stomachs. Hostetter's Stomach bitters purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach. It cures constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia.

More Information.

Tommy—Say, paw."

Mr. Figg—Well?

"What is a millinery opening?"

"It is a hole. It occurs in my bank account every spring."—Indianapolis Press.

That Tired Feeling

Just as surely indicates that the blood is lacking in vitality and the elements of health as does the most obstinate humor that the vital fluid is full of impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and vitalizing the blood, creating a good appetite and invigorating every organ of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I had that tired feeling all the time. Was as tired in the morning when I rose as I was when I went to bed. I took four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel like a new man. I could work hard and not feel tired. I recommend Hood's to all who need a good medicine." A. P. Charter, Creston, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Two Kitchener Stories.

What Lord Kitchener is doing may be best summed up in two stories that are going the rounds in regard to him. It is said that he was asked the other day whether he did not propose to reorganize the transport. His reply was: "No: I am going to organize it." The other story is that he paid a surprise visit to the principal hotel in the city, the resort of all these among the officers who can, while in Cape Town, afford the luxuries of life at the Mount Nelson. He called for the visitors' book, and carefully ran his finger down the list of military guests. He subsequently inquired of each officer his reason for being at the Mount Nelson hotel and not at the front. In most cases, of course, there were excellent reasons for the presence of those gentlmen in Cape Town. In some, however, the reasons were not so good—were not, in fact, satisfactory, and in one or two cases the leave was immediately canceled and the laggard soldiers sent to their regiment.—London News.

Send for "Choice Recipes,"
by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Mine Rats in Colorado.

Mountain rats in the mines in Colorado are about as big as a wharf rat, but they have a bushy tail like a squirrel and are pets of the miners. Whenever the luncheon hour comes you will see them come from their holes, or nests, or wherever they live in the intervals between meals, squat on their haunches and sit there until one of the miners shares his dinner with them. Whatever they get of the scraps of that meal they sit up and eat just as a squirrel does. The miner doesn't exist that would no tshare his meal with them.—Indianapolis News.

$18 PER WEEK

A salary of $18 per week and expenses will be paid to man with one or two-horse rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Short Arm Conductors.

The regular passenger was standing on the rear platform, in conversation with the street car conductor.

"Whatever became of Smith, who used to run on this line?" he asked the knight of the bell cord.

"Oh, he got fired."

"That so? What wass the matter?"

"His right arm was too short, I think."

"Ah, yes, I see. Couldn't help the ladies on and off the car."

"No, it wasn't that so much as he couldn't reach the register rope.—Memphis Scimitar.

Why?

Ragged Robbins—Dis tramp-joke writer is our best friend.

Weary Walker—How's dat?

Ragged Robbins—W'y he's continerally givin' us new gags ter work.

Weary Walker—Dat's so. I wonder w'y sech a gifted feller ever left de perfesh ter work.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings, made ready for use by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing. Alabastine is made in white and fourteen beautiful tints. It is put up in five-pound packages in dry form, with complete directions on every package.

ALABASTINE Should not be confounded with kalsomines, as it is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names, by insisting on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the

ALABASTINE COMPANY, of GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, from whom all special information can be obtained. Write for instructive and interesting booklet, mailed free to all applicants.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAN. GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna Is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, of the Famous Ohio Family.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." Very respectfully, Dan A. Grosvenor,

Hal P. Denton, Chief National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I was completely run down from overwork and the responsibility naturally connected with the exploitation of a great international exposition. My physician recommended an extended vacation. When life seemed almost a burden I began taking Peruna, and with the use of the fifth bottle I found myself in a normal condition. I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

For a free book on "Summer Catarrh," address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Polite Professor.

The palm for absent-mindedness should be accorded to a learned German professor. One day he noticed his wife placing a bunch of flowers on his desk. "What do they mean?" he asked.

"Why, she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ah, indeed—is it? said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes around and I will return your attention in kind."—Collier's Weekly.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED.

Men and women, boys and girls, all over the United States. Big money, easy work. Valuable prizes in addition. Write C. H. Marshall & Co., Dep't 10, Chicago.

Beginning to Ferment.

"What is the matter with Chappie, anyhow? He has such awful headaches."

"I guess, maybe, he's cutting his brains."—Harlem Life.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Besides, They Never Spoke of Him.

"Why is it you never mention your ancestors?"

"Because I believe in letting bygones be bygones."—Chicago Times-Herald.

As a dressing and color restorer, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to satisfy.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

There is a strong resemblance between the onion and the leek.

You can't always file away the flaws in an indictment.

Double Trouble

The complication of

SPRAINS
and
BRUISES

is a very sore trouble, but doubly, or separately, as a sprain or bruise, there is no remedy known the equal of

St. Jacobs Oil
for a
PROMPT, SURE CURE

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes

The use of the Babcock milk test can be abused, and too frequently is abused. Sometimes this comes from ignorance on the part of the user, but often it comes from intention to deceive. To prevent abuses due to ignorance, there is now quite a demand among dairymen that some laws be passed requiring all users of the test to take out licenses. The state of Vermont has just passed a law making it compulsory on a man to pass an examination and take out a license before using the Babcock tester in a public way. Of course this does not apply to the man that wants a Babcock tester for use in his own herd, for the public does not care whether his tests are accurate or not. But the man that makes the tests at the cheese factory or at the creamery should be able to accurately make that test, and the public should know that he is able to make it. Probably before long we will have such laws in all of the states where there are many cheese factories or creameries. Certainly there will be no element of the community that will oppose such beneficent legislation.

* * *

The state of Michigan is taking energetic steps to insure that Michigan dairy products are put on the market for what they are, and also to see that the make of each factory creamery is branded, so that the source of all such products may be known. A law is in force there that requires each owner or company owing a factory or creamery to register same with a description of its location and name of the party or parties owning it. The time for registry each year is set for the 1st of April, and blanks are furnished for the registry, which is without fee. There must be a new registry of all such places each year. By this registration all cheese factories attain to the right to use the state brand of "Michigan Full Cream Cheese," for the use of which $1 fee per year is charged.

* * *

When strong flavored foods, like turnips, are to be fed, it should be after milking and not before. The controversy over the feeding of turnips has simmered down to this. In the past many men have refused to feed turnips asserting that it gave the milk a turnipy taste. It has finally come to be recognized that the flavor gets into it through the air that is in the stable at milking time, or, at least, if the flavor does go through the cow, it is eliminated before the next milking time comes around, provided the feeding is done after and not before or while milking.

* * *

The man that would be a successful dairyman cannot afford to be ignorant on any matter that comes to the public attention. In other words he cannot afford to be behind the times. This he will be if he does not read current literature bearing on his work. What is true of the dairyman is true of the creamery man and cheesemaker. There are not only good periodicals that treat of dairying, but there are a number of most excellent books. All of these should be in his library. A small sum of money spent in such a way is well spent.

* * *

In the construction of stables for cows, and in the construction of milk rooms an effort should be made to have the walls so simply built that they will be easy to clean and easy to keep clean. It is a mistake to construct such places with a great number of crevices and recesses that are difficult to keep clean. If one smooth surface can be made for each wall, so much the better. This will prevent the accumulation of dust and other kinds of dirt that are detrimental to the business that is being carried on.

* * *

Strong smelling roots and fodders, as well as other things that have a decided scent, should either be kept out of the stable altogether or removed before milking time. It is easier to keep them out than it is to renew the air in the stable after they have been there. Carelessness in this regard causes many a dairyman to lose on his butter, especially when it is sent to private customers.

* * *

A person that has a contagious disease or that has been exposed to a contagious disease should no more be permitted to work around the cow stable than he should be permitted to come into your house and sit at table among the members of the family. Milk is a fruitful carrier of disease germs.

Poultry Notes.

Some poultry papers tell amateurs not to buy birds to bring onto their farms, yet carry the advertisements of men that have birds to sell. It is true that roup and other contagious diseases, as well as lice, are brought onto farms by importing birds. But it is still necessary to import. The man that goes out into the country and picks up fowls hit or miss is almost sure to get something that he did not intend to purchase. But in buying from professional breeders there is little danger of importing diseases. In the first place diseases are not likely to exist on well kept poultry farms, and in the second place, if they do exist they are recognized and steps are taken to get rid of them. On our farms it often happens that such diseases exist without being recognized.

Avoid Bad Grain.—There is no gain to a farmer in feeding his fowls on spoiled grain half of which is worthless for food. We hear of cases where this spoiled grain is purchased for poultry food at say one-half the cost of ordinary grain. But as half of it is worthless for food, on account of consisting of weed seeds and shriveled wheat, it is evident that the real cost of the grain is the same as if wheat were bought at full price but of good quality. There is the added danger of getting musty grain, which is said to be one of the causes of bowel disease in fowls.

* * *

Wheat as a Poultry Food.—A writer in a poultry paper says that none of the grains is rightly balanced for the best results to be obtained in their feeding. This is true. He further says that the one grain that comes nearest to be well-balanced is wheat. This is not true. Oats come nearest to furnishing a balanced ration, according to all the experiments of feeders and of chemists. Wheat contains too little of the carbo-hydrate element. Wheat, however, may be balanced with corn and even when wheat is high it may be balanced with corn economically.

* * *

We wish that more readers of the Farmers' Review would keep a record of egg receipts and other debits and credits connected with their poultry, and would send them in for publication. Experiences are very useful. Comparative reports are interesting and often instructive. The experience in combating diseases, lice and praedatory animals should be given to the public. They will bring out other information that may prove exceptionally valuable to the writers.

* * *

The man that wants to make money out of the poultry market must furnish that market with the kind of goods it demands. If the market demands a yellow skin he must use a breed that will give yellow skin. If it wants white-skinned fowls he should find it out and supply that demand. These things are fancies in the mind of the buyer, but they are none the less the points that he considers in making his purchases.

* * *

We hear of some poultrymen trying to keep their houses warm in cold weather by means of oil stoves. The work will prove very expensive and well-nigh useless. It has been demonstrated that while a few more eggs may be obtained with warmth than without it, the extra eggs will in no wise pay for the extra expense.

Sorghum as Feed.

Latest investigations strengthen the opinion that sorghum as a feed is most valuable when young. When it is two feet high it contains three times as much nitrogenous matter, twice as much fats and only two-thirds as much woody matter as it does when it has attained its growth and formed seeds. Mr. R. W. Thatcher of the Nebraska agricultural college says that sorghum is, when young, an almost perfect food for animals. It contains flesh-forming materials and fat-forming materials in the proportion of about seven to one. When nearly mature the fat-forming materials increase greatly and the ratio becomes about twenty-three to one. As we are after a ratio of about six to one, it will be seen that the young stage is the time when sorghum most conforms to the requirements. Therefore it should be used for green soiling or pasturage before the seeds form. Mr. Thatcher advises to begin pasturing it when it is not more than two feet high, so that the stalks first eaten off may produce a crop of green cane. However, sorghum, though a perfect food, is no more a complete food for animals than is milk, for the reason that it contains too much water. The animals simply cannot eat enough of it to give them the solids they need. It is necessary to add to the feed of sorghum grain or some other condensed food. Sorghum in its young stage contains about 85 per cent of water, which is not much different from the percentage of water contained in milk. When sorghum is to be cut for fodder, the cutting should take place at as early a stage as the sorghum will cure. In fact, sorghum fodder is not regarded as valuable for feed, as it contains too little of the protein element.

Carrots for Horses.

The great value of carrots as a food for horses and colts is all too little understood or more of them would be grown. A few carrots fed to a working horse once a day or even once in two or three days, is a great regulator of digestion. For such a use they are probably superior to bran, and they can be grown without great cost, says The Farmer. For colts and brood mares they are equally good, and especially in winter, when the other food is dry. Other field roots, as turnips and mangels, are also good, but the carrot is probably better relished than either of these. Carrots are easily grown. They yield immense crops. They are a sure crop, and they are but little subject to diseases. They ought to be planted early, and on well-cleaned soil; that is to say, soil well cleaned on the surface. They can be put in straight rows with the hand seed drill, using about two pounds of seed per acre. Where the patch is small, it will pay to hand rake it over before the carrots appear. Then careful cultivation should be given. Half an acre will furnish enough for several horses. Thin them to about four inches in the line of the row. The Mastodon is one of the best varieties for Minnesota. Try a small patch next year. Boys, if you have some colts or calves grow a few carrots for them. They are as good for calves as for colts.

Make a New Window.—There are many poultry houses that might be greatly improved by making a window on the south side. Some of them were not built for such. They were originally constructed to serve as wood-sheds or for some like purpose, perhaps as tool houses. The windows were not constructed with the idea of giving light to fowls. A little work in making an orifice for the light to enter will add very greatly to the value of such a place for the fowls.

Cochins were introduced into the United States in 1847 or 1848. They created a great sensation at the time and started such a movement for poultry culture that it has been since humorously called the "hen-fever."

In England, fifty years ago, as high as $250 was frequently paid for a cochin cock.

Oxford sheep are adapted to strong land, and respond readily to high breeding.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

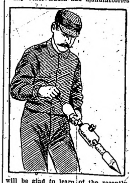
A Combination Ax and Bit — The Invention of a Canadian Genius—A Continuously Heated Soldering Iron—Electric Light Telegraphy.

Electric Light Telegraphy.

A patent has been granted to Carl Zickler of Brunn, Austria, says the Telegraph Age, on a system of telegraphy by means of electric light. In this method of wireless telegraphy, signals are transmitted by means of rays emitted from an arc lamp, the rays of short wave length (mostly ultra-violet rays) being the ones made use of. These rays are sent out from the sending station at intervals corresponding to those of telegraphic signals and in the direction of the receiving station, where they produce weak electric waves, by which the signals are made visible as sparks, or are made audible by telephone or electric bell, or, if preferred, may be printed by Morse apparatus. The most serious objection, however, to the new system is the lack of speed; for so far it has been impracticable to arrange transmitters and receivers to accomplish more than 8 to 12 words a minute.

Continuously Heated Soldering Iron.

Plumbers, tinsmiths, canneries and many other trades and manufactories will be glad to learn of the recently patented soldering iron, illustrated herewith, the novel feature of which is that it never grows cold while in use. Of course it is self heated, containing within itself a gasoline burner fed by a reservoir located just below the handle. In order to make it effective the vaporizing fluid has to be fed to the burner in very small quantities, and this is accomplished by means of a needle valve operated by a rod projecting through the handle, so as to be conveniently opened and closed by the operator. The advantage of having an iron that never grows cold, in that it enables the workman to do more rapid and effective work, is so apparent as to require mere mention to be appreciated. William C. Herbert, of Canada, is the patentee of this interesting soldering iron.

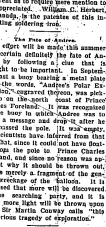


The Fate of Andree.

An effort will be made this summer to ascertain definitely the fate of Andree, by following a clue that is thought to be important. In September last a buoy bearing a metal plate with the words, "Andree's Polar Expedition," engraved thereon, was picked up on the north coast of Prince Charles Foreland. It was recognized as the buoy in which Andree was to place a message and drop it after he had passed the pole. It was empty, and scientists have inferred from that fact that, since it could not have floated from the pole to Prince Charles Foreland, and since no reason was apparent why it should be thrown out, it was merely a fragment of the general wreckage of the balloon. It is supposed that more will be discovered by the searching party, and it is hoped more light will be thrown upon what Sir Martin Conway calls "this mysterious tragedy of exploration."

Combination Ax and Bit.

Lumbermen, campers, carpenters and wharf builders, and many others who have to work with heavy lumbers, and who have but limited facilities for carrying around a number of tools, will welcome the combination ax and augur which is here illustrated. The ax-head contains a receptacle in which a bit can be rigidly adjusted as desired. In the end of the ax handle is a small hand-grasp, similar in shape and capable of rotation just the same as the ordinary brace handle. Maxime G. Lambert of Canada, the designer of this device, asserts that an ax lends itself admirably for use as a brace as the heavy head forms a convenient grip for the hand and its weight makes it easier to operate.



Fighting Hail With Artillery.

In Styria, and in the country around Brescia in northern Italy, the vineyards are protected against hailstorms in a most warlike manner. About three years ago, Burgomaster Moritz Stiger of Styria invented a small cannon, having a funnel fixed upon its mouth, which was discharged at the clouds when hail threatened to fall. The charge used was two or three ounces of black powder, and the effect produced was the prevention of the formation of hail. Now a new style of breech loading, rapid-fire gun has been substituted for Stiger's pattern of cannon, and those guns are being placed at 800 stations in the neighborhood of Brescia for the protection of the vineyards. The vortex of air shot from the gun rises about a mile and a quarter from the ground, and its whistling sound is heard for a quarter of a minute after the discharge.

A Fly Dance.

Morris Gibbs describes—what probably thousands of our readers have observed—the very curious hovering, or dancing, habit of a species of two-winged flies, which assemble in groups of from 20 to 100 or more, in some spot sheltered from the wind, and indulge in a fantastic dance for hours at a time. The motions consist of alternate rising and falling in periods of a few seconds, and over a distance varying from one to four feet. The insects seem to become so interested in their sport, if sport it is, that they cannot be driven away from one another, but immediately re-form their companies when disturbed. Many species of insects have the habit of hovering in the air, some in parties only and some singly.

New Wealth in Michigan.

At the latest annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, Prof. I. C. Russell called attention to the recent discovery that many of the swamps and lakes in the southern peninsula of Michigan are rich in calcareous marl, suitable for making Portland cement. Although partly composed of shells, the Michigan marl is principally a chemical precipitate which is still being formed. The precise method of its formation is not yet understood. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Large cement works have lately been constructed, others are in contemplation, and Prof. Russell says that Michigan can easily take a leading place in that industry.

Curious Origin of Flavors.

Among the most remarkable glimpses into hidden corners of nature that recent scientific advance has afforded are the frequent discoveries of micro-organisms in unexpected places, where they produce phenomena heretofore supposed to arise from other causes. For instance, Dr. A. Petterson of Upsala, Sweden, has ascertained that in preparations of meat and fish containing, for purposes of preservation, salt to the amount of 15 per cent, micro-organisms grow luxuriantly, and he concludes that the flavors and odors that are peculiar to various salt conserves are due to the micro-organisms with which they are crowded.

A Writing Telephone

Monsieur Dussaud, a French inventor, has combined a phonograph with a telephone in such a manner that a message spoken into the telephone is impressed upon a wax register at the receiving end, in case the person to whom it is addressed happens to be absent. The registered message can at any time be turned into speech by setting the phonograph in operation. A similar device has been employed in Germany by another inventor, Herr Poulsen.

To Cultivate Nettles.

The fact that nettle fiber has of late been found to produce the finest tissues obtainable from any vegetable source, has led to a project in Germany to introduce the cultivation of nettles in the Kamerun region of Africa. If the experiment is successful, the enterprise will be undertaken on a large scale in connection with the weaving industries.

Notes.

It is proposed to build a suspended bridge at Duluth, over the ship canal, similar to that over the Seine at Rouen. The city power house is to supply the current.

According to the Engineer the daily total of water supplied to London during last November was 201,281,664 gallons for a population estimated at 6,015,142, representing a daily consumption per head of 33.46 gallons. A large percentage of the water was obtained from the Thames.

Consignments of vegetables grown on the farms of the Cuban Industrial Relief commission have arrived and they have met with high favor. The potatoes are said to be superior to the best Bermudas, as they have not the insipid sweetness of the Bermudas and are more mealy.

A French naturalist quoted by Popular Science News asserts that "if the world should become birdless, man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time."

Prof. Elihu Thomson has pending, ready for issue, a patent on what he calls the "sun furnace," which he claims is adaptable to smelting ores and generating heat far more intense than the electric furnace. Metallurgists say that it is well adapted to glass-making and manufacturing of carbide. The application made by Prof. Thomson is a wide one, and after carefully studying it at the patent office, he has been granted a complete novelty. The invention is likely to interest mining men and large smelters of ore.

It is possible that Sierra Leone will be a good source of supply for India rubber. The native collectors in their endeavor to increase the yield of rubber are now frequently bleeding the roots of the tree as well as the body. This is said to be fatal to them, and at the same time the rubber gathered from this source is of inferior quality. It is suggested that this inferior root rubber should be refused altogether by buyers in the local market and in turn by the foreign markets, in order to prevent the destruction of the forests. Unfortunately the demand for raw rubber prevents this being done. The government and officials are fostering a plan for planting rubber trees and vines in the colony.

Baptist Missionary Society.

After one of the most interesting and largely-attended conventions in the history of the organization, the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West came to an end at Sioux Falls, with suitable exercises at the Auditorium. The most important work of the day was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. J. E. Scott, Evanston, Ill.; vice president, Mrs. J. F. Randall of St. Paul; state vice-presidents: Colorado, Mrs. N. B. Kay, Denver; Illinois, Mrs. B. A. Green, Evanston; Indiana, Mrs. O. J. Dearborn, Indianapolis; Indian Territory, Mrs. J. L. Scott, Muscogee; Iowa, Mrs. F. T. Atchison, Des Moines; Michigan, Mrs. Grenell, Detroit; Minnesota, Mrs. S. B. Lathrop, Minneapolis; Missouri, Mrs. W. W. Boyd, St. Louis; Montana, Mrs. W. W. Wishon, Butte; Nebraska, Mrs. R. R. Coop, Stromsburg; North Dakota, Mrs. J. F. Mills, Grand Forks; Ohio, Mrs. Levi T. Schofield, Cleveland; South Dakota, Mrs. O. F. Hackett, Parker; Washington, Mrs. Linfield, Spokane; Washington and Idaho, Mrs. Minnie Fremont; West Virginia, Mrs. F. S. Retan, Parkersburg; Wisconsin, Mrs. William Lindsay, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Mrs. L. E. Fitch, Laramie. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Bacon, Chicago; assistant secretary, Miss Ella M. Boynton, Chicago; recording secretary, Mrs. A. G. Slocum, Michigan; treasuerr, Mrs. M. E. Kline, Chicago; auditors, J. K. Burtis, George A. Halloway, Chicago. An executive board of eight was also selected.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Gustav Anderson, Wells, Minn., straw stacker; Madison Cooper, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., refrigerating apparatus (reissue;) W. H. Cornell, Brookings, S. D., hose and garment supporter; Henry L. Cruttenden, Northfield, Minn., dental combination tool; Arthur Lipschutz, St. Paul, Minn., draft appliance for railway cars; Cornelia Lush, Jackson, Minn., abdominal bandage; Edward D. O'Hanlan, Minneapolis, Minn., carriage spring; William J. Ranton, Minneapolis, Minn., steam generator; Christian Rothenberger, Tripp, S. D., triphammer; Henry R. Whomes, Winona, Minn., brakebar.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Drink Water.

The body needs internal as well as external baths to keep it healthy. To give the body an internal bath drink plenty of water. Two quarts should be taken each day, beginning with a glass just after rising and ending with a glass just before retiring. If you are inclined to stoutness, do not drink during meals or within half an hour before or after them. If your complexion is bad, nothing is more conducive to a cure than drinking water, either hot or cold, but preferably the latter.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY

handling our household articles. They sell on sight. Big prizes given. Write at once. C. H. Marshall & Co., Dep't 10, Chicago. Reference: Any Bank in Chicago.

A Lonely Existence.

The Chinese emperor is obliged to live in seclusion. He can never go out of his palace gates and see his people and country, as other monarchs can. His promenades are surrounded with mystery, and though he passes at least seven or eight times a year down the principal streets of Pekin no ordinary citizen can boast of having seen him.—Baltimore News.

Its Meaning.

"So she has rejected you? Oh, well, old fellow, you know what a woman's negative usually means."

"Yes; but in this instance I am afraid it is positive."—Harper's Bazar.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns; Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Curious Public.

"They have a new play in New York which the critics say is sane and clean."

"What theater is it at? I don't want to blunder into seeing it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

An Inherited Opinion.

Mrs. Gay—Well, I suppose I was a coquette! There is no great harm in a girl flirting a little before she is married.

The Colonel—Do you teach your daughter that?

Mrs. Gay—Why, no—it isn't necessary.—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Don't Get Angry With Children.

The grand secret in managing children is to keep one's temper and never to raise the voice when correcting them. This requires patience and self-control.—New York World

ALUMINUM BOOK MARK FREE!—Our novelties sell on sight; profit large; agents wanted everywhere Ewald Novelty Works, Book Dept., Eau Claire, Wis.

His Ambition.

Minister—Well, Johnnie, what do you propose to make of yourself when you grow up to be a man?

Johnnie (thoughtfully)—Well, I don't know, sure, but I've been thinking lately that I should like to be a dog-catcher.—Somerville Journal.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:
"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

His Misfortune.

Mother—Alice, I was very much surprised and shocked last evening when I passed the parlor door and saw Mr Woodbe with his face close to yours.

Daughter—Yes, mamma; isn't it a shame that the poor fellow is so awfully near-sighted?—Chicago News.

The man in the lower berth may be the one who oversleeps.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The living skeleton in the museum finds that his loss is his gain.

Is a dog with his tail cut off curtailed?

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—MRS. AMOS FESCHLER, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—MRS. CLARA STIEBER, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—MRS. E. F. CUSTER, Brule, Wis.

Most Useful Tongue.

A teacher in a Paisley school, while examining his pupils in general knowledge, asked one small boy what was the most useful modern tongue. The child looked bewildered. To suggest the answer, the teacher put it in another way. "What is it," he asked, "that your elder brothers learn?" A light dawned on the little chap, and he answered: "Swearin', sir."—San Francisco Wave.

Women ought to make good ship captains; they'd be sure to know what was going on.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

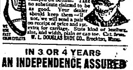
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

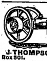
IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

HUSK, CUT AND SHRED your corn all at one operation quickly, safely, cheaply with THE CYCLONE CORN HUSKER. A 3-horse tread or 4h. sweep power does it easily. Saves time, money and feed. Circulars and prices free upon request. ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKING MACHINE CO. 31st and Walnut Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.



LEWIS GAS ENGINES
Adapted for All Purposes.
SIMPLE...
ECONOMICAL
DURABLE...
Send for Catalogue and state your power needs.
J. THOMPSON & SONS MFG. CO. Box 501. BELOIT, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BICYCLE CATALOGUE Describing our 1900 model Bicycles. The Argyle, Price $16.47. The Blue Ribbon, $17.67. The Roberts Special, Price $22.47, Pneumatic Tires, $24.97. Each one retails for $10.00 more than we ask. The Robert's Special, with G. & J. Detachable Tires, $24.97. Also a full line of bicycle sundries. Catalogue free.—50-Penny Wire Nails, $2.57. This is a special bargain considering present market value. For other prices see our 32-page Grocery List, which contains prices of Nails, Barb Wire, Roofing and thousands of bargains. This list mailed free on receipt of request—a postal card will do. We have an overstock of above sizes.

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, May 1. — Again the question of extending sympathy to the Boers was thrust upon the senate. This time it came in the form of calling up from the calendar Mr. Pettigrew's resolution which was before the senate last Saturday. The motion was defeated, 20 to 20. The conference report on the joint resolution regarding Porto Rico was agreed to. The Alaskan code bill was taken up but no progress made. A house bill authorizing courts of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi, to be held at Biloxi, Miss., when the senate convened yesterday. A bill appropriating $40,000 to enlarge and improve the public building at Burlington, Iowa, was passed. Resolutions offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas were agreed to calling for information regarding alleged irregular practices of William Theobald, special treasury agent at New York.

The House.

The house yesterday passed the Lacey bill to enlarge the powers of the department of agriculture and to prohibit interstate commerce in game killed in violation of local laws. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to provide for the introduction and restoration of game, song and insectiverous wild birds. It gives him the power to prevent the introduction of undesirable foreign birds and animals and prevents the killing of game in violation of state laws for concealed shipment to states where it can be sold in the open market. The senate bill to create a commission of five to investigate commercial and industrial conditions in China and Japan was debated at length but was vigorously antagonized by the Democrats, and they finally succeeded in striking out the enacting clause in committee, and this motion was pending when the house adjourned. If the motion prevails in the house the bill is dead. The bill for a constitutional amendment to disqualify polygamists for election as senators and representatives and to prohibit polygamy, which was reported by the committee on the election of president, vice president and representatives in congress, was referred to the committee on judiciary after meeting with opposition from both sides of the house. Every speaker who antagonized the bill said he opposed polygamy, but did not see any reason for legislating in the constitution and invading the rights of the states. The house agreed to the conference report on the joint resolution extending the tenure of military officers in Porto Rico.

The House.

Washington, May 2. — For the first time during the fifty years of agitation of the project of the construction of an interoceanic canal the house of representatives yesterday entered upon the consideration of a measure to actually authorize the building of a canal. Many times propositions bearing upon the subject have been before the house, but this was the first time positive action can be predicted. The bill will be voted upon before adjournment to-day. The debate yesterday was memorable because of the unexpected powerful opposition it developed. Mr. Burton of Ohio, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee; Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, threw the weight of their influence against it, not because they are opposed to the building of the canal, but because they considered the time for authorizing its construction was not ripe. Mr. Burton and Mr. Hitt contended the bill would violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guarantees the neutrality of the canal, and Mr. Cannon quoted Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, as saying that the commission was not yet prepared to say which was the best route. Mr. Cannon contended that the authorization of the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route at this time would delay its building for years and cost the government $30,000,000. The debate also developed other lines of opposition. Some of the Democrats insist that the amendments striking the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill are designed to make it harmonize with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is, therefore, objectionable. The anomalous situation is, therefore, presented of practically every member on the floor professing his friendship for the canal and yet of powerful opposition arrayed against it on various grounds. The bill was ably and vigorously championed by Chairman Hepburn, of the interstate commerce commission, Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana and Mr. Corliss of Michigan. Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota was the only member of the commerce committee who opposed the passage of the bill at this session.

The Senate.

After having been under consideration more than two months the Alaskan civil bill was passed by the senate yesterday. Mr. Carter, to do this, withdrew the amendment relating to alien location of mining claims and all other points in disputes. The army appropriation bill, carrying supplies for the military establishment of more than $114,000,000 was then taken up. The feature of the discussion of the measure was a debate on trusts precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Berry of Arkansas providing that the quartermaster's department should not purchase supplies from any recognized trust. The amendment was defeated. The bill had not been completed when the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 3.—The house yesterday, at the conclusion of the most stormy debate of the present session of congress, passed the Nicaragua canal bill by the overwhelming vote of 225 to 35. An attempt to retain in the bill the language of the original bill for the fortification of the canal and to still further strengthen the language on that line was balked and the victory of Mr. Hepburn and the committee was complete. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back another bill leaving the selection of the route to the president was buried under an adverse majority of 171 to 52. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, and Mr. Burton of Ohio, chairman of the river and harbors committee, made a game fight to stall off action at this session, but their appeals were in vain, and the members rode rough shod over all protests. Much excitement reigned throughout the day and several bitter words were used. The excitement reached its climax in a highly dramatic scene between Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cannon when the former used the words "lie" and "liar" as he denounced the distinguished chairman of the appropriations committee for attempting "to dishonor him." The house was in riotous confusion in a moment. The members crowded the aisles and the situation at one time was so threatening that Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky sought to pour oil on the waters by raising a point of order. But he was not upheld, and the two irate members carried their war to the very hilt. There was a show of peace at the close of the incident, but the feeling between the two men ran so high that the mutual retractions with which such incidents generally end, were but the cloaks for keenest and most cutting sarcasm.

The Senate.

Considerable of the army appropriation bill in the senate yesterday developed a debate on the treatment of volunteer soldiers sent to the Philippines that at times was very bitter. Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.) made a very vicious attack upon the administration because of the accommodations afforded the volunteers on the transports returning from the Philippines. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew who, in a long speech, violently arraigned the government for not discharging the South Dakota volunteers when their time had expired. Mr. Mason of Illinois delivered a speech on the investigation made by the committee on manufactures of the adulterating of food. He strongly urged that congress should take immediate action to remedy existing evils. Just before adjournment a sharp colloquy occurred over the proposed consideration of the resolution to unseat Mr. Clark of Montana which indicated that the unanimous recommendation of the committee on elections and privileges will be sharply contested.

The House.

Washington, May 4.—The house yesterday, without division, passed the "free home" bill which has been pending before congress for a number of years. The bill provides that the government shall issue patents to actual bona fide settlers on agricultural lands on Indian reservations opened to settlement. These lands were taken up by settlers who contracted to pay for them $1.25 to $3.75 per acre. By the terms of the bill the government assumes the payment of the purchase price to the Indians and changes the existing law relative to agricultural colleges so as to insure the payment of the endowments, which heretofore have come out of the sale of public lands in case of deficiency. These payments involve $1,200,000 annually. Of the 29,000,000 acres in the Indian reservations opened to settlement for which the government is to pay or has paid $35,000,000, about 8,000,000 acres have been taken and about 2,000,000 are supposed to be still available for agricultural purposes. A remarkable thing in connection with the passage of the bill yesterday was a speech in its favor by Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-speaker of the house who, forty-eight years ago, fathered and passed the original homestead bill. He was then the youngest and is now the oldest member of the house. The remainder of the day was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the last but one of the great supply bills.

The Senate.

The senate yesterday adopted the motion of Mr. Hoar to take up the resolution of the committee on elections declaring that Mr. Clark of Montana was not duly elected to the senate and then postponing consideration of the resolution for a week. The army appropriation bill after a rather spirited debate was passed without division. The day closed with the passage of a number of private pension bills, including bills to pension Mrs. Julia MacV. Henry, widow of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry; Gen. James Longstreet, Mrs. Margaret M. Badger, widow of the late Commodore Badger, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, widow of the late Capt. Gridley of the navy.

The Senate.

Washington, May 5—Yesterday's session of the senate was rendered especially notable by the passage after a debate lasting only three hours of the army reorganization bill. In military circles the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the present session. It practically revolutionizes the present staff arrangements of the army. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by a gradual process as the officers now in those corps go out of active service. As vacancies occur in departments of the adjutant general, the inspector general, quartermaster general and commissary general they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years. The new system is not applied to the corps of engineers, medical department, pay department or judge advocate general's department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and establishes an artillery corps of two brigades, viz., 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery with a total of 17,448 men. It provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each state and ten more to the present number of twenty from the United States at large. The rank of the commanding general of the army is raised to that of lieutenant general, and that of the adjutant general to major general, the latter being during the incumbency of the present adjutant general, Gen. Corbin. The president is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court martial or by legislative order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is well understood to apply to Commissary General Eagan. An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the army consisting of a colonel and thirty-five other commanding officers was attached to the bill after a spirited debate, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 25 to 23. The fortifications appropriation bill carries about $7,500,000.

The House.

The house made fair progress yesterday with the sundry civil appropriation bill, completing 73 of the 132 pages of the bill. Much of the time yesterday was consumed in an effort of members of the naval committee to cripple the coast and geodetic survey in retaliation for the refusal of the house to agree to their recommendation when the naval bill was before the house, to place the survey of the waters of our insular possessions in the hands of the navy. They tried to strike out of the bill the item authorizing the coast survey to survey the coasts in the jurisdiction of the United States. They made a point of order against a new vessel for the survey and against an appropriation of $182,745 for enlisted men on survey vessels, but the latter appropriation went back into the bill in another form.

News of the Northwest

FROST DAMAGE.

Fears Are Expressed That the Fruit Crop Has Suffered.

Langdon, Minn., May 6. — A hard freeze has occurred here for two nights past, the mercury dropping to 28 deg. Ice formed to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Early gardens have suffered considerably. The fruit crop is badly damaged, as the trees are in full bloom.

-o-

Stewartville—A heavy frost struck this place. Small grain is all in the ground and the most of it is coming up and looking fine. A good warm rain is badly needed.

-o-

Montevideo—Ice has formed to the thickness of nearly a quarter of an inch the past two nights. The plum and early apple trees are in full bloom and it is feared that both are severely damaged. Spring crops were never more promising than now.

TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Destructive Fire in a Mining Town in British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., May 6.—Sandon, a British Columbia mining town, was all but obliterated by fire. The big Reco hotel and the Canadian Pacific railroad station were among the first buildings to go, and then, fanned by a strong wind, the fire climbed up the hills to the residence portion of the town. Sandon is situated twenty miles from Kaslo. It is the terminus of the Nakusp & Slocan railway and has a population of 2,000 people. The big silver mines at Sandon are reported to have lost their office and plants by the fire.

HORRIBLE MILL ACCIDENT.

Large Splinter Driven Through the Neck of a Stillwater Employe.

Stillwater, Minn., May 6.—William Rabloff was instantly killed at the Staples-Allee mill. He was employed on an edger and a splinter five feet in length was hurled with such force that it passed through his neck. Others went through his arm and lacerated his face. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and child.

HE SWINDLED RICH MEN.

And Now There Is a Warrant Out for the Arrest of Banks.

New Whatcom, Wash., May 6. — A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of J. E. Banks, rancher. It is alleged Banks went to New York and fleeced W. C. Whitney, Amos J. Cummings and other Gotham capitalists out of several thousand dollars by a bogus mining scheme.

RAT PORTAGE FIRE.

Several Business Houses Burned Out —Loss $10,000.

Winnipeg, May 6.—Fire at Rat Portage did $10,000 damage. Delbridge's livery, Duncan's grocery, King's harness shop and Virden's butcher shop were burned.

Saved From Forest Fires.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 6. — A Wausau special to the Sentinal says the village of Hatley, where are located the mills and yards of the Fenwood Lumber company, was saved from destruction by the fire department of Wausau. The fire which has threatened the village of Mosinee is also now under control, as is also the forest fire in the swamps and lands between Mosinee and Marathon City. Unless rain comes soon these and other fires may be revived and much damage will result.

Perished in Forest Fires.

Marinette, Wis., May 6. — David Malafon, his wife and little child, settlers near Crelvitz, are missing, and it is feared that they perished in the recent forest fires. They were living on a homestead and it is supposed that on the approach of the flames they fled from their home and were overtaken by the fires. Neighbors who went to look for them found their dwelling place deserted, but could secure no trace of the missing three.

Driven Crazy by Practical Jokes.

Menominee, Mich., May 6. — Philip Holub, aged thirty years, in a fit of despondency shot himself through the heart yesterday. His body was found at the farm of Joseph Stohol, two miles north of the city. Holub stated Thursday that two of the men employed with him in the lumber yard had driven him crazy by playing practical jokes and tantalizing him while at work. Warrants are out for the two men who tantalized him.

Killed by a Street Car.

Detroit, Mich., May 6.—Dr. Edward Everett Vincent, who was one of the party of Peary's Arctic expedition, was run over by a street car and killed yesterday. Dr. Vincent was riding a bicycle along Grand River avenue. His wheel was struck by the car fender. He was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. The body was fearfully mangled.

King Oscar Visits Victoria.

London, May 6.—The king and queen of Sweden, foregoing the usual custom which has heretofore marked their visits to England, went to Windsor hotel, accompanied by their suite. Queen Victoria received her royal guests at the entrance of the grand quadrangle. After luncheon their Swedish majesties returned to their country residence.

Kansas Corn for India.

Topeka, Kan., May 6.—The Kansas India relief committee has instructed Secretary Anderson to order the purchase of 20,000 bushels of corn in New York, to be loaded in a relief ship which sails next week for Bombay. Treasurer Coburn's cash receipts to date are $10,272.

Pierre, S. D., May 6. — The state brand commission adjourned after passing 354 brands, making the total number of brands filed to date 3,260.

Scholl Building Contract Awarded.

New Ulm, Minn., May 6.—The board of education awarded the contract for the erection of the new high school building to Frank Keute, a local contractor, for $18,452. The contract calls for the completion of the building not later than Oct. 15.

Death of an Aged Jurist.

Washington, May 8.—Amiel J. Willard, chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina during reconstruction days, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Albany, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 8. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65@65 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-2 @ 64 3-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2c; No. 3, 37 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1-2c; No. 3, 23@24c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 34@36c; malting grade, 38@41c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; No. 3 rye, 52c.

Minneapolis, May 8. — Wheat — July opened at 65 1-2c and closed at 65 7-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 66c. Corn—Yellow, 37 1-4c. Oats—White, 23 3-4c. Flax, $1.76.

Duluth, May 8. — Wheat — July opened at 67 5-8c and closed at 68 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 69c bid; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-4c bid; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4c bid; No. 3 Northern, 62 1-4c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 69c bid; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 67 1-4c bid. Corn—Cash, to arrive, 36 5-8c bid. Flax — Cash, $1.76 bid; to arrive, $1.76 bid; May, $1.76 bid; September, $1.26 1-2 bid; October, $1.19 bid.

Chicago, May 8. — Wheat, cash—No. 2 red, 68 @ 70c; No. 3 red, 66 @ 67c; No. 2 hard winter, 64@66c; No. 3 hard winter, 61@64c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern spring, 65 1-4 @66 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 62@65c. Corn —No. 2, 38 1-2@38 3-4c; No. 3, 38 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3-4@23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8. — Flour is firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2@66 1-2c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 57 1-2@58c. Barley firm; No. 2, 43c; sample, 37@43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 26 1-2@27 1-2c.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 8.—Cattle — Beeves, $4 @ 4.75; cows and bulls, mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.60; calves and yearlings, $4@5. Hogs, $5.10@5.20; bulk, $5.15@5.17 1-2.

Chicago, May 8. — Cattle—Good to prime steers, $4.75@5.75; poor to medium, $4.10@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.60 @ 5; cows and heifers, $3 @ 5; Texas-fed steers, $4 @ 5.25. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.20 @ 5.42 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.47 1-2; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.10@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25 @ 5.37 1-2. Sheep, $4.50@5.65; lambs, $5.50@7.10.

South St. Paul, May 8. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.60 @4.25; fair to good, $3@3.50; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; fat bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@3; veal calves, $4.50@6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.65; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3; steer calves, $3.75@4.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@45. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.05 @ 5.15; good to prime heavy, $5.10 @ 5.25; rough heavy, $5; stags and boars, $2 @ 4.25; pigs and skips, $4 @ 4.75. Sheep — Fat sheep, $4.50 @ 5.75; stock sheep, $3.25@4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50@6.85; yearlings, $5.75@6.15; stock and feeding lambs, $4.50@6; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25@4.25; spring lambs, $7@8. Shorn sheep and lambs sell at 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

VICTORY FOR EDDY.

Indications Are That He Will Have a Majority of the Delegates.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 8. — Reports from all parts of the Seventh district indicate that Congressman Eddy's victory at the primaries Saturday night was even more complete than was at first supposed. Big Stone, Kandiyohi, Marshall, Becker, Douglass, Stevens and Otter Tail counties have unquestionably elected Eddy delegates. These include all the doubtful counties, and indicate that Eddy's forces have carried every county where a contest has been made. The only unfavorable report thus far received is from Hallock, and it is believed that the vote of Kittson county at large will counterbalance that of its leading village. Wilkin county will hold primaries this evening, and it is now thought that an Eddy delegation will be sent to Moorhead from that county and that Hon Ezra C. Valentine will head the delegation.

HIS LIFE CRUSHED OUT.

Granite Falls, Minn., May 8.—Thomas Paulson, who resides at Sacred Heart, was instantly killed here. He was trying to run a threshing rig up to the repair shop, and was in the act of reversing the engine when he was caught between it and the separator. He was twenty-seven years old.

Insurance Tax Apportioned.

Pierre, S. D., May 8.—The state insurance commissioner has apportioned the tax among the different towns of the state, which they secure as the 2 per cent of premiums allowed them under the law which provides for such payment where there is a fire company. The total is $5,252.47, an increase of $331 over last year.

Hurt in a Runaway.

Colfax, Wis., May 8.—G. W. Higby of this city, met with a serious accident at Cedar Falls. While leaving the lumber yard his team became frightened and ran away, killing one horse. A boy on a load of lumber ahead of Mr. Higby was thrown to the ground and was injured so badly it is thought he may die.

Teddy Will Visit St. Paul.

New York, May 8. — Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be a guest of honor at the national convention of Republican clubs to be held at St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 18 and 19. He will probably make a speech there.

Attempted Suicide.

Stillwater, Minn., May 8. — Charles Schultz, who recently had trouble with his wife, tried to kill himself with croton oil, but physicians were summoned and administered an antidote. He will recover.

Grand Rapids, Minn., May 8.—Dennis Mulcahy of Cohassett was instantly killed about four miles from here by the east-bound passenger train. He was seated on the track when the locomotive struck him.

Body Is Identified.

Valley City, N. D., May 8.—The body of William Campbell, a railroad employe killed here, was identified on a telegram from his mother by a scar on the left wrist, and will be shipped to St. Thomas, Ont.

Lumber Barge Sunk.

Hastings, Minn., May 8. — A large [illegible] with lumber and slate for the St. Croix Lumber company, was partly sunk at the levee and about 8,000 feet of lumber floated down the river as far as Dudley island, this side of Prescott. [illegible]

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

K. Kolbinson, an old settler of Lyle, is dead.

Litchfield will build a new $10,000 town hall.

Farming conditions near Morris are perfect.

Crop conditions at Redwood Falls are good.

Stillwater's creamery will soon be in operation.

Stillwater will hold a street fair in September.

Thomas Ames of Hastings died, aged seventy years.

Frank Smith was found dead in a saloon at Cloquet.

A hardware store at Minneiska was raided by burglars.

Two Milwaukee swindlers were captured at Mankato.

Albert Seeprek of Royal was killed by a falling tree.

Fire among logs near Two Harbors caused a loss of $50,000.

J. Peterson of South Stillwater died while eating his dinner.

Faribault county reports excellent prospects for good crops.

Twelve residences are in process of construction at Plainview.

Surveying for the new road to Duluth is going on at Glencoe.

A train was ditched near Blue Earth City and Engineer King killed.

James Ambler, an early settler of Wright county, is dead at Buffalo.

P. Kenneman of Wadena attempted suicide by cutting and strangling.

The residence of Engineer Furtney at Glenwood was destroyed by fire.

District court convened at Stillwater with a calendar of thirty-six cases.

The prison twine factory will manufacture 500,000 pounds more twine.

An unknown man assaulted Miss Stewart, school teacher at Marshall.

Agitation against Sunday labor on the docks has been started at Duluth.

G. H. Spielman of Fergus Falls, was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday.

Adolph Nelson of Albert Lea has been forced out of the liquor business.

Ex-Gov. Stone (Missouri) classes Minnesota among the doubtful states.

John Johnson of the town of Lake Ida was struck by lightning and killed.

The Balaton Creamery association has let the contract for its new building.

One workman was killed and another seriously injured at the new state capitol.

The government will spend $10,000 on improvements to the St. Croix this season.

Representative Lacey (Iowa) favors the construction of a national park in Minnesota.

Organized building trades men at Duluth are out for higher wages and shorter hours.

Christ Jorgenson, a farmer two miles east of Lyle, broke his arm by falling from a fence.

F. E. Woodward of Langdon suffered loss of farm buildings by fire to the extent of $20,000.

A Stillwater jury decided that Edward Grant, deceased, was sane when he made his will.

Judge Searle of St. Cloud allowed all undisputed claims against the Benton Power company.

Stillwater convicts were given a special dinner because of good behavior during April.

William O'Malley has been appointed chief of Tracy police to succeed R. E. Willis, resigned.

Dr. Girimnodl, recently appointed consul to Santos, Brazil, was formerly pastor at Shakopee.

The Clark-Jackson Lumber company of Duluth is charged with incendiarism by insurance companies.

F. B. Yates of Stillwater has received an appointment in the census department in Washington.

William Playeth died at his home near Montrose while his family was attending a funeral. Heart failure.

The May term of the United States court opens at Duluth with eighteen cases, of which seven are personal injury cases.

Frank H. Peavy of Minneapolis recently paid $48,300 to an insurance company, his annual premium on a policy of $1,000,000.

A laborer named Pat Ronnan, while stealing a ride on a Duluth & Iron Range ore train at Two Harbors, had one of his legs cut off.

Burglars broke into three places at Comfrey—the postoffice, A. Emmerich's saloon and F. J. Ewing's barber shop. About $5 in cash was taken from a slot machine.

J. S. Brown, representing a St. Louis firm, has purchased all of the wool shorn from the 5,000 sheep owned by C. W. Miller of the Laird-Norton company of Winona.

President Northrop of the state university has accepted an invitation to address the graduating class of the Winona high school at the commencement exercises on June 15.

In view of the addition of $5 monthly to firemen's pay and a like contemplated addition for policemen, Mayor Hugo of Duluth has written the council urging extreme economy, and stating that unless there is great care the city will face a deficit.

W. H. Davey will be the next postmaster at Moorhead, Clay county, succeeding Postmaster Fay, whose term expired some time ago. Representative Eddy has filed his recommendation for Mr. Davey's appointment with the postoffice department.

George Tyson, fifteen years of age, was drowned at Fergus Falls. He was sitting on the railing of the river bridge with his younger brother when the little fellow fell in. The older boy jumped in to save him, but being unable to swim, soon sank to the bottom, while the little fellow caught a fishpole and was saved.

In an altercation at St. Cloud City Engineer Samuel Chute had his leg broken between the knee and ankle. The trouble was between Chute and Oscar Lindquist, a former member of Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota. Lindquist is said to have won $60 in the game in question and to then have expressed a desire to quit and was in the act of leaving when intercepted by Chute, who, it is said, struck at him when Lindquist dealt the engineer a vicious blow, and in falling his leg was broken.

Kid Parker of Denver and Matty Hughes of Brooklyn fought a ten-round draw at Denver [illegible]

GOV. LIND INDORSED.

The Populist State Convention Satisfied With the Administration.

Minneapolis, May 5.—The Populist state convention at Minneapolis before adjourning indorsed Gov. Lind and his administration, and recommended C. A. Towne as a vice presidential nominee. The delegates at large to the Sioux Falls national convention are: S. M. Owen, Thomas J. Meighen, P. M. Ringdahl, T. S., Reishus; alternates, Frank Ives, C. A. Nye, E. C. Lommen, D. D. Evans.

The following district delegates were selected:

First District—W. A. Hotchkiss, H. C. Nelson, I. I. Vermilya, A. E. Ball, Edward Keife, T. H. Morgan.

Second District—Spurgeon Odell, W. R. Hodges, L. A. Sweet, J. N. Byington, J. C. Marshall, P. J. Jenkins.

Third District—J. M. Bowler, W. M. Cory, M. R. Tompkins, A. C. Welch, H. J. Peterson.

Fourth District—F. H. Clark, M. R. Prendergast, N. C. Hardy, M. E. Murray, J. E. Johnson.

Fifth District—Paul Fontaine, Thomas Chapman, Everet Nymanover, W. R. Dobbyn, L. D. Brown, W. F. McCullom.

Sixth District—Z. H. Austin, A. H. Hendrickson, Charles Leytze, Oscar Daggett, S. Mixon, O. P. Erickson.

Seventh District—M. J. Daly, H. P. Bjorge, Victor E. Lawson, F. P. Olney, P. J. Wrangleburg, A. M. Eckman, P. Glavin, George N. Lamphere.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"We, the representatives of the People's party in Minnesota, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm the Omaha platform of the national People's party of 1896, and in connection therewith the declaration of American independence.

"Resolved, That, as we are now standing at the parting of the ways; one leading toward a republic and all that it implies, the other toward monarchy, the empire, despotism and all that they imply, we believe that it is the duty of every citizen to take the political action necessary to give the utmost practical effect to his opposition to the monarchial direction, regardless of the ties or prejudice of partisanship.

"Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing, we favor the nomination and election to the presidency of the United States of the man who will most surely combine the opposition to the prevailing tendency of the present national administration, and who, if elected, will most faithfully and untiringly devote himself to the re-establishment of the principles of popular government that were declared and adopted by the revered fathers of the republic.

"Resolved, That the trust is monopoly; monopoly is despotism. Trusts now govern us. Hence our government must be essentially despotic. We demand the abolition of trusts and all other forms of monopoly, to the end that this may be a government of, by and for the people.

"Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the South African republics and all other peoples in the gallant fight they are making for life, liberty and home rule.

"Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against that imperialism of the McKinley administration which governs and taxes as an alien country the people of Porto Rico, and proposes to govern conquered countries without their consent. We regard this as but one form of imperialism and denounce all other forms, such as the surrender of the functions of coining and issuing money by the federal government to private banks, as a policy which is unconstitutional, undemocratic, unrepublican and despotic.

"Resolved, That we indorse the present administration of Gov. John Lind and his efficient colleagues."

No Music in Saloons.

W. F. Parker, the recently elected mayor of Tracy, has recommended to the city council the adoption of a city ordinance prohibiting the use of musical instruments of any and every kind in the saloons of the city; also the abolishment of pool and billiard rooms unless a license of $100 per table is paid by the owner of same. He also recommends an ordinance prohibiting owners of billiard or pool halls from allowing minors either to patronize the games or to loaf in rooms used for that purpose on penalty of fine or imprisonment or both. As a reason for the recommendations he states that the musical instruments tend to draw in the younger element, and that the open billiard and pool room is productive of more harm to the young men than is the licensed saloon. The mayor has the support of the council and the ordinance will undoubtedly be enacted.

REBELS ARE WINNING.

Getting the Best of the Fight in Colombia.

Kingston, Jam., May 5. — News brought here yesterday by the British steamer Floridean, from Colombia, is to the effect that the rebels are getting the best of the fight in that department and they are prepared to advance on Bocas del Toro. In view of no soldiers being available the government has sent twenty-five policemen to Bocas del Toro on board a launch belonging to the government. The situation is considered serious. The country is under martial law and crews of vessels have been warned not to go ashore after dark. When the Floridian left Colon, April 30, nothing was known of the reported capture of Cartagena by the insurgents.

San Francisco, May 5.—The freight inspection bureau is investigating the alleged wholesale defrauding of the railroads by Eastern shippers sending into California cartridges in kegs labeled nails, and fine cutlery labeled bolts, thereby securing lower freight rates.

Frank Ostrander Dead.

West Superior, Wis., May 5.—Frank Ostrander, president of the Northwestern National bank and formerly normal regent, died here yesterday. He had been ill with tonsilitis four days.

Postoffice Robbed.

Clinton, Iowa, May 5. — Unknown parties blew off the door to the safe in the postoffice at Mechanicsville, Iowa, and over $200 worth of stamps and money was taken. There is no clue.

Easy Berth for Gen. White.

London—Sir George S. White, who is to be given an easy berth as governor of Gibraltar, will relieve Sir Robert Biddulph on July 1. The inhabitants of the rock are planning to give the hero of Ladysmith a great reception.

Ships of the Navy Badly Treated.

Washington—Some startling reports have been received at the navy department respecting the condition of the machinery on board the ships of war. Several ships have been reported as badly damaged in the engineering [illegible]

RED RIVER VALLEY FARMERS.

They Adopt Dairying and Cheesemaking More Extensively

The farmers of the Red river valley are adopting dairying and cheesemaking as a means of diversifying their business and creameries are being started in various parts of the district. One of the latest communities to take the matter up is the township of Louisville, where private dairying has been largely done in the past. Dennis Lazotte, president; Alphonse Darwin, vice president; B. Dalbec, secretary; A. Beauchaine, treasurer, and N. Beauchaine, O. Lemieux and Felix Beauchaine, directors. The company will begin business with 250 cows, and by the time the necessary buildings are erected will increase this number to 400.

Land values in the vicinity of Crookston are increasing and farms are changing hands at a rapid rate, nearly all the purchases being made by actual settlers. Every train brings its quota of homeseekers, and real estate dealers are reaping a harvest. The business of the United States land office at Crookston for April was 35 per cent greater than that of the corresponding month in 1899. A total of 193 claims were taken, and the rate for the first three days of the current month proves that if this record is maintained the increase will be greater than that of last month.

TAX CLAIMS ARE NOT OUTLAWED.

Supreme Court Decides Tax Clearance Sale Case.

Judge Caldwell's decision in the case of Scott County vs. Ward was reversed by the state supreme court. The decision had been anxiously awaited, as it affects a great many pieces of property which will come under the hammer at the tax clearance sale May 14, and to the relief of the auditor, the decision favors the state. Judge Caldwell held that the state cannot sell property for delinquent taxes, when these taxes are due for years preceding 1893. The statute of limitations by which debts are outlawed unless a claim is presented within six years Judge Caldwell believed held true in the case of these taxes. The supreme court, however, takes the stand that the taxes are equivalent to entries of judgment, which do not become outlawed until after ten years. As the forfeited tax sale will take place under a law of 1898, the taxes due for ten years previously, that is from 1888 onward, may all be collected on the property sold, while otherwise the state would have had a claim only for taxes due since 1893. A circular giving the decision will at once be sent to the county auditors.

GROWTH OF ASYLUMS.

Monthly Report Shows an Increase of Population.

The state board of corrections and charities has issued its monthly statement of the population of state institutions. The statistics are as follows:

	April 30, 1899.	1900.
St. Peter state hospital	1,000	949
Rochester state hospital	1,173	1,125
Fergus Falls state hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings state asylum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total insane	3,398	3,531
Soldiers' home	274	266
School for deaf	232	238
School for blind	74	81
School for feeble-minded	652	716
State public school	260	233
State training school	313	369
State reformatory	154	150
State prison (including 7 United States prisoners from other states)	518	497
Totals	5,875	[illegible]
Increase over previous year	205	215

BROUGHT A PREMIUM.

State Capitol Certificates Wanted by Capitalists.

The state capitol commission recently opened bids for the new issue of $250,000 certificates of indebtedness. The entire issue was awarded to Pepper & Stern, St. Paul, at the following premiums: One hundred thousand dollars, maturing in 1906, $55; $100,000, maturing in 1905, $46; $50,000, due in 1907, $31.50.

State Treasurer Koerner, on behalf of the state, offered to take the entire issue at par. These were the only bids for the entire issue, and the only firm offering a premium were Popper & Stern.

Convention Is Closed.

The eighth annual session of the Dakota County educational association, held at Farmington, is closed. The convention was the largest and most successful ever held in the county. Friday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of problems of interest to school trustees. Senator Albert Schaller of Hastings and Representative C. F. Staples of Mendota delivered addresses. In the evening Gov. John Lind and State Superintendent J. H. Lewis addressed a large audience in the opera hall. Saturday morning Superintendent Kunze of Hastings addressed the meeting upon the subject of "Geography." He pleaded for a higher grade of geographical instruction, and gave some valuable hints and suggestions. Mrs. Hodges of Farmington gave a paper on "Reading in the Rural Schools." Papers were also read by Superintendent Daley of West St. Paul and J. P. Magnussen of Hastings. At the business meeting in the afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. P. Phipps, Farmington; vice president, Burton Hurd, West St. Paul; secretary, Miss Thompson, Lakeville; treasurer, Mr. Day, Rosemount.

Three judges of the district court at Duluth have united in a decision upholding the law of 1897, providing for the perfected tax sale, which sale was held last May. The case was of great importance, not only because large amounts of money and property were involved in it at Duluth, but because the law was practically the same one under which sales are to be held all over the state this year. The case decided was one of several hundred that were started attacking the law and sales held under it.

Melba to Keep Her Liberty.

London—Melba, the singer, now declares that she is not only not engaged to Haddon Chambers, the playwright, but that she would not give up her liberty again to any man, be he lord, yeoman, troubadour or dramatist.

Smiths in Congress.

Washington—There are five Smiths in the house of representatives, and three of them hail from Michigan—Henry Casorte Smith of Adrian, William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids and Samuel William Smith of Pontiac.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900. NUMBER 43.

News of the Week

Washington Chat.

A senate committee has reported a bill to reform the consular system.

The house passed a bill increasing to $1,000,000 the appropriation in aid of state militia.

A bill giving a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Gen. Lawton has been favorably reported to the senate.

Special agents have been selected at Washington for weighing the mails, and any attempt at fraud will be readily detected.

The army reorganization bill was passed by the senate without division.

Congress has acknowledged and confirmed the Carver claim.

Col. Randlatt, the agent at Anadarko, Ok. T., says there is no truth in the reports that many of the Indians at his agency are starving.

It is said at the postoffice department that a letter mailed at Cape Nome Feb. 10, reached Washington, D. C., May 5. Prior to this season it has been impossible to get mail from Northern points after Dec. 1.

Gen. Greeley, chief signal officer, has been advised that a land line has been established to Aparri, the northernmost port of the island of Luzon, and a cable has been laid between the islands of Leyte and Cebu.

Judge Advocate General Lieber has given an opinion to the effect that Gen. Otis acted fully within his legal authority in ordering the dismissal of Maj. George W. Kirkman, Forty-ninth volunteer infantry, and three other officers in execution of sentences of courts-martial.

Ensign Fred Perkins of the navy confirms the story that between 500 and 600 volunteer officers at the front have tendered their resignations to Gen. Otis on the ground that they are threatened with sure death from disease as the result of exposure if they remain in the Philippines.

Criminal Record.

William Ferguson of Trenton, Mo., was convicted on his own evidence of the crime of murder.

James O'Brien, formerly a business man, committed suicide with morphine at Spokane, Wash.

Burglars entered the First National Bank of Sast Brady, Pa., blew open the safe and obtained $6,000 to $10,000.

James Nettles, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of Samuel W. Mann July 4, 1898.

Elmer Maxwell, charged with the murder of Capt. Blaisdell on the steamer Van Buren, was found guilty of manslaughter at Portland, Me.

Miss Elizabeth Helper, aged seventeen who lived near Napanee, Ind., committed suicide by poison because she could not go to Bremen with her father.

Edward Clifford was hanged in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail for the murder of Division Superintendent W. G. Watson of the West Shore railway, in 1895.

S. A. Weltmar, president, and Joseph H. Kelly, secretary of the American School of Magnetic Healing at Nevada, Mo., were brought into the United States court at Kansas City to answer to a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Martin Sirvert shot and killed Steve Frelrigo at Juneau, Alaska. He then shot a man named Christianson, after which he was captured. He then requested that he be hanged, and, as there was no way of caring for him, his request was complied with.

From Foreign Shores.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius becomes formidable.

Serious friction occurred between the Russians and Chinese.

President Kruger tells the volksraad that he is anxious for peace.

Elections were held in Cuba of members of boards of registration.

The new chief of the French general naval staff favors large, swift cruisers.

The sultan has sixty officers in Germany studying military organization.

Municipal elections in France resulted in victories for the Nationalists.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria witnessed the German army maneuvers.

Gen. Garcia, the highest Filipino insurgent officer except Aguinaldo, has been captured.

There is a suspicion that the English coal famine is really a plot to squeeze the public.

Emperor William has assumed the rank of general field marshal in the Prussian army.

Millions of people in India are starving. The present famine is the worst ever known there.

A bill will be introduced in the Canadian parliament to amend the law of copyright in the direction of controlling the importation into Canada of books for which the Canadian market has been sold to Canadian publishers.

Casualties.

Great damage was done to crops in Texas by a tornado.

Three days of heavy rainfall did much damage in Nebraska.

Three prominent young farmers were drowned near Watson, Kas.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas flyer was wrecked near St. Charles, Mo.

One-third of the houses at Carza, Tex., were destroyed by a tornado.

Six tornadoes in Central Kansas killed two people and injured three.

Many farm houses were destroyed near Wilsonville, Neb., by a tornado.

An entire business block at Fargo, N. D., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $45,000.

Fire along the river front in New York caused a loss of $1,000,000. One life was lost.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Reed Fertilizer company at Eastwood, N. Y. Loss, $50,000.

People Talked About.

Carl Wylie Scofield, vice president and manager of the Tidal Oil company, is dead at New York.

Six men blew open the safe of the Farmer's bank at Sunbery, twenty miles north of Columbus. The noise aroused the town and the robbers escaped without securing any money.

Capt. Thomas Mein, one of the best known mining men in California, is dead at Oakland, Cal., of lung trouble. When Jameson made his raid Capt. Mein was one of the Americans taken prisoner.

Bishop H. Jackson, until recently assistant bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, died at Montgomery of pneumonia. He was a Virginian by birth and was a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Oates of Alabama.

Col. Leander Dyer, a prominent member of the G. A. R., died at Bloomington, Ill., aged fifty-eight years. He was consul at Odessa, Russia, for twelve years, being appointed to that position by President Grant.

Domestic.

The Illinois steel plant at Joliet, Ill., has closed for an indefinite period.

Mayor Neely of Leavenworth, Kan., forbade the production of "Sapho."

The gold standard and expansion are favored by West Virginia Republicans.

Work has been resumed on the Northwestern Elevated railroad in Chicago.

Abandoned military land in North Dakota and Montana have been thrown open to settlers.

Mayor Durand of Peru has forbidden Mormon missionaries holding any more street meetings in that city.

Senator Hanna thinks Secretary Long will be nominated for second place on the Republican ticket.

Too many steamers on the lakes are likely to cause demoralization to grain rates before the season is over.

Requests of newspapers for accommodations at the Philadelphia convention must be made before May 15.

The Wisconsin grand lodge of Knights of Pythias held its twenty-ninth annual convention at La Crosse.

West Superior road bills amounting to $12,000 have been held up on the ground that they were illegally passed.

George H. Gilbert of the Chicago Congregational Theological seminary has been given a year's leave of absence with pay.

Judge Ricks at Toledo, Ohio, decided that Lung Hong, former Chinese merchant on Clark street, Chicago, must leave the country.

The committee of the California Raisin Growers' association has agreed that packers shall buy the whole crop at prices fixed by the association.

Paul Robinson, a noted dwarf, died at Beloit, Wis., aged seventy years. He was scarcely four feet tall, but was a dignified and capable man.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers Easton of New York apologized and explained certain statements he had made regarding Olga Nethersole, the actress.

Capt. Chales E. Woodruff, in the Medical Press, upholds the moderate use of whisky by soldiers in the Philippines, and believes it beneficial to health.

The churches and schools at Marshalltown, Iowa, have been closed on account of smallpox, and the convention of Christian Sunday schools is indefinitely postponed.

The strike of the tinners was settled at Pittsburg at a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers. The men will average 12 per cent increase.

The consul of Norway and Sweden at St. Johns, N. F., offers a reward to all persons who may find articles connected with the polar expedition of Herr Andree, the aeronaut.

B. F. Snively of South Bend, Ind., denies that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for vice president and William J. Bryan in Chicago affirmed this statement.

Two weeks' time will be required to repair the damage by flood to the Colorado & Southern railway in Platte canyon. The loss to the company is $200,000. Meanwhile trains will run by way of Colorado Springs.

Albert J. Schultz of the Schultz Bridge and Iron company, Pittsburg, Pa., announces that his company has entered the combination of bridge and structural companies. The new company is capitalized at $70,000,000.

Rev. Charles S. Morris, a colored Baptist missionary, recently returned from South African, was vigorously hissed at New York when he championed the cause of England in a lecture before the West Side Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Charles H. Sheldon has offered to give the city of Topeka $1,000 on provision that the council appropriate a like sum for the purpose of erecting a detention hospital to be operated in connection with the city jail. The city has accepted his offer.

Measured.

"How long, oh, how long?" moaned the unhappy Isabel.

Guy, generous, chivalrous Guy, heard her, and, springing forward, with a single blow, he caused the villain to measure his length upon the sward.

"Oh, thank you!" cried Isabel, and smiled up at him in grateful acknowledgement of this apt and timely answer to her question.—Detroit Journal.

Meet to the Emergency.

Brash Waiter (to regular customer)—Excuse me for speaking of it, sir, but I can't help noticing the fine pair of shoes you are wearing; are they the style now, sir?

Customer—What do you mean?

Brash Waiter—Beg pardon, but I see they have patent leather tips, and, knowing you to be a gentleman of style, I merely wanted to know if they were the proper wear.

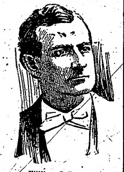
Custome—Well, for waiters such as you, I don't know of a tip that would be more appropriate.—Boston Courier.

BRYAN AND TOWNE

TICKET NAMED BY THE SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION.

People's Party Again Places Bryan in the Field for the Presidency—Sharp and Stubborn Debate Over the Advisability of Naming a Condidate for Vice President Ends in the Nomination by Acclamation of C. A. Towne for That Office — Platform Denounces Imperialism and Trusts and Demands the Initiative and Referendum.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 12.—The national Populist convention concluded its session at 1 o'clock this morning and adjourned sine die after nominating Hon. W. J. Bryan for president and Hon. C. A. Towne for vice president. This result was accomplished after a struggle of several hours' duration at which an effort was made to have the question of the nomination of a vice presidential candidate referred to a committee to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions. A motion to this effect was defeated, 268 to 492. Both candidates were nominated by acclamation, but before this was accomplished various names were placed in nomination and then withdrawn. The nominations were made amid great enthusiasm.

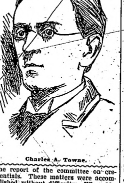


William J. Bryan.

While the day was full of events in the national Populist convention it began rather inauspiciously for the consummation of its work. There were three sessions during the day. The first of these was barren of results excepting for supplying the machinery for committee work, and the session was well under way before the assemblage got

Down to Business.

The morning session was given up to organization by the election of Hon. T. M. Patterson for permanent chairman and the selection of other officers. Some time was spent on passing upon the report of the committee on credentials. These matters were accomplished without difficulty. When Mr. Patterson had finished his speech the convention, at 12:20 p. m., adjourned, as the committee on resolutions was not ready to report.



Charles A. Towne.

Wen the convention reassembled the committee was not ready to report and the convention gave attention to addresses pertinent to the occasion. One of these was by Mrs. McDonald-Valesch, a lady delegate from the District of Columbia, who reviewed in a forcible manner the labor troubles of Idaho.

Contrary to expectation of some of the delegates the resolutions aroused no debate, and with these once adopted the convention found itself rather suddenly and unexpectetly face to face with the nomination of candidates. Mr. Bryan's nomination was by acclamation and was accomplished with expedition and tact. There were half a score of speeces in Mr. Bryan's behalf. All these were brief and pointed, while full of praise to the candiadte. The speakers were led off by Senator Allen of Mr.

Bryan's Own State

and he was followed in quick succession by ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina and one or two others. Each Mention of Mr. Bryan aroused enthusiasm, and when there was a call to rise in support of a proposition to make his nomination unanimous, not only did every delegate rise in his seat, but each rose with a shout and a hurrah and with a waving of hands. The scene was an animated one, but it was not prolonged, and after a minote or two of demonstration, the delegates sank back into their seats. Thus was Mr. Bryan again formally made a candidate for the presidency. And thus was his campaign of 1900 inaugurated. Then towards the close of the afternoon session began the real contest of the convention. This was the fight over the vice-presidency, or, rather the fight over the proposition not to make any nomination for the vice presidential office, but to refer the entire matter to a committee to be appointed to confer with the Democrats and Silver Republicans in their conventions to be held at Kansas City. Both propositions to nominate and to refer and also vairous compromise suggestions were presented, but upon them was based quite a memorable debate, wich not only developed a

Great Deal of Oratory,

but came near terminating in a fisticuff. Speeches were made by E. Gerry Brown and George F. Washburn, who, both from the State of Massachusetts, differed on both propositions, by Senators Butler and Allen, who also differed, by Gen. Weaver and Jerry Simpson, Dr. Taylor of Chicago, who spoke warmly for Charles A. Towne, and others. They presented all sides and shades of the controversy, the debate lasting far into the night before the close was reached. The exciting event of the convention was occasioned when Congressman Kelly of South Dakota, becoming excited over a failure to secure recognition, rose in his seat and denounced the occupant of the chair as a "bunco steerer." To this Chairman Patterson responded spiritedly. There were cries of "put him out" and a number of delegates gathered about Kelly. Quiet was, however, soon restored, and the convention proceeded as if nothing unusual had occurred.

The motion to refer the nomination of a vice presidential candidate to a committee to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republicans was defeated by a vote of 268 to 492.

Towne Is Nominated.

Nominations for vice president were then taken up. Mr. Bowler of Minnesota nominated C. A. Towne and seconds came in from several states. Several other candidates were placed in nomination, but they afterward withdrew one by one and Mr. Towne was nominated by acclamation. The result was greeted by the Minnesota delegation with great delight and the blowing of tin horns.

Mr. Grace of Michigan moved that a committee of one from each state be appointed to go to Kansas City to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions with regard to nominations by those bodies. The regular order was adopted, however, and the convention proceeded with the selection of the national committee. After some debate the convention by an almost unanimous vote decided to select three members from each state for the national committee.

Thanks to Sue.

Thanks were tendered the city of Sioux Falls for its entertainment of the convention. Dr. Taylor of Illinois moved that the new national committee be made the committee on conference with the national Democratic and Silver Republican parties, the committee to have plenary powers. The motion was carried unanimously.

A motion that Permanent Chairman Patterson, with a committee of his appointment and Temporary Chairman Ringdal and a similar committee be appointed to notify W. J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne of their nomination was also agreed to.

The call of states was proceeded with in much confusion, many of the delegates leaving the hall. At its conclusion a motion was made and agreed to that the national committeemen named be declared the national committee.

A motion to adjourn was carried and at 12:58 this morning the convention adjourned.

The Platform.

The platform consists of a preamble and a long series of resolutions. The preamble congratulates the People's party on the marvelous growth of its principles during the last four years among people of all political parties. The resolutions on imperialism and militarism deplore the conduct of the administration in the Spanish-American war, and denounce its conduct in connection with the Philippines. Demand is made for the cessation of this war. With reference in this connection to Porto Rico, it is declared that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the American flag are one and inseparable. It is also declared in this connection that the island of Porto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, made so by our promises and the consent of the Porto Ricans themselves.

The increase of the standing army is denounced. There is a strong resolution of sympathy for the Boers, a declaration against the monopolizing of public land for speculative purposes, a demand for a return to the original homestead policy, a declaration for the placing of all goods controlled by the trusts upon the free list, a condemnation of the governor of Idaho and the federal government in connection with the Coeur d'Alene troubles, and the usual demand for the initiative and referendum.

Trusts are denounced, and the government control of public utilities, such as the railroad, and telegraphic systems, and of the issuance of money is recommended as the proper remedy for this evil. They deamnd direct legislation, giving to the people the lawmaking and veto power under the initiative and referendum. The importation of Japanese labor under contracts is denounced. The gold standard act of the present congress is denounced in strong terms. The party is pledged anew "never to cease agitation until the financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored and the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired." The system of issuing injunctions in cases of disputes between employers and employes is, under certain circumstances, denounced as an evil, and to remedy it legislation is demanded. The election of president, vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people is also urged, as is the governmental ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, home rule in the territories, the employment of idle labor on public works in time of depression, and the payment of just pensions to disabled soldiers and the establishment of postal savings banks. A fair ballot is also demanded, and "the wholesale system of disfranchisement by coercion and intimidation" in some states is condemned as unrepublican and undemocratic.

Yesterday's Session.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 11.—The national convention of the People's party began business at 2:20 o'clock yesterday in the big tent wigwam on the top of the hill on the western side of the city of Sioux Falls. There have been larger crowds in attendance upon national conventions, and possibly there have been questions upon which more enthusiasm has been manifested but there have been few similar events which have been marked by more evident sincerity of purpose or more pronounced decorum of behavior. It was evident that delegates were there for a well understood purpose, and that whatever that purpose, it was to be carried into effect. The big tent was arrayed in full dress attire for the reception and entertainment of its guests, and the structure proved in every way equal to the service required of it. The accommodations for delegates, for distinguished guests, for the press and for ordinary visitors proved

Exceptionally Good

—equal to those of most conventions held in buildings of more permanent character. There were probably 500 delegates in their seats and surrounding them there was a fringe of alternates and visitors numbering 600 to 800. Seats had been provided for a much larger number, but the attendance did not appear meager, and it may be tritely remarked that what was lost in attendance was compensated for in enthusiasm. From the arrival of the Minnesota delegation, bearing Bryan and Towne banners, there were outbursts of applause at every convenient opening and upon the slightest provocation. United States Senators Butler, Allen and Heitfield received liberal greeting, while Senator Pettigrew was overwhelmed by the cordiality of the welcome accorded him. There was also generous applause when the name of Mr. Bryan was mentioned by the speakers of the day. Many

Sentiments Were Cheered

to the echo, and this was notably the case with Gov. Lee's reference to the Boers and the Filipinos. It should be stated that Sioux Falls is proving entirely equal to the demand of entertaining the convention. The attendance is somewhat smaller than had been anticipated by some of the more sanguine residents, but there are still a very large number of visitors here for a small city to entertain, and there would be confusion but for the exceptional system which prevails in taking care of them.

The convention was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock by Chairman Butler of the national committee. Prayer was offered up by Bishop O'Gorman, and then the call for the convention was read by Secretary Edgerton. Amid applause Senator Butler then introduced Gov. Lee, who, on behalf of the state,

Welcomed the Convention

to South Dakota. Fitting response was made by Senator Butler. P. M. Ringdal of Minnesota was then presented to the convention by Chairman Butler as the temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Ringdal delivered a short address which aroused considerable enthusiasm. Temporary secretaries were appointed and Chairman Ringdal then announced the committees, after which adjournment was taken until 8:30 in the evening.

The evening session was devoted to singing and music. The convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

BETING ON "BOBS."

That He Will be in Pretoria in Two Months.

London, May 12. — Members of the house of commons were freely betting in the lobbies last evening that Lord Roberts would be in Pretoria in two months. The ministerialists are building confidential hopes upon the comprehensive plans he has communicated to the war office. Predictions are definitely made he will be in Kroonstad on Monday, and it is believed his advance guard is already reconnoitering in the vicinity of Venters, where the hilly country begins again. Beyond Kroonstad is an intricate and difficult country, and if the Boers should elect to fight it is possible they could check the progress of the British until Lord Roberts' numerous cavalry had time to ride around their flanks and

Threaten Their Rear.

Fifteen to twenty thousand is the highest estimate of the Boers under the command of Gen. Botha, who is said to have forty-six guns. Gen. Botha and Gen. Dewet are reported to have quarreled. Lord Roberts is pressing hard after this force with 35,000 men and 140 guns and 20,000 more men are easily available. Lord Roberts' concise summaries of results are not supplemented by any up-to-date press telegrams. The correspondents are confined in their narratives two or three days old so far as Lord Roberts is concerned. President Steyn, with 8,000 men, is said to have been at Thaba N'Chu Thursday, and that a battle was imminent. The advance guards of Gen. Brabant and Gen. Rundle were close to him. According to a dispatch from Durban, dated Thursday, Gen. Buller's army

Is "Showing Activity,"

but a complete embargo is laid on the correspondents with him. The Boers are still holding the mountains adjacent to Springfield. New Zealand scouts burned the homestead of a farmer named Greyling in whose house arms were found at Deering. During a concert for the relief of the sufferers from the Begbie works explosion, given Saturday evening at Pretoria in the Galety theater, the doors were suddenly closed and every man in the audience was commandered. All the horses were taken from the conveyances outside. President Kruger has released the Daily Mail correspondents, Messrs. Hallowell and Hoffmeyer.

Cheers for Canadians.

London, May 12.—A contingent of Canadians belonging to Strathcona's horse was heartily cheered as they debarked yesterday at Liverpool. They will sail from London for South Africa to-day by the British transport Ashaye.

M'GILL WILL GET IT.

Davis Will Recommend Him for Postmaster at St. Paul.

Washington, May 12. — The report that Former Gov. McGill would be appointed postmaster at St. Paul when Postmaster Smith retires, was yesterday verified by Senator Davis, who pronounced the statement true. The senator said that while he has not received any word as to when Postmaster Smith will resign, he felt that as he had settled the question definitely in his own mind it would be the proper thing to make the fact known.

Struck by Lightning.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 12. — In a heavy thunder storm lightning struck a barn on the farm belonging to the Christian Cook estate, near Saline, totally destroying it. Loss, $1,800 to $2,000. Horses and cattle were burned.

Broken Neck.

Waterville, Minn., May 12. — Carl Monskle, a farmer residing at Kennayville, fell from his wagon and broke his neck. He lived about ten hours and was conscious and talked rationally.

LANDED BY BARKER

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE OF THE MIDROAD POPULISTS.

Ignatius Donnelly Unanimously Named for Second Place on the Ticket — Congressman Howard Prevents a Rupture by Withdrawing as a Candidate for President—J. A. Parker of Kentucky Elected Chairman of the National Committee — The Platform Reaffirms Belief in the Principles of the Omaha Platform.

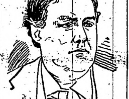
For President—Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania.

For Vice President—Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

Cincinnati, May 12.—Above is the ticket which was placed in the field yesterday by what is commonly known as the middle-of-the-road Populist party, but which, according to the leaders of the movement is the one and only People's party. For a time during the day's session of the convention it appeared as if nothing could prevent a complete disruption of the plans so carefully wrought out by the men who separated themselves on Feb. 19 last at Lincoln, Neb., from the fusionist element of the People's party. A steady current against the cut-and-dried choice of Barker and Donnelly almost destroyed the foundation upon which the ticket stood. Former Congressman Howard of Alabama had suddenly become the idol of an apparently winning number of delegates and he clinched his claims on the presidential nomination through his eloquent address on assuming the temporary chairmanship of the committee on Wednesday. Yesterday as the time drew near for nominations word was quietly passed, confirmed by Mr. Howard himself, that the Barker following

Would Bolt

the convention should their leader be turned down. Owing to the fact that the Alabama delegation would not support Mr. Howard matters were further complicated. He took the only course for the restoration of harmony. He said that he had no ambition to head the national ticket and came to Cincinnati without the slightest intention of being a candidate, and he withdrew his name. Nevertheless when the roll call was completed on the first ballot Howard was at the top of the column—only a few short of the nomination. On the second ballot his plainly stated desire for harmony took effect and the seventy ballots that went to Donnelly on the first roll call were gradually worked over to the Barker column. Mr. Donnelly's name had been withdrawn, although the Minnesota delegation protested against the withdrawal. After the ballot and before the announcement it was evident that the Minnesota votes could settle matters in a harmonious manner by going to Barker. They were cast for the Pennsylvanian and gave him the nomination. Mr. Howard moved to make the selection of Barker unanimous, which was done. Without a dissenting voice Ignatius Donnelly was declared vice presidential nominee. The next order of business was the selection of a national committee and the selection of a chairman of that body. This precipitated



IGNATIUS DONNELLY

The Fight

against the Barkerites anew. A motion was made that the convention proceed to elect a chairman of the national committee, superceding the ordinary course of allowing the committee to select its own leader. After a long parliamentary wrangle the motion was finally carried, and Milton Park, the retiring national chairman, was placed in nomination. A motion was just about to prevail to make Park's selection unanimous, when Howard, in an eloquent address, presented the name of Jo A. Parker of Kentucky. His words and praise of Parker was about the strongest thing heard on the floor and won for him the unanimous selection of the national chairmanship. After having been in session continuously with the exception of twenty minutes recess from 8:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m., the convention was adjourned sine die.

The following of Social Democracy and Eugene V. Debs for the presidency found small comfort in the convention which they hoped a few days ago would indorse their idol. Three of them, W. E. Farmer of Texas, A. W. Rinker and L. M. Morris of Iowa, left the convention after the nominations had been completed, and it was rumored would select the Debs ticket, but their action attracted no attention whatever.

The Platform.

The platform affirms unshaken belief in the principles set forth in the Omaha platform. It demands the initiative and referendum and the public ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc. The platform opposes alien ownership of land, and the holding of land by railroads and corporations in excess of their actual needs. On the question of finance the platform says: "A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and dues and issued by the government only without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1."

The platform demands the levying of a tax on incomes and inheritances, also the election by popular vote of president, vice president, federal judges and United States senators.

The platform closes with a declaration against trusts.

Yesterday's Session.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11.—Yesterday at 10:50 a. m. the middle-of-the-road Populist national convention was called to order at Robinson's opera house. There were 470 persons in the delegates' chairs and 75 in the galleries when National Chairman Deaver rapped for order. Committees were appointed and retired to their halls; Ignatius Donnelly delivered an impassioned address, in which he declared that the middle-of-the-roaders must stand together and save mankind.

At the evening session the credentials committee reported and precipitated the first struggle of the convention. It arose over the votes to be allowed the delegations which were not fully represented. It was finally voted to amend the report in accordance with the call for the convention and allow the delegates to cast the full vote of their respective states. Permanent organization was effected by the selection of Col. W. L. Peck of Georgia for chairman and ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado for vice chairman. Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, whose

Presidential Boom

appears to have been effectually puncture, addressed the convention. He spoke on the motion of Mr. Donnelly. At 11:15 p. m. the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning.

IOWA REPUBLICANS

Meet in State Convention and Elect Delegates.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 12. — The State Republican convention was held here yesterday, and those who attended furnished a spectacle of political harmony, confidence and strength seldom witnessed. The fact that no state officers were to be named deprived the convention of much interest and conduced largely to the elimination of discord from the political chorus. The delegates at large and their alternates, and the twenty-two district delegates and their alternates accredited to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia were in all but the Eleventh district selected by acclamation. The platform was adopted unanimously. It sends the Iowa delegation to the Quaker City instructed for McKinley, commends the administration in all its acts and policies and favors protective legislation against trusts and combination in restraint of trade. For new possessions the platform favors the extension of the privilege of self-government as rapidly as they demonstrate their capacity to exercise it.

ABSENCE OF RIOTING

Among St. Louis Strikers and Their Sympathizers.

St. Louis, May 12.—The feautre of the day in the street railway strike was the conference between Gov. Stevens, the members of the executive committee of the local street railway employes' association and the officers and attorneys of the transit company. Nothing was accomplished. The strikers' officials announced that they were willing to arbitrate the question of differences provided the proposition to do so came from the railway company. The railway officials refused to entertain any such proposition, stating they had nothing to arbitrate. Riotous demonstrations on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers were entirely missing yesterday. The Suburban company carried passengers under police protection the entire day without intereference. The Transit company ran two cars over a branch of its system, but attempted to carry no passengers. Another fatality as a result of the strike was reported yesterday. As Flora McLeod, a young woman, was crossing Wash street, carrying an infant in her arms, she was hit on the head with a brick that had been hurled at a passing street car on the Suburban system. He skull was fractured and she died shortly after being carried to the city hospital.

WAS A SUICIDE.

Unhappy Ending of a Marriage in Opposition to a Mother's Wishes.

La Crosse, Wis., May 12.—Sensational developments came to light in connection with the death of Mrs. William Robinson (nee Hannah Rush), a former La Crosse woman who died at Mankato, Minn., and was buried here yesterday. The death certificate gives cause of death heart failure. The facts in the case are that the woman committed suicide in the woods near Mankato by taking carbolic acid. She was missed from home and the body was not found until next day. Every effort was made to keep the fact of the suicide a secret, but the facts came out. Despondency is given as the cause. She was married a few years ago against her mother's wishes and they never spoke to each other after that. Deceased was thirty-six years old.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.

One of the Harper Brothers in a Critical Condition.

New York, May 12. — Horatio R. Harper, a member of the famous family of publishers, is in a serious condition at his home at Sands Point, L. I., having been terribly bitten by a horse. Mr. Harper entered the stall of the horse and the animal turned on him fiercely and caught the unfortunate man's upper lip between its teeth. A small portion of the lip was bitten completely off and the rest of it hung by a few shreds. Mr. Harper was cut and bruised in many places on the body where the hoofs of the horse struck him.

HE FOUGHT FOURTEEN.

Single Handed Young Birtscher Killed Seven Filipinos.

Texarkana, Tex., May 12.—Charles Birtscher of this city has received a cablegram from Col. Hare, Manila, confirming the report that the old gentleman's son, James, was attacked by a band of fourteen Filipinos while doing guard duty and young Birtscher met the assailants single-handed and killed seven of them. He was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Dignity always begins where boasting ends.

A pessimist is a person who believes that whatever is is wrong.

When the state of Mississippi gets soaked she makes a thorough job of it.

A man wisely makes use of the present when he sells a duplicate wedding gift.

The woman who marries a blockhead doesn't care to celebrate her wooden wedding.

The employer who works harder than his clerk evidently believes in the force of example.

Naturally, the United States senate is in favor of electing itself in the old-fashioned manner.

Grace will ever speak for itself and be fruitful in well-doing; the sanctified cross is a fruitful tree.

The Boers would be sure to regard the recall of Buller as in the nature of taking a mean advantage.

The South African war appears to have got its "second wind;" at least the generals down there are making a windy time of it.

Affection is the confession of inferiority. It is an unnecessary proclamation that the individual is not living the life he pretends to live.

Some idea of the American exports to Australia can be gained from the inventory of a cargo recently shipped from New York. It contained 6,000 packages of sewing machines, 1,100 tons of paper, many organs and pianos, 8,000 cases of canned meats, 111 trucks for trolley cars, wagons, buggies, wheels, axles, barbed wire, typewriters, windmills, 1,100 tons of iron pipe, leather, shoes and dry goods.

Pedro Paterno, head of the Filipino national assembly, has been captured by the American troops, and General Otis' dispatch thoughtfully adds that he was too sick to escape when the troops pursued him. Senor Paterno should not go unrewarded for his consideration in thus permitting himself to be surrounded. If Aguinaldo would be kind enough to break a leg or contract a fever he might yet be captured, but it appears to be impossible for General Otis to overtake any of the Filipino leaders while they retain good health and active limbs.

Among other features of the South African war the new developments in the use of the heliograph are worth noticing. The idea of telegraphing by means of flashes of sunlight first came into prominence during the Franco-Prussian war. The electric light was at once suggested to make the system independent of interference from clouds, but the difficulty of getting electricity in the field has thus far interfered with a successful combination of the two inventions. In the present war the British have made some use of the electric searchlights from their ships for purposes of optical telegraphy, but sunlight is still their main reliance. A writer in the Engineering Magazine for May states that the ordinary range of the heliograph is fifty-five miles, but when the electric arc light is used the range can be extended to 400 miles. The success with which the heliograph was used in communicating with the besieged garrisons of Ladysmith and Kimberley is a good demonstration of the progress made with this invention since 1870.

The engineering world of Europe has not, it is said, recovered from the surprise over the remarkable performance at Antwerp of a big dredge-boat constructed in Belgium for the Russian government on plans prepared by an American engineer, a Chicagoan. Under the contract the boat was to have a capacity of 1,600 cubic yards of dredging per hour. She recorded a capacity of 1,800 yards on trial. So great was the interest in the trial that most of the foreign ambassadors were present, the Belgian cabinet, commissions from Australia, India, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic and hundreds of engineers from all parts of Europe. Trains were run at reduced rates to accommodate the people eager to see the American dredge, the most powerful in the world, and for six weeks boats were kept running at Antwerp to carry visitors to the point of operation. The immediate effect has been to cause orders to be placed for similar dredges for India, Australia and Russia. The facts were reported to the state department by Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg.

The men who manage the affairs of corporations are the only source from whom any information as to their condition can be had. That was well enough in the day of small things. It will not answer now, when the stocks of corporations are so extensively traded in and figure so largely in the wealth of the country. Better facilities for obtaining accurate information of the actual condition of corporations must be provided than those which exist now. There must be more publicity.

Admirers of the Chicago ball club will doubtless be delighted to note that the team is showing much more dash, decision and determination this year than last season. The club is already in seventh position, while it took no less than four months to tumble to the same spot in 1899.

What dupes we are of our own desires. Destiny has two ways of crushing us—by refusing our wishes and by fulfilling them. But he who only wills what God wills escapes both catastrophes.

DEMOCRATIC LETTER.

DISHONESTY AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF M'KINLEYISM.

How Army Officers Are Permitted to Draw Double Pay in Direct Violation of the Constitution of the United States—Militarism Running Mad.

(Washington Correspondence.)

The American people have just been given a new object lesson in the dishonesty and extravagance encouraged by this administration. It comes to light that the American army officers, occupying administrative positions in Cuba, have been drawing enormous perquisites from Cuban revenues in addition to their regular salaries.

This has been done by the connivance of the war department, and Secretary Root tries to justify it by saying that the officers needed the money in order to live in proper style in Cuba.

There is a law which prohibits an officer of the army or navy drawing more than one salary, and that, his pay as an officer, but the administration allows the extras as a sort of "bonus," and is trying to hide behind the technicality that it comes from the Cuban revenues and not those of the United States.

It is said that the governor's palace in Havana has been refitted and furnished in truly imperial style, and the Cubans are being given the object lesson of American extravagance which completely overshadows the expenditures of Spanish officials in the old days.

Congress may investigate the matter, but the majority are already trying to explain that they didn't know it was going on, and even if it was there was justification. The trouble is that the Republicans are accumulating altogether too many things which need explanation and justification. The people would prefer a policy which omitted such mistakes.

* * *

In the case of Porto Rico the double salary and bonus for cost of official living is about to be inaugurated, and the President took the precaution to send a message to congress asking that the military officers be permitted to perform civil functions while the administration is trying to make a selection of office holders from the mob of carpet-baggers who surround the White House.

The message, of course, neglected to state that the double salaries would be paid, but that will be the case if Mr. McKinley's congress approves his recommendation—and it probably will.

* * *

The Porto Rican government bill was very carelessly drawn. It suspended the old courts and made no provisions for the establishment of new ones, and provided no definite time when the new civil government should go into effect. It included, however, a provision which would allow the administration's executive council to give out all the valuable franchises without let or hindrance. The Republicans are discussing some amendment in this respect—which will give out the franchise privileges just the same but not quite so openly.

The new government is to be instituted with all the pageantry and pomp and splendor with which Rome was accustomed to install proconsuls in conquered territory.

Presumably the administration wants to impress both the Porto Ricans and the Americans with the fact imperialism is now an accomplished fact and not a theory.

The "carpet-baggers" are rather disappointed that there are not enough Porto Rican plums to fill all the hungry mouths, but the administration is soothing them with promises of still bigger plums in the Philippines when that troublesome "insurrection" is quelled and the cowed natives are ready to be plundered without protest.

* * *

Congress is being asked to lavish money on the navy in all sorts of ways. The armor plate factories want a free hand to charge $545 per ton, or any other price they please, for armor plate, though it has been proved that the very best Krupp plate could be manufactured in a government factory for about $200 a ton. It really doesn't make much difference how the bill is amended, the war department officials propose to give the armor plate combine whatever price they desire.

The naval bill asks for $13,000,000 more than was ever wanted for the navy in any preceding year. Battle ships are being built faster than officers are educated to man them. Though the present bill asks the outrageous sum of six millions of dollars under the pretense that this sum is needed to train officers at Annapolis. The fact is that it is wanted to furnish luxurious quarters so that the cadets will be trained for the sumptuous living already provided for officers on the battle ships.

* * *

Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce announces that the Nicaragua Canal bill will be ready for consideration on May 1.

The bill which is now proposed gives the United States the distinguished privilege of digging a canal, but there is neither "fortify" or "defend" clause in it.

The administration henchmen blandly explain that Great Britain already feels rather offended over the shelving of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and it may be as well not to irritate her by suggesting that this country will defend the canal, suggesting that this country will fortify the canal. In fact these Pro-British Republicans have the audacity to recommend that the canal be built first, and when it is finished—say six or seven years from now—the question of fortification might be taken up. Sentiment among the Republicans is pretty well divided over the measure, but even if it passes the house it will be torn to tatters in the senate. The senate Republicans have discretion enough left to know that the country has had more than enough of the administration's friendship with Great Britain, and that it will be wise not to add any more fuel to this particular flame.

It is all a part of the administration's policy of unlimited extravagance that the war taxes are to be allowed to pile up an immense surplus in the treasury. The Republican party can find plenty of ways of spending it if only the people will return it to power for another four years.

It would be, perhaps, of some campaign advantage to reduce the taxes in certain directions, but the enormous expenditures in every direction must be partly recompensed by a portion of these heavy taxes, and it is regarded as too delicate a matter to make a partial reduction. So the people are to bear the taxes, in time of peace, as long as the Republicans have the power to continue the exaction.

JACKSON DAY.

THE APOSTLE OF CANT.

Would it be gilding refined gold and painting the lily to say that President McKinley is the Apostle of Cant—meaning by that cant in its most offensive term, the slimy, sliddery cant that disgusts honest men? In none of the mantles of cant does Mr. McKinley appear to worse advantage than when posing at missionary meetings, as at Ocean Grove during the past summer, and as he will appear at Carnegie hall, April 20, before representatives of missionary societies at work in all countries, from Greenland's icy mountains to India's burning strand. As the vast congregation stands up to sing Bishop Heber's immortal missionary hymn, which long ago burst through sectarian lines and became the possession of all Christian people, we wonder what burning thoughts will flash through Mr. McKinley's mind at the words

"Shall we whose souls are lighted,
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?"

Will the Apostle of Cant think at that moment of the blotches of blood and the foul stains of crime which he has draggled over the annals of the republic founded by our fathers, a light to enlighten the world with liberty, and the glory of godly people? We think not. On the contrary, we feel assured, that after the singing of the hymn is over, President McKinley will arise and shuffle off a choice collection of truisms from his book of canting phrases, ending with a phonographical selection of elevated sentiments like those he voices before every one of his mean and shuffling acts.—Newark (N. J.) Ledger.

The New Democracy Stands Firm.

The reclamation of the Democratic party by the people, and its new baptism in the faith of the fathers drove the money kings and corporations, together with their agents and attorneys, into the Hannaite camp. They carried with them a large number of voters, mostly residents of cities who were influenced by the ravings of the subsidized commercial press. But notwithstanding this Democratic candidates polled a million more votes than were ever cast for any candidate at a preceding election.

Four years have passed during which time the scenes have been varied and shifting, presenting new and alluring temptations. But the regenerated Democracy has stood steadfast through all and today the people are in absolute control of the party with their sentinels upon its outer battlements challenging the foes of popular government and successfully maintaining the integrity of their organization against the assaults of open and concealed foes. They stand steadfast for all that they represented in 1896 and without a break in their ranks interpret with one voice the new issues that have been presented by the application to them of the fundamental principles upon which the government is founded.—National Watchman.

Senator Hoar's Inconsistency.

Senator Hoar's great speech in the Senate Tuesday will be widely read and discussed, but it is doubtful if it will arrest the Senator's party in its progress toward avowed imperialism. Said the senator:

"Perseverance in the present policy will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded; it will change our republic into an empire; our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration must hereafter be those which belong to empires and not those which belong to republics."

Why does the Massachusetts statesmen continue to support a party which is bent on ruining the country? He declares that nothing can be accomplished save through the Republican party, the policy of which he denounces as that of Aaron Burr.

It is a curious example of the power of tradition and a party name. George F. Hoar, in point of learning, character and public service, stands at the very head of American public men. But, in spite of his convictions, party spirit controls him. Washington's warning can have little weight with ordinary politicians when men like Hoar disregard it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Arguments of Kings.

Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden.—Abraham Lincoln.

Costly But Necessary.

The first "ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" Philippine commission, of which Professor Schurman was president, cost the taxpayers $117,185. There is no telling what the second one, piloted by Judge Taft, will cost. "Government by commission," and imperialism and luxuries which the republican administration must have, no matter if they do come high. The people are weary and sick of the whole blamed business.—Kansas City Times.

JEFFERSONIAN EXPANSION.

In his great speech in the United States Senate in opposition to the McKinley Philippine policy, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, explained the expansion of this nation, territorially, under Thomas Jefferson, in such a clear and convincing manner, that no man but an unthinking one or an untrustworthy Republican politician can stretch it over to cover the "criminal aggression" of William McKinley. Speaking of the broad scope of the Declaration of Independence, the senator said:

"There is expansion enough in it, but it is the expansion of freedom and not of despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. The parable of the mustard seed, than which, as Edward Everett said, 'the burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude, can find nothing more appropriate or expressive to which to liken the Kingdom of God,' is repeated, again. 'Whereunto shall we liken it, or with what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth.'

"'But when it is sown, it groweth up, and becomes greater than all the herbs, and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it.' THIS IS THE EXPANSION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. IT HAS COVERED THE CONTINENT. IT IS ON BOTH SEAS. IT HAS SAVED SOUTH AMERICA. IT IS REVOLUTIONIZING EUROPE. IT IS THE EXPANSION OF FREEDOM. IT DIFFERS FROM YOUR TINSEL, PINCHBECK, PEWTER EXPANSION AS THE GROWTH OF A HEALTHY YOUTH INTO A STRONG MAN DIFFERS FROM THE EXPANSION OF AN ANACONDA WHEN HE SWALLOWS HIS VICTIM. OURS IS THE EXPANSION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. YOURS IS THE EXPANSION OF AARON BURR. IT IS DESTINED TO AS SHORT A LIFE AND TO A LIKE FATE.

Until within two years the American people have been wont to appeal to the Declaration of Independence as the foremost state paper in history. As the years went round the Fourth of July has been celebrated wherever Americans could gather together at home or abroad. To have signed it, to an American, was better than a title of nobility. It was no passionate utterance of a hasty enthusiasm. There was nothing of the radical in it; nothing of Rousseau; nothing of the French Revolution. It was the sober utterance of the soberest men of the soberest generation that ever lived. It was the declaration of a religious people at the most religious period of their history. It was a declaration not merely of rights but of duties. It was an act, not of revolution but of construction. It was the corner-stone, the foundation of a great national edifice wherein the American people were to dwell forevermore. The language was the language of Thomas Jefferson. But the thought of every one of his associates.

As the Christian religion was rested by its author on two sublime commandments on which hang all the law and the prophets, so these men rested republican liberty on two sublime verities on which it must stand, if it can stand at all; in which it must live or bear no life. One was the equality of the individual man with every other in political right. The other is that you are now seeking to overthrow—the right of every people to institute their own government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, and so to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. Equality of individual manhood and equality of individual states. This is the doctrine which the Republican party is now urged to deny.

A Republic Cannot Govern Colonies.

It will be a sad thing for the country, it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. We are giving it a hard strain in our dealing with the negro at the South. We are giving it a hard strain in our dealing with the great problem of immigration. But it cannot stand if this country undertake also to exercise dominion over conquered islands, over vassal states, over subject races; if in addition to the differences of race and the differences of education we attempt to govern great masses of people, aliens in birth, of strange language, of different religions. If we do it, our spirit will not, I am afraid—God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into and possess us.

An aristocracy or a monarchy may govern subject states. It never was done and never will be done successfully by a democracy or a republic.—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

The Constitution Is Supreme.

An arbitrary government may have territorial governments in distant possessions because an arbitrary government may rule its distant territories by different laws and different systems. Russia may govern the Ukraine and the Caucasus and Kamchatka by different codes or ukases. We can do no such thing. They must be of us—part of us—or else estranged. I think I see, then, in progress what is to disfigure and deform the constitution. * * * I think I see a course adopted that is likely to turn the constitution under which we live into a deformed monster—into a curse rather than a blessing—into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the grossest inequalities; and I think if it go on, for there is a great danger that it will go on; that this government will be broken up.—Daniel Webster in United States Senate, March 23, 1848.

GREAT PLACE FOR SAILORS.

Philadelphia's Contributions to Uncle Sam's Navy.

Though only established in its present location since Jan. 15, the naval recruiting office in Philadelphia has already become the foremost one of its kind in the United States, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. So successful has it been that in all probability it will be made permanent and will be expected to furnish a large part of the new material for the United States navy as the battleships now under construction are placed in service. The station is in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Charles Laird, U. S. N. During the first five weeks the office was opened for recruiting, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 23, there were over 400 applicants. Of these 311 passed the examination and are now ready to be mustered into service. All of the new men are native born and are of a character superior to the recruits from the offices in other cities. There are over 3,000 vacancies in the naval service at present, and this number will be materially increased before the session of congress is ended, as provision must be made for several men-of-war to be named within a year. The recently enrolled men will join the ranks as landsmen, the lowest grade of the seamen's branch. They are chiefly laborers, farmers, mechanics and clerks, who enter the service at the pay of $16 per month and rations. Special efforts are being made to elevate the naval service throughout, and inducements are now offered so as to make it desirable for a good class of young men to enlist. Preference is given to Americans, who will be given every oportunity for advancement. These recruits may advance to the positions of petty officers, the pay for which is $60 per month, with retirement after thirty years of service at a pension of $40 per month.

INSIST UPON HAVING ROYAL.

Royal Baking Powder is in the stock of probably every dealer of groceries in the State. If not, the grocer will add to the reputation of his store by keeping it.

Royal Baking Powder itself, and the packages which contain it, comply with all the food laws and every other law of the State, and if any dealer attempts to hinder its sale he does so for the purpose of palming off upon the customer a cheap and inferior substitute.

Consumers requiring pure and healthful baking powder, free from alum, should call for Royal. The authorities certify this brand of greatest value, highest in strength, pure and wholesome.

Death on Cockroaches.

Edison's early wanderings brought him at 17 years of age to the Cincinnati office of one of the big telegraph companies, where his absorption in electricity and predictions of its future power confirmed the sobriquet "Luny," which clung to him even until his fame was established, says Collier's Weekly. "We have the craziest chap in our office," said the telegraph manager to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. "He does all sorts of queer things. I wouldn't be surprised if he would turn out a genius some day. Let me tell you his last prank. We have been annoyed for some time by cockroaches. They infested the sink. They don't now. 'Luny' fixed them. He just ran two parallel wires around the sink and charged one with negative and the other with positive electricity. Bread crumbs were then scattered and when Mr. Cockroach appeared and put his little feet on the wires ashes were all that were left to tell the tale." In this cockroach "annihilator" was the germ of the incandescent light.

Society—at least in the larger cities—cannot resist the temptation to be extravagant. A few years ago there was a reaction from the custom of giving expensive favors at dinners and germans. Rich articles of jewelry were tabooed as "bad form," and flowers and bonbons were again the thing. But the whist parties have offered another opportunity for lavish display. The prizes are magnificent pieces of cut glass and silver, embarrassing to the recipient. Now there is a protest against this form of display as well. No one will deny, of course, that gifts like these are in bad taste. It is doubtful, however, if any permanent reform will be brought about. The trouble is that ostentation has become so deeply ingrained in the social world that a return to simplicity is well-nigh impossible. Money rules here as elsewhere, and when one sets the pace all the others follow.—Providence Journal.

Indorsing.

About forty years ago L. M. Mason was a well-known citizen of Detroit and the president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. He was famous as a liberal indorser of commercial paper, and his services for this purpose were much in demand. One day he published a notice in the city papers that he had abandoned the indorsing business and had transferred all his right and title in it to George Jerome, who was at the time as widely known in Detroit as was Mr. Mason. In the next issue of the city papers appeared a reply from Mr. Jerome, who set forth therein that he accepted with gratitude the trust and was proud of the confidence reposed in him. He asked the indulgence of the public until he acquired the routine of a business that was entirely new to him, saying that at first he should wish to know at least the name of the maker and the amount of the note.

Clerical Salaries in Germany.

In view of the advance in salaries of other state officials, the German clergy have been petitioning their respective governments for increased remuneration. The greater cost of living calls for such increase. An addition of $10,000 was voted for this purpose. Ministers will now receive for the first five years $450 per annum and a parsonage; for the second five years $600; for the third five, $765; for the fourth five, $750; then $825, $900, and thirty years' service, $950.—Chicago Tribune.

THE DRY TORTUGAS

TO PROTECT THE PROPOSED NICARAGUA CANAL.

Hereafter This Stragetic Point Will Be a Naval Station—Fort Jefferson to Be Transformed Into a Powerful Naval Fortress.

There is an old and still unsettled controversy between navy and army as to their respective relations to coast defense, says the Army and Navy Journal. It is contended on the part of the navy that steam wars confirm the teaching of the sailing wars respecting fortifications; that they have never withstood a determined attack from the sea; have never given or restored command of the sea, though they have sheltered beaten and inferior fleets. The naval wars of 1870 and 1855 are cited to show what the navy has accomplished in carrying on war even from undefended bases, as at Longeland and Kioje Bay, in the Baltic, by the French Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, at Nargin; in the Caspian sea by the English, during the Crimean war, and by Nelson from the anchorage of Madalena, off Sardinia described by him as the best harbor in the world.

On the other hand, it is contended that the navy has its own sphere of action quite apart from the defense of ports and coaling stations, which belong to the army, and that the navy in attempting to hold positions on land will be hampered in following its legitimate role, which must be essentially offensive. The true solution of the difficulty is found in a thorough cooperation between land and sea forces, such as it is practically impossible to obtain. Hence extreme advocates of the navy position go to the length of insisting that all coast defense on land or sea should be in the hands of the navy.

The president has accepted the navy view of this controversy, so far as to transfer to its control the island of Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. The argument for the transfer of this island to the navy is well stated in a communication from Admiral Bunce to Admiral Bradford at the beginning of the war with Spain. In this he said:

"Tortugas is important from a naval rather than from a military point of view. Difference of opinion may always be expected in such matters when viewed from the standpoints above stated, and necessarily so, as the military (army) view is confined to the consideration of the effect of operations with which it is familiar. The naval view is also influenced in the same way. As the forces to be considered and for which defense is to be provided on our coasts are naval, the naval view is alone based upon the knowledge of the power of the attack and of the great importance of stopping the enemy before he reaches positions from which he can harass the commercial or industrial interests of the country. The military view provides fortifications to defend a point or locality; the naval seeks to receive the attack at points removed from centers of population and commercial importance, and there force the enemy to expend his strength without disturbance to the vocations of the people. The fortifications of New York, for example, are, with one exception, within the limits of the city itself, and some of them near its geographical center.

"The divergence of views, referred to above, has in Europe, resulted in confiding the defense of the coasts of Germany entirely to the navy; in France every gun covering the sea or entrance channels is in charge of the navy. In England the transfer of all sea-coast defenses is now under consideration.

"The main argument for this is that the naval officer alone knows the powers and defensive capabilities of the enemy to be met by these coast fortifications, and therefore the defense is more positive and direct than if commanded by any one unfamiliar with the sea and the handling and fighting of naval forces. A second is that the naval men must professionally know the harbors and their approaches, the influences of the wind, weather, currents and tides on naval movements, and when the defense includes a naval force, as it is sure to do, the whole will be under a single control.

"In my opinion, if the army declines to fortify and hold Tortugas, it should, as a strategic necessity, be fortified, manned and held by the naval forces of the North Atlantic station."

Thus is established the first fortified naval base under the exclusive control of the United States navy, and a precedent is given which may have far-reaching results, the navy for the first time assuming the responsibility of maintaining the land as well as the naval defense of a coast fortification. At Fort Jefferson, in the Tortugas, are extensive fortifications, requiring only modern ordnance to transform them into powerful auxilaries to the naval control of the Gulf of Mexico, and thus of the projected Isthmian canal.

The Mother Love.

It is given to few people to understand the workings of the child mind, and it is only by the exercise of patience and the utmost sincerity that one can get to know the ideas and desires that are formed in the ever busy little brains. A pretty story was once told by Sir Edwin Arnold of three children of his acquaintance, whom he asked at their bed time, when about to say their prayers, if they would pray for what they wanted most. After the two eldest had made their requests, the youngest, a little girl, knelt down and, putting her hands together, said: "Dear God, love me when I am naughty, like mamma."

No More Time to Lose.

Mrs. Scaddsleigh—Now Laura, you go right into the library and study your French. Here we expect to start for Paris the middle of next week and you haven't looked at a single lesson.

Laura—But, mamma, I—.

Mrs. Scaddsleigh—There, there! Go right along now and learn French. I don't believe in this habit of putting everything off till the very last minute.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE RAISING OF OSTRICHES.

Five Farms Now Carried on in the United States.

There are now five ostrich farms in the United States—two in California, one in Texas, one in Florida, and one in Arizona. The last named, although the youngest, is the largest and most flourishing in the country. It is located near Phoenix, and the Salt river valley seems well adapted to the African ostrich. No protection whatever is required for the birds during the winter. They graze the entire year in the fields, the same as horses and cattle, and are healthy and thrifty. The man in charge of the Arizona farm, who spent 15 years handling ostriches in South Africa, says the birds do just as well in the Salt River valley as in Africa, and that the climatic and other conditions surrounding them here seem as well adapted to their requirements as those existing in their native home. After the birds attain the age of four weeks there is little danger of their dying from natural causes for many years. It is not positively known how long an ostrich will live under normal conditions, but there are birds on South African farms which are believed to have reached or passed the century mark, many of them having been in captivity there over fifty years. Most people have the idea, obtained, probably, from their old geographies when they were children, that the female ostrich, after laying her eggs in a nest scooped out of the desert sands, covers them up with the sand and leaves them, trusting to the heat of the sun to hatch them. This is not the fact. The birds always pair off during the breeding season, the male bird making the nest by resting his breastbone on the sand and turning slowly round and round, scratching the sand away with his feet until a shallow hole is made, some three feet in diameter and about a foot deep. The female then lays, usually, 15 eggs, and the birds take turns sitting on them, the female sitting during the daytime and the male at night, except that the male allows the female about an hour in the middle of the day to feed, when he takes her place on the nest.—Boston Herald.

ON THE ELEVATED.

An Incident with Complications Just a Little Out of the Usual.

"It always disturbs me," said Mr. Biffington, "to see a man on the elevated road offer his seat to a woman when he is about to get off; he has perhaps let her stand in front of him for blocks, and now when he is about to give up his seat anyway he makes a show of giving it to her, a curious exhibition of about three-quarters conceit and the rest cheek. Usually the woman pays no attention to this man; she takes the seat without thanks, without taking any notice of the man whatever. But occasionally there is a variation of this incident. Sitting in an end corner seat, by the door, was a tired man, who, in a crowded car had kept his seat seemingly because he thought it was right that he should—if he had thought it out at all—but who now when he was about to leave, wanted to have the right person get the seat he was leaving. With this idea in his mind, and not with any conceit of gallantry, he, when he had risen, touched the sleeve of a young woman who had been standing by the door on the other side of the car opposite to him, to indicate to her that here was a seat. He was slow about this, with the slowness of one tired, or unaccustomed to asserting himself, and while he was stepping forward a small boy who had been standing by the door slid in back of him with boyish celerity and took the seat. And he kept it."—New York Sun.

Waited for One Cent Change.

"I never felt so cheap in all my life," said Short, "as I did one day in a department store. I bought a book for 99 cents and while I was waiting for it a young woman, whose good opinion I valued, came up and we began to talk. The book was wrapped up and handed to me by the girl at the counter and after a short while the young woman asked: 'Are you waiting for your change?' I replied that I was, but, in fact, I hadn't been thinking of it. I wanted to talk to her and made that an excuse for staying. After the usual delay, when it had passed entirely out of my mind, the girl at the book counter stepped up and said: 'Here's your change, sir.' And she held a bright new cent in her open hand so that the other girl saw it. I felt a chill at once and just because it appeared to the young woman that I had been waiting all that time for a cent. I got a reputation for closefistedness that is still sticking to me."—Pittsburg News.

Did Not Like Samples.

A young man who had spent his early life in the country and had never tasted the pleasures of town life, recently came to Memphis to seek his fortune. On the day of his arrival he went into a restaurant where business men's lunches are daily served, and ordered dinner. The waiter brought the dinner, in all those little side dishes sacred to hotel existence, and arranged them in tempting array around the young man's plate. For half an hour he sat and looked at his untouched dinner, and then, overcome by hunger, he called to the waiter and said: "Look here, fellow, if you don't hurry and bring my dinner I'll eat up your samples!"—Memphis Scimitar.

Comforts of Home.

"Why is that dreadful explosive called lyddite?" asked Mrs. Blynx, "be-cause it blows the lid off the shelf?" "No, snarled her infinitely worse half; "more likely because the inventor's wife was named Lydia, and the stuff was more like her than anything else he could think of."—Pick-Me-Up.

Distinction and No Difference.

"Don't you think you're making a rather broad statement when you say every pessimist is necessarily a married man?" "But I didn't say that." "Oh, didn't you? I thought you did." "No. I said every married man is necessarily a pessimist."—Philadelphia Press.

TRUSTS TO RESCUE.

POURING MILLIONS INTO REPUBLICAN TREASURY.

Fear the Vengeance of the People at the Polls in November — Are We to Have Another Coercion Campaign Like That of 1896?

The enormous campaign fund the Republican party expects to collect to re-elect President McKinley amounts to $6,200,000.

A letter, carefully prepared at a conference between Senator Hanna and the moneyed members of the Republican National Committee, has been sent out by that organization.

This letter calls attention to the profits the trust manufacturers have been able to secure under Republican rule, and says that to enjoy them in the future the re-election of President McKinley is absolutely necessary. This letter has gone only to the richest trusts, but the smaller ones will be squeezed later.

These contributions are expected:

Carnegie, the Federal Steel Company, and the other members of the Steel and Iron Trust, $1,500,000.
From the Standard Oil Company, $800,000.
From the Shipbuilding Trust, $500,000.
From the Sugar Trust, $500,000.
From the Tobacco Trust, $450,000.
From the Paper Trust, $200,000.
From the Cracker Trust, $150,000.
From the American Wool Company, $150,000.
From the American Lead Company, $200,000.
From half a dozen smaller trusts and highly "protected" industries, $1,750,000.
Total, $6,200,000.

The Republicans display great alarm over the situation and are especially dismayed by the outlook in Ohio.

The Banks Take the Cake.

Under the bill, now a law, if an ordinary man buys a government bond he is out the use of his money and draws interest on the bond; but under this law, if a national bank buys the same bond, it can deposit the bond, get the face value of the bond in bank notes, thus getting its money back, and then it can draw interest on the bond besides. The ordinary man can eat his cake or keep it; the bank can eat its cake and keep it, too. (Laughter and applause.)

And why? Because the Republican party is putting the state above the man; because the Republican party is legislating in the interests of aggregated wealth and neglecting the rights of the great majority of the people.

Republicans, you never heard a man stand before an audience in this city and declare that your national debt is a national blessing; and yet that bill, recently made a law by the signature of your president, contemplates a permanent debt and an increasing debt. How are you going to have a permanent bank currency resting on bonds unless you have a permanent debt for it to rest on? And how are you going to have a bank currency increasing to meet the needs of population and business unless you have an increasing debt for it to rest upon. Your bill, your infamous bill, proposes to make the national debt permanent; proposes to increase it and make the common people pay the interest while the bankers make the profit out of the debt. (Applause.)—W. J. Bryan, Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1900.

Preaching Morals, Practicing Immorality.

The case of Senator Hoar is precisely similar to that of President McKinley. He sets forth his belief in the highest ideals of statesmanship and patriotism. He declares in behalf of common decency, justice and humanity, and makes a powerful appeal for political righteousness. He shows up the imperialistic policy of his party in all its hideousness, and denounces it. And then, having no Governor to speak for him, he speaks for himself, and declares that he is ready to indorse the infamy which he is arguing against by supporting the Republican party.

This is the flower and conservatism of modern Massachusetts statesmanship—to approve the right and refuse to do it, to approve justice and proceed to work injustice, to stand up for liberty and then aid in crushing it, to pay a tribute to freedom and join in killing it, to advocate what is right and just and then flout it, to put in a plea for humanity and join with those who are guilty of inhumanity, to set up high and noble ideals only to kick them over.

Such is the attitude of Mr. Hoar and the rest of the eastern Republicans who have been all along fighting the policy tooth and nail. Of what avail is his eloquence, or his beaming, or his citations of maxims and traditions if he is to join hands with those whose plans and schemes he is denouncing? We cannot conceive of a more vicious brand of statesmanship than this. It is comparable only to the frolic of a whale whose spoutings mean nothing. In the case of Senator Hoar they are calculated to shock the moral sense of those who are sensitive to concussion of this kind. Of what avail would be the eloquence of a lecturer on morality if we knew that, on the whole, he preferred to consort with those whose immorality was undeniable?—Atlanta Constitution.

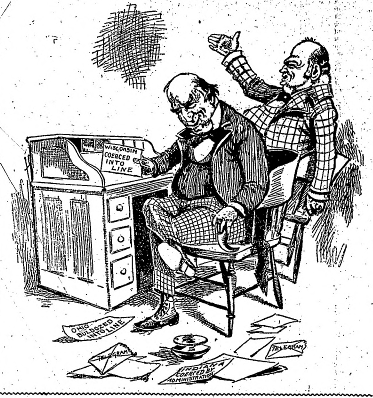
Republican Party Degenerate.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has often pleaded with his party not to push the nation on its way to destruction by violating all the principles of law, justice and honor, but the Republican party, made mad by the wine of imperialism, rushes on blindly. It requires a seared conscience to resist his philippic delivered in the senate on April 17, and an indurated heart to ignore the following appeal:

"I stand here today to plead with you not to abandon the principles that have brought these things to pass. I implore you to keep to the policy that has made the country great, that has made the Republican party great, that has made the president great.

"Especially if I could, would I persuade the great Republican party to come back to its old faith, to its old religion, before it is too late. There is time yet. The president has said again and again that his is only an ad interim policy until congress shall act. It is not yet too late. Congress has rejected, unwisely, as I think, some declarations for freedom; but the two houses have not as yet committed themselves to despotism; the old safe path, the path alike of justice and of freedom, is still easy. It is a path familiar of old, to the Republican party. If we have diverged from it for the first time, everything in our history, everything in our own nature, calls us back."

A "United" Party.


WISCONSIN COERCED INTO LINE
OHIO BULLDOZED INTO LINE
TELEGRAM
TELEGRAM
INDIANA COERCED BY ADMINISTRATION

Growing on What They Feed On.

How do the "plain people" of the United States like the Republican idea, as frankly set forth on the Pacific coast, of taking part in the partition of China and thereby enabling their millionaires to grab more wealth and at the same time hire the cheapest labor that can be found on the face of the globe?

This is the McKinley object, pure and simple, today. The Philippines are to be reduced to absolute subjection and made the basis of operations against the huge, but tottering, Chinese empire, whose coast is only 600 miles away. The Republican platforms adopted in different states, but particularly those of the far west, are all dilating on the great trade advantages to be derived from the "open door" in the orient, which, put into plain language, means the using of the money of the people of the United States for the maintenance of a big army and navy for purposes of foreign aggression.

The trusts and syndicates which secured McKinley's election four years ago are indeed becoming bold. They confined their ambitions then to the American continent, but now they are prepared to consider the whole world as their prey. They are certainly growing on the meat they feed on.—New York News.

The Oak and the Vine.

A giant oak stood in the forest. It had weathered the storms of centuries, and its appearance betokened stern and unyielding strength. Around its trunk and around its branches twined the vine whose rootlets pierced the oak and sapped its strength. The oak complained.

"I am tired," it said, "of nourishing you. Why can you not stand alone?"

The vine rustled its leaves in horror.

"What base ingratitude!" it cried. "After I have supported you all these years!"

The oak was mildly surprised.

"I thought," it faltered, "that you were dependent upon me——"

But the vine waxed indignant.

"Fool! Ingrate! What would you be but for me? How could you rear your head so proudly but for the support of my clasping fingers? How could you endure the fierce storms and howling winds but for my beneficent protection? Instead of complaining of my presence you should be thankful that you are permitted to lean upon me?"

And the oak bowed its branches and was more than ever convinced of the dependence of labor upon capital.

Abandoning the Constitution.

Only two years ago this nation went to war with Spain and appropriated $50,000,000 at the first step to carry on the war; and it went to war in order to help the Cubans to secure a government for themselves, so they would not be dependent upon the Spanish cortes for a government, good or bad. The line is drawn between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of force. Republicans, your doctrine of imperialism nullifies every proposition contained in the Declaration of Independence. Republicans, your doctrine of imperialism tramples upon the constitutional rights of those who swore allegiance to our flag. Republicans, if you are willing to abandon the declaration when you deal with Puerto Rico, if you are willing to abandon the constitution when you deal with the Philippines, how long will that declaration and that constitution protect the American citizens who are willing to trample upon the rights of other people? (Applause.)—W. J. Bryan, Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1900.

IMPERIALIST BLACKMAIL.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis News (Rep.), speaking of the persistency with which the Porto Rico tariff was sought, says:

"A Republican member of congress, who doesn't wish his name used, gives the following reasons why this tariff bill had to be jammed through:

"On the fate of this legislation depends the ability of congress to exploit—we might say blackmail—the new possessions. By means of a tariff congress can touch the business interests of this country by tariff legislation, but the extent to which blackmail can be levied is limited. The interests in this country are represented in congress. They have paid their agents and attorneys. Generally the legislation is in their favor, but the plan is for congress to get in its grip the power to operate a tariff against the colonies so that the latter shall have no representation in congress. They will have no means of protecting themselves against the blackmail. Every session congress can juggle the tariff rates, touching an interest here and there, and there will be nothing for the interests to do but to fill the hall with lobyists and come down with the coin. Work in a small way with Porto Rico will work in a larger way with the Philippines. The patronage feature in exploiting the colonies is insignificant compared to this. This is the end-of-the-century way of doing the business. Spain was out of date and bungling. We will show them how."

Large Returns for Small Investment.

It is estimated that the state of Kansas, with a voting population of 325,000, pays the trusts a profit of $32,500,000. For the purpose of keeping up this robbery, the Jeffersonian Gazette of Lawrence, Kan., says:

"The Republican party will spend no less than two millions of dollars in Kansas this year. As there are not over 160,000 Republican voters in the state, at most, it means than an average of $12.50 will be spent on each voter. Now the total amount looks like an enormous amount, but when you figure what it costs a man to be a Republican, you will readily agree that $12.50 is not near enough pay in return from the trusts."

The Gazette thinks that, while this is an inadequate division of spoils, still it is better than the old established price of $2 per head, and there having been many complaints, the price was raised to $12.50 per head. Of course, it is squarely an issue of the dollar against the man. If Kansas can be bought, the Republican party will carry the state, otherwise Bryan and fusion will triumph.

An Unwise Prophet.

The New York Herald recently said that Admiral Dewey could do his country as great service as he rendered at Manila by running for president as an independent candidate and thereby defeating Mr. Bryan. The Herald left the inference that this was the only way Mr. Bryan could be defeated. But just why it should be supposed Dewey would draw more votes from Mr. Bryan than from Mr. McKinley is not clear. In our opinion there are a lot of disgusted Republicans who would vote for Dewey rather than McKinley, if they had the choice, and it is quite possible that those who are banking on the election of McKinley through running Dewey as an independent candidate would be disappointed in their expectations.—Buffalo Times.

Amen! Mr. Sulzer.

Congressman Sulzer of New York took high ground while speaking to a pro-Boer resolution recently. After arraigning the Republican majority for referring it to a committee that never meets he said:

These brave Boers are now fighting, perhaps for the last time, for republicanism against monarchy; for democracy against plutocracy; for home rule against the bayonet; for the ballot against the throne; for the love of home against the love of gold; for Saxon freedom against British tyranny; for the integrity of their country against a ruthless invader; for the schoolhouse against the army barracks; for religious freedom against foreign domination; for the fireside of civilization against the blazing torch of devastation; for free institutions against imperialism; and, above all and beyond all, they are fighting a battle for the rights of man. God grant that their liberties and their independence shall not be destroyed.

Whelps of the Beast.

Thirty years of railway discrimination has enabled a few men to monopolize nearly all of the developed resources of this great land.

Now mark:

Railway discrimination has fastened an anthracite coal monopoly upon us.

Railway discrimination has fastened the Big Four Beef Combine monopoly upon us.

Railway discrimination has fastened a bituminous coal combine monopoly upon us.

Railway discrimination has fastened the Grain Elevator Combine monopoly upon us.

Railway discrimination has fastened the Sugar Trust monopoly upon us.

Railway discrimination has fastened the Standard Oil Trust monopoly upon us. Also,

Railway discrimination has created and maintained almost every commercial monopoly that curses the American people today.

The Way It Goes.

The miners of Cripple Creek, about five thousand, dug out $14,700,000 in gold last year. With this about $3,000 each they ought to be in pretty good circumstances after paying their grub and clothing bills and the washerman. This is pretty good pay for working eight hours! That is what they would have got had the mines been public property, but as it is, there is much poverty and distress there, while those who are doing nothing got nearly all that gold. But then the workers believe that the planet can be bought and sold, and that those who do not own any of it have no right to be on it.

Narrow-Gauge Prosperity.

Strikes among workingmen of all kinds, from house builders to miners, are every day increasing in number in all parts of the country, the effect both of trust-fixed wages and the prices of the necessaries of life. And now the over-protected steel and wire trust has itself shut down twelve of its mills and at once thrown out of all work over 4,000 men with dependent families. Truly, this trust-given "prosperity" we hear so much about is a very narrow-gauge as well as a single-track affair.—Clinton (N. J.) Democrat.

Won't Have to Support It.

How can Governor Allen of Puerto Rico, when he takes his oath of office, swear to support the constitution of the United States, when that instrument has no binding force beyond the shores of our mainland? The republicans will have to send him over an oath made by act of congress. An expert swearer, like Grosvenor, ought to be equal to the task of preparing the proper sort of article.—Kansas City Times.

It May Be.

It may be that a kingdom is better than a republic. It may be that an empire in this late day is preferable to a democracy. It may be that the people are incapable of governing themselves; that the majority rule is a mistake, and that self-rule is a failure. But William McKinley and his advisers are first of all men on the soil of Columbia to say so.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

The Colt's revolver is probably one of the descendants of the old-style horse pistol.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Boys and Clean Cities—Words to Be Avoided—The Small Boy's Plaint—A Visit to Grandma's—Father's Evasive Answer—Introduced.

The Small Boy's Plaint.

When the blizzard is blowing outside in the street, I have to stay here in the house.
I have to sit quiet the whole of the time, as still as a little brown mouse.
They won't let me tease my small brother at all, or play with my small sister's things,
And mamma's not pleased if I stop in her room and set up a store with rings.

And papa gets mad as a crazy March hare when I cut pictures out of his books.
I cannot go down to the kitchen to stay, because we've the crossest of cooks.
The waitress don't like it if by some mischance I upset the cranberry pie.
On blizzardy days there isn't a boy so unhappy and tired as I.

The dog snaps at me if I pull his tail, and pussy she scratches my hand,
If I put her aboard the piano and play she's the head of a musical band.
The baby he cries if I poke at his eyes, and his nurse drives me out of the place,
And tells me that all through the rest of the day she don't want a sight of my face.

I wish it would clear off, for I want to go out; I can't stay quiet and still.
I'm so full of moviness all of the time that sitting down makes me feel ill.
I cannot do anything—no, not a thing—I can't say I will or I won't;
I cannot go out and I cannot stay in, when there's nothing to do but to don't.

Words to Be Avoided.

A teacher in a well known college for women in the United States has prepared for the benefit of her students the following list of words, phrases and expressions to be avoided. Set a watch on your lips, and if you are accustomed to making these "slips" try to substitute the correct expression. But don't be content with that alone. Learn why the preferred expression is correct, and this of itself will so fix it in your mind that you will soon use it unconsciously: "Guess" for "suppose" or "think." "Fix" for "arrange" or "prepare." "Ride" for "drive" interchangeably. "Real" as an adverb, in expressions such as "real" good for "really" good. "Some" or "any" in an adverbal sense; for example. "I have studied some" for "somewhat;" "I have not studied any" for "at all." "Some" ten days for "about" ten days. Not "as" I know for "that" I know. "Try" an experiment for "make" an experiment. Singular subjects with contracted plural verb; for example: "She don't skate well" for "she doesn't skate well." "Expect" for "suspect." "First rate" as an adverb. "Right away" for "immediately." "Party" for "person." "Promise" for "assure." "Posted" for "informed." "Depot" for "station." Try "and" for try "to" go. "Funny" for for "odd" or "unusual." "Above" for "foregoing;" "more than" for "beyond." Does it look "good" enough for "well" enough. "Feel "badly" for feel "bad." Feel "good" for feel "well." "Between" seven for "among" seven. Seldom "or" ever, for seldom "if" ever or "seldom or never." Taste and smell "of" when used transitively. More than you think "for" for "more than you think." "These" kind for "this" kind. "Nicely" in response to an inquiry. "Healthy" for "wholesome." Just "as soon" for just as lief."

Boys and Clean Cities.

New York city always will revere the memory of Colonel George E. Waring as the first and only street cleaning commissioner who thoroughly cleaned that great metropolis. About the time he assumed the duties of that office a club of children was formed in connection with one of the college settlements in the worst part of the city, the object of this club being to interest children in clean streets. Colonel Waring always welcomed aid offered his department, and he saw in this club the nucleus of a movement among the children that would greatly benefit the city. He thought the experiment worth trying and detailed an employe of the department to form and supervise clubs of this kind. For a considerable period two men were thus detailed. These clubs, which were called Juvenile Street Cleaning leagues, differed widly in character. The members of one club were older than those of another in the same district, and their meetings therefore could be conducted in a more business like and dignified manner. Some of the clubs were composed of young children. In other clubs we had to deal with boys and girls of inferior intellectual grade, or with children who, although naturally bright, were living in the most degenerating surroundings and were veritable "Chimmie Faddens." But in all cases the meetings were conducted in as formal a manner as conditions would allow, and each club had its constitution and its regularly elected officers. The average East Side New York boy, and especially the Jewish boy, is well up on parliamentary rules, and I remember well one club of Jewish girls connected with the Jewish institute who could put to shame many a pompous gentleman who fancies himself fully capable of presiding at a meeting. A majority of both boys and girls belong to two or more clubs of various kinds, and take as naturally to them as a duck to water. Each club chose a name, generally connected with the name of its school or settlement, though some of the names were original, as, for example, "Waring's Willing Workers." The department supplied the members with badges, which were highly prized, but which at times proved somewhat of a nuisance, owing to the urchins' propensity for trading them away and then reporting them as lost. Meetings were held weekly. After the routine of necessary business came reports of members as to what they had done since the last meeting. As an example, a little girl reports that she had picked up several banana skins and fed them to horses, which, by the way, are fond of them. Another had spoken to a careless grocer or landlady about littering the sidewalk. There were several cases in which men were arrested and find for disobeying the city ordinances, the arrests being due solely to the children.

A Visit to Grandma's.

Nellie, Roy and Arthur had come to their grandma's big house in the country. These children lived in the city of London, and did not have any pets. In this house of grandma's there was always room for one more. So the children came there every summer. One morning while they were feeding the chickens, they saw a dog in the barn. They went toward him, and he ran up to them. He was dirty, hungry and tired. The children washed him and combed his hair. They gave him some milk and chicken bones. Then they were going to decide on a name for him; they said it should be Carlo. They tied a blue ribbon with a bell on it around his neck. He used to carry the basket when they hunted eggs in the bay.

At last the time came for them to go home, and the children begged so hard to take him home, that their mamma allowed them to do so. They were delighted, and had their playmates to share their joy, as they had not any pets, and they came often to see Carlo. The children taught him a few tricks. Their father built him a kennel and he lived content and happy.

LILLIE WATSON, 10 years old.
624 E. Georgia St., Indianapolis.

Timid Among the Ladies.

In spite of his thirty-one years, the Prince of Naples is rather timid in the presence of ladies, quite the reverse on this point from his cousins the Duke d'Aosta, Royal Artillery, and the Comte de Torino, of the First Dragoons, who are the greatest favorites in aristocratic circles, and who seem to bring life and entrain wherever they appear.

There is a third cousin, that is to say a third son of the late Duke of Aosta, who is more like the Prince of Naples in timidity of maners, modesty of life and devotion to his career. To this enthusiastic sailor the steel deck of a cruiser is far preferable to the waxed floor of a dancing hall. Following in the footsteps of Queen Margherita, he has taken up mountaineering when on leave of absence.

Introduced.

A boy's code of etiquette does not conform with the manual most approved and adopted in so-called polite society, but it serves his purpose all right. Two chubby little fellows were strolling along the sidewalk the other afternoon, when they were joined by a third, who was a stranger to one of the two chums, so the other proceeded to introduce them. "'Ned' Bright, do you know 'Tom' Brown?" "Nope," replied Ned. "Well, Tom Brown, do you know Ned Bright?" "Nope," returned Tom. "Well, now you know each other." So Ned and Tom proceeded to "throw" each other in the most approved manner and roll over in the dust in the friendly way boys have.—Memphis Scimitar.

The Oldest Table.

A wealthy man was once exhibiting proudly to a younger acquaintance a table which he had bought. He said it was 500 years old. "That is nothing," remarked his young visitor. "I have in my possession a table which is more than 3,000 years old." "Three thousand years old!" said the host. "That is impossible. Where was it made?" "Probably in India." "In India! What kind of a table is it?" "The multiplication table."

Father's Evasive Answer.

Children's questions are not always answered. One little boy said to his father: "There is a lot in this book about Othello. Who was Othello, papa?" "Why, bless me, my boy. Do you mean to say that you go to Sunday school and don't know who Othello was?"

A Boy's Recitation.

A teacher in civil government had told his pupils that once in ten years the state of Massachusetts takes a census. Little James, who is an attentive scholar, upon being called up to recite said: "Once in every ten years Massachusetts comes to its senses."

Johnny's Soliloquy.

"I shall be so glad when I get big enough to wash my own face," muttered little Johnny, after his mamma got through with him, "then I won't wash it."

Grow Handsome While Asleep.

A physical culturist of authority claims that not even worry will make a woman grow wrinkled and old so rapidly as sleeping with her head on a high pillow. To grow young, healthy and beautiful while you sleep, lie on your back with your head on a level with your body. Her theory is that during the day, when the head is held in its normal position, the muscles of the face drop, and when the tissues are lacking in strength and the skin flabby, wrinkles come, says the Montreal Herald. At night the dropping of the muscles should be counteracted. They should be lifted up. By sleeping with the head on a level with the body, the drooping lines, which give an expression of care and age to the face, will in time gradually disappear.

Diamond Insured for $2,000,000.

An enormous diamond from Kimberley will be shown in the jewelry section of the Paris exposition. It was found shortly before the war began and is said to be finer than the Regent, the Shah, the Grand Mogul or the Koh-i-noor. It has been insured for $2,000,000.

DR. HARTMAN'S ADVICE

Is Sought by Female Sufferers from Ocean to Ocean.

Mrs. F. W. Goulder, 1306 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill., writes:

"I was afflicted for five or six years with catarrhal difficulties and was growing worse all the time. I began taking your Peruna with a marked improvement from the first. Independent of curing that, the Peruna has greatly improved my general health."

"Every bottle of Peruna is worth its weight in gold; especially to me, for I owe my present good health to Peruna."

All over the country there are women who have been invalids for many years, suffering with female derangements which the family doctor cannot cure.

What a boon to such women is Dr. Hartman's free advice! So famous has his skill made him that hardly a hamlet or town in the country but knows his name. He cures tens of thousands, and he offers to every woman who will write to him her symptoms and a history of her trouble free advice and treatment.

The medicines he prescribes can be obtained at any drug store, and the cost is within the reach of any woman. He describes minutely and carefully just what she shall do and get to make a healthy, robust woman of herself.

The Doctor has written a book especially for this class of women, entitled "Health and Beauty." This book contains many facts of interest to women, and will be sent free to any address by *Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.*

Neither Did the Baby.

Wixby—Hello, old man. You look fagged this morning.

Newpop—I feel it. Didn't sleep a wink last night.

Wixby—Insomnia, eh?

Newpop—No; colic.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John C. Barber, St. Paul, Minn., car truck; William V. Bauman, Minneapolis, Minn., indicator for bottles; Dolor Brabant, Lewiston, Mont., shifting thill for vehicles; William P. Dickinson, Minneapolis, Minn., dental matrix holder; George A. Goodson, Minneapolis, Minn, type-casing machine and automatic machine for producing print or printing surfaces; Albert N. Oxias, Minneapolis, Minn, spring balance scale; Eugene E. Mitchell, Lake City, Minn., scissors blade (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Pleasures of Opulence.

Dorothy—Pa, I do wish we were rich.

Dorothy's Pa—How rich would you like to be?

Dorothy—Oh, awfully rich; rich enough to snub people and still be called agreeable.—Chicago Record.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Compromise.

"Going to the Paris show?"

"No. I compromised with my wife, and we're going to stay home and study French."—Philadelphia North American.

$18 PER WEEK

A salary of $18 per week and expenses will be paid to man with one or two-horse rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

It dosn't pay the matinee idol to be idle every evening, too.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Variety may be the spice of life, but it isn't all spice.

Gained 45 Pounds

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption.

"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected.

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight from 95 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makes me so stout."—MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 16, 1900.

Making Barrels.

"Cooperage is one of the trades that no one thought of improving until within recent years," said a manufacturer, "but then the inventors and expert machinists started in with such a rush that it takes a good deal of our time keeping abreast of the improvements that are coming into the market every day.

"The work used to be done entirely by hand, and the coopers often had to buy their hoops from a firm that made nothing else. The coopers were not well enough equipped to make all the different parts of a barrel themselves, and often they bought everything outside and merely put the barrels together. It used to take five or six men to do the work properly, and an hour's time would perhaps turn out ten barrels.

"As the system is now, all the different parts are made by one machine, and only one man is needed to attend it. After the wood is fashioned into staves and hoops and braces by it the pieces are run through another section of it and come out almost immediately a finished barrel, ready to be loaded and shipped to our customers.

"On a regular average about 30 barrels can be turned out in an hour. You can see what the saving is over the old way. Employing six men for one hour, as they used to do, we can get 160 barrels, where by the old system they were only able to get ten."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Nod and Drop Asleep.

Dr. Pardini of Turin claims that he has discovered that the best method of treating obstinate insomnia is to make his patients imitate the drowsy noddings of a tired man while sitting in a chair.

Every one who has ever watched a sleepy man in a train has probably been amused by the neck distorting nods which herald the approach of sleep. If the observer has given any thought to the subject at all, he has probably decided that the contortions are due to the sleeper's unconscious efforts to preserve his balance. Dr. Pardini says that the balance has nothing to do with it. He declares that nodding is pathologic; that it is nature's own method of inducing sleep.

This, if properly carried out, brings the head of the patient almost upon his right shoulder. The body is then to be inclined to the left and the head allowed to roll in that direction, still uncontrolled by the muscles. As soon as the head has reached the left shoulder muscular control is to be resumed and the head raised slowly until it is in the same position as at the beginning of the exercise. Then the whole method is to be repeated as long as needful.

Chinese Arithmetic.

The Chinese rejoice in a wonderful talent for inaccuracy in every detail. For instance, a pound or a pint varies as it suits the merchant's fancy. In some part you get half or a quarter as much as you do in others for the same price and measure.

Then, again, their way of calculating distance does not at all tally with Euclid. For instance, you are told from A to B is four miles, but from B to A is eight miles. If you ask how this is possible, you are told it depends from which end you start; if you start from A, it is down hill, so much easier to walk; whereas, starting from B, you have to walk up hill, which is much more exerting and fatiguing—in fact, it is the same as walking a longer distance on even ground.

This form of argument always amused me nearly as much as the way the Chinese have of counting a person's age by tens. "My mother," they will tell you, "is 30" (or 40). When she leaves 30, she is getting near 40. Should we all like to be told that, I wonder?—Leslie's Weekly.

Literary Consuls.

It is one of the curiosities of literature, says George F. Parker in The Atlantic, that, although the consular service has not produced reports of either economic or informing value, many writers have done conspicuous work before and during service and after retirement. W. D. Howells wrote some delightful books on Italy. Besides his "Life of Peter the Great," Eugene Schuyler wrote an acceptable short history of American diplomacy and translated some of Turgeneff's novels. Hawthorne, Elihu Burritt, Underwood, Bret Harte, Penfield, Richman—to mention only a few—have done notable work in literature, but not an official report of value. In the one case there was something to say, united with freedom of view and opinion; in the other there was nothing to say, and red tape was too strong for them. The fault is in the system, not in the men.

Cooking and Eating.

If we ate properly, the physician would lose his occupation. And we can eat for whatever we want—to get fat, to get lean, to be nervous or phlegmatic or to stop or encourage the ravages of disease. An "open door" awaits them all. Is it too much to hope that the twentieth century will see a law compelling cooks to take a medical course?

Almost There Already.

Miss Fortee—Yes, dear, we have been engaged for a long time, but what has prevented me from taking the irrevocable step has always been the fateful question. "Will he love me when I grow old?"

Miss Tenny—Don't worry, darling; you'll soon know now.—Stray Stories.

May Be Made Useful.

McJigger—Krusty is suffering from dyspepsia now.

Thingumbob—Ah, that's a blessing in disguise!

McJigger—A blessing?

Thingumbob—Sure. He can blame that hereafter for his horrible disposition.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MOUNTAIN LION.

Over bare ridges, through dense thickets gliding,
Stealthy and sure do I follow my prey!
Along the dark canyons, in tangled ferns hiding,
Relentless I trail, and remorseless I slay!
Strong are my sinews and trackless my winding;
Noiseless as dew is the fall of my paws;
Sheathed in the folds of their velvety binding
Tougher and sharper than steel are my claws.
Swift as a sword are my eyes in their seeking;
Piercing the day or the blackest of nights;
Sleek is my muzzle, with blood often reeking;
Ready my teeth for the foeman who fights.
I am a king; dost thou ask me to battle?
Gather thy strength, for I give not a sign!
What! Art thou sounding so soon the death rattle!
I drink to thy health in the blood that was thine!
—Alfred I. Townsend in Overland Monthly.

A LONG SIEGE.

That of Gibraltar Breaks the Record of Modern Times.

Although by no means the most terrible, the last siege of Gibraltar, when the Rock was held by a British garrison under General Elliot against the combined efforts of the Spaniards, and French from July 5, 1779, to Nov. 26, 1781, holds the record as the longest important siege of modern times. The fact that every now and again the garrison were able to add to their provisions by successful sorties kept them from succumbing to hunger, but scurvy claimed nearly 1,000 victims.

For weeks together over 6,000 shells were thrown into the town daily. A curious point about this siege is that the governor of Gibraltar, after having done everything he could think of to strengthen the fortifications, issued a proclamation calling on any of the garrison who had any schemes to propose to call on him with them, as he did not wish the Rock to fall when by listening but a few minutes to a private individual it might be saved.

By holding the fortress of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war from Sept. 7, 1877, to Dec. 10 against the pick of the Russian army the Turkish garrison, under Osman Pasha, accomplished the impossible, according to both military and medical experts; for not only did they defy the besieging force when it numbered nearly 50 to 1 against them, but they lived for 12 weeks practically without food. Yet on Dec. 10, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.—London Mail.

The Mystery of Lady Byron.

W. E. Henley writes vigorously of Lady Byron in The Pall Mall Magazine. In the end they were married by special license; a year and a fortnight after the wedding Lady Byron left her husband never to return to him, and the great heart of the public rose to the occasion. A bride repudiating her groom! A young mother fleeing the embrace of her firstborn's father! Obviously she—young, innocent, high principled, above all, virtuous—was the victim. By specifying nothing and so suggesting the unspeakable, she captured the general imagination and set it working to her sole advantage.

"He is completely lost in the opinion of the world," and "I look upon him as given up to every worthless excess for the rest of his life:" thus Miss Godfrey to her friend, Thomas Moore, and, condemning on hearsay and in advance, the poor soul did but follow her ladyship's suggested lead.

She had but to refrain from speaking indeed, and one of the strongest, bravest spirits of our century was expelled his country. And none knew why she did it, nor how. And why she did it remains a mystery even till this day.

A Desirable Death.

Children get queer associations of ideas in their heads at times. A little lad on Capitol hill has a playmate of his own age in the son of a poor neighbor. The son of toil visited his richer friend the other day wearing a gorgeous red tie. The son of wealth eyed the tie enviously for awhile and then asked Benny where he got it.

"My mamma dyed it for me for a birthday present," lisped Benny.

After Benny went home Rex played listlessly about for a time and then leaned on his mother's knee, thoughtfully studying the pictures in the fire. "Mamma," he said finally, "Benny's tie was awful pretty, wasn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, won't you kill me a tie like Benny's when I get a birthday?"—Washington Star.

Different Ways.

In these days of religious controversy, conscientious objections to vaccination and reluctance to kissing the Book it is refreshing to recall the broad minded views of John Chinaman on the last named subject as expressed in the court at Singapore. In that colony natives of southern India generally take an oath by killing a fowl, Chinamen by breaking a saucer, Englishmen on the Testament as at home. Our friend John, however, on being asked how he would be sworn replied, "Kill 'im cock, break im saucer, smell im book—all the same!"—Chambers' Journal.

Why He Doubted Her.

"Belinda says her photograph was taken when she wasn't looking, but I don't believe it."

"Why don't you?"

"She has her head on one side and her eyes rolled up."—Indianapolis Journal.

Ma's Sarcasm.

Mr. Snarley—I never was one that wanted to get something for nothing.

Mrs. Snarley—Well, that is about what happened when you married me.—Puck.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had; all they have now and all they expect to have.

He that worries himself with the dread of possible contingencies will never be at rest.—Johnson.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. } SS.

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 20th day of February, 1900, upon the petition of Geo. M. Knox and others, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county on the 11th day of June 1900 at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 43 feet south of the ¼ section corner between sections 24 and 25 of township 154 N. range 44 W., said point being 26 feet north of the centre of graded road between sections 24 and 25 aforesaid, thence easterly parallel to said graded road and 26 feet distant northerly therefrom to a point twenty-six feet west and twenty-six feet north from the the corner for sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 in township 154 n., range 43 w thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 29, and 30 and 26 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 20 feet northerly and 26 feet westerly from the corner for sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of township 154 n., range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to section line between sections 29 and 32 and 30 feet northerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 30 feet north from the corner for sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 32 and 33 and 30 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 10 feet north from the corner for section 4, 5, 32 and 33 in townships 153 and 154 n range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to the township boundry line and 10 feet distant northerly therefrom to the right bank of the Red Lake river, the said Red Lake river being the termination of said ditch.

The names of the persons through whose land the proposed ditch passes are as follows: Henry Feragen, H. D. Baardsen, Flora A. Daniels, Ada F. Snyder, L. C. and H. G. Dobner, Gilbert K. Haavi, Theo. E. Deveroux, Anna Kretzschmar, K. Syvertson, Dennis Connelly and Frederick Weyerhauser.

The place of termination of said ditch at its outlet is as follows: The right bank of the Red Lake river at a point 10 feet north of the township line running east and west between townships No. 153 and 154 n range 43 w.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: Benjamin Anderson, Ole Brevick, Matt Barsen, H. D. Baardsen, Dennis Connelly, John Connerry, Mary Jane Clark, Carston Christenson, Theo. E. Deveroux, Luella O. Deveroux, Herman Doering, C. L. Dobner, C. L. and H. G. Dobner, Flora A. Daniels, C. M. Evenson, Anton Erickson, Lars E. Erickson, Andrew Feragen, Gus. L. Fevig, Johanna F. Finke Henry Feragen, John Olson Feragen, A. J. Funnesdal, Chas. A. Gall, John Hemmingson G. K. Haavi, Lars K. Hitterdal, Frederick Hanson, Inga O. Halferdale, Erick Israelson, Ole Jaranson, Christian Jensen, John E. Johnson, August Janke, Wm. Krum, Knud Knudson, Anna Kretzschmar, Severda Kenison, Kristine Larson, John and Anna Meehan Anna Meehan, James Meehan Jr., Christina Meier, Chief Moose Dung, Emma C. Miller, W. E. McKenzie, O. E. Nash, Syverin Nelson, Gustav Olson, Peter Olson, Enga Olson, Emma C. Purdy, Martin Purcell, Chas. A. Robbecke, Chas. Rogney, Martin Rockstad, Richard Edwards, Knud Quando, August Soderberg, John Smith, Ada F. Snyder, K. Syvertson, Frederick Weyerhauser, City of Thief River Falls, Town of North, Town of Nordon, Town of Sanders, Town of Rocksbury, State of Minnesota (school lands) and Great Northern Ry. Co.

Dated May 7th, 1900. 41-43
[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

To L. B. King:—

You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May A. D. 1890, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgment, which was entered in the District Court in and for the County of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1890, the following described piece or parcel of land is situated in Polk county, State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lot 20, block 33, Village of St. Hilaire was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgment, interests and costs, for the sum of one dollar and eighty cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the Absolute property of the state: That on the 15th day of March A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned county auditor of Polk county, as directed by the state auditor, in accordance with section 101 of Chapter 11 of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of eight dollars and eighty-nine cents: that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is eight dollars and eighty-nine cents with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 15th day of March A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of April A. D. 1900
(SEAL) JOHN GLEASON
County Auditor,
of Polk County, Minnesota.
40-42 By N. A. Hoffard, Deputy.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

England's Boy Choirs.

Julian Ralph, writing of "The Choir Boys of England," in The Ladies' Home Journal, says: "Small boys are much preferred, for the reason that they develop into manhood later than big, stalwart children, for it is at the coming of manhood that their voices break and they are obliged to stop singing until their adult tones are reached—a matter of years. A boyish treble is as delicate as the bloom on a peach, and its possessor must lead an orderly and innocent life, which is why so many choirs are made up of boys taken from their homes and boarded and taught in church institutions. These, sometimes, are able to sing until they are 17 or 18 years of age, though between 14 and 15 is the usual period when their voices break."

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, May 25th and 26th, prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

—By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Everybody Likes It
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.
Geo Benz & Sons, St. Paul.

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

Hamm's
St. Paul
Beer
There's Honest Blood, Bone and Sinew in this Strengthening brew!
Agents every-where
Theo. Hamm Brewing Company.
Tel. 972
St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Good Dresser
ALWAYS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

By using a little judgement even the moderate salaried man can dress attractively and look stylish and neat. Drop in and let us give you a few pointers on Spring and Summer Suits. Our business is to dress people and dress them properly. We do not and will not handle any clothing that is not made right. The suits we sell are cut by skilled cutters after the best models tailored perfectly in every detail. Just as much pains is taken with our $5, $6.50 and $7.50 suits as with the higher grades $10, $12 and $14. Well Dressed Men are continually making their exit from our store and leave but little money with us in exchange for clothing.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a compartment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address, THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN., MAY 16, 1900.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., April 30th, 1900.

7 o'clock p. m.

Special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Pursuant to call dated March 23rd, 1900.

Board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Application of John Turnquist for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes on lots in Thief River Falls was on motion duly carried referred to Commissioner Hansen.

School petitions of Theophile Lefebvre, William Albrecht and Arastide Robillard were read and on motion carried unanimously the 11th day of June was set for a day of hearing on the same.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. May 1, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hansen seconded by Johnson that the auditor be and is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on tax collection fund for $9.25 in favor of Thief River Falls Lumber Co., the same being refundment of taxes paid on part of lot 5, sec 33, 154, 43, being a double assessment on part of said lot.

Motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that in the event that, in the suit now pending between Polk county and the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, it shall be held by the courts of last resort of Minnesota, that the amount of all taxes delinquent and unpaid in Polk county at the date of the creation of Red Lake be deducted from the total indebtedness of Polk before apportioning the debt between Polk and Red Lake, then it is agreed that any abatements hereafter made and agreed to by the authorities of Polk county of such taxes delinquent against lands in Red Lake county, be deducted from the total amount of such delinquent taxes to be so offset against the debt in so far as the same pertain to or are the respective county funds, and the attorneys of Red Lake county are hereby instructed to see that this be done in the final settlement of said suit.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $150.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of replanking and repairing the county bridge across the Red Lake river in the city of Red Lake Falls, and the auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of said city in the sum of $150.00.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $100.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of grading the road running south from the city of Thief River Falls between sections 4 and 5 town of Rocksbury, and the county auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the city of Thief River Falls for the sum of $100.00 on being notified that the said city has appropriated an equal amount.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $100.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of erecting new bridges across Hill river in the town of Poplar River, and the county auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of Poplar River for the sum of $100.00 on having been notified that the said town has appropriated a like amount.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Hansen that the bond of First State bank be approved.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. May 2, 1900.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed civil engineer on the Sanders-Black River ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that the members of the board of county commissioners be and are hereby appointed and designated as a committee of the whole to examine the steel cells in the old Polk county jail and to purchase said cells if found satisfactory to all members of said board and that the county auditor be and if hereby instructed to issue his warrant on county revenue fund in payment of such cells when so directed by the chairman of said board. Said amount not to exceed $1000.00.

Bids for painting iron bridges were laid over until next meeting.

Whereas, at a session of this board duly called and held pursuant to law on the 21st day of February, 1900, this board adopted a resolution which in part read as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved by the board of county commissioners in and for the county of Red Lake, Minnesota, that bonds of said county in the aggregate sum of $9,000 be negotiated for the purpose of raising necessary funds for defraying the expense of the construction of said ditch, said bonds to be issued and dated the first day of May, 1900, to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually, to be 18 in number, and to be in the denomination of $500 each, to mature the first day of May, 1910, principal and interest payable at the office of the county treasurer of Red Lake county, Minnesota, each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that they are issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to the authority of Ch. 97 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1887 and acts amendatory thereto."

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that so much of said resolution adopted on the 21st day of February, 1900, as is above quoted be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved by the board of County Commissioners in and for the county of Red Lake, Minnesota, that the bonds of said county in the aggregate sum of $9,000 be issued, negotiated and sold for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in locating, constructing, and establishing the ditch duly located and established by this board at its session of January 5, 1900, and which ditch has been called and is hereby designated as "The Sanders and Black River Ditch No. 1 of Red Lake county, Minnesota," said sum being necessary to cover the expense of said ditch from its inception to its completion, said bonds to be dated the first day of May, 1900, to mature on the first day of May, 1910; to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, to be nine in number, in denominations of $1000 each, principal and interest to be payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Minneapolis, Minnesota; each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that it is issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to the authority of Ch. 97 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1887 and acts amendatory thereto.

The question being upon the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the following was the vote:

Ayes,

Commissioners Demann, Johnson, Hebert, Sutor and Hansen.

Noes,

None.

So the same was declared adopted.

Whereas, The bid of Stoddard, Nye & Co. for the bonds of this county in the sum of $9,000, dated May 1, 1900, to mature May 1, 1910, to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable annually, to be nine in number, and in the denomination of $1000 each, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to be used in defraying the expense of locating, constructing and establishing the Sanders and Black River Ditch No. 1 of this county, being the best bid obtained by this board for said bonds, and being better than par;

It is hereby resolved, that the same be and is hereby accepted, and the proper officers of this board and county are hereby directed to execute the said bonds in the manner provided by law, and upon the receipt of the amount of their bid therefor, to issue and deliver the same to said Stoddard, Nye & Co.

The question being upon the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the following was the vote:

Ayes.

Commissioners Demann, Johnson, Hebert, Sutor and Hansen.

Noes,

None.

So the same was declared adopted.

Petition of L. C. Erickson and others for alteration of boundaries school district No. 10 was read and on motion carried unanimously the 11th day of June was set for a day of hearing on the same.

Order Forming New School District.

Whereas, a petition signed and duly acknowledged by a majority of the freeholders who are entitled to vote at school meetings in their respective districts, residing within the territory of the proposed new school district, with the approval and recommendation of the county superintendent indorsed thereon, asking for the formation of a new school district, which shall embrace the territory hereinafter described, was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county at a session of said board, held on the 6th day of January, A D 1900, for the action of said board thereon;

And whereas, it was then ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board on the 19th day of March A D 1900, at the Auditor's office in said county,

And whereas, due notice of the time and place of such hearing has been given by posting a notice setting forth the substance of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts so affected thereby a notice of such order, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing and by the publication of said notice one time in the legal newspaper printed and published in Polk county, to-wit: The McIntosh Times, which said newspaper last mentioned is published and printed in Polk county, and was duly designated by said county commissioners of Polk county for the publishing of the same; and due proofs of the posting and service and publication of said notice of hearing having been made and filed by the affidavit of August Peterson who posted said notice and by the certificate of the county auditor of Polk county, who caused the said notice to be served upon each of the clerks of said districts affected thereby, and by the affidavits of the publishers of said newspapers in which the same was so published, respectively;

And whereas, at the session of said board of county commissioners of Red Lake county on the 19th day of March, A D 1900, said petition was publicly read and considered, and arguments of all persons interested therein for and against the organization of said proposed new district duly heard and considered,

It is hereby ordered and determined that said petition be granted, and the following described territory, to-wit:

Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, the E ½ of sections 3, 10, 14, and north ½ of sec. 24, town 150, range 46; the south ½ of section 7 lying west of Red Lake river, and all of sections 2, 17, 18 and 19, lying west or Red Lake river, town 150, range 46.

Be and the same is hereby organized and constituted a school district, and shall be hereafter designated and known as common school district No. [to be numbered by the county auditor of Polk county] of the county of Polk, state of Minnesota.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman of said Board.

Attest:

Adam Zeh,
County auditor of said Red Lake county, Minnesota

Dated this 2d day of May, 1900.

On motion carried unanimously bills were allowed as follows:

J E Ford, w r on books in case of Polk vs Red Lake county	$ 11 57
Samuel Gibeau, making list of mortgages for assessment 1900	7 00
Red Lake Falls Electric Light Company, to shades, and lighting court house, four months to May 1	21 20
O T Romsos, getting ballots and mileage, special election, Polk Centre	2 80
C E Boughton, to insurance on furniture, etc., court house	41 00
Samuel Gibeau, recording town treasurers' bonds	21 00
A P Toupin, getting ballots and mileage, special election, City of Red Lake Falls	1 20
Edward E Havik, getting ballots and mileage, special election, town of Equality	7 20
Edonor Perusse, getting ballots and mileage special election town of Terrebonne	2 80
O N Skomedal, getting ballots and mileage, special election town of Garnes	6 20
Courier Publishing Company, stationery for county officers	47 15
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing commissioners' proceedings of March	25 50
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing notice of tax judgment sale	3 50
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing notice of sale of ditching jobs	5 00
Geo D. Barnard & Co., stationery etc for county officers	32 [illegible]
Geo D. Barnard & Co guardian's reference book judge of probate	14 50
Geo D Barnard & Co auditor's ledger, delinquent tax collection record and wolf bounty warrants	31 75
Geo D Barnard & Co treasurer's ledger	15 0
Geo D Barnard & Co pens	1 0
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for clerk of court	7 0
Free Press Printing Company, treasurer's tax receipts	8 5
Free Press Printing Company 1 deed record	10 50
Ole J Johnson, one day posting quarantine notices, and ten miles, $1.00 and three days county commissioner and mileage 40 miles	17 [illegible]
James Sutor, three days county commissioner and mileage 20 miles, and one day attending poor, and mileage 20 miles	16 00
J B Hebert, one day attending poor and three days county commissioner and mileage 0 miles	16 0
K M Hansen, one day attending poor, one day committee work and three days county commissioner and mileage 40 miles	19 0
Wm. C. L. Demann, 1 day attending poor and mileage fourteen miles, three days county commissioner and mileage 14 miles	14 8
County Poor Fund.	
Theo LaBissoniere, Mdse to Joe Doyea	5
Theo LaBissoniere mdse to M. Grault	15 0
Theo LaBissoniere mdse to A Farstad	10 00
St. Gabriel's Hospital board and care of Mary Demers 3 months to March 25th	15 0
P E Smidesang mdse to C A Nelson	10 0
Ed Garceau 2 month's board of Joe Doyea to May 1 by Lacousiere	20 00
Luc Dubue room rent 1 month for A Juneau to March 21	2 5
Luc Dubue room rent from Mch 21 to May 1 for A Juneau	4 0
A M Labount board of Mrs Violette April 18 to May 10	10 0
Mrs Marchildon board of A Juneau 2 weeks and 5 days	5 4
Andrew O Rolstad 4 days nursing family of Gilbert Sbjervos	9 0
Dr N M Watson services rendered Mrs Charles Nelson	35 0
Dr Henry Francis services rendered Edward McDonald	5 0
Dr W O Tessier services rendered Theadore Carl	27 5
Peter Olson attending family of Ole Peterson, $49.90 allowed at	25 8
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carl, $48.00 allowed at	35 00
County Revenue Fund.	
Theo LaBissoniere [illegible]	5
Dennis Gonely jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
James F Farr jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
Carl Kretzschmar jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
Hans Nelson jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
Ole Johnson jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
R B Vining jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 00
John Ans jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 00
Jacob Ove jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 00
John O Forsburg jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
Frank Tilton jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 0
Charles Umbreit jurors fees state vs H E Mussey	1 00
Wm C Smiley witness testimony state vs H E Mussey	3 6
S T Johnson justice fees state vs Roman Anderson	3 6
Charles Ford services as fire warden town of Black River	2 0
Julius Kuhl services as fire warden town of Black River	1 5
Magge Keller services as fire warden town of Black River	3 0
John Keller services as fire warden town of Black River	1 5
Peter Kilburg services as fire warden town of Black River	3 0
Joseph Schmitz services as fire warden town of Black River	3 0

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned.

Attest:

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GOT CATS INSTEAD OF BLANKET

Penalty Paid by a Southern Planter for His Illegible Chirography.

"If you ever get down to old Colonel ——'s," said an enthusiastic New Orleans sportsman, naming a veteran planter of the lower coast, "you will find the grounds overrun with big coal-black cats, now partly wild. How they came there is quite a curious story. You see, there is some tip-top hunting in that neighborhood, and some years ago, at just about this season, the old man invited down a party of northern gentlemen to take a crack at the ducks. They were heavy swells he had met in New York, who were here for the carnival, and he was anxious that they should have a royal time. The best place for ducks was some distance from the house, so it was arranged that the whole crowd should camp out for a few days near the shooting grounds, and in getting things together for the trip the colonel discovered he was short on bed clothing. Accordingly he rushed a darky over to the station with a letter to his merchant in New Orleans asking him to buy twelve large blankets, and send them out by first express. Now, the colonel's handwriting resembles the tracks of an inebriated turkey and his orthography is equally eccentric. He spelled the word blankets 'blancats,' and after puzzling over the hieroglyph for an hour, the merchant concluded it stood for black cats. He was astonished, of course, but knowing that there was a jovial gang at the plantation he decided some practical joke must be afoot and hurried out the clerk to buy all the large black cats he could find in the neighborhood. They had some trouble getting the dozen together, and the black cat market rose about 500 points before they succeeded, but eventually the consignment was safely boxed and sent away. Next morning the colonel and his guests eagerly awaited the arrival of the wagon from the station, before starting out and when it appeared in the distance were surprised to hear a faint sound of yowling, rapidly growing larger as it approached. A huge slatted crate filled one end of the bed and inside were twelve large black cats engaged in a free fight. When the top was pried off the ebony monsters leaped out in all directions, and they say the colonel's remarks ran up to the temperature of the lower coast 15 degrees Fahrenheit. That's where the stock came from that is now on the plantation. There must be two or three hundred of the beasts by this time."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BLONDES AND BRUNETTES.

In Germany the Former Number Nearly One-Third of All Women.

The German Anthropological society has been collecting statistics relative to the comparative frequency of the blonde and brunette types and their distribution through the German empire. The observations were confined to school children, 6,000,000 of whom have been examined. For purposes of classification only those that had blue eyes and fair hair and skin were counted as blondes, and those whose eyes hair and skin were all dark, as brunettes. All others (for example, children with dark eyes and light hair or with blue eyes and dark hair and skin) were put in a third, or "mixed" class. In the empire as a whole, the blondes were found to number 31.8 per cent., the brunettes fourteen per cent., and the mixed types 54.2 per cent. In some districts the preponderance of the blonde element was much more marked —especially in a part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, where there were only four per cent. of pure brunettes. The effect of the brunette Roman element was marked distinctly in the southern and southwestern parts of the empire. Near Worms and Speyer one often sees faces which strongly suggest those of central Italy or Roman statues and paintings.

Hiccough.

Hiccough is a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm. Generally a trivial and transient inconvenience, its occurrence in the last stages of acute disease is a grave, often a fatal, symptom, indicative of giving way of the nervous system generally. Continued and obstinate hiccough sometimes occurs in persons, more especially in young females of a hysterical tendency, and may continue for weeks without cessation, except during the hours of sleep, in spite of all kinds of treatment. The causes of ordinary hiccough are generally fasting, or some sudden stimulant taken into the stomach, such as highly seasoned soup; and the affection generally subsides of its own accord. When inconvenient nothing is so likely to remove it as some active emotion of the mind suddenly excited. The continued sipping and swallowing of cold water, or sucking of ice, are frequent domestic remedies; or anti-spasmodics, such as sal volatile, may be useful.

The Girl with the Hammer.

The advantages of a substantial education for women are demonstrated with peculiar force by an item which we take from the Bangor News. A barn in Aroostook went unshingled because the farmer who owned it was too infirm to climb to the roof, while one of his sons had gone to the war in the Philippines, and the other to the Klondike. The other day, however, the farmer's only daughter came home from the normal school, and shingled the barn as well as any man in town could have done it, and she didn't once pound her fingers, either.

A Contrary Man.

Nixon—"Would you call Dickson a contrary man?" Fuddenberger—"Contrary? Why, that man would try to toboggan up hill!"—Harper's Bazar.

Temperance advocates will be pleased to learn that one man in six in the British navy is a teetotaler.

LADY OF THE STONE AGE.

What One Looked Like After Her Countenance Was Reconstructed.

From Germany comes the statement that two remarkable attempts have been made to reconstruct the countenance of persons who lived in prehistoric times. Prof. Kollmann, a distinguished surgeon and anthropologist of Basle, was the last who attempted this feat. Being a gallant man, he selected a lady for the purpose of the experiment. She lived during the stone age, at a place near where Auvernier, near Neufchatel, now is. Either by accident or design her skull was broken before she had reached her thirtieth year, and her body was laid to rest at the bottom of a lake, near her home. This curious human fossil was discovered a short time ago and Prof. Kollmann at once determined to reproduce, as far as possible, the features of this mysterious lady of the lake. Her skull was in an excellent state of preservation. The first act necessary was to reconstruct the head, and this he did by placing thin layers of clay or other soft material around the skull until the proper size and shape was reached. The next step was to gain an idea of how much flesh there was originally on the head and face, and to this end he experimented on the skulls of several women who had just died. He inserted a needle here and there in the faces, in order to ascertain the thickness of the flesh in each place. He thus obtained some idea of the manner in which the flesh may have clothed the head and face of the lady of the lake. Among the corpses on which Prof. Kollmann experimented was that of a young woman whose skull was exactly like the stone one. The professor did his work with extreme precision, making exact measurements of the flesh on the face of various corpses and only reproducing in plaster on the stone face the exact amount and thickness of flesh which were necessary. He portrays the lady of the lake as a rather modern looking young woman, with a small face, a broad forehead, a nose somewhat turned up, and lips thick and ruddy. Soon after Prof. Kollmann had completed his work, Prof. Merkel made a similar experiment on the skull of a man which he found in the graveyard at Rosdorf, near Goettingen. This skull is not as old by several thousand years as the one reconstructed by Prof. Kollmann. The face as reproduced by him is that of a sturdy peasant about 50 years old. The remarkable fact about it, however, is the wonderful resemblance which it bears to the very faces of the peasants living in that district today. Those who have seen it say that it is exactly the same type of face, and that it is a proof of the permanence and purity of race.—New York Herald.

DELICATE FABRICS FROM ILOILO

Exquisite Nun's Veiling Which Was Made by the Natives.

Perhaps the most attractive package received from the Philippines in this city was that which went to Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, the mother of Lieut. William Sullivan of the Twenty-sixth regiment, says the Manchester (N. H.) Union. The package contained a roll of exquisite nun's veiling, which was made by the natives. Rolled up with the cloth were two shuttles, with the bobbins in place, and which the natives operate by hand in making this nun's veiling. Accompanying the package was a letter which was dated at Iloilo, Dec. 15, and contained a few facts about the manufacture of the cloth. Lieut. Sullivan wrote that the cloth is made by the natives of Iloilo in the cottages and the quantity sent in the package (a number of yards) cost only $2. "The natives weave some of the finest patterns and colorings you can imagine," wrote the lieutenant, "and the cloth is made from the banana fiber. They also make a cloth from the pineapple fiber, which is as delicate as silk." The shuttles accompanying the cloth were of a dark wood, and were well polished, as if they had been used to a great extent. Whoever made them was well versed in the use of wood-working tools. Glass beads had been placed in the bottom of the shuttles to make them run easily, these beads running on an axis of wire.

Why We Forget Names.

Many persons are especially forgetful with regard to names—as of acquaintances or some familiar object. Dr. Bastian, in discussing effects recently, quoted with approval this explanation: "The more concrete the idea the more readily is the word used to designate it forgotten when the memory fails. We easily represent persons and things to ourselves without their names. More abstract conceptions, on the contrary, are attained only with the aid of words, which alone give them their exact shape in our minds." Hence verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are more intimately related to thought than nouns are, and can be remembered when nouns, or names, slip from the mind.

How It Happened.

"How did you come to sever your engagement with Miss Dashleigh, the heiress?" the poet's friend asked. "I will tell you," the bard sadly replied. "I wrote a sonnet to her and had it published. In one of the lines I made use of the words 'her plaint.' The printer made it 'her paint.' So you see how little things continue to upset our fondest calculations."—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Teeth Were Dumb.

Doctor—Did your teeth chatter when you had the chill? Patient—No; they were on the table.—Boston Journal.

Ten Years' Losses from Tornadoes.

Missouri has suffered $15,000,000 loss by tornadoes since 1890.

FIGHTING FOR A "ZOO."

Prof. Langley's Persistent Efforts for Preservation of Wild Animals.

In an illustrated article on "The National 'Zoo' at Washington," Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author-artist, tells what hard work Prof. Langley had to do before congress would pass a bill to establish such an institution: In 1887, when the newly appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. S. P. Langley, who, though an astronomer and a physicist, had been very strongly impressed by the fact that all our largest and most interesting native animals were rapidly approaching extinction, conceived the idea of securing a tract of country, as primitive as possible, that might be made a lasting city of refuge for the vanishing races. This was the main idea when first Mr. Langley went before congress to urge the establishment of a National Zoological Park. In all ages it has been the custom of potentates to keep a collection of wild animals for their amusement, and the American people, being their own ruler, had numberless precedents before them when urged to make this much-needed collection of animals. In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in the republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained. This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and captious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska elk and Florida alligators cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they would want things they could not see at home—dog-faced baboons, kangaroos, man-eating tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution to encourage or import foreigners! Altogether the secretary of the Smithsonian found it no easy bill to carry, though it was indorsed by nearly every scientist and educator in the country. After three years of persistent effort, involving vastly more worry than the management of the whole Smithsonian Institution for three times that period, Mr. Langley succeeded in carrying both houses of congress over the successive stages of ridicule, toleration, and favorable consideration, to the point of accepting and providing for the scheme. An appropriation was made for a National Zoological Park to be established in the District of Columbia for the "Advancement of Science and the Instruction and Amusement of the People," as well as a city of refuge where those "native animals that were threatened with extinction might live and perpetuate their species in peace."

Maternal Blunders.

Women there are who are like the old Bourbons, of whom it was aptly said they never learned anything, and never forgot anything. The mother who has not advanced an inch beyond the level reached in nursery management by her mother and her grandmother is a distinctly and hopelessly conservative person, and books will do her little good. She will go on dressing her wee baby in closely fitting bands, and in garments which are too long and too heavy; she will nurse him when she pleases, and not according to the clock, and far too soon she will burden his immature stomach with food difficult of digestion and impossible of assimilation. It is pitiful to reflect on the sum of infantile pain and suffering which has been needlessly borne by the small morsel of humanity whom ignorant and untrained though loving mothers have nursed in unhygienic ways, and one's heart aches at the thought of the small graves which have scarred the turf and been watered by mothers' tears without necessity. Divine Providence has been arraigned often unfairly, when the real fault was due to maternal blundering.

Dog Rescued Her.

While going to her home on the Poulson farm, in Lower Chichester township, Miss Elsie Lewis stepped in a ditch and disappeared in the deep snow. She made desperate efforts to get out but was fast becoming benumbed when a large Newfoundland dog belonging to the Maltatesta farm and usually quite savage, came to her rescue. Plunging into the deep snow the animal forced his way to her side. She flung her arms about his shaggy neck and the dog broke a passage out of the ditch, dragging Miss Lewis along. He remained by her side while she rested and when she started to cross the field, the dog barking joyfully, trotted ahead, breaking a path for her to her home, a half mile away. —Chester (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Record.

One Ahead.

Mrs. A. was having one of her houses cleaned, preparatory to letting it to a new tenant. Assisting her was a "cleaner," who proved to be very inefficient. Finding a room which was supposed to be in order still very dirty, Mrs. A. swept it herself. Then she said to Bridget, whom she met in the hall "Why, Mrs. Ryan, I thought you said you had swept the front room, and here I have got a whole dustpan full of dirt out of it." Nothing disconcerted, Bridget responded with a beaming smile: "Did ye, now, ma'am? I got two."

Onions and Garlic as Perfume.

In Tartary onions, leeks and garlic are regarded as perfumes. A Tartar lady will make herself agreeable by rubbing a piece of freshly cut onion on her hands and over her countenance.

BLANK PAGE

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Lerry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☞ STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper. ☜

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.54½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.52½	Barley	.26
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.171
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

W. J. Kelley now runs the "Hog" at the mill.

Work is progressing nicely on county ditch No. 1.

County Commissioner Hansen is in the village to-day.

E. J. Brink and ye editor made a trip to Wylie Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenberg of Crookston are here to-day.

Fred Smith spent Sunday at Crookston visiting parents.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The temperature was such that linen suits were worn Saturday.

P. G. Paradis has treated his building with a new coat of paint.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien Friday May 11th, 1900, a son.

If you want a lemonade or milk shake go to McAndress confectionery.

Martin Bjerk made a flying trip to Crookston the first of the week.

The first "drunk and disorderly" was run in by Marshal Johnson on Monday.

C. G. Rapp headed the Eddy delegation of this place to Moorhead on Monday.

The hay knife and fork is the tools used in cutting the ditch through the muskeg.

The M. W. A. goat was kept busy for a few hours last night. Nine candidates were initiated.

H. E. Ives and Dan Patterson went to Crookston Monday to attend the forfeited tax land sale.

The base ball dance given at the Hotel Markham last Saturday evening was fairly well attended.

Ole Halvorson returned Monday after spending the winter on his pine claim in Beltrami county.

Rev. Father Anscar of Red Lake Falls will hold Catholic services at this place on Sunday May 27th.

Next Sunday services will be held in the M. E. church at 11 o'clock a. m., and the following Sunday at 8 p. m.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, May 25th and 26th.

Messrs. Armstrong and Murphy drove up from the lower Falls Saturday evening to take in the base ball dance.

Banker Hannay returned home Saturday after spending a few days at Crookston attending to some business matters.

John Hannay, who is at present in Texas, is expected home the first of June where he will spend his summers vacation.

Mrs. W. Peterson, the dressmakes branched out in business and now carries a fine line of trimmed and untrimmed hats.

The work of lowering the railroad tracks at the planing mill yards is about completed, making it very convenient for loading cars.

I. Dahleen, the carpenter left Monday for Thief River Falls where he has a small contract that will occupy about two weeks of his time.

Strayed:—Red and white cow—dehorned—short piece of rope around neck. Please inform Jos. Johnson, of Thief River Falls, Minn.

H. Richards, shipping clerk for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company made a trip to Crookston Saturday for the purpose of consulting a dentist.

J. H. Johnson, formerly of this place but now a resident of Fisker came up Monday on a visit to friends and to look after his business interests.

Messrs. Dobner, Richardson and Eastman of the upper Falls were here a few hours Monday while enroute to Moorhead to attend the congressional convention.

A considerable amount of gravel has been taken out of the river below the steel bridge and banked. Later on it will be put upon Broadway between first and third streets.

While 10,000,000 died of the famine in India in 1877, 16,000,000 died from the same cause in that country in 1897 and the estimates for the present famine are much more.

Dan Patterson has completed his contract of grading the farmer's loading platform on the east side of the depot. This was put in by the railroad company in compliance with the state law.

Fred Glass and Joe Olen of Newton Iowa, are here looking for land. Mr. G. will buy 120 acres in section 25, of River Falls. The boys drove up from Iowa by team and had a pretty long and tiresome drive.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams of Red Lake Falls came up on Mondays train, Mrs. Adams remaining here to attend the Norman Hannay party while Mr. Adams joined the Eddy contingent bound for Moorhead.

Mrs. E. J. Holmes and children returned home to-day after a two months visit with relatives at Cannon Falls. Miss Amanda Danielson, sister of Mrs. Holmes accompanied them and will spend the summer here.

Harry Aronson of St. Paul was here yesterday imforming us that he had bought 160 acres of land in section 2 and 12 of Black River on the forfeited sale at Crookston. Mr. A. has 480 acres in one bunch just west of town.

We see by the Crookston Tribune that W. C. Stranahan represents another hardware firm and will hereafter travel for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. He will make his headquarter at Fargo, N. Dak.

Eighteen druggists in one county in North Dakota are in trouble—accused of violating the law regulating sale of liquor under the druggist's permits. The cases will come up for trial before a jury at the June term of court.

A number of our towns people have received an invitation to attend the opening of Tedford's Buffet at Cass Lake which takes place on the 17th inst. From all accounts Charley has a swell place and is doing a big business.

Governor Lind's warehouse commission has secured a reduction of freight rates, which will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of southwestern Minnesota. Did anyone ever hear of a Republican commission doing a thing of that kind?—St. James Journal.

A jolly party of young folks from Red Lake and Thief River Falls as well as a number from here, helped Norman Hannay celebrate his 20th birthday at the home of his parents on Water street Monday evening. Games of all kinds were indulged in and a bountisul supper served.

The first of next month the work of taking the last United States census for the nineteenth century will begin. Every person of reasonable age must be interviewed by the enumerators and is expected to answer every imaginable question which might possible apply to any other person. Answer every question in full and accurately when it is put to you by the enumerator.

"You hear the click, click of the car wheels going over the rail joints?" remarked a railroad man while enroute. "Count these for 20 seconds and the number of clicks you hear in that time will be exact number of miles the train is going in an hour. For instance, if you hear fifty ticks in twenty seconds you will know that the train is going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The standard rail is thirty feet in length. If you have a pencil and paper you can readily figure it out."

We have heard about men "talking through their hats," but it remained for Mayor McDonald, who owns the Drayton Telephone Exchange, to demonstrate a few days ago that a woman can talk through a man even if he is not very thin in stature. While making some repairs to the telephone system recently, the mayor cut one of the wires and held the two ends of the severed line one in either hand. While thus holding the same the lady above referred to ring up the meat shop and sent in her order for the dinner roast. Both the going and coming current on the wire passed through the mayor, and the conversation was carried on and understood by both the lady and the meat man just the same as if there had been no brake in the wire. Wonderful is the telephone.—Drayton Echo.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

A good story on the Modern Woodmen comes from Ipswich. Their hall at that place is situated over the opera house which was wrecked by a gas explosion last week. On the eventful night a candidate was being initiated. The goat had just done its worst when all of a sudden there was a fearful noise, and at the same instance the floor was raised up six feet while the ceiling came half way down to meet it. The members fled panic stricken from the hall, forgetting the candidate for the time being. One member, braver than the rest, returned to find his remains, but on entering found him standing among the debris, "waiting for the rest of it," he said. It was long before they could convince him that the explosion was not a part of the ceremony of adoption, "because however," he said, "it wasn't any worse than the rest."—Ashton Chronicle.

If You Want

Home-made or baker's bread, cookies, doughnuts, fruits, candies, tobacco, cigars, ciders, milk shake, lemonade and other soft drinks go to

McAndress Confectionery.

Dr. J. E. Argue the dentist will be here May 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th prepared to do anything in the line of dentistry. He will be found at the Hotel Markham. Call early and make dates.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending May 14, 1900.

Generally light and probably local rains on the 7th and 8th in southern counties and parts of the Red River valley, and also in the South and across the northern center of the state on the 13th, gave temporary relief to small areas from the very dry conditions prevailing during May. Early in the week the weather was cool, and on the mornings of the 9th and 10th light frosts occurred in different parts of the state. In the latter part of the week it was very warm, the maximum temperatures being above 90 on the 11th, 12th and 13th except in the eastern parts of the state. At Minneapolis, the maximun temperature of 90 on the 12th has been exceeded only once during May since 1891. The early sown grains are stooling, and they are generally looking well though not growing rapidly, but in a few places it is said that spring wheat is looking yellow for want of rain, and that some fields of oats and barley are brown, the effect of the severe frosts of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th; the oats are said to be recovering. Later sown grains need rain for even germination. Some of the early sown flax was cut off by the frost, but most of the crop was not sufficiently grown to be in danger. The sowing of flax continues, but the largest part of the flax acreage is sown except in the northern counties. Corn planting is going on, and by the 19th it is likely that most of it will be finished. The planting of the early potato crop is well advanced. The drouth is delaying the growth of grass in the pastures. Winter rye will soon be heading in southeastern counties. Winter wheat does not improve, and it is being replaced by other crops. The fruits do not seem to have been injured by frost, and they are promising well.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

In driving through the country when a tidy looking farm is passed, with fences in good order, buildings looking neat and trim, trees trimmed and clean we know the resident is a person who takes pride and interest in his farming and that it pays him to do so. It takes but a few days each year to keep the brush cut away from the fences; to nail up a board here and there that may have become loosened; to keep the fences up straight with no weak places to tempt the cattle to jump into the owners or neighbors grass or grain; to put the implements under shelter when not in use; to pick up boards lying around the house or barn; to trim the trees and cut out old dead and dying branches; to mow the lawn at least once a year; to arrange all gates so they will freely swing on their hinges; to have a well kept garden; good supply of small fruit; the pump in good working order; a good supply of dry wood under shelter; to clean out all open ditches, and to look after the stock frequently and carefully, all these things take but a little time at the proper time and they increase the cash value of a farm. If we have in the past neglected these, let us resolve to do differently. Possibly we have not had so many leisure hours, but we will be adding to the looks and worth of our earthly possessions and to our standing as men and farmers.—Ex.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The Richest Woman's Story.

How Hetty Green, the famous financier, who enjoys the distinction of being the richest woman in America, has made and kept her millions will be told for the first time in the June Ladies' Home Journal. In view of Mrs. Greens vast wealth, so great that she herself cannot exactly compute it, the story of her home life will also be especially interesting, by reason of its extreme simplicity. In the article Mrs. Green tells how she has bought and sold railroads and towns, and how she has compelled political managers to do her bidding—showing the enormous power of money in these golden days. Her daily life, too, is interesting, for early and late she is at her task of watching her wealth and eagerly adding to it, being a stranger to almost any other recreation. Several pictures of the woman with millions, made expressly for the article, will give it additional interest.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

The Water Too Low.

James Mathieu, land man for the Crookston Lumber company and Matt Ford arrived here this morning having made a trip by boat from St. Hilaire taking two and a half days for the journey, for the purpose of examining the river to ascertain whether or not it would be possible for the Crookston Lumber company to secure its logs from Red Lake. After a careful investigation it is found that the water is too low in the river to admit the driving and all hope of securing the logs will be abandoned unless rains come to the rescue.—Crookston Tribune.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

From all accounts, harmony does not begin with a big "H" with the republicans in Red Lake county. The Eddy deal turned out like the Holstein deal in Polk county. Situated as we are, it should have been unanimous for Eddy at their convention held last week.

A new eight foot side walk will be put down on the west side of Broadway between second and third streets. A very good idea and should [illegible] be extended to the depot.

—It is better than [illegible] because it cures rheumatism, constipation, sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism Cure.

—To cure a [illegible] take the Imperial [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent.

Gov. Teddy Roosevelt is in his own estimation,—the biggest thing in Washington and the most showy flower in the republican bouquet. He has been strutting around the Capitol and the White House as though he owned the whole shooting match, and patronizingly giving advice to Mr. McKinley, Boss Hanna and others who thought they knew a little something about the party machine. For some reason the republican leaders are all adding to the size of Gov. Teddy's head by the deferential manner in which they are treating him. Mr. McKinley gave a dinner in his honor, and he was invited to a dinner given to the republican leaders in Congress by Boss Hanna, at which the platform to be adopted by the Philadelphia convention was read by Hanna and Roosevelt's advice asked as to its planks. If you ask what all this means, you ask the question which has been asked thousands of times in Washington, this week, and not yet satisfactorily answered. One very reasonable answer is that the republican managers have become alarmed about New York, and are seeking to add to the prestige of Gov. Teddy in order to help him towards reelection, which they regard as helping McKinley in the State. Whatever their object, they are making Gov. Teddy believe that he is the whole thing, which, by the way, is not difficult to do.

Mistakes in the Porto Rican act continue to crop up. The latest is that the law, as construed by the Treasury Department, puts an additional penalty on Europeans who desire to trade with the island via United States ports. If an European sends goods direct to Porto Rico from the old world, he pays the Dingley rates; if he sends them to New York for shipment to Porto Rico, he must pay the Dingley rates and 15 per cent additional. That is to say, the Republican party in its wisdom has directly discriminated against this country as a port of call between Europe and Porto Rico, and has done its best to discourage steamship lines from the United States to Porto Rico and to encourage direct lines from Europe to Porto Rico. Of course, this is all very well for the trusts that wish to control the Porto Rican market, for their protection is increased 15 per cent over the already monumental Dingley rates. Whether they had part in drawing the verbiage of the bill with the idea of getting this additional duty or whether it was an unexpected stroke of fortune for them, cannot be said. In either case, it is hard on the Porto Ricans.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take a pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold at The Imperial Drug Store.

A new coin three-cent piece has been authorized by act of congress to take the place of the old coin which was so much like a dime that the coinage was stopped. The new three-cent piece is ordered to be made of nickel the size of the old bronze cent, although thicker. In the center is to be made a hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This will make the coin easily destinguishable by sight or touch. It will be some time, however, before this new coin will be circulated.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Langdon Courier-Democrat: Flax is not much harder on the land than wheat but neither should be continually grown on the same land, nor should the two in alternation be continually grown. In rare instances in this portion of America, a flax disease, apparently in the roots, has made its appearance Prof. Sheppard, of the Fargo Agricultural college, who took part in the Farmers Institute here a couple of months ago, says he has grown flax continuously on a plot of land for several years, with no disease appearing, and still gets fairly good crops, though he does not recommend such a course. In Holland where the disease prevails, flax is not put on a field oftener than once in five years. The disease is not well understood, but some Belgian scientist has recently stated that it is a disease of the roots, probably not bacterial but possibly due to a chemical irritant.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. [illegible] Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams
Watchmaker and Optician.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

[illegible] Imperial Carbolic Salve [illegible]

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New
Hardware
Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Missing.

Ere Fannie had recovered from her fright Herbert burst through the undergrowth. His face was death-like, and great beads of moisture stood out upon his brow.

He strove to speak, but utterance seemed to fail him. He could only make a wild gesture toward the village, as he sank exhausted upon the rock behind him.

"Great Heaven, Clive, what is it?" asked Fenton, his own ruddy cheek blanching. "Are you hurt? That shot—where did it come from? Where is Miss Wraye?"

"Quick—the doctor!" gasped Herbert, who seemed to rouse his sinking energy at the name—"the doctor! She is wounded—dead for aught I know! The shot struck her!"

"Sybil!" shrieked Fannie. "Oh, heaven! Sybil wounded—dying? Oh, where is she?"

"Hush!" said her brother, grasping her arm; don't shriek so. You will warn him—the fiend who did the deed—that we are near. Quick—the doctor, Fenton! Ride for life or death! I—I" the young man's voice broke hoarsely—"I cannot leave her for a moment. I dare not move her; she is lying still where—where she fell."

"Let me go with you, brother!" said Fannie, sobbing hysterically. "I—I will be quiet. Oh, Sybil, Sybil—darling! who could wish to harm her?"

"Hush!" said Herbert turning on her fiercely. "Girl, girl, you will madden—Nay, I am mad already! The shot that pierced her gentle heart was aimed at me. She saved me by giving her own life for mine! She—Hush, hush! We are near the spot. Hush! The villain may be lurking around, even now, and we must not warn him. He shall not escape me, if there is justice in heaven and earth! With my own hands I will avenge her innocent blood—with my own hand I will take a life for a life!"

"Herbert—brother!" exclaimed Fannie, sick with a new terror, as she saw the terrible change that had come over him.

For Herbert Clive's countenance was transformed by the storm of passions swelling in his breast. His dilated eyes seemed to flash with lurid fire, his nostrils quivered—every feature was set in the stern rigidity of carven stone.

It was one of those fearful moments of "white heat" that mould the man forever and forever.

They reached the spot, the grassy glade where Sybil had spoken her last words to Herbert—those words that would remain stamped on his memory while life should last.

The two horses were grazing quietly near by; the shrubbery was trampled and broken. The grassy bank where Herbert had left Sybil still bore the impress of her fragile form; but—the young man sprang forward, with an exclamation of dismay—Sybil was not there!

Not there! though he had left her, less than five minutes ago, with the closed eyes and the helpless limbs, the well-nigh pulseless heart, of one already in the grasp of death. Not there! Aye, escaped, even in death, from his care and his love!

"My God! where is she?" exclaimed the young man. "I left her here, on this very bank. Her wound was bleeding, so I dared not move her further. Has she dragged herself into some neighboring thicket, to die unseen?"

"Oh, Sybil! Sybil!" cried poor Fannie, as she flung herself from her horse. "Sybil, darling, where are you?"

"Stay here!" said Herbert, in a hoarse whisper, laying his hand heavily upon her arm. "I must go search for her! But, no, no—I forgot, you, too, are helpless. I cannot leave you until they come from the village."

"Don't think of it!" sobbed generous Fannie. "Go—go and find Sybil; poor, Sybil! Oh, brother, I loved her so—I loved her so!"

"What was your love to mine?" was his anguished reply. "She had just spoken words—aye, just as she fell—words that opened heaven to me! Oh, the villain, the accursed villain, who could blight a flower like her—a blossom too pure and lovely for mortal bloom! Oh, heaven, to think that she died warning, saving me! Aye, aye"—the young man clenched his teeth together, as if to repress the convulsions into which his wrath would have betrayed him—"they have carried her off to die! The fiends, the villains, have carried her off to die, where there will be none to witness her death—none to say she was foully, cruelly, basely murdered. But I will find her, dead or alive—I will find her, my darling, my Sybil, my martyred love!"

"Where are they? Clive! Clive! where are you?"

It was Dr. Bond's voice that echoed through the woods; and in a moment Fenton Forest, Laurence Grey and the old doctor had joined the brother and sister.

"What the deuce is to pay?" exclaimed the doctor, excitedly. "Where's the girl? Who's been shot? What the mischief is the matter, anyhow?"

"She is gone; they have carried her off!" said Herbert. "They must be hiding near. Stay with my sister, doctor, and we will find her. Come, boys, quick—quick!"

"Find who? The girl has been carried off? You talk like a fool, sir!" said the doctor, irately. "What cock-and-bull story is this? And what have I been dragged away from my dinner for? I will teach you young scapegraces to play your practical jokes on me! Who was it told me Sybil Wraye was shot?"

"Hush! hush!" said Fannie, laying her hand gently on the irate old gentleman's sleeve, as Herbert, followed by his bewildered friends, dashed desperately into the forest. "Don't you see the poor boy is nearly mad with grief? He don't know what he is saying or what he is doing. Sybil was riding with him, and some awful man, in ambush, shot at him, shot her."

"Shot her? Shot Sybil Wraye?" said the old doctor in a broken voice. "Aimed at him and shot her?"

"Yes, sir; she tried to save him, and—and—"

"Of course—of course; fool to the last, like every woman!" growled the doctor. "And they carried her off, he says. Who has carried her off? Why the deuce wasn't she left here so that I could attend to her? Where are those young madmen rushing off to now?"

And the old doctor, who was in that excitable state of mind peculiar to plethoric old gentlemen who find themselves suddenly run out of their groove, and left at the mercies of rash, unreflecting youth, seated himself on the moss-grown log beside him and began to mop his brow savagely.

But Fannie's composure had given way. She could explain no further.

"O, Sybil! Sybil!" she cried, flinging herself upon the grass and sobbing piteously. "I can't believe it—I can't believe that she is dead! Oh, doctor, save her—save her! You are so good and skillful. Save her—for I loved her so; I loved her so!"

And to all the old doctor's questions expostulations Fannie only sobbed out the same pitiful answer:

"I loved her so—I loved her so!"

For more than an hour the young men continued their search, and the impatient old doctor was left to chafe in helpless ignorance beside his sobbing charge. Then, at last, Laurence Grey made his appearance, and in a few brief words related to the old gentleman all that he had gleaned from Herbert of the strange and terrible circumstances attendant on Sybil's disappearance.

"Very remarkable, indeed!" said the doctor, incredulously. "She couldn't have been spirited into air, or swallowed up in the earth in less than five minutes. She could not have walked and she could not have flown. She was carried off, sir—carried off by the miscreant who didn't want her death laid at his door, and if there's law in the land, the law shall find her! Take this child home, sir," continued the doctor, rising. "She's half-cracked, like all the rest of the young women nowadays. They're all one-sided—they have all heart and no heads, or all head and no heart. Take her home, sir! I'll look for Miss Sybil Wraye. I've got rheumatism in my joints, and my limbs are not as nimble as they were forty years ago; but I know every rood of the ground here better than those who own it. Go home, my dear; take a dose of valerian and go to bed"—the old doctor patted Fannie affectionately on the cheek—"go to bed, my dear! Old Harry Bond is starting out to find your friend, and he will find her if she is above the earth!"

And, cutting a thick cane from a young hickory tree that grew near him, the doctor carefully deposited his surgical instruments in a hollow tree close by, glanced at a little Derringer he always carried in his pocket, to see that it was safe, and with all the energy, if not the agility of five-and-twenty, commenced the search for the missing girl.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Search.

All through that summer day the search went on. It seemed utterly impossible that Sybil could have been carried off without leaving some clue that might lead to her discovery; yet such was the case.

The thickly-wooded acres that surrounded Clive Towers, though cleared and cultivated artistically in the immediate vicinity of the house, had been left, in the more distant portions of the estate, covered with primeval forest.

Many had wondered at the lack of interest Robert Clive had shown of late in improving his noble inheritance. Speculators had offered him tempting prices for the ground, that was now only a beautiful wild wood, yet he refused them all, giving no other reason than his preference to retain his uncle's estate intact. For old Basil Clive had seemed possessed of a mania for land-holding, and during his life had grasped at every acre in his vicinity, whether worthless or valuable.

Hence it was that such wild spots as the "Haunted Hollow" and the "Witches' Cave" had come into Robert Clive's possession. One might roam for days through the great stretch of forest that formed the northern portion of Clive land. The woodman's ax rarely echoed in these sylvan solitudes; the grand old oaks raised their stately heads into the winter snows and summer sunshine as royally as if the destroying hand of man had no power over their domain, and the huge grape vines that twined like giant serpents among their branches, lifted their tempting clusters far beyond the most adventurous reach.

No road traversed this shadowy wilderness; it was only threaded by little footpaths that led, beneath sweeping boughs and interlacing limbs, to the river.

Even Dr. Bond, with the memories of bygone hunts still fresh in his mind, when he had scoured Clive Forest for days together in search of game, was forced to confess that five-and-twenty years make great changes, even in the unspoiled face of nature.

He turned and returned; went forward, as he thought, for hundreds of yards, only to find that the labyrinthine paths had led him back to the spot whence he had started.

The landmarks of old were gone; the scarred oak had fallen; the Beacon Rock was overgrown by vines; the beaten path that had once served as a sort of highway through which the weekly coach made its lumbering progress, was choked by a young plantation of oaks.

After hours of hopeless wandering, the old doctor was forced to sink down upon a moss-grown rock that guarded a crystal spring, and as he refreshed himself by a draught of the ice-cold water, acknowledged that Nature and Time together were too much for him.

He didn't know where he was, nor how far he had been; he only felt that his limbs were sore and his strength gone, and that he had proved himself an old fool for nothing.

"I don't see why I should concern myself about the girl, anyhow," muttered the doctor, as a sharp twinge of rheumatism struck his knee. "There's plenty of policemen in the neighborhood, whose business it is to look after robbers and murderers, without my taking the work in hand. Confound it, there must be some witchcraft about that girl! Her eyes have been haunting me ever since the first time I saw her—those eyes that are so like—so like Sybil Lee's!"

"Who is it that speaks of Sybil Lee?" said a voice that made the doctor spring to his feet, regardless of his fatigue and rheumatism. "Who is it that can look over a gulf of five-and-forty years, and still speak of Sybil Lee? Ah, Master Harry—Master Harry! if she had been [illegible] walk her way with you, things would [illegible]"

"What the— Who are you?" gasped the doctor, almost startled into profanity by the witch-like figure that met his gaze; for it was Rizpah who, leaning on her long stick, looked out upon him from the undergrowth.

"Who am I? Ha, ha! You knew me well enough five-and-forty years ago, Master Harry, though I was younger and comelier than I am now. Do you remember the old African's hut where you came with her to have your fortune read? Do you remember the old African's daughter, to whom you threw a dollar for a wedding gift? Do you remember Rizpah?"

"Rizpah? Rizpah? Good heavens!" exclaimed the doctor, in wonder; "the beautiful young mulatto whom she—my Sybil—used to teach?"

"Aye, aye!" answered the old woman, bitterly; "the beautiful young mulatto of five-and-forty years ago is the withered old witch of to-day! It is the way the world goes—the way the world goes! And if your Sybil had lived she would have, mayhap, been as ugly, and withered, and weazened as old Rizpah is now. The dead only are ever young."

"Impossible!" answered the doctor, with a shudder. "But, alas! I forget the changes that time can make in five-and-forty-years—I forget what I am myself."

"You haven't changed so much that these old eyes could not see Harry Bond in you still," answered Rizpah, fixing her fierce gaze upon his face. "You haven't changed so much, Master Harry. Unless your looks belie your heart, I can trust you still. If the thought of Sybil Lee is still fresh in your mind, if her memory is still green in you heart, follow me."

"Not unless I am a madman," was the doctor's mental rejoinder, for the gleaming eyes and fierce words of the old creature warned him she was crazed. "I've got myself deep enough in the mud now without wading further into the mire. At sixty-five we never lose our wits for more than a couple of hours at a time, and my sober senses have come back to me with this twinge of rheumatism."

"No, my good Rizpah," added the doctor, aloud. "I've gone far enough on a fool's errand this evening. I'm too old nowadays to travel on any romantic missions. If you've ever had the rheumatism, you'll help me, in pure pity, out of this confounded wilderness; for, unless I'm in bed within an hour, with a good drink of herb tea in my stomach, I'll be crippled for a week."

"Bah! Are you coward enough to fear pain?" she asked, scornfully. "Look there"—she held out her long, thin hand, that was bent and drawn into a frightful claw. "Pain has griped my every sinew into shapes like that, and yet I scorn to let it conquer me. I can defy pain—I can defy weakness—I can defy death, when they would bid me shrink from serving those dearer to me than wretched life. But, I am a woman! You—ha, ha! I forgot—you are only a man! There is no well-spring that can keep the heart of man fresh and green for five-and-forty years. It is only woman—weak woman—that can love and suffer—love and suffer while a shred of the thing she worships remains to her—love and suffer still!"

"The old hag talks like a book," muttered the doctor to himself. "I wonder what the deuce she is driving at? These half-stricken creatures go always round and round the point. I've half a mind to follow her, and see where she will lead me. I'm in for the rheumatics anyhow, and a little extra folly can't make me more of a fool. She can't take me into much trouble, at any rate, while I have this."

And the doctor felt again for his pocket pistol, then added, aloud:

"Go on, mother. I'll follow you, since you put the old man on his mettle. Lead me anywhere, so it's outside of this confounded Cretan twist, where every path seems knotted up to bewilder wandering Christians. Go on! I'll come as fast as these stiffening limbs will allow. Harry Bond's heart may be as fresh as it was five-and-forty years ago, but there's no mental elixir that will keep one's legs nimble. Go on! I'm coming, though—confound that toe!—it's hard work!"

And, hobbling along, in no very good humor with himself or the world in general, the doctor followed the witch-like form of Rizpah, as it seemed to glide, with supernatural activity, through the trees.

CHAPTER XX.

Haunted Hollow.

Rizpah went on for some time in silence, putting aside the sweeping branches and trailing vines that barred the path as though they were but cobwebs in her way.

So swift and noiseless was her step that she seemed to flit, rather than walk, through the shadowy-green vistas, that appeared to the doctor to stretch before and around her in endless labyrinths.

Indeed, more than once, it occurred to him that this strange old creature was conducting him personally by an intricate way, so that it would be impossible for him to retrace his steps.

The shadows were lengthening perceptibly, and the sun was already far down in the west, when she paused, and, turning around, waited for him to reach her side.

They were on the brink of the precipitous ravine known as the Haunted Hollow, and, parting the undergrowth, that grew here rank and thick, Rizpah displayed a steep, narrow path, that led down into the darkly-shadowed depths below.

"Swear," she said, holding her hand up toward the setting sun—"swear you will not betray the secret I am going to reveal to you. Swear it by the memory of Sybil Lee!"

"My good woman, I never swear," answered the doctor, calmly.

He was beginning to suspect there might, after all, be method in Rizpah's madness, and he put himself mentally on guard.

"If I can help you, or any one one that is in pain or peril, I am ready to do it. My business is with suffering, not with crime. The worst villain in the world would be safe in my hands, as long as he needed my services as a [illegible]"

"Are you a friend of Robert Clive?" she asked him abruptly.

"I am neither friend nor foe to any one," said the old doctor, [illegible] "I am bound by no ties of kinship or friendship. [illegible]"

"Enough," said Rizpah, with her ghastly smile. "If you are not his friend, I can trust you. [illegible]"

She turned again, and proceeded swiftly, though more [illegible]

The doctor followed her as well as his stiffer limbs would permit, though the way was steep and difficult enough to have made him at any other time heartily anathematize his folly. But his interest now was thoroughly aroused, and he determined to follow this weird old creature, let her lead him where she might.

At last they reached the bottom of the Hollow, through whose gloomy shadows a little stream brawled noisily over its stony bed.

The path was easier here, and Rizpah seemed to glide through the long grass and rank weeds without bending a blade or twig.

She still had the quick, elastic tread of the daughters of the forest; and the old doctor looked after her and wondered, in spite of all his practical philosophy, if she was indeed a creature of earth, or some of those eerie beings with whom German legends people the shadowy solitude of forests like these.

Now the little stream widened, and in the deepest shadow was spanned by a rude bridge, consisting of one moss-grown log.

With the caution of three-score, the doctor hesitated before trusting his feeble limbs to so frail a support; but Rizpah, turning around, held out her long, talon-like fingers to him.

"Do not fear," she said; "the log is strong, and my arm can balance both of us."

And, walking sideways over the rough bridge, she guided the doctor safely and surely over; then, stooping down, before he was aware of her purpose, she slipped the log from its resting place, and it fell heavily into the water.

"Why have you done that?" asked the doctor, quickly. "Do you mean to keep me a prisoner here?"

"There are two roads to every door," answered Rizpah, composedly; "but they are fools who leave the ways open and the gates unbarred, when a treasure lies within. Come, Harry Bond," she added, in a gentler tone, "you are as safe here—aye, safer than you would be in the robber's castle that crowns yon hill. You are huntsman enough to know that you have naught to fear from a wounded foe."

They had reached the entrance of the of the Witches' Cave as she spoke, and pushing aside the deerskin mat that served to screen the rude doorway, the old woman led her companion into the hut where she had, some ten days before, met Sybil.

A few embers smouldered on the flat stone that served for a hearth; the huge stalactite flung its lurid gleam upon the strange abode.

There was no one visible, but a hoarse sound came from some hidden recess, as of a strong man struggling with grief, that he could not entirely control.

The expression of Rizpah's face changed utterly as the sound reached her ear. A strange softness crept over her withered features, and her harsh voice turned itself almost into tenderness as she whispered:

"My boy—my poor, poor boy! This day has made him again a child!"

And motioning the doctor to follow her, quietly, Rizpah lifted another curtain that hung at the further extremity of the hut, and they entered a close, narrow, dark passage, that seemed to lead into the very bowels of the earth, and which was terminated by an iron door.

This the old woman touched in a very peculiar way, and it flew open noiselessly, revealing to her amazed companion a wide, vaulted apartment, furnished with a rude attempt at comfort.

A silver lamp swung from the ceiling, and its mellow luster revealed the bright Persian rug that concealed the unsightly earthen floor, the old-fashioned chairs and tables scattered around, a rack, with its choice array of fowling pieces, and last, though not least important of all—for it was the first sight that riveted the doctor's gaze—the low iron couch in the corner, on whose snowy pillows reclined a golden-haired head that he recognized at once.

The lost one he had so vainly searched for was found at last. Hopelessly, indeed, might Herbert Clive and his companions scour every nook and glen of Clive Forest, while the gem for which they sought was buried here.

For a moment the cool, philosophical doctor was literally speechless with amazement.

Aye, it was Sybil, white and still as a broken lily—so white and still that the old man thought, at first, it was the pallor and stillness of death. And, close beside her, with his face buried in the silken coverlet, and his mighty form convulsed in agonies of stormy grief, knelt a dark-haired, dark-browed man, who, absorbed in his own anguish, seemed neither to hear nor heed the newcomer's approach, until Rizpah, laying her hand gently on his shoulder, whispered:

"Did I not tell you I would bring him? The doctor is here."

"Here—the doctor here?"—and the wretched man sprang wildly to his feet. "Oh, then, there is hope, hope, hope! Tell me there is hope? She will—she must—she shall live! My darling one, my flower, my lily-bud! Great God! is your curse on me forever and forever, that my hand, my mad, murderous hand—should lay her low? Look at her!" He caught the doctor's arm, and drew him close to the couch. "Tell me, quick, quick! Is there hope? Quick—for longer suspense will madden me, indeed! Tell me quickly; but yet, weigh your words wisely, for she is my all—my all!"

The doctor laid his hand upon the delicate wrist, bent his head to the gentle heart, listened gravely, thought fully ere he said:

"She lives yet—she lives; and while there is life it is not for man to say there is no hope."

"Bless you for these words!" said this impetuous being, wringing the doctor's hand in his vice-like grip. "Bless you—bless you, a thousand times! Save her—only save her—and you shall call every dollar I have in the world your own! Nay, nay, though how can I weigh paltry gold with her sweet life? Save her, and I will be your serf, your bondsman, your slave, forever!"

"How—where was she wounded?" asked the doctor, moved by this impetuous appeal to unusual gentleness. "It was, of course, accidental."

"Accident? No, no! Curses on this murderous hand!" exclaimed the man, as he bared Sybil's bosom, where the cruel blood-stains seemed to madden him beyond self-restraint. "The bullet was aimed at him—at the man I hated—at the man whose life stood between me and the [illegible] inheritance—the heir of the spoiler, the traitor, Robert Clive. When I saw them together—he with all the world could give [illegible] my darling, my bud, my blossom [illegible] my stormy heart rose in all its fierce power. [illegible]"

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SCIENCE

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Spigot That Discharges a Quart or Pint as Desired—Balanced Fishing Rod With Reel on End—Decline of the Yellowstone Geysers.

Decline of Yellowstone Geysers.

Prof. E. H. Barbour of the University of Nebraska, after comparing his own observations in 1895 with those in 1899, and collecting the opinions of other visitors to the National Park, expresses the fear that within a decade many of the scenes now most attractive in the wonderful Yellowstone valley will have disappeared. He gives details showing that nearly all the hot springs and geysers have declined in activity. "Old Faithful" geyser still does honor to its name, but the interval between its eruptions, formerly an hour, has increased to 75 or 80 minutes. Meanwhile there seems to be an increase of ebullition in the water of the greatest of all the geysers, the Excelsior, whose outbursts have always been separated by irregular periods, covering years at a stretch, and there is hope that it may be preparing another exhibition of its power.

Shields for Modern Warriors.

Recent experiments at Sheffield, England, suggest the possibility that in the twentieth century shields may once more form an important part of the equipment of an army. Steel shields, three millimeters in thickness and about 150 square inches in area, have been devised, which afford complete protection against bullets fired from the service rifle of 400 yards. The small size of the shield, which weighs only seven pounds, requires that the soldier shall lie prone on the ground in order to be sheltered. Each shield has a loophole for the rifle, and studs at the sides so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields the necessity of digging trenches may often be avoided.

Much-Shaken Japan.

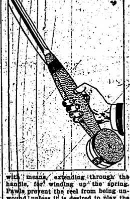
In 1893 the Japanese government appointed an investigating committee on earthquakes. This committee, which has now nearly completed its labors, reports, among other things, that it seems likely that one part or another of Japan will be visited by a destructive earthquake once in every two and a half years. That portion of the land bordering the Japan Sea is seldom disturbed by other than local earthquakes, while the Pacific coast of the country frequently suffers from great shocks originating under the ocean. When a region is shaken by constantly recurring small earthquakes, it appears to be rendered safe against the occurrence of destructive shocks, because the accumulation of stress, in the earth's crust at that point is prevented.

Is There a Planet "Vulcan?"

Among the special observations to be undertaken during the total eclipse of the sun visible in our southern states on May 28th, will be a systematic search, with the aid of photography, for the supposititious planet "Vulcan," revolving around the sun within the orbit of Mercury. It was thought that this planet had been seen during the eclipse of 1878, but later observations failed to confirm the discovery. Under the direction of Professor Pickering of Harvard, and of Professor Langley, independent efforts will be made to catch "Vulcan," if it exists, on photographic plates.

Reel on End of Rod.

By a novel arrangement of parts Taylor Roos of Sodom, N. Y., has produced a fishing rod which is not only better balanced than the ordinary rod, but which permits of a very convenient and ingenious method of reel manipulation. The hand-grip, at the end of which the reel is located, is divided, and within it are arranged the gear wheels and springs for the reel-actuating mechanism. The line extends through the hand-grip to the rod, which is adjustable in it. The reel is spring-actuated, and is provided with brakes for checking its speed, and with means, extending through the handle, for winding up the spring. Pawls prevent the reel from being unwound, unless it is desired to play the fish, when these may be released. The mechanism for automatically winding the reel is all contained in the hand-grip, the divided character of which permits of its being readily applicable [illegible]

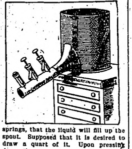


[illegible]

[illegible] from northeastern Greenland to Tromso. These are said to be the first living species ever brought to Europe. It is reported that they are doing well amid their new surroundings. The musk-ox, next to the white bear, is the largest land mammal inhabiting the Arctic regions. It attains a height of nearly or quite four feet, and is clothed by nature to endure extreme cold. During the arctic summer musk-oxen become very fat from feeding upon the pasturage which grows in every sheltered spot, but in winter their long fasts make them gaunt and thin.

Measuring Spigot.

A measuring draw-off, or spigot, that can be applied to all kinds of liquid receptacles, the invention of William M. Ried, of Bishopsville, S. C., is shown here. It will be seen that the discharge spout is made of goodly proportions, and that it is provided with a number of stops or valves. Well, the spout is made of such dimensions and the stops so located that the liquid contained between the outer stop, or discharge valve, and the next stop exactly equals some predetermined unit, as, for instance, one pint, and that between it and the next stop, a quart. It is evident, then, that as the discharge valve is closed, and the other two valves or plungers are naturally held in an open position by means of springs, that the liquid will fill up the spout. Supposed that it is desired to draw a quart of it. Upon pressing down the quart plunger, just a quart of liquid is held between it and the discharge valve at the end of the spout, so that when the valve is opened that quantity will flow out. This spout could very conveniently be made of glass, so as to assure the customer that he was receiving full measure. The advantage of some such arrangement as this, in saving time, cleanliness and prevention of excess deliveries, will readily be appreciated by all dispensers of fluids.



Modern Bullets.

Sir William McCormac writes in the Lancet that in most cases the damage done by modern bullets, and especially the Mauser, cannot be compared with that inflicted by the projectiles of the needle-guns or the Chassepot rifle, weapons employed in the Franco-German war. A similar result is obtained when comparison is made with the work of the bullets used in our civil war.

Scientific Jottings.

The new motor fire engine of the Paris municipality is doing excellent work. It rendered valuable assistance at the Trianon theater fire and at the St. Ouen spirit warehouse fire. The engine carries six men and travels at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

Some old quarries of Oriental alabaster have recently been discovered in the neighborhood of Monte Amiata, near Siena. It now seems probable that the beautiful columns of that material in the interior of the cathedral of Siena came from those quarries. The quarries are about to be worked.

Viennese telephone girls are required to change their clothing and wear a uniform when on duty in order that the dust which they bring in with them will not interfere with the instruments. The costume is a dark skirt and waist with sleeves, striped black and yellow, the national colors.

The hardened end of a steel bit or chisel broke off in a bore hole at a depth of 990 feet in a place in Germany and this obstruction prevented further boring of the hole because all the diamonds wore away. The following plan was hit upon to remove it: A soft steel bar, five feet in length and two and seven-tenths inches in diameter, was covered by a single winding of India rubber tape and magnetized by a current of a small dynamo driven by a portable engine employed for the work of boring. The steel bar was let down magnetized into the hole and when it reached the bottom the current was switched through the conductor inclosed in the rope for letting down and drawing up. On the first day that this method was employed the piece of steel was drawn up to the surface, so that the boring could be resumed.

Her Point of View.

"I'm afraid," said the patient wife, "that yours will be the fate of Abel."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the astonished husband.

"Well," she replied, "Abel was killed by a club, and your club will be the death of you if you don't come home oftener."

Unappreciated Liberality.

Mr. White—Mis' Jackson, Ah paid ten dollahs foh dis here ring.

Miss Jackson—Hit am vehy cute, Mistah White, but why didn't yoh git one ob dem kind dat cums in a popcohn package? Yoh know how Ah lubs popcohn.

Rushed.

"You seem to be very busy, Miss Dorothy!"

"I should think so. I'm doing so many things [illegible] that I can't do anything for anybody."—Chicago Record.

A Substitute.

The Moke—Why do they put such a lot of stuff on bills of fare?

The Man—So that you'll eat less. You know Bacon says, "Reading maketh a full man."—Kansas City Independent.

Nature to Blame.

Willie—Say, pa, what kind of a color is invisible green?

Pa—Why, it must be a grass plot [illegible]

Due Caution.

Oliver—If you refuse me, my heart will be bruised.

Gertrude—If you wake pa, Olly, you will be bruised all over.—Chicago Record.

Few College Students Die.

The death rate in colleges is extremely low. The strict attention to the physique is given as the reason. Others, as well, may have health and strength. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is recommended most highly for the blood, nerves and stomach disorders, and it cures constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, sluggish liver or weak kidneys.

A Bare Possibility.

"He said he'd sign the paper, but every time I put it under his nose he has some excuse."

"Perhaps the gentleman doesn't write with his nose."—Buffalo Courier.

Cures Talk

Great Fame of a Great Medicine Won by Actual Merit.

The fame of Hood's Sarsaparilla has been won by the good it has done to those who were suffering from disease. Its cures have excited wonder and admiration. It has caused thousands to rejoice in the enjoyment of good health, and it will do you the same good it has done others. It will expel from your blood all impurities; will give you a good appetite and make you strong and vigorous. It is just the medicine to help you now, when your system is in need of a tonic and invigorator.

Scrofula—"I had scrofula sores all over my back and face. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, used Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, and was cured." Otho B. Moore, Mount Hope, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

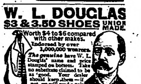
NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOOK OUT! For your family's comfort and your own.

HIRES Rootbeer

will contribute more to it than tons of ice and a gross of fans. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels. CHARLES E. HIRES CO. Malvern, Pa.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

J. THOMPSON & SONS LIMITED

WILL SCOUR IN ANY SOIL. MANUFACTURERS GENUINE NORWEGIAN PLOW. THREE WHEEL SULKY PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS. BELOIT, WIS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. [illegible] TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[illegible] Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR [illegible] CONSUMPTION

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Conserving Manure.

In common with other things that are under control of trusts there has been a sharp advance in the price of chemicals that the farmers use for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers or that the manufacturers use in the making up of commercial grades. This is said to be especially true of the materials that contain nitrogen. It therefore behooves the farmer to look after the fertilizers he has on the farm. By the ordinary manner of handling manure at least half of the nitrogen is lost. One-half of the value of the excrement from our cattle and other stock is in the liquids, which on many farms are not saved at all. Nitrogen especially abounds in the liquids, as is evidenced by the ammonia they throw off. We want again to urge that every farmer take measures to save these valuable products. The farmers that have manure piles that are exposed to all weathers and that have no arrangement to save the liquids should at once stop the waste. It means hundreds of dollars to the pocket of every farmer. Remember that the manure pile is not only assailed by the rain but by the air, and the latter helps to deprive it of its ammonia—a form of nitrogen. It is not enough to prevent manure from leaching and washing, it must be kept from drying out and thus losing its ammonia, or a large part of it.

Horticultural Observations.

A well cultivated orchard on deep rich soil should send down its roots much deeper than an orchard not cultivated. Consequently it should be able to stand cold better than trees in uncultivated orchards. It is true the frost may go deeper, but the root should outstrip the frost.

* * *

Mr. John McDonald of Michigan says: "I learned last year that fruit trees standing in grass winter better than those well cultivated. A great many apple and pear trees died last summer owing to the hard preceding winter." The general conclusion that Mr. McDonald draws from that experience is not well founded. If all our winters were like the one of 1898-9 we would have to stop cultivating our orchards, and we could then state as a general proposition that cultivated trees are liable to be frozen out because the frost can strike in deeper and stay longer. But that winter was one of exceptional severity, and it is doubtful if we will have another like it for 50 years to come. The ground was bare and froze deeply. Probably in some sections the roots of the trees did not thaw out till after the buds and leaves had appeared. But we must figure on ordinary and not on extraordinary years. An orchard planted now may grow to maturity and fail with old age and be succeeded by another orchard that will likewise disappear from old age before we have another winter with conditions identical with the one named. Cultivation is desirable, and we will have to take our chances on the unusual winter.

* * *

S. T. Wilkinson of Branch county, Michigan, sends the following to the State Board of Agriculture: All apple orchards in this vicinity that had been both cultivated and sprayed bore a full crop of fine apples. Most orchards sprayed and not cultivated had a partial crop of fairly good fruit, while but few orchards not sprayed had more than 10 per cent of a crop. With peaches I have experimented some for three years with some varieties in same plot and set at the same time. The first crop in 1898 from the cultivated portion bore 50 per cent of a full crop of fine, large, well formed fruit, while the uncultivated trees bore 20 per cent full crop of second class fruit. Cultivated trees killed by last winter's freezing, 60 per cent; uncultivated killed, 2 per cent. Have reset cultivated portion and cultivated whole plat. All have made good growth and look fine. I think that it pays to cultivate judiciously all peach orchards and sow rye or some other cover crop about August 1. Heel in with dirt all trees under bearing age at least one foot high, as our winters are very likely to be bare of snow, and would both cultivate and spray all apple orchards.

Potash and Starch Potatoes.

The Connecticut Experiment Station made experiments to compare the effect of muriate with that of sulphate of potash on the starch content and yield of tubers. The potatoes were grown on very poor soil which was dressed with 400 pounds nitrate soda, 615 pounds acid phosphate, and 120 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash. The yield was increased from 43 to 228 bushels of salable tubers per acre. Doubling the potash, applying 240 pounds per acre, increased the yield only twelve bushels per acre over what was produced when 120 pounds were applied. Muriate produced a somewhat greater yield than sulphate, but the tubers contained slightly more water and less starch than when sulphate was used. The evidence in regard to the relative effect of sulphate and muriate of potash on potatoes is somewhat conflicting. Most of the experiments made in this country and Europe show that sulphate produces better tubers with less water and a slightly higher starch content, but the difference is slight. Some German experimenters, Pfeiffer and others, have recently published results of experiments showing that pure muriate has no injurious effect on the tubers, but impurities, noticeably chloride of magnesia, are influential in depressing the proportion of starch.

Treat Oats for Smut.

The sowing of oats without first treating the seed for smut is a cause of great loss to farmers. This loss is far greater than one would suppose without investigation. Investigations in Illinois show that the annual loss to the oat crop in that state is from 5 to 47 per cent, with an average of about ten per cent. This means about 1,500,0000 bushels per year. One reason why the loss to the oat crop from smut is underestimated is that many of the smut heads are whipped off by the wind and so are unnoticed, but at harvest time the stalk that is cut is bare. Then again the stalks affected by smut are frequently dwarfed and do not show among the other heads, even in the sheaf. Then, too, smut sometimes exists without being recognized, it being set down as blight. This loss can be entirely prevented by treating the oats with hot water, dipping the seed oats in water for five minutes at a temperature of 130 to 137 degrees. For this work a kettle is needed as well as two barrels and a thermometer. One barrel should contain warm water and another cold water. The oats should be sacked in quantities of one to one and a half bushels. The kettle should be large enough to hold one bag at a time. After the bag of oats has remained for the specified time in the kettle of hot water it should be lifted out and dipped at once into the barrel of cool water. The barrel of warm water is used to take off the chill from the oats before dipping in the water at 133 degrees. If the day be warm this precaution will not be necessary. The oats can be sown at once by hand without drying.

Branch Ivy.

This is called also hemlock, calf kill, leucothoe, dog laurel. It is a poisonous shrub, evergreen, two to four feet high, with thick, tapering, sharply saw-edged leaves and numerous clusters of small, white, tubular, ill-smelling flowers, which appear in April or May. It grows abundantly, often forming dense thickets along the stream banks in the Alleghany mountains from West Virginia to northern Georgia.

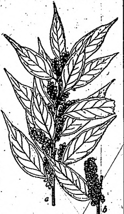


FIG. 21.—Branch ivy (*Leucothoe catesbaei*): *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruiting capsules—both one-third natural size.

Utilizing Windmills.

In parts of Kansas and Nebraska the farmers are utilizing their windmills to irrigate small patches of ground near their homes for garden purposes. In some cases indeed these patches include not less than ten or twelve acres of ground. There are numerous windmills scattered through the middle west that should be more fully utilized than at present. At some of our experiment stations irrigation has been tried on strawberries and vegetables with very good effect. Even a quarter of acre brought under irrigation should give good results. This will be found to be easily accomplished where the soil is sufficiently clayey to puddle well. The cost should be small, as the water used is surplus water that would otherwise remain unused. In the states near the Great Lakes the effort should prove effective for the reason that the rainfall is usually quite good and the supply of moisture in the ground practically inexhaustible. The soil water is within a few feet of the surface, while in the regions west of the Missouri the soil water is frequently 25 or more feet below the surface, and the problem of lifting becomes great.

Forestry Exhibit in Paris.

The exhibit of the division of forestry for the Paris Exposition is now complete and on the way to Paris. It will be one of the most novel of the government exhibits and will be wholly distinct from the commercial features of lumbering to be shown in another department. The display will be in the form of a hall or pagoda, the walls of which consist of large transparencies illustrating American forest conditions. These walls will be double and illuminated by interior electric lights. The pictures range in size from 3 by 5 feet to 4 by 6 feet. There will be two transparencies 6 by 10 feet, portraying groves of red fir and California big trees, two of the most impressive American trees. A point will be made of the relation of forestry to agriculture, and such subjects as protective forests, the use of trees in preserving water supply, the management of woodlands, etc., are fully illustrated. The extent of the timber resources of the United States will be shown by pictures from all important lumber regions. The distribution of forests will be shown by maps. Twenty of the most important American woods will be represented by sections of trees.

Old-fashioned Molasses Candy.—Pour into a kettle holding a gallon, one quart of molasses. Boil for half an hour over a slow fire, stirring constantly and do not let it burn. Test by dropping a little in cold water. When it hardens quickly and is brittle add half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda or baking soda free from lumps. Mix quickly and pour when cool enough to handle, rub the hands lightly with butter or dust them with flour to prevent sticking and pull over hook till the desired shade is reached.

Vegetable Coloring.—The green coloring used for ice cream, frosting candies, etc., is called pistachio, but is made from spinach and is perfectly harmless. A red coloring matter is made from beets, and a yellow one from carrots. A few drops of the red will give a delicate shade of pink.

THE BOER SOLDIER.

A HIGH TRIBUTE TO THEIR HUMANITY.

English Correspondent's Graceful Appreciation of Their Kindness—Taken Prisoner and Treated in a Christian Manner While in Their Hands.

H. Hales, a correspondent of the London Daily News, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Boers, pays a high tribute to the humanity and kindness of the latter. Hales and an Australian named Lambie were endeavoring to escape from a Boer patrol when they were fired upon and both were hit. In describing the affair Hales said:

"Suddenly something touched me on the right temple; it was not like a blow; it was not a shock; for half a second I was conscious. I knew I was hit; knew that the reins had fallen from my nerveless hands; knew that I was lying down upon the horse's back and my head hanging below his throat. Then all the world went out in one mad whirl. Earth and heaven seemed to meet as if by magic. My horse seemed to rise with me, not to fall and then—chaos.

"When next I knew I was still on this planet I found myself in the saddle again, riding between two Boers, who were supporting me in the saddle as I swayed from side to side. There was a halt; a man with a kindly face took my head in the hollow of his arm while another poured water down my throat. Then they carried me to a shady spot beneath some shrubbery and laid me gently down. One man bent over me and washed the blood that had dried on my face and then carefully bound up my wounded temple. I began to see things more plainly—a blue sky above me; a group of rough, hardy men, all armed with rifles, around me. I saw that I was a prisoner, and when I tried to move I soon knew I was damaged.

"The same good looking young fellow with the curly beard bent over me again. 'Feel any better now, old fellow?' I stared hard at the speaker, for he spoke like an Englishman and a well-educated fellow. 'Yes, I'm better. I am a prisoner, ain't I?' 'Yes.' 'Are you an Englishman?' I asked. He laughed. 'Not I,' he said. 'I'm a Boer born and bred, and I am the man who bowled you over. What on earth made you do such a fool's trick as to try and ride from our rifles at that distance?' 'Didn't think I was welcome in these parts.' 'Don't make a jest of it, man,' the Boer said, gravely; 'rather thank God you are a living man this moment. It was His hand that saved you; nothing else could have done so.' He spoke reverently; there was no cant in the sentiment he uttered—his face was too open, too manly, too fearless, for hypocrisy. 'How long is it since I was knocked over?' 'About three hours.' 'Is my comrade dead?' 'Quite dead,' the Boer replied; 'death came instantly to him; he was shot through the brain.' 'Poor beggar,' I muttered; 'and he'll have to rot on the open veldt, I suppose?'

"The Boer leader's face flushed angrily. 'Do you take us for savages?' he asked. 'Rest easy; your friend will get decent burial. What was his rank?' 'War correspondent.' 'And your own?' 'War correspondent, also. My papers are in my pocket, somewhere.' 'Sir,' said the Boer leader, 'you dress exactly like two British officers; you ride out with a fighting party; you try to ride off at a gallop under the very muzzles of our rifles when we tell you to surrender. You can blame no one but yourselves for this day's work.' 'I blame no man; I played the game and am paying the penalty.'"

Mr. Hales adds: "I have made it my business to get about among the private soldiers to question them concerning the treatment they have received since the moment the Mauser rifles tumbled them over, and I say emphatically that in every instance our countrymen declare they have been grandly treated. Not by the hospital nurses only; not by the officials alone, but by the very men whom they were fighting."

Beats the Yerkes Telescope.

Up to the present time Chicago has been able to boast the largest telescope in the world—that at the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva. But the monster telescope at the Paris exposition, which will bring the moon within thirty-six miles, is three times the length of the Yerkes telescope. It is 197 feet long, 5 feet in diameter and weighs twenty-one tons. The lenses, the largest in existence, measure over forty-nine inches in diameter and weigh 1,320 pounds. It is because of the difficulty in the way of making these monster lenses that the world has waited until the close of the nineteenth century for such an instrument. The process of making big lenses has for nearly two centuries been a most jealously guarded monopoly of Paris. There is only one manufacturer of them in the world, M. Mantois, the direct successor of Guinaux, who, it is claimed, invented the process at the beginning of the present century.

Shrewd Strategy of an Eagle.

A strange story comes from Susquehanna county, Pa. According to a veracious correspondent three wildcats at Fiddle Lake attacked a big eagle, which is wintering among the trees in a hemlock grove near the lake. Although attacked from three points, the bird gallantly held its own and slew two of the wildcats. This is the way he did it: Singling out one of the cats the eagle grasped it tightly by the neck, burying his talons deep in the flesh; then, rising almost perpendicularly for about 100 feet, allowed his prisoner to drop on a ledge of rocks. Two falls killed the first victim, but three were required to get away with the second. The survivor, seeing the fate of his companions, flew down the mountain side.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Definition.

Willie—Pa, what's the difference between "insurance" and "assurance"?

Pa—Well, the latter is what the agent has, and the former is what he tries to sell you.—Philadelphia Press.

THE WORM TURNED.

Story of a Man Who Cultivated a Nice Disposition.

"Do you see that woman going out?" said the man in the dry goods house whose business it is to make things "all right" with dissatisfied customers. "She's only one of 'em. I have a score or more every day. She's kicking about a dress. We've altered it twice, and she still thinks it doesn't quite fit her in the back. It's a hard job to look pleasant and be perennially agreeable, and I never knew but one man who could do it. He was the 'complaint man' in a big store—a friend of mine—and he held the place for twenty years. He never failed to say the right thing and was the most perfect 'jolly' that ever was. He knew how to compliment a woman as to form and complexion in a way that never was equaled. His smile was the envy of all the salesmen in the place. It had a winning sweetness about it that was simply irresistible and never failed to vanquish the most desperate kicker. One day an uncle of my friend died and left him $40,000. A few moments after the news reached my friend an old patron of the store came in—a woman who for years had been noted as a kicker, but whom it had been my friend's duty and pleasure to make satisfied with her purchases. She had a bonnet in her hand and was kicking about the shape, the trimmings and everything in a way that was calculated to carry terror to the stoutest heart. 'So,' said my friend, 'you don't like this bonnet. You don't like anything about it. Well, I don't blame you. It don't suit you in any way, and it can't be made to suit you. Of course it can't. And there's no bonnet on earth that can be made to suit such a pig-faced, disagreeable woman as you are, anyway.' He had repressed his natural feeling for twenty years, but the worm that had been trodden upon through two decades turned at last. He then put on his hat, and the place that had known him so long knew him no more forever."—Ex.

PICTURESQUE CORFU.

Quaint Legends in the Pretty Ionian Isle.

Corfu is one of the most charming of the Ionian isles. Notwithstanding its surroundings the inhabitants are neither good sailors nor fishermen, but given to athletic sports and target shooting, says the New York Tribune. Superstitions and legends abound and a long rock is always shown to strangers with the explanation that it is the ship of Ulysses turned to stone by Neptune as it was returning from Ithaca. With a climate equal to that of Sicily and much like that of Malta, the town of Corfu is popular as a winter resort. Careless as the natives are about gathering the olives, these still yield a goodly quantity of oil, which, beside salt, is their only export. A traveler marvels to find the most primitive appliances still in use. The ovens are mere domes of brick or clay and on their doors, which are only rough stones, a red cross is painted. This same sign is found on many of the doors of the houses. Oil lamps of brass and silver, or of bronze with open reservoir and in the most fantastic and graceful shapes, are still in common use. Bread is baked and clothes are washed in the fashion of a hundred years ago, yet the former is palatable and the latter are redolent with lemon peel and laurel leaves. A pretty sight is a Corfu fete beneath the pale green olive trees. Men and women in picturesque costumes, with graceful movements, wind in and out of the mazes of their national dances, to the music of violins, tambourines and guitars. A Greek funeral is a grewsome sight. The body is carried to the grave in an open coffin, the face being visible to every passer-by. At the house wailers, some of them gifted at improvising, recite in prose or verse the virtues of the dead and the sorrow of the friends.

Trials of Realism.

"Sc—prl—zwm—zlkyqg—hbdhbjmrk-qzzxmx—pst——." The author sat at his desk with the perspiration pouring from his brow like the far-famed falls of Lodore. His matted hair slapped round his head at each movement like a hastily wrung dishcloth. He was writing a realistic novel. The day was warm. It was a dreadful and exhaustive job, but being realistic it had to be done to the life. He started again. "Ggggc—vvwg@c)tNJ!px$vgb—unfortunate wretch that I am!" The author could be distinctly seen melting away under the hot fire of the terrific undertaking. He made another supreme effort. "Kt—kt—kt—kik—kik—tk—tk—tk!!!" "It'll have to do," he soliloquized under his breath. "It's the best I can do unless I compromise with 'Get up!'—but no, never!" He was endeavoring to write on paper the sound made to a horse to accelerate its speed. Such—such are the trials of realism!—Stray Stories.

Smallest Revolver Ever Made.

Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica, an expert shot with rifle or revolver, has received as a gift the smallest revolver ever made. It is only an inch long and is perfect in every detail. It is self-acting and the chambers hold six cartridges. The bullets are about the size of the head of a large pin. The cartridges possess sufficient power to send the bullets through a half-inch pine board. Mr. Van Allen has tested the little weapon and found it accurate. It was given to him by a friend who obtained it abroad.—New York Sun.

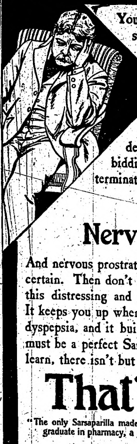
Texas Street Car Decision.

An ordinance requiring any person "riding or driving" on a street "to check up, or even halt, if necessary," on approaching a crossing, so as not to obstruct, hinder or endanger pedestrians, is held, in Citizens' R. Co. vs. Ford (Tex.), 46 L. R. A. 457, to have no application to a street car operated by electricity.

Perhaps He Saw Double.

He—Yes, I know two men I thoroughly admire. She—Indeed! Who's the other one?—Stray Stories.

The only way to meet the influence of Satan is by prayer to God.—Rev. D. A. Blose, Congregationalist, Akron, Ohio.



OVERWORK

You know all about it. You are a perfect slave to your work. It's rush through the day and worry through the night. There's no time to eat and no time to sleep. Already you have nervous dyspepsia, nervous sick headache, and neuralgia. Your food distresses you. You suffer from terrible depression. The outlook is dark and forbidding. You feel sure there is but one termination to this—

That s Nervous Prostration

And nervous prostration is something you don't want, that's certain. Then don't have it. A perfect Sarsaparilla prevents this distressing and dangerous disease, and it cures it, also. It keeps you up when especially pressed with work. It cures dyspepsia, and it builds up exhausted nerve tissue. But it must be a perfect Sarsaparilla to do this. So far as we can learn, there isn't but one in the world, and

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. I came out of the Mexican War run down in health and badly used up. It did me so much good then that I have always taken it every spring as a blood-purifying medicine. I attribute my robust health at 78 to the use of your Sarsaparilla every spring."—S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans., March 29, 1900.

Frequently-heard songs are not always the popular ones. There's the mosquito's for instance.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The sugar dealer is one man who needn't fear failure because he lacks grit.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Catch-as-catch-can is the matrimonial motto of some girls.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

In this world fewer good men would be under suspicion.

Distressing Mistakes.

"A man can not be too careful whom he snubs."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, every once in awhile I've snubbed some plain people who afterward came into a lot of money."—Chicago Record.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

To the trapeze performer: "I catch on" and "I tumble" have entirely different meanings.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Make the money go—the cash-carrying systems in the big stores.

A woman lawyer naturally courts attention.

With Stress Laid on the "Vice."

"Mrs. Strongmind is a warm advocate of woman's rights, is she not?"

"Oh, yes. If she had her way, man would not be eligible for anything more important than the vice presidency."—Brooklyn Life.

Variety may be the spice of life, but it isn't all spice.

$20.00 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to agents selling our household goods. Sell on sight. Write C. H. Marshall & Co., Chicago.

It doesn't pay the matinee idol to be idle every evening, too.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When some feet are asleep they ought to be put to rest in a corn crib.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Musicians cultivate their ears; so do farmers when they raise corn.

BILE IN THE BLOOD

No matter how pleasant your surroundings, health, good health, is the foundation for enjoyment. Bowel trouble causes more aches and pains than all other diseases together, and when you get a good dose of bilious bile coursing through the blood life's a hell on earth. Millions of people are doctoring for chronic ailments that started with bad bowels, and they will never get better till the bowels are right. You know how it is—you neglect—get irregular—first suffer with a slight headache—bad taste in the mouth mornings, and general "all gone" feeling during the day—keep on going from bad to worse untill the suffering becomes awful, life loses its charms, and there is many a one that has been driven to suicidal relief. Educate your bowels with CASCARETS. Don't neglect the slightest irregularity. See that you have one natural, easy movement each day. CASCARETS tone the bowels—make them strong—and after you have used them once you will wonder why it is that you have ever been without them. You will find all your other disorders commence to get better at once, and soon you will be well by taking

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

THE END OF THE WAR

WAR CORRESPONDENTS SAY IT IS IN SIGHT.

They Picture the Boers as Mostly Demoralized by Lord Roberts' Unexpected Advance—Kroonstad Occupied by Lord Roberts and His Forces—Steyn and His Government Move to Lindley—Practically No Fighting at Kroonstad—Boer Army Again Successfully Eludes the British.

London, May 15.—"The war is practically over," says the Daily Chronicle's Kroonstad correspondent, and, in less definite terms, this is the view to be gathered from all the correspondents. They picture the Boers as mostly demoralized and disheartened by Lord Roberts' unexpected rapid advance and by his facile turning of the carefully prepared positions of the Boers. Lord Roberts has entered Kroonstad, President Steyn and the Orange Free State government having fled to Lindsey, some sixty or seventy miles to the east, and the Boer army retiring to the Vaal river. The news of the capture of Kroonstad was received at the war office Saturday in a dispatch from Lord Roberts. There was practically no fighting, and there are few details to give respecting the

Occupation of Kroonstad.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The union jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition, but President Kruger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers at Kroonstad had been reinforced by 3,000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000 men, with twenty guns, trekked from Kroonstad on the approach of Lord Roberts. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschrand and had elaborate intrenchments in front of Kroonstad, which offered great facilities for a rear guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry they burned. President Steyn is represented as having been frantic with rage and as having kicked and cuffed the burghers after vainly imploring them to continue the fight. Lord Roberts, after a march, which is regarded as worthy of being ranked with

His Famous March

to Khandhar, has thus covered another stage of his campaign, a stage which, although successful and without the mistakes and misfortunes which characterized the earlier stages, leaves the Boer forces quite intact, not having lost a gun and having lost very few men. Experiences have taught the correspondents to be chary of reports of Boer demoralization. The Times correspondent says "signs point to a Boer military breakdown, but after experience we cannot accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be played out to the end."

Lindley, the new Free State capital, is forty-five miles southeast of Kroonstad, half-way to Bethlehem, and was probably selected as a convenient rendezvous of the commandoes now retiring before Gen. Brabant and Gen. Rundle in the Thaba N'Chu district. Brabant has occupied Hoepelook, halfway on the road from Thaba N'Chu to Ladybrand. There is not a word of news regarding Gen. Buller's movements or from the far western side. Nothing is known of the progress of the Mafeking relief column.

All Must Assist in the Defense.

London, May 15. — The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says: "It is rumored that the Transvaal raad in secret session has resolved to order all residents, irrespective of nationality, to assist in the defense of the republic, in accordance with the terms of the amended military laws. The Boers recognize that they are now in the last extremity and all sorts and conditions of men are being commandered. The merchants here have protested against the stoppage of a consignment of clothing and corned beef, of which the latter was purchased in America. United States Consul Stanley Hollis, whose sympathies are notorious, is said to have remonstrated against what he called "interference with American trade."

Heavy Fighting in Natal.

London, May 15.—The Standard publishes the following from Durban, dated Sunday: "There are persistent rumors here of heavy fighting in Natal. A Red Cross train left last night for the north.

DECLARED A CLEAN PORT.

Vessels From Honolulu Will Not Be Quarantined Hereafter.

San Francisco, May 15—The steamer American Maru, from Hongkong, via Honolulu, brings advices that Honolulu was officially declared a clean port, April 30. The transport Hancock, with the Philippine commission on board, sailed for Manila April 28.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Fireman Killed in an Accident in State of Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Pa., May 15. — By a collision of freight trains on the Lackawanna railroad near this city William Eschenback, a fireman of one of the trains, was killed. The two engineers and other fireman escaped unhurt.

WILL FILL OUT HIS TERM.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Not Retire to Hold Office in the Philippines.

New York, May 15. — Senator Platt, upon his arrival in this city from Washington, was asked:

"Do the Washington rumors about Gov. Roosevelt mean that he is willing to retire from the governorship of New York in order to become governor General of the Philippines?"

"Not at all," replied Senator Platt. "Gov. Roosevelt is going to fill out this term and another one."

Dreyfus Grows Stronger.

Paris—The papers publish an interview with Dreyfus in Switzerland in which he declares he is regaining his health and will take up his affair after the exposition.

World's Biggest Pontoon Bridge.

London—The biggest pontoon bridge in the world is being constructed on the Tyne for the Spanish government. It will be in six sections and is capable of bearing up 12,000 tons.

Bread is the staff of life but the actor takes a roll.

REBEL LOSS HEAVY.

Towns Are Occupied by American Troops.

Manila, May 15. — The towns of Hilongos and Maasin, island of Leyte, have been occupied by troops of the Forty-third volunteer infantry. The insurgents opposed the landing of the Americans and sustained heavy losses. The Americans had three casualties.

The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local papers and attracted more general attention than has been usual with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. Their action, taken in connection with the arrest of certain natives charged with carrying concealed weapons and the dispersal of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports. The officials have been reticent in the matter, but are not inclined to believe a rising imminent. They believe the Filipinos are lacking in courage and say they feared to attempt a demonstration at Gen. Lawton's funeral, although they had made careful preparations and many insurgents had come to Manila for this express purpose. A paper found among the correspondence of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia asserts that the United States

Congress Had Done Nothing

for the Filipinos and that, therefore, all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employ immediately or suffer the penalty of treason. One report is that the Filipino junta is endeavoring to initiate an outbreak in order to show the civil commission that the insurrection is still alive. It does not seem probable that the peace proposals which Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino government, has drawn up for submission to Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders, will have much weight with the Filipinos. Buencamino's reputation, gained in former wars, is that of a man who hurries to get on the winning side. He was in disfavor with the Filipinos, even before the collapse of their governmen owing to a widespread suspicion of his loyalty to his colleagues.

Last week Gen. MacArthur received a large number of officials, consular officers and representatives of commercial bodies. To Lieut. Col. Crowder, his military secretary, he will assign many duties heretofore devolving upon the governor general. MacArthur's policy seems to be to avoid decentralization. He will give to his staff matters of detail and will devote himself largely to questions of policy.

MAN HUNT IN KANSAS.

Hundreds of Men in Pursuit of Alleged Robbers.

Emporia, Kan., May 15.—Hundreds of men on foot, on horseback and in all kinds of vehicles are scouring Neosho valley for two alleged bank robbers, James Murphy and E. F. Estell, who, Saturday night, added murder to their crime by killing Deputy Marshal Edward Roberts of Dunlap, a member of a party that had been pursuing the robbers for several days. On May 9 Murphy and Estell, it is alleged, robbed a bank at Marysville, Kan., and since then a posse of deputies have pursued the robbers, traveling a distance of 150 miles. About midnight Saturday night the robbers were run onto accidentally in the dark by Roberts and a companion who had become separated from the pursuing party. Before they recognized the robbers one of the latter had emptied both barrels of his shotgun into Roberts, killing him instantly. Roberts was within about six feet of the robbers and the shot tore a big hole in his chest. The robbers again fled. Later they stole ex-Mayor Sargent's horse and buggy and started south. Roberts was well known in Emporia and the news of his tragic death caused great excitement. Numerous posses were soon formed and began scouring the country. About 6 o'clock last night the robbers had been traced to within three miles of Emporia. Lynching will surely follow their capture.

TOWN IN MOB'S HANDS.

Sheriff Called Upon to Suppress a Riot.

Pittsburg, May 15.—A mob of men and boys numbering about 2,000, has had possession of Turtle Creek, a small town about eight miles east of here all evening and at midnight last night the sheriff was called upon to suppress the riot. The trouble was precipitated by the board of health trying to take possession of an abandoned school building of the town for a pest house. The citizens objected to this and when the board made preparations for the removal of the six cases of smallpox in the town to the school house last evening they were met by the mob, who refused to allow them to proceed. Twenty-five special officers were sworn in, but could do nothing, and the volunteer fire department was called out. The firemen found a full-fledged riot in progress, but succeeded in dispersing the rioters by turning the hose on them. The crowd rallied, however, cut the hose, pelted the firemen and beat them with sticks until they retreated. A number of the firemen were badly cut and bruised, but none seriously hurt.

Killed His Friend.

Chicago, May 15.—Charles E. Gilbert, night manager at De Jonghes' restaurant, 45 Monroe street, shot and fatally wounded Romain A. Kelly, his friend and roommate, at their room, 1843 Wabash avenue, yesterday. Kelly died a few hours later. Gilbert had promised Kelly a position in the restaurant as soon as there was a vacancy. Kelly, however, was unwilling to wait, and a quarrel ensued.

Six Men Killed.

Bristol, Tenn., May 15. — News has been received here at the headquarters of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company of a disastrous explosion in their coal mines at Toms Creek, Wise county, Va. Six men were killed.

Two Girls Drowned.

Joplin, Mo., May 15. — May McNally, aged sixteen years, and Edna Worden, aged twenty, were drowned yesterday in Neosho river, their boat capsizing. One of the girls clung to the dam for several minutes.

Old Bailey's End Near.

London—The days of the famous old Bailey police court are numbered, as the judges have approved the plans of a new building to be erected. The necessity for a new structure has been debated for the last fifty years.

Statue of Victoria for Dublin.

Dublin—At an enthusiastic meeting held in Dublin a committee, including the duke of Avercorn and the lord lieutenants of several companies, was appointed to erect a statue of Queen Victoria in front of Leinster house on Kildare street.

News of the Northwest

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

Light Rain Fails to Extinguish the Flames—Trying to Save Property.

Marinette, Wis., May 10.—The rain was not heavy enough to extinguish the forest fires, and they are still raging all over this part of the country. Supt. Stephenson, of the boom company returned yesterday from Norway, Mich. He says that everybody in the woods there is fighting fires and the big farm of the Menominee River Lumber company was in great danger. On account of the dense clouds of smoke hanging over Green bay navigation is dangerous and fog whistles are all blowing. This city is enveloped in smoke and the fires seem to be even worse than they were a few days ago. The Ludington company has had considerable standing timber burned.

RAIN IN JIM RIVER VALLEY.

Portion of South Dakota Blessed With Moisture.

Huron, S. D., May 10.—More than an inch of rain fell throughout the Jim river Valley Sunday night and Monday; the ground is thoroughly soaked and crops are making rapid progress. Plowing and corn planting is the order everywhere, and the acreage to corn this season is likely to be largely in excess of former years. There is also a large acreage sown to spelts, the new food grain; the wheat acreage is smaller than last year, while the flax acreage gives promise of being the greatest for a number of years. Pastures are green and the grass is thick and abundant. Altogether the outlook is decidely brilliant.

CYCLONE IN MICHIGAN.

Considerable Damage Done at Wellsville.

Blissfield, Mich., May 10.—Wellsville, four miles north of here, was visited by a cyclone yesterday afternoon. The storm split two miles west of here and the part going north struck Burton Rauch's general store, leaving it a heap of ruins. Mrs. Rauch was seriously injured. Burton Rauch's leg was broken and their five-year-old child was severely injured. Outbuildings were reduced to kindling wood. Dr. Dumbold was summoned. The storm approached too suddenly for preparations.

Four Persons Killed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 10. — One of the worst wrecks which has occurred in Wyoming in recent years took place on O'Neill side track, sixteen miles west of Rawlins on the Union Pacific yesterday when an east-bound fast freight drawn by two locomotives dashed through an open switch and down a high embankment. Four persons were killed.

One Cup of Water.

Victoria, B. C., May 10.—The schooner Triumph, just arrived, told of a narrow escape from death by starvation of the crew of the sealer Arietis. She had lost all her provisions and the men had only a cupful of water left when another schooner, seeing her signal of distress, came to her rescue.

New Scale Granted.

La Crosse, Wis., May 10.—The new scale of wages, at 35 cents per hour, presented to the master plumbers by the journeymen, was agreed to, but their demand for an eight-hour work day with nine hours' pay was not allowed. The new deal seems to give satisfaction to all concerned.

A. E. Michael Dead.

River Falls, Wis., May 10.—Alfred E. Michael died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heart trouble. Mr. Michael has for many years been a prominent figure in Pierce county, and served as member of the county board for many terms from this city.

Smallpox at Sioux City.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 10.—A smallpox case was discovered here last evening. Mr. A. Richardson, the patient, recently returned from South Dakota, where the disease is prevalent. A strict quarantine has been declared.

New Officials in Power.

Hudson, Wis., May 10. — The new common council organized by electing John Munsy president and Albert Kansas clerk and secretary of water board on a plan which combines these two offices at a salary of $600 a year.

Two Years for Burglary.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10.—In the circuit court yesterday George Robinson, a colored man who pleaded guilty to the charge of burglarizing a store at Rowena, was sentenced by Judge Jones to two years' imprisonment.

Pine Logs Burned.

Stillwater, Minn., May 10. — John Ogreen, a logger of this city, lost 400,000 pine logs by a forest fire that started a few days ago. The logs were at landings on the upper Snake river, a tributary to the St. Croix.

Killed by a Freight Train.

Wyoming, Minn., May 10. — William Duffey, aged eighteen, was killed here yesterday while attempting to board the way freight as it was starting for Taylor's Falls. No blame is attached to any of the train crew.

Sheep Breeders to Meet.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10. — The South Dakota Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association will be in annual convention at Brookings commencing June 12.

Telegraph Operator Found Dead.

Winona, Minn., May 10.—J. F. Wibon, Associated Press operator on the Independent, was found dead in bed at his boarding house. He had been drinking freely but had worked the last two nights.

Child Drowned in a Tub.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 10.—Ruth, the eighteen-months-old twin daughter of George W. Buckingham, was drowned in a tub of water while playing in the back yard at her home last evening.

Guam's New Governor.

San Francisco, May 10. — Commander Schroeder, the new governor of Guam, will sail from here on the steamer Coptic in a few days. He will go to Manila and from there proceed to the Ladrones, possibly on a man-of-war.

Victims of Smallpox.

Winnipeg, May 10.—Mrs. Lyons, another smallpox victim, is dead. Another case has developed at the general hospital quarantine and a second one at Brandon [illegible]

THE GOAT WAS LOADED.

Secret Society Sued for Damages Resulting From Horse Play.

Clinton, Iowa, May 13.—Dr. W. C. Sensibaugh of Port Byron, Ill., has brought suit against the Fraternal Tribunes, a fraternal insurance society with a large membership in Illinois and Iowa, for $50,000 damages. While being initiated into the mysteries of the Fraternal Tribunes at Port Byron the doctor came in contact with live wires from a battery operated by some of the members and received such a shock that for a number of days his life was despaired of. He rallied and was able to be out, although his right side was practically useless. He suffered a relapse and it was again thought that he could not recover. But he got better and has been able to practice his profession, but the right side has never recovered and the doctor thinks the injury permanent.

BUTLER AGAIN CHAIRMAN.

Populist National Committee Completes Organization.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 13. — The Populist national committee met yesterday and organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; vice chairman, J. H. Edmiston, Nebraska; treasurer, W. D. Washburn, Massachusetts; secretary, J. A. Edgerton, Colorado. The new executive committee is as follows: Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Senator William V. Allen, Nebraska; J. W. Breidenthal, Nebraska; Eugene Smith, Chicago; E. V. Way, Arizona; T. Tracy, Texas; Robert Schilling, Wisconsin; Maj. Bowler, Minnesota; Dr. C. T. Taylor, Pennsylvania.

FOUND VALUABLE PEARL.

Wisconsin Man, While "Clamming," Digs Up a $3,000 Jewel.

Clinton, Iowa, May 13.—The largest and most valuable pearl known to be in existence was found recently by John Haymon at Lynxville, Wis. It weighs 120 grains, and Haymond has been offered $3,000 for it, but refuses to part with the jewel which, he says, is worth more money. Haymond was an engineer on the Milwaukee road for a number of years, but for the past twelve months has been digging clams along the Mississippi river. He says he will take the pearl, with several others of value which he has found while "clamming" to the Paris exposition.

HOTEL IN RUINS.

Personal Effects of the Boarders Are Destroyed.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 13.—I. J. Chevallier's hotel and sample room at Bathgate burned last evening, together with some outbuildings. No one knows how the fire started, and it burst out so suddenly and spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. All the contents of the building were burned, including the personal effects of the boarders. Loss, $15,000; insurance about $6,000.

SALOONS MUST CLOSE.

Duluth People Must Go to Superior for Drinks on Sunday.

Duluth, Minn., May 13.—As a result of the grand jury report Mayor Hugo announces that the law must hereafter be observed to the letter, and that the saloons must be closed tight on Sunday. This is something that Duluth has not known since 1890 and 1891. The result will probably be now as it was then, that the saloons of Superior will do an enormous business on Sunday.

Montevideo's Rural Free Delivery.

Montevideo, Minn., May 13. — The first rural free mail delivery in this part of the state will go into effect from here next week. The route runs east to the Black Oak creamery three and one-half miles and then runs north to the Central creamery, a distance of ten miles, thence west one mile, returning home via the Benson road. A population of about 500 will be reached. Walter Cosgriff is to be carrier.

Scofield Not a Candidate.

Madison, Wis., May 13.—Gov. Scofield, who has been talked of considerably as a possible candidate for the vice-presidency, in an interview yesterday not only sates that he is not a candidate, but strongly favors Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Wisconsin's representative on the Republican national committee, as the right man for McKinley's running mate.

J. Leslie Arrested.

Flandreau, S. D., May 13.—J. Leslie Thompson of Madison, a gentleman of more or less prominence in the state, was arrested here on the charge of disposing of chattel mortgaged property. Mr. Thompson came to this place yesterday morning with several head of horses on his way to Minnesota. An attempt is being made to settle the matter amicably.

Beet Sugar Factories.

Clear Lake, Iowa, May 13. — At a meeting of the Cerro Gordo County Beet Sugar company held last night in the Cerro Gordo State bank C. H. McNider of Mason City was elected president. The object of the company is to erect and operate beet sugar factories in this county. It was decided to raise twelve acres of beets this years as an experiment.

Street Fair for Winona.

Winona, Minn., May 13. — The directors of the Street Fair association have met with such financial encouragement that they have decided to go ahead with the enterprise, and have appointed committees to take the matter in charge. The fair will be held on Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Sparta, Wis., May 15.—Elmer Benjamin, the young man who murdered Mrs. Emma Priest Thursday night, has been adjudged insane and was taken to the asylum at Mendota.

Body of Unknown Man Found.

Clinton, Iowa, May 15. — The body of an unknown man aged about thirty-five years, was found on a log raft in the river here. The remains had been in the river several days. An investigation revealed nothing by which the man could be identified. In his pockets was a silver watch, a dollar in silver and some keys. He was fairly well dressed.

Chicago, May 15.—Work of the Chicago directory enumerators for 1900 almost completed shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000.

STORM CAUSES THREE DEATHS.

Severe Electrical Storm Strikes St. Paul.

St. Paul, May 15.—This city was last evening visited by a severe wind and thunder storm. Three persons were killed, two of the deaths being caused by lightning. Patrick Sexton, head of the wholesale cigar firm of Sexton & O'Connor, while driving in from Lake Como with his children was struck by a portion of the sidewalk which was caught by the wind and hurled against his buggy. He was instantly killed. His children received very severe injuries. Lightning struck St. Luke's Catholic church during services. The chimney crashed through the roof and struck Fanny Muller, a servant girl who was kneeling in prayer. She was injured so badly that she died an hour afterward. A farmer residing on the Stillwater road was struck by lightning and instantly killed while sitting on his front porch watching the storm. Much minor damage was done to property.

HURLED TO HIS DEATH.

A Frightful Accident Occurs on the Como-Interurban Line.

St. Paul, May 15.—Michael Klinghamer better known as "Mick," living on Rice street, near McCann's lake, St. Paul, was instantly killed by a Como interurban car at Burgess and Rice streets at 6:25 o'clock Saturday evening. The car was bound for St. Paul. Klinghamer was riding in a buggy and was on his way to a St. Paul foundry to get his son, as was his custom. He did not notice the approach of the car, and before the motorman could bring it to a stop there was a collision. The buggy was smashed to a thousand pieces. Klinghamer's body was picked up a short distance away. A portion of the forehead was torn off, and his brains were scattered along the track.

BIG FIRE AT VERNDALE.

Several Buildings Are Destroyed and a Number of Others Are Damaged.

Verndale, Minn., May 15.—Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the rear of Gaslin's saloon. The following buildings with their contents were burned: G. W. Gaslin & Co., saloon; Smith Bros., warehouse; Dickinson Bros., general merchandise; the Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen lost all paraphernalia. Dr. Rounds lost his library and medical instruments. Buildings damaged: Wadena County bank; Dr. Reid, front; Henry Calvert, flour and feed; R. J. Lenerville, barber shop; Smith Bros., general merchandise; Ben Lalone, saloon; Dr. Morrell, drug store. Total loss, $30,000.

TRAGEDY IN BUTTE.

A Well Known Athlete Shoots Two People and Commits Suicide.

Butte, Mont., May 15. — Charles Paustein, a well known athlete, shot and killed Alexander Tate, manager of a butchering concern; shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Tate and then committed suicide. Paustein's wife had just secured a divorce on account of cruelty. Paustein charged Tate with being responsible for the separation of himself and wife.

Mennonite Colony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 15.—A new Mennonite colony to be established near Scotland will consist of fourteen families. They will not do much building this season, but next season will put up new buildings and probably increase the size of the colony. They have ordered some new machinery of the latest improved pattern for a flouring mill they have purchased, and expect to have it repaired and running in about five weeks.

Rescued Two Boys From Lake.

Kenosha, Wis., May 15.—The Kenosha life saving crew rescued from the lake two boys giving their names as Arnold Welsung and Frank Mischo. They had been sailing in the little yacht Pastime and had been driven three miles out into the lake by adverse winds. When the crew reached them the boys were exhausted and the little vessel was rapidly filling with water.

A Fatal Leap.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 15.—Victor, the four-year-old son of Hon. O. N. Haugad, was drowned in a mill pond at Pelican Rapids. He was going fishing with some boys and climbed into a boat supposed to have been tied to the shore, but it floated out into the stream. He became frightened and jumped out and was drowned.

For Minnesota Firemen.

Winona, Minn., May 15.—President W. C. Norton, of the State Fireman's association, which will meet in convention here on June 12, 13 and 14, announces the programme. There will be present between 300 and 500 delegates, and excursions will be run into the city from surrounding towns on all the roads each day of the convention.

Reward Divided.

Moorhead, Minn., May 15.—The long contest over the reward for the arrest of the Great Northern train robbers has been settled. The several claimants received the following amounts: E. C. Tupper, $1,500; "Red" McCarthy, $1,500; Thomas L. Murphy, $1,400, and Ben Eisland, $400.

Shot During a Quarrel.

Marinette, Wis., May 15. — William Maher, woodsman, was mysteriously shot near Pembine and will die. He refuses to say how he was wounded, but it is supposed he was shot during a quarrel.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 15. — Two Pine Ridge agency Indians named Grave and White Bull have been arrested charged with stealing and butchering cattle belonging to white stockmen.

Storm's Double Service.

Stanley, Wis., May 15. — A heavy electric storm gave vegetation a fine start and put an end to the forest fires which have been running in the timber north of here for the past two weeks.

Dies of Heart Failure.

La Crosse, Wis., May 15.—Mrs. John Brunner of Onalaska was in a department store to do some shopping. She carried a four-months-old babe in her arms when suddenly she fell to the floor and expired instantly. Heart disease was the cause. She was thirty-two years old.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, May 8.—At yesterday's session of the senate Mr. Teller delivered a speech in which he strongly urged the senate to extend their sympathy to the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain. The adoption of his resolution of sympathy, he maintained, could not be considered as an unfriendly act by the British government. During the remainder of the session the senate had under consideration the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler's amendment to curtail the increase in the marine corps created some debate and was finally laid on the table, 30 to 14. The bill was not completed. Notice was given that the armor plate provision would be considered in secret session on account of certain facts that were to be called to the senate's attention.

The House.

Yesterday was suspension day in the house and quite a number of bills were passed. The most important were the senate bill to amend the general pension laws, so as to provide for aggregating disabilities under the act of 1890 without regard to service origin and increase the net income a widow may have without destroying her right to a pension from $96 to $250. The purpose of the bill is to modify rulings of the pension office in accordance with the recommendations of the G. A. R. It was passed without a dissenting voice. The bill to increase the appropriation for the national guard from $400,000 to $1,000,000 also was among those passed. Mr. Sulzer of New York attempted to secure action upon his resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, but was cut off by the speaker.

The House.

Washington, May 9. — Some facts, almost startling in their importance, were laid before the senate yesterday in secret executive session at the conclusion of the regular open session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a prominent officer of the United States navy, a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or by any other government. The quality of penetration possessed by the shell is said to be so great that no armor now manufactured in the United States or abroad has sufficient resistance to withstand it. The facts, which were in possession of only a few senators were deemed so important that the senate decided to consider them in secret session. Yesterday after the naval bill had been laid aside for the day Mr. Tillman asked for a secret session in that he might explain to the senate why he desired the armor plate matter to be discussed in secret. When the doors were closed he explained that he had been informed that Admiral O'Neill, chief of the bureau of ordnance, had been conducting a series of tests with armor plate at Indian Head, the results of which were very remarkable. He said tests of all sorts of armor, including the Krupp armor, had been made with a view of discovering their effectiveness against a new shell which had been invented by an officer of the navy. No piece of armor submitted to the test, it is understood, was able to withstand the test. The shell which was so effective was not described, indeed the navy department is guarding jealously all details concerning its construction. The argument of Mr. Tillman is that with such a projectile, the details of which would sooner or later will become known to the outside world, it would not be the part of wisdom for congress to enter into contracts to purchase the high-priced armor unless it could be so improved as to resist projectiles of the kind used at Indian Head.

The Senate.

Washington, May 9—The senate yesterday completed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the exception of that section relating to armor and armament. This went over for a day, when it will be considered in secret session. During the morning hour a number of minor bills were passed, among them one to reimburse various collectors of internal revenue for internal revenue stamps charged against them but not accounted for. The debate on the naval bill was practically confined to the paragraph providing for the commission of naval cadets. The committee's amendment striking out the provision in the house bill which provides for commissioning cadets after four-year terms in the naval academy, abolishing the two-year preliminary at sea, was carried after some debate.

The House.

The house devoted most of the day to the consideration of private bills recommended from the committee on claims, and ten bills were passed. The most important was one to remit the penalties imposed by the government on the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Monterey, for her failure to make contract speed. Before the consideration of these bills was entered upon the house overruled the action of the ways and means committee in reporting against a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, which is on file in the internal revenue office. The majority of the committee contended that this information could not be furnished under the revised statutes and that it would betray trade secrets, but the resolution was adopted. This is preliminary to the opening of the fight for the Grout bill in the committee on agriculture.

The Senate.

Washington, May 10. — Practically the entire session of the senate yesterday was devoted to the consideration of that section of the naval appropriation bill relating to armor and armaments. The debate largely hinged upon the proposition that the government should erect an armor plant of its own. Senator Tillman submitted an amendment limiting the price to be paid for armor to $300 per ton and providing also that the government should erect a plant of its own. Senators Tillman, Money and Chandler advocated the erection of a plant, while Mr. Hale supported the committee amendment, providing for a plant in the contingency that armor could not be produced for $445 per ton. No action was taken on the proposition, the bill going over until to-day.

The House.

The house yesterday considered the contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford, from the Ninth North Carolina district. The report of a majority of the committee was against the sitting member, a Democrat, on the general grounds that Mr. Pearson's election was prevented by fraud, intimidation, bribery and bloodshed. The minority denied all the allegations of the majority. The debate was on party lines. Mr. Miers of Indiana spoke for the minority.

The Senate.

Washington, May 11.—In the senate yesterday the case of Senator Clark of Montana was postponed until next Monday. Mr. Chandler gave notice that at that time he would insist that the case be continuously considered to the exclusion of all other business. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey announced that he should object to that. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire addressed the senate at length on his resolution declaring that "the present phenomenal prosperity of the country is due to the policy of protection as embodied in the Dingley tariff law." The session was concluded with eulogies on the late Representative Samuel Baird of Louisiana.

The House.

The house yesterday by a very narrow margin of two votes unseated Mr. Crawford of North Carolina, a Democrat, and seated in his place Mr. Pearson. He is the third Republican to be seated at the present session. The minority resolution declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat was defeated by one vote. Mr. Jack, a Republican of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats on both votes. On the first roll call fifteen Republicans were absent and unpaired and on the second twelve were absent and unpaired.

The Senate.

Washington, May 12. — No disposition has made as yet of the naval appropriation bill by the senate, but after an all-day discussion an agreement was reached to vote on the armor plate section at 3 o'clock this afternoon. During yesterday's discussion a notable speech was delivered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts upon the necessity of building up the United States navy without delay. The speech was delivered with the vigor and earnestness characteristic of Mr. Lodge's discussion of public questions and attracted much attention. Mr. Daniel of Virginia presented an extended argument in support of the immediate construction by the government, of an armor factory, while Mr. Allison of Iowa opposed the project of a government armor factory on the score of economy.

The House.

The house yesterday broke all records, passing 180 private pension bills. The house adjourned over until Monday.

The Senate.

Washington, May 14. — By a close vote the senate rejected the proposition to erect, without reference to the price at which the government could secure armor plate for its warships, an armor plate factory. The vote upon the direct proposition was 22 to 24, and subsidiary amendments were rejected by about the same vote. When the committee's proposition was about to be voted upon a filibuster was organized, the quorum of the senate was broken and the question is still in the air. During the debate Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire delivered a sensational speech in which he charged that the government had been defrauded in the adoption of the Harveyized armor. He declared a similar fraud was proposed by the attempt to force the government to adopt the Krupp armor. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin and Mr. Hale of Maine made notable speeches, deprecating the war talk the previous day by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. Neither the senator from Wisconsin nor the senator from Maine was fearful that we might become involved in difficulty with Germany on account of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts protested against the "wretched imperialistic business," and the talk that this nation had only recently become a "world power," asserting that it had been a world power since the war of 1812.

QUIET IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 15.—The sixth day of the street railway strike was especially quiet and devoid of interest. Not a wheel on any of the lines except that of mail cars were turned in the city yesterday in consequence of the decision of Chief of Police Campbell to give the men of the force who had had but little time for rest during the past five days a chance to recuperate for the coming week. The management of the two street railway companies, who feared to run cars without police protection, decided to make no attempt to keep their lines open yesterday. As a result the turbulent scenes that last week marked the reopening of the different lines were not expected and the day passed off without any serious trouble. The only police on duty were stationed at the different power houses and car sheds.

All Cars Running at Kansas City.

Kansas City, May 15.—Every street car line in this city and Kansas City, Kan., was in full operation yesterday, and no show of violence was offered by the strikers. The injunction of the federal court enjoining the union men from interfering with the running of the cars and the added fact that it was Sunday, combined to have a salutary effect upon the strikers.

Mysterious Death.

Chicago, May 15. — Robert Kilgour, Chicago representative of the Sheffield flour mills, Faribault, Minn., and a brother of Joseph Kilgour, leading man in "Sporting Life," was found dead on the elevated track of the union loop. A fracture of the left leg was the only apparent injury.

Wheeler's Check as a Relic.

Washington—The treasurer of the Cosmos club in Washington received Gen. Wheeler's check for $2 dues, and now the club is debating the advisability of keeping the check as an autograph instead of depositing it.

Lord Wolseley Injured.

London—While riding in front of the horse guards Lord Wolseley's horse fell, throwing the rider to the pavement and severely injuring his left arm.

It is almost imposible to "eat slow" on a dining car.

Jump on Muller.

Leipsic—The Leipsic branch of the Pan-Germanic league has drawn up a protest against Prof. Max Muller's apologia for England. The protest closes with the words: "You have no longer the right to call yourself a German."

Large Library May Be Scattered.

San Francisco—Litigation among the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro of San Francisco is likely to result in the scattering of his library of 280,000 volumes, which is one of the finest on the Pacific coast.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: May 23 1900

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900. — NUMBER 45.

MARKS A WIDE DIFFERENCE

Between Republican and Reform Administration — Untaxed Foreign Corporations.

Governor Lind's Efforts to Have Them Pay Meets the Usual Republican Rebuff.

In Hanna Parlance, "We Know Our Business"—Something About "Prosperity."

The difference between Republican and state reform administration has had no more forceful illustration since the election and inauguration of Governor Lind, than in the governor's attempt to have the foreign corporations doing business in the State, brought to time as to payment of taxes and penalties, under the much-talked of Somerville act of the last legislature. The correspondence in the case may well be allowed to speak for itself, and for the record that will go to the people on the subject of law enforcement, and of equalization of the burdens of government, as between the people and the corporations that have been given certain rights and privileges by the people.

The Somerville law went into effect over six months ago and it has been notorious that the corporations taxed under the law have in large numbers utterly ignored the act and become liable to the penalties prescribed for failure to comply with the law. Having seen no sign of action by the secretary of state's office, Governor Lind having ascertained the names of some hundreds of such delinquents and law violators addressed the secretary of state in the following communication:

"Hon. Albert Berg, Secretary of State:

"Sir—Permit me to call your attention to the provisions of Chapter 69 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1899, and Chapter 70, amendatory thereof; this being the act usually known as the Somerville law. Under its provisions the secretary of state was required immediately after Oct. 1, 1899, and as often thereafter as he might be advised that corporations were doing business in this state in contravention of the act, to report such fact to the county attorney of the county in which the business of any such corporation is located, it being also made the duty of the county attorney to institute proceedings to recover the penalties prescribed by the act. I cannot learn that any report of that character has been made from your office! I find upon investigation that there are several hundred foreign corporations doing business in this State, who are subject to the provisions of the act referred to and who have not complied with its requirements. I enclose herewith a partial list of the foreign corporations doing business in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, who have not paid the license fee or obtained the certificate required to entitle them to transact business in this State. There are undoubtedly others that are also subject to the provisions of the law, both in the counties referred to and in other parts of the State, and there may be some in the list submitted which are not, but I think it sufficiently accurate to serve you as a guide.

"I deem it exceedingly important that the provisions of this act should be enforced by the officers charged with its execution, not only on account of the protection that it is designed to afford our citizens who do business with foreign corporations by enabling them to serve process in our own courts, but also because of the revenue accruing to the State. The collection of merely the minimum fee of $50 from each of the corporations named in the schedule transmitted would mean upwards of $10,000 to the State, and many of them are liable in a much greater sum, to say nothing about the penalties which they have incurred for refusal or failure to comply with the law.

"For these reasons and because it devolves upon you to take the initial step in the matter, I earnestly hope that you will take the action directed by the statute. If this office can be of further service to you, cheerful co-operation will be given at all times. Yours very respectfully,

"JOHN LIND, Governor."

The list submitted with the governor's letter, located the companies as follows: In Ramsey county 52 companies; in Hennepin county nearly 100; fast freight lines numbered 50, steamship lines a dozen, while some sixty were located in St. Louis county. In the list are every variety of corporation, the trusts being well represented.

Now what was the response of the Republican secretary of state to this act of the governor? Was it a cordial co-operation, with expressed or implied obligations for his interest in the matter? Hardly. But it was such a reply as was given by the G. O. P. mouthpiece, the Dispatch, as a studied insult to the governor. The Dispatch said it was a "slap in the face," and boasted that the governor was not even replied to as such official, but merely as "Citizen" Lind. But the secretary of state's reply can speak for itself, for here it is:

"Hon. John Lind, Executive Department, St. Paul, Minn.:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you bearing date May 18, 1900, relative to the operation of Chapter 69, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1899.

"I take pleasure in informing you that this department has taken all steps authorized by the act in question to enforce the law, and has at all times notified the county attorney of every county wherein the secretary of state has been advised of violations of the law. Respectfully,

"A. BERG, Secretary of State."

And here the matter rests. Of course by the statement that the secretary of state has notified the county attorneys in all cases "wherein the secretary of state has been advised of violations of the law," is intended to give the impression that the law is being executed and the duties of officials being discharged. As a matter of fact no steps are being taken toward enforcement of this act and the public is very well aware of the fact.

That these corporations should escape is in entire accord with Republican policy and administration, and is entirely in line politically, since the Republicans in convention have made it a point to head the big district delegations to Philadelphia with corporation and trust men.

"PROSPERITY" OINTMENT.

Not Soiling Garments nor Bedewing the Whiskers of Our Producers to Any Alarming Extent.

The country press are well aware how false and misleading is the talk of Republican "prosperity," and more and more are our papers talking about the real conditions that surround them. Continued low prices for nearly everything that the farmer sells, and double and treble for what he has to buy, is not a beautiful situation.

Says the Winona Herald, speaking for usually prosperous southern Minnesota:

"The notion has been going about that the farmers are afflicted with "astounding prosperity," simply because prices of farm produce have, in the last two or three years, partly recovered from the low level they reached in some previous years. Now the farmer ought to know, and the records of mortgages in the various county clerks' and recorders' offices demonstrate the fact, that all these increased receipts, if anybody can show a bank account demonstrating any increase, are more than absorbed by the increased price he must pay for everything for which the farmer exchanges his produce. He must pay tribute to the trust, and no better illustration of the truth of this can be made than in the case of the American Steel Company. Six thousand men were thrown out of employment because of the lack of demand for implements which the farmers could not purchase because of their high price. If there was so much prosperity, why could not the farmer afford to purchase the necessary implements? The fact is that a heavy impost is laid upon nearly everything the farmer needs in his household and in his business, while the prices of his own products are at the mercy of speculators, combines, corners, etc., etc. The farmer has to meet the world's price in disposing of his product, but he encounters a different state of things when he comes to purchase for himself. The range of price set up by the speculators is artificial, and what they gain in the speculative market they pocket—what they lose they mercilessly force the farmer to pay by an increase of prices in manufactures. This seeming prosperity will be discovered the more you look behind it to be a myth, and although the misfortunes of the rest of the earth have enabled the farmer to dispose of more of his products than formerly, still there are combinations to be broken down, trusts to be abolished and the financial system eliminated before the farmer can really say that a period of prosperity has been inaugurated."

Tracey Herald: The Traveling Men's Anti-Trust League now numbers over 46,000 members.

Building is at a standstill in Indianapolis, Ind., and 400 hod carriers went out on a strike lately.

Two thousand coal miners are on strike in western Kentucky fields with no prospects of settlement.

At Quincy, Mass., the granite cutters are still on strike and the bosses threaten to employ non-union men.

The 50,000 members of the Chicago Building Trades are still on strike and there is no prospect of an early settlement.

Fears are expressed that the miners' strike in Pittsburg, Pa., district may cause a coal famine and cause many factories to shut down.

---

that Ian Hamilton's force was at Heilbron and that our cavalry, which had crossed the Rhenoster some miles lower down the stream, was threatening their right and rear.

"The bridge over the Rhenoster, several culverts and some miles of the railway were destroyed.

"Hamilton's force drove the Boers under Dewet before them from Lindley to Heilbron. The passage of the Rhenoster was strongly disputed. Our loss might have been heavy but for a well concocted plan, which brought Smith-Dorrien's brigade on the enemy's flank just at the right moment.

"The officer commanding at Boshof reports that upwards of 350 Free Staters have surrendered during the last few days and that they have given up 350 rifles, 100 horses and a large amount of ammunition.

"Kelly-Kenny reports that three companies of yeomanry, who were sent to repair the telegraph line and clear the country between Bloemfontein and Boshof, have returned to Bloemfontein, having performed the duty exceedingly well."

LONDON, May 24.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says: Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her children have gone to Europe on the Bundesrath, which is believed to have taken a large quantity of bullion and possibly several Boer politicians.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 24.—The Republican state convention adjourned sine die at 4 a. m. The ticket as nominated is as follows: Governor, Charles N. Herreid; lieutenant governor, George A. Snow; secretary of state, O. B. (Berg) treasurer, John Schamber; auditor, J. D. Reeves; superintendent of schools, E. E. Collins; land commissioner, David Eastman; attorney general, John L. Pyle; railroad commissioner,

OFF SAME PIECE

IS G. O. P. ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON AND IN THE NORTH STAR STATE.

Army Frauds and Cuban Steals in the One, and Untaxed Corporations in the Other—Governor Lind's Efforts to Have the Somerville Law Enforced—Our Goppite Secretary of State—Forceful Lesson of the Need of Reform Officials in All Departments—Other State and National Points—State After State For Bryan—Reform Press Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, May 28, 1900.

While the trusts pull the strings at Washington and Cuban steals follow embalmed beef and other army scandals in the all-prevailing rottenness of money control of the G. O. P., we have the same kind of goppite cloth in Minnesota, lacking only the presence of imperial troops and colonial offices to give us the full fruition. Thus we see the state Republicans placing a lumber truster, department store king and the Twin City Street Railway magnate at the head of the delegation to the Hanna-McKinley convention, but of most forceful application we see the Republican department charged with the administration of the laws governing corporations utterly ignoring its duties and meeting Governor Lind's efforts to have foreign corporations taxed with ridicule and studied insult.

Lesson after lesson has appeared since Governor Lind was inaugurated of what the people lost by not making a clean sweep in 1898. None is perhaps as forcible as this case of the Somerville law and the Republican secretary of state. The secretary of state had knowledge of the law, for its original lies in the vaults of his office. How did he observe it? Very leniently. The act did not take effect until October, 1899, six months after passage. Now the law has been in non-effect for six months more, although all that was required of the secretary of state was that he file information for prosecutions for violation. Governor Lind found a list of some 300 such derelicts, each subject to penalty, of which the governor formally notified Secretary Berg, furnishing him such list, with the result now known all over the state. To date, the only action taken by this Republican official has been to weed from the list here and there a corporation likely to escape. The list remains sufficiently large to bring to the state thousands of dollars in just taxes and penalties.

Governor Lind's earnest desire to have this law enforced goes back to his inaugural message in which he recommended taxation of foreign corporations.

In what marked contrast stands the insurance department, in reform control, with the Republican secretary of state's administration, Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy having turned into the state treasury some $12,000 in fees required of foreign insurance companies under the same act. Action by this derelict Republican official would have multiplied this sum at least several times, by this time.

It is directly in point, and something that the people should know, that Secretary Berg has for months been a mere figure head in his office, he being engaged in "citizenizing" himself in a far distant portion of the state, engaged in acquiring a "homestead," and in a new townsite operation at the Lake of the Woods, not neglecting, however, to draw his salary with proper regularity. During this period he has probably not spent 10 per cent of the time for which the people pay in discharge of his official duties. At least such is the declaration of a fellow Republican state official. The Globe, in extended comment, says on this point:

"Now if the honorable the secretary of state will arrange matters so that he can spare the time to act promptly upon the advice of Citizen John Lind—not that The Globe desires that he should neglect his valuable claim on the shores of Lake of the Woods, or absent himself from Roseau county so long as to impair his squatter's rights—if he will proceed as the law says he shall proceed and should have proceeded to compel foreign corporations to comply with this law, the state treasury will be the richer by perhaps $50,000 and Mr. Berg can then retire once more to the fertile plains of Roseau and allow the dust to once more accumulate upon his office chair."

This lack of co-operation in officials and boards left in Republican control has been the most severe thing that Governor Lind has had to contend with. The greater portion of his present term has been required to even get boards in control of men in sympathy with him, not as partisans but in his purposes of reform. In the discouragements encountered no wonder that at times it made his task seem greater than could be borne, and yet results that he has obtained with patience and long suffering have repaid the people. Many boards have been reorganized and the state's business improved. In the case of the railroad commission, within four months of having been brought into full reform control, the people of a single congressional district received back into their pockets more than one-third of a million of dollars a year in reduced grain rates.

This secretary of state incident has come in the very nick of time. It will sound a keynote for the state campaign, emphasizing to the people that if they want true and complete reform they must make a clean sweep of the departments and bring in a thoroughly reform legislature.

The humbug that Republican administration makes volume of business is [illegible]

not better disposed of than by the figures of railway earnings in different administrations of party control. Take any reliable manual and see the figures of such business in the United States in the presidential terms since 1881. Thus, Republican, 1881-2-3-4; the Democratic, from 1885 to 1889; then of the Republican administration from 1889 to 1893, and that of the Democratic party from 1893 to 1897. The figures are:

1881 to 1885 (Republican), gross railroad earnings	$3,900,000,000
1885 to 1889 (Democratic), gross railroad earnings	3,075,000,000
1889 to 1893 (Republican), gross railroad earnings	3,145,000,000
1893 to 1897 (Democratic), gross railroad earnings	4,600,000,000

And speaking of comparisons, Democratic "soup houses," so called, do not compare with wholesale strikes and lockouts, as political reminders.

And as to such reminders, government by injunction, where, as in St. Louis, New York and other places, the courts have doubly increased their sweeping orders to include every possible demand of the corporation against labor, even to prohibiting contributions for feeding the strikers, exceeds them all. How many who condemned the Chicago platform for its declaration in 1896 against "government by injunction" are not since come to see the wisdom and justice of the declaration? There are thousands on thousands who have.

In an extended canvass for the favorite for the Democratic candidate for governor of New York by The Journal Hon. Bird S. Coler has by far the largest vote. Coler is said to be the coming New York man. He is a strong Bryan man and stood loyally for him in '96.

Memorial day this year, under increased patriotic impulses, will be more generally observed, if possible, than heretofore. Governor Lind's proclamation especially appeals to the people to make this occasion one marked for patriotic devotion.

Speaking of political devotion, a movement is on foot for making the coming Fourth one long to be remembered in political annals by celebrating on Natal day the people's nomination of W. J. Bryan for the presidency. The nomination may not be confirmed at Kansas City on that day, although the conventions will be called to order on that day. It is possible that the nomination will be unanimously proclaimed immediately upon assembling, in which case that there will be gunpowder and fireworks galore throughout the country goes without saying.

Speaking of the campaign, there are signs of such a campaign as that of 1840, or the log cabin and "hard cider," at least on the side of Bryan. If McKinley sits on the Canton porch this summer he will resemble the campaign of Van Buren, with "stuffed chairs" and trust "gold spoons" and other sobriquets that belong to the "Tarquins," while the Harrison parades, music, songs, log cabins, banners, miniature steamships, canoes, "raccoons," cider barrels, etc., are certain to have a duplication in some form or other in the Bryan enthusiasm. There will certainly be many a counterpart of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

That was a cracking good point made by Lentz of Ohio in daring the Republicans of the house to put trust-made goods on the list of interdicted goods in interstate traffic. "You will not do so," declared Mr. Lentz, "because the trusts, to whom you offer up your daily prayers for revenue in the coming campaign, will not allow you to."

During the past week several state and district conventions have been held, the list of instructed delegates for William J. Bryan standing as follows:

Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Oregon, District of Columbia, Utah, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas.

It is a safe prediction that convention after convention, as fast as held, will follow suit.

By the way where are those wiseacres who predicted defeat for Bryan before the convention?

The goppites in one of the Ohio districts (Norwalk) are so harmonious and patriotic that it took 2,001 ballots to nominate a congressman. The winner was a national banker and trust promoter.

For the cash jobs at the disposal of the Republican national convention there are more applications, 20 times over, than places. There are also more demands for tickets of admission many times over than tickets all told. Philadelphia will be a good place to stay away from.

The Alger scandals are not out of smelling distance until the Cuban postal steals arrive. And nearer and nearer to the Hanna-McKinley person, each new scandal approaches. Neely, the arrested, is connected in business with the Heaths, of whom one Perry is McKinley's "man" in the postoffice department. Also the duck Rathbone was Hanna's man in his bribery operations in Ohio, when he was elected to the senate, his name appearing in the sworn testimony in connection with delivery of a certain $10,000 of boodle. Rathbone years ago also figured in the Dudley "blocks of five" election frauds in Indiana. Precious scamps, these, connected with and underlying the administration.

National Chairman Jones believes we shall win this year, "because God is with us." If God be with us who shall prevail against us?

While Secretary Gouge was engaged in the search for the lost $400,000,000 in treasury gold, he discovered an error of $50,000,000 in the treasury surplus. But Gouge will not mind a little book keep[illegible]

CROSSED THE VAAL

ROBERTS' ARMY NOW IN TRANSVAAL TERRITORY.

Last Natural Obstacle Passed Without Opposition—Boers Retreated Almost Without a Show of Defense—Boer Force at Vereeniging Dislodged—Kruger Admits That Matters Are Grave — Boers Will Trust Everything to a Last Stand on the Gates Rand Mountains—Johannesburg Mines Will Be Destroyed.

London, May 28.—When Gen. Roberts wrote his first dispatch on Transvaal territory yesterday afternoon shortly before 2 o'clock he was fifty-one miles from Johannesburg and seventy-seven miles from Pretoria. His immensely superior force had safely passed the Vaal river, their last great natural obstacle, without opposition. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defense. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton apparently did not fire a shot. Of Lord Roberts' immediate force eleven men belonging to the Eighth mounted infantry, were the first to ford the river. They came upon a Boer patrol looting at Villjoen's drift and a skirmish lasting ten minutes followed. Two hundred Boers tried feebly to hold the Vereeniging colliery but they were dislodged. The Boer rear guard is at Moyerten, ten miles south of Vereeniging. The

Main Body Is Moving

toward Klip river hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg. While Lord Roberts' 30,000 infantry, 20,000 horse and 150 guns are moving on Johannesburg and Pretoria through a parched and deserted country, the situation at the Transvaal capital, as it was last Friday, is thus described by an observer who sent his message by private hand to Lourenzo Marques yesterday:

"The situation, both from a military and a political point of view has become very critical. President Kruger yesterday admitted for the first time that matters are very grave. The Boer determination is to trust everything to a last stand on the Gates Rand mountains, to the north of Potchefstein, where 300 Kaffirs are digging trenches. To that point every available man and gun has been sent. The whole of the western border of the Transvaal from end to end is defenceless and Gen. Baden-Powell can march in when he likes. Gen. Roberts, on the other hand, will encounter

The Greatest Opposition.

The Boers will lure the British into threatening Johannesburg as an excuse for them to destroy property. The Transvaal government intends to destroy the mines and property without an excuse. Much dynamite has been sent down the line and 10,000 cases lie ready at Zurchsfontein, sixteen miles from Johannesburg. Generals Botha and Meyer have protested against the destruction of property. Both are large proprietors of land and fear confiscation, but they have been unable to obtain satisfactory assurance from President Kruger. Meanwhile French and German adventurers have come forward with schemes for blowing up the British troops. Some of these have received tacit permission for experiment. One German plan is to mine the railway where it lies perfectly concealed until the weight of a passing train explodes the charge. Gen. Lucius Meyer says that surrender would be welcomed by the Boers but everybody fears the ignominy of making the proposal. He says he is assured his men will not stand. President Steyn and Mr. Reits, the Transvaal state secretary, are strongly

Opposed to Peace,

but Mr. Kruger is not so much against it."

President Kruger's proclamation to the burghers asking their votes for or against continuing the war is equivalent to saying that they can quit now with the prospect of returning to their farms or continuing to the bitter end. The indications are that the majority of the Boers will favor surrender. Some correspondents telegraph that there are 1000,000 foreigners in the Boer army, but this is hardly credible. Indications are that there will be a pitched battle at Laing's Nek, where Gen. Buller faces the Boers, reinforced to an estimated strength of from 8,000 to 10,000. The reinforcements include a large part of the Ladybrand and fresh commandoes from Pretoria. With the exception of a few shots exchanged with the retiring burghers at Vereeniging, the only fighting during the past three days with all the

Armies in the Field

appear to have been two small engagements in the eastern part of the Free State. At Ficksburg on Saturday the Boers attacked the British holding the town but they were forced to retire toward Slabbeston Nek. At Ficksburg a correspondent reports that nothing is known as regards casualties. The same day Gen. Brabant's scouts encountered 200 Boers intrenched near Clocolan. The scouts advanced to within 200 yards, when the Boers fired heavily. The scouts retired and four are missing. Gen. Rundle is slowly sweeping the eastern portion of the Free States. Occasionally his squadrons come across parties of Boers, two or three in number, and usually on foot, who are wearily going to their farms. Some of them carry saddles on their backs. Wholesale surrenders are expected, but thus far they have not occurred. Small commandoes are described by correspondents as wandering round and finding every road blocked.

Roberts Refused to Retreat.

The Times has the following from a correspondent at the front, via Kroonstad, May 25: "When Broadwood occupied the hills overlooking Lindley the chief storekeeper came and stated that President Steyn and all the leading officials had left with £100,000 in specie. He offered to mediate between Gen. Dewet and Broadwood. The former offered to surrender with his commando [illegible] farms. The negotiations fell through, Lord Roberts refusing to treat on any terms."

Reoccupied by Boers.

Barkly West, May 28.—It is reported that the Boers have reoccupied Kurunaman and that large laagers are located at Reitfontein and Danielskul.

CONGRESS.

Senate Will Investigate Affairs in Cuba.

Washington, May 28. — The senate Saturday agreed to a resolution for an investigation by the committee on Cuban affairs of the Cuban postal and other irregularities, authorizing the committee to visit Cuba if necessary to carry on the investigation.

The House.

The house practically completed the consideration of the Alaska civil government bill.

BUY A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

Philadelphia Capitalists Acquire Possession of Coke and Coal Interests in Frugality.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 28—A million dollar deal has just been made in this city whereby the entire town of Frugality, Cambria county, Pa., with all its coal and coke interests, passes into the hands of a company of which State Senator J. Henry Cochran of Williamsport is President. P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and C. L. Magee are among those interested in the deal.

CIVIL WAR IN CHICAGO.

Nervy Squatter Intrenches Himself on the Lake Front.

Chicago, May 28.—Chicago was invaded at 1 o'clock Saturday morning by an army of a hostile state, numbering thirteen men—the "District of Lake Michigan." The invasion ended in a farce comedy, but came near being finished in deadly earnest. The casualties include one boy, shot in the leg, and one horse killed. Five of the invaders were arrested and the balance were allowed to escape. The trouble was precipitated by Capt. G. W. Streeter, a squatter, who has from time to time created much trouble and litigation by his efforts to seize land along the shore of Lake Michigan. The land which he has for some time claimed to be the "District of Lake Michigan" consists of made land on the shore of Lincoln Park, part of it including one of the main park boulevards. The courts have decided against the squatter again and again, but he persisted in his efforts to grab the property. He claims that made land along the shore does not belong to the State of Illinois, but is, indeed, public domain, free to whoever settles upon it.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

St. Louis' Big Car Strike Continues, Both Sides Standing Firm.

St. Louis, May 28.—Yesterday was the twentieth day of the street railway strike and the end seems as far away as ever, both the Transit company and its employes standing firm for their respective claims. Not a car on the company's lines has been run since the strike without police protection. In consequence of there not being enough policemen to guard the 800 or more cars usually operated, less than a quarter of that number has been run by the company, and that only over a part of its twenty-two divisions and lines. Since May 8, when the strike began, there have been numerous collisions between the police and strikers and the latters' sympathizers. Hardly a day during that time has passed without somebody being wounded by bullets or injured by flying missiles and police clubs. The list of casualties presents 4 persons shot and killed, 22 wounded by bullets and 50 or more injured in other ways.

FATALITIES IN CHICAGO.

Young Girl Killed by Lightning—Man Drowned in Lake.

Chicago, May 28.—While returning home from a candy store yesterday during a storm Lucy Holden, thirteen years of age, was instantly killed by lightning and her sister Irene, ten years old, burned about the right side and shoulder, fell by the side of the dead girl in an unconscious condition, but will recover. The clothes of both girls were almost burned from their bodies. Hail to the depth of three inches fell in the north suburbs. The storm was accompanied by a terrific electrical display. Many trees were splintered by the lightning. Out on Lake Michigan George Reesch, a saloonkeeper, drowned, and his companion, Paul Kutzner, after clinging to the upturned boat for nearly an hour, was rescued by men from the revenue cutter Michigan.

FOUR BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

Impressive Ceremony Takes Place in Chicago.

Chicago, May 28.—By the laying on of hands of twelve bishops and in the presence of 3,000 persons at the Auditorium four new bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church were consecrated. They are David Hastings Moore, assigned to the Shanghai district; John William Hamilton, assigned to the San Francisco district; Edwin Wallace Parker and Frank Wesley Warne, missionary bishops assigned to India and Malaysia. The ceremonies were brief and simple. The delegates to the conference and hundreds of their friends came forward when the services were at an end and crowded the stage to congratulate the four new bishops.

Some Thrilling Escapes.

Peoria, Ill., May 28.—A fire which originated from an unknown cause on the second floor caused the almost complete destruction of the Home of the Good Shepherd last evening. The fourteen Sisters in charge and the eighty inmates, young girls, succeeded in escaping without injury, though there were some thrilling escapes. Loss estimated at $50,000 with insurance of $12,000.

No Plague Cases.

San Francisco, May 28—Dr. O'Brien, secretary of the board of health, states that no new cases of plague had been reported to the board of health.

RAPIDLY ADVANCING

LATEST REPORT REGARDING ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS.

Country in Front of Him Clear of Boers to Viljoen's Drift — Boers Are Evacuating Their Positions South of the Vaal—Next Dispatch From Lord Roberts Will Probably Be Dated in Sight of the Transvaal Border—All News Suppressed at Pretoria—Boers Said to Be Quarreling Among Themselves.

London, May 27.—The latest intelligence from Lord Roberts' headquarters at Vredsfort Station, filed Thursday at 5:45 p. m., was that the British were rapidly advancing. Gen. Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts. The country in front of them was clear of Boers to Viljoens drift. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal river and 5,000 had already crossed to the north bank. Probably Gen. French's cavalry is already reconnoitering the fords of the Vaal.

War office observers expect that the next dispatch from the field marshal will be dated in sight of the Transvaal frontier. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, wiring to the Daily Telegraph from Vredsfort Thursday morning, said Lord Roberts would doubtless

Cross the Vaal

river by Saturday or Sunday. The British outposts were then at Erste Geluk, nine miles north of Vredsfort and twenty-six miles south of the Vaal river. The railway is much damaged. While the British in overwhelming force are thus rapidly approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mystery. The last Pretoria newspaper to reach Lourenzo Marques was a week old. Every one seeking to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is searched for newspapers and letters. Dispatches and mail letters containing even harmless references to the war are suppressed; the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal during the last ten days has come by word of mouth. According to these oral reports yesterday the

Boers Were Quarreling

among themselves. Transvaal paper money was circulating at 80 per cent discount. Becket's firm was giving 1 pound in gold for five pounds in paper. Krouse and Klinke, the engineers who opposed the blowing up of the mines, have been dismissed. Commandant Schutte had been appointed to defend Johannesburg, and all the British subjects had been turned out.

Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestions of his friends that he should return to England for a rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the front. Advices from Mafeking, dated May 20, say the Boers are intrenching at Polfontein, seventeen miles east of Mafeking. The Northern railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of food are coming in. Col. Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up fifty-three Boers and eleven wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him for his kindness.

Attacked Rebel Natives.

The Baratoons, stimulated by the British successes attacked the rebel natives at Reitfontein May 10 and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations. Two thousand Boers are near Ficksburg, besides small roving parties, that come into contact with the British while reconnoitering. President Steyn was with these Boers last Monday, organizing and inspecting them and drafting recalcitrants into this service. The British are sweeping the country far and wide, seizing horses, cattle and grain. Yesterday President Steyn was reported to be at Bethlehem with a small field force appealing to the Free Staters to defend their freedom and independence. Apparently he and all the Free staters he can assemble

Will Not Join

the transvaalers, but will remain in the northwestern section of the Free State. On Tuesday there was heavy canonading at Merchanz, near Bethlehem. The firing began at dusk. Why and with what result is not known at Mazer, Basutol, and where the news arrived yesterday. Gen. Rundle's division was still at Trommel Tuesday. There was a small Boer laager twelve miles to the north of him, and beyond this there was a larger one. The correspondent sending this news, which was wired from Winburg yesterday, said that these Boers were understood to be ready to surrender, and that, in his opinion, the war in the Free State was practically over. A dispatch to the Clocolan, dated May 25, says: The eighth division has in front of it commandoes, headed off from the Transvaal, which, while not willing to surrender, do not know where to go. Their joint strength is estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men."

Boers Busy Fortifying.

The Times has the following from Newcastle, dated May 24: "The Boers are fortifying a very large semi-circular position extending from Majuba to Pongway. Large numbers are busy digging and several large guns are visible." Gen. Buller has communicated to the colonial government Col. Bethuen's report of the squadron of Bethuen's horse at Vryheid. He says: "This regrettable affair was due to the impetuousness of Capt. Gough, who was killed."

Occupied by British.

Pretoria, May 27.—An official bulletin issued here says it is reported the British have occupied Vredefort and are advancing on Schoenman's drift. Gen. De Wet announces that the federals have occupied Heilbron and Potchefstroom. He reports that the call to arms is meeting with a noble response.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A fool spends his money in dissipation and a wise man spends his for recreation.

A husband waiting for his wife at a bargain sale is about the cheapest thing in sight.

With the opening of the presidential campaign this country will probably experience another natural gas boom.

Three robbers who went into a Chicago house "in the guise of constables" seem to have had a very low taste and to be lacking in all professional ethics.

Chicago thugs who took $15 from a market gardener after he had lost $10 at a game of dice probably played a surer thing with the rest of the money.

Judging from the senate debates on armor plate, the new shell that will penetrate eighteen inches of Harveyized steel has had no effect on senatorial skulls.

Mount Lassen, near Red Bluff, Cal., is said to be rumbling ominously. The peak should be searched closely; some vice-presidential possibility may be up there, communing with himself.

Lord Roberts says he has received "a most cheery" telegram from Col. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking. The mule ragout, with rashers of fried cat, must have been unusually good in the beleaguered town that morning.

During the past week strikes have multiplied. There are now nearly 100,000 men out, the most of them endeavoring to obtain fewer hours of labor. With but one or two exceptions, these men are pressing their cause in an entirely orderly manner, which is proof of the intelligence of the American workingmen. Where violence has occurred, it has been invoked by men who have not always enjoyed American citizenship.

The experience of the French troops in the Sahara has shown that dark-colored horses bear great atmospheric heat much better than do those of a light color. A writer in Nature remarks that the same fact has been demonstrated in India, and adds that tropical animals generally have darker coats than are found upon those living in cold climates. Similarly the darkest-hued races of mankind inhabit the warmer countries.

"That is the eighth boy," said the matron of a city employment bureau recently, "who has come today to engage a cook, laundress or parlor maid. Moreover, each one has made a good selection, stated his requirements clearly, and finished in half the time his mother or sister would have occupied." The new boy is as distinct a product of the age as the new woman. He can make his own bed, sew buttons on his own clothes, manage a bachelor establishment for his father and himself, make out the menus and do chafing-dish cookery, all without losing his rank in school or his prestige among his boy mates.

"Puerto Rico" or "Porto Rico?" Let us hope that uniformity will a last prevail. It is not the first case of a vexatious variation and puzzle to those who wish to spell it correctly. It took years to get rid of "Dacotah" and to establish the spelling "Dakota." The situation with respect to our new island possession is that the board of geographic names, which is supposed to determine such matters, has decided strongly for Puerto Rico. The President, it is understood, accepted the authority of the board and adopted its spelling. But congress has enacted a form of government for "Porto Rico," which thus becomes the legal name of the territory.

The mystery of the "wabbling" of the earth's axis may be explained in the opinion of Dr. J. Haim, a German astronomer, by assuming that the rotation of our planet is affected by changes in the magnetic influences of the sun. He publishes a comparison of observations on sun-spots and on the irregular motions of the north pole, which appears to show a coincidence between the two phenomena. During a maximum of sunspots the magnetic influence of the sun seems to be greatest, and after the passage of such a maximum the disturbance of the earth's axis diminishes. The fact that the earth's poles of magnetism do not correspond in location with its geographical poles may, Doctor Haim suggests, indicate how the sun's disturbing action is applied. When the magnetism of our globe is most powerfully excited then the strain along its magnetic axis may cause a distortion of the figure of the earth, which becomes less as the strain diminishes.

A good man is a useful man. He is not all ornament. He has his work to do, his place in society to fill, his influence to exert. He is truthful; others share in his goodness. He scatters blessings all along his pathway. He is no encumberer of the ground. There is neither a human nor a divine demand for his removal as useless. He is spared year after year on account of his productiveness. By his prayers, his instructions, his counsels, his example, his spirit and his deeds, he improves and benefits all who come within his reach.

The material sympathy expressed for the sufferers from the conflagration at Ottawa and Hull, shows that the whole world is a-kin. Generous contributions have been sent by nearly every considerable town in the Northern and Western States, and by many European cities.

The best offering you can make to God is to enjoy to the full what He sends of good; and bear what He allows of evil, like a child who believes in all his father's dealings with it, whether it understands them or not.

ON THE MIDWAY AT PARIS.

Curious Side Shows of the Great Exposition, with a Bar Every Time You Turn Around.

(Paris Letter.)

The Midway Plaisance is dead—long live the Midway Plaisance! When the original street of Cairo was in its heyday the Paris life of amusement still depended on the night. The Moulin Rouge and the Cafe American were the height of chic, and the gayety of the fair was of the old-style Frenchiness. The bicycle, the automobile and the new life of "sport" changed all that, and the Midway Plaisance of the exhibition is strikingly different from the old street where the weird cadences of the danse du ventre first burst upon the world. In the old Jardin de Paris the "fin de siecle dance," with Rayon d'Or, La Melenite, La Mome Fromage and La Goulue, waved its lace-edged petticoats as the last gesture of the dying century. Helas! the fin de siecle dance itself is dead, and its divinities have grown stout and heavy. The Midway Plaisance is as amusing as ever, only it has changed. It has grown soberer—outwardly.

We, who have just returned from the Swiss village, can bear witness that for innocent deviltry and the kind of gayety that is agreed to be "Parisian" neither the waving skirts of La Mome Fromage nor yet the gauze waistband of La Belle Fatima are essential. Beyond question the mark of the present exhibition is the pretty waiter girl in hitherto undreamed-of profusion. The pretty waiter girl in the Swiss village runs to blue eyes, blonde braids and a smart black corset put on outside. It is the Swiss peasant costume, and it goes well with yodling. We saw three young Americans drinking pink Swiss champagne under the arbor on the summit of Mount Pilatus to the sound of their own yodling, while the yellow braids were bobbing in the winds.

"How do you like the midway?" we asked.

"This is our mountain," was all that they yelled down to us. "Yah-hoodle-oy, yah-hoodle-oy." The Swiss village is the biggest sideshow, and Mount Pilatus is its biggest feature, yet its ascension is no more laborious than dragging up six flights of your Paris mansard at night, and its scattered arbors and bosky nooks, with their expectant nymphs, have all the coziness of home life. From many a six-storied wooden mountain, covered with scene-painted canvas, the gay youth of the various nations yodle to each other across verdant valleys, enlivened with lowing kine and red-lipped milkmaids, while from crag to crag the fleet chamois (read goat) skips after the biscuits of the charitable. Down in yonder village you are importuned by yellow braids with cuckoo clocks for sale. Up in the highlands they tempt you with pink champagne.

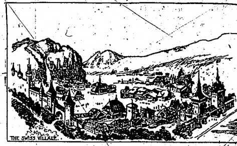
Now, speaking of champagne, this is another feature of the present exhibition—the riotous omnipresence of the wine list. Not to mention the opera comique scenic effects of the wines of France exhibit in the old Salle des Mechines, the son of temperance finds himself running up against fizz at every turn. After climbing laboriously, in a diagonal spiral, around the girdle of the universe on the immense celestial globe, one meets—beyond the furtherest star—an American bar!

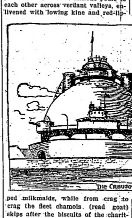
This, by the way, strikes another keynote of the present exhibition and its Midway Plaisance—the instructive and practically useful character of its gayeties. It is a globe within a globe, the inner one and much the smaller being our earth. Many have asked why the heavens are represented by a globe. If you were inside it you would perceive, not a convex globe, but a concave heavenly vault lit up on every side, above, below, with stars. The central sphere (it will hold twenty people) is the earth, and it turns over as the earth does on its axis. Round goes the moon, with double motion; the planets circle around the sun, and the sun seems to be moved round, although it is the sun that moves; stars, nebula, the milky way and fiery comets keep up their apparent motion. When one, climbing around the sphere that is the earth, begins descending to the southern hemisphere, to look down on the southern cross, the effect is startling. For the first time in my life I got an idea of what eternal space is with no up nor down except in relation to our, own little sphere. The star-spangled, blue-black immensity extends all around, underneath as well as above. Then the great Saint-Saens organ booms the music of the spheres. It was well to have put that bar there.

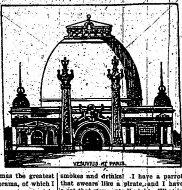
The "zig-zag" and the "rollo" books are not in it with this exposition for mingled instruction and amusement. After the trip around the universe there is the trip around the world, and this in various forms. The Tour du Monde itself is a theater on which pass scenes from every country, acted by natives. No one has seen it yet, because half the native actors have been painting Paris a bright vermilion ever since their arrival. The Chinese got into trouble for maltreating a girl of the Quartier d'Europe. Some of the American Indians are at the depot, the result of too much fire-water. The troubles of the Anamites have become classical. It seems they imagined themselves cheated by the French manager, so one Sunday morning they tied this man hand and foot to a post. Then each Anamite stepped gravely past him, spit at him and calmly told him what he thought of him.

Of this Tour du Monde series of panoramas and dioramas the greatest is, perhaps, the mareorama, of which I have already written—a steamer trip round the Mediterranean, where the boat rolls and pitches; where it comes up night at sea, and where the sweet shores of the Riviera glide past the view from Marseilles all the way to Alexandria. The Panorama Transatlantique, a show of the same kind, takes one from Havre to the harbor of New York.

By far the most novel of these panorama effects, however, is the device of the cineorama—an application of the cinematograph, or biograph; to the panorama. Here, in a big building by itself, are four simultaneous biographs instead of one, and a whole panorama circle of moving pictures instead of a flat picture on a sheet. The result is an extraordinary ghost-like effect of real life. Imagine the panorama of the Crucifixion or the battle of Gettysburg with all the figures in motion!


THE SWISS VILLAGE.


THE CREUSOT PAVILION.


VESUVIUS AT PARIS.

FULLY EQUIPPED.

Rich Widow Feels That It Is Unnecessary for Her to Marry Again.

"Don't know whether it's new or not. I heard it down in Bermuda," said the man who recently returned from that winter resort. "There's a rich widow living just outside of Pontiac," according to this story, "and after several elderly gentlemen had vainly endeavored to lure her into matrimony again, report gained circulation that she was a regular man hater. Finally a wealthy widower from the east, carrying with him the evidences of good living and the heartiness that seeks congenial companionship, visited the city and was soon a caller upon the intractable widow. After he thought sufficient advancement had been made to justify a proposal he proceeded to feel his way. 'Beautiful home you have here?' 'Yes, I enjoy it.' 'Fine outlook, fine trees, fine yard, very fine all around. But there is one thing lacking.' 'Yes?' 'It is an Adamless Eden, don't you know. You are so good in everything else that I should think you would be glad to share these blessings with a husband.' 'Are you proposing, sir?' 'In an argumentative way. If you can be convinced that you should have a husband, I should like to be the man.' 'Husband! I have a gardener that smokes and drinks! I have a parrot that swears like a pirate, and I have a cot that stays out all night. What in creation do I want with a husband?'"—Detroit Free Press.

WINNING AN OLYMPIAN RACE.

Thoughts That Flashed Through the Mind of the Galatian Boy.

Though Phaedo has flashed past the laboring leaders, right at his heels comes the rapid footfall of the Galatian boy. Clearer and clearer it sounds, run as he will. Every faculty and fiber in Ladas' mind and body is concentrated on keeping unbroken the long, swift stride that Phrannes has taught him, which eats up the ground like fire. With elbows held well in, and swinging arms that lengthen every stride, he wastes no breath shouting invocations, says St. Nicholas. A single slip or falter will be fatal now, with the goal distant but a few short lengths, and as his limbs weaken under the terrible strain, the strength of his will sustains his flagging muscles, and still the flying feet spurn the loose sand with never a break in their motion. Down deep within himself Ladas feels yet remaining an iota of reserve power. The temptation is almost irresistible to make his effort now, now to end the suspense and decide the race; but to his mind come the words of crafty old Phrannes: "With a stout heart and a cool head the race can be won in the very last stride," and the supreme moment is delayed. Just ahead a flying figure dances before his dimming sight, and he wonders how feels Phaedo, and whether aught of his strength has been saved. And now a mad shout from the crowded seats of the Athenians roars forth across the stadium as they see Phaedo in the lead at the very finish. "Athene! Athene!" they shout. "Pallas Athene gives us the race!" The cheers of the little group of Galatians are swallowed up in the great cry, but Ladas needs no applause to nerve him on. Now, at the very last, the wan, beautiful face of his mother is before him, and he remembers the two, lonely at home, waiting for the outcome of this day, for their glory or for their shame. Already the goal is scarce three strides away, and Phaedo laughs with triumph, when suddenly the face of Ladas shoots up even with his. For an instant, that seems hours of struggling, the two waver side by side, and then with a last desperate effort, the boy of Galatia draws away and touches the goal slab, even while the foot of the other hangs above it. With the mighty shout of an assembled world begins the Olympiad of Ladas.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIANS.

They Are Not Wholly Free from Guile Says a Traveler.

"It is a common impression that the Central American Indian is singularly honest and free from guile," said a traveler who came up on the last banana boat, "but don't you believe a word of that story. I recently made a muleback trip to the Olancha district, in northwest Honduras, my particular purpose being to take a look at the famous old placer diggings on the Guayape river. I spent a week or so in the region, and was especially interested in the native Indians who live along the banks of the stream and who regard the placers as a sort of family pocketbook, from which they help themselves as they please. When a household needs anything that cannot be hunted or fished—in other words, that has to be bought at the store—the women sally out with their 'bateas,' or wooden bowls, and proceed to wash as much gold as is required for the purchase. The metal they secure in that way is usually in the form of minute grains, hardly as large as the head of a pin, but occasionally they find little nuggets, and that brings me to my story. The day before I left I was at the principal store of the district talking to the proprietor, or 'tienderos,' when a typical Olancha Indian shambled in and sat down on the floor. I attempted to question him about the diggings, and presently he untied a corner of his neckcloth, and showed me three small fantastically shaped nuggets, which he said his wife had lately found. It ocurred to me they would make interesting souvenirs mounted as scarfpins or bangles, and after some haggling I bought the lot for $4—they weighed altogether something under a quarter of an ounce. I was so disarmed by the apparent simplicity of the Indian that I never thought to examine the nuggets closely until I reached Port Cortez, and then it hardly needed a second look to see that they were not gold at all, but evidently a sort of brass alloy. A few days later I learned from an engineer who came down from the Guayape district that my Indian friend was boasting that he had stolen some yellow 'composition metal' bearing from a stamp mill and melted up a fragment in a home-made clay crucible. In that way he produced his handsome nuggets. If he had put in the same amount of labor at the placers he could easily have washed out $20 worth of gold. That's what I call a natural appetite for crookedness."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Rural Free Delivery by Trolley.

New England will soon have rural free delivery of mail by electric cars. Some farmers and other residents in the northeastern part of Massachusetts and the adjoining New Hampshire territory have taken the initial steps in this matter, the idea having occurred to them a few weeks ago, when they first received an electric car service in place of the stage coach which formerly ran between Exeter and Amesbury. Should this experiment prove successful rural free delivery by electric cars would be introduced in other parts of New England.

Kitchener's Message to Roberts.

A story was told by a distinguished officer whose name, alas! was in the list of killed not long ago. Before Kitchener had made his fame he said to this officer, who was starting with some message for Roberts during one of the Indian campaigns: "Tell Roberts I want a billet under him, and if there is nothing else open, I'll black his boots." Long afterward, when the victor of Khartum was the idol of the British people, the officer met him again and reminded him of his message. "I remember it," said Lord Kitchener, "and it still stands. You can take it to him again."—Household Words.

Willing to Take Something.

A deaf woman figured as the plaintiff in a minor case recently tried at the Durham (England) assizes and after repeated failures to make her understand the proceedings the judge suggested that her counsel should get her to agree to a compromise.

"Ask her what she will take to settle it," said the court.

The lawyer thereupon shouted out very loudly to his client:

"His lordship wants to know what you will take."

She smilingly replied:

"I thank his lordship very kindly, and if it's no inconvenience to him I'll take a little warm ale."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

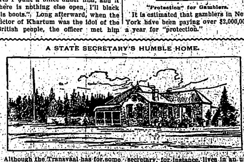
Battalion of Maimed Men.

To attend the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Louisville a battalion was formed at Atlanta in which one of the qualifications for membership was that each man must have been maimed in the Confederate service.

"Protection" for Gamblers.

It is estimated that gamblers in New York have been paying over $2,000,000 a year for "protection."

A STATE SECRETARY'S HUMBLE HOME.



Although the Transvaal has for some time been a very wealthy little republic, many of its leading officials are men who live in very humble circumstances. Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal state secretary, for instance, lives in an unpretentious cottage at Pretoria, the accompanying illustration showing the modest little home of this high official.

MINNESOTA JUDGE ARRESTED

Accused of Being a Spy in Japan and Haled Into Court.

In a conversation the other day with some friends in Minneapolis, Judge Canty, late associate chief justice of Minnesota, said he remembered with anything but pleasure an experience he had in the quaint little Japanese city of Modje, when he was on his way to China a few months ago. He was suspected by the military authorities of being a Russian spy and subjected to great annoyance and humiliation. His account of the affair was that he was a passenger from Modje bay. Having unlimited curiosity and considerable time, he went ashore and found much to interest him. He became enthusiastic, and determined to see all that could be seen. Finally he wandered into a parklike place and against the august personage of a representative of the mikado, a military officer of high degree. Without offering any explanation the officer unceremoniously hustled the judge off to the military court and charged him with being in the employ of the Russian government. The news spread and the court room soon filled with natives. Furthermore, a mob outside suggested in order to expedite matters that the prisoner be executed first and tried afterward. The judge was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He asked for a change of venue to the captain of the steamer, where he could prove he was an American. The motion was denied, but after walking him over the territory he had traversed during the day at 11 o'clock at night they allowed him to depart, hungry, mad and cold.—Chicago Chronicle.

Bodily Distress Destroys Good Temper.

Physicians say that there is no person who can retain his or her mobility of character under long-continued bodily distress. The argument that some invalids and cripples have beautiful dispositions does not apply, for the reason that although such persons imagine themselves in constant pain, there are really long intervals of relief and quietude.

Persons who boast of their blue blood are often distinguished by red noses.

LOST MINES IN MEXICO

RICH DEPOSITS ONCE UNDER SPANISH CONTROL.

That Are Today Unknown to Civilized Man—A Secret That Is Carefully Guarded by the Pima Indians. A Mine Fabulously Rich.

Mexico has many lost mines and many have been the fruitless attempts to rediscover the ore beds that were worked during the period of the Spanish occupation. Among them is the Tarasca, in Sonora. This mine was worked long before the Spaniards arrived in Mexico and the gold and silver fashioned into ornaments by the aborigines. A family of Guaymas had a necklace of flying fish purchased from a Pima Indian chief, who stated that the metal was dug from Tarasca. The mine was worked by various Spaniards and later acquired by the crown of Spain. It was extensively worked, barring certain periods during Apache wars, until the epoch of the French intervention, when the shafts and tunnels are said to have been concealed by the "administrator," Don Juan Moreno, an imperialist, who was forced to seek safety in flight. The location of the mine is today uncertain, though some believe that the mine known as Ubarabo is identical with it. But the lost mine about which tradition gathers thickest is Talopa, the knowledge of which is possessed only by the Pima Indians. Quantities of ore are sold from time to time by the Indians, but all attempts to follow the Indians to the spot where it was found or bribe them to reveal it has failed. Wanting but little in addition to the corn they grow they are imbued with a superstition that if they reveal the locality of the mine they will instantly drop dead. To one unacquainted with the Indian character this statement may seem incredible, but any prospector or miner in the Sierra Madre will affirm its truth. Large sums of money have been offered the Pimas to tell where the mine is. They scorn money, and the only open sesame is mescal, by the liberal use of which the Indian may be made to disclose many things, but so far he has held inviolate his vow to reveal to no mortal man the famous Talopa. But the fascinating secret, in part, has been revealed to a woman. About a year and a half ago an old Pima Indian fell ill in one of the valley pueblos and was cured by a Mexican lady so well known and estimable that her statement is universally accepted. The old Indian returned to his tribe and from time to time sent her rich bits of ore, which assayed thousands of dollars to the ton. All her efforts to induce him to lead her to the mine were futile. He said the Great Spirit would strike him dead if he did. Last summer the plucky senora went to the mountains and lived among the Indians for three months, doctoring the sick, and giving presents of calico and gay ribbons to the women and small quantities of mescal to the men of the tribe. She became convinced beyond doubt that the spot from which the rich ore came was Talopa. The chief admitted that it was the "mina tapada" that was worked when he was a boy. After much persuasion and a gift of a goodly portion of the fiery product of the maguey he directed two women of the tribe to take her to within a few yards of the mine, that she might discover it unaided and save the Indians from the penalty of sudden death for revealing it. Overjoyed at gaining so much, the Mexican woman had two burros packed with provisions and, mounted on mules, the three women set out. They traveled mostly at night, traveling through deep canyons and over lofty mountain passes. The fourth night, some hours after dark, the women led her into a deep canyon, and paused a short distance from a large rock. In the dim moonlight an old arrastra was seen, and across the canyon was a large ore dump, from which opened a tunnel. The women gathered bits of ore from the dump and arrastra, but was hurried away by the Indians, who said they would be killed if they delayed beyond the time given them by the chief. They traveled until the moon went down, rested a few hours and went on before daylight, completely baffling the Mexican woman as to the route they had brought her. They arrived at the pueblo at nightfall, and having taken four days to reach the mine and but one to return the obvious conclusion was that she had been led about in a circle—a curious method of putting at rest the complex Indian conscience.

The Mexican lady made several attempts afterward to find the mine, but failed.

How Justice Field Apologized.

While in a peculiar mood one day the late Justice Stephen J. Field severely reprimanded Page Henry McCall for an offense of which the page was innocent. But the member of the highest court in the land could not be persuaded that his course was not the correct one. McCall left humiliated, but he was a little gentleman and held his peace. Later in the day Justice Field sent for McCall. "Come to my house at 7 o'clock this evening," was all he said. With mingled feelings of doubt and despair the page called at the Field residence at the time specified, was ushered into the jurist's library, and told to hold the books which Mr. Field began, without explanation or ceremony, to take from the shelves. When the veteran lawyer had piled about fifteen volumes into Page McCall's arms, he gruffly remarked: "Henry, I'm very sorry for the way I treated you to-day. I realize that my conduct was unwarranted, and I beg your pardon. Here are some choice books. Keep them as a nucleus for your library. Keep them, young man, and—keep your temper, too, whatever you do! Good night!"—Christian Endeavor World.

Real Friendship.

"How red your face is, Eliza!" "Yes; Mrs. Nibber called on Della while I was there, and I had to sit half an hour over a torn place in the matting right in front of the fire."

Shut not thy purse strings always against painted distress.—Lamb.

ORIGIN OF THE MANOR.

It Was Once Synonymous with Township or Villa.

The term "manor" runs all through the great survey of the eleventh century and was evidently the unit of society which the royal commissioners had in mind. Either as constituent elements of manors or as their feudal possessors, all the rural population of England were ranked. Even since this word has been rescued by the economic historians from the vague, intangible unreality of its use by lawyers and the early historians of law, it has been supposed that its significance in the eleventh century was the same as in later centuries, and that it therefore represented a territorial district as well as a legal conception, being synonymous to this extent with township or villa, saye the International Monthly. That is to say, a manor was a stretch of land with the people on it, over which the lord of the manor possessed judicial and semi-proprietary rights. England was considered to be made up of a multitude of such manors, each of which was, to a considerable extent, a microcosm of the whole nation. The meaning which Prof. Maitland extracts from Domesday Book is a far different one. "A manor is a house against which geld is charged." By a long and skillful analysis of the uses of the term he reaches the conclusion that it had in the eleventh century a distinct, technical signification, and that a manor was simply the place where the government land tax due from certain land and its occupants was paid in one lump sum. The man to whom the government looked for the tax was the holder of the manor. A manor was, therefore, sometimes a single tenement of a few acres; sometimes a whole vill, sometimes a number of holdings scattered in many vills, other manors being represented in the same agricultural groups. It was not, therefore, either an agricultural or a judicial whole, but merely a unit of taxation. If this is so, it has great significance for that most vital of all the questions in the early social history of England still in dispute, whether the mass of the people began in serfdom and only gradually emerged into freedom, as Mr. Seebohm, Prof. Ashley and others, with various reservations suppose; or whether they began in freedom and sunk later into serfdom, as is taken for granted by Freeman, Green and their school.

SCIENTIFIC RECREATION.

Making Milk and Water Change Glasses.

A pretty bit of scientific recreation which comes in handy after dinner is sometimes called by the high-sounding title of "The Revenge of the Daniades," in allusion to the daughters of Danaus, who, as a punishment for their crimes, were condemned to forever draw water with leaky vessels. Fill completely two glasses of exactly the same size and shape, one with water, the other with milk. Stretch over the mouth of the glass containing the water a circular covering of tulle or other thin goods somewhat larger than the glass and previously moistened. Now smooth the lapping over tulle as closely to the glass as possible, and holding the palm of the right hand squarely to the mouth of this glass, seize the stem with the left and turn it quickly upside down, avoiding the entrance of air. Next slide the right hand softly away from underneath, and much to your astonishment, the tulle will remain, sticking to the glass, while not a drop of water will fall out through that exceedingly leaky tissue. You will very soon succeed in this experiment. Hereon folllows the second part: Place your full, but not dripping glass of water, thus turned upside down, but not inside out, over the full glass of milk, and you will soon see little jets of white liquid penetrating the tulle in every direction. It is the milk, progressively mounting the superior glass, while in the same proportion yields water to the lower glass in the opposite direction. At the end of about a quarter of an hour the exchange will be complete, and you will see the lower glass filled with pure, transparent water, while the upper one will be full of white milk. —Exchange.

A Specialist.

The servant question, now that the Porto Rican tariff discussion is out of the way, may be taken up again with renewed interest. A few days ago a well-known Washington lady, being unexpectedly bereft of her kitchen assistance, advertised for a colored woman capable of performing general housework. The first caller in response to the advertisement was a mulatto damsel, bedecked with ribbon and finery. From her airs and graces she might have been a graduate of a seminary. She announced that she had noticed the advertisement, and was desirous of securing employment. "Are you a good cook?" inquired the lady of the house. "No, indeed, I don't cook," was the reply. "Are you a good washer and ironer?" was the next query. "I wouldn't do washing and ironing; it's too hard on the hands," declared the caller. "Can you sweep?" the housewife then wanted to know. "No," was the answer, and it was a positive one. "I'm not strong enough for that." "Well, in the name of goodness, what can you do?" said the lady of the house, exasperated. The placid reply was: "I dusts."—Washington Star.

As Ireland's Special Queen.

During the visit of the Queen to Ireland the prerogative of the Lord Lieutenant was abrogated temporarily. Under the usual official routine Lord Cadogan exercises—nominally at least—regal power. As Viceroy he can confer knighthood, control the action of the commander-in-chief, remove Justices from the Commission of Peace, pardon criminals and suspend various acts. Moreover, presentations at his court are as valid as those made at Buckingham Palace or St. James's. But when the sovereign landed on the other side of St. George's Channel the Vice King was deposed during her stay, and all edicts from the castle were issued in the name of the lady paramount.—New York Press.

NOTES ON SCIENCE

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Two New Aids to Comfort and Utility for Use in Business Offices—An Attachment for Chair That Fills Long-Felt Want.

A Petrified Forest.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa, the chairman of the house committee on public lands, is advocating the project of setting aside a certain tract of land in Arizona as a petrified forest, national park. This forest is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the American continent and if properly cared for it will almost rival in interest the wonders of the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and Mount Rainier reservations. The petrified park lies a short distance from the Grand canyon of the Colorado in Apache county. The trees probably grew beside some inland sea. After falling, the cell structure of the wood in the tree was entirely replaced by silica. One of the most remarkable features of the park is a natural bridge forty-five feet in width which spans the canyon. Fifty feet of the tree lies on one side so it is visible for nearly 100 feet. The wood is handsome when polished.

Volcano in Action.

Monte Baldo, between Lake Garda and the valley of the Adige, in Italy, was once the center of volcanic action, but in the early part of the present century this activity had apparently ceased. Last March, however, an indistinct rumbling was heard in the mountains, which seemed to come from the interior of the mountain. Deep fissures formed on the crest, whence hot steam is still ejected from time to time, which melts all the snow in the neighborhood. The indications are similar to the preliminary symptoms which preceded the terrible eruption of Mount Tarawera in New Zealand some thirteen years ago, says the Scientific American.

Underground to Breakfast.

The ingenuity of architects and builders is sometimes severely taxed to provide for the comfort of the dwellers in lofty apartment houses. In New York City plans have been filed for a gigantic building of this kind to stand on Fifth avenue, and to be connected with a well-known restaurant across the street by a tunnel, finely fitted up and lighted, whereby the occupants of the apartment house can go out to their meals in all kinds of weather without the necessity of putting on hats. The only drawback appears to be that they are limited in their choice of a restaurant.

How Birds Migrate.

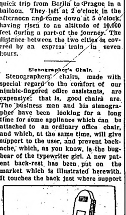
Mr. L. M. Loomis, the California ornithologist, who has been studying the question of bird migration on the Pacific coast, concludes that those which he has observed shape their course by landmarks, and possess no mysterious superhuman faculty for determining direction, such as some persons have imagined that birds are endowed with. When a fog prevails the birds are bewildered and lose their way. In brief Mr. Loomis thinks that bird migration is a habit evolved by education and inheritance and owing its origin to the failure of food in winter.

Quick Time in a Balloon.

Three Prussian officers have made a quick trip from Berlin to Prague in a balloon. They left at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and came down at 5 o'clock, having risen to an altitude of 10,000 feet during a part of the journey. The distance between the two cities is covered by an express train in seven hours.

Stenographer's Chair.

Stenographers' chairs, made with special regard to the comfort of our nimble-fingered office assistants, are expensive; that is, good chairs are. The business man and his stenographer have been looking for a long time for some appliance which can be attached to an ordinary office chair, and which, at the same time, will give support to the user, and prevent backache, which, as you know, is the bugbear of the typewriter girl. A new patent back-rest has been put on the market which is illustrated herewith. It touches the back just where support is most needed, and is supposed to give instant relief to that tired feeling. It can be attached to any chair, and it it costs but little, will doubtless prove very popular.



Renewing the Eiffel Tower.

The gigantic Eiffel Tower, which was the great novelty of the Paris exhibition of 1889, is to be a central figure during the exhibition this year. The company that owns the tower has expended about $200,000 in adorning it and fitting it up with new elevators, restaurants, outlooks, and so forth. The height of this tower, which has proved of some service to science, is 300 meters, or about 984 feet. With the new elevators about 2,000 persons can be carried to the top each hour.

Nature's Winter Storage.

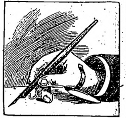
As the result of twenty-nine years of experiments at Rothamsted, England, it is shown that in the winter months more than half of the amount of rain that falls penetrates into the soil and becomes available for the supply of springs, while in the summer only one-quarter of the rainfall is absorbed by the soil. The maximum quantity of water in the soil is at a depth of about 40 inches.

Cape Hatteras' New Light-Ship.

A new lightship of novel design is soon to be moored in the stormy waters of the dreaded Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras. It has been found impossible to place a lighthouse there, and the lightships moored on the spot have, one after the other, been torn from their fastenings. The new ship is to be propelled by steam, and furnished with electric flash-lights to be displayed from her masts, 50 feet above water. She will be anchored on the shoals with strong mooring tackle, and in case she is torn loose by a gale can take care of herself with the aid of her powerful engine.

An Aid for Book-keepers.

Bookkeepers and office clerks who are obliged to use a blotter very often will welcome a clever little aluminum blotter holder that fits on the thumb and wrist and makes it practical and convenient to write and blot with the same hand, thus saving time and labor in posting, billing, etc. New blotter sheets can be readily attached when one is used.



Chronic Users of Quicksilver.

In the district of Mernel in Germany the natives are becoming renowned for their misuse of poisonous medical remedies. The ether drinkers are plentiful there, and the quicksilver habit is very common. Some of the men take doses of from five to thirty gramms of the slippery stuff, and boys are said to begin the habit with five gramm installments. Continued indulgence leads to serious chronic blood poisoning, and the result is fatal to the victims. The national health officers are investigating the matter, and will recommend that the sale of quicksilver in that district be prohibited adsolutely.

Recent Inventions.

Large nails can be rapidly pulled by a new implement, having a long lever fitted with a claw at one end, a yoke being mounted close to the claw to support a roughened disk, which is journaled eccentrically, forming a fulcrum for the lever.

An Oklahoma man has patented a pair of shears which are provided with double cutting edges, the blades being semi-circular in cross section and attached to the handles in such a manner that either pair of edges can be brought into position.

To protect thread from soiling a new spool is formed of two disks, having their central portions in contact, with the peripheral portion bulged outward to form a central reel on which the thread is wound through the slot between the outer edges of the disks.

By using a new coffee pot attachment the steam is made to pass through the grounds, a metal tube being secured to the end of the spout and extended through the lid to the interior, with a cloth sack containing the grounds fastened to the inner end of the tube.

An improved clothespin is formed of two equal sections joined at the head by a spring cap, with a steel spring located midway between the ends to allow the split portion to open a short distance when pressed over the line, which increases the grip and prevents the pin splitting.

Fishermen will appreciate a new reel which is attached to a ferrule fitting on the end of the pole, with a spring-controlled drum inside on which the line is wound, a lever being pivoted inside the grip to be pressed by the thumb and wind up the slack line automatically.

A new counting device for registering the score in domino and other games has an upright casing, in which two shafts are journaled with numerical disks on the shafts and a lever to rotate the disks, indicating the standing of each side and ringing a bell at the end of the game.

"The Sign of the Cross."

A novel addition is to be made to the structure of Grace church, San Francisco, in the shape of a cross of electric lights to shine nightly from the tower of the church. The eminence upon which the church stands, and the height of the tower will make the cross visible in every part of the city, and far across the bay. The wires will be so arranged that every side of the symbol will be perfect in form, so that there will be a cross shining to the four points of the compass. The novel display is the gift of Mrs. William H. Crocker, who has not only arranged for its construction at her expense, but has also contributed an endowment for the perpetual maintenance of the light.—Living Church.

Rudely Shattered.

"Chumleigh says his first love was his school teacher."

"Indeed."

"Yes. But he says love's young dream was shattered the first time she took him on her lap."

"That seems funny."

"Not at all. He was face downward at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Immense Rocking Stone.

On a piece of land in Old Lyme, Conn., is a rocking stone of the following dimensions: Around the stone north and south, 27 feet 7 inches; east and west, 24 feet 10 inches. This immense stone is so delicately poised that one man can rock it from four to six inches.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Just Like Her Father or the Story of a Burning Love Affair—Selling Stale News—Consolation in Grief—Something Wrong.

Just Like Her Father.

The wooing had progressed splendidly. It had even progressed to a point where she had been won—that is, ostensibly won. If she proved to be a truthful girl, she would in time be his wife. If she were not truthful—well, no man wants a wife who is not truthful. That's the way some men console themselves when they fail to marry.

But she seemed to be truthful, and as he drew her closer to him he whispered:

"And when we are married, dearest, we will have the happiest home in all the wide, wide world!"

"Yes, George," she replied.

"There can never be a harsh word in our home."

"No, George."

"And when I come home tired and worn out with work at the office and the worries of business you'll be kind to me?"

"Y-e-s, George."

"I knew you would. You'll soothe me and put me in better humor?"

"Y-e-e-s; but I say, George!"

"Yes, dearest."

"Why shouldn't you do a little of this yourself?"

"Why, darling—"

"Yes, that's all right. But to come right down to business, as papa says—why shouldn't you also be kind to me when things go wrong? I don't want to do it all, you know. You're not looking for a private nurse, are you?"

"Why, Mabel?"

"When the cook leaves unexpectedly to go to the bedside of her second cousin, you might be just a trifle considerate, you know."

"How strangely you talk, pet."

"Well, they say I'm papa's girl; you know, and I notice when any one tries to make a bargain with him he generally gets some stipulation to his own interest put in, just as a precaution."

* * * *

George and Mabel have now been married exactly five years and three months, and at the moment of going to press have never had a single quarrel!—Tit-Bits.

Those Artful Men!

Mrs. Naggerton—I cannot understand what the attraction of a public dinner is to you men. You can enjoy a good meal at home if you want to, or if not there are plenty of restaurants where you might go, but only the young men seem to take advantage of them.

Mr. Naggerton (absentmindedly)—At a public dinner, my dear, there are no women, don't you see—(he never finished).—Ally Sloper's.

Art Is Long.

Artman—Crayon portraits are abominable. I'd rather be done in oil.

Speckman—Well, I wouldn't. I was done in oil once.

Artman—Ah! but perhaps the one who did it was not a real artist.

Speckman—O! he was an artist in his line, all right. He was a crafty broker.

Content.

"Did you say they made fun of my speech?" said the statesman with the unwavering self-esteem.

"Yes, I'm sorry to annoy you, but ——"

"Oh, it doesn't annoy me. You know you can't be sure anything is a real work of art until somebody burlesques or satirizes it."

A Woman's Question.

"I see," he remarked, as he looked up from his paper, "that the British have recovered that battery of guns."

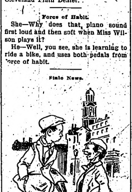
"What was it covered with the first time, dear?" she sweetly asked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Force of Habit.

She—Why does that piano sound first loud and then soft when Miss Wilson plays it?

He—Well, you see, she is learning to ride a bike, and uses both pedals from force of habit.

Stale News.



"You'll be getting locked up, young un, for offering false noos."

"Not much, I shant; these pipers are three weeks old."—Moonshine.

He Never Sleeps.

Fuddle—You know Stocks, don't you?

Doctor—Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine.

Fuddle—Pretty wide-awake man, isn't he?

Doctor—I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia.

Cash Depositors.

One Small Boy—My papa puts the money he don't give to mother in a coffee pot.

Other Small Boy—Mine don't; he puts it in a jackpot. I heard mother say so.—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted Stretching.

She had shown her friend over the bijou villa, which she had just taken, and which was very much like a somewhat enlarged doll's house.

"And now, dear, what do you think of it? Isn't it sweet?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the friend; "but what are you going to do with all those little rooms?"

"Oh! I shall let them out, dear."

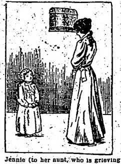
"Oh! that will be all right, then, for I'm sure they want it."—Ally Sloper's.

Behind Ma's Back.

"Pa," said little Harry, "after ma hit her thumb with the hammer today she says she suffered untold agony for ten minutes."

"My, my, my!" exclaimed the boy's father. "Wonders'll never cease. That's the first time she ever let anything go untold that long."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Consolation.



Jennie (to her aunt, who is grieving over the loss of her pet canary)—"Well, auntie, there's one comfort, anyhow, we know he's much better off where he is."

Something Wrong.

Mr. Benny Benedict had been reading his paper in quietude for almost five minutes. Presently he looked up at his wife with an agonized expression of fear and dread.

"What's the matter with the baby?" he cried.

Mrs. Benedict jumped up like a bucking mule. "Good gracious, nothing I hope!"

"There must be. I feel inwardly that there is something grievously wrong with the pet."

"Why, Benny—oh, why?"

"He isn't howling!"—Ally Sloper.

Willing to Show 'Em.

An honest young man who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism, was much complimented for his bravery.

One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feat."

Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally pointing to his pedal extremities, said: "Well, here they be, mum."

About the Size of It.

Father—Where is your mother, Johnny?

Johnny—She's out in the back yard whittling.

Father—Are you sure she is whittling?

Johnny—Yes, sir; she's trying to sharpen a lead pencil.—Chicago News.

Mere Matter of Figures.

He entered the cheap restaurant and took a seat at one of the tables. "Will you have a 25 cent dinner or a 50 cent one, sir?" inquired the waiter.

"Is there any real difference?"

"Certainly, sir."

"What is it?"

"Twenty-five cents, sir."

At the Wrong Door.

"Madam, I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor, ragged children like those at your gate, and——"

"Sir, those children are mine!" and the slamming of the door could be heard in the next street.

Distorted by Glamour.

"What is the honeymoon, pa?"

"Well, the honeymoon is the only period in a man's life during which he considers it funny to come home and find that his dear little wife hasn't dinner ready on time."—Detroit Free Press.

Recognized His Opportunity.

Ada (pensively)—I hope you'll invite me to the wedding when you get married.

Jack (boldly)—I'll invite you before I ask any one else, and if you don't accept there won't be any wedding."

A Dog's Life.

Brown—Yes, Jones married a rich wife; but he leads a dog's life.

Smith—Is that so?

Brown—Yes; he doesn't do a blessed thing but lay around the house and go out for an airing between meals.

An Impossible Husband.

"I can't imagine a woman marrying a prize fighter."

"Too brutal?"

"I should say. Why, he would never give her a chance to talk!"—Philadelphia North American.

Got Even with Them.

Novelist—Those confounded critics slated my new novel most unmercifully.

Friend—Well, you have your revenge. They had to read the book.

It Gilds Her Charms.

"They say the Philadelphia stenographer who has just inherited $50,000 is very plain."

"She can't be, with all that money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Purely Ornamental.

Visitor—Your smoking room is beautifully furnished.

Mr. Henpeck—Yes; if I only were allowed to smoke in it!

The Beloved Color.

Larry—Ye hav a frog in ye'er throat.

Denny—Yis, but he is [illegible]

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Trick on "Old" Jones—Where Is Morrell Island?—Jimmy Dooling, Aged 13, Saved Four Lives—Twelve Things for Girls to Remember.

Her Weary Wooden Soldier.

My wooden head is cracked across,
I've lost my youthful charms;
I've lost, alack, one wooden leg,
And both my wooden arms.

Full many a fight have I been in
'Twixt Fred and brother Hugh;
I've been officer and private
(I've been ammunition, too).

I've been used to poke the fire with;
I've been dipped into the ink;
And I've made a perilous journey
Adown the kitchen sink.

I've been drowned, and I've been married;
I've been buried and dug up;
I've been "worried" round the garden
By that seven months' old pup.

In short, this mortal life is such
That, though I'm truly brave,
I long with all my wooden heart,
For just a quiet grave.

Jimmy Dooling Saved Lives.

Jimmy Dooling, 13 years old, of 38 Front street, New York, is aggrieved and the whole of the First ward, including the police, sympathize with him, and it is something for the police to sympathize with a small boy in the First ward. Although so small in stature that he looks not more than 9 years old, Jimmy has rescued at least five persons from drowning. "An' at dat," he said last night to a Sun reporter, "I hain't got no medal fer wot I done. I hope dis one'll git it fer me." Dooling's fifth rescue was achieved yesterday afternoon on the remains of pier 5, East river. The pier is being torn away, and the boys from the houses near by have been playing tag in it, jumping from pile to pile. Jimmy Dooling was "it" yesterday. He was chasing James Hart, 12 years old, of 12 Stone street, when Hart slipped and fell into the water. Hart cannot swim, and Jimmy Dooling knew this, and plunged in after him. He managed to boost Hart upon one of the piles far enough to enable a workman on the pier to reach down and pull him up. Then Dooling climbed out himself and went home to dry his clothes. Jimmy Hart was put to bed, and his father, who is a policeman attached to the Old Slip station, promised him a whipping if he ever played on the pier again unless Jimmy Dooling was there. Jimmy Dooling acquired the habit of life saving last summer. It began when his pet dog fell into the river. Jimmy jumped in and brought the animal safe to shore. Within two weeks he had pulled two small boys out of the river. Then he stopped life-saving until January last, when he rescued 10-year-old Michael Tague, as the Sun related at the time. A month later he jumped into the icy water again and pulled out a small boy whose name Dooling can not remember. "If ever a kid ought to get a medal," said Capt. Killilea of the Old Slip station last night, "that kid deserves one." Policeman Quinn of the Old Slip precinct has a reputation as a life-saver, too. Quinn has more than fifty rescues to his credit. Last night two girls stopped to admire him while the Sun reporter was talking to Jimmy Dooling about his rescues. All the boys in the neighborhood crowded around the youthful hero. Quinn looked at the crowd and scattered it quickly with many threats. "He's gettin' jealous," said one of the girls, looking at Quinn. "Dat kid is stealin' his business." Quinn looked disgusted and Jimmy Dooling grinned.—Exchange.

Trick on "Old" Jones.

Jimmy and Tommy Bright lived in a little New England village, where the boys hang May baskets every May day. It is an exciting time of year, and the affair is conducted with all the secrecy which makes the sending of valentines such good fun.

For weeks before May day mothers complain of the snips and scraps of cardboard and fancy paper which litter the floor after the boys have spent an evening making their May baskets, and, when the day draws near, every carefully hoarded penny is spent for little gifts with which to fill it, and every little maid is on tiptoe of expectation, hoping that she will not be forgotten when they are distributed.

Well, on the May day I am telling you about Jimmy and Tommy had their baskets, and they were very pretty ones, too. They were covered with colored tissue paper, cut in little strips and curled and puffed until they looked fluffy and light enough to blow away with a breath, but they couldn't do that, for they were filled with candy and nuts, and topped off with a big orange.

Jimmy never told me the name of the little girl for whose sake he had taken so much pains, and it don't really matter, for it has nothing to do with my story.

That evening, while the boys were on their way to the place where they were to meet the other boys, for they always go in companies, Jimmy said:

"I wish we could hang something on old Jones' door."

"Let's," said Tommy.

Now the boys didn't want to hang a nice basket, such as they were carefully carrying, but something to annoy old Jones, for the May-basket custom is absurd, much as the sending of valentines is, and if the boys have a grudge against one of their neighbors they like to play some joke on him on that night.

"What can we do?" asked Jimmy.

"I don't know," said Tommy. "What can we?"

Jimmy thought a while. Then he exclaimed:

"We'll get a bag from Johnny Hopkins and catch old Jones' dog and put him in it and hang the bag."

"That's just the thing," exclaimed Tommy; so when they met the other boys they told them the plan they had made, which was just naughty enough to please their mischievous companions.

They made their rounds and hung all their pretty baskets, but they were in too great a hurry to get into mischief to hide and wait to see if the gifts reached the hands they were intended for, and when the last one was gone Johnny Hopkins ran into the barn and came back with a large potato sack.

They hurried to old Jones' house, and crept up cautiously to the front gate.

They were lucky enough to find the dog, which was of a good-natured, good-for-nothing kind, and easily coaxed him away. But when they tried to put him in the bag he objected strongly and barked and yelped and twisted and turned so vigorously that, at last, he slipped out of their hands.

"There, now, our fun's spoiled, and it's all your fault, Jimmy Bright," said one of the big boys. Jimmy made no reply, but he couldn't see just how it could be his fault when he was but one of the half dozen or more that were trying to hold the dog; but Jimmy was always full of ideas, and one occurred to him then.

"Say, boys. Put me in the bag."

"No, don't," exclaimed Tommy. "Old Jones'll lick you."

"No, he won't. I'll tel him I was afraid the boys'd lick me if I didn't do it," said Jimmy.

But Jimmy didn't have to tell the lie. Old Jones, though cross and stingy, knew boys pretty well, and when he heard the dog bark and yelp he suspected some trick and looked out to see what was going on. So when he heard a loud knock at his door and heard the boys scampering down the walk he opened the door quickly and saw the bag lying on the top step. It lay before him so temptingly that he did not take the trouble to examine its contents, but putting his foot under it carefully he sent it flying to the ground.

Jimmy was not hurt much, but he was lame and sore for a week, and he never wanted to play dog again.

Where Is Morrell Island?

The United States steamer Iroquois is about to start in search of a lost island in the middle of the Pacific ocean. This island, called Morrell, is supposed to be situated in N. lat. 29 deg. 55 min. and E. lon. 174 deg. 30 min. It was discovered in 1825 by a man named Morrell, according to a report made by him when he returned home. He represented it to be so low that it was almost level with the water, and that it was about four miles in circumference. But later navigators have declared their inability to find it. Map makers placed it on their charts, and it is still kept on official maps issued for the guidance of sailors. The danger that ships might be wrecked on its reefs if there were nothing on the charts to indicate its presence in that locality has prevented its removal from the map. It is represented to be nearly on the line between Honolulu and Yokohama. But Capt. Cooksey of the transport Grant, who recently arrived at San Francisco, reports that on February 6 he sailed directly over the place where the island is supposed to be, and that he saw no sign of land within a radius of twenty-five miles. It requires a careful survey to determine whether a small island like that really exists or not. Defects in chronometers and errors in calculations may account for mistakes in locating such a small tract of land in the middle of a vast ocean, and in the days of Capt. Morrell this liability to err was much greater than it is at present.

Recent trade developments in the Pacific ocean have caused the hydrographic officers of the navy department to inquire with more care and deeper interest into the existence of small islands of this kind, which may be an obstacle in the path of navigation. Many are kept on official charts as an extra precaution, but they are removed as soon as their mythical character is shown. It is for the purpose of determining in a definite way the truth in regard to Morrell island that the Iroquois will be sent on its cruise. It will make an accurate survey of all that part of the Pacific, and upon the report it brings back will depend whether Morrell island retains its place on the official charts or not.

For Girls to Remember.

Some one has suggested twelve things that every girl can learn before she is twelve. Not every one can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends; but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach: Shut the door, and shut it softly. Keep your own room in tasteful order. Have an hour for rising, and rise. Learn to make bread as well as cake. Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours. Always know where your things are. Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable. Never come to breakfast without a collar. Never go about with your shoes unbuttoned. Speak clearly enough for everybody to understand. Never fidget or hum so as to disturb others. Never fuss or fret.

Little Teasers.

Here is a little exercise in punctuation that a normal school young woman recently brought home, to puzzle her father: It is not and I said but or. Looks a little confused, doesn't it? Simple though. A few quotation marks and two commas will fix it all right. For instance: "It is not 'and,' I said, 'but 'or.' " Here is a still simpler catch that may bother you some: "All 0." Not much in it, perhaps, but enough to make it troublesome. Too hard? And yet it's "Nothing after all."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Papa in for It.

"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy. "I should whip whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, "coz papa's broke it."

Honesty.

Aunt Maria—What a good little boy to leave your little friends to come with a poor auntie like me. Master Douglas—Oh, mother always makes us do things we don't like.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TESTING BUTTER BY PHOTO

Polarized Light and a Camera Microscope Make a Sure Test.

State chemist J. A. Hummel has hit upon a new scheme which, he thinks, will surely bring the butterine dodgers to time. By a combination of prisms, microscopes and lenseless camera with a sensitive plate, Mr. Hummel has developed a plan which must show the difference between butters and pseudo butters to every amateur eye at a moment's glance. Thus, it is hoped, the photographs will carry weight with a jury where chemical formulae failed. When asked to explain the process of examination by photographic methods, Mr. Hummel said: "The simple fact to be considered is that pure butter as made in the dairies or at the creamery contains only amorphous fat. Any heating process such as is followed in renovation and running in of milk immediately generates fat crystals. In the oleomargarine the crystals from the meat fats added to cottonseed oil are very thick. Now all we need to do is to place a sample of suspected butter in a glass slide and then under the microscope. We put one nickel prism above and one below in such a way that the light rays cannot pass through, acording to a law of physics. Now we push the tube of a camera directly over the head of the microscope and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can pass through, that is, as long as these two prisms are properly placed. But according to the laws of light, as soon as we get a third prism, such as a crystal, which you know is of prismatic shape, the light again finds its way through. Consequently, if the butter is free from crystals no direct rays and only a dull translucent light will pass through, while otherwise bright and dark spots will come together and form the peculiarly shaded picture you see in the oleomargarine sample. The proof is simple, absolute and convincing."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

MAN WITH THE DRUM.

Is the Most Necessary Personage in Street Procession.

The man with the drum is a very important individual these days of street processions. He keeps things moving and men, from lagging behind quickstep time and is altogether a thoroughly indispensable person in a parade. The band only plays at intervals, but the drum beats steadily on. Victory in battle is often due to the man with the drum, but he sounds the summons to march on and the inspiration of the tap fires the spirit and inflames the soul and sets the heyday in the blood rioting hotly with no thought or power to attend the decision of the judgment. The man with the drums at the Auditorium is always the most interesting character in the ensemble of the orchestra. High in the center he stands among his fellows and his arms fly this way and that among the kettledrums and his flexible wrists and fingers are in perpetual motion, keeping the padded drumsticks going. In some parts of the Wagner music he would sound the alarm of his beat with a savage satisfaction and in the vorspiel to the Meistersinger his famous bombardment never failed to bring a smile of mirthful enjoyment to the generally impassive countenance of the leader of the orchestra.—Chicago Chronicle.

A MISJUDGED CLASS.

Men and Women Who Make Up the Opera Chorus.

In the gay costumes of the stage we do not get a very good idea of what manner of men and women those belonging to the opera chorus are, says the Woman's Home Companion. At a rehearsal we see it all at a glance. They are foreigners to their finger tips, Dagoes, we should call them in the disrespectful language of our every-day life. But they are undoubtedly very respectable and certainly very hardworking. They appear at every performance, at every rehearsal. I really believe that there is no class of people outside the sweatshops of New York that works harder or more incessantly. It is study, rehearse, perform every day and almost every night. There is no let-up on them, yet they seem to enjoy their work and their life. Indeed, I am sure they enjoy both, for they are inspired by a love for the art which they serve zealously, though humbly. I have read slanderous stories about these hard-working people. Those who give the stories currency should themselves be pilloried; those who believe the stories should be heartily ashamed of themselves. Theirs is hard work and honest work and assists to make the world more beautiful and life more happy.

Mother's Memorial to Son.

Mrs. Bagley, mother of Worth Bagley, who was ensign on the torpedo-boat Winslow and killed off Cardenas, Cuba, during the Spanish war, has sent to the Bath Iron Works plans for a handsome memorial tablet, which will be placed on the torpedo-boat now under construction at the Bath Iron Works in his honor. The tablet will be of bronze in the shape of a shield. The border will represent cannon balls, and on it will be the name Worth Bagley. On the lower part will be an eagle surmounting a shield and sword, while in the center will be the dates of his birth and death. It will be placed on the conning tower of the boat.

Missouri Apples.

Missouri apples that have been kept in cold storage since early last fall have been repacked and shipped in refrigerator cars to New York. There the fruit goes into the cold storage end of a steamer. It is supposed that cold storage will keep the apples until they are wanted at the Paris exposition. Missouri is cultivating European trade for its apples.

Fine Intentions.

"I am determined," said the man who is proud of his boy, "that this youngster shall acquire correct habits of speech." "The best way to do this is to see that he has good examples." "Of course, and that's what I'm going to do. I don't intend to let him say 'don't' and I ain't going to tolerate the use of that vulgarism 'ain't.' "—Washington Star.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Kapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident Insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 30, 1900.

Deeded to the Lord.

The most remarkable deed ever drawn may be seen on the private estate of a resident of Worcester in Massachusetts. It is chiseled on a rock on what is known as Rattlesnake hill, situated near the boundary line between Worcester and Leicester.

Old Solomon Parsons, who was widely known in Worcester county as an eccentric character, and particularly as a crank on the subject of religion, paid William C. Hall $125 for a parcel of land, and directed Hall to convey it by deed to the Almighty. In order that the greatest possible publicity might be given to his disposition of the property Parsons had the deed of transfer cut into the rock verbatim et literatim.

During his lifetime Parsons is said to have made several attempts to have the deed recorded, but the register of deeds, who was aware of his eccentricity, each time put him off with the explanation that no official record was required in the case of a transfer of real estate to the Almighty.

Parsons died intestate several years ago, and the administrator included the parcel of land on Rattlesnake hill in the inventory of the old gentleman's estate which he filed in the probate court. A wag of a lawyer raised the question of title, but the judge decided in the favor of the administrator.—New York Journal.

Anecdotes of Colonel Ege.

Colonel Ege was a famous character in the early days. Although living in Doniphan county, he was often in Atchison, followed by a pack of hounds. He was a high toned southern gentleman, with a kind heart.

One day while returning home from this city he came across a man whose wagon was stuck in the mud in Independence creek bottom. Colonel Ege at once started in to help the man pry out his wagon with a fence rail. While both were working away Ege became angry and yelled to the man, "Lift, you son of a gun; you are not lifting a pound." The man picked up the end gate of the wagon and split it over Ege's head, laying him up for three weeks. Ege had his hat off when he was struck and was so bald before coming to Kansas that he was known as the Bald Eagle of Maryland.

Ege always carried a pistol and was always trying to shoot through somebody's hat without hitting him. One day, at the Independence creek ferry, he shot at a man, but aimed a little low and creased him. But Ege was always a gentleman; he took the man into his home and tenderly cared for him until he recovered.—Atchison Globe.

Spanish Proverbs.

Proverbs uncomplimentary to the fair sex are common in Spain. "A woman, like a pavement, should be well trampled on to be kept in order." "A woman is like a candle. Twist her neck if you wish her to be good;" "Beware of a bad woman, and do not trust a good one;" "Crying in a woman and limping in a dog is all a sham;" "A cock crows on his own dunghill, but hens cackle everywhere" (this in reference to the supposed garrulousness and inquisitive disposition of the sex); "Show me a magpie without a spot and I will show you a woman without a fault." In English counterparts are not wanting, for example:

A woman, a dog and a walnut tree—
The more you beat them the better they be.

Mothers-in-law and stepmothers come in for a good deal of sarcasm. Some of the proverbs in regard to them will not stand translation. Of a man who is accounted lucky they say, "If he fell from the roof of a house, he would fall on the top of his mother-in-law."—Chambers' Journal.

The Arch Destroyer.

"He is a mean, sneaking, underhanded element, the moth is," protests John Kendrick Bangs in The Woman's Home Companion. "Fire has a decent sense of the proprieties. Moths have none at all. When fire attacks you, it smokes and crackles and hisses and roars and lets you know in clarion tones that it has come. The moth steals upon you in the dead of night and chews up your best trousers, gorges himself upon your wife's furs, tickles his palate with your swellest flannel golf shirt, munches away upon your handsomest rug, punches holes in your best sofa cushions with his tusks and then silently folds his tent and steals away without so much as a thank you for his meal. For unmitigated meanness commend me to the moth! Alongside of the moth and his nefarious work even a book agent pales into insignificance and an unpaid grocer's bill becomes an absolute pleasure."

Our First Woman Editor.

According to the Hartford Courant, that paper in 1777 was owned and edited and managed by a woman, whose name comes down to modern days as "the Widow Watson." She had "exclusive charge" of the journal. After a couple of years Mrs. Watson married a leading citizen of Hartford, and after that date she no doubt let him advise and assist in the conduct of the paper. But she holds the record for the first woman editor in the country.

Sacrilegious.

An urchin in a country parish in Scotland, having been told by his parents to read a newspaper aloud to them, began to do so in the usual drawling manner of the parish school. He had not proceeded far when his mother stopped him short, exclaiming: "You rascal! Hoo dare ye read a newspaper wi' the Bible twang?"—London Telegraph.

Dealers in charcoal in Havana are said never to have yellow fever, while in lay circles it is advised always to have it about during its prevalence, because of its absorbing properties, it is presumed.

BURR'S FIGHT AGAINST FATE.

Just as Success Returned the Crushing Sorrows of His Life Came.

"Aaron Burr was 61 years old when he resolved once more to battle with fortune," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Going quietly into New York, he opened an office for the practice of law and in a fortnight had earned $2,000 in fees. But hardly had he written to his daughter about his luck when there came from South Carolina the news that her beautiful boy, who had been the idol of the ambitious statesman, was dead.

"But there was in reserve for Burr a still heavier blow. Toward the close of the year 1812 Theodosia Allston made preparations to visit her father in New York. Passage was engaged on the schooner the Patriot for Theodosia, her physician and her maid, and the lovely woman was radiant with the expectation of meeting her father within the next five or six days. The Patriot sailed from Charleston out into the ocean in Christmas week, and not a vestige of her was ever again seen, and it is surmised—but nothing is known as to her fate—that she foundered off the coast of Hatteras.

"Day after day and long after all hope had been abandoned there might be seen on the Battery at New York the lonely and unhappy father, peering far down the bay as if he were scanning the sea for a sail. Of his agony Aaron Burr gave the world but little view. He had schooled himself in the habit of never exhibiting his emotions, but in one of his letters he declared that he felt as if he had been severed from the human race."

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Its Peculiar and Varied Effect on Wild Animals.

The violin was used recently with interesting results in experiments with all sorts of living creatures. First it was played before a tarantula. She paid no attention whatever to it. But a nest of scorpions became intensely excited and wiggled frantically.

A cobra showed remarkable susceptibility. She was sleeping soundly when the experimenters approached her, but the first tone awakened her, and she raised her head. As the music swelled she continued to rise till she was standing straight as a pillar, supported only by her tail. Every change in tempo and pitch had effect. The pizzicato made her puff her entire body, swift waltz music caused her to erect her ugly hood to its fullest size, and a sudden dissonance made her wind and twist her body as if she were in real agony.

The polar bear tried to dance to the sounds of the instrument. At least he swayed his body rhythmically and made a rumbling sound which portrayed deep measure. The grizzlies and the lions moved their paws and the lions their tails also in time with the music. It happened that a string snapped, with its peculiar, sharp smack, just as the player had begun to perform before the cage of a hyena. That poor animal at once hunched its back up, drew its tail between its legs and crouched, trembling, in the farthest corner of the cage. The elephant and the ostrich were delighted by soft tones and appeared to suffer true distress from loud and sharp notes.—New York Press.

A Decided Opposition.

On one occasion, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, when Booker T. Washington was in Chicago, he stopped for a day in one of the hotels. He was pointed out to William, an old waiter, who had been in the hotel for a long time. William was delighted to get a glimpse of the great man of his race and was never tired of telling about it after that. One of the regular boarders is a stanch friend of William and a liberal "tipper."

"William," said the boarder next morning, putting on a serious face, "I met Mr. Washington yesterday, and I asked him what he thought of 'tipping.' He is opposed to it."

The boarder stood with his hand insinuatingly in his change pocket. William's face fell and settled into despairing gloom.

"Well, boss," the waiter said, shaking his head emphatically, "if dat is de posishun of Mistah Washington I'se unalt'ably opposed to it."

Took No Chances.

Samuel Clough, who edited The New England Almanac at the very beginning of the eighteenth century, was a good example of a prophet who intends to make no mistakes.

"Perhaps," says he, predicting the weather from Jan. 16 to the 22d, 1702, "it will be very cold weather if it frese by the fireside or on the sunny side of a fence at noon."

In April he hazards: "Perhaps wet weather if it rains. Now fair weather if the sun shines. Windy or calm."

And in July he ventures a small advertisement for the town of his residence:

If now the weather do prove fair,
People to Cambridge do repair.

The Voice in High Altitudes.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful. Thus, in this country, among the Indians living on the plateaus between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like the women and the women like the children, and their singing is a shrill monotone.

The Effect.

Poppinjay—What did your father say when he saw me kissing you in the hall last night? Was he very angry?

Melissa Ann—Oh, no; pa wasn't mad a bit. It only made him sick, so he told ma.—Boston Transcript.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. } ss.

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 20th day of February, 1900, upon the petition of Geo. M. Knox and others, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county on the 11th day of June 1900 at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 48 feet south of the ¼ section corner between sections 24 and 25 of township 154 N. range 44 W., said point being 26 feet north of the centre of graded road between sections 24 and 25 aforesaid, thence easterly parallel to said graded road and 26 feet distant northerly therefrom to a point twenty-six feet west and twenty-six feet north from the the corner for sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 in township 154 n., range 43 w thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 29, and 30 and 26 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 30 feet northerly and 26 feet westerly from the corner for sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of township 154 n., range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to section line between sections 29 and 32 and 30 feet northerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 30 feet north from the corner for sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, thence southerly parallel to section line between sections 32 and 33 and 30 feet distant westerly therefrom to a point 30 feet west and 10 feet north from the corner for section 4, 5, 32 and 33 in townships 153 and 154 n range 43 w., thence easterly parallel to the township boundry line and 10 feet distant northerly therefrom to the right bank of the Red Lake river, the said Red Lake river being the termination of said ditch.

The names of the persons through whose land the proposed ditch passes are as follows: Henry Feragen, H. D. Baardsen, Flora A. Daniels, Ada P. Snyder, L. C. and H. G. Dobner, Gilbert K. Haavi, Theo. E. Deveroux, Anna Kretzschmar, K. Syvertson, Dennis Connelly and Frederick Weyerhauser.

The place of termination of said ditch at its outlet is as follows: The right bank of the Red Lake river at a point 10 feet north of the township line running east and west between townships No. 153 and 154 n range 43 w.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: Benjamin Anderson, Ole Brevick, Matt Barzen, H. D. Baardsen, Dennis Connelly, John Connerry, Mary Jane Clark, Carston Christenson, Theo. E. Deveroux, Luella O. Deveroux, Herman Doering, C. L. Dobner, C. L. and H. G. Dobner, Flora A. Daniels, C. M. Svenson, Anton Erickson, Lars E. Erickson, Andrew Feragen, Gus. L. Forig, Johanna F. Finke Henry Feragen, John Olson Feragen, A. J. Funnesdal, Chas. A. Gall, John Hemmingson G. K. Haavi, Lars K. Hitterdal, Frederick Hanson, Inga O. Halferdale, Erick Israelson, Ole Jaranson, Christian Jenson, John E. Johnson, August Janke, Wm. Krum, Knud Knudson, Anna Kretzschmar, Severda Kenson, Kristine Larson, John and Anna Meehan Anna Meehan, James Meehan Jr., Christina Meier, Chief Moose Dung, Emma C. Miller, W. B. McKenzie, O. E. Nash, Syverin Nelson, Gustav Olson, Peter Olson, Enga Olson, Emma C. Purdy, Martin Purcell, Chas. A. Robbecke, Chas. Rogney, Martin Rockstad, Richard Edwards, Knud Quande, August Soderberg, John Smith, Ada P. Snyder, K. Syvertson, Frederick Weyerhauser, City of Thief River Falls, Town of North, Town of Norden, Town of Sanders, Town of Rocksbury, State of Minnesota (school lands) and Great Northern Ry. Co.

Dated May 7th, 1900. 41-43

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

The Boy Was Benefited.

"The other afternoon," said the man in the box office of a theater, "a boy came to me and said, 'Are these any good?' and I took from him two front row seats for that night which had been torn into a hundred pieces or so and then cleverly pasted together again. 'Oh, yes, my child. But how did this strange accident happen to the tickets?'

"The boy replied: 'Why, papa came home with them last night and showed them to mamma, and he seemed to be in such good humor somehow that mamma thought it would be a good time then to tell him how she owed over $100 for provisions. She told him of it, but he got so mad that he said that every night now he wouldn't come home till after 12 o'clock, and he told me for heaven's sake when I got married to look out for a sensible woman. All the time mamma laughed, and he was getting madder, and so he said she wouldn't go to the theater with him after that, and he tore the tickets up and rushed out somewhere alone. He ain't back yet either, but mamma don't care. I picked up the pieces off the carpet and pasted them together, and if you'll exchange the tickets for matinee ones I guess I'll come down on Saturday with some other fellow and take in the show.'

"I gave other tickets to the candid kid, and he walked away very well pleased with himself."—Philadelphia Record.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, June 25th and 26th.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. }
County of Red Lake. } ss.

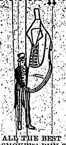
Notice is hereby given, that applications have been made in writing to the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Red Lake and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on July 2nd 1900 and terminating on July 2nd 1901, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit:

J. J. Soll at the ground floor, front room of that certain store building situate on the southeast quarter of section 25 in the town of Polk Centre in said county just south of the Great Northern station platform at Wylie station.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said board of county commissioners of the county of Red Lake at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at a special meeting of said board held on that day.

Witness my hand and seal this 22nd day of May A. D. 1900. ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR [illegible]



UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

A Comfort for the Home

Cures Stomach and bowel troubles. An excellent tonic.

Appetine Bitters

Sold by Druggists, Dealers or,
GEO. BENZ & SONS, St. Paul and Minneapolis

First
Mortgage
Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

Hamm's
ST. PAUL
BEER
THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
ST. PAUL MINN.

Buy a case of nearest agent or write to the brewery.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
[illegible]

A Good Dresser
ALWAYS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

By using a little judgement even the moderate salaried man can dress attractively and look stylish and neat. Drop in and let us give you a few pointers on Spring and Summer Suits. Our business is to dress people and dress them properly. We do not and will not handle any clothing that is not made right. The suits we sell are cut by skilled cutters after the best models tailored perfectly in every detail. Just as much pains is taken with our $5, $6.50 and $7.50 suits as with the higher grades $10, $12 and $14. Well Dressed Men are continually making their exit from our store and leave but little money with us in exchange for clothing.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a comparment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday.

Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside, of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Horbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baarsson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, - - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	55½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	53½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	49½	Flax	176
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

To-day is Memorial Day.

—For harnesses go to Rapp & Post.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

Commissioner Hansen was here the first of the week.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Three dentists were doing business in St. Hilaire last Saturday.

M. E. Bjerk left this morning on a business trip to Marshal county.

If you want a lemonade or milk shake go to McAndress confectionery.

The street commissioner and his crew are doing good work on Broadway.

I. Dahleen completed his Thief River Falls contract and returned home Monday.

J. C. Dahl is having a stone foundation put under his residence on Water street.

W. A. Case is out for the nomination of register of deeds on the republican ticket.

The threatening heavy rain storm last evening only amounted to a light shower.

Mr. and Mrs. John Duffy of Red Lake Falls were St. Hilaire visitors Sunday.

Gus. Schmidt, the Crookston painter was here yesterday figuring on a large contract.

W. A. Sorsoleil says he has a lot of young apple trees that are bearing fruit this year.

C. G. Johnson, the pool room man made a trip to Crookston the first of the week.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was here yesterday looking after his interests along the line.

Mike McAndress and daughter, Eva, left Monday on a visit to relatives at St. Thomas, N. D,

P. Lemay says he is in shape to furnish milk to the public for the small sum of four cents per quart.

Miss Clara Halvorson left Saturday for Bemidji where she will spend the summer visiting relatives.

Mrs. Geo. Olson and Mrs. J. Legess will leave to-day for Little Falls where they will spend the summer.

Jack Anderson returned Monday from a weeks absence at Cass Lake and other points along the Duluth line.

Jas. McAndress of Winnipeg arrived last week and will spend the summer here. He is at present assisting at the hotel.

A moose was seen crossing the Rockstad farm last week. He left considerable hair while going through a pasture fence.

The Culbertson Era man says more men would marry if they knew that lots of pretty girls' hats cost only sixty five cents.

The band boys were out Monday evening taking a few lessons from the new drill master. He is all right and so are the boys.

W. C. Gilbert of Grafton, N. Dak., was here last Friday and Saturday visiting with his son-in-law, Mr. A. H. Weagant, and family.

County Commissioner Sutor of the 1st District spent Saturday in the village greeting friends and attending to some business matters.

Editor Kaufer and Druggist Schreiter of Red Lake Falls took advantage of the pleasant weather Sunday and made a trip to this village.

C. H. Warner, editor of the Aitkin Age was here yesterday looking over the country with a view of investing in a section of good prairie land.

On account of ill health Mrs. Eikhoff has decided to close out her stock of millinery and for the next thirty days a discount of 25 per cent will be given.

For Sale Cheap.

A lot of work horses. Enquire
St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Services will be held in the Swedish Lutheran church on Water street next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Rev. Mattson, Pastor.

Scribner & Lanahan expect to complete their ditching contract sometime next week. The weather has been most favorable since they begun work

Ike Halvorson, formerly of this place but now a pine land cruiser with headquarters at Bemidji arrived Monday on a few days visit with relatives and friends.

The Farm, Stock and Home says fodder corn, cow peas and soy beans can be planted as late as June 15 and then produce ideal food for milk production.

J. M. Lunde, of Franklin, Renville county, father of Rev. A. M. Lunde, arrived last week and will spend the month of June visiting with his son at this place.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company has a three million feet drive of logs coming down the river—but coming at a rather slow rate—something like two miles a day.

The village council acted wisely when they decided to gravel Broadway. They should advertise their grader for sale and invest the proceeds and gravel more of the streets.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company offer a lot of heavy horses for sale. If you are looking for a good work team it will pay you to call and look them over before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. A. C. Adams was taken to Fargo, N. Dak., Monday to receive treatment from injuries received at Thief River Falls some time ago. Mr. Adams accompanied his wife on the trip.

It is said that plant lice may be practically exterminated by putting a white cloth over the bush at night. The lice leave the plant for the cloth, which may be burned in the morning, cremating the pests.

Joe Maxfield made a trip to the upper Falls Sunday afternoon on his bike. If ever there was a hot boy is was Joe when he was about to return home as he found his bike had been punctured with the aid of a knife blade.

A representative of the Minnesota Type Foundry of St. Paul was here yesterday for an hour or so while enroute to Red Lake Falls where he goes to set up a new cylinder press in the Gazette office. He intends to get out this weeks edition on the new press.

Instead of scraping kettles and dripping-pans, put into them a lump of common washing soda, with soft water, and place on the stove. When the water boils no scraping will be necessary. If food should accidently burn on the kettle, put in a little more washing soda than usual, and the crust will come off easily.

Up to the present time it is said eighteen saw mills in Minnesota and Wisconsin have been compelled to cease operations on account of the low water which has prevented the logs from being driven to the mills. The St. Hilaire mill was very fortunate in having eleven million feet of logs on hand to start on this spring.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The Lind administration with one swing of the axe chops off $350,000 of excessive freight rates on grain that the railroads were unjustly extorting from the farmers of Southwestern Minnesota. The farmers will be quite likely to remember this when they step into the election booth next November.—Martin County Sentinel.

The annual report of the state superintendent of the public instruction for the year 1899 has just been completed and it shows that the average number of school days for the year was 159. The number of pupils attending a high school was 11,742. There were 11,250 teachers. The school fund investment that yields an income is $12,354,026.

Wall paper and calcimine at the New Drug store.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's paper addressed to college girls in the June Ladies' Home Journal should have the widest possible reading. It is the viewpoint of a scholar and physician on "When the College is Hurtful to a girl." The social, domestic and business life of Hetty Green is strongly pictured in "The Richest Woman in America," and "The Passion Play This Year" tells of the performances and of the players who take the chief roles in the great religious drama given every ten years at Oberammergau. Ian Maclaren writes on "The Minister and His Vacation," and Mrs. Burton Kingsland on "Correct Letter Writing." Rudyard Kipling's "Just so" story telling how the kangaroo came by his long hind legs, is extremely funny. Julia Magruder's capital new serial is begun in the June Journal. She calls it "The Voice in a choir." There are several notable pictorial features: a page drawing, "The Auction at a Farm," by A. B. Frost: a group of photographs showing "Sol Smith Russell in his summer home"; the third installment of through Picturesque America; an apron worked by Mary, Queen of Scots, while awaiting execution and "Cottage Chambers." The correct thing in women's wear, articles on cocking and other themes pertaining to the home are included in the practical features of the June Journal. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, June 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent.

The War Department has sent to the Senate an answer to its resolution adopted more than four months ago, asking for an itemized account of expenditures in Cuba. The answer, though somewhat extended, is by no means satisfactory to those who wish to know just what is going on down there. But its revelations, so far as they go, are startling. For instance, one item sent in is for $3,000 to Gov. Gen. Brooke for house rent for one year. This is in addition to the $7,500 which he drew as an army officer, and the $7,000 allowed him as additional salary from the Cuban funds, so that his income, which is also the income of Gov. Gen. Wood, reached $18,000 a year an amount larger than is allowed to the Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and in fact, larger than any salary allowed by the United States except that of the President. The total salaries for the island for six months aggregate $1,208,535, more than one-third of the total cost of the island and this does not include $1,377,000 for unskilled labor, and includes nothing paid to the United States officers and troops. Another item is some $364,000 for building a railway less than six miles long over almost level ground, with no payment for the right of way. The other statements, especially those concerning the Post Office are quite as extravagant. Moved by the sharp criticism passed upon the statement, Assistant Secretary Micklejohn gave out an interview intended to break its force. In this he asserted that the total expenditures in Cuba for 1899 would not exceed $11,793,740. This positive statement might well be accepted as an accurate account of the disbursements, were it not for the fact that the Assistant Secretary of War, in making it public, evidently overlooked the fact that the Secretary had previously reported to Congress what purported to be a truthful statement of the same expenditures, in which he placed them at $14,085,805. In other words, the more statements are given out, the clearer it becomes that the Department really knew nothing of the way things were going in Cuba, but was content to sit quiet and let the Rathbones and the Neeleys run matters for the benefit of their own pockets.

Notice.

The Mission Friends Sewing Society will meet at Mr. A. Soderbergs' Wednesday, not Thursday, afternoon June 6th. Meet at Dr. Blomburghs and go from there to Mr. Soderbergs place. All are cordially invited to attend.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending May 28, 1900.

The temperatures during the week have been seasonable. There were local rains in many parts of the state, on different days, most of them being on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, but with a very few exceptions they were merely passing showers, which gave only a momentary relief to the drouth, which is now very serious. From a little distance it appears that the early wheat and oats continue healthy and vigorous notwithstanding the dry weather, but it is said by several correspondents that a close examination in some localities discloses the fact that the process of stooling is checked or entirely stopped, and that in places the stools already started are drying up. The late sows grains show the effect of the drouth more than those which secured a good start under better conditions early in the season. Barley is feeling the need of moisture, and winter rye is very thin, and it is heading short. Early sown flax, corn and potatoes are doing fairly well, but with stands that are not the best. Late planted corn is not coming up well, some of it lying in the dry soil unsprouted. New ground breaks up dry and dusty, and flax sown in it will not germinate till rain comes. Pastures are generally poor. Grass for hay is at a standstill, and it is certain that the hay crop is much shortened. Strawberries are setting fruit well, but there must be abundant rain to bring a crop. There are some who still believe that copious rains, within a short time, will insure good crops of all the grains.

Furniture polish which gives a soft oily finish to furniture and wood work is made of one scant ounce of linseed oil, one full ounce of turpentine, and three-fourths of an ounce of cider vinegar. Shake it until thoroughly mixed, rub the furniture with it, allow it to stand a short time, and then polish it well with a soft dry flannel cloth.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

More Twine.

Owing to the great demand for binding twine by our farmer friends, it has been decided by Warden Reeve that the output of twine at the prison shall be increased about five hundred thousand pounds, which will in many instances fill a long felt want for the farmers. The warden informs us that this supply can be furnished by running an hour or two extra at night, which will not be a severe tax upon the laborers. There were quite a large number of farmers in our county, as well as throughout the state, who were unable to secure twine, owing to the large number of orders ahead. Many of the unfortunates can now be supplied by placing their orders with Warden Reeve at once.—Stillwater Gazette.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

If You Want

Home-made or baker's bread, cookies, doughnuts, fruits, candies, tobacco, cigars, ciders, milk shake, lemonade and other soft drinks go to
McAndress Confectionery.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup [illegible]

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by Arastide Robillard a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 81 asking that the nw ¼ sec 17 township No. 150 of range 43 be set off from said school district No. 81 and attached to school district No. 27 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April A. D. 1900, for the action of said Board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board, on the 11th day of June A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

(SEAL) Adam Zeh,
Clerk of the Board.

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by William Albrecht a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 81 asking that the sw¼ sec. 18 Township No. 150 range 43 be set off from said school district No. 81 and attached to school district No. 27 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board, on the 11th day of June A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor, in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

(SEAL) Adam Zeh,
Clerk of the Board.

School District Notice.

Whereas a petition signed by Theophild Lefevore a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 15 asking that the w ½ nw ¼ and w ½ sw ¼ sec. 21 township No. 151 range 44 be set off from said school district No. 15 and attached to school district No. 40 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board, on the 11th day of June A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the board of County Commissioners.

(SEAL) Adam Zeh,
Clerk of the Board.

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters, residing in school district No. 10 asking that the following lands to-wit: The south half of sections 16, 17, 18 and the north half of sections 20 and 21 of township No. 151 of range 40 be annexed to said school district No. 10 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 2nd day of May A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session, of said board, commencing on the 11th day of June A. D. 1900, at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

(SEAL) Adam Zeh,
Clerk of the Board.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permorent cure. I take a pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold at The Imperial Drug Store.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Regulate Your Watch.

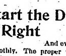
At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

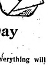
I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

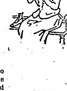
The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the [illegible]

We Handle Everything.







Start the Day
Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware.

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New
Hardware
Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXII—(Continued.)

"I will be silent, if you wish it, sir," answered Herbert, who realized what a struggle this conciliatory tone cost his father. "I will be silent, but that is all I can yield, even to your wishes. My heart will ever be the same, and every effort in my power will be made to unravel the mystery that surrounds this unhappy girl's fate; for my opinion is unalterable that she met her death in shielding me from a shot that would have bereft you of a son."

Mr. Clive started, and a sudden tremor of alarm broke the stern repose of his face.

After a moment he spoke again, but with evident perturbation:

"I have long wished you to take a trip to Europe—a tour of at least a year. I think that, under all the circumstances, you could choose no better time than the present."

"I understand you, sir," answered Herbert, bitterly. "You think I am a child still—that I can be diverted by a change of scene—that in other climes I will learn to forget. Well, I will go, when I find that all is hopeless here. Then indeed," he added, in a lower tone "I must go elsewhere, or die here of despair. I believe—I know that you mean kindly, sir, and I—I will go, in a fortnight from to-day."

And with this promise Mr. Clive was forced to be content.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Was It a Dream?

"And your brother is really going abroad?" asked Miss Marian Grey, who had been spending a social evening with her dearest Fannie. "Dear me! Isn't the fancy a sudden one? I am sure he had no idea of such a thing a month ago."

"Perhaps not," answered Fannie, listlessly. "Papa thinks it best for him to travel awhile. He is looking badly."

"Wretchedly!" answered Miss Marian, with consoling emphasis. "I never saw any one so changed in a little while; indeed, every one is talking about it. As Miss Felicia was saying, he looks ten years older within the last two weeks."

Fannie sighed. She herself looked pale and changed and sorrowful. This first tempest-shock had been a rude one to a flower so tenderly reared. For the last ten days she had kept her room, exhausted by the passionate bursts of grief that had left her nervous and prostrated.

Miss Marian was her first visitor. Her repeated entreaties for admittance to her dearest friend could no longer be refused; and, for the last hour she had been seated by Fannie's sofa, torturing the poor girl by a clever cross-questioning, masked by the most gushing sympathy.

"The queerest reports are going round," said Miss Marian, as she shook out her lace handkerchief. "The most absurd stories are told and believed; and, of course, as you may imagine, my dear, I am a regular victim for all the newsmongers in the neighborhood. My intimacy here is so well known. Does your head ache? Do let me bathe it; papa says I have a mesmeric touch. Yes, indeed, I can't tell you how many calls I have had that I can attribute to nothing in the world but curiosity. I offended the Leslies terribly yesterday by informing them, bluntly, once for all, that there was no use in asking me any questions regarding this wretched affair, for I knew nothing about it whatever, and wished to know nothing. You have to be rudely positive to some people; or they will bore you to death."

Fannie thought so, too; but she felt too weak and wretched just now to be "rudely positive" about anything.

"Indeed, you know all that I can tell you, Marian," she said, wearily. "There is a mystery about poor, darling Sybil's loss that none of us can solve. She is gone from us—that is all we know"—Fannie's voice choked with sobs as she spoke—"gone from us forever."

"Now, Fannie," said Marian, reproachfully, "you are giving way again. It is really a rebellion against Providence to mourn this way; and though, of course, my dear, it may seem cruel to say such a thing now, I can't help thinking you will feel, after a while, that one who so persistently refused you her confidence, who closed her heart to your gaze, was unworthy, in the truest sense, of the name of friend."

"Hush, Marian!" Fannie rose from her reclining posture, and gazed upon her "friend" with flashing eyes. "I will not hear a word from you against Sybil. You never liked her. I know it! You would have poisoned my mind against her long ago, if I had listened to you: but I knew her—aye, and you—too well! What if she did refuse me her confidence? I never asked it. What if she did close her heart to my gaze? I saw enough of it to know that it was pure, and true, and noble and worthy—aye, far more than worthy—of my warmest love and trust!"

"You are easily satisfied," said Miss Marian, with her mocking little laugh. "I don't aspire to such high-flown sentiments, but I must say I prefer knowing a little about my friends' antecedents, especially when the world at large looks upon them so dubiously. People do say that if a jealous lover, whom she had flung aside for the more tempting prize, had not interfered, your dear friend would soon have claimed a dearer title still."

"And I would gladly have given it to her," answered Fannie, warmly. "The dearest wish of my heart would have been realized if I could have called Sybil sister as well as friend. She is the only one I have ever seen, lovely and true, and noble enough to be my brother's wife."

"I won't dispel your illusion, dear," said Miss Marian, rising to go. "Think and feel as you please; but, if you will take an old friend's advice, keep your thoughts and feelings to yourself. People will judge by appearances, and I am afraid that it would have taken more than the dignity of the name of Clive to have bolstered up the very shaky antecedents of your friend, Miss Wraye. But as I told Miss Felicia last evening, when she was wondering that your papa could have been so blind, it's no affair of mine. Good-bye, dear. Don't mope any longer, or it will spoil your beauty. I met Fenton out riding last evening, and he was savage at your seclusion. Don't try such a reckless follow too far. You know men can't take either friends or sweethearts like women can—on trust."

And Miss Marian trailed her lilac-silk flounces from the room, leaving the air heavy with her perfumes and poisoned by her malice.

Fannie went to the window, as if she would breathe a purer atmosphere. Marian's visit seemed to have oppressed her, body and soul.

Miss Grey was an adept in adopting invisible thumb-screws, and knew just how far to stretch her victims on the rack.

How different she was from her brother, Fannie thought, remorsefully. There was something soothing, calming about Laurence Grey's presence. How grave, and kind, and brotherly, he had been on that awful day when he had brought her home stunned and desperate with the first shock of Sybil's death!

Sybil's death—death! Aye, Fannie had at length brought herself to think—to speak the dreadful word—Sybil's death!

Death! It was a new, strange thought to this young creature, so full of life, so buoyant with hope. It was a thought from which she had hitherto shrunk appalled.

But for the first time within Fannie's knowledge—for her mother's death was only a dim childish memory to her—one near and dear to her had crossed the shadowy threshold, and it no longer seemed to her utterly unknown ground.

What was this death through which Sybil had passed? What was this veil that had so suddenly fallen between her and the friend whose hand she had clasped, whose lips she had pressed, whose voice she had heard, only a few brief weeks ago? And now—now—Fannie looked out dreamily into the gathering twilight, and, as the purple shadows grew deeper and deeper, she strove to solve the mysteries of the great hereafter—could Sybil see her now? Was the barrier between them so impassible that the dear one gone before could have no knowledge of, no sympathy with, those who sorrowed so blindly and deeply for her loss? Surely it would be unlike gentle, tender-hearted Sybil to utterly forget.

Great tears were rising into Fannie Clive's eyes as she looked up into that purple distance that sparkled already with ten thousand pallid stars, each feeble light, so her books had told her, coming from a world as great, as wonderful, as well ordered, as our own.

Was it in one of those that the homeless wanderer had at last found a home? Was it—

Fannie started and trembled. Her overwrought nerves quivered at the slightest shock: and—and there was a rustle in yonder curtained recess, that concealed the long-closed door—a movement, a step, and, oh, heavens! was the veil, indeed, lifted—the barrier passed? For, paler, more delicate, more etherially beautiful than when on earth, Sybil herself stood beside her.

"Fannie—dear Fannie!" and the sobbing, awe-struck girl was clasped in an embrace so loving and tender that it dispelled all fear. "Dearest, truest, best of friends! I could not leave you forever without a last good-bye!"

"Sybil!" whispered Fannie in accents that trembled between joy and grief, "oh, I have grieved so for you. Have you, indeed, gone from us forever? Oh, darling, tell me?"

"Hush!" said Sybil, solemnly. "Darling, I can tell you nothing—nothing. My lips are sealed—sealed to the past; sealed"—she added, with a strange sadness in her tone—"sealed to the future. I can only come to take a last kiss from the sweet lips that have spoken so often words of love and cheer to me. I come my darling, to say farewell—a last farewell!"

"Are you dead, indeed?" asked Fannie, with a shudder, "Sybil, Sybil, are you dead?"

"Aye, dead!" answered Sybil, in her strange, sad tone—"dead forever! The stillness of death is far, far better than the struggle, the moan the pitiful agony of life. Aye, I am dead, darling—dead!"

"And are you happy?" asked Fannie, in an awe-struck whisper "Sybil, darling, you do not look happy."

"I am at peace," was the grave rejoinder—"at peace for the first time since I knew the sorrow and troubles of life. Let that suffice for you, dearest Fannie. I am at peace!"

"Herbert—poor Herbert!" said Fannie, with a burst of grief. "Oh Sybil, in the strange world to which you have passed, have you no thought of him? How can you be at peace, when you have left one on earth so broken-hearted?"

Did some earthly memory flush for a moment the white repose of that lovely face? Did some earthly tenderness tremble in that low, sweet voice?

"Herbert!" she echoed, very softly. "Does Herbert grieve?"

"His heart is broken," answered Fannie, sobbing. "He has grown changed, and haggard, and old. He is going away from us to-morrow, and, alas! I fear he will never return. Oh, Sybil, Sybil, for my sake—for love's sake—speak to him one farewell word!"

"Speak to him?" echoed the spirit visitant, quivering all over as the lily quivers in the storm. "I must not—I dare not! I am dead—did I not say it?—dead to him forever! But you can, if—if he wishes it, give him this for me"—and she picked up a little scissors from Fannie's work table, and severed one of the long, shining tresses from her head—"and tell him," her voice faltered, "that only death could break the spell!"

And then, once more, she clasped Fannie to her breast, and, with a sound that seemed strangely like a mortal's sob, glided away, even as she came.

For a moment Fannie sat gazing after her, fascinated by some mysterious awe: then she roused herself, as if by an effort, from her trance-like state, glanced at the long, shining tress she still held in her hand, and, with a cry of terror, fainted away.

CHAPTER XXIV.

On the Ocean Queen.

The great steamship, the Ocean Queen, was just swinging away from the docks. It was a gay, busy, yet saddening scene.

Bright pennants fluttered from every masthead; the uniforms of the officers glittered in the summer sunlight; the newly-painted decks were thronged with eager, excited groups, laughing, chatting, sighing, or weeping, as their different circumstances seemed to demand.

Here a merry party of tourists were exchanging jests and badinage; there a mother clung to her son's neck, in an agonized farewell. Here a gay girl, all smiles and dimples, was taking her first rosetinted glance at the great world of waters; there the shy bride of a few hours clung blushingly to him with whom she had just commenced the unknown voyage of life.

In a sheltered corner of the upper deck a young girl—warmly wrapped in shawls and protected by a handsome traveling rug, sat silent and alone, surveying the scene before her with sad and thoughtful eyes.

Her glance wandered from group to group, lingering on the sorrowing ones as if they alone awakened sympathy in her breast—passing by the young and happy, as if the sight of them held a sting for her.

Yet, as she looked around her, with pity, sympathy, even tenderness, in her gaze, an acute observer would have noted her strange lack of interest in all she saw.

The noble bay, with its broad stretch of waters widening in the distance; the sunlit slopes of emerald shore around; the mighty city, enthroned like an empress at the gateway of nations, gathering in the tribute swept by the girdling river to her feet: all the grand beauties of nature and of art spread, like a living panorama, around her—might surely have enkindled a look of life and animation in a face that lacked neither beauty nor intelligence—in a face that few would have passed without pausing for a second glance.

Yet, young and lovely as was that pallid countenance, there was a shadow, even as of death upon its beauty—a languor that was not weariness, a stillness that was not repose.

It was the look of one who felt neither pain, nor care, nor sorrow, because the fire of tribulation had seared her heart so deeply that it could feel no more.

"Ah ma chere, you are here still, and safe," said a brisk voice that startled the pallid dreamer—if one can dream when hope and love have fled. "I have had such a time settling our trunks in that leetle cabin. Ma chere, but it is a bijou of a place for so leetle a one. Ah, but 'tis you Americans who know how to make—eh, what you call?—comfort—to make yourselves comfortable. But monsieur was so anxious about you that I must fly up to your side, and see that his treasure was safe and sound."

"Quite safe and quite comfortable, dear madam," answered the young girl with a wan smile. "Papa is too anxious about me. This sunlight and this sea breeze is delightful."

"The wind is not too strong?" asked the madam, who was a buxom, bright-eyed little woman of about five-and-forty, whose attire bespoke her to be something between a companion and a friend—such a traveling appendage, in short, as a motherless young girl would require on a continental tour. "Are you quite sure the wind is not too strong for you? Ah, mon Dieu! if you have a look so pale, so fragile—as of a lily that would break in too rude a blast!"

"Ah, you mistake me altogether, madam," was the half-sad answer. "I am far stronger than you think me. You know the lily often bends to the very earth and does not break."

"Ah, yes!"—the madam shook her head with a dim comprehension of the simile—"but you must neither bend nor break. Will you not go in and rest awhile? There is so much noise and confusion out here. The turmoil of these emigres is vat you call head-splitting."

"I do not find it so," was the gentle reply. "Poor creatures, it is hard for them to part."

"Ah, yes," answered the madam, with a shrug of her plump shoulders; "it is, no doubt verra hard. I know ven I first left my countrie how de bitter tears flowed. I wept—ah, mon Dieu! how I wept! Ah, I was only eighteen then and tears came freely. We are wiser afterward—wiser and harder, and colder. Mademoiselle is happy to have no heart-breaks at eighteen."

"Mademoiselle" sighed a very faint sigh; like the zephyr of a desert where there is neither leaf nor floweret to stir at its breath.

"Do we grow so hard as we grow old?" she asked, dreamily. "Does age grow too callous to feel?"

"We grow—well, perhaps not so cold as so wise," answered the madam, whose character for cheerful common sense had been always her chief recommendation. "We find it so foolish to fret at what we cannot help. And we get ourselves so sore and weary fretting that we learn to look for the smoothest and easiest way. And we find it, perhaps," concluded the madam, with her low, rippling little laugh, and a glance at her own plump figure—"we find it when we are fair and fat and forty."

"There are some who never find it," answered the girl, in a low voice—"some who sink striving to bear the pain—some who—"

She stoped suddenly, as a tall, dark-browed man, with the form and bearing of some Viking of old, advanced to her side, and bent down to her anxiously.

"The cabin is all ready, if you wish to retire. My daughter you are taxing your strength too far, I fear, to-day. Remember, we have had a long, fatiguing journey, and you are weak yet, very weak."

"But I am resting here, papa," she replied, making an effort to speak gaily. "It is so much better than the close narrow cabin. Besides," she added, more softly, "I must take my last look at my native land."

"That none in this great vessel leave with less regret," said the father, a harsh frown gathering on his brow. "There is no heartbreak in our farewell, Marie. We leave neither home nor friends behind us. Our world is here."

He laid his broad hand on her shoulder, as he spoke, and light, loving as was its pressure, there was a certain fierce assertion of authority in it the girl was quick to feel.

For the purest feelings of this fiery-hearted man lacked the gentler element of tenderness. He loved his child deeply, truly, ardently—he would have poured out the last drop of his blood cheerfully for her sake; but she must be his—his alone—his to guard, to love, to cherish—but his alone.

"I warned Mademoiselle Marie that this wind was keen," interposed Madam Gillette; "but she preferred remaining here. The spot is quiet and secluded, and the sights are, no doubt, extremely beautiful."

"As you please," said the gentleman, moving the hand that had rested upon his daughter's shoulder. "I have some things to arrange securely in my state room before the vessel begins to roll. We will have to find our sea-legs if this breeze continues before we pass the Narrows."

"Eh, ma foi!" said the little madam, holding up her plump hands in dismay. "And her trunks are not even strapped to their places. I must fly, mademoiselle, or there will be one grand smash! You are verra sure that the wind is not too strong for you?" she added, anxiously.

"Quite sure," answered the girl, with a patient, weary smile. "Let me have the sunlight, madam while I may."

And, as the little madam tripped off in her father's wake, Mademoiselle Marie sank back in her chair with a low sigh of relief. She must have been weak, indeed, or so short a conversation would not have so wearied her.

Closing her eyes, as if she would shut out sight as well as sound, the girl seemed to fall again into a listless reverie.

The pale, golden hair, brushed back in rippling masses from the low, broad brow revealed the beautiful features clearly. So still and lifeless were they, until by the deep lustre of the wondrous gray eyes that it seemed almost as if a statue were resting there, not a living, breathing woman.

Deep in that woman's heart, a smothered pain was stirring—a pain she had herself awakened by her last words—"Let me have the sunlight while I may!"

And when, at length, her eyes unclosed, there were tears glittering in their limpid depths—tears that she brushed away ere they could fall.

The river was glittering to the westward, like a sheet of burnished gold; the verdant slopes of island and point were steeped in the glorious dyes of sunset: for, far above, dim and distant as a hope of another world, a pale star trembled where the shadows met the light—the star of love and hope.

The busy, crowded scene around vanished from the pale girl's eyes. She was away—far away, beyond the sea; the wood the mountain—far up the golden river, that wound like a pathway of light into the heart of a flowery land. She stood again on the verdant slope of a sun-hallowed hill, and listened to words that would echo in her heart for a life-time—"The star of hope shines above us, and will light our pathway."

Ah, mockery—bitter mockery! Already there was a tremor in the vast mass of iron and timber; the huge wheels began to turn slowly and painfully, the mighty lungs to work. Already a world of waters was widening between; already the fiat of eternal welfare had been pronounced.

"Too late, sir—too late!"

A shout from the crowd below startled the dreamer into reality again.

"Not too late for a jump!" cried the captain, cheerily, as a young gentleman with a satchel in one hand ran breathlessly to the edge of the wharf.

The pale face of the watcher on the deck flushed suddenly with a wondrous light; the eyes kindled with radiance. She half-rose, and then, with a low cry of pain, fell back amid her cushions as Herbert Clive with the spring of an athlete, touched the moving vessel's deck.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Midnight Song.

Herbert Clive stood on the moonlit deck of the Ocean Queen, watching the faint line, now scarcely perceptible in the distance—the line that marked the fast-receding shore. The breeze had freshened, as the dark-browed traveler had foretold, and few of the passengers were able that evening to appear at the table or on deck.

Mr. Clive was one of the few, and though the mighty vessel rolled and swayed like some playful monster in the moonlit waves, he stood watching the silvery waters, undisturbed by the usual horrors of a first ocean voyage.

But sea-sickness would have added little to his present misery. He felt almost as if he would have welcomed some bodily ill that might divert his mind from its bitter and sorrowful contemplations. The thought of her he so deeply loved, so cruelly and mysteriously lost, was ever present to him. Echoes of her words her songs, were ever drifting back like broken music, to his ear. Her form seemed floating before him by day and by night, her eyes looking into his with that last look of despairing love that had brightened them for a moment ere they had closed forever. His spirit seemed broken, his energies paralyzed. He was listless, languid, dreamy utterly unlike the Herbert Clive of old

There would come a reaction after a time, for there was too much of the fire, and spirit, and strength of manhood in him to be crushed utterly by one blow, however swift and sudden, and weighty. But, for the present, the stout young oak was prostrate: the strong man's strength had failed; every fiber of the brave young heart was torn and bleeding almost unto death.

In such a state he had scarcely heeded Fannie's agitated and improbable story of Sybil's visit

It had all been a dream, of course—was not Sybil before him always, by night and by day?—it was all a dream. And yet, he had taken the long, golden tress and guarded it sacredly. It had been Sybil's once—that he knew, for no other hair could have such a sunset sheen. But he fancied Sybil had given it to her friend long, long ago, and Fannie's vivid imagination, excited by the sorrowful circumstances had pictured the golden tress as a gift from the dead.

"But I saw her, brother—I saw her, spoke to her, kissed her," persisted the girl, as, still hysterical, from mingled terror and delight, she detailed the occurrences of that twilight eve to her brother. "It was Sybil herself, pale and changed and even sadder than when in life—but Sybil, her true self, for I saw her!"

"As I, too, see her, dear, always, by night and by day," answered Herbert, kissing his fellow-mourner tenderly. "We both dream, sister,—dream as the hopeless only dream. There is no such joy on earth as seeing Sybil with waking eyes again."

He was dreaming still, standing on the moolit deck of the mighty vessel that was carrying him so swiftly from the home once made so beautiful to him by love and hope.

A sense of unutterable loneliness came over him as the line of shore grew fainter and fainter, and was at last lost in the misty distance, and, with all her canvas swelling to the wind, her heart of flame beating and throbbing, the Ocean Queen dipped her graceful bow into the waves, and proudly swept along her course from world to world.

In a fitful, despairing mood, Herbert had taken his passage on the first outward-bound steamer that sailed after his promised fortnight had elapsed, and now he began to regret his hasty compliance with his father's request.

(TO be Continued.)

If a man has a good memory he is able to forget judiciously.

SMITH ON THE BOERS.

HE DEPLORES GREED OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

History, He Says, Shows No More Memorable Fight Than the Present War—Says Victory Over Boers Will Be a Moral Defeat.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who gave up a place in British politics and also a position in Oxford University in order that he might live in Canada, has recently returned from a European trip and has given his views on the Boer war.

"None of my English friends," he says, "has ever doubted what would be the issue of a war in which the entire forces of the British Empire were opposed to those of a population not half as large as the population of Liverpool. The Boers have put into the field decrepitude and childhood. They have no reserves. We shall win, and, having won, we shall, too, probably, reap in the judgment of posterity a measure of the same glory which we reaped by the burning of Joan of Arc. We shall be fortunate if we escape the guilt of opening an era of unscrupulous rapacity and violence which might throw back for a century the progress of moral civilization.

"A civilian can have nothing to say about this dispute as to the conduct of our generals. The generals were distinguished men. The British soldier has shown his wonted valor. Canadian and Australian have fought gallantly at his side. Our military administration seems also to have really done well and put into the field with striking rapidity an unexpected amount of force. But besides the difficulties of the country, we have encountered in our enemy a moral force on which we did not reckon and which escaped the discernment of Cecil Rhodes. We have encouraged in its greatest intensity that enthusiastic patriotism which turns the sluggard's blood to flame. Can history show a more memorable fight for independence than that made by the Boer? Does it yield to that made by Switzerland against Austria and Burgundy, or that made by the Tyrolese under Hofer? The Boer gets no pay; no comforts and luxuries are provided for him by fashionable society; he can look forward to no medals or pensions; he voluntarily endures the utmost hardships of war; his discipline, though unforced, seems never to fail. Boys of sixteen—a correspondent at the Cape tells me even at fourteen—take the rifle from the hand of the mother, who remains to pray for them in her lonely home, and stand beside their grandsires to face the murderous artillery of modern war. A newspaper correspondent the other day saw a boy of sixteen lying mangled on the field, and saying: 'It does not hurt much; only I am so thirsty.' Rude, narrow minded, fanatical in their religion, these men may be; so were the old Scotch Calvinists; so have been some of the noblest wild-stocks of humanity; but surely they are not unworthy to guard a nation.

"Ax on shoulder the Boers twice went out to make for themselves a home in the wilderness where they might live their own life. Who had a right to take it from them? Her Britannic majesty did not create Africa. There is too much truth in the saying that this is the second Jameson raid. It makes me sad to think into what hands my country has fallen."

Words Born in the War.

It will be interesting to note what marks the present war will leave on our manners, customs and language. A big war has results of this kind. The wars with Napoleon gave us "Wellingtons," "Bluchers," and probably, the long military cloak. The Russian war supplied us with a new name for girls, "Alma," broke down the military monopoly of a fringed upper lip, and made the long familiar sight of his polished mahogany obsolete for the Englishman who reached the stage of his dinner when dessert is laid and the wine goes round. That war made mustaches common and "coasters" a curiosity. The great Franco-Prussian campaign had comparatively little social influence on us—probably because we were not actual belligerents. We learned to take interest in maneuvers, a word which soon superseded the old "sham fights." As yet the present war has influenced more our language than our customs. Trekking, outspanning, veldt, laager are slipping into use. Khaki has become a familiar color, and "colonial" uniform familiar in our streets. We may each note for ourselves these indirect, unobtrusive, but probably lasting influences of the war.—London News.

Exalting the Uniform.

Ever since the outbreak of the South African war military enthusiasm has run high in Great Britain. A London paper relates that at an entertainment in Edinburgh, soon after the war opened, the audience stopped the performance to sing the national anthem. Meantime a group of excited men toward the door caught sight of a man in uniform, and before he could form any idea of what was being done they had him on their shoulders, and were carrying him about the building, shouting and singing. When they had done this to their hearts' content they set him down, and some one asked him, "What's your regiment?" "Regiment!" he exclaimed. "What's gone wrang wi' ye a'? I'm the door-keeper!"

Sacred Fires of India.

The sacred fires of India have not all been extinguished. The most ancient which still exists was consecrated twelve centuries ago in commemoration of the voyage made by the Parsees when they emigrated from Persia to India. The fire is fed five times every two hours with sandalwood and other fragrant materials, combined with very dry fuel.

A Fearful Suspicion.

"Don't you sometimes feel a twinge of self-reproach in connection with this Puerto Rican matter?" "To tell you the truth," answered Senator Sorghum, "I do. Every now and then I half suspect that we didn't get quite as much out of that deal as we might have secured."

TO FRAME BRIDE'S PICTURE.

How a New Chicago Matron Remembered Her Friends.

A recent Chicago bride who was going out of town to live distributed photographs of herself and farewell gifts to her relatives and friends and had them framed in a unique and attractive manner. They were to be mounted under glass in the manner familiar to all and known as passepartout, but instead of the usual mat of linen or cardboard she used a material which was especially appropriate, and one which made frame as well asas picture worthy of being preserved among the family heirlooms. The picture which she gave her mother had a mat of the white satin which had been used for her wedding dress, and across one corner was a bit of the lace with which the dress was trimmed. To a sister she gave a picture also mounted in the white satin, but with a design of orange blossoms embroidered upon it, while the mount for the one given her maid of honor was of the white satin embroidered with a graceful spray of bride roses. Friends less near received pictures mounted with the goods which had gone to make up the different gowns of her trousseau. The mount made from the material of her "going-away gown" had forget-me-nots embroidered in small scattered sprays, while some of the silk and figured goods were made up plain, being sufficiently decorative in themselves. In each case the mounted picture was bound in the glass with a narrow strip of soft leather in a shade to correspond with the color of the mount. Upon the back of each was plainly written the name and date of the wedding. It is needless to state that the gifts were prized as the pictures alone never could have been, and it is safe to predict that other brides will follow the graceful fashion.—Chicago Chronicle.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The Bride's Father Was a Teller, but Not Connected with a Bank.

"Can I tell you the meaning of euphuism?" said an old reporter the other night in response to a question by one of the younger men on the staff. "Why, certainly, my boy. It is the pleasant art of calling a bootblack a gentleman of polish, and it's very valuable in newspaper work, provided you don't carry the joke too far. I remember when I was a cub myself and was working out in Denver a fellow came in one day and asked me to write a nice little notice about the marriage of his brother to a girl over in Centre City. 'Who is the bride?' I asked, so as to get some material for the paragraph; 'what is her father's occupation?' 'Why, he's a—teller,' said my caller, hesitating a little. 'All right,' said I, and thinking it would sound a shade finer, I referred to the lady as 'the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the well known banker of Centre City.' Next day the boss came in foaming at the mouth. 'What in blazes do you mean by speaking of old —— as a banker?' he bellowed. 'He's a professional clairvoyant and the biggest old fraud out of jail! He's got an ad. in the paper right now, offering to reveal the past and future for 35 cents and a lock of your hair!' I was overwhelmed with chagrin and hunted up my informant. 'Why did you tell me that girl's father was a banker?' I asked, reproachfully. 'I didn't,' he answered, 'I said he was a teller.' 'It's one and the same thing,' I retorted. 'No, it isn't,' said he; 'you jumped at conclusions. I didn't mean a paying teller, I meant a fortune teller.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SITUATION OF WHISKERS.

The Mustache Is an Ancient Ornament.

From "Robinson Crusoe:" "My beard I had once suffered to grow until it was about a quarter of a yard long, but as I had both scissors and razors sufficient, I had cut it pretty short, except what grew on my upper lip, which I had trimmed into a large pair of Mohammedan whiskers, such as I had seen worn by some Turks at Sallee, for the Moors did not wear such, though the Turks did; of the mustachios, or whiskers, I will not say they were long enough to hang my hat upon them, but they were of a length and shape monstrous enough, and such as in England would have passed for frightful." From Wilson's "History and Antiquities of the Dissenting Churches:" "Joseph Jacob, an independent preacher at Turner's hall, Philpot Lane (in) the beginning of the last century, made a church of his own. He passed an order obliging the whole of the congregation to stand during the time of singing. This, though by no means an uncommon thing in the present day, was then looked upon as a great novelty. In this reformed church all periwigs were discarded, the men members wore whiskers upon their upper lips, in which Mr. Jacob set them an example." From "Hunter's Travels in 1792:" "They (the Hungarians) shave their beards, except the upper lip, which is generally adorned with a pair of huge whiskers."

A Flying Postal Service.

There are several small islands in the Pacific ocean that belong to England. A vessel was wrecked during a storm on one of these islands, and it was necessary to get word to Auckland. Carrier pigeons were used. They carried the messages and brought return messages. This success led to the buying of a large flock of carrier pigeons, who were trained for the work on these islands. Each bird can carry four messages, each written on paper of a certain quality and size. When four messages are ready, a bird is sent off. Each message costs either one shilling or sixpence. These pigeons are private property.

An Exception to the Rule.

"We ought to put more personal warmth in our letters." "Oh, I don't know. A man I knew once put a lot of personal warmth in some letters, and it got him into court in a breach of promise suit."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Dry Sermon.

"How was the temperance sermon yesterday?" "Dry."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not Even a Minority.

Askit—But, even if her family did object, why didn't you elope?

Tellit—The objection was unanimous.—Baltimore American.

Curiosity Saves Life.

A package marked quinine was sent to a woman, but, being curious, she took it to a druggist, who said it was arsenic. A like inquiry into some of the medicines offered will certainly detect the false from the true. For half a century Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been curing indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia.

For Lese Majeste.

Private Secretary—Your majesty, the audience don't want "The Iron Tooth."

The Kaiser—Have it pulled.—New York Press.

How Much You Eat

Is not the question, but, how much you digest; because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. Then appetite is natural and healthy. Then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance return.

Stomach Trouble—"My mother had a very bad stomach trouble. She weighed only 111 pounds. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she weighed 136 pounds. She took it again after the grip and one bottle got her up." Miss Otis McCoy, 523 Lafayette Ave., Lebanon, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

He Understood the Business.

First Beggar—Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you something.

Second Beggar—I let her go because I understand my business better than you do. I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone; but when two women are together you can get money from both, because each one is afraid the other will think her stingy if she refuses.—Collier's Weekly.

SEE TO THE WALLS.

A Danger in Schoolrooms and How to Prevent It.

Owing to the gathering of so many different classes of persons therein, the interior walls of churches, schoolhouses, hospitals, etc., are apt to become repositories of disease germs unless preventive measures are taken. These walls should always be coated with a clean and pure cement, such as Alabastine, which is disinfectant in its nature and more convenient to renew and retint than any other wall coating. The first cost is no greater than for inferior work, while renewals are more easily and cheaply made.

As to Ingredients.

Customer—Aren't you afraid of this canned maple syrup?

Dealer—No, I'm not; I sell the factory's New Orleans molasses they it of.—Indianapolis Journal.

Binder Twine at Low Prices.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

A Useless Adjunct.

"Louise, what has become of your French poodle?"

"Why, Harry made the dealer take him back; he didn't understand a word of our French."—Detroit Free Press.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Under the Influence.

She—Do you believe in hypnotism?

He—In some cases. You for instance, could make me do anything you wanted me to.—Somerville Journal.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper

---

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Self-reliance and courage go a great way in human affairs.

THE HEALTH OF YOUNG WOMEN

Two of Them Helped by Mrs. Pinkham—Read their Letters.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I am sixteen years old and am troubled with my monthly sickness. It is very irregular, occurring only once in two or three months, and also very painful. I also suffer with cramps and once in a while pain strikes me in the heart and I have drowsy headaches. If there is anything you can do for me, I will gladly follow your advice."—Miss Mary Gomes, Aptos, Cal., July 31, 1898.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After receiving your letter I began the use of your remedies, taking both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am now regular every month and suffer no pain. Your medicine is the best that any suffering girl can take."—Miss Mary Gomes, Aptos, Cal., July 6, 1899.

Nervous and Dizzy

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I wish to express my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered constantly from terrible sideache, had chills, was nervous and dizzy. I had tried different kinds of medicine but they all failed entirely. After taking three bottles of Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier I am all right. I cannot thank you enough for what your remedies have done for me."—Miss Matilda Jensen, Box 18, Ogdensburg, Wis., June 16, 1899.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

LANGUID

How are the children this spring? Complaining a good deal of headache, can't study as well as usual, easily fall asleep, and are tired all the time? And how is it with yourself? Is your strength slipping away? Do you tremble easily, are your nerves all unstrung, do you feel dull and sleepy, and have you lost all ambition?

That's Spring Poisoning

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine; a medicine that will remove impurities from the system, strengthen the digestion, and bring back the old force and vigor to the nerves. A perfect Sarsaparilla is just such a medicine; a Sarsaparilla that contains the choicest and most valuable ingredients; a Sarsaparilla accurately and carefully made, and one that experience has shown is perfect in every way.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I am perfectly confident that Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Pills have saved my life by taking them every fall and spring. I have kept them in the house for the past twenty years."—EVA N. HART, Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1900.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. WINS.

Obtains Injunction in Case Involving Simulation of Labels.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Medicine Company, yesterday received a telegram from his lawyers in Chicago, Messrs. Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, informing him that a final injunction, with costs, had been granted against the Chicago Label and Box Company. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing labels, boxes, etc., for druggists. The Carter Company has been following them through the courts for two years on the complaint that the label company was making simulations of the labels of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They have now obtained a final injunction with costs, and the costs are very large, as the case has been submitted to a Master in Chancery for a final accounting.

The Carter Medicine Company has been the first and only one to prosecute printers or engravers who have prepared such labels and wrappers. It marks a new departure in infringement cases, and their victory is one of great importance to the whole "proprietary trade," and also of interest to retail druggists.—NEW YORK PRESS, MAY 2, 1900.

Is the colored beauty's complexion what you would call chocolate-creamy?

Lots of men never succeed in getting there simply because a dread of failure keeps them from starting.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Theatrical managers announce strong attractions for the week.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Missed again—the divorced woman who resumed her maiden name.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It isn't spring laziness that makes the average clock have a white face.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The overworked florist says he feels "bloomin' tired."

Lawyers, liquor dealers and trapeze performers must be admitted to the bar in order to practice their professions.

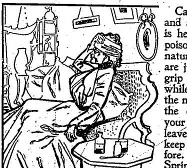
Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

If an air-ship isn't flighty, the inventor of it is very apt to be.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED.
Men and women, boys and girls, all over the United States. Big money, easy work. Valuable prizes in addition. Write C. H. Marshall & Co., Dep't 10, Chicago.

Drosy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Double entry—vestibule and storm door.



WINTER BILE

Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle inside Spring cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

CURED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c, 25c, 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Winter Wheat Report.

In the winter wheat report for Illinois only the central and southern counties are involved, as but little is grown in the northern part of the state. Fifty per cent of the returns show that condition is good and of the remaining 50 per cent two-thirds indicate fair condition. Four correspondents in the central part of the state and six in the southern report damage by Hessian fly. Although crops are not suffering, about half our correspondents state that the ground is dry and rain will soon be needed. The other 50 per cent report moisture abundant and in a few counties, notably Livingston, Massac and Iroquois, there has been too much rain to suit the farmers.

Winter wheat in Indiana was badly frozen out and its condition is very poor. In most localities it does not promise to yield more than one-fourth to one-half a crop. Hessian fly has also damaged it considerably, especially in Blackford and Pike counties. A few correspondents in the central and southern portions report moisture deficient, otherwise the supply is abundant.

In northern Michigan, where it was protected by snow, winter wheat is in good condition, but winter killing and the ravages of the Hessian fly have not left much in the central and southern portions of the state. A large part of the wheat area will be plowed under. What remains has improved with the favorable weather of the last ten days. Moisture appears to be abundant enough to suit the needs of all crops, only one correspondent reporting any deficiency.

Ohio correspondents report conditions very similar to those found in Michigan. The bulk of the crop has been ruined by winter killing and Hessian fly. In the best reports received not more than two-thirds of a crop is predicted. A few counties are getting dry, but in almost all parts of the state moisture is abundant and the wheat that has survived is improving.

A few correspondents in Kentucky state that moisture is deficient but the majority report an abundance and some too much rain for corn planting. Wheat is in splendid condition and a good crop is anticipated. There are three reports of Hessian fly, but little or no damage from that source is complained of.

The reports of Missouri and Kansas winter wheat are very encouraging, condition running "good to very good," or "considerably above the average." Moisture is abundant in both states and a few counties in Kansas have had too much rain. Hessian fly has not appeared in either state.

Subsoiling for Grain.

It will not, as a general thing, pay to subsoil for grain crops. With the low price of the cereals the increase must be very considerable to pay cost of the extra work. The work of subsoiling is very great, the subsoiler having to be hauled by from four to six horses according to construction of the subsoil. There are, however, some localities where subsoiling for grains will pay. This will depend on a good many circumstances that cannot be pointed out specifically. For instance there are subsoils that are not hard to stir up. There are farms where the arrangements are such that the men and horses have idle time, and in such cases the subsoiling will not be very expensive. Then too we must make a distinction between the sections of country where the rainfall is fairly good and the sections of country where the aridity is so great that there is little or no water to hold. It is believed that subsoiling is more effective where the rainfall is fairly good than where the rainfall is very slight. This is because the subsoiling makes it possible for the ground to hold more water and a part of the heavy precipitations is caught and held in the reservoir that would otherwise run off. In the case of semi-arid lands the water seldom falls in such quantities that the soil cannot retain it.

Horticultural Observations.

The annual returns to the State of Florida for fruits and vegetables shipped out is said to be about $5,000,000. This is very much less than it would be had the great orange groves not been cut down by the severe cold spells of the last few years.

• • •

It is reported that there is quite a general movement among the truck growers of Texas for organization. This is to be commended, for by such combinations the better shipment and distribution of the products can be obtained. If the growers of vegetables and fruit ever become fully organized it will be possible to prevent inferior goods being put on the market.

• • •

A writer says that Florida suffers more damage from frost than any other state. The cold waves this spring have killed large quantities of early fruits and vegetables. Beans and egg plants were extensively destroyed. In the midst of some of the vegetable gardens the thermometer dropped to about 20 below the freezing point. Florida is really in a hard position in this regard. Her product is of value in the northern market only because of its earliness. Yet to get these early vegetables the work of growing them must begin early in February, at a time when cold waves are possible. Were the growers to wait till later, they would find no market that would pay a profit on cost of production and transportation.

• • •

The apple exhibit at Paris is likely to attract a good deal of attention from Europeans. It will not consist of the short-keeping varieties to any extent, but of those apples that are known as commercial apples and that will stand long carriage. Our apple trade with the Europeans is growing, and the exhibit at the exposition will doubtless have the effect of enlarging the market. The only trouble that we see ahead is the difficulty of supplying the demand. Good commercial apples are very high in our markets the year round, and of course will be much higher in a foreign market, where the cost of transport, handling and additional profits must be added. Without doubt, there is no more encouraging field for investment than in the line of apple growing. There are certain sections of the country that are particularly adapted to the growing of apples—sections where land is cheap and unsuited to the production of anything but fruit.

Black Nightshade.

This plant is also known as common nightshade, garden nightshade. It is a smooth annual, one to two feet high, with rough, angular, widely-branching stems, ovate leaves, two to four inchs long, with wavy margins, drooping clusters of small white flowers, and black, globose, juicy berries, which ripen from July to October.

The amount of poison present in any part of this plant varies with the conditions of growth. The more musky odored plants are the most poisonous. These plants may be easily killed by cutting them down before the fruit matures.

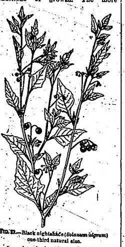


FIG. 23.—Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) one-third natural size.

Kafir Corn as Stock Food.

When fed alone, stock tire of Kafir corn much more quickly than they do of corn. Some stockmen feed red and white Kafir corn alternately. This gives some variety, but only partially overcomes the defect. When Kafir corn is fed with feeds rich in protein, as alfalfa, soy beans, bran, or oil meal, animals relish it for any length of feeding period. Hogs fattened on Kafir corn alone get so that they loathe it, but fed Kafir corn with either alfalfa hay, soy beans, or skim milk, they have a keen appetite for every feed.

This lack of protein (flesh and blood-forming material) and an excess of starch and other heating substances makes Kafir corn an undesirable feed to be given alone, but combined with the other drought-resisting feeds—alfalfa and soy beans—makes a ration containing all the material in proper proportions needed for meat and milk production and the growth of young stock.

Kafir corn is a very constipating feed, and for this reason, when fed alone to either horses, cattle, or hogs, induces an unhealthful condition. Fed with other constipating feeds, such as prairie or timothy hays or corn fodder, the condition is made worse. On the other hand, alfalfa and soy beans are laxative feeds, and either fed with Kafir corn secures a healthful condition of the animal, as shown by the glossy hair, oily skin, good appetite, and good returns.

This Little Pig Came Home.

A New Jersey farmer tells this remarkable story to the Evangelist, and vouches for its truth: "I had more pigs than I wanted to keep, so I sold one to a man living in the neighboring village. The little pig had been living in the pen with his brothers and sisters, and had never been outside of it until the man who bought him put him in a basket, tied down the cover and put it in his wagon to carry to the new home. Late in the afternoon the farmer who sold it saw something coming across the swampy meadow below his home. He watched it struggling through the wet places, climbing the knolls, until he could see that it was his little pig, all covered with mud and very tired. He went straight toward the barn, against which was the only home he recognized. The money was returned to the man who had bought it, and the little pig stayed at home."

Subsoiling.

What is known as subsoiling is plowing the earth below the depth at which it is usually plowed. Where plowing has been generally but ten inches deep the soil below is the subsoil. This may not be a scientific way of speaking of it, but it is the popular way. There is a difference between surface plowing and subsoiling, in that the surface soil is turned upside down, while the subsoil is stirred by the subsoiler without being brought to the surface. Subsoiling makes more room for the development of the roots, and enables the plant to extract food and moisture from a greater area. In addition the capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture is increased. During the heavy fall of moisture in winter and spring the ground thus obtains and holds for future use a greater supply.

A Suspicious Accident.—A Chicago manufacturer of oleomargarine shipped a good deal of that product into New York state. He was promptly prosecuted and fines aggregating over $1,000,000 were placed on court records against him. The evidence was contained in the bills of lading of a certain large railroad. Now, the railroad informs the attorney-general of New York that it thought that the cases were settled and so destroyed all the bills of lading. The state therefore is left without evidence.

Peas should be sown deep [illegible]

Well Guarded.

"Jonas Junius employs two lawyers constantly."

"Why two?"

"He gets business advice from one, and then he consults the other about how much he ought to pay of the first one's bill."—Chicago Record.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

George A. Elder, St. Paul, Minn., liquid tempering apparatus; John O. Ingrebetson, Moe, S. D., self-dropping mechanism for self-binding harvesters; Iver P. Meloos, Stony Brook, Minn., key wrench; Charles H. Melvin, St. Paul, Minn., back-pedaling brake; Edward G. Regli, Duluth, Minn., combined carriage and sleigh.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

A Foreign Tongue.

"As I understand it," said the talkative one, "the Africanders trekked from the voorlooper to the kopje, and dorped it from the sprult to the disselboom. It stands to reason, too, for—"

"I don't understand golf," the other cut in, wearily.—Harper's Bazar.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

More men give according to their meanness than according to their means.

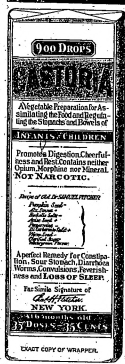
Archeological explorations in Algeria are lagging owing to lack of funds.

The love of money is the root of all evil, but not all money is bad.

PE-RU-NA FOR WOMEN

The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leuchorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else.

Pe-ru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Heard in a Balloon.

J. M. Bacon, the Englishman who, with his daughter, made a lofty balloon ascent to observe the meteor shower last November, tells some interesting things about the sounds that reached their ears. At a height of 5,000 feet the ringing of horses' feet on a hard road could be heard. At 4,000 feet the splashing sound made by ducks in a pond was audible. The barking of dogs and the crowing of cocks could be heard at 7,000 or 8,000 feet. These sounds penetrated through a white floor of cloud which hid the earth from sight. In the perfect silence of the air around the balloon they were startled by what seemed stealthy footsteps close at hand. Investigation showed that the sound was caused by the stretching of the ropes and the yielding of the silk as the balloon continued to expand.—Youth's Companion.

An Illustration.

Miss Willing (after the proposal)—"But are you quite sure you believe in second love?"

Mr. Woodby (a widow)—"Certainly, my dear. Now suppose a man buys a pound of sugar; it is sweet, isn't it?

Miss Willing—"Yes, of cource. But —"

Mr. Woodby—"And when that's gone he naturally wants another pound—and the second pound is just as sweet, isn't it?"

He Explains.

She—Why didn't you answer my letter?

He—I never received it.

She—You didn't?

He—No; and besides, it was written in such a peculiar hand I couldn't make out more than half of it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Wise Parent.

"No, I never take the newspaper home; I've got a family of grown-up daughters, you know?"

"Papers too full of crime, eh?"

"No; too full of bargain sales."—Collier's Weekly.

A Swallow is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of HIRES Rootbeer are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels. Charles E. Hires Co. Malvern, Pa.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

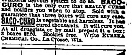
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

J. THOMPSON & SONS LIMITED MANUFACTURERS GENUINE NORWEGIAN PLOW BELOIT, WIS.
WILL SCOUR IN ANY SOIL.
THREE WHEEL SULKY PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., La Crosse, Wis.



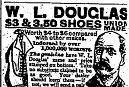
No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 21.— 1900.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

House Paints 60c to 95c Gallon
Barn Paints 45c to 60c Gallon
Others have advanced their prices on Paints. We had a [illegible] No better paint made. Sample color card free. [illegible] ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 717-721 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

We are offering Fine Top Buggies, Fine Surreys, Phaetons, Road Wagons, Road Carts, Etc., at 40 per cent less than retail. Our Special Vehicle and Harness Catalogue will contain the latest and best goods for 1900. Send Your Name at once and we will mail it free.

CHINA GIVEN A TIP

MUST PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY SUPPRESS THE BOXERS.

United States Government Takes a Hand in the Game and Instructs Minister Conger to Notify the Chinese Government That It Is Expected to Provide for the Maintenance of Law and Order and the Protection of American Lives and Property Now Threatened by the "Boxers."

Washington, May 27. — The United States government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "Boxers" in China. Minister Conger has been instructed by the state department to inform the Chinese government that the government of the United States expects it to stamp out promply and effectually the society and to provide for the maintainance of law and order and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, all now threatened by the operations of the "Boxers." There is no indications in the instructions as to the course that will be pursued by the United States in case the Chinese government fails to observe the warning conveyed in this communication. Mr. Conger is acting on parallel lines with the representatives of every European power at the Chinese court, but has not joined in any concerted action. It is intimated here that the Chinese government in dealing with the "Boxers"

Will Encounter Great Difficulty,

as the society claims to be purely social in character. The "Boxers" now are not attacking foreign missionaries, but are killing the Chinese who allow themselves to be converted to Christianity. This phase of the matter is difficult to deal with, as it is a well recognized right of a nation to deal with its own subjects as it pleases. This view does not contemplate excesses such are ascribed to the "Boxers" and there is believed to be reasonable ground for foreign intervention which would include the participation of United States warships and even troops if such should be necessary.

Mr. Conger's latest advices to the state department indicates that this troublesome society is waxing strong in the very heart of Pekin, the Chinese capital, and it was evident from the tone of his dispatch that a crisis was approaching which would either require drastic action by the Chinese government or a hostile demonstration by the powers in the near future.

BOXER OUTRAGES.

Converts Massacred, Villages Destroyed and Soldiers Ambushed.

London, Maw 27—A special dispatch from Shanghai says advices from Szechuan, province of Hu Peh, report that boxers have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nan Fu, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost twenty-six killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Iohang.

Fight With "Boxers."

Peking, May 27. — A large force of troops who attacked a party of boxers lost a colonel and five men killed and fifteen wounded. Li Chuen Lin, the former viceroy, has been ordered to remain in Peking to await employment.

DEEDS STILL LIVE.

A Tribute to the Army of the Potomac.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 27. — On the very ground through which the old Fifth corps charged at Fredericksburg, President McKinley, his cabinet and Gen. Miles, yesterday witnessed the laying of the cornerstone in a shaft which will perpetuate in bronze and granite the heroism of the Army of the Potomac. It was an impressive ceremony and rendered the more so by the fact that among the hundreds who witnessed the event were noted leaders of both the Federal and confederate forces. The monument was the personal gift of Daniel Butterfield to the Memorial association. This in itself was a unique feature, as the battlefield monuments have heretofore been mostly the gifts of corporated societies or furnished by popular subscriptions. Gen. Butterfield himself was present and assisted in the ceremony, but owing to illhealth the commital of the monument to the secretary of war was made by Col. Hill, one of the veterans of the Fifth corps. The ceremony was with due Masonic rights and at its completion the secretary of war accepted the gift in the name of the American people.

The visit of the president to Fredericksburg was primarily in honor of the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac. The town was in gala dress and turned out en masse to receive its distinguished visitors. The president and his cabinet were welcomed at the court house, which was decorated with the national colors and the various corps flags of the Army of the Potomac.

Welcoming speeches were made by prominent veterans from both sides in the Civil war and afterward the president held an informal reception at the home of St. George R. Fitzhugh, where he was welcomed by hundreds of the townfolk, both white and colored.

Unknown Priest Suicides.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 27—An unknown priest, presumably from New York, committed suicide at the Whirlpool rapids to-day. He descended the elevator, had his picture taken, then ascended the rock, waved his hand dramatically, said "goo bye" and leaped into the rushing waters.

Builders Locked Out.

Stockholm, May 27. — A thousand builders were locked out here. Sympathetic strikes are probable and disorder is feared.

Cronje Is Thriving.

London—Gen. Cronje appears to be thriving in exile. Since his surrender he has gained thirty pounds of the forty he lost during the campaign.

Sanctioned by the Czar.

St. Petersburg—During the recent visit of the czar to Moscow he sanctioned the project for the erection of a church to commemorate the liberation of the serfs nearly forty years ago.

A Bonnet to Fit It.

A visitor at a school during geography lesson asked a child:

STATE CAN'T GET ALL THE CASH.

Surplus on Forfeited Tax Sale Is the Owner's.

Reports received indirectly by the state auditor indicate that the forfeited tax sale was a phenomenal success, better probably than any previously held. Figures are not at hand, but it is believed that higher prices, relatively, were secured than ever before, and in every county the land was disposed of with a clean sweep. The effect of this on the books of the auditors will be enormous, permitting them practically to start with fresh records.

Contrary to expectations and in direct opposition to the demands made by the authorities, it is expected that all the surplus, that is the sums received at auction above the total indebtedness for taxes, will be paid to the owners. It was thought that this money would go to the state, but Attorney General Douglas has replied to several communications quoting a previous decision. The question arose in 1881 at a similar sale of land for forfeited taxes, when the supreme court in Farnham vs. Jones held that the owner gets the surplus.

The act regulating the forfeited tax sale of 1893 was practically a duplicate of that of 1887, and when the same question arose the court sustained the previous decision. As the act of 1899 is again almost a duplicate of the two preceding, Attorney General Douglas believes that there can be no doubt as to the status of the case.

Had the attorney general expressed this opinion before the sale was on it might have led to much speculation, that is to say, if an owner allowed the taxes on his property to accumulate so much that these pretty fairly equalled the value of the whole, he might then buy it in himself at a lower figure and save on the taxes. For instance, if a piece of property ordinarily worth $1,000, had taxes of $600 against it, it might bring at auction only $500, and the owner could have bought his land back, saving $100 on the taxes. In a few instances only did the owners buy back their property at figures below the total taxes, and in these cases the profit will have to be theirs.

WHAT IT WAS WORTH.

Aitkin County's Tax Sale Good for $50,000.

County Attorney J. S. Campbell of Aitkin has finished the forfeited tax sale after eight days' selling. It was a big success. A good auctioneer and a tireless worker for the county, the auditor brought out every dollar that was in it. Outside capital was well represented, and the bidding was strong. Less than a dozen pieces were bid in for the state. Dan Shell of Worthington, Davidson, McRae and Buell of Duluth, and J. J McDonald of Aitkin, were the heaviest buyers. The receipts were upward of $25,000. This, with the redemptions and the four years' subsequent taxes that the buyers are compelled to pay, will make the sale worth over $50,000 to Aitkin county.

BLOODSHED IN ST. LOUIS.

Another Fatality Results From the Rioting of the Strikers.

St. Louis, May 25.—Renewed rioting and another fatality marked the progress of the strike on the Transit company's system yesterday. In the afternoon a Cass avenue car was stopped at the corner of Twenty-third and Cass avenue in order that a barricade which had been placed across the track might be removed. During the enforced halt a big crowd of strike sympathizers attacked the car, firing a number of shots. One of the bullets struck Special Policeman Duncan K. McRea, who was riding on the front platform with the motorman, in the left arm, passing through his body and coming out on the right side. The policeman sank unconscious to the floor. Other patrolmen who had been stationed at the corner to protect the cars, then charged the crowd and beat them back. A riot call was then sent and a dozen mounted policeman came at full gallop to the scene. The combined forces soon restored order. McRea was placed in an ambulance and a hasty trip was made to the dispensary. When the unfortunate policeman was taken out and laid on the operating table it was found that he was dead.

Eddie Manz, three years old, was shot through the leg by a man on a Cass avenue car. The little boy was sitting on the front doorstep when some small boys who had been throwing stones at a west-bound car ran up the alley south of the house. A man, supposed to be an emergency policeman, leaned out of the car window and fired a shot at the fleeing boys. The shot struck the child in the right leg near the hip. It is feared the wound will prove fatal. Several others received serious injuries during the day.

Hay Entertains Boers.

Washington, May 25. — Secretary Hay yesterday entertained at luncheon the Boer delegates now in Washington. The affair was a purely personal compliment extended by the secretary and not even of social significance. His son, Adelbert Hay, the present United States consul at Pretoria, has been treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration by the Boers, not only officially, but personally, and, perhaps it was a remembrance of this fact that induced the secretary to endeavor to reciprocate in this way.

Two Men Roasted to Death.

Greenville, S. C., May 25. — In a freight wreck on the Charleston & Western Carolina road yesterday near Laurens, Engineer William McKinney and Brakeman Charles Hayes were violently hurled against the engine furnace and covered with coals. They were roasted to death.

Desperate Fight in Office.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 25. — Otto Emons was stabbed almost to death by Jesse Hitch in the office of the Evening Gazette. During the fight Emons used a chair and Hitch a big knife. Emons finally fell from loss of blood from nine serious wounds.

Highbinders at It.

Los Angeles, May 25. — The highbinders are again frisky. Quong Yong Nan, upon whose head a price was set, was shot and killed last night by the members of a rival tong.

Astor Bids for Popularity.

London—William Waldorf Astor continues to bid for the applause of his new countrymen, and on the coming of age of his son, sent $1,000 to be placed in the collection box carried by a dog called Tim, for the orphans and widows of Great Western railway men.

Rumor of New Dreyfus Case.

Paris—Le Claire furnishes fac similes of a "dossier" proving that the government, through the secret police, is preparing seriously to reopen the Dreyfus case.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, May 21.—At the opening of Saturday's session of the senate President Pro Tem Frye laid before the senate a dispatch from the governor of Montana, R. B. Smith, announcing that he had revoked the appointment of W. A. Clark as senator, made by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, and had appointed Hon. Martin Maginnis to fill the vacancy. At the request of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, the telegram was referred to his committee.

"Is this telegram," inquired Mr. Allen, "to be taken as construing that a vacancy exists in the senatorial representation of Montana?"

"I think the seat is vacant," replied Mr. Chandler. "How the vacancy was created is another thing."

The resolution in the Montana senatorial case was laid before the senate and on motion of Mr. Chandler it went over until to-day.

The Senate.

Washington, May 22.—A pyrotechnic discussion of the status of the Boer commissioners now in Washington was precipitated in the senate yesterday by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska extending to the commissioners the privilege of the floor of the senate during their sojourn in the national capital. The vote was defeated by a vote of 36 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, while Mr. Davis contended that under the peculiar circumstance the senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of Boer diplomats until the president, who alone had the power to receive diplomatic representatives, had taken action. The postoffice appropriation bill was finally passed, the amendment to appropriate $225,000 to carry on existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service being agreed to. An effort was made by Mr. Morgan of Alabama to displace the Spooner Philippine bill with the Nicaragua canal bill as the unfinished business, but it failed by a vote of 21 to 28.

The House.

The house yesterday, under suspension of the rules, passed two important bills reported by the committee on labor—one to extend the eight-hour law to all laborers employed under contract on government work, and the other to prohibit interstate traffic in prison-made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers of the state. The former bill is designed to carry the law of 1892 to its logical conclusion. The convict labor bill caused some sharp inquiries from members of the Southern states where prison labor is employed in the fields and in the mines, but upon assurances that it would not interfere with the production of coal, cotton or lumber, the opposition was not pressed.

Washington, May 23.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin made a notable speech in favor of his bill declaring that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines the government of the islands shall devolve in the president until such time as congress might direct otherwise. Mr. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible, and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country. Late in the afternoon Senator Carter of Montana presented the credentials of Senator Clark of that state. They will lie on the table for the present. Mr. Wellington of Maryland presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city on Sunday evening last welcoming the envoys of the South African republics. He gave notice that on Monday he would speak on the subject. Mr. Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "messages and papers of the president."

The House.

Washington, May 24. — The house yesterday passed, without division, the extradition bill framed by the judiciary committee, but only after a debate in which considerable political rancor was aroused. There was no division of sentiment as to the duty of congress to pass a bill to permit the extradition of Neely, but the Democrats objected to the language of the bill which covered "any foreign country or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States." The Democrats wanted the bill to apply specifically to Cuba, contending that the broader language assumed the possibilities of further acquisitions by the United States of a character similar to that of Cuba. A motion to recommit with instructions to change the language was defeated by a strict party vote. The house also adopted the resolution to allow the committee on ways and means to sit during the recess of congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues and the resolution for an adjournment sine die June 6. The Democrats insisted that congress should reduce the war taxes at the present session, but Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said the treasury figures showed that the refunding of the bonds now going on would practically wipe out the surplus for this fiscal year. He contended that it would be unsafe to reduce the taxes at this time. Mr. Richardson, minority leader, announced that he was in favor of the total repeal of the war tax on beer.

The Senate.

Yesterday was a day of rasping political controversy and oratory in the senate. With the controversy those on the Democratic side of the chamber, anomalous as it may seem, had little to do. With far seeing senators what is regarded to be the paramount subject of the national campaign was the subject of controversy discussed by Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. The former's speech was an answer to a resolution by Mr. Bacon demanding the investigation of financial affairs in Cuba. Mr. Platt favored the adoption of the resolution, but deprecated what he declared was a cheap effort to make political capital out of a shameful condition of affairs which the Republican party needed no prodding to induce it to probe to the bottom. The speech of Mr. Spooner was a continuation of his address of Tuesday on the Philippine question. In its course he became involved in a heated and sensational colloquy with Mr. Hale of Maine over the government's conduct of affairs in our insular possessions. It was a remarkable controversy between two of the best equipped debaters in the senate and was listened to with profound attention by senators, many representatives and crowded galleries.

The Senate.

Washington, May 26.—The duty of the United States toward its "island possessions" was the subject of heated discussion in the senate again yesterday. Soon after the senate convened Mr. Bacon of Georgia began an extended reply to the speech of Mr. Platt delivered Wednesday. His speech was largely supplemental to that which he delivered several days ago demanding an investigation of Cuban financial affairs. His resolution, to which there is little or no opposition, under the rules, went to the committee on contingent expences. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin in concluding his speech on the Philippine question. The debate which he aroused took a turn decidedly political. He charged the so-called anti-imperialists with creating an issue which was not legitimate. Many of his statements were controverted by Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, and the controversy at times became almost personal.

The House.

The house practically devoted eight hours yesterday to the consideration of the Alaskan civil government bill, but progress was slow. Two amendments of importance were adopted. One authorized the secretary of war to issue permits to dredge or search for gold below the waters at Cape Nome. The secretary already had issued permits, but the bill as it passed the senate cancelled them. The house also struck out the section which permitted arrests for certain offences. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 26. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66 @ 66 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2@65c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 37@37 1-2c; No. 3, 36 1-2@36 3-4c. Oats —No. 3 white, 24@24 1-2c; No. 2, 23 3-4 @24c.

Minneapolis, May 26. — Wheat — July opened at 65 1-4c and closed at 65 3-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 64 7-8c. Corn—Yellow, 35 1-2c. Oats—White, 23 1-4c. Flax, $1.75.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat — July opened at 67c and closed at 67 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 69 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 3-4c; No. 3 Northern, 60 1-2c; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 69 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 67 1-2c. Corn—Cash, 36 5-8c. Flax—Cash, $1.80 bid; to arrive, May, $1.80 bid; September, $1.27 bid; October, $1.22 bid.

Chicago, May 26.—Wheat, cash—No. 2 red, 71 3-4@72 3-4c; No. 2 red, 69@70 3-4c; No. 2 hard winter, 66c; No. 3 hard winter, 61@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66 1-2@67 5-8c; No. 2 Northern spring, 65 1-2@66 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 62@65 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-2@36 3-4c; No. 3, 36 1-4@36 1-2c. Oats — No. 2, 22 3-4@23c; No. 3, 22 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.—Flour is quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2, 42 1-2c; sample, 37@42c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@25 3-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.00@5.15; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $4@5.25. Hogs, $5@5.10; bulk, $5.02 1-2@5.05.

Chicago, May 26. — Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5 @ 5.80; poor to medium, $4.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.10; cows and heifers, $3.20@5.15; Texas-fed steers, $4@5.15. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5 @ 5.25; good to choice heavy, $$5.10 @ 5.30; rough heavy, $4.95@5.05; light, $4.95@5.22 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.10@5.22 1-2. Sheep, $4.60@5.40; lambs, $4.50@7.25.

South St. Paul, May 26. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75@4.25; fair to good, $3@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; fat bulls, $3.40 @ 3.85; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.25; veal calves, $4.50@6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50 @ 3; heifer calves, $4@5; choice stockers and feeders, $4@4.40; fair to good, $3.50@3.85; common and tailings, $2.25@3; steer calves, $4@5; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.35; stags and oxen, $2.75@4; milkers and springers, $25@45. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5 @ 5.07 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.07 1-2@5.12 1-2; rough heavy, $4.75 @ 4.80; stags and boars, $2@4.25; pigs and skips, $4@4.50. Sheep—Fat sheep, $4.50@5.25; stock sheep, $3@3.50; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50 @ 6.85; yearlings, $5.75@6; stock and feeding lambs, $4.50@5; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25@4.25; spring lambs, $7@8. Shorn sheep and lambs sell at 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

ASSAULT AND MURDER.

Farmer's Young Wife Meets a Horrible Death in Her Own Home.

West Town Pa, May 26.—Mrs. Stella Morrison, the young wife of a farmer, was assaulted and murdered in her home near Westchester yesterday afternoon while her husband was at work in the field a short distance away. No trace of the murderer was found. The woman's head was crushed in with a wooden bludgeon and there was evidence of a desperate struggle.

Waterloo Veteran Dies.

Weymouth, Mass.—John W. Gillon, who died here recently, in his ninety-eighth year, was a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, and, so far as known, the only one in this country.

Marlborough to See War Out.

London—The report that the duke of Marlborough has been ordered from South Africa on account of his health is contradicted. The duke intends to remain in the service until the war is over.

Double entry—vestibule and storm door.

Statue to Alexander.

St. Petersburg—The czar of Russia proposes to commemorate the completion of the Siberian railway by erecting, at Nicolai, the starting point of the road, a statue of Alexander III, under whom the work was begun.

Schley Believes in War.

Washington—Admiral Schley believes in war. "Arbitration," he said, recently, "is the fad of the moment; but war, though it endangers business for the time, gives a strong and hardy race most likely to endure."

News of the Northwest

LAWLESSNESS IN ST. LOUIS.

One Boy Killed and Three Men Wounded as a Result of Strike.

St. Louis, May 23. — One boy was killed and three men wounded yesterday as a result of the strike. The boy was shot late in the afternoon while standing in the door of his home at 1200 Geiner avenue. A mob of several hundred men had surrounded a car of the Tower Grove line and were threatening the conductor and motorman. A few stones had been thrown when a shot was fired from the car, the bullet striking the boy full in the breast. Conductor Farley and Motorman Drake were arrested by the police pending an investigation. Both of them deny the shooting. The four people wounded were injured near a fight which occurred at 5:30 o'clock at the intersection of Thirteenth and Herbert streets. The riot was lively while it lasted, fully 100 shots being fired, and as the streets were crowded it is remarkable that the number of injured was so small.

LIND MAY INVITE BOERS.

Talk of Arranging a Reception for the Peace Envoys.

St. Paul, May 23.—Gov. Lind, it is expected, will arrange a reception for the Boer peace envoys now at Washington, and it is not impossible that all the leading Boer sympathizers in this section will take part in the affair. A banquet at the Ryan hotel, so it is stated, will be the gala event, and in addition other features of entertainment will be provided. When seen yesterday Gov. Lind said that he had received a number of letters and telegrams suggesting such a plan. He added, however, that he had not committed himself to saying that he would actually invite the envoys.

CHANCE TO GROW THIN.

Maj. Edwards Receives a Government Appointment in Alaska.

Washington, May 23.—Maj. Edwards of Fargo has at last scored and has received a pretty fair federal appointment. The president has nominated the major to be receiver of public moneys at Rampart, Alaska. The place is worth $2,500 per annum.

Diphtheria and Smallpox.

Pembina, N. D., May 23.—Owing to the diphtheria epidemic at Emerson, Man., the town is quarantined. The city authorities of Pembina have placed several men along the boundary line. There are twenty-eight cases of smallpox reported at Olga, Cavalier county, which village is also quarantined.

Baseball for St. Paul.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 23.—St. Paul is likely to secure Sioux City's franchise in the Western baseball league. Manager Beall, of the Sioux City team, has St. Paul's offer under consideration and it is believed here he will accept it. The attendance here has been disappointing.

Gambling to Be Stopped.

Brainerd, Minn., May 23.—The police have notified the proprietors of all the gambling joints in the city that, by order of Mayor Koop, gambling would no longer be tolerated within the limits of the city of Brainerd. There are many who predict that the order will not be rigidly enforced.

Youthful Love Affair.

Clear Lake, Iowa, May 23.—The sixteen-year-old daughter of Ed Scherf, living five miles west of this city at Ventura, attempted to commit suicide by taking paris green, alleging as the cause a youthful love affair to which there was paternal objection. She may recover.

Elevator Burned.

Zumbrota, Minn., May 23.—Bartean & Thomson's elevator, located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks at this place, was burned. Loss on elevator, $6,000; insurance half. There was 5,000 bushels of grain destroyed; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Robbed of $800.

Michigan City, N. D., May 23.—John Barton of Niagara was robbed of $800 and a gold watch two miles northeast of here by a tall and short highwaymen. Barton had just sold out his store and was coming here to bank his money. A posse is in pursuit of the robbers.

Damage to Blackberry Crop.

Black River Falls, Wis., May 23.—A thorough investigation has been made in various parts of the country in regard to the effect the frost the first of the month had on the blueberry crop, and it is thought that from one-half to three-fourths of the crop is destroyed.

Rails Nearing Dumont.

Dumont, Iowa, May 23.—The track layers on the Chicago & Northwestern are expected to reach Dumont this week. The water tank is now being put up and a great many cars of material are on the track in the Chicago Great Western yards.

Crushed by the "Big Dipper."

Willmar, Minn., May 23. — Peter Stockard, employed on one of the Great Northern steam shovels at work near here narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the big dipper. He was badly bruised and cut up.

Thieves Steal Silk.

Clinton, Iowa, May 23.—Reid & Conger's store was burglarized here and $400 worth of silks stolen.

Laundry Burned at Excelsior.

Excelsior, Minn., May 23.—The Excelsior steam laundry, the property of George Fotch, was burned. The loss is $2,000; insurance, $800. The laundry had been in operation about three weeks. Incendiarism is suspected.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 23. — Thomas Kearns, a carpenter, was found dead at the rear of the Minneapolis saloon, having evidently fallen down the stairs between that and the adjoining building and broken his neck.

Company C Mustered In.

Winona, Minn., May 23.—Company C was mustered in with a roll of about sixty members. There is much enthusiasm on the part of those who have been mustered in, and it is expected to work the company up to be one of the best in the state. More attention will be given the social side than before.

Cash for India's Sufferers.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 23.—Checks for $1,200 for the India famine fund have just been forwarded by D. H. Beecher. The funds were subscribed in various localities.

TO SECURE CARTER'S RELEASE.

Attorneys Devising Plans for the Liberation of the Former Officer.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 26.—Frank P. Blair of Chicago, one of the attorneys for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the army officer in prison at Fort Leavenworth, is in town to hold a conference with the prisoner relative to the efforts that are being made to have some process instituted that will get him out of prison. Just what plan Mr. Blain intends to use he refuses to make known beyond saying that half a dozen leading attorneys of the country are hard at work devising ways and means for the release of the engineer and that he has strong hopes of success. Capt. Carter has said repeatedly that he did not and would accept a pardon, as that would be construed as an admission of his guilt. He still declares his innocence and expresses confidence in his early release.

WOULD SUSPEND AUDITORS.

The Public Examiner Wants the Law Enforced.

St. Paul, May 26.—The county auditors and treasurers are coming to time in the matter of selecting depositories for the county funds with rather greater alacrity than might have been expected. Almost every mail brings additional promise of compliance to the office of the public examiner, and in a number of instances the banks in which the funds are to be kept have already been selected. A few of the treasurers have treated the subject flippantly, and one of these wrote yesterday that he had failed to reply earlier to the public examiner's demands because he always attended to business before pleasure. Public Examiner Pope says that if any of the officials should fail to comply he will ask the governor to suspend them.

HERREID FOR GOVERNOR.

South Dakota Republicans Name Him as Their Candidate.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 26. — The state Republican convention here was a love feast. Withal it was the largest political gathering in the history of South Dakota. The ticket nominated by the 1,044 delegates is as follows:

Governor, C. N. Herreid; lieutenant governor, George W. Snow; secretary of state, O. C. Berg; congressmen at large, C. H. Burke and E. W. Martin. National delegates, Emil Branch, Geo. Rice, L. Lastutter, A. H. Beets, C. B. Collins, M. P. Beebe, James Halley and G. G. Bennett.

The platform indorses the administration, praises Senator Kyle, commends the passage of the free homes bill, condemns monopolies and favors the gold standard.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Man Arrested for the Murder of His Brother.

St. Paul, May 26.—Edward Erickson was yesterday arrested by a deputy sheriff, charged with the murder of his brother, Martin P. Erickson, six years ago. The arrest was brought about by the confession of Gustav Wall, made to Gov. Lind. Mr. Wall claims to have been an eye-witness of the crime and says that his conscience has troubled him ever since the event. Once before Edward Erickson had been accused of the crime but succeeded in establishing his innocence. The murder was one of the most mysterious in the criminal annals of St. Paul and completely baffled the police.

MURDER FOR MONEY.

Miserly North Dakota Farmer Shot and His Cash Taken.

Bismarck, N. D., May 26. — Simon Welch, a farmer living about four miles from this city, was murdered and robbed, his dead body being found in his farmhouse with a bullet hole through the head. He was shot with his own revolver, which was afterward placed under his pillow. He was reputed miserly and had several hundred dollars about his place, which was stolen. He had also $2,500 in the bank. Officers are investigating the case and hope to apprehend the guilty men.

Currie Made Happy.

Currie, Minn., May 26.—The citizens of Currie and vicinity are jubilant over the arrival of the first train on the new Des Moines River branch of the Omaha road. A passenger train carrying the secretary and president of the road and other prominent officials put in an appearance. The town has been thronged with visitors this week to watch the completion of the road, and wheat fields along the road have suffered violence. The depot will be located only a few rods from the main part of the town, which occasions rejoicing upon the part of many who feared that the road would decide to change the location and thus leave the old town a mile or two distant.

City Treasurer Courting Trouble.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—Unless City Treasurer Hittle files a $100,000 bond before the next council meeting there will be trouble. The bond was due within ten days after the election and nearly two months have elapsed. Twice the council has threatened to declare the o ce vacant without visible effect. The scarcity of sureties is probably due to a $30,000 suit pending against the treasurer as a result of controversies dating from a previous term.

St. Paul, May 26.—John Strapp, the pipeman of No. 8 Engine company, who fell through a pole hole as he got out of bed at 2 o'clock Thursday morning and fell to the lower floor, a distance of twenty feet, died at St. Luke's hospital yesterday of concussion of the brain. The deceased was a member of the Firemen's Relief association and leaves a widow.

Will Erect a Cheese Factory.

Glenwood, Wis., May 26.—The Glenwood Dairy association incorporated here yesterday and will immediately proceed to erect a cheese factory.

Charge of Poisoning.

Montevideo, Minn., May 26. — Mrs. Augusta Kerkew of Havelock was arrested a few days ago on a charge of trying to poison her father-in-law, and upon examination was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Killed at a Crossing.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., May 26. — William Gilbertson, eighteen years of age, residing at Weyerhauser, Wis., while crossing the track of the Soo line with a horse was struck by a train and instantly killed.

SHATTUCK AND CARLETON.

Intercollegiate Field and Track Meet at Faribault.

The intercollegiate field and track meet between Shattuck school and Carleton college took place recently on the Shattuck grounds at Faribault.

A goodly number of the wearers of the maize accompanied Carleton's track and baseball teams to yell them on to possible victory. But victory did not come. The field track contest resulted in a score of 28 to 24 in favor of Shattuck.

The forenoon was given up to what is ordinarily known as a ball game, but in this particular case it would hardly pass under that cognomen. From the start it was evident that something was wrong. It is a question in the minds of the spectators whether the man who posed as umpire ever saw a diamond before game. The hard hitting of the "Shads," coupled with the rank decisions of the umpire resulted in numerous runs for the wearers of the military uniforms. A rank decision in the first half of the sixth inning regarding a dead ball made Capt. Hill of the Carleton team decide to forfeit the game. At this point the score stood 16 to 5 favor of Shattuck.

The afternoon was devoted to field and track work. First place counted as 3 points, second as 1. Following is the records of the events won by the respective colleges:

Carleton—Sot put, Lundeen, second; pole vault, Jacobson, first, distance, 9 feet 2 inches; discus Jacobson second; high jump, Gould, second; broad jump, Harsh, second; 120-yard high hurdle, Fernald; 220-yard run, Helg, first, time 23 4-5; hammer throw, Harsh first, Lndeen second, distance 84 feet 4 inches; half-mile run, Moses first, time lost; 220-yard hurdle, Strong second; quarter-mile run, Helg first, Harsh second, time 52 second; one-mile run, Sorby second.

Shattuck—Shot put, Lowry first, distance 31 feet 11 inches; pole vault, Warner second; discus, Diment first, distance 87 feet; high jump, Diment first, distance 5 feet 1 inch; 1000-yard run, Thompson first, Tincher second, time 10 4-5 seconds; broad jump, Powel first distance 20 feet 8 inches; 120-yard high hurdle, Tincher fist, time 20 seconds; 220-yard run, Powell second; half-mile run, Drake second; 220-yard hurdle, Tincher first, time lost; one-mile run, Warner first, time 5 minutes 53 seconds.

STREAK OF ECONOMY.

Village Dads Cancel Contracts Made by Predecessors.

This year's Detroit village council is endeavoring to place itself on record as advocating retrenchment by canceling the contract made by its predecessor for the laying of cement walks upon Washington avenue the main business street. One damage suit of $2,500 has been commenced against the village for injuries sustained, it is claimed, through defective walks. The council has also involved the village in litigation by attempting to rescind the lighting contract of the Detroit Light and Land company. This move will result in higher taxes for property owners because of the many legal expenses which will be incurred.

Carleton College Trustees.

At a meeting of the trustees of Carleton college at Nothfield to select five new trustees o fill vacancies caused by removal from the removal from the state and resignations during the past year the following were elected: Judge Thomas S. Buckham, Faribault; Rev. Dr. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis; Hiram A. Scriver, Minneapolis; Lyndon A. Smith, Montevideo, and Rev. Dr. Leavitt H. Hallock, Minneapolis. Mr. Scriver is a banker of Minneapolis and an alumnus of the college. Mr. Smith is the lieutenant governor of the state, and is a trustee of the Windom Institute, which co-operates with Carleton.

M'CLELLAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Friends in Congress Announce His Candidacy.

Washington, May 26. — The candidacy of Representative George B. McClellan of New York for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination was announced yesterday by his friends in congress. Among those who are urging Mr. McClellan's nomination are Representatives Stallings and Underwood of Alabama, Maddox and Tate of Georgia, Cowherd of Missouri, Bellamy and Norton of South Carolina, Ruppert, Chandler, Driggs and Fitzgerald of New York and Deveries of California.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Prominent Young Man of Cleveland Mortally Wounded.

Cleveland, May 26.—Herbert Noyes, a prominent young man of this city, a broker, was shot and fatally wounded at an early hour this morning by highwaymen on Euclid avenue. He was taken to the Cleveland general hospital and is expected to die at any moment. He came to this city three years ago from Chicago where his parents reside. The police are searching for the highwaymen, but have no clue. Noyes was shot in the neck. The footpads were frightened away before they succeeded in robbing their victim.

Several Seamen Missing.

Astoria, Or., May 26.—It is impossible at this time to correctly estimate the loss of life caused by Wednesday's storm, though eleven men are missing, according to the rolls of the seamen's union, and of these three are known to have been drowned. It is possible that the remaining eight men succeeded in reaching shore from their capsized boats at points where they have been unable to communicate with this city. The loss to fishermen has been heavy in the way of nets and boats.

Russian Warships Launched.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The Russian battleship Poleeta and the cruiser Aurora were launched yesterday in the presence of Emperor Nicholas. The czar also watched the keel laying of two other battleships.

Preacher Fished on Sunday.

Elkhart, Ind., May 26.—A week ago Sunday Rev. Steininger, an evangelist minister, was arrested while illegally fishing and was released on bonds. Yesterday he pleaded guilty and was heavily fined.

Medal for Saving 654 Lives.

New York—Although Capt. Charles E. Clark has rescued 654 persons from drowning, his heroism had no fitting mark of recognition until recently, when, at Atlantic City, he was presented, on behalf of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York Island Waters, with a silver medal.

Descendants of De La Salle in Rome.

Rome—Count de la Salle is in Rome with his sons, who came to assist in the canonization of his collateral ancestor. There are also pilgrimages from Cologne, Breslau, Spain, Portugal and Sardinia.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900. NUMBER 46.

PROUDER THAN EVER

WERE GRIZZLED VETERANS THIS YEAR THAT THEY STOOD FOR LIBERTY IN '61.

And Stauncher Are the People, Day by Day, For Liberty For All Men, and More and More Do They Condemn "Criminal Aggression"—While Liberty Dies in South Africa People of the North Star State Give Welcome to the Boer Appealing Envoys—Coming State Convention—Next Fourth of July—Mr. Towne's Candidacy — Lessons of the Hour—Other State and National Political Points of a Busy Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, June 4, 1900.

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

Before this shall have reached all its readers of the week, Minnesota, ever brave and true to liberty and to every appeal for human freedom, will have given in her reception to the Boer commissioners her sentiments on the subject of destruction of republics, and the stifling of the desire for self government wherever it may be throughout the world. Coming immediately upon the heels of Memorial day, with its lessons of all that was suffered for the cause of country and political freedom, the public mind and heart were the more responsive, if possible, to the questions involved. Indeed, it required no close scrutiny of all connected with observance of Memorial day to find proofs of some deeply moving power in the general public mind. This was seen in numerous directions—in the sentiments of numerous short addresses in the public schools, in selections of music, in the public addresses, and especially in the disappearance, in great degree, of that flip-flap sentiment about "duty" and "Americanization" of the world by the bullets and bayonets of conquest. Indeed, in at least one instance, that of the general address in Minneapolis, there was distinct and pertinent political allusion in the denunciation of trusts and combinations as destructive of individuality. Coming from a thick and thin Republican partisan, though a clergyman, the incident was certainly significant.

Nor does it lessen the interest that while the Boer envoys are making their appeals their beloved country is apparently in the death throes of English subjugation, as also seem the Filipinos under American conquest. It but heightens the interest, and deepens our sympathy, at the same time that it intensifies condemnation of our un-American administration in its own wrongdoing.

By the way, the week has brought to light explanation of the Republican holdoff attitude on the Boer question. It seems that the Republicans are relying on English sympathizers to make good the losses they admit they will have among anti-imperialists, on both Philippine and Boer questions. In fact it leaks out that at the recent meeting of the state committee a report was made that there are 80,000 English born citizens, whose votes they expect to get to offset such losses from other foreign born citizens and from other Americans. It is a missing calculation.

The week brought serious losses to Twin City citizenship in the death of several old residents, including Colonel John H. Stevens, the first settler of Minneapolis, and John P. Rea, the well known jurist and veteran soldier.

All official recalcitrants look alike to Public Examiner Pope, and so his subordinates feel just as much at home with the Democratic "gone wrong" treasurer of Winona as with the Republican of any other county.

It is well to record that Senator Teller's resolution of sympathy with the Boers was buried in the committee on foreign relations on motion of Senator Davis of Minnesota. But never mind, it has been passed in every nook and corner of the land a thousand times over, by liberty loving Americans.

A very pretty little game is being played by Minneapolis Republicans, endeavoring to create opposition to the renomination of Mayor Gray. But everybody is on. It is a complete waste of the raw material.

Reports of the Lincoln movement continue to be immensely favorable. Chairman Corser has completed all arrangements for the national convention, and 1,600 to 2,000 delegates are expected. The movement is reaching out to great numbers of independents who will drop McKinley and stand for Bryan. This is especially true of the anti-imperialists and the anti-trusters.

There is scarcely any diminution of the flood of good things being said both in and out of the state for Hon. C. A. Towne in connection with the vice presidential nomination. At home it is but a repetition of what we all know him to be, and away from home it is the best that can be said for such well beloved son.

Nor does all this enthusiasm and admiration endanger that wise action that all feel must be taken in the final determination, towit, that, so far as the state Democratic convention is concerned, its warm endorsement of Mr. Towne, in whatever form it may be put, shall nevertheless submit such final determination to the wisdom of the national convention. The warmest friends of Mr. Towne advise this course.

There is every indication of a large and exceedingly enthusiastic convention that will select the Minnesota representation on the 20th inst. There is likewise prospect of the largest delegation to Kansas City that has ever gone to a national convention from this state. At least a trainload may be expected and possibly two. Duluth expects a carload. It is hoped to announce all particulars by another week. The Democrats and Lincoln Republicans expect to join teams, with features appropriate to the situation, with enthusiasm and harmony.

We notice in some of the state press references to the "fight" said to be "on" for "instructions for Towne" by the state Democratic convention. All of our friends cannot be too strongly reassured that there is nothing of the kind on foot, since there is no proposition, even by the warmest of Towne advocates, for "instructions" that would bind Minnesota to any notion conflicting with the wisest determination at Kansas City. The matter is covered elsewhere in this letter, but the fact should be emphasized that no friend of Mr. Towne expects or desires any action here which will interfere with such calm, final decision at Kansas City, as will undoubtedly result.

Speaking of national conventions, that at Philadelphia is expected to be opened by prayer by a Philadelphia preacher who prayed for the first Republican convention, that of 1856. What a list of political sins the reverend gentleman will have before him for his petition for forgiveness.

At this writing congress is on the point of adjourning, and it will be a good riddance of bad rubbish.

Speaking of what has not been accomplished under Republican administration, our carrying trade is nearly wiped from the seas. Of 2,626 vessels through the Suez canal in the past year by the four great nations, the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, 2,000 flew the British, 378 the German and 223 the French flag. Our ships numbered but 25, most all of them troop transports to and from the Philippines.

Republican policy takes money out of the carrying trade, and puts it into gigantic trusts and combinations.

In a Twin City Methodist prayer meeting Thursday evening last the "deliverance of our good brother, the president," was devoutly referred to in a long-winded prayer, reference being made to the fact that the general conference suppressed the condemnation of McKinley in the canteen episode. Of course that "good brother" would not read it if offered him, but we should like to have some one show him the arraignment made by William Lloyd Garrison, son of the abolitionist, in which he presents the proofs not only of army drinking at the canteens, but the horrors existing in Manila, not only of drink but of licentiousness, both flourishing where the president as commander-in-chief has absolute power to suppress or regulate. Mr. Garrison got his facts from personal, unimpeachable sources. It is a story to shock the whole world. Of 1,300 men in a certain regiment, 480 were registered for venereal diseases. On arrival of our troops lewd women numbered perhaps 20. They flocked there in droves immediately on relaxation of the Spanish regulation when we took control, 300 prostitutes of all Asiatic races coming by one steamer. The multiplied houses were patrolled and protected by American soldiers and still are, as is the saloon, along with the now unrestricted canteen system. Chaplain Wells is quoted as saying that "whisky and bad women bring more death than bullets or other causes in the Philippines."

And this is the accompaniment of the "imperial" policy of colonization that finds commendations from the clergy and pleas for "blessings" in the prayers of the supposedly "faithful." We earnestly commend the Philippine arraignment to such as lead in "expansion" meetings, or who stigmatize those who do not feel like approving, as "copperheads" and "traitors," "keeping up a fire in the rear."

What labor may expect as fruition of "door opening" for admission of Coolie labor, is shown in the iron regions above Duluth, where Japs are taking the place of former laborers. Install the trusts safely by McKinley's re-election, and before the next four years pass Japs, Chinese, Filipinos and Asiatic what-nots will be doing all the work at starvation wages. In the language of Hanna, "We know our business.

"Two years ago," said a traveling man, "I papered my three rooms at a cost of $7.35. The same thing has just cost me $14."

"Am I earning more?" he asked in response to a question. "Well, I guess not. I was laid off by my trusted company over a year ago and am doing whatever I can strike, and little enough of that. Men that were kept on the road get $100 a month, against $125 to $200 then. You see it requires no talent or ability to sell goods for the trusts as you are simply a messenger to go around and inform them of the latest order issued. Any man can call and take orders when all the terms in a line of trade are alike.

"And I'll tell you this. I voted for McKinley in '96, but I'm going to vote for Bryan this year because he represents return to the old-time system of trade and of government."

Here and there all over the country are patriotic men desiring a way within their means to assist the people's cause. To such we commend the suggestion of The National Watchman, that they send that grand paper to lists of friends that may be reached to vote with us, for the rest of the campaign, forwarding the amount they feel like contributing. It will do great good. G. S. C.

Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue,
May our flag wave for Liberty ever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

THE DYING REPUBLICS

Tears for Them in Minnesota and Greeting to Their Representatives.

Program for Grand Reception to Boer Commissioners at St. Paul June 7.

Great Cooper Union Anti-Imperial Meeting and Other Political Points.

Reform press readers throughout the state, because being universally lovers of human liberty and advocates of political freedom, will have encouraged, all in their power, the reception to the Boer Commissioners at the state Capitol, June 7. The following was the official invitation:

"St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—

"As you are perhaps aware, the Envoys of the South African Republics, who have lately landed in this country have been invited to visit St. Paul and they will arrive in this city over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at 11:35 a. m. on the 7th.

"A number of citizens of this state have taken steps to afford a proper reception and entertainment for the distinguished visitors and your name has been selected as one of the reception committee. We enclose herewith a button, which indicates your position as a member of such committee, and trust that you will find it convenient to attend personally and give us the benefit of your assistance. The intention is that the Envoys should be met at the train upon their arrival in St. Paul, and that suitable exercises will be held during the day, culminating in an immense mass meeting of the citizens of the state at the Auditorium in the evening.

"Arrangements are under way, by which the railroads centering in St. Paul, will issue special rates to persons outside of the city, who desire to attend, and aside from your formal duties as a member of the committee upon the 7th of June, we would earnestly request, that you exercise your influence as far as possible to obtain a representative greeting of Minnesotans to these envoys of our two Sister Republics, who are so gallantly fighting for their liberties.

"We would be pleased to have you indicate upon the enclosed postal card, whether you will be able to attend or not, and whether we may expect more guests from your locality.

"Yours respectfully,
"JOHN D. O'BRIEN,
"F. W. BERGMEIER,
"W. SIEWART SMIT,
"THEODORE F. KOCH,
"Committee on Invitations."

There is every indication at this writing, that there will be a welcome to these envoys of "Old Paul Kruger," who having knocked in vain for Uncle Sam's official recognition, are everywhere receiving the plaudits and sympathy of the American people, worthy of the North Star state. The party of five will be met at the Minnesota eastern border, by members of Governor Lind's staff, and officially conducted to the state capital. On arrival by the morning Milwaukee train they will be met by the official state committee representing all parts of the state, by German and other societies, including Turners, and be conducted by band playing the Transvaal National Hymn and other Boer music, to the Ryan for luncheon. There will be a public parade, marching to the state capital for the official reception by Governor Lind and others. In the evening will occur a monster reception and ovation at the Auditorium, Minneapolis, as well as other cities, will join in all the demonstrations.

It is to be plainly understood that this is not a mere St. Paul affair, but is a demonstration by all the state, at the state capital.

Nor does it matter what is the situation as to the British crushing of the two South African Republics. The more desperate the cause which the envoys represent, the more demand for the sympathy and sustaining hand of the American people. It is not at this writing known whether the railroads will make reduced rates, but whether they do or not it is hoped that the people of the state will make any sacrifices necessary to show the world what is felt in Minnesota for the cause of liberty, wherever the appeal comes from.

RECENT ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING COOPER UNION, N. Y. CITY.

Speech of ex-Governor, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Boutwell on Hanna:—"In the year 1895 or 1896, a man emerged from obscurity of unrecognized citizenship, and in the intervening time he has advanced himself to the head of the Republican party, and without delay he becomes the apparent director of its policy. He contributed most largely to the nomination and election of President McKinley.

"And thus a party that became historically great for its victories in war and for its achievements in peace BOWS IN SUBSERVIENCY TO A SELF-CREATED DICTATOR. THE PARTY MUST BE OVERTHROWN, and in its downfall the dictatorship will disappear and in a quadrennial period or in a decade, the party, regenerated, may come again to the head of affairs in the Republic."—(Cheers.)

Gen. Carl Schurz, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary:—"What was it that so powerfully aroused the masses of the American people about the law denying the Puerto Ricans free trade with the United States? IT WAS THE SUDDEN REVELATION OF WHAT OUR IMPERIALISM REALLY IS. PLUTOCRACY LURKS IN IMPERIALISM."

Ernest H. Crosby, millionaire chairman of the meeting on silver:—"Some people of delicate nerves feel that imperialism is going to be mixed up in the silver question. THAT IS A NEBRASKA DELUSION AND QUITE A HARMLESS ONE. THE QUESTION IS ONE OF THE FREE COINAGE OF LEAD INTO BULLETS. We admire the struggle the Filipinos have made against tremendous odds, with greater success than our censored dispatches inform us."

Resolutions adopted:

RESOLVED, THAT THE QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM OVERSHADOWS IN IMPORTANCE ALL OTHER PUBLIC QUESTIONS; THAT THE APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICY PURSUED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE THE SUPREME ISSUE IN THE COMING NATIONAL ELECTION, AND THAT ALL AEMRICAN CITIZENS HAVING THE GOOD NAME AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE INTEGRITY AND PERPETUITY OF OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS AT HEART SHOULD UNITE IN AN EARNEST EFFORT TO SECURE THE CONDEMNATION OF THAT POLICY AND THE STERNEST POSSIBLE REBUKE OF ITS AUTHORS AND PROMOTERS BY A DECISIVE POPULAR VOTE.

NEW YORK AND BRYAN.

New York Journal's appeal for instructed delegation: It is as clear as sunlight that Mr. Bryan is the unanimous choice of the masses of the Democratic party everywhere. HIS HONESTY, HIS COURAGE, HIS PATRIOTISM, HIS STATESMANLIKE DEFENCE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND HIS DECENCY have placed his name and fame far above the reach of his enemies. Contrasted with his old-fashioned integrity and open constancy, THE SHIFTY, EVASIVE, CORRUPT PERSONALITY OF McKINLEY SHRIVELS UP. One stands for an UNTAINTED REPUBLIC GOVERNED BY THE PEOPLE—A REPUBLIC IN WHICH A MAN COUNTS FOR MORE THAN A DOLLAR. The other stands for a TRUST-RIDDEN EMPIRE, WITH SUBJECT COLONIES PLUNDERED BY "CARPET BAGGERS." Tens of thousands of voters who supported Mr. McKinley four years ago have repudiated him and have openly declared themselves for Bryan. THE COUNTRY IS TIRED OF THE WEAK DEMAGOGUE WHO HAS MADE THE WHITE HOUSE A HEADQUARTERS FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND WHOSE CHIEF ADVISER AND SPOKESMAN IS A MAN WHO OBTAINED HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE BY BRIBERY. MR. BRYAN IS THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF MR. McKINLEY. HE HAS NO RIVAL IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. HE WILL HAVE NO RIVAL IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

While a dictionary of what the flag stands for, in the different Republican inconsistencies created by Hanna-McKinleyism, is being prepared, and will issue duly, the New York World suggests some words for a revised political dictionary, made necessary by imperialism, as follows:

Liberty—The rule which a strong nation imposes upon a weak one.

Freedom—Such measure of local self-government as a conquering nation deems safe for its subjects.

Civilization—Our way of doing things.

The Constitution—A rubber blanket when the Executive needs to stretch his authority; a woolen blanket when it is necessary so to shrink it that it will not cover island possessions.

Good Faith—A readiness on the part of Boers, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos and Cubans to accept whatever the governments that have taken them in charge may offer.

Benevolent Assimilation—What the lion gives to the lamb.

The Flag—A nation's "best commercial asset."—Cecil Rhodes.

To which might be added.

Plain Duty—That which a trust controlled Executive sees before the trust pulls the strings on him.

PANIC IN PRETORIA

CITY CONTROLLED BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Kruger's Capture Is Again Reported From Lourenzo Marques — Lord Roberts Continues Silent Regarding Pretoria — Dearth of News Gives Suspicion That the Peaceful Entry of Lord Roberts Into Pretoria Has Been Blocked—May Be Some Hard Fighting Before the British Flag Flies Over Pretoria.

London, June 3.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot wire of events from his own knowledge. Lourenzo Marques, where all the news from the Boer side is rehandled, cables that communication with Pretoria is now suspended, some messages by courier having reached Lourenzo Marques, but none of later date than Wednesday. They have it that the burghers are in a state of panic and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee. Lourenzo Marques again sends the report that President

Kruger Has Been Captured.

The news blank gives a suspicion that the citizens' committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plans for securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts and sparing the city the horrors of a siege. The peace party appeared to be in the ascendant, and as soon as President Kruger and his cabinet left Pretoria to organize a new capital the citizens' committee persuaded the commandants of the forts to withdraw their troops from the defences, perhaps with the view of keeping

Order in the Town.

If messengers were sent to the British or if the British, being two hours' march from Pretoria on Wednesday, entered it at any time prior to Friday noon, Lord Roberts would certainly have telegraphed this fact. Hence it looks as though there was a Boer force between Pretoria and Johannesburg. The Boers trekking back toward Pretoria, some of them fresh from the fight with Gen. Hamilton, would have brought a new elements into the situation and would probably overrule the peace committee, taking the direction of affairs out of their hands. If this has happened the British may, as the Chronicle says, see

Some Hard Fighting

before the British flag flies over Pretoria, for even if the Boers held three forts standing close together on the hills south of the town, they would be in a position to stand a siege. The Boers, according to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, have re-entered the northeastern territory of the Free State and are engaged with the British between Ficksburg and Harrismith. It is reported from Antwerp that the best rooms at the Het Haasje, one of the principal hotels there, have been engaged

Kruger's Occupancy

from June 25. Gen. Buller is moving slowly against the Boer flanks. A dispatch from Vryburg, dated May 30, says:

"During the occupation of this place by the Boers they flogged the natives for slight offences. A whip and several cords, knotted and salted, were found at the police station. A boy who brought a letter to a woman received twenty-five lashes, and another who sympathized with hir received fifteen."

Lady Georgiana Curzon has raised £17,000 to provide comforts and luxuries at Mafeking.

Conflicting Reports.

The Times has the following from Lourenzo Marques, dated June 1: "Reports of the most conflicting character are current here due to the activity of the Boer agents. While one section declares that President Kruger has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender, another asserts that the British have been repulsed outside of Pretoria. Nothing authentic is known here regarding Mr. Kruger's whereabouts or the situation in the Transvaal."

ATTACK BY PIRATES.

Another Feature of the Boxer Movement in China.

New York, June 3. — A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: For the first time in years a large steamer has been attacked on the Yangtse river, near Ching King by pirates. The attack took place at the junction of the great canal from Tien-tsin. This indicates that the "boxers" movement around Peking is spreading south, but reflective people realize that there is no danger for the community because the "boxers" are not armed. The only danger is to property and isolated foreigners in the interior. The whole movement will collapse with the first efforts to suppress it.

ANOTHER FOR M'COY.

He Defeats Jack Bonner in Thirteen Rounds.

New York, June 3.—Kid McCoy added another to his long list of victories at the Broadway Athletic club last night by defeating Jack Bonner of Summit, Pa., in the thirteenth round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout at 158 pounds. It took all of McCoy's cleverness and hard hitting capabilities to put the big miner down. It was a fast and clever boxing exhibition in which both men did some good work. Both were in good condition for the fight. The betting odds were 2 to 1 in McCoy's favor.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Daughter of One of the Oldest Settlers Near Alexandria, S. D.

Alexandria, S. D., June 3. — Pearl Bloom, daughter of Samuel Bloom, was instantly killed by lightning during the storm last evening. Mr. Bloom lives on the James river, seven miles south of this city, and is one of the oldest settlers of Hanson county. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. Miss Bloom was a favorite among the young people wherever known.

FIGHTING NOT OVER.

Lord Roberts Reports Several Recent Engagements.

London, June 5.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left at the forts. The Queenslanders captured, May 30, a creusot with eleven wagons and stores of ammunition. Commandant Botha of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade. The Thirteenth yeomanry were attacked May 29 between Kroonstad and Lindley. There were some casualties.

Imperial Yeomanry Attacked.

"Owing to the interruption of telegraph lines I only to-day received a report from Col. Sprigg that his battalion of imperial yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley May 29. Casualties to follow. The shops in Johannesburg are being opened and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town. The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein May 26 by Gen. Prettyman, military governor. The troops under Gen. Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired and the queen was cheered. The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received."

-o-

London, June 4.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. Gen. French's cavalry was then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts was conducting secondary operations elsewhere. The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations after the occupation of Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving a hint even as to what may be the pending operations. From the other side there filters through Lourenzo Marques a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but all purporting to be facts: "Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marques Saturday, direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was

Preparing to Surrender

when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners who were striving to reach neutral soil. Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machadasdor with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The populace are dismayed and the British are expected hourly." Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lourenzo Marques to communicate with their governments

For Orders to Leave,

as they consider that organized war on the Transvaal side is at an end. Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley with heavy loss, that the main attack on Elandfontein failed and Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Kilpsriverburg; that the railway has been cut behind him south of Vereeniging, and that a provision train has been captured. Without crediting any of the Boer bulletins everything from the field of war behind Lord Roberts points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward at the railway north of Bloemfontein. Unless four Boer columns were in a movement seemingly with this objective, there was a commando in front of Gen. Brabant, near Ficksburg; another faced Gen. Rundle near Senakal, a third occupied Lindley and pressed toward Kroonstad. These operations, assuming them to have been independent, all

Appear to Have Failed.

A revival of the Boer fighting power east of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed. In Gen. Rundle's attack on the intrenched Boers, seven miles east of Senekal May 29, the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their riflemen. The 182 losses wired by Lord Roberts were suffered by the Grenadiers and Scots Guards while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The soldiers, clad in khaki, were a conspicuous target against the black burned ground. Gen. Rundle withdrew his whole force at Sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the threatened force to get away safely.

KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Spreading of Track Causes Death of the Engineer.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 5.—While running at twenty-five miles an hour a freight train on the Big Four system at Brookfield was ditched by the spreading of the track. When the engine started to leave the track Engineer Charles Cassidy started to jump, and as he did so his fireman, James Hart, attempted to check him. Both men were thrown under the engine, Cassidy being crushed to death. Hart escaped fatal injuries. Brakeman Charles Clary had his right leg crushed.

CHILD KIDNAPPED.

St. Paul Man Is Suspected of Taking His Own Child.

Decorah, Iowa, June 5. — Katherine Lott, the five-year-old niece of Dr. W. F. Coleman, was kidnaped yesterday. She was playing in the alley back of the house when two men drove up and took her. She was left in her uncle's charge by her mother, who has been suing for a divorce from her husband, Charles F. Lott of St. Paul. It is suspected that the father took the child.

AGUINALDO IS SHOT

FILIPINO LEADER EITHER DEAD OR WOUNDED.

Maj. Marsh Overtakes What Is Believed to Have Been Aguinaldo and His Party North of Manila—Americans Killed or Wounded an Officer Who Is Supposed to Be Aguinaldo—Horse the Officer Was Riding Captured — Saddlebags Contained Aguinaldo's Diary and Other Private Papers.

Vigan, Luzon, June 2, via Manila, June 4.—Maj. Marsh, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo and his party on May 19 at Lagat, 100 miles north of Manila. The Americans killed or wounded an officer supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers. Aguinaldo had 100 men, Maj. Marsh 150. The American command reached Labuso, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6 on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the banks of streams. Toward evening May 19 Maj. Marsh struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he

Learned That Aginaldo

had been camped there for the night. Although exhausted and half-starved Maj. Marsh's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. Along the mountainside near the town twenty-five Filipinos dressed in white with their leader on a gray horse, were seen. The Americans fired a volley and shot the officer from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans on reaching the spot caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle-bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers and letters. One of these was addressed "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the

American Occupation

of the Philippines. There was also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People." Maj. Marsh, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned the Filipinos had descended the river on a raft, with the body of a dead or wounded officer covered with palm leaves. Here Maj. Marsh reviewed his tired and bruised officers and men, picked out twenty-four of the freshest, with whom he scoured the country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the fugitives. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri on May 29. The officer shot was either

Aguinaldo or His Adjutant

and as the horse was richly caprisoned it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo. The soldiers of Gen. Young, military governor of Northwest Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. Gen. Young, in order to continue the pursuit, gave Maj. Marsh an opportunity to finish the work began in November. Maj. Marsh left Candon May 1, hurrying north, while Col. Hare, with a battalion divided into two parties, started for Rangued, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Cagyan valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward. Spies heralded the approach of Maj. Marsh with signal fires. On reaching Labian he intercepted a letter from Aguinaldo, the ink of which had hardly dried, addressed to an officer

Of the Filipino Army

and saying: "There has arrived this morning at Labogan a hostile column from Boki. I have set out with my column. I have no fixed route." The letter was signed "Col. David," a sobriquet by which Aguinaldo was called at the presidio where a banquet was held and speeches made eulogizing Gregorio del Pio. That night Maj. Marsh's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning, reaching Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining in the mountains at the time. Aguinaldo's papers are important. They show he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he established himself at Labogan, province of Abra, where he resolved to direct the rainy season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretence of directing the insurrection, happy if indeed he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Igoshotes, who killed several of his followers.

CENSUS MEN FORCED TO QUIT.

Brooklyn Fails to Take Kindly to Their Questions and Eleven Resign in Self-Defense.

New York, June 5.—Twelve Brooklyn census enumerators quit Saturday. When Supt. Atterbury got to his office in the morning most of the enumerators who intended to resign were awaiting him. The spokesman said: "Women have threatened us with imprisonment for what they deem the insults contained in the queries of Uncle Sam. Men have said that they would like to break our noses for prying into their business, while aliens by the score have abused us in all the living languages and some of the dead ones."

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

May Become More Serious in the North.

London, June 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that well informed natives in Shanghai think the position of affairs in the North will become more serious.

Mrs. Gladstone Steadily Sinking.

London, June 5.—It was announced last evening that Mrs. Gladstone was in a semi-conscious condition and that her strength is steadily diminishing.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

It is to be hoped that the senate will not undertake to refund money that Senator Clark spent in trying to get a seat.

Whenever a scandal crops out of the Chicago water office the temperate citizen consoles himself with the thought that it would have been much worse had the fluid been beer.

The curious gymnastic feats which parrots sometimes perform in their cages have been ascribed to the desire of the birds to vary the monotony of their life in captivity. That was the opinion of Mrs. Maudsley, the wife of the Central American explorer, until she saw the parrots, in a state of perfect freedom, indulging in all the feats practised by their caged cousins.

It has been said that any nation which collects an indemnity from Turkey ought to receive additional compensation for the time lost and the strain on the nervous system. The delay in paying for losses inflicted upon our people in the Armenian massacres is entirely in keeping with Turkish traditions. The approved theory in the sultan's domains seems to be that "he pays twice who pays promptly."

The peculiar condition of the atmosphere over southern England and western France on January 11th gave rise to extraordinary exhibitions of solar halos, or sun dogs, described in the scientific journals of both countries. The phenomena were very beautiful, the sun being surrounded with concentric circles and inverted arches showing rainbow colors, while mock suns appears among the halos. They were caused by clouds of minute ice-crystals floating at a great elevation.

Some curious spiral fossils, recently discovered in rocks of the Permian period in Russia, appear to represent a kind of sawlike appendage, armed with enamelled teeth, and capable of being rolled up in the manner of a spiral spring, which once belonged to a species of fish related to the rays and dogfish of today. A French geologist, Monsieur Priem, suggests that the fish carried this singular weapon as an extension of its upper jaw. Except in its capability of being rolled up, such an appendage seems to be no more wonderful than that of the sawfish or the swordfish.

A writer in the North American Review calls attention to the evils of excessive legislation. It appears that at their last annual sessions, the legislatures of our forty-five states enacted more than fourteen thousand laws—good, bad and indifferent. Such industry might be said to speak volumes for the public spirit of the American people if we could wink out of sight the facts that many of the "acts" spring from an unwholesome desire to accomplish social reforms by short processes, and that many more of them represent individual or corporate contrivances to utilize the power of the state for the turning of private grindstones.

One of the most important facts which developed during the late war with Spain was the great need by this country of more coaling stations for the navy. The navy department, realizing this, has been for some time at work planning for the establishment of stations at various parts of the world, and all now depends upon the negotiations in progress between the state department and the various countries concerned. The government of Liberia has recently consented to the establishment of a coaling station at a site to be selected by the navy department, and it is the intention to immediately begin the necessary work. The department will establish stations at Pago Pago, Guam and Honolulu.

Social and economic conditions, as they are reported to exist in Guam, seem almost idyllic. Almost every one owns land, and lives happily in cultivating it; and only men do that necessary work, for the women remain at home, engaged in more appropriate duties. No man's necessities constrain him to work for another. He is his own capitalist and hired man, consequently there are no strikes, no lockouts—no "labor problem," in fact, to perplex and disturb. Since there is no "effective demand" for what the people do not produce themselves, they do not need money. There is neither store nor market on the island in which household necessaries may be bought by exiles from the outside world, and according to Governor O'Leary, upon whose authority the more essential facts stated above are based, "You have to beg people to sell things." Obviously, modern progress and modern ideas have a wide field in Guam.

Adulteration of milk is a rather different matter from the adulteration of wood alchol or plug tobacco, and this difference should be more adequately recognized by the statutes. Milk that is loaded with a deadly drug is simply poison and if it is fed to a delicate child that child is murdered as surely as though the milkman had given it paris green. Injurious adulterations put into the diet of grown-up people are bad enough, but doctoring ordinary foods has a kind of respectability compared with poisoning the food of babies.

The Italian malcontent has long been noted as the most violent of his kind. He slew President Carnot and the empress of Austria and at every hand his malevolence has been conspicuous. Now he has taken a new step and introduced an instrument of terror which may well strike dismay to the hearts of many governments. When the socialists at Rome could not be heard in debate yesterday they congregated in the chamber of deputies and sang hymns until parliament adjourned in self-defense.

A LETTER FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

The French Do Everything Just the Opposite from Americans.

The following letter is from a young American who is one of the advance guard at the Paris exposition. It is needless to say that the writer is a close and critical observer. His observations are keen enough to be of interest to others besides the friend to whom the missive was addressed:

My Dear Friend: Without preamble I forward you the results of my scouting expedition in behalf of our party of Exposition visitors. I am sorry now to have accepted the job. I have not seen very much so far, and the skin left on my anatomy amounts to very little. Tell our friends to bring along a barrel or two of well assorted money.

Their main "graft," if I can use this slang word, is to do everything wrong-side out, probably to mislead strangers. As a consequence it is very safe rule to reverse all the home rules while you live in Paris. I have compiled a whole book of examples to substantiate this statement, and will call your attention to the most striking.

When we take to the right in the streets, they take to the left, and vice versa; hence the danger of all kinds of collisions. I received a half a dozen bumps before I learned that. As a matter of etiquette the Frenchmen salute the ladies first, while we await their good pleasure in this respect. In their books the table of contents is at the end instead of being at the beginning. The advertisements in the newspapers are always to be found in the last pages and the editorials in the first column of the first page. Their newspapers are no newspapers at all; they are journals, their magazines are reviews and vice versa.

The best places in the theaters are in the balcony, not in the parquet. The matinee takes place at 11 o'clock a. m., not in the afternoon. In this they are probably right, as "matinee" means morning. Yet they never say "good morning," but "good day."

By the way, all the clocks in the restaurants near the theaters are half an hour in advance of the standard time; this is intended to force you to leave half of your dinner untouched, thus saving money to the crafty restaurateur.

In America you never pay for theatrical programs, soap, light and towels in the hotels (this is called service), and napkins in the restaurants; in Paris you will have to pay for all these things and many others, among them bath robes, soap and towels you call for in the bathhouses.

If you have the misfortune of being "pinched" by a "Sergent de ville," he will not arrest you, but will simply take your name and address. The subpoena will cost you four cents by mail, but you will have to demonstrate that you are not guilty. On the other hand your lawyer will have the privilege of closing the case. Should fine and imprisonment be ordered by the court, time will be given to settle the fine and to constitute yourself a prisoner. As a matter of course this applies only to misdemeanors.

In case of drunkenness the saloon keeper who sold the last drink is prosecuted as the main offender. I was furnished this information by a prominent jurist, having had no personal experience.

The American girl is comparatively free, losing this freedom as soon as she gets married. The French girl never sees a beau alone, but does as she pleases after her marriage. An elopement in France is useless, even if the girl is of age, because no one can perform the marriage ceremony without the consent of the parents or guardians. A girl who is of age can obtain this consent by process of law by summoning twice her parents or guardians at an interval of six months before the court which decides the case. Girls, however, occasionally elope so as to compromise their reputation and thus compel their family to give their consent. An elopement not followed by marriage is called by the facetitious Parisians "a marriage at the City Hall of the Twenty-first Arrondissement," there being only twenty arrondissements or districts in Paris. Some 500 or 600 children are weekly born in Paris from these unions contracted with the left hand.

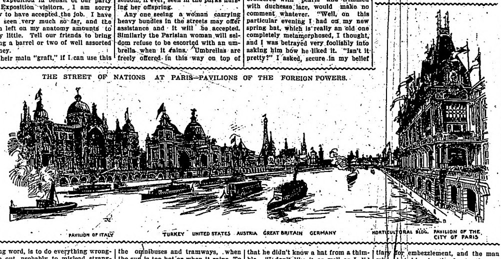
Presentation is not necessary in the French capital; in fact, you enter into conversation in public places with any one you meet. But if you present some one you are absolutely responsible for him. A lady has no right to refuse recognition to a gentleman who has been presented to her; presentations, however, must have been previously assented to by her. The husband is responsible for a breach of etiquette committed by his wife. The American who is married supports his wife. The Frenchman makes her work. If he is in business she keeps his books and acts as cashier. The aristocratic French woman even keeps house no matter how sick her husband is. In the poorer classes the husband works at his trade, and the wife at her own unless there are too many children to take care of. By the way, the Parisian woman seldom nurses her own children, she sends them to the country to be raised by peasant women until they are two or three years old. A Parisian woman is seldom, if ever, seen in the parks nursing her offspring.

Any one seeing a woman carrying heavy bundles in the streets may offer assistance and it will be accepted. Similarly the Parisian woman will seldom refuse to be escorted with an umbrella when it rains. Umbrellas are freely offered in this way on top of the omnibuses and tramways, when the sun is too hot or when it rains. To America such offer would appear impertinent. When a vehicle is stranded in the streets of Uncle Sam's dominion the passers-by generally let the driver get out of it as best he can. The Parisians of all classes do the reverse; rich and poor, young and old push at the wheel. If two men fight, everybody takes a part in the fray, even jumping on the Sergeant de ville who attempts to restore peace. The fun of it is that most of the time the fighters do not know what the whole business is about, and many a poor devil gets a thrashing simply because he happens to be there.

Paris has twenty mayors who are no mayors at all. The Prefect of the Seine, appointed by the government, is the real chief of the municipality. Paris pays a police force amounting to 21,000 men, including the municipal guard, and the regiment of firemen, but the government alone represented by the prefect commands this force. The same rule applies to all the municipal institutions of the French capital; the city pays, the government rules.

There are a thousand other dissimilarities between the French and the Americans; it would require a dozen letters to make mention of them. What is the end for us seems to be the commencement for them. To quote only an example, "our school commencement" is called by them the end of the school year." Our working week ends Saturday afternoon; they work until Sunday night late, and if they rest at all take their vacation on Monday. The workingmen are paid on Monday, which they call "St. Lundi" (Holy Monday), because they seldom work on pay day.

THE STREET OF NATIONS AT PARIS—PAVILIONS OF THE FOREIGN POWERS.



HAPPY JUNE DAYS.

Where Byron Was Born.

Another birthday of Byron has just passed, and still the long promised memorial to mark the spot is conspicuous by its absence. The place of the poet's birth is the corner of Holles and Oxford streets. A large drapery emporium covers the site, and the business stationery bears the poet's busts in the right corner. But Byronites look in vain for a marble bust outside, which it was understood would replace the bronze one removed years ago on account of structural alterations.—London Express.

NOTICE WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Men May Pretend They Do Not, but Facts Are Against Them.

"It may be true that men don't appear to notice women's clothes," said a woman the other day, "but all the masculines of my acquaintance have a very unpleasant way of remembering the things I wear, nevertheless. The other evening one of my friends came to se me. He is a taciturn individual, who, should I come into the drawing room to greet him some evening clad in a Paquin gown of satin embroidered with pearls and trimmed with duchesse lace, would make no comment whatever. "Well, on this particular evening I had on my new spring hat, which is really an old one completely metamorphosed, I thought, and I was betrayed very foolishly into asking him how he liked it. "Isn't it pretty?" I asked, secure in my belief that he didn't know a hat from a thimble. "I don't like it as well as I did last year, when it was trimmed with yellow crepe and quills,' was his astonishing response, so unexpected a response, indeed, that I nearly fell off the steps and became suddenly painfully aware of a rip in one finger of my glove. Any man that could recognize a chapeau after many days and when it was so greatly changed, I reasoned, must take in at a glance the smallest detail of my toilet, and I instantly became nervous and began to pat my hair and arrange my frills as women do when they're conscious. That's the reason I believe that men notice details when they don't appear to, for if this dignified man would remember a trifling thing like a last year's hat, why wouldn't his fellows?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MAN'S SUSPENDERS

Fastened to His Back by a Bullet From a Revolver.

"I've heard of curious methods of saving lives," said a veteran detective at headquarters the other day, "but I believe the oddest I ever ran across was in New Orleans one Mardi Gras. I had gone with other detectives from all over the country to look out for crooks who usually flock there carnival time. One morning I was walking down Newspaper Row, which is on Camp Street, when the crowds which were gathering to view the parade were startled by a pistol shot coming from one of the banks. A second later a man dashed out of the door and made a bee-line for a paper store across the way and was immediately lost from sight. With a couple of policemen and a lot of reporters I went into the bank and there looked for the dead man. But the fellow who was shot, though he considered himself as good as dead, wasn't a corpse. He was nearly scared to death, though. He was surrounded by employes of the bank, and when asked where he was shot, said he didn't know. We looked him over but there wasn't a trace of blood to be found, yet he declared he'd been hit in the back somewhere and began to cry. A reporter discovered a small hole in the coat. 'Here it is,' said he, 'shot plumb through the spinal column, and the bullet is on the inside.' The man who was shot didn't fancy the joke at all and became more tearful than ever. He took off his coat and then his vest, and then pulled his suspenders off his shoulders. The bands fell over his arms, but the straps remained stationary where the leather wedge was. One of the fellows gave a jerk, the victim gave a howl and the suspenders came down, bullet and all, for the latter had become imbedded in the leather and had pinned his suspenders to his back as neatly as if they had grown there. The victim was immensely relieved, as you may well imagine, but I don't know that he was so lucky after all, as he is now serving a long term in the Louisiana penitentiary for embezzlement, and the man who shot him is, thanks to the peculiar justice dealt by Louisiana juries, a free man today, but out some $800. His victim was a clerk in a bank and had got hold of his money on pretense of investment and had spent it all. The only way he could get even was to shoot.'—New York Mail and Express.

DEALING WITH SAVAGES.

Missionary Took Desperate Chances to Christianize Cannibals.

A very remarkable story was told by Senator Vest, of Missouri, a day or two ago. "The most pathetic scene I ever witnessed in my life," said he to a Washington Post reporter, "was the outcome of a very singular and curious condition of affairs. Up in British North America there was a tribe of Indians under the control of native sorcerers, and practicing all manner of savage rites. Among other things, these Indians were cannibals. A Scotchman, named Duncan, went among them, and at the risk of his own life civilized them. He taught them every dogma of our religion except the Lord's supper. His great work had been to win them from cannibalism, to teach them that capturing and then roasting and devouring human beings was barbarous. He was, therefore, afraid to acquaint them with the sacrament of the Lord's supper, because they would, in turn, ask him why it was wrong to eat each other and yet a part of religion to eat their god. He doubted his ability to explain the matter satisfactorily to their untutored minds, and so, for fear that they would regard him as an imposter and return to their barbarous ways, he let the matter rest. This was not satisfactory," continued Senator Vest, as he told the story, "to the governor of the province of Vancouver or the bishop of the English church, both of whom demanded that he should either administer the sacrament or else give up his lay ministry in the church. Duncan explained the reasons which had actuated him, but they were not accepted as sufficient. He appealed to the highest authorities of the Church of England and was overruled. He went back to his Indians and asked them if they would accompany him to Alaska, where they could be under a flag that guaranteed religious freedom. Almost the entire tribe of 1200 Indians decided to follow him. When I was there the Indians were taking the doors from off their houses, the sashes from their windows, and their scanty furniture from their rooms, preparatory to sailing away in their great canoes, in order to start life over again in a new country. It was, as I have said, the most pathetic scene I ever witnessed. It was more than this," added Senator Vest, speaking with almost vehement emphasis, "It was the most conspicuous example of religious prejudice and fanaticism I have ever known."

Dog Saved the Boy's Life.

The large pet dog of Charles Hagerman of Irishtown, Adams county, saved the life of his 3-year-old son in a singular manner while the two were at play in the yard. The child had a chain fastened around its body and attached to the neck of the dog. They were strolling about, when the boy accidentally fell into the cistern, containing several feet of water. The dog, bracing himself for the shock, pulled on the chain with sufficient force to hold the child's head above the water. The pitiful cries of the boy were heard by a young lady residing with the family, who hastened to the scene, and rescued the little fellow from his perilous position.—Baltimore Sun.

The Match Trust Spreading Out.

The match trust has several factories in Europe, and has now absorbed an important establishment in South America.

Marriage in Turkey.

In Turkey any youth and maiden who can walk properly and can understand the necessary religious service are allowed to marry.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Believes Andree Is Alive—Brother of the Arctic Explorer Has Hopes for His Safety—Calk Attachment for Horse-Shoes—Spur on the Stirrup.

Bering Sea Phosphorescence.

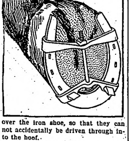
Washington Star: "I have often heard of the wonderful phosphorescence of the southern seas," remarked a traveler from the north to a Star reporter, "and I have seen many pretty fair samples of it in the Atlantic between New York and English ports, but I did not know it prevailed to any extent in northern waters until during the last summer. In August last I was on board the revenue cutter McCulloch, in the Bering sea, about sixty-three degrees north latitude, bound north, when one night about 10 o'clock I happened to go on deck, and I was almost frightened by the sight of the sea. The wind was blowing sharply enough to raise the white-caps, and the whole sea looked as if it were lighted from its depths by a million arc lights, throwing the whitest rays upward and under the flying foam. The hollows of the waves were dark, but every crest that broke showered and sparkled, as if it were filled with light. From the sides of the ship great rolls of broken white light fell away, and she left a broad pathway of silvery foam as far back as the eye could reach. But about this hour was the most striking display. Here it was as if the ship were plowing through a sea of white light, and as the water was thrown back from her prow it fell in glittering piles of light upon the dark surface beyond, and was driven far down below, lighting the depths as if all the electricity of the ocean were shooting its sparkles through the waves and turning itself into innumerable incandescents that flashed a second and then shut out forever. I stood on the forecastle deck looking down into the brilliant white turmoil of the waters until I began to feel as if we were afloat upon some silver sea, and a real uncanny feeling took possession of me. The white ship was lighted by the phosphorescence of the waters, so that as high up as the deck there was a pale, weird white, that made one feel as if the 'Flying Dutchman' were abroad upon the seas aond had passed by us. The masts towered in ashy gray above the decks, and every rope and line stood out distinctly in the light, but cast no shadows. It was all as ghostly as if we had gone up against the real thing, and it was a positive relief to get back into the wardroom, where there was something more human. I don't know how long it lasted, but when I went to bed at 11 o'clock I could still see the silver shining through the air port in my state room."

Gear Operated by Electricity.

On the California, Nebraska and West Virginia, three 13,000-ton armored cruisers planned for the United States government, electricity will operate the turret turning gear, blowers for ventilation, mechanical bread mixer, laundry, amunition hoists, gun rammers and air compressors for torpedoes. The machinery for propelling each vessel is to develop over 22,000-horse power to drive the ships 23 knots, and this, with the standard naval water tube boilers, must not exceed 2,000 tons in weight.

Calk Attachment for Horseshoe.

The necessity of keeping a horse's shoes sharpened in winter weather to enable him to keep his feet on ice-covered and slippery pavements has given inventors an attractive problem. One solution offered is an adjustable calk that can be fastened to the shoe temporarily and which can readily be resharpened at will. It consists of two bars, bent as shown, with their ends bent up into hooks so as to engage with the shoe. As both bars are of shorter length than the largest diameter of the shoe, it is evident that they can readily be held in place with a bolt and nut in the manner shown. Wedge shaped calks are fastened in tapering holes formed in the bars, the location of the holes being directly over the iron shoe, so that they can not accidentally be driven through into the hoof.



Believe Andree Is Alive.

Ernst Andree, brother of the explorer, S. A. Andree, believes that his brother is alive, and that he will be heard from by the latter part of the coming summer. Ernst Andree is thoroughly acquainted with his brother's plans and is better able to discuss the notable fate of the polar expedition than any other living scientist. He has made a study of the movements of the northern ice pack, of aerial currents in that latitude, and of the known bodies of land in proximity to the pole. He assisted the explorer in designing, equipping and testing the balloon in which S. A. Andree and two companions started from Norway, for the north pole July 11, 1897. A note dated July 13, 1897, was brought back by a carrier pigeon four days after the start was made. No word has been received since from the party.

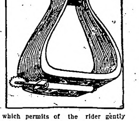
Ernst Andree advances the theory that the balloon was blown about by conflicting currents of air and finally set down at a point from which it would take the party three arctic summers to reach the neighborhood of Hudson bay.

"I expect to hear from my brother during the coming summer or autumn," says Ernst, "but in case he does not return by that time I must admit that the chances of his being seen alive again are very slim."

Herr Andree scouts the idea that the balloon has been wrecked, and asserts that the party could travel in it with even more safety than in sledges. It was put together, he says, without regard to expense, and every precaution possible was taken to make it absolutely safe and able to resist a violent shock. Moreover, in the water the balloon was almost as manageable as a boat.

Spur on Stirrup.

The picturesque though cruel heel spur that has played so important a part in all the famous rides of history is to be displayed at last by a novel and up-to-date stirrup spur, similar to that shown in the illustration. The spur, which is of the familiar toothed wheel type, is fastened to the heel of the riding boot. The shank to which the wheel is attached is contained in a casing and mounted on a spring, which permits of the rider gently pricking the horse's sides without applying any force to the dig.



Animals Play Jokes.

To show that there are useful spots of gray matter in every species of animal a trainer picked out the ugly and forbidding hippopotamus. He said, quotes the New York Tribune: "Maybe you think this freak of animal nature doesn't know a thing or two. I'll show you that he does. We have one with us who is as big as all outdoors and with his eyes peeled looks like an old-fashioned picture of the Inferno. His keeper is named Spencer. This name ought to make him know better. The keeper feeds the hippopotamus with bran balls. Punch is fond of these. They are rolled up and tossed far into his internal economy before he can close his jaws.

"A short time ago this keeper got funny and teased Punch by holding a ball of the coveted morsel close to his nose, where he could get the sweet savor of it, and then jerking it out of his reach. This was not a pleasing performance for Punch, and in many ways peculiar to his kind he showed it. He lay down in his tank and held his nose low, and when the keeper held out the bran ball he pretended to be indifferent or asleep. Seeing this the keeper became careless and began rubbing the bran ball about Punch's nose. Here is where Punch showed the cunning of ancestry, and, waiting his chance, grabbed the keeper's hand between his teeth.

"'Wow-wow-wow!' yelled the keeper.

"'Whu-u-owa-a-a-h!' snorted Punch in great delight.

"After enjoying the situation for a minute or more and winking his eye knowingly he eased up on Spencer's hand, so that the latter could get it back to its original ownership. Punch then slid back into his tank of water and the noise that ruffled the surface indicated that he was having a jolly good laugh underneath at the expense of Spencer.

"Elephants are the trickiest of all, however. They look dull and heavy, but just the same they are, like a mischievous boy, always on the alert for forbidden fun. In the twenty-five elephants of our show fifteen of them are trick performers and able to do a lot of things that startle observers. Only the other day five of these were doing a pyramid act and Professor Lockhart had just climbed up to the top of the head of the beast forming the apex when the largest elephant gave a keen squeal and at this signal the huge animals turned in opposite directions and the surprised professor had to jump to save himself from a disgraceful tumble. The elephants got together in a corner and the shrill blast they blew in unison showed the knowing that they were in a mood of enjoyment and the joke was on the professor."

Cause of Unpleasantness.

Mrs. Tucker—Tommy, what on earth makes you so late?

Tommy—Had some words with the teacher, and she kept me in after school.

Mrs. Tucker—You had words with the teacher?

Tommy—Yes'm. I couldn't spell 'em.—Chicago Tribune.

Case of Mistaken Identity.

Stranger (on street)—Do you love your little baby brother there, my boy?

Herbie—No, siree.

Stranger (surprised)—Pray, why not?

Herbie (promptly)—'Cause he's my sister. See!—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Wantoneaux.

Miss Wantoneaux—I thought you considered Tom one man in a million.

Miss Maynchanz—So I do.

Miss Wantoneaux—Yet you've become engaged to Mr. Richleigh.

Miss Maynchanz—Yes: he is one man with a million.

On Parade.

"How do you like your new spring suit, Kitty?"

"Oh, it fits so perfectly that I've been out somewhere every afternoon this week."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Excellent Reason.

"Freddy, what makes you talk from morning till night?"

"So's I'll be good comp'ny fer myself."—Indianapolis Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Cow Peas.

Probably no forage crop has attracted more attention in recent years than the cow pea. It was slow in getting a foothold in public esteem, but when that position was once obtained it advanced very rapidly in public favor. This is largely due to the fact that the experiment stations took up the cow pea and investigated it. They found it to be a very good plant for the collection of nitrogen and its introduction into the soil. The farmers are now in close touch with the experiment stations and the value of the cow pea was pressed on the notice of the farmers wherever the pea can be successfully and safely grown. We do not hesitate to say that if we had no experiment stations the cow pea would be still struggling for recognition. Without doubt the cow pea is destined to play a much larger part in our agriculture than at present. There is no reason why the farmers that have ground in the early crops in the spring and first part of the summer should not plant cow peas afterward. Of course the pea vines will not in such case mature seed, but the vines and roots will greatly improve the soil.

Horticultural Observations.

There is to be a big crop of fruit this year, as the trees and vines are setting very full with few exceptions. If all the fruit on the trees is left to grow, the harvest will show a large amount of very small fruit that will bring almost nothing in the market. The well-formed fruit of good size will get the prices that pay the profit. This is the time for reading and calculating orchardists to consider if it will not pay them to thin their fruit. If one-fourth the number of apples, peaches or pears be grown on a tree that blooms full the weight of fruit produced will be the same, and it will sell in the market for more money. Some of our enterprising orchardists have been thinning their tree fruits for many years, and have made that operation a part of their system. What they have found profitable others may imitate with hopes of like success.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the time is not far off when the producers of fruit will find some way of controlling the sale of it by the middlemen to the extent of seeing that the fruit reaches the consumer in as good condition as it leaves the hands of the grower. It is exceedingly discouraging to the ambitious grower to know that if he sends beautiful fruit to the Chicago market it is more than likely to be repacked and used for facing poorer fruit. It is one of the problems that will have to be settled by the collective action of fruit producers. The consumers in the great cities will hail the advent of such a day with gladness. At the present time Chicago buyers have become almost hardened to being swindled in fruit purchases. One of the great reasons for the extraordinary development of the banana trade is that people are able to purchase them without trusting to luck. If a man gets swindled when he buys bananas, it is his own stupidity that is at fault, as he can see every banana before he buys it. But with most of our native fruit, like the peach, a man must view it through red netting. If he pulls off the netting and finds fine-looking fruit, when he gets home he is likely to find inedible green fruit making up the bulk of the basket. One day last summer the writer desired to secure a basket of the best peaches on the market. He found a dealer with a large quantity of fairly good fruit, and with a few baskets of fancy peaches marked up to a fancy price. He was assured that the price was high because all the peaches in the basket were as good as the ones on top. When the baskets were opened at the home of the buyer it was found that the bulk of the fruit consisted of green peaches the size of walnuts, with just enough fine peaches over them to conceal them. The result was in this case a lessened purchase of peaches, the preference being given to fruit that could not be dishonestly packed.

Canadian Bacon.

A word about Canadian bacon and ham, for nowhere have I found such beautifully marbled pork, and most certainly I have never tasted such luscious meat, says J. C. Mills in the Farmer. Much as I dislike to admit it (for the farmers of the United States ought to be able to produce the best of everything), the facts are, we have forgotten entirely that the ultimate end to be reached in producing pork is the meat. We have thrown aside the prime end to be sought and are breeding the lard pig, and have forgotten what our Canadian friends know as the true end to be sought, a meat that will please the palates of the meat-eating public. The English and Canadians are excellent judges of all kinds of meat, and especial attention seems to be given to the production of fine bacon and hams, and well do they profit by it. This question is certainly a problem for the American people to solve, and especially our own state and the Dakotas, for these states are natural bacon and ham producers. On investigation, I learned that in the production of the fine bacon and hams found in Canada, that breed was necessary first and then feed. Yorkshires and Tamworths seemed to be the breeds for this purpose, and the feeds consisted of oats, barley and peas. Pea-fed bacon was the best.

Avoid "New Treatment" for Hogs.

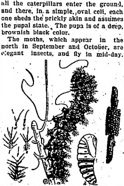
Bulletin 63, Indiana Experiment Station: Several years ago, when lecturing before Indiana farmers' institutes, Mr. S. H. Todd of Ohio advocated the feeding of meat from hogs that had died of cholera to healthy pigs. The claim was that feeding this diseased flesh produced a mild form of the disease, and the pigs fed the same thereafter would be free of cholera. This view advanced by Mr. Todd caused considerable comment. Apparently, however, the method of treatment adopted by him was not entirely a success, for in March, 1899, he wrote the undersigned that his hogs took sick and died so easy. I say it was not cholera. It was much worse. I lost forty head of hogs. This, however, was perhaps just as much a case of cholera as many swine breeders report on.

At the present time an attempt is being made by Indiana parties to sell on the market much such a method of treatment as that adopted by Mr. Todd. The claim is made that pregnant sows fed flesh from cholera-diseased swine will have the malady in a mild form, and that the unborn pigs will also be affected, so that thereafter they will be free from cholera and be "immune," as it is termed. While no experiments have been conducted by disinterested parties to prove the effectiveness of this method, reasoning from comparison, as shown by experience with other diseases, both with humans and animals, it is entirely unlikely that this method will prove a preventive. Further, this station is in possession of facts proving that pigs born from sows affected with cholera while pregnant have died from the disease long after.

The Buck Moth.

The scientific name is hemileuca maia. The caterpillar is very poisonous. A report of the Minnesota Agricultural College says: "It is very common in Minnesota, and feeds on the wild cherry and apple, but chiefly on the red oak and willow, where it can cause considerable damage, as it is a voracious feeder. The caterpillar is brownish black, with six spined tubercles on each segment, except on the eleventh, where there is only one dorsal tubercle; an additional one is found on segments one to five, and also on segments ten to twelve. When full grown the caterpillar measures a little over two inches in length. The sting of these caterpillars is really quite severe, and it is not easy to handle them with impunity. When mature all the caterpillars enter the ground, and there, in a simple, oval cell, each one sheds the prickly skin and assumes the pupal state. The pupa is of a deep, brownish black color.

The moths, which appear in the north in September and October, are elegant insects, and fly in mid-day.



Their wings are so lightly covered with scales that they are semi-transparent, and look like delicate black crape. The bands across them are creamy white, and broadest on the hind wings. The female moth deposits her eggs in naked belts of from 100 to 200 eggs; these are only fastened together by a little glue, and are not deposited in perfect order.

Pure Seed.

Low priced seed, especially of grasses and clovers, is to be avoided unless the buyer knows for a certainty that it contains no inferior seed and no seeds of injurious and objectionable plants. Clover and grass seed containing weed seeds is not worth the sowing and should not be taken as a gift. Just now this warning may be of value, as it is reported that there is a strong tendency of the market to advance. In such cases the farmers may be led to purchase seed at the same price they formerly paid, which in this case will mean a cheaper seed. When prices for seeds advance and the purchasers make a fuss about it, the seller is tempted to even up matters by taking old seed and mixing with the new or else taking seed that is impure with weed seeds and mixing it with the nest; this makes a grade that is very deceptive. A man will sometimes save a dollar on a bushel of seed and afterward pay $25 in the work of eradicating the weeds from his land.

Variety of Feed for Hogs.

Whatever feeds may be used the variety should be as great as possible, and changes should be made at every opportunity. The only object in raising hogs is the production of meat, and the more rapidly a hog can be made to produce meat the more profitable he becomes. The man who makes hog raising the most profitable is the one who induces his hogs to eat the most of the right kinds of food, and who never keeps them on any one kind of grain of forage until their appetites become cloyed and they get "off their feed." The greater the variety and the more frequent the changes the more will be eaten and the more rapid will be the growth. No matter what food may be used or what the age of the animals which consume it, a great saving may be effected by feeding so that none of it will be wasted.

Subsoiling for Root Crops.

Subsoiling for root crops frequently pays largely, for the reason that the ground is put in a shape that permits the roots to develop without resistance in all directions. In addition most of the root crops have tap roots that strike downward for moisture and additional nourishment. Experiments, even in the arid and semi-arid regions, have shown great advantage in subsoiling for such crops. Not only are the root crops benefited, but the potato crop is also benefited. The subsoiling helps through times of drouth, and thus prevents a check to the development of half-formed tubers.

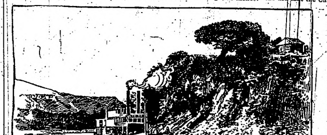
Diseased Cattle from Argentina.—A dispatch from Liverpool says that recently two cattle ships from Argentina brought to Liverpool 400 bullocks and 200 sheep, all affected with foot and mouth disease. They were slaughtered, and their feet and heads burid at sea. By a new law no more such cattle or sheep will be permitted to land even for slaughter purposes.

KING DORADO'S LAND LOCATED.

The Story of Eldorado According to Modern Research.

Eldorado has at last been located, the golden sacrificial raft of its king has been found in a lake in the Colombian mountains, and now an expedition is on its way to drain off the waters of the lake and get some more of the treasure of the "gilded one." That region, the rumors of which fired the imagination of the adventurers from the time of the discovery of the New World down to the end of the eighteenth century, and lured the conquestadores through the forests and mountains of South America, and which even at the beginning of the seventeenth century exerted a master influence on the schemes of Sir Walter Raleigh, has given up to modern research the secrets which it guarded for four hundred years.

Begota, the capital of the South American republic of Colombia, lies in a mountain valley eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the mountains near Bogota is the lake of Guatavita. The waters of this lake are to be drawn off to find the treasures of Eldorado. From the end of the eighteenth century up to within a few years ago the story of Eldorado has been dismissed as being one of the phantoms which haunted the brains of the early explorers, having no foundation except the inflamed imagination which had been engendered by the wealth of Mexico and Peru. But for the last few years the old legend had been studied, the old chronicles have been examined and the chaff winnowed from the wheat. Explorations have been made, not as the conquestadores made them, in shining mail and with flaunting banners, but as dry and musty archaeologists make them. The



~ WILD WATERS OF THE LAND OF KING DORADO ~

result has been the location of Eldorado in the region of Colombia, now known as the department of Cundinamarca, round about the Colombian capital. Much gold has already been gathered from the shores of Lake Guatavita, and the company formed to draw off its waters want what treasure remains there.

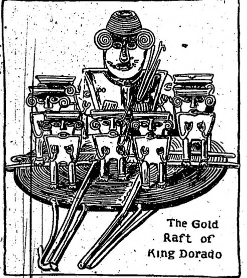
The story of Eldorado, as modern research has it, is this: Long before the days of Columbus, and down to his time, probably, there reigned in the highlands of what is now Colombia a mighty king who was in alliance with the Incas of Peru. His people were the Chinchas. Stretching southward from Bogota to this day can be seen remnants of the old highway which connected the kingdom of the king of the Chinchas with the domains of his great ally of Peru. Now the Chinchas were sun worshipers, and their king claimed descent from the sun. For all that is known of his ancestry he might have been also brother to the moon and first cusin to all the fixed stars. But for him and his people it sufficed that he was a descendant of the sun. Every morning at the rising of the sun the king came forth in state to do homage to his ancestor, and the mountains and the valleys resounded with the acclamations of his people. Their places of worship were upon the shores of streams or of lakes, and of all the holy shores, the shores of Lake Guatavita were the most holy. To the margin of this lake used to repair pilgrims from all parts of the king's domains, as now pilgrims go to Mecca or to Rome, and offer their tributes. They came to those waters as the Brahmin of India goes to the Ganges, for the waters thereof were sacred.

The pilgrims all brought offerings of gold and precious stones and cast them into the lake for the propitiation of the sun god. On occasions of high festivals the king himself repaired to the lake and went through the ceremony which has given to the world the word "Eldorado" in its modern meaning. The high priests of the nation met the monarch on the border of the lake before daylight and began those mystic rites the major part of which have been lost to history. From out the far times of the lost American empires and kingdoms, however, this much has been rescued. When the first rosy beams kindled upon the mountain tops the beacon fires which announced the coming of the sun god forth from his black tent of night the king, stripped of his royal robes, was anointed with clay by the priests, probably to the sound of weird chants, and the high priest blew gold dust over him until he was coated from head to foot with the precious metal. Then, stepping on board a gilded raft with his chief Caziques, the king was towed out into the middle of the lake. Suddenly, as it does in tropic regions, the sun sprang with its light above the mountains, and there, towering among the nobles, who had accompanied him, shone the descendant of the sun in the reflected beam of his ancestor, while from the vast multitude which surrounded the lake arose joyful acclamations and the sound of barbaric music.

It was the story of this ceremonny which was told to the Spaniards who first visited the shores of the new world, and so they called the king of the Chichas "El Dorado"—the gilded. From the description of the king the phrase came to mean his country, and so, made into one word—Eldorado—it became something which the knights and nobles of Castile sought as ineffectually and as valiantly as Galahad sought the Holy Grail, though not with such pure hearts and high ambitions. It is probable that a model in gold of the raft, with the king and his chief Caziques on it, was a favorite offering of the rich pilgrims who came to pay tribute to the sun by throwing their offerings into the sacred lake.

Such a tribute would not only be valuable from a religious point of view, but would also be a delicate piece of flattery for the king. Human nature did not differ much in El Dorado from human nature in New York, and people with an eye to political preferment kept the other eye on the "boss" then as they do now.

One of these votive rafts was found recently imbedded in the soil of the shores of the lake by a German archaeologist, and is now in the museum in Berlin. Gold pieces, evidently offerings, to the value of many thousands of dollars, have been found from time to time on the shores of Lake Guatavita, but, as the region is one to which few Europeans or Americans penetrate no notice was taken of the fact until recently. Now it has been proved beyond doubt that at the bottom of Lake Guatavita lie untold treasures. The only trouble is to get at them. One or two crude attempts have been made



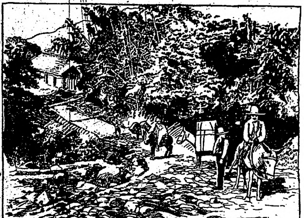
The Gold Raft of King Dorado

to draw off the waters of the lake and dig out the gold which lies in the soil of its bottom, but such efforts so far have not met with success. Now a well-organized expedition is starting out from England to capture, if possible, the gold of El Dorado.

The land of Eldorado was, as a matter of fact much less prolific in gold than either Mexico or Peru. It was the use that the Chichas made of their gold which appealed to the imagination of the conquestadores. The fame of the sun-descended was spread all along the shores of the Caribbean, and the natives of whom the Spaniards asked their questions regarding the new continent told not only of the "gilded one," but of his city. As modern research seems to have determined, the capital of the descendant of the sun was built of frame, wooden houses, the sides of which were covered with gayly colored cotton cloth. Gold does not seem to have been much thought of except as it represented the color of the sun and most faithfully reflected his beams. Over the cotton cloth which draped the sides of the houses of the prehistoric capital of Chicha were hung many strands of cord, threaded with gold beads, and as the morning breezes swept down from the Cordilleras these golden strands waved to and fro, making a mighty shimmer in the early sunlight, and to one who observes them from afar, as Philip von Hutton believed he did, the city might well seem to be one of houses and streets of gold.

One of the things which seem to have puzzled those who took the story of Eldorado seriously is that nowhere could be found the city of Manoa, which one Spanish adventurer declared was the capital of the desired country. Now the only authority upon which the name Manoa rests as that of the capital of Eldorado is that of one Martinez, a mutineer, who was set adrift from a Spanish ship. He returned to civilization and declared that he had been cast upon the coast of Guinea and had been conducted through the wilderness to the city named Manoa, which was the capital of Eldorado; that the king of the country was in alliance with the Inca, and that the roofs of the houses of the city were covered with gold. Martinez was a liar. He had heard the story of Eldorado, and it is not hard to seek for the place to which he was taken, for, far up the Amazon river, at the junction of that mighty stream with the Rio Negro, stands the city of Manaos, still bearing its old Indian name, which became Manoa in the Spanish of the romancing Martinez. Or perhaps he was right and Manoa was the original name, and Manaos is a Portuguese corruption of it. But he saw no Eldorado.

Sir Walter Raleigh led no less than two expeditions in search of Eldorado, and so enduring was the belief in the existence of the place that Spanish expeditions in search of the place were sent out as late as the latter part of the eighteenth century. Those who are interested in Eldorado as it appears in fiction should read the well-known chapter in Voltaire's "Candide." To us of today Eldorado has resolved itself into a question of hydraulics—draining of Lake Guatavita.



TRAVELING INTO EL DORADO.

The First Printer.

Consul Schumann of Mainz reports that on Junne 23 next a festival will be held in that city in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Johann Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing. In this festival almost all civilized nations will take part, and it is to be hoped that the United States will also be duly represented. In connection with this festival the foundation of a Guutenberg mseum is planned.

BEER IN BRAZIL

Cooled by Putting Ice Into It and Costs Nine Cents a Glass.

Few sights are funnier than to see a Brazilian drinking beer and putting ice in the glass to cool it. In that equatorial country no attempt is made to keep the beer cool before it is drawn. In the wholesaler's house it is cooled before delivery, but if the man who drinks it doesn't like the temperature, in goes a bit of ice, if ice is handy. Brazilian beer can be chilled only once, and it is undrinkable overnight. Bahia draws its beer supply from Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo breweries, which make for the most part light beer. A glass of beer is called "chopps," and it sells for sixty reis, or nine cents. Teutonia Halle, in Bahia, the only establishment in the town that approaches the dignity of a saloon, sells as many as three and sometimes six kegs of beer a day. A keg once opened has to be sold before the day is over or else it spoils, for refrigerators are unknown. Most of the lower classes buy cheap wines, and especially the native rum, "cachaca," a glassful of which costs only forty reis. So with them the drinking of beer is a cultivated taste. At society functions it is the custom to have all kinds of drinks in a room set aside specially for that purpose. Beer in the cask is on tap at the weddings of the 400.—New York Press.

Restaurant Drove Out Church.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Archangel in Harlem, N. Y., has been meeting in a hall over a restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant, tired of singing and the chanting, opened the windows leading from his kitchen into the airshaft and kept them open. The smell of the cooking and the smoke that ascended every time the cook was careless were too much for the congregation, and the church had to move.

Different Here.

There are only 11 bald-headed men in the English house of commons. A gallery view of the pates in our house of representatives gives a different impression.

PAID FOR HIS LEVITY.

The Young Man Waxed Humorous About the Oysters.

There was an oyster famine in Detroit on Good Friday, says the Detroit Free Press. It was owing to the nature of the observance and partly to the fact that the season for these popular bivalves is waning. And, as usual, when an article is scarce, there was a great demand for oysters. The downtown restaurants were fairly besieged with orders that they could not fill. It seemed that everybody, including those whose religious leanings influenced them to taboo animal food, was hungry for oysters. At one place the last stew had just been served to a young man who regarded it with suspicion. Gently stirring the milky way with his spoon, he was unable to perceive more than the proverbial lone oyster working there, and he was softly humming "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me," when a stylishly dressed young man entered and called for oysters. "There isn't another oyster left," he was told, "and I don't believe you'll find any in town." [illegible] I like to be accommodating, and you may have this stew. I haven't touched it, as it just came off the fire. As a matter of fact, I ordered steak anyway, but I guess I was misunderstood." "No, thank you," said the stylishly dressed young man, "I'll try somewhere else." He, too, seemed suspicious. Then the young man that had been the victim of circumstances and an oyster famine went on a fishing excursion, using a cracker as a bait. He caught two. "This is a case of oyster stew, oysters too, and oysters, two," he remarked, regardless of the feelings of those around him. And the waitress charged him double price for revenge.

Another Odious Comparison.

He—"A live donkey, you know, is better than a dead lion." She—"Yes." He—"Why are you looking around in that way?" She—"I'm looking for the dead lion that made the comparison pop into your mind."

About 50 per cent. of the schoolboys of the District of Columbia use tobacco.

How to Grow the Finest Asters.

Asters naturally succeed best in rich, loamy soils and the cool temperature of the northern states, notably northern New York and the New England states, and in similar locations in the west, but with proper attention to the season of planting equally fine flowers can be had in almost every section of the country. In our own locality, where seed is planted early in May in the open ground, the flower-buds are apt to blight during the very hot, dry weather of midsummer, or else, if the weather is more favorable, the flowers are frequently destroyed by the black beetles, which appear in great numbers when they commence to flower. Both of these difficulties are easily avoided, however, by sowing the seed in shallow drills in a cold frame or in boxes of soil in the warm, sunny windows of the living-room in the house early in March. The young plants are transplanted to stand three inches apart or else planted in small flower-pots as soon as they are one or two inches in height, and then planted in the flower-beds when the trees are coming out in leaf. Treated in this manner they make fine plants, coming in flower much earlier than from seed sown in the open ground, and avoid both the blight and the periodic attacks of the black beetles.

Naturally, the fine flowers raised by this method create a desire for a longer period of bloom, and we have discovered in our trial grounds that by sowing the seed during the latter part of May and early in June the plants grow finely during the summer months and commence flowering early in the fall, after the period during which the blight and the beetles make their attacks, and furnish us fine blooms until the plants are cut down by the heavy frosts late in the fall. Thus, by adapting our season of planting to the climate, we are enabled to have two periods of fine blooms against the single flowering season of more favorable locations. Not only is this double period of bloom most satisfactory for our heavy, loamy soil, but it is also equally adapted for light, sandy soils, where equally fine blooms may be grown in the same manner if care is taken to make the soil rich with well-rotted manure; in such locations it will also be of great service to place a mulch of fine hay or grass on the soil in which the plants are growing. This will not only help to preserve the moisture in the soil, but will also greatly assist the fine growth of the plants by keeping the soil cool during the heat of mid-day.

The seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills, three inches apart and covered one-half inch deep, either in the hot-bed or in a finely prepared seed-bed, carefully dug and raked into a fine, loose condition, as early in the spring as the soil will break up in a fine, loose condition. The aster is quite hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground about the time the earliest trees are starting out in leaf, or when the peach trees are in blossom. Plants which have been grown in cold frames and hardened off by thorough ventilation may be planted out at this time, as they will stand light frosts without injury.

Equine Distemper.

A bulletin of the Virginia Experiment Station says: Equine distemper is an infectious and contagious disease, characterized by an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the various cavities of the body. Synonyms.—Influenza, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Epizootic of the Horse, Pink Eye and various others.

History.—Equine distemper has been recognized for many years. In fact, it is recorded to have appeared in Seville as early as 1299. From that time it has made its appearance at different intervals, gradually spreading from city to city, and from country to country, until 1872 and 1873, when it invaded Canada in a very severe form, and rapidly spread over the whole of the United States, causing the death of many animals and great hardship among the people. Since 1873 distemper has been a constant resident of the United States, although much more moderate in form, more isolated in outbreaks, and, owing to a better understanding of its pathological phenomena, its fatality has been greatly diminished.

Causation.—The causes of equine distemper are divided into predisposing and direct. The predisposing cause is anything that tends to lower the vitality of the animal, as damp, dark, very close and crowded stables, undue exposure to drafts and stormy weather, and especially overwork with scanty nourishment. The direct cause of equine distemper has been shown to be a micro-organism. Authorities differ, however, as to the exact class of that microbe. Some claim that the disease in question is caused by a bacillus, while others say it is produced by a coccus. After a careful study of the experiments of the various investigators it seems apparent to the writer that an oval-shaped bacillus is the specific cause of the disease, and that when varieties of the cocci class are present there is some other disturbance associated with the true type of distemper. For example, when the catarrhal inflammation becomes infected with the pus-forming, or pyogenic bacteria, suppuration is the result, and various forms of cocci may be found in the contents of the abscess which is produced.

Dairy farmers should hold onto every good dairy cow. Just now, when veal calves are abnormally high in price, the temptation is great to let go of them. This is especially the case with the man that is a little hard-up for ready cash. The man that lets go of promising calves now is depriving himself of good dairy cows in the years to come. The high price of calves today would seem to indicate high prices for dairy cows a few years hence. The money that is permitted to remain invested in the dairy calf will in many cases prove exceedingly profitable.

A model packing house, which will show American methods of slaughtering and dressing cattle, will be one of the exhibits at the Paris Exposition.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 6, 1900.

Lawton's Rubber Bathtub.

General Lawton made it a habit of his life to take a cold water bath every morning before breakfast, and while campaigning he carried with him a rubber tub. It made no difference where he was, he always ordered the tubful of cold water to his quarters every morning.

In following the Apaches he reached a mountain. He knew that the Indians had fled there, and before pursuing them farther he left his rubber tub and other tent equipments at the base of the mountains in charge of an old and faithful sergeant to guard carefully until he returned. It was an old trick with that tribe of Indians when being pursued to circle around and return to the exact point whence they started.

The general left the tub and started out after the Indians. They circled around, covering a wide territory, and beat General Lawton back to the base of the mountain. When he got there, he found that the old sergeant and his six men had been killed and that his tub had been carried off by the Indians. The Apaches evidently learned how highly the general prized the rubber tub, for they placed great store by it after they had captured it and guarded it as closely as they did their own lives.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Memories of a Waltz.

"Did you ever try to dance with a foreigner?" asked a Louisville gentleman who had been traveling abroad. "I did once," he continued, "and that experience was more than enough for me. It happened at a ball at Mustapha, at the Hotel St. Georges. I asked an Austrian countess to waltz, and when we started I supposed we would dance in the leisurely American fashion. The countess had a different idea in her head. She preferred to whirl madly like a dervish on a space that could be covered with a parasol, and on account of her superior strength I clung to her, and we began to spin.

"Finally, when it seemed to me that we were performing our antics on the ceiling with our heads hanging down, I could stand it no longer and, gasping for breath, suggested that we sit down. I saw two chairs galloping around the room and prepared to catch them on the next lap. We steered for them, I clinging helplessly to the athletic lady, and then we sank down. I sat dazed and almost insensible until I was aroused by the countess saying:

"'Excuse me, but we are sitting on the same chair.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Our First Postal Rates.

The first law of congress fixing rates of postage went into effect on June 1, 1792, with rates as follows:

Not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents.

Over 30 and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 cents.

Over 60 and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents.

Over 100 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents.

Over 150 and not exceeding 200 miles, 15 cents.

Over 200 and not exceeding 250 miles, 17 cents.

Over 250 and not exceeding 350 miles, 20 cents.

Over 350 and not exceeding 450 miles, 22 cents.

Over 450 miles, 25 cents.

It would seem that postmasters of that day must have been greatly perplexed in adjusting the rates on each letter under such a diversified schedule as the above. The weight limit was one ounce (single), but a single letter was a single sheet, two sheets double, three sheets triple, four sheets a quadruple letter, even if the whole four did not exceed an ounce.

A Shock For Carlyle.

Thackeray once told Sir John Millais this amusing story of Carlyle:

He had spent a day in the reading room of the British museum and had given a great deal of trouble to one of the officials, sending him up and down ladders in search of books to satisfy his literary tastes, and on leaving the room he had gone up to the man and told him that it might be some satisfaction to him to know that he had obliged Thomas Carlyle. The official hesitatingly answered him, with a bland smile and the usual washing of hands in the air, that the gentleman had the advantage of him, but that probably they might have met at some mutual friend's house. He had never heard of Thomas Carlyle.

Water.

The body needs internal as well as external baths to keep it healthy. To give the body an internal bath drink plenty of water. Two quarts should be taken each day, beginning with a glass just after rising and ending with a glass just before retiring. If you are inclined to stoutness, do not drink during meals or within a half hour before or after them. If your complexion is bad, nothing is more conducive to a cure than drinking water either hot or cold, but preferably the latter.—New York Press.

Kingsley's Way.

I go at what I am about as if there were nothing else in the world for the time being. That's the secret of all hardworking men, but most of them can't carry it into their amusements. Luckily for me, I can stop from all work at short notice and turn head over heels in the sight of all creation and say, "I won't be good or bad or wise or anything till 2 o'clock tomorrow."—Charles Kingsley.

Man can run about ten miles an hour and jump about 23 feet at his best. The horse can trot a mile in two minutes and gallop one in one, while the greyhound, hare and ostrich are all faster even than this.

The sword blades forged at Toledo by the Saracens could be coiled up like a clock spring and would resume perfect straightness as soon as released.

WORKED IT BOTH WAYS.

A Neat Swindling Scheme That Fleeced Bucket Shop Patrons.

"If the real inside workings of the average bucket shop were laid bare," said a telegraph operator who has had much experience in such establishments, "the revelation would open the eyes of the young donkeys who imagine they can beat the game. Just to illustrate the point I'll tell you a little story.

"Some time ago there were two rival bucket shops in a certain southern city, supposed to be run by northern operators. Business was a little slow, and it was evident that the speculative element was inclined to be suspicious of both establishments. One day the manager of one of the concerns hunted up a young fellow who had more money than brains and, handing him $50, asked him, as a special favor, to go over to the other house and make such and such a play. 'It's a private speculation of my own,' he said, 'and I have a straight tip, but I can't very well place the money myself on account of my connection with —— & Co. If I did they'd get suspicious right away.'

"The young idiot supposed, of course, that he had struck a bonanza—one bucket shop man playing against another! It must be a sure thing! So he not only placed the $50 as requested, but played the tip hard himself, and so did all his friends, whom he promptly let into the secret. Needless to say, they were all eventually skinned out of every cent they put in, but the remarkable part of the story is that the same tactics were worked back and forth by both managers on at least a dozen different occasions. Each time it was done they gathered in a lot of new clients and made a big haul. It developed not long afterward that the two bucket shops were run by the same people."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HE ROUSED JEFFERSON.

Why the Hotel Porter Waked Jefferson From His Sleep.

Leslie's Weekly tells this story about Joseph Jefferson: A number of years ago he played a one night engagement in a small Indiana town, appearing in his favorite part of Rip Van Winkle. In the hotel at which he stopped was an Irishman "recently landed," who acted as porter and general assistant. Judged by the deep and serious interest which he took in the house, he might have been clerk, lessee and proprietor, rolled into one.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping on his door. When he struggled into consciousness and realized that he had left no "call" order at the office, he was naturally indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, so he arose, and soon after appeared before the clerk. "See here," he demanded of that individual, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the clerk, "I'll ask Mike."

The Irishman was summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?"

Taking the clerk by the lapel of the coat, the Hibernian led him to one side and said, in a mysterious whisper: "He were snoring loike a horse, sor, and Oi'd heerd the b'ys say as how he were onct afther shlaping fur twinty years, so Oi sez to mesilf, sez Oi, 'Moike, it's a cooming onto him ag'in, and it's yer juty to git the craythur out o' yer house instantly!'"

Had Driven Mules Before.

Daniel C. Pomeroy, once a prominent New York criminal lawyer, in his early life was a stage driver on the old Butterfield line and gleaned his legal education largely upon the box seat of his coach or while change of horses was being made at the stations. He was associated with others in the defense of one Mrs. McCarthy on her trial at Utica for the murder of a man named Hall of Ogdensburg, who was killed by a bullet from her revolver which was aimed at another man. Judge Doolittle presided at the trial and seemed to believe in the prisoner's guilt. The judge was bitter, and so was Pomeroy. The latter made an objection and insisted upon it rather strenuously.

"Mr. Pomeroy," said the judge, "I am not a horse and can't be driven."

"Well, your honor, I learned in my early experience to drive mules, and I will try to keep up my former reputation."—Philadelphia Call.

Going by the Eye.

Unless one has some other sort of knowledge to contradict it it is natural to accept the evidence of the eye. Therefore the answer which a teacher recently received from her class of small children was not altogether surprising.

"Which is farther away," she asked, "England or the moon?"

"England!" the children answered quickly.

"England?" she questioned. "What makes you think that?"

"'Cause we can see the moon, and we can't see England," answered one of the brightest of the class.—Youth's Companion.

Lead Pencils of Old.

Ancient writers mention the use of lead and graphite for ruling papyrus, and pencils fashioned rather crudely in the manner of those now used were made in the sixteenth century, the graphite coming from the Borrowdale mine at Cumberland, England.—Chicago Chronicle.

Inexpensively Managed.

"Your capital is not large."

"But quite sufficient. You see, our business is peculiar in that it does not necessitate any evasion of the laws."—Detroit Journal.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Representative Richardson, of Tenn., offered the following resolution in the House democratic caucus and it was adopted: "Whereas, there is known to be a large and growing surplus in the Treasury, over and above the necessities of the government arising from the taxes levied and collected under the war tax act of 1898; therefore, Resolved, that we favor the reduction of the taxes provided for in said act, and we do not think the present session of Congress should adjourn until said taxes shall have been repealed as to certain articles and reduced as to others until there is a total reduction in the aggregate of at least 50 per centum. We pledge ourselves at all times to support any measure or measures providing for such reduction." Before the campaign is over the republican managers will be sorry that they allowed Congress to adjourn without reducing war taxation.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—The SPECTATOR is for sale—at $1.50 a year—strictly in advance.

Foiled.

"Anger," he said thoughtfully, "shortens life."

She looked at him sharply.

"It also," he went on, "spoils beauty. It has an exceptionally injurious effect on a pretty face."

"John Henry," she exclaimed, "what is it you want to say to me? What provoking suggestion have you to make now? For what offensive ruling in domestic economy are you paving the way?"

Then he knew that all his precautions were useless and that he might as well have told her in the first place that she would have to wait a month for that new bonnet.—Chicago Post.

The Point of View.

The Bird in the Hand assumed his most winning aspect and addressed the Bird in the Bush.

"It is conceded," said he, "that my position renders me worth twice as much as you are, but I will trade places with you, even up, asking nothing to boot!"

But the Bird in the Bush thought he could detect something of disingenuousness in this seemingly magnanimous offer and flew away.—Detroit Journal.

The Real Thing.

Johnny (who is jealous of mamma)—Mamma likes me better than she does you!

Evelyn (who enjoys teasing)—Why, no, Johnny. Of course she loves Betty and me best! Just think, she was our mother long before she was yours!

Johnny (scornfully)—Hoh! What of that? You are nothing but a sample copy, anyway! And Betty's only a trial subscription! But I am the real thing!—Life.

SAVING AN OLD PAINTING.

Ingenious Method by Which It Was Transferred to New Canvas.

"Did you ever hear of transferring an old oil painting to a new 'canvas?'" said a well known art connoisseur of this city. "One would declare at first blush that the thing was absolutely impossible, but I saw it done with a picture over eight feet square, and the operation was a perfect success. The painting to which I refer had been a fine example of the early Italian school, but it had lain forgotten in a garret for many years and had become so incrusted with dirt and grime that it was impossible to distinguish any of the details. Ordinarily it could have been cleaned without trouble, but the damp and mold of two centuries had rotted the canvas until it was ready to fall apart at a touch, and scrubbing was, of course, out of the question.

"That was the condition of things when it was taken in hand by an expert restorer from Belgium who happened to be in the city. The first thing he did was to glue a huge sheet of thick manila paper firmly to the face of the picture. Then he turned it over carefully and picked off every particle of the old decaying canvas, revealing the rear surface of the paint itself. It was a big job and required no end of patience, but the last thread was finally removed, and nothing was left but the fragile shell of pigment. That he covered with the strongest fish glue, and a new sheet of canvas was spread over it and pressed down.

"In a few hours it was perfectly dry, and the painting was as firmly attached to its new foundation as if it had been there from the start. Nothing then remained but to take off the manila paper, which was readily done with hot water. After that the surface was thoroughly cleaned, and the picture is now almost as bright and clear as it was when it left the painter's easel. The owner could hardly believe his eyes. It seemed to him that a veritable miracle had been accomplished."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Order For Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Red Lake. } ss

In Probate Court.
Special Term,
June 5th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Sorsoleil, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Mary Sorsoleil has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said John Sorsoleil died in said county, on the 12th day of January A. D., 1900, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole Executrix named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire, in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 5th day of June A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
49-52

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey.

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul & Minneapolis

GEO BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Excellent Quality
Moderate Price

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

Call for and get

HAMM'S

Celebrated

St. Paul

BEER

Order of Nearest agent.

Theo Hamm Brewing Co
St. Paul.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Stornasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a comparment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. *No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;* and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 21x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. O. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.55½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.53½	Barley	.26
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	.156
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

The county commissioners meet next Monday.

C. E. Johnson makes an A No. 1 census enumerator.

M. E. Todd was down from the upper Falls Monday.

Capt. Kratka was in from his bonanza farm Monday.

The St. Hilaire base ball club was organized last Friday.

Attorney Lee was down from the upper Falls Monday.

Jos. Smith the Crookston insurance man was here Saturday.

Chas. Tedford of Cass Lake was here yesterday between trains.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The first good soaking rain of this season fell Thursday night.

W. Peterson will leave to-day on a business trip to Crookston.

Postmaster-Attorney Richardson of Thief River was down yesterday.

The bicycle riders do not take kindly to Broadway since its been graveled.

Jas. Meehan of Thief River was seen upon our streets the first of the week.

Mrs. F. Case returned Monday from a few days visit with her sister at Holt.

Supt. Chapin of the Crookston Lumber Company was here between trains yesterday.

Miss Dora Sandmoen returned home yesterday from an extended visit at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Case left to-day on a visit to friends at Warren—their former home.

Ben Rosenberg of Crookston was here yesterday looking after his business interests.

Rev. A. M. Lundo accompanied his father and mother yesterday on a visit to friends at Fertile.

P. Lemay says he is in shape to furnish milk to the public for the small sum of four cents per quart.

John Halvorson and family departed Friday for Cass Lake where they will make their future home.

Members of the Catholic church of this village will see that a church be built during the summer.

Mrs. E. M. Hoff and daughter Olga left to-day on a visit with relatives and friends at Thief River Falls.

E. Vesterman of Grafton N. D., arrived last Thursday on a visit to his sister, Mrs. C. A. Brummond.

Miss Mary Kyle who was rehired for the primary department, will visit in Wisconsin during vacation.

The town was deserted Sunday—most everybody went to Thief River Falls to witness the ball game.

The Garnes people are making preperations to celebrate the Fourth of July in the good old-fashioned way.

H. H. Zaiser of Red Lake Falls was here yesterday a short time while enroute home from a trip at Crookston.

Editor Gorden of the Crookston Journal made our village a visit last Friday and favored us with a fraternal call.

Mr. John Thorkelson of Brandon, father of our popular druggist, arrived Saturday on a visit to his son and family.

Now that sun-bonnets are in style again it would not be surprising that by next year the old "shaker" will be right in it.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Finberg of Holt were here last Saturday looking over the Hotel St. Hilaire with a view of purchasing the same.

C. G. Johnson has added a new line of goods in connection to his billiard and pool room and, now handles all kinds of tobaccos.

Miss Laura J. Betts who is to have charge of the grammar department next year will spend vacation at her home in Litchfield.

For Sale Cheap

A lot of work horses. Enquire
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER COMPANY.

Leonard Holmes and wife leave today for Fargo, N. Dak., to take in the Fire Festival and visit with a brother of Mr. Holmes.

Jos. Strawbridge, formerly of this place, but now a resident of Cass Lake, was married at Crookston Saturday to Miss Julia Moeckel.

Since Monday the St. Hilaire mill has been running the night and day shift. Something over three hundred men are employed.

Fred Wittish, a former mill-wright for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived last Thursday after an absence of nearly two years.

School closed Friday after a very successful years work. The total enrollment for the year is 182 of which 151 attended the necessary 40 days and draw apportionment.

L. T. Bergh returned last Thursday from a six weeks collecting tour in North Dakota. He reports the small grain badly damaged by drought in the centre part of that state.

H. O. Jackson stopped us on the street the other day and said he was well pleased with the settlement by the fire insurance company at his loss by fire some two weeks ago.

Miss Bassett of Crookston will be here tomorrow with a fresh stock of millinery goods which may be seen on display at the millinery parlors formerly occupied by Miss Quandy.

A great many familiar faces came up Monday that figure conspicuously in the Crookston mill crew. Among them are such whole-souled fellows as Gillette, Ruck, Senate and Coleman.

Mrs. Dr. Francis and two children departed Monday on a visit to their old home in Canada where they will remain during the summer. The doctor accompanied his faminy as far as Crookston.

After to-day and until July 4th, a large selection of ladies' hats will be on sale at the millinery parlors formerly occupied by Miss Quande. All hats made up by an experienced trimmer at Crookston.

Mr. Green of the town of Garnes was in the village the first of the week after a load of lumber. He said the Woodmen of Garnes have decided to build a hall and that a dozen teams would be in after lumber next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stranahan arrived from Fargo this morning (Monday) and will make Crookston their home for a time at least, Mr. Stranahan being given this city as his headquarters. They will reside at the Crookston.—Tribune.

The St. Hilaire base ball club went to the upper Falls Sunday and played a seven inning game with the team of that city. A good game was played up to the last inning when the Thief River boys made five tallies. 3 to 10 is the way the first game stands.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the tenth anniversary number of the Walsh County Record of Grafton, North Dakota. It is a handsomely illustrated paper of eighteen pages, a credit to the publisher and a good advertisement for Grafton.

It would be well for all the victims of trust oppression to bear in mind that it is the high tariff protection system established by McKinley's party that gave birth to nine-tenths of the trusts in the land. They are the children of the republican party.—Plaindealer.

St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F. held an election of officers last Thursday evening and the following were elected for the coming term, to be installed at their first meetinfi in July. O. F. Post, N. G., Wm. Eickhoff, V. G., A. F. Lang, secretary and E. M. Hoff trustee for three terms.

The Fosston paper says: "On the best of authority we are assured that homesteaders on Red Lake lands will be allowed to commute, if they so desire, under the recently passed "Free Homestead" bill. This will be welcome intelligence to those who wish to secure title to their lands at once.

In the days of knighthood every man carried a sword and was ready to slash his neighbor upon the slightest pretext. When friends met they grasped one another by the right hand thereby indicating peaceable intentions as each one thus gave up to the other his fighting arm. That is why we shake with the right hand.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

If you want a lemonade or milk shake go to McAndress confectionery.

A special coach was attached to Monday's train in order to accomodate the day crew of the Crookston Lumber Company who came up to work the night shift of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company's mill. They expect to remain here at least six weeks as it will take that long before logs can reach there should heavy rains set in at once. Foreman March of the Crookston Lumber Company has charge of the night crew.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company shipped a fine log to Fargo, N. Dak., last Thursday which is to used in the log rolling contest at their Fire Festival on June 7th. The log is one of the finest ever floated to be used in a sport of this kind and it will not take over a quarter of an hour after a lumber jack strikes the log before he can drink out of the river while standing. This company will have a representative there wearing "corks."

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, June 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

Died.

On Saturday June 2nd at the home of her parents, from that dreaded desease consumption, occured the death of Josie Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hall, aged 15 years. Deceased was a favorite among the girls of her age and was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was of a bright cheerful disposition and her presence will be greatly missed both in church circles where she was prominent and in school where she was a true ardent student. Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. the funeral services were conducted from the M. E. church which was beautifully decorated for the occasion by friends of the departed one. The following girls acted pall bearers: Edith Dahl, Ester Olson, Hulda Gigstad, Mary Anderson, Eva Johnson and Myrtle Knowles. Rev. Mr. Myers preached a very touching and instructive sermon after which the remains were viewed for the last time. Interment was in the Swedish Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hall wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who so kindly assisted them and extended aid during the sickness and death of their beloved daughter, Josie.

The Washington Post daily charges Postmaster General Smith with hindering investigation into very scandalous charges concerning the administration of the Washington city postoffice. Verily, things are getting warm in administration circles, and more than ice and electric fans are needed to lower the official temperature.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, June 25th and 26th.

If You Want

Home-made or baker's bread, cookies, doughnuts, fruits, candies, tobacco, cigars, ciders, milk shake, lemonade and other soft drinks go to

McANDRESS CONFECTIONERY.

A maiden lady of mature years who objected to the use of tobacco seated herself in one of the smoker's seats of a Minneapolis street car one day recently next to a gentleman who was enjoying a good sigar, says a neighboring quill pusher. But she no sooner got a whiff of smoke than she said: "If you were my husband, I'd give you a dose of poison." The man, after looking at her a moment, quickly replied: "If I were your husband, I'd take poison." He kept on smoking, but the look the lady gave him would have frozen liquid air.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company offer a lot of heavy horses for sale. If you are looking for a good work team it will pay you to call and look them over before purchasing elsewhere.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

It is stated by eminent statisticians that the average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-fourth of the people of the earth die before reaching the age of 6, one-half before 16, and only about one person in 100 lives to the age of 65. This applies to all people in every condition of health and does not conflict with the actuaries tables of deaths as prepared for use of life insurance companies, since these latter tables take into account only selected lives in healthy countries; that is the lives of people in ordinary good health. It is calculated that the deaths are 67 to the minute, 97,790 per day and 35,639,835 per year, while the births are 70 per minute, 100,800 per day and 36,792,000 per year.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Origin of the Months' Names.

"January was named after the Roman God, Janus; the deity with two faces one looking into the past the other gazing forward to the future," writes Clifford Howard, in the June Ladies Home Journal. "February comes from the Latin word februo, to purify. It was customary for the Romans to observe festivals of purification during that month. March owes its name to the old God of War. Among the Saxons this month was known as Lenct, meaning spring; and this is the origin of our word Lent. April was named from the Latin operio, to open, in signification of the opening of flowers. The Saxons called the month Eastre, in honor of their Goddess of Spring, from which comes our word Easter. May was named after the Roman goddess Maia, and June was so called in honor of Juno. July was named in honor of Julius Caesar and August gets its name from Augustus Caesar. September is from the Latin septem, seven, this being the seventh month according to the old Roman calendar. October, November and December also retain the names by which they were known under the old calendar, when there were but ten months in the year—octo, novem and decem meaning eight, nine and ten."

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moins, Iowa. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, is hereby called to be held on Thursday, June 21st 1900, at 2:30 P. M., at the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, in said county, for the purpose of electing seven delegates to attend the Republican State Convention for the State of Minnesota to be held on Thursday June 28, 1900 at 12 o'clock M. at the Auditorium Building in the City of St. Paul, for the purpose of expressing a choice for U. S. Senator and placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices.

Representation at this county convention will be two delegates from each voting precinct in said county.

All Primary elections to elect delegates to said county convention will be held at 7:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday June 20th 1900, and must be conducted as prescribed by the Primary Election Law of Minnesota enacted in 1895, as amended in 1897.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

Dated June 5th 1900.

C. G. RAPP, Chairman.
L. C. SIMONS, Secretary.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council at the village hall Monday June 4th 1900. Members present Rapp, Weagant, Thorkelson, Patterson and Johnson. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp. Minutes of last regular meeting held May 1900 read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed:

St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	$71 58
Ed Peterson hauling sand	16 55
H A Johnson 1 mo marshal salary etc	42 15
Leonard Holmes cedar posts	8 78
Joel B Owens shoveling gravel	12 30
Selvan Hall " "	9 37
C A Chelin " "	14 25
C Hall balance on marshal salary	2 66
Wm Eickhoff shoveling gravel	3 75
Fred Klos " "	2 25
Reuben Sargent " "	4 50
A C Adams hauling gravel etc	42 78
Joseph Roush " "	33 07
Chas Heilberg shoveling gravel	12 75
S Harris street work as per bill	42 00
H O Peters Justice fees	1 00
Geo A Wheeler & Co. 1 order book	5 50
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	26 04
D Patterson hauling gravel etc	36 92

On motion the report of the village marshal was accepted as read.

On motion the report of the street commissioner was accepted as read.

On motion the side-walk petition of A Hall et al was referred to the petitioners for more signatures.

On motion the dray license was fixed at $10 for each dray wagon for the ensuing year.

On motion the liquor license was fixed at $500.00 for the ensuing year applicants to pay for publishing their own notice of application.

On motion the pool and billiard table license was fixed at $5.00 for each table for the ensuing year.

On motion meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening June 5th 1900 at 8 o'clock p. m. at the office of the village recorder.

C. G. RAPP, Pres.
J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Adjourned meeting of the village council Tuesday evening June 5th 1900 at the recorders office. Members present Rapp, Weagant, Patterson, Thorkelson and Johnson. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp. On motion the following bills were allowed:

C Hall, police implements	86 00
C W Peters, painting sign	50
St. Hilaire Townsite Co. 5 acres of land	150 00

On motion of councilman Patterson seconed by councilman Weagant the side walk on the south side of Second street from Railroad Avenue to Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from Second Street to Third Street in said village was condemned as said side walk was found unsafe as a public walk and in too poor a condition to be repaired.

Now, therefore, the street commissioner of the village of St. Hilaire is hereby ordered to proceed to give notice as provided by law to parties owning real estate fronting or abuting said side walk described; to have said old side walk removed and a new side walk constructed in place of the same within twenty (20) days from the date hereof, to pay the expense of constructing said new side walk a tax of thirty-three (33) cents per front foot is hereby assessed upon all the lots fronting or abuting said new sidewalk and against the owners thereof on the south side of Second Street from Railroad Avenue to Broadway and to pay the expense of constructing said new side walk on the west side of Broadway from Second Street to Third Street a tax of forty-two (42) cents per front foot is hereby assessed upon all the lots fronting or abuting said new side walk and against the owners thereof.

Done by order of the village council this 5th day of June 1900.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— C. G. RAPP
J. L. JOHNSON, President.
Recorder.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Davison Hospital of the Fifty Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXV—(Continued.)

He had left too soon, too soon. There might have been some trace of Sybil discovered if he had waited longer. His father would take no interest in the search, now that he had gone. Indeed, had he not said that the matter must be dropped entirely? He had hurried away, at a moment's bidding, like a thoughtless, unreasoning child and left his love, his darling, lying in a nameless, bloody grave, unnoticed, unavenged!

Oh, he had been mad—weak as well as mad—to let his father's stern prejudices of caste influence him at such a time! Sybil, his beautiful, gentle, sorrowful Sybil—ah it had been surely a prophetic shadow that had warned her from his side, a presentiment of evil that made her shrink from visiting his home—that home within whose fatal borders she had found a cruel death!

Everything spoke of her to his tortured memory. The pale moonlight seemed to typify her delicate beauty; the foaming waves recalled the first night of their meeting, when they had stood together on the steamer's deck that was carrying her forward to her doom.

How strange had been her smile when she spoke of the stern Fate guiding our life barques! How significant her words seemed now! Truly, truly, the spell that had led him to her side had been a fatal one—truly, love had been her doom!

He lit his cigar and began to pace the deck restlessly. It was deserted now, save by an officer ever and anon moving silently across it on his round of duty, and then as swiftly disappearing again. The ladies' cabin was just beneath him, and as he reached the stern of the vessel, a strain of soft music, floating through one of the open windows chained him to the spot. So low and sweet was the strain, that it seemed as if the hidden singer were breathing it to herself alone:

"I'll bind thee with a charm, my love,
I'll seal thee with a spell,
That thou shalt love me more than all—
Shalt love me more than well!
For all my dower is magic power—
A power I dare not tell."

Herbert Clive listened as if he would still his own heart-beats to hear. That song—Sybil's song—and, oh, heaven! surely, it was Sybil's voice, weak and low, as if it struggled from unspeakable distance, yet still Sybil's voice!

"That spell shall bind thee fast, my love,
But life shall pass in tender dreams,
And thou shalt ne'er awake;
Dreamed only for my sake.
In one brief hour I wield a power
That Death alone can break."

The strain died away again into silence, and Herbert Clive lifted his face, white with a strange, solemn awe.

It was Sybil who sang—Sybil! This was no dream, unless—unless he were going mad. It was Sybil's voice, Sybil's song—the song that was indelibly written on his heart—the song that had at first charmed him.

The mystery that had shadowed her life and darkened her death was around her still. What power had she to cross the portals of the spirit land that was denied all others? Had she, indeed, been a being of different mould from the mortals around her? Had he loved no mortal woman, but a visitant from another sphere?

And as if in confirmation of the wild idea, her last words drifted back to him:

"Think of me as speaking from another world when I say to you that I might, but for the gulf that divides us, have found earth's sweetest happiness at your side."

To Herbert's morbid, excited fancy no thought seemed too strange and improbable. The common-sense philosophy of everyday life had no voice in the turmoil of his heated, tortured mind.

A beautiful Danish tale he had read in boyhood recurred to him, of a mermaiden who left her ocean home, and lived a life of pain and sorrow, to win mortals' love and mortals' hope.

Had there not always been something strange and unreal about Sybil, some subtle fascination that either drew or repelled all with whom she came in contact? And how unnatural had been her sadness, her silence, her strange, morbid reserve!

Herbert paced the deck hour after hour, and yet no solution of the problem was reached. It was Sybil's voice and Sybil's song that had reached his ears—he could tell no more.

But the morning light gives a different shape to our midnight fancies. A few hours of sleep, brought on by utter weariness, refreshed Herbert in spite of himself, and, after his matutinal cup of coffee, he was prepared to look upon his nocturnal experience by the sober light of day.

His first step (as little knowledge could be gleaned from his fellow passengers otherwise) was to look over the passenger register and see what ladies' names were entered as his companions on the voyage.

None in the long list were familiar to him; but two, singularly attracted his attention, perhaps from the hand-writing, which, bold and irregular as it was, he had a vague idea he had seen somewhere before.

Scrawled upon the top of the page, in a man's careless hand, were the names of Miss Marie Laponte and her attendant, Madame Gillette.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A Sailor's Yarn.

Herbert lost no time in inquiring more about the name that had attracted his attention.

The captain—burly, good-natured sailor—gave him all the information he could, but that was very unsatisfactory.

Col. Laponte and his daughter had taken passage about ten days before the Ocean Queen sailed. The young lady was an invalid, and her father had been very anxious that she should have the most comfortable accommodations the ship could afford. A fine-looking man, the colonel! Looked as if he might have seen foreign service, but not able to stand the sea. Sick as a dog—not able to lift his head from his pillow. Luckily, they had a smart little Frenchwoman along, who can take care of both father and daughter.

"There she comes now," added the captain, laughing, as Madam Gillette tripped up on deck. "No one but a Frenchwoman could look so trim and taut after a three-days' voyage. She comes up every morning just at this time, to take the air. She has a holy horror of the sun. Good-morning, madam!"

"Ah, good-morning, Monsieur le Captain. I wish you a verra good morning!" answered the madam, with much effusion. "I come up, as you see, to get my leetle breaf of air. It ees so close so warm, down below."

"How are your patients?" asked the courteous sailor. "Getting a little better, I hope?"

"I don't know, Monsieur le Captain. It is what I cannot tell. Monsieur Laponte seems bad—verra bad; but then, it is not with men as with us poor women. For verra little sickness they make vat you call one grand blow!"

The captain's rich laugh was delightful to hear; the little Frenchwoman's quaint sociability seemed to have taken his fancy immensely.

"Very true, madam—very true, indeed! Gentlemen are trying patients. And your young lady, does she suffer much from seasickness? You ought to coax her up on deck, madam. Fresh air and the bright sunlight are the only remedies that work a speedy cure. But it is the last thing you can persuade a lady to do. They shrink from the very sight of the terrible sea."

"It is so with mademoiselle," replied the madam, shaking her glossy curls, despondently. "I beg, I pray, I entreat her to come up on de deck; but no, she will not. She is too weak, she say—too weak. Ah, poor chile! she is verra; verra weak but de light and air would make her strong."

The captain made some pleasant rejoinder, and Herbert turned away.

A ray of interest had, for a brief while, brightened the dark turmoil of his mind; but it faded away as quickly as it had come.

He had never heard of, never met, this Col. Laponte and his daughter. The writing had struck him, for the moment as being familiar, but it must have been only fancy. Some rich foreigner travelling, probably, with only an invalid daughter to sustain the honors of his name.

So the ripple of curiosity that had changed, for a brief moment, the current of the young man's thoughts, died away, and all was still with the hopeless languor of despair again.

The days dragged on wearily; there was a great deal of rough weather for that season, so the old tars said.

Sudden storms would sweep down from the southward, and swell the slumbering billows into wrathful turmoil; sunlit skies would be swiftly darkened by threatening clouds, moonlit nights made black and hideous by appalling tempests.

The old sailors began to mutter superstitions and forebodings. Some bad luck followed the ship, for there was surely never such a summer voyage before.

Herbert, who passed all his time on deck, listened with a sort of gloomy pleasure as the whispers of evil portent went round.

They seemed to accord with his own despondent mood. They sent no thrill of terror to his deadened heart.

Of what value was a life like his? Far better to lose it as swiftly and painlessly as possible than to keep it, barren and hopeless, without joy or love!

It was on one of the lowering nights we have mentioned that a knot of sailors were gathered around the capstan, discussing the signs of foul weather; Herbert was smoking near, and, without feeling any especial interest, listened idly to the drift of the conversation.

It was a heavy, sultry night, and the sky was dark with the omens of a gathering tempest; but a pale moon still struggled with the clouds that swept in broken masses over the face of heaven, while the forked tongues of flame leaping up, ever and anon, from the horizon made an angry contrast to her pallid light.

"I tuk a v'yage like this before once," said a grizzled old tar, whose utterance was somewhat impeded by the huge "quid" he had rolled, entirely under his tongue. "I don't mean to say that I haven't seen harder blows and rougher weather many a time, but a downright onnatural, Jonah-cussed v'yage like this, I never tuk before but once."

"And how did the v'yage end, Bill?"

"Wall," answered Bill, slowly turning his quid, "it ended you might say, bad enough, for the ship—Which her name was the Sea Witch. The ship an' more than half of 'em aboard her, went down to Davy Jones' locker. And it was a dead woman as dun it all."

"How was that? Spin us the yarn, out and out, Bill?" asked two or three eager voices.

"Wall, 'tain't so much of a yarn," answered Bill, giving another reflective turn to his quid; "for it's every word true to natur' as gospel. It wes, ez I calculate, more'n twenty years ago, and I shipped as second mate aboard the Sea Witch. There wa'n't no steamships in them days, and to tell the truth, I don't think folks was any the wuss for it. This 'ere b'iling water, lashing agin the wind and waves, ain't nuther right nor nat'ral, 'cording to my notion. The Sea Witch war as tight a little craft as I ever sot foot on, and the captain war a gentleman to the marrer of his bones. We had about half a dozen cabin passengers aboard, and one of these—a tall, pale sort of sorrowful-looking young gentleman—tuk my fancy at once. He had a soft, kind way of speaking, and he didn't seem to set himself above an honest Jack Tar, like he war made of different clay. I had many a talk with him, for he used to stay on deck, ez if he didn't like to be alone, 'specially after dark. He was very l'arned and clever, and he told me many queer things that I'd never heern before. But"—Bill's voice sank to a mysterious whisper—"he never told me he was a Jonah."

"A Jonah?" echoed the listeners, in tones of awe.

"We had 'bout the cussedest weather that v'yage I'd ever seen," continued Bill, as if he disdained interruption. "Twan't as much foul weather as cussed weather. The wind kep' a-shiftin' roun' as if it didn't know cl'arly which way to blow, and the gales would bust on ez if they had a spite agin' the canvas; while the way the thunder would crash, and the lightnin' dance roun' them mastheads, was enough to make the toughest hide creep. And the mermaids, or," Bill added, solemnly, "something else, kept a-singing, at the stern of the ship—a-singing death-songs every night."

"Have you never heard nothing here?" asked one of the men, in a hushed voice.

"It's no matter what we've heard here," answered Bill, significantly. "I'm talking now 'bout what war heard there. Ennyhow the singing wa'n't meant for nothing—for the Sea Witch struck on a rock one night, when the sky was so dark we couldn't see how near we war to shore, and the best half of the men aboard went to the bottom with her. Folks never can tell cl'arly what or how things happen at sech times. It's jes' ez if so many lives were thrown out of a bag, and everybody grabs for his own. I only know that I caught hold, somehow, to a broken spar, an' was a-hanging to it for life and death, when I seed the white face of Mr. Riggs—which Riggs was the name of the tall, pale gentleman that I had sort o' tuk to. I saw his white face a-shining out of the water beside me, and I grabbed him and held him fast. He was a-hanging, though I didn't know it when touched him, to a long, narrow box, and when I dragged him from it, it was orful to hear. That air box, shipmates, was a coffin, and that air coffin held his dead young wife, ez he had run away from home with a year before.

"He told me all afterward, while he war lying in the hospital, whar they tuk him when he was dragged ashore. I wa'n't much the wuss or my wetting, but that and sorrow together were his death. He told me, when he was a-laying there dying, that he married her ag'in her father's will and under her father's cuss, and that cuss had followed him and stuck to him to the last. She had cried out, when she was a-dying, that she couldn't rest without her father's pardon, and that he must take her home and let her father say he'd forgive her poor clay. And it was for this that the v'yage was cussed—it was for this the Sea Witch went to the bottom; because no craft could carry that air dead woman, that was underneath a father's cuss. Her sperrit was a-wandering round that air ship, for Mr. Riggs told me, with his dying breath, his wife followed him by night and day."

The moon glided out from a mass of cloud as the story ended, and Herbert Clive turned to throw his burned cigar end into the troubled waves. As he did so the flutter of a woman's dress at the companion-way atracted his attention.

He glanced toward the spot, and saw—aye, he could have sworn it—as plainly as he had ever seen in life, the pale, beautiful countenance, the floating golden hair, of Sybil Wraye!

The white-hooded cloak he had so often seen her wear was thrown back around her shoulders. Their eyes met, and then—then, ere he could spring forward to her side, she had melted from his sight. The moon had passed beneath a rugged storm-cloud, and all was darkness again.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Storm.

That night a terrible storm burst over the devoted vessel. Herbert was awakened from his troubled slumbers by the din overhead, and, hastily putting on his clothes, rushed above to discover the cause of the tumult.

Beneath a sky of inky darkness lit ever and anon by the lurid gleam of lightning, the Ocean Queen was struggling onward against the mountainous billows that reared their angry foam-crests in her path. The canvas already hung in tatters from the bending masts; the engines groaned and creaked as they labored onward, while the hoarse tones of the captain's speaking-trumpet, echoed by the shouts of the sailors, mingled discordantly with the roar of the angry waves.

There had been night alarms before during the voyage, but never one like this. Captain, officers and sailors seemed thoroughly aroused by a sense of immediate danger, and worked with the fierce energy of men who were working for their lives.

"Will you lend a hand at the pumps?" said the second mate, in a cautious tone, as Herbert reached his side. "The men are pretty well worn out, and we can't spare any more hands there just now. We don't want a panic in the steerage if we can help it; but the vessel's sprung a leak, and we're off one of the worst coasts in Christendom."

"Is there danger?" asked Herbert, briefly.

"She's filling like a leaky tub," was the significant reply, "and the fires are pretty near out. We can't make headway against a gale like this much longer. But there's seven hundred souls aboard, sir, and we'll just have to do the best we can."

There was no time for further conversation. A hoarse call from the captain summoned the mate to his side, and Herbert took hold of the pumps manfully.

The sailors were working on in dogged, gloomy silence.

"Tain't no use, sir," muttered one in our hero's ear. "Orders is to keep quiet and give no alarm; but we can't make no headway 'gainst a leak like this. The water's a-rushin' in like a cataract. Better take to the boats, I say, while there's time."

"Aye, aye! Better take to the boats, while we've got boats!" responded a sullen chorus.

"Avast, there, you cussed cowards!" growled our old friend, Bill. "Do you forget the women and children we've got aboard?"

"Aye, aye!" muttered the other; "but the women and children can take their chances with Davy Jones as well as we can. There—good heavens! what was that?"

For, with a sudden jar, that made every boat and timber in her thrill, the Ocean Queen seemed to sink in the trough of the sea.

"It's the engine that has stopped, you fools!" growled old Bill, laying his brawny hand on the shoulder of a man who would have fled from his post. "We ain't none the worse for the loss of 'em. If it warn't for all the pipes and, b'ilers we have in our hold we wouldn't be in this fix now. Never did believe in this 'ere tea-kettle sailing. Give me a stout, live-oak bottom, and I wouldn't think twice of a gale like this. These iron-pot ships is all agin natur'. Cheer up, my hearties. Don't knock under to a capful of wind like this!"

"Man the boats!" came the hoarse command from the quarter-deck, as loud shrieks from the steerage passengers told that the alarm had reached there at last. "Man the boats! Stand back, ye cowards!" continued the captain, in stentorian tones, as the firemen rushed up fiercely for the first chance of life. "Women, and children first! I'll blow out the brains of the man that steps beyond the line!"

"Good heavens! is all hope gone?" exclaimed Herbert to the old sailor beside him.

"Capt. Knok ain't one to give up easy," was the meaning reply. "The ship's a-settling fast, sir. We ain't got much chance."

Then ensued a scene of confusion terrible to witness—terrible to remember.

Wild shrieks and cries blended with the voices of the tempest, as the terrified passengers thronged up on the deck, falling over and crushing each other in their mad rush for safety.

In vain the brave and self-devoted officers stood manfully at their posts, striving to keep order—in vain the better portion of the sailors exerted themselves to save the helpless and weak. The panic-stricken crowd surged to and fro, crushed by falling spars or washed off by the billows that swept up on the deck of the lifeless, helpless steamer, now a mere hulk at the mercy of the winds and waves.

For a moment it seemed as if the tenderest ties of nature were forgotten, and only the animal instinct of self-preservation reigned supreme. In the first madness of terror, brothers deserted their sisters, husbands their wives. Only the mothers, true at this supreme hour to their holiest instinct, gathered their frightened little ones to their breasts, and struggled for them and with them for life.

The darkness was intense. The red glare of the ship's lanterns, held by the officers, only flung a fitful lurid gleam upon the maddened crowd, who were pressing forward, blindly and desperately to the bulwarks, where the captain stood, firm and immovable as a rock, his drawn revolver in his hand and Herbert Clive at his side.

The first boat was filled and lowered, and went down under the very eyes of those left behind, the despairing cries of the drowning mingling with the agonizing wails of those still on deck.

The second boat was more successful. It breasted the billows for a moment, and then was lost to sight in the darkness; but it awoke a faint hope in the breasts of those who had yet to make the desperate attempt. They might even yet be saved!

A third, a fourth, a fifth, each with its wailing trembling, terrified freight, were sent off in the midnight darkness, and then the fierce instincts of the rougher men, who had hitherto been controlled by their officers, burst all restraint.

Life was too dear for them to sacrifice it to chivalrous chimeras!

Rushing forward, they took possession of the remaining boats, regardless of the captain, who, pistol in hand, fought like a lion for the defenseless ones left in his charge. But all in vain.

The revolver was wrested from his hand by a brawny fireman, and he was flung aside while, with curses and yells of triumph, the remaining boats were seized by the desperate men, whom neither menaces nor violence could any longer control.

The last boats, filled with struggling, shrieking madmen, pushed off into the foaming waves, and the Ocean Queen, with four hundred souls still on board, was left to her fate.

Herbert had done a man's work manfully during these terrible hours. He had lost sight of self entirely in his efforts to save the helpless and the weak.

He had stood by the captain's side until hope was gone; but now—now that the time for action had passed, and he stood face to face with a dark and terrible death—life that he had thought so worthless, grew suddenly precious to him.

He thought of his home and Clive Towers seemed to rise before him, grand and stately, bathed in the glad sunshine of early spring. Fannie's sweet face looked out at him from her vine-wreathed windows; his father's smile, grave, yet tender, beamed upon him from the open door; Laurence Grey's faithful hand was upon his shoulder. Fenton's merry greeting echoed in his ear. He was home again.

Ah, tossed upon angry waves, in midnight darkness, how bright, and glad, and beautiful seemed that distant home! Shadowed though it might be by clouds of sadness—seen through mists of unshed tears—it was home, still home.

He strove to think of higher, holier things, to lift up his soul to Him who rules both the light and the darkness. He strove to pray, but a thousand wandering fancies flitted through his mind.

The shrieks, the prayers and supplications of his fellow sufferers awoke no echo in his breast; he was like one in a trance, a dream.

The great billows swept over the deck, and the Ocean Queen shivered and groaned in the death-throes. Helpless forms, lashed to broken spars, drifted by him in the darkness; moans and supplications rose piteously on every side, as the cruel waves dashed, relentlessly, again and again over the pitiful remnant of humanity still clinging to the upper deck.

And still Herbert dreamed of Sybil—Sybil, who had gone already through the dark gate now opening before him. Sybil, who had returned to warn him of his coming doom.

Old Bill's story recurred to him. Had she, too, followed him, luring him on to death? Had she, indeed, bound him by some potent spell that "death alone could break"?

Would she meet him on the threshold of the unknown world, on which he even now was treading? Sybil, Sybil, his only love!"

There was a jar, a mighty shock. Herbert was flung rudely forward. A huge spar floated before him, which he caught with the hold of the dying.

Lashed to it already was a woman's form—a woman whose long, floating hair brushed his face. And as all were swept downward into the waste of waters, a flash of vivid lightning illumined the scene, and showed Herbert the white features of the woman with whom he was meeting death. They were the pale, rigid features of Sybil Wraye!

(To be Continued.)

PROPER REMEDY FOR A FAINT.

The Timely Suggestion Made by the Husband of a Woman Who Had Swooned.

"What do you think we would better do now?" asked the pudgy man.

It was what the wide-chested man said that made the incident worth telling. They had gone to a ball at the West Side armory. They had brought their wives. A great crowd was present. They sat in the gallery and watched the dancers. Neither had gone out often with his wife. They were prosperous enough in business, but a little shy on social amenities. If an insult was to be resented, both or either of them would know just what to do at any spot in the road. When one of the women fainted from suffocation caused by the over-heated atmosphere of the room, both of them looked as if they didn't know what on earth to do under such complicated circumstances; and he turned helplessly to his wide-chested friend.

"What do you think we would better do now?" he asked, plaintively.

A dozen other women had gathered around the swooning woman and were faning her and pouring water on her forehead. The wide-chested man knitted his brows in thought and then said:

"Let's go and get a drink."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Making of a Hero

Perhaps it would never have happened had a comrade given him a word of encouragement. But the men were too intent on the grim work before them, so, in the hail of lead, when Private Cory dropped to the ground it was generally understood that a bullet had knocked him over. Such, however, was not the case, as the ambulance corps, following in the rear, soon discovered. He had merely fainted from fright.

The doctor turned over the shivering bit of humanity to look for the wound, found none, and smiled. Cases of this kind were not unknown to him. "Poor fellow," he murmured. "Let him remain with the rest."

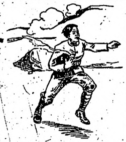
"No, he is not hurt at all," he said to one of his assistants. "His wound will come afterwards when he recovers from that faint, and God help him, then. There is no bullet wound that will give him the agony that is before him."

"Shall I throw a bucket of water over him, sir?" asked a man with a blood-stained bandage around his head, but sufficient of his face left uncovered to show his intense disgust at his comrade.

"No, you must not disturb him," was the curt answer, and he turned to give his attention to the burdens which the stretchers were now quickly depositing in the improvised hospital.

"Poor lad," he mused, as he bent over his work, "I must give him a word of encouragement when he comes round."

But when, later on, Private Cory staggered to his feet, the kindly doctor was too busy to notice him. He looked wonderingly around the tent. Then the remembrance of what he had



A MOMENT OF TERROR.

done seemed to rise up and strike him full in the face. He sank down again with a choking sob. He clutched the earth with his hands, as men do when struck down in battle with a mortal wound. It was a burning hot day—the wounded were suffering terribly from the intense heat—but he shivered with cold. Outside the shells were screaming, while now and again came the subdued but harsh growl of the smaller arms. It seemed as if a thousand voices were shouting at him and reproaching him for his cowardice. Then a human voice joined in the wild orchestra.

"You bloomin' cur. Call yourself a man?"

It was the stern sergeant of his company, who had been brought in wounded in three places before he had given up. His face was gray with the pain he was enduring, but he must needs give vent to his disgust at such pusillanimity. A contemptuous smile played about his bloodless lips.

"I call it gettin' money under false pretenses. You're clothed and stuffed with the best o' everythink the country can send out, includin' a briar pipe and baccy, and then yer go and—Pah!" and he broke off. "I couldn't hev believed it o' any man in the whole bloomin' company."

He stopped because the pain of his wounds became so great, and he bit hard the piece of Cavendish he had in his mouth to stifle a groan, but other men took up the cue.

No agony of the battlefield could equal what Private Cory was now enduring. He quivered as if acted upon by some powerful electric current, but he made no answer to their taunts, and continued to lie with his face turned to the ground. He tried to reconstruct the wreck of his manhood, but his brain was still in a whirl, and those shrieking shells outside still seemed to be telling the world that he was a miserable coward.

A man was handing round some broth. He had been hours without food, and the savory odor caused a craving hunger to take possession of him. A pannikin full was being passed, from which men took a drink, their expectant comrades looking on with eager, wistful eyes. Cory raised his head, hoping his turn had come, but he was immediately greeted with a storm of curses that caused him to drop it again. Fool that he was to expect it. He might have known.

At that moment the doctor came up.

"Give Cory some of that soup. Hold up, my lad," he said, not unkindly; "you may make a soldier yet. Drink this," and he handed him the tin vessel.

"He is a broth of a boy," shouted a man, and this poor joke was greeted with laughter even by those who know they had but a few hours to live.

Cory sat up. The soup seemed to put life into him, and he ceased to shiver. He was barely out of his teens, but his face, in its ashy grayness, looked more like that of a man who had passed his prime.

"Feelin' a bit better now?" began the sergeant.

"He'll run for it as soon as he's able," remarked the other. "Whew! listen!" he broke off, as a shell exploded just outside. "They seem to have got the range of us now. Nice Christians, these Boers, firing on the Red Cross."

For a few seconds there was silence as the men realized their danger. The angry growl of the quick-firers was every now and then punctuated by the long, deep-mouthed baying of the Boers' Long Tom.

"They are aiming at us, by God!" shouted a man, running into the tent with his right arm hanging helpless by his side.

Immediately there was a violent concussion; the air was filled with dust, smoke, and a pungent smell, and the end of the tent lit up with a tongue of flame. In an instant three or four men sprang forward and the fire was extinguished.

"The devils are firing at us," cried the sergeant. "The next shot will count a bit if I am not mistaken."

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when a huge rent suddenly opened in the canvas, and a shell dropped right in the middle of the tent. The wounded ducked under their covering, as if they would bury themselves beneath the ground. The doctor, with another, rushed forward; but Private Cory was before them.

"Not you, doctor!" he shouted, as he seized the bomb.

"Quick, my man! Into the bucket with it!" said the doctor. "No! There's no water! My God—"

But Cory had dashed through the opening and was running like a hare. They were all dumfounded for a moment. Then a cheer broke from them when they realized what he was doing—a cheer in which dying men joined.

"Throw it away! Now! Throw it!" yelled the doctor after him.

Still he ran. The music of what he knew was their applause rang in his ears. Nothing had ever sounded so sweet to him. He smiled. It reminded him faintly of his achievements in the football field, when the crowd roared their approval. The ball he carried now was heavier, but the applause—only he knew what it meant to him, and he clutched the destructive missile like a child hugging a doll. He felt inclined to kiss it. If he lived he would be a man and a comrade again. If not—but he ran on.

Some one has wisely said that it requires often but the turn of a straw to make a coward a hero, or a hero a coward. Cory was now a man again. The paralysis of panic that had seized him a few hours ago and had frozen his heart existed now only as a hideous dream. Another ten yards—he was quite fifty from the tent. He heard them urging him to throw it. A few yards more, then with a tremendous effort he hurled it from him. Instantly there was an explosion, and Cory fell on his face.

"Poor chap! He is done for, I doubt," said the doctor, as several raced forward, followed by a number of wounded, who limped in pain.

They knelt by his poor shattered body. The sergeant, his old tormentor, regardless of his own wounds, had been among the first who rushed to his assistance.

Cory raised the only hand left him, which the N. C. O. clasped murmuring something about forgiveness. A smile of exultation played about his comrade's face for a moment, then the film of death gathered over his eyes. He tried to speak, but no words came in obedience to the moving of his lips, for his soul had taken its flight to that land where brave spirits are at rest.—Mainly About People.

Wit Half a Century Ago.

Alfred Montgomery was a member of the English board of internal revenue half a century ago. At one of the sessions of this body, held on a baking hot day, he was shocked to see the chairman's private secretary come into the boardroom with his coat off. As the secretary was leaving the room, Montgomery called him back and said: "Mr. Blank, if you should find it convenient in this hot weather to take off your trousers, pray do not let any feeling of respect for the board stand in your way." One day a canon wrote and asked if he must pay a license duty on a carriage which was only used to take his infirm parishioners to church on Sundays. "What do you say, Montgomery?" said the chairman. "Oh," answered he, "tell the canon that the board will not insist on the old people going to church." He complained of having been bitten at a country house to a certain lord who was not remarkable for his personal cleanliness. "I never have been bitten there," said the nobleman. "No," said Montgomery, "even bugs must draw the line somewhere." On another occasion, when his carriage ran away, he called out to the coachman: "Drive into something cheap."—Argonaut.

Boomerang Joke.

Derby (Conn.) special New York World: James Blakeman's hennery, in Huntington town, was robbed of a number of fine chicken's a fortnight ago. He offered a reward for the thief. On Monday George Crofutt, an intimate friend of Blakeman, told him he had stolen the chickens. Blakeman has often played practical jokes on Crofutt, who wished to pay him back in his own coin. But Blakeman could not see the joke of losing his chickens, and he had Crofutt arrested yesterday. The unhappy Crofutt tried to explain, but Blakeman, very angry, would not listen to him. Crofutt told Judge Curtis to-day that it was all a joke and brought witnesses to prove he was at the White Hills Baptist church when the chickens were stolen. The judge reserved his decision.

The Way of the Transgressor.

The lot of the discharged prisoner is still anything but a happy one. Here is Samuel Seely, released from the Brooklyn penitentiary after having served a five years' sentence for embezzlement, coming forth with just $5 in his pocket, given to him by the penitentiary authorities, and finding his former wife divorced and remarried and his son with another name, which the courts have permitted him to take to hide his shame. This leaves the discharged prisoner all alone in the world, and with the fates against him.—Boston Herald.

Horse Sense.

The men standing about the horse that had slipped and fallen on the wet granite block pavement were encouraging the animal to get up by kicking him vigorously. "Yet why should I complain of their treatment of me," soliloquized the horse. "That is the way they treat one of their own kind when he is down!"—Chicago Tribune.

Rather Confusing.

Bilkins—There comes Jinks. He's a hateful fellow.

Wilkins—Is he one of those miserable, low-down, dead-beats who are always borrowing money?

The Reason.

Weary Critic—But how could you prefer that insignificant book to all the others you have ever read?

Innocent Young Person—Because I had to read it on the sly.—New York

Sleep Changes the Verdict.

A jury recently agreed upon a verdict, sealed it and went home. After sleeping over it, they disagreed. This shows the power of sleep to strengthen the mind. Those who are troubled with insomnia or stomach disorders should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It puts the stomach in good condition and induces sound sleep.

Stage tragedians may have no intention of being comical, but it certainly is funny how some of them manage to make a living.

Morning Tiredness

Is a serious complaint. It's a warning that should be heeded. It is different from an honest tired feeling. It is a sure sign of poor blood. You can cure it by making your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. That is what other people do—thousands of them. Take a few bottles of this good medicine now and you will not only get rid of that weak, languid, exhausted feeling, but it will make you feel well all through the summer.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired feeling and did not have life or ambition to accomplish my usual amount of household work. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief and also cured a scrofula tendency." Mrs. R. Merritt, Dowagiac, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

MUST NOT IMITATE CURE.

Joseph W. Burgess of the firm of Burgess & Van Horn, chemists, and Harry Lay and W. T. Fuge, barbers, were arraigned in the criminal court at Kansas City, May 2, on the charge of refilling bottles which originally contained Coke's dandruff cure with a spurious article and passing it off for the genuine. They pleaded not guilty and were released on bonds of $500 each to appear for trial May 24.

It is understood that other arrests will follow and that the cases now pending will be vigorously prosecuted.

If you must take to drink don't think it necessary to take any one else with you.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The emperor of Germany's portrait is being painted by Prof. Hubert Herkomer.

Binder Twine at Low Prices.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

In hot weather the butcher may lose lots of flesh without getting any thinner.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A stage murder is not always effective when an actor simply murders his part.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Many courtships find smooth sailing until they are launched upon the sea of matrimony.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It isn't always because the play strikes you forcibly that you see stars at the theater.

$20.00 A WEEK AND EXPENSES

to agents selling our household goods. Sell on sight. Write C. H. Marshall & Co., Chicago.

Port Tampa is built on piles driven deep in the bottom of the bay.

A Book of Choice Recipes

Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Archeological explorations in Algeria are lagging owing to lack of funds.

If You Have Dandruff

please try Coke Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it fails. At Druggist's, $1.00.

It isn't spring laziness that makes the average clock have a white face.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Even the jail bird who knows how to sing cannot break forth in song.

You Will Never Know

what good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

The overworked florist says he feels "bloomin' tired."

NONE SUCH

Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS
and
STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

He Was a Pusher and Thought He Knew How to Have His Salary Raised—Serious Possibility—A Woeful Day of Mourning in Wormville.

He Was a Pusher.

A physiognomist would have said, after a glance at the young man with the pink eyebrows, that he was one to push himself forward at every opportunity, and proof would have been at hand to corroborate the diagnosis. A lady who boarded the Metropolitan car found every seat taken, and the young man was the first to offer her his. As she bowed her acknowledgments he looked more closely at her and queried:

"Aren't you Mrs. Bluefields?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Husband has an office on F street?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. I am one of the clerical force in his office, you know."

"Well?"

"Oh, that's about all. One of the clerical force, you know, and if it comes handy you might tell your husband that I gave up my seat to you. Everything goes when a fellow is looking for a step up and a raise of salary."—Washington Post.

His Explanation.

An old sea captain who had navigated his ship many times round the world persisted in maintaining that our globe is not a globe at all, but a flat surface. No arguments, derisive or painstakingly educational, could alter his opinion one jot. Some one said to him once:

"But if the earth is as you say, captain, there must be an edge to it. How is is that no one has ever tumbled over the edge?"

"Why, of course they have," he answered, triumphantly; "that's where the ships go that are reported 'missing.'"—Tit-Bits.

Didn't Know It by That Name.

"Didn't you find the tipping nuisance particularly exasperating?" some one asked Uncle Jerry, who had just returned from his first visit to a fashionable watering place.

"The tipping nuisance?" he said. "Oh, yes, there was always some idiot who wanted to rock the boat."—Chicago Tribune.

A Mysterious Spell.

"There seems," remarked the romantic young man, as he looked moonward, "to be a mysterious spell in the atmosphere."

"There is," answered the young woman, who is a teacher in the public schools. "I have been correcting examination papers all day."—Washington Star.

Could Sympathize.

Fair Young American (at Paris exposition, introducing acquaintance)—"Aunt Ann, my friend, Mr. Hermann."

Elderly Aunt (cordially shaking hands)—"Dear me! There's a pair of us. I miss mine, too. Can't find him anywhere. 'Mandy, what did you say the lady's name was?"—Chicago Tribune.

Her Peculiar Advantage.

When, in a case of strife, the politician's wife
Desired in her sweet, wifely way, to flout him,
No common things she said, but held him while she read
What opposition papers said about him.

Easily Adjusted.

"Estelle, I don't see why you buy two of those expensive pairs of antique snuffers when we have only one antique candlestick."

"Well, mercy me, Edgar, can't I buy another candlestick?"

How It Looked.

Minister—What do you think of that, Jane? That couple only gave me a dollar for marrying them!

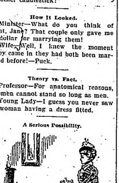
Wife—Well, I knew the moment they came in they had both been married before!—Puck.

Theory vs. Fact.

Professor—For anatomical reasons, women cannot stand so long as men.

Young Lady—I guess you never saw a woman having a dress fitted.

A Serious Possibility.



Elder Sister—"You don't seem to be doing anything, Mabel. Come out for a walk."

Mabel—"Thanks; but I don't think we ought both to be out together. If any one should call on mother, I think there should be one daughter at home."—Punch.

Some Return.

Jones—"They ought to hang that defaulting treasurer."

Johnson—"What are you kicking about? Didn't he give the people a run for their money?"—Kansas City Independent.

Empty Protestation.

The Maid—"My soldier sweetheart swore he loved me better than life."

The Matron—"That's nothing. Being a soldier, he is presumed to care nothing for life."—Kansas City Independent.

A Kitchen Secret.

Mamma was serving jam pudding.

"Johnny, will you take a little pudding?"

Johnny—Yes; will you give me the ends, please?

Mamma—But why do you wish to have the ends, Johnny?

Johnny—Why, when I was in the kitchen I heard Ellen say to cook: "Put a good lot of jam in the ends, cook, because you know the ends are always left for us."—Tit-Bits.

Sure Sign.

"I am certain that Sue is engaged to Mr. Dinkey," said Miss Kittish to Miss Flypp.

"Why, she never mentions him."

"That is what convinces me. She used to make all manner of fun of him."—Detroit Free Press.

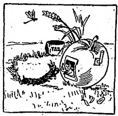
One Objection.

"There was one thing I didn't like about Bunker's lecture."

"What was that?"

"The fact that he was able to hire a hall to deliver it in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Woeful Wrong.



Mrs. Winifred Worm—"Why in mourning, dear?"

Mrs. Wilhelmina Worm—"A sad bereavement befell our family today. My husband, while in the house tending the baby, was bitten in two by William, the farmer's son."

An Irish Bull.

An Irish officer, addressing his men, who had just returned from a somewhat fruitless expedition, said: "You were no doubt disappointed because this campaign gave you no opportunity to fight; but if there had been any fighting there would have been many absent faces here today!"—Tit-Bits.

Correct.

Small Willie, after eating two pieces of pie at dinner, asked for a third. "Why, Willie," said his father, "you must not eat so much, or people will call you a pig. You know what a pig is, don't you?" "Yes, sir," replied the precocious youngster; "a pig is a hog's little boy."—What-to-Eat.

An Unfortunate Mix-Up.

"What color will you have your house painted this spring?"

"I don't dare to mention colors at home just now. It appears that my wife's hat doesn't harmonize with her suit, and both of them are a shade darker than her new hosiery."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Stimulus of Years.

"This is a sad world; people lose all their enthusiasm after 50."

"That's not so; look at Cousin Georgiana."

"What is she enthusiastic about?"

"Why, stupid, keeping everybody from knowing she is 50."—Indianapolis Journal.

Publicity.

"I am content to be numbered among the politically dead," said the politician.

"I don't blame you," said the other. "If I were in your place I'd rather have an epitaph than to have nothing at all said about me."—Washington Star.

A French Bull.

A newly appointed French mayor inaugurated his regime by a notice to the following effect:

"On the feast of our patron saint the fire brigade will be reviewed in the afternoon if it rains in the morning and in the morning if it rains in the afternoon."—Tit-Bits.

Proper Height.

"Well!" exclaimed the man who had been standing on a trunk and looking over the heads of the crowd, "the admiral's all right."

"So?"

"Yes. He shakes hands at exactly the altitude I do."—Chicago Tribune.

The Cheaper Way.

City Cousin—I see the farm house next to this is closed. Why is that?"

Rural Relative—"Mrs. Hayfork, who lives there, has gone to the seaside for the summer. She says it's cheaper than stayin' on the farm an' feedin' city relations.—What-to-Eat.

Styles.

Customer—"Is there any difference between this year's styles of saddles and those of last year?"

Bicycle Dealer—"Oh, yes. Last year there were thirty-seven styles. This year I think there are only thirty-three."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Just What She Meant.

"It is my aim in life," he said, "to do something every day that will make men happier." "Ah," she exclaimed with great enthusiasm, "that must be why you keep so secluded."

Hardly.

The Jay—"I hear they're going to suppress these 'yellow' newspapers."

The Josh—"Are they worth the deodorizers?"—Kansas City Independent.

An Embryo Organist.

"So you are getting your boy take organ lessons?"

"Yes; he's learning to be an eye and ear specialist."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

One Way.

The Jay—"I understand you took the faith cure."

The Josh—"Yes; I read Ingersoll."—Kansas City Independent.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

How to Dress the Little Girls—A Pretty Green and White Foulard Frock of Pique—Our Cooking School—Household Hints.

Ojibway Lullaby.

The wind is in the trees;
Does my darling baby hear
What is whispered to the ear
With the lisping of the breeze?—
"Love will keep his mother near,
And the baby need not fear,
For the wind is in the trees."

The stars are in the skies;
Does my darling baby see
How they wink at him and me,
Bright, almost, as baby's eyes?
How they wink to him that he
Is as safe as safe can be,
For the stars are in the skies?

Then go to sleep, my child;
The squirrels are in bed,
Black squirrels, gray and red,
And the little foxes, wild:—
The stars are overhead,
And the winds with me have said;
"Go to sleep, to sleep, my child!"

A Hint from Paris.

Glace silk is the most fashionable material for summer mantles. These are being made to throw about one's shoulders when wearing a dressy reception gown or with a decollete evening gown. Pearl gray cloth makes an elegant wrap, heavy stitched bands being a feature of the trimming. Many of the mantles have a V-shaped front consisting of fluffy ruffles of chiffon or deep flutings of chiffon and lace. A great deal of lace and feather trimming adds to the beauty of some of the mantles.

Glace silk, veiled in white lace, or in beautiful luxeuil lace, are favorite combinations for parasols. The exquisite pastel shades make the parasols a thing of beauty. Some are ruffled throughout; some are lined with pufflngs of chiffon; others have the stripes of the goods running horizontally; some are of white chiffon trimmed with bands of black lace, others again are embroidered in Tambour stitching. Some of the handles are carved in designs of parrots' and birds' heads, the long necks twisted into crooks. All up-to-date girls will this summer have a huge bow of ribbon on the handles of their parasols and the brighter the color the more chic.

Useful Bon Voyage Gift.

If you have ever noticed how forgetful and bewildered people become when packing a satchel you will not smile at the useful little parting token a quick-witted niece gave her aunt. It was simply a card some four inches long and three inches wide, on which was neatly written an enumeration of the necessary and desirable articles that should go into a satchel. Besides a full list of toilet implements it included soap, scissors, court plaster, corkscrew, needles, thread, clothes brush, twine, boot laces, collar buttons, small mirror, address book and pencil.

Moths in Carpets.

If you fear that moths are at work at the edge of the carpet, it will sometimes suffice to lay a wet towel and press a flatiron over it; but the best way is to take the carpet up and clean it and give a careful attention to the floor. Look at the cracks, and if you discover signs of moths, wash the floor with benzine and scatter red pepper on it before putting the carpet lining down. Heavy carpets sometimes do not require taking up every year, unless in constant use. Loosen the edges, fold the carpets back, wash the floor in strong suds, with a tablespoonful of borax dissolved in them. Dash with insect powder or lay with tobacco leaves along the edge, and retack the carpet. Or use turpentine, the enemy of buffalo moths, carpet worms and other insects that injure and destroy carpets. Mix the turpentine with pure water in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls to three quarts of water. Sponge carpet with mixture.

Housecleaning Hints.

To clean wall paper: Lay a sheet of thick blotting paper over the stain, and then press a hot iron over it. As soon as the blotting paper becomes greasy move it; bring a clean part over the stain, and then apply the iron again. Repeat this until the stain has quite disappeared.

For polishing furniture: One third linseed oil, one-third turpentine and one-third vinegar. The bottle must be shaken every time an application is made.

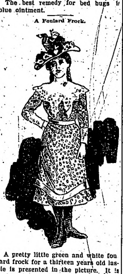
To be delivered from ants make a pyramid of crocks or other vessels containing sugar, bread, cakes, etc., with the lower one standing in water.

For washing carpets: Dissolve a box of any good washing powder in two gallons of boiling water; use as a soap when cold.

A sure exterminator for roaches is powdered borax.

The best remedy for bed bugs is blue ointment.

A Foulard Frock.



A pretty little green and white foulard frock for a thirteen years old lassie is presented in the picture. It is rather elaborately trimmed with heavy cream lace, edged with stitched bands of white taffeta. The hat is a leghorn having a corded silk crown, and is dressed with white roses and knots of black velvet ribbon.

French Eggs and Spinach.

Poach as many eggs as you may require and let them get cold. Then flour each egg, dip into a rich batter and fry a golden brown. Cook some spinach, press it through a sieve, return it to the saucepan, add to it butter, pepper, salt and a squeeze of lemon juice, and make very hot. Place the spinach on a long dish in a mound, place the eggs in a row on this and pour round a good brown gravy.

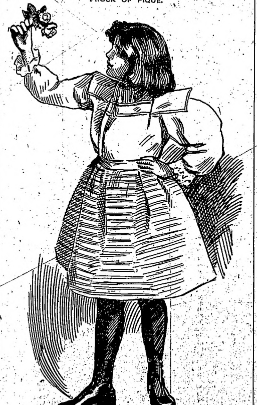
Egg Pie.

Grease a pie dish, then break into it about half as many whole eggs as it will contain. They should be dropped in carefully, so as not to break the yolks. Then for each egg add a tablespoonful of cream and one teaspoonful of run butter. Season the whole with pepper, salt and chopped parsley, garlic, if it be liked. Cover the pie dish with a top crust, cut slits across it and bake at once in a sharp oven to a delicate brown.

Deviled Eggs.

Hard boil four eggs, and when cold remove the shells and cut them in halves, crush the yolks (in a mortar, if you have one), with a teaspoonful of anchovy, the same of French mustard, and enough cayenne to make the mixture hot in flavor; add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, then refill the eggs with this paste, shaping it like a cone and cutting off the points of the whites to make the half eggs stand on the dish. Serve cold and garnish with cress and radishes.

FROCK OF PIQUE.



The very simplicity of the pretty pique frock shown recommends it for the wardrobe of a little girl. A chemisette and sleeves of white muslin, white braid outlining bretelles and belt and tiny pearl buttons down the front make it a charming study in blue and white.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Marjorie's Surprise Party—Still the Last—Degenerated College Yells—Was Not Willie—Playing Train—The Building of the Nest.

The Building of the Nest.

They'll come again to the apple tree,
Robin and all the rest,
When the orchard branches are fair to see
In the snow of the blossoms drest;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care;
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair—
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And shadows may darken the dancing rays
When the fledglings leave the nest.
But they'll find their wings in a glad amaze,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow,
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy building grow.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Collier's Weekly.

Marjorie's Surprise Party.

By A. W. B.

Clear, in the soft, warm sunshine, the Easter chimes were ringing. It was little Marjorie Dean's birthday, and she had come to pass a few days with her grandparents at their country place.

Like all good little girls, Marjorie went to church with her grandmother, for the child took much pleasure in listening to the choir boys sing; but the greatest delight of all was marching with the other little children up to the chancel, where each child received an Easter plant to carry home.

Being Sunday, Marjorie's birthday could not be celebrated until the following day; and Mrs. Dean, not wishing the child to be disappointed, promised her that Martha, the old cook, should bake a large birthday cake on the morrow. This was enough for the little girl's happiness, and she ran off to find Martha and to plan for the beautiful cake.

Monday morning came, and with it the warm, bright sun peeping in at Marjorie's window. After breakfast the child ran out to find James in the barn, for she knew the cows were to be milked, and nothing delighted her more than to look on. Sometimes, when the cows would switch their tails across James' face, he would pretend to be very cross, just to hear the little "missies'" happy laughter.

That afternoon Mr. Dean told his granddaughter there were some new nests in the barn, and as grandma was in need of some eggs, he suggested that Marjorie should amuse herself hunting the nests. The old gentleman's suggestion seemed to please the child immensely, so, hand in hand, they started for the barn, happy in each other's company.

Marjorie hunted about, peeping into all the nooks and corners of the loft until she found almost enough eggs to fill her apron. As she was leaving the barn, she spied an old sleigh by the door. "Oh, look, grandpa," cried she, "would I find any eggs there?" But Mr. Dean was outside talking with James and did not hear the question. So Marjorie stepped upon the runner and was about to peer under the seat when out flew old Buffy, the mother hen, and for an instant startled the child so she almost dropped the corners of her apron. She looked into the sleigh and to her joy found a nest containing three large, warm eggs. After putting them in her apron, she ran to find her grandfather, to tell him of old Buffy's flight and the discovery of the eggs.

Then they returned to the house. When Marjorie had deposited the precious eggs in Martha's care, grandma called her to dress for tea. At 5 o'clock she was ready in her clean white frock and started downstairs to find her grandfather. To her astonishment, in the hall stood nine little girls, all in their crisp, fresh gowns, looking very much like a party, thought Marjorie. "It's a surprise, a big surprise!" cried they all in chorus. Just then grandma appeared at the door of the diningroom to find 10 of the happiest little faces one could wish to see. She led them into the rom, and there, on the tea table, was the promised birthday cake. It was frosted in white and pink, with nine pink tapers burning brightly in the center. The children, overjoyed at such a sight, clapped their hands, and soon the room was filled with their happy voices.

Tea being over, Mr. Dean took the little ones to his study, where he and his wife had prepared a surprise for all. From chairs to sofa, tables to book shelves, windows to stove, were stretched strings of all colors. Marjorie was the first to ask "Why, grandpa, what are all these strings. It looks just like a large spider's web."

"Well, Marjorie, you are nearly right, for it is called a Cobweb Party," replied Mr. Dean, as he gave a string to each little girl. "And now you must keep winding until the ends are reached."

Such excitement prevailed for the next few minutes that Mr. and Mrs. Dean were kept busy disentangling the webs. On went the children from one end of the room to the other, around the chairs, under the tables, over the sofa, until at last the strings ended and shouts of joy went up as each child found tied to her string a little green basket holding a brightly colored egg.

Marjorie had not finished; her web seemed longer than the others. But finally the string led her to the stove, where the fire was burning brightly. Suddenly the child uttered a little scream, and bending by the side of the stove, cried out:

"Oh! grandma, grandpa, come quickly and see! a real live chicken."

They all ran to where Marjorie was crouching on the floor and saw to their astonishment, a tiny little chicken amidst bits of broken egg shell, lying in the green basket.

The children danced about like little puppets, clapping their hands and crying aloud, "A real, true chicken; and all Marjorie's own."

When quiet was restored, Mr. Dean told the little ones of his granddaughter's discovery in the afternoon, and explained that this must be one of Buffy's chicks, who, knowing it to be Marjorie's birthday, had come out to surprise her and wish her "Many happy returns of the day."

College Yells—a Degeneration.

There was once a time when a college yell was an inspiring cry, not wanting in that melody that results from the blending of sonorous young voices in perfect time and accord, ringing with enthusiasm, and pronouncing words or phrases chosen with some respect for the rules of euphony. It was undoubtedly music of a barbaric kind, such as marked the beginnings of civilization, but it held the elements of harmony, with a defined cadence and measure and pent-up fire that had something of the flavor of Homeric days.

The college yell of today has lost all of its music, much of its inspiration and most of its significance. It is no longer a spontaneous outpouring of pride and loyalty to the alma mater, but a harsh mechanism which at the turning of a crank pours forth a great volume of discordant sound. Its main object seems to be to make a noise, and a bigger, louder, more disagreeable noise than the rival school, should its representatives be present.

Now, it may be that American institutions of learning are wholly dependent upon the college yell for preservation and sustenance, and that they might helplessly collapse should its support be withdrawn. Among conservative people, however, there is a growing suspicion that the interests of education may be conserved with a little more decorum and a little less yell. Some one has wisely suggested that an initial step in weaning the American university from dependence upon the yell would be to follow the example of Oxford and Cambridge and fix a certain day in the year when students shall be conceded unlimited license, when discipline and the faculty shall take back seats, and youth and merriment reign supreme, and not college yell and class yells alone be the order of the hour, but when all manner of cat calls and caricature of the dominies shall be reckoned among the day's privileges. Should such an order be established, so strange a combination of manliness and of babyhood is the American student that, finding himself cast wholly upon his own responsibility, one may safely predict he would use his liberty with a wise restraint and consideration unknown to English universities.

The Japanese Frog.

The little folks in Japan make some very interesting paper toys, and none is more interesting than the frog manufactured out of green paper. First cut a piece of paper into a square much larger than you expect the frog to be. Draw lines from the four corners of the square and from the middle of the sides. First fold the paper along the diagonal lines, then turn it over on the other side and fold it along the lines from the sides. It will then form a kind of box which can be pressed together along the folds in the shape of an unequal diamond. Now, seizing the paper below the ends of the cones, fold it backwards so as to have two more regular, equal points. When this has been done to each of the eight cones the result fill be a perfect diamond, with a small diamond in the center. Then each one of the cones must be folded again, so as to get all the points around the center. Care must be taken to get the points as even and equal as possible. To finish the frog, turn the upper points out so that they spread and form the forelegs, and the lower points so that they form the hind legs. When it is finished a fine thread may be attached to the frog's body, and by careful jerks it almost seems to leap around on the floor or table. The paper used should be stiff enough to retain the folds as given to it, but not so brittle as to break under the handling. Do not be discouraged if the first frog you make is lame, for then it is certain that the points have not been folded evenly.

Playing Railroad Train.

"We're playing railroad train," she said as she pulled her father's paper away, "and I'm the conductor. Tickets, please!"

He took a card from his pocket and handed it to her. She looked at it intently for a minute and then handed it back. "That was issued yesterday," she said, "and isn't good today. You'll have to pay cash or get off the train."

Had One at Home.

A class was being examined in spelling the other day at a school in Manchester, when the teacher questioned a little girl as follows: "Ethel, spell kitten." "K, double i, double t, e-n," replied Ethel. "Kitten has two i's then, has it," said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am," answered Ethel, confidently, "ours has."

Not Willie That Time.

"Willie, didn't I tell you I'd have to spank you if you put another rubber button on the stove?" queried an exasperated mother.

"Yes'm," answered Willie, "but it ain't me this time; it's pa smokin' one o' those cigars you gave him."

Still the Last.

Father—"I'm glad to see, Johnny, that you were sixth in your class this week. You were only eleventh last week."

Johnny—"Yes, sir. Five of the boys has been home sick all week."—Philadelphia Press.

Harry's Interruption.

Harry's father was reading to him the Bible account in the book of Daniel when the three men were thrown into the "fiery furnace."

Harry interrupted by saying: "It must have been larger than our furnace, papa!"

JUNE 1 A BARGAIN DAY.

Farm News, one of America's best live stock and farm journals, price 50 cents a year, has adopted a new and original plan to get into new homes by making an unusually low price on certain Bargain Days. The best offer yet is to send it one year to all who remit 15 cents to Farm News, Springfield, Ohio on June 1, next Bargain Day.

Montana is said to have mined $10,000,000 worth of copper in 1899.

Alabama produced 7,000,000 tons of coal and 1,083,905 tons of iron in 1899.

Ladies and Men to Canvas for a quick selling patented household article; large profits; exclusive territory free; 75 cents will start you. Address Wm Emert 378 Smith Ave., or The Ovenette Co., 905 P. P. Bldg St. Paul.

A cucumber farm of 1,100 acres is the latest Lawrence (Kas.) project.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Theatrical managers announce strong attractions for the week.

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE IVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

LEWIS GAS ENGINES Adapted for All Purposes. SIMPLE... ECONOMICAL DURABLE... Send for Catalogue and state your power needs. J. THOMPSON & SONS MFG. CO. Box 501. BELOIT, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

$5.00 A DAY! We pay $5.00 a day to Man or Woman with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Write International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.

N. W. N. U. —No. 22— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate.

Washington, May 29.—In the course of a speech in favor of the adoption of a resolution expressing the senate's sympathy for the Boers yesterday Mr. Wellington of Maryland referred to a secret understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain. When Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts demanded proof that such an understanding existed, Mr. Wellington said under the circumstances it was difficult to produce tangible proof, but he believed there was a secret understanding at the state department. Mr. Lodge said under our form of government no such understanding could exist, and as the secretary of state had denied the existence of any alliance or understanding, he believed that the country would accept his statement as true. The reading of the sundry civil bill was completed, but not all the committee amendments have been disposed of. A lively debate was precipitated over the proposition to continue the life of the industrial commission until Oct. 31, 1901. Charges were made that the commission was being used as a Republican campaign machine and that important testimony had been suppressed. The committee amendment, however, was agreed to.

The House.

Yesterday was a dull day in the house considering the near approach of the final adjournment. The Alaskan civil government bill was passed and some resolutions and legislation was cleared up. Mr. Dalzell gave notice that the anti-trust bill of the judiciary committee would be considered on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week under a special order.

The Senate.

Washington, May 30.—A few minutes before adjournment last evening the senate added to the sundry civil appropriation bill an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903 on condition that $10,000,000,000 in addition be raised by the exposition authorities. The amendment was offered by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri and was adopted without debate and without division. Because an amendment offered by him subsequently was stricken out on a point of order, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire moved to reconsider the St. Louis fair appropriation and the motion is now pending. As it is known that a considerable number favor the appropriation it is very probable the motion will not be adopted. Mr. Bacon addressed the senate at length in support of the Teller amendment expressing sympathy with the Boers, after which the resolution was sent to the committee on foreign relations by a vote of 40 to 26. Mr. Fairbank of Indiana endeavored to secure consideration of a resolution providing for the extradition of criminals from the United States to Cuba, but Mr. Allison declined to lay aside the appropriation bill for that purpose. No session of the senate will be held to-day.

The House

The house yesterday refused to accept the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill relating to armor plate, and adopted a modified proposition reading as follows: "That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which, in his judgment, is reasonable and equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized in his discretion to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor and the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory." With regard to ocean and lake surveys the house refused any appropriation for surveys by the navy and tied up the conferees with instructions. It also refused to concur in the senate amendment to abolish the two-years sea cruise for naval cadets. With the above action the naval bill was sent back to conference. The conference report on the other items having been agreed to. The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill agreeing on all items except the senate amendment appropriating $225,000 for pneumatic tube service was adopted and the house then concurred in the excepted amendment.

The House.

Washington, May 31. — The programme of the leaders of the house yesterday contemplated the launching of the debate upon the anti-trust resolution and bill, but there was a strong undercurrent in favor of adjournment on account of Decoration day. Mr. Dalzell, who presented the special order under which the house was to operate, in deference to this sentiment, withdrew it in order that the 190 pension bills might be passed. After they had been passed, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned. The Chinese commission bill which was under consideration several weeks ago has gone back to the calendar, the motion to strike out the enacting clause having been defeated.

The House.

Washington, June 1. — The house yesterday, under a special order, adopted, after an exceedingly hot debate, in which the leaders on both sides charged the other with playing to the political galleries, entered upon the consideration of the resolution reported from the judiciary committee proposing a constitutional amendment to lodge in congress the power "to define, regulate, control, or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations." Under the terms of the order the day, with a night session last night, was devoted to debate, and to-day at 5 o'clock the vote is to be taken without opportunity to amend. Saturday is to be devoted to the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Senate.

At the conclusion of a session lasting eight hours the senate yesterday afternoon passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for nearly a week. The amendment providing for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903, was continued in the bill. An amendment was incorporated providing for the beginning of the work on the memorial bridge between Washington and Arlington cemetery to be erected in memory of the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies. While the bill carries only $20,000 for the project, it is expected ultimately to cost about $5,000,000. The passage of the sundry civil bill leaves only two general appropriation bills to be acted upon by the senate—the military academy and the general deficiency measure. It is expected they will be passed by Saturday night.

The House.

Washington, June 4.—Only one vote was cast in the house Saturday against the Littlefield anti-trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890, to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers and attorneys. Mr. Mann of Illinois cast the negative vote. The bill, according to the statements of the Republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of congress under the Constitution. All the minority amendments except one were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trade unions or labor organizations. All except eight Republicans, Messrs. Aldrich of Alabama, Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Bailey, Long and Calderhead of Kansas, and Cannon and Hitt of Illinois, voted for the amendment.

Purposes of the Bill.

The anti-trust bill, passed by the house Saturday amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or between foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination, guilty of a crime, punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages. The definition of "person" and "persons" in

The Present Act

is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce, it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common laws; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce, and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers and confers jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, June 5. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4 @ 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65 @ 66c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 37 1-2@38c; No. 3, 37@37 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1-4c; No. 3, 23@24c. Barley and Rye—Feed, barley, 34@36c; malting grade, 38@41c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; No. 3 rye, 52c.

Duluth, June 5. — Wheat — July opened at 67 1-2c and closed at 67 5-8c bid; No. 1 hard, 69 1-4c bid; No. 1 Northern, 67 3-8c bid; No. 2 Northern, 65 5-8c bid; No. 3 Northern, 62 3-8c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 69 1-4c bid; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 67 3-8c bid. Corn—Cash, 36 1-2c bid. Flax—Cash, $1.80 bid; May, $1.80 bid; September, $1.26 1-2 bid; October, $1.22.

Minneapolis, June 5. — Wheat — July opened at 65c and closed at 64 7-8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 5-8c. Corn, 35 1-4c. Oats, 22 3-4c. Flax, $1.75.

Chicago, June 5.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 70 @ 71c; No. 3 red, 69 @ 69 3-4c; No. 2 hard winter, 64 1-2 @ 66 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 61 @ 66c; No. 1 Northern spring, 67 @ 68c; No. 2 Northern spring, 66@67c; No. 3 spring, 62@66c. Corn—No. 2, 37 7-8c; No. 3, 37 1-2c. Oats — No. 2, 21 3-4@22c; No. 3, 21 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis. June 5. — Flour is quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2@66c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56 1-2c. Barley steady; No. 2, 42 1-2c; sample, 39@42 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 24@25c; sample, 23 3-4@25c.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 5. — Cattle—Beeves, $4.50@4.80; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $4@4.85. Hogs, $4.87@5; bulk, $4.90@4.95.

Chicago, June 5. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $4.95@5.60; poor to medium, $4.40@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.10; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.85; Texas-fed steers, $4@5.10. Hogs —Mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.17 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5.05 @5.20; rough heavy, $4.90@5; light, $4.90 @ 5.15; bulk of sales, $5.05 @ 5.17 1-2. Sheep, $4.40@5.40; lambs, $5@8.

South St. Paul, June 5. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.65 @4.25; fair to good, $3@3.50; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4.25 @4.40; fat bulls, $3.40@3.75; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.25; veal calves, $4.50@5.75; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.85; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3; heifer calves, $3@4; choice stockers and feeders, $4@4.35; fair to good, $3.50@3.85; common and tailings, $2@3; steer calves, $4@5; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.15; stags and oxen, $2.75@4; milkers and springers, $25@40. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.95 @ 5; good light, $4.95 1-2@4.97 1-2; prime heavy, $4.95@5.05; stags, $4.50; pigs, $4.50@4.75. Sheep—Fat sheep, $4.35@5; stock sheep, $2.75 @ 3.25; feeders, $3.25@3.75; fat lambs, $5.40@5.90; yearlings, $4.75@5.25; stock and feeding lambs, $4.50@5; buck lambs, $3@4.25; bucks, $3.25@4; spring lambs, $6@7. Above quotations are on shorn sheep and lambs.

Clemency for McGowan.

Washington, June 5—Secretary Long has accepted the recommendation to clemency of the court-martial in the case of Capt. John McGowan and has reduced the sentence of suspension on half-pay from two years to six months.

New Style Board of Strategy.

Flushing, N. Y.—The young women of this city have formed what is known as a board of strategy to assist members to secure the young men of their choice as husbands.

American Wins Honors.

Paris—The first medal of the Paris Salon of 1900 has been awarded to M. D. Despradelles, professor of architecture and design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his design for a monument entitled "The Beacon of Progress."

Dewey's Interesting Relic.

Washington—Admiral Dewey has in his possession the flag captured by Sir William Draper during the battle between the British and the Spanish in Manila bay in 1762. It was given to him by William Everett of Massachusetts.

Her 105th Birthday.

Boston—Mrs. Mary Dow Peavey of South Boston recently celebrated her 105th birthday. She enjoys good health and her memory is as clear as it was when she was a young woman.

News of the Northwest

ANOKA MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

Authorities Apparently Awaiting the Offer of a Reward.

Anoka, Minn., June 3.—Sheriff Merrill has returned from Grantsburg, Wis. He did not bring Harry Balcom back, as many here expected. Mrs. Balcom accompanied him and went to his house. Later they drove to the Wise farm, and Mrs. Balcom remained there.

On the same train were the relatives of the Wises, and also relatives of the Balcoms. It is not believed that Mrs. Balcom will make any admission implicating Balcom or weakening his alibi, which is undoubtedly the reason for her being in the sheriff's company. Detectives remained at Grantsburg.

No arrests have been made. There have been twelve persons under surveillance, including Balcom. His alibi is not accepted by some without further corroboration. He is still under a cloud and will be watched. It seems that in the neighborhood where the Wises lived there has been one continual round of trouble, enmity and strife between them and some of the neighbors. Most all this started in the cattle-poisoning episode of two years ago. The younges Wise girl seems to be irrational. She does not act like herself, and fears are entertained that the strain may be too much. William Wise's condition is improved, his general symptoms being better, and he can move his feet more than at any time since the tragedy. Joseph Wise is also improving.

The county commissioners will meet June 9, and if no arrests have been made then, will offer a reward. As soon as a reward is offered arrests will probably be made, and not before.

BLEW UP THE BANK.

Two Desperadoes Held Citizens at Bay, While Their Pals Looted the Vault.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 3.—The Savings bank at Sheldahl, twenty miles north of here, was blown up by four robbers, who secured $1,600 and escaped after holding fifty or more citizens at bay with rifles. Shortly after midnight, a terrible explosion shook the town and immediately the inhabitants turned out to learn the cause. A glance up the main street showed the building of the savings bank in ruins and the timbers burning. Fifty citizens rushed to the scene and were met by the gleaming barrels of two rifles in the hands of two strangers, who ordered the citizens to halt, and kept them at bay while two others proceeded to loot the bank's safe. The four strangers then made their escape.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

Damage Done by Heavy Downpour of Rain at Clear Lake.

Clear Lake, Iowa, June 3.—A severe rain storm destroyed all bridges on Willow Creek in this vicinity. Considerable livestock was killed by lightning. Rain fell in a steady sheet for about four hours. The lake has risen eight inches, and the creek rose four feet, but is falling rapidly. Damage to crops is considerable.

SUICIDE AT STILLWATER.

Veteran Prison Guard Ends His Life —No Reason Assigned.

Stillwater, June 3. — H. J. Kenyon, for the past ten years a guard at the prison, committed suicide at his home here by shooting himself. No reason can be assigned for the act save that he had not been feeling well for some time.

To Purify Chinatown.

San Francisco, June 3.—In order to set at rest all reports that there is further danger from the bubonic plague, and to protect their business interests the merchants of this city have decided to raise a fund which is to be expended in purifying the Chinese quarter. At a meeting yesterday $30,000 was subscribed and a committee was appointed to increase the amount to $50,000. More money will be raised if necessary.

Arm Amputated to Save Life.

Jackson, Minn., June 3.—Philip Yerk, living near Alpha, Jackson county, had his left arm amputated near the shoulder by Dr. W. C. Portmann, as a result of a fight he had with John Schaan on April 23. In the fight Schaan is said to have bitten Yerk's finger, and recently blood poisoning set in, necessitating the amputation of the arm in order to save his life.

To Have a Celebration.

Redwood Falls, Minn., June 3.—The subscriptions of business men and individuals for the G. A. R. encampment celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Santiago and Fourth of July celebration here July 2, 3 and 4, will reach nearly $1,000, and it is expected that $200 more will be realized from the sale of privileges.

Good for Crops.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 5.—A welcome shower, the first in six weeks, fell here yesterday evening. The rainfall was only .31 of an inch, but it will be sufficient to freshen pasturage and save the grain for some time. There have been a few light sprinkles heretofore, but the total precipitation for May was only .18 of an inch.

Sudden Death.

Wykoff, Minn., June 3.—Mrs. F. H. Bartlett, wife of one of the oldest citizens of Fillmore county, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. While sitting on the edge of her bed combing her hair she dropped back and was found dead. She was seventy-seven years old.

Gold Strike Near Sisseton.

Sisseton, S. D., June 3.—Excitement is running high over the discovery of gold fifteen miles northwest of Sisseton in a deep ravine in the Dakota hills. Hundreds of claims are staked. Three hundred people were on the ground Thursday.

Forests Still Burning.

White Earth, Minn., June 3.—Forest fires are still burning and the drouth remains unbroken. Hay and field crops are suffering in consequence, especially on sandy soil.

Captured at St. Peter.

St. Peter, Minn., June 3.—John Theisen, a Missouri criminal wanted at Chillicothe, Mo., for burglarizing a store, was captured in this city by Sheriff Block. Requisition papers have been honored by the governor and an officer is now on his way here after the prisoner.

Ratified by Wilhelmina.

The Hague, June 5.—Queen Wilhelmina has ratified The Hague convention with Spain and also with Germany. The adhesion of Great Britain is expected immediately.

ANOTHER CLUE IN THE WISE CASE.

Men Living Within Two Miles of the Scene of the Crime Are Now Suspected.

Anoka, Minn., June 5. — There were no developments yesterday in the Wise murder. Joseph Wise, the plucky little fellow who has a terrible bullet wound through both lungs, seems bright and more cheerful. He says positively that his mother was shot first. After she was down he thinks she was shot again. Then his father was shot. Wise is considerably better, and can move one hand a little. The Wise home was the object of many visits from the curious yesterday. The entire farm was walked over in search of clues. Suspicion is said to point strongly to two men within a radius of a few miles. Two detectives think they may have run against a straight clue, but not one word will they divulge. Neither, it is said, have they reported to the authorities.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Young School Teacher Meets a Terrible Fate Near Anoka.

Anoka, Minn., June 5.—Miss Vina Norris, a handsome young lady twenty-three years old, and a graduate of the St. Cloud normal school, was killed near here Saturday in a runaway. He horse was frightened by a dog. Miss Norris undoubtedly attempted to step out, but her foot caught and she fell backward onto the hard road. The horse was running furiously and the girl was dragged over the rough ground. The animal ran directly home, where Miss Norris' grandparents found the terribly bruised body of the granddaughter still fast to the rig. Life was not yet extinct, but after a few convulsive shudders, she was dead. She was dragged nearly two miles.

WISCONSIN BANK ROBBERY.

Bank of New London Wrecked and Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

New Lisbon, Wis., June 5—The Bank of New Lisbon, owned by W. H. Cash, was burglarized and several thousand dollars in cash taken. The whole front of the safe was blown out with nitro-glycerine, and the front of the building was partially wrecked. The explosion was terrific. There is no clue to the perpetrators, although it is suspected that a couple of strangers who have been hanging around town for two days may have been the guilty parties. The bank will suspend business, pending temporary repairs, when business will be resumed. President Cash says none of the depositors will lose a cent. Messages were sent in all directions, and it is hoped the robbers will be apprehended.

THIEVES GRAB A WOMAN'S PURSE.

Three Men Rob Their Victim and Run.

St. Paul, June 5. — Mrs. Stone, an elderly lady living at 925 Laurel avenue, was robbed in a sensational manner yesterday morning in front of the Central Park M. E. church. She was on her way to the morning service in the church and had stopped to talk with friends outside the building. Three men, she says, seemed to crowd about her. Before she was aware of her intention her purse containing $37 and some valuable papers was grabbed from her hand. The thieves struggled through the crowd and escaped.

ATTACKED BY A BEAR.

Bruin Chews Up a Farmer's Arm, Swallowing the Hand.

Cumberland, Wis., June 5. — Report comes to this city that John Olson, a farmer living nine miles north of here, had a terrible struggle with a large black bear. The animal caught him by the arm and chewed the member completely off, swallowing the hand. Mr. Olson's brother shot the bear and saved his brother's life. The injured man is reported in a critical condition.

Cattle Rustlers Active.

Pierre, S. D., June 5.—After the conviction of McNutt several years ago on a charge of cattle rustling that kind of work was practically stopped in this portion of the state, but as time has gone by the lesson seems to have been forgotten and complaints are becoming numerous again. Most of the depredations have been in the way of horse stealing and in the picking up of young unbranded calves on the prairie and hauling them away in wagons. The stockmen are becoming wrothy, and another example will result if the business is not stopped.

Disastrous Collision.

Alliance, Neb., June 5.—A disastrous rear-end collision occurred yesterday on the Burlington three miles west of here. Engineer Hunting was instantly killed, Fireman Johnson very seriously injured and Brakeman Ellis badly hurt. Freight train No. 30 was running in two sections and the second section crashed into the first. It is thought Engineer Hunting fell asleep or was unable to control his engine. The property loss is heavy.

To Be Tried for Murder.

Pierre, S. D., June 5. — Van Moore, the half-breed desperado who beat an Indian woman to death several weeks ago, has been taken in charge by the authorities of Stanley county, and on a preliminary hearing he waived examination on a charge of murder and was committed for trial at the July term of court. He was brought here for confinement.

Deering Warehouse Burned.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 5.—Fire in the warehouse of the Deering Harvester company, of which C. F. Espey is the local agent, caused damage to the estimated amount of from $10,000 to $15,000; insured.

Fire at Fergus Falls.

Little Falls, Minn., June 5. — The building occupied by Max Bahre's saloon was practically destroyed by fire with most of its contents. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Where Are the Fish?

Albert Lea, Minn., June 5.—Efforts are in progress to ascertain why all the fish except bullheads have disappeared from Fountain lake, for while few seem to have been caught and no dead have been seen about the lake there is a mystery as to what has caused the absence.

Cowboys and Cattle Thieves Fight.

Manhorn, Tex., June 5.—In a fight between cowboys and Mexican cattle thieves on the Rio Grande thirty miles south of here two Mexicans were killed and one cowboy fatally wounded.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

EXPORTS TO SWEDEN.

What Minister Thomas Has to Say of Them.

William W. Thomas, American minister to Sweden, arrived in Washington recently from his post abroad. He made a statement for publication, which will be of interest to many people of the Northwest, saying, among other things:

"Our commerce with Sweden and Norway is in a most satisfactory condition. Only two difficulties have arisen within the last three years, and they were most agreeably settled. The commerce amounts to $12,000,000 per year, with the balance of trade very largely in our favor, our exports to Sweden alone amounting to $8,000,000, consisting of cotton, pork, petroleum, sole leather and cereals chiefly, and the imports being $4,000,000, chiefly iron. Swedish iron continues to be the best in the world, and is indispensable in the manufacture of the finest cutlery and the finest drawn wire.

"The first difficulty we had was with lard. Sweden, some time ago, passed a law inflicting heavy fines and penalties on the importation of adulterated lard, a commodity we export largely. This law went into effect April 1, 1899. Soon after a large importation of American lard was seized at Malmo, Sweden, examined, declared to be adulterated and condemned. Two courses were open to me—one was to protest by official notes; the other, to try milder measures. Being on friendly terms with the foreign office at Stockholm, I represented that America made no objection to the law relating to the adulteration of food, nor any objection to the lard's having been condemned and confiscated, providing that it was adulterated; but that I had evidence, conclusive to me, that the lard was pure. This was the first case under the law, and it would be a precedent. I, therefore, earnestly requested that the case be reopened, in order that the first chemist in Sweden might, with scrupulous care, examine the lard. The foreign office acceded to my request, and sent for Dr. Luren, professor of chemistry in the University of Lund. He made a careful analysis of the lard, declared it to be pure, and, on his certificate to that effect, the public prosecutor moved that the indictment to that effect against the lard be quashed, and the complaint was dismissed. Since then there has been no more trouble with the importation of American lard into Sweden.

"The other case was American horse meat. It may not be generally known that we have a number of large slaughter houses for the slaughtering and packing of horse meat, which, I believe, is all exported. On every package of this salted horse meat the United States inspector at the slaughter house puts his stamp, certifying that the meat came from healthy animals. The Swedish custom house authorities held that the signature of the inspector, instead of being stamped, should have been hand-written. This would throw much difficulty in the way of our methods of packing and stamping as to amount to practical prohibition. On this question, I wrote a formal note to the Swedish government, and the government decided to allow my request, and, so far as America is concerned, to admit the stamps of the United States inspectors in the usual way.

"My present visit to America is for a very pleasant purpose. In 1870 I led a little colony of Swedes over the ocean, and, with them, founded the settlement of New Sweden, in the dense forests of the north of my native state of Maine. The colony numbered fifty-one souls all told, men, women and children. It has grown and prospered and to-day has over 2,000 happy, contented Swedish-American farmers. There is not to-day a more prosperous agricultural settlement in the United States than in New Sweden. On June 25 next, the colonists celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the day when I led them into the Maine woods, and, on invitation, I have sailed from Old Sweden to be with them, speak to them and rejoice with them on the day. I bear with me an autograph letter from King Oscar expressing his congratulations on the success of the colony and his best wishes for its future. I also bear with me a fine portrait of the king, signed "Oscar," with the king's own hand, which he has charged me to present to the colony."

Speaking of the rumor that has been current in this country for some time to the effect that King Oscar of Sweden was in failing health, and was thinking of abdicating, Minister Thomas said:

"I know there are lots of these stories, but from my personal observation of King Oscar and from what I am informed, he will live ten or twenty years to rule over his people. He is seventy-three years old, but he rides and shoots as well as when a young man, and I remember him thirty-five years ago. There is also no truth in the stories that Norway and Sweden are on the point of dissolving their relations. King Oscar is beloved by the people of both countries, and I have seldom witnessed greater contentment and happiness."

How the Vikings Scatter.

Newspapers in the Scandinavian language are published in Australia, Africa, and South America, and if only Asia will come in line the chain will be complete. The South American representative is Norden of Buenos Ayres, published by G. Krieger. It costs $10 per year. There are said to be 3,500 Danes in Buenos Ayres and hundreds of Swedes and Norwegians.

While many of the officers in the Congo State army have been criticised and complained against in the Belgian parliament, the Scandinavian officers have been highly eulogized by their superiors, the press and King Leopold himself.

The military committee of the Norwegian storthing is sharply criticised for failure to make an appropriation for strengthening the defenses of Christiansand, Norway's Gibraltar. The place has an excellent harbor and is the key to the North Sea Baltic passage.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, though still confined to the house by an attack of influenza, continues to work on his new drama. For convenience sake, the play is referred to as "Laboremus," but it is doubtful if this title will be retained when the book appears on the market.

On May 17 the Swedish flag was raised over the De Laval separator factory at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in honor of the return of John Bernstrom, president of the company, from Sweden. The men struck and would not work until the Stars and Stripes were raised over Sweden's colors, and when this was done all was harmony.

A PLEA FOR THE FINNS.

Senator Nelson Says They Are the People for Alaska.

Senator Knute Nelson has written a brief but interesting newspaper article on the colonization of Alaska by the Finns and Laplanders. He writes:

"We have in Alaska a vast stretch of territory but little explored, sparsely settled, possessing peculiar advantages; unique difficulties, and, apart from its golden lodestone, attractive to few because of the nature of the country. What shall we do with it? How shall we make this great, primitive state a cultivated, smiling land? The answer comes from a far-off race, a people who have been ever patient toilers in an unproductive land, oppressed and poor, with no great national traditions, but eminently fitted for transforming Alaska into a settled and cultivated state. I allude to the people of Lapland and Finland, the curious races of the region of reindeer, bitter winters, icebergs and snow. They are a class of emigrants that should be encouraged to come to Alaska, for they can occupy a country that no other race in the world can make anything of, and an influx of the people into this Northwestern state would be one of the greatest blessings that could befall that country.

Unfortunately, there has arisen in Alaska among the miners, an antipathy to these men, and it is with the object of showing how necessary it is for Americans to put a stop to their persecution and to encourage, rather than attack the Laps and Finns, that this is written."

Then follows about 1,500 words on the habits and customs of the Finns and Laplanders in Norway, Sweden and Finland, and what they have accomplished in bleak and unproductive regions where others could not live. In conclusion he says:

"They will cover the hills and valleys of Alaska with reindeers, as they have in Lapland and in the northern part of Norway and Sweden. The animals live upon a kind of moss in summer and winter, and they find this moss in Alaska, as they find there the same climate as in Lapland. Both the reindeer and their traditional masters are destined to rescue Alaska from the desert state in which it has reposed for so long, and make it a bustling, prosperous country, worthy of our Union. Let us see that they are encouraged to come over."

REV. MR. MUUS DED.

He Was One of the Norwegian Lutherans' Most Active Workers.

Rev. Bernt J. Muus, for forty years pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran congregation at Holden, Goodhue county, died May 25, at his old home in Norway. Death thus takes away one of the most active workers and capable organizers within the Norwegian Lutheran churches of America. St. Olaf's college and scores of churches in Minnesota and Wisconsin stand as monuments to his zeal and tireless industry. He never made any pretensions to being other than a plain country parson, and was content to make his only home in America in the village of Holden, where he planned and wrote and every now and then rode out to visit distant places.

In his early days he had twenty-eight preaching places, some of which he could not reach more than once or twice a year, and then only after great hardship. He held only this one pastorate in his long service in the church.

Bernt Julius Muus was born in Snaasen, Norway, March 15. He was educated at the Throndhjem Latin school and Christiania university, and, after graduation, taught for five years. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife sailed to America in 1859. Refusing, on account of conscientious scruples, to take the ministerial oath, he was ordained and entered upon his life's work at Holden that same year. He remained with the Norwegian synod, being for years president of the Minnesota district, until the anti-Missourian defection, when he became a member of the United Norwegian church. Failing health compelled him to give up his work, and he returned last summer to Norway with his daughter, who had come to visit him. The deceased had three sons.

IMPROVED WARSHIP.

Sweden's seventh ironclad of modern type, the Dristigheten, was launched in the presence of the minister of marine, several naval officers and others. This vessel is an improvement upon the type of war vessels adopted some years ago by the Swedish naval constructors for the defense of the Swedish coast, with its hundreds of islands. In appearance these armored vessels resemble the United States cruisers Boston and Atlanta, but carry their heavy guns in turrets instead of barbettes. The dimensions of the dristigheten are as follows: Length on the water line, 285 feet; width, 48.4 feet; draught of water, 16 feet; displacement, 3,450 tons. She will have twelve tubular boilers, calculated to develop 5,400 horse power. The speed will be from 17 to 18 knots. The armament will be two 8-inch guns, one in each turret; six 6-inch and ten 2.3-inch quick-firing guns; two 5.31-inch automatic mitrailleuses, and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The steam launches will also be provided with rapid-firing guns of small caliber. The total cost will be $1,206,000. Three smaller vessels will be finished before the end of the year 1901.

G. N. Haugan, congressman from the Fourth Iowa district, has been renominated by the Republicans.

Gustaf Sjostrom has been ordained as a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop McLaren of Chicago.

The Republicans of Wisconsin have nominated Rev. J. D. Nelsenius of Ashland as presidential elector for the Ninth district.

A monument is to be raised to the memory of Queen Margrete, who ruled 400 or 500 years ago. A number of noted Norwegians are aiding in the movement.

Gunnar Wennerberg, the Swedish composer, has lost his wife, formerly Countess Cronstedt. She was a daughter of Rear Admiral Cronstedt, was born in 1830 and married the noted composer in 1852.

Minister Grip has secured a six months' vacation and left for Paris, Norway and Sweden. Legation Secretary Strale will have charge of the affairs of the office until the minister returns.

The recent mobilization in Norway caused some amusing and provoking incidents. At least two weddings were rudely postponed by the bridegrooms being hastily dragged away on the day set for their marriages. The ceremonies were postponed for only eight days, however, and caused only amusement after the first surprise.

Miss Sofie Parelius, the noted Norwegian actress, retired from the stage two weeks ago. She is now seventy-eight years of age, and made her debut in 1852. Since 1855 she has been connected with the Christiania theater, except for two years in Bergen.

GOPHER COAL MINES.

Best Quality of Cannel Coal Found in Stearns County.

For some time past it has been known that coal existed in greater or less quantity near Richmond, Stearns county, in the towns of Munson, Wakefield, and Farming and those who have been on the inside, watching the development have never lost faith in the investigation or in the existence of coal in sufficient quantities to pay to mine. The work of prospecting has been carried on in a quiet way. There has been no boasting or blowing of trumpets. Experts have viewed the mine. Shafts have been sunk in various places, vein after vein of the very best quality of cannel coal have been found and the movement has passed from the experimental stage to the stage of assured success.

The existence of coal in this county has been known for some years, but John Lang, the well-known Richmond general merchant, was the first man in the county to back his judgment with funds. This he has done freely. He has covered all the land where coal was believed to exist with the result that his company now holds leases on more than twelve hundred acres of coal-bearing property. The prospecting has been an easy task for it has been accompanied with no little hardship, but affairs are now in such shape that the work can be pushed forward more rapidly and successfully.

The first shaft sunk gave a vein of four inches of good quality of coal at eight feet. At thirty-nine feet a seven-foot vein was encountered and at sixty feet an eight-inch vein of what experts call the highest grade cannel coal was struck. It will thus be seen that there is no question as to the existence or quantity of coal in Stearns county. The boiler used in pumping, etc., is fired with the coal of the mine; the same product is being used at the blacksmith's forge and also for various other purposes and gives forth the most satisfactory heating results.

Mr. Lang, to whose indefatigable efforts, the prospecting has been carried on, decided upon incorporating under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and this was done, the capital stock being placed at $70,000 and under the caption of "Eureka Mining company." The capital stock represents 280,000 shares of the value of 25 cents each. The incorporators are John Lang, Jacob C. Winter, Mary L. Lang, Kilian Kirchner, Joseph Greifnder and J. B. Braun. All are careful, conservative in business, and the affairs of the industry will be carried on in a way that will reflect credit upon the promoter and his associates.

The mines are located three or four miles from Richmond and Cold Spring, and the first active steps toward development were taken last February, since which time there has been no let up. The main shaft sunk is 4½x3½ feet in size and there are numerous others. The diamond drill is now en route to the mine, and as soon as it arrives prospecting will be continued in earnest. The importance of this mine, should it prove even half what the management predict, cannot be overestimated. Its product will find a ready market at a good price.

CAUSE OF THEIR DOWNFALL.

County Treasurers Are Allowed Too Much Discretion, Says the Public Examiner.

As a result of the troubles with the county treasurer at Winona, Public Examiner Pope proposes to see that the law regarding the keeping of public accounts is enforced with all the more vigor.

"Treasurer Crise's books showed a shortage of $1,644," Mr. Pope said. "He was engaged in some private financial deals and finally used the public funds, temporarily as he thought. He drew a personal check of $650 on the treasury of the county and could not replace it.

"If the 'easy-go-lucky' manner of conducting financial affairs in the counties were not in vogue this trouble could never have arisen. The law says plainly that the books of the treasurer shall be balanced every day, that every disbursement of money shall be by check, and that the checks shall be issued on warrant of the auditor duly countersigned. Instead, the treasurers balance their books when they please, pay out in cash whenever they see fit, and draw checks according to their discretion. The case of Crise is quite similar to those in two other counties recently, and it shows more plainly than ever that notwithstanding all the arguments about convenience of conducting the treasurer's office, about long usage and so on, the law must be enforced to the letter."

INCREASE IN BEER DRINKING.

Eighteen Thousand Barrels More This May Than Last.

The report of the internal revenue office for May, shows that the people of Minnesota have consumed 18,000 more barrels of beer than they did during the corresponding month of last year. But while some were drinking beer others must have been investing their surplus money in real estate and making contracts, because the receipts for documentary stamps were increased by over $6,000.

According to the figures compiled by J. W. Vars, chief clerk in the office, the total receipts for May are $213,679, as against $195,633 for the corresponding month of last year. Of this amount $137,281 was derived from the sale of beer stamps, when last year it was only $90,372. The sale of documentary stamps for the month just closed was $75,108, and a year ago it amounted to $68,825.

The warm weather is considered responsible for the unusual sale of beer stamps, but genuine prosperity is accountable for the increase in the sale of documentary stamps.

An important decision on tax payments has been rendered by the supreme court in the case of the state vs. Orrin Kipp. The court says in the syllabus:

"A purchaser at a tax sale, as well as a person who procures an assignment from the state after lands have been bid in at a tax sale, takes a certificate of purchase or an assignment subject to the statutory right of the state to enforce the collection of a prior tax when refundment has been made on account of a void sale, as provided in G. S. 1894, sections 1610 and 1607."

Present From the Sultan.

Berlin—The sultan of Turkey has signified his intention of sending to Prince Frederick William of Germany the Intiaz Order set in diamonds.

Queen Orders Electric Light.

London—Queen Victoria has given orders that St. George's chapel, Windsor chapel and the Albert Memorial chapel are to be lighted by electricity.

In hot weather the butcher may lose lots of flesh without getting any thinner.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900. NUMBER 47.

FOR KANSAS CITY

INDICATIONS OF A BIG ATTENDANCE FROM THE NORTH STAR STATE.

Two Train Loads in Prospect—Outline of Plans—The Democratic Headquarters Train and Another of Lincoln Republicans—Political Gleanings of the Week. The Boer Reception—Truth About Oregon's Election—Twin City and State Points and Pointers—The Weekly Roundup for the Reform Press.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, June 11, 1900.

Previous declarations that there is to be a large attendance from Minnesota at the Democratic national convention, as well as the Silver or Lincoln Republican gathering, same time and place, have been more than confirmed to this point by events of the past week. It looks now like the largest delegations, official and of citizens, that has ever gone from the state to a national convention of any party. The following is an outline of the arrangements:

Commencing with the Democratic delegation, the state central committee will run a headquarters special train to carry the delegation which, delegates and alternates, will number 86, and all Democrats of the state or others who may desire to attend the convention, with the official party. The train will be made up of sleepers, tourist and other coaches, and will carry band, etc., and be appropriately decorated, and will be run and managed for the convenience and comfort of the party, going, coming and while there. The sleepers and coaches will be used at Kansas City, so that there will be no necessity for securing hotel there, except for meals. The train will be located within easy distance of the convention hall. All of which accommodation will be at the lowest possible cost, one price for the round trip to include all, which price and all particulars will be announced duly by circulars by committeemen and through the city and local press. The train will run special, leaving the Twin Cities probably early in the afternoon of July 3, and arriving at Kansas City early in the following forenoon.

All arrangements for this train are in charge of the following committee, appointed by State Chairman L. A. Rosing: J. A. O'Shaughnessey, chairman, T. R. Kane, secretary, and O. A. Robertson, E. W. Murphy and Geo. S. Canfield.

The Silver Republican train comprises like arrangements as to sleepers, tourist cars and coaches, and will have a chair car, and with band, other music and decorations galore will, it is safe to say, maintain the Silver Republican record for political "hustling." E. S. Corser, Minneapolis, has full charge of train and arrangements, under authority of the Silver Republican state central committee. The train will also run special, leaving and arriving in daylight, and will be located in Kansas City so as to be used for sleeping purposes, which is covered in the trip rate. All particulars will also be duly given out by Mr. Corser, who should be addressed New York Life building, Minneapolis. Mr. Corser and committee pledge 200 by their train.

Minnesota headquarters for both Democrats and Lincoln Republicans have been secured at the Coates House.

Speaking of the conventions, the programme of the Lincolns is in part prepared. Its membership, being a mass convention, is expected to be upwards of 1,500. Senator Teller will be either temporary or permanent chairman, and the prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Horace Bigelow of Cincinnati, and Dr. Howard S. Taylor of Chicago will furnish an original poem.

The coming week will bring many details of the Democratic convention, now under consideration.

Our friends everywhere should remember the Democratic county and state conventions, the former called for each county on June 14, the latter June 20 at Minneapolis. The railroads have made a one fare round trip rate for the state convention.

Congress has closed without passing the anti-oleo bill so much desired by the dairy interests, but it did not fail to provide for the armor plate and other army and navy steals.

St. Paul fully sustained Minnesota's patriotism and Americanism in her management of the state's welcome to the Boer commissioners. Despite the fact that the railways refused rates, there was a goodly representation from the interior, and the Twin Cities turned out an immense audience at the St. Paul evening meeting, which was all that could have been expected as to enthusiasm and spirit. The Transvaalers took with them only the most pleasant recollections of the North Star state. And they were also satisfied that their cause and their distressed country have the sympathy of a great majority of the people of this state. It is safe to say that if it were made a matter of vote, the Boers would be endorsed by at least 80 or 90 per cent.

In the face of the almost unanimous sympathy of the masses it is surprising to many that the would-be leaders of the state Republicans have so persistently withheld any encouragement of the struggling South Africans. The real reason is however apparent. These leaders know that sympathy with the Boers is sympathy with the Filipinos, and they fear the inevitable application.

And again has Candidate Van Sant turned his back on the Boers and on those who do sympathize with them. He was invited to be present at the state reception, as he has been invited on each separate important occasion of the kind during several months past. He was invited to Minneapolis, to the St. Paul pro-Boer meeting, to the one at his home, Winona, etc., all of which he either ignored or gave a trivial, trumped-up excuse. He has not by his course strengthened himself with our liberty-loving citizens, especially those of foreign birth, who know what it is to stand up for country, and who have live sympathies with any people struggling for home and liberty. These will remember Candidate Van Sant.

What's all this worry about the Boxers in China; is not John Goodnow at Shanghai?

Oregon election reports well illustrate the garbled information of the G. O. P. and so-called "independent" press. Democrats were "skinned," or the opposition "staggered" according to each respectively, the "independent" party dependent, rather exceeding its copatriots in zeal and such election "lesson."

Now the fact is that neither class of paper had such information, by "freight" or otherwise. It was only a "guess" by the ass ociated press, based on fragmentary returns "claiming" 6,000 to 7,000 Republican majority, congressmen 2,000 to 3,000, and the legislature "Republican."

Now, Oregon has never been anything but Republican but once since 1872, and that was in '92, when fusion carried by 811. The average Republican majority for the last five presidential elections has been near 7,000, and was 15,000 in 1894. In the election of 1898, corresponding to this (for state officers and congressmen) it was 10,774, the two congressmen having above 2,000 and 6,000 respectively, while the legislature was 20 Republican majority in the senate, and 26 in the house, 46 on joint ballot. Besides there was a full complement of Republican state officers.

The latest reports are that the state has gone Republican by about the usual figure, except that the legislature is largely reduced. Considering the sheen and gloss of "expansion" in this coast state, and all that the national and state machinery, with supposedly copious showers of Hanna money, could do, there is certainly very little Republican encouragement in Oregon.

Our farmers who have been marketing their wheat for the entire year to this point at barely 50 cents will have noted that the price of silver has for some time ruled at 60 and better, chasing close up to the market price of wheat. How few of them now doubt but that if silver rose to par, wheat would stand close to the dollar mark? Silver would rise by free coinage. Is the silver question then so dead, considering the interests of our producers?

Well does the party in the door (50-cent wheat), as the cartoon shows it, say to the party within, getting himself up for the G. O. P. campaign, "Peek-a-boo, papa, you can't lose me."

The way departmental business is done under the Lind administration is well shown in the adjutant general's department in cases of Spanish war claims by state volunteers. These numbered 500, covering every variety of case, under circumstances with which all soldiers are familiar. They were all acted on by Adjutant General Lambert and filed at Washington May 2. The adjutant general presented them in person, and with such care and accuracy that before the month closed he received notification of the settlement of all with the exception of less than 30 referred back for various unimportant details. Such cases often drag for years, causing no end of annoyance and often loss. General Lambert receives many commendations for his success in the matter.

The local event of the week politically has been the inauguration of "Honest Bob" Smith as mayor of St. Paul, the result of the handsome victory by the united reform forces of the Capital City. Twin City people feel better. St. Paulites have felt most keenly the bad name of their fair city under Republican mismanagement, and look forward to substantial improvement all round.

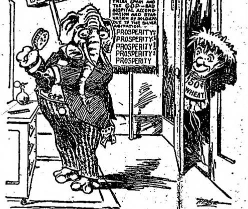
And Mayor Smith's retirement admits ex-Governor A. R. McGill to his place as postmaster. Governor McGill is so fair a man politically, that his personal recognition, even by an administration which he is believed to hold in no great respect, is highly gratifying to many. Of course this is not an "evening up" of the ex-governor's old score with his party, but he can see what has happened to his predecessor, and gauge the thing up as a stepping stone, and take courage.

Says the Minneapolis Times:

"If Mr. Bryan were president and the Democratic party in power, tomorrow, they would do nothing practical to aid the cause of the Afrikanders. They would not because they could not, without involving this country in a war with Great Britain—an inconceivable price to pay."

If Mr. Bryan and his party had been in power there would have been action at a time when action could safely have been taken, which would have saved these two South African republics. Bryan and his administration would not have been engaged in the same kind of a war that Great Britain has been conducting, to-wit, one against the Filipino republic. That is the meat in the cocoanut. If the United States had been doing right in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico, she could well have said something as to what England should do in South Africa. England would never have entered on the South African job, without first making sure that the McKinley administration would keep hands off. Bryan as president could have saved the Boers, and there would have been no war with England either. And none know this better than those who now point out that it is "too late." G. S. C.

FIFTY-CENT WHEAT.


SILVER IS DEAD
PROSPERITY (for a few) THE WAR WITH SPAIN WAS STRICTLY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE G-O-P—BAD HOSPITAL ACCOMODATION AND STARVATION OF SOLDIERS DUE TO THE SILVER AGITATION.
PROSPERITY
PROSPERITY
PROSPERITY
PROSPERITY
PROSPERITY
G-O-P
50¢ WHEAT

PARTY IN DOOR: "Peek-a-Boo Papa, You Can't Lose Me."

—Republished from the campaign of 1898.

PLATFORM TALK

And the Money Plank for the Coming National Campaign. As to Silver.

Shall There Be More Than a Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform?

Other Current National Political Topics—Our State Administration.

Now, that the state Democratic conventions, as fast as held, make it certain not that Bryan will head the national ticket by probably a unanimous nomination, but that there will be a step backward as to the Chicago platform, discussion is turning largely upon what, if any, specific declaration there will be upon the questions, especially touching free coinage.

Since the Sioux Falls convention, the plank there made has attracted great attention, and is generally received with favor by Western silver men. This is especially true since it is emphasized that the free coinage declared for carries with it a substitution of such money for the notes of the national banks.

The following is from Hon. Geo. H. Shibley, of New York, author of the Sioux Falls Plank, from a recent issue of the National Watchman:

At the national convention of the People's Party at Sioux Falls, the money plank denounces in detail the Republican currency law of March 14, 1900, and then presents the following remedy:

"We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations, under special privilege granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with full legal tender government paper money, and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level."

This declaration means that the People's Party desires to repeat the money fight of 1896, and to apply the history of the past four years to demonstrate the correctness of the position then taken. In other words, the reform parties declared that a stable price level was a just, and therefore an ideal system. Mr. Bryan repeatedly said that this was the issue. In his speech of acceptance at New York, in 1896, he declared: "The interests of society demand a financial system which shall add to the volume of standard money of the world, and thus restore 'stability to prices.'"

Since 1897 there has occurred an inflation of standard money, and it has set in motion the wheels of industry, just as we said it would do; and there has been enacted a law for an inflation of paper money through private corporations. The Sioux Falls platform demands that these "bank notes" be replaced, dollar for dollar, with silver coins, silver certificates, and full legal tender government paper money, and that the volume of this government currency be "so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level."

That was our position four years ago, 'tis our position now, and the events of the past four years have demonstrated that we were right then, and therefore, are right now. And we have this additional advantage: Our opponents have admitted the quantity theory by passing a law for "more money" and all that we have to do is to ask that this paper money, issued through private corporations, be replaced with standard money—metallic money under free coinage—and that such portion of the bank money as remains shall be replaced with full legal tender government paper money and that henceforth the volume of the paper money shall not be left to accident or the bankers' self-interest, but shall be scientifically regulated. This means that an index number of average prices shall be constructed, thus measuring the height of the price level; that each week or possibly each day, a now measurement shall be made and that then the volume of the government currency shall be enough, and no more than enough, to maintain a staple price level.

This is the multiple standard, and in combination with a fixed par of exchange with silver using countries—bimetalism—the result is the ideal system.

Some of the results which will flow from a stable price level, secured, as it will be, by fixed rules laid down by Congress, are as follows:

1. It will abolish the president's discretionary power to put treasury money into Wall Street, and withdraw it, thereby controlling prices and business.

2. It will prevent speculators, speculative banks, foreign bankers, and foreign governments from controlling the money market, prices, and business.

3. It will prevent panics, falling prices, and the consequent disorganization of industry from this source, which our opponents characterize as over-production and which now threatens society.

4. It will prevent a rising price level.

5. It will furnish a stable basis on which to adjust prices fixed by law, custom, and competition.

6. It will remove the money question from politics.

7. We shall have, under such a system, a restoration to the conditions under which the country has come to greatness, a condition of real prosperity for the masses, with opportunity restored for rewards for industry and labor, and with such restoration escape from evils which threaten the destruction of the republic.

H. L. Chaffee, of the Minneapolis Commercial Salesmen's Anti-Trust League, gives in the National Watchman the following sixteen reasons why he is this year a Democrat:

1. Because a war that was commenced in the interest of humanity, finally developed into a war of conquest.

2. Because the monetary bill passed March 14 may properly be termed an act to present to the national banks a hundred million dollars.

3. Because the action of Secretary Gage in depositing large sums of government money in the Standard Oil Company's bank was an act of favoritism to a monopoly, whose annual profits are four times the interest on the national debt.

4. Because the administration has shown its subserviency to the trusts in agreeing to pay the armor trust not less than twenty million dollars this year in excess of a fair price.

5. Because for nearly four years the administration has done nothing to check the unprecedented growth of trusts.

6. Because the Republican party stands for a high tariff, which is the bulwark of the trust.

7. Because the ways and means committee and subsequently Congress, with the help of the president, made an abject surrender to the Tobacco and Sugar trusts, in the passage of the Porto Rico tariff bill.

8. Because the Hanna ship-subsidy bill, which meant not only a steal of nine millions a year, but a monopoly to large vessel-owners, was withdrawn with the distinct understanding that it should be put through at the next session of Congress, provided the Hannaites were in power.

9. Because Cuba was promised independence, and it is now apparent that the Republicans intend to break faith with the people of that island, just as they have done with Porto Rico.

10. Because the record of Governor Lind, in compelling corporations to bear a just share of the burdens of taxation, and because the success of the railway and warehouse commission in reducing freight rates on grain from one to three cents per bushel has demonstrated the wisdom of voting the Democratic ticket in Minnesota.

11. Because the administration, through Secretary Hay, adroitly changed a proposition "to mediate" under the Hague treaty to intervention, thereby defeating the purpose of the treaty, and throwing the entire moral influence of the government upon the side of Great Britain in their criminal aggression in South Africa.

12. Because the whole administration has been Hannaized, until the spirit of commercial greed and political corruption has permeated our system of government as manifest.

13. Because I am opposed to anarchy or a system which sows the seeds of anarchy.

14. Because none of the reforms such as "postal saving banks," "election of U. S. senators by the people," or "postal telegraph lines" have any show of success, so long as the present administration is retained in power.

15. Because this election in 1900 involves more than the supremacy of any party. The result will determine whether this country shall permanently depart from the fundamental principles of the founders of our government, who proclaimed equality of all men before the law. Whether the constitution and declaration of independence shall follow the flag or whether we shall adopt the British imperial policy which teaches us that might is right. A policy which carries the flag to every clime, and by force of arms rules subjects without the consent of the governed. A system which demands a large standing army with the evils which follow militarism and the corruption which attends a colonial policy.

16. And, finally, because in this conflict between liberty and despotism which has been waged in one form or another for thousands of years, I see the same spirit that once stood for the divine right of kings, now manifest in a commercialism, which through monopoly and special privilege seeks to lay tribute upon the many for the benefit of the favored few.

It is well known that the Minneapolis Swedish paper, the Svenska Folkets Tidning, since it came into ownership of Republican bankers, omits no opportunity to oppose Governor Lind. But an instance of how the governor's political enemies have to praise him when they speak in actual candor, is furnished by the Goodhue County News, in reporting what one of the owners of the Tidning, Judge N. O. Werner, said in Red Wing, when there recently. Judge Werner said:

"LIND IS THE BEST GOVERNOR MINNESOTA EVER HAD." Then Mr. Werner continued:

"There is no denying that John Lind has made a good governor. He has been careful and painstaking and has not missed a detail of the state's business. We have never had a governor who gave such close attention to every branch of the administration. His leaving the party was the greatest loss the Republicans have sustained in this state. He would have been senator before this if he had chosen to stay in the party. Governor Lind was never as strong as he is today." That is Judge Werner, says the News, a Republican whose party loyalty is unquestioned. He spent Monday and Tuesday in Red Wing, his former home, taking counsel with Republican leaders here and talking freely with Republicans and Democrats both. He opposes Lind's political tenets as cordially as ever, but he frankly declares his good opinion of his administration.

Farm Stock and Home "Chop Feed":

Partisanship makes a heavier draft on belief than on intelligence!

It's kind o' funny that a man can carry a mortgage that he can't "lift."

As the authority and power of privileged classes are weakened, the liberty of the masses is strengthened.

One dollar spent by England for bread where ten dollars are spent for battle, would make an incredible difference in the sum total of the world's present woe!

Monopoly is the parent of wealth centralized in few hands; public ownership of natural monopolies is the remedy for that dangerous disease, wealth centralization.

If the constitution does not apply to our new colonies, what right has Congress to legislate for them? Where does Congress find authority to legislate at all except in the constitution?

A group of American farmers were loading a car with corn donated to the starving people of India and at the same time praising England for her kind, tender, maternal care of the millions she is blessing with her rule!

William J. Bryan has opinions and the courage to defend them.

William McKinley also has opinions, but lacks courage and never sticks to them.

Bryan has faith in the people and stands up for their rights.

McKinley has no faith in the people and sacrifices their rights at the demand of the trusts.

Bryan opposes imperialism and works for freedom, and a republican form of government.

McKinley champions imperialism and works for an aristocracy of money at the expense of the people.

Bryan opposes the trusts which rob the people, enslave workingmen and kill competition.

McKinley fosters and protects the trusts regardless of the people and uses all his influence to make the rich richer, which has also the result of making the poor poorer.

Bryan has a practical plan to restrain the trusts and if elected president he will put it into execution.

McKinley has no plan to restrain trusts, and if he did have such a plan the trust managers, who own him body and soul, would not allow him to enforce it.

Which of these two men would best serve the people as president of the United States?

There is no choice between them. Bryan stands for all the people desire in the way of justice and protection. McKinley represents the trusts and imperialism and ignores the people.

The people are going to elect a president next autumn. Will they put a friend or an enemy in the White House?—Chicago Democrat.

Editor Richard L. Metcalf of the Omaha World-Herald, in the New York Journal:

In the campaign of 1900 the Democracy will follow a man whose rise from obscurity to a position of eminence has been due to his sincerity, his ability, his firm adherence to truth and his consistent attitude toward fundamental principles. Against him are arrayed all the forces that operate for class advantage. On all questions but one all men of the Democratic party agree with him. On that one question he represents the sentiment of ninety per cent of the Democrats. On that question he stands—as he has stood on all questions—the uncompromising champion of the truth as he has learned the truth. Men may urge him to yield his convictions, man may plead with him to deal in platitudes, but the urging and the pleading will be in vain.

So far as concerns the Democrats who sincerely advocate the single gold standard, the choice will lie between McKinley, with whom they agree only on one question, and Bryan, with whom they disagree on a single question. The choice will lie between a man of platitudes and a man who says what he means and means what he says, between a man whose ear is "tuned to catch the slightest pulsation of a pocketbook" and a man who "listens to the heartbeat of humanity;" between a man of whose policies none but the trusts can be certain and a man whose principles the world understands.

Those who choose McKinley cannot separate the man from his cant.

Those who choose Bryan cannot separate the man from his candor.

Those who choose Bryan cannot hope that he will abandon the policies thought out for him by others.

Those who choose Bryan need not expect him to abandon the principles he has thought out for himself.

It will be McKinley and an empire; or it will be Bryan and a republic.

If an empire resting upon gold is preferred to a republic resting upon gold and silver, then let us begin the erection of the imperial temple—the temple that shall testify to the correctness of European prophecy that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall perish from the earth.

New York Journal: The most important question which the Republican party has to face at present is not the planning and planking of a Hanna platform.

It is an easy matter to howl against the trusts without meaning it, and to fill a platform with deceptive cant and rant about the blessings supposed to follow the flag and the splendid prosperity of our satrapies.

The Republican platform, as we have learned from experience, is built of empty words and broken promises which can be written on a typewriter in fifteen minutes.

This does not worry the Republican party. The question which is causing sleepless nights is how to cover up the utter rascality of the administration. It cannot be hidden by a bombastic platform. The public cannot be deceived by rosy speeches.

Hanna leads the administration like a red ox with a brass ring through its nose. As the ox, McKinley, is irresponsible, except within the limits of his rope.

It is Hanna first, last and always, and for all the scandal and rascality connived at and covered up the people will demand an explanation.

Here are a few of the things that voters will do well to make an especial study of between now and election day:

The Alger embalmed beef scandal.

The financial collusion between John D. Rockefeller and Secretary Gage.

The tariff oppression of the Porto Ricans.

The United States army outrages on the Coeur d'Alene miners authorized by William McKinley.

Thefts, murder and mismanagement in the Philippines.

Postoffice rascality and embezzlement in Cuba.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty by which we are to build an isthmian canal while England commands it.

Tattooed and daubed with such a damning record, the Republican party will find its platform a very minor consideration with the people.

Tammany Croker on Bryan: "I am for William J. Bryan with my whole heart. He is far and away the ablest man that we have in American politics this day. He is a wonderful man. There is no man to compare with him anywhere or to put alongside of him. He is a fine character, a man of high principle and of tremendous energy.

"Mark my words: When William J. Bryan is elected he will work eighteen hours a day in order to carry out in spirit and in letter every plank in the Democratic platform. Hitherto other men have regarded the platform drawn up at their convention as a ladder on which they mount to power, and which they kick down as soon as they get to the top.

"Mr. Bryan is not a man of that sort. He does not want to be elected for purposes of vainglory and love of position. He thinks, and I agree with him, that if he is elected he will do his country good. He will be able to serve the people, and he will be a governing president, not a mere lay-figure, whose movements are governed by wire-pullers. He is a man of conviction."

Sioux Falls Press:

Is it not significant that in two continents men who love liberty better than life are waiting for Bryan to become president of the United States in the hope that then the American republic will be a republic?

Albert Lea, in common with sister cities in Southern Minnesota, has recently received an instructive object lesson on the Trust question. The Albert Lea Tribune (Rep.) has the following to say with regard to it:

"A dog-in-the-manger policy in the commercial world was never more boldly demonstrated than it is being at Albert Lea today and the cracker trust is the demonstrator. By the order of the cracker trust thousands of dollars worth of valuable machinery used in the manufacture of crackers was destroyed in this city yesterday afternoon and was sold for scrap iron to local junk dealers. The machinery was that which was used in the cracker factory formerly owned by C. A. Ransom and which was purchased by the trust for the express purpose of removing it from the field of competition. Not only has the machinery, which is the best manufactured and is practically new, been destroyed, but the tust refused an offer of several hundred dollars for it. Rather than sell it and run risks of having it used in the manufacture of crackers, even on such a limited scale as would be necessary, its owner, the trust, sent its agent, F. J. Royer of Mankato, to the city Wednesday and by his orders every part of every machine in the building on East Williams street was smashed to pieces and rendered valueless. The pulleys and belts were shipped out of town. The trust could have sold the machinery for at least $500. Chas. Jorgenson, proprietor of Hotel Albert, made the trust an offer for the machinery. He purposed using the machinery in a bakery."

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

The postoffice at Hancock was looted of $300.

A scarcity of logs is reported by the Little Falls mills.

Nels Kolbenswik of Boyd lost his house and goods by fire.

State Universalists will convene at Albert Lea on June 18.

Seabury divinity school at Faribault graduated a class of nine.

The Faribault school for the deaf graduated fifteen students.

The state fair managers offer $43,000 in premiums to prize winners.

Lyon county has paid out $3,000 in wolf bounties since March 1.

A 500-pound black bear was recently killed a few miles from Bemidji.

The St. Croix boom has started up again and will sort 12,000,000 feet.

A blaze in the Mankato normal school caused considerable damage.

Henry Brady of St. Cloud was arrested at Melrose for stealing horses.

Prof. Leurton of Monticello has resigned the superintendency of schools.

Rand Ingrahamson of Duluth has confessed to a charge of incendiarism.

Theodore Kerum, a pioneer resident of Hastings, is dead, aged seventy years.

F. W. Hall, postmaster at West Concord, was fined $100. Shortage in accounts.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in Fosston the schools have been closed.

A killing frost to the southeast of Fergus Falls ruined thousands of acres of wheat.

Max Bahre's saloon at Little Falls was destroyed by fire. Loss covered by insurance.

The Minnesota Thresher company of Stillwater won a $1,000,000 damage suit at Pittsburg.

Bishop Whipple will conduct the affairs of the diocese without the assistance of a coadjutor.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be distributed among the Stearns county schools.

J. W. Dicey, an aged contractor of Dover, fell from the roof of a house and was seriously injured.

The Faribault police recently arrested a wife beater who was armed with two loaded revolvers.

Over 9,000 acres of school land was sold at Mora by State Auditor Dunn. Prices ranged from $5 to $10 per acre.

The German Society of Martin county held its annual picnic at Buffalo Lake. The attendance was estimated at 2,000.

A. L. Hatch was killed by the slipping of a load of logs at the north shore camp of the Alger-Smith Logging company near Duluth.

Miss Viola Norris, a St. Cloud normal graduate and a teacher in the town of Burns, near Anoka, was killed in a runaway.

Rockefeller's excess tonnage is accumulating at Duluth. If it goes into ordinary a big break in the rate situation may be expected.

Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy will demand the payment of an annual fee from agents who have gone into the brokerage business.

The Northwestern road has its track laid through Fairmont and regular trains are expected to be running by July 1. Work is being rushed on the new depot and other buildings.

Indian Commissioner Jones issued a peremptory order to the superintendent of the Pipestone Indian school to open the road running north through the reservation, which was diverted around the institution by order of the superintendent.

The annual meeting of the Stark Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company was held at Sleepy Eye. Peter Mertz was elected president, John Catling secretary and William Rossbo treasurer. The company is in splendid financial condition.

The interstate basket picnic of Modern Woodman of Wisconsin and Minnesota was held at Lake City recently. Nine hundred Woodmen were present, representing twelve camps. The day was spent at Rest Island, where contests of various kinds were held.

An armed posse of citizens pursued and apprehended two men, the supposed assailants of Wilbur Smith of Howard Lake. The men were caught at Lake Mary, ten miles south of Hutchinson, and lodged in jail in the latter place, and have now been taken to Howard Lake. They give the names of S. F. Meyer and George Spicer.

The crop prospects in Martin county were never better than at the present time. There has been plenty of rain and the continued cool weather has been ideal grain and grass. Farmers say that the crop is now assured if there should not be another drop of rain until after harvest. Corn is looking well and most of it has been cultivated once.

Sixteen persons had narrow escapes in a burning boarding house at Duluth at 2 o'clock the other morning. All escaped very scantily clad, and a number of boarders on the second floor, when they woke up, found their escape cut off by way of the stairs and they jumped out of the windows. The building and contents were valued at $3,500. The fire was caused by an exploding lamp in the dining room on the first floor.

The drouth has been very damaging to crops in the vicinity of Delano and small grain, even with favorable weather from now on, will not be over half a crop. Feed is becoming very scarce and many farmers are offering their stock for sale on account of being unable to feed them. Hay never was so poor and unless rain comes soon it will see farmers shipping out cattle or shipping in feed.

A. T. Hesselgrave, who accidentally killed his wife at Long Prairie, while chopping wood, was acquitted of the charge of murder.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Dr. Parkhurst has gone to Paris. He ought to be able to pick up considerable rag-chewing material in that town.

The lighthouse at Corunna, Spain, is believed to be the oldest one now in use. It was erected during the reign of Trajan, and rebuilt in 1634.

America's corn kitchen is now in successful operation at the Paris exposition. Perhaps in time even the Parisians may be made to "acknowledge the corn."

London's old underground railway is to be revolutionized by the use of electric motors. This will answer the objection as to smoke often urged against the present system of underground transit in London.

The Supreme court of Massachusetts has recently decided that the druggists of Boston must not sell cigars or tobacco on Sunday. This is the outcome of a long contest waged against them by the retail cigar dealers who are not allowed to sell their goods on that day. When they were debarred from selling they naturally protested against the right of druggists to sell, and the fight which has been going on for years has resulted in their victory.

After two years of investigation in nearly all the principal cities of the union the United States industrial commission has completed a report on general labor laws which, it is understood, will recommend that labor laws be made uniform throughout the states. A digest of national and state labor legislation will be of great value to the industrial and political interests of the country, but when it comes to specific recommendations in favor of extending the labor laws of certain northern states, put upon the statute books for political purposes, to all the states of the union the commission will be skating upon thin ice.

It is more than half a century since the Mexican war closed, and this may seem to be a rather late day to be delimiting the boundary between the two countries. The western half of the frontier is not a natural boundary, such as the Rio Grande supplies, and it was surveyed and marked by monuments between 1849 and 1856, but the monuments were few in number and not of permanent materials. The present international boundary commission, appointed in 1891, resurveyed this part of the boundary and marked it with many monuments consisting of hollow iron posts filled with concrete. Soon the work along the Rio Grande will be completed and there will be no further cause for dispute as to the frontier of the two countries.

What is known as the Grand Army bill in pension legislation, provides that pensions shall not be refused to widows whose income does not exceed $250 a year. The limit hitherto has been $90 a year. Naturally a considerable increase in the roll of pensioners would take place at once. It is to be noted, too, that pensions to widows last longest. There was, for example, last June one survivor of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls, but there are 2,000 widows of veterans of that war still drawing pensions. The Spanish war and the war in the Philippines are likely to furnish a goodly number of claims for pensions, the number now being estimated at 25,000. With this increase and the extension of the scope of legislation, it does not appear that we have reached "bottom" in the pension business.

Telegrams to London papers continue to show the remarkable spread of the bubonic plague in at least a dozen parts of the world. Here is a summary: At Mauritius, two deaths, two fresh cases. In Bombay the epidemic has become serious and is spreading. In Calcutta the same condition exists. At Port Said there have been two deaths and the plague is spreading. At Teheran, Persia, since the outbreak of the plague, there have been 200 deaths, but the violence of the epidemic has been modified recently. In Manila from twenty to thirty deaths daily are reported. At Hongkong there have been fifty-two fresh cases in a fortnight, and ninety-eight deaths since the beginning of the year. At Melbourne two new cases are reported. At Sidney 188 cases and fifty-four deaths have been reported. The mayor is paying 12 cents a head for rats, which are believed to cause the spread of the disease. In Noume, New Caledonia, the plague is raging, and there have been 238 deaths. At Brisbane there have been three cases; at Perth one death; Auckland the same. In Buenos Ayres the plague has been raging since the middle of March, and there have been forty deaths in two months.

Dr. Rudolf Amandus Philippi of Santiago de Chile is about to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of receiving his doctor's degree from Berlin university. Dr. Philippi is professor of botany in the Santiago university and director of the Natural History museum. He is 92 years of age, and attended Alexander von Humboldt's lectures when a student.

A woman "keeping up appearances" in society reminds you of a man thinking he is fooling people by combing his hair over the bald spot.

Until a few years ago mostly Christians were accredited as ambassadors from the Sultan of Turkey to western states, and in London alone there served a Christian who remained there as representative of the sultan for forty-four years. The present ambassador in London is a Greek and a Christian. So are the ministers in Brussels and The Hague.

Three thousand mules sailed from New Orleans recently for South Africa. The American forces in the Transvaal are steadily increasing.

AMERICA AT PARIS EXPOSITION

We Are Leading the Great Nations of the Earth.

Paris Letter.—As we sat in the American pavilion wondering how soon they would get the smoking room carpet down the plaintive high notes of an American business man in expostulation came wafted on the religious silence of the white-walled rotunda.

"And you call this an American postoffice?" he was saying. "Then why can't I buy a money order?"

L. P. Moore, of Philadelphia, the sympathetic postmaster in charge, explained gently that it was really an American branch postoffice, the first and only one ever established abroad, but that not being set down as such in the books, the postmasters of the United States would have no authority to draw money orders on it. As for issuing money orders, such a one-sided act would have its difficulties also; but he could rent him a lock-box. One side of the rotunda of the American pavilion is taken up by this coquettish little American postoffice. Its lock-boxes have a smart, American look. Renting at only twenty-five cents a month, they are within the reach of all, and the "kicker" compromising on one of them, walked off, mumbling to himself the letters of his combination.

"Now that man is an example," mused Postmaster Moore. "Here our government is the only one that has had the enterprise to set up a postoffice for the accommodation of its citizens. Americans can address their mail to 'The United States Pavilion, Exposition of 1900,' in perfect assurance that it will be kept till called for. We have lock-boxes, call-boxes, a general delivery, a registered letter department and mail bags that the French government permits to come through unopened. Yet the man kicks because I cannot issue him a money order!"

If the kicker and his kick are to be typical, the European nations will have set before them an object lesson of the ingratitude of a too-well-served people. As Charles A. Coolidge, the architect, remarked: "There is no chance for an American to go wrong at the Exposition of 1900. The American who loses himself in spite of all the precautions that have been taken for his safety and convenience will have to be a pretty ingenuous blunderer.

"Now, look at this admirable pavilion," said this architect, referring modestly to its admirable uses, not its admirable design and decoration. "What use do you think the English have made of their national pavilion? They have filled it with oil paintings—a picture show, with never a writing desk or an inquiry window! The American pavilion is given up entirely to the uses of visiting Americans. This large room in which we sit is the men's smoking and conversation room. The one just like it across the rotunda is the women's parlor. They are just the thing for appointments. You have seen the postoffice. There are, besides, two American elevators whose speed will make Europeans hold tight when they venture in them. On the second floor are three parlors, furnished by the states of New York, California and Massachusetts. Except for a desk and register book in each of them for the special registration of the citizens, these state parlors are open equally to all Americans."

"But how did New York, California and Massachusetts happen to be granted such privileges?" I asked.

"There is no mystery," said the architect. "They paid for the furnishing of the rooms. That is all. I have not heard that there was any scramble for the privilege. There are no exhibits in these three state parlors, though California has gone to the length of setting up still another state room, or apartment, down on the Place de l'Opera.

"The remaining large room on this floor is to be a well appointed slicking-up room, two indeed, for men and women, with all toilet requisites. To be sure, it is for the public, but we must discriminate. Would it not be almost too much to have the thousands of Americans within the exhibition gates continually on the run to this accommodation? No, you had best say that Americans who happen to be here, making inquiries, are as welcome as the flowers in spring to step in and slick their hair and wash their hands, but they will not be expected to make it a pilgrimage."

The third floor of the pavilion is given up to the reception rooms and private offices of the commissioners-in-chief and the eighteen national commissioners.

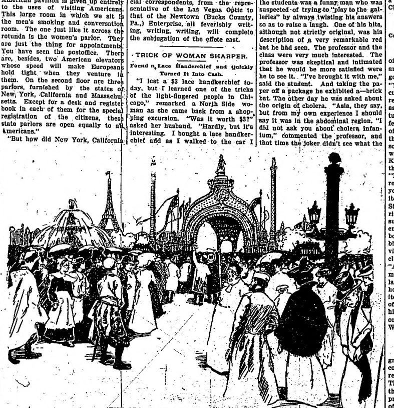
On our way to the women's room we passed the Loyal Legion room and the room given up to the Information Bureau of Dr. Pike. The Loyal Legion room speaks for itself, but the exact status of Dr. Pike, after inquiry, remains as mysterious as ever. "Commissioner Peck assigned the room," said one official, "and we understand that Dr. Pike is going to run a bureau of general information respecting matters that do not come within the scope of the Chamber of Commerce, such as finding an address, a railway ticket or a particular kind of shop.

In the women's room, however, there was information to throw to the birds. "Do not take the ladies too seriously," I had been warned discreetly by an official. "It is true they have their room in the pavilion, and we hope they will have a good time in it; but it should not be lost sight of that the American pavilion is not a women's building." Then he stopped abruptly, as if struck by remorse.

When I saw Mrs. Potter Palmer, at the Hotel Ritz, the aims and aspirations of the women became clearer to me. There are several women commissioners among the eighteen recently appointed by the president. They can retire from the third floor to the fourth floor for consultation when they deem it advisable. For the rest the women's room in the pavilion bears an analogy to the Women's building at Chicago.

"Great interest attached to the fact that congress authorized a board of lady managers of the Chicago Exposition and gave them a Women's building," said Mrs. Potter Palmer.

I repeat it, never was a traveled people treated so generously by its government abroad as the Americans this year at the exhibition. Norway, China, South Africa, Japan, England, Russia and Italy have not publishers' and correspondents' buildings. In this building, under the awe-struck gaze of Europeans, two live American newspapers are to be set up and printed daily. With the Paris Herald, the Messenger and the American Register this will make five daily papers for Americans in Paris during the exhibition. In the Publishers and Correspondents' building the European public will admire the splutterings of the typesetting machines. And, lastly, the impressive spectacle of a thousand or more American special correspondents, from the representative of the Las Vegas Optic to that of the Newtown (Bucks County, Pa.,) Enterprise, all feverishly writing, writing, writing, will complete the subjugation of the effete east.



THE CROWD AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

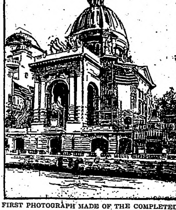
TRICK OF WOMAN SHARPER.

Found a Lace Handerchief and Quickly Turned It Into Cash.

"I lost a $3 lace handkerchief today, but I learned one of the tricks of the light-fingered people in Chicago," remarked a North Side woman as she came back from a shopping excursion. "Was it worth $3?" asked her husband. "Hardly, but it's interesting. I bought a lace handkerchief and as I walked to the car I stopped to buy a newspaper. I had my purse in my hand and a number of things, of course, and I laid the parcel containing the handkerchief and the check for it down on the counter of a fruit stand nearby. After I got to the car I thought of my package. I hurried back and the package wasn't there. "Where is the little package I left here?" I asked the Italian vender. "'Zatta litt' pape?' Yes. 'Other lady took it.' I wanted that handkerchief especially to give to a friend for a birthday present. I went to the store again and picked out another handkerchief. 'I am sorry the first one didn't suit you,' the clerk said. 'Why, I lost it,' I replied in astonishment. 'You don't say so!' said the clerk. 'Why, about 10 minutes ago a nice-looking woman came in here with that handkerchief, and we took it back and refunded the money. She said that you were her niece, and that you were out shopping together. You decided the handkerchief was not just what you wanted, and she came back to return it. We gave her a ticket for the $3, and she cashed it.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Anecdote of Culbersen.

In the Fifty-first Congress, when Czar Reed first gained that title by his arbitrary decisions, Judge Culberson was one of his strongest supporters, although he gave the speaker no public endorsement, for political reason. One afternoon while the Democrats were in a terrible tumult over a decision of the speaker and the proceedings of the House were very near riot, a thunderstorm came up. When the confusion was highest a blinding flash of lightning and a terrible crash of nature's artillery startled every soul on the floor and caused a profound silence. Judge Culberson, like everybody else, was deeply moved, but was the first to recover. "That was God Almighty, sir, calling this House to order," he exclaimed in an impressive tone, addressing the speaker. Then, turning to his colleagues he said: "Now let us proceed to business like men."



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH MADE OF THE COMPLETED AMERICAN PAVILION.

Student Was Getting Gay.

It was at a Chicago medical college and a "quiz" was being held. Among the students was a funny man who was suspected of trying to "play to the galleries" by always twisting his answers so as to raise a laugh. One of his hits, although not strictly original, was his description of a very remarkable red bat he had seen. The professor and the class were very much interested. The professor was skeptical and intimated that he would be more satisfied were he to see it. "I've brought it with me," said the student. And taking the paper off a package he exhibited a—brick bat. The other day he was asked about the origin of cholera. "Asia, they say, but from my own experience I should say it was in the abdominal region. "I did not ask you about cholera infantum," commented the professor, and that time the joker didn't see what the others were laughing at.—Chicago Chronicle.

The President's Blonde Hat.

Washington special New York World: President McKinley wore his new white Fedora hat for the first time when he went out driving with Mrs. McKinley this afternoon. It was raining hard when the carriage returned. Just as the president stepped on the porch a gust of wind swept the new Fedora from his head and whirled it out into the rain. A white house policeman hustled after the hat and brought it back to the doorkeeper. It was much bedraggled and will have to go to the cleaner. For the information of men who "look like McKinley," it may be said that the president wore the Fedora without a crease.

Helen Keller, the famous blind deaf mute of Boston, has learned to ride a tandem bicycle.

FUNERAL MARCH AT LUNCHEON

Peculiar Method of Chicagoan of Passing Time While Awaiting Order.

His manner is the reverse of the somber and funereal. In fact, he is round, fat, jolly and talkative. Judging from his appearance and his words he enjoys life, is reasonably successful and has no complaint to offer. May be he is an American Mark Tapley, who really needs something heart-racking to equalize the bubbling spring of good humor. But he certainly delivered himself of a singular combination yesterday when he ordered his luncheon. It was one of those places where business men "bite pie" and kindred things. Rows of stools face counters, while in the middle Senegambians walk about and occasionally drop things to the floor. He blew in literally, for a nasty wind chased him when he opened the door. He was humming to himself as he dodged the street filth borne on the wings of the breeze. A little thing like that could not dampen his cheerfulness. He sailed to a stool, assembled himself on top and then grinned approval at the waiter, who got right back at him. "What's yours today, sir?" asked the waiter. "Same old bill, Sam," was the breezy retort. "Coffee and rolls, Mr. ——?" "Coffee and rolls, Sam. Had a good morning this morning. Been too busy to think. Nice day, ain't it?" Sam went for the coffee and rolls and the cheerful man looked about him and beamed on all and sundry present and accounted for. Then as if unconsciously he resumed his song where he had left off. His nearest neighbor stopped the mastication of a sandwich and gazed in surrise. He saw the most rotund, cheery individual he had met in days, with his arms folded across an ample waist, gayly chanting a funeral march. The somber music, irresistibly suggestive of tears and woe, seemed to give the fat man exquisite pleasure. He sang away in a subdued voice, stuck cleverly to the score and gambolled merrily through to the dismal end. He disposed of his coffee and rolls, waved a hand and smiled brightly upon an acquaintance, picked up his check and, still singing Chopin's saddest tune, paid his bill and departed. As he went out of the door a wild gust of wind cast back into the cafe a strain from that funeral march.—Chicago Chronicle.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

Concerning an Event Which Occurred About 1,000 Years Ago.

He had been told in the business office where he would find the literary editor, but by some mistake he got into the stall of the horse editor. "You will kindly not mention the circumstances of my call, I am sure," remarked the visitor, "but I have been asked for an article on the 'Literature of the Oriental Races,' and I confess to you that I am rather ignorant of portions of the subject and I thought you would be sure to know, so I came to ask you to tell me what was the time of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." "Of what?" exclaimed the horse editor, dropping his pencil. "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," repeated the visitor distinctly. "Aren't you mistaken?" asked the horse editor, reaching up for a copy of Track Statistics. "Oh, no." "Well, I'm a ringer if I ever heard of a horse of such a name," said the horse editor, emphatically, "and I know there's nobody named Khayyam owning a stable in this country. By this time the visitor was holding himself up by clutching the desk with both hands. "Aren't you the literary editor?" he managed to whisper. "Well, hardly," laughed the equine wonder. "I'm the horse editor." "Oh!" was all the visitor could utter and he fairly fled out of the place. "That's a horse on him," smiled the equine wonder and once more resumed his labors.—Washington Star.

Fasted Thirty-Five Days.

For the past two or three years a great number of people have had recourse to the starvation cure as a remedy for their ills of body or mind. There are many authentic cases where this abstaining from food has been productive of good results, but the case of Mrs. Hermina Meyer, a Philadelphia woman, who was a sufferer from rheumatism and who resorted to the fasting treatment as a cure, resulted fatally. Under the direction of an advocate of the fasting cult she abstained absolutely from food for 35 days. Then she was seized with convulsive vomiting. From 130 pounds she was reduced to a mere skeleton. On the 35th day she tasted food, and three weeks following the breaking of her fast she died. The person who had directed her to fast pronounced Mrs. Meyer's death due to heart disease, but her family physician declared it purely a case of starvation.

Dr. Marshall Lang.

Dr. Marshall Lang, the new principal of the University of Aberdeen, has been minister of the Barony church of Glasgow for the last twenty-seven years, and is best known as the leader of the "advanced" party in the Church of Scotland. He has been moderator of the church and is one of the queen's favorite preachers.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Betty's Party to Soldier Raiders—Bab's Lesson in Pathology—A Soap-Bubble Trick—The Land of Anyhow: A Poem for Young Folks.

The Land of Anyhow.

Beyond the Isle of What's the Use,
  Where Slipshod Point is now,
There used to be when I was young,
  The land of Anyhow.

Don't Care was King of all this realm—
  A cruel King was he,
For those who served him with good heart
  He treated shamefully.

When boys and girls their tasks would slight
  And cloud poor mother's brow,
He'd say, "Don't care! It's good enough!
  Just do it anyhow!"

But when in after life they longed
  To make proud Fortune bow,
He let them find that Fate ne'er smiles
  On work done anyhow.

For he who would the harvest reap
  Must learn to use the plow
And pitch his tents a long way off
  From the land of Anyhow!

—Selected.

Betty's Party.

(By Hope O'Neil, age 15, Detroit.)

Betty Ransom stood leaning against the front gate, idly drumming on the gate post with her fingers, and gazing wistfully across the meadows at the town, half a mile distant. She was very lonesome, and no wonder. This was her fourteenth birthday, and her father was far south in the war and her grandmother had gone only that morning to help a sick aunt, nine miles away, while not even a child lived near to come and visit with her. A quaint figure she would have made to-day, for this was at the time when our great-grandfathers were fighting for liberty, and Colonel Tarleton, with his hated British troops, was overrunning Virginia, plundering and burning the homes of the Colonists. And, standing there alone, Betty was thinking of her father who had gone away so long ago, when suddenly her eyes fell upon a horseman coming up the road enveloped in a cloud of dust. Nearer and nearer he came; and as he passed the house he waved his arms and shouted:

"Come to town! The redcoats are coming!"

The girl started toward the house, and then stopped abruptly, as granny's last words came to her: "Don't go away, Betty, and take good care of the house." What would poor granny do if anything should happen to her little home. She would surely never get over it, and at once the brave girl decided to stay there and endeavor to persuade the soldiers not to harm the place. After carefully bolting the doors and closing the blinds, she sat down in the dim parlor to wait, hoping they might go straight on to town. The sky clouded, and it began to rain. Perhaps it was the rain's monotonous beating on the pane, or else it was the stillness of the house, that at last made Betty fall asleep. The afternoon wore slowly away, and finally, about 5, she was awakened by the sound of horses hoofs, and, peering through the curtain, she saw a group of soldiers, with their brilliant uniforms splashed with mud and water, dismounting at the gate.

"Confound this rain," said one; "we may as well stop here and get dry, any way. And say, captain, it looks as if no one was home. Maybe we can find some supper and something to carry away, too." And he chuckled as he pushed open the gate.

The officer addressed dismounted, strode up the path and gave a thundering rap at the door, and, summoning up her courage, Betty opened it.

"Hello!" cried the astonished intruder, and then he added pleasantly, "Will you give us something to eat, my little lass?"

"Granny isnt home," replied Betty timidly; "but if you will put your horses in the back shed and step in, maybe I can get you some supper; only please wipe your feet on the door-mat."

The men laughed at this, but not one of them stepped into the trim little kitchen with muddy boots. Betty led them to the parlor, and then, as she closed the door, a bright idea came to her. It was her birthday, so why not call this her birthday party? Quickly putting her thought into action, she brought out the best damask table linen, choicest china and silverware, and set on the table a great bowl of roses. Then out of the well-stored pantry came all kinds of ham, and a great tankard of cider. When all was done she slipped upstairs and put on her best blue frock, and then called the soldiers to supper. Great was the surprise and admiration as the men caught sight of the table, and when Betty had explained the captain gallantly escorted her to a seat at the head of the board. By the time the merry meal was ended the men had forgotten that they were going to rob the cottage, and finally, when the captain arose and said, as he held his cider mug high:

"Here's to Mistress Betty Ransom, the sweetest little maid in Virginia! God bless her and bring her father safe home to her. He was greeted with cheers. And after they had all drank her health the captain dropped several coins into his empty cup, crying: "Here's to a birthday gift for her." And then the glass went gaily around the table, to be at last set down before a very happy and grateful little girl.

And when, after firing a salute to their little hostess, they all rode away, Betty stood in the doorway, bathed in a flood of ruddy sunset light, and waved a royal good-by to her British birthday guests.—Detroit Free Press.

Bab's Lesson in Pathology.

"Bab" is a fox terrier who counts as her very own that portion of the world immediately about her. She is a quick and reasoning animal and displays traits which are strongly human. Recently she became the proud mother of two rolypoly puppies, white, with a few black spots scattered upon their tight coats. One morning Matilda came in from the kennel with the information that one of the little ones was dead and the other one nearly so. A relief corps at once visited the kennel and the surviving puppy was brought into the house. A few drops of stimulant were forced between his lips with great difficulty. Then a small hot-water bottle was placed against the little stomach, which seemed unnaturally hard and swollen. Next he was placed snugly in an old fruit basket with a scrap of blanket and developments awaited. Poor Bab was heartbroken. She followed the ministering angels into the house. Placing her sensitive nose under the chin of her sick infant, she wailed mournfully and long. She was tenderly comforted, advised to bear up, be brave and so forth. After a time Matilda, observing that the water was cooling, took the bottle away to be refilled. To this Bab objected strongly. But when she saw Matilda returning with the bottle she trotted nimbly toward her and offered to take the bottle in her mouth. Matilda let her have it, wonderingly. Bab at once went to the basket and awkwardly poked the bottle again under the small invalid's stomach. The puppy rapidly recovered. Its improved condition was evident to Bab, for she disappeared and returned, tenderly carrying the dead puppy. It was clearly her desire that it, too, should receive treatment. But the plump little body was beyond help. After a time, much to the annoyance of the other nurses, Bab climbed upon a chair with the sick puppy. But they waited to see what she would do. Then she made a second trip to the basket and brought the water bottle to the chair. The small fruit basket had hampered her in cuddling her baby, but upon the chair she formed a happy group—mother, sick puppy and hot-water bottle, in close and comfortable conjunction.—Elizabeth Nuhemacher, of New Albany, Ind., in Chicago Record.

A Soap Bubble Trick.

It is easy enough to blow three soap bubbles, one inside of another. The important matter is to have the right kind of water to make good bubbles. Take some soap containing a large amount of glycerine, or better still, take one-third of a part of chemically pure glycerine and one and one-third distilled water containing a little oleic acid natron. Make two tubes out of rolled wrapping paper, covering the paper with mucilage on both sides before rolling it up. Let one tube be about an inch in diameter at the outer end and the other two inches. Whip the water up so that it is soapy, and after a little experimenting, if soap is used, the proper consistency will be obtained, so that the bubbles stand well. Do not blow the bubbles in too warm a room, as the evaporation bursts them. Then cover a plate with a thin layer of the soap water. Blow a bubble from the widest tube and lay it gently on the plate. Soak the other smaller tube in the soapy water, so that it is wet some distance from the outer end. Then very gently insert the tube and blow a bubble with it in the large bubble already on the plate. Now you have two bubbles inside of one another. To make the third, take a common clay pipe, wet it well on the outside in the soapy water, and then, inserting it very gently into the inner of the other two bubbles, blow a bubble, not too large, and have father fill it with smoke from his cigar, through the pipe, to make it more distinct. Release the bubble from the pipe end, withdraw the pipe and you have three bubbles miraculously inside of each other, or at least it seems miraculous to any one who does not know how it is done.

A Chivalric Bird.

Even the birds recognize woman's rights—at least so an Audubonite lecturer declared the other day in describing the habits of the golden-crowned thrush, more familiarly known as the oven-bird. The word "oven" merely refers to the shape of the philosopher's nest, which usually is built on the ground with a dome-like roof. Even the family name suggests fire, being Furnariidae. But the way in which the nest is built explains the bird's answer to "eternal feminine" demands. A partition divides the "oven" into two compartments. The inside one is for the lady bird and has a luxurious feather bed. The outer room is the gentleman bird's boudoir, and its only furniture is a rough clay couch. This head of the family has a golden crown—which he deserves, for he's a gentleman and a scholar—a regular bird of a bird, to fall into the slang of the day—who might teach something to humanity—masculine humanity, that is.—Baltimore News.

To Work for School.

Vice Commander in Chief A. L. Sorter of the Sons of Veterans of Mason City, Ia., arrived at Milwaukee recently and was given a reception at the Plankinton house by the local members of the order. Mr. Sorter is the originator of the plan to found a Sons of Veterans' school and war museum to the memory of Lincoln. He is now touring the country in the interests of the school project and went to Milwaukee to advise with Commander Braband of the Wisconsin division in regard to the part that Wisconsin desires to take in the matter and also in regard to the talk of locating it in Milwaukee.

Pittsburg Seeks an Honor.

The chamber of commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., has passed a resolution petitioning the secretary of the navy to give the name "Pittsburg" to one of the new armored cruisers to be constructed for the United States navy. The reasons given for granting the honor are that Pittsburg is the heart of the greatest iron and steel producing interests in the world; has a population of 1,608,964 within a radius of sixty miles, according to the census of 1890, and has a total ascertained tonnage by water and rail of nearly 59,000,000 tons—larger than any other city in the world.

STILL ANOTHER WAR.

JOHN BULL FIGHTING "WILD MEN OF BORNEO."

Rebellious Natives Driven from Stronghold to Stronghold and the End Is Near—Rare Courage of the Islanders—Is Near the Philippines.

While public attention, so far as British military activities are concerned, has been centered on the South African struggle, England has been having serious trouble with a people other than the Boers and at present is carrying on a bloody war in Borneo. Owing to the poor facilities for carrying news, little has been made known as yet as to the origin of the war, but it is known that Britain is conducting an active campaign which cannot end otherwise than in the early crushing of the revolution.

The government at Washington may well shake hands with the British over kindred troubles in the same neighborhood. Borneo is a next-door neighbor of ours in the far east, being situated immediately and only a short distance southwest of the Philippine Islands. It is in direct line between Australia and Asia, and is a little nearer the latter. Borneo is one of the largest islands in the world, but from the standpoint of production has been of little importance. It seems the island produces little but monkeys, butterflies, tobacco, jungles and fevers. A rebellion was organized last year under a chief named Mat Lalleh and before the British bestirred themselves, a serious rebellion was begun. Much of the earlier part of the war was confined to jungle fighting. Here the natives had a tremendous advantage on account of long familiarity with the few paths through the tangled brush and their remarkable agility in sliding through what is apparently impenetrable masses of bamboo and undergrowth. So long as the rebels clung to this style of warfare the British made little headway in subduing them. Time and again the English were decoyed into ambuscades in the jungles, and always with disastrous results to the "Atkins" troops. The islanders also had several forts, and the Englih endeavored to capture them. One of them, the fort of Lalleh, occupied an almost impregnable position and it was found impossible to surround it completely. Intrenched in such a position as this the rebels were able to defy their enemies for some days. Their British adversaries had no cannon just then sufficiently heavy to do any effective work against the fortifications, ordinary as they were. There was no course left but to make an infantry attack and to endeavor to carry the fort by storm. Under fire from the rebels the British made a dash for the outer works, where they were stopped by a stout bamboo fence. The upper ends of the rods had been sharpened and this in addition to their height above the ground rendered scaling impossible. The soldiers began cutting through the barricade. As soon as the first opening was made there occurred a remarkable instance of courage and daring.

A Javanese boy named Leyman, who was a servant of one of the resident British officials, dashed through the hole in the stockade and with a big can of oil in one hand and a flaming torch in the other ran toward the fort buildings. The rebels, yelling and howling, turned their heaviest firing on the boy. The soldiers, who were now pouring through the openings in the bamboo fence, soon drew most of the fire from the lad. Undaunted by the bullets whistling about his head Leyman darted from building to building, and soon half a dozen of them were in flames. The rebels brought into play a small brass cannon, which at the third shot exploded. With the explosion the rebels abandoned the fort to the enemy. A number of them were captured, however, and the remainder who had escaped the bullets, darted into underground tunnels and escaped. At last, the rebel forces had to retire to their only fort, which occupied a commanding position, and here they withstood the British for ten days. On one occasion a dare-devil patriot appeared on the fort wall and shouted defiance at the enemy. A rifle cracked and a ball passed through both legs of the patriot. The man fell outside the walls and no sooner struck the ground than he scrambled into a sitting posture and turning his face to the enemy tore open his shirt, exposing his naked breast. A half score of rifles rang out and six or seven bullets entered the spot the poor rebel bared for them.

Eventually the rebel chief was killed, the fort had to be abandoned and now the Borneo revolutionists, the few who are left, are fugitives in the jungles. Very soon it is expected they will be run to earth and the revolution will be at an end.

Ammonia Gas.

Ammonia gas is obtained from its salts by acting on these with slaked lime or solutions of potash or soda, and is freed from water by passing over quicklime or solid potash, and is finally collected over mercury. It is a colorless gas, of a pungent smell and alkaline taste and reaction. It is remarkably soluble in water, one volume dissolving nearly 700 of the gas. Such a solution constitutes the Liq. Ammon. Fort. of the pharmacopeia, and when diluted is the liquid ammonia used for household purposes.

Quite Proper, You Know.

You are quite out of the track if you haven't a wee gold or silver elephant dangling about your person. The masculine fob carries one of these jeweled toys, and from the long gold chain depends another. Elephants have the right of way this season—perhaps in honor of the circus, maybe because they are really such jolly ornaments. Their heads are used for cuff stands and for hat pins, and the amount of good luck they bring to the fashionable wearer is said to be boundless. My!

Healthy Tramps.

There is no particularly serious feature about the fact that the growth of golf has increased tramps in the country.—Philadelphia Times.

HAVE STAGE AMBITIONS.

Amusing Letters of Application From Job Hunters.

Managers of theatrical companies receive all sorts of queer applications. The Dramatic Mirror prints some of these, with pertinent comments. Says the Mirror: Manager George Dupree of "O'Hooligan's Wedding," sends this impressive communication, received by him from Pittston, Pa.: "Sir—I saw your ad where you want to hear from good people. I am a song and dance man and ragtime singer with sketch and dont take a back seat from any Buck and Wing dancer that ever threw down sand and I can certainly set fire to the sand. If you can use me, answer with ticket." This, it seems, must be the outpouring of a young man who has been told that the right thing for one to do is to assert one's self. Some one has sent in the following letter, which would seem to indicate the existence of an extraordinary person out in Kansas: "Dear sir—I am nown as the Band imitiatir or the man that swallowed a Brass Band. I am a Freak. I am the only man that does any work like I do. I give a imitation of a full Brass Band—can be heard plainly. I always make a hit and get hand. If you can use me please write me at ——— Kan. (permanent.) I also do vocal work using high tenor." Every one has met many freaks in his time, but few that have come out unreservedly and admitted that they were such. It might be expedient for some "uniformed band and orchestra" manager to communicate with the phenonenon, who should work for less than they are paying to a number of musicians, all of whose places he could fill. Frank Hallaren advertised in Kansas City for a few amateurs to assist in chorus work. He has turned in this picturesque reply to his advertisement: "dere Ser, I was reading the star tonite about minstreles and Amateurs. I am one of those I meen Amateurs. I am goin on twenny 2 year Old come the 5 of March and My folks all say I would be a good minstreles and if you think so write me a Letter and I will joine your company. I sing good and can say lots of funny jokes to make the people laugh and could play the drum in Your band with practice because I could play some tunes On the Piano and I would like to be in the band I amm a Stranger in the City but will be better none when I am here longer becaws I was in lots of shows before I will now say Good By."

SENATOR ELKINS

And How His Warm Friendship for Blaine Began.

One of the warmest political friends of the late James G. Blaine was Stephen B. Elkins, senator from West Virginia. Their friendship began this way: Early in the seventies, when Mr. Elkins was a territorial delegate to Congress from New Mexico, privileged to speak, but not to vote, he wanted to make a speech upon a subject dear to the hearts of his constituents. Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House and Mr. Elkins was a new man and, being unknown, was without influence. He determined to be heard, nevertheless, and planned to meet the Speaker privately. As luck would have it, one night while Elkins was dining in Welker's restaurant Mr. Blaine walked in and took a seat near him. Waiving all formality, the young member introduced himself and laid his case plainly before the Speaker. "All right," said Mr. Blaine, when he had ended. "As soon as you get your speech ready I'll recognize you and you shall be heard." And heard he was. The speech was in a small way Mr. Elkins's political beginning, but it was of even more importance to Mr. Blaine, for the young man promptly pushed himself in a commanding place in national politics, and soon afterward married a daughter of Henry G. Davis of West Virginia. He became a senator from that state. From the date of that speech until 1892, when Senator Elkins marshaled the forces of President Harrison at Minneapolis, he was among the foremost champions of Mr. Blaine's presidential candidacies. General Harrison had delayed naming his premier. Mr. Blaine was the leading name mentioned for the place. In December Mr. Elkins wrote to the president-elect, saying that nine-tenths of the Republicans throughout the country would be greatly disappointed if the giving out of Mr. Blaine's name as secretary of state were delayed much longer. This letter was mailed from a postbox uptown in New York; and two days later, to the assembled reporters in Indianapolis, General Harrison announced that Mr. Blaine had accepted the post of secretary of state in his cabinet. The letter had its effect.—Saturday Evening Post.

Christian Religion.

Washington correspondent Chicago Record: Every department of this government—executive, legislative, judicial, military and civil—has time and again and almost daily recognized Christ and the Christian religion, by the rules of the house of representatives and the senate, by the observance of the Christian Sabbath in every branch of the government, by the appointment of Christian chaplains in the army and navy, by furnishing the holy Scriptures and books of common prayer to soldiers and sailors and by everybody. Congress has several times adjourned on Good Friday, Christmas day is recognized in its religious significance of every department, and the Supreme court has repeatedly held that this is a Christian nation and that Christianity is a part of the common law of the land.

Easily Explained.

Watts—Ever notice how kindly an audience takes to jokes about policemen or about women—that is, men do? I'm afraid it's a bad sign. Potts—Don't you worry. It is human nature to enjoy seeing one's bosses made fun of.

Time and Money.

Guest—"What! Five dollars a day! You only charged me three when I was here two months ago." Hotel Clerk—"I know, but the days are longer now."—Philadelphia Record.

WAR MAKES TROUBLE FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

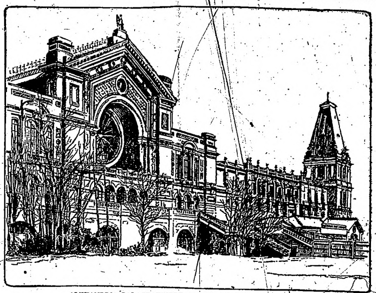
Hot Work Trying to Find Accommodations for American Delegates.

London Letter.

At present it looks as if two extremely powerful forces, Providence and the British government, were dead against the first world's convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, arranged to open here on July 10. This convention promises to be the greatest on record; 10,000 Americans, the largest delegation that ever crossed the sea in a body, are expected to be present, and with the Endeavorers in the United Kingdom and those from the continent and other foreign countries, the total number here will probably reach 60,000, representing 4,000,000 members.

Naturally, the thought of gathering together such a host in London made the Christian Endeavor leaders in as they can make by the required time.

All this ought to have been enough trouble. But there was more yet in store for the Christian Endeavorers. Every year there is in England a great shooting match at Bisley, the winner of which receives a prize, supposedly given by Her Majesty, and becomes known thereafter as the Queen's prizeman for that year. This, of course, necessitates an encampment at Bisley, and the date set for this encampment was the week upon which the Christian Endeavor people had pitched for their convention. Of course that meant still more trouble, for about half the little tentmakers that the Endeavorers approached were busy making ready for Bisley. In consequence of which the C. E. managers don't yet know where their tents are coming from, or if they really are coming at all. But they do know that not one of their guests will be left out in the cold.



ALEXANDRIA PALACE, WHERE THE ENDEAVORS WILL MEET.

England uncommonly proud, and they went to work light-heartedly, but so far, despite the religious nature of their task, particularly annoying difficulties have cropped up on every hand, and the last of them, the biggest, is not solved yet.

The convention is to be held in the Alexandra Palace, a great Madison-Square Garden sort of a place, just out of London proper, and here it is intended to lodge and board 5,000 of the Endeavorites. There was no other way to do, for hotels, boarding houses and the private homes of Endeavorers had been canvassed and every bed in them engaged for the eventful week, and still 5,000 expected guests would have nowhere to lay their heads, to say nothing of filling their stomachs. But the Alexandra Palace has a great banqueting hall, and this large room will be divided off into dormitories, enough of them to hold 1,200 young women.

That left 3,800 young men to be sheltered, and for this army the managers planned to erect a mighty encampment under canvas, like any other amy's. They decided to put five men in each tent—soldiers squeeze eleven in, but as the Rev. Knight Chaplin, secretary of the society's British council, remarked to me, "you can't pack Christians away like soldiers"—and they reckoned upon about 800 tents. Feeding the "campers" would be easy enough, for the Alexandra Palace has a huge kitchen in its basement, and 2,500 people can sit down in its dining-room and be served at once.

So Mr. Chaplin went to the largest tent manufacturer in England and said he'd like 1,000 tents, please, as soon as they could be got ready. The manager of the company listened to this request, which would have been a mere flea bite at any ordinary time, and told the clergyman that he couldn't have them—not from his company, at any rate—and added that he didn't believe any other company could supply the Christian Endeavorers with any tents at all, let alone 1,000. He explained to Mr. Chaplin that one "Oom Paul" was to blame for this extraordinary state of things.

As everybody knows, when Mr. Kruger thought he was about ready to go to war with England, England wasn't ready at all. She needed a lot of things that she hadn't on hand, and one of the things was unlimited tents to house the braves of Buller, Methuen, White, et al. The first thing she—or rather the war office—did was to ransack every armory, barracks, etc., in the United Kingdom and "commandeer" every solitary tent that was lying around loose; the second thing was to place orders for tents galore with nearly every tent man in the country, and the third to tell these tent men that after they got through making the first batch to turn in and make another to replenish the stock of the various armories, barracks and storehouses that had been despoiled. Naturally, the tentmakers set to work tooth and nail. The big factory that Mr. Chaplin visited was working overtime, and so great was the pressure that the business offices of the company had been deserted by the regular clerks and "occupied" by the stitchers and binders.

So, as if the reverend gentleman of the Christian Endeavor Society hadn't already had trouble enough in reserving 25,000 beds in the city of London, they had upon their shoulders the additional job of scraping up 1,000 tents, literally from nowhere. They are doing it by the burdensome means of locating little tentmakers, too small to be pounced upon by the government, and ordering from them as many tents

From letters from America it is beginning to look as if by no means the whole American contingent could get across to occupy the tents that as yet are not. In the blame for this the British government again figures largely, but has a partner in the shape of the Paris exhibition. Ordinarily every American delegation could do what one from Boston has done—that is, charter a ship and come across rejoicing and in Christian unity, but the British government has gobbled about half the passenger steamers to ship a lot of prosaic soldiers down to Africa and bring back again some that the Boers have disabled. Then, most of the American Endeavorites are not rich. Some of them, in fact, have been saving up for a year to come across the Atlantic to be present at this convention. But now along comes the exhibition, thousands of people who are well-to-do are fighting to book their passage aboard such steamers as the English government has been good enough to leave on the northern ocean, rates have mounted up to the skies, and in many cases that sum that the American Endeavorite has been able to scrape together wouldn't begin to take him across, to say nothing of getting back. At least that is the story told by the letters which the British committeemen have received from the would-be voyagers themselves.

Those committeemen say, however, that the minimum number of Americans who will come cannot fail to reach 4,000 anyway. Preparations are being made to give them a famous greeting, too. In fact, the British committee has gone so far as to request that the lord mayor himself give a reception to the American contingent at the Mansion House. Furthermore, it is expected that the bishop of London will make an address of welcome at the Albert hall the day before the convention.

MANY SEE THE FISHES.

Large Attendance at the New York Piscatorial Show.

When Colonel James Jones was asked for information about the new arrivals at the Aquarium he called attention to the annual report he had just made to President Clausen of the Park department, and some of the details are interesting. The total attendance during the year reached the astonishing figure of 1,841,330, giving an average of more than 5,000 for every day of the year. During the previous year the attendance was 1,670,085, and almost everybody thought high water mark had been reached, and that the public, tiring of the novelty, would gradually leave off coming. The greatest attendance on any single day during the year just passed, was that of September 29, when 37,248 persons thronged the building. "The only way I can explain the increase," said the Colonel, "is that the show is better than it ever was before. Our fishes are all in the best of good health, and, recognizing our good work, the fish commissioners of various states have sent us magnificent specimens. "Why," said the Colonel, waxing eloquent, "no aquarium in the world can approach us in an exhibition of the fishes of the deep sea and its fresh water tributaries. And I am not alone in this opinion, either."—New York Herald.

Ancient Weapons Unearthed.

In excavating the old Roman camp of Carnuntum, near Haimburg, on the Danube, between Vienna and Pressburg, the explorers have come upon an armory and provision house containing 1,037 weapons and pieces of armor and stores of barley, peas, etc. A great many inscriptions were found as well, and the means by which the camp was supplied with water.

The Professor and the Hat.

A college professor went into a crowded restaurant in New York city for luncheon one hot day last summer. The negro in charge of the big corridor took the professor's hat and gave no check for it in return. An hour later, when the professor came out of the dining-room, the negro glanced at him and handed him his hat. The negro's ability to remember to whom each article of clothing belonged struck the professor as being something very wonderful. "How did you know this was my hat?" he asked. "I didn't know it, sah," was the reply. "Then why did you give it to me?" the professor persisted. "Because you gave it to me, sah."

LOVE A-WHEEL.

PICTURE BUYERS WARNED.

Noted Counterfeiters of Paintings Are Hard at Work in Europe.

In anticipation of the rush of half-informed picture buyers at the Paris exposition the counterfeiters of paintings by well-known artists are hard at work. Mr. Thurber of this city has been notified by a correspondent in Amsterdam that that city and also Brussels is full of spurious old masters, and the case is instanced of a picture that was sold a year ago which has turned up again bearing the name of a more famous painter than its author and priced accordingly. From another source it is reported that two of the most famous falsifiers of pictures in Europe are rushed with orders for their specialties. The London picture factories are turning out old English paintings by the dozen. Everything that will bring a good price is being counterfeited. They are prinicpally sent to Paris, where shady dealers are quick to pick them up. The dealers who do not scruple to forward this dishonest traffic do not as a rule sell the pictures themselves, but they are peddled about by irresponsible but glib and welldressed persons, who always tell the same story. The picture belongs to some private owner who is pressed for money, but who desires to avoid publicity. For this reason his name cannot be given. He could sell to a dealer, but the dealer would want to make too much profit. He would want to pay $5,000 and charge $15,000. The owner prefers to sell to a collector of taste and judgment for $10,000. He will even, being in straits for cash, take $8,000. Finally, after much parley, the picture is sold for $6,000, and the new owner congratulates himself on having obtained a masterpiece by a famous painter for one-third its value. This is a sample case, though the figures are usually smaller. It is easy to give a painting the look of age. It is only to mix dirt with the paints and with the varnish. Bad varnish died quickly produces deep cracks, and these can be made to appear old cracks by putting another coat of varnish over them. There is a sure way of avoiding being caught by such tricks; it is to buy of a responsible dealer and pay the actual value of the work.—Chicago News.

HIS OPINION OF WAGNER.

Efforts of the Salesman to Amuse the Big Customer in Town.

The newspaper man had brought the salesman from the wholesale dry goods house up to the club. After he had been introduced to three or four of the members and they all had something to take off the chill, the salesman got kind of limbered up. "It's customary among the wholesale merchants of Chicago," he began, "to treat the people who come in from the country to buy goods pretty nicely—kind of make them feel good, you know, when they are in the city—show them the sights—take them around a little. Of course, this is especially the case if they are generous buyers and good pay. Well, I had one of these 'good angels' come into the store one day and call for me. He was one of my old customers and he was going to buy a great big bill. You can imagine that I wanted to treat him all right. It happened at the time the Thomas concerts were running at full blast on the lake front, and on this particular occasion a Wagner night was announced. This led me to believe that it would be an exceptional treat for my guest to listen to the masterpieces of the great composer. So down there we went, took seats at a convivial table, quietly sipped our glasses and watched the blue smoke gracefully curl above us while the orchestra poured forth the delightful strains of that classical, entrancing harmony. The concert ended. The music had steeped my very soul and I was full of enthusiasm. 'And, now, Mr. Smith,' I asked, 'what do you think of Wagner?' 'Well, I'll tell you what I think, if you want to know,' said Smith; 'I think Wagner was a gol-blasted fool that he didn't stick to the sleeping car business.'"—Inland Printer.

Want Their Nationality.

Sir John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope, has been in London several weeks quietly watching the tendencies of imperial politics. He says that all Dutch South Africa would bitterly resent the annexation of the republics. He adds: "This war was forced on President Kruger. His ultimatum was somewhat intemperate in tone—he made a mistake when he sent it—but the steady tide of British aggression threatened to overbear him, and his final diplomatic effort was born of exasperation. What Mr. Chamberlain asked him to give up was the equivalent of Dutch independence. The story that Presidents Kruger and Steyn aspired to drive the British into the sea is a fable. All the Dutch leaders ever wanted was to preserve the Dutch nationality. That is all they want to-day. But they cannot have it. They have fought a good fight, they have deserved to continue as a people, but their independence will be ground to powder under the iron heel of war. When the British field marshal, a brilliant general and a brave and good man, shall have flung his flag above the seat of government at Pretoria, as he already has done at Bloemfontein, and shall have brought the federal patriots under the rule of Great Britain, we shall witness the conclusion of a dark chapter in the history of human greed."—E. P. Bell in Chicago Record.

Herbert Spencer's Habits.

Herbert Spencer begins his day's work with having the morning papers read to him. In the afternoon he reads magazines, listens to good music and takes a drive, and at 10 o'clock he retires.

It is pretty certain that people are never really as miserable as they think they are.

Look before you leap

Doing His Best.

Patient (in intense agony)—Oh, doctor, doctor, if I could only die!

Doctor—Patience, my friend, patience! I am doing my very best!

Electricity in Capsules

Is made from cheap chemicals, and when added to a certain quantity of water will furnish electricity enough to light a house or drive an automobile. But this is nothing compared to the strengthening power contained in a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles.

A Smart Dresser.

"Theodore Tibbs wears gay shirts, doesn't he?"

"I should say. Why, he wouldn't stop at awning stripes."—Indianapolis Journal.

Better Blood

Better Health

If you don't feel well today you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Mixed Emotions.

To illustrate the feeling of Ireland toward the predominant partner, an actor who has been touring tells the story of an old waiter in a Dublin hotel. "When are you going to get home rule in Ireland, John?" was the question. "See ye here, sor," said the old man, "the only way we'll get home rule for ould Ireland will be if France—an' Russia—an' Germany—an' Austria—an' Maybe Italy—if they would all join together to give those blackgairds of English a rare good hiding. That's the only way we'll get home rule, anyway." Then, as he looked cautiously around, a twinkle of cunning and a smile of courtesy were added to the expression. "And the whole lot of 'em shoved together couldn't do it," he said. "Oh—it's the grand navy we've got!"—London Chronicle.

Colors Still Flying.

"You were in a highly-approving humor in your sleep last night, my dear," remarked Mrs. Yourdeal to Mr. Yourdeal at the breakfast table the other morning. "You were constantly saying 'That's good.'"

"That's so," said Yourdeal, looking up from his paper. "Oh, I remember now—I was dreaming all night of how good that tapioca pudding was that you made for dinner yesterday." and thus the natural-born liar came out again with colors flying.

* * T. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn., say: "We have made a great scoop on binding twine and one that makes the twine trust, our competitors and country dealers very tired. We are selling twine ½ of a cent less than the Minnesota States Prison sold theirs. Of course, no time must be lost in ordering twine to obtain these prices. It will not last long. Order at once before you forget it. Do not be afraid of this twine, it is new, bright and good. We are able to make this very low price because we found a manufacturer who wanted money badly. Of course we could sell it at the market price and make more money, but that is not the way we do business. When we get a good thing we pass it along to our customers."

Merely a Suggestion.

A Somerville man went out hunting gray squirrels up in New Hampshire one day last fall. A native of the place accompanied him. After the Somerville man had fired his shotgun thirty or forty times the native stopped and looked at him.

"Say," he said, "gray squirrels ain't your size. You ought to go out hunting elephants."—Somerville Journal.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Hopeless Way.

Stranger—I noticed your advertisement in the paper this morning for a man to retail imported canaries.

Proprietor of Bird Store—Yes, sir. Are you looking for a job?

Stranger—Oh, no; I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.—Chicago News.

The man who turns from evil companions does himself a good turn.

Weary Women

Rest and help for weary women are found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It makes women strong and healthy to bear their burdens, and overcomes those ills to which women are subject because they are women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is known from coast to coast. It has cured more sick women than any other medicine. Its friends are everywhere and they are constantly writing thankful letters which appear in this paper.

If you are puzzled write for Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will charge you nothing and she has restored a million women to health.

N. W. N. U. —No. 23.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 13, 1900.

Wonderful Fish.

Assuming that we are walking on the ocean bottom at the depth of over a mile, we move cautiously along in water icy cold and suddenly are confronted with a blaze of light and find ourselves in a field of light givers. Imagine a cornfield with stalks from two to four feet in height, the tips gleaming with light and waving gently to and fro. Such an appearance the fields of umbellularia present.

Above this forest of living lights strange and weird fish are passing which we recognize as forms that have been dredged from great depths by the Albatross, the Challenger and others. One, the chiasmodon, dashes by emitting light from its own body, and, wonder of wonders! we see it seize a fish five times its own bulk and draw itself over it like a glove. Its jaws by a special arrangement separate, and the mouth is a cavern of india rubber-like possibilities. A similar fish, malacosteus, is of a rich black velvet hue, and as it poises we see upon its head two large lights. One emits a golden light, the other throws out fitful green rays which have some hidden meaning in the economy of nature. Some of the fish seem to be literal mouths. Such is the eurypharnyx, or pelican fish. The mouth is enormous; the bones of the jaw being attached to the skull by movable joints, so that it has enormous powers of distension.—Professor Charles F. Holder.

The "Needle's Eye."

A lady writes to me and asks what is really meant by the "needle's eye" in the parable of the rich man. I remember reading somewhere that it was the smallest gate that gave entrance to the walled city of Jerusalem and that a loaded camel had to be stripped of its burden and bend its knees to squeeze through. And so a rich man had to give up his riches and come to his knees before he could enter heaven. It was just one of the thousand proverbs that adorned the moral teachings of the Jews and the eastern nations. The writings of Job and Solomon and Confucius and Mohammed abound in them.

In the Koran is found this proverb, "The impious man will find the gates of heaven shut, and he can no more enter than a camel can pass through a needle's eye." There is another in the Koran which says, "You will never see a palm tree of gold nor an elephant pass through a needle's eye." These proverbs simply meant that it was impossible. Strange to say, the world has long since quit making proverbs.

All proverbs have come down to us, even such as "A rolling stone gathers no moss." "Poor Richard" left us a few, such as "A penny saved is twopence gained."—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Like the Rest of Us.

"George, dear," she said a night or two before the wedding, "do you think it possible that our love and our married life can become the commonplace, coldly practical love and life of the married people we see around us? Oh, George, my heart would break if I thought so!"

"But it will not be so," said George passionately. "We love each other too tenderly, too fondly for that. Our love is not of the ordinary kind, my darling, and our lives will not be so. Ah, no, no, my angel; that can never be!"

And the other day she said: "I say, George, how would you like pork for dinner with apple sauce? You would? All right, then, and don't you forget that feeding bottle for the baby or I'll send you back after it, and mind that you don't keep dinner waiting."

And he, with a falling off of the passion of ten years ago, replied: "All right, Lou, and I wish you'd sew a button on the back part of those striped trousers of mine. You'll find them hanging over a chair in our room. Don't have the pork as dry as last time, and you watch the baby's cold. That watering of the eyes looks like measles to me. Goodby."—Pearson's Magazine.

A Loud Whistle.

A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another "liars," but when any one said "the thing that was not" they ought to whistle.

One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parable of the loaves and fishes, and being at a loss to explain it said the loaves were not like those nowadays—they were as big as some of the hills of Scotland.

He had scarcely pronounced these words when he heard a loud whistle.

"Wha's that ca's me a liar?"

"It is I, Willy Macdonald, the baker."

"Well, Willy, what objection ha' ye to what I ha' told you?"

"None, sir, only I want to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in?"

Tools and Progress.

Despite all the attacks upon machinery, an age without tools is an age of drudgery and degradation. If once men toiled 16 hours a day, with a single stroke Watt's engine cut off two hours in the morning for rest and two hours at night for reading. The modern home, with a thousand and one comforts, is the gift of tools. We now compel steel fingers, steel knives, steel wheels and steel wires to do our work. Take away our tools and civilization would go back 100 years.—Newell Dwight Hillis in Woman's Home Companion.

Water In Porto Rico.

The water supply of Porto Rico, because of its abundance and freshness from the mountain streams, ought to be pure and good for use. But it is far otherwise. A thick bed of rank vegetation is ever decaying beneath the new growth rising above it, and the water filtering through the rotten mass becomes not only steeped with the lye of decaying roots, leaves and grasses, but is full of insects and worms.

HIS CASE OF FRIGHT.

ONE MAN'S STORY OF HOW HE WAS COMPLETELY UNNERVED.

It Was a Simple Enough Incident, Yet He Declares That the Simple Thought of It Has Often Since Brought the Sweat to His Face.

"Very few grown up people know what fright really means, except perhaps in dreams," said the quietest man in the group that had been spinning yarns in the hotel corridor. "When I speak of fright," he continued, "I don't mean alarm in any of its ordinary senses—I mean that sort of brute panic that robs a man of speech, thought and volition; that turns him sick and cold; that leaves such a deep and indelible scar on his whole nervous organism that the very memory of it, years afterward, will make him quail and shudder. It is impossible, in my opinion, for mere danger to produce that feeling, even in the rankest cowards, for you must bear in mind it is not fear that I am endeavoring to describe, but something entirely different, something against which personal courage furnishes no immunity whatever. When a man is afraid, his instinct is to run away, to escape; when he is frightened, he has no such impulse—he simply suffers. I never had but one experience of that kind in my life, and the circumstances of the case were very commonplace. I'll tell you about it in as few words as possible.

"In 1839 I was holding a job as proofreader in a big printing establishment in Chicago. The building then occupied by the concern was a rambling old barracks of a place, and the little inclosure, where I worked was in the extreme rear of the upper floor, which was used as a composing room. Next to my cubby hole was another and considerably larger inclosure, where a religious weekly was set up on special contract. That second room had a sinister reputation, for the sufficiently startling reason that it had been the scene of two suicides. A former collector for the firm, who was short in his accounts, had gone there to blow his brains out, and later on a poor old printer, broken down and despondent, had cut his throat in front of the cracked looking glass which hung over the sink. All that happened long before my time, but the memory of it abided, and it seemed to invest the place with a peculiar air of gloom.

"I have gone into these details to give you an idea of the lay of the premises, and now I'll get to the point. One night, in the fall of the year, I had an unusual lot of proofs to read and decided to go back, after a late supper, and finish them up before going to bed. When I reached the building on my return from the restaurant, everybody had gone, and the place was as black and silent as a cave, but I let myself in at a side door and groped my way up stairs, fumbling in my pockets for a match. To my annoyance I didn't have a single one, but I remembered there was a boxful on a table in the office of the religious weekly, and, knowing the composing room pretty thoroughly, I started without hesitation for my den.

"The sky was stormy and overcast that night, and inside the building it was perfectly dark, so dark that I literally couldn't see my hand before my face. Nevertheless I reached the proofroom without any mishap and had just opened the door of the adjoining inclosure to get the matches when the thought of the two suicides flashed through my brain and sent an icy shiver down my spine. For a moment I had an impulse to back out and beat a retreat, and, while I put that aside, I won't deny that I was considerably unnerved. The loneliness of the place, the pitch darkness, the whispering noises one can always hear in a big empty building at night and the memory of that ghastly story of self murder, all made my heart beat like a drum, and it required every particle of resolution I possessed to enable me to take a step forward.

"I moved slowly and cautiously, with my right arm extended to ward off obstacles, and had advanced perhaps a dozen paces when my clutched hand was laid flatly upon a human face. I could feel the nose and eye sockets against my fingers, and a stubble of beard pricked my palm. Now, gentlemen, this may seem like nothing as I tell it here, with the incandescents ablaze and people passing to and fro, but in that black, deserted rookery it was the incarnation of horror. I realized then and there, for the first time in my life, the real meaning of the word fright. If I had actually seen a ghost, it would have shaken me less, but that face against my hand in the dark—ah, I will never forget it, never, as long as I live!

"I recoiled, and as I did so my fingers encountered the matchbox. By pure instinct I snatched out a dozen matches and struck them on the table. A gas jet was half a foot away, and in an instant I had it lit. Then I understood the situation, and you will smile, no doubt, when I explain. A printer, whom I knew very well and who was the sot of the office, was standing beside one of the cases in a drunken doze. He had been on a spree, and when the office was closed he was lying asleep, unnoticed, behind a pile of paper. My steps on the stairs had aroused him, and he staggered to his feet and stood there, silent and stupid, until I blundered against him in the dark.

"That's the story, and, as I said before, it seems like nothing to tell, yet the bare thought of it has brought the sweat to my forehead."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Give the true American a daily newspaper and a piece of pie, and he will make himself at home anywhere on earth.—Chicago News.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, P. G. Paradis, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot ten (10) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front, one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 12th day of June 1900.
P. G. PARADIS.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, M. E. Bjerk hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot three (3) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in side.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute in said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
M. E. BJERK.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, E. J. Brink, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota; said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
E. J. BRINK.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, M. McAndress, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the three story building situate on lot twenty (20) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said state of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
M. MCANDRESS.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned Clara Peterson hereby make application for a license to be granted to her to sell intoxication liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot eleven (11) of block (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to her pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
CLARA PETERSON.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 20th day of July 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June 5th 1900.
SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. 296—3161. Register.
46-51

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

For Americans the Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and GEO. BENZ & SONS St. Paul and Minneapolis
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Order For Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
June 5th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

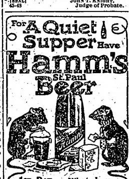
Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Sorsoleil, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Mary Sorsoleil has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said John Sorsoleil died in said county, on the 12th day of Janurry A. D., 19.. testate, and that said petitioner is the sole Executrix named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire, in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 5th day of June A. D. 1900.

By the Court.
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
45-48 Judge of Probate.


For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer
1st Rat — What beer does the family use?
2d Rat — Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a comparment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m.; St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday.
Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

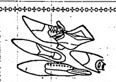
TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

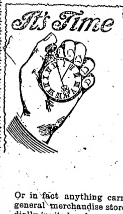
Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - - MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



Now then If you are Looking for Bargins in Dry Goods Groceries Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Clothing Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night. Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggluad
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hidaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☞ STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, - - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper. ☜

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	60½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	58½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	54½	Flax	156
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Great wheat weather the past week.

Flour and feed at Leonard Holmes elevator.

The heaviest rain this season fell last Friday night.

E. J. Brink made a trip to the upper Falls yesterday.

Roadmaster Daggett made a trip over this line yesterday.

Commissioner Suter of Wylie was in the village last Saturday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Farmers are complaining and fear the hay crop will be short.

Grass-hoppers are reported numerous in portions of Clay county.

Dr. Blomburgh made a professional trip to Red Lake Falls to-day.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was here Monday greeting friends.

Max Ericsson of Crookston was here Monday interviewing the trade.

K. O. Gigstad, the land man is kept busy now days lacating land seekers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hanson of near Wylie were St. Hilaire visitors yesterday.

Mrs. W. McAndress is able to be up and around after a three weeks siege of sickness.

County Commissioner Johnson was here a few hours Monday while enroute to the county seat.

Mike Fricker has considerable to do in the feed grinding business even at this season of the year.

J. Q. Adams came up from the Falls the first of the week for the purpose of doctoring a few watches.

The St. Hilaire nimrods will organize a gun club this week and will proceed to break a few blue rocks.

The fifteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Norander died last Thursday from the effects of measles.

J. B. Armstrong, the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer drove up yesterday morning to interview the trade.

About one hundred of St. Hilaire's barking dogs should be tied up nights, or have the bark taken out of them.

Delegates to the Drainage Convention which will be held at Crookston next week can return for one-third fare.

J. L. Kemp is a happy man since the arrival of his wife and daughter who came up from Minneapolis last Saturday.

Miss Edna Makinson returned to her home in St. Paul Thursday after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

The St. Hilaireites taking in the fire festival at Fargo, N. D., last week are well pleased with the way they were entertained.

It looks very much as though St. Hilaire will not celebrate the Fourth at home this year. Up to date no steps have been taken.

Miss Martin of Crookston was here a few hours Monday while enroute to Red Lake Falls to visit with her sister, Mrs. Libissoniere.

This years wheat down in Texas is turning out from 18 to 30 bushels per acre so we see by one of the papers printed down there.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Aimer Thursday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all the ladies.

The supreme court holds that poultry running at large is "wild game" and may be killed as such when trespassing in a neighbor's garden.

After a weeks run the night crew at the mill were laid off Monday and the majority of the men left the same day for their homes at Crookston.

T. H. Shevlin and F. P. Hixon, the two head officers of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up Monday to look over their large interests here.

Miss Myrtle Fuller of Blooming Prairie, Minn., arrived yesterday and will spend the summer visiting with her sister, Mrs. Walter McAndress.

For Sale Cheap

A lot of work horses. Enquire
St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

The Thief River saw mill started up on the night and day run Monday. They figure on running steady until freezing up time.

E. M. Hoff left yesterday for St. Paul, being a delegate of St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147 I. O. O. F. to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge which convenes to-day.

The Great Northern run their grass burner aparatus over this line Monday and Tuesday burning the grass over the track at the rate of a little over two miles per hour.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company have three million feet of logs lying between here and Thief River Falls. An effort will be made to get them down this week.

Light frosts occurred on the morning of the 8th in Polk and Grant counties, and also on the 11th in Polk Becker and Hubbard counties, only slight damage resulted.

Mrs. Humphrey, teacher of language in the Minneapolis high schools arrived last Saturday and will spend the summer here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Hannay and family.

The Mission Friends society will hold meetings in St. Hilaire on Monday and Tuesday evenings June 25th and 26th. The ladies aid society will hold an auction the latter date commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Modern Woodmen society paid a total of $1,749,384.30 in death claims from January 1st to May 25th of the present year. This amount was paid in settlement of 926 death claims of members.

Louis Hanson of Thief River Falls was here a few hours yesterday while enroute to St. Paul where he goes as a delegate for Young Pine lodge I. O. O. F. to the Grand Lodge. He expects to return Saturday.

A. M. Hanson, who lives two miles north of Wylie will sell his threshing machine outfit at auction on July 7th. Someone is liable to get a bargain as the rig is practically new being used only ninety days.

Pat Sullivan and Pat Rhourke came down from St. Hilaire in a skiff to see if there is enough water in the river to float logs. They found the water low and in one place had to carry their skiff over the rapids.—Crookston Tribune.

Ed. Smith, the log driver, represented the St. Hilaire Lumber Company at the log rolling contest at Fargo, N. Dak., last week and carried off the honors. It was a hot contest but he succeeded in putting them all in the drink.

John Hannay, the optician, who makes his home at Omaha, Neb., arrived last Saturday and will spend the summer here visiting with his parents. Mr. Hannay has been traveling quite extensively throughout Texas since the first of April.

A man that will steal in the Cuban service and disgrace our nation in the eyes of the world is worse than a traitor and too mean to be shot. In comparison, bank robbers are following a liberal profession, and Aguinaldo is a saint.—Bede's Budget.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from inipure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The many friends of Mrs. A. C. Adams will be pleased to learn that she is entirely out of danger since taking treatment at the Fargo hospital. She arrived home Saturday somewhat fatigued after the trip but was able to get into the carriage at the depot without assistance.

A large number of Thief Riverites drove down Sunday for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Barney Mousseau but were disappoined when they learned it had been postponed until Monday awaiting the arrival of his father who had not arrived home from the Red Lake country.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

R. E. Farley, the Nebraska immigration agent arrived last Thursday with a few land seekers who have decided to buy farms. He claims the farmers in his state are very busy at the prestime but along in August he will accompany some thirty-five farmers who will be permanent settlers in this county.

Pat Sullivan, the river cruiser representing the East Grand Forks Lumber Company dropped off here last Thursday and started from here early next morning by boat to cruise the river and ascertain how many feet of logs belonging to that company were strewn along the river banks. In all probabilities a drive will be ordered this week.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Toney Mousseau, father of the late Barney Mousseau, arrived last evening from the Red Lake country. None of the three messages sent reached him, but by accident he overheard the sad news from a party that left Thief River Falls Thursday and reached him Sunday. He immediately started for home, being compelled to walk over half the distance as vehicles are of an unknown quantity in that country at this time of the year.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, June 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Drowned.

Thursday morning shortly after the sawmill started the alarm was given that Barney Mousseau was drowned. Barney was employed by the Red Lake Falls Lumber Company, watching their logs. Just how it happened that he fell into the river is not known but the supposition is that he stuck the pike pole into a log to either pull it toward him or turn it over in order to ascertain the log mark and that while so doing the fastening slipped and he fell backwards off of the boom stick on which he was standing into the water. Other workmen on the boom heard a call for help and in looking in that direction saw him in the water close to the boom stick but on coming near to where he was last seen his hat only could be seen floating on top of the water. Search was made with a grapling iron and at 9:15, just two hours from the time he fell into the water, the body was recovered, no attempt was made to resuscitate. Coroner Blair was notified and upon arrival decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The body was removed to the Holmes undertaking rooms where it was kept until Monday when the remains were taken to Red Lake Falls for interment. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad beravement.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Senator Pettigrew stirred up the republicans by delving into political history. He charged, on the authority of Mr. Cramp himself, that Mr. Cramp contributed $400,000 to the republican campaign fund of 1892, with the express undstanding that he was to be repaid with profitable contracts to build ships. When Senator Carter, who was chairman of the Republican National committee which handled the campaign funds of that year, denied that any such agreement had been made with Mr. Cramp—mind you, not that Mr. Cramp had contributed the money—Mr. Pettigrew stated that he had a conversation with Senator Carter, repeating to him what Mr. Cramp had said, and that Carter had replied laughingly, "I guess, we did hit the old man pretty hard."

Listen to this from Editor Deacon of the St. Vincent New Era (Rep.) He goes after Congressman Morris, Eddy and the rest of them for voting the Porto Rico bill and ends up with the following: "If we had our will we would have nailed every Porto Rican Barabas to the cross, without the benefit of clergy."

A woman farmer down near St. Paul has been arrested and fined for allowing wild mustard to grow on her farm. The law says that a person shall be fined not less than five dollars for the first offense and not more than fifty dollars. This should be a warning to some of the farmers in this locality.

An exchange tells of a plan for increasing the attendance at lodge meetings. Place in a deep sack as many beans as there are members present, all white but one; that one black. Each member then puts in his hand and draw out one bean. The member getting the black bean has his assessment paid by the lodge for that month.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, June 25th and 26th.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, is hereby called to be held on Thursday, June 21st 1900, at 2:30 P. M., at the Court House in the City of Red Lake Falls, in said county, for the purpose of electing seven delegates to attend the Republican State Convention for the State of Minnesota to be held on Thursday June 28, 1900 at 12 o'clock M. at the Auditorium Building in the City of St. Paul, for the purpose of expressing a choice for U. S. Senator and placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices.

Representation at this county convention will be two delegates from each voting precinct in said county.

All Primary elections to elect delegates to said county convention will be held at 7:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday June 20th 1900, and must be conducted as prescribed by the Primary Election Law of Minnesota enacted in 1895, as amended in 1897.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

Dated June 5th 1900.
C. G. RAPP, Chairman.
L. C. SIMONS, Secretary.

P. Lemay says he is in shape to furnish milk to the public for the small sum of four cents per quart.

Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army will conduct their meeting in the village hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 12, 13 and 14. They will wind up on Thursday evening with a lecture on the Devils Christmas Tree. The tree will be on exhibition and will be strikingly decorated. This is an interesting lecture and has drawn a full house every time. A small admission of ten cents will be taken for this meeting only to defray expenses. Meetings to begin at 8 p. m. All are invited. Secure your seats early.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moins, Iowa. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the west side of Broadway from Second street to Thirt street in said village to be eight (8) feet wide constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide placed flat-wise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of norway pine two (2) inches thick and six (6) inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the centre of the street to be eight (8) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of constructing said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of forty-two (42) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax.

That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof, which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
Annie G. Holmes	1	40	"
H. E. Ives	2	"	"
Bjerk & Tedford	3	"	"
"	4	"	"
R. K. Brown	5	"	"
Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff	6	"	"
Minneapolis Bre. Co.	7	"	"
J. J. Branum	8	"	"
C. A. Chelin	9	"	"
P. G. Paradis	10	"	"
M. E. Bjerk	11	"	"
E. M. Hoff	12	"	"

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaied lands are hereby notified and requested to pay the said tax in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of June 1900 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated at St. Hilaire, Minn., this 7th day of June 1900.
S. Harris,
Street Commissioner.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the south side of Second street from Broadway to Railroad avenue in said village to be six (6) feet in width constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide placed flat wise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of Norway pine two (2) inches thick and six (6) inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six (6) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of constructing said side walk, the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of thirty-three (33) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax.

That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof which are known are as follows:

Mrs. Anna Abrahamson, Lot 12, Block 37, St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of June 1900 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated at St. Hilaire, Minn., this 7th day of June 1900.
S. Harris,
Street Commissioner.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Davison Hospital of the Fifty Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

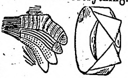
Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolicsalve.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

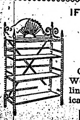
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Or Under a Spell.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

At "Le Providence."

In the neatest, whitest ward of the "Sisters" Hospital, in the quaint little French town of D——, our story reopens.

Ten weeks have passed since the wires thrilled to America the terrible news of the Ocean Queen's total wreck, and the excitement-loving public are already weary of the oft-repeated story, and athirst for a new one.

But in the quiet precincts of simple little D—— it still remains a topic of undying interest, and the heroic men who braved all the terrors of that dreadful night, to rescue the few survivors on the doomed vessel are at the pinnacle of civic popularity.

Silver medals have been voted them already by the mayor and council, and a detailed account of their heroism deposited with the archives of the town, for the edification and improvement of future generations, while the daily papers containing descriptions of the event are in demand by young and old.

But the waves of interest break silently against the whitewashed walls of the little hospital, where the good Sisters, so quietly and skillfully, tend their heaven-sent charges.

No daily papers or daily gossip ever penetrate these sunny, peaceful wards, where life seems no longer a struggle, death no longer a doom.

"Le Providence" was the appropriate name of this quiet haven, that had proved a Providence, indeed, to many a storm-tossed wanderer who had sought refuge within its sheltering walls; and in Le Providence we resume our story.

One of these waifs was tossing restlessly upon a fever couch, on this bright autumn evening. The little bay, with its fleet of white-sailed fishing boats, stretched before the hospital windows like a sheet of molten gold. Over the western waters the sun was setting in clouds of rose and purple, and the silver chimes of the Angelus were floating from a hundred different spires, as Herbert Clive opened his eyes, now gleaming, fever-bright, in their cavernous sockets, and felt himself drifting, as it were, from a mighty distance back to unfamiliar earth.

The low, white walls of the room in which he lay, the bright-colored religious pictures hanging around the quaint, diamond-shaped windows, the polished floor and the tiled hearth—all seemed to him bits of some strange painting suddenly brought before his eyes, and of which he formed no part.

The slight, black-robed figure seated by the window, whose features were nearly concealed by the closely-frilled cap and flowing veil, was but a portion of the shadowy, unfamiliar scene, that seemed as yet to be a remnant of his fever-dream.

"Sybil!" he murmured, in a low, weak voice; "where is Sybil?" Then, with a glance of bewilderment he added: "Where am I?"

"In the hospital of Le Providence," answered the nun, as, with a deft movement, she let the veil fall closer around her face. "Monsieur has been very ill."

"Sybil!" repeated Herbert, in the same bewildered tone, as if he were dimly grasping at some broken clue; "where is Sybil?"

"Monsieur has forgotten"—the answer came very softly and sadly from beneath the drooping veil—"he is here alone."

"Alone?" repeated Herbert, slowly—"not alone? She was with me in the wild, dark waters! I held her in my arms as the angry waves dashed over us—I clasped her to my heart, and felt that even death was sweet! And she has gone—gone? Left me again—left me to live—"

The hopeless pathos of his voice must have touched some chord in his listener's heart, for she trembled visibly, and for a moment was silent.

When, at length she spoke, it was in a quiet, measured voice.

"Monsieur is young to weary of life. They will tell him here it is always a good gift—one to be used well and wisely, and never—no, never—cast away."

He turned wearily on his pillow; the feeble thread, that was guiding him back to life was broken.

Sybil, Sybil! What echo had he heard of her voice that made him believe she was near?

Weak and weary as a broken-hearted child, Herbert turned his face from the sunlight and wept.

The nun gazed at him for a moment, while her slight form trembled like an aspen in the wind; then, drawing her veil close around her, she hurried from the room.

A tall, thin, elderly woman took her place at Herbert's bedside and held a draught to his lips—a cool, pleasant draught, that seemed to steal thought from his brain—that steeped all his senses in a delicious languor of repose.

He slept again, and when he awoke new life and vigor was infused into his frame. He looked about him, and began to realize the present, to remember the past.

A screen was placed beside his bed to screen it from the moonlight that was flooding the little chamber. Two shadows were cast upon the screen—a tall woman, seated by the window, a slighter, smaller figure kneeling at her feet.

Low and guarded as were their voices their words drifted to Herbert's ears. The taller woman seemed speaking gravely:

"It is very hard, my child—very hard; but it must be. I have listened to you, yielded to you, unwisely and imprudently, perhaps, because I felt—I thought life was past. But now—now—"

"I must go," concluded the other, in a tone that made her listener's heart-chords quiver. "Ah, Sister, I know what you would say! It is not for one like me to hide her torn, despairing heart beneath your holy garb. I must go forth and wander on."

"My child, my child! do not give way to such despair," chided the older woman. "It is wrong; it is sinful! You, upon whom Providence has showered such rich and wondrous blessings!"

"I know, I know!" was the sad response. "Ah, Sister, you have taught me lessons during my sojourn in these holy walls that I can never forget. You have taugh me to look upward for the brightness that earth denies me. But, alas! you know not the weakness of a woman's heart when—when it loves! You know not the madness, the folly— Will you believe it?"—she broke off, passionately—"I have been very happy here, seeing him senseless, fevered, for aught I knew, dying—happy in feeling I was near him, at his side—happy in hearing his fevered raving, bathing his burning brow, holding the cooling water to his parched lips—happy in feeling that he would die in my arms. Sister, Sister! what must be the misery of a love that can find itself blessed in pain, in sorrow, in suffering—nay, even in death itself?"

"Poor child!" said the nun, in a tone of tender pity. "Earthly love always has its dregs of bitterness and pain. Be satisfied, be patient, and trust in the goodness of Providence. All will yet be well."

"Alas, you know not the stern fate that rules my life," answered the other, sobbing. "You know not how blind, how pitiless, how relentless, is the will of man. You speak to me of God's will; but I, alas, am bound by the will of a proud, weak, passionate, resentful man, and who, if he knew, if he dreamed of my mission here, would scorn all restraint."

"That mission is now over, my child," said the nun, gravely. "All danger is past. God has heard your first wild prayer to Him, and has spared the life dearer than your own. Leave the future in His wise keeping, and go the way that duty points in peace."

"I must, I must!" was the despairing reply. "There is no choice left me. But—but there can be no harm in my looking on his face once more ere"—the low voice faltered—"ere I bid him adieu forever."

"Your promise, my child—remember your solemn promise!" said the nun, reproachfully.

"I have not forgotten it," the other answered.

"I do not ask to speak to him. Alas, it would be only adding a new pang to despair. Let me but look upon his sleeping face and bear away with me its expression of peaceful repose."

Herbert lay still, almost breathless, fearing to move or breathe, lest he should dissolve the beautiful dream; for it was Sybil who spoke—Sybil, whose accents trembled in his ear, in tones of despairing love—Sybil, who pleaded for one more glance at his sleeping face.

He closed his eyes and lay like a breathing statue, as she approached his bedside. If he spoke to her, if he looked at her, he felt she would again melt from his presence, this strange, mysterious spirit-love.

She glided to his bedside; he felt her head bend above him, lift his wasted hand and as a great scalding tear fell upon his brow a whisper, low and tremulous as the sigh of the summer zephyr, reached his ear:

"My love, my faithful love, farewell—farewell, forever—"

The last word was unspoken, for, as if that teardrop had started him into life, Herbert unclosed his eyes, clasped the little hand that still rested timidly on his with a fervent pressure, and he and his nurse of the previous evening were face to face.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Seeking a Clue.

"Sybil, Sybil!" The name fluttered from the sick man's lips. "Is it Sybil? Oh, mock me no longer! My beloved, speak to me—tell me who and what and whence you are?"

The little hand trembled in his, the veiled head drooped, but there was no reply.

"Monsieur forgets," said the grave voice of Sister from the other side, "he is in a house where no love enters save that of heaven. Leave us, my sister; I will watch to-night. You are weary and in need of rest."

"Speak to me once—only once before you go!" pleaded Herbert, striving to raise himself on his pillows. "Unravel this mystery that is torturing me far more than bodily pain. Speak to me once more with Sybil's voice! Tell me if you belong to the living or to the dead!"

"To the dead!" The answer came in a hoarse whisper from her pallid lips, as the black-robed form flitted from the room. "Henceforth and forever to the dead!"

"All here belong to the dead!" echoed Sister Winifred's measured, passionless voice. "Life, with all its passion, pride and pain, is over for all of us. We are not of the living, but of the dead!"

Herbert made no answer, but the tide of life from that moment turned. Sybil's whisper, Sybil's tear, seemed to brighten the dark future with the roseate hues of hope—for the dead neither speak nor weep.

In three weeks from that day he was able to leave Le Providence.

As he grew stronger, memory became clearer, thoughts less troubled and confused. He began to link fact to fact, incident to incident—nay, what had seemed dream to dream.

To one of his young and vigorous constitution health came with a glad rebound, and in the first days of his convalescence hope was strong in his heart. Sybil lived—separated from him by the same dark, mysterious power that had shaped her previous life. Sybil lived, and life was hope.

She was not in Le Providence—that he knew. Indeed, as he recalled the conversation he had overheard, he remembered that she had spoken of immediate departure. His cautious inquiries elicited no response. Sister Winifred was grave, almost to severity, when he strove to question her. She knew no one by the name of Sybil Wraye. About fifty passengers had been saved from the wreck of the Ocean Queen, but no such person was among them, so far as she had heard. A cousin of her own, Madam Gillette, had spent a few days at the hospital before starting for Switzerland, and she had talked much of the shipwreck; but Sister Winifred was always too busy to hear worldly talk.

So, with many thanks to the good sisters for their kindness, Herbert was constrained to take his leave of Le Providence without learning more.

It would not be so difficult, he fancied, to get a clue outside the hospital walls.

He went to the hotel—a quaint, substantial old place, where in the summer time invalids of modest income resorted to enjoy the benefit of the fresh sea breeze.

The usual lady bookkeeper was in the cheerful little office, and, judging by her bright eyes and charming toilet, would not prove so difficult a personage as Sister Winifred.

Monsieur was "Americain." Ah—Mademoiselle Belville's eyes brightened with interest—saved from the wreck of the Ocean Queen? Ah—eyes softening into sympathy—she had heard! They had many guests at Le Brisemer who had also been on that unfortunate vessel.

Ladies? Yes, yes! many ladies. Two boats had come in safe. But, eh, mon Dieu! what were two boatfuls when so many were lost? There were several madames, and the engaging housekeeper showed her register. Ah, but they were overcome! They would never be quite themselves again, as monsieur would, no doubt, understand. The shock and terror were so grand, so terrible!"

"Mees Wraye?" Ah, no! there was no such name on the books; and mademoiselle scanned them again, obligingly. No such name—Herbert's eyes following her eagerly—no such name. Ah, she hoped that monsieur had lost no friend on board the Ocean Queen. She had understood from some of the passengers, that the young gentleman who had been taken to the hospital was a stranger, save by sight, to them all.

Herbert thanked the gracious young lady, and with a heart that had lost something of its determined hopefulness, went down to the beach.

The long boats of the fishermen were drawn up in the sunshine; the tide was out, and on the damp stretch of sand the men were busy mending their nets and lines.

They were stolid, heavy-looking peasants, and scarcely the type of men that could be easily roused to deeds of daring; and yet they had proved themselves heroes in many a tempestuous night.

Herbert approached one of them, and, making himself known as one of the survivors of the Ocean Queen, found he was an object of interest at once.

"Ah, yes, yes," said the old fisherman, "it was the worst wreck the coast has had for years and years, since Pierre Bardin was a boy; and Pierre Bardin is no infant now. He is sixty-four, if he is a day, though monsieur would not think so, if he could see him, with a rope around his waist, battling with the waves. He saved a dozen lives. Ah, 'twould be strange, indeed, if monsieur had not heard of Pierre Bardin. It was he who saved the pale lady with the golden hair, whose father was nearly mad with grief."

"A pale lady with golden hair, lashed to a spar—"

"Yes, yes, monsieur! But the spar would never have saved her but for Pierre Bardin. It was he who caught her, in the black darkness, from the cruel waves, that would have case her on the rocks above. Eh, mon Dieu! but those were cruel rocks! It was there monsieur was found, with his head so cut and bleeding that, but for the good Sisters of Le Providence, he would never have lived to tell of the terrors of that awful night."

Ah, yes! Sister Winifred had told Herbert of the merciful manner in which a kind Providence had saved his life. She had told him of those frightful black rocks, that reared themselves, like cruel monsters, on the upper shore, waiting until the billows cast them their prey. It was there he had been found, caught in a cleft between the rocks, his helpless hand closing to his heart an imaginary form.

But Herbert was not thinking of his own wonderful delivery now.

"The pale lady with the golden hair, lashed to a spar—" the lady whom Pierre Bardin had saved—where was she?

The sturdy old fisherman came shuffling up the beach, and Herbert resolved to question him.

"Oui, oui!"—the weather-beaten hero of fifty tempests scratched his grizzled head in response to the young monsieur's inquiries, and looked as stupid as though an idea had never before entered his brain—"oui, oui; there was a lady he saved from the wreck; but he did not know whither she had gone. He had not stopped to ask her name; there were so many names, and he could not remember. She had lain in his cabin on the beach for a while, until—until her father found her, and he had given Pierre a purse of gold that would make him sleep warm the coming winter nights. And they had gone away."

It was all that old Pierre knew. The dull current of his thoughts had never passed beyond a certain tide-mark. He would risk his life twenty times in saving the helpless whom he saw buffeting with the billows, but he did so led by the same instinct that makes the brave Newfoundland plunge into the sea after the missing child. Once safe on shore, Pierre's interests in his neighbors ceased.

Baffled at every turn, Herbert took his way moodily back to town. Old thoughts and fancies he had lost sight of in the roseate glow of returning hope began to reassert their sway.

Was he not, after all, only pursuing the shadow of a dream? Did it not seem as if he were, indeed, bound by some mystical spell? This girl, who had exercised so wondrous a power over his life—whom he had lost in the green heart of his native forest—what madness led him to believe he could find her here? The midnight song, the midnight vision, were born only of his own morbid fancy. If he would not go utterly mad he must give up this fruitless quest—the hope that was clouding his reason, upsetting his philosophy. He must give up the wild idea that Sybil lived. And yet—and yet, that tear, that whisper, that had been but portions of a fever-dream?

"The pale lady with the golden hair, lashed to a spar!"

The fisherman's words haunted him, despite himself. Surely, he could discover who that pale lady was and whither she had gone.

Absorbed in his own contending thoughts, Herbert was slowly walking along through the quietest and most aristocratic portion of the town, where the decayed gentry of other days still kept up a feeble appearance of importance, when he suddenly became conscious that he was followed.

A young girl, whose bright black eyes glittered roguishly beneath her high peasant cap, was coming down the street, shyly watching him, as if anxious to speak.

Herbert waited for her with an encouraging smile.

"It is—ah, yes! it must be Monsieur Clive," she said, looking up into his face. "Monsieur, you have given me a chase this morning. I have been waiting, and watching and following you ever since you left Le Providence."

"Watching for me?" repeated Herbert, in surprise.

"Yes," answered the girl, with a merry laugh. "Doubtless monsieur thinks I am very bold, or he is very charming; but, although Nanette is no angel, she is also no fool. I have something for monsieur. See!"—she held up a dainty envelope—"something that I wish to give him alone."

Herbert took the little missive eagerly, slipping a bright silver piece into the little messenger's hand.

"No, no," said Nanette. "I have been paid already; monsieur—better than paid in gold."

"Where did you get this?" interrupted Herbert, his eyes flashing as he turned upon the girl. "Are you mixed up in a plot to madden me? Child, child, where, from whom did you get this letter? Tell me, and I will triple that piece in your hands!"

"Monsieur asks too much," was the girl's laughing answer. "I have told him I was already paid."

"But you know—you saw the person who gave you this?" said Herbert, excitedly.

"Perhaps," she answered, with an arch smile. "But there are times when even wild Nanette is blind and dumb. Though"—Nanette sank her voice to a cautious whisper—"I would advise monsieur to use both eyes and ears—and use them well"

She nodded merrily as she tripped away, leaving Herbert gazing after her in speechless amazement.

Then, glancing at the paper he held in his hand, he read again the words that seemed to have come at this moment as if to lure him further on his hopeless search:

"Grieve no longer for me, true and faithful friend. I have witnessed your love and your despair, and every pang of your noble heart adds a new pain to mine. The life that now opens before me is one that I can share with none. Yet the heart that I believed had ceased to throb with earthly feelings, quivered anew at you presence. Our peace lies in being far apart. I go from you forever. It has been sweet to feel that, though invisible, I was near you; but that sweetness, like all that I have ever known, was not to last. Forget me! No, that I cannot say; but think of me as one whose bleak and barren future is brightened by one sunbeam of memory—the sunbeam that your love has cast upon her clouded path."

CHAPTER XXX.

Lurline.

With that note folded in his breast, Herbert Clive became a wanderer. All the attractions of the gay European cities could not induce the handsome and wealthy young American to linger long within their charmed precincts, or participate in their dazzling pleasures.

Like one bound by some mystic spell, he pursued his restless way, watching and waiting, day by day, for some further revelation from his beloved one—some token of her presence, some echo of her voice.

The energy with which he devoted himself to the one object of his life made him oblivious of all things else. His letters home were short and infrequent. His manner to the friends he met seemed cold and changed.

"What the deuce has come over you, anyhow, Clive?" asked a gay young college-mate, meeting him, one day, grave and abstracted, on the streets of Paris. "You haven't taken a serious turn, I hope, so early, though that ducking in the Ocean Queen was enough to sober any one for a while. I will begin to believe you were bewitched by some sea nymph in her native waters, and haven't recovered from the spell."

Herbert looked up with a start.

"Do you believe in such things, Dunn?" he asked, gravely.

"What, in woman's witchery? Of course I do!" was the laughing response. "Though I don't think one of your finny nymphs could ever captivate me hopelessly. Seriously, though, my boy, you'll get 'hypped' completely if you don't shake off this green and yellow melancholy. You're only five-and-twenty, and haven't brushed the sparkle from your life-cup yet, much less reached the dregs. Stir yourself up. Come with me to Madame la Marquise's ball; it will be the most dazzling affair of the season—in masque, too, which always adds to the charm. You needn't show your face unless you want to, though it's altogether too good-looking, in my opinion, to keep hid. Come, I'm just on the way to choose my costume. I want a chum. Let's go as Rival Princes, or Brother Knights, or—stay, no, something more solemn befits your present mood. Go as Ravenswood; the gloomy knight will suit you to a charm."

And, acceding to Edgar Dunn's gay fancy, without taking any interest in the matter, Herbert went that night to Madame la Marquise's ball.

It was a brilliant affair—such a combination of artistic conception and elaborate execution as only the gay capital can produce.

Madame la Marquise was one of the leading elegantes of Paris. She seldom undertook an extensive entertainment, but when she did, it was emphatically a success.

Even Herbert forgot for a moment his morbid fancies and hopeless wanderings, as the sober realities of the world seemed to melt away, and he passed into the enchanted dreamland into which Madame la Marquise had transformed her palace.

It was not all glare, and glitter, and crash of orchestra, as is the usual style of such entertainments. La Madame's ideas were far too perfect for such crude developments. She was in advance of her age.

The entrance hall was shadowed to a pleasant light, through which the coming guests moved noiselessly. Rows of crimson lamps, gleaming through tropic foliage, marked the polished staircase, where deft attendants waited at every turn; but the grand ball room, with its swinging suns of crystal, its wreaths of living blossoms, and cages of swinging birds, was but one feature of this bewildering scene.

Marble corridors led to quiet nooks, where the odorous breath of flowers seemed to hush the air—where unseen lights trembled through crystal domes, and fountains trickled musically into fern-wreathed basins.

The grand old oaken gallery that was the Madam's pride, was also thrown open, and her guests could wander at will amid the artistically-illuminated pictures, the rare mosaics, the chefs d'oeuvre of art, she had gathered from every clime.

And, as through hall, salon and corridor flitted the motley crowd of maskers, dressed in the quaint, gorgeous and picturesque costumes of every clime and age, Herbert felt as if he were a portion of some strange Oriental pageant; moving through the enchanted scenes of "Arabian Nights."

The dark velvet costume and sable plumes of Ravenswood well became his tall, graceful figure, and many a bright eye sparkled more brightly beneath a dainty mask at the dark knight's approach.

But by midnight the glamour of the scene was gone. Herbert grew weary of talking pretty nothings to unknown charmers, and wandered away from the gay ball room to find a more secluded place to rest and dream.

He was glancing over a portfolio of sketches in the oaken gallery, when a sound reached his ear that made him start and tremble as with a sudden shock.

(To be Continued.)

MISERABLE

You're not feeling just right this spring, are you? Somehow, you haven't your old-time strength, cannot take hold of things with your usual push and energy. You just drag around, fairly well one day, not so well the next. You are wretched, disconsolate, discouraged; you are miserable.

That's Nerve Poverty

To be rich in nerve power you should take a good spring medicine, something that will give you pure and rich blood. A perfect Sarsaparilla will do this every time; not a cheap Sarsaparilla, not one that promises you a great deal of bulk for your money; but a highly concentrated Sarsaparilla, one that has more cure in it than any other Sarsaparilla in the world.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"For thirty-five years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. There are many other kinds on the market, but I have great faith in that word "Ayer's."—N. Musesick, St. Anthony, Iowa.

Discovery of the Spectroscope.

It was in 1860 that Kirchoff and Bunsen added this new weapon to the arsenal of scientific research. The spectroscope itself, as an instrument, was an invention in the department of optics, but its application to chemistry was among the fost obvious and the most startling of all its achievements. Before the day of the spectroscope all speculation upon the chemistry of the stars was in vain; with its advent the material unity of the planets, suns and nebulae was made clear. To the astronomer a new eye was given; to the chemist, a new laboratory.

Millions in Tips.

It has been calculated that the American travelers this year will spend over $5,000,000 in tips alone. Most of them will do it grudgingly, because of all the petty blackmail of our advanced civilization these gratuities are the meanest and most provoking. At the same time, if one is traveling and wishes to get along comfortably he must deal out the tidbits on every hand. If you should want to know the depth of human misery simply decline to give any fee at all while taking a trip across the Atlantic ocean. Then you may envy Jonah in his solitude within the whale's interior. On the other side, of course, if you do not pay the tips you will simply be asked for them just as you would your street car fare. It is pretty hard, but there is no escape from it.—Saturday Evening Post.

Incongruous.

"I don't think I would ever make a political speaker," said Mr. Meekton.

"Why not?"

"I couldn't go through the ordeal. The very idea of my standing up and talking for half an hour at a stretch with Henrietta sitting in the audience not saying a word makes me nervous."—Washington Star.

Dinner.

"You observe that I dine a la carte," said the plebian truck horse, who had been fed at the curb without being unhitched.

"I always dine stable d'oat," said the aristocratic carriage horse, with rare condescension.—Detroit Journal.

Composer Perosi's Speed.

It is doubtful if there has ever been a composer who could work more quickly than the Abbe Perosi. A few days ago a large number of pilgrims from Lombardy arrived at Rome under the guidance of Cardinal Ferrari, and on the evening before the day which was fixed for their reception at the Vatican the cardinal called on Perosi, who is a native of Lombardy and requested him to compose an appropriate piece of music for the pilgrims, as they wished to surprise the pope by giving a musical performance in his presence. Abbe Perosi promised taht he would do so. That very night he composed the music; early next morning he gave the score to the performers and directed four rehearsals, and at half-past 11 o'clock his music was splendidly rendered in the presence of Leo XIII., who was so delighted with it that he sent for the composer and warmly congratulated him.—New York Herald.

The shiftless man accuses fortune of being blind.

BILE BLOAT

Puffs under the eyes; red nose; pimple-blotched, greasy face don't mean hard drinking always as much as it shows that there is *BILE IN THE BLOOD.* It is true, drinking and over-eating overloads the stomach, but failure to assist nature in regularly disposing of the partially digested lumps of food that are dumped into the bowels and allowed to rot there, is what causes all the trouble. *CASCARETS* will help nature help you, and will keep the system from filling with poisons, will clean out the sores that tell of the system's rottenness. Bloated by bile the figure becomes unshapely, the breath foul, eyes and skin yellow; in fact the whole body kind of fills up with filth. Every time you neglect to help nature you lay the foundation for just such troubles. *CASCARETS* will carry the poisons out of the system and will regulate you naturally and easily and without gripe or pain. Start to-night—one tablet—keep it up for a week and help the liver clean up the bowels, and you will feel right, your blood will be rich, face look clean, eyes bright. Get a 10c box of *CASCARETS,* take as directed. If you are not cured or satisfied you get your money back. Bile bloat is quickly and permanently

CURED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 420

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Comparative Varieties of Corn.

The Illinois Experiment Station has been conducting some comparative tests of corn. The experiments have been carried on in the same field for three years. The soil is a deep, rich loam, as uniform as possible, representing very closely the average character of soil found over the corn-growing section of the state. The field was manured every spring with a coating of well-rotted barnyard manure, care being taken to make this application as uniform as possible. Most of the leading varieties of corn grown in Illinois, together with new varieties advertised by the seedsmen, were tested, the object being to find out the value of the new as compared with the standard varieties, and in this way to furnish as reliable information as possible of new varieties. The plat devoted to each variety was repeated twelve times in different parts of the field, and the following yields are the averages of each set of plats.

The preparation of the ground and the seeding during the three years was about as follows: The land was plowed with an ordinary three-horse breaking plow, about six inches deep, about the last week of April, and immediately disked twice with a spading disk, after which it was harrowed twice with a common smoothing harrow. The seed was planted the second week in May, and the corn was cultivated four times during the season, to a depth of three inches, a small shovel cultivator being used, this cultivator having four shovels on each gang. The corn was cut by hand the second week of September, each variety being harvested by itself. The corn was husked the second week of October, the weight of the corn and stover being determined separately. After the corn had become air dry during the winter the per cent of corn to cob was determined by shelling and weighing ten average ears.

Below are the averages for three years, 1897, 1898, 1899. The figures represent bushels of unshelled corn (70 pounds to the bushel):

Iowa Gold Mine	42.5
Burr's White	62.2
Mortgage Lifter	56.7
Champion Yellow Dent	60.6
Pride of Saline	49.2
Golden Beauty	46.5
Riley's Favorite	59.8
Edmond's Yellow Dent	48.9
Legal Tender	55.8
Leaming	61.0
Boone County White	55.8

The following averages are for two years:

Hickory King	47.4
Prehistoric	25.2
Pride of the North	51.2
Reid's World's Fair	75.5
St. Charles White	60.1
Iowa Silver Mine	40.9
Improved Leaming	51.4
Blount's Prolific	54.0
Champion White Pearl	54.6

The following were grown for but one season, with yields as follows:

Murdock	59.6
Clark's Iroquois	60.2
Beagley's Illinois Corn	37.6
Cuban Giant	66.7
Fisk's White Dent	51.5
Fisk's Yellow Dent	53.3
Fursman White Mastodon	53.3
Imp. Early Golden Dent	42.6
Ill. Ex. Early White Dent	45.2
Pride of Macoupin	55.7
Burrow's Premium Coin	62.6
Thoroughbred White Flint	14.2

Thinning Apples.

Bulletin 168, New York Agricultural Experiment Station: Experiments have been in progress for four years for the purpose of gaining definite information concerning the effect which thinning the fruit of apple trees may have on the remaining crop and whether the practice if followed systematically year after year tends to secure greater regularity in bearing or increased yield in succeeding seasons. The results show that with certain varieties the size and color of the fruit is generally improved where thorough and timely thinning is done and the percentage of the higher grades of fruit is increased, although the total yield of marketable fruit if often lessened. It appears that under certain circumstances, and especially with certain varieties, the thinning of apples in commercial orchards would be profitable.

With mature trees which have come into full bearing and which are properly fertilized, pruned, sprayed and generally well cared for, it is doubtful whether thinning the fruit in any one season will materially increase the yield in succeeding seasons. It should be borne in mind that young trees which have not come into full bearing may be seriously impaired in vigor and in subsequent fruit production by being allowed to mature too heavy crops. It appears that, with the exception noted, the principal source of profit from thinning fruit in orchards which are well cared for is to be looked for chiefly in preventing the breaking of overloaded limbs and in the increased market value of the fruit of the current season. Thinning, to be most effective, should be done early in the season—at the time Baldwins and Greenings are from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter. In New York state it should be completed in June.

A Desirable Hardy Plant.

Most of us are quite familiar with the herbaceous Peony, but comparatively few seem to know much about Tree Peony. I am under the impression that this ignorance is the result of an idea which seems to prevail that it is a very tender variety, not adapted to culture at the north. Because of this impression it has been overlooked and neglected by those who would be sure to grow it if they felt sure of its adaptation to general culture. While it may not be hardy enough to stand the strain of some of our severest winters at the extreme north, I think it can be grown with great satisfaction in most northern states if it is given good protection in winter, writes a contributor to Ledger Monthly.

It is a very beautiful plant. Its flowers are not as globular in form as those of the ordinary herbaceous class, but they are all the more beautiful because of the open center, which affords a pleasing contrast of stamens and petals. The foliage is delicate and profuse, and furnishes a charming background against which to display the flowers effectively. Because of its stately, bush-like habit of growth, it is admirably adapted to use among border plants whose season of flowering is earlier or later than its own. In fall a liberal amount of coarse litter should be put about each plant. In spring this should be worked into the soil about its roots. Feed the plant well, in order to enable it to do its best. It likes a somewhat heavy soil in which there is a good deal of clay. The best fertilizer for it is cow manure, which should be half-rotted, neither fresh nor too old. Disturb its roots as little as possible.

Cattle Supplies.

Probably no one can figure accurately the condition of the future cattle market. All attempts to find out the available supplies have so far been based on estimates, which are more or less good guesses. Opposing factors have been at work that affect the situation quite seriously. In the first place the consumption of meat has been increased by the better business of the country. This has caused a rise in price, which in turn stimulated the production of more beef animals. More cows have been bred to better bulls than for some years. This breeding to better bulls means a direct increase in the amount of meat being produced. The sire of the calf determines to a large extent the size to which the calf is to grow, and consequently the weight that he will dress at one or two years of age. This is one of the factors that is likely to affect the market in the future. The government is about to take a census of the cattle in the country, and it is expected that this will give data of more value than we have ever before possessed. But if men try to figure out the cattle supplies from a basis of numbers they will not be able to arrive at accurate conclusions. During the last ten years the character of western range cattle has undergone a change, owing to the use on those herds of better and heavier bulls than formerly. Comparisons of numbers do not show the meat supply. It is not the numbers of cattle that affect the market, but the weight of meat they produce. It is therefore probable that the supply of cattle in the future, that is, during the next five years, will exceed considerably most of the estimates.

Cranberries.

There are many varieties of cranberries. Over 100 of them, of good keeping and shipping qualities, were raised at the state experiment station at Madison, Wis., in 1898, and exhibited at the succeeding cranberry convention. The United States consular officers report about an equal number in the Canadian provinces, the best of which are being transplanted to this country. The methods of cultivating, picking, screening or grading and marketing cranberries are practically the same everywhere, and more nearly uniform than those of any other considerable branch of agricultural production that covers widely separated areas. The growers are well organized, the national association having its headquarters at Trenton, N. J., and local organizations existing in Massachusetts and possibly elsewhere. They keep a record of acreage and production and gather for their own use certain annual statistics. They also are attempting to secure the adoption and common use of barrels and crates of uniform size, sanctioned by law. What is known as the "Western Barrel," so fixed by law in Wisconsin, is 25½ inches high, 16 inches in diameter at the heads and 18 inches in diameter at the bilge, inside measure, and must be officially branded, under severe penalties for failure. The Massachusetts or Cape Cod barrel is slightly different, being 16x17¾x26½ inches inside measure, and must contain 100 quarts. The Wisconsin (legal) or western crate is 22x12x7½ inches, inside measure, and must be branded. The Cape Cod crate, in use also in Connecticut, Maine and New Jersey, is of the same dimensions.

The Annual Flower Bed.

Give the water plenty of time to drain out of the soil before the flower beds are made. It should be so dry that when thrown from the spade it will break apart readily. The soil should be stirred to the depth of at least one foot; a foot and a half is better. It should be thrown up as loosely as possible, and left exposed to the air till it is in a condition to crumble easily before further work is done; then some well-rotted manure should be added and mixed thoroughly. This should leave the soil light and mellow. The ground should be good and warm before the seeds are sown. The design of the beds for flowering plants should not be too elaborate. If beds are wanted for producing striking effects in outline or pattern work, such foliage plants as Alternanthera, Coleus and Tresines should be used. The beds should not be made so large or wide that they cannot be worked without tramping over them. It is best not to have too many kinds, if the space for growing them is small. After the beds are made, smoothed over, and the seed is sown, the soil should be firmed down. This brings the seed in close contact with the soil, and they are less apt to dry out and will germinate more quickly. The soil should be sprinkled at least once a day; if the weather is dry, this should be done either in the evening or early in the morning. The plants from which cut flowers are to be taken should be set out to one side or in a corner of the flower garden.—W. H. Moore, Kansas Agricultural College.

It has been announced that the entire output of binding twine manufactured by the Kansas State Penitentiary will be sold direct to the farmers of the state instead of through the implement dealers, who bid for it, but were believed to be interested in the trust.

STRIKING FIGURES.

Two Ecumenical Delegates Who Have Had Rare Experiences.

In attendance upon the conference as delegates are two men who, in their missionary work, have been through as grave perils and as strange experiences, probably, as any living beings, says the New York Sun. They are Robert Laws, doctor of divinity and medicine, who comes from the missions on the shores of Lake Nyassa in Africa, and Dr. John G. Paton, whose life work has been among the cannibal South Sea Islanders of the New Hebrides. "One of the greatest rewards of your work," said a missionary from Japan to Dr. Paton upon being introduced to him, "must be the knowledge that by the spread of Christianity the practices of cannibalism have been rooted out." "It would be," said the venerable missionary, "if it were only so." "Are there still any cannibals remaining in the New Hebrides?" asked the other in surprise. "There are plenty of islands, unfortunately," was the reply, "where cannibalism is constantly practiced, and human flesh is esteemed the greatest delicacy obtainable. The life of an unarmed man wouldn't be worth a moment's purchase on any of those islands. A thing that constantly surprises me," added the doctor as his questioner turned away, "is the prevailing impression here that cannibalism is a thing of the past. Where the missionaries have gained a foothold the practice has been eradicated, though I have known of sporadic outbreaks in the vicinity of the missions. But people here at home do not seem to comprehend the vast extent of the South Sea Islands. There are thousands and tens of thousands of natives who have never seen a missionary and who, perhaps, have never seen a white man of any kind. They eat human flesh to-day, as they have from time immemorial."

FASHION'S PARASOLS.

Some of the Latest Fancies in Season's Sunshades.

If the woman who uses a parasol would be particularly far in advance of her feminine rivals this summer she will buy herself the very latest creation in parasol ingenuity, the sunshade with square edges. It is not a thing of beauty, perhaps, but at least it is strikingly odd and to be odd is at least to be noticed. The square parasol is covered with a bandana handkerchief in the gaudiest pattern obtainable and the effect is certainly bizarre and unusual. The newest handles for the season's parasols are club shaped, and some of them are adorned with bunches of flowers and fruit. Among the elaborate handles wooden ones are seen mounted in gold and silver and set with real or imitation jewels. Ivory, coral, and lapis lazuli are also cut up into the parasol handles. Parasols for morning service are always of plain design and material. Silk is, of course the rule. For carriage use a white satin sunshade is always a desirable requisition and it may be beautified by lace butterflies and flowers appliqued upon the satin. One of the fancy shades shows a parasol formed of stitched bands of white taffeta put together with strips of insertion and hemstitching.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Chance for a Fortune.

"It seems to me," said a smoker, "that there is a fortune in the tobacco business for the manufacturer who will pack his tobacco in boxes that are reasonably airtight. I mean cheap tobacco. You can get expensive tobacco in such boxes now. Cheap tobaccos are put up in boxes that are just as expensive, but there is no pretense of having them airtight. The result is that when half the tobacco has been used the other half is all dried up and it smokes like hay and burns your tongue. All, that is necessary is to have a box with a double cover, the inside cover made so that it fits the inside of the box tightly. Such a box keeps the tobacco moist and in just the proper condition until it is all used up. The additional cost of the inside cover would be infinitesimal. It could easily be covered by a little reduction in the amount of decoration put on the outside of the boxes that are now used."—New York Sun.

Owes His Fame to His Wife.

"I shall never do anything," said the famous Mascagni, the composer, one day, as he was working away at the score of Cavalleria Rusticana, "never. That is where my work must go." And he threw the sheets on the fire. Luckily that fire was low, for there was no money to buy coal, and his wife rescued the precious work herself and sent it on her own account to compete for the prize. In a day or two Mascagni woke up to find himself the most famous musician in Europe. He appeared before the curtain and the audience cheered and shouted for nearly twenty minutes! Everybody wanted to know him—the world was at his feet. Yet so poor was he when the opera was produced that he had to borrow the money to telegraph the good news to his wife! Now he is comfortably off and able to look the world cheerfully in the face.—New York Mail and Express.

District of Columbia Shadbakes.

One of the institutions of Washington is the shadbake, and the perfection of planked shad is asserted to be produced at a river landing on the east bank of the Potomac, almost opposite to Mount Vernon. At the height of the shad season, planked shad excursions are of daily occurrence.

Illinois Audubon Society.

The Illinois Audubon Society, now three years old, is the youngest but largest state association of the kind. It has nearly 10,000 enrolled members. Nearly all are children, there being about 800 adults, most of whom are residents of Chicago.

Swiss Profit from Tourists.

The number of tourists that visit Switzerland annually from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 is estimated at about 2,500,000. The average amount of money spent by each tourist is $15.44, which sums up to $38,600,000.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

On the first and third Tuesdays of June, July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip.

Tickets are limited on going trip fifteen days from date of sale with stop over privileges in Homeseekers' territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale. Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibuled train between Chicago & Waco & Ft. Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1.50 p. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

High Death Rate in Mexico.

Last year the death rate in the City of New Mexico was nearly 44 per 1,000, about the same as that of Bombay. It is expected that the opening of a new drainage system which is to take place soon, will cut down the death rate one-half.

No Work for Him.

"Madam," he said, suppliantly, "would you be willing to help a man who cannot find anything to do in his legitimate business?"

"I might," replied the benevolent creature. "By the way, what is your business?"

"I'm a calamity-howler, ma'am."—Judge.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Charles Cristadore, St. Paul, Minn., box pressing machine; Jacob Danz, Sr., St. Paul, Minn., pail; Albert J. Keck, St. Paul, Minn., magazine pencil; Henry Keller, Sauk Center, Minn., thresher; Darius Payne, Minneapolis, Minn., salter; Joseph Perrin, Lordsburg, N. D., cultivator; Millard F. Potter and H. J. Minar, Austin, Minn., wheelbarrow; Ed Skaar, Kenyon, Minn., automatic wagon brake.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

An Alluring Profession.

"That boy of mine is a queer one. He reads every item he can find regarding the Senator Clark bribery case."

"Yes?"

"And now he says he has determined to grow up and be a state legislator."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

He Knew.

The young teacher had just given him one of those musty readings in Roman literature.

"Now, Samuel," she said, encouragingly, to the smallest lad, "tell us what followed the burning of Rome?"

"All de insurance companies busted," rejoined Samuel, with startling promptness.—Chicago News.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Sage of Hawville.

I says to Ez Barker: "Ez," I says, "you're the honestest man I ever saw."

"Yes," says Ez, "I want to be honest an' stay pore, so's fellers'll stand aroun' after I'm gone an' say, 'Pore Ez, he never accomplished nuthin'.'"

There is no better way to prove to a low bred feller that he raley is low bred as to keep up yer good manners when you have to be with him.

An Old Question Settled.

"Is a man influenced more by heredity or by environment?"

"Humph! If heredity brings a man money he can make his own environment."—Chicago Record.

Natural Instinct.

Kentucky Father—Wifey, wifey, come here and see the baby.

Kentucky Mother—What is it?

Kentucky Father—Watch him hold the rattle just like a 48-caliber.—Syracuse Herald.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A Rural Dreamer.

"What is your idea of a provincial?"

"Well, he is a chap who thinks he can rig up some way to keep chickens in a flat."—Detroit Free Press.

Is the colored beauty's complexion what you would call chocolate-creamy?

The goat may take things easy, but it hasn't a soft bunk.

Plucking the Poulterer.

"You have some fine turkeys this morning," said the schoolmaster to the poulterer.

"Yes, sir; all fresh from Norfolk to-day."

"What is the price?"

"You can take your choice, sir. I have them at all prices."

"Well, I want to give my boys a treat, but I don't want them to be too tender. There are a dozen here. Pick out four of the toughest."

The poulterer obeyed.

"Here, sir, you have four of the toughest birds in my shop."

"Thank you," said the schoolmaster, "I'll take the other eight!"—Tid-Bits.

Binder Twine at Low Prices.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

A Sense of Propriety.

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "did you remind me dat dere was some wood in yer yard ready fer to be chopped?"

"I said so."

"Lady, didn't you know dere wasn't any exercise in de world better dan choppin wood?"

"Yes."

"Well, lady, I need de exercise, an' I knows it 'ud do me good. But I'm too proud to come here an' use yer back yard for a gymnasium widout payin' you a cent fur it."—Washington Star.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Merely a Good Listener.

Miss Swelltop—Why, goodness gracious! She can't go to the opera to-night.

Miss Bluegore—Is she so ill as all that?

Miss Swelltop—Oh, no; it is just a nervous affection of the throat. She's not really ill.

Miss Bluegore—Why can't she go, then?

Miss Swelltop—Why, goodness gracious! She can't speak above a whisper.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Almost Human.

"Oh, George!" tearfully exclaimed his wife, meeting him at the door. "That parrot you brought home the other day!"

"What's the matter with him?" asked Mr. Ferguson.

"I don't know. He won't tell me. When I ask him what the trouble is he just swears dreadfully."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Didn't Seem Hazardous.

Ma—If you go out this afternoon, Bennie, I want you to promise me that you won't go near Harry Gilpin's; he's got the measles, and I'm afraid he might give them to you.

Bennie—No danger, ma. He was never known to give anybody anything.—Boston Courier.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper

Not His Wife.

"What does she say?" asked the crafty politician who had referred the committee to his wife for information as to his intentions.

"She refuses to talk," replied the spokesman of the committee.

"Then it wasn't my wife you met, gentlemen," he rejoined, with great positiveness. "It was somebody else."—Chicago Tribune.

Marie Corelli's Home Life.

Marie Corelli seems to have settled down permanently in Stratford-on-Avon. Unlike most English authoresses, she conducts most of her correspondence by means of a secretary and a typewriter, and manages to get through with an extraordinary amount of business. In addition to a new novel and several short stories, her activities include public speaking. London has been obliged to forego the privilege of hearing her, and is to that extent behind Birmingham and Walsall in the literary procession. Miss Corelli has been elected president of the Walsall Literary institute, a post that has been held by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir Henry Irving. She is also taking a kindly interest in Shakespeare, and has on foot plans for popularizing this "distinguished fellow artist," among the children of Stratford-on-Avon—London Correspondence New York Press.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Some musical aspirants confine themselves to a base bawl.

HOW THE YOUNG ELBOW THE OLD.

They are Crowding Into Places Where Mature Judgement Is Needed.

"The part of wisdom is not to drop one's tasks too early, not to be in haste to retire from posts of influence and duty," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Insensibly the young, with a certain unconscious arrogance, elbow the old out of the way and monopolize the places in every profession and branch of business. Yet the young are not dowered with experience, nor have they the riper judgment of maturity. But they do have what age has often lost—enthusiasm, self-confidence and pluck. Old people are sometimes out of touch with the present age. They have ceased to be receptive; they have grown mentally inhospitable and inert. Is there, however, the slightest reason why a woman should rust out through mere indolence before she has done the full measure of service required by her Master for the time in which she lives? As a teacher, as an artist, as a house mistress and mother, in whatever field you are, my friend, do not withdraw from active duty too soon. There is need at the front for the woman of warm heart and trained capacity for affairs, and her age is of little consequence if she is equal to her work. There never was a time when the judgment of mature age was more needed than it is to-day."

POISONING AT HOME.

The Pantry Is a Prolific Source of Danger to Good Food.

It is very desirable that the conditions under which food may become poisonous should receive more practical consideration than they do. A well known physician has called attention to some glaring defects in the location of food storerooms, which are worthy of attention.

In house construction the position of the pantry is too often treated as of minor importance. In some houses the space under the stairs or some equally unsuitable and inadequately lighted and ventilated space is thought good enough for that purpose. In a great number the pantry is a small offshoot from the house, the ceiling, floor and and walls often being damp, owing to faulty construction. In some of these matters are rendered worse by the water taps being placed therein without any provision being made for carrying away the drippings from the tap or overflow from vessels into which water is run.

One of the most frequent entries in his inspection note book is "defective yard pavement," permitting the soakage of filth into the soil underneath. Not only is the soil thus rendered a good breeding ground for pathogenic microbes, but it also supplies those conditions requisite for increased virulence.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Falling of the Hair

is caused by dandruff. Coke Dandruff Cure will stop it or money refunded. $1.00.

West Virginia's Humor.

"I was down in Charleston, W. Va., last week," said Johnny Noon, "looking after a contract, and I noticed a funny thing.

"You know," John went on, "that the motto on the great seal of West Virginia is a Latin lingo something like 'Montana nil non est exto,' meaning 'Mountaineers are always free.' Well, sir, they slap that state seal all around their capital, and as I was going to the penitentiary, I looked up and saw it over the door. There it was, 'Mountaineers are always free.'

"It may be more cheering to the convicts to read that than the old slogan, 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here,' but it's a blasted lie on the face of it, for all that, for I saw plenty of mountain men wearing the stripes, once I got inside."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Worser'n That.

She—You men don't seem to realize that a girl can't imagine anything worse than to have a young man kiss her against her will.

He—No? I should think it would be worse to have us refuse to kiss you when you're willing.—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Possible Millionaire.

Moosley—What would you do if you had $1,000,00 a year?

Mudge—The assessor, of course.

From the foregoing the casual reader may learn that in America, where even the lowest has a chance to rise, the great middle class is fully alive to and able to assume the plain duties inherent in the possession of wealth.

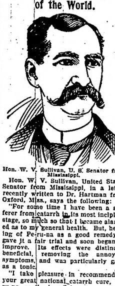
Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Off-Hand Guess.

"Uncle Aleck, what is a piano recital?"

"Well, one woman pounds the piano and all the rest talk."—Detroit Free Press.



A SENATOR'S LETTER.

Peruna as a Nerve and Catarrh Tonic the Talk of the World.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Pe-ru-na as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and was particularly good as a tonic.

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Pe-ru-na, as the best I have ever tried." "W. V. Sullivan."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.

A Motion to Adjourn.

Senator Pettus of Alabama is noted for a ponderous solemnity of manner and a slow and stately manner of oratory, and, on account of his great age, is honored by his colleagues. While Senator Spooner was arguing the Quay case Pettus arose.

"I should like to ask the senator to give way for a moment, if he pleases," he remarked, in his funeral way.

"I will agree to anything the senator wants me to," replied Mr. Spooner, smilingly, "except to vote against my convictions on a constitutional question."

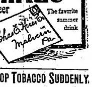
"I am not asking you to do that," said Mr. Pettus, "but I want you to give way to a motion."

"Well, what is it?" asked Mr. Spooner.

"It is to adjourn," answered Mr. Pettus, in a melancholy voice and with a smile.

Every member of the senate laughed, and the motion to adjourn was carried.—San Francisco Wave.

It's a long street that has no piano organ turning.



Save the Labels and write for list of premiums we offer free for them.

HIRES Rootbeer The favorite summer drink

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY.

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., La Crosse, Wis.

J. THOMPSON & SONS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS GENUINE NORWEGIAN PLOW, BELOIT, WIS. WILL SCOUR IN ANY SOIL. THREE WHEEL SULKY PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

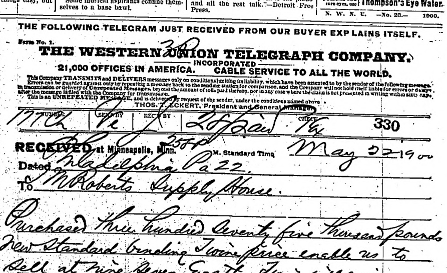
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM JUST RECEIVED FROM OUR BUYER EXPLAINS ITSELF.

This new binding twine will be placed on sale by us May 25th, and will be sold until this lot is gone at 9⅞ cents for standard, and 11⅞ cents for Manila Mixed. In ordering this twine order as No. 57 New Standard Twine at 9⅞ cents and No. 77 Manila Mixed at 11⅞ cents.

The only reason that we could possibly obtain this twine was that a party needed spot cash. We had no expectation of being able to get any twine at anything like this price, for if you will just think of it a minute, it is ¼ of a cent less than our farmer friends paid for twine to the Penitentiary people a few weeks ago. We always believe when we get a bargain in dividing it with our friends and customers, feeling that when they feel that we are always willing to treat them right and give them the benefit of our one basis on which we do business, namely large sales and small profits, that they will appreciate it and in the end we will make more by favoring them with something of this kind than we would by charging them the regular market value. Consequently we divide this profit with you and will simply say that when this twine is out you can rest assured that we will try to make you as low prices as possible, but nevertheless, we would suggest that you get your order in at once for any part that you may want of this lot. We will be able to ship by the first of next week, as the twine reaches us by fast freight.

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis.



Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER 177 Ch SENT BY Ve REC'D BY J 28 Paid CHECK Tex 330

RECEIVED at Minneapolis, Minn. 258p M. Standard Time May 22 1900

Dated Philadelphia Pa 22.

To T M Roberts Supply House.

Purchased three hundred seventy five thousand pounds New Standard binding Twine price enable us to sell at nine seven eighths. Twine will arrive promptly I congratulate you.

Maitfort Buyer

ACTING IN CONCERT

FOREIGN ADMIRALS FORCIBLY REOPENING THE RAILWAY.

Gangs of Laborers, Guarded by 1,500 Men From the Foreign Fleet, Repairing the Damaged Line—Three Thousand Troops of All Nations Will Go to Peking to Back Up the Demands of Ministers, or, if Necessary, Suppress the Boxers Themselves — Situation Hourly Growing More Dangerous.

London, June 12. — The admirals at Taku, acting in concert, are forcibly reopening the railway from Tien-tsin to Peking. Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line, which is guarded by 1,500 men, composed of detachments from the foreign fleet. One hundred Americans under Capt. McCalla are among them. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired, which can hardly be effected before Monday night. Three thousand troops of all nationalities, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Shanghai, will be sent to Peking to back up the demands of the ministers upon the government or, if necessary, to suppress the Boxers themselves.

-o-

Tien-tsin, June 12.—The special train that went to examine the line and reconnoiter returned last night. The railway was found clear two miles beyond Yang-tsn. The engineer, with the guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the ties and two bridges burned and the railway torn up. They saw a few hundred persons, apparently villagers, gathered ahead of them. The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 650 British; Capt. McCalla, with 100 Americans, 40 Italians and 50 Austrians, left here at 9:30. A Hotchkiss and other

Guns Were Mounted

on a car in front of the engine. The rest of the guns were mounted in the center of the train. A second train left at 11 o'clock with 600 British, Japanese and French troops. Repair material and new rails were taken along. There are thirty-one foreign war vessels at Taku. A message from Peking to the admirals reports that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Peking have taken refuge in Legation street. The civilians are under arms to act with the

Regulars if Necessary.

The approaches to Legation street are surrounded by howling mobs of disorganized soldiers with rifles and cannon. The air is full of threats. This was the situation Saturday when the courier got through with the latest dispatches. The dowager empress was amusing herself at the palace with theatricals. It is rumored that government arms are being dealt out to the Boxers. The troops of Tung Fu Seh are said to be assisting to kill native Christians after malignant tortures.

Rumor That Peking Is Burning.

London, June 12. — The Daily Mail has the following from Tien-tsin, dated Friday: "The wildest rumors are current here to the effect that Peking is burning, but they lack confirmation."

No Word at Washington.

Washington, June 12.—Not a word has been received by the state or navy departments regarding the situation in China. Minister Conger has been in almost daily communication with the state department for the past week, so that the failure to hear from him is somewhat unusual. The general interpretation put upon his silence is that affairs remained practically unchanged.

FIVE PEOPLE ARE MURDERED.

Farm Hand Kills His Employer and Four Other Members of the Family.

Winnipeg, June 12.—A tragedy was committed at Wellwyn, Assiniboia, twelve miles north of Moose mine. John Morrison, a hired man, arose during the night and attempted to murder the entire family of Alex McArthur. The following are dead: Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur, Denny McArthur, aged 12; Charles McArthur, 10; Russell McArthur, 6. Mamie McArthur, 6; Henry McArthur, 2, and Baby McArthur are badly wounded and it is expected will not recover. Jessie McArthur, aged 15, was awakened by the murderer taking her little brother Russell out of bed, and he was then killed before her eyes. After killing the boy Morrison told Miss McArthur that he had killed the whole family, but would spare her, and said he was going to shoot himself. He then left the house and attempted to take his own life in the stable by shooting. He is still alive, although seriously wounded. He was arrested. The McArthurs were highly respected farmers at Wellwyn.

WAR TROPHY LOADED.

Spanish Cannon at Kansas City in a Dangerous Condition.

Kansas City, June 12.—It has been discovered that the Spanish cannon loaned to Kansas City several months ago by the government to be placed in one of its parks as a trophy of the Spanish war is loaded. The war department has been searching for the cannon for some time and has sent letters to different cities warning the recipients of cannon sent them from Washington to be on the lookout for a loaded gun. Mayor Reed received such a notice. An investigation was started and it was found that the cannon received by Kansas City has been loaded to the brim with powder and projectiles ever since it left Manila. The cannon had not yet been placed in position.

Made Insane by a Joke.

La Porte, Ind., June 12.—Mrs. Herman Stibbe, wife of a prominent German citizen, has become violently insane. He condition is attributed to a scare given her by a practical joker. It is said there is no hope of recovery.

Mayor's Wife Is Killed.

Omaha, June 12. — Mrs. Frank E. Moores, wife of the mayor of Omaha, was killed in a runaway accident last evening. She was thrown violently from her carriage, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

New Society Fad.

London—Society women in one of the London suburbs have taken up the fad of being photographed as President Kruger. The operator makes them up with a false nose, flowing beard, tall hat, and gives them a pipe and a Bible to hold.

Trolley Cars in Glasgow.

London—By the 1st of January all the horse cars of Glasgow will be replaced by electric cars. The city owns all the lines, which it operates to a good profit.

BOERS BOLD RAID.

They Tear Up Part of Roberts' Vital Line of Railway.

London, June 12.—The Boers have torn up twenty-one miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between America Siding and Roodeval. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet for they expect Gen. Kelly-Kenny to drive off the marauders and reopen the line. The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to have accumulated large reserve stores. Therefore interruption of the railway even for a week must embarrass the army and must bring the forward operations

To a Standstill.

Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts for three days. This raid on the enemy, the strenuous opposition to Gen. Rundle and the nimble escape of Gen. Botha's division have forced the war office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over, although even the occasional hopeful Boer sympathizer cannot see how the Boers can do anything to change the result. Gen. Buller is in Boer territory. Dispatches of correspondents with him filed yesterday at sunset describe the corps as camping at Galonsell,

Close to the Point

where the frontiers of the Free State, the Transvaal and Natal meet. "The British marched eight miles yesterday," says a Reuter correspondent, "without encountering any opposition. The Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy artillery fire, to a range just past the camp."

This long range, running skirmish will doubtless be renewed this morning. Gen. Buller is expected to make rapid progress now and to throw the weight of 20,000 men into Lord Roberts' Transvaal combinations.

Determined to Fight.

Gen. Rundle's and Gen. Brabant's divisions are still at Hammonia, in the Ficksburg district. The latest intelligence from their headquarters is that the Boers are determined to fight to the bitter end. They are concentrating 4,000 men around Bethlehem. The country between them and Gen. Rundle is mountainous and resembles Northern Natal in being exceedingly difficult for military operations. Gen. Rundle's plans are to prevent the Boers getting past him southward.

Occupied by Hunter.

Gen. Hunter's advance guard has occupied Ventersdorp, 100 miles southwest of Pretoria. This took place on June 7. Gen. Plumer's column is on the Elands river, northwest of Pretoria. The British are sending detachments right and left to accept the surrenders of commandos, horses, cattle and forage and to overawe the sparcely settled country. Thus far only one small commando has been heard of, a commando at Tall Basch.

STIKERS KILLED.

Most Bloody Day Since the St. Louis Strike Began.

St. Louis June 12—The day just ended has been of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis Transit company began more than a month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constituted authorities, resulting in three deaths and the wounding of five or more persons, mostly strikers. One of the latter will die. The day was quiet until the afternoon, when the

Police Were Taken Off

a number of street car lines for the purpose of giving them a rest and to test the ability of the Transit company to operate without friction. The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the building occupied by the sheriff's posse comitatus as a barracks and headquarters. A party of 100 or more striking employes who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis attempted to assault the crew of a passing street car.

A Brick Was Thrown

and several shots were fired by the street car men when members of the posse appeared on the street with their shotguns and attempted to rescue the street car men. In the melee at least ten shots were fired by the posse, who surrounded the mob, and there were four casualties as far as now known. Twenty-one prisoners were captured by the posse and taken into the barracks. One other shooting by a deputy sheriff is reported at the sheds of the Bellefontaine line. Fred Boehm, sixty-five years old, was killed.

Militia Is Ready.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 11. — Gov. Stephens says that everything is being put in readiness for calling out the National guard of Missouri to quell disorder in St. Louis, consequent to the street car strike, but he will not issue the call except as a last resort. It will cost, he says, $5,000 to land 2,500 men in St. Louis, and as much more to maintain them, and as there is no appropriation for the purpose he does not know how

The Legislature

would view a deficiency of $25,000 for maintaining troops in St. Louis. It might require an extra session of the legislature to appropriate money, he says. A rumor is current here that Attorney General Crow would proceed in the supreme court to oust Mayor Seigenheim from office for failure to perform his official duties in connection with the strike. Gen. Crow denies that any such action is to be taken at this time.

Princess at the White House.

Washington, June 12.—Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Saturday visited the White House in company with Lord and Lady Pauncefote, and was received by President and Mrs. McKinley in the Red parlor. The visit was entirely informal. The princess, at her own request, was shown through the White House.

Postoffice Safe Robbed.

Saranac, Mich., June 12.—The safe at the postoffice was blown open, the thieves obtaining $1,407 in stamps and money belonging to the government and $60 belonging to Postmaster Fitzgibbons. F. H. Stowe saw the robbers leave the building and gave the alarm. They escaped.

Chief of Police Killed.

Carrollton, Ga., June 12. — Chief of Police Chider was shot and killed by Thomas Jordan, whom he was trying to arrest.

Low Church Agitators at Work.

London—For the fourth time in two months the Wellinborough parish church has been entered by low church agitators. Parts of the altar fittings were despoiled.

Dies From Tight Collar.

London—A tight collar proved the death of J. W. Furley at Canonbury. He was found dead in bed with a collar so tight that it caused asphyxia, which brought on the rupture of an abscess on the brain.

With the deaf and dumb actions speak louder than words.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, June 5.—Congress is in the last gasps of the long session, and its expiration apparently is to be quite perfunctory. Unless something extraordinary occurs no further general legislation of national importance will be enacted before final adjournment. The senate was in session more than ten hours yesterday, nearly four hours of which was spent in executive session. The only features of the day session was the speech by Mr. Teller of Colorado on the Philippine question, and the one by Mr. Pettigrew in advocacy of the anti-trust bill passed by the house last Saturday. Last night a picturesque session was held, a sort of social session, in which many senators appeared in full dress, and the galleries were thronged by a gaily attired crowd of spectators. Mr. Pettigrew replied at length to the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin on the Philippines, but did not conclude his remarks. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of conference reports and in passing minor measures on the calendar.

The House.

The house yesterday agreed to the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 to the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. There was not a shadow of doubt of concurrence on the amendment. It was 6 o'clock when the amendment came up, and owing to the lateness of the hour and the overwhelming majority in its favor those opposed to the appropriation did not make a show of opposition. They contented themselves with demanding a roll call, which resulted 127 to 75 in favor of the provision. The house also agreed to the senate amendments on the emergency river and harbor bill, increasing the appropriation to $2,200,000 and ordering a comprehensive report on the levee system. There was disagreement on other provisions and the bill was sent back to conference. This leaves only four appropriation bills still in dispute between the houses. Mr. Tawney is making an effort to delay final amendment until final action is had on the Grout oleomargarine bill, but he met with opposition. Everything now points to final adjournment on Wednesday.

The Senate.

Washington, June 6.—A tornado of partisan debate swept over the senate yesterday with Senators Hanna of Ohio, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Carter of Montana the chief figures. For sensational criminations and recriminations, for bitter personalities and for poignant invective the debate exceeded anything heard on the floor of the chamber for many years. The lie was not passed directly, but the truthfulness of statements was challenged very sharply. Mr. Bacon of Georgia precipitated the scene by repeating a charge made several days ago by Mr. Pettigrew that Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, had contributed $400,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1892, with the understanding that he would be reimbursed by contracts for the construction of warships for the government. This charge, Mr. Bacon said, had been denied neither by Mr. Hanna, the present chairman of the Republican national committee, nor by Mr. Carter, who was chairman of the committee in 1892. Then the storm broke. Mr. Hanna vigorously denied any knowledge of such a transaction and expressed his opinion that it was false. Mr. Carter declared the statement properly could be branded only as a lie. Mr. Pettigrew not only reiterated the statement, but created a tremendous sensation by asserting that his authority was no less a person than Mr. Cramp himself, and that in a conversation with Mr. Carter that senator substantially had verified the story. He also asked Mr. Hanna relative to his election to the senate. Mr. Hanna replied and expressed doubt of the South Dakotan's sanity. He was followed by Mr. Carter, who not only denounced the charges as figments of Mr. Pettigrew's imagination, but warned the Democratic side who were now the associates of the South Dakota senator, that if they would lie down with dogs they would get up with fleas. Most of the day was given to conference reports and orders and ends of business preparatory to final adjournment. A night session was held.

The House.

The house entered the throes of dissolution yesterday and all day and all evening the circling galleries were crowded with spectators. The picturesque incidents were few. Partisan passion running high in the face of the impending presidential campaign broke out several times during the afternoon and hot words were bandied across the political aisle. Mr. Hull of Iowa and Mr. Lentz of Ohio crossed swords, and later Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Gaines of Tennessee had a lively encounter. Throughout the day at every opportunity there was a play for political advantage and taunts and challenges were bandied back and forth. But all this was merely incidental to the work of crowding through the big supply bills which had the right of way. During the interims between the consideration of the reports members clamored like madmen in the wheat pit on a panic day for recognition for private bills upon which their political salvation might depend.

At the night session the galleries were thronged with gaily arrayed women and the floor was a veritable bedlam. Hour after hour the conferees struggled on with their reports, the speaker, firm and resolute, steering the house through the turmoil and confusion. Toward midnight the galleries thinned out, but tired legislators with the prospects of an all-night session remained in their places, getting what comfort they could from the knowledge that with the morrow the end would come.

The House.

Washington, June 7. — When the house last night at 10:30 took a recess until 10 o'clock to-day the two chambers of the national legislature, with heads down and horns locked, were in a desperate struggle over the item in the naval appropriation bill relating to ocean surveys. The final adjournment of congress is postponed until it is over.

The proceedings in the house during the day were tame and without dramatic incident. This was partly due to the fact that the firm position taken by the house on the armor plate provision transferred the fight to the floor of the senate and to the obstinate refusal of Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, to permit any unanimous consent legislation until the Republican leaders agreed to allow the testimony of the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed. Mr. Lentz held the house by the throat all day, and except for privileged matters things legislative were practically at a standstill. But last night there was enough excitement to compensate for the dullness of the day's session. The house got its dander up over the failure of its conferees to abide by their instructions on the ocean survey item, and after an exceedingly sensational debate in which Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, made some startling disclosures as to the manner in which Commander Todd, the hydrographer of the navy, had waged his campaign against the stand taken by the house in favor of the coast and geodetic survey doing ocean survey work, the house rejected the conference report by an overwhelming majority, and the speaker took the almost unprecedented course of appointing new conferees on the part of the house who are not members of the naval committee. The debate was one of the bitterest and most heated of the session.

The Senate.

Inability to reach an agreement upon the naval appropriation bill forced the senate to abandon the adoption of the house resolution for final adjournment yesterday. The armor plate question, which for five years has been a burning question in congress, upset the senate leaders and caused their well laid plans to go awry. It was a day of strife and turbulence in the senate. Early the conferees on the naval bill reported a disagreement and the senate was told plainly that the house would not consent to the amendment providing for an armor plate factory to be operated by the government. A compromise proposition was presented by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, and after hours of debate, finally was adopted by a vote of 39 to 35. The discussion of the proposition developed an unusual bitterness of feeling and charges of robbery and political corruption were hurled about the chamber with an abandon which, if they had not fallen from the lips of grave senators would be regarded as reckless. Little worse ever was heard in the heat of a political campaign. Three o'clock, the hour agreed upon for final adjournment, was passed and still the senate was held by the armor question. When the Penrose proposition finally was adopted, it was supposed the way was clear, but late last night another disagreement was reported upon the naval bill, and the senate took an adjournment until 11 o'clock to-day. The evening session presented a brilliant scene, the galleries being thronged with a gay and fashionable audience. All were well entertained as Senators Carter of Montana, Mason of Illinois, Turner of Washington and Money of Mississippi kept the senate on edge with rattling political speeches.

Washington, June 8.—Congress adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For the senate it was a day of waiting. The naval appropriation bill—the stumbling block to final adjournment—could not be agreed to by the conferees of the two houses and the disagreement was reported to the senate early in the day. The report was accepted by the senate, which refused to request another conference, although Mr. Hale expressed the belief that an agreement might be arrived at. There was an evident disposition on the part of the senate to make trouble if the conferees should recede from the senate amendment as to the ocean surveys, and it was deemed the wiser policy to afford the house an opportunity again to pass upon the question. At 4 o'clock, after several recesses had been taken, it became known to the senate that the house had concurred in the senate's amendments remaining in controversy, and soon afterward the house resolution providing for final adjournment was passed, an amendment fixing the hour at 5 o'clock, June 7. It was not until 4:40, twenty minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment, that the president pro tempore of the senate, Mr. Frye, affixed his signature to the naval bill. With some other measures it was hurried to the president, who was in waiting in his room in the capitol, and was signed by him a few minutes later. The concluding hour of the session was purely a social session. No business beyond the adoption of the customary resolution of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Frye, was accomplished.

The House.

In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session, Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque scenes which has ever occurred in the hall of representatives. Party passion and personal rancor, which have brought the house to the brink of actual riot several times during the last forty-eight hours, gave way in the closing half-hour to good fellowship, which found vent in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. During a brief recess taken within thirty minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment, to give the president an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Mr. Mercer of Nebraska, Mr. Ball of Texas, Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, congregated in the area to the left of the speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were banked to the doors. It was a magnificent and soul inspiring spectacle.

The principal feature of the closing day in the house was the reversal of its action of Wednesday night in turning down the conferees on the naval bill by yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Over night the sentiment of the house underwent a complete change and the members voted by a large majority to accept outright the senate's amendment, which goes much further than the compromise which the conferees offered Wednesday night. The new conferees, led by Mr. Cannon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were ignominously brushed aside. It was a distinct victory for the old conferees, Messrs. Foss of Illinois, Dayton of West Virginia and Cummings of New York. The other feature of the closing day was the course of Mr. Lentz of Ohio in blocking unanimous consent legislation. For three days he has objected to bills because a majority would not allow the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed, and he maintained his position to the end.

Barney Mousseau Drowned.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., June 9. — Barney Mausseau was drowned in Red Lake river at St. Hilaire. He was sorting logs and fell in. His body was found with his hands clutching firmly to a pile at the bottom of the river.

News of the Northwest

MRS. GILBERT DEAD.

The Widow of the Late Bishop Gilbert Passes Away.

St. Paul, June 12. — Mrs. Frances Gilbert, widow of the late Bishop Gilbert, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, 12 Summit avenue. Her death followed quickly that of her husband, who passed away March 2, a little more than three months ago. Even at that time Mrs. Gilbert, who had been an invalid since February, 1899, was in a precarious condition. When the bishop died Mrs. Gilbert was in Faribault. She rallied sufficiently to return to her home in this city, where a private burial service was performed within her hearing. Since her bereavement she has daily failed. For several days it has been evident that she would soon depart.

BLOW-OUT FOR CLARK.

Met at Butte by a Crowd and Brass Band.

Butte, Mont., June 12.—Senator W. A. Clark returned home from Washington yesterday afternoon and several hundred of his friends and sympathizers, led by his son and a brass band, met him at the depot and escorted him to his residence, which had been decorated in his honor with flags and bunting and a big "Welcome Home" banner. Mr. Clark made a speech from his door step, and vigorously arraigned the senate committee which decided that he was elected to the senate by corruption.

RAIN WAS GENERAL.

Minnesota Is Well Soaked and North Dakota Gets Rain.

St. Paul, June 12.—Saturday's rain was general in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, and visited many points in North Dakota. Reports received from various sources indicate that an area within a radius of 200 miles of St. Paul was thoroughly watered. This is the section of the Northwest that was suffering most from the drouth. This rain will do much towards reviving the drooping crops, and with no further drawbacks a good harvest will result.

FIRE INVADES LA CROSSE.

Wisconsin City Struck by Lightning and in Danger of Destruction.

La Crosse, Wis., June 12.—The entire city was threatened by fire Saturday night. During an electrical storm lightning struck half a dozen buildings, in each case setting them on fire. The St. James Catholic church and Hellman's ice house were totally destroyed.

Jail Sentence for Lorimer.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 12.—Samuel Lorimer, a young man who recently came to Sioux Falls from Illinois, and who was arrested a short time ago on the charge of raising a check issued to him by his employer from $4.50 to $40.50, appeared before Judge Jones and pleaded guilty to the charge. Owing to the intercession of his employer he was permitted to plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and was sentenced to forty days' imprisonment in jail.

Minneapolis Man in Jail.

Hudson, Wis., June 12. — W. W. Dougherty of Minneapolis is detained in the county jail here on the charge of enticing a young lady from home. His bond was placed at $500 and the preliminary trial set for June 18. Dougherty is a cigar agent and has a wife and two children. The girl in the case is the daughter of a prominent citizen of New Richmond.

Indian Story Not True.

Green Bay, Wis., June 12.—The story sent out from here to the effect that the head of an Indian child had been chopped off by playmates and that as a result of witnessing the deed eight Indian adults who were raising a barn let go the timbers and were killed in the crash, on investigation proves to be untrue.

Burglary at St. Paul.

St. Paul, June 12.—Burglars battered down the iron bars in front of the rear door of Boeringer & Son's store, 61 East Fifth street, Sunday morning. After making a fruitless search in the cash drawer they carried away $300 worth of high-priced opera glasses, telescopes and other articles.

Silence Called a Crime.

Duluth, Minn., June 12.—John Murphy was arrested here for refusing to answer questions put to him by a census enumerator. All attempts made by the enumerator and others to get him to answer were without avail, and an example will be made of him.

Killed by an Asylum Inmate.

New Richmond, Wis., June 12.—Antone Sorensen, an attendant at the county asylum, was killed by Bert Arstein, an inmate, who struck him on the head with an ax. Sorensen and his wife went to work at the asylum the previous morning.

To Put in Waterworks.

West Concord, Minn., June 12—Plans are being prepared for a waterworks system which will probably be put in in the business section of town this summer. The council will probably act on the matter at a special meeting Monday evening.

Barn and Stock Burned.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 12.—The barn of W. A. Ferguson, west of this city, was burned. Four horses and a large number of hogs perished. The fire was set by a passing freight train.

Going for the Gophers.

Yankton, S. D., June 12.—The total number of gophers destroyed in Brown county this year was 118,886. The amount of money paid out as bounty was $1,082. The payment will be continued next year.

Appearances Against Him.

Stillwater, Minn., June 12. — A. D. Hendrickson, wanted at Owatonna for horse stealing, was arrested by Capt. Barnes. He had in his possession a kit of burglar's tools. He was sent to Owatonna.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

Black River Falls, Wis., June 12. — While turning his horse into pasture Antone Johnson was kicked in the forehead. He has remained unconscious ever since and the physicians give little hope of his recovery.

Fire Destroys a Big Tannery.

Mellen, Wis., June 12.—The tannery owned by Fayette, Shaw & Co. was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Nine hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Military surgeons selected St. Paul as the next place of meeting.

RISING FROM THE ASHES.

The Rebuilding of Virginia Has Already Begun.

Virginia, Minn., June 10.—The enterprising citizens of the all but ruined city of Virginia are not standing idly and bemoaning their loss, but are taking hold in an intelligent and energetic manner to recoup their losses as best they may. One business man who lost heavily by Thursday's fire, cast his eye over the fire-swept town, and with grim humor said: "Well, we will have a chance to get in on the ground floor once more." The reconstruction of Virginia, destroyed by fire for the second time in seven years, began yesterday, within twenty-four hours after the fire and before the ashes were cold. Both of the new buildings which are being erected are for business purposes. Within a week scores of new buildings will be going up.

VIRGINIA'S LOSS.

Is Now Closely Estimated at $450,000.

Duluth, Minn., June 10.—The total amount of property lost in the fire that leveled Virginia Thursday is now closely estimated at $450,000. The insurance will not exceed $125,000. About 80 business houses, including 30 saloons and 5 hotels, were burned. Thirty residences were also consumed. A car load of food, clothing and blankets was sent to the 1,000 homeless people in the stricken town from Duluth last night over the Duluth & Iron Range railway, and more will rapidly follow from both Duluth and Superior.

FREIGHTS ARE ADVANCING.

Rockefeller's Waiting Game at Duluth Is Telling.

Duluth, Minn., June 10.—For years vessel men have endeavored to make such combinations as would tie up ships and hold back tonnage when the market was in need of support, but they have never been able to do so through the multiplicity of conflicting interests. What they could never do, the Rockefeller interests, single-handed, has accomplished. There are now tied up in this harbor capacity for nearly 200,000 tons every ten days, belonging to the Rockefeller company. The waiting fleet includes ten whaleback barges, five whaleback steamships and several other steel ships of the company, both owned and chartered. As a result freights have already advanced and will undoubtedly get to $1.25 a ton, the season contract rates, shortly.

INVOLVES GREAT NORTHERN.

Charges Made in Connection With the Election in British Columbia.

St. Paul, June 10.—James J. Hill indirectly and the Great Northern are involved in a political sensation which has developed at Victoria in connection with the British Columbia elections. Affidavits published in Victoria, if true, show that a deal has been made between the Great Northern and Premier Martin by which the road is to obtain entrance into British Columbia, the consideration being a campaign fund contribution. Mr. Hill is said to have forwarded $25,000, and promised another $25,000 if necessary.

Women Elect Officers.

Milwaukee, June 10. — Yesterday's session of the club women's convention was marked by the election of officers. The ticket as made out by the nominating committee went through without contest, the result being as follows: President, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, Georgia; first vice president, Mrs. Charles Denison, New York; second vice president, Miss Margaret J. Evans, Minnesota; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Fox, Michigan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George Kendrick, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Van Vechten, Iowa; auditor, Mrs. George H. Noyes, Wisconsin. Directors, Mrs. Charles K. Fairbanks, Indiana; Mrs. Edward Buchwalter, Ohio; Mrs. Annie D. West, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. J. Christie, Montana; Mrs. Lillian Streeter, New Hampshire; Mrs. W. J. Coad, South Dakota, and Mrs. L. R. Priddy, Kansas.

Badgers Win Boat Race.

Madison, Wis., June 10. — A boat race between the eight-oared crews of the Wisconsin freshmen and St. John's military academy cadets over a mile-and-a-half course last evening was won by the freshmen in 7:50, which is considered exceptionally fast. The cadets finished eight lengths behind. The freshmen will row at Poughkeepsie later in the month.

Evil Import From the Philippines.

Shakopee, Minn., June 10.—Jordan has a smallpox scare, and as a result over twenty places have been quarantined. Nothing serious is apprehended, since the disease has been going the rounds for some time, and many have recovered therefrom. It is really not smallpox, but is supposed to be a disorder brought over from the Philippines by a Jordan soldier.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Long Prairie, Minn., June 10—In the case of the state against A. Schulz the jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The defendant has not yet been sentenced. The case against James I. Baker is now on trial. He is charged with carnal knowledge of a child.

Hired Man and Money Missing.

Cottage Grove, Minn., June 10.—The residence of Fred Reutz, a farmer living in the town of Lakeland, was looted while the family was away from home. Fifty dollars in money was taken. The hired man is missing.

Killed by an Engine.

Menomonie, Wis., June 10. — Anton Finstad, a laborer on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, was struck by an engine on the short line here and instantly killed, his neck being broken.

Appointed as Boiler Inspector.

Langdon, Minn., June 10. — A. W. Kemp, a prominent thresherman of this place, has been appointed as deputy state boiler inspector under Clement Debolds of St. Paul. Mr. Kemp is well qualified to fill the position, having previously served two years in that capacity, besides being a practical engineer.

The voters of the Minneota independent school district, by a majority of 72 voted to bond the district for $5,000 to provide extra school accommodations.

POLICY HOLDERS NEIGHBORS.

Growth of Township Mutual Insurance Companies.

Owing to the remarkable growth in recent years of the township mutual fire insurance business in Minnesota the insurance commissioner is preparing a separate report on these to be incorporated in his annual report. Eighty-five thousand Minnesota farmers and over one hundred and eight million of insurable property, it is stated, are involved in the Minnesota mutuals. During the past ten years the average amount of insurance carried by these has been $61,598,416. There are 126 of these companies, carrying 77,751 policies at an average of about $1,350 and their business is growing steadily, having increased every year for the last twenty years.

The report speaks very highly of the operations of these companies. Failure among them, it is stated, is unknown, as long as their present character remains unchanged. They are, of course, only small companies, and their field is limited to adjoining townships. Thus the policyholders are neighbors and interested in each other as agents. In most cases the officers work without pay or for nominal sums, and the companies, it is stated, are, strictly speaking, the only class that can be considered mutual. Other mutual companies, the report states, are in all cases mutual in name only, organized and operating, as may be clearly shown, more for the taointnol clearly shown, from their expense accounts, more for the pecuniary profit of their officers than for pure and simple protection of members.

The physical, the moral and the expense hazard of the township companies are all minimized by the mutual system. The companies doing a general business, it is stated, have been charging during recent years a rate of 75 cents per annum for each $100 worth of insurance on farm property, while the town mutuals have done this business at an average rate of 17 cents. The danger now before them, the commissioner believes, is that they may become too ambitious and may attempt to broaden their field beyond that of a purely mutual company with neighbors as policyholders.

PREPARES FOR ENCAMPMENT.

Adjutant General Makes a Trip to Lake City.

Adjt. Gen. Lambert recently made a trip to Lake City, where he made arrangements for the national guard encampment. The grounds, he said, are in good condition, though a lot of hay will need to be moved off. Owing to drouths the land is dry, but some rain fell recently. The general expressed himself as well pleased with the new artillery range, which reaches across a bay of Lake Pepin.

Regarding the coming encampment, he said that the date of the Second regiment has been fixed for June 21 to 30. The question of putting the Third regiment on a practice march has not yet been definitely settled, though it is now more probable than ever that the march will take the place of an encampment.

PLANS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Four Different Styles Prepared by Architect Aldrich.

Plans have been completed for four different styles of rural schools by Architect Charles K. Aldrich of the state university. The plans, together with specifications, will be sent free of charge by the superintendent of schools, through county superintendents, to the local school boards, who make minor changes in these. Both from the utilitarian and the esthetic standpoints, the school houses to be erected from these plans will be incomparably better than buildings now in use.

INSPECTOR WAS NEGLIGENT.

Alleged Flagrant Violations of Dairy Law in Duluth.

Flagrant violations of the law regarding standards of milk have, it is said, been discovered in Duluth. State Chemist Hummel returned from there with nine samples of alleged skimmed milk, on which he will make a report. An inspector formerly employed by the dairy and food commission has, it is believed, been none too diligent. He resigned a few days ago, and Inspector Mc Connell of the St. Paul office went to Duluth to make a thorough investigation.

GOOD PRICES FOR LAND.

Boom Times in Northern Minnesota Says Auditor Dunn.

Auditor Dunn returned recently from his trip to Northern Minnesota, where he had conducted land sales. "It was a very successful sale," the auditor remarked. "I tell you the country up north is settling up in great shape. It's a boom country and has a great future before it. All kinds of crops stand well and the timber is magnificent. The prices of land are advancing steadily."

GOVERNOR KILLS A NEGRO.

Executive of Alabama Takes the Life of a Colored Man.

Montgomery, Ala., June 12. — Gov. Oates killed a negro here. The governor heard a pistol shot in his kitchen and on going to investigate found his cook lying dead on the floor, killed by a negro then in the room. The negro who did the killing then started toward Gov. Oates with his pistol in hand. The negro not paying any attention to warnings not to advance, Gov. Oates shot and killed him.

Murdered at a Picnic.

Springfield, Ohio, June 12. — John Beck of this city while with a picnic party at Clifton, this county, was murdered by Robert Mendenhal, a farmer who became incensed over the upsetting of a crock of cream by the picnickers.

Lumber Fire at Washburn.

Washburn, Wis., June 12.—Fire destroyed about 2,000,000 feet of choice lumber owned by Rittenhouse & Embree, Chicago, which was piled in the Thompson yard here. Estimated loss, $25,000; insured. The fire caught from a spark in the mill yard.

Killed His Stepfather.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 12. — John Hendricks stabbed his stepfather to death here yesterday. As a result of this tragedy Hendricks' mother died an hour later from fright.

Japs Getting Pointers.

New York—S. Sakata, B. Kasakaba and S. Kondon of Tokio, Japan, are in this country studying the American system of river and harbor improvements.

Queensland Makes Reservation.

London—Queensland, according to the empress' Melbourne correspondent, will claim the right to decline to join the Australian federation if the compromise on the appeal clause of the commonwealth bill takes effect.

A broth of a boy is quite a different thing from a man in the soup.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900. NUMBER 48.

STEP BY STEP

ARE THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE ADVANCED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR LIND.

The New Ulm Coal Rate Case Sustained by the Supreme Court, as Was Expected. "And There's More to Follow"—The Week's Roundup of State and National Politics—The County Democratic and the State Conventions—Every Indication of Enthusiastic and Harmonious Outcome—Now for Kansas City and Next for Victory.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, June 18, 1900.

Step by step administration of state government in the interests of all the people of the state goes on at the hands of Governor Lind and those entrusted to state duties under him, of which the state supreme court decision, sustaining the railroad and warehouse commission, in their action known as the New Ulm coal rate case is the latest incident. This letter recently quoted Governor Lind as entirely confident that the state, in that case, would be sustained, and the decision fully confirms his view.

This case, in brief, was the result of efforts to obtain a fair and equitable rate for hard coal for the people of the southwestern part of the state, where for years and years exorbitant rates have been enforced by the railroad companies. Action originated in the city of Governor Lind's home, New Ulm, on complaint to the railroad and warehouse commission by the Commercial union of that city against the prevailing rate of $2.50 per ton, Duluth to New Ulm. The roads being cited to a hearing, such were held Nov. 3 and Dec. 14, 1898. On Jan. 19, 1899, very soon after Governor Lind's inauguration, the commission made an order reducing the rate to $1.95 for New Ulm, and other points in proportion, on a fixed schedule of places and distances, a very material average reduction, which rates being all that the companies could charge in the aggregate from Duluth to the said points, was known as the "joint rate" that the roads could divide between themselves. The companies interested made every possible legal defense on a test case by the Minneapolis and St. Louis road and were defeated, first in the Ramsey county district court, and now in the state supreme court. The latter finds clearly and unmistakably for the people, sustaining the commission. The company announces that it will still further contest, however, which means the slow length of the United States supreme court, possibly, before the people will come into the actual benefits of the efforts made in their behalf.

The railroad and warehouse commission is about all the machinery possessed by the state for protection of the small interests which the people in the past have not voted away in franchises. The people are, therefore, more interested in its administration than in almost any other department. That they are pleased with the present board is conceded on all sides.

There was opportunity last week for only the merest mention of the state's "No," uttered by the railway commission, against the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul and Duluth railroads, which Wall street and railroad and business men had accepted as accomplished fact until the state stepped in. The state holds that those roads are competing lines in the sense that brings them under the same inhibition that was successfully maintained against the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and has taken the firm stand that the consolidation shall not be carried out except it be shown that the state is wrong. At the moment the game is blocked, and the Northern Pacific and the Wall street interests concerned are looking around for some way out.

And speaking further of the commission, it has ordered stations maintained at Wylie, on the Great Northern's St. Hilaire branch, and Crow Wing, on the Northern Pacific. A commission that commishes is what the people have now.

The state Democratic convention to select the Minnesota representation for Kansas City, will have been held before this letter reaches all its thousands of readers. There is every indication of that enthusiasm and harmony which is marking like conventions in other states all over the Union. Such certainly have been reports of the county conventions of last week, and certainly it is true of the Ramsey and Hennepin county action. Harmony and enthusiasm have great big capital letters this year with the Democrats and those co-operating with them.

Let all of our friends bear in mind that nobody should stay away from Kansas City who can possibly go, and the opportunity, as to trains and low rates, was never equalled. You can go with either the official Democratic train or with the Silver or Lincoln Republicans. The full particulars are widely published and are obtainable from either Secretary T. R. Kane, St. Paul, for the Democratic, or of E. S. Corser, Minneapolis, for the other. The best way to do is to remit to either, immediately, the advertised cost, thus making sure of accommodations, and that you will go. The round trip transportation cost is $13.55 by chair car, $16.55 by tourist sleepers, or $19.55 by Pullman sleepers, the sleepers in both cases, being also used for beds at Kansas City during the stay, without extra cost. Band of music with each train.

Speaking of Kansas City, state after state joins the procession for Mr. Bryan's unanimous nomination. There are also from all parts of the country kindly expressions toward Mr. Towne. Where are we going to do better in the whole situation? is what the Democracy is asking itself.

Mr. Towne certainly has reason to be pleased with the endorsements given him by the Minnesota county conventions.

Speaking of those who are at Philadelphia booming Washburn for vice president, it is safe to say that their pockets are not stuffed full with the Washburn anti-trust and pro-Boer pamphlets. Watch the trusters and the English administrationists do up the able man from Minnesota.

These jabs at Methodist Brother McKinley are almost more than even a "Napoleon" can endure. And they do charge him with insulting Miss Frances Williard, "treated her with less respect than he would a ward heeler," is the open charge made by the temperance vice presidential candidate.

Ex-Senator Gil Pierce is showing the G. O. P. "What to Eat," vice presidentially, and is for Washburn. The outlook is that while the senatorial vegetables may "wash," they will also "burn," and the trusts "throw them out."

Speaking of the vice presidential ticket, a Chicago Times-Herald correspondent looking for Republican campaign slogans, wants something discovered that will compare with the cry, "Polk and Dallas," which was made to stand for "pork in the stomach and dollars in the pocket." Well, what's the matter with taking on Bliss of New York, and then it would be McKinley and Bliss for the trusts.

At this writing Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne are rusticating where the wicked (politicians) cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.

The following are the figures of McKinley prosperity as applied in the St. Louis strike to date:

Strike (commenced May 8) has lasted (days)	36
Number persons killed	13
Number wounded by bullets	65
Number otherwise injured	90
Estimated business loss, per day	$100,000
Business loss, 36 days	$3,600,000
Loss of strikers in wages	$275,000
Cost of armed posse comitatus	$325,000
Number in posse comitatus	1,500
Number police on duty (regulars)	1,000
Number special police	500
Total number armed men	3,000
Men on strike	4,000

And gold was not going abroad to any amount this season. The total shipments have already exceeded $20,000,000, the government $100,000,000 of gold being now depleted to close to $70,000,000, and more going to the tune of $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 weekly.

Indiana as an asylum for Republican political murderers is a success. The shielding of Kentucky Taylor ought to make the state certain for the Democrats, and such are our advices.

And speaking of the Philippines, how different a situation we would be in had we told the Filipinos to go ahead with their independence, under our protection, we taking as they would have been glad to have us do, whatever we wanted for station. In the new Chinese situation we would have had ships or men at hand, whereas few or no men can safely be taken from the Philippines. But, best of all, we should have done right.

To date all that the goppite press has been able to say for the remissness of the Republican secretary of state as to foreign corporations not paying their taxes is that some 60 companies have been found in Governor Lind's list that are not liable. Well, that leaves some 200 or more of the delinquents. What is this Republican official going to do to those?

The repudiated St. Paul Republican city administration died harder than any one supposed. Comptroller McCardy has barely skinned in, by the means of "recount," often so disreputable, especially when election machinery is under careful guard of the other fellow, and the old chief of police, and other heads of department, refuse to surrender except as they are thrown out. Meanwhile Mayor Smith is pursuing the even tenor of his "good old Democratic ways," greatly to the satisfaction of the people.

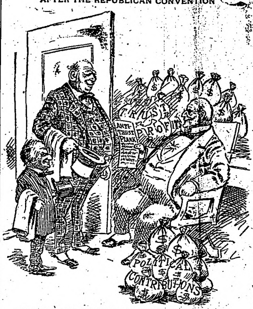
The date now set for that great flood of Northwestern prosperity was after the farmers' spring work was over. Now it is after harvest, and a little later it will be after the election. Selah.

Speaking of business, the much vaunted Russian loan which was to have been floated in the United States, has floated out of sight, the Wall street statement being that it was absurd to expect the loan to be placed here, when "even United States bonds are not in active demand."

Now that McKinley and Otis have swapped praises, let the Philippine war go on. But it is rather a dampener on imperialism, that Otis praises the Filipinos so highly. That they learn English with surprising rapidity, and are eager for schools, illy agrees with the estimates of McKinley himself, of their dense ignorance, their lacking in patriotic inspiration, and that they are not qualified to be more than an abject people.

An important development of the week is the attitude assumed by the local Silver or Lincoln Republicans of Minneapolis, who through an authorized committee announce that they join the Democratic organization in fact, as they have in reality acted during the past four years. This will strengthen the Democratic organization materially, and it is well known that many Republicans are leaving their party on other issues than silver coinage, and will go to the Democrats. G. S. C.

AFTER THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION



HANNA AND LITTLE MACK WILL MAKE A CALL.
—National Watchman.

MINNEAPOLIS TIMES PHILADELPHIA SPECIAL ON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION:

SECRETLY THIS TREMENDOUS CORPORATE INFLUENCE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FORCE IN THE GATHERING ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL MAKE UP THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. THE CORPORATIONS WILL WORK IN SECRET UNTIL THEY ARE COMPELLED TO SHOW THEIR HAND. IT IS ONLY GUESSING AS TO THE PART THAT HANNA IS TAKING, BUT HE HARDLY WILL RUN CONTRARY TO THE MEN WHO WILL CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH MONEY.

—OTTO CARMICHAEL.

THE MONEY QUESTION

How Shall It Be Treated by the Democratic Platform at Kansas City?

Sioux Falls Plank Discussed by Hon. Geo. N. Lamphere of Minnesota.

State Welcome to Boers, and Other State and National Political Points.

The following views on the money question, bearing on what should be the issue in the coming campaign, are from Hon. George N. Lamphere, of St. Paul, formerly editor of the Moorhead News, and ex-member of the State Normal School Board, and who was a delegate to the recent Sioux Falls convention:

The question of imperialism and trusts have of late assumed so prominent a place in the public mind as to obscure the question of money which predominated in the presidential campaign of 1896; but thinking men, who look beyond the surface of things, realize that the money question is today as serious and calls for a remedy as loudly as then. The withering effects of a money standard that is constantly appreciating in value have been somewhat ameliorated by an increase in the gold production from the mines and from the increased expenditures of the government in prosecuting war. It has, however, only delayed the sure effects, which will eventually result from a standard whose volume is inadequate for the redemption and payment of the enormous obligations charged against it, when the day for liquidation shall arrive. Then it will be found that the value of property will be reduced to the volume of gold and the few who own the gold will own the property, thus bringing financial ruin upon millions of people.

We do not approve of extreme measures. We believe that platforms should be adjusted so as to harmonize the beliefs of the largest number of voters by a process of concession and adhesion, arrived at on a friendly basis, without surrendering any paramount principle, and that while all points and questions of reform cannot be included in a platform, these can be second after the main questions have been adopted and the successful party has assumed the reins of government. For these reasons we would favor the framing of a platform which would not by any extreme declaration repress those who are inclined to co-operate with us on account of accord on other questions by them deemed of more urgent importance. Thus while we hold that the money question is at bottom just as important to-day as it was in 1896, yet by reason of new questions that have arisen and threaten the very form of our constitutional government, we are willing to place these uppermost in this campaign, and appeal to the patriotism of voters for their decision, believing that they will by a decisive majority sustain the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

In our opinion the money plank adopted by the Populist party in national convention at Sioux Falls, has not received the attention and has not been discussed in the Reform press to that extent which its importance and the excellence of its statement deserves. Let us reproduce the kernel of this plank:

"We affirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted dollar for dollar for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privileges granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with full legal tender government paper money and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level."

The above, it seems to us, admirably states the whole question. It declares for bi-metallism and does it squarely and without equivocation. It asks for nothing new, but simply a restoration of former conditions. It makes a direct issue between the parties. It proposes that the new coinage of silver shall take the place of an equal amount of national bank notes and it further proposes to replace the remaining amount of such bank notes with government paper money. Thus the plank does not call for dangerous inflation of the currency, but aims to restore to the government the sole right of coining metal money and the issuing of paper money and forbidding the issue of such money from any other source whatever. Such a demand made into law would result in great benefit to the producer and the debtor, while it would not wrong the creditor. It would prevent panics and financial stringencies, which under present conditions, are inevitable, and can be produced at any time by the act of the bankers and money loaners.

This plank in the platform of the Populist party is preceded by a severe and comprehensive arraignment of the Republican party for the enactment of the act of March 14, 1900, which it is claimed deprives the people of their constitutional right over the money of their nation and delegates it to a gigantic money trust. For making all money obligations payable in gold, thus enormously increasing the burdens of debtors and enriching creditors. For refunding coin bonds which do not mature for years into long time gold bonds, making the debt perpetual. For taking from the treasury over $50,000,000 and presenting it as a premium to bondholders to accomplish the refunding of bonds not due. For doubling the capital of bankers by returning to them the face value of their bonds in current money notes so that the bankers may draw one interest from the government and another from the people. For allowing banks to expand and contract their circulation at pleasure, thus controlling the prices of all products. For authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue new gold bonds, to an unlimited amount whenever he deems it necessary to replenish the gold hoard, this enabling usurers to secure more bonds and more bank currency by drawing gold from the treasury, thereby creating an endless chain for perpetually adding to a perpetual debt. For striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow $346,000,000 more from the banks at an annual cost of more than $200,000,000.

It would be difficult to state the evil effects of this law in plainer or more convincing language. The denunciation cannot be successfully met or explained. If the act does not have the effects enumerated, then it will fail of its plain import and purpose to foster the interests for which it was enacted. The two strong points in this denunciation are the granting of the power to control the money of the people to private corporations, whose interests are absolutely selfish and to accomplish which men would have to be more than human to refrain from doing; and compelling the people to pay two interests on money the one by taxation, the other by way of compensation for use of money borrowed. The burdens of this method of finance are so heavy and exacting all for the benefit of a small privilege class, that they appear like a great mountain heaving up on a level plain. While the benefits of the methods proposed by the platform are so great and salutary to the great mass of the people, that one might see them though physically and intellectually blind. How is it possible that intelligent men can be so blinded by partisan prejudice as to extol an act that deprives them and their [illegible] of one of the most priceless rights of freemen?

We doubt whether the ingenuity of man can devise a law frought with more baneful injury to the rights and interests of citizens than this gold standard and currency law will be sure to inflict. And yet men doing business, men who must needs borrow capital to carry it on, approve of it and extol it as a wise, just and beneficent measure. They will awake some day to a realizing sense of their lack of penetration and wisdom.

Under such a law panics and financial distresses are as certain to come as that the roll of years shall pass. At the present time there is great activity in the loaning business. Vast amounts are being placed upon land. When the day for the redemption of these loans arrives it will be in the power of the mortgagee to demand payment in gold as "denominated in the bond," and then the crash will come. The borrower will lose his land and the lender will own it. The sheep will be shorn. Then the process will be gone over anew, men will begin again, borrow again and be fleeced again, and the hard working, industrious producer, who should have the just reward of his labor and a competence in his old age, will become the subject of charity, while the man who works with his brain and manipulates the channels of trade and industry by controlling the money or medium of exchange, will dwell in mansions and roll in wealth and luxury.

KANSAS CITY PROPOSED MONEY PLANK.

We would be glad to have the opinion of our editors and other friends upon the following proposed money plank, which will be powerfully advocated in the Democratic committee on resolutions, by eastern as well as original silver men. It is similar to the Sioux Falls declaration, and is advocated as an addition to the re-affirmation of the Chicago platform:

"We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver along with gold, at the existing legal ratio, the immediate increase in the volume of immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created, to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with a paper currency issued by the government direct and its volume so controlled by rules laid down by Congress, as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level. The currency shall at all times be kept at a parity with specie.

"The silver coins and certificates and government currency shall be a lawful tender at their par value for all debts public and private, except where otherwise specified in existing contracts, and it shall be declared that thenceforth it shall be unlawful to contract for any special form of money."

POPULIST MONEY PLATFORM.

Attention of our editors is specially called to the "silver" plank of the Sioux Falls convention, the fact that so little comment has appeared, confirming the impression that our editors have been mislead by the Republican press manipulation of the convention reports, in that the true plank adopted on that subject was garbled or omitted altogether.

Read the full platform, and you will see that it was not merely a 16 to 1 declaration, but a declaration for government money, redeemable in gold and silver equally coined at the existing legal ratio, such soundest of money to be substituted for the "rag money" of national bank corporations. Note also the declaration as to maintaining by money issues, a stable price level.

This part of the Sioux Falls platform was the result of work by Hon. George H. Shibley, of New York, and we are informed that this plank and declaration is acceptable to Eastern men like Gorman, and that it is more than likely to be put into the coming Democratic platform.

Let our state papers speak out their views on the subject.

STATE RECEPTION TO BOER ENVOYS.

Governor Lind's welcome:—"Outside of the United States of America I could count the republics of the world on the fingers of my hand. Two of these, professing the same principles which we uphold and framed on the same general lines, are now engaged in a death struggle with a powerful foe. Their representatives are here. Dr. Abraham Fischer, a member of the cabinet of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Wessels, president of the volksraad of the Free State. They have not come to ask us to embroil ourselves on their behalf in the present struggle, but to learn for themselves the truth of the reports that these United States are in sympathy with England in this conflict. ((Cheers, cries of "Never.")

"We welcome these patriots from another section of the world in your behalf, and I know that our hearty reception is that which extends also the welcome of nine-tenths of the people of the state. I have only this to say concerning their visit, that they had a right to come to us, to come expecting a royal welcome and the sympathy of a sister republic, the sympathy which we could expect and would receive from them were we in their position. (Applause.)

"The life of nations is at stake. These sturdy republics may not win, but their valor, their patriotism and their bravery will bring them the victory which they deserve at some future day. Our sympathy, plainly and moderately expressed, may some day aid them in their struggle. (Cheers.) My friends, the integrity of two republics of South Africa is not all that is involved in this struggle, but there are other questions of significance and import. The right of those aliens who occupy the soil to exploit its treasures for the benefit of a favored class, is not the least of them. Would that every nation of the world could only take the true significance of this conflict to heart. Would that all might learn the true facts as we shall hear them, without distortion and without exaggeration.

"I again extend the greetings of the people of Minnesota to our guests and with them [illegible] welcome to the city, and to the great state which we represent." (Applause.)

Following were the resolutions adopted:—Whereas, the State of Minnesota and its capitol city, St. Paul, have been honored by the presence amongst us of those eminent Boer citizens and envoys, Messrs. Fischer and Wessels,

Resolved, that we, the citizens of St. Paul, in assembling to extend to our South African friends a hearty welcome, assure them of the strong and continued sympathies of our people for them, their people and the sacred cause of liberty that they represent.

Resolved, that we exhort them to stand steadfast in their glorious defense of their liberties, to meet with fortitude such temporary reverses as may occur, and, like the fathers of the American Revolution, continue in the prairies and forests the struggle for that liberty which is their due and birth-right;

Resolved, that we ask our honored guests to carry back to their fellow citizens and to Oom Paul, the Lion of the Transvaal, to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and to his younger conferees, the best sympathies and wishes of our people and the prophetic hopes that soon their efforts will be successful, and that human freedom in South Africa will be placed safely on the deep and enduring foundations on which our Revolutionary fathers placed it in this republic;

Resolved, that we give to our friends the solemn and sacred assurance that at no time, at no place and under no circumstances will the people of the United States ally or associate themselves with any morarchy or aristocracy, or directly or indirectly aid in any attack upon the liberties of the people, and particularly upon the republics of South Africa; but on the contrary, will on all and every occasion that may offer itself, protest against such attacks as they do hereby protest against the unwarranted attack that has been made upon the republics of South Africa;

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our guests and forwarded to the president of the United States and our senators and congressmen."

Said C. D. O'Brien, who was also the author of the resolutions:

"The story which the people of South Africa are telling to the people of this country is the same old story. It has been told in Ireland and in other countries by the Irish for more than 700 years. You have before you now, gentlemen, the living witnesses of the truth of our assertions about British oppression. They come to you from the scene where it is being carried out to the satisfaction of the British government. And they don't come here asking you to take up their cause in your own thoughts, to hear them and to give your judgment to your neighbor and your friend. We will write our verdict in no uncertain words on our ballots next fall."

REAL "SOUND MONEY" CAMPAIGN.

Twin City old soldiers have received the call of the The Old Soldiers' Bryan Silver Club of Denver for a convention of old soldier Bryan men, to meet during the G. A. R. encampment at Chicago, Aug. 28. The call says:—

"BRING YOUR FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, TORCHES, MOTTOES, BADGES, FIFES, DRUMS, BUGLES AND GUIDONS, FOR USE IN THE HALL AND UPON THE STREETS. WE ARE GOING TO WHOOP IT UP FOR BRYAN, AS WE DID FOR LINCOLN IN THE DAYS OF GOOD OLD 60."

THE POLITICAL PENDULUM.

Much of the hope for carrying New York is based on the fact that in 20 elections since 1872 the Democrats have won 10, to the Republicans 9. The manner in which the vote has shifted from side to side is shown by the following:

Majorities by the Democrats—	
1872—President	53,524
1879—Governor	42,727
1880—President	21,033
1883—Secretary State	18,583
1888—President	13,003
1893—Secretary State	24,484
1894—Governor	156,108
1896—President	268,463
1898—Governor	17,863
Majorities by the Republicans—	
1874—Governor	50,317
1876—President	32,818
1882—Governor	192,854
1884—President	1,047
1888—Governor	19,171
1889—Secretary State	20,527
1891—Governor	47,937
1892—President	45,518
1897—Judge	60,889

Thus the pendulum is now DUE to swing to the Democracy.

Paris cab drivers are on strike.

The bubonic plague is increasing at Rio Janeiro.

The famine in India continues to grow worse.

Sudden tension has developed between Japan and Korea.

The German reichstag has voted for an increase in the navy.

Colombian government troops have been defeated by the insurgents.

Moors in Algiers have revolted and are massing for a fight with the French.

British are said to have had a hard fight with Ashantis and suffered a severe repulse.

Advices received from Japan say the cabinet, presided over by Marquis Yamagata, has resigned.

Japan has protested against the landing of a large force of Russians in China and is apparently preparing to resist the move by the use of force.

Wheat advanced 3 cents on the Chicago market Friday.

Hail storms in Kansas have caused great damage to grain.

Grain dealers predict the price of wheat will go up to $1.

July wheat has touched 74 cents at Chicago, the highest point reached since last October.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska with $400,000 in gold dust.

Helen Gould will be the guest of honor at the unveiling of the Dewey cannon at Three Oaks, Mich.

BOBS SEES THE END.

Considers the South African War About Over.

London, June 19. — There are some indications that Lord Roberts considers the end of the war in South Africa not far distant. In confirmation of this fact the volunteers who have seen hard service were dismissed to their homes by Sir Redvers Buller on Saturday. They were cheered as they left camp. It is said in competent military circles in London that several complete regiments are to be withdrawn from Gen. Buller's army and embarked at Durban for China. The troops withdrawn from India will probably go next. The orders for

Their Withdrawal

were sent by telegraph. Official news for several days have been scarce. Unofficial news from Machadodorp, via Lourenzo Marques, is to the effect that British troops are near Middleburg. The Boer version of the recent fighting posted on the outside of President Kruger's car at Machadodorp runs thus: "The commandoes east of Pretoria, in the district of Bronkhorst spruit are compelled to retire after a fierce stand of more than two days in a way that won admiration of the acting commandant general. The short range rifle

Fire Was Very Hot

and for part of the second day, especially late in the afternoon, the enemy fought at a distance of 100 yards. Our loss cannot yet be given. The acting commandant general only mentions Field Cornet Dunken killed. He was one of the best men in the field. Information is to hand regarding the miserable condition of the enemy's troops that have penetrated to Johannesburg and Pretoria. They continually complain of the lack of food. Several British soldiers have died in the streets of Pretoria of exhaustion and starvation. Along the roads

Lie the Corpses

of horses and mules, while the living animals are so weak that they are hardly able to carry their loads."

A bulletin at Machadodorp, according to a dispatch dated June 15, says: "Fifteen hundred British soldiers, prisoners, have arrived at Slanderton, Orange Free State, bound for Noodai Geacht. Forty Boers were killed and wounded during the last few days' fighting near Pretoria."

Mr. Steyn, in consequence of Lord Roberts' annexation of the Free State by proclamation, has issued a counter proclamation declaring that the

Free State Still Exists,

is independent and does not acknowledge the authority of Great Britain. The British prisoners at Noodai Geacht have been exercising violently every day in order to keep themselves warm. They are reported to be without shelter or medical attendance, and are confined between two mountains where the sun does not shine before 8:30 a. m. Delagoa Bay merchants are rushing goods toward Machadodorp, the Boer expectation being that the use of the railway soon will be lost and the preparations for a final stand in the Lydenburg district must be promptly completed.

TRAIN BADLY WRECKED.

Passed Through a Severe Hail and Wind Storm.

Kansas City, June 19.—The Burlington train from Denver reached the station Saturday night in a sadly wrecked condition, having passed through one of the severest hail, rain and wind storms which railroad men say they ever encountered. The train ran into the storm between Falls City and Rulo, Neb., forty miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. The railroad men say at times it seemed as if the cars would be lifted from the tracks. The storm struck the train in an open piece of country and the engineer threw open the throttle in the hope of running away from it. The train was filled with people and in the cars was the wildest of excitement. With all the wind and rain came hail. Hailstones fell as large as baseballs. Every window on the north side of the sleeper, three coaches and one mail car were smashed. Glass flew all over the cars and many of the passengers were cut by flying glass. The mail clerks climbed up near the roof to keep dry. Much of the mail matter was damaged by water. The damage done to the cars will amount to about $500. Every window in the engine cab was smashed by the hail.

AFRICANS KILL EIGHT BRITISH.

Natives Rise in Gambia Colony, West Africa, and Slay Two Commissioners and Eight Policemen.

Bathurst, West Africa, June 19.—A native rising has occurred in the Gambia colony, and two British commissioners and six members of the police have been killed at Sannkanndi, on the south bank of the Gambia river, by Mandingoes. The party had gone to Sannkanndi to settle a question of local administration when the Mandingoes suddenly attacked and murdered them. Cecil Sitwell, one of the murdered commissioners, was formerly an official in the Windward Islands.

Jap Premier Will Stick.

Yokohama, June 19. — The marquis of Yamagata, the premier, at the request of the emperor, consents to remain in office in view of the Chinese situation. The Japanese government is inclined to confine its action in China to the protection of Japanese.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Leadville, Colo, June 19. — Fire destroyed the home for friendless children, a charitable institution maintained by the churches. Four children were burned to death.

Sunk in Collision.

London, June 19.—The British steamer City of Rotterdam, from Hamburg for Dublin, was sunk near the Eddystone light by the British coasting steamer New Biggin, laden with coal. Two of her crew were drowned.

Escaped Convicts Recaptured.

Kingston, Jam., June 19. — A large number of European convicts escaped from Cayenne, the French penal settlement recently and landed on Trinidad, British West Indies, where they were rearrested.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

None so little enjoy themselves and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Only the active have the true relish of life.

The age of whales is ascertained by size and number of laminae of the whalebone, which increases yearly. Ages of 300 and 400 years have been assigned to whales from these indications.

It is the crowning honor of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has just celebrated her 86th birthday, that the world does not so much say how much money she inherited, or how much she is now worth, as how much she has given away for the good of her fellows. More than five million dollars is the record of her beneficence, and there are few that surpass it.

Bishop Whipple heard a person abusing a man of great wealth because of his supposed meanness. He answered the critic thus: "I would not conclude too hastily in such a case as that; for although I cannot explain fully, I know of a certain fifty-thousand-dollar gift accompanied by the stipulation that the name of the giver should not be made known." "Judge not," is a working rule with which it is not safe to dispense.

Recently two French aeronauts left Paris in their balloon at 6:15 o'clock in the evening, and on the evening of the following day, 23 hours and 15 minutes after their departure from Paris, dropped safely down near Vestervik in Sweden. They had traveled 825 miles, their average speed being nearly thirty-five and one-half miles per hour. At one time they drifted over the Baltic sea, and the fall in temperature and increased humidity immediately caused the balloon to drop.

Canon Edmonds, who spoke for the foreign delegates at the farewell meeting of the Ecumenical Missionary conference, said: "You have got your problems to solve in this nation, but you will solve them." There has never been a moment since the foundation of our government when that feeling has not been supreme in the hearts of the American people. No temporary fear or depression has weakened the nation's purpose to fulfill its mission, nor eclipsed its faith in its ability to do the things given it to do.

In 1866, Gen. Garfield, then in congress, made a strong speech in support of the measure which finally took form in a national bureau of education. "The children of today," said he, "will be the architects of our country in 1900." The prophecy was easy to make, because certain to be fulfilled. Yet there is something impressive in the fact that the affairs of church and state, and all the complex interests of civilization, are now largely in the hands of those who thirty-four years ago were passing into the public schools. To them, too, is committed the custody of those who, in turn, will make the history of the swift-coming future.

The success of a great invention often depends upon some auxiliary discovery to make it practicable. Without the telegraph, modern railroading would have been impossible. Without the air-brake, the high speed of the great express trains could not have been permitted. To-day the electric automobile, which is much heavier than the steam-power carriage, would be given a great impetus by the discovery of something better than the present rubber tires. The great weight and swift motion of the carriage upon rough streets cause the tires to wear out rapidly. Which will come first, a lighter electric storage battery or a firmer elastic substance for the tires? The history of inventions suggests that one or the other will appear at an early date.

The real reason behind the projected ship canal through Nicaragua or the isthmus of Panama, which is now engrossing so much attention, is the fact that goods may be transported more easily on the water than over the land. Examples in every-day life emphasize the difference. Two mules draw one hundred tons of coal in a canal boat; on land they would have difficulty in tugging three or four tons in a coal cart. Hence, whatever the power used, water-borne freights the world over are cheap and land routes are dear. This consideration greatly affects the growth of cities and of nations. Pittsburg coal and Lake Superior ores are near together, because they can be transported so great a part of the distance by water. It also largely accounts for America's prominence as a great steel-producing country. Stove coal is usually cheap in places to which it can go by water, and high where it must go by rail. The same is true of all bulky and heavy commodities.

Gen. Davis ordered Capt. William V. Judson, United States engineers, to make a report on the best way to rid the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, of the two ships sunk there. The report sent to Washington recommends a $6,000 appropriation to clear the channel. With the entrance rid of both of these hulks, it will give a fine, wide entrance with water not less than fifty feet deep and will permit all large war vessels to anchor in the bay. Range lights will be placed in the harbor soon, so as to allow vessels to enter at night instead of lying outside.

In painting or papering the walls of a room the question often arises, What color reflects the most and what the least light? Recent experiments in Germany gave the following results: Dark blue reflects 6½ per cent of the light falling upon it; dark green about 10 per cent; pale red a little more than 16 per cent; dark yellow, 20 per cent; pale blue, 30 per cent; pale yellow, 40 per cent; pale green, 46½ per cent; pale orange, nearly 55 per cent; pale white, 70 per cent. Glossiness and varnish of course increase the amount of light reflected.

THE "CONGRESSES" AT THE PARIS FAIR

A Few Valuable Pointers to Americans Visiting the Exposition

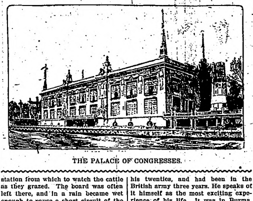
Paris Letter.

There is nothing like a "mission." A year ago I met a man of science on his way to one of the great international congresses. "I find them useful," he said, with an unscientific wink. "Alone, what am I? Call me a doctor. Hotels and railway companies care nothing for a doctor on his travels; but when a thousand men of science meet to discuss the welfare of humanity, it means reduced fares, special rates, half-price accommodations, free excursions, banquets, official courtesies and decorations." The ideal, according to my scientific acquaintance, is to have your expenses paid by some home institution; but even without this climax capper, congress-attending is what the frivolous would call a "snap."

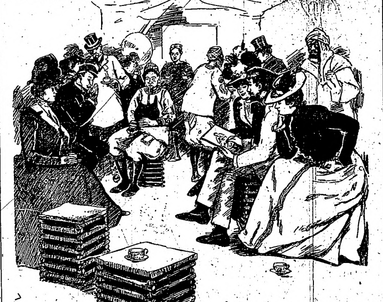
Year by year this truth has been dawning on the thoughtful of all nations until this summer, in innumerable congresses of the Exhibition, the high-water mark of the snob flood-tide threatens to be reached. If you are coming to the show there is still time to join a congress. Try Horticulture, or Photography, or Hygiene or Hypnotism, or Cheap Dwellings, or Deaf Mutes, or Women's Rights, or Peace, if you desire to keep within your depth. These great subjects are oceans in which a child may swim or an elephant may drown. Or, if you want to put on style, join the Ornithologists, or the Economists or the Dermatologists. More than 200 of these congresses will be held during the exhibition. Few of them are exclusive. To some the initiation or membership fee is as cheap as sixty cents, while none exceed five dollars.

The Congress Palace itself has one curious distinction. It was planned, built, decorated and furnished entirely on co-operative principles. Not a nail was driven by the order of capital. Workingmen's syndicates—of masons, carpenters, plasterers and so on—bid for the contracts and co-operated in their completion. It is true that, in their inexperience, they forgot all about the exterior decoration of the palace, so that there were only bare white walls when it rose perfect from the waters of the Seine. The little slip, however, was soon remedied. They found a lot of plaster wreaths and festoons that were not working, and engaged an artist to design some allegorical reliefs. They slapped them to the different facades, erected pyramidal flagstands on the roof's four corners and the trick was done.

Snobism apart, there are reasons why Americans may find relief and comfort in and around the Palais des Congres. Snobisme, in the modern Paris jargon, refers to that hunger and thirst after "correctness" in learning, literature, art and living, which, in its eagerness to "get there," adopts and proclaims principles even before perfectly understanding them. It is hard to imagine a photographic snob, but there are certainly hygienic snobs. The Britisher who after an hour's acquaintance, brags to you about his mahning bawth may be suspected of snobisme. While it goes without saying that the snobs of, say, hypnotism, women's work, anti-slavery, social science and the history of religions will find in the Palais des Congres precious facilities for the blowing of their little horns, there will still be room left for honest folk with sincere hobbies.



THE PALACE OF CONGRESSES.



SCENE IN AN ALGERIAN COFFEE ROOM.

Crossed Wires.

Grasshoppers have been known to stop a railroad train, and snakes or eels have often been drawn into a water-pipe with disagreeable results, but what is probably the first story of a snake's interference with telegraphy comes from Country Life. Early last November there was trouble on the wires north of London. Tests were at once made, and the difficulty was located a few miles north of Peterborough. A lineman was sent on his bicycle, and found a dead snake, four feet long, which had been thrown up over the wires by boys. The snake's body was causing a short circuit, and interrupting the messages of the world's metropolis. The trouble was remedied in half an hour from the time it was first discovered. Another story is told of a mysterious interference with messages on the wires between Kansas City and Denver. The interruption was variable. At last it was discovered that a young cowherd on the prairie had driven spikes into a telegraph-pole, climbed it, and placing a piece of board across the wires, had secured a sightly lookout station from which to watch the cattle as they grazed. The board was often left there, and in a rain became wet enough to cause a short circuit of the wires on which it rested.

TELEGRAPHONE.

That Receives Telephone Messages When Attendant Is Absent.

A new phonograph has been perfected in Denmark by Valdemar Paulson. The instrument is called the telegraphone. The new and important feature embodied in this phonograph is that instead of the Edison wax cylinder for receiving and reproducing speech, Mr. Paulson substitutes a steel band or steel wire. Moreover, this type of phonograph is intended to be used only in connection with a telephone. The steel band referred to passes between the poles of a small electromagnet, the coil of which is connected with a telephone. The pulsation of the current caused by speaking into the telephone varies the strength of the electromagnet, which in turn affects the magnetism of the steel band. The band is thus variably magnetized at different portions of its length, corresponding to the variations of the speech current, and will keep in this state for a long period. When again passed between the poles of the same or similar electromagnet, it reproduces the initial variations of current, and the speech is again heard through the telephone. In this way the steel band can be used to reproduce the message a great number of times. When it is desired to use the telegraphone to receive a new message, all that is necessary is to pass the band between the poles of a strong electromagnet or to send an electric current through it. Then all the magnetism of the steel band will disappear and it will be again ready for use. It is proposed to use the instrument in connection with telephone central stations, and it is already thus used in several places in Denmark. As an example of this application, the case will be considered of a telehone subscriber, A, who leaves his office, after having adjusted his instrument to receive messages during his absence, and also answer any inquiries concerning the time he will be back. B, another subscriber, rings him up. The telegraphone is put into action by the ringing up, and tells that A is not in, but that it will be pleased to receive the message for him. When this is received, B rings off and the telegraphone goes out of action. This can be repeated a number of times, and the messages then read by A when he returns. Such an arrangement has been introduced at Copenhagen, and is said to work satisfactorily.

An Exciting Run.

The following incident in Lord Wolseley's military career is recorded as having taken place when he was in his twenties, and had been in the British army three years. He speaks of it himself as the most exciting experience of his life. It was in Burma, and Wolseley was in charge of a small detachment. During the advance he had the bad luck to fall into a deep hole, and when he crawled out found himself on the enemy's side. As he emerged, he was met with such a shower of bullets that he slid back in short order. After a few minutes he came out again, and amid a vigorous volley, ran for his life. He was nearly two hundred yards from the British line, and was hit three times before he reached a place of safety.—Youths' Companion.

Diamond Costs $75,000.

Only five years ago the largest stone known to the history of jewels was found in "washing" the "blue ground" taken from the Jagersfontein mine in the Orange Free State, lately visited by the Brigade of Guards in the line of their advance. It was blue-white in color, and weighed in the rough over 900 carats, but it had to be cut into two separate stones for the market. The wonderful processes of nature had crystallized it into two oval figures, connected by a narrow band. As yet, it is said that no purchaser has been found for so costly a curiosity. The biggest mounted diamond in the world is the Orloff, set in the scepter of the czar of Russia. I myself saw it at the coronation in Moscow. It is shaped like half of a pigeon's egg. It weighs 194 carats, while the Koh-i-Nur of her majesty goes but to 106. One of the finest diamonds in Asia, that taken by Abba Mirza at Khorassan in 1832, is of 13 carats, and was long used by a Persian peasant as a flint with which to strike fire on his tinder box. The Persian name for the diamond is "almas." Blue, yellow and black diamonds are fairly common, but a red stone is very rare. That of ten carats in the Russian regalia cost $75,000. Don't drop your diamonds, women, on a hard place simply because they are called in Greek "unbreakable." They will split with tragic certainty, if struck at the angle of their natural cleavage. The largest ruby possessed by an owner is that which Gustavus of Sweden gave to the empress of Russia. It is as big as a bantam's egg. Australia is greatest in the way of jewels with her opals, today, outdoing even Hungary and Mexico in those lovely stones. If you make a ruby hot it becomes green, but goes back again presently to its own color.—London Telegraph.

DOG'S COSTLY LUNCHEON.

Chewed on Diamond Till Its Symmetry Was Destroyed.

Allegheny has produced the champion dog story of the season, says the Pittsburg Press. It is a champion dog because it chewed the corner of a diamond stud. Peter Donaldson, a second ward saloonkeeper, is a little sore over the loss on his diamond, for it was damaged so that it had to be recut, but he can't help feeling proud of a pug dog with such power in its jaws. The story is told by August Lock, a jeweler on Federal street, Allegheny. Donaldson walked into his store yesterday with a diamond that he wished reset. Mr. Lock took the stone and on examining it found it was cracked. He told Donaldson, who gave the following explanation: A few days ago Donaldson left his diamond stud, a beautiful two carat gem, on the dresser and went into an adjoining room. When he came back he noticed his pet pug dog chewing something and saw that his diamond was missing. Upon investigation he found the dog had got it and crushed the mounting out of shape. After some time he succeeded in taking the diamond out of the dog's mouth and at his earliest convenience started to have it reset. Mr. Lock then examined more closely and discovered the dog had bitten a piece from the stone and damaged it badly. Donaldson was certain the stone was perfect before the dog got it in his mouth. He could scarcely credit the jeweler's statement until he saw it through the magnifying glass. Telling of the matter this morning Mr. Lock said: "I have been in the jewelry business for thirty-five years and it was the first time I ever heard of such a case. The diamond was a beauty and to all appearances as hard as the ordinary diamond. One corner, however, about one-fourth of a carat, had been bitten off by the dog. The dog that can bite pieces off a diamond is a wonder.' The stone had to be recut and set and that cost a fair sum. There is a great moral in this case, too. It demonstrates the fact that a pug dog has more power in its jaws than the average person imagines and the moral is that people should keep their gems out of their pets' reach. The news of Donaldson's dog chewing up a diamond is widespread in Allegheny and every person wants to se the dog that has eclipsed all his canine friends. The case is being talked about everywhere and all claim that Allegheny leads the country with the sensation.

Baptism.

Baptism is a sacrament of the Christians and was instituted by the authority of Christ as recorded in the Gospels. Its essential feature is the outward rite of washing with water. Before the time of Christ religious meanings were attached to washings with water both by heathens and Jews and proselytes were required to be baptized before admission into the Jewish church. Washing with water was requisite for the removal of ceremonial uncleanness, and John the Baptist baptized to indicate the necessity of the purification of the soul from sin. Christian denominations have indulged in prolonged controversies as to whether children and infants should be baptized the same as adults. The two modes of baptism are immersion or dipping and aspersion or sprinkling and these forms have caused much controversy. The advocates of sprinkling acknowledge the validity of dipping, but those who favor dipping do not admit that sprinkling can be true baptism. Immersion could be adapted to all countries by making proper arrangements for tanks and water at moderate temperature, but it seems unreasonable to immerse a person in icy cold water, or to immerse any person who might be physically injured by the action. When Christ and his disciples practiced this form of baptizing it was in countries where the climate was mild.—Exchange.

The Only Difference.

"Did you ever see my dressmaker, John?" asked the wife, leading up to the unpleasant subject of that person's bill. "She's so awfully small; the most petite little thing I ever——"

"Come! Out with it!" exclaimed the great brute. "What are you driving at?"

"Well—er—I was going to remark on the similarity between the size of her bill and her own——"

"My dear madam," he interrupted, "the difference between her and her bill is only a question of pronunciation. She is not a tall modiste, and her bill is not at all modest."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Madame Nevada's Sister.

Mme. Nevada, the soprano, who returned from Europe this season after a long stay abroad, found a long-lost sister in Cleveland yesterday. Mme. Nevada arrived in Cleveland Tuesday evening, says an exchange. Today the sister, who is Mrs. Laura Icks of West Brookfield, O., knocked at the door of Mme. Nevada's apartments and introduced herself. Mrs. Icks is the wife of a farmer and was thought by Nevada to be dead. She left home eight years before the death of their mother, and has not seen her distinguished sister in twenty-eight years.

Gorman's Power of Silence.

Judge Grubb, of Delaware, has a high opinion of ex-Senator A. P. Gorman's power of silence. "We've been spending a summer as friends for a dozen years at the same hotel," he recently said to Gorman, "and I've told you everything there is to tell about myself, whereas you never told me a thing." William Bryan is fond of books and has a good-sized general library, but he cares little for art and rarely visits a picture gallery.

KNOW HOW TO DIE.

A WRITER'S TRIBUTE TO THE BOERS

And a Graphic Pen Picture of Pathetic Incidents on the Battlefield—Remarkable Devotion to One Another—Description of a Fight.

The pathos and awful tragedy of the war in South Africa are admirably painted by a British writer, who at one time was a prisoner among the Boers. I was only a prisoner in their hands for about a month, he says, yet every moment of that time was so fraught with interest that I fancy I picked up more of the real nature of the Boers than I should have done under ordinary circumstances in a couple of years. I was moved from laager to laager along their fighting line; saw them at work with their rifles; saw them come in from more than one tough skirmish, bringing their dead and wounded with them; saw them when they had triumphed and saw them when they had been whipped; saw them going to their farms to be welcomed by wife and children; saw them leaving home with a wife's sobs in their ears and children's loving kisses on their lips. I saw some of these old gray heads shattered by our shells, dying grimly, with knitted brows and fiercely clenched jaws; saw some of their beardless boys sobbing their souls out as the life blood dyed the African heath. I saw some passing over the border line which divides life and death, with a ring of stern-browed comrades around them, leaning upon their rifles, while a brother or a father knelt and pressed the hand of him whose feet were on the very threshhold of the land beyond the shadows. I saw others smiling up into the faces of women—the poor, pain-drawn faces of the dying looking less haggard and worn than the anguish-stricken features of their womanhood who knelt to comfort them in that last awful hour—in the hour which divides time from eternity, the sunlight of dusty life from the shadows of unsearchable death. Those things I have seen, and in the ears of English men and women let me say, as one who knows and fain would speak the plain, ungilded truth concerning friend or foe, that not alone beneath the British flag are heroes found. Not alone at the breasts of British matrons are brave men suckled; for, as my soul liveth, whether their cause be just or unjust, whether the right or the wrong of this war be with them—whether the blood of the hundreds that have fallen since the first rifle spoke defiance shall speak for or against them at the day of judgment—they at least know how to die; and when a man has given his life for the cause he believes in he is proven worthy even of his worst enemy's respect. And it seems to me that the British nation, with its long roll of heroic deeds, wrought the world over, from Africa to Iceland, can well afford to honor the splendid bravery and self-sacrifice of these rude, untutored tillers of the soil. I have seen them die. Once as I lay a prisoner in a rocky ravine, all through the hot afternoon, I heard the rifles snapping like hounds around a cornered beast. I watched the Boers as they moved from cover to cover, one here, one there, a little farther on a couple in a place of vantage, again in a natural fortress a group of eight; so they were placed as far as my eye could reach. The British force I could not see at all. They were out on the veldt, and the kopjes hid them from me; but I could hear the regular roar and ripple of their disciplined volleys, and in course of time, by watching the action of the Boers, I could anticipate the sound.

They watched our officers, and when the signal to fire was given they dropped behind cover with such speed and certainty that seldom a man was hit. Then, when the readen hail had ceased to fall upon the rocks, they sprang out again and gave our fellows lead for lead. After a while our gunners seemed to locate them, and the shells came through the air snarling savagely, as leopards snarl before they spring, and the flying schrapnel reached many of the Boers, wounding, maiming or killing them; yet they held their positions with indomitable pluck, those who were not hit leaping out, regardless of personal danger, to pick up those who were wounded. They were a strange, motley looking crowd, dressed in all kinds of common farming apparel, just such a crowd as one is apt to see in a far inland shearing shed in Australia, but no man with a man's heart in his body could help admiring their devotion to one another or their loyalty to the cause for which they were risking their lives.

One night I saw which will stay with me while memory lasts. They had placed me under a wagon, beneath a mass of overhanging rocks, for safety, and there they brought two wounded men. One was a man of 50, a hard old veteran with a complexion as dark as a New Zealand Maori. The beard that framed his rugged face was three-fourths gray; his hands were as rough and knotted by open-air toil as the hoofs of a working steer. He looked what he was—a Boer of mixed Dutch and French lineage. Later on I got into conversation with him, and he told me a good deal of his life. His father was descended from one of the old Dutch families who had emigrated to South Africa in search of religious liberty in the old days when the country was a wilderness. His mother had come in an unbroken line from one of the noble families of France who fled from home in the days of the terrible persecution of the Huguenots. He himself had been many things—hunter, trader, farmer and fighting man. He had fought against the natives and he had fought against our people. The younger man was his son, a tall, fair fellow, scarcely more than a strippling, and I had no need to be a prophet to tell that his very hours were numbered. Both men had been wounded by one of our shells, and it was pitiful to watch them as they lay side by side, the elder holding the hand of the younger in a loving clasp, while with his other hand he stroked the boyish face with gestures that were infinitely pathetic. Just as the stars were coming out that night between the clouds that floated over us the Boer boy sobbed his young life out, and all through the long watches of that mournful darkness the father lay with his dear laddie's hand in his. The pain of his own wounds must have been dreadful, but I heard no moan of anguish from his lips. When at the dawning they came to take the dead boy from the living man the stern old warrior simply pressed his grizzled lips to the cold face, and then turned his gray beard to the hard earth and made no further sign.

HEAT BREAKS THERMOMETER.

Arizona Has Summer Weather That Cannot Be Recorded.

The cottonwoods have shed their caterpillars, there has been a thunderstorm, mesquite wood has fallen in price, Indians are selling bows and arrows, the rose and the oleander have long been out, oranges are in bloom, the umbrella tree is putting out its leaves, last summer's suit has been cleaned and pressed, the small boy has gone swimming in the canal, the wise man stays up nights and steals irrigation water from his neighbors, alfalfa is almost ready to cut, strawberries have been shipped, mulberries are nearly ripe, summer will soon be here and the Phoenix summer bedroom will soon be necessary. Phoenix sleeps out of doors in the summer and the bedroom is born out of that necessity. It is on stilts, is built of wire screen of fine mesh, for the Phoenix mosquito is microscopic in size. It is furnished according to the taste of the occupant, with interior curtains to keep out the morning sun, the gaze of the curious and the sand storm. The bed is a cot of canvas or woven wire, covered, perhaps, with a sheet, but even a sheet feels like a featherbed on a Phoenix summer night. The bed covering is the roof of the bedroom, and careless folks who consult their comfort only don't wear nightshirts. Phoenix is proud of its climate during eight months of the year, but it doesn't talk much in public about its midsummer. It is a right warm day when the government weather bureau doesn't know what the sun temperature is and is unable to determine it, and that is how hot it gets in Phoenix. I called on Observer Burns one day last July and asked him what the "official" temperature was in the sun. He said he did not know and that the government couldn't afford to experiment to that end. He said he had attempted to catch the sun temperature during the summer of 1898 and had broken a $3 thermometer in the attempt. To please my curiosity he hung a thermometer in the sun, watched it until it registered 136 degrees, and then took it in, fearing it would break. The dryness of the atmosphere relieves this great heat of any terrors to all living things except women and cats.—Phoenix Graphic.

REACHING BUSINESS BASIS.

Woman Customer Dropped from $60 to $2.50.

"I think I should like to look at some of your brass bedsteads." "Yes, ma'am. Step this way, please. You want to see our best, I presume?" "It pays to buy the best, doesn't it?" "Yes, it's economy in the long run. The price of this one is $60." "Oh, I couldn't afford to buy anything as expensive as that." "Well, we have some over here that are practically just as good. You can have one like this for $45." "Haven't you something still cheaper?" "Well, here's a special bargain, the cheapest all-brass bedstead in the house. We can sell you this for $25." "I can't afford to pay any such price as that, either. What is it about brass that makes it come so high?" "A great many of our best customers, ma'am, are buying bedsteads of iron, painted in any color desired and trimmed with brass. They look almost as good and don't cost nearly as much." "What can you sell me one of that kind for?" "Here's one for $12.50." "Haven't you some that——" "Here's the greatest seller we've got in the store. It's iron, painted white, trimmed with brass, neatly made, and ought to bring $14, but we're selling it for $9.75." "Is that the cheapest you've got?" "It's the cheapest bedstead trimmed and ornamented with brass you can find here or any place else. We guarantee it to——" (With a sigh) "I see I'll have to give up the idea. Show me a folding cot with woven wire springs you can sell for about $2.25."—Chicago Tribune.

Resources of Culture.

A distinguished lecturer once told a story of an engagement he had made to deliver a discourse in one of the interior towns, on the subject of "The Beacon Lights of Civilization." "I reached the place," he said, "a little behind time, and went directly to the hall. A large audience had assembled. I was introduced in due form by the president of the literary society under whose auspices I was to appear, and laying my manuscript on the desk before me I opened it and waited a moment for the appaluse to subside. Imagine my horror when I found I had accidentally brought along the wrong lecture—one on the 'Wonders of Modern Electrical Science'!" "What did you do?" asked one of the group to whom he was narrating the incident. "I went right ahead," he replied. "The audience didn't know the difference."—Youths' Companion.

Illiteracy in North Carolina.

Illiteracy in North Carolina is increasing, particularly among the whites. By the census of 1870 there were 38,111 illiterate white voters in North Carolina; in 1880, 44,420; in 1890, 49,570—an average increase of 800 illiterate voters a year, and a total of 21 per cent of the entire white voting population.

Motor Car for Warfare.

A patent was issue recently for a "motor driven car for use in warfare." It is nothing more than a battleship on wheels, or an armored automobile full of guns and other terrifying weapons, and also adapted to be so charged with electricity that rash storming parties attempting to board it will instantly be electrocuted.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

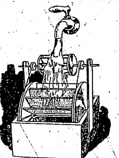
A Scientific Discussion of the Indian's Art in Respect to Charming Serpents—Some Useful Inventions—Interesting Discoveries.

Snake Charming in India.

With a musical instrument made of reeds or bamboo the Hindu, or native of India, manages ot soothe the evil spirit of the deadly Indian serpents, playing a peculiar droning melody that, according to its quickness, or slowness, causes the snake to raise its body and sway its head about in time with the music, or to lie quietly with dull eyes watching the immovable musician. Gradually the player may draw the poisonous cobra de capello to his side without danger so long as the music lasts; but many snake charmers, either through carelessness or fatigue, have lagged with the music and have been struck and fatally poisoned by the fierce snake. Many are the stories told of the powers of these snake charmers, however. A General Campbell of the British Indian service tells how a big cobra was found at the bottom of a well near his headquarters. The soldier hurried to get his gun and a crowd of natives remained to pelt the hated snake with stones. In this way they drove it into an opening in the brickwork of the well. Two snake charmers were sent for. They were let down into the well by means of ropes, and one of them began to play a shrill and monotonous tune on a sort of bagpipe. His companion stood on the other side of the hole where the snake was hidden, and held a long pole with a slip noose attached to its end ready to noose the snake as soon as its head should appear. For a time the snake appeared unconscious of the seductive music, but in about half an hour, during which the playing had been constant, the cobra was heard to move, and soon out slowly came its ugly head. In an instant the slip noose had done its work and the snake was a dangling prisoner. After being hoisted from the well the snake charmers carried their prize to an open place and released it. The ugly snake made a rush at the bystanders and sent them scattering. The piping charmer now tapped the snake on the tail, causing it to turn angrily, but hearing the subtle music the cobra coiled up and lifted its head in the striking position. But it did not strike. The head swayed a little from side to side, and not till the music stopped did the creature spring at the musician, who barely escaped being struck by a quick leap to one side. Many of our own wild creatures are singularly affected by certain notes repeated in succession. Often have I caused a rabbit to sit up in his tracks by whistling in a low tone some simple tune. The squirrel will chatter from his treetop if you whistle to him. But if you keep it up the little fellow will gradually work his way down to the trunk of the tree and will crouch there and listen as if spellbound. Try whistling a simple warble near a catbird. The impudent little fellow will ruffle up his feathers, cock his head on one side, listen attentively for awhile and then will try to imitate the sound.

Photographic Washing Apparatus.

Every amateur has his own troubles in printing, toning and washing films, plates and prints, and even with the best of appliances to be purchased at the photographic shops, this task is none too pleasant. However, William Fitzgerald Crawford, residing in London, England, disclosed in a recent patent a water motor washing bath, which, he asserts, makes the toning, fixing, and washing processes comparatively convenient and pleasant. The apparatus by which he accomplishes this consists of two grooven discs or wheels, mounted upon a horizontal axis and belted by means of cords with a tiny water wheel, by which they are revolved in a trough. This is for washing only. For toning, fixing or printing, when the water has to be kept out of the bath, the straps are removed, and the discs turned by hand, by a crank or milled buttons.



WATER MOTOR WASHING BATH.

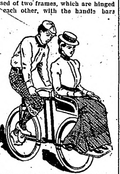
To hold films and prints suitable carriers are provided. These are plates are placed between the discs, with their opposite sides in corresponding radial grooves. A rubber band, which encircles the circumference of the discs prevents their falling out when the discs are revolved. The toning, developing, fixing or rinsing solution is placed in the trough. For simply washing plates the trough is filled with water and placed under a running spigot, when the small water wheel shown at the top of the device is caused to turn, thus rotating the discs, and thereby thoroughly washing the plates held between them.

Is the Pineapple of a Poisonous Nature?

The chemists now say that we must give up the pineapple as an article of food, and be particularly careful to keep its juices out of our circulation. They find that the pineapple has a very bad record. In Java, the Philippines and through the far east it is said and believed that the juice of the green and growing plant is a blood poison of an extremely deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their krishes and daggers. It is also said to be the "fingernail poison" formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women, who cultivated a nail, or more, on each hand, to a long, sharp point, and that the least scratch from one of these was certain death.

Improved Cycle Cab.

All the bicycles hitherto in use are adapted to carry only one person, or are so arranged that when two or more are carried each rider must aid in the propulsion of the machine. James C. Anderson, a Chicago inventor, has turned his attention to the designing of a vehicle which is adapted to carry two persons through the physical exertions of only one. The inventor states that the machine will be found useful in cities and towns for the purpose of conveying a passenger comfortably and economically to any locality expeditiously. The person who propels the machine also has full control of the steering, which is accomplished by turning the front wheel exactly as though it were the forward wheel of an ordinary bicycle, and the driver is also expected to maintain the cab in an upright position when at rest, in order that the passenger may seat himself or alight in perfect safety. The vehicle is composed of two frames, which are hinged to each other, with the handle bars attached at the rear of the forward frame, causing the wheels to turn in opposite directions and aid in maintaining the equilibrium of the machine.



CYCLE CAB FOR PLEASURE OR BUSINESS.

Expectoration in New York.

The board of health of New York is giving considerable attention to the question of regulating and abating the practice of expectoration. A recent ordinance of that board might be profitably adopted by the health boards of other cities. It forbids expectoration in cars, other public conveyances and in public places and requires that notices to such effect shall be posted. It further provides that the proprietors of cigar manufactories and printing offices must provide cuspidors in proportion to one to every two persons employed in such places. It is probable that eventually the demands of the public will compel the introduction of cuspidors in smoking cars and the smokingroom of ferry boats. The question of preventing the atmosphere from becoming laden with infectious germs and microbes is causing a great deal of discussion all over the country at present, and if promiscuous expectoration can be stopped a long step in the desired direction will be made.

The Toucan on Its Roost.

The amiable, usually silent and generally sleepy bird known as the toucan, had to carefully adjust itself before going to sleep for it will become overbalanced and fall from its roost or perch. It first cocks up its little scut of a tail which is not more than three or four inches long, in a very slow and cautious manner. This must materially affect its balance, for it never moves on its perch after the tail is once adjusted. Later it gently turns its huge, unwieldly bill around by degrees and lays it along its back in the usual bird fashion. It then perches on one foot and goes to sleep. If awakened suddenly it will tumble down in a heap, being unable to adjust its balance owing to the weight of its ponderous bill.

Dryest Spot on Earth.

The reputation of being the dryest spot on earth is claimed by Payta, in Peru, a place about five degrees south of the equator. In February there was a fall of rain of more than 24 hours, the first for eight years. The average interval between two showers is seven years. Sea fogs are common. Of about nine species of plants noticed by a recent visitor seven were annuals, and their seeds must have remained dormant in the ground for eight years. In spite of the lack of rain the long-rooted Peruvian cotton is grown in the dried up river bed, furnishing crops that yield subsistence to the natives.

Scientific Jottings.

During the year 1899, 21,080 patents were applied for, compared with 20,080 in 1898 and 18,347 in 1897. Of these 7,430 were awarded after examination by the patent office, the corresponding number during the last year having ben 5,570, says the Electrician. Thus, while the number of applications increased by only 3.7 per cent, the number of successful applications increased by 33.4 per cent. During the year 5,171 patents have expired or become void and the total number of patents in force is 22,198. The increase in the number of patents awarded is chiefly marked in the case of electrical apparatus and machinery. Two hundred and sixty-five patents were awarded in this class in 1898 and 439 in 1899. Patents granted to foreigners are also on the increase. United States leads the way, with 722. England follows with 554, France 474, Austria-Hungary 372, Sweden and Norway 99 and Russia 85.

A wrought iron gas main, 23,015 feet long and three inches in diameter, is in use between Phoenixville and Royersford, Pa. The gas is conveyed under pressure of 20 pounds.

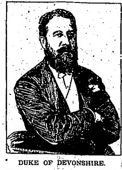
It is said a naptha pipe line 160 miles long has been laid by the Trans-Caucasus Railway company.

MAY SUCCEED LORD SALISBURY

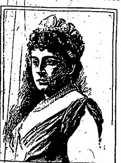
The Duke of Devonshire a Conservative Conservative

Premier Salisbury has become inexpressibly bored with his high office, writes a London correspondent. He has had everything he wanted in life except peace, and he yearns for that. He would like to potter about with the chemical apparatus in his big laboratory at Hatfield House, and would rather experiment with liquefication of hydrogen than control the destinies of Europe. The only question now is whether he can persuade himself to go on through the weary round with the next general election, which may come in a few weeks, or may be put off till next spring. It is thought not unlikely that he may retire the moment the end of the Boer war is in sight. And who comes after him? The question is of commercial and political importance to the United States, and would be highly interesting even if it were not important. I have been asking the question of several members of parliament, and, better yet, of press gallery veterans, and the answer almost invariably got around, after some twisting and turning, the Duke of Devonshire, not because he was any one's warm personal choice, but because there was no one else on the Conservative side who would make so little trouble in party politics or in national affairs. Even if Lord Salisbury remains in office till the next election, the answer remains the same, for unless the war department involves the government in some new disaster, it is believed generally that the Conservatives will be kept in power, although with a smaller majority.

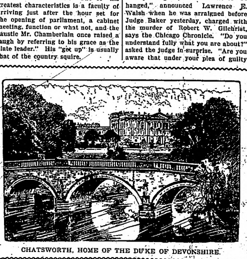
The marquis became Duke of Devonshire on the death of his father, the seventh duke, in 1891. He is now 67, plainness is the keynote of his life, and the most simply furnished chamber in each of his houses is his. To this quietness of life his phenomenal health is probably due. He never was a personally attractive man; his face is heavy, his frame lacks grace and he has no taste in dress. One of his greatest characteristics is a faculty of arriving just after the hour set for the opening of parliament, a cabinet meeting, function or what not, and the caustic Mr. Chamberlain once raised a laugh by referring to his grace as the "late leader." His "get up" is usually that of the country squire.



DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.



DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.



CHATSWORTH, HOME OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

In the house of lords he sits with his hat tilted over his eyebrows, his body buried in a long, dark colored coat with deep pockets, and one leg thrown over the other, revealing a stretch of drab stocking, invariably on the point of coming down. His hair and beard have grown wholly gray. Unlike Lord Salisbury, who never uses a note, the duke, on rising, drags a roll of manuscript from an inside pocket, adjusts his eyeglasses, and, standing in a loose attitude, drones out his speech. Many parliamentarians make an effective use of the pocket handkerchief; the Duke of Devonshire grips his tightly under his hands. Tricks of oratory, the coining of happy phrases, are beyond him, and what meager success he has had in speechmaking has come from his common sense and candor.

In 1892 the duke married a woman who was already a duchess—the widow of the Duke of Manchester. The marriage was of the most private nature, as the duchess' son, the late Duke of Manchester, died in the same week. The bride and her husband had been firm friends for over thirty years and it was even said that they had been engaged before the marriage to Manchester, but this has been denied with positiveness.

Justice.

While M. Constans, the artists, was spending a day with President Loubet at Rambouillet he was asked by his host upon what subject he was now engaged. "M. le President," said the other, "I am painting a big canvas symbolizing justice." "Indeed, and how do you conceive her?" Whereat the painter began to describe his ideal in glowing words, speaking from the heart as only an artist can when delivering his soul to a sympathetic listener. But the president quietly interrupted him with a twinkle in his eye. "Is that how you conceive justice?" he said. "Parfait! And now would you like to know what she really is, in point of fact, and in actual life?" He rummaged in his pocket and produced a coin, which he spun in the air. "Head or tail!" he said. "That is justice!"

Russia's Wickedest Town.

Krasnoiarsk is not all as good as it looks. It is one of the most notorious centers of crime in all Siberia and violence is so common that it is hardly noticed by the townspeople, says the Philadelphia Press. Hosts of exiled criminals from European Russia have been distributed in the region immediately surrounding the city for many years past. The gold mines in the vicinity have helped to attract a lawless class, not only to work in the mines, as is usually to some extent the case, but to profit by robbery of those who work and get the gold. Murders, robberies and other crimes of violence are of almost nightly occurrences. When darkness falls it is the signal to stay at home, and except on nights when society functions and entertainments draw the people out in crowds it is not often that any one is seen alone in the streets. The fear of violence is ever present and the people talk about the latest crime as something of interest, but in no way surprising.

ASKS TO BE HANGED.

L. E. Walsh Pleads Guilty, but His Sanity Is Questioned.

"I plead guilty and I want to be hanged," announced Lawrence E. Walsh when he was arraigned before Judge Baker yesterday, charged with the murder of Robert W. Gilchrist, says the Chicago Chronicle. "Do you understand fully what you are about?" asked the judge in surprise. "Are you aware that under your plea of guilty the court can send you to the penitentiary for not less than fourteen years, or for life, or may inflict the death penalty?" "Yes, I know all that. This is a capital case and I want capital punishment inflicted," said the prisoner quickly. "I am guilty and I enter that plea. I killed that man and therefore I am guilty." "Take him back to jail," said Judge Baker. The case will be put on the call for trial soon. Walsh is believed to be mentally unbalanced. March 21 he shot and killed Robert W. Gilchrist, a barber at 1764 West Twenty-second street, without cause or provocation, it is said. Just before the adjournment of court at 5 o'clock Judge Baker asked Walsh to withdraw the plea, inasmuch as all the pleas arising from the work of the recent grand jury should go to Judge Hutchinson on arraignments. Walsh firmly declined. "Well, why did you kill Gilchrist?" asked the judge. "During the Spanish-American war I enlisted in the Second regiment of Louisiana at New Orleans," Walsh replied. "Soon after I had several fights with other soldiers and I discovered that a conspiracy was on foot to make me suffer something worse than death. Gilchrist was in it. When I came back to Chicago I saw him make a sign which convinced me that he was one of the men in the conspiracy. Then I decided to kill him." Judge Baker decided to let the plea of the prisoner rest for a few days. It is likely the court will enter a plea of not guilty and that Walsh will be tried as to his sanity. He was once confined in the detention hospital.

WHITMAN HELPING CHILDS.

Unique Employment Given to the Poet by the Editor.

The poet Walt Whitman was, as is well known, dependent during most of his life upon the kindness of his friends and admirers for a support. A few years before his death one of these friends called upon him in his little house in Camden, a suburban town of Philadelphia. "Well, Walt," he said, "how goes it this winter? Any subscriptions needed for Christmas?" "No," said Whitman; "no, I'm at work now. I'm in the employ of George Childs. He pays me $50 a month." "You at work! May I ask what is your occupation?" "Why, I ride in the street cars. I fall into talk with the drivers and conductors and find out which of them have no overcoats and guess at their size and notify Childs and then he sends the overcoats. It's not hard work," said the poet, thoughtfully. "And then, you know, it helps Childs along."

Man and Bird in Collision.

A dove winging its flight over the tracks of the Southern Railway near Juliet, in Georgia, collided with a passenger train going in the opposite direction at a high rate of speed. The bird's body plunged through the glass window of the cab. Its beak, sharp as a needle point, pierced the right eye of Engineer Charles Wallace, and the surgeon say it destroyed the engineer's sight temporarily, and possibly permanently. The dove was killed by the sudden contact with the cab window. Its quivering body fell on the iron floor of the cab, after striking the engineer, and was picked up by the fireman. So great was the momentum of the train and the dove's body that the glass window was not smashed by the blow of the collision. The hole through which the bird was hurled was clean-cut, like that made by a bullet fired through glass.

School Children Help Army.

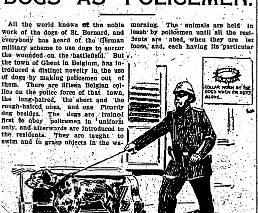
The public school children have sent away their first contribution of articles of clothing and creature comforts of all descriptions to the Australian soldiers in South Africa, and now more of our men will soon claim their attention. The imperial bushmen are almost ready, six squadrons having been enrolled. Col. Mackay, vice-president of the legislative council, has been selected as the commanding officer, and the only work remaining to be done is the final selection of officers.—J. Hunter Stephenson, in Sydney correspondence to Chicago Record.

Kaiser's Mustache Curl.

Emperor William has had to abandon that peculiar curl of the mustache which has helped to make the kaiser famous because Haby, the imperial barber, and the only man that knew how to do it, has been dismissed for impudence and for trading on the royal favor he enjoyed.

DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

All the world knows of the noble work of the dogs of St. Bernard, and everybody has heard of the German military scheme to use dogs to succor the wounded on the battlefield. But the town of Ghent in Belgium, has introduced a distinct novelty in the use of dogs by making policemen out of them. There are fifteen Belgian collies on the police force of that town, the long-haired, the short and the rough-haired ones, and one Picardy dog besides. The dogs are trained first to obey policemen in uniform only, and afterwards are introduced to the residents. They are taught to swim and to grasp objects in the water; to save people from drowning, and to leap high obstacles. The duties of the dog service begin at 10 o'clock at night and finish at 6 in the morning. The animals are held in leash by policemen until all the residents are abed, when they are let loose, and, each having its particular "beat," patrols the streets noiselessly and vigilantly. The dog wears a huge spiked collar, so that if it is attacked it cannot be grasped by the throat.



COLLAR WORN BY THE DOGS WHEN ON DUTY ALONE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Boy Frog Catchers—Boys Who Received Whippings Due the Prince — Kite Day in China — Children Should Read Aloud.

Put-Off Town.

Did you ever go to Put-Off Town,
Where the houses are old and tumble-down,
And everything tarries and everything drags,
With dirty streets and people in rags?

On the street of Slow lives Old Man Wait,
And his two little boys named Linger and Late;
With unclean hands and tousled hair,
And a naughty little sister named Don't Care.

Grandmother Growl lives in this town,
With her two little daughters, called Fret and Frown;
And Old Man Lazy lives all alone
Around the corner on Street Postpone.

Did you ever go to Put-Off Town
To play with the little girls Fret and Frown,
Or go to the home of Old Man Wait
And whistle for his boys to come to the gate
To play all day in Tarry street,
Leaving your errands for other feet?
To stop, or shirk, or linger or frown,
Is the nearest way to this old town.
—Selected.

Boy Frog Catchers.

"Brother John! Brother John!" Even though you are not Brother John to every one, the frog cares not for that. He claims a relationship in the only language he knows—his unceasing croak. Another traveler, making his way along this marshy country, may hear the same frog. To him he is saying: "Come along! Come along!" He goes and finds himself to his knees if not to his neck, in the slime and mud of a bog, but you say, surely not at all due to the wheedling voice of a frog, says the New York Times.

But I am not to write of travelers' experiences with the "Brother John" or his exploit in the marsh, but of the way in which frogs are caught and made ready for the city markets. There are frog ponds for the exclusive use of propagating frogs, and a fair fortune can be made in this business. The following is the experience of a boy and the way in which he made money:

In taking a drive recently I came upon a large pond lying among the foothills of the Blue Ridge. "Green Pond"—rather more euphonious is "Erin Lake"—is alive with these interesting little animals with naked bodies, four feet and no tail, this last having disappeared when Master Tadpole became a "Brother John." We could hear the hoarse croaks on all sides. Spying a lad on the bank busily engaged, I jumped from the carriage.

"What are you doing?" I asked, pointing to the quivering bit of white flesh with a string of slimy green hanging from it.

The boy replied:

"I'm skinnin' this 'er frog."

Just the thing I wanted to know. Seating myself by his side I began to ply him with questions:

"How many have you caught? When did you come out? Is this the best time of day? What is that box of green flies for? And that fishing pole? Surely you didn't use a hook to catch frogs?"

He began by answering the last first. He caught the big frog in his hands with that identical fishing pole. On the hook was a piece of red flannel, which, being drawn across the surface of the water, was immediately jumped at by the frog, making him a prisoner. The boy thought the frog very large, though to me it seemed but a mite, half the size of my hand. Then to my astonishment the boy said: "I may send both saddles of this 'un, he's such a 'beaut.'"

"Both saddles?" said I. Then he explained that the hind legs, or saddles, was the part sent to market. After being salted they are carefully packed in ice and shipped.

Though as yet but one of my questions had been answered, I was ready with another. He said he received 20 cents a saddle and sometimes more. On a bright, hot day, in an afternoon and early evening, he could catch and skin frogs as fast as the line was thrown into the water and the wriggling frog stripped of his green mantle. Thirty or forty frogs in three hours. When the red flannel failed he used the green flies and red worms.

Before the boy had given all this information he had flung his line into a clump of bushes. In an instant he had a frog dangling by one leg in his hand. What was my astonishment and disgust when, in removing the skin, out jumped an immense toad. It is not necessary to inquire what do frogs eat? Rather more pertinent, "By whom are frogs eaten?"

If the boys who read this article care to make a little money, I advise a stroll along the shady side of a creek, or a visit to a pond or spring, where the surface is covered with frog spawn. For, mark my words, you will find a "Brother John" if not a hundred, whose hind saddles are worth 20 cents. So in for the fun, and you will be fully repaid.

"Whipping Boys"

That there is no "whipping boy" in Germany was evidenced the other day, when the Empress sent her oldest son, the future Emperor, from the table on account of his rudeness. The Prince, it appears, was unmannerly to a younger brother, and the Empress, turning to the French tutor, who on that occasion had charge of the Princes, said: "Monsieur, I beg that you will ask me to excuse His Royal Highness the Prince." The tutor begged that the Prince be excused, and that young gentleman was forced to leave the table without finishing his meal. It is well known that the royal boys of Germany have had to grin and bear many a sound flogging, administered by the imperial hand, along with a vast deal of discipline from governors, tutors, etc. A different state of affairs this from the time when a boy was kept to be punished instead of the Prince. In England such a youth was called the whipping boy, and a famous English artist, W. A. Stacey, painted a portrait of Prince Edward, afterward Edward VI., trying to defend his whipping boy from a flogging which he himself deserved. In those days a Prince who was to be a king was looked upon and treated as a person of great importance. His person was held to be sacred, and so it would never have done to punish him. If an English Prince missed his lessons, was rude to his teachers or committed any of the other naughty tricks common to saucy children, his whipping boy was flogged. In Stacey's picture the Prince's governess, an old woman, is represented to be about to flog, with a formidable bundle of switches, the little whipping boy, who, with hat in hand, appears astonished when the Prince, rushing up, seizes the bundle of switches. On that occasion Prince Edward had not only refused to learn his lessons, but had persisted in teasing his old governess to such a degree that she was finally forced to resort to the extremity of punishing his whipping boy. The name of the lad who took Edward VI.'s flogging for him was Barnabas Fitzpatrick, and it is said that he and the Prince were lifelong friends. The painting represents the last flogging which he was compelled to take for the royal child, who was so much impressed by the injustice of the practice that he ever after behaved himself so well as to leave no excuse for punishment.

Kite Day in China.

There is one time of the year when every boy would not object to becoming a subject of the Chinese emperor for just one day. This time is the ninth day of the ninth month, according to the Chinese calendar. On this day a kite-flying festival is held. Then every Chinaman who has any regard for his spiritual and physical welfare and can afford a kite—and there are few, indeed, who cannot afford such an inexpensive trifle—goes to a hill and flies his kite the whole day long. This custom prevails more generally, of course, in the rural districts, for were the inhabitants of a great city like Canton or Pekin each to send up a kite the strings would become entangled and the very heavens would be darkened with such a collection of paper and string as never was seen. This custom was originated by a man who had a strangely realistic dream, in which it was revealed to him that some calamity would befall his house on a certain day. Wishing to avoid this unknown but inevitable disaster, he took his family to a neighboring hill top and amused the children by flying a kite. When he returned home that night he found his house had literally fallen to the ground, thus killing all the dogs and pigs that had been left at home to keep house. That set the fashion and since then whenever the anniversary of that day comes round other families, remembering the providential escape of their countrymen, fly their kites from the hills in the belief that as the paper toys ascend they will carry off the evil spirits that might otherwise demolish their own houses and bury them in the ruins should they stay at home.—Chicago Record.

Children in Japan.

From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated like a sacred thing. Each little one is put at birth under "the protection of the public." Each little one carries its name and address clearly marked on a ticket worn around the neck. This is useful not only in case the child is lost or wanders away, but in case of the conflagrations which suddenly lay low the modern villages of Japan. In case of the outbreak of a fire it is customary for some one to go from house to house, calling out the little folks, who are then removed in a body to some place of safety, leaving the elders to protect their property untrammeled by the harrowing thought that some child is missing in a corner of the house. The first duty in case of fire is to protect the little folks. The beautiful behavior of Japanese children is always commented upon by English and American travelers. It is the result of a system of careful education, which clothes boys and girls, rich and poor, with "a garment of perfect courtesy." The lesson is inculcated without robbing infancy of a moment of thoughtless happiness. A great deal can be said in praise of this system of domestic education which gains the desired end, without snubbing, weary scolding or punishments.

A Letter from W. Johnson.

Teecher says Ime a bad boy. I dunno wat she calls me bad for cos I most always no my lessons and I aint never late. Praps she means that I licked sissy Wilson thats wat I call Jonny Wilson hes a good boy I spose. I dont want to be a good boy if Ive got to be a sissy like him hes a sneak an a telltale an a galboy but you bet he wont tell on me agen even if I do put burdox in his hare. Ive been reeding I have reed lots cos mother makes me Ive been reedin Esops stories say Old Esop new a lot of stories I remember one about a kid on a roof makin faces an callin a wolf names an the wolf said he wouldnt dast to do it if he wassent on the roof an it was just the same as if the roof called him names an I gess thats so he didnt tell wat the kids name was but Ile bet it was sissy Wilson. An theres another story about a fool dog that pinched a piece of meet an he had to go over a brook an he saw in the water wat he thought was another piece of meat biggern hisn so he leggo his piece an grabbed for the other but he didnt get it cos there want no meet there an this fabel teeches us that we cant most always tell good by Ile rite again some day.

W. Johnson.

Children Should Read Aloud.

A mother should take great pains to teach her children to read aloud, distinctly and pleasantly. Much time and money are often expended in cultivating the voice for singing, and yet much pleasure may be given by the person who reads aloud in a pleasing manner. No attempt need be made at elocution, as the word is ordinarily understood; distinct utterance and proper emphasis, so as to convey easily to the mind of the hearer the meaning of the sentence read, are all that is necessary. To be able to read aloud is a most satisfactory accomplishment.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAH & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound..........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 20, 1900.

Decorating the Teeth.

"It's a curious thing," said the dentist as he caught the end of a nerve on a crochet needle and knotted up a few inches of it in chain stitch, "that while some people consider gold fillings very disfiguring, more people look upon them as desirable decorations. I have had a great many people come in here and ask me to put gold fillings in perfectly sound front teeth. Of course I wouldn't do it; it wouldn't be professional. A great many colored people want solid gold teeth where there isn't the slightest necessity of having them.

"But the oddest request I've had yet was from a variety actress—vaudeville, I believe you say nowadays—who played here a short time ago. She came in to have a front tooth filled. When I told her that the gold would show a great deal, what on earth do you suppose she asked me? Why, she wanted to know if I couldn't drill the cavity larger and make the filling look not like a mere gold edge, but like the letter 'J.' She told me she was going to marry a man named John, and she thought it would be lovely to have a gold 'J' in her tooth.

"Of course I couldn't do that either. It would not be according to professional ethics. It would be malpractice. But that woman offered me the price of a dozen gold fillings if I'd only make the filling in her tooth look like a 'J.'"—Washington Post.

A Floral Miracle.

"The most magnificent floral effect I ever saw in my life," said Robert N. Wilson of the Morgan line, "was in Texas. They have a flower there called the rainflower, the botanical name of which is the cooperia. It usually blooms three or four days after a rain. I was through the country to look after some land for a friend, and the thing that struck me in that particular locality was the utter barrenness of the whole landscape. There was a low piece of land of ten acres or more that was covered with low, black vines that were decidedly uninviting. Four hours later, after a heavy thunder shower, I passed this piece of land, and it was absolutely covered with what seemed to be the prettiest flowers I had ever seen. It was one enormous bouquet, and the fragrance from it was almost intoxicating.

"I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but there it was, what seemed to be an unsightly waste transformed as if by magic into a bower of bloom.

"I made inquiry of the natives and learned that once in a long time the rainflower bloomed in a few hours after a rain, though ordinarily the blossoms did not appear for three or four days and then usually came in the night."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

She Didn't Pay.

Not all car conductors are merely hardened ringers in of fares. A poor woman got on a Twenty-third street crosstown car at Fourth avenue, and as it was well under way and she was about to hand her fare to the conductor she asked him if he transferred to Sixth avenue. On being told no, she drew back her 5 cents and asked to be let off.

"I've a long ways to go on Sixth avenue," she said, "and I'd better walk to there and then ride."

The car then had reached Madison avenue.

"Wait till we get across the street," answered the conductor. She waited, and instead of stopping there he let the car go on, past the transfer station and across Broadway to Sixth avenue. There he pulled the bell and looked at her.

"Thank you," she said gratefully.

He had carried her within a block of where she wanted to go and had taken no fare.—New York Telegram.

More Than He Could Stand.

"What's this?" demanded the police, hurrying to the scene. "A hold up?"

A pale, scholarly looking man in spectacles was standing over a burly ruffian and shaking his slender fist at the prostrate form

"I presume that is what you would term it," he replied. "This fellow stopped me just now and ordered me to hold up my hands. I complied, and he began to search my pockets. 'I will put a bullet through you,' he said, 'if you take them down all during the time I am'— And then I knocked him down. 'All during' is an abominable perversion of correct English that no man can utter in my presence unrebuked."

The unlucky footpad had tackled a professor of rhetoric.—Chicago Tribune.

And He Knew.

"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" inquired her father.

"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."

"Young woman," said the financier sternly, "don't you let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There ain't no such stock on the market."—London Standard.

How Dan Rice "Fixed It."

To Dan Rice the people of Lewiston are indebted for their town clock. He exhibited his circus in this town in the fifties without a license and the next day was arrested at McVeytown. So that his show might not be delayed he promised to give a clock to the town if he was permitted to go on, and he kept his promise faithfully—Lewiston (Me.) Free Press.

There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.—Bailey.

It is said that the color tones of the sky have an influence upon the character and temperament of the people who live under them.

While the Republicans pretend to be hostile to trusts, and passed a farcical anti-trust resolution in the House during the closing days of the session, their real attitude on the subject is well known. If there were nothing else, their action on the armor plate proposition would be conclusive. Senator Hanna, as high priest of the armor trust, denounced with extraordinary vigor the proposition of Democratic Senators to fix a price for armor and, in the event the manufacturers would not accept contracts at the figure named, to build a Government plant for the manufacturer of armor. The Ohio Senator, who is also chairman of the Republican National Committee, insisted that the time had come to "take the armor-plate question out of politics" and to make it purely and exclusively a "business matter." This, it may be said, is also the view of the armor-plate manfacturers and monopolists generally. They are as anxious to get the question of high prices out of politics and to make it wholly a business transaction as the Republican politicians. With the assistance of the Republican majority in both branches of Congress they have succeeded. The "discretion" of the Secretary of the Navy is all that stands between the United States Treasury and the exorbitant demands of the armor monopolists. If Mr. Long decides that our navy must have the new ships authorized by Congress without delay the Armor Trust will get any price it sees fit to exact. Mr. Long is a man of integrity, but under the act of Congress he is authorized by the representatives of the Republican party in Congress to pay what ever he regards as a reasonable price, and he may conclude that any price the armor makers demand is reasonable in the year of a Presidential election. This is the result of applying what Mr. Hanna designates "business principles" to transactions between trusts and the Government. It is an elegant arrangement for the trusts, but a bad thing for the Treasury. The trusts should be willing to contribute handsomely to the campaign fund under such circumstances.

Nerves and Hair Picking.

"Persons whose nerves are in any way out of gear should not pick hair," observed a well known specialist in nervous diseases to a reporter, "and indeed I am almost willing to go further and to say that they should not handle mattresses or pillows stuffed with hair. The tactile nerves, the nerves that are located in the ends of the fingers, seem to be specially affected by handling of hair or animal wools of any kind.

"Many good housewives do themselves great injury in picking hair in the repair or alteration of mattresses, and, while they think they will save money by doing such work themselves, they often find out that, besides the personal suffering in consequence, they pay out many times in doctors' and medicine bills what they save from mattress makers.

"I know of some persons, men more frequently than women, however, who would be thrown into nervous spasms if they were compelled to handle velvet for 15 minutes—that is, to handle it on the fuzzy or velvety side. Those who are unpleasantly affected by velvet know it and therefore avoid it as much as possible."—Washington Star.

The Spider and the Tuning Fork.

A gentleman was recently watching some spiders, when it occurred to him to try what effect the sound of a tuning fork would have upon them. He suspected that they would take it for the buzzing of a fly. He selected a large, ugly spider that had been feasting on flies for about two months. The spider was at one edge of its web. Sounding the fork, the man touched a thread at the other side and watched the result.

Mr. Spider had the buzzing sound conveyed to him over his telephone wires, but how was he to know on which particular wire it was traveling? He ran to the center of the web very quickly and felt around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding; then, taking another thread along, just as a man would take an extra piece of rope, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it. Then he retreated a little way and looked at the fork. He was puzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. Then, strange to say, he got on the fork again and danced with delight. Evidently the sound was music to him.

No Use For Him.

"No," said the practical politician, "we don't want him figuring in the campaign."

"But he is exceedingly well informed."

"I doubt it. He has put in all his time studying the tariff and finance and the United States constitution. He doesn't know anything about politics."—Washington Star.

One or the Other.

"Doctor, what ails my daughter?"

"Before I answer that question let me ask if you have reason to think she has had a love disappointment of any kind?"

"I know she has not."

"Then, madam, your daughter has the grip."—Chicago Tribune.

Gratitude is a nice touch of beauty added last of all to the countenance, giving a classic beauty, an angelic loveliness to the character.

An orange hit in the exact center by a rifle ball will vanish at once from sight, scattered into infinitesimal pieces.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, P. G. Paradis, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot ten (10) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front, one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 12th day of June 1900. P. G. PARADIS.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, M. E. Bjerk hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot three (3) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in side.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute in said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900. M. E. BJERK.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, Lang & Mosleth hereby make application for a license to be granted to t en to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900. LANG & MOSLETH.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, Markham Hotel Company, (M. McAndress, Manager) hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the three story building situate on lot twenty (20) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said state of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
MARKHAM HOTEL CO.,
M. MCANDRESS, Manager.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned Clara Peterson hereby make application for a license to be granted to her to sell intoxication liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot eleven (11) of block (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to her pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900. CLARA PETERSON.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 20th day of July 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June 5th 1900.
SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Misol. App. [illegible]-2161. 46-51

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

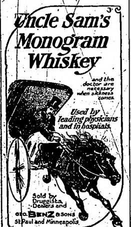
FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice, Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA



Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
and the doctor are necessary when sickness comes.
Used by leading physicians and in hospitals.
Sold by Druggists, Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS
St Paul and Minneapolis

Order For Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term, June 5th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

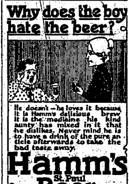
Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Sorsoleil, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Mary Sorsoleil has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said John Sorsoleil died in said county, on the 12th day of January A. D., 1900, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole Executrix named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire, in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 5th day of June A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
45-48 Judge of Probate.



Why does the boy hate the beer?
He doesn't—he loves it because it is Hamm's delicious brew it is the medicine his kind aunty has mixed in it that he dislikes. Never mind he is to have a drink of the pure article afterwards to take the bad taste away.
Hamm's St. Paul Beer
Drink a beer you know is pure.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972, St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a comparment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

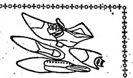
TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. *No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;* and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 22½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 634 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☛ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR, Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	60½	Oats	16
Wheat No. 2	58½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	54½	Flax	156
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fourth street is being graded from Broadway west.

W. A. Sorsoliel received a car load of brick yesterday.

M. E. Bjerk left this morning on a business trip at Holt.

E. J. Brink has rented his place of business for one year.

Every turnout jn the upper and lower Falls was here Sunday.

Attorney Richardson was down from the upper Falls Monday.

K. O. Gigstad returned home to-day from a trip to Crookston.

Threatening rains is the best we can get to help out the drouth.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The foundation for the new Catholic church is about completed.

Even bees feel the effect of drouth—no wild flowers to speak of.

The Red Lake Falls saw mill has shut down for want of logs.

A few thunder claps were heard early this morning but no rain fell.

I. Dahleen made a business trip to the upper Falls last Saturday.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Bergh Thursday June 14, 1900, a son.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Miss Carrie Hoff of Akeley arrived Monday on a visit to her parents.

Rector Watson of St. Vincent prayed for rain at Christ church last Sunday.

N. J. Nereson, the Garnes photographer was in the village last Friday.

Rapp & Post have an A No. 1 mason doing the work of building their root house.

Collins, the photographer, has been very successful lately in taking farm views.

About twenty-five base ball enthusiasts of Red Lake Falls biked it up last Sunday.

After the 25th inst. Collins the photographer will take no more of the stamp size photos.

Alfred Bergh came up from Crookston Monday to visit with his brother and family.

Frank Garvey representing the Grand Forks Woolen Mills was here the first of the week.

Miss Lucy Golla of Thief River Falls is here visiting with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Hughes.

W. A. Case left Monday on the mission of organizing a Woodmen camp in Norman county.

The weather of last Sunday was a scorcher, especially so between the hours of 10 and 4.

Miss Helen Makinson of St. Paul arrived Tuesday to visit with her sister Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

E. J. Kellogg of Walhalla N. Dak., arrived last Thursday on a short visit with relatives here.

The Garnes people guarantee a good time to everyone attending their Fourth of July celebration.

Fourth of July is not far distant—the young people have commenced buying fire crackers.

Mrs. H. Hendrickson returned home Monday from a few days visit with friends at Crookston.

Several teams were in from Garnes last Friday after lumber for their new Modern Woodmen hall.

Mrs. Ed. Bridge left Monday on a two weeks visit with relatives and friends at Thief River Falls.

Billy Warner, the shingle weaver resigned his position at the mill and left Monday for the upper Falls.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company has eight million feet of logs in the river between here and the outlet.

E. M. Hoff returned home Saturday from attending the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at St. Paul last week.

Emard, the Red Lake Falls vegetable man makes regular trips now days in order to supply the wants of St. Hilaire people.

Mrs. L. N. Nolan, and daughter Myrtle, of Red Lake Falls spent Sunday visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Knowles.

Miss Agnes Roland returned Monday from Crookston where she had been on a short visit to her sister, Mrs. O. R. Miller.

About thirty river drivers went up to Thief River Falls Saturday afternoon to bring down a drive of logs for this company.

Messrs. Lee, Jackson and Jas. Meehan, Jr. passed through here yesterday enroute to St. Paul to attend the democratic convention.

J. G. Ballard, one of the head pushes of the Thief River Falls Lumber Co., was here the first of the week enroute below on a business trip.

Ole Johnson and Henry Norland returned to-day from Crookston where they had been since Monday attending the drainage convention.

The Erskin Echo says J. C. Nelson a prosperous farmer in the town of Winger, Polk county, is the proud possessor of a six-legged pig.

Drouth and poor crop prospects are reported from nearly all sections of the northwest which is very discouraging to the farmers to say the least.

Just at this particular time its not safe to mention the word "prosperity" to a farmer—that is—if he really understand the meaning of the word.

L. T. Bergh departed Monday for Bottineau, N. Dak., where he goes to look after the interests of the McCormick people in that part of the state.

H. E. Ives returned yesterday from a weeks trip at Duluth and the twin cities, having taken in several excursions—the U. C. T. being one of them.

The base ball club of St. Hilaire is in bad shape since our old reliable pitcher left town and the chances are no more matched games will be played this season.

Six hundred and fifty trusts and combinations have been organized since March 4, 1897 with capital ranging from one million to ninety-nine million dollars each.

John Thorkelson, father of our popular druggist, terminated a pleasant three weeks visit with his son and family and left Monday for his home at Brandon, Minn.

Beware of fakirs of all kinds—they are coming around thick and fast. We do not advise you to set the dogs loose upon them, but suggest that you give them the marble heart.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Mr. Helberg's about one mile southwest of St. Hilaire tomorrow afternoon June 21st, at 2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

The sixth annual Firemen's tournament will be held at Fosston next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 27, 28 and 29. Three whole days of enjoyment is in store for all who attend.

In some unaccountable manner a large Rochester lamp fell to the floor in Petersons saloon last night, creating quite a little excitement for a minute or two. No particulor damage was done.

St. John's Day will be celebrated at Terrebonne next Saturday. Dancing will be carried on in their new Woodmen hall during the day and evening and a grand display of fireworks at night.

A. M. Hanson, who lives two miles north of Wylie will sell his threshing machine outfit at auction on July 7th. Someone is liable to get a bargain as the rig is practically new being used only ninety days.

The Mission Friends will hold a series of meetings next Monday and Tuesday June 25 and 26 in the Norwegian United church. The first meeting will be held Monday afternoon June 25th at 2 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

The Mission Friends sewing society will have their auction in the Norwegian United church next Tuesday June 26th. The auction will begin at 8:00 o'clock in the evening. Ice cream and lemonade will be served. All are very welcome.

Seeing that St. Hilaire will not celebrate the Fourth a great many of our people have signified their intention of going out to Garnes to help swell the crowd. They promise a good time and why not remember our neighbors of the east on this occasion when nothing is going on at home?

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Case were over from St. Hilaire Thursday calling on Warren friends. Mr. Case is prominently mentioned as a candidate for register of deeds in Red Lake county on the Republican ticket. If the people of that county want a good, competent accommodating man in that position, they can find none better than Mr. Case.—Warren Sheaf.

A woman will yank up the guyrope of her corsets until she is almost squeezing her immortal soul out of place, put a dead bird on her hat, and go strutting around over town, selling tickets for an entertainment to raise money to help send missionaries to some foreign clime for the purpose of teaching civilization to the poor heathen who has never known what it is to wear a corset and who have been struggling on in the ignorant belief that birds were created to sing instead of to be worn on the hat.—Exchange.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, June 25th and 26th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 25th and 26th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Woodmen Memorial Day.

The third Sunday of June of each year has been designated as Memorial Day by the Modern Woodmen of America and on Sunday the 17th the Woodmen of St. Hilaire met at their hall, and proceeded in a body, accompanied by the Royal Neighbors, to the M. E. church where the Rev. Myers delivered a very interesting and appropriate service, at the close of the service the Neighbors and Woodmen, 65 strong marched to the cemetery and in a fitting manner decorated the grave of deceased neighbor Fred Elkhoff. This faithful observance of the day will not only bring the Woodmen in a proper light before the public but will be paying a proper tribute to the beloved neighbors who have been called to their eternal rest.

First Game.

The first game of base ball on the home grounds was played between the Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire clubs last Sunday afternoon. It was a very interesting game up to the sixth inning when the home team allowed the visitors to pile up eight scores which was disastrous but the boys got back at them in a like manner before the ninth inning was played. We cannot give the score by innings as the scorer has a faculty of loosing the book at the end of every game that has been played the past year or two. However the score stood 12 to 13 in favor of Thief River Falls nine. Manager Goodwin of the visiting nine makes an A No. 1 umpire and will not tolerate "ragchewing" among members. A large delegation came down to see their boys win.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has sent out circulars urging the farmers to grow fodder corn and save the live stock. The following urgent advice is given for the farmers: The drouth has cut the hay crop in two. The grain yields will be seriously reduced. Farmers must look to stock for their years profits. The greatest crop for stock is fodder corn. It may be planted as late as July 1st. By putting in a crop of fodder corn profits on live stock can be saved. Plow and drill crip corn on fields containing unpromising grain. Every acre of fodder corn planted before July 1st will winter five head of cattle. Fodder corn is better feed than timothy hay. Common dent corn is our best variety for fodder corn. Plant thickly in drills and cultivate.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Census Enumerator Johnson has almost completed the rounds of this district and if there are any in the village that have not been enumerated they should report the fact at once to Mr. Johnson. The lists will be closed on June 30, and Mr. Johnson expects to go over the lists again before that date to see if anybody has escaped his notice. It is very necessary that everybody should be enumerated, both for the accurtnacy of the reports and the good of the village. If you reside within the confines of the village you should make it a point to ascertain whether or no you have been enumerated. The work has been performed very thoroughly, but there is, of course, a possibility that some one may have been missed.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, June 25th and 26th.

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR SPECTATOR:—

Please publish in your next issue our sincere thanks to all the good people of St. Hilaire and also one appreciative of their sympathy and generosity during our sad bereavement.

Yours in sorrow,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mousseau.

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by Joseph Laurent a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in School District No. 81 asking that the n w ¼ section 3, Township 150 of range 43 be set off from school district No. 79 to school district No. 81 was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 11th day of June A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1900, at the office of the County Auditor Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moins, Iowa. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the west side of Broadway from Second street to Thirt street in said village to be eight (8) feet wide constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide placed flat-wise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of norway pine two (2) inches thick and six (6) inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the centre of the street to be eight (8) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of constructing said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of forty-two (42) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax.

That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof, which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
Annie G. Holmes	1	40	"
H. E. Ives	2	"	"
Bjerk & Tedford	3	"	"
	4	"	"
R. K. Brown	5	"	"
Mrs. E. L. Elkhoff	6	"	"
Minneapolis Bre. Co.	7	"	"
J. J. Branum	8	"	"
C. A. Chelin	9	"	"
P. G. Paradis	10	"	"
M. E. Bjerk	11	"	"
E. M. Hoff	12	"	"

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaied lands are hereby notitied and requested to pay the said tax in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of June 1900 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated at St. Hilaire, Minn., this 7th day of June 1900.
S. HARRIS,
Street Commissioner.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the south side of Second street from Broadway to Railroad avenue in said village to be six (6) feet in width constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide placed flat wise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of Norway pine two (2) inches thick and six (6) inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six (6) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of constructing said side walk, the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of thirty-three (33) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax.

That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof which are known are as follows:

Mrs. Anna Abrahamson, Lot 12, Block 37, St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of June 1900 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated at St. Hilaire, Minn., this 7th day of June 1900.
S. HARRIS,
Street Commissioner.

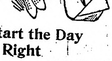
Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Davison Hospital of the Fifty Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

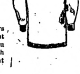
Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.





We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

—Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By JEAN WARNER.

CHAPTER XXX—(Continued.)

A voice, low and sweet as the murmur of the western wind, floated through one of the western corridors, in the notes of a well-remembered song:

"Thou in the sunlight,
And I in the shade:
But, ah! by the sunlight
The shadow is made.
Thine be the gladness,
And mine be the gloom,
For Love, though thy triumph,
Is only my doom!

In silence and shadow,
Through weal and through ill,
My fate is to love
And to follow thee still.
Unseen and unknown
Will I cling to thy heart,
For fetters have bound me
That death cannot part."

Like one spellbound, Herbert listened, and then, letting the portfolio he held fall from his grasp, he turned swiftly down the corridor whom which the song-notes seemed to come.

It led to a sort of conservatory, which had, a few months ago, been one of the madam's pet follies, but whose novelty had at present faded away before some still more charming caprice.

It was a mammoth aquarium—the stone walls overgrown with sea-mosses and trailing water plants; the light, coming faintly through shades of sea-green glass; the central fountain sending up its pearly spray from a miniature lake, on whose bosom the Victoria Regia spread its mighty leaves, and Egyptian lilies floated in spotless beauty.

The entrance to this enchanted nook was low and rugged, like the opening of an ocean cave. Huge sea-shells surrounded the tiny lake, and the moss-grown rocks dipped into the crystal waves.

Seated on one of these rocks was a form that seemed the fitting guardian of the fairy scene.

Her filmy white robes were looped with clusters of white lilies over an underskirt of pale sea-green; her floating hair a cloud of golden light, was wreathed with sea-grasses and waxen water plants, while the jewels encircling her snowy throat and arms glittered like the spray of the ocean as it breaks in mid-air.

She was masked, but the form, the hair, the voice, made Herbert's heart bound within him, and, springing forward, he whispered:

"Sybil, Sybil! my lost darling! Have I found you at last?"

She started, trembled and recoiled from him; then, as if conquering a momentary terror, spoke, in a low, constrained voice:

"You are bold, sir knight—over bold. I am no Sybil, but Lurline, the water siren. They who brave an entrance to my ocean kingdom, do it at their cost!"

"Has the cost not been great enough already? he murmured, despairingly. "Sybil, Sybil! torture me no longer by these masks and mysteries! Call yourself what you will—spirit, mortal, angel, or demon—you are to me, you can only be to me, the woman I love, with a love that has changed my life, blasted my future, broken my heart!"

"No, no!" she whispered, in tremulous accents; "not that—not that! The heart never breaks—never breaks. It can suffer all things, even the death-pang itself, and still beat on. Oh, there are those who carry hearts that even in such scenes as these quiver with death-throes, and yet cannot die."

"Do you, too, suffer?" he asked, moved by the passionate sorrow of her tone. "Oh, my love—my lost love—what need is there of this pain, this sorrow, this mystery? Why do you thus madden me by brief gleams of hope, that only serve to darken more cruelly the night of despair? I am like one tossing on a sea of doubt. All things have failed me—faith, hope, courage, reason, energy—all but love. Love, that ignis fatuus that leads me on deeper and deeper into the darkness—love that I cannot turn from—that I must still pursue!"

"Is it indeed so?" was the low, quivering answer. "Alas, alas! Must your darkened life, too, atone? I—I—oh, I would have spared you this—Herbert, Herbert! I would have spared you this! I thought, I hoped, that mine alone would be the sorrow, the doom!"

"Sybil! Now it is indeed Sybil who speaks!" was his rapturous rejoinder. "Oh, Sybil, my beloved one, only trust me with your sorrow! Tear from your life the mystery that enshrouds it! Let the eye of love read all! In death or in life, you are—"

"Mine!" said a fierce voice at his side, and a tall form, shrouded in the flowing garments of a monk, loomed up behind the shrinking Lurline. "Again, again? Girl, girl, have I not warned you that—that—"

He stopped as if checked with rage.

"Go, go!" she pleaded, turning to Herbert—"go, for God's sake, and leave us!"

"Never, never! till I know the mystery of your fate!" was the determined answer. "Never, until I know who it is that dares to stand between me and the woman I love!"

"Do you ask who?" cried the monk, tearing the mask from his face, and disclosing the features of the one man on earth whom he remembered as an enemy—the antagonist whom he had encountered three years before at Sunset Hill. "Traitor and robber that you are, would you steal from me the only treasure I have left? Begone, or I will forget myself and be again a madman! Begone! I tell you she is mine!"

"Sybil!" exclaimed Herbert, turning his white face toward her, as if he heard neither the insults nor the menaces of the other—"speak to me, Sybil. Choose between us—for, by heaven, no man shall force me again from your side! Speak to me, and tell me, if you can, to go from you forever. I swear to you that if I leave you now, my mad pursuit will end, my dreams be o'er! I bid farewell to love and hope forever! Choose betwen us. Your word alone will decide my fate—your word alone!"

"Farewell!" she whispered. "It is all that I can say. Father, father! See, I do not falter, though you bid me rend my heart in twain. My own beloved, farewell! Farewell to—to hope, and love forever!"

CHAPTER XXXI.

Gathering Clouds.

The snows of December were whitening the turrets and gables of Clive Towers; the forest was a bleak wilderness, through whose mazes the winter winds sighed and raved; the cozy little cottage of Dr. Bond was almost lost sight of in the white waste surrounding it.

But though the diamond panes of his little shady window were well-nigh covered with snow wreaths, and his one small factotum—a crisp-haired mulatto boy—was making futile efforts to shovel a passage way to the gate, the doctor's serenity was undisturbed, and he sat before a huge fire with a large medical book in his hand, the perusal of which appeared to afford him perfect satisfaction.

"Seasonable weather," said the doctor, rising at last, and rubbing his hands together before the cheery fire. "White winters are not the kind to fill doctor's pockets. Good, fierce, snapping frosts strike sense into people. They take to red flannel and thick shoes. Then, naturally, you can't persuade man, woman or child what a cold is, until Jack Frost nips their noses for them, and gives them his promise to pay— Hello!"—a horseman, stopping at the gate, interrupted the old man's satisfied revery—"who is fool enough to turn out such a day as this? Young Grey, the lawyer's son! Must be a matter of life and death that brings such a steady-going fellow as he is through such a storm. Come in, sir—come in! Don't stand shaking your self all day on the door-mat. There's no woman here to look sour at a sprinkling of snow in the hall. Come in to the fire right away. There's liquor on the sideboard yonder; but I forgot—you don't drink. All the better for you in the long run. Sit down, then, and get warm. Don't say a word until you are warm through."

"I'm not at all cold now, sir," answered Laurence, as he obeyed the old doctor's hospitable injunctions. "I came up home for the holidays last evening, and have taken the earliest opportunity—"

"Of paying your respects to me, eh?" said the doctor, grimly. "Come, young man, out with it. What's the matter? I don't doubt your friendly feelings; but they wouldn't have brought you out for a social call on a day like this."

"I was up at the Towers last night," continued Laurence, gravely, "and I could not help noticing the change in Mr. Clive. My deep interest in all that concerns Herbert and"—he paused ere he added—"his sister, makes me, perhaps, unduly observing; but it seems to me, sir, that he is much broken within the last few months—so much so that I determined to consult you as to the propriety of informing Herbert of his father's condition at once."

"Humph!" muttered the old doctor, giving Laurence a keen look over his spectacles: "do you happen to know where Herbert is, young man?"

"I have not heard of him for several months," answered Laurence: "but I suppose a letter addressed to his bankers in Paris will find him."

"No person else has heard of him for several months," continued the doctor, drily. "He ought to be at home now, sir—he ought to be at home. It's none of my business, for Robert Clive has never consulted me either as to his health or prudence—but he's breaking fast. He has never been the same since the wreck of the Ocean Queen. He first weakened then, body and mind, and he's been weakening ever since. That one week during which he thought his son was lost, broke his spirit forever. Yes, sir—yes," added the doctor, abstractly resting his hand on the ivory miniature he always wore hidden in his breast; "let skeptics talk as they please, a just God rules the world, and, sooner or later, His justice triumphs over all things."

"Miss Fannie"—the young man's hesitating mention of her name was not lost on his listener—"Miss Fannie tells me her father keeps to his room nearly all the time—that for days together she never sees him. She seemed very much depressed, and anxious for her brother's return. Poor girl!" added Laurence with a sigh; "sorrow is new to her. She needs a friend."

"Where's that young jackanapes she is going to marry?" asked the doctor, abruptly. "What's his name—Wood, Grove, Forest? Oh, yes, Forest. Where is he?"

"Fenton Forest," answered the young man, somewhat stiffly. "He is off on duty just now."

"Glad to hear it. Best to keep him on duty," said the doctor, gruffly. "I hope he'll stay on duty for the remainder of his life. Women are fools—the best of them—when it comes to choosing a mate for life they look at the fine feathers first. A pair of shoulder-straps and a dozen gilt buttons have made many a wretched match. Well, it's none of my business, of course, but I like that little girl and her brother, and if there's to be a crash, I'd like to have them stand clear. But I don't know—I'm not much of a Bible scholar, but there is a verse you may have heard of, keeps running in my head." And, with a solemnity that puzzled Laurence, the old man laid his hand upon his arm, and added, impressively: "The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation." I'll go up to the Towers this evening and see Fannie—see Robert Clive, if he will let me," the doctor said, more cheerfully, as Laurence rose to go, "and I'll give you my opinion then about writing to Herbert. No use alarming the boy unnecessarily; trouble will come to him fast enough."

"Trouble will come to him fast enough!" These words, and the doctor's solemn Scriptural quotation, haunted Laurence Grey, as he rode homeward through the bleak winter woods, past the white wastes of meadow land, the shrouded gardens and deserted lawns of Clive Towers—the Eden of his boyhood's and manhood's dreams.

Only a few months ago, and the sun light shimmered through the rich foliage of spreading trees upon springing fountains and blooming flowers. Only a few months ago birds warbled their love songs in the fragrant shadows of the grove the brooklet laughed in the sunbeam; a summer sky smiled upon a summer world. Young hearts bounded joyously to the whispers of love and hope; young voices blended in gay song and merry laughter; young lives, bright with beautiful promise, made these still and lifeless paths a paradise.

Now, Laurence Grey was not a romantic dreamer, but the dark, heavy snow clouds, hanging like a pall around Clive Towers; the dead silence that reigned over lawn, the garden and terrace; the shadow that dwelt within—all seemed ominous of coming evil.

He reached home. Miss Marian was watching for him at the window. He little knew the secrets of his sister's envious heart, or he would never have confided to her the object of his mission. He little guessed the secret joy and triumph that filled her breast at sight of the gathering clouds that caused him such generous and heartfelt pain.

And so he told her, without reserve, the substance of this interview with Dr. Bond, adding that he feared some heavy trouble was impending over Clive Towers—some secret sorrow crushing its master to the earth.

Miss Marian listened with the greatest apparent sympathy. It was sad for poor Fannie, very; but she had suspected for some time there was a skeleton hidden in Clive Towers—some trouble known to none.

"However that may be, sister," interrupted Laurence, gravely, "it is our duty to keep all we have heard sacred, as though entrusted to us under the seal of friendship. There is a poisoned sting on the tongues of gossips that inflames every wound."

"Dear me, brother!" exclaimed Miss Marian, indignantly, "how could you suppose for one moment that I would gossip about anything which concerns poor, dear Fan?"

Nevertheless, when Miss Felicia dropped in that evening, after the storm, the dark allusion of Miss Marian to the trouble at Clive Towers harrowed up her "recollections to such an extent that she could talk of nothing else.

She was compelled to drop in at the sewing society, on her way home, and relieve her mind by a few moments' chat with several of the oldest inhabitants, who shook their heads gravely, and "always thought Robert Clive was a-hiding something behind that solemn face he wore."

Sybil's strange coming, and strange disappearance; Herbert's sudden departure and prolonged absence—all were brought forward to swell the tide of gossip that, before night, ran high and dark against the unhappy Clives.

Something was wrong at Clive Towers—something that kept its master a gloomy misanthrope, in his secluded study, and made its heir a homeless wanderer in foreign lands. Something was wrong, rumor whispered, darkly—very wrong.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The Fall of the Mighty.

The winter sunset was burning over the snow-clad hills, and touching with its lurid glow the turrets and windows of Clive Towers, as Dr. Bond mounted his sturdy little pony for his promised visit.

It was no very pleasant duty to him. Robert Clive and he had never been congenial spirits, but in the children whom he had watched blossoming into a beautiful youth, and ripening into a promising maturity, the good old doctor felt an almost paternal interest, that was only intensified by his knowledge of the dark shadow that lowered over their young lives—the wrong for which they must innocently suffer—the injustice for which they must atone.

As he rode along over the snowy hills his thoughts wandered backward through the clouds and sunshine of forty years, and a strange conviction came over him that he was determined to unravel the web of mystery that surrounded the story of his early love.

He was the chosen champion of Sybil Lee—the Sybil who, perhaps, from a brighter world, was watching the fortunes of her children, and smiling as she saw, with a clearer vision than that of earth, how all things work, slowly yet surely, to a rightful end.

Fannie was waiting for him, standing in the lofty doorway, guarded by the "lions couchant," that was the armorial crest of the old baronial Clives.

She was paler and a trifle sadder than of yore, but far more beautiful. The shadow of sorrow that darkened her laughing eye, and rested upon lip and brow, gave a new charm to her girlish loveliness.

In her soft, flowing crimson dress, with a few white snowberries twined in her waving hair, and a single pearl clasping the delicate lace at her throat, she looked so fair and winsome that the doctor thought he had never seen a sweeter picture, more fittingly framed by the stately grandeur of a noble home.

"Oh, doctor, I am so glad you have come!" she said, eagerly, as she grasped his hand. "Papa won't consent to see a physician, though I know"—the dark eyes filled—"I know he is very unwell. I have been so wretched and anxious about him, and I did not know what to do, until last night, when—when Laurence came, and he said he would get you to come, and make a call as a friend. Only as a friend; for both papa and Mrs. Wyllis say that he is not sick. They will not hear of a doctor visiting him."

"They!" echoed the doctor, drily; "they! I thought you were the the mistress of Clive Towers."

"Mrs. Wyllis has all the influence with papa now," answered Fannie, sadly. "He seems to trust to no one else. Sometimes I do not see him for days together. Herbert is away, and Fenton, and I—I—Oh, doctor," she concluded, with a burst of tears, "I am so lonely and miserable and wretched!"

"There there!" said the doctor, hurriedly, "don't cry, my dear—don't cry. I'll see your father, and if there's much the matter, we'll have Herbert home at once. Don't cry! There, there! be a woman, and not a baby. So, Mrs. Wyllis has all the influence? Humph! A pantheress in petticoats, if ever there was one. Been waiting to take a spring this twenty years, and, I reckon, has done it at last."

The concluding portion of the doctor's speech was delivered entirely to himself, as he followed Fannie through the richly-carpeted halls and ante-rooms that led to her father's study.

The room was already darkened, though the last rays of sunset had not yet faded in the west; the carved lamp that stood on the marble center table was turned down to a feeble glimmer; and in his easy chair before the hearth, sat Robert Clive, with bowed head and folded arms.

As the door opened, a slender, black-robed figure moved noiselessly out of the shadow at the farther end of the room, and Mrs. Wyllis faced the visitors.

"Papa, here is Dr. Bond," said Fannie, regardless of the housekeeper's murmured remarks that Mr. Clive had requested her to invite all visitors into the parlor, as he was desirous of being alone. "Papa, you know dear mamma's friend, and our old friend, Dr. Bond?"

Robert Clive raised his head slowly, and, prepared as the doctor was, for a change, he was, for the moment, shocked by the haggard countenance, the hollow eyes, the worn and aged expression of the man who, but a few months before had been seen in all the vigorous prime of manhood.

"Dr. Bond!" he repeated, rising, with a feeble assumption of his former stateliness. "Of course, my dear, I am pleased to see Dr. Bond. Take a seat, doctor. It is very—very cold without. Mrs. Wyllis, a little more light, if you please. And perhaps the doctor will have something warm after his ride. It is very cold this evening—very, very cold!"

He sank back in his chair, rubbing his wasted hands together before the fire, as if he would infuse some of its glow and fervor into his weakened frame.

"I stepped in to see how all were," said the doctor, cheerily. "This sort of weather makes a dried-up old bachelor long for a glimpse of bright home fires and glad young faces. Miss Fannie don't look as blooming as I have seen her of yore. You must keep an eye on your roses, my dear. They ought to bloom both winter and summer, on such cheeks as yours."

"Miss Fannie confines herself too much," interposed Mrs. Wyllis, softly. "I often tell her a brisk walk through the woods would be good for her health. The young need change, recreation, excitement."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Clive, nervously; "Fannie needs a change. I have been thinking that she ought to go to town for the winter. Mrs. Wyllis tells me that it is lonely for a young girl here."

"Go to town without you, papa?" exclaimed Fannie, in dismay. "Go away and leave you here alone? Oh, you surely do not mean it! I could never leave you here alone!"

"Wyllis would give me all the attention I require," answered Mr. Clive, in a constrained voice. "It is quite unnecessary to think of me. I am quite well—very well! Mrs. Wyllis, as you know, my dear, attends perfectly to my comfort and well being. There is no use in your remaining here—none at all!"

"When did you hear from that wandering son of yours?" asked the doctor, changing the conversation, in pity for the young girl, whose quivering lip and tearful eyes showed how keenly she felt her father's words. "It is time he was thinking of a homeward journey."

"Herbert? When did we hear from Herbert?" repeated Mr. Clive, thoughtfully. "Do you remember when we heard from Herbert, Mrs. Wyllis? Take a seat; I did not observe you were standing. When was it we heard from my boy?"

"About two months ago, I think, sir," said Mrs. Wyllis, whose light eyes emitted gleams of crafty triumph whenever her master thus referred the conversation to her. "You remember, it was a very short note from Paris, stating he was about to travel East."

"Yes, yes; I remember; a very short note—very short, indeed. We have not heard from him since then."

"I should advise you and Miss Fannie here to run over and look him up," said the doctor, as, after a few moments' longer stay, he rose to take his leave. "The trip would do you both good, and so would the change," he added, with a glance toward the figure in the shadow—the noiseless woman, who, with her mittened hands folded one above the other, saw the visitor out, and then returned to her post in the darkened room, where Robert Clive again bowed his head before the fire, like one stricken by sorrow or shame.

"You haven't taken your tonic, sir," whispered the crafty temptress. "It is past the time. I was about to hand it to you when Miss Fannie insisted upon introducing the doctor, much against my remonstrances; for I knew you wished for no professional attention at all."

"Certainly not—certainly not!" he answered, sharply. "Admit no such visitors again, Mrs. Wyllis, no matter who introduces them. Hand me the drug. It is the best physician, after all. It soothes body and mind, heart and soul. A potent nervine—a potent nervine. That is all—yet how it aids me to bear with life!"

She handed him a silver box that contained a white, crystalline powder.

He swallowed a portion of it eagerly, and then asked:

"Has the doctor gone?"

"He is talking to Miss Fannie in the parlor," answered Mrs. Wyllis. "Poor girl! it is so lonesome here for her now that she is glad even of an old man's company."

"Yes, yes, she must go away—must go away," repeated Robert Clive. "Make arrangements so that she can go to town immediately, Wyllis. We must save her, no matter what happens. She is young and—and innocent. She knows nothing of injustice and wrong."

"I must beg you again to be careful, sir," said the housekeeper, in a warning whisper.

"Careful, woman—careful?" he cried, angrily. "Am I not careful? Has not my whole life been a carful, studied lie? Has not every look, and word, and gesture for the last five-and-twenty years been careful? Did I ever once, even to the wife of my bosom, the children of my love, lay aside the mask that guarded me from their glances of tender watchfulness? Did not my gentle Agnes die on my bosom, believing me an honest and honorable man? Have not my children grown into manhood and womanhood honored and courted as the children of Robert Clive? And you speak to me of prudence now! Am I going mad, think you? Do I need a keeper for the secret that has been corroding my heart, eating out the core of every joy however pure, every success, however merited, every bliss, triumph and memory for five-and-twenty years? Am I likely to free the monster now?"

"I trust not, sir, now that all danger is over," was the softly-purred reply. "But the first night after the tidings of Mr. Herbert's loss, when—"

"When you saw the proud man laid low, the strong man crushed?" continued Robert Clive, whose cheek began to flush and eye to brighten under the subtle influence of the drug to which he had become a slave—"when you came to me as an evil genius, and—"

"Saved you from yourself, sir," she added—"saved your children, saved your name. What would repentance have availed you then? What would it avail you now? Your path was chosen five-and-twenty years ago. It is too late to retrace it now."

"Too late! aye, too late!" repeated the wretched man. "I must keep on now until the end—the end. But the dead man's curse is falling upon me and mine. It is falling, slowly, slowly. I see it in my daughter's fading cheek; I feel it in my silent home; I recognize it in the doom that hangs over my silent house, darkening, darkening, day by day. Do you remember the night, Wyllis—the night that the old man died? How the wind shrieked around the lonely mansion? How the November rain beat against the window panes? How the storm raved and sobbed without, as if Nature were bemoaning the coming wrong? There were demons around that night—demons who had broken their chains, and roamed the earth to tempt and destroy."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Smooth Brome-Grass.

A circular from the department of agriculture says: Smooth brome (bromus inermis) has been known in Europe for over 130 years. The early agriculturists did not consider it of any value because of its creeping rootstocks, thus resembling couch grass. In 1884, however, Stebler and Shroeter demonstrated by experiments conducted for thirty years at Magocs, Hungary, that it had the power to withstand long periods of drouth when all other grasses succumbed. These experiments resulted in introducing the grass into cultivation in Hungary, where it still retains the name of Hungarian brome-grass. Its introduction into the United States must have taken place about the same time, for we find the seed is offered for distribution in Bulletin 22 of the California Experiment Station, issued Nov. 5, 1884, and the statement made that "our experience indicates that it will do well here either with or without irrigation." Since then the experiment stations of Colorado, Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota and the different grass stations of the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., have conducted extensive experiments and all speak of it in the highest terms.

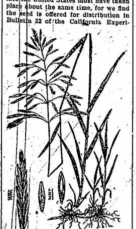


Fig. 20.—Smooth brome-grass showing rootstocks, culm, head, spikelet, and parts of flower.

Smooth brome-grass is a native of Europe and Asia, ranging from France eastward to Siberia, growing along roadsides, river banks, borders of fields and woods, and upon sterile hillsides and pastures. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial with strong, creeping rootstocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open panicles, or "seed heads," four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drouth-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist.

As it is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture, its value to the farmers of dry regions cannot be over-estimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and the chemical analyses made show that it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients, much more so than timothy. It is very hardy and not injured by severe spring and fall frosts when once established. As it starts to grow very early in the spring before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green and succulent far into November, it will supply the long-felt want of early spring and late fall pastures.

Horticultural Observations.

It will pay the ordinary farmer to grow only well tried fruits. He has not the time to experiment with new things, or at least he will not take the time. Avoid high-sounding names, and accept as established only those that are extensively grown. We would not give this advice to the professional fruit grower. He has time to give to some new things, and a man to be progressive must be looking after the new things as well as the old.

A correspondent of The Farmers' Review recently wrote that he had no faith in spraying; that if the birds were protected there would be no need of spraying. The attention of the correspondent should be called to the fact that the prime reason for spraying is to prevent fungous attacks, such as those producing the apple leaf scab. Birds can have no effect in checking troubles of that kind. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture was first tried in Bordeaux, France, to keep the boys from stealing the grapes. The owner of the vineyard found that it also saved his grapes from mildew. Now birds have no effect on the mildew. So it is evident that the preservation of the birds does not remove the reasons for spraying.

According to the laws in several of our states trees and plants can be only sold from inspected nurseries. It is well that our readers should understand what this means. It is not a positive guaranty that the plants purchased are free from disease and insects. The state entomologist does not wish it understood that every tree and shrub has been inspected. The method of inspection is rather general. The inspectors pass through the nursery, going across it diagonally several times. They inspect a few trees in each row of trees, and it is presumed that if San Jose scale exists there at all it will be met with. Yet if the scale were on a single tree it might easily be missed. This is no fault of the inspectors. The work is too great to be accomplished in any other way with the force of inspectors that the state has provided. Yet the inspection has this advantage over no inspection, that it stimulates the owner of each nursery to make a more thorough inspection than can be made by the state inspectors. Doubtless, in every case before the coming of the inspectors, the owners of the nurseries make a close inspection of every part of their nurseries, if not of every tree, for they can not afford to have the inspectors find the evidences of scale and blights. There is no doubt that the inspection law is bearing good fruit.

Blackleg in Nebraska.

The Division of Animal Pathology of the Nebraska Experiment Station of the University of Nebraska has been busy since the first of the year in the distribution of the blackleg vaccine, in which it is co-operating with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase in the distribution is shown in the fact that during the year 1899, the division furnished blackleg vaccine to 203 applicants in fifty-six counties, the total number of doses being 23,256. Since the 1st of January, 1900, the division has furnished the vaccine to 211 applicants in forty-seven counties, the number of doses aggregating 15,000. In the corresponding period of 1899 twenty-three applicants received 1,500 doses, or one-tenth as much as the present season. This greater demand for vaccine is due rather to an increased knowledge of and confidence in the remedy than to an increase in the prevalence of the disease.

The records show that the calls have come from persons that used the vaccine last year and from their neighbors. The reports of the applicants show that it has reduced the mortality, absolute satisfaction having been given in over 96 per cent of the cases. This work is being taken up very enthusiastically by farmers and stockmen over the state. It has been one of the very important subjects that have been discussed at farmers' institutes by this division of the station. The division at these institutes explained the process of the manufacture of the vaccine and how it is applied. There is now ready for publication by the station a bulletin which treats on the subject in a popular way, dealing with the age and species of animals attacked, the cause of the disease, disposition of the blackleg carcass, symptoms, post-mortem appearances, methods of treatment, and a full discussion of what is regarded as the only reliable and economical method, vaccination.

Improvement in Swine.

The term improvement is only relative. There is no such thing as the improvement of swine in the abstract. When we speak of the improvement of swine we mean in the relation of the hog to man. In the relation of the hog to himself there has been no improvement, but rather an absolute deterioration. Let the human race disappear from the earth at this time and the hog would be in bad shape to survive. At least this would be true of the improved hog. He would fall a prey to hunger, for he could not hunt his own food except under the most favorable circumstances; if any wild animal got after him he would be unable to fight, for his tusks have been bred out. Even as relates to man the improvement made by one generation is not the improvement desired by another. There was a time when bigness counted for nearly everything in the improved hog. Now the buyers want quick-grown hogs of medium weight. The next improvement will probably be more lean meat in the hog, because the buyers taboo the fat. The next generation will see new standards of improvement established. The present lines of breeding will have to be modified from year to year as demands change.

Sneezeweed.

This is a smooth, angular, branching perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with rather thick lance-shaped leaves, and a large number of showy yellow flowers, which do not appear until autumn. It grows commonly in moist ground from Connecticut to Michigan and Illinois, and southward to the Gulf.

The whole plant, especially the flower, is bitter and more or less acrid and pungent. Sheep, cattle and horses that are unfamiliar with the plant are often poisoned with it when driven to localities where it abounds. As a rule, these animals avoid it, but it is claimed that they sometimes develop a taste for it and are killed by eating it in large quantity. The poison exists principally in the flowers. The young plants appear to be only moderately dangerous. In the mature ones the amount of poison varies greatly in the same field.

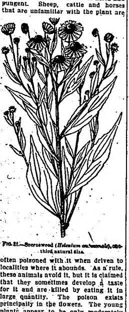


Fig. 21.—Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*), one-third natural size.

Sneezeweed may be best kept in check by cultivating the ground or by mowing the plants before the time of flowering.

Space for Hens.—All of our readers are familiar with the advice not to crowd hens into space only large enough for half their number. On the other hand it is sometimes a dertiment too give them too much space, when that means giving them access to all the grain bins and corn cribs. True, at this time of year the fowls will be more eager to get grass and insects than grain, but a little later on they are likely to fall back on the grain bins as a base of supplies.

Land Misapplied.

Heman—Ah, what a fine stretch of land over there!

Niblack—Beautiful! But what a shame to put it under cultivation! It would make such an ideal golf links!—Boston Transcript.

Revolution in Water Travel.

Experiments have proven that vessels, fitted with propellers which imitate the fish's fin, develope remarkable power. It will cause a revolution in water travel. Men gradually learn that Nature's ways are best. One cause of the remarkable success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the fact that it is a sure cure for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Plainly Impossible.

Young Mr. Spoonamore (who has just been accepted)—But what will your father say, darling? You know he doesn't like me any too well."

The Young Woman—Well, you can't expect me to use the exact language in which papa will express himself when he hears it.—Chicago Tribune.

Straight Road To Health

Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

And He Was.

The latest contribution to the collection of curious epitaphs comes from Rutland, Vt., and expresses in an indirect but forceful manner the reputation of the deceased among the community in which he lived:

William Wilson.
Died October 4, 1896,
Aged 85 years.
The good die young.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Wasn't Just Sure.

Sir William McCormac, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, is at times quite absent-minded. He is an indefatigable worker, and often, to save time, when studying in his laboratory, has a light luncheon served there. Once his assistant heard him sigh heavily, and, looking up, saw the doctor glaring at two glass receptacles on the table.

"What is the matter, doctor?" asked one of the youngsters.

"Nothing in particular," was the reply, "only I am uncertain whether I drank the beef tea or that compound I am working on."—Argonaut.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Farewell.

"Good-by," said the pale, determined man, as his wife flung her arms wildly about his neck and gave way to a flood of weeping.

"Do not go into unnecessary dangers," she said. "I know you will be brave and return with honors."

And he was gone. He was not off to war. No; he was a baseball umpire and he was leaving home for the opening game.—Philadelphia Nort hAmerican.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Merely a Good Listener.

Miss Swelltop—Sister is so disappointed. She can't go to the opera tonight.

Miss Bluegore—Is she so ill as all that?

Miss Swellton—Oh, no; it is just a nervous affection of the throat. She's not really ill.

Miss Bluegore—Why can't she go, then?

Miss Swelltop—Why, goodness gracious! She can't speak above a whisper.—Philadelphia Press.

For What He Missed.

"Didn't I tell you that I didn't want any of your infernal grind around here?" shouted the irate citizen, as a hand-organ man stopped at the gate.

"Yes, you tella," was the reply.

"Then what are you doing here?"

"I'm here to no playee. No playee, 2 centa. Muchee playee, 1 centa. Bon! Good-bye!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Coin Values in France.

Referring to a remark as to the difficulty in distinguishing what silver has current value in France, a correspondent writes: "It may be of interest to your readers to know that all 5 franc pieces, whether French, Italian, Swiss or Belgian, have current value in France if coined since Dec. 23, 1865, and the 2 franc, 1 franc and 50-cent pieces coined since Jan. 1, 1869. Silver bearing the pope's head and Spanish silver have no currency in France."—Pearson's Weekly.

A woman's hair would soon look sweet if she tried to dress it with a honeycomb.

A Book of Choice Recipes

Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Mother Hubbard dresses ought to be economical; they so seldom get worn out.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A money drawer—the dentist's forceps.

Indians and detectives long for a happy hunting ground.

25 CTS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Pique and Duck Costumes for Summer Wear—A Lace Bodice—Khaki Is Popular — The Latest Driving Coat — A Picturesque Batiste Frock.

Pique and Duck Costumes.

Pique and duck costumes are to be very fashionable this year, and the new designs are certainly charming. Many of the piques are light in weight and gracefully embellished with designs of embroidery. Colored pique and duck gowns are built in a variety of different colorings. A blue duck costume is made with a circular skirt and some slight fullness at the back. The sailor blouse is wide, and the tucker is of tucked muslin. Many of the smartest piques have the seams banded with a contrasting color. For example, a white pique has the seams banded with a narrow piece of red stitched with white, the Eton coat decorated with a red sailor collar with a band of white. Cotton canvases in all colors are in evidence. The delicate pastel colors are deemed very fashionable. One in pastel blue has a skirt laid in plaits, or rather shingles, that reach nearly to the line of the knee. The Eton coat opens in the front to reveal a waistcoat of white canvas buttoned with two rows of small gold buttons. The jacket is collarless and is ornamented with inch-wide bands two inches long, with pointed ends, that form a trimming, which follows the outline of the coat. The sleeves are plain, and the choker consists of finely tucked grass cloth. All of the striped piques make charming costumes and they are especially becoming to a stout figure. A simple but pretty black and white stripe has a plain skirt save for the plaited fans, which are set in all of the seams at the hem. The sailor blouse has a deep collar and a necktie of soft black silk, the girdle of the same material, the tucks of corded white muslin. Among the smartest costumes are those of pure white. The favorite model is built strictly on tailor lines, all the seams stitched several times. Butchers' linens are novel and bewitching. This fabric in dark blue, trimmed with light blue, constitutes an unusual frock. There is no light blue on the skirt except the heavy stitching. The underskirt is trimmed with a plaiting and the long tunic is buttoned in front with a row of small pearl buttons. The blouse has a jacket front. There is a deep sailor collar, made double, with the light blue over the dark blue. White duck makes the vest and choker. A model of red has a skirt made with clusters of little plaits in the sides. The short jacket has an inner vest of white, and stitched pieces of red ornament the biases.

Khaki Is Popular.

An undoubted authority writes from Paris that the khaki cloth is much in vogue and that it is used to build many of the chic racing costumes. An effective model of this strange but becoming material has a skirt which is laid in shingles. The bodice is of ecru lace mounted over black satin and held by a high plaited belt of the cloth, the sleeves of the material laid in shingles. White organdies trimmed with black lace are prominent among the thin costumes. The lace appears in wide insertions set in stripes all around the skirt and bodice between groups of fine tucks. Every possible phase of tucking, every conceivable mode of using lace is illustrated in the gowns this season. Some of the prettiest summer gowns are made of white nun's veiling, both in the fine sheer weaves and the variety called course veiling. Russian and cluny laces are especially effective as trimming when set in around the skirt above the hem in a deep, pointed design. Above this the skirt is a series of vertical bands, joined with an openwork stitch. Other white veiling gowns, with simple tucked skirts, are made very effective with a wide collar of embroidered white taffeta edged with applique lace. Organdy gowns are as elaborate as they are alluring. The pure white ones are especially beautiful. A lovely model just completed has a deep overskirt with bias lines of three widths of white satin ribbon ranging from one-quarter to one-half an inch in width. These groups meet down the front and back and form bias lines over the sides. The edge of the overdress has a deep accordion plaited flounce, finished by triple rows of satin ribbons. The bodice has a deep yoke simulated by narrow valenciennes and Swiss insertions over the top of the sleeves. The two kinds of insertion are joined by herringbone stitching. Over the shoulder is a deep bias stripe laid in a series of plaits, fichuwise, the lowest edge of this finished by a ribbon edged and lace trimmed ruffle or organdy. The waist band is of white satin.

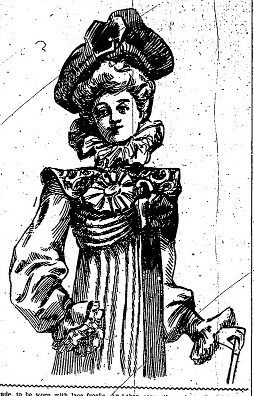
Batiste Frock.

A picturesque batiste frock has a skirt laid in clusters of fine plaits about the hips, which gives the effect of a full round skirt. The blouse is made with clusters of vertical tucks, and is half covered by a deep, round collar of embroidery. The sleeves are full, almost baggy, and fasten into a little lace cuff at the wrist. Shirring is seen everywhere, and there will be more of it as the season advances. A lovely model of white mousseline de soie has shirred sleeves that meet lace undersleeves. The bodice is built with a sleeveless, short bolero. The skirt is shirred on the side and trimmed about the bottom with squares of lace like those making the little jacket.

Turnover Bolero.

A high turnover is the latest feature of the bolero. A model of gray nun's veiling, made with a full, round skirt has a boloro laid in plaits that form inverted Vs in the back, which is cut up in the back to show a high belt of black satin. The sleeves and chemisette are of embroidered white muslin. The collar of this jacket is coat-shaped, high and turned over. The elbow sleeves are also finished with turnover cuffs, and the undersleeves are full. As the season advances the bolero is more popular than ever, and the majority of the summer frocks are built with them. Their variety is endless. Perhaps the latest phase of this accessory of fashion is one of rich brocade, to be worn with lace frocks. An effective ecru lace gown beruffled and inserted from hem to waistband has a short bolero of black and white brocade with an over pattern of gold. The girdle is of cloth of gold and a band of the gold embroidered with black and white French knots encircles the neck. Double-breasted boleros are also seen among the latest importations. A model of gray crape, the skirt hung from a yoke of ecru lace, has at the hem a trimming of three waving rows of puckered black satin ribbon. The bodice of gray accordion plaited mousseline de soie is finished by a bolero of ecru lace, fastened with two rows of small steel buttons.

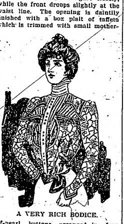
THE LATEST DRIVING COAT.



A Lace Bodice.

The beauty and richness of afternoon waists increase as the season grows older.

The bodice of an effective one is made of the heaviest taffeta silk and covered with renaissance lace. The back and sides fit the figure closely, while the front droops slightly at the waist line. The opening is daintily finished with a box plait of taffeta which is trimmed with small mother-of-pearl buttons arranged in four groups of four buttons each.



A VERY RICH BODICE.

A very charming feature of the waist is a deep yoke of taffeta laid in the tiniest box plaits and finished with lapels treated in the same way. The lapels are bordered with a narrow band of green-blue velvet, and there is a belt of the same ribbon at the waist finished with a stylish bow.

The sleeves are pointed over the hands and are also bordered with the ribbon velvet. The neck is completed with a stock of plaited taffeta, which rises in round points just back of the ears. The bodice is becoming to both old and young and can be worn with any handsome skirt at formal afternoon functions.

Guimpes, Sleeves, Fichus.

Yokes and guimpes play an important part in the new summer gowns, and the one idea seems to be at present to have them as novel and distinctive as possible. Very pretty ones made of lace are now for sale at the shops. They are well cut and quite desirable. The newest models in the silk gowns have guimpes and yokes made of black and white striped silk or of white chiffon with lines of black velvet.

Reference has already been made to the elbow sleeves, and the new double sleeve which are highly favored for thin gowns. The latter sleeve ends apparently at the elbow, but is really joined to an under-sleeve of a white fabric that extends down over the hand, and gives quite the effect of the old-fashioned under-sleeve. Made in Malines lace or any of the thin thread-laces it is very charming. In some of the foulard and India silk gowns the sprigged hand-embroidered and tambour under-sleeves have reappeared; anyone fortunate enough to have these sleeves on hand will now find a chance to use them again.

The fichu with its scarf ends will be a graceful feature of the summer styles. Whether the figure be slender or the reverse the fichu lends itself with equally good effect if only the wearer knows how to arrange it to her own advantage. The tall, slender woman may gracefully tie the scarf ends in soft ripples at the waist and then carry the ends to the back after crossing them, and knot them loosely behind. The short woman will draw the folds down very trimly to as much of a point as possible below the waist-line, fastening the one small knot with a long, slender pin and allowing the straight scarf ends to fall low on the skirt. The fichus may be of the material of the gown, or of white trimmed with ruffles of lace or plaitings of mousseline de soie. On some of the gowns that are made of silk these fichus are of liberty silk or chiffon. Soft, folded girdles and sashes will also play an important part in adding to the dainty, graceful and picturesque effect of the summer toilette.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Calf's Liver with Fine Herbs.

Take a fresh calf's liver and cut it into slices of equal thickness and shape, dip the slices in seasoned flour and fry them in a rounding tablespoonful of butter until a dark brown. When done remove the liver from the pan, add a little more butter and a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and onions and two tablespoonfuls of mushrooms. Fry the herbs until done, add a tablespoonful of flour, moisten with a coffee cup of stock, if you have it; not, with warm water, and when a sauce of the right consistency is formed put in the liver and let it warm through; season with salt, pepper and a little lemon juice and serve very hot.

Stuffed Turnips.

Select one quart of medium sized turnips; peel and boil them in salted water until tender, drain, cut a slice from the top of each, scoop out half the middle with a teaspoon, mash the part taken out, with salt, pepper, butter and the yolk of an egg, and fill the turnips with the mixture. Put back the slices cut off, brush over with the beaten white of an egg, set them in a baking dish and brown in a hot oven. Serve hot.

Eggs, Newport Style.

Soak one pint of bread crumbs in one pint of milk; beat eight eggs very light and mix with the bread crumbs. Have ready a soucepan in which you have melted two tablespoonfuls of butter and pour in the egg mixture; season, as the eggs are scrambled, with salt and peper. Cook as quickly as possible without burning. Serve on a hot platter and garnish with small triangles of buttered toast.

Doughnuts.

One pound of sugar, yolks of four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of molasses. Mix together; add one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda in a little water, and enough flour to stiffen into dough of moderate stiffness.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Rainbows in the eyes indicate love in the heart.

An empty purse is responsible for some matrimony failures.

Unless a man keeps moving the world will soon throw him down.

You can seldom judge a man by his actions when he is away from home.

A gem is not polished without rubbing—nor is a man perfected without trials.

Every time a woman loses ninety-eight cents she worries a dollar's worth.

A married woman says that dead letters are those a wife gives her husband to mail.

Sleep is said to be a great beautifier. No wonder St. Louis is noted for its handsome policemen.

A man isn't necessarily intoxicated because he mistakes one of the new spring bonnets for a flower garden.

The man who permits himself to be baffled by an adverse current will never make much headway in the voyage of life.

A Timely Observation.

Myer—"Those chorus girls are certainly well trained. They keep step in such excellent time."

Gyer—"Oh, that's easily accounted for. They have clocks in their hosiery."

THE SIOUX GHOST DANCE

Indians Give Up Looking for a Messiah.

Ghost dancing among the Sioux Indians, which led to such fierce battles with the whites in years gone by, has died out and the noble red man no longer looks for the coming of a Messiah who would bring dead Indians to life, reincarnate the buffalo and deer and effectually dispose of the white population of the earth. Ghost dancing, according to one who has made this custom a study, is nothing more nor less than an adaptation of the frenzy dances of the whirling dervishes of Turkey and Egypt, an exercise undertaken for the purpose of placing the physical being in a state of exaltation wherein the spirit gains intimate communion with the dead and with the Messiah. It is a curious fact, attested by the better educated Indians, that the idea of an Indian Messiah was an adoption of the Christian idea of the Savior, doubtless traceable to the teachings of the early missionaries. The expected advent of an Indian Messiah has been among the traditions of the Indians of North America almost from the beginning of their contact with the whites, and when the failure of crops in 1889 and 1890 left the Indians without the subsistence upon which they depended—the government failed to furnish all of the supplies demanded—their minds naturally turned to the thoughts of the Messiah's advent.

In the summer of 1890 the idea became widespread and was followed soon after by the announcement that the Messiah had actually come. Twenty miles from the Pine Ridge agency about 2,000 Indians gathered, many of them belonging to the band of the famous old medicine man, Sitting Bull. They believed the Indian millennium would come with the next spring, when the new grass appeared. Soldiers were hurried from all parts of the country. They herded the Indians into their agencies and pursued the wandering bands of fanatics into the Band Lands, and there proved to them that their ghost shirt was only painted muslin and incapable of turning the bullet of the white man. The ghost dance was held for six days and nights at the beginning of every new moon, by command of the Messiah. Month after month in 1890 the dance was kept up. By the influence of the agents and the Indian police, backed by the soldiers, all of the Indians, except the Sioux, were brought under control. The Sioux were numerous and defiant. They refused to quit dancing and treated the agents' orders with contempt. The collision came at Wounded Knee creek on Dec. 29. Several companies of soldiers had surprised and captured Big Foot's band, the leaders of the deviltry of the times. They were lined up while a search of their tepees was made for arms. This proved fruitless and a personal search was ordered. The first detachment of searchers was shot down by the Indians, who had their guns concealed beneath their blankets and ghost shirts. There were 140 bucks and 250 women and children in the band. The signal for hostilities was given by the medicine man grabbing a handful of earth and flinging it above his head. The soldiers were of Custer's old command and soon rallied. The Indians retreated to their tepees after they had lost 52 men. Before the battle ended 116 Indians, including Big Foot and 60 or 70 women and children, hiding in the tepees, were killed. The soldiers had 25 killed. The demonstration of the worthlessness of the ghost shirt as armor had a powerful effect upon the other dancing Indians, and they sullenly submitted after weeks of protest. The ghost dance belief died hard, however. So alluringly did the Messiah idea present the future to the simple-minded braves that they were loath to give it up. The following year ghost dancing was again started, but was soon stopped by the Indian police. Periodically since then have the followers of the craze sought to revive this dance, but each time it was sternly repressed. The end came last year, when only a score of the believers in all the Sioux could be got together. Then and then only was it finally abandoned.

Bible for Prisoners.

A precedent has been established by the grand jury, which will probably be followed by members of that body who succeeded the incumbents, says the Indianapolis News. In the statutes of 1879 a provision is made that at every session of the grand jury the member shall visit the county workhouse and jail. Any defects in the management, or discrepancies in the accounts of the officials, are to be reported to the judge of the Criminal Court. Recommendations tending to add to the comfort of the prisoners are to be submitted to and considered by them. This section has never been closely observed, it is said. In the report made by the grand jury, yesterday, there was a recommendation that the prisoners of each institution be furnished a Bible. The county officials have received notice from one of the local charity organizations that the Bibles can be had without cost to the county.

Fish Knew the Professor.

Dr. Samuel Dixon, the president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, has a large aquarium containing goldfish and marine creatures which he is in the habit of feeding every morning. During the winter he wore dark-colored clothing, and as soon as he approached the glass tank all the fish came to surface of the water looking for crumbs. Changing his clothing to light-colored fabrics the first of May, the fish failed to recognize him, and went without food for two days. At last, however, they began to recognize his face as he approached the aquarium, and rose to the surface for their food from his hands. His friends, who know the tenderness of his heart, assert that he had ordered an extra black serge suit to please the fish, when they gave in, and allowed him to appear in gray.

one of the youngsters. "Nothing in particular," was the reply, "only I am uncertain whether I drank the beef tea or that compound I have been working on."

BET ON SURE THING.

Traveler Knew if Accident Occurred Wager Would Be Off.

"Speaking of railroad accidents," said a veteran commercial traveler at the Cosmopolitan yesterday to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, "I am reminded of a curious experience and incidentally of the most incorrigible gambler I ever met in my life. I was going west over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe some years ago, and one of my fellow passengers in the Pullman was a race horse man from Louisville. He was an interesting fellow and a good story teller, but his conversation was marred by his habit of leading everything up to a proposition to make a wager. Every statement he made was clinched by an offer to back it with money, and finally the thing became rather tiresome, and I made some excuse for avoiding his society. Our sections in the sleeper happened to be directly opposite, and that night we were sitting on the edge of our respective lower berths preparing to retire when all of a sudden the whole car was shaken by a series of swift and heavy concussions. We both realized instantly what had happened. The train had jumped the track and was at that moment bumping its way over the ties preliminary to heaven only knew what kind of a plunge. We were at that time in a part of Kansas that is full of ravines and gullies and short bridges are of frequent occurrence. That disquieting fact flashed into our minds simultaneously. 'Bet y' a hundred we're on a trestle!' yelled the Louisville man above the pounding of the wheels. 'Take y'!' I yelled back, and with that the coach gave a sickening lurch and rolled completely over. When I extricated my self from a broken window I found we had stopped on level ground, and while everybody was more or less cut and bruised no one was killed. I encountered my Kentucky friend wandering about the wreck and he promptly handed me a $100 bill. 'What made you take me up so quick?' he asked. 'Because if we had been on a trestle we would all have been killed,' I replied, 'and you couldn't have collected the bet. I stood to win, but not to lose.' 'That's so,' he said, regretfully. 'Next time this happens I'll take the other end.'"

NAMES FROM CELEBRITIES.

Manner in Which the Memory of Noted Persons Is Kept Alive.

As soon as a man or woman becomes famous, something or other—generally an article of dress—is sure to be named after him or her. Usually the new word sinks into oblivion with the celebrity who inspired it, but not always. Wellington boots continue to be worn, although some people prefer to call them bluchers, after the iron duke's great rival and friend. Gladstone bags, which superseded the old carpet variety in the '60s, are as popular as ever. The brougham, was called after Lord Brougham, one time chancellor of England, who first discarded for it the old, lumbering hackney coach, whilst the victoria, of course, received its title out of compliment to England's queen. "None of your blarney," on the other hand, can be clearly traced to one Cormack Macarthy, who was lord of Blarney castle in 1602. The fortress was besieged by Gen. Carew, with an overwhelming force, but the wily and soft-spoken Irishman literally talked him into raising the siege. The boycott is an even more striking example of an Irish celebrity-derived phrase. Although now a recognized English word and incorporated as such in all the best dictionaries, it only came into being in 1881, in which year Capt. Boycott, an unpopular Irish landlord, was ostracised by order of the Land league. Neither is it always necessary for an individual to be exactly famous in order to originate a word or a phrase. It is sufficient to get one's self to be talked about to be notorious. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer was of no particular consequence even in her own locality, while the black maria, which dail conveys prisoners from the metropolitan police courts to the jails, and vice versa, derives its quaint nickname from a certain Maria Lee, a burly negress, who kept a sailor's boarding-house in Boston. She was a woman of such great size and strength that the unruly stood in dread of her, and when the constables required help it was a common thing to send for black Maria, who soon collared the refractory and led them to the lockup.

Exhaust Steam By-Product Saved.

In the business of manufacturing electricity for public supply, where steam power is used, the only available by-product is exhaust steam. This steam contains much of the heat of the furnaces which are fired to produce it when it is discharged into the air, and is entirely available for steam-heating purposes. In certain towns in the western states, notably in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the winters are long and severe, the electric light stations have laid systems of underground pipes and have supplied steam heat and hot water to citizens through them. The experiment has been an unqualified success.

Lacked Sufficient Boodle.

"So you were defeated for the senatorship?" "Yes." "How did it happen?" "Oh, it was a pure case of forgetfulness. I had my plans all made, but when I got to the capitol, just before the voting began, I found I'd forgotten my check book, and I hadn't more than $15,000 or $20,000 in my pocket."—Chicago Evening Post.

Sure Preventive.

"Say, old chap, there'll be no more rear-end collisions after this——" Old Chap—"Why, you don't say!" "Yes. They're to take off the last car on all trains."

Hoaxed the Signers.

Congressman Bromwell, at the meeting of the Past Masters' club, a few evenings ago, told an instance illustrating how careless men are in signing petitions presented to them. They often do so without looking to see what the caption of the paper is they sign. He said a petition was circulated in the city of Washington in reference to the colored children of the District of Columbia. After many signatures had been placed on it some wag circulated one in the house of representatives, and it received a number of signatures by congressmen before some one discovered that the heading of the petition was as follows: "We, the parents of colored children," etc.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Henry L. Day, Minneapolis, Minn., Relief-valve for suction or blast pipes. Clarence E. Mead, Duluth, Minn., Strand or rope for weaving rugs, etc.; John Place, Duluth, Minn.; Indicator mecanism for shafts, etc.; Larkin S. Kelso, N. D., Automatic sink opener. David Slucock, Clyde Park, Mont., Mowing-machine.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Chicago View of Death.

"Death," he cried, in a loud voice, "before dishonor!"

Other citizens of Chicago stood aghast.

"How lacking in public spirit!" they exclaimed, shuddering. For this was the year of the census, and death was not a thing to be thus lightly spoken of.—Detroit Journal.

Gold Medal Prize Treatise, 25 Cts.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 865 pages, with engravings, 25 cts., paper cover; cloth, full gilt, $1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

Head Work.

"It might be well enough," said the lecturer, "before the lights are turned down and the pictures are thrown on the screen, for the janitor to close one or two of those windows. The ladies in the audience will be taking their hats off in a few moments, and the breeze upon their heads may be unpleasant."

The windows were not closed, but the hats came off.—Chicago Tribune.

Binder Twine at Low Prices.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

Little Tillie's Endless Chain.

Eva—Mother, Tillie gets a dime every time she takes cod liver oil.

Mother—And what does she do with the money?

Eva—Well, she puts it in a box until she gets 50 cents, and then her mother buys more cod liver oil.—New York Sun.

It Would Seem So.

Gyer—They must have queer cattle down in old Missouri.

Myer—Why do you think so?

Gyer—I saw an advertisement in the want columns of a St. Louis paper the other day for a woman to wash, iron and milk two cows.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Carter's Ink Is Used Exclusively

by the schools of New York, Boston and many other places, and they won't use any other.

Not at All.

"Willie," asked his mother, "are you making the baby cry?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm holding my hand over her mouth to make her stop."—Philadelphia North American.

Keep Your Hair On

by using Coke Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it fails. $1.00 a bottle.

Not in Need of Help.

The principals had taken their places upon the field of honor. The American tourist, who had consented to act as second to one of them, said to his man:

"Monsieur, all is ready. Let me shake your hand."

"Voila!" he cried. "Can you not see? Eet ees shake too much as it ees."—Catholic Standard.

$18 Per Week.

A salary of $18 per week and expenses to man with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Nothing Broken.

"So you quarreled with George?" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other, with considerable pathos.

"Is your engagement broken?"

"Oh, no. I told him I never wanted to see his face again, and he said that he would leave me forever. But we didn't go so far as to break our engagement."—Washington Star.

When a breezy girl sails by, every man knows that there's something in the wind.

The top manufacturer makes homespun goods.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Too Much.

Albert Edward—Mamma, here are the bills for the month.

Mrs. Wettin—Eddie, I told you I didn't want to look at that horrid butcher's bill!—New York Press.

Eggs never get beaten because they are bad.

ALUMINUM BOOK MARK FREE!—Our novelties sell on sight; profit large; agents wanted everywhere. Ewald Novelty Works, Book Dept., Eau Claire, Wis.

Many a walking delegate is elected to do the boardwalk at Atlantic City this summer.

GREECE'S RAILROADS.

Her Lines Are at Last to Be Connected With the European System.

The Greek government has just signed a convention for the construction of a railroad from Piraeus to Demirly, near the Turkish frontier. The road is to be completed in four years, and the section from Piraeus to Livadia is to be in operation in two years. The line will run through Attica and Thessaly. It is not yet exactly known at what point the Ottoman line will reach the boundary, and so the route of the short extension of the Greek line from Demirly to the frontier is to be settled later.

When the railroad is completed the lines of Greece will, for the first time, be placed in connection with those of the rest of Europe. It will then be possible to travel all the way by rail from Athens to Paris. A concession to build the line was granted in 1889, but the government declared it forfeited in 1894, because the company had not carried out its agreements. It is said that under the present auspices there will be no interruption of the enterprise, and that the capital of Greece is certain to be brought into closer relations with the rest of the world.

She Lets Him Dictate.

"Heard to-day that Jilkins is teaching his wife short-hand writing," said Mr. Deucelow the other evening.

"Huh! that so?" said Mrs. Deucelow. "Well, Mrs. Jilkins can't have very much spirit, that's all I've got to say."

"Much spirit? How's that?"

"Why, to let him dictate to her."

Four Royal Flush.

"Talking about remarkable poker hands," remarked the Lunch Room Liar, "did you ever see four royal flushes, all at the same time?"

"No," growled the other men at the Lunch Room Liar's table.

"Neither did I," said the Lunch Room Liar, falling to the floor to avoid the flying crockery ware.

Every town and city makes its mark. That is, its postmark.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition. I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1899.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

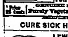
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



LEWIS GAS ENGINES

Adapted for All Purposes

SIMPLE . . .
ECONOMICAL
DURABLE . .

Send for Catalogue and state your power needs.

J. THOMPSON & SONS MFG. CO.
Box 501. BELOIT, WIS.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalogue. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

N. W. N. U. —No. 24. 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

THE TEXAS EYESHIELD.

A PERFECT DEVICE

for protection against dust, wind, snow, insects, etc. Frames made of wire gauze. Mica lenses. Weight, ½ ounce. Conforms to the face. Does not blind. Does not blurr the eyesight. Does not make your head ache. It's a comfort to wear one. To be had at the stores or sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. (Dark mica with blue frames only.)

THE TEXAS CO.
260 Kinzie St. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CHINA IS CUT OFF

EUROPEAN CABINETS COMPLETELY IN THE DARK.

No News From Peking in Five Days, Nor From Tien-tsin in Three Days—News of the Murder of German Minister Not Confirmed—Empress Dowager's Agent Censoring Telegrams From Shanghai — Americans in Danger—120,000 Men Outside of Peking to Resist Advancing Foreigners—Peking in a State of Panic.

London, June 19. — There is not a cabinet in Europe apparantly that knows what has been transpiring in Peking for five days or in Tien-tsin for three days. Nor is there any that knows with what difficulties the small and inadequately equipped international column is contending between those cities. The German foreign office, upon learning the report of the murder of Baron von Kettler, the German minister at Peking, sent a telegram of inquiry to St. Petersburg, the Russian government, because of its wires to Manchuria, being supposedly

In a Better Position

than the other governments to obtain direct news. In reply the German foreign office was informed that nothing whatever was known on the subject, as communication with Peking was interrupted. The news spread widely from Shanghai that the delegations had been attacked and that one minister, probably the German, had been murdered, has been traced to Ta-tai-Sheng, who for a few days, as the empress dowager's agent, has been censoring telegrams from Shanghai. The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai says: "Sheng, as the government agent, contended that the wires

Between Tien-tsin and Peking

had been down since June 15, and that they were cut on June 15. Nevertheless it is notorious that constant communications have been passing from Shanghai to Peking over the northern and Western routes, although Sheng has refused both ministers and consuls the privilege of using the lines. It is known that last Friday Sheng received a message from either Peking or Tien-tsin. This dispatch said that Gen. Fung Tuh Siang's troops aided the Boxers in an organized attack on the legations and that in the course of the attack some of the legation buildings were reduced to ashes and one foreign minister was

Shot to Pieces."

Why in the cables it should have been added that the murdered minister was Baron von Ketteler is not explained. According to another telegram from Shanghai, dated June 15, 7:25 p. m., Sheng has fled, fearing that the foreign authorities were about to arrest him because of the stoppage of telegrams. A third cable asserts that the reports of the murder of the German minister, emanating from London, are quite unconfirmed, and are discredited at Shanghai. The German minister has

Not Been Captured

is the announcement to the Morning Post from Peking in a dispatch dated June 13, 5 p. m., via Tien-tsin, June 15. This is the latest press message known to have left Peking. It continues as follows: A crows of Boxers occupies Legation street, cutting off communication between buildings. A few Boxers are parading in the city. Their superstition in regard to foreign arms is pitiable. The Boxers hold the officials of Tung-chau for redemption.

Anarchy Reigns

at that place. The Americans in the interior of the two neighboring provinces have been advised to leave, but several have no means of doing so. Unless a relief force is sent there is danger of a massacre of native Christians. A large native army is ready to oppose the relief column on the way here. The Chinese government cannot decide whether to adopt the policy of rigidly suppressing the Boxers or that of defying the world. The decision rests with the dowager empress."

Wild Stories From Shanghai.

During the isolation of Peking and Tien-tsin Shanghai is supplying a bewildering bunch of reports and conjectures, most of them picturesque and threatening. Here is one: "Miscellaneous crowds have been in progress northward for some weeks and the hordes around Peking are being constantly swelled by these arrivals. Well informed Chinese here who are not unfriendly toward foreigners declare that there must now be more than 120,000 men outside the city gates,

All of Them Armed,

although some in a more or less crude fashion. The probability is that there are not more than 75,000 Chinese troops among them, all told. Information from Peking, brought hither by refugees, says that the city is in a state of panic. Incendiary fires are of nightly occurrence and scores of outrages are reported." The following summary of the situation was telegraphed to the Daily News from Shanghai last evening: The situation

Is Critical

and without parellel since the Indian mutiny. At the yan-tz-ports there is a grave feeling of unrest among the natives. As yet there has been no outbreak, but placards have been posted in Kin-kiang, Ugas-skin and Wu-hu, calling on the people to "Kill and burn." A body of rioters 5,000 strong are at Kwel-hsein, in the prefecture of Canton, and troops have gone to suppress them. The powers, unprepared, are helpless to prevent disaster, but barring trifling local friction, they are working admirably.

Murder of German Minister Doubted.

Washington, June 18.—Up to a late hour last night the foreign ambassies and legations, like the American government, were without news. Some comfort was obtained by the officials of this government, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps from the Associated Press dispatches from Paris that there was a show of doubt as to the occurrance of the reported attacks on the legations and the killing of a foreign minister at Peking. They felt shure that happenings of such great importance as those reported to have taken place in Peking must have reached the outside world by this time. At the same time there was a great deal of apprehension in all circles regarding what may have happened.

Concord Under Sealed Orders.

Manila, June 19.—The gunboat Concord, with marines on board, has sailed under sealed orders, supposedly for China. The British cruiser Buena Ventura has sailed for Hongkong with troops and stores for Hongkong and Tien-tsin.

American Regiment Going.

Manila, June 18. — The Ninth regiment has been ordered to Manila, whence it will proceed to China.

Memorial for a Socialist.

Glasgow—A memorial to Robert Owen, the Socialist reformer, in the form of a mechanics' institute, is to be erected at New Lanark, near Glasgow, the scene of his experiments.

King Oscar Decorates Delcasse.

Paris—King Oscar of Sweden has decorated Minister Delcasse with the grand cross of the Order of St. Olaf.

Monument to Indians.

Charleston, S. C.—Capt. S. E. White of Columbia, S. C., an old Confederate soldier, will erect a monument to the Indians who assisted the Confederate cause.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, June 19.—Oats—The oat market is firmer; demand heavy. No. 3, 24@24 1-2c; No. 3 white, 25@25 1-4c. Corn — Market firm; No. 3, 37 3-4 @ 38 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 38 3-4c. Seeds—Timothy, $1@1.25; clover, $4.50@5.20; flax, $1.74@1.76.

Duluth, June 19. — Wheat — July opened at 72 3-8c, sold to 72 3-4c and closed at 74c. No. 1 hard, 75 3-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, 73 1-2c bid; No. 2 Northern, 71 3-4c bid; No. 3 Northern, 69c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 75 5-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 73 3-4c. Corn—Cash, 37 7-8c. Flax—Cash, $1.80 bid. Oats, 23c bid.

Minneapolis, June 19. — Wheat — July opened at 70 7-8c and closed at 72 1-4c. On track—No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2c. Corn, 38 1-4c. Oats, 24 1-2c. Flax, $1.75.

Chicago, June 19.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 75 1-2@76c; No. 3, 73@75c; No. 2 hard winter, 72 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 66@72 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 71 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 66@72c. Corn—No. 2 38 7-8@39c; No. 3, 38 3-4@38 7-8c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3-4@23c; No. 3, 22 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 19.—Flour is firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 72 1-2@73 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57 1-2c. Barley firm; No. 2, 44c; sample, 39@43c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 3-4@26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 19.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.80@4.95; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, $4@4.60. Hogs, $4.85@4.90; bulk, $4.85 @4.87 1-2.

Chicago, June 19.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.05@5.75; poor to medium, $4.40@5; stockers and feeders, $3.40@5; cows and heifers, $3@5.20; Texas-fed steers, $4.60@5.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.90@5.07 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.07 1-2; rough heavy, $4.90@5; light, $4.90@5.07 1-2; bulk of sales, $5@5.07 1-2. Sheep—Strong and active; sheep, $3.75 @5.25; lambs, $5@7.50.

South St. Paul, June 19.—Cattle—Choice butcher cows and heifers, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.25 @ 4; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $5@5.25; fair to good, $4.50 @4.90; fat bulls, $3.50@4; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.40; veal calves, $4&6; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common and tailings, $2@3; heifer calves, $3@3.50; good to choice stockers and feeders, $4@4.40; fair to good, $3.50@4; common and tailings, $2.50@3.25; steer calves, $4@4.25; stock and feeding bulls, $2.75@3.50; feeding cows, $2.50@3; stags and oxen, $3@4; milkers and springers, $25&40. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.85@4.87 1-2; good to prime heavy, $4.85@4.87 1-2; rough heavy, $4.65@4.70; stags and boars, $4.25@4.60; pigs and skips, $4@4.50. Sheep — Fat sheep, $4@4.50; stock sheep, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.25@3.75; fat lambs, $5.40@5.90; yearlings, $4.50@5; stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.50; buck lambs, $3@4; bucks, $3@3.50; spring lambs, $6@6.75. Above quotations are on shorn sheep and lambs.

FIGHT TO THE END.

Negotiations Off Between St. Louis Street Railway Company and the Strikers.

St. Louis, June 19.—All negotiations between the officials of the St. Louis Street Railway company and the striking employes are at an end, attempts to settle the trouble at a conference Saturday having failed. President Mahon, of the International Association of Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, made this statement after a conference:

"This is now a fight to the finish. President Gompers told me yesterday that he proposes to turn the entire power of the American Federation of Labor, with its membership of 2,000,000, against the Transit company and fight the issue out, if it takes five years to do it. The boycott to be declared will apply not only to the Transit company, but to every person, every business man, every association, and, in fact, any corporation or individual favoring it in any way."

Dynamite was more freely used yesterday than on any day since the strike was inaugurated. In addition to the wreck of a car on Page avenue, four other cars were wrecked last night in various parts of the city, but no one was seriously injured. A car on the Southern division had its trucks shattered and the roof torn off.

NEGRO BORN IN 1777 DIES.

Ohio Colored Man Passes Away at the Advanced Age of 123.

Lisbon, Ohio, June 19.—James Reddick, believed to be the oldest man in Ohio, if not in the United States, died in the Columbus infirmary, aged 123 years. He was born a slave in Virginia in 1777. Among documents he had showing his age was a certificate of a sale of himself as a slave, dated Aug. 6, 1800, in which he was described as a stout negro, twenty-three years old. His blind widow, aged ninety, survives him.

Big Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

Kansas City, June 19—The big Union grain elevator, located on the west river bottoms but a few blocks from the union depot, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a damage of over $100,000. The building was valued at $70,000 and it contained $30,000 worth of wheat, all of which was destroyed. It is insured. The C. A. Brockett Cement company, whose warehouse adjoins the elevator, sustained a loss of $15,000. Several freight cars were also burned.

Washington Monument Statistics.

Washington—During May, 17,752 visitors went to the top of the Washington monument, making a total of 1,844,635 visitors since the shaft was opened to the public in October, 1888. Hardly a month of the spring or summer passes that the monument is not struck by lightning.

Dr. Pozzi Hurt in Duel.

Paris—Dr. Pozzi, the senator, in a duel with Dr. Devilliers, was wounded in the hand so that it may interfere with his surgical operations for which he is famous.

News of the Northwest

TWO MESSIAHS AT IT

PILLAGERS ARE GATHERED AT SQUAW POINT.

Great Storm Which Is to Annihilate the White Man Is Scheduled for July 14, and Not June 14, as Previously Stated — White Earth Medicine Man Also Predicts a Storm to Occur on the Same Date With Like Results—Capt. Mercer Has a Narrow Escape—Promises Made by Indians Are Not Kept.

Walker, Minn., June 17.—In an interview with Deputy United States Marshal E. L. Warren, who has dealt with the Indians for thirty years, some interesting features of the present gathering of the Pillager Indians at Squaw Point, Leech lake, were learned. Since the troops have been withdrawn from Walker the Indians have grown more bold. The reported case of their breaking into a warehouse at Walker and stealing liquor goes to show this.

Date of the Great Storm.

Earlier dispatches have stated that the date of the great storm which was predicted by Da-dah-quence was June 14, and this was the general understanding, but Marshal Warren has learned that the date is July 14 instead, a correction which seems to be borne out by the fact that the numbers at Squaw Point are steadily increasing. Bear island, about twelve miles across Leech lake from Squaw Point, is the home of the Pillagers. This island is now

Practically Deserted,

although about 400 Indians make their homes there. All have gone to Squaw Point. It is now estimated that there are at least 400 Pillagers in the wigwams at Squaw Point. These Pillagers are said by Marshal Warren to be the most hostile and troublesome of any of the bands throughout the country. One peculiar fact learned by him is that the same story of a storm to occur

On the Same Date

is being told by an Indian named Mis-Quo-gue-quance, on the White Earth reservation. So far as the authorities know the Indians on these reservations have no means of communication. In both places the Indian leaders are great medicine men, and as such have a religious authority which is absolute with their followers, as they are supposed to have miraculous power. When Da-dah-quence was arrested he resisted, and by his

Threats of Evil

to follow frightened some of the Indian policemen so that they refused to assist in the arrest. Capt. Mercer visited Da-dah-quence in jail at the agency and succeeded in time in securing a promise that he would send his followers back to their neglected homes and gardens, and the children back to the schools. Capt. Mercer stated that he then stepped out of the jail with Da-dah-quence, and to his surprise found

A Band of Pillagers

outside dressed in war paint and feathers. Da-dah-quence spoke to them and they seemed satisfied and went quietly away with him. Not one of the promises made by him have been fulfilled. Marshal Warren has been notified that the prophet is to give his great proclamation to-day and that there is to be dancing. As dancing is strictly prohibited by the government the outcome is awaited with interest.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Manitoba Anglican Synod Urges Its Adoption.

Winnipeg, June 17.—The Angelican synod passed a resolution urging the use of the Bible in the public schools. A patriotic message to the queen was also passed. Many temperance people are displeased at Greenway's carping at Premier Macdonald's prohibition bill. Macdonald personally is not a prohibitionist, but his stock has gone away up among all classes because he has fulfilled an ante-election pledge.

DUNSMUIR IS PREMIER.

Canadian Capitalist Sworn in to Succeed James Martin.

Victoria, B. C., June 17. — James Dunsmuir has been appointed to succeed James Martin as premier and has been sworn in. Dunsmuir is a railroad and steamboat capitalist and a large employer of labor in the provinces.

SAMUEL P. ELY DEAD.

Veteran Pioneer Promoter Passes Away in Paris.

New York, June 17.—Samuel P. Ely, the originator of the Minnesota Iron company, and for a generation prominent in mining and railway interests in the Northwest, died yesterday in Paris.

Pleaded Guilty and Is Sentenced.

La Crosse, Wis., June 17. — George M. Benjamin pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery before Judge Brindley this morning and was sentenced to state prison for one year. He was arrested at Fond du Lac, Wis., escaped from an officer, was rearrested at Minneapolis and returned to the state on extradition papers. He deserted a wife and family of young children who must be supported by public charity.

Clements Again Convicted.

Caledonia, Minn., June 17.—The jury in the Clements case on the sixth indictment, brought in a verdict of guilty, as charged.

Boy Drowned in a Well.

Crookston, Minn., June 17.—Charles, the two-year-old son of Remi Fortier, Jr., of Gentilly, was missed by his parents while at play, and search being made he was found drowned in a well. All attempts to resuscitate the lad were unsuccessful.

State Good Templars to Meet.

Watertown, S. D., June 17. — The grand lodge, I. O. G. T. of South Dakota, will meet in Watertown June 27 and 28. Capt. W. C. Dutton of Texas, a speaker of national reputation, will be present and deliver an address.

Swedish Lutheran Synod.

Burlington, Iowa, June 17.—The Swedish Lutheran general synod assembled here with delegates present from all parts of the country. The business of the synod was taken up in the afternoon. The election of president for Augustana college at Rock Island, Ill., will be the chief feature of the assembly.

BIG DAM IS BLOWN OUT.

Farmers Take the Law Into Their Own Hands.

Stillwater, June 19.—A telegram was received here stating that the Chenguatonna dam, near Pine City, had been blown out by farmers. This will prevent millions of feet of Snake river logs from reaching here this year.

Pine City, Minn.—Great excitement was created here when a number of farmers proceeded to the Chenguatonna dam, two and a half miles from town, and blew up the structure with dynamite and let the water out of the lake. The grievance of the farmers is that the damming of the lake has ruined their meadows along the river. The dam was put in by A. Munch, St. Paul, for logging purposes. No arrests have been made.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Big Auditorium at Des Moines Destroyed by Fire.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 19.—The Des Moines auditorium, used as a convention hall and constructed a year ago at a cost of $50,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was insured for $25,000. It was occupied by the Commercial exchange and the T. W. P. Chase Amusement company, the latter holding a lease and conducting a vaudeville show. All the seats, effects and scenery were burned, amounting to $5,000, making a total loss as now estimated, of $40,000, with $27,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the belief seems to be that it was incendiary. The auditorium will be rebuilt immediately.

CLARK BEING "VINDICATED."

He Beats Daly in County Conventions in Montana.

Helena, Mont., June 19.—Ten counties held primaries or county conventions Saturday night and the returns were received yesterday. They are selecting delegates to the Democratic state convention in Butte Wednesday and complete the list of counties. The fight in all has been between Senator Clark, who is seeking vindication, and Marcus Daly, who has conducted the fight against Clark from the beginning. The figures conceded by both parties give Senator Clark 261 votes to 217 for Daly, with the vote of Granite county, which sends 13 delegates, in doubt.

WITH TWO WOMEN

Is an Iowa Man Said to Have Run Away.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 18.—Domestic woes of Webster City were brought to Fort Dodge in the person of a woman who came here in search of her husband who had run off with two other Webster City women, and was landed here by his late spouse. The assistance of the Fort Dodge police force was called in and the fugitive complied and returned to Webster City. Legal proceedings may be instituted.

ARSENIC IN THE COFFEE.

Too Much Poison Saved the Family's Lives.

Madison, Wis., June 19.—An attempt was made to poison the entire family of seven persons of George Bringer, a farmer seven miles east of this city, by putting arsenic in the coffee. The only reason it failed was that the would-be assassin used too much of the poison and it acted as an emetic. James Breland, a farm hand, was arrested and held in $3,000 bail.

At Last Cleared Away.

Seattle, Wash., June 19.—According to a dispatch received from Alaska the strange disappearance of the sealing schooner Pioneer, last seen Oct. 4, 1899, when spoken by the Alnoke on her way down from Bering sea with sealskins, has been at last cleared away. The Siwash Ranchos of Quatsinok are said to have found the hull of the vessel tossing on the rocks fifty miles from the coast. The Indians are said to have found eight skeletons, supposed to have been those of Capt. Stone and his crew.

Made Bald by Lightning.

Sandusky, Ohio, June 19. — Albert Dawson, son of Thomas Dawson, who lives near Marsailles, was in an outbuilding during a storm when the place was struck by lightning. He said the room was ablaze at the time, and a few seconds later he became unconscious. When he recovered he was minus all the hair on his head, but otherwise was not injured.

Mystery Surrounds a Fire.

Chicago, June 19. — The Douglass school, located at Twenty-second and Forrest avenues, one of the largest institutions of learning in Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Loss on building, $75,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery. Several churches in the district have been destroyed recently by incendiarism.

Horse Theft Charged.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 19.—Casper Djernes of Bagley, Minn., arrived here yesterday and caused the arrest of S. L. Davis and George Butler on a charge of horse stealing. The men hired a team from him eight weeks ago, and as they failed to return it he set out in search of them, overtaking them here.

Department Store Burned.

Litchfield, Minn., June 19.—Fire destroyed part of the stock and building of McLaughlin Mercantile company's department store. It started in the second story, where furniture is stored. Damage, $5,000; fully insured.

South Dakota Brawn.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 18.—Alexander Mitchell, a thirteen-year-old boy living near Hecla, chased a wolf for several miles the other day, and after tiring out and capturing the animal, in the absence of any weapon, grasped it by the throat and choked it to death.

Many Killed in a Wreck.

London, June 19. — A collision between an express train and a train filled with Windsor race-goers occurred at Lough. Six persons were killed and sixty-one injured.

State Land Sale.

Brainerd, Minn., June 16.—State Auditor Dunn is here conducting a sale of state lands. The sale is being held in the large district court chamber, which is well filled with prospective buyers. Competition is lively on some tracts, $15 being bid on land appraised at $5, while other pieces valued at the same figure were sold for $10 and $12.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 19.—The cooper shop of the Otter Tail mill was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,500; no insurance. The origin was incendiary.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

The re]kunnlaEM vbgkqj n vbgb

Jacob Kinsey, aged eighty-one, is dead at Faribault.

Charles Burris of Delano was found dead by the roadside.

A. Barto's hardware store at Long Prairie was scorched. Loss, $1,500.

Jas. D. McCobb, pioneer resident of Stillwater, died suddenly of heart disease.

Fire in a butcher shop and Langford's saloon at Waverly causes a loss of $1,500.

The Minnesota grand lodges of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs met at St. Paul last week.

A record-breaking attendance is expected this year at the summer schools.

Mrs. Hover Hoverson, wife of an old settler of Minneota, died of typhoid pneumonia.

Ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey was reelected president of the Mesaba Iron company at Duluth.

United States Marshal Grimshaw does not believe that the Indians at Walker will make trouble.

The Eureka Mining company of St. Cloud, has been capitalized at $70,000. Over 1,200 acres will be developed.

The state fair managers are preparing to make the state fair grounds one of the beauty spots of the Twin Cities.

State Auditor Dunn has received reports indicating that the receipts from the recent tax sales were more than expected.

A farmer named August Kolander was struck by a Chicago Great Western train on a crossing at Elysian. His recovery is doubtful.

Philip Chruelick, aged ninety, an inmate of the poor house at Albert Lea, assaulted the matron Mrs Hazleton. He has been placed in the Rochester asylum.

A large number of Indians are being taken by Gus Beaulieu to White Earth from Leech Lake. They will select lands upon which to make their future homes.

The controller of the currency has granted the application to convert the Houston County Bank, of Caledonia into the First National Bank of Caledonia; capital, $25,000.

In the presence of a large crowd Tafel Peaterskey leaped seventy feet from the high wagon bridge at Winona into the Mississippi. The leap was successful, and on coming up he swam to a boat in waiting.

The barn of W. A. Ferguson, west of Fergus Falls, was burned to the ground Saturday evening. Four horses and a large number of hogs perished in the flames. The fire was set by a passing freight train.

Rural free delivery has been ordered established at Eyota, Olmsted county. The length of the route is twenty-five and three quarters miles; area covered, fifty square miles; population served, 612. John H. Grandy, carrier.

Hans Hanson, who was last week arrested on the charge of threatening to kill his wife, and who attempted to shoot officer Norton while being arrested, has been adjudged insane and sent to the hospital at Rochester.

All of the saw mills on the St. Croix with the exception of one of the St. Croix Lumber company's mills at South Stillwater, are in operation, and mill men hope to secure logs enough to enable them to run during the summer.

Rural free delivery has been ordered established at St. Charles, Winona county. The service will cover an area of thirty-nine miles, with a population of 608. Walter Hessgrove has been appointed regular carrier, and Earl Smith substitute.

While sinking the village well at Cloquet recently, the diggers came across a chunk of pure native copper imbedded in the slate rock. It weighs some twenty-five pounds and is a piece of smooth, rounded float from some distant ledges of native metal.

Mrs. Frederick Stensiofa, aged sixty-three years, wife of a farmer near Fairmont, left the house at night, and, going to the hay loft, cut her throat with a razor. Three large gashes were cut, any one of which would have been fatal. Her mind had been affected for the past year.

While fishing in the Red river, near Hendrum, recently, in company with two of his neighbors, Jens Staarten, a young farmer who lived east of that town, in attempting to swim across the stream to procure a boat, sank in midstream and drowned before help could reach him. The body was recovered shortly afterwards. He leaves a widow and one child.

S. F. Ligday of Winona is missing, and with him is Harry Marsch. It seems that young Ligday went to Naylus livery stable and hired a horse and buggy, saying his father wanted to go to Stockton. That was the last seen of the two. When they did not return the following day a search was begun, but no trace has been found.

E. M. Walbridge, Northfield, the grain and elevator man, has been indicted by the grand jury of Dakota county for disposing of grain stored in his elevators at Farmington and Wallace and said to have belonged to local farmers. The jury returned three such indictments and Walbridge was arraigned in open court this afternoon. He waived the reading of the indictments and gave bail of $2,000—$1,000 in one case and $500 in each of the other two.

The board of county commissioners adopted resolutions calling for bids for a new court house for Beltrami county. Contractors and architects are called on for plans and specifications, accompanying bids for a building not to exceed in cost $25,000. The commissioners do not propose to issue bonds, but will levy a tax to cover the whole cost.

Work has begun on the new depot at Frost by the Chicago & Northwestern. The rails have been laid between Mason City and Belle Plaine, on the south end, and from Blue Earth to Fox Lake on the North, and the tracks are being graveled and surfaced at the rate of two miles per day.

August A. Swenson, an employe of the Brooke Elevator company at Rice, was struck by lightning during a recent storm, just as he was entering the doorway of Patock's hotel, and instantly killed. The only mark found on the body was a small spot on the top of the head about the size of a pinhead. The hotel was in no way injured. Swenson was a resident of Elizabeth, Otter Tail county, at which place his parents reside, and had been located at Rice since last October. He was twenty-eight years of age.

OF GLOOMY TINGE.

The Crop Reports Received by the Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific crop reports from Minnesota and the Dakotas completely reverse preceding reports and place a gloomy outlook on the crop situation. It says the yield will not be more than 75, perhaps 50 per cent of a crop.

Last week the Northern Pacific officials were rather optimistic, as was evidenced by President Mellen's telegram to New York, contradicting adverse rumors. Great Northern officials have been pessimistic from the start, and their calculations seem to be nearer the truth.

The latest reports cover the entire system clear to the coast. The report on the Minnesota division, given below, seems to apply equally to all Northwestern divisions, with little variation.

The recent showers, which gave rise to favorable comment in grain circles, turned out to be of little consequence, because of the hot winds which followed. Between Staples and the Red river considerable damage is reported to all vegetation; especially on low lands, owing to frost the early part of the week. The most conservative persons do not expect, as stated above, more than 50 to 75 per cent of a crop. Flax, corn and potatoes, for the most part, have not sprouted, and, generally speaking, farmers will not replant. Wheat and oats are losing their strength and are sadly in need of rain. Rye is in poor shape, and grasses, also.

On the Little Falls & Dakota branch the situation is a few points better than on the Minnesota division, especially along the western half of the branch. Wheat is from four to eight inches high and shows a fairly good color. Yet all vegetation needs heavy rain. Rye ground near Sauk Center is being replowed, as the crop is too poor to cut. Everything else is on the decline.

The Fergus Falls line is also in bad shape. From Wadena to Underwood grain is heading out at six and eight inches and turning yellow below. Between Fergus falls and Wahpeton a killing frost occurred Friday night.

That portion of Minnesota south of the "Dakota Crossing" of the Manitoba division is in better shape. Wheat has a good stand and color and is from four to five inches high. All other growths need moisture badly. That section seems especially favored, as one agent reports "the farmers expect the largest crops seen in many years."

In North Dakota some farmers are harrowing up poor wheat. The plant has matured too rapidly and has not developed in a healthy manner. The shot blade is appearing, although the wheat is but seven or eight inches in height. If the hot weather continues ten days longer early wheat will be headed out. The only thing which can assure even half a crop is plenty of rain and cool weather. An average yield of flax is anticipated.

Farmers in Manitoba believe it is not yet too late to revive the crops in the provinces and yet secure a fair yield.

Oliver Dalrymple of Casselton thinks the crops will revive if there is more rain, although most farmers along the Dakota division do not expect more than ten bushels to the acre.

Along the Fargo & Southwestern branch, the general impression is that wheat has been damaged 10 to 15 per cent by drought. The damage is regarded as permanent.

A "wonderful transformation" is reported along the Cooperstown branch, where there have been splendid rains and cool days.

A marked improvement is reported on the Jamestown & branch, where wheat is commencing to take on a healthy look.

In Montana there is no uneasiness. That state will have a good crop.

NATIONAL GUARD ON ACTIVE DUTY.

Col. C. A. Van Duzee Decides Upon an Innovation.

Col. C. A. Van Duzee, of the Third regiment, N. G. S. M., has received reports from all the companies of his regiment relative to the proposal that the regiment give up the usual summer encampment and devote ten days later in the season to the practice of field maneuvers. The proposition received the approval of the adjutant general and was then submitted to a vote of the officers and men of the several companies. The majority in favor of the change was very large, and yesterday Col. Van Duzee made definite announcement to that effect.

The plan contemplates the mobilization of the regiment at Milaca about the second week in September. The regiment will then engage in field maneuvers, covering the territory between Milaca and Brainerd, where the experiment will terminate. The distance between these two points is sixty miles. It will be in no sense a practice march, which would cover the distance in two or three days, but a continuous succession of maneuvers, outpost work, advance and rear guard, attack and defense, fortification and all the other details that might be anticipated by an army operating in the enemy's country.

Three days will be spent on Mille Lacs lake, the camps being pitched at various points on the south and west shores of that beautiful sheet of water. The regiment will proceed in light marching order and will be accompanied by a baggage train. It is already equipped at regimental cost with much of the equipage necessary for such an expedition, and the adjutant general has promised the rest.

An engineer corps and a signal corps will be organized at once, and there will also be a detail of scouts. Col. Van Duzee expects to take along at least 100,000 rounds of blank ammunition to add a realistic color to the work. The colonel expects to go over the ground in advance of the regiment and arrange all the details.

This is believed to be the first attempt in any state to give a national guard regiment an idea of the actual work that would be required of them in actual service, and it is believed that it will afford an example that will be more or less generally followed. There is already some talk of the artillery battalion joining the Third regiment in the expedition.

Not His Turn.

"You go first," said the condemned, as they started for the scaffold.

"No; after you," replied the jailer, politely.—Philadelphia North American.

Duke of Oldenburg Dies.

Berlin—Grand Duke Peter of Oldenburg is dead. His death was sudden, although he was seventy-four years of age. He was the reigning grand duke of the state of Oldenburg, and his house is one of the oldest in Europe.

Advocates United States of Europe.

Paris—Leroy Beaulieu, in addressing the Congress of Political Sciences, declared that a United States of Europe should be formed as a protection against the [illegible] of the people of America [illegible]

HIGH WAGES FOR LABORERS.

Inspector Moersch of Labor Bureau Tells of Prosperity of Working Men.

The prosperous times of the laboring classes are well exemplified in the report made by Inspector Moersch to the labor bureau. Mr. Moersch has just completed an inspection of the iron mines in Northern Minnesota, and he finds boom times everywhere. As against twenty-two mines operated last year, forty-one are now in operation. And these employ over 8,000 men as against less than half that number last year. Wages have gone up from an average of $1.80 per day to over $2, and work everywhere is plentiful. The complaints all come from the mine operators, who say that laborers can find employment so readily that changes are constant. Inspector Moersch also reports complaints regarding the division of profits. The price on ore has gone up from $2 and $3 per ton in the past year to $3 and $4 at present, delivered at Cleveland. Of this total 33 per cent is consumed in railway shipping, 23 per cent for lake shipping, and only 14 per cent goes direct to wages. A few large mine owners, it is stated, control the transportation facilities so that the rates are excessively high. At present it costs from 80 cents to $1 per ton to ship from the mines to the lake, and the lake rates to Cleveland are 62 1-2 cents.

FEDERAL MAN ON CROPS.

Report Covering Every Point of Minnesota.

The weekly crop report of the federal observer, covering the State of Minnesota, states that dry weather generally continued until the 9th, when there were light to heavy local rains in the central and southern portions of the state, and light and more scattered showers in the northern portion. The heaviest rains occurred in the southeastern counties. The drouth effect had been generally intensified up to the 9th, and opinions differ as to the condition and the prospects. Some wheat is heading out very low; on ridges and dry ground it is practically a failure; in some places wheat is being plowed under and the ground seeded to millet. The rye crop is very poor. Barley is beginning to head very irregularly, and is short. Clover is generally short, but some fairly good is being cut in the southern portions. Early corn is doing fairly well, but late planted has come up irregularly, and in some locations it has not yet sprouted. The outlook for flax is about the same as previously reported, and the crop will be short. Pastures are becoming very short, and in some localities some hay was being fed.

NEW MILITIA OFFICERS.

First Regiment Elects a Lieutenant Colonel and Three Majors.

The officers of the First regiment, N. G. S. M., met at the armory at St. Paul and elected four field officers, a lieutenant colonel and three majors. The officers were chosen practically by acclamation, as but one ballot was taken. Gen. W. B. Bend, who ordered the election, presided. Maj. J. H. Friedrichs of Red Wing was made lieutenant colonel and Captains Frank T. Corriston, Company I, Minneapolis; C. Treat Spear, Company E, St. Paul, and Oscar Seebach, Company G, Red Wing, were elected majors. They will take rank as given from the seniority of their commissions as captains.

BUTTER FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

Six Minnesota Creameries Will Compete for the Awards.

Samples of butter from six Minnesota creameries will compete for awards at the Paris exposition. Three firms have already made shipments, and these are H. T. Sondergard of Litchfield, Samuel Haugdahl of New Sweden and A. H. Jorgensen of Albert Lea. Some of the samples will contain the product made from "commercial culture," that is, lactic acid bacteria. So far as known Denmark is the only other country in which high-grade butter is artificially produced with bacteria.

FEAR OF LOCUSTS.

Gov. Lind Grants $1,000 to Ward Off a Possible Plague.

Grasshoppers have found their way into the Red river valley, and a destruction of crops is threatened. In order to ward off the danger Gov. Lind has placed $1,000 at the disposal of Prof. Lugger, of the state experiment station, and every effort will be made to ward off a plague. Special precautions, it is said, must be taken to prevent the propagation of the grasshoppers in the fall so that a more serious plague may not come next season.

WANTED FOR ROBBERY.

Gov. Lind Issues Requisition for Return of Thomas O'Neill.

Gov. Lind has issued a requisition on Gov. Tanner of Illinois for the return to this state of Thomas O'Neill. O'Neill is under arrest in Chicago on suspicion of being the man who robbed the bank at Dover, Minn., on May 25. The requisition papers contain a detailed statement of the money supposedly taken by O'Neill to the value of about $1,800.

WILL BECOME CROWN COLONIES.

London, June 14.—It is learned by the Associated Press that the government has at last decided upon a plan for the civil government of South Africa. The details are kept most secret, but it can be safely said that the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal will become crown colonies, the latter probably being renamed Transvaal Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, it is declared, is to be high commissioner of South Africa in spite of the opposition he has incurred.

JAPS COME BACK.

Several That Were Deported Land Again.

San Francisco, June 14.—The Examiner asserts that of a band of thirty-two Japanese immigrants recently deported on the steamer Thyra, at least four, and possibly twenty, are already back in this state. One of them has been identified and is now in custody. The men are supposed to have left the steamer at Portland or Astoria, where the vessel touched, but the northern customs officers declare that such could not have been the case.

Bobs Figuring Ahead.

London—According to a London paper, Lord Roberts has made several engagements for himself in London for September, and has ordered his town house to be ready for him the first of that month.

Senator Who Keeps Mum.

Washington—Senator Thos. S. Martin of Virginia has never made a speech in the senate, although he has been a member for six years. On the stump he is an orator of high rank.

The letter "e" may be more used than any other, but "i" is first in importance.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1900. | NUMBER 49.

MET AWFUL DEATH

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN A RAILROAD DISASTER.

Passenger Train Runs Into a Wash-out and Is Completely Wrecked—Every Person on the Train Except the Occupants of the Pullman Perished — Wreck Caught Fire and Escape Was Impossible—Death Came Without a Moment's Warning — Bodies Terribly Mangled.

Atlanta, Ga., June 26.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway ran into wash-out one and a half miles north of McDonough Saturday night and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five people in

All Were Killed.

Tremendous rains, of daily occurrence for the past two weeks, have swollen all streams in this part of the South, and several washouts have been reported on the different roads. Camp's creek, which runs into the Ocmulgee, was over its banks and its waters had spread to all the low lands through which it runs. About a mile and a half north of McDonough the creek comes somewhat near the Southern's tracks, and running alongside it for some distance, finally passes away under the road by a heavy stone culvert.

A Cloudburst

broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock Saturday night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly a hundred feet in length. Into this the train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure, as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning. Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished

In the Disaster.

There was no escape as the heavy Pullman car weighted down the others and the few alive in the sleeper were unable to render assistance to their fellow passengers. For a brief time there was silence. Then the occupants of the Pullman car recovered from the bewilderment, and after hard work, managed to get out of their car and found themselves on the track in the pouring rain. The extent of the catastrophe was quickly apparent.

Flames Were Already Seen

coming from that part of the wreckage not reached by the water. As the wreck began to go to pieces under the destructive work of both flames and flood, human bodies floated out from the mass and were carried down stream by the swift current. Flagman Quinlan, who was one of the first to get out, at once started for the nearest telegraph station. Word was quickly sent to both Atlanta and Macon, but no assistance could be had from the latter city as the

Interrupted Track

prevented the arrival of any train from Macon. Nearly the entire male population of McDonough went to the scene to render assistance, but little could be done by the rescuers, as the fire kept them at a distance. A wreck train was started out from Atlanta to the scene, but nothing could be done save to gather up the bodies. As the dead were found they were removed to McDonough. Some of the bodies

Were Terribly Mangled

and burned. The only means of identification in the majority of cases were letters and papers in the pockets of the victims. The bodies were prepared for burial as rapidly as possible. Some may be buried at McDonough. Others will be sent to their homes as fast as their proper addresses can be ascertained. Only three women were on the train. Two escaped. It is presumed that the other perished, but the body has not been found.

BOERS ARE PURSUED.

Driven From Heidelberg By Hamilton.

London, June 26. — The Transvaal military incidents are summed up officially by Lord Roberts in the following message to the war office, dated at Pretoria, June 24, 11:30 a. m.:

"Buller reached Standerton June 22. He found a good deal of rolling stock. All the Dutch residents had left the town. The British prisoners captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken to Machadodorp. Ian Hamilton

Occupied Heidelberg

Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued by our mounted men six or seven miles. The previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, dispersing them completely and capturing six. Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg, toward Heidelberg, June 22. The enemy attacked our post at Honingspruit and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had burned three culverts. These had all been repaired by this afternoon."

British Casualties.

An Associated Press special from Cape Town says:

"The British casualties at Honingspruit were thirty-seven killed and wounded."

Sir Redvers Buller, in a dispatch to the war office says that among the prisoners taken to Machadodorp are Lords Antrim and Ennismore, both of whom are in good health. Lord Langford was left at Reitz, severely wounded. The force now available to President Kruger is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The Standerton correspondents assert that

His Sole Idea

is to hold out until after the American presidential election. Mr. Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17 announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese and that Great Britain must help Japan. Lord Roberts and Commandant General Louis Botha are still exchanging letters. Two hundred rebels have surrendered to Gen. Warren at Blikfontein.

AMERICANS KILLED.

Kempff Reports a Disaster Near Tien-Tsin.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department yesterday afternoon issued the following bulletin from Admiral Kempff, dated Chefu, June 24:

"In ambuscade near Tien-tsin on the 21st four of Waller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received. Force of 2,000 going to relieve Tien-tsin today."

The secretary of the navy has ordered Admiral Remey to go with the Brooklyn to Taku and to tender to Gen. MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry.

Long Takes Prompt Action.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch, giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil came early yesterday morning and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. With Admiral Crowninshield the secretary carried this dispatch to the White House, where, on the president's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination thereupon was reached to order Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manila to Taku on board of the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The Brooklyn is expected to sail at once, as

The Orders Sent

contemplate getting the admiral on the scene at the earliest moment. The advantage of this, it was officially stated, is not so much in adding the strength of the Brooklyn to the fleet already there, as the fleet is considered by Secretary Long to be quite adequate, as it is in allowing the authorities here to deal directly with the situation in China instead of through the circuitous communications by way of Manila. Admiral Kempff's reports that four Americans were killed and seven wounded

In the Ambuscade

of Waller's force caused the gravest concern among officials, but the chief fear was as to the outcome as to the second attack which the admiral reported would begin to-day.

While the Berlin reports as to the safety of Baron von Ketteler and the legations at Peking appear to dispose of one of the most alarming stories of the crisis, Minister Conger at Peking is still cut off from communication here, and there is no direct and official assurance of the safety of the ministers and legations, nor is there a word of the relief force including the Americans which sought to break through to Peking.

Increases in Peril.

London, June 26. — The position of the international forces in Northern China where 10,000 men are striving to keep a footing and to succor the legations in Peking appears to increase in peril with every fresh dispatch. Peking has not been heard from direct for fourteen days. The last dispatch was one imploring aid. Admiral Seymour's column of 2,000 was last heard from twelve days ago. At that time it

Was Surrounded

midway between Peking and Tien-tsin. Possibly now it has reached Peking. The 3,000 internationals at Tien-tsin were hard pressed and fighting for their lives on Thursday, and a rallying force of less than a thousand had been beaten back to Taku Friday. Observers on the spot think that 100,000 men would not be too many to grasp China firmly. The admiralty has received the following from the British rear admiral at Taku, dated June 23:

One Rumor Got Through.

"Only one rumor has got through from Tien-tsin for five days. No information could be obtained except that the foreign settlement had been almost entirely destroyed and that our people were fighting hard. News is received as this telegram is dispatched that an attempt to relieve Tien-tsin on June 22 was repulsed, with some loss. The allied admirals are working in perfect accord, with the Russian vice admiral as senior officer."

Defeat of Allied Forces.

A press message from Shanghai, dated yesterday at 4 p. m., embodies some later information. It says:

"Official Japanese telegrams confirm the reports of a defeat of the allied forces at Tientsin. The Russian admiral, Hildebrandt, yesterday sent a mixed force of 4,000 from Taku to attempt the relief of Tien-tsin. Nearly half of the force consisted of Japanese. The remainder was made up of contingents representing the other nations.

Guns Are Superior.

"The guns of the Chinese around Tien-tsin are superior to anything the defending European force has or is likely to have for some time. It was reported last evening that the allied forces had blown up the Taku forts and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tien-tsin. Two thousand three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku and more than 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tien-tsin. Chinese runners who have arrived at Taku report a foreign force was engaged several days ago with an overwhelming body of Chinese forty miles west of Tien-tsin. It is assumed that this force was Admiral Seymour's."

Well Known Broker Dead.

Washington, June 26—Arthur Edgerton Bateman, a well known stock-broker, died of heart disease last night at his residence here, aged forty-nine. He acquired a large fortune, reputed to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, but became involved at the time of the Baring Bros. failure in 1890 and lost the greater part of it. He was engaged in business in New York and Washington for a number of years as banker and broker.

Mine Flooded and Wrecked.

Belleville, Ill., June 26.—While miners were engaged in making an explosion in the Oak Hill coal mine, west of Belleville yesterday afternoon, they made an excavation into an abandoned mine which was filled with water. The water poured into the Oak Hill pits with great force, flooding and completely wrecking the mine in a remarkably short time. Fifty workmen in the mines came very near losing their lives, being rescued by heroic work of the mine engineer.

NORTH STAR DEMOCRACY

LINES UP ENTHUSIASTICALLY FOR BRYAN AND TOWNE.

Resolutions and Delegates For the Western Men of the Hour—Now Let the "Effete East" Stop Once and Listen. The Greatest of State Conventions. Marked Difference Between Democratic Enthusiasm and Republican Apathy. And Now For Kansas City, Who's Going?—The Special Train Announcements. Other Political Note—The Great Duluth Freight Strike and Its Deep Significance—State and National Points of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, June 25, 1900.

By all odds the most imposing, enthusiastic and effective Democratic state convention ever held in the history of the state was that of last week at Minneapolis, announcing the state sentiment on national men and issues, and selecting the state's representation to Kansas City. The convention—with preconvention discussion and speculation and subsequent comment, which has been universal in approval of all the action taken—has almost completely monopolized political interest of the week.

Features of the convention, aside from the large attendance, unbounded enthusiasm and absolute unanimity, may be briefly enumerated, beginning with the address of State Chairman L. A. Rosing, in the course of which, having covered national and state issues and the record of the state administration, he paid well deserved compliments to his associates of the state central committee and the committeemen throughout the state, especially to Hon. T. D. O'Brien, our popular national committeeman, and to Secretary T. R. Kane for his untiring labors. Mr. Rosing concluded with such a reference to Mr. Towne as touched off the pent-up enthusiasm of the convention for our beloved son, and was the keynote of the ringing endorsement of Mr. Towne, brought in by the committee on resolutions.

A distinct feature was Mr. Hudson's address as temporary and permanent chairman, and the ability with which he conducted the convention.

Other features were the speeches of the gentlemen called upon by the convention, including Mayor Gray of Minneapolis, Mr. Kane and Governor Lind. The latter's was probably one of the shortest speeches on record and never-the-less one of the most effective.

Another feature was the unanimity with which the delegation to Kansas City was selected, not a single ballot being required. Like unanimity was shown in action upon the platform adopted. It was significant that the recognition of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne was almost synonomous with the Sioux Falls resolutions, while the money plank is almost exactly the same as adopted by the Peoples party at that convention.

And a very significant feature was the enthusiastic response of the convention to every mention of Governor Lind or his administration.

And speaking of the deep interest attending the convention, what a contrast between the Democratic enthusiasm and the Republican lack of it as to the Republican national convention. During the early days of the Philadelphia-Hanna affair, there was no gathering at the bulletin boards in either St. Paul or Minneapolis. And there was no popular greeting in either place to the nominees when announced.

And now the question is, are you going to Kansas City? If not, why not? It is the duty of every son of the state to go who possibly can. Full particulars of the trip are obtainable from either Democratic or Silver Republican headquarters.

Speaking of the convention trains, both will have bands and both will be decorated for Bryan and Towne "to beat the band." "Solid trains through for Bryan and Towne" they will be. The convention train roads, the Chicago Great Western and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, will do their utmost to deserve the honor accorded them in their selection as official roads.

The next and the last state political events prior to the election will be the state nominating conventions for the Democrats and Peoples party, respectively. Both have been called for Sept. 6 and there is every indication of uniting on one ticket.

Speaking of combines, in the line of those covered by the state convention's denunciation of the Hanna-Payne subsidy, there is a situation at Duluth not only distressing to home shipping interests, but of threatening danger to every interest of Minnesota. This is the understood combine in control of lake rates. The matter seems carefully hidden by some at least of the daily press, who give meager reports to events unless they are favorable to the combine. Thus the published reports are that trouble as to rates has again been patched up, whereas the existing peace seems to be that the lion has the lamb inside, instead of running along by its side. The following summary is made by a gentleman in a position to know, almost officially, what is the real situation:

"The present trouble," says this gentleman, "is the culmination of an old scheme. In the shipping season of 1898 it was commonly talked that the small craft was being forced off the lake. There is now a strong combination, of which Rockefeller is at the head, which, while there was a show of competition, forced the rates down so that the small craft couldn't live. Having practically frozen them out, the rates are now so exorbitant that vessels have lain idle, for the reason that shippers couldn't use them and keep from loss. The little ones are now practically out of the carrying business. This will also affect the independent mine owners and lumbermen, who will find that they cannot ship without prohibitive rates, while the firm at the head of the steamship combine practically controls the mining and lumber business, and so can afford to pay heavily out of one hand into the other. The combine now demands a freight rate that is larger than has been known before, and the days for cheap carrying rates on the lakes are over. This state of affairs is vitally interesting and dangerous to shippers tributary to Duluth."

Particulars concerning this situation will be awaited with deep interest, for it may reasonably be expected that this "murder will out." And yet it will be a question, as Hanna would say, of "What are you going to do about it?" For those fellows who are seizing on the great waterway that God has provided and Uncle Sam improved for use of all the people will say, like Hanna, "We know our business."

Speaking of other transportation interests, decreased railway earnings over last year, marked decreases, as well as in bank clearings, are further gold-standard, Mark Hanna prosperity signs for June to this date.

It actually worried the goppite Fairmont News that Adjutant General Lambert turned out in military uniform to welcome the Boers. Why, bless you, nothing more proper, considering the fight the Boers put up against powerful England—a fight, by the way, they would never have had to make had the McKinley administration been truly American.

The American Federation of Labor raises its banner of unionism and will make the test fight under the leadership of President Gompers, taking the St. Louis cases as the foundation. If need be every city in the country will be involved. Since the St. Louis corporations made that distinct issue, by its refusal to arbitrate the question of union rights, no other course is left labor than to make the fight to the bitter end. Already orders against going to cities affected by strikes are out for a dozen or more large places. President Gompers has an army of 2,000,000 in the unions to follow him, and he has the moral support of a large majority of the people of the land.

The New York World gives the list of trusts organized in the last two years of the McKinley administration. It fills two columns of small type, footing hundreds of millions of dollars. They are more in number and amounts than were organized before in all the history of the country. Four more years of it under McKinley promotion, and where would the country be.

The Republican national committee would skin the Southern officeholders alive, they would, for interference with politics, and passed a resolution calling on McKinley to attend to it. Then Hanna quietly asked Payne to put the paper in his pocket, and he did. That's the way they will do with trusts.

The state railroad commission while investigating rate charges in the southwest, have found reason to investigate rates in general in the state, and such a hearing will be commenced June 26, of which all the roads have been given due notice.

Bad omens from the rep Hanna convention are too numerous to mention. But the most distressing, after the ominous "thirteen" of the minute when Foraker spoke Little Mack's name, was Hanna's entanglement with a funeral procession on the way to the convention on the fatal morning.

And they do say that the manufactured cheering of McKinley lasted thirteen minutes. Blaine's in 1884 lasted three times thirteen, and all know what happened to Blaine.

The death's head and crossbones, also, of Kentucky Taylor were conspicuous, not to mention Quay and other dead things. Altogether the goppite outlook is full of forebodings.

And by way of correction of the statement elsewhere of no enthusiastic ratification in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis had one, with 100 Republicans taking a 10-cent, gold-standard lunch, with ice water, which they called "banquit."

And speaking of conditions, gold continues to go abroad, and Uncle Sam's surplus now stands but a trifle above $65,000,000.

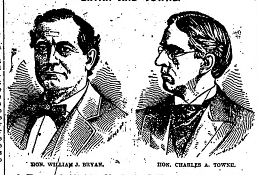
Depew called Mr. Bryan a "body-snatcher." He is right. He has the G. O. P. corpse in the vat.

Even our esteemed "independent" Minneapolis Times discusses the "improbability" of confidential or other letters of W. J. Bryan having been "found" in Aguinaldo's captured correspondence. Along about election time it will be natural for a good many things to be "found," in this way. However, The Times seems rather to discredit the story!

Thanks to prompt action by Governor Lind and Professor Lugger, state entomologist, fears felt at the appearance of grasshoppers in portions of the Red River valley are diminishing. The governor has increased the state allowance to fight the hoppers, and the late rains in that region have assisted to stop the threatened spread of the pests.

G. B. C.

BRYAN AND TOWNE.



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN. HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

A Team of Mighty Giants to Pull in the Presidential Harness.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY

Triumphant, Harmonious, Enthusiastic, Opens State Campaign for President.

Keynotes for Nation by Instructions for Bryan and Towne and by Platform.

No Uncertain Sound in North Star State—Minnesota's Delegation to Kansas City.

It is an easy prediction that the Democratic convention of June 10, the first Democratic gun in the state for the national campaign of 1900 will long hold the record for enthusiasm, attendance, harmony, earnestness, and for its platform declaration as being the expression of the people themselves.

The Platform will prove as historic in a state way as the Chicago platform in a national way, with which the state document is closely in accord in all essential particulars. Inasmuch as it has not been printed in its entirety by any of the papers, it is published herewith for record and for information. The authors are the following gentlemen, given by judicial districts, the resolutions have been reported by the Fourth district member, State Senator S. A. Stockwell:

1st—A. J. Schaller, Hastings.
2nd—T. R. Kane, St. Paul.
3rd—J. F. McGovern, Wabasha.
4th—S. A. Stockwell, Minneapolis.
5th—Peter McGovern, Waseca.
6th—W. S. Hammond, St. James.
7th—J. R. Bennett, Jr., St. Cloud.
8th—W. H. Leman, Henderson.
9th—Thos. E. Davis, Marshall.
10th—W. H. Harris.
11th—Bert Fessler, Duluth.
12th—Edward McManus.
13th—W. B. Brown.
14th—Henry W. Lee.
15th—Geo. C. Gilbert, Grand Rapids.
17th—Geo. Lester, Fairmont.
18th—A. G. Aldrich.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Democrats of the state of Minnesota, in convention assembled, reaffirm their belief in the great fundamental doctrines of Democracy and in the principles of the national platform at Chicago in 1896 as a wise and authoritative statement of those doctrines.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRYAN.

We recognize William Jennings Bryan as the leader of the political forces in this country opposed to the present drift of the government as controlled by selfish interests, and we declare our absolute confidence in his honesty, courage, ability and patriotism. We congratulate the country that his inflexible purpose and strict adherence to principle stand in such hopeful contrast to the vacillation, uncertainty, weakness and subservience to dictation by cruel and powerful influences manifested by the present chief executive.

We appreciate the splendid ability, brilliant attainments, broad statesmanship, unselfish patriotism, great public services and personal sacrifices of that champion of human rights and American liberty, Charles A. Towne; and in accordance with the spontaneous and unanimous demand of the Democrats of Minnesota we instruct our delegates to the Democratic national convention to be held at Kansas City, to support by their votes and every honorable means for the nomination to the presidency of the United States, William J. Bryan, and to the vice presidency Charles A. Towne.

GOVERNOR LIND'S ADMINISTRATION.

The wisdom of looking to the Democrats for the relief has been fully demonstrated in the splendid administration of Gov. Lind, which was cordially indorsed and under whose courageous policy we have seen the corporations made to stand their share of the burden of taxation, while a new freight schedule, recently secured, has made a saving to the farmers of the West and Southwest, of from one to three cents on a bushel of grain.

FOR THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We believe that the principles of the Declaration of Independence lie at the very foundation of this government, and that, as our history progresses, instead of endeavoring to curtail the operation and meaning of that great charter of human liberties, it should be the constant ambition of the government and the people to approximate nearer and nearer to a complete realization of that high ideal. The important truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is as true today as when enunciated by the fathers of the republic, and we here and now repledge ourselves to the time honored doctrine of a government "of" for and by the people."

ON IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

We deprecate the present tendency of the Republican party toward the establishment of militarism in the United States and the transformation of this republic into an imperial system, forcing its authority upon unwilling people, and ruling subject nations against their consent. We declare that this nation cannot endure half free and half vassal; that the constitution of the United States must go wherever the flag of the republic is permanently planted, and it is our abiding conviction that the American people will never deliberately approve a surrender of the fundamental doctrines of this government and the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence.

AS TO TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS

We demand the enforcement of existing laws against trusts and combinations of capital for the arbitrary control of industry and trade, and the enactment of whatever additional legislation is necessary to insure the healthful play of competition in all branches of business. Believing that nearly every article upon which there is a traiff has gone into a trust, and the price thereof to the consumer has been raised from 25 to over 100 per cent, we demand that all articles in the United States which are controlled by a trust shall be put upon the free list.

NATIONAL MONEY PLANK.

We believe in the principle of bimetalism, and we demand the reopening of the mints of the United States to the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the existing legal ratio without charge; the immediate increase in the volume of silver coin and silver certificates so issued to be substituted dollar for dollar for the bank notes issued by private corporations under the special privileges granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with a paper currency issue by the government itself, the volume thereof to be so controlled, under rules laid down by congress as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level; all forms of money and currency to be kept on a parity, and all gold and silver coins and certificates and government currency to be a lawful tender for all debts public and private, except where otherwise specified in existing contracts, it being made unlawful thenceforth to contract for the payment of any special form of money.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

We sympathize, as heretofore the American people have always done throughout our history, with the efforts of nations fighting for the right of self government, and we extend our sincere sympathy to those unfortunate republics of South Africa that for the past several months have been, with a heroism unsurpassed in the annals of the world, opposing the love of liberty to the lust of conquest and sustaining the cause of republican government against the greed of an empire which, as at present controlled, is restrained by no consideration of right or justice. If freedom must find a grave in South Africa it is our earnest hope and prayer that it may have a re-birth in the United States of America.

MUST KEEP FAITH WITH CUBA.

We demand the honest performance by this government of its promise, now more than two years old, to the people of Cuba that they should be given independence and self government when we should have expelled the Spanish power and have pacified that island.

REPEAL OF WAR TAXES.

We demand the repeal of the socalled war taxes as being vexatious to the conduct of business, oppressive upon many industries and productive of more money than is needed for the economical conduct of the government, thus constituting an encouragement to extravagance and corruption.

POSTAL SAVING BANKS.

We favor the passage of laws that will give to the people of the United States a postal savings bank, where savings can be deposited with safety and where the funds deposited will not be used against the will of the wage-earning depositors.

TAX ON INCOMES.

We favor the passage of a law for the graduated taxation of incomes, and a constitutional amendment for that purpose if necessary.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

REFERENDUM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

We favor the extension of the principles of the initiative and referendum and of the public ownership of natural monopolies.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We re-affirm our allegiance to the Monroe doctrine, and insist upon its application to present conditions.

HANNA-PAYNE SUBSIDY.

We denounce the manifest intent of the Republican party to force the passage of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill as a party measure, should the Republican party prevail at this election.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We condemn the Republican administration for its injury to the cause of Civil Service Reform, by removing a large number of appointive offices from under the operation of its Civil Service law.

ARRAIGNMENT OF M'KINLEY ADMINISTRATION.

We denounce the present administration as one whose inconsistencies, abuses of power, betrayals of American principles and scandalous misgovernment have rightfully forfeited the trust and confidence of the American people. We denounce it for betraying the cause of international bimetalism, which in its platform of 1896 it solemnly promised to promote; for its open and notorious partnership with trusts and combines, as manifested by refusals upon the part of the attorney general and his subordinates to enforce existing laws, and the failure, with a majority in both houses of congress for the past two years, to enact any further legislation in this direction; for its breach of faith to the people of Cuba; for its cold indifference in the presence of the unprovoked onslaught of the existing British Government upon the liberties of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State; for its open co-operation, if not indeed actual alliance with the British Empire; for its change of a war for the liberation of Cuba into a war for the conquest and subjugation of the Philippine islands; for its practice of "criminal aggression" under the hypocritical pretense of "benevolent assimilation;" for its broken promises to Porto Rico, which the government welcomed to all the privileges and immunities of the United States, but which the administration has loaded with burdens and the ignominy of a vassal; for the shameful scandals in the conduct of the war with Spain and in the subsequent maladministration of the islands acquired in that war, as shown by the investigations under which Gen. Egan was dismissed; by the disbursements of vast sums of money in army and naval contracts through favoritism and collusion; and by the postal and revenue frauds in those islands which are today affording the People of the United States an object lesson of what irresponsible and despotic government means when mistakenly attempted under republican institutions; and for unparalleled extravagance in the conduct of the government whereby the appropriations for the fiscal year 1901, without counting the $131,000,000 credited to the "war with Spain," which was concluded nearly a year and a half ago, amounted to $50,000,000 in excess of our expenditures during the fiscal year 1898, before the Spanish war broke out, and without, also, considering the many millions which everybody knows must next year be appropriated to supply a certain deficit created by the cowardice of the administration in not daring to confess to full extent of its extravagance.

MINNESOTA DELEGATION TO KANSAS CITY CONVENTION.

The following are the delegates and alternates who will represent Minnesota at the Kansas City convention July 4, with postoffice addresses. It is important to have this list absolutely correct, and if there are any corrections they should be sent at once to Hon. L. A. Rosing, St. Paul.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE
T. D. O'Brien, St. Paul.
L. A. Rosin, St. Paul.
P. B. Winston, Minneapolis.
C. O. Baldwin, Duluth.

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.
Winn Powers.
J. J. Thornton, St. James.
Geo. F. Porter, Minneapolis.
Beriah McGoffin, Proctor Knott.

FIRST DISTRICT DELEGATES.
C. F. Buck, Winona.
William Gausewitz, Owatonna.

FIRST DISTRICT ALTERNATES.
S. A. Smith.
Jas. M. Hanley.

SECOND DISTRICT DELEGATES.
H. Himmelman, Mankato.
S. B. Nelson, Luverne.

ALTERNATES.
Dr. M. N. Tripplett, Dawson.
J. J. Green, Mankato.

THIRD DISTRICT DELEGATES.
R. T. Daly, Renville.
F. L. Glotzbach, Fairbault.

ALTERNATES.
Dr. B. F. Gorman.
G. Faber.

FOURTH DISTRICT DELEGATES.
Humphrey Barton, St. Paul.
J. J. Kilty, Stillwater.

ALTERNATES.
Fred L. McGhee, St. Paul.
T. J. McDermott, St. Paul.

FIFTH DISTRICT DELEGATES.
W. H. Donahue, Minneapolis.
Julius J. Heinrich, Minneapolis.

ALTERNATES.
Ed Egan, Osseo.
Harry Stone, Minneapolis.

SIXTH DISTRICT DELEGATES.
J. D. Sullivan, St. Cloud.
L. M. Davis, Duluth.

ALTERNATES.
Chas. Reinholstein.
J. T. McDonald.

SEVENTH DISTRICT DELEGATES.
John R. McKinnon, Crookston.
W. P. Bailey, Fergus Falls.

ALTERNATES.
T. F. O'Hair, Wheaton.
C. W. Stanton, Appleton.

The exchange of old bonds for new 2 per cents has passed the $300,000,000 mark.

Chicago's colored population is deeply interested in a plan to establish a colony in Hawaii.

General Joseph Wheeler has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes.

The estimated population of the United States, from figures furnished by enumerators now at work, is 78,000,000.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Lillian Russell indignantly denies that she is engaged to William C. Whitney. Miss Russell's denial was the first news of the matter that got into general circulation.

A military expert says, in Harper's Weekly, that the number of wagons and animals required to supply an army increases in geometric ratio with each day's march from the base. The statement makes it easier to understand why forces can be moved so much more rapidly in the offices of sensational newspapers than in the field.

Heavy is the burden of poetic ancestors which weighs on the little son recently born to the Hon. Neville Lytton, heir-presumptive to the earldom of Lytton. Through his father he is grandson of Owen Meredith and great-grandson of Bulwer Lytton, and through his mother great-grandson of Lord Byron and grandson of Wilfrid Blunt.

The establishment of international telegraphs and telephones has made possibly direct dialogues between the foreign offices of different governments. A writer in the National Review sees herein a lightening of the duties of diplomatic functionaries and a possible diminution of their importance. The world is becoming one neighborhood.

During the past winter, which has been marked by uncommonly high temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere, a similar elevation of temperature appears to have occurred in the Southern Hemisphere, which, of course, has its summer when we have our winter. In South America, South Africa and Austria exceedingly hot weather was experienced while our part of the world was enjoying a mild winter.

The studies of the zodiacal light made at sea lead Mr. F. J. Bayldon, formerly of the British navy, to remark that the air over the Pacific Ocean appears clearer and better adapted for celestial observation than that lying over the Atlantic Ocean. Honolulu is admirably situated for clearness of air, and it may become an important outpost in astronomy. It has already been selected as one of the chief points for the study of the vibrations of the earth.

A very large attendance has characterized the Paris exposition ever since the formal opening. The American attendance is much larger than was anticipated. President Loubet of the French republic, attends every dedication made necessary by the delayed completion and throwing open to the public of the various buildings. The two palaces of fine arts were opened, with pictures by several hundred American artists prominently displayed. American sculptors have a fine display, while architects, engravers, and miniature painters have a separate section. It is claimed that America excels in all the arts except sculpture.

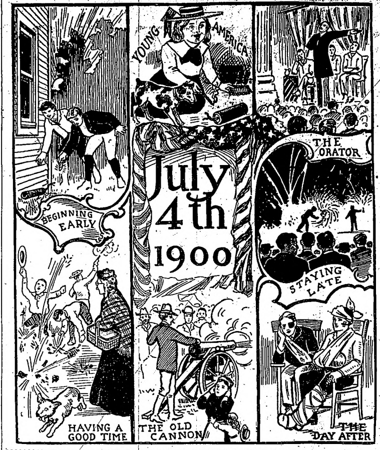
It is well known that Mrs. Emmons Blaine has made munificent provision for establishing the Chicago Institute, with the twofold object of providing ideal educational conditions from kindergarten to college and offering to teachers the best advantages for professional training. One feature of the enterprise which is not often mentioned is of much importance. After the staff of instruction was appointed, the twenty-six men and women who comprise the staff were placed under salaries and were allowed a year for maturing their own qualifications before being called to their respective chairs. Most of them are now pursuing special studies at universities.

In a little western town, originally settled by Quakers, stands a church in which the practice of seating men and women apart still prevails. A few years ago, a newcomer mustered courage to cross the aisle and sit beside his bride. The second Sunday another man committed the same offence, and the third Sunday saw a generous sprinkling of bared heads alongside spring bonnets. The aged minister, with outraged sense of propriety, chose for his text: "Let destruction come upon him at unawares; and let his net that he hath hid catch himself;" and minced no words in exposition. The men who had dared to stray from established custom rebelled at being eternally doomed for sitting beside their wives, and left the church in a body. The result is that today in that little town stands two church buildings, side by side, counterparts in size and paint and outlook; but in one the sexes are divided by a middle isle, while in the other "promiscuous sitting" prevails. The trivialities which hinder Christian comity may travel far for an apter illustration.

Fire insurance experts' report that the last year has been one of great fire losses. They think the "moral hazard" as the risk of people burning their own property to get the insurance money is called, was probably smaller than usual on account of the good times. When buildings are pretty well occupied there is less temptation to commit the offense than in a period of stagnation. Just now, electricity comes in for a good share of the blame for fires. As a cause, it operates for the most part out of sight, behind walls and under floors.

Envoy Fischer, in a recent speech, placed the Boer strength in all at between 35,000 and 40,000 men. That such a small army as this should hold the greatest empire in the world at bay for eight months will hereafter rightly be regarded as one of the most brilliant and notable exploits in the annals of patriotism and heroism.

An Arizona man is only half paralyzed from the bite of a Gila monster; which suggests that the creature is just half as poisonous as four or five drinks of Arizona whisky.



THE PATRIOT SPY.

FRANCIS M. FINCH.

To drum beat and heart beat
A soldier marches by;
There is color in his cheek,
There is courage in his eye;
Yet to drum beat and heart beat,
In a moment he must die.

By star-light and moon-light
He seeks the Briton's camp,
He hears the rustling flag
And the armed sentry's tramp;
And the star light and moon light
His silent wanderings lamp.

With slow tread and still tread,
He scans the tented line;
And he counts the battery guns
By the gaunt and shadowy pine,
And his slow tread and still tread
Give no warning sign.

The dark wave, the plumed wave!
It meets his eager glance,
And it sparkles 'neath the stars
Like the glimmer of a lance,—
A dark wave, a plumed wave,
On an emerald expanse.

A sharp clang, a steel clang!
And terror in the sound,
For the sentry, falcon-eyed,
In the camp a spy hath found;
With a sharp clang, a steel clang
The patriot is bound.

With calm brow, steady brow,
He listens to his doom;
In his look there is no fear,
Nor a shadow-trace of gloom;
But with calm brow, and steady brow,
He robes him for the tomb.

In the long night, the still night,
He kneels upon the sod,
And the brutal guards withhold
E'en the precious Word of God;
In the long night, the still night,
He walks where Christ has trod.

'Neath the blue morn, the sunny morn,
He dies upon the tree,
And he mourns that he can lose
But one life for liberty;—
And in the blue morn, the sunny morn,
His spirit-wings are free.

But his last words, his message words,
They burn, lest friendly eye
Should read how proud and calm
A patriot could die,
With his last words, his message words,
A soldier's battle-cry!

From Fame Leaf and from Angel Leaf,
From Monument and Urn,
The sad of earth, the glad of heaven,
His history shall learn,
And on Fame Leaf and Angel Leaf
The name of Hale shall burn.

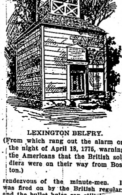
LEXINGTON AND ITS COMMON.....

The village of Lexington lies about ten miles northwest of Boston. The first settlement was made there in 1640 near the site of what afterwards became known as the Buckman Tavern. There still remain in the village several well-preserved houses which were standing at the time of the battle of Lexington 125 years ago. They have been well cared for and have undergone little change. They add much to the historic interest of the place and are annually visited by thousands of tourists. The local historical society has placed tablets on them enumerating the dates and facts of especial interest.

Lexington Common is in the form of a triangle and stands nearly in the center of the village. At the time of the fight on April 19, 1775, it was an open space and used as a drill ground for the militia. Today it is a beautiful park. At the southern end of the triangle is what is known as the Pulpit monument, in the form of a granite pedestal surmounted by an open Bible. This monument stands on the site of the first three churches built by the colonists. Just behind it, properly protected, is a thrifty elm which was set out by Gen. Grant 25 years ago on the centennial anniversary of the battle. Near the northwest corner of the Common is the Minute-men monument, at the foot of which are buried those killed in the battle. It is quaintly inscribed and bears the names of those whose last resting place it marks. In 1824 Lafayette was given a public reception in front of this monument, and fourteen survivors of Capt. Parker's men shook hands with him. Near the northeast corner of the Common is a huge boulder marking the place where Parker's men were drawn up. Engraved on the boulder is a musket and Capt. Parker's command to his men.

The original church on the Common had no steeple and a belfry was erected near by. In 1761 a new belfry was erected on Belfry hill, just to the west of the Common. From this belfry rang out the alarm on that memorable morning 125 years ago. The belfry remained on the hill until 1791: then it was removed to the Common and its bell was used to summon the people to worship, to toll for their funerals, and to tell them at 9 o'clock each night that it was time to rake up the fires and go to bed. In 1797 it was bought by a son of Capt. John Parker and removed to his homestead, remaining there for nearly a century. Then it was purchased by the Lexington Historical society, restored to its original appearance and replaced on Belfry hill.

Three buildings of great historical interest stand one opposite each of the three sides of the Common. To the east is the Merriam House, known at the time as the Buckman Tavern, the rendezvous of the minute-men. It was fired on by the British regulars and the bullet holes can still be seen.



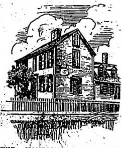
LEXINGTON BELFRY.

(From which rang out the alarm on the night of April 18, 1775, warning the Americans that the British soldiers were on their way from Boston.)

To the west of the Common is the Monroe house, built in 1728. A bullet passed through the glass over the door and imbedded itself in a bureau. The bureau, bullet and all, is in the possession of one of Monroe's descendants at Chicopee, Mass.

At the north of the Common is the Harrington house, at the door of which the original owner died with his head in his wife's lap the morning of April 19, 1775.

Only 100 rods northeast of the Common is the famous Hancock-Clark house. The original part of the house, which is now the rear L, as shown in the illustration, was erected in 1698 by Rev. John Hancock. His son built the two-story front in 1734. After Rev. John Hancock's death it passed into the hands of Rev. Jonas Clark, who had married Hancock's granddaughter. The ministry of John Hancock and Jonas Clark extended over a period of 105 years. Young John Hancock and Samuel Adams were hiding with Rev. Jonas Clark in this house when warned to flee by Paul Revere —A. M. D.



THE HANCOCK-CLARK HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MASS.

ADAMS' SPEECH.

John Adams, second president of the United States, was a man of great vigor and directness. He was the most prominent advocate of the declaration of independence, in the Continental congress. In the following extract, Daniel Webster utters what he thinks might naturally have been Mr. Adams' language while speaking on this theme. Some of the members of of congress were timid—afraid of openly resisting the great power of England. They are stimulated here, by the most encouraging considerations, to go on and make the declaration:

"But, whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured, that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal, day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears—copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment—Independence now; and Independence forever!"

Hindoos Are Vegetarians.

The Hindoo is a strict vegetarian. The low caste Hindoo is a fatalist. So, when the famine stalks abroad the Hindoo submits uncomplainingly. Day by day he will subsist on less food, until at last, when a mere shadow, he will drag his bony self to a relief station. There he may get food—or he may not. If not, he crouches in some corner, or out in the fields, under the trees and awaits the coming of death.

Mule Catches Turtles.

A mule patrols the beach at St. Augustine, Fla., in quest of turtles. When she has found one she turns it on its back, and then ambles off to inform her master.

A man never accomplishes much till he has got something behind him to be ashamed of.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

IN THE WAR FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE.

How the American Farmers Drove the British Back to Charlestown—The Latter Were Permitted to Fire the Opening Guns.

It is the night of April 18, 1775, in the little village of Concord, some eighteen miles northwest of Boston. The gray-haired sires have gathered their little flocks about them, read a chapter from the Good Book and prayed for King George and the Colony of Massachusetts. The fires have been raked up in the open hearths, the candles have been extinguished and the good people of the little village have retired for their rest.

Suddenly the clatter of a horse's hoofs are heard, echoing along the road, leading from Lexington and young Dr. Prescott, who has spent the evening in that village, gallops into the town and sends up the cry: "The red-coats are coming! Awake! Awake!"

The news which Dr. Prescott brings is dire news indeed. One Paul Revere and a man named Dawes have galloped from Boston to Lexington with the information that the British regulars to the number of 800 under Col. Francis Smith and Maj. Pitcairn are on the march toward Lexington and Concord. Their purpose is the capture of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two colonial leaders whose activity and fearlessness have made them especially obnoxious to Gen. Gage and the destruction of military stores which Gage has learned are hidden in Concord. The doctor reports that he was present when Adams and Hancock were aroused from their beds at the Hancock-Clark house and induced to flee; that he and Revere and Dawes then started for Concord; that the two Boston messengers were surrounded and captured, but that he leaped his horse over a stone wall and managed to escape by riding hard across the fields.

The people are thoroughly aroused by his story and messengers are sent out afoot and ahorse to alarm the people of other villages, while the local minute-men gather and parade in the darkness of the Common. As daylight comes, Col. James Barrett, commander of the militia, hurries hither and thither directing the work of removing the military stores to new hiding places, the farmers gladly tendering their huge wagons and ox teams to the service. Even the women carry away ammunition and hide it in their feather beds. While Col. Barrett is thus engaged, Maj. Buttrick leads the minute-men, to the number of fifty or more, to the top of the Old Hill burying ground, directly overlooking the Common and the road from Lexington. There are some fiery spirits among them, but the majority are sober-minded men—men who do not want war, who are still loyal subjects of his dull-brained majesty, King George, but who would die rather than yield one jot or tittle of what they believe to be their just rights. Moving among them with prayers and words of encouragement is their beloved minister, Rev. William Emerson, whose grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, is to become famous the world over, a century later.

The devoted little band on the hill await they know not what. Perhaps the red coats will turn back when they see the colonists are disposed to oppose them in their work of destroying the military stores. They did so at Salem and other places.

It is about 7 o'clock when the scouts whom Maj. Buttrick has sent out on the Lexington road hurry back and report that the regulars are almost on them and that they are in great force. There are 600 light infantrymen and 200 grenadiers. Maj. Buttrick's little company of minute-men has by this time been swelled to perhaps 150, for the alarm has been widely spread and minute-men are constantly arriving in twos, in dozens and in scores. Shall they retreat and take up a new position? There is a difference of opinion among them. Rev. William Emerson, grand old preacher-patriot that he is, argues against a retreat.

"Let us stand our ground," he says; "if we die, let us die here!"

How like is this to the command which Parker had given his minute-men on Lexington Common only a few hours previously: "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired on! But if they mean to have a war let it begin here!"

As the minute-men march away to the north the British troops enter the village. Col. Smith immediately details a number of men to search for and destroy military stores in the center of the village. To prevent the possible arrival of companies of minute-men from other towns he sends a company to guard the South bridge, and orders Capt. Lawrence to take six companies and proceed to the North bridge, to which he learns the local minute-men have already retired. Arriving at the North bridge and seeing the minute-men grouped across the river, on the hill to the right, Capt. Lawrence leaves three companies under Capt. Laurie to guard the bridge while he sends the other three companies, under Capt. Parsons, across the bridge, not to attack the minute-men but to proceed along the road to the left and search the house of Col. James Barrett for munitions of war which are said to be stored there.

While Col. Smith is thus engaged in sending out his men, Maj. Pitcairn, who seems to be somewhat of a swashbuckler, enters Wright's tavern for refreshments. As he stirs his hot toddy with his finger he turns to a group of fellow officers and boastfully says:

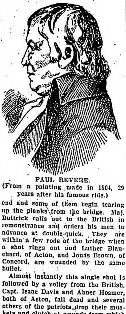
"Thus will I stir the Yankee blood before night!"

Little does he realize how true a prediction he is making. Little dreams he of how the Yankee blood is to be stirred by that day's events—stirred until it refuses to quiet before the misused colonies have united and by means of a long and bloody war have won their place as a free and powerful nation.

The minute-men on the hill at the northern extremity of the village see the smoke arising from the fires kindled in the center of the village and Capt. Joseph Hosmer turns indignantly to Col. Barrett and demands:

"Will you let them burn the town?"

Col. Barrett now calls the other militia officers about him and they consult over the situation. Finally they resolve to "march into the middle of the town and protect their homes or die in the attempt." But it is understood that they are not to fire upon the British regulars unless they are fired on first. The march is immediately begun with the minute-men from the neighboring town of Acton in the lead, under command of Capt. Isaac Davis. As the minute-men approach the west end of the North bridge the British soldiers draw up at the other end and some of them begin tearing up the planks from the bridge. Maj. Buttrick calls out to the British in remonstrance and orders his men to advance at double-quick. They are within a few rods of the bridge when a shot rings out and Luther Blanchard, of Acton, and Jonas Brown, of Concord, are wounded by the same bullet.



PAUL REVERE.

(From a painting made in 1804, 29 years after his famous ride.)

Almost instantly this single shot is followed by a volley from the British. Capt. Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, both of Acton, fall dead and several others of the patriots drop their muskets and clutch at wounds from which the blood is gushing. The war has begun.

Maj. Buttrick, now as hot for the fight as he was earnest for delay, springs to one side, fires his musket at the British and shouts out his order:

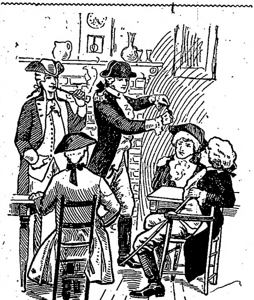
"Fire, fellow soldiers! For God's sake, fire!"

A volley crashes out and the first British soldiers to die in the face of the colonists drop to the ground. Three of them fall dead and a half a dozen are wounded, among the latter being three minor officers.

The British immediately retreat toward the center of the town, and the Americans follow them a little way and then turn off and draw up on the hillside. The regulars carry one of their dead with them, but two are left lying on the bloody ground.

Hearing the firing at North Bridge, Capt. Parsons ceases his work of destruction at Col. Barrett's and hastens with his three companies towards the scene of conflict. His progress is not interfered with, and the minute men on the hill watch him as he joins his defeated comrades.

During all this time reinforcements have constantly been adding to the number of minute-men, and they are growing more and more confident. Moreover, Col. Smith sees that the people are desperately in earnest. He gathers his men together, marches, halts, countermarches, hesitates and finally, fearing that in further conflict his command may be utterly worsted, he gives the order to return and his soldiers turn their faces toward Boston. They have no premonition of the very hell of shot which shall accompany them until they sink exhausted and decimated under the protection of the warships at Charlestown. Truly, Maj. Pitcairn has stirred the Yankee blood. The Lexington road through Concord curves in almost a semicircle and while the regulars are wearily marching southward over the route by which they so bravely came in the early morning, the minute-men swarm through the fields behind the wooded hill which skirts the road, thus getting by a shorter route in advance of the regulars.



MAJOR PITCAIRN AND HIS TODDY.

["Thus will I stir the Yankee blood before night."]

At Meriam's corner the minute-men secrete themselves behind rocks, trees and stone fences, and as the British come along the road the muskets of the colonists cough out leaden death, from front and side and rear. Pitcairn's horse is wounded and throws him. The swashbuckler receives a bullet in the arm; and, binding up his wound, trudges wearily on with his men. Pitcairn has learned something since he shouted "Disperse, ye rebels, disperse!" and fired his pistol in the faces of the rustics on Lexington Common. He has stirred the Yankee blood until his own is dripping through his coat sleeve. A musket ball enters Col. Smith's leg. Men drop dead and wounded from one end of the line to the other.

At last the British reach Lexington, pass the Common, scene of the bloody tragedy of but a few hours before, and see down the road but a little ways what must have brought relief to their harrowed spirits—Lord Percy and a thousand troops sent out from Boston as reinforcements.

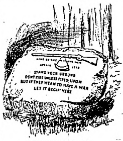
Like hunted deer close pursued by hounds the panting British rush forward and fall exhausted within the lines made safe by Percy's cannon and musketrymen. Drink and food are furnished for as many as possible from the Monroe tavern, which Percy has made his headquarters, and the wounds of such injured as have been able to keep up with the weary march are hurriedly dressed.

The day is now well spent and Percy fears the consequences of remaining till dark. Speedily he forms the troops in order and the march toward Boston is resumed.

And the colonists? Are they content with the disaster they have inflicted?

Not so. Scarcely has the march been resumed until they are on the flanks of the retreating British again. And thus it is until Charlestown itself is reached and the red-coats, worn, dispirited, decimated, fling themselves under the protection of the guns on board the ships of war in the river.

The first day of the American revolution is passed. Forty-nine colonists have been killed and thirty-six wounded. But the British loss has been far heavier—seventy-three killed, 173 wounded, and twenty-six missing.


STAND YOUR GROUND
DON'T FIRE UNLESS FIRED UPON
BUT IF THEY MEAN TO HAVE A WAR
LET IT BEGIN HERE

HISTORIC STONE.

(This historic old bowlder lies on the northeast corner of the Lexington Common and marks the position of the American minutemen when fired on by the British, April 19, 1775. On it is chiseled the command of Capt. Parker to his men.)

Wales as a Jockey.

The Prince of Wales once rode and won a horse-race. This event took place in Ireland, nearly forty years ago. The horse's name was Rupee, and the distance run a mile and a half. To the spectators the jockey was known as "Capt. Melville." His colors on this occasion were all white. Rupee was the prince's own horse. He determined to ride him himself, and, if possible, to win. This he did, though there were several experienced jockeys riding against him.

A Business Point of View.

They had gone through the fire drill four weeks, and the other day when visitors were present the teacher thought it well to show the results of their training. "What is your first duty in case of fire?" she inquired of the school. "Sue the insurance company," shouted a youngster.—Detroit Free Press.

Snowblindness in Kansas.

A large number of cases of snowblindness are reported from western Kansas. The late snowstorm of April 10 scattered the cattle widely and cattlemen were out for days hunting them in a snow on which the sun shone brightly.—Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.

DARA'S TREASURE
CHEST

[Arranged from James Russell Lowell's poem "Dara."]

Away in far-off Persia lived Dara, a shepherd. By day he watched his flocks as they cropped grass from the hillside, and at night he saw that they were carefully guarded from the wolves, which came from near-by forests to carry off and devour the sheep.

So faithful was Dara to his fleecy subjects, and so wisely did he look after the affairs of his own household, that the villagers, humble folk like himself, chose him to govern their village. Their choice was a fortunate one, for so well did the village propper under his rule, that several neighboring villages selected him to govern them. Under his sway they, too, throve, growing in well-being and justice. But in the cities of Persia, and indeed in most of the villages and country districts, affairs went ill. The viceroys, or assistant rulers, were unjust, dishonest and cruel. Who could wonder at this? Their monarch was a weak and wicked man, debased by every conceivable vice. An unconscious and willing slave to the flattery of his viceroys, who well knew how to gain his consent to any plan, no matter how unjust or cruel, if it only served to enrich the royal pocket, and, unknown to him, add to their own possessions.

But it chanced that the king died, a victim to his own wicked indulgences. To the throne now came "a king more wise." He searched for men to aid him in ruling who should be brave and just. The mountain shepherd's fame had reached his ears. For Dara he sent and to him gave a satrapy, or province, in trust to rule.

This unexpected elevation did not make Dara conceited. He took no more pride in his viceroy's sceptre than in his shepherd's crook which he held in earlier days. Envy, however, soon pursued Dara, and found more listeners in towns and cities than in hillside villages. It wanted a chance to undo Dara's favor with the king.

At stated times Persia's monarch sent out a demand for tax, or revenue, to every province. This revenue was not paid wholly in money, but partly with gold and gems, in which the country was rich.

So greatly had Dara's province grown in wealth and honor that immediately upon receipt of the tax edict the treasures were collected and sent to the king's exchequer. The advance and wealth of the province pleased the king, but displeased others, who hated to see Dara so successful. Soon its was whispered to the king that he had been greatly deceived in believing Dara to be honest. Enemies accused the viceroy of keeping from the king's tax some gems more rare than all the rest for his own private store.

For proof they stated that no matter where the viceroy went a camel followed, bearing a heavy chest. Closely guarded were beast and burden by archers armed with bows and arrows, directed to shoot any who came too near. No one save Dara knew its contents. At times the chest was carried into his tent, where, secure from observation, he removed the precious gems from their hiding place. Then all the tent glowed and glistened with jeweled light.

The king was vexed. With a retinue among which were Dara's accusers, he immediately set out for Dara's province to investigate.

The viceroy heard of his monarch's approach, and, as was fit, with stately train met him at the city's gate. And there in the midst of the procession was seen, as had been told, a camel circled round by archers.

The monarch was furious. To his mind there was no doubt of Dara's guilt.

"Open me now," he cried, "yon treasure chest!" 'Twas done, and only a worn shepherd's vest was found therein.

The defamers flushed and hung their heads.

Not Dara. Open as the sky's blue roof he stood.

And "Oh, my lord, behold that I was worthy of thy trust," he said. "To rule wisely I had first to be master of myself. Fortune's gifts are hard to wisely bear. They often bend men from the truth and make them stagger from the path of honesty. When prosperity was pressing hard and I was tempted to yield some point of honor I ordered this chest to be borne into my tent. Alone, I took from it that vest. At its sight my mind was taken to the days when, though but a humble sheep tender, I was honest and trustworthy. As my better self struggled for victory, this mute witness helped me to be lord of simple Dara still. With this in view I cannot lose the road of right."

The king felt deeply rebuked for his distrust. Tears thrilled his eyelids. Before night two provinces were added to Dara's kingdom.—Bessie F. Clements, in the Chicago Record.

Return of Miracles.

Dr. Sheldon would better give himself longer than a week wherein to unravel the servant girl problem. If he straightens it out in five years the country will rise up and hail him as a worker of miracles.—Kansas City Times.

Eve may have had her troubles, but Adam never brought his friends home to dinner unexpectedly.

A PASS IS HANDY.

Valuable Hints for Those Intending to Visit the Paris Exposition.

If going abroad it is always the best to take a passport, says Leslie's Weekly. Although one is not necessary in France, it is often useful in case of admittance to public buildings or should one's identity be required. The first thing to do upon arriving in Paris is to register at the American consulate, and it is well to know that the hours are from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. The hours of the American bankers are from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. All postal money orders from foreign countries, made payable at Paris, must be cashed at the general postoffice. If uncertain of one's address, letters with G. P. O.—general postoffice—Paris, will be found at the general postoffice. Letters for foreign countries should be posted before 6 p. m. at the general postoffice, instead of at branch offices. There are 85 branch offices—bureaux de poste—in the different districts of Paris. They are open from 7 a. m. till 9 p. m. Boxes for the posting of letters are also to be found at most public buildings and at tobacconists' shops, where stamps (timbres-poste) and post cards (cartes postales) can be purchased. A telegraph office is found at nearly all branch postoffices, which are open till 9 p. m. At the bourse the telegraph office is open all night. The tariff for telegrams, for any part of France, is 5 cents per word; for Great Britain, 25 cents per word, and for New York, 60 cents per word—that is, for cablegrams. There is communication by telephone with all parts of Paris from most of the postoffices. The charge is 50 cents per five minutes. There is also communication by telephone with Marseilles, Lyons, Havre and Brussels. Upon engaging a cab ask the driver for his number. This ticket will be of use in case of any dispute. A cab hired in the street for two persons is 40 cents per hour from 6 a. m. to 12:30 midnight; from that hour till 6 a. m., 50 cents per hour. There is no charge for small parcels taken inside the cab; for a trunk or large parcel the charge is 25 cents each. A few sous—pourboire—will be expected by the driver. Any article forgotten in a cab should be asked for at the prefecture de police, 2 Quai du Marche-Neuf, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Any complaint should be referred to the guardian stationed at every cab stand or to a policeman. The hours for religious services are as follows: American Episcopal church, 19 Avenue de l'Alma, 11 a. m.; Church of England (Episcopal), 5 Rue des Bassins, near the Arc de Triomphe, 11 a. m.; English Roman Catholic church, 50 Avenue Hoche, 7 and 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.; English Congregational chapel, 23 Rue Royale, 11:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wesleyan Methodist church, 4 Rue Roquepine, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

MODEL INDIAN SERVANT.

Description of the Siwash Indian as Domesticated.

The Siwash is a short, dirty, undemonstrative, harmless looking Indian. He appears on the surface to be part Oriental and the rest Eskimo. Perhaps a Chinese or a Japanese sailing ship was blown out of the Bering sea and up the Yukon, the survivors got ashore, mixed up with the aborigines, and the Siwash resulted. The northwest is not densely populated, but where it is settled the native is a Siwash. The natives there, however, are not so useful as the natives of South Africa. The English who go there to trek and prospect use the South Africans for servants and for beasts of burden. Some of them try to use the Siwash, but with little success. Capt. B. had one, however, that was a jewel. His master grew very proud of his Siwash servant, or "man," as he called him. One day a friend was visiting at the cabin. The visitor had been out for a stroll with his host. Returning to his cabin they passed the window of a little lean-to that had been fixed up as the captain's bath. As the men peered in through the open window they saw the Indian. He had just stepped out of a warm bath. Upon the floor lay the soiled towels. The Indian was standing on his master's bath robe in front of the small mirror, vigorously scrubbing his teeth with his master's tooth brush. The visitor, who hated Indians, looked at the captain. Without a word the captain grabbed an old barrel stave and darted around to the door. The visitor heard a spank, a yell, and saw the naked Siwash shoot out through the narrow window and scoot for the woods.

Escaped Successfully.

In 1879 the Crown Princess of Denmark, while on a tour through Europe, was robbed of jewels valued at £70,000. These were taken from the saloon of the vessel in which the Princess was traveling incognito, by some expert thief, whose identity, by reason of his having escaped capture, has never hitherto been established. Another chevalier d'industrie who is still wanted is the adroit gentleman who, when the Crown Prince of Sweden was staying, in June, 1888, at a Franzensbad hotel with the Crown Princess, surreptitiously entered their apartment and left with the contents of their jewel case, worth over £20,000.

Chinese and American Almanacs.

The census authorities have had some difficulty in classifying the Chinese in this country and in fixing their ages, the latter trouble being caused by the difference between the calendar used in this part of the world and that of the Chinese, which has the lunar months, giving some of the years twelve, some thirteen months. While every Chinaman so far interviewed knows the month, day and hour of his birth, the information is useless to the bureau unless converted into the time adopted here.

Spoke 225 Words a Minute.

There is a legend about the senate chamber that General Hawley, for ten or twelve minutes, in a speech, once spoke 225 words a minute. The average speed of senators in speeches does not reach 110 words, and in dictating letters rarely reaches 100 words.

AMERICANS AT PARIS EXPOSITION

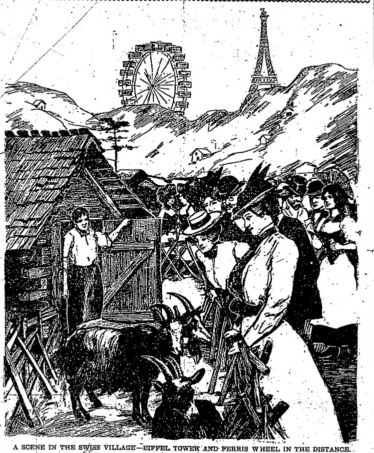
How Commissioner Peck Is Making Friends with France and Germany

One of the French papers remarked the other day that Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner-general to the exposition of 1900, was doing more inaugurating than President Loubet himself. This has been literally true for the past fortnight. And, from present appearances, when Sousa comes back from his triumphal tour in Germany, his company will be equally indispensable at all exposition functions. Peck has certainly made himself known among his confreres. While few persons could name at once without reflection the English commissioner, the German or the Belgian, certainly nobody, least of all the French themselves, are in doubt as to who heads the United States commission. A few days ago Peck and a party from the commission went down the riven to Vincennes to open formally the United States section of the machinery exhibit there. They took the boat back, sharing it with Sousa's band. When the boat had reached the front of the German national palace on the Seine front, Peck ordered the boat to stop, and requested the band to play the German national hymn. The German building was being inaugurated, quietly and with moderate enthusiasm, that afternoon. Sousa's band played the hymn, and the German commissioner-general, the German ambassador to Paris, and various other high functionaries of the Franco-German set here, appeared on the balcony and bowed in a dignified manner to the Americans in the middle of the river. This did not satisfy Mr. Peck, who seemed to think they ought to show more spirit at the compliment he was paying them. So he stopped the boat at the nearest wharf, ordered everybody off, and then the whole line, headed by Sousa, marched to the very doors of the German building, where the "Wacht am Rhein," the "Marseillaise" and American national hymns were played over and over again. Up to the appearance of that boat in the Seine nobody had been aware that the German building was being inaugurated. It took the United Seates' energetic commissioner to advertise the fact. The occasion called forth the expected enthusiasm from the Germans, and the evening papers spoke of the occurrence as "a pretty international compliment." Mr. Peck's point was gained.

The very last thing that Mr. Peck has inaugurated was the American Corn Kitchen, which is now a reality, and a very engaging one, to judge by the number of visitors who climb the two long flights of stairs in the United States agricultural annex, and taste of the various dishes which the American maize propaganda is offering to its guests. The only trouble is that most of the visitors are Americans. That is not just what the men who head this curious enterprise desire. They know well enough that Americans are fully persuaded of the beneficent qualities of corn; what they are trying to do is to interest the French, to attract a large number of French visitors, who will, it may be presumed, advertise the kitchen and its products.

The night illuminations of the exposition are proving a great success. There have been a variety of accidents which have prevented, hitherto, these night fetes from keeping the promises that have been made in regard to them. The electrical apparatus of the Chateau d'Eau caught fire the other day, just as everything had been gotten ready for the first fete, and threatened at one moment to reduce the whole Cham de Mars to black and mournful cinders. It took ten days to repair the damage, and then the Eiffel tower lights refused to work, and a variety of other little accidents happened, so that not until night before last did the illuminations materialize in all their splendor.

Some little distance from the Maxim exhibit is that of the Red Cross society, the two cynically contradicting each other. Here one sees the whole working of this great organization. One meets its officers, reads its abundant literature and gazes curiously at fearful surgical tools that glitter beneath glass cases in a score of boxes. Everything that the society uses is there. Against the wall stand various models of wagons, stretchers and combinations of the two, tolerably familiar in the streets of nearly every large city. Machines to make bandages, others to roll lint, and piles of medicated cotton of different kinds fill cases on one side of the room devoted to this exhibit, and in the middle of the room a very realistic figure of a man with a bloody head and his entire body wrapped in bandages reclines on a typical field stretcher; wax doctors leaning anxiously over him, and wax Sisters of Charity hovering about in case of need.


A SCENE IN THE SWISS VILLAGE—EIFFEL TOWER AND FERRIS WHEEL IN THE DISTANCE.

Hay Fever in Germany.

The hay fever season is now beginning in Germany. In north Germany it lasts from May 27 to June 3, in south Germany from May 20 to May 25. To counteract the mistakes of those physicians who usually send their patients to the mountains or out into the country, an association has been formed after the pattern of the American Hay Fever association, which has, after careful consideration, selected the island of Heligoland as the most suitable resort for hay fever patients. The society styles itself "The Hay Fever Union of Heligoland" and has its headquarters in Hanover. All possible information concerning the ailment is gathered and advice and other assistance to applicants is given free of charge. The union is rapidly spreading over all parts of the empire, particularly in the northern and eastern sections, where grass and grain grow in abundance.—Wolfgang Voltz, in Bremen correspondence to Chicago Record.

Subject was a Tender One.

Not long ago a charming young Australian was presented to the Prince of Wales, and not knowing how long she should talk to him, naively requested him to tell her when to leave, says a London correspondent. His highness assured her that it was for her to tell him when she was bored. In the chat which followed the girl said she had lived all her life in one place. "And how many years have you lived there?" said the prince. "I am bored, sir," quietly said the Australian, who thought her royal questioner sought to learn her age.—Los Angeles Times.

Madame Wu's Costumes.

Madame Wu has remained faithful to the Oriental dress, and her costumes are the envy of her American sisters. On state occasions she wears a brilliant petticoat of red or blue, just short enough to show her little feet, heavily embroidered with gold. Over this is worn a tunic of black and purple, also richly wrought with bullion. On her breast is a large gold eagle, which signifies that her rank is equal to that of her husband, and she may at all functions enter and leave the room at his side instead of behind him, as would be required if she were of lesser rank. Her headdress is a narrow band of black satin, ornamented with a handsome jewel—a large pearl usually—worth quite a king's ransom, worn directly in front. This band is decorated with flowers which fall just behind the ears and add much to its picturesqueness. Her jewels are beautiful.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Celebrated Marine Painter.

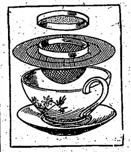
The town of Feodosia, on the Black sea, gave a public funeral to its great citizen, the celebrated marine painter, Aivazofsky, who died there in his eighty-third year, soon after returning from St. Petersburg. No contemporary Russian painter, except Verestchagin, has enjoyed a wider reputation, and most of the great picture galleries of Europe possess example of Aivazofsky's work.

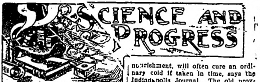
Meaning Dudes.

Evangeline—Have you become acquainted with many of the young men in our social circle? Angeline—Oh, yes; I know a "thing" or two.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TEA BALL

The popular tea ball, that has become a feature of every girl's tea table, is really the only proper way to make tea, as the Chinese, who are admittedly experts in tea making, and the greatest tea drinkers in the world, will testify. A novelty of the same character, but somewhat differently arranged, more on the order of the Chinese teacup, is illustrated herewith. When it is desired to make a cup of tea the necessary quantity of tea leaves are placed in the screen basket arranged in the center of a cover of somewhat larger diameter
In the cut it illustrated a useful im-
than the top of the cup. Boiling water is then poured through the leaves into the cup, and a cap, which is provided to cover the basket, is placed over it to prevent the escape of the vapor and aroma of the tea, which is thus allowed to steep for a few moments, when the tea will be ready. According to the inventor, the leaves can be used again for making a second cup of tea, as they are not deprived of all their valuable qualities by a single percolation of hot water.


TEA-MAKING ATTACHMENT FOR CUPS.



In a communication made to the Academie des Sciences, M. Graby gives an account of a method of color-photography by which he has succeeded in obtaining an approximation to the natural colors. After having made a series of prints upon a paper containing subchloride of silver and bichromate of potassium, he found that in some cases prints were obtained which gave an appearance of the natural colors.

He came to the conclusion that since this effect is obtained by the violet blue of the subchloride and the orange of the bichromate, the next step would be to make a separate print of the blues and violets upon a blue paper and one of the oranges and reds upon an orange paper, and that these prints, when superposed, would give more or less the desired effect, says the Scientific American. His method of working is to make the first expcsure upon a plate sensitive to orange, behind a red screen; the second exposure is made with a screen of bluish-green, upon a plate sensitive to the blues and greens; by using a stereoscopic camera the two exposures may be made at the same time, besides obtaining relief.

The first plate is printed upon the ordinary ferro-prussiate, or blue print paper, the second upon a chloride of silver paper, which is not toned; but merely fixed in the hypo bath and washed, giving thus an orange-brown color. The two prints are pasted upon a stereoscope card and viewed through a telescope, a red screen being placed before the blue print and a blue screen before the orange. In this case the colors of the object are seen with a greater or less approximation, and if a stereoscopic camera has been used at first, relief is also given. A remarkable point observed is the brilliancy with which the metals are reproduced; thus, in the case of gilding, the color is not merely yellow, but a fine metallic luster is given.

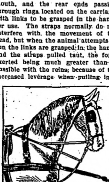
This process is one of great simplicity, as it requires but two exposures and two prints, which are made without toning. By making one of the prints transparent the colors may be obtained by superposing one on the other. This process is now in an experimental stage, and is capable of further improvement to obtain a close approximation to the natural colors. It has the disadvantage of not reproducing the reds or violets to any great extent, but as there are many subjects which do not contain these colors, the process may be used to advantage in certain cases. M. Graby states that he is also at work upon a process by which he uses but one exposure and one photographic print.

The Metric System for Russia.

It is probable that the metric system will be introduced before long in Russia; the bill which has been prepared to this effect by the minister of finance has received the approbation of the state council, with the understanding that the university and the various scientific societies will give their assistance in the verification of the weights and measures necessary for commercial use. The details have been nearly all decided upon, and will be submitted to the council in the near future. Since 1896 the metric system has been used by the medical service of the army in compounding of formulas, this having been made obligatory.

FOR CONTROLLING HORSES.

The control of vicious and runaway horses is a matter that has often been the study of the inventor, as numerous devices already on the market attest; but there is always room for improvement, and the illustration shows one of the newest forms. The inventor is Geza Egyesy, director general of Orszaggyulesi Konyonyomda of Budapest, Austria-Hungary, and it is his intention to have the appliance used especially for those animals which are in the habit of taking the bit between their teeth, which, as is well known, makes it almost impossible to control them with the ordinary reins. The new apparatus consists of two straps threaded through guiding devices attached to the thills of the vehicle, the forward ends of the straps connecting with the bit in the animal's mouth, and the rear ends passing through rings located on the carriage, with links to be grasped in the hands for use. The straps normally do not interfere with the movement of the head, but when the animal attempts to run the links are grasped in the hands and the straps pulled taut, the force exerted being much greater than is possible with the reins, because of the increased leverage when pulling in a direct line with the driver's feet, enabling him to draw the animal's head down and dislodge the bit.

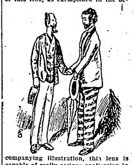


If You Have a Cold.

Drinking cold water when one has a cold coming on is one of the best remedies, because it stimulates the system and helps to wash out poisons formed in the body. Living on fruit for two or three days and drinking hot or cold water freely, with milk, for nourishment, will often cure an ordinary cold if taken in time, says the Indianapolis Journal. The old proverb, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever," is a contradictory one, for a cold is a fever. People suffering from a cold and continuing to eat heartily of beefsteak, mutton chop, roast pork and similar foods, are simply adding fuel to the flames as surely as one pours oil on a fire. Such heating food stimulates the morbid processes at work in the body, and far from curing the disease, makes it worse.

QUEER WORK WITH A LENS.

The "Anamorphot" is a lens which is the outcome of the investigations of Dr. Rudolph on the use of cylindrical surfaces in objectives, for the purpose of getting different ratios of enlargement or reduction in directions at right angles to each other. Apart from the frivolous use which can be made of this lens, as exemplified in the accompanying illustration, this lens is capable of really serious application in the modification of decorative designs.



DANGER OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Cloudbursts are sometimes destructive of life as well as property. They come up so suddenly that it is almost impossible to escape if the wayfarer is caught in the bed of the creek. Campers in the mountain regions usually select the high ground above the creek rather than pitch their tents close beside the gently rippling water which may become a roaring torrent while they sleep, sweeping them to destruction before they know that danger is near, says Ainslee's Magazine. It was from neglect of this precaution that many lives were lost in a cloudburst near Morrison, Col., in the spring of 1897.

Some people were camping along the borders of the stream, and, as it was just after dark, and had been raining heavily, they had sought the shelter of their tents. Suddenly they heard the awful and peculiar roar of the approaching cloudburst. It grew louder every second. Realizing what had happened, the unfortunate campers—men, women and children—rushed from their tents and tried to reach the higher ground. In the confusion and darkness some turned the wrong way, and were soon struggling in mad torrents, battling with tree trunks and wrecks of cabins and immense masses of moving stone in the bosom of the flood. Thirteen lives went out in that dire night. The bodies found later showed the marks of buffeting with the debris in the flood of waters, and it is believed that few if any of the unfortunates lost their lives by actual drowning.

Occasionally the sudden downpour of rain will be precipitated on a soft, yielding soil, and instead of taking the form of a cloudburst with a wave of water carrying everything before it, the whole surface of the ground will take on the consistency of molasses and roll slowly but irresistibly down the water courses. This happened in Chalk canyon, near Mount Princeton, in Colorado, three years ago. Chalk cliffs are a peculiar formation at the head of the canyon, the so-called "chalk" being of a lime nature, which, after being dissolved in water, quickly hardens again like cement.

Glass-Lined Water Pipes.

In making repairs upon the interior of a dwelling house in Boston recently the discovery was made that the water pipes were lined with glass. The house was built some sixty years ago, and when Cochituate was introduced into Boston the owner of the house, with hundreds of others, became panic-stricken over the possibility of lead-poisoning, and had all of the pipes used in bringing city water into his house lined with glass. This was expensive and unsatisfactory, and few attempted to have the glass-lined pipes. It is thought no other house in Boston has plumbing of this unique nature.

Poisoned by Hydrogen.

Recently an aeronaut was poisoned by hydrogen arsenide, which escaped from the balloon. This shows the necessity of purifying the hydrogen used for balloon purposes. The balloon was filled in the ordinary way and nothing peculiar in the odor of the gas was noticed. A few hours afterward the persons who had assisted in the operation were taken seriously ill and one of them died.

New Idea in Map Making.

In England a new kind of map for railway stations is being introduced by the Northeastern Railway company. The map is made up of white tiles and is about six feet square, and each tile is eight inches square. The lines are marked in black and burned sienna.

The Wherefore of It.

Mrs. Naggin—Cheer up! Don't be so grumpy. It's so strange you men will get that way, while we women are invariably happy and hopeful.

Mr. Naggin—Why shouldn't you be? You haven't any wives to bother you.—Philadelphia Press.

As the weather warms up congress dries up.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to:

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 27, 1900.

When the Puss Gets Her Back Up.

It is not anger alone that makes cats arch their backs. Indeed, when two cats are preparing to fight they do not assume this attitude, but crouch low, just as they do when about to spring on their prey, the body being extended and the hair not in the least erect. But when, on meeting a dog suddenly, fear is combined with anger then the cat, standing at its full height, at once arches its back, with an instinctive effort to appear as formidable as possible.

Darwin compares it to the similar attitude of the lynx when attacked and to that of birds which ruffle their feathers and spread out their wings and tail when alarmed. It is noticeable that a cat will also arch its back when in an effectionate frame of mind, rubbing itself against its master's leg. At the same time it slightly raises its fur and holds its tail erect. Its whole attitude is just the reverse of that which it assumes when savage.

Darwin accounts for this in the following words: "Certain states of mind lead to certain habitual actions which are of no service. Now, when a directly opposite state of mind is induced, there is a strong and involuntary tendency to the performance of a movement of a directly opposite nature, though it may be of no service."

A Bride's Clever Idea.

Out in a big apartment house on Columbia heights there dwells a young married woman who is as naive as the bride in the comic weeklies. The housekeepers who live in the same house with her have been somewhat annoyed of late by mice. The young woman met one of them in the hall the other day, and the conversation naturally turned on their common pests.

"The mice have been so bad lately," said the elder woman, "that I keep everything locked up and all my eatables in the boxes."

The younger woman's eyes sparkled with eagerness.

"My!" she said. "I wouldn't dare do that. I wouldn't want to run such a risk. I leave crackers and cheese lying about every night when I go to bed so that when the mice become hungry they'll find something to eat and not gnaw things. I'm always afraid they'll bite holes in my new tablecloths and my nice centerpieces if I don't leave the cheese right where they can find it easily. I feel perfectly safe when I know there's plenty for them to eat right where they can get at it."

There's nothing after all like having a clever idea like that now and then.—Washington Post.

Nicknames of British Regiments.

The grenadier guards were nicknamed "The Coalheavers" because they were at one time allowed to work in plain clothes at odd jobs for private employers. The Seventh foot were "The Elegant Extracts" because at one time all their officers "had been chosen from other corps." The Forty-sixth owed their name of "The Lacedemonians" to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans. Like many other regiments, "The Gallant Fiftieth" received several nicknames—"The Blind Half-Hundred," from their ophthalmic troubles in Egypt, and "The Dirty Half-Hundred" because in their peninsular fights they wiped themselves with their black facings. The One Hundredth regiment are "The Old Hundred" and "The Centipedes." The Twenty-eighth were called "The Fore and Afts" because, standing back to back, they repelled a front and rear attack before Alexandria in 1801. The Cheshire regiment has been christened "The Lightning Conductors" because "in the Irish maneuvers of 1899 several men were struck by lightning during a night march."—London News.

The Ring-hals.

The ring-hal does not disdain an insect diet. Beetles, grasshoppers, locusts and termites are all readily devoured, as well as ticks and bots picked from the hides of cattle. I have sometimes amused myself by watching the bold yet cautious and gentle manner in which one of these ravens will approach a reclining ox and, after a preliminary course of soothing caresses, accompanied by a soft "cawing" note, insert his head into the ear and dexterously extract the ticks. These birds always seem to have a good understanding with the older and more experienced oxen, who will, at a hint from one of them, lie down and place themselves in the most favorable position for the extraction of their parasites.—Stark's Birds of South Africa.

Easy.

"Excuse me," said the shabby looking young man. "But would you be so kind as to cash this check for me?"

"Why don't yew git somebody thet knows yew to cash it?" asked the old countryman, picking up his carpet sack from the curb.

"The people that know me won't do it," bitterly exclaimed the young man, turning away to hide a tear.

"Poor fellow!" sympathetically answered the farmer as he took out his wallet. "How much is it fer?"

And still they say money's hard to get.—Kansas City Independent.

The Toothbrush Plant.

One of the most curious plants in the world is what is called the toothbrush plant of Jamaica. It is a species of creeper and has nothing particularly striking about its appearance. By cutting pieces of it to a suitable length and fraying the ends the natives convert it into a toothbrush, and a tooth powder to accompany the use of the brush is also prepared by pulverizing the dead stems.

Asia Minor was the chief opium market until the twelfth century, and from then on it was gradually distributed all over the globe. The Chinese obtained the drug in the thirteenth century.

WHEN A FELLER'S STUBBED HIS TOE.

Did ye ever pass a youngster et'd been an stubbed his toe
An was cryin by th' roadside, sorter quietlike an slow,
A-holdin of his dusty foot, all hard an brown an bare,
An tryin to keep from his eyes th' tears that's gatherin there?
Ye hear him sorter sobbin like an snuffin of his nose,
An ye stop an pat his head an sorter try to ease his woes;
Ye treat him sorter kindlike, an th' fust thing that ye know
He's up an off an smilin—clean forgot he stubbed his toe.

'Long th' road of human life ye see a feller trav'lin slow,
An like as not ye'll find he's some poor cuss that's stubbed his toe;
He was makin swimmin headway, but he bumped into a stone,
An his frien's kept hurryin onward, an they lef' him here alone.
He ain't sobbin or ain't snifflin, he's too old fer tears an cries,
But he's grievin jes' as earnest, if it only comes in sighs,
An it does a heap of good sometimes to go a little slow
An say a word of comfort to th' man that's stubbed his toe.

Ye're never sure yerself, an thar ain't no earthly way to know
Jes' when it's goin to come yer turn to trip an stub yer toe;
Today ye're smilin, happy, in th' bright sun's light an glow,
An tomorrow ye're a-shiverin, an ye're strugglin through th' snow.
Jes' th' time ye think ye've got th' world th' fastest in yer grip
Is th' very time, ye'll find, et yer th' likeliest to slip,
An it's mighty comfortin to have some feller stop, I know,
An comfort ye an try to help ye when ye're stubbed yer toe.

—Bismarck Tribune.

NIGHT BELLS.

Various Kinds of Help to Be Invoked Through Their Aid.

Of night bells of one sort and another there will be found in cities many. There is, for instance, the drug store night bell, which is old and familiar. In large cities there are nowadays more drug stores than formerly that keep open all night, but the drug store night bell is still an institution. Inside the window there is a light so placed that its illumination serves at once to give a glow to some highly colored jar of water—time honored emblem of the apothecary—and make that serve as a sign and to show to those who are seeking it, when they shall have come near, the location of the bell.

Likewise is the undertaker's night bell old and familiar and to be found in numbers, with a light so placed within as to reveal it plainly.

A peculiarly modern night bell is the plumber's night bell, for whose coming into existence there are two reasons—one the multiplication in cities, for the equipment of dwellings in accordance with modern ideas of comfort, of pipes and plumbing of all sorts, for steam heat and water and gas, and so the multiplication of emergencies arising out of the use of them; the other being the modern way of not putting things off till tomorrow, of following always a beaten track in doing things, but of being ready if called upon for work at any time, day or night.

The night bell that probably is to be found in most limited number and then only in great maritime cities is the night bell of the wrecking company. Even in this big town there is perhaps but one such night bell, but there is at least one, which may be found placed in the wall outside of a wrecking company's office, in a waterside street, with a painted sign on the wall beside it, in the usual familiar words, "Night bell," a place where one can go to get help for vessels in distress by night as well as by day.—New York Sun.

No Use For a Throne.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted in The Century as saying to Dr. O'Meara at St. Helena:

"If I was in England now and the French nation was to offer me the throne again, I would not accept of it because if I was to do so I would be obliged to turn bourreau (executioner). I would be obliged to cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it, which would not be pleasing to me. Oceans of blood must be shed to keep me there. No, no; I have made enough of noise already in the world; perhaps more than any other man will make; perhaps too much. I am getting old and only want retirement. What could I do in France? Alone, to set myself against all the powers of Europe. Madness!"

Vegetable Ivory.

In the forests of the Pacific slope in Ecuador abounds the species of palm which bears the nuts known as "vegetable ivory." The nuts are exceedingly hard and white. Germany takes two-thirds of the product, and the rest goes to the United States, France and England. The harvest is in the rainy season, and great rafts loaded with the nuts are sent down the swollen rivers. Those engaged in the industry are Indians and mixed races. The unpeeled nuts bring, in the native markets, about 60 cents for 100 pounds.

Rat Tail Tendons.

Among the many materials for sewing up wounds are the strong sutures that can be obtained from the tail of the rat. By proper manipulation a bundle of five or six tendons per tail can be obtained and can be used as they are, being easily threaded.

A Bargain.

May—How on earth did you come to accept him?

Fay—Oh, he looked so cheap when he proposed I couldn't help taking him!—Philadelphia Press.

Market gardeners around Paris cultivate the dandelion on a very large scale and sell it for good prices in the market.

Irish stew is a dish never seen in Ireland.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, P. G. Paradis, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot ten (10) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front, one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 12th day of June 1900.
P. G. PARADIS.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p.m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, M. E. Bjerk hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot three (3) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in side.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute in said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
M. E. BJERK.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, J. B. Senate, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 26th day of June 1900.
J. B. SENATE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Monday the 16th day of July 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, Markham Hotel Company, (M. McAndress, Manager) hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the three story building situate on lot twenty (20) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said state of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
MARKHAM HOTEL CO.,
M. MCANDRESS, Manager.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned Clara Peterson hereby make application for a license to be granted to her to sell intoxication liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot eleven (11) of block (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to her pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 12th day of June 1900.
CLARA PETERSON.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Friday the 29th day of June 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 20th day of July 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June 5th 1900.
SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Misc'l. App. 206—8161. 45-51

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

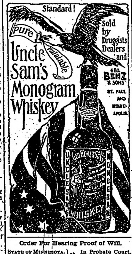
FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA


Standard!
Pure
Palatable
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
Sold by Druggists Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
GEO BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Order For Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
June 5th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Sorsoleil, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Mary Sorsoleil has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said John Sorsoleil died in said county, on the 12th day of January A. D., 1900, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole Executrix named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire, in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 5th day of June A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
45-48

Love in a Cottage
Bread and cheese and kisses are all right but a few other things to eat and
Hamm's
St. Paul
Beer
add a heap of comfort.
Hamm's Beer is a pure delicious home brew. Won't you try it? ~ Agents everywhere.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 ~ St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a compartment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday.

Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to
St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN., JUNE 27, 1900.

CO. COMMISSIONERS

THEIR LAST MEETING SOUNDED THE DEATH KNELL OF DITCH NO. 2.

June 11th, 1900.

Special meeting of the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn.

Pursuant to call dated May 2nd, board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on viewers' report on Thief River Falls ditch.

County attorney requested to give written opinion as to legality of service of notice of presentation of petition.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 7 o'clock p. m.

7 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on school petition of L C Erickson and others.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson, that the same be granted, and on motion carried unanimously, the following order was made:

Order Altering Boundaries of School Districts.

State of Minnesota
County of Red Lake

The petition of L. C. Erickson and others, who constitute a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters residing in district No. 10 in said county, asking that the boundaries of such districts be altered, having been presented to the board of county commissioners of said Red Lake county, and the county superintendent of schools having indorsed thereon his written approval thereof, and the county commissioners having appointed a time and place for a hearing upon said petition; and due notice thereof having been given as by law required, and it appearing that no other school district will be affected thereby.

Now, said petition having been publicly read at a meeting of said board of county commissioners held at Red Lake Falls on the 11th day of June, 1900, being the time and place specified in said notice, and it having been duly considered by said board, it is by said board ordered, that the boundaries of school district No. 10 within said county of Red Lake be and they are hereby altered as follows, to-wit:

By annexing the south half of sections 16, 17 and 18, and the north half of sections 20 and 21, township 151, range 40, to said school district No. 10. Such alterations being as prayed for in said petition.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn., at a meeting held June 11th, 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
Auditor Red Lake county.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Wm. Albrecht, and on motion carried unanimously the same was granted and the following order was made:

Order Setting off Legal Voter From One School District to Another.

Whereas, the petition of Wm. Albrecht, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of school District No. 81, in this county, with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said school district, and adjoin school district No. 27, and asking that he with his lands may be set off from said District No. 81 to said adjoining school district No. 27 for the following reasons:

"That the schoolhouse in Dist. No. 81 is 3½ miles from my place, and the school house in Dist. No. 27 is only 1½ miles from my place, said distance of 3½ miles to the school house in district No. 81 is too far to send children to school."

Was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon; and whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board, that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1900, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order, that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally, a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and whereas, at the said session of the said board of county commissioners, commencing on said 11th day of June, A. D., 1900, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the Board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner, and said board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined, that the said petitioner and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit:

SW¼ sec. 18, township 150, range 43.

Be and the same are, hereby set off from said school district No. 81 to said adjoining school district No. 27, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named school district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

Dated the 11th day of June, A. D., 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann.
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor,
And ex-officio Clerk of Board.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Joseph Laurent, asking to have the NW¼ of sec. 5, town 150, R 43, set off from district No. 79, to District No. 81, and on motion carried unanimously the 10th day of July was set for a day of hearing on the same.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Theo. Lefevre.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Hebert, that the same be granted.

Motion carried unanimously, and the following order was made:

Order Setting off Legal Voter From One School District to Another.

Whereas, the petition of Theophile Lefavre, a legal voter, freeholder, and resident of School District No. 15, in this county, with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said school district and adjoin school district number forty and asking that he with his said lands, may be set off from said district No. 15, to said adjoining school district No. 40, for the following reasons:

That his said land is in the township of Red Lake Falls, and that the schoolhouse in district No. 40 is [illegible] schoolhouse in district No. 15.

Was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon; and whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county, and whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order, that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally, a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and whereas, at the said session of said board of county commissioners, commencing on said 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner and said board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined that the said petitioner, and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit:

W½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼ Sec 21, Twp 151, range 44

Be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 15, to said adjoining school district No. 40, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named school district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of county comissioners.

Dated the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor
and ex-officio Clerk of Board.

Hearing was then had on school petition of A. Robillard.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Hansen that the same be granted.

Johnson, Hansen and Sutor voting in the affirmative, Hebert and Demann voting in the negative.

Motion carried and the following order was made:

Order Setting off Legal Voter from One School District to another.

Whereas, the petition of Arastide Robillard, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of School District No. 81, in this county, with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described which are situate in said school district, and adjoin school district No. 27, and asking that he with his said lands may be set off from said District No. 81 to said adjoining school district No. 27 for the following reasons:

There are no laidout or opened roads leading from my farm to school house of district No. 81, which is distant about 2¼ miles, while the distance to school house of district No. 27 is distant a little short of two miles with good roads at all seasons. My children cannot go to district No. 81 and I want them to go to school, was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county at a session of said board held on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon; and

Whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1900, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and

Whereas, it was ordered further in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally, a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and

Whereas, at the said session of the said board of county commissioners, commencing on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1900, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed said petition was publicly read and considered by the board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner, and said board being of the opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined; that the said petitioner and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit:

NW¼, section 17, township 150, range 43,

be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 81 to said adjoining school district No. 27, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named School district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of county commissioners. Dated the 12th day of June, A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman,
of the board of county commissioners
of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor,
and ex-officio clerk of Board.

Application of J. J. Soll for liquor license at Wylie station was on motion laid on table.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the petition of O. L. Larson, chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Sanders, and others, for an appropriation in the sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose of grading the range line between the townships of Sanders and Rocksbury be granted, provided the town of Sanders appropriates $100.00 and the town of Rocksbury appropriates $100.00, and the county auditor is hereby ordered to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the township of Sanders in the sum of $100.00.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Application of town board of Lambert, for an appropriation for building bridges between sections 3 and 4 across Lost river in said town was read.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the sum of $100 be and is hereby appropriated out of the county Road and bridge fund and that the auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on said fund in favor of the town treasurer of said town, provided the township of Lambert also appropriate the sum of $100 for the construction of said bridge.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $100.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of grading the road between St. Hilaire and Red Lake Falls through sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, provided an equal amount is appropriated by the township of River Falls and the village of St. Hilaire, and the auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the village of St. Hilaire in the sum of $100.00.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hansen and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $50.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose pose of grading the road on the section line between sections 27 and 28 in the town of Black River, provided the town of Black River appropriates an equal amount and the auditor is hereby ordered to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the town of Black River in the sum of $50.00.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $50.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of grading road and approaches to bridge on section line between sections 26 and 23 town of Polk Centre, provided said town appropriates an equal amount, and the auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of Polk Centre in the sum of $50.00.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 8 o'clock a. m.

8 o'clock a. m. June 12th, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Petition of A. D. Berry and others, for aid in constructing bridges in the township of Louisville, on section line between sections 3 and 10 where said section line crosses the Black River, was read.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to issue his warrant on the county Road & Bridge fund in the sum of $100.00 in favor of the treasurer of Louisville to forward the construction of said bridge.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Hon. Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your inquiry concerning the sufficiency of the service of notice in the matter of proceedings to establish a ditch in town 154, ranges 43 and 44, will say that I am of the opinion that the record hereto attached shows such service to have been defective, and that on account of such defects your Hon. Body will not be warranted in proceeding to a hearing upon the merits in said matter.

Yours respectfully,
Van R. Brown,
County Attorney.

Dated June 12, 1900.

Application of H. M. Hicks for auctioneer's license was on motion granted.

Bids for painting Co bridges at Thief River Falls, St. Hilaire and Red Lake Falls were then opened.

Motion made by Hansen, seconded by Johnson that the bid of Frank Freund for painting the Red Lake Falls iron bridge for $50 and the bid of Emil Zeh for painting the Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire bridges at $50 each, be accepted.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 O'clock p. m.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion carried unanimously bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.	
Luc Dubuc board of Anton Juneau, 1 month to May 30	$ 10 00
Dr W O Tessier services rendered Mrs. Osmund Tyrdal	2 00
Dr W O Tessier services rendered and medicine for Theo Carle	29 00
Dr H Francis services rendered Mrs Chas Rockstad	16 00
Dr N M Watson services rendered A Juneau and Mrs Osmund Trydal	15 00
Dr H Grundy services rendered Clark Owens	10 00
Mrs Frank LeRoy board and care of Clark Owens 10 days	7 50
A M LaBounty, 1 months board of Mrs Violette	10 00
F X Lambert board of Theo Carl 1 month to June 1st	25 00
Theo. LaBissoniere mdse to Mrs. Brault to June 1st	5 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse to Andrew Farstad 2 months	19 00
Ed Garceau board of Joe Doyen, 1 month by Lacoursiere	10 00
Henry Leppert mdse to O A Nelson	2 65
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon 1 month	4 00
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon May 5th to June 5th	6 00
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon April 5th to May 5th	6,00
W A Schreiter medicine for A Juneau and Poutz	19 40
John Rridston board of Bertha and Ida Steen	15 50
County Revenue Fund.	
O E Traverse justice fees state vs. Martin Peterson	4 90
G Bally jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
John Whiteman jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Benj Hocking jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Christ Porter jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Geo Humphrey jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
M E Todd jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
O P Johnson jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
J F Cary jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
John O Oas jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Ole Gunderson jurors fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
E Golly witness fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Geo Monroe witness fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
S Kenison witness fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
K Knutson witness fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Andy Erickson witness fees state vs Martin Peterson	1 00
Wm Benzie constable fees state vs Martin Peterson	8 65
Wm Benzie constable fees state vs H E Mussey	5 95
Polk County boarding prisioners 30 days 2 bills	21 30
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees	28 30
W A Schreiter ink supt of schools	10
I Barli getting ballots special election	3 50
Joseph Belair coroner's fees case of Barney Mousseau	13 55
C H Peterson right of way for Sanders-Black River ditch	25 00
Adam Zeh telegrams, telephones and messages etc. ditch bonds	10 00
St. Hilaire Spectator publishing commissioner's proceedings of April 30	39 60
St. Hilaire Spectator publishing school district notices	6 00
St. Hilaire Spectator publishing notice of hearing ditch proceedings	14 50
Courier Publishing Co. Stationery co. officers	15 70
Pioneer Press Co. blanks county officers	2 35
Grand Forks Herald tax lists for 1900	52 50
Geo D. Barnard & Co blanks for Judge of Probate	15 85
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for County Auditor	23 13
Geo D Barnard & Co deed and assignment record register of deeds	46 70
Geo D Barnard & Co. blanks register of deeds $20 50 allowed at	15 50
K M Hansen 2 days county commissioner and mileage and one day committee work and mileage	28 00
Ole J Johnson 2 days county commissioner and mileage and one day committee work and mileage	17 00
J B Hebert 2 days county commissioner and mileage and 1 day committee work and mileage	17 00
Wm C L Demann 2 days county commissioner and mileage and one day committee work and mileage	14 40
James Sutor 2 days county commissioner and mileage and one day committee work and mileage and one day attending poor	23 00
Chas Sampson sheriffs fees $42 40 allowed at	13 40
Fred Cyr sheriffs fees $51 80 rejected	

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned.

Adam Zeh. Co. Auditor.

Saved by a Nez Perces Pocahontas.

Word comes from far up the Clear-Water, Idaho, that Andrew Gibson, chief of the Northern Pacific Engineers, almost lost his life at the hands of a vicious Nez Perces Indian. At Kamiah the railroad runs through an old Indian graveyard. The company agreed to take up the bodies, put them in suitable boxes and bury them wherever they were told to do so.

Most of the Indians consented, but one old warrior, who fought at Chief Joseph's elbow during the late unpleasantness, objected to the desecration of the tomb of his ancestors. Engineer Gibson gave orders to move the sacred bones at all hazards. The Indian said he would shoot the first man who struck a spade into the grave. The laborers refused to do the digging at their modest wages. Mr. Gibson drove the spade into the ancestral sepulchre. The Indian raised his rifle, but a squaw seized the gun barrel and turned it aside. The rifle was discharged, but the bullet went wide of its mark. A number of friendly Indians removed the warrior and the work proceeded without further interruption.

She Endorsed It.

She handed the check to the paying teller. She was calm and collected, as if it were an everyday matter. "Madame," said the teller, gently, "you have forgotten to endorse it." "Endorse it?" with a little worried smile. "Yes, you must write your name on the back here to show that you will repay this bank in case the issuer of this check should fail to answer our call." "Oh!" she said, accepting the pen. When the teller looked at the check this is what he read: "The —— bank has always paid up what it owes, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I endorse this check. Very truly yours, Mrs. J. B. Blanks." The teller fell over into the vault.

WOLVES IN DENVER.

A Citizen of That Town Chases in a Buggy Two of the Beasts.

An exciting and exceedingly novel wolf hunt was one of the incidents of current life yesterday within the municipal limits of Denver. The hunter in the strange chase was Norris Sprigg, editor of Mecca, a weekly newspaper published in this city. Two large and lively prairie wolves, which he flushed on the car tracks near the Colfax avenue entrance to City Park, were Nimrod Sprigg's quarry.

Sprigg resides on Park Hill, just beyond the easternmost bounds of the park. He left home for his office about 7:30 o'clock in the morning, intending to take a Colfax avenue car. As he neared the point on the track where a stop is made for the accommodation of visitors to the park, the [illegible]or was startled by seeing two big, [illegible] wolves trotting between the rails toward him.

At first he believed himself the victim of a delusion. It was too late in the city's growth, he thought, to hear the wolf's lone howl in the streets of Denver. But just then the pair of wolves halted and howled as one wolf, and Sprigg concluded they were real. He is an old hunter, and office duties were forgotten as he looked about for one or other available weapon with which to attack the wolves. But while he was engaged in the quest the game had taken to the park and were loping smoothly toward the more [illegible] open prairie to the east.

The excited Sprigg, all his hunting blood aboil, set after the escaping beasts of prey. They hung together and were headed in the direction of Sprigg's residence, so the pursuer hoped to reach home in time to get his gun for a shot at one of them.

Sprigg and the wolves had gone but a short distance when a boy in a light vehicle drove across the path of the hunter.

"Hi, boy, jump down for a second. Show you something here," panted Sprigg, as he caught the bit and stopped the horse.

Without thought the boy alighted, and in a jiffy Sprigg had subsidized his horse and buggy and was in the driving seat.

"Wolves," he yelled at the paralyzed boy, waving his hand wildly. "You stay here. Be back in ten minutes."

And then he cut by the shortest route toward his dwelling.

The wolves were in sight all the time on the nearly level prairie, and Sprigg's keen eyes were still on them when he reached home and shouted:

"Gimme my guns, quick!"

One of the household handed him the only loaded weapons on the premises—a No. 12 Parker's shotgun and a 42-calibre revolver.

Then Sprigg urged on his borrowed nag after the disappearing wolves. He took no account of the numerous irrigation ditches that crossed his way, but drove pell-mell over every obstacle. Fortunately for him and the horse the wolves avoided ditches and other perpendicular barriers, keeping to the level and open country. There must have been a hunter strain in the blood of Sprigg's steed, for it began to gain on the wolves, and finally, after a run of nobody knows how many miles, the editor concluded that he was within range.

He opened fire with the shotgun on the hindmost wolf, and delightedly saw the beast stumble, rise again, and then go on with the most perceptible limp. The horse lifted to a spurt, and Sprigg made ready for another shot. He was now sure of the wounded wolf, so the second shot was aimed at its mate. Sprigg thinks he wounded this wolf, too, but not serious enough to bag it, so he turned all his attention to the other one. Upon getting close enough to the lame wolf he jumped from the buggy, dropped on one knee and brought down the quarry with a pistol bullet.

After finishing the wolf, the triumphant editor remembered the waiting boy and his own neglected pastepot and shears. He returned the rig to the boy, rewarded him for his unwitting assistance in the morning's chase and, after leaving the dead wolf at home, caught his downtown car.

Editor Sprigg had the fresh pelt of the wolf on exhibition. He prizes it above any souvenir of the chase that ever fell to his lot, because of the queer circumstances surrounding its taking. It is Sprigg's opinion that the two wolves were returning from a night's poaching among the small game in City Park when he ran across them. He can think of no sufficient cause to account for their being driven into the city for forage. There has been far too little snow to drive them out of their usual haunts.

From another source it was learned that newly made wolf dens had been noticed recently a short distance beyond City Park. It is possible that a colony of wolves, driven from some wilder neighborhood by scalp hunters eager for bounty money, has settled in the locality. A regular round-up hunt for the pests is already discussed.—Denver Republican.

Franklin's Last Words.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, always a careful scholar and excellent authority, writes to the London Athenaeum that he has found in the archives of the Department of State in Paris a letter from Louis Otto, who was the French Charge d'Affaires in Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1790, in which, writing of Benjamin Franklin's last words, he says: "A few minutes before his dissolution he repeated those words based upon the religion he had made for himself that 'a man was never perfectly born until after his death.'" Mr. Conway remarks that Otto, who was well acquainted with the Franklin family, had good authority for the incident reported to his government, and that these were really the philosopher's last words, instead of those attributed to him by Parton, who writes in his well-known biography: "Some one advising him to change his position so that he might breathe easier, he said: 'A dying man can do nothing easy.' These were the last words that have been recorded."—Chicago Tribune.

The Best Fumigant.

Dried orange peel allowed to smolder on a piece of red-hot iron or on an old shovel, will kill any bad odor in existence and leave a fragrant one behind.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MANGLES —FOR— FAMILY AND HOTEL USE.
An ordinary family ironing can be done on the "RACINE" Mangle in twenty minutes, without heat or fuel.
NO FUEL. NO HEAT. NO SCORCHING.
Prices within the means of every family. Made in six styles and ten sizes, for Families, Hotels, etc. Every Mangle Guaranteed.
Send 2c stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue, with prices.
THE RACINE MANGLE CO., Racine, Wis.

RACINE GAS ENGINE
Uses Gasoline, Natural Gas or Manufactured Gas. Fitted with both Hot Tube and Electric Batt. Are used for Pumping Water, Grinding Feed and all Farm Purposes; also Grain Elevators, Machine Shops, etc. The most Simple, Reliable and Economical Gas Engine on the market. Send 2 cent stamp for catalogue and prices to
RACINE HARDWARE CO., Racine, Wis.

MANGLES —FOR— FAMILY AND HOTEL USE.
An ordinary family ironing can be done on the "RACINE" Mangle in twenty minutes, without heat or fuel.
NO FUEL. NO HEAT. NO SCORCHING.
Prices within the means of every family. Made in six styles and ten sizes, for Families, Hotels, etc. Every Mangle Guaranteed.
Send 2c stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue, with prices.
THE RACINE MANGLE CO., Racine, Wis.

Perfect in Quality
No Rochelle Salts
No Alum
MODERATE IN PRICE
in the food prepared with
Calumet Baking Powder
We will give $1000 for anything injurious found in food prepared with
CALUMET
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

Dr. Humphreys'
Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

A FREE PATTERN
(her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, and strictly up-to-date designs.
McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50c A YEAR
Dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.
McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10c & 15c
Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up to date styles.
THE McCALL COMPANY,
113-115 West 31st Street, New York City, N. Y.

"Calumet" makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome bread and pastry.
CALUMET Baking Powder
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.
NONE SO GOOD.

PATENTS GUARANTEED
Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.
Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.
Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BLANK PAGE

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'Brien, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3350.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hidalgo Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS,
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.71½	Oats	.30
Wheat No. 2	.69½	Barley	.26
Wheat No. 3	.65½	Flax	.156
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fourth one week from to-day.

A light shower of rain fell Monday evening.

Joe Maxfield made a trip to Crookston Friday.

Attorney Richardson of the upper Falls is here to-day.

J. G. Ballard was down from Thief River Falls yesterday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The hotel thermometer registered 110 in the sun Monday afternoon.

Supt. Miller returned Monday from a short business trip at Minneapolis.

Miss Anna Abrahamson has been ill the past week with heart troubles.

Since the China war is on the Philippine and Boer wars are back numbers.

The marriage of Miss Mamie Mousseau to Mr. Fred Lemay will occur today.

Otto Olson returned home Saturday from an absence of several weeks in Dakota.

About a dozen little girls helped Eva McAndress celebrate her sixth birthday last Friday.

The members of the I. O. G. T. turned out in full Sunday and celebrated the day at Valhall.

Street Commissioner Harris is waging war on the weeds that grow alongside of the sidewalks.

Geo. Ossmann departed yesterday after a few days in Red Lake county buying up "snake-root."

Heavy dark clouds have been hanging over us more or less for the past three days but no rain yet.

The East Grand Forks Lumber Co., get their logs now by the train loads. They can not wait for water.

M. Rosenberg came up from Crookston the first of the week to assist in his branch store at this place.

Mrs. T. Gunness of Barnesville and Mrs. D. B. Ferguson of Mallory are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Aimer.

A ten year old boy was drowned at Thief River Falls last Saturday while fishing off some logs above the dam.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, July 23rd and 24th.

H. E. Ives and K. M. Hansen returned home Monday from attending the congressional convention at Fergus Falls.

Canned Peaches went up over 100 per cent, yet from every section of the country come tales of enormous peach crops.

Chief Moosedung disposed of his section near Thief River Falls to C. J. Knox last Monday. Consideration $4,500.

On account of the scarcity of coaches no special train was run from Thief River Falls to Red Lake Falls last Sunday.

H. D. Pettibone, a former superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was here between trains Monday.

Messrs. Rapp, Brink and Dahleen took in the Mid-summer's celebration in the town of Polk Centre last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Bertha Loughridge is here visiting with her sister, Mrs. F. Case, having just finished a very successful term of school in the town of Holt.

A large delegation of the upper Falls people turned out and made a forty mile drive to see their boys win the game last Sunday at the lower Falls.

A river driver came down from Thief River this morning and said the water was so low that it was impossible to sluice logs over the dam at that place.

The band boys got out Monday evening and rendered several beautiful selections. They are becoming proficient in the way going through their marching maneuvers.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The Fertile Journal says there are thirteen steele range peddlers canvasing the vicinity of Fertile and advises everybody to beware of the oily-tongue fellows. The advice is good.

Miss Madge, daughter of Fred Miller superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived Monday from Minneapolis and will spend her vacation here visiting with her father.

A small sponge saturated with oil of lavender and hung near the bed, or a handkerchief moistened and laid near an invalids couch will be found an efficient aid in driving away intrusive flies.

A. M. Hanson, who lives two miles north of Wylie will sell his threshing machine outfit at auction on July 7th. Someone is liable to get a bargain as the rig is practically new being used only ninety days.

Mid-summers Day was celebrated in the Johnson grove in the town of Polk Centre last Saturday. A large gathering were present and listened attentively to the many speeches and the singing by the Black River choir.

An effective cement for mending cracks in a stove or oven is made by using wood ashes and salt in equal quantities mixed with water to a paste. This soon hardens with the heat, making a surface almost as firm as the original.

Messrs. Oyen and Burger will build a bowery in the grove near the north bridge that will be used during the afternoon and evening on July Fourth for those wishing to trip the light fantastic toe. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

The Thief River Falls base ball nine passed through here early last Sunday with a swell turnout hauled by four horses enroute to Red Lake Falls where they showed the "Selects" how to play ball. 6 to 25 is the way the game ended in favor of the former nine.

Taken from a daily paper: About 10 o'clock this morning a horseless carriage, loaded with cowless milk, collided with a brainless rider on a chainless wheel. The luckless wheelman was badly injured and being homeless he was taken in a horseless cab to the home for the friendless where his death was painless in an hour or less.

A horseman—To protect horses from flies one remedy is to rub the animal with concentrated oil of laurel. Another is asafoetido, one pound; vinegar, half pint; water, one pint. Still another remedy is to take common smartweed and make strong decoction by boiling. When cold apply to neck, legs etc., and for twenty-four hours flies and insects will not trouble the animal. None of the above remedies are in the least injurious.—Fergus Falls Journal.

An exchange says "did you ever run across the old home newspaper, say ten years old or more? Did it not prove extremely interesting as you read its columns of local news and personal mention? As you look over its pages the many seeming trivial mentions carry with them a multitude of tender and pleasant associations. You wonder why you prized the paper so little when it was first printed when you find it so full of interest and food for reflection after so many years. It is only when one gets hold of an old local paper and views its panorama of the past and reflects on what a mirror of local events the papers are, that he begins to estimate their real value as a recorder of current history."

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

An old settler says that in 1876 there were 30 days of rains and showers beginning June 10, and in 1883 beginning June 15 it rained until July 3. Before that it was dry and dusty and vegetation made no progress. There was a good crop in 1884. The sloughs were filled with water also. None of the old settlers remember when the ground was quite so dry as at present nor when there was as little water in the ponds. In 1886 rain began on the 5th of July when the crops were in far worse shape than now. Then they were burned and dry and little hope was entertained that they ever would amount to anything. A fair crop was harvested that year to the surprise of many. The crops at present look green and thrifty despite the long drouth, giving assurance that if rains fall in the right quantities that good fair yields can be looked for.—Jamestown Alert.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

Spring wheat seems to be standing the dry conditions better that oats and barley, but on sandy soil this crop is said to be so dried up as to be worthless for cutting; on heavier soils all the small grains may yield some grain, but the straw is short, the stand irregular and thin and the heads small.—The grains are heading in all parts of the state. Flax which had a good start is apparently holding out well, but late flax is thin and poor, and all of it must have rain soon. Winter rye, and also the small acreage of winter wheat is ripening. Small grains are being plowed up for forage crops and for flax in some sections. In the southern part of the state corn and potatoes are doing fairly well, though the stand as a whole is not good; those best cultivated are looking well. The upland hay is nearly a failure, except in extreme southeastern counties, where it is good, and there clover is being cut. The wild hay crop is poor.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, July 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23th and 24th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

The Thief River Falls Press makes an unwarranted attact in its last issue upon County Commissioner K. M. Hanson. The Press was evidently ill-advised. The county commissioners did not let the ditch contracts. They were let by the County Auditor and the bids of Anton Andersen (who is supposed to be K. M. Hansen's partner) was the only bids for that part of the work. All the other bidders being afraid to handle that part of the work because it was wet and uncertain. Had it not been for Anton Anderson's bid the ditch would not have been built. If Mr. Hansen was interested in the contracts he should be praised (not condemned) for making the first county ditch a success. It is possible they will clear some money out of the work, but if it had been an ordinary wet season instead of the dryest on record, persons well posted say that the contractors would have lost heavily. In justice to Mr. Hansen we believe Editor Mussey should investigate this matter more closely.

A Maid who Fought for Liberty.

"The Battle of Bunker Hill fired Deboria Sampson's patriotism and brought to her the resolution to fight in the Continental Army until liberty was secured," writes Mabel Percy Haskell in the July Ladies' Home Journal of "The Girl who fought in the Revolution." "She revealed her purpose to enlist to none for fear of opposition, but with the small sum of money she had laid by from the sale of her chickens she purchased the wool to make the cloth for her suit, weaving it herself and making the garments in secret. She informed her employer just prior to leaving that she was going to seek employment in Boston, and set off with her clothes in a parcel without creating any suspicions as to her plan. Deborah changed her garments in the woods and came forth a man to all appearances, and made her way to Taunton, and thence to Billingham, where she immediately enlisted in a recruiting party under the name of Robert Shurtleff, the small party of recruits going immediately to Worcester to join the company of Captain Thayer. A deep interest was taken by the Captain in Robert Shurtleff, the earnestness and beauty of the youth appealing strongly to him, and a home was given the young recruit in the officer's own family. Here Deborah Sampson experienced her first sensations at playing the part of a man, for a young lady visiting Captain Thayer's family fell deeply in love with the handsome young soldier."

A western editor is the author of the following golden thoughts upon marriages: Nine tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures without any yoke on them. They marry and have children before they have moustaches. They are fathers of twins before they are proprietors of two pairs of pants, and the little girls they marry are old women before they are twenty years old. Occasionally one of these gosling marriages turns out all right, but it is a clear case of luck. If there was a law against young galoots sparking and marrying before cutting all their teeth, we suppose the little cusses would evade it someway. But there ought to be a sentiment against it. It is time enough for these bantams to think of finding a pullet when they have raised enough money to buy a bundle of lath to make a hen house. But they see a girl who looks cunning and they are afraid there are not going to be enough to go around and they begin to spark real spry, and before they are aware of the sanctity of the marriage relation they are hitched for life, and before they own a cook stove or a bedstead they have to get up in the night and go after the doctor, so frightened that they run themselves out of breath, and abuse the doctor because he don't run, too. And when the doctor gets there, there is not enough linen in the house to wrap up the baby.

Equalization Meeting.

Meeting of the board of equalization at the village hall on Monday the 25th day of June 1900 at 9 o'clock a. m. pursuant of notice of village assessor. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp. On motion the following changes were made in the assessments. St. Hilaire Lumber Company raised $6,725.00 on stock; J. C. Dahl raised $320.00 on mortgage on real estate; A. C. Adams raised $50.00 on personal property; Red Lake Falls Milling Company raised $300.00 on stock; M. McAndress raised $24.00 on personal property; Leonard Holmes raised $200.00 on stock.

On motion meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock p. m. there being no more business for said board to act upon.

Attest:— C. G. Rapp
J. L. Johnson, President.
Recorder.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moins, Iowa. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Platform Adopted by the Congressional Convention.

Senator M. J. Daly of Ottertail county was nominated for Congress by the Peoples Party convention at Fergus Falls last Saturday on the fifth ballot. Mayor Aaker of Moorhead, A. R. Holston of Crookston and T. C. Hodgson of Grant county were the candidates. Senator Daly is by far the strongest candidate that could have been nominated. He will without doubt receive the Democratic endorsement and will give Eddy the hardest kind of a fight. The following platform was adopted:

The People's party of the Seventh congressional district of the state of Minnesota, in convention assembled at Fergus Falls, Minn., on this 23rd day of June, 1900 adopts the following resolutions:

I.

We reassert our fidelity to the principles to the peoples party as formulated and laid down in the national conventions of that party held at Omaha, St. Louis and Sioux Falls, and congratulate the people's party upon the rapidly developing sentiment of the common people regardless of party affiliation in favor of the important reforms which have been uniformly advocated by the members of our party; and as a leader of the united forces of freedom and advocate of our principles we believe there can be found no greater man than the nominee of our party, William Jennings Bryan.

II.

The American people are this year confronted by the most momentous question it has ever faced. The republican party under the leadership of Mark Hanna has violated the sacred principles of self government and established a principle of government by force.

We believe in the words of Lincoln, "that a government cannot remain half free and half slave. The stars and stripes must not wave over subjects; all must be citizens." People that cannot become an integral of our republic should be given the same rights that we claim for ourselves—self government. We are opposed to imperialism not only on account of the wrong it does to the conquered people, but also because it threatens our own free institutions. It necessitates a large standing army—the pliant tool of the oppressor and the greatest menace to liberty.

III.

We believe in bi-metallism and condemn the financial bill recently passed in congress because it turns over to the national banker the function of supplying a circulation medium and regulates its amount, and because it strikes down one of the money metals of ultimate redemption and thereby changes the contract between the government and the holders of its securities.

IV.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws against trusts and combinations of capital for arbitrary control of the markets and the enactment of whatever additional legislation is necessary to insure the healthy play of competition in all great branches of industry. Believing that nearly every article upon which there is a tariff has gone into a trust and the price thereby has been enhanced from twenty five to one hundred per cent; we therefore demand that all trust articles be placed on the free list.

V.

We favor a graduated income and inheritance tax; we demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. We believe in the system of the initiative and referendum in important matters of legislation and the public ownership and control of all natural monopolies.

We believe that all who love freedom, all who desire to see popular government survive, and all who believe in the Declaration of Independence should disregard minor differences and past part affiliations and support our standard bearers in both nation and state, and present a united front against the hosts of oppression, imperialism, favoritism and financial slavery.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at L. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

India is a country not half so large as the United States, with four times its population. These 300,000,000 people must be fed from their own crops, as there is, relatively, no manufacturing resource to buy food with, says the Review of Reviewers. There are parts of India with a population of 1,000 people to the square mile, and there are millions upon millions of farm laborers vagrants, gypsies and nondescript classed whose means of living even in times of plenty, are inscrutable.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Davison Hospital of the Fifty Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

We Handle Everything.
Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.
Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.
Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.
Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXXII. (Continued.)

"'Tis the drug working now," whispered the listening woman to herself. "It can loosen even his proud, still tongue."

In a dreamy tone, her master continued:

"I was watching at his bedside—I, his nephew, his heir. Aye, had not Basil Clive always taught me to believe myself his heir? Had he not tacitly accepted me as such, again and again? Grasping and greedy to all the rest of the world, he had been generous and lavish to me alone—to me alone.

"And, with the sunshine of fortune gilding my future, I asked Agnes Dean to be my wife. Her proud family would have scorned the penniless lawyer, but they smiled on the rich man's heir. We were betrothed, and my first and only dream of happiness begun.

"I was thinking of her as I watched by the dying man's pillow—thinking of her grace, her sweetness, her bright, gladsome beauty. I was planning, even then, our future—the future colored with every gorgeous hue of happiness and hope.

"And even while the dream still floated before my enchanted eyes, the dying man's hoarse whisper called me close to his bedside, and I heard from his trembling lips that he was awaiting his son—the son whom he had never recognized or cared for—the son of a clandestine and unhappy marriage—the unknown son, who was to supplant me, his acknowledged heir. I must right his wrong. I must do him justice. I must ruin all my life, blight all my happiness, darken all my future, for the sake of a rude, uncultured stranger. The old man raved, aye, he only raved! With the thought of Agnes in my heart, I could face the passionate madman, who forced himself into the dying man's chamber; with that thought in my heart I could hear my uncle breathe his last blessing to the son he had never known, and then, with his last breath, bid me do justice. I could listen calmly to the wild upbraiding of the imposter who called himself Basil Clive.

"He defied me over his father's corpse; he demanded the justice that was his father's dying legacy to him. With his hand on the dead man's breast, he swore a fearful oath of hate and revenge to me, to mine, forever, if that justice were denied.

"Justice—ha, ha!—justice! justice! The word has been echoing in my ears ever since. Justice! that would have robbed me of my fortune, of my bride. Justice! to an unknown, beggarly outcast, who could not even get a lawyer to take up his claim. Justice! justice! when"—the speaker's eyes flashed with unnatural fire, and he rose, gasping, from his chair—"when the proof, the only proof of my uncle's marriage—when the certificate he gave me on his dying bed, the paper that, armed with a scorpion's sting, has been hidden in my breast for five-and-twenty years—when old Basil Clive's marriage certificate was here!"

And, striking his hand on his breast, as if he would have crushed some monster clinging there, the master of Clive Towers, with a moan of pain, fell forward, senseless, on his own hearthstone.

And Mrs. Wyllis, stilling the cry of terror that rose to her lips, stooped down and, slipping her slender hand into the bosom of Robert Clive, drew forth the thin oil-skin packet concealed there, and thrust it into her own dress.

Then, ringing, with a deadly-pale countenance, trembling limbs and gleaming eyes, she shrieked loudly for help.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Blood-Red Star.

"Herbert must come home," soliloquized the doctor, as he rode homeward through the gray winter twilight, after a few moments' encouraging talk with Fannie as to her father's health. "It would be cruel to tell that poor little girl the truth; but Robert Clive is killing himself by inches. I saw it in his eyes, I smelled it in his breath, I heard it in his voice. And no friend dare approach him, for that she-cat mounts guard over him from morning till night. She is bent on mischief, and always has been, though she has hidden her claws skilfully for over twenty years. I suspect she knows as much about Robert Clive's affairs today as he does himself—aye, and as much about Basil Clive's, too! She had her eye on my poor little Sybil. The child shrank from her with instinctive dread. Hello! who have we here?" exclaimed the doctor, as his reverie was brought to an abrupt close by a start of his pony, that nearly flung the rider over his head—"who have we here?"

"Have ye forgotten so soon, Harry Bond?" said a sepulchral voice; and the tall, thin form of Rizpah loomed up amid the gathering shadows. "Have ye so soon forgotten the bondwoman of Sybil Lee?"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the doctor, "you here again, Rizpah—exposed to wether like this? Come home with me at once; you are well-nigh perishing with cold."

"Neither the cold of winter nor the heats of summer—neither the frost nor the fire, the tempest nor the blast, can kill the purpose that lives in Rizpah's heart, and will live there until she sees the end! The end is near—the stars warned me of its coming—and I have turned my back on the sunny Southern land where my boy left me, and am here once more. Have you heard what they say of Robert Clive?"

At the question, her eyes flamed up likes coals of fire.

"I have just left him," answered the doctor, gravely. "He is changed now, Rizpah, sadly changed—weak, and old and broken."

"Weak, and old, and broken!" she exclaimed, triumphantly. "It is well—it is well! The curse of the dying is beginning to work. Weary and old, and broken: but 'tis not enough. He must be shamed, dishonored, crushed! The end is near—the end is near! The end is near!"

"Come home with me, Rizpah," said the doctor, soothingly. "You are ill yourself. This weather is too frosty for such old blood as yours."

"Cold, cold!" she repeated. "You know me—the old blood is boiling with fever heat in my veins. I must stay out amid the snows, beneath the stars. See, there is already gleaming, blood-red, in the heavens, that same star that brought me its message of evil five-and-twenty years ago. The red star of ill-omen to the Clives. Hark, hark!"

"Doctor, doctor!" cried an excited voice behind them, and one of the servants from the Towers ran up, breathlessly. "Come—quick, doctor, quick—the master's struck!"

"Struck! How? When?" asked the doctor, excitedly. "I left him not half an hour ago!"

"Aye, aye, sir! But the stroke came on him just afterwards. They told me to come quick, and I might catch you. For God's sake, hurry, sir, for he's lying like one dead in the study, and Miss Fannie is going on like one mad. Lord knows 'twill be the dark night at Clive Towers unless you bring him to!"

"Aye, a dark night!" cried the shrill voice of old Rizpah, as the doctor hurried away with the man—"a dark night, indeed! But no darker than another night five-and-twenty years ago, when the blood-red star was telling of death and dishonor to the Clives. Aye, tremble, tremble, tremble, Robert Clive!—for tremble now, you may. Your day has been long and sunny, but the night has come at last—a dark, dark night, that is lit only by the blood-red star!"

It was, indeed, a dark night at Clive Towers. Mute and helpless its master lay on the cushioned lounge in his study, while Dr. Bond and two of his confreres, hastily summoned from the city, labored skilfully and earnestly to bring back the life-tide to its accustomed flow.

But the channels seemed clogged; the breath came in heavy, stertorous gasps; the swollen veins, the sluggish pulse—all seemed to make the doctors' efforts vain.

Shut in her own room, whither Dr. Bond's friendly firmness had banished her, Fannie passed the dragging hours of that wretched night! Alone, alone—so utterly alone!

Oh, for Herbert's strong and loving arm to lean on in this hour of trial—for Fenton's cheering whisper—for Sybil's tender sympathy!

All had left her, and the hot-house flower, that had been sheltered from every blast, must bow its beautiful head to the storm of winter, and breast the keen wind of adversity alone—all alone!

The wing that had guarded her so tenderly was broken, the strength that had shielded her so faithfully laid low, and, sobbing in her darkened chamber through the weary hours of that awful night, Fannie felt that she was, indeed, an orphan.

It was nearly day when Dr. Bond tapped at her door and summoned her to her father's bedside.

"He is conscious, we think, my dear," said the old doctor, kindly; but there seems something on his mind taht he cannot speak. Perhaps you may understand what he wishes to say."

Trembling in every limb, Fannie was led into her father's chamber, whither he had been conveyed an hour before.

The white curtains of his bed were looped aside, and, supported in an almost upright position, amid the pillows, his features rigid and unnatural, his lips livid and tremulous, his eyes bloodshot and glassy, wandering from side to side in a despairing unrest—was the stately master of Clive Towers—the stern, haughty, indomitable Robert Clive.

His right hand kept straying ever and anon to his breast, as if he would make an effort to reach something there that pained him, and, when the effort failed, he would gaze around again with such pleading agony that even the physicians, accustomed to painful scenes of every description, felt indescribably moved.

"There is something that troubles him, my dear," said Dr. Bond, in a low voice, to Fannie. "Try and understand, my child, something your father wishes to say."

"Papa, papa!" the poor girl burst forth, piteously—"oh, papa, can you not speak, and tell me what you wish me to do?"

Oh, the dumb appeal of those quivering lips, those wandering eyes—the despairing energy with which the trembling hand tore at the uncovered breast—the agony of remorse that forced at length the husky whisper:

"Herbert, in God's name do justice—justice!"

Even as the words passed his livid lips Robert Clive fell back on his pillows, and, with a last despairing gesture, as if he would tear a veil from his heart, the master of Clive Towers lay a corpse.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

It was late one winter evening, that a sun-browned traveler stopped at a little inn that lay in one of those lovely valleys sheltered by the mighty fastnesses of the Alps.

So sheltered, indeed, that, even at this advanced season, this little oasis, deep-sunken in the heart of the hills and gemmed by a miniature lake, smiled with something of the freshness and beauty of perennial spring.

It was a secluded place, far removed from the ordinary line of tourists, and as the traveler reined in his horse at the little hostelry that looked, with its quaint style and appointments, like some German toy, and gazed around him at the placid lake, the modest hamlet, the church and a few villas dotting the slopes beyond, and then afar to the white, shining circle of the everlasting hills, clad in their spotless mantles of eternal snow, he felt that he had entered into one of those quiet nooks where Nature bids her weary children come and rest.

The invitation, in this case, fell on a responsive heart. Weary and wayworn, footsore and heartsick, Herbert Clive had just returned from aimless wanderings in the East. He had followed no route, being guided by no purpose. His only idea was to escape from curious eyes and busy tongues, to bear the bitterness of his sorrow alone—to forget, if possible, amid strange scenes and distant climes, the folly of his love, the madness of his pursuit and the agony of his loss.

But the spell was upon him still. Spite of every effort to put this beautiful, mysterious from his mind, Sybil reigned still in his heart its sovereign mistress, its crowned queen. He had sworn to himself never again to seek her. He had resolved to pluck from his breast the mad hope that, like some sweet yet poisoned flower, was blighting all the energy of his life. He had determined, once for all, to turn his back upon the dead past and leave it buried in oblivion forever—to face the future bravely and manfully, and live out his life as nobly as he could, dreary and loveless though it should be.

And it was in pursuance of this resolution that had come to him that he was going home, after months of purposeless wandering, that seemed, as he looked back upon them, like the phases of a feverish dream. He was going home—the home he had almost learned to think of as an unreal vision of the past—the home where all his duty and his life-work lay.

But he knew nothing of the dark cloud that lowered on Clive Towers. It had been months since tidings from America had reached him, and he felt as if there were no need of haste. He could yield to the whim of the moment that prompted him to enter into this quiet valley and rest—rest, before he had turned his back upon the dreamland of hope forever—rest, before he climbed the cold, dreary heights of a future that seemed typified by the snow-clad peaks that lifted their barren summits in his path.

The little inn was a very model of tidiness and comfort; the hostess was brisk and loquacious; and as Herbert trifled over the bountiful repast she set before him, he was soon made acquainted with all the points of interest in the neighborhood of St. Gothard, for the little hamlet took its name from the celebrated pass that was near by.

"Monsieur was American? Ah, many—very many Americans had stopped there the past year! One, two—ah, as many as three! Perhaps monsieur was a friend of dis Col. Laponte, who had taken the Ville du Lac, which monsieur could see from his windows. Ah, such a beautiful place! 'Twas a pity to have it left vacant so long."

Herbert listened with vague interest.

And then good Dame Marguerite, delighted to have so attentive a listener, went into a long dissertation on the beauty of the villa, the loveliness of mademoiselle, and the generosity of the brave monsieur, her father.

Laponte? Laponte? The name was familiar to him. Where had he seen it before? It seemed to belong to that dreamy, half-remembered past—the past he had put behind him forever.

And partly from this dim memory lingering in his mind—party because it was the only spot of interest near—Herbert strolled out that evening, when the moonlight was silvering the brows of the distant mountains, and bent his steps toward the Ville du Lac.

It was a lovely spot, the deep mountain lake mirroring in its pellucid waves the cloud, the sky and shore; the tiny island, that seemed almost to float upon the dark-blue waters, bearing the beautiful little villa, that, with its points and turrets, and cupolas, glistening in the moonlight, looked like some quaint German toy, and the great white peaks beyond, framing the whole, formed a picture fair to look upon, even in a dream.

He sat down on the fir-clad shore, and was taking in the beautiful scene as one of those

"To hang on memory's walls,"

when a little boat shot out from the villa, and floated out on the bosom of the lake, impelled by a young girl—a girl whose slender form was draped in a white cashmere mantle, and veiled in a glory of golden hair.

Herbert's sight suddenly grew dim, and he put his hand to his head, as if to clear the mists from his brain. His pulse seemed to throb simultaneously; his breath came quick and short.

Was he mad, dreaming, or bound, indeed by some fearful spell?—a spell from which he could not escape?

For the golden-haired chatelaine of Ville du Lac—the Mademoiselle Laponte of Dame Marguerite—had the eyes and the hair, and the form and the voice, of his lost love, Sybil Wraye!

She was singing softly to herself—singing as Sybil was ever wont to sing, the thoughts that were denied prosaic speech.

Herbert held his breath and listened, as the song came borne over the moonlit waters, to the musical accompaniment of her oars:

"Hast thou left me, love, forever?
No, ah, no, love! no, no, no!
Life indeed would be too dreary,
Could I believe that thou wouldst go.
By me still thy spirit lingers,
Ne'er to part, love—ne'er to part.
Rainbows link e'en earth to heaven;
So may Hope link heart to heart."

Hope! hope! When had the word found echo before in Sybil's song? Hope! What siren was it thus deluding him with her false, cruel strains? Had he not sworn to pluck hope from his breast?

And yet Herbert lingered, spellbound, watching the fairy skiff with a strained and fascinated gaze.

It crossed the placid bosom of the lake, and, urged by a few light strokes of the oars, then drifted on, past the very spot where he stood.

Herbert was unseen, but at the sight of that exquisite profile, shaded by the snowy folds of the Capuchian hood, the stern resolve of months melted away like mists before the sun.

"Sybil"—the word seemed almost forced from his quivering lips—"Sybil! again—again!"

She turned, with a nervous start, and let the oars drop from her trembling hands.

"Herbert!"

Even in the pale moonlight he could see the crimson life-tide flushing brow and cheek, as she spoke the name.

"Is it Sybil, indeed? or only some mocking vision?" he asked—"some cruel spirit, luring me on to destruction and despair? In God's name, if beings such as you have a God, speak to me! Tell me who and what you are! Free me from the spell that holds me, despite myself and all my efforts! Tell me why you haunt me—by what mysterious power you control my fate!"

"Is it Herbert Clive who speaks?" she asked, with a touch of scorn—"Herbert Clive? or some weak creature whom any juggler could delude? Spell and charm! Alas, it is only woman who bends a willing victim to her power—it is only woman who acknowledges the one mighty spell that enthralls heart and soul, and mind, and strength—the spell of Love! It is only woman who can suffer and die, smiling in her fetters, yet never ask to be set free!"

"Sybil, Sybil! do you speak to me in these accents of reproach?" was his bitter exclamation—"you, whom I have loved with such folly, such madness, that reason, judgment and wisdom have weighed as nothing against the power that drew me to your side? You have denied my suit, refused my prayers, perplexed me with doubts, tortured me by mysteries, well-nigh maddened me with masks and disguises. I loved you as purely and devotedly as man can love, and yet that love, based though it was, on honor, faith and truth, has been well-nigh my ruin. My life is still before me, sere and blighted, 'tis true, but I cannot cast it utterly away. Sweet and lovely though the flower may be, when its perfume poisons and bewilders us, that flower must be plucked from our breasts. Sybil, I have loved you—I must love you to the bitter end—but I must fly from you. I dream, I hope, I suffer all the agonies of doubt and suspense at your side. My firmest resolutions fail me. I am again a madman!"

The little boat rocked like a lily leaf on the moonlit waves. The fair occupant was trembling now—trembling with the weight of emotions pride could not control.

"Alas, alas!" she faltered, "it has been a cruel, cruel fate that has brought our lives together. I have flung a dark and poisoned shadow in your path. I have blighted where I would have blessed, embittered where I would have only sweetened and cheered. It is right that you should forget me, and yet—yet—"

She paused and buried her face in her hands.

"You would not be forgotten?" he interposed. "Speak to me, darling, and tell me it is so? Oh, my love—my only love—it is only from a deluding dream that I would escape; it is only from a glittering mirage that I would turn away. I cannot wreck my life in following an illusive phantom. The echoes of your voice, glimpses of your presence, snatches of your songs, have lured me on from land to land, from clime to clime. I have been too long an idle wanderer, a worthless dreamer. Sybil, you yourself would scorn the man who could waste his manhood in the vain pursuit of a shadow, a vision, a beautiful but evanescent dream!"

"I know," she whispered—"I know you are right. The web of my life has been woven so strangely, so darkly, that you may well look upon me with doubt and fear. And yet—yet I am no being of different mould from those around me. Sorrow and injustice, mortal's hate and mortal vengeance, have warped my life and made me what I am.—a woman, with all a woman's loves and hopes denied. Forgive me the unwilling wrong I have done you. Alas! I suffer enough without the thought that we have parted in anger or fear. Let us part in sorrow, Herbert, as those part whom the death angel severs for time alone, not eternity. I would have died, indeed, rather than have lived to cause you a moment's anguish, a moment's fear. Let us part here, beneath the moonlit skies—in sorrow and in peace."

"And in love!" he added, eagerly. "Say in love and in hope, Sybil, and the future, however cold, will gleam, as brightly as those snow-capped heights above us. I will wait and trust through the moonlit night for the coming day. The clouds and darkness have been heavy and bewildering, darling. Lighten them with one pale beam of hope?"

"Hope!" she whispered, rising in the boat and holding out her hand to him "Alas! the word is one I dare not utter. But love—even the sorrowing, the hopeless, may speak of love—love that can reach even unto heaven! Ah, yes, we may part in love!"

He lifted the little hand to his lips.

"Love, love! Henceforth that word shall be my talisman," he murmured. "We part in love. Aye, darling and in love—I know, I feel it—we shall meet again!"

(To be Continued.)

TURKEY'S RESOURCES.

It Is One of the Richest Countries in the World.

The Ottoman empire is, in potential resources, probably the richest country in the world, next to the United States. For years American and Turkish statesmen have been endeavoring with all their power to foster what little trade their countries have, and to create new trade channels to commercially connect the republic and the empire. These endeavors have already borne good fruit, and the future possibilities in that direction are infinite. The mutual relations of commerce already amount to millions, and it would be most unfortunate that an untoward event should disturb in their growth these promising shoots of trade, and bring about a distrust which would cause the originating of new branches of trade to be made impossible for many years to come.

The feeling of fellowship among nations is, to a large extent, sentimental, especially when there is no possible point of hostile contact. The Turks have been educated to know that there is a great, free nation far in the West, foremost in all the endeavors of commerce, industry and technical inventions—a nation to whom they could, without any fear, intrust the development of their infinite resources.—Collier's Weekly.

"I'd Leave My Happy Home."

It is not often that an organ grinder contributes anything to develop the sense of humor which is implanted, in a greater or less degree, in all mortals. As a general thing, the organ grinder awakens a sentiment just the opposite, particularly when he insists upon grinding out popular airs we have heard so often that the repetition is positively painful. One grinder, however, played better than he knew, when he struck up in front of School No. 5 the other day. The class in Greek history was on the recitation bench. One pupil was repeating the familiar story of Helen and Paris. In all seriousness, as she closed the telling of the tale, she said. "And she left her home for him." Just then the street organ outside began to peal forth: "I'd leave my happy home for you." Even the teacher was compelled to abandon dignity and join in the smile that spread throughout the school room.—Albany Press.

Luck at Cards.

Several men were discussing the subject of big luck, when one remarked:

"All this talk about thirteen being an unlucky number is sheer nonsense. What, for instance, is luckier than holding thirteen trumps at whist?"

"Humph!" replied another gentleman. "I held a thirteen-trump hand once, and didn't make more than one trick with it."

"How could that be?"

"Well, you see, my partner was somewhat hot-tempered, and when I trumped his ace he jumped up and kicked me out of the room."—Waverly Magazine.

The Meeting of the Ends.

We found him in his wretched garret. He had eaten his last candle and was writing furiously by the light of the stars.

"You seem scarcely able to make both ends meet," we said.

"I am a poet, not a contortionist," he replied, without the slightest trace of impatience.

And we felt ourselves rebuked, and slunk away.—Detroit Journal.

Not the Regular Thing.

"And do you call that a patriotic song?" said the publisher, handing back the manuscript.

"Certainly. Why not?" asked the other, in surprise.

"Why, you don't rhyme 'soldier boy' with 'mother's joy' anywhere."—Philadelphia Press.

The Merry Thespians.

Manager "Uncle Tom's" Company—We call the big bloodhound Sirius.

Rubber—Why?

Manager—Because he's our dog star.—Baltimore American.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

A Dream Song.

Lullaby, hushaby, hasten away,
Little pink pilgrim, till dawn of the day;
Slow swings the cradle, but swift is the flight,
Lullaby, hushaby, baby, good night.

Over the bridges of Slumberland's streams
Lies the most wonderful Garden of Dreams;
Short is the journey and soft is the sod
Down by the valleys of Drowsy and Nod.

Daisies and violets peep thro' the grass,
Buttercups beckon and bow as you pass,
Tiny dream-fairies in tunics of blue
Bring sweetest dreams in the garden for you.

Lullaby, hushaby, hasten away
Over the bridges till dawn of the day;
Short is the journey to hours of delight—
Lullaby, hushaby, baby, good night.

—Addie S. Cullom in Woman's Home Companion.

Ten Fairies.

Mamma had been telling Dorothy a pretty story about a friendly fairy, who always came just at the right moment to help a little girl in her work or play.

Dorothy thought about the story very hard for a few minutes, and then she looked up into mamma's face and said:

"I wish I had a little fairy like that, mamma, to help me."

"All little girls have fairies to help them, Dolly."

"Is it another story, mamma. Tell me about it!" for mamma's stories were the nicest stories in the world.

"But these fairies are truly ones, Dorothy."

"Truly, mamma?"

"Truly, Dorothy. Jump up here and I'll tell you all about it."

So Dorothy jumped up into mamma's lap again, for she had jumped down when she thought the story was ended, and mamma gave her a kiss and a "bear's hug," and began:

"Each little girl has ten real fairies to help her, Dorothy, and she can make them go to work whenever she likes."

"Dolly's eyes opened very wide indeed, and she said:

"Have I got ten fairies, too, mamma?"

"Oh, yes, Dolly; you have got ten fairies, too, just the same as other little girls. Your ten little fairies are very busy, useful little servants, and they love nothing better than to work for you all day long. The more they work the better work they can do, for they become quicker and more expert. That means they learn how to work better. Do you understand, Dorothy?"

Dorothy nodded.

Oh, yes; I know; just like when I pick up all the scraps and papers; I know better how to do it next time."

"Yes, and just so, if you make your little fairy servants work, they will serve you better each time. So you ought to keep them busy all day long. Don't you think so, Dorothy?"

"I just wish I knew where they lived, mamma," said Dolly, wistfully.

"They live with you in this house, Dolly girl," replied mamma, smiling at Dolly's puzzled look.

"Dear me!" Dolly exclaimed, with a long breath.

"They are not so very big, Dolly," went on this funny mamma, squeezing Dolly's plump little hands. "Two of them are about two inches long, and the rest not more than three."

"How much is three inches, mamma?"

So mamma got out her pretty tape measure, with the bird on the cover, and measured one of Dolly's fingers, and showed her just how long three inches were.

"Oh, I do wish I knew where they were, mamma!"

"Such dear, busy, faithful little servants they can be, Dolly," mamma went on, her eyes twinkling fast, with the little shiny sparkles in them that Dolly loved.

"Do—do tell, mamma!"

"And your fairies have learned how to do such nice things, Dolly. They can pick up the baby's toys, or bring papa's paper, or carry grandma her knitting"—and mamma laughed ever so hard.

"Oh, I know, mamma; I know! I've found out!" cried Dolly. "I know now who my ten fairies are!"

And since every little girl has ten fairies just like them, who knows what Dorothy's ten little fairy servants were?

Hold Up Your Head!

Hold up your head! Your teacher has probably dinned that at you until you are tired of hearing it, but it can't be too often urged. It is the only way to keep your shoulders back and avoid that "stoop-shouldered" condition that brings on lung trouble, spinal trouble and a host of other ailments that help to make a short life and a miserable one. If you go around with your head lopping forward you will soon begin to feel as "hang-dog" as you look. You get as slouchy in your dress as you are in your attitude; you become irresolute as to speech, absent minded, and a poor, sneaking counterfeit of the boy or girl you ought to be. Hold up your head physically and it will help you to hold up your head spiritually and mentally. You will breathe deeper, walk freer and see more of the world. The earth is beneath with its mud. The sky, trees, human faces and hundreds of other interesting and beautiful things are so high up that you will not see them at all unless you throw back your shoulders and lift up your head to its natural and honorable place. A bent head will always make the shoulders round, the chest hollow and the gait poor, for your tendency is always to be pitching forward. Don't do it! Hold up your head!

Making Children Grow.

The question has often been asked "Is there any method by which low sized persons can become taller?" and up to the present the answer has almost invariably been in the negative. Now, however, a distinguished French specialist assures us that if proper steps be taken at the proper time persons who would otherwise be of less than moderate stature can be, so to speak, forced upward to a normal height. This specialist is Dr. Springer, who is the guiding spirit of the laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and his views on this subject are clearly set forth by Dr. Cabanes in an article which appears in the current number of the Revue des Revues. With the object of artificially increasing the height of human beings, Dr. Springer recently made several experiments in Paris, the main reason which impelled him to do so being the discovery of the rather startling fact that the stature of French men and women has for some time been steadily decreasing. The latest statistics bear ample testimony in this direction, and, furthermore, they show that, while the average stature has decreased in France, it has increased in Russia. Dr. Springer's first experiments were made on dogs. Being satisfied that proper food would work wonders in the desired direction he experimented on several puppies, giving to some ordinary food and care and to other special food and novel hygienic treatment. The result was that in the case of the latter there was an increase of growth, or stature, varying from six to eight centimetres. How remarkable this was will be seen when it is stated that during the same time the growth of the other puppies was only increased from two to four centimetres. These experiments satisfied Dr. Springer of one fact—namely, that salts, used in solution with cereals that are being prepared as food, produce a powerful and beneficial effect on the bony system of animals. He also points out that the cereals which are prepared as food should always be fresh, and that the food, after being prepared, should be used as soon as possible.

Nests in Holes in Trees.

Woodpeckers all use holes drilled out with their strong bills, the chips making the lining. If you follow up a series of round holes drilled in the decayed branch of a tree you will usually come upon one of these nests. These birds waste much time and labor by drilling several holes before they find one to suit their fancy. These holes, besides forming the nest in summer, answer for a home in winter, though sometimes the male bird drills a hole just large enough for himself and lets his mate weather the winter storms as well as she can. The woodpeckers drill new holes for nests each season, and the old ones are quietly appropriated by the nuthatches, the chickadees and the brown creepers. Each has her notions of refurnishing the borrowed homes. The chickadees put down a soft carpet or rug of caterpillar silk or spider webs, mixed with down from plants. The nuthatches are satisfied with a mat of grass. The great-crested flycatcher also uses a convenient woodpecker's hole, but not finding it furnished to meet her fancy she upholsters it with the most curious material you could possibly guess. Snake skins. How can the bird know where to find them? Yet she does, and almost invariably, in every great-crested flycatcher's nest you will find one or more cast-off snake skins. Wrens, swallows, bluebirds, owls, eagles and some hawks use last year's nests with some slight repairs, or appropriate a deserted one that seems suitable. A wren will rear a little family in a hole in a tree that seems hardly large enough for the mother bird. The bluebird and the martin will be thankful for any boxes nailed about the garden to assist them in their housekeeping cares. By far the larger proportion of our birds bluld a new nest each season, though often returning to the same locality. Then comes that great army of birds that build not only a new nest each year, but a new nest for each brood.

His Merchandise.

A minister's little daughter and two little boys, the sons of commercial travelers, were talking about their respective papas and what they did. One little lad said: "My papa sells shoes," and the other said: "Mine sells paper," and, turning to the little girl, "What does your papa sell?" For a moment the child hesitated, but, not to be outdone by boys, she replied with the air of a duchess, "My papa sells talk."

What Mamma Would Do.

Jennie, aged 4, had been poking at the grate fire and burned a hole in her dress. "You must not do that, Jennie," said her mother, "or you'll catch fire and burn up, and there will be nothing left of you but a little pile of ashes. Then what would mamma do?" "Oh," replied Jennie, "I suppose you would call Bridget and tell her to sweep up the ashes."

Modern Children.

"Hans, our acquaintance is at an end!"

"Indeed? Why?"

"Because you mortify me so! I've been promoted to the fourth grade, and you are still in the third!"—Heitere Welt.

Bride's Cake 22 Years Old.

A novel feature of a wedding dinner at Port Jervis was the bride's cake, which was twenty two years old. It was made in 1878 by the mother of the groom on the eve of his birth. It was a fruit cake and was well preserved.

Honored Gen. Dix's Memory.

John A. Dix Post, No. 135, G. A. R., New York, of which Erward Payson Cone is commander, made an annual trip to Trinity cemetery on Decoration day to decorate the grave of Gen. John A. Dix.

A Worldly Point of View.

"That's the Rev. Dr. Bingley. He isn't considered mentally strong."

"Why not?"

"Not long ago he lost a $200 fee by refusing to marry a couple because the woman had been divorced."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Typewriter Invention.

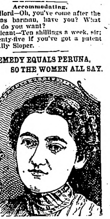
A statistician has proven that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 500,0000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which ensues from confinement.

Accommodating.

Landlord—Oh, you've come after the place as barman, have you? What wages do you want?

Applicant—Ten shillings a week, sir; or twenty-five if you've got a patent till.—Ally Sloper.

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA, SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY.


Miss Susan Wymar.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Pe-ru-na has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergenices peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

The National Convention.

Prohibition at Chicago, June 27-28, 1900. Tickets on sale June 26-27.

Democratic at Kansas City, July 4, 1900. Tickets on sale July 2-4.

The road to take to attend these conventions is the Chicago Great Western R'y, the popular "Maple Leaf Route," with its vestibuled trains free chair cars, satisfactory dining car service, and its unsurpassed sleeping car accomodations. ONLY ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. For farther particulars apply to any agent of the Chicago Great Western, or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A. 116 Adams St. Chicago.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her Instrument.

"Does Miss Giddy play?" asked Prof. Dalsegno of Mr. Hunker.

"Oh, yes. She's playing young Callowhill now."—Detroit Free Press.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

You can't outdo open-air amusements, but they are continually being done out.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The judge is about the only man who can speak as long a sentence in two or three words as he can in twenty.

Diseases of the Scalp
should not be neglected. Coke Dandruff Cure will clean the head and cure the disease.

Lily hands and rosy cheeks are appropriate to the maiden who is blossoming into womanhood.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Even deaf people seem to take a good many things according to hearsay.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. Parker's Hair Balsam renews color and life.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

It isn't money that makes the nightmare go.

LOOK OUT! For your family's comfort and your own. HIRES Rootbeer will contribute more to it than tons of ice and a gross of fans. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels. CHARLES E. HIRES CO. Malvern, Pa.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write Eureka Chemical Co., La Crosse, Wis.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 3 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Horticultural Observations.

A fruit and vegetable growers' association has been formed in Delaware. It starts out with the intention of having fruit put on the market in a condition that will make the people trust it on appearance. On each package of fruit will be the legend, "The contents of this package are guaranteed to be as good all through as on top." If this is carried out it will force reforms by other growers, and the trade in fruit will be stimulated. Dishonest packing is today largely responsible for the small sales of fruit in certain great markets compared with what they might be.

* * *

It is predicted that pineapples will be very scarce this year. The annual crop is said to be about 50,000,000 apples, and to come largely from Cuba and partly from Florida. The Florida crop has been cut short by the frost, and the crop in Cuba is small owing to the unsettled conditions there. Cuba is especially adapted to the growing of this kind of fruit and we may expect to see the industry develop as greatly as has the trade in bananas. The time must come, however, when the fruit will retail at a price far below that of the present time if the trade is to develop. As will be seen the 50,000,000 pineapples used in this country each year do not give one to each inhabitant.

* * *

Reports of success and non-success with spraying are common. The reports of success, however, far outnumber the reports of non-success. But they do not by any means convince the ones that claim to have tried spraying and found it not successful. The non-success of spraying is dependent on a good many things. It is like failure with some medicines or all medicines in diseases: A medicine may be excellent for use in the treatment of a certain kind of disease, and yet it will fail in numerous cases. Does it therefore follow that the medicine must be abandoned? The same is true with spraying. Everything depends on the conditions. The man that has a few trees that he sprays situated within short distance of numerous other trees that are not sprayed will have hard work to score a success. The codling moth at least may visit him even if he gets rid of the apple scab fungus. And here comes in a new phase. A man may stop the apple scab fungus from spreading in his orchard and never know it. He may later receive a visitation of codling moth from his neighbor's orchard and therefore declare spraying a failure. It is safe to spray.

Corn-Growing.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Wisconsin Round-up Institute.)

Mr. A. A. Arnold spoke on corn growing. Corn is king of all the grasses. The natural area for corn growing in the United States is limited. It may be that in the next generation the price of corn will be as high as is the price of wheat now. No plant can get a good start unless the seed has a good stock of vitality. Therefore we must have good seed corn. This is essentially the case in the northern part of Wisconsin, where the winters are early and cold. One of the best ways to get good seed corn is to take the best ears and break them in two to see that the kernels are long. After a plant has been acclimated it will do better than a plant that has not been acclimated. Corn must be dried through. I have noticed by picking the corn early, when it is just dented, it comes up better than any other kind of corn. If you do not get a start the first time of seeding you are not likely to get a good crop. I have never known a good crop when it was not from the first seeding.

Nearly everything depends on the preparation of the soil. Soil should be plowed from five to seven inches deep, depending on the compactness of the soil. The ideal place to plant corn is on a clover sod. Corn wants a warm soil and a warm atmosphere. Timothy sod should be plowed only in the fall. Spring plowing of timothy sod is very dangerous on account of the cut worms. All cultivation should be done before a seed is put into the ground. All that is done afterwards should be to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. This is not cultivation properly so-called.

Shallow cultivation is of great importance for the reason that it keeps the fertility in the soil. Nature's covering has been taken away, and in its place you must put on something to serve as a mulch.

The cheapest way to harvest corn is to put it in the silo. It can be done for 50 cents a ton.

Q.—Can you plow timothy early in the fall and not have trouble with cut worms?

Mr. Arnold.—Yes, sir; but you will lose fertility by early plowing.

Mr. Briggs.—You can put in oats or rye or turnips.

Q.—Would you keep the meadows down till they are filled with cut worms?

Mr. Arnold.—No, sir.

Q.—What effect on corn does deep cultivation have?

Mr. Arnold.—It will make the corn mature later. You can make it two weeks later by deep cultivation, cultivation say five or six inches deep.

Q.—What do you call shallow cultivation?

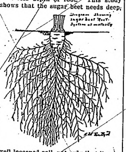
Mr. Arnold.—Two inches or above.

Mr. McKerrow.—At the station they call shallow cultivation everything above three inches, and everything below that deep cultivation.

Subsoiling and Sugar Beets.

Bulletin 43, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, tells us something of the effects of subsoiling on sugar beets. A sample of sugar beet roots, taken eighty-eight days after planting, when the beets had nearly reached their full growth, showed a depth of roots of over three and one-half feet. The vegetable is by nature a deep feeder. The main root development is deep in the ground, and not until late in the season do roots develop near enough to the surface to be injured by the cultivator. The root system of the sugar beet differs from that of any of the other plants studied. The vegetable itself is really the enlarged upper part of the taproot which extends almost perpendicularly downward into the ground, becoming rapidly smaller in diameter in the upper part of its course, the lower part being quite small and thread-like, and reaching, in several samples, a depth of over three and one-half feet. From this central root branches spread outward and downward into the soil on all sides. The upper main branches are the largest and extend outward almost horizontally for more than two feet. Those deeper down incline more and more until the last branches run nearly parallel to the taproot. The diagram merely represents the skeleton of the root system.

The main apparent difference between beets on subsoiled and un-subsoiled lands is in the shape of beets. The beets on the ground not subsoiled are short and ill formed and grow above the ground. The chemist tells us that for the best production of sugar the beets must grow well beneath the surface of the soil and be long and tapering. This form and condition are shown in the sample from the subsoiled ground. Aside from the difference in the form of the beets themselves, there is considerable difference in the rooting systems. The roots of the beets from the subsoiled ground, compared with the others, are found to extend deeper into the soil and to make a more extensive and greater fibrous growth in that portion of the soil loosened by subsoiling. The irregular form of the beets on the ground not subsoiled causes an irregular root development; divided taproots often occur, resulting in a less depth of root. This study shows that the sugar beet needs deep, well loosened soil, not only that it may have room to grow and expand, but also that the roots may properly develop and secure the necessary plant food.



By actual count 71 per cent of the beets from the ground not subsoiled were classed as ill formed, while only 40 per cent were so classed from the subsoiled plot. The total yield was about the same from each plot.

Well Tilled Soil for Roots.

When root crops are to be planted the soil should be well prepared beforehand. The ground must be placed in a condition where the root can develop. When only the top of the soil is loosened the roots tend to send out innumerable feeders, and these feeders are of no value to the crop after it is harvested. In other words, the conditions should be favorable to the development of the main root and not of supplementary roots. On sandy soil deep plowing is not of great consequence, as the root will go down through such soil anyway. But on heavy soils or where there is hard pan near the surface the plowing will need to be deep if roots are to be grown. It pays better to subsoil for root crops than for almost any other crops, and where large quantities of roots are to be grown it will pay to get the implements needed to give the land proper preparation.

Beets.

The beet is a very serviceable plant, as it can be grown at almost any part of the growing season. They can be put in early in the spring or late in the spring or in early summer and still give a good account of the work put on them. The beet, however, requires a good seed bed, which in this case means ground properly fined. The soil, too, should be fairly compact, or the beet seed will not easily get the amount of moisture it needs for germination. Thus if the land be left very loose the air, rather than soil water, will surround the beet seed, and its supply of moisture will be cut off. The seed, too, should be planted near the surface or much of it will fail to germinate. All the chances possible should be given beet seed, that the plants may get above the ground at least as soon as the weeds. If the latter get the start, their eradication becomes somewhat of a problem.

Begonias.

Begonias grow readily from seed, but as the seed is extremely small, very fine light soil should be used in the seed-boxes or pots. This should be settled, well watered and allowed to drain for an hour or more, when the fine seed should be dusted on the surface and barely covered from view with very fine, light soil. Keep the soil slightly moist until the young plants are well started, not allowing it to become dry or very wet at any time. As soon as the young plants are large enough, set them in small flower-pots filled with fine, light soil, repotting them into larger pots as they increase in size. The bedding varieties may be planted outdoors in rich soil when the trees are out in full leaf and nights quite warm, or grown as pot-plants on the porch.

New Use for Watermelons.—A Georgia farmer is said to have become the pioneer in a new industry—namely, making syrup out of watermelons. He cuts the melons in halves, scoops out the pulp, runs it through a cider mill, presses out the juice and then boils the liquid for 12 hours over a hot fire. Out of 270 melons, worth $5 or $6 at wholesale, he gets 30 gallons of syrup, and markets the product at 50 cents per gallon. The refuse is fed to the hogs, cattle and chickens, and the whole operation is very profitable.—Ex.

The cultivated orchard stands drouth far better than the neglected one.

The Pay of Rulers

Other Lands as Compared With Ours

If the salary of the president of the United States seems ridiculously small for the chief magistrate of the richest nation in the world, the salary paid to some European rulers seems ridiculously large. Of course, though, the president of the United States is in no sense a ruler his office being purely executive. Think of the czar of Russia getting $12,000,000 a year, while his nation has a debt nearly double ours and a population about one-half more than ours, and the boy king of poor, poverty stricken Spain receiving a salary of $2,000,000. The salary first fixed for the president was $25,000. This was by act of congress passed on Sept. 24, 1789. The salary of the vice-president at the same time was fixed at $5,000 a year. It was not until 1873 that the salary of the president was raised to its present amount of $50,000. The salary of the vice-president was raised to its present amount of $8,000 in 1853. Concerning the buying power of money in 1789 and at this time and the state and country finances then and now, the earlier salaries were far more liberal than those now.

Mulhall, the eminent English statistician, estimates the wealth of the United States at the close of 1896 as $81,750,000,000, with an annual earning capacity of $15,580,000,000. If these figures prove correct the census of the present year will show our national wealth to exceed one hundred thousand millions of dollars. The same high authority estimated the wealth of England at the same time at $59,030,000,000, France at $47,950,000,000, Germany at $40,260,000,000, Russia at $32,125,000,000, Austria at $22,560,000,000, Italy at $15,800,000,000, and Spain at $11,900,000,000. If these figures are correct they prove that the United States is by far the wealthiest nation in the world and increasing much faster than any other. Our wealth is nearly equal the combined wealth of England and Russia, or England and Germany, and exceeds that of France and Russia, or of Germany and Russia, and nearly equals that of Austria, Russia, Italy and Spain combined. As to a comparison of salaries of the higher officials the American list is as follows: President, $50,000; vice-president, $8,000; cabinet officers, $8,000; chief justice of the Supreme Court, $10,000; associate justices, $10,000; ambassadors, $17,500. Contrast this with the salaries in the following table of foreign nations:

England—Queen, $1,925,000; cabinet officers, $25,000; ambassadors, to the United States, $32,500; judges, lord high chancellor, $50,000; lord chief justice, $40,000.

France—President, $240,000; cabinet officers, $12,000; ambassadors to the United States, $28,000; judges, court of cassation, $5,000 to $8,000, and an allowance for expenses.

Germany—Emperor, $3,852,370; cabinet officers, imperial chancellor, $23,000; minister of foreign affairs, $11,500; ambassadors to the United States, $23,000; judges, from $2,500 to $23,000.

Russia—Czar, $12,000,000; cabinet officers, imperial minister of foreign affairs, $15,288; ambassadors to the United States, $31,200; judges, officers called senators constitute highest court in Russia, salaries, $3,600 to $6,500.

Spain—King, $2,000,000.

Greece—King, $200,000.

Mexico—President, $50,000; cabinet officers, $15,000.

Canada—Governor General, $50,000; cabinet officers, $7,000 to $8,000.

Cremating the Dead

The custom of cremation for the disposition of the dead is becoming generally recognized in the United States as is shown by the fact that nearly all the larger cities in this country have established crematories. The increased number of bodies cremated yearly is another evidence of the growing belief that cremation is not only the best method of disposing of the dead from a sanitary standpoint, but also that it dispels any possibility of being buried alive. In Philadelphia last year there were 116 cremations. The methods of cremation are similar to those that are used in placing a body in a vault. The funeral cortege arrives at the chapel, where the services are held. The body is placed on a catafalque, which is surrounded by an ornamental brass railing. After the services are completed the catafalque with the body descends by means of an elevator to the crematory. Before the coffin has entirely disappeared from view a black pall is drawn over the railing. After the body has reached the crematory the coffin, without disturbing the body, is placed on a light traveler, which rests on the top of a long carriage or table with wheels, that fit to a track leading to the retort. The coffin is then covered or enveloped with a white cloth that has been saturated in a solution of alum. This is done to prevent any part of the coffin igniting while it is being placed in the retort. The retort door is opened, and the coffin with the body is then moved into it by means of the traveler and table. The table is withdrawn, the door is closed and tightened so that no air can enter the retort or none of the gases escape. All is done quickly and in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion. The process of distillation begins—first the gases of the wood of the coffin and finally the body. In about three hours the coffin is reduced to charcoal, and the body to pearly white ashes. When the ashes are removed from the retort the charcoal is separated from the ashes, and the ashes are then placed in a temporary receptacle until final disposition of the remains are determined on by the relatives of the deceased. Many are placed in bronze caskets, eight inches square, or in terra cotta urns and buried in the ground.—Philadelphia Times.

TRAINING THE CHILD

The training of a child should begin as soon as it is born. Any mother knows how soon a habit is formed with her child, and it is just as easy to form a good habit in a child as it is to form a habit that will give every one trouble and inconvenience. If the nurse gives the child the habit of being carried by the hour, this habit will be so firmly fixed by the time that the nurse leaves that father and mother may spend the next few months walking the floor with the son and heir in their arms. If, on the contrary, the child is allowed to remain on the bed, where it is far more comfortable, a good child may reasonably be expected. This is the first habit that is usually formed. The next habit is the crying for everything that is wanted. A child should not be allowed to form this habit, for its own happiness, as well as for the happiness of all around it. A child knows very soon whether father and mother are to be obeyed, or it is to have everything that it happens to want. A child at six months is fully capable of understanding whether no means no or not, and on this point a mother should be very careful. No child should be overburdened, but by the time it is a year and a half old some very light duties should devolve upon it. At this age a child should be expected to pick up its own toys and to put away its clothes on its return from an outing. A low drawer should be given to the child for its coat and other belongings, and upon its return from an outing the drawer should be opened for it, and it should be taught to carefully place its rubbers in a small box intended for them; its cap in another box, and its coat, mittens and other wraps laid smoothly and carefully in place. Let the child help itself as much as possible, and you will make a self-reliant child of it, rather than one of those helpless children that one so often sees. So with the toys. When done playing, let the child pick up each block and put it in its own box.

Never President.

There once lived in a western village a woman who was anxious that her only son should achieve some great success in life, and lift himself above "the common run of men," as she said. When she reflected that even the presidency of the United States is within the reach of the poorest and humblest boy, she did not wish her son to fall far below that station in life. Long after the son was a man, an acquaintance met the ambitious old lady, then visiting in a distant state, and asked her about her son's success in life. "Well," she said, cheerily, "he ain't the president of the United States yet; he ain't a senator, nor yet a congressman, nor governor, nor mayor; but I tell you he's the very best blacksmith there is in our part of the country. Indeed he is!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Woman Lawyer's Cutting Retort.

Clara Folz, the San Francisco woman lawyer, being told by the opposing counsel in court that a woman's proper place was at home raising children, retorted: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than raising such men as you are, sir."

Wealth of Guiana's Mines.

British Guiana has long prided itself upon its gold mines, and, though American capital has never been attracted toward them to any considerable degree, thousands of ounces are exported to England every fortnight by the mail steamer. It is now claimed that diamonds have been discovered there, and an agitation has been set on foot for their exploitation. Somewhat extravagant statements are made to the effect that Kimberley has found in them a more formidable foe even than the Boers, but it is an undoubted fact that diamonds are there, and that it would pay to dig them out. It is strange that American capital should always have fought rather shy of British Guiana. The productiveness of the gold industry has been sadly hampered by the lack of capital, and of an enterprising spirit, while the splendid forests of the country, which might produce timber second to none in the world, are untouched.—William Thorp in Chicago Record.

It may be comfortable to know that every cloud has a silver lining, but some people would prefer to have the silver lining their pocket.

Doubtful.

"These Boers are an agricultural people," said the man who wears knickerbockers and smokes a short pipe.

"Yes," answered Mr. Corntossel. "I don't pretend to know much about international politics, but I must say I begin to feel kind o' skittish about them fellers' chances as soon as I found out they was a farmers' alliance."—Washington Star.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Leroy S. Buffington, Minneapolis, Minn., Automobile; Thomas Canty, Minneapolis, Minn., Hat-box; Oliver Crosby, St. Paul, Minn., Supplementary track; Carl Kartowitz, Pelan, Minn., Whiffletree attachment; Sidney L. Long, Magnolia, Minn., Type-setting stick; Silas E. Warrick, Pipestone, Minn., Band-cutter and feeder for threshing machines; Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul, Minn., certain named grocer's merchandise. (Trademark.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

A Paying Claim.

"Did you ever strike a paying claim in that mining region?"

"I did," answered the promoter. "I claimed we had found a marvel of richness, and I'm selling, at $5 apiece, all the stock certificates we can print. I don't know when I've done anything in the claiming way that paid so well."—Washington Star.

Fine Ranch Property for Sale.

800 acres, in the best part of North Dakota; Good buildings, protected by timber; 480 acres of unfailing hay land; large lake; part of land can be broken and cropped for feed. Ranch will accomodate 500 head of stock. This offer is limited in time and must be taken advantage of at once. For maps and particulars write immediately to

C. A. Grettum,
Rugby, N. D.

A Better Remedy.

Customer—Have you got any of Pillman's Popular Pellets in yet?

Drug Clerk—Yes, sir. They came this morning.

Customer—Good. I've been asking for them for a week back.

Drug Clerk—Are you sure you don't want a porous plaster?—Philadelphia Press.

Fourth of July Rates.

Be patriotic and take a Holiday trip on Independence Day. Cheap rates in every direction are offered by the Chicago Great Western R'y. One fare and a third for round trips, children half-rates. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4 good to return July 5th. For further information inquire of any agent of C. G. W. or address F. H. Lord, G. P. and T. A., 116 Adams St., Chicago.

Explained.

He—I have no appetite. There is a rumbling in my stomach like a cart on a cobblestone pavement.

She—Perhaps it's the truck you ate for luncheon.—What to Eat.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

A Conservative.

"Come, Bobby, tell us which you love best—your ma or me."

"No you don't, pa; I'm a middle-of-the-roader."—Chicago Journal.

$18 Per Week.

A salary of $18 per week and expenses to man with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer among Farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A Hopeless Case.

He—I don't believe Miss Howells will ever learn to sing.

She—Well, that wouldn't matter so much if she would only not attempt it.—New York Evening World.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All musicians are now playing in springtime.

Bread is one thing that Philadelphia kneads.

For Shooters and Fishermen.

The new 1900 edition of "Shooting and Fishing Along the Line of the Great Northern Railway" is without an equal amongst books of this class. It is handsomely bound in colored covers, of new and attractive design. It is printed on fine plate paper, in two colors, is beautifully illustrated with photographs reproduced in half-tone, and is in all respects a magnificent specimen of the printer's art.

Complete information is given about all sorts and conditions of sport, from lion and grizzly bear to "cotton-tails," and including every fish that swims in the many lakes and rivers of the wide Northwestern states.

All the little details of lakes, boats, bait, distance, etc., have been carefully compiled by practical sportsmen and will be found a great convenience to anyone planning a trip. A new map of Minnesota in three colors is bound into each book.

The hunter or fisherman who is the fortunate possessor of this encyclopedia of sport in the Northwest needs no further guide to tell him where to go a-fishing or shooting. By mail for two cents from F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Gold Medal Prize Treatise, 25 Cts.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 865 pages, with engravings, 25 cts., paper cover; cloth, full gilt, $1, by mail. A book for every man, young, middle-aged or old. A million copies sold. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cts. for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health, vigor, success and happiness.

You may cut the head off the devil, but the evil part of him will still remain intact.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

A man may remain cool when he's toasted, but he will get hot if you roast him.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

When a girl fishes for a compliment she usually gets it by hook or crook.

The Turn of Life

This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

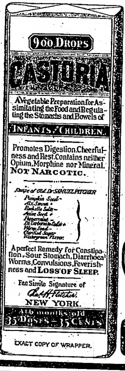
That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 25.— 1900


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN.
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BABY'S BAWLS

MAM-M-MA!!
DON'T YOU HEAR BABY CRY?

Do you forget that summer's coming with all its dangers to the little ones—all troubles bred in the bowels.

The summer's heat kills babies and little children because their little insides are not in good, clean, strong condition.

Winter has filled the system with bile. Belching, vomiting up of sour food, rash, flushed skin, colic, restlessness, diarrhoea or constipation, all testify that the bowels are out of order.

If you want the little ones to face the coming dangers without anxious fear for their lives, see that the baby's bowels are gently, soothingly, but positively *cleaned out in the spring time, and made strong and healthy before hot weather sets in.*

The only safe laxative for children, pleasant to take (they ask for more) is *CASCARETS.* Nursing mothers make their milk mildly purgative for the baby by eating a *CASCARET* now and then. Mama eats a *CASCARET*, baby gets the benefit. Try it! Send for a 10c box of *CASCARETS* to-day and you will find that, as we guarantee, all irregularities of the little and big childrens insides are

CURED BY Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

TICKET UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED BY REPUBLICANS.

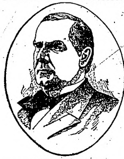
Such Unanimous Demonstrations in Honor of the Nominees of a National Convention Have, Perhaps, Never Been Equaled—McKinley Nominated by Foraker and Seconded by Roosevelt, Both of Whom Arouse Tremendous Enthusiasm—Roosevelt Placed in Nomination by Lafe Young.

For President—
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The national Republican convention convened in Philadelphia last Tuesday on the anniversary of the foundation of the party. Fully 15,000 people were crowded into the great auditorium when Chairman Hanna called the convention to order. Senator Wolcott of Colorado was selected as temporary chairman, and on taking the chair delivered an address in which he reviewed at length the record of the Republican party since the St. Louis convention. All the promises made at that time, said the senator, had been faithfully fulfilled. He reviewed the legislation that had been enacted under Republican auspices, and dwelt at length upon the prosperity of the country which, he said, was

Due to the Confidence

which Republican administration of affairs always inspired. His speech was frequently interrupted with applause. The appointment of the usual committees completed the business of the first day's session.

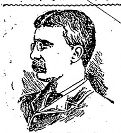

William McKinley.

On Wednesday permanent organization was effected by the selection of Senator Lodge as Chairman. The senator made a brief speech on taking the chair which aroused great enthusiasm. His speech was a scholarly effort, but it practically covered the same ground which had been gone over by Senator Wolcott. The adoption of the platform was practically the only business of importance which was transacted. It had been intended to nominate President McKinley at this session, but owing to the tangle over the vice presidential nomination it

Was Thought Best

by the leaders to postpone that important event until Thursday.

Late Wednesday evening Chairman Hanna issued a statement in which he said that his advice had been asked by the vice presidential candidates in order that an understanding might be arrived at and harmony assured. He said that after consultation with leaders of the party it was his judgment that the nomination should go to Theodore Roosevelt by acclamation.


Theodore Roosevelt.

The feature of the convention so far had been the great enthusiasm which greeted Gov. Roosevelt on his entrance to the convention and at every other time when his enthusiastic admirers could find the least excuse for showing their preference for the rough rider.

Nominations Are Made.

President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican national convention at 1:48 o'clock Thursday, and an hour and ten minutes later Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle. The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equalled, perhaps, in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There was a fine setting for yesterday's spectacular demonstration. Bright peonies at either end of the stage made two flaming pieces of color. Over

the Vast Multitude

fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the pinions of a crowd of alarmed gulls beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the South was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and

A Cheer Went Up

from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio, the idol of militant Republicanism, strode toward the platform. Foraker is a grand looking man with something of the imperiousness of Blaine and the dash of a Rupert about him. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps, and when he turned about, standing there with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands, the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheater. Below him, about him on either side were banked men and women, almost frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas plumes. In full view of the convention he stood erect, his face as inflexable as though chiseled in marble waiting for

The Applause to Cease.

When quiet was restored he began to speak. It was now noon, with the sun blazing through the roof and shooting its arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gestures Foraker stilled the noise. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. Whenever he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran round the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott, Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired Republican success in November the roar was like the rush of a heavy wind through a rocky cavern.

Foraker's Speech.

He said in part: "Alabama has yielded to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for the act. However, it gives Ohio a superfluous duty to perform. Our candidate for president has already been nominated. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Colorado when he took the temporary chairmanship of this convention. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Massachusetts when he became permanent chairman here, and he was nominated, for the third time, when the distinguished senator from Indiana read the platform of his party. He has already been nominated by the whole of the American people. From one end of the land to the other there is

But One Man

mentioned for president on the Republican ticket. That man is the first choice of every other man who wishes for Republican success in November. It is, therefore, not necessary to speak of him here or elsewhere. He has already spoken for himself and to all the world. His record is replete with brilliant achievements in peace and war, of inspiring fidelity to duty and of good works accomplished. Four years ago the American people confided to him the highest and most sacred trust. What has been the result? When he entered office he found business paralyzed. He has brought prosperity unprecedented to the country. He

Found Labor Idle,

he gave it employment. He found mills, shops and mines closed and he opened them to the people everywhere."

Foraker said the people had put to sleep forever in the catacombs of American politics the 16 to 1 issue along with the "lost cause."

"He has opened the door to China and advanced our interests in every land. In a hundred days he drove Spain from the Western seas and filled the world with admiration for our power. It means freedom and independence for the long suffering people of Cuba and blessing and liberty to the people of Porto Rico. Here at the birthplace of the nation, where the

Declaration of Independence

and the Constitution were framed, is a fitting place for the party of Lincoln, Grant and Blaine to pledge ourselves to continue his work. In his hands the destinies of the party will be carried to a triumphant victory next November. I nominate for president of the United States William McKinley of Ohio."

When Senator Foraker concluded bedlam broke loose. The hall was an enthusiastic seething sea of cheering people. Red, white and blue plumes waved, hats were lifted on canes, umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the stage, Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand, a fan in the other, was spurring the vast audience to new endeavors. The music of the orchestra was drowned

In the Awful Din.

The demonstration had now continued with scarcely a lull for ten minutes. Chairman Lodge began to rap for order, but the ring of his gavel was of no avail. A Texas delegate shouted above the roar: "Three cheers for Mark Hanna." They were given with a will. The demonstration all told lasted exactly fifteen minutes. This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks.

Hanna Smiled Blandly

as a daring photographer set up a rapid-fire camera directly in front of the hero of San Juan and began banging away at him. But Teddy did not flinch. He looked about him while he waited for the storm to subside. Several times he raised his hand, but the cheering continued. His stern, square jaw was firmly set as he surveyed the scene. Only once did his face relax. That was when he caught sight of his wife, who sat in the reserved seats overhanging the pit on his right. Then he smiled until his teeth showed and Mrs. Roosevelt fluttered back her handkerchief. When finally he was allowed to begin

He Plunged Directly

to the heart of his subject in the impetuous way which the people so much admire. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any other president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet and it was several minutes before he could proceed. Every movement and every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke and acted like one giving direction to an army about to go into battle. And nothing would content him but to storm the heights as he did at Santiago. Roosevelt is no master of the foil. He prefers the broadsword, and as he laid about him with

Sledge Hammer Blows

the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted: "Hit 'em again." He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally, discarding page after page as he finished until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached his peroration, and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice, asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world-work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus. When he concluded and resumed his seat in the New York delegation the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him.

Many Embraced Him,

and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders. Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the senate, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass State, and Gov. Mount also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote and tried several times to howl him down. Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it was over

Roosevelt's Nomination

for the vice presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations. Lafe Young of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dolliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray of Secretary Long's state, Delegate Ashton of Washington, which came here for Bartlett Tripp. Chauncy Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling drama of

The Country's Future.

During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Col. Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both candidates for president and vice president unanimously, adjourned.

Gov. Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brim hat to the continuous salvos that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquering hero fresh from new victories.

The Platform.

The following is a synopsis of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention:

The platform begins by calling attention to the promises that were made in the St. Louis convention of 1896 and after enumerating these declares that faith has been kept in almost every instance, as is shown by the statutes which the last congress added to the laws of the country. Prosperity, more general and more abundant than we have ever known, it is asserted, followed these enactments. It is pointed out that while during the whole period of 107 years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094.

The administration of President McKinley is indorsed. Its acts, says the platform, have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation.

The general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs is the reason given why prosperity halts and ceases when Democratic success at the polls is announced.

Allegiance to the principles of the gold standard is renewed. Steadfast opposition to the doctrine of unlimited coinage of silver is declared. No measure to that end, it continues, could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial nations of the world.

On the question of trusts the document says: "That while recognizing the necessity of co-operation of capital in the industrial enterprises, we are opposed to all combinations intended to restrict trade, to limit production, to affect prices and to destroy competition, and we favor such legislation as will effectively prevent evils to arise from such combinations."

The resolutions also contain the usual declaration for a protective tariff.

There is also a declaration in the interest of labor, with which is coupled a demand for the restriction of immigration. There is also a demand for the raising of the age limit of children employed in factories and for eight hours of employment for all classes of labor.

The president is commended for his course in the British-Boer entanglement, and the fact is pointed out that the United States has been the only nation to offer arbitration between the warring nations.

There is a declaration in favor of liberal pension laws.

The policy of the administration in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service is commended.

There is an expression favoring the retention of the rights of colored people in the South under the Constitution.

An early reduction of the war taxes is promised.

The construction of an isthmian canal is strongly favored.

The part taken by our government at The Hague conference is commended and steadfast adherence to the Monroe doctrine is asserted.

The policy of the president with regard to the Philippines is indorsed throughout and the largest measure of self-government consistent with welfare and our duties is promised the islands.

Our pledges of independence and self-government to Cuba will be fulfilled to the letter.

William Penn, Philosopher.

William Penn was an Englishman before he came to America and founded Pennsylvania. An English publication has just reprinted some of his pretty sayings. These are samples:

"They have a right to censure, that have a heart to help: The rest is cruelty, not injustice."

"Tis no sin to be tempted, but to be overcome."

"A reasonable opinion must ever be in danger, where reason is not judge."

"(A miser) in some sense may be compared to Pharaoh's lean kine, for ald that he has does him no good."

"When the poor Indians hear us call one of our family by the name of servants they may cry out, 'What, call brethren servants? We call our dogs servants, but never man.'"
opher as its founder.—New York Jour-
Not until Franklin's day did the new colony have again as shrewd a philos nal.

An "Adver."

"Thank you, sir. I think that is all, sir," said the census-taker.

"Hold on!" said Mr. Alkalye, slipping him a V, "just keep that for your trouble. By the way, if you could print my name in big type, and say 'proprietor of the famous Smellgood soaps,' or something like that, ye'd oblige me."—Philadelphia Press.

It would not be impossible for the snake-charmer to be overcome by delirium tremens.

News of the Northwest

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Minnesota Counties Name Delegates to the State Convention.

St. Paul, June 23. — Conventions were held in all the counties of the state yesterday by the Republicans. Delegates were named for the state convention. The resolutions in most of the conventions indorsed Senator Nelson for re-election, commended Senator Davis' record in congress and indorsed the McKinley administration. Delegates were instructed for Van Sant for governor in the counties of Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Redwood, Douglas, Dakota and Washington. In the other counties the delegates were uninstructed as to governor.

NATIONAL GUARD CAMP.

Second Regiment in Quarters at Lakeview.

Lake City, Minn., June 23. — The Second regiment, Minnesota national guard, under command of Col. Joseph Bobletter, arrived at Lakeview yesterday for their annual camp of instruction. The regiment has a total strength of about 400 men, each of the nine companies averaging forty-five members. Dress parade at 7 o'clock last evening, followed by guard mount were the only drills attempted, but by to-day the men will be thoroughly settled in camp and thereafter the daily routine will be strictly observed.

Banker Todd Dead.

Preston, Minn., June 23. — M. R. Todd, the ex-banker and partner of J. R. Clements, who has been twice found guilty of defrauding the depositors of the Fillmore County bank, died from diabetis. Mr. Todd was released from jail on bail some months ago on account of ill health, many of the heaviest losers in the bank being on his bail. He leaves a widow and two children in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Todd made a deed of the homestead and bank building recently, so she is left without a home.

Roberts Found Guilty.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 23.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Roberts, in an agreed statement of facts put before the jury, admitted that he entered into a polygamous marriage with Maggie B. Shipp, and lived with her and his legal wife, Sarah Louisa. It is claimed that Roberts relies on the supreme court to reverse the verdict on technical grounds.

Walter McCrea Has Lockjaw.

Anoka, Minn., June 23.—Walter McCrea, the fourteen-year-old boy accidentally shot at Round lake with a rifle found there, supposed to have been one gun used in the Wise murder, is not anywhere near well. Lockjaw has developed and his condition is extremely critical. He is a bright young man of splendid character. His injuries at first were looked upon as merely painful.

Killed in the Philippines.

Winona, Minn., June 23.—The news was received in this city yesterday of the death in the Philippines of Clarence E. Miller of this city. Mr. Miller was the first sergeant in Company B, Forty-fifth infantry, and was killed in an engagement with the insurgents. His parents live in this city. He was a young man, very popular with all who knew him.

Brakeman Killed.

La Crosse, Wis., June 23.—Leonard Graham, a Milwaukee road brakeman, was killed and badly mangled. He was a new man in this section and made his headquarters at Portage. No one saw the accident, but it is probable that he was hanging on the side of the car and struck against a viaduct.

Government Contractor Dead.

Two Harbors, Minn., June 23.—John Mitchell, of the contracting firm of Powers & Mitchell, building the addition to the government breakwater here, died suddenly of heart failure. He has relatives living at Marquette, Mich., where his body will be taken for burial.

Elopers Cannot Be Found.

Belmond, Iowa, June 20—The schoolboy and girl who eloped from here June 8 have eluded the officers and are still missing. They were traced to Stratford, where they stopped at a hotel and left without paying their bill. The young couple is driving a livery rig valued at $500.

Dragged by Horses—Will Die.

Clear Lake, Iowa, June 20—The team of Abraham Frazer, a Hebrew rag peddler, ran away and threw Frazer to the ground. He retained hold of the reins and was dragged some distance. When picked up it was found that the base of his skull was fractured. He cannot live.

Stopped by Low Water.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., June 20.—The Chippewa Lumber and Boom company are unable to operate their mill here, water in the Chippewa river being too low to supply power. This is the first time such a low stage of water has been known in years.

Big Elevator Burned.

Mondovi, Wis., June 23.—The Northern Grain company's elevator burned last night, together with 30,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of rye and much oats and barley. Loss about $60,000; partly insured.

Two Drownings.

Winnipeg, June 23. — George Modeland was drowned at Rat Portage. He was a son of the jailor at Brantford, Ont. Alex Turner, rancher, of Gleichen, was drowned in Bow river.

Lightning and Hail.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 23.—Clarence Whistler, aged twelve, was killed by lightning. Three horses were killed and several buildings damaged by bolts. The storm was accompanied by hail.

Sought His Freedom.

Larimore, N. D., June 20.—William Kelly, who was lodged in jail Saturday charged with selling liquor illegally, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape last evening.

Hanged for Murder.

Rusk, Tex., June 23.—Perry Wagoner, a convict in the state penitentiary here, was hanged within the prison walls for the murder of a fellow convict in October of last year.

The Sixth district Democratic convention of Ohio nominated Adrian Bridge for congress.

TOWNE EXPECTS NOMINATION.

Says He Has More Support Than Any Other Candidate.

Duluth, Minn., June 26.—Charles A. Towne takes exceptions to the inference drawn in a recent Associated Press dispatch from Austin, Tex., that he will withdraw from the vice-presidential race if not nominated at Kansas City. He says, however, that he fully expects to receive the nomination. The dispatch referred to quoted an extract from a letter written by Mr. Towne to Maj. Walton of Austin, in which he said:

"My friends know that no personal consideration would influence me to stand in the way of success of the the party for which we are contending."

Mr. Towne said last night that there was nothing in the letter upon which and intimation of his course as to the vice presidency could be based.

"You may say, however," continued Mr. Towne; "that I expect to be nominated for vice president at the Kansas City convention, and I have more support at present for the nomination than any other man, although in some sections of the East there seems to be objection to a Western man for the place. Some of the people down there cannot get rid of the old idea that the United States does not extend beyond the Alleghény mountains. If, however, I am not nominated by the Democratic convention I am not prepared to say what action I shall take and will not decide until that time comes."

TERRORIZED BY A WILD MAN.

Residents Near Grantsburg, Wis., Have an Unpleasant Visitor.

Grantsburg, Wis., June 26.—An unknown wild man is terrorizing the people north of here. He appears to be about thirty-five years of age, has long black whiskers, is barefooted, has scarcely no clothing and carries a hatchet. He has appeared at several farm houses and asked for something to eat. He eats ravenously, and when asked where he came from, points to the east. He secretes himself in the woods during the day. His bloodcurdling yells have been heard in the neighborhood during the past three nights. The sheriff and a posse have been out after him but were unable to capture him. He runs like a deer through the woods and it is impossible to follow him with horses.

WORK OF A MANIAC.

Kills One Man and Fatally Injures Several Others.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 26. — Charles Mefford, a maniac, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, killed James Fitzsimmons, fatally injured Joseph Drake and seriously and possibly fatally injured, Miss Kate Fitzsimmons and then ended his own life. Mefford was twenty-seven years old and had been insane for a number of years. Two years ago he was in the Independence asylum for a short time, but escaped and was never returned. He was not generally considered dangerous.

HAD NO FIRE PROTECTION.

Town of Huntley Wiped Off the Map by Flames.

Huntley, Minn., June 26.—The business portion of this village was wiped out by fire, causing a loss that will reach $25,000. The postoffice and general store owned by A. D. Malrers was burned to the ground. The town has no fire protection, and the flames spread rapidly to the general store of J. A. Hill, then communicated with the farm implement establishment owned by A. A. Williams.

SAILOR BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in a Saloon Sends a Sleeper Into Eternity.

Ashland, Wis., June 26. — Smith & Dehnke's saloon caught fire Friday and Paul Harry was burned to death in a back room. Harry was a mate on the steamer Alcona and lived in Cleveland. He was in a drunken stupor and an exploding lamp fell near him.

Too Much Christian Science.

Lisbon, N. D., June 26.—Hamlin S. Hanson, a single young man who came up from Iowa in April and has since been living with his brother, a farmer in Coburn township, this county, became suddenly insane through too much "Christian Science." He claimed to be the greatest divine healer in the world, and that there was no other that could approach him in ability. He was committed to the insane asylum at Jamestown.

Substantial Economy.

Fargo, N. D., June 26.—The annual financial statement of Cass county for the year ending June 30, will show a reduction of $10,000 in the expenses for the year. Last year's statement showed a reduction of $11,000 over the year previous. Most of the reduction comes from the expense account of the district court.

Sentence Suspended.

Lead, S. D., June 26.—The father of William Mashen, one of the boys found guilty of stealing copper from the Homestake, and sentenced to the reform school, presented a petition in court, asking the sentence on his son to be suspended. The petition was granted, the suspension to continue during the boy's good behavior.

Defective Flue Causes Fire.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., June 26. — A fire originating from a defective flue destroyed a blacksmith shop and wagon manufacturing establishment of W. Tesar & Sons. The loss is quite heavy.

Found Dead in His Store.

Ashland, Wis., June 26.—Louis Kellman, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, was found dead in his store, death being caused by asphyxiation. Doctors say it is a case of suicide.

Brakeman Killed.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., June 26. — Owen Donahue of this city was accidentally killed while breaking on a west-bound freigh on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway

Fortunate Farmers.

Blue Earth Minn., June 26.—Crops in the county are a good average. The farmers are all well pleased with present prospects. They are now hauling last year's crop to town.

Drowned in the St. Croix.

Grantsburg, Wis., June 26. — Guy chapman was drowned in the St. Croix river. His former home was Granada, Minn.

Oliver Dalrymple, who knows something about wheat, thinks that if rain comes soon the crops in the vicinity of Casselton will be all right.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Dry Weather Continues, With a Few Scattered Local Showers.

Sauk Center, Minn., June 24.—The drouth, which is the most disastrous this country has experienced for many years, continues unbroken. The wheat and oat crops on sandy soil are almost wholly destroyed. Many fields are being plowed and the struggle for hay is a hard one. No highland grass at all, and the river bottoms will have to supply the entire country. This shortage of feed will cripple the stock industry.

Stewartville, Minn.—A light rain fell here yesterday. The ground is very dry and more rain is needed badly. With plenty of rain from now on we will get more that half a crop of small grain. Corn is way behind. The hay crop will be nearly a total failure. pastures are very short.

Grafton, N. D. — It still continues very hot and dry. Yesterday the thermometer registered 95 in the shade, with a hot, scorching south wind, which was very disastrous to the growing crop. Hay is $10 per ton, and hard to find at that. Some of our old farmers say straw will be worth $6 per ton for feed. Unless favorable change in weather is soon made we shall be unable to secure feed for the stock here.

Marshfield, Wis.—This section was visited by rain, the first that has fallen for two weeks. Everything was in crying need of moisture, hence the value of this fine drenching rain can hardly be overestimated. Crops will progress henceforth at a rapid pace.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

Serious Railroad Collision Near Green Bay, Wis.

Green Bay, Wis., June 26.—A northbound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern road, loaded with excursionists bound for the Saengerfest in this city, collided at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning with a freight train at Depere, five miles south of here. Six persons were killed, one is missing and thirty-four were injured. The accident happened just as the passenger train was pulling into the station. A double-header freight was backing into a side track to let the passenger by, but had not cleared the main track. Those injured were nearly all in the second coach. When the two trains came together the first coach, which was a combination smoker and baggage car, was driven through the second coach, where the loss of life occurred. The dead were taken out of the wreck and to an undertaking establishment at Depere. The injured were first taken to the Depere high school, which was converted into a temporary hospital, and later were brought to St. Vincent's hospital in this city. None of the train men were injured, the engine crews jumping in time to save themselves. Both engines were badly damaged and two coaches were broken into kindling wood.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Electric Light Controversy at Detroit, Minn., Grows Bitter.

Detroit, Minn., June 24.—The electric light agitation came near culminating in a tragedy yesterday afternoon. Mike McCarthy attempted to climb into the carriage of E. G. Holmes, president of the Detroit Light and Land company, and after a warning by Mr. Holmes to keep out, was shot. The ball made a slight scalp wound and McCarthy is reported out of danger. Holmes makes the statement, which is corroborated by several witnesses, that McCarthy hailed him to stop his team while going down the street, and upon McCarthy advancing and attempting to climb into the carriage, intent upon making an assault, Holmes repeatedly warned him to keep off, and as a last resort fired his revolver, with the result as stated above. McCarthy has had some reputation as a pugilist and is a very powerful fellow. It is hoped that no further trouble will ensue.

Stabbed by a Woman.

Milwaukee, June 26.—Frank Bonn, a white man of Sioux City, who had been living with Nina Brown, a colored woman, for the past six weeks, was stabbed to death last night by the woman. She resisted the efforts of three police officers to arrest her for fifteen minutes after the murder by brandishing a knife and a package of red pepper, but was finally overpowered. She claims that Bonn attacked her first.

Roberts Must Pay a Fine.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 26. — In the case of B. H. Roberts, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation, the judgment of the court was that he pay a fine in the sum of $150, or in lieu thereof that he be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of 150 days. A thirty days' stay was granted in order that the defendant might file a bill of exception.

Two Children Drowned.

Winona, Minn., June 26. — Herbert Wigdale, aged twelve, and Floryan Losinski, aged six, were drowned here yesterday evening. Both boys were bathing. Losinski stepped into a deep hole and Wigdale in attempting a rescue was also drowned. Both bodies were recovered.

Fell Onto a Fork.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 26. — Roy Petersmeir, a boy living near Fonda, was killed by falling on the tines of a fork. He was playing with another child, sliding off a haystack against which a pitchfork was leaning, the tines upward.

Died of Lockjaw.

Anoka, Minn., June 24.—Walter McCrea, the lad accidentally shot by his brother with the gun found in Round lake and supposedly the one used in murdering the Wise family, died of lockjaw yesterday.

Old Man Gored by a Cow.

St. Paul, June 24.—John Hagman, 1009 Beech street, was badly gored by a cow yesterday morning. Dr. H. O. Earl thinks the injuries may prove fatal on account of the advanced age of the man.

Indians and Squaws Fight.

Mora, Minn., June 24.—A lot of intoxicated Indians and squaws engaged in a fight a short distance from the village last night, in which several were injured.

Elma, Iowa, June 26.—The worst fire in the history of Elma occurred yesterday. Over $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. One whole block was swept clean.

Mabel, Minn., June 24. — Austin Wang, a farmer living west of town, was found dead in the hay field. It is thought he died from heart failure.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

Owatonna's free-delivery system will begin on July 1.

Mills on Sagawa lake, near Ely, are short on logs.

Mrs. Timothy Kilty of Stillwater is dead, aged sixty-seven.

Winnebago City Presbyterians will build a modern church.

The census of St. Paul is expected to show a population of 165,000.

Parker college, Winnebago City, is out of debt and has money in bank.

Ambrose Reed, a school teacher at Orinoco, was drowned in Lake Shady.

The nurses' training school at Fergus Falls graduated a class of fourteen.

Brown's Valley has voted bonds for the establishment of a water works system.

John Donahue, arrested at Anoka, it was discovered, knew nothing of the Wise murder.

Charles Johnson of Madelia, aged eleven, accidentally shot and killed his cousin Frank, of the same age.

E. A. Harris of New Paynesville has been arrested for the burglary of G. H. Huntington's billiard hall.

Miss Marie Miller, a school teacher at Alexandria, died from the effects of an operation from appendicitis.

The wheat crop is reported a total failure at Brooten. Farmers are turning their stock into the wheat fields.

Frank O. Whitlock, West Point cadet from the First district, has been graduated and assigned to the Fourth cavalry.

The State Pharmaceutical association, in session at Owatonna, recommended the introduction of the metric system.

The Minnesota Horticultural society has decided to raise a fund to reward deserving students at the state agricultural school.

St. Cloud reports that the prospects for even half a crop are getting slimmer every day. Prairie chickens are thriving unusually well.

After two hour's deliberation, the jury in the J. R. Clements case, that of wrecking the Fillmore county bank, returned a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment.

Mrs. Courier of Maple Lake, who became violently insane, the result of illness, was brought to Buffalo for examination and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls.

S. R. Flynn of St. Paul, in an address before the State Bankers' association, attacked the new financial law, and declared that our financial system is not upon a real gold basis.

The annual reunion of the old settlers of Lac qui Parle county occurred at Lac qui Parle. Gov. Lind was present, and made the principal address. It was the largest gathering ever seen in the county, estimated at 5,000 people.

John Linstrom was struck and killed by a Duluth & Iron Range train while walking on the tracks near Highland. It is said he was from Duluth, where he has relatives living, but as yet the authorities have been unable to locate them.

The secretary of the interior has denied the motion for a review of the decision cancelling the homestead entry of George M. Elliott for a small tract in the St. Cloud land district, the decision being in favor of Edgar L. Moore.

The suit brought at Buffalo by Jas. Boxwell against his wife and her father for goods taken from his house at the time he was tried for the murder of his father and step-mother, last summer, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Stillwater lumbermen having logs on Snake river are greatly discouraged over the reported blowing out of the Chengwatonna dam, near Pine City, by farmers. This will prevent logs on that stream from getting in this season.

R. O. Lunke, in plowing on his land, on the shore of Prairie Lake, a mile from Pelican Rapids, plowed up a number of skulls in good condition, supposed to be those of Indians, although there has never been evidence of any graves there.

John E. Searles of New York, who made a deal some time ago to purchase and operate three idle iron plants at the head of the lakes, has finally, and after long delay, taken over the second plant, the Ironton Structural Steel works, and it prob-

Action was brought by Washington county in the United States circuit court against Clapp & McCartney, St. Paul lawyers, to recover the Bristol tax judgment, on which they, as attorneys, claimed the right to withhold $12,500 for attorneys' fees. Both sides will fight hard.

Casper Djernes of Bagley arrived at Fergus Falls recently, and caused the arrest of S. L. Davis and George Butler on a charge of horse stealing. The two men hired a team from him eight weeks ago, and, as they failed to return it, he set out in search of them, overtaking them at Fergus Falls.

In the case of Lizzie Kelly against the Hastings & Dakota Railway company, involving a quarter section in the Marshall land district, action is suspended pending further filings of evidence, the secretary being inclined to reverse the land office decision and allow the entry of Lizzie Kelly to stand.

Horse thieves are unusually active in and around Rochester, and a number of valuable horses have been taken. Mr. Kassler of Rochester had a fine team stolen. The feeling is so strong among the farmers that a rope and a short shrift may be the fate of a thief if captured.

The Farmers' Elevator company, trading under the name of the Farmers' and Merchants' Supply company, held its annual meeting at Minneota. During the year it handled 132,100 bushels of wheat, making a profit of $1,200. A dividend of 25 per cent per $10 share was declared.

A suit for alienation of a wife's affections that is attracting much attention, goes to trial at Blue Earth City. The plaintiff is S. S. Black, a retired business man, and the defendant is Dr. F. N. Hunt, a prominent physician. Mr. Black claims that Dr. Hunt alienated his wife's affections while treating her professionally a year ago, and asks $5,000 damages. Mr. and Mrs. Black continue to reside together. Dr. Hunt has an estimable family and denies the allegations of the plaintiff.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900. NUMBER 50.

GOES TO VAN SANT

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

Republican State Convention Meets at St. Paul and Names a Ticket—Senator Carter of Montana Makes an Address—All Nominations but Secretary of State and Railroad Commissioners Are Made by Acclamation—The Resolutions Indorse the Platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

United States Senator — Knute Nelson.

Governor—Samuel R. Van Sant of Winona.

Lieutenant Governor — Lyndon A. Smith of Montevideo.

Secretary of State—Peter E. Hanson of Litchfield.

State Treasurer—Julius H. Block of St. Peter.

Attorney General—Wallace B. Douglas of Moorhead.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Charles M. Start of Rochester.

Associate Justice—Loren W. Collins of St. Cloud.

Railroad Commissioner, Four-Year Term—Joseph G. Miller of Two Harbors.

Railroad Commissioner, Four-Year Term—Ira B. Mills of Moorhead.

Railroad Commissioner, Two-Year Term—Charles F. Staples of West St. Paul.

-o-

St. Paul, June 30.—The above is the ticket selected by the Republican state convention which met in this city yesterday. All the nominations except secretary of state and railroad commissioners were made by acclamation. A feature of the day was the presence of Senator Carter of Montana, who made an address on the issues of the day which aroused considerable enthusiasm.

The convention was called to order at noon by State Chairman W. E. Steel. A contest arose over the selection of a temporary chairman. Dar F. Reese of St. Paul and Senator E. T. Young of Swift county were placed in nomination. Senator Young won out over the St. Paul man, the vote standing, Reese, 510; Young, 666. Senator Young, in his speech of acceptance, predicted Republican success. J. J. Everett of Fairmont was elected temporary secretary.

Permanent Organization.

The committee on credentials was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Roberts of Hennepin, and the certified delegates ordered seated. On motion of the same delegate the temporary organization was made permanent, and the chair announced the following committee on resolutions:

R. G. Evans, B. F. Hardstrom, Ed Bostad, S. J. Ray, H. Bert Miller, W. C. Whiteman, Patrick H. Morrison, C. S. Mitchell, J. S. Vandiver, C. L. Hilton, W. S. Moe, C. A. Pidgeon, E. W. Rossman, W. D. Smith, J. F. Jacobson, G. S. Ives and M. E. Bunnell.

At 1:10 an adjournment was taken until 2:30.

When the convention reassembled R. G. Evans offered a resolution indorsing Senator Knute Nelson for re-election, which carried.

Nominations for governor were then taken up and O. B. Gould of Winona placed S. R. Van Sant in nomination. The nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote amid

Great Enthusiasm.

Senator George W. Somerville nominated Lieut. Gov. Lyndon A. Smith to succeed himself. Henry Feig moved that the nomination be made by acclamation and the motion prevailed.

C. S. Martin of Clay nominated W. B. Douglas for attorney general and the nomination was made unanimous.

W. P. Roberts of Hennepin nominated J. H. Block of St. Peter for treasurer, and the nomination was made by a rising vote.

W. P. Roberts moved that C. M. Start be nominated for chief justice by a rising vote. An amendment to the motion named L. W. Collins for associate justice. The amended motion carried.

It was at this point that Senator Carter was introduced, being given a tremendous ovation. At the conclusion of the Montana senator's spech Capt. Van Sant was presented to the convention and was greeted with a storm of cheers. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and asked for united and harmonious action on the part of the Republicans of the state. He concluded with an appeal for the whole ticket. "The most important thing is not the election of your governor," he declared. "First of all must the electoral vote of the state be cast for McKinley. And second we must elect the legislature to return that great commoner, Senator Knute Nelson. And then our splendid congressional delegation must be returned—all seven. I am ready to go to work. The campaign is now open. If you will all do your whole duty as I pledge you to do mine, Populism will go down for another forty years."

Eustis is Heard.

William Henry Eustis was then called for and delivered a short speech, touching briefly on the issues of the campaign.

The nominations for which contests were expected were then taken up.

For secretary of state Sam Langum, S. P. Sjoblom, A. F. Nordin, J. J. Lomen, S. B. Molander and P. E. Hanson were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted in no choice, and before the second ballot was taken Messrs. Nordin and Sjoblom were withdrawn. Peter E. Hanson won out on the second ballot and his nomination was made unanimous.

For railroad commissioners J. C. Howard, Joseph G. Miller, Ira B. Mills, Job W. Lloyd, C. F. Staples and A. N. Dare were presented. The result of the ballot is given above.

The Platform.

The resolutions indorse the platform of the Philadelphia convention, express approval of the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt and indorse the present national administration. The prosperity of the country is attributed to Republican legislation and the administration of President McKinley. The bravery and patriotism of the soldiers and sailors in the late war is commended. The platform strongly opposes trusts and combinations to restrict trade and control prices. Labor interests are touched upon and an eight-hour work-day is favored. Appreciation and approval is expressed of the course of Senators Davis and Nelson and the representatives in congress and Senator Nelson is nominated to succeed himself. Legislation to prevent the sale of oleomargarine is favored. The election of United States senators by the people is favored and the representatives in congress are urged to work for such a method of election. The party is committed to a just enforcement of all laws regarding transportation charges. The "Somerville law" is approved and the gross earnings system of taxation as to railroads is commended.

Chairman Young was authorized to appoint the usual state central committee, consisting of one from each judicial district and seven at large.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

SEYMOUR RELIEVED.

Chinese Forces Driven Off After a Brisk Fight.

London, June 30.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien-tsin were Americans killed, 3; wounded, 2; British, killed, 2; wounded, 1; Germans, killed, 15; wounded, 27; Russians, killed, 10; wounded, 37. The gun fire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful." After the relieving force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour Chinese regulars under Gen. Nieh, says a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien-tsin fiercely and bombarded the foreign settlement with

A Terrible Fire.

Col. Dorward, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found intrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a fierce fight. His men made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days, and they could have held out a day or two longer. The column was a few miles beyond Lo-fa.

Deeming It Hopeless

to attempt to break through the hordes Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien-tsin, but he came in collision with a strong force of Chinese arriving from the northwest, and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but to intrench and stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication. Seymour's men caught several Chinese who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed

Fanatical Courage

in the attack. Four thousand Russians left Tien-tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him. Railway communication from Taku to Tien-tsin has been restored, and the force is advancing toward Peking. Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chulin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed. The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking the Chinese government

Deserves Some Credit.

Shanghai correspondents think, after resisting the fanatical mob. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9:05 p. m. yesterday, says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed at foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers, and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazzards."

However this may be, the British consulate at Shanghai received information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Woo Sung forts.

Washington Officials Worried.

Washington, June 20. — Administration officials are quite concerned over Chinese advices to the effect that the members of the foreign legations in Peking are not at Tien-tsin with Admiral Seymour's column. The dispatches of the last two days indicating that they were with the admiral a few miles from Tien-tsin had allayed in a measure the tension existing here as to their safety, but as no word had come from Minister Conger the confidence temporarily felt

Is Giving Way

again to fear that all may not be well with them. It is believed here that Mr. Conger would have taken the very first opportunity to communicate with his government, and the fact that he had not done so the officials say is very strong ground for believing that he may not be in Tien-tsin, although dispatches report the relief column there. This fact is considered confirmatory of the latest intimations that the legation representatives are still in Peking and some fears are entertained for them if still in the Chinese capital.

DAWSON GOLD.

Wealth From the Klondike Passing Through the Seattle Assay Office.

Seattle, Wash., June 30. — The gold received at the United States assay office since June 1, 1900, amounts in value to over $1,000,000. From information now at hand it is possible to make the certain prediction that the receipts of the office during the month of Jury will amount to over $3,000,000. The receipts for June were increased by the deposits of gold brought down on the steamer Rosalie, which arrived from Skagway Tuesday evening. There were 13,500 ounces in nuggets and dust deposited in the assay office in the names of fifty-five persons. The approximate value of the deposits is $216,000. The gold was all direct from Dawson, and is a part of the clean-up in that immediate vicinity.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH WEEK

AND ITS STORE OF EVENTS OF GREAT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Forecast and Roundup for the Kansas City Conventions—Certainty of Such Action as Will Send the United Reform Forces on to a Glorious Victory—The State Lugubrious Republican Convention—Its Cut and Dried Van Sant Programme Counterpart of Hanna's Other Affair at Philadelphia—"What Will the Harvest Be?"—The State Railroad Commission and "Politics"—Other State and National Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, July 3, 1900.

As these lines are written the hosts of Democracy, of true Democracy, are filling the ways and the byways leading to the Kansas City national convention. It is a joyous, enthusiastic host, filled with patriotism and full of the responsibility resting upon the party of which it is a part. Theirs the deep feeling that inspires an army going to battle, in a holy and just cause. Theirs the courage which falters not at any obstacles, a courage which has never faltered a moment since the victory they righteously won in 1896 was wickedly wrested from them by Hanna and his forces of plutocracy with all their despicable methods. Theirs a determination this year to double their armor, and doubly protect against the enemy's wiles.

And with a unanimity unexampled in political history the action that will be taken is forecast, both as to leading candidate and platform declarations, in both respects voicing the sentiments of a large majority of the American people, even more than in 1896 when without the coercion of the money power there was a large majority for Bryan and the Chicago platform, yes, hundreds of thousands if not millions more than a majority. Mr. Bryan's renomination has never been in doubt a moment since his defeat was thus certified. As readers of these letters will bear witness, they have maintained that there would be no other candidate, and he would have a nomination this time by acclamation. It will be the record that in the entire political history of the country and of the whole civilized world, no man ever had leadership with such unanimity as has William J. Bryan.

The sentiment as to platform is likely to be quite as unanimous, in all the essential principles of Democratic contention. This will certainly include reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, proceeding from which there will be ringing declarations upon the newer issues covering imperialism, the trusts, the domination of the money power, arraignment of the administration for its long list of sins of omission and commission, as are demanded by the great masses of the country. Especially will there be such recognition of labor and of the producing interest of the country as is demanded by the menace of competition of added alien peoples, or militarism which will take them from the workshops and put them into standing armies of foreign conquest. Especially will reassurance be given our smaller merchants and manufacturers, of arrest of the policy which is fast turning them into clerks and employes, and their business over to the big trusts and combines.

As to vice presidential candidate, not counting too much on Minnesota's hope for her noble son, Charles A. Towne, still there is at this date no sign of finding the man who will better fit all the requisites of success. Whatever is finally done, there is a perfect assurance that it will be the best that can be done, and that it will be in the main satisfactory to all reform forces in all parts of the country.

What a glorious work for the week of our glorious Natal Day.

The Republican state convention rounded out the cut and dried program mapped out for it by the particular interests dominating that party, shown in making its chairman Senator Young of Swift, of railroad notoriety, in defeat of the gross earnings tax. Young was a bitter pill for many of the rank and file, but the very audacity with which he was "vindicated," silenced open protest. Many delegates quietly confessed that this part of the convention would bring a storm when they reached home. Especially was this acknowledged by Republican editors of the state, of whom scores are on record against Young's acts and "leadership" in connection with the last session.

The Republican memory goeth not back to a convention like this, in lack of interest or discouraging features. When Van Sant and the other cut-and-dried officers had been put through, and Van had uttered his customary platitudes, Mr. Eustis, the late, aired his long soiled linen, and ripped it into those who laid him out in 1898. Cat calls, insults and tumult marked nominations. United States Marshal Grimshaw referred to "this emergency," in urging his man. References to Lincoln scarcely provoked a cheer. More than one speaker referred to the "popularity of John Lind," and "our popular governor." "Prosperity" references were almost laughed at. A speaker urged his candidate because he stood for "protection, sound money and imperialism." One (Jadam Bede) placed the requisites of a good candidate in the order of "nationality, geography, qualification;" universally, for one position, "nationality"—(Swedish)—was openly urged. Speakers referred to the "modern Goliath of Democracy."

Gray-headed Republican leaders noted these and other proofs of weakness, with many misgivings. They had never seen the like of this convention before, nor has any one else. It betokens certain disaster.

Lest the Reform issue might not be sufficiently raised by the prominence given Senator Young, the convention marked it with a big R. by putting on the ticket for railroad and warehouse commissioner Judge Mills of the old board and Miller of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad. The people will accept the issue with a big A.

The state Republican convention "endorsed" the "national platform." Which parts, Quigg's, or the parts Grosvenor says were suppressed? And by the way, that juggling may account for Tom Reed's kicking. Tom may not know one part from t'other.

While the railroad and warehouse commission has been pressing on to see where it should take action in the interest of the people, and in the discharge of sworn duties, the railroad companies have emphasized the commission's efforts by the cry that the commission is actuated by political motives. It is a comfort to know that the roads recognize the nature of the issue. The commission asserts that a railroad corporation is a public servant carrying on a public function. Its only interest in the property devoted by it to the use of the public is a financial interest. If it is permitted to charge rates that on the whole will enable it to keep intact its capital actually invested and to earn just and fair returns thereon, it has no further rights or duties in connection therewith. It is not for a railroad company to determine what policy it will pursue toward its patrons—the public. The policy is to be fixed by the public for the welfare of all. In this state it has fixed a policy by a statute which prohibits discriminations against persons, places and commodities.

The commission is determined to enforce the law against discriminations. This is, of course, an attack on the public policy, or, more correctly, political policy which the companies have heretofore been permitted to dictate, in spite of the law. The companies' utterances through the press prove conclusively that they understand the issue. It means the clipping of their political claws. It means that an honest effort will be put forth to make them the servants of industry. Now they are the masters of industry and of politics. By their scurrilous attacks on the commission the companies have betrayed the weakness of their cause. If they are exercising no unlawful powers the courts can be depended upon to protect them. By their present course they prove conclusively that they would rather try their case in the newspapers, owned by themselves, than in the courts, owned partly, at least, by the people. The commission is satisfied to rest its case with the courts. That being so the people themselves can judge whether the railroad companies or the commission stand on firm legal ground.

Speaking of the drouth, river shipping as well as crops is injured, as Diamond Jo boats cannot reach St. Paul, the river being lower than known in 40 years.

Every saw mill in Minneapolis is closed, but the lumber owners keep right on making prosperity, by raising lumber prices.

And speaking of the thousands of men out of employment by closing of Minneapolis mills, there seems proportionately as many in the different lines, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers. More than 50 applications for places by carpenters were on file at union headquarters last week.

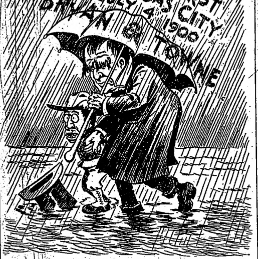
This condition gives our home people a taste of what this trust prosperity is in the many places throughout the country in which the trusts, having acquired some local factories, often the principal, and many times the only great industry of the town, closes the concerns and discharges the men.

While the hosts are gathering at Kansas City the great leader who is first in the love and admiration of the people, is harvesting his five acres of nice wheat by day, and receiving callers on the front porch in the cool of the evening. We have a private letter from Mr. Bryan's brother saying that our leader's health is perfect. The Chicago Chronicle correspondent thus speaks of his condition on arrival from his outing in Northern Wisconsin:

"Mr. Bryan never appeared to be in better physical condition nor to possess so much vigor, vim and vitality as it is his fortune to enjoy today. The great tasks of the campaign against the single gold standard, trusts, militarism and imperialism will be undertaken by a leader calm, self-poised, serene and strong."

The Boer commissioners have returned to Europe, having issued an address, in which they correctly state that they find an overwhelming sentiment in their favor in the United States. And what a shame to think that while they got no sympathy from any of the McKinley administration, France has started a movement for Boer independence, the initiators being 40 or 50 members of the French government, signing in their official capacity. Has any member of the McKinley government dared to express such anti-British sentiment?

Most encouraging reports are received from the anti-imperialist conference held at the Plaza hotel, New York, last week, at which Minnesota was represented by E. S. Corser. A conference, or "Liberty Congress," will be held soon following the Kansas City convention, to take formal action, and what they will do will be to adopt the best means for defeat of the Republican imperial ticket. This will probably be the endorsement of Bryan. G. S. C.


THE GREAT CLOUD-BURST AT KANSAS CITY JULY 4 1900
BRYAN & TOWNE

THE WAY MAC AND TEDDY ARE IN IT.
—Adapted From the New York Verdict.

LINCOLN REPUBLICANS

They Will Stand for Bryan This Year—Patriotism, Not Partisanship, Will Speak.

A Specimen Voice From One Who Marched With the Lincoln Wide-a-Wakes.

Other National and State Political Topics—Omens of Victory in November.

The Colfax, Wash., Commoner, publishes a letter from an Ohio Lincoln Republican, Capt. Silas S. Canfield, which from the gentleman's connection with the politics of that state may well be taken as indicative of where thousands of former Republicans of that state will be found in this contest. Capt. Canfield is widely known in the Buckeye state, where he was always a staunch party worker, and was a Lincoln wide-a-wake in the first Lincoln campaign. He has a proud soldier record in the civil war, and is of ancestry extending through the war of 1812, the Revolution, the French and Indian war, and traces his lineage back to the French Huguenots. He is the father of two sons prominent men in Washington state, and of George S. Canfield, of this state. He is connected with the anti-imperialist and independent movements in Ohio, which it is estimated numbers from 30,000 to 50,000 voters, most of whom last fall voted for "Toledo" Jones, but who expect this year to vote for Mr. Bryan.

The Commoner says, in publishing Capt. Canfield's letter, that it shows how the tide is going in Ohio. The letter is as follows:

"If anyone asks you how your father stands politically, you can safely say he is for the man or party that bids fairest to defeat McKinley and the Republican party. To everyone who disapproves of the policy of the Republicans—everyone who is in favor of the restoration of our currency, taking the control of money from bankers and restoring the system of Lincoln, to-wit, gold, silver and greenbacks—everyone who condemns the course being pursued in Cuba, to-wit, men drawing high salaries from this government, being sent there and exacting additional high salaries from the Cuban people when they ought to be 'Free and Independent'—everyone who is opposed to congress enacting laws to tax, govern and control 'foreign people' or enact any law without constitutional authority or restraint—everyone who is opposed to murdering people by the thousands, demanding abject submission under the specious pretense of commerce (to establish the whiskey trade) and for the pretended object of civilizing and Christianizing such people when it is evident that the real purpose is to send them governors, judges, marshals, commissioners, attorneys and other officers, ad. lib., to plunder and oppress the people—every man who is in favor of the Initiative and Referendum—every liberty loving citizen of this country who is willing or anxious that every inhabitant of this earth should enjoy the same liberty that your ancestors and mine fought to secure for themselves and us, should unite to defeat the Republican party. I forgot to put in trusts; nor was it necessary. I had already enough charged to "damn" any party.

"The only hope of the Republicans lies in dividing those opposed to their doings. For this they have labored for several years. Hence, I say all ought to unite for the defeat of those who are striving to deprive other people, as well as ourselves, of enjoying the fruits of our own labor. Hence, I say the first and principal plank in my political faith is, defeat the Republicans. As in war, let the object be to defeat the enemy. I fail to recognize any good intentions they have, either toward us at home or our species abroad. By us, I mean what some are pleased to call the common people, the producers—the toiling millions—the bone and sinew—the supporters, sustainers and defenders of our country.

"The opponents of reform have so far left nothing untried to get the money question out of the way or so modified that it can be rendered nugatory; not, as I believe, for supporting any reform party, but so that in case they are defeated at the election, they still may have a hope of defeating a return to our former system of stable currency, the best we or any nation ever had. No matter how much a platform might be modified or altered, gold imperial exploiters would vote against reform.

"Let us declare for the whole truth and get as much of it as we can and later strive for the balance.

"We should not suffer ourselves as reformers to be divided by tribes or technicalities.

"If we suffer ourselves to be divided and have as many parties as we have peculiar notions of government and governmental policy and each put up a candidate for president, we cannot hope ever to accomplish anything. Let us declare for all needed reforms and get all we can. If we can find out how the supporters of this administration would have us vote, let us vote contrary to that and I think we will be nearest right. S. S. CANFIELD.

"New Rochester, O."

A further idea of the sentiment among old soldiers, in this campaign, can be obtained from the following extract from a letter of H. G. Patterson, of St. Johns, Mich., formerly of the Third Michigan Infantry, in response to an appeal by the Republican candidate for governor, to give him his vote in this campaign. Comrade Patterson wrote, in concluding a long and convincing letter:

"No, my dear comrade, I cannot unite with you in this unholy alliance to destroy the Constitution and the spirit of Washington's farewell address, to which I now invite your serious attention. This is a time when men line up quickly, when questions of such grave importance are placed before them. Common danger makes common cause. The source of danger is a Republican administration, and while you may go along, others will not, even the administration cannot hope to carry all its party over the precipice of national destruction. The issues now to be fought over will burn deeply into the minds and consciences of men, and many who you presume will stay, on account of the g. o. p. brand, will certainly desert your party, like rats from a sinking ship.

"I hope you may stop and meditate on the difference between this Mark Hanna and the party of Lincoln and others we fought under."

Editor Richard L. Metcalf of the Omaha World-Herald, in the New York Journal:

In the campaign of 1900 the Democracy will follow a man whose rise from obscurity to a position of eminence has been due to his sincerity, his ability, his firm adherence to truth and his consistent attitude toward fundamental principles. Against him are arrayed all the forces that operate for class advantage. On all questions but one all men of the Democratic party agree with him. On that one question he represents the sentiment of ninety per cent of the Democrats. On that question he stands—as he has stood on all questions—the uncompromising champion of the truth as he has learned the truth. Men may urge him to yield his convictions, men may plead with him to deal in platitudes, but the urging and the pleading will be in vain.

So far as concerns the Democrats who sincerely advocate the single gold standard, the choice will lie between McKinley, with whom they agree only on one question, and Bryan, with whom they disagree on a single question. The choice will lie between a man of platitudes and a man who says what he means and means what he says, between a man whose ear is "tuned to catch the slightest pulsation of a pocketbook" and a man who "listens to the heartbeat of humanity;" between a man of whose policies none but the trusts can be certain and a man whose principles the world understands.

Those who choose McKinley cannot separate the man from his cant.

Those who choose Bryan cannot separate the man from his candor.

Those who choose Bryan cannot hope that he will abandon the policies thought out for him by others.

Those who choose Bryan need not expect him to abandon the principles he has thought out for himself.

It will be McKinley and an empire; or it will be Bryan and a republic.

If an empire resting upon gold is preferred to a republic resting upon gold and silver, then let us begin the erection of the imperial temple—the temple that shall testify to the correctness of European prophecy that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall perish from the earth.

New York Journal: The most important question which the Republican party has to face at present is not the planning and planking of a Hanna platform.

It is an easy matter to howl against the trusts without meaning it, and to fill a platform with deceptive cant and rant about the blessings supposed to follow the flag and the splendid prosperity of our satrapies.

The Republican platform, as we have learned from experience, is built of empty words and broken promises which can be written on a typewriter in fifteen minutes.

This does not worry the Republican party. The question which is causing sleepless nights is how to cover up the utter rascality of the administration. It cannot be hidden by a bombastic platform. The public cannot be deceived by rosy speeches.

Hanna leads the administration like a red ox with a brass ring through its nose. As the ox, McKinley, is irresponsible, except within the limits of his rope.

It is Hanna first, last and always, and for all the scandal and rascality connived at and covered up the people will demand an explanation.

Here are a few of the things that voters will do well to make an especial study of between now and election day:

The Alger embalmed beef scandal.

The financial collusion between John D. Rockefeller and Secretary Gage.

The tariff oppression of the Porto Ricans.

The United States army outrages on the Coeur d'Alene miners authorized by William McKinley.

Thefts, murder and mismanagement in the Philippines.

Postoffice rascality and embezzlement in Cuba.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty by which we are to build an Isthmian canal while England commands it.

Tattooed and daubed with such a damning record, the Republican party will find its platform a very minor consideration with the people.

REV. DR. SAMPLE SKINNED HIM.

That certain Minneapolis preacher of diluted doctrine who is wont to characterize as "copperheads" and "traitors" those who do not agree with him politically, stirred up a hornets' nest with his Decoration day swash bucklerism. To Rev. Dr. S. W. Sample's criticism in Peoples' Paper, the "divine" made only indirect reply that he had not time to answer. Dr. Sample points out a few things that the "divine" does have time for, as follows:

"He has time to make in his own pulpit under the guise of a Memorial Sunday sermon, a partisan speech to which he will not permit an answer in the same pulpit.

"He has time to convey the impression that Anti-Imperialists are copperheads and traitors, but not time to defend that impression at a time and place when and where it can be answered as it deserves.

"He has time to stigmatize as rebels a people who have never sworn allegiance to our flag, but to whom our flag now stands for what President McKinley himself has characterized as criminal aggression.

"He has time to make the most erroneous and unjust statements concerning Aguinaldo, the Kossuth of the Philippines.

"He has time to decry the character of the Boers, and to deny to those conscientious and heroic strugglers against the aggressions of British Imperialism in South Africa the merit of having furnished in their present warfare any other admirable element than pluck and dogged resistance."

Making the plea for Dr. Shutter that he should not be top severely blamed, Dr. Sample says:

"The trouble with Dr. Shutter is not that he is any more cowardly than most men.

"The trouble is not that he is too busy. He is no busier than we are, no busier than many men who would be more than glad to debate this question of Imperialism with him.

"The trouble is not that he shrinks from notoriety or from conferring it upon his opponent.

"The trouble with Dr. Shutter is that he is an Imperialist."

FARM STOCK AND HOME "CHOP FEED."

In heaven there can be no approval of an attempt to force government and laws upon a people unless the government and laws are fully approved in heaven!

We may love the national flag, should love it, but wrong may be done under its folds, for all that. Even the cross of Christ has been perverted to base uses many times.

Our much talked-of Monroe doctrine is simply a diplomatic way of saying: "You mind your business and we'll mind ours;" and when we begin to mind the other fellow's business we repudiate our own doctrine.

Senator Depew says we are suffering from an "indigestion of prosperity." Monopolists, who have hogged prosperity in chunks, are doubtless such sufferers, but the other fellows haven't taken it in doses large enough to hurt.

The more one reads United States history the more clearly he sees that this government is now doing precisely what the people always protested and fought against, down to about two years ago. Annexing revolution!

The Cubans are not surprised at the stealings of alien officials in their island, they have been accustomed to such things ever since Columbus discovered them. And, yet the Cubans ungratefully and brazenly ask for self government.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Some of New Zealand's experiments in state socialism seem to have been remarkably successful. The "Advances to Settlers Department" has just reported having issued loans to 7,000 settlers representing two millions of money. Not one shilling had been lost, and not one penny, either of principal or interest, had remained uncollected.

Many journals, each unique in its way, has been produced in the course of the campaign in South Africa. One or two of these are hard to beat in diminutiveness, but the smallest newspaper in the world, having a record of several years' regular weekly issue, is published in Guadalajara, in Mexico. Its name is "E Telegrafo," it appears every Sunday and is published in eight columns, 14½ inches long ,and one and a half inches wide, on thick Manila paper. Its staff includes an editor and director, an administrator or business manager, the printer, and last, but by no means least, the capitalist or owner.

The French fleet is to be provided with a new quick-firing gun, said to be superior to any now in use, and an order has been given to the Ruelle works, Charente, for the supply of 100 of these cannon to the fleet before the end of the year. The gun is of 16 millimeters (6.3 inches) caliber, throws a projectile of 52 kilos (114 pounds), has a muzzle velocity of 900 meters (2,952 foot-seconds), and can be fired five times per minute. The projectile will pierce steel armor plate of 32 centimeters (12.6 inches) in thickness and of 20 centimeters (7.8 inches) up to 3,000 meters.

At the recent marriage of the Crown Prince of Japan, immense multitudes in the streets watched and applauded the bridal procession, but not a person looked out of an upper window. To the American eye and mind this seemed strange. But the Japanese explation of it was simple. It is contrary to etiquette—indeed, to loyalty—for a Japanese to look down, either literally or figuratively, upon a member of the royal family. One smiles at the quaint conceit that would interpret the visual angle as a slight. Yet there is much that is admirable and worthy of emulation in scrupulous regard for what are esteemed duty and honor.

The Hon. Henry Copeland, who succeeds Sir Julian Salomons as agent-general for New South Wales in London, was, like the premier of New Zealand, originally a working miner. He spent years on the Ballarat goldfields in Victoria before he settled in Sydney, one of the divisions of which he represented in parliament until his recent promotion to London. In a farewell editorial a Sydney paper says of him: "A working miner he was, and a working miner he remains. He still expresses himself as of old in vigorous and unadorned Anglo-Saxon that will make Mr. Chamberlain sit up when the pair commence to negotiate on controversial colonial questions."

Dr. Andrew Gerber, a wealthy physician of Mount Joy, made a peculiar will, in which he devised to his son Christian, only one-half the income during life of one of his farms. Almost the entire residue of his estate, amounting to about $200,000, was bequeathed to his great grand-children, of whom none was in existence at the time of the decedent's death. Dr. Gerber held strange religious views and believed that at the time his youngest grandchild would arrive at the age of 22 years, he (the deceased) would return to earth, and he desired his estate kept intact until that time. The will was contested and the Supreme court gave Christian Gerber absolutely all that part of the estate bequeathed to the future generations.

Sensational morganatic marriages seem to be the order of the day in the Austrian imperial family; for after those of the Countess Stephanie de Lonyay and Archduke Franz Ferdinand it now appears that the beautiful Archduchess Maria Theresa has petitioned the emperor for permission to marry her master of the household, Maj.-Gen. Count Cavriani. The archduchess, who is the widow of the Archduke Charles Louis, the emperor's brother, whose third wife she was, is a princess of Braganza, and in her 45th year. She has been a widow just four years. Curiously enough, she is the stepmother of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who has morganatically married the Countess Sophie Chotek. The archduchess has two daughters, the Archduchesses Maria Annonciada and Elizabeth, 24 and 22 years old respectively, who, with their cousin, the emperor's granddaughter, are at present the belles of the imperial court. Count Cavriani is a fine-looking, soldierly man, slightly older than his royal fiancee.

According to the Philadelphia Record, a great deal of the paper money that is in constant circulation in America gets frequent washing. In some banks there is a regular wash-day every month, when a clerk may be seen bent over a tub rubbing notes up and down on a wash-board. The dirty greenbacks are soaped and rubbed just like handkerchiefs and socks, and are put through a wringer before being put out to dry. After the notes have been passed through the wringer they are hung on a line stretched in the bank clerks' department.

A man who had been planning and promising the formation of a company with fifteen million dollars' capital was arrested the other day on the charge of having stolen one hundred and seventy dollars. Not often does the comedy of speculation present a finer example of reductio ad absurdum.

Pullman palace cars are to be used on the Yukon and White Pass railway, from Skagway to Lake Bennett. They are only 40 feet long and weigh 15 tons. The railway company is building two hundred freight cars.

ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY YARDS

The One at Portsmouth Was Founded a Century Ago.

Last Tuesday was the 100th anniversary of the establishment of a navy yard at Kittery, Me., on the Piscataqua river, opposite Portsmouth, N. H. The land was in 1800 purchased by the government for $5,500. April 25, 1800, Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert in a report to the president advocated the purchase of suitable sites for navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., and Washington, D. C. The secretary's report stated that "at Portsmouth the yard of Mr. Langdon, hired for the frigate, might be used for the 74-gun ship, but an island (Fernald's), quite convenient for all purposes of a large establishment, can be procured for $6,000, and believing it the truest economy to provide at once permanent yards which shall be public property, and always worth to the public the money expended on them," he recommended, among others, "the purchase of a building yard at Portsmouth, and to commence it on a scale as if it were meant to be permanent."

There are many things connected with the various shops which are not found in any other navy yard. For instance, in the block shop, there is a machine for manufacturing buckets, which, when run by one man, will turn out 30 buckets a day.

Over on one side of the island are the 30 graves of Spanish prisoners who died of fever or wounds when the Spanish prisoners were quartered there.

At the gun park are may styles of ordnance, from the old cannon marked with the date of 1809 to the two Spanish rifles taken from Spanish ships at the battle of Santiago.

The new dry dock, upon which the future prosperity of the yard will depend in a great measure, will be 750 feet long over all, 725 feet on the floor and 130 feet wide from coping to coping, and 80 feet wide on the floor. The greatest depth will be 39 feet 3 inches, with a draft of 30 feet over the sill at mean high water. It will be built of granite on a solid rock foundation. The pumping arrangements are for three powerful centrifugal pumps, capable of throwing 43,000 gallons of water a minute, so that the estimate of the time for pumping out the dock will be a little over two hours. The pump-house will be built 60 feet below the yard level, so that the drainage culvert will be nearly 20 feet below the foundation of the dock. The building will be of granite and steel, with the inside wall of glazed brick and the top of glass and iron. The power for running the pumps and working the docks will be supplied from the electric light and power station, now under construction, wherein will be set three vertical, cross compound, condensing, automatically governed engines, each engine having direct connection with six dynamos of 150 kilowatts each, these to three motors of 300 kilowatts each, each connected with a pump, the motors to be placed in the pumping well. The boilers will be six in number and of 22 normal horsepower, the draughts being supplied by a self-supporting steel stack on a brick foundation.

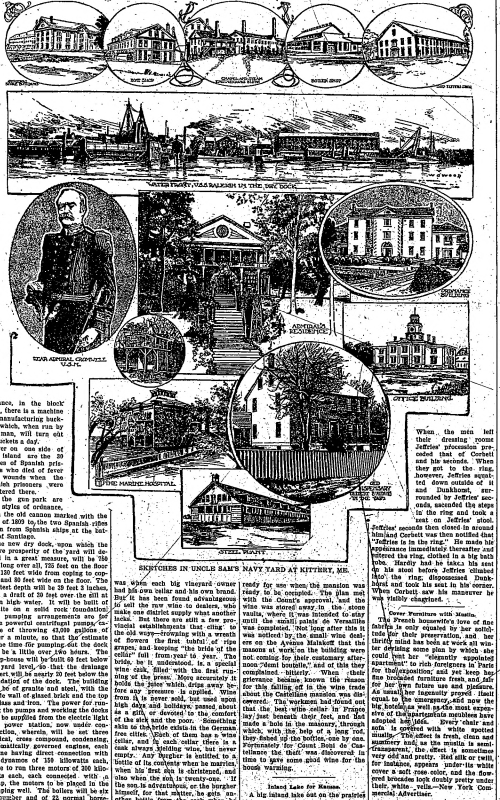
The present officers of the yard are: Rear Admiral Bartlett G. Cromwell, commandant; Capt. P. V. Harrington, captain of the yard; Capt. W. H. Harris, chief engineer; Constructor John G. Tawresey, construction and repair; Commander W. T. Swinburne, equipment; Civil Engineer Luther M. Gregory, yard and docks; Pay Director Edward Bellows, Paymaster J. T. Camm, Assistant Constructor William Dubose, Lieut. J. H. Sypher, admiral's aid.

At Washington plans are being prepared for the plant for handling and storing coal, for which $100,000 is already available. This plant will have a capacity for 10,000 tons, and will be erected on Seavey's island.

During the past year a telephone system was installed, giving an instrument to each officer's house and the main offices and shops, the old chapel being utilized as a central station.

In 1874 the present gas works were installed. The electric lighting plant will soon be completed.

The fire protection system has lately attracted considerable attention. The new plan is for a separate system of pipes in all parts of the yard, which will be supplied by a number of hydrants. Powerful pumps will be installed in the power station, and a high pressure of salt water will be kept at all times. Automatic sprinklers and alarms will be placed in the principal buildings.



SKETCHES IN UNCLE SAM'S NAVY YARD AT KITTERY, ME.

CASK NEVER EMPTY.

For Years Wine Is Drawn from It to Celebrate Great Events.

All really excellent champagne is the result of judicious blending. Time was when each big vineyard owner had his own cellar and his own brand. But it has been found advantageous to sell the raw wine to dealers, who make one district supply what another lacks. But there are still a few provincial establishments that cling to the old ways—crowning with a wreath of flowers the first tubful of ripe grapes, and keeping "the bride of the cellar" full from year to year. The bride, be it understood, is a special wine cask, filled with the first running of the press. More accurately it holds the juice which drips away before any pressure is applied. Wine from it is never sold, but used upon high days and holidays, passed about as a gift or devoted to the comfort of the sick and the poor. Something akin to the bride exists in the German free cities. Each of them has a wine cellar, and in each cellar there is a cask always yielding wine, but never empty. Any burgher is entitled to a bottle of its contents when he marries, when his first son is christened, and also when the son is twenty-one. If the son is adventurous, or the burgher himself, for that matter, he gets another bottle from the cask when he comes home from far countries. But there is an official specially charged to see that wherever a bottleful is drawn out another bottleful of as near as possible the same quality at once goes in. And thus it happens that the city cask is never empty.

Pleasant Treatment of Disease.

In a pamphlet on the superstitions and medical practices of Bernese peasantry Dr. Zahler, himself a native of the Bernese Oberland, states that the belief in witchcraft is slowly yielding to education. The medical literature consists of ancient manuscript family prescription books and printed volumes distributed by pedlars. The older the prescription the greater the credit. The peasant nowadays, while carefully concealing his ancestral beliefs, is yet, when disease affects him, inclined to revert to the old charms and remedies. Dr. Zahler attributes such efficacy as they possess to what is now called "suggestion," but admits the part played by the use of herbs in all primitive medicine.

CASTELLANE'S WINE

Was Disappearing Down the Throats of His Workmen.

Paris Letter in Chicago Record: Count Boni de Castellane had rather an annoying misadventure during the building of his palace on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. When its foundation had been laid and the building had progressed as far as the first story, the cellar being finished, his wine merchant went to Count Boni with a proposition. Instead of waiting two years for the wine to mature, the merchant suggested that he stock his cellar at once, so that it would be ready for use when the mansion was ready to be occupied. The plan met with the Count's approval, and the wine was stored away in the stone vaults, where it was intended to stay until the small palais de Versailles was completed. Not long after this it was noticed by the small wine dealers on the Avenue Malakoff that the masons at work on the building were not coming for their customary afternoon "demi boutelle," and of this they complained bitterly. When their grievance became known the reason for this falling off in the wine trade about the Castellane mansion was discovered. The workmen had found out that the best wine cellar in France lay just beneath their feet, and had made a hole in the masonry, through which, with the help of a long rod, they fished up the bottles, one by one. Fortunately for Count Boni de Castellance the theft was discovered in time to save some good wine for the house warming.

Inland Lake for Kansas.

A big inland lake out on the prairies of Western Kansas will soon be a reality. Kansas City capitalists have gone behind the Barton county lake scheme, and are pushing the preliminary work on it rapidly. In Barton county, about eight miles north of Great Bend, is a natural basin twelve miles long and six miles wide. Only one draw leads out of it, and that is only 250 feet wide. Damming this wall will make the basin a lake. The land in the basin is worthless for farming purposes. It is gumbo, and the only thing that will grow on it is salt grass. The scheme was recently laid before Kansas City capitalists, and they will finance the company. They have already advanced about $25,000 to pay for the land. It is estimated that it will take $300,000 to make the improvements contemplated. The big ditch leading from the Arkansas to the lake will be widened and deepened. Three irrigation ditches will be built leading from the lake. It is proposed to furnish water to irrigate all the land in that section of the country east of the basin. Aside from its use as a source of irrigation supply, the lake will be made a summer resort for western Kansas people.

CORBETT SUPERSTITIOUS.

His Plan to Have Jefferies Enter the Ring First.

Variety performers and baseball players are responsible for two-thirds of the slang that italicizes the American language, and they are also to be held accountable for a similar amount of superstitions of the day. They believe firmly in "mascots" and "hoodoos," and so do a large majority of fighters. Anent this fact, Billy Brady played it low down on Corbett at the Coney Island fight. One of Corbett's superstitions is that it is unlucky for a fighter to be the first to enter the ring when he is about to engage in a contest. He forced Sullivan to enter the ring first at New Orleans, and he defeated him. He intended to make Jeffries enter the ring first at Coney Island, but Brady had big Ed Dunkhorst wear a blue sweater similar to the one that encased Jeffries' body

When the men left their dressing rooms Jeffries' procession preceded that of Corbett and his seconds. When they got to the ring, however, Jeffries squatted down outside of it and Dunkhorst, surrounded by Jeffries' seconds, ascended the steps in the ring and took a seat on Jeffries' stool. Jeffries' seconds then closed in around him and Corbett was then notified that "Jeffries is in the ring." He made his appearance immediately thereafter and entered the ring, clothed in a big bath robe. Hardly had he taken his seat on his stool before Jeffries climbed into the ring, dispossessed Dunkhorst and took his seat in his corner. When Corbett saw his maneuver he was visibly chagrined.

Cover Furniture with Muslin.

The French housewife's love of fine fabrics is only equaled by her solicitude for their preservation, and her thrifty mind has been at work all winter devising some plan by which she could rent her "elegantly appointed apartment" to rich foreigners in Paris for the exposition, and yet keep her fine brocaded furniture fresh and fair for her own future use and pleasure. As usual, her ingenuity proved itself equal to the emergency, and now the big hotels as well as the most expensive of the apartements meublees have adopted her idea. Every chair and sofa is covered with white spotted muslin. The effect is fresh, clean and summery and, as the muslin is semitransparent, the effect is sometimes very odd and pretty. Red silk or twill, for instance, appears under its white cover a soft rose color, and the flowered brocades look doubly pretty under their white veils.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Exploration of Catacombs.

An appeal has been made to archaeologists and others who are interested in Christian antiquities to subscribe toward the further exploration of the catacombs. The commissioner of sacred archaeology has been performing an excellent work in continuing the excavations where De Rossi ended the work. The present pope, Leo XIII, has aided the work generously, but the means at the disposal of the commission are still inadequate. Of the forty-five cemeteries only about five are at present accessible to the visitor to Rome.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Asia's Great Sink-Holes.

While Asia has the loftiest mountains in the world, it also possesses the deepest and most extensive land depressions, several of them, as is well-known, sinking below sea-level, so that if the ocean could flow into them they would be filled to the brim. In the deepest parts of most of them water now stands, forming small seas. Others are destitute of water. Among these is the Lukchum depression in Central Asia, concerning which General Tillo writes, in the "Proceedings of the Russian Geographical Society," that in places it sinks as much as 400 feet below sea-level. This sink-hole in the middle of the largest of the continents is also remarkable for its meteorogical features, the yearly amplitudes of the barometer being greater than are recorded anywhere else on earth. In summer the temperature rises to Saharan heat, a record of 118 degrees Fahrenheit having been obtained in July, while the air is of desert dryness.

A Balloon for Polar Exploration.

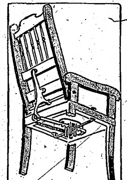
Among the equipments of the German Antarctic expedition, the details of which are now being worked out, will be a captive balloon to be employed for reconnaissance. It will have sufficient lifting power to raise an observer about 1,600 feet into the air. It is probable that the exploring ship, the building of which has been begun at Kiel, will carry a supply of compressed hydrogen for inflating the balloon, and it is intended that there shall be enough of the gas to enable the balloon to make ten ascensions. The expedition will endeavor to establish a station on the west side of Victoria Land, as it is thought that an extensive land surface exists there. A British expedition is simultaneously to attack Victoria Land from the east side.

How Silk Equalizes Temperature.

It is known to everybody that silk is electrified by friction. Acting upon the suggestion thus furnished, a French savant, Monsieur Henry, has made experiments which show that the electrification of the air enclosed in a tissue of silk produces a circulation of its particles, which tends to equalize the temperature. A similar effect is observable in wool, and hence the superiority of silk and wool for garments intended to protect the body against the vicissitudes of climate.

IMPROVED EASY CHAIR.

Among the many easy chairs on the market few approach in solid comfort the chair with the hinged back, which can be adjusted at various angles, to suit the lounger. In order to facilitate the movement of the back and adjust it readily in its several positions many devices have been tried, and the mechanism here shown is one of the newest inventions to accomplish this purpose. The back may be either hinged to the seat or pivoted on a rod to tilt freely, with the supporting brace pivoted in line with the hinges or on the rod. A coiled spring is attached to the chair seat, and to the forward end of the notched horizontal rod, serving to draw the rod toward the rear. A glance at the cut will show that this would tilt the back of the chair forward as soon as the person sitting in the chair leaned forward. The notched bar is held rigidly in place by a spring bar set at right angles to it, one end being hinged to the seat and the other end provided with a rod extending upward in position to be easily depressed by the hand, which action frees the back and allows it to be adjusted without rising from the chair.



HANDY ADJUSTMENT FOR EASY CHAIRS.

Potsdam's Twin Telescope.

The new double telescope of the Potsdam Observatory was recently dedicated. It consists of two very large telescopes arranged side by side on one mounting. The larger, of thirty-two inches aperture and 39.4 feet focal length, is for photographic use; the other, of twenty inches aperture, and 41.2 feet focal length, is for visual observations. The primary object of this telescope is to measure, with all possible accuracy, the velocity of stars that are approaching or receding from the earth.

A New California Industry.

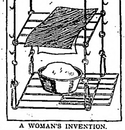
The growing of Belgian hares for the market in southern California is described by Mr. O. P. Wolcott in the Scientific American, as having recently become an extensive industry. The hares are imported for breeding purposes from England and Belgium. A high-bred buck or doe hare, Mr. Wolcott says, will bring $50 to $250. In the markets the price is about 25 cents per pound, live weight. From Los Angeles shipments are now made to all parts of the United States. A warm climate is not essential for the animals, and it is said they could be grown for the market in almost all parts of the Union.

California's Treasures.

The California Miners' Association has recently published a treatise on the mineral wealth of that state which brings out some facts that are not generally known. Gold, of course, holds the lead, but it will probably surprise many to learn that the value of the quicksilver annually produced in California is fifty per cent greater than the value of the silver found there, and that even the petroleum output of the state exceeds the silver production in value. Copper and borax rank among the important minerals of California.

DRIES CLOTHES, RAISES BREAD

It will not take a woman who does housework and makes her own bread long to appreciate the advantages and utility of the device shown in the picture, and it is almost needless to say that it is a woman's idea, the inventor being Annie Bennett of Maine. In families where the bread is made at home it is a common custom to set the dough to rise in a warm place at night, and it is difficult to find a place where the temperature is even on all sides, the sides nearest the fire receiving the greatest amount of heat and causing the loaf to rise unevenly. With this device suspended above the stove the heat rises and surrounds all sides of the tin with an equal temperature. The arrangement is constructed of a number of gratings suspended in a horizontal position over the range, with adjustable shelves which are adapted to be extended on either side, to increase the available space. The device is also well adapted for drying clothes, and has a sufficient number of rods to hold a fair-sized washing.



A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

Our Loftiest Mountain.

The records of the Geological Survey in Washington establish the fact that the loftiest known mountain in North America is Mount McKinley in Alaska, about 200 miles from the shore of Cook Inlet. The aboriginal name of the peak is Tralega. It is 20,464 feet high. This is not far from the elevation of Mount Chimborazo, the highest peak of the Andes, and is 2,440 feet greater than that of Mount St. Elias, which was at one time believed to be our loftiest mountain.

Sugar vs. Starvation.

Experiments by Professor Mosso in the University of Genoa have shown that sugar administered after a period of starvation, or a long fast, restores vitality much more rapidly than bread does. The temperature of the body quickly increases with the administration of sugar.

Recent Inventions.

Corks which have slipped inside bottles can be easily extracted by a newly designed implement, which has two handles pivoted together to control a pair of elongated jaws, which are made of strong steel and are narrow enough to pass through the neck and catch the cork.

For automatically throwing the rails of switches a new engine attachment has a beam extending out in front, with tackle for swinging the free end to either rail, with a small wheel at the outer end, which engages the switch rail and forces it into position as the engine moves forward.

For preventing hoisting engines from lifting the cage too far the derrick is provided with a tilting block set in line with one side of the cage, a rod running from the block to the cut-off on the engine, to stop the latter when the cage rises high enough to turn the block.

To indicate when the contents of a bottle have been partially removed and replaced with an adulterant a central rod is placed in the bottle, with a float mounted on the rod to fall as the contents are poured out, internal pawls engaging notches on the rod to hold the float down when the bottle is refilled.

Thomas Jogged His Memory.

A certain elderly gentleman suffered much from absent-mindedness, and was frequently compelled to seek the assistance of his servant. "Thomas," he would constantly say, "I have just been loking for something, and now I can't remember what it is," whereupon the obliging Thomas invariably made suggestions. "Was it your purse, or spectacles, or cheque book, sir?" and so on, till he hit on the right object.

One night, after the old gentleman had retired, the bell rang for Thomas, and on reaching the bedroom he found his master rambling restlessly about the room.

"Thomas, Thomas," he said, "I came up here for something, and now I've forgotten what?"

"Was it to go to bed, sir?" suggested his faithful retainer.

"Ah! the very thing—the very thing! Thank you, Thomas. Good night!"

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Dutch Kitten.

I have a little kitten gray:
She's just a ball of fluff,
Without a name to answer to—
She doesn't know enough.

Her nose is kind of wobbly pink;
Her eyes look greenish, but
It's hard to tell their color, 'cause
She keeps 'em mostly shut.

My aunty brought her 'cross the sea,
More'n a thousand miles,
From some warm Holland fireplace,
All shiny round with tiles.

I sometimes ask my kitten gray:
"Say, do you love me, dear?"
And then I blow real gently in
Her tiny tufted ear.

And when she shakes her head for "no"
I do not mind it much,
'Cause o' course she doesn't know a word
Of anything but Dutch!
—Fullerton L. Waldo, in Christian Register.

Found at Last.

Marjory and Brownie had been playmates from the very day that Marjory's father had brought Brownie home in his pocket, a little white puppy, mottled with brown, and with a pair of the brightest eyes you ever saw. It would be hard to find many brighter, livelier or more knowing fox terriers than Brownie soon proved himself. He took to tricks like a circus dog, and before very many weeks had passed he would jump through a hoop or over Marjory's hands; would sit with a bit of cake balanced on his nose, waiting while Marjory counted five, when he would give it a toss and then catch it in his mouth, and would stand up on his hind feet at a given signal and walk around the room, shaking hands, or paws, rather, with everybody, that was there.

You can imagine how sorrowful Marjory felt when Brownie disappeared one afternoon. Nobody knew how it happened, whether it was a case of lost, strayed or stolen. All they knew was that he had been out in the front yard, running about and playing, and that when Marjory went to call him in he was nowhere in sight. Marjory hurried to the neighbors, but no one could tell her anything about lost Brownie.

Marjory's father, when he heard the story, put an advertisement in the newspaper, telling about Brownie's loss, and offering a reward to anybody that would bring him back. For a few days after that Marjory ran to the door every time the bell rang, hoping to see Brownie, but the weeks passed without any news, and at last, very sorrowfully, she gave her pet up as lost.

Four, five, six months rolled away, and a dear little white kitten had taken Brownie's place in the house, though not in Marjory's heart, when one day a great dog show was opened in the city a few miles away. Nobody went from Marjory's home, but one afternoon an old friend of her father's, who had often been at the house, and who had been a favorite with Brownie, strolled into the show to see the dogs, big and little, that were on exhibition.

He was sauntering down an aisle between the open cages in which the fox terriers were chained, and was looking with a great deal of interest at the bright faces when suddenly he felt a pull at his coat. He looked quickly round, but there was nobody near him. He started on again, but again his coat was pulled, this time more sharply than before, as though somebody were very much in earnest. He turned around a second time, quickly enough to see that his coat had been caught and pulled by a small, lively, bright-faced terrier, whose face looked familiar to him, though the dog's name and that of his owner, which were posted above him, were entirely strange. Meanwhile the dog had let go the coat, and in his joy at having attracted the gentleman's attention was standing on his hind feet and trying to lick his face.

For an instant the gentleman looked sharply into the brown and white face, so close to his own, and then said in joyful surprise: "Why, Brownie, is it you, old fellow?"

At sound of the old, familiar name the dog fairly danced in his cage and tugged at his chain as though he would break it. And he began to whine pitifully when the gentleman turned and hurried away.

You can guess where he went. Straight to the managers of the show, to tell them that he had found among the dogs one that belonged to a friend. The man who had entered Brownie was sent for, but could tell nothing, except that he had bought the little fellow from a dog fancier some months before.

"Can you prove your claim?" the manager asked.

"I think so," was the ready reply. "If he is my friend's dog he will answer to the name of Brownie, and will go through several tricks that he was taught."

So Brownie was unchained and was taken to the circus-like ring, where the trained dogs performed every afternoon, and went through his tricks as easily and readily as though he had performed them only the day before. The managers were quite convinced that Brownie had proved his friend's claim, and the gentleman who had entered him said that he would give up his own claims. Marjory's father afterward saw that his loss was made good.

I need not tell you how happy Marjory was when Brownie was brought back to her, which was just as soon as possible after the little scene at the dog show. And now there is added to her fondness for Brownie a very great pride that he could make himself known and prove his claim so cleverly as he did.

Her Robber.

There had been quite a little talk about robbers, and reports had been circulated that some of the inhabitants had lost various things from their woodsheds.

These reports had greatly excited many of the residents, especially the children, many of whom never thought of going to bed without hiding their treasures and securely fastening every door and window.

In one home was a very imaginative little daughter named Mabel, who was about 12 years old. These stories had made a great impression on her mind, and she spent a good deal of time planning how she would meet them when they came. Time went on, but still the robbers made no appearance, and Mabel was beginning to feel rather slighted, because she longed for a chance to show her courage.

At last one night she thought her turn had come. She was awakened at midnight by a grating sound, which seemed to come from a closet in her room. Her courage began to waver and all her plans deserted her. She lay wondering what to do for at least five minutes, but could not decide. She had once almost decided to rouse the household, but she thought the robber would kill the person coming to assist her.

At last she could stand it no longer, so she called one of the members of the family, just to let the robber know she was awake.

Soon after that the noise ceased, but Mabel lay awake the rest of the night, ready to give the alarm. In the morning the first thing she did was to peer cautiously into the closet. To her surprise she saw nothing, but careful investigation showed that a corner of the door had been nibbled by some poor little mouse, who had made a vain attempt to escape.

That evening Mabel put a mouse trap in the closet and caught the disturber. Happy to relate, she has never been troubled by robbers since.

The Marble Witch.

(By Katharine F. Witzlemen, age 10, Detroit.)

There once lived in a certain village some very rich people who had a son and daughter. They kept a good many servants, the most important ones being Rose and Mary Holmes. One day after these girls had finished their kitchen work they strolled into the forest, which was not far from where they lived, and which was supposed to be haunted or enchanted. As they sat down to rest on a big stone Rose said she did not believe there were any fairies. As she said this she instantly turned to stone. It then started to rain, and the frightened Mary ran to go home, but she could not find her way. Suddenly she came to a house which was all lighted up. She knocked, and a hideous old woman appeared. She was very dirty and slovenly. She told the girl to come in, and she gave her a bed to sleep on. The next morning she gave her some breakfast and told her she would show her treasures to her. They went through many halls, of marble, of which the furniture also was marble. Then Mary saw a great many stones lying around. All at once some men came in and killed the witch. Mary then went back to find Rose, who was slowly returning to her natural self, and soon the two girls reached their home, where they told their wonderful story.

Arch Their Backs.

It is not anger alone that makes cats arch their backs. Indeed, when two cats are preparing to fight they do not assume this attitude, but crouch low, just as they do when about to spring on their prey, the body being extended, and the hair not in the least erect. But when, on meeting a dog suddenly, fear is combined with anger, when the cat, standing at its full height, at once arches its back, with an instinctive effort to appear as big and as terrible as possible. Darwin compares it to the similar attitude of the lynx when attacked, and to that of birds which ruffle their feathers and spread out their wings and tail when alarmed. It is not noticeable that a cat will also arch its back when in an affectionate frame of mind, rubbing itself against its master's leg. At the same time it slightly raises its fur and holds its tail erect. Its whole attitude is just the reverse of that which it assumes when savage. Darwin accounts for this in the following words: "Certain states of mind lead to certain habitual actions, which are of no service. Now, when a directly opposite state of mind is induced there is a strong and involuntary tendency to the performance of a movement of a directly opposite nature, though it may be of no service."

What Joseph Was.

The Sabbath school teacher had been telling the class about Joseph, particularly with reference to his coat of many colors, and how his father rewarded him for being a good boy, for Joseph, she said, told his father whenever he caught any of his brothers in the act of wrong doing.

"Can any little boy or girl tell me what Joseph was?" the teacher asked, hoping that some of them had caught the idea that he was Jacob's favorite.

"I know," one of the little girls said, holding up her hand.

"What was he?"

"A tattle-tale!" was the reply.

What the Minister Sold.

A minister's little daughter and two little boys, the sons of commercial travelers, were telling about their respective papas and what they did. One little lad said: "My papa sells shoes," and the other said: "Mine sells paper," and, turning to the little girl, "What does your papa sell?" For a moment the child hesitated, but, not to be outdone by boys, she replied with the air of a duchess, "My papa sells talk."

Life is a scheme of paying off our debts to the past by gifts to the

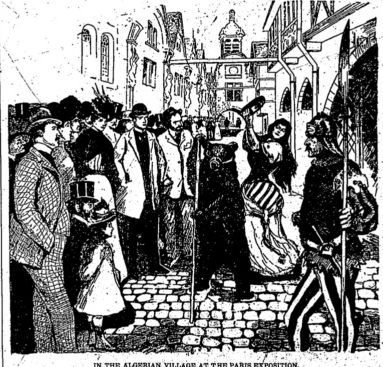
---

WINES OF FRANCE AND THEIR MAKING NOWADAYS.

Exhibit at the Exhibition Contrasts the Old and the Present Methods.

(Paris Letter.)

There are two weeks' free drinks in the Exhibition's exhibit of the wines of France. Bordeaux, Burgundy, the strong wines of the Rhone, the heavy juice of Rouissillon and the sparkling cuvees of champagne, in a stage-setting worthy of the Opera Comique itself, proclaim to the wanderer that he has reached the right corner of the Exhibition at last. The show takes up half of the old Machinery hall, beside the new and enormous Salle des Fetes. The scenery imitates old farm and village buildings, gothic barns and renaissance taverns, homesteads of patched styles from every corner of la belle France, whose leafy trellises declare them to be the real things. In the cool cellar of the Champagne Palace and on its bright florid balconies the visitor may flush his cheek and animate his eye with the most celebrated "fizz" at less than cost price. In the Champagne Palace every stage of champagne making is taught by a realistic object-lesson. A diorama combination of real vines growing in real dirt against a painted background, cunningly lit up, produces the illusion of a glimpse into the champagne countryside. Here, all around, are scattered the constructions that so closely imitate the real old buildings of old times when wine, the pure, invigorating juice of the grape, and not grain and potato spirits, was the people's drink. The buildings are constructed of staff wood and painted canvas, but you would not dream it to look at them. In one ancient tavern of cool black stone, seemingly 500 years old, at old black oak tables, a sweet damsel was pouring sparkling Saumur at 6 cents a glass. It is a frankly imitation champagne. The girl proved to be a Russian, the wine was an imitation, and the venerable building was a stucco fraud.



IN THE ALGERIAN VILLAGE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Ask a French peasant what wine is, and he will answer: "The juice of the grape." If you ask French chemists they will tell you: "Wine is the product of the fermentation of the juice of fresh grapes," a different thing. After twenty centuries of renown French wine has come too often to be only a thing made from dried grapes or raisins, from figs and other fruits, from glucose, doctored with alcohols made from grain, beets and potatoes. This is so much so that a cynical French chemist standing near me as I took my photographs, said: "When you see the clairet (the new pinkish juice) running from the winepress you may say goodby to it, for you will never see it again. It will make its way by rail to one of the great centers of the trade—Cette, Bordeaux, Dijon, Chalons and Bercy—to be 'commercially treated.'"

"Is it all doctored?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "all except the great vintages. I will not say that it is so much 'doctored' as mixed with the wine of Spain. All the wholesale dealers hold the same opinion. They cannot get on without Spanish wine. At Bordeaux they call it 'the wine doctor.' Others say it is 'the key' of wine, 'to wind it up.' It gives courage to the faint-hearted clairet of unfavored slopes, corrects its acidity, enlivens its flatness. It is not Malaga or sherry, but that strong, blue-red, astringent Spanish 'table wine' they use for the purpose."

It seems that this Spanish wine has come to stay in France because of its strength in alcohol. When the French growers send their mild juice to the wholesale dealer he tells them: "Your wine is not drinkable according to the modern taste. We must fortify it with Spanish wine." The French grower might truthfully answer: "Your real reason for fortifying our juice is that it helps your trade combinations. You can have Spanish wine brought you to Paris by water for half the price which our wines cost you by rail. Then, our wines cannot be watered, while two barrels of Spanish wine can easily be made into three for the use of Parisians and exhibition visitors. Do you expect us to compete with rainwater?"

STERLING HEILIG.

Woman's Marriageable Age.

Much has been said and written as to the proper age for a woman to enter the marriage state, says the Chicago Chronicle. Many have contended that she should never think of taking the all-important step until she has reached the more or less mature age of twenty-five, while others insist that the earlier she is settled the better. When it is all averaged, it will be found that a girl is happiest when she marries at the right time, and the right time is when she has found the right man. Of course the custom of hurrying little girls into matrimony when they have reached the age of sixteen or seventeen is out of the question. Still there are many girls of twenty more fit to be married than some at twenty-five. The rule does not always work well in one direction, and the modern, well-educated, self-reliant maid does well to marry when she finds the right man. A good husband will help even a very young girl to make a success of marriage, but a girl of the old-fashioned type runs a great risk of making a mistake, both in her choice of a husband and in the matter of marrying at all, if she marries before twenty-five.

Play on Words.

"Right ahead of us," resumed the traveler, who was narrating his experiences, "yawned the mountain pass—" "Do you know," artlessly interrupted one of the younger women in the company, "that seems very queer to me. How can a mountain yawn?" "Did you never see Cumberland Gap, miss?" he asked. And there were no more interruptions.—Chicago Tribune.

Anent Boer Envoys.

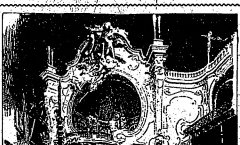
Dr. Leyds is about to pay another visit to Paris. M. de Blowitz says that no doubt the Transvaal envoy has noted that the papers which have become his mouthpiece and defend his cause most warmly show a diminution of zeal when he is not at hand to fire their ardor. This fact reminds M. de Blowitz of a little incident which he once witnessed at Berlin as he sat at table beside Prince Bismarck. In the middle of the room was the prince's great black dog lying on the rug. Toward the middle of the dinner the butler entered, carrying in one hand an earthen bowl and in the other a big platter full of boiled beef carefully cut up. Prince Bismarck took the boiled beef, emptied it into the bowl, which already contained soaked bread, and with his own hand began to knead the dog's supper. A second servant then brought the prince a bowl of warm water, and Bismarck, turning to M. de Blowitz, with a gesture of excuse, washed his hands, saying: "You see, when you want a dog to be faithful, to be a dog which you can count upon, you must feed him with your own hand." That is probably Dr. Leyds' opinion.—Chicago Record.

Story of the Minuet.

There is an interesting story told of the minuet, which is, perhaps the most popular of all Paderewski's compositions. Paderewski, while a professor at the Conservatoire of Warsaw, was one evening at the house of the Polish poet, Swicztochowski, who expressed the opinion that no living composer could compare with Mozart in beauty and simplicity. At the moment Paderewski merely shrugged his shoulders, but the following evening he appeared and asked permission to play his host a little thing of Mozart's which perhaps he did not know. He played the minuet. Swicztochowski was enraptured and cried triumphantly: "Now you must acknowledge that a piece like that could not have been written in our time!" "Well," said Paderewski, quietly, "that happens to be a minuet composed by me."

Goats and Children.

In some of the down town portions of the city there seem to be as many goats as children, and that is saying a great deal. A man who wanted to catch a train at Broad Street station was coming up in an Eighth street car yesterday morning, and after passing Washington avenue, he remonstrated with the conductor for the car was making wretched time. "We have to slow up for a few blocks here on account of the goats," was the astonishing reply of the conductor. "It's just about milking time, and they are going home to their owners."—Philadelphia Record.



THE CHAMPAGNE PALACE.

Statue Dedicated.

A monumental statue of the late Cardinal Lavigerie was recently dedicated at Biskri, on the confines of the Sahara desert. The cardinal is represented standing, his eyes turned toward the desert, holding in his right hand his pastoral cross, which he seems to be planting in that desert land, toward which went forth all his aspirations as bishop and colonizer.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The national campaign involves the creation of an executive organization quite as elaborate and complicated as that required to carry on the most extensive of modern enterprises, the collection and expenditure of a sum of money so large as to require seven figures for its expression, the selection and employment, directly and indirectly, of thousands of workers, the gathering and dissemination of special information on a scale not less extensive than that of a great telegraphic news association, and a hundred other things beside, none of which can safely be intrusted to anyone not an expert in his line. Until 1896 campaign headquarters were invariably established in the city of New York, and according to an unwritten rule they were almost always located in a four-story house on Fifth avenue. That year, however, both parties broke away from the old order of things and housed their chief headquarters in Chicago, though each committee perforce maintained a branch in the metropolis. In Chicago the forces of both committees were quartered in modern office buildings; in New York the Republicans took one whole floor in a handsome white marble structure on Union square, while the Democrats occupied rooms in a well-known hotel not a stone's throw away. The headquarters of a national campaign committee must of necessity be almost as extensive as a big railroad's executive offices, since room must be afforded for half a dozen different sets of employes, besides suites for the various committee officials.

In a sense, the "press bureau" is next in importance to the chairman's headquarters, since through it the reporters and correspondents are furnished with such news as the committee wishes to give out. This bureau, however, is only a small part of the committee's machinery for the distribution of correct political gospel. The bureau's relations are mainly with the country journals, but city papers are sometimes supplied with special information. The amount of plate matter sent out through the country weeklies during the heat of battle is appalling and costs an immense sum of money—in the millions.

It has commonly, though not always, been considered good committee practice to issue translations into almost every European language of nearly all the documents got out in English, and the troubles of the functionary who has to look after this job are simply indescribable. To begin with, he is generally and of necessity ignorant of the languages into which the documents are to be translated, and therefore quite incompetent to judge the ability of those whom he has to engage as translators or their work when it is finished. His only safety lies in engaging two persons familiar with each of the "unknown tongues" into which the matter is to be done. One of these he intrusts with the translation; the other examines it carefully when finished to see that no error has been committed.

Campaign committees are generally extensive patrons of what might by a stretch be termed the arts and also of what its writers fondly believe to be poetry.

Under the head of the arts may be included the millions of candidates' portraits which are put out under committee auspices, also the cartoons, diagrams, maps, badges (pins and buttons), and the like. Opinions differ as to the value of such things in the getting of votes, but committees always spend thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands in this direction.

Most committees buy campaign songs pretty freely, and it is agreed on all hands that a taking composition set to stirring music is a mighty good investment whether the poetry is very good or not. The poetry sent to the committee—and it arrives at headquarters in wholesale quantities daily—is generally in the form of songs. It need hardly be stated that most of it is written by persons who have never learned to scan their lines and have little idea of rhyme.

Leaving out the chairman and possibly the treasurer, the functionary in charge of the speakers' bureau sees more grief probably than any other committee official, and his department is one of the heavier committee expenses. There are always hundreds of real and alleged orators in touch with the committee. The more effective speakers generally give their services to the party from a sense of loyalty, and because they know that political promotion lies that way; but nearly all draw expense money and the majority, pretty poor speakers as a rule, draw salaries; not large individually, but sometimes almost treasury breaking in the aggregate.

All these departments employ typewriters and stenographers, and clerks and messengers in numbers. Many of the clerks are employed because of political pull, but the stenographers and typewriters get their jobs on their merits. Women typewriters are seldom in evidence at committee headquarters.

Of course money in wads and rolls and bags is needed to keep the committee departments mentioned and others, of which there is no room to speak, in operation, and the real storm center of every national campaign committee is the treasurer's office. How he gets his cash nobody but himself ever knows in full, and there is no doubt at all that he and his collectors—more often than not political stars of the first water—are driven to their wits' ends to gather the needful. Presidential candidates themselves have rarely made heavy contributions, for the reason, among others, that they have rarely been able to do so. It may be mentioned in passing that while presidential candidates seldom visit headquarters, vice-presidential candidates often do.

Quite Thoroughly Inspected.

"I trust William" said the old gentleman in a kindly tone, "that you have not entered into this engagement hastily. I have only met the young lady casually, but I hope you have seen a good deal of her." "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the young man enthusiastically. "Why, I've seen her in the ballroom and on the bathing beach."—Chicago Post.

Protecting the Birds

The League of American Sportsmen rejoices greatly at the passage of the Lacey bird bill, and well it may, for with its 3,000 members it has done yeoman service in the cause. It has written and caused to be written thousands of letters to members of congress in favor of the bill. The president of the league estimates that more than 10,000 letters have been received by members of congress in the last four months. In opposition were the millinery interests and the game trade interests. But as the president, Mr. Shields, says, there will be no more shipping of prairie chickens, labeled poultry; or of venison labeled veal; or of quails labeled eggs; or of bird skins labeled anything else than they are; no more contracting for the slaughter of 20,000 birds in Maryland; no more slaughtering of sea gulls, in violation of the laws, and shipping them, to use President Shield's language, "to millinery bird hogs in New York, no matter how labeled." The provisions of the bill authorize the secretary of agriculture to buy game birds and eggs for propagation in depleted areas. It is believed, for example, that prairie chickens imported from Nebraska, and liberated in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, will prosper. It prohibits the importation of foreign wild animals or birds, except under permit, there being a special prohibition of the mongoose and flying foxes, and of starlings and other birds, known to be injurious to agriculture and horticulture. If we had had such a law thirty years ago the English sparrow might not be here. The bill prohibits any common carrier from transporting the dead birds or animals, or parts of them, killed in violation of the law. The package containing them must be plainly and clearly marked, both as to the address and as to the nature of the contents. Another section regulates the traffic in foreign game, which is designed to prevent unscrupulous game dealers or hotel men "from maintaining a fence," as President Shields says, for the handling and selling of American game. All game, animals or birds, on arrival in any state or territory for sale or storage, shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of the locality, and shall not be exempt by reason of being introduced in original packages. President Shields thinks the passage of this bill with the enforcement that he believes will go with it means a gain of hundreds of millions of dollars to the agricultural interests of the country in the next twenty years. Coincident with work of this kind is that which our Audubon society and which this paper are doing in endeavoring to arouse interest in birds. It is all part of one great movement. It should be pushed in the schools. The pulpit has given it attention. Unquestionably we are coming on a better time, a time when we shall use not abuse our opportunities with reference to helpless animals and when we shall treat them all, domestic and wild, with greater mercy.

Valuable Eclipse Photo:::

One Taken by Prof. Barnard Among Best Ever Secured

Williams Bay, Wis., June 15.—One of the seven plates exposed at the final instant of the total eclipse of the sun by Prof. E. E. Barnard and Mr. Ritchey of the Yerkes observatory has been developed, and in the estimation of the authorities here is among the most valuable photographs of an eclipse ever taken. It is thought that the other six plates will, after development, make valuable revelations about the structure of the corona.

The photograph secured shows a group of three prominences upon the sun's chromosphere, and reveals clearly the nature of their composition. They are composed of gas, and seem to be thrown out from the main body of the chromosphere. Occasionally these prominences rise to a height of from 300,000 to 400,000 miles, but those shown by the photograph do not extend out more than one-tenth of this distance. Structurally they are beautiful.

The entire disc of the moon is shown with the chromosphere about it, like a white ring. The diameter of the moon in this photograph is seven inches. The group of prominences was the largest noticed at any time during the eclipse.

The plate from which the photograph was made was exposed for one second. The time of exposure on the six undeveloped plates varied from one-half to thirty seconds.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Fost's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" **FREE**

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 4, 1900.

Teaching a Horse Tricks.

You can, with patience, teach your horse politeness—to bow to an audience, to say "No" with more or less decision, to kiss you or even laugh. The animal may be taught to bow by tapping him on the back with a whip. He bends his head in trying to avoid the annoyance. The trainer ceases the tapping, caresses him, then resumes it till he repeats the bow. He is again caressed and presented with a carrot or something of which he is particularly fond. At last it comes about that he "bows" upon any movement of the whip toward his back.

To teach a horse to say "No" a pin is fastened to the butt of the whip. A slight scratch is given to the horse's withers, about where the collar would be. At this he shakes his head and soon learns to shake it whenever he sees the butt of the whip coming near his withers.

The trainer teaches the animal "to kiss" by feeding him with apples from his mouth, gradually lessening the size of the apples till the horse does the trick without any, or he puts salt, of which horses are very fond, on his cheek, and the animal naturally licks it off.

He is taught to laugh by gently forcing the butt of the whip in at the side of his mouth, then prying his mouth open with it. Caresses and carrots follow, till at last the slightest motion of the butt toward his mouth makes him open it. He does not really laugh; he grins.—Good Words.

A Chicago Street Car Episode.

Passengers on an east bound Archer avenue car were thrown into a panic one night by the prospect of a holdup. At the sight of a wild eyed man jerking the bell rope and flourishing a huge revolver timid women sought shelter behind brave men.

Quiet was restored when the real cause of the disturbance was learned. Car 1811 had been about to cross the switch tracks at Ashland avenue when the conductor asked the man for his fare. He took a $5 bill and was about to make change when he saw the warning lights ahead.

"Wait a moment," he said and darted ahead with his lantern.

"Stop the car!" roared the excitable passenger, who saw the conductor and his $5 disappearing down the track. "He's got my money!"

The would be "holdup" man had reached the front door when the car flashed past the conductor, who was waiting for the rear platform. The passenger tried to jump from the car, but found it impossible because of the Archer avenue bridge structure. Then he made a mad dash for the rear door, where the conductor met him with a polite "Don't forget your change, sir."—Chicago Record.

The Nature of Ether.

If any reader is disposed to object to the assumption of a medium behaving in such very different ways with regard to motions of different speeds, it may assist in convincing him that the objection is not a valid one to direct his attention to the similar behavior of such a familiar substance as pitch. In moderately cold weather this material has all the appearance of a solid and will resist a blow or momentary heavy pressure. If, however, a denser body than the pitch, such as a bullet, for example, be laid upon its surface, it will gradually sink until it rests upon whatever is supporting the pitch. If, on the other hand, the pitch is placed upon a less dense body, such as cork, the latter will float up through it in the course of time. The pitch, therefore, exposes great resistance to rapid motion, but the smallest pressure causes it to give way if sufficient time is allowed.—Knowledge.

Mr. Bickerley's Method.

"I have here a complete and concise history of our war in the"—

"Exactly, exactly," hurriedly interrupted Mr. Bickerley. "Just what I have been looking for. What a beautiful edition! By the way, don't forget to go around and see my wife. She wishes one, you know. Never mind the price. Here's $10, and you can keep the change."

The book agent had fallen helpless against the desk. The surprise was too much.

"Here, boy!" called Mr. Bickerley. "Help me carry this fellow out. That's the way to fix 'em."—Indianapolis Sun.

The Polite Professor.

The palm for absentmindedness should be accorded to a learned German professor. One day he noticed his wife placing a bunch of flowers on his desk. "What do they mean?" he asked.

"Why," she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ah, indeed, is it?" said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes around, and I will return your attention in kind."—Collier's Weekly.

Upsetting Arithmetical Tradition.

Jack—How did you come out on that bulldog pup you bought?

Dick—Lost over 100 per cent on the transaction.

Jack—Oh, I guess not! A hundred per cent is all you can possibly lose.

Dick—Think so, do you? Well, I paid $10 for the pup, and then I had to give a boy $1 to take him out and drown him. If that isn't 110 per cent loss, I'd like to know what you call it.—New York Sun.

The Best and Most Honey.

The finest honey in this country is gathered from hives where white clover and basswood are accessible. In quantity, however, it falls behind that made from the goldenrod and buckwheat blossom. From New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont comes the most of the comb honey and from Arizona and California the largest amount of extracted or liquid honey.

ZEB WHITE IN A CAVE

THE POSSUM HUNTER OF TENNESSEE TELLS OF A VISION.

It Was About Coons and Possums by the Hundreds In His Dream, Which, as Events Proved, Was All a Monstrous, Tarnashun Lie.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"The roof of our cabin had bin leakin fur half a y'ar, I reckon," began old Zeb White as I asked him fur a story, "but as it didn't rain more'n once a week and as the leak didn't do any great hurt I wasn't breakin my back to fix it. The old woman didn't say nuthin till one mawnin she got up with a headache and was techy. Seein how it was, I didn't say nuthin to provoke her, but she burned her hand ag'in the stove, stubbed her toe and finally busted out on me with:

"'Zeb White, of all the shackelty critters on this yere Cumberland mounting nobody kin hold a candle to yo'!'

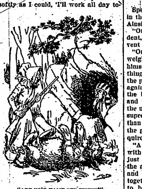
"'What's wrong with me?' says I.

"'Heaps and heaps of things. This old cabin is reg'larly fallin to pieces fur the want of a day's work, but yo' ain't man 'nuff to take hold and fix things.'

"'I'll fix that leak tomorrer.'

"'That's the old song. Yo'll go right at it this minit or thar'll be a row.'

"'Look here, now,' says I, speakin as softly as I could, 'I'll work all day tomorrer, but today I've got to go up to them limestone caves. I had a powerful vishun last night. In my vishun I saw a cave, and that cave was chuck full of coons and possums. I can't say what brung the varmints together, but thar they was, and thar was 500 of 'em.'



"ARE YO'R NAME ZEB WHITE?"

"'I don't believe nuthin of the sort!' says the old woman. 'Yo' are allus hevin vishuns 'bout b'ars and coons and possums, but nobody ever knowed yo' to hev a vishun 'bout choppin wood or hoein corn.'

"She was right 'bout that," said Zeb, with a smile, "but it riled me up jest the same. I answered back purty briskly, and she got mo' sassy, and so we had a row. I got up from the table and took my gun and whistled to the dawg and started off, and the old woman called out to me that she hoped I'd be clawed by wildcats. I wasn't yarnin 'bout that vishun. I was lyin on my back in bed, eyes wide open, when that vishun riz up befo' me, and I seen things so clear that I fell into a tremble. Thar was a cave full of coons and possums, and I went in and slayed 'em by the hundreds and got 'nuff money out of their skins to buy me a mewl. I wanted to fix that leak, of co'se, but it seemed a powerful sin to let that vishun go by. I hadn't got more'n half a mile from the house when the dawg begun to hang back. The critter allus 'peared to take the old woman's side whenever we had a row. When I noticed him hangin back, I yelled out at him and grabbed up a club, but he went out of sight like a rabbit. I wanted that dawg to hold the mouth of the cave while I went in and slaughtered the varmints, and I jest made up my mind to kill him when I got home. Thar was three caves, and it was a six mile trip. The middle cave was the biggest, and when I reached it I looked all around fur tracks. Not one was to be found, but that didn't discourage me. I peered around fur a spell and then went in. It was a narrer openin, and the cave was dark, but I had brung along a taller candle. I lighted the candle and begun to look about me.

"Dod rot it, but what a fule a man kin make of himself when he tries!" exclaimed the old man after a pause. "Anybody of sense knows that coons and possums don't go hangin around caves. That vishun was a tarnashun lie. That cave was as big as half an acre, and I walked all over it and found nuthin. I was mad and kickin myself when I started to go out, but I hadn't gone fur when the roof of the cave 'peared to fall down upon me. Mebbe it was half an hour later when I opened my eyes and found myself on my back, and it seemed as if one side of my head had bin caved in. I found my rifle with the stock broken, and I could smell b'ar all around. It didn't take me long to figger out that a b'ar had follered me into the cave and fetched me a whack 'longside the head. In a minit I heard him sniffin and movin around outside the cave, and as I crawled along I found him on guard. He was lyin down fair in the way, and I was his prisoner. If my rifle had bin all right, I could hev got rid of him in short order, but it couldn't be fired.

"As the b'ar heard me movin up he showed his teeth and growled in a way to make my h'ar stand up. He didn't come in after me, but it was plain 'nuff that he wasn't goin to let me out. I thought it was best to keep still fur awhile and see if he wouldn't go away, and, d'yo' know, suh, to the best of my belief that critter went right to sleep. I couldn't git out without steppin over him, and it was too risky to try that

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

A Painter in a Swamp.

Wishing to make a study of a portion of the swamp near El Akewa, in Egypt, I set up my easel on the edge of a pool where the ground seemed a little firmer than the rest. Quickly becoming engrossed in my work, I did not notice that I was slowly sinking until I found that my sketching stool had nearly disappeared and my legs were imbedded in the mud almost up to my knees. With the breaking of the surface crust the black slime gave out most horrible odors, and small stinging flies, liberated from the earth, quickly covered me, crawling up my legs and arms, while the mosquitoes, combining in the attack, eventually drove me from my half finished work.

Though really quite clear, the water was so alive with mosquito grubs as to appear almost opaque. By thousands every moment the grubs would come to the surface, either crawling up the rushes or floating, and the outer shells soon cracking in the sun left the little insects at liberty. A few seconds sufficed to dry their wings and give them life and strength, and then with hum and buzz they joined their brothers in the air, hovering in thousands like a cloud of black smoke over the stagnant pond from which they sprang. Then I was discovered—a rare bonne bouche for those parts—and a rapid retreat became imperative.—R. Talbot Kelly in Century.

The Irony of Fate.

Speaking of the queer flukes of luck in the goldfields of Alaska, a writer in Ainslee's Magazine says:

"Often after the 'pile' is made accident, disease or death steps in to prevent its legitimate enjoyment.

"One man dropped dead when at the weighing of the first clean up he found himself a rich man. There was something wrong with his heart. He had the physical strength to make the fight against bad food and water, to endure the back breaking toil of developing and working out and all the strain of the uncertainty that went before. The supreme moment of success was more than he could stand, and the use of the gold passed from him with its acquirement.

"A certain James Meade lay down with typhoid fever in an outlying camp just as he was starting for home with the accumulations of the year, and he and his bag of dust entered Dawson together on a litter. It took six men to bring him in—alternating four to carry and two to rest—and he paid each man $15 a day. Once in Dawson Meade seemed to grow better, and when his sailing day came he walked to the boat. He reached the wharf and fell dead as he was about to go aboard."

Sarcasm From the Pulpit.

"Bruddren and sistahs," sternly said good old Parson Woollmon after the collection had been taken up upon a recent Sabbath morning, "before the hat was done parsed I expounded the request dat de congregation contribute accawdin to deir means, and I sho expectorated dat yo' all would chip in magnanimously. But now, upon examinin de collection, I finds that de concocted amount contributed by de whole posso ob yo' am only the significant and pusillanimous sum of sixty-free cents. And at dis junction dar ain't no 'casion for yo' all to look at Brudder Slewfoot, what done circumambulated de hat around, in no such auspicious manner, for, in de fust place, Brudder Slewfoot ain't dat kind of a man, and, in the second place, I done watched him like a hawk all de time muhself. No, sixty-free cents was all dat was flung in, and I dess wants to say dat, in my humble opinion, instead ob contributin accawdin to yo' means, yo' all contributed accawdin to yo' meanness. De choir will now favor us wid deir reg'lar melodiousness."—Harper's Bazar.

A Twelve Hour Dinner.

They dined well, if not wisely, in the old days described by Sir Algernon West in his "Recollections." He says:

"Thanks to the introduction of smoking after dinner, wine drinking is now over. What it was in old days appears most incredible. The late Lord Clanwilliam told me of one occasion when he had dined at a friend's villa near Putney. The dinner was extraordinarily late for those days—at 8 o'clock.

"When they at last rose from the table and went up to their rooms, Lord Clanwilliam flung open his window and saw the haymakers coming into the field.

"'I wonder,' he thought, 'what hour they begin work.' And on consulting his watch he found it was 8:30—the haymakers were returning to work from their breakfast."—New York World.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota:

The undersigned, J. B. Senate, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 26th day of June 1900.
J. B. SENATE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Monday the 16th day of July 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 20th day of July 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June 5th 1900.
SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Mscl. App. 298—3161
46-51

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON, Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

STANDS GUARD against attacks upon health. It is used in leading hospitals and recommended by doctors everywhere as a pure, worthy stimulant.

Druggists and Dealers Sell it.

Sold by GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
GEO. BENZ & SONS

Order For Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, June 5th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Whereas an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Sorsoleil, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Mary Sorsoleil has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said John Sorsoleil died in said county, on the 12th day of January A. D., 1900, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole Executrix named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon;

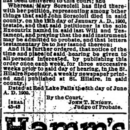
And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire, in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 5th day of June A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
45-48 Judge of Probate.

Hamm's St. Paul Beer

There's Honest Blood, Bone and Sinew in this Strength-ening brew!



Agents every-where

Theo. Hamm Brewing Company. Tel. 972 St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE

are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. *No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;* and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 22x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

BRINK BROTHERS

DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

Corner Broadway and 3rd St. St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
J. B. O'BRIEN, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
JAS. M. HALL, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M.D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Ferusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	67½	Oats	30
Wheat No. 2	65½	Barley	26
Wheat No. 3	61½	Flax	156
Eggs (per doz)	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Pay your dog tax.

The weeds stand the drouth well.

O. W. Brink commenced haying last week.

Monday was license day—from liquor to dog.

E. M. Hoff made a trip to Crookston Friday.

Last winter was a hard one on the clover.

A heavy shower of rain fell Saturday night.

Andy Larson will celebrate the 4th in Crookston.

From day to day the crop prospects look brighter.

Dr. Francis was down from Thief River Friday last.

Geo. Murch spent Sunday with his family at Crookston.

H. Dickenson and wife will spend the 4th at Crookston.

Joe. Maxfield received his new chainless bicycle last week.

E. J. Brink has been initiated into the order of Sons of Rest.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

K. O. Gigstad made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

A. H. Weagant made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

C. Breinmen went to Minneapolis to spend the 4th with his family.

The nickle-in-the-slot machines have seen their finish in St. Hilaire.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

E. J. Brink made a flying trip to Thief River the first of the week.

L. R. Bramsness has sold his prairie farm getting $1,600 for the same.

J. B. Senate and Chas. Hughes made a trip to the upper Falls Sunday.

John Cristie spent Sunday out on his farm in the town of Equality.

Erick Hanson took the initiatory degree in the I. O. O. F. last Thursday.

N. J. Nereson, the Garnes photographer was in the village last Saturday.

Mrs. W. Peterson returned Monday from a short visit with relatives near Wylie.

The woodcock and upland plover season opens to-day and closes the 31st day of October.

Be on your guard to-day for fires—a fire-cracker thrown here and there is liable to start one.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was here the first of the week looking over his business interests.

Fred Cummings drove to High Landing last week with a load of provisions for the driving crew.

If the celebration is a fizzle—blame no one but yourselves for waking up at the eleventh hour.

The Odd Fellows will install officers tomorrow evening. All members are requested to be present.

Show your appreciation to the cornet band by attending their dance at the Hotel Markham to-night.

Robert Fritz, the sawyer, left Saturday for Duluth to spend a few days with relatives and friends.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet tomorrow, July 5th, at Rev. J. Olson's. All are welcome.

Master Elmer Dajnard arrived from Fargo, N. D., Monday on a visit to his grandmother, Mrs. P. S. Stranahan.

W. A. Case was one of the delegates from here that went to St. Paul last week to help nominate a state ticket.

Messrs. Meehan, Lee and Wilmes were a few of the democrats that were down from Thief River Falls Monday.

Mr. O. Clifgard who recently purchased lots on Water street has the material on the ground to erect a new residence.

Crops in this vicinity are looking a great deal better the past week and the chances of a half crop look promising.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A cup of milk added to the water with which an oilcloth or oiled floor is to be washed gives them a luster like new.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company will have their drive of fifteen million feet of logs as far as Thief River this week.

The mill company sent all their teams and men up river Monday for the purpose of clearing the river of "dead heads."

Some of the people woke up Saturday June 30th and decided that they would celebrate the Fourth at home—in St. Hilaire.

C. G. Rapp and D. Patterson returned Friday from St. Paul where they had been attending the republican state convention.

The application of a bit of soap on the point of a lead pencil to a creaky hinge will cure its stiffness and silence its complaints.

H. M. Olson left yesterday for his homestead near Elm Lake where he will remain the balance of the summer making improvements.

A dozen or more of the mill boys went to Thief River Falls Monday to inspect the mill at that place and greet old time acquaintances.

The chainless bicycle displayed in the show window of Weagant's hardware store is going to be given away Saturday night July 7th.

The mill has been shut down since Saturday in order that the boys be allowed to celebrate the Fourth. Some leaving for home Monday.

Ink spots can frequently be removed from white fabrice by rubbing common tallow on them, put aside for a day or two, and then wash as usual.

A piece of lemon bound on a corn, changes for a fresh piece every day for three days, is said to losen the corn so that it may easily be removed.

There will be a dance at Hotel Markham Wednesday evening July 4th under the auspices of the St. Hilaire Cornet Band. All are cordially invited to attend.

The lumber is on the ground for the new Catholic church and tomorrow a large force of men under the supervision of I. Dahleen will commence erecting the same.

There are a few more dogs in town that should wear muzzels so as to deep them from barking the whole night long. Leave your order with A. H. Weagant for a muzzle.

The Michigan City (N. D.) Independent says it's so doggoned dry in the country that the snakes are coming to town for a friendly shade and something to moisten their parched tongues.

Don't Drink Ice-Cold Water.

Ice-cold water is not so good as iced water—that is, water cooled by ice without coming in contact with it. The less of either the better. It is an excellent practice to drink water—an abundance of it—just before retiring, also the first thing in the morning. It is a cleanser of the system, and is a good diuretic.

Will some who is qualified, stand up and tell the people why it is necessary to maintain 11,000 American soldiers in Cuba at the cost of over $16,000,000 per year? Governon General Wood has declared it to be unnesecsary. The island is pacified. Everything goes smoothly, much more so than it does in St. Louis or San Francisco.—Crookston Times.

Wylie correspondent in the Crookston Times:—The town had a narrow escape from fire Monday morning: some miscreant had ignited O. F. Romsos store, first saturating the wall with kerosene and then applied the torch just outside the oil magazine but as there was no wind flames confined themselver to a narrow strip up the wall and upper roof. By vigorous work of the bucket brigade the flames were soon extinguished. Loss about $200 partly covered by insurance.

Mrs. A. R. Jones and children came up from Crookston yesterday.

During the month of May 177 deaths of members were reported to the head clerk of the Modern Woodmen society, amounting in the aggregate to $335,000, or an average mortuary liability of $10,806.45 per day for the month. Not since the month of November, 1899, has the Woodmen society had such a light death rate. "So far during June the deaths reported would indicate that the mortality will be lighter than in May," says Head Clerk Hawes, "a fact which will doubtless please your many Woodmen readers."

The Crookston Times says: Records are continually being broken this year, and to-day marks the lowest stage of water in the Red Lake river ever seen by but few of the earliest comers to this county. Below the Sampson bridge dry land extended from the opposite bank to within 20 feet of the bank below Morrissey's foundry, and a ripple below that can be forded without going over the shoe top. The waste pipe from the reservoir in the new water works building, which is also used as an emergency suction pipe, has been once lowered since it was originally laid, and the end is now entirely out of water. If the water gets much lower the river bed will have to be soaked to keep from cracking.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, July 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23th and 24th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A New Swindle.

A new and novel way of swindling has recently come to light, and as the game is being worked in Minnesota it may be well to expose the matter here and place our readers on their guard. A handsomely dressed man calls on the farmer and in the course of conversation remarks what a nice farm he has and the convenience of the arrangement of the buildings. Before he leaves he offers a good price for the land and pays a good round sum down to bind the bargain, taking the farmers receipt therefore. Perhaps the sum down is $300. The farmer is elated over his bargain and begins to figure on an easy life. A few weeks later another stranger accompanied by his wife stops at the farm for dinner. The stranger's wife takes a great deal of interest in the place and before she leaves declares they must own the place. They offer them say $1,000 better than the other fellow offered and the farmer begins to think the matter over and at once proceeds to find the first buyer and offers to return his $300 bonds and in addition thereto to pay him $500 to be relieved from the bargain. The second buyer is then found and a deal made with a payment of $100 down. The party never returns to complete the bargain, and you can see that the farmer is out just $400.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

The Onion as a Medicine.

Onions are a kind of all-round good medicine. A whole onion eaten at bedtime, will by the next morning, break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation, and hoarseness. If an onion is mashed so as to secure all the juice in it it will produce a remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nervous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.—Tennessee Agricultural.

Two parties from Minto, N. Dak., were here yesterday looking over the country for hay lands.

Council Proceedings.

Special meeting of the village council Friday evening June 29th 1900 as per notice of village recorder.

Members present, Rapp, Thorkelson, Weagant and Johnson.

Meeting called to order by Pres Rapp.

On motion P. G. Paradis, M. E. Bjerk Markham Hotel Co., and Clara Peterson were each granted a license to sell intoxicating liquors in said village for a period of one year commencing on the 2nd day of July 1900, after each having paid the sum of $250.00 to School Dist. No. 102 and $250.00 to the village treasurer of the village of St. Hilaire and each giving a bond to be approved by the president of the village council of said village.

On motion meeting adjourned.

C. G. RAPP, Pres.
J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday evening July 2nd 1900 at the village hall, members present Rapp, Patterson Thorkelson and Johnson. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp. On motion the minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and accepted:

On motion Clara Peterson was granted a pool table license for one pool table for the ensuing year at $5.00.

On motion C. G. Johnson was granted a pool table license for three pool tables for the ensuing year at $5.00 for each table.

On motion D. Patterson was granted a dray license for one wagon at $10.00 for the ensuing year.

On motion A. C. Adams was granted a dray license for two wagons at $10.00 each for the ensuing year.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

J L Johnson recorder salary etc.	$29 50
D Patterson team work	138 95
John Carlson shoveling sand	1 12
A C Adams work as per bill	28 19
" "	16 80
C A Chelin "	2 12
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	40 00
K O Gigstad assessing village	45 00
" grading Wall street	15 00
St. Hilaire Spectator publishing	14 20
Clarence Ford work on grade	12 00
Joel Owens work as per bill	21 69
Mike Olson running grader	12 25
Selvan Hall shoveling sand	3 56
Jay Roush work on grader etc.	25 99
O H Peters cleaning well	75
Wm Eickhoff work on muskeg	6 37
Aimer & Heckman blacksmithing	5 90
C Heilberg work as per bill	14 62
S Harris street work	48 00
Standard Oil Co., gasoline	8 49
St. Hilaire Lumber Co., lumber	33 73

On motion the sidewalk petition of A. Hall et al was granted and the street commissioner was instructed to order the same built.

On motion the report of the village marshal was accepted as read.

On motion the report of the street commissioner was accepted as read.

On motion the street commissioner assisted by the village marshal was instructed to collect all outstanding poll tax during the ensuing month.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— C. G. RAPP, President.
J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Do Not Sacrifice Your Live Stock Now.

Wm. M. Liggett, director of the agricultural experiment station sends out the following bulletin: "Many farmers, alarmed at the shortage of pasturage, as well as oat and hay crops, are already selling their cattle. The only purchasers at a low price for speculation, are dealers. In recent years much has been done to stimulate the growth of live stock in Minnesota, especially the cattle industry. These cattle, and particularly the females, are needed on the farm. If sold now, how are they to be replaced? Fat stock of all kinds is selling at good prices in the market. While the drouth in the northwest is serious, do not overlook the fact that Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and other states have an abundance of food of all kinds, and the farmers in these states will be willing to pay good prices for stockers in the autumn months. Keep your growing stock and do everything possible to provide food for it, which may be grown if rain comes soon. Plant fodder corn as bulletin No. 10 directs, also other pasturage and forage foods. Oats and barley mixed, or oats alone, sown as late as the first week in July, will furnish a large amount of pasture. Winter rye sown at any time between now and the first of September will also furnish much pasture. That sown in August may also be grazed the following spring. A full crop of rape may be grown sown as late as the middle of July. Rape well grown furnishes an enormous amount of pasture. Rape should be sown with a drill if one suitable can be had, but it may also be sown broadcast, using four or five pounds of seed per acre, and covered with a harrow. Use the Dwarf Essex variety. If no rain falls within a reasonable time and food cannot be grown and it becomes necessary to sell much of the stock, it should not be sold at a sacrifice, but there should be some intelligent effort made by the farmers to ship this stock to the best available market, keeping the choice females.

J. Q. Adams, the Red Lake Falls jeweler and optician came up Monday to repair a few time pieces.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, July 23rd and 24th.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

The Twin-Cities Greatest Daily.

Among the exchanges which come to our editorial table none takes the place of The Minneapolis Tribune. It is without question the representative daily of the Northwest. Not alone is it the paper of largest known circulation west of Chicago, but its standing among the best class of readers—the actual leaders of thought and sentiment throughout the Northwest is absolutely unique.

The Tribune is, first of all, a republican newspaper. It is not a party organ or the instrument of any person or clique. There is no attempt to manufacture sentiment through its columns for one man or against another. At the same time its editorial page presents a character for strength and virility seldom found.

In so far as an outsider can judge, it seems to be the belief of the management of The Tribune that while the republican party, and republicans generally, may not always be right, they are so much more likely to be right than their Populistic and Democratic opponents that the rule may as well be made general and the Republican cause supported every time.

But The Tribune is valued for other reasons, even more than because it is practically the only consistent Republican daily in the Twin Cities. The Tribune is primarily a newspaper. It is this quality which gives it the large circulation and the influence among the newspaper readers. The foreign war service, including the summary from London cabled every day, has enabled Tribune readers to get the drift of the Boer-English war up to the very hour of going to press. So with the Philippine war news, general national politics from Washington and the news of the Northwest. All the news is well edited, making it easy to gather from a hasty glance at The Tribune the day's doings of the world.

The Sunday Tribune is a veritable library volume each week. It is a long Sunday's job to read it through, but its variety is so great and its interesting composition of such a character that every member of the family wants a turn at what is justly calls "The Twin City's Greatest Daily."

Spent a Good Farm Doctoring.

Mr. A. N. Noell of Asherville, Kansas says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Herbert's Revenge.

Like one not yet awakened from a beauteous dream, Herbert watched the little boat floating back to the island villa, and then, slowly retracing his steps to the village inn, he strove to realize what had passed.

Sybil! Aye, it was no delusive vision, but Sybil's self who had spoken to him of love! And Sybil was Mademoiselle Laponte!

Ah, he had found the missing clue at last. The sick girl on board the Ocean Queen, the midnight songstress and the midnight vision, the dark-veiled nurse of Le Providence, and the water-nymph of the Parisian ball room, were all the same living, loving Sybil—no alluring phantom, but a sorrowing woman, whose web of fate, as she herself had said was too darkly and strangely woven for his eye to pierce.

And she loved him, suffered with him, mourned for him, even as he had mourned for her.

Ah, there was hope and happiness in the thought! This world cannot be utterly darkened, when Love beams upon it in his perfect light!

Her father—this dark-browed man, who had assaulted him on his own estate—it was her father who stood between them. It must be her father's shadow, then, that lay so mysteriously on her life. Some outlawed desperado, perhaps, whom she feared to name—some adventurer, who had made a fortune by lawless deeds and was compelled to fly his native land to enjoy his ill-gotten gold. Perhaps, even—and, though Herbert shrunk from the thought, it seemed to explain much of the mystery that enshrouded Sybil's life—perhaps some criminal, hiding from offended justice!

Was it strange that Sybil should deny his suit, was it strange that one so delicate and gentle shrank from unveiling, even to a lover's eye, the mystery of a father's crimes?

Ah, yes; as Herbert thought of the wild threats of the ruffian who had met him in Clive Woods ,and the fierce anger of the masked monk in Madam la Marquise's ball room, he became more and more satisfied that his surmises were correct—that Sybil Wraye was the daughter of one who had disgraced his children and dishonored his name—of one to whom she clung in pity and tenderness, but also in shame and sorrow; and never, until the shadow was removed from her path, could he hope to win her—never while that father lived, would she consent to link her fate with that of the proud and honored Clives.

And with the picture of his pure and beautiful Sybil floating before his eyes—with the echo of her tender though hopeless words still sounding in his ears—it was no wonder that Herbert felt a fierce indignation swelling in his breast against the man whose shadow lay across the sunshine of his love—against the father who had blighted the happiness of his child.

Absorbed in thoughts like these, Herbert walked on slowly, and it was long past midnight when he arrived at the little inn. Yet, late as was the hour, the place seemed astir with some unusual excitement.

Lights twinkled in all the windows; voices could be heard raised in loud discussion in the little bar room; and Dame Marguerite, whom he had left nodding sleepily over her knitting, was a very wide-awake and angry little woman, judging from the vituperative remarks that reached the ears of her guest.

"Coward, idiot ,knave and fool that thou art! to come back to St. Gothard with a story like that on your lying tongue—you, that I, too, recommended to monsieur as faithful and trustworthy! What will the mademoiselle say to me, in her anguish, in her despair? What will the world say of you, the guide, the traitor, who could leave his master and friend to perish?—knave, coward, villain that thou art!"

"Scold, then, if thou wilt, good dame," was the gruff rejoinder. "A guide's life is as dear to him as a gentleman's. Not that Jean Baptiste Fevre would turn his back on duty—none can say that of him Dame Marguerite, and he has been gide at Mount Gothard for well-nigh a score of years."

"I say nothing of the past!" exclaimed the dame, shrilly. "It has been good enough—too good for it made me trust your courage, your honor, your truth. I never thought Jean Baptiste Fevre would turn his cowardly back upon the master who had put his life in his hands, and leave him to perish in the mountain snows."

"Sacre blue! Have I not told you that he sent me for help?" answered the man, whose sluggish nature seemed to be at last stirred to impatience. "Have I not told you that his foot was crushed, and he could not walk? Have I not told you that, although I might lift weights against him in the canton, not even Jean Baptiste Fevre could carry like an infant a form such as Col. Laponte? I came for help—have I not told you—I came for help."

"Hark!" said the dame, in a thrilling whisper, as a dull, booming sound echoed in the distance. "You came for help, you say? Jean Baptiste, what man will take his life in his hands and brave the Pass, with that noise in his ears? No, no, it is too late—too late! Alas for poor monsieur—it is too late!"

"What is too late?" asked Herbert, entering. "What has happened, madam?"

"Ah, woe, misery, desolation, Monsieur Clive!" cried the good dame, wringing her hands. "This knave, this fool, this idiot here, who has been guide in St. Gothard for twenty years, has turned coward, traitor, Judas, at last! He has betrayed the master who trusted him; he has turned his back on brave Monsieur Colonel Laponte, and left him to perish in the snow!"

"If the gentleman will listen to me," continued Jean Baptiste, his swarthy cheek flushing, "I will prove to him that I am no coward. I will tell him how monsieur slipped and sprained his leg, so that he could no longer walk; I will tell him how the dark night was coming on, and there was no one near to aid, for there have been avalanches of late that have frightened the herdsmen from the mountains, and I came quickly back to St. Gothard for help."

"Help! help!" repeated the dame, who, with the unreasoning anger of a warm-hearted woman, could not be soothed. "What help will avail poor Monsieur Laponte now? What help will avail poor mademoiselle, who loved her father as the apple of her eye? Ah, they were everywhere together—at the church, and in the groves and on the lake—poor mademoiselle, who is even now, doubtless waiting and watching for the father who will never come!"

Her father—Sybil's father—in deadly peril? The father whose life was the one dark shadow on his pathway, alone and helpless in that vast wilderness of ice and snow?

A thousand conflicting emotions seemed surging like the waves of a tempestuous sea in Herbert's breast, as he turned to the guide and asked him:

"You came for help, you say; then why do you not procure it? Every moment must be precious."

"I can't find a man willing to cross the Pass to-night," was the gruff answer. "All the best men of St. Gothard's have gone down to the Christmas tide games. Only the old men and the cowards are left behind. They do not like the music of the snows."

As he spoke, the dull thunder of the avalanche seemed to give awful meaning to his words.

"Sybil's father—the father whom she loved!" the words kept echoing and re-echoing in Herbert's ears—"Sybil's father in danger of a frightful death!"

Ah, it needed not even this echo to arouse the generous soul of Herbert. A fellow-creature was in peril, and he must aid him—a helpless being needed the assistance that he could and must bestow.

"I will go with you," he said, turning to the guide. "I am young and strong, and do not fear the terrors of the mountain pass. Let us start at once, for every moment seems an hour to the wounded, helpless man."

In vain the dame wept and protested against the departure of her guest—in vain she warned him of the fearful avalanches that only a few weeks before had spread ruin and devastation over an entire hamlet. Herbert was not to be turned from his purpose now, and in less than an hour from his separation from Sybil, he was setting out, armed with a stout Alpenstock, and in company with the sturdy though much-abused Jean Baptiste, to save her father and his enemy from impending death.

"And there is no message the brave monsieur would leave?" said the tearful dame, following him to the door.

"None," replied Herbert, cheerfully. "Only—only," he hesitated, "if—if I should not return, let Mademoiselle Laponte know that I went as—her knight, to my death."

As they left the village, Jean Baptiste cast a practical eye around him. The night was still clear, but a faint haze was gathering around the moon. The guide's brow darkened at the sight.

"Monsieur should know what risk he runs," he said, gravely. "There is a storm coming with the coming day—a storm that will take brave hearts and strong limbs to meet."

"We have both," was the terse answer, "therefore, we should not fear. Let us make haste while we can."

They hurried on. Soon the little hamlet was far behind them—an oasis scarcely visible in the waste of ice and snow. All was white, bare, frowning and desolate.

Herbert seemed to have left the beautiful dreamland of hope and love forever, and to be climbing the rugged heights of the frowning future alone.

Then the tempest burst upon them—the white, driving snow, that blinded, dazzled and bewildered them—the tempest that grew fiercer and wilder, until the dull, leaden sky above them was totally obscured, and Herbert could only grasp the stick the guide held out to him, and grope through clouds of falling snow and cutting sleet, knowing not where he trod.

Still Jean Baptiste kept on, silently, sturdily led, it seemed, more by dumb instinct than human intelligence; picking his way along precipices, over chasms, sure-footed, patient and uncomplaining, as some strong, well-trained beast who follows the same track without a word or sign to guide.

Thrice the thunder of the avalanche, rolling from the neighboring peaks, had resounded with awful majesty through the silent wastes they trod. Thrice Jean Baptiste had paused, bent his head and crossed himself in devout thanksgiving as the danger passed.

At last the guide stopped and turned to Herbert.

"It was there I left him," he said, pointing to a huge black rock, that lifted itself from the snows around like some grim monster watching o'er the scene—"just there on the sheltered side. Ah, monsieur, our labor, perhaps our lives, have been given in vain—he is buried beneath the snows."

"Where?" said Herbert, eagerly. "Do not give up hope so soon, man. After what you have done to-day we, must make one more struggle for a human life. There may be hope yet—let us search."

"Help, help!" Was it a sigh of the wind or a human cry, that echoed through the snow? "Help, help! in God's name!"

"Hurrah, hurrah!" The glad cheer of that sound was never forgotten by the well-nigh despairing one it reached. The strong young voice seemed to shout the clear note of hope. "Hurrah, he lives! One more cry, my friend, and we'll find you. Help, and sturdy help, is at hand. Once more!"

"Here, here!" cried the faint voice at the right of the rock. "I am well-nigh perished. Who is it that has come to aid me? Who are the brave men who have dared a storm like this to save a friendless man?"

"'Tis I, monsieur," said the guide, as he and Herbert lifted the giant form of Col. Laponte from its recumbent position—"I, Jean Baptiste Fevre, your faithful servant, and this brave young monsieur, who so kindly gave me his."

"Herbert Clive!" As the helpless man was lifted in those strong young arms his dark eyes fell full upon his savior's face. "Herbert Clive!" he repeated, hoarsely. "You—you! What avenging fate has sent you here?"

"I came to save your life," was the quiet reply—"a life which is dear to one who is dearer than life to me."

"And you have periled your life for me—for me?" repeated the helpless man, in a husky whisper. "For me, the sworn and eternal enemy of you and yours?"

"Of my own will I have made no man my enemy," answered Herbert, gravely. "What I have done for you I would have done for any fellow creature in peril. This faithful fellow beside me has the only claim on your gratitude. He knew the dangers of the search; I did not."

"I told monsieur," said the honest Jean, who felt this an imputation on his fair dealing—"I told monsieur the risk, and he took it all. We cannot go back this evening, but there is a hut a mile away from here, to which we can carry Monsieur Laponte till the worst of the storm is passed."

"Oh, see, he has fainted! Thank the good God, we came not a moment too soon!"

Not a moment, for the powerful man lay in their strong, brave arms, passive and helpless as a child. Thus they carried him, painfully and perilously, through the driving snows, until the deserted hut was reached; and through the long, dreary hours of the stormy night that followed, while the winds roared wildly through the mountain pass, and the dull thunder of the avalanche resounded ominously around them, they watched beside the couch of straw where the dark-browed man lay motionless and silent—buried, so it seemed, in a heavy stupor from which he could not awake.

What he saw, what he heard, what he thought and felt, in that seeming trance, no mortal ever knew. Once only he started up wildly, and, as Herbert fancied, whispered hoarsely his father's name—the name of "Robert Clive!"

By the morning the storm was over; the sun rose in unclouded majesty over the snow-clad heights, and a party of stout young men from the neighboring valley came up to find the brave rescuers, whose story had reached fitting ears at last.

The still unconscious patient was borne home on a litter, and with the bright sunlight gilding the dazzling peaks around, and the blue of an Alpine sky above—with the Christmas carols of the gay young mountaineers echoing from the icy crags, and the sweet peace that follows a noble deed filling his breast, Herbert found no terrors in his second journey through the mountain pass.

There seemed a strange stillness in the little village as he reached it—a sort of Sabbath hush in the air. Good Dame Marguerite forgot her matronly propriety, and fairly hugged the returning wanderer as he crossed the threshold.

"Ah, Monsieur Clive, Monsieur Clive! to think my sharp tongue should have sent you and poor Jean Baptiste on such a search! Ah, mademoiselle heard of it, you may be sure! Poor mademoiselle, who is nearly wild with terror and grief. Ah, ah, I forgot the letter monsieur was waiting for is here. Ah, mon Dieu, how black and sad it looks!" And Dame Marguerite turned the black-sealed envelope over in her hand. "I trust it has no sad news from monsieur's home."

Herbert broke the seal with trembling hands; then sunk, with a low moan, into the seat behind him. His father was dead—the master of Clive Towers was peremptorily summoned home!

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Home Again.

On the wings of steam Herbert hurried homeward. Anguish at his loss was deepened by the sting of remorse at his long absence and seeming neglect.

It had been months since he had received tidings from home. The letter containing the sad news of his father's decease was already several weeks old.

Poor Fannie! Who had sustained her during this terrible bereavement? Who had taken a brother's place at her side?

For the moment, even Sybil's image faded from his mind before the picture his imagination drew of loving, sunny-hearted Fannie in her anguish and despair.

It was a dull evening in February when he jumped from the cars at the little station near Clive Towers, and, satchel in hand, ascended the steep acclivity that led from the river side to his home.

His home, indeed, though the reflection brought him no thrill of triumph. He was the master of Clive Towers now. The thought gave him only pain.

All nature seemed in accordance with his saddened mood. There was no life, no glow, no glitter, either on earth or sky. All was sere, brown and dead. Involuntarily, the poet's description of a similar scene recurred to him:

> "The day is ending,
> The night descending,
> The marsh is frozen—
> The river dead!
> Through clouds, like ashes,
> The red sun flashes
> On village windows,
> That glimmer red!"

The charm that had hung over hill, and vale, and river, in the sunny summer time, had gone. All was cold, and gray, and hopeless, as if there would be no more spring. He reached the house—the stately mansion his father had reared with so much pride, and whose massive grandeur seemed so characteristic of the stern, strong man. How dark and gloomy it looked now! The windows all were closed, the porches silent and deserted, the fountains silenced, the flowers dead!

The hall door swung open noiselessly to receive him a strange servant eyed him dubiously; he crossed the threshold of his home without a word of welcome, and found himself, like a stranger in his father's house, asking for Miss Clive.

Everything was in perfect order; no wheel of the well organized household system seemed disarranged by the stoppage of the master hand; yet there was a strange hush, an unnatural repression, over the whole house that oppressed Herbert like breathing a poisoned air.

He entered the drawing room, and, in his mother's ebony rocking chair, by the marble hearth, a woman sat busy with her knitting—a pale, slender woman, who rose to meet him with a certain still, crafty triumph in glance, and manner and tone.

"You are late, indeed," she said, with a sigh, and, lifting her black-bordered handkerchief to her eyes, "and you come to a sorrowing home, Herbert, poor boy!"

"My sister—where is my sister?" asked the young man, in a husky voice, while his spirit rose at the unusual familiarity of the housekeeper's address. "Where is Miss Fannie?"

"Dear Fannie is in her room," answered Mrs. Wyllis, in her lowest tone. "Indeed, she seldom leaves it. She is much broken—sadly broken! You would scarcely know her now. Your poor father—"

"Has her health failed?" interrupted Herbert, who felt an indescribable objection to hearing the details of his father's death from this woman's lips. "Where is she? I—I must see her at once!"

The white eyelashes were lifted for one moment, and the steel-gray eyes were fixed upon the speaker with a glance, half of pity, half of scorn, as he thus quietly assumed the master's tone.

"There were some matters of which I wished to speak—" she began.

"Which I can hear at some other time," interrupted Herbert, haughtily. "My present duty is first to my sister—my poor, broken-spirited darling. After that I am ready to discuss any household arrangements you desire to mention."

"He lords it grandly," murmured Mrs. Wyllis to herself, with her still smile, as Herbert left the room. "Ah, yes! very grandly, with his 'must' and 'shall.' But I will tame him, too—tame him, even as I tamed his proud, strong father. The honor of the Clives—the Clives!—ha, ha! it is my trump card—the honor of the Clives! I hold it in my grasp—aye, I hold them in my power. Their dead father's name must be kept sacred—their dead father's honor unstained! Even as that dead father sinned and suffered for them, so must they sin and suffer for him. Ah, yes, yes! it is a double game, that works charmingly. And I—I, Rebecca Wyllis, the charity child, whom they all thought too stupid to notice, too blind to see—I sit in the mistress' velvet chair and hold the stakes!"

She tapped her breast, while a triumphant light glittered in her white eyes, and then, folding her mittened hands, she bent her head and gazed steadfastly into the fire.

Up stairs in Fannie's little boudoir, brother and sister sat, clasped heart to heart.

The first few moments of that meeting were too full of emotion for words. With one glad cry of mingled joy and sorrow, Fannie sprang into her brother's arms, and sobbed out her pent-up anguish on his breast. For one moment Herbert held her pressed to his heart, well-nigh bursting with its weight of grief.

Ah, she was changed—sadly changed. Even in the uncertain light he could see how delicate was the face, erst round and rosy as a laughing Hebe's—how hollow the once sunny, laughing eyes—how frail the graceful form!

"Fannie, Fannie, my poor little sister! you have suffered much, and alone—all alone!"

"All alone!" she repeated, sadly. Oh, Herbert, you know not how much alone! If you had not come soon, dear, I would have died—died broken-hearted! Alas, alas! the prophecy was true—the old woman's prophecy was true! The very day she spoke, sorrow came upon me—sorrow and"—she bowed her head on Herbert's breast, and whispered the word—"disgrace!"

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed, starting. "Fannie—sister, what word is that to come from lips like yours?"

"Have you not heard?" she murmured, casting an affrighted glance around her. "Oh, brother, brother, such cruel whispers, such cruel rumors! I could bear all, all," she sobbed out, "if they would let poor papa rest in his grave but evil tongues have followed him even there!"

"What do they say?" asked Herbert, fiercely. "I am here now to defend my father's memory, and, by Heaven, I will do it! Who dares to cast a slur upon the name of Robert Clive?"

"Hush, hush!" Fannie whispered. "Do not speak so. I—I cannot tell you how or whence the rumors came, but, they say papa had no right to Clive Towers; that he held it only by—by—oh, how can I speak the word of my own papa?—by fraud! And she"—Fannie shuddered as she spoke—"she seems to know. She has hinted that she knew what, for our sakes, she would not reveal!"

"She?" repeated Herbert, angrily. "Who—that old cat dozing by the fire—old Wyllis, whom I have always despised? Has she had her claws upon you, my poor little pet? Has she dared to torture you by her lying whispers? By heaven, I will wring her secret, if she have any, from her slavering lips!"

"Do not speak quite so loudly, if you please, Mr. Clive," said a soft voice behind them.

Fannie started with a cry of terror that showed in what dread she held the quiet sneaker.

"There are servants in the house on whom I cannot entirely depend. I intruded, perhaps, too soon; but it is well to learn in time what reward I am to expect for twenty years of faithful and untiring devotion to you and yours. It is well to know in time exactly how I stand with"—oh, the biting scorn of her words!—"the new master of Clive Towers."

"I spoke hastily and angrily," said Herbert, who was too chivalrous to wittingly use rude words to any woman. "We have never been very good friends, Mrs. Wyllis—that you know; still you have, as you say, done your duty faithfully, and, to my certain knowledge, you have always received a fitting recompense. I believe," he added, with cold hauteur, "that there our mutual obligations end."

"Herbert! Herbert!" interposed Fannie, nervously.

"Let him go on, my dear—let him go on," said Mrs. Wyllis, with malicious triumph. "As I stated before, it is well to know exactly how we stand. I have done my duty faithfully, as you say, Mr. Clive—very faithfully. I did it five-and-twenty years ago, when I was an humble charity child, set to wait upon a miserly, tyrannical old man. I was too low, and too ignorant, and too stupid to see or hear, and so, I suppose, they paid no attention to my presence. I was too low and too mean to have a presumptuous thought toward the fine young gentleman, Mr. Robert, who sent me on messages and gave me sixpences, and told me I ought to go to school and learn how to rise in life. I did go to school, and I did rise in life; and, humble as I was, I did dare to dream a woman's dream—a dream that had Robert Clive for its central figure. He was poor, then, as well as I, and he was the only one who had ever given me a kindly word. Aye, at seventeen, Mr. Clive, I did dare to think and dream—aye, and pray for your father's love—"

"You?" interrupted Herbert, in scornful amazement. "You dreamed of my father—of Robert Clive?"

"Five-and-twenty years ago, what was Robert Clive?" was the low whisper. "What is Robert Clive, now? Is he any better than the pauper who rots in six feet of earth beside him? Where is his strength, his pride, his grandeur now? Where? where?"

"Be silent, woman!" thundered Herbert, in her ear. "Do you forget that you speak to his children?"

"I forget nothing," she said, calming down to her usual feline manner. "He never knew my one dream, and I never told him. Only once, five-and-twenty years ago, some one laughed at him about pretty 'Becky Nobody,' and I heard the proud, scornful words with which he flung back the taunt. Aye, I heard, and I never forgot! Since then I have lived with but one purpose in my mind—either to raise myself, to Robert Clive's level, or drag him down to mine. I succeeded; your proud father, Herbert Clive, died in my power, even as you now hold your own to my mercy. I have succeeded. The humble charity child is willing to treat with the master of Clive Towers, and to yield him quite as generous terms as he was willing to accord her."

(To Be Continued.)

Your living speaks louder than your logic.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

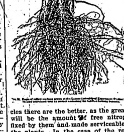
Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Our Meat in Germany.

The question of American meats in Germany is coming to be almost an international one. Not only are the meat producers of the United States directly affected, but the producers of meat in the other countries in Europe see in the German legislation a menace to their own interests. At present the Americans are sending to Germany large quantities of meat in various forms. The Austrians are also sending to the same country considerable supplies of meat. The Austrians argue that the law that is to prohibit American meats will also prohibit Austrian meats. In addition, they say, the Americans will throw their supplies of meat into the Austrian market and compete with the Austrian producers on their own ground. The result will be that prices for meat in Austria must fall. This alarms the producers of meat animals in Austria, who believe they are now producing meat at as low a price as they can afford. To the stockmen of the United States the question comes home with a good deal of force. If we cannot sell a good part of our meat supply in Europe it must be consumed in this country. This surplus thrown on our own markets must result for a time in low prices for meat. This might not be an unmixed blessing, as a lowering of the price would stimulate consumption. But it would probably mean a lessened profit to the growers of meat.

Tuberculosis on Soy Bean Roots.

On this page we illustrate a clump of soy-bean roots, showing tubercles. These tubercles are similar to those on clover roots, though they may not be identical. The more of these tubercles there are the better, as the greater will be the amount of free nitrogen fixed by them and made serviceable to the plants. In the case of the roots shown in the illustration, the ground had been inoculated with germs of the tubercles. Where none of these germs exist the plants lack vigor of growth and size of leaf. Generally, however, there is no lack of tubercles in the soil, especially where other legumes have been grown.



[illegible]

Wormy Apples.

There is nothing new about wormy apples except the way to avoid having them. There are several species of grubs or worms which work in apples, but the one which does nearly all the damage is the core worm. The core worm is the offspring of the codlin moth, and this is the insect which a man wants to fight in his apple trees. The best general remedy for the core worm, or codlin moth, according to information furnished by the Vermont experiment station, is paris green. Some apple growers use London purple; others use white arsenic; but they amount to the same thing. They all poison the core worms. Other insecticides like hellebore, kerosene, or sulphur, are not effective in this case.

In the hands of the average man paris green is the best medicine for the codlin moth. The poison should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of a quarter of a pound to the barrel—that is about one pound of paris green to 160-200 gallons of water. About a pound of lime ought to be added to each barrel of water, which will prevent scalding of the foliage. It should be applied with a spray pump and fine nozzle. In case bordeaux mixture is used on the trees the paris green may be added directly to that solution at the rate already recommended. The first spraying for the codlin moth should be made as soon as the blossoms fall, or within a week afterward. It is very important to do this before the little apples begin to hang down their heads, as after that time they do not catch and hold the poison.

Root Aphis of Asters.

Another summer's use has still further demonstrated the value of kerosene emulsion for the root aphis of asters, says I. McRoss in Vick's. This year the bed prepared for the asters was thoroughly soaked with diluted emulsion; it was then left to dry out sufficiently to allow the ground to be worked over, then the asters were transplanted. As soon as they were growing well, another application was made, and another when they commenced to bud. These applications, it must be noted, were thorough, the ground was soaked until the roots of the plants were reached.

It would, perhaps, seem a great deal of trouble to make and apply the emulsion so many times, but the result has more than paid for the trouble, which in reality has been slight.

Many speak of the emulsion as troublesome to make; I find it very easy by the following method: A bar of common washing soap is dissolved in a quart of water and allowed to boil, then two quarts of kerosene are added to the boiling soap. This is churned, while hot, with a revolving egg-beater; a force pump would be better but I do not own one, and a beater answers very well. When the emulsion is properly made it will come like butter, so thick that the beater will not work. A pint of the thick emulsion is diluted with eight quarts of water, making a liquid resembling skim milk in color, but closely related to kerosene in odor.

A neighbor has used a strong decoction of tobacco with good results. It would seem that whatever will kill the plant aphis, will also conquer the root aphis. From complaints made in different parts of the country, however, I think that some leaf blight or rust is troubling the asters, but in this section aphis seems to be the only trouble.

Teaching Meat Inspection.

We are glad to note that some of veterinary colleges are teaching meat inspection as a part of their regular courses. This kind of service for the public is as yet in its infancy, at least in this country. Hitherto most of the men that have graduated from all of our colleges have been poorly fitted or not fitted at all to determine the healthfulness of meat. The education of students in such branches is sure to have a good effect on the public appreciation of such work. All great reforms and great movements must be established in the favorable opinions of the people before being really effective. The effect of thousands of young men going out into the midst of the people will be to create opinions favorable to proper inspection. At the present time people know little as to how meat from diseased animals should look. They are utterly unable to tell when there is trichina in pork. Many a trichina-infested hog has been butchered, and the meat used in a neighborhood, the using being followed by disease and death. It was only a few years ago that several deaths occurred in a family near Milwaukee, Wis., caused by trichina in pork from a hog that had been raised on the place. We need more education along such lines, and the veterinary colleges are in the best position to give it.

Treatment for San Jose Scale.

Summer treatment for the San Jose scale should begin as early as the 15th of June and be continued until September 15 at least, with intervals of not more than ten days between sprayings. This will destroy a very large percentage of the young and thus prevent its spreading. Two different mixtures can be used, viz.: 1. Whale oil soap, used at the rate of one-fourth pound to one gallon of water. This mixture will not injure the foliage of tree fruits. 2. A mechanical mixture of kerosene and water, in the proportion of one gallon of kerosene to ten of water, or what is called a 10 per cent solution. It can be used with safety on all tree fruits except the peach.

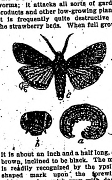
For winter treatment, which means while the leaves are off, a stronger solution of whale oil soap and water can be used—two pounds of the former to one gallon of the latter. Kerosene from 20 to 100 per cent has been used with widely different results. The why has not been determined as yet. Consensus of opinion is that it should be used on a sunshiny day—the higher the temperature the better.

Morning Glory as a Weed.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Review is having trouble with the morning glory in his corn field. As his corn is drilled he cannot work the field both ways. The corn at time of report was some five or six inches high, but doing well and promising a good stand. Some have suggested that the owner of the field plow it up and put it into millet. It would seem that the pest must be unusually bad to even cause the suggestion of plowing up the field. It appears to the writer that the ordinary cultivation that the corn should receive would keep down the weeds sufficiently to enable the corn to get the upper hand. But we would be pleased to hear from our readers that have had experience with this particular weed.

The Greasy Cut-Worm.

The Latin name is agrotis ypsilon. This is one of our most abundant cut-worms; it attacks all sorts of garden products and other low-growing plants. It is frequently quite destructive to the strawberry beds. When full grown it is about an inch and a half long, dull brown, inclined to be black. The moth is readily recognized by the ypsilon-shaped mark upon the forewings, which are brownish-gray with darker markings; the hind wings are almost white and semi-transparent, and possess a pearly luster.



Hog Lice.

H. V. Tellor, in his "Diseases of Live Stock," says: These disgusting parasites abound on ill-fed and half-sick hogs. Indeed, their presence may almost be said to be a sign that the animal is out of condition. It is not sufficient therefore to destroy the lice with an insecticide; if the cure is expected to be permanent, the animal must be kept clean, well-fed, and supported with tonics, such as sulphate of iron, if occasion demand it. As a safe and efficient ointment to kill lice we may use scotch snuff, rubbed up with lard, or the following: Stavesacre seeds 4 oz., white hellebore 1 oz., water 1 gallon. Boil to two quarts, and apply with a brush where lice are seen.

Weighing Corn for Moisture.

The Iowa Experiment Station has been conducting a most interesting experiment to determine the amount of moisture in corn and its gradual disappearance. A corn crib was built on a wagon-scale and the weighing of the corn in the crib, which amounted to about 8,000 pounds, was constant. The trial was continued for a year, in which time the amount of corn in the crib lost more than a ton of moisture. Sometimes the weight increased temporarily owing to a moist condition of the weather at that particular time. Other tests are to follow it and it is hoped that much valuable data will be obtained.

Trichinosis.

The parasite that causes this disease is called trichina spiralis. It infests the flesh of several animals, especially the hog. From the hog it is sometimes transferred to man, causing severe sickness and not infrequently death. Trichina is found in pork both in America and Europe, and its presence has been made a pretext by which some foreign nations keep out American pork. Most of the pork inspection at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is due to the prominence of this question in the European mind. However, German pork is as much infested with trichina as our own, and it is believed a little more so.

Trichina inhabits the bodies of animals at all stages of its existence, and where swine are entirely unable to get anything but vegetable diet the danger that they will become infested with trichina is small. For this reason it is not safe to permit swine to feed on the offal of slaughter houses, carrion, rats, mice and the like. Hogs so fed become a menace to the health of the eaters of the pork they produce. The trichina is very small, and lives in minute crysts in the muscles. When these cysts are eaten by hogs the juices of the stomach set loose the imprisoned trichinae which escape into the intestines where they pair and the females bring forth a numerous brood of larvae, which find their way to the muscles, where they in turn become encysted. The hog himself does not appear to suffer from the presence of these parasites, and they can therefore be discovered only by a microscopic examination of the pork. It is said that no remedy has been discovered that will destroy the trichinae after they have become encysted in the muscles. When pork infested with trichinae is eaten by man the thousands of cysts are operated on by the juices of his stomach. The parasites are let loose and proceed to his intestines where they pair and breed. Their progeny begin a march through the walls of his intestines to his muscles, and induce symptoms similar to typhoid fever. If the man can endure the horrible pain of the migration of the parasites from his intestines to his muscles he will live. The trichinae will form cysts there and give no further trouble, but will remain with him through the rest of his life.

Why Are Not More Sheep Raised?

It really looks as if many of our farmers are unmindful of the benefits of sheep raising, on account of the small amount of capital represented in each animal; just as most of them ignore poultry for a like reason. We are certain that there are many farms with brush land and small growth that would be benefited by a flock of sheep. As we have traveled over the states we have noticed the numerous places where the land seemed to be given up to brush, briars, weeds and undergrowth. Ask the owners of these farms why they do not keep a few sheep and you are likely to get the answer that it would probably be a good thing to do so, but that they had been busy looking after other things and had not given sheep any attention. For the public good a few sheep should be kept on every farm. The average number of sheep on Illinois farms is today only a little over two. Think of it: two sheep to a farm. There are in the state about 252,000 farms and the number of sheep on the first day of January, 1897, was 601,000. On the first day of January, 1898, the number was 613,000. If American farmers would pay a little more attention to this question it would soon be unnecessary to import large quantities of wool and other products of the sheep, and instead the money would go into the pockets of sheep raisers and remain in circulation in their neighborhoods.

Kind of Horses Wanted in England.

The United States government has been trying to find out the kind of horses the English desire, with the following results:

In London the tramways, bus companies, jobmasters and owners of light delivery wagons are large purchasers of American horses. Horses for their use must be from 15 1-3 to 16 hands high, weigh from 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, be compactly built, with plenty of bone and muscle and good action, and average from 5 to 7 years of age. They should measure from 76 to 73 inches in girth, and from 8½ to 9½ inches around the leg just below the knee. Such horses will sell from $170 to $185, and sometimes as high as $200. Large bus horses for suburban work, 5 to 8 years old, 16 hands high, weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, with a girth of 88 inches, bring from $185 to $225, and exceptional native horses sell as high as $400. The "trotting vanner," a synonym for useful light delivery wagon horse, 16 to 16½ hands, 78-inch at girth and 7½ inches around the leg just below the knee, sells for $125 to $150. Carriage horses, 90 inches at girth and 9½ inches around the leg just below the knee, with good knee action and well bred, will, if well matched, bring from $750 to $1,500 per pair. For heavy draft horses the demand is always brisk, and Clydesdale and Shire horses are reported in demand. Solid, stocky, 16½-hand, 1,750-pound horses, free from blemish, 5 to 7 years old, 10 to 10½ inches around the leg just below the knee, and 98 to 100 inches girth, bring from $250 to $375. Misfits, scrubs and badly broken horses will not do; but a young, good, sound, well-broken horse with plenty of bone and muscle, compactly built, of almost any recognized class or type will sell well in the London market.

Retain the Sows.

It is never a good practice to breed from immature sows year after year. The practice of keeping brood sows till several years old should be commended and followed. The continued breeding from immature animals is believed to have much to do with weakening the stamina of our hogs. It is even contended by some that we would have much less hog cholera were we to follow breeding only from mature animals. This is not always practicable, for sows must have their first litters at a young age, but it is entirely practicable to use the same sows for several years.

Pleasant Duck and Blush Pigg are two Missouri gentlemen.

TO SWEEP THE SEAS.

The navy is to build warships aggregating over $100,000,000 in cost as soon as builders are prepared to undertake this great program, which calls for eleven armored ships, practically doubling the present American sea power in this class, and for three highly improved Olympia type of cruisers.

The five battleships for whose hulls and machinery congress has appropriated $18,000,000 are ready for the builders to bid upon. Plans for the six great armored cruisers, more powerful than any ship at present in service, and to cost for hulls and machinery alone over $25,000,000, are well advanced and should be finally approved next month. The general features of the enlarged Olympia type were determined last fall before congress appropriated $2,800,000 for the hull and machinery of each of them, and there is no reason why their keels should not be laid this summer.

The navy department is also preparing the specifications and advertisements for $5,000 tons of the highest quality Kruppized armor, which is expected to cost between $17,000,000 and $19,000,000. The complete construction program authorizes contracts for hulls and machinery alone amounting to $51,900,000, which includes five battleships at $3,600,000 each, six cruisers at $4,250,000 each, and three improved Olympias at $2,800,000 each.

The battleships, known as the Pennsylvania class, are to be nearly 16,000 tons displacement, or over 5,000 tons heavier than the Oregon, more than 100 feet longer than that famous vessel and with at least three knots higher speed.

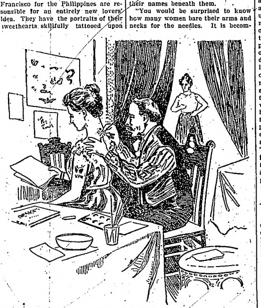
The six cruisers of the California class of 14,000 tons, 23 knot speed and 8,000 knots steaming radius, will be unmatched in the world. They will be 5,000 tons larger than the Brooklyn, and at least three times as powerful for fighting uses.

All these vessels will be armorcoated from the extreme bow to stern, and will be the most formidable ships yet laid down in any dockyards. The three protected cruisers of about 10,000 tons displacement will be just about twice the Olympia's size, but will preserve the excellent characteristics of that vessel, which have proved her to be about the most useful type of cruiser now in the service. These three new vessels, which are to be named for cities, will have coal capacity for steaming three times across the Atlantic, and their maintained speed will be 23 knots.

The secretary of the navy has also been directed by the last naval appropriation act to contract for five Holland submarine boats, to cost $175,000 each, and to be built within a year.

TATTOOED WITH PORTRAITS

The American soldiers leaving San Francisco for the Philippines are responsible for an entirely new lovers' idea. They have the portraits of their sweethearts skillfully tattooed upon their backs. "Professor" Jake Londella is the man who makes a living by tattooing the faces of infatuated folks upon each other's backs. Londella's business brings him into contact with men, women and children. Women are his best customers. Says he, regarding his particular mission: "During the war I tattooed many a soldier's photo upon his sweetheart's arm, and the soldier often had her picture or name written by herself reproduced upon his breast. Many British soldiers have had the portraits of their wives or sweethearts tattooed on the back before going to South Africa. It is a fad with the officers especially. I know one who has the portraits of two girls tattooed upon his breast with their names beneath them.



ILLUSTRATING THE BODY.

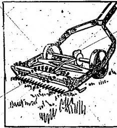
"You would be surprised to know how many women bare their arms and necks for the needles. It is becoming a fad here just as it did in London years ago.

"Yes, a woman is usually scared when she sees the instrument and ink, but she gives me less trouble than a man when she discovers that tattooing doesn't hurt much after all. Last week I spent a half day working on the arm of a bride-to-be. Years ago she had a man's name placed there. I had to obliterate it by filling in with a flower design. She said it would never do for the groom to know about the other man.

"Here is a list of the designs I tattooed upon the limbs not long ago of Mrs. Frank Caldwell, the actress: Snake, horses, peacock, butterflies."

New Lawn Mowing Device

With an ordinary lawn mower it is impossible to cut the grass close to a tree or bush without injury to the bark, but the machine shown herewith has the cutting apparatus projecting in front of the wheels, and supports, thus allowing it to be pushed close to the shrub without harming the latter. The cutting apparatus is arranged somewhat similar to that of a mowing machine, there being two sets of knives, which are reciprocated in opposite directions, motion being imparted by a cam-plate mounted on the shaft, which connects the supporting wheels. A glance at the picture will show how the knives are reciprocated by the levers pivoted on the crossbar, and it is easy to see that the power required to run the machine is very much less than that necessary to operate the old pattern, while there is no complicated machinery to get out of order or require oiling. A small brush is suspended over the knives to push the grass back of the cutters, being revolved by a sprocket chain connected to the drive wheel.



Russia's Polar Expedition.

A Russian polar expedition is to leave St. Petersburg this week under command of Baron Toll, who will be accompanied by three naval officers, an astronomer, a geologist and a doctor. The crew of his vessel, which is named Daria, and is of the type of a Norwegian whaler, will consist of twelve bluejackets and a Yakutsk Cossack as interpreter. The Daria will spend the winter of 1900-1901 on the northeast side of the Taimyr peninsula. In 1901 she will pass the mouth of the Lena and the New Siberian islands, and will then head north and northeast to the unknown region lying between the routes followed by the Jeannette (which was lost in 1881) and the Fram. She will winter in this region, and in 1902 will endeavor to pass north of Greenland and North America, and to reach Vladivostok by way of Behring straits. Three depots of provisions have already been established by Baron Toll in the New Siberian islands. The expedition will take sixty dogs and provisions for 1,200 days.

Some people sharpen their wits in the nick of time.

Infantile Mental Pabulum.

"I desire to purchase some standard work of juvenile fiction," said Ibsen Beaconhill, aged 8, as he entered a Hub bookshop and regarded the clerk somewhat patronizingly, over the tops of his glasses, "something suited to the puerile tastes of a youth of 4. There is comprehended in that class of literature, I believe, a work which has to do with the mythical adventures of one John the Giganticide." Whereupon the clerk explained that owing to the conservative methods pursued by publishers the book in question still retained the title of "Jack the Giant Killer," and Ibsen compromised on "The Over-Soul—Adapted for Little Spectacles."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

German Student Wanderers.

German students are returning to the medieval notion of wandering about the world. The modern Golliards, however, are personally conducted and know beforehand precisely what their journeys will cost them. Last year they visited Italy; this year 1,500 of them will go to Constantinople and to Asia Minor.

LOST: AN ATHLETE.

College Graduate Not Always a Hothouse Product.

It lacked only an hour of closing time in the great steel-working plant at Joliet, Langford, the big superintendent, stood watching the powerful rolls as they seized the white-hot bars of metal and flattened them like dough beneath a rolling-pin. The rush and roar and excitement of the scene appealed to his athletic spirit, and gave him a constant joy in his work. All through his college course he had been stroke of the Yale 'Varsity crew, and at Henley was pronounced the king of American college oarsmen. The men in the mill knew this, but it was Langford's personal kindness and unselfishness, rather than his athletic record, which had made him their idol. The machinery was new and not well adjusted. Accidents had been so frequent that Langford no longer called upon his men for any especially hazardous repairs. He preferred to take the risk himself. As he watched, the superintendent noticed that the gear wheels of the big roll were not working properly. Instead of sending a workman, he crawled into the maze of glowing iron himself. All about him the air quivered with the heat, and lines of fervid ingots streamed by, so near that a false movement on either side would have seared him to death. Before the refractory machine he arose and stood watching the cogs. He had not finished when the water was turned on, creating, as it struck the glowing metal, great clouds of blinding steam, which wrapped the superintendent as in a garment and shut him from the sight of his fellowworkmen. In a few moments they saw him creep out, rise and walk away. At the threshold he fell exhausted. Blood was streaming from his left hand, and the arm itself had been crushed to a shapeless mass and hung limp and useless. Still he retained consciousness and his courage. He quietly gave orders for binding up the arm to stop the bleeding, and walked to the hospital. He had sought to grope his way out of the dangerous position by the defective roll, and he had brought his left hand too near the cogs. It was only the strength and presence of mind of the trained athlete which had saved his life. That night members of the corporation and men from the mill waited in the corridors of the hospital, hat in hand, until they learned that the amputation had been successfully performed, and day after day they called to inquire for their wounded friend and to cheer him by their presence. The incident is deeply pathetic, but it is also inspiring. The workingman too often regards the college graduate as a hothouse product.—Youths' Companion.

HARMLESS GERMS.

A Little Knowledge Is a Dangerous Thing.

In the abundant talk about bacteria, during these later years, there is cause for alarm to those in whom "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." If the air is swarming with bacilli, say they, where is safety? How shall the human organism protect itself? At first the wind of science swept us into mad generalization. Germs were everywhere, and all germs were harmful; therefore, the more food, clothing and coins were sterilized, the better for us. Then, when it was discovered that not only the food we eat, the air we breathe, but the surface and cavities of our bodies, swarmed with bacteria, while we might be enjoying robust health, it was decided that only certain forms of germ growth were harmful. These were labeled with great care and ingenuity, until it seemed as if every disease was at last provided with a specific cause; and as soon as that was done, a farther advance in science made us aware that even a specific disease germ has no power except under favorable conditions, where the body is disposed to that disease. Ferdinand Hueppe, the German professor of hygiene, has recently declared that the causes of illness can no longer be regarded as if they were as simple as a problem in botany. No germ, however deadly, can be the sole cause of disease, nor can it produce poisonous effects in more than one body in four, even though it enter them. The conditions prevailing in the cells and fluids of a given body may change the deadly germs of tuberculosis or cholera to harmless products. "When no susceptibility to disease exists, we may harbor the bacillus with impunity." Therefore, while no care should be omitted to bring about the best sanitary conditions, we need not give way to hysterical horror over germs. By keeping the body in a condition of good general health, we are doing all in our power to thwart the criminal class of bacilli and to give the policeman germ a chance.—Youths' Companion.

Strange Duel.

Three of Col. Pilcher's men were unable to hear the signal to retire when Col. Pilcher withdrew from Ladybrand and were taken prisoners by the Boers. Subsequently a duel was fought between one of these men armed with a sword and a Boer armed with a rifle. The latter shot the soldier through the hand, but was immediately run through the body by his adversary.

Tommy's Little Joke.

"Tommy," said a father to his precocious 5-year-old son and heir, "your mother tells me she gives you pennies to be good. Do you think that is right?" "Of course it is," replied Tommy, "you certainly don't want me to grow up and be good for nothing, do you?"

Lived Among Lepers.

The Rev. L. L. Conrardy, M. D., who lived for eight years among the lepers of the Hawaiian islands, has sailed for Rome. He has been visiting in Philadelphia. Dr. Conrardy served with Father Damien, and took up his work when he died.

Chinese Headsmen on Strike.

Canton's executioners have gone on strike. They receive 25 cents a head for their work, but they say that on less than 50 cents they will starve.

THE REPORT OF A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

What He Found in Western Canada to Induce Him to Settle There.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 20th, 1900.

To Whom it May Concern:—Especially to those who are desirous of obtaining health and wealth for themselves and families, I wish to state a few facts in regard to the Canadian North-west, where I went, leaving Sault Ste. Marie on May 2nd, 1899, for the purpose of seeking a better home for my family in the future. I got a special rate ticket for Ft. McLeod, Alberta. Through Manitoba and part of Assiniboia the farmers were busy employed ploughing and seeding. I found the farmers very kind and friendly, willing to talk and assist in giving me the particulars of the country. At McLeod I spent a few days looking over some ranchers' stock, which I was surprised to see looking so well; they were in better condition than any stock I ever saw in Michigan, even those that had been stabled, and most of these had never seen the inside of a shed or received any feed from the hands of man. But as I was also looking for mixed farm land I found McLeod no place for me, it is only fit for ranching purposes.

Retracing my way back to Winnipeg, I stopped off at Lethbridge, where I found some of the greatest horse ranches I ever had the pleasure of looking at. It is a fine level country, and lots of water and good grazing. At Medicine Hat, which is located in a valley, there were lots of sheep, cattle and horses in the surrounding country and all looking well.

On July 14th I went to Regina, there I began to see mixed farming lands in abundance, and the crops looking remarkably well, and as long as daylight lasted I saw the same all along the line and on the 15th day of July I arrived in Winnipeg, just in time for the exhibition. There I met with one of the most beautiful pictures of the world's records, for as soon as I entered the grounds my eyes met with all kinds of machinery, all in motion, and the cattle, grain and produce of the country was far beyond my expectation, in fact it was beyond any industrial exhibition or agricultural fair I ever visited and I have seen a good many.

From Regina to Prince Albert, a distance of 250 miles, it is all good for mixed farming, and well settled, with some thriving little towns. In some places the grain, just coming into head, would take a man to the waist, and the wild fruit along the line was good, rich and in great quantities, from Saskatoon on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, to Prince Albert on the north branch of the same river, is one of the best farming districts without any doubt that ever laid face to the sun, and everything to be found there, that is necessary to make life comfortable, all that is required is labor. There is lots of wood, good water, and abundant hay land, and the climate is excellent.

Prince Albert is a flourishing little place, situated on the north Saskatchewan river, having a population of about 1,600, with good street and sidewalks and churches of nearly every denomination, three school houses, and another one to be built at once, also a brewery and a creamery. Here I stayed for about four months, working at my trade of bricklaying, and met with farmers and ranchers with whom I made it my special business to talk in regard to the prospects. I also visited several farmers for some distance out in the country while crops were in full bloom, and I may say that I never saw better crops in all my travels than I saw along the valley towards Stoney Creek and Carrot River. In the market garden there is grown currants, both red and black, and as fine a sample of roots and vegetables as ever went on a market. The soil in and around this district cannot be beaten for anything you may wish to grow, and besides the season is long, giving time for everything to mature. The cattle were looking as good as I saw anywhere, good pasture and hay land, and plenty of water wherever you go. The country is dotted all around like islands with timber fit for fuel and building purposes and within a day's walk of lumbering woods, where lumbering and tie making is carried on in winter. Both large and small game is plentiful. There are two good saw mills in this district; with a good supply of all grades of lumber all the year round and also two good brickyards with an excellent quality of brick. There is no scarcity of building material and at a reasonable price. Clothing and living are no higher than I find in Michigan, and furthermore I wish to say that there is a great demand for laboring men all the year round and good wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.00 per day, and from $25.00 to $35.00 per month with board.

I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the country and I intend to return to Prince Albert early in the spring of 1900. Any reasonable man can go there and in from five to ten years make a good and comfortable home for himself and family, and if any person into whose hand this letter should fall, desires more information, please write to me and I will freely give them my best opinion. I am writing this for the benefit of those who may want to make a better home for themselves and families or friends.

Trusting that this statement may be useful to you in the publication of your next pamphlet and be the means of guiding at least some of those who are in search of a home, I remain

Your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM PAYNE.

The above letter was written to Mr. J. Grieve, Canadian Government Agent at Saginaw, Michigan. Information as to lands, etc., can be had from him or Mr. M. V. McInnes, No. 2 Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan.

A Feminine Butter.

"And now, children," said the teacher, who had been talking about military fortifications, "can any of you tell me what is a buttress?"

"Please, ma'am," cried little Willie, snapping his fingers, "it's a nanny goat!"—Philadelphia Press.

MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

"Know Thyself," a Book For Men Only, sent Free, postpaid, sealed, to any male reader mentioning this paper; 6c for postage. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, the best Medical Book of this or any age. 370 pp., with engravings and prescriptions. Only 25c paper covers. Library Edition, full gilt, $1.00. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write today for these books; keys to health and vigor.

Tenant's Temper.

"What soured Juddock so on Haddock? He used to think there was no one like him, and now he can't call him names enough."

"He rented one of Haddock's houses this year."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Pinkham

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience — experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for 20 years, day after day and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success — think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

If you are ill get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once—then write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Luck for a Leading Lady.

Helen Merrill, leading lady of the Tivoli opera company, now singing here in "The Wizard of the Nile," has just received word from Australia that she has $15,000 in dividends from a mine in the Coolgardie district, for which she paid $500. When singing in Australia last year with the Hoyt & McKee company, she nursed some sick miners at Coolgardie. In return, the miners gave her a share in the mine, but she insisted on paying for it, and invested $500. The letter says she has the dividends named, and another letter offers her $10,000 for her interest.—New York Sun.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jones Is Up a Peg.

The society reporter of a daily paper had been detailed to secure the names of prominent persons in attendance at a performance of grand opera.

"I beg pardon, madam," she said, approaching one of the occupants of a private box, "but will you oblige me by giving me your name?"

"Mrs. Archibald Jo Neeze," replied the lady.

"Pardon me," replied the reporter, "I did not quite catch the last name."

"Jo Neeze."

"May I ask how you spell it?"

"Certainly. J-o-n-e-s, Jo Neeze," haughtily answered the occupant of the box, and the reporter retired to the foyer to fan herself.—New York Times.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip.

Tickets are limited on going trip fifteen days from date of sale with stop over privileges in Homeseekers' territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale. Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibuled train between Chicago & Waco & Ft. Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1:50 p. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

An editor doesn't object to the captions for his articles making the paper appear head strong.

Prince Frederick's Distinction.

The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, who has just attained his majority, was the first prince of the house of the Hohenzollerns to be born in the imperial purple. When his father, William II., was born, nobody dreamed that the young crown prince, destined to reign over a kingdom of the second grade, would one day be the head of a powerful German empire.

World to End This Year.

This is the recent decision of one of the societies of the world, and while there are few people who believe this prediction, there are thousands of others who not only believe, but know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation or liver and kidney troubles. A trial will certainly convince.

Left Him Temporarily.

"Say," remarked Wragson Tatters, looking up from the old newspaper which he had been reading, "did yer ever lose yer appetite?"

"Well," replied Eton Wrun, I did just onct. One day in '97 I got wot I calls a square meal, an' fur fifteen minutes after it I didn't have no appetite at all."—Philadelphia Press.

Why He Didn't Call.

A gay and festive youth, who is employed as a clerk in the Pennsylvania railroad office had occasion to go down to Wilmington one evening last week, and while there he met a girl who impressed him as being worthy of cultivation. He asked if he might call, and was assured that he would be welcome.

"I live in Newcastle," she said.

"But where is Newcastle?" he insisted.

"Oh, anybody can direct you," she replied. We live in a great big stone house, the largest house in town."

He was forced to be satisfied with that.

On Sunday he took a run down to Newcastle, and when he inquired where the young woman lived the big jail was pointed out to him.

"That's where she lives," said one of the town boys. "Her father's one of the jailers."

The young man took the next train back.—Philadelphia Record.

Hereditary.

"Thar's Johnny straddle o' the fence ag'in, mammy."

"Takes after his daddy," was her comment. "The ol' man's been in the same fix ever since election broke out."—Atlanta Constitution.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Peter Gilley, West Duluth, Minn., self-heating sad iron; Meyer Harzberg, St. Paul, button-displaying device; G. L. Houghton, Woodstock, Minn., globe and fixture therefor; Roland W. Knapp, Minneapolis, Minn., water tube boiler; Louis C. Lorin, St. Paul, Minn., jarless hub; George W. Murphy, Northfield, Minn., fuel press; Anton A. Peterson, Sundahl, Minn., device for transmitting power; Katie Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., bicycle skirt; John H. Simpson, Helena, Mont., land record book; Cyrus C. Webster, Minneapolis, casting machine.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing story, and will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Agreed Cheerfully.

The Mistress—Bridget, you must remain until I get another girl.

Bridget—That was my intenshun, anyway. I want her to know the kind of a woman ye are.—Harper's Bazar.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

"Faint Heart," Etc.

Briggs—What is the use of proposing to the girl when I know she doesn't love me?

Griggs—Try it, old man. She didn't love me when she accepted me.—Detroit Free Press.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Unaccountable.

May—How many times did he kiss you in the railroad tunnel?

Fay—I didn't count, and he says it is a dark secret.

Uncle Sam uses the best of everything. Uncle Sam uses Carter's Ink. He knows.

Quite Proper.

"That girl accepts rings from men she doesn't know."

"How can she?"

"Has to. She's a telephone girl."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Things are seldom what they seem" does not apply with the dressmaker, who is a good judge of clothes.

A Book of Choice Recipes

Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

"A barking dog never bites," it is said but we cannot be sure that he won't stop barking long enough to bite.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The only letters in "pie" are p, i and e, but there's a presidential bee in the political pie at present.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The man in the moon may bring the most ferocious dog to bay.

When farmers raise cabbages it isn't egotism that develops their big heads.

Some people consider a circus bad, and still we say "as good as a circus."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The hall of fame does not always open into the parlor of happiness.

The theaters are beginning to fold their wings and rest.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

One Thing Was Certain.

"Ofter all, there is no certainty in politics," consolingly remarked the casual caller.

"Oh, yes, there is," returned the man who had just been defeated for office. "There is an absolute certainty of being called upon for a contribution to the campaign fund if you have anything to do with politics."—Chicago Post.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

An "Adver."

"Thank you, sir. I think that is all, sir," said the census-taker.

"Hold on!" said Mr. Alkalye, slipping him a V, "just keep that for your trouble. By the way, if you could print my name in big type, and say 'proprietor of the famous Smellgood soaps,' or something like that, ye'd oblige me."—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Get Bald.

Use Coke Dandruff Cure regularly and your hair will not fall out. All druggists.

This Queer World.

Isabel—I hate to give cook my old frocks.

Clara—Why?

Isabel—Oh, it's exasperating to see how much better they look on her than they did on me.—Indianapolis Journal.

So to Speak.

"With your strong arm around me," said the blushing girl, "I fear nothing."

"That's right," said the youth, with a thrill of pride. "You can consider yourself a protected monopoly."—Puck.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

A young man who can't treat the girls to cool things must expect them to treat him coolly.

Cannibals at times might be classified as aunt eaters.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all klass of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

519 First Ave So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

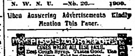
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., La Crosse, Wis.



No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalogue. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

N. W. N. U. —No. 20.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

25 CTS. 25 CTS.

$15.77 ONLY 97 CENTS DOWN. Cut this ad. out and send to us with 97 cents, state whether ladies' or gents' bicycle is wanted, size of frame, and we will send you this High Grade 1900 Model $50.00 World Winner BICYCLE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. Examine it at your freight office and if you find it a genuine 1900 model high grade $50.00 World Winner, the grandest bargain you ever saw or heard of and you are convinced it is worth $10.00 to $15.00 more than any wheel advertised by other houses up to $25.00, pay your freight agent or banker the balance, $14.80. The World Winner is covered by a BINDING GUARANTEE. Frame is 22 or 24 inch, made from best seamless tubing, finest one-piece hanger, finest full ball bearings, Mason arch crown, enameled black or maroon, highly nickel finished, Delhi padded saddle, adjustable handle bars, best Doyle pedals, high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, fine leather bag, complete with tools and repair outfit. Order today. Bicycle catalogue free. $15.77 freight paid to ANY POINT EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS. T. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEND NO MONEY. We ask no money until you have examined the machine and convinced yourself it is such a machine as was never before offered at anything like the price. OUR OFFER. Mention No. 92 if you have any use for a sewing machine. Don't send one cent of money, but write your name plainly and in full, name of postoffice and nearest railroad station, and we will send this drop head 5-drawer Cabinet Blue Ribbon Sewing Machine to your railroad station, PREPAYING ALL FREIGHT CHARGES ourselves; go there and examine it, call in any expert to examine it, compare it with machines that others sell at $40 to $60, and if every one pronounces it in every way the equal of such machines, the most wonderful bargain you ever heard of, pay freight agent our special introductory price, $16.27. If it is not perfectly satisfactory in every way, you will be under no obligations to take it. $16.27, freight and collection charges paid by us to any town east of Rocky Mountains for the No. 92 machine in our new Grand Five Drawer, Drop Head Cabinet Blue Ribbon; it eclipses all previous attempts at Sewing Machine values. Guaranteed 20 Years. $16.27 T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

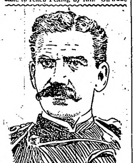
AS TOLD BY SEYMOUR

STORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO REACH PEKING.

Adventures and Hard Fighting of the Allies—They Arrived Within Twelve Miles of Peking but Extensive Destruction of the Railroad Necessitated Retreat—No Authentic Word as to the Whereabouts of the Foreign Ministers—The President Thinks the Situation Has Improved.

London, July 1, 3 a. m. — The adventures and hard fighting of the allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved, all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour, received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien-tsin, June 27, via Chefu, June 29, 10:50 p. m.—Have returned to Tien-tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14



Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee,
Ordered to Take Command of American Land Forces in China.

The Boxers Attacked

the train at Lang Yang with modern arms and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was 5 Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy was driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our men were wounded. We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 15 and 16, inflicting a loss of 775. There were no losses on our side. Extensive destruction of the railway in our front had made further advance by railway impossible. I decided on June 18 to return to Tien-tsin, where it was proposed to

Organize an Advance

by the river for Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang two trains that had been left to follow were attacked by the Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were 6 killed and 48 wounded. These troops joined me at Yang-tsun the same evening. The railway to Yang-tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. Being in want of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien-tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies cut off. On June 19 the wounded, with necessary supplies, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was encountered along the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the

Boxers When Defeated

in one village, retiring to the next and skillfully retarding our progress by a series of intrenchments, from which they had to be forced often at the point of the bayonet and in face of a galling fire difficult to locate. On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory above Tien-tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous and heavy fire was opened while our men were exposed on the opposite side of the river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned skillfully by a company under Maj. Johnson, who succeeded in turning their guns. The remaining

Guns Were Silenced

and we crossed the river. Determined attempts to retake the armory were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully. I found immense stores of stores, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several of the guns were mounted and shelled the Chinese forts lower down. Having found ammunition and food we could have held out for some days, but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien-tsin for

A Relieving Force,

which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armory was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien-tsin on June 26. We burned the armory. Casualties to date: British, killed 27, wounded 71; Americans, killed 4; wounded 25; French, killed 1, wounded 10; Germans, killed 12, wounded 62; Italian, killed 5, wounded 3; Japanese, killed 2, wounded 3; Austrian, killed 1, wounded 1; Russian, killed 10, wounded 27."

There is absolutely no authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, although abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago.

President Sees Improvement.

Washington, July 1.—The president left Washington for his Canton home last night full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, although it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the day's news, limited though it was to a single cablegram from Admiral Kempff, and the preparation of instructions to Gen. Chaffee, set out nothing calculated to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment in his confession that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the

The Missing People,

and there are many expressions of wonder that neither that officer nor any of the foreign naval commanders at Taku have been ingenious enough to establish some system of spying so as to learn within two weeks what has taken place at Peking. Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to the pro-tempore settlement of the Chinese trouble, state department officials say that while the United States is not a party to such an agreement, if the European powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out the results should be welcomed by all who have no selfish designs to satisfy.

BOERS HARD AT IT.

Guerrilla Operations Reported From Several Places.

London, July 1.—Active Boer guerrilla operations are reported from half a dozen places in Orange River Colony. The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 29.—Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26 with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rear guard action the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were 10 killed and 4 officers and about 40 men wounded. The

Fight Reported

yesterday was under Lieut. Col. Grenfell, not Dreiper. Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, 3 killed and 23 wounded. On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were 2 officers killed, 4 men wounded and 1 man missing. Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vachkop and Spitzkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy twelve miles and captured 800 sheep and 500 head of cattle which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were 4 men wounded.

Farmers Surrender.

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered. Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisons the place, beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported. Lieut. North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

Boer official reports from Machadodorp aver that a party of British

Convoy Was Captured

on June 24 near Winburg. The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says: "Both burghers and the foreigners who are are arriving here, profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers." Another dispatch from the same place says:

"A consignment of a foreign firm marked 'Dutch cheese, damaged,' proved, on landing, to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed the customs, nevertheless, with unusual dispatch, and the British consul is making representations to the Portuguese government."

OREGON IS ASHORE.

The Big Battleship Meets With an Accident.

Shanghai, July 1. — It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Hoo-kie, in the Miao-tai group, fifty miles north of Chefu, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Novigation company has gone to her assistance.

-o-

London, July 1.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo-kie island, thirty-five miles north of Chefu. Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co. are sending her assistance.

-o-

Washington, July 1. — Up to midnight last night no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Chefu. Early last week Admiral Remey was directed to send this vessel from Hongkonk to Taku. Capt. Wilde is her commander. She left Hongkong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board in addition to her regular crew, 164 sailors and marines brought to Hongkong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles, and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. Yesterday was the sixth the Oregon has been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must be in the vicinity of Chefu if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

Big Plant Destroyed.

Solomonville, July 1. — At noon yesterday the reduction works of the Detroit Copper company at Mono caught fire and the entire plant was consumed. The works consisted of a 150-ton concentrator, smelter, furnaces and converters. The fire will throw a large number of men temporarily out of employment.

Praises Strathcona's Horse.

London, July 1. — Gen. Buller has telegraphed to Lord Strathcona, saying: "Your fine regiment joined my forces during the march here. I am glad to have it, for it is like being with old friends. They are very useful."

After Goebel Suspect.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1. — Robert Noakes, a railroad man now at Bristol, Tenn., is the name of the Goebel suspect for whom a warrant was issued yesterday. The requisition was made on the governor of Tennessee.

Will Give Two Popular Fetes.

Paris—Two popular fetes will be given at the exposition on July 7 and July 22. The first is in honor of the foreign commissioners and the second to the workmen of the exposition.

Names for New Warships.

Washington—Secretary Long has announced the names for the new naval ships as selected by the president. The two battleships will be called the Virginia and the Rhode Island, the armored cruisers will be the Maryland, Colorado and South Dakota, and the protected cruisers the St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston.

Dies While Offering Prayer.

Watertown, Wis.—Frank Kasten, a laborer, while in the midst of a prayer at the German Methodist camp meeting, dropped dead. He became very much excited over the services.

For Goethe's Mother.

Berlin—The citizens of Frankfort-on-the-Main are raising funds for a monument to Goethe's mother.

Holland's Oldest Actor.

Amsterdam—Holland has lost its oldest actor, Edward Bamberg, who first appeared upon the stage in 1823, at the age of eleven.

News of the Northwest

SEVERE TORNADO.

Three Men Injured by Falling Wall and May Die.

Black River Falls, Wis., June 29.—People who have lived here thirty-five years say they never saw or heard such a tornado here as came about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shade trees, telephone and electric light poles and wires are a tangled mass and fill the streets and block the sidewalks. The belfry of the Universalist church was blown from the roof and demolished. Outhouses and hay barns suffered severely. A thousand shade trees are broken off or uprooted. D. J. Spaulding's brick warehouse and root cellar was demolished. Three young men cleaning brick at the old iron furnace took shelter behind a brick wall, which blew over onto them. They are all badly hurt and may die. The injured are Conrad Olson, Edward Linnell and Herbert Adams. The damage to growing crops is very severe, and reports from the line of the Green Bay road indicate that the storm was much more severe further north. The main storm did not last over three minutes.

GOV. LIND AT LAKEVIEW.

He Reviews the Militiamen, Who Make a Fine Appearance.

Lake City, Minn., June 29.—Though yesterday's weather at Camp Lakeview consisted of a high wind, a liberal amount of dust and sun, at "100 above," the guardsmen of the Second regiment, M. N. G., are making splendid progress in drills and things and Col. Bobleter has reason to be proud of the fact that the soldiers are showing such excellent efficiency in the "manipulation of arms." Notwithstanding the almost intense heat none of the drills mentioned in the daily routine were omitted, and every movement was accomplished in a manner that was highly gratifying to the commanding officer. The most inspiring event of the encampment occurred last evening when the regiment passed in review before Gov. Lind and the members of his staff. The review was a pretty sight and attracted a large concourse of citizens to the grounds.

MILWAUKEE'S CARNIVAL.

Flower Parade the Chief Attraction of the Day.

Milwaukee, June 29.—Large crowds poured into the city to enjoy the carnival festivities. The weather continues good and everything is going according to programme. The most beautiful attraction thus far was the floral parade, which moved over a five-mile course in the afternoon. Ex-Gov. Peck was again chief marshal of the pageant. While similar attractions of former festivals were looked upon as being perfect, this one far outshone all previous efforts, the success being largely due to the supervision of Mrs. George W. Peck, Jr.

VENDETTA IN WISCONSIN.

Man Accused of Murder Is Shot While Out on Bail.

Stevens Point, Wis., June 29.—Gabriel Green, who shot and killed Louis Wiesner in January last, was himself shot and fatally wounded yesterday. He was out on bail. Leo Wiesner, a brother of the murdered man, and Frank Gilsczinski, Wiesner's employe, were arrested charged with the shooting. Great excitement prevails.

RECKLESS SHOOTING.

Boy With Rifle Fires Upon Three Anoka Young Ladies.

Anoka, Minn., June 29.—The Misses Bruns, Reynolds and Carroll of this place while wheeling last evening near the Elm creek bridge in Hennepin county, were fired upon four times by a boy armed with a rifle. None of the shots took effect. The boy is known and will probably be prosecuted.

Destroyed by Forest Fires.

West Superior, Wis., June 29.—Forest fires are burning again in many parts of the county, and yesterday the trestle, half a mile in length, on the South Shore road at Rockmont was entirely burned. Debris fell on the Omaha tracks and delayed the train a few hours. It will probably take several days to rebuild the trestle.

Guthrie Acquitted.

Owatonna, Minn., June 29. — The case against Michael Guthrie of Blooming Prairie, terminated last night by the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was charged with abetting an election fraud in the recent municipal election at Blooming Prairie. The other cases were dismissed.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

Spring Valley, Minn., June 29.—The old settlers of Fillmore county held their annual meeting here yesterday and though the Winona county association failed to arrive by reason of a wash-out on the railroad, which was a great disappointment, there was a large crowd in attendance.

Laying New Track.

Faribault, Minn., June 30. — John Grant, the well known railroad contractor, left with his outfit and a number of teams and men for Casselton, N. D., where he begins work on a contract for laying and surfacing sixty-four miles of new track for the Great Northern railway.

Damage Not Heavy.

Winona, Minn., June 29.—The damage done by the cloudburst here Tuesday evening was not so heavy as at first supposed. Four thousand dollars will cover the loss.

Boys Killed by Lightning.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 29.—William and Ross Busby, aged 22 and 19, were killed by lightning while in a hay barn near here. The bodies were partly cremated.

Serious Accident.

Mantorville, Minn., June 29.—While assisting the county surveyor yesterday afternoon D. C. Gardner, a farmer living seven miles northwest of here, had his [illegible] in two places and his collar bone dislocated by being thrown from his buggy.

Crops Were Damaged.

Lincoln, Neb., June 30.—Journal specials from Bancroft, Homer and Norfolk tell of a disastrous wind storm which swept over Northwestern Nebraska yesterday. Small grain in a limited district was blown flat, and corn damaged. Many trees and small houses were blown down.

Appointed to a Cadetship.

Madelia, Minn., June 30.—Congressman McCleary appointed Segurd Hage to a cadetship at Annapolis. Hage is eighteen years old.

ST. PAUL BROKERS CAUGHT.

Firm of James Doran & Co. Fails for $300,000.

St. Paul, June 30.—James Doran & Co., brokers, did not open for business this morning. The firm was on the wrong side of the market in the recent bulge in the price of wheat. James Doran said:

"I went wrong on wheat at 78 cents. The slump yesterday was too late to do me any good. I shall fail for about $300,000. I have not had time yet to figure up the exact amount, so say it is somewhere between $300,000 and $400,000."

Mr. Doran, like the majority of the Northwestern operators, felt that wheat was too low in the 60's, but, after the phenomenally rapid rise from about 67 cents to 78 cents, he thought a reaction was due. In backing his judgment he has met the misfortune that overtakes many able operators on the board of trade. He has a host of friends who have every confidence in his ability and integrity and feel sure that he will retrieve himself.

FARMER'S WIFE ELOPES.

Took Her Children and Went Away With a Neighbor.

Huron, S. D., June 30.—The wife of Gus Schultz, a well-to-do farmer of this county, mysteriously disappeared a week or more ago, as dis also three of her four children. About the same time a man named Alex Radisty, who had been living in the neighborhood of the Schultz farm, was no longer to be seen. Search for the missing woman and children was instituted by the husband and investigation developed a full grown elopement. The trail of the offending parties lead westward, and a day or two since they were located at a point in the Black Hills, and later a telegram from Rapid City told of their arrest at that place. Sheriff Medbery has gone to Rapid City to bring them to this city.

FIRST RAIN FOR WEEKS.

Came Just in Time to Prevent a Complete Failure of Crops.

Hammond, Wis., June 30.—At noon yesterday the first rain which this section has had in many weeks fell. For several weeks past every one around here has been worrying about the drouth, which has caused a total loss of the hay crop and greatly damaged everything. Pastures are gone. The rain was accompanied by quite a fall of hail, which did little damage to the crops. The rain continued about an hour, and then a little later we got a good solid rainstorm, lasting about another hour. The oldest settlers cannot remember the time when it was as dry as the past few weeks have been, but all have taken heart again. The rain came just in time to save a complete failure of the crops.

FORMER HUSBAND RETURNS.

He Finds His Wife Has Married—She Obtains a Divorce.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 30.—Several years ago a man named Smith disappeared from Roberts county and was afterward reported to have died in California. His widow, believing there was no question of his death, married Robert Kennedy and lived with him until a couple of weeks ago, when Smith unexpectedly appeared on the scene. His former wife applied for a divorce from him, which was granted, and she has now been remarried to Kennedy.

GRAIN TOTALLY DESTROYED.

Heavy Wind and Hail Storm Passes Over a Section of Wisconsin.

Merrillan, Wis., June 30.—One of the most heavy wind and hail storms that has visited this county for years passed over this place. Hail fell the size of walnuts, and for half an hour the storm continued. West of here grain was leveled to the ground; shade trees were uprooted and delayed traffic, several large barns were blown flat and in one of these three persons are supposed to be. Grain in some places is supposed to be totally destroyed.

FAIR GROUNDS DAMAGED.

Biggest Item of Loss in Black River Falls' Tornado.

Black River Falls, Wis., June 30.—The most serious financial damage by the tornado here Wednesday was at the fair grounds, where twenty-five rods of stables, the fine arts building and band stand are entirely demolished. Shade trees and fences suffered badly. The three young men hurt are improving.

Good Templars Elect Officers.

Watertown, S. D., June 30.—The session of the grand lodge of the Independent order of Good Templars has closed after electing the following officers: Grand templar, G. W. Carpenter, Watertown; grand counsellor, Mrs. Steele, Goodwin; grand secretary, Miss Eva Williams, Watertown; treasurer, W. W. Harper, Milbank; vice templar, Florence Alquire, Sioux Falls. The grand lodge is now out of debt.

Girl Suicides in River.

Neche, N. D., June 30.—Lettie Brock, an eighteen-year-old domestic of Haverlock, Ont., and for the past six months employed at the United States hotel at this place, suicided by drowning in the Pembina river. The body was recovered. Despondency occasioned by the loss of her situation is believed to have been the motive for the deed.

Sympathy for Boers.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 30.—The Christian Reformed Church Synod of America adopted resolutions of sympathy for the Boers in their conflict with Great Britain. A copy will be sent to President Kruger.

Killed by Lightning.

Hamilton, Ohio, June 30.—A terrific thunder storm swept over this city just before noon. Frank Leugers, a molder, was killed by lightning on the street while going to dinner. Four companions were shocked but will survive.

Deaths From Yellow Fever.

Oaxaca, Mex., June 30.—A number of prominent people have died of yellow fever here. They contracted the fever at Tehuantepec. Among them is district Judge Ortega. The fever is of a virulent type.

Burlington, Iowa, June 30. — F. B. Pugh, ex-city clerk, was found dead, hanging in an apple orchard on his father's farm in Illinois. He had been in poor health for some time, which affected his reason. On this account he resigned the city clerkship about a month ago. His aged parents and one brother survive him.

INDIAN OUTBREAK

Is Feared at Rainy River, Minn.—Settlers Are Leaving.

Winnipeg, July 1. — A Rat Portage special says that the steamer Keenora has just arrived there with 100 women and children, refugees from Rainy River, Minn., who are leaving the district owing to expected Indian troubles. The residents of Koochoching, Minn., are deserting everything and moving across the river to Fort Francis, Ont., for protection. The Indians of the district, numbering 1,000, have divided into two hostile bands. The captain of the Keenora says that all the remaining women and children of the district are to be down on the next steamer, and arms are urgently besought by the settlers. The excitement is intense.

FROST IN RED RIVER VALLEY.

Flax Slightly Damaged but Wheat Could Not Be Hurt.

Grand Forks, N. D., July 1. — The temperature drooped below freezing point in many places in the valley and tender vegetables in exposed places were injured and some grain fields show signs of frost. The evidences of injury are confined in the case of wheat to the edges of the leaves and the outer layer of chaff, and even this is not general. The frost is generally viewed with indifference, as little hope is now entertained for the wheat crop. Flax is said to have been somewhat damaged, but farmers who have reported say that the damage has not reached the main stalk of the plant. A light shower Thursday morning is the only rain which has fallen in this section since the hot winds of last week, and the situation in the Northwest looks desperate except in a few favorite localities.

TIMBER VALUATIONS.

They Have Been More Than Doubled by St. Louis County Authorities.

Duluth, Minn., July 1.—The county authorities have made a raise of over 100 per cent in valuations of standing timber in this county. The valuations of this property have not been adjusted in many years, though values have tripled in the past two years. The only reports in so far are from unorganized towns, where the increase is from $4,500,000 to $9,400,000. As cut-over lands have been reduced considerably, this means that valuations on standing timber have been more than doubled.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Two Runaways Resulting in Two Deaths.

Spring Valley, Wis., July 1. — Mrs. Peter Smith was killed in a runaway yesterday, being thrown out of a wagon onto a sharp stump, which completely disemboweled her. She leaves two small children.

Dexter, Minn., June 30.—Nels Olson, a farmer living near Elkton, was instantly killed by being thrown from a wagon. He was fifty-five years old and leaves a small family.

CLOSE SEVENTY ELEVATORS.

Cargill Company Will Call in Its Buyers for the Season.

La Crosse, Wis., July 1. — The W. W. Cargill Elevator company, which runs an extensive line of elevators through the wheat region, announces that, owing to the prospective wheat crop shortage all of their elevators north of the Litchfield line will not be opened this year. This affects seventy of this company's elevators. They will retain all persons employed by them at these elevators, at an expense of nearly $50,000.

A SMALL CYCLONE.

Cuts a Path Thirty Rods Wide and Causes Considerable Damage.

Plainfield, Wis., July 1.—A cyclone passed over a small strip of country in Pine Grove, seven miles north of here. The path of the storm was only about thirty rods wide, but fences were leveled, trees broken down and uprooted, and a large hay barracks on the farm of Charles Ellis was completely demolished. It is the first "twister" in many years in this vicinity.

It Is Not Leprosy.

Cumberland, Wis., July 1. — Health Officer Garrett, who has been investigating the leprosy scare near this city, has submitted the case to the state board of health, who has decided that it is not a case of leprosy. The patient is Mrs. John Lindstrom, who has submitted cheerfully to all investigation in order that the truth might be known. It has proved simply a case of scrofula.

W. C. T. U. Election of Officers.

Hastings, Minn., July 1. — At yesterday's session of the twelfth annual convention of the Seventh District Woman's Christian Temperance union the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. A. Clifford, Northfield; vice president, Mrs. M. J. Rust, Hastings; secretary, Miss Ethel F. Taylor, Cannon Falls; treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Conley, Cannon Falls.

Feed Store Burned.

St. Paul, July 1. — For the third time within the past year the feed store of Jameson & Hevener, 181 East Sixth street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on stock and building will be $20,000, covered by insurance. It was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Sudden Death.

New Hampton, Iowa, July 1. — News comes that I. M. Weed, a prominent attorney of West Union, Iowa, died suddenly from hemorrhage of the stomach. For twenty-five years he had been in business in West Union.

Button Cutters Strike.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 1. — A strike occurred at the Prairie du Chien Button company's plant owing to a refusal of one-half cent per gross to button cutters. Thirty-eight cutters are now on strike.

Creamery Burned.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 1. — The Rockwell City creamery, the largest creamery in this part of Iowa, was burned. Some of the valuable equipment was saved, but the greater part of it was destroyed with the building. The creamery belonged to Andrew Wood & Co.

Instructed for La Follette.

West Superior, Wis., July 1. — Two conventions, giving seventeen votes for La Follette, were unanimous in instructing for him yesterday. Kerby Thomas and A. G. Titus head the delegations.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

S. Winn was killed by an ore train near Cloquet.

J. C. Pratt of Stillwater was drowned at Carnelian lake.

A cloudburst at Sugar Loaf, near Winona, caused a damage of $3,000.

Peter McNally, a Great Northern brakeman, was killed at St. Cloud.

Census returns will show that Winona has a population slightly in excess of 25,000.

Reports from Rice county indicate that scarcely a third of a crop will be realized.

Henry Finehout, the oldest railway conductor in the world, died of heart failure at St. Cloud.

People of Northern counties are agitating the matter of a new water route from Bemidji to Leech lake.

Leo Rupp and Charles Thienes of St. Cloud were drowned while bathing. They were about ten years old.

The two-year-old son of Samuel Wheeler of Sleepy Eye was burned to death while playing with gasoline.

Anthony Case, a marine engineer, has disappeared from Duluth and no trace has been seen of him for several days.

Herbert Wigdall, aged twelve, and Floryan Lorsinski, aged six, were drowned while bathing in the river at Winona.

The Minnesota Norwegian synod held its sixteenth annual meeting at Willmar. About 600 ministers and laymen were present.

St. Martin, Stearns county, experienced a $5,000 fire recently. The hotel, Catholic church and house of M. Weier were destroyed.

P. J. Regan, a Great Northern employe, was seriously injured near Willmar by being struck on the head with a cable-stretcher.

The semi-centennial of the entrance of Episcopal missionaries into Minnesota was celebrated at Christ church, St. Paul, last week.

O. Christianson of Preston, went insane and cut his hand off with an axe. He has been taken to Rochester. He was eighty years old.

The year-old child of George Chuba of Two Rivers tipped a pan of hot water over and was so badly scalded that it died in a few hours.

W. W. Wilkin, a highly-respected citizen of Steele county, died at Owatonna recently. At one time he was a member of the legislature.

While James Ballard, an oiler at the Glenmont mill at Cass Lake, was oiling some cups on a carriage, the band saw broke and cut the thumb off his hand.

The barn and machine shed of Jesse Hanner, a farmer living northwest of Northfield, were burned to the ground. All harness and farm machinery were burned.

The summer school for the counties of Stearns, Benton, Sherburne and Morrison will be held in the normal school building, St. Cloud. The school begins July 9 and lasts four weeks.

The foundations for the normal school building at Duluth are completed and work on the superstructure is beginning. This will be red stone and buff brick. It is intended to have the building under roof by the coming autumn.

Eugene Meade, a young man living a few miles west of Little Falls, was arrested at St. Cloud and taken to Little Falls Saturday. Meade was in possession of a bicycle which he had stolen from Nathe Bros. of Little Falls, and his attempt to dispose of it at St. Cloud led to his arrest. He admits his guilt.

The Dairymen and Buttermakers' association of Faribault county met in Blue Earth recently for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws.

The Wells creamery company organized recently with thirty stockholders. G. M. Graham is president; M. Olson, treasurer. They will build a creamery costing about $5,000.

The rest of the people are having a quiet laugh at the republicans who met in county convention at Duluth last week. Among the officers nominated was M. Douglas, an attorney, for the office of court commissioner. It so happens that this office does not become vacant for two years, and no election can be held for it now.

Daniel Alguire was brought from Ogilvie, being found in the woods near that place, in a terrible condition. His eyesight was totally gone, and when discovered he was crawling on his hands and knees, imagining he was in the house, and was practically insane. He was in a starved condition, and had evidently been without food for several days.

John Mitchell, head of the large contracting firm of Powers & Mitchell of Marquette, died at Two Harbors in a very peculiar manner. On his way to the breakwater contract over which he had charge, he grew weary and sat down against some timbers, in plain sight of the men at work. An investigation proved that he died almost instantly upon sitting down.

John Mertes, an aged farmer of St. Joseph township, near St. Cloud, was severely injured in a runaway. He had been delivering milk to the creamery, and as he was leaving for home, the team became frightened as he was unhitching them, and he was knocked down by the buggy pole, stepped on by one of the horses, and the buggy wheels passed over him, cutting his head badly and bruising and cutting one leg severely.

An executive committee of seven prominent citizens of Glenwood, assisted by a number of special subcommittees, is making preparations for the reception and entertainment of the big crowd which will visit Glenwood on July 17. That day will mark the arrival of M. A. W. excursionists from Morrison county and points between Little Falls and Glenwood. This excursion will start on the Soo as far west as Harvey, N. D. Glenwood is preparing to entertain fully 5,000 visitors on that day.

M. McCarthy, a saloonkeeper of Detroit, was shot by E. G. Holmes, the banker and merchant. After a heated altercation over electric light matters, Holmes was passing down Washington avenue in his family carriage, when McCarthy approached him. He was warned to keep away by Holmes, who told the driver to go ahead, but McCarthy sprang into the carriage, and Holmes drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking McCarthy's head, but glanced off, and the wound will not prove serious.

Mrs. Willey McLean, sister-in-law of John R. McLean, died at the Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

ADVICE TO THE FARMERS.

Prof. Liggett Issues a Bulletin on the Fodder Question.

Information has been received that leads to the suspicion that an effort is being made by unscrupulous individuals, at least in certain sections of the state, to stampede the farmers into turning off their stock for fear of inability to provide fodder for them. Secretary Randall, of the state agricultural society, is advised of an instance where two men, evidently working in concert, went through a certain locality a day or two apart. The first one made it his business to talk to the farmers along the road almost pessimistically about the situation. He represented the drouth and scarcity of pasturage as general, and expressed the opinion that in a short time stock wouldn't be worth anything at all. After the farmer had had a day or two to think this over, along came the second man, prepared to buy stock, provided he could get it cheap enough. And in a number of cases he was able to make deals to his satisfaction.

The general situation has been made the subject of a bulletin by Director W. M. Liggett, of the agricultural station, and it will be scattered broadcast over the state. The point is that, in the first place, it is too early to sell stock, for the fodder question is not altogether hopeless; and, in the second place, there is no reason why any farmer, selling now or in the near future, should not get a good price. The bulletin is as follows:

"Many farmers, alarmed at the shortage of pasturage, as well as oats and hay crops, are already selling their cattle. The only purchasers, at a low price, for speculation, are dealers. In recent years much has been done to stimulate the growth of live stock in Minnesota, especially the cattle industry. These cattle, and particularly the females, are needed on the farm. If sold now, how are they to be replaced? Fat stock of all kinds is selling at good prices in the market. While the drouth in the Northwest is serious, do not overlook the fact that Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and other states have an abundance of food of all kinds, and the farmers in these states will be willing to pay good prices for stockers in the autumn months. Keep your growing stock, and do everything possible to provide food for it, which may be grown if rain comes soon. Plant fodder corn as Bulletin No. 10 directs; also, other pasturage and forage foods. Oats and barley mixed, or oats alone, sown as late as the first week in July, will furnish a large amount of pasture. Winter rye sown at any time between now, and the 1st of September, will also furnish much pasture. That sown in August may also be grazed the following spring. A full crop of rape may be grown sown as late as the middle of July. Rape, well grown, furnishes an enormous amount of pasturage. Rape should be sown with a drill, if one suitable can be had, but may also be sown broadcast, using four to five pounds of sed per acre, and covered with a harrow. Use the Dwarf Essex variety. If no rain falls within a reasonable time, and food cannot be grown and it becomes necessary to sell much of the stock, it should not be sold at a sacrifice, but there should be some intelligent effort made made by the farmers to ship the stock to the best available market; keeping the choice females."

HAS RIGHT TO ORDER FORMS.

Attorney General Sustains Public Examiner's Circular.

Some of the county auditors of the state do not take kindly to Public Examiner Pope's innovations in the manner of bookkeeping, and particularly to his requirements as to the forms to be observed in paying out public funds and the record thereof. The attorney general is receiving, almost daily, inquiries as to the authority of the public examiner in the premises.

The question is a somewhat delicate one, inasmuch as the attorney general is the legal adviser of the public examiner, although the attorney general was not consulted in advance of the issue of the public examiner's circulars of instructions. Two separate legal provisions are involved, the public examiner getting his authority to advise and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping from one section, while the form of payments of public money is covered by another section of the statutes.

In answering the inquiries from county officials, the attorney general's office is advising them that the statute seems to give the public examiner absolute power to make and enforce requirements as to county bookkeeping. As to the matter of paying out public funds, it is suggested that the proper authority to advise them is their own county attorney.

MINNESOTA CROPS.

The weekly report of the federal officer for Minnesota, covering crop conditions, states:

"The latter part of the week was very warm, with the maximum temperature ranging from 90 to 95 degrees. Local and generally very light showers early in the week relieved the extremely dry conditions hardly more than a momentary freshening of the verdure. From the middle Minnesota valley southward, and in southeastern counties lying along the Iowa line, owing to rains of previous weeks, the drouth is not felt so severely; but even in those sections the crops are not nearly so good as usual. Spring wheat seems to be standing the dry conditions better than oats and barley, but on sandy soil the crops are said to be so dried up as to not worth cutting. On heavier soils all the same grains may yield some grain; but the straw is short, the stand irregular and thin, and the heads small. Grain is heading in all parts of the state.

BRITISH LAWYER BANKRUPT.

His Liabilities Placed at Over a Million Dollars.

London, June 29.—In the bankruptcy court a receiving order was made against Benjamin Greenlake, a lawyer, with liabilities of between £200,000 and £300,000.

Store and Dwelling Burned.

Madelia, Minn., June 29. — John Dodge's store and a dwelling at Grogan, near here, were burned last night. Loss, $5,000.

Drouth in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 30. — The prolonged drouth in Salt river valley has done many thousand dollars worth of damage and threatens the grain and fruit crops not harvested. Cattle are in bad condition and many ranchers are disposing of their stock as quickly as possible.

Gold Standard in Haiti.

Washington, June 30. — The department of state is advised by Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, that he had been informed that the government of Haiti had adopted the gold standard, and that the unit of value is the American gold dollar.

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XIX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900. NUMBER 51.

A WEEK OF GREAT EVENTS

THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION THE GREATEST IN THE PARTY'S HISTORY.

Governor Lind's Determination to Compel the Standard Oil Company to Pay Its Share of Taxes in This State—The Railroad Commission Declares the Sale of the St. Paul and Duluth Void—More Involved of a Public Nature Than the Railroads Care to Have the Public Know—Miscellaneous Political Comment Covering the Events of an Interesting Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, July 9, 1900.

It is impossible to give anything like a reliable forecast of the work of the Kansas City convention. Suffice it to say that the convention was the largest and most enthusiastic of any ever held under the auspices of the Democratic party. This augurs immensely for success, not only in the nation but in Minnesota all along the line.

With a united party, with Bryan as the matchless standard bearer, with issues that stir men's hearts and with a cause that is righteous and just, how can we fail!

When Governor Lind, some weeks ago, reminded the Republican secretary of state that by doing his full duty in the enforcement of the Somerville law the state treasury would be enriched many thousands of dollars he did that which cannot fail to redound to his material advantage when he comes to seek the suffrages of the people at the polls this fall. To be sure the secretary winced and said he could not see wherein it was any of the governor's business to be pointing out his plain duty and bidding him perform it, but what of that! The governor saw that the law wasn't being enforced, that the state was being deprived of money that was justly its due, and as long as the secretary didn't know enough to act for himself, the people are not going to blame Governor Lind for coming to his rescue, even if it did involve an exercise of authority not strictly within his province. On the contrary, they will reward him as a servant, who, like the man who carried the message to Garcia, doesn't need to be told what to do, but goes ahead and does it.

Now comes another matter in which Governor Lind does credit to himself by performing an act, not necessarily within his province, but nevertheless of great importance to the state.

The Standard Oil company is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of this state, and having general offices in the city of Minneapolis. In a communication addressed to the Hennepin county assessor Governor Lind points out that this corporation has a stated capital of $500,000 and is as clearly subject to taxation as any other corporation in Hennepin county, notwithstanding the fact that it has escaped such taxation during all the years in which it has been reaping profits from a monopoly of the business of this state. To assist the assessor in reaching a proper valuation the governor says: "Under the provisions of the Standard Oil trust it appears that one of the terms of the agreement was that corporations, to be called the Standard Oil company of the state in which they incorporated, should be incorporated from time to time in the several states of the Union as the trustees might direct and as the business interests of the trust might suggest; that the capitalization of the state corporation should be the equivalent of its property and instrumentalities for carrying on business in the state; and that so soon as the new corporation was incorporated, pursuant to this agreement, the stock of the corporation in excess of the number of shares equal to the number of directors of the corporation should be transferred to the trustees of the Standard Oil trust who would issue in lieu thereof trust certificates for the face value of the shares so deposited. These trust certificates, it appears, are now quoted at from three to five times their face value."

Now, if the Hennepin assessor will only follow the governor's suggestion and enter up for taxation, at a fair valuation, the property of this grasping institution the gain to the state will simply be enormous, for under a recent ruling of the United States supreme court the assessor can and should enter up the property for at least six years of the time during which it has been delinquent.

In this connection it might be interesting to note that Governor Lind addressed his letter to the Hennepin assessor on the very day that the Republican convention nominated for the important office of railroad commissioner one of the Standard Oil company's hired men at Two Harbors.

Some statesmen there are, some politicians, whose influence ceases the moment they retire from active public service. Not so with Tom Reed. From his lawyer's office in New York he continues to express himself on all public questions, and it is remarkable to observe with what consideration his words are received. For example, the brainy ex-speaker is known to have absolutely no sympathy with the expansionist policy of the McKinley administration, and it is due chiefly to his caustic criticism of the Philadelphia nominations that many have been turned against the ticket who otherwise might have been enthusiastic in its support. In one instance, at least, a man who gave $10,000 to the Republican campaign fund four years ago has told his friends that he will give nothing this year and he attributes his change of heart solely to the reasoning and position of Mr. Reed.

It is good news that Editor Hearst of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner gives to the Democracy of the country and especially of the West this week. It is the announcement of a new journal in Chicago, to be inaugurated at once, to be known as the "Chicago American," and to be devoted, under Mr. Hearst's management, to the furtherance of American ideas and principles and the support, as the best representative of these ideas and principles of the Democratic party and the Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan. It is needless to say that the courageous and energetic Mr. Hearst will make of his new venture a complete success and that the Chicago American will during the coming campaign be of incalculable assistance to the supporters of Mr. Bryan.

The railroad and warehouse commission, nothing daunted by the ridicule of railway attorneys and railway interests, has come to the definite conclusion that the St. Paul and Duluth and Northern Pacific are competing lines of railway for the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers from the city of Duluth to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that therefore the sale of the St. Paul and Duluth to the Northern Pacific Railroad company is in all respects in violation of the laws of the state and void. That a great legal battle will follow as a result of this conclusion is already apparent and upon the issue more depends than the railroads would have the public believe. In fact, the contest will be one in which not only the country tributary to the two roads, but the entire state will be vitally interested. The St. Paul and Duluth, it must be remembered, is the only road doing business in Minnesota that lies wholly within the state. It is the only one, therefore, of all the roads operating between the Twin Cities and the head of the lakes that is amenable solely and exclusively to the laws of this state and to the control of the railroad commission. All others originate without or extend beyond the borders of the state and can to a great extent make themselves secure in their schedules of charges and prevent the wholesome interference of our state railway commission by alleging the carrying on of an interstate business. It is plain, therefore, that the absorption of the St. Paul and Duluth by the Northern Pacific would be a public misfortune. It was through the independent character of the St. Paul and Duluth that the decision in the New Ulm coal rate case, affecting the whole southwestern portion of the state, was made possible. With the St. Paul and Duluth merged in the Northern Pacific this eminently fair and timely decision would be void and of no effect, the Northern Pacific as an interstate line being in a position to ignore the commission's ruling by setting up the plea of interstate business over which the commission could exercise no control.

Viewed in this light the question becomes a public one, and the people of the state ought to appreciate the excellent judgment of Governor Lind in giving them a commission that is ever alert to the public interests and doesn't wait for proceedings to be instituted by private citizens, but takes up matters of this vital character on its own motion. We predict that when all of the commission's grounds for action are made known there will be as pronounced a kick throughout the state against the consolidation of these two roads as there was against the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern some years ago.

The Republicans in their platform say they favor a gross earnings tax on railroads. So do the Democrats. The only difference is this: The Republicans are satisfied with a tax of 3 per cent; the Democrats insist that it shall be raised to 4 per cent. The people are with the Democrats; the railroads with the Republicans.

General Moses E. Clapp: "The Republicans would rather nominate Van Sant than elect me."

The Sauk Center Avalanche sees in the new men at the helm in state Republican politics great concern for certain classes. Thus, all country merchants will be specially benefitted by the prominence given General S. E. Olsen, the department store prince, labor will "rejoice" over the honors conferred on Magnate Tom Lowry, and every user of a shingle, a lath or a piece of board will be tickled to death that Tom Shevlin, head of the Minneapolis lumber trust, is to be national committeeman.

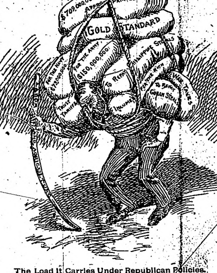
Sept. 6 is the date set for the allied forces to make up the ticket which will do the sweeping in November.

The Windom Press, Republican, frankly admits that Lind has made so good a governor that he is entitled to another term if he wants it.

The Litchfield Independent contends that the Republican state convention made a horrible mess of its work from the standpoint of geographical considerations. For example it points out that the nominees for governor and chief justice hail from the adjoining counties of Winona and Olmstead. The candidate for attorney general and one of the nominees for railroad commissioner both come from the single county of Clay in the Red River valley. Meeker county gets the nomination for secretary of state, but is not entitled to it, having furnished the state treasurer for six years past. Lake county, which hasn't a single inhabitant outside of two townships, secures a place on the railroad commission. But then if the only mistakes made by the convention had been geographical ones, it wouldn't have been so bad.

G. S. O.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.



The Load It Carries Under Republican Policies.
—National Watchman.

CORPORATE INFLUENCE

Its Grip on the Republican Party of the State is Very Plainly Indicated.

Miller, Who Seeks to Be Railroad Commissioner, a Steel Trust Employee.

Other Candidates Are Named Solely Because Corporations Wanted Them.

The Republican state convention, which, among other things, nominated that indefatigable office-seeker, Samuel R. Van Sant, to lead the forlorn hope against the great commoner, John Lind, was remarkable at least for two things:

First, the hippodrome character, trotting out and naming the candidates for all of the leading positions with all the clock-work nicety of a circus that does exactly as advertised.

Second, its complete submission to machine and corporate interests whenever those interests chose to show their hand.

Other Republican conventions have now and then on particular offices bowed the knee to machine dictation, but in this instance the knee was crooked all along the line.

Consider in the first place with what meekness of spirit that great gathering of delegates yielded to the selection of Senator Ed. Young as permanent presiding officer. Personally Mr. Young is a very agreeable fellow, a capable lawyer and withal a good speaker but is it not strange that the Republicans in convention assembled should have altogether forgotten the record which he carved out for himself and his party associates in the Senate. When, as chairman of the judiciary committee, he led the fight on, and killed, the most popular and meritorious bill introduced in either house during the last session—the bill to increase the gross earnings tax on railroads from three to four per cent? Are not the people justified in considering Mr. Young's selection as chairman as an evidence of approval of his senatorial action? Could the corporate interests, which conspired to defeat the increased gross earnings tax in the Senate, have shown their absolute control over the Republican convention in any manner more emphatic than by the magnificent endorsement which they secured for Senator Young?

Again, compare the treatment accorded Mr. Merrill, of Minneapolis, with that given to Peter E. Hanson, of Litchfield. Hanson, notwithstanding the fact that as a senator some years ago he voted against the passage of that excellent law, known as the Anderson tax law, is given the nomination for secretary of state. Merrill, on the other hand, is hardly mentioned for the place to which he aspired, notwithstanding he was the author of this same law and would without doubt have made an excellent member of the railroad commission.

Then, too, the selections made for places on the railroad commission showed beyond any question the high-handed manipulation of machine and corporate influences. To be sure, sop was thrown to the people in the nomination of Mr. Staples, but there the concession ended. Miller, a young and inexperienced clerk in one of the Rockefeller offices at Two Harbors, was put forward for one of the four-year terms, and Ira B. Mills, a member of the former Republican commission and a man of conceded railroad leanings, was cleverly worked into the other. Against this arrangement the well-minded portion of the convention was absolutely helpless. Old-time leaders were actually hissed and silenced when they tried to counsel reason and fair dealing. The slate was fixed and it had to be forced through by fair means or foul. Think of it! The great Republican party of Minnesota nominating a boy for railroad commissioner because the Federal Steel Trust and Rockefeller wanted him! Think of it once more honoring the member of a commission that the people of the state had less than two years ago repudiated! Is it not about time that the honest rank and file of the party opened their eyes?

Mills' election would mean a commission to which the people would look in vain for energetic treatment of the questions coming before it. Miller's election would mean a commission that, as far as he was concerded, would do the Rockefeller bidding. If such were not the case he would not be on the ticket to-day.

Will the people of the state stand for it?

Speaking of the nomination of Mills that staunch Republican organ, the Minneapolis Journal, has this to say:

The nomination of Mr. Mills the Journal cannot regard as other than a political mistake. In our judgment it was unfortunate to take any one from the old commission, and, also, bad politics to offer to the people of this state for their support at the polls a man who, according to his own admission, furnished to both the house and senate a copy of a bill which came to be known as the Miller bill, which passed both houses but was vetoed by the governor because it at least made doubtful against public interest a law which before was free from doubt in favor of the public interest. That the enactment of the law would have had that effect The Journal has the best obtainable legal advice and fully believes. There was plenty of good material at hand out of which to complete a good ticket without placing upon it the name of a man who, however honorable his intentions may have been, will be compelled to defend this unfortunate official act from now until election day.

Says the Globe of St. Paul: It will not be surprising if the people at the polls repudiate the Republican state convention and all its works. It now rests with the Democratic party of Minnesota to give the people a set of candidates they can vote for without feeling that they are handing the state's affairs over to the control of some employe of a grabbing corporation.

In this connection, while talk is rife all over the state concerning the Republican nominees for railroad commissioners, it might not be out of place to quote what Senator Miller, a Republican, has to say of the reduction in grain rates, brought about by the present commission, appointed by Gov. Lind. Here it is:

"The result, with its consequent great benefits to the farmers of this section, is a triumph of public interests over the greed of railroad corporations, which is very gratifying and encouraging. For the good work accomplished by the railroad commission the Herald freely gives to those officials unqualified credit. By comparison of the new rates with the rates in effect before the first reduction was secured, it will appear that the total reduction from Rock county markets and from most other points in southwestern Minnesota to the Twin Cities amounts to four cents per 100 on flax and three cents per 100 on wheat. On other grains the new rates give a reduction of about one cent per 100. This means an increase of over 2 cents per bushel for flax, nearly two cents per bushel for wheat, and in the neighborhood of one cent per bushel for other grain. Applied to the total products of the county it means an enormous increase in the profits of our farmers, and gives an indication of what may be accomplished for the benefit of the public by earnest and faithful effort on the part of our representatives in positions of public trust."

In an editorial reviewing the administration of Governor Lind, the Faribault Pilot says:

"The opponents of Governor Lind will have to assail his politics in the pending campaign, as his official record is invulnerable.

None can question or doubt the statement of the Pilot. If Lind has been a disappointment to any, it is to the 'old gang' that was not permitted to dictate the policy of his administration. The confidence expressed for him two years ago will be renewed when the time comes for action.—Morton Enterprise.

Republicans are a part of the people in Minnesota, and when a man performs "every act" of the duties of a high office like that of governor "after careful consideration of its effect on the people," he is just the kind of man the people want. For forty years the Israelites wandered in the wilderness. For forty years Republicans in Minnesota allowed themselves to be led or driven to continuing in office the Republican administration of affairs believing that the state would be dishonored by the election of any other. But nearly two years ago John Lind was elected and now even rabid Republicans are forced to "point with pride" to his administration, and Republicans, true Republicans are a proud people, and they like something like that to be proud of.—Delano Gazette. Republican.

CORPORATION CANDIDATES AND STARS.

St. Paul Globe:

The great blunder, if it was a blunder and not the result of deliberate purpose made by the Republican state convention was in the selection of candidates for railroad commissioners. The Hon. A. N. Dare, of Elk River, the speaker of the last House of Representatives, and one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the Sixth congressional district, was badly defeated in the convention by one Joseph G. Miller, an individual who until a few days ago was absolutely unknown outside of the circumscribed, scantily populated areas of Lake county, and who resides at the town of Two Harbors, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Mr. Miller was nominated for railroad commissioner over Mr. Dare.

This Joseph G. Miller is employed as a minor clerk in the master mechanic's office of one of the iron range railroads. His sponsor was the claim agent of one of those railroads which is controlled by the Rockefellers. He was put forth by this claim agent as the representative of organized labor and a large amount of money must have been spent to secure his nomination, judging by the crowds of strikers engaged in booming his candidacy. Such is the individual who defeated Mr. Dare and whose candidacy forced Charles F. Staples, of Dakota county, another of the Republican nominees, to fill the humiliating position of the short term candidate.

Judge Ira B. Mills, of Moorhead the third nominee, is a former member of the commission and owes his nomination to the indefatigable efforts of the former chief grain inspector, Mr. A. C. Clausen, whose cohorts did not scruple to enter into a combination with the supporters of the Rockefeller protege to defeat Dare and other candidates.

The most brilliant star in the crown of the Republican state convention, however, was the election of Hon. E. T. Young, of Appleton, as permanent chairman. Mr. Young is a young lawyer of much ability, and a member of the state senate, who won renown in certain quarters, during the last session of the state legislature, by defeating the bill to increase the gross earnings tax on railroad earnings to 4 per cent.

Rev. S. W. Sample in People's Paper: The allied forces which are today rallying under the leadership of Bryan are the party of affirmation and progress. They affirm the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the rights of the Filipinos, the Cubans and the Boers to liberty and independence, the rights of the common people of this country as against the trusts, the privileged classes, the plutocracy. They are moving towards the perfect realization of these rights.

The Imperialist party (for it is the Republican party no longer, save only in name) is most glaringly the party of negation.

It denies the fundamental principles upon which this government was founded.

It denies that either Congress or the president, in dealing with the Filipinos or the Puerto Ricans, must or should obey the Constitution.

It denies the equal rights of all to freedom, because it sanctions and supports slavery in the Zulu archipelago.

It denies the right of the South African republics to existence, because, its throat choked with Filipino blood, it utters no protest while Great Britain is destroying those republics.

It denies the grand doctrine of our revolutionary forefathers, that taxation without representation is tyranny.

It denies the rights of the people as against the trusts, because it has fostered the tariffs and other special privileges under which the trusts have grown and multiplied; and because, when one of its former officials, Attorney General Monette, of Ohio, endeavered to enforce the law against trusts and bring the Standard Oil Company to justice, the Imperialist (so-called Republican) party of Ohio refused to endorse his endeavor or to nominate him for re-election.

It denies the application of the Golden Rule to nations, because it is certainly not treating either the Filipinos, the Cubans or the Boers as it would want to be treated.

It denies the supreme authority of Almighty God, for it says the American people should stand by the administration in its present war," right or wrong," whereas Right is always and everywhere the voice and will of God.

To a degree never before true of any party in this country, the Imperialist (pseudo-Republican) party of to-day is the party of negation and denial.

The Delano Gazette gives a hint of what is coming in this campaign when Republican inconsistency and boss subserviency will be emphasized on the stump. Thus what will the people think when our five congressmen stand up for the Porto Rico iniquity, which half of the Republican papers of the state condemned, on the one hand, while Senators Davis and Nelson and the other two congressmen take the other side? The people will be sure to ask nasty questions this year, and what will the Republicans answer?

WERE SAFE JULY 4

LATEST REPORT REGARDING THE LEGATIONS.

Having Fought to a Standstill the First Fanatical Outbursts, It Is Believed That Something May Intervene to Save Them — Doubt Thrown Upon the Shanghai Consuls' Information—Tien-tsin Still Hard Pressed—Disorders Increasing in Violence—Report a Big Battle Near Tien-tsin.

London, July 10.—The foreign consuls at Shanghai met on July 7 and officially announced that the legations at Peking were safe on July 4. The foregoing statement, read with Consul Warren's dispatch to the foreign office on Saturday, makes it possible to believe that the legations will hold out for a number of days yet. Having fought to a standstill the first outbursts of fanatical fury, it is believable that something may intervene to save them. The news after the sinister rumors of the last ten days is enough upon which to build up hopes.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, telegraphing on Sunday at 5:10 p. m., however, throws doubt upon Consul Warren's information. He says Tao Tai Sheng now admits that there was an error in his communication to Consul Warren. The date of the courier's arrival at Chiefu was July 3, which does not apply to his

Departure From Peking.

The journey from Peking to Chiefu occupies five days. The courier, therefore, could not have left Peking later than June 28. The date of the massacre there, as given by Chinese reports, was June 30 or July 1. Tien-tsin is still hard pressed. A Chinese force numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 men, as estimated by inconclusive reconnaissance, floods the country round about Tien-tsin, communication between that place and Taku being apparently possible by river only. A Chefu dispatch to the Express says the Russians have landed 8,000 men at Taku and the Japanese have discharged several transports. The Japanese pushed on to Tien-tsin, leading in the subsequent assault upon the native city, in which their commander was killed. Ten more transports are engaged at Japanese ports. With the 10,000 British India

Troops Afloat

and fresh Japanese contingents it is quite probable that the allies will have 50,000 men ashore. The disorders in the provinces appear to be increasing in violence. A Chinese army is within forty miles of New Chwang and the foreigners are preparing to abandon their homes. The southern part of the province is swept by raiders, destroying all works of the white men except in spots garrisoned by Russians. Proclamations have been posted in all villages near Chefu calling upon the loyal Chinese to rise and expel the foreigners for introducing among the pious Chinese an immoral religion. The Christian settlement at Chefu is at the mercy of the two Chinese forts, equipped with Krupp guns, which command the sides of the city. Six warships, including the United States gunboat Nashville, are constantly

Cleared for Action.

The provisional government at Peking appears to have designs upon the southern provinces. Besides having ordered Kwan Shikai to advance upon Nankin, which Kwan Shikai says he will not do, Prince Tuan has sent an army along the route of the grand canal.

Refugees from Tien-tsin arriving at Shanghai say that only five civilian foreigners were killed during the long Chinese bombardment. The foreign women became so indifferent that they walked through the streets, not heeding the shells. Most of the civilians were deported to Taku, thence to be conveyed to Shanghai. Gen. Kwan Kan Sui, governor of Shan Tung, a correspondent of the Daily Mail avers, predicts that by July 14 the

Boxers Will Disband

and negotiations will begin for peace. Circumstantial rumors of dark things to come are in circulation. The correspondents at Shanghai, which is still the clearing house of all China news, say that a combined force of Russians and Japanese have left Tien-tsin, following the line as far as Li Fang, and have thence swept swiftly westward, attacking the Chinese eighteen miles north of Tien-tsin, killing 1,000 of them. The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says reports from Tien-tsin, from Chinese sources, say a great battle has taken place in which the Chinese lost heavily. The allies at Tien-tsin are short of provisions and suffer considerably from "sniping."

Li Hung Chang's Scheme.

The Times says: "We learn from a private message from Canton that Li Hung Chang has telegraphed direct to the Chinese minister in London urging him to request the British government to approach the United States government with a view to a joint invitation to Japan to co-operate in the maintenance of the Chinese empire and the establishment of a strong government on a solid basis, the three then uniting in an appeal for the support of all the other powers."

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING

Entertained for the Safety of the Legations.

Washington, July 10. — A slightly more hopeful feeling for the safety of the legationers in Peking is apparent in official circles. The hope is not founded on any official dispatches which have reached the state department, as nothing was received during the day from the consular representatives of the United States in China. The cumulative statements, however, which are daily printed from various portions of the empire reporting the diplomatic corps, with the exception of the German minister, as safe up to within certain specified time, together with the absence of any corroborative proof of their murder, is practically responsible for the slight hope which prevails that they, the ministers, are yet alive. The statements purporting to come from Sir Robert Hart, the English Chinese inspector of customs, are regarded as the best information which has been received. While showing that conditions were desperate the dispatches have not been entirely without hope. Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, continues optimistic in spite of the alarming reports. Such recent communications as he had with the officials of the Southern provinces leads him to believe that up to a very recent date the legationers were still safe.

BULLER IN A FIGHT.

His Escort is Ineffectually Attacked.

London, July 10.—Late news from South Africa indicate that the Boers ineffectually attacked Gen. Buller's escort between Standerton and Heidelberg on Saturday as he was returning from a visit to Lord Roberts. The Boers attacked Ficksburg garrison at midnight on Tuesday, but were driven off after forty-five minutes' fighting. Gen. Brabant on July 5 occupied Dernberg, between Senakal and Winburg, which served as a base for bands assailing convoys. Col. Mahon, of Gen. Hutton's mounted troops, on July 6 and 7, engaged 3,000 Boers east of Brouker spruit and drove them off. The British casualties numbered thirty-three. Commandant Limmer tried to recapture Rustenburg on July 6 but was driven back. Thirty-four of Strathcona's horse, under Lieut. Anderson, were attacked by 200 Boers east of Standerton on July 6. The British soon took possession of a kopje, upon which they successfully withstood the attacks of the enemy.

Movement of Boer Settlers.

The Times' Lourenzo Marques correspondent says, under date of July 7: A general movement of Boer settlers into Gazaland, Portuguese territory, seems to be contemplated. Already large herds have been driven across the border. The Portuguese welcome the movement.

SCOUTING IN LUZON.

Results in the Death of Eleven Americans.

Manila, July 10. — The past week's scouting in Luzon resulted in eleven Americans being killed and sixteen wounded. One hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week, and eight Americans who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels, were surrendered and a hundred rifles were turned over to the United States officials. The enemy ambushed a wagon train between Indang and Nacui. The Third infantry lost nine men while on an expedition to punish the Ladrones in the delta of the Rio Grande. In the Antigue province of Panay a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing or wounding of seventy of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans. The insurgents are slowly accepting the amnesty provisions. In some instances the Americans are suspending operations in order to give the rebels an opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

MADE FACES, IS COMMITTED.

Boy's Liberty the Price of His Making Grimaces in the Courtroom.

Chicago, July 10.—Harry Klein, aged nine years, earned a commitment to the John Worthy school by his actions while on the witness stand in Judge Tuthill's court. The boy made faces at his mother and sister, who were on the stand with him, telling the court of the conduct that had caused his arrest. Judge Tuthill had indicated by his remarks that he would release the lad, and was preparing to arrange for his parole. Harry thought the judge was not looking his way, and grimaced at his relatives. The judge saw the act and at once sent the boy to the John Worthy school.

ROTTERDAM STRIKE IS GROWING.

Car Men Join the Dock Laborers and Pickets Bar Out the Non-Union Men.

Rotterdam, July 10.—The dock laborers' strike is assuming threatening proportions. The car men have now joined in the strike and the police and marines are guarding the streets in order to check disturbances. The strikers have picketed all the approaches to town so as to prevent nonunionists from entering. The laborers of Rotterdam will hold a mass meeting to discuss the best means of aiding the strikers.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Two People Killed Outright and One Seriously Injured.

Pittsburg, July 10—Two people were killed outright and a third seriously hurt last night in a most peculiar railroad accident. The victims were on their way home from church and were standing on South Twenty-seventh street, South side, at the end of a blind switch on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railway, waiting for a freight train to pass. The switch, which is on a grade, was filled with cabooses. The freight broke in two at the switch. The portion which turned into the switch jammed the line of cabooses through the buffer into the party of church people.

FAST TEAMS.

Americans Easily Defeat the Britons in Athletic Meet.

London, July 10.—American athletes won eight out of thirteen of the amateur events of the championship of Great Britain. The amateur athletic association championship games were held at Stamford Bridge, and as the Americans competed in only twelve of the events they won all but four of the contests in which they took part. Such a clean sweep is without parallel. More especially is it noticeable when it is remembered that they opposed the best amateurs not only from England, Ireland and Scotland, but the colonies as well.

FEUD ARISES FROM DUEL.

Principals in a Gun Fight in Arizona Both Killed.

Tucson, Ariz., July 10—Antonio Soso and Jose Vasquez, two prominent Mexican cattlemen, quarreled over a cattle brand in San Pedro valley and both men were killed in a fight with guns. A feud between cowboys employed by the two men killed has arisen and serious trouble is feared.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Of the entire street railway track mileage in Great Britain over one-third is owned by the public.

There is no canning industry among the Chinese. All of their sauces and compotes are preserved in earthenware jars, or in old wine and beer bottles.

Orphanages and destitute orphans are alike non-existent in Australia. There every waif is taken to a receiving house and kept until a country home is found for it.

The next generation will see the Gould fortune pretty well cut up, there being so many heirs. The richest of these will be Kingdon, George Gould's eldest child. His father is rated at $70,000,000.

The postal money order service with the principality of Montenegro has been discontinued by a number of European countries because of the Montenegrin exchequer's flat refusal to settle their account with the foreign postal creditors. The Prince of Montenegro took all the money for his family expenses, and now calmly refuses to disgorge.

In excavating the old Roman camp of Carnuhtum, near Haimburg, on the Danube, between Vienna and Pressburg, the explorers have come upon an armory and provision house containing 1,037 weapons and pieces of armour and stores of barley, peas, etc. A great many inscriptions were found as well.

The pretentious or unmusical names which many American towns bear invite amusement, sometimes derision. If it were not for the flavor of antiquity which clings to them some English place-names might be criticised. Thus in a recent brief list of ecclesiastical preferments and appointments appeared such names as Tolpuddle, Shincliffe, and Fugglestone. Better, perhaps, Babylon Lower Mills, or Northeast Jefferson Hollow.

If Richard Yates, the Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, is elected, he will be governor of his state before he is 40 years old. But he will not be as young as some others of Illinois' governors, for Ninian Edwards, the first governor, when Illinois was a territory was only 34 when appointed; Gov. Coles was only 36 at his inauguration. Gov. French was 38 and Gov. Hamilton was 36.

In California a new business has been discovered. It takes the form of drilling oil wells in the sea, and is the latest and most remarkable, as well as the most picturesque, feature of the great crude oil industry. This new and radical departure, a difficult and expensive undertaking, to say the least, has been successfully carried out at Summerland, the only place where it ever has been attempted, and there the precious brown fluid is now pumped from beneath the Pacific ocean.

The mud volcanoes situated in the vicinity of Laytonville, Cal., have burst into alarming activity. The first intimation the inhabitants had of the phenomenon was when an immense cloud of vapor issued from the mouth of the craters, accompanied by a sound like faraway thunder. The disturbance is so violent that great redwood trees are swayed when the mud and vapor shoots high over the rims of the crater and flows down the hillside like a lava stream into one of the tributaries of the Eel River. The murky craters are filled with a bluish mud of about the consistency of boiling tar, but the mud is icy cold. The roar of the volcanoes can be heard for miles around.

Iowa county, Wis., lays claim to having the lowest salaried official in the employ of the United States government. The government hires Frank Lynch for one cent a year to carry the mail between Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa county, and Mineral Point, nine miles distant. Every four years the postoffice department contracts to lowest bidders for transfer of mail sacks. Last year there was the liveliest competition ever known for the Dodgeville-Mineral Point contract. Several different men signified their intention of going into the contest, and the "talk" was kept up until each bidder knew that he would have to go pretty low to get the prize. The man who then held the contract had been receiving about $40 per year for carrying the mail. It is said that when the bids for the new contract were opened in Washington it was found that the three lowest offers for carrying the mail per year were 1 cent, 39 cents and $1.50. Frank Lynch, being the one-cent bidder, was awarded the contract for four years.

Bishop Nelson of Georgia has drawn up a bill which is now before congress and which provides for the establishment of an industrial school for negroes wherever ten thousand dollars can be raised for a nucleus. In this event, seven trustees, residents of the south, may obtain from congress $150,000, one-third for building, equipment, and preliminary expenses, and the remainder for a permanent endowment. The number of these schools is to be lilted to one for each hundred thousand of the negro population of the state.

The climax of imperial patriotism has surely been reached by a Victorian named Melville. He was an applicant for admission to the Bushmen's Corps from that colony for South Africa, but, failing to pass the prescribed tests was rejected. He then proceeded to a lofty bridge and jumped into the river. He was rescued with considerable difficulty, owing to his violent resistance. When brought to land he said he did not want to live any longer, as he was not allowed to fight for the empire.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST LAW CASE.

Young Attorney Lost His Initial Suit, but Won a Bride.

President McKinley, as a young attorney, lost his first case in the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, as shown by the records, but he won a bride. He also was elected prosecuting attorney during the trial. This case was first heard before Justice Philip Loew of Navarre, Stark county, in 1869. Loew is a rock-ribbed democrat, but has much love for McKinley. Loew, strange as it may seem, is still a justice of the peace in the village of Navarre, and has held the office in an unbroken line all these years.

John Rostetter, a farmer of Bethlehem township, Stark county, brought action against Philip Sheets, his tenant, to recover damages of $213.20. The farmers had a quarrel over some horses breaking into a wheat field. The plaintiff caused an attachment to be issued to satisfy his claim, should he win the suit.

Summons was served on Sheets March 18, 1869. He demanded a jury trial. This was granted, and April 8 was fixed as the time to hear the case. The parties were not ready and the case did not come to trial until May 8. It took three days to hear the evidence and the arguments. The jury finally gave judgment for the defendant, Sheets, amounting to $136.85. McKinley's client was not satisfied with the issue of the case and took an appeal.

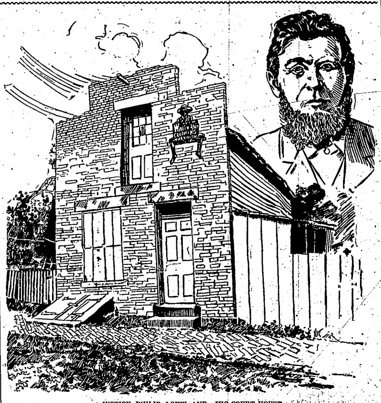
During the trial of the case McKinley had become engaged to marry Ida Saxton, the belle of the town of Canton, and while the case was pending between Rostetter and Sheets, McKinley was getting ready for the wedding tour. He was married January, 1871. His interest in this important event of his life is shown in a letter written a short time before his marriage to Judge Ambler of Salem, Ohio, then congressman from the Canton district. The young Canton attorney sent a letter of inquiry to Congressman Ambler of Washington, asking about the hotels of Washington, and informing Mr. Ambler of his approaching marriage. This letter is now in the possession of Attorney Ralph Ambler of this city, son of the former congressman. Ralph Ambler, curiously enough, is now a republican candidate for common pleas judge in that county.

The visit of William McKinley and his bride to the national capital was an eventful occurrence in the young bridegroom's life. It is said that the bride was so pleased with the trip that she then declared her husband would some day be president of the United States. It is certain that such a statement was made by Mrs. McKinley early in her married life, and that she always clung to this belief and repeatedly declared it to friends.

Another important event in the life of McKinley that caused him to delay the case of Rostetter and Sheets was his canvass for prosecuting attorney of Stark county. He was nominated, as well known, partly as a joke, for the county had been strongly democratic. The opposing candidate was William A. Lynch. McKinley, probably inspired with the idea of distinguishing himself in the eyes of his prospective bride, turned out and made such a vigorous campaign that he won, and when the ballots were counted in the fall of 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney.

Here is another strange thing clustering about this period of McKinley's experience. The opposing counsel in the Rostetter-Sheets case was also this same William A. Lynch. McKinley won the election and his bride; Lynch won the law case. Two years later McKinley and Lynch were again opposing candidates for prosecuting attorney. This was Lynch's turn and he easily defeated McKinley. Mr. Lynch is now a prominent business man and lawyer at Canton, and one of McKinley's strongest friends. He is a gold democrat and in 1896 worked for McKinley.

The presiding judge in the case, the parties to the suit, and most of the jurors are dead. The little house used as a court by Justice Loew still stands near his grocery store and serves as a small storeroom.



JUSTICE PHILIP LOEW AND HIS COURT HOUSE.

Wallace's "Ben Hur" Royalties.

New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch: General Lew Wallace made an independent fortune out of the novel of "Ben Hur," and it appears likely that he will acquire another by the stage version of his book. Klaw & Erlanger have just paid him $30,000 in royalties for the six months the play has been running at the Broadway theater, the gross receipts for that period being $450,000. General Wallace was not required to write anything for this money. All that he did for it was to sign a contract giving William Young permission to dramatize it for the use of Klaw & Erlanger. It looks as if the play would last for several seasons, and it is possible that General Wallace will receive at least ten times $30,000 before "Ben Hur" is laid on the shelf.

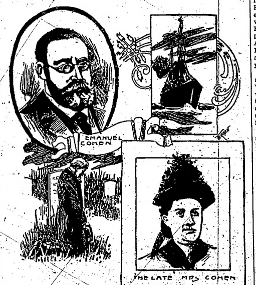
Plants Boarded in the Summer.

A Philadelphia woman makes a comfortable living each summer by taking plants to "board." When the wealthy residents of the city close their homes, preparatory to spending the season at the seaside, the woman calls and gets their plants and takes them to her own conservatory. She makes a nominal charge for caring for the plants, and those who have rare flowers find that it is much more satisfactory to send the valuable specimens out to board than to leave them to the care of servants.

Milan Riots Expensive.

What from the falling off in customs receipts and the increase in military and other expenditures, it is figured out that the May riots at Milan in 1898 have cost the Italian government $13,000,000 so far.

Travels 8,000 Miles to Visit Wife's Grave.



Emanuel Cohen travels 8,000 miles a year to visit his wife's grave. His wife is buried in Woodmere cemetery in Detroit, according to her last expressed wish. Cohen's health compels him to live six months of the year in Germany drinking the waters of the Carlsbad springs. In December of every year, however, he boards a trans-Atlantic steamer, and, coming to America, visits the grave in the quiet little Detroit cemetery.

Cohen is an American by birth and lived in Detroit when he was married. He was the founder of one of the largest business houses in the town, and was very successful from the start. He made a very large fortune and was preparing to retire when he met Miss Anna Freud, the daughter of a wealthy Hebrew family. He paid her assiduous attention and was married to her a year later.

Cohen gave up his business after his marriage and traveled for a year. While abroad his wife was taken ill with pneumonia. Her eagerness to return home led them to attempt the trip against the advice of physicians, and she died in London, unable to proceed further.

It was here that the promise that she should be buried in the cemetery in her native town was made. Cohen brought the body of his wife across the water and it was interred in the family lot in the Woodmere cemetery.

Cohen was broken-hearted at his loss. He began again to travel, but on the anniversary of her death he came again to Detroit to pay his respects to her memory. Shortly thereafter his health began to fail and he found it impossible to continue his travels. He went to Germany, and by the advice of his physicians spent six months each year at Carlsbad. When the anniversary of his wife's death came, however, he was insistent upon visiting her grave.

He made the trip and went back to Germany. Each year since he has regularly crossed the water and traveled the total distance of 8,000 miles for the purpose of seeing the grave and decorating it. Fifteen such trips he has made, making a total distance traveled of over 100,000 miles.

FUN IN A NUTSHELL.

And Here Is the Way to Get It Out and Astonish Your Friends.

Do you want to astonish your scientific friends? Here is a way in which you can do so. You have discovered a remarkable electric property in an English walnut, so you tell them. Rub it with a flannel cloth, and, holding it between your thumb and fingers, it will cling to your forefinger, so that some slight force is required to pull it away. The fact is that electricity has nothing to do with the trick. After rubbing the nut to generate the supposed electric force, you really press upon the nut in such a way with the thumb and finger that it opens a little at the top, and, catching the skin of the forefinger, clings to it. The elasticity of the nut is the actual force which is employed in the trick; but it will astonish your friends who do not understand it, for they may rub the nut ever so hard with the flannel and it will not cling to their fingers. Here is fun in a nutshell. It is best to try the trick privately first, and if you find that the nut does not open easily enough, or your thumb is not strong enough, press it with the whole hand on the table, to open it; but do not press too hard, or you will open it too far and it will not close again.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Congress Acting to Suppress Their Sale.

The report of the Senate Committee on Manufactures upon the subject of food adulterations and food frauds has created a sensation in Congress and awakened great interest throughout the country.

If there could be published a list of the names of all articles of food found by the Committee to be adulterated or made from poisonous ingredients, it would be of inestimable value to the public.

The recommendations of the Committee that the sale of alum baking powders be prohibited by law, will make of special interest the following list of names of baking powders containing alum sold in this vicinity:

Baking Powders Containing Alum:

I. C. } ....Contain Alum.
K. C }
Manf. by Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.
CALUMET............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.
PALACE..............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Palace Baking Powder Co., St. Paul.
CAMEO..............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Cameo Baking Powder Co., Chicago.
BON BON } ....Contain Alum.
HOTEL }
Manf. by Grant Chemical Co., Chicago.
BENGAL..............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul.
ATLAS...............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago.
CHAPMAN'S } ..Contain Alum.
CHICAGO YEAST }
Manf. by Chapman & Smith Co., Chicago.
EDDY'S...............Contains Alum.
Manf. by Eddy & Eddy, St. Louis.
SUPERIOR..........Contains Alum.
Manf. by Superior Baking Powder Co., St. Paul.
UNRIVALED.........Contains Alum.
Manf. by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago.
PUHL'S SWEET BISCUIT....
.....................Contains Alum.

It is unfortunate that many manufacturers of alum baking powders falsely state that their powders do not contain alum. It is only right that consumers should have correct information as to the character of every article of food offered to them.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The Query From the Gallery Was Embarrassing Under the Circumstances.

It is rather a good joke on one of our Omaha boys when he was in the South a couple of years ago.

Frank, he's the one, was in Atlanta with Company L, and his brother Harry was very ill in Omaha.

Frank was an awfully good fellow and tremendously jolly. The fellows called him a hot air dispenser. He was quite a lady's man and had "won a home" with some girl in a neighboring town.

"I tell you, Lightly, she's a wizard." Lightly was a telegraph operator and a great friend of Frank's.

"And you're going to take her to the show to-morrow night, are you?"

"You bet your life. Say, she's a queen! Pretty? Well, I should say she was! But look here, Lightly, you know Harry is to undergo an operation to-day and if anything happens mother will wire me. You send it to me at once."

"All right, old man, I will, and you may go and see your fairy."

Frank and his girl were enjoying the performance immensely when, at the end of the first act, some one stepped from behind the curtain with a telegram in his hand. The house was still and every one listened.

"Is there such a man as Frank F—— from Omaha in the house?" asked the man.

Frank, white, trembling and expecting the worst, stepped to the front, took the envelope, read the message and burst out laughing. This is what he read: "If she's such a wizard love her twice for me. Lightly."

On his way back to his seat some one from the gallery hollered: "Is it a boy or a girl?" Poor Frank! He felt like 2 cents.

Harry, by the way of explanation, recovered and is now telegraph editor of an Omaha paper.—Omaha News.

Sure He Couldn't Talk.

Twickenham—I saw Rambler today and he was telling me about his baby.

Mrs. Twickenham—Can the baby talk?

Twickenham—No.

Mrs. Twickenham—Did you ask him?

Twickenham—No; but he didn't repeat anything the baby said.—Harlem Life.

How to Keep Young.

During the banquet given to Julia Ward Howe, on her eighty-first birthday by the New England Woman's club, that poet, philanthropist and philosopher remarked that when she was a child an old friend used to say to her: "Julia, never give in to growing old." "That advice," continued Mrs. Howe, "made a deep impression on me, and that is why I am here today."

There is a bit of philosophy which every woman might adopt as her own and profit by it.—Philadelphia Press.

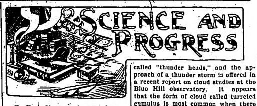
A French Bull.

A newly-appointed French mayor inaugurated his regime by a notice to the following effect:

"On the feast of our patron, saint the fire brigade will be reviewed in the afternoon if it rains in the morning and in the morning if it rains in the afternoon."—Tit-Bits.

Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?

Smart Scholar—He has cold feet, ma'am.—Christian Register.



SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

To Clean Old Grates and Fenders.

The open grates and fenders and stove fronts that have seen hard service during the winter prove especially distressing to the careful housewife when thoughts of the coming spring renovation seem to impart an extra shabbiness. The old methods of "shining" with various preparations in the form of stove polish have very little effect on the reddened and roughened surfaces; how to give them a good shining black polish that will last is the question.

Every housewife should know that one pint of asphaltum, thoroughly mixed with a gill of turpentine, and applied with a paintbrush to these grates, fronts, fenders, or any similar iron substance, will give the shining appearance that they wore when new. This amount of the mixture will paint five grates and belongings, also the kitchen stove. It will last just as long, and will give exactly the appearance that each had when new. It is secured at a trifling cost, and is so easily applied that this work will prove one of the most satisfactory duties of the spring renovating.

Wonders of the Digger Bee.

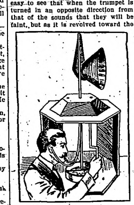
Dr. John B. Smith, writing in Popular Science, gives the name of "digger bee" to a blue-green bee having a metallic sheen, which may be seen flitting about sandy places during the first heats of May. With the aid of liquid plaster of Paris poured into the holes that it makes in the ground, he has followed the bee through a wonderful course of digging. The work is all done by females, and its primary object is to provide protected cells in which the young are bred. The bee makes a tunnel a quarter of an inch in diameter, which, after starting for a few inches on a slope, runs straight down into the ground. At the depth of a foot or more short lateral tunnels are driven, and at the ends of these are formed the breeding cells. Having provided for her young, the bee "continues to dig, down and yet farther down, until she is four feet or even more beneath the surface, dying from sheer exhaustion about the time her first progeny begin to make their way to the surface."

An Automobile Trolley.

A French inventor has avoided one of the chief difficulties in the use of the trolley system for the propulsion of carriages not running on rails by making an automobile trolley which, while serving to connect the carriage with the overhead wires, is itself propelled by the electric current, under control of the driver of the carriage, so that it keeps step with the carriage and no strain is exerted upon the connecting wire. When connected with wires in the ordinary way, a carriage that is free to move from side to side of the road drags its trolley after it, and in consequence, the connection is frequently broken.

Device to Locate Sounds.

In heavy and foggy weather it is very difficult for the captains and pilots of ships to ascertain the direction from which the sounds of fog whistles, bells and other signals come unless there is some special device for aiding in this work. Marie Joseph Schmitt of Canada has invented the apparatus here illustrated, as an aid in the collection of the sound and locating the point of the compass from which the sounds emanate. Journaled in a suitable bearing on the top of the casing is a conical sound receiver which can be turned to all points of the compass by a crank within reach of the operator. The sound waves are transmitted through the connecting pipe to the pair of ear tubes. It is easy to see that when the trumpet is turned in an opposite direction from that of the sounds that they will be faint, but as it is revolved toward the signal the instrument collects more waves and the sound increases, and with a little practice the location can be fixed accurately.



Gas-Pipe Lines to Distribute Power.

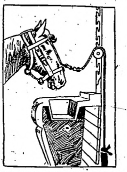
The attention of electrical engineers has been attracted to the prospective use of the gas engine on a vast scale for the generation and transmission of power. Mr. George Westinghouse believes that a great saving of expense as compared with present methods would result from the distribution of gas generated at central points and conveyed in pipes along the lines of railways for the operation of gas engines and electric generators. He suggests the installation of such a system in connection with the electrical equipment of railways, especially metropolitan and suburban lines; and also the use of fuel gas and gas engines to supply light and power for the whole of Manhattan island.

Cloud Turrets and Thunder-Storms.

A scientific explanation of the connection between imposing masses of cumulus clouds, piled up in aspiring white turrets, which are popularly called "thunder heads," and the approach of a thunder storm is offered in a recent report on cloud studies at the Blue Hill observatory. It appears that the form of cloud called turreted cumulus is most common when there is a rapid vertical decrease of temperature in the upper air, combined with heating at the ground, which favors the ascent of columns of air to great heights, and this is, at the same time, a condition favorable to thunder storms.

HORSE TIE FOR STABLES.

Horsemen will appreciate the device pictured in the accompanying cut, the object of the invention being to reduce to a minimum the liability of getting the animal's feet tangled up in the tethering rope, and also to keep the rope out of the way while the animal is eating. By means of a specially constructed halter the connection is made on the upper instead of the under side of the nose strap, and the tie extends to a point level or above the animal's head. The invention also includes an arrangement for taking up the slack in the rope, without in any way pulling on the halter sufficiently to annoy the animal. The rope is passed through the front of the manger, resting on a pulley, which may be adjusted to any desired height, and a small weight is attached to the outer end, which is sufficient to hold the rope taut, no matter in what position the animal puts his head. A patent on the device has been granted to William H. Bartrum of England.



Purification by Bacteria.

At the latest meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists Prof. Kinnicut gave an account of the change of opinion now occurring in England in favor of the purification of the sewage of cities by means of bacterial growth, disseminated through it, rather than by chemical treatment, as heretofore employed. The bacterial system, he thought, offered the cheapest and most effective method of purifying the sewage so that it may be discharged into rivers without polluting them.

Recent Inventions.

For use in painting signs a lettering guide has been patented, comprising a pair of rulers joined by adjustable clamps, which allow one ruler, thus indicating the slant of the edges of each letter.

In an improved washing machine two independent arms are pivoted at the center of the cover, with perforated beaters secured to the inner ends of the arms, the later being grasped one in each hands and operated independently to beat the clothes.

Tailors can utilize an improved measuring device, patented by a German, a tape being placed across the shoulders to pass under the arms and join at the back, with tapes suspended at either side to support a belt, which is adjusted at the waist or chest line for taking measurements.

An Ohio man has patented an improved trousers guard which will not fall off from the ankle, having a locking device attached to the ends to lock the guard in place, a slotted head being formed on one end, with a spring catch which engages a T head on the other end of the guard.

A Maryland man has designed an improvement in hair curlers, by which the heating apparatus is contained in the handle, the latter being hollow and provided at the inner end with a wick, the flame passing up through the hollow tube which forms the body of the curler; to heat it from the interior.

Water pipes can be scoured and cleaned by a new German apparatus, which is composed of two globular floats to fit the interior of the pipe, carrying between them a toothed scraper which engages the sides as the floats are forced through by the action of the water.

By the use of a new door-holding device the knob is prevented from turning until released on the inside and the door can be held in any position, a rod being secured to the upper edge of the door and connected at one end with a crank arm on the knob spindle, the other end operating a clutch on the door casing.

All That Was Necessary.

"Pa, I made a nice speech when I gave m' teacher those flowers."

"What did you say, Tommy?"

"Well, pa, when I handed 'em to her I made a bow an' then, pa, I said: 'Mrs. Jones, I'm me' t' you'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Not the Worst Combination.

She—Do you mean to tell me that a man could expect to be happy with a conceited wife?

He—Of course; a conceited wife wouldn't put in all her time bothering about him.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Family Provided For.

"John, we ought to be keeping hotel now; there's big money in it."

"Well, you take the boys an' open one in Kansas City, an' I'll take the girls an' run one in Philadelphia."—Indianapolis Journal.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

All wooden vessels that hold butter should be carefully washed in brine and all parchment paper used around butter should be soaked in brine. Commission men claim that much of the mouldy butter in the market is due to the fact that tubs and pails are not soaked enough before being used and that parchment paper is sometimes not soaked at all. It is the little things that count immensely in the butter market.

* * *

Friends of honest butter regret that the Grout bill failed to pass at the session of congress just closed. Every obstacle was put in the way of its consideration by its opponents, who boasted that if it got through the house at all it would be so late that it could not pass the senate. They delayed its consideration in committee by every known trick. The friends of the bill found it impossible to get it acted on, but did get through a motion to make it a special order for the third day of the next session of congress. The butter men have made a good fight, and it is probable that this bill, or some modification of it, will ultimately be passed.

* * *

Every farmer that makes butter for market should arrange to have a supply of ice for use each summer. There are few farms in the north where a supply of ice is not obtainable. It will coat little to construct a house that will hold ice and keep it well. Sawdust is quite plentiful and may be used for more than one year. This supply of ice will prove financially valuable, as it will enable the maker of the butter to reduce the cream to a temperature at churning time where it will make a butter of good grain. After the butter is made it can be kept perfect till sold. Where it is desired to build up a private trade ice will prove a very great help.

Poultry Notes.

There are constantly going the rounds of the papers most astonishing estimates as to the volume of the poultry industry in this country. We hear speakers at farmers' institutes glibly reel off the statistics as to our poultry products, and an unsophisticated listener would suppose the statistics to be worth something. But they are not. Poultry estimates are the wildest kind of guesses taking the country as a whole. In some of our large produce centers it is not difficult to approximate the number of birds and eggs received and sold; but those reports are of little consequence compared to the 50,000 small markets of which there are no reports. The number of birds and eggs that are used on the farms cannot be known, for no record is kept of them. When we consider that there are over 4,000,000 farms we see how inestimable must be the poultry produce disposed of on those farms. But to illustrate the way in which statistics are made: One writer says: "When we compare the most careful statistics that can be compiled, we are astonished at the magnitude of the figures, for we find that the combined product of eggs and poultry as an article of food, from a commercial standpoint, alone, amounts to the enormous sum of $700,000,000. Now, when we add to this the number of live fowls in this country, about 150,000,000, at an average value of $2 each, which is a fair valuation of the whole; that is, placing all of the standard varieties of fancy-bred poultry with the common grade laying stock of the whole country; thus, the live fowls plus the commercial poultry and eggs, amounts to 1,000,000,000." We can but regard such figures as most extravagant. Instead of $2 per fowl the estimate should be 25 cents per fowl; for the proportion of high-priced fowls in the country, compared to the whole number is insignificant. The estimate of 150,000,000 live fowls is entirely guesswork. We have at the present time no poultry statistics that are worth anything.

* * *

We sometimes hear about a hen laying two eggs in a day, and it seems quite an incredible story. But it may easily happen and doubtless does. But it does not indicate any great laying power, but rather a derangement of the laying organs. We have seen a hen egg-bound and on examination found the production of the egg so delayed that another full-sized one was pushing up behind it. The two eggs would naturally be dropped within a few hours of each other.

* * *

Without doubt hens are helped by exercise, such as scratching in cut straw for their grain, yet we feel that the idea is overdone. The value of this exercise must depend to a very great extent on the food that is fed. Where a fowl is fed corn, and corn only she needs the exercise to help her to digest more of the corn so as to get from it enough protein to serve her purposes, without at the same time becoming too fat. The exercise causes rapidity of breathing and that means the burning up of more fat through the agency of the lungs. But the first outlook should be to feed a fowl a ration so constituted that no necessity will exist for burning up a part of the feed through the lungs.

The Shorthorn the Great Improver.

Under the above title S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., ably set forth the special points of superiority claimed for the Shorthorn breed, at the meeting of Shorthorn breeders held in Kansas City, Feb. 6th and 7th. Superiority in size over all other beef breeds is one of the peculiar merits of the Shorthorns. One of the main purposes for which pure beef herds of beef cattle are maintained is to improve the size and feeding quality of the common cattle of the country. The average native scrub is fine enough in bone and body to satisfy the most fastidious packer, but he is a most unprofitable beast for the raiser or the feeder. No breed will improve the size and feeding quality of the millions of native scrubs so quickly as the Shorthorn. And while improving size and feeding quality he will improve the milking quality of the scrub in an equal degree.

From my earliest experience when I held a grade Shorthorn heifer calf for my father at a local fair in Western Indiana forty years ago, to the present time, I have been a close observer under widely different conditions of the effect of the improved breeds upon the native cattle. During a considerable portion of this time I have been an extensive feeder of beef cattle, handling all kinds impartially under the same conditions, and without prejudice, except as created by my experience in the feed lot. I was old enough to observe the rapid improvement of our cattle in Western Indiana by the use of registered and grade Shorthorns. That improvement continued until we were sending steers of the highest class to Eastern markets. That era of improvement reached its maximum nearly twenty years ago. During the same time I had an opportunity to observe the same process in Central Illinois.

No experienced range man, however, can doubt that the Shorthorn made far greater improvement on the native Texas and Mexican cattle than could have been made by any other improved breed. Those qualities in which they were most deficient were the ones in which the Shorthorn particularly excelled all other breeds, superior size, width of back, depth of rib, fulness of ham and natural docility, and the power to transmit them in a marked degree. Those desirable qualities were all implanted to some extent in our western herds before the other beef breeds were introduced. The Shorthorn has been the pioneer and the great improver. There has been a marked deterioration in the cattle of all sections in proportion as the Shorthorns have been supplantd by other breeds. There is scarcely a cattle raising section in the agricultural states where the cattle are as good as they were fifteen years ago. The inferior quality of the cattle that go to our public markets is a matter of common observation. They show a motley mingling of all strains. Who can doubt that if the raisers of cattle had faithfully adhered to the Shorthorns, continuing to use the best sires they were able to procure, the results would have been far better.

But the farmer as well as the range man began to imagine he wanted a "rustler," an animal that could survive the most possible hardship and neglect. He did not then realize, as he does now, that what he really needed was an animal that would give the most liberal response in beef and milk to the most liberal treatment, and that the breeder was the one who should do the "rustling" if he was to expect the best results. Tried by the rigid law of "the survival of the fittest," under range conditions, the pure bred Texas longhorn was immensely superior to any breed ever imported. It must be apparent to every close observer that the ability to withstand neglect and adverse conditions is to some extent impaired as we increase the size of our live stock. Extreme size, whether in horses, hogs, or cattle, requires better feed and attention to preserve the growth and thrift of the animal, in order that it may reach the limit of its development.

Beef production, in the natural evolution of the business, must come more and more under farm conditions, where the farmer and feeder, and not the animal, must do the rustling. As population increases, milk must play a more and more important part in the economics of beef production. It does not require the gift of prophesy to see that the time is approaching when the invaluable qualities combined in the Shorthorn as in no other breed will, from force of necessity, be more and more in demand. Then will the noble Shorthorn come to its own and take its rightful place far in advance of all breeds—incomparably the Great Improver.

One or Many Breeds.

The amateur poultry raiser frequently makes the mistake of trying to keep a good many breeds of fowls. He thinks how nice it will be to have a dozen different breeds in as many yards, where he can watch them from day to day. He does not suspect that an increase in the number of flocks will enormously increase the labor of caring for them. But he finds that out in time. He gets his pens and yards built and secures his birds. Then the trouble begins. He is generally a business man and can devote only a small amount of time mornings and nights to the care of the fowls. He will be astonished how busy he will be kept looking after half a dozen flocks if he feeds them as is necessary to keep them in health. In a short time he will find the work so burdensome that he will stop feeding cooked mash and will cut them down to the grain ration because that is easy to feed. The after results will be bowel troubles. The many pens are all right for the man that wants to make a business of raising poultry or, for the man that is able to hire the work done, but the amateur will find it pays him best to stick to a single breed.

Oats for Poultry Food.

We doubt if there is a better single grain feed for poultry than oats. We see that in one of the poultry journals a writer is advocating it as a brand new idea, and is advising others to try it. His articles seem to have met with some criticism, the critics declaring that oats are very dangerous, as the sharp hulls will penetrate the thin membrane of the crop. It is very strange that such opinions are held by poultry raisers anywhere. We can conceive of such an accident if the oats are fed when the fowls are very hungry and water given afterwards. But if fed in any reasonable circumstances the oats can do only good. The writer has fed oats for years and to all ages of fowls and never had a mishap. Oats are as valuable for chicks as for colts.

Irrigation in Persia.

Irrigation is of the utmost importance in Persia, as cultivation depends upon it, and water is extremely dear. It has been suggested that artesian well manufacturers might find an excellent opening once that the success of these wells was assured.

SHIPBUILDING IN OLDEN DAYS.

Magnificent Ships Once Built by the Man With The Ax.

At the present time, when so much interest is centered on the ways and means for restoring the American mercantile marine to its former position as a great ocean carrier, it is well to take a brief retrospect of the innumerable natural resources of the country, combined with the talent, energy and enterprise of its people, which led to the great ship building era from '45 to '60, when the stars and bars were seen waving over magnificent specimens of American naval architecture in all parts of the world.

It is easy to imagine the profound astonishment of the first settlers of New England when they beheld the boundless parks of spreading oaks, birch and maple, and the sweet-scented groves of pines, spruce and fir of which the primeval forests of that period were composed. Solitary members of those vast wildwoods dot the landscape at the present day, and their huge trunks, gnarled roots and twisted limbs testify to their multi-centennial endurance. For example, there are the Waverly oaks, aged over 400 years, according to the late Prof. Agassiz, and the Deadham giant, for which $500 was offered, and which was intended to assist in the construction of the Constitution, and there are many other trees in New England of historic reputation. These remnants of the past give some idea of what the wild old woods were like when the red man reigned supreme.

The first to take advantage of these splendid chances for shipbuilding were the members of the Popham colony, at the mouth of the Kennebec. The man with the broad ax first made his debut and constructed "a faire pinnace of 10 tons" in 1607. It is said she crossed the Atlantic.

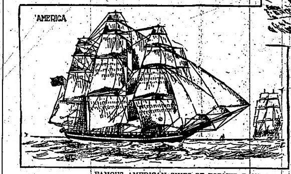
He next put in an appearance thirty years later at Ten Hill farm, on the Medford river, where the Blessing of the Bay, a ship of thirty tons, was built.

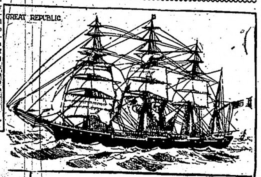
In 1670 the colonists had produced a musquito fleet of faire proportions. The Massachusetts shipyards at this date had produced 30 vessels of 100 to 250 tons, 200 of 50 to 100 tons, 200 from 30 to 50 tons, and 300 from 6 to 10 tons. For a long period in the annals of ship building merchant vessels did not exceed 400 tons.

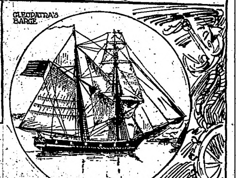
The accompanying illustration represents the America, of 320 tons, built at Salem in 1804 for G. Crowninshield for East India voyages. She was 120 feet over all, with great beam. Her masts and spars and canvas area would exceed in shape that of a 1,000-ton ship of today, and she carried 14 guns. In 1812 she was converted into a privateer and was the terror of the seas, her enormous spread of canvas enabling her in light winds to make fast time. She was considered the swiftest vessel that sailed out of any American port. Her crew consisted of 150 men all told. The drawing of her hull is carefully copied from a painting by Roux of Marseilles; the rigging is scaled from the original sail plan. During her career as a privateer she netted her owner over $3,000,000, having captured several valuable prizes. She was a typical model of the period.

In 1816, after Napoleon was safely lodged in St. Helena, and the world ceased to be scared by "war's alarms," the owner of the America and other gentlemen of Salem planned a round trip to Europe, for which purpose a very handsome armed yacht was built and aptly christened Cleopatra's barge. Her outside ornamentation was very striking, separate designs being made for the port and starboard sides, and the carved work on her stern was very elaborate. She was the first yacht to make the tour of Europe from this side of the Atlantic. The illustration was copied from an old foreign painting.

The success attending many of the marine business ventures in foreign lands about this time caused a very rapid growth in the shipping of the United States, and hundreds of tons were annually added, but vessels of 1,000 tons were very scarce until 1840. From 1840 to 1850 the ship owning interests were up with leaps and bounds, and the emigrant passenger traffic began to assume immense proportions. The Swallow Tail and Black Ball line of packets were established to meet the requirements, and likewise the Train line from Boston. On the top of this boom came the discovery of gold in California, and, a little later, in Australia, with a demand for tonnage that was difficult to supply. Suitable vessels fetched high prices, and, as the laws of Great Britain favored the purchase of foreign bottoms for registration, some of the most celebrated American clippers found purchasers in Liverpool and London.







FAMOUS AMERICAN SHIPS OF FORMER DAYS.

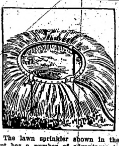
The man with the broad ax was now at his zenith of prosperity; he could be found on every harbor, creek and river on the New England coast where a ship could be safely floated. If one followed the coast from Eastport to Quebec, the same hard working genius of the ship yard would confront him at every turn, slashing away at a foothook or carefully shaping the stem of a vessel, varying in size from a schooner to a clipper ship of 2,000 tons. With his great broad ax he would follow a chalk line on a huge log and finish up his piece with a quickness, accuracy and smoothness that was quite marvelous, and in due time from his chip, chip, chip, a noble ship would gracefully dip into the water, and from $100 to $150,000 would be added to the wealth of the country.

Among the shipbuilders who did much to bring this country into notice by their pronounced skill was Donald McKay of East Boston. His clipper ships were models of beauty and strength. Discarding all old precedents he boldly took up the canoe and constructed his great ship on the primitive Indian idea of a vessel. The White Squall, Flying Cloud, Sovereign of the Seas and the Great Republic were all ocean grayhounds of the period, and built by him, the last named, the largest of the vessels, being 325 feet over all. She was subsequently chartered by the French government as a troop ship, lasted 25 years, and finally disappeared with a load of coal on her way to Singapore.

The man with the broad ax is gradually disappearing. He is very hard to find in Canada, but a few of his tribe are still scattered along the New England coast, mainly on the Kennebec. It is probable the tribe will die out on the spot where the first blow of the broad ax was struck. The man with the rivet is the next step in marine evolution. He is a noisy fellow, just a part of a machine, and he can never replace the quiet, contemplative philosopher in the red shirt and overalls who stood in the American shipyard in days that are past.

EDWARD J. RUSSELL.

AN IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER



The lawn sprinkler shown in the cut has a number of advantages to recommend it, and the arrangement is so simple and convenient that it speaks for itself. The sprinkling pipe may be of any desired shape, and is adapted to be supported on a pair of small sharpened rods, which can be readily inserted in the lawn without marring the surface. The rods are attached to the ring by adjustable clamps, which are folded against the ring when not in use, and the connection between the rod and clamp is formed by a ball-and-socket joint, which allows the sprinkler to be tilted into any desired position. This arrangement will be found advantageous when the sprinkler is in operation on a terrace, where the ordinary sprinkler would throw all the water down the incline. In another model the perforated pipes are detachably joined, and the sprinkler can be set up around a tree or shrub, thus combining the foliage with the spray of the fountain.

A Forgotten Heroine.

Worthily worn, the gaudy trappings of war have ever won feminine hearts. In recording the great services to our country of an almost forgotten revolutionary heroine, a writer has brought to light some remarkable romances. The heroine, tall, cultured, high-born, joined the Continental army in the uniform of a man and served three years with conspicuous bravery. Her heroism brought her preferment and into contact with the best people of the colonies, and at all the balls and other social gatherings she was the lion (or lioness). The girls adored the brave soldier, confessed their love, and showered her with presents. "The Girl Who Fought in the Revolution" will be a feature of the July Ladies' Home Journal. It is a record of facts far stranger than fiction.

PROTECTING SONG BIRDS.

Measures Adopted by the Swiss Government for That Purpose.

"Switzerland has not many feathered songsters," says James T. Dubois, United States consult at St. Gall, "but those that do exist are carefully protected, not only by law, but by fostering care of the people, particularly the German-speaking people of Switzerland. In 1875 a law was enacted prohibiting the trapping or killing of song birds or the robbing or molesting of their nests, in any part of the Alpine republic. But in northern Italy bird murder is epidemic, and this spirit has spread over the Swiss-Italian canton of Tessin, where the willow wren, hedge sparrow, blackcap, swallow, nightingale, and little singers of all kinds are victims of the trap, the net and the gun. As the seasons come and go the Swiss birds make their pilgrimage south, and in going and returning across the land of northern Italy and the Swiss Canton of Tessin, they are mercilessly pursued by hunters of all ages and classes. On the Lago Maggiore it is estimated that at least sixty thousand of the feathered songsters are trapped or killed every year, and in the region around Bergamo, Verona, Chiavena and Brescia many millions are indiscriminately slaughtered to satisfy the demands of the tables and of millinery establishments of the world. One of the schemes is to cover the limbs of trees and rocks and even the telegraph wires, along the line of the bird migration with a certain paste of such adhesive qualities that whenever the birds stop in their flight for rest or food they are held helpless captives. Hundreds are often captured in a very small space by this simple means. During the last year the border police of Tessin captured and destroyed thirteen thousand traps sent to imprison these weary flyers. Authorities are being urged to take the most rigorous measures to suppress the evil. The criminal courts are having many more bird law violation cases than formerly, and bird catching and killing crimes which in former years were either overlooked or punished only slightly are now dealt with seriously. The excellent laws are being enforced, and the song birds of Switzerland may yet survive the attempt to exterminate them."

LONG COACH TRIP.

Man and His Wife Will Travel 2,000 Miles.

Hackensack (N. J.) Cor. New York Sun: Four years ago Mr. John J. Phelps of "Red Towers," on the Hackensack, made the longest coaching trip on record with one team of four horses, covering a fraction more than 800 miles in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. He is now preparing to at least double that distance, and he may make it 2,000 miles. For this purpose he recently purchased four fine sorrels, well matched, even-gaited trotters, rather light in weight, but said to be of good blood and endurance. These he is now training for the long trip, which he expects to begin about the first week in June. Mr. Phelps has mapped out an itinerary of about three months, carrying him through northern New Jersey, across New York from Greenwood Lake to Middletown, Liberty, Hancock, Owego, Binghamton, Ithaca, the lake region to Niagara Falls. Crossing to Canada he will visit Toronto, following the lake and St. Lawrence river to Montreal. Here he will recross to the United States and take in important points in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, returning by way of New York city. Mrs. Phelps expects to accompany her husband throughout the long drive, and friends from Hackensack, New York city and elsewhere will be guests during various stages. The vehicle used will be a strong break specially arranged with a view to comfort.

Horses Couldn't Be Given Away.

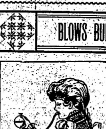
"Horses were cheap in the west; in fact, you could hardly give them away," writes Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "I remember a stockman came to a friend of mine speaking in this wise: "I've got six young and middling horses well broke, and considering the hard times, in pretty fair condition. What'll you give me for them?" "I'll give you ten just like them," said my friend, "and think myself lucky to save the feed and care of four of them." The offer was not accepted.

Jordan Field at Bloomington.

The trustees of Indiana State University have acceded to the unanimous request of the students and faculty of that institution that the new athletic field be called Jordan Field. The name is given in honor of President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, who, before going to the California institution, was for twelve years professor and president at Indiana University. For several years the creek that separates the new field from the main campus has been known as the River Jordan.

Of the 21,000,000 letters sent out of Holland last year, 9,000,000 went to Germany, 3,100,000 to England, 2,900,000 to Belgium, 1,400,000 to France, etc.

BLOWS BUBBLES IN COLORS



Children will enjoy the new soap bubble blower shown in the cut, as it makes several bubbles at once, and dyestuffs can be used to color them without danger of poisoning. The bulb is made of soft rubber and filled with the liquid, being squeezed to force a small quantity into the neck. The tube is then blown in, which closes a diaphragm in the neck and prevents the liquid returning into the reservoir, forcing it out between the two top disks. As the bubble increases in size it falls on to the next disk and a new one is formed inside the first. This operation is repeated until the full number is blown, the expansion of the inside bubble increasing the size of the outer ones and keeping them out of contact with each other.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Adairsville, Ky., will build an electric-light plant.

Carlisle, Ky., is considering the construction of waterworks.

Franklin, Tenn., is thinking of spending $25,000 for waterworks.

Waynesville, N. C., will have a city waterworks and electric-light plant.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Kansas City council for the expenditure of $125,000 in the building or purchase of an electric light plant.

In buying the water plant from a private company the first thing Talladega, Ala., will do is to spend $15,000 in overhauling it and installing an electric-light plant. This through the incentive of public ownership! Do you see it, Mr. Privateincentive?

France has municipal savings banks in 458 towns and cities. They have 6,000,000 depositors and over $960,000,000 on deposit. Besides offering the depositors an absolutely safe bank they effect a great saving to the cities, which are thus better able to borrow money for municipal improvements.

A London cablegram to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "A movement has been started by the London municipalities to follow the example of Glasgow and Nottingham to insure themselves municipally. Fifty-five out of seventy-six local authorities in London pay $58,000 annually to fire insurance premiums on municipal property, while the total losses by fire in five years have only been $30,000. The scheme is to pay the amount of the last five years' premiums into a common fund, thereafter an infinitesimal annual contribution being sufficient to provide against loss.

The net income of the Toledo, Ohio, waterworks department during the last fiscal year, recently closed, was $7,680.85 over any previous year. The net total profit of operation was $32,243.71, not counting $33,145.71 turned over to the sinking fund trustees for interest. All this is public money still in the public hands, not in the private pockets of some capitalists. In addition—which you can wager would have mostly been in subtraction under private ownership—over 154 miles of new pipe were laid and thirty-six new hydrants were put in to each four miles of pipe laid the previous year—as a Toledo paper says, "every department of expense shows that the waterworks people have been very busy in making necessary improvements for the city."

The bureau maintained by the holders of public franchises for the purpose of discouraging municipal ownership in this country has been talking about the "antiquated" street railway system owned by Nottingham, England. The bureau has been extremely careful not to tell the whole truth. The system is fearfully antiquated because it was lately owned by a private company. As soon as the municipality assumed control a large number of new employes were given work and new cars and horses were purchased. These improvements were pending a change to a modern system of electricity which will give Nottingham heavenly service compared to the old private regime. To quote the words of the U. S. consul at Nottingham (June Consular Reports, page 184): "No expense will eventually be spared in creating a modern street railway system, with a central depot and adequate suburban service."

Nicaragua must be the richest country on earth. Dispatches tell how the people down there have put a tariff on American goods that will make them all very wealthy. The duty on whisky is $16 a gallon; on a $16 enameled bedstead it is $150; on a $7 ice box it is $48; on butter, 40 cents. As the foreigners pay the tariff in this country, so the foreigners must pay the Nicaraguan tariff, and such a tariff will soon make all the people down there rich if they are wise enough to import enough goods! That is what the Republicans taught me when I was one of that party—that tariff was paid by the foreigners and protected the American laborers. It certainly must work the same way in Nicaragua. Or else the Republicans lied to me.

PARKHURST ON EXPANSION.

One hardly knows what to say of the earnestness with which, in certain Christian journals, expansion is put forward as a means of extending the kingdom of Christ. It is a novel idea that the reign of Jesus is to be widened in the world under the protection of shells and dynamite. The first missionaries never went out among the heathen under cover of guns or swords. Peter, the queer semi-regenerate expansionist that he was, supposed that the way of the Lord was to be cut for him by the instrumentality of sharp iron, and the Lord then and there settled the fact for all time that gospel is strong when it stands in its own might, and is weak when it works in alliance with powder and shot. Christians who dare to be missionaries because their field of labor is under the cover of a friendly camp or a friendly gunboat will do more to convince the heathen of the weakness of missionaries than of the power of God. To advocate the presence in the Philippines of a military and naval power in the interests of evangelization is to be guilty of having so little confidence in the sufficiency of the spirit as to want to have it supplemented by the support of the carnal. There is nothing in the teachings, either of our Lord or of His apostles, that gives any suggestion of warrant to a mixed policy of guns and Holy Ghost. —Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Enemies of Free Speech.

Most of the people in this country are opposed to free speech. They are like the king—they are in favor of free speech so long as the speech favors their ideas, but when it opposes their opinions they are quite sure that the doctrine is dangerous, and ought to be suppressed.

Will Be President.

We may be sure that when Mr. Bryan is elected president that he will be a real president and that the government will not have to maintain some one to change his mind for him in order to meet political emergencies.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated Journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS,
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 11, 1900.

Played His Client False.

"I shall have to make a lawyer out of that boy of mine. I don't see any other way out of it," declared the well known attorney, with a laugh. "He came into my office the other day on his way home from school and laid a nickel down on the desk before me.

"'What is this for, son?' I asked.

"'Retainer,' he answered soberly.

"'Very well,' said I, entering into the joke. 'What have I been retained upon?'

"My boy dug down into his pocket and produced a note from his teacher and placed it before me without comment. It was to the effect that he had been 'cutting up' and advised a whipping.

"'Now, what would you advise?' asked he in a businesslike voice after I had read the note and saw the trap that young rascal led me into.

"'I think that out first move should be to apply for a change of venue,' said I.

"'Very well,' he answered. 'You're handling the case.'

"'Then we will turn the note over to your mother,' said I.

"I saw the young imp's face fall at this, but he braced up and said:

"'See here, pop, you're bound to see me through on this, 'cause you've accepted my retainer, you know!'

"'I'll argue your case before the court,' I answered, 'but you will have to accept the decision. I would not dare to attempt to influence the court.'

"Well, I pleaded the boy's case, promptly had it thrown out of court, and the boy got what he deserved—a good whipping.

"It was the first time I ever played false to a client."—Detroit Free Press.

Horses Wounded In Battle.

Horses wounded on the battlefield are duly attended to when no danger to human life is involved. The veterinary officer in charge is expected to follow close on the fighting line and, together with a number of aids, to inspect properly wounded animals and give instructions for their removal or slaughter, as the case may be. The veterinary surgeon is naturally exposed to considerable danger, but if his work is not carried out during the progress of hostilities in all probability it cannot be accomplished afterward, for, although the royal army medical corps is allowed to proceed to the rescue of the wounded men under the Red Cross, the members of the army veterinary department are not permitted to attend to the injured horses, because they are not under the protection of the Geneva convention, which makes no provision whatsoever for wounded animals.

At the conclusion of the battle, if it has been decisive and one or other of the combatant armies has been driven from the field, a party of veterinary surgeons, with their assistants, is sent out to examine every animal that has fallen and to shoot such as are badly wounded. Those suffering from only slight injuries are collected and taken to the veterinary hospital lines, formed as fixed camps and established on a similar basis to those of the royal army medical corps.—Pearson's Magazine.

A Dry Smoke.

If you see a man with an unlighted cigar between his lips, it is not because he is looking for a light, but because he is indulging in the pleasure of a "dry smoke." How there can be any enjoyment in this to a smoker is not readily apparent, but the fact remains that there is much satisfaction in the habit, and, besides, there are no baneful effects.

For inveterate smokers the dry smoke is a good habit to cultivate. It enables many slaves of the weed to decrease the number of cigars actually smoked in a day without causing much inconvenience. Of course an inveterate smoker would find no pleasure in the habit at the start, but perseverance is necessary, and after awhile he will enjoy his dry smoke almost as much as the real one. It is a good way to begin if you desire to stop smoking. Try it and see.—New York Herald.

He Grabbed the Offer.

Ex-Governor George W. Peck of Wisconsin, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," was running a little country weekly in the pineries in the early sixties. It was an unimportant sheet save for one column of jokes which Peck wrote each week. This department caught the eye of "Brick" Pomeroy, who was then printing his Democrat in Lacrosse, Wis., and one day he wrote to Peck asking him whether he would be willing to go down to Lacrosse and work for The Democrat at $25 a week.

Three days later Mr. Pomeroy got this telegram: "I accept your offer quicker than instantly. For heaven's sake don't withdraw it!"

He Explained.

At a school one day a teacher, having asked most of his pupils the difference between an island and a peninsula without receiving a satisfactory answer, came to the last boy.

"I can explain it, sir," said the bright youth. "First get two glasses. Fill one with water and the other with milk. Then catch a fly and place it in the glass of water. That fly is an island, because it is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the glass of milk, and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water."

The boy went to the top of the class.

There are many people who make it a point when they receive a goldpiece to withdraw it from circulation by hiding it in some secret place, and the amount of gold thus hoarded is probably very large.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names.

Was In the Business.

It was on a Seventh street car that a well dressed man carried his hand to his jaw now and then and uttered a stifled groan. After a bit a fellow passenger had his curiosity aroused and brusquely queried:

"Toothache?"

"Yes."

"I've been there and know all about it. If she's holler and has the jumps, it ain't no use fooling around. What you want to do is to go to a dentist."

"Um! Jerusha, but how it aches!"

"Go right to the dentist and have it yanked out. Man with the toothache always feels a little scared about having it yanked, but that's all imagination, you know."

"I'd rather be shot!" groaned the sufferer.

"Oh, pshaw! Go to some dentist who gives laughing gas. He'll give you gas and take the tooth out without your knowing it. I pledge you my word that it won't hurt any more than paring off a finger nail."

"Um! What a liar! G'way from me!"

"Why, man, I pledge you my word that you'll never"—

"Don't talk to me! I know all about it! I've been a dentist myself for the last 15 years!"

"Oh, you have!" growled the other as he backed away. "Well, that's different. It will not only seem to you as if your blamed old head was being pulled off your shoulders, but your jaw will ache two weeks after, and I'm durned glad of it too!"—Washington Post.

Sorrows of the Millionaire.

Look at the ways of the millionaire. Given his million, he gives up his house and builds himself a small, first class hotel in some big city, which for the greater part of the year is occupied by servants. He next erects a country palace at Lenox or at Newport. This he calls a cottage, though it usually looks more like a public library or a hospital or a clubhouse.

Then he builds himself a camp, with stained glass windows, in the Adirondacks and has to float a small railroad in order to get himself and his wife's trunks into camp. Shortly after these follows a bungalow modeled after a French chateau, somewhere in the south, and then a yacht warranted to cross the ocean in ten days and to produce seasickness 12 hours sooner than the regular ocean steamer becomes one of the necessities of life.

Result, he never lives anywhere. To occupy all his residences, camps and bungalows he has to keep eternally on the move, and when he thinks he needs a trip to Europe he has his yacht got ready and sends it over, going himself on a fast steamer. Oh, it's a terrible thing to be a millionaire and have nowhere to lay one's head, with every poorer man envying him, many hating him and hands raised against him everywhere!—Woman's Home Companion.

Fiddled Into Office.

If history be true, Governor Taylor of Tennessee is not the only man who fiddled himself into office. Lossing relates that in 1848 he met at Oswego, N. Y., Major Cochran, then nearly 80 years old, a son-in-law of General Philip Schuyler, who told the story of his election to congress during the administration of the elder Adams. A vessel was to be launched on one of the lakes in interior New York, and people came from afar to see it. The young folks gathered there, determined to have a dance at night. There was a fiddle, but no fiddler. Young Cochran was an amateur performer, and his services were demanded. He gratified the joyous company, and at the supper table one of the gentlemen remarked, in commendation of his talents, that he was "fit for congress." The matter was talked up, and he was nominated and elected a representative in congress for the district then comprising the whole of New York west of Schenectady. He always claimed to have "fiddled himself into congress." It seems that history repeats itself, according to the proverb.—Washington Star.

Preferred to Have Her Talk.

They were exchanging reminiscences of a pleasant evening.

"And what did your wife say when you got home?" asked one.

"Nothing," answered the other.

"Nothing? Well, you were in luck."

"Oh, I don't know. I'd rather dodge words than some other things."—New York Mail and Express.

Practical Application.

A certain minister during his discourse one Sabbath morning said, "In each blade of grass there is a sermon."

The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawnmower about his yard and paused to say, "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short!"—Chicago News.

Possible Explanation of It.

"I wonder what's the matter with Willie Jenkins? He's been getting into all sorts of mischief of late, especially Thursday afternoons."

"Oh, that's easily explained. That's the afternoon Mrs. Jenkins goes to a mothers' meeting to discuss the proper method of child education and discipline."—Chicago Post.

To Swallow His Own Advice.

"I had a horrible dream last night," said Huddleston when he came down to breakfast the other morning.

"What was it?" asked his wife.

"I dreamed that I was in purgatory and was made to do all the things I had told my friends I would do if I were in their places."—Brooklyn Life.

For some reason the man who has no money to buy food is never seized with a desire to acquire fame by breaking all records for fasting.—Atchison Globe.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the [illegible]

Webster and the Plow.

"Daniel Webster, when at his home at Marshfield, would never speak on politics when here, but he would talk to the assembled neighbors and guests on matters pertaining to farming. On one occasion some Boston friends presented him with an enormous plow to use on his farm. Webster gave out word that on a certain day it would be christened. The day arrived, and the surrounding farmers for miles came to witness the event. A dozen teams with aristocratic occupants came down from Boston. It was expected by every one that Webster would make a great speech on the occasion, reviewing the history of farming back to the time when Cincinnatus abdicated the most mighty throne in the world to cultivate cabbages in his Roman garden.

"The plow was brought out, and ten yoke of splendid oxen were hitched in front. More than two hundred people stood around on the tiptoe of expectation. Webster soon made his appearance. He had been calling spirits from the vasty deep, and his gait was somewhat uncertain. Seizing the plow handles and spreading his feet, he yelled to me in his deep bass voice:

"'Are you ready, Wright?'

"'All ready, Mr. Webster,' was the reply, meaning, of course, for the speech.

"Webster straightened himself up by a mighty effort and shouted:

"'Then let her rip!'

"The whole crowd dropped to the ground and roared with laughter, while Webster, with his big plow, proceeded to rip up the soil. The same plow can now be seen on top of the Faneuil Hall market in Boston and is a conspicuous object for miles around."—Lewiston Journal.

The Belief In Charms.

A belief in charms has existed in all ages and has been shared by all peoples. It is a natural result of superstition. The phylacteries worn by Mohammedan and Jewish women on the forehead form but one phase of this universal belief. Faith, however, is deemed essential and is true of all talismans that are copied from old patterns and not constructed according to the rules of the cabalistic art.

Talismans to be efficacious must be constructed when the planets are in benefic configuration. It is then that the magic geometrical words and figures inscribed thereon are more potent in their results for good. The date of birth of the person for whom the talisman is made must also be considered, so that his particular lucky star is taken into consideration.

Many great men were believers in talismans and wore them constantly. Napoleon especially was very superstitious and carried on his person a charm given to him by an Egyptian priest, which he regarded as being responsible for his great success in battle. The Rothschild family, it is said, also has a talisman, which is an heirloom. It is in the shape of a snuffbox and is said to have brought the family the great wealth for which it is celebrated.—New York Herald.

Settled Out of Court.

A barrister riding his bicycle on a path was caught by a policeman. The gentleman at once came off the path and tried to reason with the policeman.

"You aren't really going to run me in for this?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. I can't help it."

"Well, come in here (a public house close by), and we will talk about it."

The policeman followed the gentleman, who ordered two glasses of beer, one for himself, the other for the policeman, both of which were finished before he again remarked:

"Surely you are not really going to make a fuss about this?"

"I must, sir. It's my business."

"Ah! Then at the same time it will be my business to report you for drinking beer while on duty."

The policeman's expression suddenly changed.

"You're a lawyer, I suppose, sir?"

"Yes."

"And a sharp one, too," he said as he went out and left the gentleman to continue his ride.—London Answers.

One Thing Needful.

Irate Father (of pretty girl)—What! Is it possible you are here again after the treatment you received last night?

Young Man—Yes, sir. When you kicked me down stairs and set the dog on me, the animal tore a large piece from my trousers.

Irate Father—Well, isn't that enough? What more do you want?

Young Man—If it isn't too much trouble, sir, I would like that piece of cloth.—Chicago News.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, J. B. Senate, hereby make application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the second day of July 1900.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14), of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statute of said State of Minnesota in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 26th day of June 1900.

J. B. SENATE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Monday the 16th day of July 1900, at eight o'clock p. m. at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 26th day of July 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June 6th 1900. [illegible] Register.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Rasors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Everybody Likes It
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.
Geo Benz & Sons, St. Paul.

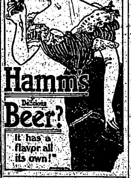
First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.


"Won't You Try
The Hamm Brewing Co. Telephone 972. St. Paul, Minn.
Hamm's Delicious Beer?
It has a flavor all its own!"

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storansli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAN, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 22½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
O. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.69½	Oats	.22
Wheat No. 2	.67½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.63½	Flax	1.72
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Circus in St. Hilaire next Monday.

H. E. Ives made a trip to the county seat yesterday.

Carpenters are busy erecting the new Catholic church.

Peter Hall was a Red Lake Falls visitor yesterday.

There will be no good haying until after harvest this year.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Supt. Chapin of the Crookston Lumber Company was here yesterday.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins, Monday July 9th 1900, a daughter.

Miss LeLome of Crookston is here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post.

Robt. Fritz returned Thursday from a few days visit with friends at Duluth.

Roadmaster Daggett of the Great Northern spent Friday night in the village.

Sam Dainard was down from the upper Falls last Friday looking for river drivers.

No feed will be ground this week at the feed mill on account of making repairs.

Forepaugh & Sell's Bros. circus will exhibit at Grand Forks next Saturday July 14th.

Skerbeck & Co., will be here with their one ring circus next Monday July 16th.

The Spectator will go back to its old form of issuing a folio commencing next week.

M. Lewis and A. Randall of Vesta, Minn., were here Monday on a land hunting tour.

Alex. Barnes, Martin McAndress and Barney Fuzee left last Thursday for Missoula, Mont.

Knut Jorstad, taylor of Thief River Falls was here yesterday consulting Dr. Blomburgh.

The populist county convention will be held at Red Lake Falls on Wednesday, August 1st.

Manager Chapin of the Crookston Lumber Company was here between trains last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dahl, and daughter Carrie, spent Sunday with relatives and friends at Crookston.

Red Lake Falls had a rousing July Fourth celebration, so they all say that were there on that day.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village the first of the week enroute to the county seat.

Surveyor Hagglund was down to Wylie last week surveying a new townsite for P. E. Smidesang.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

The foundation of the large government school building at the Red Lake Agency is about completed.

President Shevlin of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company is with us to-day looking over his large interests.

The Thief River club did up the Crookston nine to the tune of 13 to 1 at the former town on July 4th.

A large shaft in the mill broke last Thursday morning necessitating a shut down for the balance of the day.

A new eight foot sidewalk is being put down on the west side of Broadway between 2nd and 3rd streets.

Attorney Wilkinson of the Great Northern was here between trains Monday enroute to the county seat.

Jake Einerson left this morning for his homestead north-east of German town to put up his winters supply of hay.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Post on Thursday afternoon. All ladies and cordially invited.

Those who have not taken out their second citizen papers should see to it this month if they intend to vote in November.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation, sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

G. N. Evenson returned from N. D., yesterday and will commence putting up hay. He says there is none in N. D., this year.

Everybody are invited to a sociable at the M. E. church Wednesday evening July 11th. Refreshments for both young and old 15 cents.

Miss Bertha Loughridge left last Friday for her home at Warren after spending two weeks here visiting with her sister, Mrs. Fred Case.

Two extra coaches were hooked onto the regular train to accommodate the crowd that went to Thief River Falls last Wednesday to spend the day.

J. B. Senate carries an advertisement in this paper. He carries nothing but the very best of goods and if you need anything in his line give him a call.

People from Beltrami and Norman counties Minn., and N. D., are coming in here and buying hay stumpage and all the hay is now nearly picked up.

Swan Olson of Oakland, Neb., was here a short time last Saturday looking up a location for a farm. He will come back the last part of August to stay.

The state summer training school for Red Lake county will be held at Red Lake Falls beginning Monday July 16th and closing Friday August 10th.

The team belonging to Mr. Hedeen, a farmer living east of here, became frightened Monday and nearly succeeded in getting into Joe Roleau's fruit store.

Prosperity? Well, as Mr. Bryan suggests, all those who feel prosperous vote for McKinley; all others vote against him. The result will not be in doubt.

The barley harvest has begun in the southern part of the state and oats are ripening. The chinch bugs are numerous down there and are attacking the corn.

C. C. Bergan of Fargo, N. D., was here last week and bought the Lunbeck farm three miles west of town. Consideration $800. Mr. B. will move on the land at once.

The St. Hilaire gun club got out to practice for the first time on July 4th. Most of the membere never shot over a trap, hence we leave out the score as it would not look well in print.

Rev. Mr. Myers and wife arrived from Chicago Saturday and have commenced house keeping in the parsonage. The Spectator joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Myers a long and happy life.

The Hallock News gives it out cold that it has positive information that the Great Northern officials have concluded to extend their road from Thief River Falls north into Roseau county without delay.

Forty hours rain in one stretch is what they had up at Red Lake last week and the logging contractors are correspondingly happy—so much so that one company alone wanted 150 drivers last Friday.

Surveyor Ralph of Crookston was here last Friday, being called up to pass judgment on the new bridge that spans County Ditch No. 1 at the muskeg. It did not stand the inspection, hence it will have to be re-built.

Charles Kratka of Lansing, Iowa, son of Capt. W. A. Kratka, who owns a large farm three miles northeast of here, has a record that is hard to beat. The local paper of that town says he has neither been absent nor tardy from school in the past seven years.

Thos. J. Hurley, vice-president of the Exploration Company of New York arrived yesterday to look over his interests in this county. Mr. Hurley has about two thousand acres of unimproved land a few miles east of town which he will turn into a stock ranch.

Jas. Meehan of the upper Falls made a trip to the county seat last week and while there closed a deal for the Hotel Wilmes. It is said the place will be conducted by Mrs. Farnsworth, a sister of Mrs. Meehan, who has been in the hotel business for many years.

Estray Notice.

Came to my premises on July 2nd, 1900, a yearling mulley heifer, white, with red spots on neck and side. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying expenses.

Ed. Aubol,
Sec. 29 Town of Rocksbury.

The wife of a Methodist minister in an Iowa town has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robbins, the second Sparrow, and the present one Quales. There are two young Robbins, one Sparrow and two little Quales, and the family live on Jay street. One almost might be forgiven for suggesting that the lady was a "bird."—Ex.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott wish to express their thanks to the people of St. Hilaire for the kindness shown to their daughter, Mrs. Vernon, in her recent trouble. Also to the worthy society, the Modern Woodmen of America, with which Mr. Vernon was connected, for their sympathy and help and for the promptness in the payment of insurance carried by Mr. Vernon.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, July 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23th and 24th.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Belgian Hare Industry.

Thousands of dollars is at the present time being spent in Minnesota to advertise the "Belgian Hares." From the following "remarkable figures of what has been accomplished" we would say it would be a mighty good thing to keep out of this or any other country. "They say they are "prolific" and from the following figures we should say they were. Below is part of one advertisement:

THEY ARE PROLIFIC.

Take two well bred does costing, say, $10 to $15 each. They will produce from 5 to 12 young each time, and six litters a year. The average size of a litter is eight, and the young breeding at the age of five months produce three litters before the end of the year. Allowing one-half of the first three litters to be does, you will get a total production from your two of over 200 in one year. The young will sell readily at the age of two months, at $3 each, while if care is used in getting the best breeding for original stock, $10 may be confidently expected for a large number at the age of five months. Allowing 25 per cent for death rate which would be very large we still have 150. The following conservative estimate may therefore be given:

80 at $3 each	$240
40 at $5 each	200
30 at $10 each	300
Total	$740

An exchange says: "Did you ever stop to think that at ordinary deck of playing cards is a perfect calendar? There are fifty two cards, representing the number of weeks in a year; 365 spots, corresponding to the days in a year; twelve faced cards representing the twelve months; four suits, clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds, representing the four seasons; thirteen cards in each suit, representing the thirteen moons in each year; and the joker make up for the extra day in the year.

The Fourth passed off very quietly, there being no celebration here to speak of. The small boy and the fire-cracker was of course in evidence. Most of our people took advantage of the excursion and spent the day at Thief River Falls. Those who stayed at home amused themselves in various ways, some picniced and others spent the afternoon and evening at the bowery. The band boys gave a dance at the Hotel Markham in the evening which was largely attended and all report a good time. Next year St. Hilaire will celebrate in the good old fashioned way.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Yes, Tell Us.

In answer to a point blank inquiry, the Minneapolis Tribune admits that 1878, McKinley voted in congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If there is any guestion of importance upon which Mr. Hanna's man has not been on both sides we would like someone to tell us what it is.—Martin County Sentinel.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota for the moving of the Steel Sells from Old Polk County Jail to Red Lake Falls. Sells to be set up complete at place designated by county board. Bids to be presented to county auditor on or before July 21st 1900. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

There will be a big republican blowout in St. Paul the middle of this month. All the railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip and nothing is said about the number of tickets that must be sold in order to procure the reduction. The traveling public will please note that republican gatherings are the only ones for which half fare rates are granted. The very best that is given to other organizations including old soldiers and firemen is a fare and a third, with a whole lot of squabbling to get that. As for Democrats and Populists they may walk or pay full fare. Oh! Golden King thou art a power.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Belgian Hare Advertising.

Farm, Stock and Home has refused a tempting offer to advertise Belgian hares, and this is the dull season for advertising, too; but it would as soon advertise quack grass and Canada thistle seed under new and enticing names; it would as quickly advertise and encourage the distribution of smallpox or consumption germs as to advertise and encourage the production of a worthless, ravenous, burrowing beast, the awful fecundity of which will make it so numerous and destructive that, if its promoters have their way, in less than five years the state will be implored to pay huge bounties for its extermination!

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, July 23rd and 24th.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough in one day take the [illegible]

Notice to Teachers.

The teachers training school in and for Red Lake county will be held in the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls beginning Monday, July 16th. Persons expecting to teach in this county the coming year will please attend this school or furnish a valid excuse for not doing so. The school will be under the efficient management of Prof. McArthur, a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal and the work will be alone a line which will be of the most service to the rural school teacher. Certificates will be issued to those attending the full term, and due consideration will be given these certificates in my recommendation of teachers for the different schools throughout the county.

The fall examinations will be held at the close of the summer school and a month's work here will strengthen your work in the examination.

Those attending will bring what text books they have and if more are needed they will be furnished by the undersigned.

Those desiring a boarding place will please notify me at once so that proper arrangements may be made.

Frank Jeffers,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a sidewalk on the west side of Minnesota avenue fron Pine street to Second street in said village to be six feet in width, constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide, placed flatwise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of Norway pine two (2) inches thick and (6) inches wide placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation; and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction.

The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six (6) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of building said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of thirty-five (35) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax. That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk, and the names of the owners thereof, which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	23	"
	2	"	"
B. Bjorge	3	"	"
John Collser	4	"	"
C. J. Carlson	5	"	"
	6	"	"
Carl Johnson	7	"	"
	8	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	9	"	"
Christ Larson	10	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	"	"
" "	12	"	"
" "	1	30	"
" "	2	"	"
" "	3	"	"
"	4	"	"
James Deach	5	"	"
H. E. Adams	6	"	"
	7	"	"
Andrew Hall	8	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
St Hilaire Townsite Co	11	"	"
"	12	"	"
L. Stranahan	1	35	"
"	2	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	"	"
"	4	"	"
Unknown	5	"	"
"	6	"	"
F. O. Ashall	7	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
Scand. Ev. Luth. church	11	"	"
" "	12	"	"

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of July 1900, and that the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village, and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated this 6th day of July 1900.

S. Harris,
Street Commissioner.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Spent a Good Farm Doctoring.

Mr. A. N. Noell of Asherville, Kansas says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th, 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing [illegible]

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXVI—(Continued.)

"What do you mean?" asked the young man, haughtily. "I neither understand you nor your story, woman. What power could you have over Robert Clive?"

"The power of one who held his honor in her hands—the power of one who, by a word, could disgrace his name—the name that he would have left a proud legacy to his children—the power of one who could at this moment cast these children, dishonored and penniless, upon a cruel world. My power, you ask? Ha, ha! Mr. Clive, it is too great for even the haughty master of Clive Towers to defy, for it reaches to his father's grave. Now,—what are your terms? How will you treat with me?"

"As the traitress, the hypocrite, the would-be despot that you are!" exclaimed Herbert, fiercely. "Leave the room, woman—leave my presence!—I defy you to do your worst!"

The slender form of the housekeeper trembled with passion.

"Your father's name, your father's grave, aye, your father's children, all shall feel, know my power, before another sun has set! Scorned and dishonored, who will look upon the once haughty Clives? Once more, think—think of your father's honor!—your father, who guarded his secret for your sake, for five-and-twenty-years—think of him!"

"I can think of nothing!" exclaimed Herbert—"nothing but the silent devil you have harbored in your breast for twenty years! Begone, I say, woman, and do your worst! Spit out what venom you please upon the grave of your benefactor, who fed and sheltered you—on the children of the sainted woman who befriended you! I ask nothing from—I will hear nothing from you!"

"This very night—aye, this very night"—she panted like some furious animal—"I will go to the lawyer's! I will put my information in his hands. I will ruin you, shame you, dishonor you and yours forever. Already the whisper has gone forth, and I will give it a thousand tongues! The story shall be in every mouth, on every lip, before every eye! You defy me? Ah, Mr. Clive, you defy one whom even your haughty father dare not defy!"

"Aye, I defy you!" answered Herbert flinging his arm about the waist of his trembling sister, and motioning the enraged woman to the door. "If my father feared you, I do not! Go, I say! Leave this house, never to return. Do your worst. Any compromise with such as you would be the basest dishonor! I have done no wrong, I fear no evil, and, for the rest, I scorn to parley with you. Go, I say! You have done harm enough, already, in blighting, by your mysterious threats, the tender flower at my side. Go! This night, at least, I am master of Clive Towers and if it be my last command under this roof, I tell you to leave it forever!"

"I go," she said, trembling with passion—"I go, and woe unto Clive Towers, and all within its walls when Rebecca Wyllis leaves it in wrath! Woe, woe—a hundred times woe!"

CHAPTER XXXVII.

True Steel.

Late that same evening Dr. Bond sat alone in his cosy study. He was glancing at a letter he had received that day—a letter written in a dainty, feminine hand, and bearing the postmark of a far-off Swiss town.

"Poor little girl!" murmured the doctor, to himself. "She never forgets a promise. She writes to the old man, as she said she would, though I can see the heartbreak in every line. Ah, well, well, I feel as if it will all come right, though human passion is an awful thing to pit against human happiness! The dark demon generally carries the day. Hark! what is that?"—a fearful shriek rang out into the air, that made the cool doctor spring from his chair—"in the name of heaven, what is that?"

"Doctor, doctor—oh, doctor! There's a sick woman out here on the road," said the little mulatto, entering, with his big black eyes open to their fullest capacity. "She's got some dreadful sort of fit on her, an' she's a-callin for you."

"Can I come in?" said a sepulchral voice at the door, and the tall form of Rizpah, looking like some ghastly, ashen corpse, appeared on the threshold. "Let me come in and—and die—die in peace! I have it—I have it!" and she waved a paper package above her head with a wild triumph. "Look to it, Harry Bond; you were her friend, her lover! Look to it, that I may die in peace! I throttled her as she stole out in the darkness! I tore it from her bosom! Ha, ha, ha! Rizpah has not been watching all these weeks in vain! I would have clawed him from the earth if he had carried it to the grave with him; but she had it—the wild-cat, the panthress! She would have kept her nest warm with the rotten secret! but I have it. Oh, my boy, my boy, the wild wolf that reared you was true—true to the last!"

"Rizpah, Rizpah!" the doctor caught the tottering woman in his arms, "what have you done? What is this you have done? Good God, there is blood on your clothes!"

"Aye, aye!" was the feeble, though still fierce answer: "blood, blood—her blood! We fought each other for our own! I met her in the darkness—she, the false servant, of whom the stars told—the woman that Robert Clive feared! I met her, and I dragged it from her breast! Look to it, I say—look to it, Harry Bond, that I may die in peace!"

The doctor picked up the paper that had fallen from the dying woman's grasp. For weeks and weeks Rizpah had been dying.

It was worn and time-stained, torn and blurred; but it was the paper that had laid on Robert Clive's breast, cankering and poisoning life for five-and-twenty years—it was the secret that Wyllis had torn from his dying hold—it was the marriage certificate of Basil Clive and Sybil Lee.

"Is it right—is it right?" asked the quivering, ashen lips of the woman before him—"is it right? Tell me, quick! If I could live—oh, God, if I could only live!"

"It is all right," said the doctor, soothingly. "Poor Rizpah! may heaven judge you more mercifully than earth. You have, mad and bloody though the deed may have been, restored your boy to his rights. This paper makes the son of Basil Clive and Sybil Lee the heir of Clive Towers."

"My boy, my boy!" murmured poor Rizpah. "Tell him that I did it. Tell him that I waited, I watched, I never wearied—that in the dead of night I crept around Clive Towers, like—like a vengeful ghost, till I knew that she—she, the false, silent woman—had the secret of Robert Clive; and then—then the blood-red star was shining—the star of fate, of doom—and I—I felt my blood warm and my hand strong, and I—I throttled her as she walked in the darkness! I—I Come nearer, Harry Bond—come nearer. I—I cannot see you. Tell him, my boy, my nursling—that I was true—true to the last. When he is great, and rich, and honored, let him think of— O, Lord, I suff r! I—I. Her eyes are on me, but I—I do not fear. Let the boy think of the wild wolf that nursed him, that reared him, that lived for him, and—and died for—for him—died for him alone!"

She fell back, 'mid the lounge pillows, writhing in the death agony, her livid lips still striving to articulate the loved one's name, her hands motioning wildly towards the paper the doctor held in his hand.

"It is all right," he whispered. "Poor, deluded Rizpah! May God judge you more mercifully than man. It is all right."

"Right! right!"—she sprang up with a dying effort while her sunken eyes seemed to glitter with supernatural fire. "Aye, it is right! Have not the stars told me of this hour for five-and-twenty years—the blood-red star, the star of triumph, of justice, of death! Aye, aye! I have lived to see it. And I charge you, Harry Bond, in the name of Sybil Lee, to see that my boy—that her boy—has his own. I charge you with my—my dying breath!"

The doctor caught the tottering form in his arms. It lay there, stiff, and gaunt, and helpless. Rizpah's hour of triumph had been her last.

That same night, a hideous, livid corpse was found on the forest path, leading by the haunted hollow—a slender, black-robed woman, whose light-grey eyes were protruding horribly from their bloody sockets—whose every feature was distorted by the agonies of a terrible death.

There were dark purple marks around the throat that seemed almost like the prints of a wild beast's talons, and the white, slender hands still clutched in their stiff fingers shreds of gray hair, that told of a fearful struggle between the mad woman and her victim.

But the purpose that had lived in Rizpah's breast for five-and-twenty years had nerved her murderous hand with fearful power, and Mrs. Wyllis had fallen a victim to her own vengeful purpose, even as she was bending her steps toward Lawyer Grey's to tell him all.

Before the inquest was held at Clive Towers, Dr. Bond sought an interview with Herbert Clive.

He found the young man in his father's study, pale, stern, yet composed.

He had never looked so manly, so handsome, so fitting a "master" in the home of his birth. All his boyish lightness—the impulsive eagerness of other days—seemed gone.

Care and sorrow, doubt and danger, had come to the glad child of fortune, and moulded him into a man, whose sterling metal needed even further proof.

After the first greetings, cordial, although grave, as befitted the occasion, were over, Herbert himself began the conversation.

"I am glad you have come, doctor. There is an old standing pledge of friendship between us, and that I now call upon you to redeem. I have come home to find a shadow resting upon me and mine—a cloud upon my father's memory—a suspicion resting upon his grave. This unfortunate woman who has just met so terrible a death, taunted me last evening with words that my blood would boil to repeat. She dared to propose to me—to the son of Robert Clive—a compromise, a disgraceful compromise, that alone could shield my dead father's name from obloquy!"

"You refused, then?" said the doctor, eyeing the young man keenly.

"I ordered her from the door," answered Herbert, haughtily. "Whatever may come upon me, I make no terms with dishonor. I scorn any safety that must be purchased by aught so debasing as a bribe."

"Bravely said!" exclaimed the doctor, grasping the young man's hand cordially. "You ring out true to any blow, my friend, and I'd give everything I am worth, to shield you from the heavy one that awaits you. But you are no weak woman, to need an anodyne, and I speak to you as a man to a man. Here is the secret of which this wretched woman gained possession—the secret which your father guarded for five-and-twenty years, the secret that destroyed his happiness, that caused him to die at last wretched and conscience-stricken. Here it is. I give it to you, Herbert Clive, to do with it what you will."

The doctor handed Herbert the torn, soiled paper—Rizpah's dying charge—the marriage certificate of Basil Clive and Sybil Lee.

He saw the young man's face pale, even to the lips, as he looked upon it; but there was no faltering in the voice, no shrinking in the dark, clear eye.

"This means that the man of whom I have once or twice heard my father speak is the rightful heir?"

"The rightful heir," repeated Dr. Bond, gravely. "Basil Clive, the elder, left no will, and his entire property descended to the heir-at-law. This certificate was committed to your father by his uncle on his death-bed, with the charge that he should do justice to his unknown son. But"—

The doctor paused. It was hard to condemn the dead father to the living son. It was hard to say to Herbert Clive that the strong, stern being who had given him life had darkened that life with the stain of dishonor.

"I see, I see!" replied the young man, in a tone that grew hoarse, despite his efforts to master it. "I see now the hold this woman had on my father. My father! Oh, God, my poor, poor father!"

No anger, no reproach, no condemnation—only infinite pity, tenderness, sorrow for the dead.

Dr. Bond felt like clasping the young hero to his heart, and holding him there like a son.

For a moment there was silence, then Herbert spoke again, clearly and calmly:

"There is, of course, sir, but one thing to be done, and that is justice—complete and immediate justice."

"It was your father's dying word," said the doctor, softly—"justice!"

"I am glad of it," continued Herbert, "though I would not have needed this solemn mandate to shape my course. I will see Lawyer Grey and relinquish all my claim to Clive Towers at once, in favor of the lawful heir. Do you know aught of this—this Basil Clive? He is a stranger to me."

"Have you never seen him?" asked the doctor, evasively.

"Never to my knowledge," answered Herbert, simply. "I have heard my father speak of him as a wild, reckless man."

"He felt himself to be a wronged man," said the doctor. "I have met him, and know Basil Clive to have a noble generous heart, that will respond at once to sentiments such as you have manifested. For this reason, and because I have your interest truly at heart, I would act as a mediator between you. Let there be no formal interposition of the iron hand of the law. As friends and kinsmen, let this matter be amicably arranged between you. It will be better for the living, and"—the doctor laid his hand in a friendly manner on Herbert's shoulder, while his voice softened into tenderness—"and far better for the dead!"

"As you please, sir," answered Herbert, simply. "I—I will shrink from no pain or mortification that awaits me; but—but," the clear voice shook slightly, "my dead father's memory is sacred to me. I—I would shield it if possible at any cost—save that of justice. I leave you to make what arrangements your generous and disinterested friendship may suggest—I leave you to make what terms you please with Basis Clive. From this moment I relinquish all claim to Clive Towers; and, with my broken-hearted sister, I will seek another and humbler home. Thank heaven, I have youth, health, energy, and, I trust, talents enough to gain an honest livelihood, wherever my fortune may be cast!"

"Nobly spoken, my friend—nobly spoken! Let me help you," said the doctor, clasping the young man's hand with an emotion he could not repress. "I am an old man, with none to care for—with none to aid. If God had blessed my barren life with a son like you, I would feel that, come fortune or misfortune, riches or poverty, sickness or health, life would not have been lived in vain. Leave Clive Towers if you will, in my hands, and be sure that your trust will not be abused. But do nothing in haste. Take your time. Youth is always headlong. At sixty-five, we learn the wisest and hardest lesson is to wait."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

False Friends and True.

It was about two weeks after the events narrated in our last chapter that a young officer, dressed in a handsome uniform, rode up the avenue leading to Greylawns, and, dismounting at the door, was warmly welcomed by Miss Marian.

"This is indeed, an unexpected pleasure," she said, leading him into the parlor. "I thought you were exiled for six months, at least, Lieutenant. Do sit down here by the fire and explain your appearance."

"I received the most singular note from Fannie," Fenton Forest replied, in an amazed tone, "and I came on at once to ask for an explanation. Is anything wrong at Clive Towers?"

"Dear me, wrong?" repeated Miss Marian, meaningly. "Have you not heard? But I forget—you have been away so long, and everything has been kept as quiet as possible. You know Mr. Robert Clive is dead?"

"I heard that," answered Fenton, quickly; "but he left Fannie—that is, he left a handsome estate to his children. She writes me all sorts of sentimental nonsense about poverty and disgrace."

"Poor girl!" murmured Miss Marian, softly; "it is very hard for her to bear. But pride must have a fall. I always felt the grandeur of the Clives was built on a very shaky foundation. There have been all sorts of rumors floating about for the last three months, but no one could say anything was positively wrong until Mr. Clive's death. He took to opium-eating, you know, and, oh, died most wretchedly! Then the housekeeper, Mrs. Wyllis, who was always in his confidence, was found strangled in the woods, and though it was all laid to some wild gipsy or mulatto woman's door, there are whispers about that Herbert Clive knows more about it than he chooses to tell. There were family secrets in the woman's possession that it would not do to let loose. And Dr. Bond is at the Towers now, though he will give no explanation of his presence there. And Herbert and Fannie went off this morning, goodness knows where, and they say there is another heir coming from Europe, and that these Clives never had any right to the place at all. Oh, dear! they have been the talk of the country for miles around, and they will never be able to hold up their heads again."

"This is what her note means, then," said Fenton, rising and pacing the room, excitedly. "Poverty and disgrace! Why couldn't they keep the matter hushed up? What is the use of blowing the affair all over the country? A pretty mess for a man of honor to be mixed up in?"

"I do hope, for your sake, Fenton, that there was nothing serious between you and Miss Fannie!" said Marian, kindly. "Of course, she is a dear, sweet, lovely girl; but, as things are now, she couldn't expect—"

Miss Marian paused. It was rather a difficult sentence for her to conclude.

"Oh, she doesn't," said Fenton, hastily, tearing the little note he held into minute fragments. "She doesn't expect, of course, that—in fact, she knows I'm a poor devil of a fellow, and—well, in short, it was only a pleasant flirtation; nothing serious at all—nothing serious. But I did think, though," and a malicious gleam shot into the dark-brown eyes that poor Fannie had thought wells of truth—"I really did think that you and Herbert were going to make a match of it, till that golden-haired houri came on and bewitched him. As it turns out, you had a lucky escape. What will become of the poor fellow, anyhow? Friends and fortune gone at one swoop!"

"I never would have thought of Herbert Clive under any circumstances," said Miss Marian, scornfully. "Fannie was a dear little creature, but there was always something about her that I couldn't exactly trust. You may depend upon it, they would have hushed up this matter if they could. It had to break out, and I, for one, am surprised that they kept it dark so long. I've had my suspicions—and well founded ones they were—for months"—Miss Marian pursed up her mouth and shook her head sagely, as she repeated—"for months and months."

(To Be Continued.)

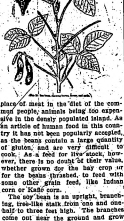
FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

The Soy Bean.

The soy bean is a native of Japan, taking its name from a sauce manufactured from it. The bean is boiled and mixed with certain proportions of rice and salt, and the compound allowed to undergo a certain process of fermentation, which results in a delicate brown sauce. The beans also take the place of meat in the diet of the common people, animals being too expensive in the densely populated island. As an article of human food in this country it has not been popularly accepted, as the beans contain a large quantity of gluten, and are very difficult to cook. As a feed for live stock, however, there is no doubt of their value, whether grown for the hay crop or for the beans thrashed, to feed with some other grain feed, like Indian corn or Kafir corn.



[illegible]

The soy bean is an upright, branching, tree-like stalk from one and one-half to three feet high. The branches come out near the ground and grow upward near the main stem; the number of branches depends upon how closely the plants are grown. The pods when ripe are short, flat, brown and fuzzy, containing from one to four beans, usually three. The pods grow very close to the stems, from the surface of the ground to the tops, there being at times as many as 200 pods on a single plant. The flowers are not prominent and vary from a pale white to a violet blue. The leaves are large, irregular in shape, borne on a long stem and drop off as the beans ripen.

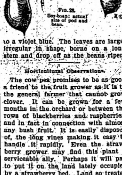


Fig. 28.
Soy-bean: actual size of pod and bean.

Horticultural Observations.

The cow pea promises to be as good a friend to the fruit grower as it is to the general farmer that cannot grow clover. It can be grown for a few months in the orchard or between the rows of blackberries and raspberries, and in fact in connection with almost any bush fruit. It is easily disposed of, the long vines making it easy to handle it rapidly. Even the strawberry grower may find this plant a serviceable ally. Perhaps it will pay to put it on the land lately occupied by a strawberry bed. Land so treated should soon be serviceable for another bed.

* * *

The strawberry root louse has been recognized as a strawberry pest since 1882, in which year it was described by Prof. Forbes. Prof. Weed took up the study of the insect and named it Aphis Forbesi, in honor of Prof. Forbes. It is now quite generally known as far east as the Atlantic coast. In New Jersey and Maryland this year it is reported to be doing a good deal of damage. Fortunately the insect is wingless and can spread but slowly. It is, however, believed that the ants help it to spread, by carrying lice to new beds. The ants also do some damage to the plants by tunneling around the strawberry roots so that the lice can find good feeding ground, the pay the ant receives being the honey-dew the lice exude. It is a difficult insect to fight when it has once obtained a foothold, as its work is largely under ground. The best way to do when the insect has appeared in a neighborhood is to put out new beds on absolutely clean ground and see that no colonies of ants are near enough to assist the plant lice to new pasturage.

Water Lilies in Pots.

A few years since, the water lily was cultivated only in a few botanical gardens, and was universally supposed to be manageable only by the specialist. But year by year it has outgrown these quarters and proves itself to be a plant for the million, says Vick's Magazine. Any person possessing water and a two-gallon pail may have aquatic plants and flowers. Water hyacinths, water poppies, parrot's feather and even the miniature nymphaeas may be grown in a vessel (wooden preferred) having a superficial area of one square foot. Tubs the size of oil or whisky barrels, sawed in two, make suitable vessels for a variety of nymphaeas and lotuses. A most pleasant addition to a lawn, noticed lately, was a group of four tubs—three of them placed in a triangle, their inner edges supporting the fourth—maying a pyramid. In the upper or central tub was a lotus, its flowers and umbrella-like leaves towering up several feet high, while parrot's feather was trailing down over the sides almost completely hiding the tub. In the lower tubs were red, white and blue nymphaeas with some other aquatics, while around the margins a few rocks were placed, and interspersed with moisture-loving plants—the whole making a mound of fresh, bright green foliage and brilliant colored flowers, all summer. Tubs, bails or casks for water lilies should be filled two thirds full of good, rich loam, the roots planted two inches deep, then be given a warm, sunny place, and kept full of pure water. At frost the water may be poured off, and the tubs carried over winter in a warm cellar or under the benches of a greenhouse.

Sheep in the Forest Reserve.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has received a communication from Secretary Hitchcock, of the Department of the Interior, asking his aid in solving the problem of grazing in the western forest reservees. The Division of Forestry will commence immediately an investigation which will last several months. The controversy over the alleged evil effects of sheep grazing has involved western cattlemen, woolgrowers, and farmers in a bitter war for many years, and the recent increase of irrigation has added to the bitterness. Government action in the matter has been hastened by the establishment of forest reserves. In view of the injury to the forests in many sections from overgrazing, all reserves except those in Washington and Oregon, and the Black Mesa Reserve, in Arizona, which is to be opened to 300,000 sheep at 3 cents a head, are closed to sheep by an order issued last May. This step has raised a storm of protest from woolgrowers, who insist that no harm is done by grazing under proper restrictions. Many are reported to have driven their herds into the mountains last summer in defiance of the law.

Against the sheep owners are arrayed the cattlemen and farmers, and especially the irrigators, who claim the practice means disaster to agriculture in the lowlands. These argue that sheep destroy the forest cover in the mountains and thus diminish the water supply. They are said not only to eat the young growth which is to perpetuate the forest, but to tramp down innumerable seedlings and destroy the layers of leaves necessary to keep the soil in good condition. Sheep herders are accused of burning large areas in order to secure a growth of grass. While the government will decide the matter only in the case of the forest reserves, these include a large part of all the summer ranges of the western sheep raising states, and the results will be of great importance to the American wool-growing industry.

As no general rule can be applied, each reserve will be studied separately. The first step of the Division of Forestry will be to collect impartially the testimony of both sides. Lists of questions will be sent to thousands of sheep men and their opponents. About July 1 an examination of the reserves will begin. A number of botanists, irrigation experts, and similar scientific men will be secured from all parts of the United States, and they will spend several months in the field. In addition, all field parties of the Division of Forestry engaged in other work in the interested regions will be required to give to the sheep question also. Secretary Hitchcock has asked the Department of Agriculture to give special attention to the following phases: Relation of grazing to taxation and the general prosperity of specified localities. Relation of grazing to forest fires. Relation of grazing to the preservation and reproduction of forest. Relation of grazing to irrigation and water supply. Effects of grazing by different kinds of stock. Moderate grazing and overgrazing.

Beet Army Worm.

Every kind of worm is called army worm when it appears in sufficient numbers. A worm that has long been known to injure the beet last year appeared sufficiently numerous to be called the beet army worm. It was officially noticed by the entomologist of the Colorado Experiment Station. Last year a first brood of caterpillars appeared at about the time for thinning the beets and destroyed most of the plants after thinning. One method of destroying the early brood is to mix one part by weight of Paris green or London purple with twenty parts of common flour, and then dust the mixture over the plants before sunrise in the morning. In this strength a light dusting will be sufficient. In the early morning the leaves have on them enough moisture to hold the flour and poison. It may also be applied after the leaves have been moistened by a shower. To apply the poison, make a small cheesecloth sack about five inches in diameter and ten inches deep. Fill it with the mixture of poison and flour and walk along a row of plants shaking the sack over them. This can be done quite rapidly when one has learned how and is economical of poison, and does not require wheelbarrow or wagon to carry pump and tank. When the plants become large, as in case of treatment for the second brood, it will probably be better to use a barrel or tank and spray pump.

Mulching and Watering Sweet Peas.

In light sandy or gravel soils, and in stiff, heavy soils, during very hot weather, a mulch of fresh grass, hay or straw, two inches thick and extending for two feet on each side of the row, will be of the greatest service in keeping the soil about the roots cool and moist. It should be put on when the vines are one foot or more in height, and will do away with the necessity of any further cultivation, as it will prevent the further growth of weeds and also prevent the surface of the soil from being rapidly dried out by sun or wind. The mulch will also be of great service when watering the row during a dry period, as there will be no danger of the surface becoming hard and baked, and the moisture will be retained in the soil much longer, than it would without the mulch. Where it is not practicable to give a mulch as above described, the same effect may be obtained, to some degree, by keeping a shallow layer of the surface soil loose and fine by frequent workings with a sharp steel rake or shallow hoeings; this fine, loose soil acting as a mulch and preventing the moisture in the soil from being rapidly evaporated by sun and wind. These workings should be frequent to be of value, working the soil up fine as soon as possible after each rain, or after watering with the hose, or by other methods.

HUMOROUS

Works.

In the meantime another patient had died in the barricaded home of the "healer."

The law thought it was time to interfere, and sent a policeman.

The healer sought to temporize.

"You are attacking my faith," he protested, thrusting his head out of an upper window.

"I know nothing about your faith," replied the policeman, "but I am going to capture your works."

And the peeler presently pinched the healer.—Chicago Tribune.

Moving Away from It.

The decayed old colonel had twice packed his traps and calamities and indignantly trekked frontierward to escape the encroachments of advancing civilization.

To him the old friend:

"Well, colonel, still trying to keep the wolf from the door?"

Howled the colonel:

"Wolf? No, begad! Golf!"—Chicago Tribune.

MODERN MOTHER GOOSE.

I had a little auto,
'Twas in the latest style;
I lent it to a lady
To ride a little while.
She bumped it,
She jarred it,
She rode it in the mire;
I wouldn't lend my auto now
For twenty ladies' hire!
—New York World.

Convention.

"I reckons we'd better get up some agitation on de subjeck?" said Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"What's de subjeck?" inquired Mr. Aluminum Thompson.

"Dese yere eclipses. Whenever dar's an eclipse dey tells me all de chickens goes to roos', right in de middle er de day. An' if dat's de case les' hab mo' eclipses. I's tired o' dis waitin roun' till 1 an' 2 o'clock in de mawnin'."—Washington Star.

Glad of His Crime.

Dear me! she said, I wonder what has become of that household journal.

He didn't say a word.

There was another recipe in it that I wanted to try.

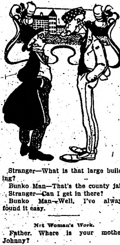
He smiled, for now he was assured that he had done wisely when he burned it up.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Doing Finely.

"How's yer daughter gettin' along in the high school, Rafferty?" asked Mr. Dolan.

"Foine. She kin tell the names iv as many as a hundred words iv folve syllables; she knows the manin' iv at laste fifty and a few iv them she kin even shpell."—Washington Star.

EASY PLACE TO VISI.



Stranger—What is that large building?

Bunko Man—That's the county jail.

Stranger—Can I get in there?

Bunko Man—Well, I've always found it easy.

Not Woman's Work.

Father. Where is your mother, Johnny?

Johnny. She's out in the back yard whittling.

Father. Are you sure she is whittling?

Johnny. Yes, sir; she's trying to sharpen a lead pencil.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

From Head to Foot.

Mrs. Noozy—"She has a full-length mirror in her boudoir. What do you think of that?"

Mr. Noozy—"Oh, woman-like, I suppose she wants to see everything that's going on."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Exactly Alike.

"There's another difference between a genius and a lunatic."

"What's that?"

"A crazy person never wonders where he's going to get his next meal."—Indianapolis Journal.

It Impressed Her.

Bob—Nan, what first attracted your attention to me?

Nan—Well, Robert, if you must know, it was your pale, silly-looking little mustache.—Indianapolis Journal.

Valuable for Resemblance.

"You have a fine collection of literary portraits, Miss Myrtilla."

"Yes, aren't they lovely? Every last one of them looks like somebody I know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fractions Reduced.

Old Gentleman—And have you any brothers or sisters, my little man?

Bobby—Yes, sir. I got one sister an' one-an'-a-half brothers.

Old Gentleman—What?

Bobby—Yes, sir. Two half-sisters and three half-brothers.—Philadelphia Press.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel betwen foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also gong to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Mixed.

"You're a horse thief, sir!"

"Excuse me, but are you not mistaking my brother for me?"

"Your brother? Your brother is a scholar and a gentleman."

"Now you are mistaking me for my brother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ayers Pills

Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Just Like Milk.

"Mamma," exclaimed the little fish, "that worm I just sneaked off the hook seemed to be to be quite sour."

"Well, my dear," replied the mamma fish, "the weather's quite warm, and 'the worm will turn,' you know."—Philadelphia Press.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

One Beside Her.

"Is this hammock strong?" asked the summer girl.

"Oh, yes," said the clerk; "that is, medium strong. Is anybody else to use it beside you?"

"Yes, indeed. There will be several in it beside me. That is," she added, "one at a time." For she looked forward to a busy and not monotonous summer, as usual.—Philadelphia Press.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Physician, Cure Thyself.

McJigger—Your medical friend has started to practice, eh?

Thingumbob—Well, he's got his sign out. His first week he had one case, and he has it yet.

McJigger—That's not so bad.

Thingumbob—Huh! I can't imagine anything worse than a case of the blues lasting that long.—Philadelphia Press.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

At the Expo.

Finally the Americans entered one of the French buildings, in which was displayed a huge glass case, filled with finger-marked documents.

"And pray, what is this?" inquired the woman.

"Zat, madam," replied the French guide, bowing low, "is ze Dreyfus case."—Indianapolis Sun.

A Book of Choice Recipes
Sent free by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Mention this paper.

Bixey's Cordial Way.

"Bixey was a hospitable fellow."

"Yes; I have never called on him without his inviting me to call again."

"Did you have business relations with him?"

"Yes; I was a collector."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing story, and will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

The best physician and the most skillful nurse is Time, who heals all wounds.

As a rule, when a man is no longer single he also needs to double his income.

"The glass of fashion" would at present seem to be a glass of soda-water.

The harm of a creed is in converting it from a staff into a club.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

No Fire, Smoke, Heat. Absolutely Safe. Send 5 stamps for Catalog. TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Gen. Otis on the Filipinos

Says They Are an Intelligent Race.

Gen. Otis makes one statement in particular which comes as a distinct surprise, in view of the fact that he spent a year and a half in fighting the Filipinos; for he declares that these same Filipinos were without question the very best of any of the Asiatic races living on the Pacific coast and the islands.

He paid a high tribute to their acquisitiveness, saying that the young and old were alike anxious to learn from the Americans and quick to do so if given an opportunity. The demand for schools on the American plan was insatiable. It has not been possible to secure a sufficient supply of Spanish-American text books, the market having been denuded of such.

When the book-hungry Filipinos were told this, they begged for American school books, and declared that their children could learn from them even without the Spanish text and translations. Gen. Otis found to his astonishment that such was the case, and says that in the course of a very few months the Filipino children pick up a fair knowledge of English.

Even the old natives con the text books in the effort to fix English phrases in their minds. There was a dearth of teachers, too. Gen. Otis often had recourse to the soldiers in his ranks who knew a little Spanish, and so were suitable for detail as teachers. General Otis said he looked upon this educational movement as the only solution of the Philippine problem, and was confident that the spread of American ideas through the Filipino schools would in the end make good citizens of the Filipinos. Gen. Otis was positively of the opinion that the American forces in the Philippines at present were sufficient for all needs.

Of course, he said, Gen. MacArthur's present army could not furnish a guard to protect every Filipino household from the Ladrones; to do that would require a force of no less than 200,000 troops, and even then the task would occupy many years. As a matter of fact, he said, Spain had spent several centuries in the effort to stamp out the Ladrones in the Philippine group, and there was reason to believe that these brigands are scarcely more numerous now than they were during the Spanish occupation, when the islands were nominally at peace with Spain. Gen. Otis was confident, however, that conditions would steadily improve, and that little by little these robber bands would be driven away. Meanwhile he admitted that it was often dangerous for Filipinos of the better class, whose interests naturally lay in American sovereignty, to admit their preferences, for they were subject in that case to assassination; to the loss of property, and to persecution, instigated by various elements in the population to whom American occupation was obnoxious.

....Wholesome Disillusionment....

An Englishman who was recently showing to a friend from this country the historical sights of London, strolled with him through Green Park. "Charles I. is said to have walked down this path from St. James' Palace on the morning of his execution," he said. "Here is the door by which he entered Whitehall, and here is the place where the scaffold stood. Why do you look so perplexed?" "It is so small," said the American. "I can hardly understand that a kingdom changed into a republic in a space no bigger than a corn-field on my farm at home. St. James' Palace, too, where the queen's receptions are held, are not so large or so fine as the residences of many a rich American." It is natural for us all to imagine that great historical events have magnificent settings, and that the leaders of the world were larger and more imposing in bodily presence than other men. Almost every tourist is disappointed to find that the rooms in Versailles, in which Marie Antoinette spent her splendid, miserable years are little closets, and that the house in which Carlyle penned his great prophetic messages to mankind is a cheap little tenement in a squalid neighborhood. One of Mr. Lincoln's favorite anecdotes was of an old farmer's wife, who, with other women, during the Civil War, was busy knitting socks for the men in the field. "But, mother," cried some one, "the foot of your sock is twenty inches long! No man could ever wear that!" The old woman smiled serenely. "It isn't for a man," she said. "It's for one of the soldiers fighting for his country!" It is only inexperience that imagines that the warrior must have the proportions of Goliah. When we grow wiser we learn that the soul of the hero is as often found in the small, commonplace life and insignificant body. We learn, too, with reverence, that our own place cannot be so petty or our tasks so humble that the King of kings will refuse to enter them and dwell with us as in a temple.—Youths' Companion.

Mineral Resources

Wonderful Display Made at the Paris Exposition

One of the ways which the Paris exposition will bring the United States prominently to the attention of the civilized world and emphasize its greatness above all other countries will be by making conspicuous its natural resources from the standpoint of mining. Among the exhibits in the American department of the exposition, occupying a place of importance, is a series of charts prepared for the express purpose of illustrating the inexhaustible richness of this country in mineral deposits and the stage of development at which each of these has now arrived. These charts cannot be scorned as specimens of American boastfulness or as evidence of the tendency toward exaggeration, which is popularly regarded on the other side of the Atlantic as one of our national characteristics. They are all stamped with the approval of the American government and have their correctness attested by one of its departments. Their preparation has been the careful work of the geological survey. These diagrams will appeal forcibly to the Frenchmen because the facts they are intended to make clear have been illustrated by a comparison with that piece of architecture of which French people are so proud—the Eiffel tower. The annual production of our various mines are massed together in their respective groups and the proportions of each group are arranged on a scale which can be compared with the measurements of the tower. Prominent among those thus considered are coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and petroleum.

Georgia's Convict Leases.

Georgia has had the first year of experience with its new convict lease system. It has proved not only vastly more economical to the state than the old, but has been a success in its more humane care of the convicts. Under it the actual control of the convicts is taken out of the hands of the lessees, the state employing guards, clothing and feeding the men, the lessees having only the right to direct the work. Formerly when the state practically sold the convicts' labor and all to the lessee the annual profits seldom exceeded $12,000. This year the total profits were more than $200,000, of which $120,000 was used to meet the expenses of the department, although all of this was not needed, leaving to the state a clear profit at the lowest figure of $80,000, as against $12,000 by the former system.—Indianapolis Press.

Social "Longitude."

One of Miss Mary E. Wilkins' delightful heroines remarks, in speaking of certain would-be leaders of social reform in her village: "I don't know that I think they are so much above us as too far to one side. Sometimes it is longitude and sometimes it is latitude that separates people." "This is true," says Gov. Roosevelt in the June Century, "and the philosophy it teaches applies quite as much to those who would reform the politics of a large city, or, for that matter, of the whole country, as to those who would reform the society of a hamlet."

Becoming so Common.

Complaint is made that Grosvenor square, London, is losing its aristocratic tenants, whose houses are falling one by one into the hands of African and Australian millionaires.

Was This Swearing?

In clerical circles a good story is being told of the archbishop of Canterbury, whose impatience of bores and gift of sarcastic epigram have sometimes caused friends as well as opponents to wince. One of the clergy of his diocese who had pestered him a good deal recently wrote an inordinately long letter, describing a picture which he proposed to put up in the chancel of the church, and asking permission to do so. By the time his grace reached the end of the epistle his patience was exhausted, and he replied on a postcard: "Dear Blank: Hang the picture!" The clergyman is still wondering how he ought to regard the reply.

Foreigners in Slavery.

Immigration officials say that many foreigners in this country are living in a condition of abject slavery. At Avon, N. Y., there is a colony of 270 Italians who are under the direct control of one man, who hires them out to farmers and fruit growers and takes most of their earnings, while those who perform the labor get little more than enough to eat, and are housed in buildings little better than cattle sheds.

Turkish Fatalism.

The Turk is a fatalist of the most pronounced type. "Kismet—it is fate"—is his watchword. He may lose the most cherished object that his life holds, but it will not move him to tears or supplications or to rage. If he believes it was to have been.

A Coquette Defined.

"What is a coquette, papa?" the asked as she looked up from her book. "A coquette," replied the old gentleman, "is a girl who gets lots of admiration and nary a husband."—Chicago Evening Post.

Chinese Pirates

Still Ply Their Trade in China Seas...

The present unsettled state of affairs in China has given a fresh impetus to the ancient Chinese diversion of piracy, and only the other day an American vessel was attacked by pirates in the Yang-tse-Kiang river. Piracy has never been fully suppressed in the Chinese seas. The hotbeds of this species of crime are at Amoy and Macao. Here the pirates lie in wait until their many spies, who are scattered about all the principal ports, bring them word of the sailing of a richly laden boat. Immediately they sail out to sea in their shallow-draught junks with the intention of intercepting the vessel near some shoal water, over which it would be impossible for the sailing schooner to follow them in case of detection. A favorite device is to ship several of their fellow cutthroats in the guise of seamen. These gentry pose as harmless, hard working coolies, until their comrades' junks are in sight. Then, all in a moment, they show themselves up in their true colors. All opposition speedily is stunned or knifed, and the few remaining Europeans or loyal natives are only too glad to hold up their hands in token of surrender rather than incur the fate of their slaughtered bretheren.

Within Sight of a Gunboat.

Last January a British launch was captured by pirates in the Chek-Hueng-Shan district, almost within sight of a British gunboat. The gunboat—the Sandpiper—had stuck on a bar, and the pirates saw their oportunity. They swarmed aboard the launch, killed the pilot, made a prisoner of the supercargo, and looted both the launch and the lighter which she had in tow. Then they took to their junks and disappeared. This sort of thing frequently has taken place almost within pistol shot of British gunboats in the Hong Kong dock yards. A well-known case of the capture of a merchant steamer by Chinese pirates was that of the Namoa, which occurred in November, 1890. This vessel was a good-sized liner and carried five European and 250 Chinese passengers. Among the latter were several rich merchants who were returning to their homes from the Straits Settlements with their carefully hoarded savings. This fact becoming known to the pirates, fifty of them took passage in the vessel. She had barely been five hours at sea, and the majority of her peaceably disposed inmates were comfortably settled at their evening meal, when fifty yelling savages, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, suddenly appeared on deck. Carefully covering the officers' quarters, the villains started to fire upon the passengers below. In so doing they killed the captain, wounded the first officer and made the second officer a prisoner. Then they looted every possible article of value in the ship. They shut the surviving Europeans in a tiny cabin and navigated the vessel back to Pinghoi. Here they were met by a fleet of pirate junks, into which they speedily transferred their plunder. They abandoned the vessel after damaging every bit of her machinery which they could readily reach. Eventually the imprisoned Europeans burst open their prison house, repaired the damaged engines and made the best of their way back to Hong Kong. Recently a launch belonging to a British naval officer was approached by pirates while she was lying peacefully at her mooring in Canton harbor, right under the guns of the responsible port officials. The pirates took the launch up the river and held up every promising looking merchant vessel they met. When they had filled the launch with booty until she could hold no more they ran her ashore, landed their spoils and made off. The natives of Archin, on the northwest coast of Sumatra, are as notorious pirates as the Chinese.

A Woman's Armament.

In July, 1898, the steamer Pegu stopped at the East Indian port of Erid, one of the places where pepper is taken on. At that port the steamer was boarded by 11 Achinese men and one woman. Capt. Ross, who commanded the steamer, searched the men for weapons, as is customary when taking natives on board a merchantman. The men were found to be unarmed, but the woman, as afterwards was learned, had concealed about her clothing a fine assortment of Malay knives. When the captain and the chief engineer, Cragie, were at dinner, six armed Achinese burst into the cabin and attacked them with great fury. The officers defended themselves with chairs, and although badly slashed, managed to reach the deck. Cragie ran to the engine room and locked himself in, but the captain was cut to pieces as soon as he reached the deck. Meantime the other Achinese had killed the mate and the man at the wheel, cutting them down on the bridge. Two more of the crew were killed on deck. There were several Chinese passengers on board, five of whom were killed outright, and five driven overboard, where they drowned. The Achinese ran among the passengers and crew, cutting right and left, and wounding 14 of them. Having terrorized everyone left alive on board, they broke open the ship's strong box and looted it of $15,000. Then they lowered away one of the steamer's boats, placed their booty in it, got in themselves and escaped.

Boston and Baltimore Hospitals.

The principal hospitals in Boston are: Boston City Hospital, Harrison avenue; Boston Lying-in Hospital, 24 McLean street; Carney Hospital, old Harbour street; South Boston; Children's Hospital, Huntingdon avenue; Infant's Hospital, 37 Blossom street; Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 176 Charles street; Massachusetts General Hospital, Blossom street; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, East Concord street; New England Hospital for Women and Children, Dimock street; St. Elizabeth Hospital, 61 West Brookline street. The principal hospitals in Baltimore are: John Hopkins Hospital, North Broadway; Maryland General Hospital, Linden avenue; Maryland University Hospital, Lombard and Greene streets; St. Agnes Hospital, Carroll Station; Union Protestant Infirmary, 1514 Division street.

Southern Editorial on Negroes.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: The people of this community are thoroughly aroused on the question of seperate accommodations in the street cars for whites and negroes. In many instances where no lawlessness results there are collisions and incidents of an unpleasant nature that would be avoided by the observance of the rule requiring white passengers to be seated on the front seats and negro passengers on the back seats and as the number increases for the intervening seats to be filled until there is no more room for passengers of either race without encroaching upon the seats occupied by the other. When this occurs, the conductor and motorman are prohibited from taking on any other passengers.

Fenian Raid Medals.

Medals are being issued by the Dominion government, under instructions from the Imperial government, to Canadian volunteers who took part in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870.

Mines Operated by Women

Recently a number of mines in Colorado have passed into the hands of women operators and are being worked at a profit. Other women have made a study of mining, have invested their money in prospects, or leased locations and are reaping rich financial rewards in consequence of their shrewdness and judgment. The success of the pioneers in this new field has inspired others with a desire to take part in the hunt for gold which is going on in Colorado. Not all of the women who have taken up mining engage in the actual work which goes on in shaft or tunnel. In fact, very few of them have the strength for this employment, but they are even more profitably employed in figuring on the purchase of supplies, marketing the ores and looking after the finances of every department. There is one woman in the San Juan mining district who goes even farther than the most of her sex. She puts on overalls and "jumper" and when occasion requires goes into the workings of her extensive mine and "bosses" the men who are working with pick, shovel and tram car and who are employed in the concentrating mill. Her mine, which is near the celebrated Camp Bird, owned by Millionaire Thomas F. Walsh, is one of the greatest producing gold mines in the state and has been made so largely through her enterprise. Empire, a little mining town in Clear Creek county, is the headquarters of three progressive women miners. Two of these are from Boston—Misses Mary and Edith Tracy. They were formerly stenographers and came to Colorado two seasons ago on a pleasure trip. They took the famous excursion trip over the Georgetown loop, which is the heart of the Clear creek mining country, and became interested in the subject of mining. Instead of returning to Denver with the rest of the excursionists, they remained for some time at Empire and made a thorough study of the district. They knew nothing of actual mining, but they learned readily and concluded that a little capital might be invested in some of the properties that were lying idle. They went back to Boston and secured some funds with which to re-enforce their own savings. They decided not to intrust the money to a manager, but had a little cabin erected on a claim which they secured.—Chicago Chronicle.

Population of United States.

The governors of the various states were requested to make estimates of the present population of their respective states and territories for the World Almanac for 1900. With a few exceptions, all the states responded. Where the executives failed to respond in time for the printing of the Almanac, the estimates were made by other state officials, the grand total of the population of the United States on January 1, 1900, being estimated at 79,393,444. The New York Tribune Almanac estimates the total population at 75,000,000.

Grain Productions.

The chief wheat producing country of the British empire is British India, whose product in the year 1899 amounted to 232,585,000 bushels. During the past year, the wheat production of the various continents was as follows: North America, 622,264,000 bushels; South America, 112,831,000 bushels; Europe, 1,499,604,000 bushels; Asia, 399,196,000 bushels; Africa, 35,800,000 bushels; Australasia, 56,212,000 bushels. There is no danger of the food supply of Great Britain running short so long as [illegible] the various colonies of the empire [illegible]

Evidently Meant for Her.

She held a letter from her husband's lodge in her hand.

"I wonder if I am justified in opening it," she mused. "I think I am. True, the letter is addressed to John, but after the name it has 'Supreme Potentate,' and there's only one 'supreme potentate' in this family."

Reasoning thus logically, she naturally had no hesitation in breaking the seal.—Chicago Post.

MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

"Know Thyself," a Book For Men Only, sent Free, postpaid, sealed, to any male reader mentioning this paper; 6c for postage. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, the best Medical Book of this or any age, 370 pp., with engravings and prescriptions. Only 25c paper covers. Library Edition, full gilt, $1.00. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write today for these books; keys to health and vigor.

Not Merely a Matter of Choice.

"No, sir, you can't convince me that he is a real poet. His attempt to look like the traditional bard is too obvious. If he was not masquerading, he would not feel called upon to let his hair hang down over his shoulders and wear a soft shirt thrown at the front. He would let his work, instead of his make-up, speak for him."

"But you must remember, my dear fellow, that his long hair and open shirt obviate the necessity of wearing clean collars."—Chicago Times-Herald.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

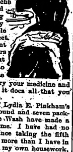
Charles P. Babcock, Minneapolis, Minn., machine for casting printers' leads; Charles W. Brown, Mitchell, S. D., broom holder; Charles W. Christman, Waterville, Minn., photographic vignetter; John E. Erickson, St. Paul, Minn., dovetailing machine; John Gilbert, Fisher, Minn., land roller; Eugene Jacquemin, Minneapolis, Minn., car axle brass; William T. Rolph, Minneapolis, Minn., sofa-bed (reissue); John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., railway rail joint.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

The Difference.

Askitt—What's the difference between a poet and a verse writer?

Tellit—The verse writer gets paid.—Baltimore American.



TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhœa and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard; I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time I concluded to try your medicine and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do.

Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions, they will be cured."—Mrs. Annie Thompson, South Hot Springs, Ark.

Reporter Sent in the Wrong Card.

An official of the supreme court was puzzled by a card sent in to him by a desperate newspaper man Monday, April 30, when the arguments on the Kentucky government case began. The court room was full of sightseers, and the overflow extended in a long line down the corridor. The reporter tried to get in ahead of the line, and was stopped. He protested.

"Shall these rubbernecks be let in to monopolize the supreme court room when I—I, a newspaper man, ordered to report the case, am kept out?" he exclaimed.

"Them's orders," said the ancient colored man at the door.

Off rushed the reporter to the court marshal's office. He yanked out his wallet, and, seeing a card in it, wrote on the back:

"My editor orders me to report the Kentucky case to-day. Must be admitted: can't wait for the crowd."

In a moment the answer came back, and his card with it: "No room."

The reporter looked at the card he had sent in and blushed. He had by mistake, given the attendant not his own, but the card of a manager of a troupe of ballet and variety performers.—Washington Letter.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Many a man fights for his creed who never thinks of carrying an umbrella for his wife.

No Man Likes to Be Bald.

The best way to prevent it is to use Coke Dandruff Cure. All druggists at $1.00.

A match-making mamma's schemes may be upset by a papa who flares up and fires.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Just now most men who talk through their hats give it to you through a straw.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The cream of society is now mixing with the common lot—sugar and strawberries.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A short prayer will get to heaven quicker than a long one.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

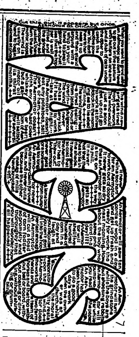
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Conscience is the better man within the best of men.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

We are punished by our sins rather than for them.



Cut this out, it appears but once.
Aermotor Co., Chicago.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

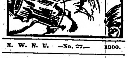
and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

510 First Ave So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn



A Swallow

is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of

HIRES Rootbeer

are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.

Charles E. Hires Co.
Malvern, Pa.

N. W. N. U. —No. 27.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

$10,000

PROFIT ON AN INVESTMENT OF $100

IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

was made by one of our customers, who, on our advice, bought wheat at 61 cents, and by judiciously increasing his purchases, as his profits accrued, was able to close out the whole deal on Monday, June 15th, with the above result.

Our Customers All Got in on the Ground Floor.

Millions of dollars will be made by investors in WHEAT, CORN AND OATS during the next three months. Send for our booklet, "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and daily market letter, which we mail free.

Get on the Right Side and Make Money.

Bank References
Phone. 1608 Main.

W. H. HAMMOND & CO.,
612 Corn Exchange,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DOL-LAR WHEAT

IS PREDICTED FOR 1900! This is uncertain. We supposed when we advertised twine bought by us to sell for less than market value that twine had struck bottom, but our purchase finished June 21st, enables us to sell New Standard Twine at 8¼c. New Manilla Mixed at 10¾c. This twine will be put on sale June 25th. There are seventeen cars of it, and will be sold at 8¼ cents for Standard and 10¾ cents for Manilla Mixed. This price is 1¼c a pound on binder twine less than was paid to the penitentiary early in the season. Our twine is made by one of the best factories in the United States and satisfaction is guaranteed. Order at once. We will ship twine the day order is received. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis Minn. 717-719-721 Nicollet Avenue. 718-720-722 First Avenue South.

RICH, BUT WRETCHED

Fight on for wealth, old "Money-Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; cost 10 cents; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON

TICKET PRESENTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Bryan Was Nominated Unanimously to Again Lead the Democratic Forces—The Platform Makes Imperialism the Paramount Issue and Declares for Free Silver at 16 to 1—Stevenson's Nomination Made on First Ballot—Hill Withdrew His Name and the Delegates Flocked to the Illinois Man in Swarms.

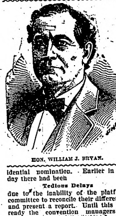
President.............W. J. BRYAN.
Vice President.... A. E. STEVENSON.

This is the ticket presented by the National Democratic convention after a three-days' session marked by great enthusiasm and many exciting scenes. The story of the convention's proceedings day by day follows:

Kansas City, July 5.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day the Democratic national convention began its session yesterday. But after sitting until a late hour last night the expected climax of the day, the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for president, failed of realization, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and speakers has twice been swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for the other champion of Democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work was confined to organization with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Gov Thomas of Colorado, and Permanent Chairman James D. Richardson, the appointment of the various committees and detailed preparations for the more serious work yet in store.

Bryan Unanimously Nominated.

Kansas City, July 6.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was last night placed in nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and a specific declaration for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leaders lasting twenty-seven minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last thirty-six hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day. It was late yesterday afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Tedious Delays

due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless. The first session, beginning at 10 o'clock, was entirely fruitless of results, and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to reach an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates, and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This ended the last chance for an open rupture on the question of principles and left the way clear for the culminating business of the day—the nomination of a candidate. The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when

The Moment Arrived

for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to their utmost, but doorkeepers were given liberal instructions under which the aisles and areas and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit. When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham of that state made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency. The orator was strongly voiced and entertaining, and yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William J. Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and in a common purpose the great concourse joined in a great tribute of

Enthusiastic Devotion

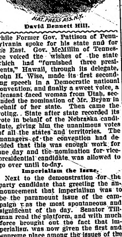
to the party leader. A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring fifteen feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader. When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to Senator Hill of New York. The audience had

Anxiously Awaited

the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker. He was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice, and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience. He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the workingman, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. When Hill declared with dramatic intensity that the candidate would have the support of his party — a united party—there was tremendous applause at the suggestion of Democratic unity. Aside from the brilliant eulogy of Bryan the speech of the New York leader was significant and attractive in its strong plea for unity. "It is a time for unity, not for division," he exclaimed to the

Rapturous Approval

of the great multitude facing him. The eloquent Daniel of Virginia added his glowing tribute to the candidate,



NAT. PRESS ASS. N.Y.

David Bennett Hill.

while Former Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania spoke for his state and for the East. Gov. McMillin of Tennessee voiced the wishes of the state which had "furnished three presidents," Hawaii, through its delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet voice, a pleasant-faced woman from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of her state. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous votes of all the states and territories. The managers of the convention had decided that this was enough work for one day and the nomination for vice-presidential candidate was allowed to go over until to-day.

Imperialism the Issue.

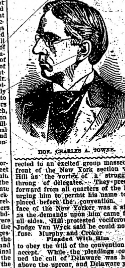
Next to the demonstration for the party candidate that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of the campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with much force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates and audience were in complete accord with the programme was shown by the long and continued applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes. Following this the announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained received only faint and short demonstration, the applause being only continued a few minutes. It was regarded as significant of the spirit of the delegates. The most stirring incident of the day's proceedings was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior in McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers, and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

Stevenson for Vice President.

Kansas City, July 7. — The Democratic national ticket was completed yesterday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. A distinct triumph of the day in the way of popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill, and in its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied, too, by a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly appealed to his friends against being placed in nomination, and then finding his protest in vain, he strode to the platform, and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity, earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

Towne's Name Presented.

On the call for nominations Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state, through L. A. Rosing, presented its young champion of silver Republicanism and Democracy — Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. For ten minutes the demonstration over Towne lasted with varying degrees of intensity. Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands upon him came from all sides. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker



HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Pleaded With Him

to obey the will of the convention and accept. While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard above the uproar, and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this the portly form of Senator Grady, the silver-tongued orator of New York, pushed through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. There was a hush through the hall to hear what word New York had to offer.

"In behalf of the united Democracy of New York," shouted Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill."

The effect was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiasm swept over the convention. Grady stood there, proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience observed a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They heard him

Appeal to Grady

to withdraw, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head and his advance to the front of the platform to conclude his nominating speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech placing Hill before the convention. But as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place. The senator looked out sternly, even savagely on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But, I cannot, I must not, be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced from his words and manner that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It was soon apparent that with Hill out Stevenson was a strong favorite. State after state seconded his nomination; Georgia, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois. Some of the devoted

Friends of Hill

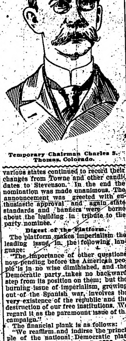
still maintained their allegiance to him, and the delegations of New Jersey, Louisiana and some others seconded his nomination. A number of favorite sons also were placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Gov. John Walter Smith, Washington naming James Hamilton Lewis, North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick. It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches were concluded and the balloting began. As the roll was called Mr. Hill appeared on the platform, and in a few well chosen words withdrew from the contest. The vote was followed with intense interest, for when Alabama announced 3 for Stevenson and 19 for Hill it looked as though a close and exciting contest was to occur. But it was soon evident that Stevenson

Had a Strong Lead.

At the close of the call he had 559 1-2 votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill had received 200 votes and Towne, 89 1-2. But before the announcement of the result a strong lunged delegate from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced:

"Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came cries for recognition. North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally, but reluctantly, announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from Towne and other candidates to Stevenson. In the end the nomination was made unanimous. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic approval and again state standards and banners were borne about the building in tribute to the party nominee.



Temporary Chairman Charles S. Thomas, Colorado.

Digest of the Platform.

The platform makes imperialism the leading issue, in the following language:

"The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them; but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign."

The financial plank is as follows:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principle of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and, as part of such system, the immediate restoration of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation."

The Porto Rican law is denounced; also the administration's Philippine policy. The fulfillment of Cuban pledges is demanded. Stable government, independence and protection for Filipinos is favored.

The platform does not oppose expansion to desirable territory. Strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is demanded. Pledges increasing warfare against private monopolies in every form. Demands that products of trusts be put upon the free list. Denounces Republicans for failing to enact anti-trust laws. The Dingley tariff law is condemned. Enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law is favored. The currency bill is denounced. Favors direct election of United States senators. Government by injunction and blacklisting is denounced and arbitration favored. A cabinet department of labor is favored. Favors liberal pensions. Favors Nicaraguan canal. Condemns Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Favors Chinese exclusion act. English alliance is condemned. Repeal of war tax favored. Sympathy for the Boers is declared.

SILVER REPUBLICANS

Unanimously Nominate Bryan and Leave Vice-Presidency to the Committee.

Kansas City, July 8.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for vice president in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the Silver Republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being passed to the national committee with power to act. W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for president at the morning session, and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of Former Congressman Towne. The action of the Democratic convention, however, in placing Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination, took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their intention to nominate Mr. Towne notwithstanding. For two hours Senator Teller, Former Congressman Shaforth of Colorado and Cheadle of Indiana and others made speeches in favor of indorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the vice presidential nomination was referred to the national committee.

Late last night the national committee of the Silver Republicans decided to indorse Stevenson.

WHY WOMEN HOVE NO WINGS.

Rude Criticism of a Woman Lecturer by a Mean Man Out in the Audience.

I remember once, in a society to which I belonged, a lady lecturer of the gushing order read a paper in which she was very averse to the theory of a beneficent Providence. "Why," she asked, "are we without wings, if all this omnipotent love directs the course of the universe? Why have I not been furnished with wings wherewith I might fly to the ends of the earth to my loved ones?" There was a discussion after the paper, when a dry old one-eyed philosopher made this pithy speech: "Mr. Chairman, our lecturer this evening complains because Providence has given her no wings. I think she has a cause of complaint, but she's got hold of the wrong one. Her true complaint is because she's got no brains." The hit, though rude, went home with uproarous effect. It was, in a measure, deserved; and yet I saw, with regret, how ready is the average audience to jeer at woman's capacity. To me it seems a sorry sort of gallantry which, at the opera door, waits as squire of dames with cloak and wrap, and then, in some smoking room, raises a sardonic laugh by suggesting that idiots are fewer among women because so little noticeable; yet that is a tone of conversation which, in a greater or less degree, the bulk of men very often allow themselves, partly no doubt, in jest, yet with meaning in it, none the less.—Nineteenth Century.

BABY FOX.

Raised by a Sheep When Its Own Mother Was Killed.

Mr. Nye of Hoybottom, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, has a domesticated fox. Last spring he discovered that something was carrying off his poultry. He suspected a wildcat, and he set a trap to catch the marauder. Instead of the wildcat, the trap caught the fox, and the farmer promptly dispatched it, says the New York Press.

Hardly had he done so when a little baby fox came out from the brush and moaned piteously around its dead mother. The farmer took it home. Refusing the food offered it, the little fox was in a fair way to starve to death, when Mrs. Nye had a bright idea.

One of the ewes had been robbed of her young by the wildcats, and the little fox was carried up to the bereaved ewe to receive nourishment. The fox throve amazingly on sheep's milk, and the strange foster-mother formed a strong attachment for the little fellow. Before other animals, and to all human beings except Mr. Nye, the fox is extremely shy, but it sleeps side by side with the ewe, and the farmer can handle it like a house dog.

Equally Horseless.

"Ha!" jeered the bystanders. "The automobile has come to stay. See it stay!"

"That's all right," responded the man on the seat, calmly lighting a cigar. "But why should a machine that merely displaces the horse excite the ill-will of asses?"

Then, having found out what was the matter with the machinery, he moved off, just in time.—Chicago Tribune.

Deserved Snubbing.

"George Dingle was awfully snubbed by Lizzie Dell last night. It was all because of one of his unfortunate speeches."

"What did he say?"

"Why, Lizzie jestingly remarked that her face was quite too expressive. 'It's like an open book,' she said. 'Yes,' remarked George, 'it's plain to be seen.' And she hasn't spoken to him since.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Method of Saving Trees.

The most novel street sight ever witnessed in Saratoga ended at 9 o'clock last night, when the forestry committee closed a five hours' period of worm-buying.

Several sugar barrels of the squirming forest tent caterpillars were purchased at 20 cents a quart, and $250 was paid out to several worm pickers. This method was adopted as the most effective way of protecting the beautiful foliage of Saratoga against the ravages of the pests.—Rochester Post-Express.

Another Man With a Hoe.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed papa, throwing aside his paper; "the poetry they print nowadays is distressing."

"Yes, isn't it?" mamma agreed. "I read a poem yesterday by what's-his-name. Don't you know? Who was the man-with-the-hoe—?"

"I know!" cried little Tommy. "Old Uncle Ned!"—Philadelphia Press.

No Time to Be Sick.

"You got well of the grip in a hurry, Mrs. Wiggs."

"Yes; I had to; Mr. Wiggs got it."

"I don't believe in working by a system."

"Why not?"

"Why, if you work by a system, that system is only one thing more you will have to keep your mind on."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mamma's Mistake.

Visiting Clergyman—Well, Johnny, what did you learn at school to-day?

Johnny—Oh, we learned all about the eclipse, and the perihelion, and the penumbra, and—

Mrs. Gump—Johnny! You go right straight to bed! The idea of your using such language before the minister!—Baltimore American.

The Stimulus of Years.

"This is a sad world; people lose all their stimulus after fifty."

"That's not so; look at Cousin Georgiana."

"What is she enthusiastic about?"

"Why, [illegible] keeping everybody from knowing she is fifty."—Indianapolis Journal.

News of the Northwest

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN CROP.

Rain Has Had a Stimulating Effect in the Wheat District.

St. Paul, July 7. — After nearly a week of rain in the Northwest the crop prospects begin to brighten, and much of the grain that was thought worthless will turn out good enough to pay to harvest, while that wheat that was in fairly good condition has an excellent prospect for a good yield, considering the adverse conditions under which it has grown. One thing appears to be assured. Flax will be a good crop and a great deal of it will be harvested if frost does not injure it. Both wheat and flax have natural conditions to contend with for a few weeks, but on the whole the outlook is better now than the most sanguine prophet would have predicted ten days ago.

The Northwestern Miller estimates an average for the three states of half a crop of wheat, while some authorities go so far as to predict half a crop of wheat for North Dakota. Under favorable conditions hay will produce a second crop and farmers will not be obliged to sell their stock. Rye and barley is being cut and makes an average showing. The Northern Pacific has the most encouraging reports from its agents of the benefits derived from the rain.

SLUGGED AND SHOT.

Albert Lea Citizen Attacked by Some of the Toughs Who Infest the City.

Albert Lea, Minn., July 7.—When going home from his place of business F. Walker, a well known and wealthy saloonkeeper, was held up, but, fortunately, he had no money with him. The robbers sandbagged their victim and shot him, the bullet entering the left cheek and passing out at the ear. He is now at the hospital and is expected to recover, but the wound is an ugly one. The city is infested with a tremendous gang of toughs, brought here no doubt by the railroad grading that is being done around and in the town.

SPOONER WILL RETIRE.

Decides Not to Become a Candidate for Re-election to the Senate.

Milwaukee, July 7.—Senator John C. Spooner, who is serving his second term as United States senator, announces in the Sentinel his decision not to be a candidate for re-election. His reason for retiring from public life are purely personal to himself and his family, and these, it is known, relate to Mrs. Spooner's ill health, which makes a residence in Washington undesirable.

GIVES HOPE TO FRIENDS.

Letter From a Volunteer Who Was Reported Dead.

Winona, Minn., July 7.—A letter was received here from Clarence Miller, sergeant Company B, Forty-fifth volunteer infantry. The latter is dated at Dart, May 22, four days after the date of his death, recently reported by Gen. MacArthur. This leads to the hope that he may still be alive. He was well when writing.

Charged With Shoplifting.

Hudson, Wis., July 7.—A woman giving the name of May Johnson had a preliminary hearing before Judge Disney yesterday afternoon on the charge of stealing silks and other goods from the store of Birkmose, Wiberg & Co., Sam Fontie and other merchants. She was bound over to the circuit court in default of $1,000 bonds. She will be sent to the Dunn county jail to await trial this fall. She is a non-resident.

Shot an Intruder.

Duluth, Minn., July 7.—At New St. Louis, a few miles up the river from Duluth, Ada Arlington shot and killed a man named John Reesberg. According to the story told by the woman Reesberg was trying to break into her house and was threatening to assault her. The woman is under arrest at Superior.

Coad Held for Trial.

Jamestown, N. D., July 7.—The preliminary hearing of James C. Coad, an attendant at the asylum for the insane, was held yesterday. Coad was charged with killing a patient named Mike Gleason and was held for trial in the district court. Coad is from Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Killed by Lightning.

Atwater, Minn., July 7.—An old lady, Mrs. Holmgren, was killed by lightning six miles southeast of here. The barn of Peter Grottern, three miles east, was struck by lightning and burned, together with six head of cattle.

Barn Burned.

Downing, Wis., July 7. — During a terrific storm lightning struck a barn of Charles Barber near town, causing total destruction of the building, with forty tons of hay; also hogs, cattle, harness, etc. No insurance.

Lost His Own Life.

Dubuque, Iowa, July 7. — Richard Heinz, a young man, jumped out of a boat into the Mississippi to save his brother from drowning and was himself drowned. The brother escaped.

One of the Many.

Baraboo, Wis., July 7.—The youngest son of August Barenoque, at Reedsburg, was critically injured by the explosion of a gas pipe filled with powder for patriotic purposes.

Fire at Hager.

Red Wing, Minn., July 7.—The residence owned by John H. Boustead, at Hager, burned. Loss about $1,000; partly insured. Lightning or firecrackers was the probable cause.

Indians Held for Trial.

Brainerd, Minn., July 7.—The three Indians who broke into Mayor Kinkele's warehouse at Walker and stole a quantity of liquors were arrested and examined, with the result that two were held to the next term of the district court.

Run Over and Killed.

Hastings, Minn., July 7.—A five-year-old son of Michael Kerst of Vermillion was killed by being run over by a threshing machine engine, one of the wheels passing over his head.

$1,000 Fire at Gaylord.

Gaylord, Minn., July 7.—A fire was discovered in the Schultz & Haug meat market. A loss of about $1,000 was caused to the building and contents.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, July 7. — The Manitoba legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon. The prohibition bill passed during the sessions by the house, was approved by the governor in his closing message, and it is expected to become a law in June next. It prohibits the retail sale of liquor in the Province of Manitoba.

FURY OF THE STORM.

Did Great Damage to Property in Wisconsin.

Waukako, Wis., July 8.—The southwestern part of Winnebago county, particularly the township of Nepeuskun and also Utica, was visited yesterday by a tornado more destructive in the history of this locality. The storm broke with fearful fury, lasting thirty minutes. The large new barn of Morrissey Brothers was leveled to the ground. Lawrence and Pierce Morrissey, the owners, had sought refuge in the barn. Lawrence was hurled through the air a distance of 100 feet. His head was badly cut and serious internal injuries were sustained.

Barns Wrecked.

The barns of Henry Henshaw, W. K. Scribner and J. L. Flannigan, in the same locality, were completely wrecked. Reports of loss of stock are coming in fast and the damage is estimated at many thousand dollars. Large crews of men haying on Rush lake marsh report thrilling experiences. One crew was buried under a haystack and extricated with difficulty. Two brothers, John and Joseph Deyoe, are missing, their team being found some distance from the hay fields where they were working. Robert Craig, a farmer living on the Berlin road, had an almost

Miraculous Escape.

He was between his horses quieting them when a bolt struck one of them, killing it instantly. Craig was knocked insensible, but revived later. Excitement runs high and stories of the wind's havoc are many and constant. Undoubtedly it was a severe blow to the farming interests of the county. A special from Kilbourne reports a heavy wind, rain and hail storm which unroofed several buildings and uprooted trees. Plymouth also experienced a destructive storm.

Many Buildings Unroofed.

Berlin, Wis., July 8. — About the worst rain and wind storm Berlin ever had passed over the city yesterday afternoon. Many roofs were blown off, including Wright's mill, Truesdell's tannery and the grand stand at the fair grounds. Several blocks on Huron and Broadway streets also lost roofs. The entire front of the Owen livery was blown out and many streets about the city are blocked with broken trees. Jim Quaddy, who was taking shelter under the grand stand at the fair grounds, was seriously injured, and a lad he had with him had an eye put out. The telephone and electric light system are entirely demoralized. Mike Decker of Fargoville was struck by lightning and killed. Manitowoc also reports a terrific storm.

Oshkosh Suffers Severely.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 8.—A rain, hail and wind storm that caused a drop of 22 degrees in a few minutes and caused thousands of dollars worth of damage to crops and property occurred here yesterday afternoon. Smoke stacks were blown down at the factory of the Morgan company, the Conglee company, the Wakefield mills and the Oshkosh Furniture company. A. Strech & Crothers' factory was unroofed. A portion of the city hall cupola was blown away and a circus tent blown down and one man seriously hurt. Hundreds of trees were blown down and several barns demolished.

Village Destroyed.

Marshalltown, Iowa, July 8.—A report has reached here that a tornado and cloudburst occurred at Steamboat Rock late yesterday afternoon, destroying that village. The report is partly verified by the fact that the Iowa river has risen five feet here within an hour. A cloudburst between St. Anthony and Zaringa, twenty-two miles west of this city, washed out nearly a mile of track on the Story City branch of the Iowa Central railroad and caused great damage to crops. The heaviest storm of the season prevailed here last night.

KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSION.

Accident in the Pioneer Mine at Ely, Minn.

Ely, Minn., July 8. — An explosion took place in the new shaft which is being sunk by the Pioneer mine at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, killing one man and badly injuring another. Both men were Finlanders and believed to be single. The explosion took place at a depth of 200 feet, and was caused by the victims drilling into a rock which had been prepared by the day shift for blasting, and then thoughtlessly left without discharging. There were at the time four men at work in the shaft, and it is a miracle that they were not instantly killed. The injured man may lose his eye.

DEATH IN A WELL.

One of Two Overcome by Gas at Big Stone Expires.

Big Stone, S. D., July 8.—A sad accident occurred here in which W. W. Hart lost his life and George Whipple narrowly escaped death. They were engaged in digging a well for Gold & Co., and were being lowered to the bottom when both were overcome by gas, which had formed during their absence. Hart fell from the basket and death was immediate. Whipple was drawn out half-dead, his clothing having caught to the basket.

Maimed by a Mower.

Kenyon, Minn., July 8.—S. O. Skyberg, a farmer living near Skyberg, north of here, lost his left foot and ankle while mowing hay. He was picking a stick from in front of the sickle when the team started to run. The bar caught his left foot and dragged him for a distance, terribly mangling the member besides bruising him in many places. He will probably survive.

Railroad Robbers Escape.

Clinton, Iowa, July 8.—Three men arrested about two weeks ago at Dubuque, charged with holding up a Milwaukee train near Bellevue, escaped from the jail at Maquoketa. They had been indicted by the grand jury.

Negro Given Life Sentence.

Park Rapids, Minn., July 8.—Doc Atwater, the negro who shot and killed J. Harvey last December, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Unknown Man Thought Murdered.

Clinton, Iowa, July 8.—The section men on the Northwestern found the remains of an unknown man near Comanche yesterday afternoon lying in the high grass. As several murders have been committed in this vicinity, foul play is suspected. The man was evidently killed in some manner as he was badly cut and bruised. He had been dead for three days.

Several Severely Injured.

Cincinnati, July 8.—A lighted candle caused an explosion in a tunnel here yesterday, doing considerable damage and seriously injuring nine persons.

CROW INDIANS HAVE A DANCE.

Two Thousand Gather in War Paint at Pryor Gap and Indulge in Their Tribal Custom.

Billings, Mont., July 10.—For two or three days past Crow Indians to the number of 2,000 have been dancing at Pryor Gap. They prepared a large covered bower, where they congregated for the dance. Nearly 100 white people went out on the Fourth to witness the dancing. The Indians were painted and dressed as in their former war times. The Pryor Indians gave away nearly $6,000 worth of horses, wagons, blankets and everything imaginable to their brother redskins from the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers. The dance will probably continue for several days or until the Indian police go there and order them to desist.

TO MEET NEXT AT SIOUX FALLS.

Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association Ends Its St. Paul Session.

St. Paul, July 10.—Sioux Falls, S. D., was selected by the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association for its next musical festival to be held two years from now. The following officers were elected: President, Wollert Hildahl, Sioux Falls; general musical director, Jens. H. Flaate, Duluth; corresponding secretary, F. H. Hammanan, Minneapolis; treasurer, O. M. Olson Fort Dodge, Iowa; recording secretary, Carl Hansen, Minneapolis; vice presidents, O. W. Hohn, Decorah, Iowa; L. H. Larson, Canton, S. D.; L. Hassel, Grand Forks, N. D.; P. A. Bjorn, La Crosse, Wis.; Dr. Johnson, St. Paul.

GRAIN DEALERS ARE PUNISHED.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Disciplines Men Charged With Manipulating Railroads Rates.

Minneapolis, July 10.—The board of directors of the chamber of commerce has voted to suspend the members of the firm of Gregory, Jennison & Co., managers of the Midway Elevator company, indefinitely, and to expel F. A. Bean, president of the New Prague (Minneapolis) Milling company. Their offense, it is said, consisted in manipulating the millings-in-transit rates granted to the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway in such a manner as to obtain an unfair advantage.

LIGHTNING RODS FOR COWS.

How South Dakota Farmers Keep Bossy From Being Killed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 10.—A good plan is being adopted by a number of farmers in the state for the protection of their stock against lightning. A ground wire is placed every fifteen rods along the pasture fences. The wires are run into the ground about three or four feet, connected with all the fence wires, and stapled to the posts. Where this plan has been followed only a few animals have been killed, while in pastures which are not thus protected individual farmers have this summer lost considerable stock by lightning.

SAILORS GO UP A NOTCH.

President Makes Glad the Hearts of Naval Officers.

Washington, July 10.—The president has made the following promotions in the navy: Commander M. R. R. MacKenzie to be a captain, Lieutenant Commander George P. Colvocoresses to be a commander, Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Colahan to be a commander, Lieut. James P. Parker to be a lieutenant commander, Lieut. Ben W. Hodges to be a lieutenant commander, Ernest V. Sandstroum to be a boatswain in the navy.

TWO KILLED IN WISCONSIN.

Storm Which Sweeps Over the State Destroys Life and Much Property.

Milwaukee, July 10. — The heavy storm which passed over the state did a great amount of damage. At Fargoville Michael Decker was killed by lightning, and at Greenbush Otto Siebe, a boy, was killed by a falling tree. At Waukau Lawrence Morrissey was hurled a hundred feet and injured severely.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

Park Rapids, Minn., July 9.—Doc Atwater, a negro who was indicted for the murder of Jonas Harvey, killed on the night of Dec. 26 on his claim in Latonce township, this county. He pleaded guilty before the district court Friday night to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Killed by a Marshal.

Antigo, Wis., July 10.—Deputy Marshal John McArthur shot William Welch, the victim dying a few hours later. Welch, with others, had burglarized a store, and the shooting occurred during an attempt to capture the thieves. Before dying Welch gave his name and said his parents lived at 118 summit street, Akron, Ohio.

Killed by Lightning.

Cannon Falls, Minn., July 10.—John Stein, who lived four miles north of this place, while out harvesting, was instantly killed by lightning. He had three horses on the binder, and the two outside ones were also killed, while the center horse was not injured.

Dynamited Himself.

Helena, Mont., July 10—Peter Betts, forty-four years old and part owner in a gold mine operated by himself and partner near Montana City, east of here, blew his head off with giant powder. He had been sick and despondent. He left no relatives in Montana.

Killed in the Yards.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, July 10. — L. G. Ripley was instantly killed at Ackley while making a coupling on a freight in the yards at that place. He leaves a widow. The remains were brought here for interment.

Two Men Killed.

St. Louis, July 10.—George Schoening and William Grab were killed and Fred Frige was probably fatally injured at Columbia, Ill., near here. The men were in a buggy and were run into by a Baltimore & Ohio train.

Fireman Fatally Injured.

Worcester, Mass., July 10.—Fire yesterday destroyed the property of the E. B. Crane Lumber company and the Daniels-Cornell company, wholesale grocers. Fireman Luby was probably fatally injured. Loss, $100,000.

Demolished by Tornado.

Effingham, Ill., July 10.—The tornado prevailing here Saturday night did much damage to the Illinois College of Photography property. The northwestern portion of the main building was demolished. The building will be at once rebuilt.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1900. NUMBER 52.

News of the Week

Washington Notes.

The tests of the plates of the battleship Illinois show it to be perfectly sound.

Washington decides to dispatch 6,000 regulars to Manila, to be sent to China if necessary.

The reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany has been affected.

Admiral Pacha, of the Turkish navy, has secured plans from the United States for a warship.

The treasury statement at Washington shows a cash balance of $134,243,003; gold, $7,340,482. This is exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve.

The government crop report places the average condition of wheat in Minnesota at 48; at 44 for South Dakota, and 30 for North Dakota.

The army transports plying between San Francisco and the East have again been placed on a war basis, with the result that no more passengers not attached to the military establishment will be carried on transport vessels.

Recent orders of the war department involve the sending of about 4,000 horses and mules from this country to the Philippines. Most of these are cavalry horses, forming an important part of the equipment of the squadrons of the First, Third and Ninth regiments of cavalry.

The negotiations between the state department and the Japanese authorities relative to the alleged quarantine discrimination against the Japanese in California and Colorado are coming to a close, as the fears of bubonic plague in the West have largely died out and the necessity for rigid quarantine has disappeared.

According to a statement issued by the bureau of construction and repair, navy department, the new battleships Alabama, building at the Cramps yards, and Wisconsin, at the Union Iron works, San Francisco, are 97 per cent and 93 per cent completed, respectively. The Illinois is 84 per cent completed and the Maine 30 per cent, the Ohio 20 per cent and the Missouri but 6 per cent.

Personal Mention.

Capt. Peter Conrad, a pioneer on the Mississippi river, is dead at St. Louis.

Rear Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, vice Rear Admiral Barker.

Cazaway Hartridge, for many years a prominent newspaper man of Georgia, died in New York of pneumonia.

Hon. Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., editor of the Constitution, was married to Miss Annie Comer, daughter of the late Hugh M. Comer, president of the Central Georgia railway.

Capt. Tom J. Ballard is dead at Livingston, Ky., in his sixty-second yeear. Capt. Ballard was related to prominent Kentucky families and was a cousin of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri.

Judge Rudolph Hirsel, of the Twelfth judicial district of Missouri, one of the best known judges in the state, died suddenly at his home at Clayton. Death results from a stroke of paralysis.

The death is announced at Hamilton, Ont., of Dr. Charles F. McDonald, aged seventy-one years. While connected with the postoffice department in Washington the postal money order system was organized through his efforts, and also the exchange of money orders between the United States and other countries.

Jeremiah Fisher of Jamestown, N. Y., circuit judge of Pataqua county, was elected grand exalted ruler of the grand lodge of Elks over William J. O'Brien of Baltimore, by a vote of 338 to 209. J. O. Reese was elected esteemed leading knight without opposition.

From Other Shores.

Kubelik, the boy violinist, refused $525 for a single performance.

British soldiers will be permitted to serve as harvest hands in Dorsit.

Boer soldiers are incensed at Kruger. He is holding back their wages.

Lord Methuen will return from South Africa because of differences with officers.

W. Swift Wright of Logansport, Ind., has been appointed prime minister of San Domingo.

Russia has demanded that the sultan permit 3,000 Armenian refugees to return to Turkey.

Lady Randolph Churchill, after her marriage, will make a tour of the world with her husband.

During the last week of June, 6,013,000 persons received relief in India, and the deaths in Bombay numbered 16,882.

The sultan will form a commission to study agricultural and economic conditions in Turkey and suggest reforms.

A Swiss newspaper suggests that Switzerland be annexed to the United States, in order to gain trade advantages.

Rather than face the social storm in store for him, owing to his treatment of Capt. Milne, Willy Wally Astor left London for Bohemia, where he will remain until the close of the London season.

Unfortunate Happenings.

Charles T. Marshall of Prairie Home, Ill., died from the kick of a horse.

A large amount of damage was done by storms in Iowa and Nebraska.

James Work, a farmer near Roanoke, Ind., fell from a mowing machine and broke his neck.

The elevator of P. P. Bush & Co. at Newman, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000.

Willie Freeman, twelve years old, in trying to shoot a dog at Albia, Iowa, shot and killed himself.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for the first six months of 1900 amount to over $100,000,000.

The box factory of Thomas B. Rice & Son, at Mifflin street wharf, Philadelphia, was almost destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

Fire destroyed the property of the E. B. Crane Lumber company and the Daniels-Cornell company, wholesale grocers, Worcester, Mass. Fireman Luby was probably fatally injured. Loss, $160,000.

James Heraniere, M. W. Voss and Ernest Selling of Rock Island, Ill., and Roger Price of Davenport were buried by the caving-in of a tunnel at Rock Island arsenal, in which they were working. Heraniere and Price were seriously injured.

The mill, warehouse and hydraulic power house of the Cumberland Cement Company of Cumberland, Md., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

Herr Bosch Bann of Hamburg, well known in musical circles, was frozen to death while climbing the Schnesberg.

Sins and Sinners.

Charles H. Leroy of Fullerton, Cal., suicided on account of the heat.

Mrs. James Henry shot and killed Lee Watson at Fallon, Ark.

The seizure of a large stock of liquors at Swaledale, Iowa, amazed the temperance people.

Six masked men held up an Illinois Central train at Mayfield, Ky., and got over $5,000.

John Milberg of Galesburg, Ill., eloped with another man's wife, and left his family penniless.

Rivals in business are accused of poisoning horses of the New York Fruit Dealers' association.

The crew of the steamer Dolphin mutinied during the passage from New York to San Francisco.

Katie Agnes Sheehan committed suicide on her mother's grave in Indianapolis, after her sister's funeral.

John W. Morrison, accused of setting his hotel, at South Bend, Ind., on fire, has been held in $5,000 bail for trial.

James Frank Negreen, a stamp dealer of Omaha, was arrested in New York, charged with having used cancelled stamps.

Otherwise.

Gov. Roosevelt visited President McKinley at Canton last week.

The report of the deep waterway commission has been made public.

A Chicago man went safely through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara in a boat.

The National Educational association held its annual convention at Charleston, S. C.

The National Red Cross association has been reorganized under the recent act of congress.

All of the Rainy River Indians have returned to their reservations, and the scare is ended.

W. J. Travis defeated Findlay Douglas, the x-champion, for the amateur golf championship.

Ex-Senator Corbett of Oregon has been sued on the charge of alienating the affections of a Montana man's wife.

Towne practically announces to Silver Republicans of Nebraska that he will withdraw.

Miss Mamie Dilon, a school teacher living near Joslyn, Ill., has mysteriously disappeared.

The sheet scale for iron and steel workers has been signed, and the mills have resumed operations.

It is reported that the Chicago & Alton, Kansas City Southern and Union Pacific will be consolidated.

Judge Kohlsat declares that a duty must be paid on goods brought to this country from our new possessions.

Several cotton mills in Fall River, Mass., have shut down for four weeks. Twenty thousand employes are affected.

The harvest is well under way in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Crops have greatly improved during the last few days.

Leander Van Hike of Portage, Wis., filed petitions in bankruptcy to be relieved of debts amounting to $40,000. No assets.

Wheat is below the average in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota. Of these three, Minnesota has the best crop.

Herman Ladwig of Manitowoc, Wis., had several teeth pulled by a local dentist. Lockjaw set in, and he died in great agony.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa will stump the state of North Dakota next fall in the interests of the Republican party.

Julius Andrea & Sons of Milwaukee have placed their business in the hands of their creditors. Liabilities, $106,000; assets, $125,000.

Patrick B. Flood has sued the school district of West Des Moines, Iowa, for $15,000. His little daughter fell off a seat in the school room and fractured her skull.

The steamer Rosalie has arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Lynn Canal with $600,000 in Klondike gold, consigned to the Seattle assay office by a Dawson bank.

Samuel T. Paisley, the former superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers of Pittsburg, against whom there was a charge of embezzlement of over $50,000, is dead at Newport News, Va.

President Harper, in an address at the National Educational association, opposed a national college, and said that many small colleges should be strengthened and others reduced to academies.

With a view to placing the signal corps in an efficient condition in the Philippines and China, Gen. Gridley, the chief signal officer, is making special efforts to enlist competent telegraph operators for service in the East.

Inventory of the personal estate of the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart was filed with the surrogate at Paterson, N. J. It appraises the late vice president's wealth at $2,608,441. Mr. Hobart held bonds in twenty-six corporations and stock in over 100.

A receiver has been appointed for the Massachusetts Real Estate company.

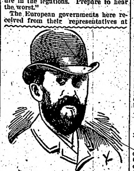
NO DOUBT REMAINS

LAMENTABLE FATE OF FOREIGNERS AT PEKING.

Chinese Bombarded Legations With Heavy Cannon and After Making a Breach All the Foreigners Were Killed — Europeans Make a Desperate Sortie and Then Bravely Met Their Fate — Operations at Tien-tsin Were a Brilliant Success—Americans Issue an Appeal.

London, July 17.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, on July 5 received the following telegram from her husband:

"Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

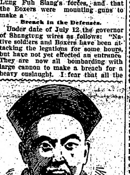


Sir Robert Hart.

The European governments here received from their representatives at Shanghai a dispatch from the governor of Shangtung, dated July 7, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Peking and killed 200 of Gen. Lung Fuh Siang's forces, and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a

Breach in the Defenses.

Under date of July 12 the governor of Shangtung wires as follows: "Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the legations for some hours, but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that all the ministers, and the government as well, are in great danger. The government is intensely anxious."



Change-Yen-Hoon.

Finally came the news from Shanghai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive dispatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans having reached the end of their resources made a desperate sortie and then bravely

Met Their Fate.

The details of the horrible story will probably never be known.

Admiral Seymour's dispatch gives the latest news regarding the situation at Tien-tsin. Telegrams to the Associated Press show that the operations on July 7 were a brilliant success. The Japanese cavalry and a mobile mounted battery did splendid work. It was unfortunate that the allies did not have more cavalry to pursue the flying enemy. Four hundred Chinese were killed and six guns captured. At noon the settlements were again viciously shelled from the native city and the hospitals and other buildings were repeatedly hit. The moral effect of the successes of the allied forces upon the Chinese is believed to be very great.

Appeal of Americans.

Following is the text of an appeal of Americans in China assembled in mass meeting at Shanghai to their fellow citizens at Home: "Urge the government to send adequate forces to act at once in concert with the other powers. At present the American forces are quite disproportionate to the interests involved. Our commercial interests in the northern provinces are prominent, and we consider it a humiliating policy to entrust to other powers the chief task that of protecting Americans. Anti-foreign outrages are multiplying daily. Officials and

Missionaries Are Massacred.

The fate of the ministers and their families in Peking is not known, but a general massacre is apprehended. Wholesale massacres of native Christians continue. The whole country is terrorized. Trade is paralyzed. The speedy restoration of order and retribution are duties pressing upon all civilized powers. The consequences of delay will be disastrous. Not only are foreign lives and property placed in jeopardy, but the loss of influence will be incalculable. Give no credence to statements of the situation sent by the Chinese government to its ministers abroad. The present outrages are the result of the weak and vacillating policy of the powers in the past. We urge immediate, energetic and concerted action."

Are Leaving Tien-tsin.

Chefu, July 10, via Shanghai, July 17.—Several hundred refugees, most of them women and children, have left Tien-tsin in accordance with Admiral Seymour's orders to all non-combatants to depart. Many women have remained behind, however, refusing to leave their husbands whose business detains them. The refugees were sent down the river on board lighters and tugs, and were then transferred to merchant ships in the harbor. The American, Japanese and German warships received their people, the officers of the United States gunboat Yorktown generously entertaining 200, most of them missionaries and their families.

FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN.

Admiral Seymour Reports Recent Engagements.

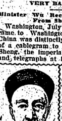
London, July 17.—The following dispatch from Admiral Seymour was published last evening, dated Tien-tsin, July 9: "The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 this morning. The Japanese, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers. The allied forces shelled and occupied the western arsenal, capturing two guns. The arsenal was burned as the allies were unable to hold it. The enemy's loss was 350 killed. The loss of the allied force was small."

Another dispatch, dated July 12, says: "The Chinese at 3 a. m. yesterday made a determined attack upon the railway station in great force. Finally they were driven off at 6 a. m., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown, but it is believed to have been heavy. The forts were bombarded at noon by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda used as a signal tower were demolished. The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans.

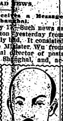
VERY BAD NEWS.

Minister Wu Receives a Message From Shanghai.

Washington, July 17.—Such news as came to Washington yesterday from China was distinctly bad. It consisted of a cablegram to Minister Wu from Sheng, the imperial director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and, according to the minister, was in reply to the urgent message he himself had sent yesterday to that official, asking him to try and secure some news from the Chinese capital. This cablegram Minister Wu regarded as of sufficient importance to carry in person directly to Secretary Hay, who was waiting at his home for news. The message as received from the cipher was as follows: "Peking news of July 7 says that Gen. Tuan Fuh Sien, in disobedience of imperial orders, was about to use guns. Legations and the government



CHANG CHITUNG



PRINCE KUNG.

Will Be in Peril."

This news is corroborative of that contained in a recent cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai although the consul general's dispatch gave his Peking news the date of the 6th, saying that the final attack upon the legations with guns was about to begin on the 7th of July. It is surmised here that Mr. Goodnow got his news from Sheng, who is certainly in position to secure the first news from Peking. Aside from the gloomy forecast given of the end of the terrible struggle of the legationers against the inevitable, the significant features of the message is the coupling of the fate of the imperial government with that of the foreign ministers. Officials here get some satisfaction from this portion of the dispatch, as it sustains them in the position they have held from the first that the Chinese government is not at war with Christendom, but is confronting a formidable insurrection.

Troops Leave Manila for China.

Manila, July 17.—Two battalions of the Fourteenth infantry and Daggett's battery of the Fifth artillery will leave for China to-day by the transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyfield. The expedition, which will join the Ninth infantry, will carry 500 pounds of ammunition to a man and a reserve of a million rounds, together with medical subsistence stores and clothing for 5,000 men, for three months. It will take also two 7-inch mortars and two 6-inch Howitzers with ammunition. The hospital ship Relief is going to China.

Fifth Infantry Ordered to China.

Chicago, July 17.—The depot battalion of the Fifth United States infantry stationed at Fort Sheridan, has received orders to go to China. Within two weeks the other battalions of the regiment are expected from Cuba. A week's rest will be allowed them and then the entire regiment will start for China.

LARGE BUILDING WRECKED.

Freight Train Pushed Off the Track and Through the Building.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 17.—A Rock Island passenger train yesterday pushed a freight train off the track and through a building seventy feet square owned by the St. Joseph Plow company, completely destroying the structure. J. M. Ford, president of the plow company, and also president of the First National bank; Secretary McPowell and Supt. O. J. Borden, who were holding a conference in the building, narrowly escaped death, Ford being injured slightly.

Capt. Healy Is Insane.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 17.—Upon complaint of Dr. Gardner, in charge of the United States marine hospital, Capt. M. A. Healy of the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, was examined by the county board of physicians, who pronounced him insane, and a commitment to an asylum was issued. The examination developed that during four years while on waiting orders he was subject to [illegible]

AMERICANISM RAMPANT

CHARACTERIZES THE ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AND ITS ALLIES.

Brief Aftermath of the Great Convention. Uncle Samuel Versus Hanna as Campaign Manager This Year—The Minnesota Field—Signs of Success Everywhere—The Roosevelt "Bloody Bridles" Aggregation Gives Minneapolis the Go-by—That Globe "Bolt"—The Coming State Conventions—The Week's Round-up of National and State Comment.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, July 16, 1900.

Asked to put into briefest words his impressions of the distinctive characteristics of the Kansas City convention, one of our ablest state leaders said: "Patriotism, enthusiasm, earnestness, Americanism—Americanism rampant." From the moment of reading of the Declaration of Independence to the closing cheers at adjournment, closing a convention of great labors and tremendous interest, Americanism was the dominant sentiment. In the speeches, in platform declaration specifically, in candidates offered and not chosen, in the wild scenes of the convention when the national emblems were universally used, patriotic sentiments, at times almost a frenzy of such fervor, predominated. The national airs brought the thousands to their feet invariably, as references to the Lincolns, Jacksons, Jeffersons and Washingtons in ideals, brought cheers and redoubled enthusiasm. And over and above all was the convention American, in the ticket made, placing the greatest of living Americans first, as he is in the hearts of his countrymen, and in choosing as Bryan's companion on the ticket that noble American, the tried and true son of Illinois, ex-Vice President Stevenson.

The country over has caught the sentiment at Kansas City, and Americanism promises an overwhelming victory. The wisdom of the platform in all its parts is now conceded, attesting anew the judgment and wisdom of our great leader. With few and rare exceptions, such as the St. Paul Globe, the Democratic party is reunited. Its allies, Populists and Silver Republicans, have fallen into line. For the first time in a generation the lines of battle are solidly drawn for the contest as to whether the people shall run their own government. Who will doubt the result in such an alignment?

It is this sentiment inspiring the cartoon this week, of Uncle Sam presenting Bryan to the people at his immense meetings. What a contrast with the meetings that the Hannaites will run. Democracy led by Uncle Sam, Republicanism by Boss Hanna.

And along with Americanism Democracy takes possession of the flag this year. Democracy will wave the flag against the Teddy hat.

For Minnesota the outlook is inspiring in a great degree. All reform elements accept the Kansas City action as wise and worthy of approval, and for the first time in many years will all such forces be found supporting a single electoral ticket, nationally, as they will doubtless be found doing as to state officers after the state conventions called for Sept. 6.

Was there disappointment as to Mr. Towne? Possibly with a few, until they realized what he had gained personally from his candidacy; that from a representative of a state, as a mere candidate, coming from one of the allies, he has risen to a position of actual leadership of the great Democratic party, destined to a great future, how great no man can foretell. Charles A. Towne a week ago hailed from Duluth and Minnesota. Now he lives here but hails from the nation at large.

At this writing the sounds of the "rough riders" can almost be heard coming up from Chicago for the St. Paul blow-out—the snort of the war horse (or steam bullgine), the sharp crack of the champagne bottle. In the distance can almost be seen Teddy's dental exposure, overspread by the halo from National Committeeman Shevlin's lambrequins. But what a disappointment there will be if Teddy has not recovered from the sprain of his voice that he got out in Oklahoma.

Speaking of Governor Roosevelt having sprained his voice, Dairy Commissioner Bowler says he is reminded of the accident to one of Colonel Liggett's famous cows. The animal slipped and strained her milk.

Speaking of Governor Roosevelt's presence here, perhaps he may drop some information as to what he has done about the Democratic mayor of New York for owning ice trust stock, along with what he knows of the 13 out of 15 Republican members of the board of directors of the trust, as well as the president and vice president of the trust who are also prominent Republicans of New York. Still, Governor Teddy may omit mention.

Since Roosevelt's nomination the Chicago Times-Herald is more and more dubious of the Republicans being able to carry New York.

Not content with snubbing Hennepin county Republicans in the state [illegible] nepin deems herself better than a mere snubbing post will be shown in November.

St. Paul is tickled that Hanna vetoed the idea of a big parade for Roosevelt. Was Hanna afraid it would be a fizzle, or that St. Paul people would get a penny or so from the large crowds that might come?

The fact that Wall street prices rose by Bryan's nomination was a stunner, but now the goppites say it was because of the weakness of the ticket. Selah.

This Bureau is deluged with letters concerning The Globe's "bolt," generally reporting the stopping of subscriptions and dissolution of Globe clubs. This is increased since, to The Globe's mere declaration of determination not to support candidate and money plank, it has seen fit to add vituperation, as when it refers to the patriotic Democracy as "Bryan Boxers." Democracy being the people, can probably stand it as long as The Globe can. In which connection assurance can be given that ere long the people will have newspaper service in their interest abundantly acceptable.

Speaking of the press, the great Democratic papers which went to McKinley in 1896, have almost invariably returned to the fold, such as the Louisville Courier-Journal, New York World, Chicago Chronicle, etc., etc., while the great independent papers are many of them supporting the Democracy. Likewise "Gold Democrats" have been eliminated. Democrats are with the Democratic party. "Gold" Democrats are simply Republicans.

The wholesale price of sugar, recently raised by the trust to 6 cents per pound, makes it the highest for years, a boost from 3¾ cents. The raise represents millions of profits. Thus do the McKinley trusts go on fattening themselves and making hay while the Hanna sun shines.

Since March 14, the date of passage of the gold standard law, there have been more and larger failures than for any like period of which there is a record, just as there were more and larger failures following the inauguration of McKinley, than in the worst days of the Cleveland panic.

And speaking of Cleveland panic days, Senator Frank A. Day of Fairmont was telling us down at Kansas City of a Republican farmer in his county who would give $100 now to have Cleveland conditions back again, as to farm prices and cost of articles he must buy. The farmer showed that average prices for products are no higher, if as high, while those that he must purchase are many per cent higher. Thus he could give $100 for Cleveland over McKinley times and make money by it.

And here come goppite papers kicking because Governor Lind is planting beaver up North. The complaint is far fetched.

And speaking of like criticism, complaint from Washington is made that Governor Lind did not wait for action from Washington before sending troops to the Indian country. Seven brave and good men lost at Leech Lake attest to the wisdom of Governor Lind's prompt action. To wait for Washington, as was done before, might have been to invite wholesale slaughter.

In discussing the Republican platform let our press not fail to note how the Hannaites have left it open as to the Nicaraguan canal, so that the big shipping concerns, such as had the cream of transportation grabs in the Cuban war, shall carry on the business of the canal, rather than Uncle Samuel. Thus the language is that the government shall have "construction, ownership, control and protection of the canal," but the word "operation" that is in all bills for the canal is carefully omitted. Hanna will carefully provide for the "operation" of the canal by his subsidy pets, if the Republicans retain control of legislation.

This point is emphasized by the Duluth Labor World, which well understands its significance, when contemplating the grip that monopoly has taken upon lake traffic.

And kind friend and reader note that when the "gold" man kicks on the "money plank," he is not kicking against the free coinage of 1890, but against replacing national bank "rag money," which is corporation money redeemable in nothing and not even a legal tender, with government money redeemable in gold and silver. Read the platform and see if this is not true. We stand for "sound" money.

Of course our Republican friends do not like any references to the prospective hard times that come from loss of crops. They do not like to be held responsible. But when the good God in his providence gives us the prosperity of bountiful crops, the goppites are the first to run in and take the credit for it.

The Duluth Herald points out where practical imperialism comes in, from the fact that principal henchmen of the administration have now gobbled the chief franchises in Hawaii, as they will proceed to do in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Several of the Republican papers are quite on to the Republican game in Hennepin and Ramsey, which, as the Caledonia Journal says, is to rule or ruin. Certain it is, that Republican prospects were never so poor as now in both the Twin City counties.

And speaking of goppite blushes, they do say that Candidate Van Sant is very blue over the situation, and is going to have his steamboats all newly [illegible]

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Republican Executive Committee Organizes at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15. — An important political conference, attended by a number of prominent Republican leaders, was held at Senator Hanna's office here. The meeting was called by Mr. Hanna to discuss and decide upon the personnel of the new executive committee and to name a successor to Charles F. Dick. Before the conference closes it is also probable that a member of the national committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George B. Cox of Ohio, will be chosen. The executive committee was selected as follows: Senator M. A. Hanna of Cleveland, chairman; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis., vice chairman; Perry S. Heath, Muncie, Ind., secretary; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York, treasurer; Braeme Stewart, Chicago; Richard C. Kearns, St. Louis; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.; N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.; Frederick S. Gibbs, New York; Franklin Murphy, Elberon, N. J.; Harry S. New, Indianapolis, Ind.

With the exception of Joseph H. Manley and Franklin Murphy all the members of the committee were at the meeting yesterday morning. The two sessions were devoted entirely to mapping out a plan of campaign. The selection of an advisory committee, such as aided the executive committee in 1896, was thoroughly considered. Senator Hanna stated that an advisory committee would be composed of about twelve members selected from quarters where there are likely to be close contests between the Republicans and Democrats. The campaign work, as in 1896, will be carried on from the headquarters in New York and Chicago.

TRIAL OF POWERS NOW ON.

First Evidence Taken in the First of the Goebel Murder Cases.

Georgetown, Ky., July 15.—The jury was completed yesterday morning in the case of Caleb Powers, former secretary of state, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting. The first evidence was heard in the afternoon. Col. Campbell, in stating the case for the prosecution, reviewed the political events of last fall, especially the events following the election and the instituting of contests by the Democratic candidates for sate offices. Caleb Powers, he declared, was the most aggressive among those who sought to settle the contest by violence, and that to him largely was due the importation of mountain "feudists" to Frankfort, of the band of mountain men, 175 of whom were retained in Frankfort regularly. He charged that a majority of them had killed from one to seven men each. He declared that evidence would be produced that on Jan. 28 Powers said that "Goebel has not as many days to live as I have fingers on my hands." D. Mead Woodson, ex-city engineer of Frankfort, who made the measurements by which the prosecution will attempt to prove that the shot was fired from Powers' office, was the first witness placed on the stand.

NO NEWS FROM PEARY.

Vessel Arrives From Greenland but Has No Tidings of the Explorer.

Philadelphia, July 14. — The bark Calcium, Capt. Smith, from Ivigtu, Greenland, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of corolite. The bark was expected to bring tidings from Lieut. Peary, who is in the Arctic regions in quest of the North Pole, but there was much disappointment felt by the crowd which was waiting for the bark at the wharf when Capt. Smith announced that he had no news from the explorer. Capt. Smith said the past winter in Greenland was one of the worst in years, and it was his belief that Lieut. Peary and his party must have suffered considerable hardships from the severe weather. The natives in that locality, Capt. Smith said, suffered severely, and were generally in poor condition. The bark was ice-bound for over a month off Greenland, and the ice peak reached from 100 to 150 miles off the shore.

BUSINESS LOOKS UP.

Due to the Encouraging Features of the Western Crop Situation.

New York, July 15. — Bradstreets' says: While trade is still of only midsummer volume the beginnings of improvement in demand are apparently becoming visible. The improvement is still one of tone rather than of actual demand, but with, as seems probable, a yield of 540,000,000 bushels of wheat, a next to record-breaking yield of corn, and a very large production of oats, the Western crop situation contains many encouraging features. The Southern cotton crop has undoubtedly suffered and its condition is unprecedentedly low for this season of the year, but the acreage planted is a large one and prices are so much higher that a satisfactory financial return is confidently looked for. In addition railroad earnings point to a maintenance of the business of the country at a volume in excess of last year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROBBERY.

One of the Thieves Confesses to the St. Louis Police.

St. Louis, July 15.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles W. Barnes confessed to Chief of Detectives Desmond and Chief of Police Campbell that he, together with John Nelson and a man named Dyer, alias Conley, committed the robbery of the Illinois Central railroad train near Wickliffe, Ky. Barnes stated that Dyer came from San Francisco four months ago, and that the plot was all arranged in this city. Barnes said he went to the scene of the robbery on an Illinois Central train and was joined there by Nelson and Dyer. When the train which they had decided to rob approached they flagged it. Barnes covered the fireman with a revolver while Nelson and Dyer went through the express cars.

Differences Adjusted.

Chicago, July 15.—After a series of conferences the differences between the telegraph operators and the management of the Santa Fe Railway company have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides. A new schedule will become effective at once. The principal requests of the operators were granted.

It is announced that the queen has approved the selection of the Earl of [illegible]

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Good intentions may receive some notice, but only accomplishment gains applause.

In China, twelve miles from Lion Chek, there is a mountain of alum which yields 100 tons yearly.

The Methodists have 142 missionaries in China, the Presbyterians 209, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 110.

From the way some people act, one would think it wouldn't be safe for them to go to sleep for fear they would attempt to turn over and would roll off the earth.

Recent floods in upper, central, and southern Italy, which threatened the lines of railway, have brought to the attention of the government the necessity of replanting forests on the hillsides.

The largest sturgeon was caught recently in the North Sea. It weighed 525 pounds, but the delight of the fishermen was tempered by the fact that it did $750 worth of damage to the nets before it was killed.

In New South Wales a new use for the phonograph has been found. A candidate who found it impossible to visit all parts of the sparsely settled region he wished to represent in the legislature dictated his speech into an instrument and sent a number of copies about for his constituents to hear, a large picture of himself helping the voters to know whom they were voting for.

Citizens of Escanabd, Mich., are now all agog over the doings of a Chicago man who fought a huge bear the other day, repulsed the onslaughts of the animal, outwrestled the creature in the clinches and drove it off defeated. This feat may have seemed remarkable for Escanaba, but no Chicagoan who has battled for a place upon the cable cars of that city for the last few years would think it even more than ordinary.

Russia is considering a new mode for leasing the oil lands owned by the crown in the district of Baku, in order to reduce the price of coal oil, which within the last few years has been raised exorbitantly. It is proposed that after 1900 the lessees shall pay to the government 40 per cent of the oil produced "in natura," so that the government can become a competitor in the sale of the article. Heretofore the lessees paid a certain tax in cash.

The reunion of the North and South will be commemorated in a novel way by the state of New Hampshire, through the presentation of appropriately inscribed bronze tablets to the two most recent additions to the navy—the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge. A commission appointed to recommend a suitable gift from New Hampshire to the Kearsarge reported in favor of a tablet and added the suggestion that, as the old Kearsarge once fought and sunk the old Alabama, it would be a pleasing pledge to the reunion if a replica of the tablet for the new Keafsarge were placed on the new Alabama.

According to a report of Maj.-Gen. Otis to the war department from Feb. 10 to April 29 of this year, there were received at the port of Manila 330,000 bales of Manila hemp. Additional quantities of that fiber were coming in at the latter date as rapidly as coasting vessels could be secured to transport the same. The receipts this year promise to be as large as those of any preceding year. The report characterizes the statement that the insurgent authorities threaten to kill any of the natives found cleaning hemp as being circulated for the purpose of keeping up the prevailing high prices.

That part of the Congressional Record Index which gives the history of all the bills and joint resolutions presented becomes, upon the adjournment of congress, interesting as a basis of review. The references given in this history show the successive stages of legislation. For example, here is the history of Senate bill No. 268: To amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the northern district of New York. Introduced by Mr. Platt of New York and referred to Committee on Judiciary. Reported back with amendments. Amended and passed senate. Referred to House committee on Judiciary. Reported back with amendments. Consideration objected to in House. Debated and passed House. Senate disagrees to House amendments. House insists on its amendments. Conference appointed. Conference report made and agreed to. Examined and signed. Approved by president.

Vienna's Academy of Sciences has decided to collect phonographic records and store them in one of the Vienna libraries. The collection will include, first, specimens of every European language and dialect, to which will be added later on non-European languages; second, the finest contemporary musical performances, with the national airs and tunes of all races, and, third, speeches or phrases uttered by celebrated men. The academy is trying to find some more durable material than is now employed to take the impression of the sounds.

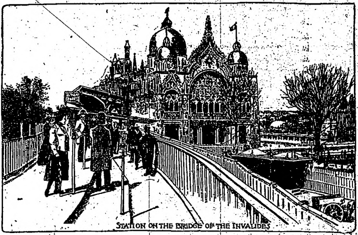
The Scotchman who invented the Mafeking blend of porridge received a bonus of £5 from the government, so invaluable was it to the garrison's rations supply, it being equal to six weeks' additional provisions. The natives prefer it to any other food.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers attending a trip of from 1,200 to 1,400 miles over snow and ice in the most inclement season of the year, no less than 700 people left Dawson for Nome between Dec. 4, 1899, and March 1, 1900.

MOVING SIDEWALK THE THING AT PARIS FAIR.

Every One Likes to Toy With It—One Can Even Take Lessons in French on the Traveling Strips.

Just as at the exhibition of 1889 the great thing was to mount the Eiffel tower, so now the universal movement is to roll around the circle of the Trottoir roulant. They waited hours in those old times for their turn at the tower's lift, but there is no waiting for the Trottoir roulant, or the plateform mobile, or the moving sidewalk, as it indifferently is termed. Imagine exactly what it is—a sidewalk built twenty feet above the ground, protected on each side by railings, with steps to climb up to it at short intervals. From below it looks like an elevated railroad. And this elevated sidewalk continually is moving in an endless circuit round its course, which takes up the center of the grounds. There are no stops, no starts. As fast as the crowds pile in it receives them. It has not yet found its limit—the packed standing room around its entire surface.



STATION ON THE BRIDGE OF THE INVALIDES

The length of the sidewalk is 3,370 meters (one meter equaling 3.3 feet), and its total moving width is 2.8 meters, which makes a total surface of 9,436 square meters. As four adults to the square meter is considered a liberal non-crowding average, 37,744 persons might move around with the trottoir at the same time.

The company that operates it has put a notice up: "The payment of one fare of 50 centimes entitles visitors to one trip only round the sidewalk." It is a dead letter. Old ladies even bring their folding camp stools and sit calmly taking in the panorama. Indeed, there is no better way to get a quick view of the fair. Here we pass the Rue des Nations. Walking with the platform one seems to stride past the national pavilions in seven-leagued boots. The effect is curious. Then if you walk against it, you stand still with respect to the outside world. As everybody must have read by this time, the moving sidewalk moves with two different speeds. The right-hand strip goes at the rate of a stroll. The left-hand strip goes at the rate of something more than a brisk walk. If you have walked ahead of your party you have only to step on to the slow strip and they will soon roll up and overtake you. Or you may step on to the stationary strip, when they will seem to come rolling twice as fast. Some people like to ride standing still. The nervous man who likes to walk a little now and then has only to step on the slow strip to stroll on beside his standing friends. Few people can resist the temptation thus to play with the sidewalk. The little children jump from combination to combination, squaling ecstatically. The girls—great big girls—are almost as bad. Hopping from strip to strip, preserving their center of gravity by candid clutches at utter strangers, skipping back and forth with engaging abandon, these lively ones realize much of the tourist's preconceived ideal of the Parisienne, frolicsome and coquettish. We saw a fine case of this natural mistake come rolling down from the Esplanade des Invalides. They were two American girls in spite of their disguise, a dab of Paris rouge and hats and gowns that might be thought too gladsome at home. The men were obviously duffers of the better sort, and their small knowledge of the language did not warn them that the "Parisiennes" were also crippling it. "Et vous amiez notre beau Paris—we caught the question and the answer—"Et vous amiez les Parisians?"—"Tres beaucoup!" And we could see the fraudulent little Parisiennes turn their heads to smile at the deception. Why is it every American girl in Paris wishes to pose, for a little while, as a Parisienne? Our men never do it. When they give false nationalities they choose by preference the English or the Scandinavian. One of my young friends from Pittsburg—not unknown in the coal business—has the mania of making acquaintances and dates off-hand. This afternoon, on the moving sidewalk, he was posing as a Swedish count, and worthily. He says it is to practice his French conversation. He finds the moving sidewalk a great convenience.

Australian Constituencies Large.

Australian constituencies are large, but sparsely populated. Wilcannia, the one that the youngest son of Charles Dickens represented in Sydney for six years, is half the size of England. At a recent by-election in Victoria a candidate found it impossible to visit all parts of the extensive electorate within the appointed time. He therefore delivered a speech into a phonograph, and this being taken round rapidly, a number of scattered voters were able to hear his voice and his views, though deprived of his bodily presence.

ENJOYED PRISON LIFE.

One of Dickens' Martyrs Returns to His Old Home.

"Dickens, in his "American Notes," described one Charles Langheimer delving in his little garden outside his eastern penitentiary cell and the thought coming to him that the man was digging his own grave, says the Philadelphia Times. He further wrote of him: "A more dejected, heart-broken, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw such a picture of forlorn affliction and distress of mind. I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that impressed me more than the wretchedness of this man." That was in 1841. In 1870 Dickens died. In 1885 Langheimer was still alive. But that is not all of the tale. When the novelist saw the German thief he was serving his second term of imprisonment in the penitentiary. After that he served twelve more, fourteen in all, in the same institution. The narrator once saw him in the quarter sessions after he had been sentenced to a brief imprisonment in the county prison. With tears pouring down his cheeks he begged to be sent back to the penitentiary, even though his time had to be doubled. His request was granted. When Langheimer was 80 years of age and free of prison and without a penny in his pocket and almost too feeble to steal, he either reached the conclusion or was advised that he had better end his days peacefully in the almshouse, where he would be taken good care of. He was given an order of entrance to that institution and went there and was treated with extra consideration. He remained there but two days, when he walked out, traveled to the Eastern penitentiary, called upon Warden Cassidy and with a broken voice and with tears in his eyes begged that kindly official to let him die in his old cell. His wish was granted and there a few days later he breathed his last, but not as a convict. Solitary confinement that permits people to die of old age cannot be such a dreadful thing.

Frozen Butterflies Can Live.

It is a common experience among mountain climbers to find butterflies lying frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are very carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies on being taken to a warmer climate recover themselves and fly away. Some insects which habitually hibernate, as larvae or pupae, do not suffer from being frozen, even for a lengthened period; but what is known as an open winter, with its alternations of wet, warmth and cold, is far more fatal to them. Six species of butterflies have been found within a few hundred miles of the north pole.

VANDERBILT TO W D.

His Bride-to-Be Is Wealthy and of an Ancient Family.

An important society event at some still undeterminate date will be the marriage of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, head of the Vanderbilt millions, and Miss Elsie French, whose engagement was recently announced. Young Vanderbilt was born in 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1899. He was making a tour of the world, and had reached Japan when his father died. Returning home, he found that his father had passed by his eldest son, Cornelius J., and had left the entire fortune of $100,000,000 to himself. Very generously, however, Alfred Gwynne disregarded this arrangement, and turned over some $7,000,000 to his brother. This action was a noble one. A family feud over the distribution of the Vanderbilt interests would inevitably have affected many innocent persons, who were interested in Vanderbilt properties. It seemed proper and correct enough to settle all dispute by giving away a king's ransom, but how many young men are there just out of college who could have done it so quickly and so gracefully. Alfred Gwynne is a modest young man, and is said to have inherited the Vanderbilt genius for finance. Young Vanderbilt inherited the Vanderbilt millions in accordance with the traditions of the family. At the death of old Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the family, the bulk of his fortune passed to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who was said to have inherited about $70,000,000 at the age of 56. When William H. Vanderbilt died he left the bulk of his fortune to his eldest son, Cornelius, who inherited about $80,000,000 at the age of 42. And now Alfred Gwynne has inherited $100,000,000 from his father, the latter cutting off the elder son because of his marriage, which displeased his father. His bride-to-be is a daughter of the late Ormond French who was tenth in descent from Edward French, one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. She is an heiress in her own right, and is an athletic young woman, with a fondness for sailing, riding, swimming and tennis. She was a playmate of her future husband in her childhood, and is 21 years old.

TREES CONTAIN WATER.

Hunters in Arid Regions Obtain Their Drink by Tapping Them.

In many sections of the forest lands of the south during the dry seasons a man may walk for miles without finding a stream of water, or a spring by which to quench his thirst, says the Memphis Scimitar. If, however, he is an experienced hunter and woodsman he will not have to drink water from the stagnant pools in order to keep life in his body. An experienced man can hunt for days through such dry tracts and yet experience no inconvenience on account of the lack of water. Nature has provided a means which is only known to the initiated. Every old huntsman carries with him when going on a long hunt, a small augur, by which he can secure a refreshing drink and water to cook with at any moment. A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsmen say that the water is better than the average to be had from ordinary wells. There is no sweetish taste about it, but it has a strong flavor of sulphur and is slightly carbonated. The reason for this phenomenon cannot easily be explained, but that a supply of water can be contained in a tree is not so surprising. The fact of its flowing is the wonderful feature, showing that it must be under pressure, or, in other words, that there is more pressure at the source of the supply. When it is considered that the trees furnish the water in the dry season and that the ground is literally baked, it is the more remarkable, especially when the roots of the trees do not extend to any great depth into the ground.

Friend of George Eliot.

A friend and correspondent of "George Eliot" has just died in Australia at the age of 82. She was Mrs. E. F. Hughes, the wife of a pioneer colonial journalist and poet. In early life she and George Eliot were close friends and frequent visitors at each others' houses. In Australia she received many letters from the famous novelist, and she was fond of narrating the incidents of their English companionship.

A good man finds self-reproach sharper than reproof.

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Snatching Empires

Trifles frequently change the course of history. Many of the outlying possessions of the British Empire were acquired by chance; almost, certainly by taking advantage of trivial things. Three hundred years ago the Dutch held the monopoly of all trade to Asia and India. Suddenly, in 1599, they raised the price of pepper from three to six shillings a pound. This was more than Englishmen could stand. The worthy merchants of London met together to protest against the "un-Christian price of pepper." They did more than protest, for they determined to get their own pepper from India rather than yield to the Dutchman's demands. They formed a company called "The Governor and Company of the Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies," and subscribed a capital of $350,000. On the last day of 1600—nearly three centuries ago—Queen Elizabeth granted them a royal charter. They opened a trade with India and got their pepper at a "Christian price." And they got more than pepper, for it was this company that gained a footing for the English in India, drove out the French and established British rule over that vast peninsula and one-fifth of the human race. It was only after the mutiny, in 1858, that the company ceased to rule India, and the Queen assumed the reins of government. Thus, for an extra twopence an ounce on pepper, a handful of merchants laid the foundation for the British Indian Empire. More than one bit of the British Empire has been secured to Britons by the closest of shaves.

The British flag was hoisted in Australia—then a barren continent, inhabited by the most degraded of mankind—only three weeks before a French vessel arrived to make it a possession of France. By a narrow squeak New England was secured to the Anglo-Saxon race. Seventy years ago English missionaries and a few settlers went to New Zealand. The French began to look enviously on the two fertile islands. The British government was begged to annex them. They took no steps whatever to forestall the French and to protect the English already there. Private enterprise stepped in. A New Zealand company was formed by the Earl of Durham and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The company shipped off a cargo of settlers to New Zealand. The voyage took nine months then, and, seeing the people were in earnest, the government tardily decided to annex the land. In May, 1840, a party landed from a man-of-war and hoisted the Union Jack, proclaiming the islands British territory. They were just in time. Three days later a French ship dropped anchor in one of the natural harbors. Great was their rage on seeing the English flag flying, for they had come to hoist the tricolor. The French missionaries, in full canonicals, protested to the British officers, but they were forestalled. It was to that lucky chance the New Zealand of today, with its 750,000 white settlers, forming the most advanced and ideal community in the world, owes its existence.

THE TRADE WIND.

The southeast trades are almost as sure in their operation as is the recurrence of day and night, says the Spectator. The homeward bound sailing ship, once having been swept round the Cape of Good Hope in spite of adverse winds by the irresistible Agulhas current, usually finds awaiting her a southerly wind. Sailors refuse to call it the first of the trades, considering that any wind blowing without the tropics has no claim to be called a "trade." This fancy matters little. The great thing is that these helpful breezes await the homeward bounder close down to the southern limit of his passage, await him with arms outspread in welcome, and coincidently with the pleasant turning of his ship's head homeward, permit the yards to be squared, and the course to be set as desired. And the ship—like a docile horse who, after a long day's journey, finds his head pointing stableward and settles down to a clinking pace—gathers way in stately fashion, and glides northward, at a uniform rate without any further need of interference from her crew.

Throughout the long bright days, with the sea wearing one vast many-dimpled smile, and the stainless blue above quivering in light uninterrupted by the passage of a single cloud, the white-winged ship sweeps serenely on. All around in the paling blue of the sky near the horizon float the sleepy, fleecy cumuli peculiar to the "trades," without perceptible motion or change of form. When day steps abruptly into night, and the myriad glories of the sunless hours reveal themselves shyly to an unheeding ocean, the silent ship still passes ghostlike upon her placid way, the steadfast wind rounding her canvas into the softest of curves, without a wrinkle or a shake.

GALLEY-SLAVES.

They Were Obliged to Do Rowing Entirely Naked.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the galleys of France, Spain and the Italian republics were used as the means of punishment for all criminals, even those who had committed capital crimes. Galley slaves were subjected to the greatest indignities and cruelties. Their heads and faces were shaved, they were always chained to their benches, and they rowed entirely naked, being only allowed to wear clothing when in port. They were seldom released, even when their time of service was accomplished. Henry IV., of France, ordered the captains of all galleys to retain prisoners of six years, even though condemned for a shorter time, and under Louis XIV., galley slaves sentenced for only two or three years were often retained for fifteen years and more. In the most ancient times, to row in the galleys was considered honorable; but as the work was very laborious, and it was difficult to procure voluntary recruits for it, prisoners of war were put to this service. Then it became customary to condemn criminals to the work. The galley was a long, low, narrow vessel of war, having sails, but chiefly propelled by oars on each side. It drew but little water and was especially convenient for coast service. They were abolished in France in 1748, having been gradually going out of use in that and other countries for a number of years.

Indian Repartee.

From "The Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota": An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me and said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'" An old chief arose, and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."

Side Shows at Paris.

A careful estimate reveals the fact that enormous sums have been invested by private speculators in the side shows organized for the double purpose of enriching their promotors, and furnishing endless diversion to the countless throngs of amusement seekers who will go to the Paris exposition. Just how many of these enterprises will be in operation during the summer, it is impossible to say, but facts and figures have been obtainable to fifty-three of them, which show that the total capitalization amounted to $10,865,600, and that the total stock value of the same is quoted today at $13,192,600.

A GLOVE MARRIAGE.

Couple 6,000 Miles Apart United by Cable.

An extraordinary ceremony recently took place in Amsterdam, with a counterpart in Africa. It appears that a young man left Holland some time ago to serve in the telegraph department of the Transvaal. It had been his ambition to make a certain young lady in Amsterdam his wife if he ever attained to prosperity. But when success was achieved he was unable to leave his work to make a journey to Holland. In this difficulty a marriage by proxy—known in Holland as a glove marriage—was suggested. The details were all carefully arranged, the differences of time carefully calculated and continuous cable connections between Pretoria and Amsterdam were secured. The bridegroom and his friends assembled at the Hotel Kruger. An operator, using a wire from the cable, notified the lady's family in Holland that all was in readiness, and the reply came that the ceremony would then begin. In the Amsterdam mansion a friend of the bridegroom made the responses, and when the time came to clasp hands he produced a glove belonging to the bridegroom which he had worn. The proxy holding one end of the glove and the bride the other, the promises were exchanged and the ceremony was completed. A cablegram from the bride to her husband, 6,000 miles away, gave him her wifely greeting, to which he responded. There was a wedding feast in Pretoria and another in Amsterdam, and the cable was kept busy with congratulations. Then the bride said farewell to her family and stepped on board the steamer to begin her voyage to her new home. The custom of the glove marriage dates back to the old colonial days, when they were more common than in these times of cheap journeys.

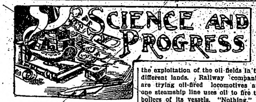
Outwitted by White Men

"Fifteen years ago two negroes were elected to office in my district," said G. B. Mopley, of Eutaw, Ala. "They were never permitted to assume their office, and none has ever been elected since. At the time of their election the law required them to qualify within ten days by taking the oath. Neither was acquainted with this fact, although both presented themselves to qualify. They were advised that there was plenty of time, and were instructed to qualify later. At the expiration of the ten days, not having qualified, a vacancy was declared, and white men were appointed in their stead."—Washington Times.

Pilgrims Visit Holy Places.

A band of pilgrims left Scotland a few days ago for Rome. At London they were met by Bishop Chisholm of Aberdeen, who used to be their leader, in the absence of Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow and Archbishop Macdonald of Edinburgh, who are both in ill health. The pilgrimage is in accordance with a decree of the pope to the effect that the holy year should be celebrated by the visit of pilgrims to various holy places.

Food for reflection is frequently hard to digest, but if used properly will not produce mental nightmare.



SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Lilies.

Bright as a dream are the beautiful lilies
That so daintily lift their trumpets of snow
Among the dark palms of the Suwanee Valley—
Symbols of purity wherever they grow—
I find them abloom in sunshine and shadow;
In dense, tangled hummock, in grove, and in glen;
And down by the stream that flows thro' the meadow,
They lift their white trumpets again and again.

Recalling the fanciful Indian tradition:
"The Great Spirit came to this Seminole land,
And gave at creation a mighty magician,
That stretched o'er the waters his magical wand.
And up from the wavelets, adrip and aquiver,
Sprang passionless spirits in garments of snow:
They danced on the brink of the mystical river,
And from their faint footsteps the lilies still grow."

I love them! O yes, I fondly adore them!
Not for their fragrance that burdens the air;
Not for the halo of mystery cast o'er them
When sculptur'd with angels and cherubs at prayer;
Not for their thrilling my pulses with rapture
Like quaffs from a goblet of tropical wine;
But for the words of the Wonderful Teacher
Who ponder'd them well in his own Palestine.

And now when I see them abloom in the valleys,
The words of my Savior comes sweetly to me,
That He utters so gently: "Consider the lilies,
How lovely they blossom all over the lea."
Enraptur'd, adoring, I list to the story
That comes from afar on the wings of the breeze;
"They toil not, they spin not; yet Solomon's glory
And splendor were never so perfect as these."

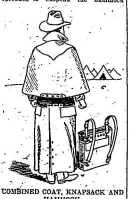
—Hallie C. Young.

The Forms of Prehistoric Animals.

Visitors to museums of science are always interested in the mounted skeletons of gigantic extinct animals, but they seldom appreciate the amount of study and skill required to properly match the fossil bones together. Even at the best it seems probable that many mistakes are made, and extinct monsters may sometimes be caused to assume forms and attitudes unknown to them in life. This is indicated, not only by the differences between the restorations made by various naturalists, but by a recent remark of Prof. H. C. Osborn, an expert in the mounting of fossil skeletons, that if we had had nothing but the skeleton of the elephant to work upon, we should probably have obtained a very faulty conception of the animal.

EQUIPMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

The illustration shows a combination knapsack, hammock and stormcoat for the use of soldiers, the inventor being Joseph Conley of Mound City, Mo. The coat proper may be of the usual pattern, with eyelets around the lower edge, through which a cord is threaded to attach the skirt portion when needed. This skirt is so made that it can be folded up to form the knapsack, with straps to attach it to the shoulders in the ordinary manner. When it is desired to utilize the device for a hammock the skirt is laced to the coat, and to each end of the long garment is attached a V-shaped section of cloth, having an eyelet in the point, through which a cord is threaded to suspend the hammock from its supports. These end pieces when not in use can be folded up and placed in one of the pockets, with which the garment is provided.



COMBINED COAT, KNAPSACK AND HAMMOCK.

Oil Instead of Coal.

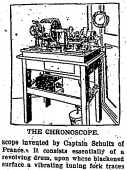
Scarcity and high price of coal in Europe is causing a great deal of attention to be given to the use of petroleum as fuel. Richard Guenther, consul-general of the United States at Frankfort, Germany, sends to Washington an interesting report on this subject, says the Argonaut.

After stating the advantages in the use of petroleum over coal as fuel, Mr. Guenther says it is claimed that petroleum and its manufactures will soon supersede to a great extent the use of coal for manufacturing purposes and therefore the supply of the oil becomes of much importance. The United States and Russia produce between them 120,000,000 barrels a year and other contributions swell the total annual output to about 150,000,000 barrels. The production of Russia is much less now than it might be, owing to lack of enterprise on the part of the people and inadequate transportation facilities.

These cause the price of its oil to be higher in Germany, which adjoins Russia, than that of the American product, which has to travel thousands of miles. Mr. Guenther declares that the increased demand will stimulate the exploitation of the oil fields in the different lands. Railway companies are trying oil-fired locomotives and one steamship line uses oil to fire the boilers of its vessels. "Nothing," he says, "seems to stand in the way of a more extensive use of oil for fuel except price."

APPARATUS' GREAT ACCURACY

This apparatus, which has just been completed for the ordinance department of the United States navy, determines intervals of time to 100,000th part of one second, and is used in timing the progress of a projectile along the bore of the gun before leaving the muzzle. The chronoscope shown here is the first of the kind made in this country, being a modification of the chronoscope invented by Captain Schultz of France. It consists essentially of a revolving drum, upon whose blackened surface a vibrating tuning fork traces a curve, which curve is divided into time intervals by an electric spark, which is produced by breaking contact as the projectile passes along the bore of the gun.



THE CHRONOSCOPE.

Pertaining to Health.

In England a useful addition to the dietary of invalids has been made in the shape of Siberian partridges, which are killed when in prime condition and conveyed frozen by sleigh, rail and boat to London. They are said to be remarkably tender and delicate eating.

There is perhaps no more frequent cause of trouble among workers than that of eating when over-tired. They return in the evening from their labors exhausted, and flatter themselves that a good meal will set them up again. Their hopes are seldom realized, for their stomachs, like the rest of their bodies, being thoroughly tired, cannot do their work effectually, and the result is an attack of indigestion.

Of course when one comes in from the day's work a meal is necessary; the only thing to guard against is taking it when one is too fatigued to digest it. If, instead of sitting down as soon as possible after entering the house to dinner or supper, the weary worker were first to take a cup of beef tea, or even of weak tea, with a little piece of bread and butter, which would act as a stimulant, she would, by the time she had made her toilet for the evening, be sufficiently rested and refreshed to eat a hearty meal with benefit.

And right here comes a word as to the importance of dressing for the evening. It is not merely a habit of refinement, but it helps one to overcome fatigue, to get rid of the dust of the day, and to put on fresh, cool garments, instead of those one has worn since morning. The donning of some sort of evening dress—be it only a well-worn silk blouse—has a tonic effect on both mind and body, and should by no means be omitted, even by the weary business woman living alone in a boarding house.

Swept Off by a Hurricane.

A remarkable effect of the great hurricane of 1898 in the West India islands was the complete disappearance from the island of St. Vincent of a species of humming-bird, which, previous to the storm, had been one of the commonest and tamest birds that inhabited the island. Other species of humming-birds, of a larger size, survived the tempest, and are yet to be seen in St. Vincent, but the little bronze-green birds with erected crests, which formerly attracted much admiration, are all gone.

Electrical Music.

In the German Annalen der Physik, an interesting experiment with a vacuum tube is described by J. Stark. When a continuous electric current is sent through such a tube, matters being so adjusted that the current is only just able to pass, the current becomes periodic, and the cathode, being set into vibration, gives forth a musical note. The vibrations are ascribed to the periodical attractions exercised by the electric charges on the walls of the tube.

Temperature of Incandescent Lamps.

Recent experiments by Monsieur Janet show that the temperature of the carbon filament in an electric lamp is between 2,900 and 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Beyond Her Comprehension, Anyhow.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, who was looking at the headlines in the morning paper, "what is this Chinese problem they are all talking about?"

"You wouldn't be able to understand it if I should show it to you," replied Mr. Chugwater. "It's written in tea chest characters and lots of the Chinese themselves can't work it."—Chicago Tribune.

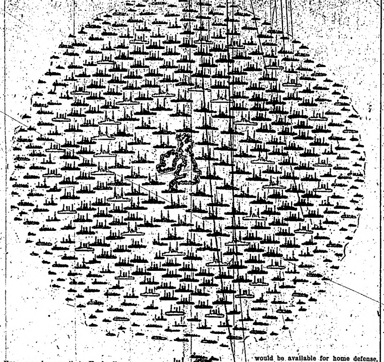
The Welcome Guest.

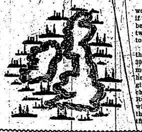
The guest was at the summer hotel for his health, but he kicked just the same on the bill.

"Here, by Jove," he said, angrily, to the landlord, "your bill is simply outrageous."

"Hold on, hold on," protested the landlord, "you forget I am not at this hotel for the same reason you are."—Detroit Free Press.

BRITAIN'S NAVY IS WEAK IN WAR TIME.





Every one knows that England's navy is the biggest and most powerful in the world, but not every one realizes intuitively why it has need to be so. The larger of the two diagrams shows how the British fleet could protect Great Britain and Ireland, if the British isles were all there is to the empire. But when it is realized that the British colonies and dependencies girdle the globe—that, as the old saying is, "The sun never sets on the British flag"—a glance at the other diagram will convey to the mind how little of the vast British fleet would be available for home defense, if the coast line of the empire had to be protected at the same time. Only twenty-four warships could be spared to defend the British isles.

There is another comparison, too, that makes the British navy look like 30 cents. England's mercantile commerce is so vast that, numerous as are her warships, they would scarcely begin to go around if the British merchant marine needed to be protected. Russia, France, Italy and Germany, with their smaller navies, can protect their smaller merchant marine better than England can look out for hers.

HENRY DID NOT VOTE.

Mississippi Congressman Failed to Register His Opinion.

Representative Patrick Henry of Mississippi, the tall and hoary descendant of the famous Virginian, had to edit the Congressional Record a bit recently regarding his failure to participate in a roll call, says the Washington Post. It was during consideration of a district measure, when Representative Bailey of Texas was filibustering. Mr. Henry believes in following democratic leaders religiously, and, whatever the emergency, his vote can be counted on, if it is possible to get it recorded. On the afternoon in question Mr. Henry was enjoying himself at lunch in the house restaurant, when word was brought down to him that a vote was in progress. He finished his repast hastily and rushed upstairs. "Mr. Speaker, I did not hear my name called, and I wish to vote," he called out breathlessly, but at a stage of the proceedings when both calls had been concluded. Speaker Henderson shook his head, having seen the tall top of the Mississippian hastening along behind the brass railing. "Well, why not, if your honor please," Mr. Henry protested, inadvertently falling into the habit of a lawyer addressing a court. "Was the gentleman in his seat and watching when his name was called?" asked Gen. Henderson, making the customary inquiry. "I was in the hall," answered Mr. Henry, still very much out of breath. "Was the gentleman listening?" "I was trying to listen," said Mr. Henry, with some hesitation, adding: "I had just returned from lunch. I wanted to vote 'no.'" Speaker Henderson informed him of the rule which forbids even the submission of a unanimous request for a member to vote after he has not been recorded on either the first or second call, if he was not in the room and listening, and Mr. Henry reluctantly went back into the democratic cloakroom. His formal language of addressing the court, however, was stricken out of the Record.

A Child Who Became Great.

Every precocious boy does not become a brilliant man, but some brilliant men have been precocious in childhood. John Ruskin, the great English essayist and critic on art, was such a child. At the age of 7 he wrote verses in rhyme and kept a journal, or diary. This journal was really a record of trips through England that he took with his father. His interest in the old cathedrals and in the bits of scenery that he saw during these journeys betrayed the tastes that in later years decided his career.

Not Homer, After All.

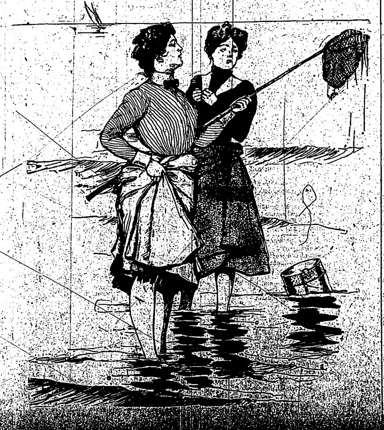
The rising poet had recited several of his efforts to the fair young girl, and as rising poets usually do he paused for comment. "Truly," said the maiden, "you are the best specimen of Homarus Americanus I have ever seen." The rising poet was even more visibly proud than usual until he looked in the back of the dictionary and learned that "Homarus Americanus" was the scientific name for "lobster." This is the result of allowing our daughters to read the classics, and talk slang, too.—Baltimore American.

Pastoral Tribes.

Lake Kivu, which is some 150 miles west of Victoria Nyanza, is very deep, and contains neither crocodile nor hippos, but there are enormous numbers of large otters, and the typical bird is the demoiselle crane. The whole surrounding country is packed with small hills, which appear to have been sprinkled out with a pepper pot till not a single one more could find room. The hills are covered with magnificent pasture, which affords grazing for the lage herds of cattle owned by the Watsui. The people are known collectively as the Wakuanda, and socieyt is divided into two classes, the Watsui being the aristocrats. They are presumably the descendants of the great wave of Gallas, that penertated in remote ages as far as Tanganyika; they are a purely pastoral folk breeding a long-horned cattle, with which they live, preferring even slavery to separation from their beloved beasts.

There are race horses, horse races and owners.

CRABBING



FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Nine Little Goblins.

They all climbed up on a high board fence—
Nine little goblins with green-glass eyes—
Nine little goblins that had no sense,
And couldn't tell coppers from cold mince pies;
And they all climbed up on the fence and sat,
And I asked them what they were staring at.

The first one said, as he scratched his head
With a queer little arm that reached out of his ear,
And rasped its claws in his hair so red,
"This is what this little arm is for!"
And he scratched and stared, and the next one said:
"How on earth do you scratch your head?"

And he laughed like the screech of a rusty hinge—
Laughed and laughed until his face grew black;
And when he choked with a final twinge
Of his stifling laughter, he thumped his back
With a fist that grew on the end of his tail
Till the breath came back to his lips so pale.

And the third little goblin leered round at me—
And there were no lids on his eyes at all;
And he clucked one eye, and he says, says he:
"What is the style of your socks this fall?"
And he clapped his heels and I sighed to see
That he had hands where his feet should be.

Then a bold-faced goblin, gray and grim,
Bowed his head, and I saw him slip
His eyebrows off as I looked at him,
And paste them over his upper lip;
And he moaned in remorseful pain;
"Would, ah! would I'd my brows again!"

And then the whole of the goblin band
Rocked on the fence top to and fro,
And clung in a long row, hand in hand
Singing the songs that they used to know—
Singing the songs that their grandsires sung
In the gro-gro days of the goblin tongue.

And then they kept their green-glass eyes
Fixed on me with a stony stare,
Till my own grew glazed with a dread surmise,
And my hat whooped up on my lifted hair,
And I felt the heart in my breast snap, too,
As you've heard the lid of a snuff box do.

And they sang "You're asleep! There is no board fence,
And never a goblin with green-glass eyes!
'Tis only a vision the mind invents
After a supper of cold mince pies;
And you're doomed to dream this way," they said,
"And you shan't wake up till you're clean plum dead!"

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Jules Verne at Home.

What boy is there—or what girl, for that matter—who has not sat entranced over the wonderful adventure books of Jules Verne? They have been translated into every language and devoured by several generations of young people all over the world.

Yet the veteran author is alive to enjoy his wide fame, and to compose new books for the children of all lands. He is now 75 years of age, but he is vigorous and upright still and has all the heart of youth.

"I can't climb trees myself any more," he said the other day, "but I can enjoy seeing my grandchildren climb them. And they are all glad to play with the old man on the level ground, where he is still good for something."

But the interviewer was able to judge of that for himself. For at that moment a small crowd of boys and girls rushed out of the house into the garden where the old man was talking to his visitor. They poured down on the veteran writer like an avalanche, stumbling over each other in their eagerness to be first into his outstretched hands. They were grandchildren and nephews and nieces and grandnephews and grandnieces all mixed up together, a dozen or so of them, pouring out of the classroom to play with the smiling patriarch.

Jules Verne is a very busy man. He gets up every day with the sun, and after a light breakfast works steadily at his stories till 11 o'clock. That is a very common lunch hour in France, and it is then that the children get the first glimpse of "Papa Jules." He gathers round the table all the boys and girls that he can get hold of; the little ones of the quiet, old-fashioned town have all at one time or another had their place at his table and enjoyed his funny sayings and his little bits of queer, suggestive information.

He is not easily satisfied with his work. Every book of his has been rewritten several times before it has finally reached the public. And he never begins a book without studying thoroughly and very deeply everything that can make the subject familiar to him. From about 12:30 to 5 every day he spends in this kind of reading, keeping himself thoroughly posted in all sorts of new scientific discoveries and expeditions and in the latest information about newly explored and strange lands. He reads, too, for purposes of comparison, stories of adventure in several languages. He is especially fond of the books of this kind in which the English language is rich. M. Verne has read "Robinson Crusoe" five or six times, and can recite by heart whole pages of "Treasure Island." He thinks "The Swiss Family Robinson" one of the best boys' books ever written; and loves Fennimore Cooper. Walter Scott's works are always within reach of his hand in his study, and Captain Marryat's breezy sea stories are almost worn away by long handling.

Jules Verne is naturally very fond of the immense success his works have had. He delights in the fact that he possesses more than 600 letters written to him at various times by boys and girls to express the pleasure they have had in reading his books. These letters, which are all docketed and classed by the author himself according to the age of the writers and their nationality, make a very curious and interesting collection. There are letters in French, in Russian, in Italian, in Spanish and in English. There is one in Polish. The letters in English come mostly from English colonies and from the United States. One of the American letters is from a little girl in Baltimore, who writes to say that she wishes she were a boy, so that she might go under the sea in the Nautilus. And if she could, she adds, her first voyage would be to Mr. Verne's home, if he would like her to come. Mr. Verne tells with a chuckle that he wrote to his little correspondent, assuring her that nothing would give him more pleasure than to receive her at his home, whether she came in the Nautilus or down the chimney. But he advised her to stay in Baltimore and learn to be a good American little girl, for she could not be anything better, however hard she tried.

The Famous Geese.

Quack, quack, quack! What's all this commotion? Just a silly flock of geese, and yet that foolish noise saved a city.

There had been a great battle between the Gauls and the Romans, and the latter had suffered defeat. That was nearly 2,300 years ago. That battle took place on the banks of the River Allia, eleven miles from the city of Rome. A portion of the defeated army took refuge in a little city called Veii. The rest of the army fled to Rome and took refuge in the capitol, which was situated upon a hill, one side of which was a precipice.

When the conquering Gauls entered the city they found them safely fortified upon this hill. Being unable to force them from their position, they determined to starve them into capitulation, and began a siege.

The soldiers who fled to Veii wished to communicate with their besieged friends and offer them encouragement. Pontius Cominius, a brave soldier, volunteered to carry the message.

Selecting a dark night, he swam down the River Tiber, and climbing up the almost inaccessible Capitoline Hill, he delivered his message of cheer, and, taking back assurances of their determination to hold out, he departed the way he came.

His visit, however, came near proving disastrous to his besieged brethren. The Gauls saw the prints of his feet on the hillside, and this set them to thinking. If one man could climb up that way why not a regiment?

That night they tried it. The place was considered so secure that no sentinels were posted. Up, up, crept the soldiers—it was slow and weary climbing—till at last the foremost man put his foot upon the top of the hill.

The Romans had devoured nearly everything eatable in the citadel, except a flock of sacred geese, dedicated to Juno. These fowls were housed in the temple devoted to that deity, and they set up a great quacking when the enemy began to approach. The reverence and piety of the Romans were rewarded. The geese, by their cries, awakened Marcus Manlius, who, sounding the alarm, rushed to the spot where the foe was approaching over the sharp brow of the hill, and, with the assistance of his comrades, dashed the Gauls down the precipice, killing all who had undertaken the surprise.

Shortly after this episode the Roman soldiers who had taken refuge in Veii came to the assistance of their brethren in Rome, and a desperate battle was fought, in which the Romans were victorious, and the Gauls were driven from the city. Truly a great result to come from so trifling a thing as the outcry of a silly flock of geese.

A Fretter.

A little girl who was a fretter had been visiting me. She fretted when it rained, and she fretted when the sun shone; she fretted when little girls came to see her, and she fretted when they did not. It is dreadful to be a fretter. I have lately come across a short rule for fretters: Never fret about what you cannot help, because it will not do you any good; never fret about what you can help, because if you can help it, do it.—Our Little Ones.

Fishing with Dogs.

Henry Thomas of Cross Roads, formed one of a fishing party, last Tuesday, at the banks of the famous Leaf river, where they caught over 100 fine catfish, some of them weighing six to eight pounds each. In fact, Henry says the fish were so numerous they finally had to discard hooks and lines altogether, and run 'em out with dogs.—Mount Morris (Ill.) News.

Bound to Have It.

A year-old Margaret wanted more cake, but she was told that it would make her ill.

"Well," said she, desperately, "give me anusser piece and send for the doctor."

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 18, 1900.

Cooling Water in Nicaragua.

"They have," said a railroad man, "a primitive method of cooling water in Mexico and Central America. The principal is perfectly simple, but there is a certain knack about the thing that I have never known a white man to fully acquire.

"When a native in one of the broiling hot little villages of interior Nicaragua wants to cool some water, she fills a half gallon earthenware jar about two-thirds full. Parenthetically I say 'she,' because this is a task that requires more energy than any male Nicaraguan was ever known to possess. The jar is made of baked clay, and, not being glazed, is partially porous and soon becomes moist on the outside. Two leather straps are firmly attached to the neck, and, seizing these in her hands, she begins to rotate the jar swiftly in the air. The mouth is wide open, but centrifugal action keeps the liquid from flying out.

"The average native woman is frail and listless in appearance, but the endurance which they exhibit at this sort of calisthenics is marvelous. It is about the same as swinging Indian clubs, and I am afraid to say how long I have seen them keep it up, lest you might set me down as a prize liar. Generally the lord and master lies in one corner of their 'jacal,' or hut, smoking a cigarette and watching the operation languidly. When the woman thinks the water is sufficiently cool, she stops with a dexterous twist of the wrist and hands him the jar.

"Usually he takes a gulp, growls out, 'Moocha calora!' which is native patois for 'blamed hot,' and she begins again, patiently describing pinwheels. I have never made a test with a thermometer, but I assure you they can reduce tepid water to the temperature of a very cool mountain spring."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Ocean Hotel.

Some idea of what a big hotel a transatlantic liner is may be gained from the following from Ainslie's Magazine: "Everything about the kitchen of a great steamship is on a most elaborate scale. The range weighs many tons; the various soup caldrons are constructed to hold 20 gallons; loaves are baked by the hundred, joints roasted by the dozen, each in a separate and specially constructed compartment. To serve the meals thousands of plates, pieces of silver, cups and saucers and napkins are required; and the average breakage in the galley of a big ship amounts to a barrel of china every day.

"The amount of stores required for a single voyage by a great liner is comparable only to the commissariat of an army. Here are a few figures furnished by the chief steward of one of the big German ships from the order sheet for a recent trip: Sixteen tons of fresh beef, five tons of lamb and veal, 3,500 head of chickens, ducks, geese and game, four tons of salted meats, 1,000 dozens eggs, three tons of sugar, 100 barrels of flour, 700 bushels of potatoes, 2½ tons of butter, 2,000 quarts of milk and 500 gallons of ice cream. Of course this is not an exhaustive list, but it will serve to give an idea of the enormous appetite which the storerooms of the ocean liner must satisfy."

"Fricasseed Nightmare."

God has given us a capacity to enjoy food. That is not the principal object in eating. One goes to a dinner and after eating all that he really desires and more than is beneficial thinks he will add a little of the compounds they call dessert—the invention of the devil—and becomes uncomfortable and wretched. Most of the desserts we have might be called "fricasseed nightmare" or "escaloped indigestion." Eating becomes idolatry if it becomes unfitting for higher service. It is a crime to gorge and be uncomfortable or to induce a headache. I once attended a dinner at the invitation of a parishioner and was asked to accompany a lady to the table. I did not need to eat, but I offered to help her to whatever she desired, and she asked for chicken salad, remarking, "It always gives me a wretched headache, but I am going to have some," and I replied, "Then you may help yourself, for I will not."—Address by Dr. Pierson.

When Poor Writing Is Best.

A popular author whose handwriting was none of the best used to maintain that it was a matter of principle with him not to write too well. He declared that for the use of printers, good handwriting was only a snare and a delusion, tending to encourage carelessness and mistakes on their part. The compositors, he asserted, were compelled to devote their very best care and attention to bad handwriting, with the result that, when it was deciphered, it was so fixed in their minds that it was impossible for them to set it up incorrectly. He therefore declared that the worst handwriting was the best for the printers.—Truth.

Puzzled.

A Bangor shipmaster wrote home to the vessel's owner telling of the condition of the freight market where he was—out in the Windward islands. Business was dull, and the vessel had been in the same port for some time, and the captain wrote, "We are in statu quo." The owner for the next week was engaged in searching the atlas of the West Indies trying to find out, as he put it, "where in thunder this 'ere statu quo is!"

His Strategy.

"I am going to sea," the young man said and paused.

The young girl gasped, "O Harry—er—Mr. Timid!" She could not conceal the tears in her voice.

Then he knew what he had feared to ask in so many words.

"I am going to see," he repeated, "your father tonight, if you will give me permission." Then she fell upon his bosom.—Philadelphia [illegible]

William M. Evarts as a Wit.

William M. Evarts dearly loved a joke—so dearly, indeed, that once, when secretary of state, he came nigh upon being the death of one of his subordinates. A consul in the West Indies wrote home stating that his health in that climate was bad and asking for a transfer. At that time there happened to be a vacancy in northern Sweden, and to it the astonished and dismayed consul was transferred instanter by Mr. Evarts. It was not what he had bargained for, and, as an icebound winter was a change that would have meant translation for him to another sphere, the secretary finally relented and gave him a berth elsewhere.

At one time in the department of state a new elevator man had been employed who did not know Mr. Evarts by sight. In his car was a conspicuous sign to the effect that by order of the secretary of state smoking was prohibited. Late in the day the secretary boarded the car in company with a famous senator, the latter smoking a cigar. The new man promptly touched the smoker on the elbow and said, pointing at the notice, "Can't you read that sign?" Mr. Evarts promptly tore down the offending notice and, turning to the elevator man, said: "What sign? I don't see any." The attendant, suspecting something, wisely held his peace, but he followed the pair out and asked the guard at the door who the little chap with the large head was. The guard told him.—New York Tribune.

Swallowed His Destination.

A Clevelander who made a trip to Washington says that, much as he was impressed by the beauty and grandeur of the national capital and its surroundings, the thing he will remember longest was a remark he heard made by a colored deckhand on one of the handsome boats that take daily trips up and down the Potomac.

These boats stop at many of the picturesque little Virginia and Maryland river towns that dot the banks of the historic river and take freight shipments to and from Washington. One of the things shipped from one of the down river towns on the boat the Clevelander rode on was a goat of the sort that delights the average small boy. The Clevelander was wandering about the boat, interested in the differences between the Potomac river boat and the Lake Erie craft with which he was familiar, when he noticed the colored deckhand standing almost motionless before the goat, which was tied to one of the supports of the upper deck. He was scratching his head and apparently very much puzzled.

"What's the matter?" the Clevelander asked the deckhand.

"Why," answered the colored man, "de goat done eat up whar he gwine to."

The goat had simply chewed up and swallowed the tag on which was the address to which he was being shipped.—Cleveland Leader.

The Biters Bit.

"See that party with the jag sitting in the corner of the car?" said a conductor who was riding to the car barns in a Zoo and Eden park car to the conductor in charge of the car.

"Yep. He's got a heavy bundle," was the answer.

"Well, take this counterfeit half dollar with you when you collect his fare. A passenger passed it on me a month ago. If he gives you a dollar, you can shove it on him."

The conductor of the car took the lead half dollar, entered the car, and the man with the jag held out a silver dollar and received the counterfeit half and 45 cents in change.

"Worked like a charm," said the conductor as he reached the platform. "Here he comes now. He wants to get off."

The drunken man wabbled to the door and unsteadily descended from the car.

"Now we'll split up," remarked the conductor of the car as he drew the dollar from his pocket. And as both of the conductors gazed at the silver dollar they gasped in unison: "We're up ag'in it! It's a counterfeit dollar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Balegga Eating Elephant.

Stark naked savages, with long, greased plaits of hair hanging down to their shoulders, were perched on every available inch of the carcass, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, cursing and munching, covered with blood and entrails; old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorged or gorging, smearing themselves with blood, laughing and fighting. Pools of blood, strips of hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had dined not wisely but too well lay round in bewildering confusion, and in two short hours all was finished. Nothing remained but the great gaunt ribs, like the skeleton of a ship's wreck, and a few disconsolate vultures perched thereon.—E. S. Grogan Before the Royal Geographical Society.

Priority.

"Always try to keep yourself well to the front," said Senator Sorghum to the young man who is studying politics.

"You mean I must be among the first to advance new ideas and promote reforms."

"Not exactly, but you must be among the first to claim credit when the trick is done and everybody is applauding."—Washington Star.

If eggs would only grow on eggplants, the incubator would do the rest—and the poor old hen would have to retire from business.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

The parson adds one to one and the sum is one; the divorce judge subtracts one from one and two remain.—Chicago News.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper. [illegible]

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a sidewalk on the west side of Minnesota avenue from Pine street to Second street in said village to be six feet in width, constructed of dressed and sized two (2) inch pine planks six (6) inches wide, placed flatwise and firmly spiked upon four (4) sleepers or stringers of Norway pine two (2) inches thick and (6) inches wide placed edgewise at equal distance from one another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four (4) inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation; and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction.

The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six (6) feet from the front line of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built, and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council.

That for the purpose of building said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of thirty-five (35) cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof, and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax. That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk, and the names of the owners thereof, which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	23	"
"	2	"	"
B. Bjorge	3	"	"
John Collser	4	"	"
C. J. Carlson	5	"	"
"	6	"	"
Carl Johnson	7	"	"
"	8	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	9	"	"
Christ Larson	10	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	1	30	"
"	2	"	"
"	3	"	"
"	4	"	"
James Deach	5	"	"
H. E. Adams	6	"	"
"	7	"	"
Andrew Hall	8	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
St Hilaire Townsite Co	11	"	"
"	12	"	"
L. Stranahan	1	35	"
"	2	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	"	"
"	4	"	"
Unknown	5	"	"
"	6	"	"
F. O. Ashall	7	"	"
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
Scand. Ev. Luth. church	11	"	"
"	12	"	"

Now, therefore, the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor, material or money on or before the 30th day of July 1900, and, that the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village, and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated this 6th day of July 1900.

S. HARRIS,
Street Commissioner.

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

☞ Call on or address

FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, for the moving of the Steel Sells from Old Polk County Jail to Red Lake Falls. Sells to be set up complete at place designated by county board. Bids to be presented to county auditor on or before July 21st 1900. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

NOTICE

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S. as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687), we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 30th day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. [illegible] N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated June [illegible]

[illegible] Register.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

The Standard

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Pure, Palatable, Old.

For Medicinal and General Use.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers and
GEO. BENZ & SONS.
SAINT PAUL MINNEAPOLIS

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

Hamm's
ST. PAUL
BEER
THEO. HAMM BREWING
ST. PAUL MINN.

Buy a case of nearest agent or write to the brewery.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildnige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☞ STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper. ☜

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.65½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.63½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.59½	Flax	.129
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

—Go to Rapp & Post for harness and harness supplies.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The cotton yield in the state of Texas is the lowest in thirty-four years.

Services in the Norwegian Synod church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler of Crookston came up yesterday on a short visit.

Cut worms have done considerable damage on the farm of W. A. Sorsoleil.

C. G. Rapp and M. McAndress made a business trip to Lambert last Friday.

Fred Miller and H. E. Ives made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

W. A. Tyler was lodged in jail at Bemidji last week for attempted murder.

Sam Dainard left yesterday for the coast to accept the foremanship of a saw mill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stranahan of Crookston were here Monday visiting relatives.

Quite a number of St. Hilaire people will take in the excursion at Winnepeg next week.

N. J. Nereson, the Garnes photographer was an over Sunday visitor in our village.

The county commissioners have been in session since Monday as a board of equalization.

Mrs. H. Tway returned Monday from a three weeks visit with friends at Detroit, Minn.

J. G. Ballard of the Thief River Falls Lumber Company was in the village the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers of Wylie were here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins last Thursday.

G. H. Frick the Minneapolis Journal collector was looking after that paper's interests here Monday.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

A necktie party will be given at the Hotel St. Hilaire Saturday July 28th. Everybody are invited to attend.

Ed. Hamery was up from Red Lake Falls last Saturday. He is out for the nomination of Register of Deeds.

Miss Ellen Brady of Red Lake Falls was a visitor in our village between trains Monday enroute from Crookston.

Christ Moe who bought the Cliffgard farm moved up with his family last Saturday and is now busy putting up hay.

County Commissioners Hansen and Johnson were in the village Monday a short time while enroute to the county seat.

Otto Olson has accepted the position of night clerk at the Hotel Markham and entered upon his duties the first of the week.

It is rumored that Joe Markman, formerly of this place, but now at Bemidji lost heavily in the bank failure of his town.

The semi-annual Indian scare takes up considerable space in papers of the northwest part of the state just at the present time.

The village was almost deserted last Sunday—the ball game at Thief River Falls and the picnic west of town was the cause of it.

The Himle Land Company of Thief River Falls have something to say in another column. Look it over as it may interest you.

Northeastern Norman county suffered a severe loss from hail last week. Over 5,000 acres of small grain was pounded into the ground.

Land hunters on every corner now days and quite a number of farms are sold in this vicinity. The real estate agent is too busy to report.

The first horseless carriage was seen upon our streets Monday and attracted a great deal attention from those who never seen any of this kind.

It is claimed by a well known Philadelphia artist that women's necks are growing longer. He attributes the fact to the high collars worn by them.

John Cristie made a trip to his homestead in the town of Equality last Saturday returning Sunday evening. He was accompanied by Horace Richards.

The base ball game at Thief River Falls Sunday between the home team and Red Lake Falls club ended with a score of 5 to 14 in favor of Thief River.

Some of the farmers in the town of Rocksbury are registering a good sized kick—little prairie chickens—look out for game warden—$10.00 each—nuff said.

The surprise party on the Adam's boys took place in the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire last Thursday evening. Everybody present report of having the best kind of a time.

The Great Northern work train and crew came up early Monday morning for the purpose of putting in two bridges over the county ditch and to do some excavating near the Y.

Selvan Hall is now clerking at the Imperial Drug Store, assisting T. J. Thorkelson, while J. Nelson of the firm is spending his well earned vacation at his old home at Evansville.

The annual school meeting of Dist. No. 102 will be held in the village hall Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. All persons interested in the welfare of the school should turn out and attend the meeting.

J. G. Brady, the Wylie beam balancer for the Red Lake Falls Milling Co., visited with his cousin J. B. O'Brien Saturday evening and witnessed the defeat of the Selects at Thief River Falls Sunday.

Skerbeck & Co. circus showed here Monday afternoon and evening and all attending got the worth of their money. The tent was packed full at the evening performance and where they came from is what puzzles everybody.

Gunder Torgeson, formerly of the town of Rocksbury, but now a resident of Nicollet county, was up here last week and made a deal for a farm on the Clearwater river. Mr. Torgeson and family will move up this fall.

R. Weagant of Grafton, N. D., father of A. H. Weagant of this place, spent a few days here last week visiting with his son and family. This was Mr. Weagant's first visit and he was well pleased with the town and surroundings.

The German voters are all against imperialism and militarism, and any policy which involves the expenditure of nearly half a billion dollars within two years upon the army. Most of them have had too much of this sort of thing at home.

The kid at school who wrote down under a picture of something. "This is an elephant," is the prototype of the St. Paul Globe. If it did not print the legend "This is a Democratic paper" nobody would suspect it was one.—St. Vincent New Era.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

Praise for the manner in which the democratic platform is written is very frequently heard, sometimes even from republicans. Ex-Senator Faulkner of W. Va., said of it: "I have never read a better national platform than that adopted at Kansas City. It is written in plain language, says exactly what it means and without indirection."

Milton, the six-year-old son of Sam Dainard, was hooked in the face by a vicious cow, July 12. A deep gash was cut, and it required twelve stitches to sew it up. The little fellow stood the task bravely and did not take any opiates while Dr. Francis performed his work. He is now getting along nicely.—Thief River Falls News.

Rev. I. T. Aastad of Thief River Falls was surprised last Sunday afternoon by his congregation here who went up there and took possession of the house and a very sociable time was had for two or three hours when supper was served. The Rev. gentleman was presented with an A No. 1 buggy which the surprisers brought with them.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

If your dogs disturb the neighbors by howling in the night, it is your fault not theirs. You have no more right to let them disturb neighbors by howling in the night that you have to go out in your back yards and howl yourselves; and if by reason of your neglect they are poisoned or otherwise killed, it is your fault. The safest way is to muzzle a barking dog at night.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all Red Lake County warrants and orders registered on or before July 1st are payable.

O. T. Tandberg,
County Treasurer.

W. A. Case, arrived home on Saturday from a ten days trip through the southern part of the state, and reports that the crops and gardens in Red Lake county are far superior to any he saw while away. He instituted a camp of Woodmen at Baker, in Clay county, with 19 members. He will attend the Woodmen picnic to be held at Maple Bay on Friday the 20th.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, July 23rd and 24th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 23th and 24th.

—To cure a cough in one day, take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the New Drug Store.

Young Cassimer Gready Smiles for This Pay Day.

Young Cassimer Gready has been trying to get a pension on account of military service rendered by his father during the civil war. The matter has been slumbering in the pension office for many years and would probably exceed the celebrated sleep of Rip Van Winkle if J. K. Hannay had not written to Congressman Eddy about the matter and the latter stirred the officials and now Gready has notice that his pension is allowed and he will get about $600.00 for what his pa did for Uncle Sam.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending July 16, 1900.

There were scattered showers in the northern part of the state early in the week and rains began in the southern half on the 14th. In the southern tier of counties the rains were heavy, ranging from 3.21 inches at Worthington to 5.14 inches at La Crosse, in about 48 hours. Hail caused damage, it is said, to thousands of acres of spring wheat in Kittson, Polk, Norman and Red Lake counties, and it caused damage in Rice county also. There were very high and southerly winds on the 12th and 13th, but during the rest of the week the temperature were particularly favorable for the crops, and following the splendid rains of the first week in the month, the conditions have been excellent for the filling of the heads of the spring wheat still standing, though there are some fields so poor in nothern counties that they are being plowed under. In southeastern counties the weather was very dry till the 14th and in fields where the spring wheat was weakened by the drought, the chinch bugs have been destructive; these fields have ripened rapidly, and some of them are being mown for hay. The spring wheat harvest will begin from the 20th to the 25th of July, and with favorable conditions continuing, there will be a much better yield on the area remaining to be harvested than was looked for on July 1st. Barley harvest is well advanced in all the southern half of the state, and some oats are being cut. Rye and winter wheat are generally in shock or stack. Much of the flax is improved. The hay crop now being secured in good condition is very light, except in a few places in southern counties. The high winds shelled some standing barley, and also blew off many apples from the loaded trees. Pastures are better.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

The Minneapolis Times has figured it out that there are ten presidential tickets in the field with a good prospect of an eleventh if the gold democrats repeat the Palmer experiment of 1896. The tickets are, Republican, McKinley and Roosevelt—Democratic, Bryan and Stevenson—Silver Republican, Bryan and some one to be named—Populist, Bryan and Towne—Mid-Road Populist, Barker and Donnelly—Prohibitionists, Woolley and Metcalf—Socialist Labor, Harriman and Hayes—Socialist Democrat, Debs and Harriman—De Leon Socialists, Maloney and Remmill—United Christians, Swallow and Woolly.

Never get it into your head, says an exchange, that you are too good to mingle with "common" people. Nice clothes and a four inch collar do not necessarily make you too good to be civil to those who wear blue overalls and a blouse. In young men this feeling of loftiness is called "swell head" and in old men aristocracy. Whatever it may be, it is not gentlemanliness.—New London Times.

Estray Notice.

Came to my premises on July 2nd, 1900, a yearling mulley heifer, white, with red spots on neck and side. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying expenses.

Ed. Aubol.
Sec. 29 Town of Rocksbury.

Arrow Shots.

Less than half of the people bathe enough.

There seems to us to be an epidemic of liars just now.

Nobody likes limburger cheese. They only think they do.

A man never gets so bald headed that he does not try to brush his hair.

A very handsome gold fob may have a cheap silver watch at the other end.

Where the magazine covers are all torn up there must be a baby in the house.

If you see a mans vest spliced out to make it big enough, you may know he has a wife.

If you were to start out gunning for trifling people, what excellent shooting you'd have.

Every once in a while you see some fool who cannot attract any attention except by letting his hair grow long.

Nobody notices it as quick as married folks when a man is not as attentive to his wife after marriage as before.

Boys will carry the girls light spring wraps, but when they get married they will let their wives carry the baby.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates July 23rd and 24th.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." For sale by The Imperial drug store. [illegible]

Insist upon Having Royal.

Royal Baking Powder is in the stock of probably every dealer of groceries in the state. If not, the grocer will add to the reputation of his stock by keeping it.

Royal Baking Powder itself, and the packages which contain it, comply with all the food laws and every other law of the state, any if any dealer attempts to hinder its sale he does so for the purpose of palming off upon the customer a cheap and inferior substitute.

Consumers requiring pure and healthful baking powder, free from alum, should call for Royal. The authorities certify this brand of greatest value, highest in strength, pure and wholesome.

H. Torstweit of Rocksbury is the proud possessor of a little baby boy who came to stay with him Thursday last week.

People's Party County Convention.

A people's party county convention for the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota will be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county on Wednesday the 1st day of August 1900, for the purpose of placing in nomination the candidates of said party for the following county officers: Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Attorney, Judge of Probate, Surveyor, Coroner, commissioner for the 2nd district, and commissioner for the 4th district of the said Red Lake county.

Also for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the legislative convention for the 61st legislative district to be held later.

The basis of representation as determined by the county central committee shall be one delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one delegate for every fifty voters or majority part thereof, cast for P. M. Ringdal for member of congress at the general election in 1898.

In conformity with the foregoing apportionment the voting precincts of Red Lake county will be entitled to delegates in said convention as follows:

Black River	2	Bray	1
Emardville	1	Equality	1
Garnes	1	Gervais	1
Lake Pleasant	2	Lambert	2
Louisville	1	Norden	1
North	1	Numedal	1
Polk Centre	1	Poplar River	2
R L Falls 1st ward	2	T R Falls 1st ward	2
" 2nd ward	2	" 2nd ward	1
" 3rd ward	2	" 3rd ward	1
R L Falls twp	2	River Falls	2
Rocksbury	2	Sanders	1
St Hilaire village	2	Terrebonne	2
Wyandotte	1		

The primaries for the election of delegates to attend said convention will be held in each of the above precincts on the 28th day of July, 1900. The polls of said primaries shall be open at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and shall be closed at 8:30 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of the People's Party County Central Committee of Red Lake county, Minnesota.

H. E. Ives,
Chairman.
Frank Jeffers,
Secretary.

Smallpox Coming.

The state board of health fears that unless preventive measures are taken at once Minnesota will have a smallpox epidemic on its hands next winter. At present the malady exists in three times as many places as at this time last year. Almost daily new cases are reported to the department of health, chiefly from the smaller towns or in the rural districts, and its subsequent spread evidences a lack of disposition or facilities for effectively dealing with it. The trouble seems to lie chiefly with the people, because of their disregard of quarantine regulations. In many cases the disease reappears where it existed last year, showing that proper sanitary measures had not been enforced.

The state board has no doubt that the prevailing disease is the genuine smallpox, and fears that it will demonstrate, to a disastrous extent, its genuineness next winter, if the people do not take adequate measures for its suppression before cold weather comes. Smallpox is not a cold weather disease further than that in winter it finds better environment for development.

Water Hemlock.

The season has been so unusually dry that stock are grazing the sloughs much closer than usual, and already we have reports of cases of poisoning, probably in many instances due to eating water hemlock, one of the most poisonous plants found in this country. Water hemlock is found growing in the sloughs and wet lands of the state. Meadows will be cut for hay closer than ever this summer, and many animals will, judging from past experiences, be poisoned from eating the hay containing this plant. Horses, cattle and sheep alike may be poisoned by eating the hay, the green plant or by drinking the water where the roots are being tramped upon.

It resembles in general appearance the wild parsnip, but grows in wet land, and not in high dry lands as does the wild parsnip.

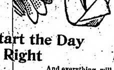
—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

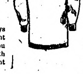
Spent a Good Farm Doctoring.

Mr. A. N. Noell of Asherville, Kansas says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters. [illegible] I am yours truly, [illegible]





We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Her Heart's Secret

Or Under a Spell.

By Jean Warner.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. (Continued.)

"Have you seen her lately"—Fenton was biting his tawny mustache, reflectively—"Fannie—Miss Clive, I mean? Have you seen her?"

"Oh, dear, no!" answered Miss Marian, quickly. "I couldn't call, under the circumstances; it would be so embarrassing. What could one say?"

"Very true," said Fenton, throwing the fragments of Fannie's little note, one by one, into the fire. "What could one say? It would be embarrassing. And—and you say they have left the Towers? I would not have time to call; but there is a little packet I would like to—ahem!—to send to Fannie—to Miss Clive, I mean—if you would take charge of it."

And Lieut. Fenton Forest, as he spoke, stammered and hesitated in a way very foreign to his usual brazen self-possession, and looked as a man might look who felt himself a cur of the lowest degree.

"Indeed, you will have to excuse me, Lieutenant!" said Miss Marian, with a malicious little laugh. "It wouldn't do at all for me to interfere in such a delicate matter. Send the packet to Dr. Bond; he appears to have constituted himself a champion of these unhappy Clives. For my part, I think the greatest kindness we can do them is to let them drop entirely. Laurence has some quixotic views upon holding on to friends in distress; but, as I told him last night, distress and disgrace are vastly different in their meaning."

Perhaps the unhappy Clives felt the truth of their words, as, that same evening, they turned away from the proud home that had sheltered their childhood, and journeyed to the humble little cottage that Herbert had procured in a thriving little village a few miles to the north.

Dr. Bond had encouraged the young man in his proud determination to accept nothing from the wealthy kinsman who was coming now as master of the Towers; and through this same true friend's influence Herbert had obtained a position in a large manufacturing house in the village of P——.

He seemed to have but one thought. Self was lost sight of completely in his careful solicitude for the gentle sister now dependent upon his exertions—the sister whose tender heart was bleeding from so many wounds, and who, like some tenderly-nourished plant suddenly bereft of every other prop, clung to him for support and protection.

But there was one other watching over her pathway—plucking from it each thorn that he could reach, smoothing it as far as was in his power, brightening it by friendly words and cheering smiles—another, whose kindly interest in her welfare Fannie had learned to look upon as almost a right, so unceasing had been Laurence Grey's efforts to aid his friends in their hour of adversity.

He it was who had sought out and selected their future home; had beautified it with a thousand little trifles of which Herbert, absorbed in care and sorrow, would have never dreamed; had twined the ivy over the little window; chosen the pretty pictures to hang on the whitewashed walls; brought Fannie's pet bird from the deserted conservatory at Clive Towers, and Herbert's cherished books from his own corner in the library. It was Laurence who had been here, there and everywhere—the patient, cheerful, never-tiring, faithful friend, always tender with a word of hope, a deed of help or a smile of cheer.

It was Laurence who, in his favorite sailor costume (he had come up the river in his yacht), met the brother and sister at the door of the quaint little one-storied cottage, and was the first to welcome them to their humble home.

No one could tell how his strong, brave heart was aching with tenderness and sympathy for the graceful girl, who, pale and sorrowful in her deep mourning robes, had never to his eyes looked so beautiful and womanly.

"It is very poor, darling," said Herbert, leading her into the little parlor, where the bright sunlight streamed through curtains of Laurence's choosing upon a dainty supper table that Laurence himself had spread; "but Laurence and I have done our best. Won't you try to be happy even here? We have only each other to live for now—only each other and the kind friends whose fidelity adversity could not shake. Let us be happy in each other."

Fannie looked around her at the snowy walls hung with her favorite pictures; at the little book case filled with her favorite books; at her bird singing in its gilded cage; on the ivy-veiled windows and the flower stand, glowing with the beautiful blossoms that erst had been her especial pride.

Then her eyes filled with tears, not of sorrow, but of gladness, and, hiding her face on Herbert's breast, she held out her hand to the faithful friend at his side.

"You have been so kind, so good to me," she whispered, "dear brother and—dear friend! I feel as if I could be happy here."

That evening, when Laurence had left them, and the brother and sister stood together by their cheerful little fireside, Herbert handed her the packet that Fenton had sent.

Her face flushed as she broke the seal, then suddenly grew hard and scornful as she saw the contents. Her own letters, full of girlhood's trembling hopes and fears, bright with the play of happy fancy, tender with the half-awakened sentiments of the woman heart—her own letters, written to Fenton Forest in her hours of joy and sorrow, gladness and grief; a long, silky lock of brown hair, and a golden locket, framing a merry, girlish, flower-wreathed face—that of the roguish Fanny of old—that was all the packet held—the packet sent back to her without word or sign, by the man who, with ardent vows and passionate entreaties, had won her warm, young heart.

Had he, indeed, won it? For a moment the girl looked at the fragments of her first love-dream with glittering eyes and heaving breast; then, with a proud gesture, she swept all into the flames leaping and crackling on the hearth before her.

"It is what I might have known—what I might have expected," she said, in a hard, dry voice. "Thank God—aye, thank God—who has saved me from my own foolish heart!"

"The scoundrel—the villain!" uttered Herbert, between his clenched teeth. "By heaven, he shall answer to me for this! Does he think my arm is palsied—my hand is tied?"

But the young man's passionate outburst was stopped by a kiss—a kiss, aye, and from rosy, smiling lips, that had no quiver of pain.

"He is not worth an angry word, dear brother—he is not worth a regretful thought. I was too foolish then to know the gold from the gilding. Dear brother, you and—and Laurence have taught me wisdom since. Why should I mourn for that which fire can destroy? The pure gold, triply proved in the crucible, is still mine own."

She pointed to the glowing hearth before her. The letters, tress, miniature, all were ashes; but in the flames the little locket showed itself—a mass of pure, molten gold, shaped like a rugged heart.

And Fannie smiled. A memory stirred within her breast that made her heart a prophesy—the true gold was all her own.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

At Last.

"Well, they've come," said Dr. Bond, alighting at the door of Ivy Cottage, and grasping Herbert's hand warmly. "Mr. and Miss Clive arrived at the Towers last night."

"Miss Clive?" repeated Herbert, in some surprise.

"Yes. I didn't mention that Basil Clive had a daughter," said the doctor, dryly. "He has, though, and a very charming young lady she is. I've been acting as mediator, my boy," he continued, clapping Herbert's shoulder, heartily; "and I think I've succeeded admirably. I found Mr. Basil Clive disposed to be very liberal—very liberal, indeed. He don't care to live at the Towers—in fact, he don't care to live in America at all, and we came to a conclusion last night, that will save your father's credit, leave his name untarnished, and put you in lawful possession of your old home again. You must marry that pretty cousin of yours, my boy. She's young, lovely, rich and the legal heiress of Clive Towers, and she has heard enough of you to dispose her very favorably to your suit. You must marry Miss Clive."

"Impossible, sir!" said Herbert, his face flushing indignantly. "Surely it is not Dr. Bond who advises me to sell heart and soul?"

"God bless my soul!" exclaimed the doctor. "you don't mean to say, my dear fellow, that you would be fool enough to refuse? Why, it's the only way to settle matters. Don't stand in your own light, my boy—don't let any foolish, romantic ideas weigh against the substantial realities of fortune and fame. Think of your father's honor redeemed, your own name saved from disgrace, your sister's future secured! Don't be a fool, my boy. Marry the girl, and hush up everything!"

"Never!" said Herbert, firmly. "I will marry none but the woman of my heart—the wife of my choice! No worldly advantage could make me false to the sweet memory I cherish in my heart of hearts—no fame or fortune could make me forget Sybil Wraye. Let my kinsman keep what is rightfuly his; I ask nothing from him. Fannie and I are willing to brave whatever Fate may have in store for us, secure to our honest purpose to do justice and right. We ask no favor, no compromise—"

"You're a fool, sir!" interrupted the doctor, testily, rubbing his nose—"a big fool, and your sister is another! I've done my best for you, and now I wash my hands of the whole business. I thought you'd be sensible enough to see the advantage of this connection, and I told Mr. Clive so. They've lived in foreign countries long enough to have no squeamish scruples on the subject of matrimonial arrangements, and we talked the matter over like sensible people. But I've done with the business; you'll have to go and see him yourself, and tell him you'll have nothing from him—neither his friendship nor his fortune. Go, fling his kindness back in his teeth, and turn your back on your own good luck—go, for I won't do it for you! He expects you and your sister at the Towers this evening, and, in common civility, you'll have to go."

"My dear doctor," said Herbert, much grieved at the seeming resentment of his tried friend, "I cannot tell you how I regret displeasing you, but—"

"Don't say anything more about it," answered the doctor, gruffly. "You've got your ideas, and I've got mine. I can't knock against a stone wall and not feel it. Let Fannie come down with me, and you can take your own time. I want her pretty face to keep me in temper. Get your bonnet, my dear, and come and ride home with the old man. You're not stubborn enough to refuse to know a pretty cousin. Come along, I've got a pleasant surprise for you. As for that brother of yours," the doctor got into his buggy with a queer smile hovering around his lips and a twinkle in his eye, "I've done with him. He can manage his own affairs with Mr. and Miss Clive—manage them alone."

It was late that afternoon before Herbert found time to comply with his new kinsman's request, and visit him at Clive Towers.

A bitter and painful visit it must prove, our hero thought, as he alighted at the little station and proceeded slowly along the path through the stately groves he once had thought his own.

It was a beautiful evening. Winter was already beginning to yield before the approaching spring. The river, shimmering with a thousand opal hues, flung back the glory of the sunset; the western hills were tipped with rose and gold; the evening air had lost its piercing chill, and seemed balmy with the breath of unseen flowers; all nature was suggestive of the beautiful season that was stealing, blossom-crowned, over the silent, sleeping earth—the season of hope and promise—the virgin spring.

But Herbert walked on slowly and sadly; the sweet influences around him brought no gladness to his heart. He came, a stranger to the roof of his fathers, an exile to the home of his birth, a penniless, disgraced man to the presence of his kinsman whom his father had wronged and defrauded—the kinsman whose liberality he was too proud to accept.

How the doctor's words stung him! He sue for the haughty heiress of Clive Towers! He purchase fame and fortune at the price of honor and heart! He redeem his father's name by a base, mercenary, loveless marriage! He, with Sybil Wraye's sweet image still enshrined in his heart of hearts, to woo, win and wed another.

Sybil—his own Sybil! Ah, she need not fear disgracing his proud name now! It was humbled already in the dust. Would Sybil pity him now? would she love him still? He paused for a moment at the thought. He was at Sunset Hill, the spot endeared to him by the memory of that first interview, when love, bursting all bonds, had leaped to his lips—when his heart had first spoken, and Sybil had heard and wept.

He climbed to the summit of the hill to look around him; to imprint the beautiful landscape forever in his heart; to carry away with him that memory as the last and sweetest of his broken home, his blighted youth!

Did he dream? A form stood upon Sunset Rock—a woman's form, robed in misty gray, and illumined with the last rosy hues of the sunset; a form veiled with floating clouds of golden hair; a graceful, lovely form, that turned at his approach, and revealed to him the beautiful features of his dream-love—Sybil Wraye!

"Sybil, Sybil! My darling, my darling!" he cried, forgetting poverty, disgrace, all things save the rapture of this meeting, "you here? Surely, this is only some vision sent to mock my despair!"

"No vision, my beloved," she said, holding out her hands to him with a beautiful smile. "Visions are done with now, dear Herbert, for the shadows have fled, the night is passed—it is day, sunshiny day. At last—at last, Herbert," she looked up into his face with beaming eyes—"at last we meet beyond the shadow—at last we can speak of hope and—and" she blushed at the whisper—"love!"

"My own love!" he murmured, in a moved voice, "I understand you. Alas—alas!—I can offer you nothing now but a blighted life, a tarnished name, poverty and disgrace. I have nothing left, Sybil—not even honor!"

"You have your own true heart. Ah! I have heard all!" she said, simply. "Dear Herbert, let me come to you in your sorrow, let me share your poverty, if need be, your disgrace. I would love you as you have loved me, through all, in spite of all! The barrier between us is broken now—I am all your own!"

"Sybil, beloved one, is this true, or only a dream, a beautiful dream? Darling, darling! will you be the star of my darkness? Will you come to me—poor, disgraced and wretched as I am—will you be the wife of one whose only wealth is love for you? Oh, my love, it will only be for your sake, then, that I can regret the past! I could almost welcome the shadow that draws you to my heart—my own, my own!"

"Hello, young man!" said a cheery voice behind them, and Dr. Bond, with a tall, dark-browed man at his side, suddenly appeared on the scene. "You appear to have changed you mind on the subject we were discussing a few hours since. I thought you would bring him to reason, my dear, though it was only this morning he was ready to knock me down for proposing he should even look at you. You look bewildered, my dear boy," continued the good doctor, whose old face was fairly beaming with happiness. "Let me introduce you to your new relatives. Mr. Basil Clive, this is the young gentleman who is fool enough in these latter days to hold honesty above honor, who knows only one road, and that goes straight ahead, whether it be down a precipice."

"Or up an Alpine peak," said Col. Laponte of St. Gothard, grasping his young rescuer's hand warmly. "I need no introduction to Mr. Herbert Clive. Our acquaintance was made on the borders of a valley whose darkness makes even one as reckless as I have been look up for light. I have more than life to thank you for," he continued, in a moved tone. "A fire that burned with unchanging heat for five-and-twenty years was quenched forever beneath those Alpine snows. In your father's name, my young kinsman, let us forget and forgive the past, and let this"—and he took Sybil's snowy hand in his and laid it gently within Herbert's—"let this, the most precious gift that Basil Clive can bestow, be the pledge of forgiveness and the seal of peace."

"Is another introduction necessary?" asked the doctor, surveying the young pair with whimsical gravity.

"No," said Herbert, drawing the weeping, trembling, yet radiant, Sybil to his heart. "Under all shapes, and forms, and names, love is still the same. I take your gift, sir, proudly and gratefully, as the woman of my love, the wife of my heart, the one being on earth who could hold me bound by chains that all the strength of my manhood could not break."

"The spell is broken, Herbert," whispered Sybil, archly. "My power is gone, now the 'magic dower' is all your own."

"Not a bit of it," said the doctor, shaking his hand. "Don't lay that flattering unction to your soul, my boy. She is just beginning her rule. You have been a married man, Mr. Clive, and can tell these young people that a woman never fairly begins to govern until she has promised to obey. You have got him, my dear, and hold him until death, as every true wife holds her husband to the last—'under a spell!'"

It was a happy evening that followed at Clive Towers—happy for Basil Clive, whose triumph was poisoned by no drop of bitterness, for he had gained the greater triumph over self—happy for the good old doctor, who, with the picture of his lost love resting on his still warm heart, went about from one to the other, rubbing his hands at the joyful reunion of his friends and her children.

Happy! Aye, with a new, shy, wondrous happiness for Fannie, who had disappeared in the conservatory, early in the evening with Laurence Grey, and had emerged with such glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes that Sybil had kissed her, and whispered, out of her own full heart, a glad congratulation.

Happy! Ah, happiest of all for Herbert, as, with the one love of his life clinging to his arm, with her sweet face upturned to his, and her beautiful eyes fearlessly revealing her pure soul, she removed the veil from the past, and showed him all the sorrow, the heart-break, the despair that had stood like a grim barrier between her and the sunshine.

"Yet you loved me through all?" he whispered. "Tell me once more, darling, you loved me through all."

"From the moment you spoke to me at Sunset Hill," she murmured. "Darling, I could not have lived through the dark night that followed but for the memory of those words of yours, that have echoed in my heart ever since—'The star of hope and love shines above us, and will light our pathway yet.' See, dear Herbert, it beams above us now [illegible]"

They looked above, and, in the dark blue heaven, its pale, pure radiance seemed to light love onward to its true and fitting home beyond the stars!

The End.

CARRYING THEIR CARTRIDGES.

For This Purpose the Boers Use a Receptacle Called a Bandolier in Their Native Tongue.

The ordinary Boer method of carrying cartridges, as is well known, is in a bandolier, either fitted for single cartridges or, in the case of the Mauser, to hold clips of five. The former system has been widely adopted already by our troops. But the plan for quick-loading and the perfection of a cartridge-carrier must be awarded to the waistcoats which were in use by the better class of Boers. These are made of khaki and supplied with twenty-four pockets in several rows closely touching one another, and each containing a clip full of five Mauser cartridges. This waistcoat has only to be seen for its advantages to be instantly appreciated. The weight is evenly distributed, the cartridges are easily got at and not liable to be lost and, lastly, the whole surface of the closely-packed cartridges forms a protective shield over the heart and lungs by no means to be despised, for, although not proof against a direct hit, it would probably turn many a bullet striking at an angle.—Saturday Review.

Sentiment Not Appreciated.

The Prince of Wales can be cutting as well as courteous, and when he is not in the mood for feminine pleasantries he will not take them, even from society's beauties. Recently, at a large bazar, the prince, being tired, entered the refreshment roof and asked a certain well known society beauty, who was performing the role of waitress, for a cup of tea. This was soon brought to his royal highness, who, smilingly, asked her how much he owed her for it.

"The price of the cup of tea, your royal highness, is half a crown, ordinarily, but (taking a sip from the teacup) when I drink from it, the price is one guinea."

"I see," replied the prince, quietly placing a guinea on the table. Then, placing half a crown beside it, he said:

"The guinea liquidates my first debt, and now might I trouble you to bring me an ordinary cup of tea, as I am thirsty?"

The society beauty was too crushed to bring his royal highness the second cup.—New York Press.

Judge Kept His Word.

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time.

"Well," said the magistrate, "here you are again?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the prisoner.

"What's the charge?"

"Vagrancy—the same as before, your honor."

"It seems to me you are here about half your time."

"Yes, about that, your honor."

"Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?"

"I do, your honor, more than half the time."

"Ah, now," said the magistrate, surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll let you off."

"In prison, your honor," answered the prisoner, brazenly, and the judge kept his word.—Collier's Weekly.

Crossing the Famous Bowery.

People seldom walk across the Bowery nowadays. As a general thing, they put aside their dignity and run from curb to curb in zig-zag fashion, dodging under the nose of a horse, darting across the bows of a car, making a flying leap across the gutter and landing on the opposite sidewalk breathless but safe. As the middle of the street is taken up by four trolley tracks, the trucks and wagons are crowded toward either curb, and it takes a pedestrian with good nerves to make his way across without being forced into a run.

A reporter riding down the Bowery in a car the other morning saw ninety persons cross the thoroughfare in six blocks. Of these ninety, seventy ran fair speed, while the remaining twenty walked as fast as their dignity would permit.—New York Mail and Express.

Long-Range Duel.

Gen. Botha, the famous Boer commander, once fought something like a duel with Wools Sampson, who will be remembered as a reform prisoner. In the Boer war of 1881, Mr. Sampson, on the British side, and Botha, on the Dutch, during an outpost skirmish, potted at each other from behind the rocks. Sampson thought he hit Botha, and raised his head above his stone, only to find himself hit in the neck. That was one to Botha, who jumped up elated. Sampson at once dropped him. "Got him!" said Sampson, and raised himself to look. "Got him!" said Botha, as he put a bullet into his adversary's side; but he showed himself too soon, for Sampson brought the score to evens. In later years they yarned about the occurrence over drinks at Johannesburg.—Collier's Weekly.

Girl's Essay on Boys.

At a recent school examination for girls, this composition was handed in by a girl of twelve:

"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoken to; and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps house."—New York Ledger.

Marks of Honor.

The major had rolled up his sleeves to bowl.

"Major," inquired one of the players, "how did you get all those little scars on your arms?"

"Duels!" responded the major, "duels I fought in France."

"And I suppose that large scar was acquired in some particularly fierce combat?"

"No, sir, that is where I was vaccinated when a boy."—Chicago News.

Ruling Spirit.

Road Agent—Your money or your life!

Goldstein (from interior of coach)—How much off for cash?—Life.

A Cold and Selfish Nature.

Office Boy—Please, sir, can I get off? My gramma's awful sick.

Employer—No, Jerry; I'm going to the game myself.—Chicago Record.

Her Natural Lights.

Mamma—I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from papa, and you certainly don't get it from me. [illegible]

Little Dorothy—Well, mamma, can't I have something [illegible]

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Destroying Our Market Abroad.

The secretary of agriculture of Missouri, in his last report, says:

Adulterated Cheese.—One of the worst features of this business is that imitation butter compounds and adulterated cheese are destroying the market for United States dairy products abroad. To illustrate, in 1880, the United States sold in Great Britain one hundred and twenty-eight million pounds of cheese, while Canada only sold forty million pounds or less than one-third what the United States did. In 1898 this condition of the trade was reversed, the United States selling to Great Britain only forty-six million pounds, while Canada sold one hundred and fifty million pounds, or more than three times the amount sold by the United States, a condition that may be attributed almost solely to the fact that in this country the laws permitted manufacturers to brand skim milk and filled cheese as full cream articles, and as such it was exported and sold.

Adulterated Butter.—The same increase in the sales of Canadian butter and decrease in the sales of butter from the United States may be noted since butterine has been manufactured and placed upon the market in imitation of and sold as creamery butter, indicating this decrease in 1898, New York exported to Great Britain only sixty-five thousand packages, while Montreal exported two hundred and twenty-seven thousand packages, and in 1899, with Secretary Wilson, of the United States department of agriculture, making every possible effort to extend the sale of dairy products in Europe, New York exported one hundred and three thousand packages, while Montreal exported four hundred and twenty-five thousand packages, or more than four times as much as this great country with its largely extended area, its abundance of all kinds of stock, food and grasses and its superior climatic conditions. The pure food products of this country are equal in character to those of Canada. The demand should be as good and the supply far in excess. The unfavorable condition of our butter trade with Europe may be attributed to the fact that we have offered for sale in that country fraudulent imitation articles, that we have lost the confidence of consumers and brought into question the purity of our product.

Making a Natural Starter.

The method of making this natural starter is simple. There may be various plans, but one which is satisfactory enough is as follows: A perfectly healthy cow from a cleanly, well kept dairy is selected. After the under parts of the body are carefully brushed, and the udder moistened with a damp cloth, the first few jets of milk from the teats are rejected, and the rest is drawn into a sterilized vessel. This is then covered at once and taken to the dairy, heated to a proper temperature and passed through a separator. The skim milk thus obtained is again collected in a sterilized vessel, carefully covered and set aside to sour. After it has become properly soured it serves as a starter for the cream ripening process. Of course there are many other methods of obtaining a natural starter, for a natural starter is nothing more than a lot of skim milk or whole milk obtained under specially cleanly conditions from an exceptionally good dairy and allowed to sour naturally.

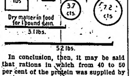
Of course it is impossible for the dairyman to be sure that such a natural starter contains the species of bacteria that is wanted for ripening. Sometimes it may contain proper species and at other times an unfavorable species. Logically then the use of a natural starter is very unsatisfactory. But our dairymen are not so much interested in the logic of the method as they are in practical results, and care not whether the process they use is theoretically the best, provided it gives them a good quality of butter. There can be no question that the use of natural starters thus made has been a very decided advantage to the butter maker as it has been adopted in the last ten years.

Clean and Unclean Dairies.

A California milk inspector has this to say: Unclean dairies have been so widely advertised in official reports and newspaper articles that many citizens think well-conducted dairies do not exist, or, if they do, no way is known by which one can be assured of getting their milk. And many persons will go without milk whenever possible rather than run the risk of getting the dangerously impure article which they are convinced is very common. Thus the scarce articles have the effect of reducing the production and use of impure milk; but they have the same effect also on the use of pure milk. It is unfortunate that the excellent features of the best dairies are not given as much prominence as are the defective features of the worst, so as to show those interested that good milk is on the market as well as bad. A practicable plan by which this could be accomplished could easily be followed, greatly to the benefit of all concerned. Although only a few dairies were visited, it was readily seen that at least a part of the milk going into Sacramento and San Francisco is produced with great care and can be relied upon as a safe and wholesome food. As already suggested, if these first-class dairies and others like them could be brought to the attention of the public as forcibly as the worst types, a decided step would be taken toward the improvement of the general city supply.

Fowls With or Without Meat Foods.

The Geneva experiment station has, as previously mentioned in the Farmers' Review, been making trials in feeding fowls with and without meat in their food. A part of the report says: The results were convincing, almost startling, in the case of ducklings fed the contrasted rations. The first lot of [illegible] animal meal and a little skimmilk and dried blood. The second lot was fed on wheat bran, corn meal, ground oats and skimmilk or curd. Both lots were fed green alfalfa; and sand and coarse grit were freely supplied. Before the experiment had been long under way it was not unusual to notice scrawny, grain-fed birds, with troughs full of good, apparently wholesome food before them, standing on the alert and scrambling in hot haste after the unlucky grasshopper or fly which ventured into their pen; while the contented-looking meat-fed ducks lay lazily in the sun and paid no attention to buzzing bee or crawling beetle. The 32 meat-fed birds lived and thrived; but the vegetable food birds dropped off one by one, starved to death through lack of animal food, so that only 20 of the 33 were alive at the close of the fifteenth week of contrasted feeding. They were then fed for four weeks on the meat meal ration, and made nearly as rapid gains as the other lot at the same size, two months before; but they never quite overcame the disadvantage of their bad start on grains alone. Some of the comparative averages for ten weeks from birth, the period of profitable growth for the larger ducks, are shown graphically below, the first figure or upper line representing the meat fed birds in each instance:



In conclusion, then, it may be said that rations in which from 40 to 50 per cent of the protein was supplied by animal food gave more economical results than rations drawing most of their protein from vegetable sources. The chief advantage was in the production of rapid growth, although the cost of production is also in its favor. While inferior palatibility may have had something to do with the marked results, especially with the ducks, the whole bearing of these experiments and others not yet reported seems to indicate that the superiority of the one ration is due to the presence in it of animal food.

Health and Condition of Horses.

A recent government report treats of the health and condition of horses for the year ending March 31. It summarizes as follows:

Losses.—Of the 10 states each estimated to contain 500,000 horses or upward, all except Missouri report losses from disease somewhat less than those of the preceding year. The year 1898-99, however, was characterized by a rate of mortality slightly higher than that of any previous year for which figures are available, and accordingly a comparison of the year now under discussion with the ten-year average is less satisfactory, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas report a rate of mortality below their respective ten-year averages; in the case of Pennsylvania and Missouri the percentages of loss agree exactly with the ten-year averages, while in New York and Illinois they are slightly above such averages.

Condition.—The condition of healthfulness and flesh on April 1 was very high, being only 3 per cent below the normal, as compared with 5.6 per cent below the normal on April 1 of the preceding year.

Chicks on Free Range.

We notice that one poultry writer is advocating giving the old hen full liberty to drag her chicks anywhere. He says that if this be done the chicks will be hardier, more fully developed and in every way better birds when mature than those reared to the weaning age with the hen confined to a coop and a few square rods of ground. But we would suggest that the trouble comes in the fact that there are likely to be very few birds to mature. By the time the old hen has dragged the lives out of some of them, and cats and rats have had their pick, to say nothing of the bout with the gape worm, the number will be few. Nor are we convinced that it is healthful for a chick to be over exercised or that it is rendered hardy by being soaked with the dew or chilled by cold winds. When a hen drags her chicks to a remote corner of the farm the mink or cat finds it a good chance to gather in one of the stragglers now and then.

New Orchards in Iowa.

To the Farmers Review: A local nurseryman informed me that he never before had so good a trade. He had some twelve acres of a nursery and he sold about all that was fit to go out, and all that he received from wholesale nurseries. This is certainly good news. Many of the old orchards are about dead. They were never cared for as they should have been, never manured, simply starved to death. This was the result of ignorance. They never dreamed that a tree needs food. They expected a tree to go on bearing indefinitely without a pound of manure. They are about dead now and men are in haste to set out new orchards. These will be cared for. There is no better apple country in the states than southern Iowa. All that is necessary to raise Eden apples is to exercise the same care with the trees that we do with our breeds of fine horses, cattle and swine.—E. B. Heaton.

Variation of Temperature.

Probably the greatest diurnal temperature range on record is that reported by M. Zichy, a late traveler in Mongolia. The temperature at Urga was 20.2 degrees at 5 a. m., and at noon it had risen to 105.8 degrees.

Firm Fences.—There is nothing in relation to poultry keeping that gives more satisfaction than a well-built poultry fence of wire on posts that are so deeply set they will never incline in any direction. It pays to have a firm fence. It will save a great deal of vexation. The posts should be so deeply set that they will stand wind and rain, frost and soil moisture. This can be obtained only by having the holes dug so deep that the bottoms of the posts will be below the region subject to heaving in the spring, which does not necessarily mean below the region of frost.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

They May Be Said to Have a Genius for Politics.

Industrially the foreign element in America has been very important, says Ainslee's Magazine. More than ninety per cent of the immigrants who have come and are coming to this country are industrious and sober. They come to better their fortunes, and they set about doing it with great energy. The railroads and great public works in this country used to be built by Irish laborers. I am speaking in general terms. Without them we would not have been able to make the great progress which justifies us in believing that our growth in wealth during the past thirty years is more marvelous than anything the world has previously seen. But the Irish have found other occupations, in which they can gratify their gregarious instincts, develop their wonderful talent for political organization, and in large and small ways enjoy the independence to spend and to accumulate which was denied to them for so long at home. They have therefore settled in great measure in the cities and taken up the occupations that in such places are open to them. These occupations range all the way from street sweeping to millionaire financiering, and include cab driving, car driving, being porters, barkeepers, clerks, merchants, doctors, lawyers and editors. As professional politicians they have had no peers in the history of the world. They may be said to have a genius for politics. And the Irish who had not flocked to the cities are doing remarkably well. They are farmers all over the country, and their success in the North Atlantic division of the country, on farms that were no longer profitable under native management, has been most notable. As husbandmen they are frugal without being niggardly. Their remarkable political strength is due to the fact that they have kept together when it came to voting more consistently than any other people. Thackeray says somewhere, his observation being of the Irish in London, that there never was an Irishman so poor that he did not have another Irishman who looked to him for enjoyment and support. This was a tribute to their loyalty, their friendliness and generosity.

Japanese Family Dwelling.

Tokio Cor. Chicago Record: There is a home here where five generations live under the same roof in perfect harmony. The family is that of Mr. Kinyemon Arai of Matsunoki, Unememura, Gumma prefecture, who has just entered on his 93d year and is still hale and hearty. So is his wife Naka, who is of the same venerable age. Equally healthy and prosperous are their eldest son, Kakunosuke, and his spouse, who are respectively 68 and 67. Then comes their grandson, Kennosuke, 46 years old, and his wife, Asa, younger by two years. Twenty-six and 24 are the ages of their great-grandson, Isematsu, and his life's partner, Toki, respectively, from whose union have sprung a healthy, growing boy of 4 and a baby girl. The villagers say that the atmosphere of love, affection and veneration which envelopes this happy family is idyllic.

How They Joke in Paris.

"A dense ignorance of the French language," said a gentleman who knows his Paris well, "is one of the most valuable things in the world for the average American visitor to take with him to the exposition. It will save him a great deal of humiliation, and probably keep him out of serious trouble. Of course, ninety-nine Americans out of a hundred are crazy to see the night side of Parisian life and to visit certain show places, variety theaters and cabarets. The people who run these charming establishments invariably assume that no American understands French, and their comments upon visitors from this side of the pond are exceedingly vivacious and outspoken."—New York Telegram.

Shirking a Disagreeable Job.

The last time Quanah Parker, the ruler of the Comanches, was in Washington the commissioner of Indian affairs tried to teach him that the thing to do was to discard six of his wives and cleave to the seventh, registering her as his permanent spouse. Quanah listened solemnly to the lecture and then began to ask questions through the interpreter. He does not often admit that he can talk English. He asked if it was intended that he should tell the discarded squaws that they must go. The commissioner said that was the intention. Quanah pondered a few moments and then, turning to the commissioner, blurted forth: "You tell um!"

Ghetto Pet Is Killed.

Dick, the prize donkey of the ghetto, is dead, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He had courted death for years past on the railroad tracks at the Sixteenth street crossing and had many escapes. Yesterday the prediction of many came true. Dick was struck by a Calumet and Chicago Terminal train and killed instantly. The donkey was a general pet in the ghetto, and for years had been owned by Mrs. Mary Toomey, a widow of No. 108 West Fifteenth street. The long-eared animal was known to the residents for miles around, and it became noted long ago for its hatred for policemen or anybody wearing brass buttons and a club.

Arrests Avalanches.

Thickly planted trees are the best protection against avalanches. The snow which has fallen in the woods cannot well shift its place, and when the masses of snow from the slopes above dash against the timber they are unable to break through so strong a barrier, and after overturning some of the first trees their progress is arrested.—Forest Leaves.

Hourly Incomes.

Russia's Czar has an income of £200 per hour, the Sultan £170, the Emperor of Austria £100, the Kaiser £90, the king of Italy £66, Queen Victoria the same, the French president £50, and the king of the Belgians £17.

Beautify the Spot

Where Nancy Hanks Is Buried.

Indianapolis telegram: The arrangements which are now being perfected by the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument Association for clearing away the undergrowth and beautifying the site of the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln has awakened interest in a romantic spot in Indiana, and led to some pleasant as well as some sorrowful recollections in connection with the residence of the Lincoln family in Indiana. The site of Mrs. Lincoln's grave is the top of a steep hill a short distance from Lincoln City, Spencer county, and a few hundred feet from the spot where once stood the Lincoln cabin, a rude log structure which Thomas Lincoln and his son Abraham assisted by earlier emigrants, erected in 1816. The association which has undertaken the work of redeeming the site of the grave and converting the 16-acre tract which surrounds it into a sightly park is composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Loyal Legion and the Lincoln League, while Gov. Mount is president.

Thomas Lincoln, his wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and his son, Abraham found Indiana a veritable wilderness when they came here from Kentucky. The father was a carpenter by trade and the rude domicile was soon completed. The family was even poorer than was usual in those days, and tradition says that they brought with them practically nothing from their home in Kentucky, and that their neighbors supplied them at first with some things that were absolutely necessary to bodily comfort. They had been in their new home only a short time when the wife and mother fell sick, and after lingering a while died. Her disease was probably malarial fever. The father and son rived the boards out of which the rude coffin was made, and less than a half dozen persons attended the burial. There was no one present who was qualified to deliver a funeral discourse, and that ceremony was dispensed with, but several months later, when an itinerant minister came along, the father and son attended him to the grave, where a short prayer was offered for the repose of the dead and a homely lesson drawn from the life she had lived.

Thomas Lincoln went back to Kentucky some 18 months later and soon returned with another wife, "the angel mother," as the martyred president was wont to call her in after years. He had not prospered well here, and in a few years sold his small possessions and went to Illinois. The site of the grave was neglected. The bramble and the brier grew over it and hid it from view, but more than 40 years after, when the eyes of the nation were turned upon the son, some one remembered that his mother was buried on top of the hill a short distance from the old Lincoln cabin. Then some one cleared away the bushes and let the sun shine on the neglected grave. The war came, and then the tragedy in Ford's theater, but the bushes had grown over the grave again, and years went by before any one thought to redeem the spot from the wilderness of undergrowth which covered it. "Clem" Studebaker, the wagon manufacturer of South Bend, visited the spot one day and blushed that it should have been neglected so many years. He caused the briars and brambles to be cleared away, and then ordered a stone to be placed at the head of the grave, and a neat iron fence was erected around it.

Mr. Studebaker paid an occasional visit to the grave and made provision for keeping the immediate site in order, but the surroundings were unsightly, and nearly two years ago someone wrote to President McKinley calling attention to the neglected spot and suggesting that the grave of a martyred president's mother should have better care. The letter was forwarded to Gov. Mount by the president, and steps were at once taken to form a monument association.

Capt. John Lamar of Spencer county is the only person now living who is known to have been associated with the Lincolns during their residence in Indiana. The captain was five years younger than Abraham, but he has a distinct recollection of how the future president whittled off the surfaces of boards that he might have something to figure on, and how he sat up at night and strained his eyes before the old fireplace in the log cabin reading from the few books that the settlement afforded, and which the young Lincoln had borrowed. When asked about his reading by young Lamar the future president said, "I wouldn't give a cent for a boy who didn't know more today than he did yesterday." The Lamars and the Lincolns lived near each other, and the captain recalls that he and Abraham often played together and had often slept in the same bed.

Thermometer a Nursery Requisite.

A thermometer is almost indispensable in the nursery. It should, if possible, hang in the middle of the room, away from the door, window, wall and fireplace, where the mercury may be affected by the draught. If the room where the baby is obliged to sleep is very hot in the middle of the day, or at night, hang a wet sheet over the window and leave the door open. Sprinkle the sheet as it dies with a whisk broom that has been dipped in cold water.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

PRINCESS' BIRTHDAY.

Recently in Paris the birthday celebration of her imperial highness Princess Mathilde was held. The first cousin of the king of Rome—of l'Aiglon—daughter of King Jerome, and niece of the great Napoleon, has just entered into her eighty-first year. This remarkable woman of eighty may be seen almost every day at the exposition, where she walks about for several hours, purchasing innumerable beautiful things—which she rarely keeps for herself, by the way. She may also be seen by her privileged friends in her own salon—that celebrated salon which for almost half a century has been the rendezvous of the most brilliant members of Parisian society, as well as the princes of literature and art.

Formerly it was Duke d'Aumale, Flaubert, Dumas, Rousseau, Emilie Augier, Meissonnier; today it is Sardou, Bourget, Jose Maria de Heredia, Gerome, Jules Lefebvre, Viscount de Vogue—in a word, all the men of genius whom nature, in addition, has endowed with a social temperament.

What might be called the material part of the princess' salon consists of a suite of three rooms full of admirable works of art, some priceless canvases of Reynolds among others. The princess occupies a divan in the first salon. She rises as her guests come in and extends to them the proverbially handsome hand upon which age has traced neither a wrinkle nor a crease. Around her is a compact little circle, constantly renewed, in which all subjects are touched upon with competence, wit, but above all naturalness and tolerance, the two characteristic traits of the charming hostess. She is spoken of in her immediate surroundings as la bonne princesse, for she is a great benefactress in a quiet, unostentatious way.

Few people know that there exists in Paris an important hospital bearing her name. It is this Hospital Mathilde which was to have inherited all that was left by Edmond de Goncourt in case the great novelist's dreamed-of academy could not be organized. It was interesting during the recent debates on the subject to benefit by the failure of the academy, and who, nevertheless, respected the testator's last wishes and that of the relatives of Goncourt, who carried before two courts their determination to frustrate the great man's long-cherished plan. The birthday reception of the princess was not a fete properly speaking; it was simply a passing through her salons of ambassadors, academicians, great authors, great artists and charming people of the various smart sets of Parisian society.

AN OUTLAW GANG.

Growing Bolder and Easily Get Away From Pursuers.

Phoenix (Ariz.) special Denver News: Juan Chacon, commonly known as "Pelelo," which in Mexican palaver indicates a thing to be despised, and his sanguinary gang of three, who murdered T. W. Stewart and Anton Olsen, invalid storekeepers at New River Wells two weeks ago, and committed other outrages, are still at large, with daily a smaller chance of being captured. In each instance the gang is described as having one member unusually short, whose sinister face bears a sturdy growth of black whiskers. That man is thought to be "Pelelo." He, with his original gang of eight Mexicans, came to Arizona from Chihuahua ten years ago. "Pelelo" has a record of killing 23 persons, three of whom were women. Francisco Bluman and Pedro Lucero, two Mexicans roaming about with him, are also responsible for many crimes, the most recent of which was the killing of John Stanton, near the Weaver District, a lawless section which has been infested by a gang for some time. The depredations of "Pelelo" and his outfit have not been confined to Arizona. During the eight or nine years that they made a place of refuge of the mountain ranges surrounding Morenci, Ariz., they made frequent excursions to New Mexico, and four of the number were killed in a fight with officers near Silver City, and later another was killed. Two years ago "Pelelo" was captured and put in the county jail at Morenci. He was sentenced to be hanged for murder, and the day before the time assigned for his execution, which was to be a public affair and a signal for much rejoicing, he overpowered the death watch and broke jail. This is one instance of the phenomenal luck which has followed him throughout his career, and which has led Mexicans to regard him almost with superstition. Only a few weeks after escaping public execution for a horde of crimes he reunited the remnants of his following, and the outfit has grown even more bold and lawless, if possible, than ever before.

LAND OF THE SPHINX

EGYPT, A COUNTRY OF STRANGE CONTRASTS.

Where the Implements of Pharaoh's Time May Be Seen from a Modern Train's Window—The Cradle of Civilization.

Probably the average American looks upon Africa as a dark continent in everything—even in railways, says a returned westerner. Yet the fact is that the Egyptian railways are better run than many American ones. The railway that runs from Alexandria to upper Egypt is one after which many American railways might pattern. It is a double-track road. It has heavy steel rails. The track is well ballasted. It has an elaborate system of signal towers and pneumatic switches. Much of its roadway is lined with heavy cut stone masonry parapets. Its station platforms are also built of cut stone masonry. Its station buildings are of stone. Its bridges and other viaducts are of steel. Its trains run smoothly and swiftly, averaging 35 miles an hour. There are many crossings in which the railway is carried over the roadway on steel viaducts; the few grade crossings are guarded by gates, with gatekeepers. Signal men with flags stand at all switches, stations and crossings. Altogether the equipment and operation of the road are admirable. For hundreds of miles this modern railway goes through the fertile fields of Egypt—most incongruous amid the primitive methods of husbandry to be noted there.

For as the express trains whirl and shriek past the toiling fellaheen in the fields you see that they are using the same primitive implements that their forefathers used when Pharaoh reigned. They still plow with a simple wooden implement, hauled by patient buffalo oxen. They still laboriously lift water with a sweep to the head level of irrigating ditches. They still use the sickle, as they did in the days when Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz. And they still carry their bundles of fodder upon the backs of patient asses, or, in default of asses' backs, upon their own.

Of course, all agriculture in Egypt is not on such rudimentary lines. Rich men and corporations own land as well as fellaheen peasants, and many tall chimneys testify to the existence of pumping works. Then, too, the Egyptian government has dammed the Nile at an enormous cost and is engaged in other water storage schemes that will enlarge the narrow strip of irrigated land on either bank of the great river and thereby enlarge the resources of this wonderful country.

To talk of its temples, its pyramids, its ruins and its dead cities would be telling twice-told tales. But no man can gaze on this flat and fertile river valley without being amazed at its productiveness. I have been shown in Virginia worthless lands which the wasteful Anglo-Saxon had exhausted by two centuries of tobacco-raising. But here in Egypt I see fields still as fertile as when the first dynasty began, although they have been tilled for 4,000 years.

Some historians believe that Egypt was the cradle of our Aryan civilization. Here, they say, nomadic man paused at the great river when wandering from Arabia-Felix into Africa. Gradually those tired of wandering settled upon the fat and juicy banks of the Nile river and began a fitful husbandry of the soil. Gradually villages grew up and thrift brought peace and prosperity. The rich lands were divided among the villagers. This was the beginning of real property. The property boundaries were annually obliterated by the rise of the Nile; regulations were made to settle disputes concerning them; this was the beginning of law. Wise men among the villagers observed that the sun, moon and stars had much to do with the volume of the Nile flood; this was the beginning of astronomy. The simpler villagers looked with awe upon these wise men who spent their time communing with the stars; this was the beginning of the priesthood.

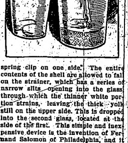
The priests soon claimed supernatural knowledge of the celestial bodies and imposed rules regarding the manners and conduct of men and ordered the villagers to follow them and to erect temples wherein these rules should be expounded; this was the beginning of religion. But the fierce nomads of the desert found profit in harrying and plundering the weaker villagers by the riverside. Therefore the priests chose from among the villagers those who were not only brave but crafty, cunning and leaders of men. These bold and cunning villagers succeeded in defeating the fiercer nomads by ambuscade and stratagem; this was the beginning of the science of war. To protect their cities they erected mighty walls and fortresses; thus grew up engineering and architecture. And at last a bolder leader among the bold parleyed with the priesthood, terrified the mass of common men and made himself lord over all, priests and commons. And thus grew up monarchy and thus there resulted church state and king.

These long-forgotten scraps of reading came to my mind as from a luxurious compartment in an express train between Alexandria and Cairo I looked out upon the valley of the Nile.

It was toward evening and the peasants were returning from the fields to their homes. Picturesquely clad, they reminded one irresistibly of old Bible pictures. You would see what was evidently a family—father, mother, grown children and little ones, some mounted, some on foot, and with most nondescript collections of animals—all burden-bearing. In one group I noted a camel, several asses, a buffalo bull and a flock of sheep, all placidly pursuing their homeward way, carrying their fodder for their supper on their backs—except the sheep. And the mild-eyed fellaheen looked up with much the same gaze as did their animals as the express train whirled by. For the express train was 1,900 years after Christ and they were 1,900 before.

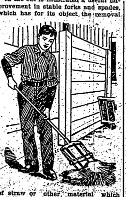
NEW KITCHEN UTENSIL

By the use of the utensil illustrated in the accompanying cut it is possible to rapidly separate the whites and yolks of eggs as they are broken, without particular attention being paid to where each portion falls. The device can be used with an ordinary tumbler, to which it is easily attached by the spring clip on one side. The entire contents of the shell are allowed to fall on the strainer, which has a series of narrow slits opening into the glass through which the thinner white portion strains, leaving the thick yolk still on the upper side. This is dropped into the second glass, located at the side of the first. This simple and inexpensive device is the invention of Fernand Salomon of Philadelphia, and it is obvious that, while the separator shown is intended to receive a single egg, the size can be increased for use on a bowl or larger vessel, the utensil being always maintained at an angle which will cause the yolk to roll toward the projecting lip and allow the white to pass through.



Self-Cleaning Stable Fork

In the cut is illustrated a useful improvement in stable forks and spades, which has for its object the removal of straw or other material which would otherwise clog up the tines and decrease the utility of the fork. A clearing block or strip of wood is perforated in line with the tines, with coiled springs on the end tines, which contract and allow the bar to slide to the rear end of the tines when the fork is inserted in a pile of straw or hay. As soon as the load leaves the fork the bar slides forward and removes whatever clings to the tines. In order that the fork may be used as an ordinary fork, if occasion should require, a catch is provided on the yoke which carries the tines to secure the sliding bar in a contracted position and leaves the tines free.



Catches a Wild Turkey.

Cherokee (Ga.) Advance: One afternoon last week Mrs. Ripley Moore, who lives on Shoal creek, saw her gang of turkeys coming up late in the afternoon from the woods where they always spent the day and she got some food and went out to feed them. She noticed an extra fine gobler standing on the fence and knew he did not belong to her gang. While her turkeys were eating, she sliped around on the far side of the fence and while the turkey was not looking, grabbed him by the leg. It developed that it was one of the finest wild turkeys, and he is now in Mrs. Moore's coop and at the proper time an ax will come down on his neck.

Skipping the Rope as a Cure.

Skipping rope exercises for middle-aged gentlemen affected with "liver" or indigestion is the latest alleged medical fad to which the humorists of the press have directed their attention. The London correspondent of the Gazette asserts that this novel form of adult exercise is being used on rainy mornings as a substitute for the mile and a half run before breakfast, which has been prescribed by a west end physician as a remedy for that condition of the liver which in London is due to want of outdoor exercise and late hours, hard work and bad air. There are professional men and others who take their run in the park before breakfast every fine morning and who bless the good physician who discovered this simple way of restoring health. Its effects in some cases have been marvelous. By "run" is not meant a sharp walk, but actual running.—Birmingham Gazette.

The true art of life is to select wisely. In its largest meaning a sense of fitness is the supreme grace. The survival of the fattest is marked by their choice of the fittest.—Ram's Horn.

Men, like bullets, need to be aimed right to hit the mar[illegible]

Openings for Veterinarians.

The Ohio State University at Columbus, in its report of the department of veterinary medicine, says: There is a growing demand for men who are skilled veterinarians. The close relationship between veterinary medicine and general medicine—so-called "human" medicine, especially along sanitary lines, has opened to the veterinary profession a large, new field. At present a well qualified veterinarian has his choice of the following fields of labor.

1. As an inspector and assistant in the Bureau of Animal Industry. The lowest salary paid to an assistant inspector, is $900 to $1,200 per annum.

2. As an instructor at an agricultural or veterinary college. These positions require the best trained men available, and pay good salaries.

3. As an investigator of infectious and contagious diseases at state agricultural experiment stations. These positions are especially fitted to one who has the scientific ability and taste for original research. There is a great lack of men trained for such scientific work in this country, our veterinary schools formerly teaching little or nothing of the sciences (botany, physics, bacteriology, pathological anatomy, etc.) which form the foundation of a veterinarian's equipment.

4. As a veterinary surgeon in the cavalry service of the United States. The position now pays $900 to $1,200 yearly, with perquisites.

5. As a state veterinarian. Many of the states now have state veterinarians, and the time is not far distant when every state in the union will have such an official.

6. As a veterinarian to municipal health boards. Already several of our larger cities employ veterinarians as inspectors of abattoirs, butcher shops; of milk and dairy products, and to assist in sanitary work generally.

7. As a stock farm manager. A number of veterinarians are employed on stock farms in breeding districts as managers.

8. Practice. For those wishing to enter upon a regular veterinary practice, desirable locations are still plentiful in many parts of the United States.

There are three times as many animals as there are human beings in the United States. There are ten times as many doctors of medicine as there are veterinarians. It must seem, then, that as the country grows older, which means that the veterinarian will become more often employed than at present, and as the value of our live stock increases, the future must have in store for the skilled veterinarian an opportunity to succeed in his chosen vocation far more favorable than his professional brother, the practitioner of general medicine.

Uniform Prices for Mixed Wool.

Prof. H. W. Mumford of the Michigan agricultural station says: An important factor in the marketing of wool by growers is that many insist on getting a uniform price for their wool even though they may produce several grades of wool differing much in their value to the manufacturer. Suppose the local dealer tries to purchase this wool upon a basis of its value, he must then pay different prices per pound after he has made an approximate estimate of the amount of the different grades of wool in the lot. If the producer insists on getting a uniform price for the entire clip, the dealer must determine what a safe average price would be. You may think that this makes little or no difference to the producer. We believe it makes a very material difference; first, because the dealer is pretty sure to strike under rather than over the exact average price he could afford to pay to be sure to save himself; second, since this is a general practice in Michigan, the grower seldom has an opportunity to learn which are the most valuable fleeces and why. There is, consequently, little chance or hope for improvement so long as this state of affairs continues. Local dealers have more opportunity for learning the details of the wool business and we think would be willing to impart information to producers of wool if said producers would manifest a desire to learn and improve their methods in growing and handling their wools. Your local dealer, if he buys wool on its merits and pays what your wool is worth, should have the privilege of handling your wool. "Commission buyers" are always ready to pay a uniform price for your wool because they are paid so much per pound for buying wool, but rest assured when they pay a uniform price they are keeping within a safe average price limit.

Inspections for Tuberculosis.

In the Elgin district, Illinois, the state inspectors of cattle are having a hard time enforcing the law requiring all cattle brought in from other states to be inspected and to be declared free from the disease. Recently a number of stockmen in the section mentioned combined to resist the law. The result was that one of the state inspectors was ejected from the premises of a man whose cattle he went to inspect. The matter was taken up by the grand jury and indictments were returned against five of the stockmen for importing cattle from other states without the customary and required inspection. It is certainly to be hoped that it will be made as hard as possible for stock owners in other states to palm off on Illinois farmers their diseased stock. Illinois is making an attempt to find out the tuberculous cows, and prevent their milk and meat being used for human food. This inspection will be of little value if the state is to be made the dumping ground for every herd outside of the state that is found to be infected. The danger is greater in the Elgin district than perhaps any other in Illinois, for the reason that most of the dairymen there buy a good many cows to take the places of the ones they are constantly sending to the butcher.

Breakfast Puffs.—On baking day roll out the dough to about the thickness of doughnuts, cut in two-inch squares and fry like doughnuts in fresh lard. Eat with butter the same as biscuit.

The somnambulist who tumbles from a roof is an illustration of one way to fall asleep.

Too Much for the Professor's Nerves.

"What made Prof. Pounder ring the bell and dash off the car in such haste?"

"Oh, he told me that he couldn't stand it to see those three women chewing gum and not keeping time."—Indianapolis Journal.

Japan Anxious.

Japan is alarmed over the emigration of many of her residents to this country who are lured here by misrepresentation. This is like the misrepresentation which delude people into believing that any other medicine is equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for stomach disorders. It will cure indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia.

A Little Advice.

"Brothers," remarked Rev. Mr. Goodsby, "there was a large decrease in contributions to-day. Perhaps you are saving your change to buy fireworks on the Fourth of July. A very commendable spirit, I assure you, but if a change does not manifest itself in the lives of which some you are leading you will see plenty of pyrotechnic displays later on, and you will be very foolish to spend a cent on fireworks now—very foolish."—Indianapolis Sun.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Thomas Forstner, New Ulm, Minn., vehicle pole attachment; Hans L. Hegland, Cyrus, Minn., pneumatic straw stacker; Pierpont T. Langdon, Audubon, Minn., automatic car axle lubricator; Anton T. Peffer, St. Cloud, Minn., merchandise exhibitor.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Taking in Boarders.

Mrs. Smythe—What is poor Mrs. Perkins going to do, now that her husband is dead?

Smythe—Take in boarders.

Mrs. Smythe—No? Why, she can't cook!"

Smythe—Precisely. Didn't I say that she was going to take them in?—Harlem Life.

The Parson's Revenge.

It had been the custom of an Atchison man all his life to time his preacher at church, and when the preacher had talked thirty minutes the Atchison man thought it long enough, and got up and walked out. He died recently, and the preacher took advantage of the fact that the knocker on long sermons couldn't get away, and preached a funeral sermon lasting an hour and fifteen minutes.—Atchison Globe.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing story, and will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Artistic Athletics.

"That man you sent up to clean house is awfully stylish, Harry."

"Does he wear a silk hat?"

"No but he beats the carpets with a golf stick."—Indianapolis Journal.

Soldiers' Homestead Claims.

The friends of the veterans of the Civil War are complaining of the unfortunate delay of the General Land Office in acting on the applications for soldiers' additional homestead rights. Senators and Representatives in Congress who are friendly to the old soldiers should inquire into this matter.

Home Models for Office Use.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, as he paused on the front step, "could you remember what it was you said yesterda, when you so properly reproved me for leaving the door open?"

"I think I can; but I hope I shall not have occasion to use it again."

"Could you give me the exact tones and gestures?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wish you would. I have an office boy who leaves the door open continually, and if you teach me to make that speech it would certainly be a great help to me in my business."—Washington Star.

Wild Man Nearer Home.

"What a heathenish lot these Chinese boxers are."

"Oh, I don't know; there's that St. Louis mob."—New York Sun.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Better the pessimism that persists against odds, than the optimism that makes no effort at all.—The Ram's Horn.

If a man is made of dust that may explain why so many men are always dry.

Spanish girls who make the famous fans of Valencia are paid about 25 cents per day.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Many a man's vices have at first been nothing worse than good qualities run wild.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Surely, half the world must be blind; they can see nothing unless it glitters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Human nature sets a man up as a judge of his neighbors.

Carter's Ink is Used by the greatest railway systems of the United States. They would not use it if it wasn't the best.

Washing a pig will not make it stop liking mud.

Cure that Dandruff by using Coke Dandruff Cure. We guarantee it to cure or refund the money.

Nothing in the world is lawless except a slave.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns.

Truth, when witty, is the wittiest of all things.

Baseball players, Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Science sees signs; poetry the thing signified.

SHE WORE A BLACK GIRDLE.

Though She Was Dressed in White, But the Papers Said Otherwise.

It was the morning after one of the "most delightful dances of the season given by the younger set," that a crowd of chattering girls were gathered together discussing what a good time they had enjoyed, when one of them picked up the evening paper and began to read an account of the affair.

Finally, she exclaimed: "Why, Grace Darling, I thought you wore pure white last night!"

"I did," replied Grace.

"Why, the paper has it that you wore a white dress with a black girdle!" said the first girl.

"I told Charley that somebody would see him if he didn't take his arm away," indignantly replied Grace. And then she blushed and became con-

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

On a Level With the Pekin Joke.

"Were you down South during the recent solar eclipse?"

"Yes; and I saw something funny."

"What was that?"

"Why, men who had been smoking tobacco all their lives were smoking glass."—Chicago News.

Always an Attraction.

"Well, our window exhibit is arranged so that all the women will crowd up and look at it."

"How have you fixed it?"

"I've put out a placard, 'fresh paint.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

One Woman's Letter SAYS

"I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I used the Pinkham remedies.

"My trouble was ulceration of the uterus. I suffered terribly, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief.

"To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain.

"I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot praise the medicines enough."—MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women without charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

510 First Ave So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE IVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

W. N. U. —No. 28— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

25 CENTS

BUY WHEAT UNDER 80 CENTS

We believe there is Ten Cents a bushel in it. Send for our Free Book, "SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION"

COMSTOCK & CO., Traders Building, CHICAGO

MESSAGE TO CONGER

CHINESE MINISTER UNDERTAKES TO GET IT THROUGH.

Promises to Have It Delivered to Mr. Conger, If Alive, and an Answer Returned—The Scanty Dispatches Add Nothing to the Knowledge of the Situation—Li Hung Chang Will Remain in Canton Until Tuan's Forces Are Defeated—Chinese Daily Driving in Allies at Tien-tsin.

Washington, July 15.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, has undertaken to get through a cipher cable message from Secretary Hay to United States Minister Conger at Peking, and to deliver back the reply of Minister Conger if he is alive. Mr. Wu forwarded the cipher dispatch, together with an extended explanatory message of his own on Wednesday, and the results are now being eagerly awaited both by Secretary Hay and the Chinese minister, although it is appreciated that some days must elapse before runners can carry out the present plan of opening up communication between the American government at Washington and the American minister at Peking. It was soon after Mr. Wu presented the text of the edict issued by the Chinese imperial government that Mr. Hay requested him

To Get Through

a message to Minister Conger. Since the Chinese government has succeeded in getting through its own communication from Peking, Mr. Hay felt that it was quite reasonable to ask that like communication be opened between our minister and the government here. Mr. Wu readily assented to this proposition and evinced an earnest desire to use all his personal and official influence in getting through the messages. He suggested, however, that Mr. Hay himself should write the message in cipher, as this would be proof positive to Mr. Conger of its genuineness, whereas any open message to the minister might be under the suspicion of having emanated from the Boxers.

Li Hung Chang's Plans.

London, July 15. — The scanty dispatches received yesterday add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation. It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang will remain there until the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces and will then go north to lend his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, co-operating with Prince Ching, Yung Lou and the other pro-foreign viceroys. For the present Li Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and also keep in check the turbulent province of Kwang Tung. All the foreigners and missionaries have evacuated Wen Chau and have arrived at Ning Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chau and threatened to

Exterminate the Foreigners

and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory anti-foreign appeals.

The Tien-tsin correspondent of the Express, telegraphing under date of July 9, asserts that the Chinese are daily driving in the allies. They have mounted, says the correspondent, twelve fresh guns in advantageous positions with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering position after position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle outside of Tien-tsin the Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed numbers of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost 3,000 killed, including Gen. Kek.

No News From Remey.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Long stated at a late hour yesterday that he had not received a word during the day or evening from Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic station, and now in Chinese waters. The fact that the admiral has not made any report of the conditions said to exist in Peking and the reported murder of the ministers, the secretary regards as a hopeful sign, as he inclines to the opinion that had any finality occurred in the capital some word or rumor of it might have found its way to Tien-tsin or Taku.

Rebels Defeated at Peking.

Brussels, July 15.—M. de Fabereau, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, secretary of the Belgian legation at Peking, dated at Shanghai, stating, on the authority of a Chinese source, that troops faithful to Gen. Nieh Sing, had defeated the rebels near Peking, and that the recognized the authority of Prince Chiang and Gen. Yung Lu, who strived to defend the Europeans.

ANARCHISTIC PLOT.

An Attempt to Destroy the Grand Palace of the Champs Elysees in Paris.

Paris, July 15.—Inquiries are being made into what may possibly turn out to be a serious attempt to destroy the grand palace of the Champs Elysees Wednesday night. A watchman of cellars, which was filled with packing cases and a large quantity of other inflammable material, overheard a conversation between two men leading him to believe that a plot was on foot to set fire to the building. The miscreants fled upon his approach. A search the next morning resulted in the discovery of two hermetrically sealed boxes filled with black powder. The chemical properties of this powder have not yet been disclosed by the authorities.

IBSEN IS SICK.

Author Has a Serious Attack of Erysipelas.

New York, July 15.—A dispatch from Christiana announces the serious illness of Henrik Ibsen with erysipelas.

Disorder at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 15.—Two bricks were thrown through the side transome of a car on the Sixth street line yesterday as the car was between Seventh and Eighth streets on Hickory street. Pieces of glass injured two passengers.

Father of the Senate.

Washington—Although Senator Morgan of Alabama and both the Connecticut senators are older in years than Senator Allison, the last-named holds the record for thirty-six years of service, and may be called the father of the senate.

Turns Down American Institute.

Paris—M. Bussat, in a report asks the city council to refuse the gift of a site for the proposed American institute on the grounds that it is not a national, but a purely private and commercial enterprise.

FIRE FIEND'S WORK.

Business Portion of Prescott, Ariz., Wiped Out.

Prescott, Ariz., July 17. — Tottering walls and piles of charred and burning debris are all that remain of the principal business portion of Prescott. The fire, which started at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night, burned fiercely until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire fighters went some distance in advance of the flames and blew up the buildings on the south side of Goodwin street, preventing the flames from crossing that street. The most conservative estimate of the total losses are from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The burned district embraces five blocks in which were located the city's principal mercantile houses, both banks, both telegraph offices, the three newspapers, four hotels, every saloon and every restaurant except one in the town, besides a score of private residences. To add to

The Prevailing Gloom

a high wind prevailed all day yesterday, sending smoke, dust and burning embers in every direction, requiring the greatest vigilance to prevent another outbreak of the flames. At daylight yesterday morning teams were at work hauling lumber to the public plaza and covered it with tents and temporary frame buildings. The occupants will be ready for business today. Hon. W. A. Clark, of the United Verde Copper company, has wired a draft for $500. All the sufferers from the fire are provided with food, shelter and clothing, and it is not thought any outside aid will be requested. The only business houses remaining in the town are three dry goods stores, three grocery stores and two drug stores. The express and postoffices were both outside of the fire limit.

FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Three Americans Killed While Scouting.

Manila, July 17.—During last week's scouting three Americans were killed and two wounded and thirty-five rebels were killed. Fifty rebels were captured and twenty-five rifles and 140 tons of powder and ammunition were taken. It will become necessary under the new code of procedure, which the commission expects to adopt to secure the services for the higher courts in Manila and the provinces of American judges knowing Spanish.

Capt. Steever, who has been pursuing Tinio, Natividad, Aglipay and Alejandrino in the Ilcos district, has scattered the forces of Tinio and pushed on to Adra.

It is reported from Balti that the Americans have captured some insurgents who assert they witnessed the burial alive of a number of the party of Lieut. J. C Gillmore, of the Yorktown, captured there by the Filipinos in the spring of last year. Capt. Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has been paroled and is expected to arrive here any day. Mr. Ferguson has been appointed chief secretary to the commission.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, July 17. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 80 1-4@80 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1-2@79 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 43@43 1-2c; No. 3, 42 1-2@43c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29 1-2 @ 29 3-4c; No. 3, 29 1-4@29 1-2c.

Minneapolis, July 17. — Wheat — September opened at 79 3-4c and closed at 78 5-8@78 3-4c. On track—No. 1 hard, 81 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 79 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; corn, 42 1-4c; oats, 26 1-4c; flax, $1.70.

Duluth, July 17.—Wheat—September closed at 80 3-8c; No. 1 hard, 78 7-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, 80 7-8c bid; No. 2 Northern, 79 1-8c bid; No. 3 Northern, 75 7-8c; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 82 7-8c bid; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 80 7-8c bid; corn, 43 3-8c; oats, 27c; flax, $1.43 1-2.

Chicago, July 17.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 80 1-2c; No. 3 red, 78@80c; No. 2 hard winter, 75 1-2@76c; No. 3 hard winter, 73 1-2@74 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 78 1-2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 77@77 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 74@77c. Corn—No. 2, 42 3-4c; No. 3, 43 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 24 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17. — Flour is lower. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1-2@79c. Rye lower; No. 1, 60 1-2@61c. Barley dull; No. 2, 47 1-2c; sample, 40@45 1-2c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 17.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.50 @ 5; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.25. Hogs, $5.12 1-2@5.20; bulk, $5.15 @5.17 1-2.

Chicago, July 17.—Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.10@5.70; poor to medium, $4.00 @ 5; stockers and feeders, $2.65@4.60; cows and heifers, $3@5.10; Texas-fed steers, $4.15@5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.15 @ 5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.25@5.45; rough heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $5.25@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.40. Sheep, $3.10 @4.60; lambs, $4.25@6.00.

South St. Paul, July 17. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75 @4.25; fair to good, $2.75@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2@2.65; choice butcher steers, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4@4.50; fat bulls, $3.25@3.75; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.10; veal calves, $3.50@4; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common and tailings, $2 @ 2.50; heifer calves, $2.75@3; good to choice stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.75; fair to good, $3@3.25; common and tailings, $2.50@2.90; steer calves, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.75@3; feed cows, $2.50@2.75; stags and oxen, $3@4; milkers and springers, $25@37.50. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.20 @ 5.22 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.15@5.22 1-2; rough heavy, $4.90@4.95; stags and boars, $2@4.00; pigs and skips, $4@4.50. Sheep — Fat sheep, $3.25 @ 3.50; stock sheep, $2.50@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3; fat lambs, $4.25@4.75; yearlings, $4.50@4.75; stock and feeding lambs, $3.25@3.50; spring lambs, $4.75 @5.25. Above quotations are on shorn sheep and lambs.

Strikers Use Dynamite.

St. Louis, July 17.—Dynamite was exploded under a transit car in North St. Louis yesterday and four passengers were injured. A Suburban street car, the only union line in the city, accidentally ran into a strikers' bus wagon last night and injured twelve occupants, two seriously.

Driving Out French Fruit.

London—California pears of excellent quality have arrived in London for the first time this season. The Daily Mail says the French fruit will be driven out of the market, as the pears of California are of better quality.

Young Women in a Duel.

Paris—Two young women, in love with the same young man, fought a duel with pistols in a vacant lot. Hearing the shots the guardian of the property rushed forward to prevent further firing. [illegible]

News of the Northwest

FUSION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Democrats and Populists Agree Upon a Ticket.

Yankton, S. D., July 14.—After forty-eight hours of consultation the committees on conference from the Populist and Democratic conventions at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon submitted a report to their respective conventions which was accepted. By the condition of the fusion the Democrats were allowed the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendents of schools and public lands and two of the four national electors. The Populists are to have the governor, both congressmen and the balance of the state ticket. The Democratic convention nominated their share of the state ticket as follows: F. J. Tracy, of Edmunds, state auditor; Fred B. Smith of Brown, secretary of state; Charles D. Tiedrick of Chamberlain, treasurer, and Edward Cook of Roberts, superintendent of schools and public lands; John McElroy of Rapid City, and J. W. Martin of Watertown for presidential electors.

The Populists nominated B. H. Lien, ex-mayor of Sioux Falls, for governor; Gov. Lee and Judge Moore of Black Hills for congress; Fred H. Bacon of Lincoln and J. W. King of Hand, presidential electors; Abe Van Osdel of Yankton, lieutenant governor; A. E. Hitchcock of Davidson, attorney general; Miss Lena Assvad of Day, superintendent of public instruction, and W. T. La Follette of Brule, railroad commissioner.

WIFE MURDER CHARGED.

Frank A. Hunt Given a Preliminary Hearing.

Chaska, Minn., July 14. — The preliminary examination of Frank A. Hunt, the Minneapolis wheat operator charged with wife murder, began here yesterday. Mrs. Hunt was said to have been drowned June 23 by falling accidentally from a rowboat in which she and her husband were fishing on Lake Clanhassen, this county. Hunt's unwillingness promptly to recover the body or notify the coroner, the report that his clothes were dry when he returned to shore, the alleged results of the autopsy performed on Mrs. Hunt's disinterred body last Monday, the rumor that Hunt and his wife quarreled frequently because of his alleged devotion to another woman, the further allegation that he inherited $8,000 from his wife and was much in need of money—all combined to bring about yesterday's examination. Some twenty witnesses were examined. They were principally persons that had seen Mr. and Mrs. Hunt the day the couple visited Lake Clanhassen. No testimony specifically significant was heard. The hearing was continued until to-day. Medical experts from the Twin Cities will testify.

POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

Labor Union to Have a Ticket—Populists to Join Clark Democrats.

Helena, Mont., July 14.—The political situation in Montana is further complicated by the announcement made yesterday that a union labor ticket will be put in the field next month. The executive board of the state trades and labor council, in accordance with a resolution passed at its Missoula meeting two years ago, and reaffirmed by the council in Helena last September, announced that a state convention will be held Aug. 14 at a place not yet determined upon, to nominate a state ticket.

The Democratic and Populist state convention will be held in Helena Sept. 19. The Populist state central committee has already taken a stand with a view of fusing with the Clark wing of the Democratic party. There are 185,-500 men in the labor unions of Montana, and the new party may materially affect the political situation in this state.

DEPOT ROBBERY.

Agent Bound and Gagged and the Money Drawer Looted.

Madison, Wis., July 14—Two masked men entered the St. Paul depot at Lone Rock, forty-five miles west of this city, bound the agent, T. H. Hartwick, and looted the money drawer of cash amounting to $37.27. They then went through the agent's pockets and secured $3 more. After this they took Hartwick to a refrigerator car standing on a side track, shut him in and fastened the door. He spent an hour and a half there before he was released by the crew of a train which stopped at the station. The robbers escaped.

CLAIRVOYANT SUES FOR WAGER.

Man Laid a Bet of $1,300 That He Would Not Die Before Jan. 1.

Springfield, Mass., July 14. — Mrs. Josephine L. Moore, a clairvoyant, predicted on Jan. 11, 1898, that Willard E. Elmer, and old, wealthy and eccentric resident of this city, would be dead before Jan. 1 of this year. Mr. Elmer doubted the accuracy of the prophecy, and it is asserted that he wagered $1,300 that he would see the year 1900 before he died. His faith was misplaced and death won. He died on Sept. 5, 1899, and Mrs. Moore filed a bill in equity against the administrators of his estate to recover the amount of the wager.

Bad Man Gets Life Sentence.

Pierre, S. D., July 14.—Van Moore, the half-breed desperado who murdered Tin Cup, an old Indian woman, about a month ago, entered a plea of guilty and was given a life sentence. Moore has a bad record and had attempted murder several times before.

Ely's Population 4,800.

Ely, Minn., July 14.—The enumerators of Ely have just completed their census reports, which give to this city a population of 4,800 people. Of this number about 85 per cent are foreign-born.

Suicide at Le Roy.

Le Roy, Minn., July 13.—D. B. Coleman, an old resident of this village, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple. He leaves a wife and daughter in comfortable circumstances.

Wheatland, N. D., July 14.—Fire destroyed all the farm buildings of M. Morris, two miles west of town yesterday afternoon. Loss, $3,000; partial insurance.

Helena, Mont., July 13.—Louis Davis, an old-time Northern Pacific conductor, fell from a moving train at Logan and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and two children who live in Livingston.

[illegible] Special service from Armour to Wheeler, S. D., will be extended to [illegible]

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN.

Minnesota Republican Committee Meets at St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 15.—The Republican state central committee met here yesterday. The general committee held two sessions and adjourned to meet again Aug. 10. The executive committee got together after the adjournment of the general committee and after a protracted sitting adjourned to meet Aug. 1. The forenoon session of the general committee was devoted to the ratification of the suggestions of the candidates as to the organization of the committee. These included the election of Senator W. O. Masterman of Stillwater, chairman of the general committee, and Capt. C. C. Whitney, secretary, and the selection of the seven members at large as the executive committee, as follows: First congressional district, C. A. Morey, Winona; Second, C. C. Whitney, Marshall; Third, Tams Bixby, chairman, Red Wing; Fourth, Eli S. Warner, St. Paul; Fifth, Robert Jamison, Minneapolis; Sixth, A. F. Ferris, Brainerd; Seventh, Senator O. H. Myran, Ada. The selection of a treasurer was referred to the executive committee, as was also the question of headquarters. An afternoon session was given over to the discussion of general campaign plans.

SHINGLES AND SHOPS BURN.

Fire Causes a Loss of $200,000 at South Park.

St. Paul, July 15.—The old shops of the Chicago Great Western railway at South Park, recently used as storehouses for lumber and shingles belonging to coast shippers, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of nearly $200,000. The principal losers are the railway company, the Coast Lumber company and the Weyerhauser Lumber company. The loss is covered by insurance. The buildings of the railway company covered an area of over five acres and were erected in 1887. There were ten separate structures, one story high and built of brick. A year ago the railway company moved its shops to Oelwein, Iowa, and since that time the buildings at South Park have been used as storage houses.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Caused by Grasshoppers and Hail Storms.

Kimball, S. D., July 15. — Reports continue to come in of much damage being done to the growing crops in Charles Mix county, south of here, by the grasshoppers. Near the new town of Platte, on the C., M. & St. P. extension in this county, on the Fourth, a disastrous hail storm completely desolated a strip about a mile wide and several miles long. The recent rains have benefited the crops in the vicinity beyond measure. Of course the wheat crop will be light, as the rains came too late to save a good many fields, but on an average corn has never looked better. Grass is growing rapidly, and increased milk receipts are noticed at the creamery.

A PLUCKY CHILD.

Presence of Mind Saves His Life in a Perilous Situation.

North Branch, Minn., July 15.—Daniel Martin has a son four years old. As the mother opened the door she saw the little fellow fall over the curbing into the well. The father, who was forty rods away, heard his wife scream. He ran to the well, which contained ten feet of water, and found the child resting his hand on a small board that had fallen into the well, holding his head up. He had grabbed the board when he came to the top. His father reached him a long pole, which the little fellow clung to till he was brought to the ground.

HUNT DISCHARGED.

Minneapolis Man Declared Not Guilty of Wife Murder.

Chaska, Minn., July 15.—Frank A. Hunt of Minneapolis was relieved from all suspicion in connection with the drowning of his wife at Chanhassan, Carver county, on June 23. After yesterday morning's evidence had been taken County Attorney Morrison informed the court that the state had not sufficient evidence to hold Hunt and that there was no cause to carry the prosecution further.

South Dakota Sheriffs.

Yankton, S. D., July 15.—The second annual convention of the South Dakota Sheriffs' association met here last night. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. A. Hildebrand of Codington; secretary and treasurer, Henry Swindler of Davison; vice president, Den Donahue of Minnehaha. The officers constitute a committee to secure favorable legislation for sheriffs at the next session of the legislature.

Rafting Works Reopened.

Winona, Minn., July 15.—Lumbermen in Winona and at points lower down the river are glad to learn of the reopening of the West Newton rafting works. This took place on Thursday. The recent rains have brought down a supply of logs and still more are on the way, so that they will be able to operate for some time.

Fraternal Order Carnival.

Faribault, Minn., July 15.—The various fraternal orders of this city, of which there are a large number, are contemplating the holding of a carnival here this fall. It will be given so as to interest all of Southern Minnesota, and the duration will probably be one week.

Fire on a Farm.

Hastings, Minn., July 15.—The stock barn, granary and several outbuildings of Mrs. Paul Kingston, in Marshan, were burned, with farming implements, 2,000 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay, a horse and 3 calves. The loss is in the neighborhood of $5,000; insured for $2,500.

Fell to His Death.

Sioux Rapids, Iowa, July 15.—Andy Brandvold of this city, while returning from Sutherland on the "flyer," fell from the train west of Linn Grove and was fatally injured.

Destroyed by Lightning.

Osceola, Wis., July 15.—During the electric storm the barn of H. J. Francis was struck by lightning, killing three horses, one colt and two cows, and consuming the barn and several tons of hay. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

Shoots His Wife.

St. Paul, July 13.—Fred W. Lilly of Minneapolis is under arrest for trying to kill his wife and a young lady friend. [illegible]

SENATOR GEAR DEAD.

Iowa Statesman Passes Away Suddenly From Heart Failure.

Washington, July 17.—Official society in Washington was shocked Saturday by the sudden death by heart failure of Senator John Henry Gear, of Iowa, which took place at daylight Saturday morning. Senator Gear had intended to leave yesterday afternoon for his home in Iowa. By a strange fatality the casket containing his body was carried on the same train on which he had engaged passage for himself and family. Senator Gear had been aging visibly during the last year, and frequently spoke in a doubtful way regarding the future, although he was only seventy-five years old, and several of his friends have passed the four-score mark. Senator Gear was, however, the only one who seemed to take a gloomy view of the situation, and his friends expected him to live for many years.

CLOUDBURST AT LA CROSSE.

Considerable Damage in the City and Vicinity.

La Crosse, Wis., July 17.—A cloudburst struck La Crosse and the immediate vicinity, doing heavy damage to city property. Crops are reported to have suffered severely. Railway traffic is badly impeded.

Blueberry Crop Poor.

West Superior, Wis., July 17. — Indians in this county are now picking the blueberry crop, and it will pan out the poorest in years. As a consequence there will be many poor Indians in this vicinity this fall. The dry weather has had a disastrous effect upon the berries. While they have gone up from about $1.50 to about $3 per bushel, the supply is so low that the advance in price will not be of very much benefit. The raspberry crop outlook is also poor.

An Incendiary Fire.

Dwight, N. D., July 17.—The following property belonging to Ole Rigstad, a well-to-do farmer located three miles west of Dwight, N. D., was destroyed by fire: Barn, granary, machine shed, machinery, harnesses, thirteen head of horses, 700 bushels of oats and 150 bushels of wheat. Loss about $2,500; insurance, $200. The fire was undoubtedly started by an incendiary.

Cooked to Death.

Deadwood, S. D., July 17. — L. M. Lee met a horrible death at the Homestake mill in Lead. While dumping a small car of hot ashes from the boiler of the Star mill over an embankment he fell headlong fifty feet into a pile of red-hot ashes. Before assistance came Lee was cooked to death. He was unmarried and had no relatives in America.

Boy Accidentally Killed.

Renville, Minn., July 17.—A case of "didn't know it was loaded" cost the life of one boy and caused the wounding of two others here yesterday forenoon. The boy who was killed was the son of Gus Schmidt. The boy who shot the gun is a son of the Widow Kotke. Another son of Schmidt and one of Mrs. Kotke were wounded seriously.

Alleged Burglar Captured.

Jackson, Minn., July 17. — Sheriff Dunn caught a burglar giving the name of Frank Williams who, with a skeleton key, had gained entrance to P. Andrewsen's store and stole seven pairs of shoes, of which five pairs have been recovered. A set of burglars' tools were found in his possession.

Two in the Toils.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 17. — Arthur Shea, Sisseton, has been bound over to the federal court for bootlegging whisky to Indians, and is in jail to await trial. Will Holslander was arrested north of here and has been taken to Pierre to stand trial for horse stealing.

Drayman Loses His Team.

Sturgis, S. D., July 17—Horse thieves got away with a heavy work team belonging to Frank Barker, a drayman of this city, and there is no clue. The thieves went to another barn and secured a buckboard and made their escape. The team is valued at $300.

Murder Suspected.

Long Prairie, Minn., July 17.—A murder is reported near the village of Clarissa. The ten-year-old son of Frank Seigle was found dead and in a badly mutilated condition. The Seigles have served a term at Stillwater for cruelty to their children.

Drouth Is Broken.

Tucson, Ariz., July 17.—Mining and cattle interests, which have suffered untold loss from lack of water, were relieved yesterday by heavy rain. The drouth had almost destroyed vegetation in the southern part of territory.

Kicked by a Horse.

Northfield, Minn., July 17.—The eleven-year-old son of Fred Bugge was kicked in the face by a stallion. Four teeth were driven through the roof of the boy's mouth and his jawbone was broken.

Blaze at Lake Crystal.

Lake Crystal, Minn., July 17.—Fire starting in the basement of Wagner & Welmouth's general merchandise store caused a damage of about $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

Conductor Killed.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 17.—A rear-end collision occurred one mile west of Tara, on the Illinois Central, in which Conductor Melville of Cherokee was instantly killed.

Cyclone in Texas.

Austin, Tex., July 17.—News reached here last night that a cyclone struck Llano, Tex., a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. The freight depot was demolished and several houses unroofed. Several were injured.

Double Murder and Suicide.

Baltimore, July 17. — Poverty, ill health and a weak minded wife impelled Louis Eisen, a shoemaker, to kill himself, his wife and babe with a razor, and to wound his three-and-a-half-year-old son.

Burglar Shot.

Albert Lea, Minn., July 13.—A burglar was shot while robbing the store of W. G. Kearns of Oakland, this county, but the wound was not severe enough to prevent the villain making his escape. No arrests have been made.

Set on Fire by Lightning.

Remus, Mich., July 17.—Wiedeman's lumber yard containing 9,000,000 feet [illegible]

M'KINLEY NOTIFIED

OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Senator Lodge Acts as Spokesman of the Committee — President McKinley in His Response Touches on the Attitude of the Government on the Chinese Question and Refers Also to the Leading Issues of the Campaign—Gov. Roosevelt Also Finds Out That He Has Been Nominated for Office.

Canton, Ohio, July 14.—William McKinley was yesterday officially notified of his second nomination by the Republican party for the highest office in the gift of the republic. Important features of the speech of notification by Senator Lodge and the response by President McKinley were the references to the Chinese situation. This caused a great deal of discussion during the conference following the formal speechmaking, and the impression created was that these utterances were a notification to the world that the United States intended to preserve all

Its Rights in China.

The president's references to the maintenance of the gold standard and the financial public faith, the preservation of a protective tariff, the enlargement of our market, and especially the phrase "prosperity at home and prestige abroad," elicited applause. When he asked "Shall we go back to the tariff of four years ago?" there were shouts of "No, no" from every part of the audience. Another prolonged cheer greeted his words relative to the maintenance of our authority in the Philippines. With the keenest interest everybody followed the portion of the speech relating to the

New Possessions,

and there was a most impressive shout when he declared that there should be continued executive control over the territory possessed by the United States, and another outburst when he said such authority would be coupled with "liberty and humanity." The president declared that the United States had reclaimed "10,000,000 human beings from imperialism." The president seemed at his best. He was in good voice and good spirits. His appearance indicated the best of health, and his voice rang out loud and clear, reaching the outskirts of

The Vast Throng

which surrounded the house and extended over the lawn and across the street, speaking from the same place where he received the formal notification four years ago. While the speech of the president closed the formal notification, other speakers were called for. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Hanna, chairman of the national committee; Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general; Col. Samuel Parker of Hawaii, and senator Lodge were heard. These speakers, with the exception of Col. Parker, who was called out of compliment to the Pacific islands, took occasion to refer to the recent action of the Democratic national convention in Kansas City.

Senator Fairbanks Speaks.

It was evident that Senator Fairbanks intended to make the money question a dominant issue of the campaign, denying that with 16 to 1 in their platform the Democrats could make "imperialism" the leading issue. Senator Hanna adjured the Republican voters to remember the importance of the campaign. Postmaster General Smith warned his hearers that Democratic success would disarrange the business interests of the country. The features of the second speech of Senator Lodge was his resentment of criticism of President McKinley by his opponents, and his pointing out the difficulty Mr. Bryan would have in selecting a cabinet from the men prominent in the conventions at Kansas City and Sioux Falls.

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED.

Simple and Informal Ceremony at the Home of the Governor.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 14.—On the breeze-swept veranda of Sagamore, his country home, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday was officially notified of his nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket. The ceremony was so simple as to be almost informal. Surrounded by the members of the committee on notification, a little party of invited guests, Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of the governor's family, Gov. Roosevelt listened to the address of notification by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the committee. There was no attempt at ceremony. The party simply ranged themselves about the wide verandas which command a magnificent view of Long Island sound, and Senator Wolcott, practically without preliminaries of any kind, delivered a short address. To this the governor responded briefly and then luncheon was served. An hour was spent in general conversation on the cool porches, and then the party returned to Oyster Bay, where a special train was waiting to convey them back to New York.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The British Government Now About to Invite Tenders.

London, July 14. — In the house of commons the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, announced that tenders for laying the Pacific cable will be invited, the government of Canada and the various colonial governments interested having accepted the recommendations of the committee.

EAGLE SCREAMED IN HAWAII.

Islanders Celebrate Independence Day in True American Style.

Honolulu, July 4, via Victoria.—Hawaii celebrated the Fourth as American territory with oratory, athletic sports and fireworks and with much enthusiasm.

Negro Lynched.

Cresswell, Ala., July 14.—John Jennings, colored, was lynched here for the murder of L. Martin, a railroad employe.

Queen Buys Old Manuscript.

London—Queen Victoria has bought, for $125, a manuscript over 300 years old, which gives a history of Windsor Castle and the neighborhood.

Flax and Hemp Combine.

London—A combination with a share capital approximating $5,000,000 for the manufacture of flax, hemp, jute machinery was announced at Leeds recently. It will consist of several leading old-established firms.

[illegible] Eugene Clark and Andrew Kokott [illegible]

FOREIGNERS ARE ALL DEAD.

Chinese Official Sources Tell of Peking Tragedy.

London, July 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Peking emanates from Chinese official sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian were attacked in force on the evening of July 6, Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the center, the right wing was led by Prince Tsayin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu. The attack commenced with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time both

Legations Were Destroyed

and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao were killed. Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

Worst Has Happened.

A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Peking and there is nobody but who believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leads to but one interpretation. The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent him a hopeful telegram. He says, on the contrary, that no direct telegram has been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time past. The day's news is again restricted to the usual correspondence of untrustworthy Chinese rumors, the most important of which is reported by the correspondent of the Express, and is to the effect that Europeans are directing the Chinese military operations.

Directed by Europeans.

The correspondent says that Capt. Bailey, of H. M. S. Aurora, distinctly saw a man in European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien-tsin. Foreign refugees from Tien-tsin openly accuse a European official, whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Col. von Hahnken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of Gen. Chang and themselves from Tien-tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners

To Their Fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants without regard to age or sex. The manager of a Chinese steamship company who has arrived in Shanghai, asserts that he only escaped from Tien-tsin by cutting off his queqe and donning European clothes. It is asserted that the tao-tai of Shanghai protested to the powers against these Russian slaughters. It is asserted that the Buddhist priests throughout the empire are propagating Prince Tuan's anti-foreign gospel.

Crushing Defeat at Tien-tsin.

News is circulating throughout the Yang-tse valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien-tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Peking. The actual importance for the moment of the allied forces nearly gives color to these stories with the worst results. The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives Tien-tsin advices to July 8, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians who were hard pressed at the railway station.

"ON TO PEKING."

American Troops Will Be Hurried to the Chinese Capital.

Washington, July 14. — "On to Peking" is the policy adopted by our government. It is said that regardless of the issues to be raised as to the authenticity of the last Chinese note, or the accuracy of its statement of facts, or the question raised as to the responsibility for the present situation, our government at least is determined not to relax its efforts to reach Peking, and to get in touch with Mr. Conger, if he is alive, then take the necessary steps for the protection of American interests, and, in fact, to do all the things set out in Secretary Hay's note to the powers, including a reckoning with the person or persons responsible for the outrageous events of the past six weeks.

CITY TO OWN TRACKS.

Chicago Plan of Limited Municipal Ownership.

Chicago, July 14.—The railway commission of the city council has declared in favor of a limited municipal ownership of street railway properties and in favor of a form of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes which would make street railway strikes impossible. All franchises should have a clause providing for compulsory arbitration. The commission committed itself to municipal ownership, so far as the trackage and other parts of a street railway plant actually in and a part of the street is concerned. It did not decide in favor of municipal ownership of rolling stock, powerhouses and other parts of the plants, and municipal operation did not come up at all.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Gov. Hodgson Bears Signs of Hardship and Privation.

Accra, Gold Coast Colony, July 14.—Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of the colony, who recently arrived here after having been besieged at Kumussi by rebellious tribesmen, and who bears signs of the hardships and privations to which he had been subjected, in the course of an interview, said he considered his escape the most marvelous on record. He attributed its success to the secrecy maintained concerning the route chosen. The carriers who accompanied him became so weakened by starvation that everything was abandoned and the party subsisted upon plantains. Lady Hodgson pluckily shared all the dangers and privations.

West Virginia Republicans.

Charleston, W. Va., July 14.—The Republican state convention named the following ticket: Governor, A. B. White; auditor, Arnold C. Scherr; treasurer, Peter Silliman; attorney general, Romeo H. Freer; superintendent of schools, Thomas C. Miller; supreme judges, Henry Brannon and George Poffenbarger; electors at large, [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Minnesota Historical Society

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900. NUMBER 1.

FROST OF FROSTS

IS THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN OPENING.

Under Republican League Auspices—A Record Breaker of Absolutely Barren Results — Other State and National Points—The Railway Corporation Press Show Their Hands—They Relieve the Courts of Arduous Labors by Their Wise and Unprejudiced Decisions—"On to Indianapolis" for the Democratic Campaign Opening—Governor Lind and the Indian Scare—Numerous Omens of State and National Success—The Week's Roundup.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, July 23, 1900.

Of all spiritless, uninteresting, tame and unprofitable affairs of national proportions, the State and National Republican League convention holds the record. The most striking comparison to it was the grand fizzle ratification meeting at the Minneapolis Exposition building, following the McKinley nomination in 1896, which was presided over by Pine Lumber Magnate T. B. Walker, and which, held in the heat of July, was so chilly that Mr. Walker has never presided over another such meeting, and in fact has been in California almost ever since.

The State League convention was an absolute fizzle, with the slimmest of audiences in attendance. This might have been laid to the weather, but not so the slim attendance of national delegates to Tuesday and Wednesday's convention, for that had been advertised throughout the country for the past year as the great refreshing time, when the good weather of the Northwest invited the outing. The delegates came not, and all the hotels, which for weeks had made ready for immense delegations, had their trouble and empty rooms for their plans. Indeed, the convention wound up Wednesday, cutting off a whole day.

The sessions were tame and featureless, not even relieved by Senator Nelson's voluminous address, read in his schoolboy style (to use the expression of one of the Republican editors of the state who fidgetted through the senator's platitudes), and only momentarily relieved by the brief presence of the expected great star of the occasion, Governor Roosevelt. He spoke but a moment to the convention, in a gingerly, crabbed way, as if fearing to give away the points he had prepared for his main speech, the campaign "opener." The "Rough Rider's" impression upon the convention was plainly of little effect. Delegates openly expressed their disappointment.

The evening Auditorium meeting was a success, both in attendance and enthusiasm from the portion of the audience in full sympathy (for there was a large portion of it that did not "touch off" at each suggestion of the management composed of people there to listen and to judge for themselves). The meeting was as large as the building could hold, just about the equal of, and no greater than the recent pro-Boer reception. But there were no outside thousands, no impassable streets as on Bryan occasions, and the overflow meetings announced for each inviting corner, did not occur. In fact the coming of something like 1,000 from Minneapolis saved the meeting from the chill of unoccupied seats. A few were shut out by closing the doors, mostly swearing Republicans who had been excluded because not having secured tickets, apropos of which the fact that Leaguers were obliged to pay 50 cents before they could have the necessary pasteboards made much bad feeling. There is scandal about the ticket management, Republicans themselves making very unsavory charges.

Some Republicans explain the tameness of the event by the bad odor that has ever surrounded the league in this state, which goes back to the Goodnow regime, when scandals regarding the finances of the league were frequent from the time that Goodnow got control down to the time he got his reward from the McKinley administration for the dirty work done by him in the campaign in the name of the league. The talk that league officials sold tickets to the Roosevelt affair, and put the money in their pockets, is quite like the previous scandals of the league. Other talk is that the affair would have been of greater interest had different men locally handled it and had charge of the person of Roosevelt. That he was dined by that great warrior of The Pioneer Press, who served in New Brunswick during the Civil war, dampened the military spirit. Others kicked because Lumber Truster Tom Shevlin, as national committeeman, was high push to go and bring the star here.

The whole affair, judged from the standpoint of a national event, fully justifies the view presented by our cartoonist, that Roosevelt contended with a Minnesota blizzard in starting the McKinley campaign. Says The Globe: "In point of numbers the convention was a frost. Not more than 400 delegates from a distance were in attendance, when it was expected that the convention would bring several thousand people to the city."

The most doleful reports were circulated among leaguers about the prospect of having much of a campaign fund this year. That Hanna was falling down with the corporations that he milked four years ago was conceded, and that the gigantic trusts organized since '96 must be relied on was admitted. And that was given as one of the reasons why Hanna had McKinley omit all mention of the trusts in his letter speech of acceptance. "You will have to raise your own funds in Minnesota," was what an Eastern delegate told a prominent Minnesotan. The latter confessed that the outlook was poor for cash for the campaign. Another said that the bad thing about it was that whatever the Bixby machine could get together it would spend in the interest of the Bixbyites. Bixby as the candidate two years from now appears to be the slate, and everything would be managed to bring about that result.

For the Democratic campaign is now to come the formal notification of Bryan and Stevenson, which will occur at Indianapolis Aug. 8, and which will probably be the grandest demonstration ever known in this country. Also at the same place on Aug. 16 will be held the national meeting of the Anti-Imperialists, the indications being that they will endorse the Democratic platform and candidates for the liberty campaign which they will conduct. A national meeting of the anti-trust organizations may also be held about the same time, with like action more than probable.

Concerning remaining events, before the campaign can be said to be actually opened, there are first in interest the two state conventions to make up the fusion ticket on state officers, which will be held Sept. 6, the Democratic at St. Paul and the Populist at Minneapolis. They were not called both in the same place for lack of hall room for both on the same day. But the different locations should not make any difference in harmony of action. The state ticket made, the state campaign will have a formal opening with events big enough to suit all.

What do the people of the state think of the situation regarding the labors of their railroad commission to protect the people against railroad combinations for exorbitant rates, and, as to the Northern Pacific-St. Paul and Duluth consolidation case, when the corporation daily papers rush in and in advance decide the law and the facts to the prejudice of the commission's efforts? The Times follows The Globe in deciding absolutely the great questions which the commission is bringing before the courts, to wit, that the roads have not violated the law, and the roads are not competing lines, and that no questions of public policy, or of the people's rights and interests are at stake. If we are not mistaken there will be a protest from the people of the state that will be unmistakeable. Meanwhile the people can rely on it that the commission and Governor Lind will not be disturbed nor swerved from their discharge of sworn duty to the people and the state.

Apropos, one of those papers quotes a railway official as saying, "Now is the time for the roads to fight the railway commission if they ever hope to win a victory over that body."

In this connection it may be stated that the commission will within a few days be ready to promulgate the new general schedule of rates which they have been considering for some time past. That it will be acceptable to everybody, except possibly the roads, goes without saying.

The week has seen wheat fall again to within a few cents of the low ruling price of the last year, standing at between 50 cents and 60 cents at interior Minnesota shipping points, the home market. This, with loss of crops, small yields, trust prices about as high as ever, will make the McKinley prosperity look like 30 cents to a great many farmers.

And of trade in general the situation is in many respects serious. Mills are closed, men out, trade small, jobbers selling little, strikes continue, and labor in the large cities is in great distress, notably at Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, etc., etc., where corporation oppression and war on labor organizations prevent settlements of the matters in dispute and where in instances the people have invited the aid of the courts in their futile efforts to compel corporate authority to cease its arbitrary and unreasonable attitudes toward labor. Gold also is commencing to go abroad again, for foreign war operations, and our $100,000,000 gold reserve is reduced to $60,000,000. Our own situation as to Asiatic affairs adds to the uneasiness.

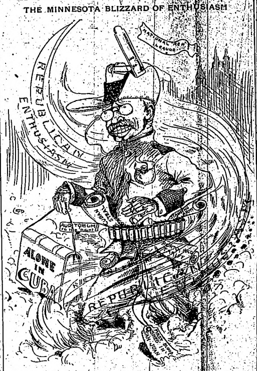
United States Marshal Grimshaw, though a political opponent of Governor Lind, does the latter the justice to commend his prompt action in sending troops into the Indian country in the late scare. Still the goppite press quotes the marshal to the contrary.

Apropos, there is indignation, especially in the northern part of the state, where Governor Lind's course was warmly commended, at the misrepresentation that has been made, especially by the St. Paul Dispatch. On file in the adjutant general's office were official dispatches, showing the promptitude with which Governor Lind acted and reported to Washington, and furthermore that he at the same time informed the department that if it had need for the soldiers at Fort Snelling, to use them, as he would be abundantly able to care for the Indians with the state forces.

All Minnesota is honored by the presence, taking needed rests at Minnetonka, of Hon. James K. Jones, our beloved head of the Democratic national committee, and Hon. Adlai Stevenson, ex-governor of Illinois, and ex-vice president, and our loved and trusted candidate for vice president. Against the time when they are given the expected formal reception, all wish for them that rest and comfort, with the members of their families, that will fit them for the arduous labors before them.

Minnesota Democracy warmly commends the stirring address to Democratic clubs issued by National President W. R. Hearst. It has the true ring.

G. S. C.



In Which Teddy Roosevelt Opened the Republican National Campaign.

IN MINNESOTA BLIZZARD

As Results for the Republican Party Are to Be Guaged,

Did Roosevelt Open the Republican National Campaign at St. Paul.

Calm, Fair and Dispassionate Review—Comment on the Occasion.

The following calm and dispassionate review of Governor Roosevelt's opening of the Republican national campaign, is presented for reform press readers, and that it is such a fair and candid review, all fair-minded persons who were present on the occasion, are called to witness. The same is also intended to be the spirit in which the accompanying note and comment is made.

Theodore Roosevelt has opened the presidential campaign of 1900. He has sounded the key-note. He has outlined the policy of the Republican party, and there is no mistaking its meaning. If there was any doubt before, it has been swept away by this example of "courage and honesty." In a word it is "Imperialism." There is no other word in the English vocabulary that adequately expresses it. The country is at last boldly asked to forget the warnings of Washington and the teachings of Jefferson and Monroe. The United States government is a world power and as such it must do as Russia, France, England and Germany do.

In reviewing Governor Roosevelt's opening speech in the campaign we are not moved by any mean motive of attempting to depreciate his achievements, smirch his personal character, belittle his qualifications, or to deny his popularity, but we are animated more especially in a desire to analyze the causes which make him popular with a section of the American people, and to submit to the candid opinion of American citizenship whether there does not lie in those causes and their manifestation manifold dangers to this Republic. Governor Roosevelt emphasized the virtue of decency, efficiency, courage and honesty in public life, rightly holding that these qualities are as essential in public life as in civil employments to the welfare of the country. But in making his argument he clearly claimed that the Republican party has monopolized all these virtues. Men who possess a clear judgment, thinking men, those acquainted with the political history of this country, know how fallacious such an argument is, and all allegations of this kind go in at one ear and out of the other, leaving no lasting impression. They know that they are used in a partisan sense, and are the words of an advocate, rather than the deliberate judgment of the court. But there is infinite mischief in this sort of campaigning. Necessarily there are many people who have not the opportunity for reading and keeping in touch with events or of separating the chaff from the wheat—the sincere from the cant—the truth from falsehood. And so the inevitable effect of such teaching from a man in Roosevelt's exalted position, is calculated to engender hatred among the people, arraying one class against another, arousing enmity and suspicion among neighbors, breaking friendships and stirring up strife and animosity, and thus making of the campaign for the election of the chief magistrate a veritable civil war, where it ought to be a calm and dispassionate consideration of policies advanced by the respective parties contesting for the supremacy, each side honestly and sincerely believing that its platform would be the best for the general welfare, and its leaders and advocates laying these policies clearly before the people for their choice and decision. How utterly absurd it is to charge that the six and one-half million of men who voted for Bryan in 1896 lack decency, efficiency, courage and honesty, that they are all knaves and plunderers, repudiationists and cowards.

Again the distinguished rough rider appropriated all patriotism to the Republicans. All opposed were, in effect, traitors. They would dishonor the flag, sell out their country and bring on anarchy and chaos. It needs no argument to prove that there is no ground for the charge, and it is hardly worth while to name the illustrious examples of patriotic action of Democrats in every war that this nation has waged. They will be recalled to the mind of every intelligent person. Can any intelligent person harbor the thought for even a moment that because a man is not a Republican he does not love his country and would not fight for it in any just cause? If he does not, what is he looking for? What does he expect? Certainly it cannot be alleged that he wants a king or an emperor instead of a president—a kingdom or an empire instead of a republic. No, if any party is suspected of holding such a thought or entertaining such a hope, it is certainly not the Populist-Democratic party, as Governor Roosevelt so disdainfully designates it. The members of those parties desire the perpetuity of the republic and all its hallowed and dearly bought rights, liberties and institutions. They fear that these will be put in jeopardy if the United States adopts as its permanent policy the conquest of all those nations and tribes and races of men that Governor Roosevelt does not embrace among "the great civilized nations." The distinguished cowboy and rough rider, the quintessence of honesty, courage and decency, the governor of the great state of New York, who seems maddened with imperialism and whose ambition is as measureless and almost as bloodthirsty as that which burned within the breast of Alexander and of Napoleon, spoke in glowing terms and praised the patriotism of the German people for upholding the German emperor's policy of building a great navy so that its citizens shall be protected and their trade rights maintained throughout the world. His penetrative seems inadequate to foresee the possible results of the operations of that navy, or else he and his co-patriots have abandoned the Monroe doctrine. He loses sight of, or else welcomes, the colonization by Germany of the Argentines, where the German emperor is even now perfecting measures to give his subjects in South America a colonial government under his suzerainty. And now that we have reached this part of Governor Roosevelt's speech in advance of the order that we had in mind when beginning this review, let us consider briefly other parts which pertain to his expansion or imperialistic utterances, and we are authorized now to assume and believe that they are part and parcel of the McKinley program. He says expansion brings peace. There will be at the outset of course some difficulties, some war and sacrifices, but a timid man may be ever so benevolent and philanthropic and amount to nothing because he is afraid to act, to avail himself of the opportunities that are opened to him; and so with nations, they must be bold, aggressive and warlike, and go after the things they want, through fire, water, blood and human slaughter. In support of his proposition that expansion brings peace, he cited the Algerine pirates of the Mediterranean, to whom as late as in 1830 we paid tribute for the protection of our ships and commerce, but then France expanded over that territory and we have had peace there ever since. And so, as if intoxicated with his theme, he instanced Russia, that great autocratic monster of the north, whose subjects are ruled with a despotic hand that admits of no protest or redress, in her conquest of Turkestan, of England in her aggrandisements and subjection of the Soudan, and he might have gone further and listed India, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the South African republics. And he said in Turkestan and the Soudan where in times past a white man could not penetrate, was now as safe as in New York or Minnesota, or something to that effect. "The great civilized nations," he said, "have learned to work hand to hand together," in carrying out this policy of despoiling the ancient peoples of the earth, taking possession of their territory and revenues and subjecting their people to foreign control. He dwelt at length upon the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and New Mexico, citing the example of Jefferson and Jackson; that we had to war against the inhabitants of those territories (meaning the Indians) as we have in the Philippines, and essayed to be very funny in quoting Josiah Quincy in opposition to the annexation of the territory west of the Mississippi river, likening the opponents of the present day expansion to Quincy. With all due respect to Roosevelt and his admirers we refuse to see any relevancy in the two cases. Annexing contiguous territory, practically uninhabited, but affording the best opportunities for immigration of our own people and those from foreign lands capable of assimilation with us, territory that by growth of population and settlement would, in a natural way, develop into states, bears no resemblance whatever to the annexation of islands in the China sea, which are densely populated with mixed races of men incapable of appreciating or of administering our form of government and admission as citizens in states of the Union. He charged that the rebellion of the Tagals was prolonged by the aid and comfort of the antis in this country and that the blood of our soldiers was upon their heads. If so we point to the fact that the most conspicuous of these antis are distinguished members of Roosevelt's own party. He said that the Tagals were incited by these traitorous Americans to hold out until after the election and said that they believed if they were able to do so and Bryan was elected "they would be free." This was a bad break, as it puts the Republican party in the position of opposing, with arms, the aspirations of a people who know despotism, to be free. A republic opposing freedom!

And the excuse for all this is that they are not civilized. Think of it! Egypt, the cradle of civilization so far as history has any record, and whose achievements in the arts and sciences and civil politics were transcendent in the world two or three thousand years ago, and other countries in the East where civilization flourished many centuries before the discovery of America or of Great Britain for that matter, not civilized! Well, we cannot dwell longer upon this branch of Governor Roosevelt's speech. To sum up he revealed himself as the arch-imperialist of the Western continent. His courage in this respect reached the confines of recklessness. The great civilized nations were moving over the face of the earth, carrying their power and their customs with them, destroying the ancient peoples, inhabiting them or reducing them to subjection, parceling out the lands to their retainers, seizing their revenues and building up great empires. They made a good thing of it and so [illegible] follow their example [illegible] America has discarded [illegible] and put on the shining garments, with their gilt and tassels, of imperialism, with the sword in the right hand and the torch in the left, and it will not be long before orders of nobility, rule by heredity and birth will follow in the wake of the great, once free and liberty loving American republic, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. The declarations of the speaker on this subject were so bold and positive that they fairly took the breath of the audience, and a daze, as of a sudden fear, seized them. A chill came over the audience. Breathless silence prevailed, and at the conclusion of the exordium there were only a few feeble, timid, scattered demonstrations of applause.

The speech being as it was the authorized promulgation of the Republican policy, shows a defiance of past beliefs and traditions that is simply benumbing. There were absolutely but two points in the policy of the party that were announced, namely the gold standard and "expansion," as it was called; but in reality imperialism. The only other references to subjects or issues was by way of criticism of the Kansas City platform. On the subject of trusts Governor Roosevelt tried to make the point that Richard Croker and Augustus Van Wyck, a member of the platform committee, were stockholders in the Ice Trust of New York, when as a matter of fact it is the other Van Wyck that holds the stock. He neglected to state that of the fifteen members of the board of directors of the Ice Trust thirteen are Republicans. He failed to denounce trusts, failed to advocate any remedy, and although the Pioneer Press, in its published report of the speech, makes him say that the Sherman anti-trust law, passed by Republicans, is valid and in force, he did not mention the subject in his address. If the law is valid and in force it ought to be called the Sherman pro-trust law, instead of anti, as trusts flourish under it like a green bay tree, or the cedars of Lebanon.

He tried to make a point against the sincerity of the Democratic platform for putting the silver plank down towards the bottom of the document, and said they were forty-eight hours agreeing to it, which shows that there were only 52 per cent. of the convention in its favor, while the Republicans believed in the gold dollar one hundred per cent. He is welcome to all the fun he can extract here, as it was not a question whether the party was in favor of free silver, but as to making it the paramount question in the campaign. The speech of Roosevelt demonstrates the wisdom of the framers of the Democratic platform in declaring imperialism to be the chief question. The nation might live on the gold standard, or without a money standard at all possibly, but the republic cannot long survive the policy of imperialism.

Governor Roosevelt made a dramatic, frenzied appeal for the people to stand by McKinley. He said he MUST be elected. There was a covered threat in that "must." Does it mean that the army will be used to intimidate voters? He exhausted the dictionary with words picturing the frightful consequences of the election of Bryan. The financial convulsions would be something awful, like the crack of doom. The industries of the people would be swept as by a great maelstrom of liquid fire pouring down from the mountains and covering the valleys with desolation and death. The credit of the nation would be swallowed up and the shame of repudiation would blanch the faces of men. In brief humanity, one would think, would be changed in a twinkling, from its high aspirations of truth, benevolence, righteousness and brotherhood, to something more terrible than Dante's Inferno. And yet he proffered not a fact to support his allegations of woe. We have heard such drivel before, and we have heard it in this state. In 1896 the same fate was predicted for Minnesota if John Lind, that fanatic of free silver and all the heresies of Populistic Democracy should be elected. What has happened? We have heard Republicans say that once only in the history of the state has a man sat in the gubernatorial chair, whose broad statesmanship and ability has equalled Governor Lind's, and that was C. K. Davis. And here we have a safe, economical, clean, decent, efficient government, with peace and prosperity, no diminution of credit, no calamity, no regrets. And so if Bryan should be elected there would be no convulsion, no want of faith, no doubt of his honesty or patriotism, no repudiation, no national dishonor, all peace and security, but we would as soon as possible withdraw our soldiers from foreign territories, attend to our destiny as the upholder of freedom, equal rights and self-government on the Western continent and the viceroy of the angels who sang "On earth peace, good will to men."

NOTE AND COMMENT ON ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN OPENING.

Now what's the use of lying, even about the size of a political gathering? The Republican Twin City papers did it without stint, and without consistency. Thus we have the Tribune editorially speaking of the grand outpouring of Republicans, when there were not 2,000 in St. Paul, all told, from the state outside and distant parts of the country. And the same paper's reports gave 10,000 as the auditorium attendance in one place, and reduced it to 6,000 in another.

Getting down to actual facts as to league delegations, that from the great state of Ohio numbered four men, quartered comfortably in one of the Merchant's ordinary rooms, while New York's delegation of several hundred as expected, was accommodated in two rooms by the aid of a cot or two. And so on through the whole list. Iowa was probably one of the largest, perhaps a dozen corn-fed citizens of that state being here, while Missouri consisted of six men carrying two banners made in St. Paul. Selah. But Missouri made up in noise what it lacked in size, for it promised the state to McKinley, when everybody knows it will give Bryan 60,000 majority.

Speaking of the Twin City press, the Pioneer outdid itself in praise on Roosevelt. It slobbered. Columns on columns were poured out, editorially, wise and otherwise, mostly otherwise. All because a "rough rider" breakfasted with a smooth rider who served in New Brunswick.

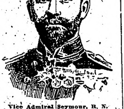
When one of the Twin City papers had put into cold type the cords of manuscript which Senator Knute Nelson read to the leaguers, it was found to be quite as dreary as those who listened to it declared it to be. Only misstatement of facts relieved the monotony, as when he repeated the falsehood against Aguinaldo, first uttered in the Northwest by President McKinley at Fargo, when he declared that Aguinaldo was a bribe taker—that we could have had his peace for gold. Nelson put it that Aguinaldo and his chiefs, when Dewey arrived at Manilla, "were living on and quarrelling over the money Spain had given them." Nelson knows that Senate Document 62 shows officially that Aguinaldo, breaking the contract with Spain because Spain had not given the promised reforms, had in bank all the money he had received, $400,000, and that he paid it out for arms for the troops he raised under the understanding with Dewey to fight against the Spanish. Nelson says that there was no Filipino government or even insurrection at that time, when history is unquestioned that the Filipino insurgent government and soldiers had at that time driven Spain out of the islands except a small territory around Manila [illegible]

APPEAL FROM CHINA

PRESIDENT ASKED TO MEDIATE IN THE PRESENT DIFFICULTY.

Asked to Use His Good Offices to Extricate Chinese Government From the Difficulty in Which It Is Placed by the Boxer Uprising and the Consequent Hostile Attitude of the Powers—Chinese Legation in London Announces That Communication With Peking Will Soon Be Reopened.

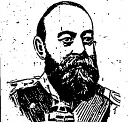
Washington, July 23. — President McKinley has received what purports to be a direct appeal from the Chinese imperial government to use his good offices to extricate the government from the difficulty and dangerous position in which it has been placed as a result of the Boxer uprising and the ensuing hostile attitude of the great powers. Although the exact text of the appeal made by the emperor of China to France, as outlined in the cable dispatches of yesterday, has not been made known here, it is believed that the address to the president is similar in terms to that communication. In our case



Vice Admiral Seymour, R. N.
British commander-in-chief on the China naval station, who, with Vice Admiral Alexieff, commander of the Russian squadron, may fight the greatest naval battle of the century with the Chinese fleet.

The Communication

was made through Minister Wu to the state department. Thus far a final answer has not been returned. The French government answered at once, but that answer will not serve us. The United States government is conscientiously proceeding upon an entirely different line of policy in the treatment of the case. Unfortunately the state department finds itself alone in this, but, nevertheless, it is convinced that its plan is the best, and it has behind it the consoling assurance that at present all of the European powers have tacitly admitted that an error was made in the beginning in not following the common sense advice of the United States naval commander at Taku. The



Vice Admiral Alexieff.
Commander of the Russian Squadron at Takú.

Point of Difference

between the state department and the European governments is that the latter are proceeding upon the belief that all the foreign ministers and missionaries and guards at Peking have been killed and insist upon dealing with the Chinese government upon that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last chance of availing of whatever friendly sentiment may exist among the powerful Chinese viceroys and the imperial government itself. Thus the French reply sets an impossible task for the imperial government in its present straits, and tends to drive it at once

To Make Terms

with the Boxers and Prince Tuan's party. On the other hand our government, while not guaranteeing the truth of the advices from the Chinese government as to the safety of the foreign ministers, is willing to accept the statements temporarily, in the meantime remitting none of its efforts to get access to Mr. Conger through the use of military force if need be. It is the intention of the administration to withdraw our forces, military and naval, after the Americans in Peking have been relieved, and wash its hands of Chinese affairs, looking only to the preservation of such privileges as it has a right to retain for Americans.

Message From Kempff.

A brief cablegram was received by Secretary Long yesterday from Rear Admiral Kempff, at Taku. He announced that the Newark was going over to Nagasaki to be docked and cleaned. Although he did not say so, it is assumed that he is going with her, as she is his flagship.

Five hundred United States marines started from this city yesterday direct for China. They were placed on a special train bound for San Francisco, where they will cros sthe Pacific on an army transport. This is the largest body of marines that has yet been dispatched to the East, and the departure was made conspicuous by the presence of Gen. Heywood, the commandant of marines, and the full marine band. Maj. Dickens commands the detachment.

EXPECTED ANY MINUTE.

Reopening of Communication With Peking.

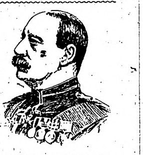
London, July 23.—Cheh Lo-fang, the Chinese minister in England, took the unusual step yesterday of paying a Sunday call at the foreign office. As Lord Salisbury was absent the visit was without special result, but its importance may be gathered from an interview with the secretary of the Chinese legation, Sir Halliday MacCartney, in which the legation officials seem to have assumed to some respect personal responsibility. Sir Halliday said that communication would soon be reopened with Peking and that the messages from Sir Claude MacDonald and the other ministers might be expected at any time. He hoped the trouble would soon be over, as the Chinese government was doing its utmost to

Overcome the Difficulty

and control the lawless element. In his opinion the Americans had taken the most common sense view of the situation, and he insisted that China ought not to be misjudged. Against the supposition that Li Hung Chang had anything but a sincere pacific object in view he protested warmly, asserting that all stories about the perfidy and treachery of Earl Li were absolutely baseless. Thus, according to the secretary of the Chinese legation, a few days more should bring a solution of the great mystery. Nevertheless no one in England believes that the alleged dispatches and edicts are

Anything but Subterfuges

to hide the real situation as long as possible and to avert retribution by sowing discord among the powers. From Shanghai comes a report that the empress dowager and the court are moving to Hsianfu, in the province of Shang-si, to which large stores of rice are being sent, and that, when these arrangements are completed, the remaining viceroys will declare against foreigners. According to the Chefu correspondent of the Daily Mail the fall of Tien-tsin has so disheartened the Chinese that they are seeking terms of peace. Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai seems to be a complete failure. Except the customs officials no one has visited him.



Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfel.
Will command the British forces in China.

Emperor Was Alive July 9.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: The United States government has communicated to the Russian government for its information that Emperor Kwang Hsu was living and in full possession of his imperial functions on July 9. As soon as the Russian general, Linevitch, (reported from Vladivostock to be marching to the scene of hostilities with an army corps and a complete artillery brigade) arrives at Tien-tsin, the advance on Peking will begin.

Korea Moving Troops.

Yokohama, July 23. — The Korean government continues to send troops to the front, a collision with intruding Chinese having already occurred. The Japanese papers express sympathy with the unfortunate emperor of China, but are unanimous and emphatic in declaring that an alliance between China and Japan is quite impossible.

MAY HAVE BEEN PUSHED IN.

Skull and a Pair of Shoes Found in a Tank at Stockyards.

Chicago, July 23.—The police officials are investigating a mystery at the stock yards, which they think is another Luetgert case. A human skull and a pair of shoes have been found in a rendering tank owned by one of the packing house firms at the yards. Several men recently in the employ of the company have disappeared, and the police are searching for them to see if any light can be spread upon the mystery in the case. It is the theory of the police that the victim was pushed into the tank.

DISORDER IN ST. LOUIS.

Two Dynamite Explosions and a Shoting Affray.

St. Louis, July 23.—Two explosions which damaged Transit company cars and one disturbance in which a woman was wounded by a stray bullet occurred Saturday night. A car of the Southwestern division was blown up on South Seventh sreet. Another car on the Broadway line was blown up on South Broadway and the front trucks were demolished. Mrs. Annie Kollmeter was struck by a bullet in a bombardment of the Choutau avenue car, suffering a slight flesh wound.

Eighth Returns From Cuba.

New York, July 23. — Companies H and I, of the Eighth United States infantry, moved off the transport McClellan yesterday morning and started for Fort Snelling, Minn., over the New York Central road. The members will wait for the men of the regiment who are coming North on another transport, and after the recruiting of the organization to its full number, a start will be made for China.

Ordered to the Orient.

Fort Riley, Kan., July 23.—Orders have been received for the Seventh United States battery of heavy artillery at Fort Riley to proceed with all haste to the Orient, stopping at Nagasaki for orders. The battery consists of 200 men and ten officers, and was organized during the Spanish war.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

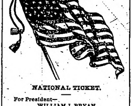
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 25, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

The Head Waiter's Tips.

One of the most expensive restaurants in New York is conducted, so far as its observing patrons can tell, on a unique system of tips. The head waiter of the room devoted to the use of the men guests makes it a point to become acquainted with them, find out their names and becomes genial in the half respectful, half presuming way that so frequently passes for good nature among employees of the kind in this country. Naturally he receives liberal fees from his clientele, which is made up of rich men able to pay high prices for the extra service they receive.

When there is no financial response of this kind to the waiter's advances, his cordiality diminishes. The waiters under him do, with unusual willingness, the head waiter's bidding. They are evidently indifferent as to their own success in the matter of fees. It is only the good will of the head waiter that appears to be the goal of all their efforts.

Such unselfishness astonishes regular patrons of the restaurant, and one in particular undertook to discover the reason of this attitude of the waiters toward their chief. He learned after awhile that the tips the head waiter received were large enough to enable him to give the waiters a part of his earnings for attending with particular care to his patrons, who, as a rule, confine their contributions to the head waiter. The guests who fail to take advantage of the head waiter's overtures to friendliness are not likely to fare well in that restaurant, where the waiters, certain of a fee from the man over them, are indifferent to the guests not included among the list of his patrons.—New York Sun.

A Son of a Sea Cook.

The information concerning the expression "a son of a sea cook," says the Philadelphia Times, has not been found in any reference dictionary. It comes from a prominent citizen, a man of affairs and a man of intelligence. In 1862 he was for a period the campaign companion of Leonard Swett, who at that time was a candidate for congress in Illinois. Mr. Swett was the bosom friend of Abraham Lincoln—his alter ego. In 1888 he was the advocate in Chicago of the presidential aspirations of Walter Q. Gresham.

At the time referred to Mr. Swett had an engagement to address voters in Fremont and Pekin, in Tazewell county, and by the informant referred to was driven from Fremont to Pekin. Swett had few equals as a conversationalist, and the talk was brisk and naturally never to be forgotten by the man who had proffered his services as a driver.

The latter, speaking of a well known lawyer of Pekin, remarked, "He is a son of a sea cook." Mr. Swett turned abruptly about and said: "That expression is not correct. You mean the son of a sekawk, which is a perversion of the Indian name segonk, which means a skunk and is usually pronounced sekawk. Few people ever use the term correctly or comprehend its meaning."

One Old Horse Guards Another.

Two beautiful chestnut horses, Jack and Sam, were among my early friends. They were clean built, high stepping trotters of a speed which might have distinguished them on the track, but they led a happier life, being favorite carriage horses in a region of beautiful country roads or sometimes, under the saddle, threading lovely forest paths.

Rarely used in single harness, they had been as rarely separated, and when in their old age Sam became blind it was a touching thing to see Jack's constant watchfulness over him. Their pasturage was in fields broken by rocky ledges and where more than one steep ravine suddenly descended from the smooth sward. Jack never left his friend. Constantly beside him, if Sam went too near a perilous edge, the stream, a rock or fence, he would go between him and the danger, pushing him aside or, if that could not be done, he would take him by the mane and gently lead him to a place of safety. No allurements in lumps of sugar, apples or the salt basket ever drew Jack from his dependent friend.—Our Animal Friends.

Repeated.

"Ah; that was a rare one!" he exclaimed, after snatching a kiss.

"Yes," she said, somewhat disappointed that he had missed her lips in his haste and merely kissed her upon the chin; "it was under done."

Then he proceeded to overdo it.—Troy Times.

WHY SHE DIDN'T SING.

Superstition Kept Her From Becoming a Prima Donna.

"I have come across a great deal of foolishness of varying degrees and kinds in my life," said the man who teaches singing, "but in all my born days I never before met anybody as hopelessly feeble minded as a young woman I have been taking an interest in lately. She is a stenographer by occupation, and I happened to hear her hum a popular song one day when I was in her employer's office. Of course the production of her tones was all wrong, but her voice was as soft as velvet and big and deep and clear as a cathedral bell. It was a voice such as a teacher doesn't get a chance to work on twice in a lifetime.

"I went to her and asked her to let me try her voice. It proved to be better than I had hoped. It was magnificent. I wanted her to begin studying at once. She had no money, but I didn't want money for bringing out a voice like that. She hadn't much time either, and she told me she was too tired to sing in the evenings after working all day. I told her to get up early and practice an hour or two before breakfast. I thought she looked odd when I told her to do it, but she didn't say she wouldn't.

"Weeks passed, and her method continued as bad as ever. I couldn't understand it. Each lesson found her just where the preceding one left her. At last one day I asked her if she were she wouldn't practice before breakfast flushed and then broke down. She said she hadn't dared to sing before breakfast because it is bad luck.

"'Sing before you eat, cry before you sleep,' is the saying, and that idiot of a girl believed it so implicitly that she wouldn't practice before breakfast even for the sake of that glorious voice of hers, and as before breakfast was the only time she had to practice the result was—well, I gave her up. She'll live and die a stenographer when she might be a prima donna, and it will serve her precisely right. She has sacrificed her future to an idiotic superstition."—Washington Post.

A SERENADE OF WOLVES.

How One Was Started In the National Zoo at Washington.

In The Century Ernest Seton-Thompson, who used to be known as "Wolf" Thompson from his familiarity with this particular form of wild animal, tells how he started a wolf serenade at the National zoo in Washington.

While making these notes among the animals of the Washington zoo I used to go at all hours to see them. Late one evening I sat down with some friends by the wolf cages in the light of a full moon. I said, "Let us see whether they have forgotten the music of the west." I put up my hands to my mouth and howled the hunting song of the pack. The first to respond was a coyote from the plains. He remembered the wild music that used to mean pickings for him. He put up his muzzle and "yap yapped" and howled. Next an old wolf from Colorado came running out, looked and listened earnestly, and, raising her snout to the proper angle, she took up the wild strain. Then all the others came running out and joined in, each according to his voice, but all singing that wild wolf hunting song, howling and yelling, rolling and swelling, high and low, in the cadence of the hills.

> They sang me their song of the west, the west;
> They set all my feelings aglow;
> They stirred up my heart with their artless art
> And their song of the long ago.

Again and again they raised the cry and sang in chorus till the whole moonlit wood around was ringing with the grim refrain—until the inhabitans in the near city must have thought all the beasts broken loose. But at length their clamor died away, and the wolves returned, slunk back to their dens, silently, sadly, I thought, as though they realized that they could indeed join in the hunting song as of old, but their hunting days were forever done.

He Was Admitted.

Fortunately when red tape comes in contact with common sense it is red tape which goes to the wall. A good story is told of a military official who devised a system which compelled every one who went on business to General Banks to procure a ticket from a member of the staff, the presentation of which at the door gained his admission. One day a burly colonel came to the door of the private office at headquarters and requested that his name be given to the general.

"Have you a ticket?" he was asked.

"A ticket!" echoed the colonel, with scorn. "No, sir, I haven't."

"You can't enter here without one," was the reply.

"Sir," said the colonel, "when General Banks becomes a puppet show, and I have 25 cents to spare, I'll buy a ticket to see him, not before." He was admitted.

The Sleepless Seven.

"There were seven of the 12," said one of the discharged jurors in speaking of the matter next morning, "who didn't want to sleep themselves and wouldn't let the rest of us sleep. Whenever we dropped into a doze, they came around and shook us till we were wide awake again."

"And you had to submit, I suppose, for they constituted the majority?"

"Yes, they were the rousing majority," said the hollow eyed juror, with a pensive attempt to be facetious.—Chicago Tribune.

Corroborative Evidence.

Miss Summit—What a lot of old china Miss Spindle has! And she says it was handed down in her family.

Miss Palisade—Then it is just as I expected.

Miss Summit—What is?

Miss Palisade—That her ancestors never kept servants.—Harper's Bazar.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

LOG JAMS.

The Force They Exert and How They Are Broken Up.

"A log jam is one of the most formidable problems we have to encounter in our line of business," said a Mississippi lumberman. "How they begin is difficult to explain. A few dozen logs will become wedged for an instant in a narrow part of a stream and in less time than it takes me to tell it hundreds of others will come swooping down and pack themselves in an intricate, close knit span, reaching from bank to bank, and almost as solid as a rock. The force they exert is something marvelous. During one jam in my section I saw a lot of logs plunge under the edge of the blockade, and a few seconds later they pushed their way up through the very middle of the pack, tossing timbers as big around as a man's waist into the air like so many toothpicks. The noise they made as they drove through the mass was simply deafening. It sounded as if the solid earth was being torn up by its foundations. When the logs passed under the jam, they were evidently caught in such a way as to still further obstruct the imprisoned stream and were hurled upward with all the irresistible energy of millions of gallons of rushing water.

"The breaking of a jam is a very ticklish operation and seems to be largely a matter of instinct with old rivermen. The lines and angles of strain in such a blockade are so complicated that the best engineer in the world is apt to go wrong in indicating the proper point of attack. A veteran lumberman, on the contrary, will often take a long look at the mass and then point out the 'key log.' The key log is the timber on which the strain centers, and when it is blown out or pried out, the pack, in almost every instance, will break up of itself. I had an old fellow in my employ a few years ago who could locate a key log nine times out of ten. He couldn't read or write, knew nothing about engineering and was unable to explain how he arrived at his conclusions. He said it 'came kinder nach'ral.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SHAKESPEAREAN PARTS.

The Melancholy Dane Is the Longest of Them All.

The longest part in any Shakespearean play is Hamlet, who is before the audience almost constantly. Hamlet is a constant talker, and it is surprising that in the circumstances he says so many wise things. He has to his share 1,569 lines. Richard III is another long part, as the character speaks 1,161 lines, and next comes Iago, with 1,117 lines. Henry V has 1,063 lines.

One would suppose from seeing the representation or from looking over the play that Othello had more lines than Iago, but it is not the case, for the valiant Moor has only 888 lines. Coriolanus has 886, the Duke in "Measure For Measure" 880 and Timon 883. Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra" does not seem a very long part judging by the appearance of the prompt book, but in reality he has 830 lines.

Brutus in "Julius Cæsar" has 727, Falstaff in "Henry V" 719. Macbeth appears a long part judging from how much he is on the stage in the representation, but in fact he has only 705 lines. Romeo has 618, which is only a few more than the King in "Hamlet," who has 551. Cassius in "Julius Cæsar," although a first class part, has but 507 lines.

The female parts in Shakespeare's plays are not very long. The actress who plays Portia has 580 lines to study. Rosalind has 749. Cleopatra has 670 and Juliet 541. Desdemona has only 389. Beatrice has 309. Only 20 of Shakespeare's women have more than 300 lines each, and some of the most famous of the great bard's feminine creations have comparatively little to say. Cordelia in "King Lear" has only 115 lines. Kate in "Taming of the Shrew," although so conspicuous and voluble, has but 229, while Lady Macbeth has but 211.—Baltimore American.

Moon Views From the Grant Tomb.

Persons of romantic temperament have discovered that the best place in New York from which to watch the moon rising in the east is the porch of General Grant's tomb. Standing, as it does, away from all other buildings, at the highest part of the Riverside drive, with the beautiful Hudson river flowing softly along a hundred feet below, the noble edifice in which lies the hero is as full of poetical charm as the Alhambra itself. As the moon rises one can see the rays touching column after column of the mausoleum, throwing into deeper shadow the recesses and giving the whole building an ethereal aspect which is strikingly beautiful. Young couples who are strolling along the drive make it a point to go up to the tomb to watch the moon rise, and the idea is becoming so popular that the charm of solitude at least has certainly departed.—New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

His Supposition.

A philanthropic lady of Pacific Heights, one of the sort of superior slum raisers shown up in "Fables In Slang," met on one of her tours a little boy who was swearing roundly. She seized him at once and gave him a good shaking, adding: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! I never heard such language since the day I was born!" The boy into whose desolate home she had just been bringing light pulled himself loose. "Yes'm," he said, "I s'pose dere was a good deal o' cussin de day you was born."—San Francisco Wave.

He Took the Hint.

"It is my aim in life," he said, "to make men happier."

"Why not women?" she asked.—Chicago Post.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz: Levant G. Rice, H. E. 19780, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 22, twp. 153 N. range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hulva Hulvason, Hans Frederickson, George W. German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn. [illegible]

52-58 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are able to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Mscl. App. No. 296—3151.
52-5

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.
ST. PAUL BENZ MINNEAPOLIS.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Hamm's
BEER
THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Buy a case of nearest agent or write to the brewery.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Call on or address
FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WE[illegible] CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of [illegible]ter Guaranteed.
Repairing [illegible] Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

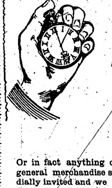
Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator, Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.64½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.62½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	.122
Eggs (per doz).	8	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Work on the Catholic church is progressing slowly.

Choke cherries are ripe and very plentiful this year.

The Boers are credited with winning a few victories lately.

E. J. Brink spent the fore part of the week at the upper Falls.

The republican county convention will be held August 25th.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

C. G. Rapp made a business trip to the county seat yesterday.

Messrs. Kelly and Ruck were down from the upper Falls Sunday.

Martin Hall is confined to his bed with an attack of typhoid fever.

Justice of the Peace Gigstad has been busy in the hay field the past week.

J. E. Morrissy, the Crookston foundry man is in the village on business to-day.

No particular damage was done by the hail falling last Saturday afternoon.

Editor Smiley of the Thief River Falls Press spent Sunday in our village.

Pickerel in large quantities have recently been taken out of Wicker's lake.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Candidates for the various county offices are hustling to get the nomination.

Get out your final citizens papers before August 8th if you wish to vote this fall.

Ira C. Richardson, postmaster-attorney was down from Thief River Falls yesterday.

Oscar Brink now holds down the position of day clerk at the Hotel Markham.

J. L. Johnson made a business trip to the county seat Friday returning Saturday.

Miss Mary Quande of Thief River Falls was visiting friends in the village last week.

A social dance was given in the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire Saturday evening.

Chas. Brink was down from Thief River Falls last Thursday renewing acquaintances.

President Shevlin of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was here between trains yesterday.

Wheat is commencing to turn in some sections and will be ready to cut in a week or ten days.

W. A. Sorsoleil was reelected treasurer of school district No. 102 at the annual meeting Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor now occupy the Webb residence, the Webb family having moved to Thief River Falls.

We are informed by J. K. Hannay that young Quadey gets $1,100 instead of $700 as reported in our last issue.

Rev. Myers and wife were agreeably surprised last evening by a pound party that took possession of the parsonage.

Red Lake Falls had a red hot fight over their school election Saturday in which the McNally forces were turned down.

Dr. Thomas came up from Crookston Monday on his regular monthly visits and relieved a number of suffering patients.

The midsummer excursion to the Red Men's outing at Bemidji takes place next Sunday and tickets good for three days.

J. Nelson, our popular druggist returned home Monday from a pleasant two weeks vacation at his old home, Evansville.

Dr. Dunlop of Crookston was here Saturday for a few hours while enroute home from a professional trip to Thief River Falls.

To-day is "American Day" at the Winnipeg exhibition. Thousands of people from this side of the line are there taking in the sights.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Hay is being cut between the two Wicker lakes where for the past ten years it was impossible to walk with hip boots without getting wet.

P. Lemay, the milk-man, does not find it profitable to sell and deliver milk and will go out of the business, making his last trip tomorrow.

Compare the platforms of the two great political parties and you will have no difficulty in deciding that one is an American platform and other is not.

Rev. J. Peterson from Clear Lake, Wis., will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday evening, July 29, at 8:00 o'clock. All are invited to come.

"Fake and robber outfit from start to finish" is what a Dakota paper says in regard to the circus that shows at the upper Falls tomorrow. This should be warning enough.

The market for ginseng is at a stand still on account of the disturbances in China. Ginseng is not used at all except by Chinese and if you have any on hand hold it for a rise in price.

The Crookston Lumber Company expect to start their mill sawing by the first of August. They expect the large drive of logs on the Clearwater to reach Red Lake Falls by the end of this week.

For Sale:—The following furniture belonging to A. R. Mattes: Two carpets, 2 lamps, 1 couch, 3 pair lace curtains and poles, 1 screen, 1 pair postiers and pole and 2 smyrna rugs. Call on P. G. Oyen.

The windstorm Saturday afternoon raised havoc at the lumber yard of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company near the planing mill. As high as twelve tiers on one pile was picked up and scattered broadcast throughout the yard.

Farmers southeast of St. Hilaire complain of Red Lake Falls hunters shooting half grown chickens in that vicinity. Shooting chickens the size of meadow larks in July is an outrage, and violators should serve a time sentence of ninety days.

Will Kratka, who has held down the position of "ad" man on the Crookston Times for the past three months was here a few minutes last Saturday while enroute to Thief River Falls where he goes to hold down the position of foreman of the Press.

The Moorehead News says the Forepaugh-Sells Bros. circus was the worst case of flim flam that has ever been worked on the people of that part of the country for many years and the people who were unfortunate enough to attend have been kicking themselves ever since for their foolishness.

The attorney general has recently rendered a decision to the effect that no relative of a member of a school board can be legally elected to the position of teacher by the board of which her relatives is a member. Among relatives are included those related by marriage as well as by blood.

The view taken of it by the McIntosh Times may be the correct one, Editor Lanman says: The Belgian hare craze may be all right for the breeders, but with our local merchants unable to more than half supply the demand for eggs and chickens, our advice to our readers is to stick to the old hen and give her just a little better care and more of it.

A traveling man: Coming down from St. Hilaire yesterday, I saw three buggies on the north side of the track, and the occupants were out shooting over dogs, and chickens were falling. I had no trouble in recognizing one of the rigs, and it was from Crookston. Notify the game warden, will you. I'm going out of town and will not be able to see him.—Crookston Times.

The national game was played here Sunday afternoon between the "kid" nine from Thief River Falls and the St. Hilaire "kids." It was a very interesting game considering the size of the little fellows, and up to the first half of the eight inning the visiting club had the best of the game by long odds. At the end of the game the score stood 18 to 20 in favor of the home nine.

About a dozen and a half of the nimrods of St. Hilaire have signed an agreement and will see that anyone violating the game laws are prosecuted to the limit—this means $25 for each and every chicken instead of $10. A fund for this purpose has been raised and someone may learn the full meaning of the game law in regard to prairie chicken or grouse to their sorrow.

The gigantic fraud traveling under the name of English-American Syndicate Shows is none other than the Lehmon Bros. outfit. It gave performances at Lakota Tuesday and every conceivable scheme was worked to draw the dollars from the unwary.—Michigan City (N. D.) Independent.

The above circus will show at Thief River Falls tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Two newspapers in the northern part of the state have changed ownership during the past week. H. E. Mussey of the Thief River Press has sold out to an association who will run it as a democratic paper, and J. C. Nordby of the Ada Herald has sold out to Jason Weatherhead who has been foreman of the same office for the past nine years. We wish both papers the best of success.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Aug. 27th and 28th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 27th and 28th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending July 23, 1900.

There were light and much scattered rains in the northern half of the state in the middle and latter part of the week; in the Minnesota valley and thence southward, the rains were moderately heavy, and in a few places very heavy, and they continued over from the last days of the preceding week till about the 19th, and in some places till a later date, with danger of loss to shocked grain by sprouting and discoloring, and delaying harvesting. The splendid filling of the heads of spring wheat with grain of good quality is reported in all sections, but the straw is very short exept in especially favored sections. A considerable acreage of wheat was plowed under or mown before the rains came, and plowing is still going on in Marshall county. Spring wheat harvest began in one of the south central counties on the 19th, and harvest will be general in all but the northern counties by the 25th. Many wheat fields are very irregular in condition, and occasionally there is to be seen in the same wheat field all stages of growth from the forming head to the fully ripened grain. Most of the barley is in shock. The oat crop is generally poor; much is nearly ready to cut, and a great deal is already cut. In many fields of oats, stooling began after the rains fell, and while the stools are green and forming heads, the parent plant is ripe. Early flax has improved considerably, and some is turning color. Haying is nearing completion; the crop is very light, and in southern counties some of the unsecured crop is spoiled by rain. Corn and potatoes are doing excellently. Apples continue to drop off, but generally the crop is a good one.

The Grand Opera House at Crookston offer some superior attractions for next week on Monday July 30th, the Boston Lyric Opera Company present the comic opera "The Idols Eye" and on Wednesday August 1st Rusco and Holland's Nashville Students of 30 people with their two bands and orchestra will present the best minstrel show seen for some time.

The policy holders in the old swindling Montevideo Farmers Insurance Co. and the Montevideo Hail Insurance Co., whose receiver has been trying for a couple of years past to bluff them into paying a big assessment, are likely to remember that this same receiver is now a candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket. Some of them are already getting their pencils sharpened.—Northfield Independent.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

The candidate—He rubbed the heads of Sam and Sue and swore the twins were beautiful and wished he had two—but that don't count. He asked about the corn bread which he vainly tried to chew, and forthwith begged for the receipt, of course, that tickled ma—but that don't count. But just before he left he stopped and winked, closed his jaw and slipped out behind the barn, he took a drink with pa—thats what counts.—Ex.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Game Warden Shaw tells the Times that the fishway ordered by the state fish and game commissioner is now being constructed at the Crookston dam, and fish-ways will also be put in at the Gooding dam between Crookston and Red Lake Falls, and wherever artifical obstructions exist, thus ensuring a clear passage up stream through the whole Minnesota length of the river for fish during the spawning season and giving the up-river folks a chance at all food fish, which they have heretofore been deprived of by the dams.—Crookston Times.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

Arrow Shots.

A church is never too weak to quarrel.

Some days nearly every man is named John.

We wonder that some folks never get tired talking.

The most hopeless thing on earth is a boy who won't work.

We cannot see how any man enjoys carrying a big beard around.

Men who do not go to church like to find fault with those who do.

When a girl has nothing else to do, she puts up her hair a new way.

A man can take a map almost any time and find a better location.

Some people have clothes that they wear only when they go to funerals.

How much better looking some people would be if they never looked around.

If a man spills something on the floor, he sets something over it to hide it while a woman cleans it up.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Aug. 27th and 28th.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles F. Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." For sale by The Imperial Drug store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

People's Party County Convention.

A peoples party county convention for the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota will be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county on Wednesday the 1st day of August 1900, for the purpose of placing in nomination the candidates of said party for the following county officers: Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Attorney, Judge of Probate, Surveyor, Coroner, commissioner for the 2nd district, and commissioner for the 4th district of the said Red Lake county.

Also for the purpose of electing the necessary number of delegates to attend the legislative convention for the 61st legislative district to be held later.

The basis of representation as determined by the county central committee shall be one delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one delegate for every fifty voters or majority part thereof, cast for P. M. Ringdal for member of congress at the general election in 1898.

In conformity with the foregoing apportionment the voting precincts of Red Lake county will be entitled to delegates in said convention as follows:

Black River	2	Bray	1
Emardville	1	Equality	1
Garnes	1	Gervais	1
Lake Pleasant	2	Lambert	2
Louisville	1	Norden	1
North	1	Numedal	1
Polk Centre	1	Poplar River	2
R L Falls 1st ward	2	T R Falls 1st ward	2
2nd ward	3	2nd ward	1
3rd ward	2	3rd ward	1
R L Falls twp	2	River Falls	2
Rocksbury	1	Sanders	1
St Hilaire village	2	Terrebonne	2
Wyandotte	1		

The primaries for the election of delegates to attend said convention will be held in each of the above precincts on the 28th day of July, 1900. The polls of said primaries shall be open at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and shall be closed at 8:30 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of the People's Party County Central Committee of Red Lake county, Minnesota.

H. E. Ives,
Chairman.

Frank Jeffers,
Secretary.

It has been agreed that newspaper subscriptions are an infallible test of a man's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—declare he has paid when he has not—sent money in the mails which was lost—will take the paper, and not pay for it on the ground that he never subscribed for it—or move off and leave it coming to the office he left. Thousands of alleged christains are dishonest in this particular, at least, and the printer's book will tell fearful tales at the final judgement.—Press & Printer.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Census enumerators puncture a lot of city population bubbles.

The fowl is a surface cultivator; the Belgian hare is a sub-soiler!

Sleep in none of the soiled, sweaty garments worn during the day.

Blessed are the animals whose owner owns pastures that owns plenty of shade!

When all farmer inflictions are put to the test, the Belgian hare will prove itself the vilest pest.

In the stacks of surplus hay will be found dollars that were not put into the stacks at haying time.

When a political party takes credit to itself for good crops how can it hope to escape responsibility for bad ones?

Cultivate the habit of thinking and speaking as kindly of your neighbor while he lives as you will when he is dead!

There are two light wheels in yonder rubbish pile, probably from a broken-down hay rake, that would make a useful hand cart easily possible.

Last winter when hay and other winter forage was abundant and cheap, F. S. & H. admonished farmers to waste none, for no man could tell how badly it might be needed later on. The soundness of that admonition is realized now.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Sixteen to one as described by chairman James D. Richardson.

THE SIXTEEN:

1. Republic against Empire.—2. Trusts.—3. Currency Reform.—4. Bimetallism.—5. The Monroe Doctrine.—6. Inter-oceanic Canal.—7. Civil Service.—8. Admission of Territories—9. Plain duty in Porto Rico.—10. War of Conquest in the Philippines.—11. Government Favors to Banks. (The World's Exposure)—12. War Department Scandals.—13. Cuban Postal Scandals.—14. The Boers.—15. War Taxes.—16. Cost of Republicanism and "Its Twin Monster, Imperialism."—Not one Specific Word on Silver.

THE ONE:

The Man—"One who stands like a mighty rock in the desert; who, knowing the right, will dare to do right, the typical and true American, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska."

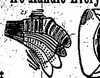
Spent a Good Farm Doctoring.

Mr. A. N. Noell of Asherville, Kansas says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by The Imperial drug store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. Jno. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.



We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

DISASTER IN A FOG

VESSEL CUT IN TWAIN BY THE CAMPANIA.

Eleven Members of the Crew, Including the Captain, Were Drowned — During a Dense Fog the Embleton Appears Suddenly, Without Warning, Across the Campania's Bows—Liner Crashes Through Her Like a Clean Cut of a Sword—Whole Occurrence Did Not Last Eighty Seconds.

London, July 23.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel yesterday morning and the Cunard line steamer Campania, en route from New York to Liverpool, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain.

The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other eleven members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned.

The Campania was little injured, but had a narrow escape from a serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Capt. Waller would not take the liner near shore.

At Tusker light the fog was becoming

Denser Every Moment.

When the Campania was about thirty miles northeast of the light a phantom ship rose suddenly, without warning, directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid sailing vessel into which the liner crashed, her steel forefoot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword and dividing her just abaft the main mast. The forward half sank instantly. The stern swung viciously round and the mast and yards for a moment tore at the Campania. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the bark also disappeared and the surface of the sea was littered with splintered timbers, boxes, barrels, the whole upper works and lighter cargo, the deck houses and such things.

From the instant when the

Phantom Came Into View

from the bridge of the Campania until the last vestige of the vessel vanished some sixty or eighty seconds elapsed.

According to the Embleton's survivors, for nearly half an hour before the collision the captain and the first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a large steamer could be heard every minute the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order.

When, at 8:25 a. m., the second officer, to use his own phrase, "heard the rush of a steamer's bows," he shouted down to the captain, who rushed on deck, but he was too late to give an order.

The Campania was under one-third steam. The captain, first officer and pilot were on the bridge. The engines

Were Instantly Reversed

and the helm put hard down. No precaution was omitted. Some of her passengers had even grumbled at what they called superfluous precaution. After the crash and the sudden cries the boats were quickly got out. There was no sign of panic. The crew were everywhere at their stations, the best of discipline was maintained, the bulkheads were closed and everything possible was done to save life. Some of the Campania's plates were bent by the collision, her forepeak filled with water, her foretopmast was broken short off and her steel rigging torn and twisted. The passengers held a meeting, adopted resolutions of thanks to the captain and crew, and subscribed 700 pounds for the relief of the survivors and the families of the lost.

FOUR MERGED INTO ONE.

Several Departments in Cuban Island Are Consolidated.

Washington, July 23.—Orders issued at the war department consolidate the departments of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara into one department to be knowne as the Department of Western Cuba, with headquarters at Quemados, and designates the departments of Santiago and Porto Principe as the Departments of Eastern Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is assigned to command the former and Col. Whitside, Tenth cavalry, to the command of the latter.

HOLDING THEIR WOOL.

Texas Growers Refuse to Accept Present Prices.

Houston, Tex., July 23. — The Post prints reports from various points in Texas showing that 2,000,000 pounds of wool are being held in the state because the growers refuse to accept current prices, and that there is probably as much more held at uncounted points. The growers have held a conference at Lampassas and agreed to hold the entire clip indefinitely. They claim that there is a shortage of wool and that the manufacturers will come to their terms rather than import.

ASTONISHES PHYSICIANS.

Successful Test of the Yellow Fever Serum.

Vera Cruz, July 23.—The first patient treated with the yellow fever serum by the young Brazilian experimenter, Dr. Bellinzaghi, is now fully convalescent. Other patients treated are progressing favorably. There is intense interest in the experiments and every facility is afforded the doctor. Patients very low with black vomit have been treated and the effect of the serum is marvelous, astonishing old physicians here.

Gas Plant for Chamberlain.

Chamberlain, S. D., July 23. — The city council has granted a permit to Messrs Blodgett & Douthett of Mitchell to put in a gas plant in the city, and they are already engaged in making the initial preparations for getting the plant in working order.

Resident Since 1857.

Atwater, Minn., July 23.—Michael Wheeler, one of the earliest settlers, is dead. The Wheeler brothers settled here in 1857 and have lived here continuously ever since.

Paintings for Grandma's Yacht.

Berlin—The German emperor has expressed a desire to furnish three sea pieces, painted by himself, for the decoration of Queen Victoria's yacht, soon to be completed. The kaiser's own yacht is adorned by many of his own paintings.

Storing of Automobiles.

New York—In New York the storing of automobiles is becoming a problem. Some of the livery stables decline to accept them, on the ground that they are ruining the livery business.

COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS.

Farmers in Minnehaha County, S. D., Get Rid of a Neighbor.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 23. — The farmers living in the southern portion of Wellington township, this (Minnehaha) county, adopted a summary method of ridding the community of an undesirable resident. The victim was Barney Fenstermann, who has lived in that locality for about ten years. For some time Fenstermann's neighbors have felt very bitter toward him, due, it is claimed by them, to the belief that he knew something concerning the systematic and regular disappearance of grain from the granaries of surrounding farmers. They organized a temporary White Cap society, proceeded in force to Fenstermann's domicile, applied a liberal coat of tar and feathers, after which they informed their victim that they would give him just twenty-four hours to disappear. He has not since been seen by any of his neighbors.

PREVENTED A WRECK.

Obstructions Removed From the Track Just in Time.

Three Lakes, Wis., July 23.—Some time during Saturday night eighteen ties were laid on the railway track five miles east of here. Eli Swan, a laborer at Ely & Cox's camp at Stella Junction, was coming to town early yesterday and removed the obstruction just in time to prevent passenger train No. 27 from striking it. Swan also removed a number of large rocks from a bridge a short distance north, his action probably saving the lives of the thirty members of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun club, who were on the train.

QUITE A SKIRMISH.

Suspected Thieves Rounded Up After a Lively Fusillade.

Heron Lake, Minn., July 23.—Yesterday afternoon the village marshal tried to arrest three men who had been hanging around the town, selling goods very cheaply. The men drew guns and stood the marshal off. He called for assistance and a posse was quickly formed, who took after the trio, and after a running fight and the exchange of about thirty shots the men surrendered. They were lodged in jail. Their stock of men's shoes, pants and cigars are held here for information as to where they were stolen. No one was injured, but there was some narrow escapes in the fusilade.

POSSIBLY A MURDER.

Serious Shooting Affray at Wilmont, Near Worthington.

Worthington, Minn., July 23.—Saturday night a shooting affair occurred in the house of a man named Miller at Wilmont, in this county. Miller, the owner of the house, found Haley upstairs. He called to his aid his assistant, a harnessmaker, and they undertook to put Haley out. In the melee, Haley was shot through the breast and is not expected to live. Miller and his assistant are now in jail here.

CURTIS DECLINES.

Iowa Man Will Not Succeed Perry Heath.

Clinton, Iowa, July 23. — Ex-Congressman George M. Curtis of this city will not accept the position of first assistant postmaster general which was tendered him, on account of business reasons. He has also declined to become a candidate for the nomination of congressman on the Republican ticket for the Second district, which office he held for four years.

Fight With Horse Thieves.

Sturgis, S. D., July 23. — The two men who stole a team of horses from H. D. Borgen, and a wagon from a meat market man, have been captured by the sheriff and a posse of three men. The thieves were overtaken five miles north of Slim Buttes, where they were found in possession of the stolen property. The men resisted arrest and the sheriff ordered the posse to fire. One of the robbers was shot in the thigh, making a dangerous wound. The men are strangers.

Opening a Rich Mine.

Deadwood, S. D., July 23.—Otto P. T. Grantz, owner of the rich Hidden Fortune mine north of Lead, has commenced stripping off his rich shoot of ore with steam and scraper. He expects to find more of the rich ore. Grantz intends to make a fight against the assessment by the assessor of his mine. It was first placed at $65,000, then reduced to $42,000, but this he considered too high.

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks.

Stillwater, Minn., July 23.—St. Michael's church was crowded yesterday with a fashionable congregation who heard Cardinal Gibbons preach a magnificent sermon on "Charity." A reception will be given in his honor on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien. He will remain here until Friday.

Killed by Cars.

Barnesville, Minn., July 23.—Ed Nelson, formerly of Barnesville, Minn., a switchman on the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway, while at work fell between the cars and was instantly killed. Nine cars passed over his body. He was twenty-six years old and leaves a wife and three children. He will be brought here for burial.

Fattened on Russian Thistles.

Pierre, S. D., July 23.—Thomas Lytle of Sully county brought in nine hogs and sold them for $91. These hogs have been fattened entirely on a pasture of Russian thistles. With that way of fattening he calls the money received for them practically clear profit.

Lightning Fires the Prairie.

Sterling, N. D., July 23.—Lightning set the prairies on fire all over this section of the country. The fire was driven by high winds, destroying vast amounts of hay and pasturage. Some buildings were also burned.

An Incendiary Fire.

Fergus Falls, Minn., July 23.—A residence just vacated by William Carmel was burned. The building was empty; no insurance. This is the fourth incendiary fire within the last four weeks.

Just Like Milk.

"Mamma!" exclaimed the little fish, "that worm I just sneaked off the hook seemed to me to be quite sour."

"Well, my dear," replied the mamma fish, "the weather's quite warm, and the worm will turn," you know."—Philadelphia Press.

Hotel Attractions.

"Yes, he started a hotel, and he's made a hit, too. You know the old-established place across the street advertised itself as a hotel without the discomforts of a home."—Philadelphia Press.

FILIPINOS KILLED

MACARTHUR REPORTS RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

Two Hundred Insurgents Were Killed and One Hundred and Thirty Surrendered or Captured—Americans Lost Twelve Killed and Eleven Wounded — Signal Corps Twice Ambushed—A Reply From Aguinaldo to the Amnesty Resolutions Is Expected Within a Month — Filipinos Celebrate McKinley's Order.

Manila, July 23.—It is officially stated that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken.

Twelve Americans were killed and eleven were wounded. This includes the casualties of Col. William E. Birkheimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, who attacked 200 insurgent rifles intrenched two miles east of Tal, killing thirty-eight.

A detachment of the signal corps, while repairing wires, was twice ambushed.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived here on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Buencanimo last Thursday sent to Aguinaldo, by means of Aguinaldo's mother, the amnesty resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos here on June 21, together with Gen. MacArthur's answer to them, and other documents bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers and that a reply may be expected within a month.

Filipinos here will give a banquet next Saturday in celebration of President McKinley's order of amnesty.

BOERS PRAISED.

United States Officer Has Good Word for Burghers.

London, July 23. — Bronzed to a Cuban brown after eight months of service in the field, Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, United States military attache with the British army, arrived in London from South Africa last night. In an interview he said:

"The war in South Africa is over. The Boer's resistance reached the guerrilla stage six weeks ago, and the bushwhacking campaign cannot last much longer. They have fought a good fight, but the odds against them were overwhelming. The sensational charges of mismanagement in the royal army hospital service have little foundation. Lord Roberts' medical service in the field is good—quite as good as soldiers could expect."

KRUGER DIRECTING DEFENSE.

Oom Paul Commanding Burghers Who Will Resist Attack on Middleburg.

Cape Town, July 23.—Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defense.

CLOSE SHAVE.

Mob Nearly Succeeds in Tar and Feathering a Preacher of Zion Church.

Mansfield, Ohio, July 23.—Cyrus B. Fockler, a preacher of the Zion of Christian Catholic church, of which Alexander B. Dowie of Chicago, is the dean, was roughly handled by a mob here. Fockler had presided over a congregation here, but he left town some time ago in connection with charges with regard to his divine healing. When he returned a mob gathered about him at his hotel, and the police were called upon for protection. The mob took Fockler from the police, carried him to the city gas house, stripped him of his clothing, and were preparing to apply a coat of tar and feathers when a large force of police finally rescued the preacher. He was taken to the police station and was later spirited out of the city.

YAQUIS ARE SCATTERED.

Not Seriously Troublesome to Mexicans at Present.

City of Mexico, July 23.—Gen. Luis Torres, governor of Sonora and commander-in-chief of the forces against the Yaquis, has come to this city to make a detailed report of the progress of the campaign to President Diaz and Minister of War Rels. From an interview with him it is gathered that the Yaquis have been pretty well scattered and broken up into small bodies and are not seriously troublesome at present. Several batches of prisoners have been sent to Guadalajara, Irapuato and other places with the view of making useful citizens of them.

Steamers in Collision.

Belfast, July 23.—In a collision outside Belfast Lough between the local passenger steamers Dromedary and Alligator five passengers were killed and more than thirty more or less seriously injured, in many cases the amputation of legs being necessary. There were 600 passengers on board the two vessels and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others have been drowned.

Killed at a Grade Crossing.

Mattoon, Ill., July 23.—The northbound passenger train on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville yesterday evening struck a surrey occupied by Mrs. Mary Knott, her four children and her father. Cora Knott, aged twelve, was killed, and all the others were seriously injured. The accident occurred in a heavy rainstorm.

Sad Accident to a Boy.

Le Mars, Iowa, July 23. — Robert Plunkett, the thirteen-year-old son of a widow of this city, had his right arm cut off by a mowing machine. The horses became frightened by a passing locomotive and ran away.

A Farmer's Great Trouble.

Cresco, Iowa, July 23.—Mike Michael, a wealthy farmer who has shown signs of being demented, was given an examination before the proper authorities last night, adjudged insane and committed to the asylum.

Must Sever All Connections.

"My wife tells me that if the Uptowns don't have their telephone taken out we must have ours removed."

"Why is that?"

"Oh, she and Mrs. Uptown aren't on speaking terms at present."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not Uncommon.

"Bredren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere are some folks in which de still small voice of conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller an' smaller until at las' it's a habitual, harmless an' dumb [illegible] [illegible] attentions."—[illegible]

Why He Read It.

"Have you read Borus' latest book, 'Boiled Brains'?"

"Yes."

"I thought you didn't like Borus' style."

"I don't."

"What did you read his book for?"

"Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I had read it."—Chicago Tribune.

Millions for Base Ball.

year for base ball, but large as this is, it cannot equal the amount spent in search of health. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys.

TWAIN AT THE TELEPHONE.

The Humorist Used Shocking Language But Managed to Wriggle Out of the Trouble.

While living at his home, in Hartford, Conn., Mark Twain was one morning deep in the composition of some humorism from which he expected a good deal, when he was called to the telephone. He told the servant to receive the message and bring it to him, but in a few moments was informed that the party at the other end of the wire wanted him. Provoked at the interruption, Mark went to the telephone, and, after "helloing" for some time without an answer, he used some language not generally seen in print, but which was certainly picturesque. While thus engaged he heard an answer, in astonished tones, and recognized the voice of an eminent divine whom he knew very well.

"Is that you, doctor?" questioned Mr. Clemens. "I didn't hear what you said. My butler has been at the telephone, and he said he couldn't understand you."

The Dewey Parade.

The clerk of a down-town restaurant overheard a conversation between two guests of the place at supper one evening which greatly pleased him.

"What d'ye think of the street parade?" asked one of them.

"Purty good show," replied the other. "Looked like everybody dressed 'specially for the occasion."

"You bet. And, say, Bill, blamed if I ever knew before that thar was a shore 'nuff Uncle Sam."—Memphis Scimetar.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Helen Gould's Handshake.

Miss Gould has an interesting little handshake. She has evidently learned that to protect and preserve her own hand when giving it to hundreds of others, she must do most of the "shaking" herself. She takes the proffered hand firmly in her own at about elbow level; holds it there for an instant, then raises it quickly in an almost exactly perpendicular line, then suddenly releases it. She looks directly into the eyes of the person she is meeting, and probably not one in a hundred passes on without carrying with him the conviction that the jolly-faced young woman he has just left sincerely enjoyed the meeting.—Boston Post.

HEALTHY WOMEN.

Mary J. Kennedy, manager of Armour & Co.'s Exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb., writes the following of Peruna, as a cure for that common phase of summer catarrh, known as indigestion. Miss Kennedy says:

"I found the continual change of diet incidental to eight years' traveling completely upset my digestive system. In consulting several physicians they decided I suffered with catarrh of the stomach.

"Their prescriptions did not seem to help me any, so, reading of the remarkable cures effected by the use of Peruna I decided to try it and soon found myself well repaid.

"I have now used Peruna for about three months and feel completely rejuvenated. I believe I am permanently cured, and do not hesitate to give unstinted praise to your great remedy, Peruna."

The causes of summer catarrh are first, chronic catarrh; second, derangements of the stomach and liver; third, impure blood.

Such being the case anyone who knows anything whatever about the operations of Peruna can understand why this remedy is a permanent cure for summer catarrh. It eradicates chronic catarrh from the system, invigorates the stomach and liver, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and therefore permanently cures by removing the cause—a host of maladies peculiar to hot weather. The cause being removed the symptoms disappear of themselves.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

DO NOT BUY
WELL DRILLING
MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 25. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS
Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

Infantile Mental Pabulum.

"I desire to purchase some standard work of juvenile fiction," said Ibsen Beaconhill, aged eight, as he entered a Hub bookshop and regarded the clerk somewhat patronizingly over the tops of his glasses, "something suited to the puerile tastes of a youth of four. There is comprehended in that class of literature, I believe, a work which has to do with the mythical adventures of one John the Giantcide."

Whereupon the clerk explained that, owing to the conservative methods pursued by publishers of books, the book in question still retained the title of "Jack the Giant Killer," and Ibsen compromised on "The Over-Soul—Adapted for Little Spectacles."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

Notre Dame, Ind.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame University, one of the great educational institutions of the West, which appears in another column of this paper. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the president, who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc.

There is a thorough preparatory school in connection with the university, in which students of all grades will have every opportunity of preparing themselves for higher studies. The Commercial Course, intended for young men preparing for business, may be finished in one or two years according to the ability of the student. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under thirteen, is an unique department of the institution. The higher courses are thorough in every respect, and students will find every opportunity of perfecting themselves in any line of work they may choose to select. Thoroughness in class work, exactness in the care of students, and devotion to the best interests of all, are the distinguishing characteristics of Notre Dame University.

Fifty-six years of active work in the cause of education have made this institution famous all over the country.

A Gem of London Humor.

"Well, good-bye, Mr. Greene. It was so nice of you to come. It does father a lot of good to have some one to talk to."

"I was delighted to come, Miss Brown, but I'm afraid I'm not much of a conversationalist."

"My dear Mr. Greene, don't let that trouble you. Father's ideal listener is an obsolute idiot, with no conversation whatever, and I know he's enjoyed himself tremendously to-night!"—Punch.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

Watertown, Wis.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Sacred Heart College, Watertown, Wis., which appears in another column of this paper. This institution is a branch of the great University of Notre Dame, and aims to fit boys for entrance to the university courses as well as to give them a thorough training at moderate cost. For the parent of limited means Sacred Heart College fills a long felt want. Founded in 1873, it has gone on increasing from year to year until now it ranks as one of the foremost colleges of the middle west.

Cause of the Coldness.

Edith—So it's all over between you and Harold?

Ethel—Yes; I gave him $10 to bet for me on Pocahontas yesterday.

Edith—Well, Pocahontas lost.

Ethel—Yes; and the mean thing wouldn't go to the bookmaker and ask him to give me my money back.—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Information While You Wait.

Mr. I. N. Ventor of Waverly writes: "I have invented a folding bed. Please tell me how to get it in the paper."

I old bed. Unfold paper. Then wrap.—Baltimore American.

There Are Others.

Briggs—I see a Wisconsin court has granted an injunction against a young man whose friends didn't want him to get married.

Enspeck—I wish to heaven my friends had been so thoughtful!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Her Specialty.

"The average woman knows how to say 'No.'"

"Oh, yes! She can make it express all possible shades of meaning."—Puck.

There are some men on earth to whom even hades would be a paradise—if you believe them.

To Cure Dandruff Quickly

use Coke Dandruff Cure. Money refunded if it fails, so why not try it?

There is only one box a man gets into that he does not ask his friends to help him out of, and he would then if he could.

As a man grows older he gets just as contradictory and obstinate as he was when he was young.

Did You Ever Run Across

an old letter—ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's Ink for it doesn't fade.

There are three things that need to be well trimmed—a lamp, a lawn and a woman.

It's a long lane that has no turning, but some turn so much they waste space.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Every cloud has a silver lining; the trick is to detach it.

Be a philosopher; but, amidst all your philosophy, be a man.—Hume.

There are race horses, horse races and owners.

LITTLE WAR WITH ABERGELE.

Lady Dundonald Has Been Having Trouble of Her Own in the Welsh Town.

While Lord Dundonald has been away in South Africa fighting the Boers his countess has been waging a little war of her own with the Welsh town of Abergele, near which her castle stands. It was all about the improvement of a highway. The countess got so angry that she cut down some beautiful trees which the townspeople wanted preserved. While the contending forces of the castle and the town were refusing stubbornly to retreat, there came the news of the relief of Ladysmith and the story of Dundonald's entrance into the beleaguered city. The town and the castle at once began to rejoice and to forgive each other. The town went wild with enthusiasm over Lord Dundonald, and the countess made a gift to the town of all the land the townspeople desired for the improvement of the highway. To Lord Dundonald was cabled the news of the ending of the Abergele war, and in return he requested that the improved highway be named Ladysmith avenue. This was done, and now the castle and the town, which have been saying all manner of hard things about each other for the last few months, have called off their lawyers and are complimenting each other at a great rate. Thus was the relief of aLdysmith and Abergle effected at one and the same time by the valor of Lord Dundonald.—New York Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Stewart Circross, Grafton, N. D., aerial wheel; Lorenzo J. Cody, Duluth, Minn., steam log holder; William Dougherty, Fountain, Minn., garin sleve; Catherine T Dukes, Huron, S. D.; Hugh G. Macwilliam, St. Paul, Minn., suspenders; James Martin, Howard Lake, Minn., device for overcoming dead-centers; Edwin H. Mc-A million of dollars are spent every Henry, St. Paul, Minn., track guage.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Anything Goes.

"What sort of a man is your ideal?" asked one summer girl of another.

"Oh, I like tall, fair, intellectual types," was the answer.

"Well, that is just my style, too," said the first speaker.

But when the short, dark and brainless youth arrived at the hotel, he appeared to fill the ideal all right.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes for tired, aching feet, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample Free to any one who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

No Onion Needed in His Kerchief.

Undertaker (to bystander at funeral)—Are you one of the mourners?

Bystander—I am, sir.

Undertaker—What relation to the deceased?

Bystander—None at all—but he owed me $5.—Chicago News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A Case in Point.

"What little things often turn the current of a man's life and save him from disaster!"

"Have you had such an experience?"

"Yes; once I was going to St. Louis to live, and I couldn't get a pass."—Chicago Record.

Farm Mortgage Loans.

In amounts ranging from $300.00 to $10,000.00 on choice, improved farms in the western part of North Dakota.

Write us if you have money to invest, and we will be pleased to send you description of loans, rates of interest, etc. Personal examination of all loans. We have invested nearly one million dollars in farm loans in North Dakota since 1881, without the loss of a dollar.

North Dakota Land and Loan Co.,
Rugby, N. D.

Up-to-Date Tactics.

Sergt. Finnegan (on the skirmish line)—Stiddy, me byes; sure, they be too far off yit, but when they git furninst the bushes there, thry a few blank cartridges at 'em until yees git the range.—Life.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing story, and will help you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Un-American.

First Boston Boy—Yes; father punished me severely yesterday.

Second Boston Boy—Indeed! Some parents have such radical views about government without the consent of the governed.—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"When a woman says she will marry a man if he will give up his cigars," says the Cornfed Philosopher, "that means she is going to marry him anyway—cigars or no cigars."—Indianapolis Press.

All play and no work makes Jack as dull a boy as all work and no play.

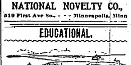
OVARIAN TROUBLES.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me, so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman."—MRS. ELSIE BRYAN, Otisville, Mich.

Easy Monthly Payments
We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are
A Constant Source of Revenue
and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.
We Repair Music Boxes.
Correspondence invited.
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,
519 First Ave So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

EDUCATIONAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.
Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates.
Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year, Collegiate Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate charges.
St. Edward's Hall, for boy's under 13.
The 57th Year will open September 4th, 1900
Catalogues Free. Address
REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.
Branch of Notre Dame University, Indiana.
Thorough Classical, English, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Terms Moderate. Buildings heated by steam. Home comforts. For further information and catalogues, apply to
REV. J. O'ROURKE, C. S. C., President.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
25 Cents
Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BOOKLETS FREE. SAMPLE BOTTLES BY MAIL 20c.
J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT
BENNE PLANT
CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. NEVER FAILS. In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy. Sold by all Druggists. J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND 47cts.
SPECIAL OFFER: Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this Violin Outfit by Express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if not exactly as represented, and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, $2.87—less 47c. or $2.40—and express charges. This is a regular $8.00 Stradivarius model Violin—richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone, complete with fine bow, one extra set of strings, violin case and one of the best instruction books [illegible]
T. M. ROBERTS [illegible]

BUY A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING $15 SHOT GUN for $7.77.
NEW WINCHESTER RIFLES, $3.07, NEW BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, $4.47, NEW WINCHESTER SHOT GUNS, $15.97, Winchester and U. M. C. Loaded Shells, $1.17 per 100, Nitro Powder Loaded Shells, $1.77 per 100.
GET SHOT, GUNS AND AMMUNITION at wholesale prices to everybody. Our large Gun Catalogue containing 96 pages, size 10x11½ inches, will be sent postage paid on receipt of three cents to any one returning this ad and mentioning this paper. We can save you big dollars per gun. Write at once. We sell more Sporting Goods than any OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Tents, Hunting Coats, Hats, Caps, Belts, Boots, Shell Boxes, Dog Whips, Collars, Balls, Base Ball Goods and Fishing Tackle—all in our 96-page FREE GUN CATALOGUE.
T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 717-721 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900. NUMBER 2.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

"WAR IS HELL"

SAID, THE VETERAN GENERAL SHERMAN, A REAL HERO.

Give Us War and the "Strenuous Life" Says the G. O. P. Leader of 1900—Roosevelt Aftermath—The St. Paul Commercial Club a Victim of Misplaced Confidence—Echoes of the National and State Campaign—Continued Favorable Outlook—Reform Press Note and Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, July 30, 1900.

Aftermath of the Roosevelt "opening" of the national campaign has but added to the dismal character of the event, from the standpoint of Republican benefit, proof of which is abundant in Republican authority. A surprising feature, however, is the discovery that, thanks to the Republican control of news sources and news circulation, such real character has been but slowly discovered throughout the country, and in many sections is doubtless not yet known. So much was this the fact that even the press bureau of the national committee did not have the information, having relied on the daily press, until the same was taken there by National Chairman Senator Jones, when he returned to Chicago from St. Paul. The press bureau chief, Mr. Abbot, then sought the facts, and they will be given the country as well as may be through friendly and truthful papers. Mr. Abbot learned, after the close concealment of the facts was less cautious, that the St. Paul committee on transportation, which certified the tickets of those from Minnesota and neighboring states, so as to secure them the reduced rates for the grand occasion, that actually 256 persons so attended. Also that national league delegates who were expected to be the same in number, having the same basis of representation as national party conventions, actually had a convention of 410, including proxies. Mr. Abbot also learned that the St. Paul Commercial club raised something like $2,500 to make it a local success, and that the club figures that it could better have paid men $5 each outright, to attend the Roosevelt affair, for twice as many could have been secured for the same money.

In addition to features mentioned a week ago the bad effect of the Roosevelt speech, as to the sentiments promulgated, is more and more marked. The "strenuous life," "knock-down-and-drag-out" and "I-kin-lick-you" argument and talk, is daily more and more distasteful, to say nothing of its undignified and unstatesman-like character. Never before was a supposed idol so quickly smashed as Roosevelt has been in the North Star state. If you don't believe it wait till he is billed here again for another "opener."

The fact that the Roosevelt "strenuous opener" has been followed by the killing of an anti-imperialist in Minneapolis, in a discussion of the "Rough Rider" sort, will have a tendency to set a good many people to thinking.

The most prevalent criticism of Roosevelt is that war and the spirit of war surrounds most of his utterances. War, war! How many people there are who fail to appreciate what war really is. The generation that saw a real war does, but too many see only the glitter and show, are stirred by the noise and enthusiasm, but know nothing of the horrors and waste of the reality. General Sherman, after four years of our bloody Civil war, in which he was one of the most brilliant and conspicuous characters—after the hardship and agony that he knew were but memories, and when he was in full glamour of popular adulation—calmly and soberly summed up the whole wretched business in the one heartrending sentence, "War is hell."

Theodore Roosevelt knows nothing of war in its reality. He was present in one little brush with hostile forces; a contest which in the experience of Sherman would have been lost sight of as a mere skirmish. He knows nothing of the awful havoc of real war. In his shallow-pated way he rides his hobby and flourishes his tin sword with all the mock-tragic earnestness peculiar to the Darktown fire brigade. And this is the pseudo hero whom the people of this country are asked to put on a pedestal—to fall down before and worship as the ideal of its national life! Shades of Abraham Lincoln pity us!

Apropos, what they do say in whispers about the "Rough Rider" record at San Juan is that colored troops are entitled to the credit which the "Rough Riders" got. They say that there is a lieutenant in the service who commanded the colored troops, who, when not officially in danger of being overheard, states that upon his honor when he and his troops reached the top of San Juan hill there were just seven of the "Rough Riders" there, and Roosevelt was NOT one of the seven.

Speaking of the administration, it certainly does seem as if the wily "heathen Chinee" got our American emperor in a tight place when he got him to rush in and accept the same invitation to "mediate" that the Chinaman had extended to the other emperors. Well, if William cannot mediate he can meditate.

And after November he can have as much time for meditation as his great (?) prototype at St. Helena.

Speaking of the state campaign, Bixby is back from the East, and the political gossips do say that the "wad" he brings from Hanna is not as big as a hogshead. In fact the gossip is that Hanna has only lent him a few thousand "plunks" which have to be returned before Minnesota gets any more. In very truth Tams gives it out cold that the goppite state campaign has got to run itself.

And speaking also of the goppite campaign, they do say that every day is State Printer Whitney's busiest, as the artist depicts.

"Might makes right," in the Roosevelt, G. O. P. doctrine, whether it be in conquering unwilling peoples, as in the Philippines, by bloody war, by overturning a state government by hired murderers, as in Kentucky, or by striking a neighbor down to death, in political discussion, by a blow of the fist, as in the Minneapolis case. "Might makes Right."

Speaking of prosperity, all the great railway companies of the Twin Cities have made greater or less reductions in the forces of their shops—especially the transcontinental lines, which have laid off thousands of mechanics.

It is said that no class of business has suffered more in McKinley "prosperity" than insurance, the shrinkage in all lines being enormous, and especially in the fire companies, big fire losses being always an indication of poor general business. The Insurance Budget of the Twin Cities gives the totals of such losses for the first six months of the year as $103,293,900, as against $65,699,750 for 1899. This corresponds with the big losses from commercial failures, recently shown to have been the largest in number and amounts of any six months of which there is a record. There have been, including the great St. Paul fire of last week, close to 20 fires in the country in six months, where losses exceeded $500,000.

Closing the first full fiscal year of the reform administration of Governor Lind, the Minnesota cash box has a clean balance of $15,000,000! Will some one please call this to the attention of our good friend Colonel Tom Lowry, who predicted that "grass would grow in streets of Minnesota cities" as well as financial ruin follow the election of Lind!

Of course the gentlemen who have had so much to say about never pulling down the flag, will make it perfectly clear what they would do in the China case. Or, have our brave boys been fighting at Tien Tsin without any flag?

The State Republican league is behind the uniforming of G. O. P. clubs in the khaki or Roosevelt suits and hat. Let the goppites have the foreign uniforms; the military feature is entirely appropriate. Plain old Uncle Sam insignia and sentiments are good enough for the Democracy.

Signs that old soldiers of the Twin Cities will be found in the Liberty party this year are too plain to be mistaken. It is so all over the country. In the recent Peoples Party-Democratic convention of South Dakota, 180 old soldiers were delegates, and celebrated approval of Bryan and the state action by seizing flags and marching around for minutes, singing the old patriotic songs of the Constitution and the flag, and of their battles for liberty a generation ago. The incident, however, has been very carefully suppressed by the goppite press.

The Globe tells still a new story on William Henry Eustis in the campaign of two years, that over in Willmar, when Eustis was addressing a large audience of farmers, he laid it down strong that it was not the cheating of the farmers by the elevator rings, through the state grain department, that was their trouble, but the trouble was that farmers did not use good judgment in marketing the grain. In fact, he said, the matter with them was "up here," pointing to his forehead. Pretty soon this spread around and when a Kandiyohi farmer was asked if he was going to vote for Eustis he simply remarked that Eustis was all right, "except up here," pointing to his forehead. Eustis will soon be out making speeches for Van Sant, and the farmers, remembering his remarks two years ago, will not take any more stock in them now.

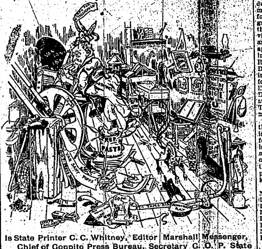
The red, white and blue will everywhere be the Democratic campaign insignia this year. The goppites are welcome to a foreign uniform (khaki) and somebody's old hat. The red, white and blue cap, and perhaps the red, white and blue umbrella, may be quite generally introduced as the marching emblem for Bryan and Stevenson. Pouring through the cities and towns in parades, or under streams of red fire, the solid phalanxes under the national colors will recall the days of the Lincoln Wideawakes, as well they may.

Is the fact that Hon. M. J. Dowling abruptly refused to act as a secretary of the late Republican league convention due to "light" he has seen on "imperialism?" One might think so to read the series of letters he is writing of what he saw in the Philippines and of the brave little people struggling there for liberty against American imperial soldiers.

McKinley's acceptance speech consisted of above 8,000 words, one-half of which was devoted to the money question. To imperialism he devoted 1800 words, to protection but 126, while the great Chinese disaster and danger received but 52 words, and he devoted less than that number to each of the subjects, Hague conference, the late Spanish war, Cuba and "plain duty" Porto Rico. And how many words do you suppose he devoted to the trust subject? Not a single one.

Next May is the time now set when the administration will withdraw the troops from Cuba. The promise in this case is certain of fulfillment, for there will be a man in the White House then who will see that there is no further monkeying with the imperialistic band wagon.

A TOLERABLY BUSY MAN



Is State Printer C. C. Whitney, Editor Marshall Messenger, Chief of Goppite Press Bureau, Secretary G. O. P. State Central Committee, Republican League Treasurer, etc., etc. And All on One State Salary!

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS

Anent the Discussion of Minnesota Railroad Consolidations.

While State Officials Prosecute Newspapers Decide Case in Advance.

The N. P.-St. Paul and Duluth Case—State and National Politics.

The most significant feature in connection with the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission's efforts to test the legality of the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth railways is the sudden appearance of leading Twin City papers in the role of judge and jury, deciding the case in advance. The articles are so alike in their strenuous advocacy of the legality of such consolidation and in the treatment of the case as to warrant the assumption that they are inspired from the same source.

The Minneapolis Times' article (editorial) in that paper of the 18th inst. serves as a fair sample of all the articles. Without taking up space by quoting the editorial verbatim it may be stated that the chief argument advanced—the one unaffected by time or changing conditions—is this: that, the Northern Pacific railroad being under the necessity of traversing two sides of a triangle while the St. Paul & Duluth only traverses one side the former cannot be regarded as paralleling the latter for business purposes and cannot be regarded as a competing line.

Now, however plausible this sort of a conclusion may be, when based upon pure theory, it falls to the ground with a dull thud if it can be shown that two other lines showing as great a disparity in the length of their hauls do actually engage in competitive business between two given points. Such a case is not far to seek.

The distance over the C., M. & St. P. railway from St. Paul to Winona is 102 miles. The distance between these two points over the lines of the Northwestern system—via Kasota—is 213 miles, being something more than twice as great as that over the Milwaukee road. These two lines do make exactly the same rates between these two points on all classes of goods governed by the Western classification and are in active competition and have been so for years. And, yet, the disparity between the distances in this case is much greater, proportionately than in the case of the Northern Pacific—St. Paul & Duluth. This ought to effectually dispose of the assertion made by the "Times" that the latter two roads are not competing. Should there still remain any doubt as to the fact however the declaration of the interstate commerce commission to the effect that they are such ought to have some weight. Should the scale still refuse to incline toward the conclusion that they are competing the fact that the Northern Pacific did have competitive rates in force between the Twin Cities and the head of Lake Superior until after the consolidation had been effected and that it then withdrew them—showing a change in conditions effected by the change of ownership—might be regarded as having some further tendency to balance up the mere assertion of the "Times."

But if all this evidence does not serve to convince the impartial judge (this is not an attempt to convince the "Times") that the two roads are competing lines the statement, in writing, over the signature of the third vice president of the Northern Pacific to the effect that they are such ought to compel the scale to come down against the "Times" assertion. When to this is added the statement in writing by the general counsel of the Northern Pacific solemnly backing up the statement of the first named officer and adding the weight of his great ability, eminent learning and high character thereto the scale ought to stay down where the facts above stated have brought it.

N. B.—In order that no mistake be made it might be well to emphasize the fact that this is not an attempt to convince the "Times" [illegible] above facts [illegible] tangibility which is expected to have "weight" with the Times.

G. O. P. RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

The manner in which the railroad candidates for railroad and warehouse commissioners is received by the people is shown by the following: Says that tried and true Republican paper, the Anoka Union:

"HUNDREDS OF REPUBLICANS ALREADY DECLARE THEY WILL NEVER PUT A CROSS OPPOSITE THE NAME OF IRA B. MILLS FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER."

Anent which the Fairmont Sentinel well says:

And yet Mills is a bouquet of geraniums beside that of Miller for the same office. Miller is notoriously a cheap tool of one of the most iniquitous railway combinations in the country. He has not the first qualification in the world for the office, and his election, together with that of Mills, would completely turn over the grain and warehouse business of the state to a combine that would make ex-Inspector Clausen's record glorious by comparison.

"Mills and Miller were nominated as a sop to the elevator ring and the railroads. Their [illegible] ticket probably means a hundred thousand dollar contribution to defeat Governor Lind. Whether the people will ratify the corrupt deal remains to be seen."

But not only these two nominees are bitterly criticised, but even Candidate Staples, the third candidate, and that too by a home neighbor, the Northfield Independent, whose editor, Hon. C. W. Carpenter, formerly resided in the Staples bailiwick. As primal objections to Staples, the Independent gives, that he is "arrogant, dogmatic, egotistical, over-bearing, supremely selfish," in fact totally lacking in qualities for the discharge of the peculiar duties of the position. Staples' success in his home county, due to ability as a political manipulator, the Independent asserts, and that he is now scheming through Twin City Republican papers to secure Democratic endorsement. Accustomed to trading off a whole county ticket for himself, he would, says the Independent, trade off his whole state ticket to elect himself.

"On the whole," says the Independent, "the Republican candidates for railroad commissioners are three good men to leave at home, and perhaps Staples is a little the best of the three for that purpose."

DISMAL TEDDY.

Sioux Falls Press:

At St. Paul this prophet of evil broke out with a cry that if McKinley had not been elected it "would have meant fearful misery, fearful disaster at home," and if he is not elected again it would be still worse. What a petty appeal to ignorance!

Further on in his oration Teddy said the election of Bryan would cause "economic and financial chaos," such as to "reduce the whole country to a condition of fearful and acute distress." In the same paragraph he predicted that the men Bryan would appoint to cabinet positions would "inevitably bring the country to the brink of ruin." The most depraved anarchist would not go further in trying to arouse the passions of men by empty nothings.

And again, in Milwaukee, this dismal predictor of dire calamity, referring to the Democratic candidates, said that "if we should put them into power you would see such a chaos of black misery and distress in this country as a century and a quarter of life has never seen."

Words cannot express the utter contempt in which every true and patriotic American ought to hold one who dares go about the country uttering these calamitous prophesies without a shadow of foundation for them or any regard for truth or the interests of the people.

If they are intended to be a prophesy their author is a dangerous agitator; if they are a threat from the class Teddy represents they are criminal.

NORTHWESTERN GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The average sentiment of the Northwestern gold Democrats is well expressed by Mr. Robert B. Blackmore of Fargo, in a letter to the St. Paul Globe. Mr. Blackmore was chairman of the Northwestern delegation to the gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis in 1896 and he shows the Globe that it has no grounds to stand on from any point of view. [illegible] lation which their votes for McKinley helped to secure. They think they did right then, and while the experiment is being worked out they can afford to be magnanimous and take high grounds and recognize the fact that their old party has assumed, on other vitally important issues, a patriotic and American attitude which all can approve, the chief of which is that of imperialism and plutocracy which all Republican tendencies favor. Gold Democrats believing in plutocracy and imperialism, if there be any, will vote for McKinley, representing the Republican tendencies. Those believing in Democracy will vote for Bryan, who stands for the opposite tendencies. Tendencies are all at this time that men can vote for.

But Mr. Blackmore's "clincher" on the Globe is this: The gold standard issue which was the paramount one four years ago, is barricaded by legislation, and thus cannot be the paramount issue now. Hence the Globe's own words convict it when it says that "no sane man could endanger the paramount issue for a minor one, knowingly and in good faith."

"If that advice is good from you to Mr. Bryan," says Mr. Blackmore, "then I believe it equally good from the Democratic party to you." "GET INTO LINE. YOU CAN NEVER PUT INTO EXECUTION DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES BY LEADING A MINORITY, OR FOLLOWING A REPUBLICAN."

Exactly the same line is followed by the Chicago Chronicle in arguing against nomination of any more tickets, addressing and speaking for the gold Democrats. Such gold men, it shows, gave McKinley his majority in 1896, and have been rewarded therefor by higher tariff, the malign policy of foreign conquest and militarism, and government expenses raised to over $700,000,000 annually. Then the Chronicle says:

"There are but two real candidates for president, William J. Bryan and William McKinley, representing opposite opinions in regard to public policy. The paramount issue is imperialism and all which it implies.

"Imperialists will vote for McKinley as the striking representative of their belief. Anti-imperialists will vote for William J. Bryan, the representative candidate of the forces that oppose imperialism.

"There is nothing for which gold Democrats can honestly vote on a separate ticket. They are Democrats or they are Republicans. If they are Democrats they will vote for Bryan; if not, they will vote for McKinley. No honest end is gained by confusing the issue."

THE NEW DIXIE.

Freemen, hear your country calling;
Liberty is strangled, falling;
Come away, come away, come away
to Bryan!
Jefferson's and Lincoln's voices
Tell the people where their choice is!
Come away, come away, come away
to Bryan!

Wave no dollar-breech sebanner
Borne by order of Mark Hanna!
Come away, come away, come away
to Bryan!
Spotted o'er with Cuban booty,
Tagal loot, and lost "plain duty!"
Come away, come away, come away
to Bryan!

Come, join the people's army!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
By Bryan's side to stand with pride,
Americans and freemen!
Come away, come away to fight and
win with Bryan!
Come away, come away to fight and
win with Bryan!

GOLD MEN FOR BRYAN.

The course of W. B. Haldeman, Henri Waterson's associate in the Louisville Courier-Journal, in publicly withdrawing from the gold Democrats, and declaring for Bryan, is most gratifying to Minnesotans, and numerous letters of thanks and congratulations were sent Mr. Haldeman, and especially for his magnificent tribute to Mr. Bryan in which, giving his reasons for his act, he said:

"We cannot, we must not encourage a weak and corrupt administration to barter free institutions and civil liberty in a combination with the most autocratic, arrogant and selfish power in all Europe. I am compelled, with a sense of what is due to the free American that I love to earnestly and actively support an American whom I believe loves his country, and whom I believe to be the highest and best type of an American citizen, and thus believing, I shall vote for and support William Jennings Bryan."

Thus Mr. Haldeman stands with Carl Schurz and others of the anti-imperialists, who were in the gold movement of 1896, and are now for Bryan. Apropos, our advices are that the national imperialist organization will without doubt declare for Bryan at the coming Indianapolis convention.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN BOOK.

We are more than glad to receive from Hon. A. W. Thomas of the Chicago bar, who is by no means unknown to Minnesota readers, evidence of what he has recently been doing, in a book, "The Philippines and the Purpose," of some 250 pages, which is certainly the most complete and convincing publication yet made, showing our national policy of conquest and wrong against the Filipinos. It gives all the important official documents contained in "Document 62," and brings to light many official documents hitherto suppressed by the administration. The administration's hand in national legislation carrying out its clear purpose of conquest, and destruction of republican independence, is fully disclosed, as well as our truckling policy toward England, and able legal and constitutional exposition is made of the Democratic position, and the whole, a grand campaign book, is brought down to the Kansas City convention. It states the attitude of our great national leader and the party most clearly. In short, Mr. Thomas gives the country a great work, and his book should be in the hands of every campaigner. It is understood that the first edition has been taken by the National Committee [illegible]

FIGHT NEAR PEKING

LARGE SECTION OF BOXERS REVOLT AGAINST TUAN.

Battle Lasted Several Hours and Prince Tuan Was Defeated and Killed—Government Fast Losing Faith in the Truthfulness of Chinese Information—Chinese Minister Expects Good News Soon—British Government Receives One of Sheng's Fake Messages.

London, July 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alledging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Peking Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

Fast Losing Faith.

Washington, July 29.—Unless some authentic assurance as to the condition of the Americans in Peking reach the state department within a day or two the administration is likely to abandon whatever faith it has manifested thus far in the truthfulness of Chinese information. The Chinese minister is confident that within that time there will be news from Peking of a character to satisfy the most skeptical as to its accuracy, and he is also confident that this will be good news from the American point of view. The state department is still receptive, though looking

With Growing Coldness

upon the numerous edicts and telegrams which are coming from China, all without bringing any news. The contributions of the day were from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Chefu. So much of their messages as was given out for publication related to the welfare of certain American missionaries who have been made the subject of inquiry by relatives in this country. The cables mangled these messages and there is reason to doubt the value of the information attempted to be conveyed through them. Ever since the receipt at Tien-tsin of the autograph message from Mr. Conger, dated Peking, July 4, state department officials

Have Had Grave Doubts

as to the authenticity of the cipher message attributed to him, dated Peking, July 18. There have been many little side lights on this message that afford ground for suspicion, and now the British authorities have added their quota to the growing distrust of things Chinese. It seems that a Mr. Warren, at present acting as British consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the famous Chinese director of posts and telegraphs, that Yuan, the governor of Shangtung, told him (Sheng) that a message had passed through to the United States from Mr. Conger on the 18th of July telling of the conditions at the British legation. This cipher

Dispatch Was "Faked"

by Chinese officials. It is pointed out at the state department, however, that there are plausible explanations of this curious fact which tend to show the authenticity of the cipher dispatch. Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Conger that he might have implicit faith in the person who brought the dispatch to him. Mr. Conger, therefore, had a right to trust the man and possibly told him in a general way the contents of the dispatch, in case the messenger should be obliged to destroy it to insure his own safety. However that may be, the British government has thought Mr. Warren's report worthy the attention of our own government.

Don't Like European Criticisms.

The state department officials do not like the European criticisms more or less directly attributing to our government a lack of wholeheartedness in the effort to get to Pekin. They point to what the American troops and marines have already done; to the loss of life and limbs suffered by them and to the repeated urgings of the American officials at every point looking to a forward movement on Peking. And in answer to the intimation that they are responsive to Chinese efforts to bribe us by the delivery of Mr. Conger at Tien-tsin and thus seduce us to abandon the Peking campaign, the department lost no time this morning in making known the fact that it had not and would not countenance any such proposition.

ANOTHER CHINESE MESSAGE.

Is Dated July 24 and Says Legations Are Safe.

London, July 29.—Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs, to the effect that the following from Peking was issued July 24:

"It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives, except Baron von Ketteler, are alive and in safety. Provisions, in the shape of breadstuffs and vegetables are being supplied to show our good will."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is no direct communication between London and Peking. However this may be the attempts of French and Italian consuls to

Get Direct Replies

have failed, and this, it is said, warrants the conclusion that Peking is in the hands of the Boxers. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express states that three versions of Sir Claude MacDonald's letter of July 6 are current there, and it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien-tsin on Sunday. The Morning Post correspondent at Chefu, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety. Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung-chau, where the churches have been burned. [illegible] authority that both Germany and Russia are determined to inflict exemplary punishment. The Berlin papers, however, adversely criticise President McKinley's conciliatory policy. The London Standard also complains that the official declarations of Washington have a "perceptibly uncertain sound," and says "Washington politicians use a great many words to say a simple thing, and this we know is one device of people who wish to slip out of an unwelcome obligation. It is probable, however, that when the time for action arrives, President McKinley will not refuse to co-operate."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Secretary Hay shows at least some grasp of the situation."

Protected by Chinese.

Brussels, July 29.—The Belgian vice consul at Tien-tsin in a dispatch dated Chefu, July 26, says: "It is persistently reported here (Tien-tsin) that the legations are safe and sound and under the protection of the Chinese government. About 10,000 Chinese soldiers are intrenched at Pee-tsang, fourteen kilometers from Tien-tsin."

REINSTATEMENT IN ARMY.

Conciliatory Policy by the French Government.

New York, July 29.—A special to the Times from Paris says: It is highly probable that several generals who were put on the retired list by former Minister of War De Gallifet after the Dreyfus trial will shortly be reinstated in the army. Generals De Negrier and Zurlinden will both probably receive command of army corps. This further proof of the government's conciliatory policy will be favorably received by public opinion.

FATAL COLLISION.

Two Trainmen Killed in a Grand Trunk Wreck.

Belleville, Ont., July 29.—The Madoc passenger train on the Grand Trunk, bound north, and the Peterboro train, bound south, collided yesterday on a curve south of Madoc Junction. Two of the trainmen were killed and five persons injured.

OREGON NOT BADLY INJURED.

Commander Wilde Reports Her Structural Strength Intact.

Washington, July 29.—The navy department has received the following from Commander Wilde of the Oregon, dated Kure, Japan, yesterday: "Ship docked. Structural strength intact."

Improvements at Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 29.—An addition of two miles will shortly be made to the fine avenues on the Gettysburg battlefield. The new road will complete what is known as the Confederate avenue, and will start about 400 yards west of the theological seminary, at the end of the short strip built several years ago, and will run west of south, a distance of two miles along the top of the ridge to the other uncompleted end of the Confederate avenue.

Chinese Coming From Mexico.

Washington, July 29.—The treasury department has received information through the United States consulate at Sonora, Mex., that about 8,000 Chinamen from the interior of that country are now on the move northward with a view to crossing the border into the United States. The department is inclined to discredit the story as far at least as the number is concerned, and has asked for more detailed information.

Kaiser Appeals for Harmony.

Berlin, July 29.—It is reported that Emperor William has written letters to Queen Victoria, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Franz Joseph and King Humbert, making a strong appeal on behalf of the maintenance of harmony among the powers against China, and dwelling strongly upon the identity of interest against the "yellow peril" by which all are threatened.

Street Fight With Robbers.

Richmond, Kan., July 29.—Citizens engaged in a street fight at midnight with a gang of robbers who attempted to rob the Bank of Richmond. Several shots were exchanged and it is thought one robber was wounded. The robbers had blown the safe door into the street and the noise of the explosion brought a crowd to the scene. No money was secured.

Took Carbolic Acid.

New York, July 29.—A woman about twenty-five years old walked into the Presbyterian hospital yesterday, and before the attendants could prevent it she swallowed four ounces of carbolic acid and died in forty-five minutes. The woman had a card containing the name and address of "Nellie Blair, 3550 Caroline street, St. Louis."

Movements of Warships.

Washington, July 29.—The training ship Buffalo arrived at Hongkong yesterday. The Caesar, carrying coal for our ships in China, has sailed from Gibraltar for Malta. Admiral Schley, on the Chicago, is at Ensenda. The Montgomery has left Montevideo for Bahia. The Lancaster arrived at Copenhagen yesterday.

Prefers Joint Notification.

Denver, Colo., July 29.—John Stephens, secretary of the National Monetary League, has received a letter from W. J. Bryan in which he says: "I think it will be best if your notification is given at the same time and place as that of the Democrats." It is understood that this arrangement will be made.

Loaded With Immigrants.

New York, July 29.—Four ships with a total of 3,155 emigrants kept the officials at the barge office busy yesterday and put a new record mark for a July day since the government took hold of the landing of immigrants at this port.

Named by Prohibitionists.

Hartford, Conn., July 29.—The state Prohibition convention nominated this ticket: Governor, Charles E. Steele; lieutenant governor, John J. Copp; secretary of state, R. M. Stanley; treasurer, O. G. Beard; controller, William Ingalls.

Killed by Lightning.

Berlin, July 29.—At Rastenberg yesterday after laying the foundation stone of the Roman museum lightning killed two persons. Two others were killed by lightning near Dantzig [illegible]

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG -RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, AUG., 1, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman, 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

THE DAMOSEL OF ONE DIMENSION.

Let others celebrate the charms
Of ladies fair, with figures ample,
Of whom the Medicean is
The Venus serving for example;
I string my lyre in praise of one
Who makes no vulgar, vain pretension
To fascination through the flesh,
The damosel of one dimension.

The plump, though pretty, now appear
But coarse beside her girlish slimness,
Whose rare attenuation shows
No trace of ghastliness or grimness;
Although 'tis true she'd ne'er suggest
The type you might call tutti frutti,
Her slender form today, meseems,
Describes the lauded line of beauty.

I, looking on her lovely length,
Abandon with amazing quickness
My orthodox old prejudice,
Revolting seem both breadth and thickness;
How Turks delight to feast their eyes
On fat doth pass my comprehension;
For me the fairest woman is
The damosel of one dimension.

Her one dimension is enough;
The line that emulates the willow's
Own supple grace is better worth
Than fattened flesh that rolls and billows.
But does my lady know her charm?
Alas, I'm filled with apprehension
Lest antilean transform and spoil
My damosel of one dimension.
—Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

A Real Mascot.

"What is an exit, pa?"

"Exit, Freddy? Well, it is a Latin placard hung around on the walls in theaters and opera houses to keep people from thinking they smell fire."—Indianapolis Journal.

Living Without Nourishment.

There seems to be no philosophical necessity for food. We can conceive of organized beings living without nourishment and deriving all the energy they need for the performance of their life functions from the ambient medium. In a crystal we have the clear evidence of the existence of a formative life principle, and, though we cannot understand the life of a crystal, it is none the less a living being. There may be, besides crystals, other such individualized, material systems of beings, perhaps of gaseous constitution or composed of substance still more tenuous. In view of this possibility—nay, probability—we cannot apodeictically deny the existence of organized beings on a planet merely because the conditions on the same are unsuitable for the existence of life as we conceive it. We cannot even with positive assurance assert that some of them might not be present here, in this our world, in the very midst of us, for their constitution and life manifestion may be such that we are unable to perceive them.—Nikola Tesla in Century Magazine.

Optician's Latin.

Hiram had returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of the ancient languages, but he "fell down" one day when his sister, a demure young girl in her teens, asked him to translate a sign she had seen in front of an optician's office which read thus:

CON SULTU SABO UTTO UREY ES.

Hiram struggled manfully with it for several minutes and gave it up.

"It isn't good Latin," he said. "There are some words in it that are Latin, but the others are either wrong in termination or are barbarisms from other languages, and, taken as a whole, it doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," rejoined his sister, "but Keturah, out in the kitchen, translates it without any trouble. She says it means, 'Consult us about your eyes.'"

Whereupon Hiram collapsed.—Youth's Companion.

Saved by Presence of Mind.

At Sheffield, England, recently a curious accident occurred. A passenger was riding on a double deck electrical car, and a single deck car passed in the opposite direction. The rope of the trolley boom of the latter was flying in the wind, and it wound itself around the passenger's neck. Fortunately he had the presence of mind to seize the rope with both hands and release himself or he would probably have been pulled from the car.

Not All.

Teacher (suspiciously)—Who wrote your composition, Johnny?

Johnny—My father.

"What, all of it?"

"No'm. I helped him."—Truth.

A real scene of troops in action hardly exists. Pictures of them are taken at odd spells and out of danger's reach, guns and troops being used for the purpose.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—Milton.

DUELING IN FRANCE.

THE CUSTOM HAS DEVELOPED A NATIONAL FIGHTING BLADE.

It Is a Long, Strong Sword, the Epee de Combat, and With It, Were the Combatants So Inclined, Serious Injuries Could Be Inflicted.

Persons other than French are wont to maintain in spite of the occasional pin pricks that the French duelists inflict on one another that French dueling is a French farce. But Frenchmen and sometimes other persons in sympathy with them insist upon being taken seriously. They insist that dueling with swords, which is the real thing in French duels, is not child's play and that compared with it the old fashioned Anglo-Saxon resort to a "pair of fives" is brutality not to be thought of by the scraping smirker of the boulevards.

The French habit of settling disputes by resort to duels with swords has developed a national dueling weapon, the epee de combat, a long and strong blade with three triangular grooves tapering to a keen point, with edges that never are used save for defense. The hand is protected with a broad, round guard shaped like the gong upon an alarm clock. The handle is straight, with no other incumbrance, and balanced by a heavy pommel which projects beyond the root of the thumb when the weapon is held ready for a thrust.

It is a modern development of the rapier with which Cyrano de Bergerac fought the bullies of Paris. It shows traces of its descent through the elegant court sword which was coming into being when D'Artagnan became a field marshal in the "Duc de Bragelonne." But its hilt makes it impossible for ordinary wear in its present shape, and the epee de combat is the weapon of the French duelist and of him alone.

In 1888 General Boulanger and M. Floquet found it necessary to settle their differences at the sword's point. The critics had not much difficulty in picking the winner between a civilian president of the chamber of deputies well advanced in years who had limited his practice to sparrow shooting with a pistol and a "brav' general" in the full ardor of his life whose sword was the symbol of his profession. Yet they were utterly mistaken.

If M. Floquet was no swordsman, he was full of quiet pluck and common sense, and he practiced one stroke only the night before the fight. A dozen times, though not too many to make his old limbs stiff the next day, he might have been seen in a well known salles d'armes straightening his arm and raising his wrist until he could only just see the point of his sword above and beyond the ball of his thumb. The next day Boulanger made a furious attack, with many stamps and flourishes. The little president stiffened his back, threw out his point, and the unlucky general impaled his neck upon the blade. Boulanger recovered, to die by his own hand after "Boulangism" had been discredited.

"Harry Alis" of the Debats suffered much more quickly from the effects of the epee. His real name was Hippolyte Percher, and in fighting a captain of infantry on the Ile de la Grande Jatte about certain scandals connected with the French Kongo he was hit in the right armpit and bled to death.

The duel fought by Catulle Mendes in May of 1899 was almost as serious, and it was caused while Bernhardt was playing "Hamlet" by some fatuous quarrel over the physical development of the prince of Denmark. M. Vanor, Mendes' opponent, was a fine swordsman and sportsmanlike enough to recognize the double advantages he enjoyed, contented himself with parrying correctly. Catulle Mendes threw himself on his adversary's point and was severely wounded in the stomach on almost the same ground where Percher had been killed several years before.

It often is urged outside of France that French dueling consists in merely pricking your man in the hand or forearm, as the least disablement is held to "satisfy the honor" of the combatants. But the hand and arm of an adversary are those parts of him which are nearest to you and which you can reach with the least exposure of your own person.

The wound that is produced by transfixing a hand, which may be protected only by the ordinary kid glove of social custom, is not only totally disabling, but also extremely painful. Soldiers who have been shot in the palm invariably collapse for a time with the acute agony produced by the rupture of so many delicate nerve centers. A thrust in the forearm is equally effective, for it disables all the muscles and ligaments that enable a man to hold and manipulate his sword.

But though a fine duelist is always capable of these particular thrusts—and they are far more various than would be imagined at first sight—he has by no means exhausted his strokes when these have all been parried. Attacks in what is called the "lower line" are frequently successful and invariably produce an awkward wound when they succeed. The throat is as vulnerable and as often attacked as is the chest, and it must be remembered that the entire body of each assailant is open to attack and obviously to injury.

Nothing In a Name.

"Where have you been until this shamefully unseasonable hour?"

"Been sitting in a 'quick repair' shop, my dear, waiting for my only pair of shoes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Good chairs are the most difficult pieces of old furniture to find. They received harder use than other pieces of furniture and consequently wore out quicker.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

He Obeyed the Judge.

Over a score of years ago Judge Fitzgerald was appointed to the bench of the district that includes Pima and Cochise counties, in Arizona. He found on coming to Tucson that formality was almost unknown in the courtroom. If the days were warm, the attorneys and attendants dispensed with coats. This to him appeared particularly disrespectful. He announced that smoking in the courtroom would not be tolerated and that coats must be worn under pain of the court's displeasure. The grand jury was called. Among the jurors summoned was a brawny miner, who appeared in his usual costume, a dark blue shirt and overalls.

"What do you mean," thundered the magistrate, "by appearing in this courtroom in your shirt sleeves? Where is your coat?"

"At home, judge," mildly returned the juror.

"Then go and get it! No, not a word, sir!" glaring down upon the man as he attempted to speak. "Go home and get your coat, sir, or, I'll commit you for contempt!"

The miner went silently out. He didn't return that day nor the next, and the judge, after issuing a bench warrant for him, swore in another juror. About two weeks thereafter the original miner, dressed as the court demanded, again stepped within Judge Fitzgerald's range of vision. To the irate magistrate he tendered the explanation that his home and coat were both in Harshaw mountains, near the Mexican border, over 100 miles away, and that he had but obeyed the orders of his honor in going home after his coat.—Arizona Graphic.

A Qualified Decision.

"In the early days of Cœur d'Alene," said an old miner, "I was working with my partners on a claim when we were suddenly startled by pistol shots and, looking up, discovered a man lying prostrate on an adjoining claim, while his assailant was trying to escape by legging it to the best of his ability. Without stopping to pick up the injured man we gave hot chase to the one trying to escape, whom we finally overhauled, captured and haled before a justice of the peace at Mission, Ida., the nearby town.

"There, as I remember it, it developed that it was an attempt at claim jumping and that the man who had done the shooting was the would be jumper. The evidence was all against him, and word came that the man who had been shot lay, all but within the portals of death, the physician giving it as his opinion that he could last only a few hours longer, and thereupon the famed justice of the peace rendered his decision.

"'I find you guilty of murder in the first degree,' said he, severely, as he turned toward the prisoner at the bar—'that is, provided the victim dies,' and so that decision stands to this day."

A Newspaper Wonder.

When you open up your newspaper, it may cause you to feel some wonder if you know that in all probability yours are the first hands that have ever touched its inside pages. The reason for this is, that the paper is made from wood pulp. The woodman cuts down a spruce tree. It is hauled to the mill. There machinery strips off the bark, reduces the wood to pulp and makes it into paper.

At every turn cranes, derricks, chains, cogs, rollers, steel teeth and other mechanical contrivances keep the material out of human hands. The immense rolls are wound by machines, loaded into car and wagon by machinery, put into pressroom and on presses by other machinery and finally printed and folded without having been directly touched by any human hand.

This is a mechanical marvel of today which is no doubt duplicated in other branches of industry. It is very striking in the newspaper industry, which stands in the very front rank of mechanical perfection.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

No Use For Toes.

If shoes go on forever, why should not our toes grow together? We have no use for them. We can't manage them. About one man in 1,000 can pull on his interossei muscles and spread out his toes. In the remaining 999 these muscles are as dead as fiber. They haven't been used since the infant stuck his toes in his mouth and crooned a baby song without words. If we wore mittens all the time, the individual control of our fingers would be lost. We eat so much soft food that we have scarcely any need of teeth. Gums would answer every purpose, as mastication is performed by machinery before we begin a meal. There are over 200 distinct muscles in the human body, of which the best of us keep about 100 in prime condition by proper use.—New York Press.

Speeding the Parting Guest.

"Is that clock right?" he asked after it had struck 11.

"Why?" she answered.

"Because if it is I shall have plenty of time to catch the 11:30 car."

"I remember now," she said, "that the clock is about 20 minutes slow. If you hurry, you will just catch the car."

During the 20 minutes that he stood on the corner he arrived at the painful conclusion that she didn't really love him as he longed to be loved.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hawaiian Pronunciations.

Hawaiians call their chief islands Hah-vwy-ee; we say Hah-wy-ee. Other proper ways of giving well known Hawaiian names are, O-ah-hu, Ho-no-lulu, Mow-ee (Maui), Kow-aye (Kauai), Ne-e-how (Niihau), Hee-lo (Hilo), Lah-by-na (Lahaina), Ko-hah-la (Kohala). Vowels are as in Italian and deserve much care. Hawaiians pay little attention to consonants.—Baltimore News.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz:

Devant G. Rice, H. E. 19769, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 22, twp. 153 N., range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hulva Hulvason, Hans Frederickson, George German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn. [illegible]

32-5 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.25.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority in him vested by section 2455, U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Misc. App. No. 290—8161.
32-5

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
ST. PAUL GEO. BENZ & SONS MINNEAPOLIS

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Call for and get
HAMM'S
Celebrated
St. Paul
BEER
Order of Nearest agent.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
St. Paul.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address, [illegible]

C. A. SNOW & CO.
[illegible]

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

☞ Call on or address
FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

First Mortgage Loans.

I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the

LOWEST

possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on

H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods

Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the City.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Electric Light in Every Berth

A special feature of the Burglington's Chicago Limited. When you retire, turn on the light. After you are comfortably ensconced between the sheets, you can read by it. When you are sleepy, a twist of the wrist—and the light's out. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Scenic Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN. AUGUST 1, 1900.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., July 9th, 1900.
Regular meeting of board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Board met in regular session this day.

Members present. Johnson, Hansen, Hebert, Sutor, and Demann.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the county auditor be instructed to draw his warrant in favor of the Great Northern Railway Co. in the sum of $400.00 out of the Sanders and Black River Ditch fund as payment for the award of damages allowed said Great Northern Railway Company by the viewers of said ditch for the construction of a certain railroad bridge across said ditch.

And it is hereby specially understood and agreed that the Great Northern Ry. Co., as soon as practicable, proceed to the construction of said bridge.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Petition of Alphonse LaCombe and others for bridge across Clearwater river in fractional township 152, range 41, was read.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Hansen that county appropriate sufficient amount to pay for iron work and the construction of span.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 8 o'clock p. m.

8 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Johnson that board make lease with Ernest Buse for court room and second story of building situate on lot 9 block 3 at $15.00 per month, and auditor is hereby instructed to draw his warrant monthly in payment of same, from July 15th to January 8th 1901.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. July 10, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that the necessary steps be taken to change the system of caring for the poor, from the county to the town system, and that the county auditor is hereby instructed to lay the question before the State board of Corrections and Charities.

Which resolution was seconded by Hebert.

Upon the question of the same the following was the vote:

Ayes.

Johnson, Hansen, Sutor, Hebert and Demann.

Nays.

None.

So the same was adopted.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Johnson that board make list of 72 names from which to draw petit jury for October term of court.

Motion carried.

List was then made and filed with clerk of court.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Jos. Laurant.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Hansen that the same be granted.

Johnson, Sutor and Hansen voting in the affirmative and Hebert and Demann voting in the negative.

Motion carried.

And the following order was made:

Order Setting off legal voter from one school district to another.

Whereas, the petition of Joseph Laurant a legal voter, free holder and resident of school district No. 81, in this county, with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described which are situate in School district No. 79 and adjoin School district No. 81, and asking that said lands may be set off from said district No. 79 to said adjoining school district No. 81 for the following reasons:

That he lives in school district No. 81 and wants all his land in the same school district

Was presented to the board of County Commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon; and

Whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1900, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and

Whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally, a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and

Whereas, at the said session of the said Board of county commissioners, commencing on said 10th day of July, A. D. 1900, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by this board with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner and said board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined that the said petitioner, and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit:

NW¼, section 3, twp 150, range 43.

Be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 79, to said adjoining school district No. 81, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named school district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

Dated the 10th day of July, A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor
and ex-officio Clerk of Board.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $1100.00 be and the same is hereby transferred from the Road & Bridge Fund and credited to the county revenue fund.

Which resolution was seconded by Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that the sum of $900.00 be and is hereby transferred from the Poor fund and credited to the County revenue fund.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that the sum of $150.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the county revenue fund and credited to the Incidental Expense Fund.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

> Resolved that the following sums and taxes be levied as a basis of taxation for the year 1900 for the county of Red Lake viz:

County Revenue	$12000 00
" Road & Bridge	2000 00
" Poor	3000 00
" Bond & Interest	4000 00
" School	1 mill
" Interest on ditch bonds	1000 00

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Application of John Turnquist for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes was read and on motion duly carried the same was granted.

Motion made by Hansen seconded by Sutor that sheriff's list of uncollected Personal property tax be cancelled.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. July 11th.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

> Resolved that the county auditor and treasurer are hereby authorized to make a partial distribution of the tax-collection funds at any time between the regular days of settlement, provided that no fund shall receive a greater sum than would accrue to it of the tax levy and collections which is at the time in the treasury undistributed.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.	
Rapp & Post supplies for O.A. Nelson's child	$ 5 00
Ed Gareau board of Joe Doyen one month	10 00
Luc Dubuc board of A. Juneau 1 month	10 00
Ernest Buse house rent to Mrs Marchildon	6 00
Shagnan & Benoit mdse furnished Oliver Durand	10 10
Mrs A M Labonty board of Mrs Violette 1 mo	10 00
John Beaudry board of E Morrissette 4 mo	32 00
Dr N M Watson medical service rendered Oliver Durand	61 00
Dr Henry Francis medical service rendered Louis Olson	33 00
Dr A F Blomburgh medical service rendered Chas Nelson's boy	54 00
Dr A F Blomburgh medical service rendered Chas Nelson's boy	22 50
St. Gabriel's hospital board and care of Mary Domers 3 months	15 00
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle 1 mo	25 00
Theo LaBissoniere supplies furnished Mrs Breault	3 60
Theo LaBissoniere supplies furnished J. Farstad	5 00
County Revenue Fund.	
St Hilaire Spectator to publishing school dist notice	1 50
St Hilaire Spectator to publishing commissioner's proceedings of June 11	45 00
Geo D Barnard & Co 1 book game license	3 20
Geo D Barnard & Co 1 gross Gillott's pens	1 16
Free Press Ptg Co rubber stamps	1 75
Pioneer Press Co blanks	2 50
Peter C Wold assessing fractional twp 153 42	5 00
O H Olson assessing fractional twp 152 41	5 00
Wm Zalser livery to Thief River Falls order of judge of probate	4 00
Joseph Belair coroners fees inquest on body of Wm Vorachek	14 90
Michael Nolan witness inquest on body of Barney Mousseau	1 12
Jas Ford witness inquest on body of Barney Mousseau	1 12
Dan Patterson witness inquest on body of Barney Mosseau	1 12
Wm Lounsdale witness inquest on body of Barney Mosseau	1 12
Jas O Burse witness inquest on body of Barney Mosseau	1 12
Dr A F Blomburgh medical witness inquest on body of Barney Mosseau	6 20
Thief River Falls Lumber Co lumber for court house	1 82
P O Hagglund 5¼ day with team assisting across sec Sanders B R ditch	37 10
G A Ralph cross sectioning Sanders B R ditch	34 70
Magnus Winberg posting fire notices	2 00
Adam Zeh services rendered in Sanders Black River ditch proceedings	75 00
K M Hansen 3 days attending commissioners' meeting and mileage and 2 days attending poor	19 00
O J Johnson attending July meeting and mileage and 1 day attending poor	16 00
J B Hebert attending July meeting and mileage	12 00
Jas Sutor attending July meeting and mileage and attending poor	16 00
Wm C L Demann attending July meeting and mileage	10 40

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to July 21st at 9 o'clock a m.

Adam Zeh, County Auditor.

Proceedings of the Board of Equalization of Red Lake County.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., July 16, 1900.
Proceedings of the Board of Equalization, Red Lake county Minn.

Wm. C. L. Demann, James Sutor, J. B. Hebert, Ole J. Johnson, and K. M. Hansen, constituting the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn., met at the auditor's office July 16th, 1900, and in conjunction with the county auditor took and subscribed the statutory oath and entered upon their duties as a Board of Equalization.

On motion duly carried K. M. Hansen was elected chairman.

On motion by Hebert, seconded by Johnson and carried unanimously, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, that as a basis of equalization, the valuation of personal property be fixed as follows:

Horses, mules and asses 1 year old	$ 8 00
" " " 2 years old	15 00
" " " 3 years old and over	25 00
Cattle one year old	5 00
Cattle two years old	8 00
Cows	12 00
Work Oxen	18 00
Sheep, all ages	1 00
Hogs per cwt	1 00

Motion made by Demann, seconded by Sutor, that Board proceed to the equalization of personal property.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion of Zeh, seconded by Hebert, that Item No. 17, of St. Hilaire Lumber Company, be raised $1000, and Thief River Falls Lumber Company's assessment stand as returned by town board.

Motion carried.

Motion made by Johnson, seconded by Sutor, that Red Lake Falls Lumber Company be raised $1000 on item 17.

Motion carried.

On motion duly carried, a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock A. M., July 17.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Numedal.

The following changes were made in the town of Numedal:

Horses, 3 years old and over, raised 10 per cent.

Cattle two years old and over, raised 12½ per cent.

Cows raised 5 per cent.

Wagons and carriages raised 50 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 100 per cent.

Tools, implements and machinery, raised 50 per cent.

Norden.

The following changes were made in the town of Norden:

Horses, two years old, raised 25 per cent.

Cattle, two years old, raised 10 per cent.

The following changes were made in the town of North:

North.

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 20 per cent.

Bray.

The following changes were made in the town of Bray:

Horses 3 years old and over, raised 10 per cent.

Cattle one year old, raised 10 per cent.

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 50 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 100 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 100 per cent.

Agricultural tools and machinery, raised 50 per cent.

Sanders.

The following changes were made in the town of Sanders:

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Household furniture, raised 100 per cent.

Rocksbury.

The following changes were made in the town of Rocksbury:

Cattle 2 years old raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 20 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 50 per cent.

Polk Centre.

The following changes were made in the town of Polk Centre:

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 20 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Agricultural tools and machinery, raised 50 per cent.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Black River.

The following changes were made in the town of Black River:

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, etc., raised 150 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 100 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 75 per cent.

Agricultural tools and machinery, raised 50 per cent.

River Falls.

The following changes were made in the town of River Falls:

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Agricultural tools and machinery, raised 50 per cent.

Wyandotte.

The following changes were made in the town of Wyandotte:

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Cows, raised 20 per cent.

Wagons, carriages, etc., raised 33⅓ per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Agricultural tools and machinery, raised 25 per cent.

Louisville.

The following changes were made in the town of Louisville:

Horses, 3 years old and over, raised 20 per cent.

Cattle, two years old and over, raised 15 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 100 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 100.

Agricultural tools and machinery, 75 per cent.

Red Lake Falls.

The following changes were made in the town of Red Lake Falls.

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Gervais.

The following changes were made in the town of Gervais.

Cattle two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 10 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Emardville.

The following changes were in the town of Emardville:

Wagons and carriages, raised 75 per cent.

Odilon Gauthier, threshing rig, raised $100.

On motion duly carried, a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., July 18th.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Garnes.

The following changes were made in the town of Garnes:

Wagons and carriages, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Leroux Bros., threshing rig, raised $150.

Equality.

The following changes were made in the town of Equality:

Horses, three years old and over, raised 20 per cent.

The assessment of Aslack Tomason was stricken from the list, the same having been assessed in town of Knute, Polk Co.

The assessment of Abraham Paquin was stricken from the list, the same having been assessed in town of Lambert.

Lake Pleasant.

The following changes were made in the town of Lake Pleasant:

Horses, three years old and over, raised 10 per cent.

Cattle, two years old and over, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Household furniture, raised 50 per cent.

Terrebonne.

The following changes were made in the town of Terrebonne:

Cattle, two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 25 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 33⅓ per cent.

Poplar River.

The following changes were made in the town of Poplar River:

Cattle 2 years old, raised 10 per cent.

Household furniture, raised 75 per cent.

Lambert.

The following changes were made in the town of Lambert:

Cattle, two years old, raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages, raised 75 per cent.

Melodeons and organs, raised 50 per cent.

Household furniture raised 50.

Goods and merchandise raised 33⅓ per cent.

Abraham Paquin raised on wagons $25, agricultural tools and machinery $25, manufacturers tools implements and machinery $100.

St. Hilaire.

The following changes were made in the village of St. Hilaire:

Cows raised 10 per cent.

P Paradis on saloon fixtures and stock, reduced $100.

Markam Hotel Co. on saloon fixtures and stock raised $150.

Ives & Soll raised $200.

Markham Hotel Co bldg on lots 20, 21 and 22 Block 39 raised $200.

Thief River Falls.

The following changes were made in the city of Thief River Falls:

Horses 3 years old and over raised 10 per cent.

H E Mussey on printing outfit raised $350.

J. W. Eastman, on printing outfit, raised $300.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

City of Red Lake Falls.

The following changes were made in the city of Red Lake Falls:

Horses three years old and over raised 15 per cent.

Cattle 2 years old raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages raised 25 per cent.

Jos Paradis saloon fixtures and stock raised $150.

J M Bray saloon fixtures and stock raised $200.

J E Bray saloon fixtures and stock raised $156.

Fred Borchers saloon fixtures and stock raised $150.

M Skala saloon fixtures and stock raised $50.

Shagnan & Benoit goods and merchandise reduced to $700.

Red Lake Falls Milling Co. manufactured materials and manufactured articles raised $350.

P A Kaufer printing outfit raised $300.

Jeffers & Boughton printing outfit raised $300.

Dist No. 1.

The following changes were made in assessment Dist No. 1.

Cattle 2 years old raised 10 per cent.

Wagons and carriages raised 25 per cent.

Dist No. 2.

The following changes were made in assessment dist No. 2:

Wagons and carriages raised 25 per cent.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. July 19.

Board reconvened.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

The following changes were made in the city of Red Lake Falls:

Lots 13 to 24, Block 20, Champagne & Dow's addition raised $10 each.

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 3 reduced $25 each.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order.

All members present.

Lots No. 8, 9 and 12 of section 15, 151, 44, reduced to $140.

Lot 12 and 100 x 56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, Block 51, Kretzschmar's addition reduced to $40 each.

80x28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 51, Kretzschmar's add reduced $10.00.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., July 20.

Board reconvened.

All members present except Commissioner Hansen.

On motion duly carried Ole J. Johnson was elected chairman protem.

Lot B of block 2, Langevin's subdivision of church block was reduced $100.

Lots 1 to 12, blk 11, Buse & Bottineau's addition reduced $5 each.

Lots 1 to 12 blk 12 reduced $7 each.

Lots 1 to 12 blk 13 reduced $7 each.

All in Buse & Bottineau's addition.

Lots 1 to 11, blk 1; lots 1 to 12, blk 8; lots 1 to 12, blk 15; and lots 1 to 7, blk 18, Railroad addition raised $5 each.

N½ sec 16-151-44 reduced to $960.

NW¼ sec 15-151-44 reduced to $720.

2 acres out of nw corner of SW ¼ of sec 24-151-44 was stricken from list, the same being church property.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Block 13, Crocker, O & Nelson's add, St. Hilaire reduced to $20.

Block 15, Crocker O & Nelson's add, St. Hilaire reduced to $30.

Block 16, Crocker O & Nelson's add, St. Hilaire reduced to $30.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Sutor that city and village lots and farm lands be raised 5 per cent.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Attest:
Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

THE VERY YOUNG MAN.

His Plaid Stockings and Big Money Make Him Conspicuous.

He boarded the Woodward avenue car at Graftoit avenue, where there was already a crowd of thirty or thirty-five inside. He squeezed into a seat and a woman holding a child partially oozed out at the end by the door. A dozen people glared at the very young man. He hitched up his trousers four inches above his shoe tops and regaled the other passengers with a sight of his plaid silk hose. Every one knew the very young man has received those "socks" for Christmas, but he wasn't aware that they knew it. Atop the very young man's head rested a stiff hat with a crown so low that the entire apparatus looked like a fried egg, done brown on one side.

The young man's clothes were cut very large. He wore no overcoat. There were creases in his sleeves and his necktie was plaid, like the hose. He wore besides these things a vacuous smile of imbecility, such as is often seen on the well-bred scion of a noble European home. Such was he in looks.

By and by the conductor opened the back door of the car and let in about a ton of winter weather and himself. He closed the door after him and the passengers shivered. The very young man smiled as vacuously as ever, and gave his trousers another hitch. Shortly the passengers felt they would be able to tell the color of the elastics holding those stockings up. "Fares," yelled the bold conductor, extending a grim paw here and there. The very young man reached into the lower right-hand pocket of a vocal waistcoat of stripes and checks and pulled out a rolled up bill. This he handed to the conductor, first unrolling it, so that the people alongside could see that it was a five.

"Smallest you got?" growled the conductor.

"Yes, smallest," smiled the very young man. The conductor knew he lied, but the very young man didn't know what the conductor knew. The latter rolled up the bill again and poked it into his pocket, then he reached into an inner compartment beneath his overcoat and pulled out a double handful of nickels and dimes. These he stacked like the dealer of a faro game. Unloading a pile on the youth he said, "That's one dollar." Before the very young man could count the coins another was dumped upon with he words, "There's another dollar." Somebody snickered. The vacuous smile left the countenance of the very young man and he reddened like unto a beet. "There's another dollar. That makes three."

The man opposite laughed outright. The red on the very young man's face deepened. He no longer counted. "That's four," and another dump came. "Then here's the rest," and still another handful of nickels and pennies was unloaded on the youth.

Laughter in the car was general. The youth, weighed down with wealth, made for the door and swung from the car at Edmund Place, even if he did live on Alexandrine.

And the only regret of the other passengers was that they had not seen the color of the elastics that held up the plaid hose.—Detroit Free Press.

BLUFF WON THE DAY.

A Yankee Tourist Didn't Propose to Be Left Out in the Cold.

"Here at home bluff doesn't count for much," said the globe trotter, "but I'm telling you that a good stiff bluff, with a cheeky American behind it, is worth a lot of money in Europe. When I got around to Nice last year the best hotels were crowded and I had to take up with a small room. On the same floor was a German who was occupying a suite, though not spending much money or putting on any style. One day there was a great row. The landlord had asked him as a particular favor to vacate for a newcomer, and, of course, the man didn't propose to be turned out. The landlord coaxed and argued, and the German growled and muttered, and I followed them down to the office to see how it would come out. At the desk was an American I had run across in Venice—a buyer for a Chicago dry goods house. When the landlord and German began to gabble in chorus the buyer pulled a bank check from his pocket and reached for a pen, and said:

"'All this talk is of no use. I want rooms here. I will buy the hotel and suite. Sir, what is your cash price for this hotel?'

"'You would buy this hotel!' exclaimed the landlord, as he threw up his hands in surprise.

"'Grounds and all, and I want it to-day. How much—a million—three or four? And what name shall I fill in on the check?'

"Say, now," laughed the tourist, "but you ought to have seen that thing work! The German had determined to be ugly about it, but when he bumped up against a man who had as soon pay four millions as one for what he fancied, he felt awed and humbled and ready to quit. The landlord figured that to turn away such a Croesus would ruin his house, and it wasn't half an hour before the bluffer was installed in the suite and the German was chucked away into a dog hole on the top floor; and that wasn't all, mind you. When they sent the buyer a bill based on his supposed millions he got up and threatened to buy up the town and start six soap factories to running, and they cut every item in two and begged his pardon to boot. I don't believe that chap had $1,000 to his name, but he just walked over everything and everybody for two weeks, and it was current gossip that he owned the whole of Chicago and a good share of St. Louis and Cincinnati. Nothing but a cold bluff, which wouldn't have taken him into an American dance hall as a deadhead, but it was equal to a letter of credit for $1,000,000 over there."—Seattle Times.

FOR BAIT IN A TIGER TRAP

At the Mercy of a Band of Semi Savages

FIERCE INDIAN NATIVES

Saved by a Little Girl—Shut Up in a Trap as Bait for the Fiercest and Strongest of All Wild Beasts—An English Officer's Story.

A tiger story is the unfailing resource of the officers of the British army on the long ocean voyage they must regularly make between London and Calcutta. It is a rare treat to be a listener with some grizzled veteran during the enforced leisure of this homeward journey, holding a smoking room audience spellbound with a tale of adventure.

Here is one told by Sir Arthur Hewitt not long ago before a party of interested listeners. A tall, thin, soldierly figure, with a face darkened by close application of the razor, he loomed the giant of the group:

"It happened in Birmania," he began, "between Prome, and Rangoon. The country was ravaged at that time by the depredatory bands of Nung Gung Gee, the fiercest native chief we ever had to contend with. I headed a scouting party, and, being overtaken by night at some distance from camp, we lighted fires and lay down to sleep. Some hours later I felt myself lifted bodily from the ground. I had been bound and gagged, and in a short time was a prisoner in the stronghold of Gung himself.

"The next morning they brought me before Gung. The moment he saw me he leered hideously.

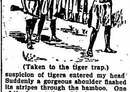
"'At last,' he said, 'here is one of those English who are invading our country and would reduce us to slavery.'

"Gung's followers now blindfolded me. I was thus forced some five miles through the jungle and beaten with sticks all the way. Finally they came to a halt. The bandage was removed from my eyes. Growing accustomed to the light I discovered a tiger trap ahead. I did not imediately comprehend the purpose of my captors. But my uncertainty did not last long.

"The tiger trap was constructed of bamboo. One section of it was cut off from the rest by a network of bamboo rods. This formed the receptacle for the bait. The bait was myself. They stripped me of my clothing, thrust me in and bound me with thongs. Then they made off.

"I did not feel very uneasy at first. For two hours I worked for freedom, but in the end I was forced to admit the hopelessness of the task. Insects alighted on my skin and bit the flesh raw. The sun beat down on my head and into my eyes. I grew faint. Suddenly it occurred to me that a tiger might appear at any moment. However, there was some hope, although the hope was slender. A little native girl had, at the risk of her life, given me a drink of water the day before. This was at a spot near Gung's camp. I bade her hurry off and apprise Captain D'Oyley of my peril. But as the hours wore on I grew despondent. Would the little girl have understood?

"My reflections were interrupted by a light footfall. It was for all the world like that of a timid child. When the sound first reached my ears no suspicion of tigers entered my head. Suddenly a gorgeous shoulder flashed its stripes through the bamboo. One of the largest tigers I had ever seen—and I had seen many—confronted me.


(Taken to the tiger trap.)

"It flashed across my mind that this might not be a man-eating tiger. In that event, it would sniff about the trap and do me no harm. One gigantic paw was raised against the outer door of the trap. The door lifted and fell. The tiger was caught. Only a bamboo paling separated us. The bulky mass advanced toward me. Then the animal stood perfectly motionless.

"My whole body had turned cold, except where the insects left their stings. These raw spots glowed like many tiny coals. I stared straight into the tiger's face, not daring to wink an eyelid. I felt that the first movement would come from the enemy. It did. With a roar, the tiger dashed her whole weight against the bamboo rods. The great claws were thrust through and barely reached me. The tips of them scratched three long streaks in my side. A red tongue was stretched greedily through the bars. There was no doubt now. This was a man-eating tiger.

"The peril gave me inconceivable strength. I tried to burst my bonds. But I suddenly recollected that bursting my bonds would do me little good. I was in a trap, like my enemy. In another moment my portion of the trap would be invaded.

"Suddenly I saw a glimmer of lights. A confused sound of voices reached me. They were coming nearer. I heard my name pronounced. They were calling me. My voice refused to issue from my throat. But I knew in that instant that the little girl had given he alarm. I am glad to recall that my first impulse was one of gratitude to her.

"My rescurers dared not shoot the tigress. Gung was in the neighborhood. His bands would have massacred our little company in a moment. It was necessary to attack the tigress with bayonets. It seemed every instant that the trap would give way under the strain of the leaps of the beast. It took almost an hour to effect my rescue. It is strange that the tigress harassed on all sides did not turn and kill me with a stroke of its paw. But the animal lost blood from a hundred wounds. It succumbed. They saved me."

YOUNG MASON'S AMBITION

His Stake for a Name and a Fortune.

A SELF IMPOSED TASK

The Matter of Honor and Love Are Both Involved—At Last Accounts the Young Man Was Not Discouraged—Taking Rash Chances.

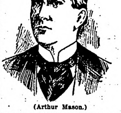
Arthur Mason is the son of Elias Mason, the head of a large shipping business on the great lakes. The elder Mason would gladly have his son join him in business, but the young man has determined that, alone and unaided, he will make his own fortune.

Mason's ambition and romance are the result of a five years' career as interesting as any young man ever had after leaving college. While Mason was at Princeton he met Horace L. Porter, a quiet, mild-mannered youth of rather retiring disposition. Porter was of the sort that is susceptible to a man of strong personality. So it was that, despite the extreme difference in their physical and mental compositions, a strong attachment sprang up between the two young men, which strenghened as ime wore on.

Shorly after leaving college Mason came to Chicago and began to speculate. Like many another man who has tried the same game, he lost, and lost again and again. His father refused to give him an additional allowance. At the very time of Mason's financial distress he received an invitation from his former college chum Horace L. Porter, to visit him at his home in Nevada. The invitation came as a piece of good fortune to Mason, who jumped at this temporary abatement of his troubles.

It was at Porter's Western home that Mason first met sweet-faced little Alva Porter. The girl, like her brother, became enraptured with the air of reckless bohemianism which Mason habitually assumed. In less than three months' time the girl, but nineteen years old, had given her promise to Mason that she would become his wife. In this alliance Mason saw a speedy termination of all his financial difficulties. But he was too much of a man to marry Miss Porter till he had made a start in life.

Mason went to San Francisco as the most convenient place for operating in stocks. He was soon joined by his friend, Horace Porter, who brought plenty of cash to do business with. As an evidence of his sincerity in his friendship, Porter suggested to his friend that they go into some business together. Porter had the capital and he was sure Mason had the brains. The offer was accepted, and under Mason's guidance Porter began speculating on the Stock Exchange.


(Arthur Mason.)

In less than a year Porter's inheritance of $250,000 had dwindled down to about $10,000. Mason would not ask his father for assistance and Porter refused to write to his mother for money, and thus it was that at the outbreak of the recent war with Spain Porter was working as clerk in a Boston dry goods store, while Mason earned a sort of livelihood as a board marker in a Boston bucketshop. When President McKinley issued his call for volunteers Arthur Mason and Horace Porter were among the first to present themselves for enrollment on the books of the Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

Mason went from choice; Porter because his friend enlisted. They went to Cuba and underwent all the hardships into which that gallant band of heroes was driven. Mason, strong of physique, withstood the awful ordeal, but Porter, always delicate in health, quickly began to feel the effects of the climate.

He became ill and was removed to the hospital. Mason begged to be allowed to go with his friend, and the request was granted. Porter was unable to resist the tropical fever and in a few days was dead. Mason cared for Porter as tenderly as a mother would a sick child, and as he held the fever-stricken hand of his comrade-friend, he made a vow that in life his only aim would be the redemption of the money he had lost.

On his return he set about fulfilling his promise and plunged at once into the vortex of speculation. Several times he had come within a few thousand dollars of winning the desired sum, but the next week he would make a loss, as so many have done before him.

Those interested have tried to dissuade him from his reckless though honorable efforts, and Miss Porter has joined with them in a desire that he relinquish hs purpose. But still the young man keeps on speculating. Will he win? Nobody knows.

Although the world has become somewhat hardened to the distress in India from hearing so often reports of want and misery in that unfortunate land, it is none the less horrifying to learn from Lord Curzon that at the present thousands are starving there.

Wives in Tanganyika are considered a luxury, and even in Zululand they cost from $150 to $800, but on the Tanganyika plateau one can be had for five or six goats. One goat equals 15 to 20 cents, therefore one wife equals $1.20.

BLANK PAGE

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van B. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Open until one o'clock a. m.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.64½	Oats	19
Wheat No. 2	.62½	Barley	28
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	122
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Monday was a good day for politicians.

E. J. Brink spent Sunday at Detroit Lake.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Jas. Kohmer made a business trip to Crookston last week.

E. M. Hoff and P. G. Paradis are at Red Lake Falls to-day.

County Supt. Jeffers was up from the county seat last Friday.

Ole Finberg shipped a car load of cattle to St. Paul Monday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

W. A. Sorsoleil took in the Red Mens excursion to Bemidji Sunday.

Henry and Will Olson made a business trip to Crookston yesterday.

Take an hour off and cut down those unsightly weeds in your back yard.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village the first of the week.

The binders will be getting in their work on the golden grain this week.

Arthur Lang made a bicycle trip to the county seat the first of the week.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was here yesterday on professional business.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Miss Selina Hoff left last Friday on a visit to relatives at Park River, North Dakota.

W. J. Gunness of Key West has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Aimer.

S. A. Swanson of Red Lake Falls lingered in our village several hours last Thursday.

Thos. Sirrs, representing the Armor Packing Co., was here Saturday interviewing the trade.

Leonard Homes received a car load of binding twine and another of shelled corn last week.

Al. Gates, the Red Man organizer of Crookston was here yesterday in the interest of that order.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Richardson of Thief River Falls spent Sunday in the village visiting friends.

J. P. Foote, one of Crookstons attorneys was here Saturday attending to some business matters.

Miss Carrie Hoff departed Monday for Park River, N. Dak., where she goes on a visit to relatives.

C. G. Rapp belongs to Eddy's cabinet again this year. Eddy has one in every county in the 7th district.

Geo. Ossmann was up from St. Paul last Thursday and bought up all the wool and furs in St. Hilaire.

S. Harris returned yesterday from a two weeks absence at his old home in the southern part of the state.

M. Magnusen a farmer living a few miles east of here lost a valuable horse while in town yesterday morning.

L. T. Bergh, the McCormick collector returned home Monday from several weeks absence in North Dakota.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Harris August 2nd. There is cordial invitation given to all the ladies.

A little stone breaking a street lamp was the cause of a kid boarder at the Hotel de Johnson Monday night.

Miss Ugstad and Miss Rood of Grand Forks spent a couple of weeks visiting friends and relatives in Rocksbury.

Harvest has commenced and the crops on the east side of the river will be as good as last year—if not better.

Red Lake county has what is known as the Mason-Dixon line. Some politician is responsible for drawing the line.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Mrs. Andrew Hall, tomorrow Aug. 2nd. All are invited to come.

Eva Johnson who is attending the teachers training school in Red Lake Falls, was a home visitor over Sunday.

N. Pontous of northwestern Iowa was in the village over Sunday getting acquainted with the people and country.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach in the M. E. church Friday evening August 3rd. All are invited to come.

Dr. Argue, the Red Lake Falls dentist will be at Hotel Markham Thursday and Friday prepared to do anything in the dental line.

Norman Beebe arrived to-day from the southern part of the state to look after his farming interests in this vicinity.

M. E. Todd of the upper Falls was here a short time yesterday while enroute to the county seat on business matters.

The Democratic state convention will be held at St. Paul on September 6th. Red Lake county is entitled to twelve delegates.

Just thirty days more and you can hunt chickens and ducks and at the same time comply with the Minnesota game laws.

Miss Lelome terminated a pleasant three weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post and left Saturday for her home at Crookston.

Will Dupont was confined to his bed several days last week with a threatening attack of fever which he succeded in breaking up.

Ed. Moran came up from Red Lake Falls last Thursday to look over his political fences and found them in first-class shape.

H. Richard, shipping clerk for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, returned Monday from a few days visit with relatives at Crookston.

Ike and Olé Halvorson came in yesterday from their pine claims which are located near the Black Duck country in Beltrami county.

D. J. Campbell, of Crookston, manager of the John Grove Land & Loan Co. of that place was up Saturday accompanied by several prospective buyers.

The Dakota paper that said the show traveling under the name of English-American Syndicate was a "fake and robber outfit" said it all in four words.

The dried up muskegs on the reservation east of here are burning and unless a good soaking rain comes there is no telling when the fire will be put out.

Messrs. Zeh, Armstrong, Lemieux and Kreuger of Red Lake Falls were up last Friday attending the funeral of their late brother Woodmen, Martin Hall.

H. H. Zaiser of Red Lake Falls was here a few minutes last Saturday with a delegation of his town boys who were enroute to Bemidji taking in the Red Men's excursion.

J. L. Johnson and H. E. Ives are at Red Lake Falls to-day assisting in naming the officers that will serve the interest of the people in this county for the next two years.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was here Saturddy looking after his business interests which he found in first-class shape under the able management of his agent, W. A. Sorsoleil.

W. C. Smiley, editor of the Thief River Press says the list of mourners who were taken in at the English-American circus which showed in his town last Thursday are too long to print.

M. J. Daly, the next congressman to represent the 7th district was here a few hours yesterday while enroute to Red Lake Falls to witness the doings of the county convention which takes place to-day.

A party of seven young people from Red Lake Falls visited the Hannay's last Friday night, coming up on bicycles. They stayed over night and started back in high spirit early Saturday morning.

For Sale:—The following furniture belonging to A. R. Mattes: Two carpets, 2 lamps, 1 couch, 3 pair lace curtains and poles, 1 screen, 1 pair postiers and pole and 2 smyrna rugs. Call on P. G. Oyen.

Died:—Myrtle, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Olson who reside on Wall street. The child died Monday evening after a short illness of only two days. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

The Mission Friends Sunday school will have a picnic next Sunday Aug. 5th out at Opperud's. Teams from the country will take out as many as possible. Meet at Rev. J. Olson's nine o'clock in the morning.

A nice crowd attended the picnic given by the Sunday school of the United Norwegian Lutheran church last Sunday at Aubol's grove north of town. Everybody who were present speak of having a splendid time.

Show no mercy to the pot hunter and less to one that will kick mother chicken off the nest and suck the eggs, also the ones that will shoot chickens the size of meadow larks. Go after these three styled "hunters" hard.

The Thief River Indians were paid off last week—got full of whiskey—whooped 'er up for a time and then burned up several hundred tons of hay which the white settlers cut on the reservation and forgot to pay for same.

Chas. Scrutchen, the colored lawyer from Bemidji was here last week in the interest of his getting the nomination for the legislature on the republican in this district, composed of Red Rake, Norman and Beltrami counties.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Aug. 27th and 28th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 27th and 28th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Died.

At the home of his parents on Wednesday July 25th, occured the death of James Martin Hall of typhoid fever, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hall. The funeral was held Friday p. m. under the auspices of the Woodmen of which order the deceased was a charter member of our local camp and at the time of his death was filling the office of clerk. The members of the M. W. A. and the R. N. A. met at their hall and marched in line of procession to Holmes' undertaking rooms where the remains were conveyed into the hearse the following acting as pall bearers: W. McAndress, A. F. Lang, J. Nelson, Fred Cummings, Fred Lemay and H. C. Adams, thence to the M. E. church where the Rev. Myers preached a very able and interesting sermon. The church was beautifully decorated and the floral offerings were many. After the services the remains were viewed by the relatives and friends and many eyes were dimmed with tears as they rested for the last time on the face of the departed one. The line of prosession was again resumed and the remains laid away to rest in the Swedish Lutheran cemetary.

Deceased was born in Wabasha county, September 11, 1877, came to St. Hilaire with his parents in 1890 and has lived here ever since, attending the village school and clerking in his fathers store. Martin will be greatly missed as he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was of a bright cheeful disposition and was loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintances. The bereaved family have sympathy of the entire comunity.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Homestead Ruling.

The Crookston United States land office is sending out circulars descriptive of the new ruling from the interior department regarding homestead entries. Before this law went into effect if a person made a homestead entry and lived upon the homestaid five years, or only fourteen months and paid so much an acre, he then lost his right of making homestead entries. By the new law such a person may again make a homestead entry. This is according to section 2. Section 3 provides that a person who has lost his first homestead may again make an entry, which was not allowed under the old law.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Henry Norland returned home last Saturday from a two months absence at Crookston where he had been in the employ of the Waterworks, Power & Light Company of that place superintending the work of driving piles in the river.

Good shots up there at Thief River Falls—five of them were out in the town of Rocksbury last Sunday and it took twenty-two shots to kill a medium size covey of half grown chickens. The farmer informed us that they got the whole covey.

State certificates were received by the following pupils as a result of the spring examinations: Arne C. Skeie in senior arithmetic, geography and United States history; Eva L. Johnson in senior arithmetic and elementary algebra: Hulda Gigstad in arithmetic and Georgo S. Hall in arithmetic.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company will have about thirty men at work this week to begin the construction of a dam across the river five miles north of here. The dam is to be put in for the purpose of regulating the water in order to float logs over the several rapids that have caused so much trouble this year. Henry Norland will superintend the work of building the dam.

An exchange states that "the young man who lifts his hat to every young lady he meets on the street and then goes home and allows his aged mother to split the kindling and bring in coal, doesn't know the first principle of true politeness." And a little later on some young woman will find herself in the same boat that young man's mother is in—she will be splitting the kindling wood herself, says the Howard County Times.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Tom Lowry's street railway is compelled to pay about one hundred thousand dollars extra taxes by reason of the action of Gov. Lind in increasing the valuation of its property. The Standard Oil Company also evaded the tax law and Lind will see that they pay their tax or go out of the business. Lind's methods are opposite to the one that sends a man over the road for stealing a sack of flour while the one stealing one hundred thousand dollars goes scott free.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Aug. 27th and 28th.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup [illegible]

Some of the republican papers refuse to stomach the boodle dish that the corporations set before them. Listen to the Anoka Union:

"Hundreds of republicans already declare they will never put a cross opposite the name of Ira B. Mills for railroad commissioner."

And yet Mills is a boquet of geraniums beside that of Miller for the same office. Miller is notoriously a cheap tool of one of the most iniquitious railway combination in the country. He has not the first qualification in the world for the office, and his election, together with that of Mills, would completely turn over the grain and warehouse business of the state to a combine that would make ex-inspector Clausen's record glorious by comparison. Mills and Miller were nominated as a sop to the elevator ring and the railroads. Their names on the ticket probably means a hundred thousand dollar contribution to defeat Governor Lind. Whether the people will ratify the corrupt deal remains to be seen.—Martin County Sentinel.

With the establishing of the gold standard this government is now able to borrow all the money it wants at 2 per cent interest a rate lower than was ever known before and a rate lower than that secured by any other government on earth. Still there are those who call this a crime, and a conspiracy to help the money-leaders.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil, June 14.

The national banks borrow money from the government without any interest. Why should the government pay interest of even 2 per cent, and loan it to banks without interest? Bank notes are furnished free to the banks. The ¼ per cent charges do not pay the government the clerical and other expenses connected with the issuing of it. But this is not a crime and a conspiracy to help money-lenders. Of course not. The money-lenders themselves say it is not, and who should know better than they?—Appeal to Reason.

Four times has the occupant of the White House been a candidate for reelection against the man he defeated four years before. Never yet has the president been successful in the second contest. John Adams defeated Thos. Jefferson an even century ago. Four years later Jefferson won easily over Adams. John Quincy Adams made Andrew Jackson taste the bitters of defeat. Four years later "Old Hickory" larded the lean earth with Adams. Martin Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison. Waiting his four yeard, Harrison defeated Van Buren and left him easily at the start. Benjamin Harrison defeated Grover Cleveland in 1888. In 1892 Cleveland beat Harrison. Four years ago Wm. Jennings Bryan was defeated by Wm. McKinley. This year they will face each other again.

Four short stories, the beginning of one serial, and the concluding chapters of another give the August Ladies' Home Journal claim to the title of Midsummer Story Number. There are besides upward of thirty other features: "College Girls' Larks and Pranks," "The Haunted Houses of New England," "My Summer with Some Chipmunks," "A Missionary in the Great West," by Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady "How a Girl Can Work Her Way through College," "Conversation and Good Form in Public Places," etc. Pictorially the August Journal is made unusually sumptuous by the work of nine illustrators and by innumerable photographs. "Through Picturesque America" will command particular attention, and Howard Chandler Christys "American Girl in Society" is another notable artistic feature. A waltz, "Golden Poppies," is attuned to the slumberous summer days and is exceedingly pretty. From cover to cover the August Journal is entertaining and attractive. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Teachers Examination.

Fall examination for the teachers of Red Lake County will be held at the high school building in the city of Qed Lake Falls, Monday and Tuesday Aug. 6th and 7th. This will be the only examination in the county this fall and those expecting to take the examination will please be present at 8 o'clock on the morning of the first day.

Frank Jeffers,
County Superintendent.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

DESPERATE BATTLE

NEW ORLEANS THE SCENE OF A BLOODY CONFLICT.

After Killing Three Persons and Fatally Wounding Several Others the Negro Desperado, Robert Charles, Is Smoked Out of His Hiding Place and Literally Shot to Pieces—Twenty Thousand People, Soldiers, Policemen and Citizens, Gathered Around the Scene Where the Fight Occurred.

New Orleans, July 29.—After a desperate battle lasting for several hours in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Andy Van Kurem, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. B. Bloomfield, a young boy, and fatally wounding Corporal John F. Lally, John Banville, ex-Policeman Frank H. Evans and A. S. Leclere, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously injuring several other persons, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city yesterday afternoon and

Literally Shot to Pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens, were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester. Sergeant Gabe Porteous, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergeant John E. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house on Clio, near Saratoga street. Determining

To Take Him Alive

if possible the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and went to the house. The negro informant of the policemen accompanied the officers. They entered the side alley of the house and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb. Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious but accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro

Fled From the Scene.

Hurried calls were sent to the mayor, the chief of police and Col. Wood, in command of the special police, and as soon as possible armed help was rushed to the scene. In a little while there was an immense armed crowd circling the square in which Charles was located. In the meantime Father Fitzgerald of St. John's church was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly and he was anointing the body of Porteous with Alfred G. B. Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window. The lad saw him at once and

Begged the Desperado

not to shoot him. Charles immediately fired his Winchester again and Bloomfield fell dead. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity, and schemes were set on foot to get Charles out of the building. Charles, however, did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly. Time after time he came to the window and as men, one by one, entered the alley, he blazed away at them. In this manner several men were wounded. Ultimately it was decided that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was intrenched. Some one went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil and, pouring it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match and soon had

The Building in Flames.

So fiercely did the fire burn that it became evident that no human being could live in the building. A member of the Thirteenth company of the state militia named Anderson was the first to see Charles as he ran to the second floor. Anderson shot the negro in the breast and he fell and died soon after. As soon as the negro fell a number of people armed with Winchesters rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literary shot to pieces. The body was dragged into the street. There the police and mob emptied their revolvers into it, while a score of men rushed up and stamped the face beyond recognition. There were loud howls that the body should be taken to a vacant square in the vicinity and publicly burned. At this instant, however, a big squad of police dashed up in a patrol wagon. They pushed the crowd aside, picked up the body and threw it into the patrol wagon. The driver whipped up his horses and the wagon started off with 5,000 people running after it and

Clamoring for the Cremation

of the body of the desperado. Just about the time that Charles' body reached the morgue the body of an unknown negro who had been shot and stabbed to death on Gallatin street, was carried in. Up to the time of the tragedy at Clio and Saratoga streets the city had been practically quiet. Disturbances had occurred only in isolated instances, and Mayor Capdeville was confident that the situation was so well in hand that he would be able to dispense with the special police this morning. The tragic scenes, however, here yesterday afternoon make it almost certain that both the 500 special officers and the 1,500 militia will be kept in service at lest until Monday.

Mob Burns a School.

After midnight a mob which had evaded the militia and the citizen police, attacked the Thony Lafon school, Sixth and Rampart streets, upon supposition that negroes had stored arms and ammunition in the building. Unopposed they had no difficulty in gaining possession and firing the structure, destroying it completely. No negroes were found in the school but a number who emerged from the house in the vicinity were pursued for quite a distance.

Annexation the Only Hope.

Frankfort-on-the-Main — A dispatch from Copenhagen says that fifty West Indian planters have petitioned the government to permit annexation to America as the sole means of avoiding ruin.

Papers in Russell Divorce.

London—The petition of Countess Russell for a divorce, on the ground of the earl's recent marriage in the United States with Mollie Somerville, has been served here.

The easiest [illegible] earth to do is someone else's

STANDSTILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Roberts Finds It Useless to Spend Energies Against a Retreating Foe.

London, July 20—Operations in South Africa have again arrived at a sort of standstill. Pretoria telegrams announce that Lord Roberts has returned there with his staff, apparently finding it useless to spend his energies against a constantly retreating foe. Commandant General Botha, with several thousand Boers, like Gen. Christian Dewet, has thus far eluded Lord Roberts' grasp. Gen. Delarey is besieging Gen. Baden-Powell at Rustenburg, in Western Transvaal. The relief force sent to Gen. Baden-Powell's assistance, under Col. Hickman, proved too weak to be effective and was obliged to fall back on Pretoria.

The operations have been hampered with bad weather, thunderstorms and delpges of arin, accompanied by intense cold. A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Lourenzo Marquez says that President Kruger is now at Watervalonder. He adds that a big fight is expected and that, if the Boers are beaten President Kruger will trek through Swaziland to Delagoa Bay and take a steamer for Europe.

A dispatch from Fouriesburg dated July 27, shows that the capture of Fouriesburg was preceded by heavy fighting to force a passage of the passes, which was stubbornly contested for two days. Gen. Hunter's forces had the hardest work in forcing Relief's Nek, his casualties amounting to about 100. Upward of 6,000 Boers, with a very large number of wagons, a large quantity of storees and many cattle have now been driven into the mountain passes, where they are watched by British troops. Their escape will be very difficult. Gen. French has occupied Middleburg, in the Transvaal, and Gen. Pole-Carew, with the Guards brigade, has arrived at Brugspruit, twenty miles west of Middleburg.

PROPOSITION TURNED DOWN.

Roberts Refuses to Accept Dewet's Offer and Insists on Surrender.

Cape Town, July 30.—Gen. Christian Dewet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused everything except unconditional surrender. A dispatch from Lord Roberts to the British war office says: "Broadwood is still watching Christian Dewet, who has taken up a position on high hills near Reitzburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal. P. Dewet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday.

ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieut. West Are Wedded at Last.

London, July 30. — Lady Randolph Churchill, nee Jerome, was Saturda. married to Lieut. George Cornwallis West at St. Paul's church, Knight's bridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, but only relatives and friends were bidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held.

The duke of Marlborough gave the bride away. Winston Churchill was present but the Cornwallis West family was not represented except for the brother of the groom who acted as best man.

A great many Americans were present, among them Ambassador Choate and several attaches of the embassy. By the bride's special request there were no flowers. Lady Randolph's friends stood loyally but regretfully by her. The prince of Wales' remark was: "And I always considered you such a sensible woman."

PET CAT'S BITE IS FATAL.

Blood Poisoning Follows Wound Inflicted by Kitten.

New York, July 30. — Miss Rebecca Murphy, thirty-five years old, died in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, from the effects of a cat bite. Two weeks ago Miss Murphy was stroking the fur of a pet kitten at her home on Park avenue, Hoboken, when the animal bit the end of one of her fingers. In a few days the wound began to hurt her, and her physician said blood poisoning might be expected. Miss Murphy was sent to St. Mary's hospital, where the disease developed rapidly. Despite the efforts of the physicians the bite proved fatal.

BLACK SOLDIERS HOSTILE.

Members of First West Indian Regiment Treat Inhabitants Roughly.

Hamilton, Bermuda Islands, July 20. —Much uneasiness is prevailing throughout the Bermuda islands owing to the hostility toward the inhabitants displayed by the black soldiers of the First West India regiment. The behavior of the regiment has been discreditable ever since their arrival here. The men have entered different shops and ordered and secured goods and refused to pay for them, and walked into private houses and intruded on social gatherings, using abusive language when remonstrated with.

GRASSHOPPERS ARE A PEST.

Insects Devastating Fields of Wheat in Nebraska.

Omaha, July 30. — Deputy United States Marshal James Walling, who has returned from a visit to Dawson county, reports that grasshoppers are devastating parts of that county. The pests have come in such numbers as to strip the growing corn of all blades, leaving the stalks standing as though swept by fire. They have commenced upon the wheat in the shock and are destroying hundreds of bushels a day. Mr. Walling estimates he will get less than ten bushels of corn from 100 acres of irrigated land.

Their Wages Increased.

Huntington, W. Va., July 30. — One thousand miners in the Davy Coal fields will be granted a 10 per cent increase in their wages. The mines throughout the state are running at their fullest capacity and unable to keep up with the orders.

Street Cars Dynamited.

St. Louis, July 30.—Five cars of the transit company were damaged during the night by dynamite placed on the tracks. Nobody was injured as far as can be learned.

Exempt.

Usher—Pardon me, ma'am, but the rules of this theater require that ladies shall remove their hats.

She (with head stiffly erect)—This is a toque, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

So Saving.

Mr. E. Conomy—What do you mean by buying all these things?

Mrs. E. Conomy—Don't get excited, dear. I didn't buy them. I had them charged.—Philadelphia Record.

A million dollars for strawberries is the record this season for Charlotte, N. C., shippers.

HUMBERT IS SHOT

ITALY'S MONARCH FOULLY ASSASSINATED.

An Anarchist Fires Three Shots, One of Which Pierces the King's Heart, Resulting in His Death In About an Hour — Cheers of the Multitude Were Ringing in King Humbert's Ears When He Was Foully Struck Down—Assassin Was With Great Difficulty Saved From the Fury of the Populace.

Monza, Italy, July 30—King Humbert was assassinated here yesterday. He was shot by an anarchist named Angelo Bressi at 10:45 and died at 11:30. The assassin was immediately arrested and cynically avowed his crime. He was with great difficulty saved from the fury of the populace which was wrought up to a terrible frenzy of excitement over the dastardly crime. The murderer gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Tre king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp amid the cheers of the crowd when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. He fell back and expired in a few minutes.

-o-

Rome, July 30.—The news of the terrible event did not arrive here until afteer midnight. Sig. Saracco, the premier, immediately summoned a meeting of the cabinet and the ministers will start at the earliest possible moment for Manza. The Prince and Princess of Naples are on board the Yela, yachting in the Levant.

RESULTED IN A FIASCO.

Amnesty Celebration at Manila Was Premature.

Manila, July 30.—Edited by the Censor.—The two days' fiesta in Manila, organized by Senor Paterno and his political followers to commemorate the amnesty, resulted in a fiasco. The people were passive and unenthusiastic. Failing to perceive any tangible, effective results of amnesty they say they can see no reasons for celebrating

Judge Taft and his colleagues of the commission felt constrained to decline to attend the banquet as they had been informed that the speeches would favor independence, under American protection, and they could not passively lend their acquiescence by being present. Senor Paterno, foreseeing the suspension of the banquet without the Americans, frantically appealed to them to attend, promising that there should be no speeches.

The provost precautions were extreme. The guards were doubled both days and the authorities forbade the display of Filipino flags and of pictures of President McKinley and Aguinaldo fraternally framed. The fiesta is generally considered to have been premature and unfortunate.

During last week's scouting ten Americans were killed and fourteen wounded. One hundred and eighty Filipinos were killed and sixty taken prisoners. Forty insurgent rifles were captured.

POOR GIRL GETS MILLIONS.

Australian Aunt of Miss Maggie Carmody of Toledo Gives Her Money, Stocks and Bonds.

Toledo, Ohio, July 30.—Miss Maggie Carmody, the Toledo heiress to a large fortune in Australia, is on her way to New York to meet her aunt, Mrs. C. B. F. Bradbury of Melbourne, Australia. The two will sail for Paris to remain a few weeks, after which they will go to Australia. Miss Carmody is a poor girl, and has lived alone for some time. Her aunt has made over to her $2,000,000 in money, stocks and bonds, and $8,000,000 more will go to Miss Carmody on her aunt's death.

EMPRESS FREDERICK IS ILL.

Mother of Emperor William of Germany Said to Be Near Death at Castle Near Hamburg.

London, July 30.—Empress Frederick of Germany is mortally ill with an internal complaint. She is at the castle in Cronberg, near Hamburg. The empress has arranged to pass the autumn at White Lodge, Richmond Park, London, which was given to her by Queen Victoria after the death of the duke of Teck. But it is feared there would be family dissensions if she came to England while ill. The duke of Saxe-Coburg is also seriously ill with Bright's disease.

ESTES G. RATHBONE ARRESTED.

Late Director General of Posts in Cuba Charged With Several Unlawful Acts.

Havana, July 30.—Estes G. Rathbone, recently director general of posts in Cuba, was arrested Saturday on four charges. These allege the unlawful drawing of two orders for $500 each, paying his private coachman and gardener from the postal funds, and drawing per diem allowance when not entitled to do so. Mr. Rathbone was held in bonds of $25,000.

WAR COUNCIL REORGANIZED.

President Loubet Signs Decrees Which Also Reform Certain Departments.

Paris, July 30.—President Loubet, on a proposition from the minister of war, has just signed a series of important decrees, reforming and reorganizing the superior council of war and certain departments of the war office.

Quiet in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 30.—The city is very quiet and most of the precautionary measures have been dispensed with. Nearly all of the 1,500 militiamen have been relieved, a detachment of twenty men being left at the parish prison. Last evening the citizens' police disbanded, fifty being detained as an emergency squad.

Amenial Loyothets, a Greek, died at St. Mary's hospital, La Salle, Ill., of injuries received by being run over by the cars at Rutland.

Orange Crop's Damages.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Reports resulting from an investigation of the damage by the recent drouth, state that the orange crop has not been damaged so seriously as at first reported, and there will be a three-fourths crop.

Gold Reaches Highest Mark.

Washington, D. C.—The government's holdings of gold reached the highest point in its history on July 23, amounting to $427,498,482, including the legal reserve of $150,000,000.

Berlin—From Aug. 1 Berlin will have a special department of theater censorship [illegible]

When She Gets Home From the Club.

"You are not one of those men who find fault with the cooking at home?"

"No," answered Mr. Meekton, "I don't exactly find fault, but occasionally I do feel called upon to apologize for the way things taste when Henrietta gets home from the club. You see, I never could learn to make good coffee."—Washington Star.

World to End This Year.

This is the recent decision of one of the societies of the world, and while there are few people who believe this prediction, there are thousands of others who not only believe, but know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation or liver and kidney troubles. A trial will certainly convince.

Too Sound.

"I see you're advertising for a boy. How'll I do?"

"You look all right. How are your teeth?"

"My teeth? They're perfectly sound. You can look at 'em."

"Yes, I see. Well, you won't do. I want a boy who will take part of his pay in dental work."—Chicago Tribune.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A Prodigy.

"My boy, Jimmie, aged nine, is a corker in psychology—and it's only his second term at it, too."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. The other day he said that he was certain the higher moral influence had nothing to do with my being a good citizen."

"How did he account for it?"

"He said I was afraid of the police."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

George E. Corey, Madison, Minn., check rein attachment; Leon D. Howard, Marston, S. D., sulky attachment for harrows; William L. Hull, Alpha, Minn., post extractor; Joseph D. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn., garment supporter; Irving E. Quist, Atwater, Minn., adjustable eccentric or gear; Daniel Swenson, Twin Valley, Minn., hog catcher.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Uncertainty.

"No, he hasn't proposed yet," sighed Genevieve.

We suggested that the fellow doubtless knew when he was well off.

"No; I suspect the trouble is he doesn't know when I'm well off, the way papa is plunging in pork!" said the beautiful girl, with a sad smile.

Ah, love was indeed a great mystery.—Chicago Tribune.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Strange Liquor to Him.

At one of our commercial hotels, a stout, red-faced gentleman, in a white beaver, blue coat and buff vest, offered to wager a sovereign that he could close his eyes and, simply by taste, name any kind of liquor in the house. The bet was taken, and the process of winning or losing was commenced at once.

"That is genuine brandy," said the fat gentleman, tasting from a wine glass, "and this—this is whisky," and so on.

At this a wag poured out a glass of water, which he handed to the connoisseur.

"This is—ar—ah—this—is—?" said he, tasting it again; "by thunder! gentlemen. I've lost the bet! I never tasted this liquor before"—Spare Moments.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Solemn Butler.

When my maid told me that she had seen the butler smiling behind the pantry door, I was aghast.

"It was brandy, I think," said the girl. But the reaction from the nervous tension left me very weak.

"Oh, Mary!" I sobbed, "how you frightened me! I thought that you meant that he smiled literally!"—Detroit Journal.

WANTED LADY CANVASSER to introduce new catchy article. Can make $3 a day. Write at once, don't miss it. Oscar Wilkinson, 30 E. 14th St., New York City

Half the misery in this world comes from having too little courage or too much.

Fifteen hundred dozen hats a day is the output of a Yonkers (N. Y.) factory.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

England sold to foreign countries 838 steamers and 260 sailing vessels in 1899.

To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.—George Washington.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

People who want to be wept with ought to confide their troubles to the town crier.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Moonlight nights are too bright for burglars and for lovers.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Not always a high-liver—the balloonist.

Aphorisms of W. J. Stillman.

I prefer a sailing ship to a steamer—one pleasant companion is worth a shipload of commonplace fellow voyagers.

It is not the form of the government but the character of the governed which makes the difference between governments.

It becomes incomprehensible to me, as my own life wanes, how I could ever have found pleasure in taking the lives of other creatures, filling their stations in the world better than I ever did.

The educated soul pays the penalty of ignorance but there is no consolation in repentance.—Atlantic Monthly.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Notre Dame, Ind.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Mary's Academy which appears in another column of this paper. The 46th year opens Sept. 4th, 1900. We do not need to expatiate upon the scholastic advantages of St. Mary's, for the catalogue of the school shows the scope of work included in its curriculum, which is of the same high standard as that of Vassar and Bryn-Mawr, and is carried oupt faithfully in the class rooms. We simply emphasize the spirit of earnest devotion which makes every teacher at St. Mary's loyally strive to develop each young girl attendant there into the truest, noblest and most intelligent womanhood. Every advantage of equipment in the class rooms, laboratories and study rooms, every care in the matter of food and clothing, and exceptional excellence of climatic conditions —all of these features are found at St. Mary's, in the perfection of development only to be obtained by the consecration of devoted lives to educational Christian work, in a spot favored by the Lord.—The Fine Arts Journal.

Her Timely Suggestion.

"Little pitchers have large ears." Every father and mother has at some time or other had that fact impressed upon their minds. A North Omaha family contains a two-year-old girl who is exceedingly precocious, and picks up everything she hears. The mother drinks beer by direction of the physician, and every other evening her husband takes a little jug down to the corner and brings it back filled with an amber fluid that foams in the glass. The little girl has taken due note of all this, together with the words used by her mamma when she wants the jug filled.

A few evenings ago friends called, and it happens that these friends are very strict prohibitionists. As the guests sat talking with the father and mother, the little girl walked into the room with the jug hugged against her little breast. Walking up to her papa, she exclaimed:

"Oh, dear me, papa! It's drefful hot. I fink you'd better rush ze growler."—Omaha World-Herald.

Children's Games Going Out.

I wish some folk-lorist would tell me whether there is a real decadence of children's ceremonial games. It seems to me that, while I see as much of children as ever, I do not see so much of the old games as I once did. When, for instance, do the children play the old-fashioned "forfeits?" "Forfeits" with us, in the old days, was an accompaniment of other games, the forfeits or penalties being levied as the result of failures—or even in some instances of successes—in play. But that did no prevent it from being a most interesting, delightful and significant exercise in itself. The ritual that accompanies it is a beautiful and poetic thing.—Boston Transcript.

RECREATION AND HEALTH.

Both Can Be Secured at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana.

Like the young man in springtime, whose fancy "lightly turns to thoughts of love," when summertime comes we all turn our thoughts to the consideration of the important question of where we shall go for rest, recreation and health.

There are all kinds of health and pleasure resorts throughout this broad land of ours, some of them, unfortunately, anything but what their names imply, and apparently operated for no other purpose than to relieve the invalid and pleasure seeker financially. So much so is this the case that it is indeed gratifying to the one seeking rest and recuperation from the cares of the business and social world, as well as the pain racked invalid, who is fortunate enough to discover a place where, to use a popular expression, he "gets his money's worth."

One of the most interesting, picturesque and delightful places in this country is unquestionably the resort known as the Magno Mud and Lithia Water Cure, located at Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana. Here come the overworked business man, the worn out devotee of society and the professional man on the verge of nervous prostration as well as the sufferer from rheumatism, kidney and skin diseases for which the baths are especially beneficial. The place is also largely patronized by those who only seek pleasure and recreation, its location making it particularly adapted for this purpose. There are many romantic and beautiful spots and places of interest in the vicinity and it would be hard to find a section of country containing so many beautiful drives. The country is very hilly, but the roads are all graveled and kept in good condition. This is one of the things that makes the place especially attractive to those afflicted with rheumatism, as driving is about the only outdoor pleasure one crippled with rheumatism can indulge in. Some of the cures effected are really marvelous and many who have gone to the Magno Mud Cure as a last resort have returned home within a few weeks filled with renewed health and strength.

The accommodations, service, table and attendance is all that can be desired and the rates very reasonable indeed. The Springs is under the able management of Major H. L. Kramer and a postal card inquiry addressed to him will bring complete detailed information as well as a copy of the "Mudlavia Magazine," a unique and interesting publication.

Some people are devoured by envy, and others are eaten up with self-conceit.

FRUIT SAID TO CURE GOUT.

Uncooked Product of Tree and Shrub Finds a School of Adherents in London.

While the vegetarian regards meat as a poison, the fruitarian looks with no enthusiastic eye upon the Lenten fare of the vegetarian. To him, uncooked fruit is the only natural food, and, though but a small body, men do exist in this cold country who eat nothing but fruit. For a long time they have found their chief opponents in medical men, who affirm that, for gouty persons, fruit is dangerous, some even asserting that fruit may actually engender gout.

Now, however, a little ray of sunshine penetrates the gloom where they sit in glorious isolation, cracking nuts and chewing raisins in all the sylvan simplicity of monkeys. A medical man has arisen to declare that he has frequently cured gout with grapes and oranges. Further than this, he declares that his standing advice to gouty friends is: "Eat plenty of fresh, ripe, uncooked fruit." But, while the "tendency" of fruit is to get rid of gout altogether, it seems that severe gouty headaches and bilious attacks may be caused by eating it, particularly by people who have long ago shut the tempting apple and pear from their regimen. Therefore, though the fruitarians wax bolder for this medical testimony, the gouty would be wise to take their fruit sparingly at first, and not by any means make it their one and only form of sustenance. It is, at any rate, interesting to find that medical men are beginning to look with kindlier eyes on fruit, but at present it would probably be difficult to encounter two doctors agreeing over one suffering gouty person that his salvation lay in a fruit diet.—London Globe.

Knowing the merits of the preparations of the J. & C. Maguire Medicine company of St. Louis, Mo., we take pleasure in stating to the public that they have succeeded in furnishing the army and navy; established in 1841, they have steadily grown in favor with the public, not having one failure to report in fifty-nine years. Their Benne Plant, Cundurango, etc., have become a household word. They are now sold by all druggists. Ask for booklet free, and if you ever get the Diarrhoea, Dysentery, or Cholera-Morbus, give Benne Plant a trial, and you will be convinced. Every article made by the Maguire Medicine company is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it.

His Honor Fishes, Also.

Judge—The charge against you is drunk and disorderly. What have you to say?

Prisoner (eagerly)—I was fishing, and—

Judge (eagerly)—What luck?

(The prisoner talks volubly for five minutes, while the face of the judge gradually hardens.)

"Discharged on the charge of drunkenness and held for perjury."

Farm Mortgage Loans.

In amounts ranging from $300.00 to $10,000.00 on choice, improved farms in the western part of North Dakota.

Write us if you have money to invest, and we will be pleased to send you description of loans, rates of interest, etc. Personal examination of all loans. We have invested nearly one million dollars in farm loans in North Dakota since 1881; without the loss of a dollar.

North Dakota Land and Loan Co.

Rugby, N. D.

An Old Idea.

"Dese hoss'less kerridges ain't so touch," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly.

"Dey's all de talk," replied Miss Miami Brown.

"Co'se dey is. But it's a back-number scheme. What were de first steamship but a muleless canalboat?"—Washington Star.

Avoiding Risks.

Attendant—You have to pay for your soda water before you drink it.

Thirsty Patron—What's that for? You ain't making it any more poisonous than usual, are you?—Chicago Record.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Not Funny to Plunksley.

First Politician—Old Plunksley wants the nomination, and he's ready to tap his barrel.

Second Politician—All right. We'll give him a run for his money.—Puck

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly.

Quite Reasonable.

"Freddy, tell pa what you want for your birthday."

"Oh, pa, I want a tent in the back yard, an' a gun, an' a grea' big cigar store Injun."—Indianapolis Journal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life.—Johnson.

Good humor and generosity carry the day with the popular heart all the world over.—Alexander Smith.

Baseball players! Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

There is no friendship, no love, like that of parent for child.—H. W. Beecher.

The man who never forgets that he is a gentleman also remembers that there are others.—Chicago News.

Stop Your Hair from Falling.

Coke Dandruff Cure will positively cure dandruff and keep hair from falling. $1.00.

Many a woman has secured a life-long job by marrying a man to reform him.

To quiet a crying infant, put it in a baby carriage and keep the bawl rolling.

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

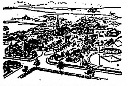
Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

EDUCATIONAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates.

Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year. Collegiate Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate charges.

St. Edward's Hall, for boy's under 13.

The 57th Year will open September 4th, 1900

Catalogues Free. Address

REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical education. Regular Collegiate Degrees.

In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 46th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address,

DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY,

St. Mary's Academy, - Notre Dame, Indiana.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.

Branch of Notre Dame University, Indiana.

Thorough Classical, English, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Terms Moderate. Buildings heated by steam. Home comforts. For further information and catalogues, apply to

REV. J. O'ROURKE, C. S. C., President.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

519 First Ave. So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

$83.33 Monthly Salary

payable weekly with expenses. Men or Women to represent us in their own state, to take charge of solicitors and attend to collections. NO INVESTMENT REQUIRED. This is a strictly bona fide salary proposition. IT INVOLVES NO CANVASSING whatever. Expenses remitted in advance and salary forwarded from headquarters. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Give references. Enclose stamp. Address, Mgr. CO-OPERATIVE CO., Star Bldg., CHICAGO

DO NOT BUY

WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 25. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.

Factories at Harvey, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N. W. N. U. —No. 31.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BOOKLETS FREE, SAMPLE BOTTLES, BY MAIL 3c. J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT BENNE PLANT

17 CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. NEVER FAILS! In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy. Sold by all Druggists. J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BUY A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING $15 SHOT GUN for $7.77. NEW WINCHESTER RIFLES, $3.07. NEW BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, $4.47. NEW WINCHESTER SHOT GUNS, $15.57. Winchester and U. M. C. Loaded Shells, $1.17 per 100. Nitro Powder Loaded Shells, $1.77 per 100.

GET SHOT GUNS AND AMMUNITION at wholesale prices to everybody. Our large Gun Catalogue [illegible] We sell more Sporting Goods than any OTHER HOUSE IN THE [illegible] T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, 717-721 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BINDING TWINE. Shipped on Telegraph Orders At 8¾c for NEW Standard and 10½c for Manila Mixed. Providing your banker or express agent telegraphs us that the amount has been deposited subject to our order. Our twine is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Although our stock is getting low we expect to be able to have sufficient TO FILL ALL ORDERS. Telegraph or write at once T. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn.

Best Minnesota First Patent Flour

$1.85 FOR 98 lb. SACK.

18 lbs. of fine Old Rio Coffee for 97 cts. It will pay you to send to us for our thirty-two page GROCERY PRICE LIST, which will be mailed FREE on receipt of a postal card. We can save you big money on all kinds of groceries. All GOODS at Wholesale Prices to consumers.

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900. NUMBER 3.

FIGHT AT TIEN-TSIN

CHINESE MAKE AN ATTACK ON THE ALLIED FORCES.

By a Series of Brilliant Charges the Enemy Were Driven From Their Positions—Native City Still Defiant—Advance Upon Peking Began Last Thursday—Imperial Edict Ordering Gen. Lung Yu to Gather a Sufficient Number of Picked Troops to Escort Foreign Ministers to Tien-tsin.

London, Aug. 6.—The American and British forces began their advance upon Peking last Thursday, according to a dispatch dated Aug. 2 from Tien-tsin to the Daily Express. "The main bodies of the allies," continued the correspondent, "Marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dorward (the British commander) had no such obstacles, and his delay is inexplicable. The other foreign troops are now halfway to Lofa. The force includes 20,000 Japanese under Gen. Yamachuchi and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000 and the other foreign troops are 7,000. We are weak in artillery. On Aug. 1 a strong force of Chinese from the native city

Attacked Tien-tsin.

By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions. The native city is still defiant and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw a large body of troops marching westward they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

A message to the same paper from a correspondent in Peking, dated July 22, says: "The women have borne all the horrors with marvelous fortitude, and even with cheerfulness. The Chinese wanted peace when the arsenals at Tien-tsin were captured and the negotiations bade fair

To Be Successful.

Unfortunately Li Ping Heng and Yu arrived here at the critical moment and overthrew the peace party. Food has become short, though not terribly so, [illegible] have to be careful."

A Shanghai dispatch, dated Aug. 4, says: "The first overt act upon foreigners occurred this evening. Three Chinese, supposed to be soldiers in disguise, fired at a well known English resident while he was lying asleep on the verandah of his house. He had a narrow escape. From various sources come statements that a large body of Boxers, some estimating the number at 3,000, is gathering south of Tien-tsin and threatening communication."

Safe Conduct for Ministers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the reception of an Imperial edict dated Aug. 2, ordering Gen. Yung Lu to select high military and civil dignitaries to gather up a sufficient number of picked troops to escort the foreign ministers to Tien-tsin as soon as they decided to leave Peking. By the terms of the edict Gen. Yung Lu will be held personally responsible for their safety, and he is given full authority to deal summarily with those opposing the peaceful passage of the escort. "By such acts," concludes the edict, "do we show our good intentions to people from afar, and open our bosoms to them."

Force Is Ample.

Yokohama advices say that Gen. Terauchi has reported to the Japanese government that it is not advisable to send more troops to China, declaring that the united force is now ample to relieve the legations in Peking. Japanese advices say that in addition to causing the execution of high functionaries of pro-foreign tendency, Li Ping Heng has impeached Li Hung Chang, Liu Kuan Yi, viceroy of Nanking, and others on a charge of maintaining relations with foreign powers. A Tien-tsin dispatch of Aug. 1 to Berlin gives detail of an imperial edict issued July 27, ordering the capture of Taku and Tien-tsin by troops from Shangtung and the south.

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Says No Fighting Since the Sixteenth by Agreement.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A belated message from Minister Conger was received yesterday at the state department. It came through Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, who transmitted messages received by Mr. Ragsdale, United States consul at Tien-tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. Squires, secretary of the United States legation at Peking. In effect the advices are the same as those received a day or two ago by the state department from Consul Porter at Chefu. Mr. Goodnow's message was transmitted to President McKinley at Canton, and Mr. Adee, acting secretary of state, later in the day issued the following statement concerning its:

"Consul General Goodnow, in a cablegram, dated Shanghai, Aug. 5, which was received at the department of state at 4 o'clock Sunday morning,

Reports the Receipt

by Consul Ragsdale at Tien-tsin of messages from Minister Conger and the secretary of the legation, Mr. Squires, dated July 21, to the following effect: 'All well. No fighting since the 16th by agreement. Enough provisions. Hope for speedy relief.'

"Mr. Goodnow adds that the director of posts, Sheng, had on the 5th communicated to him an imperial edict, dated July 30, ordering Chung Li to provide an escort for the ministers to Tien-tsin when the ministers fixed a date. The edict says the ministers can receive messages not in cipher; but, notwithstanding this, plain messages were returned to some consuls on Aug. 4."

While the messages from Minister Conger and Secretary Squires bear date of July 21,

The Belief Founded

not only upon them, but also upon collateral and later information is that the legationers are yet safe from at least immediate harm. At present there is no means of knowing whether the ministers will accept the offer of the Chinese imperial government to provide an escort for them to Tien-tsin, but it is surmised they will prefer to remain the British legation at Peking until the arrival of the allied forces. Should they leave for Tien-tsin it would be because they regarded it the safer course to pursue. It is considered not unlikely that the Chinese government will be very insistent upon the departure of the ministers in the hope that if they can be gotten to Tien-tsin in safety

The Storming of Peking

may be avoided. That the advance upon Peking actually began no later than Friday is well assured now. Officials of the war department still decline to discuss the latest message of Gen. Chaffee, dated Friday, in which he announced that the American, British and Japanese forces were making the start without the remainder of the allies. While no reasons for the reticence of the department are given, it is well understood that Gen. Chaffee's dispatch at this time cannot be given to the public, as it contains information only for the guidance of officials here in the formation of a policy of campaign in China.

LI ONLY DESPONDENT.

Report That He Had Committed Suicide Unfounded.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—The report that Li Hung Chang had committed suicide is without foundation. He is only in a very despondent state.

Communication Unrestricted.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, has just communicated to the consuls at Shanghai, according to a special to the Temps, dated Aug. 5, an imperial decree, dated Aug. 2, authorizing the foreign ministers in Peking to communicate without restriction with their governments and ordering their departure for Tien-tsin under a good escort.

Taken by Russians.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The Russian war office has received a dispatch from Gen. Gredekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 5, announcing that Aigun had been taken by the Russians after a stubborn fight, and that the Chinese were being pursued in the direction of Tschikar.

GEORGIA TO FOLLOW SUIT.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed That Will Disfranchise the Negro.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—Owing to the result of the recent election in North Carolina, in which white supremacy was engrafted on the state, Representative Hardwick will introduce in the next session of the Georgia legislature a bill providing for a constitutional amendment enforcing a property and educational qualification on suffrage, which practically disfranchises the negroes.

AN OFFICER IN DISGRACE.

Second Lieut. E. H. Martin Dismissed From the Army.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Second Lieut. E. H. Martin, Fifth artillery, has been dismissed from the army by direction of the president, in conformity with a sentence of a general court martial by which he was tried and convicted of making "false, fictitious and fraudulent statements of claims and receipts in the accounts of the post exchange at Fort Hancock, N. Y."

Work Was Satisfactory.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—Members of the boundary delimination commission, which has been marking the provisional boundary on the Chilkoot, Chilkat and White passes, have arrived here by the steamer Queen. In interviews the commissioners, W. F. King for Great Britain and O. T. Tittman for America, said the work had been completed to the satisfaction of all. The last work was done on the summit of the Chilkoot, and Tittman said the towns of Dyea and Sheep Camp were deserted.

Mysterious Double Tragedy.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Robert W. Sinclair, aged fifty-one years, a fruit commission merchant in this city, and his wife, aged forty-three, were both found dead last night with a bullet-hole in each of their heads in the garden in front of their summer home at Green Tree station, on the Pennsylvania railway, near this city. Whether it was a case of mutual suicide or murder and suicide will probably never be known. The couple had frequently quarreled and some time ago separated.

Wounded Were Not Shot.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Dr. G. P. Smith, who was in the allies hospital at Tien-tsin until July 5, has arrived here on the City of Pekin from China and absolutely denies the story of the shooting of wounded soldiers by Admiral Seymour on the retreat from Tien-tsin. The doctor states that he was present when Admiral Seymour's column arrived and that the wounded were with him.

Anarchists Arrested.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Lucy Parsons and five other anarchists were arrested here yesterday while attempting to hold a meeting. The police had been informed of the gathering in advance and arrested the principals as soon as they appeared on the platform. A considerable amount of incendiary literature was confiscated.

Old Title May Be Dropped.

New York, Aug. 6.—Some of the railroads are considering the advisability of abandoning the time-honored title of brakeman on passenger trains and calling him assistant conductor. The brakes on passenger trains are no longer worked by hand, but by air, and it is argued that the old title is a misnomer.

King Alexander Weds.

Belgrade, Aug. 6.—King Alexander yesterday wedded Mme. Draga Maschin, the ceremony being performed with great pomp. In honor of the event the king granted amnesty, together with numerous political pardons, including the former Radical premier, Tauschanovich.

Drowned While Fishing.

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 6.—Max Katz, eighteen years old, was drowned in the river while fishing. He was a graduate of the high school and was preparing to enter into business.

RIPPED OPEN

WIDE, IS THE STATE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN,

And the "Rip" Extends From Some Place Up North, Down to the Eleventh Minneapolis Ward—J. Adam Bede and Steamboater Van Sant as Chief "Rippers"—The "Opening" Much Like Roosevelt's—A Hint of the Big Job Manager Bixby Has on His Hands—Other State and National Political Comment of the Week.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Aug. 6, 1900.

The event of the week has been the "opening" of the Republican state campaign by the joint efforts of Candidate Van Sant and J. Adam Bede. The "rip" commenced at a place called Frazee City, in the northern part of the state, and extended in a more or less "gaping wound" down to the Eleventh ward in Minneapolis. The lynx-eyed press has failed to record only the briefest outline of the speeches made by Mr. Van Sant, and not a word, as yet, of the Bede accompaniment.

Captain Van Sant's "opening" commenced with a false quotation of sentiments imputed to Mr. Bryan in the '96 campaign, assuming which to be true the captain said was reason for opposing him. They being false, the inference must be that the captain may be for him. Again falsely quoting Mr. Bryan as saying that we would have "no exports," and still "no goods abroad" if McKinley was elected, the captain gave the figures of our constantly increasing trade—increasing year by year in the natural growth of the country—crediting McKinley with the total of such trade, some $2,224,000,000. By the same token Cleveland should be credited with our total foreign trade of his administration. Every one knows that the country's commerce increases year by year with increase of population and needs.

At this point the veteran steamboat man is said to have thrown down his written speech and gone into something of personal interest to himself, the chances of his defeat being the uppermost topic. His conclusion was that he would be elected if he got votes enough—if Republicans enough voted for him. The more he dwelt on this phase the more fixed seemed the impression that he would lose, whereupon he observed that if he was to be knifed, the rest of the ticket should be supported, for, he said, in his mind calling the administration of Governor Lind as proof, "We can keep house without a Republican governor." Still further contemplating this probability he urged that he should be elected, lest the appointment of a United States senator fall to the lot of the new governor. "Stranger things than this have happened," said the candidate. Then retrospectively, or as if reimpressed with the gloomy outlook, he repeated: "If I can have the united support of my party I shall win. If I am defeated it will be by Republican votes." And then he said in closing: "Let me say to my Republican friends, who for any reason might vote against me as the head of the ticket, that they should ponder well before doing so."

From all appearances the opening of the Republican state campaign has been as inauspicious as the national opening by Roosevelt has proven frosty and ineffectual.

Captain Van Sant says that when "they" proposed to dismember the Union he threw off his Lincoln campaign cap and put on the uniform of a soldier. "And there are others." And plenty of them voted with the G. O. P. as long as they could possibly do so without stultifying themselves. They belong to the Liberty party now.

And this is as good a place as any to remark that the quotations of Bryan in 1896, used by Republican speakers, among them Van Sant, that if McKinley was elected we would "export no goods, but would import from foreign lands all the goods we would use," are not only false but absolutely silly. In general the predictions made by Mr. Bryan of the results of continuation of the ruinous financial policy were fulfilled to the letter, as witness the greatest failures, and more business disasters for the first two years following McKinley's inauguration than marked the Cleveland panic times. And but for the adoption of the money policy Bryan advocates, of an adequate money supply, at least in part, by the providential increase of gold, and later by an immense inflation of bank paper, the wildest predictions of misery and woe, whether made by Mr. Bryan or others, would have been realized. And let us call a witness, as Candidate Van Sant says, and it will be Van Sant, where he says: "Our money, including paper currency, gold and silver, has become greatly increased since McKinley took the chair." And Van Sant quotes from McKinley's acceptance speech, where he refers to the fact that we now have "more money," than we have had before. "More money and fewer mortgages," McKinley said.

And this is a good place to emphasize that by the Kansas City platform the Democrats are not only pledged to the quantitative theory of free coinage, but to take from the banks the power of issuing their notes, which are not redeemable in anything, and which notes are printed for the banks by the government (thus the people furnishing the money that the banks turn around and loan them for interest) and to issue in place of such notes the money of the government redeemable in gold and silver. That's the point, Mr. Republican. We will give you actually "sound money," instead of this national bank corporation paper, that is not now redeemable in anything, and is not even a legal tender. This is the nub of the Democratic money plank, and one of the reasons for more than reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

"And never pull down the flag," shouts Van Sant. Well, what would you do in China? Carry it to the heart of the Celestial empire, and create armies to keep it there, or simply let it flap, here and there, as over such roosters as John Goodnow?

Hanna denies that he jumped on Roosevelt about his speeches. Allee samee Rosey is laid off until September, until presumably he can revise and prune.

And speaking of Consul General Goodnow, someone asked the other day if there was really any danger of "General" Goodnow being killed, and a former Republican associate of John's cruelly replied, "Oh, no danger. You know the Chinese don't kill anybody but Christians." Now, wasn't that tough?

Speaking of the Roosevelt speech, we judge that the high pink of the Republican press bureau made a bad mess in sending it out to the state press. Leastwise we have reports from several of the Democratic papers that they received the supplements, which contained both the Roosevelt speech and the manuscript that Senator Nelson read to the listless leaguers. Our boys had no use for them unless for wrapping paper.

Washington Reader: No, when your papers speak of the Powers, they do not mean the Minnesotan in the Merriam census bureau, the dirty work man. They refer to the governments, including McKinley's, whom the heathen Chinee has been making asses of for several long and painful weeks. The Minnesota man is himself a sort of Chinaman, known for his "political ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain."

"D—— the Dutch," shouted an Illinois Republican in the state convention, when Boer resolutions were introduced. "Down with Catholic anti-imperialists and Protestant lovers of the Filipinos," says Paul Van Dervoort, one of the recent Hanna "converts." After all our own William Henry Eustis set the example for them all, when he spoke of Swedes and Norwegians as mere "voting cattle." The latter remembered our Minnesota G. O. P. "leader." What will the other do?

Speaking of Van Dervoort, who appears as a rival to Roosevelt for the place of "Burchard" in this campaign, he is the same Van Dervoort who once, when commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was kicked out of the government service for cause. He then became a mid-Populist, and thoroughly discredited there, has at last joined Hanna. Good enough.

Speaking of Consul General Goodnow, that functionary is "pictured" by the Philadelphia Record, as a round, sleek, heavy-set man, with heavy, drooping moustache, who is shown to be writing away for dear life, under gas light, doing that important "diplomatic intercourse" that the administration is giving him so much praise for. A call bell is at hand for summoning the menials, and there is a big ink stand, presumably loaded to the brim with black, very black ink. selah!

Speaking of Roosevelt, the shiver he has caused may upset the plan of using rough rider emblems in the campaign. Still the speckled bandanna handkerchief is doing duty as hatband for the geppites, as an offset to which the Democrats will probably don the red, white and blue. Minnesota introduced such hatbands at Kansas City, and they were approved. Put on the colors.

Roosevelt on Democrats—all Democrats—"Dishonest at home and cowards abroad."

The race for the Burchardship in this campaign is a close one between Roosevelt and one Paul Van Dervoort of Nebraska. To date both are neck and neck in violent abuse of Democrats. Van Dervoort having recently professed to have been a Democrat, but Roosevelt is the more respectable virago. Van Dervoort is thoroughly despised by those who know him best, and especially by veterans of the Civil war who knew him as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

A noticeable feature of the "changes" that the Republicans have professed to find in the McKinley favor, have been of the same unsavory character as the Van Dervoort case, fitting companions for the Neelys, the Rathbones and Carters, and the canned beefers and the horde of department robbers that infest the administration.

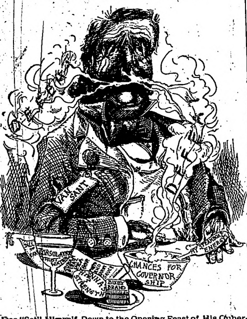
Already there is a demand that Van Sant say less of national and more of state issues. And there is no lack. There is Inspector Clausen, and there is Commissioner Mills, and there is railroad taxation. Up and at 'em, Van.

Sept. 6 is the date set for making the winning reform ticket for 1900 by the fusion forces. Remember both the date and prediction.

Let's see. Governor Lind was first elected in 1896, and counted out by the Bixby machine. He was again elected in 1898, and is closing his term as the best governor the state has ever had. In November he will receive his third election and round out a record of state service of which all may well be proud.

The Democratic state organization was perfected at the stated meeting called for Aug. 2, and under auspices most promising for success. The new plan of county representation proved all that has been expected. It was the largest state committee ever organized in the state by any party, and in ability and especially in enthusiasm, will challenge any like gathering. G. S. C.

BIXBY'S "OLD MAN OF THE SEA,"



Has "Set" Himself Down to the Opening Feast of His Gubernatorial Campaign.

"OLD MAN OF THE SEA"

As Manager Bixby Designated Van Sant in 1898,

Has Opened His Campaign For the Governorship.

Editor Bixby in '98, Versus Manager Bixby in 1900.

There is no idle speculation as to the cause of the lugubrious expression from the head of the Republican state ticket, and the general conclusion seems to be that it is due to the fact that Tams Bixby, who has been so bitter an enemy of Van Sant, has managed to get control of the state machine, supplanting the supposed head, Billy Masterman. These have for their justification the constant warfare made on Van Sant by Bixby during a considerable portion of these numerous years that the "Winona Raftsman," as Bixby dubbed his candidate, has been logging for the gubernatorial nomination. This was particularly the case during the canvass between Eustis and Van Sant, in 1898, when Bixby violently assailed Van Sant and the Clough administration. This was done in his paper, the Red Wing Republican, whose files furnish column after column of these vicious attacks. This is a good place to republish one of the many, which is entitled "Old Man of the Sea," from which it is seen that Chairman Bixby himself is the author of that expressive designation of the Winona man. The article appeared in the issue of May 21, 1898, as follows, the capitals being our own:

From Daily Republican (Mr. Bixby's paper), Red Wing, May 21, 1898.

"THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA."

"Of all the absurdities and bold assaults upon good judgment and common sense involved in the campaign of the Van Sant machine in Minnesota, none seems to us as striking in its originality or as daring in its demands upon common sense as the assertion which we understand is being circulated diligently in many quarters that Governor Clough is not really personally interested in the success or failure of the campaign made by the Winona candidate. It would appear as one of the mere humors of the campaign, unworthy to be dignified by serious notice, were it not being so generally made use of as to rise to the importance of a real factor in the campaign. It is, however, of the highest value in one respect. It shows that the Van Sant managers realize already how seriously they are handicapped by the support of Clough, AND ARE DETERMINED TO GET RID OF THEIR OLD MAN OF THE SEA IF THE THING CAN BE DONE.

"When the Van Sant campaigners zealously repeat, as they are now doing in various quarters of the state, that Clough is not part of the combine, they must credit their hearers with MEMORIES LESS THAN AN INCH LONG AND WITH A VACUUM IN THE BRAIN-PAN. HE IS THE OPEN, CONSPICUOUS, CONFESSED HEAD AND SOUL AND LEADER OF IT. The first that was ever known or heard of the "STATE HOUSE SYNDICATE" was after that conference where the governor (Clough) laid his plans before those whom he sought to interest, to cajole, or to browbeat. The story was soon public property; and so elated were the participants in this arrangement with what they regarded as their shrewdness and their certain success, that they did not deny, they fairly blushed with pride and bubbled over the hope, when their part in it was mentioned. The governor, himself (Clough), who does not boast delicacy or finesse among his happy qualities, TOOK NO PAINS TO CONCEAL THE ARRANGEMENT OR TO OBSCURE THE PARTNERSHIP.

"That was many months ago, and since then THE CAMPAIGN OF VAN SANT HAS BEEN CARRIED ON MOST CONTINUOUSLY AND AUDACIOUSLY FROM THE STATE CAPITOL. It is there that conferences are held, plans matured, information brought and pressure brought to bear. WAS IT NOT FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OIL INSPECTOR, WHOM CLOUGH CHERISHES AS HIS FRIEND AND AT WHOSE HOUSE HE LIVES, that there went out a circular requiring all deputies to declare themselves for Van Sant? Was it not the governor who carried his interest and his spleen so far as to make military appointments depend upon the attitude of officers toward his personal pet? And has he not for the last few months administered his office practically with the sole idea of cementing and continuing his power through another term? THESE ARE FACTS SO PATENT THAT EVEN THE MOST IGNORANT VOTER MUST BE AWARE OF THEM.

"The Clough-Van Sant combination is, nevertheless, learning something. IT IS BEGINNING TO WINCE BEFORE THE POPULAR INDIGNATION AT THIS PRE-DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE'S WILL. IT SEEMS NOW THAT POPULAR OPINION IS HOSTILE TO THE MACHINE. And at the last it is endeavoring, as far as may be, to cut loose from an alliance that savors of coming disaster. NOW IT WOULD CONVINCE THE PEOPLE, IF IT COULD, THAT THERE IS NO COMBINATION, NO MACHINE, NO CLOUGH FINGER IN THE PIE. IT IS TOO LATE TO CONCEAL OR PREVENT THE TRUTH, AND THE CONSEQUENCES MUST BE BORNE. BUT THE CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS AND FEAR IS AN INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION TO A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN."

The above and other articles of the same sort, besides being most edifying, will serve to mark the campaign, as it progresses, and emphasize the comparison of Editor Bixby in 1898, in opposing Van Sant and emphasizing his unfitness as candidate and as governor, and the Bixby of 1900, doing what he can for his own candidate while really desiring his defeat, and paving the way for better things for Bixby, when this, as another obstacle to his personal success is out of the way.

Of the general effect of the Van Sant "opener," the Minneapolis Times says: "Some Republicans can be found who are far from satisfied with the meeting of Republicans in Berglund's hall Tuesday night, the meeting at which Captain Van Sant fired the opening gun of the Republican campaign in Minneapolis.

"These Republicans are willing to admit that there was a large crowd out to listen to Captain Van Sant and cheer him with words of encouragement, but they insist that altogether the speeches failed to create any marked enthusiasm."

Speaking of the Van Sant Minneapolis meeting, the chairman introduced the captain in a glowing speech on the Eleventh ward, said that from that spot on the banks of the Mississippi, one could go to any part of the world. Upon which Captain Van, as if thinking of Salt river, remarked that St. Paul was the only place he wanted to go to just now.

Apparently Tams Bixby has removed to St. Paul for the season, in order to run Billy Masterman's campaign for him. Tams has been East and back, and reports are still out of agreement, as to what he accomplished. Tams' intimates give it out that Hanna shelled out satisfactorily, but Chairman Masterman's friends are sour and glum, and say that they don't know what Tams accomplished. There are many signs of disagreement in the goppite committee. In fact, on the side, the Masterman men drop hints that they don't propose to be side-tracked by the Bixbyites, but intend to have their share of the say so. Meanwhile carloads of supplies have gone into the fifteen or twenty rooms that have been secured for "headquarters, hindquarters or what ever it will be, making the showing of a large amount of business to be done in the Endicott building.

It is not unlikely that the feeling of dissatisfaction said to exist at state Republican headquarters can be traced to the fact that Manager Bixby in the past has "stuck it into" so many with whom he is now associated in the work for Van Sant. Plenty of men on the present committee have within two years past been bitter enemies of Bixby. Such, especially, are those who held the astute Tams responsible for the former defeat of the Van Sant ambition to be the candidate for governor. Tams did his opposition fighting through his paper, the Redwing Republican, than which no paper in the state had more bitter things to say against Van Sant up to the time of his defeat in the convention by Eustis, which was largely charged to the Bixby tactics. It was the Bixby paper which sent broadcast the charges that the Clough machinery especially the Oil Inspector's machinery, was being used to force Van Sant and defeat upon the party.

From the same source came the reflections which have been cast upon the Van Sant military record, it having been Bixby's paper, which charged that Van was never a captain in the army, but got his title from running steamboats. Bixby's paper called him the "Winona Raftsman" and made other contemptible references.

CAPT. VAN SANT AND HIS MANAGER.

St. Paul Globe: The Republican campaign in Minnesota is now in full swing. The task of oiling up the old machine has made rapid progress under the skilled direction of the familiar Tams Bixby, and, except for a few preliminary groans, it will move as silently and greasily as ever. The people of Minnesota will then be able to gaze upon the spectacle of the Hon. Tams Bixby managing a campaign for the Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant, the man whom two years ago he declared it would be absurd for the Republican party to nominate, and whom he bitterly opposed for the main reason that even in counties where Van Sant had secured the delegations to the state convention he would poll thousands of votes less than would William Henry Eustis.

Mr. Eustis was the nominee, defeating Van Sant, thanks to the able management of Tams Bixby, and everybody—except perhaps Mr. Eustis—knows now what happened to Eustis. He was defeated at the polls by more than twenty thousand votes. Yet less than two years ago, Mr. Bixby, now the manager of Van Sant's campaign, declared that even in counties where Van Sant was popular he could not poll as many votes as would Eustis.

IN REGARD TO DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

Hearst's Chicago American is rapidly acquiring large circulation in the Twin Cities and the other parts of the state. It is one of the best and greatest newspapers, to our mind, that has ever been produced in this or any country. While closely following the Journal, it has features also not given the New York production, differing from that as the West differs from the slower East.

We are informed by the manager that the demands are so great for papers that he has not had time as yet to perfect systematic circulation arrangements as far from Chicago as this, especially as to the country papers, concerning which, and some system for clubbing and for exchange we had written the management. This he said would be considered in time. Meanwhile all should take the paper from the nearest newsdealers, or order subscriptions direct.

Let us all push for circulation for the good it will do the cause, as well as for the individual satisfaction at obtaining so great a paper devoted to our political cause. With such papers as the American, the Chronicle, and all the other large ones that are with us this year that were opposed in '96, and especially with the numerous German papers that are also with us this year, and opposed last campaingn, it is vastly different than it was four years ago.

And speaking of German papers, our German friends throughout the state will rejoice at the hard knocks being given the Republicans by the St. Paul Volkszeitung, by Col. F. W. Bergmeier, since he purchased the controlling interest in the paper. It is one of the best German dailies in the country, and both daily and weekly editions should have largely increased circulation by the orders of our friends.

We have received many inquiries concerning the proposed new Democratic daily at Minneapolis, and would say this in answer to all interested, to our papers and committeemen.

Good men, including practical newspaper men and men financially able to publish a paper, stand ready to launch one, the moment they are assured that there is support for it—as soon as convinced that Democrats and reformers generally will take it. They want 20,000 readers assured, and have taken steps, by appeal to the party supporters, to see if these can be pledged, and the result is so far very flattering for success. The way to give encouragement is to send to the gentlemen, addressing H. L. Chaffee an order or pledge for a certain number of subscriptions. Clubs are being pledged in the towns of the state all the way from 25 to 100. Money can be sent instead, and should be sent to the Germania Bank, Minneapolis, which bank receives the same in trust, to return the same to remitter if the paper is not started.

If the Democrats of Minnesota get a move on them they can have a good, strong party paper, at the drop of the hat. Financially backing the enterprise is Mr. George R. Porter, principal owner of the bank referred to, and abundantly able to assure the financial success of the paper if he undertakes it. Mr. W. H. Williams, at one time business manager of the Penny Press, and principal owner of the Commercial Company, heads the practical end of the enterprise. All arrangements for dispatches, machinery, etc., etc., are ready to be perfected.

Insurance company statements, especially the big ones, and especially the big "lifers," are said almost invariably to show immense comparative losses in earnings. It is quite likely that not so much money will be shoved into the Hanna campaign this year by this class of corporations.

Bank of St. Hilaire.
HANNAY & CO., Bankers.
Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!
DAN PATERSON, Prop.
Dray in Connection.
The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place
BIG - RED - BARN
Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!
K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.
Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office east of the city well.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

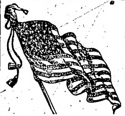
PATENTS GUARANTEED
Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.
Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.
Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building. WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE
DO YOU NEED SOME?
The Best is the Cheapest.
I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.
H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.
JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
Roll Carding—per pound.....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c
LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.
IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.
Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.
Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.
TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.
CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.
WEDNESDAY, AUG., 8, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

The Minneapolis American.

A new democratic daily newspaper, Fearless, Fair, Loyal, Aggressive.

For the Flag, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and equal rights.

Against Trusts, Monopolies, Imperialism, Militarism, Special Privileges.

Demonstrate your appreciation of our efforts and remit at once. Payable order Germania Bank, Minneapolis, 3 months $1.00, 6 months $2.00, 1 year $4.00. Our plan has been endorsed by leading Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

Address "Minneapolis American"

Send for subscription blanks and get up a club.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 30, 1900
"The Minneapolis American."
My Dear Sir:

I am very much gratified to learn that steps are being taken to establish a Democratic paper in Minneapolis, to be known as the Minneapolis American. With the strong opposition which there is in your state to Republican policies, you ought to be able to secure a large circulation at once. The name is good, for the paper will stand for an American system of government, as well as for financial and industrial independence. I hope your paper will prove as great a success as Hearst's Chicago American.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, pongee zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. HOFF.

Miss Lula Dainard has been confined to her bed since Monday.

Manager Cohn of the Greatwestern Clothing store left Friday for a week's stay at Minneapolis.

QUEER WEDDING PRESENTS.

Gifts That Were Not Appreciated by Those Who Received Them.

Even at a marriage feast, as it seems, there will sometimes be the envious or the jealous or the malicious.

A well known author received from a rival man of letters a scrapbook containing a collection of all the adverse criticisms his works had ever received, while a popular artist was presented with a set of elementary works upon self instruction in drawing and painting.

Not long since a gentleman who is a passionate devotee of hunting received as a bridal gift from an anonymous donor a complete set of false limbs, a set of artificial teeth and a couple of glass eyes—the whole of which must have cost a considerable sum—accompanied by a note, the writer of which trusted that, by reason of the recipient's many falls while following the hounds, some or all of these substitutes would ultimately prove of use.

An elderly, crusty tradesman, on espousing a spinster of mature age, was presented by a London undertaker with two coffins for himself and wife, "which, unlike most of the other offerings you will receive, are sure to be of service." The bridegroom resented this singular if useful gift, and it took all the efforts of mutual friends to prevent a breach of the peace.

Equally vexatious was the gift received from his neighbors by an infirm octogenarian who wedded a pleasure loving woman more than 50 years his junior. It was a large brass cage, "intended"—so ran the subscribers' note—"to restrain the wayward flights of a giddy young wife who has married a decrepit old fool for his money."

The husband of a lady whose great beauty hardly atoned for her sharp tongue found among his wedding presents a scold's bridle or branks, a gift from his wife's sisters, with the hope that, "if Kate makes your life as unbearable as she has made ours, you will not hesitate to put the accompanying offering to its original use."—London Answers.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

WANTED HIS FARE RUNG UP.

An Italian Who Demanded Music of the Street Car Conductor.

The conductor of a Brooklyn trolley car had a peculiar experience with an Italian one night last week. The Italian wanted to ride with music thrown in for his 5 cents. A passenger described the incident:

"I boarded the car with six other passengers, including an Italian, at the suburban end of the road on one of the late trips. The car had gone a short distance when the conductor began to collect the fares. The Italian was on the rear seat, and his money was collected last. Everything went well for about half a mile, when the Italian jumped to his feet and waved his hands at the conductor. The conductor went to the excited man and asked him what the trouble was. The Italian said:

"'Me wanta my fiva centa back.'

"The conductor told him that he could not have the money. The Italian insisted:

"'Every boda getta music for a fiva centa; me no got.'

"The conductor grasped the situation at once, and, seeing that he was accused of 'nickeling,' started to clear himself. He showed the Italian that there were seven passengers on the car and that that number of fares were registered. He also explained why the Italian did not get any music for his nickel. He said:

"'While collecting the fares in the front part of the car I rang up one fare too much, and if I rang up yours I would be out 5 cents.'

"While this explanation was going on the man from Italy was still shouting for his 'fiva centa,' and did not stop until he got off the car farther down, still jabbering at the conductor."—New York Sun.

SHE WAS ABSENTMINDED.

A Quarter Which a Beggar Was Not to Spend For Drink.

"For God's sake give a hungry man a little money to buy something to eat," entreated a beggar of a woman in West Third street. The beggar was by no means absentminded, but the individual to whom he spoke was. She passed on several yards without noticing him, when it suddenly occurred to her that to a man, perhaps starving, who had asked bread she had given a stone, or at least a stony stare. So she took 25 cents from her purse and, turning quickly, hurried after a man passing down the street.

"Here," she said, touching him on the arm; "here is a quarter for you, and I hope you will not buy liquor with it."

Before the astonished person to whom she had given the money could utter a word she had departed.

"I am sure I don't know why young women should run after me on the street to give me money," ejaculated the man, "but I will spend it for drink since she particularly requested me not to."

A few steps farther on he was met by a seedy looking fellow who began, "For God's sake, give," etc.

"Yes, my man, I think this was intended for you. A young woman sent it to you, but you are not to spend it for drink." And he passed on with a light heart, while the beggar tested the quarter suspiciously, casting an eager glance ahead at the nearest saloon.—New York Press.

He Dodged.

There is a young man in Brooklyn who needs a tonic of some kind, else he would not have failed to embrace as attractive an opportunity as ever comes to one. He accompanied a charming young woman to a church wedding on the park slope and arrived at about the time the bride and groom were due. The young woman with him was dressed somewhat as the bride was expected to be clad, and as she walked up the main aisle of the church with her escort the organist began to play the wedding march. The couple, however, instead of going on to the altar, stopped in one of the pews not far from the front. One of the ushers came forward and told them that the clergyman was waiting for them, and their friends near, perceiving the situation, urged them to respond to the summons. The young woman said she was ready and willing, but the young man, to his everlasting disgrace, refused to move, and if he lives to his dying day the people who know the girl say that Hugh will not have another such chance for happiness.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Real Jan Ridd.

A writer, giving some personal memories of Mr. Blackmore, says he could not bear with patience any praise of "Lorna Doone." All the world has been told that "Lorna Doone" is his greatest work, the work in which his fame will live, "but," says the writer, "strange to say, in as far as his gentle nature was capable of irritation he almost resented the mere mention of the book. Once I inquired of him was there a real Jan Ridd.

"'Oh, yes,' he said, filling his pipe anew.

"'And was he the glorious chap he's made out to be in "Lorna Doone?"'

"'Certainly not,' said Mr. Blackmore; 'he was a coarse brute.'"—New England Home Magazine.

An Odorless Disinfectant.

If one objects to the odor of carbolic acid, he may use for the plumbing an odorless disinfectant prepared as follows: Dissolve half a pound of permanganate of potash in four gallons of water and pour this carefully down the pipes. This solution, if allowed to stand in bowls or basins, will stain them purple. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of oxalic acid. The acid must be rinsed off immediately after it has been used.—Ladies' Home Journal.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

THE HARDY GOAT.

It Can Be Made Valuable as a Dairy Animal.

The usefulness of the goat in clearing foul lands and the profitableness of the animal for its hair, skin and even carcass are becoming pretty well understood. But the goat is valuable as a dairy animal. If the cows, for instance, are being used for supplying a city milk trade, the keeping of goats for the home milk supply would be an excellent policy. The goat will live where a cow would starve, and, while it, like every domestic animal, will do best on good pasture, it will live and yield milk on astonishingly little food.

The animal and its milk are almost entirely exempt from disease. The milk is more nutritious than that of the cow and agrees with stomachs that cow's milk frequently offends. The animal requires only the cheapest kind of shelter, but it needs shelter from the storms and in winter. If by reason of drought soiling is necessary, leaves, vegetable refuse, peelings of the apple or potato, bread crusts or stale bread, if they are sweet and clean, will be all the feed that is needed.

All goats, however, will not eat the same food, and the feeder will have to study the appetites of the individual animal. Frequent feeding and a variety of food in winter will be found beneficial. Roots, oilmeal, oats, corn (of the latter in the whole state the goat is very fond), are proper feed, especially for the milking goat. Rock salt is greatly relished. The flavor of goat's milk cannot be distinguished from that of cow's milk if it is properly cared for. From three to four pints a day is the average yield of a good milker. The milk is so rich and of such a character that in making pastry it will take the place of eggs.—Epitomist.

SIVA AND DEVI.

The Fearful Devil of the Hindoos and His Principal Wife.

Siva is both typical of destruction and of reproduction. But the latter attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction, in the achievement of physical evil and wrong and in hurling death and devastation upon the people and their land. He is represented in the sacred books of the Hindoos as "the terrible destroyer," "the one who delights in the destruction of men." But in all this there is no whisper as yet of any moral qualities of evil. The conception is entirely one of physical power, used with the utmost malevolence and injustice against men.

Along with his principal wife, who is variously called Devi, Durga, Uma and Kali, he is portrayed as the incarnation of physical evil, wrong, injustice or misfortune. In the "Puranas" Siva is described as wandering about surrounded by ghosts and goblins, inebriated, naked and with disheveled hair, covered with the ashes of a funeral pile, ornamented with human skulls and bones, sometimes laughing and sometimes crying. Devi, his consort, is represented with a hideous and a terrible countenance streaming with blood, encircled with snakes, hung round with skulls and human heads and in all respects resembling a fury rather than a goddess. The only pleasure which Siva and Devi feel is when their altars are drenched with blood, which, of course, could not be shed without the destruction of some form of life.—Westminster Review.

Pilkerton Won the Race.

At one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early nineties James Pilkerton, for many years the champion sculler of America, was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly and mysteriously changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponent or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race.

He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said:

"Look her, you blooming cutthroat! You've got to swim, drown or win this race! You know me!" He won.—Saturday Evening Post.

Watch Springs.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.

Hairspring wire weighs one-twentieth of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day and 157,680,000 every year.

The value of springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than 12½ times the value of the same weight in pure gold.

A Gallant Clergyman.

It is said that the Rev. Sydney Smith could be gallant as well as witty on occasion.

"Oh, Mr. Smith, I cannot bring this flower to perfection," said a young lady to him once as she showed him about her conservatory.

Whereupon he took her by the hand and said, "Then let me bring perfection to the flower."

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz: Levant G. Rice, H. E. 19760, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 32, twp. 153 N, range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Halva Hulvason, Hans Fredrickson, George German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn.

52-5 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Mscl. App. No. 296—3161.
52-5.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice, Neat and accurate work guaranteed.
S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
A Mellow, Time-honored Stimulant of Absolute Purity?
BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS

Ba Shop
BAT
Haircutting, Shav
Razors honed and put i order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

For A Quiet Supper Have Hamm's St. Paul Beer
1st RAT—What beer does the family use?
2d RAT—Hamm's, of course, or they would lose ME!
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 – St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG
To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

20,000 Acres
Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties!
Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.
HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.
Call on or address
FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

First Mortgage Loans.
I am prepared, for the next 60 days, to make loans at the
LOWEST
possible rates ever made in Red Lake county. If you want to make a loan or renew an old one call on
H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM
J. B. Cigars.
ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

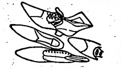
A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

For Fine Goods
Good Goods
New Goods
Up to Date Goods
Visit Us as we are the only Exclusive Clothing and Gents Furnishing House in the C

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route
Electric Light in Every Berth
A special feature of the Burlington's Chicago Limited. When you retire, turn on the light. After you are comfortably ensconced between the sheets, you can read by it. When you are sleepy, a twist of the wrist—and the light's out. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Scenic Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.
P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

It's Time Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 334 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
...IAN
SURGEON.
...or night.
...ted.
...pposity M. E.
...ILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van B. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	64½	Oats	19
Wheat No. 2	62½	Barley	28
Wheat No. 3	58½	Flax	122
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Dance Friday evening at the Hotel Markham.

I. Dahleen spent Sunday at Thief River Falls.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

The gang saws at the mill will be put in operation tomorrow.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Banker Hannay made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

A million and a half drive of logs were brought down yesterday.

Farmers are working early and late these days cutting the golden grain.

Surveyor Ralph of Crookston was here on business last Friday and Saturday.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls was here on professional business last Friday.

Take in the first-class entertainment at the M. E. church next Wednesday evening.

Congressman Eddy is up in Roseau county this week getting acquainted with the people.

Leonard Homes received a car load of binding twine and another of shelled corn last week.

Miss Henrietta Zaiser of Red Lake Falls was visiting with the Hannay family last week.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village Monday after twine and his harvest groceries.

Al. and Ched Rouse, formerly of this place but not of Bemidji were visitors here a few days last week.

Alex Thompson and two daughters of Crookston were visiting friends here last Friday and Saturday.

The republicans have bunched their candidates this year—as high as three may be seen on one button.

The two year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Erick Hanson died last night after an illness of only a few days.

A number of St. Hilairites took in the base ball dance given at Thief River Falls last Friday evening.

A social dance will be given at the Hotel Markham Friday evening Aug. 10th. Everybody invited to attend.

If all towns in Minnesota were as well organized as St. Hilaire there would be no need of game wardens.

Jas. Mathews, an all around head push for the Crookston Lumber Company spent a few days in St. Hilaire last week.

Mrs. Olof Musbeck, sister of Mrs. Erick Hansen of this village, died yesterday at her home eight miles east of Euclid.

Mrs. Ed. Bridge returned yesterday from a three weeks absence at Minneapolis where she has been visiting with friends.

O. O. Opperud lost his large barn by fire last Saturday caused by lightening. He managed to save all his live stock however.

Where the St. Hilaire Lumber Company are building their new dam, hail fell to the depth of three inches last Saturday.

Steve Whithey, the genial conductor on the Fargo-St. Vincent line was here between trains last Saturday greeting old time acquaintances.

A crew of river drivers came up from Red Lake Falls Monday to look after logs belonging to the Lumber Company of the lower Falls.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, FRED G. WELLS, Thief River Falls.

A few McKinley-Roosevelt-Van Sant buttons found their way into St. Hilaire Saturday for the first time—and that is the day the cyclone struck these parts.

Two loads of Royal Neighbors from this village drove to Thief River Falls last Wednesday to enjoy the usual good time generally had at a social session.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

—The English American circus had all kinds of trouble at Cass Lake. This is the same one that showed at Thief River Falls. An account will be seen on fourth page.

C. C. Bergan of Fargo was here last Monday and before he left for home he bought the John Stroberg farm for $1,000. Mr. Bergan intends to move to the farm this week.

Erick Hansen is confined to his bed with an attack of typhoid fever. He has more than his share of trouble. His sister-in-law died yesterday and his two year old child last night.

Street Commissioner Harris, with a few assistants are buzy building a new sidewalk on Minnesota avenue which will be a great accommodation to those living on the west side of the track.

The Clulow Concert Company will give a first-class entertainment at the M. E. church next Wednesday evening August 15th. You cannot afford to miss it. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

E. M. Hoff was considerably bruised up yesterday caused by stopping his run-a-way horse that had got beyond control of his daughter Clare and Miss Hilman of Crookston while out taking a ride.

Rev. Dr. Forbes, who was to preach here last Friday evening was taken sick last week and all dates cancelled. He was compelled to return to his home at Duluth as he was entirely broken down.

Al. Lammers the logging contractor on the Clearwater was here between trains Monday enroute to Red Lake Falls where he expects his crew of men and a drive of forty million feet of logs in a few days.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors for their attention and assistance during the illness, death and burial of our son, Martin Hall, and particularly to the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors.

MR. AND MRS. PETER HALL.

It has just leaked out that nine out of every ten that went up against the shell game at the circus recently held at Thief River Falls were subscribers of no newspapers. The Press of that city says the list of mourners was too long to print. These are the same fellows, we suppose, that say a county paper aint worth two cents a week—Yep—same fellows.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The Minnesota State Fair will be held at Hamline, midway between the two great northwestern cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, during the week of September 3 to 8 and promises to be better than ever. The premiums and purses offered aggregate over $40,000, and it is now certain that there will be comprehensive exhibits in all departments. The 200 acre grounds have been newly fenced; buildings have been put in perfect repair and newly painted and everything is in most excellent condition. Not only are the exhibits to be varied, interesting and comprehensive but the amusement program will be especially strong as well. The purses offered for the races aggregate $22,500. There will be pacing races, trotting races, two running races and a band concert each afternoon besides many special and up-to-date attractions. Each evening the grounds will be brilliantly lighted and a splendid program will be carried out in front of the grand stand. There will be running races, a band concert, a long list of special athletic exhibitions, closing each night with a brilliant spectacular fireworks display. The whole week will be one of pleasure and instruction.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday August 6th 1900 at the village hall. Members present Rapp, Patterson, Weagant, Thorkelson and Johnson. Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp. On motion the minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Dan Patterson team work	33 40
St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	150 52
Joel B Owens work on sidewalk	6 00
H W Peterson " "	3 75
S Harris street work	32 00
A C Adams team work	16 65
C G Rapp lumber as per bill	14 28
H A Johnson marshall salary etc	43 35
Mike Olson work as per bill	6 50
J C Dahl blacksmith work as per bill	7 10
O. H. Peters work as per bill	10 75

On motion the bill of C. A. Chelin was laid on the table till next meeting.

On motion the street commissioners report was accepted as read.

On motion the village marshal report was accepted as read.

On motion it was resolved that the village of St. Hilaire raised $2,500 by taxation for current expenses for the ensuing year.

On motion the recorder was instructed to write county auditor of Polk county in regard to taxes due the village of St. Hilaire.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:—
J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.
C. G. RAPP President.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Aug. 27th and 28th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 27th and 28th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A YOUNG CYCLONE.

Red Lake County Visited by a Destructive Hail and Wind Storm.

O. W. Brink Loses His Large Barn and J. Hendrickson His House.

Last Saturday forenoon (August 4th) between nine and ten o'clock the first destructive hail and wind storm ever known in these parts had the right-of-wdy for fully half an hour which was little short of a tornado in violence. It was accompanied by a continuous rumbling of thunder and the air was full of electricity during that time. It is impossible to estimate the damage done throughout the county as the storm raised and dipped in various places in the townships of Polk Centre, Black River, Sanders and Rocksbury. The storm came from the northwest and seems to have split about a mile and a half northwest of this village, one part going east while the other to the northeast, the latter destroying most everything to the width of about two miles while the former only dipped here and there.

O. W. Brink is the heaviest loser, as his large barn 40x200 was completely demolished. Six horses were in the barn when it collapsed. A courier was sent to this village and in less then fifteen minutes a hundred or more willing hands armed with axes, etc., managed to save five out of the six horses that were pinned down by the roof and tons of hay which fell upon them. The house was located a short distance away but no damage was done outside the falling down of a tall brick chimney.

John Hendrickson was the next loser in the building line. His log house and contents were distributed for a mile or more along the path of the cyclone—in fact two trunks of clothes have not been found up to date. Queer capers of the storm were witnessed here. The south wall was only partly blown down—the blooming flower plants in the window and the clock on the shelf were not touched and looked as though the best of care had received their attention, while but a few inches from there such things as tea spoons and the like were twisted out of shape and broken. The stove in the kitchen was turned around but nothing broke. Logs were carried and distributed for a long distance, partitions driven into the ground and twisted off. Mrs. Hendrickson was the only one in the house at the time but does not recollect a thing that happened. She found herself at a neighbors house but does not know how she got there. It is a myrical how she escaped unhurt. At a poplar grove near this place the trees were stripped of their foliage and the ground was literally covered to the depth of several inches. The grain in this same vicinity was either threshed out by the wind and hail or driven into the ground—likewise the garden track.

Dan Patterson had four men and teams in the hay field west of there and each had their experience—the teams became unmanageable and ran away—Ole Peterson had his shoulder broken, Joe Owens was struck in the chest by a hayrack and rendered unconscious for a time while Gus Fellman was picked up and dropped several times like a rubber ball and the other escaped without injury.

The country over which the storm swept had in most part an excellent crop—especially so in the town of Rocksbury. This is the first time in many years that the farmers in this particular township carried no hail insurance.

A. M. Hanson of Black River reports 30 acres of wheat thrashed out with the aid of hail on his north farm.

Among the losers in the town of Rocksbury are: Messrs. Branvold, Erickson, Engelstad, Vold, Huseby, Anderson, Rundorf, Wiste, Hendrickson and Ole Loberg, partial; while the crops of Chas Wilson, H. O. Rod, R. Olen and C. Falk are a total loss. Some of the above farmers have no one to blame but themselves as the grain in some of the fields were fit to cut three and four days previous to the storm—haying seems to have been of more importance to them—so we are told. "Cut hay while the sun shines" is good; but cut wheat when it is ripe is better.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty inhabitants of this village didn't like the looks of the approaching storm and took refuge in the cyclone cellar of Leonard Holmes.

Several granaries between here and the sand ridge were moved off their foundation and others turned over.

The farms of Messrs. Geskey, Johnson and Kratka were in direct line of the cyclone but it raised before touching the former's field and dipping again after clearing the latter. They have been congratulating themselves ever since on their good luck.

The prairie northwest or town is covered with dead chickens caused by the hail.

About fifty tons of Dan Patterson's hay was scattered all over the country.

Ed. Aubol had an excellent stand of wheat, but its about all pounded into the ground—likewise the field of grain belonging to Ernest Swenson.

Many of the farmers in the towns of Black River and Polk Centre lost part or all of their crops.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address FRED G. WELLS, Thief River Falls.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Aug. 27th and 28th.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Should be Driven Off.

Thousands of tons of hay in the stacks, and upon the meadows were burned up the first of the week by the Indians living on this section of the reservation. Several parties had put up hay on the reservation, paying the Indians for the stumpage and before it was removed, the Indians demanded pay a second time. This the parties putting up the hay refused to do, and the Indians set fire to the hay in the stack. The wind being from the south drove the flames northward and a large portion of eastern Marshall and Roseau counties were burned over. Numerous settlers have lost buildings and tons of hay have been destroyed. All are heavily engaged in the stock raising business and by reason of their meadows being burned over and their hay in stack burned, will suffer many hardships.

Just how long a little band of forty or fifty drunken and degenerated Indians will continue to devastate one of the most fertile regions in the state, it is hard to say, but one thing is centain, unless the Indians are removed to the lake, where they belong, and this section of the reservation thrown open to settlement, there will continue to be trouble. Under the present conditions the Indians living across the river from Thief River Falls are not only a menace to the whites, but are in a state of degeneration both morally and physically that is a pity to behold.—Thief River Falls News.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The Peoples Party county convention was held in Red Lake Falls last Wednesday and the following ticket nominated:

Auditor—Adam Zeh of Red Lake Falls.

Treasurer—O. T. Tandberg of Rocksbury.

Supt. of Schools—Frank Jeffers of Red Lake Falls.

Register of Deeds—Samuel Gibeau of Lambert.

Sheriff—E. A. Moran of Red Lake Falls.

Co. Attorney—F. A. Grady of Red Lake Falls.

Judge of Probate—J. L. Johnson of St. Hilaire.

Coroner—Joseph Belair of Red Lake Falls.

Surveyor—Phil Zeh of Thief River Falls.

Commissioner 2nd district, Tom Belair, of Red Lake Falls.

Commissioner 4th district, George Jarmon of Thief River Falls.

S. A. Swanson of Red Lake Falls, was named for Representative, with the privilege of naming his delegates. This is equivalent to the nomination as Red Lake county has the controlling vote in the convention.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

A Scientific Investigation.

The food value of the various beverages has always been an enteresting question. Wine and beer are prescribed by physicians as particularly valuable in building up the health of broken down men and women. In some parts of Europe, wine takes the place of water as the drink of the people, while in America the use of beer is becoming more and more the ideal beverage. This is due not only to the fact that the American people are becoming more accustomed to its use and learning its value, but also to the further fact that the art of brewing has advanced to the point where an ideal food beverage is produced.

Although there is less than five, and usually not more than three, per cent of alcohol in beer, it is interesting to note the result of scientific investigations in Germany and Russia, which have recently established that alcohol has a decided food-value, notwithstanding the false education which the American public has received to the contrary. Both men and women were employed in these experiments.

It is found that alcohol takes the place of fat in food, furnishing the heat for the body. In small quantities it increases the appetite and helps digestion. It also diminishes the requirements of food, by lessening waste of tissue.

This is just what the Minneapolis Brewing Company has always contended in connection with its "Golden Grain Belt" beers. These beers are "liquid food" pure and wholesome. A bottle of "Extra Pale" or "Gilt Edge" will greatly improve your dinner. Your larder is never completely furnished without a case of "Golden Grain Belt" beers. Order from your nearest dealer or you can be supplied by Alexander Thompson, Crookston.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

He—Do you believe in ghosts?

She—No; do you?

He—Sure thing; I saw one last night.

She—How did it look?

He—It appeared in the form of a donkey.

She—Were you standing in front of a mirror when you saw it?—Chicago News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A Way to the Desired Result.

"No, sir; I cannot permit any man who drinks to be attentive to my daughter."

"Then why not let me marry her?"—Smart Set.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

The easiest job a man ever undertakes is running someone else's.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Life is a struggle in which everybody tries to get what he wants and to forget what he deserves.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
TRADE MARK
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.
Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,
519 First Ave. So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn.

DO NOT BUY
WELL DRILLING
MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 29. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

LADIES! When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails, box free. Mrs. B. L. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

N. W. N. U. —No. 32.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

RIOT AT CASS LAKE

THREE COMPANIES OF MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Desperadoes Have Been Creating a Reign of Terror in Cass Lake, Grand Rapids and Other Towns in Northern Minnesota — Sheriff Beaten and His Prisoner Taken Away—Gov. Lind Is Asked for Troops and Orders Out the Three Companies at Duluth.

Cass Lake, Minn., Aug. 6.—A circus exhibited here Thursday. A sheriff and deputy from Hubbard county had warrants for the arrest of crooks who were following the show, for alleged depredations at Park Rapids. While trying to serve the warrants one of the deputies was beaten and papers and arms taken away from him. Later in the evening citizens tried to have the train held so as to get warrants for the arrest of the gang. While so doing the railroad office was invaded by the gang and Sheriff Alexander brutally beaten and left for dead. They were followed to Grand Rapids Friday, where one of them was captured, but Saturday evening, while court was being held, the court house was broken open and the prisoner released by force of arms. Gov. Lind was asked for aid to quell the disturbance.

Troops Ordered Out.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6.—Three companies of the local militia, under command of Maj. F. H. Bidwell, left by special train over the Northern Pacific last night for Carlton to apprehend Manager English of the New Syndicate show, the notorious "Doc" Baker and the alleged ring leaders of the desperadoes who have been creating a reign of terror in Cass Lake, Grand Rapids and other towns in Northern Minnesota during the past three or four days. The seriousness of the situation was apparent to Sheriff Hardy of Carlton county, who, when he heard that the aggregation was headed toward Carlton, wired Gov. Lind and asked that the state troops be called out, as he apprehended dire results if they were allowed to enter the town and commit depredations the same as they have been doing. Accordingly the governor issued orders to Maj. Bidwell yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to proceed at once to Carlton with Companies A, C and G.

GOV. LIND'S ACTION.

Orders the Circus Train to Be Held at Cloquet.

Mora, Minn., Aug. 6.—On Gov. Lind's arrival here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he found a long message that men connected with the Syndicate circus, recently at Cass Lake, had assaulted and almost killed the sheriff and his deputy who sought to execute the law, that subsequently, when arrests were made for the assault, the whole circus mob, some fifty strong, attacked the court house, broke doors and windows and liberated the prisoners, that the circus was at Virginia, in St. Louis county, and would be at Hibbing to-day, and asking for assistance.

The governor immediately directed the sheriff of St. Louis county to aid the Cass county officials to make the arrests as soon as they arrived with papers and authorized him to call on the national guard for assistance. The circus people for some reason abandoned the Hibbing exhibition and secured an extra and started for West Superior yesterday afternoon. A delay at Cloquet on account of a washout enabled the officers and the governor to learn of the movements of the train. The governor immediately wired Supt. Philbin that the circus train held at Cloquet carried five fugitives from justice and directed that it be held until officers arrived with warrants. This order was acknowledged, and officers, accompanied by the national guard, started for Cloquet.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Ashland, Wis., Suffers From a Terrible Conflagration.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 6.—Nearly one million dollars' worth of lumber was burned in the Baker & Stewart and Keystone Lumber companies' yards at Ashland Saturday afternoon. Almost 50,000,000 feet of lumber was burned and two of the Keystone's tramways and four out of five of the Baker & Stewart tramways were burned to the water's edge with all their lumber. The fire started in the Baker & Stewart yards, and at once jumped a quarter of a mile to the Keystone yards, setting fire to the west tramway, leaped over the middle tramway, which did not burn, and caught on the east tramway. The fire next leaped across the slip to the lime, salt and cement dock, destroying the warehouses—containing several thousand dollars' worth of merchandise and also destroying a quarter of a mile of dock and railway track. Over 400 pounds of dynamite was used in blowing up the lumber piles, and after a three hours' desperate fight both mills were saved.

Largest Iron Ore Shipments.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 6.—Over 277,000 tons of iron ore was shipped from the Great Northern docks here in July, that being the heaviest ever shipped from this port. Coal receipts were 400,000 tons.

Does Severe Damage.

Thief River Falls, Minn., Aug. 6.—A severe storm, rain, wind and hail, swept across this county from the southwest to northeast, seriously damaging crops and destroying several buildings.

Two Are Shot.

Valley City, N. D., Aug. 6. — J. D. Freeman, a prominent real estate agent, shot and seriously wounded Thomas Linly and Richard Hittsman. Freeman said the young men were annoying him. He was arrested.

Found Dead in Field.

Le Sueur, Minn., Aug. 6. — George Ramsey was found dead in his harvest field. He lay between the binder and horses. It is supposed his death was either from heart failure or a kick from a horse.

High Prices for Chinese Pottery.

London—Unusually high prices were recently paid for pieces of Nanking, Chinese pottery owing to the feeling that the present Chinese troubles will make such pottery difficult of procurement. Three vases, each ten inches high, brought $1,155.

Two Patrick Henrys.

Washington—The next congress will include two men of the same name from Mississippi. The present member from the sixth district is Patrick Henry, and another Patrick Henry will represent the third.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Aug. 6. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 74 3-4@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2@74c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 40@40 1-2c; No. 3, 39 1-2@40c. Oats—No. 3 white, 27@27 1-2c; No. 3, 26 1-2@26 3-4c.

Duluth, Aug. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79 1-4c; September, 78 3-4c; December, 79 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77 1-4c; September, 76 3-4c; December, 77 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 75 1-2c; No. 3, 72 1-4c; oats, 23 1-2c; rye, 47c; barley, 39c; flax, spot, $1.38; August, $1.35; September, $1.34 1-2; October, $1.30; November, $1.28.

Minneapolis, Aug. 6. — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 76 3-4c; No. Northern, 74 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2@39c; No. 3, 38 1-4@38 1-2c; No. 4, 37 1-2@38c. Oats—Sample, 25@25 1-2c; ordinary, 24@24 3-4c. Barley, 39@43c. Rye—No. 2, 47 1-2@48 1-2c; No. 3, 46 1-2@47c.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 3 red, 73@77c; No. 2 hard winter, 71 1-2@75 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 72@73c; No. 1 Northern spring, 75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 73 1-2@74 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 69@73 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 38 3-4c; No. 3, 38 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 21 1-2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6. — Flour is dull. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 76 1-2@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74 1-2c. Rye lower; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49@50c; sample, 40@48c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25 3-4@26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.75 @ 5.30; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.50. Hogs, $5@5.22; bulk, $5.10@5.15.

Chicago, Aug. 6. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.25 @ 6; poor to medium, $4.50@5.20; stockers and feeders, $3 @ 4.70; cows and heifers, $3 @ 5; Texas-fed steers, $4.40@5.15. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.45; rough heavy, $4.95@5.10; light, $5.20@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.40. Sheep, $3.40@4.60; lambs, $4.25@5.85.

South St. Paul, Aug. 6. — Cattle — Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75 @4.25; fair to good, $2.85@3.60; thin cows and canners; $2 @ 2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.75@5.15; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; fat bulls, $3.25@3.50; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.10; veal calves, $3.50@4.50; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common and tailings, $2@2.40; heifer calves, $2.50@3; good to choice stockers and feeders, $3.25 @ 3.75; fair to good, $3@3.25; common and tailings, $2.50 @ 2.90; steer calves, $3.25 @ 3.60; stock and feeding bulls, $2.75@3; feed cows, $2.50@2.75; stags and oxen, $3@4; milkers and springers, $25@27.50. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.25 @ 5.35; good to prime heavy, $5.10 @ 5.35; rough heavy, $4.65 @ 4.70; stags and boars, $2@4.60; pigs and skips, $1.25@4.50. Sheep—Butcher, thin killers, $2@2.50; fair to good fat, $3.50@4; good to choice fat, $3.50@4; stock, $2.50@2.75; feeding sheep, $2.75@3; stock and feeding lambs, common to good, $2.75@3; good to choice, $3@3.25; butcher lambs, common to medium, $4@4.50; good to choice, $4.50@5.50; bucks, $2@2.75.

ARE RESCUED FROM A FIRE.

Negro Saves Six Children From a Burning Building.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 6. — Six children would have perished in smoke and flames which threatened to destroy a two and a half-story double frame building but for the bravery of Thomas Williams, a negro living in the neighborhood, who, after discovering the fire, roused the occupants, Mrs. Samantha Early and Mr. and Mrs. Peasley, from partial suffocation, and, helping them to flee to a place of safety, went back three times into the burning structure at the peril of his own life and carried out six helpless children.

TO PROVIDE FOR LEPERS.

Building Will Be Erected in the Philippines by the Government.

Washington, Aug. 6. — Gen. MacArthur has convened a board consisting of Maj. Louis M. Maus, surgeon; Capt. H. Ahren, Ninth infantry, and Capt. W. E. Horton, assistant quartermaster, to select a location in the Philippine archipelago for segregation of lepers, to prepare plans and estimates for suitable buildings thereon and estimates of salaries for the necessary officials and employes.

HEAVY STORM IN ENGLAND.

Welsh Coast Strewn With Wreckage of Many Boats.

London, Aug. 6.—Channel traffic was interrupted by a gale and the Welsh coast is strewn with wrecks of coasters and pleasure craft. The racing yacht Corsair was struck in collision with a steam fishing boat off Ramsgate. A steam yacht, believed to be the Fairy Queen, was sunk off Lapwell. Crops have been much damaged. Telegraph wires in Great Britain and over half the continent are partially down.

BOAT BURNS IN BAY.

Vessel Used for Dredging Totally Destroyed—Crew Is Rescued.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 6. — Dredge boat No. 2, owned by Rittenhous & Moore, was destroyed by fire in the middle of Tampa bay. Twenty persons were aboard when the fire began, but were rescued by two tug boats which came to their aid. The craft was quickly consumed. It was valued at $75,000, and had insurance on it to the amount of $30,000.

Strike Leader Sentenced.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 6.—William Wagner, leader of the recent coal miners' strike in the George's creek region, has been sentenced to six months in the house of correction. The charge against him was unlawful assembly, and he was also fined $25 and costs in a libel case. He will appeal in both cases.

Drowned While Bathing.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Aug. 6.—While bathing in the Minnesota river at Morton John Weelberg, a tailor, got beyond his depth and was drowned. He was thirty years old and had a sister residing at Pipestone.

Prairies Burn.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 6.—Reports have come in of extensive prairie fires in Potter county and Northern Sully, destroying range grass and hay, which is serious on account of the scarcity of both this year.

Washington—Lieut. Gen. Miles is considering changes in the uniforms of army officers. The contemplated changes are in the interest of economy and greater adaptability for service, and have been suggested mainly by the requirements of duty on foreign stations.

Duse's Daughter Studying.

Rome—Eleanora Duse's nineteen-year-old daughter, Elisabetta Marchetti, is studying to be a school teacher at Munich. She is said to be the image of her mother.

AN EXTENSIVE ADDITION

Being Made to the Indiana Mineral Springs (Indiana) Hotel

AT AN OUTLAY OF $30,000.

Growth of Enterprise Representing Expenditure of $250,000—Successful Management of H. L. Kramer.

Ten years ago the ground where the magnificent hotel property of the Indiana Mineral Springs Company is located at Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana was wholly unimproved and almost a wilderness. Now, owing to the discovery of the valuable medicinal qualities of the springs and the healing virtue of the soil itself, together with the enterprise of Major H. L. Kramer, there is located there one of the finest sanitariums in the United States. The natural picturesque surroundings have been made more attractive and the hotel is a model of comfort and elegance.

For the greater accommodation of guests who come in constantly increasing numbers from every section of the United States, arrangements have now been made for the enlargement of the hotel buildings. The contract was let yesterday by Major Kramer for additions that will cause an outlay of over $30,000. The improvements will consist of a new bath house and an addition to the hotel. The addition will be two stories in height and will occupy a ground space 80x160 feet. It provides forty additional guest chambers. The entire addition will be handsomely and elegantly furnished. The bath house, when completed, will be the finest in the United States.

Besides the bath house and the guest chambers there will be on the first floor a dining hall, a music room, a billiard hall, physician's offices and a barber shop. In connection with the bath house there will be ladies and gentlemen's dressing rooms and cooling rooms. The dressing and cooling rooms will be elaborately decorated and the floors will be laid in white tile. In both cooling rooms will be built large ornamental fire places which will be used for heating purposes in addition to the regular steam heating. The work will be entirely completed in 90 days.

The improvement and the entire arrangements of the hotel and grounds are made, keeping in view the artistic effect of the whole, and when the improvements arranged for are completed the hotel and surroundings will be much more attractive than before.

Major Kramer states that a still further addition to the hotel is contemplated, and that plans are now being prepared for an additional structure to contain 150 rooms for guests.

Already a quarter of a million dollars has been expended on the Indiana Mineral Springs enterprise and under the present management greater growth and development in the future is assured.—Attica Daily Ledger.

Courageous.

"Sometimes," said Mr. Blykins, "I am surprised at my own courage."

"Why, you never went to war," answered his wife.

"There are other risks than those of the battle field. Every time I pick up a newspaper I find an article on 'the dangers to our political system,' 'dangers to public morals,' 'danger of eating,' 'dangers that lurk in the atmosphere,' and so on, without end. I tell you it takes a mighty nervy man to go on eating and breathing."—Washington Star.

The Dueber Watch Works, at Canton, O., form the finest and most complete watch plant in the world. The twin factories producing both watch movements and watch cases are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of high-grade watch movements and watch cases. Every resource and every effort is concentrated in the single direction of making watch movements and watch cases as nearly perfect as lies within human power. All common watches are pendant set, and consequently dangerous and unreliable. The Hampden 17 jewel watch is Lever Set and pronounced by all experts as the most reliable and accurate watch on the market. In buying a watch, get the very best you can afford. It will be the cheapest in the end and give the greatest satisfaction. Railroad men, in the nature of their employment, are necessarily good judges of a timekeeper. They will tell you that no watch made equals the "Special Railway 23 Jewel" manufactured by the Hampden Watch Co., Canton, Ohio. Thousands of these watches are the standard in train service, and their accuracy of movement and reliability under all conditions have earned for them the enviable reputation of surpassing all others in the world. The latest production of the Dueber-Hampden factories is the smallest ladies' watch made in America. The name of this unique production is "The Four Hundred." Any lady who is the proud possessor of one of these gems has a thing of utility and beauty not exceeded by anything that money can purchase. The mechanical equipment of the Dueber-Hampden Watch factories is of the finest quality, and its experienced workmen stand without peers in the watch industry. To-day the Dueber-Hampden watch is supreme; and the Dueber-Hampden Works the greatest watch plant in the world. All first-class jewelers keep these goods, demand the Dueber-Hampden watches and accept no substitute.—Irish World, July 7th, 1900.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

James Burke, Minneapolis, Minn., pipe-coupling; Jake Friedlander, Fargo, N. D., manifolding device; Frank Kremer, Duluth, Minn., train anchor; Henry J. Lawrence, Elmore, Minn., expansion drill; Oscar Nygren, Lake City, Minn., check valve; Bengt. Peterson, Dassel, Minn., flue cleaner; Robert Seeger, St. Paul, Minn., vapor burner.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Different in the Morning.

Mrs. Ridgely—Come, John, get up. It's 5 o'clock. You said you wanted to get up early this morning and mow the lawn.

Mr. Ridgely (yawning)—Well, I've slept on it, n', changed my min'. Snrich! (Which, being explained, stands for a snore.)—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Last Hope Gone.

"Alas!" sighed the oyster, as he felt himself being conveyed from the plate on the end of the table knife, "alas! this is an end to all my hopes of getting into good society."—What to Eat.

A MAIL CONTRACT

Secured by a Stage Line to Protect the Bullion Carried.

"Until very recent years," said a man who used to live in the west, to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "there has always been more or less scandal connected with the 'star routes' of the postal service. Star routes are those over which mail is carried by special contract, and the expense of keeping up some of them has certainly been monstrous. In other cases, however, the price paid has been ridiculously low. I remember one route in Nevada where the service was kept up over a distance of about eighty miles for $5 a year, when the actual expense was $25 a trip. How that contract was really made profitable involves a curious little story, which I will tell without mentioning names, because the parties interested still have business relations with the department. The stretch of road to which I refer lay between two pretty lively mining camps, and a stage line plying over it did a very fair business. Among other things it frequently carried bullion, and holdups were of no uncommon occurrence. The rugged, lonely character of the country was peculiarly favorable to that kind of deviltry, and the stage people were at their wits' end to know what to do to stop it. At last they had a bright idea, and put in a bid for carrying the mail, which had been handled by a private contractor, a cart and a mule. They made their bid $5 so as to be certain of getting the job, and then had a heavy, iron-bound compartment constructed in the boot of each of the stages for carrying both the pouches and their regular express matter. To break it open would have taken at least ten or fifteen minutes, and that meant delaying the mails. The Western desperado has a holy horror of running foul of Uncle Sam, because he knows that means relentless hunting down, with all the resources of the government behind the pursuit, and as soon as the stages became mail carriers they ceased to be molested. So the five-dollar contract was really a good business proposition. After the country became more settled it was kept up merely as an advertisement. It gave the line a certain air of stability, like the words 'Government Depository' on the window of a bank."

AGE OF NERVES.

It Is Also an Age of Chatter, Says Lord Russell.

Lord Russell of Killowen says this is an age of chatter and that no one has time to think of anything seriously. Our young men talk of sport, our girls read nothing deeper than illustrated magazines; we speak in jerks; the topics of the day are treated homeopathically. Without doubt there is much in what the lord chief justice of England says, but what would he have us do? This is part of our modern system of life; take out one brick and the entire structure would fall. Of course, it is regrettable in many ways that we live in a mental as well as a physical rush nowadays, but Lord Russell should realize that we cannot be wise, grave, thoughtful and proportionately slow in some things and slappish, time-saving in others. The pace is set for us, and we must needs follow it. Something must suffer as we rush along, and thus we become feather-brained chatterboxes with indifferent manners and a lamentable lack of taste. Our only consolation must be that matters will be worse in a generation or two, unless the wheel comes full circle by that time. Apropos of this modern haste which the lord chief justice deplores, the medical and scientific world is seriously discussing the chances of our descendants retaining their sanity. Nervous diseases are markedly on the increase, even the Eskimos, once wholly free from the diseases and failings of civilization, are developing nervous disorders, owing to increased trading operations and the undue consumption of coffee. In European countries, however, people are outgrowing lunatic asylums. Obviously, therefore, the time has come to go backward a little. If only we could stop telegrams, make it impossible to travel anywhere faster than thirty miles an hour, have the sense to curb our pitiful little social ambitions and live quietly, in the country, if possible, there might be some hope for us; as we cannot, or will not, the only thing to do is trust to luck.

The Million Guinea Fund.

Robert William Perk, member of Parliament for the Louth division of Lancashire, Eng., is the founder of the "1,000,000 guinea" fund for the cause of Methodism. Subscriptions are limited to Methodists of England, Scotland and Wales, and the fund after being raised, will be expended in that territory alone. The basic idea of the fund is that contributions of one guinea shall be made by 1,000,000 people, whose names shall be inscribed on the historic roll of Methodism's British army. The fund is to be raised by the end of this year. It is the purpose of Mr. Perk, who is one of the most radical Methodists of Great Britain, that $1,000,000 of the fund shall go into the educational training of preachers. For chapels, schools and mission halls $1,350,000 is to be expended. The fund is of such magnitude that even the great Thanksgiving fund of the Wesleyans ($1,000,000) in 1860 sinks into insignificance.

Paderewski's Secret.

How any great pianoforte player keeps his hand supple has often been a matter for wonder, but M. Paderewski, the king of pianists, has revealed the whole secret. "The night before I play I turn my hands over to my valet, and he rubs my fingers until they tingle," declares M. Paderewski. "Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palm of his hand, always turning the one way. That makes the fingers supple, and keeps the knuckles in good working order. Last he rubs the palms of each hand very hard—as hard as I can stand it. Just before I go on the platform to play, I have a basin of hot water brought to my dressing room. In this I immerse my hands. Hot! I should say so; just about as hot as it is possible for a man to stand it."—London Tit-Bits.

Use of Weary Waggles.

"What good are you?" asked the farmer, as he found a dusty pilgrim yawning on his hay.

"What good are we?" echoed the knight of the road. "Why, if we didn't smoke butts in farmers' barns dey'd never git insurance money to pay de mortgages off de res' ob de farm."—Chicago News.

The American Working Man.

Much comparison has been made between the endurance of the Chinese and the American working man. Those with authority say that the average working man of America is as superior to the Chinese as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to any other dyspepsia cure. The Bitters also cures constipation, indigestion and prevents malaria.

A Suspicion.

"Don't you admire the little poem, 'We are Seven?'" inquired the literary girl.

"You mean the one in which the little girl keeps on repeating that phrase every time a question is asked?" inquired the young man, with wide ears.

"Yes."

"Well, to tell you the truth, I never could quite understand it. But I will say this much: That little girl wasn't frank and ingenious in her statements. She was too wise. She was more than seven."—Washington Star.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Spoilsport.

"Hello, Hardluck! This isn't really you?"

"Yes. I got out of the hospital only this morning."

"Now, isn't that too confounded bad?"

"Why, why?"

"Because, hang it all! I meant to take half a day off and come to see you this afternoon."—Harper's Bazar.

O—I—C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARETS is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitutor. Remember CASCARETS are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

Great Success.

Friend—You took your son into your establishment some months ago, to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?

Business man (wearily)—Great success. He's teaching me now.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Lots of women have dresses they are afraid to wear.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

A rhymster and a poet bear the same relations as a yaller cur and a dog.

Carter's Ink

is so good and so cheap that no family can afford to be without it. Is yours Carter's?

Women live by convention, men in spite of it.

A man is poor, indeed, who is poor in charity.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Probably Adam and Eve began with Platonic friendship.

We eat with our eyes as well as our palate.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A man has a mind; a woman has a brain.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates. Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year, Collegiate Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate charges. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13. The 57th Year will open September 4th, 1900. Catalogues Free. Address REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical education. Regular Collegiate Degrees.

In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 45th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address,

DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY,
St. Mary's Academy, - Notre Dame, Indiana

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.
Branch of Notre Dame University, Indiana.

Thorough Classical, English, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Terms Moderate. Buildings heated by steam. Home comforts. For further information and catalogues, apply to
REV. J. O'ROURKE, C. S. C., President.

BOOKLETS FREE, SAMPLE BOTTLES BY MAIL 25c
J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT
BENNE PLANT
CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints—NEVER FAILS! In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy. Sold by all Druggists.
J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Burlington Route

A Map of the United States

A handsome map of the United States, 38 by 48 inches in size, ruled to show the "time divisions" of the country, printed in four colors, and mounted on a roller for hanging up, will be sent to any address on receipt of FIFTEEN CENTS. Postal or Express Money Order or Coin preferred. Apply to
GEO. P. LYMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900. | NUMBER 4.

SECOND BATTLE

BRYAN FIRES THE FIRST GUN IN HIS SECOND BATTLE.

His Great Speech at Indianapolis—Republican Imperial Expansion and Asinine Contraction.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Aug. 13, 1900.

The most important political event of the past week was the great speech delivered in Indianapolis by W. J. Bryan on the occasion when he was formally notified of his nomination for the presidency. It was a strong card for the reform parties. Like all of Bryan's speeches it was replete with the lofty sentiments of the highest patriotism. It illustrates as well as any of the many other great speeches by him the clear head and the big heart of the man. He never blunders. During these four years since he became the recognized leader he never has said anything for which he or his friends have had to apologize, or which they might have wished to have left unsaid. Some of the imperialist organs are finding fault with his Indianapolis speech, of course, but it is for what he did not say rather than for what he did say. They pretend to belittle it, but it is causing them much worry just the same. The leading Republican organ of Minnesota has been thrown into a fit by it, and devotes several columns to an effort to show that the speech is of no importance anyhow. The Sioux Falls Daily Press hit the nail squarely on the head when it predicted some days in advance exactly how the speech would be received by the G. O. P. press. This is what the paper says:

"The speech of acceptance of Mr. Bryan is due in a day or two. Then will the distressed Republican editors have something to write about. Alas; it will not be fresh and new, for it is morally certain they will go over the same old story again, finding the same faults and making the same specious criticisms.

"If Mr. Bryan says anything at all about finances these Republican editors will denounce him for "trying to debase the currency" of the banks, etc. They will rave and storm and fume about "impending national disaster" and the like stuff.

"If Mr. Bryan hits the trusts some pretty hard blows these trust defenders will wriggle and squirm and say Bryan is insincere and that he didn't have sense enough to know two years before the trust era began that the trusts would now be in control of the government. They will say the trusts are a good thing, and that anyway the Republican party is the original trust-smashing party.

"If Mr. Bryan bears down heavily on the principles of free government and reminds the people that ours is a nation in which the people are sovereigns, and that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions for our government to be doing the very things that brought on the revolt which ended in American independence—if Mr. Bryan hits imperialism a few body blows, the imperialist editors will shout in chorus that he has "abandoned" free silver and is fighting a phantom.

"We have no sort of expectation that Bryan will please any of the Hanna editors in his speech of acceptance. Neither will Mr. Stevenson."

On the one hand we have expansion by means of a war of criminal aggression and conquest, and on the other hand we have humiliating contraction for the benefit of Great Britain. The modus vivendi to which Mr. McKinley has consented in the Alaskan boundary dispute makes a magnificent land gift to England. The remarkable explanation offered for the administration by Senator Scott of West Virginia is this:

"Instead of having ceded to Great Britain territory as large as the state of Rhode Island, not one inch has been surrendered to that country. On the other hand, England surrendered to us nineteen-twentieths of the land whose possession had been in dispute."

In plain language this means that the administration has done well by giving England only a part of the territory which she demanded, but to which she had no sort of valid pretension. Instead of complaining we should be grateful to the president for not allowing England to take more than she did.

Governor John Lind is nothing if not prompt to act when occasion demands. There was no unnecessary delay in dealing with the Indian scare some time ago, and neither was there any now in taking measures to protect the people in the northern part of the state who were being terrorized by a gang of lawless circus men. The governor is awake all the time. The people have come to understand thoroughly that he is to be trusted to do his duty without fear or favor, and in the fall they will be glad of the chance to record their wish that he shall serve for two years more.

It was stated in this bulletin last week that Van Sant was a falsifier when in his Minneapolis speech he quoted Mr. Bryan as saying that this country would manufacture no goods for export in the event of McKinley's election. Every person of sense knows without being told that Bryan never could have made such a silly remark. To make assurance doubly sure, however, a St. Paul friend of Mr. Bryan sent him the excerpt in question from Van Sant's speech and received an answer in which Mr. Bryan declares that he has been misquoted by the Republican candidate for governor of this state.

By the way, is Theodore Roosevelt in a position to pose as a shining light in the matter of honesty? He condemns some seven or eight million American voters as guilty of dishonesty because they do not believe in the 200-cent dollar which has been saddled on the people for the benefit of the bondholders. But how about the noisy candidate's own record? The people will remember how he not long ago was caught in an attempt to avoid payment of his taxes. When the assessor came around and wanted him to pay taxes on his personal property in New York, Roosevelt made oath that he was a resident of the District of Columbia, where he was holding down a job as assistant secretary of war. Later he was nominated for governor of New York and some mischievous person made the point that the candidate was not eligible as he was not a resident of the state. Then Roosevelt discovered that he had been mistaken in claiming to have his home in Washington. He rushed around and paid his taxes in order that he might run for the governorship. It will hardly do for him to set himself up as the one great representative of the honest people.

"The expansion of Canadian traffic in the last four years is the greatest in any equal period in the history of the Dominion," is the way the papers announce it. Too bad that the Canadians are shut out from the privilege of endorsing the author of all this prosperity by voting for McKinley.

Prosperity has broken out in a fresh spot in Iowa. Britt will entertain the convention of the "National Association of Tramps." Here is an opportunity for your Uncle "Mark" to tap a barrel in exchange for an official endorsement of the "administration."

The Pioneer Press says, editorially, that the anarchist who assassinated King Humbert was only a student in the same school in which William J. Bryan is a professor. This is entirely in harmony with its other position that the assassin of Goebel is a patriot. Some simple-minded people may not be able to subscribe to either of these doctrines. However, there is no question but that both are of the genuine Republican brand.

Our Republican neighbors across the Wisconsin line have a dose of Hannaism on their hands, quite the equal of the forcing of Sherman out of public life in Ohio, to make room for the great boss. Their well loved Senator Spooner is the victim in this case, and Hanna and McKinley have issued the ukase, that Spooner must go to his political graveyard. It is in order to make room for Henry C. Payne. The whole chapter is a black one, and will be fully aired as the time goes on. This imperialism which makes and unmakes senators as well as carries on wars of conquest, is of the real old-fashioned kind —Caesar's kind.

The schoolmasters this year are for Bryan, scores of able educationalists have declared for him, who bitterly opposed us in 1896. In Indiana there is said to be a regular stampede of faculty professors to the Bryan standard. Carry the news to Prexy Northrup. He should catch on.

Wheat has been rising gradually in the face of the disaster from drouth, and so has silver, without drouth, to the highest point of years. But when normal conditions return the raisers of wheat will continue to be in deadly competition with the wheat raisers of the silver countries. The fact all the time remains that free coinage would relieve our producers from such ruinous competition—from the "50-cent wheat" that is always with us under the Republican-English policy.

There was joy among the Republicans some time ago when their papers were able to report the wonderful news that a "Democratic McKinley club" had been organized in the city of Argentine, Kan. It was nothing but a hoax, of course, but some of the Republicans really took the matter seriously and were exceedingly glad. Here is the story as told by the Argentine Republic:

"It was in the little town of Argentine, Kan., that some politicians got together in a sidewalk conference not long ago and did something which no one else in all the United States had thought of doing—organized a "Democratic" McKinley club.

"With an ex-constable that had been out of office for a year, an old negro ex-slave who had once voted for a Democratic justice of the peace, and four rank Republicans that were never identified with the party of Mr. Bryan, the "Democratic" club was launched with a great deal of noise and bluster by the Republican papers and amid a great deal of mirth and laughter from the people of the little city where the joke was perpetrated.

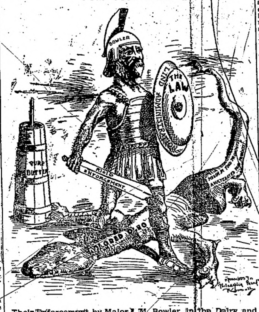
"While the club was new the Republicans of the town rented a hall one night and gave it a christening, where free beer and cigars were dispensed and the members were made to feel that prosperity had really come to Kansas, but this did not last long. The beer ran out, no more cigars were to be had and the joke became stale.

"An effort to get up a second smoker has failed and the club has busted. Another keg of beer might revive it, but so far no one in Argentine cares enough for the influence of its members to put up the necessary amount for the refreshments, and the old negro, the ex-constable and the McKinley "Democrats" are in a deplorable state of disorganization.

"There is in each ward of Argentine a Free Silver Republican club that has a growing and respectable membership, composed of men who never before voted anything but the Republican ticket and who could not be influenced by any other motive than the knowledge that their convictions are right."

P. S.

PURE FOOD LAWS.



Their Enforcement by Major J. M. Bowler, in the Dairy and Food Department.

LIND'S ADMINISTRATION

What the Governor's Departments Are Doing in Discharge of Duty.

Good Work Done by Major Bowler in the Dairy and Food Department.

Review of Labor Commissioner's Department Before McHale Assumed Charge.

Major J. M. Bowler, state dairy and food commissioner, has closed his books for the fiscal year, writes the St. Paul Globe, Aug. 4, and has tabulated a statement for his annual report of the number of convictions secured by the department for violation of pure food laws and the amount in fines collected.

The pure food laws of Minnesota, under which the state department operates, prohibit the sale of adulterated food products of nearly every description, and the department through its seven inspectors has prosecuted nearly 200 cases, that have for the most part resulted in convictions. The department during the fiscal year just closed has secured more convictions than ever before in the history of the commission.

Prosecutions are usually instituted in the municipal courts and upon the presentation of the analysis of the state chemist the minimum fine of $25 is as a rule imposed. In but few instances have larger fines been imposed. The law seeks rather to improve the quality of manufactured food products placed on the Minnesota market than to impose hardship on small dealers.

In all through convictions secured the department collected in fines $5,088, scattered all over the state and representing a large variety of offenses.

Convictions were secured by the department during the year as follows:

Serving oleomargarine without proper sign	79
Selling baking powder not properly labeled	14
Vending watered milk	5
Selling low wine vinegar as pure	10
Cream adulterated with preservatives	2
Imitation honey, adulterated with glucose	3
Renovated and process butter	14
Adulterated lard	19
Skim milk	8
Yeast powder not properly labeled	1
Adulterated milk	4
Adulterated cloves and spices	4
Mixed paint, adulterated and labeled "strictly pure"	1
White lead adulterated, sold as pure	3
Selling milk without a license	1
Adulterated jelly	1
Butter made with unclean milk	1
Total	180

Very few cases brought by the state failed, and less than a dozen dismissals are recorded on the records of the state dairy commissioner's office.

Butter finds a greater amount of substitute than perhaps any other food product that the housewife buys. One incentive for the purchase of oleomargarine is the difference in cost, particularly in winter.

But five farmers were accused of selling watered milk and all of these paid the minimum fine of $25. Considering the large number of dairymen in the state this is a most satisfactory showing, as the department keeps very careful check upon the dairymen, especially in the large cities, where they are required to take out a state license. But firms are accused of putting preservatives in their cream, and they each paid a fine of $25. The nineteen cases of adulterated lard enriched the state's exchequer to the extent of $375. Owing to the question as to the legality of the new baking powder law requiring that the ingredients of the package be plainly printed on the outside, but fourteen cases were prosecuted by Major Bowler, and these for the most part in the cities. However, in the future the law will be dispensed without fear or favor, and the manufacturers of any powder not complying with the law will find their customers in hot water. Eight convictions not included in the table above of milkmen whose cow product did not come up to the prescribed standard in butter fats were of dairymen in the Twin Cities.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

The Minnesota Bureau of Labor was created by an act of legislature in 1887 in response to urgent demands by the organized labor of the state. For four years it was conducted in the interest of the working people so far as its then limited means rendered possible. At the end of that time it was more liberally endowed and converted into an auxiliary of the dominant Republican machine and placed in charge of a preacher-politician named L. G. Powers, whose skill in the use of sophistry and display of figures made him as desirable to his masters, the Republican ringleaders, as his self-seeking proclivities and impudent perversion of public means to selfish ends rendered him odious to the general public.

From April, 1891, to January, 1899, seven years and nine months, the state department of labor remained in charge of this servile tool of the corrupt political element in power in the state. The main object of his first term, as is shown by his report for 1891-2 was to meet the then prevailing outcry against the plundering methods of the "wheat ring" and "milling ring," which "rings," together with their servants, at that time constituted the state administration. His task consisted in proving by expert juggling with figures that, although it only cost 19 cents per barrel to manufacture flour, the millers were justified in appropriating, as they did, one-third of the grain as their part for grinding the other two-thirds. He did it by figuring out how much more flour a day's wages would bring in Minnesota in 1891 than it did in New England a hundred years before.

During the following term, or the years 1893 and 1894, the efforts of the Labor Bureau were directed towards quieting the unrest of the farmers of the state, who were being ground down by mortgage holders and money sharks, as the natural result of Republican misrule. In this case it was demonstrated by an enormous amount of figuring that the farmers merely imagined themselves encumbered with mortgages. That the mortgages that seemed to oppress them so seriously were more than offset by the large number of mortgage redemptions recorded in the state for the ten years preceding.

The third term, 1895-6, was devoted exclusively to securing material with which to combat the silver question, the issue on which was fought the presidential campaign of 1896. By a most formidable array of figures it was demonstrated that a single gold brick, to which some Shylock had a string, was far more safe as a basis for a national financial structure than a double standard foundation built of sixteen of silver to each one of gold. It was a difficult task, and required the united efforts of seven men and numerous specials all of two years to accomplish, besides a mint of the people's money.

The fourth and last report, that for the years 1897-8, of this accomplished sophist and juggler with figures is devoted to a review of the remarkable feats accomplished by the Labor Bureau during its clerico-politico administration by L. G. Powers. His masters, however, seeing that no benefit was to be derived by them from this report, refused to appropriate the money for its publication. Hence that document exists in manuscript only and so far as the labor interests of the state are concerned, the Labor Bureau of Minnesota has published nothing concerning the subject since 1894, notwithstanding the thousands of dollars annually paid by the people for the purpose.

Such in brief is the history and career of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor under Republican political manipulation for eight years previous to January, 1899, when a new order of things was inaugurated in the department of labor, as well as in various other state departments, by the reform governor, John Lind. This governor, instead of following the example of his Republican predecessors by appointing as chief of the bureau some political mountebank whose qualifications would subserve some partisan or personal end, placed in charge a man chosen from the ranks of labor by the laboring classes themselves, and surrounded him with assistants competent and anxious to do their duty in carrying on the functions of the Labor Bureau as originally contemplated by those who were instrumental in its creation. All mere theory exploitation was abandoned, and the work of the department systematized and directed along practical lines. A system of keeping a continuous record of the work of the department was introduced. Special efforts were directed towards making a thorough inspection of the factories, workshops, mills and mines of the state, ordering and compelling to be made such changes and improvements as circumstances called for, securing from each establishment reports concerning the sanitary condition, safety in case of fire, means of protection against accidents, besides statements concerning the number of employes, length of working day, how many weeks operated during the year, rate of wages, how often paid, etc. And the fact that during the first eighteen months of the present administration 6,160 such reports were secured, recorded and placed on file for tabulating purposes, indicates that the work was zealously prosecuted. These inspections also involved the issuing of, and compelling compliance with, over 500 orders for the improvement of conditions surrounding laboring people, including, among other things, the erection of at least twenty fire escapes on factory and workshop buildings, in many of which working people had for years been huddled together without means of escape in case of fire.

The manner in which the laws regulating the employment of children had been enforced was shown by the fact that, with one solitary exception, every child employing establishment in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth was found upon inspection to be violating every provision of said law, and, in the majority of cases, to be wholly ignorant of the existence of any law at all on the subject. In the above named cities alone about 300 children were found to be thus illegally employed. In view of such a state of affairs it was deemed necessary first to instruct the parties concerned as to the requirements of the law and insist upon compliance therewith, and then on subsequent inspections resort to the courts in cases of wilful violations. The result has been a marked improvement, though it necessarily required several arrests and convictions to convince the employers of children that the department was in earnest in this matter.

The collection of material for statistics has progressed simultaneously with factory inspection and law enforcement. The field or organized labor has been fully canvassed with a view to ascertain the number, strength and general status of labor unions in the state. Particular attention has been given to the wage question, to mining statistics, and to data concerning the mining, logging and lumber industries —important and interesting subjects which have heretofore been ignored by the manipulators of the Labor Bureau. Why these subjects, relating to the greatest industrial interests of the state, should have been totally ignored by the Labor Bureau during the eight years it was in charge of the Republican ringleaders' preacher-politician, is not difficult to explain when it is considered that it was more important for party success to devote the efforts of the bureau to furnishing eastern and foreign money lenders with statistics concerning Minnesota mortgages and redemptions, than to show the industrial development of the state; more conducive to personal and partisan gain to confuse the people with bombastic discourses and distracting tables on the purchasing power of gold in all lands and ages than to enlighten them on the condition of labor in the state of Minnesota. These subjects were ignored because it would have been contrary to Republican policy to have shown, as investigations now show, that Minnesota has an organized body of skilled laborers numbering 18,000 to 20,000 men to hold organized greed within certain bounds; and it would have been contrary to said policy to have gone into mining statistics sufficiently to have shown that while the laborers who do the mining receive from 10 to 15 per cent. of the results, transportation companies receive from 50 to 60 per cent., thereby effectually monopolizing the mining business in the hands of those who own or control the transportation facilities in conjunction with the mines. It might also have been unwise, from a Republican standpoint, to have shown, as will now be shown, that an army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men are occupied every winter in chopping down the pine forests of Minnesota, removing from one to one and a half billion feet of logs every season; it might have raised the question as to whose pine it is that the lumber barons have for a generation or more been removing, and it might have suggested a desire in the public mind to institute a comparison between the cost of the raw material, the cost of labor and the selling prices of lumber. And it certainly would have been disastrous to the Republican party to have gone into the wage question sufficiently to have shown, as do the statistics now in hand, that the weekly wages of nearly one-half of the employes in the various industries of the state are less than $10, and that only about 15 per cent of the whole number employed receive over $15 per week, while more than 15 per cent. receive less than $7.00 per week.

John E. Kennedy of Oshawa called at this office yesterday and made the statement that he bought prison twine last February and at 10 cts. per pound and was very well pleased with it, in fact the best he had ever used, and did not break or miss a bundle. He also said that at the time he placed his order, a local agent was present and wanted 12½ cts. per pound.

Another centenarian who made the retreat from Moscow with Napoleon has died in Chicago. But what's the use of speaking of the Moscow affair, when in the spring we shall have the McKinley move out from the White House?

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

FORMAL CEREMONY OCCURS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Made the Occasion of a Popular Demonstration—Marks the Beginning of the Democratic National Campaign—Stevenson Is Also Informed of His Nomination—Mr. Bryan in His Speech Promised, if Elected, to Convene Congress Immediately to Remedy the Philippine Situation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 9.—Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson were yesterday in this city officially and formally notified of their nominations by the Democras at their recent Kansas City convention to the offices respectively of president and vice president of the United States. The ceremony was made the occasion of a popular demonstration, and with it the Democrats may be fairly said to have begun their national campaign. The notification occurred in the military park, a beautifully shaded tract of ground in the center of the city. The park contains probably thirty acres of ground, and it was well

Covered With People.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade through the principal streets of the city, which was participated in by a number of visiting and local Democratic clubs. These acted as an escort to the notification party, and the cavalcade was an imposing one. The meeting began a few minutes after 3 o'clock and concluded at 5:40. In this period of time five speeches were made. Mayor Taggart added a welcoming address to the two notification speeches of Representatives Richardson and Thomas and the responses made by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson. The meeting was called to order in a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Thomas Taggart of this city, who concluded his remarks by introducing Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Jones Presides.

Senator Jones made no speech upon taking the chair, but confined his remarks to the simple introduction of the speakers to the audience. Mr. Richardson, to whose lot as permanent chairman of the national convention fell the duty of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination, made the first of the notification addresses. Probably no man ever made an important speech under greater difficulties than those which beset Mr. Richardson, but he acquitted himself creditably under the circumstances. He arose to face a

Sea of Upturned Faces.

The sun was throwing its rays directly upon many of them, and besides they were there to hear Mr. Bryan. There were loud cries of "Cut it short," "Give Bryan a chance," "We can't stand it here," and other signs of impatience. For a time Mr. Richardson did not appear perturbed by this clamor, but when there appeared to be real danger of serious results he brought his remarks to a somewhat precipitate close, speaking for only fifteen minutes. Notwithstanding the general confusion Mr. Richardson was applauded in many places, and especially so when he referred to the "Sulu slavery and oriental harems" included in the Philippine acquisition.

Mr. Bryan Introduced.

There was an immediate change of deportment on the part of the crowd when Mr. Bryan arose. He was introduced at 3:20 by Chairman Jones, and as if ordered for the occasion, a light breeze sprang up, which evidently had the effect of bringing some relief to the overheated and much crowded mass of people. Mr. Bryan read his speech, departing not from his manuscript except in a word of explanation at the beginning of his address. The Democratic leader never appeared to better advantage. His face was slightly flushed but his eye was clear and calm and his voice was never more completely at his command. Apparently

No Strong Point Was Lost

to any one present. Among the sentiments of the speech which were applauded with especial zest were those declaring that under existing circumstances "we dare not educate the Filipinos lest they learn to read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; that he would never agree to exchange the glory of this country for that of all the empires; that "it is not necessary to own a people in order to trade with them," and that the command "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel" has no gatling gun attachment. There was also general cheering over the promise to

Convene Congress Immediately

to remedy the Philippine situation if elected. This declaration was as follows:

"If elected, I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

But no part of the address received the

Earnest Commendation

that was bestowed upon the peroration. This called out an outburst that was both tumultuous and prolonged. Mr. Bryan concluded at 4:40, and was promptly followed by Gov. C. S. Thomas of Colorado, who introduced Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Thomas spoke for only ten minutes, but he made a very effective speech. He received very general attention and was given frequent and generous applause. Mr. Stevenson was apparently slightly nervous as

The Time Approached

for him to take the stand, but he soon gained confidence as he proceeded. Mr. Bryan lead the liberal applause which greeted the appearance of his fellow candidate as he advanced to the front, and many points of the speech were liberally punctured by a repetition of applause as the speech proceeded. He read from his manuscript, but held the majority of his audience to the end. Mr. Stevenson closed amid liberal applause at 5:40 o'clock, and Senator Jones immediately declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

ATLAS ELEVATOR BURNED.

Loss to Building and Contents About $5,000.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Aug. 9.—The elevator of the Atlas Elevator Company of Minneapolis, in which the Van Dusen interests are quite heavy, and located on the Northwestern tracks in this city, was burned yesterday. The fire was of incendiary origin. It was with difficulty that the fire department kept the flames from communicating to adjoining elevators and coal sheds, an din order to make the work more effective the firebug had placed large stones in two hydrants near the elevator and clogged up the nozzles of two sets of hose. The elevator had about 1,000 or more bushels of wheat. An empty Northwestern car standing on the south side of the building was destroyed by the flames. The loss is about $5,000. This is the fourth Van Dusen elevator destroyed at this place since 1894, and each one was the work of a firebug, who seems to have an insane prejudice against the Van Dusen interests.

FIRE IN A MINE.

No Lives Lost but Miners Have a Close Call.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 9.—The shaft house of the Parrott mine was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a loss of $100,000, upon which there is about $30,000 insurance. The fire started in the carpenter shop of the mine and the flames were soon communicated to the shaft house adjoining. Before warning could be gotten to the miners working below the fire had complete possession of the shaft. The mine is 1,600 feet deep and employs about 200 men on a shift. These miners were rescued through the levels of an adjoining mine. No lives were lost, though several of the men engaged in fighting the flames were seriously burned.

Two Men Seriously Injured.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 9.—Carl Sales and George Pierce were crossing a small bridge three miles west of West Salem yesterday afternoon with a traction engine and separator. The bridge collapsed and both men were caught between the machines. Pierce's back was broken and he will die. Sales had a leg broken and was otherwise injured.

Overlooked Much Cash.

Dickinson, N. D., Aug. 9.—Highwaymen entered the postoffice building at New England and robbed the till of $70. In their haste they overlooked $500 in cash and checks contained in the safe. Deputy postmaster Noble was confronted with a big gun and walked out some distance from town, where the two robbers left him and rode away.

Drowned While Bathing.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 9.—William Lueck, a fourteen-year-old boy, was drowned in a creek near this city. He was in bathing with a companion and got into a hole beyond his depth. His companion summoned aid and the body was taken out after it had been in the water only a few minutes.

An Old Resident Dead.

Belle Plaine, Minn., Aug. 9.—William Fitzgerald, a prominent business man of this place, died of lung trouble. He was town clerk for twenty-five years and treasurer of the Hibernian Insurance for twelve years. He was also a prominent member of the Foresters.

Indian Arrested for Murder.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 9.—W. G. Porter, assistant United States attorney, whose headquarters are in this city, has been notified of the arrest at Pine Ridge agency of Clayton High Wolf, a Sioux belonging to that agency, on the charge of murder.

Yellowstone Park Fires Quenched.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., Aug. 9.—Reports received from the vicinity of Shoshone Lake are that the fires have been put out by a soaking rain, and investigation shows that the loss is not serious and that travel has not been inconvenienced.

Sawmills Will Close Down.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 9.—Unless there is a sudden rise in the river all the saw mills in this city will be compelled to close to-night, as they have only enough logs to last them until then. This means that 1,500 men will be out of employment.

Electrical Storm.

Devils Lake, N. D., Aug. 9.—The greatest electrical storm for years passed over this whole section of North Dakota. Lightning and thunder were almost incessant for an hour or more. No damage done. Rain fell in abundance.

Another Farmer Takes His Life.

Cooperstown, N. D., Aug. 9.—James Saunders, a young unmarried farmer living ten miles southeast of here, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver. Reason for the act is unknown.

Elevator Fire.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Aug. 9.—The elevator of the Atlas Elevator company located at this place, was totally consumed by fire. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat were also burned. Loss, $10,000.

Found Dead in a Granary.

Cooperstown, N. D., Aug. 9.—James Saunders, a farmer living southeast of town, was found dead on the Myers farm Tuesday morning with a bullet hole in his forehead. It is thought he committed suicide.

Died From Injuries.

St. James, Minn., Aug. 9.—A six-year-old son of John Brabender was accidentally shot by a playmate and died in a few hours.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

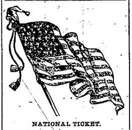
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, AUG., 15, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

A Salty Tale.

The old saying that the way to catch a bird is to put salt on its tail has been verified by little Jimmy Delew, who lives in Naudain street. Jimmy was sent by his grandmother for two bags of salt for some domestic operation already in progress. After an hour's absence he returned in a high state of excitement, crying, "I've got the bird!" Sure enough, he had a sparrow clutched tightly in his fist. "But where's the salt?" asked his grandmother. "Oh, the salt!" said Jimmy. "Why, that's around the corner in the middle of the street."

Investigation showed that the boy, returning from his errand, saw some sparrows on the car track. He opened one bag and poured out the contents, which the birds proceeded to investigate. Then he threw the contents of the other bag on top of the sparrows, submerging them sufficiently to capture one before it could extricate itself from the avalanche of salt.—Philadelphia Record.

The Latin Quarter.

Thackeray said of the Quartier Latin; the noted art district of Paris: "The life of the young artist here is the easiest, merriest, dirtiest existence possible. He comes to Paris probably at 16 from his province, his parents settle £40 a year on him and pay his master, he establishes himself in the Pays Latin, he arrives at his atelier at a tolerably early hour and labors among a score of companions as merry and as poor as himself." The students' quarter is located south of the Seine, where the principal colleges and schools have been situated for many centuries and where numerous students have lived.

Very Different.

A man may stand on a sinking ship at sea or plunge through the vortex of destruction upon the field of battle and still be self possessed, but it's different with him when he finds that he has been sitting on fresh paint.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The greatest of all human benefits that, at least, without which no other benefit can be truly enjoyed, is independence.—Parke Godwin.

We find it hard to love those we measure ourselves against—especially if the pattern is a little large.—H. A. Kendall.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S LAST VERSES.

[Dictated on June 21, 1897.]

On the edge of the world I lie, I lie,
Happy and dying and dazed and poor,
Looking up from the vast great floor
Of the infinite world that rises above
To God and to faith and to love, love, love!
What words have I to that world to speak,
Old and weary and dazed and weak,
From the very low to the very high?
Only this, and this is all:
From the fresh green soil to the wide blue sky,
From greatness to weariness, life to death,
One God have we on whom to call,
One great bond from which none can fall;
Love below, which is life and breath,
And Love above, which surthineth all.

Not to Be Discouraged.

"Polite society" is often at its wits' end to devise means of getting rid of people who are not wanted as callers or visitors, but who will not take a hint, for polite society cannot say in so many words, "I do not want you to come again." A French paper repeats this dialogue between two ladies:

"And so you still receive that dreadful Mme. Comeagain?"

"Impossible to get her to take a hint! Do you know, the last time she called I never offered her a chair!"

"And what was the result?"

"Result? Why, the next time she came she brought a folding camp stool!"

By a Modern Æsop.

In the days when Children understood the language of Everything a Boy was telling his Troubles to the Eggs.

"They always Beat me," he Complained, "unless I am Good."

"They will not beat us," observed the Eggs, "unless we are Good."

Moral.—There must be some Mistake in those Jokes about Omelets.—Baltimore American.

Where He Didn't Study.

"My gracious!" cried the sympathetic girl. "Your dog seems half starved. He looks as if he hadn't had anything to eat for a week."

"Neither he has, poor fellow!" replied the college student. "I forgot all about him."

"Why, where was he?"

"Locked up in my study room!"—Philadelphia Record.

NEWSPAPER SCOOPS.

THE BANE AND THE NIGHTMARE OF A JOURNALIST'S LIFE.

What a "Beat" Means to the Man With a "Nose For News"—The Peculiarities of Securing Inside News by Washington Correspondents.

They were all newspaper men, and they were all so united on the proposition under consideration that they did not interrupt the man who was doing the talking.

"Scoops," said the sharp nosed reporter to the others, "are the bane and the nightmare of a newspaper man's life, from the proprietor and managing editor down to the Maltese office cat. Many a man occupies a 'desk' today because of a good 'beat,' and many another man is engaged in a more humble occupation because he failed to see one. Scoops constitute the seesaw of journalistic life.

"A newspaper man is as touchy on this subject as a woman on her back hair; justly so, because a standard is formed by which his journalistic talents are largely rated and his salary in accordance. If the city editor asks him too often why he 'didn't get it,' he finally 'gets it' where the fowl gets the ax, and a new man appears on his former assignment.

"Editors, however, are usually considerate with a good man, for the latter will scoop his rival as often as he himself is scooped—perhaps oftener—and it thus evens itself up. Sometimes, however, the wielder of the blue pencil has an attack of acute indigestion, like the rest of us, and things are apt to be unpleasant.

"A good, big 'beat' fills the entire office with hilarious joy, and particularly the lucky reporter rejoices. It ofttimes means an increase in salary. The office of the chief rival contemporary is thrown into corresponding gloom.

"The city editor is the adjutant general of the force. Usually he is as considerate as his duty to the proprietor permits. Nearly all are graduates from the ranks. Where the magazine 'newspaper story' writer finds the city editor he usually portrays has always been a deep, dull mystery to me. He may treat outsiders (to be kind to the magazine story writer) as their 'stories' sometimes relate, but to his force he does not carry a drawn sword in his left hand and a pen dipped in redhot caustic in his right. He knows that of the men under him many are his peers, capable of taking his desk at a moment's notice and running it as well as he.

"The now you have it and now you haven't it in our profession is well illustrated by a little occurrence that happened in Washington a few years ago, and it proves the element of luck in the matter of securing news.

"It was undecided whether congress would pass as read a certain very important national measure. The New York papers were especially 'anxious' about it. The drift of opinion among the correspondents was that it would not so pass. On Monday night, say, the correspondent of one of the metropolitan morning dailies wired his paper that it positively would not go through. This paper had been 'talking that end' of the bill all along.

"The correspondent of a rival morning paper had drawn the same conclusions from his day's investigations at the capitol. He was on his way down the west marble steps when he met a member to whose opinion on the probable fate of the bill he attached great weight. The member declared that the bill would positively be passed, unamended and unchanged, at the opening of the session the following day.

"The correspondent cast his own contrary opinions and those of the members he had interviewed to the winds. He wired that night that the bill would certainly pass the following day. It did. Its passage was a surprise to the country.

"Before night the other correspondent was 'relieved' of his position by telegraph. One made a bold hazard against his own judgment, took that of another and won. The other conscientiously obeyed the dictates of his conclusions, based largely upon the opinions of men who were in a position to advise him correctly, and lost.

"This case also illustrates the peculiarity of securing news by Washington correspondents. It is sui generis. Rules which obtain in other cities are impracticable here. Most of the correspondents are picked men, who earn and command good salaries. But one of their most important functions is to make acquaintances with men in official and congressional life. It is an important element in his profession to know who to 'see' about a piece of news, and the little interview in question between the correspondent and the congressman on the west steps is but an example of everyday episodes in the life of a Washington correspondent."—Washington Star.

Change For Both.

"You need a change," said the doctor. "I think you should take a trip to Europe."

"Well, doctor," said the man with a large and expensive family, "you need a change, too, I'm thinking."

"Really?"

"Yes. You want to change your mind."—Philadelphia Press.

Agreed.

The Mistress—Bridget, you must stay until I get another girl.

Bridget—That was my intenshun, anyway. I want her to know the koind ov a woman ye are!—Harper's Bazar.

Solomon was the wisest of men. He knew enough to cut his copy up into short paragraphs. In that way he succeeded in getting his writings read.—Boston Transcript.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

IN THE STORM.

My child, your hero may not be,
In truth, a hero all the time;
Remember, it must chance that he
Shall still have rugged steeps to climb.
Don't place him on too high a plane
In fancy; then he will not fall
In your esteem and may attain
To something noble after all.

My boy, don't think your sweetheart bears
A halo on her golden hair;
A crown of purity she wears,
And you must help to keep it there.
But she will have her trying moods
And be not always kind and sweet;
These are life's nerving interludes—
Sad pitfalls for unwary feet.

You both are far from perfect yet,
And quarrels will, unhaply, come;
Both may be wrong; so don't forget,
In anger's blind delirium,
That sweet concessions each must make
And tender promises renew
Or else a loving heart may break
And sorrow come to dwell with you.
—Pearson's Weekly.

TRICK OF A WOMAN SHARPER

She Found a Lace Handkerchief and Quickly Turned It Into Cash.

"I lost a $3 lace handkerchief today, but I learned one of the tricks of the light fingered people in Chicago," remarked a North Side woman as she came back from a shopping excursion.

"Was it worth $3?" asked her husband.

"Hardly, but it's interesting. I bought a lace handkerchief, and as I walked to the car I stopped to buy a newspaper. I had my purse in my hand and a number of things, of course, and I laid the parcel containing the handkerchief and the check for it down on the corner of a fruit stand near by. After I got to the car I thought of my package. I hurried back, and the package wasn't there.

"'Where is the little package I left here?' I asked the Italian vender.

"'Zatta litt' pape?'

"'Yes.'

"'Other lady took it.'

"I wanted that handkerchief especially to give to a friend for a birthday present. I went to the store again and picked out another handkerchief.

"'I am sorry the first one didn't suit you,' the clerk said.

"'Why, I lost it!' I replied in astonishment.

"'You don't say so!' said the clerk. 'Why, about ten minutes ago a nice looking woman came in here with that handkerchief, and we took it back and refunded the money. She said that you were her niece and that you were out shopping together. You decided the handkerchief was not just what you wanted, and she came back to return it. We gave her a ticket for the $3, and she cashed it.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

QUEER EFFECTS OF WHIMS.

Men Who Could Dress Well on Money Wasted For Cigars.

"It's a curious thing how some people will sacrifice themselves to their whims," said a man who prides himself upon his study of human nature. "I don't mean wealthy people, for they can usually afford to do as they like. I am speaking now of people in moderate or less than moderate circumstances. I have in mind a young man whose tastes run to expensive neckwear. He wouldn't think of wearing a tie that costs less than $2, and he has stacks of them. Now, he can't afford this luxury, so he has to stint himself by wearing $3 shoes and $15 ready made suits. He doesn't realize the incongruity of his attire and is perfectly happy if his tie is all right.

"Another chap I know doesn't pay the slightest attention to his personal appearance and is usually rather frayed looking. That's because he spends his money on expensive cigarettes. He smokes only the highest priced imported Egyptian brand, and they cost him 4 cents apiece. He is a fiend and smokes probably 40 a day. You could not hire him to smoke a domestic cigarette which costs half a cent, yet if he did he could afford to dress himself as he should. I could cite numerous instances of this tendency to one extravagance which have come under my personal observation. I can only explain it as a lack of mental balance."—Philadelphia Record.

Washington Church Kodak Fiends.

"The story that a Washington woman sent notices to the ministers of the capital of the opening of her summer home with the request that they be read from the pulpit may be a libel, although I have been told that it is a fact," said a man who has been in Washington for several months, "but I'll tell you what I have seen there—men and women carrying kodaks into their pews on Sunday. No; not to take a snap shot of the minister, but the Washington kodak fiend stops on his way to church to make shots, and after the service he lingers on his way home to do likewise. There is no other place in the country where the kodak fiend is so insatiate as he is in the capital."—New York Sun.

Peculiar Problem.

Subtract 45 from 45 and have 45 left. It can be done, strange to say. Here is the method: Put down the numerals 1 to 9 in a row in reverse order; underneath place the same numerals in regular order. The sum of the figures in each row is 45; subtract the lower row from the upper:

987654321=45
123456789=45

864197532=45

The sum of the third row of figures is also 45. Thus you have taken 45 from 45 and have 45 as a remainder.

If a census of the colored people were to be taken, we would find that there are few black-Smiths among them.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The metal in the big bell of Moscow weighs nearly 200 tons and is valued at several thousand pounds.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 21 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz: Levant G. Rice, H. E. 19760, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 32, twp. 153 N, range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Halva Hulvason, Hans Frederickson, George German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn.

52-5. SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. No. 296—3161. Register.
52-5

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term, August 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased:

On receiving and filing the Petition of K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire and county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Philip L. Weber late of the town of Hemet, county of Riverside and State of California on the sixth day of August A. D. 1898 at the town of Hemet in the county of Riverside and State of California died intestate, and being a resident of said Riverside county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 17th day of September A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of August A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
3-6 Judge of Probate.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG
To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

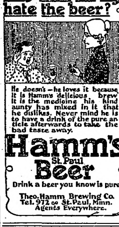
HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Call on or address
FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.



Why does the boy hate the beer?

He doesn't—he loves it because it is Hamm's delicious brew. It is the medicine his kind aunty has mixed in it that he dislikes. Never mind he is to have a drink of the pure article afterwards to take the bad taste away.

Hamm's St. Paul Beer
Drink a beer you know is pure.
Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.
Tel. 972 co St. Paul, Minn.
Agents Everywhere.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

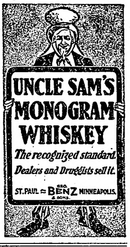
J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to THE SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.



UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
The recognized standard.
Dealers and Druggists sell it.
ST. PAUL GEO. BENZ & SONS. MINNEAPOLIS.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Electric Light in Every Berth

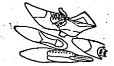
A special feature of the Burglington's Chicago Limited. When you retire, turn on the light. After you are comfortably ensconced between the sheets, you can read by it. When you are sleepy, a twist of the wrist—and the light's out. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Scenic Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
O. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.64½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.62½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	.122
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Wild plums are very plentiful this year.

The fall term of school commences September 4th.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Ole Wiste of Hallock is here visiting his parents.

The roads are in a horrible shape at the present time.

S. A. Swanson was up from the county seat yesterday.

Most of the farmers will finish cutting grain this week.

Chas. Rapp made a flying trip to the upper Falls yesterday.

Attorney Richardson was down from the upper Falls Monday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Erick Hanson is still wrestling with an attack of typhoid fever.

Take in the first-class entertainment at the M. E. church to-night.

A crew of river drivers came up from Red Lake Falls Monday.

E. J. Brink and Al Lehman spent yesterday at Thief River Falls.

Will Olson made a trip to Detroit last week to consult a specialist.

The dance given at Hotel Markham last Friday night was well attended.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was here on a professional visit Saturday.

A bicycle isnt any better then a sled for getting over the country just now.

Mrs. Dr. Blomburgh drove out to Garnes Saturday on a visit to relatives.

The heavy rains of the past week put out all the bog fires on the reservation.

W. Lemieux and Joe Paradis of Red Lake Falls were here between trains yesterday.

Frank Juliot, the Crookston harpist furnished the music for the dance last Friday night.

Mowing weeds in pastures before they mature seed makes cleaner pastures next year.

Editor Nordby of Ada was here between trains Monday enroute to Red Lake Falls on business matters.

J. B. Armstrong the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer was here the first of the week interviewing the trade.

Peter Hall is at the Riverside hospital, Crookston, where he is being treated for a case of typhoid fever.

Mr. Taylor of Glenwood was here the first part of the week adjusting the loss done by the recent hail storm.

The wheat fields have been dead ripe for nearly a week but in many places its impossible to get a binder into the field.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company expect to have their new dam five miles up river completed by the end of this week.

Farmers located on sandy soil are warned to plow all stuble fields this fall so the grasshopper eggs can be killed.

Miss Henrietta Zaiser leaves to-day for her home at Red Lake Falls after spending a few days with the Hannay family.

I. G. Idzorek, traveling agent for the Wis. Minn. & Pacific Ry. Company of Minneapolis was in town a short time Monday.

A couple of youths made a trip to Thief River the first of the week—missed the train and walked home—tired boys.

Gus. Fellman and Joel Owens, both who were tossed around by the windstorm of the 4th inst. are down with the mumps.

A few electric belts were sold last evening at a dollar per by a stranger that knew how to draw a crowd in front of the bank.

Marshal Johnson arrested a man yesterday as he was about to take the train south, for jumping a board bill at Thief River Falls.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

About half a dozen of St. Hilairites will join the Red Men when they institute at Thief River Falls, either Friday or next Monday.

H. E. Mussey, ex-editor of the Thief River Falls Press passed through here Monday on an extended visit to his old home in Michigan.

Died: The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson last Sauturday of summer complaint. The child was about 18 months old.

C. C. Bergan of Fargo, N. Dak., the man who bought the Stroberg farm came up to-day and is busy moving his property to his farm.

Our graveled streets have stood the test and the more it rains the better they get. Better sell the grader and invest the proceeds in gravel.

Banker Hannay will leave to-day for Cass Lake where he will spend his two weeks vacation fishing and camping at that beautiful summer resort.

How many dogs are there in this village running at large without a license? Enforce the law or do away with the ordinance relating to dogs.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Chelin went to Crookston last week and had their little daughter's throat operated upon by Dr. Morley the eye ear and throat specialist.

The Clulow Concert Company will give a first-class entertainment in the M. E. church to-night. Admission 15 and 25 cents. You can not afford to miss it.

Ernest Ruck is again holding down the position of "setter" on the night shift at the mill. Ernie is an old stand by for this Company—this being his third year.

On account of the ill health of Manager Cohn, the Greatwestern Clothing house in this village decided to abandon this field and shipped the goods back to Minneapolis.

The grain that is being cut this week is shelling out somewhere in the neighborhood of three bushels per acre—over ripe and very large, plump and heavy the cause.

The night crew at the mill went to work again Monday, as the Company find they have sufficient logs on hand to keep the night and day shift going until freezing up time.

M. Rosenberg of Crookston came up Monday to wind up the affairs of the Greatwestern Clothing House—the goods being packed up and shipped to Minneapolis on that day.

The new sidewalk of three blocks long on Minnesota avenue is now completed and the people living in that neighborhood will dispense with walking throught the mud—such as it has been for the past ten days.

Word has been sent out from state republican headquarters to headquarters of every district to see that no one but republicans be elected to the legislature as every vote is needed to elect a U. S. senator. Now lets see you elect them!

At Frost, Minn., a young man was "adopted" as a member of the local Modern Woodman camp. The next day he went out on the streets and gave to all his acquaintances the secret work of the order. He was "called down" promptly, but excused himself by saying he didn't know it was against the rules.

More than ordinary interest was taken over the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin fight by some of the St. Hilairites. At least two cases have come to the surface where their respective girls figured in the wager—of course one lost, and there is liable to be a hair pulling match over this same bet regardless of the fact that Fitz won the fight.

High Mass in the new Catholic church will be held Sunday August 19th. The Red Lake Falls choir will be present.

If you know an item kindly tell us about it. Every week we tell what we know. Every week we know that you know things that we don't know. And we know that you know that we don't know it, and still you don't tell us. Now if you tell us what you know, then we'll tell you what we know and also what you know, and our readers will know what they know and what you know and also what we know and what we know that you know that we know you know.—Ex.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

An exchange has well said that a poor man who has to work for a living, and who has to support a wife and family, is of more value to a town or city than a miserly rich man. He does something to produce wealth; the goods he buys for his family puts all his money into circulation in the town in which he lives, while the wealthy miser sends away for the goods he needs—"to get them cheaper"—and allows his codfish aristocracy household to display its cheap gray matter. The laboring class is the backbone of every town and no community can be permanently prosperous that does not recognize this fact. They are the great producers. It is the duty of the public to promote every progressive movement that will give them employment.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Aug. 27th and 28th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 27th and 28th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Appeal to Hunters.

On September 1st the Minnesota prairies will be alive with sportsmen, and for the next few days their tables and that of their friends will groan with the toothsome young prairie chicken. How about the old chicken in the bag? You do not want them on your own table, and cannot very well be known to give them to your friends, and in most cases they are left to spoil. Why not spare the mother to raise a brood another year, brother sportsman? At best, it only serves to swell the number in the bag, and no true sportsman should kill a bird with only this motive in view. You can easily distinguish the flight of the mother bird from the young during the early part of the season, and a little care will make it possible to spare it. It is a well known fact that older hens are preferred as mothers in growing tame poultry, because they raise much larger and stronger broods. Why should not this apply to prairie chickens as well? Then look at the matter from a human point of view. You know that some belated broods in the early hunting season still need the mother's care in order to live, and even in the more advanced coveys the mother is worth much more to the young chicken left alive than it is to you. Brother sportsman, think this over, and we know the result will be the saving of many a mother to raise another brood. Better cut this out and place it in the inside of your hunting cap.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The Black River correspondents in the Crookston Times last Friday stated a party of St. Hilaire crackshots were looking over the chicken crop the first of that week. Something wrong—no one from this place has been out this season—too many game wardens here.

A Fisher minister, whose congregation were too poor to purchase hymn books, and being offered the same by a patent medicine house, provided they be allowed to insert their advertisement ordered three dozen for the congregation. He was elated upon receiving them to find no ad in the same. The next Sunday he distributed the books telling his brethern of his good fortune and requesting them to sing 119. His chagrin may be imagined when they sang the hymn: "Hark thy heavenly angels sing Johnson's pills are just the thing; The angleic voices meek and mild—Two for man and one for child."

Democrats are delighted with Col. Bryan's speech of acceptance, especially that portion of it which so clearly points out the difference between legitimate expansion—acquiring territory to become future States—and the imperialism which acquires islands to become colonial possessions. The speech is probably the most complete argument against imperialism ever presented in a single publication, and should be carefully studied by every democrat who wishes to fit himself to demolish every argument the republicans have yet advanced in favor of the imperialistic foreign policy of the McKinley administration.

During the week of September 3-8 the great Minnesota State Fair is scheduled to occur midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. This fair has made a phenominal growth during recent years and now is beyond doubt entitled to first place in the United States. There are 200 acres in the grounds and over 400,000 square feet of floor in its buildings. Its exhibits are comprehensive in all lines of production, making it a veritable exposition. It has the best grand stand in the northwest; has two perfect race tracks, and its day and night amusement programs are wonderfully interesting. Because the next American Hereford cattle exhibit an event of national character, will be held at this approaching Fair, the railways have extended their half-fare rates to much of the territory of the neighboring states, giving many more than the usual number of people the opportunity for seeing this great event. Visitors will be richly entertained.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.
E. M. Hoff.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

About Grasshoppers.

Prof. Otto Lugger, State Entomologist, has issued a circular from the state experimental station in which he calls attention to the fact that there is danger that the two kinds of migratory locust or grasshoppers now found in some parts of the state will greatly multiply. He says that the only effective remedy is to prevent the eggs from hatching and advises the plowing of fields in which the eggs have been laid thus covering them and preventing the young insects from reaching the surface. Eggs are laid during July and August and by fall or early spring plowing farmers can prevent the hatching of their destructive enemy. Where stubble fields are left unplowed in each hundred acres enough grasshoppers can be raised to destroy the crops of many thousands of acres.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Auditor, subject to the approval of the republican convention, and if nominated and elected, I promise to conduct the business of the office in a manner that will meet the approbation of every tax-payer of the county.
W. A. Case.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by Ole J. Johnson a freeholder who is a legal voter residing in School District No. 125 asking that the w ½ of section 21 twp 152 range 42 be set off from said school district No. 125 and attached to school district No. 148 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 11th day of July A. D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board on the 3rd day of September A. D. 1900 at the office of the County Auditor, in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
Adam Zeh,
Clerk of the Board.

For The Horse.

Fresh, clean bedding is as welcome to the tired horse as to the tired, or hired, man.

Water horses often as possible; a little at a time is better than a deluge at long intervals.

Better a shady out-door feeding and resting place at noon time than a filthy hot, fly-infested stable.

It is asking a deal of a farmer to do much currying of horses at this season, yet the more of it done the better for the horse.

Work the horses easily for the first hour or so after eating. They can do their hardest work easiest after the last meal is partly digested.

It is doubtful if any one little detail of farming pays better than keeping horse stables clean and sweet during the summer. And if kept flyless there is good profit in them.

Give a little water before feeding, even if horse is warm; then give hay, and last good, clean oats; and give a good long nooning. Both man and beast will do more and better work for it.

For sweet charity's sake, do not inflict pain upon your horse. Cruel yanking on the reins, stroke of lash or kick from a heavy boot the patient, noble, faithful horse should be a stranger too. If he does not do your bidding on the instant it is because he does not understand what you want. Be patient. The abused horse—one that is constantly expecting a blow—cannot be as valuable a servant as the kindly treated one. Farm, Stock and Home.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

The Coming World's Drink.

Civilized men and savages have, in every age and climate, had a national drink of some kind. Sometimes it was made from grapes, sometimes from wheat or barley, sometimes from sugar cane or the century plant: in at least one country, Russia, the Tartars made their favorite drink from fermented milk. But the Encyclopedia Britannica yields the palm of popularity the world over to beer. It says that "where beer has once been introduced it has generally become the national beverage and it is now in universal use in the northern and temperate parts of Europe and Asia."

Beer has made steady progress toward becoming the national beverage of the Americans, if, indeed, it has not reached that position already. The increase in the use and popularity of beer has had a marked effect in decreasing the consumption of stronger beverages which is due, no doubt, in a large degree, to the food value which beer is recognized to possess.

The "Golder Grain belt" beers of the Minneapolis Brewing Company are brewed with particular regard to their food values. "Extra Pale" and "Gilt Edge" beers are recognized throughout the Northwest for their aid to nutrition. A case of pints or quarts would complete your larder. Order from the dealer near you, or Alex. Thompson, Crookston will supply you.

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Aug. 27th and 28th.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.
I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

How to Avoid Library Fines.

Ida—Do you read many new novels these days?

May—No, indeed, dear. You see, when I get a new novel I can't refrain from glancing over the last pages, and after I see how the story ends, what is the use of my going through the rest of the pages?—Chicago News.

Passing of the Horse.

So soon as nature sees an improvement there is a change. The candle gave way to electricity and the horse to the automobile. The fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been sold for half a century, proves its value. There is nothing to equal it for stomach or liver trouble. Be sure to give it a trial.

Making It All Right.

Mrs. Young Wife—You are sure there are five pounds of sugar in this package? It seems very light.

Grocer—That, madam, is because it is entirely free from sand.—Boston Transcript.

Best for the Bowels.

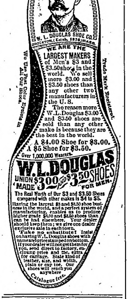
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Bin Thar.

Little Black Joe—Hullo, Jerry; whar y' gwine?"

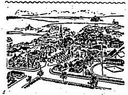
Little Black Jerry—I ain' a-gwine nowhar; I done bin whar I'm a-gwine.—Indianapolis Journal.

A woman needs to be as fascinating after marriage as before.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
BROCKTON. (Estab. 1876) MASS.
WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS of Men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.
The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best in the world.
A $4.00 Shoe for $3.00.
A $5 Shoe for $3.50.
Over 1,000,000 Wearers.
W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE $3.00 AND $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.
The Real Worth of Our $3 and $3.50 Shoes compared with other makes is $4 to $5.
Having the largest $3 and $3.50 shoe business in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere.
Catalogue free.
We Use Fast Color Eyelets in All Our Shoes
Trade Mark Registered

EDUCATIONAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.
Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates. Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year, Collegiate Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate charges. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13.
The 57th Year will open September 4th, 1900.
Catalogues Free. Address
REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical education. Regular Collegiate Degrees.
In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 46th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address,
DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY,
St. Mary's Academy, - Notre Dame, Indiana

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.
Branch of Notre Dame University, Indiana.
Thorough Classical, English, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Terms Moderate. Buildings heated by steam. Home comforts. For further information and catalogues, apply to
REV. J. O'ROURKE, C. S. C., President.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N. W. N. U. —No 33— 1900

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CHINA FOR PEACE

WANTS AN "IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES."

Earl Li Has Been Appointed as Envoy Plenipotentiary to Negotiate With the Powers—Minister Conger Expresses His Ability to "Hold On" Until Relief Comes—Sheng Expresses Grave Fears for Legationers When Defeated Chinese Troops Return to Capital.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Indications of the desire of China for a peaceful settlement of her present difficulties have been multiplying for several days. Official evidence of that desire was presented to the department of state yesterday. It was in the form of an edict promulgated by the emperor Kwang Hsu, appointing Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate cessation of hostilities" pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising in the empire. Earl Li is to act directly for the emperor, and a fair inference is that whatever terms of settlement he may reach with the powers will be approved by the imperial government.

Ability to "Hold On."

A belated message from Minister Conger was transmitted to the war department by Gen. Chaffee. It expressed simply his ability to "hold on" until Gen. Chaffee should come to his relief. All the power of this government will be exerted to get relief to him and the other imprisoned legationers at the earliest possible moment.

While it is conceded by the Washington officials that the conference of plenary authority upon Earl Li to negotiate with the powers for a settlement of existing troubles is a step in the right direction, it by no means is assured that the United States government will consent offhand to open negotiations with the distinguished viceroy. The demands of this government upon China have been made plainly and without equivocation. They cannot be misunderstood. Assuming that the Chinese government is acting in good faith, the demands are reasonable and can be complied with readily. As transmitted to the imperial government by the secretary of state through Minister Wu, the demands in brief were:

Our Government Demands.

"That the Chinese government give assurance that the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition; that the ministers be placed in free communication with their governments, firing upon the legations cease, and all danger to their lives and liberty be removed; that the imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that the legationers may be liberated, foreigners protected and order restored."

Until these demands have been acceded to it is highly improbable that the government of the United States, or any of the united powers, all of whom have made practically the same demands upon China, will consent to a "cessation of hostile demonstrations," which are being conducted, at least so far as this government is concerned, with the sole purpose of succoring the besieged legationers in the Chinese capital.

Reply of United States.

Last night Secretary Adee, by direction of President McKinley, presented to Minister Wu, for transmission to his government, the reply of the United States to the imperial edict appointing Li Hung Chang envoy to negotiate with the powers for a cessation of hostilities. The text of the reply will not be made public until to-day. In effect, however, it is a reiteration of the demands previously made by the United States upon China, coupled with a vigorous intimation that no negotiations will be entered into until the Chinese government shall have complied with those demands. This government, inspired by a determination to effect the rescue of the legationers besieged in Peking, takes advantage in its reply to the edict to reiterate the demands previously made upon China. These demands were first made by the president on July 23, and subsequently were reiterated substantially by Acting Secretary Adee, by direction of the president. The demands for the protection of the ministers, for free communication between their respective governments and for the restoration of order in China

Form the Keynote

of the memorandum forwarded to the imperial government by the president yesterday. The iteration and reiteration of the demands must make it perfectly clear to the Chinese government, it is thought, that no negotiations will be entered upon until an entire compliance with them has been made. Should the demands be acceded to there will be no obstacle, it is believed in the way of a settlement of other questions which have arisen out of the pending troubles. Minister Wu declined to make any statement bearing on the reply, not even being willing to say whether or not it had been received by him. Copies have been sent to the United States representatives in Europe and Japan to be submitted to the governments at which they are stationed, and also to the European diplomats stationed here for their information.

Wu Is Elated.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, is very much elated over the appointment of Li Hung Chang as a plenipotentiary to arrange peace with the powers. He sincerely hopes that it will be accepted by them, as the results attained, in his opinion, would be satisfactory to all concerned. "I think Earl Li's designation a capital one," he said. "Aside from the emperor and empress he is the highest official of the Chinese government, and he has the implicit confidence of all Chinamen. In many ways he is eminently qualified to act as an intermediary between his own government and the powers, which may be inclined to treat with him. He has done great work for China and I have great confidence in his wisdom and discretion."

Hart Would Get Out.

London, Aug. 13.—"The sooner we can be got out of this the better, for it is inconvenient for the Chinese government and unsafe for ourselves."

This is a message received last evening from Sir Robert Hart, dated Peking, Aug. 5, and sent in cipher to the Chinese maritime customs office in London. Commenting upon it the Morning Post says:

"It would seem to indicate that the Chinese government is anxious for the safety of the foreigners, or at least to get them safely out of Peking, while Sir Robert Hart evidently expects that they will get out sooner or later."

Sheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Standard, expresses grave fears for the safety of the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the capital.

Legations Not Besieged.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with the Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, quoting him as urging the foreign ministers to leave Peking. "Some people say," remarked Sir Chih Chen, "that the legations are still besieged. It is not so. When you are besieged you are not allowed communication with the outside world; but here you are receiving messages, cipher messages, from Sir Claude MacDonald."

Commenting upon the various propositions made by China to the powers, the Daily News well expresses the predominating British opinion as follows: "What the Chinese authorities say in effect is this: 'Stop your advance on Peking and we will give your ministers a safe conduct to Tien-tsin. If you do not at once instruct them to leave Peking we cannot answer for the consequences.' To this obvious and

Very Thinly Threat

there can be but one answer. M. Delcasse has given it in very poignant terms. The ministers cannot leave except under absolutely convincing guarantees of safety. In the speedy advance of the allies lies the only real hope of saving the ministers."

In the same vein the Daily Telegraph says: "American statesmen take up what seems the only logical attitude when they tell Mr. Conger that they have never for a moment entertained the idea of his placing himself at the mercy of Chinese official pledge."

Inspect Expeditionary Corps.

Marseilles, Aug. 13.—President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcasse, minister of war, and M. de Lanassan, minister of marine, arrived here yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and proceeded immediately to the reviewing ground, where they inspected the Chinese expeditionary corps. There was much enthusiasm.

CASE OF HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Constructor Wants to Go to China, but Is Needed Elsewhere.

New York, Aug. 13.—Constructor Hobson has asked for the command of a marine detachment in China, and is ready, he says, to assume the duty at once, according to a dispatch to the Herald from Washington. Rear Admiral Remey has cabled that he is opposed to the detailing of Hobson for any such duty. He adds that if Constructor Hobson is able to undertake active work in the field he is in a position to return to Manila or Hongking, where the services of a constructor are required in making repair work. Hobson is still at the naval hospital in Yokohama under treatment for his eyes, and will probably return to this country.

Edward F. Duryea Dead.

New York, Aug. 13.—Edward F. Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, died suddenly at his residence at Glen Cove, L. I. He had been sick three weeks and his death was not unexpected. His wealth is estimated at $3,000,000.

It Came Too Late.

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 13.—Within the past week there have been four rains in Fargo, with an aggregate fall of over four inches. Had this amount of moisture fallen two months ago the Red River valley would have had a bonanza crop.

Scarcity of Help.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 13.—In Deuel, Brookings, Coddington and other counties in the northeastern part of the state there is still a great scarcity of farm hands. As high as $3 a day is offered.

A Big Elevator Burned.

Fargo, Aug. 13.—Fire at Abercrombie burned the National elevator, the postoffice building and the residence of William Sperry. The elevator was fired by lightning. The Sperry family narrowly escaped with their lives.

More Troops for Far East.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13.—Company A, First infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, has received orders to proceed at once to San Francisco. It is expected to sail for Nagasaki on Aug. 21.

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Saturday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed available cash balances, $141,355,307; gold, $72,625,300.

Light Plant Destroyed.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug 13.—A fire here caused a loss of over $100,000. Among the property destroyed or damaged was the Glens Falls Electric and gas plant.

Struck by Lightning.

Clear Lake, Minn., Aug. 13.—Lightning struck and instantly killed David Varley Pierce on the Pierce farm, three miles east. He was twenty-two years of age and unusually popular.

Railroad Wreck.

Lake Charles, La., Aug. 13.—A message from Iowa Station says a train went through a trestle near there last night. Seven passenger coaches were wrecked and forty people injured. One boy was killed. A wrecking train has been sent out.

New Yorkers Cooler.

New York, Aug. 13.—The backbone of the hot spell which for the past week has prevailed in this city, causing many deaths and prostrations, was broken yesterday by a violent thunder storm.

To Play Richard Carvel.

New York—John Drew is to play "Richard Carvel" this season. Charles Frohman announces the new role for the star, and says the play will be produced on Sept. 11, when Mr. Drew will begin his annual engagement at the Empire theater.

To Search for the North Pole.

Berlin—Capt. Banendahl, of the imperial navy, who has been arranging for an expedition in search of the North pole, will sail from Hamburg on Aug. 11, on the Matador.

Kills Assailant in Self-Defense.

Galesburg, Ill.—Warney Gash was shot and instantly killed by Tip Hamilton in the latter's restaurant. Gash struck Hamilton in the face with a club, and had threatened to kill him, when Hamilton fired. The coroner's jury exonerated Hamilton.

Wales Gets Cronje's Sword.

London—The Prince of Wales has been presented, by a British officer, with the sword which Gen. Cronje wore during the early part of the Boer war.

Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars—1861-1865.

Adjutant General Lambert of Minnesota explains how copies of the above history may be obtained.

He states that, under the law, each surviving soldier of any organization of Minnesota troops from the Civil War, or upon his death, if he has not received it, the surviving widow, father, mother, oldest son or daughter, brother or sister of the deceased, in the order named, is entitled to a copy of the volume upon proper identification to the satisfaction of the adjutant general. Since the appropriation for the distribution of the volume placed at the disposal of the adjutant general by the legislature is wholly inadequate to send the book by mail or express, he has decided to accumulate applications from each county until a sufficient number are on hand to warrant a shipment by freight to the county auditor, notice of the shipment being sent to each applicant. For shipments by mail or express and for all shipments outside the limits of the state, 40 cents must accompany the application. The necessary blanks for application may be obtained by addressing Brigadier General George C. Lambert, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

The Onion's Humor.

"Your odor is so extremely strong," said the onion to the Limburger cheese, "that it quite takes away my own perfume. At the same time it makes you my debtor."

"And may I ask what I owe you?" inquired the Limburger, in a supercilious tone.

"You owe me an old-fashioned scent," replied the onion.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

O—I—C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible, because it is impersonal. The retailer, who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARETS is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitutor. Remember CASCARETS are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

A Very Serious Case.

Mrs. Briske—Johnny, did the doctor call while I was out?

Little Johnny (stopping his play—Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, an' shook his head, an' said it was a very serious case, an' he left this paper, an' said he'd call again before night.

Mrs. Briske—Gracious me! It wasn't you I wanted him to see; it was the baby.—Tid-Bits.

EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.
It Is Nature's Own Remedy.
First used by the Mississippi river steamboat men in the "early forties," who drank their "Benne Tedd" from the hands of the colored "aunties." They steeped the leaves in hot water, and the verdict of these steamboat men was that it "did the business."
In 1841, James and Constance Maguire secured some of these miraculous leaves, and, upon investigation, discovered that they are identical with the Sesam. Ind. (Benne-Leaves), and as the same indicates, native of India, containing a mucilaginous substance of soothing and healing properties. Nature here furnished a remedy for diseases such as Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and kindred ailments. After experimenting, the Messrs. Maguire succeeded in chemically combining the use of the Benne-leaves with other vegetable substances, and so furnished a remedy that has saved thousands of lives.
Prepared by THE J. & G. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Answered the Inquiry.

"What did you tell those people about the flat, Eliza?"

"They asked me if it was good walking distance, and I told them it was."

"Gracious! Good walking distance from where?"

"How do I know? They didn't say, and I wasn't going to be inquisitive."—Chicago Record.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Knew Something About Women.

"My dear sir," said the old gentleman, in his open-hearted way, "I shall welcome you as a son-in-law."

"Alas!" returned the young man, dejectedly. "My last hope is gone. If I had your opposition, I might hope to win her, but without it there is no chance!"—Chicago Post.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Man of Action.

"Pa, I've painted a picture of Daniel in the lions' den."

"Let me see, Jimmy—well, here's Daniel, but where are the lions?"

"Oh, pa, he's killed 'em all an' et 'em!"—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

No Help for It.

"The trouble with the American people," said the philosopher, "is that they have never learned the art of doing nothing and doing it well."

"Perhaps that's it," replied the man who works for a living, "but, of course, we can't all hold public offices."—Chicago Times-Herald.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Prize Pie.

"Here's t' yer health, Sylvester."

"Where'd ye git the liquor?"

"Squeezed it from the mince pie a temperance lady gimme."—Life.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff and thin locks by using Parker's Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Children behave when out as they behave when at home.

No fewer than thirty-three generals are serving in South Africa.

MURDERS A FRIEND

EXPRESS MESSENGER LANE'S ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

A Former Messenger and Friend of the Dead Man Confesses to a Most Horrible Crime—He Was to Be Married in a Few Days and Needed the Money—His Sweetheart Is Prostrated.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Charles R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express company, was arrested yesterday afternoon in this city and has confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express company on the Pennsylvania eastbound train which arrived in this city at midnight Friday. One thousand dollars of the money which he had stolen was recovered.

Ferrell was to have been married Thursday next to Miss Lillian Costlow, the beautiful young daughter of Patrick Costlow, an engineer on the Pennsylvania lines. He had been discharged from the employ of the Adams Express company about three months ago and had not since been able to secure employment. He confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money of which he felt in great need on account of his

Approaching Marriage.

The money recovered he had given to Miss Costlow to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings. He was at the home of his affianced and in her company when placed under arrest.

Ferrell is but twenty-two years of age and has a splendid physique, being six feet in height. When the officers took him into custody he assumed a nonchalant demeanor, but when he found he could no longer deceive the officers he made a full confession. After his statement had been taken he was taken to the police station and went into a state of nervous collapse, and orders were given to watch him closely to prevent him doing himself bodily harm. The confession of Ferrell disclosed a premeditated and

Blood-Curdling Crime

that seemed almost impossible of belief to those who looked upon the man of gentlemanly and refined appearance who reluctantly told the story of the murder and the robbery. He said that he had become desperate because of his inability to secure employment and a realization of the fact that he must have money to defray the expenses of his approaching marriage. The robbery had been carefully planned and it included the murder of Express Messenger Lane. He knew Lane well. In fact they were friends, and he relied upon Lane's confidence to help him execute the crime. He knew that considerable money was always carried by the messenger on Pennsylvania Train No. 8 between St. Louis and Columbus, and that he was certain to secure a large sum if he

Robbed the Way Safe

on that train. Having provided himself with a Smith & Wesson six shooter, .38 caliber, he went to Urbana Friday morning and waited for No. 8. When the train arrived there Ferrell went at once to the express car and told Lane that he was out of money and asked permission to ride to Columbus with him. Lane consented, never for a moment suspecting the treachery of his pretended friend. For a short time after the train left Urbana they chatted pleasantly. Lane sat in a chair in the back of the car with his back slightly turned. When Ferrell had finally nerved himself for the crime he drew his revolver and stepped up behind Lane unobserved and

Fired Three Shots

in rapid succession into the messenger's back. After he had taken out all the sacks containing the money packages, money orders and way bills, he placed them in a small satchel and waited until the car arrived at Plain City he slipped off the train. He secured a room at a hotel and retired for the night. He came to this city on the morning train, and after going to his room and changing his clothes went to the home of his sweetheart, to whom he gave the money to keep for him. As soon as it was learned that Ferrell had given the money to his sweetheart, Inspector Barron went to the house and secured it. The young lady was

Utterly Prostrated

by the disclosures. She had not suspected Ferrell of wrongdoing for an instant, and the news was a terrible shock to her and to her parents, who had regarded Ferrell as a model young man. The young lady had never doubted his story that the money which he placed in her keeping had been earned and saved by him as he stated. Ferrell's home is in Steubenville, Ohio. His father is said to be a bridge carpenter and a highly respected citizen of that place.

SPEEDY BOATS.

Russia Orders Warships Which Can Catch an Ocean Greyhound.

Vienna, Aug. 13.—From St. Petersburg comes a statement that the Russian government has just ordered two large and speedy warships, and work has already been begun on them at the docks there. The two cruisers will be 350 feet long, 40 feet wide, and will have a speed of twenty-five knots an hour. It is estimated that the total cost will be 6,000,000 roubles.

Forest Fires Out.

Detroit, Aug. 13.—A special to the Free Press from East Tawas, Mich., says the forest fires which have been threatening that city were all extinguished by a heavy rainfall.

Tornado in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—Word has just been received here that at New Kensington, Pa., almost the entire plant of the Pittsburg Reduction company's aluminum works was destroyed by a tornado. The loss is estimated at not less than $100,000, and it will necessitate the closing down of the works for an indefinite period.

Blaze at Hudson.

Hudson, Wis., Aug. 13.—The meat market of Hodgin & Miller was burned with a loss upon building and contents of about $3,000.

New Industrial Commissioner.

Washington—The president has appointed Daniel A. Tompkins of North Carolina a member of the industrial commission, to succeed Ellison A. Smythe, resigned. Mr. Tompkins is identified with the cotton interests of the South.

Richest Infant in the World.

St. Petersburg—The little Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia is the richest infant in the world. The week she was born $5,000,000 was settled on her, and it is said the sum was invested in British and French securities.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Richards S. Cuddihy, St. Paul, Minn., cinder-proof cap or cover; James E. Davidson, Butte, Mont., electric arc lamp; Herman Grams, Dexter, Minn., traction engine; Stephen A. Huntley, Elk Point, S. D., firearm; John J. Ober, Kibbey, Mont., gate hinge; Michael J. Saggen, St. Matthias, Minn., wagon box and hay rack lifter.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

2 to 2 to 2:02.

"How long does the train stop here?" the old lady asked the brakeman.

"Stop here?" answered that functionary. "Four minutes. From 2 to 2 to 2:02."

"I wonder," mused the old lady, "if that man thinks he's a whistle?"—Indianapolis Press.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Slight Mistake.

Two negroes in Atlanta were discussing the political situation.

"McKinley am sho'ly a right good man," said one.

"He sholy am," said the other, "but I ain't gwine to vote fo' him."

"Why not?"

"'Cause dat wife of his done all dis heah trust business—dat wife o' his, Hanna."—Atlanta Journal.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Contradictions.

"Well, Digby, I'm surprised! You're getting gray!"

"Yes—yes; I've lots of gray hairs and precious few of them."—Detroit Free Press.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A Truthful Man.

Miss Plainface (earnestly)—But if I had not all this money, do you think you could still be happy with me?

Mr. Seekrox (startled, but equal to the emergency—A—a—a—Happy is not the word for it.—Brooklyn Life.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

In 1894 the plague destroyed 80,000 of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Canton.

Is there any state more to be pitied than kittenish, giggling old age?

"MY OWN SELF AGAIN."
Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham, Follows Her Advice and is Made Well.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For nearly two and one-half years I have been in feeble health. After my little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and am almost insensible at times: I also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

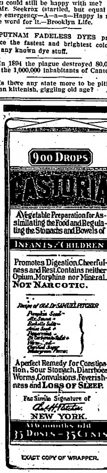
Easy Monthly Payments
We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are
A Constant Source of Revenue
and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.
We Repair Music Boxes.
Correspondence invited.
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,
519 First Ave. So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

DO NOT BUY
WELL DRILLING
MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 29. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

LADIES! When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. It never fails, box free. Mrs. B. L. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c: all Druggists. (If it fails—it is free.)

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

(CUT OUT)
FREE
Wm. Donaldson & Co.
GLASS BLOCK STORE,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.
Your name and address on this slip sent to us will secure for you FREE our FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS.
Name.........
Address.........
This Catalogue of some 250 pages, beautifully illustrated, will bring right to your home our great store, with all its possibilities of money-saving. Send for it at once—FREE.
(CUT OUT)

Burlington Route
A Map of the United States
A handsome map of the United States, 38 by 48 inches in size, ruled to show the "time divisions" of the country, printed in four colors, and mounted on a roller for hanging up, will be sent to any address on receipt of FIFTEEN CENTS. Postal or Express Money Order or Coin preferred. Apply to
GEO. P. LYMAN, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent. C. B. & Q. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

26
2

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. AUGUST 15, 1900.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Red Lake Falls, July 21st, 1900.

Pursuant to adjournment of July 11th board met in regular session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present except Commissioner Hansen.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Whereas, the city of Red Lake Falls has agreed to appropriate $250 out of the city Road & Bridge fund and to pay the same into the County Road & Bridge fund for the purpose of grading road in eastern part of Emardville and through Garnes.
>
> Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the county appropriate the sum of $500, provided the town of Garnes appropriates $125, either in cash or labor. Said work to be done under the supervision of the county road & bridge committee; on the two county roads running east and west through said towns and one road running north and south, connecting said roads, on section line between 13 and 14 and 23 and 24 in town of Emardville, the residents of the southern part of the town of Equality having subscribed $125 in labor on said road.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Petition of Ole J. Johnson, asking to be set off from School dist No. 125 to Dist. No. 148, was read and on motion duly carried the 3rd day of September was set for a day of hearing on same.

On motion duly carried the bond of First State bank of Thief River Falls, as county depository, was approved.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., July 14th, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Gentlemen:

We, the board of audit of Red Lake county, Minn., report as follows:

That on the above named date we examined the accounts, books and vouchers of the treasurer of Red Lake county and counted and ascertained the kind, description and amount of funds in the treasury belonging to said county as follows:

Balance in treasury July 14, 1900, as shown by the books of auditor and treasurer	$14244 07 $	
Distributed as follows:		
Currency		20 00
Silver and coppers		4 14
Deposited in First State Bank, Red Lake Falls		3877 2)
Deposited in Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls		4146 73
Deposited in First State Bank, Thief River Falls		4601 21
Deposited in Bank of St. Hilaire		1394 79
	14244 07	14244 07

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. O. L. Demann,
Joseph Perrault,
Adam Zeh,
Board of Audit,
Red Lake Co., Minn.

On motion carried unanimously the report of Board of Audit was approved.

Hearing was then had on the following ditch petition:

Petition to establish a ditch, drain or water course.

PETITION FOR PUBLIC DITCH.

To the board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota:

The undersigned land owners, whose lands will be liable to be effected by, or assessed for, the expense of the construction of the drainage ditch hereinafter described, would respectfully represent that the public health, convenience and welfare require the establishment and construction of a drainage ditch along the following described route in the town of Terrebonne in said county of Red Lake and that the construction of the same would be of public benefit and utility.

A general description of the proposed starting point, route and terminus of said ditch, is as follows:

Commencing at a point on the south line of section 36 in the town of Terrebonne, township 150, range 43, in Red Lake county, Minnesota, about 90 rods east of the southwest corner of said section, thence running in a northwesterly direction through sections 36, 35 and 26, to about the northwest corner of section 26, thence more westerly to a point near the centre of the west line of section 22, thence northwesterly through sections 21, 16 to the centre of the north line of section 16, thence northerly to a point near the centre of sections 9, thence following a small creek in a northwesterly direction through section 9 and to about the centre of section 5, all in said town of Terrebonne, and terminating at the point last mentioned in section 5, having as its outlet a creek.

And your petitioners pray that you will proceed to establish such drainage ditch and cause the same to be constructed as provided by Chapter Ninety-seven (97), General Laws of Minnesota for 1887, and subsequent amendments thereto.

Dated May 20, 1900.

Laurant Gagner,
Jos. Dupont,
his
Leon X Rivard.
mark
Amede Gagner,
Jos. E. Remick,
his
Michael X Champagne,
mark
Henry Prenevost,
George Dupont,
his
Onezine X Bruneau.
mark
Philip Fisher,
P. Martell,
his
Alexis X Fournier,
mark
his
Telespher X July,
mark
Eldege Beasoliel;
Jos. Laurent,
his
J. B. X Rossignal,
mark
Wm. Dupont,
Petitioners.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson that petition be accepted

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion of Hebert seconded by Johnson and carried unanimously the following order was made:

Order Appointing Viewers in Ditch Proceedings.

In the matter of the Petition of Laurant Granger and others for a drainage ditch in the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake, }

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 20th day of May, 1900, signed by Laurent Granger and others praying for the establishment of a certain drainage ditch in said county, the route of which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county as by law required.

And whereas, It appears, by satisfactory proof to the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard, has been given as required by law:

And Whereas, Said board has determined that the construction of said ditch as proposed in said Petition will be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare.

Now, Therefore, We, the board of county commissioners of said county, at a Regular session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint Ole J. Johnson, James Sutor and E. A. Moran, three resident freeholders of said county, and not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 24th day of September, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the terminus of said ditch as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the 8th day of October, 1900.

Dated July 21st. 1900.

By the Board,
Wm. O. L. Demann,
Chairman
Board County Commissioners Red Lake County.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

On motion carried unanimously bills were allowed as follows:

County Revenue Fund.	
W. A. Schreiter ink stand and paper baskets	3 00
Theodore Gordon witness fees inquest of Wm Vorachek	1 12
Frank Benston witness fees inquest of Wm. Vorachek	1 12
August Brown witness fees inquest of Wm. Vorachek	1 12
Dr H Francis medical witness fees inquest of Wm Vorachek	6 20
Adam Zeh 1 day board of audit	3 00
C E Traverse witness fees state vs Mussey	1 00
C E Traverse justice fees state vs Fred Olson	16 50
S L Heasley deputy sheriff fees state vs Fred Olson	26 35
Alex A Sweans interpeter fees state vs Fred Olson	1 00
Haus L Hanson interpeter fees state vs Fred Olson	1 00
John Holzknecht jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Jas Meehan Jr jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Hans L Hanson jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Jerdon Cary jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Matt Barzen jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Peter Newman jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
George Gibson jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
C E Pearsons jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
John Dalson jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Andrew Erickson jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Benj Hawkins jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Jake Setzler jurors fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
N W Tarrant witness fees state vs Fred Olson	1 00
Rosmus Mortenson witness fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Halvor Rodegaard witness fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Nels Rodegaard witness fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
Christ Rodegaard witness fees state vs Fred Olson	2 00
John L Finke witness fees state vs Fred Olson	1 00
K M Hansen attendance county bd of Equalization, 4 days 40 miles	16 00
J B Hebert attending county board equalization 5 days 40 miles	19 00
O J Johnson attending Co board of equalization 5 days 40 miles	19 00
Jas Sutor attending county board equalization 5 days 20 miles	17 00
Wm O L Demann attending county board of equalization 5 days 14 miles	16 40
J B Hebert attending county commissioners meeting 1 day and mileage and attending poor 1 day and mileage	14 40
O J Johnson attending commissioners meeting 1 day & mileage and 1 day committee work	10 00
James Sutor attending commissioners meeting 1 day & mileage and 1 day committe work	8 00
Wm O L Demann attending commissioners meeting 1 day and mileage, 1 day attending poor 1 day board of audit, 1 day committee work	13 40
County Poor Fund.	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co. 100 lbs flour to R. Poutz	2 70
W A Schreiter medicine furnished Juneau, Carpenter and Nelson	16 50
Red Lake Falls Milling Co., 100 lbs flour to R. Poutz	2 00
John Albin board of John Ortenquist, April, May, June, and July	25 00
Dr W O Tessier medical attendance Joseph St. Martin	20 50
Road & Bridge Fund.	
Emil E Zeh painting Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire bridges	100 00

Bill of Dr A Ekern for medical attendance Bertha & Ida Steen for $88 laid over.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

Proud of Her Name.

It was at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school, and the teacher was endeavoring to impress her class with the idea of the Lord's omniscience.

"Why, just think," she said, "He knows the name of every one of you."

Little Hazel Kirschenschlager leaned forward in her chair, with an expression of incredulity on her face.

"Well," she said, after a moment, "perhaps he does know my name, but I'll bet he doesn't know how to spell it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Something Musical.

McJigger—He's from Chicago, you know.

Thingumbob—I thought he was.

McJigger—You know him then. By sight?

Thingumbob—Yes, and by sound. He gives a soup-eating recital every day at the restaurant where I lunch.—Philadelphia Press.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"I don't believe there is a woman living that isn't able to make her husband do just as she pleases," said the youngest boarder.

"I know dozens of 'em" said the Cheerful Idiot. "They are all single."—Indianapolis Press.

The Strenuous Life.

Isabel—Well, I accomplished a good deal downtown to-day.

Arabella—Does your new coat fit nicely?

Isabel—Oh, I haven't found out yet; but I kept 17 clerks from selling me coats that didn't fit.—Indianapolis Journal.

"You have deceived me!" cried the young husband at their first meal.

Tears gushed from her eyes.

"You told me that you couldn't cook," he continued, "and I find that [illegible] can"—Philadelphia North American.

BLANK PAGE

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900. | NUMBER 5.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FIGHTING IN PEKING

ALLIES ARE BOMBARDING THE INNER CITY.

Startling Statement Made in a Dispatch From Admiral Remey—First Official Confirmation of the Fall of Peking Is Received From Gen. Chaffee—Dowager Empress Is Detained in the Inner City—Chinese Evidently Resolved to Make a Last Stand in the Ancient Capital.

Washington, Aug. 20. — From Gen. Chaffee yesterday the war department received official confirmation of the fall of Peking and the rescue of the besieged legationers. The dispatch of the American commander was not long and contained few details, but the unconcealed satisfaction with which it was received by officials of the administration indicated clearly the anxiety that had been engendered by his prolonged silence. His last communication to the government prior to the receipt of yesterday's advices, was dated Aug. 11 at Matow, almost thirty miles from Peking. The explanation of

His Silence

is suggested in advices received by the navy department from Admiral Remey, who, telegraphing from Taku on the 15th, says the telegraph line between that point and Peking is interrupted. The cablegram from Admiral Remey contains some important information not mentioned by Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, on Japanese authority, that the inner city of Peking was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remey says also that the dowager empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yungedo. Advices received Saturday night from the foreign office at Tokio, Japan, by the Japanese legation in this city

Confirm and Amplify

previous accounts of the capture of Peking by the allied troops. Following is the text of the dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, as made public by the war department:

"We entered legation grounds at 5 o'clock last night (14th) with Fourteenth, and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting: otherwise all well. —Chaffee."

The dispatch was received during the morning and was transmitted immediately to the president at the White House. He expressed his gratification at the news contained, particularly at the

Small Loss Sustained

by the American troops. It will be noted that the dispatch indicates the American troops entered the legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. By the Washington officials and by the several legation officials to whom it was shown, the date of Gen. Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the word "fifteenth" should be "sixteenth." All previous advices, official and unofficial, have indicated that the legations were relieved on the evening of the 15th, Wednesday, after a day of sharp fighting. Minister Wu, the Chinese representative, and Minister Takahira of Japan

Were Quite Positive

on this point, all their official advices being that the entrance to the city of Peking was effected early in the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst. The fact that only eight of the American force were wounded, none being killed, is regarded as notably fortunate. Admiral Remy's dispatch, which contains much information in a few words, is as follows:

"Chefu, (no date).—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Taku, 15th.—Telegraph line to Peking interrupted. Information, Japanese sources, empress dowager detained by Prince Yungedo. Inner city, which is being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports

Entered Legation Grounds

evening 14th. Eight wounded during day's fighting: otherwise all well. —"Remey."

The startling feature of the dispatch is that fighting within the city of Peking was continuing, according to the advices of Admiral Remey. The inner, or, as it is popularly known, the forbidden city, evidently had not been taken. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch it was accepted generally as a fact that the dowager empress, in company with the emperor and a large suite, had left Peking. While nothing is said in Admiral Remey's dispatches as to the whereabouts of the emperor, it is deemed

Scarcely Probable

that he left the city without the empress dowager. Some doubt of the accuracy of the information received by Admiral Remey is expressed, particularly as the Chinese minister, Wu, is very positive that the emperor, empress dowager and the entire Chinese court left Peking before the arrival at the gates of the allies. Late Saturday night the Japanese minister, Takahiri, received the following advices from the Japanese foreign office at Tokio: "The Japanese consul at Chefu wired, under date Aug. 17, to the following effect: 'The foreign forces attacked on the eastern side of Peking Wednesday morning. The enemy

Obstinately Resisted.

In the evening the Japanese blew up the Chiao-Yang gate and the Tung Chih gate of the Tartar city and succeeded in entering. In the meantime other foreign forces entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate. Detachments were sent out immediately to the legations and opened communications. The ministers and staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100, including three officers, namely, Capt. Michiiye and Lieut. Watanabe, wounded, while Lieut. Yazaki was killed. The Chinese loss computed at about 400.'"

LOOKS MORE SERIOUS.

Fighting in Peking Puts a More Serious Aspect on Chinese Affairs.

London, Aug. 20. — Rear Admiral Bruce cables the admiralty from Chefu, Aug. 19, as follows:

"Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Peking, part of which is on fire. Yang Sa (?) prevented the empress from leaving, and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

Rear Admiral Bruce's report of the continuation of fighting in Peking puts a more serious aspect on the Chinese situation than was generally expected here. It appears effectually to dispose of all statements that the empress dowager had fled, although circumstantial accounts of her departure continue to come from Shanghai.

Despite defeat the Chinese are apparently resolved to make a desperate struggle not only in their ancient capital, but also in other parts of the empire. Shang Chi Tung, viceroy at Hankow, and Liu Kun Yi, viceroy at Nanking, according to advices from Shanghai, have threatened the consuls, saying that if the person of the empress dowager is not respected they will withdraw from their present friendly attitude.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces the death of Li Ping Hong, Cheng and Chang Lui Lin in the fighting before Peking.

The mandarins in the southern provinces, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong, have issued an important proclamation recognizing the capture of Peking as a just punishment of reactionary officials and warning the people not to interfere with the foreigners, but also pointing out that the sole object of the powers should be punishment of the "Boxer" and then the restoration of peace, confining, however, their operations to the north.

-doubts:I M.ad-w ,osHP cmr cm .emm

ROBERTS' FIRM STAND.

No Mercy for Those Who Break Their Oaths.

Pretoria, Aug. 20. — Lord Roberts' proclamation, after reciting the fact that many have broken the oath to maintain neutrality and that the leniency extended to the burghers is not appreciated, warns all who break their oath in the future that they will be punished by death, imprisonment or fine. He declares that all burghers in districts occupied by the British, except those who take the oath will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported, and that buildings on farms where the enemy or his scouts are harbored, will be liable to be razed.

SHAH ESCAPES.

Second Attempt Made on the Life of the Persian Ruler.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The Siecle says, a private telegram from Ostend states that an attack similar in all points to that made by the anarchist in Paris on Aug. 2 was made Saturday on the shah of Persia. Details of the assault are lacking. The Echo de Paris publishes the bare statement from Ostend that an attempt had been made upon the life of the shah, adding that owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report.

RAIN A LUXURY.

Ore Handler Demands Higher Pay Because of Wet.

Cleveland, Aug. 20.—The ore handlers at the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio ore dock refused to unload the steamer Simon J. Murphy until they were paid 28 cents per ton instead of 22 cents, on account of the ore being wet. The increased cost of unloading this cargo was $1,500. Capt. John Mitchell, the owner of the largest fleet of boats on the lakes, declares that he will not carry ore to any dock where the increased charge is made.

ARE THROWN OUT.

American Fire Brigade Disqualified for Professionalism.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The Kansas City fire brigade has been disqualified for securing prizes at the international exhibition of fire apparatus at Vincennes on the ground of professionalism, the staff being paid. The men were permitted, however, to give an exhibition. As regards speed in preparing their apparatus for reaching the top of buildings, and the height and distance of projecting water, they outclassed all competitors.

MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED.

Bridge at Paris Exposition Collapses and Thirty Persons Are Injured.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Another accident has occurred at the exposition, the bridge over the Boulevard la Tour Maubourg, joining one part of the show with another, having fallen. According to the first account of the accident thirty persons were injured, five of them seriously.

Father Killed in Self-Defense.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20. — James M. Burnham, publisher of a paper at Waymore, Neb., shot and killed his father, Capt. Collins A. Burnheim, at their home yesterday. A coroner's jury immediately exonerated the son. Both father and son were prominent political workers in the county in which they reside. The killing was in self-defense.

Drouth in Kansas.

Kansas City, Aug. 20.—Two-thirds of Kansas west of the three easternmost tiers of counties is experiencing one of the most severe drouths in the history of the state, and the general opinion is that the Kansas corn crop will be the smallest, in proportion to its requirements for feeding, that has been raised in many years.

Klondike Is American.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20.—The steamer Amur has just arrived from Skagway. Advices brought say that Richard Mansfield White of New York, mine owner and explorer, in an interview given at Skagway, contends that the Klondike is in American territory.

Sprung a Leak and Sunk.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 20—The wooden steamer Argonaut sprung aleak yesterday after taking on a cargo of iron ore and sunk at her dock.

Harvesting in Progress.

Devils Lake, N. D., Aug. 20.—Harvesting is progressing and the yield will exceed estimates of the state where hail struck.

Day's Record of Fatalities.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—Four drownings and one death from burning is Pittsburg's fatal accident record for the day.

FORGOT TO VOTE

THE RECORD OF THE GENIAL CAPTAIN AS A LEGISLATOR.

Troubled With Absence of Mind or Absence of Body. The Matter With the Commercial Travelers—Republicans Relying on a Whoop and a Snort—Shameful Treatment of the Captain by His Own Organs—Other Points of a Political Nature.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Aug. 20, 1900.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The fruits of a public man are his public acts. The public acts of a legislator are recorded in the journal of the house of which he has been a member.

Not many years ago (not so many that the ink has faded) the present Republican candidate for governor of Minnesota was a member of the house of representatives. To avoid all possibility of mistake, let it be said that his name is Samuel R. Van Sant, otherwise known as the "Captain." Like all other members of that worthy assembly, he left behind him a record, to bless or to damn, as the case may be.

Let us take a look at it. The Captain, being such a "jolly" good fellow, will not mind it, and, being a candidate for governor, he is, of course, anxious that his zeal and devotion to duty in the minor position should count in his favor, now that he aspires to serve the people in a more important office. What more natural than to expect promotion for duty well done?

So here goes: It was in the year 1893 that the Captain carved out for himself the record which now will be examined.

The first measure of importance to be met with in the journal of the house is H. F. No. 26. This was a very meritorious bill. It aimed to protect the rights of citizenship by making it a misdemeanor on the part of employers to require, as a condition of employment, the surrender by any person of his rights as a citizen. This measure was conceived with the idea of protecting those who were not in a position to protect themselves. The worthy Captain would be the very man to bear down hard on a bill of this kind and to sit up nights thinking how to secure its passage. Let us see how he voted. Thunder and lightning! What can have been the matter with the Captain? HE FORGOT TO VOTE. There must have been some misunderstanding somewhere. Perhaps the Captain had not got onto the ropes yet.

The next bill of a somewhat similar character was H. F. No. 95, a bill for the protection of employes. What does the record say?

Forgot to vote again? Well, well, sure enough. Captain, you will have to do better than this if you want the votes of the laboring men.

Next comes H. F. 324, a bill prohibiting pawnbrokers from charging more than 10 per cent interest. Surely the Captain's heart bleeds for these poor people who find it necessary to patronize the pawnbroker? Let us see the record. Did he forget to vote this time also? Well yes, he did, of course. He is the prosperity candidate, and will have nothing to do with such low-down trash as the people who patronize the pawnbrokers. In the language of the classics, to —ll with 'em.

Now let us try a senate file for a change. Here is one, S. F. 266, a bill for an act to compel street railway companies to protect certain of their employes (motormen) from the inclemencies of the weather. Now, if there ever was a measure that had merit in it, this is the one. The motormen used to have to stand out on the open platform, no matter how cold and stormy it might be. It was such an inhumane and unnecessary hardship that public opinion demanded a stop put to it; but, hanged if the Captain did not again forget to vote.

For fear that this thing may become tiresome, perhaps it would be best to postpone moralizing and go at the facts as revealed by the record without further comment.

H. H. 502 provides for the erection of grain elevators on the right of way of railroads and is designed to prevent monopoly in the local grain markets. The Captain forgot to vote.

H. F. 674 declares express companies to be common carriers and as such subject to regulation. T. O. f. t. v. (To save space these letters will be understood as meaning that the Captain, as usual, forgot to vote.)

H. F. 784 prohibits pools and trusts in Minnesota. T. O. f. t. v.

S. F. 114 authorizes the levy and collection of taxes on inheritances, etc. T. O. f. t. v.

S. F. 127 requires railroad companies to give notice of the time when belated passenger trains are expected to arrive. T. O. f. t. v.

S. F. 577 provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate certain frauds upon the state in connection with the sale of public lands. T. O. f. t. v.

H. F. 56 provides for the building of sidetracks to elevators and mills situated on lands adjacent to the right of way of railroads. T. O. f. t. v.

H. F. 340 provides for the interchange of cars at junction points. T. O. f. t. v.

H. F. 274 provides for the stopping of trains at county seats. The Captain here cleared his throat, spat on his hands, manned his soul with firmness, donned his rough rider hat, and voted against the bill.

P. S. If he had been permitted to have his way he would now be campaigning with a parachute attachment to help him get off the trains at some of the county seats.

The Captain's record for 1895 is reserved for some future occasion.

It is now generally known that the great army of commercial travelers are supporting the Democratic and Peoples party ticket this year. They have good reason. They understand the situation and know that the Republican policy has bred the trusts which have robbed thousands of traveling men of their employment. According to a list prepared by James W. Jump, chairman of the national Democratic committee of commercial travelers, 100 of the big combinations have absorbed 2,314 independent concerns, and thereby relieved at least 40,000 men of their jobs. Furthermore, the office force in almost every independent concern was cut ownd proportionately in a greater degree. "The salaries of a number of independent superintendents and managers were cut off and lumped in one, to be handed out in gross to some favored individual who happened to be on the right spot when the business was fenced in with barbed wire."

Mr. Monett, the former Republican attorney general of Ohio, keeps his eyes and ears open, and as a result he sizes up the Republican plan of campaign in this wise: "One glance at Teddie's hat and a whoop and a snort from a rural postmaster, and our leaders think they will accomplish more than all logical arguments and anti-trust speeches."

Apropos of the talk about the New York ice trust, the Sioux Falls Daily Press gets back at our friend the enemy thusly: About all the Republicans can say of the alleged Democrats who got mixed up with Platt's men in the New York ice trust is that they look and act very much as if they were not Democrats. And this is not so uncomplimentary to the Democratic party, either.

"It is emblematic of Americanism. It typifies the best thoughts and highest aspirations of Americans. There is no reason why it should not be worn by every man who believes that no mission or destiny can be too broad or high or noble for the American republic." So says one of the stalwart Republican dailies of Chicago. And what may this wonderful thing be over which the paper raves? This proudest emblem of the Republican party; a thing over which to grow maudlin? This highest emblem of Americanism is not the Stars and Stripes. No, it is—Roosevelt's slouch hat.

Will somebody please explain. The Republican campaign managers and their organs in Minnesota are asserting that Governor Lind's administration has weakened the reform forces and his own chances of re-election. At the same time these same managers and organs figure out a majority of 60,000 for their national ticket and not less than 10,000 for Van Sant in this state. How does it happen, anyhow, that Van Sant is going to run some 50,000 votes behind his ticket, in spite of the fact that he is so strong and Lind is so weak among the voters?

The imperialists are in desperate straits trying to show that Thomas Jefferson and some others whose memories are revered by all good Democrats occupied the ground now held by the Republican party in favor of acquiring new territory by fair means or foul. One of the organs now introduces Stephen A. Douglas as a Democrat whose patriotism caused him to declare in favor of the Republican policy of expansion. An extract is published from a speech delivered by Douglas in his famous debate with Lincoln, in which "The Little Giant" said:

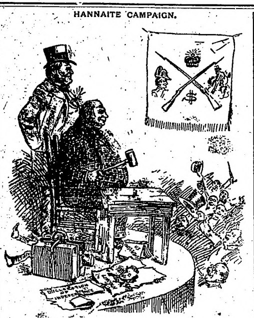
"Whenever it becomes necessary in our growth and progress to acquire more territory I am in favor of it without reference to the question of slavery, and when we have acquired it I will leave the people free to do as they please, either to make it slave or free territory, as they may prefer."

This is quoted by the Republican organ to show that Douglas, though a Democrat, was of one mind with the latter day imperialists.

The genial Captain Van Sant is receiving shameful treatment at the hands of the leading organs of his own party. He addressed two meetings in Minneapolis the other day, and he certainly had the right to expect that the Republican dailies would report a part at least of what was said by their candidate for the governorship. But in point of fact they pay less attention to his remarks than to those of the ordinary ward heeler. The Journal, for instance, says of the first meeting, at which the Captain made the chief address, that he "made a rattling talk along the line of national issues." At the other meeting everybody crowded up around him and insisted upon a handshake, "after which he cut loose in his usual effective fashion."

This is all. No part of any of his speeches is reported. The Captain might with good reason protest against such shabby treatment. If there were any ladies present at any of the meetings the Captain said, of course, that he was glad to see them and that if the ladies could vote he would be elected without a doubt. He never fails to make this witty remark when occasion offers. This much, at least, the papers might have reported, even though they did not care to quote anything else of what their candidate said when he "cut loose in his usual effective fashion."

HANNAITE CAMPAIGN.



Mark Swings the Gavel in G. O. P. Campaign Meetings.
—National Watchman.

MORALITY SIDE OF IT

William Lloyd Garrison on the McKinley Criminal Aggression.

The Morality Side of Our War of Conquest in the Philippines.

Other Political Pointers on the Campaign Now Under Way.

In a recent publication William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, son of the great Emancipator Garrison, thus presents the morality side of the McKinley war of criminal aggression in the Philippines:

It is to be hoped that in time we shall obtain faithful pictures of life in camp and field. Today it is difficult to find a medium of publication when the facts conflict with the theories of the administration. That a tacit censorship exists in the Republican press is palapable to every one who tries to get an insertion of unwelcome truth. The soldiers' letters, written privately, without thought of publicity, have revealed a depth of depravity and brutality so terrible that the last resort of the leading newspapers has been to throw discredit on their truth.

Bishop Potter, after six days in Manila, comes back to tell us of the sobriety and good habits of the American soldier in the tropics. He did not see one drunken soldier, nor does he allude to the licentiousness of army men. It happened that on the very day his testimony was given to the world there called upon me an army official who had spent six months at Manila. Naturally I inquired if his observation and opinion coincided with those of the bishop, whose warning that the true question with which the nation must deal is not "What shall we do with the Philippines, but what shall the Philippines do with us?" had not been forgotten. My informant is a man of medical education, a careful observer of reflective mind, and exceedingly deliberate in speech. This is the substance of his reply:

He left San Francisco with the first troops sent to the Philippines. The Western regiment to which he was attached numbered about 1,300 men. Before sailing from San Francisco, not only was drunkenness prevalent, but 460 men were registered for venereal diseases.

Arrived in Manila, they found but few houses of ill-repute, with less than a score of total occupants, but immediately from all quarters came a great and sudden accession. From Vladivostock, Singapore, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta and other treaty ports abandoned women poured in to the new and active market. Social vice makes no distinction of race or color. These importations included Russians, Germans, French and Italians. Three hundred were reported as arriving on one steamer. They found cordial welcome, and their houses were guarded by United States soldiers under orders to protect the traffic.

My visitor affirmed that, when he left Manila, in the Calla Alix, a street in the northwestern part of the city, these notorious houses occupied both sides of the way for three-quarters of a mile, the windows filled with soliciting women in garbs too scandalous for description. The blessings of American civilization were beginning among a chaste and temperate people. Actual war upon the the natives, although imminent, had not yet begun.

On the arrival of the regiment, there existed, according to my informant, one brewery, one distillery, one garden for the sale of beer and spirits, and several hotels, clubs and restaurants, where liquor was served with meals. Among 8,000 Spanish prisoners not a single case of drunkenness was observable. With the arrival of troops, the grog-shops multiplied and flourished, over 400 cursing the conquered city. That the officers were no better than the men was the conviction of my informant. It was a coincident that on the very day of Bishop Potter's speech the government recorted the dismissal from the army by court martial of Maj. Kirkman and Lieuts. Gregg and Bailey for "drunkenness in the streets of Manila."

The regimental canteen, my caller affirmed, was worse than the grog-shop. The temptation is ever present, and any good resolutions or feelings of disgust after a spree were quickly dispelled by another drink. On the financial side, a soldier's was limited at the saloon. Not so at the canteen, where his pay was held as secruity for his drink, and often entirely absorbed. A soldier is obliged to seek a grog-shop, but the canteen seeks him.

If one questions whether such necessarily anonymous testimony as I report is to be compared with that of the great and good bishop of New York, let him read the chapter of horrors detailed in the New York Voice by Frank M. Wells, late chaplain of United States volunteers, which he gave verbally to President McKinley and Secretary Root. Chaplain Pierce has laid stress upon the number of huts from which maddening native liquors were dispensed, but it is not made plain that these were not in such evidence before our troops arrived, for whose trade they were established. Chaplain Wells, in a recent interview with the editor of the New York Philanthropist, testified: "Whispy and bad women are running more men into death in the Philippines than are being killed by Filipino bullets or injured by other causes."

Drunkenness, lust, gambling, brutality and other vices that annihilate conscience are in full swing in Manila. Not only are these natives polluted by this contact with superior civilization, but the soldiers who return to the United States bring with them the seeds of disease and contagion, to be sown broadcast. Who can estimate the ravages among our own people in consequence?

We have a president belonging to the great Methodist denomination, which, probably includes the largest per cent of prohibitionists of any religious organization in the country. The souls of many of its members are stirred over the question whether their distinguished communicant turns his wineglass down on festive occasions or ventures to take a drop. We have a secretary of the navy who is president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society. Contributions for it are annually solicited to save a few drunkards from the gutter. Mr. McKinley has but to speak the word to close every grog shop in Manila and remedy the canteen abomination. He can find excuses for arbitrary power to the extent of nullifying the principles of republican government and disregarding the constitution, but not to clean out the saloons in the Philippines. Nor has the total abstainer, Secretary Long, yet made his influence felt against this national enormity, which destroys more human beings in a day than this Massachusetts society can rescue in a lifetime. Let the responsibility be placed where it belongs.

This is a difficult subject to handle without offence, but it needs exposure and emphasis more than any other aspect of war. Death closes the account, and wounds of flesh may heal, but the soul degredation and dissemination of vice through the great enginery of the army entails incalculable curse. Nothing should stir the indignation and purpose of women like this sin against the human race. From Cuba and Porto Rico comes the same story. The trail of armies is the trail of the serpent, and no fine phrases like those of Bishop Potter can for a moment obscure the devlish work in which the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln are now engaged. Two thousand years after the birth of the Prince of Peace, and pious lips, in His name, shielding the crime and the criminals!

—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, May, 1900.

WILL THE LIGHT GO OUT?

August 9th a Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle sent to his paper a message quoting Admiral Dewey in these words: "I regard the news from the Philippines as particularly encouraging. Aguinaldo's lieutenants are surrendering, one after another. Whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at present in the Philippines will be kept up until after our election in November. The insurrection is kept alive by the leaders, who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election." And on the same day this despatch was sent by all the Washington correspondents and the Associated Press to all the princpal papers throughout the country. On the next day Admiral Dewey gave to the press a statement denying that he had made use of words saying or intimating "that whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at present in the Philippines will be kept up until after our election in November. The insurrection is kept alive by the leaders who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election." This denial was published in at least some of the leading newspapers of the country.

It is clear that Admiral Dewey gave an interview to the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. If it is accepted that Admiral Dewey is a truthful man the conclusion is that the correspondent lied, or that the correspondent misinterpreted what Admiral Dewey did say. It does not matter very much in our view whether Admiral Dewey used the words or not, whether they express his opinion or not. It is evident that they do express the charge which has many times been repeated by the supporters of the McKinley administration, and if the correspondent purposely misquoted Admiral Dewey it was with premeditation and done in order to hold up Bryan and his supporters to the scorn and hatred of the people, and in effect to charge them with disloyalty. The inference is that in resorting to deceit and lying and in the attempt to show that Admiral Dewey, a supposed Democrat, denounced Bryan and his followers as traitors, the Republican leaders are in desperate straits. They fear defeat, and hope by an appeal to the patriotism of the people to save themselves.

There is one view of the matter which does not seem to have penetrated the mind of the administration supporters, who are maddened by the splendors of imperialism, namely, that the Filipinos, if they are holding out with the hope of Bryan's election, are more intelligent than they have been considered. That they clearly see the difference between the liberty and government that will be vouchsafed to them by McKinley and that which will be granted to them by Bryan, and their love of independence and self-government is so great that they are ready and willing to make the most awful sacrifices in order to secure them. They do not take kindly to imperialism. They are unwilling to accept that degree of self-government which "is consistent with their welfare and our duties," promised them by the Republican platform. They have no confidence in the generosity or magnanimity of the Republicans, and believe that their conception and measurement of the degree of self-government which they will be allowed to participate in if the Republican policy is continued, bears no resemblance to the object for which they have so long struggled, the right of independence and liberty. They have always been subjects, and they long to become citizens. And the correspondent, as the mouthpiece of the administration, has again revealed to the world that the great American republic, which has been in the past the bright ray of hope to the oppressed natives and the example and encouragement of all efforts of their people to throw off despotism has been dimmed, and that the light will go out forever if McKinley is re-elected. The question to be decided at the November election is: Shall that Light of Liberty and Equality fail?" Even the benighted people of the Philippines can see, according to Admiral Dewey, or at least according to those who would use his testimony, that this is the impending issue. What shall be the answer? Will the light go out, or will it shine all the brighter after November 3rd?

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected.

Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful now look with favor upon a foreign alliance. Republicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal, are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies the Republican party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability.

If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men.

We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle here. Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism.

A large standing army is not only a pecuniary burden to the people and, if accomplished by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever a menace to a Republican form of government.

Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolutions of intervention, that the Cubans "are and of right ought to be freed and independent" (language taken from the Declaration of Independence). It es equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent."

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)

Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, AUG., 22, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

Kate Masterson's First Poem.

Kate Masterson, the poet and humorist, thus describes the beginning of her literary career:

"I was at school in Brooklyn when I first sent a poem to Judge, signing it Kittie K. It was accepted and published with an illustration, and my cup of joy was brimming. When I got a check for $2, I effervesced. I then sent some verses to Puck, which was then edited by H. C. Bunner. They were also signed Kittie K., but were written from a masculine point of view, and, as I wrote a very gentlemanly hand, Bunner evidently came to the conclusion that I was a boy. He sent me some very funny letters, and I replied, keeping up the idea that I was a very fresh, slangy boy. He accepted the verses, 'She Stood on the Stair,' and they were published in a Christmas number with a picture. As this was only the second poem I had sold in my life, you can imagine how wildly anxious I was to have it appear. I bothered Bunner with inquiries, for, of course that was the only poem on earth to me just then. I recollect finally writing him, 'Do you think my poem will be published during my lifetime?'

"He wrote me, 'My dear boy, I cannot say if your poem will be published during your lifetime, as I do not know when you are going to die.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

Base Apathy.

"Say, Thompson, did you ever notice that I was brutally indifferent to my children?"

"Certainly not. You're quite the contrary, Holmes."

"Well, do I look like a miscreant who would be only too glad to abandon them to the mercy of strangers?"

"Of course not. Whatever put such an idea into your head?"

"Or have I the reputation of being so selfish that I would not disturb or exert myself in the slightest to secure their safety from the most desperate danger?"

"No, indeed. Who's been accusing you of such things?"

"My wife."

"Your wife? Why?"

"Why, little Johnny got himself lost for a couple of hours the other day, and all I did was to notify the police, hire every private detective in town and rouse all the neighbors to help hunt for him."

"Wasn't that enough?"

"No. She insists that I am a brutal, selfish miscreant and several other things because I refused to do all she wanted me to."

"Why, what more was possible?"

"Make the governor order out the militia to help hunt."—Harper's Bazar.

Able to Hear It.

It is well known that Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune was somewhat deaf, although his ability at times to hear what was said in an ordinary tone of voice was frequently remarked.

It is related of him that he dropped into the business department of the office one day to make an inquiry about something that had occurred to him, and a young man who had been in his employ only a few months undertook in a loud tone of voice to enlighten him.

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Medill, putting his hand to his ear.

The young man repeated the question in a still louder voice.

"I can't hear you," said the editor.

"Oh, chase yourself around the block, you old granny!" muttered the impatient employee just above his breath.

"I am not an old granny," said Mr. Medill, turning away, "and I shall not chase myself around the block."

The fresh young man made immediate arrangements to say goodby to his job, but the great editor probably thought that the lesson he had received was sufficient and did not disturb him.

The Same Thing.

"I'm sorry we haven't much of a dinner," said Spatts to Bloobumper, whom he had urged to stay for that meal. "You ought to have dropped in last evening. We had a stunning dinner then."

"Why, papa," chirped Sammy Spatts, "that's just what you told Mr. Taddells at dinner yesterday!"—Detroit Free Press.

She Walked on Him.

"Did you propose to her? What was the result?"

"Well, she took me for a walk."

"Ah! To give you a chance to tell her, eh?"

"Not at all. I say she took me for a walk because she used me as if I was one. She got on to me with both feet."—Philadelphia Press.

THEY TOOK CHANCES.

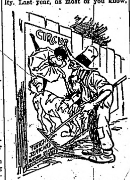
ALL WERE WILLING TO RISK THE CIRCUS POSTERS AGAIN.

Pap Perkins, the Jericho Postmaster, Tells the Arguments That Were Used, the P'ints That Were Made and How the Decision Came.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was Moses Harper who begun it. Some one told him that a circus advertisin wagon was slowly but surely approaching the town of Jericho, and he let it be known that he would show up at the postoffice in the evenin and have sunthin to say to interest the full United States. Nobody could guess whether Moses had found a new way of gittin a hired man up at 4 o'clock in the mornin or was goin to experiment on growin broomsticks, and the crowd was holdin its breath when he showed up. Moses didn't lose no valuable time tryin to find out whether Porto Rico belonged to the United States or to a tobacco trust, but put on his spectacles and said:

"Citizens of Jericho—The tocsin has sounded! and we are here tonight to counsel together in the cause of morality. Last year, as most of you know, Jonas Teachout, whose barn faces the highway a mile outside of this town, allowed the circus wagon to paste up pictures on three sides of the buildin. How many tickets for the circus he got in exchange I do not know, and it has nuthin to do with the question. What I'm sayin is that them pictures, in my solemn belief, shocked the morals of this community fur worse than as if ten saloons had been opened in the town. The circus wagon is ag'in approachin. It is creepin along in its sly, insiduous way, leavin the blight of destruction in its path, and if sunthin ain't done Jonas Teachout's barn will ag'in be enwrapped in the allurin colors of vice and degradation. I move that it is the sense of this meetin, and of the community in gineral, that Jonas be struggled with."



"THE ALLURIN COLORS OF VICE AND DEGRADATION."

"It appears to me," says Deacon Spooner as Moses sat down, "that a p'int has bin made. When Moses talks of allurin colors of vice and degradation, I seem to see before me them pictures of wimen jumpin through paper hoops. However, I'd like to hear from Silas Lapham. I reckon he's interested in the moral welfare of this community."

"I ain't blamin Jonas 'tall," says Silas. "He got 12 deadhead tickets fur the use of his barn, and I don't believe anybody was the wickeder fur it. If a man can't gaze at circus pictures without goin away and stealin a bar'l of soft soap, then he ain't no man. Did any wife run away from her husband because of them pictures? Did any husband elope with the hired gal because of them?"

"That's a p'int, and I says it's a p'int!" exclaims the deacon as he hustles about. "Them circus pictures was on that barn fur two months, but what fam'ly was busted up through their influence? It's fur Moses to specify whar vice got its toehold."

"I ain't sayin that any fam'lies was busted up," continues Moses, "but I'm talkin 'bout the gineral influence on gineral morality. A circus picture is nuthin but a picture, but it suggests lemonade and peanuts and whisky and poker and bein out late nights. They are like pizen ivy. You come across it in the woods, and it is fair to look upon, and it seems to be rooted in innocence and thrivin in morality. You handle it, and you begin to itch and scratch and find yourself pizened. Like a hydra headed sarpint, it lays in wait to work destruction to the unwary. I hope this meetin and this community air with me and that it will be decided to wrassle with Jonas Teachout."

"Moses didn't seem to make a p'int on the peanuts and lemonade," says the deacon as he scratches his ear, "but he was powerful strong on that pizen ivy bein rooted in innocence. I kin almost see whar circus pictures might influence me to go home and pound my old cow with a sled stake if she didn't keep her tail still while I was milkin, but I'm willin to hear more argyments. Enos Williams, you driv' by that barn twice a day all summer. How did them pictures affect you?"

"Not much different from a huskin bee," says Enos. "I didn't feel no feelin's of wickedness stealin o'er me, but I did sort of make a fool of myself. I found a soft spot in the barnyard and tried to turn a handspring, and fur about two hours they thought my neck was busted. I'm thinkin that hard cider has more giner'l influence on gineral morality in this community than circus pictures."

"It's a p'int!" shouts the deacon as he waves his cane on high; "it's a p'int nobody kin git over! It's hard cider that's backin vice all over this county and h'istin innocence over the fence whenever they meet. However, it may be that circus pictures also have their influence. Moses, have you got any more argyments?"

"Of what use?" says Moses as he heaves a sigh and turns away. "Wasn't Sodam warned? Did Sodam heed it? When vice stalks rampant through every household in Jericho and innocence is driv' to the fields to sit under a blackberry bush and weep, then remember what I have said here tonight. I ain't denyin that hard cider is bluntin our morality, but when you add circus pictures to hard cider what do you do?"

"Yes, Sodam was warned, and Sodam fell," says the deacon as he shakes his head, "but I'd like to hear from Lish Billings on this matter."

"It's purty late," says Lish.

"How purty late?"

"Why, Jonas has rented his barn ag'in and got 21 deadhead tickets, and here's one he give me. How's that fur a p'int?"

The meetin stood appalled fur a minit, and then Deacon Spooner looks around and says:

"Jonas has got 20 tickets left, and that means he has 16 more to give away outside his fam'ly. Fellow countrymen, do you take it that this meetin has pledged herself?"

"No, no, no!" shouted the crowd.

"Is it the opinion of this meetin that Jonas Teachout ought to be wrassled with?"

"No, no, no!"

"Then I'm appealin directly to Moses Harper. Moses, will you withdraw them remarks about the blight of destruction, the allurin colors of vice and innocence weepin under a blackberry bush?"

"I might," says Moses after a little reflection, "but I want to be let down easy."

"It shall be done. I'm offerin the followin resolution to be voted on: 'Resolved, That circus pictures on a barn may or may not affect the moral standard of a community, but we are willin to chance it this year.' All in favor or ag'in will manifest it in the usual way."

The resolution was carried with a whoop, and the crowd piled over itself to get outdoors and look around for Jonas Teachout and beg fur deadhead tickets, and Moses Harper wasn't one of the last.

M. QUAD.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

HIRED GIRL'S PROGRESS.

Fable Showing Wisdom of Silence Concerning Some Things.

Once upon a time there came into the city from the country a girl. The girl wandered from her happy home to secure employment among the wealthy families of the city, and when she made known the fact that she was willing to work many persons sought her and implored her to engage with them in domestic pursuits. The girl was overwhelmed with offers, but finally made a selection and settled in a family that valued her services very highly. The girl was happy until one day her employer met a neighbor, a very dear friend, and told her of her good fortune in finding the country girl. And this neighbor met another very dear friend and told her of her other friend's good luck, and thus did it become generally known that there was a good "hired girl" in the neighborhood.

And from that time on the mistress and the girl were unhappy until one day the very dear friend gave the girl $1.50 more a week than she was earning in her first place, and in this manner did the girl become happy again, while her mistress and the very dear friend ceased to be on speaking terms. And then the girl became unhappy again until the other very dear friend engaged her at an advance of $1, and the other dear friend and the first dear friend ceased to talk over the back fence. And then the good girl wore fine dresses and fine hats, and one day a dashing young man led her to the altar, and now the three friends and the poor country girl are all very happy.

Moral.—Don't talk good about your hired girl.—Detroit Free Press.

A Dachshund Tragedy.

"Stimler's collar button rolled under the bureau."

"Yes."

"And he 'sicked' his dachshund after it."

"Go on."

"The bureau is heavy and stands close to the floor."

"Proceed."

"The dachshund is the thinnest dachshund that ever breathed, and he could just squeeze under the bureau."

"Well?"

"Well, the dachshund reached the collar button and at once swallowed it. It stuck half way down and thickened the dog so that he couldn't pull himself past the lump. So Stimler had to call in the janitor of the flat, and they lifted the bureau off the dog."

"What about the button?"

"Stimler said he'd let the dog keep the button. He might need it."

"Need it?"

"Yes, in case somebody collared him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Long Lightning Conductor.

Bavaria boasts that it has the longest lightning conductor in the world. It rises some yards above the top of the meteorological station on the Zugspitze, the highest point in the German empire, and runs down the side of the mountain to the bottom of the Hollenthal, where there is running water all the year round. The length of the rod is five and a half kilometers, nearly three miles and a half.

A philosopher says that every failure is a step toward success. This explains why some men become richer every time they fail.—Chicago News.

It is unfortunate that every one's memory is best in retaining things it would be more genteel to forget.—Atchison Globe.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz: Levant G. Rice, H. E. 19760, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 32, twp. 153 N, range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hulva Hulvason, Hans Frederickson, George German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn.

52-5 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE,—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895, (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

Miscl. App. No. 296—3161.
52-5

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term, August 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire and county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Philip L. Weber late of the town of Hemet, county of Riverside and State of California on the sixth day of August A. D. 1898 at the town of Hemet in the county of Riverside and State of California died intestate, and being a resident of said Riverside county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 17th day of September A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of August A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
3-6

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

$22.50 will buy $1,000 Fire Insurance For 5 YEARS. On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company. Call on H. E. IVES.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,

Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Call on or address

FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

Necessary

For the Picnic Lunch • Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction in Every Case

HAMM'S BEER

Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

At your service—

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

For General or Medicinal Use.

GEO. BENZ & SONS. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Electric Light in Every Berth

A special feature of the Burglington's Chicago Limited. When you retire, turn on the light. After you are comfortably ensconced between the sheets, you can read by it. When you are sleepy, a twist of the wrist—and the light's out. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Scenic Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time
Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Jas. M. Hall, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 634 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hansen
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.60½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.57½	Flax	.124
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Have you paid your dog tax?

But very little grain is now standing.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Wild plums are ripe and reported as being very plentiful.

Messrs. Miller, Fritz and Ives spent Sunday at Crookston.

Marshal Johnson has been on the sick list since yesterday.

Five game wardens lingered here between trains last Friday.

Miss Sadie Powers of Wylie visited with Mrs. Collins Sunday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

J. G. Brady of Wylie was an over Sunday visitor in our village.

The sound of the threshing machine is again heard in this country.

Dont forget to plow firebreaks around your hay stacks on the prairie.

E. J. Brink returned Monday after spending a few days at Crookston.

Rev. Father Ansgar celebrated High Mass in the new Catholic church Sunday.

Sheriff Sampson and Coroner Belair were up from Red Lake Falls yesterday.

Attorney Lee of the upper Falls was here between trains Saturday enroute south.

Robt. Farr, representing the Duluth Shoe House was interviewing the trade yesterday.

Miss Lova Johnson left Saturday on an extended visit with relatives at Grafton, N. D.

Never eat pie with a knife. If you can't get through the lower crust, send for a broadaxe.

John Rassmusson of Crookston was here yesterday looking after Theo. Hamm's interests.

A curiosity in the shape of an ossified man was the main attraction last Saturday afternoon.

Geo. Turvall and wife of Thief River Falls was here a short time yesterday enroute to Crookston.

Christ Bjerk, the Holt postmaster was here Friday and Saturday visiting with his brother M. E.

A great many farmers will stack their grain this year and thresh after completing their fall plowing.

J. L. Johnson reports of seeing a lynx Monday in the woods between Wall street and the old dam,

U. S. Commissioner Browning and Editor Eastman of Thief River Falls was here a short time Saturday.

Miss Henrietta Olson of Fosston who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post returned home yesterday.

Hundreds of tons of hay will be pressed and shipped out of here this fall and winter. Most of it will go to Dakota.

Hazel-nut picking is good this year and the young folks are making daily raids to the "good fields" of hazel bushes.

L. T. Bergh, the McCormick collector went to Grand Forks yesterday to interview the head push of that firm in the northwest.

Miss Selina and Carrie Hoff returned to-day from a four weeks absence at Park River, N. D., where they had been visiting relatives.

Walter McAndress left Saturday for Crystal, N. Dak., where he will remain for some time, looking after his interests in a threshing machine,

A country postmaster never knows what trouble is until he tries to deliver a circular which comes adressed to "The Best Musician in Town."

Messrs. Blomburgh, Bjerk, Paradis, Brink, Philips and J. Hogquist went to Thief River Monday evening and joined the Improved Order of Red Men.

J. W. Wheeler, cashier of the First National Bank of Crookston was here a couple of days last week straightening out a land deal which he is interested in.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The weed crop on the G. N. right-of-way in this village will run heavy to seed unless cut soon—and there are other places in town with a like crop.

When a bride has been married about three months she begins to write home for the old clothes she thought she would never have occassion to use again.

President Shevlin of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up from Minneapolis yesterday to look after his large interests here. He found it in the best of shape.

Erick Hanson is giving the typhoid fever a hard tussel—having successfully fought it for 21 days and getting the best of his antagonist, which we are pleased to state.

N. P. Rasmusson and wife of Valley City, N. D., arrived here yesterday on the sad mission of attending the funeral of their brother in-law, Mr. Peter Hall, which occurs to-day.

All the railways of the state announce a half fare rate for everybody going to the state fair. The state fair, this year, will be larger and better than ever. The date is September 3-8.

Lost: On Monday evening a bird dog, with white brown spots, wearing a nickle plated collar with name and address of owner. For return of or information about the dog will be rewarded at this office.

With a never failure ice crop—from December to March—we wonder at those who put up ice insist upon running out at this time of the year—but such is about the case with three different firms in this village.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Kaufer, H. M. Kaus and daughter Josie, Mrs. W. A. Schreiter and daughter Lulu, Adam Schmitz and Nick Nimisgerm drove up from Red Lake Falls Sunday to sing in the choir in the Catholic church.

J. Penno and J. Barton armed themselves with guns Monday and took after the lynx seen across the river Monday. They didn't find the game they were looking for but they shot something "equally as good"—a skunk.

Pain's spectacular fireworks exhibitions are known all over the world. The best spectacle Pain has ever produced, "Dewey's Fleet in the Battles of Manila," has been engaged for each night of the state fair—September 3-8. It will be realistic and brilliant beyond description.

W. A. Case deputy head consul for the Modern Woodmen of America is at Deer River this week picking out select material for a camp at that place. The News of that place says he will have no trouble in instituting a camp this week as there is no lodge of any kind there. Everybody wants to join and the only trouble is to keep "objectional" material out.

One of the slick Hanna campaign methods is to send canvassers over the country offering a farm paper weekly a year and a buggy whip for 25 cents! The republicans know the value of having their reading matter in the homes of the people. They know how to farm the farmer. The whip ought to come handy after election instead of a selfkicking machine.

Anna Adams and Ardillo C. Adams together with Susanna Cunningham and Geo. Cunningham of St. Hilaire have brought suit against the city for alleged damages which aggregates $40-000. The ladies sue for fifteen thousand each and the men for five. This is the outcome of the accident at the R. R. crossing this spring, when the fastenings of a carriage seat gave away and precipitated the occupants of the rear seat to the ground causing painful injuries.—Thief River Falls Press.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

Will Mr. Eddy Explain.

Morris Sun (Rep.)—Eddy's first vote on the Porto Rican bill might and probably would have been overlooked, for it was regarded as a mistake such as any public man might make. It is very different with regard to his second vote on this bill however, for he had in the meantime learned that the sentiment of his district was opposed to the principle of the measure, knew that Senator Davis had denounced and Senator Nelson condemned the tariff provision as wrong and pernicious, yet despite all this Mr. Eddy's last vote defied public opinion and ignored the position our senators had taken.

The farmer, says an observant exchange, doesn't have to solicit patronage from anyone. He doesn't have to enter into competition and strife with his neighbors like a merchant; he does not have to wrangle for a living like a lawyer; doesn't have to depend on collections reluctantly doled out as editors in fact he can be the most independent man on God's green earth if he manages his affairs in a business-like manner. He has more time and equal opportunities for improving his mind, he has fewer alternatives for corrupting his morals, and his occupation is more conductive to the highest development of his physical power than any other.

Dentist.

—Dr. J. H. Thomas, the Crookston dentist will be at Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Aug. 27th and 28th prepared to do all kinds of up to date dental work in all branches. All work warranted. Remember the dates 27th and 28th.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Died at Crookston.

Just two weeks ago to-day Mr. Peter Hall went to Crookston and entered the Riverside hospital for the purpose of receiving treatment for a case of typhoid fever. From time to time word was received by members of the family to the effect that he was improving and the damage point passed. Saturday night his case grew worse and on Monday morning a message was received announcing his death. The remains were brought to this village yesterday and taken to the Holmes' undertaking rooms while awaiting the arrival of relatives from the east who came in on to-day's train.

The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Myers at the M. E. church this afternoon at two o'clock, after which the remains will be interred in the Swedish Lutheran cemetery alongside of those of his son Martin, who was burried less than a month ago.

The deceased was born in Denmark July 25th 1845 and emigrated to this country in 1867, settling at Kellogg, Wabasha county, this state. On July 31, 1876 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Mathilda Ann Harncane, who at present is living but in delicate health.

He moved to St. Hilaire in 1890, and embarked in the mercantile business which he successfully carried on up to the time of his death.

Aside from his wife he leaves two sons and one daughter, a father and two brothers living in this village and two sisters living in the states.

The many friends of the family in and about St. Hilaire will sympathize with the bereaved and extend to them their heartfelt sympathy.

The little daughter of Mrs. P. N. Anderson is in Crookston under the care of Dr. Morley, the eye specialist.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending August 20, 1900.

The cutting of all the small grains, except flax, is practically finished in the state, though there are some areas of wheat that have been abandoned because the ground was too wet for the operation of binders till the grain was too ripe. Shock thrashing is begun in Kittson county and it is fairly well advanced further south, though the week has not been a favorable one for either thrashing or stacking. Considerable grain that has been thrashed since the heavy rains of the previous week is damp, and where shocks were wet they have been opened to dry before the grain was put in stack. It is said that the shocks are drying out nicely, and that with dry weather thrashing will go on rapidly. The wheat that was thrashed before the rains is excellent in quality, and in nearly all parts of the state the yields are very much better than was thought possible some weeks ago. Considerable flax has been cut, and that still standing is in all stages from the blossom to maturity. Corn is growing rapidly, and in most fields there are ripe stalks, but owing to the irregular germination of the seed the fields are very uneven. Considerable wild hay has been cut recently, but a good deal has been spoiled by rain. Plowing is going on nicely in southern portions, but the flies and heat have been severe on horses.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Take no chances of losing grain or hay this year by doing poor stacking.

Green weeds turned under ripen no seed to grow next year, but they help fatten the land for its next crop.

A light blanket of straw over the tomato patch will lengthen the season of that healthful fruit, by protecting it from frost.

There is one commendable sort of expansion that is needed in the Northwest, and that there is room for—the expansion of herds and flocks.

Let poor crops admonish you to be more careful than ever about signing an innocent looking paper for a stranger that may turn up as a promisory note in the hands of an innocent purchaser(?)

Human history proves that as the number of the people of a nation who ceased to think for themselves and lost the courage to express their thoughts, increased, the nation began to wane in power and influence.

"Will the people endorse imperialism or the policy of acquiring territory and subjects by conquest?" Can't say; it's difficult to tell what a people will do who can be set wild by a few speculators in bull and cow Belgian hares;

Liquid Bread.

Drink liquid bread—"Golden Grain Belt" beers. It nourishes and it costs so little that you cannot afford to be without it. Bottled in pints or quarts. Order from your dealer or be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Auditor, subject to the approval of the republican convention, and if nominated and elected, I promise to conduct the business of the office in a manner that will meet the approbation of every tax-payer of the county.

W. A. Case.

A Sure Go.

A subscription paper was circulated among our business men early this week that met with universal favor. Nearly a hundred of the solid citizens of the city, representing every business trade and profession signed the agreement which was to organize a commercial club in this city for the purpose of agitating the opening of the Red Lake reservation lying within the boundaries of Red Lake and Marshall counties. The land in question is the richest in this part of the country, but is of no use to the Indians who refuse to cultivate it. In fact it is practically deserted by them for the country around the lake where game is abundant. There are eleven full townships in this tract and it is occupied by less than ten Indian families who live entirely on a narrow strip along the river and at that only a portion of the time. It is high time that this slice of idle land, comprising a third of this county should be thrown open to settlement and it is to present the case to the lawmakers that the club is formed.—Thief River Falls Press.

"In the six national elections since Grant was President," said Col. J. B. Cleaver, of Tenn., "the democrats have had a plurality of the popular vote four times and the republicans but twice. Garfield had a plurality in 1880, although it amounted to but 7,000 votes and McKinley in 1896. In 1876 Tilden had a plurality over Hayes; in 1884 Cleveland over Blain; in 1888 Cleveland over Harrison and again in 1892 Cleveland over Harrison. Because McKinley had a plurality of 600,000 four years ago is no reason why Bryan should not have a plurality this year. Greater changes than that have taken place, even years ago when the total vote was much smaller. In 1892 Grant had a plurality of 760,000, and in 1896 Tildens plurality was 250,000, a change of more than a million votes. When you stop to think that the vote in 1896 was something like 13,600,000, as against 6,400,000 in 1872, more than as much again, it isn't hard to believe that Bryan has a show of wiping out that plurality of 600,000 and himself receiving a plurality of the votes."

—Dr. Thomas is an up-to-date in all the different branches in his profession. Remember the dates, Aug. 27th and 28th.

The Belgian Hare Again.

"Notwithstanding the warm weather a very cold frost has struck the Belgian hare business in Southern California. The growers are simply up against it. Their prices are still fancy, but there are no sales, and people are not eating hare with avidity. They want a taste, and having had a taste are satisfied. The hare meat is pronounced insipid, and needs a good deal of what the old woman called 'hireing' to make it palatable. Like other forms of game, they are good once in a while. But if people eat hare once in a while, that does not make so very much of a market, and one good rabbitry will supply a town like Tulare. If chickens did not lay eggs it would scarcely pay to raise them as they are now raised, for chicken once a week, to beef and bacon twenty times, is about the American ratio. With Belgain hare once a month most families will be satisfied. The craze has spent its force and it is time for people to be getting sick and turning the things loose to be rounded up with drivers and killed with clubs, all the same as jack rabbits."—Tular (Cal.) Register.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

New Industry.

A new and profitable industry is said to have sprung up all around the banks of the ponds and small lakes near Wabash, Indiana. The common cat tail, which grows in profusion in the marshes near the water's edge, has become a valuable article of commerce and sells at the lake at a cent a pound. The cat tails have largely superseded wool, cotton and hair upholstering and are said to be admirable substitutes, while they cost far less than the material mentioned. Since the first of March over ten tons of the commodity have been gathered and paid for at Syracuse on Turkey Lake alone. The demand far exceeds the supply and is increasing.—Ex.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—or—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

"How is your husband's divorce case going on?"

"I don't know; the stingy wretch won't buy me a new costume, and so I can't go to the court to defend myself."—Pick-Me-Up.

$25,000 For Flying Machines.

Our government is to devote $25,000 for experimenting with flying machines for use in the army. This is a large sum and yet it cannot compare with that spent by those who experiment with so-called dyspepsia cures. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is made expressly to cure constipation, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders.

Finical.

"You have traveled abroad?" inquired the well meaning conversationalist.

And the man who worries about words answered, stiffly:

"Possibly you will inform me of some way in which I could have been abroad without traveling?"—Washington Star.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Sure Cry Either Way.

Toto was crying.

"What's the matter?" asked one of her father's friends.

"Is'e lost my two cents," she wailed.

"Well, never mind, here are two cents," said the friend.

Soon Toto was crying harder than ever.

"What's the matter now?" she was asked.

"I'm crying because if I hadn't lost my two cents, I'd had four now," was her reply.—Outis.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Miss Pinkie's Forethought.

Jane—That Mr. Shallowpate is at the door. Shall I tell him you are engaged?

Miss Pinkie—Show him into the parlor, Jane.

"Yes, miss."

"And Jane, after he has laid his box of chocolates on the mantlepiece tell him I am out.—Exchange.

BENNE PLANT FOR CHILDREN.

A Specific for Summer Complaint.

During these warm days of midsummer, parents cannot be too watchful. It is the safe thing to have this well known family specific always in the house to check the first appearance of any bowel trouble in the children. Get a bottle of EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT today. It may save the life of your child. Prepared by THE J. & G. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Consistent Circus.

"Why, Dollie, where's Marie? I thought you were playing circus."

"Well, she got mad and went home 'cause I wouldn't give her any peanuts. I was the monkey and she was the tiger, and tigers don't eat peanuts."—Bazar.

What's His Address?

Borrows—Easy, is he?

Graphter—Well, I should say. I wrote to him once and asked him to lend me $2. It seems I spelled "two" "too," and forgot to cross the "t." He sent me $100.—Philadelphia Press.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

LADIES! When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. H.; it never fails, box free. Mrs. R. L. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

N. W. N. U. —No 34.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DECLARE FOR BRYAN

BOUTWELL TURNS HIS BACK ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A Two-Days' Session Is Held by the Anti-Imperialists in Indianapolis—Bourke Cockran Sends a Letter of Regrets, which Is Read Amid Great Enthusiasm—Resolutions Were Adopted the Second Day Declaring Opposition to McKinley and Favoring Bryan for President.

Indianapolis, Aug. 15.—The first day's session of the national convention of the National Anti-Imperialistic league was somewhat disappointing so far as the attendance of delegates was concerned. About 300 accredited delegates were present, but more are promised for to-morrow. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended and the reading of Bourke Cockran's letter was the signal for tremendous applause.

Boutwell a Bryanite.

But the greatest demonstration of the convention so far come in the afternoon when the venerable George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, and secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Grant, concluded his address as permanent chairman with the declaration that he had turned his back on the Republican party and should support Bryan for president. Delegates rose in their seats and tendered the ex-governor an ovation that lasted several minutes.

George J. Mercer of Philadelphia called the convention to order and presented Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago as temporary chairman. Prof. A. H. Tolman of the University of Chicago read the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati invoked the divine blessing on the deliberations of the body, after which Mr. Smith delivered his address which was in favor of Bryan.

Short Addresses.

After a short recess for luncheon, the convention met again at half past two. Chairman Smith called for short addresses from delegates. Those who responded were Dr. A. W. Croffut of Washington, John A. Beatty of Columbus, Judge Moses Hallet of Denver, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and Gammaliel Bradford of Boston. Dr. Croffut said he had long been a Republican, but should this year give his support to Bryan.

Dr. Beatty said: "I have been a Republican for fifty years, and I propose to continue a Republican until I die. I pray that God will forgive me for voting for McKinley in 1896. I did not think he would turn his back upon the eternal principles of the republic. If Cleveland, or Reed or Bryan had been president there would have been no war in the Philippines, no butchery of inoffensive Christian people; no deaths of brave American soldiers there, but our flag would now have been hailed with acclamation by a new republic."

Judg Hallett of Colorado said that his state was sure to go for Bryan, whatever the action of the convention.

Mr. Bancroft said he was still faithful to the Republicanism of 1860, but could not adhere to the Republican party of 1900.

Demonstration for Boutwell.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of George S. Boutwell for permanent chairman. Gov. Boutwell was accorded a great demonstration when he took the gavel. He said:

"This is an historic occasion. If the peril of this country is what we think it is, if the question before us and before your contrymen is the question of continuance of the republic, then no graver mission has been committed to an assembly of men than to this convention.

"We are opposed to imprialism. We are in favor of a republican form of government. We respect the teachings of our ancestry, the glory of the history they have left to us, and standing between the past and the future it is our duty to transmit to posterity the principles of the fathers and the institutions that they founded. That is your duty to the states of this Union.

Republic to Empire.

"This body may not represent an organized constituency, but it is a representation for itself and the people of this country and the generations that are advancing to take our places, and it is a representation that has a right to speak, a representation that will be heard at Washington to-day, heard over the world; speaking, as we do, for the preservation of republican institutions, representing the American republic, the light of which, if it shall go out, will never be rekindled on the surface of the earth. I charge that the policy upon which this administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our government was founded; that it will change the republic into an empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the Union, if our allegation is true, is the

Overthrow of the Administration.

"We are told there is peace in the Philippines and that our 60,000 soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The president has said the Philippines are ours, and there will be no abatement of our rights and no scuttle policy. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy.

"There has been put forth recently a statement of the conditions that will be required of the people of Cuba if they become independent. They are to have no power to declare war without the consent of the United States; the United States is to have veto power over the legislation of Cuba; the United States is to have a certain well defined supervision over the Cuban treasury; the United States is to retain for a period of years, if not indefinitely, the fortifications which command the port of Havana. How do these provisions accord with the promises made to the people of Cuba?

"The Troubles in China

have been aggravated and the ministers and citizens of the various governments have been put in peril through the policy of their governments. It is not true that in past years there has been discussion among the various states of Europe as to the partition of China? All this talk has caused a revolution in China, putting the missionaries and ambassadors of the various powers in peril of their lives. Instead of being a fortunate occurrence, the fact that we were in the Philippines has been the principal cause of the revolution in China. Is the government of the United States to place its troops under the command of a prince of Germany; or, on the other hand, is the United States to assume command of the troops of the other nations and be responsible for the results? If a revolution was to occur in London and our ambassador was to be in danger of his life, would we send a force up the Thames to bombard London? No; we would appeal to the various diplomatic channels before undertaking force. Was it not a declaration of war when we trained our guns upon the citadels of the Chinese empire? Who authorized it? Under the Constitution congress alone can declare war. Can the chief magistrate make war in the absence of a congressional declaration of war? I suppose if I say anything in extenuation of the Chinese policy some one in Washington or elsewhere would say that I had

Spoken Against My Own Country,

but I want to say the American people will speak for liberty and justice, even though their words may inflame the fires of liberty the world over.

"Who does not see that the day of England's downfall is approaching? And we are asked to follow her example and tread in the imperial footsteps of Great Britain, knowing that those steps are leading the British empire to destruction. Now is the time for the people to arrest this progress to ruin, and the laboring men of this country are the men to whom I appeal. If we accept imperialism, it means that some people shall do the thinking and the rest do the working, then the course of liberty cannot be saved."

Gov. Boutwell asked the negro voters to work against imperialism for the sake of the 10,000,000 colored population in the Philippines, and claimed the fact that some negroes were deprived of their rights in the South was no excuse for the oppression of the Filipinos.

Leaves the Republican Party.

"How is the overthrow of the administration to be accomplished?" concluded Mr. Boutwell. "In my youth I had no disguises. I turned aside and left the Democratic party when it surrendered to slavery. In my age I leave the Republican party now that it has surrendered itself to despotic and tyrannical motives. I helped create the Republican party; a party at that time of justice and principle and honesty. I now believe it is a party of injustice and despotism and I will help destroy it. And how? There is but one available means, and you know what that is. I am for Bryan. I am for Bryan in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or finances of the country. This question to which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether silver should be worth more or less than it is? If a mistake is made in the next administration, should Bryan be elected, the people can remedy it in four and eight years, the country would not be destroyed. If the currency is impaired we can redeem it. It was impaired during the Civil war, and we redeemed it after the war closed."

At the conclusion of Mr. Boutwell's address the committee on resolutions was announced. The committee will report the platform to-morrow.

A public meeting was held to-night at Tomlinson hall at which addresses were delivered by Morefield Storey of Boston, Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati and Patrick O'Ferrell of Washington.

BOURKE COCKRAN ABSENT.

Business Engagements Kept Him Away From the Convention.

Following is the letter sent by W. Bourke Cockran to Edwin Burritt Smith in response to an invitation to attend and address the congress.

"New York, Aug. 14, 1900.—My Dear Sir: I regret very much that owing to business enagagements here I will be unable to attend the liberal convention at Indianapolis on the 15th. The attitude of anti-imperialists to imperialism cannot be open to doubt, and therefore I assume the object of the convention is not to express opposition but to devise a method of making that opposition effective. The issue of imperialism has been squarely raised between the two parties; it must be plain that the only way in which a citizen can exercise any direct influence upon the result is by voting for the Republican candidate who supports it or the Democratic candidate who opposes it.

"Nothing can be accomplished by nominating a third candidate that cannot be accomplished equally by abstention from the polls, except that the citizen who remains at home on election day passes unnoticed, while he who votes a third ticket attracts attention. The difference between a silent and a vociferous refusal to exercise the suffrage is not worth discussion, since abstention from civic duty is never commendable. When the republic is in danger the only place for the patriot is in the ranks of its active defenders. Absence from the field of contest or shooting in the air can never be justified.

"It cannot be denied that while anti-imperialists unanimously approve Mr. Bryan's position on imperialism, many of them hesitate to vote for his election to the presidency because they regard his views upon other questions with distrust and apprehension. We cannot hope to deal intelligently with the issues of this campaign until we liberate ourselves from the domination of the questions, discussions and passions of the last campaign. Within four years political conditions have changed decisively, and, as conditions change, issues change with them. The question which the people must decide now is radically different from that submitted to them in 1896. Then the election of Mr. Bryan would have placed the Democratic party in complete control of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the government, with full power to enact all its beliefs into law, while now his election will result not in placing the control of the government in the hands of the Democratic party, but in dividing its control between the two parties. Whatever may be the result of this election, the senate will remain Republican for two years certainly, and probably for four.

"Even if the people raised Mr. Bryan to the presidency in November, the Democratic party cannot possibly achieve any power of legislation during the existence of the next congress, and without legislative sanction no change in the standard of value, no reorganization of the supreme court, no modification whatever of our financial, industrial or political systems could be accomplished.

"There is one issue which the popular verdict will settle irrevocably, and that is the issue of imperialism. If the Republican party be successful, its control of the judicial, as well as of the executive and legislative departments of the government, will be absolute, and its disposition to exercise all its power for the enforcement of an imperialistic policy cannot be doubted. At the end of four years imperialism will be so firmly imbedded in our political life that it can never be expelled.

"Mr. Bryan's election of itself would put a quietus on the imperialistic adventure. No policy specifically condemned by the people has ever been adopted into our system, and imperialism would prove no exception to the rule. Mr. Hoar's suggestion that the senate would refuse to follow a Democratic president in a policy of humanity approved by the people does faint justice to his own patriotic capacity when—liberated from the exigencies of a campaign for re-election—his intellect and his conscience would be restored to harmonious and effective co-operation. Imperialism, rebuked at the polls and shown to be unprofitable, would not have a single supporter in the country. Within a month of election Senator Hoar could reduce his noble conceptions of freedom and duty to definite proposals of pacification, which both parties would accept. The country having pronounced for justice, politicians of every shape and description will be eager to do justice, and when the desire for justice is sincere the way to justice is soon discovered.

"Since the election of Mr. Bryan is certain to deliver the country from the imminent peril of imperialism, can the liberty convention hesitate to support him because of impalpable danger arising from his opinions on subjects with which, as president, he cannot possibly deal? I confess it is hard to understand the attitude of those gentlemen who would have supported him if the convention had been silent or evasive on the free coinage of silver, but who hesitate to support him on a platform which excludes that question from the serious discussions of the contest by relegating it to a subordinate position. The Democratic platform declares that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign, and Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis accepts this conception of the issue, emphasizing it and vindicates it. But a declaration that imperialism is a paramount issue is equivalent to a declaration that it is the sole issue, for no presidential election ever decided more than one question. In my judgment, the platform actually adopted by the Democratic convention should be much more satisfactory to sound money men than any of the substitutes suggested by older and more conservative managers. Since nobody pretends that Mr. Bryan's opinions on the questions raised by the Chicago platform of 1896 have been changed his refusal to disguise them in any way is highly creditable to his honesty, and honesty is the first essential of patriotic presidential service. Mr. Bryan's conversion to a belief in sound money would, in my opinion be a cause for national rejoicing, but any abandonment or abasement of the frankness and sincerity which have always distinguished him would be little short of a national calamity. We need not accept Mr. Bryan as an infallible or even as a sound authority on economics, to acknowledge that his integrity, his truthfulness and absolute sincerity have been among the most salutary influences of this generation on our political life. It is certain that this country is indebted to him for the gold standard law, which, though it has the defects of its party origin, is the best contribution of our national stability since the resumption of specie payments. If the Democratic platform of 1896 had been evasive, as unquestionably it would have been if the so-called conservatives had controlled the convention, can anybody doubt that the Republicans would have met evasion with evasion and that the financial issue would be still unsettled, hanging like a sinister shadow over our industrial system? Mr. Bryan's frank, sincere and unequivocal advocacy of the free coinage of silver forced the Republican party reluctantly to declare in favor of the gold standard. The result was not that which Mr. Bryan sought; none the less it was produced by him. Because he was sincerely wrong he forced the Republican politicians to become insincerely right. To this sincerity of Mr. Bryan the country is indebted for the opportunity to pass squarely and decisively on the issue of imperialism. If the republic is to be overthrown the assault must now be made in the open light of day. It is no longer possible to strangle it under cover of misleading or hypocritical phrases.

"In this open fight for liberty, surely every anti-imperialist should be ready to bear his part. Hesitation to avail ourselves of the leadership under which alone opposition to imperialism can be made effective, through distrust of the leader's views on economic questions not now in issue, would be as senseless as hesitation to employ a surgeon on whose skill depended the sole prospect of life, through dislike of his religious beliefs.

"It can hardly be necessary to say that we who four years ago sacrificed our political prospects and personal associations rather than lend even passive support of silence to declarations which we believed to be subversive of order, will pursue the same course again if these questions should ever occur. The best evidence of our capacity to deal with the issues of 1902 or 1904, whatever they may be, is to deal intelligently now with the issues of 1900. On that issue Mr. Bryan stands for justice, liberty and the constitution, and since all these would be imperiled by his defeat it is to be hoped that the liberty convention will not be swerved from supporting him by prejudices springing from past antagonisms or by groundless apprehensions of the future.

—"W. Bourke Cockran."

CLOSING DAY.

Anti-Imperialists Adjourn After Indorsing Bryan.

Indianapolis, Aug. 16.—The anti-imperialist convention adjourned to-night after adopting resolutions urging the defeat of President McKinley and the election of Bryan. Only about twenty votes were cast against the resolutions. A substitute eliminating the name of Bryan was defeated, only about fifteen delegates voting for it. The resolutions were discussed all day. Many delegates declared that the convention was

Merely a Democratic Annex.

The following resolution was adopted to the platform as reported:

"That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Philippines. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

The congress concluded to-night with an address at Tomlinson hall by Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

The Resolutions.

Following are the resolutions adopted as reported by the committee:

"This liberty congress of anti-imperialists recognizes a great national crisis, which menaces the republic upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world. For the first time in our country's history the president has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the protection of the American flag over slavery and polygamy in Sulu islands. He has arrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and congress authority to govern the territory of the United States without constitutional restraint.

"We believe in the Declaration of Independence. Its truths, not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application and cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures.

"We believe in the Constitution of the United States. It gives the president and congress certain limited powers and secures to every man within the limit of our jurisdiction certain essential rights. We deny that either the president or congress can govern any person anywhere outside the Constitution.

Opposed to McKinley.

"We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation and government by the arbitrary will of a legislature unfettered by constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent. The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for constitutional liberty.

"There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the legislature may not invade, if he may be taxed by a legislature in which he is not represented, or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary action of executive power. The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship; no constitutional protection; no representation in the congress which taxes him. This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

"There is no room under the free flag of America for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

"We believe that the greatest safeguard of liberty is a free press, and we demand that he censorship in the Philippine islands, which keeps from the American people the knowledge of what is done in their name, be abolished.

"We are entitled to know the truth, and we insist that the powers which the president holds in trust for us shall not be used to suppress it.

"Imperialism."

"Because we thus believe, we oppose the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The supreme purpose of the people in this momentous campaign should be to stamp with their final disapproval this attempt to grasp imperial power. A self-governing people can have no more imperative duy than to drive from public life a chief magistrate who, whether in weakness or of wicked purpose, has used his temporary authority to subvert the character of their government and to destroy their national ideals.

"We therefore, in the belief that it is essential at this crisis for the American people to again declare their faith in the universal application of the Declaration of Independence and to reassert their will that their servants shall not have or exercise any powers whatever other than those conferred by the Constitution, earnestly make the following recommendations to our countrymen:

First—That without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley, in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done.

"Second—That they vote for those candidates for congress in their respective districts who will oppose the policy of imperialism.

For Bryan.

"Third—While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism.

"We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declaration contained in the platform of his party on the vital issues of the campaign meet our unqualified approval.

"We recommend that the executive committees of the American Anti-Imperialist league and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement, and that they take the most active possible part in the pending political campaign.

"Until now the policy which has turned the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them and laid waste their country, has been the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him, and who thus becomes, with him, responsible, for every drop of blood thereafter shed."

CASE OF LADY AND THE TIGER.

A Caged Animal in the Zoo Is Far Different From One in the Woods.

Suddenly there was a sound—monkeys trooping through the jungle, high in the trees, grasping the plant branches and shaking them well with rage. A tiger must be in the neighborhood. Another second — the jungle grass waved and cracked and out into the open emerged and advanced slowly a picture of fearful beauty. A tiger seen in the Zoo gives no faint idea of what one of his species is, seen under its proper conditions. Beasts in captivity are underfed and have no muscle, but here before us was a specimen who had always "done himself well," was fit as a prize fighter, every square inch of him developed to perfection. On he came, his cruel eyes lazily blinking in the sun. His long, slouching walk, suggestive of such latent strength, betrayed the vast muscle working firmly through the loose, glossy skin, which was clear red and white, with its double stripes and the W mark on the head. The sight of such majectic power, as he swung majectically along, licking his lips and his mustache after his feed, was one of the things not soon to be forgotten, and, while it had a bracing effect on the nerves, at the same time struck rather a chilling sensation. . . . . With my last barrel I fired. There was no time for a long and steady aim, but, as the smoke cleared away, what relief! The tiger had dropped to the ground. With nine lives—catlike—he was not dead; he walked off and disappeared.—From "A Sportsman in India."

HE WASN'T GROWLING.

The Summer Boarder Was Merely Seeking Information as to Prices.

"What!" carpingly exclaimed the summer boarder from the city, as he glared, pop-eyedly, at the altitudinous bill which the honest agriculturist had just presented him. "Ninety-six dollars and thirty cents for two weeks' board for myself, wife and three small boys? Now, look here, Mr. Hooks—"

"Ye had the use of the hoss and carryall whenever ye wanted 'em," interrupted old Farmer Hooks, doggedly. "Your boys eft up considerable many of my apples, and, then, there's the fishin' and the scenery, and the—er—grangers' picnic, and Uncle Hiram Tinker's funeral, and the eclipse of the moon, and—er—ah!—all that, and—"

"But, pshaw, man! the only time we used your old carryall the horse was so balky that we had to lead him most of the way, and the vehicle broke down and I paid more for having it repaired than it was worth. Your green apples made the boys sick to within a hair's breadth of an agonizing death, and to the extent of a $9 doctor bill. I caught cold, but no fish, fishing. We didn't eat any of the scenery, nor do we expect to carry any of it away with us. We are in no way responsible for the late Mr. Tinker's funeral, and, I may add, did not particularly enjoy it. We did not attend the grangers' picnic, and, as for paying you for the eclipse of the moon, I'll be—"

"Lookee here! You don't mean to insinuate that I'm tryin' to gouge ye?"

"Oh, no; certainly not! But, by the way, the present wealth of the United States is estimated at $100,000,000,000, and—er—"

"Wall?"

"Well, I was merely wondering if you were trying to get it all at once?"—Puck.

2 to 2 to 2:02.

"How long does the train stop here?" the old lady asked the brakeman.

"Stop here?" answered that functionary. "Four minutes. From 2 to 2 to 2:02."

"I wonder," mused the old lady, "if that man thinks he's a whistle?"—Indianapolis Press.

EIGHTH ANNUAL ESTIMATE.

H. V. Jones Presents His Figures for the Three States.

H. V. Jones, the commercial editor of the Minneapolis Journal, has published his eighth annual estimate of the wheat crop in Minnesota and the two Dakotas in part as follows:

	Total Acreage.	Average Cut.
Minnesota	6,000,000	6,000,000
North Dakota	4,800,000	3,000,000
South Dakota	3,800,000	3,200,000
Totals	14,600,000	12,200,000

	Av. Yield on Total Acreage.	Av. Last Year.
Minnesota	13⅓	10
North Dakota	5	14
South Dakota	8½	10

	Estimated Yield 1900.	Decrease from 1899
Minnesota	80,000,000	15,000,000
North Dakota	24,000,000	46,000,000
South Dakota	32,000,000	6,000,000
Totals	136,000,000	67,000,000

The States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have raised approximately 136,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is about 67,000,000 bushels less than the three states raised in 1899.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Edward H. Allison, Fort Yates, N. D., game or toy; Benjamin F. Keeney, Watertown, S. D., boiler washout device; Herbert W. Kingsbury, Winona, Minn., safety grating; Simeon C. Lawlor, Duluth, Minn., window cleaner; Jacob Markus, Harrison, S. D., veterinary obstetrical instrument; Haldora Olson, Duluth, Minn., obtsetrical appliance; Henry G. Roth, Minneapolis, Minn., cabinet; William J. Stewart, Minneapolis, Minn., knife guard; James Wyvell, Breckenridge, Minn., organ.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Fly Paper Philosophy.

"After all your talk about sensational journalism," exclaimed the fly on the edge of the sugar bowl, "I'm surprised at you."

"What about?" gasped the captured fly, vainly endeavoring to extricat himself from the sticky trap.

"Well, I notice that the paper you're stuck on is decidedly yellow."—Philadelphia Press.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Intellectual Girl.

"It's a great drawback to have sense."

"What do you mean?"

"When a girl has sense all the men she likes best are afraid of her."—Chicago Record.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Easily Satisfied.

"Sir," said the young college graduate, "I would like a situation in any capacity, I care not how menial, where I would have a chance for a rapid rise."

"Well," grunted the quarry superintendent, "in that case I think I can satisfy you. Just go over and look down that powder hole and see if the fuse is gone out."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fright.

When a woman gets frightened at night she ust pulls the bed clothes over her head, says she is terrified out of her wits, and goes to sleep. But, with a man it is different. He says he is not afraid, pushes the clothes down, and lies trembling awake for two or three hours, straining his ears at every sound.—Pick-Me-Up.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

Why They Mourn.

Dicker—What is the flag o nthe life insurance building at half-mast for?

Ticker—Dead policy-holder, probably.—Harlem Life.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

The bow-legged man has an open gate of his own.

Alloys used in Japanese bronzes contain a large percentage of lead.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The native hen of New Zealand is an expert rat-killer.

Every Boy and Girl

should learn to write with Carter's Ink, because it is the best in the world. "Inklings in Ink" free. Carter's Ink Co., Boston.

Only children play ball. Men make a business of it.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Pretty nearly every church has had or is going to have a strawberry festival.

Georgia and Alabama have fine wheat crops.

The tripping feet—the sparkling eye—the graceful movement—belong not alone to the budding maiden. These graces are the right—aye *duty of every woman* until the hair whitens—and regal dignity replaces them.

The mother who guards her strength has so much more to devote to the care and education of her dear ones. She should be a comfort—a cheer—always.

Yet how many feel that they have the strength to properly balance the home? The world is listless, weary and morbid. Its blood moves sluggishly and is full of impurities. It needs a kindling, invigorating tonic to set it afire—it needs Pe-ru-na,

THE ONE MEDICINE

in the world which women may rely upon positively. Pe-ru-na is good for everyone, but particularly for women. The various weaknesses which afflict their delicate organism spring from inflammation or catarrh of the mucous lining, and Pe-ru-na is a specific for catarrh in any organ of the body. Any congestion of a mucous membrane simply means catarrh of the organ affected. This is why Pe-ru-na cures all sorts of troubles where other remedies fail. If there is a catarrhal affection the matter with you anywhere Pe-ru-na will cure you.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

519 First Ave. So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical education. Regular Collegiate Degrees.

In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 46th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address,

DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY,
St. Mary's Academy, - Notre Dame, Indiana

DO NOT BUY

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 25. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

(CUT OUT)

FREE

Wm. Donaldson & Co.
GLASS BLOCK STORE,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

Your name and address on this slip sent to us will secure for you FREE our FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS.

Name..

Address..

This Catalogue of some 250 pages, beautifully illustrated, will bring right to your home our great store, with all its possibilities of money-saving. Send for it at once—FREE.

(CUT OUT)

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900. NUMBER 6.

IS AGAIN NOTIFIED

BRYAN INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION BY POPULISTS.

Ceremonies at Topeka, Kan., Witnessed by a Great Crowd of People—Mr. Bryan Is Also Notified of the Indorsement of His Candidacy by the United States Monetary League—Thomas W. Paterson Makes the Address for the Populists and A. W. Rucker Performs a Like Ceremony for the Monetary League.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 25.—William J. Bryan yesterday received the second official notification of his nomination for the presidency. This notification came from the Populist party and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado acted as the mouthpiece of the party in making it. Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the indorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary League, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capital, and were witnessed by a large number of people. In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis notification. This was true in the fact that both were held in parks; in that the weather

Was Intensely Hot

and that the impatience of the crowd compelled the speakers preceding Mr. Bryan to curtail their remarks. The entire proceeding covered only about an hour and a half of time. There was little delay after the arrival of Mr. Bryan and the other notables. State Chairman Ridgeley of the Populist party promptly assumed the chair and he immediately introduced James A. Troutman, who as the representative of the mayor of Topeka, made a brief speech welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city. Mr. Troutman was formerly lieutenant governor of the state and is Republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens as

The Best Safeguard

of our institutions. He referred to the vast throng of people "before him as an evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor is held, and said that while he was not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he would assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the state. Mr. Troutman was followed by Frank Doster, chief justice of the state, who extended the welcome of the state at large. Mr. Douster was followed by ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent chairman, in the absence of National Chairman Butler. Mr. Simpson compared Mr. Bryan with Lincoln, and he predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of humane liberty which Lincoln had so

Materially Assisted

in establishing. "Let us trust that Nebraska and Kansas, standing side by side as in 1860, will again give their support to a candidate who has, as the candidate of that time had, but one code of morals, which embraces, as did Lincoln's, all men of all times, regardless of color or environment."

With this Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Patterson, who, as chairman of the national Populist convention, became chairman of the notification committee. Mr. Patterson was received with applause and many of his points were loudly cheered, but like Judge Douster, he materially reduced the length of his speech because of the heat and of the impatience of the audience. Judge A. W. Rucker, who

Conveyed to Mr. Bryan

the information of his indorsement by the United States Monetary League, had also to yield to the demands of the audience for a curtailment of his speech. He was given an opportunity to be briefly heard and to make a number of points which met with the approval of the auditors. When Mr. Rucker took his seat Mr. Simpson lost no time in introducing Mr. Bryan, who was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript and the delivery consumed about forty minutes. When he ceased speaking those present were invited to shake hands with him, and many availed themselves of this opportunity to formally greet him.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the Populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. Alliances and the labor organizations from which they sprung have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows not in seclusion but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

"In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at 16 to 1, the ratio which had existed since 1834.

"They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republican were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff.

"Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem.

"Experience and experience alone settle questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1890, although unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times. The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for

The Increase in Circulation.

makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

"If the Populists felt justified in opposing the Republican party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetallism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican party more openly espouses gold monometallism.

"In 1896 the reform forces charged the Republican party with intending to retire greenbacks. This charge, denied at the time, has been confessed by the financial bill which converts greenbacks when once redeemed into gold certificates and extends new privileges to banks of issue. It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in

A Greenback Redeemable in Coin,

but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether the government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it.

"If belief in an income tax justified a party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the Republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

"Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the Democratic party to-day as they had four years ago. Democrats and Populists alike favor that principle of direct legislation. If any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be

Reconciled by Experiment.

"Democrats and Populists agree that Chinese and other Oriental labor should be excluded from the United States. Democrats and Populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

"The Populists approve the demand set forth in the Democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population, and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

"In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. To-day that cloud well-night overspreads the industrial sky.

"The fact that the trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

Prosperity Admitted.

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income; first, the size of his crop, and second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the Republican party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in foreign markets he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar.

"Our opponents have tried to make it appear that we are inconsistent when we desire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufacturers or trust-made goods. There is no conflict whatever between these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the volume of money then increases in proportion to the demand for money, the price level remains the same and business can be done with fairness to all.

Free Silver, for Instance.

"If, however, the rise is arbitrary and only affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a bad monetary system drags down the price of the famer's poduct, while monopolies raise the price of what he buys, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by legislation.

"It is sometimes urged by partisan Populists that four years more of Republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterward, for in so doing he assumes responsibilities which he may not be able to remedy. No Populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to

Elect a Populist President

at this time, but the Populist party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the Populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the refoms desired by your party than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the Republican party, which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists contend.

"Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellowmen are apt to become impatient; but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no open opposition. President Johnson in 1868 recommended a constitutional amendment providing for election of United States senators by

A Direct Vote of the People,

but it met with no response. About twelve years later, Gen. Weaver, then a member or congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892 the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate, and now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time received the indorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties. If the fusion forces win a victory this fall we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election.

"Militarism."

"In the presence of such an issue as militarism, it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his duty. When such an issue is raised there can be only two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believess in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intenionally or unintentionally, thrown on one side or the other. Where the divine right of kings is recognized the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be an irrepressible conflict.

"Imperialism."

"A republic is always a menace to a monarch, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and Transvaal republics are to South Africa our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign. Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the humbler folk who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed of every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, they will raise their eyes toward heaven, and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic."

To the Silverites.

Replying to the monetary league notification. Mr. Bryan said:

"When this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announcement of the resolutions passed by the monetary league would be made at this time, and I desire here to express by gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The monetary-league has for four years been active in the distribution of literature connected with the money question aimed at the enlightenment of the voters, and I have on former occasions, and do now, express my commendation of the efforts of this league and of similar leagues to spread before the people information on the money question, because I believe the more the question is studied and the better it is understood the stronger will be the demand for the restoration of the double standard in the United States."

This evening Mr. Bryan left for Manhattan, Kan., where he is announced to speak to-morrow. Chairman Butler was not present at to-day's meeting, and Jerry Simpson acted as chairman.

Speedy Steamers.

The end-of-the-century steamship is outdoing all that has gone before, although ten years from now recent speed records on the ocean may look like the traditional three dimes. The long-distance trial of the Deutschland from the mouth of the Oder to the mouth of the Elbe developed 35,200 mean indicated horse power, while on the trip from Plymouth to New York the average indicated horse power was 34,203. The total consumption of coal for twenty-four hours was 550 tons, or 1.5 pounds per horse power per hour, a remarkably low figure. This low consumption of coal is attributed to the use of a new system of forced draught. The average speed on the return trip to Plymouth was 23 knots and the average horse power 35,039. For many people who cross the ocean these figures have no interest. They prefer a more extended trip and they go by the slow lines. The average American, however, thinks it necessary to save time, and the fast lines are constantly watched for broken records.

Lowell's One Client.

James Russell Lowell studied law and took an office, but never had a case in court. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale sometimes tells, however, the story of Lowell's first client. The poet had laid aside his law book for the nonce and was polishing off a sonnet, when the door opened and a strange man appeared, with a look of doubt or trouble in his eyes. Lowell hastily hid the sonnet in a pocket, sprang up with all the alacrity of courtesy he could command, offered a chair to the visitor, took his hat and put it on the table with as much reverence as if it were a retainer, drew up a chair opposite, pulled out a brand-new notebook, and waving his pencil in a soft, inviting, confidential way, began: "Well, sir, I am all ready to take notes of your case. Please tell me everything, even the most trivial circumstances." The stranger stared at him with open mouth for a minute, then grinned most amicably, as he answered: "I'm the painter of your sign, sir, come to get my little bill."

The Absent-Minded Man.

Many stories are told of the absent-mindedness of the late Dr. McAllister, rector of Trinity church, Elizabeth, and brother of the late Ward McAllister. One night he was returning to Elizabeth from New York, and took a train which was not scheduled to stop at his station. Discovering his mistake, he appealed to the conductor, being anxious to get word to his wife.

Presently the conductor came back to the doctor and said that a railroad official was on the train, and that it would make an extra stop at Elizabeth.

"That is good," said Dr. McAllister, with great relief. "When you stop at Elizabeth, won't you send a message to my wife that I have been carried through to Trenton?"

"Why don't you get off yourself?" suggested the conductor.

"Oh, I never thought of that," said the doctor.—New York Times.

Love of Change.

Milliner—This hat will last you several seasons, Miss Highfly.

Miss Highfly—Oh, I don't want that kind of a hat; show me one that won't be fit to be seen in about four weeks.—Chicago Record.

Awaiting Developments.

Ada—Why does Clara speak of George as her intended? Are they engaged?

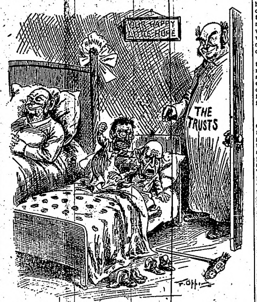
Alice—No; but she intends they shall be.

We Trust She Keeps Secluded.

"They claim that the new poetess of passion is a warm one."

"Warm? Say, she doesn't even dare to wear celluloid cuffs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.



"What's all this noise, Willie?"
"Teddy dreams every night that he's whipping the Spaniards, and he pounds me."

—Chicago American.

SPURIOUS PROSPERITY

Republican Plan to Manufacture Prosperity for Campaign Purposes Only.

Power of an Executive Order as Compared With a Legislative Enactment.

Some of the Numerous Causes of Mr. McKinley's Waning Popularity.

Apropos of this wonderful Republican prosperity, the following news item of Aug. 20 from LaSalle, Ill., explains itself:

Two hundred and fifty female employes of the Western Clock Manufacturing Company, of Peru, Ill., have suffered a reduction in wages of from 30 to 40 per cent. during the past week.

During the political campaign of 1896 the owners of the establishment posted bills in conspicuous places, announcing that in the event of Bryan's election the works would be shut down, while should McKinley be elected the employes would be given steady work at advanced wages.

In view of the difficulty which the Republican managers will find in forcing the "prosperity" issue, it is understood that the politicians and their allies, the Wall street stock jobbers, are arranging a scheme to boost stock market prices during the closing days of the campaign. According to Hearst's Chicago American, the scheme is exposed in a confidential circular letter recently sent out to its customers by the stock and bond house of Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street, St. Louis, in which appears the following interesting announcement:

"The market still remains under control of the professional traders, all the big operators being out of the city. With the return of the latter speculation may broaden somewhat, but it does not look as if affairs would change very materially until fall.

"The talk of a powerful bull pool being formed, to be composed exclusively of Republican politicians, for the purpose of giving the market a boost a couple of weeks before election time, is going around. A movement of this kind would, it is believed, have a beneficial effect on Wall street and throughout the country at large."

For the last six or eight months the market value of stocks has been dropping gradually, especially of those in the class known as "industrials," and it has been well understood that except for a fear that it would cost the Republican ticket millions of votes wages would have been reduced in hundreds of factories owned by industrial trusts throughout the country, and affecting hundreds of thousands of workingmen.

There are other indications that the Hanna-McKinley crowd expects to manipulate the stock market during the campaign for the purpose of convincing investors and voters generally that prosperity is on every hand and McKinley must be re-elected to continue the condition.

REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY.

Republicans would do well to say as little as may be on the subject of fiat money. President McKinley is on record as believing in the absurd idea that while legislation by congress cannot regulate the value of money in our own land, an executive order by the president can fix the value of money even in a country which, according to the orthodox Republican doctrine, is not under the constitution of the United tSates. The order quoted below, together with the explanatory extract from the Congressional Record, makes interesting and instructive reading at this time, illustrating as they do the exaggerated ideas of Republicans concerning the power of the executive, and also that imaginary something which has been humorously called Republican consistency.

The following order, dated January 20, 1899, and signed by William McKinley, was issued from the executive mansion:

"It is further ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Porto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the Island of Porto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following fixed rates in United States money:

The peso	$0.60
The medio peso	.30
The peseta	.12
The real	.06
The medio real	.03

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Porto Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in accordance with the contracts, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table—namely, for each $100 United States currency 166⅔ Porto Rican pesos."

Extract from Congressional Record, 56th Congress, 1st session, page 2,040:

"Mr. Norton of Ohio.—If the gentleman (Mr. Payne, the Republican leader from New York,) will permit me * * * I would like to be informed upon one point, and ask him to yield to me for a question.

"Mr. Payne.—Certainly.

"Mr. Norton.—I think in giving the value of the peso a few minutes ago he said that it amounted to about 40 or 41 cents of our money.

"Mr. Payne.—No: the gentleman is mistaken. I said 93⅓ per cent. of the peso was silver, and that it was worth 41 or 42 cents in bullion; but by executive order the value was fixed at 60 cents on the dollar.

"Mr. Norton.—This increase was made by executive order. Now, if an executive order can increase the value of the peso in the proportion the gentleman has stated, why cannot an executive order make it equal to a full dollar in value and help the people in that way? (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

"Mr. Payne.—Well, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is drifting off from the subject.

"Mr. Gaines.—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

"Mr. Payne.—No, I cannot yield; not even for the first gun fired in this war.

"Mr. Gaines.—Well, you are going to hear a good many fired before you get through with this question, I can tell you."

M'KINLEY STOCKS GOING DOWN.

The McKinley party in 1896 pulled their man through with a 50.88 per cent. popular vote (including fraudulent counts and all), while Bryan, the candidate of the people, polled 45.71 per cent., or 5.17 per cent. less than the candidate of the trusts. That a large portion of those who helped elect the trust candidate soon became sick of their bargain was evidenced by the congressional elections two years later, when the McKinley majority of 5.17 per cent. dwindled down to one of 2 per cent.—a loss of 3.17 per cent.—while the Democratic vote increased from 45.71 to 47.75 per cent.—a gain of 2.04 per cent. Thus the relative strength of the McKinleyites and the people in 1898 was as follows:

People	47.75 per cent.
McKinleyites	47.71 per cent.
People's majority	.04 per cent.

If the McKinleyites can extract any comfort out of this they are welcome. Others may take comfort out of the assurance that the figures are absolutely correct and represent facts that are facts, which no talk about "prosperity" or other twaddle can alter in the least. It may also be worthy to note that if McKinley stocks fell below par during the first two years of his so-called administration, with no other depressing cause than his inane impotency, they have not since then been enhanced in value by his unpopular Philippine war policy, nor by the trust curse, for which his administration is responsible.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

In his introduction to Caesar's Commentaries the famous historian Froude says:

"To the student of political history, and to the English student above all others, the conversion of the Roman republic into a military empire commands a peculiar interest. Notwithstanding many differences, the English and the Romans essentially resemble one another. The early Romans possessed the faculty of self-government beyond any people of whom we have historical knowledge, with the one exception of ourselves. In virtue of their temporal freedom, they became the most powerful nation in the known world, and their liberties perished only when Rome became mistress of conquered races, to whom she was unable or unwilling to extend her privileges.

"If there be one lesson which history teaches it is this, that free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share in their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties."

When Republicans are charged with denying those truths concerning human rights which the founders of our government regarded as self-evident, they usually can be relied on to answer with the assertion that McKinley prosperity is giving to wage-earners steady employment and good pay. Therefore these wage-earners should in gratitude vote the g. o. p. ticket without bothering themselves about the departure of the party from the fundamental principles of free government. Now, there is no doubt there is a sort of spurious prosperity which laborers are enjoying at the present time. According to Bradstreet's, it is true that while wages have remained stationary in many classes of labor they have in some others advanced about 10 per cent.; but, at the same time, the cost of living has been increased from 20 to 30 per cent. during the past year, thanks to the trusts which have been bred by Republican policy, and which are sheltered behind the Republican protective tariff.

The Republican politicians are in the habit of boasting that they have given work to the unemployed; and they have a way of talking about laborers as though these were the wards of the party and needed a guardian, or as though they belongd to a separate race and were made of a different kind of clay. The self-respecting laborers will resent this sort of patronizing guardianship. Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that they are now able to get work is it not rather significant that this should be regarded as something to brag about? The country has an enormous amount of undeveloped wealth; and yet laborers are all the time being told that they must get down on their knees and thank God and the Republican party for the privilege of selling their labor for less than it is worth.

It may as well be admitted that the Republicans speak the truth when they say that the Filipinos and the Boers hope and pray for the defeat of the Republican party in our coming election. When the reform forces are taunted with having these foreign allies they would better own up and say with Mr. Bryan that naturally there cannot be found in all the world any people who are struggling for liberty and who look for help to the Republican party. McKinley is without question popular with the British tories, and, in general, with those who wish to destroy government by the people, but the South African peoples and the Filipinos have sense enough to know that no effort by the oppressed to secure the right of self-government can expect sympathy or assistance from that party in the United States which now openly places money considerations above human rights.

Talk about your gold bricks, here was Spain with an antiquated, played-out colonial system, which, to the knowledge of all the world, had been her disaster and plague for four hundred years; and yet McKinley not only took it off her hands, but actually, incredible as it seems, gave her $20,000,000 for it. This gold brick has already cost the country not less than $186,000,000 and 5,000 men in less than two years. How much will it cost us before we can expect to find some idiot so guileless as to take it off our hands?

Roosevelt holds that he must preserve the honor of this country, even if he has to defame the character of every Democrat in order to do it.

There was a time when the Republican party called itself the party of great moral ideas in order to cover up its nefarious business of fleecing the many for the benefit of the favored few by means of that old confidence game euphoniously called a protective tariff. The swindle has been exposed and the party of hypocrisy tried a new dodge by turning its eyes toward heaven with a sanctimonious air and making believe that in advocating a 200-cent dollar for the benefit of the bondholders it was in reality standing for honest money and guarding the national honor.

Now that the question of imperialism, or the moral right of one people to rule another without its consent, has become the dominant issue, some of the old professors of sham and canting hypocricy cannot resist the impulse to make the pious pretense that they are interested in "saving the Filipions for Christ." Still, a number of the more honest members of the party have thrown off disguise and frankly admit that in the effort to overthrow as obsolete the principle of human rights on which our government was founded they are actuated by nothing more sublime than selfish greed.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The Willmar Tribune, which is an able and fearless exponent of Bryan Populism, Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincoln Republicanism, is sending its subscribers an excellent portrait of William Jennings Bryan.

THE MINNEAPOLIS AMERICAN.

The outlook is bright for a straight and aggressive Democratic daily in Minneapolis. The promoters of the enterprise report good progress. They will secure the special news service of Hearst's Chicago American, and expect to be able to start their paper in the beginning of September. If they succeed in perfecting the arrangements Minnesota will have a first-class metropolitan daily which can be relied on at all times to advocate true Democratic principles and show up Republican sham and hypocrisy.

RIOTS IN NEW YORK

WHITE MEN GO ON THE WARPATH FOR NEGROES.

The Shooting of a White Boy by a Negro Started the Trouble and the White Element Began to Search Out Negroes—Several Colored Men Attacked and Badly Beaten—Negroes Attempt to Rescue One of Their Number While in Custody of an Officer, but the Officer Holds the Mob at Bay Until Assistance Arrives.

New York, Aug., 27. — A number of incipient race riots broke out here yesterday, the direct cause being the shooting on Saturday of John Brennan, a white messenger boy, by John Davis, alias "Lamplighter," a negro. Brennan was one of a crowd of boys who taunted Davis and a bullet from the black man's gun lodged in the stomach of Brennan. He was taken to a hospital and is expected to die. The shooting becoming noised about the whole white element began to search out negroes. Before daybreak yesterday morning James Arnold, colored, while passing Sixty-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue, was attacked by a crowd of whites and badly beaten. He was treated at a hospital. Shortly afterward about two blocks away the gand doled out

A Similar Experience

to Alexander Ballentine, a colored man who was passing quietly along. In neither case were arrests made. At 9:30 in the morning a crowd of whites, led by Frank McPike, twenty-four years of age, went to a five-story tenement of Sixtieth street, occupied by negroes, with the avowed intention of cleaning it out. They had about demolished the windows and incidentally cracked a head or two when the police arrived. McPike and another man were arrested. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon Joseph Doyle, eighteen years of age, filled his hat with stones and took his stand at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. He succeeded in inflicting scalp wounds on two colored men before a policeman clubbed and arrested him. Officer John F. Cleary

Placed Under Arrest

for "being sassy" William Hopson, a colored man. He rashly undertook to take his prisoner to the station through West Sixtieth street. This street between West End and Amsterdam avenues is called "Cuckoo Row," and here colored people live by the hundreds. The fact that one of their race was in the hands of a policeman was all that several of them wanted and half a dozen of them thought they would release Hopson. Cleary used his club and then drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man to make a move. In this way he held the mob at bay until other policemen came to his aid. They arrested George Meyer, also colored. Clarey said he started the attempted rescue. Meyer

Resisted Arrest

all the way to the station and when he got there he had several scalp wounds. One in particular was very large and it is thought the negro's skull is fractured. William and Henry Rapp, brothers, white, were arrested and locked up on complaint of Adam Johnson, colored, who claimed they had stoned him.

The above are only a few assaults which came to light by arrests. The fact is that all day long the police in the neighborhood mentioned were kept busy dispersing small mobs bent on mischief. The consequence is that the force is unusually alert and prepared to cope with any serious trouble should it break out.

CHAPTER OF TRAGEDY.

Dallas, Tex., Has a Number of Casualties.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 27.—James Daniel was accidentally shot in the left side and in the groin during an affray yesterday between John Bonner and Clement Long, neither of whom was hit. Daniel was mortally wounded.

James Boston stabbed Jennie Lepaw twice in the right eye, destroying the sight.

John Thrasher last night struck a small boy on a street car. The boy's brother stabbed Thrasher in the back, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Gus Roebel, a saloonkeeper from Fort Worth, committed suicide here by shooting himself through the head.

John Albert, a contractor, fell in the street from excessive heat yesterday afternoon and died in a few minutes.

SWAMPED IN AWFUL STORM.

Score of Fishermen Lose Their Lives on Gulf of Georgia.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 27.—There was a high gale on the Gulf of Georgia Friday night and Saturday. Five overturned fishing smacks were found with the sails flat in the water about fifteen miles from Vancouver. The occupants were undoubtedly drowned. Each boat contained from two to five fishermen.

Russia Buys Beef.

Chicago, Aug. 27. — Armour & Co. have received and order from the Russian government for 6,000,000 pounds of beef "on the hoof" to feed the soldiers of the czar in China. This is the largest order of the kind in the history of the Chicago meat trade. Options were said to have been taken up on every available ship in carrying trade on the Pacific. It will take 5,000 fatted cattle to fill the order. The cattle will be sent from San Francisco via Hawaii and Japan.

Relief of Famine Sufferers.

New York, Aug. 27.—The American National Red Cross announces that under the powers conferred upon it by the last congress it will at once begin active work for the relief of those suffering from famine in India. Headquarters for this branch of relief work will be opened in this city.

Destroyed by Fire.

Kingfisher, Okla., Aug. 27. — The court house and several adjoining buildings were destroyed here by fire yesterday causing a loss of $50,000.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE

Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound..........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound..........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound..........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

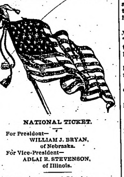
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

One More Eulogy.

Lieutenant A. W. Thomson says, in The Independent, that when the civil war was practically over he was sent from the camp at Lincolnton to Charlotte, N. C., under a flag of truce. He entered the town and was conducted to General Echols' headquarters in a large upper room, evidently a schoolroom.

Our guide pointed out the general, a fine, portly gentleman, seated at a table. I advanced and laid my papers on the table.

"General Echols, I presume?" I said. "These dispatches are from General Gillam. Shall I wait for an answer?"

"Please be seated," the general said.

Glancing around, I saw 16 or 18 gentlemen, all, with one or two exceptions, in military uniform. Colonel Morgan came up to me, shook hands and said:

"I believe you and I are not entire strangers."

He had been our prisoner a year or so before. While we chatted a gentleman in a civilian gray suit turned to address General Echols. The cold stare of a glass eye caught my attention, and the features were somewhat familiar.

"Ah, Jefferson Davis! Are you here, pressed to the wall?" was my first thought. His face was far more pleasant than our northern papers had pictured it.

A dispatch was handed to General Echols, who read and reread it with an earnest, anxious lok. Half rising, he passed the paper to Mr. Davis, who read it slowly and then handed it back.

"Well," said he, "we have lost a generous enemy."

It was the news of President Lincoln's assassination.

When They Say "Goodby."

Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a mild evening? This is how they do it:

"Goodby!"

"Goodby! Come down and see us soon."

"I will. Goodby!"

"Goodby! Don't forget to come soon."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up."

"I won't.

"Be sure and bring Sarah Jane with you next time."

"I will. I'd brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awfully."

"Did she, now? That was too bad. Be sure and bring her next time."

"I will, and you be sure and bring the baby."

"I will. I forgot to tell you that he's cut another tooth."

"You don't say so! How many has he now?"

"Five. It makes him awfully cross."

"I dare say it does."

"Well, goodby! Don't forget to come down."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Goodby!"

And they separate.

A Story of Culberson.

In the Fifty-first congress, when Speaker Reed first gained the title of "czar" by his arbitrary decisions, Judge Culberson was one of his strongest supporters, although he gave the speaker no public indorsement, for political reasons. One afternoon while the Democrats were in a terrible tumult over a decision of the speaker and the proceedings of the house were very near riot a thunderstorm came up. When the confusion was highest, a blinding flash of lightning and a terrible crash of nature's artillery startled every soul on the floor and caused a profound silence. Judge Culberson, like everybody else, was deeply moved, but was the first to recover: "That was God Almighty, sir, calling this house to order," he exclaimed in an impressive tone, addressing the speaker. Then, turning to his colleagues, he said, "Now let us proceed to business like men."

An Unreliable Adage.

"I suppose you lay a great deal of stress on the adage 'Money talks,'" said the man who gets familiarly facetious.

"No, sir," said Senator Sorghum. "If you had observed as many investigations as I have, you'd know that the success of pecuniary enterprise frequently depends on the ability to keep perfectly still."—Washington Star.

Kind of Her.

May—The girls were all crazy to know whether you are engaged.

Marion—But you didn't tell them, did you?

May—Oh, no! I said that when the time came you wanted to announce it yourself.—Detroit Free Press.

He Apologised.

International courtesies are to be observed even in disreputable professions. Josiah Flynt, who has shared the company of tramps in order to procure data as to their methods of living, relates an instance of true politeness from one of that unsavory brotherhood. He says in "Tramping With Tramps:"

"In Glasgow a fellow vagabond did me a good turn. We were walking along the street, when three town tramps came along and 'guyed' my hat. My companion noticed it, and I told him I had suffered in that way before. Then he turned sharply about on the scoffers and thundered out:

"'Who're you lookin at? Ef you're tryin to guy this Yank, you'd better stop! Ef you don't, there'll be a fight!'

"'Let's run,' said I, 'if you really mean that.'

"'Not much! I'm English, you know, and I can knock out any Scotchman that comes round. I'm in the mood for it right now.'

"The town vagabonds took him at his word and left. Then I said to him, 'You English fellows seem to have things pretty much your own way here.'

"'Yes,' said he; 'we English fellers know how to bluff. We've been bluffin the world now for a good many years.'

"'You forget the United States!' I could not help interjecting.

"'Beg pardon, Yank,' said he. 'Beg pardon!'"

Deceitful Man.

Two men were standing together in a postoffice. One of them happened to notice that a postcard held in the fingers of the other was addressed to the holder.

"Why, what does this mean?" he asked. "Do you address letters to yourself?"

"In this case, yes," was the answer.

"That's funny."

"Well, not so very. See the other side."

He held it up, and the other side read: "Brother Blank—There will be a meeting of the I. O. O. S. B., No. 227, at the hall tonight to transact special business. Members not present will be fined $10. J. B., secretary."

"Yes, but I don't exactly catch on," protested the innocent.

"Oh, you don't? Well, I got the cards printed myself. The society is all a myth. When I want to go out of an evening, I direct one of these cards to my house. I reach home, and my wife hands it to me with a sigh. I offer to stay home and stand the fine of 2 guineas, but of course she won't allow that. That's all, my friend, except that the scheme is worked by hundreds of others, and the poor, deluded wives haven't tumbled to it yet."

Unexpected Opposition.

While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation.

In the doorway of the doomed farmhouse stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the doorposts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah darlint, wisha now, acushla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed.

Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene.

The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself.

Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."—London News.

It Met Requirements.

Charles Hoyt, the farce writer, once invited a friend to go to the theater with him.

"What play?" queried his friend.

"Nat Goodwin in 'Nathan Hale,'" said the playwright.

"I'm very sorry," said the friend, "but you'll have to count me out."

"What's the matter?" asked Hoyt in surprise.

"Well, to be frank with you, I don't like Nat Goodwin in anything. I hate him personally and can't enjoy him as an actor, and, as far as I am concerned, I wouldn't mind seeing him dead."

"Then this is your play," slyly added Mr. Hoyt in his peculiar Yankee dialect. "You don't want to miss it. They hang him in the last act."—News Letter.

Too Primitive.

"No, Maria; I can't go to church until I possess a high hat and a frock coat."

"Nonsense. Think of the primitive fathers of the faith and their humble altars."

"I should think you'd blush to mention them, Maria. If I went to church as a primitive father, they'd send me home in an organ pipe."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Had Had Experience.

Miss Sentiment—Were you ever disappointed in love?

Eligible Widower—Two and a half times.

Miss Sentiment—Two and a half times?

Eligible Widower—Yes; twice married and once rejected.—Omaha Bee.

The Abyssinian warriors always honor their king by a band escort of 45 trumpets wherever he goes.

Sandalwood, which sometimes feeds a bushman's fire, is exported to China for idol incense.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

A Misnamed Train.

He had driven from a backwoods hamlet to the station and after making an inquiry of the conductor boarded the train for Philadelphia.

When well on the way, he stopped the blue coated official and asked in all seriousness:

"I'm sorter hungry. Will ye just tell me where the eatin car is?"

"There is none on this train," was the answer. "Its short run does not require it."

"Huh!" grunted the questioner. "Wich of yer keers is the one that ye jest loll around in an turn an twist yer cheer any way ye please? Don't imagine that because I've never went railroadin afore I don't know all about these things."

"You probably mean the Pullman. We haven't any attached."

"Well, bu'stin squashes, where's yer cigar stand, so's I kin be buyin a weed an lightin up?"

"We don't have such a thing, man."

"An ye've no place fer me ter git my shoes shined, ter be sure?"

"No, sir."

"Course I'd be crazy ter think ye might have a barber lad aboard?"

"We haven't any."

The rural gentleman subjected the conductor to a menacing scrutiny from head to foot and back again; then he drawled out in an angry, disappointed tone of voice:

"Well, sufferin cornmeal! I thought ye said this wuz an accommodation train!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Rush of a Shell.

As a shell rushes through the air at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour it gets heavily charged with electricity by friction, says London Answers. It parts with it to any good conductor it meets on the way, doing terrible execution. Passing in front of a British soldier, a big shell gave him such a shock that he instantly fell dead.

In one of our wars two officers, standing side by side, saw a shell coming. They stood apart, and it passed between them without touching either. But one officer lost the sight of both eyes, and the other instantly became blind in one and soon lost the other also.

In another battle a soldier had just stooped to help a fallen comrade when a shell passed over his back. He fell forward quite disabled, and for months after he could not stand erect.

A curious accident of a similar kind happened to an American officer in the Cuban war. He was galloping across the field when a shell whirled past in front of him. His horse rolled over, and he himself became unconscious. On recovery he found that neither self nor steed had been wounded, and he knew that they had simply sustained a severe electric shock.

"Her Touch."

A sailor who met with a serious accident was carried to the London hospital. The poor mother hurried to the building to see her son. She was met by a kind but firm refusal from the house physician, but nothing daunted she pleaded for admission to the poor fellow's bedside. Who could resist a mother's entreaties? The safety of the patient lay in his being kept absolutely quiet, but the physician consented to her admission on condition that she did not speak a word. She stole softly to his bedside and gazed as only a mother can at her unconscious boy. She dare not speak, but a mother's love was not to be denied all expression, and gently laying her hand on his fevered brow she let it rest there a moment and then noiselessly crept from the room.

The watchful nurse heard the comatose sleeper murmur the words, "Her touch," and, rousing himself, he added, "Surely my mother has been here. I know her touch!"

Ah, there was an electric thrill of sympathy in that touch which told its own tale to the dying man!—Weekly Bouquet.

A Match Trick.

A feat which any one can perform with little or no practice is that of placing 14 matches upon a table and lifting them all up upon one of the matches. This is how it is done: Pick out one match—the one that has the flattest surface—and then place six of the other matches about one-fourth each across the first one, each of the six being parallel to each other and the thickness of a match distant from each other. Next place six other matches one-fourth each across the first match, but from the other side, all parallel and in the spaces left by the arrangement of the first six matches. Now take the fourteenth match, lay it over the 12 matches where they intersect, and by carefully lifting match No. 1 and holding match No. 14 in place you will accomplish without difficulty the feat.—Adelaide Herrmann in Woman's Home Companion.

The Jefferson Bible.

"The Jefferson Bible in the Smithsonian institution," says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, "has never been printed. The manuscript remains as it left Jefferson's hands, and, although several persons have proposed from time to time to print it, no one has ever done so. The Bible consists only of the teachings of Christ, extracts from the gospel arranged in chronological order from his birth to his ascension, and nothing else. All controversial passages are left out."

Crazy to Expect It.

Harduppe—Say, old fellow, lend me a hundred, will you?

Riggs—A hundred what?

Harduppe—A hundred dollars. I—

Riggs—Oh, stop your joking.

Harduppe (earnestly)—Joking? I was never more serious in my life. I'm broke.

Riggs—My dear man, you're not broke. You're cracked!—Catholic Standard and Times.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., July 21, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. G. Browning, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on September 18th 1900, viz: Levant G. Rice, H. E. 19780, for the se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 32, twp. 153 N., range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hulva Hulvason, Hans Fredrickson, George German, of Thief River Falls, Minn., and Louis Hendrickson of St. Hilaire, Minn.

52-5 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the Act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash at this office on the 1st day of September 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 1, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated July 20th, 1900.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. No. 296—8161. Register.
52-5

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, August 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire and county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Philip L. Weber late of the town of Hemet, county of Riverside and State of California on the sixth day of August A. D. 1898 at the town of Hemet in the county of Riverside and State of California died intestate, and being a resident of said Riverside county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 17th day of September A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of August A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.
8-6

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed,
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

20,000 Acres

Of Wild and Improved Lands for sale in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Prairie Lands,
Speculators Lands,
Timber Lands.

HIMLE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
Purchasers of N. P. Ry. Co. lands in Marshall and Red Lake Counties.

Call on or address
FRED G. WELLS, Local Mgr.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

$150,000 to Loan on Farm Lands.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S
BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be in debted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from

BENZ
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

GEO BENZ & SONS
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

Excellent Quality Moderate Price.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

Electric Light in Every Berth

A special feature of the Burglington's Chicago Limited. When you retire, turn on the light. After you are comfortably ensconced between the sheets, you can read by it. When you are sleepy, a twist of the wrist—and the light's out. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Scenic Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

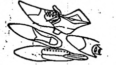
P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

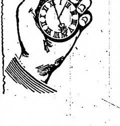
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belajre
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gerviss	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☛ STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, - - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper. ☜

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.60½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.57½	Flax	.124
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

School starts Monday.

Col. John Rasmusson of Crookston was here yesterday.

M. E. Todd was down from Thief River Falls yesterday.

F. A. Grady was up from the county seat the first of the week.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Landlord McAndress has just purchased a fine driving team.

O. Cliffgard will hold an auction sale at his place September 10th.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Beebe last Monday August 27th a boy.

A white frost was discovered by early risers yesterday morning.

J. W. Wheeler, the Crookston banker was here on business Monday.

There is nothing like early plowing—you have plenty time to thresh.

Call at Mrs. Eikhoff's millinery store and see the new line of fall hats.

Mrs. Dr. Blomburgh is visiting with friends at Red Lake Falls this week.

Service will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Ed. Gistie of Elmore arrived today on a visit to her sisters at this place.

Roadmaster Daggett of the Great Northern spent Monday night in the village.

A number of farmers have finished stacking their grain and are busy plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dobner of Thief River Falls were visitors in our village yesterday.

The republican county convention will be held at Red Lake Falls September 8th.

Attorney Richardson passed through here yesterday enroute home from a trip at the cities.

The chances are that the rain of last night will do considerable damage to the grain in shock.

L. T. Bergh, the McCormick collector is touring Polk county in the vicinity of Fertile this week.

When Jim Hill gets ready he will build his side-walk of cinders from the depot to Second street.

W. C. Andrew, the veteran traveling man for a St. Paul paper house was calling on customers Monday.

C. R. Beecher, cashier for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company made a business trip to Minneapolis last week.

Miss Nellie Hannay returned to-day from a months absence at Minneapolis where she has been visiting friends.

Miss Emma Clark of Crookston who has been visiting friends here for a few days returned to her home Tuesday afternoon.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Brink died yesterday afternoon of cholera infantum. The child was about 8 months old.

Twenty river drivers were sent up from Crookston last Saturday enroute to Red Lake Falls to take down another drive of logs.

To hear some people talk—the whole country would go to the d—l two minutes after McKinley was dead—that would be h—l!

Mr. Andrew Soderberg, the prosperour farmer of Rocksbury was in town last Friday and bought 40 acres of land joining his farm.

A gang of men came up Monday to lay new steel rails between here and the junction and also throughout the yards of the G. N.

The work of stringing ties between Warroad and Rainy river has begun and the steel gang are about ready to nail down the rails.

McKinley-Roosevelt-Van Sant buttons must be cheap when a bushel of them can be distributed in so small a town as St. Hilaire free.

The Ladies Aid sewing society will meet at the home of Mrs. Hibbert on Thursday afternoon. All ladies are kindly invited to attend.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

You would do well to call at Mrs Eikhoff's millinery store and see the large assortment of fall hats just received. Prices the very lowest.

J. G. Ballard of the Thief River Lumber Company was here Friday accompanied by his brother W. R. of San Francisco who is here on a short visit.

The hunting season opens Saturday and Mud lake will be the destination of several hunters from here, as ducks and geese are reported as being very numerous.

W. A. Case, Republican candidate for county auditor was at the lower Falls yesterday looking after his political fences, he found the situation very favorable.

All the railways of the state announce a half fare rate for everybody going to the state fair. The state fair, this year, will be larger and better than ever. The date is September 3-8.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rasmusson returned to their home at Valley City, N. D., last Friday accompanied by Mrs. M. A. Hall and two children who will remain for an indefinate period.

The school rooms have been cleaned and painted, the north hall up stairs has been partitioned off for a library room and everything is in readiness for the opening of the school Monday.

Mr. Budd has finished cutting hay on the east side and has bought some more on the west side of the river and will move his crew there to-day. Mr. B has put up about 600 ton of hay east of the river.

E. J. Brink went to Thief River Falls Monday evening to see Chief Sachem Smiley and his tribe of Red Men. A number of neophytes will go up next Monday and take their first lesson in the war dance.

The Crookston Tribune (Republican) has abandoned the daily field and will devote all its time and energy in getting out a first-class weekly. All unexpired subscriptions to the Tribune will be filled out by the Daily Times.

Thos. Shevlin, Jr., arrived Monday from Minneapolis to spend the balance of his vacation in and around St. Hilaire. He is well equipped with guns and will put in the greater part of his time after the first of next month hunting chickens and ducks.

Tams Bixby has resigned his job on the Dawes Indian Commission of which he was chairman and will take charge of Van Sant's campaign. Two years ago the very same Tams could not say things mean enough and bucked Van Sant at every turn of the road.

Traveling fakirs made St. Hilaire and vicinity at the rate of three per day last week and it wasn't a very good week either. Sorry to say but they all did more or less business. We haven't heard of any doing the short change act however—he may be the next.

We haven't heard so much about "hauling down to flag" since President McKinley, acting through the Secretary of State Hay, has abandoned to the English, upon the demands of the British embassador, a tract of land along our Alaskan border from ten to fifteen miles in width.

W. A. Sorsoleil showed us a sample of transparent crab apples this morning that were grown on his farm along the river south of town that are as good as any we have seen in Iowa or any other place. The time will come when these parts will be known as the apple and corn belt country.

St. Hilaire sports when they shoot chickens out of season, hide them from the game wardens by tucking them in between their shirts and the skin, same as the boys used to when they stole apples.—Crookston Times.

You got another guess coming Fred; as to the above sports. Your guess was close—try Thief River—the Press for particulars.

The Mille Lacs County Times says: "John Lind has served as governor for one year and eight months, and the state has not gone to the devil as many of the Republican shouters predicted it would in the event of his election. Minnesota never had a better chief executive than Governor Lind." The Times is one of the newspapers which the Republican press bureau claims, have changed to the Republican side.

She was a bright girl and they were at the game of base ball. She had won his enthusiastic heart by understanding the game right off and he loved her even more than if she had been his sister. "It reminds me of the household, said he, "the plate, the batter, the fouls and the flies." "And that reminds me of marriage she added, "first the diamond when they are engaged, then the struggle and hits when the men go out, and finally the difficulty they have to get home." And he sat down and thought and thought.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The Duluth Herald tells the following hard luck story which comes from a man in Patterson, N. J., suing for divorce. He thought he had won a home when he married a widow with a boarding house. Now he says she discharged the negro servant and he took his place. He had to arise at 4 and build fires for the regular boarders and then do the heavy work and clean up the kitchen. He always ate alone and at the second table. As the man who had his toe bitten while in bathing remarked: "I don't believe that lobster has a very soft snap."

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Guarding the President.

The safeguarding of the life of President McKinley from anarchists or the more feared class, cranks, is divided between the United States secret service and the local police department, says a special to the New York World from Washington. To reach the president while in Washington one must be known or have trustworthy credentials, and even then every visitor is under constant surveillance, and a menacing move would be instantly arrested by some of the attaches at the White House or the secret service men or local detectives constantly on guard at the executive mansion. Geo. F. Foster, one of the most trustworthy men in the secret service, is charged with guarding the life of President McKinley at all times when he is not in the White House. Foster travels on the same car stand on the steps when the president appears, and is always on guard at the door of the car. Charles Tharon, a Swede who is known as "Frenchy" to the White House employes, acts as the president's valet on all his trips, and is also in the secret service. He is virtually the presiden't body-guard. His wife is Mrs. McKinley's maid. The two mount guard over the president and Mrs. McKinley every time they take a trip or stop at a strange place, and it is their duty to see that no one reaches the private apartments of the president and wife.

In addition to Foster and Tharon there are several reliable men from the secret service always detailed to accompany the president when he is away from Washington. At the White House no one is allowed to enter except by the front door.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

From the number of sporty looking citizens seen sneaking out of St. Hilaire lately with dogs and guns and other ominous gear, it would seem that the gun club of that village is more or less of a myth.—Thief River Press.

Yep, two rigs equipped with the whole hunting paraphernalia, including water for a dozen dogs, went out the day the five game wardens were here—but—they would not bite. If Thief River Falls had a gun club, and did as much to protect the chicken crop as the St. Hilaire gun club did, a thousand or more chickens would be spared to this date. We don't like to say anything about this matter, but we have it from good authority that prairie chicken and grouse have been killed almost daily since the 4th day of July by would-be sports of the upper Falls—and they don't feel ashamed of it either—making it all the worse.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors for their assistance and timely attention during the illness and death of our husband and father.

Mrs. Peter Hall and children.

A Common Need.

Every man needs and every woman should have a good nourishing drink like "Golden Grain Belt Beer." It keeps both in good health. Bottled in pints or quarts; order from your dealer or Alex Thompson Crookston.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

Ramsey County Courier: Some candidates for office think that a newspaper ought to pick them up and give them $25 worth of good editorial space and yet those same candidates would not spend a cent to get their announcement into the paper. These poor "suckers" will find out after the campaign is over that they have made a sad mistake by not recognizing the newspapers to the extent of an announcement at least.

Wall street is astounded at the financial doings of the Standard Oil Company. And for Wall Street to be astonished over a big profit, is saying a great deal. So far this year, the Standard Oil company has paid cash dividents of 38 million dollars, and it is said, that other dividends will run the total up to 48 million dollars for 1900. Just think of this vast profit for one year. This is nearly 2 millions more than the total of the dividends paid in 1899 by all the national banks in the United States.—Argus.

Executive Agent Beutner of the State Game Commission has advised all field game wardens that by the decision of the attorney General non-residents must pay a license of $25.00 to hunt or fish in this state. This is only fair as North Dakota and many other states charge non-residents this license while they have been able hitherto to hunt in Minnesota free of all charges except for big game. The law will be strictly enforced and notices will be posted conspicuously all over the state that none may plead ignorance.

Lost: On Monday evening a bird dog, with white brown spots, wearing a nickle plated collar with name and address of owner. For return of or information about the dog will be rewarded at this office.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Auditor, subject to the approval of the republican convention, and if nominated and elected, I promise to conduct the business of the office in a manner that will meet the approbation of every tax-payer of the county.

W. A. Case.

A "round up" of exhibits and attractions reveals the fact that the State Fair of the present year will surpass even the expectations and announcements of its officers. Every building and every department is full to overflowing, and tent space is all that is left for belated applicants for places to exhibit. The exposition building, Horticultural hall, Dairy hall, Womans building, Poultry building, Agricultural hall, the Machinery buildings, the horse cattle, sheep and swine barns—all are crowded. Never before have such comprehensive and instructive exhibits been secured for a State Fair in this country. The amusement program is now fully completed and is high class throughout. Each afternoon there will be trotting, pacing and running races, with big purses and large fields of horses. Each evening there will be running races on the electric lighted half mile track and Pain's wonderfully realistic and brilliant spectacular pyrotechnic exhibition, "Dewey's Fleet in the Battle of Manila." Trapeze horizontal bar and bounding wire exhibitions will be seen both afternoon and evening and there will be continuous concert music by the best bands in the state. The Fair and the half rates announced by all the railways for that week, Sept. 3-8, seems to have been well advertised and an unusual attendance is expected. It will be the holiday week of the year.

—The Himle Land and Loan Co., will loan money on farm lands at legal rate, no commission, call on or address, Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

"One Hundred Years in the White House," opening the September Ladies' Home Journal, gives some highly interesting glimpses of the social life of the country, and of the home life of our Presidents since the time the Adamses moved into the executive mansion as its first occupants, in November, 1800. The "Romances of some southern Homes," in the same issue, pictures the most notable historic mansions of the South, and recalls the incidents which made them famous—their brave men and beautiful women. Some new anecdotes attract further interest to the beloved Phillips Brooks, as a man and as a preacher. They are characteristic and exceedingly well told. Anticipating the rather radical change that fashion has decreed in woman's attire, ten special articles are devoted to the fall and winter modes. The pictorial features of the September Journal include a page drawing of "Loiterers at the Railroad Station," as A. B. Frost sees them; "The Wonders of California Gardens," and the beauties of Yellowstone Park. There are numerous practical articles and much else that is helpful in the departments. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending August 27, 1900.

There were rains in all parts of the stace in the middle of the week. At many points the rains were heavy on the 24th, and there were scattered heavy showers on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. In the South advantage was taken of the dry weather and stacking and thrashing from the stack are well advanced. In central and northern portions the rains have seriously delayed stacking and shock thrashing, or stopped them altogether, and a great deal of grain in shock was much injured, as is also some in stack. The straw of much grain was so short that it was impossible to make shocks that would turn the heavy rains that they have been exposed to, and some grain was stacked before it was dry enough. The wheat in southern counties has yielded well so far, but in the northern two-thirds of the state, the wheat is very uneven, and a great deal of it is very poor. The grade of wheat still remaining in stock will be considerably lowered. Late flax continues to do well. Corn is ripening rapidly, and many are cutting it. Plowing is going on well, and it is well advanced for the season, though the heat, flies and mosquitos have been so distressing to the horses that many have delayed this work till later. The apple and plum crops are good.

—If you want to make a loan or sell your farm call on or address Fred G. Wells, Thief River Falls.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls, make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX, OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Its Reason for Being.

"But why," asked the amateur anarchist, for the twentieth time, "why do we need any law at all?"

"Law," said the flippant person, "is necessary for the conservation of our own property and other people's morals."—Indianapolis Press.

From War to Peace.

Two cannon from the Civil War are to be melted and cast into a statue representing peace. What a contrast—as great in a way as the change Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring about in the health of any one who uses it. It cures constipation, dyspepsia or weak kidneys. Try it.

Stretch.

It was the third time the man in the second row from the orchestra had observed to his wife that he guessed he would go into the lobby and stretch his legs.

"How long, oh, Lord, how long?" murmured the poor woman, while blinding tears filled her eyes.—Detroit Journal.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

How It Occurs.

Watts—I can't understand why so many of these prizefighters eventually drift into acting.

Potts—You can't? Now, if a prizefighter were to tell you he thought he could act, and asked your opinion, what would you tell him?—Indianapolis Press.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Of Chicago's Upper Ten.

"Yes, she's well bred. There's no doubt about that."

"She has always seemed to be."

"Why, her little brother tells me that she eats her pie with a fork even when only members of the family are present."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DOUGLAS SHOE.

The best advertised and consequently the best known shoe in the world today is undoubtedly made by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass. The one idea of this company has always been to sell a shoe for $3.50 which equals in every way the $5 shoes of any other concern. They are able to do this on account of there being no middle man's profit, as the goods are sold direct from the factory to the wearer. In 60 of the principal cities of the country they have their own retail stores. The goods are made in all sizes and widths, and few shoes equal them for style and durability.

The factory at Brockton employs over 1,100 hands, and all labor troubles are settled by the state board of arbitration. Nothing but union labor is employed, and pay about the best average wages of any shoe workers in the United States. The factory pay roll amounts to $17,435 per week. This company makes shoes for men only, and it is their proud boast that over one million men wear them.—Denver (Colo.) Post.

There Are Exceptions.

"It's the little things that count in the world, I tell you."

"Oh, I don't know. Our bookkeeper weighs 225."—Chicago Times-Herald.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Equal to the Occasion.

"Come, Bobby, tell us which you love best—your ma or me."

"No you don't, pa; I'm a middle-of-the-roader."—Chicago Record.

Medicine.

'I'm glad to note you're enjoying the soup, Mr. Sharpey," said Mrs. Starvem.

"Oh, I ain't taking it as soup, ma'am," replied the boarder. "I've got dyspepsia, and I heard hot water before meals was a good thing."—Philadelphia Press.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

One Chore Out of the Way.

"Amelia, it's a shame for us to quarrel this way before we start out."

"Oh, not at all, Edgar; if we have a right good quarrel now we won't have a thing to do but enjoy ourselves after we get on the train."—Indianapolis

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

A Woman's Question.

The Paying Teller—I cannot cash this check, madam.

She—Why not?

"There isn't money enough here to meet it."

"Then, can't you meet it half-way?"—Life.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

He Had Hopes.

"What did you say to the lawyer about breaking your father's will in your interest?"

"I told him I hoped he would allow me a reasonable per cent on what he got out of it."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The sworn woman-hating bachelor takes a pledge against intoxicating "smiles."

Be loving, and you will never want for love.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c; all Druggists. (If it fails—it is free.)

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MINNESOTA FORESTRY

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOREST FIRES.

Fifth Annual Report of the Chief Fire-Warden of Minnesota.

The law for the prevention and suppression of forest and prairie fires has been in operation five years, and the fifth annual report of the Chief Fire Warden, Gen. C. C. Andrews, being for the year 1899, has just been published. It is a document of 144 pages, and contains numerous original illustrations of Minnesota forests. The law constitutes town supervisors fire wardens, and in unorganized townships having inhabitants the Chief Fire Warden appoints fire wardens. The Chief Fire Warden can mass the fire warden force of the state at any special point to suppress fires. In ordinary years their pay cannot exceed fifteen days at two dollars a day. In emergencies, any able-bodied male citizen 18 years of age may be called upon to help extinguish a fire, for which he may be paid $1.50 a day for not exceeding five days in a year. It is the duty of chairmen and of fire wardens in unorganized territory to investigate and report fires to the Chief Fire Warden. Such officers are furnished with blanks for the purpose and stamped return envelope, and may charge a fee for making reports. The number of forest fires reported for 1899 was only 10; acres burned over, 3,635; damage, $1,541. Number of prairie fires, 34; acres burned over, 24,616; damage, $4,856. The drought of 1900, regarded by many as equal to that of 1894, when the Hinckley fire occurred, had been broken just as the report was ready to be printed. In regard to this period the Chief Fire Warden says: "There have been many forest fires, but from all the information I have received I doubt if the aggregate damage caused by them will exceed $300,000, or 3 per cent of the total valuation of the forests. There has been no loss of life. Considering the vast extent of the forest region, the great activity prevailing and the dangerous weather, the damage is less than might have been expected. While in some cases fire warden could, no doubt, have been more on the alert, it is nevertheless a fact that many fires were prevented, controlled and extinguished by fire wardens. The fact that I have received over 300 reports from various fire wardens, relating to fires and the precautions being taken during the drought, is evidence of their interest and activity."

The Pay of Fire Wardens.

Under the present law it is the duty of county commissioners to audit the accounts of fire wardens when satisfied of the justice of the claim, but in two or three of the thirty counties where fire warden service should be active the county commissioners have refused to audit such accounts, and have practically nullified the law in their counties. The state promptly reimburses each county to the amount of one-third of what they expend for fire warden service, and no county can expend more than $500 in any one year under the fire warden law. What better method can be devised for the payment of fire warden claims than by counties? If payment be left to the respective town boards, a levy for the purpose will have to be voted each year by the town meeting, and it might frequently happen that the towns which most needed the service would fail to vote the money. Also it might often happen that money would be voted and not actually required; in which case there would be temptation to spend it. There might be cases where towns could not afford to pay the necessary expense. Suppose the state would assume to pay all such expenses, how could a central officer very well scrutinize the accounts? Would there not be liability of much more excessive accounts being presented than under the present system?

We made the following additional extracts from the report:

Punishment for Carelessly Causing Fires.

A few persons have been convicted and punished the past year for carelessly causing fires. Fire wardens, however, are reluctant to institute criminal proceedings; and it is natural that they should be unwilling to make criminal complaint against a man who, perhaps, will be their neighbor or townsman through life. Still, men who accept official trusts should have courage to discharge them faithfully. Communities often feel that a man is being wronged if he is prosecuted; they do not stop to think that the principal object of punishment is to deter others from committing similar offenses. Very good people are liable to be careless, and when we punish a man who, in a heedless and careless spirit, sets a fire in very dry and windy weather, which he ought to know he cannot control and which destroys or endangers the property of others, he should be made an example of; not for revenge or because we wish to injure him, but as a warning to many others to refrain from doing the same.

Guarantees by Railroad Companies Against Fires.

The act of congress of March 3, 1875, grants railroad companies rights of way through the public lands of the United States, and the act of congress of March 2, 1899, grants general right of way for railroads through Indian reservations; and the laws of Minnesota give railroad companies power to acquire rights of way by purchase or condemnation of land. None of these laws provide guarantees against causing forest fires by companies operating railroads, and it would seem that they should be amended so as to secure proper guarantees against such evils.

Fires on Indian Reservations.

While the fire warden law applies to white people on Indian reservations, it does not apply to Indians on their reservations; with the view, therefore, to having some regulations adopted that would help prevent forest fires on Indian reservations, I visited Washington in the early part of December last, and had satisfactory interviews with the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of the general land office and with the commissioner of Indian affairs, with the result that the latter issued regulations and instructions, in form of a letter to the United States Chippewa Indian agent at White Earth, under date of December 23, 1899.

What Forestry Science Is.

Forestry is the science of growing trees for profit and should interest us in this state, because our climate and much of the soil is peculiarly adapted for growing pine. The white pine loves good soil, but it is not an exacting tree, and will thrive on poor soil. True economy demands, and it is a fundamental principle of forestry that good soil be reserved for field crops. It takes eighty years on an average to raise a crop of pine trees on sandy soil. This is too long for individuals to wait for a crop, and, if the business is to be undertaken extensively it must be by the state. The one great truth to be impressed on the public mind is, that we have in Minnesota about three million acres of idle land which is fit only for bearing pine, and which, if planted with pine and administered on forestry principles, would earn a net revenue of 3 per cent per annum, compound interest on the capital expended in the work.

Should Lay the Foundations of Sustained Forest Yield.

To-day we are cutting fifteen hundred million feet of pine in our Minnesota forests each year, but in twenty years the demand on our forest resources will be far greater than now. We should begin to lay the foundations of sustained forest products; because nature will work with us. It was Frederick the Great who started forestry in Prussia, and the people of Minnesota can do as much for their state, if they will but give the matter attention. Fortunately, we have not the incentive that he had when, after six years' absence in a foreign war, he returned to a country reduced as Carlyle says, "to skin and bones."

The value of the 10,000,000 acres of state forests in Germany, being on land unfit for agriculture, is $700,000,000, an amount equal to the total assessed valuation of property in Minnesota. The average net revenue therefrom is $23,000,000. And the forests are more in the nature of a park than of a wilderness. The principles of forestry are the same here as in Germany, but, owing to the denser population, cheaper labor and higher value of products, the profits of forestry there are much greater than could be expected here for a time. However, they would be fair here, and prove from the start the mother of wages. The sun, air and rain—all great factors in forest growth—are ready to go into partnership with our state in the forestry business, the state to furnish its sandy soil as capital, and receive all the dividends.

Proposed National Park—Vandalism.

A year ago last August I visited Cass Lake, and found, to my surprise and delight, on its south shore, such an ideal pine forest as, with the remarkably clean and sandy beach, formed one of the most beautiful spots for a health and summer resort that could be imagined. I gave to the press some account of it at the time. Later a joint committee of the state medical societies made a visit there, and through the influence of a committee of woman's clubs the legislature memorialized the president to postpone for two years the sale of the land, so that the State of Minnesota might, if it should then deem it expedient, buy the same for a park.

Judge of my surprise and indignation, then, to find, as I did, on visiting the same spot again in the early part of July, 1899, that a dozen or more acres of this beautiful forest were lumbered and cut over the preceding winter, on the fraudulent pretense of its being "dead-and-down timber." The tops and branches of the trees—slashings as they are called—are now lying there, endangering the rest of the forest in the event of dry weather. Notwithstanding the terrible injury and disfigurement the forest is not ruined for a park. But in May, 1899, fires were set on the eastern side, the traces of which cover quite an area, and were set for the purpose, as is generally believed, of making pretext for another contract the coming winter to lumber it as "dead-and-down timber."

This sad and wicked despoilment of one of the most beautiful places of scenery Minnesota possesses was perpetrated under the fraudulent system of lumbering "dead-and-down timber," a system which offers a premium for firing the forest, and which was cunningly devised to enable rascals to obtain standing pine at a price far below its value. The government at Washington is directly responsible, and our people should hold their senators and representatives in congress accountable and responsible that nothing of the kind occurs again, for they are the officers elected to conduct the affairs of Minnesota with the executive departments at Washington and with congress.

Some Reasons for the Park.

If the park be acquired it will be managed on forestry principles. The mature pine will be cut and honestly accounted for. Of course, some groves of the handsomest pine on lake shores will be preserved. The younger growth of forest will be protected; bare spots will be planted; a substantial yield and revenue will be maintained; yet, in fifty years, the forest in the park will be more valuable, and the park itself more beautiful than at present. If here and there are tracts of good agricultural land, they will be cultivated. The establishment of the park will give a wonderful impulse to forestry, and prove a boon to the Northwest that few now can realize. We have not in Minnesota, the White Mountains nor the Catskills, but we have as beautiful pine forests, and as beautiful clear lakes in their midst, as can anywhere be found; and future generations will reproach us if we allow all of such scenery to be forever ruined.

What the United States Receives for Its Pine.

Lumbering has been going on in the pineries of Minnesota for more than half a century. For a number of years back the pine that has been cut each year in Minnesota has averaged in value just as it stood in the woods, $5,000,000. Fully $100,000,000 worth of pine has been cut in this state, and $25,000,000 worth more has passed into the possession of private parties. For all this how much has the government of the United States received in money? It is true that some of the pine was granted to railway companies, but all that the United States has received for pine lands in Minnesota does not amount to $7,000,000. Beginning with the year 1849, and up to October, 1897, all that the United States has received for public lands at its land offices at Stillwater, Sauk Rapids, St. Cloud, Taylor's Falls, Duluth, Alexandria, Fergus Falls and Crookston—offices whose districts included all of the pine lands and much agricultural land—amounted to exactly $7,266,599.40! In view of these facts and figures, it would seem strange, indeed, and most lamentable if a little remnant of all the great pine forests of Minnesota could not be spared for forestry and for a health and pleasure resort for the people.

Other features of this report are sketches of the forestry systems of as many as sixteen different European states, observations on the Big Fork forests; a detailed forest "working plan," quoted by permission from Dr. William Schlich's Manual of Forestry and Dr. C. A. Schenck's report to the State Forestry Board of Minnesota on "The Problem of Forestry in Minnesota." There are also maps showing the location of standing pine in Lake and St. Louis counties.

When She Has Dollars They Aren't.

"It is a great drawback to have sense."

"What do you mean?"

"When a girl has sense all the men she likes are afraid of her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

UNVARNISHED TRUTHS

WORK OF THE STATE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

The Grain Inspection—The New Freight Schedules—The Republican Bureau of Prevarication—Odds and Ends of Interest to the Reform Forces.

Reform Press Bureau,
St. Paul, Aug. 27, 1900.

The Republican bureau which has been established for the purpose of manufacturing alleged facts for use in the campaign in this state has succeeded in persuading a considerable number of the country papers that some good might be done at this time by the publication of certain falsehoods concerning the present administration of the state grain inspection department. In effect, the statement which has been sent out is this: When Mr. Clausen was chief grain inspector the inspection fee was only 15 cents per car load. Under the present administration the fee was raised to 20 cents, then to 25 cents, and now it may be raised to 30 cents. From these alleged facts the farmers are asked to draw the inference that the department is managed less economically than it was under the old regime.

The Republican campaign managers know the charges to be false in every essential feature; but some who are publishing them may regard them as true. It may, therefore, not be amiss to give the exact facts in the case and put the falsifiers down. The figures are taken from the official records of the railroad and warehouse commission and their correctness may be verified by anyone interested in learning the truth.

During the greater part of the time when Mr. Clausen was chief grain inspector the fee was 25 cents. This was the case in 1895 and 1896. On Jan. 1, 1897, the fee was reduced to 15 cents. This reduction could be made because there was a large amount of money standing to the credit of the department. On Nov. 30, 1896, this amount was $123,268.54. The fee of 15 cents was entirely inadequate to defray the expenses. As a result the cash in the grain inspection fund was reduced in two and a half years from $123,268.54 to $21,236.10. The last session of the legislature having created a board of appeals and thereby increased the expenses of the department by about $20,000 a year, it was necessary to increase the inspection fee. It was raised to 20 cents and then, after most of the crop of 1899 had been marketed, to 25 cents. This action had to be taken in order that a deficit might be avoided.

The salient point is that there was a loss of $40,000 a year when the fee was 15 cents. The department could stand this for two years by using up more than $100,000 of the cash standing to its credit in the treasury. But the drain could not go on any longer without plunging the department into debt. The actual cost of the inspection and weighing service was, according to the official accounts, lower in 1899 than in any previous year except 1892. In 1896 it was $174,808.24 for 179,307,770 bushels; in 1897 it was $176,220.97 for 156,168,200 bushels; in 1898 it was $191,681.12 for 158,092,600 bushels, and in 1899 it was $213,764.54 for 218,133,100 bushels.

It will be necessary for the Republican bureau to invent a new story for the one about the alleged extravagance in the grain inspection department is too plainly at variance with the demonstrable facts.

Sept. 4 is the date fixed by the railroad and warehouse commission for the final hearing in the matter of rates on merchandise to be charged by the railroads of this state. A proposition has been made by the commission which was submitted to the railroads some days ago. Without going into details the result of the commissioners' schedules, if adopted by the railroads, will be: First, to place all distributing or competitive merchandise and manufacturing industries on the same footing—thus permitting industries in the smaller towns to compete on a fair basis with like concerns in the larger centers; second, to establish a uniform gradation of rates substantially on a mileage basis, while permitting the long lines to compete with the shorter ones; third, a moderate and conservative reduction of rates on all merchandise, both from terminals and between local stations.

It has been the aim of the commission to abolish the shortsighted policy, so often adopted by railroad managements when left to their own devices, of loading down the smaller towns with unjust and prohibitive discriminations. These discriminations, while they dwarf the energies of the smaller places, are also a positive damage to the centers which it is attempted to favor, because it dwarfs the development of the country upon which they depend for support. It is a very reasonable view, too, that if you build up the country the cities will benefit by the country's prosperity; while if you attempt to build up the city at the expense of the country you injure and dwarf both of them.

In going about this matter the commission has had in view the failures of states that have attempted to accomplish too much at once, and have submitted a proposition so eminently fair and safe that no fears are entertained as to its ultimate success.

It is generally admitted that much good work has been done by the department of public instruction in Minnesota since Superintendent Lewis was placed in charge by Governor Lind. What has been accomplished will be far reaching in its effects in the raising of standards and the betterment of educational conditions. "Keep us posted on your new ideas. We feel that Minnesota is taking many steps in advance of us in educational matters," so writes the Ohio commissioner of education to Superintendent Lewis.

One important action taken by Superintendent Lewis has been the revision of the normal school system of the state. The Minnesota normal schools had long been below the standard of other normal schools in the country and below the standard contemplated when they were founded: They were doing high school and grade work. Superintendent Lewis insisted that in giving their time to work which was better done in the state high schools, the normal schools were not fulfilling their proper functions. He therefore, with the cordial support of the governor, drafted a scheme to raise the standard of the normal schools by making the conditions for admission more stringent, stiffening the course of study, doing entirely away with the elementary courses, and extending the work required for graduation from the advanced course.

At first there were some objections against the proposed change but it was put into effect, and today the Minnesota normal schools rank as high as any in the whole country. Furthermore, the department under Superintendent Lewis prepared and secured the passage by the legislature of a law for the uniform examination of state teachers. The superintendent was instrumental, also, in securing the passage of the Argetsinger bill, which more than doubled the state aid to the high schools and the common schools in the rural districts.

These are only a few instances of many, indicating how the service has been improved during the present state administration.

A report to the railroad and warehouse commission shows that the Duluth weights on grain have during the present year fallen short in Buffalo by only 8 pounds per 1,000 bushels. Considering the fact that the grain is handled twice, in and out, this is a remarkably good showing. In the preceding six years the weights fell short, per 1,000 bushels: Thirty-five pounds in 1894, 30 pounds in 1895, 30 pounds in 1896, 17 pounds in 1897, 20 pounds in 1898, 17 pounds in 1899.

The Republicans are making much ado about the return of Senator Stewart of Nevada to the Republican fold. There is nothing surprising about his action. In order to secure a re-election he was compelled to make terms with the late Collis P. Huntington and his railroad interests, and since that time he has voted with the Republicans on all questions.

In a letter to General John M. Palmer, Theodore Roosevelt has explained that in speaking of the Democrats as standing for dishonor and dishonesty at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad, he did not mean all Democrats, but only those who endorse the Democratic platform and vote the Democratic ticket. This is a distinction without a difference and puts Roosevelt in even a worse light than before he offered his explanation.

The gist of the Republican charges against Governor Lind is that he has a habit of displaying pernicious activity in doing his official duty. He refuses to follow the Republican example of drawing his salary and letting the business of the state run itself. One of the latest instances of his pernicious activity is a letter to Professor Otto Lugger asking that the farmers of the state be warned against the danger from locusts or grasshoppers, and advised how they may protect themselves against future damage by the simple method of plowing all their stubble fields during the fall.

In his speech at Topeka Aug. 24, in reply to the committee which gave him the official notification of his nomination by the Populists as their candidate for the presidency, Mr. Bryan effectually gave the lie to the assertion made by Republicans that he is trying to dodge the silver issue. He spoke with all possible clearness and emphasis, showing that while imperialism now has become the most threatening danger, the money question has by no means been definitely settled. In 1896 this question was, he declared, of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country. They were defeated, but that did not end the matter. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not end the agitation for tariff reform. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem.

"If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetalism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

"The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money."

The silver question is not dead, but is merely allowed to rest while matters more pressing at this time are being discussed. No question is finally settled until it is settled right. P. S.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Edward P. Arsean, Duluth, Minn., derrick; Ralph P. Felton, Minneapolis, Minn., weighing and recording scale; Oluf O. Fjeld, Mayville, N. D., grain separator; Frank Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., wheel and axle; Charles Mondeng, Minneapolis, Minn., honey box machine; William Reichow, Princeton, Minn., spark arrester; Henry E. Rolph, St. Paul Minn., wagon brake; Laura Bassett, Princeton, Minn., pastry mixer (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

A BOSTON INSTITUTION.

Among the unique institutions of Boston is the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St. established nine years before the death of the great philanthropist, the late Mr. George Peabody, from whom it takes its name. During the past 30 years it has achieved a wide and lasting distinction. The medical publications of this institute have millions of readers, and are as standard as gold. Their last pamphlet for men only, 94 pages, entitled "Know Thyself," is sent free by mail, sealed, on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

Not So Easy After All.

At one of his famous little dinners a prominent professional man of Washington was greatly pleased with the salad, as were also his guests. Evidently it was partly meat and partly vegetable, but the flavor was new, distinct and undeterminable. This was so faint that one guest declared: "It's not a taste at all; only a smell."

At length some one suggested that the chef be asked for the recipe, upon which the host remarked:

"My man greatly dislikes being asked for recipes. On this occasion, however, his vanity may overcome him if we tell him how greatly we have enjoyed the dinner, and the salad in particular. At any rate, we'll see."

The Frenchman soon appeared, and was visibly affected, not to say elated, by the compliments.

"Eet gif me gret plaisir," he said, "to tell how I mak ze sal-lad. Eet ver' simple. I haf ze laitue 'rrage ready; an' I haf ze meat chop ver' fine; an' I haf ze pomme de terre, ze patate, an' stan' a leetle an' dry; zen I mix zem up. Zen I mak' ze dresseeng mayonnaise; madame, she know. I haf all ver 'col' ready as ze feesh ees serf. Zen as ze sal-lad ees to serf, I tak' une tete d'ail, pardonnez-moi, one leetle cloaf of ze garleek, an' nebble him in ze front mouth, so, an' breathe gentle, ver' gentle, on ze sal-lad. Zat gif eet ze flavor delicat.'"—What to Eat.

Where Blocks Are Long.

A dear old lady with soft blue eyes, white ringlets around her ears and a quaint purple gown, got on a Third street car during the late torrid wave. She looked rosy, but cool and comfortable, while the others on the car were mopping their brows, fanning themselves and cursing inwardly.

As Miss '49 got on the car she said to the conductor, "Hi want to get hoff at H'm street."

"All right," said the conductor, and the car went on. Nothing happened until L street was reached, when suddenly the old lady looked up and asked, "H'is this he'l?"

"You bet it is," said a big, perspiring man, and soft, low cries of, "here, here," mingled with the laughter that rippled through the car.—Salt Lake Tribune.

BENNE PLANT FOR CHILDREN.

A Specific for Summer Complaint.

During these warm days of midsummer, parents cannot be too watchful. It is the safe thing to have this well known family specific always in the house to check the first appearance of any bowel trouble in the children. Get a bottle of EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT today. It may save the life of your child.

Prepared by THE J. & G. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Near Enough.

A German scientist has figured it out that the earth weighs 11,913,000 trillion pounds. This may not be exact within a few pounds, but not even those who "want the earth" are liable to object on that account.—Chicago News.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Matter of Sequence.

Grandfather (a trifle irritated)—Can't you do something with that baby of yours? He keeps me awake every night.

Young Mother (on the defensive)—That baby of ours! Dear me, pa, you are just as responsible for him as anybody.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Boxers.

The Boxers have rushed the Christian powers against the ropes, for the moment, but they haven't by any means found the solar plexus of the latter.—Detroit Journal.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

To the Critic.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Disraeli.

Marriage is often a failure in which the man signs everything over to his wife.

Statistics show that women marry later in life than they used to.

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years.

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief.

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."—MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Easy Monthly Payments

We sell Regina Music Boxes for public places with money slot attachments, and for home use without attachments, on easy Monthly Payments. With money attachments they are

A Constant Source of Revenue

and soon pay for themselves. They can be placed in all kinds of business houses.

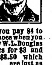
We Repair Music Boxes.

Correspondence invited.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.,

510 First Ave. So., - - - Minneapolis, Minn

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE



The modern, easy-fitting, economical shoes for progressive men are the W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes. Perfect shoes that hold their shape and fit until worn out. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

Established in 1876.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

A $5 SHOE FOR $3.50.
A $4 SHOE FOR $3.

The real worth of our $3 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4 to $5. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Having the largest $3 and $3.50 shoe business in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade $3 and $3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

DO NOT BUY **WELL DRILLING MACHINERY** until you see our new Catalogue No. 24. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LADIES! When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails, box free. Mrs. R. L. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

N W N U —No 35— 1900.

(CUT OUT)

FREE Wm. Donaldson & Co.
GLASS BLOCK STORE,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

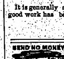
Your name and address on this slip sent to us will secure for you FREE our FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS.

Name..............................

Address..............................

This Catalogue of some 250 pages, beautifully illustrated, will bring right to your home our great store, with all its possibilities of money-saving. Send for it at once—FREE.

(CUT OUT)



SEND NO MONEY. We ask no money until you have examined the machine and convinced yourself it is such a machine as was never before offered at anything like the price. OUR OFFER. Mention No. 22 if you have any use for a sewing machine. Don't send one cent of money, but write your name plainly and in full, name of postoffice and nearest railroad station, and we will send this drop head 5-drawer Cabinet Blue Ribbon Sewing Machine to your railroad station. PREPAYING ALL FREIGHT CHARGES ourselves; go there and examine it, call in any expert to examine it, compare it with machines that others sell at $40 to $60, and if every one pronounces it in every way the equal of such machines, the most wonderful bargain you ever heard of, pay freight agent our special introductory price, $16.27. If it is not perfectly satisfactory in every way, you will be under no obligations to take it. $16.27, freight and collection charges paid by us to any town east of Rocky Mountains for the No. 22 machine in our new Grand Five Drawer Drop Head Cabinet Blue Ribbon, it eclipses all previous attempts at Sewing Machine values. Guaranteed 20 Years. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

BEST MINNESOTA PATENT FLOUR
T. M. ROBERTS MINNEAPOLIS

Roberts' Best Patent Flour. Fully guaranteed; none better at any price. G 3315 T. M. Roberts' Best Minnesota Patent, guaranteed equal to any flour made; 98-lb. sacks, $1.85; 98-lb. sack, 2d Patent, same as good many sell for best, $1.75. Try a sack with your next order and you will always use Roberts' Flour. CARPETS—Over fifteen carloads of carpets at half the price your dealer pays for them. Carpets for 18 cents that others ask 25 or 30 cts. for. Carpets for 28 cts. per yd. that others ask from 50 to 60 cts. for. FINE OLD RIO COFFEE. 10 lbs. 97 cents. Include some in your next order. Send for Drug Catalogue and save money. We are offering FINE TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, FINE SURREYS, ROAD CARTS, ROAD WAGONS, etc., at 40 per cent less than they retail for. Our Special Vehicle and Harness Catalogue contains the latest and best goods for 1900. Send your name at once and we will send it free. See Our Prices on Flour. We are selling best Minnesota flour at [illegible] per sack. Order now all you will need for several months.
T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis. **Woodward & Co., Grain Commission.** Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900. NUMBER 7.

UNDISGUISED GREED

ONE OF THE CONVERTS TO THE REPUBLICAN GOSPEL OF GREED.

The Awful Anarchist Plot—Republican Anti-Imperialists. General Apathy Will Be the Explanation—The Independent Republican Governor of Wisconsin—Other Odds and Ends.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3, 1900.

Charles Denby, ex-minister to China, is being paraded in the Republican press as a recent convert to the McKinley cause. A convert, indeed! Mr. Denby was made a member of Mr. McKinley's first Philippine commission because he was known to be an imperialist. Since that time he has been engaged in writing of the advantages of imperial dominion. He is, as the Chicago Chronicle says, an imperialist of the most sordid kind, with no admixture of religion, humanity, benevolent assimilation or anything but pure and blind greed. Witness this extract from an article which he wrote for The Forum, and which was printed in that magazine in the number for February, 1899:

"The hard, practical question alone remains: Will the possession of these islands benefit us as a nation? If it will not set them free tomorrow and let their people, if they please, cut each other's throats or cut what pranks they please."

The Chronicle offers this pertinent comment:

"It will be seen that there is no Christianity or humanity or duty or destiny nonsense about that. There is no fear that "the world would laugh at us" or that some vulture nation would swoop down and make a meal of the islands if we should "haul down the flag" and "sail away."

"Denby's policy immediately the subjugation enterprise was openly entered upon more than a year and a half ago was the most cold-blooded "scuttle policy." His policy was: Keep the Philippines regardless of the wishes of their ten millions of people if you can make it pay. If you cannot make it pay turn them loose and let the people cut each other's throats or go to the devil any other way. You are out for the stuff, and all talk of humanity or duty is mere stuffing for sentimental ears."

Everybody is now laughing at that awful plot to assassinate President McKinley, which was reported to have been hatched by Italian anarchists and which was recently unearthed by the chief of our government secret service. The prompt arrest of two of the desperate anarchists on their arrival in New York from Naples was expected to result in some terrible revelations and create a sentimental regard for the president whose life had thus been providentially saved. But the thing has fallen flat.

The real facts appear to be these: Natale Moresca, one of the men arrested on suspicion of having been sent to this country by the Italian anarchists with orders to assassinate President McKinley, was a poor laborer in Naples. He wanted to marry a girl, who also was courted by another lover. Moresca was the favored suitor. He decided to go to America in hopes of making some money, and it was understood that the wedding would take place on his return to Naples. He secured a situation as waiter on the Kaiser Wilhelm and sailed for New York. His rival wrote an anonymous letter to Mr. Byington, the United States consul at Naples, denouncing Moresca and another man, Guida, who also sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm, as anarchists who were going to the United States for the purpose of murdering the president. The consul wired the startling news to New York and the two men were arrested immediately on their arrival.

This appears to be the whole truth regarding the awful tragedy which was averted by the courage and skill of the detectives in the secret service of our government.

There was a time when John Hay, the present premier of the McKinley government, believed what would be rank treason in one of the latter-day Republicans. In his book, "Castillian Days," he says:

"There are those who think the Spaniards are not fit for freedom. I believe that no people are fit for anything else."

Charles Sumner, one of the greatest of Republicans in his time, said in a speech on the acquisition of Alaska:

"I cannot disguise my anxiety that every stage in our predestined future shall be by natural process, without war, and, I may add, even without purchase. There is no territorial aggrandizement which is worth the price of blood."

Another old fashioned Republican, John Sherman, said in a speech at a soldiers' reunion in Mansfield, O., Aug. 26, 1899:

"I am and always have been opposed to war in the Philippines. We have no business there, and I hope they will soon be left alone to govern themselves. I shall be glad to welcome the day when the soldier boys shall be called home from the Philippines. We shall then again be the same great family as we have been heretofore. The war is not only an expensive war, but it is also unnecessary, uncalled for, and unjust."

Republicans everywhere appear to be casting about for some plausible explanation which they may offer when their fears have been realized in November. They are saying that they will win if they only succeed in getting out their full vote. But they fear the result because of over-confidence. There is, they say, general apathy in their ranks. Several of the leaders have sounded a note of warning against over-confidence. Of course, this simply means that Republicans are troubled with apathy, not because they are confident of McKinley's election, but because they don't care whether he is elected or not.

Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury, says that if Bryan should become president "he could order his secretary of the treasury to make payable in silver all the public debt payable in coin and all current disbursements as well."

If this were true it would prove the loose-jointedness of the Republican legislation for the firm establishment of the gold standard.

Nothing, says the Philadelphia Record, affords more convincing proof of the plutocratic tendencies of the Republic party than the frank confidence with which Chairman Hanna goes from city to city making his levies for campaign funds upon rich men and officeholders who have obtained wealth and preferment through partisan favoritism. He told the Philadelphia magnates who on Saturday last were gathered to see him that Philadelphia would be drawn upon for $600,000. This is an immense sum. If the size of the draft be any criterion of the real exigencies of the McKinley campaign it is an evidence of desperation.

Edward Scofield, governor of Wisconsin, is a Republican who refuses to take his views ready-made from the headquarters of his party. At the banquet of the Iron Brigade in Chicago some days ago the governor made a speech and raised his voice in warning against the growing spirit of militarism. He used this language:

"The most highly trained army, all the authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, can never subdue wholly an army of intelligent men fighting for their homes. This fact becomes more true every year and our nation will do well to heed it. We have had a taste of war recently, which unquestionably has awakened a military spirit, and what we have now to guard ourselves against is a too great and dangerous growth of this spirit. We prefer peace and we are a nation whose glory is that when it does engage in war it is not for conquest, but for righteousness sake."

He declared that "our path to glory in an honorable future does not lie through bloody seas."

The poem entitled "America and Liberty," by Professor Wilhelm Petterson of Minneapolis, is becoming famous. It contains these spirited and patriotic lines, which will appeal to every believer in the true American doctrine of human rights:

Who said "Haul down our flag?" No man
Whose warm blood is American.
"Thou Freedom's noblest symbol, rise
In growing splendor to the skies;
And be, where'er thou art unfurled,
The flag of hope to all the world."
But, mark ye well, our flag must wave
O'er loosened chains, to free, to save.
And if they say it waves its folds
O'er ships with slavery in their holds;
And if they say it waves o'er lands
Where men in arms as conquerer stands.
'Tis but a false, pretentious rag,
'Tis not OUR flag, 'tis NOT our flag.
OUR flag must wave, where'er it be,
For Justice, Right and Liberty.

The Goodhue County News pays this deserved tribute to Governor Lind:

"There is not a department of the state's activity where his influence is not felt, invariably in the people's interest. The secretary of state neglected his duty; Governor Lind called his attention to the lapse by citing facts without comment. Other governors never troubled themselves with the state's affairs in the attorney general's office. Governor Lind, without officiousness, has had more consultations with the attorney general than all his predecessors. Other governors have named railroad commissioners and let it go at that. Governor Lind knows what the railroad commission is doing and has made not a few suggestions upon which some of their most important initiatives were based. In the coal rate case, the Southern Minnesota grain rates, the Northern Minnesota joint rate case, he has been informed of every step.

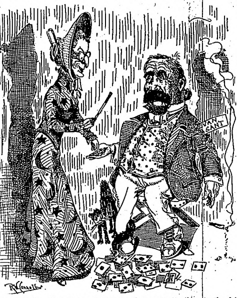
"Other governors have appointed their boards and then gone off and left them. Governor Lind never fails, if he can help it, to attend the meetings of the prison board, the charities and corrections, and so on. There is not an institution with whose workings he is not familiar. There is not a problem he has not studied. There is not an interest of the state upon which he is not informed. There is not an interest of the people for which he is not zealously concerned.

"Nobody knows how much he has done for the state, how useful his labors have been. He is governor every minute and to every purpose."

The Des Moines Weekly Globe, a Republican paper, believes in imperialism and makes no secret of it. The paper speaks right out in favor of a change in our form of government. It develops its views in this wise:

"For a long time thinking people who have large commercial interests have felt unsafe with our present form of government from the fact that we are controlled by the little cheap John politicians and ward heelers. Now is a good time to do away with our obsolete Constitution and adopt a form of government that will be logical with our new expansion ideas and will give ample protection to capital. A constitutional monarchy is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We take it that the great farming interests of our land will readily adapt themselves to the change. The farmer is a great lover of law and order, and anti-monarchy is largely the expression of French revolutionary ideas suggested by hot-headed theorists." P. S.

A DAY WITH MADAME FORTUNE TELLER.



MADAME F. T.: The latest predictions are that your attentions to the fair Minnie Sota are becoming obnoxious. Your rival has become the light of her eye, and is particularly favored by her relatives. I advise you to retreat and cast your affections on the beautiful Missis Ippi, who has stood by you all these years of worry and toil, etc., etc.

BRAVE DEEDS

The Chicago American's Terrific Arraignment of the Rough Rider.

Tribute to Mr. Bryan's Honesty and Courage by the Springfield Republican.

Towne's Warning Against the Sacrifice of America's Moral Leadership.

TWO "BRAVE DEEDS" IN COL. ROOSEVELT'S LIFE.

Hearst's Chicago American.

Martha Place, a half-demented old woman, committed a most atrocious murder. It was a murder of jealousy. Homely, old, ill-tempered, not loved by her husband, she brutally murdered her step-daughter because she was jealous of the husband's attention to the step-daughter.

Newspapers had predicted that she never would die in the electric chair. Governor Morton, a plain old gentleman, who had never shot anybody in the back and had no especial claims to glory, had twice declared when governor that he would not allow a woman to be killed by electricity. No woman had ever been killed by electricity. None—not even the very worst—had been executed in the state for years.

But Martha Place committed her murder and was convicted when Roosevelt was governor.

Roosevelt feared nothing. When urged by his friends and family not to allow the old woman to be killed so brutally, he snapped his white teeth and declared that "mawkish sentimentality" could not move him.

Women and decent men appealed to him, but his "courage" could not be moved.

"What," he asked, "an electric chair paid for by the state and no governor has had the courage to send a woman to that electric chair? I'll show them what I dare do."

It was no idle boast.

The day came, the old woman was half carried into the death room. The back of her head was shaved so that the current might easily reach her brain. One of her legs was bared to the hip that the second electrode might burn her without setting fire to her clothing.

A score of men looked on at this sight, which history owes to the "brave" Governor Roosevelt. It was a sight to be seen only once. Roosevelt will never again be governor. There will never again be a man at the head of a great state capable of sending a woman in shameful dress to a shameful death before many men.

The "brave" governor was under his bedclothes far away. The woman was pushed into the chair and strapped in, the current—turned on by Roosevelt's order—entered the brain. Twice, three times, it was turned on, while the feeble frame moved convulsively, AND THAT WAS THE END OF ROOSEVELT'S BRAVEST DEED.

Some men are mawkish. Some are sentimental. Some could not enjoy executing an old woman. Some, if especially authorized by law to commute sentence to life imprisonment whenever they thought wise to do so, would have spared Martha Place the suffering and shame of that death. Perhaps they will not give their vote to Roosevelt for that particular piece of courage.

But the second heroic deed may move them.

That second deed can be told more quickly.

Roosevelt had gone to war. After heroic performances—told over his own signature in numerous magazines—he informs us that he took San Juan Hill.

At one stage of his glorious progress he saw fleeing before him a miserable Spaniard. The man's back was turned, of course. He was running away.

He had never hurt Roosevelt. He was in the army because compelled to be there. The real conflict was over.

But, as he ran, his back offered a most inviting shot. Roosevelt, you must remember, had never killed a man.

He had once killed a bear in a trap, according to western stories. He had killed rabbits and robins. He had indirectly killed old Martha Place. But he had not actually had the satisfaction of pressing the button.

Here was a chance really to enjoy the sensation of killing a fellow creature. It was a foolhardy undertaking, for the man's back was turned. He could not suddenly face round and do harm, for he had dropped his weapons in his flight. If ever Roosevelt was to enjoy the sensation of taking human life, here was his chance to enjoy the sensation safely.

He says in the shameful story which he himself has signed and left for his children to read:

"I SHOT HIM DEAD WITH MY REVOLVER."

We do not pretend to guess what the next "brave" deed of this brave man may be, if offices and opportunities continue to pour in upon him.

We simply narrate these two sample deeds of heroism as guides to those who must vote this fall.

AN OLD WOMAN ELECTROCUTED.

A FLEEING UNARMED MAN SHOT IN THE BACK.

Such are Roosevelt's chief claims to heroism at present. If you indorse such heroism vote for him by all means.

ONE OF LIND'S BOARDS.

The different state institutions are receiving business management under the Lind administration. Take, for instance, the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, which, for the first time in thirty years, is under the management of a board, the majority of which were appointed by a reform administration. The work that has been accomplished by the present board deserves the highest praise and commendation. The different departments of the institution are becoming recognized by the whole country as the leading ones of their kind in the United States.

Attention is called to the following reforms brought about by the board:

1. Under the leadership of Supt. Lewis, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a member ex-officio of the board, the teachers at the school for the deaf and blind have been placed upon a schedule salary basis, with minimum and maximum rates, increasing as teachers become efficient by long continued service thus preventing impartiality, insuring justice and bettering the service as well as the standing of teachers employed.

2. The change of system in the manner of purchasing supplies, allowing competitive bids among merchants, prevents a favored few from furnishing all the supplies to the institution at retail prices. This system of advertising for supplies in quantities to last three months at a time under what is known as the "Pennsylvania system," is a reform brought about at the special instance of Director H. D. Stocker, Jr., of Minneapolis, a recent appointee on the board by Gov. Lind, who has made a special study of the question. The bids, when opened on Aug. 14th, showed that a vast saving will be made to the state in the furnishing of groceries, meats, flour, etc., in the next three months, estimated by Director Stocker to be at least $500 a month, or $6,000 a year, and probably a sum considerably exceeding that, besides assuring a superior quality of goods to be supplied.

The recently inaugurated system above referred to places the institution on a business basis which all taxpayers of the state will fully appreciate.

3. The treatment and care of epileptics is receiving an attention never considered under previous administrations. When Director Stocker became a member of the board he at once became satisfied that the epileptics were not receiving sufficient consideration, and by his efforts, supported by the other members of the board, a special course of treatment is now being inaugurated for this poor unfortunate class. Better accommodations are also being provided for them in the form of cottages, which will suggest the home life, rather than that of an institution.

4. Surplus help has been dispensed with, which will be a saving of several thousand dollars a year to the state without detriment to the service.

The above are but a few of the important changes introduced by this Lind board, who are progressive in their ideas and businesslike in their methods.

The people of the state will give their seal of approval to the work being done by this board, and others, by voting for Gov. Lind for re-election.

A CHARGE REFUTED.

Some Republican organs and politicians have amused themselves by charging Mr. Bryan with being dishonest, merely because he did not make silver the burden of his speech at Indianapolis. The Springfield Republican, which is opposed to Mr. Bryan's views on the money question, replies to the charges against him in this way:

"The Boston Transcript builds up an argument that the Democratic candidate is dishonest on the strength of the fact that in 1890 he was talking for a low tariff; in 1896 for free silver, and in 1890 for anti-imperialism. How is it possible for a man to be honest who has a paramount issue every few years? If, however, the Transcript should send a correspondent to Lincoln to ask Mr. Bryan his views on the tariff and free silver what answers would it receive? Mr. Bryan would cordially tell the correspondent to print the fact as many times as he pleased that he believed in silver as much as he did in 1896, and in a low tariff as much as he did in 1890. Would this prove that Mr. Bryan was an honest man or a dishonest man? Are you to conclude from the fact that a man openly stands by his past opinions that he has no honesty of conviction?

"The basis of the charge of dishonesty is somewhat queer. It seems that while Mr. Bryan believes in a low tariff as much as ever, he is not now making it the burden of his speeches; that while free silver is as deeply imbedded in his convictions as ever, he can deliver an important, historic address without once mentioning 1 to 1. If that constitutes dishonesty, then Mr. Bryan is a dishonest man. Even Mr. Cleveland, were he to enter this campaign with his old activity, would immediately demonstrate his dishonesty because he would forget all about "free raw materials" and the "robber tariff" whichever side he espoused. Mr. Cleveland, it is safe to say, would make a speech without once mentioning the issue which he considered paramount all the way from 187 to 1894.

"Now, what is the real truth? Did Mr. Bryan ever make an issue in his life? Never. Circumstances made the issues. The people took them up. One after the other they have been given by the people the place of chief prominence in their political deliberations. Bryan has addressed himself, like John Smith or Reuben Brown, to those issues as they came along; he has taken sides concerning them, and when one issue has been succeeded by another in chief prominence he has not had the power to thrust it into the background. Bryan, good or bad, is a leader of men. But he has positive views, and tells you what they are, on the great public questions as they come along. He is not responsible for the order of their coming, or for the prominence the American people give to them. The issue of imperialism was not created or established in its permanent paramountcy by Bryan. Events created it and events made it paramount in the minds of the people.

"The opportunity to attack Mr. Bryan's opinions is unsurpassed, because they are so beautifully precise in their definiteness. He stands here on the tariff, and there on the income tax, and over yonder on silver. When you wish to whale Bryan you can always find him at home and coming to meet you at the door. On some points many of us disagree with him. But how can he be called dishonest in his relations to the American people?"

Mr. Bryan does not make issues, he meets them.

MISUSE OF THE FLAG.

The St. Paul Globe makes these sensible remarks:

"The correct impression was once general that the Stars and Stripes belonged to all citizens alike, regardless of political or religious beliefs, and that all citizens were equally interested in promoting the honor of the flag. Difference of opinion as to the administrative procedure affecting the welfare of the nation can exist without forfeiting the right of any class to be regarded as honestly loyal; but since Mark Hanna took hold of the Republican party in behalf of the trusts and the special private interests generally there has been introduced a new code of loyalty. As long as country was the chief concern of political parties, as long as all were striving honestly to apply party doctrines to the advantage of all people alike, the logic of universal proprietorship in the flag was too strong to combat. Then no one dared to defile the banner by appropriating it for the exclusive glory of a faction or of a party.

"But from the Republican standpoint the same logic does not now apply. Before the party looks once at the country as a whole it glances ten times in the direction of the trusts and the million-dollar special interests which it has promoted and sustained at the expense of the people. These are its particular care; in them are wrapped its hopes and its fears, in them the justification of its existence and continued hold on the offices. It is not strange that this gives the party a cross-eyed view of patriotism, and leads to an excess of protest of innocence, the evidence of which is revealed in the seizure of the flag as an exclusive party property. This misuse of the flag means a guilty conscience; it suggests an attempt at disguise. It is vain; it will do the party no good, for the majority of citizens are only disgusted at such display and are able to reason that if there existed any exclusive representative of loyalty and patriotism among political parties the distinction would be conceded as a matter of course, without any claims or protests from the favored one."

A trust robs you waking or sleeping, eating or drinking, working or playing, living or dying, and the coffin trust gets you in the end.

OPENED BY TOWNE

FIRES FIRST GUN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

An Immense Audience Comprising Persons of All Shades of Political Belief Listen to the Silver Tongued Orator's Remarks—Goes After Roosevelt's St. Paul Speech Without Gloves — Imperialistic Policy of the Republican Party Denounced in Unmeasured Terms.

Duluth, Aug. 27.—The largest gathering to listen to a political speech that ever assembled in Duluth was that of this evening at the armory, when Hon. Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in an address in which he replied to the recent speech of Gov. Roosevelt delivered at St. Paul on the occasion of the national convention of the League of Republicans Clubs, and arraigned the administration policy in the Philippines.

The audience, which comprised persons of all shades of political belief and many scores of women, listened attentively to the silver-tongued orator's remarks for more than two hours and frequently throughout the discourse the applause was deafening.

The speech, which will be used as a campaign document, is considered as Mr. Towne's greatest political effort. At its conclusion he was tendered an ovation by the multitude present.

Mr. Towne will leave Tuesday or Wednesday for Idaho and other Western points to enter actively into the work of the campaign.

Mr. Towne opened by expressing lack of patience with any one who believed in his "party, right or wrong," or "any president, right or wrong," considering the latter simply another statement of the divine right of kings. He then said:

"Numerous questions are involved in this campaign. It is rare, however, that more than one great issue is decided at a time, and, as a rule, one subject of interest is uppermost in the public mind and chiefly calls for discussion and decision. This is especially true in 1900. The relatively secondary matters, important as they are all, have reference to policies to be pursued by the republic. The issue of first moment, the one that temporarily dwarfs all others by comparison, is whether the republic itself is to continue. Because of the magnitude of this question, which not only the Democratic platform but the public concern declares to be the paramount issue of the campaign, because time will not permit a full discussion in one meeting like this of all the subjects embraced in the party platform, and because I design to use a good part of this address in commenting upon the speech mainly concerned with this topic, delivered at St. Paul recently by the Republican candidate for vice president, I shall devote the greater part of the time to-night to the

Consideration of Imperialism.

Let us first inquire how the question has arisen. It is one of the paradoxes of history that a policy of subjugation and conquest should have been the inheritance of a war of liberation."

He then reviewed at some length the causes leading up to the chief events of the Spanish war. He took up the insurrection in the Philippines, which had been raging for many years, sketching it briefly, and telling how brilliantly Dewey and his sailors engaged the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and continued:

"It was thus as a mere incident in the prosecution of the war for the liberation of Cuba that we found ourselves in the Philippine islands. It is claimed that circumstances were such as to compel us, with due regard to our interests and our international duties, to pursue in those islands thereafter the policy for which the administration has become responsible. A brief examination of those circumstances will suffice to show that the policy adopted was not only unnecessary, but that it was in the highest degree disadvantageous to the United States, while involving the utmost cruelty and injustice toward the inhabitants of those islands and violating every principle of good faith and the honorable traditions of American diplomacy."

He said the coming of Aguinaldo was at the invitation of Admiral Dewey and that he was to be an ally of the Americans, quoting from the naval records in support of his assertion. After again referring to the different situations in Cuba and the Philippines, he said:

"But the statement that we never promised the Filipinos their independence conveys a false impression. Our conduct was such as to estop an honorable nation from urging such a plea as a justification or excuse for attempting to subjugate the islands. The Filipinos made no secret of their object in rebelling against the Spanish government. What they desired to do was to form a government of their own and to be absolutely independent of Spain. The representatives of the United States in the East know this object perfectly well. The Filipinos proclaimed it to the world.

"It is important to bear in mind that the Filipino republic established under the leadership of Aguinaldo was a government in fact, recognized throughout the Island of Luzon and several adjoining islands to the south, capable of preserving order, collecting taxes, maintaining education and a complete system of public administration, raising and supporting an army which for a considerable period numbered 30,000 men, and conducting war according to the humane principles of modern law.

"It is the fashion among apologists for the administration's policy to represent the Filipinos as little short of barbarians and savages, and as wholly incapacitated for the work of self-government. Fortunately the evidence on this subject to the contrary is readily accessible and overwhelming in quantity and certainty."

He quoted from Lieut. John D. Ford of the United States navy, Gen. Charles A. King, U. S. A., and others in support of his statement. Then he went on:

"It is impossible to determine the exact time at which the authorities in Washington decided to take forcible possession of the Philippine islands. It is clear that Admiral Dewey for a considerable period after the battle of Manila bay had no knowledge of such an intention. Gen. Anderson, who took command of our land forces in the islands about the first of July 1898, says in an article in the North American Review for February, 1900: 'I was the first to tell Admiral Dewey that there was any disposition on the part of the American people to hold the Philippines if they were captured.' There will be little dissent from the proposition that if he came to Manila with such knowledge the most obvious considerations of justice and fairness required that the Filipinos be speedily acquainted with it. Yet they were permitted to indulge all the illusion of hope from our supposed friendliness to their plans of independence with which their proclamations had made us familiar."

After describing the strained relations between the Americans and the Filipinos after the capture of Manila Mr. Towne said:

"Our opponents are in the habit of referring to the outbreak of actual hostilities between us and the Filipinos as though the latter were the aggressors; and much is attempted to be made out of such expressions as that 'they fired on our flag.' But, of course, since we had secretly formed a determination to seize the islands, it is apparent that whenever that design became manifest or we attempted to put it into effect the Filipinos, if they were in earnest when declaring their object to be independent, would resist it. When that time should come, the aggressor, regardless of who struck the first blow, would be, not he who stood in defense of a right, but he who, by act or threat, compelled the other to defend it. The development of the hostile design was itself an attack. The wonder is, considering the tropical nature of the islanders and the long continued course of our mingled

Reticence, Ambiguity and Offense,

that they were not betrayed into violence long before any physical clash actually occurred. As a matter of fact, however, as shown by Gen. Otis' official report, our troops fired the first shot, and the Filipinos stood on the defensive.

"The plan to possess the whole Philippine archipelago and to subdue it if necessary by force of arms was bluntly set forth by the president in his instructions to Gen. Otis, under date of Dec. 21, 1898, which were embodied by the latter in the famous proclamation of Jan. 3, 1899. It is important to bear in mind the time when this proclamation was made, as touching the question of the president's right to issue it, its responsibility for the warfare that followed and its relation to the general subject of arbitrary power whose increasingly easy assumption and exercise are the invariable accompaniments of imperialism."

He then discussed the protocol and the treaty of peace, and the proclamation of Jan. 3, 1900, at Manila, which he declares "is of the very essence of imperialism. Divested of its cant and made over into plain language, the proclamation tells the Filipinos that we have seized their country by brute force and propose to hold it, and that they must submit to our pretension, yield to our assumed authority, or be shot to death. It boldly proclaims the right of conquest, the

Highway Robbery of Nations.

"For the first time in American history it is asserted by the responsible leader of a great party and a president of the republic that we may rightfully wage war for purposes of dominion and to acquire property in the land of other nations, and jurisdiction over their liberties and persons, by the mere test of superior strength. It violates the most sacred traditions of our history.

"But what is probably as sinister in this proclamation as even this flagrant indorsement of force as the basis of political authority, and as significant of imperialistic tendencies in the executive, is the cool assumption by the president of the power to act before the execution of the treaty. The treaty was not yet ratified. It had not, indeed, been approved by the senate, and might easily never have been approved, since the final action of that body is said to have been taken by a bare majority of one vote. This assumption of power, admittedly before the treaty conferred it on him, and where the exercise of it was certain to involve the nation in war, as it soon did, was the most prodigious."

Taking up Gov. Roosevelt's speech, he declared it to be "enormously disappointing. Neither in matter nor in manner is it worthy of its occasion. In respect of argument the speech is, with rare exceptions, an alternation of evasion and assertion. In spirit it is a compound of scold and scullion. As to its facts, it abounds in inaccuracies which, if accidental, are inexplicable as coming from a man who has performed creditably in history and biography. But the world is accustomed to inconsistencies from Mr. Roosevelt. It has long looked upon him as a predestined and incorrigible eccentric. It has given up attempting to explain him or to reconcile him with himself. It is quite impossible, whether it would be worth while otherwise or not, to make an entirely satisfactory diagnosis of a civil service reformer in partnership with Thomas C. Platt; a citizen soldier who ridicules the volunteer; a leader in battle who finds glory in being rescued from an ambush; a hero who boasts of shooting a fleeing foe in the back; a candidate who poses to delegates and galleries to obtain a nomination that he does not want; a gentleman who charges six and one-half millions of his fellow countrymen with lawlessness, dishonesty and cowardice; a statesman who, mounted on a hobby, rides roughly at grave questions in economics and politics, swinging his partisan lariat and yelling like an intellectual Comanche."

Mr. Towne then read quotations from the St. Paul speech of Gov. Roosevelt, which he said showed the truth of what he had said of that speech as a whole. He argued at considerable length against any possible constitutional right under which the United States could hold and govern colonies, ridiculing the alleged claim that this right was given by that provision of the Constitution which gives congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the "territory and other proertpy" of the United States.

Who Knows, Indeed?

She wept.

"Oh, you editors are horrid!" she sobbed.

"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs that had come as an inspiration to the young man who was "taking up journalism."

"Why, I—boo—boo—I sent an obituary of my husband, and—boo—boo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—oo—oo—oo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years.'"

She wept.

But the editor grinned.

Perhaps it was right, all round.

Who knows?—Baltimore American.

Of Chicago's Upper Ten.

"Yes, she's well bred. There's no doubt about that."

"She has always seemed to be."

"Why, her little brother tells me that she eats her pie with a fork even when only members of the family are present."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE. - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT., 5, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

The Roar of Battle.

The roar of the navy's four point seven's, their crash, their rush as they passed, the shrill whine of the shrapnel, the barking of the howitzers and the mechanical, regular rattle of the quick firing Maxims, which sounded like the clicking of many mowing machines on a hot summer's day, tore the air with such hideous noises that one's skull ached from the concussion, and one could only be heard by shouting. But more impressive by far than this hot chorus of mighty thunder and petty hammering was the roar of the wind which was driven down into the valley beneath and which swept up again in enormous waves of sound. It roared like a great hurricane at sea. The illusion was so complete that you expected, by looking down, to see the Tugela lashing at her banks, tossing the spray hundreds of feet in air, and battling with her sides of rock. It was like the roar of Niagara in a gale, and yet when you did look below not a leaf was stirring, and the Tugela was slipping forward, flat and sluggish and in peace.—From "With Buller's Column," by Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's.

Ahead on Prayers.

A bishop traveling in the depth of winter came to a house of a presiding elder to spend the night. The weather was bitterly cold, and the bedroom into which the bishop was shown had a thick coating of ice on the windows. The elder waited to see the bishop safely between the feather beds. But when the bishop, half frozen, jumped into bed without stopping to say his prayers the elder remonstrated with him.

"You have forgotten to say your prayers," he said.

"No," answered the bishop. "I always keep 'prayed up' in preparation for nights that are as cold as this."

Natural as Life.

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad, and how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"My dear, just look at the weather we have had."

Growing Cold.

Mrs. Bridey (sobbing)—I don't care what you say, Harry doesn't love me as much as he did.

Her Mother—How ridiculous! Why, only this morning I heard him tell you you were the dearest girl on earth.

Mrs. Bridey—That's just it. He used to call me "the dearest girl that ever lived."—Philadelphia Press.

Better to Have Waited.

The other morning Jones turned up at the office even later than usual. His employer, tired of waiting for him, had himself set about registering the day's transactions, usually Jones' first duty. The enraged merchant laid his pen aside very deliberately and said to Jones, very sternly indeed, "Jones, this will not do!"

"No, sir," replied Jones gently, drawing off his coat as he glanced over his employer's shoulder, "it will not. You have entered McKurken's order in the wrong book. Far better to have waited till I came!"—Pearson's Weekly.

A Thieves' Trick.

A mastiff was trained to assist thieves in Paris. It was in the habit of bounding against old gentlemen and knocking them over in the street. A "lady" and "gentleman"—owners of the dog—would then step forward to assist the unfortunate pedestrian to rise, and while doing so would ease him of his watch and purse.

Leisure Class.

Lord Sayvan-De Livtus—Ah, but your leisure clawss in this country have no titles.

Miss Sharpe—Nonsense! What's the matter with "hobo," "Weary Willie," "Dusty Roads," and so on?—Philadelphia Press.

Nearer at Hand.

"Did you ever reflect on the immensity of the solar system?"

"No. I've got my mind full reflecting on the size of the note I have to pay next week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

No Private Interview.

"Could I have a few minutes' private conversation with you?" he asked as he stood at the open door of a lawyer's office in the Loan and Trust building the other afternoon.

"Can't you speak right out from where you are?" asked the lawyer in reply after looking the man over.

"I'd rather make a private matter of it."

"What is the nature of your business?"

"Confidential—strictly private and confidential, sir."

"Well, I have no time to grant you a private interview. If you have anything to say, you can let her go right here. Now, what is it?"

"I—I wanted the loan of a quarter, sir," stammered the man.

"Oh, you did! And you wanted a private interview to ask me that?"

"Yes, sir. I knew that it would hurt both our feelings if I were refused in public—yours because you couldn't afford to loan me the money and mine because I couldn't get it. Can you grant my request, sir?"

"No, sir."

"And does it hurt your feelings?"

"Not a bit. You are mistaken on that point."

"And my feelings are the only ones hurt?"

"Yours alone."

"Just so," said the man as he bowed and backed out. "I beg your pardon. I was mistaken. You have the money and no feelings, and I have the feelings and no money. Impassible chasm; no use in trying to bridge. Good day!"—Washington Post.

The Poodle and the Lions.

"I notice that Automobile Montgomery says that horses often make a dive for the corn he paints," remarked one art league student to another.

"Well, there might be some truth in it," said the second. "I saw a little incident at the art institute the other day that made me think of Mr. Montgomery's proud boast. You know those big lions on the sides of the steps, the work of Kemeys, are pretty lifelike. I was standing looking at them when a little white poodle came down the steps in the wake of a woman with stylish clothes on. The poodle had a gold collar around his neck and was altogether one of the tiniest, dandified specimens of a dog that you could find. He walked up to one of the lions, settled back on his hind legs, and looked at the big stone beast. Then he sniffed and glanced around inquiringly. All at once he made up his mind. He made a fierce rush for the lion, barking as viciously and as loud as a dog six inches long could bark. He positively swelled up and appeared about to explode with wrath.

"There you are. If Kenneys' lions so excited a poodle dog, it may be that horses will eat Montgomery's corn pictures."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Truthful Manager.

Business manager of great London newspaper to clerk:

"George, take down an advertisement as I dictate it, and then send it up. Ready? All right—'Wanted, a man for a pleasant indoor position. Short hours, light work, no experience necessary, place permanent; salary, £1,000 a year. Answer in own handwriting. Millionaire, Great Daily office.'"

Clerk—I have it down, sir, and will send it to the printers at once.

Business Manager (a week later)—George, how many answers were received in reply to that advertisement?

Clerk—Eighteen thousand.

Business Manager (an hour later)—Good morning, sir. What can we do for you, sir?

Seedy Individual—What do you charge for an advertisement for situation wanted?

Business Manager—Our charges are high, 2 shillings a line, but you must remember the vast number of people we reach. Why, sir, in reply to one single advertisement inserted last week there were received 18,000 answers!—London Tit-Bits.

The Highest Court.

"No," said the judge firmly, "I will not consent to your marriage with my daughter."

"Sir," returned the young lawyer haughtily, "I shall not take this decision as final."

"You won't?"

"No, sir, I will not. I shall appeal to the court of last resort."

"Oh, very well," replied the judge. "Submit your case to her mother if you want to."—Chicago Post.

How Needles Are Made.

Needles are all made by machinery. The piece of mechanism by which the needle is manufactured takes the rough steel wire, cuts it into proper lengths, files the point, flattens the head, pierces the eye, then sharpens the tiny instrument and gives it that polish familiar to the purchaser. There is also a machine by which needles are counted and placed in the papers in which they are sold, these being afterward folded by the same contrivance.

That Family Skeleton.

Mrs. Whistler—Tell me, Mary, why it is that you always cry so when papa sends you to bed in the dark when you are naughty? There's no such things as ghosts, and the dark doesn't hurt you, does it?

Little Mary—No, mamma, but I'm afraid of that skeleton Mrs. Jones says we got in our closet.—Baltimore American.

Solitary Angels.

Mamma—It's very naughty to tell lies, Eva. People who do so don't go to heaven.

Eva—Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?

Mamma—No, dear, never.

Eva—Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, mamma, with only George Washington?—Collier's Weekly.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Friendship's Trials.

"Am I going to the wedding? Certainly not," snapped the pretty girl in blue. "I'd like to see myself there! You thought we were friends? Oh, yes, we're friends. I'd like to scratch her eyes out, the deceitful thing! How did it start? How did what start? If her young man wished to call on me, there was no law against it, was there? If he got in the habit of calling here every day in the week and twice on Sundays, it wasn't my business to turn him over to the police, was it? I wish I had, though, as he was an awful bore and so persistent that I never got a chance to go anywhere or see any one.

"And all the while that deceitful thing pretended to be crying her eyes out at the desertion of her young man into my camp. If I had not thought that that young man's presence here was making her awfully mad, he would have got his walking papers long ago. But I endured him because I thought that she cared everything for him and could not live without him.

"And to think that she simply turned him over to me to get rid of him as well as me while she landed the eligible young man with the bank account who recently arrived in the city! And I never knew that he was here until it was too late! And we were such dear friends too!"—Detroit Free Press.

Sparing of Her Remedy.

There is at least one woman in Kenwood who believes thoroughly in the efficiency of prayer. About a year ago her husband engaged in a business venture that looked rather uncertain. But his wife had strong faith that it would turn out well.

"Go ahead, John," she said, "and let us put our trust in the Lord. I pray every night that we may have no reason to regret the risk we are taking."

The affair seemed to turn out pretty well right from the start. Handsome dividends were paid all through the summer and during the winter, and great joy was in the home of this man and the sharer of his fortunes.

But there came a turn about a month ago. The business ceased to pay, and since then the losses have been increasing every day. Nothing was said about it at the fireside around which so much happiness had centered during the last year until the other day, when it was suggested by the worried husband that it would be well to cut down expenses. Questions followed, as a matter of course, and then it had to be confessed that the business was not going well.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the distressed woman when all the truth had been revealed to her. "I must begin praying again tonight!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Famous London Tavern.

The Mermaid was the name of a famous London tavern frequented by noted literary men and actors during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All the wit and talent of the time assembled there for convivial enjoyment. Authors have made it the scene of great mind combats between such men as Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Carew, Donne and others of reverential memory. It was the gathering place of the celebrated Mermaid club, the origin of which is ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh. The Mermaid tavern was located in Bread street and was handily reached from three thoroughfares, so that it has been often referred to in various ways. The Mermaid in Bread street, the Mermaid in Friday street and the Mermaid in Cheap street were, however, all one and the same. It was the nearest to Bread street. The Mermaid was destroyed in the great London fire. There were other Mermaid taverns, one in Cheapside and another in Cornhill, but they had no such associations as clung to that of Bread street.

Tolstoi's Sense of Honor.

At one music party at Count Tolstoi's a lady's singing displeased the count's boys, and they adjourned to another room and made a noise. Their father lost patience and went after them, and a characteristic admonition ensued.

"Are you making a noise on purpose?" he asked.

After some hesitation came an answer in the affirmative, "Y-y-yes."

"Does not her singing please you?"

"Well, no. Why does she howl?" declared one of the boys, with vexation.

"So you wish to protest against her singing?" asked Lyeff Nikolaevitch in a serious tone.

"Yes."

"Then go out and say so or stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealing like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests."—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Would Draw a Crowd.

A singer named Gordon once complained to Handel of the style of his accompaniments, which attracted the attention from the singer, saying that if he did not accompany him better he would jump upon the harpsichord and destroy it.

"Very well," said Handel. "Tell me ven you will do dat, and I vill advertise it. More people vill come to see you jump dan to hear you sing."

Sarcastic.

Myer—Have you noticed what a lot of new houses are being put up all over the city?

Gyer—Yes, and I've been wondering why they don't put up a few old ones just for a change.—Chicago News.

In Turkey amber is supposed to be a specific against the evil effects of nicotine, and as the people are great lovers of tobacco they freely indulge in the use of it, but take care to safeguard themselves by having amber mouthpieces to their pipes.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, August 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire and county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Philip L. Weber late of the town of Hemet, county of Riverside and State of California on the sixth day of August A. D. 1896 at the town of Hemet in the county of Riverside and State of California died intestate, and being a resident of said Riverside county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 17th day of September A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of August A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
8-8 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, September 1st 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mathilde A. Hall of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that Peter S. Hall, late of Red Lake county, on the 20th day of August A. D., 1900, at St. Hilaire, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Monday the first day of October A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 1st day of September A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
5-9 Judge of Probate.

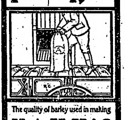
FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Farmers Know



The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Uncle Sam's
Monogram
Whiskey
is
Pure
SOLD BY
DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
GEO.
BENZ
& SONS.
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
Remember
That!

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily.
Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23¼x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. Post, N. G.

A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3870.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.

J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.

Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Crit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Banryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.64½	Oats	17
Wheat No. 2	.61½	Barley	28
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	132
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

C. G. Rapp made a trip to Fosston last week.

A girl to do house work. Apply to Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

E. J. Brink left Monday on a business trip to Crookston.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

O. Cliffgard will hold an auction sale at his place September 10th.

Miss Mary Kyle arrived Saturday and will take charge of the primary department.

Mrs. E. J. Kellogg of Walhalla, N. Dak., is here visiting with her mother Mrs. P. S. Stranahan.

Hon. F. M. Eddy will speak in the village hall on Monday September 17th. Everybody welcome.

Elmer Stranahan and wife of Fargo, N. Dak., arrived Saturday on a short visit with relatives here.

Mabel Kemp departed for Minneapolis Thursday to resume her studies in the school of that city.

Miss Helen Makinson returned to St. Paul Thursday after an extended visit with her sister Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

August George, receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston was here last week attending to some land matters.

Andrew Letvig, the well driller was up from Wylie yesterday to make a contract for drilling a well for a farmer south of town.

Miss Laura J. Betts returned Saturday from her home in Litchfield to resume her work in the grammar department of our school.

School opened Monday with a good attendance in all the departments. This promises to be a very successful year in our schools.

A merry-go-round struck town yesterday and the young children will break their "banks" and proceed to blow in their nickles.

Druggist Thorkelson and family departed last Thursday for a three weeks visit with relatives and friends in the southern part of this state.

A. R. Jones went to Crookston Saturday, appeared before the U. S. Land Office and asked for a rehearing in his land case against Ed. Kelley.

Landlort Robbecks of Thief River Falls was here a few hours Monday while enroute to the state fair where he intends to spend the week.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village Monday for a few hours while enroute to the county seat to attend the meeting of the board.

Chas. Tedford, formerly of this place but now of Cass Lake came up Friday to take in the opening of the chicken season. He returned home Monday with a few dozen.

Miss Ellen Brady who taught successfully for six years in the Red Lake Falls schools arrived Saturday and will have charge of the intermediate department of our schools.

Miss Mary Quande formerly of this place but now of Thief River Falls, passed through here Monday enroute to the cities to purchase her fall and winter stock of millinery.

An ice cream social will be given at the Hotel St. Hilaire Wednesday enening September 12th by the ladies of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod church. All are cordially invited to attend.

Thos. Shevlin, Jr. left Monday for Minneapolis after a weeks stay in and about St. Hilaire. One day's chicken shooting satisfied him this season as they were too few and far between.

Congressman Morris and party passed through here last Friday on a special car. They opened up the shooting season in the grouse country near Germantown northeast of Thief River Falls.

Albert Bergh, well known in these parts, and brother of L. T. Bergh of this place has purchased an interest in the Fosston Woolen Mills and will act as general manager of the institution.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

You would do well to call at Mrs Elkhoff's millinery store and see the large assortment of fall hats just received. Prices the very lowest.

All the railways of the state announce a half fare rate for everybody going to the state fair. The state fair, this year, will be larger and better than ever. The date is September 3-8.

Grand opening Saturday September 8th at Miss Carolyn Hoff's millinery store. Come and see the very latest styles in fall hats. Remember the place, next door south of A. H. Weagant's hardware store.

On account of the rains the past two or three weeks a great many fields of grain east of here will not be cut. The ground is soaked full, and water to the depth of several inches is standing all over the fields—making it good feeding grounds for ducks.

Messrs. Carpenter and Langdon of Minneapolis came up Monday for a few days chicken shooting. They had the hardest kind of luck between rain and high winds but the party managed to bag a few dozen. The latter left for home yesterday and the former will leave to-day.

L. E. George, recently editor and publisher of the Fertil Journal has been duly installed as manager of the Olivia Press. Mr. George is an A No. 1 newspaper man and the good people of Olivia can congratulate themselves upon getting one of the very best news hustlers in the state.

From January 1st to July 1st 1900, according to a report issued by Head Consul Northcott of the Modern Woodman society, deputy head consuls working under him have organized 1,077 new camps with 17,202 members. They have also secured 34,324 members for old camps, or a total of 51,526 members.

The following ticket was put up by the democrats at the convention held at Red Lake Falls last Thursday:

Auditor—B. E. Burkee, St. Hilaire.
Treasurer—Jacob Thill, Wylie.
Reg. of Deeds—E. Perusse Terrebon.
Sheriff—Dan Lenahan, Red L. Falls.
Attorney—H. W. Lee, Thief R. Falls.
Judge of Probate—J. T. Knight.
Surveyor—D. F. Stacy, Red L. Falls.
Coroner—D. R. Lemieux R. L. Falls.
Commissioner 4th Dist.—C. A. Robbecke.
Legislature—Jas. Meehan Jr.

Mr. J. L. Webster in defending the trusts in his speech at the Nebraska Chautauqua, said: "Destroy the trusts and you destroy prosperity." He ought to have gone one further. Destroy prosperity and you will destroy not only the trusts and prosperity, but the Republican party also.

A few more speeches like Mr. Webster's will start the Republican ball rolling backward. Prosperity for whom? (He said it.) Prosperity for trusts and them alone.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

The cigarette fiend has a pretty hard row to hoe in this man's land now. Railroad companies, business houses, banks and other like concerns, are drawing the line on those who use the little coffin nails, and refuse to give them work, believing that those who do not use them are more likely to amount to something and will prove of some account. The young man of today is doing himself much harm if he allows himself to smoke cigarettes and the sooner he quits the better it will be for his health, and also for his prospects.—Ex.

The following from an exchange isnt bad advice: "Boys, the world is wide. If you wish to be somebody, pitch in. The brave always have friends. Where others have gone you can go. If the old track don't suit, make a new one; somebody will walk in it. Success is never attained in a country like this without an effort. If it is dark, strike a light. If you fall down, get up again. If you are in the shade, move around, for if there is shade on one side there is sunshine on the other. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse but the skin is worth more.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

An Arkansas paper says in one of the mountain counties only one man took a newspaper, and the citizens from some distance around would gather in to hear him read when it came. One listener asked what the republicans were doing in congress. "Oh," replied the reader, "they've played the dickens over there they have passed a law adding two months to the year, and the worst part of it is they have made them both winter "months." "Blast their fool soals," said the listener, "and we are nearly out of fodder."—X.

The Origin of Baseball

An exchange has the following to say on the origin of baseball: The devil was the first coacher; he coached Eve when she stole first; Adam stole second When Isaac met Rebecca at the well she was walking with a pitcher. Samson struck out a great many times when he beat the Philistines; Moses made his first run when he slew the Egyptian. Cain made a base hit when he slew Abel. Abraham made a sacrifice. The Prodigal Son made a home run. David was a long distance thrower, and Moses shut out the Egyptians at the Red Sea. The game was called when the flood came on account of wet grounds.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

CASE DECIDED.

Judge Watts Rules in the Celebrated Matter Between Polk and Red Lake. Polk Must First Pay. Appraised Value of Buildings and Bond Holders Will Collect From Both Pro Rata.

Judge Watts to-day decided the case brought by the commissioners of Polk county against those of Red Lake county to compel payment of Red Lake county's share of the bonded indebtedness that existed at the time of the creation of Red Lake county.

The action came up in the form of an application for a writ of mandamus requiring the commissioners of Red Lake county to immediately make provision for payment of Red Lake county's proportion of the bonded indebtedness and interest by levy and taxation upon property in that county.

The application is denied, and it is ordered in judgment that Polk county must pay the debts that fall due as a result of the creation of the new county. This is in amount of $32,800, being the appraised value of the county buildings, at the time the separation took place.

It is furthered ordered that the balance of the debt, consisting of its bonded obligations, is to be paid by both Polk and Red Lake counties directly to the holders of such evidences of indebtedness in proportion of the assessed values of the old and new counties to each other at the time of the creation of the new county, that Polk county not yet having paid to Red Lake county the appraised value of the buildings, until it does so has no claim against Red Lake county for any portion of its indebtedness, nor can it require the officers of Red Lake county to levy any tax to pay such indebtedness.

County Attorney Holston assisted by Special County Attorney Martin O'Brien applied for the writ and conducted the case for Polk county, Chas. E. Boughton and Van R. Brown being in charge of Red Lake county's interest.

The case will be immediately appealed to the supreme court, and owing to its importance will likely be preferred, and an early decision rendered.—Crookston Times.

Attention Farmers!

A mass meeting call to be held on Saturday Sept. 15th 1900 at 2 o'clock p. m. at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county Minnesota. The audience will be addressed on the wheat situation.

Object:—To make 75 cents the minimum or lowest price for good marketable wheat. Farmers be sure and turn out and come to this meeting as it is called for your benefit especially and it is bound to interest you intensely. Listen to the Idea of the promoter as it will deal with facts which are bound to entail your prosperity. Farmers:—It will cost you a trifle, only one cent per bushel, or ten cents per acre of your wheat acreage to keep up the organization which will give you an extra 25 cents per bushel for your wheat and very probably more and besides a great deal of information worthy for your intelligent consideration. Farmers you can't afford to go unorganized any longer unless you are willing to obey the dictations of the wheat clique who is setting the price on your products. It is out of reason. Farmers:—The producer has the unquestionable right to set the minimum or lowest price on his products which price shall never be less than the cost of producing the same. Farmers as a class are enslaved their products, wheat especially, the price of which is controlled by comparatively a few managed men who are reaping millions of dollars every year from this source.

Farmers! There is a way out of this dilemma.

Farmers! There is a Moses.

Farmers! There is a leader.

Farmers! Will you follow him?

Then be sure and come to this meeting and listen to the address, the wheat question of the day.

Yours respectfully,
P. E. Pirath.
Red Lake Falls.

Sept. 1st 1900.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

An agricultural paper gives good advice when it says that now is the time to start the plow and keep it a going until the work is finished. Experience will demonstrate that one acre plowed in August is as good for most any kind of crop as two acres plowed in the latter part of October. There are several reasons for this. In the first place early plowing will kill the weeds and convert them into manure. In the second place it will give the soil the much needed airing during the fall months before it freezes up, and thus assist replacing the oxygen that has taken from it, and but not least, early plowing has a powerful tendency in resisting droughts. The green vegetable matter plowed under early in the fall acts as a reservoir for holding both the moisture and plant food for the following year. By all means start the plow early and keep it going until the last acre is turned over.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Auditor, subject to the approval of the republican convention, and if nominated and elected, I promise to conduct the business of the office in a manner that will meet the approbation of every tax-payer of the county.

W. A. Case.

Ozone.

Immediately after a thunder storm the atmosphere is always bracing and revivifying. You sniff it with pleasure and inflate your lungs to the full in an almost involuntary effort to drink in the freshness.

This phenomena is attributed by science to ozone.

Ozone is a form of oxygen which is produced by passing a current of electricity through the air. Ozone is regarded as a great invigorator and blood purifier, destroying the germs of disease in the blood, so it is employed extensively in the cure of disease.

People having good nutrition have no occasion to require ozone treatment. A healthy nutrition supplies plenty of healthy blood. Health is promoted by the use of "Golden Grain Belt" health food beers. The invigorating and strengthening sensation which is experienced through the ozone after a thunder storm is enjoyed from a bottle of "Gilt Edge," brewed by the Minneapolis Brewing Company. A case of pints or quarts should be in every cellar. Order from the dealer nearest you or you can be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

Good Things to Learn.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business. Very important point.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have earache, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

To Exterminate Bedbugs.

Shut the windows down tight, leave all the clothing in its place and open trunks and drawers. Put a thick layer of ashes in an old iron pot, over which place a shovel of live coals; throw a teacup of pulverized sulphur on the coals and run out closing the doors in your exit. Stay out several hours. On returning open all doors and windows, and the odor will soon be gone, also the bugs, insects, and the germs of any disease that may be lodged in the clothing, etc.

Lost: On Monday evening a bird dog, with white brown spots, wearing a nickle plated collar with name and address of owner. For return of or information about the dog will be rewarded at this office.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Sept. 3rd 1900.

All members present except Rapp and Thorkelson.

Meeting called to order by recorder.

On motion A. H. Weagant was appointed president pro-tem.

On motion the minutes of last regular meeting was read and accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

S Harris street work	339 00
H Adams "	6 00
Selvan Hall "	10 50
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	41 00
G Cunningham street work	3 45
C Hellberg	11 78
A H Weagant mdse as per bill	7 40
A C Adams team work	12 25
J J Soll pub. sidewalk notice	8 80
" " council proceedings	37 50
W S Booth & Son blanks	5 00
D Patterson team work	8 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	275 51

On motion the bill of C. A. Chelin was laid on the table.

On motion the marshal report was accepted as read.

On motion the street commissioners report was referred back to him for correction.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— A. H. Weagant
J. L. Johnson, President pro-tem.
Recorder.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Our Leisure Class Titles.

Lord Sayvan-De Livrus—Ah! but your leisure class in this country have no titles.

Miss Sharpe—Nonsense! What's the matter with "Hobo," "Weary Willie," "Dusty Roads," and so on?—Philadelphia Press.

Russia's New Calendar.

It is said that Russia is about to adopt a new calendar. Each year contains 13 months of twenty-eight days each. The main feature is its apparent stability, and in this it resembles the sovereign remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it for dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness or insomnia. Be sure you get the genuine.

The Calamity Disseminator.

"David won't come to breakfast until he has read the morning paper."

"Is he so eager for news?"

"No; but he likes to find something dismal to talk about while we are eating."—Indianapolis Journal.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Prosaic Reasons.

"So she has gone home to her mother, has she? Don't you know, it's the saddest thing on earth to think of a trusting, fond woman awakening to find her ideals have been shattered; that she loves him no longer; that her idol has feet of clay—"

"Oh, there was nothing of that sort in it. She loves him as well as ever, but she went back to her ma because she was hungry."—Indianapolis Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

As It Seemed.

"What did you find to be the most entertaining exhibit at the Paris exposition?"

"My husband's exhibit of American French seemed to entertain everybody the most."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Growth of an Authoress.

Exhibit A—"The Doings of Doris" by Mrs. George Prunes.

Exhibit B—"The Story of Gladys," by Mrs. Henrietta L. Prunes, author of "The Doings of Doris."

Exhibit C—"Just Two In All the World," by Henrietta Lemon Prunes, author of "The Doings of Doris," etc.

Exhibit D—"A Woman of Resource," by Henrietta Lemon, author of "The Doings of Doris," "The Story of Gladys," "Just Two In All the World," etc.

Poor George!—Indianapolis Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Hans A. Alm, Hankinson, N. D., penmutation lock; Thomas T. Brown, Angus, Minn., fire escape; William P. Brown, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., grain car door; Thomas M. Crepar, Swan River, Minn., lantern attachment; Alexander Generous, Princeton, Minn., trap-setting device; David Perry, St. Paul, Minn., dental root canal drier; Joseph Posch, St. Paul, Minn., filter; William S. Sherd, Belview, Minn., twine tension device; John C. Corcoran, St. Paul, Minn., bottle stopper.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Didn't Follow Directions.

Indignant Patron—You advertise to cure consumption, don't you?

Dr. Quack—Yes, sir. I never fail when my instructions are followed.

Indignant Patron—My soon took your medicine for a year, and then died.

Dr. Quack—My instructions were not followed. I told him to take it for two years.—Tit-Bits.

A Coolness.

Cart Horse—That white nag yonder won't recognize me any more.

Cab Horse—Why not?

Cart Horse—Why, the day he first appeared in that pneumatic-tired rig there, I yelled "rubber!"—Chicago News.

What Was in the Bottle, Joe?

Joe—It was mean in that winning cyclist to drop bottles along the track for the purpose of taunting his rival?

Penn—What was in the bottles?

Joe—Catchup!—Chicago News.

KIDNEY TROUBLES OF WOMEN

Miss Frederick's Letters Show How She Relied on Mrs. Pinkham and Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes am troubled with a white discharge. Also have kidney and bladder trouble.

I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1899.

Backache Cured

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. It is the only medicine I have found that helped me. I doctored with one of the best physicians in the city of New York, but received no benefit. I had been ailing for about sixteen years, was so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk; had continued pain in my back and was troubled with leucorrhœa. Menses were irregular and painful. Words cannot express the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. MARY BARSHINGER, Windsor, Pa.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FORMED A COMPACT

RUSSO-AMERICAN PLAN TO SETTLE CHINESE QUESTION.

Recognize Emperor Kwang Su as the Ruler of China and Co-operate With Li Hung Chang to Restore Peace — No Territorial Acquisition and a Conference of Envoys to Settle Indemnity and the Open Door — Troops to Be Withdrawn From Peing and the Emperor and Empress Allowed to Return.

Washington, Sept. 1. — The United States and Russia have formed a compact for the settlement of the existing Chinese question. This compact was concluded at the second meeting of the cabinet, which lasted from 3 till 5:30 p. m. This fact of agreement has been communicated to all the powers. If France, Germany and Japan agree to the propositions in the Russo-American agreement the United States and Russia will immediately withdraw their troops from Peking, inasmuch as there remain in that city no foreign interests. The main features of the oral convention between Russia and America are:

First — That although accomplished by force of arms, the rescue of the ministers and foreign residents has been effected, for which purpose solely the allied army

Seized the Chinese Capital.

Second—That Emperor Kwang Su is the de facto and de jure ruler of China.

Third—That Li Hung Chang is the duly accredited envoy for peace of the Chinese government.

Fourth—The powers are requested to co-operate with Li Hung Chang and his government for the restoration of order throughout the empire.

Fifth—That this restoration of order and the status quo as to the open door and the arrangement of all proper indemnity can be secured by the accredited envoys of all the nations having grievances against China by reason of the recent outbreak.

Sixth—That the integrity of the empire be preserved and that no territorial compensation be demanded.

Let the Empress Return.

The tate department has dispatched its instructions to the United States diplomatic representatives abroad in conformity with the decision reached yesterday by the cabinet on the Russian proposal to withdraw the troops in Peking to allow the empress dowager and Emperor Kwang Su to return to the capital to institute negotiations for a settlement with the powers. The Chinese government must guarantee its ability to prevent the spread of disorder to the other provinces and a recurrence of such disorders as have occurred.

The United States government having asted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations several days, and, perhaps, a week, may pass before all of these replies are received. According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point: they do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States is trying

To Bring About

this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the insurance of protection to foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power for the Chinese people, being guided by externals, are not apt

To Yield Fealty

to a government not in possession of its own capital. The action of the Japanese government in withdrawing from Amoy the troops or marines which have aroused the suspicion of the European powers has done much to clarify the situation. By this disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian forces at New Chwang, and from the private intimations that have been conveyed to the state department, Russia has assured us that this occupation has been purely military and temporary.

RUSSO-AMERICAN SURPRISE.

London, Sept. 1.—The Russo-American "surprise," as it is called, is the chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress dowager and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem. At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says: "The United States are almost morbidly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Peking."

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russia, with the assistance of the United States and France hopes to dictate to other powers a far Eastern policy insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Peking, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

Claiming Her Rights.

The New York Telegram relates a story of a little girl, the daughter of a clergyman, who was ailing, and in consequence had been put to bed early.

"Mamma," said she, "I want to see my dear papa."

"No, dear," said her mother. "Papa is not to be disturbed just now."

Presently came the pleading voice:

"I want to see my papa."

"No," was the answer. "I cannot disturb him."

Then the four-year-old parishioner rose to a question of privilege.

"Mamma," she said, "I am a sick woman, and I want to see my minister."

News of the Northwest

MYSTER YIN DYNAMITE.

Unknown Persons Lays the Foundation for Great Loss.

Kendall, Wis., Sept. 2.—An unknown person forced an entrance into Evans' barber shop and placed two bombs, wrapped in newspapers, there. The papers were set on fire and were consumed, which ignited the fuses of the bombs, but for some reason they did not reach the explosives inside. When the bombs were found the people thought it was a hoax, but concluded to test the matter. One of the pieces of pipe was placed in a box which was carried into an open field. When the bomb became heated it exploded with terrific effect, tearing the box to pieces. The other bomb is carefully preesrved and it will be used as vidence if the perpetrators can be located. It is now believed that there was a plot to destroy a portion of the village.

BREWERS COMBINE.

La Crosse Plants to Be Merged Under One Management.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 2.—A scheme will materialize in a few days to combine all but the largest of the local of the local breweries, closing all others owned by the companies involved. The combine will involve the G. Heilman Brewing company; C. & J. Michel Brewing company; F. Bartl Brewing company and Zeisler & Son. The John Gund Brewing company, who recently built a fine plant, will not enter the combination. The papers are now being drawn up by attorneys to compliete the deal.

WHITES AND BLACKS CLASH.

Street Laborers on the Verge of a Row at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 2. — Lack of harmony between white and colored laborers on the paving work brought on a quarrel and threatened assault, and this was followed by a strike of all the white men working directly with negroes. The contractor was asked to discharge the negroes, which he refused to do, saying the negro ought to have killed the man who provoked him." This is not well received by the other white laborers, and the matter is in rather a precarious state.

CONVICT ESCAPES.

Pounding Stone Not to His Liking, He Jumps His Job.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 2. — Jack Keifer, who was lodged in prison about a month ago under a sentence of three years for grand larceny, from Stanley county, made a daring escape while at work with the other prisoners in a stone quarry near the penitentiary. Eluding the vigilance of the guard he succeeded in reaching the east side of the Sioux river. He found a horse and mounted and galloped away. As soon as his escape was discovered officers started in pursuit.

Gold Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The judges at the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of cocoa and chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions in Europe and America. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

FLOUR-MAKING.

Minneapolis Mills Turn Out an Enormous Amount of the Staff of Life.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—The local flour mills produced during the twelve months just ended an amount of flour which, while not yet definitely known, is known to be a substantial increase on the output of the previous year. There is no doubt that 14,500,000 barrels of flour have been manufactured. It is entirely probable that the amount will be higher than that.

POINTS TO A MURDER.

Body of Adam Rote Found in the Baraboo Mill Race.

Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 2.—The body of Adam Rote, boss bridge carpenter on the Northwestern, was found in the mill race. Foul play is suspected, as what appears to be two bullet holes were found in the man's head. An inquest is being held.

Many Miners Lose Jobs.

Florence, Wis., Sept. 2. — The Florence iron mine, employing 150 men, has ben closed down; the Tilden mine at Bessemer lets out 100 and the Pabst at Ironwood about 40. Other reductions have recently been made, cutting the force of the Michigan iron men about 1,000 from the figures last spring. Ironwood has 1,500 more men employed in the copper mines than last years.

Franchise Threatened.

Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 2.—The mayor of this city has served formal notice on the Aberdeen Gas and Electric Light company that it has failed to provide lights for the city as required under their franchise and that at the expiration of ten days the question of forfeiture will come up for consideration.

Took Carbolic Acid.

Washburn, Wis., Sept. 2. — Anna Schima, an inmate of a resort here, in a fit of jealousy, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. It is claimed her parents reside in St. Paul.

Two Boys Drowned.

Menomonie, Wis., Sept. 2. — George Michaels, aged eleven, and Robert Ponk, aged ten, were drowned here while in bathing. The bodies have not yet been found.

Sawmill Burned.

Rapid City, S. S., Sept. 2.—The Price & Baker sawmill was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000. It was the largest mill in the Black Hills, and was located at Black Hawk, seven miles west of this city. It was insured and will be rebuilt immediately.

READY FOR CROWDS.

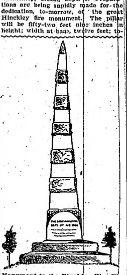
Preparations for the Big Exposition Almost Completed.

St. Paul, Sept. 2.—The fair grounds yesterday was a scene of intense activity. Vans laden with farm machinery of all kinds cast up clouds of dust. Engines were puffing in and out of the grounds with cars of implements or stock to swell the exhibit. Tents were being pitched at all available places by holders of privileges. Tonight all the exhibits will be in place ready for the opening Monday.

HINCKLEY FIRE MONUMENT.

Preparations for Its Dedication on Saturday.

Hinckley, Minn., Sept. 1.—Preparations are being rapidly made for the dedication, to-morrow, of the great Hinckley fire monument. The pillar will be fifty-two feet nine inches in height; width at base, twelve feet; total weight, sixty tons. The shaft is built of alternate blocks of polished and quarry-face rock. Hon. Moses E. Clapp of St. Paul will deliver the dedicatory address. The monument is the work of the Arnold Granite Company of St. Cloud, Minn.



Monument to the Hinckley Fire Victims.

FIRE AT FAIR GROUNDS.

Eight Buildings and Contents Destroyed.

St. Paul, Sept. 1.—Fire bbroke out in the machinery department of the state fair shortly before midnight last night and in less than two hours upward of $20,000 worth of farm machinery, implements, buggies, wagons, etc., were destroyed, together with the buildings that covered them. The total loss is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. It falls entirely upon the exhibitors, who owned their own buildings. The state or the state fair association loses nothing. The fire started from an unknown cause in the office of the Crane & Ordway, St. Paul, exhibit. It was discovered by one of the watchmen about 11:30. It took some time to spread the alarm through the grounds and very little could be done when all the men at hand were aroused. The fair grounds are absolutely without fire protection. Long before the first apparatus arrived the flames were spreading along the row of buildings. The flames jumped from one to another with lightning rapidity, and the heat was so great that little could be done in the way of saving the exhibits just placed for next week's fair. Finally when seven of the structures had succumbed, the eighth was torn down. The ruins of the razed building subsequently took fire and were destroyed with the rest, but the spread of the conflagration was checked.

SKELETON MYSTERY.

Discovery of Bones Leads to Surmises of a Tragedy of Years Ago.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 1. — A deep mystery surrounds the finding of three skeletons at Bell Center, a small town in the Kickapoo valley. They were found while tearing down a house which is about forty years old. No one seems to be able to give any light on the mystery, but the prevailing opinion is that the skeletons are those of three persons who were murdered a long time ago, old residents having only a slight remembrance of the affair. The bones are well preserved. An investigation by the authorities will follow.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

Western Manitoba Storm-Swept—One Killed and Many Injured.

Brandon, Minn., Aug. 1. — Western Manitoba and the territories have been swept by a storm which has heavily damaged crops and property. A child was killed at Wapella, N. W. T., and many were injured at Pipestone and Virden. Crops are generally damaged. Telegraphic communication has been cut off. There was no damage of moment here.

Prize for Minnesota Butter.

St. Paul, Sept. 1.—Minnesota butter has won a grand prize at the Paris exposition. The announcement from the exposition authorities, which was received by B. D. White, assistant dairy and food commissioner, states that the award had been made to samples exhibited by Samuel Haugdahl of New Sweden. The award is the highest distinction which the exposition authorities have power to bbestow. Six Minnesota factories were represented.

Small Boy Shoots His Sister.

Ames, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Ralph Guise, the five-year-old son of W. T. Guise, accidentally shot his sister Nellie, two years old. The family was moving and the lad picked up a rifle and playfully pointed it at his sister. She may die.

Deck Hand Drowned.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 1.—Ben Williams, a deck hand, was drowned by falling off the steamer Dubuque a short distance above Alma. The boat was stopped and two searching parties were sent out, without avail.

Think It Was Suicide.

Mantorville, Minn., Sept. 1. — Jacob Deitzler was found dead near Berne. An empty strychnine bottle near him leads to the opinion that he committed suicide. He had said he intended to do away with himself.

FUNDS FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

Appropriation of $14,000 Is About to Be Divided Among the Applicants.

County fair associations which held fairs last year will receive equal shares of the $14,000 appropriation made by the state for their encouragement. The state auditor is making up a list of the counties entitled to come in as the state's beneficiaries. The amount which each will receive will be about $235. Under the law which granted aid to county fairs the division of the appropriation will be on a pro rata basis. In deciding which counties are entitled to money the auditor will receive proof that the fair association which applies for its money actually held a fair last year, and expended in cash prizes and premiums an equal amount to the pro rata share which it is entitled to this year. In counties where two fairs were held last year only one will be entitled to money from the state. Last year about sixty different county fairs received aid from the state. The number will be about the same this year. The auditor has a bunch of papers certifying that these associations are entitled to aid. The money will be distributed to the different associations as soon as the list of applicants is completed.

JACKSON'S DEFENSE.

Sets Up New Points in the County Seat Contest.

Jackson has filed a defense in the county seat contest. It demurs to a portion of the contest notice filed, and denies each and every allegation not demurred to. Jackson set up as new points that M. H. Evans, George Paine, I. J. Pritsch, George Sawyer, H. J. Hollister, John Frederickson, Rudolph Korschinck, John O. Engan and numerous others, openly, secretly, and in divers other methods, paid money for votes, and then goes on to recite the parties to whom money was paid and the amounts paid to each, ranging from $5 to $75. Fifty-three names of persons to whom money was paid are named. Others are named who were induced to stay at home; and others were not qualified to vote because not residents nor legal voters; and still others were named who were not entitled to vote because they were under age; still others were intimidated from voting. Finally the claim is made that Lakefield tried to bribe the voters of the county by offering and serving free lunches and free liquors. In all precincts where Lakefield had a majority of the votes a recount is asked. From the looks of the notice a very warm time is still to come in the contest.

THE WINONA NORMAL.

Everything Ready for the Opening of the School Year Next Week.

The vacancies in the normal school faculty at Winona have now all been filled, the latest appointment being that of Lucy E. Browning of Illinois as kindergarten director. She studied for a year under Frau Schrader at the Pestalozzi-Froebel house, at Berlin, Germany, and has since done very successful work as director of kindergarten in Beloit and as head of the kindergarten training department at the Milwaukee school. It was expected that Miss Atwood, who was granted a year's absence, would return this fall to this place, but illness prevented. The school will open for enrollment next Tuesday. This will be the last year for the three-year elementary course of study. Students who have heretofore started on this course and can complete it this year will be allowed to do so, but hereafter they must take the five-year course unless they are graduates of high schools, when the professional and one and two-year courses will be open to them. It is not expected that this change will materially reduce the attendance at the school.

New Jail at Madison Lake.

The state board of corrections and charities has received plans and specifications for a new jail at Madison Lake. The structure will be built of brick and stone. Secretary Jackson, who has been absent on a vacation for several weeks, will return early next week.

PROMOTION FOR CHAFFEE.

A Brigadier Generalship in the Army Coming to Him.

Washington, Aug. 31. — There is no doubt that Gen. Chaffee will be appointed brigadier general in the regular army upon the retirement of Gen. Wheeler. It is stated at the war department that the services Gen. Chaffee has rendered in China entitle him to this consideration. Gen. Wheeler will retire on Sept. 3. Gen. Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major general of volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

Coal Famine in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The coal famine in Germany has become very serious and a number of chambers of commerce have petitioned the government for relief. The Prussian cabinet has resolved to grant a modified railroad tariff for foreign coal to facilitate the importation of coal from England and the United States. Indeed the famine is so pronounced that the Prussian minister of railways in the interest of the state has laid embargo on all the coal mines in the state mine.

Brings Sick From Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The United States transport Thomas arrived last night, twenty-nine days from Manila, via Yokohama. She has on board 261 sick and wounded soldiers, 31 military prisoners, 51 cabin passengers, 173 in the steerage and 7 stowaways. Seven deaths occurred during the voyage. The vessel has not yet passed quarantine inspection and neither mail nor passengers will be landed until this afternoon.

Price Goes Up.

Pittsburg, Aug. 31. — The Crucible Steel Company of America has advanced the price on all open hearth products $4 a ton. This affects all open hearth products except fine tool steel, which remains at the old price.

Postoffice Robbed.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 31. — Safe blowers cracked the safe in the postoffice. The extent of the loss is not yet known, but it is believed to be from $2,000 to $5,000. No arrests have been made.

Grounds for Apprehension.

Fred—Do you know that I am half-afraid to propose to Belle, the more I think of it.

Dick—Pshaw, man! Why are you faint-hearted?

Fred—Because, from what she said last night, I have got an idea that she will decline to accept me.

Dick—What did she say?

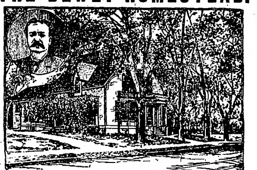
Fred—She said I was a "poem."—

Defined.

Mrs. Jones—This paper speaks of a "lobbyist" as though it was a term of reproach.

Mrs. Plagore—Of course. A lobbyist, I take it, is one of those deceitful men who sneak out between the acts for a drink, claiming that they are merely going into the lobby.—Philadelphia Press.

THE DEWEY HOMESTEAD.



The above picture shows the house where George Dewey was born December 26th, 1837. It was occupied by the Dewey family until after the death of the Admiral's father. It then came into the possession of Captain Edward Dewey, who sold it to its present owner and occupant, T. R. Gordon, Esq., in the summer of 1889. Mr. Gordon moved it to its present site in the following February, 1890, and has occupied it until the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are unfailing in their courtesy to the thousands who visit this shrine, the birthplace of Admiral Dewey.

A recent letter from T. R. Gordon to the Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able, after an extended trial, to write you in this emphatic manner of the good your Peruna has done my wife.

"She has been troubled with catarrh from childhood, and whenever she has a cold, or any unusual condition of the weather, it was worse than usual, and seemed more than she could bear. The dropping in her throat at night prevented refreshing sleep; in fact, we had come to look upon it as incurable, and from the many remedies used in vain we had reason to.

"We are thankful and happy to say that your 'Peruna' has been of great benefit to her, and I confidently look for a complete and entire cure. High praise is not too much to bestow upon your remedy." T. R. GORDON.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free book on catarrh.

English-Made Mummy Cloth.

Sir William Bailey, head of the well known Albion works, at Salford, told a good story the other day. A certain Manchester merchant saw a mummy in Egypt and brought away a portion of the mummy cloth. This was handed to a buyer of a large Manchester warehouse, who was asked if he could tell where it was woven. After examining it carefully with his glass, he said he thought he could put his finger on the mill where it was produced if he could borrow the piece for a few days. Afterwards he reported that it was made where he had thought, near Oldham. Manchester men are known to be acute. —Liverpool Post.

How China Was Explored.

As far back as 1816 English explorers began their work in Southern China, for in that year Amherst made a journey along the banks of the Pekiang, a northern tributary of the Sikiang, sometimes called the River of Canton; but Macartney had already done valuable work up the same stream in 1793. It was not, however, until the early part of the second half of the century —in the '60s—that systematic exploration of that part of China was undertaken. During that decade the southwestern and southern provinces were regularly quartered out by English explorers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Earmarks of the Tonsorial Artist.

"Is this a tonsorial parlor?" asked the hard-featured man, thrusting his head inside the door.

"Yes, sir," answered the man at the first chair. "Come in. You're next."

"I guess not. You'll want to know what makes my hair so harsh, and try to get me to have it singed, and you'll want to part it in the middle, and charge me 35 cents. I think I'll hunt a barber shop. Good-day."—Chicago Tribune.

Sending Letters in China.

China has still the old-fashioned system of private letter carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest upon delivery.—Answers.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Very Little Space.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered.

"If they do," he replied, hotly, "they must be pretty small."

And he pressed her still closer to his manly breast.—Philadelphia Record.

Carter's Ink Is Scientifically compounded of the best materials. If your dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

A Peaceful Exit.

"Did you have any words with your mistress, which caused you to leave your last place?"

"Niver a wor-rd, mum. Shure an' Oi locked her in the bathrom, and tuk all me things, and shipped out as quiet as yez plaze."—Harper's Bazar.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

One Thing We Escape.

Towson—There's no use trying, being up-to-date in slang.

Yorkrode—Why?

Towson—There is no Chinese equivalent for "trek."—Baltimore American.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Woman came after man, and has been after him ever since; but he doesn't give her many hurdles.

He—at what age do you think a girl should marry? She—When asked.

Cause and Effect.

"I wonder why the Swellers have quit inviting us to their parties?

"I suppose it was because we always went."—Chicago Record.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.—Anon.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DO NOT BUY
WELL DRILLING
MACHINERY until you see our new Catalogue No. 28. We will furnish it to you FREE. Write to our address, either Harvey, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Texas.
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO.
Factories at Harvey, Ill.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS
Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

Rectal Constipation
CURED. New Discovery. Warranted Infallible. Trial 10cts. Sample FREE. J. S. Leonhardt, M.D., Dept. 10 Lincoln, Neb.

N. W. N. U. —No. 36.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

BOOKLETS FREE
SAMPLE BOTTLES BY MAIL 20c.
J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT
BENNE PLANT
CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. NEVER FAILS! In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy.
J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

(CUT OUT)
FREE
Wm. Donaldson & Co.
GLASS BLOCK STORE,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.
Your name and address on this slip sent to us will secure for you FREE our FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS.
Name..........
Address..........
This Catalogue of some 250 pages, beautifully illustrated, will bring right to your home our great store, with all its possibilities of money-saving. Send for it at once—FREE.
(CUT OUT)

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900. | NUMBER 8.

CHANGE OF FRONT

REPUBLICANS BELIEVED IN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

A Wail of Distress From Hanna's Secretary—Van Sant's Plans, According to Bixby. Republicans Plead Guilty. The Return of Olney—Miscellaneous Matter.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10, 1900.

The Republicans were not afraid of the Declaration of Independence 24 years ago. In their platform of 1876 they professed faith in that part of the time-honored declaration of rights which they now regard as obsolete. The platform contained this plank:

"The Republican party has preserved this government to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and the party's principles are now the embodiment of the great truths spoken at its cradle; that all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Perry S. Heath, the secretary of Mark Hanna's national committee, has sent a confidential letter to the faithful with a wail of distress. He says that Mr. Bryan's election would mean the withdrawal of our army from the Philippines some time next year. From a Republican viewpoint this would be an awful calamity. It develops that the Republican leaders do not expect the Filipinos ever to be pacified. 'An army is be kept in the islands for all time. In his speech at Alexandria some days ago Senator Knute Nelson announced without reserve that a standing American army in the Philippines will be necessary after the war is over. Bryan, on the other hand, does not believe in the permanent maintenance of American troops at the antipodes. He wants the people of the Philippines to enjoy the blessings of liberty and independence; and when he says that those distant islands shall not forever be ruled by the American soldiery, the Republican committee crosses itself and says: "Isn't it awful?"

It is no secret that Captain Van Sant fought against the election of Knute Nelson to the United States senate. What he might do now, if he were to become governor, is not in itself an important question, since the supposed contingency will not come to pass. But, still, the friends of Senator Nelson may find some food for thought in what Tams Bixby's paper, the Red Wing Daily Republican, said on the subject two years ago. In its issue of June 3, 1898, Tams Bixby's paper said:

"No one should be such an innocent politically as to suppose that the combine, whose headquarters are at present in the state capitol at St. Paul, proposes to go out of existence after having accomplished so trifling an achievement as the nomination of a state ticket this year. No political combination ever works that way. They are gotten up to last, and they take into the scope of their plans and work all the places and emoluments that will be for distribution for years to come. Otherwise men would not give their time and energy to a work so temporary and trifling.

"This is the case in the present emergency. It pleases the combine, of course, to say that Governor Clough wants nothing for himself, and that the nomination of Van Sant will be the culmination of his pure and self-sacrificing political existence. This kind of talk may go down with a political tenderfoot, but anyone less unsophisticated does not need to be taught that the real plan runs far into the distance and contemplates the control of every state and federal place within the reach of any citizen of Minnesota.

"As an illustration, it is worth noting that the Clough-Van Sant workers are passing the word around quietly, when they think that it will do good rather than harm, that what they are after is not a governorship merely, but a senatorship as well. This is done to stimulate interest in quarters where some great incentive is necessary, but there is no reason to doubt that it represents the exact fact. Not one, but both senatorships, have been part of the great prize which the combine have set out to acquire for themselves.

"Senator Davis was marked for the slaughter originally, and the alliance of leaders last fall included a pledge to unite in defeating his re-election. The progress of events have made him so popular that this purpose has to be concealed if not abandoned. What the Clough-Van Sant people intend is still to beat Davis if there is the remotest chance, by the use of any means or influence known to politics, to send Clough to Washington in his place. If this cannot be done without the wrecking of their other schemes, then they will swallow the Davis pill with a wry face. But they do not propose to be balked two years hence in any event. Nelson's prominence is particularly obnoxious to them, and they intend at once to gratify that ambition of an aspirant to higher place, to cement their own power and to punish one not in with their gang by retiring Nelson at the end of his present term. It would hardly be going too far to say that the two senatorships are the real objective point of this new confederation in state politics, and all the rest of the scheme is bent to manage the state so as to obtain complete command of these great posts. That is the ultimate purpose of the combine that stands confessed in method before the Republicans of Minnesota today."

Mr. Bryan is being accused of a want of tact because he said some things in his Labor day address in Chicago which Republicans do not like to have mentioned. He discussed the rights of the wage earners, and this is regarded as a secret attack on the Republican party. He denounced the trust evil and imperialism and thereby hurt the feelings of some Republicans. By construing his remarks as an attack on their party the Republicans really plead guilty of imperialism and of subserviency to the interests of the trusts. The situation is much like the one which obtained in Minnesota at the time when Governor Lind declared, in a speech at Minneapolis, that the American volunteer soldier was not the proper man to carry on a war of aggression and conquest. The Republican organs then set up a howl because the governor had attacked the McKinley administration. Without intending it they entered the plea of guilty to the charge that they were engaged in a war of aggression and conquest. In like manner they now take the position that an attack on the trusts and an endorsement of the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence are equivalent to plunging a dagger into the vitals of the Republican party.

The recent declaration of Richard C. Olney that he will support the Democratic platform and candidates was a body-blow to the Republicans in the East. Mr. Olney would have been worth more to the Republicans than all the other converts together, about whose conversion they have been boasting. Four years ago he was one of the strongest of all the opponents of Bryan. Now Mr. Olney's vigorous Americanism has brought him back into the party which stands for American ideas. He will be a tower of strength in New England. When Bryan gains such a supporter, who was the soul of the Cleveland administration, he is indeed advancing far into "the enemy's country." It is about time for the Republicans to admit defeat.

Some of the Republican organs are denying that the Des Moines Globe, which openly advocates the establishment of a constitutional monarchy for our present form of government, expresses the sentiment of the latter-day Republicans. In measuring the value of this denial it should be remembered that until recently these same Republican organs were equally emphatic in denying the purpose of their party to establish the single gold standard, demanded, as is imperialism, by organized capitalistic greed.

"The Republicans say we cannot haul down the flag where it has once been hoisted. If that is true, how are you going to get the flag away from Peking? Our soldiers are there and carried the Stars and Stripes with them, and if your doctrine that whenever the flag floats over a land the land cannot be given back is true, you cannot get your soldiers away from Peking, and if you follow the doctrine that you followed in Manila, you have got to take the whole Chinese empire, because we took all the islands of the Philippines, and if that doctrine is true we have got to take the 400,000,000 subjects over there. It is a thousand times better to haul down the flag in the Philippine islands and raise the flag of the Philippine republic than to change our flag from the flag of the republic to the flag of an empire."—W. J. Bryan.

These are some of the things which such an independent Republican as Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who does his own thinking, says of the present Republican party:

"There should be a general cleaning out of the gang that has betrayed the republic at Washington."

"I am a Republican, but I honestly believe that, with the Ohio crowd in control, the best thing that could happen to the Republican party this fall would be the success of the Democrats."

"I have always contended that McKinley's backbone did not reach far enough toward his neck to support his brain or will power."

"How long will the American people tolerate a state of affairs like that in the Philippines and China? How long will they suffer to be controlled by such enemies of the republic as Hanna?"

Republicans are trying to disown the Des Moines Globe, because it is honest enough openly to admit that it wants our country changed from a republic to a monarchy. The fact remains, however, that the Des Moines Globe is a Republican paper, published and edited by one of the Republican committeemen in the Republican county of Polk, Ia. And his is not the only paper which has lost faith in the republic. The Chicago Journal, a straight Republican organ, says, Aug. 21:

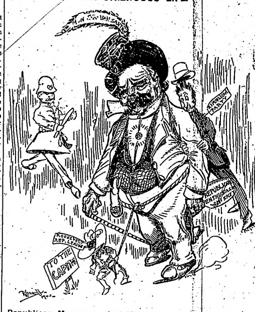
"What, after all, is the Declaration of Independence or the constitution? Who created them? The people of the United States. Who has the right to throw them overboard? The people of the United States. Men invoke the past to dictate to the present. Absurd. Any tyro in political science will tell you that government is a fluid, not a solid.

"For a hundred years or more we have been living under a certain form of government. It has pleased us to have that sort of government. But is it intrinsically any better than another existing form of government? Certainly not. And if tomorrow we should elect to change to a limited monarchy, it would mean no more than that a limited monarchy was better suited to our twentieth century needs."

In all sections of the country the Republican managers are sounding a solemn note of warning against "over confidence." With a fine disregard of the ordinary rules of reason, they declare that they are so confident of success that they fear they will be defeated.

P. S.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.



Republican Managers: Awfully hard work to navigate the Captain; he's too full of enthusiasm.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL

How Republicans Insult as Well as Injure the Laborers.

Republican Militarism Supported by Republican Extravagance.

Minnesota G. O. P. Leader's Ideas on Alliance With England.

Carl Schurz Gives Lyman Gage a Lesson in Laws of Finance.

The Republican managers offer an outrageous insult to self-respecting American laborers by proposing to ticket them with the "full dinner pail" badge. Says Hearst's Chicago American:

"The Republican party seeking to catch the labor vote, and understanding labor about as well as a monkey understands a tiger, has hit upon the "full dinner pail" as a trade mark.

"Poor, stupid Republicanism decides to issue hundreds of thousands of badges, each with the "full dinner pail" painted on the badge.

"Workmen, if you please, are expected to wear these badges, to wear with them a happy, grateful smile as they trudge from the trust factories to their homes.

"Of course only workmen are to wear the dinner pail badge. No trust manager would think of doing so. He will wear, if anything, a small facsimile of a government bond—if he saw his fellow with the full dinner pail badge on both would laugh very heartily.

"Foolish Mark Hanna, foolish Rockefeller, foolish trusts and bankers. You get so far from the people, you forget that they are human beings.

"You think of the workmen as you think of swine; eager only to fill their bellies. You do not know them. They think of their children, of their children's future, of THEIR OWN PRESENT INDEPENDENCE AND MANHOOD.

"When you offer them a "dinner pail" badge, you offer a stupid insult with every badge. They want THEIR RIGHTS, not YOUR CHARITY or patronage. They don't thank YOU for the food that comes through their hard work. You have not yet got them into mental attitude of serfs. They do not look on you, Messrs. Trusts, as their Divine Providence.

"The American workman thanks HIMSELF for what is in his dinner pail. And although you never seem to dream of it, the workman even dares to think of a day when he shall eat dinner NOT from a PAIL, but at home, with his family, as you, MESSRS. TRUST OWNERS, EAT YOURS."

As a representative of the trust idea of the workingmen Mr. Roosevelt is an ideal Republican candidate. He does not understand or sympathize with their aims. He has never worked for his living. He has never worked save for social or political preferment. While the workmen before him were at their apprenticeships, he was fox hunting on Long Island, and the fence still stands near Morgan's place, where he broke his arm trying to jump his horse out into the road. He CAN sympathize with the man on horseback. He can NOT sympathize with the man on foot.

Roosevelt looks not at the sea of faces, but rather at the array of BODIES. In that crowd he sees not by any means HIS equals, but human atoms that can be used to build up the frame of superior men—like himself. He sees potential regiments of troops to be led gloriously, to be shot plentifully AND TO BE FORGOTTEN while he and the other leaders come home to glory, and to write in the magazines.

Mr. Roosevelt, of course, means well—all men do, or think that they do.

But a great crowd of workmen in his eyes is a great crowd of inferiors. He sees in them men to be enlisted as soldiers for his own glory, men to be cajoled as voters for his own glory, men TO BE KEPT WHERE THEY ARE, for his own glory, that there may be contrast marked and strong between the aristocrat and the plebeian.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MILITARISM.

The Republican National Literary Bureau is circulating, as a refutation of the charge that imperialism and militarism go together, a campaign speech delivered, with exquisite taste, by ex-Senator Manderson in his official capacity as a graduation day speaker at West Point.

General Manderson has compiled a series of tables designed to show that the military burden is insignificant in the United States compared with that borne by the subjects of the armed monarchies of Europe. These tables, we are informed, have been prepared "with very great care," with the idea of having them "accurate beyond possibility of dispute." We are also informed that in so far as they refer to foreign countries the figures have been "brought down to the very latest date possible."

We have first a table showing the number of men in the army of each country, and its proportion to population. Next we have the area of each country, the ratio of soldiers to the square mile and of square miles to soldiers. It is all very interesting, but ought there not to be something more? Yes, and General Manderson has not forgotten it. We want to know how much all this costs, and here is his answer:

	Population	War Budget.	Yr. of Budget.	Amt. per capita.
France	38,517,905	$123,517,631	1898	3.20
Germany	52,279,901	141,175,351	1898	2.70
Austria-Hungary	41,527,800	86,165,124	1897	2.05
Russia	128,902,173	148,640,191	1896	1.15
Turkey	23,569,757	19,921,785	1897	.84
Italy	29,899,785	45,659,609	1898	1.52
Great Britain	37,888,439	88,152,750	1897	2.22
United States	75,000,000	51,193,927	1896	.68

These figures for the United States look strangely small to those who have given the subject any attention. We look at them more closely, and we find that they are for 1896, under a Democratic administration, and before the policy of imperialism was heard of.

It is only for foreign countries that these statistics are brought down "to the very latest date possible." The actual army appropriation for the fiscal year 1901 is 114,220,095.55, which is nearly five times the amount under the Democratic regime. The cost of the army in 1896 was only $23,252,608. The rest of General Manderson's $51,093,927 represents river and harbor and other non-military expenditures.

Thus, even on the Republican statistician's own showing, there are only three military powers in Europe that spend more on their armies than we are spending now. But that tells less than half the story. All the following expenditures, provided for in our appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1901, are included in the European military budgets:

Army	$114,220,095.55
Fortifications	7,383,628.00
Military Academy	653,589.67
Pensions	145,245,230.00
Total	$267,502,543.22

How is this for militarism? Nearly double the burden carried by Russia or Germany; more than double that of France; three times that of Austria or Great Britain; six times that under which Italy is staggering, and thirteen times the load that is breaking the back of Turkey. It put the United States far in the lead of all the military powers in the world in the cost of its military service. How does it improve matters from a Republican standpoint that we do not have much of an army to show for it?

And this does not include the cost of the navy, on which we are properly spending more than any country in the world except England.

SCHURZ AND GAGE.

Secretary Gage recently made the statement, with a view of stopping the movement of gold Democrats to the Bryan side in this campaign, that Mr. Bryan's secretary of the treasury would be able to throw the country on a silver basis simply by making a large or exclusive use of silver in meeting the costs of government. "There would thus be established," he said, "a circuit of silver out of the treasury into the hand of the people, from the people into the banks, from the banks into the custom house and into the hands of the collectors of internal revenue, and the government, properly speaking, would be on a silver basis."

Mr. Schurz denies the statement, writes the Duluth Evening Herald and very properly criticizes Mr. Gage for adopting the role of an alarmist and spreading false alarms that might cause trouble in financial circles. The attention of the secretary of the treasury is also drawn to two points that may not have occurred to him when he rushed into print with this "false alarm." First, if his statement is true, the Republican party acted dishonestly towards those who were promised that it would maintain the gold standard. Second, there will be another session of the present Republican congress before the next president will be inaugurated. There will thus be ample opportunity for the Republicans, as Mr. Schurz points out, "to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible for any president to break down the gold standard in the way Mr. Gage describes in his interview."

But Mr. Schurz might have gone further and shown that the treasury figures tell a story which effectually turns Mr. Gage's argument against himself. The treasury's net cash fund, as shown by the last statement, was made up as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$40,755,044
Gold certificates	22,098,020
Silver coin and bullion	4,750,507
Silver certificates	8,452,930
United States notes	26,096,355
Other assets	17,259,742
Total in treasury	$125,412,598

This is the fund directly under the control of the secretary and apart from the holdings of national bank depositaries. It will be seen from this table that of all the forms of money coming into the treasury, silver is made the largest use of by the present secretary in his disbursements. He obviously pays it out in preference to any other kind. He is evidently fairly forcing the stuff into circulation, and keeping it there. Of the nearly $500,000,000 silver which has been coined or purchased by the government since 1878, all save about $13,000,000 is in circulation among the people, either in the form of certificates or coined dollars. And this small fraction of less than 3 per cent held by the treasury is the smallest of any of the secretary's holding in other varieties of money.

Now, if, as Mr. Gage has said, the crowding of silver out of the treasury and into circulation would suffice to force the country to a silver basis, he is shown by his own figures to be somewhat of a conspirator against the gold standard himself. He is nursing his gold holdings and crowding out the silver instead. He has so far succeeded in the latter effort that out of some $500,000,000 of silver only $13,000,000 is left in the treasury—whereas his gold holdings exceed $62,500,000; and he asks the country to believe that the paying out of this remnant by a Bryan secretary of the treasury would precipitate a panic and cause a drop to the silver basis. But the actual immediate result of paying out the silver remnant would be rather an increase in the treasury's gold holdings and the strengthening of the treasury's position in respect to the gold standard.

The ingeniousness of the secretary in making up his extraordinary statement is brought sharply into question by the figures of the department under his own management. He has sacrificed truth for the sake of trying to make political capital.

ROOSEVELT AND THE VOLUNTEER.

If any Minnesota volunteer imagines that he has a sympathetic "fellow soldier" in Roosvelt, who comes west soon, we ask that misguided militiaman to learn what Roosevelt really thinks of him. When the war department was selecting troops for Puerto Rico Roosevelt sent this letter to the secretary of war. He will not deny its authenticity, because it is in the official records:

"Santiago, July 23, 1898.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of Gen. Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send most of the regulars and at any rate the cavalry division, including the rough riders, who are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any state troops, to Puerto Rico," etc., etc.

Mr. Roosevelt's idea that rough riders led by Roosevelt, of course, were three times as good as any state troops, may appeal to the average Minnesota man who enlisted for his country—and then again it may not!

Gen. Alger, then secretary of war, replied that the volunteers were just as good as any troops in the service, and advised Roosevelt to quit talking so foolish.—(The Winona Herald.)

THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Under the caption "A Great Alliance," the Daily Republican of Red Wing, edited by the head of the Republican party management in this state, on May 27, 1898, came out boldly in favor of an alliance with England thusly:

"The alliance between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is becoming something more than a mere theory or speculation. It is already far advanced to the rank of fact. And in this, too, we find one of the results of war which is worth no small measure of the loss of blood and treasure that we are likely to sustain.

"It is race movements that govern in history. Individuals and policies change; but the great tie of race affiliation persists; and it is today, in the broad sense, as it has always been, a question of what race is fittest to survive, to subdue the world and to dominate it. Whatever that race may be, and we have but one possible answer to the question, the different branches of that race must draw together, get ready to stand shoulder to shoulder, and resist the common assault upon them, whose coming is a matter only of time.

"What the Anglo-Saxon race has done, as represented by the triumphs of Englishmen and American in the four quarters of the globe, is the warrant for calling this the race of the future. But Europe has other answers; and already they who hate the Anglo-Saxon and would crush him are drawing closer their alliances and laying their plots and counterplots. When the enemy closes up his lines, that should be the signal for order of battle on our part; and the Anglo-Saxon can meet the coming assault only by a union of forces that shall sway the world.

"The memory of ancient contests has kept us foolishly apart. The time has come now to lay those aside, and England has magnanimously led the way. In this time of our danger, she has stood between us and the hate of Europe, and her statesmen do not hesitate to prophesy the future alliance as their accepted policy. Let us accept the hand so freely offered. We of the same blood must stand together against the world; and with England and America holding firm alliance, the very gates of hell and the wrath of Goth and Vandal shall not prevail against them."

McKinley's administration will rank in expensiveness with any former administration in the history of the country, not even excepting the Lincoln administration during the rebellion, writes the Omaha World-Herald. For over two years now the government has been pouring forth its treasury without stint in making preparation for and in conducting foreign wars, and now at this date the disbursements are going on greater than ever. The draughts from the Philippine war are steadily increasing, while the Chinese campaign is making heavy inroads into the treasury. During the month of August the cost of running the government was nearly $1,000,000 more than the receipts from all sources. To realize the full import of this loss it should be remembered that during August a year ago there was a surplus in the treasury of $4,500,000. The relative loss, therefore, is more than $5,000,000 for the past month. According to the report of the treasurer for the month just closed the total receipts of the government were $49,688,755, as against $49,978,173 for August of last year. The expenditures were $50,500,198, which was $4,947,887 more than during the same period a year ago. The expenses of the navy were increased $868,588 and were $5,456,553 for the month just passed. The expenses of the army were $250,309 greater than in the previous year and were $15,231,700. The largest increase, however, was in the civil and miscellaneous account, which was $11,869,782, an increase of $4,305,330 over the same budget for August, 1899.

Part of this heavy loss is credited to the cost of the census and the redemption of Porto Rican coins, but even granting this, is it not evident that the government is pursuing a course that may well cause all thoughtful citizens to inquire, "Whither Are We Drifting?"

HAMILTONIANISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY.

The Springfield Republican suggests that Speaker Henderson's cry for a revival of Hamiltonianism is not liable to be echoed by men who know from their historical studies what Hamilton's ideas in government were, says the Duluth Evening Herald. Speaker Henderson declares that he wants a man elected to the presidency who believes in those doctrines. Does he include Hamilton's aristocratic theories in his approbation? Does he know what kind of a government it was that Alexander Hamilton wished the thirteen American colonies to set up after the war of independence? In Mr. Lodge's biography of Hamilton the Massachusetts senator describes the "republic" which the great revolutionary statesman advocated, in this passage: "The republic of Hamilton was to be an aristocratic republic as distinguished from a democratic republic, and the power of the separate states was to be effectually crippled. The first object was to be obtained by committing the choice of the president and senators, who were to hold office during good behavior, to a class of the community qualified to vote by the possession of a certain amount of real property. The second was to be secured by giving to the president of the United States the appointment of governors of the various states, who were to have a vote on all state legislation. These provisions, as may be seen at a glance, involved the essential character of the government, and although purely republican, came much nearer to the British model than any other by their recognition of classes and of the political rights of property."

There you have Alexander Hamilton's proposed philosophy stripped and exposed. Hamilton was a remarkable man, but his ideas were not in the least democratic. They will not make a good issue in this campaign.

HELPFUL TO ALL.

The Glencoe Enterprise:—Governor Lind deserves to be, and without fear of disappointment it is confidently predicted that he will be re-elected by an increased majority. A lawyer of broad learning he has been his own chief counsellor; of studious habits he has familiarized himself with all the duties pertaining to his high position, and by reason of his various attainments both native and acquired he has been helpful to the legislature and the business man as well as to the teacher, the farmer and the common man of toil. John Lind don't have to rely on nationality or accidental birth for re-election; thousands who voted against him two years ago, but who recognize true merit will help swell his majority in 1900.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The National Republican:—National Republican will support Bryan and Stephenson as a patriotic duty. It is the only way to preserve a republican form of government for the United States. If McKinley is elected we will have an Imperial President supported by militarism and trust corruption. If Bryan is elected Lincolnian republicanism will bless the nation and peace and prosperity will return to the homes of the masses.

We are at the beginning of the two ways—one leading to monarchy, the other to a government by the people for the people. Every Lincolnian will choose the latter. Every honest, patriotic Populist will vote for Bryan and Stevenson. By this act they do not abandon Populism. It is like joining a neighbor for mutual protection against an attack from highwaymen. Our national inheritance is in great peril, and he who refuses to unite for its protection is a traitor. When Bryan is elected each patriot can return to his own political home honored by his devotion to the largest liberty to the greatest number.

The Nevada Democratic and Silver parties have effected fusion and nominated Francis G. Newlands for congress. T. L. Fitzgerald was nominated for supreme judge.

Better to Be Sure Than Sorry.

"You have your linen suit on a trifle early," Hopkins.

"Yes; but folks are interested in a rummage sale, and when I carry my clothes around with me I know where they are."—Indianapolis Press.

Rare Philippine Jewel.

The rarest corals in the world are to be found in the Philippines. As precious as this jewel is, there is still a rarer one, and that is health. It may be possessed by any one who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for indigestion, dyspepsia, belching, heartburn or sleeplessness. Try it.

Accuracy Demanded.

"Bagsby went up to see the Thousand Islands on a special-rate excursion ticket."

"How did he enjoy the trip?"

"He came back threatening to sue the railroad company."

"What for?"

"He couldn't count but 993 islands!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Impressed on Her Memory.

"Its been four years, now," said the deserted lady, "since he left me and his happy home. I remember it just as well as yesterday, how he stood at the door holding it open until six flies got in the house."—Indianapolis Press.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Who Is Sherlock Holmes?

When a judge is adjudging he is sometimes very oblivious.

In a case at the law courts yesterday a witness referred to "following up a clew in the manner of Sherlock Holmes."

"Who is Sherlock Holmes?" inquired Mr. Justice Day.

"A person who has been made notorious by Conan Doyle," was the reply.

"Who is he?" continued the judge.

Then counsel came to the rescue. "Sherlock Holmes," he explained, "is the name of a book, my lord."—London Mail.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The Lady Interfered.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is one of the most eloquent men in the upper house, inimitable on the stump and credited with being able to do about as he pleases with his audiences. A friend and admirer who has known the senator from boyhood is authority for the following story:

Some years ago, when taking part in a symposium in the northern part of the state Senator Spooner was making an impassioned appeal to his audience in the midst of which the master of ceremonies touched him on the shoulder, and, pointing to the clock, indicated that his time had expired.

Quick as a flash a woman rose from her seat, and, mounting a chair in front of the clock, threw her shawl over its face amid the laughter and cheers of the audience and to the dismay of the master of ceremonies. It is doubtful if Senator Spooner ever received a prettier compliment.—Washington Letter.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary.

In summer many people don't care to go to the theater for a change of scene.

Many a deceased man owes his good will to a lawyer.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

The Bible contains no word of more than six syllables.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!
3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with one sectional map, $1.00. Map 75c. All above, $1.75. Address, Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

MARRIED LADIES ONLY
The discovery of the age. The greatest boon to womankind ever invented. Used once used always. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Address, with stamp, CARBOL CHEMICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn., Dept.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PISO'S CURE FOR
[illegible]
CONSUMPTION

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

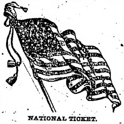
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT., 12, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

WHEN DOGS ARE SICK.

The Way to Give Medicine to These Highly Sensitive Patients.

In all treatment of a sick dog remember you are dealing with a highly sensitive and nervous patient. Be very gentle, avoid roughness or anything likely to alarm him. In giving him any liquid medicine do not open his mouth, but, placing him between your knees, with his face looking in the same direction as your own, gently raise his jaw and, pulling his lips away from his teeth on one side of his mouth, to form a cup or funnel, very slowly pour from bottle or spoon the quantity he is to have into it.

Keep his head raised for a minute or two and if he does not swallow the dose insert a spoon between his front teeth. This will have the effect of drawing off his attention from the medicine and he will usually swallow at once. If the dose is a pill, bolus or anything solid, hold his head the same way as before mentioned, but with the left hand under lower jaw, press firmly on each side with thumb and finger at the junction of upper and lower jaws.

This will usually cause him to open his mouth, when the dose should be put into the mouth as far back as possible over the tongue (or he will spit it out) and close the jaws somewhat sharply, and in most cases the deed is done. If any trouble arises with the action of his front paws this may be got over by wrapping him round with a shawl or coarse apron.

When once you have got into the way of it, you will be surprised how simple it is. I am quite sure a practiced owner or kennelsman would dose a dozen dogs while a novice was making a bungle over one.—"All About Dogs," by Charles Henry Lane.

THE COLLAR BUTTON.

Its Blessings Realized Only by Those Who Have Lived Without It.

"In looking over a trunk full of old truck the other day," said the elderly man, "I came across a lot of old shirts with the buttons sewed on, and as I looked at them I realized anew what the collar button means to humanity. There have been greater inventions, surely, but not many that have conferred a more unmixed blessing on mankind.

"The younger person of today, accustomed to the collar button always, cannot realize what it was to be without it. He can never know what it was to have shirts with the buttons sewed on—or not, as the case might be. Not so very many years ago, when the collar button was yet comparatively new, before persons had come to keep, as everybody commonly does now, a lot of buttons on hand, the man who had lost his collar button thought himself entitled to the sympathy of his fellows, but wrung as he might be by that loss he could not even guess at the anguish that in the sewed on button days filled the heart of the man who, when he came to put on his last clean shirt, found that key button, the one on the collar band, most important one of all, gone entirely or only just hanging by a thread!

"I knew a man once who had this happen to him and didn't swear. That was the only great thing he ever did, but I have always thought that that alone was enough to stamp him as a most extraordinary man."—New York Sun.

Ditched the Bishop.

"I remember once driving across the country with Bishop —," writes Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady of "A Missionary In the Great West" in the Ladies' Home Journal, "while discussing the nature of the soul. That is, the bishop was discussing. I was only prompting by a question now and then. We were on the rear seat of a wagon, with the driver on the front seat. It was a very dark night. In the middle of the bishop's exposition the wagon took a wild plunge, there was a crash, and over we went into the muddy ditch.

"'I beg your pardon, gents!' said the driver, who had retained control of the horses as we scrambled to our feet. 'I was so interested in hearin the man discussin my immortal soul, which I hardly ever knowed that I had one before, that I clean forgot where we was and drove you plump into the ditch.'"

The hardworking laborers and coolies seen everywhere in Japan wear only a narrow loin scarf and straw sandals. In cold and rainy weather they wear a mackintosh of loose straw over their shoulders and a mammoth rude hat.

The annual expenditure in England and Wales on funerals probably exceeds £0,000,000.

THE GALLUP FAMILY.

AN EVENING OF LAMENTATIONS BY THE AILING WIFE.

She Knew Her Time For Departure For the Other World Had Come, and She Was Anxious to Become an Angel, but There Were Drawbacks.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

Mr. Gallup had finished his supper, removed his coat and shoes and sat down in the rocking chair to read the copy of The Chemung County Gazette he had brought home from the post-office when Mrs. Gallup dropped down on the lounge with a sigh and began:

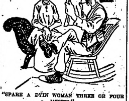
"Samuel, if you could spare a dyin woman three or four minits of your time I should like to talk to you. I know you don't like to be bothered when you are readin, and I wouldn't say a word if it was only a bile on my leg or one of my back aches, but it's more serious than that, Samuel—fur more serious."

Mr. Gallup stretched his legs out to their fullest extent and made his toes crack, but he never looked up from his paper.

"I don't want to give you no sudden shock," continued Mrs. Gallup as the tears began to stream down her cheeks and her nose to twitch, "but it's my duty to tell you, so you kin prepare yourself. Samuel, you'll be a widow before Saturday night! Tonight is Tuesday night. Before sundown on Saturday night the funeral will be over, I'll be an angel, and you'll be free to go out somewhere every evenin and play checkers. Do you hear me, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup may or may not have heard her, but if he did he paid not the slightest attention.

"Yes; I've got my call to go," she resumed as she wiped her eyes on her apron. "I've had rheumatiz, fever, consumption and heart disease, and many and many a time I've expected to go, but I have never felt like this before. My heart goes tunk, tunk, tunk; my lungs seem to be hitchin around, and now and then my breath shuts off on me the same as if I had got caught in a hole in the fence. Mrs. Watkins was took this very way before she died, and so was Mr. Comfort. It may come tonight, or it may be delayed till tomorrer, but within a day or two I'll be an angel. You won't blame me fur dyin, will you, Samuel?"



"SPARE A DYIN WOMAN THREE OR FOUR MINITS."

Mr. Gallup turned his paper over, pulled in his feet and crossed his legs, but made no reply.

"Folks can't help dyin, Samuel—that is, I can't. I hate to go before I've made the soft soap and put up the fall pickles, but I can't help myself. It was so with Mrs. Watkins. She had the soap grease all ready and was all ready to dye rags fur a new carpet, but when Gabriel's horn sounded she had to spread her wings. You'll miss the soft soap, Samuel, fur you're a great hand to wash up, and you'll miss the pickles, fur you love sour things, but will you miss me?"

Mr. Gallup held the paper in his left hand and reached down his right to scratch his heel through his sock, but he was dumb. Mrs. Gallup looked at him through her tears for a time and then choked down a sob and said:

"Well, if you don't miss me I can't help it. I've allus had hot water ready when you wanted to wash your feet, and you've never found me without stickin salve fur sore fingers. I've nursed you through colic and sot up with you through fever. You've never had to tell me my bread was heavy or the biscuit tasted of saleratus. And when I'm laid away, Samuel, you'll remember that I wore the same bonnet and shawl fur 21 years and that I allus made a pair of shoes last three years. Haven't I done purty well all things considered?"

Mr. Gallup might have agreed with her, but if he did he didn't say so aloud. He crossed his legs the other way and scratched the other heel, and when Mrs. Gallup could restrain her tears she observed:

"I ain't leavin this house the way some wives would, Samuel. When I am gone, you'll find your shirts and socks and everything in the usual place, and you won't have to sew on a button. I'll even scald out the teapot and scour out the dishpan if I have time. If angels can look down from heaven, then I want to look down and see that I've left everything in order. I want to ask you about angels, Samuel. Are they all old or young angels, or are they sorter mixed up? Will I be set back 30 or 40 years, or will I be an old woman angel?"

She looked directly at Mr. Gallup and waited for a reply, but he was reading how to make a hammock out of a flour barrel, and he paid no heed to the question.

"And are all angels purty, Samuel?" she continued after awhile. "I've never been purty since I was a baby and fell out of the winder, but if I've got to be an angel I want my face made over as soon as I get up there. I'm not goin to be p'inted out fur my homeliness as I fly around. If I was, I know I'd make up faces at some of 'em. Will I be changed in the twinklin of an eye and made as purty as the rest of 'em?"

Something like a smile flitted over the face of Mr. Gallup, but it was probably caused by the article he was reading.

"And about the music, Samuel? I can't play on no harp without lessons. I have never even seen a harp. When we was first married, I used to play on the accordion fur you, but it was awful poor playin, and you soon got sick of it. Is it goin to be expected that I kin fly right up to heaven and begin playin on a harp the very first thing? If it is, then I dunno as I want to die. I never could a-bear havin folks laugh at me. And the singin, Samuel—the singin! My voice is cracked, and I sing through my nose, and is that goin to do up there? I s'pose I could walk around with a robe on and talk and visit, but I can't sing nor play, and they needn't expect it. Samuel, shall we talk about whether you'd better take a second wife or not? Sometimes I think you had, and sometimes I think you hadn't. What do you think?"

Mr. Gallup turned from the hammock article to one on natural gas in Ohio, and he extended his legs again and prepared to digest it thoroughly. It might have occurred to him that Mrs. Gallup was in the room and that she or some one else was talking to him, but he answered not. Ten minutes had gone by when he finished the article and looked up and around as if he had suddenly missed something. Mrs. Gallup lay curled up on the lounge fast asleep, and in the corner of each eye still glistened a big tear.

M. QUAD.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

HER "SUSPICION CURE."

It Made Life One Lingering Honeymoon For Mrs. Jones' Adviser.

"I would be quite happy if my husband would not spend so much of his time at his club," said Mrs. Jones, with a sigh.

"Why don't you try the suspicion cure?" said her intimate friend.

"What in the name of Susan B. Anthony is the suspicion cure?" asked Mrs. Jones in amazement.

"Well, my husband got in the habit of spending his evenings at his club, and I worried over it for some time before I hit upon a plan to keep him at home. At first I pleaded with him, telling him how lonely I was at home when he was away, but he would only laugh and promise to be home early, which meant midnight or later. Then I changed my tactics. Instead of asking him to remain at home I urged him to go to his club. The way he raised his eyebrows the first time I suggested it showed me I was on the right tack, and I resolved to keep it up. One night when he came home for dinner he announced that he had a severe headache and would remain home for the evening. I opposed the idea and pointed out that an evening at his club would cause him to forget his headache and do it good. He gave me a hard look, but acted on the suggestion and left for his club. Something told me that he would be back within an hour, so I made an elaborate toilet and waited for him to return. He came home, as I expected, with the plea that his head was worse and that he couldn't stand the noise at the club. I condoled with him and ignored his question concerning my elaborate toilet. He hasn't been away for an evening since. It is almost like the old honeymoon, only he appears to have something on his mind that he is not entirely satisfied about."—London Answers.

Baldness.

It has been found on study of 300 cases of loss of hair that baldness prevails most with unmarried men, which is contrary to the general belief. The worries of the bachelor may be fewer, but they are more trying to the scalp than are the multitudinous cares of the man of family. Most bald people are found to lead indoor lives, and almost all of them belong to the intellectual class. Usually the loss of hair begins before the thirtieth year. In woman it usually constitutes a general thinning; in men it affects the top of the head. Diseases that affect the general nutrition of the body are likely to thin the hair. Heredity is a factor. If one has baldheaded ancestors, all the drugs of the pharmacopoeia will not bring out flowing locks.—Argonaut.

Four to One.

An English officer in Malta stopped in riding to ask a native the way. He was answered by a shrug of the shoulders and a "No speak English."

"You're a fool then," said the officer.

But the man knew enough English to ask:

"Do you understand Maltese?"

"No."

"Do you know Arabic?"

"No."

"Do you know Italian?"

"No."

"Do you know Greek?"

"No."

"Then you four fools. I only one!"—Youth's Companion.

An Incredulous Lawmaker.

It is recalled that when the projector of the railroad up Mount Washington sought a charter from the New Hampshire legislature one of the lawmakers, in his speech on the subject, said, "Give the fool permission, but he might as well ask for a railroad to the moon!" But the railroad is still running to the Tip Top House.—Buffalo Commercial.

A married man says that a wife should be like a roast lamb—tender and sweet, nicely dressed, but without sauce.—Chicago News.

When a man approaches you and begins telling how honest he is, hold your hands on your pocketbook.—Atchison Globe.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake, } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, August 10th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire and county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Philip L. Weber late of the town of Hemet, county of Riverside and State of California on the sixth day of August A. D. 1898 at the town of Hemet in the county of Riverside and State of California died intestate, and being a resident of said Riverside county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 17th day of September A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 10th day of August A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
8-8 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, September 1st 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mathilde A. Hall of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that Peter S. Hall, late of Red Lake county, on the 20th day of August A. D., 1900, at St. Hilaire, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Monday the first day of October A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 1st day of September A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
5-9 Judge of Probate.

FARMS } 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS } First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS } furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Shipped With Care

LINE
REFRIGERATOR
EXCELSIOR BEER
Hamm's
BREWERY

In Keg or Case
HAMM'S BEER
Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

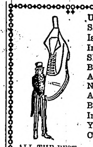
J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Lovers of good whiskey always appreciate
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Delightful as a straight drink and for cocktails and highballs.
Ask your dealer for it.
GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5 YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.



UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. *No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;* and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED

Governor John Lind Reviews National and State Issues in His Address at the Auditorium in St. Paul.

Facts and Pertinent Comment for the Consideration of the Electors of the State of Minnesota.

Last Thursday evening the Auditorium in the city of St. Paul was filled with an enthusiastic audience to listen to the presentation and discussion of campaign issues by Governor Lind, Mayor Gray, and others. The speech delivered by Gov. Lind was in acceptance of the unanimous nomination accorded him by the democrats, populists and silver republicans for a second term as governor, and was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Conventions: Four years ago when the same parties, who have today honored me with the nomination for the most important office in the state, first conferred upon me the same honor, the people of the state were not ready for the change of policy which my election would have implied; but not daunted nor discouraged, you again placed my name in nomination two years ago, and your action was ratified by the people by an overwhelming majority. Two years I have served as the chief executive of the state. My every act has been subjected to the most searching scrutiny, friendly and unfriendly. That you should again, without solicitation and without seeking on my part, place my name in nomination in the same manner for continuance in this great office, is evidence of confidence and approval more touching and gratifying to me than the mere political victory in which it may result if your selection is again approved by the people of the state. I thank you all sincerely for the honor conferred. I also desire to thank you, and I congratulate our political friends and the people of the state, on the wise selection that you have made for the other positions on the state ticket.

I have not, as yet, had an opportunity to study the platform that you have adopted, but I assume that it is in line with our endeavors in the state, and nationally, in the past. If the people of the state shall see fit to approve of your choice, and I believe that a true regard for their own best interest will prompt them to do so, the state will have an administration that will be fair, just and efficient in every department. In view of the occasion and the pending campaign, you will pardon me, I am sure, for devoting a few moments to the discussion of the questions awaiting decision at the polls.

AMBITION OF THE FEW.

Ever since the formation of our government, two tendencies have been apparent and operative in every general election that the country has had. In fact, they developed in the convention which formed the constitution, and in that convention was laid the foundation for the existence of the political parties which have in turn directed the administration of public affairs since that day. One of these tendencies, and it is a tendency inherent in every society and under every form of government, is the endeavor on the part of the few to control the government and to so direct legislation and the administration of public affairs as to secure to themselves and to their class special privileges and economic advantages through governmental intervention. The other is the effort of the common people at self-preservation, politically and economically. This was the issue in the memorable campaign of one hundred years ago which resulted in the election of Thomas Jefferson. The federal party of that day stood for the same principles and tendencies in government that Hannaism represents at the present time. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, represented, and in his administration of public affairs developed and formulated, the principles of just and equal laws, fairly and efficiently administered, with equality of privilege and of opportunity to all men.

The party lines formed thus early have continued, though not with identity of name, to the present day. In 1830 Jackson represented the same principles contended for by Jefferson, and so did Lincoln in 1860. The slaveholding aristocracy of the south, without relinquishing the name of democracy, to which it was in no wise historically entitled, had adopted all the vicious principles of the old federal party. Their trust was in the power of wealth and in privilege, with force in the background, as is that of the Republican party today. Lincoln, on the other hand, represented the principles of Jefferson and the aspirations and conscience of the common people, as we believe that our valiant leader, W. J. Bryan, does at the present time. Our political and economic situation at this moment verifies this historical resume. Let us look at the actual conditions that confront the American people, and it is easy to determine what the real issues are in this campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that ours is the greatest, the most populous, the most intelligent, the most powerful and the wealthiest civilized country in the world, its entire industry has, with the aid and through the operation of class legislation, passed into the control of comparatively a handful of men. The enumeration of the trusts controlling our industries, which is given in the Minneapolis Journal Almanac, on pages 127 to 137, covers every form of American industrial enterprise, and shows that their domination is complete. The capitalization of the trusts that had been formed before the present year exceeded $7,000,000,000, and many have been organized since the 1st of January. With the power of such wealth exempt from taxation, with the monopoly of patents and the control of transportation facilities, with a tariff specially designed to accomplish their ends, it is not surprising that they control the industry of the nation.

PARTIES' ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRUSTS.

What is the attitude of the parties on this question?

The Republican party, in its platform, pays a tribute to the virtues of the trusts and extols their value in extending our foreign trade. It admonishes them to better behavior at home, it is true, but the real position of the party on this, as on other questions, is best defined by its chairman and acknowledged leader, Mr. Hanna. He defined the party's position on this subject, as I read from a dispatch to the Pioneer Press, under date of Oct. 19, 1899: "The Democrats say I am a fraud to talk about trusts. I am not going to talk about them. This combination of capital for one purpose and another is not a political question at all. It is a business proposition and ought not to have been brought into politics." And then he continues: "The so-called trusts are not new; they have been found in England and Germany as far back as 200 years and are increasing. Therefore, from a business standpoint of view, the foundation of these combinations, in one sense, is a step forward. The Democrats would have us believe that they are terrible anacondas that would swallow us up. However, if the trusts are a menace to the country, what party better than the Republican party will give us relief?".

Yes, my friends, we do believe that the trusts are anacondas, and we believe they will consume the substance of our people; that they will undermine the independence of our citizenship, and destroy the opportunities that ought to exist for the individual in a free country. On this point ex-Senator Washburn used the following language in an interview in the Chicago Times-Herald Sept. 11, 1899:

"When I was a young man—I am now sixty-eight—I had the world before me, and there was absolutely a fair field for me. Take all of our most successful business men of today and their experiences were like mine. They entered the race without a handicap, and their grit and capacity won. Now, this building up of trusts puts a stop to fair and equal opportunities for the young men of today. The young man just out of college has no opening, as a rule. He cannot begin business on his own account against organized capital. He must join the procession; he must content himself with being a mere clerk, and the chances are that he will never get any further because there are so many in his class. This makes the situation a serious one, and I am sorry for the young man of today. I have studied the situation, and I am sure of what I am saying."

HANNA'S DEFENSE OF TRUSTS.

I ask you, young men in this audience, whether this statement is true or not. "But," say Mr. Hanna, "from a business standpoint of view the formation of these combinations is in one sense a step forward." This may be true from Mr. Hanna's standpoint. It may be true from the business standpoint of Mr. Rockefeller; but is it true from the business standpoint of the farmer, of the merchant, of the mechanic, or of the man in any occupation who lives by the labor of his hands or of his brain?

Let us see what this "organized industry" has accomplished, for instance, for the farmer, who is a great producer and the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of this state. He produces for the competitive market at home and abroad. There is no trust to govern the prices of what he sells, and, in the nature of things, there cannot be; but every article that he buys, from the matches on the shelf to the coal in his stove and the lumber in his barn, from the salt on the table to the fencing for his stock, is controlled by the trusts, and the prices of these commodities, and hundreds of others, are arbitrarily fixed, without reference to market value or cost of production.

Taking the farm value of a bushel of wheat as worth at an average throughout Minnesota 10 cents less than the Minneapolis cash price, ten bushels would buy, at the wholesale prices quoted by the Commercial Bulletin, the official trade journal of Minneapolis jobbers, the following goods on the dates named:

Kerosene oil (Minnesota state test), Jan. 1, 1898, 101 gallons; Jan. 1, 1899, 70 gallons; Jan. 1, 1900, 56 gallons.

Granulated sugar, Jan. 1, 1898, 157 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1899, 118 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1900, 104 lbs.

Common salt, Jan. 1, 1898, 9½ bbls.; Jan. 1, 1899, 6½ bbls.; Jan. 1, 1900, 5 bbls.

Lumber (16 ft. 2x4). Jan, 1898. 723 feet; Jan. 1, 1899, 536 feet; Jan. 1, 1900, 418 feet.

Wire nails, Jan. 1, 1898, 4 1-3 kegs; Jan. 1, 1899, 3 1-3 kegs; Jan. 1, 1900, 1½ kegs.

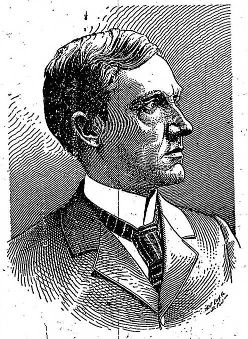
Barbed wire (common painted), Jan. 1, 1898, 435 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1899, 310 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1900, 133 lbs.

The above figures are based on the wholesale prices of oil, salt, sugar, lumber, nails and barbed wire at Minneapolis. Freight, handling, and retailer's profits would probably make these articles cost, on the average, at the farm about 20 per cent more, and the amount of each of these articles which ten bushels of wheat would buy would be correspondingly less. Ten bushels of wheat, like any other product, are worth what they will buy. The prosperity of the farm is not measured by the volume of its product, nor even by the market value of the product, but by the net purchasing power of the commodities produced.

WILL BRING SERFDOM.

It needs no argument to convince you that the continuation of this condition of affairs will rapidly reduce the mass of the America people to a condition of absolute serfdom. Will you have that condition or will you not? It is for the people to answer at the polls. Hanna says:

"However, if the trusts are a menace to the country, what party better than the Republican party will give you relief?". This is great comfort and might carry some weight were it not for the fact that the Republican party has been in absolute control of every power of the government during the last four years and is today. If it were desirous of destroying the trusts and protecting the people, why has it not done so? To this the Republicans answer: "We proposed a constitutional amendment and the Democrats would not help to pass it. We are helpless; we can do nothing." What was the aim of that constitutional amendment and what was its purpose? The aim and effect of that proposed constitutional amendment would have been to deprive the states of every vestige of power that they now possess to protect the people against the oppression of these combinations. Its purpose was to defer action upon the question upon a plausible pretext until Hanna had had an opportunity to again call upon the trusts for the exigencies of this campaign. Every citizen knows that it takes years and years to bring about an amendment of the constitution. Is our constitution such a failure that it vests congress with no power to protect its own people against oppression? To admit that, is to admit that it is a lamentable delusion. The very men who argue to this effect insist that the congress of the United States has the power to govern other peoples and countries against the convictions of "plain duty." Is our constitution such a perversity that under it congress can legislate for the oppression of foreign peoples, but is powerless to legislate for the protection of our own? Such logic will not appeal to the American voter.



GOVERNOR JOHN LIND.

CONGRESS CAN THROTTLE TRUSTS.

With absolute control over interstate commerce, with obsolute control of the power of national taxation, congress has the power to drive every trust that ever existed into oblivion. Congress, by proper legislation, regulated the transportation of commodities manufactured by prison labor among the states. Isn't it absurd to say that it has not the like power to regulate the transportation of trust products? When congress saw fit to abolish the issue of paper money by state banks it put a tax of 10 per cent on the issuance of such notes, and state bank notes came suddenly to an end. Thank God the Kansas City convention did not stand terror stricken before this anaconda threatening the future of the American people! In language that cannot be misconstrued or misunderstood it said in its platform:

"Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefits of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

"The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies; that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

"We pledge the Democratic party to an increasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

"The failure of the present Republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books; proves the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

"Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereign which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible."

BELIEF IN FREE LIST.

If Bryan is elected what is here indicated will be accomplished. With regard to many of these trust commodities, the simplest and easiest way to afford the people relief would be to put them on the free list. I saw an editorial statement in the Minneapolis Journal some six weeks ago to the effect that the sugar trust had raised the price of sugar five times since the 1st of May last, and each time it cost the country $8,000,000. When you bear in mind that the sugar trust is protected by a tariff of 1 95-100 cents, practically two cents a pound, and that the price of raw sugar is usually about two cents a pound, you can readily see how this grievance could be removed by putting sugar on the free list. And I ask you, earnestly and candidly, why in the world should this not be done? It was good Republican doctrine when I was a Republican; why is it not good doctrine now, as well as common sense? It would save the American people hundreds of millions of dollars and bring additional comforts to the table of every American home; but the sugar trust controls the administration and it cannot be done.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

But these interests, these privileged classes, are not content with our own country. They want more worlds to conquer. They want to control populations that have less power of resistance than the white race—lands where their dominion may be complete, and so, taking advantage of the conditions growing out of the Spanish-American war, they are now endavoring to establish imperialism by fastening upon our institutions a colonial system and a large standing army. Our people know intuitively that there is menace and danger in this new departure. To overcome this feeling they appeal to the patriotism, to the national pride and to the selfishness of the people. They say that the glory of our flag and the prestige of our name demand it. They say that, besides, there is money in it. This latter they rely upon as their most convincing argument. Did the Spanish people find imperialism profitable? Did their colonial empire tend to the upbuilding of their industries, their trade and their progress? On the contrary, it had the opposite effect. From being the most powerful state of Christendom, the most enlightened and in many respects the most progressive, before it embarked in the venture of colonial empire, its power, its resources and its people had been dragged down to the lowest depths of degradation before we forced it to abandon the system. Shall we disregard the example of Spain and adopt the very system that destroyed her power and impoverished her people?

Nations can grow and expand, as ours has, to their political and economic advantage. But such national growth always has been, and always will be through the occupation and acquisition of territory, not already occupied by a dense population, and by the planting therein of the expanding nation's own people and its own institutions. Such was our expansion over the territory acquired from Spain in the southern part of our country, and from France in the south and to the west of us. The same is true of Alaska. But the white race never has and never can permanently occupy and inhabit land within the tropics.

INTEGRAL PARTS, NEVER.

We can never hope to make the Philippine islands integral parts of our Union, occupied by people of our race, with our political and social ideals, as we have in Florida, Louisiana and California. Our occupation of these islands will be military and the government colonial, thus converting our own institutions from a republic, resting upon manhood suffrage, governed by laws of the people's own making, in other words, governed by the consent of the governed, to a military empire. Such changes in the institutions of nations in the past have always proven destructive of the liberties of the people, and in the end, of their national existence. This historical fact is well expressed by Froude, the historian, in his introduction to his "Life of Caesar." He says:

"To the student of political history, and to the English student above all others, the conversion of the oman republic into a military empire, commands a peculiar interest. Notwithstanding many differences, the English and the Romans essentially resemble one another. The early Romans possessed the faculty of self-government beyond any people of whom we have historical knowledge, with the one exception of ourselves. In virtue of their temporal freedom, they became the most powerful nation in the known world, and their liberties perished only when Rome became mistress of conquered races, to whom she was unable or unwilling to extend her privileges.

"If there be one lesson which history teaches it is this, that free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to submit their dependencies to share in their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties."

The rightfulness of the proposition to govern other peoples against their will ought not to be open for discussion by the American people, whose government rests upon the proposition that government by force, against the will of the governed and not instituted by the consent of the governed, is tyranny. The only answer that we can get to this proposition is that the Philippines are ours—that we have acquired them by purchase and by conquest. I deny the validity of each of these claims. There was a time when human beings could be bought and sold under our laws, but happily that time is past. McKinley's statement, that conquest is criminal aggression and cannot be permitted by our code of morals, is as true to-day as when he uttered it. Why did not he stick to his original code of morals? Why did he permit Hanna to revise it?

WILL NOT DISCUSS IT.

The truth of the matter is that we cannot enlist our opponents in an earnest discussion of this question, at least not upon the moral side of the controversy. They will not listen to it. If we appeal to the constitution, they say we have outlived it. If we refer to the Declaration of Independence, they say that that document is a collection of glittering generalities, good enough in their day, but not applicable now. If we cite them to the maxims of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, they say that these men are dead. Our only recourse, therefore, is to demonstrate to the people the falsity of the claim that imperialism will pay. A colonial empire may prove profitable to the trusts and to the army and navy contractors, and to the favored individuals, but it never can and never will profit the country or the people as a whole.

The only way in which the American people could secure gain from the possession of the Philippines would be by the expansion of our trade with them. The profit of such trade, in the nature of things, could not be greater than the value of the commodities that would pass in exchange. The total value of the exports and imports of the Philippine Islands have in no year exceeded $30,000,000. The profit on such trade cannot be many millions, and supposing it were doubled, trebled or quadrupled, the profit would not be large enough to bear the expense of the increased military establishment for one month. But whether the profits were great or small, one thing is certain: Those profits would not return into the pockets of the same people who have to bear the burden of maintaining the army and navy necessary for and incident to colonial empire. But the whole argument is fallacious. As was well said by Mr. Bryan, you need not own a people to trade with them. A friend is a better customer than an enemy. If we want the trade of the Philippines, let us secure it as we secure other trade, by the superiority and cheapness of our products, by fair treatment and by the establishment of mutual confidence and relations of good will. These are the conditions that bring trade—not conquest, not war nor oppression. But in considering the question of the profits of imperialism you must not lose sight of the expense of its companion evil—the large standing army.

THE LARGE ARMY.

When I was a member of congress, when we were building and providing for the navy which fought and won the victories of the Spanish war, when we had the same regular army establishment that we had at the commencement of that war, the total appropriation for the army and navy in no year during my term of service exceeded $80,000,000. This amount was not exceeded in any year prior to the Spanish war, except 1897, when it reached $82,000,000. That the standing army that we then had was ample and sufficient for the protection of our country and institutions is a matter of history.

When the war with Spain broke out, and the President made a call upon the states for additional forces, that call was responded to almost before it was made. And it is no exaggeration to say that if the exigencies had demanded, ten men could have been had for every one that was required. A large standing army may be necessary for the purpose of imperialism, but it is not necessary for the protection of republican institutions, and its necessity had never been urged until imperialism made its appearance. A popular government, while it should have a small number of trained and efficient regular troops and a sufficient number of officers for manning its defenses, for emergencies, and to form the nucleus in case of need for larger forces, should rely in the main for the defense of its institutions on its volunteer citizen soldiery. This we have done in the past, and this is in harmony with the theory of our institutions and the views of the fathers. Gen. Knox, a Revolutionary soldier, who was the first secretary of war under Washington, and under whom our army establishment was organized, used this language in his first report, which was forwarded to congress by President Washington with his approval:

"It is the intention of the present attempt to suggest the most efficient system of defense which may be compatible with the interests of a free people. * * * The modern practice of Europe with respect to the employment of a standing army has created such a mass of opinion in their favor that even philosophers and advocates for labor have frequently confessed their use and interest in certain cases. Whoever seriously and candidly estimates the power of discipline and the tendency of military habits will be constrained to confess that whatever may be the efficiency of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to the rights of human nature. * * * A small corps of well disciplined and well informed artillerists and engineers and a legion for the protection of the frontiers and magazines and arsenals are all the military establishment which may be required for the present use of the United States. The privates of the corps to be enlisted for a certain period, and after the expiration of which to return to the mass of the citizens. An energetic and national militia is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, and not a standing army, forming a distinct class in the community. It is the introduction and diffusion of evil and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised and avarice and indolence and effeminacy of manner predominate and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the mind of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor that the standing army is formed and riveted forever."

WHY ANY INCREASE?

Are the people of the United States prepared to turn their back on these words of caution from the past? What reasons are assigned for the increase of our standing army to 100,000, according to the imperialistic programme? They say that we have grown to be a great populous nation, and, as such, should have a respectable army like the other powers of earth. If empire and conquest are our programme for the future, perhaps, yes. If the protection of our institutions and the development of our industries and commerce is our aim, then I say, no. There may be good reasons for an increase in the naval establishment, for the states have no naval militia, but there is none for the material increase of our standing army. But instead of arguing this proposition on theoretical and political grounds, let us look at it from the taxpayers standpoint. Let us count the cost of our present military establishment. Let me cite you to the last report of the secretary of war. He says, on page 60:

"The summary of expenditures for the fiscal year 1899, appropriations and allotments for 1900, and estimates for 1901, is as follows:

GENERAL OBJECT.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.	Appropriat'ns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
Civil establishment......	$ 1,080,080.13	$ 1,067,700.00	$ 2,108,008.00
Military Establishment (support of the army and military academy)......	*234,880,354.13	**87,015,290.08	128,170,383.54
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)......	27,855,006.70	30,400,576.08	50,088,271.49
Miscellaneous......	4,928,010.83	5,106,700.00	4,570,030.00
Grand total......	$269,457,100.79	$124,070,371.71	$185,903,651.03

*Including expenditures from national defense.
**Including allotments from national defense.

"The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900, were made on a basis of a military force which has been greatly exceeded by the exercise of the authority conferred under the act of March 2, 1899, and the raising, equipping and transporting to the Philippines of additional troops and supplies. It will therefore be necessary to ask congress for a deficiency appropriation of about $51,000,000, bringing the total amount of the appropriation for the current year up to about the amount of the estimates which have been submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901."

The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1899, embrace the cost of the Spanish war and cannot be considered. But the last two years show the requirements for the imperialistic peace establishments. From the totals given should be deducted $35,000,000 per annum on account of river and harbor improvements.

This leaves the annual expense of the present army establishment in round numbers $150,000,000. Add to this the annual cost of the naval establishment, which is in round numbers $75,000,000, and we have a total expenditure, for army and navy and for the instrumentalities of war, of $225,000,000, and this in times of peace! These figures do not include expenses that may be incurred in the Chinese difficulty. These are the appropriations for imperialism on a peace footing. This sum of $225,000,000 is so immense that the ordinary human mind can hardly grasp it. Let us express it in the leading products of the Northwest. According to the last report of the secretary of agriculture, the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin,

3

SUPPLEMENT TO

St. Hilaire Spectator.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

Nebraska and the two Dakotas, in the year 1899 produced:

	Bushels.	Farm value.
Minnesota—		
Wheat	68,000,000	$37,000,000
Corn	31,000,000	7,000,000
Iowa—		
Wheat	18,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	242,000,000	55,000,000
South Dakota—		
Wheat	37,000,000	18,000,000
North Dakota—		
Wheat	51,000,000	26,000,000
Wisconsin—		
Wheat	11,000,000	7,000,000
Nebraska—		
Wheat	20,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	224,000,000	51,000,000

The total value of the crops named of all these states for last year was only $221,000,000, less than we are paying annually for our army and naval establishments under the imperial regime.

The entire amount expended for education in the United States for the year 1898, which is the last year for which I have authentic figures was $189,000,000. Our average consumption of wheat is less than five bushels per capita. Assuming our population to be 75,000,000, our consumption of wheat would be 375,000,000 bushels. At the average farm price, which does not exceed 60 cents, the cost of the nation's bread is $225,000,000, the same sum that we pay for our army and navy. When the people find that they are paying more for the instrumentalities of war than they are for education and as much as for bread, will they not conclude that it is time to weigh carefully the merits of imperialism, before taking the final step and fastening it upon our country?

The same interests that prompted the formation of trusts in industry, that advocate the establishment of a colonial system and the maintenance of a large military establishment, have induced the Republican party to surrender to them the country's finances. Garfield said that he who controlled a country's volume of money controlled its trade and industry. By the legislation of the last congress, which, finally turned over the governmental function of issuing paper money to the national banks, those favored institutions have obtained complete control of our finances and our business. It is in their power to suffer good times or to produce a panic. They can pursue either course as suits their caprice or interest. No other country on earth has committed such power to private hands. We believe that the issuance of money is a governmental function and should not be delegated to private corporations. We believe that the coinage of both silver and gold as standard money and as a basis for credit would insure greater stability in prices and more equal justice between borrower and lender and all interests; but the people by their representatives have adopted the gold standard and the complexion of the senate is such that however this election may turn, there is

NOT THE REMOTEST POSSIBILITY

that this can be disturbed during the next administration. Hence it is of no profit to discuss that question at this time. I repeat, as I said two years ago, the gold standard is on trial. If by reason of an increase in the output of gold, or for other cause, that metal alone shall prove sufficient in quantity adequately to perform the functions of standard money, and as the basis of credit, then we are all satisfied. If it fails in that regard, our people will not be the only nation to discover it, and the question of standard will then be adjusted in due season, as other economic questions have been adjusted from time to time in the past. It is, after all, only an economic question, and as such, whether settled rightly or wrongly, cannot materially affect our institutions. Economic questions in the nature of things are only relatively right or wrong. They are not like the questions that go to the very core of our institutions and to the form of our government. This is illustrated by the tariff question. During the history of our country we have had free trade, and we have had extreme protection. Now, one or the other of those policies, in the nature of things, must be right or wrong. They cannot both be right in the same country under substantially the same conditions and within a short period of time; but the country has continued to increase in wealth and the people have prospered under each regime so that the utmost that can be said of an economic question is that it is only, as I have said, relatively right or relatively wrong. A mistake of that character can be righted. If we convert our republican institutions into an imperial form of government, the history of the world holds up no promise but that of national destruction.

I do not contend that the election of Mr. McKinley this fall would result in the establishment of an empire during his administration. But I do believe, and I do insist that the victory of Hannaism which his election would imply and lead to, would irrevocably fasten upon the country policies which would eventually, notwithstanding that our institutions for a long time continued republican in form, lead to empire as certainly as the succession of day and night.

These are the facts; this is the situation. Is it difficult, then, to determine what the issues are?

STATE ISSUES.

Important as these questions are, there are other questions involved in this campaign peculiar to our people as Minnesotans, that deserve our attention and the careful consideration of the people quite as do the national questions.

First and foremost among these is the question of taxation. What I assumed the discharge of the duties of my office, I found, as I had contended the facts to be in the preceding campaign, that the bulk of the taxes collected by the state and by the municipalities under it were levied and collectetd from the people's homes, rather than upon income bearing wealth and the specitl advantages and franchises enjoyed by the few. In my message to the legislature I said upon this subject:

"The truth of the matter is that our state is today exacting taxes on the little stock, tools, implements—the means of subsistence of numbers of our citizens who are struggling to support themselves and their families, while thousands who possess great wealth escape. Besides the inherent injustice of this, the state can ill afford to have those already battling for an independent existence loaded with additional burden, which will sooner or later transfer many of them into the dependent classes. That this condition of affairs exists, the most cursory investigation of the subject will show. It is no more just or candid to charge this to the depravity of the wealthier members of the community than it is to cry demagogy whenever the subject is brought up. It is in my judgment a condition resulting from the new forms that wealth has assumed under the remarkable progress and the economic changes which have taken place in this century. It is not a subject for declamation or invective, but for patriotic, speedy solution, now and here, and as rapidly as the forms of our institutions permit."

To remedy in part this condition of affairs I made three specific recommendations to the legislature. One was the imposition of a license fee upon foreign corporations doing business in this state, the same as is imposed upon the formation of corporations under our statute. Second, that the legislature enact legislation providing corporations doing business in this state, the same as the law authorizes the taxation of domestic corporations. Third, that the gross earnings tax upon the railroad property in this state be increased to a figure somewhat commensurate with the rate of taxation imposed upon other property in the state.

LEGISLATURE ACTED UPON ONE.

Of these recommendations the legislature saw fit to act upon one only, and that the least important. By the passage of the law known as the Somerville bill, a license fee was imposed upon foreign corporations for the privilege of doing business in this state. The law is rather crude in its provisions, and its enforcement having been committed to the office of secretary of state, the receipts under it have not been as large as would have been the case had it been more carefully drawn and more diligently enforced. Notwithstanding, it has brought upwards of $50,000 into the state treasury. By the omission to adopt my second recommendation, namely, the passage of a law to provide for the annual taxation of the business of foreign corporations in this state, the legislature prevented the people of the state from imposing any taxes upon the immense amount of foreign capital employed in profitable trade and business in this state, except such little office furniture and fixtures, or property of that character, as may be found at their places of business. As a citizen of the state, I feel humiliated to think that the legislature, elected by the people, sworn to support the constitution of our state, which imposes equal burdens upon all, and permits special privileges to none, should refuse to pass a law enabling us to tax the Standard Oil trust, which transacts millions of dollars' worth of business in the state annually, or the Federal Steel company, which owns nearly all the valuable mining properties in the northern part of the state, to say nothing about the lucrative business of the various loaning companies, machine companies, and other corporations that enjoy the advantage of our trade, protection of our laws, and the fruits of our industry. But such is the fact, and so it will continue until the people pass judgment upon such action in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

The inadequacy of the present gross earnings tax I called to the attention of the legislature. Our state auditor, Mr. Dunn, did the same in his annual report, but with a perversity that is inexplicable on principles that ordinarily guide human conduct, the senate absolutely refused to afford the taxpayers any relief from this unjust discrimination in favor of railroad property.

In Iowa railroad property is taxed 3 7-10 per cent on gross earnings; in New York 7 4-10 per cent; in Illinois 5 4-10 per cent; in Massachusetts 8 5-10 per cent; in Missouri 3 8-10 per cent; in Kansas 12 per cent; in Connecticut 5 per cent; and in Minnesota only 2.8 per cent. Were railroads in Minnesota taxed as in Iowa and Wisconsin they would pay one-fourth more taxes than they do now. Were they taxed as high as in Illinois they would pay double their present tax. Were they taxed as high in proportion to earnings as in New York, our receipts from that source would be increased over 150 per cent. Were they taxed in Minnesota as in Massachusetts the revenue from the railways in this state would increase over 200 per cent. The gross earnings of the railways in the state of Massachusetts for the year under discussion were $41,000,000, and were taxed by the state $3,527,820. In Minnesota they were taxed only $1,127,950. In Minnesota and Missouri, both agricultural states, the earnings were about the same, but the Missouri roads paid $336,000 more into the state treasury of that state. And yet, with all these facts before the Republican legislature of two years ago, with an overwhelming majority, with absolute power to pass or defeat any bill, the senate persistently fought and deliberately killed a bill to raise the gross earnings tax on the railroad property in this state to 4 per cent. By this action the taxpayers of this state and the state have been deprived of nearly $2,000,000, even though the next legislature, after the election of a new senate should act as promptly upon the question as the forms of law permit. Ordinary arguments of this question I fear are of no avail with the senators now elected. The only argument that can convince them is the citizens' argument at the polls. But these facts do not measure the convictions of duty of the present Republican state senate to the people of the state and to the state. I had specially called attention to the fact that one of the railroads in this state, operating under an old territorial charter, was not paying even the 3 per cent rate on gross earnings. It

PAYS ONLY 2 PER CENT

under provisions of its charter. The senate, with a quickened sense of public duty, which it had not experienced during the discussion of the general gross earnings bill, passed a bill through the senate imposing a 3 per cent tax on that company, but added a clause repealing the existing law for the taxation of railroad lands. The latter feature of the bill was discovered in the house, and its consequent speedy burial cut short its mission of senatorial usefulness. Had the legislature adopted the legislation which I recommended, the increased revenue to the state from those sources, together with careful and frugal administration, would have enabled us to start on the new century without being compelled to ask the taxpayers of the state for one cent for defraying the ordinary expenses of the state government or maintaining our state institutions; and I here and now pledge the people of the state of Minnesota that if they elect a house of representatives that will carry out these reforms and induce the present Republican senate to listen to the arguments of reason, justice, patriotism and duty, that, after the laws thus enacted in accordance with my recommendations have gone into effect, the taxpayers of this state will never again, under ordinary circumstances, be called upon to pay one cent of taxes for the support of the state government, or for the maintenance of state institutions.

CARE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Another subject only second to that of taxation in importance is the care and administration of our public lands. Shortly after our admission to the Union, the general government, with a munificence that should never be forgotten, granted to the state of Minnesota all the swamp and over-flowed lands within our boundaries. This grant will probably aggregate not far from 5,500,000 acres when the survey and the segregation of the lands are completed. Had this bountiful donation been husbanded even with reasonable care it would have proven ample in time, not only to drain the large bodies of wet and untillable land in the northern part of our state, but it would have contributed much to the maintenance of our state institutions and our public schools. But former legislatures and executives, with a prodigality little less than scandalous, have succeeded in frittering away more than 3,700,000 acres of that magnificent donation by grants to railway companies for other schemes.

Upon entering into office I found litigation in progresss between the state and the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company to test the validity of the grant to that company embracing some 600,000 acres of land. The railroad had not been built upon the line, or between the points designated by the legislature, nor had it been completed within the time fixed by the granting act for its completion. In fact, it was clear, and so conceded on all hands, that had the state authorities taken advantage of this failure of the company to earn the grant according to its terms in time, the state would not have lost the land; but instead of that it appeared upon the trial in the circuit court of the United States, as was the fact, that, notwithstanding the failure on the part of the company to build on the line of route designated or within the time stated, the governor and the state authorities, in whom the power was vested by the granting act to pass on the performance of these conditions, waived all these conditions and accepted the road as a compliance with the law and the terms of the granting act. Under this state of facts the circuit court decided, and I think rightly, under the rule that prevails in the federal court, that the state had waived its right to insist upon a compliance with the terms of the contract, and the grant was held valid. This company, which has the right to select its grant in the counties of St. Louis, Cook and Lake, now insists that the state swamp lands in those counties shall be held open by the state indefinitely to enable the company to select its quota at its pleasure and conveyance. A most careful consideration of the questions involved, by the state auditor and myself, has led us to believe that under the law we have the power

TO CLOSE AND ADJUST

this grant now, and we propose to do so as speedily as the work involved enables us to do it with accuracy and care. In this matter and in all other matters in which the discharge of my duties has required the co-operation of the state auditor it is only fair to that officer that I should say at this time that he has co-operated with me with an efficiency and in a spirit of zeal for the public good that deserves this acknowledgment at my hands.

About one year ago application was made to me to execute a patent conveying some swamp lands in Pipestone county to the Southern Minnesota company. On investigating the claim of title to swamp lands by that company, I found that it never had a swamp land grant; that the grant under which it claimed was on account of a branch of a main line which was never constructed; that notwithstanding this fact my predecessors in office had, from time to time, certified to that company without any excuse for such action upwards of 36,000 acres of valuable land in the southern part of the state. Unfortunately this land was certified so long ago that the statute of limitation has run on most of the conveyances. Besides, I regret to say that the attorney general, after some recent reflection, has concluded not to concur in the view that I have expressed, as to the sham character of this claim. But one thing is certain, that company shall not have another acre of the state's lands so long as I am in office unless awarded by the courts, and I hope to be able to have matters settled so that none can be claimed after I am out.

In the case of the swamp land grant to the Little Falls & Dakota Railroad company, now owned by the Northern Pacific, former governors conveyed to that company over 13,000 acres of land in excess of what it had earned, and which it was not entitled to.

Suit has been instituted for the recovery of this land to the state. I feel confident of a successful outcome. With this suit settled, and within the next two years, I believe it possible to adjust and finally dispose of every state land grant claim in the state. Several have already been finally adjusted and settled. I have devoted much time and study to the question, as I believe it absolutely essential to the interests of the state that these matters should be finally and speedily adjusted, so that the state can husband and care for what little is left of its once magnificent donation.

ADMINISTRATION OF GRAIN SERVICE.

To other important branches of state administration I can only give a passing notice. Since Jan. 1 a majority of the members of the railroad and warehouse commission have been in full sympathy with my aims in the administration of the important affairs committed to the management of that board. I believe that I am justified in saying that the grain service, which was reorganized at the opening of the crop year of 1899-1900 by the appointment of Hon. E. S. Reishus as chief inspector, has been managed in a way to do full justice to all interests, protecting the farmer in his just rights by fair grades and just weights, on the one hand, and establishing the fixity and reputation of the Minnesota grade on the other. That individual cases of error have not occurred I do not claim. Such a state of facts cannot be looked for in a business so extensive as the handling of the crop contributary to the terminal markets of this state. But I am gratified to be able to say to you and to the people of the state that since the reorganization of the service there has not been a single instance of complaint, either from the East or from European markets, either as to shortage in weight or grade, of a single bushel of wheat that had passed through the Minnesota service. Prior to that time, and under the administration of Mr. Reishus' predecessor, complaints from Buffalo and from England, both in regard to grades and shortage in weight, were persistent and common. Minnesota's leading grade, No. 1 northern, Duluth, has stood on an average as compared with the four leading competitive grades in the Liverpool market, two cents higher than those grades. During the crop year closed, No. 1 northern, Minnesota inspection, has ranked one to five cents per hundred pounds higher in the Liverpool market than No. 1 northern, Chicago inspection, the average for the year being three cents in favor of Minnesota inspection. Throughout the crop year, No. 1 northern Duluth and No. 1 hard Duluth have uniformly been quoted higher than the corresponding grades, No. 1 northern Manitoba, and No. 1 hard Manitoba. This ratifying result has been effected by enforcing the same standard of excellency upon grain inspected out of the terminal elevators as is applied to the farmers' wheat when it reaches the market. As to the manner in which the farmer's interest has been protected, he is the best judge, and I shall offer no comment. I will only add that these reforms in the grain service have been accomplished without any increase of expenditure. On the contrary, the expense of the service during the crop year just closed under Mr. Reishus' administration, was $2,201.78 less than the cost of the service during the preceding year of Mr. Clausen's administration.

REGULATING RAILROAD RATES.

In the matter of the regulation of railroad rates, the commission since its reorganization has proceeded as expeditiously as possible. The first and most important question demanding the attention of the board was the grain rates in the southwestern part of the state. The rates on grain from that section of the state to Minneapolis and Duluth had always been maintained at a figure that seemed to me exorbitant and such was the judgment of the commission. Early in the year a hearing was ordered for the investigation of these rates. After full inquiry and repeated conferences with the several carriers in that part of the state, the commission promulgated a schedule which reduced the rates to 172 railway stations of the six roads which run through the 18 counties of the Second congressional district, and in four adjoining counties. The reduction per hundred pounds runs from 4½ cents down on flax seed, 3 cents down on wheat, and 2 cents down on coarse grain. The rate on wheat is reduced 1 cent at forty stations, 2 cents at 20 stations, 3 cents at 28 stations, and in fractions between and under these figures at other stations. On flax seed the reduction is 1 cent per hundred at 26 stations, 2 cents at 17 stations, 3 cents at 17 stations, 4 cents at 35 stations, and from ½ to 4½ cents at the other 70 stations. This reduction put in force by the commission is only from local points to the Minnesota terminal markets at Minneapolis and Duluth, but the railroads have now adjusted their Chicago rates to the new Minneapolis and Duluth rates, so that the rate reduction applies to both the Lake Superior and the Lake Michigan markets. A careful computation of the savings to the farmers of that part of the state by this change in the rate, indicates the amount to be in excess of $400,000 per annum, which is a sum much in excess of the state taxes collected from those counties. It would pay the $324,000 of county revenue taxes that it takes to run the county governments of the counties affected; besides, it would pay the charge of $58,000 for the care of the poor, and still leave a surplus of $18,000 for the road and bridge fund. I mention these details simply to indicate how important and how far-reaching the question of transportation rates is to a community.

ANOTHER QUESTION PENDING.

Another question relating to merchandise rates is now pending before the commission. What the outcome will be of the hearing now in progress no one can tell at this time; but of one thing I am assured, and that is, that the present commissioners will take no action that will be unjust or unfair to the legitimate claims of the interests involved. Nor will they consent to any schedule of rates that does not afford every community substantially the same rate and the same fair field as is afforded to any other community in the state engaged in the same line of business.

CONDITION OF FINANCES.

The finances of the state were never in better condition than at the present time, nor did its credit ever stand as high as it does to-day. I confess that I take some pleasure in referring to this fact, in view of the claim made by the opposition two and four years ago that my election as governor of this state would ruin its credit and destroy the business of the people. Thank God the wealth, industry and prosperity of this state, and I might say of this whole glorious country of ours, is better anchored than to be contingent on the political defeat or elevation of any individual. Providence has endowed me with enough good sense to know that it is not because of my election that the finances of the state and its credit are in their present condition. But that same sense also teaches me, and I believe that it will convince the good people of this state, that just, fair, economic and businesslike management of public affairs will never injure the credit of a commonwealth.

The last legislature provided for the issuance of short time certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the tax levy for the erection of our new capitol. In order to secure these certificates for the school fund, I insisted on the rate of interest being fixed at 3 per cent, hoping thereby to escape foreign competition. But the credit of our state was such that, notwithstanding the short time of this paper, notwithstanding its low rate of interest, New York brokers bid a premium of $135 on the issue, and this at a time when the consols of imperialistic England, drawing the same rate of interest and heretofore recognized as the best security in the world, were selling at a discount in excess of 2 per cent.

THE LARGE SURPLUS.

The only difficulty with our finances at the present time is the large surplus in the treasury. At the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 1, the state treasurer had in his vault and on deposit in the various banks $2,169,337.52. This sum is largely in excess of the amount actually needed for the requirements of the state. And I cannot help but express my regret that the last legislature did not cut down the tax levy, as I advised in my message, notwithstanding the fact that they refused the legislation for the increase of the state's revenue as I recommended. The next legislature, even though it remains obdurate on the question of providing more revenue for the state from the sources that I have indicated, will be able to reduce the tax levy by one-third if the appropriations are kept down to the real wants and necessities of the state, economically administered.

During my administration not a cent of the state's fund has been lost or misappropriated, so far as I am advised, or have been able to ascertain. I mention this fact, not for the purpose of claiming any personal credit. For the excellent management of our state funds Mr. Koerner, the retiring treasurer, is, in a large measure entitled to the credit, and I accord it to him cheerfully. This state has never had a more prudent, painstaking or conscientious servant. I am equally certain that if the gentleman whom you have this day nominated to succeed him is elected, the same may be truly said of him two years hence, as I say it of the outgoing treasurer today.

FROM INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

A goodly portion of the surplus in the treasury has been contributed by the efficient work of the commissioner of insurance. Instead of the $174,000 in taxes collected by the insurance department in 1898, $208,000 was collected last year. These figures were in a large measure due to examinations made by the department of companies writing inland marine insurance and transacting business with non-resident brokers and operating through pools. As a result of these examinations $3,300 has been collected in back taxes on premiums not reported in former years—in one instance as far back as 1891. In addition to this that department has rendered the people of the state most excellent service in weeding out the numerous "fake" and speculative insurance companies that were preying upon the credulity of the people and robbing them right and left under various schemes of hail, fire and life insurance.

EFFICIENT DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The dairy department has rendered most efficient service in executing the laws now on the statute books against the adulteration of food articles and in prosecuting the illicit sale of oleomargarine, imitation butter and manufactured lard, by the inforcement of the laws in that behalf. Of the administration of the dairy and food department I feel justified in saying that never before in the history of the state were the dairy and farming interests so efficiently defended and aided as in the last two years.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The general progress of the state has been nowhere more marked than in the matter of education. During the year just closed, our permanent school fund grew nearly $1,000,000 substantially all of which has been carefully invested in permanent securities of the highest character. The permanent fund of the university has also been increased nearly $100,000, bringing it up almost to the million dollar mark. These matters, while gratifying to us politically, are more significant to us as citizens, and to our children after us. With a careful administration of our wealth of swamp land, on the lines that I have indicated, and by proper legislation to secure and save the mineral rights, I hope to live to see the day when the permanent school fund of this state will reach the magnificent sum of $30,000,000.

Promising as is the financial situation of our school system, the progress on the educational side has been even greater. Our university continues to advance both as to the number of its students and in the quality and character of its work. Its cultural influence and power are being felt more and more among the people of the state in every relation of life. Our normal schools are doing good work. Their standard of excellence is advancing. The same is true of our high schools. But in no department under the state's care has greater progress been made than in our common schools and for no interest committed in part to my charge have I felt greater solicitude or keener interest. The common school divides with the home the duty of building American character. As are our common schools in this, so will our homes and institutions be in the next generation. Pursuant to the recommendation of our efficient state superintendent, the last legislature amended our school law so as to require all teachers' certificates, except temporary permits to teach under special circumstances, to be issued by the state superintendent upon examinations held under his direction. I have no hesitancy in characterizing this as a most important reform, certain to advance the cause of education more than any step affecting our schools taken by the legislature within my memory. I believe that it will be the means of permanently establishing teaching in our common schools as a profession. It has already resulted in higher efficiency, in better wages for teachers, and in better work in the schools. As your teachers are, so are your schools.

Minnesota has a better school system, on the whole, than any of our sister states. This while primarily due to the public spirit of our people, has been made possible by the efficiency, zeal and splendid professional spirit of our teachers. To guard their interests and the interests of our schools, I have spared no effort and neglected no opportunity.

I have thus briefly referred to some of the work which has more especially demanded and received my attention during my term of office. To its prosecution I have devoted every energy and every power that I possess. I have been most ably assisted by those in office under my direction, and I express to them my gratitude for their earnest cooperation. For the mistakes of the administration I alone am responsible, but not culpably. Errors of judgment no man can guard against, and I know of no duty that I have knowingly neglected to perform.

With no aim but the honor of our great state and the welfare of our people, with no guide but the law and my conscience, I have administered the affairs of the office which I hold without fear and without favor. This is all that I can promise for the future.

Again I thank you for the honor conferred.

SENATOR HILL'S POSITION.

He Emphatically Endorses the Democratic Ticket and Advocates the Election of Wm. J. Bryan.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-Senator Hill's appearance here this evening occasioned something of a sensation in political circles. He came ostensibly to visit his old friend, ex-Judge Earl, of that place. He was greeted by Judge Earl at the Central depot, and went with him to the Palmer house, where they had dinner together. In the evening the Fort band serenaded Mr. Hill, and a large crowd of citizens assembled. He was introduced by Judge Earl and made a speech, the chief feature of which was his reiterated declarations in support of Bryan. There was some talk that Judge Earl was to be advanced as a compromise candidate for governor, but Judge Earl said emphatically that his name was not to be considered.

Mr. Hill declared that he came on a purely social visit.

Mr. Hill spoke as follows:

"It is needless to say that I am heartily in favor of the election of Bryan and Stevenson. They are candidates of the Democratic party, duly and regularly nominated at a national convention of which I was a member, and which treated me, from beginning to end, with marked and unusual courtesy, and I am honorably bound to actively support a ticket of my party nominated under such circumstances.

"Our candidates represent the interests of the average man—the plain people of the country—the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer. The issues this year are very plain and cannot be misunderstood.

"One party favors large standing armies, immense public expenditures, a government of grandeur and magnificence, high protective tariffs, a British colonial policy, great combinations of corporate wealth and a centralized government.

"The other party favors a continuance of the plain and simple government of our fathers, public expenditures limited to the actual necessities of the government, tariff taxation for public purposes only, an army for defense and not for conquest, competition in business free from monopolistic combinations.

"An appeal is made by our opponents to our love of country. We heard the same specious appeal in 1896, and we always hear it when our opponents seek Democratic votes to aid their cause.

"It is a partisan and not a sincere and patriotic appeal. It is based upon false pretenses. The country is not in danger, except from those who are now administering its government. We will protect the flag wherever it goes, but we will see that the flag goes only where it belongs. It shall not be hauled down in disgrace, neither shall it be raised anywhere in dishonor.

"The people are opposed to this government acquiring territory which is not to be governed by the constitution. It is no more constitutionally right to set up a colonial system than it is to create a king. The foreign policy of the present administration has been weak and shifty and unpatriotic, and the best thought of the country—the best students of history—the most intelligent of Americans are against it.

"No right-minded man can defend a president who said in his annual message that it was 'our plain duty' to give free trade to Porto Rico with the United States and then within a few months thereafter signed a measure which imposed a tariff duty of 15 per cent.

"Our party has always been the true and genuine friend of labor, and aided in every opportunity the efforts of workingmen to improve their condition. For the first time in our national history a political party has incorporated in its national platform the creation of a department of labor, with a secretary thereof allowed a seat in the cabinet with the president of the republic. The Democratic party proposes this innovation in the interest of labor, and why should it not be done?

"If wise counsel shall prevail at the Saratoga convention next week and we proceed on right lines to plan for victory, instead of inviting defeat, and shall so shape our course and policies as to deserve the support of the great independent and conservative forces of this state—always an important factor in our elections—and the thousands of Republicans dissatisfied with the arbitrary machine rule of their party—we cannot only rescue the Empire state from further Republican control, but can give our electoral vote for our gallant national standard bearer, William J. Bryan.

"While disagreeing with Mr. Bryan in some matters, I need not reiterate that I earnestly desire his election.

"Our opponents are intrenched in patronage and power, and the struggle to oust them must necessarily be terrific.

"The tide, however, is with us. The skies are becoming brighter every day. Let us then all work enthusiastically for the cause and victory is within our reach."

Willing to Show 'Em.

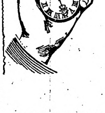
An honest young man, who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism, was much complimented for his bravery.

One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feat."

Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally pointing to his pedal extremities, said: "Well, here they be, mum."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When a woman dreads to ask her husband for anything she sends her daughter.—Atchison Globe.

It is a fatal defect of many old saws that they are hopelessly dull.—Indianapolis News.



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3530.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp........President
J. L. Johnson........Recorder
D. Patterson
A. H. Weagant } Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson
L. Holmes........Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Roisnos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Nordon	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR! Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.64½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.61½	Barley	.28
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	135
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

C. G. Rapp was an over Sunday visitor at Crookston.

A girl to do house work. Apply to Mrs. J. B. O'Brien.

S. A. Swanson was up from Red Lake Falls Saturday.

About a dozen St. Hilairites attend the state fair last week.

Supt. of Schools Jeffers was up from Red Lake Falls Saturday.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

The Clearwater river at Red Lake Falls is jammed full of logs.

Ed. Moran, candidate for sheriff was here the fore part of the week.

Mike Madden shipped a car load of stock from this point Monday.

Will Hannay went to Red Lake Falls Monday to consult Dentist Argue.

Two scrapping river drivers were run in by Marshal Johnson Monday.

Frank Street, county attorney of Beltrami was here between trains yesterday.

Soaking wet and no game is what the chicken and duck hunters got last Sunday.

Banker Hannay is expected home this week from a four weeks absence in the east.

Do not forget the church social in the Hotel St. Hilaire to night. A good time is assured.

B. Kortgaard returned Monday from a weeks absence at his old home in Menomonee, Wis.

Hon. Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was here Monday looking after his business interests.

Hon. F. M. Eddy will speak in the village hall on Monday September 17th. Everybody welcome.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was in the village Friday attending to some professional business.

Mrs. W. Peterson and son Harold returned Monday from a few days visit with relatives at Crookston.

D. Collins has purchased the John Sands residence on Water street and moved into the same last week.

A three cornered fight is what Red Lake county will indulge in this election. Cigars ought to come easy.

J. Q. Adams came up from Red Lake Falls Monday to look after the wants of the people in his line of business.

Mrs. P. S. Stranahan and daughter Millie, left Saturday on an extended visit with relatives at Fargo, N. Dak.

Joe. Markham was up from Bemidji Saturday looking after his business interests here. He returned the same day.

Another crew of river drivers came up Monday and proceeded to Red Lake Falls to take a drive down to Crookston.

H. Richards, shipping clerk for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company resigned his position and left yesterday for Portland, Oregon.

Messrs. Eastman and Lewin of the upper Falls were here Saturday enroute to the county seat to attend the republican convention.

Gov. Roosevelt will be entertained at Fargo Friday evening. There will be a big parade after which Teddy will address the crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson of Crookston came up Monday on a visit to Mrs. J. parents who reside a few miles east of this village.

A Dakota farmer, now in California writes back warning the people not to tackle the Belgian hares. He claims they are a great pest.

John Sand has disposed of his property in St. Hilaire and will leave for Norway next week where he intends to make his future home.

You would do well to call at Mrs Eikhoff's millinery store and see the large assortment of fall hats just received. Prices the very lowest.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Master Carpenter Mills of the Great Northern came up yesterday and we can look for the sidewalk to be built across the right-of-way most any day now.

Thousands of lives are lost in Texas by the hurricane that swept along the south eastern coast last Saturday. The loss of life in Galveston alone is over 3,000.

Capt. Van Sant, republican candidate for governor was present at the county convention held at Red Lake Falls last Saturday. He is a pleasant gentleman to meet.

The rains of the past month have renewed the grass on the prairies till it looks like spring again. In a great many meadows the second crop of hay has been cut.

A communication from N. P. Rasmusson of Valley City, N. D. reports Mrs. Peter Hall as improving in health and little Clarence entirely recovered from the fever.

North Dakota will have a hanging bee Friday. Hans Thorpe, formerly of Crookston, will be the victim to stretch hemp for the murder of his wife last November.

Arne C. Skeie received a teacher's certificate and is now looking for a school. District officers wishing to employ a good teacher and an ardent student should see him.

J. B. Arnold land agent for the Wis., Minn. & Pacific Ry. Co., of Minneapolis was here a short time Monday on his way to Thief River Falls to see if there were any prairie chickens left.

The republican ligislative convention for the 61st district was held yesterday at Red Lake Falls and after a few ballots Chas. G. Rapp of this village was nominated to make the run.

The steam riding gallery pulled stakes yesterday after a weeks stay here and left for Thief River Falls. The small shavers—as well as some of the larger ones—gave up their nickles freely.

Mr. Walker of Newton, Iowa, has been here a few days visiting with Messrs. Shaw and Martin. Mr. W. was well pleased with the country and will probably invest in some land here for his boys.

Hon. M. J. Daly, Peoples-Democratic candidate for congress will speak in Red Lake county as follows: Thief River Falls September 20th; St. Hilaire September 21st and Red Lake Falls on the 22nd.

John Hendrickson has purchased the J. A. Peterson residence on Fourth street. The latter with family will leave for Norway after the mill shuts down this fall where they will make their future home.

The straw ballot fiends are making the different lines in the northwest and telling the people which way the wind blows. You will note they are all Hanna men and their ballots show 10 to 1 in favor of Mack. They would be out of their job if predicted otherwise.

Christ Moring of northwestern Iowa, came up here last Saturday to look up a location, and decided to make his future home on the e½ of sec. 20 in the township of Wyandotte known as the C. Hedeen farm. Considerations $2,000. Mr. M. will move on the land next spring.

Twenty-four hours after the republican convention not one of the delegates in the north knew the name of the candidate for judge of probate on their ticket. It makes but little difference as Justus L. Johnson of this place will have a plurality over his opponents on November 6th.

Hicks forecasts for September says "an early dash of snow is entirely possible in the far west and north, and frosty nights will visit many sections of the country immediately following the storm period of the 13th." His predictions in the gulf region on the 8th came true. In the northwestern regions the last part of September will be much like the weather of October and November.

M. J. Daly has issued a challenge to Hon. Frank to meet him in joint debate at one place in each of the eighteen counties in the district. This same challenge was issued by Mr. Ringdal in '98 but Eddy declined under the plea that it came too late for him to change his route. As Daly's challenge is made early there is a good prospect for the voters of the Seventh hearing both sides of the argument from the same platform.—R. L. F. Courier.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Don't ever try to make yourself beleive that party loyalty requires you to vote for a dishonest man. If you positively know a candidate to be dishonest do not shut your eyes and put a cross opposite his name, but put it opposite the other man's name. However always be sure your party candidate is dishonest before taking this course, and don't always take the word of somebody else for it either. Some people are so hide bound in partisianship that they will vote for a criminal if he bears the party label, but we do not go that far. A dishonest scalawag sometimes succeeds in getting on the party ticket, but fealty to party does not require one to vote for him.—Elk River Star-News.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Mrs. Alex Stenberg who has been visiting with Rev. Olson for the past month returned to her home in New Stockholm, Canada last Thursday.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Weagant next Thursday afternoon. All the members are requested to be present.

Salt and Hogs.

Many people believe salt is injurios to hogs, but this is not true. If hogs are deprived of salt for a long time and then given access to it in large quantities they will eat it to their hurt; but this proves how badly they need salt and how ravenous they get for it. The chlorine in salt is an important part of the gastric juice that preforms such an important function in the work of digestion, and it is also found in the blood and muscles. The sodium in salt is a constituent of the bile, and is found in the blood as phospate of sodium. Salt is not essential to plant life, but is to animal life. Salt is a tonic, and also a powerful vermifuge, and stock deprived of it is almost sure to be troubled with intestinal worms of various kinds. In the hog pasture it is well to spade in a peck of salt, when the hogs will get it mixed with soil, which is often very beneficial. But if hogs have been deprived of salt give it to them in limited quantities at first.

The republicans held their county convention at Red Lake Falls last Saturday and put in the field the following ticket:

Auditor—W. A. Case.
Treasurer—L. Jenson.
Reg. of Deeds—Nels Holberg.
Sheriff—Chas. Sampson.
Attorney—L. C. Simmons.
Judge of Probate—Anatale Bachard.
Supt. of Schools—J. B. O'Brien.
Surveyor—D. F. Stacy.
Coroner—Dr. Grundy.
Com. 4th Dist—Louis Hanson.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Let it be said again: Millions of next year's weeds can be killed now.

When a toad is killed in the garden life is given to a big lot of injurious insects.

There will not be over-much straw this season; take care of and utilize what there is.

Hatred is self-punishment; the less hate in the soul the more happiness in the heart.

This is the season when the flower garden pays for the little time and cost it too to grow it.

It looks as if farmers had the weed-fight of their lives on hand in exterminating squirrel-tail grass.

Plow early, encourage the weeds to grow, then harrow before they go to seed, unless frost kills them all first.

Do the seed selecting now. The best ears of corn, seed from the best mellons seed from the best of everything should be saved.

Avoid the risk of losing what crops you have by prairie fires by making an adequate fire-break around stacks and buildings.

When the barn owl is shot lots of mice, moles and other nocturnal rodents get the permission of the shooter to live and destroy.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

To Clean Windows.

A nice way to clean windows, or the glass in bookcase doors, or cupboards, says a writer in an exchange, is to take a small bunch of cotton batting, dampen it with kerosene and wipe the glass all over carefully. After allowing it to stay on a short time, take a soft clean cloth and polish the glass. You will be surprised at its brilliancy and clearness. There are no streaks to rub off, over and over again, and it can be done in a very little while, without any muss whatever. The smell evaporates almost immediately. One can rub the glass all over well, then go about other work, leaving it for several hours and then it will polish just the same.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Keep Off Flies.

In the midst of the fly season owners of live stock will be interested in the methods successfully pursued by Dr. A. T. Peters, veterinarian at the Nebraska Experiment Station for combating this pest. He took an ordinary oil barrel and put into it a wooded spigot, using the barrel as a storage tank. Two and a half gallons of Zenoleum, with five gallons of cotton seed oil were then placed in the barrel and enough water added to fill it. As required the mixture thus formed was drawn from the barrel and sprayed upon cattle and horses, or applied with a sponge or cloth as the occassion demanded. The control of the flies was not only quite perfect, but it had one marked advantage not possessed by most other mixtures for the purpose, in that the solution was not greasy and sticky but left the coat of the animal in fine condition. The mixture has the further advantage of being a very economical one, a barrel of it being compounded at very small cost.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. HOFF.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Democratic Resolutions.

We, the Democrats of Red Lake county in convention assembled, assert our steadfast belief in the National Democratic platform as adopted at Kansas City on the 4th of July 1900.

We are opposed to the imperialism and militarism of the present administration, and condem the republican party for forcing upon the people of this liberty-loving country a standing army, thus creating a debt and tax that shall burden our prosperity for generations.

We farther condemn the republican administration for forcing upon the people of Cuba and Porto Rico an administration of affairs which has taught the people of these lands that the first principal of republican office holders is rapine and robbery, and that a public office under the McKinley administration is not a public trust, but a private pilfering snap.

We believe in contrary to the fundimental principals of our constitution that a government should be forced upon the Cubans, Porto Ricans, or Filippios without their consent, and that a people who for a hundred years have been struggling for independence should be granted this sacred right.

We demand the withdrawal of our troops from China, to the end that no entangeling alliance be forced upon us with the despotic powers of Europe.

We are opposed to the accumulation of capital in the form of trusts and condemn the present administration for fostering and protecting all combinations, and permitting wealth to discourage the crush the ambitions of the young business men of limited means.

We have the utmost confidence in the ability of our standard bearer and look upon our candidate as the exemplification of honesty, ability and reform and heartily commend to all independent voters the Hon. William J. Bryan.

We commend the wise and honest administration of Governor John Lind, and especially endorse his efforts to make corporations pay their just share of taxes.

We abhor centralization of power whether in national, state or county affairs, and call upon all independent voters to support the Democratic party of Red Lake county in its endeavor to crush ring rule as exemplified in the Middle of the Road convention recently held in this city.

We heartily recommend James Meehan Jr. as a candidate for this the 61st District.

Respectfully submitted
John Morgan, Chairman.
J. W. McGinty.
C. L. Taylor.
E. M. Hoff.

LOST: On Monday evening a bird dog, with white brown spots, wearing a nickle plated collar with name and address of owner. For return of or information about the dog will be rewarded at this office.

The Farm the Best Place.

Now listen my boy: the time is coming and is pretty nearly here now when the man who owns a piece of land and knows how to work it in an intelligent manner is going to have the whiprow over all the peddlers, parsons, dectors, and lawyers, clerks and genteel loafers in the land. Land ownership is the concrete foundation of European aristocracy and all that is best in foreign cultivation. Science is smiling most kindly on agriculture. Unliminated possibilities await the man who has best studied natures text book. The best intellectual developement is uniting with the hand hardened and browned by farm work. All that is best in man may now be evolved under rural conditions. Inventors have greatly modified the drudgery of farm toil, without any degress impairing agriculture independence. Suppose my boy, you now decide to be a first-class modern farmer—a man well posted on the technical as well as the practical side of your business—a raisor of the best stock an up-to-date man in profession—which you easily can do if you apply yourself to the doing of it with the same persistency and diligence which you would have to devote to any outside profession if you would make a success of it. It is absolutely true that agricultural so undertaken offers to-day far more certain reward in both a financial and man developing way than any other vocation open to the young man.—Ex.

A Famous Product.

There is made in Minneapolis a famous product which gladdens the heart and nourishes the body of those who are fortunate enough to use it. What is it? "Golden Grain Belt" Beer brewed from pure barley and hops, and sold in pints and quarts. Order from your dealer or Alex Thompson, Crookston.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such relief. It is for sale by The Imperial Drug Store.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and, if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop, has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

LIND AGAIN LEADS

RENOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Full State Ticket Nominated, in Which the Populists Are Given Lieutenant Governor, Two Railroad Commissioners and Four Presidential Electors — Platform Affirms Allegiance to the Kansas City Platform and Commends Gov. Lind's Administration.

Governor—John Lind, Brown county.

Lieutenant Governor—T. J. Meighen (Pop.), Fillmore county.

Secretary of State — M. E. Neary (Dem.), Hennepin county.

State Treasurer—H. C. Koerner (Dem.), Ramsey county.

Attorney General — R. C. Saunders (Dem.), Pine county.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—F. T. Brooks (Dem.), Hennepin county.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—J. C. Nethaway (Dem.), Washington county.

Railroad Commissioner, Four-Year term—P. M. Ringdal (Pop.), Polk county.

Railroad Commissioner, Four-Year Term—T. J. Knox (Sil. Rep.), Jackson county.

Railroad Commissioner, Two-Year Term—Sidney M. Owen (Pop.), Hennepin county.

Presidential Electors—At large, Rudolph Schiffman (Dem.), Ramsey county; M. R. Prendergast (Pop.), Ramsey. First district, O. W. Anderson (Dem.), Olmsted; Second district, George Lester (Dem.), Martin; Third district, Ole T. Ramsland (Pop.), Renville; Fourth district, Dan Aberle (Dem.), Ramsey; Fifth district, F. D. Norenberg (Dem.), Hennepin; Sixth district, John Jenswold, Jr., (Pop.), St. Louis; Seventh district, Thomas C. Hodgson (Pop.), Grant.

-o-

St. Paul, Sept. 8.—The above is the ticket selected by the Democratic state convention held here yesterday. When Chairman Rosing of the state central committee called the convention to order every seat on the delegate floor of the Auditorium was filled. Former Congressman W. H. Harries was chosen temporary chairman and made a brief speech on taking the chair.

Committees on resolutions and conference with the Populists, who were in convention in Minneapolis, were appointed. The temporary organization was made permanent and the roll of delegates in the hands of the secretary was made the roll of the convention, doing away with a committee on credentials.

A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling there was no business immediately at hand, neither of the committees being ready to report. Rev. S. W. Sample was called upon to fill in the time and made a short speech.

Gov. Lind Nominated.

Chairman Harries suggested that whatever might be the result of the deliberations of the conference committee, there could be no question about the governorship, and the convention might as well proceed to the selection of a candidate for that office. Senator Johnson of Nicollet was recognized and nominated Gov. Lind. P. B. Winston of Minneapolis, Dan Aberle of St. Paul and G. P. Jones of Rock county made speeches seconding the nomination. The nomination was accomplished by acclamation. The committees in the meantime had failed to put in an appearance, and the time was taken up by speechmaking.

The Platform.

Chairman Stacy reported from the committee on resolutions and the platform was unanimously adopted. The following is a brief outline of the platform:

The platform reaffirms the national platform; rejoices in the nomination and prospective victory of Bryan; condemns the national administration for lack of sympathy with the Boers in the South African war; demands an increase in the gross earnings tax, and denounces as hypocritical the Republican plank on the same subject, pointing to the fact that the chairman of the Republican convention led the fight in the senate against the gross earnings bill at the last session; heartily indorses the administration of Gov. Lind; commends the work of the grain commission; commends the work of the state departments which have been under the control of the party, and complains of the interference of Republican officers with some of the attempted reforms; points out that Gov. Lind has caused large corporate property interests to be listed for taxation, and claims that large areas of the public domain have been secured to the school fund.

The Ticket Completed.

The committee on conference with the Populists then reported, the result of their deliberations being shown in the ticket given above. The Populists were given lieutenant governor, two railroad commissioners and four presidential electors. The report of the committee was adopted and the ticket was completed as above.

In the evening, following a large parade, a ratification meeting was held in the Auditorium. Dr. A. J. Stone, candidate for congress for the Fourth district, presided and Gov. Lind made an address accepting the nomination which had been tendered him by the convention. Gov. Lind went into the issues of the campaign in a general way and devoted considerable attention to the affairs of the state.

Gov. Lind Accepts.

Gov. Lind received a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. He commenced by expressing appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and congratulated the convention upon the work accomplished. He said in part:

"If the people of the state shall see fit to approve of your choice, and I believe that a true regard for their own best interest will prompt them to do so, the state will have an administration that will be fair, just and efficient in every department."

The governor then went into the national issues and severely arraigned the Republican party for passing legislation in favor of the privileged classes and opposed to the best interests of the masses. Jefferson was claimed as the father of the present Democratic theory of government, which was later represented by Jackson and in more recent times practically by Lincoln.

He said: "Lincoln represented the principles of Jefferson and the aspirations and conscience of the common people, as we believe that our valiant leader, W. J. Bryan, does at the present time. Our political and economic situation at this moment verifies this historical resume. Let us look at the actual conditions that confront the American people and it is easy to determine what the real issues are in this campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that ours is the greatest, the most populous, the most intelligent, the most powerful and the wealthiest civilized country in the world, its entire industry has, with the aid and through the operation of class legislation, passed into the control of comparatively a handful of men."

Continuing to a discussion of the trust question Gov. Lind argued in effect that the Republican party was in the grasp of centralized wealth which "will rapidly reduce the mass of the American people to a condition of absolute serfdom. "The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies; that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support."

Then Gov. Lind took up "imperialism," the "paramount issued," saying: "But these interests, these privileged classes, are not content with our own country to exploit. They want more worlds to conquer. They want to control populations that have less power of resistance than the white race—lands where their dominion may be complete, and so, taking advantage of the conditions growing out of the Spanish-American war, they are now endeavoring to establish imperialism by fastening upon our institutions a colonial system and a large standing army. Our people know intuitively that there is menace and danger in this new departure." He cited Spain to show the dangers of a colonial empire and especially the cost of the Philippines. The difference between the past expansion of the United States and the acquisition of the Philippines is stated thus:

"Nations can grow and expand, as ours has, to their political and economic advantage. But such national growth always has been and always will be the occupation and acquisition of territory not already occupied by a dense population, and by planting therein its own people and its own institutions. Such was our expansion over the territory acquired from Spain in the southern part of our country, and from France in the South and to the west of us. The same is true of Alaska. But the white race never has and never can permanently occupy or inhabit land within the tropics. We can never hope to make the Philippine islands integral parts of our Union, occupied by people of our race, with our political and social ideals, like we have in Florida, Louisiana and California. Our occupation of those islands will be military and the government colonial, thus converting our own institutions from a republic, resting upon manhood suffrage governed by laws of the people's own making, in other words, governed by the consent of the governed, to a military empire. Such changes in the institutions of nations in the past have always proven destructive of the liberties of the people, and in the end of their national existence."

Gov. Lind argued against the constitutionality of governing the Philippines, and insisted that the attempt would in practice be very costly in men and treasure. He asserted that the annual profit from trade with the islands would not meet the monthly charge of the necessary military establishment there. He then declaimed at length against an increase of the standing army to 100,000; attacked the banking act of the last congress, saying that it turned over to the national banks the governmental function of issuing paper money.

Continuing, the governor said:

The same interests that prompted the formation of trusts in industry, that advocate the establishment of a colonial system and the maintenance of a large military establishment have induced the Republican party to surrender to them the country's finances. Garfield said he who controlled a country's volume of money controlled its trade and industry. By the legislation of the last congress, which finally turned over the governmental function of issuing paper money to the national banks, those favored institutions have obtained control of our finances and our business. It is in their power to suffer good times or to produce a panic. They can pursue either course as suits their caprice or interest. No other country on earth has committed such power to private hands. We believe that the issuance of money is a governmental function and should not be delegated to private corporations. We believe that the coinage of both silver and gold as standard money and as a basis for credit would insure greater stability in prices and more equal justice between borrower and lender and all interests; but the people, by their representatives, have adopted the gold standard and the complexion of the senate is such that however this election may turn there is not the remotest possibility that this can be disturbed during the next administration. Hence it is of no profit to discuss that question at this time. I repeat, as I said two years ago, the gold standard is on trial. If by reason of an increase in the output of gold or for other cause that metal alone shall prove sufficient in quantity to adequately perform the functions of standard money, and as the basis of credit, then we are all satisfied. If it fails in that regard our people will not be the only nation to discover it and the question of standard will then be adjusted in due season as other economic questions have been adjusted from time to time in the past. It is, after all, only an economic question and as such, whether settled rightly or wrongly, cannot materially affect our institutions. Economic questions in the nature of things are only relatively right or wrong. They are not like the questions that go to the very core of our institutions and to the form of our government. This is illustrated by the tariff question. During the history of our country we have had free trade and we have had extreme protection. Now, one or the other of those policies, in the nature of things, must be right or wrong. They cannot both be right in the same country under substantially the same conditions and within a short period of time; but the country has continued to increase in wealth and the people have prospered under each regime, so that the utmost that can be said of an economic question is that it is only, as I have said, relatively right or relatively wrong. A mistake of that character can be righted. If we convert our republican institutions into an imperial form of government the history of the world holds up no promise but that of national destruction.

I do not contend that the election of Mr. McKinley this fall would result in the establishment of an empire during his administration. But I do believe, and I do insist, that the victory of Hannaism, which his election would imply and lead to, would irrevocably fasten upon the country policies which would eventually, notwithstanding that our institutions for a long time continued republican in form, lead to empire as certainly as the succession of day and night.

These are the facts: this is the situation. Is it difficult, then, to determine what the issues are?

Gov. Lind then left national issues and took up the discussion of state issues, foremost among which he classed taxation, saying that when he was elected governor "the bulk of the taxes collected by the state and by the municipalities under it were levied and collected from the industries of the masses and upon the people's homes, rather than upon income bearing wealth and the special advantages and franchises enjoyed by the few." To remedy this he had made three specific recommendations; license fee on foreign corporations and a higher gross earnings tax on railroads. The only result was the Somerville law, so-called, by which $50,000 had been collected.

The second state issue was the administration of public lands, of which he charged 3,700,000 acres had been frittered away by grants to railroads and for other schemes. In relating the history of the recent Duluth & Iron Range litigation he paid the following compliment to State Auditor Dunn: "In this matter and in all other matters in which the discharge of my duties has required the co-operation of the state auditor, it is only fair to that officer that I should say at this time that he has co-operated with me with an efficiency and in a spirit of zeal for the public good, that deserves this acknowledgement at my hands."

Gov. Lind referred to the work of the railroad and warehouse commission and its record of wheat inspection. He claimed that the service had been vastly improved under Chief Inspector Reishus, who "has managed in way to do full justice to all interests, protecting the farmer in his just rights by fair grades and just weights on the one hand and establishing the fixity and reputation of the Minnesota grades on the other."

He expressed pleasure in referring to the fact that the finances of the state wwre in good condition and its credit stood high.

HOW CROWDS CONGREGATE.

One Small Boy With a Hose Almost Blockaded a Street in New York City.

The first man to halt probably had more leisure than he knew what to do with. When he laughed two other men, to whom time was no object, stopped and laughed, too. Then other men and a few women joined the crowd, and in about a minute a fair sized crowd had assembled. The gathering swelled until Mail street was blocked, and hundreds of persons pushed forward to see what was going on, while newcomers hurried from all the walks through City Hall Park.

Under the mail wagon shed in the rear of the postoffice a very small boy, the center of attraction, held the stubby section of a garden hose attached to a water plug used by the mail drivers to water their horses. The weather was warm, and the boy, clad only in a waist and tattered knickerbockers, was gravely taking a shower bath. He seemed to enjoy the notice he was receiving, and the crowd applauded each new antic he performed. The mail drivers were interested, too. A policeman hurrying up to investigate the cause of the excitement was pushing to the front before the lad saw him.

Instantly the bather dropped the hose, and, ducking under a pair of horses, scampered away. The section of the crowd in the foreground jeered at the policeman and then began to disperse. Far in the rear people who arrived late were still inquiring what had happened.—New York Times.

A Clock Full of Sparrows.

Gen. Thibaudin, a former French minister of war, lives now at Montfermeil, near Rainey, and he there finds a novel way of entertaining his numerous visitors. According to the Gaulois he takes them into an adjacent wood, where stands the house of a master mason, Delavier by name. Here they are shown the singular sight of swallows nesting in the chimney clock that ornaments the dining room, and inhabiting it to such an extent that the owner does not wind it up during that period for fear of disturbing the process of hatching. The presence of the family at meals is in no way disconcerting to the swallows. At 4 o'clock each morning they strike against the windows as a signal to the master of the house to open the casements and allow them to fly forth and seek nourishment for their young.

Swedish Superstitions.

In Sweden, youth as well as maidens test the potency of love charms by gathering nine kinds of flowers, which they place under their pillows, and the one dreamed of is the favored one.

Young men also look for fernseed at midnight, for its magical power in capturing the hearts of shy or obdurate maidens. Fernseed so procured also avails to make its possessor invisible.

Young girls get the hard root of mugwort, which is called coal, and put it under their pillows, in order to dream of their lovers.

Pluck a rose, hide it, unseen, in paper until a month hence, when, should it be found fresh as when gathered, the future husband of wife will appear.

The Longest Words.

A correspondent gives "Nonintercommunicability" as the longest word in the English language. While reading the life of the Archbishop Benson I came across the following extract from his diary for September, 1892 (page 461): "But the free kirk of the north of Scotland are strong antidisestablishmentarians"—ten syllables, twenty-six letters! The longest Italian word contains eleven syllables and twenty-six letters and forms a whole line of rhyme which is a well known proverb:

Chi troppo in allo sal, cade sovenie
Precipitevolissimevolmente.

(He who rises too high often falls
Most precipitately.)—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Assets.

"Yassir," said the colored citizen, with a wave of his hand toward the cabin. "I's done broke. I reckon I's whut dey calls a bankrup'."

"What are your assets?"

"Lemme see. Dar's me an' de three boys an'—"

"You misunderstand. Your assets are what you have hopes of realizing money on."

"Dat's what I's gettin' to. My assets ain' nuffin but fo' votes an' a mule."—Washington Evening Star.

Earmarks of the Tonsorial Artist.

"Is this a tonsorial parlor?" asked the hard-featured man, thrusting his head inside the door.

"Yes, sir," answered the man at the first chair. "Come in. You're next."

"I guess not. You'll want to know what makes my hair so harsh, and try to get me to have it singed, and you'll want to part it in the middle, and charge me 35 cents. I think I'll hunt a barber shop. Good-day."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Idea of Farming.

He—I saw that farm that was advertised and I think I will buy it.

She—Oh, then we will move away from the hateful city for good?

He—Yes. It's a fine place; fourteen acres and a pond on it.

She Won't that be nice? We can raise pond lilies and watermelons in it. —Philadelphia Press.

Defined.

Mrs. Jones—This paper speaks of a "lobbyist" as though it was a term of reproach.

Mrs. Plagore—Of course. A lobbyist, I take it, is one of those deceitful men who sneak out between the acts for a drink, claiming that they are merely going into the lobby.—Philadelphia Press.

Uncongenial Cats.

Mrs. Scrappington—No sooner do you get seated in church than you close your eyes—

Mr. Scrappington—Well, you eye other peoples clothes, and—

They glared at each other like uncongenial cats.—Puck.

Fetching.

Tom—Dick's got a fetching name for this country place; he calls it "At the Sign of the White Rabit."

Harry—Well, I'll go him one better; I'll call mine "At the Sign of the Welsh Rabbit."—Chicago Record.

One Thing We Escape.

Towson—There's no use trying being up-to-date in slang.

Yorkrode—Why?

Towson—There is no Chinese equivalent for "trek."—Baltimore American.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST

APPALLING DISASTER BEFALLS GALVESTON, TEX.

Immense Tidal Wave Sweeps Over the City, Blotting Out at Least 2,500 Lives and Causing Tremendous Property Damage—City Is Almost a Complete Wreck—Storm the Worst Ever Known—Galveston Cut Off From Railroad and Telegraphic Communication and Authentic Information Cannot Be Obtained—Many Other Towns in Texas Suffer Loss of Life and Damage to Property—Several Vessels Wrecked—Greatest Distress Prevails.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from San Antonio, Tex., says:

The startling news has just flashed over the wires informing Gov. J. D. Sayers that a messenger at great risk of his life has reached Virginia Point from Galveston with the report that 2,500 are probably dead as a result of the fearful storm. An urgent appeal to all Texas for help was made. The messenger said that the grain elevators at the water front are wrecked and hundreds of buildings have collapsed or were carried out to sea. The greatest distress is said to prevail.

Wrought Awful Havoc.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The West Indian storm which reached the gulf coast yesterday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported two thousand or more lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and many other points also indicate a heavy loss of life but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour. The first news to reach this city from

The Stricken City

of Galveston was received yesterday. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock last night from Galverton. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city, and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston.

The Hurricane,

Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known. The estimates made by citizens of Galveston were that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 2,500 people have been drowned, killed or missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged. The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane,

The Wind Blowing

at the rate of eighty miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, and continued without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night. Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 259 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three-story building

Was Blown Down

and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed. It is reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and if this proves true the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them. The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in Market street. Small craft are floating bottom up in the bay. Along the water front the

Damage Was Very Great

The roofs had been blown from all the elevators and all along the water front the buildings had lost their sides and were no protection to their contents. There is a small steamship ashore three miles north of Pelican island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She is flying a British flag. Another big vessel had been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground on the island. A short distance from Pelican Point another vessel is ashore. The lightship that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

Vessels Wrecked.

Mr. Timmins and the others with him on the schooner rescued two sailors in the Middle bay who had been many hours in the water. These men were foreigners and he could gain no information from them. A wrecked vessel looking like a large steam tug was seen in the bay just before landing. The carcasses of nearly 200 horses and mules were seen, but no human bodies were visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont house, where he

Had Sought Shelter

At night they were bemoaning their losses and completely filled the hotel. What was going on in other portions of the city could not be described. He says the city of Galveston is entirely cut off from communication. The bridges are gone and railway trains cannot enter. Even if any of the bridges was standing people could not walk across on account of the water being so high. The waterworks is flooded and

A Water Famine

is threatened, all the wells being spoiled on account of the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmins says, is the most serious phase of the situation. The electric plant is ruined by the inundation. The residence portion is practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, great havoc was wrought. The beach is swept clean, bath houses destroyed and many houses demolished.

STORM'S AWFUL EFFECTS.

Succeeding Advices Add Fresh Horror to the Story.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from New Orleans says: Advices regarding the awful effects of the storm that has been raging along the gulf coast of Texas are just beginning to arrive and the story they tell is fraught with horror. First of importance is the news that Galveston was struck by a tidal wave and the loss of life there was between 2,500 and 3,000. The water is fifteen feet over Virginia Point. Every effort is being made out of New Orleans to get telegraphic or cable communication with the wrecked city, but to little avail. One message was received last evening fixing the loss of life at 2,600. It came by cable from Vera Cruz and was later confirmed in a general way. Great damage and considerable loss of life is reported along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. There is much anxiety about Sabine Pass an dPort Arthur. The latest news received from Sabine Pass was Saturday at noon, and at that hour the town was surrounded by water. The storm had not then reached its height nor had the tidal wave come which is reported to have swept over Galveston. However, at the time the last report was sent out the people were fleeing to the highlands for safety, and it is hoped they may have found refuge in time.

Gov. Sayers Says 3,000.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 11.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property. No information from other points.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

WITHDRAW TROOPS.

Chaffee Ordered to Prepare to Leave Pekin.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Orders have been cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Pekin. Further than that the war department has taken steps to have Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove the troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach the port. These orders are preparatory and do not necessarily indicate that our government has decided finally upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the Russian note in this language: "The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the American generals in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

Send Representative to Pekin.

Acting Secretary Hill of the state department said last night that there were no developments in the Chinese situation yesterday. Dr. Hill was at the state department for a time during the morning, but not much of importance had come during the night and there was nothing to make public. The naval office was also without information from the East during the day, nor were any dispatches from Gen. Chaffee posted at the war department. The Japanese legation furnished a news paragraph of considerable interest and importance, indicating that the Chinese imperial family are alive to the necessity of having a duly authenticated representative at Pekin to meet the foreigners with a view to the arrangement of affairs there. This news is the return of Prince Ching to Peking, to which place he was escorted by a company of Japanese several days ago. Prince Ching is one of the best known pro-foreigners in China, has occupied important positions in the government of that country, and his return by the direction of the emperor is to the officials here a good augury for the opening of negotiations for peace.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Impossible to Get Definite News From Pekin.

London, Sept. 11. — The deadlock in Pekin apparently continues. It begins to look as if no solution would be attained at any rate before the arrival of Count von Waldersee at Tien-tsin. Germany seems to have introduced a new complication by endeavoring to organize some kind of offensive movement in the province of Chili. From the plentiful crop of conflicting rumors, both as regards the actual position of affairs in China and the diplomatic aspects in Europe, it is next to impossible to extract any definite fact. A Washington special talks of a movement amonk the powers to appoint Sir Robert Hart as the European representative in negotiations with China. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, Li Hung Chang is awaiting the imperial edict appointing additional negotiators. In the apportionment of the city to the control of the different nations the Americans, in ignorance of what was being done, permitted a rectification of the French quarter, adjoining the American, which transferred from American to French possession Prince Li's palace, the richest in Peking, stocked with treasures worth millions of Dollars.

To Rescue the Emperor.

The Standard publishes the following, dated Sept. 8, from its Shanghai correspondent: "Sang Fau, the Manchu viceroy of the provinces of Yun Nan and Kwei Chau, started northward Sept. 5, at the head of a large force to rescue the emperor. An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the empress dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners. Li Hung Chang intends to go north next Tuesday, Sept. 11."

Fooled Uncle John.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?"

"Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked: "Whose baby was it?"

"It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

Lying Low.

"Nope," said Farmer Corntossel, "I didn't go to nary convention this year. I have points of sympathy with all of 'em, but I kep' away."

"Too busy?"

"No, I wasn't so busy jes' then. I was skeered. There ain't no tellin nowadays who them delegates is agoin' to pick on fur vice presidential nominee." —Washington Star.

Found in a Cuban Paper.

La Nation, a paper published in Havana, gives voice to the lack of gratitude which too many Cubans feel toward the United States by the following little sarcasm:

"Come Over—We advise all the fools and idiots of our neighboring great sister—of the future and our nurse of the present—to come over to Cuba. This is a happy land and a wonderful climate for them. For us it is most treacherous and cruel. It makes idiots and fools of us all; but for those who immigrate it is most generous and beneficent. They leave their homes fools and idiots, and as soon as they land upon our shores they become intelligent and wise. A miraculous transformation, but not a new one. When old Spain was our mamma the same thing happened. Every dunce fathered there and sent over became a Solomon here. The influence of the climate—the wonderful influence! Come over and enjoy it!"

An Irresistible Plea.

A little girl in describing the big storm of the other night said she thought it beautiful—it wa so like the storm she saw when she was taken to the theater. A little boy, while the storm was "on," took a stand by a window that he might not miss a bit of it. His mother had hard work to get him to leave the window and fetch her something from upstairs. "All right," sighed the little boy, at last consenting, "but, please, God, don't do anything more until I get back again."—New York Evening Sun.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The Lady Interfered.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is one of the most eloquent men in the upper house, inimitable on the stump and credited with being able to do about as he pleases with his audiences. A friend and admirer who has known the senator from boyhood is authority for the following story:

Some years ago, when taking part in a symposium in the northern part of the state Senator Spooner was making an impassioned appeal to his audience in the midst of which the master of ceremonies touched him on the shoulder, and, pointing to the clock, indicated that his time had expired.

Quick as a flash a woman rose from her seat, and, mounting a chair in front of the clock, threw her shawl over its face amid the laughter and cheers of the audience and to the dismay of the master of ceremonies. It is doubtful if Senator Spooner ever received a prettier compliment.—Washington Letter.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Gentle Hint.

He—I—I wish we were good friends enough for you to call me by my first name."

She—Oh, your last name is good enough for me."—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An Audience of One.

It is related of Sydney Smith that on entering a drawing room in a West End mansion, he found it lined with mirrors on all sides. Finding himself reflected in every direction, he said that he "supposed he was at a meeting of the clergy, and there seemed to be a very respectable attendance."

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The woman who can't keep a servant is in a helpless predicament.

Morocco has an army of 40,000 men, fairly-well trained.

"Ice" is a word which few of us care to treat with cold disdain.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Poets are born and not made particularly welcome.

There is one thing certain, we aren't likely to see a horseless horse show.

Women Think About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.

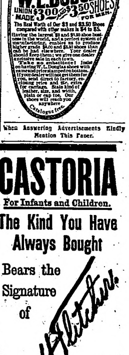
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO. BROCKTON, (Estab. 1876) MASS.

We Use Fast Color Eyelets in All Our Shoes.

Trade Mark Registered.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS of Men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

The reason more W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because they are the best in the world.

A $4.00 Shoe for $3.00.
A $5 Shoe for $3.50.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers.

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE $3.00 AND $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.

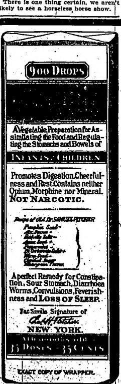
The Real Worth of Our $3 and $3.50 Shoes compared with other makes is $4 to $5.

Having the largest $3 and $3.50 shoe business in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere.

Catalogue free.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



900 DROPS

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900. NUMBER 9.

RESUME of the NEWS

Washington Notes.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking.

Ex-President Cleveland has declined President McKinley's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under The Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, will recommend to congress that the enlisted force of the navy be increased to 32,000 men and boys. Should this recommendation be adopted, it will mean that the enlisted strength of the service will be increased by 12,000 men.

Casualties.

X. Wagoner was drowned in a lake at Hokah, Wis.

Thirty stores were burned at Paris, Ont.; loss $250,000.

A severe storm at Quincy, Ill., unroofed a number of buildings.

Southwestern Louisiana rice crop suffered much from the recent storm.

Philip Yubor of Yost Creek, Wis., was seriously injured by a fall from a scaffold.

The Cheate-Hollister furniture factory burned at Janesville, Wis.; loss, $55,000.

Carl Bruelin was struck by a train at Fond du Lac, Wis., and seriously injured.

Scott Custer of Ashtabula, Ohio, was killed by the Chicago-Boston special on the Lake Shore road at Mishawaka, Ind.

A tenement house at East Liverpool, Ohio, occupied by three families, was burned and Mary Linkenstein and her ten-year-old daughter burned to death in their beds.

George Timmer, manager of the Lexington, Neb., telephone echange, and a companion named Thomas of Kearney, were drowned while attempting to ford the Loup river.

People Talked About.

Col. Thomas Turner, formerly a member of congress, died at his home in Mount Sterling, Ky.

Mgr. Francois Xavier Gouthe-Soulard, archbishop of Aix, is dead. He was born at Sant Jean-La Vetre Sept. 1, 1820.

Republicans of the Second Wisconsin congressional district nominated Herman B. Dahle of Mount Horeb for congress.

Thompson Kingsford of Oswego, N. Y., head of the Kingsford starch works, boiler works, box factory and Oswego's leading business man and manufacturer, is dead after a brief illness, aged seventy-three.

Dr. Dennis Dowling Mulcahy, once an active Fenian agitator, who was imprisoned in England in the latter part of the sixties with O'Donovan Rossa and others, died in Newark, N. J., aged fifty-three years.

Capt. David F. Stiles, U. S. A., retired, died at Oklahoma City, O. T., of inflammation of the bowels. He was a Grand Army veteran and was prominently connected with the opening of Oklahoma, being stationed there at that time.

Miss Grace E. Bradley of Minneapolis was appointed assistant matron at the Cheyenne River Indian school in South Dakota, at $480 a year. Miss Minnehaha Thomas of Indiana was appointed kindergartner at the Fort Totten, N. D., school, at $600 a year.

Mrs. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim, formerly Miss Mary Payne, is dead in Paris. She went there from America when a young girl and figured in the splendid functions of Empress Eugenie, being one of the bevy of young girls, all of which married well. M. Bischoffshim is a Belgian senator.

Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, the oldest Methodist minister in the world, died suddenly in the railroad depot in Williams, Cal., just after alighting from a train. He celebrated his ninety-second birthday at his old home in Petaluma Aug. 28, and for some time had been very feeble.

His royal highness, Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is a young man of twenty-five years and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese military school, and will study American economics, commercial methods and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Foreign Notes.

Gen. Baden-Powell has been appointed chief of the Transvaal police.

The failure of Uhstake & Co., the Bremen (Germany) flour firm, is announced.

The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany has been suffering for a year with cancer of the breast. She is a very sick woman.

Col. Thomas Turner, formerly a member of congress, died at his home in Mount Sterling, Ky., aged seventy-nine years.

Experiments have been conducted in Honolulu with the extract of the Venezuelan shrub tua-tua, which is said to be a cure for leprosy. The experts report partially favorable results.

In London in a contest for the middleweight championship of England Frank Craig, "the Harlem Coffeecooler," was defeated in four rounds by Joe Gardiner of Lowell, Mass.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sultan Abdul as the head of the Ottoman empire was disturbed by the discovery of an attempt against his life. Over a hundred arrests have already been made, including many high officials.

Mail advices received at Kingston, Jamaica, from Colon, Colombia, say the rebels seized the town of Turbaco, near Carbegena, as well as the railway, last Monday. The following day the Colombian warship Cordoba arrived with 400 troops and heavy fighting ensued.

Sins and Sinners.

Mattie Mash fatally shot William Foster at Des Moines.

John Arthofer killed Antoine Loibl at Dubuque in a quarrel.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson committed suicide at Mason City, Iowa.

Burglars secured $3,500 from the Citizens' bank at Evanston, Ill.

Tramps stole $500 from a freight train caboose at Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. Barbara Brash committed suicide at Hankinson, N. D., with a revolver.

A. J. Moore has been sentenced, at Beloit, Wis., to two years in prison for forgery.

Peter Austin has confessed, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the murder of Charles Brower.

Burglars secured a large amount of gold from O. O. Dorr, a dentist, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Several more indictments are expected at Frankfort, Ky., in the Goebel murder case.

Frank Forest shot and killed Lenora Lynn near Livingston, Mont., and then committed suicide.

The body of an unknown man who committed suicide was found recently at Menomonie, Wis.

Amanda Carter, a negro woman at Riverton, Ill., was fatally cut by the wife of George Bland.

Three tramps beat and cut Charles Cruse, a brakeman on the River division of the Milwaukee road.

H. J. Naunheim was arrested at Owensboro, Ky., charged with stealing $11,000 from the National Deposit bank.

Pretty Boy and another Indian, at the Rosebud Agency, were killed by an Indian policeman, whom they resisted when he sought to arrest them.

Frederick L. Hendrich of Fond du Lac, Wis., was found dead by the sheriff, who sought to serve upon him a court summons to appear in a divorce suit instituted by his wife. He had hanged himself.

Peter Austin, the farmer of Stormville who has been in jail at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on suspicion of having killed Charles Brower, his farm hand, fourteen years ago, has confessed that he killed Brower, but says that he did it in self-defense. The crime was brought to light through the finding of a skeleton in a well on a farm formerly occupied by Austin.

Domestic.

San Francisco had a big parade on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Col. Albert D. Shaw has been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth New York congressional district for representative in congress.

The Fifth Avenue Savings and Loan Association of McKeesport, Pa., is insolvent. An alleged discrepancy of $32,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the former secretary.

Lester A. Rose, a well known Wisconsin newspaper man and recently secretary of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement association, died in Milwaukee from heart failure.

The San Pedro has arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., from Nome with 276 passengers. The San Pedro sailed Aug. 30. Returning passengers report that already winter is setting in.

The Chicago Chronicle says that absolute control of immigrant business entering all Eastern and Southern ports is being planned by officials of the big roads operating west of Chicago.

The title of champion swimmer of the world comes to James L. McCusket, who won the third and decisive race in the series with Cavill at the Chutes, Boston. The distance was half a mile. Time, 13:24 2-5.

The American Steel and Wire company at Anderson, Ind., has notified its 700 employes that it will resume about Sept. 24, double turn in rod mill and single turn in others. It closed the first of the year.

After a ten-weeks' spell of idleness, the longest in its history, the Illinois Steel company's Bay View plant, at Milwaukee will be in full blast, when the force of 900 men will resume work in the four merchant mills.

The census bureau announces that the population of Portland, Ore., is 90,426, as against 63,385 in 1890, an increase of 44,041, or 94.5 per cent. The population of Atlanta, Ga., is 89,872, against 65,533 in 1890, an increase of 24,339, or 37.14 per cent.

Claims aggregating $2,300,000 have arisen in connection with the efforts made, principally in Hawaii, to prevent the bubonic plague from securing a foothold in this country. The loss of the Japanese is estimated at $300,000 and the Chinese at about $2,000,000.

The exact date of investing Archbishop Keane with the pallium has not been fixed, but will very likely be the first Sunday in October, at Dubuque, Iowa. Archbishop Ireland will deliver the sermon, and the conferring of the pallium will be by Cardinal Gibbons.

After spending the past six days conferring on the bar mill and puddling scale, the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and representatives of the great iron and steel manufacturers have adjourned without an agreement being reached. The adjournment was taken subject to the call of either side.

Pittsburg and associate interests have taken costly and determined steps to insure the development of an export business in iron and steel. A rush order has been placed for the construction of ten great freighters to ply between Lake Erie ports, between the Welland canal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across the Atlantic. The fleet will cost something like $3,500,000.

It was decided at a meeting held at Chicago to hold the national civic federation joint debate on campaign issues in Chicago, Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

CLEANING-UP PROCESS CONTINUES AT GALVESTON.

More Bodies Found and Quickly Burned Without Any Attempt at Identification—Less Looting and Desecration of Corpses—Destitute Wishing to Leave Are Being Sent Out of the City as Rapidly as Possible—Sanitary Conditions of the Down-Town Portion of the City Greatly Improved.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—It was a dreary Sabbath in Galveston. Services were held in the few churches made fit for use since the great storm. All day men and boys were at work clearing away the debris. Only a few dead were found during the day and they were quickly burned, no attempt being made to identify them.

The military and civil authorities are now co-operating harmoniously in Galveston and consequently there is less looting and desecration of corpses. Sheriff Thomas is in charge of the isolated district and is directing interment and the recovery of property there. United States Marshal Grant has been given full authority by Gen. Scurry and is directing affairs on the mainland, aided by a troops of rangers who are ordered to make

Short Work of Looters

and arrest all suspicious characters. The rangers and the militia and civil guards stationed at Texas City and Virginia Point are under the direction of Marshal Grant. They are the two points of ingress into the city. He also has control over the railways running into this city and all craft plying between Virginia Point and Texas City, and no one can embark or disembark at these places without his permission unless having authority so to do from his superior officers. The destitute, wishing to go to friends in the country, are given free transportation and are being sent out of the city as rapidly as the limited transportation will permit. The owner of any water craft or railway found guilty of charging more than the regulation fare

Will Be Arrested

and severely dealt with. The cleaning up and disinfecting of streets, stores and buildings is being diligently carried on, and the sanitary condition of the down-town portion of the city has been greatly improved. Mayor Jones stated there would be no abatement in the work until the entire city is cleansed and disinfected. Dry goods stores and clothing houses resemble great laundries and every available space is occupied with goods hung up to dry. Fortunately, the weather is clear, hot and dry for this purpose. Those merchants whose stocks were but slightly damaged have done a rushing business and so have the restaurants, but their stocks are very limited, and fresh meat difficult to obtain.

Railroads Pushing Work.

Since all the railways terminating here have united upon one bridge, and are pushing the work night and day with a large force, reconstructing it, while the tracks are being restored on the island and mainland by large forces, it is confidently asserted that Galvaston will have rail communication by Wednesday next. If this is done it will relieve the existing situation wonderfully as all supplies are now brought by boat. The injured and sick under the thorough system inaugurated by the board of health and local physicians, aided by volunteers from the outside are receiving every care and attention and are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, which are being improved daily.

KRUGER MAY GO.

Portuguese Government Authorizes His Departure for Europe.

Lisbon, Sept. 17. — The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe. The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard the personal security of Mr. Kruger.

-o-

The Hague, Sept. 17. — The government of The Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenzo Marques, offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

LAY DOWN AND DIED.

Pathetic End of Frank Dillon at Albert Lea.

Albert Lea, Minn., Sept. 17. — A stranger was found near the coal sheds south of the Milwaukee tracks, and it is said he was suffering with heart disease. He was taken into a house and a physician summoned, but before assistance had arrived he went out of the house and into the back yard, where he lay down and died. He was about thirty-five years of age, and a letter in one of his pockets indicates that his name was Franw Dillon and Sioux City his home. The body is at the morgue awaiting an answer to a telegram.

TRAINS COLLIDE ON TRESTLE.

Four Persons Killed in Railroad Accident on Vancouver Island.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17.—Two coal trains on the Esquimault & Nanaimo railway on Vancouver island, collided on a trestle two miles from Ladysmith. Supt. Robert Fisher, late of Ferine, B. C., general manager of the Alexandria mines, was instantly killed, as were also Engineer Walton and two firemen.

Injured While Hunting.

Detroit, Minn., Sept. 17.—While hunting, a gun in the hands of a boy named Wagner was discharged, inflicting a severe flesh wound in the upper thigh of Jack Ellison. The doctors are hopeful of saving the limb.

New Industry for Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 17.—J. A. Sauer of Huron and J. L. Sankey of this city have formed a copartnership and will establish a cigar factory here. The factory will employ twenty or more men.

DAVIS CLAIMANT DEAD.

End of a Life Made Miserable by Fruitless Quest for Wealth.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Death came to Edward A. Davis in a ward at the county hospital yesterday, and ended a life made miserable by a fruitless quest of wealth that many times was all but in his grasp. Years of struggling for the fortune that he claimed unbalanced his mind, and his wife and family were parted from him by a decree of the courts. Edward Davis was one of several sons of John A. Davis of Chicago. The latter was a brother of Judge Andrew J. Davis of Montana, whose death precipitated one of the most bitter law contests for his millions ever fought in Western courts. John A. Davis was chosen administrator of the estate, which was valued at $3,000,000, but died shortly after the appointment. It was then that Edward Davis, the son, began the fight in his own behalf, which ended so disastrously.

GREEK WARSHIP ARRIVES.

First That Has Ever Visited the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. — The first Greek warship that has ever visited the United States dropped anchor in the Delaware river last night a short distance below the city. The vessel is the corvette Nauarchos Miaulis, which called from Piraeus, Greece, on July 17, and visited Gibraltar, Malta, Maderia, the Cape Verde Islands, Martinique and St. Thomas, D. W. I., from which latter point she sailed last Monday. The Miaulis is used as a training ship and has on board a number of naval cadets. The vessel was sent to Philadelphia by the king of Greece in order that the naval cadets on board may have an opportunity to visit the shipyards on the Delaware river as well as the great steel plants of Pennsylvania.

ACCUSED OF OPENING MAIL.

Assistant Postmaster Thomas J. Welch Placed Under Arrest.

Carbondale, Ill., Sept. 17.—Postoffice Inspector Price of Chicago has placed under arrest Assistant Postmaster T. J. Welch of Murphysboro postoffice. He is accused of having opened mail that contained money and extracted the same. His preliminary trial was set for next Saturday, having given bond for his appearance at that time. Welch is well respected in his home city and is financial reporter for the Murphysboro, Knights of Honor.

IT WAS SUICIDE.

Explanation of the Death of William McIlveen.

Lisbon, N. D., Sept. 17.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Willie Mc Ilveen, who was found dead on the prairie on Friday with a bullet hole in his head, developed that the boy evidently shot himself after putting a bullet in the pony's head. He was herding cattle for his uncle, Isaac Hayes, and was tired of the occupation.

HAS TWO WIVES.

New Jersey Man Sentenced to Six Months for Bigamy.

New York, Sept. 17.—Frank Berheck, only twenty years of age, has pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and, in the presence of the two women who call him husband, was sentenced to six months imprisonment by a judge in a Camden, N. J., court. He is said to have two other wives living somewhere in Jersey.

BURGLARS INTERRUPTED.

They Cover Their Retreat With a Shower of Bullets.

Sparta, Wis., Sept. 17.—Burglars were discovered in the act of blowing the safe in the bank at Wilton. They had blown off the outside door when discovered. They made their escape by terrorizing the citizens with a shower of bullets, which, however hit none of them.

FAMINE PRICES PREVAILING.

Provisions Reported to Be Extremely Dear at Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 17. — Provisions are selling at famine prices here, sugar bringing 2 shillings and 6 pence a pound, and pork the same price, while matches are sold at 1 shilling per box. Other staple articles are proportionately dear, while many necessities are not obtainable at any price.

Large Oil Mill Burned.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Merchants and Planters' oil mill, one of the largest cotton seed oil manufacturing and refining concerns in the South, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss estimated at between $350,000 and $400,000; insurance, $252,500. Three hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment.

Two Men Drowned.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17. — Paul E. Dodt of this city, a fireman on the United States steamer Yantic, and his cousin, Paul Salonky, were drowned in the river yesterday, the result of their boat capsizing. There were six men in the yawl but the others clung to the craft and were picked up.

Minnesota to the Rescue.

St. Paul, Sept. 17. — The committee appointed by Gov. Lind to appeal to the people of Minnesota to aid the citizens of Galveston are meeting with generous responses from all over the state. It is expected that Minnesota will make a fine showing in the relief work.

A. D. T. Boy Returns From Transvaal.

New York, Sept. 17.—James Francis Smith, the American District messenger who delivered the President Kruger a message of sympathy from the school boys of Philadelphia, arrived on the steamer New York from Cherbourg, yesterday.

Snow in Michigan.

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 17.—With the thermometer at 20 above zero it commenced snowing at 8 o'clock and kept it up all the afternoon. It will do much damage to crops hereabouts if it freezes hard. It was raining all day up to that time.

Farmer Commits Suicide.

Hastings, Minn., Sept. 17.—Henry H. Kauffman of Vermillion, a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide by hanging. Deceased was forty-six years old and [illegible]

FIGHTING NOT OVER

BRITISH MAY SEND MORE TROOPS TO CHINA.

Troops Will Be Sent From South Africa to India So to Be Near at Hand—Li Hung Chang Must Submit His Credentials to the German Ambassador and Await the Kaiser's Decision—Prominent Officials Are Impeached by Li Hung Chang — Rupture With Woo Chang's Influential Party.

London, Sept. 17.—In connection with the prediction by Sir Robert Hart that there will be further hostilities in China in November the Associated Press understands that the British government is already considering the transportation of troops from South Africa to India in order to make it practicable to send more British troops to China. The military authorities consider the war in South Africa so far ended that troops may now be safely moved. It is probable that the Russian legation has already been removed from Pekin to Tien-tsin, but there is no definite news as yet as to whether Li Hung Chang will after all go to Peking. Gen. Dorward is going to the capital, leaving the British troops at Tien-tsin under command of Brig. Gen. Horno Campbell.

Von Ketteler's Assassin Shot.

Vice Admiral Alexieff has returned to Taku. The Americans have begun at Ho Si Wu a permanent telegraph line between Pekin and Tien-tsin. The Pekin correspondent of the Daily News says that the assailant of Baron von Ketteler has been shot. Shanghai advices say that a house has been engaged there for Count von Waldersee, who is expected to arrive next Saturday. Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Pekin. Other dispatches confirm the report that in addition to Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, viceroy of Chili, and Wang Lung, president of the imperial academy, with 200 members of officials' families

Committed Suicide

when the allies entered Pekin. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang has been notified from Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William and await the result. Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, in an interview with Shang, expressed the opinion that although the powers were averse to the partition of China, any delay in negotiation was calculated to produce that result, and that Germany was prepared to remain in occupation indefinitely pending a satisfactory settlement. Earl Li accordingly telegraphed Gen. Yung Lu to use every effort to persuade the empress dowager and emperor to return to Pekin and to

Remove Prince Tuan

and his entourage. I learn on trustworthy authority that before his departure, Li Hung Chang, having been convinced by his interviews with Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, that it would be useless to discuss any settlement excluding the punishment of the empress dowager and her chief advisers, sent a telegraphic memorial to the throne, impeaching Prince Tuan, Prince Ching and Tsailan, Prince Tuan's brother, as well as Kang Yi, president of

The War Board,

and Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau and president of the border, punishment. Earl Li, being unable to consult the viceroys of Nankin and Woo Chang, inscribed their names to the memorial, taking their consent for granted, but it appears that Woo Chang's viceroy disapproves of the use of his name. This means a rupture with a large and influential party. It is reported that the Russians have seized valuable railway property at Tien-tsin in spite of protests of the British commander.

ROCKHILL GOES TO PEKIN.

Pursuing His Investigations Into the Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Special Commissioner William W. Rockhill, who was sent to China by President McKinley to make a special report on matters incident to the existing complications in that country, is now on his way to Pekin. Mr. Rockhill has been at Shanghai for some days pursuing his line of inquiry in that section of the empire, but, according to a dispatch received at the navy department from Admiral Remey, the commissioner left that place yesterday for Taku and Pekin. If he goes direct to Pekin he should reach there about the same time as Li Hung Chang, who also has just left Shanghai for the capital city. Aside from this dispatch from the admiral there was no news of consequence from the representatives of the government in China. Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, was at the department for some time during the day, but said he had nothing to make public. Condolences from several foreign governments expressing their regret over the Galveston disaster were received, but they were not given but pending the president's reply to them. Nothing came from Gen. Chaffee during the day and the situation regarding the question of the withdrawal of the troops from Pekin, it was stated, was unchanged.

Killed His Son in the Field.

Balaton, Minn., Sept. 17.—While cutting corn with a corn harvester W. F. Teufel, a wealthy farmer living three miles north, ran the bull wheel of his machine over his four-year-old boy, who was sleeping in the field.

McClernand Growing Weaker.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—Gen. John A. McClernand is gradually growing weaker. This was the statement given out last night by the doctor. It is the opinion of the attending physician that the general cannot survive many hours.

Tanneries Bought Up.

Stanley, Wis., Sept. 17.—The United States Leather company, which owns the large tannery at this place, has purchased all the tanneries in Wisconsin formerly owned and operated by [illegible]

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Mother and Little Daughter Are Thrown From Carriage.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17. — Mrs. M. J. Chilton of 487 Edmund street was injured yesterday in a runaway accident while she was riding with her youngest daughter. She is at the city hospital, suffering from a dislocated hip and a bad scalp wound.

Mrs. Chilton and her daughter were driving on East Seventh street. As the horse started down the incline at Hoffman avenue he took fright and ran at a terrific rate of speed down the hill. Mrs. Chilton became excited and the little girl screamed. At Seventh and Bradley streets Mrs. Chilton fell to the brick pavement. The little girl fell on top of her mother and was unhurt except for a few bruises.

Mrs. Chilton was taken to the city hospital in the Margaret street police wagon, and did not recover consciousness until late last night.

pital in the Margaret street police, and did not recover consciousness u..il late last night.

ASSAULTED ON STREET.

Chicago Man Is Knocked Down by Two Rowdies.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17. — Richard Conklin of Chicago, a stranger in the city, was walking on Seventh street near Sibley street last night in company with a lady. A couple of young men that stood at the corner made insulting remarks, which Conklin resented. One of the offenders struck Conklin in the face with his fists and the other hit him on the back of the head with a brick. Conklin fell senseless to the ground and was removed to the city hospital. His injury is not serious. Conklin's assailants disappeared and could not be found by the police.

FROST AND HIGH WATER.

The Former Is Escaped but Not So the Latter.

New Richmond, Wis., Sept. 17.—High and blustering winds saved this section from frost Saturday night. The mercury fell three points below freezing. Farmers report considerable injury to fall-sown grain by the recent heavy rains. There is very high water in all streams. The embankment just south of the Omaha railroad bridge on Willow river caved in nearly the width of First street, causing the New Richmond roller mills owners some apprehension, as the main channel was obstructed.

Murdered for His Money.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Peter Hartman, a resident of Burkett, Ind., was attacked by three highwaymen while walking in Van Buren street, near State, in broad daylight, dragged into the alley at the rear of the Trocadero theater, and murdered for his money. The assault was witnessed by several persons, but before they could come to Hartman's assistance the robbers escaped and are still at large. Hartman's skull was crushed with a pop bottle and he died on the way to the hospital.

Barely Escapes Being Drowned.

Grantsburg, Wis., Sept. 17.—Rev. T. K. Thorvilson of Eau Claire, Prohibition candidate for lieutenant governor, and a traveling man, narrowly escaped being drowned in the St. Croix river. Thorvilson missed the train at Rush City and had to drive to Grantsburg, where he was billed to speak. The river was high and the logs were very thick. The ferry got hemmed in by the logs and for a time it looked as though there was little hope.

Election in Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 17. — In Saturday's election of delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention the National party triumphed in the province of Havana. Not only did it elect the full delegates of the majority representation, but it captured one of the minority representation, the Republican party electing the other two. Returns from the other provinces come in slowly owing to the heavy rains.

Storm Causes Damage at Racine.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 17.—A southeast gale on Lake Michigan kicked up a big sea and caused the waves to run into the river and through the docks being built on the north side, washing away many tons of sand. One hundred feet of side track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul track was undermined. In order to save it a breastworks, 300 feet long, was built and hundreds of bags of sand filled in.

Large Volume of Business.

Rapid City, S. D., Sept. 17. — The United States land office of this city is doing the largest business in all branches ever recorded in the history of the office. For the month of August of this year there were 65 original entries against 19 for the same month last year. A great many applications for mining patents are now pending.

Well Known Art Critic Killed.

New York, Sept. 17.—John B. Randolph, a well known art critic of this city, was killed by a fall down stairs in his residence yesterday. For years he had been the purchasing art critic for the Goulds, Huntingtons, Mills and other prominent families.

Fell in the River and Drowned.

Stanley, Wis., Sept. 17. — Herman Huff, twenty-two years of age, employed on the river drive by the Northwestern Lumber company, fell into the Wolf river and was struck by a log and drowned before assistance could reach him.

Falls From Train.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Sept. 17.—Andrew Gautenburg of Dubuque, Iowa, fell from a south-bound Burlington freight three miles below this city. His face was frightfully mutilated. He was brought to the city hospital here, where his arm was amputated.

Iowa Soldier Dies.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 17.—News has been received at Ida Grove of the death of James Sells, a soldier, in San Francisco, while en route home on parole. He enlisted over a year ago, and has been fighting in the Philippines.

Trains Again on Time.

Cass Lake, Minn., Sept. 17. — The washouts on the Great Northern at Shevlin and on the Eastern Minnesota at Deer River have been repaired, and both passenger and freight trains are now running on time.

MINERS' BIG STRIKE

BOTH SIDES CONTINUE TO STUBBORNLY HOLD OUT.

Strike Seems Certain to Be One of Considerable Magnitude—Operators Will Attempt to Run Their Collieries but There Is Little Hope of Their Being Able to Start—Leaders Spend a Busy Day Addressing Meetings — Archbishop Ryan Attempting to Patch Up the Difficulty.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. — That the strike of the mine workers in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, which President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has officially ordered to begin this morning, will be one of considerable magnitude, seems certain from reports received from the region yesterday. It seems also certain that a number of operators will make efforts to run their collieries, even though they be short-handed, but whether they will be successful can only be detrmined when the breaker whistles sound the call to work. The operators generally will have their collieries in condition to begin operations, and the whistles will blow as usual, but a large number of the employers admit that there is but little hope of being able to start. Yesterday was one of quiet throughout the entire coal district. The mine workers were orderly and their leaders were busy addressing meetings to encourage and enthuse the members of the union and to win over such of the non-union men as they could. Many of these latter, although not favoring a strike, will, it is the general opinion, remain away from the mines rather than bear the criticism and reproaches of their fellow workmen. An effort is being made to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia act as arbitrator. Father Phillips of Hazelton, who has been laboring hard to effect a peaceful settlement of the labor troubles, was in conference at a late hour with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, urging him to delay the strike until Archbishop Ryan shall have exhausted his efforts.

DRIVEN AWAY BY A MOB.

Mansfield, Ohio, People Won't Stand for Zionists.

Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 17.—A mob yesterday drove Zion Elder Ephraim Bassinger of Bluffton, Ind., and two of the Dowies out of the city and thus broke the monotony of usual routine followed for the past four Sundays. Elder Bassinger was in the city Saturday and held several meetings without molestation and had a number of consultations with his attorney, A. A. Douglass. He left in the evening, but returned again yesterday and was holding a meeting at the home of E. H. Leiby when the officers went there and took him to the depot, followed by a jeering mob of several hundred. He was a target for apples, tobacco cuds, missiles and kicks as he was escorted to the depot, and when he arrived there he was a pitiable sight. The passenger train was missed by about two minutes, and while they were waiting for the next train the mob went to the home of E. H. Lieby and took him and Frank Calver, both Zion followers, and marched them to the depot. When an express train arrived all three were put on it and hustled out of the city.

RUSSIA WANTS OUR LUMBER.

Sounding Lumber Firms Regarding the Quick Delivery of 30,000,000 Feet.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17. — A well founded rumor has been going the rounds of the large lumber firms operating on the sound lately that a representative of the Russian government was interviewing the coast, and probabilities of quick delivery of 30,000,000 feet of lumber at Vladivostock. The first inquiry was received by a large mill in Tacoma a few weeks ago, and early in the month came a telegraphic notification from San Francisco to another large sound mill that the Russians had come to this section to investigate the facilities of the mills for turning out the product. It is said that all inquiries have been based on the requirement of speedy delivery, which will probably be taken as having a most important bearing on the war operations in the Orient. It is even reported by one informant that the grade of lumber asked for implies that it is to be used for the military encampments, as though extensive military operations were in contemplation.

Fighting for Dead Man's Money.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 17.—The trial of a famous will case begun in the district court at Orange City, Iowa. It is that of Theodore Boehnkamp trying to break the will of Hiram Boehnkamp, in which he willed all of his property, amounting to $60,000, to his wife. It is claimed he was unduly influenced while suffering from a personal injury, which caused his death in a few hours.

Quite a Blow.

Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 17.—A violent storm swept over Hamilton Friday afternoon and did considerable damage to grain and buildings. When the storm was at its height the wind attained a velocity of seventy miles per hour. It was the worst windstorm that has ever visited this section.

Are Warned by Physicians.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 17.—The physicians of this city have given a public warning through the press for residents to be on the watch for an epidemic of disease this fall and winter. Already diphtheria is raging in deadly form and numerous deaths from fevers are reported.

He Feared Disgrace.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Driven to desperation by the fear that he would be disgraced by financial troubles, the result of over confidence in a friend, George S. Forbes, teller of the First National bank, shot himself through the heart.

Victims of Gasoline Explosion.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17. — Mrs. John Murphy and two-year-old son died last night as the result of a gasoline explosion. Mrs. Henry Tuttle, mother of Mrs. Murphy, is at the point of death from the shock.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store.

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS
DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT., 19, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

Trusts Rob You on Every Hand.

The Democratic Congressional committee gave out the following:

"Here are a few of the reasons why the "plain people" are not inclined to meekly adopt the inspired statements of the trust organs and speakers showing what a natural, necessary and beneficent institution the trust is:

It requires 50 per cent more wheat to buy a stove than it did in 1896.

It requires twenty bushels more corn to buy a wagon than it did in 1896.

It requires 100 per cent more corn or wheat to buy a copper kettle than in 1896.

It requires twice as much corn to buy a coil of rope as in 1896.

It requires 40 per cent more grain to buy a plow than in 1896;

It requires 75 per cent more grain to buy a hoe, a rake or a shovel than in 1896.

A set of common wheels that cost $7 in 1896 now costs $12.

The price of cultivators and other farm implements has gone up proportionately.

Galvanized barbed wire costs from $4 to $4.50 per hundred more than in 1896.

It requires 40 per cent more corn or cotton to buy a pound of sugar than in 1896.

You have to pay 40 per cent more for glass than in 1896.

Freight rates have climbed back to the exorbitant prices which caused a popular revolt in legislation a few years ago.

The prices of oil, coal, lumber, tools and hardware have gone up from 40 to 100 per cent.

And all these things have been done by the trusts!

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. HOFF.

A Test of Accuracy.

Drawing from memory is one of the most difficult things in the world to do. Even professional artists find that they must rely largely upon hasty jottings made upon the spot as suggestions for their pictures. Those who are not artists need to look keenly and closely at what they wish to recollect, for they must depend upon their memory to bring details back to them. It is an excellent corrective of superficial observation to sketch a scene as we think we saw it and afterward return to the scene and take another view. It is a training both in accuracy and humility, for we learn how easy it is to deceive ourselves as to what we have remarked.—Florence Hull Winterburn in Woman's Home Companion.

She Got a New Pair.

Sarcasticus and his wife were going to the theater.

"Will you please go in and get my goats off the dressing table?" said Mrs. S.

"Your goats?" queried the puzzled Sarcasticus. "What fangle have you women got now?"

"I'll show you!" snapped the wife, and she sailed away and soon returned putting on her gloves.

"Are those what you mean? Why, I call those kids."

"I used to," replied Mrs. Sarcasticus, "but they are getting so old I am ashamed to any longer."

He took the hint.—Pearson's Weekly.

Economy.

"What's this?" exclaimed the young husband, referring to the memorandum she had given him. "One dozen eggs, one pound of raisins, a bottle of lemon extract, a tin of ground cinnamon and half a pound of sugar—what do you want with all these things, Belinda?"

"I've got a stale loaf," replied the young wife, "that I'm going to save by working it up into a bread pudding. I never let anything go to waste, Henry."—London Fun.

Dress Well.

It is not enough that people shall be clad; they must be dressed. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," was the advice of Polonius to his son; "rich, but not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man," and the advice is just as good today as it was 300 years ago.

PLEASANT PRISONS.

THE SPECIAL ONES IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

They Are Intended Particularly For Members and Other Persons Who Violate Parliament's Own Dignity, Rules and Customs.

Few persons are aware that England's parliament has its own special prisons within its own precincts which are intended particularly for its own members and persons who violate its own dignity, rules and customs. Of course these prisons seldom are used now, but they have been in the past, and not so very long ago, and may be again. The house of commons has one set and the house of lords another.

The commons prison is a little way up in the Clock Tower. Here are two sets of prisons, intended only for the accommodation of one prisoner each, one set being a little higher up in the tower than the other. Each set consists of a sitting room and two bedrooms, the former being a nice, comfortable room about three by five yards, with a neat carpet and chairs good enough for anybody. The extra bedroom is not intended for the prisoner or for any friends whom he might desire to put up for the night, but is the sleeping apartment of the official who looks after him during his incarceration. This man is usually the supervisor of badge messengers, and, besides looking after his man, he is also his servant for the time being, and waits upon him just like any other. He never need worry himself much upon the question of the possibilities of the prisoner's escape, for the sergeant-at-arms is responsible, and inasmuch as the only way of getting to and from the prison is by way of this sergeant's house and through it, the risk of such a thing ever happening is practically prohibitive.

While he is there the prisoner really has a good time. No restrictions as to hours are placed upon him, and he may rouse himself from his slumbers just when he feels most inclined and return to them in the same way. Practically the only thing he cannot do is to walk about outside just as he pleases, but he is permitted to take an hour and a half's exercise each morning and an hour in the afternoon on the terrace of the house, and the terrace, broad and long and with its splendid outlook upon the river, is by no means a bad place to take exercise. If he were left entirely unguarded, the prisoner might dive into the river and swim away, or, what would be simpler, hail a passing boat. So, just for precaution's sake, a couple of officers accompany him while he takes these breaths of fresh air.

He goes on Sunday to the church in Vincent square, and on these occasions also he has a couple of innocent looking attendants.

Moreover, there is no question of so many ounces of bread and meat, but if he has the money to pay for it he may feed himself upon the choicest viands that the most cultured palate could suggest. The house of commons has a first class restaurant, where the hungry M. P. may dine as well as he could anywhere in London. Each day the dishes which the kitchen has prepared are indicated on a menu which is brought up to the prisoner, and he ticks off anything for which he feels a fancy, and it is brought to him. The only drawback from his point of view is that the bill is presented to him just as it would be anywhere else, and in the event of his refusing to pay up he would eventually be served with a court summons.

Among the occupants of the Clock Tower have been the late Charles Bradlaugh, who found himself consigned thither on account of a little difference with Mr. Speaker on the subject of the parliamentary oath. When Northampton returned Mr. Bradlaugh to parliament, he was not allowed to take the oath nor the substituted process known as affirmation. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, secured a New Testament and took a self administered oath, after which he proceeded to the next step of signing the roll. He refused to withdraw when the speaker requested him to do so, and consequently the sergeant-at-arms took charge of him, and to the Clock Tower prison he went.

When the erection of the Tower bridge was being considered, a statement was made that the Tower bridge bill committee was subject to bribery and corruption—a serious charge. Two men responsible for it were pronounced to have committed a breach of privilege, for the house is very sensitive upon such matters, and the speaker issued a summons for their appearance. One of them, Mr. Ward, gave himself up without delay, and he got seven days in the Clock Tower prison. The other offender, after a little delay, was captured and was for a brief period housed at Newgate.

The first M. P. imprisoned in the present house of commons was W. Smith O'Brien. One day in 1846 he committed contempt of the house by declining to sit upon a certain committee. Consequently he was sent to prison during the few weeks that the committee deliberated. This time, however, he was not sent to the Clock Tower prison, which was not finished, but did his durance in the cellar of the house.

A Scotch Custom.

In many parts of Scotland it used to be the custom to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Thus a sugar cane would decorate the grave of a grocer; an ax and saw, with hammer and nails, would be found on that of a carpenter, an awl and a hammer on a shoemaker's grave, and so on.

The sorrow of yesterday is as nothing; that of today is bearable; but that of tomorrow is gigantic, because indistinct.—Euripides.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

HON. M. J. DALY

Democratic-Peoples' Nominee For Congress will Address the Voters of St. Hilaire and Vicinity Next

Friday Sept. 21st.

AT THE VILLAGE HALL.

Speak both Afternoon and Evening

The entire list of Nominees on the Peoples Party Ticket are expected to be here on this date.

Everybody Turn out and hear him.

The Fall Campaign Is Started Here.

We dont refer to politics, but 20th century merchandising. No matter how well you are suited with your present trading place, we believe it will be to your advantage to inspect our stock for fall. The chances are we can save you money. Buying is always in favor of the customer here, but never more so than this fall. Never have we been more thoroughly equipped to serve our customers. We challenge comparison of goods and prices.

High Grade Clothing for Men and Boys

is one of our main features, carried under same roof as our big general stock its proportion of expense is cut down to common dry goods profits and we can sell you cheaper than any exclusive clothing house can afford to do.

Ladies' and Childrens Cloaks, Jackets and Furs

is another most important department. Our sales are largely increasing each year and this season we have the Banner Stock of the country.

The Dress Goods and Silk Stock

will not be complete for a few days but after another week will show a choice variety of this seasons newest things. It will make a particularly strong showing of skirtings, waist goods, colored taffetas and novelty silks, also of the fashionable mirror velvets.

Full stock of flannels, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, table linen and lace curtains. Stamped linens and embroidery silks. Buttericks newest patterns. Footwear of all kinds. Staple and fancy china, lamps and silverware, groceries. Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, September 1st 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mathilde A. Hall of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that Peter S. Hall, late of Red Lake county, on the 20th day of August A. D., 1900, at St. Hilaire, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Monday the first day of October A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 1st day of September A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
5-9

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The SPECTATOR would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

The Standard,
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL BENZ MINNEAPOLIS.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5 YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily.
Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

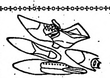
P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 22x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. SEPT. 19, 1900.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Sept. 3, 1900.

Pursuant to call dated July 21, 1900, board of county commissioners met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Sept. 3rd being a legal holiday, no business was done and on motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m. Sept. 4.

9 o'clock a. m. Sept. 4th, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Ole J. Johnson, and on motion by Hansen seconded by Sutor and carried unanimously the same was granted and the following order was made:

Order Setting off Legal Voter From One School District to Another.

Whereas, The petition of Ole J. Johnson, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of School District No. 125, in this County, with the approval of the County Superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said school district, and adjoin school district No. 148, and asking that he with his said lands may be set off from said district No. 125 to said adjoining school district No. 148, for the following reasons:

That school house in district No. 148 is two miles nearer my place than school house in district No. 125.

Was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the 11th day of July, A.D. 1900, for the action of said board thereon; and

Whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 3rd day of Sept., A. D. 1900, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and

Whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and

Whereas, at the said session of the said board of county commissioners, commencing on the 3rd day of Sept., A. D. 1900, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner and said board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined, that the said petitioner, and the following described lands owned by him, to-wit:

W½ section 21, township 152, range 42 be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 125 to said adjoining school district No. 148, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named School District for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

Dated the 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman
of the Board of County Commissioners
of Red Lake County, Minn.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of board.

Hearing was then had on petition of Alphonse LaCombe and others, asking that fractional township 152, range 41, be annexed to the township of Garnes.

On motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson and carried unanimously the same was granted and the following order was made:

Name and Boundaries of New Town.

State of Minnesota }
} SS
County of Red Lake }

Pursuant to the petition of a majority of the legal voters of township number 152, range 41 in said county, we, the county commissioners of said county, did on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at the auditor's office in said county, proceed to fix and determine the boundaries of such towns 152, range 41 and the township of Garnes and did then and there designate the boundaries thereof as follows, to-wit:

By annexing all that part of fractional township 152, range 41, lying south of the Clearwater river to the township of Garnes. And the same is hereby made a part of said township of Garnes for all purposes in accordance with the expressed wish of a majority of the legal voters resident therein.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of said board to be affixed, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman,
of the board of County Commissioners.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

Motion made by Hansen seconded by Sutor that the auditor be and is hereby instructed to correct assessment on lots 1 and 2 of block 2, Original townsite of Thief River Falls.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Hansen that the auditor be instructed to correct assessment on lot No. 7, Block 65, Kretschmar's addition to Red Lake Falls.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the sum of $150.00 be and is hereby appropriated out of the county Road & Bridge fund to aid the city of Thief River Falls in planking the Thief River Falls bridge.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried auditor was instructed to issue auctioneer's license to Daniel Patterson upon his filing proper bond with the county treasurer.

Application of Ed Hamry for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes on lots in Kretzschmar's addition was on motion granted.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the county of Red Lake build a four cell jail, and that the necessary steps be taken to provide funds for the building of the same.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Hansen that the chairman appoint a committee of 3, consisting of the chairman and two other members of the board, on construction of jail. Said committee to approve plans and specifications and to let contracts for work and material.

Motion carried unanimously.

Chairman appointed on said committee.

Commissioners Hansen, Hebert and Demann.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. Sept. 5th.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Hansen that bid of Otto Zalser to furnish rock for foundation for jail at $1.50 per cord wall measure be accepted.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion carried unanimously the bid of Ernest Buse for moving of Steel cells from Crookston to Red Lake Falls for $150.00 was accepted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion carried unanimously bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.

F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle, month of July	25 00
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle, month of August	25 00
Dr N M Watson medical service rendered Oliver Durand, C. A. Nelson and Mrs. Violet	46 00
S A Swanson house rent for Mrs Marchildon	6 00
W A Schreiber medicine for Oliver Durand	29 90
Dr H Francis medical service rendered Mrs Clements	20 00
Dr H Grundy medical service rendered Mrs Clements	5 00
N Eckstein mdse for Robt Pouts	3 00
N Eckstein mdse for Mrs Julius Kuehl	17 48
Louis Belair board and care of John Taylor 18 weeks	54 30
M Shagnan mdse for Oliver Durand	14 26
Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour for Robt Pouts	2 40
N P Nelson board and care of Herbert Nelson to Sept 11	17 50
Luc Dubuc board of Antoine Juneau month of July	10 00
Luc Dubuc board of Antoine Juneau month of August	10 00
Ed Garceau board of Mrs. Violet 2 months by A M Labounty	20 00
Ed Garceau board of Joe Doyea 2 months by O. Lacoursiere	24 00

County Revenue Fund.

Geo D Barnard & Co to blanks and blank books	32 50
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for Judge of Probate	3 25
Geo D Barnard & Co treasurer's statements	12 50
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for Co. auditor	2 11
Geo D Barnard & Co blank book for treasurer	8 50
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for coroner	55
Geo D Barnard & Co blank case for auditor	60 00
Geo D Barnard & Co case file wrappers for clerk of court	7 50
Pioneer Press Co auditor's warrants	10 75
Pioneer Press Co auditor's warrants and register	41 50
Pioneer Press Co filing case	4 50
Pioneer Press Co blanks for clerk of court	2 18
Free Press Printing Co examination paper supt of Schools and treasurer's warrant register	21 00
St Hilaire Spectator pub. school notice	1 50
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice of teachers' examination	75
St Hilaire Spectator pub commissioners proceedings, July	25 50
St Hilaire Spectator pub proceedings board of Equalization	54 75
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice for bids	1 10
Courier Pub Co. blanks for county officers	20 40
Fred Oyr sheriffs fees state vs Gilbert Olson	9 10
Albert Olson witness fees state vs Gilbert Olson	8 28
Milly Olson witness fees state vs Gilbert Olson	8 28
Orma Olson witness fees state vs Gilbert Olson	8 28
Herman Olson witness fees state vs Gilbert Olson	8 28
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Gilbert Olson	10 00
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Wm Bodie	2 05
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Jeffrie Brouillette	5 05
Nels Rodegaard mileage fees as witness state vs Fred Olson	1 44
Christ Rodegaard mileage fees as witness state vs Fred Olson	1 44
Halvor Rodegaard mileage fees as witness state vs Fred Olson	1 44
Rasmus Martinson mileage fees as witness state vs Fred Olson	1 92
John L. Finke mileage fees as witness state vs Fred Olson	72
Robertson Lbr Co lumber repairing court house	23 26
A M Andersen stool, for auditor's office	3 00
Theo Lefaive making desk, table &c	14 35
J J Rue carpenter work in vault	1 00
Chas Sampson sheriff fees as per bill	16 80
Chas Sampson sheriff fees state vs J. Brouillette	15 95
L. Phillion janitor work at training school	25 00
B Pischlinsky lumber and braces for railing	7 00
C E Traverse justice fees state vs Fred Olson	3 00
F H Kratka jurors fees state vs M Pederson	1 00
Polk County boarding prisoner Fred Olson	5 68
Jos Belair coroners fees inquest on body of Mrs Clements	13 85
Aunes Jacobson witness fees inquest body of Mrs Clements	1 00
Ada Clements witness fees inquest body of Mrs Clements	1 00
Frank Zavoral witness fees inquest body of Mrs Clements	1 00
Andrew Clements witness fees inquest on body of Mrs Clements	1 00
Dr H Francis medical witness fees inquest body of Mrs. Clements	6 40
E Strassburger preliminary plans for jail	20 00
J R Hebert 3 days county commissioner and mileage and 2 days committee work and mileage	23 00
James Sutor 3 days county commissioner and mileage and 2 days committee work and mileage	24 00
Ole J Johnson 3 days county commissioner and mileage and 2 days committee work and mileage	23 00
Wm C L Demann 3 days county commission and mileage and 2 days committee work and mileage	[illegible] 40
K M Hansen 3 days county commissioner and mileage and 2 days attending poor	[illegible] 00

On motion duly carried the following bills were laid over:

Geo D Barnard & Co steel document files	45 00
Dr A Eckoran medical service for Steen girls	[illegible]

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

BLANK PAGE

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. P. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.60½	Oats	.16
Wheat No. 2	.65½	Barley	.32
Wheat No. 3	.62½	Flax	.140
Eggs (per doz)	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

White frost Sunday and Monday mornings.

Tender plants have been touched by the late frosts.

While here Congressman Eddy made this office a fraternal call.

Ed. Moran, candidate for sheriff was here the first of the week.

Hicks has been a hummer on predictions so far this month.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

J. K. Hannay made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

Banker Hannay returned last Friday from a months absence in the east.

Geo. Madden shipped his fourth car load of cattle from this point Monday.

J. G. Ballard, the Thief River Falls lumberman was here a short time Monday.

Once in two or four years many politicians even up personal grudges by changing politics.

George S. Hall went to Valley City N. Dak., where he will enter the Normal school of that place.

Miss Emily Guttormson of Grand Forks was here a few days last week visiting relatives and friends.

Messrs. Ives, Fritz and Soll will go to Crookston tomorrow and take in the institution of No. 98 D. O. K. K.

Mrs. J. B. Senate left Friday on a two weeks visit with her parents who reside north of Thief River Falls.

The cold snap of last week have caused the prairie chickens to "bunch," and the candidates are doing the same thing.

N. P. Rasmusson of Valley City, N. Dak., was here last week looking after the business affairs of the estate of M. A. Hall.

J. Scribner, of Fergus Falls, secretary of the 7th District congressional committee was here between trains Monday.

Attorneys Richardson and Hibner of the upper Falls were here a short time yesterday enroute home from a trip south.

Jim Hill has not built the sidewalk across his right-of-woy to date. Perhaps St. Hilaire will have to chip in and help him out.

Bangs & Co., of Red Lake Falls have something to say in a double column ad on second page. Look it over as it may be of interest to you.

Miss Amanda Danielson, sister of Mrs. E. J. Holmes, will terminate a summer visit here Friday and leave for her home at Cannon Falls.

A gang of pickpockets are following Teedy Roosevelt and got in their work at Fargo last week, having followed the train through South Dakota.

Republicans are becoming decidedly alarmed over the prospects confronting their national ticket. Every day sees the Bryan strength growing.

Ed Gistie, formerly of this place but for the past three years in business at Elmore, Minn., arrived Thursday on a visit to relatives and friends.

Miss Carrie Hoff received a new stock of milinery goods to-day and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and inspect the same.

The social given at the Hotel St. Hilaire last Wednesday evening was well attended and a nice little sum netted which goes to the church.

A shooting scrape took place at Eldred, Polk county last week over a game of poker. The victim is at the Crookston hospital and will recover.

Elmer Adams, of Fergus Falls, Congressman Eddy's campaign manager was here Monday feeling the political pulse of some luke warm republicans.

Mayor Campbell of Crookston has appointed thirty-five special police to act Sept 29. The pickpockets will fare slim on that day—providing there are any there.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion, Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

W. J. Bryan will speak at Crookston Saturday evening September 29th.

Otto Sonstagen representing Kuhles & Heinricks of St. Paul made his first trip in ten months last Monday. His many customers were glad to see him back on this line.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress returned yesterday from a few weeks absence at St. Thomas, N. Dak., where they were visiting relatives and friends at their former home.

Nels Holberg of Red Lake Falls spent Monday night in our village and found time to take in the political meeting. He is a candidate for register of deeds on the republican ticket.

Alex. Barnes returned yesterday from North Dakota where he had been since the 5th of July. He says they have had wet weather out there ever since the first of August.

W. J. Bryan, our next president will speak in Crookston a week from Saturday, Sept. 29th. All who can, should avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing this great orator.

Hon. M. J. Daly, Peoples-Democratic Candidate for congress will address the voters of St. Hilaire and vicinity at the village hall on Friday evening September 21st. Everybody invited.

C. G. Rapp, candidate for the 61st legislative district returned Monday from Bemidji where he went to attend a political meeting addressed by Congressman Morris last Friday evening. S. A. Swanson, his opponent was also present.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will give a social at the Hotel St. Hilaire Thursday evening Sept. 20th. The "long and short" of it is that each one shall pay five cents per foot according to their height and one cent for every extra inch.

The Thief River Falls Press says the republican candidates are to make a tour of the county in a body during the campaign, being a necessary precaution to insure a quorum at meetings—one to take the platform while the others organize themselves into an audience.

The National-Watchman says: President, candidate, McKinley was so absorbed in preparing his defense of his conduct in the Philippines that in the eighty-three days he spent on his letter of acceptance he forgot to mention anything about the gift of two thousand square miles of valuable gold land in Alaska to his guide, philosopher and friend, John Bull.

The Fertile Journal reports ten births in last weeks issue for that town and winds up as follows: "The above shows what republican prosperity is doing for Fertile and, for a wonder none of the populists blame Mark Hanna for it. The only thing about it to worry a new-comer like the writer is whether it is contagious, infectious or merely epidemic."

The democratic gain in Maine was 23 per cent and the republican loss 12 per cent, based on the vote of 1896. Similar results obtained in other states now claimed by the republicans would insure Bryan's election without New York.

The election in Maine has proved a most significant straw and indicates that William J. Bryan will be the next president of the United States.

Congressman Frank M. Eddy expounded the principles of republicanism at the village hall Monday evening to a large audience. A great many were compelled to remain on the outside who could not find seats and standing room was at a premium. Several ladies were present and listened attentively to the address—or perhaps to take a good look at who is widely known "as the homeliest man in Congress." He is an entertaining speaker and so far as in his power tries to entertain an audience.

Congressman Eddy has come and gone. Although making two speeches here he said nothing about his vote on the Porto Rico tariff bill. He did say something about driving fifty miles across the country and on reaching Thief River Falls was "hungry enough to give 50 cents for a slice of dog steak." Let's see, the trip he speaks of must be from Warren to Thief River—a well traveled road—well-to-do farmers living less than a mile a part the entire route. Must be looking for a bid for sympathy or has a passion for dog meat.

When a newspaper man meets a person and asks "what do you know?" it is not a nonmeaning phrase. He is interested in what is going on in the world. However nine times out of every ten he will be answered, "nothing." The condition should be reversed, for if the party would think for a moment he would no doubt scratch up an item that would be of interest to hundreds of people, and the newspaper man would be glad to tell it.—The Eye.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

A new fakir is abroad in the rural regions. He drives through the country and sells soap $5 a box, which sum includes the price of forty yards of carpet selected from sample which he has in his wagon. He takes the $5, leaves the box of soap, promises to deliver the carpet of the selected sample within a week, and drives away. The soap is probably worth 50 cents. It stays with the purchaser. The carpet is probably worth $15 and stays with the fakir and has not yet been delivered to a single victim. Farm families should be on guard against this new fakir, and against all other fakirs.—Crookston Times.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Thursday evening the members of our local Odd Fellow Lodge were agreably surprised to learn that a few of the prominent followers of the fraternity from Red Lake Falls were to honor us with their presence. To make the occasion worthy of their coming and also to try and make them as useful as possible the visitors were invited to exemplify the work by giving Dr. Blomburgh the initiatory degree. It is needless to say the Doctor got the full benefit of everything in the degree. At the close, after being invited to call again and extending a return visit to the St. Hilaire lodge they were invited to partake of lunch at the Ideal Restaurant. The visitors were L. Jenson, O. Thoman, F. Jeffers, D. Linnehan, O. Sandstrom, A. Zeh, S. A. Swanson, F. A. Grady and F. Borchers.

The rains of the past two weeks retarded plowing in many places as well as thrashing.

A. H. Weagant, the hardware man has the honor of selling the first Corn Harvester ever sold in St. Hilaire or perhaps in Red Lake county. The expert is here to-day setting it up and it will be put to use this afternoon on the farm of one of the Iowa boys that came here last spring.

Two Hundred Hens.

Two hundred hens will make a former as much clear money during the coming winter as five good cows. And it will not take half as much food to keep them as will be required for the cows. This does not mean that any farmer can receive these returns at the start without having given any thought to modern methods of poultry keeping. But a farmer who will give himself the necessary schooling can safely figure on getting such returns from two hundred hens as we have named every winter. It is a sure thing. We are acquainted with a good many farmers who it seems to us could make use of this money, and it strikes us as one of the strangest things in the world why they don't reach out for it and put it in their pockets.

Putting the American flag where it ought not to be is a McKinley specialty which has brought the country trouble and humilation in big chunks. But that did not prevent his ordering the flag to be raised in the wrong place again this week. It was by McKinley's order to be raised over the notorious Li Hung Chang, who is to be taken from Shanghai to Pekin under its protection, and on board an American war ship if he wishes, and when he gets to Pekin, Gen. Chaffee and his brave American soldiers are to be his body guard. What a use to make of the American flag and American soldiers! This old rascal has been afraid to leave Shanghai—afraid alike of his own countrymen and the powers, with the exception of Russia which is said to own him body and soul. And now Mr. McKinley rushes into the breach and raises the American flag over him and takes him to Pekin, regardless of whether the other powers consider such action an affront or not, and he goes even further. He has promised Li Hung Chang that he would use his good offices to persuade the powers to enter into negotiations with him, although several of them have already refused to do so, Mr. McKinley's friendship for Li Hung Chang is really suspicious.

No Apology.

"Good wine needs no bush," and Golden Grain Belt Beers needs no apology—to try it is to like it, and to use it all the time, in pints or quarts; have a case in your home. Order from the local dealer or Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

Removing Old Wall Paper.

One of the best ways in which to remove old wall paper is to dip a large and clean whitewash brush in warm water and apply in evenly to the wall before scraping with a kitchen knife. Holes in the plaster should be filled with plaster of paris mixed with morter.

Slighting Providence.

The Kansas City Star, a paper that don't support Bryan, observes a McKinley peculiarity, which it thus notes:

> Mr. McKinley is much prone to attribute to his administration the prosperity in this country, which arises to natural causes. The president ought to give Providence a show, too.

This is just criticism, one that applies not only to the president, but to all the out and out republican newspapers and McKinley shouters in the country.

Last year the crops were good all over the land. It took an army of men to harvest and move them and this gave employment to labor and to the railroads. The returns for his grain helped the farmer who was able to buy more at the stores, and the result was an era of moderate plenty.

Who was deserving of thanks? Why Providence, of course, but republican newspapers did not seem to think so for they all cried as with one voice, "This is McKinley Prosperity." They refused to give Providence a show.

This year there is a crop failure in North Dakota and hard times are the result, but no republican newspaper is blaming the McKinley administration for it. They say Providence did it.

Note the inconsistency of the McKinley shouters. They give him credit for the good times that resulted from good crops, and throw on Providence the responsiblity of the hard times that result from crop failure and trust manipulation of prices.

If this is not refusing to give Providence a show, what is it?

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

What Bryan Would Not Have.

The McKinley organs are busy constructing a cabinet for Bryan. No one knows exactly who Mr. Bryan would call into his cabinet but everyone knows the kind of cabinet he would not have.

He would not have a secretary of state who would lick the boots of royalty.

He would not have a secretary of the treasury who would give to a coterie of national bankers control of the public finances and free use of the public moneys.

He would not have an attorney general owned by the trusts.

He would not have a secretary of the interior dominated by land-grabbing corporations.

He would not have a postmaster general who would conceal frauds like those perpetrated by Rathbone and Neely.

He would not have a secretary of the navy controlled by the armor plate trust.

He would not have a secretary of war controlled by the beef trust.—Chicago American.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

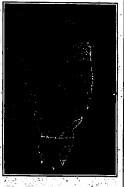
Young man, you who are idle day after day, week after week and month after month, listen: If you could hear what the people say about you it would hurt your feelings. The fact is, the people are tired of your loafing around the stores and business places. Every business man in town is heartly tired of you and you ought to go to work at something. If you can live along without work by means of your brains or hands or muscles. Thousands and thousands of men have endeavored to attain success by loafing, but all have failed. Your parents may be able to keep you in food and raiment for a long long time, but the time will surely come when you can no longer have them provide for your wants. Men who are successful in life these times have learned some trade or business. This earth may be growing, as geologists say it is, but it is yet entirely too small for the loafer, and the business man would much prefer you would get off or go to rooting like the rest of us?—Ex.

--Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending Sept. 17, 1900.

Four days of the week were without rain, except in small areas. There were heavy rains on the 10th in the Minnesota valley and the southwest, and in nearly all parts of the state on the 14th. The temperatures of the 9th and 10th were rather high for the season, but the rest of the week they were moderate till the 15th. Frosts occured an the morning of the 16th in northern portions—the first of the season. On the morning of the 17th frosts were general in all parts of the state, those in the northern half probably being severe enough to kill vegetation not already ripe; the only crop of importance liable to injury being the late flax. A little thrashing has been attempted in Kittson county, and possibly in a few other counties, but this work was practically at a standstill during the whole week. Wheat still in shock is in bad condition, and that in stack is said to be damp and sprouting. Some of the late flax has been cut, but unless dry weather comes on it, may be injured. Corn cutting is nearing completion, but in some places the ground is so soft that corn binders cannot be used. Plowing has been made much easier in southeastern counties; elsewhere it is going on well except where the ground is too wet. Potatoes are being dug where the soil is dry enough. The second crop of wild grass is better than the earlier crop, but rains have made it difficult to secure. Pastures are good.



HON. M. J. DALY
will Speak
Friday Afternoon and Evening at the Village Hall, St. Hilaire.

Lost: On Monday evening a bird dog, with white brown spots, wearing a nickle plated collar with name and address of owner. For return of or information about the dog will be rewarded at this office.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—of—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

LINCOLN TO HANNA.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

Charles A. Towne Shows How Each Interpreted the Declaration of Independence—Contrast Shows Decadence—A Sorry Contrast, Indeed.

Historically, as all the world knows, the Declaration of Independence is the document in which the American colonies in 1776 proclaimed their independence and nationality and in which are recited the reasons and justification for that step.

Considered as a contribution to the literature of the science of government, it is a formulation of the general principles of liberal institutions. Its spirit has been for 124 years the greatest force in the political world. It has shaped the policy and formed the ideals of the American people. It has made our example more potent on the institutions of Europe than all other influences combined. It is today more powerful than all our fleets and armies. Parliaments, representative governments, liberty of the press, religious toleration, increasing guarantees of personal freedom bear witness to in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Source of Information.

To it are largely due the humanities of modren art and literature and the subjugation of science to the practical utilities of everyday life. The promulgation of it and the defense and exemplification of it have given us our peculiar place in human history. The Christian gospel has forever sanctified a small Roman province. The art and philosophy of Greece have dedicated a petty European peninsula to the immortal regard of all mankind. Future ages will cherish endlessly the bequest by the United States of the principles that all men are created equal and that just government can exist only by the consent of the governed.

Twice only in our history has the doctrine of this great instrument been openly assailed. It was the duty and glory of Abraham Lincoln to defend the Declaration of Independence from the charge that it did not apply to black men.

Today the party that he founded is engaged in attempting to prove that it does not apply to brown men. But by its language it applies to all men, and to admit an exception is to deprive it of its place in the history of liberty and to remit the world to the old doctrine of force as the basis of government, justifying the divine right of kings, the institution of slavery and wars of mere conquest and subjugation.

A Sorry Contrast.

When the first national convention of the Republican party met, in June, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia, it adopted a platform, of which the very first resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the states and the union of the states shall be preserved." When the last Republican national convention met, in June, 1900, in the same historic city, it adopted a platform wherein there occurs not one syllable of reference to the Declaration of Independence. How can this be accounted for?

No American citizen can go to Philadelphia without feeling the holy influence of the place. The immortal Declaration lives in every nook and corner of the old colonial capital. The convention of 1856 was in harmony with this sacred association. That of 1900 was insensible to it. The reason was that the party between 1856 and 1900 had changed character completely.

From being the champion of freedom it had become the defender of oppression. Its high ideals had given place to sordid ones.

From Lincoln to Hanna.

It had measured the awful distance from Abraham Lincoln to Marcus A. Hanna.

Forty-four years ago it reaffirmed the Declaration of Independence. This year it not only fails to reaffirn that great instrument; it actually repeals it. Note the following language of its platform on the subject of the government of the islands taken from Spain: "The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be assured to them by law."

This makes the Republican party the source and origin of whatever "measure of self-government" these people may secure. The Declaration of Independence says that liberty is an inalienable attribute of manhood. The Republican party declares that McKinley may give liberty to some men. The Declaration of Independence maintains that God gives it to all men.

The Tyrant's Excuse.

This complacent announcement of benevolent guardianship over inferior races is in the very spirit of despotism. No tyrant in the world ever confessed that his own glory and advantage were the objects of his sway. Always and everywhere the plea of absolutism has been that it aimed at the welfare of its victims, which they themselves were powerless to achieve or to achieve in equal measure. This was the claim of George III. with reference to the revolted colonies when he said: "I am desirous of restoring to them the blessings of law, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs."

It was of such presumptions as these of George III. and William McKinley that Abraham Lincoln said:

What Lincoln Said.

"Those arguments that are made that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will note that all the arguments of kingscraft were always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. Turn it every way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country or from the mouth of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."

Some of the present day critics of the Declaration of Independence think they have discredited its authority when they trace its inspiration to Rousseau and the French philosophy of the eighteenth century. But they wholly misconceive the nature and purpose of the instrument. It does not aim to state historic fact, but civic justice; not so much what has been as what ought to be and will be.

Lincoln has somewhere said that the framers of the Declaration aimed to set up for mankind an ideal standard and maxim of government, toward which by ceaseless effort and struggle we should constantly more and more approximate. When that goal shall have been reached indeed, then shall we behold that halcyon era of the world of which poets have dreamed and philosophers have theorized, and for which all history is a preparation.

To the glory of advancing that consummation under Lincoln can it be possible that the Republican party is to add the infamy of retarding or defeating it under Hanna?

All the traditions of our history, all the aspirations of our people cry out against this madness.

The patriotism of America is today the hope of the world.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

(Chicago Letter.)

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance is without doubt the political event of paramount importance in the present campaign. Mr. Bryan received at the hands of the Democratic party the nomination for the presidency. A partisan utterance upon this occasion would have been pardoned, nay more, was even expected by the country at large. Tradition and precedent exist to justify a candidate in such a course. He of Canton—Mark Hanna's man—who was recently notified of a nomination, took occasion to plead for the principles of a party and in the cause of an administration. In multifarious terms he told what "we" had done, and fairly reveled in the deeds of "us." The Republican party was defended—even apologized for. And Wm. McKinley accepted at the hands of those who bore the stamp of the Republican party, the nomination for the presidency of the United States. Mr. McKinley's speech of acceptance will go down in history as the statement of a party chief to his party followers. But how different the tone and tenor of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis address. McKinley spoke to a party—Bryan to a nation; McKinley plead the cause of an administration—Bryan the cause of a people. McKinley defended the principles of a party—Bryan spoke in defense of the principles that are at the foundation of free government; McKinley spoke as a candidate, but Mr. Bryan spoke as an American citizen.

In the face of existing circumstances it is a fact of peculiar significance that Mr. Bryan could reply to the notification committee in a speech bearing as little trace of partisan politics as the constitution of the United States or the Declaration of Independence. This does not indicate that Mr. Bryan is not a good Democrat, but rather that the Democratic party is contending not so much for certain theories of administration in a free government as for free government itself. Hence it is that, fighting for the very existence of the republic, the position of the patriotic citizen who stands for free government and the position of the Democratic party became identical. Mr. Bryan was great enough to recognize this. Mr. Bryan's speech was remarkable enough on account of the things he said. Mr. McKinley's Canton speech was chiefly remarkable on account of the things he did not say. The Canton speech abounds in vague intimations and promises. It does not hold out to the Filipinos the faintest hope either of independence on the one hand or of the freedom and rights of American citizenship on the other.

The voter has only to read so much of Mr. McKinley's speech as relates to this subject in order to find this statement to be correct. He will find something about giving the Filipinos as much self-government as they are fit for—as though the right of people 10,000 miles away to self-government was not a God-given right, but a right to be granted by some authority in Washington. But he will find not the faintest whisper of such a thing as independence for a people over whom we have no authority except such as Spain somehow is supposed to have had a right to give us. In Mr. Bryan's speech, however, the voter may find a pledge that if he is elected he will convene congress at the earliest moment to declare the nation's purposes.

"First, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba. Second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans. Third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their own destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are by the Monroe doctrine pledged to protect Cuba."

This is a sufficiently clear and succinct statement of the Democratic position. Of its correctness, of course there can be no doubt. This, with what McKinley says, and with what he significantly omits to say, sufficiently defines the issue as to the Philippines. The broader issue of imperialism, which includes that of the Philippines, may be stated thus:

Mr. Bryan stands upon the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. McKinley stands for the utter repudiation of that doctrine and for "the doctrine of thrones, that man is too ignorant to govern himself," and must be subject to those who rule by superior might and divine right."

Mr. Bryan upon leaving Indianapolis came to Chicago, where he has been in conference with the leaders of the party here at headquarters. To say that the outlook for the Democratic party at the present time is hopeful would be putting it mildly. Mr. Bryan's speech seems to have put a new aspect upon the campaign. Telegrams of congratulation from Republicans and gold Democrats have been literally pouring in upon Mr. Bryan and the executive committee. Influential papers that have been hesitating as to their policy, upon receiving Mr. Bryan's speech, openly endorse the candidacy. The converts of the week would fill a column. When such conservative papers as the Springfield Republican become enthusiastic for the success of the party; when such papers as the Boston Post, the New York World and the Baltimore Sun, all of which supported McKinley in '96, openly indorse Bryan, the outlook must be considered bright.

But these papers have not been the only additions to the force of the militant Democracy. Wherever large bodies of men have gathered during the past month the events have been productive of much encouragement to the Democracy. The dissolution of the Gold Democracy at a regular meeting and the quick assimilation of all its influential members by the regular party marked the end of the truancy of 1896. When the Ohio Bar association met in yearly convention a few weeks later and the president, Judge A. P. Laubie, a life long Republican, denounced McKinley's policy of imperialism, he found no dissenters, though fully half the members were Republicans.

Quickly following this Dr. Silas C. Swallow, candidate for president of the United Christian party, addressing his followers in a convention, said: "If we must choose between the two candidates of the old parties, I must say that I shall support a man who clings to principles and adheres to what he believes to be right rather than the man whom the people never know where to find on any vital issue."

According to press reports, this statement was received with remarkable expressions of approval. During the same week Father Heldman, a prominent Catholic clergyman of Chicago, in an address before the German Veterans' League, brought the entire audience to its feet in a spontaneous expression of approval when he scored the administration's policy in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

In Ohio the defection from Republican ranks has been especially marked. The Germans who gave McKinley such strong support in 1896 are coming over in droves to Bryan. Besides this Frank S. Monnett and Cleveland's former Mayor, Robert McKisson, men with enormous personal followings are fighting Mark Hanna tooth and nail. Then, too, that most independent element headed by Jones of Toledo are practically a unit for Bryan this year. It will be remembered that Jones polled 120,000 votes when he ran for governor last year.

HAWTHORNE.

COCHRAN ON IMPERIALISM.

Hon. Bourke Cochran, the distinguished Democrat, who four years ago opposed the election of W. J. Bryan, now thinks that the hope of the country lies in the Democratic nominee's election. He says:

"Imperialism must always rest on a standing army. Its vital principle and essential element is the thirst of a mercenary soldiery for opportunities of plunder and promotion.

"Republican government must always rest on the virtue, patriotism, self-sacrifice and self-control of the citizen soldier. We anti-imperialists have no fear for the security of our country while it is guarded by the valor of the American Democracy. We don't sit up nights for fear that China, Japan, Germany or any other power might undertake to injure us or to seize part of our territory. We would be perfectly satisfied to trust the security of American soil to American laborers, organized as citizen soldiers, even if they were armed with no better weapons than paving stones.

"The opponents of militarism have often been called cowards by its supporters. Who are the cowards? The men who believe in the resistless strength of the greatest citizenship that this world has ever seen, and who are willing to trust the safety of their lives and property to it, or those hysterical, vociferous patriots who call frantically for other men to take up arms and go into the four quarters of the globe seeking pillage and spreading destruction?

"We have been told that after we have acquired these islands and established a standing army over them they will all be happy. Well, they may. An imperial system might result in benefit to those islanders. I won't dispute that. But I do insist that this would be absolutely ruinous to this country, and it is in defense of this country that I write. It has been asked, What have you anti-imperialists to propose? I answer. It is not for us to propose while McKinley alone has the right to dispose. But I will venture to say that whatever may be the outcome of this crisis, it will be the very best solution of which human virtue is capable.

"I know that the imperialistic policy is the very worst that could be suggested, and therefore I am confident it will be rejected. I can prophesy what will not happen, from the whole history of the American people. I can prophesy what will happen, because they have always surpassed the expectation of the wisest in the splendor of their actual achievements.

"The issue before the American people is the vindication of the declaration of independence. Can there be a doubt as to how it will be decided? There is but one, and that springs from a doubt as to whether the people will be able to vote upon it directly. It is self evident that opposition to imperialism must be made through the organization of the Democratic party."

Too Tame for Him.

"No," said the St. Louis man, "I didn't enjoy the street car ride you gave me. The scenery was all right and the roadbed good, but it was too tame."

"Tame?"

"Yes. At home I'm used to being blown up at every street corner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Depreciation of Money.

In 1873 a silver dollar was worth one dollar and six-tenths in gold, and in 1896 forty-five cents. Money may depreciate but there is one standard medicine, which has not changed in half a century, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It always has been the one remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia or kidney troubles.

Selfish Advice.

"Wooley's wife says that a man with his complexion should never eat ice cream."

"I suppose they never have any, then?"

"Oh, yes, they do; and she eats his share."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Druggists' Prices.

Druggist—People think they are very funny when they talk about the exorbitant prices asked by apothecaries.

Customer—So there is nothing in it, eh?

Druggist—No, indeed. I consider my prices quite reasonable. I never ask for an article anywhere near as much as I should like to.—Boston Transcript.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Not Exactly a Puff.

"I thought you favored the candidacy of young Breefless," said the solitary reporter of the Hilltown Herald.

"So we do," said the editor. "Why?"

"Nothing; except that I spoke of him in my copy as 'a thriving young lawyer,' but it's 'thieving' in the paper."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Cynical.

"Do you think the Shakesperian drama can be successfully revived?"

"Revived?" repeated the man of acid disposition. "It doesn't need reviving. What you want to do is to wake up a few actors who have the ability to play it."—Washington Evening Star.

WEDS A WHITE GIRL.

The Bridegroom Was an Aged Negro Who Loved the Bride When She Was a Child.

"Boss, we wants to be married."

Justice Colding of Camden looked up from his desk and before him was an old negro, bent with age, with hair as white as snow and face as black as charcoal.

By his side was a young white woman, well dressed, not over thirty years of age. She would not be called pretty, but her features were clear cut and refined. Her voice, too, was soft and well modulated as she asked.

"We don't have to have a license, do we?"

Justice Colding is a negro, but, surprised at this unusual match, he asked the woman why she wanted to marry a colored man.

"Because I learned to love him when I was a little girl," she said. "He worked on my father's farm."

The man said his name was Burrell Bland and his intended wife was Elizabeth Haines of Philadelphia. He lived on his own farm, near Woodbury. Neither had ever been married.

Justice Colding performed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the old negro took her face between his wrinkled hands and said, fervently:

"De Lord bless you, honey."

The woman began to cry and in response to her aged husband's anxious inquiry, said:

"I don't care what they say, I love you, Uncle Rell."

Justice Colding received a fair-sized fee from the groom, who left the office with his face covered with smiles. The bride was softly weeping.—Philadelphia North American.

Honored His Uniform.

The capitol police wear natty uniforms of blue cloth adorned with brass buttons, and, taken all together, are an attractive body of men. One of these public servants, a rather young and good-looking man, was greatly embarrassed the other day by a handsome young creature from Virginia, who, tripping gaily up to him, pinned a handsome rose to the lappel of his coat.

"Take that, with my gratitude," she said, theatrically, "my country's defender."

"Country's defender, miss?" echoed the astonished man.

"Yes," replied the enthusiastic young woman. "You've got a new uniform on, but, for all that, you look brave, and I know you were in the thick of the fight at Santiago."

It was useless to attempt an explanation with so determined a hero-worshiper, and the member of the capitol police force beat a hasty retreat, still wearing his rose.—New York Tribune.

Lengthy.

She—How many years have you been acquainted?

He—I don't know exactly—a great many—

She—I feel already as if I had known you two or three days at the seashore.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

MISS PEARL GOOD

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.

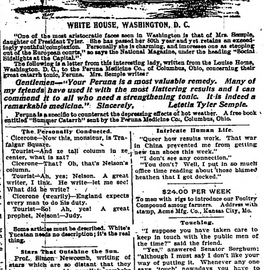
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER,

A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts," so says the National Magazine, under the heading "Social Sidelights at the Capital."

The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louise Home, Washington, D. C., to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Semple writes:

Gentlemen—"Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine." Sincerely, Letetia Tyler Semple.

Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh" sent by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Personally Conducted.

Cicerone—Now this, monsieur, is Trafalgar Square.

Tourist—And ze tall column in ze center, what is zat?

Cicerone—That? Oh, that's Nelson's column.

Tourist—Ah, yes; Nelson. A great writer, I tink. He write—let me see! What did he write?

Cicerone (wearily)—England expects every man to do his duty.

Tourist—So! Ah, yes! A great prophet, Nelson!—Judy.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Stars That Outshine the Sun.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, writing of stars which are so distant that they have no measurable parallax, remarks that one of these, the brilliant Canopus, can be said, with confidence, to be thousands of times brighter than the sun. "Whether we should say 20,000, 10,000 or 5,000 no one can decide." The first magnitude stars, Rigel and Spica, also are at an immeasurable distance, and must, in view of their actual brightness, enormously outshine the sun.—Youth's Companion.

Aaron Burr as a Father.

Aaron Burr was himself an ornament to many a drawing room, and no man ever had better opportunities for estimating the deficiencies in the system of educating the women of his day. Theodosia he brought up like a young Spartan, with few or none of the feminine affectations then in vogue. Courage and fortitude were his darling virtues, and so instilled into her from her infancy that they formed almost the groundwork of her character. "No apologies or explanations—I hate them," he said, reproving her for some fault of omission when she was a little child. "I beg and expect it of you," he wrote to her from Richmond, where he was awaiting trial for treason, and whither she was hastening to him, "that you will conduct yourself as becomes my daughter, and that you manifest no signs of weakness nor alarm."—Lippincott.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

A Definition.

A little schoolgirl was told by her teacher to write the word "ferment" on her slate, together with the definition and a sentence in which the word was to be used. The following is the result:

"F-e-r-m-e-n-t; a verb, signifying to work. I love to do all kinds of fancy ferment."—Chicago News.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Herman G. Dittbener, Minneapolis, Minn., steam feed for saw mills; Alexander McDougal, Duluth, Minn., dredging apparatus; Alfred Peterson, Duluth, Minn., ratchet wrench; John L. Wiggins, Duluth, Minn., fence post; William R. Wood, St. Paul, Minn., apparatus for handling locomotives or other heavy bodies.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Rapid Transit.

"In the ancient days," said the educated Filipino, "the witches had the power to change a man into an insect or reptile."

"I wish some one would change me into a centipede," sighed the leader, who had yet 100 miles to run.—Chicago News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

What He Meant.

To illustrate the fogginess of phrase with which some people are afflicted, Dr. Crichton Browne told a story recently. At the annual meeting of a charitable institution a subscriber claimed that the work was unsatisfactory, and naturally annoyed the committee. One of the committeemen rose and replied: "Ladies and gentlemen, perhaps you think that one-half of the committee does the work, while the other half does nothing. Well, as a matter of fact, you are wrong. The reverse is the case."—London Chronicle.

It is true that friendship often ends in love, but love in friendship, never.—Colton—Milwaukee Journal.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inklings," free.

He is not poor that hath little, but he that much desires.—David.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

A good test of housekeeping is the quality of the coffee.

Life is worth living so long as there is anybody worth loving.

Intricate Human Life.

"Queer how results work. That war in China prevented me from getting new tan shoes this week."

"I don't see any connection."

"You don't? Well, I put in so much office time reading about those blamed heathen that I got docked."

$24.00 PER WEEK

To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Touching.

"I suppose you have taken care to keep in touch with the public men of the time?" said the friend.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "although I must say I don't like your way of putting it. Whenever any one says 'touch' nowadays you have to think twice to decide whether he is talking slang or not."—Washington Evening Star.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address, Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Printed in the most artistic manner from imitation engraved type on the finest Hurlbut paper. The very finest printed invitations that can be had at any price. Fifty invitations with inside and outside envelopes complete, delivered free by mail, $2. One hundred $3. Announcements same price. Write copy plainly. Address, HASTINGS PRINTING CO., Milton, Penn.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

Rectal Constipation

CURED. New Discovery. Warranted Infallible. Trial 10cts. Sample FREE. J. S. Leonhardt, M. D., Dept. 19 Lincoln, Neb.

N W N U —No. 33— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900. NUMBER 10.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

FAVORS FREE COINAGE AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1.

Col. W. J. Bryan in His Official Letter of Acceptance Hits the Trusts—Is no Enemy to Corporations—Calls Imperialism the Paramount Issue.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The letter of W. J. Bryan accepting the Democratic nomination for president was given out to-day and is as follows:

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention—Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

Wants Only One Term.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

With the Chicago Platform Added.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

As to Trusts.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration, proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or ability to deal with the question effectively. If, as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary fixed price; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and in spirit. I shall select an attorney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws. I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside the state of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Protection Denounced.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law when it condemns it as a "trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the interstate commerce commission, for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

For Free Silver.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves.

The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated.

In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, whenever it could be done by cooperation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention, with the indorsement of the administration, again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mints.

Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the Republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt paying policy of the past, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a Democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment, has three times passed the house of representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan; a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the state legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for president, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate. A system which makes the senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence, and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

As to Labor.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be intrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince, such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions in spite of their natural integrity will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage-earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

The writer favored arbitration, the establishment of a department of labor and exclusion of the Chinese. He advocated a liberal policy in the pension bureau and the control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States. He strongly objected to any foreign alliances, and realized that the Monroe doctrine was essential to the welfare of the United States. He charged the Republican party with extravagance, and favored the income tax.

Continuing, he said:

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. Very truly yours,

—W. J. Bryan.

Last of England's Rustics.

Here is a readable lament (with a lesson in it) from English Country Life: In the only heart of the country left to the home counties, so far from the appurtenances of town life that the rattle of railway trains can only be heard faintly when the wind is in a certain quarter, or the night very still, you may find, even yet, genuine rustics. They are old folk, full of old wisdom and old civility, and they dwell among a younger folk full of new information, and infinitely less civil. It is strange and unreasonable that after a few years' study of the primers of the board school, harmless enough little books, a man should find it derogatory to give you a civil "good evening" as you pass, but he does.

A Story of Matthew Arnold.

Matthew Arnold, next to Whistler, was perhaps the most colossal egotist of his time.

After his return to London from his first lecturing tour in America, he visited old Mrs. Proctor, widow of the poet, "Barry Cornwall," and mother of Adelaide Proctor. Mrs. Proctor, who was then eighty years old, in giving Mr. Arnold a cup of tea, asked him:

"And what did they say about you in America?"

"Well," said, the literary autocrat "they said I was conceited, and they said my clothes did not fit me."

"Well, now," said the old lady, "I think they were mistaken as to the clothes."—New York World.

Great Minds.

"Another bungling job of hanging, yesterday," remarked the lop-eared fanatic.

The other boarders looked interested.

But the freckled idiot looked up from his plate long enough to say:

"Do not work yourself into a frenzy. There has probably been another bung- There has probably been another bungling job of paper-hanging some place."

Thus we see that great minds run in the same channel, as, in all probability, the lop-eared fanatic was thinking of the same as the freckled idiot, while the other boarders—poor fools—thought that a real execution had taken place.—Indianapolis Sun.

Queer River.

Mr. Cadbury and Mr. Rounsbury, two gentlemen of London, were discussing their recent American tour.

"I saw a queer river in the States, donceher know," said Mr. Cadbury.

"What river was that?" Mr. Rounsbury asked.

"The Ohio."

"I saw that river, too, but did not notice anything queer about it."

"Well, when that river goes down coal goes up, and when the river is up coal is down."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Where Women Are Pilots.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are frequently employed as sailors, and do their work excellently, and in Denmark several women are employed afloat as state officials, generally in the pilot service. They go far out to sea in their boats and meet the vessels coming into port, and having nimbly climbed on board and shown their official diploma, they calmly and coolly steer the newcomer into harbor.

His Hanging-Out Place.

"What did Scummins say when you told him of our scheme to make him alderman?" asked the political leader.

"It took him clean off his legs," said the faithful henchman. "He wants time to think about it."

"In a quandary, was he?"

"No; he was in a saloon."—Chicago Tribune.

TUAN IS HONORED

ANTI-FOREIGNERS PROMOTED BY THE EMPRESS.

How Li Hung Chang's Denunciation of Prince Tuan Is Answered—Edict Deals Leniently With Boxers and Declares No Executions Can Be Sanctioned Until a Settlement Is Made—Cannot Distinguish Between Good and Bad Boxers—Chinese Say Emperor and Empress Cannot Return to the Imperial Palace.

London, Sept. 24.—According to the Pekin correspondent of the Daily News, wiring Sept. 16, the Chinese declare most positively that the empress dowager and the emperor will in no case return to the imperial palace in Pekin, as they hold that it has been desecrated by the intrusion of babrians. This irreconcilable attitude receives confirmation in many reports emanating from Shanghai. One of these is that, as a reply to the denunciation of Prince Tuan and others by the viceroys an imperial edict, dated Sept. 17, deals most leniently with the Boxer movement, and reminds the people that both the Boxers and Chinese Christians are Chinamen, who shall receive imperial protection if

They Quietly Disperse

to their homes. The edict points out that it is impossible for the imperial government to distinguish between good and bad Boxers. It says, however, if the rebels still continue together they will be dealt with summarily. Another report says that the edict frankly declares that no executions can be sanctioned until a settlement has been made. Further indications that Prince Tuan has resumed his former ascendancy are found in the Shanghai reports of his promotion and in the further statement that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang has been appointed generalissimo of the Northern Chinese armies, and Prince Chuang, deputy commander-in-chief of the Boxers, has been

Made a Grand Councillor.

It is also reported that Loh, former governor of Kiang Su province, a Manchu and bitterly anti-foreign, has been appointed to succeed Li Hung Chang at Canton. According to various accounts of the Pei Tang affair the Chinese had anticipated that the allies would attack in force. The British and others who had left Tien-tsin with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Pei Tang garrison arrived too late. They were only half-way to their destination when the forces were captured. The Tien-tsin correspondent of the Standard explains that the Russians refused to provide trains for this force, but gave the Germans and Austrians ample notice and railway accommodations.

Allies Lose Three Hundred.

Advices to the Standard from Shanghai place the losses of the allies before Pei Tang at 300, principally due to the explosion of mines, one of which, 200 yards long, exploded like an earthquake, killing and wounding large number and literally blowing two mounted officers to pieces. The Standard publishes a belated account from Tien-tsin giving an illustration of the international difficulties. It appears that the British at Fong Tai guaranteed safety to the natives if the railway property was restored. Accordingly the men returned, but a few days later the Russians arrived and killed them all just outside the British lines.

Will Weaken Allies' Influence.

The morning papers are too fully occupied with the general election campaign to bestow much attention upon the Chinese problem. The Standard, which discusses editorially the replies of the United States government, says: "The policy thus laid down implies the existence at Washington of a very exaggerated estimate of the good will of the Chinese viceroys. It is to be feared that the action of the United States will tend to weaken the moral influence of the allies, and for this reason is to be greatly regretted."

A WAITING ATTITUDE.

General Relaxation of Anxiety at Washington Apparent.

Washington, Sept. 24.—With the three pending diplomatic notes bearing on the Chinese situation disposed of by answers to the respective powers, the attitude of the United States now is a waiting one. There was a general relaxation of anxiety apparent yesterday, and the day passed without any developments in the way of important dispatches. Now that the notes are acted upon, the question of the commission to negotiate peace is again revived. Among others whose names were suggested last night as one of the commissioners was Judge William R. Day of Canton, the former secretary of state. Judge Day served with the American-Spanish peace commission, and in all probability will be persona grata to China. His ill health, however, is a serious consideration, which might lead him to decline if offered a commissionership.

TEACHER CHOKES TO DEATH.

Young Woman Ruptured a Blood Vessel While Coughing.

Sycamore, Ill., Sept. 24.—Miss Mary Redmond, a teacher, met a sudden death here. She had been suffering a few days with a severe cold, but not sufficient to interfere with her school work. An attack of coughing occurred, and a blood vessel was ruptured, which caused her death in a few moments. She was twenty years of age and successful in her profession.

Frontier Entertainment.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 24.—The immense excursion party brought here by the Northwestern road was taken to the west side of the river where a typical frontier entertainment had been provided. Roping and riding contests were the principal features, and a herd of six buffalo attracted attention from all.

Many Buildings Burned.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—Fire in the Khas Kol district has destroyed 150 residences, forty shops and synagogues.

FILIPINO ACTIVITY

Was More Extended Than First Reported.

Manila, Sept. 24.—The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabela provinces and the northwestern districts of Luzon, come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. Merchants in the province of Albay are getting their hemp to manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

At Iloilo there was considerable anxiety lest an uprising should occur; but the insurgents there are ceasing their activity and returning in white clothing to the garrisoned towns of the district. As a resumption of insurgent operations is considered quite probable, the Americans there are taking the necessary steps. The American casualties in killed and wounded or missing during the last ten days, approach 100, including that at Siniloan at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents,

After the Engagement,

delivered ten bodies of our dead. Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in this vicinity was ordered by rebels here following instructions from the Hongkong junta.

Senor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise. The amnesty expired Sept. 21, and the conditions that existed previously have been resumed. An insurgent proclamation signed last month by Aguinaldo directing that American prisoners be set at liberty; that good treatment be accorded to captives, and that $40 be paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two who have just arrived from the Calles district report that the insurgents in that locality are "in better spirits than they have displayed at any time before since April." The insurgents recently murdered ruthlessly three persons in the Lukban district.

WORK OF A MOB.

Zionist Elders Stripped and Decorated With Varnish.

Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Another mob broke loose here yesterday morning and Elder Ephraim Bassinger of Bluffton and Silas Moot of Lima were its victims. The two elders got off an Erie train early yesterday morning unknown to the authorities. They were recognized by a small crowd at the depot which refused to let them enter a cab, then followed them up the street and surrounded them near the center of the city. They were then taken by the mob to the Richland buggy works where Bassinger disrobed, but the crowd tore Moot's clothing from his body as he refused to disrobe himself. A paint bucket and a brush were then secured and a smokestack varnish, a tar-like substance, was daubed over them from head to foot. It was matted into their hair and no part of their bodies escaped but their faces. Their bodies were then partially covered with their clothing and the elders were marched to the home of E. H. Leiby, a Zion follower here, who was driven out of the city last Sunday. There they promised not to return to Mansfield, but later they said that they agreed not to return unless Overseer Piper ordered them to come. They were then marched to the city prison and imprisoned. By applications of lard and benzine the black varnish was cut and after new outfits of clothing was furnished they deported on a Pennsylvania train at noon.

CORBETT IS RETURNING.

Comes Back to Vindicate His Name—Fall Out With Considine.

London, Sept. 24.—James J. Corbebtt, who is a passenger on the Cunard line steamer Campania, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York, is traveling under an assumed name. The saloon registry shows the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Martin," but it is impossible to discover whether there is any connection between "Mr. Martin" and the pugilist. The Sportsman publishes an interview had with Corbett on the deck of the Campania in which he admitted that he was traveling alone and under an assumed name. He said he had parted company with George Considine, with whom he had had an altercation. "Mr. Considine spoke slightingly of my wife," exclaimed Corbett, "and I am done with him. I intend to tell my wife that Mlle. Cornellie was nothing to me on the voyage and never has been. My principal object in returning to New York in hot haste is to bring action against the newspapers that have published misstatements about me and to vindicate my name."

A Fireman Killed.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—A Santa Fe passenger engine crashed through a wharf at Point Richmond yesterday and sank in fifty feet of water, carrying with it Engineer Henry A. Allen, Telegrapher Mulcahey and Fireman P. S. Adams. The body of Adams is pinned beneath a hundred tons of steel at the bottom of the bay. The other men were injured, but not fatally. The wharf which sank beneath the engine has been in place only a year.

Epidemic of Suicide.

New York, Sept. 24.—An epidemic of suicide seemed to strike New York yesterday. A number of such cases was considered by the police as being extraordinary in that the cold weather of last week has superseded the period when suicides were more frequent. Besides the successful attempts the police handled a number of cases where the persons failed to accomplish their purpose.

Dentist Shot.

Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 24.—D. Hurd of Oakes, N. D., shot J. E. Ellsworth, a dentist of that city. Ellsworth was charged by Hurd with breaking up the latter's family, and public sympathy is entirely with Hurd, who was not arrested. Ellsworth will probably recover.

Marshal Campos Dead.

Madrid, Sept. 24.—Marshal Arsenio Martinez De Campos died yesterday afternoon at Zarauz, near San-Sebastian.

IS STRICKEN AGAIN

TEXAS VISITED BY A TERRIFIC FLOOD WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

Cloudburst Results in a Flood and a Large Amount of Property Is Destroyed—Forty Italians Are Drowned in One Place and All the Ranches Swamped—Wire Communication Is Cut Off and Authentic Information Cannot Be Obtained—One Town Surrounded by Water.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 24.—A cloudburst in the Neuces river country, ninety miles west of the Southern Pacific road, resulting in a terrific flood and much loss of life is reported. Meager details have been received, but it is claimed that from thirty to forty Italians employed on the sheep ranches were drowned andd all the ranches were swamped. Many flocks of sheep have been lost and a large amount of property destroyed. From the most reliable information obtainable last night extensive storm damage has been inflicted on the upper Colorado and the Choneo river valleys, particularly at and near Brownwood, Blanket and San Angelo. Wire communication with all these places are cut off and the railroad lines damaged so that no trains can reach them. Reports indicate that the heaviest damage is at San Angelo, although many bridges in Brownwood have been

Wrecked or Injured.

It is also feared many lives have been lost. The last telegram sent out from Brownwood was at about 10 a. m. yesterday, and stated that the town was flooded and entirely surrounded by water and that people and goods were being removed to places of safety in rowboats and rafts. Bulletins from Temple state that the tracks of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad are under water to the depth of fifteen feet south of Brownwood, and that nothing can be heard from places up the line. The rain is pouring down and streams still rising. The country districts cannot be heard from. It is raining hard for approximately 100 miles in all directions from Brownwood, and as the streams in that part of Texas are now very treacherous in the matter of sudden rises, a disaster is feared.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Cloudburst Causes Great Damage and Results in Loss of Life.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 24.—A cloudburst in the valley of the Neuces river Saturday night did much damage to property and also, according to reports received here, resulted in loss of life on the ranches in that vicinity. The Neuces at Uvalde rose twenty-five feet in two hours' time and broke telegraph communication. A number of ranches were inundated and one English sheepman, Ethelbert McDonald, together with some Mexican sheep herders, are said to have lost their lives on a ranch in the mountains near Brackett. From reports of a colony of nomadic Italians it is thought that two lost their lives in the flood that went down the Neuces.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Five Prisoners at Lisbon, N. D., Make Their Escape.

Lisbon, N. D., Sept. 24.—Early yesterday morning five men confined in the county jail here awaiting trial for blindpigging, indecent assault and burglary, escaped. One of them, who was sick, had the privilege of the corridor and opened the steel cell doors. The iron-grated door of the sheriff's office was then pried open, and confederates with a conveyance are thought to have aided them, making good their escape. The prisoners are still at large. One prisoner remained, claiming to have been locked in by his companions.

Drowned While Fishing.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 24.—While a party of three, consisting of John Czaplewski and wife and brother, Michael, were out in a rowboat fishing yesterday afternoon the backwash from a passing steamer caused one of the boat's occupants to lose their bablance, capsizing it. The two men were drowned, but after a hard struggle the woman was saved by a party in a passing rowboat. Another drowning here yesterday was that of George Steiger, watchman of the government boat Cyclone, who fell between the boat and its barge. All of the bodies have been recovered.

Walsch Convicted.

Le Sueur Center, Minn., Sept. 24.—Talfer Walsch was convicted of assault with attempt to commit rape. The other prisoners will be tried at the October term, at which time Welsch will ask for a new trial. The charge on which Walsch was tried was an assault on Edith Watson early in August. She went from Minneapolis to Mankato by appointment, was taken to the country in a hack and assaulted.

Elected by Doctors.

Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 24.—The Aberdeen District Medical society has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, William Edwards; vice president, Frank Miller; secretary and treasurer, G. E. Countryman; board of ethics, Doctors Fowler, Kennedy and Mallery; board of censors, Doctors Jones, McNutt and Coyne.

He Took Morphine and Died.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 24.—Melville L. Wines, prosecuting attorney for Silver Bow county for two terms, and a prominent criminal lawyer, committed suicide by taking morphine while temporarily insane.

Early Settler Dead.

Lisbon, N. D., Sept. 24.—Peter P. Goodman, an early settler in the Northwest, and a man of much prominence, was buried in Sheldon, this county, yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children.

Incendiary Fire at Deadwood.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 24.—The Grace Frawley establishment, the most notorious resort in the Black Hills, was destroyed by fire. Loss on furniture, $2,000; on building, $4,000. The fire was incendiary.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Sept. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 80 @ 80 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 76 1-2 @ 79 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39 1-2@40c; No. 3, 39@39 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1-2@24 3-4c; No. 3, 24@24 1-2c.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 80 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 78 1-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2@39c; No. 3, 38@38 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22 1-2 @ 24c; No. 3, 22 1-4@23 1-4c. Rye—No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 48@50c. Barley—Feed grades, 38@40c; malting grades, 40@44c.

Duluth, Sept. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, hard, 84 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 82 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 77 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 74 1-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 84 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 82 1-4c; September, No. 1 Northern, 82 1-4c; October, No. 1 Northern, 82 3-8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 81@81 7-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 84 3-4c; oats, 23@23 1-4c; rye, 52c; barley, 37@48c; flax, cash, $1.50 1-2; to arrive, $1.48 1-2; September, $1.50 1-2; October, $1.48; November, $1.47; December, $1.46; May, $1.50 1-2; corn, 40 1-8c.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 77 1-2@79 1-2c; No. 3 red, 73 1-2@78c; No. 2 hard winter, 73@75 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 71 1-2 @ 74 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 2 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 3 spring, 71@79c. Corn—No. 2, 40 3-4@41c; No. 3, 40 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, 22@22 1-4c; No. 3, 21 3-4@22c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.—Flour is firm. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 80@80 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 77 3-4 @ 78 1-2c. Rye easier; No. 1, 55 1-4c. Barley higher; No. 2, 57c; sample, 37@55c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@25 3-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Beeves, $5.15 @ 5.45; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.35@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.45; calves and yearlings, $3.50@4.40. Hogs, $5.05@5.20; bulk, $5.07 1-2@5.10.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.50@5.85; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.80 @ 5; Texas-fed steers, $4.40@5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.52 1-2; rough heavy, $4.90@5.05; light, $5.20@5.65; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.45. Sheep, $3.25@4.25; lambs, $4.10@5.85.

South St. Paul, Sept. 24.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, $4.75@5.25; fair to good butcher steers, $4.25@4.75; common to fair butcher steers, $4@4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.25; fair to good butcher cows and heifers, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.75@2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher-fed bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@2.90; good to choice veals, $5@6; fair to good veals, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3.75@4.25; fair to good feeders, $3.40 @ 3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.40@3.75; fair to good stock steers, $3.10@3.40; common steer stuff, $2.50@3; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3.25; fair to good cows and heifer stuff, $2.50@2.75; common cow and heifer stuff, $2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, $4@4.25; fair to good steer calves, $3.50@4; good to choice heifer calves, $3@3.25; fair to good heifer calves, $2.50@3; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; fair to good milkers and springers, $30 @ 35; common, $20@28. Westerns—Good to choice butcher steers, $4.25@4.75; fair to good butcher steers, $3.75@4.25; good to choice butcher cows, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher cows, $3@3.50; good to choice feeders, $4@4.40; choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3.25; fair to good stock cows and heifers, 2.50@2.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.30 @ 5.40; light, $5.40@5.50; heavy, $4.85@5.20; rough packers, $4.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.85@5; fair to good butcher lambs, $4.50@4.75; good to choice fat wethers, $3.25@3.40; good to choice fat ewes, $3.25@3.50; fair to good fat ewes, $3.10@3.25; good to choice stock feeding lambs, $4@4.25; fair to good lambs, $3.50@4; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.50; stock and feeding ewes, $3.15@3.25; thin sheep, $2@3; buck lambs, $2.75@3.25; killing bucks, $2@2.50.

INSANE NEGRO KILLED.

He Gives the Police a Lively Time for an Hour.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Edward Gurley, an insane negro giant, was killed yesterday morning in Algiers after a thrilling hour. He woke up his black roommate and cut his throat, saying he was going to die and wanted to take his roommate along. Gurley was pursued by Corporal Coman and the police, but he took the officers' clubs away from them and made a furious onslaught, nearly killing the corporal. The police fired but missed. With the aid of other men they finally beat the negro with clubs and other weapons until he was pounded to death. The negro victim and Corporal Coman will recover.

FLAMES DESTROY MUCH GRAIN.

Warehouse and Elevator Fire in Brooklyn Causes a Loss of $100,000.

New York, Sept. 24.—Fire partly destroyed the large grain warehouses and elevators on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, causing a loss of $100,000 to buildings and contents. The warehouses are [illegible] by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse company. The individual damage to stock was: Nash, Whitten & Co., 45,000 bushels of oats, and Lyman Grain Drying company, 4,000 bushels.

Wrecked by Tornado.

Neodasha, Kan., Sept. 24.—A tornado passed through this place last evening at 6 o'clock, wrecking two dwellings, three barns and slightly damaging half a dozen others. Mrs. John Ford was seriously injured and her little son was slightly hurt. The storm came after a steady rain all day, and its trend was from southwest to northeast.

Roy Clark Missing.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 24.—Roy Clark of Wilcox, son of L. J. Clark of that place, disappeared several weeks ago and has not been seen or heard of since. His relatives and friends have been making a thorough search for him, but it has been in vain.

Killed by Logging Train.

Willmar, Minn., Sept. 24.—A former townsman, A. Louis Nelson, about twenty-five years old, was run over by a logging train at Lake Nebagamon, Wis., and instantly killed.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED **FREE**

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

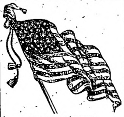
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT., 26, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEARY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK C. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.

Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	E. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

Secretary Charged With Spreading False Alarms.

HIS MOTIVE PURELY POLITICAL.

Under Cloak of Protecting Creditors He Misuses His High Office—Mr. Schurz Points Out That the Republican Party Can Remedy Defects in Present Monetary Laws.

Carl Schurz has issued an open letter to Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, in which he takes the latter to question in regard to his reported interview of Aug. 26. In this interview, Mr. Gage sought to alarm business interests by suggesting that William J. Bryan, if elected, could direct his secretary of the treasury to pay off in silver all government obligations payable in "coin." Mr. Schurz practically charges Mr. Secretary Gage with having given out his interview for a political purpose under cloak of protecting creditors of the government.

Mr. Schurz's letter is as follows:

Dear Sir—The newspapers of Aug. 26 published an interview with you in which you were quoted as saying that "there is no doubt Mr. Bryan, if elected president, could order his secretary of the treasury to make payment in silver of all the public debt payable in coin and for all current disbursements of the government as well, which amount to from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day, and that he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1896." You went on to say that, although Mr. Bryan "would have great difficulty in doing that at once," owing to the small silver resources of the government, yet he might accomplish it in time, as the mere announcement of such a purpose "would stop the inflow of gold and correspondingly increase payments into the treasury of silver and silver certificates;" that this would practically put the government on a silver basis, ruin its credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

Having for a great many years taken a deep and somewhat active interest in the establishment of a sound monetary system in the United States, I may without impropriety address to you a few remarks in reply to your public statement. I emphatically deny, Mr. Secretary, that the danger set forth by you in your interview really exists and that any president will be able to do what you say might be done unless the Republican party in control of the government in both its legislative and executive branches proves itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard.

This denial is not based upon the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a president desiring ever so much to put the country upon a silver basis would lack the means for doing so. On the contrary, for argument's sake, I will accept all you say on that point, but you omit to mention a fact of decisive importance.

If the executive, as you say, professes the discretion of "paying silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold and of making its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver," it is owing to a flaw in the currency law passed at the last session of congress, a law which, as the spokesman of the Republican party promised, was to put the gold standard upon an impregnable basis. It was suggested at the time by some of its critics that this law was purposely so manipulated by Republican politicians in the senate as to leave the possibility of the subversion of the gold standard by executive action open in order to enable the Republicans in the present presidential campaign to say that the election of a Republican president was absolutely necessary to save the gold standard and to prevent dreadful economic disaster.

Whether any such scheme entered into that legislation I do not assume to determine. Certain it is, however, that this feature of the law is now so used, and that you, Mr. Secretary, actually do so use it for the evident purpose of alarming the business community and the possessing classes generally.

I hardly need to say to you that the spreading of false alarms of this kind is a very questionable and responsible thing for anybody, and especially for a secretary of the treasury. And I call your prediction of the possibilities specified by you and of the disasters sure to follow a false alarm for a very simple reason. Whoever may be elected president on Nov. 6, there will be another session of congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that congress. The executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will then have full power and ample opportunity to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible to any president to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview.

A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to pay in gold or silver, at the option of the creditor, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin may be sufficient.

And if there should be another flaw in the present law dangerous to the gold standard in any other way, you, Mr. Secretary, able financier as you are, will surely detect it and find a legislative remedy and have it ready in the shape of a well matured bill to be submitted to congress at the opening of the session. In short, the Republicans, controlling both the legislative and the executive branches of the government, will next winter have ample power and opportunity to do what they ought to have done at the last session—to put the currency law in such a shape that the gold standard cannot possibly be shaken by executive action, no matter who may occupy the presidential chair—and thus remove, to that extent at least, the basis of our monetary system from the changeable game of party politics.

Do you see any reason for doubting that congress at its next session will do this? It is quite evident that, if there is any substance at all in your predictions of disaster, the Republicans in congress cannot refuse to do it without proving that the professed solicitude of the Republican party for the maintenance of the gold standard is arrant hypocrisy. But if there be any wavering I am convinced public opinion will, in case of necessity, compel them to take the necessary steps.

You will thus have to admit, Mr. Secretary, that when you sounded your note of alarm you had overlooked the most important fact, that you and your party friends—that is, the Republican majority in congress, led by the administration of which you form so influential a part—will be able easily and promptly to remedy the defects of the law which you have described as a source of terrible danger, and therefore your note of alarm was, to say the least, a mistaken one. It may suggest itself to you as a matter worthy of grave consideration whether you should not retract what you have said in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily disquieted, especially not by those in authority. I am sure many of your fellow citizens are anxious to know what you have to say on this aspect of the situation. Very respectfully yours,

C. SCHURZ.

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 1.

The Republicans say we want a 50 cent dollar; they have given us an 85 per cent citizen in Porto Rico. —W. J. Bryan.

Teddy's Unruly Member.

Teddy's throat is naturally a matter of serious concern to the Republicans, for Teddy's tongue is a thing which not even Dr. Hanna himself can control when it once gets to wagging. Teddy is a fine man for a spectacle in a rough riding campaign, but when it comes to talking in public he is as dangerous as dynamite.—Richmond Times.

PEOPLE UNFIT TO GOVERN.

That Is the Hamiltonian Idea, and Mark Hanna Is of a Like Opinion.

Every once in awhile a Republican spellbinder lays aside the cloak of pretense with which the real principles of the Republican party have been covered. When he does so, he says some very startling and alarming things—that is, startling to any one not committed to a runaway policy of imperialism and despotism. William Dudley Foulke, who comes from Indiana, the state in which the administration finds its Neelys, has come out in "scare heads" for the policy of the present administration both abroad and at home. Mr. Foulke swells out his chest and declares in a public speech that the statement found in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" is not true. The statement that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is not true and never has been. Sentiments like these are, however, now so frequently used in defense of the administration that they no longer create any sensation, and yet there are some people who say that imperialism is a bogy and that there are no issues involving the very foundation of free government at stake in this campaign.

Those who attempt to decry the stand of the anti-imperialists base their ideas upon the Hamiltonian idea of government, which is this—"that the people are unfit to govern." Such is Mark Hanna's idea, and it is only necessary for the people to sanction that idea to prove the claim.

ROOSEVELT'S FALL.

Surrenders Unconditionally to the Rule of Boss Platt.

At the New York Republican state convention at Saratoga, held on Sept. 4, Mr. Roosevelt surrendered the last vestige of his pretensions to individual honesty and independence. Three months ago his dearest wish was to be the candidate of that convention for governor of New York on a platform indorsing all his acts as governor and asserting all the principles for which his administration stood. Chief among these were resistance to the Ramapo water steal (Boss Platt's), resistance to boss rule (Platt's) and championship of the franchise tax bill (opposed by Platt and all monopoly trusts).

At Saratoga, Sept. 4, Mr. Roosevelt was made to appear in public as the indorser of Platt's candidate. Odell, who has been the chief lobbyist at Albany against the franchise tax for the Ramapo water steal and everlastingly for Boss Platt.

What a fall there was, my countrymen!

> I have determined to do what I believe to be for the best interests of my country. I will try to do my whole duty, and in the performance of that duty I find it necessary not only to oppose the re-election of President McKinley, but to emphasize that position by supporting his antagonist, who, in this election, stands for free government according to the constitution.—Senator Wellington.

The Sorrows of Hanna.

Mark Hanna is fast becoming a man "acquainted with grief." His greatest source of discomfiture is found in the campaign fund, or, rather, in the lack of it. The trusts are acting with some degree of independence this year. Mark Hanna at first went to them and, demanding money, assured them that the election of McKinley was absolutely certain. "Very well," responded the trust magnates; "you have no need of money then." And Hanna went off in a dark room and sat down and thought. After a brief retirement he emerged and, going to the trust magnates, said: "The situation is desperate. We need money and lots of it. We fear defeat." "Ah, is that so?" replied the trust magnates. "In that case we must refuse to place our money upon a losing game." And Hanna again retired to a dark room and sat down and thought.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for, while the wage earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal, the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness. They are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order.—W. J. Bryan.

Read and Ponder.

What are you going to do with the Philippines, Major McKinley?

"Well, that depends. You see, Providence, destiny, Christian civilization, plain duty, fundamental safeguards, gratitude to England, benevolent assimilation, 16 to 1 and royal Spanish land grants all have to be considered. Wait till after the election, won't you?"

What are you going to do, Mr. Bryan?

"Keep our hands off and allow them to work out their own salvation on the land that God Almighty made for them."—Johnstown Democrat.

McKinleyism Dissected.

Richard Olney's letter sounds like that bugle blast that was worth a thousand men. In dissecting McKinleyism the chocolate eclair backbone was laid bare with a scalpel and not with a sword, as happened when Roosevelt tried his hand at it.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
September 1st 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mathilde A. Hall of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that Peter S. Hall, late of Red Lake county, on the 20th day of August A. D., 1900, at St. Hilaire, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to K. O. Gigstad granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Monday the first day of October A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 1st day of September A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
5-9 Judge of Probate.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

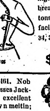
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

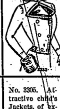
Cloaks and Jackets.

In our Cloak Department we are now displaying the very best productions of American Cloak Makers: Fine materials, stylish designs, careful tailoring, have helped to produce Jackets which will please the very best trade. We illustrate three of our lowest price garments on which we challenge comparison with any large city stock.



No. 2305. Ladies' Black Melton Jacket in the new revereless effect; high collar; double breasted; six buttons; wide cloth facing. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42.

Price, **$3.25.**

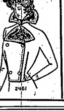


No. 2355. Stylish ladies' Jacket, of very high grade royal blue Kersey; double breasted; six buttons; lined throughout with bluesatin to match collar and reveres finished with black taffeta silk straps, with rows of stitching. Sizes 32 to 38

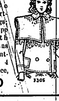
Price, **$11.00.**

No. 2461. Nobby Misses Jacket, of excellent brown meltin; collar and lapels heavily appliqued with brown velvet and braid; wide cloth facing; four buttons.

Price, **$5.00.**



No. 3305. Attractive child's Jackets, of excellent wave mixture; assorted colorings; collar and cape edged with brown valvet as shown: six buttons. Ages 4 to 12. Price, **$2.00**



No. 2355, as shown above, is one of our most popular sellers and may be had in black, oxford grey, brown, tan and blue as shown.

☞ Ladies Cloth Capes will be much worn: We quote a heavy 30 inch Cape of excellent black Boucle, lined throughout with black sateen; collar and front edged with black thibet fur, price $4.00. Better grades of same at $5.00 to $8.00.

☞ Handsome Black Beaver Capes, satin trimmed, edged with fur, inverted pleated back, price $8.00.

PLUSH CAPES $8.00 TO $12.00.

We invite inspection of our sample line of tailor-made store suits at $9.00, $10.50 and $12.50. May be had in black, grey, brown and navy.

Our Catalogue showing fifty (50) of our most desirable Jackets and Capes mailed on request.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

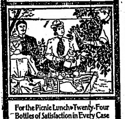
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The SPECTATOR would like to have a correspondent from the towns of Black River, Sanders, Bray, Rocksbury, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery and stamps furnished at this office. Don't be backward in coming forward.

Necessary



For the Picnic Lunch • Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction in Every Case

HAMM'S BEER

Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

—For screen doors and windows go to I. Dahleen's.

THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

ST. PAUL — GEO. BENZ — MINNEAPOLIS

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed,
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000

Fire Insurance For

5
YEARS.

On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on

H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE

are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about [illegible] inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

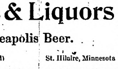
L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

W. J. BRYAN'S ANTI-TRUST SPEECH, DELIVERED AT ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the anxious query, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew King. And, yet, the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people.

No language can describe a mother's love, or overstate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waking hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans. It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion.

Appeal to Parental Dev

I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

Is he safe when the bond holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the Senate of the United States?

If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose?

The Reign of Monopoly.

But, I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz: the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monopoly may determine.

Charles R. Flint of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust program with great frankness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system he said:

Outline of Trust Program.

"Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices." When, for instance, one man buys all the wool, the price of wool will be lowered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at the mercy of the combinations.

The second advantage is that "those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously and in preference to those less favored."

This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centers. It means, also, that whenever there is a surplus on hand, part of the factories can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants, which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is that "In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can absolutely control its workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can do the work in some other factory without serious loss, it is quite independent of the employes, and can absolutely prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall live. The more complete the monopoly the more opposed the managers will be to arbitration, because, in case of any contest between the trust and its employes, the trust will have every advantage and the employes will be perfectly powerless.

Another advantage cited by Mr. Flint is that "There is no multiplication of the means of distribution and a better force of salesmen will take the place of a large number."

Drummers Dispensed With.

This is an intimation that under the trust system the traveling salesman will not be needed. When every retail merchant must buy all goods of one class from a single company, the work can be done by samples, and no traveling men will be needed. There will be no competition between different factories because all are under one management. The first man to feel this will be the salesman, who will lose his occupation. The next man to feel it will be the hotel man, who will miss the trade of the traveling salesman. The railroad will lose the mileage paid by the traveling man; the liverymen will lose their best patrons, and the newspapers will lose the advertising, because it will not be necessary to advertise when there is no competition. All this might be tolerable if the saving thus made went to the consumer, but as a matter of fact it goes to the mononoply. My attention has been called to a prospectus issued by the International Steam Pump Company, organized March, 1899, under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at $27,500,000, of which nearly half is preferred stock, and the remainder common stock. I call attention to this prospectus, because it sets forth the plans of the trusts, and show who are to be the beneficiaries.

The International Steam Pump Company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam pumps, and according to the prospectus, "acquired control of the business of the following corporations, either through the conveyance of the title to the properties, and businesses of such companies, or by the ownership of not less than two-thirds of their stock, as may be found practicable." Then follow the names of five pump companies, accompanied by the statement that these companies are estimated to transact ninety per cent of the steam pump business of the United States, exclusive of high-duty engines. The majority of the companies also manufacture such engines.

Sample Case of Trusts.

One of the companies, taken into the combination had assets estimated at a little more than six million dollars; another company had assets estimated at a little more than three millions; the third company had assets estimated at a little more than one million. The fourth company had assets estimated at eight hundred thousand dollars, and the fifth company had assets estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars. The good will was not estimated in the above figures. The total assets, therefore, of the five companies, not including the good will, were less than twelve million dollars, and the prospectus states that the combined net profits of the five concerns for the year 1898, estimated on the business of ten months of the year, would amount to twelve hundred thousand dollars. Under the head of "Estimated additional earnings from consolidation" I find the following:

"Each of the five companies now maintains agencies in the principal cities of the United States. The Worthington and Blake companies have stores, and carry stock in London, Hamburg, Vienna, and other cities. Some of them have expensive salaried managers. All these agencies in this and other countries will be consolidated. The stores and agencies maintained in the cities of this country, and the forces of clerks, salesmen, etc., necessary to conduct them, will be united and decreased, involving an estimated saving of at least $500,000 a year. The expenses of each company for its draughting department, incident to the elaborate drawings, and specifications for estimating of work, will bring about a further reduction. The standardizing of the patterns for farm and domestic work, which is now under way in the Worthington factory, when applied to the entire business of the new company, will result in an estimated saving of at least $200,000 per year."

And then follows in black type this significant statement:

Advantages of Consolidation.

"A conservative estimate of the advantages derived from consolidation is believed to be $1,300,000 over the present earnings, which would make a total of future net earnings, with the estimated earnings based on ten months of the year's business of $2,500,000, of 6 per cent on the preferred stock, and over eleven per cent on the common stock of the new company."

It will thus be seen from the prospectus that the advantages secured by the cutting down of expenses, will double the income, and not a word is said about giving the advantages of this reduction to the consumer. The money taken from the traveling men, from the hotel keepers, from the railroads, from the liverymen, from the newspapers, and from others who suffer by the discharge of traveling salesmen, clerks, etc., will all be added to the profits of the monopoly. The stock was to be watered, and prices maintained to pay dividends upon fictitious capital.

To give a further guarantee that the monopoly, the prospectus says that the principal men connected with the various companies would become identified with the company and would contract not to engage in a like business for ten years. But what about the public? What guarantee has the public that this monopoly will not raise prices? Is it not human nature to make all the profit possible out of a monopoly? Is it not reasonable to expect that the monopoly, after eliminating the salesmen, and adding their salaries, and expenses to the profit account, will seek a further profit by raising prices, and lowering wages? Is it not reasonable also to expect that there will be deterioration in quality when the spur of competition no longer compels the manufacturer to furnish the best goods for the lowest possible price?

In a little book described as an "Investment Guide" and issued in 1900, by Henry Clews & Co., bankers, I find a list of large corporations, together with a brief description of the business done and advantages secured by consolidation. In some instances an estimate is given of the output of the company as compared with the total product in the United States. Let me call your attention to a few of the corporations organized since the last Presidential election:

Trusts Formed Under McKinley.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, in May, 1899, has an authorized capital of $40,000,000, half common stock, and half preferred. It acquired tweny-two of the largest fertilizing concerns in the country.

The American Bicycle Company, incorporated in May, 1899, in New Jersey, with $20,000,000 of common stock and $10,000,000 preferred, consolidated forty-four of the largest bicycle concerns in the United States.

The American Hide and Leather Company, incorporated in New Jersey in May, 1899, with an authorized capital of $35,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, controls about seveny-five per cent of the upper leather output of the country.

The American Linseed Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with a capital stock of $33,500,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated eleven large linseed oil companies, and controls over eighty-five per cent of the linseed oil properties in the United States.

The American Steel Hoop Company, incorporated in New Jersey in April, 1899, consolidated nine large steel and iron companies in Ohio and Pennsylvania, capital stock $19,000,000 common, and $14,000,000 preferred.

The American Ship Building Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, half common stock, and half preferred, consolidated "all ship building, and kindred interests on the great lakes."

American Steel and Wire Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, with $50,000,000, common stock, and $40,000,000 preferred, controls about eighty per cent of the nail and wire product of the United States.

The American Thread Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1898, with a capital stock of $12,000,000, half common and half preferred, consolidated fourteen large thread companies in New York and New England.

American Tin Plate Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with $30,000,000 common stock, and $20,000,000 preferred, consolidated about ninty-five per cent of the tin plate mills in the United States.

The American Window Glass Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania, September, 1899, with $13,000,000 common stock and $4,000,000 preferred, consolidated window glass plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana, controlling about eighty-five per cent of the output of the United States.

American Woolen Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with nearly $30,000,000 common stock and $20,000,000 preferred, consolidated a number of mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places.

The American Writing Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey June, 1899, with $25,000,000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated numerous mills, producing over seventy-six per cent of the output of the United States.

The Continental Tobacco Company, incorporated in New Jersey in November, 1898, with a capital of $100,000,000 half common stock and half preferred, "Acquired all the leading plug tobacco companies in the United States, and also purchased the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company, in whose interest it was formed."

Giant Federal Steel Trusts.

The Federal Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of $200,000,000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth & Iron Range Ry., the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry., and several other companies. It owns five docks on the great lakes, and a majority of the steamers and barges used for transporting ores.

The International Paper Company, incorporated in January, 1898, (state not given) with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 common and $25,000,000 preferred stock, consolidated twenty-five pulp and paper mills, manufacturing about eighty per cent newspaper.

Every newspaper has suffered from the paper trust, the magazine, for instance, published by the Locomotive Firemen's organization, and supported by a fixed appropriation, has been compelled to lessen its reading space because of the rise in the price of paper.

The National Biscuit Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1898, with $30,000,000 common stock and $25,000,000 preferred, consolidated the leading cracker companies, and controls in all one hundred and sixteen plants.

The National Salt Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with $7,000,000 of common stock authorized, and $5,000,000 preferred, produces about ninety-five per cent of the total output of the country.

The National Tube Company, incorporated in New Jersey, in June, 1899, has a capital stock of $80,000,000 half common and half preferred, and controls about ninety per cent of the output of the United States.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, owns practically all the capital stock of the Mechanical Rubber Company, the Peerless Rubber Company and the India Rubber Company, as well as seventy-five per cent of the stock of Morgan & Wright. It also acquired the tire-making plants of the concern known as the American Bicycle Company, and the American Dunlop Tire Company. Authorized capital stock $50,000,000, half common and half preferred.

The Standard Rope & Twine Company, incorporated in New Jersey November 8, 1896, with a capital stock of $12,000,000, consolidated twenty-two large cordage mills.

The Union Bag and Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1899, with $16,000,000 common stock and $11,000,000 preferred, consolidated various plants, doing ninety per cent of the paper bag business of the United States.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, half common sock and half preferred, consolidated the principal cast iron pipe companies of the United States.

United States Envelope Company, incorporated in Maine in 1898, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 and $4,000,000 preferred, consolidated ten companies, and controls ninety per cent of the output of commercial envelopes in the United States.

The book mentioned also gives statistics in regard to several trusts organized prior to 1896 among which are the American Cotton Oil Co., the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Diamond Match Company, the National Lead Company, and the Standard Oil Company.

No Hope from Republicans.

During the present administration no honest effort has been made to protect the people from these monopolies. The Republican party controls the executive and the legislative departments of the federal government. It can enforce the laws which now exist; it can propose and enact new laws, but it does neither. No persons can watch the conduct of the Republican party and read the speeches of Republican leaders, and still believe the Republican party sincere in its declarations against the trusts.

The Republican platform on this question and the President's letter of acceptance, taken in connection with the party's record, prove conclusively that no relief can be hoped for from that party. Instead of pointing out the evils of trusts the Republican leaders spend their time in exulting over present conditions. The trust is a part of present conditions, and Mr. Flint, from which I have already quoted, declared that the formation of large corporations was one of the important features of what he described as the present business activity. If Republican leaders really regarded private monopoly as an evil; if they really intended to apply an effective remedy, they would not hesitate to denounce trusts and suggest means for their extermination, but they express far more solicitude for the corporation than for the people at large. One is reminded of the picture which a mother once showed to her boy to impress upon his youthful mind the sufferings of the Christian Martyrs, who were being thrown into the arena and torn to pieces by the lions. The boy looked at the picture for a moment, and then his face brightened up as he thought he caught the idea. Pointing down into one point of the picture, he said, "Why, mamma, there is one poor little lion that isn't getting a bit." It is even so with the Republican leaders. Their sympathy goes out freely to any corporation, which in their opinion is not getting its share, but they are not moved by the hardships imposed by monopolies upon all who are outside of the charmed circle. Three sessions of Congress have convened and adjourned since the President's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of monopolies.

Paper Money Trust.

At the opening of the last session of Congress the Republican leaders pressed through the House and Senate a bill creating a paper money trust and surrendered into the hands of the national banks complete control of the national currency. Just as Congress was closing a farcical and hypocritical attempt was made to deceive the public by the introduction of an anti-trust amendment, and an anti-trust bill. The amendment was not necessary and was intended to deprive the states of the power which they now possess, rather than to confer upon Congress new authority. This vicious amendment was defeated in the House by the Democrats. The Republican leaders then confessed the amendment unnecessary by introducing an anti-trust bill, which was supported by the Democrats, but which died in the Senate, just as it was expected to die. The Republican majority in the Senate referred the bill to the judiciary committee against the protests of the Democrats, who urged its immediate passage. The Republican party draws its contributions from the trusts during the campaign, and pays back its obligations by leaving the people at the mercy of the trusts between campaigns.

Let us note briefly the effect of the trusts upon various classes. Reference has already been made to the commercial traveler, the hotel keeper, the railroad, the liveryman and the newspaper.

The Effect of Trusts.

The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.

The actors suffer from the theatrical trust.

The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him his choice between bankruptcy and particulation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country. Many have been driven into the trust organization by the larger corporations engaged in the same business, or by trusts formed to control iron, steel, tin plate, or some other product used as a basis for further manufacture. In what business can your son safely invest a small amount of capital today? If he starts into any independent business he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with a large organization if it attempts to undersell him in his territory, because it can sustain itself, by collecting high prices in other parts of the country. If he suppresses his moral objections and takes stock in a monopoly, he does not know how soon those in charge may attempt to "freeze out" the smaller stockholders.

The merchant is losing his independence. The trust fixes the terms upon which he shall sell, and often binds him by contract not to sell a competing article. When the monopoly is complete credit will be shortened, and the merchant will be compelled to bear all the risks of trade. When the trust raises prices, the merchant usually has to divide the advance with his customers, so far as stock on hand is concerned, but when the trust overstocks the market and then lets the price fall, the merchant must bear the loss on accumulated stock. When, for instance, the American Steel & Wire Company closed several of its factories a few months ago and threw some six thousand employes out of work, it dropped the price of nails and barbed wire in order to work off a surplus stock which had accumulated because the high prices had lessened the demand. Every merchant lost money on the nails and wire on hand.

There is already overproduction in many lines. The supply of common chairs is now considerably in excess of the demand, but lest the Republicans may try to explain this upon the theory that the people are too busy to sit down, I may add that there is also dullness in the shoe trade. The Iron Age in a recent issue pointed out that the production of iron was falling off, the decrease then amounting to more than 50,000 tons per month. Dun's report of July 21st stated that the woolen mills were running at less than half their capacity; and even recently the cotton manufacturers have been threatening to either reduce wages or shut down temporarily. According to Dun's report, the business failures have been greater during each month of 1900 than they were during the same months of last year, and this occurs in the midst of good crops, and when two wars are in progress.

Trusts and Arbitrary Fluctuations.

The contractor can figure with some accuracy so long as natural laws control, but he cannot protect himself against the arbitrary fluctuations, which are not only possible but probable when a monopoly controls the market.

The farmer is one of the most important factors in our national life. Some one has said to him, "The hand that guides the plowshare feeds the world." He is not a stockholder in any of the trusts, but he feels the extortion practiced by them all. I am not farming on a large scale, but the misleading reports which have been circulated concerning my oat crop justify me in making reference to my own experience. The New York Tribune recently printed a dispatch from Nebraska to the effect that I had just sold forty-eight hundred bushels of oats at 20 cents per bushel (supposed to be the yield of 120 acres), and that the amount received for the oats was more than double the price paid for the land. The Tribune article then proceeded to dilate upon the prosperity of the farmer, using my experience as an illustration, and asserted that the farmers of Nebraska were becoming so opulent that they were joining the Republican party. The facts are, first: That I had five acres of oats instead of one hundred and twenty acres; second, That the oats have not yet been threshed, so that the yield is not known; third, That oats are selling for less than 22 cents in Chicago, instead of 20 cents in Nebraska, and fourth, That the land upon which the oats were raised cost me over $100 an acre instead of $6. If, when threshed, my oats yield 40 bushels to the acre, and I sell them in Nebraska for 20 cents per bushel, the total income from the five acres will be $40, or less than eight per cent on the investment. After taking out the cost of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing, the net income from that five acre tract, will not exceed four per cent on the money invested. I do not mean to judge others by my own experience, but I mention the facts in this case to show how the Republican papers exaggerate the farmers' prosperity, and credit a Republican administration with good crops, making no allowance for the crop failures which occur from time to time.

Decline of Farm Products.

But while on the oat question let me call attention to the statistics given in the Investment guide already referred to. According to Henry Clews & Co., the average prices received by farmers for oats, during the seven years beginning with 1893, and ending with 1899, were as follows: 1893, 29.4; 1894, 32.4; 1895, 19.6; 1896, 18.7; 1897, 21.2; 1898, 25.5; 1899, 21.9. According to these figures oats averaged 25 cents a bushel during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and only 24 cents per bushel during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the present year is not yet complete, but oats are at the present time below the average.

According to the same authority the average prices received by the farmers for corn, were as follows: 1893, 36.5; 1894, 45.7; 1895, 26.4; 1896, 21.5; 1897, 26.3; 1898, 28.7; 1899, 30.3, making an average of about 30.5 during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and 28.1 during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the fourth year is not yet complete, but corn is at this time above the average.

Wheat, according to the same authority brought to the farmers the following prices: 1893, 53.8; 1894, 49.1; 1895, 50.9; 1896, 72.6; 1897, 80.8; 1898, 58.2; 1899, 58.4, showing a higher average during the last three years than during the four preceding—the fourth year is not complete, but wheat is now above the average.

According to the same authority cotton planters received the following prices: 1893, 6.99; 1894, 4.6; 1895, 7.59; 1896, 6.6; 1897, 5.0; 1898, 4.75; 1899, 7.5, showing a higher average during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration than during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the fourth year is not yet complete, but cotton is now above the average price.

Taking these four staples of agriculture it will be seen that three out of four have not on the average brought as much return to the farmer, under the present administration, as under the previous administration, and the fourth product, wheat, is more influenced than any other farm product by foreign conditions.

Advance in Merchandise.

When, however, the farmer attempts to use his income in the purchase of the necessaries of life he finds that the trusts have raised prices. He must pay more for lumber, nails, wire, harness, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. More, also for oil, sugar, clothing, furniture, etc., and in addition to these drains upon his income he must meet an increase in federal taxation.

Let the parent calculate how long it will take a farmer to become independent under present conditions; let him contrast the lot of the farmer with the lot of the man who profits by governmental favoritism and grows rich by the exploitation of his countrymen through the instrumentality of monopoly, and then let him answer the question, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe? Has the farmer's son, or the farmer himself any reason for giving support to the Republican party?

Next to the farmer in point of numbers and importance come the wage-earners. What is the trust doing to increase the wages, shorten the hours, improve the condition, or protect the rights of the laboring man? Is his present prospect an inviting one? Is he receiving a fair share of the proceeds of his toil? And, if not, why not? Republicans assert that the working man has a "Full Dinner pail." I ask, in the first place, whether a full dinner pail is all that a laboring man needs? It is an insult to the wage-earner to say that his thoughts are entirely centered upon his physical wants. Republican speakers and editors assume that the laboring man is all stomach. They act upon the theory that he complains only when he is hungry, and is happy whenever his hunger is appeased.

The Full Dinner Pail.

If a full dinner pail were the only thing desired, and if every laboring man had plenty to eat, it would still be necessary for the Republican party to show some connection between Republican policies and the laboring man's food supply. If bountiful crops come to the farmer he does not thank a Republican administration. If a famine abroad raises the price of farm products here the farmer does not thank the Republican party for bringing the famine. If an unexpected and an unpromised increase in the gold supply gives any respite from financial stringency can the Republican party claim credit? The question is not whether the laboring man is able to exist under present conditions, but whether he is enjoying his share of the blessings of the country and of the protection of the government. Compare the laboring man with the trust magnate, and see which fares the best at the hands of the Republican party. Enquire also whether the laboring man's income has increased as rapidly as his living expenses.

But even if every laboring man was prosperous, and even if that prosperity could be traced to Republican legislation, still the laboring man is a citizen, and must look at political questions from the citizen's standpoint. He cannot afford to barter away future security; he cannot afford to sleep while his industrial independence is being destroyed. Neither can he be enticed into an imperialistic trap, no matter how well the trap may be baited with food.

During the last campaign laboring men were threatened with idleness by employers who desired to coerce them into the support of the Republican ticket. Many of them were told not to return to work unless the Republicans were successful at the polls. After the election some of these employers closed down their shops and others reduced wages. If advances have been made in any branch of industry since 1896 remember that some advance was necessary to compensate for the reductions which occurred after the last election.

Coercion in 1896.

A firm in the City of Washington announced shortly before the election in 1896 that it would not be able to continue in business if I was elected. It went into bankruptcy immediately after election notwithstanding the fact that its candidate was successful at the polls. There are indications that this attempt at intimidation may be resorted to again this fall. If a business man feels justified in holding out the prospect of his own bankruptcy in order to influence voters he cannot complain if his creditors take steps to collect their accounts before the election in order to avoid a possible loss.

The Chicago-Times Herald of September 8 contained a special dispatch from Indianapolis setting forth the complaint made by the anthracite coal miners. In the dispatch I read the following statement made by one of the miners: "It is merely a question whether the men would starve to death at work or starve in idleness." The dispatch also contains the following figures in regard to wages, said to have been furnished by a member of the national board of the United Mine Workers of America, viz: "Average daily wages received by miners, $1.35; average wage of day men at mines, 90 cents." And in the statement to the public giving his reasons for calling out the miners, President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers says: "The average wages of the anthracite miners for many years has been less than $250 annually." Let the parent calculate the annual income of a miner, and figure out, if he can, how the miner is going to keep himself, and support his family under present conditions; and then let the parent ask himself whether he is willing to have his son take his chances with the miners. Is it due to natural or to human laws that the producer of wealth fares so poorly, while the man at the head of a monopoly secures so much.

All Monopolies Are Bad.

Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of the trusts. There is no good monopoly in private hands; there never was, and never will be. With all the advancement in civilization man is still too selfish to be trusted with the absolute control with that which his fellows must have. The Republican party has no remedy for the trusts. Publicity is good, but publicity alone is not sufficient. The practices of the trusts must not only be made known, they must be prevented. The Democratic platform contains a demand for legislation which will place trust made articles on the free list. There is no doubt that such a law would protect the people from much of the extortion which is practiced under cover of high tariff laws. If a tariff duty excludes the foreign product, while domestic manufacturers combine to raise the price of home product, the American citizen may be plundered here, while the trust sells abroad in competition with the world. It may not be out of place to suggest that I introduced a bill eight years ago providing for this remedy, but we are not willing to stop at one remedy, we desire to apply every remedy within the power of the state and federal governments. Congressional action is not necessary to destroy a trust which confines its operations to a single city, or a single state. Such a trust can be exterminated by state legislation. It is within the power of the state to prescribe the conditions upon which corporations shall be organized, and these conditions should be such as to make a private monopoly place limitations upon outside corporations doing business within the state. This, however, is not sufficient. Congress must co-operate with the state in preventing the organization of any inter-state monopoly. Without impairing the present authority of the state, Congress can provide that corporations organized in any state shall not do business outside of the state until certain necessary conditions are complied with. If the people of any state are willing to create and continue a monopoly, the people of other states need feel no concern, so long as the monopoly is confined to the state in which the corporation originates. But the moment a monopoly crosses the state line and invades other states, Congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large. If a corporation organized in New Jersey, or any other state, were prohibited from engaging in inter-state commerce until it produced evidence to show that there was no water in its stock, and that it had not attempted, and was not attempting to monopolize any branch of industry, its power to do harm would at once be destroyed. An honest corporation engaged in legitimate business, ought to join in the enactment of laws, which will protect them and the public from the industrial highwaymen who commit larceny upon a grand scale. Those who desire the annihilation of the trusts are not hostile to property rights, but they protest against allowing the fictitious person, created by law and called a corporation, to trample upon the rights of the natural man of flesh and blood. If the man-made corporation supports the Republican party, we ought to be able to appeal for support to the God-made man.

As to Railroad Discriminations.

The railroads have by discriminations and rebates materially aided in building up monopolies. At one time the Standard Oil Company had a contract with a railroad whereby it not only enjoyed lower rates than its competitors, but received a part of the freight paid by its competitors. The inter-state commerce commission has repeatedly asked for legislation which would empower the commission to protect the public, but the Republican party has turned a deaf ear to these appeals.

It is generally assumed that the bankers will co-operate with the trusts in preventing remedial legislation, but the banker himself is apt to fall a victim of this policy of concentration. Some are already urging the establishment of branch banks, and when the branch bank is established it will be able to run all the other banks out of business. Even now the association of several great financial institutions in New York, under the influence of one group of financiers, is embarrassing other and smaller banks.

But why muultiply illustrations of the evil of monopoly? No matter how tempting the present advantage; no matter how alluring the immediate prospect every citizen will find it to his permanent advantage to aid in the overthrow of the monopolistic principle, and in the re-establishment of the industrial system upon a basis of justice. Give the boy a chance, and let success be the reward of merit.

The attempt of the Republican party to largely increase our military establishment suggests another inquiry: Is your son safe when new ideals are substituted for the ideals cherished during the past century, and when the doctrine of force is accepted as an American doctrine. Up to this time we have encouraged science and the arts; we have proclaimed the advantages of peace, and have preached the gospel of love. What will be the effect upon the character of future generations if we encourage the professional soldier at the expense of the civilian, and teach the creed that might can create right.

Dangers of Militarism.

Is your son safe when a large military establishment is being built up to protect syndicates organized to develop distant lands? When Mr. McKinley was inaugurated there were only 25,000 soldiers in the regular army. In December, 1898, the President recommended that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. A Republican House of Representatives, prompt to do his bidding, passed a bill—and this was done after the treaty of peace was signed and before hostilities broke out in Manila. Why did we need such an army? Possibly the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber and Development Company will explain. The company has an office in the Merchants' Loan & Trust building, 135 Adams street, Chicago. The prospectus says, "Negotiations are pending for timber rights, and some valuable timber rights have already been secured, and negotiations for others are rapidly approaching completion. No other company can compete with this one in getting a first foothold in the islands, and for several years at least this company will be ahead of all competitors." It also quotes from an article in the American Lumberman in which appears the following: "Unlike most tropical countries the labor problem is easily solved by the Chinese labor, which is plentiful and fairly good." The capitalist may see an advantage in militarism and imperialism, but where is the laboring man's share? He will furnish sons for the army and will help to pay the expenses of war, but he has no part on the profits. As some one has expressed it his lot is to "Die for the dividends of Dives."

Is your son safe when the doctrine of equality before the law is repudiated, and when the arguments which have ever been used in support of kingcraft are called into justify taxation without representation, and government without the consent of the governed. Many have given their support to an imperialistic policy without fully realizing what imperialism means. Mr. Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, in his report made to the organization last December, warns the laboring man to beware of the dangers of imperialism and says: "But beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our republic, those who have no confidence in, or reliance upon the honor, honesty and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people."

Appeal to Freemen.

Whether this nation shall be looked upon as a Lafayette, aiding others to obtain their freedom and enjoying their gratitude, or as a Lord Clive, fastening a hateful sovereignty upon a weaker people and receiving hatred in return, is a question which you must help to decide. Let me borrow a story which has already been applied to the present situation. A man passed along a street of a great city, unmindful of the merchandise piled on either side; he sought out a bird store, and purchasing a number of birds opened their cages and allowed them to fly away. When asked why he thus wasted his money he replied: "I was once a captive myself, and it gives me joy to be the means of setting any captive free."

This nation has been a liberator. It first secured the freedom of its own people, and from that day on has furnished the example which has lead to the overthrow of monachical rule in many nations. Let it not falter now. It is probable that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain can be secured from the Filipinos, but even if it cannot, it is better to consider that sum as a contribution to be spread on the doctrine of self-government than to regard it as part payment upon the purchase price of people or their lands. Citizens, countrymen, you stand by the side of the cage: you cannot avoid responsibility: will you open the door or shut it?

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, ST. HILAIRE, MINN., SEPT. 26, 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Gentlemen:—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the Republic.

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Trusts.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration, proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator; while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies; pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney-general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower Congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law, when it condemns it as a "trust breeding measure, skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

Corporations in Politics.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Interstate Commerce commission, for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to re-open the negotiations just then. The financial law enacated less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention with the indorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mints. Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past, to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators by the People.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a Democratic National platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment, has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. A Senator is no less the representative of the State because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the State legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate. A system which makes the Senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence, and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Labor Question.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely effect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons, and our properties is the great end of civil society, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state their decisions in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank, and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The Blacklist.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

Arbitration.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

Department of Labor.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the president's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the president.

Chinese Exclusion.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

Nicaragua.

The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hays-Pauncefote treaty, now before the senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, makes it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

Alaska and Porto Rico.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

Cuba.

The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely entrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the Colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

Foreign Alliances.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger to-day than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

Monroe Doctrine.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until to-day monarchial idea has barely a foothold in the new world.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the Republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another Republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the Republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister Republics. If a Filipino Republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

Extravagance.

The Republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the tax payers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which, is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The government being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

Income Tax.

By inadvertence the Income Tax plank agreed upon by the Resolutions committee, was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

Imperialism.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

Sayings of Lincoln

Following are taken from a recently published work, edited by Dr. H. S. Taylor and D. M. Fulwiler, entitled "Lincoln's Words on Living Issues." Trusty Publishing Co., 418 Roanoke building, Chicago.

Letter to H. L. Pierce, April 6, 1859, —Irelan 16—263. All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that today, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

(March 4, 1865, Second Inaugural—Hapgood, p. 403.) It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

(August 26, 1863, Letter to James C. Conkling—Herndon, p. 555.) For the great republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

(September 30, 1859, Speech at Milwaukee, Wis.—Complete Works, Vol. I, p. 577.) Farmers being the most numerous class, it follows that their interest is the largest interest. It also follows that that interest is most worthy of all to be cherished and cultivated—that if there be inevitable conflict between that interest and any other, that other should yield.

(July 5, 1861, Annual Message—Raymond, p. 186.) This relative matter of National power and state rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—to the general government; while whatever concerns only the state should be left exclusively to the state.

July 16, 1852, Speech at Springfield, Ill.—Complete Works, I, p. 171.) A free people in times of peace and quiet—when pressed by no common danger—naturally divide into parties. At such times the man who is of neither party is not, cannot be of any consequence.

(September 17, 1859, Speech at Cincinnati, O.—Debates, p. 268.) The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.

(October 16, 1854, Speech at Peoria, Ill.—Howells, p. 279.) Well I doubt not that the people of Nebraska are and will continue to be as good as the average of people elsewhere. I do not say the contrary. What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is the leading principle.

(March 4, 1861, First Inaugural—Raymond, p. 167.) I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the superior court. * * * At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation, between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

(May 17, 1859, Letter to Dr. Theodore Canisius concerning law of naturalization, etc.—Howells, p. 85.) As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the elevation of men. I am therefore hostile to anything that tends to their debasement.

(February 12, 1861, Speech at Cincinnati, O. Complete Works, Vol. I, p. 676.) The workingmen are the basis of all governments for the plain reason that they are the more numerous.

It's Time Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend,
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacourciere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Bonsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lembert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator, Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	70½	Oats	17
Wheat No. 2	66½	Barley	36
Wheat No. 3	63½	Flax	139
Eggs (per doz).	9	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

The leaves have begun to turn.

Yesterday was pay day at the mill.

A good new milk cow for sale. Inquire A. Allen.

Republican and Democratic campaign hats at Hoff's.

Alex Barnes is again on the day shift at the Hotel Markham.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Messrs. Kortgaard and Thorston spent Sunday at Thief River.

Nine car loads of stock were shipped from Thief River Falls Monday.

The "long and short" social will be held Friday evening of this week.

Mrs. L. K. Kolstad returned yesterday from a short visit at Crookston.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls was here on professional business Saturday.

The M. E. church measure will be held on Friday evening at the Hotel St. Hilaire.

J. Q. Adams, who is somewhat of a politician himself, is here to-day from the county seat.

Will Peters has been papering, and otherwise improving the interior of the M. A. Hall grocery store.

Henry Peterson and Bert Anderson of Crookston were up interviewing the trade the first of the week.

L. C. Thorston, of Minneapolis left yesterday for home after a weeks visit with the Kortgaard family.

W. A. Case returned yesterday from south of Crookston where he organized a lodge of Modern Woodmen.

You might as well make up your mind from this date until November 6th you will hear nothing but politics.

Since Daly made addresses in Red Lake county, Eddy stock is way below par. Nothing strange about that either.

Mrs. P. S. Stranahan and daughter Millie returned Saturday from a two weeks visit with relatives at Fargo, N. Dak.

The Ladies Aid meets with Mrs. H. Tway Thursday afternoon. There is a kind invitation extended to all the ladies.

Isn't it amusing to see Republican editors, writing on trust-made and trust-priced paper, assert that there are no trusts?

John Morgan, head Ogamah in democratic circles in Thief River Falls was here Monday attending the legislative convention.

Candidates for president and vice-president on the national prohibition ticket will speak to-day at the Ada fair grounds.

The cold disagreeable weather of the past few days raised havoc with mosquitor and house flies—and we ought to be thankful for that.

While Hanna is appealing for cash to re-elect him as national boss, his son is being sued for the support of his children by a divorced wife.

Editor Eastman of the upper Falls was down Saturday attending a meeting of the republican county committee of which he is a member.

The Crookston Press says the parade of the D. O. K. K. last Thursday evening was one of the prettiest and most unique ever seen in that city.

Banker-Attorney Hannay went to Crookston Monday to argue a case for one of his clients before Judge Watts in District Court Chambers.

John Sands and family who have resided here the past three years departed Saturday for Norway where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gistie departed Tuesday for their home at Elmore, Minn., after a pleasant two weeks visit with friends and relatives in St. Hilaire.

Roy Shute, formerly of this place, but now a traveling representative of the Crookston-St. Hilaire Lumber Company was here Saturday greeting friends.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Daly Was Here.

Are the populists and democrats all dead? Well, it does not look that way! The Daly meetings here Friday Sept. 21st were a great success from every standpoint. There was enthusiasm on all sides from start to finish. They were the most enthusiastic meetings held here for years and the populist and democratic camp fires in Red Lake county are now burning full blaze. Hon. M. J. Daly candidate for congress in the seventh district is a powerful speaker and held his audience from start to finish and was frequently applauded by those who were not too narrow minded to appreciate a joke, we regret that the hall was not larger as only about half of those seeking admittance were accomodated. Mr. Daly did not evade the issue of this campaign by flaunting the bloody rag of the rebellion in the face of his audience as the republican orators do but found material enough in the last republican administration to speak about which he demonstrated in an undisputable manner. The senator is a genial good hearted fellow who makes friends from all parties whereever he goes so we predict that when the ballots are counted on Nov. 6th St. Hilaire will roll up a majority for him that will surprise the natives.

Banker Dobner of Thief River Falls was here a few hours Monday while enroute to St. Paul, being interested in the nine car loads of stock shipped over this line on that day.

A hunter who had noticed a sign, "No hunting on these grounds," remarked after an hours successful shooting that the man who posted the notices must be mistaken, as he never found a place where there were more chickens.

Five sheep were killed by wolves last Saturday night at the farm of W. A. Sorsoleil's. Will has built a scaffold in a tree—staked a sheep in the pasture and is lying awake nights on his high perch with a shot gun loaded with buck-shot.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Thorkelson and two children returned Friday from a three weeks visit with relatives and friends at Evansville, this state. While away T. J. visited the cities and purchased a large stock of notions and holiday goods which will arrive later on.

William McKinley, the syndicated president by the grace of Mark Hanna says that "the Republican party doesn't have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence." If it did assert its devotion, nobody of good sense would believe in its sincerity. Actions speak louder than words.

The Democratic legislative convention met in St. Hilaire Monday and on the first ballot nominated James Meehan, Jr., of Thief River Falls. It was a harmonious meeting from beginning to end, and we advise you all to take no stock in what a person says when he tells you the Democrats are all dead.

Our losses in the Philippines have now passed the 5,000 mark. The total deaths among our soldiers since August 6, 1898, were 2,678 and wounded 2,356—5,034 in all. This with the money expenditure of nearly $200,000,000 makes Mr. McKinley's Asiatic adventure a very costly one for the American people.

A synopsis of W. J. Bryan's letter of acceptance will be found on first page, but for full particulars see supplement, likewise the anti-trust speech delivered at St. Louis September 15th will be found on the two page supplement. Read it over carefully, also that of McKinley's, compare both and then judge for yourself which man you prefer in the presidents chair.

The very best curfew ordinance is that adopted in the family where the old man acts as mayor, city council, night watch and calaboose keeper and where fine and punishment go together and the hickory gad may be used occasionally and fines are not suspended, but promptly executed where they do not bother as much about passing a lot of orninances as they do enforcing those already on record.

Gossip has made many a home a hell on earth; gossip has blackened and sullied the reputation of many. Gossip has parted lovers who would have been very happy if it had not been for gossip. One little misstep or one little indiscretion will cause gossip to arise with new strength and start on its mission. Don't Gossip. A gossiper is about the lowest and meanest thing on earth. Gossip has but one limit—it cannot sully any one's character.—Ex.

Somebody very aptly rises to remark what a howl would go up if the newspapers were to criticize the individuals as freely as many people criticize the newspapers. Every issue of a live and reputable paper is a mantle of charity, and the matter left out—truth, not gossip for dames,—would often more than equal the matter published. If an editor should get out some time a cold feet edition and get up a tree and watch the results—whew! What a panic there would be.—Ex.

This paper is for Billy Bryan and it doesn't have to be greased to run like some policy sheets that just now appear in our mind's eye. Every paper in this state which is for Bryan and the Constitution should come out unequivocally and let the people know where they stand. If the papers are half-hearted and cowardly the people will be the same. If you are for Bryan and the republic, just rear up on your pastern joints and say so. God Almighty must despise a wabbling policy truckling political huckster who goes about trying to back water on both shoulders with sweet wind for everybody, says the Oregon Independent.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

EVERYBODY GO.

Bryan, Lind, Daly and Ringdal will be in Crookston Next Saturday.

Special Trains and Half Fare on All Lines Including St. Hilaire Line.

A. R. Holston returned Thursday morning from St. Paul, whither he went to perfect arrangements for special trains and rates for the Bryan meeting on Saturday, Sept. 29. He informs the Press that all the roads running into Crookston have made a rate of one fare for the round trip, for that day, and that special trains will be run as follows:

On the N. P., from Ulen to Crookston, arriving at 2 p. m.

On the Moorhead Northern, from all points on the line, arriving at 2 p. m.

On the St. Vincent line, arriving from the north at 2:15 p. m.

On the Red Lake Falls line, arriving at 2:30 p. m.

While in St. Paul, Mr. Holston also induced Gov. Lind and P. M. Ringdal to cancel previously arranged dates and come to Crookston on the 29th, and they will both be heard from the platform in the afternoon.

M. J. Daly has also signified his intention of being with us, and will probably speak.

Come to Crookston next Saturday. It is the opportunity of a lifetime.—Peoples Press, Crookston.

Mayor Campbell of Crookston and the ever hustling Bob Farr, defied the elements and pulled off one of the best street parades ever held in that city. The one we refer to is that of last Thursday evening—the D. O. K. K. parade. The floats were magnificent and the tyros were out in full force, and say, talk about people turning out—every man, woman and child in Crookston were on the streets to witness the pageant.

W. C. Smiley, editor of the Thief River Falls Press was here yesterday while enroute home from the county seat where he spent the Sabbath.

The weather program has not changed during the past three weeks—rain every twenty-four hours with prospects bright for a continuation of same kind of weather.

Eric Hanson has had a desperate struggle with typhoid fever, being confined to his bed for nearly two months but we are pleased to state he is on the mend.

No use to cut the weeds in your back yards. They have gone to seed and will do no more harm—but look out for a rattling good crop next year—of weeds.

T. H. Shevlin, republican national committeeman and president of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up from Minneapolis yesterday to look over his business interests here.

H. E. Ives, Robt. Fritz and J. J. Soll were three of the tyros of the desert of Minnesota, plain of Red Lake and oasis of St. Hilaire who joined Kismet Temple D. O. K. K. at Crookston last Thursday.

We are not prophesying an early or long winter, but will state the muskrats have already built their houses good and large which makes an elegant blind for duck shooting with the aid of a few tall rushes properly arranged.

The Milaca Times (Rep.) says the paramount issue with every voteshould be to let well enough alone, applying to John Lind's administration and further states it would be difficult to improve on Governor Lind's official record.

The roads all over this section are in a deplorable condition owing to the great amount of rain that has fallen the past three weeks. Farming operations are at a standstill as its impossible to get on most fields and threshing is out of the question entirely.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The Dinner Pail Plea.

The full dinner pail plea is the most nonsensical one the opposition has thus far set forth. They simply demand that the voters give them the officers or their living will be taken away, as if such a thing were possible. The beasts of the field have their meals; the horse enjoys his oats and grass; the cow her chop feed; the pig his swill; the birds that fly and the reptiles that creep have their living—man wants more. He is not satisfied with a bare subsistence on dinner pail "grub." The working man of the country would like to visit his family about midday, put his feet under the table and enjoy a meal like the trust magnate, whose repast his labor pays for.—Sauk Centre Avalanche.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Notice for Bids.

Bids will be received by the county auditor of Red Lake County Minnesota up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Oct. 1st 1900 for the construction of a county jail building according to plans and specifications on file in the auditors office. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Adam Zeh, County Auditor.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Special Train.

The special train Saturday September 29th for Crookston will leave St. Hilaire at 1:10 p. m. and Wylie at 1:25. For the benefit of those who can not go down on the special, arrangements have been made whereby they can go on the regular train and come back on the special the same night at the same rates.

An attempt is being made in certain quarters to use the matter of the opening of the west end of the Red Lake reservation as political capital. If the matter was at all available for that purpose, it would be a hard one on Mr. Eddy and not, as a local paper seems to think, a feather in his cap. Mr. Eddy, while here, did not enthusiastically indorse the project, as has been stated, in fact, he rather deprecated the whole affair. He refused to promise his support and stated that he had made such a promise with regard to the free homestead bill and it had caused him infinite trouble and made him very few votes. As a matter of fact, "the faithful" were made to understand that if they wanted any beneficial legislation for this section, they must pay for it in votes for the Hon. Frank.—Thief River Falls Press.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

A Beggar's Newspaper.

The good professional beggars of Paris have several newspapers, printed and published for their special benefit. One of these odd dailies is called the "Bon Guide." It gives a complete list of the baptisms, weddings and funerals to take place on that day, so that the readers may be posted as to the best place to pursue their calling. For begging-letter writers there is a list of the addresses, arrivals and departures of persons of known charitable disposition. The paper is a mine of information to its readers. Its advertisements are peculiar to the business and read somewhat as follows: "Wanted, a blind man to play the flute," or "Wanted, for a fashionable watering place, a one-armed man; good references; security required."

Beggars are generally poorly nourished in body. If they were not so, people would not be apt to give. It is safe to say that none of the Paris beggars drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. People who use it are at once improved and built up in health. These beers, brewed by the Minneapolis Brewing Company, are a pure malt food product, made particularly with a view of developing their food value. A case of pints or quarts of "Extra Pale" or "Gilt Edge" will be delivered at your door. Order from your dealer or Alexander Thompson, Crookston.

Bargains.

The remainder of our wash goods consisting of dimities, lawns, silk stripe zephyr, ponge zephyr, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost to make room for our fall and winter goods. Come and secure some real bargains.

E. M. Hoff.

Warning Against
Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.
St. Paul, Minn., March 21, 1900.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law:

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave it unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.
C. C. Andrews,
Chief Fire Warden. 39 6 13

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Lumber! Lumber!
OF ALL KINDS.
We have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Lumber and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. We also carry a complete assortment
—OF—
Sash, Doors, Paper
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Which we buy in large quantities and are thereby enabled to sell at lowest market prices.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

LANDSLIDE TO BRYAN.

REPUBLICANS FLOCKING TO THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.

Wellington, Egan, Davis, Monett, Schurz, Olney, Wilson and Hundreds of Others of Like Prominence Cannot Endorse Imperialism.

Not a day passes that the press is not called upon to record the fact that from a dozen to a score of prominent men who voted for McKinley in 1896 have announced their intention of voting for Bryan and Stevenson this year. While there are among these many gold Democrats who voted the Republican ticket four years ago, and who are returning to their former allegiance, there are still hundreds of lifelong Republicans who have consistently supported the Republican ticket, ever since they reached their majority, but who now find it impossible to accept the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia. The list includes business and professional men, bankers, educators, historians, jurists and the like, and in itself presents a forcible argument in favor of the Kansas City platform and the ticket nominated at the Kansas City convention.

The reason given for their conversion by these recent additions to the Democratic ranks are many. The gold Democrats, who left the party four years ago because of its attitude on the money question, declare that this issue is not the paramount one in this campaign; that the questions of imperialism, militarism and trusts are of immensely more consequence to the country, and upon these questions they cannot support the Republican party.

Why They Support Bryan.

The many voters of foreign birth who are leaving the Republican party give as their reason for doing so that they are opposed to its policy of imperialism. Many of them, also, differ with the present administration in regard to its colonial policy, and believe that the constitution is being ignored in the conduct of the administration towards Cuba and Porto Rico.

Still others give as their reason for coming over to Mr. Bryan that they believe, in a crisis, the country would be safer in his hands than in the hands of the men who dictate President McKinley's course of action. In view of the continuance of the war in the Philippines and the complicated condition of affairs in China, they believe that there is grave danger of a crisis to successfully carry this country through which will require a clear head and mature judgment, such as Mr. Bryan possesses.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney has written a letter declaring himself for Mr. Bryan and advising all patriotic citizens to support the Democratic candidate. Mr. Olney has always been an expansionist but has not confused the Jeffersonian article with imperialism. His announcement came as a bomb shell into the Republican camp.

Great Names in the Van.

At the head of the list of converts to Democracy since the Kansas City convention stand such names as Webster Davis, late assistant secretary of the interior under Mr. McKinley; G. L. Wellington, senator from Maryland; Patrick Egan of New York, who was minister to Chile under President Harrison; Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Boston, soldier, historain and litterateur; and a score of others equally as prominent. The Republicans, in their desperation, are announcing conversion after conversion to McKinleyism, but they are unable to present a list containing such a formidable array of names of national reputation as the above.

Webster Davis, who resigned his position as assistant secretary of the interior and cast his lot with the Democrats, did so because he had visited South Africa and had become convinced that the attitude of the present administration towards the struggling Boers was un-American and unjust. He had been making speeches for the Democratic ticket ever since he announced his conversion at the Kansas City convention, and his work has been the means of changing hundreds of votes from McKinley to Bryan.

Former Lieutenant Governor Jones of New York, who was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. McKinley in 1896, says in announcing his change of sentiment: "I believe the country would be safer, in the event of any possible crisis, in the hands of Mr. Bryan, a man of unswerving firmness, integrity and ability, than under the control of Mr. McKinley."

Frank Monnett, who, as the Republican attorney general of Ohio, enforced the law against trusts so diligently that they sought to bribe him with half a million dollars. He is out for Bryan now.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s President.

John J. Valentine, president of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, says: "Believing that between the claims of freemen, that all men are entitled to equal political rights, and the dogma of tyranny, that might makes right, there is no middle ground, I favor the endorsement of Bryan and Stevenson and the straight support of the Democratic nominees."

Edward Osgood Brown, a prominent Chicago attorney, says: "I believe Bryan honest, able and right on the only real issue of the campaign. I support him because I think opposition to imperialism my first political duty."

Sigmund Zeisler, a prominent attorney of Chicago, says: "McKinley's arrogation of unconstitutional powers, his yielding to sinister influences, his constant wabbling, his hypocritical cant, filled me with gradually increasing disgust. Bryan's courageous consistency, his manifest sincerity, his brilliant defense of the principles of self-government have filled me with increasing admiration and confidence in his statesmanship."

William Birney, son of the old liberty party's dead leader, has declared that he will support Bryan in the present campaign.

Great New York Publicists.

Bourke Cockran of New York, famous as lawyer and orator, who has been classed as a Republican ever since he made speeches for General B. F. Tracy, the regular Republican candidate for mayor of New York City in 1897.

General Robert Avery of New York, a life-long Republican, who says: "My devotion to the principles of the Republican party taught by Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, Summer, Chase and others compels me to vote for Mr. Bryan."

R. Tecumseh Sherman of New York, son of the late General W. T. Sherman, who has served a term in the board of alderman as a Republican. He cannot longer affiliate with a party that condones the Alger and other army scandals.

Henry F. Keenan, a well known author, who wrote "The Money Makers."

L. W. Habercorn, who was chief of the Republican national committee's German bureau in the campaign of 1896, leaves his party on the issue of imperialism.

It would require several pages of this paper to publish the names of all prominent Republicans in all parts of the country who are now working for the success of Bryan.

ENEMY OF LABOR.

Theodore Roosevelt now pleads for the vote of the laboring man. On Labor Day he stood upon the same platform from which Mr. Bryan spoke and said nice things to the "horny-handed sons of toil." Mr. Bryan voiced the laboring man's complaint against the Republican doctrine of "Government by Injunction," and in a roundabout way "Teddy" voiced the same sentiments. Of course, Roosevelt is in sympathy with the laboring man. He is opposed to "Government by Injunction"—at least he says he is; he is a candidate for vice-president now, you know. There is, however, food for thought in an article published in the "Review of Reviews" for September, 1896, and written by Theodore Roosevelt, at that time not a candidate for vice-president. In that article, page 295, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The men who object to what they style 'Government by Injunction' are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes, and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros.

"They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in present life.

"They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and sound civic morality."

A CANDID CONVERT.

The administration press has loudly proclaimed the "conversion" of Mr. Chavannes, editor of the Des Moines Globe, a Republican who voted for Mr. Bryan on the money question in 1896. Mr. Chavannes has returned to the fold, however; has been elected a Republican precinct chairman, and his paper advocates the election of McKinley and Roosevelt this year. In an interview with the Omaha World-Herald, Mr. Chavannes gives the following candid reasons for supporting McKinley this year:

"I am a Republican and I do not have any faith in the Democratic party. I am giving the Republican national ticket my support now for the reason that I believe the election of McKinley means imperialism. By imperialism I mean just what the Democrats mean when they call Republicans imperialists."

He is supporting McKinley because he believes in imperialism; wants imperialism; and knows what ticket to support in order to get imperialism. A candidate who is getting converts because of their avowed belief in imperialism can hardly assert hereafter that imperialism is a "bugaboo."

Two Silent Statesmen.

Kansas City Times: The aloofness of Thomas B. Reed and Benjamin Harrison, the two bravest and most distinguished leaders of the Republican party, from participation in the canvass for the re-election of William McKinley cannot fail of having a telling influence upon the action in the forthcoming election of a very large number of voters belonging to that political organization.

Life in Sarawak.

A village in Sarawak, Borneo, usually consists of a single house of immense size, which affords accommodation to all the inhabitants. The house is built on posts ten or fifteen feet high; it has a verandah along its entire length, "in which is centred nearly all the social life of the community;" and from this verandah open out the private rooms devoted to each family. Cannibalism does not exist in Borneo; but strips of flesh are cut from the bodies of enemies, stored in bamboos, and used as an offering to the hawks from which the omens are taken. In certain cases of illness the patient would be persuaded to eat a small portion of human flesh as a curative agent; but this can hardly be regarded as cannibalism. In Dutch Borneo the people did at one time to a small extent eat human flesh; but the practice was stopped. For example, a male child might be very ill; and, as a last resource it would be considered right to sacrifice a less valuable female life to save him. In such a case, if the boy had a sister she would be killed and a small piece of her flesh be given to the patient to eat, under the impression that his life would thereby be preserved.

Paintings in Madrid Gallery.

The number of paintings in the Madrid gallery exceeds 2,200, and some idea of the astounding artistic value of the collection may be derived from the statement that it contains forty-six paintings by Murillo, fourteen by Zurbaran, fifty-eight by Ribera, sixty-four by Velasquez, fifty-five by Teniers, sixty-six by Rubens, ten by Raphael, twenty by Poussin, sixty-six by Luca Giordano, twenty-two by Van Duck, fifty-four by Breughel, ten by Claude Lorraine, sixteen by Guido Reni, forty-three by Titian, fifty-four by Tintoretto and twenty-five by Paul Veronese.

For logic read Burke and Bacon.

THE FARMERS AND THE WIRE TRUST.

The figures in the following article apply to Indiana as far as acreage and area is concerned. The moral of the article, however, will be readily seen by the farmer, wherever he may be found.

In the onward march of events it so happens that farmers prefer wire to wood for fencing their land. In the state of Indiana there are in round numbers say 200,000 farms, and it is estimated that the average farm contains 80 acres and that about one-sixth of these farms, say 33,000, are fenced with wire. There are numerous reasons urged by farmers for preferring wire to wood for fencing. The forests of Indiana in a large measure have disappeared, and timber suitable for rails has become scarce and costly and is too valuable for fencing; it is worth more to the farmers for lumber than it is for fencing material; besides wire, even if wood were plentiful, is more durable than wood. As a result wire has become universally popular for fencing. This fact accounts for the existence of the wire trust, an aggregation of capital of about $100,000,000, which has control of about 20 corporations engaged in the manufacture of wire suitable for fencing, exclusive of barbed wire, numbered as to size 9, 12, 13 and 16.

For the purpose of easy calculation to show to what extent the wire trust is a beneficiary of the Dingley protective tariff, it is worth while to approximate the amount of wire required to fence a farm of 80 acres, and the cost prior and subject to the operations of the trust. The outside fencing of an 80 acre farm would require 640 rods of fence, and it is estimated by those who know that the inside fencing equal to four lines across the farm would require as much more—total 1,280 rods.

Wire fence of a superior quality, four feet high, is manufactured, containing 10 pounds of wire to the rod; hence, 1,280 rods of fence would require 12,800 pounds of wire. Before the trust advanced prices this wire was sold to manufacturers of fencing at $1.65 per 100 pounds, costing $211.20 to properly fence an eighty acre farm.

The trust, taking advantage of the necessities of farmers, advanced the price of wire to $3.95 per 100 pounds—an advance of $2.30 per 100 pounds. As a result, manufacturers of wire fence, instead of being able to supply the required wire for an 80 acre farm for $211.20, are required to advance the price to $504.60—a difference of $293.40, which the farmer has to pay or go without wire fencing.

Going back to the estimate that one-sixth of the farms of Indiana—33,000, the average being 80 acres—are under wire fence, each requiring 12,800 pounds of wire fencing—it is seen that up to date 424,400,000 pounds of wire have been required to meet the demands of the Indiana farmers. If this wire had been sold at $1.65 per 100 pounds, it would have cost the Indiana farmers $7,002,800. If, however, the wire had cost $3.95 per 100 pounds, the place to which the trust has forced prices, then, in that case, the Indiana farmers would have paid $16,663,800—a difference of $9,661,000.

What is in store for Indiana farmers provided the wire trust continues its plundering policy? There are, according to the estimate made, 166,000 80 acre farms in Indiana, which under favorable conditions would have wire fences.

It has been shown that to fully fence an 80 acre farm 12,800 pounds of wire are required; hence to fence 166,000 such farms would require 2,125,800,000 pounds of wire. If this wire could be furnished at $1.65 per 100 pounds, which was the price prior to the advance made by the trust, it would cost the farmers of Indiana the sum of $35,075,700, but under the advance made by the trust to $3.95 per 100 pounds, the cost would be $83,969,100—an increase of $58,893,400.

The basis of the caluculations is approximately correct and demonstrates the purpose of the trust to rob the farmers of Indiana, who choose to substitute wire for wood in fencing their farms. The result has been, as has been stated, to paralyze the wire fencing industry. Farmers of Indiana have decided that they will not pay the trust its robber prices, and are discussing the enormous iniuty of the Republican tariff which fosters such plundering corporations as the wire trust. They say that a law which enables a combination of capital to perpetrate such colossal robberies of the farmers as the wire trust has inflicted upon them ought to be abolished, and since this cannot be accomplished while the Republican party is in power, a change in party control of the government has become an absolute necessity.

The Burden We Bought.

New York Herald: We certainly did the handsome thing by Spain in the late war. We paid her $20,000,000 in cash, then unstrapped the burden from her shoulders that she had been staggering under, strapped it on our own shoulders and are now doing a little staggering on our own account. We played the part of a very accommodating Don Quixote in that affair.

Imperialism Past and Present.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Imperialism first destroyed the Roman republic and then ruined Rome. Imperialism killed two republics in France and is waiting its opportunity to assassinate a third. Imperialism is a menace to the American republic as it was the destroyer of the great republics of ancient and modern Europe.

Slow but Steady Squeeze.

Boston Globe: The price of sugar has been raised almost a cent a pound since May 22, in eight different advances. The only thing that can be said in favor of the trust is that it has apparently tried to break the bad news gently.

Is It Necessary to Take the Hint.

"This comes from making love to the daughter of a genius."

"What is the trouble, Tom?"

"Why, her father has just invented a parlor clock that sounds an alarm at 10 o'clock, turns out the gas and opens the front door by a wire spring."—Chicago News.

Two Canals Binding Atlantic.

It is asserted that the future will see two canals binding the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The value of such connection can not be estimated. It will bring prosperity to the nation, as surely as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings health to the dyspeptic. Try it for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia or biliousness.

The Supreme Test.

Cobble—It' easy enough to ride in a car without paying your fare—just look blankly at the conductor.

Stone—Have you ever tried it when you didn't have any money in your pocket?—Harper's Bazar.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Choice of Two Evils.

"I see that the latest fashion in men's shirt waists is to have them button up the back."

"So? In that case every man will be compelled to have a valet."

"Or get married."—Buffalo Morning News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not Without Interest.

"Ugh!" exclaimed the exchange ticket, withdrawing as far as possible into the corner of the pocket, "you're from a pawnshop."

"Suppose I am?" retorted the pawn-ticket. "I'm the pawnshop's one redeeming feature."—Catholic Standard and Times.

CREAM SEPARATORS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

The De Laval Cream Separators have been awarded the GRAND PRIZE by the International Jury of Awards at the PARIS EXPOSITION, over many separator exhibits from various countries, the De Laval superiority being unquestionable in every material respect.

Lesser awards of different grades of medals, were made to several other makes of separators.

Hopeless Case.

Doctor—You want absolute relaxation; no mental or physical exertion of any kind.

Patient—Impossible, Doc, I ain't got inflooence enough to get a city hall job.—Chicago News.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Sagacious Precaution.

Bridegroom (returning from the honeymoon)—Do you keep the car thoroughly lighted going through the tunnel?

Brakeman—Yes, sir.

Bridegromm—All right. I'll go and get my wife.—Smart Set.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Clumsy Idiot.

"Woman," said the lecturer at the informal meeting, "in the East is only a domesticated animal here!"

The ladies present in large numbers glared at him amazedly.—Indianapolis Press.

Righteous Indignation.

"Did you kiss him?" demanded the mother.

"Certainly not!" indignantly replied the girl. "Do you think I'd be so forward?" And a few minutes later she gave a sigh of relief and muttered softly to herself: "Thank heaven, she didn't ask if he kissed me!"—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Mr. Gooph—I see that Brabant's Horse has captured some more Boer troops.

Mrs. Gooph—Is it an educated horse, dear?—Baltimore American.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use Parker's Hair Balsam and save your hair. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

His Obvious Vocation.

"That boy talks too much," said the disgusted father relative to his offspring. "You ought to whale it out of him."

"But what harm does it do?" asked the fond mother.

"Harm!" roared the father. "Harm! Why, if he isn't checked, the first thing we know he'll become a prize fighter or a free-silver crank."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Sherlock of Rag Men.

A rag-man who was gathering up worn out clothing in the country, purchased a pair of discarded trousers at a farmhouse, and remarked to the man of the house, as he paid for the stuff he had bought:

"I see that you are about to lose your land on a mortgage."

"Guess you are right," said the discouraged-looking farmer; "but will you tell me how the Sam Hill you found that out?"

"Easy enough," said the cheerful ragman, as he settled back in the seat of his peddling wagon. "I notice that these old pants are completely played out, so far as the part of 'em you sit down on is concerned, but they show mighty little wear anywhere else."—Buffalo News.

Big Oil Engine.

In the shops of the Southern Pacific railway, at Ogden, Utah, there was installed last week a thirty-six horsepower Diesel motor, by means of which it is expected to supply power for a machine shop through the use of crude California petroleum. As the use of this type of motor in the West is novel, much interest is being excited by the trial, for the oil fields of California provide much reason for desiring its success. The Diesel motor is essentially a gasoline engine, adapted to use crude petroleum or other oils direct. It operates on the four-stroke, or Otto cycle, but differs from other internal combustion motors in compressing a full charge of air to a point above the igniting point of the fuel, then injecting this fuel for a certain period into this red-hot air, where it burns with limits of pressure and temperature under perfect control. There are no explosions but steady combustion at a predetermined much lower temperature and without essential increase in pressure, the combustion line being practically an isothermal.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John C. Barber, St. Paul, Minn., passenger car truck; Dwight R. Dix, St. Paul, Minn., wardrobe; Charles W. Gordon, St. Paul, Minn., apparel cap; Henry C. Roth, Minneapolis, Minn., cutting scale for cheese, and calculating cheese cutter; William Shaw, Rapid City, S. D., sewing machine; Adolph A. Williams, Duluth, Minn., and G. W. Johnson, Superior, Wis., reversible propeller.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Paper From Turf.

According to the United States consul at Reichenberg, Germany, an Australian manufacturer, in his search for a cheap raw material for paper-making, has successfully experimented with turf. He claims to produce from the cleaned and bleached turf fibers a remarkably strong and durable paper. The method of manufacture is said to have been widely patented, and paper of various kinds, including pasteboard and paper boxes, is already being manufactured on a commercial scale.

$24.00 PER WEEK

To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The First American Visitor.

At the dinner of Oriel college, Oxford, after the commencement exercises, the toastmaster, in speaking of Prof. Chas. Eliot Nortn, one of the guests, referred to the first visitor from America to England, a cocoanut washed up on the Irish coast long before America was discovered. The nut was then richly mounted in silver, and has ever since, every year for centuries, stood on the table at the Oriel dinner before the provost of the college.—Baltimore Herald.

Sleepers for South Africa.

It is reported that the agent of a South African railway company is at present ordering in the south of Russia several millions of sleepers for a new railway in South Africa, the total of the amount required being 3,500,000.—Anglo-Russian.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The Savage Bachelar.

"I am so afraid of storms," said the Sweet Young Thing. "Aren't you afraid of storms?"

"Me?" replied the Savage Bachelor. "I ain't married."—Indianapolis Press.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

His Choice.

Cholly—Charming widow, isn't she? They say she is going to marry again.

Algy—I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband.

Cholly—Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first husband.—Illustrated Bits.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Conceded.

"Mandy," said her elderly relative, "that young Spoonamore hasn't a cent to his name. You would be simply crazy to marry him!"

"I am, auntie," replied Miss Mandy.—Chicago Tribune.

A Matter of Capacity.

Van Gilbilt—I have just had my yacht remodeled.

Billyboy—Why, I didn't know she needed it.

Van Giltbit—Oh, yes. I can stow away twice as much liquor in her now as I could before.—Smart Set.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

"You contend that oleomargarine is just as good as butter, don't you?"

"It's better," answered the dealer, without hesitation. "It pays several times the profit."—Washington Star.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Believed in Woman's Rights.

Stox—Do you believe in women having the same rights as men?

Sluggs—Yes, I do. There was one stood in front of where I sat in a car to-day and tramped all over my feet, and if she'd been a man I would have hit her one, sure.—Detroit Free Press.

All After Mr. Rockefeller.

Dr. Harper, of the University of Chicago has British rivals in his designs on John D. Rockefeller's millions. At the time of Mr. Rockefeller's visited London, in July, his presence at the Savoy hotel had not been chronicled more than twenty-four hours before hundreds of letters began to arrive for him. His secretary opened only enough to observe that every mendicant and institution in the empire was possessed of a desire to make the acquaintance of the Rockefeller munificence. The applications ranged from requests for a ton of coal to petitions for the endowment of colleges and orphan asylums, and they are still coming. Mr. Rockefeller will return to London late in the fall. There awaits him at the Savoy a bundle of letters nearly two feet square.—Correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.

This is the time of the year when men would like to have a law passed to prevent women from housecleaning.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.

EDNA FREDERICK.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours

MISS EDNA FREDERICK,

Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

MARY A. HIPLE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

What He Would Get.

Some years ago the Prince of Wales visited a factory where a large number of men were employed. The prince asked one of the workmen, who was perfectly ignorant as to the identity of the stranger, who was addressing him:

"What wages do the men have here?"

"Well," replied the honest workman, respectfully scratching his head and partially lifting his cap with the same hand, "that depends on what they is. A chap like you would get about eighteen bob a week."

The prince often relates the story with a smiling face.—Tit-Bits.

Clearly Defined.

Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—Say, cousin, what's a periphrasis?

Miss Browning (of Boston)—A periphrasis is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity circumscribing an infinitesimal idealty interred in a verbal profundity.

Miss Olive—Thanks. I thought it was something like that, but I wasn't quite sure.—Chicago News.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Believed in Woman's Rights.

Stox—Do you believe in women having the same rights as men?

Sluggs—Yes, I do. There was one stood in front of me where I sat in a car to-day, and she tramped all over my feet, and if she'd been a man I would have hit her one, sure.—Detroit Free Press.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

2,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

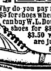
POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

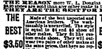
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES, UNION MADE



The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1876.


A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE.

Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same prices, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them.

THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SEND NO MONEY

$11.25

Cut out and return this ad, and we will send you this high grade, high arm, 20-year guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. If you find it perfectly satisfactory, equal to the highest grade sewing machine sold everywhere at $30.00 to $40.00, pay the freight agent Our Special Offer Price, $11.25 and freight charges. Use the machine three months and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with quilter, screwdrivers, bobbins, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak 5-drawer, drop head cabinet. Has every improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN EVER HEARD OF. Write for free Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c; all Druggists! (If it fails—it is free.)

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N W N U —No. 39.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900. NUMBER 11.

BRYAN AND LIND

TOUR OF THE STATE BY THE TWO GREAT LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE.

Grand Outpouring of the People and Magnificent Display of Enthusiasm. Sweeps Over the Whole State Like an Irresistible, Overwhelming Tidal Wave. Unparalleled in the History of the State. Trade Balance Fallacy—Expansion vs. Imperialism — Roundup of Reform Press Notes and Comment for the Week, Etc., Etc.

REFORM PRESS BUREAU.
ST. PAUL, Oct. 1, 1900.

Bryan's tour of Minnesota has been one grand triumphal march. It far surpassed all precedent and even all expectations. Everywhere the people gathered in countless numbers and came from great distances to see and hear their great leaders, Bryan and Lind. It has been an outpouring of people such as Minnesota has never seen before. The enthusiasm displayed was overwhelming, irresistable. It swept over the country like a tidal wave and carried everything before it. Many a voter who was hesitating on the brink, plunged in and declared himself for Bryan and Lind with a will and a vim that guarantees an overwhelming victory in November.

Nor was the enthusiasm confined to any class or locality. Farmers with their wives and families drove across country dozens of miles to hear Bryan and Lind. In Duluth the laboring men were so anxious for an opportunity to hear Bryan, that they asked him to speak to them before they went to work in the morning, before 6 o'clock. The greatest demonstrations of all were the Twin City meetings. The surging masses of humanity that had gathered to greet their leaders, the magnificent display of enthusiasm, all this has no parallel in the history of the state, and augurs well for the future.

Bob Dunn's speech against the present state administration is about the weakest thing on record. Democrats have at least one advantage in the present campaign. They don't have to go back a generation or two to dig up ancient fossils in the boneyard of antiquity to throw at our opponents. We can find carloads of brickbats and cobblestones on the streets and highways just anywhere. The greatest part of the speech is devoted to a eulogy of Minnesota, its growth and prosperity. But Minnesota has not grown because of the Republican administrations, but rather in spite of it. The growth of Minnesota is not due to the Republican party but to the energy, intelligence and thrift of her citizens, her wonderful resources and natural advantages.

If the opposition can't find anything stronger against Governor Lind, they certainly won't cut much ice. They had better go out of the business. The whole affair looks like a confession of incompetence on the part of the opposition to make a case, more than anything else. A state with such resources and such energetic inhabitants as Minnesota has, could not be retarded even by administrations of driveling, imbeciles or arrant knaves, and in this respect the Republican administrations have not all been nearly as bad as they might have been. A few of them even came up to a very fair standard of innocuous mediocrity.

Down in the Minnesota River valley live three farmers, Jones, Brown and Smith. Each owns a nice farm of 160 acres. Jones had his farm mortgaged for $5,000 at 6 per cent. During the past year he sold and took to town farm products amounting to $1,000, i. e., his exports amounted to $1,000. Now, the first thing he did was to pay the interest on the mortgage amounting to $300. This left him $700 which he spent in clothing, furniture, farm implements, etc. His exports amounted to $1,000, his imports to $700, leaving a trade balance of $300 in his favor, according to McKinley's way of figuring.

Brown's farm was not mortgaged. He also exported $1,000 worth of farm produce, all of which he invested in clothing and other necessities of life, farm implements, etc. His imports and exports were equal.

Smith not only owned his farm, he had also lent out $5,000 to various people from which he realized the sum of $300 in interest. He also sold $1,000 worth of farm produce, all of which he invested in improvements, machinery, etc. His imports amounted to $1,300, his exports to $1,000, leaving a trade balance of $300 against him. His imports were $300 more than his exports.

According to McKinley's way of figuring, Jones was the most prosperous of these men, because his exports were $300 more than his imports, leaving a trade balance of $300 in his favor. To argue that we are prosperous because we export more than we import is a fallacy like the rest of McKinley's arguments. The simple fact is, that countless millions of foreign capital are invested in this country and the interest on these investments has to be paid for by products which we export and for which we consequently receive no returns.

The only other country which has a similar trade balance in her favor is poor, down-trodden, starving India, which is similarly obliged to pay interest on immense investments of British capital, while in the case of Great Britain, which has invested immense sums in foreign countries, the imports far exceed the exports in value.

What a tremendous waste of raw material at the university for our respected friend, Dr. W. W. Folwell, and General Solicitor M. D. Grover of the Great Northern railway, to be making addresses upon the subject of "Trusts," when our great and good political authority, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, declares that there are no such things as trusts!

"We will give you the flag but not the constitution," is what the Republican administration says to the Philippines. The flag is merely an emblem. It has been held in the hands of traitors like Burr, and martyrs like Lincoln. It has floated over the slaughter of striking miners in Montana, and over the heroic fields of '76. It is merely an emblem. In the hands of a patriot, it stands for all that is good and holy. In the hands of the carpet-bagger, the demagogue, the thief and the knave, it is a meaningless rag, or possibly even a cloak and pretext for his villany.

The Constitution is a guarantee of equal rights and privileges to all. It is the thing itself of which the flag is the emblem. Without the Constitution the flag is nothing. Wherever the Constitution is extended, it becomes at once the paramount influence in the life of all that live under it. It is the same to all men at all times everywhere. It is an incalculable power for the uplifting of men, for justice and liberty. It may be abused at times, but it carries within itself the power to remedy all such abuses.

But this is the thing which the administration will not extend to the Philippines. McKinley will not give them the Constitution, but he does offer to them an emblem which may stand for much or nothing, accordingly as it is in the hands of a patriot or of a knave.

Says Mac to the Philippines—"You see we can't let you have the Constitution, but we will bring the flag, which represents the Constitution and wave it over you, and in our hands, that will be just as good as the Constitution, for you know we are all patriots and you can surely take my word for it, for you know I am a good and holy man and I am actuated only by the deepest sense of duty and I go to church every Sunday and contribute liberally to the missionary fund, but if you won't take my word for it and refuse to submit, I shall come over there and shoot down every mother's son of you, and wade in gore up to my neck."

But the untutored Filipino thought he smelled a rat and would not submit, and Mac started in to carry out his threat, and the Filipino wouldn't stand and take it meekly, but tried to get in a lick edgewise occasionally, and so they are at it ever since and Justice sits on her eternal throne with blindfolded eyes and the man who calls the slaughter in the Philippines inhuman murder and criminal aggression, is denounced as a traitor by Republican demagogues and mountebanks.

When we annex new territory, parcel it out into free and sovereign states and territories, make the inhabitants free and sovereign citizens of the United States and guarantee to them the full benefits of the Constitution, that is what made us a great nation, that is expansion. When by slaughter and bloodshed we conquer populous islands without extending to them the rights and privileges of the Constitution, without admitting them into the Union as free states, without making the inhabitants free and sovereign citizens of the United States, that is contrary to the Declaration of Independence, that is imperialism. The Democratic party has always been the party of expansion, the policy which has extended the flag and the Constitution from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Republican party has become the party of imperialism, the policy which proposes to extend the flag by bloodshed and slaughter regardless of cost, but is not willing to extend the Constitution with its guarantee of equal rights and privileges to all.

In the latest of the Republican national press documents three savage sheets were devoted to showing the prosperity of the campaign as gauged by bank deposits, absolutely ignoring the fact that money piled up in banks is no evidence of prosperity. It is when money is out doing its work of stimulating business that the country prospers. The enormous accumulation of money in banks is one of the ills that the people have to complain of. It does nobody any good there, neither helping business that needs it, nor bringing returns to the people who own it.

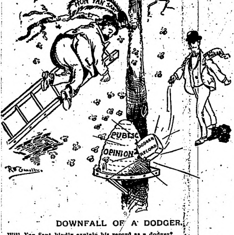
Speaking of Authority Hanna, here comes Republican Governor Mount of Indiana calling Hanna down in the following fashion: "If Hanna made that statement (that there are no trusts) he either did not know what he was talking about or wanted to fool the people of the country. There ARE trusts in this country and they are fast grinding the life out of the American people and I hope the people will rise in their might and crush them."

If Bryan and the anti-imperialists are responsible for the present continuation of the war in the Philippines, will the Republican press kindly tell us who was responsible for it, before Bryan took an interest in the Philippines? A people that has fought for liberty as long as the Filipinos, don't mind keeping on a little longer. That's the reason why they are at it still.

The work of the state board of equalization was brought to a close last week. The work this board has accomplished, under the administration of John Lind, and under his personal direction shows more than anything else the purpose of Governor Lind to secure justice for all, and equal privileges for none; to make every one bear an equal share of the burdens of the government, and not let them rest only on those who are least able to bear them. A full report of the work accomplished in revising the tax assessments of the state will be published next week.

F. J. L.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.



DOWNFALL OF A DODGER.

Will Van Sant kindly explain his record as a dodger?

Will he kindly explain why, as a member of the legislature, he failed to vote on certain bills which were in the interests of labor, in the interests of the people, which the people demanded?

The people of Minnesota want a governor who will be a governor of the people and for the people, and not the puppet of special interests.

EXPANSION VS. IMPERIALISM

American Policy Towards Inferior Races and Disorganized Communities.

Vain Attacks by Opposition on Lind's Efficient and Honest Administration.

Imperialist of 1811—Willing to Extend the Flag But Not the Constitution.

Why should we follow after strange gods? No new problem faces the American people on land or sea. There is plenty of good tested patriotic American precedent.

You say: "Those Filipinos are so low in the scale of civilization. They are an inferior race." Suppose for the sake of argument we allow this. Have we not met "inferior" races before? After much experimenting and more injustice, we have finally developed a tolerably just Indian policy and service. Why not apply to the Filipinos the principles and practices that have been found successful and consonant with our fundamentals of government when applied to other barbarous races? What are these principles?

(a) We have never deprived the Indian of his self-government. No, sir. Never. We never sent governors or judges or chiefs of police to the Indians. The Indian agent has many sins to answer for, but thank God, he never tried to govern the Indian. So he could have been worse. We have let the Indian keep his tribal organization as long as he pleases. We do not meddle with tribal affairs.

(b) We have never taxed the Indian. We have reasoned that taxation without representation is contrary to our theory of government.

(c) The relation of the United States with the Indian tribes has always been regulated by treaty. The United States government has not felt too big to talk it over with even the smallest and dirtiest Indian tribe. And why should it? Only he, who is wrong is afraid of ventilating the subject in friendly conversation. Why does not McKinley dare to talk it over with the ambassadors of the Tagals? Does he then realize that his case is so hopelessly bad?

(d) We have as a rule procured a cession of the land occupied by the Indians before we have taken possession of it. Thus we have often bought our territory twice; once from some European "colonizing power," and again from the natives.

The above, besides being a brief summary of our Indian policy is also an exact summary of what we haven't done in our new possessions. We have refused the natives self-government; we have taxed them without their consent; we have refused to treat with them even when they have humbly begged to be allowed to plead their own cause; we have appropriated their territory without even consulting them much less paying them for it.

And now virtuous McKinley and saintly Beveridge are surprised and grieved to find the natives up in arms against us! Strange, isn't it?

Why should we thus depart from all our former practices and traditions?

Because the administration is plutocratic and Anglo-maniacal. The English are often praised for their wise colonial policy. Come to think of it, however, the English system is liberal only to colonies settled by Europeans. Canada and Australia have liberty galore, but how about India, Soudan, the Kaffirs? The English policy towards "inferior" races has been simple, direct, and "strenuous." We now follow the English policy of transmitting civilization via the bayonet route; first we knock our inferior brother down, then rob him, and then revive him by rum and religion. Then we expect him humbly to thank us for civilizing him and to work as a vassal to enrich our trader and spoils politician.

We have left the enlightened, humane, and progressive American method of dealing with inferior races and adopted the brutal, mediaeval, selfish European method.

Why? Partly because the administration is in love with everything English, partly because the English system is more profitable for the capitalist and pot-hunting politician.

Sometimes a quite different excuse is given for American murder and rapine in the "colonies" It is claimed that society is in such a disorganized state there that before anything elese, we must restore order.

Now, this is a lie, of course. We have never been able to find an imperialist who could give even the shadow of a proof that there would be a bit more murder or arson or larceny or adultery or drunkenness in Luzon than in Ohio if the American army were not there. Now several hundreds are murdered every week, but the American army does the murdering. Property is destroyed—by the Americans. The prostitutes and the saloons are numerous. Yes but we brought them there.

But for argument's sake, let the imperialists have the benefit of the lie. Suppose the Philippines are disorganized. Suppose that without an army, life and property would be in danger. Then, what is the American policy in that case?

We had a similar one at the end of the Civil war. Then the Southern states were disorganized. The military and carpet bag government of the North was far from ideal, but we did not so far forget the Declaration of Independence as to try to set up anything but a self-government. The provisional arrangements were for the express purpose of establishing a stable and free self-government. Every one of the states got back all their original rights, but this is precisely what we have expressly declared we will not do in the Philippines We refused to pass the resolution declaring that our arbitrary government was to be only temporary. It was the vote of a Republican Vice President, who is now in glory—let us hope—which fixed our policy as that of an indefinite tyranny.

New occasions teach new duties, to be sure. But it can never be our duty to retrograde. By all means let us advance to something nobler than our present Indian policy or our recent carpetbag government. But don't let us advance to the rear. The English plan of dealing with "natives" was a good and merciful one in its day. Compared with the earlier method of making the inferior race slaves, or the Assyrian one of flaying the captives alive; it is relatively very humane to rob the "silent, sullen kin" simply of their civil liberty and a modicum of their property. But compared with the American policy of actually respecting the rights of even a weaker race, the English-aping policy of our administration is sheer barbarism.—Steel Pen.

DUNN'S CHEAP TALK.

State Auditor Dunn was under the necessity of going back a long way to find an argument against the present able and honest governor, and such part of the state government as he is responsible for. Back to 1857 to find sins of the fathers that are visited upon the second and third generations of their children; and what was this sin? A new state, without wagon roads or railroads, whose resources were unknown and undeveloped. A land, the fertility of whose soil had not yet been fairly tested, and if the test was favorable, without means to transport the products to market. And these awful democratic fathers, having faith and courage and a belief in the future of this state, whose greatness they could only catch a glimpse of and the reality of which has exceeded all prophecy, actually borrowed money to build roads and bridges, encouraged the building of railroads, and pledged the credit of the state as security. This is what Bob Dunn, as a lot of his loyalty-to-party, has dug up against John Lind, and advances as a serious reason why the people should not again vote for him for governor.

In addition to this charge, which smells of mould and decay, he calls attention to the grain inspection department, and the only fault he could find is that it has cost more in 1900 than in some preceding year. Well, is the state not growing? Have we not two million people to a million and a half some years ago? And he could not find this disparagement without an unfair comparison as to time. Supposing it be true that the service is costing more this year than in 1898, this is more than counterbalanced by the fact that the grain growers are receiving fair and just treatment. We hear no more of undergrading, excessive dockage, and unjust weights, but let us quote a letter from Auditor Dunn's essay. He gives the expenses of the grain department for crop years, that is to say from Sept. 1st to Aug. 31st, as follows:

And continues:

1895	$147,522.22
1896	174,808.24
1897	176,220.97
1898	191,681.12
1899	213,764.54
1900	207,955.59
Board of Appeals, 1900	14,233.00

Comparing the expenses of the year 1900 with those for 1898, that is the first full year of Democratic administration, with the last full year of Republican administration of the department, it is seen that the expenses of grain inspection during 1900 exceed the 1898 expenses $16,274.47. We submit that the above proves nothing against the administration of Chief Inspector Reishus, but on the contrary the figures given, when properly construed, show that he has been able notwithstanding many obstacles and unfavorable conditions of the crop year of 1900, which Mr. Clausen has recently stated in a public interview was one of the extraordinary difficulties, owning to the poor crop, unseasonable weather, etc., and in fact that Mr. Reishus was "up against the real thing," and he had no criticism to make against his management to materially reduce the expenses.

Please note Mr. Reishus was in office the full crop year, viz., from August, 1899, to August, 1900, and the figures given by the state adiutor for 1900 are $207,955.58, while for the year 1899, when Clausen was in office, a part of which time was in Governor Lind's administration the expenses were $213,808.95, showing a reduction by Reishus of $5,808.95, which will strike everybody who is not prejudiced as doing exceedingly well under the circumstances.

THE IMPERIALISTS OF 1811.

Depend upon, it before the campaign is very much older the Republicans will be anxious to forget all about the Louisiana purchase. Just keep your eyes open, and you will soon notice the Republican orator and quillpusher dodging this topic as he would smallpox or the Philippine leprosy.

For the Republicans are correct when they say that there were Imperialistic plans in connection with the Louisiana territory.

But the leader of the Imeprialists was not Thomas Jefferson, but Josiah Quincey, not a Democrat, but a lineal ancestor of the present Republican party.

In 1811 the Democrats decided to admit the present Louisiana as a state. Louisiana was the first state proposed that lay outside the boundaries of the territory of the original United States. But the Democrats were expansionists then as now, and they wished to extend the Union with its liberty and self-government to the west side of the Mississippi.

The Imeprialists were "little Americans" then as now. They with Josiah Quincey in the lead, demanded that the Union be not extended west of the Mississippi, but that this territory be governed as an imperial domain, as a vassal territory, as a crown colony. Is not that precisely the argument of the little Americans today, namely, that we must not extend the blessings of liberty and self-government to any country separated from us by water? The only difference was that the Imperialist of 1811 would make fresh water (the Mississippi) the insurmountable barrier for freedom; while now the water to keep out freedom must be salt.

If these little American Imperialists had succeeded in keeping the republic from expanding, if they had annexed to it an empire, there would not have been any state of Minnesota. There would have been the Imperial Province of Minnesota.

How would you have liked the following program?

Mark Hanna's son as governor of Minnesota, with a dozen of McKinley's, Heath's and Quay's nephews as our council to make laws for us, just as they are now doing in the Porto Rico, If we had dared to oppose those bloodsuckers, we had been rebels, our property would have been confiscated, our houses burned, and our people killed at the rate of three hundred a week, just as we, mark you, are doing in the Philippines.

What a rich field the trans-Mississippi country would have been for the trust-maker, the spoil-taker and the land-raker! There would have been spoils galore for all the hungry wardheelers and perjured campaign-liars of the dominant party. How conducive to prosperity would not a Mississippi tariff have been!

Steamboat Captain Van Sant would be chasing the anti-imperialist, John Lind, with a winchester to get the prize put on him by a benevolent, paternal, imperial government. This would be a much simpler and safer process for the Republicans than the coming fall elections.

The Imperialists were not successful in 1811. We preferred to expand in those days. We did not wish any vassal territory. Then the American flag was the emblem of liberty, not imperialism.

Shall we change now? Are we ready today to commit the treason against our land and its constitution that we scorned to commit in 1811?—Steel Pen.

The Republicans are dodging, they are scared, they don't dare to come out in fair and square discussion of the main issue. They try to dodge the trust question by saying: "There are no trusts." They try to dodge the question of imperialism by asserting that expansion and imperialism are the same. When a man does not dare to come out in a fair and open discussion, but tries to evade the question by dodging, it simply means that he considers his case hopeless.

Van Sant the Dodger has been assured the support of all the tax dodging corporations in the state. "Birds of a feather—"

MAKES A WORSE MIX

CHINESE EMPIRE ISSUES SOME EDICTS.

Throws Into Greater Confusion the Already Complicated Chinese Situation—Report That Allies Have Seized Shan Hai Kwan—The Emperor Renews His Request to Russia and Japan for Their Aid in the Peace Negotiations—Empress Now Realizes the True Nature of the Crisis.

London, Oct. 1.—Beyond the issuance of a numbebr of Chinese edicts, which throw into greater confusion the already complicated Chinese situation, there is little news in this morning's papers. From Shanghai comes an unconfirmed report that the allies have seized Shan Hai Kwan. All the reports with regard to the edicts emanate from Shanghai. According to the advices in addition to the edicts ordering Grand Councillor Kuan Kang to offer oblations before the coffin of Baron von Ketteler and the edict directing that Li Hung Chang's entire plan be followed with regard to the punishment of the princes and higher ministers of state responsible for the anti-foreign outbreaks and the decree ordering that funeral honors be paid in Pekin and Tokio to the remains of Sugiyama Akira, the

Murdered Chancellor

of the Japanese legation, Emperor Kwang Su has addressed further letters to the czar and mikado renewing his request for their aid in the peace negotiations. Various opinions are expressed as to the edicts. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"The severe punishment ordered by Emperor Kwang Su will only mean a money fine. There are traces of Li Hung Chang's under American influence in the edicts.

On the other hand the Standard's Shanghai correspondent remarks:

"The empress now realizes the true nature of the crisis. After consultin the emperor she summoned the court dignitaries, and upon their assembling, while she remained silent, the emperor in a loud voice

Delivered a Tirade

which lasted a couple of hours against the courtiers. Then in an angry voice he dismissed them. After this the decrees were issued."

While these have been promulgated feverish war preparations are reported from Shanghai and new appointments have been made to the hinese army and navy.

"The Chinese Official Gazette has resumed publication," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Sept. 24, "and contains an order directing the pekin officials to follow the court, unless their duties here prevent them leaving. British looting continues and daily auctions are held at the legation. This is ukely to last all winter. Members of the nobility are the heaviest losers, Prince Ching in particular."

HAY TAKES HOLD.

Secretary of State Resumes the Duties of His Office.

Washington, Oct. 1. — Secretary of State Hay returned yesterday from his summer's vacation in New Hampshire and to-day will occupy his desk at the state department. Dr. Hill, who has been acting secretary the latter part of the summer, called early last evening and spent several hours with the secretary. To all other callers Mr. Hay excused himself. There were no new advices awaiting him. He expressed his satisfaction with the steps taken by the government, and gave a final and emphatic denial to the allegations recently set afloat that there were differences of opinion between himself and others of the administration on our policy toward China. He reiterated the statement of Dr. Hill that the secretary had been in constant touch and communication with the department during the progress of negotiations and was in thorough accord with the action of this government in every phase of the situation. Mr. Hay said he "was in the usual health of a man of his age," and would resume his regular duties to-day.

Beyond the return of Secretary Hay the day passed without Chinese developments. A special dispatch from Berlin asserting a belief there that the United States was about to issue a note on the question of partition of China was repudiated in an authoritative quarter. It was stated that not only is there no note about to be issued respecting the matter of the partition of China, but that there is no note whatever regarding Chinese policy now in process of formulation by this government.

Russian Legation Departs.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The following dispatch, dated Pekin, Sept. 27, has been received from M. De Giers, Russian minister to China: "In accordance with orders from the highest quarters I am leaving for Tientsin with the whole legation."

Injured by an Explosion.

Beaver Crossing, Neb., Oct. 1. — A terrible gas explosion occurred in the Eager Mercantile company's acetylene gas plant yesterday. Earl Eager, one of the owners, had his jaw broken in three places and his life hangs in the balance. Homer Houchen, a clerk, had both arms broken and was otherwise bruised. Charles Simonton, druggist, is badly injured about the hands and one foot. A lighted match caused the explosion.

oLoks Like Murder.

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Late Saturday night the mangled body of Patrick Mullen was found on the track of the electric railroad at Cuyahoga Falls. At first it was thought he had been killed by a car. Yesterday discoveries were made which indicate that Mullen was murdered back of a blacksmith shop about a quarter of a mile away, where his hat was found beside a pool of blood. It is believed the body was placed on the track by his murderers. He had considerable money when last seen alive.

POWERS TO PAY.

Samoans to Be Rewarded for the Surrender of Rifles.

Washington, Oct. 1. — Baron Speck von Sternberg, German charge d'affaires, was at the state department Saturday in reference to closing up that branch of the Samoan agreement relative to the payment to the native Samoans the value of the rifles surrendered by them. When the Samoan commissioners arrived at Apia they deemed it expedient first to secure the disarmament of the belligerent native factions. This was agreed to by the natives on the understanding that $12.50 for each rifle would be paid. Some 3,000 rifles were turned over. The natives now ask the payment of the money, and Dr. Solf, the governor, has proposed that the payment shall be made under restrictions proposed by the foreign consuls in order that the considerable amount of money involved shall not lead to disorder among the natives. The three parties interested in Samoa at the time of the surrender of the rifles—United States, Germany and Great Britain—will jointly contribute the amount required and no difficulty is apprehended in making the settlement.

CORBETT REFUSES TO TALK.

Has Come Back to Meet Charges—Makes Up With His Wife.

New York, Oct. 1.—James J. Corbbett returned from Europe on the Campania. The only one who met him at quarantine was his legal representative, Emanuel Friend, and he and the fighter held a conference while the ship was groping her way to her dock through the fog. The gang plank of the Campania had hardly put out before the form of Corbett appeared. He looked well and was dressed in a long brown mackintosh and wore a brown Derby. He carried a hat box which appeared to be his only piece of baggage, for this was chalked by the custom house people without causing him any delay, and he was then hurried off the pier by Mr. Friend and John Considine and another friend. The last two were on the dock to welcome him. As he was leaving the pier Mr. Corbett said hurriedly to the reporters:

"I have come back to meet any charges which may be made against me. That is all I have got to say and that is all I am going to say."

It is believed that all differences between Corbett and his wife have been settled. Husband and wife dined together at a restaurant and later appeared at a place of amusement. It is now said that Mrs. Corbbett will not press the divorce suit which she threatened to bring.

THE BRITISH FLAG IS RAISED.

Portion of the Porcupine District in Alaska Under Its Folds.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 1.—A dispatch received here, dated from the British commissioner's camp near Porcupine City, Alaska, says that Archer Martin, justice of the supreme court of British Columbia and head of the British commission, raised the British flag Sept. 17. He took possession of that portion of the Porcupine district recently declared to be British territory, at least for the time being, by the international boundary commission. He then declared that the Americans, who own all the claims in this district, should at once apply to have their titles confirmed by this commission.

MAY STAY OUT HOUR LONGER.

Curfew Will Not Ring Until 11 p. m. at Manila Hereafter.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Gen. MacArthur recently issued a general order for the betterment of the government of the city of Manila as follows:

"Existing orders requiring residents of the city of Manila to confine themselves to their homes after 10 o'clock p. m. are hereby amended to extend the hour to 11 o'clock p. m., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police. Saloons will be closed at 10 o'clock p. m., and the sale of liquor is prohibited after that hour."

WILL COST ABOUT $15,000,000.

Big Expenses Entailed in Taking of the Country's Census.

Washington, Oct. 1.—So far as the work has progressed it appears likely that the present census will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The census bureau finished the enumeration of all the cities in the United States of over 25,000 inhabitants with the exception of Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma. The work of announcing the states will come next, beginning with Arkansas, probably to-day or to-morrow.

MAY TRY ANOTHER METHOD.

Speed of New Warships May Not Be Tried Over Measured Course.

Washington, Oct. 1.—It has been proposed to the navy department that the trial trips of the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo boats Paul Jones and Preble shall be in San Francisco bay by the standardized screw method instead of over a measured course, as is customary. The craft are now being built by the Union Iron works of San Francisco. A determination has not been reached yet, and it will depend upon the decision of the bureau chiefs as to the practicability of the plan.

HOBSON'S EYES ARE PAINING.

Lieutenant Has Asked for Six Months' Leave of Absence.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Lieut. Hobson has applied to the navy department for six months' leave of absence because of trouble which has developed with his eyes. He has experienced considerable pain with his eyes of late, particularly when exposed to strong light, and it is understood that a specialist has recommended that the organs be given a complete rest for six months.

TWO OCEAN BOATS COLLIDE.

Norwegian Steamer Calanda and Japanese Steamer Ise Maru Come Together.

Nagasaki, Oct. 1. — The Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Japanese steamer Ise Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwo Shima. The Calanda was sunk and forty-five of her passengers and crew drowned. The Ise Maru put in at Iwo Shima. The Calanda was a vessel of 865 tons register. She was last reported as having arrived at Nagasaki Aug. 8 from Kure.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" **FREE**

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(*Patent Attorneys*,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound......20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

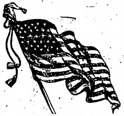
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, OCT., 3, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEARBY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK C. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.
Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	E. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist.	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

W. J. Bryan: The fact that the trusts support the republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as its draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

Mrs. S. F. Norton, treasurer of the newly organized Woman's Bryan Anti-Trust and Anti-War Club, made a ringing speech at the first meeting of the club, in which she said: "It behooves every man who is suffering from the results of combined capital to vote for that candidate who at least promises to destroy those conditions which oppress him. Every man whose living is earned by the sweat of his brow is to-day the slave of the money power. Vote for the man who believes trusts exist and promises to crush them, who pledges himself in no measured terms to the protection of your interests."

Ex-Senator Gorman, whose policial judgment is conceded to be as good as that of any man in the country, was in Washington this week, and said of the outlook: "There is a drift—a very decided drift—in favor of the democrats which justifies the hope that Bryan will be elected. Political conditions seem much as they were in 1892. The men who are managing for the democrats in New York say that they are going to carry the state. They are sincerely confident. They believe they are going to succeed. The democratic managers generally feel confidence in the general situation and believe that Mr. Bryan is going to be elected. The drift is strongly in that direction."

Sins of Commission.

What has President McKinley done to turn against him so many thousand of his fellow-citizens who aided in his election? He has trampled the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence under foot and turned his back upon the traditions of the republic. He has involved the country in foreign entanglements from which it will be difficult to withdraw. He has inaugurated a war of conquest upon an inoffensive people which has already continued a year and a half without results and which bids fair to continue indefinitely. To maintain this unjust war the people of the United States are compelled to provide men and money and to pay war taxes when there should be pe c?. And finally, under this administration and largely by virtue of law passed since Mr. McKinley became president, trusts have greatly multiplied and have flourished.—Baltimore Sun.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

JUSTICE OBSTRUCTED.

McKinley Violated Principles of the Constitution.

WRONGED PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

Guilty by His Own Confession of the First Count Made Against King George in the Declaration of Independence—Has Not Even the Tinsel Excuse of "Sovereign Right."

While there is not one of the Mark Hanna-Kelly-Quay-Roosevelt school of politicians that would acknowledge it, there should nevertheless be such a thing as ethics in politics; for every man there are a few "thou shalt nots," and it is an audacious affront upon logic and common sense to say that everything goes with a nation. There are a few things that a government, even allowing that it is directed by such a wise and benevolent group as the coterie named above, should not do. We are presumably a free people—in national affairs a sort of free moral agent. There are certain liberties we can take with ourselves, but it by no means follows that we can take the same liberties with others. It is all very well for us acknowledging that, while we are sufficiently abject to tolerate the bull pen form of government in our own country, it by no means follows that because we are willing to live under such a government, or, rather, such a lack of government, that we have a right to impose the same conditions upon an alien people against their protest.

There is nothing organically wrong in the idea of expansion. The American private land holder has a perfect right to possess himself of adjacent property if he complies with certain ethical ideas that have been embodied in the laws of his country. Even Mark Hanna would probably be disinclined to proclaim publicly that, in his belief, it was justifiable to shoot a man in order to become the proud possessor of a quarter section of land. The argument holds as regards national affairs. While it might be perfectly proper for us under some conditions to possess ourselves of innumerable oriental isles, it is wrong, and very decidedly wrong, for us to shoot all the inhabitants in order to get a quitclaim deed. The American people have a right to arm themselves for defense, but the American people, much less the president of the United States, have no right to send 100,000 troops abroad in order to force American rule upon a people who do not desire it, even though their objections may seem trivial to us, who do enjoy its beneficence.

In this connection it might be well for the American people to remember that for a president to act in the absence of constitutional authority is to act in violation of his solemn oath of office. An attempt was once made to impeach a president who had infringed upon the constitution much less seriously than had President "Mark Hanna-McKinley."

The constitution of the United States is, after all, nothing but the legal expressions set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps it might not be considered high treason to call attention to a few of the precepts of that now, in certain quarters, almost obsolete and forgotten document. Among other things that were set may be mentioned the following. The sentences were hurled at the head of a bad king, but they may apply equally well in the case of a bad president. He has, said the Declaration:

"Obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

Since the constitution is simply the legal expression of the Declaration, it follows that McKinley, in violating the principles of the Declaration, violates the constitution. President McKinley is by confession made guilty of the first count made against King George. In Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines he has obstructed the administration of justice. He has denied common justice to the people of Porto Rico, who came to us as allies; he is wronging the Cubans, who are our wards from the simple fact that we rescued them from the tyranny of the Spanish, and he is arresting the people of the Philippines because his pet, Otis, was not competent or just enough to treat them fairly. President McKinley is indicted by the same sentences that indicted the poor British king, and he has not even the Englishman's tinsel excuse of "sovereign right."

How long will the American people tolerate a state of affairs like that in the Philippines and China? How long will they suffer to be controlled by such enemies of the republic as Hanna?—Governor Pingree.

Vermont Points to Bryan.

Vermont has revealed to the Anglo-Republicans, if they did not know before, what the matter is with their party, and they will be still wiser in November, when, if Republican losses and Democratic gains should be in the same proportion throughout the country as they have been in Vermont, Bryan would be elected by a sweeping majority.—New York News.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Cloaks and Jackets.

In our Cloak Department we are now displaying the very best productions of American Cloak Makers. Fine materials, stylish designs, careful tailoring, have helped to produce Jackets which will please the very best trade. We illustrate three of our lowest price garments on which we challenge comparison with any large city stock.

No. 2305. Ladies' Black Melton Jacket in the new revereless effect; high collar; double breasted; six buttons; wide cloth facing. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Price, **$3.25.**

No. 2355. Stylish ladies' Jacket, of very high grade royal blue Kersey; double breasted; six buttons; lined throughout with blue satin to match collar and reveres finished with black taffeta silk straps, with rows of stitching. Sizes 32 to 38 Price, **$11.00.**

No. 2461. Nob by Misses Jacket, of excellent brown meltin; collar and lapels heavily appliqued with brown velvet and braid; wide cloth facing; four buttons. Price, **$5.00.**

No. 3305. Attractive child's Jackets, of excellent wave mixture; assorted colorings; collar and cape edged with brown valvet as shown: six buttons. Ages 4 to 12. Price, **$2.00**

No. 2355, as shown above, is one of our most popular sellers and may be had in black, oxford grey, brown, tan and blue as shown.

☞ Ladies Cloth Capes will be much worn. We quote a heavy 30 inch Cape of excellent black Boucle, lined throughout with black sateen; collar and front edged with black thibet fur, price $4.00. Better grades of same at $5.00 to $8.00.

☞ Handsome Black Beaver Capes, satin trimmed, edged with fur, inverted pleated back, price $8.00.

PLUSH CAPES $8.00 TO $12.00.

We invite inspection of our sample line of tailor-made store suits at $9.00, $10.50 and $12.50. May be had in black, grey, brown and navy.

Our Catalogue showing fifty (50) of our most desirable Jackets and Capes mailed on request.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21, 1900.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave in unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.
C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden. 39 9 12

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—O—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - MINNESOTA

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

A Mellow, Time-honored Stimulant of Absolute Purity?

BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

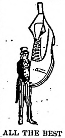
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

$22.50 will buy **$1,000** Fire Insurance For

5 YEARS.

On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company. Call on

H. E. IVES.



UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

TIME AND SPACE

are practically annihilated by the ocean cables and land telegraph systems which now belt the circumference of Old Earth in so many different directions. "Foreign parts" are no longer foreign in the old meaning of the term. Europe, Africa, Asia, are "next door" to us. What happens there to-day we know to-morrow—if we read THE CHICAGO RECORD, whose Special Cable Correspondents are located *in every important city in the world* outside of the United States. ***No other American newspaper ever attempted so extensive a service;*** and it is supplemented by the regular foreign news service of The Associated Press. For accurate intelligence of the stirring events which are shaking the nations—of wars and rumors of wars—of the threatening dissolution of old governments and the establishment of new—of the onward sweep of the race in all parts of the world—the one medium of the most satisfactory information is the enterprising, "up-to-date" American newspaper, THE CHICAGO RECORD.

FREE A large map of the world on Mercator's Projection, about 23½x16 inches in size, beautifully printed in colors, with a large-scale map of Europe on the reverse side, will be mailed to any address free of charge on receipt of request accompanied by two 2-cent stamps to cover postage and wrapping. The maps illustrate clearly how comprehensively the special cable service of THE CHICAGO RECORD covers the entire civilized world. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison street, Chicago.

Cigars.

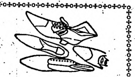
J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

REMEMBER THE TRUSTS!

REPUBLICAN PROTECTION OF TRUSTS

REPUBLICAN TARIFF of 1897 protects principal trusts with duties ranging from 30 per cent to 150 per cent ad valorem.

WM. McKINLEY appoints his Attorney-General from New Jersey, where over 1,000 trusts of $8,000,000,000 capitalization have formed in three years, and enforces the anti-trust laws against ***not a single trust.***

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN (in concert): "Congress is powerless; the president is powerless, under the present constitution."

S. R. VAN SANT, Labor Day, 1900: "The states cannot control; they have different interests."

Mark Hanna: "What harm can those trusts do the people of this country?....I say they are not trusts. If they are, prove it!"

WIRE TRUST LEVY

Trust Organized, New Jersey, January, 1899.

Capital Stock,	$90,000,000.
Plants Cost,	20,000,000.
Monopoly and Water,	70,000,000.
Profits of One Year,	15,000,000.

PRICE OF BARBED WIRE

WHOLESALE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

January 1, 1898, $1.85. January 1, 1900, $4.25.

Trust Levy per 100 lbs.,	$2.40
Increase in Price,	130 per cent.

Export, 1899, 240,000,000 lbs., at 40 per ct. off, home price.

THE DAIRY

VS.

McKINLEYISM

BIOGRAPHY OF THE TIN TRUST.

Planted by McKinley Tariff,	75 per cent Protection
Nursed by Dingley Tariff,	70 per cent Protection
Tin Plate Trust (New Jersey), Capitalized,	$46,000,000
Tinware Trust (Nat. E. & S. Co.)	30,000,000
National Tin Plate and Stamping	20,000,000
Advance in Tin Plate Prices,	75 per cent
Advance in Tinware,	20 per cent to 500 per cent
Advance in Tin Plate,	125 per cent

TIN STRAITS, 100 LBS.

November 6, 1896, $12.95. July 27, 1900, $34.62

Increase, 167 per cent.

FURTHER DAIRY AID

Rise in Wood Tubs,	50 per cent
Rise in Salt,	10 per cent to 25 per cent

Exports for year ending June 30, 1900:

Oleomargarine,	150,995,748 lbs.
Butter,	18,262,238 lbs.

Oleomargarine and Trust Prices Follow the McKinley Flag.
Oleomargarine Bill Killed by Republican Congress.

WANTED-OFFICIALS TO ENFORCE LAWS

ATT'Y-GEN. MONNETT (who fought the trusts in Ohio and was turned down by Hanna-McKinley bosses), Labor Day address, Sept. 3, 1900:

"Vote down every congressman, take away the seat of every judge, remove every governor, defeat every member of the legislature and send to oblivion every councilman who violates his oath of office and fails and neglects to enforce the existing laws. ***You have Laws enough now in the state and national statute books to electrocute every monopoly and destroy every trust.***"

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN: "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN GET RID OF ANYTHING THEY DO NOT WANT—AND THEY SHOULD GET RID OF EVERYTHING THAT IS NOT GOOD."

LUMBER TRUST TAX

Dingley Tariff on Lumber,	1897
Price Raised Since 1896,	6 Times
Amount of Raise, per M. feet	$3.50
On Minneapolis Shipments, 1899, alone,	$1,725,412
Wages Raised,	10 per cent
Prices Raised,	33 per cent

Trust Tax Beats Wages by 23 per cent.

SLAVERY

—OF THE—

COAL TRUST

Address of United Mine Workers of America, Sept. 13, 1900, representing 134,000 union men: "The average wages of the anthracite miners for many years has been LESS THAN $250 ANNUALLY. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of life has been increased over 20 per cent."

WHAT TEN BUSHELS OF MINNESOTA WHEAT BUYS,

WHOLESALE

	JANUARY 1, 1898	JANUARY 1, 1900	SHRINKAGE
Kerosene,	101 Gallons	56 Gallons	55 Gallons, 50 per cent
Sugar,	157 Pounds	104 Pounds	53 Pounds, 33 per cent
Salt,	9¼ Barrels	5 Barrels	4¼ Barrels, 45 per cent
Lumber (2x4)	723 Feet	418 Feet	305 Feet, 42 per cent
Wire Nails,	4⅓ Kegs	1½ Kegs	2⅚ Kegs, 65 per cent
Barbed Wire,	435 Pounds	133 Pounds	302 Pounds, 70 per cent

AVERAGE LOSS IN PURCHASE-POWER OF WHEAT, 50 PER CENT

COST OF MILITARISM AND IMPERIALISM IN FARM CROPS

SUMMARIZED FROM GOV. LIND'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Annual Cost of Army Establishment, 1900	$150,000,000
Annual Cost of Navy Establishment, 1900,	75,000,000
Grand Total Cost in Time of Peace,	$225,000,000

The above does not include expenses growing out of Chinese difficulty.

Above enormous cost measured in products of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and the two Dakotas.

Products of the following states, 1899, according to reports of Secretary of Agriculture:

	Bushels.	Farm Values.
MINNESOTA		
Wheat	68,000,000	$37,000,000
Corn	31,000,000	7,000,000
IOWA		
Wheat	18,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	242,000,000	55,000,000
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Wheat	37,000,000	18,000,000
NORTH DAKOTA		
Wheat	51,000,000	26,000,000
WISCONSIN		
Wheat	11,000,000	7,000,000
NEBRASKA		
Wheat	20,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	224,000,000	51,000,000

The grand total of crops of all of the above named states as above $221,000,000

Or Not Enough to Pay for the Annual Expense of Our Army and Navy Under the Imperial Regime.

SINCE THE

HANNA-

McKINLEY

DYNASTY

One Day's Work Buys 25 per cent less Sugar.

One Day's Work Buys 40 per cent less Oil.

One Day's Work Buys 33 per cent less Lumber.

One Day's Work Buys 30 to 65 per cent less Hardware.

Average Cost of Workingman's Living 25 per cent Increase.

PROTECTED HARDWARE, "INFANTS."

Average Protection, Tariff of 1897, 45 per cent.

THE 45 PER CENT IRON AND STEEL "INFANT CLASS."

Federal Steel Co.	New Jersey	1898,	$200,000,000
American Bicycle Co	"	1899,	30,000,000
American Car & Foundry	"	1899,	60,000,000
American Iron & Steel Mfg.	Pennsylvania	1899,	20,000,000
Am. Smelting & Refining	New Jersey	1899,	65,000,000
American Steel Hoop	"	1899,	33,000,000
American Steel & Wire	"	1899,	90,000,000
American Tin Plate	"	1898,	50,000,000
National Enameling (tinware),	"	1899,	30,000,000
National Steel	"	1899,	59,000,000
National Tube	"	1899,	80,000,000
Pressed Steel Car	"	1899,	25,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel	"	1899,	55,000,000
14 other Iron and Steel Mfg. Trusts		1897-'99	180,000,000
Total Iron and Steel "Infants"		1897-'99	$977,000,000

Average Dividends for 1899, six per cent.

Total Profit of Hardware Trusts	1899,	$58,600,000

On a capitalization two-thirds fictitious.

SOURCE OF DIVIDENDS ON WATERED TRUST STOCK.

Price of Nails	100	per cent Increase
Price of Barbed Wire	125	" " "
Builders' Hardware	45	" " "
Mechanics' Tools	10 to 75	" " "
Farm Machinery	20 to 50	" " "
Structural Iron	75 to 100.	" " "
Tinware (average)	75	" " "
Pig Iron	125	" " "
Steel Billets	130	" " "
General Hardware	25 to 150	" " "

All since the inauguration of McKinley.

Sugar Trust Robbery

Sugar Trust Stock	$75,506,000
Dividends, 1894-5-6-7-8-9, per annum	12 per cent
Six Year's Dividends	$54,000,000
Tariff Protection, 1899	75 per cent

Havemeyer: "The mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill."

McKINLEY AND SUGAR TRUST PRICES.

March 4th, 1897	Wm. McKinley Inaugurated.
April 1, 1897, Sugar at wholesale,	$3.47 per 100 lbs.
Special Session 1897	Dingley Tariff Enacted.
March 4, 1898, Sugar at Wholesale	$4.99 per 100 lbs.
Jan. 1, 1900, Sugar (at Minneapolis)	5.05 " " "
May 22, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.20 " " "
May 23, 1900 (Sugar (wholesale)	5.30 " " "
May 26, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.40 " " "
May 31, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.50 " " "
June 1, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.60 " " "
June 14, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.70 " " "
June 26, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.80 " " "
July 5, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	5.90 " " "
July 9, 1900, Sugar (wholesale)	6.00 " " "
Sept. 1, 1900, Sugar (Minneapolis)	6.15 " " "
Sugar Consumption of United States	5,000,000,000 lbs.
Rise of 1c per lb. equals	$50,000,000
Campaign Fund Rise, May-July, 0.8c	40,000,000
April 1, 1897 to Sept. 1, 1900, 2.5c	125,000,000
Minnesota's Sugar Trust Tax (130,000,000 lbs consumption at 2c rise over '97 prices)	2,600,000

HOW TWINE FOLLOWS McKINLEY

(Prices from U. S. Treasury Bulletin.)

Date.	Manilla.	Sisal.
March 4, 1897 (McKinley's Inauguration)	4c.	3⅛c.
March 4, 1898	4½c.	4½c.
March 4, 1899	7½c.	7c.
March 4, 1900	14½	9c.
Increase in 3 years,	250%	188%

The McKinley colonial policy of subjugation of the Philippines is in part responsible by paralyzing the production of Manilla fiber, and two New Jersey trusts organized and protected under the McKinley dynasty do the rest.

In Minnesota under Governor Lind's administration of the State Twine Plant, competition has in part broken down trust prices.

STALWART REPUBLICANISM

The Republicanism of John D. Rockefeller is second only to that of Mark Hanna, and it pays

Standard Oil Trust Dividends for Three Years

1897	33 per cent.
1898	30 per cent.
1899	33 per cent.
Capitalization	$110,000,000
Last Year's Dividend	36,300,000
Three McKinley Years	105,600,000

U. S. TREASURY BULLETIN PRICES

	Per gal. in bbls.	Per gal. in cases
March 4, 1897	6.3c	7c
March 4, 1900	9.90	11.10
Increase three years	3.3c, or 52%	4.1c., or 59%

On production of 2,500,000,000 gallons.

3c. per gal. increase equals bonus of	$75,000,000
4c. per gal. increase equals bonus of	100,000,000

Republican Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, who fought Standard Oil Trust, was deposed by Hanna-McKinley bosses.

IMPERIALISM vs. SCHOOLS.

Expenditures of U. S. War Department for 1900	$150,000,000
Expenditures of U. S. Navy Department for 1900	75,000,000
Total for 1900	$225,000,000
School Expenditure of U. S.	194,020,470
Militarism Exceeds School Expenditures by over	30,000,000
Total Cost of U. S. Government, 1899	694,000,000
Total Cost of U. S. Government, 1896	377,000,000
Excess for Imperialistic Policy	317,000,000

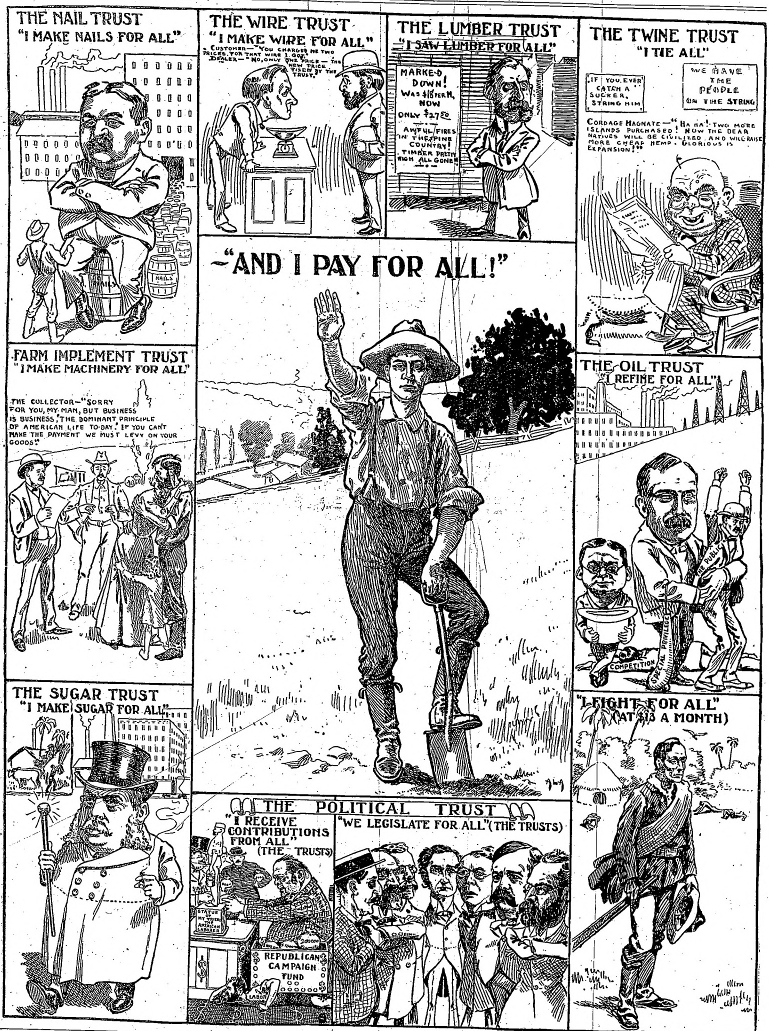
Equal to a per capita tax of $4 per head or $20.00 for each voter.

For Minnesota the imperialistic tax is $8,000,000, which is over three times the taxation to support state government and all state institutions.

REMEMBER THE TRUSTS!

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, ST. HILAIRE, MINN., OCT. 3, 1900.

REMEMBER THE TRUSTS!


THE NAIL TRUST
"I MAKE NAILS FOR ALL"
NAILS
NAILS
THE WIRE TRUST
"I MAKE WIRE FOR ALL"
CUSTOMER—"YOU CHARGED ME TWO PRICES FOR THAT WIRE I GOT."
DEALER—"NO, ONLY ONE PRICE—THE NEW PRICE FIXED BY THE TRUST."
THE LUMBER TRUST
"I SAW LUMBER FOR ALL"
MARKED DOWN! WAS $18 PER M, NOW ONLY $27.50
AWFUL FIRES IN THE PINE COUNTRY! TIMBER PRETTY NIGH ALL GONE!!
THE TWINE TRUST
"I TIE ALL"
IF YOU EVER CATCH A SUCKER, STRING HIM
WE HAVE THE PEOPLE ON THE STRING
CORDAGE MAGNATE—"HA HA! TWO MORE ISLANDS PURCHASED! NOW THE DEAR NATIVES WILL BE CIVILIZED AND WILL RAISE MORE CHEAP HEMP. GLORIOUS IS EXPANSION!"
—"AND I PAY FOR ALL!"
FARM IMPLEMENT TRUST
"I MAKE MACHINERY FOR ALL"
THE COLLECTOR—"SORRY FOR YOU, MY MAN, BUT BUSINESS IS BUSINESS, 'THE DOMINANT PRINCIPLE OF AMERICAN LIFE TO-DAY.' IF YOU CAN'T MAKE THE PAYMENT WE MUST LEVY ON YOUR GOODS."
THE OIL TRUST
"I REFINE FOR ALL"
THE PUBLIC
SPECIAL PRIVILEGE
COMPETITION
THE SUGAR TRUST
"I MAKE SUGAR FOR ALL"
THE POLITICAL TRUST
"I RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL" (THE TRUSTS)
STATUE OF MY FRIEND THE AMERICAN LABORER
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND
LABOR
"WE LEGISLATE FOR ALL" (THE TRUSTS)
"I FIGHT FOR ALL" (AT $13 A MONTH)

REMEMBER THE TRUSTS!

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Qr in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. Post, N. G.

A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.

J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.

Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Open until one o'clock a. m.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE

(Second Hand Store.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

St. Hilaire, - - - Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	60½	Oats	17
Wheat No. 2	66½	Barley	36
Wheat No. 3	58½	Flax	136
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

A good new milk cow for sale. Inquire A. Allen.

A. R. Jones spent Sunday with his family at Crookston.

W. Eickhoff purchased another farm a mile east of here yesterday.

Oscar Olson of Fosston arrived Saturday to visit his parents and friends.

Call at this office and get a copy of the acceptance speech of Gov. John Lind.

Politics are real warm these days, so are those oyster stews at the Ideal Lunch Room.

J. L. Johnson, candidate for judge of probate, made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Miss Laura J. Betts and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien visited the county seat between trains Saturday.

J. L. Hegseth of Polk county came up yesterday and to-day bought a house on Wall street for $300.

W. A. Murphy, the Plano collector of Red Lake Falls was here yesterday looking after collections.

Rev. P. J. Lindberg of Crookston will preach in Burkee's store next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7th at 2:30.

Julius Pleith was here last Saturday and closed up the deal with Wm. Eickhoff's half section west of town.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company have a change of ad this week. Look it up as it may be of interest to you.

As soon as Farmer Bergh rounds up his threshing crew it rains—and Monday was not the first time he tried it.

The new books for the school library were put in place last week. The school has now a good working library.

Both democrats and republicans are talking of organizing campaign clubs. Draw the line and let the good work go on.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Rev. J. Olson's Thursday Oct. 4th at two o'clock. All are invited to attend.

October started in with all kinds of weather—a fog, a little sunshine, rain, hail, some more rain at intervals until the day closed.

A. Johnson of Freeborn county was here last week looking up a location He will be back in the spring and locate here permanently.

H. E. Ives leaves to-day on a business trip to Chicago. When he returns he may give you a tip on how Illinois will go this election.

W. A. Case made a trip to Thief River Falls Monday on a business mission and found a little time to talk over the political situation.

Unless we have favorable weather this month—so that plowing can be done—the farmers will be in bad shape to put in a crop next spring.

The Bryan special could not accommodate all that wanted to go Saturday and many were compelled to take regular train which left here at 4:30 p. m.

N. P. Rassmusson of Valley City, N. Dak., returned Monday to his home after spending a few days here looking after Mrs. M. A. Hall's business interests.

Bishop Ireland says he fears he made a mistake four years ago when he spoke of "that honest man, William McKinley," and he gives some facts that tend to prove it.

K. O. Gigstad made a trip to the county seat Monday on business before the probate court, being appointed administrator of the estate of P. S. Hall, deceased.

Dear readers, save your campaign supplements and compare them with the opposition. It won't take long to decide whether you are for or against the trust party.

Get ready for winter! Patch up your barns your storm sheds while the St. Hilaire Lumber Company offer big reductions in price on everything from lumber to building paper.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

H. E. Ives of this village was one of the committee appointed by the Bryan club at Crookston last Saturday to meet the next president of the United States at Grand Forks and escort him to the capitol of Polk county.

Where was Roseau when the lights went out? Fact is the roads out of Stephen have been so bad that no freight of any amount has been hauled for several weeks and the merchants run out of oil and candles.—Roseau Times.

M. E. Bjerk made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday and in the evening took in the lodge of Red Men of which he is a member. The chief medicine man was present and posted the tribe on various matters up to the next moon.

E. J. Brink went to Thief River Falls last Saturday and for twelve hours he was the whole push in the Morgan & Brink establishment while the members of the firm took in the Bryan excursion to Crookston. He returned home Monday.

Messrs. Lunde and Nelson spent a few days last week on the goose fields in the western part of the county, but met with little success. They will try it again in a couple or three weeks as by that time they are in hopes a part of the northern flight will be down.

An oyster supper will be given next Saturday evening Oct. 6th at 8 o'clock in the Norwegian church on Water St. Outside the supper there will be a sale of the Ladies Aid society work during the past year. Music and songs will be rendered to make the evening entertaining. All are invited to attend.

Chas. Tedford of Cass Lake is here to-day to close a deal whereby he disposes of his interest in the Hotel St. Hilaire building. The purchasers will at once paint, paper and remodel the the building, put in all new furniture and expect to open it to the public on or about November 1st.

There is hardly a married man, except editors, who does not habitually carry in his pockets the picture of an attractive young woman, who is not his wife, says an exchange. We violate no confidence when we say her name is Miss Anna Wilkes Williams, of Philadelphia and that her picture ornaments the silver dollar which all of us use.

Ole Gunderson went to Crookston last Friday to interview Dr. Holte in regard to a bullet that had lodged into his arm caused by the accidental discharge of a 32 calibre revolver in the hands of the marshal who was endeavoring to put an end to an old family pet in the shape of a cat. An X-Ray was brought into use and the bullet located which was soon removed and Ole returned home the following day feeling comparatively well but has taken a vow never to hold a cat when anybody is near at hand holding a gun. Pete Oyen accompanied him down and witnessed the operation.

The Reason Why.

There should be a reason for every act. When you select a family beverage you should know that it is pure, healthy and strengthening like "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is just what your family needs because it is brewed of pure barley malt and hops. Order from your nearest dealer or of Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

Thursday evening the members of our local Odd Fellow Lodge were rejoiced to hear that we were again to receive a visit from the jolly good fellows of Clearwater Lodge No. 133. As the lodge was called to order the visitors arrival was announced and just in time to be of good service, as there was work in both the initiatory and second degrees. To say that the work was exemplified with much credit is but putting the matter very mildly. Should any one wish to satisfy themselves of the thoroughness by which the work was done; just ask H. A. Johnson or Dr. Blomburgh who were the victims that received the initatory and second degrees respectively. After the close of the session the visitors and local members repaired to A. F. Lang's restaurant and partook of a bountiful lunch. The visitors were F. A. Grady, L. Jenson, P. E. Foldoe, C. E. Sundstrom, F. Borchers, J. Q. Adams, F. Jeffers, G. Diedrickson and O. Thomas.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Oct. 7th 1900.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by Pres Rapp.

On motion the minutes of last regular meeting was read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Thos Broderick cleaning well	75
Dan Patterson work as per bill	12 05
" 51 gallons gasoline	8 24
J K Hannay lumber etc	3 25
J L Johnson making out sidewalk orders	4 00
Edgar Gustafson cleaning well	75
S Harris street work as per bill	29 00
H. Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	40 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	8 84

On motion the president was authorized to appoint three representatives of the three different political parties to submit names for judges of election on or before Oct. 10th 1900 which results in the appointment of D. Patterson, H. E. Ives and E. M. Hoff.

On motion the marshals report was accepted as read.

On motion the bill of C. A. Chelin was rejected.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— C. G. Rapp
President.
J. L. Johnson,
Recorder.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Thousands of People Greeted W. J. Bryan at Crookston Last Saturday.

Everybody Satisfied and The Whole Ticket will Be an Easy Winner.

Between fifteen and twenty thousand people from northwestern Minnesota poured into Crookston last Saturday afternoon to welcome the next president of the United States—William J. Bryan. Special trains on all lines leading to Crookston began to arrivae afte dinner and each and every train was loaded down to their utmost capacity—three in a seat, aisls in every coach packed full and many were compelled to stand on the platforms. The St. Hilaire line being the shortest run turned out seven coaches filled full to the surprise of a few along this line, who who were heard to make the remark that "two coaches would hold all who wanted to see Bryan, Lind, Daly and that push." The Red Lake Falls crowd accompanied by their band remained here while the special went to Thief River Falls and return. The band rendered a few selections in front of the Hotel Markham which was duly appreciated by our townspeople. They have a first-class lot of boys in their band and play excellent music. Owing to the large crowd from Thief River the train was delayed about half an hour but came in with banners flying and their band playing one of the national airs and the whole crowd cheering. Some little time was taken for all to get on board, but once started they made remarkable quick time for this road. Only one stop was made and that at Wylie where about thirty-five from that vicinity boarded the train. The Crookston band met all incoming trains and played their best. Both bands from the St. Hilaire line fell in and the procession marched through the business portion of the city to the school grounds where Gov. John Lind, M. J. Daly and a number of candidates for state offices were to address the large assemblage. The first speaker was Hon. S. M. Owen, the father of populism in Minnesota, still in the prime of his vigor, however, as was proven by his earnest speech in which he elucidated the principles of the party's political faith. Senator Daly followed, speaking for 20 minutes upon the issue, touching particularly upon the trusts and the question of imperialism, and being given hearty applauses at the end of nearly every one of his well rounded periods. Mr. Daly made hosts of friends in this his first appearance before an audience in Crookston. M. E. Neary of Minneapolis, candidate for secretary of state on the fusion ticket, R. C. Sanders, candidate for attorney general, T. J. Knox, P. M. Ringdal followed in ten minute speechs each of which was well worth extended notice, and in all of which there was the true ring of patriotic sentiment. Then came the address of Governor Lind. This was what the waiting thousands had expected with high anticipations and the way they punctuated it with applauses, with shouts of approval, and tigers of commendation proved it was genuine manna to those who were hungry for sound logic and convincing argument. Gov. Lind said he desired to give an account of his stewardship, and he showed that his effort had been to administer the laws justly. The effort made to compel foreign corporations, the railway companies to pay their just proportion of taxes was gone over, the Sommerville law was touched upon, and Senator Daly commended for supporting it while Senator Ryder's vote against was the turn of the scale by which it was lost. The governor attacked State Auditor Dunn's administration of the public land matters, showed that the administration of the railway affairs by the commission had resulted in great good to the state, and stated that if he were reelected the people would not be called upon to pay a cent of state taxes all of which were now in fair way to be collected from railway companies and outside corporations. Gov. Lind was the last speaker on the afternoon program.

Mr. Bryan's special arrived at 7:35 in the evening. He was met at the depot by a committee consisting of Gov. John Lind, M. J. Daly and other notables and conveyed to the speakers stand under escort of members of the Bryan, Lind and Daly Club. The depot platforms, the open space surrounding it and the streets leading to the speakers' stand were jammed with an enthusiastic cheering crowd of people. The bands all played, and the ovation that greeted Mr. Bryan as he stepped from the car door resolved itself into one prolonged and mighty cheer. So anxious were the people to see him that it was with difficuly that a way was cleared for him to reach his carriage, and and when the procession started thousands of men surrounded the carriage in which he rode, and followed it until it stopped at the rear of the speakers' stand. Another mighty cheer went up as Mr. Bryan and Gov. Lind stepped upon the platform, which continued until Mayor Campbell stepped forward to introduce him. When Mr. Bryan stood before the crowd the cheering began again. He waited a moment, then held up his hand for silence and as soon as the cheering had subsided sufficiently for him to make himself heard he began his speech. At the outset Mr. Bryan captured his audience by saying: "I had intended to speak at several places in this state, but I do not see any use in doing so, since all the people are here. I am deeply obliged to Gov. Lind for bringing them here this afternoon, and am glad they havent been able to get out of town since.

At the outset Mr. Bryan announced that he would confine his remarks to the subject of trusts and imperialism. He quoted from Henry Clews Manual to show the increase in trusts and the increase in the prices of commodities controlled by them. He proved that no relief could be had at the hands of the republican party, for Mr. Hanna had defined the trusts on three counts. First there were no trusts, second the trusts were the natural evolution of business made necessary by the growth of the manufacturing interests of the country, and third that the people need not be afraid of them as the republican party would take care of them! The humor of that last proposition reminded Mr. Bryan of the fox in Æsop's fable who had suggested to the farmer that he (the fox) would look after the chickens while the latter went on with his agricultural pursuits.

After a scathing denunciation of the republican party for its position upon this question, Mr. Bryan turned to the subject of expansion and for 20 minutes he arraigned the present administration for its policy in regard to the Philippines. In closing he ridiculed the idea that we could not protect a people without governoring them and cited the fact that this had been done for the last 25 years in the case of the South American republics. If this country was so great a friend to the oppressed peoples, how could its course concerning the Boers be justified? It it could defy Spain why not England? The state department telegraphed messages of condolence when a king died, but had not a word to say when two South African republics were ruthlessly wiped off the earth. Mr. Bryan closed his speech amid wild cheering and was whirled away to the train and left for Duluth at nine o'clock.

AN UNMANLY ATTACK.

Moorhead (Rep.) News.

The republican papers are giving place in their columns to a cartoon representing, on one side, S. R. Van Sant shouldering his musket in 1861 as a common soldier, and on the other showing John Lind, clothed in the uniform of an officer, seated in an easy chair tilted back, with his feet cocked up on his desk, the picture of ease and contentment, the evident purpose being to represent Van Sant as the common soldier, the man of the people and Lind as a pampered official, and to thereby belittle his services to the country.

But it is not of the cartoon, which has neither originality or wit to recommend it, to which we propose to pay especial attention; it is to be the alleged cause assigned by the Republican press for the production of such a cartoon that we desire to call the attention of the voters of Clay county. It has been stated and widely circulated that Governor Lind calls S. R. Van Sant "a little tin soldier." Governor Lind promptly denied making such a remark, but that made no difference, of course. There was never a particle of foundation for the accusation against Governor Lind, consequently it could not be expected that those who are responsible for the trickery would pay any heed to the denial. The charge was made up out of whole cloth to prejudice the G. A. R. of the state against Lind and for the purpose of giving color of reason for the production of a cartoon which would tend to ridicule Governor Lind's service in the Spanish war. In doing this they are guilty of the meanest and most low lived act which the annals of the politics of the state afford. They know that Governor Lind volunteered for that branch of service in the army to which he way physically adopted and the decent mind cannot conceive of the depth of the baseness of the brain that conceived such an attack upon him nor of the moral turpitude of the persons who would publish it. Moreover, they are apparently unmindful of the fact that the services for which John Lind volunteered was the very service, the self same branch of service, upon which President McKinley's war record is founded, as noble a branch of service as any, for upon the proper conduct of this branch of service often depends the winning of battles.

The whole service to forcibly illustrate the dire extremity to which the Van Sant managers are driven in their campaign against Lind. Without a single peg upon which to hang a strong argument against him, they resort to an act which will, as sure as fate, be weighed in the balance against them on Nov. 6. The American citizen is, above all things, manly and quick to resent that which is unmanly, of which this whole attack savors.

Now, one word as to the man in whose interest his scurrilous cartoon is published. Had Van Sant stood by his guns as nobly in the legislature when the railroad bills were up as he unquestionably did in the civil war, the public might now have been spared this last sad spectacle, the spectacle of an aspirant for the governorship resorting to disreputable practice to belittle the standing of an opponent.

ALTGELT ON CONGRESS.

"There is a vast difference between a republican congressman at home and the same man when he is down in Washington and finds out what Mark Hanna wants him to do. If you desire legislation which will benefit you send men to Washington over whom Mark Hanna cannot wield the party lash. Send men who vote there as they talk here. The republican congressmen, including your own representative, voted every time, according to the congressional records, on the side of the trusts. If you send a republican back to Washington he will vote as the caucus tells him, and that will do the bidding of Hanna."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

His Redeeming Quality.

Judge—You were begging on the public streets, and yet you had twenty dollars in your pocket.

Prisoner—Yes, jedge; I may not be as industrious as some, but I'm no spendthrift.—New York Weekly.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

An Inducement.

Agent—Like some awnings, mum? We fit and fix 'em cheap.

Housewife—I don't want awnings. They keep out the sun, and we get little enough sunshine as it is.

Agent—You need never use 'em, mum. They'll roll up.—New York Weekly.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

He Drew the Line.

"This is a dangerous criminal," explained the jailer, who was showing a party of prisoners through the cell house. "He has broken into everything in Chicago."

"Everything except society," protested the dangerous criminal.

There is no soul so hardened that shame cannot touch it, even indirectly.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

His Testimony.

In speaking of the chances of the colored man in the South, as against the same in the lawless North, an old colored citizen said:

"No use ter tell me! I bo'n en raise in Georgy, an' I be a-livin' heah all my life, an' I ain't never been lynched yit, ez fur ez I knows!"—Atlanta Constitution.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

A Rude Conclusion.

"Yes, sir; my father was one of the very ablest members of the community."

"And you great-grandfather?"

"He was an able man, too."

"Then, of course, you must be a firm believer in the theory that inherited talents are dead certain to skip every other generation?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Carter's Ink Is the

best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

Justifiable.

"The complainant," said the judge, "says you attempted to knock his head off."

"Your honor," said the defendant, "he stood in front of my house singing, 'All I want Is a Little Bit Off the Top,' as loud as he could yell, and I thought I ought to accommodate him."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

A Straight Tip.

Visitor—What's become of old Sam Bungs?

'Longshoreman Billy—Dead, sir—died of 'art disease. A visitor gave 'im a shillin' very sudden. My 'art's werry strong, sir.—English Fun.

PE-RU-NA

Many a woman, sick and weary of life, dragged down by weakening drains, painful irregularities, depression, and the hundred and one ailments which affect women only, has found in Pe-ru-na a bright star of hope, which has changed her misery to joy, her suffering to health.

No woman need suffer from the derangements peculiar to her sex, if she will give Pe-ru-na a fair trial.

The majority of weaknesses which make woman's life a burden, spring from a simple cause. The mucous membrane which lines the pelvic organs becomes weakened and inflamed owing to strain, cold, overwork, etc. This causes catarrhal congestion, inflammation, painful irregularities, depression of spirits, irritability, weakness and suffering. It shows in the haggard lines of the face, the dull eyes, the sallow complexion and angular form.

For the prompt cure of such ailments try Pe-ru-na. It drives away "the blues," clears the complexion, brightens the eyes, changes thinness to plumpness, and cures pains, aches and drains, because it immediately strikes at the root of such troubles and removes the cause.

For a free copy of
"Health and Beauty"
Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

RAISE FOR MINERS

ONE COMPANY OFFERS A TEN PER CENT INCREASE.

Move Will Be Followed Tuesday by Every Colliery in the Anthracite Region — Expected by Operators That This Raise Will Be Satisfactory to the Men—Mine Owners Anticipate That There Will Be a General Resumption of All Collieries—Not Known if the Miners Will Accept.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—An offer of an increase of 10 per cent in miners' wages was yesterday offered by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, and this move, it is stated, will be followed on Tuesday by every colliery in the anthracite region. It is expected by the operators that this increase in wages will be satisfactory to the men, and they believe many miners will take advantage of this rise and return to work. Mining operations will, in this event, be given an impetus and mine owners anticipate that there will be a general resumption of all collieries and that they will soon have their full complement of workers. The Philadelphia & Reading operate thirty-nine collieries, and of these twenty-seven have been shut down on account of insufficient operating forces. Whether the miners accept this increase and return in sufficient numbers to reopen the mines cannot be foretold now. Reports from Schuylkill, where the company's mines are located, rather indicate that the men will follow the advice of the United Mine workers and remain away from the collieries. President Mitchell was not informed officially of the advance in wages, and the intimation thus given is that the United Mine workers will receive no recognition from the mine owners.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Man Found at His Own Door With a Bullet in His Breast.

Plainview, Neb., Oct. 1.—A. D. Aikens, an old and respected resident of this vicinity, was found dead yesterday morning, at his own door and a bullet hole in his right breast told how his life ended. Mr. Aikens had been in town Saturday evening and started home about 9 o'clock, driving a team of horses. About two miles from town his hat was found in the road and his team wandered into a neighbor's yard a short distance from where the dead body was found. The body was first discovered by his wife, who first mistook it for a tramp who had fallen asleep by the roadside. The whole affair is shrouded in deep mystery. The dead man carried no firearms of any description and in his pockets, when searched, was found about $10 in money, thus doing away with the theory of robbery.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Cabinet of Peru Said to Be Still Incomplete.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 1.—There is much excitement here over the fact that one of the Paris houses on which Former Minister of Finance Velaunde drew for about 500,000 francs, to be used in part payment for arms purchased in Belgium, has failed to meet the first bill due, and cannot meet the others maturing Friday. The ministers of finance and war have resigned their portfolios, and the cabinet is still incomplete.

CHILE AND BOLIVIA FRIENDLY.

No Ultimatum Has Been Delivered by Government of Former Country.

Washington, Oct. 1.—A formal denial is given here officially by the representatives of the Chilean government to the recently published report that Chile had delivered an ultimatum to Bolivia concerning the pending boundary question between them. It is stated that the negotiations are proceeding in a friendly way, without any move analogous to an ultimatum.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Frank Green Honored by Election to That High Office.

London, Oct. 1. — Ald. Frank Green has been formally elected lord mayor of london for the ensuing year. Mr. Green is a native of Maidstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Haydn, the author of "The Dictionary of Dates," died last winter, so the duties of lady mayoress will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter.

WAR TO END ON ANNIVERSARY.

Consul General Stowe Says Peace Will Be Proclaimed Oct. 11.

London, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that United States Consul General Stowe, who goes to the United States shortly on leave of absence, has expressed the opinion that peace will be proclaimed on Oct. 11, the anniversary of the commencement of hostilities in South Africa.

Asks for Militia.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 1.—This morning at 12:50 o'clock Gov. McSweeney received a telegram from Mayor W. D. Morgan of Georgetown appealing to have the militia ordered out to suppress a threatened race riot. The governor immediately wired Col. Sparkman of Georgetown to have his cavalry troops hurried there. The trouble was caused by a negro killing a white man. Georgetown is on the coast and the negroes outnumber the whites overwhelmingly.

Died in the Pulpit.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Gregory passed away yesterday in the presence of his congregation at the morning service at St. Stephen's church on Murray Hill at the upper end of Manhattan island.

Two Passengers Killed.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 1.—The northbound through passenger train for Kansas City was wrecked at Waterloo, a flag station fifteen miles south of here last night and two passengers killed and fifteen injured.

Irish Revolutionist Dead.

Boston—John Flood, one of the last Irish revolutionists in the Fenian movement of 1860, died in Boston recently. He was so poor that his body would have been buried in the potter's field but for the interposition of a local Irish society.

Prince Henry Becomes a Sculptor.

Berlin—Prince Henry of Prussia has been studying sculpture, and, with the assistance of Prof. Wilhelm Haun of Berlin, has designed and modeled the figurehead for the new German cruiser Prince Henry.

FALLS INTO RIVER.

Wisconsin Man Gets a Cold Bath Unexpectedly.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1. — Martin Ward of Boyd, Wis., fell into the river at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and narrowly escaped being drowned. He has been in the city for a couple of days and on his way home from North Dakota. He wandered near the river about midnight and fell down the slip at the foot of Jackson street.

After floundering about in the river for a considerable time he managed to crawl ashore near the Milwaukee freight house. Officer White found him wandering about the railroad tracks chilled through by his cold bath. Ward was sent to the central police station, where he was attended by the city physician.

HAD A HARD TIME.

Patrolman Grabowski Encounters Trouble at a Dance.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1. — Patrolman Grabowski of the Rondo station had a rough time of it Saturday night at a dance in Plebuch's hall, 438 Lafond street, several young men of the neighborhood became boisterous and Officer Grabowski attempted to take one of them from the hall. When the officer reached the street with the prisoner, he was knocked down. Two men, he says, sat on his face while the prisoner made his escape. His assailants administered a few kicks and thumps and, after warning the officer not to pursue them if he did not want a sound thrashing, the young fellows escaped.

VACATION FOR A YEAR.

Dr. Adams Temporarily Retires From the Wisconsin University.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—The board of regents of the state university yesterday issued a statement announcing the temporary retirement of Dr. Chas. Kendall Adams as president of the university. Dr. Adams is given a vacation for a term of one year, and during his absence he will receive half pay. The action was taken owing to the poor condition of Dr. Adams' health. Dean E. A. Birge will be the acting president of the institution pending Dr. Adams' return.

TRIES TO ESCAPE.

Prisoner Breaks Hole in Floor at Margaret Station.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1. — Albert Metz made an attempt to escape from the Margaret street police station last night. He had made a hole in the floor of his cell almost large enough to get his body through when discovered by Officer Hoefer. There is a cellar under the station and had Metz succeeded in getting into the basement it would have been an easy thing to escape through a window.

HER NECK BROKEN BY HALTER.

Young Wisconsin Woman Meets With a Shocking Death.

Barron, Wis., Oct. 1.—A young woman, Mrs. Fred Grover, living near Ridgeland, in the southern part of this county, met with a shocking death. From appearances she had gone to the yard to catch a horse, and after catching him her hat was blown off, frightening him. When found the halter was around her neck, which was broken. Her husband was absent from home at the time and no one witnessed the affair.

BREAKS HIS ANKLE.

Albert Hurt Is Thrown From a Wagon and Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1. — Albert Hurt, sixteen years of age, living with his parents at 420 Superior street, was injured last evening by being thrown from a wagon at Victoria and Armstrong streets. His horse ran away and Hurt fell into the street breaking his right ankle. He was attended by Dr. McCord and afterwards removed to St. Luke's hospital.

A Closed Year for Deer.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 1.—This year is a closed year for the hunting of any kind of deer. Every fifth year it is against the law to hunt this kind of game. Notwithstanding this parties are being organized in this city and Lead for deer hunting. There is an unusual number of grouse and ducks around the foothills. Deer are very plentiful along the Wyoming line next to the Limestone range.

Stage Held Up.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 1.—The Ontario and Burns stage was held up at 9 o'clock yesterday seven miles out of Ontario by a lone highwayman. The robber stopped the stage by firing a shot across the road. He demanded the mail, which was thrown out. The stage was not further molested. It is not thought much of value was secured.

Judge Jenkins Recovers His Sight.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—A recent operation for cataract performed on the eyes of Judge James G. Jenkins of the United States circuit court has been a complete success, and the jurist's sight, so long threatened, is restored. He will be able to resume his seat on the bench in about a week.

Got One Year for Swindling.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 1.—Tim Murray, the young man charged with victimizing several local politicians by representing himself as a collector for the national committees, pleaded guilty before Judge Brindley to obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to one year in state's prison.

Shortage Indicated.

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 1.—J. F. Geeslin, the James Station grain buyer who disappeared a week ago, has not been heard from. An investigation of his accounts indicates a shortage of about $4,500.

Despondent and Killed Himself.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 1.—William Fenska, a farmer residing nine miles from this city, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun because he was despondent over his wife's long illness.

Thomas Pooley Convicted of Murder.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 1. — Thomas Pooley, tried in Butte on the charge of murdering his son-in-law, Littlejohn, and the latter's wife (Pooley's daughter), was convicted of murder in the second degree.

Praises French Maneuvers.

Washington—Maj. Mott, U. S. A., praises the French army maneuvers, but says automobiles would be unfit for military service on rough roads in the United States.

Cotton in West Africa.

Berlin—An expedition under the auspices of the German Colonial society will leave on Nov. 10 for Togo, West Africa, to make experiments in cotton growing in that region.

Japan has cotton mills with nearly 1,000,000 spindles, and employs 25,000 skilled operatives.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Relief.

It was with mingled emotions that the Arctic explorer beheld a relief expedition standing up the bay.

"To whom do you propose bringing relief?" asked the explorer, civilly.

"To the public," replied the expedition, with an insulting laugh.

Suiting the action to the word, they beat about, and left the explorer to starve to death.—Detroit Journal.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

Possible Motive.

"A plot against the life of the Prince of Wales has been discovered."

"Now, why should anybody wish to kill Wales?"

"I don't know. The police are said to be arresting everybody who doesn't look well in the new frock coat."—Detroit Journal.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Deep Sea Civilities.

"Let us take a walk," said the lobster, priding himself upon the superiority of his means of locomotion.

"No," said the oyster. "Can't you see that it looks like rain?"

Whereupon the hippocamus and the star fish gave the lobster the loud cachination.

It is better to be sedentary and smart than leggy and lunkheaded.—Chicago Tribune.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Hard to Size Up.

"He wore his evening clothes at breakfast!" exclaimed one woman.

"Yes," answered the other. "I can't make up my mind whether he is from Chicago or whether he's one of the Newport fashionables, trying to do something fashionable and original."—Washington Star.

The Viewpoint of Experience.

Newlywed—Does your wife ever threaten to go home to her mother?

Oldboy—Why, my boy, I wouldn't consider that a threat—Smart Set.

About Ready to Settle Down.

"That old man going by," said the landlord of the tavern at Yaphank to the Summer Man, indicating by a jerk of his thumb a bent and time-worn figure that was doddering down the village street, "is Uncle Zimri Tarpy. He's lived here all his life—'most eighty-six years."

"H'm!" commented the city man, with mild facetiousness. "He must like it here pretty well by this time!"

"Oh, yes; he says he guesses he'll make this village his permanent residence."—Smart Set.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Frightened Once.

"It seems funny to hear you admit you ever had stage-fright," said the first-nighter. "It was at the beginning of your career, of course?"

"No," replied the great actor. "It was during my last Western tour. The man appeared at the stage door so suddenly and flashed his revolver so expertly the shock nearly killed us passengers."—Standard and Times.

Ruskin on Woman's Dress.

When a woman walks around town with three or four yards of silk tied in a bundle behind her, she doesn't see it herself, or benefit by it herself. She carries it for the benefit of beholders. When she has put all her diamonds on in the evening, tell her to stay at home and enjoy them in a radiant solitude, and the child, with his forbidden barley sugar, will not look more blank. She carries her caparison either for the pleasure or the mortification of society, and can no more enjoy its brilliancy by herself than a chandelier can enjoy having the gas lighted.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa

The Time.

Time, 2 a. m.—Husband arrives from lodge, second meeting in one week.

Wife—I'm jist past speakin' tae ye!

Husband—Od! Jean, I'm g-g-gled tae hear that. I'll ken whan tae come hame after this.—Glasgow Evening Times.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The Professional Way.

Mistress—Does your policeman lover ever ask you for a kiss, Nora?

Cook—No, indade, mum! Whin a policeman sees anything he wants, he takes it widout askin'—Puck.

"I could'nt Sew another Stitch to Save my Life."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night.

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

Nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, "dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, all indicate serious trouble, which has been promoted by an over-taxed system.

For the society queen and the dressmaker alike, there is nothing so reliable as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to restore strength, vigor, and happiness.

Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, 49 Union St., Salem, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how grateful I am to you for what your medicine has done for me. At one time I suffered everything a woman could. I had inflammation of the ovaries, falling of the womb, and leucorrhœa. At times could not hold a needle to sew. The first dose of your Vegetable Compound helped me so much that I kept on using it. I have now taken six bottles and am well and able to do my work. I also ride a wheel and feel no bad effects from it. I am thankful to the Giver of all good for giving you the wisdom of curing suffering women. I recommend your medicine to every woman troubled with any of these diseases."

MRS. SARAH SWODER

Mrs. Sarah Swoder, 103 West St., La Porte, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"I had been a sufferer for years with female trouble. I could not sew but a few minutes at a time without suffering terribly with my head. My back and kidneys also troubled me all the time. I was advised by a friend to take your medicine. I had no faith in it, but decided to try it. After taking one bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was cured. There is no other medicine for me. I recommend it to all my friends."

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

HUNT WOMEN FOR SCIENTIST.

Whole Town Government Helps Prof. Starr in Ethnological Research.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, said to be the greatest modern student of Mexican ethnology, and a scientist who has probably measured more Otamies and learned more about their life and history than any other, speaking of how he obtains subjects to measure, says:

"In every case I present to the officials of a native village the peremptory orders from the governor of the district to give me all the assistance they can. I ask for 100 men and twenty-five women, because they give me as much trouble as 100 men. Besides, women take to the woods when white strangers appear, and have to be hunted out. If the village government hesitates about giving me the subjects, I threaten them with imprisonment, and sit down and wait.

"Presently a woman will be seen returning to the village. The town government immediately disappears, its members separate and gradually close in on the woman. A sudden dash, and she is captured, brought before me and held while I measure her. In this way I get my twenty-five female subjects. The men submit out of curiosity."—Chicago News.

HOW HE ASKED THE QUESTION.

An Election Bet Helps the Bashful Youth to Propose to His Best Girl.

He was a bashful youth, and when he tried to frame a proposal to the girl of his heart his tongue glued itself to the roof of his mouth and refused to be loosened.

One day they talked of politics. And then of political bets. His eyes suddenly brightened.

"Wh—what do you say," he stammered, desperately, "to making a little bet with me?"

"I've no objection," she sweetly answered.

"Then," he went on, "let's go ahead and make a bet. If McKinley is elected you w-will agree to m-marry me!" He could get no further.

But she nobly came to his rescue.

"I'll make a bet, too," she softly murmured. "If Bryan is elected you will agree to marry me."

There was a brief silence. Then a queer smile struggled across the face of the agitated youth. Another smile lighted the face of the happy maid.

"Why wait for the election returns?" he chuckled.

"Why, indeed?" she echoed.

So they were married the next week.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Froze His Hand in Summer.

To have his hand so badly frozen that amputation was for a time seriously considered when thermometers registered 100 degrees in the shade, has not been the experience of many men, yet Harry Knowles, a bartender in an Aberdeen, S. D., saloon, had this experience the other day.

For charging beer in kegs and forcing it to flow through the pipes in the bar faucet, carbonic acid gas is used. This comes in liquefied form, and is stored in cylinders strong enough to withstand a pressure of several thousand pounds to the square inch. These cylinders are usually charged to a pressure of about 1,500 pounds, and a safety plug is gauged to blow out at 2,400 pounds pressure. The gas is not unlike liquid air when it is permitted to escape and come in contact with the atmosphere, and creates a very low temperature.

The safety plug blew out of a cylinder in the saloon where Knowles was employed, when the proprietor was out, and, not understanding the nature of the gas, Knowles picked up a damp towel and attempted to hold it over the aperture and stop the flow of escaping gas. It took but a few moments to freeze the towel stiff, and the young man did not discover that the excessive cold had also badly frozen his hand until the proprietor stepped into the room and told him to let the gas go, as nothing could stop it. Knowles then discovered what happened to his hand. He put it in charge of a doctor, who says the hand will be saved, but the victim suffers a great deal of pain and will be laid up for several weeks.—Chicago Record.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

George Berthold, Great Falls, Mont., making phosphor tin; Matthew J. Dooley and T. F. Carroll, St. Paul, Minn., means for checking up loading operations; John H. Rickman, Gladstone, N. D., windmill; Charles S. Talbert, Minneapolis, Minn., artificial tooth; Edwin E. Thomas, Minneapolis, Minn., bandsaw mill; James A. Young, St. Paul, Minn., upholsterer's button.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Antiquity of Chewing Gum Habit.

A correspondent of the Popular Science Monthly calls attention to the following interesting passages in a letter written by Columbus shortly after his discovery of America:

"Finally, that I may compress in a few words the brief account of our departure and quick return and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need, indeed, as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chios), also, as much of aloeswood and as many slaves for the navy as their majesties will wish to demand."

The date of this letter is March 14, 1493, over 400 years ago, and it is very evident, from the inclusion of chewing gum in his list of products obtainable in the new country, that Columbus regarded it as an item of considerable importance; so we may fairly assume that the chewing gum habit was prevalent in Spain in 1492.

Abe's Opinion.

Long and earnestly they had argued in the grocery about the way in which the world would be destroyed. For four long, weary hours those residents of Sawville had set forth their theories.

And, finally, they had asked the opinion of old Abe Hartley, who, among them all, had remained silent.

Taking his pipe from his lips for one brief moment, he answered:

"It will probably be talked to death."

Without a word, the debaters led the way to the cider barrel, Abe bringing up the year.—Indianapolis Sun.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis

RECTAL CONSTIPATION.
ONE cure of an old CASE in each town FREE
Dr. Leonhardt, L. B. Lincoln, Neb.

A Very Bad Combine
is that of
A Very Bad Sprain
and
A Very Black Bruise
It often happens, but just as often
St. Jacobs Oil
makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
25 Cents Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1876.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same price, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them. THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SEND NO MONEY $11.25 Cut out and return this ad. and we will send you this high grade, high arm, 20-year guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. [illegible] $11.25 and freight charges. [illegible] SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

W N U —No. 40.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900. | NUMBER 12.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONSIDER THE RAISE

MINE WORKERS WILL MEET IN CONVENTION.

Generally Believed That President Mitchell Will Call a Convention of the United Mine Workers to Consider the Offer of Increased Wages — Hasty Action on the Questions Will Not Be Reached by the Convention — Sheriff Says Strikers Must Refrain From Marching.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—It is the general belief that President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, will issue a call for a convention of United Mineworkers to consider the offer of increased wages to be held at Scranton, and the supposition is that Thursday next will be named as the time. Mr. Mitchell, however, declined to give publicity to the matters discussed by himself and other officials of the organization at a secret conference yesterday at Hazleton, and he gave no intimation as to when the convention would be held. This and other questions to be considered at the convention, were fully discussed at yesterday's conference.

Indications are coming to the surface that hasty action will not likely be reached on the questions by the convention, and recesses will be taken pending conferences of committees with the operators. These conferences will be requested for the purpose of reaching a clear understanding as to the permanency of the increased pay if accepted, and also to ascertain the operators' views on the proposition of the increase to be respectively allowed the miners and mine laborers.

Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne county yesterday, through President Mitchell, issued his ultimatum to marching strikers. He says he has been lenient with them heretofore, but that they must now refrain from marching, or take the consequences. President Mitchell assured him he would endeavor to have the men preserve the peace.

FOODS IN MEXICO.

Hundreds of Houses Swept to Destruction.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—Telegraphic advices from Tampico, Mex., state that the Panuca and Tames rivers, which empty into the gulf at that place, are on one of the biggest rises in their history, and great damage has been wrought by the floods in the populated and cultivated valleys above there. At one point near Chile station on the line of the Mexican Central railroad, the Tames river is over fifty miles wide and has swept to destruction hundreds of houses occupied by Mexican farmers and laborers. Many cases of drowning are reported. All the tributaries of these rivers in the south and eastern parts of the State of San Luis Potosi are out of their banks and have washed away whole villages and ruined thousands of acres of growing crops.

UNDER UNITED STATES LAW.

Case in New York to Be Appealed on Novel Grounds.

New York, Oct. 8.—County Judge Smith Lent, at White Plains, N. Y., sentenced Charles Wood, who was a few days ago convicted of robbing a Fort Slocum soldier named Charles Smith of $35, and then leaving him for dead, to nineteen years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. His counsel will appeal the case on novel grounds, first that as the United States was at war with the Filipinos only the United States law prevailed in the case and the county court had no legal jurisdiction over soldiers.

Bourke Cockran Ill.

Kansas City, Oct. 8.—Bourke Cockran is quite ill with a cold and sore throat and has postponed a meeting at Leavenworth, Kan., advertised for to-night. Mr. Cockran arrived here last night from Topeka, where he Saturday night addressed a large gathering, and sought the services of a throat specialist. The physician called in said, Mr. Cockran's affliction was not of a serious character, and, although he talked with difficulty, the New York campaigner talked lightly of his ailment. Mr. Cockran says he will return to Leavenworth on Wednesday or Thursday night and make an address. He will start for Nebraska to-day, speaking en route if able.

In Memory of Parnell.

Dublin, Oct. 8.—The anniversary of the death of Charles Stuart Parnell, the Irish statesman, was celebrated yesterday by a small procession to Glas Nevin cemetery. The gathering was smaller than it had been on previous anniversaries. Messrs. John E. Redmond and Patrick J. O'Brien were present. Several wreaths were deposited upon the grave, including one from the widow.

Eight Persons Injured.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Eight persons were injured, one seriously, by a collision between a Calumet electric car and a south-bound Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train at Stoney Island avenue and Seventy-ninth street. The conductor says the accident was due to the fact that the motorman, who was a new man, did not bring the car to a stop before starting across the tracks.

Pleads Guilty to Burglary.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 8.—Charles Daley pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary before Judge Brindley, and was sentenced to one year at Waupun.

Departure of Lord Roberts

London, Oct. 8.—Lord Roberts, the Daily News announces, will leave South Africa the last week in October. The authorities have decided to limit the number of colonial troops who are to be the queen's guests to 500.

Dead Body Found.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The dead body of Lawson Earwood, aged twenty, with the skull crushed, was found in the Ohio river three miles below this city. Edward Burnett, last seen with Earwood, was arrested.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Oct. 8. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 80 1-4@81c; No. 2 Northern, 77 1-4@79 1-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 40@40 1-2c; No. 3, 39 1-2@40c. Oats — No. 3 white, 25 1-2@26c; No. 3, 24 3-4@25 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 8.—Wheat — No. 1 hard, 82 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 80 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 79c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 39@39 1-2c; No. 3, 38@38 1-2c, No. 4, 37 1-2@38c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@24c; No. 3 oats, 23 1-4c. Barley —No. 4, 47@49c; No. 5, 45@51c; feed grades, 36@41c; malting grades, 41 @ 46c. Rye—No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 51 1-2@52c. Flax—Cash, $1.50 1-2; to arrive, $1.50 1-2.

Duluth, Oct. 8.—Wheat — No. 1 hard, cash, 82 1-2c; to arrive, 82 1-2c; October, 82 1-2c; December, 83c; May, 80 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80 1-2c; to arrive, 80 1-2c; October, 80 1-2c; December, 81c; May, 83 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 72 1-2c; oats, 23 3-4@24c; rye, 53c; barley, 38@55c; flax, cash, $1.66; to arrive, $1.65 1-2; October, $1.64 1-2; November, $1.59 1-2; December, $1.57; May, $1.60; corn, 41 1-4c.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cash Wheat — No. 2 red, 76 1-2@78c; No. 3 red, 72@76 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 73@74 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 72@73 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 2 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 3 spring, 71@78c. Corn—No. 2, 40 7-8c; No. 3, 40 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2@22 3-4c; No. 3, 22 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8. — Flour is steady. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 81 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 79 @ 80c. Rye higher; No. 1, 55 1-2c. Barley higher; No. 2, 58c; sample, 48@58c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 8. — Cattle — Beeves, $4.75 @ 5.20; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.25@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4; calves and yearlings, $3.25 @ 4.25. Hogs, $5.05@5.15; bulk, $5.07 1-2@5.10.

Chicago, Oct. 8. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.45@5.90; poor to medium, $4.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.80; Texas-fed steers, $3.25@4.85. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.05 @ 5.57 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5@5.50; light, $5.10@5.22 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.20 @ 5.42 1-2. Sheep, $3.50@4.15; lambs, $4.25 @5.25.

South St. Paul, Oct. 8. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5.15; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; common to fair, $4@4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.15; fair to good, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.75@2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $3@3.25; bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3.75@4.10; fair to good, $3.40@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common steer. stuff, $2.50@2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3.10; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common cow and heifer stuff, $2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; good to choice heifer calves, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; fair to good, $30@35; common, $20@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5.15 @ 5.27 1-2; mixed and butchers, $5 @ 5.17 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5@5.15; fair heavy, $4.85@5; rough packers, $4.65 @ 4.80; boars, $1.75@5.20; pigs and skips, $3.50 @ 4.25. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.60@4.75; fair to good, $4.40@4.60; good to choice fat wethers, $3.40@3.75; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; good to choice fat ewes, $3.25@3.40; fair to good, $3.10@3.25; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.25; fair to good lambs, $3.50@4; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.50.

BARONESS IS COMING HOME.

Widow of Ambassador von Ketteler Leaves Japan for United States.

Detroit, Oct. 8.—Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railroad, has received a cable that his daughter, the Baroness von Ketteler, widow of the German ambassador murdered by the Boxers, had reached Yokohama and would leave on the Empress of China for home. It is expected the party will reach Vancouver about the 19th.

MAY CRUSH THE SMALL ONES.

Trust Charged With Designs to Disrupt a Gold Reduction Company.

Denver, Oct. 8.—The smelter trust of New York is charged with trying to disrupt the Kelton Gold Reduction company, which controls a dozen small smelters in mining camps. At the annual meeting the New York directors captured the control. Joralmon & Co., bankers of New York, are the active instruments against the stockholders.

MARCONI TRIUMPH.

Message by the Wireless System a Distance of Sixty Miles.

London, Oct. 8.—Marconi Saturday successfully transmitted a message by the wireless system from Boulogne, France, to Dover Court, a distance of sixty miles. The customary mode of receiving and transmitting the message on poles was abandoned in Saturday's test, and the dispatch was received on a cylinder only four feet in height.

Actor Killed by a Woman.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 8.—William J. McCauley, an actor of Philadelphia, playing with "A Woman in the Case" company, was shot here yesterday by Pearl Newman, who, after the shooting, escaped to Ohio. McCauley and three friends had entered a restaurant and were talking to Miss Dorsey Brown, when Miss Newman entered and opened fire, killing McCauley instantly. Miss Newman is said to have been jealous of McCauley's attentions to Miss Brown.

Boundary Satisfactorily Fixed.

Managua, Nic., Oct. 8.—The special commissioners appointed by the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras to fix the boundary between the two states, a matter long in dispute, have concluded their work amicably.

At Trenton, N. J., Eddie McBride, ten years old, died as the result of burns received while playing "Indian" with companions of about his own age. McBride was tied to a stake and his clothing saturated with gasoline, then set on fire.

SWEPT BY CYCLONE

PART OF THE TOWN OF BIWABIK, MINN., IN RUINS.

Nine Lives Are Known to Have Been Lost and Many Received Injuries —Scores of Surprising and Hair-Breadth Escapes — Substantial Buildings Sucked Into the Cyclone's Mighty Vortex as So Much Straw — Mining Property Demolished—Masses of Debris Scattered Everywhere.

Biwabik, Minn., Oct. 8.—The northwestern part of the town is in ruins and a path of wreckage 150 feet in width and more than a quarter of a mile long tells of the terrific fury of a cyclone traveling from southeast to northwest, which struck Biwabik late Saturday afternoon.

Nine lives were lost and many persons received serious injuries. The list of dead includes an entire family of six living two miles north of Biwabik. The remaining three lost their lives in the town. One of them, a Mrs. Marowitz, was found 400 feet from her home in a terribly mangled condition. Her husband was found a quarter of a mile away, and he, too, was

Horribly Mutilated.

The property loss will reach $75,000. The shaft houses and buildings of three mines which stood in the path of the hurricane are a mass of kindling wood. Two little children and their sick mother, who was lying in her bed, had the roof and sides of their house lifted clear off the floor and blown away, only slightly injuring those inside. A score of other surprising and hair-breadth escapes from death occurred. The citizens of Biwabik furnished immediate relief to all in need. The cyclone was preceded by a wind and rain storm of terrible power. When the rapidly moving funnel-shaped cloud struck, so suddenly as to give almost no warning, the sound was deafening.

Ruin and Disaster

followed its course, and substantial buildings collapsed and were sucked into its mighty vortex as so much straw. Fragments of the buildings in its path were scattered all over the surrounding country. The duration of the cyclone was about three minutes. Plowing through the outskirts of town, the cyclone struck the Duluth mine, destroying two shaft houses, an engine house, blacksmith shop, dry house and three cars which stood near on a side track. The greater part of the debris was lifted clear of the ground, carried some distance and dumped into a pit. By an unexplainable circumstance, nearly all the employes managed to reach cover. The ground was swept as if with a broom at the Biwabik property and with incredible swiftness everything standing in the Austrian district, where the mine is located,

Was Demolished.

The engine house of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern, near by, several cars and a locomotive, were shifted clear of the tracks and hammered into a mass of wreckage. Other instances of the diabolical fury of the hurricane were not wanting, and hardly a structure which stood in the path of the funnel has any portion remaining standing. Among the buildings destroyed were many houses owned by the mining companies and tenanted by their employes. A marvelous providence seems to have cared for these, and nearly all managed to reach places of safety without injury. For a mile northeast of town there are timbers and masses of debris scattered everywhere, which were caught up by the cyclone and dropped as its violence abated. Several open spaces present the appearance of a forest of gigantic toothpicks, so thick did the broken timbers and splintered boards fall.

SNOW FLURRY IN WISCONSIN.

First Signs of Winter Are Seen at Town of New Richmond.

New Richmond, Wis., Oct. 8.—Following closely on the heels of several weeks of incessant rains, came a severe hail storm. Saturday morning and evening occurred the first snow flurries. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. Considerable damage was done to plate glass, awnings, and signs in the business part of town. The temperature is falling rapidly.

HOLD UP A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Two Masked Men Rob a Sioux City Resort in Broad Daylight.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 8. — Two masked robbers walked into a local gambling house and marched the manager and three other inmates into a room, with their faces against the wall. The robbers then took every dollar they could find, something in excess of $600. This done, they marched the four men into a back room, locked them in, and made their escape.

TO SPEND HALF A MILLION.

Armour & Co. Will Build a Big Ice-house at Round Lake, Ill.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 8. — Armour & Co. of Chicago will erect an immense ice house at Round Lake, Ill., this fall, to cost, so report says, $500,000. Already the grading of the site on the south bank of the lake has been completed. Round lake is on the St. Paul railroad's new Fox Lake extension, and is about forty miles from Chicago.

PAYS FOR CRIME WITH LIFE.

King Howard Is Hanged in Texas for a Killing Affair.

Brenham, Tex., Oct. 8.—King Howard was hanged here Saturday. Howard killed his wife and Luke Taylor in a fit of jealousy on March 4 last.

Has Served Forty Years.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Maj. F. M. H. Kendrick, Seventh infantry, has been placed on the retired list on his own application after over forty years' service.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE HURT.

Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds of Dynamite Goes Off.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 8.—A special to the News-Tribune from Eveleth, Minn., reports one of the largest explosions ever occurring in the state. Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine of the Spruce mine, about half a mile from town, blew up about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A hole 100 feet square and twenty-five feet deep marks the spot where the magazine stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radious of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Eveleth was broken, while in saloons all bottled goods were demolished. The damage done to the Spruce mine was about $3,000, the mine laboratory and warehouse being totally wrecked. At least 200 people were hurt more or less by being thrown down by the shock or hit by shattered glass. The explosion was plainly felt at Biwabik, twelve miles distant. The cause of the explosion is hard to ascertain. An unknown man was seen near the magazine a few minutes before it occurred, and it is believed that he was responsible, although it is pure guess work. At any rate the fellow has not been seen since. The only explosion equalling this occurred at Virginia, Minn., in 1894, when the Lake Superior Powder company's magazine exploded, destroying everything within two miles.

BLOOMINGTON FERRY TRAGEDY.

The Body of a Man Whose Clothes Were Found Is Recovered.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8. — The body of the unknown man whose coat and cap were found on the river bank was taken from the Minnesota river near Bloomington Ferry yesterday. The body was found floating on the water within twenty feet of the place where the man was supposed to have met his death. This spot is a short distance below the bridge at Bloomington Ferry and adjoins a pasture, on the fence of which the man's clothing was found a week ago. Coroner Nelson visited the scene of the drowning and had the body brought to Minneapolis, where it will be held at the morgue awaiting identification. From appearances it is thought that the body had been in the water about a week. There was nothing on the remains by which they could be identified. The man was apparently of medium size, perhaps between thirty and thirty-five years of age. He was quite bald and had a mustache and a week's growth of beard. He wore a black sack, worsted coat, black trousers and pointed black lace shoes. He had a blue negligee shirt with narrow white stripe. It is presumed that he committed suicide in the river or that he possibly was drowned by accident. Coroner Nelson is inclined to believe that the man took his own life.

FREIGHT TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Collision on the Great Northern Results in the Death of One Man.

Marshall, Minn., Oct. 8. — Freight train No. 55, on the Great Northern, crashed into a work train one mile north of Marshall at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. A. E. Thomson, on the work train, a resident of Sioux City, and married, was killed. Brakeman Miller had his face and neck cut. No. 55 was on regular orders and was running at full speed. The work train was backing into Marshall slowly. The engineer of the freight train saw the red lights, but not in time to stop. The engineers and firemen on both trains jumped in time to escape injury. Both engines were wrecked.

HIGH WATERS ARE LOWERING.

Worst of the Flood Thought to Be Over in Wisconsin.

Wausau, Wis., Oct. 8.—The waters in the river and other streams in the country are falling. The worst of the flood is apparently over. Unharvested crops of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, etc., in the bottoms are almost a total loss. Washouts on the railroads are being repaired and trains are running about on schedule time again. Grand Rapids, Wis., reports the main street in that city flooded, and much damage has been done to merchandise. Many basements are flooded. The Reporter printing office and the Cahn Dry Goods company were the worst sufferers.

ROBBED IN SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

M. L. Hubbard of Mondovi, Wis., Leaves $12,200 in His Room.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 8. — M. L. Hubbard of Mondovi, Wis., a capitalist horse buyer and cattle buyer, was robbed of a gold watch, $200 in money, $2,000 in notes and a letter of credit issued by the Bank of Mondovi for $10,000. Mr. Hubbard was on his way to Idaho to buy horses and had stopped in the city to see the carnival. He left his money and securities in a pocketbook in his coat in his room, and when he returned it was gone.

Shot by a Fellow Sportsman.

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 8. — J. R. Duus, real estate and insurance agent, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon while hunting across the river in Nebraska by J. E. Smith, of the lumber firm of Loonan & Smith. They were hunting in company, but became separated. Smith fired at a rabbit in a clump of woods. Duus happened to be in line of the shot and received part of the discharge in the breast, making a serious wound.

Finally Ends Fatally.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 8.—L. C. McDonald, a brakeman in the employ of the Milwaukee railroad who was caught and crushed beneath the wheels of a train in the yards here July 25 last while uncoupling the airbrake hose between two cars, died in the hospital here yesterday.

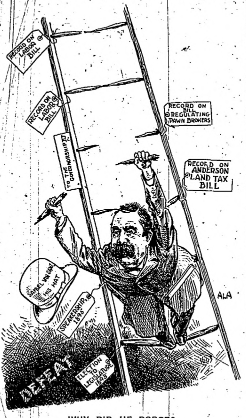
Heavy Log Drive.

Osceola, Wis., Oct. 8. — More logs passed down the St. Croix river from the Nevens dam Saturday than have gone before at one time in years. The logs were so thick that one could almost cross the river on logs.

Best of Creamery Plants.

Wells, Minn., Oct. 8.—The machinery is being placed in the new brick building of the Wells Co-operative Creamery association. The plant complete cost $7,000, and is intended to be the best in the state.

DOWNFALL OF A DODGER.



WHY DID HE DODGE?

WHY DID HE DODGE?

Van Sant Would Not Vote for Labor Bills and He Dared Not Vote Against Them.

Consistently Dodged on Bills Intended to Benefit Laboring Man and Farmer.

His Record Proves Him to Be the Puppet of Special Interests and Corporations.

The main reason, perhaps, why the candidacy of Captain S. R. Van Sant has aroused such a small amount of enthusiasm among the rank and file of the Republican party, is, that he is not the kind of man who can make strong and lasting friendships. As a fleeting acquaintance the captain is quite a success, being talkative, round, rosy and apparently a very genial gentleman. He has not much of importance to communicate, but he does it in a very impressive manner, and an audience is reasonably well amused with him for fifteen minutes or half an hour. Beyond that brief period, Captain Van Sant commences to pall, and the more extended the acquaintance, the greater the ennui the captain creates.

The cause of this is the fact that the captain does not possess that virile strength of moral fiber which puts into every act and word the sonorous vibration of truthful earnestness, and elicits a responsive thrill, from the minds and hearts of others. His character is not positive, but negative. When a problem is presented to him requiring decisive action, the captain judicially views both sides of the case, makes sure he is right and then runs away.

It is practically impossible to induce Captain Van Sant to take a bold position on any new matter which is in controversy. He would probably assert with considerable boldness that the earth is round, because that proposition is not seriously disputed by anyone.

He would today, probably, nod his head sagely and declare that he sympathized with the South African Republics in their struggle, but he knew it was a hopeless fight from the start, and, anyway, the Republican administration at Washington could not be expected to interfere. But when the question of this country intervening in behalf of the Boers was a new issue and President McKinley was feeling the pulse of the country to see if public sentiment would permit of the Boer appeals for help being denied Captain Van Sant was invited to publicly express his opinion on the question.

Not knowing which way the Republican cat was going to jump, the captain evaded the issue by suddenly and swiftly leaving the state and burying himself in some unknown recess in Wisconsin or Iowa. He dodged the question.

If Captain Van Sant had spoken out manfully at the time, no matter whether he cried "Hurrah for the Boers" or "Hooray for the British," he would have pleased one side or the other and have earned the respect of both. But as it was he pleased no one and lost the respect of all people who look with dislike upon a dodger.

The course pursued by Captain Van Sant in this matter furnishes the key to his lack of popularity and inability to evoke enthusiasm in his present gubernatorial campaign. And his unsatisfactory position on the Boer question is but an example of similar evasions and shirkings on his part in regard to other important questions during his public career.

Take the record of Captain Van Sant when he was a member of the state legislature of 1893. Of course, once in a while a member will be absent from a roll call by reason of sickness or more important business; but when the roll is being called on the final passage of important bills, it is the rule to summon all the members from the committee and cloak rooms, and only the most expert and deliberate of dodgers can or does evade voting. Yet Captain Van Sant succeeded in dodging the vote on a number of important measures—measures which, to hear him talk now, one would think were very near to his heart.

For instance, the captain protests that he is a great friend of the workingman. He told them so at considerable length last Labor Day. Yet when he was a member of the legislature in 1893 he dodged the vote on three measures of the first importance to the cause of labor, when the bills came up on three separate occasions, for their final passage. The captain was not kept away by sickness, for he is never sick. He neither chews, drinks, smokes, swears or is sick, according to the Pioneer Press. He has no vices to quit except one, and that is his ineradicable propensity to dodge, especially to dodge the vote on labor bills.

Everybody knows that Captain Van Sant is a large employer of labor, and no one would have been surprised if he had expressed views inimical to the measures in question and manfully clinched his opinions by voting against the bills. But he didn't even take that position. He simply dodged. One of these bills on which Captain Van Sant failed to vote was Senate File 266, a bill to compel street railway companies to protect certain of their employes from the inclemencies of the weather by inclosing the ends of their cars with vestibules. This is one of the bills which the Republican State Auditor, Hon. R. C. Dunn, in a recent speech, referred to as "a meritorious measure" for which the workingmen should thank the Republicans. There were five Republican votes cast against it in the house, but not a single Democratic or Populist vote. They were all for it—but Captain Van Sant dodged the vote entirely. If it had depended upon him, the street car drivers, motormen and conductors would be exposed to the wind, rain, hail, snow, heat and cold today, as they were prior to the passage of this "meritorious measure." Another measure of vital interest to labor, on which Captain Van Sant dodged the vote was House File No. 36, a bill making it a misdemeanor on the part of employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any rights of citizenship. This bill was designed to prevent the blacklisting of employes who might be members of labor organizations. It is another of those meritorious labor measures for which the Hon. R. C. Dunn so modestly gave the Republican party credit. It was introduced by Mr. Walsh, a Democrat from Ramsey county, and when the roll was called on its final passage Captain S. R. Van Sant, the present Republican candidate for Governor, dodged the vote. There was only one vote cast against it and that was by a Republican, G. W. Benner of Mower county, and the workingmen had a better opinion of Mr. Benner than they had of the man that dodged.

The third labor bill which Captain Van Sant failed to cast his vote, either for or against, was House File 95, a bill to provide for the protection of employes. This time the captain did not even have the excuse that it was introduced by a Democrat, for the father of the bill was Mr. Wyman of Minneapolis. But for some unknown reason Captain Van Sant disliked to vote on labor measures. He would not vote for them and he dared not vote against them, so he dodged. He therefore dodged the vote on the final passage of House File 95, an act to which no person of humane instincts, whether he be a large employer of labor or not, could possibly object. It simply provides for the fencing of all dangerous machinery, tools and material so that the chance of injury to employes would be reduced to a minimum. But Captain Van Sant would not vote for such a measure and he did not think it safe to vote against it, so he dodged the vote.

It may have been a coincidence that the captain failed to vote for or against these three important labor measures, but if it was so, if for some reason he was unable to be present when the roll was called on the final passage of these bills, the captain could have signified his approval or disapproval of them and had the same recorded in the House Journal by making the simple statement to the speaker when the Journal was read the mornings following the passage of these measures that he desired to be recorded as voting for or against, as the case might be.

But such directness would have been contrary to the captain's genius. He was content to dodge.

House File 324, a bill to prohibit pawnbrokers to charge more than 10 per cent interest, was another measure that called for another exhibition of Captain Van Sant's agility when the roll was called on the final passage of the bill. If only for the purpose of satisfying the insatiable curiosity of the public the captain should now explain why he dodged this bill. Why did he not vote either for or against? Why should not pawnbrokers be limited to ten per cent, or even less? Or to state it in another way, why should pawnbrokers not be allowed to charge more than ten per cent interest? A straightforward answer to any of these questions by the captain would perhaps explain why he dodged the vote on the bill in 1893.

Captain Van Sant is very free in denouncing trusts and combinations today, but in 1893 he had a chance to vote on a measure, House File 874, a bill to increase the punishment of persons violating the law of 1891, prohibiting pools and trusts by providing for the imprisonment of the offender in case of conviction. The captain was not as strong an anti-trust man in 1893 as he is now as election is pending, so when the roll was called on House File 874 the captain dodged the vote with his customary grace and swiftness.

Senate File No. 577, was a joint resolution introduced in the legislature of 1893, providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate certain frauds upon the state in relation to the sale of public lands of the state. This was the commencement of the celebrated "Pine land investigation," and was probably the most important act of the whole session. From a party standpoint, if from no higher motive, the captain should have recorded his vote on this resolution. The only excuse a man could have for voting against such a resolution was that he had been concerned in some way in the larceny of the state's pine timber. But evidently the captain had not even such an excuse as that, for he dodged the vote altogether.

The results of that investigation are well known, and the passage of the resolution marked the period since which it has been both dangerous and expensive to steal pine timber from state land. But Captain Van Sant cannot enjoy any of the credit for this very desirable result, nor can he claim any gratitude from the dishonest lumber firms for fighting their battles and opposing the resolution, because he dodged the vote.

There were several bills affecting railroads, the vote on which the captain found it convenient to dodge. Senate File 127, requiring railroads to give notice of the time when belated trains will arrive; House File 340, which provides for the interchange of cars at junction points, and House File 274, providing for the stoppage of trains at county seats. Captain Van Sant dodged the vote on all three measures, and it is now due the people that he should explain why the public is not entitled to know when delayed trains will arrive; why railroads should not make an interchange of cars and why people living at Pine City and other county seats should not enjoy a decent train service?

And now the Republican managers are wondering why there is so little enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party over the candidacy of Captain Van Sant. The reason is not far to seek. The captain has never helped the friends or fought the enemies of his political friends or his party unless the battle had already been won by someone else. He has systematically dodged every important public measure or question which has come before him during his public career. In 1893 he dodged the vote on House File 502 and House File 56, two bills which provided for the erection of grain elevators on the right of way of railroads and the construction of sidetracks to elevators near the right of way, measures which became laws without the captain's vote, and which have done more to prevent monopoly and preserve the freedom of the country grain markets than any other laws on the statute books.

Captain Van Sant also dodged the vote on House File 674, a bill declaring express companies common carriers and subject to regulation the same as railroads.

The list of measures on which the captain dodged the vote is a long one, but there is one more which should be mentioned, and that is Senate File 114, which provided for the submission to the vote of the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing the levy and collection of a tax on inheritances. There is but little excuse for the member of the legislature who votes against giving the people the privilege of voting for or against an amendment to the constitution, and there is no excuse at all for the member who dodges the vote on such a proposition. The captain dodged the vote, however. Why, is not known.

The people of Minnesota cannot enthuse over a confirmed dodger. They can admire a man who is sturdily against them, and perhaps forgive him some day, but there is no forgiveness for the dodger. They will say to him as was said to the Laodiceans: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

"There are good trusts and bad trusts," yells Beveridge. Yes, but as the good die young, evidently none but the bad ones have survived.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.
Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office east of the city well.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

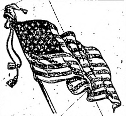
Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.
CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, OCT., 10, 1900.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEAREY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK C. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.
Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	E. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist.	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

WELLINGTON'S CRIME.

He Has Abandoned Imperialism For the Principle of Liberty.

The defection of Senator Wellington of Maryland troubles the administration Republicans because, as members of their national committee admit, it means that McKinley has no chance of carrying that state.

Therefore it was in order for the Republicans to send a gang to the Bryan mass meeting at Cumberland to interrupt and hiss and insult the senator who declines to become an "imperialist" at the bidding of William McKinley. "Benedict Arnold!" yelled one of the gang of patriots. By that he meant to say, of course, that Wellington was the worst of traitors.

He is a traitor not to his country, not to the principles of free government, but to imperialism and its chief exponent, William McKinley, and the party who supports him. He has committed the unpardonable sin of abandoning a party which has ceased to be republican to become imperial.

That is his treason in the view of Republican leaders and the gang they sent to insult him in Cumberland.

The proof of this we have in the fact that the same gang did not insult Bryan when he denounced imperialism even more strongly than Wellington did. That meant that there was no treason in denouncing imperialism, but that there was treason in abandoning the imperial party and going over to the party of liberty.

Mr. Bryan paid a noble tribute to Wellington, such as he might, had he been living then, have paid to Patrick Henry at the close of the memorable speech in the course of which a creature of King George yelled "Treason!" at that early patriot.

With that tribute ringing in their ears minions of imperialism were abashed and silent. Who dares say that the gospel of liberty is not still a mighty force in this land of ours?

Mr. Olney's Conversion.

Richard Olney's conversion to the Bryan cause is in some respects the most notable event in the campaign up to date. Mr. Olney was one of the ablest men in Cleveland's cabinet. He is a Boston man, identified with many interests commonly supposed to be antagonized by the Kansas City platform. But he is a Democrat. He was the author of the Venezuela message, wherein he made Grover Cleveland defy the British government to the point of war to try to extend its territory in South America. Such a man is not likely to give his support to an administration that voluntarily hauled down the American flag over American territory in Alaska. It is the final test. No American deserving the name can do more than Mr. Olney has done. The brains and heart of the American people go with the stanch New England American.

> Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years. To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self evident truth; it was evident to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamour of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a logical and necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the welfare of all and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes depend. If it is abandoned, there is no foundation upon which a government like ours can be constructed.—W. J. Bryan.

GOOD READING FOR M'KINLEY.

Wisdom From the Scriptures and Washington's Farewell Address.

A number of women who find fault with President McKinley's "good Lord, good devil," course on the temperance question have been sending out an endless chain of prayer for his defeat at the polls in November, says the New York News. We respectfully suggest that, without neglecting the prayer chain, they ought to urge McKinley to read the Bible and especially the following verses in Proverbs:

"He that passeth by and meddleth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears.

"It is an honor for a man to cease from strife, but every fool will be meddling.

"Strive not with a man without cause if he hath done thee no harm.

"Envy thou not the oppressor and choose not of his ways."

This course in Scripture reading might be followed by a careful study of Washington's farewell address and especially the following part of it:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government."

Washington could not have written more to the point if he had foreseen McKinley's British alliance and his plot to assist Great Britain in destroying the Boer republics.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations," continued the Father of Our Country, "is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?"

Is McKinley greater than Washington that he dares to incur risks from which Washington shrank and against which he warned Americans, or is McKinley's British alliance another illustration of the saying that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread?"

"Prosperity" Pointers.

Wages of mill operatives and factory hands all over the country are being cut down or the mills are being shut down by reason of overproduction, which the Republican campaign managers have been pointing to as a specimen of "McKinley prosperity."

The "full dinner pail" argument of the Republicans is no longer a powerful one to conjure with. "A full dinner pail" means an empty pocketbook, for the workingman is fortunate if he has anything left after he has filled his dinner pail to provide the high price necessities of life for his family.

If you can in one administration multiply your standing army by four and make it 100,000 instead of 25,000, will it not be easier for the next administration to multiply it by four and make it 400,000 instead of 100,000?—W. J. Bryan.

Unpleasantly Surprised.

The British alliance McKinley Republicans are almost as much surprised at the Democratic gains in the Green Mountain State as the British commander at Ticonderoga was when Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys demanded his surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental congress."

McKinley and Silver.

The present ratio is 16 to 1, and at that ratio Mr. McKinley is coining silver at the rate of over $1,000,000 per month. During the four years of his administration he has coined about $50,000,000, but then William always did believe in silver if one may place any trust in what he said.

Ordinary citizens of the United States have no rights which trusts and millionaires are obliged to respect.

This is the principle of the party of Mark Hanna, McKinley, the Standard Oil company and the late Collis P. Huntington, and the refusal by a Standard Oil magnate named Rogers to permit Mr. Bryan's car to be attached to a train on the Ohio River railroad, of which Rogers is president, is simply in a line with that principle. The trust gluttons of wealth and power feel keenly the shafts which the people's champion is aiming at their fortress of monopoly, oppression and extortion, and they take care to miss no opportunity to vent their spite against him and the cause which he advocates with an eloquence and ardor that seem almost inspired from above.

To deny to a citizen because he is the candidate of the Democracy for president of the United States the use of a railway created under a public franchise for the public benefit may seem a small matter, but it is not. It shows the length to which the trust usurpers and conspirators will go to crush the political independence of the American people. **It points to the future of the American nation should McKinley be re-elected and the Anglo-Republican party be sustained in its plot to overthrow a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and inaugurate an oligarchy of trusts, a reign of imperialism and militarism.**

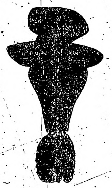
If William Jennings Bryan can be flouted and insulted in this way by an arrogant Standard Oil trust magnate, what chance would the ordinary citizen have should he happen to step in the path of trust millionaires after McKinley's re-election? Swollen with the pride of victory, they would look upon the common workingman as a nobody, to be flung to the earth if he dared to look at them and to be blacklisted and driven to starvation or exile should he dare to disobey them.

The liberty of the American people is at stake in this election. It is not merely a question of politics; it is a question whether this millionaire Rogers and others of his kind shall be permitted to rob the people of their independence and to establish a system of industrial slavery in place of free competition and liberty.—New York News.

Buying Furs is not altogether a matter of judgment on the part of the customer. Its easy enough for the manufacturer to use inferior skins, shoddy paddings and showy but poor linings; to palm off garments that may take the eye but will not give satisfactory service. It is the merchants place to find out what he is offering to his customers—We Do—and if you buy your furs here you will get full value for your money every time. We have this season one of the finest stocks of furs ever shown in our city, consisting of

Coats, Jackets, Capes,
Collars, Collaertts,
Muffs, Trimmings.

Our Astrichan Jakets are of genuine Leipzig dyed skins thoroughly interlined and lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin. Price $30.00 to 45.00.



Capes Fine Imit. Seal Capes, 30 inches long, 100 inch sweep 17.00
Russian Martin Capes, 30 inches long, 100 inch sweep 28.50
Astrachan Capes, 33 inches long, 110 inch sweep, heavy silk lined 25.00 to 32.00.

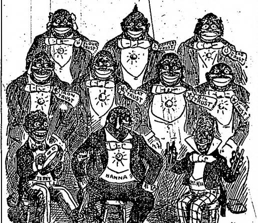
Collaretts $2.50, $3.50, $4.00. Better grades of same in electric seal Russian Martin, Jap. Martin, Astrichan, Chinchilla and Krimmer, plain or combination $5.00, $6.00, $9.00, $12.50 and $13.50.

Collars The newer collar style in all kinds of fur, plain or trimmed with 4, 6 or 8 tails, from $5.00 up. Muffs, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Coats Gentlemen's Fur Coats in all the popular furs at close cash prices.

BANGS & CO.
Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

THE M'KINLEY MINSTRELS.



"Uncle Mark, why am de Republican ticket like a rattlesnake?"
"I don't know, William. Why is the Republican ticket like a rattlesnake?"
"Because de tail am de noisiest part."
"Mr. Oil Trust will now sing the beautiful ballad entitled 'We Never Can Get Enough.'"

—New York Journal.

The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of those combinations is that "in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss." Is it possible that any wage earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employee at the mercy of the employer?—W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan Free From Bitterness.

Mr. Bryan's campaign utterances have so far been distinguished by strength, moderation and thoughtfulness. He is devoid of bitterness, and, while keen to expose the weak points of his opponents, he is careful to do so simply as a thinker and a debater, with none of the offensiveness that has characterized the speeches of one of the Republican campaign star performers.

These Full Dinner Pails.

Newtown, Conn., is threatened with extinction by the closing of its only industry, the support of 350 operatives and their families. The rubber trust runs the plant and finds it of advantage to concentrate the business at its other points. This will empty 350 dinner pails.

The Republican party, which was not willing that a black [illegible] should be sold for $1,000, now [illegible] is that a Filipino can be bought for $2.50. The principle is exactly the same.—W. J. Bryan.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

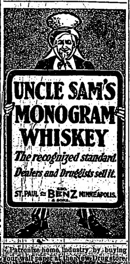
By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.


UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
The recognized standard.
Dealers and Druggists sell it.
ST. PAUL GEO. BENZ & SONS. MINNEAPOLIS.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."
S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.
Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term. October 4th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of Adelaide Showalter of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that John Sorsoleil late of Red Lake county on the 12th day of January A. D. 1900, at St. Hilaire in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of said county at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a daughter of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Eickhoff granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 12th day of November A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

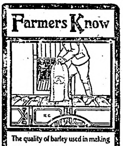
Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 4th day of October A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
11-14

Farmers Know



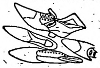
The quality of barley used in making
HAMM'S
BEER
None but the best could make so good a brew ✤ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ✤ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ✤

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

CUSTOM WORK.
JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
Roll Carding—per pound 5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound 15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound 20 c
LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, N. G.

A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.

J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.

MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hidaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Ash	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.

C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.66½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.62½	Barley	.39
Wheat No. 3	.58½	Flax	.147
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	12½

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

John Hannay, Jr. made a flying trip to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Prof. O'Brien made a business trip to the county seat last Saturday.

WANTED:—A girl to assist in house work. Apply to Mrs. J. K. Hannay.

Wm. Eickhoff moved into his new house on the west side last Thursday.

Farmers have given up all hopes of cutting standing flax fields hereabout.

Andrew Letvig, the well driller of Wylie spent several hours in town last Saturday.

Harry Aaronson of St. Paul is here to-day looking after his land interests in this vicinity.

No news going on whatever and everything is at a standstill owing to the rainy season.

Lumberman Newton of Red Lake Falls is here to-day enroute home from a trip to the cities.

J. F. Knowles and family moved into their new home over Weagant's hardware store Monday.

Marcus Johnson came up from St. Paul to-day and is looking after his elevators along this line.

Ernest Swenson will hold an auction sale at his farm a mile and a half northwest of here next Saturday.

C. G. Rapp and E. J. Brink made a trip to the upper Falls Monday. It is needles to say they didn't drive.

The rainy season is holding out well The smallest cloud in an apparently clear sky brings forth a shower these days.

A pontoon bridge would be the proper thing making the train last Saturday over the Great Northern right-of-way.

J. C. Dahl is having "nigger" luck with his cemented cistern and cellar—both leak—the former out and the latter in.

The republic is in danger when monopoly seeks by intimidation to control elections—and that is what trusts are doing to-day.

James Brady was allowed the contract for building the new county jail at Red Lake Falls which will cost nearly $15,000.

All the cellars in town supposed to be water-tight have more or less water in them and most of them are being pumped out daily.

By looking over the newspapers in the seventh district we see that our next congressman, M. J. Daly is the favorite and will be an easy winner.

Donat Boyer, the political editor of the Le Canadien, a french publication printed at St. Paul was here last Thursday enroute to Red Lake Falls.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Arthur Thursday afternoon. There is a kind invitation extended to the ladies of St. Hilaire.

Pete Hanson and Pete Heg glund started for Idaho last Friday where they will try to made their fortune and otherwise grow up with the country.

Rev. Myers attended the M. E. conference at Crookston last week and upon request of his congregation was re appointed to this charge another year.

The lake east of here known as the Gilbertson lake is bank full and over flowing the prairie on the west where haystacks are in at least two feet of water.

Arne Skeie will leave the latter part of this week for the town of Numedal where he has accepted a school and on next Monday will begin to teach his first term.

Fred Miller, superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, name appears in the list of patents published on this page. We hope there is at least a million in it for Fred.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams and son, of Red Lake Falls, spent an hour or more with the Hannay family Monday while enroute home from a two months visit with relatives and friends at Minneapolis.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The village council should either poke up Jim Hill about the sidewalk over the right-of-way or build one at the expense of the town. Something should be done at once.

Photographer Collins has a fine new camera and for the next two weeks will make a specialty of turning out stamp pictures. Its something new, and by calling he will do the explaining.

The roads leading to town are almost impassible and it will take a week of good drying weather to put them in shape for travel. The twenty-four hours of rain last Saturday did the business

The Democrats have the arguments and the facts in their favor. The Republicans the wealth and official patronage. We will see which is the stronger argument with the voters, money or facts.

Mr. A. C. Adams was taken to Crookston last Thursday and will take treatment from Dr. Dunlop for injuries received in an accident while crossing the railroad track at Thief River Falls last spring.

Miss Myrtle Fuller, sister of Mrs. W. McAndress, who has been spending the summer here left Monday for her home at Austin, this state. While here Miss Fuller made a great many friends and all regret her departure.

The Crookston Daily Times has been enlarged from a seven column folio to an eight column folio in order to get in all the news—and Mack and Fred come nearer to getting all the news than any paper in the northwest. This is no josh.

Extensive improvements have been made on the M. A. Hall block the past two weeks. The interior has been painted and papered and now outside work has begun. A new roof and two coats of paint is the work laid out for this week.

Superintendent of Schools, Frank Jeffers, was here yesterday on official business and found a little time to mingle with politicians. Mr. Jeffers is out of the newspaper business until after election and has a man by the name of Jones attending to the Courier until that time.

Attorney Richardson of Thief River Falls was here a few minutes last Thursday while enroute home from a business trip at the twin cities. He said if our citizens would get up a subscription list he would donate his mite in order that Jim Hill build a sidewalk over his right-of-way into this village.

Senator Knut Nelson will be here between now and election for the purpose of patching up a lot of bad breaks made by Congressman Eddy during the past two years. You will all remember that Senator Nelson voted against the famous Porto Rico tariff bill while Congressman Eddy voted for it. Who was right in this matter—Senator Nelson or Congressman Eddy?

The farmers are becoming desperate lately since so many politicians button-hole them and talk about McKinley and prosperity. No plowing done to speak of and in many cases grain rotting in the field. Under these circumstances its pretty hard to make a farmer swallow the prosperity fake you hear so much about. They might as well say the farmer knows nothing about his own business.

With wars raging, and great armies to be maintained and fed all over the planet, who can explain why corn and wheat is not worth more money than the farmer is getting for it? The fellows who are "bearing" down the price and loading up the elevators, will get big money for it before another crop is made don't you forget it, farmers, says the Rev. Irl R. Hicks in Word and Works.

We notice in the last issue of the Solway Press, that our own Ike Halvorson purchased a large consignment of goods and is getting everything in shape to do a big winter's cut of logs for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company in the country tributary to Black Duck lake. Ike, old boy, we wish you well in your undertaking and hope when the books are balanced a nice sum will appear on the right side of the ledger.

James Gilbertson and A. A. Erickson, two prosperous farmers living a few miles east of St. Hilaire were in the village last Thursday and made this office a pleasant call. Among other things mentioned they both agreed that this section would be an elegant field for a few outside threshing machines to pull into after it freezes up. There is practically no threshing done so far and only three machines in the whole country to do the work.

Inscribed on the soldiers monument erected at Grafton, North Dakota, to be dedicated October 13th is the name of Olga O. Bergh who died at Thief River Falls January 26, 1900. Mr. Berg was a member of Co., "C" First North Dakota Volunteers and served in the Philippines. He was mustered into the service May 14, 1898 and mustered out at San Francisco September 25, 1899. The height of the monument is 23 feet 6 inches above the foundation.

W. C. Smiley, editor of the Thief River Press, who was also one of the Minnesota volunteers who was willing to fight for his country and flag and go whereever he was called gets back at the Crookston Journal man with hammer and tongs for criticising W. J. Bryan about his Spanish-American war record. Bro. Smiley was there and from the article we should judge he knows just exactly what he's talking about. W. C. is a plain outspoken little cuss when in the right—and he most always is.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A Republican Still.

Al. Coons, in Grand Forks Plaindealer: I have always voted the republican ticket since I was able to vote, but since I have studied the subject I have concluded that I am the only republican left now, and that the present so called republican party has left me therefore I shall vote and work for Bryan, whom I think is nearer being a republican, according to the doctrine I was taught, than any republican leader I know of. Yes, Bryan made votes here, and I can show you three others who always supported the g. o. p. who will vote for Bryan in November.

List of Patents

granted to Minnesota inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.—A. Amess, Minneapolis, Permutation padlock, C. M. Hirsch, New Ulm, bag holder, A. P. Johnson, Ada; Denistry, F. H. Miller & P. Larson, Crookston, log carriage. L. Olson, Minneapolis, ice or snow vehicle, H. Paden, East Grand Forks, automatic vehicle brake, H. N. Randall, Tracy, corn planter, O. Vill, Minnesota City, metallic railway tie, W. C. Warren and A. Smithson, Sedan, wagon box support. For copy of any of above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Alex. Van Praag, grand master for Minnesota of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will make our lodge an official visit sometime this month. Every member of this lodge should make it a point to be present.

O. Finberg, proprietor of the Hotel St. Hilaire arrived yesterday and has men at work renovating and otherwise improving the inside and outside preparatory to opening it to the public in the course of two or three weeks. It will be a first-class house in every respect.

There was a noticeable change in the attitude of the republican managers just as soon as they got the tip that Hanna had all the money he wanted. Instead of talking doubtfully of the result of the elections, both Presidential and Congressional, they began to blow, making the most ridiculous claims as to the number of electoral votes that McKinley will get and the number of republican Congressman that will be elected.

The boodle stage of the campaign has been reached, and the head has been knocked out of the republican barrel. Hanna's recent visit to the eastern headquarters of the big trusts filled the barrel to overflowing. In every doubtful state and Congressional district every vote that can be had for money is to be bought. These are not mere assertions. They are hard facts, of which the democrats have been warned by chairman Richardson, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and by Mr. Richard Croker of New York, both of whom know of the enormous amount of money secured by Hanna, and judge by the way he spent millions in 1896 how he intends to spend it. It is not easy to prevent some buying and selling of votes among those who are unprincipled enough to engage in such a traffic, but vigilence on the part of democrats may greatly lesson the number bought and sold, as every state provides a heavy penalty for the crime.

We listened to several Republican speakers at Grand Forks the other evening and each and every one of them said prosperity was the issue of the campaign and not imperialism and trusts. The administration was made responsible for the present alarming condition of prosperity. We will bet that more than half of the business men in the audience were not certain that their personal condition of prosperity was such that they would be able to get through the next six months and the great majority of the farmers did not know where the money was coming from to pay taxes and interests, to say nothing of living expenses for the coming year. It is a great thing, this condition of prosperity, for which the opposition claim McKinley is responsible. It would not take many years of it to turn our farm houses into poor houses and our merchants into bankrupts. How much is there in this prosperity cry? Ask yourself.—Pink Paper, Bathgate, N. D.

I take it for granted that no one Minnesota farmer would consider for a moment the idea of farming without the necessary implements. Still, costly as an agricultural outfit is, the average farmer gives his implements very poor, if any, protection against the inclemency of the weather and the consequence is, he is obliged to buy a set of new implements every five or six years while if they are properly protected they would last nearly twice as long. If you do not feel able to buy both implements and lumber for a shed, try and borrow a machine somewhere and with the money thus kept back by all means buy material and build a shed. For from fifty to one hundred dollars (depending on the cost of material) a very commodious and substantial shed can be set up, while every farmer well knows how speedly he must halt if he goes, with the above sum in his pocket to purchase farm machinery.—C. H. in Dakota Farmer.

Not Politics, but Common Sense.

The drink question is settling itself. Nothing is good or bad simply because somebody calls it so. "Golden Grain Belt" beer is good because it has stood the test of use: it is brewed from pure malt and hops and more people use it every day. It should be in every home, the great family drink. Order a case of your nearest dealer, or of Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Cheap Spell-Binders.

The following is the way the Pelican Rapids Press, a republican paper published in Otter Tail county goes after the committee:

The Republican Committee have decided to ask no aid from the three Republican papers in the county this year in conducting the campaign. The state committee are calling upon all the republican papers in the state of space, and have appropriated money to the various county committees, with the expectation that the various committes will provide for the republican papers of their counties. The action of the Republican county committee would indicate that they do not believe that the people of this county read the newspapers. They have an ample campaign fund of some $2,000, a part of which comes from the state central committee. With this money they are employing a large number of cheap "spellbinders" at about $15 a week to travel through the county and "josh" the farmers and perform the "spellbinders" act at the country school houses.

* * *

We are willing to submit to the people of this county if the employment of a $15-a-week "spellbinder" is not a libel upon the intelligence of the people of Otter Tail county. The great majority of farmers are better posted in general politics than the average fifteen-dollar-a-week "spellbinders." Don't it.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Peculiar Occupation For Which Only Few Are Qualified.

The ham smeller's only tools are a long steel trier and his nose. He stands in a barrel to keep his clothes from being soiled by the dripping brine, and the hams are brought to him, and he plunges his sharp pointed trier into them, withdraws it and passes it swiftly beneath his nose. The trier always goes down to the knuckle joint.

In testing meat in that manner the man with the trier judges by the slightest shade of difference between the smell of one piece of meat and another. The smell of the meat is almost universally sweet, and that is what he smells. The slightest taint or deviation from the sweet smell is therefore appreciable. It is not the degree of taint that he expects to find, but the slightest odor that is not sweet.

When he detects an odor, he throws the meat aside, and if it is not unwholesome it is sold as "rejected" meat, but if it is tainted it goes to the rendering tank. The ham tester smells meat from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock at night, and his sense must never become jaded or inexact or his usefulness would be at an end.

Ham testing is not a pursuit dangerous to the health, as tea testing is supposed to be, but the ham smeller with a cold in his head is like a piano player who loses his arm in a railroad wreck.

ALTGELT ON CONGRESS.

"There is a vast difference between a republican congressman at home and the same man when he is down in Washington and finds out what Mark Hanna wants him to do. If you desire legislation which will benefit you send men to Washington over whom Mark Hanna cannot wield the party lash. Send men who vote there as they talk here. The republican congressmen, including your own representative, voted every time, according to the congressional records, on the side of the trusts. If you send a republican back to Washington he will vote as the caucus tells him, and that will do the bidding of Hanna."

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

"There was in the old days far less wear and tear upon the nerves, and, under such conditions, digestion was more completely performed," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer of "Why I Am Opposed to Pies," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The mothers of today must look more carefully to the building of their bodies and brains than their mothers and grandmothers did. Indeed at the pace at which we Americans are going we use our brains at full speed nearly all the time. What man can build brain and brawn on pies, layer cakes or preserves or any other mass of material which from its very complexity requires labor and time for digestion, drawing the blood from the brain to the stomach during his working hours? Observe those who eat their complex foods carelessly and hastily and you will see at a glance the conditions that necessitate a complete rest every now and then, or an early nervous breakdown.

"In my close observation in the last 20 years I find very few people in our common struggle for existence who can for any length of time eat carelessly of complex foods. At 40 or 50 a man may perhaps have accumulated wealth, but not health, and of what earthly use is the first without the second? Many persons in the generation gone before have eaten pies at least once a day, but they have not had meat three times a day, nor have they rushed at our pace. They gave more time to the digestion of the pie. People who recommend these rich foods rarely know anything of their complex conditions and still less of the complexity of digestion."

In Luck.

"It's no fun being married. My wife is coming to me all the time and asking for money!"

"You're lucky! I have to ask my wife always for money when I want any!"—Heitere Welt.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON
Dimension.........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath.........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Letters of Introduction.

"I disapprove of letters of introduction," said an elderly New Orleans business man, to the Times Democrat anecdotist, "and I won't give one under any circumstances. They are bad form and border close on downright impertinence. What right have I, for example to thrust a perfect stranger on my friend John Smith of Memphis or Chattanooga, without having at least asked Mr. Smith's permission or ascertained whether the introduction would be mutually agreeable? Then, again, such letters always mean either too little or too much. Most of us give them almost as freely as we give good advice, without the least idea of incurring any responsibility; yet a letter of introduction is, or ought to be, an absolute indorsement of the bearer, and the recipient would be justified in holding the writer strictly accountable for any abuse of his hospitality. I believe this view is unassailable, but I must confess I stopped writing letters of introduction myself on account of a little contretemps that has nothing to do with the proprieties of the question.

It happened in this way: A certain friend asked me to give a letter to a young Englishman, introducing him to a former business partner of mine, now living in Louisville. I didn't want to do it, but lacked moral courage to refuse; so I wrote two letters—one the introduction requested and the other a brief note to the Louisville man, explaining the circumstances and saying that I didn't really know whether the Englishman was a gentleman or a horsethief. Two days later I got a telegram from my old partner, saying that he had received a letter of introduction by mail and was at a loss to know what to make of it. I had put the two inclosures in the wrong envelopes, and had given the Englishman the private note of reputation." "I suppose he read it, of course," remarked some one in the group of listeners. "That's just what has been troubling me ever since," replied the old merchant; "I dont know whether he did or not. He presented it without turning a hair, and if he knew the contents he certainly made no sign. At least that is the report of my friend, who was so surprised when he ran his eye over the epistle that he nearly fell out of his chair. All this happened four years ago, and I haven't written a letter of introduction since. I wouldn't meet that Englishman again for a thousand-dollar bill, because, if I did, I wouldn't know whether to shake hands or get ready to fight."

Notes from the Paris Exposition.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaption to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 51 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."

Saxe's Mistake Explained.

Here is a story of John G. Saxe, the poet wit: During the war Saxe attended a flag-raising at Greenbush, a little place across the river from Albany, and made a speech, in which he commended the patriotism of the young men of Greenbush, through whose exertions the flag had been procured. The chairman of the meeting whispered to him that the young ladies of Greenbush had also been instrumental in raising funds for the purchase of the flag. Thereupon, Mr. Saxe, addressing the young ladies of Greenbush, made them a graceful and gallant apology for not including them in his praise. "I don't know how I came to make such a mistake," he exclaimed, "save as I may have been laboring under the impression that the young men of Greenbush embraced the young ladies of Greenbush."—New York Mail.

In a Paris Restaurant.

A visitor in Paris was seated at a table in one of the high-priced restaurants in the exhibition grounds, thinking of various things, as he read over the bill of fare and observed the prices.

"By thunder!" he exclaimed to the waiter, "haven't you any conscience at all in this place?"

"Beg pardon," replied the haughty servant.

"Haven't you any conscience—conscience—conscience? Don't you understand?"

The waiter picked up the bill of fare and began looking it over.

"I don't know if we have or not. If we have it's on the bill; if it ain't, you've got to pay extra for it. Them's the rules, sir."—Spare Moments.

Found Byron's Skull Cup.

The drinking cup, fashioned out of a human skull, which was constantly used by the poet Byron, has been found beneath the floor of the chapel at Newstead Abbey. The cup has a remarkable history. The story goes that while living at Newstead, Lord Byron found a human skull of large dimensions and peculiar whiteness. He concluded it belonged to some jolly old soul of a friar, and he resolved to convert it into a drinking vessel. Accordingly, he dispatched it to London, where it was elegantly mounted. On its return to Newstead Byron instituted a new order at the abbey, constituting himself "Abbot of the Skull."—London Daily Mail.

The Savage Bachelor.

"I know something I won't tell," sang the widow boarder's little girl, as little girls have done ever since language was invented.

"Never mind, child," said the Savage Bachelor, "you'll get over that habit when you get older."—Indianapolis Press.

believe there are hearts that could diamonds.

GOV. LIND DECLARES

UNDER NO CONDITION WILL HE BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Would Consider It Political Dishonesty If He Were to Become a Candidate For the United States Senate In Case He Should Not Be Elected Governor—That Republican Spellbinder—Irreproachable Record of the Present Administration—Bureau Notes, Etc.

REFORM PRESS BUREAU.
ST. PAUL, Oct. 8, 1900.

Governor Lind has made a declaration and it is one that admits of no misunderstanding, misinterpreting or juggling. It is such a one as could not be expected otherwise from a man whose reputation for honesty and moral integrity is as irreproachable as that of Governor Lind.

It was at Benson, Minn., during one of the most successful meetings of the campaign. In introducing the governor, Chairman Julius Thorson referred to his record in very favorable terms and added the statement that his friends hoped to see him elevated to a seat in the upper house of congress. In reply to this allusion the governor made the following plain statement:

"I am not, never have been, nor do I expect to be a candidate for the United States senate. I am a candidate for governor, and if elected governor, will serve out my term. Any other course would be politically dishonest. While I appreciate the kind words of the chairman, I wish to make this statement as emphatic as possible, that there may be no misunderstanding."

A mere, common, self-seeking politician might have been tempted to shift and temporize and consider his own immediate interests, but for a man whose record has earned for him the title of "Honest John" no other course was possible or even to be thought of.

It is nice to be good at figures. A man who is good at figures can prove a thing and then turn around and prove the exact opposite with equal dispatch and felicity. An example to the point in question is the Republican spellbinder of whom the Republican press exaltingly announces that he "fired a deadly volley" into the state administration. However, the funeral has not been announced yet, and gifts of flowers would be decidedly provious.

After a good deal of hard figuring, the gentleman makes it appear that the grain inspection under Mr. Reishus has cost $30,000 more last year than it did two years ago under Mr. Clausen. The only wonder is why he didn't go back a year or two further, or even five or ten years. If he had, he could have gotten a much better showing for his side than what he has now.

Why didn't he tell us that the cost of the department in 1900 was $15,000 greater than in '97, or $47,000 greater than in '96, or $74,000 greater than in '95. If he had only carried the iridescent logic of his reasoning out to the bitter end, he would have told us that in 1900 the department cost $221,000 more than it did the year before it was started, which in point of fact would have been indisputable, but as an argument it would have been an absurdity.

By a very simple process of subtraction, we find that the cost of the department in '96 was $27,000 greater than in the preceding year; for '97 the increase is $2,000; for '98 it is $15,000, and for '99, the last year of Clausen's regime, the cost of the department was $22,000 over the preceding year, so that the expense of the department in '99 were $66,000 more than in '95. Making an average increase of $16,500 a year. But our Republican spellbinder will not let us consider the last year of Clausen's regime, because he worked under a Democratic governor that year.

Now just why a Republican grain inspector should be obliged to spend more on his department under a Democratic governor than under a Republican governor, surpasses the understanding of an average citizen. A good, staunch Republican no doubt can easily see it, but a common, average citizen would be inclined to think that according to the laws of human nature, the Democratic governor would be inclined to keep a Republican grain inspector under him on as short an allowance as possible. But even if we throw out the year '99, we still find that in '98 the department cost $44,000 more than in '95, making an average increase of nearly $15,000 a year. And so if the gentleman tells us that during the past year the cost of the department was $30,000 more than it was two years ago, he merely tells us that the expenses have increased at an average of $15,000 a year, the the same rate of increase that had prevailed during the last five years of the Republican administration, an increase which is founded on the natural growth of the department.

Everybody knows that more elevators are built and more scales are put in every year, and state weighers and inspectors are required in each elevator; and consequently the expenses of the department have constantly increased. Moreover, the expenses do not depend merely on the size of the crop. As Mr. Clausen, Mr. Reishus' Republican predecessor, himself has said, it costs more to inspect a poor, unsatisfactory and uneven crop, like the one we had this year, than a big, fine crop.

But this is not all. The Republican spellbinder insists on adding the cost of the Board of Appeals, amounting to $14,000, to the expenses of the grain inspection department of the present year. But this Board of Appeals is a new institution, established by the law of '99, and being a new institution, it naturally requires an extra appropriation to support it.

In comparing the expenses of the department with former years, it is therefore no more than fair to leave out this extra item, and this will leave the expenses $2,000 less than in '99, and only $16,000 more than in '98. In other words, the increase of the expenses for two years under Governor Lind was only $10,000, while under the Republican administration the average increase in the expenses was $15,000 a year, or $30,000 for two years.

Before the joint legislative committee of the last legislature, Mr. Clausen and his subordinates themselves admitted that they had made the grading of wheat more severe early in the season, and had gradually made it more liberal as the season advanced; in other words, in the fall when the farmer sold, the standard of grading was high and the farmer received a low grade on his wheat and a correspondingly lower price; but later in the season when the wheat was sold out of the elevators and warehouses, the standard of grade was low and the wheat received a comparatively higher grade, and brought a comparatively higher price, the profits of which went into the pockets of the warehouse and elevator men. The gross injustice of such a practice is apparent to every one, and no farmer can view it with feelings other than those of bitterest resentment.

It was Governor Lind that put a stop to this flagrant abuse, and determined that the grades on wheat shall be maintained with the same integrity and fidelity at all times for the protection of seller and buyer alike; that the standard of grading shall not be high at one time and one place, and low at another time and another place; that there shall be no discrimination against the farmer, and in favor of the elevator and warehouse men.

And now comes a Republican spellbinder and calls upon the people of Minnesota to repudiate Governor Lind, and put in his place a man who showed his hostility to the interests of the farmer by dodging the vote on the bill which provided for the erection of grain elevators on the right of way of railroads, and the construction of side tracks to elevators near the right of way of railroads; measures which became law, without the captain's vote, and which have done more to keep the grain market out of the clutches of monopoly than any other laws on the statute books. These bills the captain did not want to vote for and he did not dare to vote against them, so he dodged. The captain will probably say that he forgot to vote, but the farmer will not forget.

In no department of the state has the excellent business judgment of Governor Lind been more apparent than in the management of the state twine plant. In spite of being obliged to buy at disadvantageous prices, in spite of the opposition of trusts, Governor Lind has succeeded in protecting the farmer against the greed of the trust and netting a fair profit of $13,000 besides. Put the state administration into the hands of the Republicans and the Twine Trust will have its own way and scuttle the state twine plant as they did in Kansas, and then where would the farmer be?

It was under the direction of Governor Lind that the railroad commissioners investigated the freight rates and regulated them and reduced them in some cases as much as 4½ cents per hundred, thereby saving for the farmers of the state more than $400,000 a year; more than it takes to run the county government of all the counties affected.

It was Governor Lind who worked to secure the passage of a bill to tax the business and capital of foreign corporations operating in this state, a bill that would have brought thousands upon thousands of dollars into the state treasury, and it was the Republican legislature that prevented the passage of the bill, and as a result, corporations like the Standard Oil Trust, doing a business of millions of dollars in this state, go practically untaxed.

It was Governor Lind who tried to secure the passage of a gross earnings tax bill whereby the railroads would have been taxed on their gross earnings as they are in other states. And it was a Republican legislature that opposed the bill and defeated it.

In other states the tax on gross earnings on railroads is as high as 5 per cent, and in Kansas it is even as high as 12 per cent. By the refusal of the Republican legislature to raise the tax on the gross earnings of railroads to 4 per cent, they have deprived the state of $2,000,000 of taxes, even if the next legislature should make the raise as soon as possible.

It was at the initiative of Governor Lind that the Somerville law was passed, and a license fee imposed on foreign corporations for the privilege of doing business in the state, which law has already brought upwards of $50,000 into the treasury.

It was under the direction of Governor Lind that the state board of equalization raised the assessment of the street railway company of the Twin Cities nearly $2,000,000, and raised the assessment of the mining companies in St. Louis county $1,600,000, and raised the assessment of the lumber syndicates and other tax dodging corporations so as to make them bear their just and proper share of the burden of taxation, and not let the bulk of it rest upon the shoulders of the people at large.

And now comes this Republican spellbinder and on the strength of a few trumped up charges and statements expressly manipulated to mislead the unwary he calls upon the people of Minnesota to repudiate Governor Lind and put in his place a man who is bound hand and foot to the interests of syndicates and corporations, who would not dare to say his soul was his own; whose record from start to finish proves him to be a man that ever stands wavering between interest and duty, and has always consistently turned and dodged every time it came to a pinch.

F. J. L.

Will Captain Van Sant kindly explain his record as a dodger? The people are interested to know, they demand to know. The people want as Governor of Minnesota a man who has convictions and will stand by them; who has the interests of the people at heart, and will support them; who will not be the puppet of special interests; who will not stand like a wavering reed between interest and duty.

The people want a man on whom they can depend, and then in return he can depend on the people. And now will the doughty captain kindly explain his record? Why did he dodge? Why didn't he vote on the labor bills and a lot of other bills which the people of Minnesota were very much interested in?

The captain has the floor, gentlemen. Oh, you forgot, captain. Oh! Indeed! But what about the laboring man and farmer? Will he forget?

The way Tams Bixby swallows his own words would make Barnum green with envy. Of all the side show freaks Barnum ever had, there was not one that could come anywhere near making as good an exhibition as Tams has done.

"There are good trusts and bad trusts," yells Beveridge. Yes, but as the good die young, evidently none but the bad ones have survived.

Don't They, Every Day?

Alice—Aren't men funny?

Laura—Yes, they are; suppose a lot of women would rig up in fantastic costumes and parade?—Detroit Free Press.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Not Essential.

Miss Flyrt—Your engagement ring, eh? From whom?

Miss Summergal—From Biffany's, of course.

Miss Flyrt—Yes; I know. But who's the young man?

Miss Summergal—Why—er—my gracious! How odd! I can't recall his name just now!—Philadelphia Press.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

In Cleveland, of Course.

Native—No, we no longer have any cells at our police stations.

Stranger—Eh! Why, what do you substitute for them?

Native—Professional bondsmen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER

With Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia or Backache. "5 Drops" will Relieve All Pain and Cure You.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is quick and positive. It prevents and absolutely cures disease. It kills the germs. It acts with marvelous effect on the stomach, liver and kidneys; purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and places the entire system in a healthy condition. It is the cheapest and best medicine in the world, 300 doses for $1. It is for you who are crippled and helpless; bed ridden and hopeless. Here is Life and Hope; a positive cure. "5 DROPS" is for man, woman and child; the best remedy on earth to have in the house, ready for every sudden sickness or pain. BUY A BOTTLE TODAY. It gives instantaneous relief and is absolutely the only certain cure for RHEUMATISM, in all its forms. It is also used with unfailing effect in Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia, and nervous affections of every description, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrah, Croup, Bronchitis, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, and kindred diseases.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

"I wish to lift my voice in behalf of your "5 DROPS," the only medicine that has given me any relief from my dreadful malady, RHEUMATISM. I have used one bottle, and have had but one attack since I commenced it. I have been a great sufferer from RHEUMATISM for twenty long years. Every winter and spring I would think would be my last. Thanks to you and your "5 DROPS" for the good it has done me. I would not be without it. You can use this as you please. Send them to me.

Thomas T. Readdick, Kingsland, Ga."

"IT HAS SAVED MY LIFE."

"I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your "5 DROPS" is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA, and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought an advertisement of your Swanson's "5 DROPS." I resolved to try it and sent for a bottle. I have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall always take pleasure in recommending your "5 DROPS" for the cure of NEURALGIA. Yours very truly,

L. R. Smith, El Dorado Springs, Mo."

5 DROPS TRADE MARK

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by us and agents. In many places the druggists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. Large size bottles 300 doses, $1, sent prepaid by express or mail. Trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 25c. Agents wanted in new territory. Write Now!

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

To Be Congratulated.

The world is, after all, a happy one, and as we gaze from the windows of our editorial monastery at the sun-kissed landscape, sweet visions of milk and honey, humming birds and molasses dance before our astonished vision like a calf before a circus procession. Last Saturday one of our subscribers came in and paid, in cold cash, three years in arrearages and two years in advance. Praise God from whom all blessings flow."—Nauvoo Rustler.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A Reflection.

Mrs. Johnson—What I said to Mrs. Simpkins was daf I didn't b'leeb yo' husband ebbah robbed a hen roos' in his life.

Mrs. Black—You doan mean to insinniwate he ain't got de nerve?—Puck.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Always Alive.

New Foreman—Little short of copy, sir.

Editor—Don't you know the standing rule of the office?

New Foreman—No, sir; what is it?

Editor—When short of copy, always run the portrait of the dowager empress of China.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Evidence of Genius.

"My wife," said Mr. Snickers, "is a truly remarkable woman."

"We all know that," we said; "but do you wish to specify?"

"Yes, sir. She wrote and sold a story the other day, and spent only once the money she expected to receive for it."—Harper's Bazar.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

A wife is willing to be obedient, but she hates to be considered a slave.

With a woman, her soul should always be as well clad as her body.

A domestic wife is a blessing, but not if she is too domestic.

No novelist of the present day works like the Dickens.

Nice for the Nervous Lady.

Mgr. Calino, the simple-hearted and ingenuous Frenchman, happened to be riding in a train in the same compartment with a lady who was in constant fear of a smash-up.

At every sudden stop, ever jar, every sound of the bell or whistle, she cried out: "Oh! oh! Have we run off the track? Is it a collision? Are we going to be killed?"

Calino paid no attention, but remained wrapped in solemn silence.

Presently the lady said to him: "And aren't you afraid of railroad accidents?"

"Not I, madam," answered Calino, reassuringly. "It has been foretold that I am to die on the scaffold."

The nervous woman went into hysterics and had to be removed at the next station.—London Tit-Bits.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Francis B. Hassenstab, Young America, Minn., sugar beet seed planter; John S. Hickey and J. H. Egbert, Anaconda, Mont., car axle; John D. C. Knapp, Minneapolis, Minn., seal lock; James E. Moore, Bozeman, Mont., farm gate; John F. Smith, Parker, S. D., draft equalizer.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Contradictory.

Mr. Corntossel—Blame 'f I c'n understand these here theater troupers.

Mr. Meddergrass—What's the matter?

Mr. Corntossel—Why, they advertised this here drammer o' "Th' Black Vow o' Vengeance' as havin' plenty o' life in it, an' blame 'f they don't kill sixteen people in the first act.—Baltimore American.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

Failed to Turn It Down.

Tess—I never saw anyone so slow as Mr. Timrus.

Jess—He is slow, isn't he?

Tess—Awfully. We were sitting in the parlor last night, and he suddenly said: "If you could see how much I love you, I'm sure you'd let me kiss you." I told him "I couldn't see it in that light," and he just sat there like a stick.—Philadelphia Press.

Hard to Understand Women.

"Oh, you can't please a woman," he said, disgustedly; "it's no use trying."

"What's happened now?"

"I met that pretty Miss Brown in a dark hallway and kissed her. didn't think she'd mind, you know."

"And she did mind?"

"Well, she pretended to be very angry, so I thought I'd smooth things down by telling her that it was all a mistake; that I thought she was somebody else."

"And then?"

"Why, then she really was very angry."—Chicago Post.

Spain's Great Pathologist.

The reward of 5,000 francs, offered in 1897 by the city of Moscow to the author who should, by his works, most contribute to the progress of medical science, has just been unanimously awarded, by the Paris congress, to the learned professor of histology and pathological anatomy, Senor Ramon y Cagal of Madrid.—Lisbon Journal de Commercio.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

The Absurdity of It.

"I tell you," said the practical citizen, speaking with emphasis, "the secret of permanent roads is—"

"How did you get the idea that I was interested in the subject of permanent roads?" interrupted the paving contractor, with a frosty smile.—Chicago Tribune.

Every farmer should read the Osborne Co.'s small advertisement in this paper.

Not Necessary.

The Assistant—Do you think an operation is necessary in that case brought in this morning?

The Head Doctor—No; the class in practical surgery doesn't meet to-day, you know.—Philadelphia North American.

What good is a needle's eye to it? It can't see the point.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He Was Catching Fleas.

An Orchard street youngster was missed by his mother for some hours the other day. Finally he was located in the cellar, with a small kitten in his arms, with a pad and lead pencil at hand's reach. On being asked what he was doing, he answered:

"I'm catchin' fleas. Ain't I got to go to school next week? You don't want me to have any fun. I've caught forty and broke their necks, and 140 got away. That's right. If you don't believe it, just look at that pad."—South Norwalk Sentinel.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

All Sound.

"What are the wild waves saying?" murmured the woman as she stood on the silvery lining of the mighty main.

"Nothing, Maria," replied the man, hoarsely; "they are like some people we know—they make a great deal of noise, but don't say anything."—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Mrs. Malaprop in the Hospital.

A well-meaning visitor, inspecting the childrens' ward in a hospital on a day which also happened to be the visiting day for the patients' friends, went over to a cot where a mother was anxiously bending over her child, a mite of two years with a broken leg.

"Well," said the visitor, "the poor little thing looks very comfortable, but I shouldn't like a child of mine to come here."

The sister in charge, who was justly proud of her pretty ward and the appearance of her little patients, felt more than a trifle hurt, and the visitor, seeing she had made a mistake, endeavored to correct it.

"Not," she added, "but that I am sure they are much better looked after than they would be at home!"

The glare in the eyes of the child's mother, when she heard that remark, was something to be remembered.

Degenerate Redskin.

The red man was plainly going the pace.

"Hold up!" we urged, earnestly. "Can you not hold up?"

"Oh, I'm a Sioux spender all right!" replied the child of the forest, with bonhommie.

We could not help but observe that he was somewhat heated with wine, but his levity pained us, nevertheless.—Detroit Journal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman should be chary with her kisses and caresses, even with her husband. We get tired even of canvasback duck if we have it every day.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

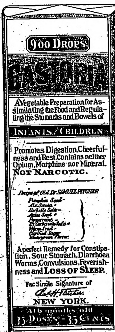
3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

GET ONE FREE.

An Osborne Self-binding Harvester, Reaper, Mower, Rake and Harrow will be given free to successful guessers. Send 2c stamp for Political Chart and Guessing Card and particulars. *Contest closes November 6th.*

Address Osborne Co., Auburn, N. Y.

RECTAL CONSTIPATION.
ONE cure of an old CASE in each town FREE
Dr. Leonhardt L. St. Lincoln, Neb.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HELP FOR WOMEN
WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

Established in 1876.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other makes is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE.

Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same prices, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them.

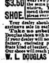
THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

SEND NO MONEY



Cut out and return this ad, and we will send you this high grade, high arm, 20-year guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. If you find it perfectly satisfactory, equal to the highest grade sewing machines sold everywhere at $30.00 to $50.00, pay the freight agent Our Special Offer Price $11.25 and freight charges. Use the machine three months and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with quilter, screwdrivers, bobbins, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak 5-drawer, drop head cabinet. Has every improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN EVER HEARD OF. Write for free Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c; all Druggists. (If it fails—it is free.)

AGENTS WANTED Either sex. Household necessity. Sells at sight. Sample 15c. Send for circular. Gross & Co., 731 Adams Exp. Bldg., Chica.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900. NUMBER 13.

News of the Week

From Washington.

Postal receipts show a big increase over last year.

The United States supreme court has resumed its sittings.

The government will send cattle to Cuba and encourage agriculture.

Secretary Root has returned to work, and is devoting his attention to Cuban affairs.

The retirement from active service of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, of the Sixth United States infantry, has been announced by the acting secretary of war.

Star postal service has been ordered established in Minnesota from Madelia to La Salle, nine miles and back, six times a week; South Branch to St. James, 10.75 miles and back, six times a week; Glen to Aitkin, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Secretary Long has completed his estimates for the expenses of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and notwithstanding vigorous pruning on the recommendations of chiefs of bureaus, is unable to reduce them below $75,000,000.

Inquiry of the officials of the state department regarding the plan of the sultan of Turkey to pay the American claim for indemnity in installments, has elicited the information that the only things this government has received in installments from the Turkish ruler were promises.

By direction of Secretary Hay, the employes of the department of state have been notified that they are under no obligations whatever to make any contributions or subscriptions for political purposes or to render political service, and that they will not be molested for failure so to contribute or serve.

Announcement is made at the interior department that the burned timber at Leech lake will not be sold at this time. Congress will be given another opportunity to amend the Nelson law before Secretary Hitchcock will dispose of any timbber not embraced in the proposed sale at White Earth and Red Lake.

Unfortunate Happenings.

A death-dealing and destructive tornado swept through Biwabik, Minn., killing nine people.

It is thought that about 300 fishermen were lost off the Grand Banks during the storm of Sept. 12.

Frank A. Wood fell from the roof of the Great Northern elevator at West Superior and was killed.

Frank Seeingert was blown to pieces and his house at Spring Valley, Wis., wrecked by an explosion of dynamite.

The Dominion line steamer Ottoman, in going out from Montreal, stove a hole in its bottom by going a little out of her course.

Arthur Thomas, ex-city engineer of West Superior was found dead in the woods, having accidentally shot himself while out hunting.

A serious fire has occurred at Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, the famous seats of the dukes of Portland. The duke of Oxford's wing was gutted. The loss is about £100,000, but the priceless pictures and furniture were saved.

Sins and Sinners.

Matilda Nelzen committed suicide at New York by drinking acid.

William J. McCauley was shot and killed at Huntington, Va., by Pearl Newman.

Edward Burnett has been arrested at Gallipolis, Ohio, suspected of being the murderer of Lawson Erwood.

The bodies of Charles Daw and Jacob Smith, well-to-do farmers, were found in a well near Winnipeg, Man.

M. L. Hubbard of Mondovi, Wis., was robbed of nearly $11,000 in money and securities at the Sioux City fair.

Frank Jackson and George Jones were captured while attempting to rob a saloon by the proprietor and his son.

The coal steamer A. A. Shaw sank as the result of a collision a short distance out of New York. The crew was rescued.

A plot for the release of the notorious forger, J. C. Boyd, from the Western penitentiary at Pittsburg was nipped in the bud by the warden.

The special grand jury investigating the riot of Aug. 22 at Akron, Ohio, reported recently, returning sixty-six true bills, including forty-five men and boys. One of these is Councilman George Brodt, and another A. A. Halter, a prominent person.

Mrs. Lily Smith of Innwood borough of Manhattan, New York, while insane, shot her two children, Ethel, aged twelve, and Theodore, aged eight years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself. Another child lies at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns.

Foreign Notes.

Lord Roberts, the London Daily News announces, will leave South Africa during the last week in October.

A plan is on foot to show, in various German cities, beginning with Berlin, the German exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Women of England will start an endless prayer chain to retire Lord Salisbury, because, they say, he is opposed to temeperance.

The premier of West Australia, Sir John Forrest, in introducing the budget, asked to be relieved of the premiership early in 1901.

A plan is on foot to show in various German cities, beginning with Berlin, the German exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Mrs. Langtry has acquired the imperial theater, Westminster, for several years. She will renovate it and open it in the spring.

The United States secured 2,475 prizes at the Paris exposition; more than the grand total of prizes distributed to other nations.

The City of London volunteers sailed from Cape Town for England. Their departure was attended by a scene of tremendous enthusiasm.

People Talked About.

Admiral Sampson is suffering from an attack of stomach trouble.

Miss Margaret Blood of Illinois was appointed kindergartner at the Rosebud, S. D., Indian school at $600 a year.

W. C. Harris, the last survivor of the Light Brigade which made the historical charge at Balaklava, died in Iowa.

John Olney, the last of the Illinois Lincoln electors of 1860 and for years a prominent Chicago lawyer lies at the point of death.

Capt. John M. Kell, adjutant general of Georgia, and one of the most noted men in the South, died at his home, near Sunnyside, Ga.

Capt. John M. Kell, adjutant general of Georgia, and one of the most noted men in the South, died at his home near Sunnyside, Ga.

Henry James, the author, denies the report that he intends to forsake England and establish his permanent residence in the United States.

Col. Joseph Payson Wright, assistant surgeon general of the United States army, died suddenly at his home in Washington, in his sixty-fourth year.

Miss Grace Wright of the Darlington, Okla., school has been transferred as kindergartner to the Red Lake school in Minnesota. Salary, $600 a year.

Winston Churchill, who comes to America on a lecturing tour in December, says he proposes to fool the newspapers here by copyrighting his speeches.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Anderson, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, and one of the most gifted divines of Ohio, died suddenly at his home at Toledo of heart trouble.

Harry Courtaine, seventy-one years old, up to ten years ago a favorite actor, well known and esteemed both in the United States and England, is dying, in utter destitution, in New York.

James P. Curry, for the past eighteen years auditor of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railway, died at his residence in Cleveland. He had been in ill-health for more than a year.

George R. Blanchard, former commissioner of the joint traffic association, died at his home in New York from a complication of diseases, including nervous prostration and erysipelas.

Webster Davis denies that he received any money whatever from President Kruger or the Boers by taking the stand he has in regard to the British treatment of the Transvaal.

Paul Blanchet, who had charge of the Paris Matin's tran-Saharian expedition, died at Dakar, Sengal, of yellow fever, just as he was about to embark for France, after having successfully accomplished his mission. He was only thirty years of age.

Otherwise.

The steamer Nonpariel burned in the Atlantic as a derelict.

Sir Thomas Lipton has cornered the Chicago pork market.

The employes of Danville (Pa.) rolling mills accepted a cut of 25 per cent in wages.

Iowa's corn crop is the largest ever harvested in the state by 18,000,000 bushels.

A big combination sale and exhibit of fancy bred cattle will be held in Kansas City Oct. 15-26.

Officers are searching for C. I. Sheldon, a prosperous grocer, who mysteriously disappeared from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The suit at Chicago of J. M. Frazier to prevent the production on the stage of Barrie's "Little Minister" was dismissed.

Twenty-one waiters at the West Point military academy struck for $5 a week raise in wages. The raise was granted.

The presbytery of Chicago has decided to recommend to the general assembly the preparation of a supplementary creed.

The Iowa State Traveling Men's association in meeting at Des Moines found it had gained over 1,000 new members the past year.

The failure of the Peary Arctic expedition to return leads to the belief that he intends to spend another year in the North before starting home.

Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, lost the championship of inanimate target shooting of America to William F. Crosby of O'Fallen, Ill., at Watson Park, Chicago.

The California exposition commissioners have decided to present their effects and exhibits to prominent Frenchmen and to the museum and schools of Paris.

The American Tin Plate company will have in operation this week twenty of its tin plate plants out of thirty-five, giving employment to at least 25,000 workmen.

A dispatch from London states that the Red Boy mine near Baker City, Or., has been sold to an English syndicate. It is said the purchase price is in excess of $2,000,000.

Marie C. Doble has obtained a decree of absolute divorce from Budd C. Doble, the horse trainer, from Justice Bischoff of the supreme court. She married Doble on Dec. 8, 1898, at Milwaukee.

Dr. Robert D. Shepard, at present financial secretary of the Northwestern university, has, it is announced, been selected as president of the institution, to succeed Dr. Henry Wade Rogers.

The executive committee of the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Knights Templars of America, to be held in Louisville, Aug. 27-30, 1901, has decided to ask every grand commandery in the United States to select a woman of its state as sponsor to accompany the commandery to Louisville. No conclave since the first one in New York in 1816 has [illegible]

AFFAIRS CRITICAL

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN CHINA CAUSES ALARM.

Washington Officials Are Very Much Concerned—Unless the International Situation Assumes a More Definite Shape It Will Be Impossible to Prevent an Uprising—Conger Doubts Good Faith of the Chinese Government and Favors Severe Punitive Measures.

Washington, Oct. 15. — Government officials profess to be very much concerned over the critical condition of affairs in Southern China. They will not admit directly that they have advices confirming the press reports that an outbreak is imminent, but indicate that they have no reason to doubt that such is the case. One of the most prominent of them said that unless the international situation assumed a more definite shape it would hardly be possible to prevent an uprising in the Yang-tse provinces. He said that the viceroys of these provinces had succeeded against remarkable odds in holding the unruly element in check, but they could not do this much longer. In his opinion the initiation of peace negotiations was the easiest and surest way of stopping the agitation, for as long as the general Chinese question remained unsettled the empire

Would Be Perturbed.

The government is working zealously to bring about a settlement of the recent troubles, but practically no progress has been made. Minister Conger, as his telegram to the state department shows, is not satisfied with the action taken by Emperor Kwang Su to placate the powers. He has indicated plainly to the department that the list of those Chinese named for trial on account of their participation in the Boxer troubles is not nearly complete, and this and other advices from him lead to the belief that he and his diplomatic colleagues in Pekin doubt the good faith of the imperial government in its dealings with the civilized nations. That Mr. Conger and the other foreign representatives in the China capital are in favor of the adoption of severe punitive measures has been demonstrated.

Li Expresses Regret.

London, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Pekin, dated Oct. 12, says: "At the American legation Li Hung Chang expressed regret for the recent occurrence and thanked the Americans for their good treatment of the Chinese. He promised to request that negotiations be begun at the tsung li yamun two days hence and to exclude Yung Lu from them."

"It is asserted," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, "that the Russians have seized the Miu Chwang railway at the terminus of the Shan Hai Kwan line. This is the first step the Russians have taken on the right bank of the Amur. The Russian southern and northern armies have joined hands at the Tchling, north of Mukden, thereby placing all of Manchuria east of the River Liao and a portion west of the stream, in the hands of Russia.

IMPERIAL FUNCTION.

Boxer Said to Have Attempted to Assassinate the Emperor.

Berlin, Oct. 15. — A dispatch from Shanghai to the Lokal Anzeiger says that an imperial decree, dated Oct. 4, announces that a Boxer attempted to murder the emperor while the court was journeying to Sinan-Fu. The man was arrested and decapitated. The Shanghai mandarins maintain that the would-be regicide was really an anti-imperial Manchu, the allegation that he was a Boxer being intended to bolster up the fiction that the imperial clan were not associated with the Boxers in the Pekin crimes, but were themselves the victims of rebels.

ROW AMONG MILLERS.

Kansas Dusties Are Angry at the Minneapolis Grinders.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 15.—A big fight is on between Kansas millers and the big millers at Minneapolis. Recently the big millers advertised extensively that they did not grind Kansas wheat into flour because of its inferior quality. This angered the Kansas millers, who sent a committee to Minneapolis to investigate. This committee reported that several hundred car loads of Kansas wheat had been shipped direct to the big mills. To-day Kansas millers will meet here and denounce the Minneapolis millers and appeal to the Kansas wheat growers to boycott all dealers who buy for shipment to the Minneapolis mills.

Bold Raid by Robbers.

Guadalajara, Mex., Oct. 15.—A band of brigands under the leadership of the notorious Pedro Flores has been committing numerous murders and robberies in the Autlan district of this state for several months. News has just reached here that the robbers made a bold raid on the town of Autlan and killed the postmaster. Following this unprovoked murder, they robbed the place and terrorized the populace. They have a stronghold in the mountains and a detachment of rurales have gone in pursuit of them.

Wildcat Hunt in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 15. — Policemen and small boys joined in a wildcat hunt in the vicinity of Seventy-ninth street and Ontario avenue, and after setting fire to the shrubbery in which it was hiding, killed the animal with revolvers. Where the cat came from is a mystery.

WANTS THE ISLANDS ANNEXED.

New Zealand Favors Adding Cook and Savage Groups to Territory.

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 15.—A motion introduced by the Rt. Hon. Richard John Sheldon, premier of the New Zealand administration, urging the desirability of annexing the Cook and Savage islands, has been adopted. The vote for the motion was unanimous in the legislative council. It was carried by [illegible] in the house of representatives. [illegible]

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

Many Vessels Come to Grief on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 15.—Additional disasters to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore now numbers thirty, mostly owned in the province and Newfoundland. The loss all over the country and the neighboring provinces through terrific rainfalls and wash-outs and damage to orchards and buildings by heavy winds will be very many thousands of dollars. The Canadian Pacific wires connecting Cape Breton with the rest of Nova Scotia are completely broken at the Straits of Canso, where the cable was fouled by a schooner dragging her anchor in the recent gale. Heavy rain is falling again throughout Nova Scotia. Rivers and lakes are everywhere overflowing and destroying property. There has been no Canadian Pacific train from Montreal for four days, and a serious wreck of the Sydney express, caused by a wash-out, is reported in Cape Breton. The Gloucester schooner Mystery, at Canso, reports one man lost at sea.

DE WET THREATENS.

Boers Must Fight or Be Made Prisoners of War.

Cape Town, Oct. 15.—The Boers are very active in the Kroonstad district. Gen. Dewet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war. British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, had Capt. Wiltshire killed through mistaking a party of forty Boers in khaki for friends. Boer commandos continually barrassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstad. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire regiment which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the wagon.

BOERS PERSISTENT.

Successful Raids on Railways and Telegraphic Communications.

London, Oct. 15.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria: "The Boers have been making many successful raids and are interfering with railway and telegraphic communications. The damage is quickly repaired and severe punishment inflicted, but the Boers are remarkably persistent. There have been several slight engagements with small bands of the enemy. The total British casualties were five killed and six wounded.

BATTLE ON ISLAND OF PANAY.

American Soldiers Defeat Tagalog Force, Which Is Sent From Luzon to Crush Them.

Manila, Oct. 15. — Advices received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, under date of Oct. 11, says that Company D of the Twenty-sixth infantry was attacked on the previous day by a force of Tagalos in Northern Panay. The enemy, it is added, lost twenty men killed and forty wounded, while the Americans had two men wounded. Twenty-two prisoners and twelve rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The Tagalos were from Luzon.

PRISONERS ARE RESCUED.

Capt. Shields and Party Recovered From Filipinos.

Manila, Oct. 15.—Capt. Shields, who, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth regiment, was captured by the insurgents last month in the Island of Marinduque, was recovered by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

HERO IS KILLED AT HIS POST.

John Scully, an Old Flagman, Struck by Special Train.

Somerville, N. J., Oct. 15. — John Scully, an aged flagman who has been in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Belle Meade for twenty-five years, was struck by a special passenger train while at his post and killed. Scully had flagged a regular passenger train, but the special, which followed it, came upon him suddenly, and in a frantic effort to flag it he stood upon the track and was killed.

MONUMENT FOR FIRE VICTIMS.

To Be Erected for Those Who Lost Their Lives at Hoboken Fire.

New York, Oct. 15.—Officials of the North German Lloyd Steamship company awarded a contract to a Jersey City firm to construct a large monument to be erected in the plot owned by the company in Flower Hill cemetery in North Hudson. It is to be in memory of the persons buried there who lost their lives in the big fire that destroyed, June 30 last, the piers and steamships of the company at Hoboken.

SULTAN CALLS FOR MONEY.

Porte Owes Everybody and Has Not a Cent to Pay His Claims.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—The sultan has ordered his government to effect a loan of $10,000,000 if it can be obtained. All salaries are in arrears and there is open discontent among the officials. Krupp also demands his pay for war material furnished. There is no money with which to pay the American claim.

TRAGEDY IN COLORADO.

Hunters Fired at a Stuffed Bird on a Hat and Kill the Wearer.

Denver, Oct. 15.—A shot fired at a stuffed bird which the hunters supposed to be alive, instantly killed Arthur V. Green of Denver. The bird was on a woman's hat which Green was wearing while out with his sweetheart, Miss Katie Mockridge, for a day in the foothills near Golden.

NEAR TO THE MILLION MARK.

Relief Fund for the Galveston Storm Victims Now Foots Up to $970,000.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 15. — Hogan Sealy, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, acknowledges receipt of contributions from Oct. 1 to 12, inclusive, amounting to $198,552. This includes $125,000 received through Gov. Sayers and $3,651 received through Mayor Jones. Amount previously acknowledged [illegible]

DECIDED BY MINERS

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY WILL ACCEPT RAISE.

They Will Return to Work if the Operators Agree to Pay the Increase Until April 1 — Sliding Sale Must Be Abolished at Two Points and Union Grievances Adjusted—Proposed to Submit Questions to Arbitration—Some of the Operators Say They Cannot Concede Miners' Demands.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—The miners' convention adjourned sine die after unanimously adopting the following resolution:

"We would recommend that this convention accept the 10 per cent advance, providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. The scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent above the present basis price, and that the companies agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes. Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial

Board of Arbitration.

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended and all return to work in a body on the same day."

There are differences of opinion as to what will be the result of the action of the convention. It is believed by some that a long contest between the strikers and the mine owners is not unlikely, but others think that the employers, who have signified their willingness to consider any grievances the men consider they have, will consent to what the strikers say is a counter proposition.

TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Some of the Operators Say They Cannot Accede Them.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 15.—A number of individual operators and representatives of coal-carrying companies between here and Centralia said that the terms of the Scranton convention were not acceptable. Reading coal and iron organizations claim their company is now paying more wages to employes than the mineral and union companies disburse to their men, and that by abolishing the sliding scale the company would be forced to pay more than any other company. So far as binding themselves to pay the increase until next April, operators say they will not consent to it because by the expiration of the contract they will perhaps be asked to enter into such a more rigorous one that they will be unable to meet unless the coal-carrying roads charge them less rates of transportation. It is evident that the individual mine owners are waiting to see what the large coal carrying roads that mine coal will do. It is reported in the coal region that the presidents of these roads will hold a conference in New York for a discussion of the action of the convention. There was a story afloat that the operators will accept the convention's decision, but nothing has come to the surface in this region on which to base the report.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

Mexican Troops Meet With Considerable Loss.

Oaxaca, Mex., Oct. 16.—The advancing column of the government troops who are making their way toward Chan Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the Mayi Indians, have been subjected to a series of attacks from Indians in ambush during the last ten days, and these attacks have resulted in considerable loss of men on the part of the government troops. It is now realized that it will take many more weeks of hard campaigning to overcome the barriers that surround the Indian stronghold. There is considerable sickness among the troops.

RETIRES FROM THE WORLD.

Widowed Queen of Italy Distributes Her Personal Effects.

Rome, Oct. 15. — It is learned that the widowed queen Margherita has just completed the distribution of her personal effects and has finally retired from the world. Her 300 superb costumes have been apportioned among her friends. Immediately after King Humbert's funeral she sent to the museum at Florence the exquisite embroideries which cut so fine a figure at the Chicago exposition, and all her jewelry has been given to her relatives. The young Queen Helena has received her royal diadem, valued at nearly $200,000.

RESULT OF A DREAM.

Indiana Man Finds Money That He Hid During the Civil War.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 15.—David Schwars, a wealthy miller of Galena, has just found $150 in gold as the result of a dream. The money was hidden by Mrs. Schwars during the Civil war in anticipation of the raid through here of Gen. Morgan. After Morgan had passed Schwars looked for the money and could not find it, and concluded that some one had stolen it. A few nights ago he had a dream in which the spot where the money was hidden was given to him, and going there he found it intact.

WHEN KRUGER ARRIVES.

No Outdoor Demonstration in Antwerp or Brussels.

Brussels, Oct. 15. — Despite the extensive preparations that are being made to receive President Kruger on his arrival here, it is expected that the burgomaster will prohibit all outdoor manifestations. The burgomaster of Antwerp has announced that he will not allow any out-door demonstrations when Mr. Kruger arrives [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Oct. 15. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 78@78 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-2@76 3-4c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 41@41 1-2c; No. 3, 40 1-2@40 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25 1-2@26c; No. 3, 24 3-4@25 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 78 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 73 3-4@76 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39@39 1-2c. No. 3, 38@38 1-2c; No. 4, 37 1-2@38c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@24c; No. 3, 23 1-4@23 3-4c. Barley—No. 4, 48@52c; No. 5, 41@49c; feed grade, 40@46c; malting grades, 46@52c. Rye—No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 51@51 1-2c. Flax—Cash, $1.74; to arrive, $1.72.

Duluth, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80 3-4c; to arrive, 80 3-4c; October, 80 3-4c; December, 81 1-8@81 1-4c; May, 84 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78 3-4c; to arrive, 78 3-4c; October, 78 3-4c; December, 79 1-8@79 1-4c; May, 83 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 74 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 70 3-4c; oats, 23 1-4@23 1-2c; rye, 52 1-2c; barley, 35@55c; flax, cash, $1.72 1-2; to arrive, $1.72 1-2; October, $1.69 1-2; November, $1.65 1-2; December, $1.59; May, $1.59 1-2; corn, 40 1-4c.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 75 1-4@77 1-4c; No. 3 red, 71@76c; No. 2 hard winter, 72 @ 74c; No. 3 hard winter, 71 @ 73c; No. 1 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 2 Northern spring, 77@80c; No. 3 spring, 71@78c. Corn—No. 2, 40 7-8c; No. 3, 40 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2@22 3-4c; No. 3, 22 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—Flour is dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 79@79 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 76 1-2@77c. Rye lower; No. 1, 54 1-2c. Barley unchanged; No. 2, 57 @ 58 1-2c; sample, 44 1-2@55 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 23 3-4@25c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.75 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4; calves and yearlings, $3.25@4.25. Hogs, $4.80@4.90; bulk, $4.85.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.40@5.85; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.65@4.60; Texas-fed steers, $3.40 @ 4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.80 @ 5.27 1-2; good to choice heavy, $4.80@5.25; rough heavy, $4.70@4.80; light, $4.80@5.27 1-2; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.15. Sheep, $3.40@4.10; lambs, $4.20@5.50.

South St. Paul, Oct. 15. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5.15; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; common to fair, $4@4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.15; fair to good, $3.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.75@2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $3@3.25; bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3.75@4.10; fair to good, $3.40@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common steer stuff, $2.50@2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3.10; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common cow and heifer stuff, $2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; good to choice heifer calves, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; fair to good, $30@35; common, $20@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5.05 @ 5.15; mixed and butchers, $4.90 @ 5; good to choice heavy, $4.85 @ 4.95; fair heavy, $4.70@4.80; rough packers, $4.55 @ 4.60; boars, $1.70 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, $3.50 @ 4.25. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.60@4.75; fair to good, $4.40@4.60; good to choice fat wethers, $3.40@3.75; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; good to choice fat ewes, $3.25@3.40; fair to good, $3.10@3.35; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.25; fair to good lambs, $3.50@4; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.50.

LITTLE GIRL ASSAULTED.

Found Dead and in a Terribly Mutilated Condition.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 15. — The dead body of Ada Lantz, the twelve-year-old daughter of Charles F. Lantz, a carpenter prominent in local labor circles, was found in the rear of her father's residence late last night. A surprise party had been tendered her parents, and while the guests were playing cards the little girl left the house. Her absence was not discovered for about half an hour, and after a search of the premises her body was found. Circumstances indicate that an assault had been committed upon the child, and this was borne out later by the coroner's investigation. The body was terribly mutilated. The police have a suspect in custody, but it is thought he cannot be held.

Run Over by a Train and Lives.

Opelika, Ala., Oct. 15. — Charles B. Young, a white man, was assaulted and knocked unconscious by negroes and placed on a track of the Western railroad. A freight train ran over him and ground one of his arms off at the shoulder. The pain revived him and he walked a mile to this place, hunted up a doctor, and, climbing on a table, was operated upon. He will recover.

Cow Wrecks a Train.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 15.—An Evansville & Terre Haute south-bound freight train was wrecked at Purcell, seven miles south of here and four men seriously hurt and one missing. The train struck a cow, throwing the engine into a ditch and piling up eighteen cars, four having oil tanks, which ignited and all burned in a heap.

Girl's Skin Turns to Stone.

East Titusville, Pa., Oct. 15.—Medical men are amazed by the strange case of Miss Theresa Kopinski. Her skin is petrifying. She has had the disease ten months. Although she eats heartily she is reduced to a mere skeleton. Her skin gives a metallic sound when struck. She suffers intense pain.

Two Struck by a Fast Train.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 15. — Donat Becker and Antone K. Ruchem, while walking down the Big Four railroad track, were struck by a fast train, the former being instantly killed and the latter fatally injured.

Fatal Quarrel Over Money.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 15.—Thomas Harris and Nathaniel Shepherd fought in a saloon over [illegible] cents. Harris cut Shepherd's throat with a knife. Shepherd is fatally hurt and Harris has been arrested.

WRECK IS PLANNED

CAUSES DEATH OF TWO AND INJURY OF THREE OTHERS.

Engine and Forward Part of an Express Train Wrecked by an Open Switch Purposely Misplaced—Engine Was Demolished and Two Mail and Two Express Cars Were Piled in a Heap—Passengers Escaped Injury—Dense Fog Prevented the Engineer Seeing the Signals.

Chicago, Oct. 15. — An open switch at Eighty-fifth street, South Chicago, believed to have been purposely displaced, caused the death of two men, seriously injured three others, and made wreckage of the engine and forward part of the New York and Boston express train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road. The engine was demolished and two mail and two express cars were piled up in a heap, but the five passenger coaches directly behind the baggage cars did not leave the track, and their occupants escaped injury. The train was running forty miles an hour when it struck the switch. The victims of the wreck were:

Dead—H. J. Jerough, fireman, twenty-eight years old; lived at Elkhart, Ind.; caught under the wreckage of the engine and body cut in half.

Unidentified man, a tramp who was stealing a ride on the first mail coach; body ground to pieces.

Injured — Lewis Reynolds, engineer of the express; lives at Elkhart, Ind.; skull fractured and internal injuries; probably fatal.

L. C. Buttner, special officers of the railway; left side bruised; not serious.

Frank Morton, operator employed by the railway; cut about the head; not serious.

It is believed the wreck was caused by some persons who had deliberately broken the switch. Three locks which are used to hold the switch in place had been broken and could not be found. A dense fog that hung over the city made it impossible for the engineer to see the signals and he had no warning of the danger.

IOWA VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

They Take a Trolley Ride to Places of Interest.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15. — "I believe I can get five men to go to St. Paul hereafter where I can get one to go to Chicago." Thus cheerily spake last evening J. R. Cook, excursion agent of the Milwaukee road, who brought to this city Saturday a party of Iowa residents. "Everybody in our party is delighted with St. Paul. They even like Minneapolis."

The excursionists themselves expressed cordial admiration for St. Paul streets, St. Paul scenery, St. Paul weather and St. Paul people. Committees from the Jobbers' union and the Commercial club had abetted these agreeable impressions. The city railway company also supplied the pilgrims with three of the company's best trolley cars at a nominal rental. In the three yellow coaches the men of Iowa rode yesterday morning to the Indian Mounds Park, to Lake Harriet and to Minnehaha. The travelers returned to the Merchants hotel for luncheon. Then they mounted again their golden steeds and sped away to Fort Snelling, its crumbling tower and its russet leaves. Last night the Iowans saw things delectable at local theaters.

To-day the merchants in the party will visit their new friends, the St. Paul jobbers, and purchase bills of goods. Most of the sojourners will leave for home this evening. Some, however, will remain until Saturday and enjoy many pleasures that the other men will miss.

MINNESOTA OUTPLAYS CHICAGO.

Maroons Tie the Score in the Last Minute of Play.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—Six to six is the story of the battle between Chicago and Minnesota 'varsity teams on Northrop field, Minneapolis, Saturday. The Maroons were saved from defeat only by the sensational run of "Jimmy" Henry in the last minute of the play. Minnesota played a fierce, aggressive game and fairly outplayed Chicago at every point. Her heavy-line bucking seldom failed to pierce the defense of Spreed and Flannigan, and the ball was in Chicago's territory during three-fourth's of the game.

FINALLY MARRIED.

Children of Well Known Families Elope, Are Pursued but Marry.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 15. — Because their parents objected to their marriage on account of their tender ages Charles Smith and Annie Schulte, members of two of the best known families, eloped from Kenosha, and after they had been chased nearly all over the state by police officers and relatives they managed to get married in Milwaukee.

VETERAN OF LATE WAR SHOT.

John Nelson Lived Through Storm of Bullets to Die by One.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 15.—While cleaning a rifle John Nelson accidentally touched the hammer and the ball went straight through his heart. Nelson was in the Spanish war and participated in the battle of San Juan Hill.

Man Washed Overboard.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—George W. Moore, chief officer of the British ship Albyn, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, was washed overboard and drowned while the ship was off Cape Horn. Moore was a native of Liverpool.

Steamer's Narrow Escape.

Marseilles, Oct. 15—During the night of Oct. 9 the steamer City of Barcelona narrowly escaped going ashore on a new island which formed off the Rhone in consequence of the recent floods. It is situated about ten miles from the coast and consists of sand.

Lumber Mill Burned.

Royalton, Minn., Oct. 15. — Estey's mill on Hillman brook burned, together with a large amount of oak and pine lumber, shingles, etc. Loss about $3,000; partly insured.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn; as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

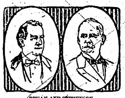
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, OCT., 17, 1900.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.



BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEARY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK O. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.

Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	E. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

Put a cross-mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for in the squares indicated by the arrow.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

VOTE FOR NINE.

Presidential Elector—WILLIAM B. LEE—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—JOHN L. GESSELL—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—EDWIN DUNN—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—J. C. DONOVAN—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—O. K. NAESETH—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—CARL WIRTH—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—JOHN S. DODGE—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—GEORGE A. WHITNEY—Republican—McKINLEY
Presidential Elector—H. W. STONE—Republican—McKINLEY

Presidential Elector—RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—M. R. PRENDERGAST—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—O. W. ANDERSON—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—GEORGE LESTER—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—O. T. RAMSLAND—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—DANIEL ABERLE—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—F. D. NOBRENBERG—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—JOHN JENSWOLD, JR—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN
Presidential Elector—T. C. HODGSON—Democrat Peoples—BRYAN

Presidential Elector—GEORGE F. WELLS—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—JAMES A. McCONKEY—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—CHAS. M. WAY—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—E. S. ELLIS—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—CHARLES C. DREW—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—ALBERT J. KANNE—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—ANDREW RANKIN—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—P. J. NELSON—Prohibition—WOOLLEY
Presidential Elector—JOHN J. RENDAHL—Prohibition—WOOLLEY

Presidential Elector—WARREN W. MORSE—Social Democrat—DEBS

Presidential Elector—CHARLES WILLIAM BRANDBORG—Socialist Labor—MALLONEY

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

STATE BALLOT.

VOTE FOR ONE

Governor—SAMUEL R. VAN SANT—Republican
Governor—JOHN LIND—Democrat—Peoples
Governor—BERNT B. HAUGAN—Prohibition
Governor—SYLVESTER M. FAIRCHILD—Midroad-Populist
Governor—THOMAS H. LUCAS—Social-Democrat
Governor—EDWARD KRIZ—Socialist-Labor
Governor—

VOTE FOR ONE

Lieutenant-Governor—LYNDON A. SMITH—Republican
Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS J. MEIGHEN—Democrat—Peoples
Lieutenant-Governor—C. B. WILKINSON—Prohibition
Lieutenant-Governor—ERICK G. WALLINDER—Midroad-Populist
Lieutenant-Governor—

VOTE FOR ONE

Secretary of State—PETER B. HANSON—Republican
Secretary of State—MICHAEL E. NEARY—Democrat—Peoples
Secretary of State—FRANK W. CARLISLE—Prohibition
Secretary of State—

VOTE FOR ONE

State Treasurer—JULIUS H. BLOCK—Republican
State Treasurer—H. C. KOERNER—Democrat—Peoples
State Treasurer—CHARLES W. DORSETT—Prohibition
State Treasurer—STEPHEN W. POWELL—Midroad-Populist
State Treasurer—

Vote for One

Attorney General—WALLACE B. DOUGLAS—Republican
Attorney General—R. C. SAUNDERS—Democrat—Peoples
Attorney General—

Vote for One

Chief Justice Supreme Court—CHARLES M. START—Republican
Chief Justice Supreme Court—

Vote for One

Associate Justice Supreme Court—LOREN W. COLLINS—Republican
Associate Justice Supreme Court—

VOTE FOR THREE

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—IRA B. MILLS—Republican
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—JOSEPH G. MILLER—Republican
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—CHARLES F. STAPLES—Republican
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—P. M. RINGDAL—Democrat—Peoples
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—T. J. KNOX—Democrat—Peoples
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—S. M. OWEN—Democrat—Peoples
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—M. R. PARKS—Midroad-Populist
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—M. P. MORAN—Midroad-Populist
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—JOHN J. HIBBARD—Midroad-Populist
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—

"Amendment to section six (6) of article eight (8) of the constitution providing for loaning the permanent school and university funds to, or the purchase of bonds of cities, villages, towns, counties and school districts. —YES —NO

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON, Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for [illegible]

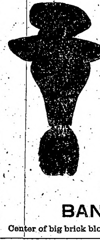
Shipped With Care

EXCELSIOR BEER
REFRIGERATOR
Hamm's BREWERY

In Keg or Case

HAMM'S BEER

Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.



Buying Furs is not altogether a matter of judgment on the part of the customer. Its easy enough for the manufacturer to use inferior skins, shoddy paddings and showy but poor linings; to palm off garments that may take the eye but will not give satisfactory service. It is the merchants place to find out what he is offering to his customers— We Do—and if you buy your furs here you will get full value for your money every time. We have this season one of the finest stocks of furs ever shown in our city, consisting of

Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collars, Collacrtts, Muffs, Trimmings.

Our Astrichan Jakets are of genuine Leipzig dyed skins thoroughly interlined and lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin. Price $30.00 to 45.00.

Capes Fine Imit. Seal Capes, 30 inches long, 100 inch sweep 17.00
Russian Martin Capes, 30 inches long, 100 inch sweep 28.50
Astrachan Capes, 23 inches long, 110 inch sweep, heavy silk lined 25.00 to 82.00.

Collaretts $2.50, $3.50, $4.00. Better grades of same in electric seal Russian Martin, Jap. Martin, Astrichan, Chinchilla and Krimmer, plain or combination $5.00, $6.00, $9.00, $12.50 and $13.50.

Collars The newer collar style in all kinds of fur, plain or trimmed with 4, 6 or 8 tails, from $5.00 up. Muffs, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Coats Gentlemen's Fur Coats in all the popular furs at close cash prices.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term, October 4th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of Adelaide Showalter of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that John Sorsoleil late of Red Lake county on the 12th day of January A. D. 1900, at St. Hilaire in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of said county at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a daughter of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Bickhoff granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 12th day of November A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 4th day of October A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
11-14 Judge of Probate.

At your service—

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

For General or Medicinal Use.

GEO. BENZ & SONS. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

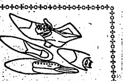
L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



Subscribe for The St. Hilaire Spectator—$1.50

PLEDGED TO REFORM

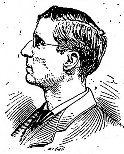
VOTERS SHOULD SUPPORT ALLIED NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

Record of the Republican Party on the Trust Question Proof That No Relief Can Be Hoped For Unless a Change Is Made in the National House of Representatives — Minnesota Candidates of the Allied Parties.

The Kansas City convention pledged the Democratic party to an increasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. With control over interstate commerce and with the power of national taxation, congress is vested with full power to throttle trusts. The Republican national and state platforms are proof that trusts are the product of Republican policies. Relief can only be secured through a congress opposed to Republicanism, to secure which all Democratic and Peoples Party voters in Minnesota should work so that this great commonwealth will send a solid delegation to the next house pledged to reform.

L. L. BROWN.

L. L. Brown, Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for congress in the First district, was born on a farm in Winona county, Minn., 40 years ago. He lived on a farm and attended public school until he was about 16 years of age, when he entered Galesville college, Wisconsin, where he prepared for the university. He entered the University of Wisconsin at the age of 20 and graduated with the class of '84, taking the degree of B. A.

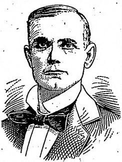

L. L. BROWN.

After graduating, Mr. Brown taught school for one year in Winona county, and afterwards studied law in the office of Hon. T. Simpson in Winona. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar, and afterwards formed a partnership with the Hon. John A. Keyes, now of Duluth. This partnership continued until Mr. Keyes left Winona, and after that Mr. Brown practiced law alone until 1893, when he formed a partnership with W. D. Abbott, which still continues under the name of Brown & Abbott.

His first political work was at the University of Madison, when he stumped the county in the interest of his party before he was 21 years of age. He is a popular and influential man, and his nomination is regarded by those who know him as a very wise one.

MARVIN E. MATTHEWS.

Marvin E. Matthews of Marshall, Lyon county, the Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for congress in the Second Minnesota district, was born near Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1849, and removed with his parents to this state in the spring of 1855 and settled on a farm near Rochester.


MARVIN E. MATTHEWS.

After leaving the country school he continued his studies in the high school of Rochester. From 17 years of age he worked as a farm hand by the month, chopped wood in the forest through the coldest winter weather, later taught school, and thus made his way in the world unaided.

He studied law in the office of Hon. R. A. Jones at Rochester, and in 1872 he went to New Ulm, Minn., where he accepted the position of teacher in the high school. While thus engaged he also studied law in the office of George W. Kuhlman until the fall of 1873, at which time he opened a law office and practiced his profession at that place until 1876, when he went to Marshall, where he has continued the practice of law ever since. He graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1881, and has since been one of the foremost practitioners of the state.

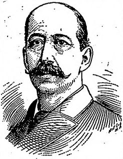
Mr. Matthews is a life-long Democrat, is a recognized leader in political circles and is now prominently connected with the several Democratic organizations of the state. He has served as county attorney and is receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Marshall, Minn.

ALBERT SCHALLER.

Albert Schaller, the Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for congress from the Third district, was born in Chicago, Ills., May 20, 1856. When but 6 weeks old he was brought by his parents to Hastings, where they took up their abode, and have since resided continuously. He was educated in the public schools of Hastings. Having completed his common branches his parents sent Albert abroad, where he was tutored by able professors in Germany and France.

Returning to his native land the young man was sent to the St. Louis school of law, from which he graduated with honors. He came directly to Hastings and there hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession.

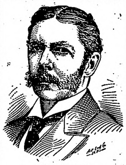
His first office holding was in 1879, when he was elected to the office of county attorney, which position he held with honor for 11 consecutive years. The next office which Mr. Schaller was elected to was that of state senator from the Thirtieth district, in 1894.


ALBERT SCHALLER.

Senator Schaller's successful fight on the state insane asylum during the last term is common history and needs to be only mentioned as a testimony of his record as a conscientious, able and tireless representative of the people.

DR. A. J. STONE.

Dr. Alexander Johnston Stone, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for representative in congress from the Fourth congressional district of Minnesota, was born in Maine in 1845. His distinctive life profession has been that of a physician and surgeon. He studied the science of medicine at the Berkshire (Mass.) Medical, Bowdoin and Harvard colleges in this country, and in some of the most renowned universities of Europe. Graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1867, he was for a year or more thereafter associated in practice with Professor H. R. Storer of Boston, but in January, 1869, he came to Minnesota and located at Stillwater. In the fall of 1870, he removed to St. Paul, where he has since resided.

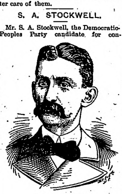

DR. A. J. STONE.

Upon coming to St. Paul in 1870, Dr. Stone began the publication of The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal. In time this journal became The Northwestern Lancet, which is still published with Dr. Stone as editor. In 1871 he organized the St. Paul Preparatory School of Medicine, which later became the St. Paul Medical College. He is a member of the faculty of this department, as professor of the diseases of women.

Dr. Stone will make an ideal representative in congress from the St. Paul district. No other man better understands the needs and interests of the district, and no other man can take better care of them.

S. A. STOCKWELL.

Mr. S. A. Stockwell, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for congress in the Fifth district, was born in Anoka, Minn., in 1857. He attended the public schools of his native town. After graduation he taught school for a number of years. Leaving the profession of teaching, he entered the employ of the American Express company, and served them faithfully for 10 years. He is at present general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company of Philadelphia. He has been a resident and tax payer in the Fifth district for 20 years. Mr. Stockwell was elected to the state house of representatives in 1890 and again in 1896. In the session of 1891 he introduced and secured the passage of the Anti-Pinkerton law, and a bill for an appropriation of $5,000, which made possible the creation of the summer school, which is so much prized by teachers.


S. A. STOCKWELL.

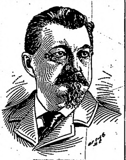
He was elected to the state senate in 1898 and took a very active part in all legislation for the good of the people and was a strong supporter of the increase in the gross earnings tax on railroads.

HENRY TRUELSON.

Henry Truelson, Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for congress from the Sixth district, emigrated to the United States from the northwestern part of Germany in 1866 and located in the upper peninsula of Michigan. In 1869 he came to Duluth, where he served as alderman for a term of eight years. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of St. Louis county for a two years' term. Later on he was appointed as a member of the board of public works and served as its president for a term of three years. In 1896 he was elected mayor of the city of Duluth, was re-elected in '98, and served until March, 1900.

As a public officer Mr. Truelson's best efforts have always been in behalf of the people at large, to protect them against special privileges and corporate power, and to secure justice for all. This is especially exemplified by his fight against the gas and water companies, whereby he saved the people of Duluth upwards of a million dollars. His fight against the encroachments of the Long Distance Telephone company is another instance, as likewise the reduction of the cost of electric lights from $120 to $85 a piece, which reduction was secured through the efforts of Mr. Truelson, while he was mayor of Duluth.

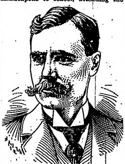
In fact on every question that arose during his two terms as mayor, Henry Truelson was a power of strength on the side of good government, as honest, economical and just in public office as in private life, and always and everywhere, the fighting friend of the people.


HENRY TRUELSON.

M. J. DALY.

M. J. Daly, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for congress in the Seventh district, was born in St. Paul on March 31, 1861. In 1866 the family moved to Carver county. With one or two winters of study away from home, young Daly remained on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He went to school winters and during the summers took his full share of the farm work. It was during this formative period of his life that he imbibed those feelings of respect for the farmer's calling and of sympathy for the hard conditions which surround him and that desire to do all in his power to relieve those conditions, which have ever since been such a marked characteristic of Mr. Daly's career.

When he was 15 years old he went to Minneapolis to school, attending the Minneapolis high school and the well known Marvin academy.


M. J. DALY.

He entered the law department of the state university of Iowa, at Iowa City, worked hard and graduated the following year. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 with high honors. Immediately afterwards he opened an office at Perham, Otter Tail county, and has lived there ever since.

In 1898 he was nominated by the reform forces for state senator, in the senatorial district of Otter Tail county, and elected in spite of a coalition against him, led by ex-Congressman H. E. Boen, who induced an independent candidate to run in the hope of defeating him. His record in the state senate was a good one. He took high rank from the outset, and was on the side of the people against corporations and rottenness from start to finish.

THE BRYAN ELECTORS

MEN TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE MINNESOTA VOTERS.

Questions Before the American People This Year of the Greatest Importance. Right of Self-Government Endangered by the Success of the Republican National Ticket as Evidenced by Our Record in the Philippines.

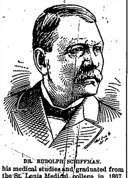
One great question now before the American people in this campaign is the question of right of self-government. President McKinley and his supporters seek to set aside the doctrine of self-government and to establish in its stead the ancient heresy of the right of government by brute force. No other interpretation of our attitude toward the Filipinos is possible.

In this perilous hour who shall answer? On whose hands the blood of the century? Voters of Minnesota answer at the polls by voting for Bryan and Stevenson electors.

DR. RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN.

Dr. Rudolph Schiffman, one of the Democratic-Peoples Party candidates for elector-at-large, was born in St. Louis 55 years ago. He was taking a medical course at the St. Louis Medical college when the war broke out. Located as he was in one of the storm centers of the conflict, he promptly responded to the call for Union troops, enlisting as a private in Company D, Eighth Missouri cavalry.

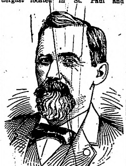
After the war was over he resumed his medical studies and graduated from the St. Louis Medical college in 1867. Shortly after he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army and assigned to General Hancock's expedition against the Western tribe of Indians. This position he resigned after a year's service and removed to St. Paul, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine, and where he has ever since resided.


DR. RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN.

MICHAEL R. PRENDERGAST.

Michael R. Prendergast, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for elector-at-large, was born in County Cork, Ireland. His parents, with a large family, settled in Connecticut in 1848. In 1855 the family removed to St. Paul. Michael was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the St. Paul Daily Times. In 1862 he enlisted in what afterwards became Company H, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Prendergast located in St. Paul and for nearly twenty years was associated with his brother in the business firm of Prendergast Bros. In 1891 the St. Paul stove works was established, largely by the efforts of Mr. Prendergast, who was the first vice president and manager of that great enterprise. Republican "prosperity" and trusts were largely the cause of its subsequent failure.

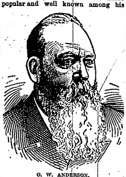

MICHAEL R. PRENDERGAST.

O. W. ANDERSON.

Dr. O. W. Anderson, Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for elector from the First congressional district, was born in Lyster, Norway, and came to America in 1850, settling in Dane county, Wis.

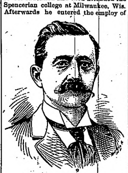
In 1852 he moved with his father to Vernon county, Wis., and remained there until 1855 when he removed to Chicago where he studied medicine and pharmacy.

In the summer of 1861 he went to La Crosse, Wis., where he was employed as a pharmacist until the fall of 1863, when he settled in Rochester, Minn., where he has been engaged in the practice of pharmacy and medicine ever since, together with the establishment and manufacture of a line of medicines and pharmaceuticals that have become favorably known all over the Northwest, and are today staple household articles among the Scandinavians, making Dr. Anderson's name popular and well known among his countrymen throughout the Northwest.


O. W. ANDERSON.

GEORGE LESTER.

Mr. George Lester, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for presidential elector from the Second district, was born in Necedah, Wis., in 1857, received a good common school education and then attended the Spencerian college at Milwaukee, Wis. Afterwards he entered the employ of Bradford & Son of Necedah, Wis., (lumbermen) as bookkeeper.

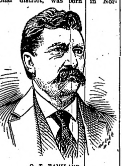

GEORGE LESTER.

His high character, energy and personal integrity won for him countless friends, and as a result he was elected register of deeds of Juneau county, Wis., on the Democratic ticket, although the county is strongly Republican.

He then went into the real estate business in lands in San Louis Park, Colo., with offices at Chicago and Denver. After this he entered the employ of C. L. Coleman, lumberman, at La Crosse, Wis., as traveling agent, and took charge of his business at Fairmont, Minn., in 1887, and has managed the same ever since.

O. T. RAMSLAND.

O. T. Ramsland of Sacred Heart, Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for elector from the Third congressional district, was born in Norway in 1853 and came to the United States in 1871, engaging in farming, lumbering, and other business at various points in Wisconsin and Minnesota for a number of years.

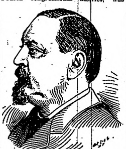

O. T. RAMSLAND.

In 1880 he located at Sacred Heart and engaged in general merchandise business, where he has since resided. He has served with ability in several local offices.

Mr. Ramsland is a believer in America and American institutions to the fullest extent and advocates "equal privileges to all and special privileges to none."

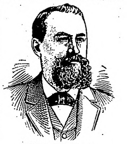
DANIEL ABERLE.

Daniel Aberle, Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for elector from the Fourth congressional district, was born in the city of Mannheim, Germany, in 1848, and graduated from the high school of that city in 1867. He emigrated to the United States and located in Chicago, Ills, where he entered upon a commercial life which he has continued to the present time. In 1880 he located in St. Paul, and has ever since been actively and energetically connected with its business, social and political life and growth. Having joined the Democratic party early in life, he has been honored by the national organization by being appointed to its state central committee for five different terms, acting one term as treasurer. He was sent as a delegate to two national Democratic conventions, and has also been treasurer of the Democratic state organization during its existence.


DANIEL ABERLE.

FRED D. NOERENBERG.

Fred D. Noerenberg, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for elector for the Fifth congressional district, resides at Markville, in the western portion of Hennepin county, though doing business at Minneapolis. He was born in 1845 in the northern part of Prussia, and came to this country in 1860, locating at St. Paul. He removed to Minneapolis in 1875, and engaged in the brewing business in which he has since continued. For several years he has been at the head of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in the Northwest.

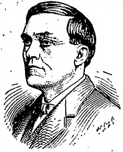

FRED D. NOERENBERG.

He has always been a Democrat in politics but never been a candidate for office with the exception of having been on the legislative ticket at one time, and in 1898 he was a candidate for treasurer of Hennepin county.

JOHN JENSWOLD, JR.

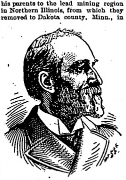
John Jenswold, Jr., the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for elector from the Sixth congressional district, is a practicing attorney at Duluth where since in 1888 he has had an extensive and constantly growing practice.

He is of Norwegian parentage, his parents coming to Greene county, Wis., when mere children. Here also John was born, but soon after removed to Zumbrota, Minn., where he lived until 1869. His parents then settled on an Iowa farm, where he grew up to manhood, receiving his education in the public institutions of that state. He studied law at the state university of Iowa, and soon after his graduation commenced the practice of his profession at Emmettsburg, Ia., being associated with Hon. T. W. Harrison and the partnership, so formed, continued until his removal to Duluth.


JOHN JENSWOLD, JR.

THOMAS C. HODGSON.

Thomas C. Hodgson, Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for elector from the Seventh congressional district, was born on the Isle of Man, Jan. 1, 1843. In 1884 he moved with his parents to the lead mining region in Northern Illinois, from which they removed to Dakota county, Minn., in 1854, and settled in what is now the town of Greenvale, near Northfield.


THOMAS C. HODGSON.

In 1862 Mr. Hodgson enlisted in Company F, Eighth regiment volunteers, under Captain Leonard Aldrich, and served with the regiment in almost all of its raids against the Indians in the Northwest and in the bloody battles of the South until he was mustered out, July 11, 1865.

In 1876 Mr. Hodgson removed to Herman. He was appointed chief deputy inspector of grain for St. Paul under Governor McGill in 1887, and held this position until he resigned in 1890, and is at present living at Elbow Lake.

VOTE FOR THESE

Issues Involved in Minnesota Demand Support For the Reform Ticket.

Continuation of Gov. Lind's Administration a Benefit to All Citizens.

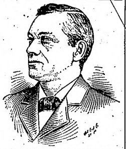
Brief Biographical Sketch of Each Candidate of the Allied Parties.

There are issues involved in this campaign peculiar to the people of Minnesota that demand earnest consideration. Taxation, care of public lands, administration of grain service and regulation of railroad rates are all questions demanding that careful administration which the past two years have demonstrated they will receive at the hands of John Lind, to whose able efforts should be added those of every nominee on the ticket of the allied parties. Voters of Minnesota secure this by voting for every man on the ticket whose biography is given briefly herewith.

JOHN LIND.

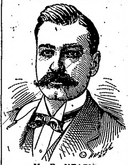
To be elected governor of the state of Minnesota at any time is not a small honor; to be the first man elected to the place in opposition to the Republican party organization is even a more signal victory; to be chosen above and beyond partisan lines by the discriminating judgment of his fellow citizens, at a time when all the other nominees of the opposing party, save the gubernatorial, were elected by more or less handsome majorities, is a distinction such as has been accorded to few men in any state. It was under such circumstances that John Lind was inaugurated governor of Minnesota in January, 1899.

Governor Lind was born at Kanna, province of Smaland, Sweden, March 25, 1854. The family emigrated to America in 1867 when John was 13 years of age, and settled in Goodhue county, Minn. Here young John, laboring to assist in the support of the family, lost his left hand by an accident which, perhaps, turned the current of his career, as now, ill-fitted to compete with his fellows in the material world, he was urged to more assiduity in the pursuit of his studies. He spent as much of his time at school as possible and at 16 he was granted a certificate entitling him to teach in the public schools. He taught one year in Sibley county, but not being satisfied with the compensation in a new country at that time, he, in 1873, took up his residence in New Ulm, where he has since resided, respected and honored among men. By the dint of hard study, industry and strict economy, he was able to attend the State university in 1875 and 1876, having in mind then the practice of law. Utilizing all his opportunities for private study and privileged as he was to work in the office of a New Ulm practitioner, he was admitted to the bar immediately upon leaving the university at the age of 21. In 1877 he began the practice of law and, taking an active interest in public life, was chosen superintendent of schools of Brown county. This position he held for two years, declining a renomination in order that he might devote himself entirely to the profession upon the adoption of which he had now fully determined, namely, the law. In 1881, under the administration of Garfield and Arthur, he was made receiver of the land office at Tracy, Lyon county, which position he held until the election of Grover Cleveland, still being able, however, to care for his private practice at New Ulm. Mr. Lind's natural talent and diligence made him a name more than local, and his prosecution of several suits, notably those against railroad companies, won him not a little renown. He was active in the councils of the Republican party, and in 1886 he was nominated to represent the Second district in congress. The Second district then comprised 20 counties—practically all of Southwestern Minnesota. That was a hard fought campaign, but Mr. Lind was elected by a splendid plurality. Two years later he was renominated and again elected, his adversary this time being Colonel Morton S. Wilkinson, a veteran leader, who had been one of Minnesota's three representatives in the house from 1869 to 1871, and United States senator during the war. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Indians and secured the passage of a bill establishing seven Indian schools in various parts of the country, one of them being located at Pipestone, in this state. Another sphere of work of local importance was the pushing of some old claims for the depredations of the Indians during the outbreak of 1862. He secured the payment of many of these for the people of the Second district who had suffered during that uprising. One of the greatest economies which he secured to the people of the state, however, was the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the federal courts of the district of Minnesota. Previous to its passage all sessions of the United States courts in this state had been held at St. Paul, entailing long sittings, delays in trials and long journeys, increasing the cost to litigants living remote from the capital. Mr. Lind's bill provided for terms as now held at Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona and Fergus Falls, as well as in St. Paul. Mr. Lind was a strenuous fighter for the integrity and enforcement of the interstate commerce act in its efforts to prevent discriminations in favor of persons or places. He had added to it amendments which made it possible for the commission to procure evidence more efficiently, and also made several battles in the courts to secure for the millers in the smaller centers of the state, rates more fair when compared with the millers of Minneapolis, who had been granted certain special privileges. Mr. Lind was instrumental in securing a great reform in railroad management and equipment, which is saving human life and limb hourly. That is, the automatic coupler and power-brake bill, so called, which was passed, and directed all railroads to provide their cars with automatic couplers of uniform type, and to have at least a certain number of cars of each train equipped with air or other power brakes, so as to obviate the use of hand brakes, which are very dangerous in icy or sleety weather. This bill was opposed by a strong and insistent lobby, led by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, but after a hard contest the lobby was beaten and Mr. Lind's bill became a law. Another bill of commercial value to the Northwest made Minneapolis a port of entry. Mr. Lind was a conceded authority in the house on the subjects concerned with the public lands, of so much importance to the West. In the contest over the tariff Mr. Lind was a hard fighter, and showed his independence by declining to be bound by the declarations of the Republican caucus. He fought the tariff on lumber because, as he said, it committed the nation to the idiocy of destroying its own forests rather than those of other people. He fought for free sugar, for free materials for making binding twine and for free twine. In 1890 Mr. Lind was elected a third time, defeating General James H. Baker of Garden City. In 1892 he declined to become a candidate again, for personal reasons, and the present congressman, James T. McCleary, was elected to succeed Mr. Lind. The platform adopted at Mankato accorded the retiring congressman this compliment: "We recognize in Hon. John Lind, our present member of congress, an able and efficient representative, and trust that his voluntary retirement from the field of active legislative duty will be only temporary."



THOMAS J. MEIGHEN.

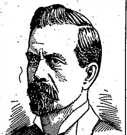
Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.



M. E. NEARY.

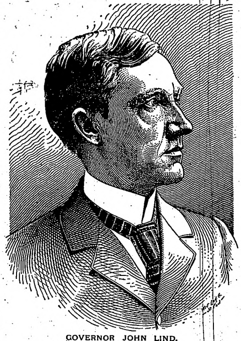
Candidate for Secretary of State.

In 1893 Governor Nelson appointed Mr. Lind, who had returned to the practice of law at New Ulm, a regent of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Lind was an early recruit to the financial policy espoused by Senator Teller and other Silver Republicans. In 1898 the Democratic and Peoples party nominated him for governor and he made a splendid run, David M. Clough defeating him by only a small majority of about 3,000 votes. In the spring of 1898, when President McKinley called for volunteers to defend the national honor and avenge the destruction of the Maine, John Lind, at the sacrifice of his law practice, tendered his services to Governor Clough in any capacity in which he might be available. Governor Clough, at the request of Colonel Bobleter, in command of the Twelfth Minnesota, made Mr. Lind regimental quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. His record as quartermaster was attested by his popularity with the regiment, which had a chance at Chattanooga to compare with other standards the efficiency of Mr. Lind's arduous labors in keeping the men well equipped and provisioned. It was while the Twelfth regiment was encamped at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National park, that the Democratic, Peoples and Silver Republican parties, in state convention, unanimously nominated Mr. Lind for governor. It was his desire, after the defeat of 1896, not to again enter the field of politics, but so unanimous was the call, and so insistent were the friends who had supported him so warmly in previous campaigns, that Mr. Lind at last put aside his desire for political retirement and consented to make the race, subject to the necessary limitations of his military service. With the surrender of Santiago and the subsequent return of the Minnesota troops from the South, Mr. Lind was enabled to make two short series of speeches in a few of the cities and towns of the state. There has rarely been such a series of popular demonstrations of personal admiration and sympathy. These tours, brief as they were, were splendid auguries of the magnificent vote which the men of Minnesota gave him on election day.



P. M. RINGDAL.

Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.



GOVERNOR JOHN LIND.

Candidate for Re-Election.

This is the public and political career, epitomized, of the man who has fought his way, despite rebuffs and temporary reverses, to attain success at last and a full realization of the fact that "he cannot appreciate victory who has not suffered defeat." Governor Lind's energies have not been spent alone in politics and public affairs. He has had a lucrative practice at the bar and had not sacrificed it in the public service. New Ulm is the center of a thriving farming community, prettily situated in the picturesque valley of the Minnesota, and is such a town as might well be selected for the home of a man of Governor Lind's character—earnest, faithful and unaffected. Governor Lind has been identified with some of the best institutions of New Ulm. He has served as director in the Brown County bank, and was one of the committee of five New Ulm men who had charge of the construction of the Minneapolis, New Ulm and Southwestern railroad and other enterprises that have materially benefitted his home town.

THOMAS J. MEIGHEN.

Thomas J. Meighen, Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for lieutenant governor, was born in Fillmore county, Minn., 45 years ago, his parents coming from Pennsylvania. Mr. Meighen's business has been largely farming and mercantile.

Mr. Meighen has been active in the work of the Farmers' Alliance of this state since its inception and was vice president of the State Farmers' Alliance for several years.

While Mr. Meighen's antecedents were Republican, he has been connected with the Peoples party since its organization and was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati which gave birth to the Peoples party in 1891.

Mr. Meighen was chairman of the Peoples party state committee when the party was first organized in this state in 1891, which position he held for three years. He was a member of the national committee in 1896 and is now the head of the Peoples party national committee of this state, having been selected for that position at the national convention at Sioux Falls last May.

Although an active worker in all reform movements Mr. Meighen has uniformly declined to be a candidate for office, his candidacy for lieutenant governor being his second departure from that rule, he having been a candidate for congress for the First congressional district of this state in 1894.

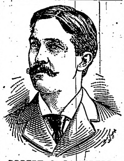
He was appointed as a member of the state board of equalization by Governor Lind, and his record on that board is a matter of public knowledge.

Mr. Meighen says: "In my advocacy of the principles of the Peoples party I do not claim to be wholly unselfish. I have made a close study of political economy and am forced to the conclusion that my interests, as one largely engaged in farming, will be best subserved if the principles advocated by the Peoples party are adopted."

M. E. NEARY.

M. E. Neary, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for secretary of state, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1869. He received a common school education, and later on engaged in the gas business which he studied extensively and thoroughly. Being possessed of a boundless energy he also had the happy faculty of making a host of friends that saw in him one of those rare minds that seem almost to create themselves and are bound to work their irresistible way through all obstacles and disadvantages.

In 1887 he removed to Minneapolis, where he continued to work in the gas business, and soon formed an ever widening circle of loyal and enthusiastic friends. In 1895 he was appointed first assistant gas inspector in the Minneapolis city gas department, a position which he still holds. He was the first president of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, and at present he is serving his fourth term as president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.



ROBERT C. SAUNDERS.

Candidate for Attorney General.

He has always had a reputation for being conservative in dealing with the labor question, while the confidence which the laboring men have in him is best indicated by the positions of trust and honor to which he has been elected in their organizations. To his many friends all over the state his name stands for honesty and integrity, for calm level headed judgment and undaunted energy.

HENRY C. KOERNER.

Mr. Henry C. Koerner, Democratic-Peoples Party nominee for the office of state treasurer, was born in Shakopee, Minn., Dec. 10, 1857. He is well qualified for this office, having received a good common school and college education, and being a thorough bookkeeper and an expert accountant.

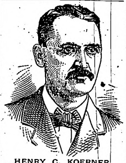
In 1874 Mr. Koerner engaged in general merchandise business in his native city. In 1880 he removed to the village of Jordan, where he continued in the general merchandise business. While at Jordan he served three years as a member of the village council. The popularity he attained at this time is attested by the fact that in 1886 he was elected without opposition as auditor of Scott county, which position he held continuously for a period of 12 years. He also served as alderman of the city of Shakopee for eight years, and was president of the city council for four years. He also served as clerk of the school board for a term of years.

In January, 1899, he was appointed by General E. M. Pope deputy public examiner of Minnesota, which position he is holding at the present time.

Mr. Koerner is married, and at present is residing with his family in the Second ward in the city of St. Paul. Mr. Koerner has a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state, and can point to personal friends in every county in Minnesota, and be assured that they will stand by him and work for his election, and the election of those on the state ticket with him. He is a thoroughly popular man, a man of the people whom everybody is glad to meet, with whom everybody is glad to do business, who has made hosts of friends wherever he has been; but he is best liked where he is best known, in in his home at Jordan, Minn.

ROBERT C. SAUNDERS.

Robert C. Saunders, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for attorney general, was born in Campbell county, Va., Dec. 24, 1864. He studied law at the University of Virginia, that great institution of learning founded by Thomas Jefferson. In 1889 he was graduated from that university with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the spring of 1890 he came to St. Paul and took a position with the West Publishing company as law editor, which he held until March, 1891, when he resigned and removed to Hinckley, Pine county, Minn., and commenced the active practice of law. At the election of 1892 he was elected county attorney of Pine county. In 1887 the state legislature had passed a law (Laws 1887, Ch. 128) providing for the taxation of any interest in exempt railway land grants alienated by the railway companies. The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad company had sold the pine timber on its land grants to various lumber companies and persons, reserving the land. The timber, though sold, had never been taxed, while standing on the exempt lands, and it was for the purpose of reaching this standing timber that the 1887 law was enacted. However, the state and county officials had never even attempted to enforce the provisions of the act. In Pine county the taxes had been duly levied by the proper officials, the various companies interested had filed answers, and there the whole proceeding had stopped and lain dead for four years when Mr. Saunders assumed office. He immediately brought the cases to trial, prevailed in the district court and also in the supreme court to which the cases were appealed. The result was the collection of about $12,000 of back taxes from the lumber companies and the enforcement of taxes against standing pine on exempt land grants ever since. After the decision of the supreme court the officials in the other counties in the northern part of the state took the matter up and enforced the collection of the taxes in their several counties. The net result was the collection of thousands of dollars of taxes from standing pine on exempt railway lands under an act of the legislature which no one but Mr. Saunders attempted to enforce, and which had been ignored and neglected by all of the county attorneys in the counties interested, and by two attorneys general until he went into office.

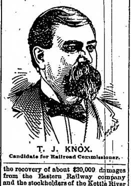


HENRY C. KOERNER.

Candidate for State Treasurer.

In 1894 Mr. Saunders lost everything he had in the great Hinckley fire of Sept. 1 of that year and had to start life again. Undiscouraged he reopened his law office at Hinckley in January, 1895, and practiced there till 1899, when, having been again elected county attorney at the 1898 election, he removed with his family to Pine City, the county seat, where he now resides.

In 1888 the town of Hinckley bonded itself for $12,000 in aid of the Kettle River railroad, a short line of five miles from the Duluth road to Sandstone. The road was built but soon abandoned by the company, and was finally absorbed by the Eastern railway of Minnesota, which tore up the track and utterly dismantled the road. The town employed Mr. Saunders to obtain redress and in 1894 he instituted litigation which finally resulted in 1900 in the recovery of about $30,000 damages from the Eastern Railway company and the stockholders of the Kettle River Railroad company for the abandonment of a railroad which had been aided by township bonds.



T. J. KNOX.

Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

In 1897 Mr. Saunders was employed as special counsel by the board of county commissioners of Pine county to enforce the collection of taxes on logs cut in Pine county and succeeded.

In addition to the cases mentioned, Mr. Saunders has been counsel in a number of cases of importance, involving matters of taxation and other matters of public concern, and has been highly successful.

He has made the corporations operating in his part of the state respect him as a lawyer and fear him as an advocate of the people's rights.

P. M. RINGDAL.

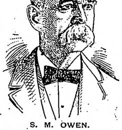
P. M. Ringdal, Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner with four years term of office, was born in Goodhue county, Minn., in 1861. He attended the public schools of his native county, and St. Olaf's academy at Northfield, Minn. In 1880 he entered the railroad service as telegraph operator, continued in the service in various capacities until 1890, when he engaged in the manufacture and sale of marble and granite at Crookston, Minn., in which business he is still engaged at the present time.

In politics Mr. Ringdal was an independent up to 1890, when he joined the Alliance movement, and has been active in the work of the Peoples Party ever since it organized. The strength of his party in his part of the state is due in a large measure to his energetic and efficient work.

In 1894 Mr. Ringdal was elected to the state senate. In 1898 he was the candidate of the Peoples and Democratic parties for congress from the Seventh district, but was defeated. In January, 1899, he was appointed member of the railroad and warehouse commission for a three years' term of office. The commission having been made elective by the last legislature, his term was incidentally reduced to two years, in order to make possible the election of the whole commission, two members for four years, and one member for two years. In recognition of his effective work in behalf of the people of the state while serving on the railroad commission, Mr. Ringdal was nominated by the Democratic and Peoples parties for one of the four-year terms to succeed himself. Mr. Ringdal is at the present time chairman of the railroad and warehouse commission, and it is largely due to his energy and efficiency that the commission has been able to accomplish such excellent results in the interests of the people of Minnesota.

S. M. OWEN.

S. M. Owen, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner for two years, is so well known to the people of Minnesota that an extended notice of his life, his sentiments, his sympathies and his work is not necessary here. Two campaigns as candidate for governor of the state, and one for congress in his district, all of which were close and exciting, failed to reveal anything in his life, his record or his character that in the remotest degree reflected upon him unfavorably, or evidenced his unfitness in any respect for the high positions for which he stood. His life has been devoted to an impartial study of economic and sociological subjects, and that study has specially qualified him for the important office for which he is now a candidate.



S. M. OWEN.

Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

While his sympathies are with the mass of the people, he never desired to see them benefitted at the cost of injustice to any class of citizens nor to any interest. He believes that the whole people can be benefitted by a change in existing systems, and by a fearless and faithful execution of laws, without being unjust to the beneficiaries of the wrongs that he would like to to see modified if they cannot be destroyed. All readers of his journal, Farm, Stock and Home, and they are found in every neighborhood in the state, know how intensely interested Mr. Owen is in the development of agricultural interests, and they know that he believes and teaches that farmers ought to be talked to of things other than plowing and sowing, reaping and mowing, and that transportation, markets, cost of supplies, systems of government, taxation, etc., have quite as much to do with farm prosperity as systems of cultivation or good crops.

T. J. KNOX.

T. J. Knox, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner, was born at Covington, in the state of Pennsylvania. His parents removed to the state (then territory) of Minnesota when he was a small boy and settled on a farm in the county of Fillmore, where he grew to manhood. Later he studied law at Rochester, Minn., first in the office of C. T. Benedict, Esq., and later in the office of Stearns & Start, and was admitted to the bar at that city in October, 1871.

In 1872 Mr. Knox removed to and began the practice of law at Jackson, Minn., where he has ever since resided, attending closely to the work of his profession. While he has held a number of county offices, he has never taken an active part in politics and has never been an applicant for office.

At the expiration of the term of Judge Mills in January last as railroad and warehouse commissioner Mr. Knox was appointed by Governor Lind as his successor, which office he has since held.

ALL FORMS OF TOIL MENACED BY TRUSTS

The Farmer, the Laborer and the Business Man Alike Threatened with Serfdom

DEMOCRACY THEIR SOLE DEFENDER

THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM SAYS:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer; lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient agent yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS:

A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in condition of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welware of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit.

One of the main reasons why men struggle so hard to obtain a monopoly is that it enables them to charge more than the worth of the goods or services they supply.

In the Bramkamp wire nail case the attorney for the trust admitted that the combine had raised the price from 80 cents to $2.50 a keg, wholesale, securing thereby a monopoly profit of several million dollars. That trust went to pieces, but recently another has been formed, and wire nails have advanced over 140 per cent beyond the ordinary competitive price.

Coal Trust Extortions.

The coal combine was investigated by congress in 1893, and the report declares (1) that in 1888 the extortions of the coal monopoly averaged more than $1 a ton, or $39,000,000 for the year; and (2) that from 1873 to 1886 $200,000,000 more than a fair market price was taken from the public by this combination. It also appeared that in 1892 the combine raised the price $1.25 to $1.35 a ton on the kinds used by housekeepers, though the price of coal was already high and the cost of mining diminishing every year.

The Linseed Oil Trust in 1887 put the price up from 38 to 52 cents a gallon, or nearly $5,000,000 additional tax on the yearly output.

In the same year the Copper Syndicate put up the price from 10 to 17 and 18 cents a pound, or $30,000,000 addition on the yearly output.

A congressional investigation in 1893 brought out the fact that on the strength of a rumor that the internal revenue tax was to be increased by congress the Whisky Trust raised its prices 25 cents a gallon, which would amount to an additional profit of $12,500,000 on its yearly output.

Jump In Sugar.

In 1888, just after the Sugar Trust was formed, the average price of raw sugar was the same as in 1885, but the average price of refined sugar advanced so that the difference between the price of raw sugar and the price of refined sugar was 76 per cent more than in 1885 and about 70 per cent more than in 1887, the year the trust was formed. Recently sugar has made advances amounting to a total of 2 cents on the pound. For a dozen years we have paid each year a good deal more per pound for refining sugar than we did in 1885 (although the cost of refining has been constantly diminishing), and our sugar bill has averaged at least $10,000,000 and perhaps $20,000,000 a year more because of the trust.

Standard Oil Again.

The Standard Oil is another monopoly that has kept prices form falling as much as the diminished cost of transportation and refining would have caused them to fall in an open market, and at times it has lifted prices absolutely as well as relatively, in spite of the vast improvements in processes of manufacture, great cheapening of transportation by the pipe-line service, and the falling price of crude oil. From 1894 to 1897, for example, the price of refined oil went up 14 per cent, while the price of crude oil declined 6 per cent. Oil rose at wholesale in New York from 3 cents in November, 1897, to 6 cents in December, 1899, and it has gone still higher in 1900.

One may charge the fair value of the services he renders without a monopoly. But monopoly gives power to charge more than that value, in other words, monopoly confers the inestimable privilege of demanding something for nothing.

The Telegraph Monopoly.

We pay twice as much for our telegrams as government systems charge; the telephone monopoly charged the federal government $75 per 'phone for service the government is now supplying for itself at a cost of $10 per 'phone, and even in our largest city exchanges, where the monopoly charges $90 to $250, the service could be rendered at a profit for a uniform charge of $30 a year.

The Bell monopoly, in Grand Rapids, Wis., charged $36 for a house and $48 for a business place, while a coöperative telephone exchange is operating in the same place at $6 for a house and $18 for a business place per year and is making money. The exorbitant rates of express monopolies are notorious, and even railroads have been known to make excessive charges.

Municipal Franchises.

It is the same with all our city monopolies. Gas sells at $1 which can be made for 20 cents and distributed for 15, as we know from various gas reports and investigations.

The above are but a few samples from an enormous mass of facts demonstrating that private monopoly tends to extortion.

Extortionate charges lead, of course, to enormous profits and the building of vast fortunes which become, in their turn, the instruments of further extortion. The monopolists roll in wealth, while the working masses and competitive classes are cheated out of their fair share of the world's wealth.

Those who build palaces do not live in them.

Builders Enter Not In.

Those who dig coal have little fuel,
Those who make clothes are ill-clad,
Those who grow wheat and corn are poorly fed.

Those who build railroads do not travel.

Those who do most of the work do not enjoy the fruits of their labor, while those who do little or nothing, enjoy much; all because privat monopoly gives some men the power of appropriating what others produce.

Here are some of the profits private monopoly has made:

Oil trust—$23,000,000 in three months—about 100 per cent a year on the capital, water and all. (The oil monopoly has been known to make 520 per cent on its whole capital, and on one investment 3,000 per cent per year was obtained through railroad favoritism.—Wealth Against Commonwealth, pp. 67, 99, 100.)

Profits of Monopoly.

Steel trust—$42,500,000 a year—about 30 per cent on water and all.

Sugar trust, 200 to 400 per cent.

Wire trust, 60 per cent.

Tin plate trust, 40 per cent.

Pennsylvania coal, 30 per cent.

Fifth Ave. bank (New York), 150 per cent.

Chemical bank (New York), 200 per cent.

Metropolitan Telephone Co., 150 per cent.

Bell monopoly, $5,000,000 a year, 4-5 of its total income.

Telegraph monopoly (on original investment), 300 per cent a year.

Bay State Gas Co., 60 per cent a year.

Cleveland Gas Co., 144 per cent a year.

New York Gas, $300,000,000 in ten years, or enough to pay 10 per cent on the investment and duplicate all the plants besides.—(New York Senate Investigation).

Metropolitan Street Ry. System, New York, 28 per cent.

Philadelphia Traction—$5,500,000—16 per cent on investment.

13th and 15th Street Co., 65 per cent.

Philadelphia City, 31 per cent.

Ridge Avenue 42 per cent.

Citizens' Co., 67 per cent.

2d and 3d Streets, 25 per cent.

Union, 31 per cent.

The excessive charges and exorbitant profits of private monopoly are nothing more nor less than taxation without representation. You are not represented in the oil trust, the steel trust, the coal combine, the Chemical bank, the gas, electric, street railway, telegraph, telephone, railroad, beef, sugar, copper and tin monopolies. Yet they levy taxes on you.

Watered Stock.

The monopolists know that their outrageous profits may rouse the people if they become known and so many of those most open to the public gaze try to hide their gains by watering their capital. Ninety per cent on the real investment is only 9 per cent on a capital watered to tenfold bulk.

Fraud and extortion are among the most prolific, and are quite the most deplorable of all the results of private monopoly.

SLAVERY RECOGNIZED

Amendment to the Constitution for Which a Million Lives Were Sacrificed Set at Naught by McKinley.

THE INFAMOUS SULU TREATY.

The constitution of the United States says:

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

M'KINLEY'S INFAMOUS TREATY WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU.

Article I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III. The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his datos shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion. All their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article X. Any slave in the Archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying the master the usual market value.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries: To the sultan, $250; to Dato Rajah Mada, $75; to Dato Attik, $60; to Dato Calbe, $75; to Dato Joakanian, $75; to Dato Puvo, $60; to Dato Amir Haissin, $60; to Hadji Buter, $50; to Habib Mura, $40; to Serif Saguin, $15.

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this twentieth day of August, A. D., 1899, (13th Arakuil Akil, 1397).

The Sultan Sulu,
Dato Rajah Muda,
Signed J. C. Bates, Brigadier-General U. S. V.

COST OF MILITARISM.

Two Hundred Millions for the Army; Seventy-Five Millions for the Navy Is What McKinley Wants.

DEMANDS ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

We are at last to know what we are to pay for our experiment in imperialism.

The Washington government has made its demand. It demands an army of 100,000 men and it wants $200,000,000 for the next year to support its pretensions.

The navy department wants $75,000,000. The end is far away. This is only the beginning of what American taxpayers may expect.

To support the army and navy until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, congress will be asked to appropriate more than $200,000,000. The war department is estimating on the basis of 100,000 men.

Under the present law all volunteers and regulars in excess of about 30,000 men must be discharged before July 1, 1901, and Quartermaster-General Ludington is making arrangements for the transportation home of the volunteers, beginning next month.

It will be necessary to recruit regiments to take the place of the volunteers in case more troops are authorized, and when they are ready for active service they must be transported to Manila.

The pay of the army will be what was estimated for the current year—$47,000,000. There will be a heavy bill for clothing, medical and hospital stores, ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies and regular supplies for the quartermaster's department. The estimate made by Commissary-General Weston for subsistence stores for the current fiscal year was $11,112,242, and this will be exceeded.

Secretary Root's estimate for the military establishment for the current year aggregated $128,170,583, and it will undoubtedly be larger for the next fiscal year.

No Room for Subjects Under the Free Flag

The Supreme Purpose of the People Should Be to Oppose All Attempts to Grasp Imperial Power.

REPUBLIC FACES A PROFOUND CRISIS

The Republic is confronted by a great national crisis—involving the perpetuity of the institutions founded by the fathers.

For the first time in our country's history it has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power.

The president is waging war upon people of alien birth for asserting the very principles for which the fathers of our own republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes him.

This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is Imperialism.

This is the issue which the Kansas City platform declares to be the paramount question in American politics.

There is no room under the American flag for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

No nation can endure part citizen and part subject.

We have come as a people to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—Republic or Empire?

Shall we remain true to the American ideal or shall we adopt the sword?

Is the Republic of Washington and Jefferson ready for this tremendous stride backward?

KING GEORGE AND KING WILLIAM.

When the American colonies were in revolt against Great Britain, George III., then king, issued a proclamation as follows:

"*I am desirous of restoring to them (the American colonies), the blessings of law, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs.*" —*George III. of England, in 1776.*

So too while the forces of the United States were chasing the patriotic Filipinos from their burning homes, President McKinley assured them of his kind purposes as follows:

"*That Congress will provide for them (the Filipinos), a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the paths of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe.*" — *President McKinley at Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1899.*

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises of "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties:

Mr. Lincoln, in a speech at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1858, spoke as follows:

"*Those arguments that are made that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow; What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will note that all the arguments of kingcraft were always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden.* * * * *Turn it every way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent.*" —*Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I., page 259.*

"Let it be remembered," said the continental congress in addressing the states at the end of the Revolution, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

"True statesmen as they were," said Lincoln, "they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, so they established these self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some men, some faction some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the declaration of independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began; so that truth, justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment. —Kansas City Platform,

HEATH ENDORSES NEELY

"Postoffice Department.
"First Ass't Postmaster General.
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. 1898.

"My Dear Major—I intended to say to you when you were here that there is one man, Mr. Charles F. W. Neely, of Muncie, Ind., who wants to go into the Cuban mail service, in whom I am more interested than any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character. He is a newspaper writer and publisher, and about forty-two years of age, splendidly educated, a hustler, a man with the very best habits and as loyal as loyalty itself. He would make a GRAND CONFIDENTIAL MAN FOR YOU. I will write and ask him to go and see you. This is a man you will warm up to, and would like to have AS A COMPANION as well as an executive officer.

"Yours faithfully,
"PERRY S. HEATH,
"First Ass't Postmaster General.
"To Maj. E. J. Rathbone,
"Hamilton, Ohio."

The writer of the above letter is the secretary of the Republican national committee and the chief of its literary bureau.

The object of his enthusiastic eulogy is now in jail at New York, charged with participation in Cuban postal frauds, in which he is said to have been a prime mover. He is fighting extradition to avoid a trial in the country where the colossal frauds were committed.

Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, the people, if well informed, may be relied upon to set them to rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.

I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty.

The only orthodox object of the institution of Government, is to secure the greatest degree of happiness possible to the general mass of those associated under it.

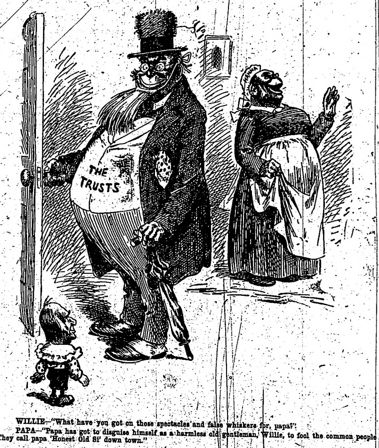
The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties.

The highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nations, or to all the nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of doctrines against which our whole national life has been a protest, W. J. BRYAN.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA



WILLIE—"What have you got on those spectacles and false whiskers for, papa?"
PAPA—"Papa has got to disguise himself as a harmless old gentleman, Willie, to fool the common people. They call papa 'Honest Old Si' down town."

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS ON LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(From Kansas City Platform.)

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

BRYAN ON ARBITRATION

(From Letter of Acceptance.)

"The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will secure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling the army to settle labor troubles."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.
Wednesday, October 17, 1900.

1800--1900.

Some Historical Parallels Between Jefferson and Bryan.

First hear now Mr. Henry Adams' summing up of the tirades against Jefferson by the Federalists of New England and New York in 1800: "Every dissolute intriguer, loose-liver, forger, false-coiner, and prison-bird; every hair-brained, loud-talking demagogue; every speculator, scoffer and atheist, was a follower of Jefferson; and Jefferson was himself the incarnation of their theories."

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS OF THE FOLLOWERS OF JEFFERSON

"Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy is the policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out.

"They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad."

WHAT HISTORIANS SAY OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

And what followed all this hysteria and malice, invocation of dread spectres and prediction of the mob? What was the sequel? "An administration," as Schouler justly describes it, "peaceful, progressive and popular beyond all precedent,"—especially strong and successful just where the direst disaster had been foreboded, in the management of the finances of the country. "The policy of this remarkable administration," writes this admirer of Jefferson, "was at once and steadily successful in winning the people; and the prestige of enthusiasm became irresistible when conjoined with the prestige of success. An executive, neither the instrument of others nor a betrayer of trusts, we may regard Jefferson as the genuine personator of that to which France's First Consul presented contemporaneously the counterfeit,—a leader of the common people in the direction of their best desires."

This verdict is not simply that of Jefferson's admirers. The historians are harmonious. Mr. Morse, in his volume on Jefferson, in the American Statesmen series,—and neither the series as a whole, nor Mr. Morse's volume in particular, will ever be accused of making admiration of Jefferson its forte—uses terms almost identical. Mr. Schouler, in the passage quoted, is writing of a time midway in Jefferson's second administration, just before the troubles with England. Mr. Morse is writing of the close of his first administration, when the campaign for his re-election approached. Everything, he says, "redounded to his good fame and popularity." The nation felt "comfortable and good natured amid the broad visible facts of the passing time. . . . Were not expenses curtailed and taxes reduced, and debts being rapidly diminished? . . . Had the country been for many years past so free from irritation and anxiety growing out of foreign affairs? . . . Had political kindliness ever before permeated the nation as it did today? Four years of prosperity and tranquility left little room for discontent with the government. Amid such influences political opposition pined and almost died."

The verdict of history on the administration of the latter day Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan, who has been more bitterly abused than even his great prototype, will closely follow out the parallel.

TO SUPPLANT WHITES

American Workmen Will Be Put in Competition with Chinamen by Conquest of the Philippines.

PLAN ALREADY OPERATING.

Never in the history of this government has the labor of this country been so menaced by the threatened influx of the Mongolian and Malay cheap labor of the far east as seems probable under the McKinley policy of imperialism, should that dangerous policy be ratified by the American people. Without the labor vote that policy cannot be approved. It behooves the laboring people, therefore, to look out for breakers ahead. What does the conquest of the Philippine islands mean? It means that they shall become American territory. What rights does that proposition carry with it to the people of the Philippines? The McKinley policy to make the Philippine islands American territory by conquest, and subject to American jurisdiction, carries with it the right of the people of those islands to free locomotion to travel whither they will from one part of American territory to another without let or hindrance.

What has happened in the Hawaiian islands under the McKinley administration since those islands have been annexed to the United States will take place in this country. Fourteen to twenty thousand Japanese coolie laborers have been imported into the Hawaiian islands by the rich sugar planters, under contract, since the annexation of those islands; and this too, in violation of the contract labor law. Why did not McKinley as the chief executive of this nation whose duty it was to enforce the law, prevent this influx of Japanese coolie labor? Simply because he is bound hand and foot in the clutches of the syndicates and trust combines of the country.

What have we in store for the Philippine islands should the McKinley war of conquest be endorsed? The influx of Chinese coolie labor into those islands under the sanction of the McKinley administration! General Wesley Merritt and General Charles A. Whittier, U. S. V., and other land and naval officers went to Paris from Manila to testify before the Paris peace commissioners as to the Philippine people, their wants, needs, capabilities and government. General Whittier said:

Then the question of the admission of Chinese, with the strong argument on both sides. The merchants of Manila are unanimous in their representations of the necessity for more cooley labor. They, and many others, require it in Manila, and think that it will be necessary in railroad building, and in the development of the country, saying, "There is no question of competing with American labor here, there being no such in the country, nor can there be, the climate prohibiting that. Cheap labor and plenty of it is the life blood of the Philippines. There is room for three millions of Chinese comfortably, while 90,000 is the present estimate."

The Omaha Bee (Republican) said editorially Oct. 14, 1898; if we absorb the Philippines, with their millions of cheap laborers, and proceed to the development of those islands industrially and commercially by the utilization of this cheap labor, NOTHING CAN BE MORE CERTAIN THAN THAT IN TIME OUR HOME LABOR WILL SUFFER FROM THE COMPETITION. WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO PERPETUALLY SAFEGUARD IT BY THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION NOW IN OPERATION. . . . . "Territorial expansion as now proposed is a very serious matter for American labor and the opposition of that labor to expansion should have more vigorous expression than has been given."

This was when the Omaha Bee was opposing the conquest of the Philippines and endeavoring to shape the course of the administration.

LINCOLN VS. HIS PARTY.

(May 39, 1856. Speech at Bloomington, Ill., at the formation of party in State.—Arnold, p. 93.)

"Let us, in building our new party, plant ourselves on the rock of the Declaration of Independence and the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against us."

[Republicans now declare the Declaration of Independence obsolete and deny its fundamental principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.]

Birdseye View of William McKinley

His Devious Political and Official Trail Is an Anomaly in American Politics

Always Wrong in the End

"The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III and by every ruler who distrusts the capacity of the people for self-government or denies them a voice in their own affairs."—William J. Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

This is what President William McKinley has done, says Jonathan B. Taylor:

He has exercised the autocratic and unconstitutional power of denying the right of representation and suffrage; of trial by jury; of writ of habeas corpus; of the right to bear arms; of all rights guaranteed by the constitution to the inhabitants of newly recognized islands.

He has recognized slavery and polygamy in Sulu.

He has made war upon the non-slave holding non-polygamous inhabitants of Luzon.

He has consented to the taxation without representation of the inhabitants of Porto Rico.

He has withheld independence from the inhabitants of Cuba.

This is imperialism!

In his message President McKinley said:

"Forcible annexation is criminal aggression."

He then proceeded to "forcibly annex" the Philippine archipelago with its 8,000,000 unwilling people.

In 1899 President McKinley said:

"It is our plain duty to give free trade to the people of Porto Rico."

He immediately proceeded to importune and coerce a Republican congress into passing a tariff bill against Porto Rico in accordance with the demand of the sugar trust.

He gave pledges to Spain and Cuba that Cuba should be free and independent.

He has created a military government in Cuba, which has thwarted every step toward island autonomy and which reeks with theft and corruption of every kind.

Record in the Philippines.

President McKinley paid Spain $20,000,000 for something which Spain did not possess and had not power to deliver. The president has since that time spent of the American people's money $200,000,000 trying to obtain that for which he had paid $20,000,000. In this attempt he has only succeeded in filling graves, hospitals, insane asylums and fat insular jobs. The end is not yet.

He has appointed more commissions to carry out his unconstitutional policy than all other presidents have legally created. He is paying these commissions in violation of the constitution. (See article 1, section 9, clause 7).

These commissions have never done anything beyond administering coats of whitewash to the autocracy at Washington.

McKinley's Appointees.

President McKinley is responsible for General Alger of canned beef notoriety; for General Eagan, who was suspended for blackguardism, on full pay; for Rathbone and Neely, the Cuban postal thieves; for Gage, the banker, who turned the treasury over to Morgan and his Wall street conspirators, and for Griggs, whose sole duty is to shield the robber trusts from prosecution.

He is responsible for Hay, the British toady. He sent Hay's son to Pretoria to be the administration agent at the death of the South African republics. Under the same Hay McKinley surrendered American territory in Alaska to Great Britain and denied the right of American miners to protest.

Enemy of Labor.

At the request of the Standard Oil trust President McKinley sent its regular army into Idaho to shoot down and imprison miners who had rebelled against Standard oil tyranny in Coeur d' Alene. These men were thrown into a stockade and kept there without right of trial until many of them became raving maniacs. These facts are a part of current history.

He placed a horse doctor in charge of the medical department of Cuba. He placed Gen. Miles incommunicado and sent to Cuba in charge of the army Shafter, who rode to battle in a litter and who wanted to surrender when the first shot was fired.

Crooked All Through.

Mr. McKinley was a free silver man in 1893, a bi-metallist in 1896 and a single gold standard advocate in 1898. He was a champion of civil service in 1896, and two years later he discharged 8,000 civil service appointees to make place for political pets of Hanna and Platt.

Through his pro-British secretary of state he entered into a treaty with Great Britain whereby the American people were to dig a Nicaraguan canal and leave it defenseless to be used at pleasure by John Bull.

He permitted the opening of special mail matter to our consul at Pretoria by British agents and called our consul home because that official complained.

He makes constant declaration that the institutions of this country are in the hands of providence and then demands a large standing army, as if providence were not equal to the task.

Behold the Man of Destiny.

Secretary Root in a recent speech in New York said:

"Oh for one hour of Grant!"

Why Grant, if McKinley is such a Napoleon?

Why Grant, when the man of destiny and of providence, is at the helm?

Look at the man! He has been on every side of every question—always landing on the side opposed to the people, on the side of oppression, on the side of national shame.

LET THE PEOPLE ELECT THE SENATORS

President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate. And now after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time receives the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire.

Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each nightfall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

WANTS A MONARCHY

McKinley Organ in Iowa Voices the Real Sentiments of the Republican Party.

CONSTITUTION IS OBSOLETE.

The following article is from the Des Moines (Ia.) Globe, a Republican farmers' paper. It voices in plain language the spirit of McKinley Republicanism. What the Globe frankly speaks the imperialist secretly thinks.

It is brutally plain, and for this reason Republican organs have affected to discredit its sentiments; but it speaks out of the fullness of a heart saturated with Hamiltonianism, which is the inspiration of President McKinley; and there is in it that touch of sincerity that gives it weight as an utterance, a little rash perhaps and possibly a little premature, but significant of the trend of modern Republicanism. The article deserves the very widest publicity as showing the direction of the McKinley drift:

"For a long time thinking people who have large commercial interests have felt unsafe with our present form of government from the fact that we are controlled by the little cheap-John politicians and ward-heelers. NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO DO AWAY WITH OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION and adopt a form of government that will be logical with expansion ideas and will give AMPLE PROTECTION TO CAPITAL.

"A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We take it that the great farming interests of our land will readily adapt themselves to the change. The farmer is a great lover of law and order, and ANTI-MONARCHY IS LARGELY THE EXPRESSION OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS SUGGESTED BY HOT-HEADED THEORISTS.

"We believe that history and experience have proven beyond cavil that A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT CANNOT SUBSIST beyond a certain stage. That as soon as a great PEOPLE BECOME RICH, STRONG AND GREAT, THE REPUBLIC DROOPS AND DIES. We believe this is so, of necessity and not by chance. We believe that there is not a single case of record where the masses of a great nation possessed the intelligence to initiate laws, and were intelligent enough to compel the enforcement of such good laws as they might pass.

"It would seem as if science teaches that men are created to follow their masters—the inspired minds of the world. HISTORY SHOWS THAT A KING MUST BE AND IS FOUND IN EVERY NATION to guide its people in every great crisis. Neither is the change to be dreaded or looked forward to with foreboding. While we are in fact largely under the conditions of a monarchy, we have the evils without the benefits of the same."

Bryan and the Income Tax.

At present the government can draft the citizen, but cannot draft the pocketbook. Slowly but surely the dollar is being exalted and the man debased. Justice in taxation must be restored.

The sentiment prevailing among those who advocate an income tax justifies the prediction that the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans will in their next campaign advocate an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax, and no one who has faith in the final triumph of every righteous cause will doubt the ultimate success of the effort to make an income tax a permanent part of the revenue system of the federal government. W. J. BRYAN.

NO FREEDOM NOW FOR FILIPINOS.

"I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves and secondly those who desire it for others."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From an address to an Indiana Regiment, March 17, 1865.

BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

A Republican Newspaper Account of a Philippine Battle.

Just past this a few hundred yards we saw a solitary body lying in the road. The body was almost stripped of clothing, and there were no marks of rank left on the blood-soaked coat. But the face of the dead man had a look I had never noticed on the face of other dead men I had found in insurgent uniform on the field of battle, in the wake of an American firing line. The features were clear cut and forehead high and shapely. I decided the man must have been an insurgent officer. A soldier came running down the trail.

"That's old Pilar," he said. "We got the old rascal. I guess he's sorry he ever went up against the Thirty-third."

"There ain't no doubt about its being Pilar," rattled on the young soldier. "We got his diary, and his letters, and all his papers, and Sullivan of our company's got his pants, and Snider's got his shoes, but he can't wear them because they're too small, and a sergeant in G company got one of his silver spurs, and a lieutenant got the other, and somebody swiped the cuff buttons before I got here or I would have swiped them, and all I got was a stud button and his collar with blood on it."

So this was the end of Gregorio del Pilar. Only 22 years old, he managed to make himself a leader of men when he was hardly more than a boy, and at last had laid down his life for his convictions. Major Marsh had the diary. In it he had written under the date of December 2, the day he was killed:

"The general has given me the pick of all the men that can be spared and ordered me to defend the pass. I realize what a terrible task is given me. And yet I feel that this is the most glorious moment of my life. What I do is done for my beloved country. No sacrifice can be too great."

A private, sitting by the camp fire, was exhibiting a handkerchief. "It's old Pilar's. It's got 'Dolores Hosea' on the corner. I guess that was his girl. Well, it's all off with Gregorio."

"Anyhow," said Private Sullivan, "I got his pants. He won't need 'em any more."

The man who had the general's shoes strode proudly past, refusing with scorn a Mexican dollar and a pair of shoes taken from one of the private insurgent soldiers. A private sitting on a rock was examining a golden locket containing a curl of a woman's hair. "Got the locket off his neck," said the soldier. . . .

As the main column started on its march for the summit of the mountain a turn in the trail brought us again in sight of the insurgent general far down below us. There had been no time to bury him. Not even a blanket or a poncho had been thrown over him.

A crow sat on the dead man's feet. Another perched on his head. The fog settled down upon us. We could see the body no longer.

We carved not a line, and we raised
not a stone.
But we left him alone in his glory.

And when Private Sullivan went by in his trousers, and Snider with his shoes, and the other man who had the cuff buttons, and the sergeant who had the spur, and the lieutenant who had the other spur, and the man that had the handkerchief, and another man that had his shoulder straps, it suddenly occurred to me that his glory was about all we had left him.—Richard Henry Little in Chicago Tribune.

Rights never conflict; duties never clash. Can it be our duty to usurp political rights which belong to others? Can it be our duty to kill those who, following the example of our forefathers, love liberty well enough to fight for it? W. J. BRYAN.

The Children of the Coal Miners

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
The young flowers are blowing toward the west—
But the young, young children, O, my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

—Mrs. Browning.

FALSE PRETENSE OF PROSPERITY.

Of all the humbug and false pretense of the McKinley administration there is nothing more hollow than the cry of "prosperity." The suppressed rotten beef scandal, which is sought to be covered by pleas of patriotism; the Cuban frauds, whose authors are pretended to be prosecuted; the boodle-furnishing trusts, which are held up as enemies while licensed to tax the people, are all palpable evidences of the miserable hypocrisy of Mark Hanna's regime, but for cool audacity nothing has equaled the clamor about "prosperity."

Dr. O. J. Perkins, of Chicago, has made a study of a certified report signed by A. H. Gleason, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska. Under his analysis this report tells a widely different story from that daily proclaimed by Republican speakers and press. "Using the round numbers," he says, "the mortgages 'satisfied' during the three and a half years ending June 13, 1900, amount to $99,000,000, as against $77,000,000 'filed,' or a difference of $22,000,000 in favor of 'prosperity.' This applies to real estate mortgages only and would bear out the claim of the Republicans provided there was nothing further. When, however, we pass to the next column we find that $238,000,000 in chattel mortgages have been filed as against $77,000,000 satisfied—a difference of $161,000,000 against 'prosperity.'"

The difference between $161,000,000 and $22,000,000 is $139,000,000. This is the actual increase in the mortgage indebtedness of the state of Nebraska according to the sworn statement of the county clerk. These large figures are not easily comprehended. Viewed from another standpoint it may be easier. Allowing that the population of Nebraska has increased twenty per cent since the census of 1890, we find that the increased indebtedness is over $109 for each man, woman and child in the state.

If the people of the state of Nebraska with abundant crops are in this short time plunged $139,000,000 more in debt than at the beginning of this period, how many years will it require under the same regime to place the property entirely in the hands of mortgage holders?

Those not acquainted with the present methods of loaning money in the west and south will be astonished at the large increase in chattel mortgages shown by the report. This is explained by the fact that the lender prefers a short time loan at an increased rate of interest secured by a mortgage on growing live stock to one on real estate. An analysis of similar reports made by other state officers in the west and southwest will show practically the same results.

Instead of there being any decrease of mortgage debt in Indiana, the mortgage debt, real estate and chattel, has increased during every year of the McKinley administration, and the total increase for the three years completed is in excess of $50,000,000. In two years of McKinley prosperity the chattel mortgages of Indiana have increased 255,151 in number, and $7,382,234 in amount, and the total mortgage debt of the state in three years of McKinley prosperity has increased $55,946,746 over what has been paid, not including the chattel mortgages and foreclosures of 1897.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. Post, N. G.

A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.

J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.

Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
M. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hildire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ Open until one o'clock a. m.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd ☞ STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.65½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.61½	Barley	.39
Wheat No. 3	.56½	Flax	.157
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

The official county ballot will appear in our next weeks issue.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bridge Thursday October 11th, 1900, a son.

Wanted:—A girl to assist in house work. Apply to Mrs. J. K. Hannay.

The frosts last week raised havoc with the second crop of strawberries.

Candidates Jeffers, Jenson and Moran were up from Red Lake Falls last Friday.

Sheriff Sampson passed through here Monday enroute north on official business.

Six car loads of cattle were shipped over this line Monday to the St. Paul market.

Justus L. Johnson, our next judge of probate visited friends at Wylie last Sunday.

Call around and get the acceptance speech of Gov. John Lind. We have a few extra ones left.

Chas. Daggett, the G. N. road master was an over night visitor in our village the first of the week.

Miss Eva Johnson commenced a five months term of school in the Plumber school district Monday.

Fred Miller superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company made a trip to the upper Falls yesterday.

Attend the benefit social at the village hall tomorrow evening. Twenty-five cents is all that it will cost you.

One hundred and eighty-five names appear on the registration list which was made up by the board yesterday.

Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayers of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

All the Red Mem in town went to Thief River Falls last night to witness the initiation of a few pale faced warriors.

Rev. P. J. Lindberg of Crookston will preach in Burkee's store next Monday evening, Oct. 22nd. All are invited to come.

The amount paid in death claims by the Modern Woodmen society up to the first of October aggregated $17,929-699.30.

Don Linnehan, candidate for sheriff on the democratic ticket was here the first of the week looking after his fences.

G. W. Pitts, of Sioux City, Iowa, was here yesterday and looked over the country east and in all probabilities will invest.

P. G. Paradis, O. H. Peters and J. J. Soll have been appointed as election judges with K. O. Gigstad and W. Peters as clerks.

The republicans of this county had a card up their sleeve but it dropped out before the draw and now some of them look like a nine spot.

A shell game is what the republicans were about to play on the voters of this county only for one of the pluggers giving the snap away.

Young men whose fathers became full citizens before they become twenty one years of age, are full citizens themselves and entitled to vote.

The new sixty foot flag pole was placed in position at the village hall Monday by I. Dahleen and old glory will float from its top as occassion demands.

At the populist county convention held at Cass Lake Saturday, Judge Ives was named on the ticket as probate judge, but later declined the nomination.

J. B. Armstrong, the cigar manufacturer of Red Lake Falls was here yesterday interviewing the trade. The time has come when most everybody calls for the "J. B."

Alex Van Praag, grand master for Minnesota of the I. O. O. F. will be here next Wednesday. All Odd Fellows are requested to be present at the lodge room on that evening.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

J. L. Grant, of Alton, Iowa, has been here a few days looking the country over and is so well pleased that he speaks of buying a section of land just west of town.

Some of the ladies of St. Hilaire gave Mrs. Andrew Hall a very pleasant surprise last Thursday afternoon, it being Mrs. Halls birthday. A very preasant afternoon was spent.

Geo. Elston, formerly of this place but for the past two years a resident of North Dakota was nominated for the office of register of deeds on the republican ticket in Pembina county.

Thomas H. Lucas, social democrat candidate for governor of this state addressed the citizens of this village Monday evening. He discussed the political issue from a socialistic standpoint.

All the people of St. Hilaire or surrounding country that owe money to the Mission Friends sewing society for things bought at their auction last summer will please pay to Mrs. Rev. J. Olson.

The official state ballot will be found on second page in this issue as well as the names of the presidential electors. Look it over carefully now as it will aid you materially in marking your ballot on election day.

The man who spends the most time on the streets talking politics is, nine times out of ten, the personage whose presence is much needed in the immediate neighborhood of the wood pile. —Hinckley Enterprise.

No news of any importance since the rainy season set in, but in the gossip line its at a white heat and we are thinking seriously of running a column for the benefit of a few in order to keep up with the times—so to speak.

Miss Mary Quande of Thief River Falls will be here Friday and Saturday with a fine stock of millinery goods and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and inspect the same at her former stand in the Holmes building.

The special election held at Thief River Falls last week for the issuance of $4,500.00 electric light plant bonds carried by a vote of five to one. When the plant is completed it would be a good time to change the name of the city.

Six thousand new offices are officially started to have been created by the last congress and about $7,000,000 additional have been appropriated to pay these and the expenses of the commissions of President McKinley. Imperialism comes high.

Trusts, now that election is near and fearing that McKinley will be defeated have concluded to drop the price on trust goods until after election. But we will pay it all back after election, with interest. If McKinley is elected, the trusts live.

The local in last weeks issue referring to the contract for building the new county jail at Red Lake Falls should have read $1,500 instead of $15,000. Our attention was called to it by a prominent citizen from the county seat and will gladly correct the mistake.

If Frank Midget Eddy is defeated this year it will be by republican votes. We have heard a number of republicans say that they will never again vote for Eddy because of his vote in congress for that infamous robbery of the poor defenseless Porto Ricans. And that is right.—Fergus Globe.

During the month of September, just closed, the receipts to the Modern Woodman society's benefit fund were $417,994.00, the members paying numbering 500,984. The amount paid to the society's general fund was $8,022.96. Making the grand total receipts $426,-017.36. The society "skips" an assessment this month.

Referring in his recent speech at Milaca to Gov. Lind's administration, state auditor, R. C. Dunn said: "I have never been accused of bitter political partisanship, and I do not regard any man or any party as infallible, but I have no hesitation in asserting that there is not in the Union a Better governed state than Minnesota.

Hanna has money enough to pay each man who votes for McKinley a liberal sum. The banks and trusts who furnish the money do it as an investment. They are simply paying for the privilege of skinning the people for four years. The privilege is worth a large sum and Hanna has the money to buy it for them.—National Watchman.

Prosperity and hard times seem to come in successive waves at intervals of about ten years. When the world is prosperous it spends too much money and then has to retrench to get even. There are signs that such a period of retrenchment is near at hand. It will come from entirely natural causes but it will be charged to the party in power even though it be world wide.

More than 50,000 men have been "laid off" by employing corporations within the last two weeks with threats that if Bryan is elected they cannot return to work. McKinley is either a fraud, or the laws governing elections should be enforced. The penitentiary is the only fit place for men who seek to control elections by threats of starvation.

Hon. T. J. Knox, candidate for Railroad and Warehouse commissioner will speak at the village hall Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock sharp. Farmers should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this able speaker discuss the wheat situation of the state as well as other issues of the campaign. Remember the date and make it a point to be present as the farmers interests will be discussed.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Petit Jurors.

The county commissioners last week drew the following list of petit jurors:

O. L. Larson, Sanders
Charles Gustafson, Rocksbury
P. M. Dargan, Polk Center
Rudolph Ristan, Sanders
Lars Netland, Rocksbury
O. W. Lind, Sanders
C. E. Traverse, Thief River Falls
Regis Huot, Polk Center
A. D. Brown, Equality
Joseph Rodidoux, Poplar River
Carl Johnson, St. Hilaire
John O. Waslie, Numedal
M. A. Hatten, Terrebonne
J. F. Matthews, Louisville
G. K. Haavi, North
L. G. Browning, Thief River Falls
Frand Bourque, " "
Phillip Gibeau, Lambert
Joseph Cyr, Poplar River
Peter Kilberg, Black River
Wm. Olson, St. Hilaire
Dennie Connelly, North
L. R. Bramsness, River Falls
Fick Eckstein, Polk Center

No grand jury was drawn. The court convenes in Red Lake Falls on Monday, Oct. 22nd.

A benefit social will be held in the village hall tomorrow evening. Supper will be served from 6 to 8. Everybody turn out and get a good square meal for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Joseph Leicht, editor and proprietor of the Westlicher Herald, a German paper printed at Winona, made this office a fraternal call last Thursday. His paper has a wide circulation in the northwest and can be found in most every house in a German community.

A letter from our old friend S. M. Dalnard, who is now located at Everett, Washington, says Bryan is going to carry that state hands down. He further states he cannot vote this fall "owing to trouble in China." Sam will be greatly missed in political circles as he has always taken an active part during presidential campaigns.

A little excitement was created last Thursday as the train was pulling in from Thief River Falls when a horse belonging to Ed. Aubol held the right of way for over a mile and would not leave the track regardless of the continued shrill whistling of the locomotive. The old grey would have been an easy winner to the depot but for an accident which befell him as he fell through the bridge near the Fourth street crossing. The engineer not wishing to take advantage of the horse when down reversed the engine and saved the animal from being gored to death by the cow-catcher. The passengers aboard were notified and all turned in and in the course of twenty minutes had the animal on its feet none the worse for his little experience of running the race and going through the bridge.

Eddy's campaign manager, by the name of Adams, from Fergus Falls, is economising in his Eddy literature. He is sending out some old portraits, labelled Frank M. Eddy, that were left over from two years ago. Elmer realizes that its no use to buy new literature for a lost cause. Eddy says himself, after his extended tour through the northern part of the district that "it seems to be anti-republican this year." He has made himself obnoxious, even to the Indian vote and there are about 2,000 such votes in this district—solid against Eddy. So poor Eddy has lost the Indian vote as well as the votes of all honest and respectable citizens in this district. Eddy's end is drawing near.

The above from the Pelican Rapids Press, a staunch republican paper would indicate that Mr. Eddy was elected to stay at home.

—Screen doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Should not Study at Home.

Notify your child's teacher that no more study will be permitted in your home. See to it that your child is allowed to come home from school with the same satisfactory feeling that the business man feels when he comes home; that his day's work is done. It is over. It is behind him. He is ready to give his thoughts to other things: to clear his mind of the day's work; to calm his brain for a refreshing nights rest, to which he finally goes with thoughts of other things than business. So should it be with the child. His studies should not be the last thing on his mind. He should go to sleep after hours of play and fresh air. Then this sleep will be quiet and refreshing, and his mind, when he awakens, will be clear and fresh for a new day's studies —Edward Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Council Proceedings.

Special meeting of the village council Wednesday Oct. 10th 1900.

All members present except Thorkelson.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Rapp

On motion O H Peters, P G Paradis, and J J Soll were appointed judges of the general election to be held in the village of St. Hilaire on the 6th day of November 1900.

On motion Rapp & Post were allowed $11.15 for one 20 foot American flag.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:—
C. G. Rapp, President
J. L. Johnson, Recorder.

A Home Product.

A Minnesota man should think twice before he buys Illinois butter, or New York cheese, because, in the markets of the world, Minnesota butter and cheese are rated higher than the product of any other state. Some attribute this to the climate, some to the soil. The same climate and soil produce the barley from which is brewed "Golden Grain Belt" beer. No Minnesota household is complete without a case.

"To try it is to buy it and drink it all the time." It is made by the Minneapolis Brewing Company and sold by Alex Thompson, Crookston, Minn.

"Sheep Husbandry in Minnesota."

This useful little book is from the pen of Prof. Thos. Shaw of the University of Minnesota, and the press of the Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul. It has been written, as the author states in the preface, in the hope that it may prove helpful to the farmers. The book which embraces some 216 pages, is strongly bound in paper and is handsomely illustrated, and it covers the whole ground relating to sheep husbandry as adapted to Minnesota conditions But, since Minnesota conditions are virtually the same as those in all the northwest, the book is equally applicable to all the northwest. It treats of every phase of sheep husbandry, as adapted to the conditions of the farm, from the birth of the lamb until it reached the block, in so much that the individual who follows the instructions contained therein will follow a safe guide, although previously unacquainted with sheep husbandry. The book is published and distributed under the auspices of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. It was written by the author without compensation and is dedicated to the farmers of the state. A copy will be sent to any farmer in Minnesota who forwards five cents for postage. Anyone outside of Minnesota can obtain a copy who forwards twenty-five cents to the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. Address Prof. Thos. Shaw, Secretary, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Running a newspaper, says an exchange, is just like running a hotel only different. When a man goes into a hotel and finds something on the table that does not suit him, he does not get up and kick and raise cain with the landlord, and tell him to "stop his darned old hotel." Well, hardly. He sets that dish aside and wades into some of the many other dishes that does suit him. It is different with some newspaper readers. They find an item occassionally that does not suit them exactly, and without stopping to think it may please hundreds of other readers; make a grand stand play of their supreme asinity, and hasten over to "stop their paper." But the paper don't stop; not much, but this particular kicker's copy fails to reach him the next day, and he runs out and borrows his neighbor's, just to see if the paper is still publishing, you know."

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

J. L. JOHNSON.

J. L. Johnson, the Peoples Party nominee for judge of probate in Red Lake county was born on a farm in Freeborn county Minnesota 35 years ago. He lived on a farm and attended public school until he was about 7 years of age when he entered Fergus Falls high school and graduated with the class of '85, after graduating Mr. Johnson taught school in Polk county for two years. In 1887 he moved to St. Hilaire and became engaged in the drug business and through his courtesy and honesty made friends throughout the northern part of the county.

J. L. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson has at different times been honored by his home town and at the present time holds the office of village recorder which he has held for the past eleven years. He is a safe and conservative man and we warrant to say that by electing him to the office of judge of probate of Red Lake county the public will be honestly and efficiently served.

If men would always live up to their highest ideals, what a delightful place the world would be; and at the same time how weak the characters of men would be. It takes storm as well as sunshine to develop the strength of the oak. It needs trial and temptation and failure and discouragement to perfect the life of the soil. It is from conflict that power comes. If there was not all the time a "war in our members," a ceaseless struggle between the higher and lower tendencies, man must be merely a useful plaything in the economy of creation. No man deserves credit for doing right if he has no inclination to do wrong—not a bit more than water should be praised for running down hill. If there were no possibilities of evil there could be no possibilities of good. Without depths there could be no heights.—Ex.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

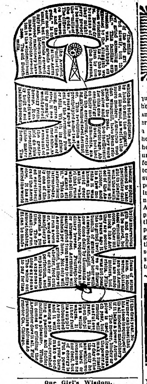
M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.
☞ BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON ☞
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.
Dimension..........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.



One Girl's Wisdom.

He—Do you believe in matrimony on the bread-and-cheese-and-kisses plan?

She—Well, that depends. Some brands of cheese would bar out the kisses.—Chicago Daily News.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Entire Problem.

His Wife—They are selling such lovely bric-a-brac!

The Harlemite—Well, the first question is, have we room for it; and the second is, can we afford it?—Puck.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Agnes Amess, Minneapolis, Minn., permutation pad lock; Camilla M. Hirsch, New Ulm, Minn., bag holder; August P. Johnson, Ada, Minn., dentistry; James M. Lockey, Faulkton, S. D., vaporizer; Louis Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., ice or snow vehicle; Horace N. Randall, Tracy, Minn., corn planter; Otto Vill, Minnesota City, Minn., metallic railway tie; Adele M. Knauffman, St. Paul, Minn., abdominal band (design.)

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Clever Old Man.

She—Well, Arthur, did you tell dad that little fib about the prospective large salary you confidently anticipated you would soon be earning?

He (gloomily)—M'yes.

She—Well?

"He borrowed a couple of pounds on the spot!"—Punch.

Conscientious.

"Yes, I know Archie Sweetwin is peculiar in his ways. But he is consistent in one thing. He never eats oysters until January."

"Why is that?"

"Because he doesn't sound the 'r' in September, October, November or December."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Links.

"You ought to be ashamed to swear so dreadfully at the caddy. He is the minister's little boy."

"It's all right. His father believes in infant damnation."—Life.

Sudden and Severe

attacks of

Neuralgia

come to many of us, but however bad the case

St. Jacobs Oil

penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIG BILL

Reward Money For Rescue of Pekin Legations Now Due.

Emperor William of Germany has quite a neat little bill which no doubt he will soon be called upon to settle and in all likelihood, when it is properly presented, he will pony up like a little man. It will make quite a hole in his pocket change and maybe he will have to let two or three new uniforms go unordered and unmade for a few months, for the bill promises to be considerably over $1,000,000, a sum not very small for even an Emperor to pay. The obligation was self-imposed and came about in a manner now pretty well known to the world. At the time when the greatest alarm prevailed with regard to the fate of the foreigners in Pekin the Kaiser, prompted by one of his customary generous impulses, made it known through his naval and consular representatives in China that he held himself ready to pay a reward of 1,000 taels or more for every foreigner then in Pekin who was rescued safe and sound. It must be added that at the time the lot of the foreigners at Pekin seemed absolutely desperate. Now, however, nearly every foreigner shut up in Pekin at the time has been rescued. There are considerably over 1,000 of them, a number of Americans being comprised in the party.

The Berlin newspapers estimate that it will cost the Emperor considerably over $1,000,000 to pay the full amount, and, assuming that their monarch intends to settle, they are urging him to restrict the award of the money to the German officers and men who took part in the relief of Pekin. Unfortunately, however, for this line of argument, the American, English, Japanese and Russian troops were first to reach the Chinese capital, where the German contingent did not arrive until the legations had been relieved and the city had been already two days in the possession of the allies.

Charity of an Editor

How a New York Fresh Air Scheme Was Carried Out Despite Weather

During the recent hot spell in New York, it occurred to the editor of one of the papers in that city that a little charity to the sweltering children of the tenements would look well on the front page. So he packed a squad of the dirtiest little girls and boys available and sent them down to Coney Island.

They were put in charge of a "cub" reporter from the country, who had orders to "take them out, keep them going, and get in a column a day, top-head." The weather changed in the night and the week turned out to be the coldest known in New York in many a summer. Nevertheless the "bright young man" had his orders. He dragged his victims out, carted them to the island, handed around pails and set them to digging and wading. All that week the farmhouses of Coney Island were besieged by barefoot children with pails and shovels begging a chance to come in and get warm. Before they were comfortably settled at the fire the newspaper man would rush in and drag them off to the water.

"Here, here," he would say, "you have come to dig in the sand and splash in the water, and you've got to do it."

At the end of the week, when he returned his squad and started in to get a new supply, the inhabitants of the "sweltering tenements' rose enmasse, laid him out with clubs and rocks and defied philanthropy. Worst of all, the paper had to pay the resulting doctor bills in order to hush up the story.

Savagery of Philipinos

Stripped Dead Americans and Built Fires on Their Breasts.

Lieut. William Weaver of the Thirty-second United States volunteers, who has just returned to Kansas from the Philippines, tells of barbarities practiced by Filipinos upon American soldiers. He says that outside of the Macabebes, who are friendly to the Americans, the Filipinos are most cruel.

"Six men were killed in Dinalupijahan," said Weaver, "and I do not think there was a man that had fewer than 10 bullet holes in his body. In the case of one American soldier, it looked as though the muzzle of the revolver had been placed right in his eye and fired. He was stabbed also in the neck and breast with bayonets.

"Here is another example of their cruelty. Harry Easter of Emporia and McDonald of Iowa, two of my company, were killed instantly. Harry Easter was shot in the neck and the other man was shot in the back of the head. Only about 20 of the company were with them and they were attacked by about 250 Filipinos. The Americans fought the Filipinos an hour and forty minutes. They had to leave the dead, and when they came back the rebels had stripped their bodies of all their clothing. They had built a fire of sticks and grass on their breasts. We rescued the bodies, however, before they were burned."

SIMULATED ABNORMALITY.

Power a Negro Who Deceived Many Physicians.

An aged colored individual, in making the rounds of the physicians' offices and hospitals, exhibiting himself as a man with two hearts. He also claims to be able to displace his hearts into the abdominal cavity. He has traveled widely in this country and has been in Europe. There is no evidence whatever that the man has two hearts, nor is there any sign that an aneurism exists. When he is about to "dislocate his heart" he asks the examiner first to listen with the stethoscope or phonendoscope over the normal cardiac area for the heart sounds, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal. He then twists and contorts himself in various ways, using actively the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall. As he does this there is seen to rise suddenly in the left iliac region a rounded, pear-shaped prominence, which is pulsatile and to which he now asks the examiner to apply the stethoscope. An obscure rhythmic sound is heard over the area, which is the size of a large fist, and which conveys to the palpitating hand a sensation of throbbing. He can produce a similar swelling, though less prominent on the right side. With a great show of effort he holds the prominence on one or the other side for about twenty seconds. If the examiner, instead of listening over the supposed heart, places his stethoscope in the normal situation of the valve points, he readily detects the heart sounds in practically undiminished intensity. Moreover, percussion over the supposed hearts, gives a more or less tympanitic note. The man has evidently by long practice gained a peculiar control over the superficial abdominal muscles—such as some persons have over the scalp and ears—by means of which he is able to throw a certain section into prominence and to produce a rhythmic vibration that closely simulates, both in character and rate, the pulsation of the heart.

Bareheaded Man Next.

A Spruce street doctor was commenting upon what has become known as the shirt waist fad. "Now, that the shirt waist man has become an assured fact," he said, "I suppose that the next innovation, prompted by newspaper publicity will be the bareheaded man. Really, I am not jesting. Just as soon as the weather becomes cooler it would be a wise thing to exploit and encourage the bareheaded man. Of course, it wouldn't do for a man to go without any covering for his head this kind of weather; being unused to it, he would probably suffer from sunstroke or heat prostration. Men wear their hats too much. If they wore them less there would be less headache and nervous exhaustion and far fewer bald heads. There's the point to emphasize. A man cares less about a headache than he does about his hair falling out. Advocate the bare-headed man on the plea of saving his hair and he will become even more popular than the shirt waist man. This is really a sensible suggestion."—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Gladstone's Retort.

Mr. Gladstone was not usually regarded as a wit, and he certainly did not set up for one, yet I have heard him say, at one time or another, things which I consider to be witty. Many years ago, when residing in Liverpool, I was present one evening at a meeting at which Mr. Gladstone appeared as the advocate of the candidate of his brother-in-law, Sir Stephen Glynne, who was at that time standing for the representation in parliament of a neighboring county. At the moment when Mr. Gladstone had finished his speech a shabby-looking, unkempt and ragged man thrust himself forward to the front of the meeting and insisted on asking Mr. Gladstone a question. He wanted to know whether Mr. Gladstone would not hold his brother-in-law bound to follow him in every course he proposed to take whenever he, Mr. Gladstone, should become prime minister. The object of the man's question was obviously to discredit Sir Stephen Glynne and to show him up as the mere nominee and instrument of his illustrious brother-in-law. There were some angry interruptions, and there were also many scornful cries of "Don't answer him" from the audience. But Mr. Gladstone, having first stilled the noise by a wave of his hand, and then fixed his eyes on the rude questioner, said in his blandest manner: "I shall hold my brother-in-law bound to follow me when I am prime minister so long as I adopt a course which tends to the welfare of the people; and I shall hold him bound to follow you, when you are prime minister, so long as you adopt a course that tends to the same great result." I need not say that the interrupter thereafter remained silent.—Chamber's Journal.

In the matter of praise we consult our appetite more than our health.

From Their Point of View.

First Ape—And some apes have developed into men?

Second Ape—So they say.

First Ape—Well, thank goodness! some of us have escaped!—Puck.

New Ocean Greyhound.

The famous Deutschland cost $3,332,000; displacement, 23,200 tons; accommodation, 1,057 passengers, has established a new record. Among the great remedies of the world Hostetter's Stomach Bitters holds the record with its fifty years of cures of constipation, indigestion and biliousness. Our Private Revenue Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Different.

"When did you turn vegetarian?" sneered the mosquito that was humming about in the air, seeking a human victim.

"This is a blood orange," curtly answered the mosquito that had settled on the fruit stand.—Exchange.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Dreary.

In the paresis ward a venerable old man accosted us.

"What a weary world this would be," he fervently exclaimed, "if miss did not rhyme with kiss and kisses with Mrs.!"

Then he wrung our hand and turned away.

Upon inquiry, we learned that the man had been a humorous poet whom the luxurious living incidental to his calling had driven mad.—Exchange.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The Amateur Philanthropist.

At the city hospital the other day a party of good people came in to cheer up the poor patients with music. Fancy the happy feelings of the patients when these singers struck up:

"Break the news to mother—
I'm not coming home."
—Boston Transcript.

Is the personal column a newspaper's spine?

Quiet and Not Fatiguing.

"Did you ever join in a fox hunt, Mr. Tootles?"

"No, Miss Wimple, I nevah did. Too much wuff widing, don't you know. But I enjoy the excitement quite as well in my own quiet way."

"Where, Mr. Tootles?"

"In the moving pictchahs, Miss Wimple."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISCOVERIES OF THE CENTURY.

It is fortunate, since there are left no new lands to be discovered on this terrestrial globe, that inventive man has turned his mind to more useful things. So we have steam, electricity and many other advantages not enjoyed by our forefathers. Medicine, too, has made great strides; for even man's old enemy, Rheumatism, has at last found its master in Swanson's "5 Drops." The success of this truly marvelous specific for Rheumatism has been astonishing and never equaled in the annals of medicine. It gives instant relief, kills germs, prevents disease and positively cures all forms of chronic and acute Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia. It is also used with unfailing effect in all Nervous Affections of every description, Catarrh, Croup, Bronchitis, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness and kindred diseases.

Swanson's "5 Drops" is sold by agents and by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. In some places the druggists are agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order direct of the manufacturers. Large size bottles (300 doses) $1.00, prepaid by express or mail. Trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write now.

Her Suspicions Aroused.

"I wish you would read this article," he said.

"What's it about?" she asked.

"It's about the danger of getting angry, and it was written by a physician," he replied.

She looked at him sharply for a moment.

"What have you been doing now?" she asked. "What kind of a confession are you about to make?"—Chicago Post.

Other Methods.

Burroughs—I'm off for California; got a good job out there. Good-bye, old man; I'll never be able to express to you all I owe you for your many little kindnesses."

Lenders—Well, you might try a money order or a check."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Ia., Neb., Minn. or S. D. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa

Friendship closes its eyes rather than see the moon eclipse, while malice denies that it is ever at the full.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.

CHARLOTTE JOHNSON

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

A Trick of the Trade.

The managers of many of the theatrical companies which tour in India, and in India only, have a clever way of dispensing entirely with two of the most important members of the cast, thereby saving salary expenses, and at the same time of insuring that the house shall be crowded. A week or so before, let us say, A's company is due to arrive in, say, Allahabad, the officer in command of the garrison there, or else some citizen who is equally influential, receives a courteous letter from A to the effect that two of the leading members of his (A's) theatrical company have been suddenly taken ill, and asking the Important Personage whether he could, by any possibility, induce two well known town residents who have histrionic talents to play the parts, adding, slyly, that if he cannot succeed in doing so it will be useless for the company to visit the town. As a rule, the Important Personage falls into the trap.—Spare Moments.

NEW COLONY.

A new colony to furnish homes to thousands of people, to locate in Oklahoma Territory, is now being organized by the founders of the Georgia Colony. Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald of Indianapolis, Indiana, is backing it. Information sent free, showing how to get good homes. Good farmers wanted.

Marine Note.

The new reporter had been assigned to a "feature story," on the incidents of seafaring life, and discovered this interesting note:

"Capt. Yardarm, of the schooner Blue Blazes, found himself in a peculiar predicament off the coast of Florida last Saturday morning. On Friday night the ship encountered a violent gale, which blew away the wake of the vessel, and it required the hardest effort of the night watch to arouse the sleeping crew that morning."—Baltimore American.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Present-Day Husband.

Wife (who has been struck by a bicycle)—Never mind, dear. Don't make a scene of it.

Husband—What! Do you think I'll let him go without saying what I think?

Wife—But I'm not really hurt.

Husband—That doesn't matter. A little more, and he might have run into me.—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Got Him Guessing.

"And have you tried the plan of greeting your husband with kind words when he comes home late, as I suggested?" asked the elderly friend.

"I have," said the youngish lady, "and it works like a charm. He stays at home all the time now, trying to figure out what is the matter."—Indianapolis Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Her Sole Support.

"Miss Stagestruck is starring now," said Collingwood to Throckmorton.

"Who is supporting her?"

"Her father."—Detroit Free Press.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Safe There.

Goodheart—I think you libeled that friend of yours from Chicago. I took him out to lunch to-day, and he didn't eat with his knife at all.

Sneerwell—That's strange. What did you have to eat?

Goodheart—Oyster stew.—Philadelphia Press.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

Most Ladylike Joke.

"Have you heard the latest remark of the emperor dowager of China?" asked Frisbie of his wife.

"No. What did she say?"

"She said: 'Dear me! I wonder if my crown is on straight?'"—Harper's Bazar.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Always Knew It.

"Theophrastus doesn't seem to take any interest in politics, does he?"

"No; he wants to be fixed so that whichever way the election goes he can say he felt sure it would go that way."—Indianapolis Journal.

Likely.

Mrs. Youngwed—This milk ought to be good, dear. The man says it is certified.

Youngwed—Who by, the water commissioner?—Detroit Free Press.

Carter's Ink has the endorsement of the United States government and of all the leading railroads. Want any more evidence?

Love, Etc.

'Tis love that makes the world go round, perhaps, but hate is the occasion of vastly more people being invited to 5 o'clocks.—Detroit Journal.

18-FOOT LAUNCH FOR SALE.

1899 model, two-horse power Truscott Gasoline Launch, 18 feet long, 5-foot beam, awning, cushions and everything complete. In perfect running order. Seating capacity, ten adults. Owner wants a larger boat. Will sell cheap for cash.

JOHN J. DOBSON,
1008 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARCHIBALD
BUSINESS COLLEGE
COR. STEVENS AVE & LAKE ST, MINNEAPOLIS.
Thorough instruction in practical English branches, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Shorthand & Typewriting. Board $3 and upward. Enter any time. Write for catalogue.

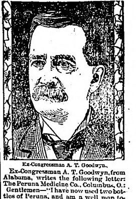
DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

A CONGRESSMAN

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—"I have now used two bottles of Peruna, and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Respectfully, A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Peruna a national catarrh remedy of unequaled merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

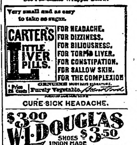
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

If you have been paying $4 to $5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from $1 to $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.



WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

SEND NO MONEY

Cut out and return this ad, and we will send you this high grade, high arm, 20-year guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. If you find it perfectly satisfactory, equal to the highest grade sewing machines sold everywhere at $30.00 to $50.00, pay the freight agent Our Special Offer Price, $11.25 and freight charges. Use the machine three months and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with quilter, screwdrivers, bobbins, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak 5-drawer, drop head cabinet. Has every improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN EVER HEARD OF. Write for free Sewing Machine Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

N W N U —No. 42.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900. NUMBER 14.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IT IS UP TO M'KINLEY.

PERTINENT INTERROGATION ON TYRANNY OF GOLD.

A Question for the President—Do Victims of a Trust Deserve Less Sympathy than Victims of a Flood?—Thousands Threatened with Hunger.

Mr. McKinley's response to suffering in Texas was prompt and admirable. The war department was ordered to relieve distress as far as possible and to spend money freely to that end.

Mr. McKinley's action in the Klondike and at Cape Nome, when American citizes by thousands were threatened with starvation, was equally commendable. Government steamers were dispatched to bring back to civilization unfortunates stranded because of foolish, thoughtless impulsiveness. With the steamers went provisions to feed the needy.

We heartily indorse the action of the president in the distress in Texas and in the delusive gold fields.

Thousands of citizens being threatened with great danger, the president justly decided that he could brave the bogy of "paternalism" and send relief at the expense of the nation.

We now ask Mr. McKinley a very serious question in regard to another large body of citizens threatened with starvation, oppressed with a danger, permanent and therefore more formidable than storm or cold.

In the coal fields of Pennsylvania half a million human beings, victims of a law-defying trust, are threatened with starvation as winter come on.

The trust has no single sympathizer, no single ally in all creation, except hunger, but it wants and needs no other or better ally.

On HUNGER the trust relies to win its victory over half a million men, women and children.

Mr. McKinley, what are you going to do when hunger drives those hundreds of thousands of citizens to desperation?

Will you allow the Coal Trust to make good its boast, and with hunger's help to subdue and enslave those citizens whom you are sworn to protect from injustice?

Will you permit the trusts, which have defied the laws that you are sworn to enforce, to overrule the promptings of humanity?

Breakers of the law are oppressing half a million people.

They rely on poverty, on starvation, and, Mr. McKinley, on your SLUGGISHNESS for success in their attack on human rights.

Are you going to realize the hopes of law breakers?

Are you going to watch hundreds of thousands hopelessly fighting against unlimited money and villainy—or will you send to victims of the trust, as you sent to victims of the storm, help that shall carry them through their troubles?

These men and women now suffer because you have permitted the trusts to grow strong and defiant during the past four years.

You can diminish their sufferings, if you will, and bring the trust to terms, if you will.

Will you send supplies to the relief of the Pennsylvania miners, as you did the victims of the Texas storm and the northern gold fields?

Are you more interested in HALF A MILLION POOR MEN or in HALF A DOZEN very RICH men?

We believe that your reply to this question may have a certain bearing on your future career.

JUST HOW IT IS.

Miner—Say, look here, boss! The coal trade is prosperous just now; don't you think that we ought to share in that "McKinley prosperity" the papers tell so much about? We ought to have more pay.

Operator—What are you fellows always kicking for? We are doing the best we can for you. We buy labor in the labor market. When the market is full we don't have to pay much; when it is empty we can import all the men we want to fill it; so, you see, we don't have to pay more wages than we are paying now. Besides, the royalty has gone up. You wouldn't deprive the mine owner of his share of prosperity, would you?

Mine Owner—That's right, these ungrateful fellows are never satisfied. What would become of them if we didn't allow them to work our land? They've got work, what more do they want? I'll see my partner, who has command of the militia. He'll be on hand in case these fellows talk too much.

I do not fear that McKinley will proclaim himself king next year should he be re-elected. I fear not that the United States will be a monarchy in five or ten or twenty-five years. But I fear that in the course of time, if we pursue this policy of imperialism, we will find ourselves descending on a toboggan slide of national degradation. We cannot violate the eternal principles of liberty in the far east without at the same time striking a blow at our Democracy at home. We cannot long retain self-government in its purity for ourselves if we should deny it to others. We cannot command the respect of the other nations if we belie our own professions. We cannot deserve the health of the republic if the bacillus of despotism dwells in any part of our own domain.

The peace treaty was not binding until it was ratified by the United States senate and by the Spanish cortes. The senate ratified it Feb. 6, 1899. The cortes ratified it April 11, 1899. And still, in December, 1898, McKinley had the audacity to assert American sovereignty over the Philippines and call upon the inhabitants to submit or be shot. If they ask you who fired the first shot tell them it was William McKinley. His infamous proclamation was a declaration of war. If patriotism in our congress could have risen above partisanship William McKinley would have been impeached for this unprecedented arrogation of power.—Sigmund Zeisler.

LABOR'S GREATEST ENEMY.

The New York Central Labor Union has received letters from over one hundred representatives of labor organizations in Porto Rico, stating that they are imprisoned in San Juan by military authority, the chiefs of the American army suppressing all labor organizations which they can discover. These victims of McKinley's despotism include the presidents and secretaries and members of arbitration committees of nearly every labor union on the island. And yet the president, in his letter of acceptance, with characteristic hypocrisy, claims that "Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own local legislature, enact their own local laws," etc., every word of which is false, as the legislature which congress provided for electing has not been elected and has only been granted advisory power.

Thus the administration antagonizes labor wherever it can, from the frozen Coeur d'Alene to the tropics, by palpably unconstitutional means. Russia excels it only in barbarity, but not in despotism. Let Americans realize before it is too late that administration rule in these localities is but the prelude and warning of what may soon be reproduced all over the country if McKinley should be re-elected.

I think the only real question before the American people in this campaign is the question of the right of self-government. President McKinley and his supporters seek to set aside the doctrine of self-government and to establish in its stead the ancient heresy of the right of government by brute force. For me, no other interpretation of our attitude toward the Filipinos is possible.

The only difference between a republic and an empire is this: In a republic of sovereign equals all of the people participate in the government on equal terms; in an empire subject and dependent colonies are ruled by the home government without their consent or participation. Which principle shall we adopt? I believe that we will be true to the democracy of the golden rule rather than to the autocracy of the rule of gold.

It has been said that our government was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. This does not mean all Americans; it means all of the people of the round globe; and let me tell you, workingmen of America, that only by standing in solid phalanx for equal rights for the little brown men of the Philippine Islands can you make your own liberty permanent and secure.—Mayor Jones of Toledo.

"If Senator Beveridge is not aware that the ill-feeling of Cubans against Americans is growing more tense every day, he ought to be," says the New York Evening Post. "The native press is more and more outspoken. Returned army officers privately admit that the Cubans hate us worse than they ever did the Spaniards. Some who know the island well even predict an armed revolution. There doubtless would be one if the thing were not so hopeless. But there can be no doubt that public opinion in Cuba is inflamed and exasperated to a high degree. And this is the time a rising young statesman chooses to trumpet forth our intention first to lie to the Cubans, and then to seize their land! More in anger than in sorrow, we say to Senator Beveridge that he is playing the part of an incendiary in Cuba, at a time when policy, to say nothing of honor, calls for every possible act and word of conciliation."

"The coal miners of Pennsylvania, and incidentally the laboring men everywhere," the Atlanta Constitution says, "might do well to let their imaginations picture the treatment the strikers would receive at the hands of federal authorities and federal troops were Roosevelt in the presidential chair. The hoodlum campaign being waged through the west by this mouthful advocate of the 'strenuous' life is a fair example of his methods. Yet the prospect of a Rooseveltian president is one of the awful possibilities involved in Republican victory this year."

The new plant erected less than a year ago at Coshocton, Ohio, by the Coshocton Rolling Mill company, and recently sold to the American Sheet Steel company (trust), is shut down and will be dismantled. The town gave a bonus of $20,000 to secure the mill, but was far-sighted enough to stipulate for its return if the works should close, and the trust will refund the money rather than continue the factory. Mills are also being dismantled at Leetonia, Haselton and Warren, Ohio.

"There are no trusts that injure the people," said Mr. Hanna a few days ago. But when there was a prospect that the hard coal trust might injure Mr. McKinley it was different. Mr. McKinley is sacred; the people are nothing.

MONEY IN GAS.

Few people on the outside realize or even dream of the enormous profits of the gas monopoly. Once in a while some of the facts come out and the public obtains fleeting glimpses of the astonishing truth. A few years ago daylight was let in on the gas monopoly of Washington and the country was started by the disclosures. There have been like revelations from time to time in Chicago and New York and elsewhere and now we are treated to an exhibit of gas profits in Springfield, Mass., a city of some 50,000 population, which will rank with the most striking on record.

From the books of the Springfield Gaslight Company, as shown in a report of its own, the profits of the business are and have been phenomenal. In 1851 the concern had $25,000 invested in a plant. This is substantially all the money which has been invested in the enterprise. Since that time the company has paid $1,682,473 in dividends; and it now has a capital stock of $500,000, and paid out of these dividends. Whenever an issue of stock was made a corresponding dividend was declared to offset it. Consequently for every dollar put into the plant originally, it has yielded $67 to its fortunate holders. It is now paying $30,000 a year, or 120 per cent on what was originally paid in.

This enormous profit is the result of an exclusive ownership of the streets. As there seems to be no practicable way of securing competition in gas service, on account of cost of laying mains, the remedy for the extortion is public ownership of gas works, which would cut down the price of gas to one-half or one-third of present price and still pay a profit on the money invested.

TREATMENT OF PORTO RICO.

In his letter of acceptance President McKinley referred to Porto Rico, as follows:

"Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate; elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation. . . . The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country, and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island."

These statements are of the kind of half-truths which are worse than whole lies. Correct as far as they go, they yet convey an impression, as the president intends, far different from the actual state of affairs. For example, while the inhabitants elect their own legislature, Mr. McKinley omits to state that every act of the legislature can be vetoed by the governor general, who is appointed by the president, and removable at his pleasure. Nor does he add that the governor's veto can only be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the executive council, whose members are also appointed by the president. In view of these facts, the president's partial statement of the truth becomes a wilful misrepresentation which of itself would be enough to stamp his whole letter as unreliable even where it purports to quote facts.—Justice.

Grabbing the Land-Grabbers.

In 1896 the New Zealand parliament empowered the government to take possession of any large estate at the assessed price even though the owner refused to sell, and divide it into small farms to be let out on perpetual lease. This is what the large land owners kick about. They raise a big hue and cry about the government having no right to set aside the "vested rights" of a private citizen or corporation. The kick did no good and the people are talking—through the government—estate after estate where the original land-grabbers had established miniature monarchies among their tenants and laborers.—People's Paper.

Abraham Lincoln hated war and its horrors, although his presidency was one long war. When a general objected to the pardoning of twenty-four deserters, all of whom had been sentenced to be shot, Lincoln answered: "Mr. General, there are already far too many weeping widows in the United States. For God's sake, do not ask me to add to the number, for I won't do it." What would Lincoln have said to the Anglo-Republican policy of imperialism which would fill the land with mothers and widows weeping for sons and husbands, not killed in defending the nation's life, but in expeditions to distant lands in war upon those who have done us no injury?—Eastern State Journal.

As John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, has given several professors their walking ticket from the Baptist University for thinking for themselves and teaching the students to do likewise by allowing them to study socialistic questions, and as he recently forced his minister in New York to resign for being too outspoken, a writer in the Chicago Public has suggested that he use the doxology in a revised form, as follows:

"Praise John from whom oil blessings flow,
Praise him oil creatures here below,
Praise him above, the heavenly host,
Praise Bill and John, but John the most."

The workingman who can be influenced to vote for McKinley by threats of starvation may be driven to the polls in 1904 at the point of the bayonet to vote for Hanna. It would be the logical conclusion of present methods.

VICTIMS OF STORM

TORNADO SWEEPS EVERYTHING BEFORE IT.

Six People Killed Outright and Three Others Are Missing and Supposed to Be Dead as the Result of a Tornado That Struck Lodi, Texas — Feared Further Loss of Life Has Resulted in the Country—Great Damage to Cotton Crop and Other Property.

Atlanta, Tex., Oct. 22.—A tornado struck about half a mile west of Lodi and fifteen miles west of here at 7 o'clock last evening. The path of the tornado was 200 yards wide and the wind swept everything before it. One house in its path, occupied by colored people, was destroyed, six people being killed outright and three others are missing and supposed to be dead. The cyclone traveled from the southwest to the northeast, crossing the Texas & Pacific railroad at Campbell Spur, a lumber loading station two miles north of Lodi. The lumber was scattered in all directions. It is feared further loss of life has resulted out in the country. A hard rain fell here. The result will be considerable damage to the cotton crop remaining ungathered in this section.

FAMOUS WRITER IS DEAD.

Charles Dudley Warner Is Taken by Heart Disease.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 22. — Charles Dudley Warner died suddenly late Saturday afternoon, leaving Mark Twain the only survivor of the trio that gave Hartford a literary reputation. Mr. Warner took luncheon at the house of A. C. Dunham. He was in the best of spirits. After luncheon he went to the office of the Hartford Courant, of which he was editor, and from there to the house of Robert Smith, a negro, in whose family Mr. Warner took much interest, frequently giving them books and assisting them. He complained of illness and lay down, asking to be awakened in ten minutes. When the ten minutes was up he was dead. The medical examiner decided that heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Warner was seventy-one years old. He leaves a wife and one brother, George H. Warner, engaged in literary work, who is married to a sister of William Gillette, the actor.

FOUGHT BY BUCKET BRIGADE.

Fire Threatened the Business Part of a Town.

Laurel, Neb., Oct. 22.—A fire which threatened the entire business portion of this town occurred last night. Fought only by a bucket brigade, $30,000 damage was sustained before it was extinguished. Earl Scott suffered a fractured rib and several people were slightly burned and three or four overcome by heat, but no one seriously. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary and a suspect has been arrested.

Killed by a Ruffian.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Thomas Griffin, a clerk employed by N. K. Fairbanks & Co., was shot and instantly killed while attempting to protect Miss Fay Gilbert from the attack of a strange man in front of No. 2220 State street. When the stranger saw that Griffin was about to interfere with his designs on Miss Gilbert he drew his revolver. Unmindful of the threatening muzzle of the weapon the clerk grappled with the assailant. In a moment he fell to the sidewalk with a bullet through his heart. The murderer escaped.

Massacred by Mussulmans.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—A special from Constantinople to the Petite Bleu says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir. The Musselmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops. Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

Indians in Council.

Dennison, Tex., Oct. 22.—The Creek full-blood council has been joined by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles. They are armed with Winchesters. All declare they will stand by the treaty of 1866 and will not take allotment of lands. Col. Sheenefele, agent of the five civilized tribes, is confident that he can handle the situation.

Fell to His Death.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 22. — Joseph E. Tallis, a newspaper man of Tennessee, who wrote under the name of Ray Raymond, was killed by falling from a third story window of the Occidental hotel. The presumption is he fell asleep on the window sill, as the body was found in an alley arrayed in night clothes and with the skull crushed.

Gen. Wood in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 22. — Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, has arrived in Washington from New York, which place he arrived at Saturday. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Wood called at the White House and had a conference with the president, and again last night was there for a time making a social call.

Greek Cruiser Sets Sail.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The cruiser Narvachos Maolulis, which has been anchored off the navy yard for ten days, has sailed for Bermuda on her homeward journey. She is the first Greek warship to visit this country.

Passengers Were Hurt.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Fourteen persons were hurt when a trailer on a North Shore electric train became detached from the motor and crashed into a forward car which had come to a standstill [illegible]

PLANNED DOUBLE MURDER.

Man Arrested in Chicago for Attempted Murder.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—S. I. Morris was arrested for an alleged attempt upon the life of John W. Gates, ex-president of the American Steel and Wire company. When searched at the police station two large revolvers were found concealed in his pockets. It is asserted that Morris also had designs upon the life of W. J. Brimson, general manager of the Kansas City & Southern railroad, whom Morris, it is alleged, had enticed to this city by means of a telegram purporting to have been signed by Gates, but which he himself had sent. Manager Brimson arrived at the Grand Pacific hotel in accordance with the appointment made in the telegram. Failing to find Mr. Gates he called upon him in his office in the Rookery building. After a hasty consultation the two men decided that Morris originated the scheme, both having received threatening letters from him. Morris was captured near the offices of the Illinois Steel company in the Rookery building. He was formerly in the employ of Gates and maintains that the latter owes him $50,000.

GIVING THEIR MITES.

Inmates of Poorhouse Contribute to the Relief of Galveston Sufferers.

Chicago, Oct. 21. — The inmates of the Dunning poorhouse and insane hospital have raised $804 as their contribution to the Texas relief fund. Thirty of the inhabitants of the poor house formed a relief society and gave up smoking and other luxuries to swell the fund. Commissioner Reynolds, secretary of the Galveston relief committee, has telegraphed Chairman McVitchie, of the general relief committee at Galveston, that a draft for $30,000 had been mailed to him. Gov. Sayers was also notified at the same time that a draft for $1,162 had been mailed him for use in relieving the sufferers outside of Galveston.

LIFE BOAT CAPSIZED.

Four Out of the Eighteen Persons It Contained Were Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 21.—Four, and probably five, persons met death by drowning in Golovin bay, off the town of Chenik on Sept. 26, as the result of the capsizing of a life boat of the San Francisco steamer Albion. Eighteen people entered the life boat to ride from Chenik to the Albion, which was a mile away. The boat was rigged with a sail. The wind was strong. Two hundred yards from the Albion the life boat capsized. The Albion's crew went to the rescue and saved all but four or five.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

Total Registration for the Territory Reaches 11,891.

San Francisco, Oct. 21. — Advices from Honolulu say: Registration for the territory is complete and reaches 11,891. The native Hawaiians completed their nominations Oct. 11. The Democratic platform adopted calls for a liberal pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani and for the payment of all proven and just claims for fire losses incurred in an effort to suppress the bubonic plague. The candidates for delegates to congress are: Samuel Parker, Rep.; Prince David, Dem.; Robert W. Wilcox, a native Hawaiian.

DYNAMITE A BANK.

Missouri Robbers Kill a Constable and Escape.

Nevada, Mo., Oct. 21.—Three masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers' bank. Constable William Maron, who heard the explosion, fired his revolver to alarm the citizens. The robbers returned the fire, killing Maron instantly. Sheriff Ewing, with a posse and bloodhounds, immediately started in pursuit of the robbers, who secured, it is stated, about $3,000.

BURGLAR MURDERER.

Chicago Merchant Shot and Fatally Wounded in His Residence.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Morris Issenberg, a wealthy retired merchant, was shot and fatally wounded by a burglar whom he encountered in his residence. The family was aroused by the shooting and found Issenberg lying on the floor with blood pouring from a wound. The burglar escaped.

Stole a Safe.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 21.—Four desperadoes entered the office of the Cline Paint and Oil Company of Nome the night of Sept. 24, and, while one held up Manager Winter Lee, the other three carried the safe into the street and took its contents, $1,300 in cash.

Presented to Hobson.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21. — Naval Constructor Hobson was presented with a loving cup by the people of Alabama. The ceremony took place in connection with Military day at the street fair. Gen. Joseph Wheeler made the presentation speech.

Bloody Duel.

Bowling Green, Fla., Oct. 21.—Bill Metz and Henry Wurts, truck gardeners, engaged in an altercation because of the attentions of Metz to Mrs. Wurts. Knives and pistols were used. Metz was killed and Wurts mortally wounded.

Ito Forms a Cabinet.

Yokohama, Oct. 21. — Marquis Ito has formed a new cabinet. Viscount Katsura Taro and Admiral Yamatato retain the portfolios of war and marine respectively. The other members of the ministry belong to the premier's new party.

Victim of the Maine Suicides.

New York, Oct. 21.—Nicholas Scalpa, Swedish naval cook who was on the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, shot and killed himself in Brooklyn. His jaw was shattered by flying iron in the Maine explosion, and he has been unable to eat solid food since. This and delay in getting an increase in pension made him despondent.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the noted authoress, is soon to be married to Dr. Charles Freeman of Metuchen, N. J. [illegible]

KEEP CHINA INTACT

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY FORM AN ALLIANCE.

Most Important Diplomatic Event in Almost a Generation—Neither Power Will Seek Teritorial Advantage in the Chinese Empire—Means a Readjustment of the Balance of Power in the World—Thunderbolt for France and Russia—Other Powers Invited to Join.

London, Oct. 22. — Germany and England have formed an alliance to maintain territorial integrity of China and to keep ports open. The terms of this agreement, which was arrived at on Oct. 16 between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England, are officially given out as follows:

"The German government and her British majesty's government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China:

"First—It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the people of all countries, without distinction; and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, as far as they can exercise influence.

"Second — Both governments agree that they will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

"Third—In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"Fourth—The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other governments interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."

This announcement signifies the most important diplomatic event in almost a generation. It implies far more than its application to the Far Eastern problem. It means nothing less than the readjustment of the balance of power in Europe and the world. It is a virtual thunderbolt to France and Russia. It has been believed in Paris and St. Petersburg that Germany secretly desired to use a special grievance, based on the murder of Baron von Ketteler, to exact territorial indemnity from China, and both Russia and France were not unwilling to see this ambition gratified, chiefly because it would offend Great Britain. This note not only dispels this illusion, but proclaims an Anglo-German alliance in Far Eastern affairs strictly on the lines of British policy.

Meets Approval in Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—An inspired article in the North German Gazette regards the Anglo-German agreement as a "reassuring sign for the peace of the world," and says that Great Britain, just as Germany does, expressly denounces all idea of making use of the complications in China for her special advantages, and in economic aims adheres to the principle of equal rights for all.

YOUTSEY GUILTY.

Third Man Implicated in Shooting Gov. Goebel.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 22.—"We, the jury, find this defendant guilty and fix his punishment at life imprisonment."

This verdict was returned by the twelve men who were selected to try Henry E. Youtsey, formerly Gov. Taylor's stenographer, on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of William Goebel. The vote was unanimous that Youtsey was guilty. Then the degree of punishment was taken up. On this question the jury was somewhat divided, but finally agreed on the life sentence.

Henry Youtsey is the third man to be found guilty of connection with the shooting of Goebel. Caleb Powers, tried for complicity in the case, was sentenced to life imprisonment, while James Howard, tried on the charge of being a principal in the shooting, was sentenced to death. The defense filed a motion for an arrest of judgment, and Judge Cantrill set it for hearing on the second day of the February term. Therefore Youtsey will not be sentenced until next year. Youtsey was ordered removed to the Frankfort jail.

TURRETS STICK.

Battleship Kentucky Is Compelled to Turn Back.

New York, Oct. 22.—The battleship Kentucky, which sailed for China at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, returned to the government anchorage off Tompkinsville at 8 o'clock owing to an accident to her turrets. Soon after the Kentucky passed the lightship the 13-inch guns were tested. The turrets stuck and could not be turned back to their proper position.

REGAIN THEIR CITIZENSHIP.

Eleven Persons Are Pardoned by President McKinley.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The president has granted pardons in eleven cases for the purpose of restoring citizenship. The cases were from all sections of the country.

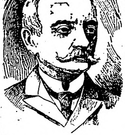
Recovers From His Illness.

Rome, Oct. 22. — The pope has recovered from his recent indisposition and blessed a large congregation of pilgrims at St. Peters. [illegible]

PRINCE HOHENLOHE RESIGNS.

Count Von Buelow Is Appointed His Successor.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Kolnische Zeitung asserts that Prince Hohenlohe has tendered his resignation as imperial chancellor and that it has been accepted. According to the same authority Emperor William has designated as the retiring chancellor's successor Count von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs. Although rumors have been current for several days that Prince Hohenlohe intended to retire, little credence was given to any of them, since such reports had returned periodically for several years past. The fact is that neither the foreign office nor any other government department in Berlin knew until last evening of Prince Hohenlohe's retirement or Emperor William's approval of it. The reasons which induced the prince to insist upon retiring were, in the main, his rapidly growing infirmities and his distinct disapproval of the emperor's personal policy in China.


Prince Hohenlohe.

NEW DANGER IS SEEN.

In the Revolt in the Southern Provinces of China.

Washington, Oct. 19. — Interest in the Chinese puzzle is diverted here from the European diplomatic stage to the new element
sented by the revol
Manchu dynasty in the
inces of the empire.

This is led, accordi
advices, by the noted
er and refugee, Kang
was threatened with
turn for attempting t
forms in the Imperial
the reign of Emperor
is remembered as the
viser who tried to ind
an edict compelling C
off their pig-tails.
under his lead is
against the empress
titular representative
churian faction, mer
regarded as aliens b
and secretly hated. The

Fear Is Prevalent

here that the peace negotiations at Pekin will be indefinitely prolonged by the uprisings in the interior and southern provinces of China, necessitating expeditions and perhaps continued clash of arms. Yesterday's cabinet meeting was unproductive of any more definite clews regarding the diplomatic situation toward China. The final cabinet meeting before election, at which the president will preside, will be held Friday, but no new correspondence or restatement of policy is looked for by the state department. The French note is just now the center of negotiations, and advices indicate that nearly all the European powers are in accord with the provisions of the decree. This government is not prepared to accept it without reservations. But these are not expected to interfere in a general agreement to the peace negotiations.

FROM KWANG SU.

President McKinley Receives a Message of Thanks.

Minister Wu called upon the president yesterday morning. Upon leaving the White House the minister said he had conveyed to the president a message from the emperor of China, thanking President McKinley for the consideration shown by the United States during the Chinese trouble. The minister also brought a dispatch from Shanghai from the southern viceroys stating that the imperial party had reached Tung-Kuan, only a few miles from Sinan Fu, the new capital, on the 14th inst. Referring to the report from Pekin that the edict for the punishment of certain officials had been forged, Minister Wu said such a story was preposterous and should receive no credence whatever. If any one should issue a false decree of that character it would be very easy, he said, to ascertain his identity, and he certainly would be beheaded.

RETURNED FORGED LOAN.

Swindled Farmer Out of $1,500 Thirty Years Ago.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 19. — Nearly thirty years ago Jonas Silverman, a farmer living near here, was swindled out of $1,500 by sharpers while on a train near Valparaiso, Ind. The criminals escaped and ere long one of the three died. The other two drifted to the Klondike a year or two ago, became rich and have just returned to the States. They hunted up Mr. Silverman, paid him the $1,500 and gave him $1,000 more by way of interest on the forced loan.

Bismarck's Last Prayer.

Berlin, Oct. 19. — Prof. Wilhelm Oncken, of the University of Giessen (Hesse), who was intimately acquainted with the late Prince Bismarck, writes to a Dresden journal that Prince Bismarck's last prayer was: "Lord, I believe. Help thou mine unbelief."

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Willmar, Minn., Oct. 19.—Mr. Dewey, who was injured in a runaway last week, has died from the effects of his injuries.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

MPROVED
RMS!

GIGSTAD has a large list of improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co. and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

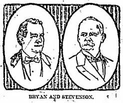
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, OCT., 24, 1900.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.



BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEARBY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK C. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.

Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	E. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

OUR FLAG A TRUST ASSET

Capital Seeks Its Shelter to Enslave Mankind.

MARK HANNA THE KING HUCKSTER

Political Dominance of the Trusts is the Most Sinister Plague That Can Afflict the Race—Conditions Demand the Overthrow of Present Administration.

Trade, commerce and huckstering large and small are good things in their way and place, and never in the history of mankind have they been so much in the ascendant as they are now. They have aided to make the Democracy conscious of itself; they have acted as a stimulus to science, industry and invention; they have enabled the former serf and slave to earn his own independent living, and they have brought down the aristocrat who was wont to be so proud and despotic and have either made him, too, a shopkeeper or have rendered him dependent upon those who are. From this point of view we may all doff our caps to King Huckster, for, indeed, we are nearly all of us partakers of his blood royal.

But when we get beyond generalizations and figures of speech and come down to the hard fact that the huckster is actually king, with all the powers and many of the outward appurtenances of kingship, and that he is on the throne and directing our destinies political as well as pecuniary at this supreme juncture when the world seems on the point of plunging into that battle of Armageddon, which the prophets have been foretelling so long, why, then, we may have reasonable doubts whether he is altogether the best man in the best place.

The mind of Bacon, conceiving the advancement of learning, laid the foundations of the future Democracy, and started the huckster on his upward career. His progress was rapid, and today he has arrived. Nowhere else so much as in this country and in Great Britain has he so firmly grasped the reins of power. But the original condition of the huckster was low, mean and contemptible, and, unfortunately, in ascending his throne, he has laid aside none of his evil qualities, and, on the other hand he has adpoted none of his noble traits of the aristocracy which he supplants. Of all passions, greed for money is the vilest, the cruelest, the more inhuman. It has no compunctions, recognizes no sanctities, hesitates at no crimes or degradations, spares no one and nothing. Self, in the basest form, is its sole aid and the god of its idolatry. Sprung from the Democracy, it hates and desires to crush its parent; it tramples upon the rights of man and upon the integrity and independence of manhood, as the aristocracy in its worst days had never done.

In America, of late years, the dominion of capital has been greater than elsewhere, and its dominion has been attended with the most sinister effects. This country aimed to be the freest and most enlightened in the world, and because we aimed so high our fall has been lower than that of others. The present Republican party is trusts and capital incarnate, and in it accordingly we see the evil of its apogee. In the mass of our people noble instincts and aspirations still remain, but the captains of trade turn them to their own advantage when they cannot altogether crush them. Thus the popular desire to free the Spanish colonies from oppression has resulted in the imposition upon them of thieves and tyrants appointed by our own capitalistic government, which squeezes and defrauds them as the Spaniards had not the skill to do. The young men whom we sent to fight our battles were starved and poisoned by the agents of the trusts, in order to secure more dollars from corrupt jobs and contracts. The choking off of trade competition has made us a nation of employees, afraid to call our souls our own lest we lose our jobs.

And now the new king is seeking dominion afar. He has tasted the profits of empire and wants to enlarge his holdings and thereby increase his stealings. In China he put forward the missionary to open the way for him, and under cover of introducing Christ's gospel he has cheated and robbed the heathen, until the latter rises in blind rage against all Christendom. And what has rendered the heathen formidable in war? King Huckster himself, who has been diligently selling him these many years the best arms and munitions of war that money could buy, indifferent to the fact that he was thereby sacrificing the lives of his own brothers and sisters, and perhaps setting back for generations to come the clock of human progress. So long as he realized his treasonable profit he cared nothing for aught else. When the members of the legation and the foreign and native Christians stood in deadly peril at Peking he would not send forward a force to rescue them, for fear that some one among the competing nations might gain an advantage over him, and so obtain a larger share of the spoil to come. Honor, honesty, patriotism are to him mere words to juggle with. The flag of his country is but a financial asset. These things would seem incredible did not contemporary history prove them true.

The reign of King Huckster—the dominion in politics and government of the trusts and capitalists—is the most sinister plague that has as yet afflicted humanity. Only the overthrow of the present government at the polls in November can avail to check it.—Julian Hawthorne in Chicago American.

MOTHERS ARE WARNED.

Trusts Deny Business Opportunities to Their Boys.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE STIFLED

Harper's Bazar Declares That Women Have a Vital Interest in the Trust Question—Young Men Defrauded of Their Birthright—Principle of Liberty Violated.

In a recent issue Harper's Bazar, for many years devoted exclusively to women, gives editorial expression to thoughts on trusts for wives and mothers. This expression is surprising, first, because the Bazar ventures at all into the domain of politics, and, secondly, because of the stand it takes against an evil of Republican origin and growth—a stand so contrary to the policy of all other Harper publications.

The Bazar truthfully says that the mothers of the country have a personal interest in the trust question because, "following upon the formation of trusts in the several industries, there has been a rise in prices of all these articles of household consumption." Figures are presented to prove this statement, and it is justly argued that the low price of sugar and oil does not offset the advance in other articles of daily use. Continuing, The Bazar says: "It is human nature for men to make money, and when a few persons control 90 or 95 per cent of a business supplying the needs of a whole country they will put up the prices just as high as they dare, and they dare do just about what they please, because they are so strong they can crush out any individual resistance."

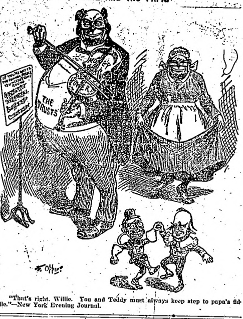
But The Bazar recognizes the serious truth that the increased cost is not the most dangerous feature of the trusts. "Far more serious is the fact," points out The Bazar, "that the field of opportunity for the growing boy is almost entirely removed, the chance for individual effort reduced to a minimum. Take the Standard Oil company, for instance. The profits of this concern for the current year are estimated at $92,000,000. Would not Mr. Rockefeller smile if your son set out to establish a business that would snatch the power to fix prices out of Mr. Rockefeller's hands? Precisely there is where trusts have mothers by the heartstrings. It is not so bad about prices—we may struggle and meet this—but trusts impose upon our sons a future serfdom.

"The individual enterprise that is possible under a reign of trusts is a resort to the economic conditions of the barbarian. The alternative is serfdom—a clerkship, if you will, a managerial position, at a handsome salary in the trust concern perhaps, but he is the minion of the sugar king, the coal baron—the trust that employs him. He is a creature of the trust, with no hope, no future in which he may be master of himself.

"This is woman's cause for hating trusts, for fearing monopolistic tendencies of every sort. Her boy, yours, and yours are defrauded of their American birthright—liberty and independence—while trusts operate to create a royal descent of money kings to rule the common people. Woman's enmity against trusts is not on economic grounds. It stands on the American principle of liberty and equal rights, and the strength of it is the force of a mother's pride in her son."

This is a view of the trust question to which The World-Herald has more than once called attention, but it cannot be emphasized too often, and especially are we gratified to see The Bazar impressing it upon the mothers of the land, for, after all man may do or attempt to do, "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." If the present generation does not prevail against the great trust curse, the rising generation will do so, if mothers so decree.—Omaha World-Herald.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.



"That's right, Willie. You and Teddy must always keep step to papa's fiddle."—New York Evening Journal.

FARMERS THE VICTIMS.

They Suffer Most From the Extortions of Combines and Trusts.

There is no one who suffers more from the growing domination of the trusts than the American farmer. Within the past four years the various controlling trusts have raised the price of nearly every necessity of farmwork and the farmers' home, while there has been no corresponding increase in the price of the products which the farmer has to sell.

If the farmer buys a pound of sugar, a gallon of oil, a pound of nails or any farm implement, he must pay the trust price, but when he sells his butter, potatoes, grain and other produce he cannot fix the price in arbitrary trust style, but he must accept that of a competitive market based on supply and demand.

The trust system works only one way—against the American farmer. Within the past four years trusts have been multiplied and grown all powerful. The Hanna-McKinley administration has been friendly, and monopoly has taken advantage of its opportunity.

The formation of a trust means that competition in the industry embraced is destroyed and the consumer placed at the mercy of the resulting monopoly. Within four years the various trusts, in order to further swell their bulging treasuries and increase their dividends on their stock, have increased the prices on the following articles which are necessities to the American farmer: Barbed and other wire for fencing, nails, barrows, plows and plow points, horse rakes, mowing machines, reapers, furniture, roofing and building materials, men's clothing, dress goods, underwear, coal, glass, cutlery, tinware, wall paper, kerosene oil, leather and leather goods, salt, sugar, brooms, crockery and many other articles.

How long will the American farmer submit to the exactions of the trusts, which are a daily tax upon his pocketbook?

William J. Bryan is pledged to the destruction of the greedy trusts. He has the courage and backbone to keep his pledge. A vote for Mr. Bryan will be a vote to destroy the trusts.

There is going to be a struggle during the next 20 years with these trusts, just as there has been with the railroads. The directors have pocketed the surplus similarly, and thousands of millions in securities have been added to the general volume. Six hundred million dollars have been made in the last three years, but not $300,000,000 of fresh money has been placed in circulation. How are you going to do it? How can business be conducted with all those floating securities? All nations today demand gold. Five thousand millions of silver for business purposes have been withdrawn. If that money could be restored, just look how you could coal up! Look at the consequent depression in India and in the United States of silver.—James R. Keene.

The Whole Thing.

Who causes all the crops to grow?
McKinley.
Who makes the seasons come and go?
McKinley.
Who shapes the currents of events?
Who regulates the elements?
Who takes the place of Providence?
McKinley.

Who makes it rain when it is dry?
McKinley.
Who shapes demand, also supply?
McKinley.
Who caused the Indian famine, which
Raised wheat and corn to such a pitch
It made the farmers all get rich?
McKinley.

Who gives the people industry?
McKinley.
Who makes the world's prosperity?
McKinley.
Who placed the gold down in the ground
And then got out and scratched around
Till Cripple Creek and Nome were found?
McKinley.

Who sailed into Manila bay?
McKinley.
Who sunk Cervera's fleet one day?
McKinley.
Who fought against the war, then came
At a late hour into the game
And took the glory for the same?
McKinley.

Who is the source of every good?
McKinley.
Who wants that fully understood?
McKinley.
If any benefit befall
Somewhere upon this mundane ball,
Who is the creature sleek and small
That has the monumental gall
To claim the credit for it all?
McKinley.

—Denver News.

With a few men thus in control they can fix wages, and they can make it so that money is either easy or tight, as they choose. If any other man tries to compete with them, he is simply crushed. The result is that today in the United States there are no more independent men except the farmers.—James R. Keene.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Aim of this Store is to supply all your needs in our many lines better than any other in this county. A hard standard to "Live Up To" but we come pretty near to doing it. Our stock is very large; our styles are the latest; the quality of every item sold a prime consideration and our prices uniformly low.

We have a complete assortment of:

Men's and Boys Clothing in very attractive winter styles. Our line of overcoats is particularly strong in Coverts, Viennas, Meltons and Beavers from $8.50 to $18.50 and in Beaver and Irish Freize Ulsters from $5.00 to $15.00. Some good Overcoats in exclusive Young Men's styles $5.00 to 9.00.

Boys Overcoats $2 to $6.

Reefers, Cape Coats and Ulsters for the little fellows

Men's Fur Coats in all the popular varieties.

Every garment with our guarantee sewed right in the lining. Can you afford to buy any other kind?

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

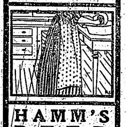
Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.



A Case of
HAMM'S
BEER
Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Red Lake. }
In Probate Court, Special Term, October 4th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoloil, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of Adelaide Showalter of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that John Sorsoloil late of Red Lake county on the 12th day of January A. D. 1900, at St. Hilaire in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of said county at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a daughter of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Eickhoff granted:

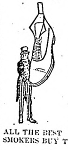
It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 12th day of November A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 4th day of October A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
11-14 Judge of Probate.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.



UNCLE SAM Is not In the Shoe Business, And Neither Am I, But I can Interest You in CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from BENZ St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Excellent Quality Moderate Price.

CUSTOM WORK.

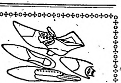
JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound 5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound 15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound 20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.,
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SAMPLE.

COUNTY BALLOT.

Put a cross mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for in the squares indicated by the arrow.

Member of Congress, 7th District.	FRANK M. EDDY—Republican.	☐
Member of Congress 7th District.	MICHAEL J. DALY—Peoples, Democrat.	☐
Member of Congress 7th District.	H. H. AAKER—Prohibition.	☐
Member of Congress 7th District.	HALDOR E. BOEN—Referendum.	☐
Member of Congress 7th District.		☐

Vote for one.

Representative 61st District.	CHARLES G. RAPP—Republican.	☐
Representative 61st District.	S. A. SWANSON—Peoples Independent.	☐
Representative 61st District.	JAMES MEEHAN, JR.—Democrat Independent.	☐
Representative 61st District.		☐

Vote for one.

County Auditor—W. A. CASE—Republican. ☐

County Auditor—ADAM ZEH—Peoples Independent. ☐

County Auditor— ☐

Vote for one.

County Treasurer—L. JENSEN—Republican. ☐

County Treasurer—O. T. TANDBERG—Peoples Independent. ☐

County Treasurer—JACOB THILL—Democrat Independent. ☐

County Treasurer— ☐

Vote for one.

Register of Deeds—NELS HOLBERG—Republican. ☐

Register of Deeds—SAMUEL GIBEAU—Peoples Independent. ☐

Register of Deeds—EDONOR PERUSSE—Democrat. ☐

Register of Deeds—EDWARD HAMRY—Independent. ☐

Register of Deeds— ☐

Vote for one.

Sheriff—CHARLES SAMPSON—Republican. ☐

Sheriff—E. A. MORAN—Peoples-Independent. ☐

Sheriff—DANIEL LINNIHAN—Democrat-Independent. ☐

Sheriff— ☐

Vote for one.

Judge of Probate—ANATOLE BACHAND—Republican. ☐

Judge of Probate—JUSTUS L. JOHNSON—Peoples Independent. ☐

Judge of Probate—J. T. KNIGHT—Democrat-Independent. ☐

Judge of Probate— ☐

Vote for one.

County Attorney—LUMAN C. SIMONS—Republican. ☐

County Attorney—F. A. GRADY—Peoples-Independent. ☐

County Attorney—HENRY W. LEE—Democrat-Independent. ☐

County Attorney— ☐

Vote for one.

Supt. of Schools—J. B. O'BRIEN—Republican. ☐

Supt. of Schools—FRANK JEFFERS—Peoples-Independent. ☐

Supt. of Schools— ☐

Vote for one.

Coroner—HENRY GRUNDY—Republican. ☐

Coroner—JOSEPH BELAIR—Peoples-Independent. ☐

Coroner— ☐

Vote for one.

County Surveyor—DAY F. STACY—Democrat-Republican. ☐

County Surveyor—P. O. HAGGLUND—Peoples-Independent. ☐

County Surveyor— ☐

Vote for one.

Commissioner 2nd Dist.—WM. C. L. DEMANN—Republican Independent. ☐

Commissioner 2nd Dist.—THOMAS BELAIR—Peoples Independent. ☐

Commissioner 2nd Dist.— ☐

Vote for one.

Commissioner 4th Dist.—L. HANSON—Republican. ☐

Commissioner 4th Dist.—GEORGE JARMAN—Peoples Independent. ☐

Commissioner 4th Dist.— ☐

Vote for one.

County Commissioners' Proceedings.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., Oct. 2nd, 1900.

3 o'clock p. m.

Special meeting of the board of county commissioners, Red Lake county, Minn.

Pursuant to call dated Sept. 20th, 1900 board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County
Gentlemen:

We, your committee on construction of county jail, beg leave to report as follows:

On Sept. 17th, 1900, the committee received and opened the following bids for $3,000.00 worth of jail bonds, which was found on the estimates submitted by Architect Strassburger to be the necessary amount of funds needed for the construction of said jail, viz:

First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, Minn., for a 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, 20 year bond. $3040.

Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, Minn., for a 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, 20 year bond $3087.

Trowbridge, Niver & Co, of Minneapolis, Minn., for a 5 per cent. semi-annual interest 20 year bond including blanks, $3165.

Stoddard, Nye & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., for a 4½ per cent. semi-annual interest 20 year bond, including blanks $3025.

After duly considering all the bids, the committee contracted to sell the bonds to Stoddard, Nye & Co.

We then let the contract for supplying the stone, delivered at the jail site, to Otto Zaiser for the sum of $4.50 per cord.

We have also let the contract for the construction of the foundation for the jail, including the concrete under the cells, to Dan Linnihan for the sum of $198.00.

The following bids were received for the construction of the jail above the foundation, viz:

James Brady $1447.
J. J. Rue $1435.
Frank Mageau $1594.

After considering all the bids and taking into due consideration the responsibility of the bidders we recommend that the contract be awarded to James Brady.

Respectfully submitted,
K. M. Hansen
Wm. C. L. Demann
J. B. Hebert,
Committee.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the foregoing report of committee on jail be approved.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and the question being upon the adoption of said resolution, the said resolution, was duly adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Commissioners Hebert, Johnson, Sutor, Hansen and Demann.

Nays, none.

Thereupon the chairman of the Board declared the resolution adopted.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the chairman and county auditor be and are hereby instructed to make contract with Jas. Brady for construction of jail, according to plans and specifications upon his filing with the county auditor the proper bond in the sum of $1500, which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried, a recess was taken to 7 o'clock p. m.

7 o'clock p. m., Oct. 2, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas this Board of County Commissioners did, on the 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1900, duly vote to consider the question of erecting a county jail in and for the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota and duly communicated that fact to the State Board of Corrections and Charities of said state of Minnesota; and whereas said Board of Corrections and Charities did, on the 3rd day of Sept. A. D. 1900, duly offer to this Board of County Commissioners such advice in the premises as they deemed proper, and whereas, after receiving the advice of said Board of Corrections and Charities as aforesaid and on the 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1900, this Board of County Commissioners duly voted in favor of the erection of a county jail in and for said county of Red Lake, the vote for and against the erection of said county jail being as follows:

Ayes 5.

As follows: Commissioners Sutor, Hanson, Hebert, Demann and Johnson.
Nays, none.

Thereupon the chairman of the board declared the same carried, and

Whereas this Board did thereupon proceed to procure plans and estimates of the cost of such county jail and submitted the said plans and estimates of the costs of said county jail to the said State Board of Corrections and Charities for suggestions and criticism before the final adoption thereof by this Board, and whereas the suggestions and criticisms of the said State Board of Corrections and Charities in writing in respect to the said plans and estimates of the costs of said county jail were duly filed in the office of the County Auditor of said county of Red Lake on the 19th day of Sept. A. D. 1900, and are now on file in the said office of said County Auditor, and whereas the plans and estimates of the cost of said county jail, modified in accordance with the suggestions and criticism of said State Board of Corrections and Charities, were duly adopted by this Board of County Commissioners on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1900, and this Board did, on the 2nd day of October, 1900, duly determine and vote to erect such county jail in and for said county of Red Lake at a cost of $3,000, and whereas it is necessary to issue and negotiate the bonds of said county of Red Lake to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the erection of said county jail, there being no funds in the treasury of said county available for that purpose:

Now therefore, be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, Minnesota,

That this Board of County Commissioners do forthwith issue and negotiate the bonds of said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for the construction of a county jail in and for said county of Red Lake, said bonds to be in denominations of $500 each, to be dated October 1st, A. D. 1900, to be made payable October 1st, A. D. 1920, to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, interest to be evidenced by interest coupons attached to said bonds, both principal and interest to be payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and that the chairman of this board of county commissioners and the county auditor of said Red Lake County are hereby authorized, empowered and directed respectively to properly sign and attest and countersign said bonds and the interest coupons thereto attached and to affix to said bonds the official seal of said Red Lake county, and to deliver said bonds to Stoddard, Nye & Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the purchasers of said bonds, upon the payment into the treasury of said Red Lake county by said Stoddard, Nye & Co, of the amount of their bid for said bonds, which said bid is the highest and best bid for said bonds and is for more than the par value of said bonds and accrued interest, and has been and is hereby accepted by this board of county commissioners; that the proceeds of said bonds be placed in the treasury of said county of Red Lake to be used for the purpose of erecting a county jail in and for said county; that said bonds and interest coupons thereto attached may be substantially in the following form (the blanks therein to be properly filled in), to-wit:

No....... $500.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
STATE OF MINNESOTA.
RED LAKE COUNTY.
JAIL BOND.

Know all Men by These presents, That the county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, for value received is indebted to and promises to pay to the bearer the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1920, with interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October of each year, upon the presentation and surrender of the proper interest coupons hereto attached, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the said county of Red Lake is hereby held and firmly bound and its faith and credit and and all the real and personal property of said county of Red Lake are hereby pledged for the prompt payment of this bond and the interest thereon as the same shall become due and payable.

This bond is one of a series of six bonds of like date, tenor and denomination and is issued for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the erection of a county jail in and for said Red Lake county, Minnesota, under and pursuant to the provisions of the General Statutes and laws of the state of Minnesota and in pursuance and by authority of a resolution duly adopted by the board of County Commissioners of said Red Lake County, Minnesota, at a legally called meeting of said board of County Commissioners held on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1900.

It is hereby further certified and recited that all requirements of law have been fully complied with by the proper officers in the issuance of this bond and that all acts, conditions and things required by the laws and statues of the state of Minnesota to be done precedent to and in the issuance of this bond have been properly done, happened and performed in regular and due form as required by law and that the total indebtedness of said Red Lake county, including this bond, does not exceed any constitutional or statutory limitation.

In Witness Whereof, The board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, have caused this bond to be signed by the chairman of said board of county commissioners and attested and countersigned the county auditor of said county of Red Lake and the seal of said county to be hereto affixed this 1st day of October, A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman
of Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Attest and countersigned:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor
of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

(Interest Coupon)

No..... $11.25.

October 1st, 1900.

The county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, for value received, promises to pay to the bearer eleven dollars and twenty-five cents on the 1st day of ———, A. D. 19—— at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the same being the amount of the semi-annual interest on County Jail Bond No—— of said county for Five Hundred Dollars, dated October 1, A. D. 1900.

Wm. C. L. Demann,
Chairman
of Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota.
Attest and countersigned:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor
of Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Said resolution having been duly read and the motion to adopt the same duly seconded by Commissioner Sutor, one of the members of said Board, and the question being upon the adoption of said resolution, the said resolution was duly adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 5.

As follows:

Commissioners Hebert, Sutor, Johnson, Hansen and Demann.

Nays,
None.

Thereupon the chairman of the Board declared the resolution duly adopted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. Oct. 3d, 1900.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion duly carried, bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.	
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs Brault July	5 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs Brault August	5 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Jorstad	7 50
F J Stebbins medicine furnished to paupers	13 40
Dr H Francis medical services rendered John Taylor	16 00
A M Anderson coffin furnished for Oliver Durand	16 50
John Beaudry boarding E Morrissette 2 months	16 00
Louis Belair boarding John Taylor 2 weeks	6 00
Ed Garceau boarding Joe Doyea by Lacoursiere	12 00
Ed Garceau boarding Mrs Violette by LaBounty	2 50
W A Schreiter medicine furnished paupers	28 90
County Jail Fund.	
E Strassburger plans and specifications co. jail	60 00
County Revenue Fund.	
M A Hatton services as fire warden	4 00
Pioneer Press Co. blanks	35
Geo D Barnard & Co. pencils	2 98
C E Boughton services rendered as attorney in case of Polk Co vs Red Lake Co	207 90
Moses Belair dep sheriffs fees in case of state vs Gilbert Olson	7 00
O N Bourdon moving safe and team hire	8 00
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees	13 45
Ole J Johnson county commissioner 2 days and mileage	10 00
K M Hansen 2 days county commissioner and mileage and 5 days committee work and mileage	30 00
James Sutor county commissioner 2 days and mileage and 3 days committee work and mileage	21 00
J B Hebert 2 days county commissioner and mileage and 7 days committee work and mileage	36 60
Wm C L Demann 2 days county commissioner and mileage and 2 days committee work and mileage	14 80
Wm C L Demann 5 days committee work on jail and mileage	16 40

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

TEXAS SOLOMON.

How the Ownership of a Hen Was Judicially Determined.

Texas has always been noted for the remarkable decisions of some of its minor judiciaries, which, while often showing ignorance of the letter of the law, contained a good deal of rude equity and appreciation of what was right between man and man, says the Mexican Herald. Some of Justice I. P. Franklin's decisions at Brownsville, would have done credit to the wise cadi in "The Arabian Nights." One case I recollect in particular. Two women came to him one morning claiming the ownership of a hen, valued perhaps at 25 cents. Each had a crowd of witnesses, who swore point blank up and down, one lot that the hen was the property of one of the women and the other gang that it was the property of the other. Here was a quandary. Franklin thought awhile and then ordered that the hen be left with the court, and said he would render his decision later. Just about sunset that afternoon "Jip," accompanied by the constable, who carried the hen in a soap box, a couple of policemen and two or three of the court hangers-on, appeared in front of the dwellings of the rival claimants who lived just across the street from each other. The police and the hangers-on were ordered to clear the street and to keep all passers-by and curious urchins back, while the rival occupants of the residences were ordered to stay within doors. Then the constable put the box containing the hen at the point in the roadway midway between the two houses, and as the setting sun was tinging the clouds in the west with its last rays he removed the cover of the box and retired on tiptoe. Biddy jumped up on the side of the box, shook her feathers, hopped into the street, picked in the dust for a moment and then, calmly marched into the yard of one of the claimants, proceeded to fly up into a tree to go to roost. Calling the woman of that house to the door, Franklin told her that he had decided that the hen was hers, and, in turning to the other, who had come out, said: "And if you give me any more trouble about that hen I will assess you $2.50 for costs." All the neighbors were well satisfied as to the justice of the decision, and Franklin's reputation as a judge was much enhanced thereby among the native population. He had very shrewdly thought that if no one else knew to whom the hen belonged probably Biddy herself would be the most certain witness in the case.

As Others See Us.

We have a way of generalizing in the most superior fashion in regard to more ancient races. This, however, is a boot for the other foot—a quotation from a certain Chinese essayist, who thus describes the American people: They live months without eating a mouthful of rice. They eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. They have to bathe frequently. The men dress all alike, and to judge from their appearance, they are all coolies; neither are they ever to be seen carrying a fan or an umbrella, for they manifest their ignorant contempt of these insignia of gentlemen by leaving them entirely to women. None of them have finger-nails more than an eighth of an inch long. They eat meat with knives and prongs. They never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it. They have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women.—Youth's Companion.

Not Uncommon.

"Bredren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller and smaller, until at las' 'd hab ter l'arn de deef an' dumb langwidge if it wants ter attrack dir attention."—Puck.

Talking About Weeds.

"She's a mighty pretty girl and has a lot of money. Wonder what her father is? Must be a landed proprietor, for he's always talking about hay and straw and such things."

"Cigar manufacturer, probably!"—Heitere Welt.

Hotel Attractions.

"Yes, he started a hotel, and he's made a hit, too. You know the old-established place across the street advertised itself as 'a hotel without the discomforts of home.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Not Funny to Plunksley.

First politician—Old Plunksley wants the nomination and he's ready to tap his barrel.

Second politician—All right. We'll give him a run for his money.—Puck.

THE THIRTIETH CENTURY

It is now the forty-second day of the spring season, in the year 3000 A. D. My name—C-234-M. G.—tells the reader my residence, family and the phrenological classification.

I am a clerk in the Bureau of carpet tacks, department of house furnishing of D continent (formerly North America). Although my labor is credited to Guthrie (the governmental center of D continent), I prefer to reside on C continent (formerly Africa) by reason of its superior climatic advantages, as well as the greater selectness of its single tax areas.

Having recently finished my proportion of individual labor for the common good during the current year and received government tickets for the same, I determined to devote my vacation to making a slow journey throughout the world.

My first destination I had determined should be the newest continent of all—continent H (formerly Antarcticapa)—and the slow passage thither on an airship freighter was a novel sensation indeed. Under the most favorable conditions a speed of over 100 miles an hour was impossible, and the voyage, although enlivened by numerous well told legends of ships that sailed on the water, seemed interminable. When we flew over the gigantic system of mirrors that by deflecting the rays of the sun have made a semi-tropical country out of this erstwhile ice bound coast, the air became rather oppressive, but in a very few minutes we had reached the elevated landings. Rapidly spreading my wing planes, I jumped outward from the deck and soon reached the ground in safety.

The moving sidewalk carried me rapidly to a place of amusement, where a man informed me that a company would give a faithful reproduction of the wonderful American allegory entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He then stated that in the days of Mark Antony (or Mark Twain, as he was sometimes erroneously called) and McKinley Bill immense audiences gathered to witness this pagan spectacle and that thousands of negroes were torn to pieces by savage bloodhounds for the delectation of the assembled populace. In accordance with the rudely drawn pictures to be found in the extant copies of a curious publication called a comic or conic weekly the part of Little Eva was played by a woman of advanced years, and the cakes of ice were represented by specially constructed and labeled soap boxes.

On leaving the public theater I kept on the moving sidewalk for a few miles and then stepped off and walked for fully 20 minutes on the roadway. This unaccustomed exertion was rather fatiguing, and as night was drawing near I made haste to find a place of shelter.

On my right hand I noticed what looked like a human habitation, although it was not constructed of cut glass with inside shades, as is our universal custom. The house, if such it could be called, was seemingly built of painted wood, with square holes in which a few small pieces of glass were set. Attracted by the possibility of an adventure, which of course is very rare nowadays, I walked at once to the door and entered. Almost at the threshold I met the owner and greeting him cheerfully announced my intention of making a brief stay with him. Much to my surprise he seemed to demur, but soon recovering his self possession ushered me into a room and introduced me to his daughter. I was rather embarrassed to perceive that she was dressed in the picture custume of antiquity, but presumed that it was merely done in a sportive mood. Yet truly she looked a vision of loveliness. There was something almost picturesque in the braided hair, full skirt and jaunty, huge sleeved waist, with czarina collar, and although for practical purposes our present universal dress is much better adapted for both sexes I cannot but wish that, in the bosoms of their families at least, women might deign to wear the beautiful costume that historians ascribe to the Parkhurstian period.

On engaging the young person in conversation I was astounded to find that her name was Gladys. Who could believe that this name of the past was worn by a native of the thirtieth century?

But my wonder was further increased when, still wearing the ancient garb, she spread a white cloth upon a table and placed thereon several vessels of the chinaware similar to that now in our school museums. Instead of receiving their portions of the condensed food in gluten capsules from the public food factories this family had evidently returned to the old time custom of preparing their food themselves in primitive style.

Much as I marveled at this, I took my place at the table with the twain and joined in their unique repast. Strange as it may sound, the roast slices of meat and vegetables boiled in water tasted extremely well, but the trouble and time required to prepare and eat them must become exceedingly monotonous.

After the strange meal was over Gladys' father left us, and I engaged the maiden in conversation.

She was entirely dissimilar to all the women of my acquaintance. Aside from the wearing of such strange drapery her voice was low and even instead of having the usual womanly harshness, and her gliding walk and composed manner bore no resemblance to the manners of the brusque, excitable women who lead the van of advanced thought in our world councils.

When I ventured to ask his reasons for returning to barbarism in eating and dressing, he turned on me fiercely and said: "Young man, I'm tired of being a machine. I'm a radical. I believe the good old days were the best, and I'm working as a missionary to endeavor to get the people to vote them back again."

Astounded, stupefied by this madman's ravings, I retired to my bed, but not to sleep. This benighted family did not use the water mattresses, which, yielding to the slightest movement, allow every muscle to relax and sleep, so I tossed the livelong night on a crude feather arrangement and vowed that I would return home at once and give notice of this dangerous conspiracy to the world.

And so I have done.—Exchange.

Blissful Ignorance.

[illegible] well (in cheap restaurant)—Here, are these mutton chops or pork [illegible]

—Can't you tell by the taste?

—No.

—Then what difference does it [illegible] they are?—Pearson's Weekly.

Supplement to
St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. OCT. 24, 1900.

FOR THE FARMER.

To insure pure milk the atmosphere in which the cows are milked must be pure. Putting down hay or cleaning out the stable just before milking is a bad practice. The milk in passing from the teat to the pail through an atmosphere laden with stable odors and dust may become sufficiently contaminated to materially affect the flavor of the butter. For similar reasons we hear milking in the barnyard condemned, especially in dry, dusty weather. I noticed in England the farmers had makini sheds in or near the pasture fields and that the men had long linen ulsters which they slipped on when going to milk. I thought this a good idea, as it tended to cleanliness in milking and also to a saving of the clothes. Before starting to milk, the flanks and udder of the cow should be wiped with a damp cloth to remove all loose hairs and dirt which otherwise might fall into the milk pail. It is found a good practice to cut off the cow's switch and clip the hair from the hind quarters when putting her in for the winter. Endeavor as far as possible to have the cows milked by the same person, at the same hour, in the same place and in the same order. Milk with dry hands, vigorously and exhaustively. Nothing will prolong the milking period more than by getting the last drop, and, remember, the first pint has but 1 per cent butter fat, while the last pint has 10 per cent. Bacteriologists tell us the small amount of milk which has collected in the teat abounds with injurious forms of bacteria, while the remaining portion of the milk is practically germ free, and they recommend not allowing the first stream to go into the milk pail.

Stamp Your Honey Packages.

It is a good plan for all apiarists to put their name and address on all packages of nice honey, either in combs or extracted. A rubber stamp, with plain letters three-eighths of an inch high, is best to mark sections, but bottles or cans of extracted honey must have a printed label pasted on. The marking of first class honey or good goods of any kind is a help to everybody who handles it. If the jobber has any fault to find he can easily trace it to the producer. If the grocer likes it he will be apt to remember the name and buy some more of it, while the consumer will do the same.

If you are producing a superior article in quantity, marking it and selecting a reliable jobber and sticking by him, it will be a profitable undertaking, but it won't pay to change jobbers every year or to put your name on anything but a good grade of honey. The ground is taken by jobbers that they do not want the honey stamped, because putting the producer's name on it leads the retailer to deal direct with the producer to the demoralization of the market. They should more truthfully say, to the loss of their profit. Manufacturers of clothing, of wagons, fancy butter and many other lines of goods put their name on the goods, and the jobber is helped thereby. Darlington butter brings 75 cents per pound because it is Darlington butter. If Tom Jones takes extra pains in handling the carload of fine honey which he produces every year there is no harm in letting the people know that it is Tom Jones' honey and that it is worth 1 cent per pound more because it is as represented.—American Agriculturist.

Rye as a Farm Crop.

Rye is one of the best paying crops, as far as dollars and cents go, raised in Columbia county, N. Y. We have paper mills that use a good deal of straw, and several large flouring mills that use the rye, taking it from year to year. The same acreage of rye brings us more money than hay, and the quantity is on the increase, if anything. The average yield of rye per acre for our county is estimated to be 16 bushels, but a great many reach 20 and more. I had a field of less than eight acres that had 187 bushels of grain and 12 tons of straw. The machines for thrashing rye, cleaning and measuring at the same time, are used entirely. They leave the straw in nice shape, all bound and ready for the market. To have a bountiful crop, it needs to be protected through the winter and spring.—George W. Higgins in Rural New Yorker.

Hog Prospects.

Those who are in position to judge do not anticipate large supplies and bad breaks in the hog market before the opening of the winter packing season, Nov. 1. Reports from all over the country indicate that numbers of hogs to be finished this summer and fall are not large. In spite of a big corn crop ahead it is very likely that the winter season will open with hog prices well above those of last year, and, moreover, that prices during the coming winter will average well. A bumper corn crop usually means very cheap hogs, but this condition promises to be modified next winter by an excellent demand for provisions. Definite calculations are impossible at such long range, but there is every indication of a healthy hog market next winter at prices comparing favorably with values of corn.—National Stockman and Farmer.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO INFLUENCES GERMANY'S EMPEROR.

What Two Women Saw—Social Functions For Women—The Ruling Passion—Needs No Chaperon—Does Coeducation Educate?

In his telegram to President McKinley the German kaiser said that the Countess Waldersee, wife of the field marshal who has gone to China to command the allied forces, is an American woman.

As a little girl Mary Esther Lea played among the flour barrels and currant boxes of her father's grocery store on Front street, New York. But that was many years ago. Now the little girl is a white haired and regal lady, with the title of princess. More than that, she it is who is the power behind the German throne, who is known as the "female Bismarck" and who, it is believed, brought about the kaiser's marriage. Her title is Princess von Noer, and she is a powerful influence in the great palace at Berlin.

Her history is most interesting and unusual. Her father left Connecticut in 1810 and began a small grocery business in New York. Though he was financially successful, when he died in 1853 he left but a very small fortune to his family. Mrs. Lea, unable to afford the expensive living in New York, bundled up her little family and went to Stuttgart. Here the eldest daughter married Baron von Waechter. He soon became embassador from Wurtemberg to Paris, and in due course of time Mrs. Lea and her other daughters found themselves in the social set of the great French capital. Other important marriages came about.

Mary Esther, the youngest girl, found a fast and affectionate friend in Princess Louise of Sleswick-Holstein. Through her she formed the acquaintance of the father of the princess, an old widower, who immediately fell desperately in love with the beautiful and bright little American girl. To compensate for marrying the daughter of a grocer the prince gave up his title and accepted the simpler designation of Count von Noer, which was given to him by the Austrian emperor. The groom was 64 years old, the bride 24. Six months later the venerable husband died, and his rich and youthful widow settled down in Vienna. There she won the esteem of the Austrian emperor, and he created her princess of Noer in her own right.

A few years after being made a princess the one time daughter of a grocer met Count von Waldersee. A marriage between them took place in [illegible]. These two brilliant and tactful people went to Berlin, and in a few months the countess was a social power.

Her particular ambition was to marry her grandniece by her first marriage, Princess Augusta Victoria of Sleswick-Holstein, to Prince William of Prussia, the present emperor of Germany. The mother of the prince raised great objections, but the Princess von Noer was persistent and tactful and planning, and the wedding was celebrated. Prince William and his bride were both devoted to the one who helped along the rough way of their courtship, and their gratitude has been unceasing. When Princess Augusta Victoria became empress, she was more than ever under the sway of her American aunt.—Boston Herald.

Mumps.

Onct I took the mumps, and, my,
Didn't I look funny! I
Made the people laugh and roar
When they peeked in through the door.
But ma didn't laugh, and she
Was jes' awful nice to me,
Even though I had the "grumps,"
For that always goes with mumps.

And I couldn't swaller good;
So she fed me all she could
With a spoon on soupy stuff.
Jiminy! I got enough
Of that sort of thing, you bet!
Soup's too watery and wet.
And pa had to do the chores,
'Cause I dassent go outdoors.

I was down in bed three days,
Sick in lots and lots of ways,
And they promised me some figs
And new boots and guinea pigs
And some more that I forget,
But I haven't got 'em yet!
And I foun'—jes' think of it—
Two whole loads of wood to split!

—Edwin L. Sabin in Puck.

Put a cross-mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for in the squares indicated by the arrow.

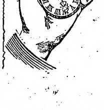
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Presidential Elector—WILLIAM E. LEE—Republican—**McKINLEY**		**VOTE FOR NINE.**
Presidential Elector—JOHN L. GESSELL—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—EDWIN DUNN—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—J. C. DONOVAN—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—O. K. NAESETH—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—CARL WIRTH—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—JOHN S. DODGE—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—GEORGE A. WHITNEY—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—H. W. STONE—Republican—**McKINLEY**		
Presidential Elector—RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—M. R. PRENDERGAST—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—O. W. ANDERSON—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—GEORGE LESTER—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—O. T. RAMSLAND—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—DANIEL ABERLE—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—F. D. NOERENBERG—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—JOHN JENSWOLD, JR.—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—T. C. HODGSON—Democrat Peoples—**BRYAN**		
Presidential Elector—GEORGE F. WELLS—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—JAMES A. McCONKEY—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—CHAS. M. WAY—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—E. S. ELLIS—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—CHARLES C. DREW—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—ALBERT J. KANNE—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—ANDREW RANKIN—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—P. J. NELSON—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—JOHN J. RENDAHL—Prohibition—**WOOLLEY**		
Presidential Elector—WARREN W. MORSE—Social Democrat—**DEBS**		
Presidential Elector—CHARLES WILLIAM BRANDBORG—Socialist Labor—**MALLONEY**		

STATE BALLOT.

Governor—SAMUEL R. VAN SANT—Republican		**VOTE FOR ONE**
Governor—JOHN LIND—Democrat—Peoples		
Governor—BERNT B. HAUGAN—Prohibition		
Governor—SYLVESTER M. FAIRCHILD—Midroad-Populist		
Governor—THOMAS H. LUCAS—Social-Democrat		
Governor—EDWARD KRIZ—Socialist-Labor		
Governor—		
Lieutenant-Governor—LYNDON A. SMITH—Republican		**VOTE FOR ONE**
Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS J. MEIGHEN—Democrat—Peoples		
Lieutenant-Governor—C. B. WILKINSON—Prohibition		
Lieutenant-Governor—ERICK G. WALLINDER—Midroad-Populist		
Lieutenant-Governor—		
Secretary of State—PETER E. HANSON—Republican		**VOTE FOR ONE**
Secretary of State—MICHAEL E. NEARY—Democrat—Peoples		
Secretary of State—FRANK W. CARLISLE—Prohibition		
Secretary of State—		
State Treasurer—JULIUS H. BLOCK—Republican		**VOTE FOR ONE**
State Treasurer—H. C. KOERNER—Democrat—Peoples		
State Treasurer—CHARLES W. DORSETT—Prohibition		
State Treasurer—STEPHEN W. POWELL—Midroad-Populist		
State Treasurer—		
Attorney General—WALLACE B. DOUGLAS—Republican		**Vote for One**
Attorney General—R. C. SAUNDERS—Democrat—Peoples		
Attorney General—		
Chief Justice Supreme Court—CHARLES M. START—Republican		**Vote for One**
Chief Justice Supreme Court—		
Associate Justice Supreme Court—LOREN W. COLLINS—Republican		**Vote for One**
Associate Justice Supreme Court—		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—IRA B. MILLS—Republican		**VOTE FOR THREE**
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—JOSEPH G. MILLER—Republican		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—CHARLES F. STAPLES—Republican		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—P. M. RINGDAL—Democrat—Peoples		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—T. J. KNOX—Democrat—Peoples		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—S. M. OWEN—Democrat—Peoples		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—M. R. PARKS—Midroad-Populist		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years—M. P. MORAN—Midroad-Populist		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years—JOHN J. HIBBARD—Midroad-Populist		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Four Years		
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner for Two Years		
"Amendment to section six (6) of article eight (8) of the constitution providing for loaning the permanent school and university funds to, or the purchase of bonds of cities, villages, towns, counties and school districts. —YES		
—NO		

It's Time



Now then If you are Looking frr Bargins in

Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 117.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. Post, N. G.

A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.

J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.

Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Rosses	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Open until one o'clock a. m.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.65½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.61½	Barley	.39
Wheat No. 3	.56½	Flax	.157
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

District court convened at Red Lake Falls last Monday.

H. E. Ives returned yesterday from a business trip to Chicago.

A. F. Lang is attending court at Red Lake Falls this week.

The heavy rain last Sunday again delayed threshing several days.

Will Hannay made a flying trip to Thief River Falls last Monday.

Christ Bjerk of Marshall county was in town a short time yesterday.

County Supt. Jeffers passed through here yesterday on his way to Crookston.

D Francis of Thief River Falls made a professional visit here last Monday.

A. R. Jones is having his house on Water street repaired and papered this week.

Miss Mary Quande will open her millinery parlor at her old stand next Friday.

Johanes Hendrickson is busy building a stable on his lot on Minnesota avenue.

Banker Hannay was at the county seat the first part of the week attending court.

Druggist Nelson is busy building a stable on the rear end of his lot on Water Street.

Fred Dahl has been home from Crookston a few days shaking hands with his many friends.

Pat McAndress came over from N. Dak., last Monday for a few days visit with relatives.

A. C. Adams and Geo. Cunningham were at the county seat last Monday attending court.

Ole Cliffgard and family are now snugly located in their new residence on Water Street.

R. H. Aimer has his new barn nearly finished and will move his stock in the same this week.

Rev. J. Olson will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday Oct 28th at 11 a. m. All are invited to come.

J. C. Dahl was in Red Lake Falls the first part of the week attending to some matters in district court.

Mr. Alfred Harris and family arrived here the latter part of last week from New London, Minnesota.

Mass will be held at the Catholic church in this village Sunday October 28th at 9:00 o'clock sharp.

Peter Larson, mill-wright for the Crookston Lumber Company was here the latter part of the week.

Billy Doble the popular dry goods salesman of Minneapolis was interviewing our merchants to-day.

Editor Soll and M. E. Bjerk went over to Cass Lake last Saturday to spend a few days hunting ducks.

Part of the sorting-gap broke last Sunday night and the river above the upper bridge is jammed full of logs.

F. A. Farley of Craig Heb writes to friends here that he will be here with a crew of land seekers about Nov. 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cushion and family left last Thursday for Washington where they will make their future home.

Attorney Wilkinson of Crookston was here between trains last Monday on his way to attend court at Red Lake Falls.

A number of the members of the I. O. O. F. lodge of this place visited the Red Lake Falls lodge last Monday evening.

Mrs. D. Patterson, Miss K. Berglund, Misses Rosetta and Josie Gigstad went to Red Lake Falls Monday returning again yesterday.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Twing on Thursday afternoon. There is a cordial invitation extended to all the ladies of St. Hilaire.

—It is better than ready-money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet with Mrs. H. Jackson, Thursday afternoon Nov. 1st at 2 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Mr. Arnold of eastern Iowa was here with two land hunters last Friday. They did not invest as the country looked too damp for them.

J. Roush and Fred. Parsons left for Newton, Iowa, last Thursday to spend the winter with the old folks at home. They will return in the spring.

J. L. Johnson the peoples party candidate for judge of probate, an all around good fellow, is doing the eastern part of the county this week.

All the best speakers in the United States are being sent to this, the seventh congressional district, to try to save Eddy but it will do no good.

Prof. J. B. O'Brien made a trip to the town of Lambert going by way of Red Lake Falls, the latter part of last week looking after his political fences.

Julius Plath is in town to-day making arrangements to open up a land office for the John Grove land company. Mr. Welch is going to be the head push here.

Alex. Thompson, of Crookston, head push of the Minneapolis Brewing Company in this district was here last Saturday checking up goods in their branch house.

Dr. Demars of Hallock was here between trains Saturday while enroute to Red Lake Falls where he was billed to speak in the French language on that evening.

Dr. R. W. Doig, eye specialist of Crookston will be at Hotel Markham October 29th and 30th. If your eyes trouble you or your head aches see him. Examination free.

There will be services in the Norwegian Synod church both forenoon and afternoon next Sunday. Rev. Flekke will speak in the forenoon and Rev. Aastad in the afternoon.

J. E. Argue, D. M. D. Dentist will be at Hotel Markham Nov. 3rd and 4th. The doctor has decided to come every month and will be here inveriably the 4th of every month hereafter.

G. K. Hove of North and L. Netland of Rocksbury took a tie-pass on the Great Northern last Monday for the county seat where they will serve as petit jurors this term of court.

All the people of St. Hilaire and surrounding country that owe to the Mission Friends sewing society for things bought at their auction last summer please pay to Mrs. Rev. J. Olson.

Alfred Harris, brother of Street Commissioner Harris, has rented the up stairs of the Spafford building and has moved his family, there for the winter Mr. Harris will build in the spring.

Farmer Bergh completed threshing on his farm east of the river. His wheat averaged 15 bushels per acre and oats 40 bushels. Mr. B will be busy marketing his grain after it breezes up.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Senat died last Friday morning and was buried in the cemetary east of the river last Saturday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all their friends here.

Good republicans like Tom Reed and Ben Harrison are not speaking this campaign but tools in the shape of Hanna, Roosevelt and Beveridge are doing the shouting and still claim there are no trusts.

The ladies of the Norwegian Synod church will hold their annual auction at the Hotel St. Hilaire Wednesday evening Oct. 31st. A fine supper will be served and a good time will be had. All are cordially invited to attend.

The friends of Miss Carrie Dahl tendered her a pleasant surprise party at the home of her parents last Saturday evening. The evening was spent in dancing and playing games and all present report having had a good time.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

J. Adam Bede is credited with saying in a speech he once delivered that at Cloquet during the election the republicans voted forty Indians in one suit of clothes. The republicans have hired him to speak at Red Lake Falls next Saturday in the interest of Frank M. Eddy. M. J. Daly is Eddy's opponent.

Cattle, sheep, wool, wheat, in fact all farm products but flax—which two firms control the price of—goes down in price. This is prosperity. All trust goods go as high as the trusts demand, regardless of the supply and demand. This is also prosperity—for the trusts. If you want to help them along, vote for McKinley.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The punishment of a child should be proportioned to the offense and grow out of it as a natural consequence. A child who is lazy in the morning and persistently late for breakfast should be deprived, not of a proper amount of food, but of something he particularly likes and might have had if he had been in time, as sugar on the oatmeal, or syrup on the griddle cakes. If he has been promised that he should go for a drive, or a walk, or some expedition, and is not ready at the time for starting he should be left behind. The bitter disappointment will teach him, as nothing else can do as effectually, the value of punctuality. If he is sent on an errand and does not return promptly he should not be allowed to taste the nice things made with the sugar or eggs he was so long in bringing. If his errand were of some other nature he should be made to stay alone in his own room for as long a time as he has kept his mother or any one else, waiting.—November Ladie's Home Journal.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

President or Emperor, Which?

On the 6th day of November next every freeman in the United States will stand confronted with the above question. Are you going to meet it like men, like patriots, or will you stand cringingly before it and cast your ballot for empire and for just because "there's money in it?" First satisfy yourself that there's danger in the present situation by comparing the acts of the present administration with the public acts of the great presidents, Washington, Lincoln and the great leaders of the old republican party, Blaine and Garfield and then determine what must be done to be saved.

If you believe that your liberties and your sacred rights are threatened, have you not manhood enough left to cast aside your old party affiliations and associations and vote as you think, vote for the prepetuation of a government? Or will you accept the bribe Mark Hanna proffers and see the republic you profess to love strangled before your eyes, the standard of freedom and equality thrown down, and the hated emblem of autocracy raised in its place? Vote as you think, not as the enemies of free government dictate. The question is a momentous one and every man holding the right to vote is put upon his honor as never before.—Cass Lake Times.

Bread and Beer.

The whole strength of a loaf of bread is concentrated in a bottle of "Golden Grain Belt" beer, brewed of pure barley malt and hops by the Minneapolis Brewing Company and sold in Crookston by Alex. Thompson.

Do not forget that the entire county ticket is well worth your support at the polls. There is not a man on the list that is not well equiped to perform the duties of his office, if elected, in such a manner as to produce the best possible results. Look it over carefully and you will be forced to this conclusion. Full ticket is printed on second page.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Hanson wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors who assisted them during the illness and death of their baby Hazel. They also wish to thank the members of the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and R. N. A. for their assistance during the long illness of Mr. Hanson and the citizens of St. Hilaire for their generous subscription.

Alexander Van Prag, was in the city to-day, says the St. Cloud Times "Van" said "Lind" will be re-elected by 25,000. Daly has a sure thing for congress in the Seventh district, and Bryan will be the next president. As to Minnesota sentiment, Van travels the entire state and has good opportunity to judge. He says that where four years ago the traveling men were all working for McKinley, they are silent now, or for Bryan. They know the trusts, and knowing them, fear them.

Echoes of the big Bryan meeting held in Madison Square gardens, in New York City, will reach the remotest section of the country, and the enthusiasm there aroused will spread until it takes on the qualities of a democratic tidal wave, which may be great enough to sweep the trust ridden administration out of power, or may just fall short of that much to be desired accomplishment. No man can say in advance what the result of it will be, but let it be what it will, it is admitted, even by McKinleyites, that no such out pouring of the masses as that which honored Mr. Bryan has ever before turned out in than city to hear my candidate; and old campaigners, who were there, declare that they were astonished at the intensity and the amount of enthusiasm aroused by Mr. Bryan and the other speakers. It was a revelation to New Yorkers and it opened the eyes of many who have heretofore refused to believe that Bryan and Stevenson and a chance to carry the state of New York. One enthusiastic Washington democrat who attended the big meeting said: "That meeting was worth a million democratic votes. It would have been an absolute impossibility in that town during the campaign of 1893."

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Vote Consistently.

Willmar Tribune: It should be borne in mind by all who indorse the administration of Governor Lind that the railroad and warehouse commission is the most important factor in carrying out the reforms he stands for. Hitherto this has been appointed by the governor, and therefore the last year Lind had a commission that has been in full sympathy with his ideas. But the last legislature, in order to defeat the proposed reforms, made the commission elective. They figured on getting a republican commission because the republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for governor, has always had a good majority in Minnesota. The second step was the nomination of republican candidates for commissioners that were in thorough sympathy with the big-elevator companies and the railroads. If they are elected they will restore the old Clausen system of giving the farmers a low grade for their wheat and letting owners of terminal elevators have the correct grade and the profit of the difference in grade. The splendid work of the present commission in bringing the railroads to terms will be undone. The elevator companies and the railroads will strain themselves to the utmost to elect the republican candidate for commissioners

It therefore behooves the farmers and all interested in fair transportation rates to work for the election of Messrs. Ringdal, Knox and Owen. They are men in whom the people of Minnesota can repose perfect confidence. With such men as railroad commissioners and with Lind as governor the rights for which the Farmers' Alliance for so many years will be secured. If you vote for Lind don't vote to tie his hands by voting for railroad commissioners hostile to him and to your interests. Vote for Ringdal, Knox and Owen.

"We are prosperous says" the Republican literature. "McKinley is responsible for it" says their speakers. "We're just wallowing in good times" say the buttonhole politician. "Money to burn say the flaming posters and still there are mighty few of us who are not wondering where the money is to come from to pay taxes and interest and some don't even hope to do that, but will be pleased if they can get enough to live on for another year. Hang such prosperity.—Pink Paper, Bathgate N. D.

Brief But Beautiful.

A preacher the other day delivered a very brief but beautiful and sensible funeral sermon. Here it is:—"A word to all: Post mortem praises and love are in the air. People kiss their dead who never stop to kiss their living they hover over open caskets in hysteric sobs but fail to throw their arms about loved ones who are fighting the stern battles of life. A word of cheer to the struggling soul in life is worth more than the roses of Christendom piled high on the casket covers. The dead can't smell the flowers but the living can; scatter them broadcast in their pathway, therefore, and pluck out the thorns before it is too late.—Ex.

ALTGELT ON CONGRESS.

"There is a vast difference between a republican congressman at home and the same man when he is down in Washington and finds out what Mark Hanna wants him to do. If you desire legislation which will benefit you send men to Washington over whom, Mark Hanna cannot wield the party lash. Send men who vote there as they talk here. The republican congressmen, including your own representative, voted every time, according to the congressional records, on the side of the trusts. If you send a republican back to Washington he will vote as the caucus tells him, and that will do the bidding of Hanna."

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly.
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

Auditor and Treasurer Statement.

Statement of the condition of County Treasury of Red Lake county, on the 10th day of October in the year 1900, made and published in accordance with the provissions of Sec. 753 General statutes of Minnesota, 1894.

	Dr.	Cr.
County Treasurer	3,654 97	
Bond and Interest Fund		
Road and Bridge		357 32
Tax Collections (undistributed)		6 26
Int. Penalty and Costs		4592 44
Current School Fund		163 79
Private Redemption Fund		38 80
Public Land		51 12
School District Funds		179 41
Town "		2868 87
Ditch No. 1		34 64
		150 10
Less accounts overdrawn:—		
County Poor Fund	51 36	
County Revenue Fund	4696 03	
State of Minnesota	68	
Incidental Expense Fund	39 71	
Total	8442 75	8442 75
Cash in Treasury consisting of deposits in:—		
First State Bank Red Lake Falls	1331 95	
Merchants State Bank Red Lake Falls	1038 32	
First State Bank, Thief River Falls	623 83	
Bank of St. Hilaire	614 71	
Cash	13 65	
Checks and Cash items	32 51	
Total Cash in Treasury		3654 97

The undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of Red Lade County do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct and true as shown by the books of our respective offices on the above named date.

[SEAL]

O. T. Tandberg, Treasurer.
Adam Zeh, Auditor.

Dated this 22nd day of October at Red Lake Falls, Red Lake County.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything need in the line
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Ha
AND PLOWS,
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON
Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Tarred and Felt Paper.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LAUGHLIN SPEAKS

PROFESSOR POLITICAL ECONOMY AGAINST M'KINLEY.

Famous University Man Tells His Classes He Will Not Vote for Republicans This Year—He Opposed 16 to 1 in 1896.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKinley's most energetic supporters four years ago, and who took a prominent part in debates with "Coin" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's attitude on the question of imperialism.

"The course of the present administration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKinley."

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism alone.

"Trade does not follow the flag," he insists, "but on the contrary, the flag follows trade. When American ability to compete in foreign markets is proved there trade will go and later the protecting flag will follow.

"There is no need of words how we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's blunder. They tell us that we must stay on the islands to obtain markets for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end even at a cost of countless lives and millions of dollars.

"The argument that this course is an effectual means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years between 1883 and 1890 and you will find that the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine islands was $34,000,000. Supposing that this trade was all under American control and that it paid a fair rate of profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on our war loan.

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we get them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods to the islanders we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at home.

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that need foreign ports to sell goods. America shall sell to the Fil- h or little depends upon inders can produce to offer our ability to supply the ey desire cheaper than any r nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods on the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after.

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industries. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of foreign markets and the adaptability to the customs and the prejudices of buyers.

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ores, the improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms. And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the army.

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored few who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workingman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions.

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which the American republic once repudiated.

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. If there is any historic sense in the American people they will reverse the policy of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses of congress.

"President McKinley declared at Atlanta two years ago that 'the flag has been planted in two hemispheres, where it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will pull it down?' In the Philippines we are now mowing down the natives with rapid-fire guns—'nigger-hunting,' it is grewsomely expressed. The flag does not protect those over whom it floats. It is there to Filipinos the emblem of tyranny and butchery.

"The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be immediately withdrawn, but the moral sense of the people demands that so long as it remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are stultifying ourselves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich.

"The baseness of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishonor. The base greed for gain which has led strong interests to obtain the promise of special privileges in return for political support is apparent in the whole business. 'The appeal to the cupidity of the dishonest element in the country has been openly proclaimed by some of our legislators, notably by Senator Beveridge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in gold and hemp."

M'KINLEY'S HEALTH.

Mr. McKinley, we must regret to say, is a man in feeble health. Much care was used by the trusts and Hanna in selecting the vice-presidency because of the fear that Mr. McKinley might fail to live out his term.

The idea was to carry forward the idea of changing the form of government now existing here—a form that now makes trusts and their profits depend on an election, and is, therefore, insecure.

Roosevelt was selected to run for vice-president.

If anything should happen to Mr. McKinley, the trusts would be quite content to see Roosevelt in the White House.

How would the average thinking citizen like that?

We do not ask the opinion of the citizen whose personal physical timidity leads him to worship a magazine-made hero. We ask the thoughtful men—men brave enough to do their own fighting if cause should arise, men who do not hand over their thinking or governing to a magazine blusterer:

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ROOSEVELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE?

Roosevelt stands for a huge permanent army, and for using it against those who should fail to agree with him.

He has said that this way of treating those with whom he disagreed politically would be to "stand a few of them up against a wall and shoot them."

He is a man who would use the country and its citizens for his own stupid ambition and big-toothed glory. He could conceive no better use for young men than to make the tough ones rough riders and the tender ones rough taxpayers—the rough riders to build up his fighting fame and the rough taxpayers to foot the bills.

Some peaceable frogs—not much more intelligent probably than the average Roosevelt enthusiast—wanted a stork to rule them. The stork accepted and had fun. The frogs did not have fun.

How many voters want Mr. Stork Roosevelt to come along and dispose of their destinies for his greater glory?

How many want to be rough riders or rough taxpayers without their own consent?

If you vote for Roosevelt for vice-president you are not necessarily voting to give an ornamental job to an ornamental blowhart. You may be voting to make of a dangerous, ambitious braggart a president of the United States.—San Francisco Examiner.

SOAP AND STARCH TRUSTS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon the co-operation of the soap and starch trusts in Indiana, says:

The soap trust commands a capital of $25,000,000, and the starch trust about half that amount—the two trusts having a capital of about $35,000,000. These two trusts, to a certain extent, supply the same class of consumers—though the soap trust does vastly the largest business. In the homes of the people they operate together, and by advancing prices reap rich harvests.

Soap is said to be pre-eminently an article of civilization because cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all physical refinement, and it has been proposed to estimate the progress of civilization by the consumption of soap, the formula being to divide the total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, the quotient expressing the civilization of the community. And this formula is offered by a modern scientist of distinction and gives to soap an importance and dignity of special significance. Hence, it may be affirmed that the manufacturers of soap may be classed among the world's greatest philanthropists and benefactors.

To make soap cheap it appears is essential to civilization and refinement; to make it dear is to obstruct the march of progress, civilization and refinement and promote ignorance, filthiness and barbarism, and that is just what the soap trust is engaged in doing.

INDIANA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP.

Indiana is distinguished for her civilization and refinement, and measured by schools, churches and the consumption of soap, she is in the van of progress. The estimate is, taking hotels, laundries, factories and homes, that the annual consumption of soap in Indiana will reach 100,000,000 pounds or an average of forty pounds per capita of the entire population of the state. Before the soap trust began plundering the people of Indiana this 100,000,000 pounds of soap would have cost, at three cents a pound, $3,000,000, but the trust advanced the price to 4¼ cents a pound, making the cost $4,250,000 a year, an increase of $1,250,000, or 50 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the state. And while robbing Indiana of $1,250,000 annually the trust pockets from the whole country by its looting and free-voting policy not less than $40,000,000.

It is estimated that the laundries and the homes of Indiana consume annually 20,800,000 pounds of starch. Prior to the advance forced upon consumers, starch was purchased at two cents per pound, the cost of the Indiana consumption amounting to $416,680. The trust advanced prices to 3 1-3 cents a pound, making the cost to the people $728,890, the advance amounting to a clean steal of $312,810 a year. Assuming that Indiana has a population of 80,000,000 the starch trust would secure by its piracies $9,981,120, an amount equal to its capital stock.

The two trusts are filching money from every home in Indiana and from every hotel and boarding house, and from every laundry, and they are able, by their operations, to rob the people of Indiana annually to the extent of $1,562,810, and make the whole country pay them a spoliation tribute of $49,998,120, equal to their entire capital stock of $35,000,000, with an overplus of $14,981,120.

This tribute is taken by ceaseless petty larcenies, but in the aggregate swelling to a grand larceny of astounding proportions.

WAS JAMES G. BLAINE A DEMAGOGUE?

Where is the McKinleyite who will say that James G. Blaine was a small American? Where is the McKinleyite who will say that he was in favor of a policy of scuttle and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska.

In his letter of acceptance, July 15, 1884, Mr. Blaine said:

"Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any.

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

Does that spell imperialism? "A policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all three. Not commercial enlargement by force and at the price of blood, but commercial enlargement with peace and friendship. Not trade expansion at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the rifle, but with peace and friendship.

TEEMING WITH PROSPERITY.

The following is the official report of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, steel and tinworkers' chances for work in Ohio, which gives conditions other than those produced by the great coal miners' strike throughout that section of the country:

Canton—Sheet mills, practically idle.
Cambridge—Sheet mill, working.
Cambridge—Morton Tinplate Company, idle.
Canal—Dover, idle.
Cleveland—Cleveland Hardware Co., started up on the 16th.
Cleveland—Tinplate mill, idle.
Cleveland—Lake Erie Iron company, idle.
Coshocton—Idle.
Denison—Idle.
Dresden—Idle.
East Toledo—Idle.
Findlay—Idle.
Girard—Idle.
Ironton—Eagle, idle.
Irondale—Idle.
Lisbon—Lisbon tinplate, idle.
Leetonia—Cherry Valley works, idle.
Martin's Ferry—Laughlin Tinplate mill, idle.
Haselton—Idle.
New Philadelphia—Idle.
Piqua—Closed down two weeks for repairs.
Pomeroy—Idle.
Steubenville—Idle.
Youngstown—Brown, Bonnell, idle.
Youngstown—Valley Mill, idle.
Youngstown—American Steel Hoop Company, idle.
Warren—Idle.
Zanesville—Signed the scale.

WAS CHARLES SUMNER A SCUTTLER?

Charles Sumner was a great republican statesman. But he was not an imperialist; he was not an advocate of expansion at the price of blood. In a speech on the acquisition of Alaska he said:

"But I cannot disguise my anxiety that every step in our predestined future shall be by natural process, without war, and, I may add, even without purchase. There is no territorial aggrandizement which is worth the price of blood."

Sumner was in favor of expansion by natural process only. He was not an advocate of expansion by purchase, and was absolutely opposed to expansion by force of arms. He was in favor of the natural expansion that places the constitution at once over the new territory, and that makes the new territory an integral part of the United States of America.

Was Charles Sumner a scuttler?

It is estimated by conservative Republican leaders that Col. Roosevelt's strenuous tour of the far west has cost McKinley the states of the two Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah, even had there been a chance for him in the four commonwealths. Besides this, the self-laudatory hero of San Juan has increased Bryan's majority in all other western states. McKinley's hopes have therefore found a tomb in Roosevelt's cavernous mouth.

Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, who made the so-called Victor mob to order, is now calmly awaiting his reward. Investigation shows that he instigated a feigned attack upon Governor Roosevelt for the purpose of exciting partisan sentiment. The Republican party appears to be in hard lines for argument this year.

It has developed that the New York ice trust is wholly controlled by Republican politicians. This explains why Governor Roosevelt has refrained from shooting the New York ice trust in the back.

The panic scare and starvation cry will not win this year. Workingmen have sounded the depths of the full dinner pail and tested the breadth of trust prosperity.

CENTER OF SILK TRADE.

Lyons Is a School for Teaching the Manufacture of Silk.

In a recent report of J. C. Covert, American consul at Lyons, France, it is stated that Lyons is a school for teaching the manufacture of silk, as well as a great center of the silk trade. Young men come here from all countries to learn to make silk, acquiring the language while learning an important branch of commerce. In the silk department of the commercial school there are generally from 250 to 300 pupils. The price of tuition is 800 francs ($154) per year for Frenchmen and 1,200 francs ($231) for foreigners. All kinds of silks, velvets, plain and figured goods are made by the learners under the superintendence of skilled workmen, with the most improved machinery. Some of this machinery bears the mark of a Philadelphia or Paterson manufacturer. A Singer sewing machine sews the pattern cards together. Thirty looms are run by hand and twenty-five by steam. The municipal school, on the Croix-Rousse hill, the traditional home of the weaver, admits only Lyonnese youth. It is sustained by the municipality. Any boy 15 years of age, with the residence qualifications, can here learn the theory and practice of silk weaving, designing and making patterns for 9 francs ($1.73), the total registration fee for the three departments. The day course of study is ten months. In the night school, provided for children who are employed during the day, a course of three years' study is required before graduating. Among the 300 or 400 pupils are the children of the rich and poor, some kept there at a sacrifice on the part of their parents. Each learner is required to keep a carefully written diary of his work, with abstracts of lectures, patterns of silk, designs of machinery, diagrams, etc. A presentation of this book to a silk dealer invariably secure him a situation. The directors, Mr. Guigardot, informed me that for several years he has not been able to respond to all the demands for young men made by the large silk houses of Lyons. Everything is taught here, from the breeding of the silkworm to the weaving of the finest stuffs for wearing, upholstering, mural decoration and artistic embroidery. The product of the school, which is sometimes defective, is sold at nominal figures.

SALT-WATER BLOOD.

"Blood-Washing" as Substitute for Blood-Transfusion.

Transfusion of blood is a procedure that must have been employed by physicians in very early times. Ovid tells of Medea bringing back youth to the aged by the injection into their veins of the blood of young men, and doubtless the same means was employed by physicians for less fantastic objects. The injection of the blood of one person into the veins of another was until recently done to save life after severe hemorrhage and in various forms of blood poisoning. Sometimes a direct communication was made between the veins of the donor and of the recipient by means of a tube; at other times the healthy subject was bled into a bowl, and the blood was beaten to remove the fibrin before it was passed into the blood vessels of the patient. The procedure is a dangerous one, however, although many lives have been saved by it, and it has now been almost entirely abandoned, a much safer plan being used. It is found that the blood when defibrinated is no longer a living fluid, and the corpuscles it contains serve no useful purpose when injected, but rather act as foreign matter which must be got rid of. Accordingly physicians now use distilled water, in which a definite proportion of common salt and other chlorides has been dissolved. This solution is warmed, and is injected slowly into a vein at the bend of the elbow, about a quart being used. Often it is not even necessary to pour the fluid into a vein, but simply to inject it through one or more hollow needles in the tissues beneath the skin of the abdomen or the thigh. This is done not only to supply an equivalent for fluid lost in hemorrhage or cholera but also in certain diseases in which blood-poisoning exists. In this latter case a large amount of fluid is injected slowly, and being taken up by the blood, is almost immediately excreted through the kidneys, carrying with it much of the poison which the blood was unable to rid itself of unaided. This operation has been felicitously called "blood washing," for this is what it really is, and to the process humanity owes the savings of many lives.—Youths' Companion.

Torrence on Reforming Boys.

At the National Prison Congress, George Torrence of the Pontiac reformatory declared that at least 85 per cent of all young men and boys who have committed crime, "if taken charge of in time and subjected to proper treatment, will become good citizens." He estimated that not more than 10 per cent of the criminal classes are so through heredity.

New York's Gray Hats.

The prevailing gray hat has come to be accepted as the invariable symbol of the autumn and has maintained its popularity for a surprisingly long time in New York, where fashions change so rapidly.

Midway from Equator to Pole.

The half-way point between the equator and the north pole is at the hamlet of North Perry, Me., and the government has marked the spot by a monument.

Proof Positive.

"That man," remarked the great detective, "is undoubtedly a vegetarian of the most pronounced type."

"How do you make that out?" queried his friend.

"Oh, that's dead easy," replied the g. d. "He has carrotty hair, reddish cheeks, a turn-up nose and a sage look."—Chicago News.

Paddy's Definition.

An Irishman went to a lawyer with a case, but the attorney wanted a retainer. The Irishman was poor, and finally the lawyer said he would take the case on a contingent fee.

It was settled; but the contingent fee part of the agreement bothered the client. He confided his ignorance to his friend, Paddy, and asked for an explanation.

"An' its the meanin' of a contingent fee yer after knowin'? Shure, Oi'll tell ye! A contingent fee manes thot, if ye lose the case the lawyer gits nothin; if ye win, ye git nothin'."—Spare Moments.

LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS LEAD

The Grand Prix d'Honneur and two gold medals have been awarded by the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition to Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, for the purity, excellence and superiority of their canned foods. Here in America, the "Libby" Brand has always been recognized as typical of the highest standard of excellence attained in the preservation of meats and it is a noticeable fact that the products of Libby, McNeill & Libby have received the highest awards at every Exposition held in the United States during the past two decades. This firm issues a book "How to Make Good Things to Eat," which will be mailed free on request. Drop a postal to Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., for it.

In Ancient Rome.

"These are my jewels," said the mother of the Gracchi, pointing to her children.

With a soulless laugh, Tertius Ballonius, the pawnbroker, refused to lend any money on them, saying they would eat up the interest.—Baltimore American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you, without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Out for the Reward.

Little Birdie (nestling up to him.) Tell me how rich you are, will you?

Mr. Dashing (good-humoredly)—I hardly know myself. Why do you ask?

Little Birdie—Well, sister said she'd give a sovereign to know, and I thought I might get it.—Tit-Bits.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Madison Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn., cold storage apparatus; Edgar H. Finfrock, Jackson, Minn., toe cap for boots or shoes; Hermann Hoppe, Sykeston, N. D., attachment for horse hay rakes; Hans H. Larson, Campbell, Minn., harrow; Ottin Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., grate bar; Emma Peach, Waterville, Minn., fruit cooker; Charles H. Pratt, Helena, Mont., napkin holder; Daniel U. Richards, Danvers, Minn., arch plate for steam boiler furnaces; Henry Tilden, Minneapolis, Minn., furnace; Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

More Honest Than Reported.

Somebody must have been slandering old Li Hung Chang very badly in the past. Joaquin Miller says he pulled off his boots in the viceroy's presence and showed that he had $1,000 in currency in the two of them. Yet the aged Li let him go afterward without even keeping one boot.—San Francisco Chronicle.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

Reformed.

"I love you almost better than I do my life!" he declared.

"That," she replied, "isn't saying much, considering the way you've been wasting it."

Then he threw his golf sticks away, and told his papa he was ready to go to work in almost any capacity.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Insight on Literary Wealth.

Scribbs—I'm saving money and time now.

"How?"

Scribbs—Well, I don't buy anything I write after it's printed, and I don't read any of it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Their Common Grief.

The Lady—If my poor mother had only been alive, I should have gone back to her long since.

The Brute—No one deplores your mother's untimely death more than I do, my dear.—Pick-Me-Up.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and Parker's Hair Balsam excels in producing it.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Dust covers everything except wit and feeling.

Germany exports hops to the value of $5,000,000 per year.

Venice has been selected for a model shipbuilding plant.

Very Special Delivery.

"Did she get your bill?"

"Yes. I directed it to her husband and marked it 'personal.'"—Chicago Record.

Military Automobiles

The advantages presented by automobiles have a great fascination for all military men. Large sums have been offered for the best automobile. In war, as in everything, it pays to use the best weapons. The best shield with which to protect the stomach is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia and prevents malaria.

Attracted by Laundry Work.

A great social change is going on in London in an imperceptible manner. While young women in humble circumstances are forsaking the laundries for typewriting and such "genteel" occupations, ladies of education are entering the ranks as laundresses. The work is hard, but the pay is good—much better, in many instances, than they earned as amanuenses, shorthand clerks or telegraphists, and those who have found moral courage enough to enter upon this occupation find it not only more remunerative, but, on the whole, healthier than the sedentary life in offices and small rooms they were formerly accustomed to. We have long been familiar with "lady helps," and it seems but a small step to the "lady cook," "lady housemaid," or "lady maid of all work," vice the old-fashioned servant, who, every year, shies more and more at domestic service.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

One Sure Method.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the weary housekeeper, arranging for her day's marketing. "I find it so hard to get up a dinner."

"Really," remarked her bachelor brother, who had just returned from the Paris exposition, "you should try an ocean voyage."—Philadelphia Record.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Beds Are Scarce in Russia.

Beds are quite an innovation in Russia, and many well-to-do houses are still unprovided with them. The peasants sleep on the tops of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cots without bedding; and it is only within the last few years that students in schools have been allowed beds.—Exchange.

Alike as Dolls.

Such little innocents Dutch children look! But, in reality, they are the most mischievous little rascals in the world. They would wait in swarms outside my hotel in Holland, and follow me to my workshop, clamoring for coppers, which they generally managed to get. Some of them would get tipped twice over—they are so much alike in their general get-up that it is difficult to distinguish them. I once had a little model posing for me all day, and the next day she did not turn up, so my friend went around for the reason that he was surprised to hear from the indignant mother that I had only given her daughter about twopence. I discovered afterward that this was the case—but I had given five shillings to another little girl who had been standing in my light all day.—Magazine of Art.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Unsatisfactory Results.

Markleigh—Your office seems badly mussed up. Have you no janitor?

Barkleigh—We had one, but since he became a faith curist he has been giving the office "absent treatment."—Baltimore American.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

A Contradiction.

Politician—My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled "Push."

Thoughtful Youth—Isn't your business a successful one, sir?

Politician—Well, yes, I flatter myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that?

Thoughtful Youth—Because, sir, I see your door is labeled "Pull"—Washington Star.

$24 PER WEEK.
To men with rigs to introduce our poultry food among farmers. Address with stamp. Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Looking Forward.

First Tramp—Do yer t'ink de shirt waist has come ter stay?

Second Tramp—Sure! We'll be wearin' ourselves next summer!—Puck.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

The extravagance of the poor is sometimes more pitiable than poverty itself.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly.

Green and white stripes are the fashionable thing for awnings.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1899, no fewer than 6,000 books were published in this country.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!
3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—Mrs. Carrie Belleville, Ludington, Mich.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

If you have been paying $4 to $5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from $1 to $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

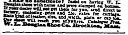
One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

18-FOOT LAUNCH FOR SALE.



1899 model, two-horse power Truscott Gasoline Launch, 18 feet long, 5-foot beam, awning, cushions and everything complete. In perfect running order. Seating capacity, ten adults. Owner wants a larger boat. Will sell cheap for cash.

JOHN J. DOBSON,
1008 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c; all Druggists (If it fails—it is free.)

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N W N U —No. 43.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900. | NUMBER 15.

RESUME of the NEWS

From Washington.

It has been decided to remove the wreck of the Maine from Havana harbor.

Denmark offers to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for $7,000,000.

Currency shipments by the subtreasury to various points West and Southwest from the latter part of August, when the movement began, to Saturday last, when it practically terminated, amounted to $14,726,000.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in Washington made a statement as to the contents of his civil report as governor general of Cuba. It will fully outline all the various improvements made in Cuba under his administration.

The secret service bureau of the treasury department has discovered a new Indian head $5 counterfeit. The note is of the series of 1899, check letter B, face plate No. 20, back plate No. 23, J. W. Lyons register and Ellis H. Roberts treasurer.

Secretary Long has ordered that there be no further proceedings in the case of Capt. Wilde of the Oregon, who was investigated by a court of inquiry to determine the responsibility for the grounding of the battleship in the Gulf of Pechili last summer. The action finally disposes of the matter.

People Talked About.

Charles Dudley died suddenly at Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Dr. J. N. Craig of Atlanta, Ga., dropped dead in the pulpit at Newport News while addressing the Presbyterian synod of Virginia.

Horatio N. Marsh, a veteran newspaper man, historian and scholar, died at his home in Joliet, Ill. He had held several public offices, including that of postmaster.

Capt. John B. Adams of Lynn, Mass., past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., dropped dead in Boston. Death was due to heart failure. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Lieut. James Weir Graydon of the United States navy writes to the London Star that he is at the point of starvation and without shelter, although he is the inventor of the great wheel at Earls court, a dynamite gun and a device for advertising on the clouds which belongs to the United States navy.

A cablegram was received in New York last night announcing the death in London of Sir Roderick D. Cameron, the famous financier. He was born in Glengary county, Canada, July 28, 1825, and, although he never renounced his allegiance to the British crown, he was in every other respect a thorough American. He was a Union volunteer.

Casualties.

The business portion of Dunavant, Kan., was burned; loss $50,000.

An infant of Thomas Dobson was burned to death at Beloit, Wis., by pulling over a lighted lamp.

Bert Emerson and Arthur Linloken of La Crosse were killed in a railroad wreck at Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, was caught in a cloudburst in Nebraska and nearly lost his life.

The Watauga and Doe rivers overflowed their banks at Elizabethton, Pa., and greatly damaged property.

Eight persons were injured—none fatally—by the wrecking of a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern excursion train in Chicago.

Fifty persons were killed and many others terribly scalded by a boiler explosion on board the steamer Eugenia, running between Tomak and Barnaul, Russia.

The French steamer Faidherbe was sunk in collision with the French steamer Mitidja, which was seriously damaged, but succeeded in reaching Alicante. The Mitidja rescued eight of the crew of the Faidherbe, but twenty-four other members of the crew of that vessel were drowned.

Five hundred men and girls were thrown into a panic by a fire that damaged the second story of the McCormick Harvester company's twine warehouse on Blue Island avenue near Oakley avenue, Chicago. The property loss was $60,000. Timothy Cronin, Peter Paxton and three other firemen were seriously injured by smoke, and several girls fainted, though none were hurt. Cronin may not recover.

Criminal.

Joseph Chessar was assassinated by an unknown man at Norton, Va.

Registered packages containing $3,000 were stolen from the Vancouver postoffice.

George Reynolds was arrested at Chicago for burglary committed at Oshkosh, Wis.

Leonard Bromley was arrested at Frankfort, Ky., charged with killing his brother.

George McCaskville, a wealthy planter of Rayville, Iowa, was shot and killed by Malcolm McIntosh.

John Sollenson was killed by a sentry at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, for refusing to answer a challenge.

Theodore Steffens was sentenced at Davenport, Iowa, to life imprisonment for assaulting an eight-year-old girl.

President D. R. Steuger of the Cleveland council was jailed for contempt in refusing to testify in aldermanic bribery cases.

All the seven convict patient patients who escaped from the Matteawan sospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have been captured.

E. E. Lewis, a former banker at Urbana, Ohio, who was convicted several years ago of extensive bond forgeries, but pardoned on account of ill health, is dead.

F. Wayland Brown, Frank H. Smiley and Dr. August M. Unger, charged with conspiracy to defraud insurance companies through the death of Marie Defenbach, were indicted by the grand jury in Chicago.

Patrick Rice, formerly one of the most famous of American race horse trainers, committed suicide in San Rafael, Cal., by taking laudanum. Rice was the trainer of the celebrated horse Ten Broeck.

It was learned at Macon, Ga., that two negroes, James Grier and James Calloway, were lynched by white farmers near Liberty Mill, in Pike county. While out hunting they shot recklessly into a farmer's house, frightening a young woman.

Foreign.

The king of Belgium expresses friendship for the United States.

The Boer commandant, DeVilliers, died at Bloemfonein of wounds received in a recent battle.

Mr. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, has announced that Canada will soon have its own mint.

The Berlin municipal council has appointed a commission to investigate the scarcity of dwellings in Berlin.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, who is reported to be dangerously ill in Paris, states that the rumors concerning his health are exaggerated.

The Transvaal secretary, postmaster general and treasurer have arrived at Naples, on board the German steamer Herzog. They proceeded to Hamburg.

The British admiralty, according to the Daily Mail, is about to organize an additional reserve squadron under Rear Admiral Henry Noel, for home waters.

Lord Roseberry is about to publish a volume entitled "Napoleon — the Last Phase," a study of the emperor during the closing years of his life at St. Helena.

The Dublin Herald revives the report, which it asserts is well founded, that the duke of Marlborough will succeed Earl Cadogan as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Second Lieut. Andreas Cota, a well known officer of the Mexican army and a member of a prominent family, has been condemned to death for the murder of a civilian.

The new Spanish cabinet has taken the oath of office. Senor Sagasta, the former premier and Liberal leader, declares the new cabinet will hasten the ruin of the Conservatives.

The Kingston (Jam.) Gleaner publishes a report that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well known Haytian exile, is being prepared there for the overthrow of the government of Gen. Simon Sam, president of Hayti.

The statement published in certain German papers that Baron Speck Von Sternberg, formerly German charge d'affaires in Washington, was recalled because of being "too friendly toward America," is characterized in official circles in Berlin as "sheer nonsense."

Countess Russell, wife of Earl Russell, whose matrimonial and other difficulties have been recounted in the courts several times, has again sued for divorce. The co-respondent mentioned in the papers is Mollie Somerville, whom the earl married in Nevada several months ago.

Domestic.

Supt. Wainwright, of the naval academy, has issued an official order against hazing.

Natural gas has been discovered on Pine creek, thirty-five miles southwest of Spokane, Wash.

The miners' strike at Middlesboro, Ky., has been declared off. Eight hundred men will resume work at once.

The population of California, as officially announced, is 1,485,053, against 1,208130 in 1890, an increase of 276,923, or 22.9 per cent.

At Montgomery, Ala., Naval Constructor Hobson was presented with a loving cup by the people of Alabama. Gen. Joseph Wheeler made the presentation address.

The Fairmount Coal Mining company was organized at Pittsburg recently, by operators representing thirty-nine of the largest mining plants in Pennsylvania.

The New York has been detached from the North Atlantic squadron and is ordered out of commission. Rear Admiral Farquhar will shift his flag to the new battleship Kearsarge.

The Chicago Drainage and Ship canal trustees have sold $2,375,000 worth of 4 per cent currency bonds of the drainage board to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, at a premium of $2,500.

At a joint meeting of building and ways and means committees of the Toledo Yachting association, it was decided to hold there, in 1902, the biggest interstate regatta ever held in America.

There are eighty-nine cases of yellow fever in Havana. Sixty-six of the patients are Spaniards. Of the eleven most recent cases reported, eight are of persons who have been less than a month on the island.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Santa Fe, N. M., for the El Paso Pecos Valley & Eastern Railway, extending from Roswell to El Paso, Tex., a distance of 175 miles. J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs is president.

James L. Gates of Milwaukee has arranged with 450 Russian families at Odessa to locate on lands in Chippewa county, Wis. This means about 2,000 people, and they will be located near the new town of Ladysmith, on the Soo road.

There are sixty cases of small pox in Calumet, Lake Linden, Hancock and Houghton, Mich; and the various boards of health will endeavor to secure a general vaccination. Fortunately, the disease is of a mild type, and so far but one death has resulted.

The report that a petition has been circulated by the young women of Prof. Thatcher's class at the University of Chicago, asking him to abstain from using slang in his lectures, is unfounded. While the professor is liberal in the use of slang, the students have not objected so far.

REBELS ARE ACTIVE

SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Lose Heavily and the Americans Also Suffer Some Casualties—In One Engagement the Americans Were Forced to Retire in the Face of Overwhelming Numbers—Force of Filipinos Commanded by a Deserter From the American Army Has a Sharp Fight With American Troops.

Manila, Oct. 29. — While scouting near Looc a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth regiments, under Capt. Beigler, were attacked by 400 insurgents armed with rifles, under the command of a white man whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intrenched. After a heroic fight Capt. Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than 75. The fight lasted for two hours. Capt. Beigler and 3 privates were slightly injured and 2 of the Americans were killed.

An engagement took place Oct. 24 between detachments of the Third cavalry and the Thirty-third volunteer infantry numbering 60 and a force of insurgents including 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under pressure of overwhelming numbers the Americans were compelled to retire on Narvican. Lieut. George L. Febiger and 4 privates were killed, 9 were wounded and 4 are missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150.

A civilian launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise near Arayat was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry. The American troops on hearing the firing turned out in force before the boat could be captured and looted. Fagin, who

Has Sworn Special Enmity

against his former company, was in command. Of the twenty men who were captured four were returned. One whose body was recovered was horribly mutilated. Fagin sends a message to his former companions threatening them with horrible fate. One of Fagin's former command who was captured was Lieut. Frederick W. Alstetter, who is still a prisoner. Gen. Hall's expedition with a force of nearly 800 men, went through the mountains of Bingonoman, province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent Gen. Salles, though it discovered no traces of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Several Chinese porters died and 40 men were sent to the hospital. Reports from Gen. Young's district shows a daily increase of insurgent activity. While a detail of the Thirty-third infantry was returning from Bangued it was fired upon by insurgents and a sergeant and two privates were killed.

The Philippine commission has decided to compile the revised Philippine customs tariff from its own investigations, assisted by the regular army board. The result will be forwarded to the United States for publication and discussion among those interested in foreign commerce. When the details appear to be satisfactory and the draft has been approved by the secretary of war the commission will promulgate it here as a law. The measure has taken on a new and international commercial interest and the course of the commission is heartily commended here.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Rebel Captain Found Guilty of Burying American Seaman Alive.

Manila, Oct. 29.—The rebel captain, Novicio, has been tried by a military commission at Baler, Northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named McDonald, of Lieut. Gillmore's Yorktown party. Novicio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commission's sentence is now in the hands of Gen. MacArthur for approval. Testimony was produced at the trial showing Novicio also caused the death of Veuville, another member of Lieut. Gillmore's party, by delivering him into the hands of the native tribesmen known as Iloggotes, who, under the pretext of going fishing, lured Veuville into the woods and murdered him with two Spanish friends who were Veuville's fellow captives. The tribesmen bound Veuville, opened his veins and sucked his blood until he was dead. The evidence also showed that Novicio killed a Filipino named Rodriguez, who was suspected of being friendly to the Americans. Gen. Wheaton has approved the commission's sentence.

YELLOW FEVER'S SPREAD.

It Is Due to Mosquitos, These Doctors Declare.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—The Philadelphia Medical Record publishes a paper in which the assertion is made that yellow fever is spread by mosquitos. The papers was written by Dr. Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A., and Doctors James Carroll, A. Gramonte and Jesse W. Lazear, acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A. These gentlemen constituted a board of medical officers which investigated contagious diseases in Cuba. Dr. Lazear himself died of yellow fever last month. The paper was read at the recent meeting of the American Public Health association in Indianapolis.

City Marshal Killed.

Falls City, Neb., Oct. 29.—City Marshal Wake of the town of Rulo was shot and killed by "Bill" Hunt. Hunt was disturbing speakers at a political meeting and the marshal attempted to arrest him, when Hunt shot him.

Drowned While Hunting.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 29.—Terry Carr, a son of O. B. Carr of this city, and Clark C. Carr, son of Gen. Clark Carr of Galesburg, Ill., were drowned in Lake Washington while duck hunting.

TRACKS WASHED AWAY.

Portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota Are Flooded.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 29.—In twenty-four hours preceding 8 o'clock yesterday morning seven and one-quarter inches of rain fell. As far as reported no other point had such a rainfall. The storm in its severest form did not extend over fifty miles east, south and west, but further north. The Milwaukee road suffered the worst track trouble. No trains arrived from the east for twenty-four hours preceding 6 o'clock last evening, when the regular train came through. All previous trains went via the Omaha from Camp Douglas to St. Paul. The worst trouble was between here and West Salem, on which section hundreds of men were at work yesterday. The Burlington road had some tracks undermined at Grand Crossing, but traffic has not been delayed. The Green Bay road has a washout on the marsh thirty feet wide and ten feet deep which will require at least three days to repair. On the Southern Minnesota division the track was buried by earth so deep in some places that teams with scrapers were required to clear it.

M'KENZIE ARRESTED.

Special Marshal From San Francisco Has Alex in Charge.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 29.—The transport Lawton brings advices from Nome to the effect that the Roanoke arrived on the day the former vessel sailed, and that the special United States marshal who was sent from San Francisco by the circuit court to arrest Receiver Alex McKenzie of North Dakota had made the arrest and taken charge of the $250,000 of gold which McKenzie had in his possession, placing a soldier sentry in the bank to guard against its being removed. It was expected that McKenzie would be brought down on the Lawton, but the marshal did not get ready by the time she sailed. He will probably be brought down on the Roanoke.

A. B. PLOUGH DEAD.

Formerly Vice President and General Manager of the St. Paul & Duluth.

St. Paul, Oct. 29.—After lying unconscious for three weeks Alexander B. Plough, formerly vice president and general manager of the St. Paul & Duluth railway, and one of the best known railroad men in the West, died at 11:40 o'clock Saturday night. Since last Wednesday the end has been hourly expected. That he could not recover from the paralysis which caused his death has been conceded. Following the fatal relapse, which occurred three weeks ago after a period during which he showed marked signs of improvement, he sank steadily, almost without even momentarily improvement.

EASY ONE FOR MINNESOTA.

Flickertails Not In It With the Gophers.

Minneapolis, Oct. 29.—Minnesota, 34; North Dakota, 6. With a team which was not in some particulars the strongest the state university can put out, Minnesota defeated the University of North Dakota on Northrop field Saturday afternoon much more thoroughly than even the score indicates, and by exhibiting a form which improved steadily and rapidly throughout the game gave the followers of the maroon and gold every reason to believe that Wisconsin will be defeated by Minnesota next Saturday.

CRAZED WOMAN KILLED.

Run Down and Ground Up by Three Freight Trains.

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 29.—The wife of Iver Bagstad, the richest man and leading citizen of Gayville, while temporarily deranged through illness, escaped from her home at night and was found by searching parties in the morning along the railroad track where three heavy freight trains had passed over her. Pieces of body were scattered over a hundred yards of the track.

NEGRO ACTORS ARE INJURED.

Absence of Lights on Troupe Train Causes a Collision.

Appleton, Wis., Oct. 29. — Sixteen members of Isham's King Erastus company, all negroes, were injured here last night in a railroad collision. The more seriously injured are E. T. Harris, leg broken; Annie Ross, skull fractured. A switch engine collided with the show cars which were standing on the siding. No lights were displayed on the troupe train.

BOY IS INJURED AT FOOTBALL.

Twelve-Year-Old Player Found to Have a Broken Shoulder and Other Hurts.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 29.—John Ward, aged twelve years, was seriously injured here while playing football. During a scrimmage Ward was caught under the pile, and when the other players had climbed out it was found that the boy's shoulder was broken and that he had received serious internal injuries.

Killed While Hunting.

Royalton, Minn., Oct. 29. — Henry Pippin, fifteen-year-old son of Oliver Pippin of this place, was killed while hunting. The rifle was accidentally discharged, the bullet taking effect in the throat directly under the chin, penetrating the windpipe.

Sunday School Convention Election.

Anoka, Minn., Oct. 29.—The Anoka county Sunday school convention elected William Hickman president, F. A. Leach vice president, F. A. Blanchard secretary and Mrs. S. Owen treasurer.

Suicide After Gambling.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 29.—Louis Fischer, thirty-four years old and a partner in the Helena Cab company, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been gambling heavily of late.

Bridges Carried Away.

Sparta, Wis., Oct. 29. — The heavy rains of Saturday raised the streams in this vicinity and caused much damage to bridges and other property. Many washouts on railroads are reported.

THEY MUST ALL DIE

PUNISHMENT FOR INSTIGATORS OF THE REBELLION.

Foreign Ministers Hold a Harmonious Meeting at Pekin and Discuss the Question of the Punishment of Chinese Officials Responsible for the Rebellion and Agree to Demand the Death of All of Them —A Move That May Lead to the Destruction of the Dynasty.

Pekin, Oct. 29.—The ministers of the various powers held a meeting at the house of the Spanish minister. The only question discussed was as to the punishment of the Chinese officials who were responsible for the Boxer outbreak. The meeting was very harmonious, and there was no serious disagreement as to the extent of the punishment that should be meted out. It is said that they will demand the death of the instigators of the rebellion. The intention is to hold further meetings before a conference is held with the Chinese peace commissioners. At this conference the ministers have agreed to unite on the policy to be formulated.

Much alarm is felt here over the reports of the intention of the Chinese to depose the viceroy of Nankin and Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Wuchang, who have been very friendly to foreigners during all the recent troubles. Mr. Conger went to Li Hung Chang and asked whether this was true. Earl Li replied that the report was not only not true, but that such action was furthest from the emperor's thoughts. The report was repeated to Mr. Conger and he formally protested to Li Hung Chang against the deposing of these officials. The belief here is that if these viceroys are deposed by the court such action will permanently block the peace negotiations and possibly lead to the destruction of the Manchu dynasty.

Li Hung Chang memorialized the throne on Oct. 23, demanding the punishment of the parties guilty of fomenting the recent uprizing and causing all of China's present troubles. Emperor Kwang Su answered as follows:

"In reply to your last memorial asking for the further punishment of certain officials, I can do nothing more until the board of punishment acts on the order to punish the officials who were degraded by a previous edict."

The emperor further orders Earl Li to memoralize the throne freely as to what he believes should be done, and promises that adequate justice shall be meted out.

MANCHURIA FOR RUSSIA.

Anglo-German Agreement Does Not Affect Russia's Interests.

Berlin, Oct. 29. — The Berliner Post publishes an inspired article devoted to showing that the Anglo-German agreement will in no way interfere with Russia's interests in Manchuria. "If England had not arrived at an agreement with Germany," says the Post, "she would have been compelled to do so with Russia. This would have been a serious blow to German trade. Germany, in her capacity as an honest broker, has served Russian interests."

THE TRICKY CHINESE.

Reports of the Suicides of Prominent Boxers Believed to Be False.

London, Oct. 29. — The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says there seems evidence to believe Kaingi, president of the board of war, and Yu Hsien, formerly governor of Shansi, who were reported to have committed suicide, are only officially defunct, and that the reports of their deaths are being circulated in order to induce the powers to abandon their demands for their heads. The correspondent predicts that a report that Prince Tuan has committed suicide will shortly be invented for the same reason."

AWFUL BUTCHERY.

Man Murdered in a Most Diabolical Manner.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—With a bullet in his brain, his throat cut from ear to ear, his face hacked almost beyond recognition, and one eye gouged out, Anton Lizl, a Bohemian florist, brother of the burgomaster of Prague, Bohemia, was found dead in a ditch near Forty-third court on the north branch of the Chicago river. Twelve hours later Joseph Dolirski, a Polish florist, was arrested for the crime. When arrested his clothes were covered with blood. Mary Lizl, wife of the murdered man, is also being detained by the police.

MAX MULLER DEAD.

The Great Scholar Succumbs After a Long Illness.

London, Oct. 29.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Max Muller, P. C., K. M., LL. D., D. C. L., professor of comparative philosophy at Oxford university, is dead at Oxford. He was seventy-three years old. His disease was an affection of the liver. He had been ill for many months. Until ten days ago he was able to continue writing his autobiography. Frequently during his illness dispatches of inquiry were received from Emperor William.

Dowieites Again Kicked Out.

Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 29. — Deacon Kessler and Elder R. N. Bouck, Dowieites, were forcibly deported yesterday by the police. Bouck had been here nearly a week and held services. He objected to being put on the train and had to be dragged out of the station and put aboard.

Schreiber Arrested.

New York, Oct. 29.—William Schreiber, the embezzler who looted the Elizabethport Banking company, has been turned over to the bank officials by detectives who had been holding him at Frankford Junction for reward.

Crushed Under the Wheels.

Omaha, Oct. 29.—William Davis, of Centralia, Mo., fell beneath the wheels of a Union Pacific train and was so badly crushed that he died within an hour. At Centralia Davis has a mother, Mrs. A. Davis [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Oct. 29. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75 @ 75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 @ 73 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 40 3-4@41 1-4c; No. 3, 40@40 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25 1-2@26c; No. 3, 24 3-4@25 1-4. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@2; clover, $2.50@6; flax, $1.62@1.66.

Minneapolis, Oct. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 72@72 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2c; No. 3, 38 1-4 @ 38 1-2c; No. 4, 37 1-2@38c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1-2@24c; No. 3, 23 1-4@23 3-4c. Barley—No. 4, 48@52c; No. 5, 41@49c; feed grade, 40@46c; malting grades, 48 @48c. Rye — No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 48 3-4c. Flax—Spot, $1.68; to arrive, $1.67.

Duluth, Oct. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 65 1-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 77 7-8c; oats, 23 @ 23 1-4c; rye, 48c; barley, 35@55c; flax, cash, $1.79; to arrive, $1.74; October, $1.79; November, $1.73; December, $1.65 1-2; May, $1.66 1-2; corn, 37 3-4c.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 72 3-4@75c; No. 3 red, 68@72 3-4c; No. 2 hard winter, 67 3-4@70 3-4c; No. 3 hard winter, 65 3-4@70c; No. 1 Northern spring, 72 3-4@76 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 64 3-4&74c. Corn—No. 2, 37 1-2@37 3-4c; No. 3, 37 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 21 3-4@22c; No. 3, 21 1-2@21 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29.—Flour is steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73 1-2c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 51c. Barley steady; No. 2, 57c; sample, 37 @ 55c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25@25 1-2c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.70 @ 5.30; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; calves and yearlings, $3.50 @4.25. Hogs, $4.37 1-2@4.47 1-2; bulk, $4.40.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.60@6; poor to medium, $4.50@5.45; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.45; cows and heifers, $2.65@4.60; Texas-fed steers, $4 @ 4.90. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.55 @ 4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.55@4.87 1-2; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.45@4.58; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.75. Sheep, $3.40@4.10; lambs, $4.25@5.40.

South St. Paul, Oct. 29. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; common to fair, $4@4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4; fair to good, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.75@2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $3 @3.25; bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@6; fair to good, $4 @5; good to choice feeders, $3.40@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.40@3.50, fair to good, $3@3.40; common, $2.50@2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3.10; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common, $2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, $3.50@4; fair to good $2.50 @3.50; good to choice heifer calves, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; good to fair, $30@35; common, $20@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.55@4.70; mixed and butchers, $4.50 @ 4.60; good to prime heavy, $4.50@4.60; fair heavy, $4.30@4.45; rough packers, $4.20 @ 4.25; boars, $1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, $3.25@3.75. Sheep — Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.60@4.90; fair to good, $4.40@4.60; good to choice fat wethers, $3.50@3.75; fair to good, $3.25 @3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.60; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.50@4; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $3.15@3.25; thin sheep, $2@3; buck lambs, $2.75@3.25; killing bucks, $2@2.50.

CHAIR FOR EX-PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland to Be Offered Presidency of University.

New York, Oct. 29. — The Evening Post prints the following special from Norfolk, Va.: According to a dispatch from Winchester the presidency of the Washington and Lee university, made vacant by the death of William L. Wilson, will be offered to ex-President Grover Cleveland. A committee from the university will, in a few days, go to Princeton and formally extend the offer.

No Plot Against Loubet.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Nouveliste de Lyons published a story that a plot to assassinate President Loubet had been discovered. A working electrician named Couturier burglariously entered the electric company's premises at Nimes, stealing 2,500 francs. He was tracked to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot. Paris officials say that the story is untrue.

It Fired the First Shot.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29.—The gun from which the first shot in the Spanish-American war was fired reached here last week. Nashville will be its permanent home. It is a Hotchkiss rapid-fire one-pounder from the gunboat Nashville, which sent a shot over the bow of the Spanish merchant vessel Buena Ventura.

Battle With Escaped Prisoners.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Oct. 29.—A sheriff's posse in pursuit of the five escaped prisoners overtook them near Dalton, Ark., last night. A battle was fought in which two of the posse were dangerously wounded. Three of the prisoners were wounded and recaptured.

Falls From a Car.

Kensington, Minn., Oct. 29.—While loading a car of flax George S. Maxfield fell from a car, injuring his back and shoulder.

Will Soon Be Settled.

Sofia, Oct. 29.—At the opening of the sobranje Prince Ferdinand predicted that the difficulty between Bulgaria and Roumania growing out of the latter's demands for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee would soon be settled.

Old Soldier Dead.

Anoka, Minn., Oct. 29.—F. Tschady died here, aged seventy. He was a native of Switzerland, well-to-do, and a member of the G. A. R. He leaves [illegible]

FREE—A TRIAL BOTTLE.

The winning of a million of people from sickness to health is a noble pursuit.

Our enormous mail is the wonder of the age. We are flooded, simply flooded each morning with letters containing orders for "5 DROPS" the wondrous cure for the terrible painful diseases, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia, withstand every other medicine but yield on the instant to "5 DROPS." Within a day of getting "5 DROPS" and using it, your disease begins to disappear.

Thousands of men and women, who see their friends gladly relieved of their terrible suffering, write us in haste. Hundreds of testimonials from grateful correspondents reach us daily.

To enable all sufferers to test this wonderful remedy, we will send free a trial bottle on receipt of 5 cents to pay for mailing. Large bottles of 300 doses $1.00, sent prepaid by mail or express.

5 DROPS TRADE MARK

"5 DROPS" is a preventive as well as a curative, for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, LaGrippe, Malaria, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness and a long list of other ills.

Write us in haste and stop your suffering. Agents wanted.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Papa's Laundry in Use.

The little girl in the family was inclined to answer the door bell about as soon as it sounded, and sometimes she gave answers to whoever might be there who were curious. One day the man who collects the packages of laundry was at the door, and asked if the laundry was ready.

"No," she replied, "papa has got it on."—Utica Observer.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

The Impatience of Grief.

"It's too bad you have lost your canary, Millie; but why did you go to the expense of telegraphing your mother about it? Couldn't you have written just as well?"

"No. I knew that the sooner mamma heard of it the sooner she'd be sympathizing with me!"—Chicago Tribune.

Carter's Ink is just as cheap as poor ink and is the best ink made. Always use Carter's.

Perils of the Open Mouth.

"A physician says that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest."

"Well, people who go around with their mouths shut when they're awake seldom get killed."—Indianapolis Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Too Far Behind.

Milly—I understand that Miss Elderly is getting to be very fast.

Willy—Yes: but she'll never make up for the time she has lost.—Smart Set.

Piso's cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Determination.

"Don't you admire determination in a man's character?"

"It all depends on the result," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If it brings success, I praise it as splendid perseverance. If it brings failure, I denounce it as confounded obstinacy."—Washington Star.

Some articles must be described: White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

One Thing We Escape.

Towson—There's no use trying being up-to-date in slang.

Yorkrode—Why?

Towson—There is no Chinese equivalent for "trek."—Baltimore American.

Taking Things Easy.

You can always tell when a man's wife is away for the summer by seeing him sitting on the front porch in his shirt sleeves.—New York Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Trust no profession of love that cannot be honorably made and openly.

A good intention never did harm; it was only called a good intention.

As a dressing and color restorer, Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The pure attracts purity—the low find their level in dirt and dust.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

Only the insignificant find it necessary to make pretensions.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (310 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

The ignorance of a good man is wiser than the enlightenment of a bad one.

Who Is Sherlock Holmes?

When a judge is adjudging he is sometimes very oblivious.

In a case at the law courts yesterday a witness referred to "following up a clew, in the manner of Sherlock Holmes."

"Who is Sherlock Holmes?" inquired Mr. Justice Day.

"A person who has been made notorious by Conan Doyle," was the reply.

"Who is he?" continued the judge.

Then counsel came to the rescue. "Sherlock Holmes," he explained, "is the name of a book, my lord."—London Mail.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

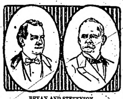
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, OCT., 31, 1900.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.



BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congressman 7th District—
M. J. DALY.

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN LIND
Lieutenant Governor	T. J. MEIGHAN
Secretary of State	M. E. NEARBY
Treasurer	H. C. KOERNER
Attorney General	R. C. SAUNDERS
Chief Justice	FRANK C. BROOKS
Associate Justice	J. C. NETHAWAY
Railroad Commissioners—	
Four-Year Term	P. M. RINGDAL
Four-Year Term	T. J. KNOX
Two-Year Term	S. M. OWEN

Legislative.
Representative, S. A. SWANSON.

County Ticket.

Auditor	ADAM ZEH
Treasurer	O. T. TANDBERG
Supt. of Schools	FRANK JEFFERS
Reg. of Deeds	SAMUEL GIBEAU
Sheriff	B. A. MORAN
Co. Attorney	F. A. GRADY
Judge of Probate	J. L. JOHNSON
Coroner	J. H. BELAIR
Commissioners—	
2nd Dist.	THOS. BELAIR
4th "	GEORGE JARMAN

ROOSEVELT ON "DUTY ABROAD."

The Loud Talking Candidate Shrank From Performing "Plain Duty" Toward Cuba.

Governor Roosevelt's absurd denunciation of his political opponents, in which he charges that the Democrats stand for "license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad," is not receiving the enthusiastic approval of the Republican press which he perhaps expected. His offensive and unwarranted abuse is for the most part passed over in silence by the organs of his own faith, but in some instances he has been severely rebuked for his gratuitous insult to at least one-half of the American people.

Does Roosevelt suppose his hearers have entirely forgotten the history of recent events when he accuses Democrats of cowardly shrinking from duty abroad? Does he refer to things just preceding the hostilities with Spain? He was at the seat of government at the time and must have known what was transpiring. He knew that for months the Democrats in congress persisted in efforts to induce the Republican administration to perform its plain duty in Cuba and that the vast power of the executive, re-enforced by that of the Republican speaker of the house, was required to restrain his own party in congress from uniting with the Democrats and compelling the performance of our "duty abroad." But the Republican policy of shrinking from duty prevailed until the original incentive to the war—the starving reconcentrados—had vanished from the island. Even after the destruction of the Maine the department of which Roosevelt was then second in command exerted all its influence to continue the shrinking policy and avoid hostilities. This is a subject in connection with which good taste should prompt Mr. Roosevelt to keep exceedingly quiet.

The paramount issue of today is what it was in 1800—the preservation of a democratic republic from the insidious encroachments of class rule.—Toledo Bee.

It Was a Blank.

Candidate Roosevelt fired the first shot of the campaign while attending the Rough Riders' convention. It was a blank cartridge.

We have had a period of four years of extraordinary excitement, which is now on the ebb. That kind of business cannot live when the excitement is over. You have that overcapitalization to look at in the eye.—James R. Keene.

No Middle Ground.

There is no middle ground for the Populist any more than for the Democrat or the Republican. It is the constitution and popular government against imperialism and usurpation. Let the Populist make his choice in the light of what reason and sanity Populism has left him, but let the Democrats waste no more time on him. There are other things of greater consequence that demand their attention.—Rochester Herald.

In America today we may say 200 men control the manufacturing and prominent businesses of the country.—James R. Keene.

BUSINESS DEPRESSED.

Overproduction Is Closing Down Factories.

LARGE INCREASE OF FAILURES.

Evanescent Prosperity Rapidly Petering Out—Labor Troubles Spreading—Uncle Mark Hanna Getting Tired of Roosevelt's Antics—Next House Will Be Democratic.

[Special Washington Letter.]

There is no escaping the fact that there is a marked business depression. The Republicans are shouting "Prosperity!" just to keep up their courage. Factories are being closed down for indefinite periods because of overproduction, and the number of idle men thus thrown on the market lessens the prospect of unloading big stocks manufactured under the stimulus of an evanescent prosperity. The idle workman is practically a nonconsumer. There are thousands of nonconsumers being manufactured every week.

Dun's review for the week is worded in a most conservative manner, but it shows a total of 1,530 failures in all branches of business for July, with total liabilities of over $17,000,000. It comments on this showing as follows:

"The total shows a heavy increase in comparison with the corresponding month last year, which is mainly due to phenomenally sound conditions existing at that time."

It tries to explain away the manufacturing failures by saying:

"Moreover, about 70 per cent of the large total in manufacturing failures last month occurred in three branches of business, and 11 concerns were responsible for the bulk of these liabilities."

The present concentration of industry into large concerns makes it quite probable that a numerically small number of failures may throw thousands of men out of employment and spread disaster and ruin among those dependent upon great industries.

Your uncle Mark Hanna is getting very cross over the antics of Roosevelt. The rough rider is getting cross too. It was bad enough to be shelved in New York by being forced on the ticket with McKinley, but Roosevelt is sadly coming to the conclusion that he is to be shelved by the Republican campaign committee also.

Hanna is aghast at the results of Roosevelt's St. Paul speech. It has done much to put Minnesota in the doubtful column, as well as to hurt the prospects of the party everywhere. Roosevelt is insisting upon promoting his rough rider circus. Hanna knows that in so far as he is permitted to do it he gives the Democrats the object lesson they want in order to show the drift toward militarism. Roosevelt must be kept out of New York state if there is to be any hope of saving it for McKinley. The hope is not great anyway.

Roosevelt will listen neither to reason nor argument. He is getting ready for business by having his throat treated, his teeth polished and his rough rider hats laid in by the dozen. McKinley lies low at Canton and watches this strenuous creature frittering away the prospects of success with an agony of spirit that can be appreciated even by a political opponent.

Reports from the Philippines show that the Filipinos are more active than ever. Perhaps they are encouraged by the prospect that troops may have to be withdrawn to meet the Chinese situation.

The administration is saying very little about the Philippines now. It is rather glad that the Chinese situation affords a distraction. The day of reckoning comes in November just the same. It is not so much what the Filipinos think and feel that influences the citizen of this country; it is the thought that imperialism means a government that is partly free and partly imperial. Such a government cannot stand.

The Republicans are practically conceding that the next house will be Democratic. They are quite right, but the Democrats are relaxing no effort. When the Republicans grow melancholy and talk conservatively about their prospects, then they are getting ready to do business in earnest.

The Republicans will leave no device untried to entice and mislead voters, but it is admitted on all sides that there is a painful lack of Republican enthusiasm. The business classes profess to be too much absorbed in their pursuits. The laboring masses listen languidly to the praises of prosperity which they have not.

The record of the last congress divides the machine workers. It seems impossible to heal the differences which arose over the Porto Rican bill.

Altogether the Democratic prospects are excellent. The enthusiasm for Bryan and Stevenson is taken into local matters and the various state organizations are arranging a splendid campaign.

L. A. WHITE.

Bridging the Chasm.

The list of Americans who voted for McKinley in 1896, but who will vote for Bryan in 1900, grows with each day's report. The "converts" were headed last week by Richard Olney, who was secretary of state under Cleveland, and was supposedly the farthest removed from the Kansas City platform of all the members of that cabinet.

One bridge crosses the chasm—Americanism. Mr. Olney is not at home in the Anglo-American combine, headed by McKinley and Hay; no real American can be. Before Nov. 6 they will all be on the right side—our side.

Encouragement to Rascality.

With Neely carefully tied up by Republican judges so that he escapes extradition to Cuba, and with Rathbone out on bail furnished by an accommodating Spanish gentleman who admires him because he was so highly recommended by Mark Hanna and his other friends, and with the Republican majority of the senate committee absolutely refusing to begin an investigation into the Cuban scandals, there is every encouragement for those Republican henchmen who have gone into the "colonial" branch of the government service to hold high carnival.—Atlanta Constitution.

Boys' Clothing is only one department here—therefore we look to this line for only a portion of our profits. This being the case, we can of course, sell at close prices, and we do. We also look carefully to the quality of every garment before giving it a place in our stock. We wont sell shoddy, ill-fitting clothing at any price. We offer the best at such prices as these:

Little boys' 3 piece Vestee suits like cut; of fancy weave all wool cassimere, vestee of contrasting colors, like his papa's, ... price $2.75.

A handsome Grey mix cassimere, vestee of same lapels and vest neatly trimmed in Navy blue cloth, finished with narrow silk braid to match........ price $2.75.

A dark serviceable cheviot, Vestee of bright red, a swell suit at .... $4.00.

Navy blue cheviot, wide sailor collar, neatly trimmed with scarlet braid—2 piece suit........ price $1.40.

Oxford Grey cassimere school suit.... price $2.00.

3 piece suits like cut in fashionable grey or brown mixture check at....... $4.00, $4.25 and $5.00.

Navy blue and black worsted 3 piece suits from..... $5.00 up.

Boys Reefers in fancy herringbone cassimere, wide storm collar........ price $3.00.

The same in Navy Chinchilla price........ $2.75.

The same in Black and Brown of very superiou quality..$4.50.

Children's Cape Overcoats in Navy or fancy Brown mixture Cheviots at.... $2.50 and $3.00.

Mens Fur Coats in all the desirable medium priced Furs.

We have the largest line of Ladies Fur Garments in the County.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The Democratic principle is maintenance of the citizen's rights and the national honor at home and abroad. Roosevelt and his Republican associates, under cover of upholding the nation's interests abroad, would reduce the ordinary citizen to slavery at home.—New York News.

WELLINGTON'S WORDS.

The Maryland Senator Opposed to Imperialism and McKinley.

To set at rest the many published rumors that Senator Wellington would support Bryan, the senator was seen at his office and asked to state his correct position in the present campaign. He said with much warmth:

"I am unalterably and forever opposed to imperialism, which I shall fight with all my power. I am opposed to President McKinley because he has deceived me in national affairs, and I shall oppose his reelection. I am not prepared to state just what part I shall take in the campaign, but I will attend the liberty congress at Indianapolis."

He was then shown a dispatch appearing in a Washington paper which stated that it was rumored that he would take the stump for Bryan, and he was asked if it was correct. He said that it was to a certain extent true, but there were some things about Bryan that he did not like very well. Wellington says that he is still a Republican, however. The fact that he will support the man against whom he carried Maryland four years ago has created great enthusiasm among the Democrats, who admit that, had he not opposed the re-election of Lowndes last fall, the state would have gone Republican. He has a large German following throughout western Maryland.

> In this campaign on one side stand Hanna and the corruption fund contributed by the trusts; on the other side stand the principles which have vitalized this republic for more than 100 years and made us people the glory and envy of mankind. Under which flag will the true American range himself?

OUR REVENUES ARE ABUNDANT.

Says Mr. McKinley, but He Didn't Tell Who Pays the Taxes.

In one of his speeches made during a western stumping tour, President McKinley said, "Our revenues are abundant."

So they are.

But why did the president stop with that statement?

Why did he not explain to the people how it comes that the revenues are abundant? Why did he not explain that in order to secure abundant revenues to maintain a large army, to pay the cost of wars not yet declared by congress, to make good the losses sustained by reason of dishonest contractors, it is necessary to maintain an odious stamp tax? Why did he not tell who pays the bulk of the taxes that make our revenues abundant?

These revenues come out of the earnings of productive labor. They are burdens the people have to carry, and they get nothing in return.

Express receipts are taxed, and who pays the tax? The shipper, not the express companies.

Telegrams are taxed, and who pay the tax? The senders, not the telegraph companies.

Patent medicines—the poor man's doctor—are taxed, and who pays the tax? The buyer, not the manufacturer.

Imports are taxed, and who pays the tax? The consumer, not the importer.

Why is it necessary to lay this added burden of taxation on the shoulders of the people? Because of war.

What per cent of the revenue goes to pay the expenses incurred on account of war? Eighty per cent.

Mr. McKinley may not have had time to dwell on these facts, but he must not mistake the fact that the people have the time and are dwelling thereon. They have to foot the bills.—Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

PHILIPPINE ATROCITIES.

Eighty-nine Peaceable Tagalos Killed Like Rats in a Trap.

When it is considered that McKinley is willing that his present policy in the Philippines may be continued indefinitely, is it not time for the people to call a halt? When it is considered that the cruelty of the American troops there is equal to that of the Boxers of China, is it not time to protest against this country gaining a reputation for bloodthirstiness not exceeded by the most barbarous of nations? When the president approves the slaughter of all the people in a village because one of their number was guilty of a crime, is it not time to take young American soldiers from under an influence that teaches them only rapine and murder? Some of the reports from the Philippines lead thinking people to believe that the war there is surely enough to be one of extermination. When all these things are considered is it not evident that imperialism is the great cause? The New York World says:

"Two American soldiers were buying supplies in a native store in Oroquieta, a village of Mindanao, the island second in size to Luzon. They were attacked by insurgents, and one of them was killed and decapitated. His companion escaped and returned with a company of United States infantry.

"They opened fire not upon the murderers, but upon the village. When they ceased firing, 89 villagers were dead, 30 in a single house. Then a gunboat came and shelled the village into ruins, burning its warehouse.

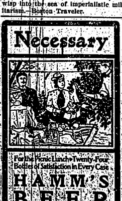
"'The war is over' in Oroquieta—Oroquieta that was a peaceful village and is a smoking desolation where the vulture feasts. And imperialism would have us believe that that vulture is the eagle!

"Imperialism is indeed 'the paramount issue.'"

> It has been nine years since the Standard Oil company was cited to appear before the supreme court of Ohio to defend its charter. The case has never been disposed of, and during these nine years the trust has openly defied the court, violated its orders and has even demanded and obtained the political head of the attorney general who dared to bring the action. Ohio is a Republican state—the state of Mark Hanna and William McKinley. Are the trusts amenable to the laws? Not when Republicans are on deck.—Wheeling Register.

A Crisis In Our History.

This is a critical period in the national history. Covetousness has brought in its train the imperialistic spirit, and the Republican party bases its hopes for continued support simply and solely upon its belief that a majority of the people are blinded by the glamour of the very dubious sort of glory which it brings. Verily the "paramount issue" of the campaign is whether we shall cling to the honest, safe traditions of the past or pursue the territorial acquisition will-o'-the-wisp into the sea of imperialistic militarism.—Boston Traveler.



Necessary

For the Picnic Lunch—Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction in Every Case

HAMM'S BEER

Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. St. Paul, Minn.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away an a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term, October 4th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On receiving and filing the Petition of Adelaide Showalter of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that John Sorsoleil late of Red Lake county on the 12th day of January A. D. 1900, at St. Hilaire in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of said county at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a daughter of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Eickhoff granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 12th day of November A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 4th day of October A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

[SEAL]
11-14

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

UNCLE
SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey is Pure

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
GEO. BENZ & SONS,
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.

Remember That!

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

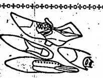
Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

DESERVE YOUR VOTE

People's Party Candidates Who Should be Elected to Office on November 6th.

KEEP THEM IN MIND.

And be Sure and Mark an X Opposite Every One of Their Names on the Official Ballot.

ADAM ZEH

Canditate for County Auditor on the Peoples Party Ticket.

Adam Zeh, auditor of Red Lake county and candidate for re-election, is one of the oldest settlers in this vicinity, having settled in the town of Lake Pleasant in May 1878, he is well known throughout the county

and one of the most popular candidates before the people of Red Lake county. He has during his time as county auditor, demonstrated his abilities and has filled this important office with the utmost satisfaction to the taxpayers of the county. Mr. Zeh has been identified with the reform forces in politics ever since he was old enough to take an active interest in public affairs. He is an ardent supporter of W. J. Bryan and the peoples party state and county ticket. You will make no mistake in voting for Adam Zeh for county auditor on November 6th and thereby endorse the good work of a faithful officer.

FRANK JEFFERS

Candidate for County Superintendent of Schools on the Peoples Party Ticket.

The above is an excellent portrait of Frank Jeffers, who has held the office of county superintendent of schools with credit to himself and almost universal satisfaction to the patrons of the office for the past four years. He was the first incumbent of that office in the county, having been appointed by the commissioners at the time of organization. Two years ago he appeared before the people for an endorsement of that appointment and was elected by the largest majority of any candidate in the field, and is again the candidate of the peoples party and democrats to succeed himself. Supt Jeffers is one of those men who has the courage of his convictions and is ever ready to do battle for what he deems to be right. The affairs of his office during his administration have been conducted in that fearless manner so characteristic of the man, and he is most admired by his friends for the few enemies he has made. Since reaching his majority Mr. Jeffers has taken an active interest in all public matters, especially in politics where he has always been found supporting the cause of the common people. He is a Minnesotian by birth, having been born on a farm in Richland, Rice county, in 1870. Ten years later he came north with his parents, who settled near Crookston where he resided until 1883 when the family removed to this county where he has since made his home. He began teaching at the age of 16 and the whole of his life since that time has been spent in school work with the exception of two years, when employed in the railway office at Larimore, N. D.. His long experience in an educational line most ably fits him for the office he now holds. His early education was attained in the public schools of Faribault and although he has not had the advantages of the higher institutions of learning, he has advanced by his own efforts to be one of the front rank among the school men of the state. He is a thorough organizer and the marked improvement in the schools of the county since they have been under his charge, is the best recommendation of his ability for the position, and we can assure the voters of the county that no better or more grateful man than Frank Jeffers could be found for the position of superintendent of schools.

F. A. GRADY

Candidate for Attorney on the People's Party Ticket.

The subject of this sketch is a native Minnesotian, having been born and reared and educated in this state. He is purely a Minnesota production. His birth place was in Olmsted county, and he is now 30 years of age. After attend-

ing the common schools of the state, he was at a very early age admitted to the State University, and graduated from the law department in the class of '95. He at once established an office for his practice at Thief River Falls, where he was a successful practitioner for two years, and then moved to Red Lake Falls, where he has been for the past three years. He has been more than ordinarily successful as a practitioner, and even at this early point in his career, is placed by those best able to judge of his abilities in the front rank of attorneys in this judicial district. He was one of the first attorneys to take up the cause of the Farmers Alliance in this state, and he has been one of the strongest and most outspoken advocates of the cause of reform ever since. Mr. Grady's election as county attorney means the recognition of ability and integrity in the administration of Red Lake county's legal affairs, and he should be given a rousing vote on November 6th.

JOSEPH BELAIR

Candidate for Coroner on the Peoples Party Ticket.

Joseph Belair, nominee for coroner, was born in New York state, September 28, 1854. With his parents he removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1862 and in 1876 he came to this county, establishing himself on a farm near Red Lake Falls where he has since resided. Mr. Belair has identified himself with the reform movement in politics since 1870 and was one of the prime supporters and workers in the alliance and peoples party. At the oaganization of this county in 1896 Mr. Belair was selected as coroner, which office he has creditably filled to this time, having been elected without opposition in 1898. Mr. Belair is a man of wide experience and has filled several important offices notably that of chief of police in the city of Red Lake Falls for over three years and is a man well and favorably known and his election will insure the efficiency of the office for which he has been nominated.

O. T. TANDBERG

Candidate for Treasurer on the People's Party Ticket.

O. T. Tandberg, the unanimous choice of the people's party convention for county treasurer, was born in Norway 44 years ago. He came to Minnesota in 1870, and settled in Houston county, where he worked upon a farm, and employed his spare time in the study of the common English branches, and so well did he apply himself that six years later, when he removed to Rochester, he was accepted as a student in the high school in that city. In '81 he began teaching school and continued in that profession the greater part of his time until 1898, when his friends knowing his ability and honesty forced upon him the nomination of county treasurer, to which office he was elected with a handsome majority. During his incumbency of the office, he has proven himself to be a most competent official. His records have been accurately kept, and the funds securely guarded. Recognizing these virtues, his friends have again placed him before the voters of the county as their unanimous choice for the office he now holds, and there is little doubt that he will succeed himself.

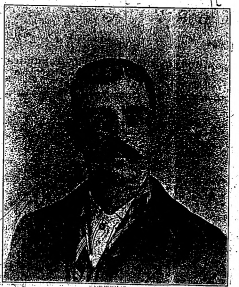
P. O. HAGGLUND

Candidate for Surveyor on the People's Party Ticket.

P. O. Hagglund, people's party nominee for county surveyor, is well known to all as an old settler and citizen. Mr. Hagglund is a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1849. He served there in various public capacities, having been game and timber warden one year and sheriff of his county for three years. Mr. Hagglund took part in the survey of a proposed line of a railway through Sweden and Norway into Russia, which road was later built. Immigrating to this country in 1881, he took up a homestead in the township of Black River that summer, and was one of the pioneers who settled in northwestern Minnesota. He held office of supervisor and other offices of trust in the township, all of which he filled with satisfaction and efficiency. In December, 1896, when Red Lake county was set off, Mr. Hagglund was appointed to the office of county surveyor by the board of county commissioners, and again in 1898 was nominated by the people's party, and elected to the same office. Mr. Hagglund is again before the voters of Red Lake county as the candidate of his party for re-election, and from his past record merits the support of his party and friends. While he has not always found it convenient to attend personally to the duties, he has used the best of judgment in his appointments of deputies.

SAMUEL GIBEAU

Candidate for Register of Deeds on the Peoples Party Ticket.



Samuel Gibeau, the peoples party candidate for register of deeds, was born near Chicago, Illinois, on April 3, 1868. He received a good education at St. Boniface College, St. Boniface, Manitoba. In 1890 he established a mercantile business in the village of Lambert, this county, and has claimed that village as his home ever since. As a public man Mr. Gibeau is well and favorably known. He was identified with the alliance and later the peoples party since he attained his majority, and was secretary of the Polk county alliance central committee for several years. He has served as town clerk of Lambert township in this county from 1888 to 1898. At the orgaization of Red Lake county, he served as chairman of its board of commissioners and continued to be a member of the board until his election as register of deeds in 1898, which office he now holds. Mr. Gibeau has preven himself to be a faithful, competent and obliging official, experienced in the duties of his office and especially careful in allowing no defective instrument to go upon record, his knowledge of the laws of conveyance and his experience enables him to put this important office on a high plane of excellence. His party has recognized his worth by nominating him for re-election, and the voters of Red Lake county, appreciating the importance of this office and the necessity of reliable records of title, will make no mistake by voting to retain Samuel Gibeau as register of deeds of Red Lake county.

J. L. JOHNSON

Candidate for Judge of Probate on the Peoples Party Ticket.

J. L. Johnson, the nominee of the peoples party for the office of judge of probate, was born in the year 1865, in Freeborn county, Minn. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools until he arrived at the age of seveneeen, when he entered the high school at Fergus Falls, Minn., where he graduated with honor in 1885.

Having completed his education he entered educational work and taught school in Polk (now Red Lake) county for a period of two years. He then became engaged in the drug business in the village of St. Hilaire, Minn., and by his honesty and curtesy made a host of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Johnson has been honored at various times by his fellow townsmen with many of the best offices within their gift, which offices he filled to the satisfaction to the electors and with honor to himself. He is at present village clerk of the village of St. Hilaire, which office he has held for the past eleven years.

Mr. Johnson has ever since his advent into this community been an ardent supporter and a constant worker for the principals advocated by the peoples party; and it is the duty of every person who is loyal to the principals of the peoples party to see that he and his friends put an "X" after the name of Mr. Johnson on election day, by so doing you will elect a man to the office of judge of probate in Red Lake county who will not only be a credit to the peoples party, but to every taxpayer and freeholder in the county.

S. A. SWANSON

Candidate for Representative in the 61st Legislative District on the Peoples Party Ticket.

The above is a fair representation of S. A. Swanson, who was unanimously nominated for representative in the 61st legislative district comprising Red Lake and Beltrami counties.

Mr. Swanson is a native of the state of New Jersey, born June 26th, 1874 in the little village of Fort Lee.

In 1881 he came with his parents to Minnesota where his father filed on a homestead in Black River township. Here Mr. Swanson spent about 12 years on the farm attending school during the winter months, acquiring a good common school education.

From 1893 to 1896 inclusive he was engaged as teacher in the common schools in what was then Polk county, and upon the organization of Red Lake county was made the first register of deeds for the new county. Here he showed himself equal to his undertaking in the laborious task of transcribing the Red Lake county records which occupied a period of eighteen months of his time.

In 1899 he launched out in the abstract and real estate business in the city of Red Lake Falls with farming as a side issue as before.

While quite young and before he was entitled to a vote, Mr. Swanson took an active part in politics and from the organization of the Peoples Party in Polk county his efforts have been with that body. He has always been a close student of the economics of the country and although young in years is mature in judgment and his successful management of his large business interests in the faithful way in which he has conducted his public charges in the past is the best guarantee to the voters of this district that the conduct of their legislative affairs will be safe in his hands.

THOMAS BELAIR

Candidate for County Commissioner From the Second District on the Peoples Party Ticket.

Thomas Belair, nominee for county commissioner from the second district was born in New York state on the 22nd day of February 1850. He went to St. Paul in 1862 and wishing to secure a home in the Red River Valley he came to this county in 1876 and secured a fine farm 1½ miles west of Red Lake Falls on which he now resides, being one of the very first settlers here. While in St. Paul he served one year on the police force of the Sixth ward at its organization.

In this county he was elected for seven consecutive years and is now occupying the office of chairman of the board of supervisors of Red Lake Falls township, which office he has held for the past thirteen years.

The executive ability and judgment of Mr. Belair is proven by the excellent standing of his town and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow townsmen. Mr. Belair's mature judgment and experience in municipal affairs well qualifies him for the responsible position of county commissioner of this county, and the voters of his district can well trust the direction of county affairs in his hands.

E. A. MORAN

Candidate for Sheriff on the Peoples Party Ticket.

E. A. Moran was born in the year of 1858, at Delaware, Ohio. When a boy but seven years old he moved with his parents to the state of Minnesota, where he has since resided.

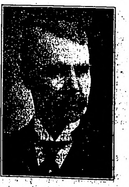
For more than eleven years past Mr. Moran has been a resident of the territory now Red Lake county, and it can be truthfully said of him that he is one of the hardest workers and most ardent supporters that the party has today. He

has labored untiring for the past eight years for the success of the Peoples party, and this is the first time that he or his friends, in his behalf, have asked the party to support him.

Mr. Moran has held many positions of trust, he has purchased wheat in the city of Red Lake Falls for four years and in Thief River Falls for two years, has been elected assessor various times; and for the past three years was and now is a constable in the city of Red Lake Falls. There is no question but that Mr. Moran is preeminently fitted for the office which he seeks. As an officer of the law he needs no introduction to the voters of Red Lake county, and the tax payers may rest assured that they make no mistake in voting for Mr. Moran for sheriff, and if elected his office will be run on that plane that the rich and the poor; the north and the south; the east and the west shall be treated fairly and impartially. This is the man that every taxpayer should vote for sheriff.

M. J. DALY.

M. J. Daly, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for congress in the Seventh district, was born in St. Paul on March 31, 1861. In 1866 the family moved to Carver county. With one or two winters of study away from home, young Daly remained on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He



[Continued on next page.]

IS WORTHY

Frank O'Mera, Cashier of the First National Bank of St. James, Minn.

WILL SUPPORT LIND

He Writes a Letter Telling Why Lind Should be Re-Elected.

Frank O'Mera, one of the prominent business men in the southern part of the state, has come out in support of Governor Lind's re-election and in the following letter to the St. James Journal, gives his reasons for doing so:

My sentiments in regard to the reelection of Governor Lind are known wherever I am known. I am in favor of Lind first, last and all the time. In St. Paul there is a class of democratic professional politicians who are against Lind, and they will do their best to defeat him. They will try to beat him out for the very reason that he should be re elected—because he has been an able, fearless, incorruptible governor. They will try to beat him because he would not let them run him and his office; would not appoint their incompetent friends to important offices, nor let them use him in any way. To offset this political defection there are many business men who will cast their first vote for Lind this fall. These men will support him on his administrative record. They appreciate the fact that he, has made a start toward the equalization of taxes. Why, since Lind has been in office, the assessed valuation of the street railways of the Twin Cities has been raised from $700,000 to $4,000,000. The iron mining corporations of the range had their assessments raised 22 and a fraction per cent by the state board this year—adding a million and a half dollars to the assessment rolls of the state. Heretofore these big corporations have practically evaded taxation, but Gov. Lind's untiring energy and labors are bearing good fruit. When these big corporations are permitted to shirk their burden of taxation, the farmer and less fortunate business man must make up the deficiency.

Business men take no stock in republican charges of mismanagement of the prison twine plant. They are absurd on their face. No man on earth can keep the expenses of a manufacturing institution below those of the preceding year when the output is increased 25 per cent, and the cost of raw material is nearly doubled. This is all there is in those charges of mismanagement.

The matters of grain rates and grain inspection are of especial importance to farmers. I take it that the inspection of grain is more satisfactory now than under former administrations, judging by the raking over Clausen's department got from the last legislature. If that report was true, and I have not heard it questioned, the farmers were deliberately fleeced out of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year by the arbitrary raising of the standard of grades at the beginning of each season. Every time a bushel of wheat was knocked down a grade it took from 3 to 4 cents from the pocket of the farmer, or from the independent buyer, and transferred it to the coffers of the big line elevator companies. That is not being done under the present administration.

It is true that the inspection fee has been raised from 15 to 20 cents a car, and I was told today of an intelligent farmer in this county who was opposing Lind because of that raise. It doesn't seem possible that any man could be so foolish. If he knew anything about the matter at all he would know that such fees under former administrations have been shoved up and down and no one ever thought of questioning it. But if he had examined into the subject he would have found that 15 cents never in the history of the department covered the cost of inspection. My attention was called the other day to the records in this matter, and they impressed me so forcibly that I kept a copy. Here it is in the briefest possible space: Crop of 1892-3—fee 15 cents, loss $41,000; crop 1893-4—fee 20 cents, loss $37,000; crop 1894-5—fee 25 cents, loss $5,000; crop 1895-6—fee 25 cents, gain $67,000; crop 1896-7—fee 15 cents, till Jan. 1, then reduced to 15 cents, gain $15,000; crop 1897-8—fee 15 cents, loss $38,000; crop 1898-9—fee 15 cents, loss $25,000.

You see that on just two of the seven crops the department made money, and lost on the other five. It lost on a 15 cent fee and on a 20 cent fee. One season money was lost when the fee was 25 cents. In the light of these facts, this five cent howl is funny.

Personally I like Capt. VanSant, and I am more intimately acquainted with him than I am with Gov. Lind. I favor the latter solely on the record he has made in his office. He is an exceptionally efficient officer. He has exercised as careful a supervision over the construction of the new state capitol as he would if building it at his own personal cost. He has improved every department of state administration, and is entitled to another term.

NOT ON THE TICKET.

H. H. Aaker's Certificate of Nomination Not Filed in Clay County.

The name of H. H. Aaker of Moorhead, prohibition nominee for congressman from the Seventh district may not appear upon the official ballot for Clay county. The reason for this is that the mayor's certificate of nomination has not been filed with the county auditor, while the last day for filing was Tuesday Oct. 16. The general election law of the state of Minnesota fixes the third Tuesday preceding election as the last day upon which certificates of nomination can be filed. Application, however, will be made to Judge Baxter on Monday for an order directing the placing of Mayor Aaker's name upon the ballot, and it is the opinion of some of the local attorneys that the law covers cases of this kind and that the judge will order his name on the ballot.

The omission was due to a misunderstanding between Mayor Aaker and Chairman B. B. Haugan of the committee.

VAN SANT WEARIED THEM.

"Captain" Van Sant said in his speech on Saturday night that he acquired his title while he was commander of a stern wheel steamboat on the Mississippi river. He then proceeded to attack Governor Lind's administration through the statement that he bought raw material for the manufacture of binding twine at Stillwater when such material was high in the market, and the finished product was left on the state's hands. The natural inference to be drawn was, that this showed a lack of management that reflected upon Governor Lind's administration.

The effect upon Van Sant's hearers, was however, altogether different. The farmer portion of his audience could not but be thoroughly disgusted with such clap trap.

None know better than the farmers that the laws of supply and demand account for the conditions that Van Sant urged against Governor Lind. Everyone of those farmers would have been only too glad to have done his share toward reducing that surplus of manufactured twine had the crop conditions warranted.

VanSant would have made just as much of an argument had he accused Governor Lind of causing the drouth of the early summer and the excessive rain fall during and since harvest.

Other manufacturers of twine have a surplus on hand, and other manufacturers bought just as this state did even though it was high in the market.

When Captain Van Sant's stern wheel steamer left Winona for a down river trip to Dubuque with half a dozen passengers, and five tons of freight when the capacity of the boat was twenty times greater, did he tie up at LaCrosse, discharge his crew and walk home disgusted because the fuel he was burning cost more than the revenue from his traffic? Hardly. Yet that is a course similar to what he would have Governor Lind pursue. No wonder the farmers in his audience looked disgusted, and the republican campaign managers stopped swearing at the speaker that preceded VanSant for using up so much time, and began to sweat blood for fear there was enough time left to enable the "captain" to hang himself with binding twine.—Crookston Times.

IMPERIALISTIC TENDENCY.

History is like the Bible in this, that clever casuists can twist its precepts in almost any direction; but if there be one lesson which history clearly teaches, it is this: That free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If a free nation is unable or unwilling to admit its independencies to share its own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties.

A commonwealth ought to be immortal and forever to renew its youth. This is true in theory, but in fact, commonwealths have proved as unenduring as any other national object. The life of a nation, like the life of a man, may be prolonged in honor into the fullness of its time, or it may perish prematurely, for want of guidance, by violence or internal disorders. The story of national revolutions is to statesmanship what the pathology of disease is to the art of medicine. The doctors cannot expel disease after it has hold upon the constitution; they may check its progress and they can save life sometimes at the cost of an unsound limb.

The wisest politicians of our day wish to shun the rocks of the Philippines, of Cuba, of Porto Rico. The doctors of the state know that these constitute the unsound limb which will have to be lopped off before the constitution of these United States renews itself according to theory.

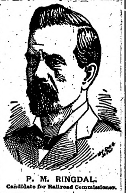
There are courses of action which have uniformly produced the same results; one of them is the slow death of every powerful nation which became the mistress of conquered races to whom she could not or would not extend her privileges. Rome died from the illness; England we have seen struggling mightily last winter against the noxious fever. The imperial tendencies of the present age in America which it is scarcely too much to say, are equal to the love of liberty, will, if persisted in, lead this unhappy country over the same course to the same end.—N. Y. Telegraph.

Over 800 persons have taken out naturalization papers in Beltrami county during the past two years. It is estimated that there will be at least 2,600 votes cast in that county this year.

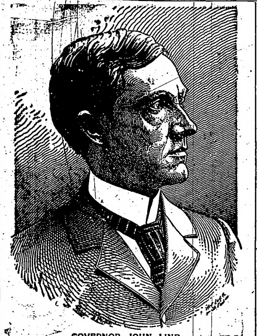
P. M. RINGDAL.

P. M. Ringdal, Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner with four years term of office, was born in Goodhue county, Minn., in 1861. He attended the public schools of his native county, and St. Olaf's academy at Northfield, Minn. In 1880 he entered the railroad service as telegraph operator, continued in the service in various capacities until 1890, when he engaged in the manufacture and sale of marble and granite at Crookston, Minn., in which business he is still engaged at the present time.

In politics Mr. Ringdal was an independent up to 1890, when he joined the Alliance movement, and has been active in the work of the Peoples Party ever since it organized. The strength of his party in his part of the state is due in a large measure to his energetic and efficient work.

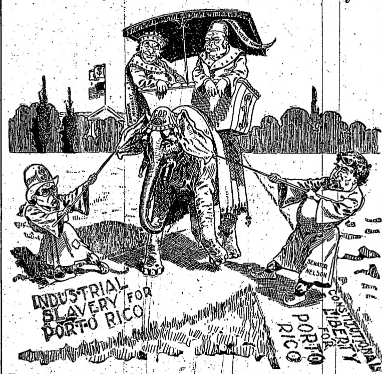


P. M. RINGDAL.
Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.



GOVERNOR JOHN LIND.
Candidate for Re-Election.

Is the Party Proud of Both Nelson and Eddy?

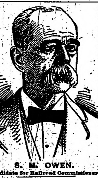

$
GOP
EDDY
SENATOR NELSON
INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY FOR PORTO RICO
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY FOR PORTO RICO

"Resolutions by the 7th district republican county conventions."
"Resolved, that we are proud of the record made by Hon, Knute Nelson."
"Resolved, that we take especial pride in Hon. Frank M. Eddy.

In 1894 Mr. Ringdal was elected to the state senate. In 1896 he was the candidate of the Peoples and Democratic parties for congress from the Seventh district, but was defeated. In January, 1899, he was appointed member of the railroad and warehouse commission for a three years' term of office. The commission having been made elective by the last legislature, his term was incidentally reduced to two years, in order to make possible the election of the whole commission, two members for four years, and one member for two years. In recognition of his effective work in behalf of the people of the state while serving on the railroad commission, Mr. Ringdal was nominated by the Democratic and Peoples parties for one of the four-year terms to succeed himself. Mr. Ringdal is at the present time chairman of the railroad and warehouse commission, and it is largely due to his energy and efficiency that the commission has been able to accomplish such excellent results in the interests of the people of Minnesota.

S. M. OWEN.

S. M. Owen, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner for two years, is so well known to the people of Minnesota that an extended notice of his life, his sentiments, his sympathies and his work is not necessary here. Two campaigns as candidate for governor of the state, and one for congress in his district, all of which were close and exciting, failed to reveal anything in his life, his record or his character that in the remotest degree reflected upon him unfavorably, or evidenced his unfitness in any respect for the high positions for which he stood.



S. M. OWEN.
Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

There are issues involved in this campaign peculiar to the people of Minnesota that demand earnest consideration. Taxation, care of public lands, administration of grain service and regulation of railroad rates are all questions demanding that careful administration which the past two years have demonstrated they will receive at the hands of John Lind, to whose able efforts should be added those of every nominee on the ticket of the allied parties. Voters of Minnesota secure this by voting for every man on the ticket whose biography is given briefly herewith.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 24.—The Gleaner publishes a report to the effect that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well known Haytian exile, is being prepared here for the overthrow of the government of General Simon Sam, the president of Hayti.

M. J. DALY

[Continued from first page.]

went to school winters and during the summers took his full share of the farm work. It was during this formative period of his life that he imbibed those feelings of respect for the farmer's calling and of sympathy for the hard conditions which surround him and that desire to do all in his power to relieve those conditions, which have ever since been such a marked characteristic of Mr. Daly's career.

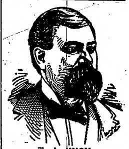
When he was 15 years old he went to Minneapolis to school, attending the Minneapolis high school and the well known Marvin academy.

He entered the law department of the state university of Iowa, at Iowa City, worked hard and graduated the following year. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 with high honors. Immediately afterwards he opened an office at Perham, Otter Tail county, and has lived there ever since.

In 1898 he was nominated by the reform forces for state senator, in the senatorial district of Otter Tail county, and elected in spite of a coalition against him, led by ex-Congressman H. E. Boen, who induced an independent candidate to run in the hope of defeating him. His record in the state senate was a good one. He took high rank from the outset, and was on the side of the people against corporations and rottenness from start to finish.

T. J. KNOX.

T. J. Knox, the Democratic-Peoples Party candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner, was born at Covington, in the state of Pennsylvania. His parents removed to the state (then territory) of Minnesota when he was a small boy and settled on a farm in the county of Fillmore,



T. J. KNOX.
Candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

where he grew to manhood. Later he studied law at Rochester, Minn., first in the office of C. T. Benedict, Esq., and later in the office of Stearns & Start, and was admitted to the bar at that city in October, 1871.

In 1873 Mr. Knox removed to and began the practice of law at Jackson, Minn., where he has ever since resided, attending closely to the work of his profession. While he has held a number of county offices, he has never taken an active part in politics and has never been an applicant for office.

At the expiration of the term of Judge Mills in January last as railroad and warehouse commissioner Mr. Knox was appointed by Governor Lind as his successor, which office he has since held.

Governor Lind's popularity outside of Minnesota is attested by a correspondent of the Fargo Forum, and the report of his meeting at Abercrombie, North Dakota, is well worth reproducing:

"Yesterday was a gala day in the history of this village when Gov. John Lind of Minnesota crossed the Red River of the North and delivered a non-partisan address to 800 people. The distinguished visitor was greeted with that true courtesy and generous hospitality for which our people are famous. His remarks were those of the genial traveler who stops at the wayside resting place, and is greeted with the sweet savor of roast ox, done in all the grandeur of charming barbecue. That Gov. Lind was delighted was seen by his expression; that his auditors were of the generous class who believe in that God given blessing—liberty of speech—was evidenced by their attention. As a speaker Gov. Lind is calculated to make an impression anywhere. He has a loftiness of poise and perfect enunciation of terms. Coming without political ambitions into our midst, he was greeted by men of all political creeds and affiliations. The loyal members of this largely republican precinct vied with each other in making the occasion one of the most pleasant kind. The introduction of Minnesota's governor was most happy and complete and Colonel Schuler, democratic candidate for district attorney, spoke in a most genial and pleasant manner.

"After the music by the band the company of every political faith partook of the savory meat of kind. "Old Glory" waved in the breeze, and every zephyr sang 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men.' The flag is still there!'

THE Fargo newspapers, and some of the leading republicans of North Dakota are inclined to question the statement made by the Grand Forks Plaindealer as to what Senator Nelson said to the Grand Forks republican committee concerning Hansbrough and Alexander McKenzie, and Senator Nelson's refusal to speak in Grand Forks. The Fargo papers and leading republicans of North Dakota might hear of something that would dispel all doubt in their minds by dropping a line to senator Nelson himself. To a leading republican of this city, and in the hearing of several people on the train which bore Senator Nelson away from East Grand Forks he volunteered the statement that he had told the committee what they afterward read in the Plaindealer, and one of his auditors on that occasion who is in the senator's confidence subsequently gave out the statement that the attitude of Minnesota's representative in the upper house at Washington would cost the party 5,000 votes in North Dakota.

LET republican politicians throw as much dust as they please and try as hard as they may to befog the minds of the people, it still remains true that the exploiters of labor, the great corporations and syndicates and trusts are, with scarcely any exception, supporting McKinley, and it is from them that Mark Hanna is securing the slush fund with which he intends to buy the election for the man whom he made president in 1896. To refuse to vote for Bryan is to give aid and comfort to the capitalistic class that stands behind McKinley.

IF people's stomachs are full, if they have prosperty, the Hanna republicans argue that the people should be contented, and be satisfied with any old kind of a government. That is what the masters in the south used to say to their slaves, and yet the slaves didn't like it then any better than a free American white man likes it now.

Verily the campaign orator has a hard assortment of luck to contend with. C. J. Berryhill of St. Paul, who is spellbinding for the republicans up in this section gets in to the Grand Forks prints as Mr. Berry Hill the slang wanger.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MUST GO FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD

THE PEOPLE MUST SETTLE IT

They Can Only Have Continued Clean Administration

BY THE RE-ELECTION OF GOV. LIND

If They Want Honest Taxation and Other Reforms They Must Re-Elect Lind and Officers to Sustain Him.

To Fail to Do So Would Set-Back State Reforms for Many Years---Let the People Answer Well---It Is Now Up to Them.

OFFICIAL FIGURES AS TO TWINE PLANT

Report of Board of Prison Managers Nails and Refutes Every Lie Sent Out By the Republican Henchmen.

Instead of the Alleged Deficit of $300,000, the Balance Sheet Shows Net Profit of $16,000 for the Year.

The Report of the Board of Prison Managers is a complete and splendid refutation of all the charges made against the state twine plant by the opposition. Glaring falsehoods fabricated out of whole cloth cannot deceive the people.

THE DETAILS OF THE REPORT.

Lack of space will not permit of giving the report in full, but we quote the following:

"The twine statement shows that Aug. 1, 1899, the prison had on hand in manufactured twine 1,820 pounds of pure manila, 91,605 pounds of mixed, 1,020 pounds of standard and 1,320 pounds of sisal, in all 95,765 pounds, worth $6,623.66. There was manufactured during the year a total of 6,119,465 pounds, and the sales were 6,027,555 pounds, leaving on hand at the inventory Aug. 1 last 40 pounds of pure manila, 64,320 pounds of standard and 123,315 pounds of sisal, a total of 187,675 pounds, worth, at 6 cents a pound (a low valuation), $11,260.50.

DR.

Inventory, Aug. 1, 1899—		
186,255 lbs. manila hemp, at .0736	$13,717.35	
205,578 lbs. sisal hemp, at .06954	14,295.89	
Oil, 11,606 gallons, at .0469 ..	544.69	
17,758 bags, at .062	1,101.00	
384,469 tags, at 147 per M	56.51	
Coloring matter, 365 gals. at .041	15.00	
Twines in warehouse, as per statement, 95,675 lbs., at .05916	6,623.66	
Materials purchased and general expenses—		
Sisal hemp, 6,461,807 lbs., at .086657	$559,961.10	
Oils, 149,929 gals., at .09425	14,131.13	
Bags, 211,600, at .0707	14,827.50	
Tags, 2,500,000, at 125 per M	312.50	
Coloring material, 1,421 gallons at .051	72.56	
Fuel	3,787.23	
Insurance	1,451.70	
Postage and telegrams	386.71	
Books and stationery	277.42	
Machinery and tools	4,682.68	
Collection fees ..	48.67	
Freight and transportation	206.11	
Pay roll	4,708.07	
Convict labor ...	20,782.75	
Building repairs..	48.84	
Profit	16,011.51	
	$678,050.58	

CR.

Sales—		
Cash	$202,482.60	
Personal account	1,768.60	
Bills receivable..	401,646.95	$605,897.55
Inventory, Aug. 1, 1900—		
187,675 lbs. twine, market value Aug. 1, .06	$11,206.50	
1,175,539 lbs. sisal hemp, market value, .0425	49,960.41	
18,532 gal. oils, at .133	2,464.40	
124,767 bags, at .0656	8,184.71	
1,644,988 tags, at .125 per M	205.63	
1,405 gal. coloring material, at .055	77.38	$72,153.00
		$678,050.58

"In connection with the inventory for Aug. 1, 1900, it is explained that the valuation of the twine raw material on hand at that date is lower than the current market value at that time, but it was taken as a basis of estimating the profits of the institution, as it was what in the best judgment of the board was a fair price, fibre prices for some time having been raised by temporary causes, chiefly the war in the Philippines."

The inventory on hand Aug. 1, 1899, plus the expenses of the entire year up to Aug. 1, 1900, amounted to $662,039.07. The inventory of stock on hand Aug. 1, 1900, plus the amount of sales made during the year equals $678,050.58, leaving a net profit of $16,011.51 for the year.

THE TWINE TRUST AND THE COST OF FIBER.

Last spring the Fibre Trust and the Twine Trust between them had cornered the market of fibre and raised the price several cents per pound. In this connection the report says: "The raw material for the year 1900 cost $559,000, as against $314,000 for the year 1899, an excess of $245,000." And now the opposition would blame the administration for being obliged to pay $245,000 more for the raw material this year than last and the previous, when the notorious fact of it is that a Republican trust had cornered the market of fibre and had raised the price to suit itself, and in this way robbed the farmers of the state of several hundred thousand dollars, and now the trusts have sent their Republican lackies abroad into the land to tell the people that they are no trusts, and that they should be given a chance to run the country so as not to interfere with the interests of the trusts.

THE PRICE OF TWINE.

The law requires that the price of twine for the entire season shall be fixed by the 1st of March and shall not be changed at any time during the season. In this connection the report says: "The price of twine had been fixed on Feb. 8th, 1900, at 10 cents per pound for sisal, at which time the price of raw material in New York was 9 cents a pound, to which was to be added freight, cost of twine, oil (increased in price 200 per cent from the previous year), the allowance of 50 cents a day for convict labor, and all expenses of the manufacturer." Almost the entire output of the plant for the season was sold to farmers during March on orders for future delivery at 10 cents per pound, while at the same time the price of the twine made by the trust was from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound higher. During harvest time the trust did indeed cut prices and throw some inferior grades on the market at a great reduction, yet no twine of the same grade as that made by the prison twine plant was sold at a lower price than that fixed by the Prison Board.

THE TWINE TRUST, ITS PURPOSE AND ITS HENCHMEN.

The prison twine plant saves to the farmers of Minnesota thousands of dollars every year. As long as the prison plant sells twine to farmers at a reasonable price the trust will have to sell its product at the same price. If the trust could discredit the prison plant in the eyes of the people and get a pretext for having it shut down, the farmers would have to buy all their twine of the trust and pay whatever the trust saw fit to ask. In pursuing this object the trust can well afford to hire orators and buy up newspapers. If the trust could only get the prison twine plant back again into the hands of its Republican friends, it would soon manage to have it run in such a way as not to interfere with the interests of the trust or even have it shut down completely, as the Republicans did with the prison twine plant in Kansas.

The farmer will find that nearly every Republican politician and dealer in twine, is howling about the way the twine plant at the prison has been mismanaged. By selling directly to the farmers the prison twine plant has incurred the ill will of the dealers, and it is their object to destroy this competition so that they can help the twine trust to rob the farmers as it was done in former years.

There is, however, one thing that the farmers of this state would like to know—they would be very much interested to hear Tams Bixby tell how much money the twine trust has contributed to assist Republican orators and newspapers to destroy the prison twine plant.

MINNESOTA
Democratic National, State and Congressional Ticket.

For President—
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.
For Vice President—
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large { RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN, Ramsey Co.
M. R. PRENDERGAST, "
1st District—O. W. ANDERSON, Rochester.
2d " —GEORGE LESTER, Fairmont.
3d " —O. T. RAMSLAND, Sacred Heart.
4th " —DANIEL ABERLE, St. Paul.
5th " —F. D. NOERENBERG, Markville.
6th " —JOHN JENSWOLD, Duluth.
7th " —T. C. HODGSON, Elbow Lake.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Governor—
JOHN LIND, New Ulm.
Lieut. Governor—
THOS. J. MEIGHEN, Forestville.
Secretary of State—
MICHAEL E. NEARY, Minneapolis.
Attorney General—
R. C. SAUNDERS, Pine City.
Treasurer—
H. C. KOERNER, St. Paul,
Railroad Commissioners { P. M. RINGDAL, Croookston.
T. J. KNOX, Jackson.
S. M. OWEN, Minneapolis.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District---L. L. BROWN, Winona.
2d " ---M. E. MATHEWS, Marshall.
3d " ---ALBERT SCHALLER, Hastings
4th " ---A. J. STONE, M. D., St. Paul
5th " ---S. A. STOCKWELL, Minneapolis
6th " ---HENRY TRUELSON, Duluth.
7th " ---M. J. DALY, Perham.

WEIGHMASTER'S REPORT

Unequalled Records by Weighmaster Ed. O'Brien for the Year Closed.

The following, from the weighmaster's report, refutes Republican charges of gross mismanagement:

"The total number of cars weighed during the year was 214,490, and the revenues accruing from all sources was $53,993.50. Covering the same period the expense account was $53,069.23, showing a surplus of $929.27. The total number of bushels of grain weighed during the same period was 173,311,380.

"A comparison of last year's figures with the above will not be out of place here. Shortly after I came into this office in 1899, the duty devolved upon me of furnishing you with the fourteenth annual report. In that statement it was shown that 202,293 cars had been weighed and that the revenues from all sources was $34,485.41. The expense account for that year was $57,448.68, indicating a deficiency of $22,958.27. Total number of bushels of grain weighed, 160,940,006. In some respects the showing thus made was an excellent one, but the large deficiency was an unpleasant feature to record.

"Shortly after the beginning of the present grain year, in October, 1899, your honorable board raised the price for weighing cars from 15 cents to 25 cents, thus adding largely to the receipts of the department. It was one of the necessities and though some fault was found with this, the justice of it soon became apparent to all. The board of appeals, created by act of the last legislature, added from $18,000 to $20,000 to the expense of the grain department and this, if no other reason existed, would have justified the advance. Then, too, there is a vast difference between the car of ten years ago, or even five years and that of today. The capacity of the former would not average but little over 600 bushels, while the latter, built in these times, will average from 200 to 300 bushels more. The thousand bushel car of the present time is becoming quite common. With these changed conditions the weighing of a car of wheat now, in reality, is almost as reasonable as it ever has been.

"The year just closed, it is gratifying to state, sees the department self-sustaining. The deficiency of almost $23,000 in 1899 has been turned to a surplus, small though it be, of $929.27 in 1900.

"Going back to the birth of the department in 1885, but one year has excelled this in the number of cars weighed. That was the big crop year of 1897. I desire to say, too, that while the number of cars weighed during the past year was 12,197 more than during the previous year, still the expense account of the department was less by $4,269.45. To be more explicit, the year ending Aug. 41, 1899, showed an expense to the department of $57,338.68, while the year which closed Aug. 31, 1900, showed an expense of $53,069.23."

An example of the increased strictness and general efficiency achieved under the present administration is shown by the statistics of the weighing department. Minnesota export wheat is weighed out at Duluth and weighed in on arrival at Buffalo, the other end of the lake route. Comparison of the Duluth and Buffalo weights, therefore, shows the accuracy of Minnesota grain department officials in weighing. The following table tells a significant story. The loss in pounds per 1,000 bushels for the past seven crop years follows:

Crop year.	Loss per 1,000 bu.
1894	35 lbs.
1895	36 lbs.
1896	30 lbs.
1897	17 lbs.
1898	20 lbs.
1899 (Last Republican year)....	17 lbs.
1900 (Lind Administration)	8 lbs.

In other words, the loss in weight during the Republican administration of the Duluth department ranged from 17 to 36 lbs. per 1,000 bushels, as against the bagatelle of 8 lbs. under Governor Lind's new regime. The average loss in six years of Republican administration was 25 lbs., which is three times that of the first year of the new control. This shows that the new broom sweeps clean in weighing as in inspection, while being a less heavy burden upon the taxpayer, and a source of far greater justice to the producer and general business public.

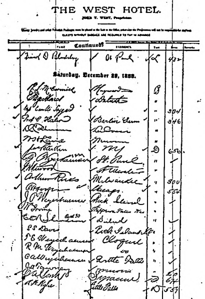
Issued by the Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee, St. Paul, Minn., L. A. Rosing, Chairman; Geo. S. Canfield, Secretary.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Voters should be careful as to how they vote for Presidential electors. Put your cross marks opposite the nine electors where it is marked on the ballot, "VOTE FOR NINE."

Also Bryan voters should be careful to vote ONLY for those NINE ELECTORS, and be sure not to make the mistake of also putting a mark opposite the "Social Democrat." To do so might lose your whole vote.

TAWNEY'S CONVICTION



THE WEST HOTEL.

JOHN T. WEST, Proprietor.

Continued

Saturday, December 29, 1888.

Proof Positive of the First District Congressman's Connection With the Minneapolis Lumber Combine.

One of the salient points of attent again Congressmen J. A. Tawney, of the First District is his connection with and subserveney of the Northwest Lumber Combine. When he denied serving the combine to get the $2 tax on lumber, the boys who are after him overwhelmed him with the record of his vote and official action at Washington. When they charged him with being the main stay and chief advisor of the Mississippi Lumberman, he denied, and the friends of L. L. Brown, Tawney's, popular opponent, produced the most positive proof. Finally they ran Tawney down to having been present at Minneapolis at a meeting of the lumbermen when Mr. Tawney was present. Tawney vigorously denied it, and declared that he was not in that part of the state on the occasion mentioned, and now the boys don't do a thing but reproduce in fac simile the page of the West Hotel register, showing the names of the lumber barons and Mr. Tawney registered in their own hand writing.

Examine the above and be convinced.

CLAUSEN vs. REISHUS

Clausen's Fatal Admissions Under Republican Investigation.

Investigations report, by the Jacobson committee, Jan., 1899. This was to investigate specific charges that under Clausen "the department of grain inspection has become corrupt; that the inspection has been conducted in the interests of the buyer as against the shipper and producer; that grain would be inspected in as No. 2 or 3, and inspected out as No. 1; that the dockage has been unreasonable, unjust and excessive; that the department has employed incompetent and corrupt men as inspectors."

The report: We find from the evidence produced that the grading of wheat has not been uniform; that prior to the month of October, the new crop of wheat had not been graded solely on its merits, it being the policy of the inspection department to give lower grades than later.

That the system of appeal from the inspector's decision is impracticable and of little benefit.

That it appears that some of the inspectors have been incompetent or careless.

That the weighing of the grain at the terminals is carried on in a loose manner.

From the investigation had before this committee, it clearly appears to this committee that wheat inspections have not been uniform throughout the year; that the grading of wheat has been rigid during the first three or four weeks of each season, and less rigid during the balance of the year, and we cannot in too strong language condemn this practice, as it must necessarily result in GREAT LOSS TO THE PRODUCER. FROM THE FACT THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CROP HAS BEEN MARKETED BEFORE THE CHANGE TAKES PLACE, AND ON ALL WHEAT SOLD PRIOR TO THAT TIME, THE LOSS MUST NECESSARILY FALL ON THE PRODUCER.

Clausen's admissions, when on the stand to meet the charge that "early in the season the inspection made by your inspectors was very severe against the producer, and that subsequently, later in the season, somewhere about the middle of October, and from that on, much more liberal grades were given." Clausen's explanations were not satisfactory to the committee of investigation, and contained such admissions as these (pp. 5-7, Appendix, House Journal, 1899):

"A. I will concede that statement is true to a certain extent, but it is true of every crop of wheat we have ever handled since the department started in 1885.

"A. I thought I made myself clear on that; I want to say here that the tendency from the beginning of the year to the close is to press the grades down, press them down, and in order to have a little margin, one on which we can carry our crop through on, without exercising apprehension on the part of eastern buyers, we start out not knowing what we have to contend with; in other words, we take the benefit of the doubt on the line wheat.

"Q. You don't give the farmer early in the season the benefit of the doubt?

"A. We take the benefit of the doubt until we get started, because we don't know what we are getting into; if we should start out in any other way with the pressure that is brought to bear on us we should get the grades down so low they would be below the standard, and if we once get below we cannot tighten up, we can never get back. There was never known such a thing as tightening up a grade.

"Q. In other words, the rule never worked both ways?

"A. No, sir."

Mr. G. H. Tunnell, then chief deputy inspector at Minneapolis, was placed on the stand.

"Q. You have testified that early in the season you have to inspect closer?

"A. Yes, at the very start."

The committee in closing its findings from the evidence produced before it, made this statement:

"From this it appears that NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE CROP HAS BEEN MARKETED EACH YEAR BEFORE THE FARMER IS ENABLED TO GET THE GRADE THAT HIS CROP MERITS."

FOOD AND DAIRY RECORD.

Showing the Convictions Secured by Present Administration Compared With Former Years.

In 20 months the present administration secured 216 convictions, with fines amounting to $5,079, while the Republican administration during the two preceding years (24 months) secured only 53 convictions, with fines amounting to only $790. Which shows the most vigorous work? Which will the people endorse?

Read the list and be convinced:

	Convictions.	Fines.
Adulterated milk..............	31	$ 2.00
Baking powder.............	17	401.00
Vinegar	17	366.00
Oleomargarine	81	2,030.00
Renovated butter..........	8	275.00
Honey	4	65.00
Cream below standard...	3	45.00
Preservatives in cream..	1	25.00
Adulterated lard	20	500.00
Adulterated spices.........	7	85.00
Yeast powder	1	25.00
Selling milk without license	1	25.00
Adulterated mixed paints	5	125.00
Preservatives in butter...	5	150.00
Adulterated white lead...	5	125.00
Adulterated jellies	3	85.00
Manufacturing butter from unclean milk.....	1	25.00
Unclean milk	1	25.00
	216	$5,079.00

REPORT OF CONVICTIONS, DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT, YEARS 1897 AND 1898.

	Convictions.	Fines.
Illegal butter	1	$25.00
Illegal milk	13	190.00
Baking powders	6	150.00
Cream	2	35.00
Illegal vinegar	6	65.00
Illegal cheese	2	50.00
Selling milk without license	15	60.00
Illegal sale of oleomargarine	8	215.00
	53	$790.00

Oleomargarine confiscated, 655¼ pounds.

SUPPLEMENT TO ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, ST. HILAIRE, MINN., OCT. 31, 1900.

GOV. LIND'S ADMINISTRATION SHOULD STAND APPROVED

FINAL APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Do You Want a Return to Bixby-Vandiver Machine Methods?

If Not, Vote to Re-Elect John Lind and the Democratic Ticket.

Do You Want A. C. Clauson for Grain Inspector Again?

If Not, Vote for Ringdal, Knox and Owen for Railroad Commissioners.

Do You Want Kenyon Again for Public Bank Examiner?

If Not, Vote for Governor Lind Nov. 6th to Succeed Himself.

OUR STATE CANDIDATES

The Entire List Appeals to All Voters Who Want the Cause of Good Government in Minnesota to Go Forward, and Not Backward.

Governor Lind in himself presents the chief question of approval of reform administration. He is making a wonderful canvass. His clear, earnest, concise exposition of national and state issues, has made him hosts of new friends wherever he has spoken and has strengthened the old ones. The people see in him more than ever the champion of their interests and of their rights, the opponent of dishonest corporations and grasping syndicates.

Thomas J. Meighen, Democratic-Peoples candidate for lieutenant governor, has also been making hosts of friends. His active and efficient work as a member of the state board of equalization in forcing certain corporations and syndicates to bear their honest share of the burden of taxation, is becoming better known and making friends for him every day.

The confidence which the laboring men have in M. E. Neary, Democratic-Peoples candidate for secretary of state, and which they have in former times expressed by electing him to positions of trust and honor in their organizations, has been growing constantly and will make him a strong candidate with the people throughout the state.

The large circle of friends which Henry C. Koerner, Democratic-Peoples candidate for state treasurer, has in every county of Minnesota, gives him an advantage such as few men possess. In every county of the state Mr. Koerner has personal friends, irrespective of party, that will stand by him and work for his election and the election of those on the state ticket with him.

The reputation which Robert C. Saunders, Democratic-Peoples candidate for attorney general, has won as an attorney in advancing the rights of the people and enforcing the laws of the state, especially in the enforcement of taxes against standing pine on exempt land grants, is appreciated by voters, irrespective of party, and makes him a tower of strength for the entire state ticket.

Among the things to which the present administration points with special pride, and which more than anything else have proven it to be the friend of the people of the state, the champion of their interests and welfare, there is none which deserves greater praise than the work of the present railroad and warehouse commission. P. M. Ringdal and T. J. Knox are members of this commission. They have reduced the freight on grain from a large section of the state to the markets. This reduction will save the farmers of Minnesota about $400,000 per year.

During six years previous to their administration, Duluth weights on grain fell short at Buffalo an average of 25 pounds per 1,000 bushels. Since they took charge, this shortage has only averaged 8 pounds per 1,000 bushels. If you want this kind of service to go on, vote for them. They are candidates for re-election, and vote also for S. M. Owen to keep them company. He is editor of The Farm, Stock and Home, and so well and so favorably known, that anything we could say would be superfluous.

GOT HIS REWARD.

It is timely to warn the people against the roorbacks and campaign lies that are likely to be sprung by the Republican managers just before election day.

Two years ago Mr. Vandiver, the present head of the Republican Press Bureau, published in the St. Paul Dispatch a bogus speech of Governor Lind, for which The Dispatch was afterwards fined and obliged to pay to Governor Lind $600 indemnity.

For this feat Tams Bixby appointed Vandiver head of the Republican Press Bureau and there is nothing so low and contemptible in the way of campaign lies and roorbacks but what the people may safely expect it from that source.

F. J. L.

COST OF WAR

Especially those of Conquest, are Ruinous to People Who Work for a Living.

From Gov. Lind's acceptance speech: The total cost of our military and naval establishment, for the past two years of war in the Philippines, was $225,000,000, not including cost of the troubles in China.

THIS SUM OF $225,000,000 IS SO IMMENSE THAT THE ORDINARY HUMAN MIND CAN HARDLY GRASP IT. LET US EXPRESS IT IN THE LEADING PRODUCTS OF THE NORTHWEST. ACCORDING TO THE LAST REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, THE STATES OF MINNESOTA, IOWA, WISCONSIN, NEBRASKA AND THE TWO DAKOTAS, IN THE YEAR 1899 PRODUCED:

	Bushels.	Farm value.
Minnesota—		
Wheat	68,000,000	$37,000,000
Corn	31,000,000	7,000,000
Iowa—		
Wheat	18,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	242,000,000	55,000,000
South Dakota—		
Wheat	37,000,000	18,000,000
North Dakota—		
Wheat	51,000,000	26,000,000
Wisconsin—		
Wheat	11,000,000	7,000,000
Nebraska—		
Wheat	20,000,000	10,000,000
Corn	224,000,000	51,000,000

THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE CROPS NAMED OF ALL THESE STATES FOR LAST YEAR WAS ONLY $221,000,000, LESS THAN WE ARE PAYING ANNUALLY FOR OUR ARMY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

The entire amount expended for education in the United States for the year 1898, which is the last year for which I have authentic figures, was $189,000,000. Our average consumption of wheat is less than five bushels per capita. Assuming our population to be 75,000,000, our consumption of wheat would be 375,000,000 bushels.

AT THE AVERAGE FARM PRICE, WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED 60 CENTS, THE COST OF THE NATION'S BREAD IS $225,000,000, THE SAME SUM THAT WE PAY FOR OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

HAS NO OPPORTUNITY

Under Trusts the Young Man of Today Has Little Chance for Progress.

On this point ex-Senator Washburn used the following language in an interview in the Chicago Times-Herald, Sept. 11, 1899:

"When I was a young man—I am now sixty-eight—I had the world before me, and there was absolutely a fair field for me. Take all of our most successful business men of today and their experiences were like mine. They entered the race without a handicap, and their grit and capacity won. Now, this building up of trusts puts a stop to fair and equal opportunities for the young men of today.

"THE YOUNG MAN JUST OUT OF COLLEGE HAS NO OPENING, AS A RULE. HE CANNOT BEGIN BUSINESS ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT AGAINST ORGANIZED CAPITAL. HE MUST JOIN THE PROCESSION: HE MUST CONTENT HIMSELF WITH BEING A MERE CLERK, AND THE CHANCES ARE THAT HE WILL NEVER GET ANY FURTHER BECAUSE THERE ARE SO MANY IN HIS CLASS.

"This makes the situation a serious one, and I am sorry for the young man of today. I have studied the situation, and I am sure of what I am saying."

Don't Fail to Go to the Polls November 6th and Cast Your Ballot.

GRIP OF THE TRUSTS

What the Farm Crop Will Buy of Trust Goods.

(From Gov. Lind's acceptance speech.)

Taking the farm value of a bushel of wheat as worth at an average throughout Minnesota 10 cents less than the Minneapolis cash price, ten bushels would buy, at the wholesale prices quoted by the Commercial Bulletin, the official trade journal of Minneapolis jobbers, the following goods on the dates named:

Kerosene oil (Minnesota state test), Jan. 1, 1898, 101 gallons; Jan. 1, 1899, 70 gallons; Jan. 1, 1900, 56 gallons.

Granulated sugar, Jan. 1, 1898, 157 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1899, 118 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1900, 104 lbs.

Common salt, Jan. 1, 1898, 9½ bbls.; Jan. 1, 1899, 6½ bbls.; Jan. 1, 1900, 5 bbls.

Lumber (16 ft. 2x4), Jan., 1898, 723 feet; Jan. 1, 1899, 536 feet; Jan. 1, 1900, 418 feet.

Wire nails, Jan. 1, 1898, 4 1-3 kegs; Jan. 1, 1899, 3 1-3 kegs; Jan. 1, 1900, 1½ kegs.

Barbed wire (common painted), Jan. 1, 1898, 435 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1899, 310 lbs.; Jan. 1, 1900, 133 lbs.

The above figures are based on the wholesale prices of oil, salt, sugar, lumber, nails and barbed wire at Minneapolis. Freight, handling, and retailer's profits would probably make these articles cost, on the average, at the farm, about 20 per cent more, and the amount of each of these articles which ten bushels of wheat would buy would be correspondingly less.

TEN BUSHELS OF WHEAT, LIKE ANY OTHER PRODUCT, ARE WORTH WHAT THEY WILL BUY. THE PROSPERITY OF THE FARM IS NOT MEASURED BY THE VOLUME OF ITS PRODUCT, NOR EVEN BY THE MARKET VALUE OF THE PRODUCT, BUT BY THE NET PURCHASING POWER OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED.

USED THE SENATE

To Defeat the Railway Gross Earnings Bill.

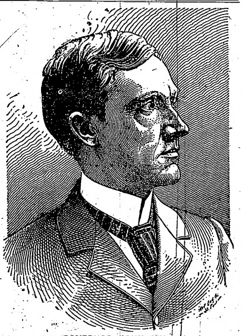
While Senator E. T. Young fumes and raves at being charged with responsibility for defeat of this bill, for which his reward came duly—let him answer whether the following is not absolutely true:

"It has been the custom of the railroad companies for years to let the lower house of the legislature go and make their fight in the senate. The lower house, therefore, has been the barometer of the popular pulse, and the senate has been the index of railroad power. It was thus for three sessions on the bill to tax railroad lands, and it was the same on the measure here in question, H. F. 25, to increase the gross earnings tax rate. The sentiment of the state was shown in the vote in the house, where the bill passed by the overwhelming majority of 99 to 5. The railroad power was exerted in the senate, where a coterie of 31 and later 34 senators, of whom 29 were Republicans, formed an effective bulwark in the interests of the railway lobby and in defiance of the people.

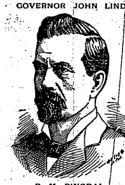
"The Republican membership of 44 out of 63, had the power to carry this measure by a majority of 25 votes, even had every Democrat and Populist vote been cast against it. But the Democrats and Populists were three to one for the bill, while the 44 Republicans stood two to one against it and sealed its fate."

REPUBLICAN RAILWAY AND TAX RECORD.

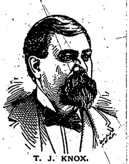
The Republican state senate, over which the Republican lieutenant-governor presided, was notorious for two facts: (1) For the slaughter of all reform measures to which the railroad lobby was opposed; (2) for the defeat of nearly all important reforms looking to the increase of the state's revenue and greater justice of taxation.



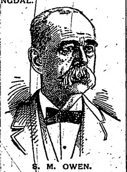
GOVERNOR JOHN LIND.



P. M. RINGDAL.



T. J. KNOX.



S. M. OWEN.

GOV. LIND AND RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

BIG GRAIN STEALS.

Evidence that the Elevator Companies are Cheating the Farmers.

ATTEMPTING TO DISCREDIT INSPECTION.

Rob the Farmers in Order to Attempt to Create a Sentiment that Would Place the Robbers in Control.

The bureau has positive evidence that certain line elevator companies are undergrading the wheat received from farmers on the plea that the grades have been stiffened by the State Grain Inspection.

Their object in so doing is to attempt to discredit the work of the inspection department in order, if possible, to defeat the present railroad and warehouse commission in the election and thus again secure the control of the department as they enjoyed it under Clausen. Besides, it pays them to do this, because the difference goes into their pockets.

The charges that grades have been stiffened are unqualifiedly false, as any fair-minded man can ascertain by investigation. NOT ONE SINGLE COMPLAINT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CHIEF INSPECTOR WHICH WAS NOT DETERMINED IN A MANNER SATISFACTORY TO THE SHIPPER. It is therefore plain that these elevator companies are stealing from the farmers by means of falsifying the grades and after thus having perpetrated their nefarious frauds upon the farmers they unblushingly charge the state inspection with the outrage.

It becomes the duty of every farmer who takes an interest in maintaining the integrity of the inspection department to rise in arms and assist in running down the thieves. It can be done in this way. Secure the initials and number of every car shipped from your station during the past few weeks. Send them to the inspector's office and it can be shown just what grade and dockage the elevator companies received at the terminals. If the general average is higher than that received by the farmers the fraud is proven. Under the law, the inspection department does not know from which point the cars arrive nor who the consigners are, and therefore cannot begin these investigations.

Go to your elevator agent and demand a list of the car numbers with the initials and date of shipment of each car they have shipped, and send that to the chief inspector, who will promptly give you the grade each car received. This will enable you to judge whether you have been fairly treated or not at your station. If the elevator agent will not furnish it, he must have a reason for refusing. Then go to your station agent. Publish the facts as ascertained in your local newspapers, so your brother farmers may not be induced to vote to support the gang that is robbing them.

During the month of September the records at Minneapolis show that at that point 2,333 cars were found to contain No. 1 wheat, 3019 cars No. 2 wheat, 1888 cars No. 3 wheat and 1,239 cars no grade. REPORTS FROM FARMERS ALONG THE LINES WOULD INDICATE THAT VERY LITTLE WHEAT HAS BEEN GRADED NO. 1 BY THE BUYERS ALONG THE LINES. The following letter speaks for itself.

Duluth, Oct. 25, 1900.

Hon. H. Plowman, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Several farmers in the vicinity of Underwood and some living near Battle Lake complained to me about the inspection this year, stating that buyers gave them nothing but No. 2 with a heavy dockage. The buyers claimed they did not get any better grades. I looked at some of the wheat and as it looked all right for No. 1, it struck me that something was wrong, and I obtained a list from the railroad agent at Underwood of all wheat cars shipped from that place since Oct. 1 to date and find in the inspection office that every car but one was graded No. 1. Here is the list of cars and how they were graded:

R. R.	No. of cars.	Grade	Dockage.
N. P.	17,469	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	36,081	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	 3,683	No. 1	1½lb.
N. P.	 8,339	No. 1	1½lb.
N. P.	13,663	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	35,854	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	10,395	No. 2	0 lb.
N. P.	30,241	No. 1	½lb.
N. P.	 9,320	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	 5,586	No. 1	1½lb.
N. P.	36,896	No. 1	1½lb.
N. P.	 8,305	No. 1	1 lb.
N. P.	 2,188	No. 1	1 lb.

From the above you will notice that the inspection department is all right, but the wheat buyers are misrepresenting the same, and I think they are doing this all along the line. It works against the present administration and warehouse commission, and for self-protection the matter should be shown up in its true light.

Yours respectfully,

H. P. BJORGE.

Effective means will be found to protect the farmers against the continuance of these outrageous steals. BUT MEANWHILE THERE IS DANGER THAT THE FARMERS WILL BE DECEIVED INTO TURNING THE STATE INSPECTION OVER INTO THE HANDS OF THE VERY GANG THAT IS ROBBING THEM.

V. E. L.

BIXBY-VANDIVER

The G. O. P. Machine and Its Favored Organ.

The following is the portion of Tams Bixby's "appeal" circular, calling on postmasters for money, which has so offended loyal G. O. P. papers, by giving the Minneapolis Tribune the royal preference:

"We need speakers and money to pay their expenses. We have little of either. AS A CAPABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR BOTH, WE WANT EVERYBODY TO READ THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE. They generously come to our rescue, and their offer is so liberal and patriotic that it calls for the grateful appreciation and active consideration of Republicans alike, and postmasters in particular. To get Republican results at the election the people must be reached now by honest, sensible arguments; AND THIS THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE IS DOING, AND PROPOSES TO DO, AT RATES WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE."

There are scores of its "liberal and patriotic" G. O. P. papers as the Tribune. They do not much admire Bixbian methods.

A SPECIMEN ANSWER

The G. O. P. Trust Defenders Think Much of Standard Oil.

The Republican state central committee has issued a big sheet with a very proper mourning line about it, to offset the very clear statement given in the Democratic Trust Poster, contrasting conditions under trust prices and trust rule with former years before the trusts laid its grip upon everything the farmer buys.

The Republican sheet pretends to compare the purchasing power of certain products in October, 1900, with October, '96, using some of the principal farm products.

THE FIGURES GIVEN ARE IN MANY INSTANCES FALSE AND MISLEADING, BUT THE COMPARISON WHILE PRETENDING TO BE GIVEN FOR 1896 AND 1900 ONLY GOES BACK TO 1898.

It then takes up coal oil, its most familiar trust article, and pretends to show how much more coal oil could be bought in '98 with stated quantities of products more than today.

NOW THE POINT OF THE WHOLE MATTER IS THIS: THAT COAL OIL, THE REPUBLICAN FAVORED MONOPOLY, THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, HAS A COMPLETE MONOPOLY OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVING CRUSHED ALL OF THE INDIVIDUAL REFINERS—HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY CHEAPENED, BUT THE STATEMENT FAILS TO MENTION A SINGLE OTHER ARTICLE IN WHICH A COMPARISON FAVORABLE TO THE "G. O. P." COULD BE MADE.

What the Democratic poster showed was that for a long list of articles which the farmer must pay for with his crop, the producing power of his crop now is a very large per cent less than it was in 1896, the year with which comparisons were made. This applies to articles of iron, steel, barb wire, tinware, etc., running through the whole gamut.

THUS IS THE G. O. P. REJOINDER A DISMAL FAILURE, SO DISMAL THAT THERE IS NO WONDER THAT THE SHEET WHICH IS ISSUED WAS DRESSED IN A BIG BROAD BAND OF MOURNING.

GOOD REASONS

Why You Should Vote for Ringdal, Knox and Owen for R. R. Commissioners.

P. M. Rindal and T. J. Knox are members of the present Railroad and Warehouse Commission. They have reduced the freight rate on grain from A LARGE SECTION OF THE STATE TO THE MARKETS. THIS REDUCTION WILL SAVE THE FARMERS OF MINNESOTA ABOUT $400,000 PER YEAR.

They are now equalizing the rates on merchandise so as to give the smaller cities of the state a chance to compete for business with the larger cities and thus to grow and build up local markets for farm produce.

UNDER THEIR MANAGEMENT FARMERS HAVE RECEIVED BETTER GRADES FOR THEIR GRAIN, WHILE THE SAME GRAIN HAS STOOD 2c HIGHER IN LIVERPOOL (AS COMPARED WITH FOUR LEADING COMPETITIVE GRADES FROM OTHER STATES), THAN IT DID BEFORE THEY TOOK CHARGE.

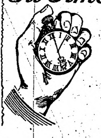
During six years before they took charge Duluth weights on grain fell short at Buffalo an average of 25 pounds per thousand bushels. Since they took charge this shortage has only averaged eight pounds per thousand bushels.

IF YOU WANT THIS KIND OF SERVICE TO GO ON, VOTE FOR THEM, AND VOTE FOR S. M. OWEN TO KEEP THEM COMPANY. HE IS THE EDITOR OF "FARM, STOCK AND HOME," AND NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLE OF MINNESOTA.

COST OF IMPERIALISM.

Year.	Per Capita Tax.
1802 (Jefferson, president).....	2.49
1830 (Jackson, president)......	1.90
1860 (Buchanan, president)....	2.45
1901 (estimated).............	9.54
Total ordinary expenditures 1790-1844	$732,022,653
Value of tobacco crop 1896.	24,258,970
Value of tobacco crop 1898.	305,467,041
Value of wheat crop in 1899	319,545,259
Value of corn crop 1899....	629,210,110
Total estimated expenditures for 1901	758,729,475

This table shows that the greed of empire will next year cost the people about $7.00 per capita more than the per capita prior to the Civil War, and $4.53 per capita more than prior to the Spanish War. It further shows that said annual rate of expenditure is nearly $100,000,000 more than the value of our corn crop, far more than the value of our wheat and cotton crops and nearly thirty times the value of our tobacco crop. It also shows that it takes more money now to run the Government one year than it took to run it from 1790 to 1844—a period of fifty-four years.



It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Hdaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Open until one o'clock a. m.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(Second Hand Store.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.17
Wheat No. 2	.59½	Barley	.35
Wheat No. 3	.54½	Flax	1.50
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

This is a dark and gloomy week for the politicians.

Adam Zeh, candidate for auditor was here Monday.

Attorney Cook of Warren was a visitor here last Saturday.

Miss Ellen Brady made a visit home Saturday between trains.

E. A. Moran, populist candidate for sheriff was here Tuesday.

F. A. Grady, our next county attorney was here Monday greeting friends.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. M. Fricker, Wednesday Oct. 31st, 1900 a daughter.

Born To Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Olson of Wall street Oct. 30th 1900 a daughter.

The country roads were never worse and no work can be done until it freezes up.

A. A. Miller the well known Crookston attorney was in town last Saturday.

Hon. Marcus Johnson was in town yesterday and while here made a few election wagers.

Manager Chapin of the Crookston and St. Hilaire Lumber Company was doing business here yesterday.

Judge Watts and Attorney Steenerson were here Monday between trains while enroute to Red Lake Falls.

The Great Northern is so busy trying to elect Van Sant that it has not time to build us the sidewalk to the depot.

General Lambert of St. Paul was in town last Saturday on his way to Red Lake Falls where he made a political speach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Armstrong, Will Murphy and Miss Mamie Kaufer of Red Lake Falls attended the dance Saturday evening.

The train made an extra run to Thief River Falls Saturday evening, carrying home those who were attending court at the county seat.

Mrs. A. C. Adams was awarded a verdict of $5,000 damages against the city of Thief River Falls for injuries received last spring.

The prospects for the election of a real live congressman for this district are bright as Daly is running better than could be expected.

The John Grove Land Company have opened a real estate office in the Walker building and now land seekers will be more numerous than ever.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet with Mrs. H. Jackson, Thursday afternoon Nov. 1st at 2 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

If you vote for M. J. Daly for Congress you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are voting for a clean sober intelligent gentleman.

At Morrocco. Ind., whenever any member of the Modern Woodman Camp is ill, a trained nurse in the employ of the Camp waits on him.

M. E. Bjerk and ye editor returned Monday from a ten days hunting trip near Winnebagoish lake where the "blue bills" live by the thousands.

Mrs. A. R. Jones and children arrived from Crookston last Saturday where they have been spending the summer and will live here during the winter.

The special train to Red Lake Falls last Thursday evening was well crowded all going to hear J. Adam Bede expound the principles of McKinleyism.

The farewell dance given at Hotel Markham Saturday night was well attended and a very enjoyable time was reported. The music was the best ever.

J. E. Argue, D. M. D. Dentist will be at Hotel Markham Nov. 3rd and 4th. The doctor has decided to come every month and will be here inverlably the 4th of every month hereafter.

Miss Clara Halvorson, formerly of this place but now residing at Cass Lake was married last Wednesday to Wm. Renn. Her many friends here will join in wishing her a happy wedded life.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A Prediction.

We wish to make our republican friends a prediction. If Van Sant and the republican railroad and warehouse commissioners are elected next Tuesday we wish to go on record as predicting that the Great Northern will before January 20th 1901 run not more than three trains a week on the St. Hilaire line for the balance of the winter. Those who vote that way please paste this in your hat for futuer reference.

Peter Simonson of Wall street got into close contact with some machinery in the mill last week and the consequence is a weeks lay off. He is now able to be around again.

The ladies of the Norwegian Synod church will hold their annual auction at the Hotel St. Hilaire Wednesday evening Oct. 31st. A fine supper will be served and a good time will be had. All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Mary Quande of Thief River Falls will be here Friday and Saturday with a fine stock of millinery goods and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and inspect the same at her former stand in the Holmes building.

Our local politicians are working hard and are hard to find at home. J. L. Johnson is in the southern part of the county, C. G. Rapp has made several trips through the northern part and W. A. Case and J. B. O'Brien are doing the same.

Politicians have been fairly numerous here the past week. We have received visits from auditor Zeh candidate for re-election, F. A. Grady candidate for county attorney, Frank Jeffers candidate for Supt. of schools and Nels Holberg candidate for register of deeds.

Bryan is not a calamity candidate. In fact, the shoe is on the other foot. The McKinley managers are trying to win by means of deliberate threats to throw the country into a panic and cause a business crisis if Bryan wins. The whole campaign is bared on terror, intimidation and corruption.

Voters, remember that it was Commissioner Ringdal who helped us to get that daily train two years ago. A vote for Lind, Ringdal, Knox and Owen means state control of railroads. A vote for Van Sant, Mills and Miller means railroad control of the state. Which side do you vote with?

This week the Spectator publishes a supplement in the interest of the Peoples Party county ticket for Red Lake county. We wish our readers would carefully look it over. The gentlemen on the ticket are all well qualified for the position to which they aspire and will we think prove obliging and panstaking officials.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

On Wednesday evening October 24th at 8 o'clock in the M. E. church, by Rev. A. A. Myers occurred the marriage of William G. Martin and Miss Mable Knowles. The groom is well known here, having been employed in the mill for two years. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Knowles. The Spectator joins in wishing the happy couple a long and prosperous life.

Hon. A. R. Holston, will discuss the political issues of the day at the Village Hall in St. Hilaire Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Everybody turn out and hear him.

When Not to Drink.

The times when a man should not drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer are so very few and far between that they needn't be mentioned. Drink it in the morning, drink it at the table, drink it on going to bed; drink it when you are hot and when you are cold, when you are wet and when you are dry. It does you good by aiding the nutrition and strengthening the digestion; made of pure barley malt and hops, by the Minneapolis Brewing Company and sold in Crookston by Alexander Thompson.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Five hundred new national banks have been organized in the last six months under the act of congress giving them as many bank notes as they deposit government bonds, and pay them interest on the bonds too. It is pretty cute to have the government give you interest on bonds and pay you the money for the bonds, too. It is very wise in the people to uphold such a swindle. The bankers are very much opposed to a paternal government! Now these banks will help to increase the wealth of the nation! They will help to make more corn and cotton.—Appeal to Reason.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Grand Master Alex. Van Praag of Minnesota paid our local I. O. O. F. lodge a visit last Wednesday evening. After the lodge was called to order and the routine opening disposed of, the Grand Master's presence was announced. On being admitted, and receiving the welcome accorded to that official the members received instructions in the secret work of the different degrees. Having satisfied himself that all were proficient in the work the lodge adjourned and an informal meeting was held for the members and their friends in which the Grand Master gave a lecture on the benefits of Odd Fellowship. After the lecture all repaired to Hotel Markham where a bountiful repast was served and from appearances was enjoyed by all present. After supper the Grand Master wished to entertain the ladies and did so in a highly enjoyable manner with a few national songs sang as he alone can sing.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic Salve.

OUR COUNTY CANDIDATES.

The head of our county ticket is well and ably represented by the personage of Adam Zeh of Red Lake Falls.

ADAM ZEH.

Mr. Zeh was elected by the Populists in 1898 in a hotly contested election but won out nicely and in the two years of Mr. Zeh's occupation of the county auditor's office all agree that the party made no mistake in nominating him and the people were wise in electing him. He has made a very efficient and obliging auditor and merits the votes of our citizens this fall at the polls.

O. T. TANDBERG.

Of O. T. Tanberg, candidate for treasurer, nothing might need be said as nearly everyone knows him. Mr. Tandberg has held the office for one term and his services were fittingly endorsed by an unanimous nomination in our county convention. He is rigidly honest in all particulars and has well and faithfully performed his duties as treasures and deserves your votes on Nov. 6th as an endorsement of his work the last two years.

SAMUEL GIBEAU.

Samuel Gibeau, candidate for re-election to the office of register of deeds was first affiliated with the Farmers Alliance of Polk county and since the organization of the Peoples Party has been one of its prominent members. In 1896, when Red Lake county was set off he was selected as one of the commissioners. In 1898 he was nominated by the Peoples Party for the office of register of deeds and was elected with a nice majority. Mr. Gibeau has made a very efficient register and we recommend him to the voters this fall as a person eminently qualified and experienced for this very important office.

JUSTUS L. JOHNSON.

Justus L. Johnson, Peoples Party nominee for the office of judge of probate is so well known to the readers of the Spectator that it is almost unnecessary to comment on his candidacy. He has served the village of St. Hilaire for the past eleven years as village recorder. He is a good office man and has given valuable service to the village. If he is elected we predict that he will make one of the most efficient and obliging officials in Red Lake county. The people of St. Hilaire and the surrounding country should stand by Mr. Johnson to a man.

FRANK JEFFERS.

For superintendent of schools, our county and party has been in singular luck to have a well qualified man. Mr. Jeffers has served two terms as superintendent of schools in a gratifying manner and is before you again for re-election, and we can say that we believe he should be elected with a larger majority than before for the services rendered his county and party.

F. A. GRADY.

The business of our county while conducted by the board of county commissioners is always through the legal advice of the county attorney and therefore the people should be sure the man elected to this office have the qualifications necessary to their safety. F. A. Grady is a bright young attorney now taking the lead in his line in the county, and in him we feel is the proper man to fill that position.

E. A. MORAN.

For sheriff, we have a man with all the necessary qualifications. While E. A. Moran has not held the office of sheriff before in our county, he is well known as having been several times a constable and has made a very efficient officer. We think no better choice could be made by the people of Red Lake county than electing Mr. Moran for sheriff. He has always been loyal to his party and his friends and will make a good officer if elected.

S. A. SWANSON.

REPRESENTATIVE 61ST DISTRICT.

S. A. Swanson the Peoples Party nominee for representative is a young man who was raised in this county and is well known to nearly all the voters. Mr. Swanson is a man of good habits is industrious and is well qualified for the position. If elected he promises to represent the best interest of his constituents. Mr. Swanson is closely allied with the Peoples Party of the state and if elected will without doubt vote for the many reforms needed and advocated by that party. His reputation so far clearly indicates that he is a man who can be trusted by the people to do right.

Space will not permit longer discussion, but will incidentally mention that P. O. Hagglund, candidate for county surveyor and Jos. Belair candieate for county coroner have given the best of services in their capacities since in office—four years—and can recommend them to the voters this fall.

On the whole, the Peoples Party has placed an exceptionally strong ticket in the field this year and the voters of this county, laying aside all prejudices and personalities, will make no mistake in voting for and electing the full ticket, some of whom are among the ablest and most prominent men of our county connected as they have been with its official affairs since its organization.

All things have their season and in each even numbered year we are confronted with the proposition of selecting officers to carry on the affairs of our county for two years longer. In facing such an ordeal we very naturally take into consideration the different qualifications of the candidates before us. Their services to the county, if having held office before and last but not least their services to the particular political party to which we attach ourselves and the principles of which we uphold.

Vote for M. J. DALY.

GO BACK ON EDDY.

Otter Tail County Republicans Come Out For Ex-Congressman Boen.

Roseau County Times, Oct. 26.

Upon examining the nominating papers of ex-Congressman Boen, referendum candidate for congress, against Eddy in the seventh congressional district in which Mishael J. Daly is the people's-democratic candidate, we find that Boen's candidacy is endorsed by over 200 republicans in Otter Tail county headed by Elmer E. Adams, who is supposed to be the right hand bower of Mr. Eddy. It is certainly a surprising exhibition of political split up on Mr. Eddy in Otter Tail county. No one would concede Mr. Boen but a few scattering votes in the district, and the action of Mr. Adams and co-republicans in nominating Mr. Boen must be taken seriously, for a man of Mr. Adams position would not stultify himself before the general public. The friends of Mr. Daly under the circumstances existing in Otter Tail county will feel that his election is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt, and Mr. Eddy can thank his fool friends for the result.

Announcement.

I hereby announce that I have withdrawn as a candidate for county auditor on the ground of some irregularities relating to my nomination and that my withdrawal does not favor either side of remaining candidates for the same office.
B. E. Burker.

Boen and Aaker have filed their certificates of nomination and their names will appear on the official ballots as candidates for member of congress from this district. Neither of them expect to be elected, and neither of them represents any principle whatever. Both seem to be running solely for the purpose of getting even with some one. Aaker can no longer claim the support of the Prohibitionists since he offered to throw the Prohibition party overboard and come out for Bryan if the Populists would nominate him for congress. He and Boen are both cheap frauds.—Warren Register.

Vote for Three.

There is quite a lack of information among the voters as to the manner of selecting members of the railway and warehouse commission. Formerly these were appointed by the governor, but at the last session of the legislature the law was changed making the offices elective. This year the people will be called upon to elect three members of the commission, two for four years and one for two. The Democrat-Peoples nominees are P. M. Ringdal and T. J. Knox for the four-year terms and S. M. Owen for the two year term. Vote for all three. If you vote for only one or two of them you lose part of your vote. If you vote for three candidates for the four year term your vote on all is lost; if you vote for two candidates for the two-year term your vote is lost. Remember, vote for three and for the three marked "Democrat-Peoples."

A vote for Eddy is an endorsement of the sentiment that a public officer can disregard public opinion. A vote for Daly is a rebuke to that dangerous sentiment. A vote for Eddy endorses taxation without representation. A vote for Daly is a protest against such a system. A vote for Eddy is a vote for the sugar and tobacco trusts; A vote for Daly is a protest against trust domination of public affairs. A vote for Eddy is a protest for government without constitutional limitations. A vote for Daly is an endorsement of the constitution. A vote for Eddy is a protest against the Declaration of Independence, for he has persistently voted to sustain a policy that denies that "all men are created equal." A vote for Daly is an endorsement of that fundamental principle of our government. With such a choice of principles and with such a clean, able man as Daly to vote for a man ought to be able to rise above party and vote for principles more important than party issues, and at the same time give notice that a man who leads a sober life is preferred to any other.—Willmar Tribune.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Facts About Trusts.

"There is not a trust in the entire United States."—Mark Hanna.

The following record of the increase in prices of articles of general consumption in 1899 is proof that monopoly is not a myth:

The Linseed Oil Trust raised the price from 41 cents on Jan. 7 to 50 cents on Dec. 30.

The Standard Oil company raised the price on petroleum from $7.00 on Jan. 7 to $9.90 on Dec. 30.

The sugar trust raised the price on granulated sugar from 4.94 cents on Jan. 7 to 5¼ cents on Dec. 30.

The leather trust raised the price on leather from 20 cents on Jan. 7 to 25½ cents on Dec. 30.

The calico trust raised the price of calico from 2¾ cents on Jan. 7 to 3½ cents on Dec. 30 for print cloths, and from 4 cents to 4½ cents on indigo prints.

The jeans trust raised the price on jean cashmere from 27½ cents on Jan. 7 to 40 cents on Dec. 30.

The Jute trust raised the price on jute hemp from 2¾ cents on Jan. 7 to 3¾ cents on Dec. 30.

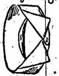
The copper trust raised the price on copper from 13½ cents on Jan. 7 to 16½ cents on Dec. 30.

The lead trust raised the price on pig lead from $3.05 on Jan. 7 to $4.65 on Dec. 30.

The tin plate trust raised the price on tin plate from $3 a box on Jan. 7 to $6.25 on Dec. 30.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

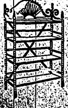
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

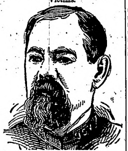
GET READY FOR WINTER.
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON
Dimension $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $1, $5, $6
Lath $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

GOVERNOR McCORD

Recommends Peruna to All Catarrh Victims.



Hon. M. H. McCord.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

Dear Sir—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Peruna for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. McCord.

Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh have been cured by Peruna during the past winter. There are no successful substitutes for this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

Heraldry.

"Blinkins is going to adopt a coat of arms, and wants me to suggest a suitable motto for him. Do you think of anything appropriate?"

"How did he make his money?"

"Selling some kind of mineral water."

"How would 'veni, vidi, vichy' do?"—Chicago Tribune.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Gowligan's Caprice.

Gowligan walked into an undertaker's the other day and asked him for the loan of a hearse.

"A hearse?" exclaimed the proprietor. "What do you want with a hearse? Is there anyone dead up your way?"

"Not yit," replied Gowligan, "and that do be the very rayson Oi'm afther hoirin' the vehikle. Oi want a chance to roide in wan whoile Oi'm able to axparyince the sinsation."—Richmond Dispatch.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Love requited is often nothing but grateful vanity.

Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

Rheumatism
and
Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands; it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Khadija.

BY MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.

(Copyright, 1900, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Seated on his spirited charger in the scarlet and gold laced uniform of the guard, the jamadar Muhammad Husain Khan seldom failed to draw admiring glances from European as well as native female eyes—attentions which he seemed to little appreciate in the deep attachment which he felt for his young wife, Khadija. All had gone well with the Jamadar, and his ambition to be appointed an aide-de-camp to the viceroy seemed in a fair way to be gratified, when a new governor general of India and his wife came up to Simla, bringing with them as an attendant upon the latter, a French maid, Elise Dumont.

From the first this young woman of coquettishly fascinating exterior evinced a discreet partiality for the handsome native officer, casting in his direction stolen glances of admiration, and giving vent to little sighs and exclamations of rapture whenever there was a probability of their being noticed or overhead by the object of her affection.

"Oh, mon dieu!" she exclaimed, upon a certain occasion when the Jamadar stood near by. "He is so—so handsome, that brave Indian sabreur." Then she delivered a cupid's dart from her eyes that went home true to its mark in the breast of Muhammad Husain Khan. The Jamadar looked grave, twirled his fierce moustaches, and then smiled. "By the beard of the Prophet," he thought, "that little foreign girl has a comely form." And the thought abode with him during the rest of the day and brightened his dreams by night.

From that moment in the bungalow home of Muhammad Husain Khan, where previously all happiness had reigned, disquietude took possession.

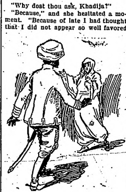
"Thou art away a great deal now, and thy brow looks troubled, my Muhammad," said his wife. "Is not all going well?"

"The new Viceroy Sahib has much for me to do," he replied. "I hope to be appointed one of his aides-de-camp, as the Bisaldar Abdul Hanif is old and will retire soon. These things are upon my mind."

Khadija regarded her husband thoughtfully, and then asked: "Am I growing old too in thine eyes, Muhammad?"

"Why dost thou ask, Khadija?"

"Because," and she hesitated a moment. "Because of late I had thought that I did not appear so well favored before thee. I thought that perhaps thou were going to bring another wife to place over me; and I prayed Allah that it might not be so, for did I not save thee from the cholera, O my husband. Ah! you love me still do you not?" she cried, taking one of his hands and placing it upon her forehead.



"Don't thou not love me a little in return?"

The tall soldier looked kindly down upon his wife as he replied: "I have not forgotten, Khadija. Didst thou think I had done so?"

"I do not know," she returned, "but, O, Muhammad, there is a greater danger than the cholera nigh thee."

Khadija paused as if fearful that she had said more than was prudent, and drawing her chudder about her with a significant glance left the bungalow. The Jamadar thoughtfully regarded his wife's retreating figure, then adjusting his turban, he also left the house, making his way through the Viceregal compound just as darkness was swiftly descending. Avoiding the buildings of the Viceregal lodge, the jamadar finally approached a spot screened by a clump of bamboo, about which he peered in a manner that indicated the keeping of a secret appointment.

Evidently disappointed in his expectations, he impatiently strode back and forth a short distance, when a voice at his elbow caused him to start, for the owner had approached him unobserved.

"Ah! my brave soldier," cried the voice softly. "Surprised at your post. That is not good. I am late, I know, for the rendezvous, but miladi took a terrible time over her dressing tonight."

"If the enemy always surprised in such a form, who would fear the consequences," gallantly replied the native officer, as he salaamed low before a dainty white form.

"Thank you, sir," rejoined the girl.

"Ah, no!" exclaimed the girl, playfully avoiding his embrace. "No, not those things, but yet I would like that you should prove your love."

"Tell me, tell me how?" he besought eagerly.

The Jamadar drew close to her and passionately whispered: "Thou are as beautiful as the lotus bud. I love thee; I would make thee my wife. Ask anything of me, money, jewels, silks. What is it you desire, my treasure?"

"It is such a little, little thing that I would like you to do; and still——"

"Tell me quickly," he interposed.

"Well, hush!" Then starting as the bamboos creaked. "Ah! what was that?" she asked. "What noise was that among the bushes?"

"It is nothing," replied the Jamadar, drawing his sword and thrusting it between the canes. "Perhaps a jackal or a fox. Do not be frightened. Come, tell me the little thing that is to be the price of thy love."

"Listen," said the girl, drawing closer to her companion. "The Viceroy has been busy these two days with some papers that now lie on his table. I am curious to know if the name of a friend is mentioned in them, and—and I want to look at those papers. You understand?"

"Thou wouldst look through some papers of the Viceroy Sahib?" repeated the Jamadar.

"Yes. Do you not comprehend, and I need your assistance to get them."

The Jamadar drew himself up to his full height. "It could not be done," he replied tersely.

"Now, I see," exclaimed the girl. "You do not care for me. I thought so. You swear by your Prophet that you love me, but when it comes to a test, then you say, no, it is impossible. Very well. I do not like such affection, my brave sauvage," and she turned quickly as if about to leave him.

"But listen; listen, my treasure," he pleaded. "Dost know what would happen if I were discovered?"

"A bas! You would not be discovered," she retorted. "It would be so simple if you carry out my instructions. The papers now lie on the Viceroy's table in his study. You can pass in there as if to deliver some reports without causing suspicion. I will wait on the veranda outside the window. Then you can hand the papers to me and by the light from within I can see if my friend's name is mentioned. It will only take five—three little minutes, and is so impossible of harm. You will, you will to please me, my handsome soldier?"

The native officer pondered deeply for a moment, when a soft hand laid caressingly upon his cheek decided the matter.

"Well or ill, for thy sake I will do this thing," he said, "though discovery means—"

"You will not be discovered," interposed the girl. "But there is no time to lose as dinner will soon be over when the Viceroy returns to his room. No, not yet," she protested, as the Jamadar again sought to embrace her. "When I have seen the papers, then you may take your reward. Now go quickly."

So with an amorous parting whisper the Jamadar made his way to the front entrance of the lodge, while the French maid cautiously passed round to the window she had indicated. "When I know what is in those papers," she soliloquized, "will I marry the black soldier? I think not. I will carry my secret to the handsome Monsieur Preloff of the Russian embassy in Paris who has promised to pay me for it with a ring. To think that I could love this black sauvage. Ah, mon dieu! how ridiculous. He is a fine fool. I have tricked him well."

The Jamadar entered the mansion and passed unquestioned into the Viceroy's study. There finding himself unobserved, he took a small packet of papers from the table, and was about to pass them out of the open window, when his hand was thrust roughly back, the window abruptly closed, and a scuffling of feet without followed by a few smothered screams led him to conclude that the plan had been discovered.

Hastily replacing the papers upon the table, he was about to leave the room when he found himself confronted by the Viceroy, who had risen early from dinner to resume work upon some dispatches to the minister at Kabul.

"Ah, Jamadar," said the Viceroy gravely. "You are the very man I wanted to see."

"He is going to order my arrest," thought the native officer, as he saluted nervously. "A court martial will settle my affair with the foreign girl."

"I am about to intrust you with a very important commission," resumed the Viceroy. "Certain dispatches are to be sent by special messenger to Kabul, and you have been selected to command the escort. Should you acquit yourself well, as I have no doubt will be the case, you will be appointed an aide-de-camp on my staff. Here is your commission," and the Viceroy took up one of the papers in question from his table.

The Jamadar was so astonished that he was unable to do more than again salute, and in faltering sentences express his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him.

Returning to his bungalow, he there found his wife, to whom he communicated his good fortune.

"Thou hast seen greater danger tonight than the cholera, Muhammad," she spoke gravely.

"How so?" he asked.

"Hadst thou delivered those papers to the Frenchwoman, thou wouldst surely have been discovered. She was watched."

"Thou knowest then?"

"Aye, I watched thy meeting as a fox from under the bushes. I heard and followed her, and sprang on her as a leopard on the enemy of its own. Ah husband," and she placed her arms about his neck. "Twice have I saved thee. Dost thou not love me a little in return?"

"Truly thou art well named Khadija, my faithful wife," he answered, carressing her affectionately.

Breach of Promise Cases.

Should breach of promise cases be encouraged? On the one hand there is sometimes cruel heartlessness displayed by men, in which cases a verdict of thumping money payments is the greatest punishment to the ill-doer; on the other hand, it is not necessarily the most innocent or the most deserving who choose to go into court. The woman who trusts her fair fame to the tender mercies of her lover knows pretty well the consequences of her act, while the really unhappy and ill-used woman who has suffered most, and whose life is completely shattered, shrinks from dragging her woes into the lurid glare of the law courts. Pecuniary payments can, after all, only soothe outraged feelings, very often the least desirable feelings, those of rage and anger. The tender, confiding female loves on in spite of everything and is probably the last to bear witness against the man who has ruined her prospects. No doubt, ample damages help a future marriage, for, such is the strange irony of fate, an acquitted murderess, or a fair woman in a breach of promise case promptly find numerous applicants anxious to claim her hand.—London Graphic.

Blessed are the horny hands of toil.—Lowell.

Demoralizing.

"I always run from a braggart."

"Why?"

"If I talk to one a few minutes I get to telling lies myself."—Chicago Record.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals, for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

A Matter of Holding.

"As far as politics is concerned," said the man with the high brow, "I prefer to hold aloof."

"Holding aloof is all right for men that like it," said the man with the red neck, "but I'd rather hold a job."—Indianapolis Press.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

In the Island of Know Not.

An American who had occasion to consult a prominent business man in Rio Janiro, tells of his experience in a letter to New Orleans:

"'Senhor Jose has not yet arrived,' the head clerk would say, blandly, when I inquired for the principal.

"'How soon will he be in?' I would ask, innocently.

"'God knows, senhor,' the clerk would reply, still unruffled.

"Then, perhaps after calling five or six times, I would get desperate, and a conversation something like this would occur:

"'Will Senhor Jose be here to-day?'

"'Ah, senhor, I know not.'

"'Well, to-morrow, then?'

"'Perhaps, who knows.'

"'But I want to make an appointment. Do you expect him any time next week?'

"'It is possible, senhor.'

"'Oh! confound it! Will he be here this year?'

"'He may, senhor.'"—New York Tribune.

Fixing the Responsibility.

"Say," said Biggs to his friend, Diggs, during a heated argument, "you are a fool."

"Yet you say I am your friend," answered Diggs.

"Yes, of course," said Biggs.

"Then," said Diggs, "what I'd like to know is this: Am I a fool because I am your friend, or am I your friend because I am a fool?"—Chicago News.

Paying the Freight.

Johnny—Paw, when a man expresses an opinion, can he collect express charges on it?

Paw—He can—if he is a lawyer.—Baltimore American.

The ignorance of a good man is wiser than the enlightenment of a bad one.

No one holds the position which he thinks he deserves.

He who wishes to learn all his faults must become poor.

Clad in Rational Dress.

The wagon struck the rear wheel of the bicycle and the rider was thrown into a pile of bricks. The cyclist raised himself on one elbow, reached his arm toward a side pocket and collapsed, insensible.

A police sergeant felt in his pocket and drew out a flask labeled "J. J. Jones, 40 Duke street."

"Go to 40 Duke street," said the sergeant to a policeman, "and tell Mrs. Jones that Mr. Jones has—"

The sergeant paused and drew a hand mirror from the other pocket.

"Tell Mrs. Jones that Mr. Jones has—"

A bystander who was assisting, tickled the cyclist's lips with a feather he was trying to burn under his nostrils.

The cyclist smiled and murmured "Charlie!"

"Tell Mr. and Mrs. Jones that Miss Jones has met with an accident," concluded the sergeant.—Spare Moments.

CASTORIA COUNTERFEITERS.

Their Factory Unearthed and the Manufacturers Arrested—A Warning to Imitators.

The Centaur Company of New York city, manufacturers of Castoria, recently learned that their well known preparation was being counterfeited in St. Louis, Mo., and that worthless imitations were being sold.

After a careful investigation by Chas. H. Fletcher, president of the company, it was learned that a preparation in imitation of Fletcher's goods was being prepared by the Palestine Drug Company of No. 107 South Second street, and sold by a few druggists. Warrants were sworn out for the imitators. Yesterday John Bick, president of the offending company, and Benjamin Chireaun, chemist for the concern, were arrested, but later were released on bond.

The cases will be tried before Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction. The Centaur Company has determined to protect the public from worthless imitations of their goods.—St. Louis (Mo.) Republic, Sept. 30, 1900.

Wouldn't Stand Questioning.

Mrs. De Kanter—You said you were going to be detained at your office all evening, but you weren't there. Now, where were you?

Mr. De Kanter—My dear, there's no sense in your getting excited. It really—

Mrs. De Kanter—Why didn't you answer my question?

Mr. De Kanter—My dear, I would answer your question if I was sure you wouldn't question my answer.—Philadelphia Press.

Set On.

"Limp's got it in for dat farmer in de fiel' yonder."

"What for?"

"He crawled in de farmer's hay an' went to sleep."

"An' de farmer set a dog on him?"

"Nope. Set a hen on him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Made a Difference.

"Ah, George!" she sighed, "do you remember how we used to sit on one chair at papa's?"

"That was all right at papa's," replied the practical George; "but I'm not a-going to forget that these chairs cost me good money"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW WEAK CHILDREN ARE MADE STRONG, VIGOROUS AND WELL

LITTLE MARY McBAY
EVERETT HALLOWS

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hallows, of Peckham St., Globe Village, Fall River, Mass., have cause to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura for restoring to health, and probably preserving the life of their little son. Almost from infancy Everett Hallows was troubled with indigestion and nervous troubles, and nothing seemed to help him. Finally Dr. Greene's Nervura was recommended and tried with success. A few bottles were sufficient to effect a cure, and to-day the little one is enjoying the best of health. By the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura the sickly child was transformed into a happy, hearty, robust boy.

Dr. Greene's Nervura | for the Blood and Nerves

Thousands of other children can thank Dr. Greene and his wonderful remedy for the strength and health they enjoy. Children to whom it is given have less sickness, better health, better growth, and longer and more vigorous lives. Parents should realize that it is their duty to give it to every child who is not in perfect health. There are no diseases more dreaded by parents than fits, epilepsy, and St. Vitus' dance. Yet no child would be troubled by them if Dr. Greene's Nervura were given when the first symptoms appear.

Charles L. McBay, a highly esteemed police officer, who resides at 14 Myrtle St., New Bedford, Mass., says:

"About two years ago my little daughter became run down in health and suffered from St. Vitus' dance. Soon after she was prostrated by rheumatism, which severely affected her low limbs.

"After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, she began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and experienced immediate benefit. She continued its use, and after taking five bottles her rheumatism was practically cured. Her appetite returned, her pains disappeared, she was again able to walk without lameness, her general health was restored, and she was able to attend school and to play like other children."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is the prescription and discovery of the well-known Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th Street, New York City, who is the most successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic complaints, and he can be consulted in any case, free of charge, personally or by letter.

Motherhood

$5,000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission. — LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.

Mrs. A. D. Jarret, Belmont, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."

Mrs. Whitney's Gratitude.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try your Vegetable Compound, and was soon relieved. The doctor said I never would be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and half. The next time I continued to take your Compound: and I said then, if I went my full time and my baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old and is as healthy and hearty as any one could wish. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I was so bad that I did not dare to go away from home to stay any length of time. Praise God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief. Wishing you success in the future as in the past, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY, 4 Flint St., Somerville, Mass."

MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY & BABY

The medicine that cures the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Injustice.

"Won't you give a veteran something to eat, mum?" said Tired Thompson to Mrs. Whiffet.

"You a veteran?" replied Mrs. Whiffet, unbelievingly. "You were never a soldier, I'll be bound."

"Madam," added the tramp, "you do me a grievous injury. I've done nothing but soldier all my life."—Detroit Free Press.

$24 PER WEEK

To men with rigs to introduce our poultry food among farmers. Address, with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Determination.

"Don't you admire determination in a man's character?"

"It all depends on the result," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If it brings success, I praise it as splendid perseverance. If it brings failure, I denounce it as confounded obstinacy."—Washington Star.

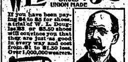
Some articles must be described: White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

For the rich, the poverty of others is a law of nature.

Our first schoolmaster is superstition.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

If you have been paying $4 to $5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from $1 to $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.



WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. | The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. | BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.* W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

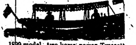
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE [illegible]

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

18-FOOT LAUNCH FOR SALE.



1899 model, two-horse power Truscott Gasoline Launch, 18 feet long, 5-foot beam, awning, cushions and everything complete. In perfect running order. Seating capacity, ten adults. Owner wants a larger boat. Will sell cheap for cash.

JOHN J. DOBSON,
1008 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

N W N U —No. 44.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

NUMBER 16.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. PAUL'S BAD LUCK

BIG OCEAN LINER SUSTAINS HEAVY DAMAGE.

Supposed to Have Struck a Derelict, Which Carried Away Her Starboard Propeller and Caused Damage Which Will Probably Amount to Several Hundred Thousand Dollars — Officials Tell Different Stories—Will Take Five Months to Make Repairs.

New York, Nov. 5.—The steamship St. Paul, of the American line, Capt. Roberts in command, arrived in port twenty-four hours late, with her starboard propeller gone and her engine room badly damaged. Statements of different officers vary as to the cause of the accident, but the damage sustained by the steamship will probably amount to several thousand dollars.

The St. Paul left Southampton and Cherbourg on Oct. 27, with a full cargo, 316 cabin passengers and 245 in the steerage. About 8 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday last, while some of the saloon passengers were still at dinner and other passengers promenading, a sudden shock was felt all over the ship, although it was not sufficiently severe to cause a panic. The engines were stopped a few seconds after the shock, but it is said that during that brief time the whirling machinery, free of the weight of the propeller, wrought havoc in the engine room. The officials of the steamship refuse to allow any one to enter the engine room. James A. Wright, second vice president of the International Navigation company, which controls the American line, was a passenger on the steamship, having gone abroad in October to bring back his family. He said:

"I was smoking in my state room when I felt a slight tremor throughout the ship. I thought that probably her head had fallen away a few points and that she had in consequence shipped a big sea. The shock was so slight that the average passenger did not apprehend that anything unusual had occurred. I went below to find out what was the matter. I found that the ship had lost her starboard propeller, together with part of her tail shaft and had otherwise damaged her machinery. Capt. Roberts and Chief Engineer John Hunter are under the impression that we struck a derelict. We were running at full speed at the time, but were not overtaxing the engines or driving the vessel. Chief Engineer Hunter at the moment of the accident happened to be passing through the pantry and immediately turned the emergency valve, thus shutting off the steam. About the same time the assistant engineer happened to be in the vicinity of the tail shaft when the propeller struck something and dropped off, carrying with it a portion of the tail shaft, which broke just inside the stern of the ship. The governing machinery worked splendidly and the engines were brought to a full stop in ten seconds. The St. Paul will leave on Tuesday for the Cramps ship yard in Philadelphia, where the necessary repairs will be made. Meanwhile the Friesland, which sails on Wednesday for Antwerp, will take the St. Paul's passengers, mails and freight to Southampton."

It will take about five months to repaid the damage which is said to amount to about $250,000 or $300,000.

CHANGE IN NORWAY'S CABINET.

Resignations of Several Ministers Accepted and New Officials Are Selected.

Christiania, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the council the resignations of Ministers Holst, Nysom, Loechen and Thiesen were accepted. Ex-Minister Konow was appointed minister of agriculture, Lieut. Col. Stang was made minister of defense, M. Aurstad was made minister of finance, and Capt. Sparre was appointed a member of the council of state sitting at Stockholm. The Norwegian tariff bill has reached the storthing, changing the duties on a number of important manufactures and raising the duties, especially on steel and steel wire, copper wire, liquid carbolic acid and copper alloys.

DISAPPOINTS ARGYLL FAMILY.

Conversion of Miss Campbell to Catholicism a Severe Blow to Her Uncle, the Duke.

London, Nov. 5.—The Argyll family, who are the straightest kind of Presbyterians, are greatly scandalized by the conversion to Catholicism of Miss Leila Campbell, niece of the present duke, who has entered the Carmelite convent. Miss Campbell, whose father is dead, is a beautiful blonde. She was virtually adopted by the duke of Argyll and Princess Louise, with whom she lived, and who hoped to arrange a grand marriage for her.

NEWFOUNDLAND CAMPAIGN HOT.

Approach of Election Day Causes Activity in Party Ranks.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 5.—The campaign for the general election to be held next Thursday is the fiercest in the colony's history. Both sides are working most energetically and straining every nerve. Mr. Morine, the Conservative leader, is canvassing the northern bays with Contractor Reid and his son on Mr. Reid's steamer. It is expected Mr. Reid's influence will sway a large vote in Mr. Morine's favor, though the success of the Bond government is regarded as highly probable.

Big Tannery Burned.

Mexico City, Nov. 5.—A large tannery at Rancho del Chopo, near this city, was burned with a loss estimated at $500,000. It was owned by a stock company in which were American, Mexican and German shareholders.

Russia to Sell Telephone System.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5. — The telephone system of the Russian cities, hitherto operated by the state, will be sold at auction Nov. 20. The St. Petersburg municipal government will bid for the local franchise.

ACTIVE SCOUTING.

Several Minor Engagements Are Reported From the Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 5.—Last week was devoted to active scouting. The insurgents having failed to crush a single garrison are now experiencing a reaction. Lieutenants Wilson and Dority, of the Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, destroyed large stores of rice, four granaries and a barracks near Bato. Capt. Atkinson, with 34 men of the Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, attacked 190 insurgents under Col. Valencia, recovering two American prisoners and capturing a considerable quantity of ammunition and supplies. A native orchestra lured the United States troops from their quarters near Dagupan, while the insurgents attacked the rear, killing two Americans and wounding three. To-day Senor Buencamino, representing the principal ex-insurgents in Manila, requested Judge Taft to forward to Washington a signed expression of their loyalty.

PLACES FOR MANCHUS.

Chinese Court Is Reorganizing the Government.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.—Edicts that were issued on Oct. 28 show that the cocurt is reorganizing the government. The appointments include a remarkable number of Manchus. Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, is credited with confirming the reports of Yu Hsien's attempt to kill himself by swallowing gold leaf. The attempt failed and he recovered.

-o-

Berlin, Nov. 5. — Dispatches from China state that the Germans have defeated a force of Boxers near Kaumi, province of Shangtung, killing many of them.

KITCHENER IN COMMAND.

Seems Probable That He Will Have Plenty to Do.

London, Nov. 5.—Lord Roberts, according to dispatches from Cape Town, has taken his sick daughter to Johannesburg and Lord Kitchener is commander-in-chief. It seems probable that he will have plenty of work. Gen. Dewet is reported to have made his appearance near Frankfort, in the northwestern corner of Orange River Colony, and small bodies of Boers are harrassing the British. It is said Lord Kitchener intends to stop the pursuit of commandoes and to try to settle the colonies by garrisoning and organizing the towns for rapid raids with mounted troops.

MANY KILLED IN ENGAGEMENT.

Lord Roberts Reports Eight Fights—Boer Losses Are Heavy.

Lord Roberts, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Nov. 2, reports no less than eight fights at different points, all unimportant, but significant of the activity of the Boers. Gen. Kitchener, after a night march, surprised Schoeman's laager at Steenkampsberg, and then pushed on to Schalkburger's laager at Rooikranz. But the British were prevented from following the Boers, who trekked north. Prisoners in the hands of the British say the Boer loss in the fight with Gen. Barton Oct. 25 were 140 killed, wounded or missing.

SLAYS MAN WHO BEATS WOMAN.

Indiana Storekeper Kills His Son-in-Law, Who Threatened Murder.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 5.—Harris H. Rose, who has a store at Cane Ridge, a cross-roads settlement nine miles south of here, shot and instantly killed John Kessinger, his son-in-law. Kessinger had gone to Rose's house and threatened to kill the entire family, including his wife, whom he had driven away from home, and who had gone to her parents' house for shelter. Kessinger knocked down both of the women, and when his father-in-law interfered Kessinger drew his knife and started at the old man, who seized a shotgun and fired. Mr. Rose surrendered to the sheriff and gave bond.

Volcano Is Restless.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The passengers on the bark Rhoderick Dhu report that the volcano of Kilauea, thirty miles from Hilo, was momentarily expected to begin its periodical eruption on account of a series of earthquakes that took place Oct. 10. The first of the shocks occurred about 3 o'clock in the morning and was very violent, lasting about fifteen seconds. There were three more shocks during the day.

Goes to Sioux City.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Prof. E. S. Burchard of Minneapolis has been chosen to succeed Prof. Beecher in the chair of chemistry of the Sioux City high school. Prof. Beecher will become purchasing agent for the Union Terminal Railway Company of Sioux City. Prof. Burchard is expected to come Wednesday.

Sank as Far as Lower Deck.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The steamer Hill City, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, struck an obstruction in Tennessee chute just below this city. The vessel immediately sank to the lower deck. Thirty passengers and a crew of forty were taken safely ashore in yawls, but the cargo will be ruined.

Damaged by Fire.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce building, Sixth and Robert streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of from $10,000 to $15,000 at 7 o'clock last evening. The blaze started in the room on the fifth floor occupied by Arthur Koerner, a musician, and spread to adjoining offices.

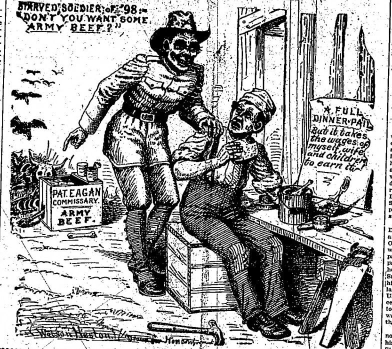
Eleven ePrsons Injured.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—Two electric cars on the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric railway collided near Cleves, Ohio, owing to a misunderstanding of orders. The cars were wrecked and eleven persons injured.

Grain Burned by Drouth.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Official reports show the grain has been completely burned up by drouth in portions of Siberia. The fields have not been harvested and are used for pasturage.

THAT FULL DINNER PAIL.



STARVED SOLDIER of '98
"DON'T YOU WANT SOME ARMY BEEF?"
PAT. EAGAN COMMISSARY.
ARMY BEEF.
A FULL DINNER PAIL
But it takes the wages of myself, wife and children to earn it
Watson Heston

COMPARATIVE PRICES

PROSPERITY CLAIM DEMOLISHED BY OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Facts from the Statistical Abstract—Unprecedented Production of Gold Increases the Volume of Money and Atones Somewhat for Lost Double Standard.

The gold standard people asserted in 1896 that the one great need of the country was a dearer dollar, a dollar that would buy more of the products of the farm and the factory. In other words, their contention was that prices were too high, and that the adoption of the gold standard by reducing the amount of money in circulation would reduce prices by giving greater purchasing power to the dollar.

The silver men admitted that the adoption of the gold standard would, by contracting the currency, result in a fall of prices, but asserted that this instead of being a benefit would be a calamity, disastrous to all producers. That a dearer dollar meant smaller prices of all products of labor and that falling prices in the past have always brought ruin and disaster to the business world.

These positions were clearly defined. Both agreed that the gold standard meant lower prices. They disagreed only as to the effects, the gold advocates asserting lower prices to be a desirable thing, the silverites maintaining that a general fall in prices would be a calamity.

The Republicans won, we have the gold standard, but to some extent the predictions of both sides seem to have failed. The silver people still maintain they were right, but that unexpected conditions have temporarily averted predicted results, while the Republicans are now issuing campaign literature showing that we have had an increase in the amount per capita of money in circulation, that we have had prices and that the country is prosperous because of higher prices, forgetting apparently, that they are thereby proving the claim of the Bryanites in 1896.

In spite of the gold standard, it is true we have now more money in circulation than in 1896. In that year the amount was, according to treasury statistics, $21.10. In January, 1899, it was $25.25. It now probably exceeds $26.00, the largest amount since 1865. This has relieved a money stringency and has been brought about probably by the enormous and unexpected increase in gold production which rose from $118,000,000 in 1890 to $237,000,000 in 1898, and over $300,000,000 in 1899, when the Alaskan gold was added and the South African miners doubled their product. The amount of gold in the United States increased from $590,000,000 in 1896 to $861,000,000 in 1898 and the increase since then has been equally rapid. Owing to the vast expenses of the Spanish, Philippine and Chinese wars, this gold has not accumulated in the treasury, but has been paid out and is now in circulation, the amount now in the treasury being much less than it was in 1896.

Steadied Prices.

This increase of the world's gold has steadied prices of those products which depend upon a world's market and prevented a disastrous fall. Other conditions have assisted in this. The greatest famine of the present century has occurred in India, where millions of human beings have actually starved to death. Russia, our principal competitor in wool, has lost 25,000,000 sheep by drought. Our wheat crop in 1897 was the largest in our history, and our exports of wheat in the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1898, were 440,000,000, the largest in our history, but the prices of wheat remained stationary. The treasury statistics show that 59,000,000 bushels exported from New York in 1896 and 1897 brought 75.2 cents in New York, while 104,000,000 bushels exported from New York in 1898-9 brought 75.0 cents. The highest price in Chicago in 1896 was 94⅝c, and in 1899 was 79½ cents. But while the prices of our farm products, which to some extent are regulated by supply and demand and by the world's supply of money, have remained stationary, in the face of an extraordinary foreign demand, as in the case of wheat, corn and dairy ropducts, or have risen slightly in the case of wool, cotton, cattle and sheep, or decreased as in the case of hog products, the prices of those articles controlled by trusts have been arbitrarily advanced beyond all reason. Among these may be mentioned coal, coal oil, gasoline, all iron products, especially wire and nails, and nearly all manufactured articles. This latter advance has not been accompanied by any material increase in the wages of men employed, so that although farmers are compelled to pay higher prices for these articles, laboring men who constitute the chief home market for farm products are unable to purchase more or to pay higher prices. The price of farm products is therefore maintained by the export demand and must fall when the Indian famine and European shortage are over and the world wide war now in progress shall cease. Even now the farmer can buy much less with his products than ever before. What shall be the case when the extraordinary foreign demand is over?

"Prosperity" and the Farmer.

The following is a table of average export prices of the products named for the four years of the Cleveland administration, as compared with the three years of the McKinley administration. It was taken from the statistical abstract of the United States treasury for 1899, on page 436, and was issued by the McKinley administration, hence cannot be accused of being partial in its treatment of the Cleveland period.

As will be seen, it shows that the prices of agricultural staples were higher during the Cleveland administration, than they have been on the average, during the McKinley administration.

In further explanation, it may be said that there have been famine in India and short crops in Europe, which have had an influence in holding up agricultural prices. The drought in Australia has had much to do in holding up the price of sheep and wool, the flocks of that country having been almost totally annihilated; yet, the statistical abstract, page 378, shows that the total value of our sheep has fallen from $125,009,264 in 1893 to $107,697,530 in 1899. The value of oxen and other cattle, exclusive of milch cows, as shown by the statistical abstract, page 378, has risen from $547,882,204 in 1893, to $637,931,135 in 1899. But the value of all farm animals has fallen during this period $500,000,000, see page 378 statistical abstract 1900. This is accounted for by the fact that the number of meat cattle has decreased from 35,954,196 in 1893, to 27,994,225 in 1899. A decrease of 8,000,000 meat cattle has taken place, while the meat-eating population has increased 16,000,000 during practically the same period.

The comparative table of agricultural prices, from statistical abstract 1899, page 436, is as follows:

CORN.	
1893 to 1896 (Cleveland period)	47½c
Three years of McKinley	35 1-3c
COTTON.	
Four years of Cleveland	7½c
Three years of McKinley	6 2-10c
BACON.	
Four years of Cleveland	8 9-10c
Three years of McKinley	7 7-10c
LARD.	
Four years of Cleveland	8 1-10c
Three years of McKinley	5 5-10c
PORK.	
Four years of Cleveland	7 1-10c
Three years of McKinley	5 2-10c
BEEF.	
Four years of Cleveland	5 6-10c
Three years of McKinley	5 2-10c
BUTTER.	
Four years of Cleveland	17c
Three years of McKinley	15 2-10c
CHEESE.	
Four years of Cleveland	9 1-10c
Three years of McKinley	8 7-10c
STARCH.	
Four years of Cleveland	3c
Three years of McKinley	2c
WHEAT.	
Four years of Cleveland	67 5-10c
**Three years of McKinley	82c
OATS.	
Four years of Cleveland	31c
Three years of McKinley	27 8-10c

**Had it not been for the Leiter corner, which ran wheat up to 98c in 1898, the wheat product would have shown a lower price level during the McKinley period than during the Cleveland period, in harmony with all of the other products quoted.

CONCLUSION.

These facts and figures taken from the records of the government, showing that the export prices of agricultural products have been lower under the "prosperity" administration of McKinley, than they were under the panic administration of Grover Cleveland, ought to effectually dispose of the fallacy that the farmers of the United States have been benefited by the policy of the Republican party.

REMEDIES FOR TRUSTS.

"We have a remedy and our remedy is, first, to put every trust-made article on the free-list; second, we propose that congress shall provide that before any corporation does business outside of the state of its origin it shall take out a license from the federal government, and this license shall only be given when the corporation shows that it has no water in its stock and that it is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business. I believe that would be a remedy for the trusts. I believe that no private monopoly could exist."

W. J. BRYAN.

* * *

"Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved."

W. J. BRYAN.

* * *

"The fruits of imperialism, be they bitter or sweet, must be left to the subjects of monarchy. This is the one tree of which the citizens of a republic may not partake. It is the voice of the serpent, not the voice of God, that bids us eat."

W. J. BRYAN.

* * *

"Wars of conquest have their origin in coyetousness, and the history of the human race has been written in characters of blood because rulers have looked with longing eyes upon the land of others."

W. J. BRYAN.

OLD GROVER IS SILENT.

Perhaps the severest condemnation Bryan's candidacy receives is from the continued silence of ex-President Cleveland. As the leader of the old line sound money Democracy, Mr. Cleveland can have no sympathy with the unsound financial theories represented by Mr. Bryan, and as his political principles will not permit him to affiliate with the Republicans, he maintains a strict silence, which, to those who believe as he does, is quite as eloquent as words.—Philadelphia Ledger.

On the contrary, the greatest glory of Mr. Bryan is that he is hated by Mr. Cleveland. Cleveland's support would be a positive injury to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cleveland's room is much more to be desired than his company.

DAVIS IS IN DANGER

MINNESOTA SENATOR IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

To Save His Life It May Be Necessary to Amputate His Right Foot, Possibly His Leg — Serious Changes Develop and a Celebrated Surgeon Is Telegraphed For — Outcome of the Case Is Doubtful—Has Become Thin and Feeble, but He Does Not Realize His Condition.

St. Paul, Nov. 5. — Serious changes were yesterday made known in the condition of Senator C. K. Davis, who since last September has been suffering from a poisoned foot. He abrased his right foot slightly in August. The abrasion was afterward aggravated while the senator was in Maine by the dye from a black silk sock. But he returned to Minnesota and spoke at Duluth Sept. 21 and at Fergus Falls Sept. 22, before retiring from his campaign labors. His foot was then much swollen and extremely painful.

Dr. Alexander J. Stone, assisted by Dr. John L. Rothrock and Dr. Howard Lancaster, performed an operation Oct. 14, and another operation Oct. 24, which removed the swelling and apparently placed the patient on the path to quick recovery. Last Friday, however, the senator became feverish. Saturday a sharp pain in the sole of his foot drew attention to an accumulation of purulent matter at that point. Until then the diseased tissues had centered about the base of the little toe. Yesterday morning the senator was again feverish. He complained of the

Dreaded, Shooting Pains.

not only in the sole of his foot but in his heel, and even in his ankle. Dr. Stone said last evening that Senator Davis had developed unfavorable symptoms. The doctor added that he had telegraphed to Dr. Murphy of Chicago, said to be the best surgeon in that city and one of the most skillful in the United States. Dr. Murphy will arrive this morning.

The outcome of the senator's case is uncertain. It is doubtful whether he can avoid the loss of his right foot, and possibly his leg. Should the infection not be promptly arrested the case will tax the utmost surgical skill. An improvement began yesterday afternoon which may happily prove to be more than temporary. The darting pains in the foot disappeared and the fever subsided. The senator ate with a relish and declared himself much better. He is restless from long confinement. He has become thin and feeble, but he does not realize his condition.

ASBESTOS MINING.

Redwood County Discovery to Be Soon Developed.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Nov. 5. — A ninety-nine-year lease to forty acres in section 20, Swede's Forest, this county, given by the owner, Leo Knutson Eide, to Charles Hohmann, Joseph J. Hohmann and Peter Elschen, has been filed here. The lease is for the purpose of allowing the men to carry on mining operations for asbestos. John J. Hohmann is an experienced mirer and has been over the tract in question, and as a result is showing acme magnificent specimens of mineral asbestos, the fiber being long and fireproof. The company is required to be actively engaged in mining the product inside of three months or the lease becomes void. The tract in question lies about eighteen miles northwest of Redwood Falls.

AGENT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Soon After the Arrival of Company's Representative to Inspect Books.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 5.—William Clemens, agent for the Great Western Elevator company and the White Lumber company at Leonard, in the southwestern part of the county, committed suicide by shooting. He was at the depot when Messrs. Mitchell and Comrie, two representatives of the elevator company, arrived. He walked with them to the postoffice and later excused himself to go to his home. He rushed to one of the upstairs rooms and shot himself. He left a note to his wife, the contents of which were not divulged. An examination of his accounts is in progress, and it is rumored he was short with the elevator people.

AGED COUPLE ASPHYXIATED.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake of Hastings Found Dead in Bed.

Hastings, Minn., Nov. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucius M. Drake were found dead in bed in their residence, having evidently died from asphyxiation caused by gas escaping from a coal stove in the sitting room.

Stopped by Injunction.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 5. — Work on the new grade being built by the Milwaukee road at Redfield has been stopped by injunction. The intention of the company was to change their track so as to get close into town, instead of being out about a mile, as at present. The right of way across the farm of C. H. Myers had not been secured, and he served an injunction until the case could be settled.

Formerly Lived in St. Paul.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 5. — E. A. Manship, a shirt manufacturer, died this morning as the result of injuries received in an elevator accident a week ago. He came to Sioux City three years ago from St. Paul, and leaves a wife and two small children.

To Close Soon.

Sparta, Minn., Nov. 5.—The Sparta Iron company will complete shipments Nov. 10 and the Genoa Iron company Nov. 15. Both companies will mine large stock piles during the winter and will give employment to several hundred men.

Two Killed in a Wreck.

Reddington, Cal., Nov. 5.—In the wreck of a Southern Pacific freight train near Keswick two men were killed and three others injured [illegible]

THE MISSING LINK.

It Is Dug Up on a Farm in Western Oregon.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 5. — On the farm of George Cochran, at Tangent, Or., J. C. Crawford and a man named Beam dug up a skeleton which they think may be that of the "missing link." All the bones were secured and will be articulated as soon as possible in order to show what kind of a creature they were once the frame of. They indicate a man of four feet eight inches, of large bones. The skull lacks the usual sutures. It is eighteen inches in circumference, four inches smaller than that of the average skull of the white man. The jaws are large and protruding and the teeth perfect. The vertebrae have an additional bone and socket for a missing bone. The bones of the legs and feet are normal, like those of a man, but in the arms the radius and ulna bones are two inches longer than the humerous bone, where they are generally considerable shorter, indicating an arm that reached below the knee. The bones of the fingers are longer than those of a man. The skeleton is not that of an Indian, being distinctly different.

GOPHERS WIN BY A POINT.

Wisconsin Loses by a Failure to Kick a Goal.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5. — Wisconsin's failure to kick an easy goal was responsible for its defeat by Minnesota Saturday. Each team scored a touchdown early in the game, and the Gophers kicked a goal from theirs, giving them the victory by a score of 6 to 5. The weather was as fine as ever brightened a big football match. Both teams were confident of winning, and both looked for bigger scores than were made. Phil King of Wisconsin believed his team could not lose. Dr. Williams of Minnesota was even more confident, and he thought Minnesota ought to score eighteen.

RUSH TO THE CLAM BEDS.

Activity of Pearl Hunters on the Upper Mississippi.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Nov. 5.—Discovery of pearls in the Upper Mississippi has caused a tremendous rush to the clam beds. House boats are now crowding the river and more than a thousand persons are encamped along the river bank. The finding of a few thousand dollars' worth of pearls by the diggers has started a raid on the river. One of the pearls recently found, the Allen pearl, weighed 100 grains and is said to be the largest perfect pearl yet taken from the river. It was purchased by William Moore of Comanche, Iowa, who paid $3,000 for it.

Killed an Alligator in Iowa.

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 5.—John Hamilton, a young man, killed a good sized alligator in Jones county, which is supposed to have come up the Mississippi river. The animal was discovered near a creek some distance from the river. When Hamilton first saw the alligator he was badly frightened, as it opened its mouth and showed fight. Hamilton secured a long pole and, after considerable hard work succeeded in killing the alligator, which he dragged to his home after much difficulty.

Acquired by the N. P.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 5.—The Northern Pacific has acquired all the tide lands of the Tacoma Land and Improvement company and all the unplatted acreage of land on the tide flats and a large number of unsold lots of the land company for a consideration of $474,000. The railway company exchanges all of its bonds and stocks of the land company for the property and will hold no further interest in the land company.

Nearly Drowned in Pool.

Elma, Iowa, Nov. 5.—As Joseph Jilman was waiting for a south-bound freight train to clear the crossing his horse became frightened by the engine and, rearing, lost his balance and fell over backward, tipping Mr. Jilman, buggy and all into a pool of muddy water by the roadside, with Mr. Jilman underneath. He was nearly drowned, and died several hours later from his injuries.

Believes Hardy and Miller Innocent.

Anoka, Minn., Nov. 5. — Reuben Guy, one of the most prominent citizens of Anoka county, thinks the boys on trial for the Wise murder are innocent, and said that in his opinion the guilty parties were the ones that his daughter, Miss Maggie, and Miss Julia Hansen saw that night on the Brook Park cut off at the Coon Creek Junction, at Mr. Manley's.

Bring in First Deer.

West Superior, Wis., Nov. 5.—The first deer carcass brought to this city so far as known came in Saturday, although the law prohibits transportation until to-day. It was a 220-pound buck, which Warden Hugh Mills confiscated, having caught the hunter transporting it.

Blew Out the Gas.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—William Segelson, a cattleman of Ida county, Iowa, was found dead in bed at the Metropolitan hotel. The gas get was turned on. It is thought he blew out the gas before retiring.

Set Fire to Barn.

Independence, Iowa, Nov. 5. — The barn belonging to E. Cobb, with four tons of hay, was burned by tramps. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

Killed by Vicious Horse.

Spring Valley, Minn., Nov. 5. — C. Jaynes, a farmer six miles north of here, was kicked by a horse Friday night and killed instantly.

All Starch Factories Running.

Anoka, Minn., Nov. 5.—Every starch factory in Anoka county is grinding steadily while this weather lasts. The price paid averages about 30 cents a hundred pounds, run of the field, and there is a good profit in it at that.

Sunday School Union Adjourns.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5.—The American Sunday School union of the Northwestern district closed its annual conference Saturday evening and adjourned to meet Oct. 8 to 14 next year in Chicago.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed;
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn; as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points it the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, NOV., 7, 1900.

THE HEDGE.

Fair neighbor of the thatched cot,
With gloire de Dijon clustered gable,
So star sweet, on from plot to plot
Thou trippest, like a nymph of fable.

So blithe thy smile, so soft thy tone,
Thy love so good a life to lead in,
I'd fain the hedge were overthrown
And our two gardens made one Eden!

But "No!" cries Wisdom. "Spare the fence,
The thorn, the ivy blackbirds nest in;
Leave something for the finer sense,
Some dream of joy to hope and rest in,

"Some glad surprise, some mystery
Of inconceivably sweet meaning!"
Wisdom is wise. My friend and I
Scarce press the topmost twigs by leaning.
—G. D. C. in Good Words.

NIGHTMARE.

The Sensation That Always Makes a Man a Coward.

"Strange that we are always so cowardly in nightmares," remarked a New Orleans lawyer, who has a taste for the bizarre. "I don't believe anybody ever lived who stood up and made a square stand against the amorphous horror that invariably pursues us in such visions. When I have a nightmare and the usual monster gets on my trail, my blood turns to water, and my conduct would disgrace a sheep. I am beside myself with stark, downright fear, and I have no idea left in my head except to run like a rabbit. All pride, self respect, dread of ridicule and even the instinct of self defense are scattered to the winds, and I believe, honestly, I would be capable of any infamy in order to escape. I have no hesitation in confessing this, because, as far as I have been able to find out, everybody acts exactly the same way in the throes of nightmare, and I feel certain I would not make such a pitiable spectacle of myself in real life, no matter what might befall.

"I think that the explanation of the nightmare panic is to be found in the fact that the dream is almost invariably accompanied by a sense of suffocation. It is well established that choking—the 'shutting off of one's wind,' to use a homely phrase—has an effect upon the mind which is entirely distinct and different from that produced by any other form of pain or peril. It fills the victim with such horror and distraction that he is for the moment insane. He will do anything to get relief. This has been brought out on more than one occasion in the defense of men who have been choked and killed their assailants, and judges have held that the circumstances of such an attack should be given special consideration as extenuating the deed. In dreams the entire nervous system is relaxed, and it is natural to suppose that the mental effect of suffocation would be intensified. At least, that is the best apology I have to offer for my sprints through nightmare land."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Habit In a Horse's Work.

"When I retired from the contracting business a short time ago," said a well known man, "I had a number of horses that I was anxious to dispose of. Among them was one named Jerry, which for several years had been used to working on a drum. In such work a horse becomes accustomed to lifting his feet high to avoid striking the hoisting ropes. When the horses were put under the hammer, Jerry went to a Harlem grocer.

"About a week later the purchaser of Jerry called at my house and told me that he had a lot of trouble with the horse. He said that Jerry would go a short distance, when he would stop short and lift his feet high, and after doing this would go a little farther, only to repeat it again. I told the grocer why the horse stopped short and lifted his feet and also advised him to look up some contractor and sell the animal to him for hoisting purposes. He did so, notifying me that he received a larger price than he paid me for the horse."—New York Sun.

How He Got It.

In one of Chauncey M. Depew's stories he told of meeting a man as funny as himself.

"One day," said Mr. Depew, "I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured.

"'In the last battle of Bull Run, sir,' he replied.

"'But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?' I asked.

"'Well, sir,' said the man, half apologetically, 'after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back.'"

Sulphur Will Put Out Fires.

Grant me space in your paper to make more generally known a fact which has been known to me many years and doubtless to others, that sulphur thrown into the fire of a stove, furnace or fireplace will instantly extinguish the fire in a chimney or flue. If a small bag or parcel of sulphur, say three or four ounces, were kept in a handy place and used when needed as directed above, it might be the means of saving property and perhaps life.—Letter in New York Times.

Harder to Say No Than Yes.

He was a most worthy young man, with a fondness for discussing sociological and moral questions, and once started on his hobby he could scarcely be headed in any other direction. He had been quite devoted in his attention to one young woman for as much as six months, but she had been unable to bring him to his senses, though she was willing to confess that she had tried repeatedly to do so. Of course she had done it in the delicate ways women have in those matters, but what he needed was a club.

Not a great while ago he was calling as usual, and as usual he was neglecting sentiment for something that only made a girl tired. This time he was moralizing on the temptations of life and the proneness of people to yield without making the proper effort against them in whatever form they might appear.

"However," he said in conclusion, displaying a commendable spirit of charity for the weak, "it is a very difficult thing for any one to say 'No.'"

Here was an unexpected chance for her.

"And conversely," she responded slowly so he could get the full force of it, "it should be very easy for one to say 'Yes.'"

He looked her straight in the eyes at last, and a hush fell upon the scene.

"Um-er-um," he hesitated, "Miss Kate, am I a chump?"

"It is very difficult for one to say 'No,'" she said with a pretty little smile, and later she found it quite easy to say "Yes."—Washington Star.

His Genial Reception.

General Starr, a gallant old soldier, had an irrepressible dislike for young lieutenants fresh from West Point. In 1874 General Starr was in command at Fort Riley, and one day an orderly came to his quarters with the message that Lieutenant Morrison, just from West Point, was at the post ready to pay his respects and report for duty. In response to this message the old general was starting for his office, when his wife, a motherly old soul, plucked him by the sleeve and said, "Now, general, promise me that you won't be rough with that young man."

"Rough?" said the old man, smiling amiably upon his matrimonial companion. "Why, I'll be peaches and cream unless the young dog riles me."

Reaching his office, the general was confronted with a dapper little fellow as spick and span as though he had just come from the hands of his barber and tailor, while he had the half supercilious air that seems inseparable from the first stages of military education.

Looking the young lieutenant over for half a moment, the old general said with great dignity: "How do you do, Mr. Morrison. I am pleased to see you." Then as a flush gradually mounted over his weather beaten features he added: "I am always glad to see you young men from the Military academy. You—you—(here the general ended with a roar) you think yourself so hanged smart!"—Kansas City Journal.

Tired Metals.

It is a fact of comparatively recent discovery in chemical metallurgy that metals lose their vitality from repetitions of shocks and strains and may be said, as the expression is, to suffer from fatigue—that is, they may be worked till their molecules fail to hold together.

As is familiarly known, bars of tin, rods of brass and wires of any metal will separate owing to fatigue if bent backward and forward continuously. But by careful experiments, however, the fact is made to appear that a remedy exists for this condition of metals if the overstrain does not border on rupture, and this remedy is very much like that which is applied in the case of an overworked human frame—namely, rest.

Feather edged tools recover their vitality better than any other. Of course the length of time required for this rest varies with different metals and the amount of strain to which they have been subjected.

Hard metals, such as iron and steel, use up one and two years' time in the process. On the other hand, soft metals, like lead, retain their cohesive force longer and also require less rest.—Pearson's Weekly.

Why John Laughed.

"I don't know what is coming to us," sighed Mrs. Jones as she handed the paper over to her husband. "I'm sure things are bad enough already."

"Why, what's the matter now, my dear?" murmured John, with a mouthful of muffin.

"Matter, indeed," snorted Mrs. Jones. "Just like you men. Haven't the poor rate, water and other rates all been increased, and now the papers say the birth rate is going up. They ought to—Now, John, what are you laughing at?"—London Standard.

It May Be Push or It May Be Pull.

Politician—My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled "Push."

Thoughtful Youth—Isn't your business a successful one, sir?

Politician—Well, yes; I flatter myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that?

Thoughtful Youth—Because, sir, I see your door is labeled "Pull."—Detroit Free Press.

Dress.

Some women in this world have a new gown every other week, while there are other women who esteem themselves lucky if once in three months they get a chance to look through a fashion magazine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The United States never coined gold pieces of a higher denomination than $20. Some years ago a jeweler at San Francisco struck gold pieces of the value of $50, but that was on private account.

A Success.

"Was the wedding a success?"

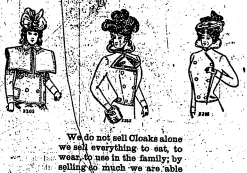
"I guess so. The bride's mother was in tears, the groom's mother went her one better and had hysterics, you couldn't hear a word of the ceremony, and the church was so crowded that three women fainted. Yes, it was a success all right."—Life.

Milk is suggested as a good extinguishing agent for burning petroleum. It forms an emulsion with the oil, and by disturbing its cohesion attenuates the combustible element as water can not. [illegible]

This is Now the Height of the Jacket and Cloak Season.

Our assortment this week is most complete. We have the popular styles. The desirable colors. A complete range in of sizes. Prices to suit all purses.

This is the condition to-day hence your best time to buy is now. Soon stock will be lessened, some good thing gone, why not take a first choice?



We do not sell Cloaks alone we sell everything to eat, to wear, to use in the family; by selling so much we are able to sell at very reasonable prices.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

How Twain Introduced Hawley.

"Only once did Mark Twain appear in public as a political speaker," says Will M. Clemens in Ainslee's. "As a conscientious Republican in his political preferences Mr. Clemens took an active interest in the presidential campaign of 1880. While visiting in Elmira, N. Y., in the fall of that year he made a short speech one Saturday night, introducing to a Republican meeting General Hawley of Connecticut. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clemens said:

"'General Hawley is a member of my church at Hartford and the author of "Beautiful Snow." Maybe he will deny that. But I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why, I watch him. As the author of "Beautiful Snow" he has added a new pang to winter. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty handed from his door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley.'"

When a Kiss Was Valuable.

The practice of kissing the hands was instituted by the early Roman rulers as a mark of subjection as much as one of respect, and under the first Cæsars the custom was kept up, but only for a time. These worthies conceived the idea that the proper homage due to their exalted station called for less familiar modes of obeisance, so the privilege of kissing the emperor's hand was reserved as a special mark of condescension or distinction for officers of high rank.

Roman fathers considered the practice of kissing of so delicate a nature that they never kissed their wives in the presence of their daughters. Then, too, only the nearest relatives were allowed to kiss their kindred of the gentler sex on the mouth, for in those days, as now, kissing was not a mere arbitrary sign, but it was the spontaneous language of the affections, especially that of love.

Under the Romans if a lover kissed his betrothed before marriage she inherited half of his wordly goods in the event of his death before the marriage ceremony, and if she died her heritage descended to her nearest relatives.—Frank H. Vizetelly in Woman's Home Companion.

Easy Remedy.

Doctor—Good morning, Mr. Lover. What can I do for you?

Mr. Lover—I—I called, sir, to—to ask for the hand of—of your daughter.

"Humph! Appetite good?"

"Not very."

"How is your pulse?"

"Very rapid when—when I am with her, very feeble when away."

"Troubled with palpitation?"

"Awfully when I think of her."

"Take my daughter. You'll soon be cured. One guinea, please."—Pearson's Weekly.

Chinese as Cooks.

Second only to the French are the Chinese when it comes to culinary skill, and with simple materials they will contrive to put together a meal which would shame an ordinary American cook. In peasant families the wife or daughter does the cooking, but in all large establishments the cooks are invariably men.

Innumerable are the illusions and legerdemain tricks of custom, but of all these, perhaps the cleverest is her knack of persuading us that the miraculous by simple repetition ceases to be miraculous.—Carlyle.

Bangkok is a city of waters. It is an Indo-Chinese Venice. More people live in floating houses on the Menam, the Nile of Siam, and the many canals than in permanent buildings.

He Crushed the Hecklers.

The man who asks questions and insists on their being answered is a familiar presence at all party meetings. He is known as the heckler. The speaker is not allowed to disregard him. If a statement is disputed, it is the orator's place to make it good. Any member of the audience may rise to his feet and shout out a contradiction whenever he feels like it, and by the custom of English public life the speaker is expected to make some reply on the spot.

Mr. Chamberlain was always a dangerous man to cross in debate, but the personal feeling against him was so bitter for years after his withdrawal from the ranks of the separatists that many an unhappy man was driven to tilt against his shield. It was delicious to watch Mr. Chamberlain's handling of the situation. He would pause when the interruption grew serious and give the heckler a chance to make himself well heard. "Now if you will allow me I will ask that gentleman to get upon a chair that we may all have the pleasure of seeing him." A dozen anxious hands would hoist the objector into unwelcome prominence. "Now, sir," came the clear, passionless voice, "will you kindly speak up? I should be sorry if any one missed what you have to say."

The heckler, now quite unnerved, would stammer out something, and Mr. Chamberlain, listening with a malicious smile, would quietly readjust his eyeglass and, turning to the audience, fling out a reply—cool, cutting and decisive.—Sydney Brooks in Harper's Magazine.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5 YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company
Call on
H. E. IVES

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."
S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DON'T BE ASHAMED—

To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term, October 4th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased;

On receiving and filing the Petition of Adelaide Showalter of St. Hilaire, representing, among other things, that John Sorsoleil late of Red Lake county on the 12th day of January A. D. 1900, at St. Hilaire in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of said county at the time of his death leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a daughter of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Eickhoff granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday the 12th day of November A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock A. M. at the probate office in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in the said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 4th day of October A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] By the Court,
11-14 JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

UNCLE SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Lovers of good whiskey always appreciate
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Delightful as a straight drink and for cocktails and highballs.
Ask your dealer for it.
GEO. BENZ & SONS,
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN,
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tando	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE

(Second Hand Store.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota

New Restaurant

(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the Spectator. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.65½	Oats	17
Wheat No. 2	.61½	Barley	36
Wheat No. 3	.56½	Flax	163
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Capt. Kratka spent Sunday in our village.

Jas. Meehan was down from the upper Falls last Friday.

The P. G. Paradis case in district court was dismissed.

Garfield Ackerberg has been on the sick list for a few days.

Frank Tway left Monday for his homestead in order to cast his vote.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Soderberg Monday Nov. 5, 1900 a girl.

The first snow of the season fell yesterday, but was less than half an inch.

Lumber and nails are so cheap that cold stables should be unknown! See?

President McKinley has designated Thursday Nov. 29th as Thanksgiving Day.

Seventy-five ladies turned out yesterday and voted for superintendent of schools.

Dr. Francis was down from Thief River Falls Sunday on professional business.

There is one advantage in borrowing trouble—nobody complains if it is not returned.

County Commissioner Hansen of the 4th district spent Thursday night in the village.

Will Lemon, an old time timber cruiser was with us several hours the first of the week.

The mill boys were allowed a half day holiday yesterday in which to do their voting.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Lars Loken of the town of Rocksbury Sunday Nov. 4th, twin boys.

Considering St. Hilaire is a republican town it gave John Lind a handsome majority.

Two-thirds of the county candidates bunched at the upper Falls last Saturday and Sunday.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was an over Sunday visitor in Crookston.

A. R. Holston turned several dozen of republican votes over to Lind by his speech last Friday.

A few years ago the trust maker was ashamed of himself; now, he professes to be a philanthropist.

Some were satisfied when they marked one single candidate and they let the whole ballot go at that.

Miss Mary Quande of Thief River Falls was here last Friday and Saturday with a display of millinery goods.

District court adjourned last Saturday after a two weeks session. Several cases were left over for the spring term.

Rev. Olson occupied Rev. Lindberg's pulpit at Crookston Sunday last. He returned to St. Hilaire Monday morning.

C. G. Rapp put in the last few days of the campaign looking after his fences in and around Bemidji in Beltrami county.

The cold snap and threatening snow storm of yesterday and to-day started the ducks and geese on their southward journey.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Eickhoff Thursday afternoon. All members requested to be present.

Mrs. Cunningham was allowed a verdict of $4,000 damages against the city of Thief River Falls for injuries received last spring.

Chas. Hokanson came in from Garnes Saturday with about 300 pounds of cheese from the Garnes cheese factory. He returned Sunday.

E. J. Brink went to Thief River Falls Monday to take in the doings of the Red Men as several were initiated into that lodge on that evening.

Quite a number of ladies took advantage of their privileges yesterday and turned out to cast their votes for county superintendent of schools.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Assistant Manager Wells of the John Grove Land & Loan Co., arrived to-day from a business trip to several points along the Duluth line.

As the Eddy returns came in last night a great many proceeded to get "Eddy-fied." Up to date this new word is not to be found in Webster's dictionary.

Bert Mitchell returned to-day from his old home at Millaca where he was summoned on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his youngest brother.

The St. Hilaire Boom and Water Power Company will want from 200 to 400 cords of rock delivered in the village this winter for improvements on the dam.

Rev. Lunde and Jens Nelson are out after the geese. Judging from the number of guns taken along the geese will fare hard should the hunters chance to see them.

Sheriff Sampson was in town yesterday looking after political interests. He took the afternoon train for Red Lake Falls so as to be home in time to cast his ballot.

Dr. Argue returned to Red Lake Falls Monday last in order to be home in time to cast his vote. Hereafter he will be here the 11th of each month prepared to do dental work.

J. E. Argue, D. M. D. Dentist will be at Hotel Markham Nov. 3rd and 4th. The doctor has decided to come every month and will be here inverlably the 4th of every month hereafter.

The "homilent man in congress" as well as the "greatest ladies man in congress" won out in St. Hilaire by seventeen majority, presumably on the grounds quoted above. A good record indeed.

New York society young ladies have a new fad—carrying canes. Well, it is gratifying to know that ladies have found some other use for their hands than holding on to themselves behind when on the street.

If anything the Australian system of voting is getting more complicated than ever judging from how the tickets were marked yesterday and two and four years ago. On two tickets not a single candidate was marked correctly.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette got out a special Sunday edition in order to say that "St. Hilaire will Slaughter Knight." For the benefit of Mr. Kaufer we will say that J. L. Johnson was the regular nominee and we supported the whole ticket.

For lack of interest in this election only one hundred and eighty-three votes were cast yesterday. 206 were on the registered list and at least twenty-five more were eligible to vote but would not walk out of their way three blocks to cast their votes.

Since Monday a change has been made in the train movements on this line. On arrival here the train makes Red Lake Falls first instead of going to Thief River Falls as has been the case for several years past. If anything the change will be a benefit to the hotels and livery here.

Peter Holmblod and Nels Hamrin boarded the train for Thief River Falls yesterday from which place they expect to go by boat up to Red Lake. They will put in the winter working for Herman Nelson who has a logging contract with the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Says the Huron (S. D.) Sentinel: "We would like to ask those who always say that fraternal societies never do any good, a question: How about the $25 that the M. W. of A. Camp of this town raised for a certain church member not long ago? He was sick and needy and the M. W. A.'s gave it, although he was not a member of the society. We are afraid that he would never have got a cent if there had been no M. W. Camp here?"

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The growth of the U. S. in population during the past ten years—nearly 21 per cent—as shown by the official figures given out this week—76,295,220—has been entirely satisfactory. Whether the same can be said of the growth of manliness, independence, and political intelligence cannot be positively stated until after the election, which will show whether a majority of the voters will vote their known convictions or will allow themselves to be driven to the polls and to be made to vote as the local bosses in the pay of the trusts shall dictate. American manhood vs. serfdom is an issue as well as the republic vs. the empire.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

What fools mortals make of themselves over politics—and I shouldn't wonder if I was as big a fool as any of the whole. Only the other day several citizens, worked themselves up to fever heat, upon a prominent street corner, swore, abused each other, called real naughty names, got red in the face and then parted, feeling mad as wet hens. Neither gained anything by the awful exhibition of temper, and all went away of the same opinion still. Human nature is a funny creation. Getting excited over the different candidates, and yet the election of either, makes precious little difference to a single one of those participating in the heated argument. But we've played the fool ever since I can remember and I guess we always will. That's the way of the men, and they will do it.—Gossip in Anoka Union.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give Farm Stock and Home one year and the St. Hilaire Spectator for $1.35.

The St. Hilaire Vote.

S. R. Van Sant	71
John Lind	107

The following is a correct vote of the county ticket in the voting precinct of the village of St. Hilaire. Next week we will try and give the correct figures of the entire county.

—Member of Congress.	
Frank M. Eddy	93
Michael J. Daly	75
H. H. Aaker	1
Haldor B. Boen	8
—Representative.	
Charles G. Rapp	126
S. A. Swanson	17
James Meehan, Jr.	25
—Auditor.	
W. A. Case	122
Adam Zeh	44
—Treasurer.	
L. Jenson	78
O. T. Tandberg	65
Jacob Thill	28
—Register of Deeds.	
Nels Holberg	106
Samuel Gibeau	56
Edonor Perusse	15
Edward Hamry	9
—Sheriff.	
Charles Sampson	69
E. A. Moran	25
Daniel Linnihan	78
—Judge of Probate.	
Anatole Bachand	29
Justus L. Johnson	123
J. T. Knight	8
—Attorney.	
Luman C. Simons	59
F. A. Grady	82
Henry W. Lee	24
—Supt. of Schools.	
J. B. O'Brien	126
Frank Jeffers	55
—Coroner.	
Henry Grundy	109
Joseph Belair	51
—Surveyor.	
Day F. Stacy	91
P. O. Hagglund	72

A social and auction sale will be held in the Swedish Lutheran church Saturday Nov. 10th at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited to attend.

Best Way to Treat a Sprain.

In treating a sprain wring a folded flannel out of boiling water by laying it in a thick towel and twisting the ends in opposite directions; shake it to cool it a little, lay it on the painful part and cover it with a piece of dry flannel. Change the fomentations until six have been applied, being careful not to have them so hot as to burn the skin. Bandage the part if possible and in six or eight hours repeat the application. As soon as it can be borne rub well with extract of witch hazel.—November Ladie's Home Journal.

Republicans will resort to most anything in order to spring a roorback. Early yesterday morning the news reached here that Senator Cushman K. Davis was dead and everything should be done to elect a republican governor and representatives in order to save Minnesota. Senator Davis is alive today and improving, we are glad to state.

Louis Larson, the obliging judge of Sanders township furnished us with the following election returns of his town:

Governor—Van Sant 20, Lind 47.
Congress—Eddy 34, Daly 26.
Representative—Rapp 32, Swanson 32, Meehan 3.
Auditor—Case 29, Zeh 36.
Reg. of Deeds—Holberg 47, Gibeau 14, Perusse 1, Hamery 2.
Sheriff—Sampson 30, Moran 29, Linnehan 7.
Judge of Probate—Bachand 7, Johnson 51, Knight 7.
Attorney—Grady 43.
Supt. of Schools—O'Brien 26, Jeffers 31.
Commissioner—Hanson 46, Jarman 16.

A couple of months ago an old man came into this office, and "stopped his paper," says the Battle Lake Review. We have frequently met him on the streets since that time and it is very amusing to us to note the look of surprise on the old fellow's face that we are still in existence regardless of the fact that he "stopped his paper." Some day, and it won't be very long, either, that poor old fellow will turn up his toes. His old heart will be stilled forever. Neighbors and friends will follow his lifeless clay to the cemetery and lay him to rest among the flowers. An obituary will appear in these columns, telling what a kind father, good neighbor and benovlent citizen he was—which lie the recording angel will kindly overlook the charity's sake—and in a short time he will be forgotten. As he lies out there in the cold graveyard, wrapped in the silent slumber of death, he will never know that the last kind words ever spoken of him, were those of the editor of the paper which in life he "stopped."

Hot Stuff.

Here is hot stuff in the way of a table beverage, "Golden Grain Belt" beer; it should be in every household and on every Minnesotan's family table. Brewed of pure barley malt and hops by the Minneapolis Brewing Company and sold in Crookston by Alex. Thompson.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Nov. 5th 1900.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by Pres Rapp

On motion the minutes of last regular meeting read and accepted.

On motion the following bills, were allowed:

H Johnson 1 mo. marshal salary	40 00
A C Adams work as per bill	10 25
Frank Tway	6 00
Ed Whaley	1 50
Alfred Harris	1 50
I Dahleen work on flag pole	6 75
R H Almer bolts, iron etc	2 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	4 62
J L Johnson ½ yr. recorder salary	25 50
S Harris street work	18 35

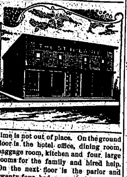
On motion the report of the village marshal was read and accepted.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— C. G. Rapp,
J. L. Johnson, Recorder. President.

"THE ST. HILAIRE."

The old reliable Hotel St. Hilaire was again opened to the public last Monday under the management of Mr. O. Finberg. The renovation of the house is not yet finished but the work done does not interfere with the comfort of the guests. There are few more accommodating landlords in this section that Mr. Finberg and the house is already enjoying a good patronage. A mere description of the house at this time is not out of place. On the ground floor is the hotel office, dining room, baggage room, kitchen and four large rooms for the family and hired help. On the next floor is the parlor and twenty-four bed rooms with electric connections with office. Each room is elegantly furnished with the latest bed room suits which goes a long way in making a person feel home-like. Mrs. Finberg will superintend the work in the culinary department which is a guarantee that everything will be first-class. We do not hesitate in recommending the house to the traveling public.



Treatment of Hog Cholera.

Editor Farm, Stock & Home.

From many directions come report of hog cholera. Although I am a "burnt child" I don't dread the disease as much as I did, and I have had three bouts with it. The first time it cleared me out of a large herd; the next time it took 25 out of 50, and the next time (14 months ago) it got practically nothing out of over 100 head. I admit that I am liable at any time to have the "second wind" knocked out of me, for all this. But here is what I did the last time, and what I shall do again if the fiend gets after me: Pay close attention to the pigs every time they are fed and if one acts dumpish watch for him next meal time, and if he still has the blues get him away from the rest in a little house or corner of some barn by himself, and where you can study him over. If he is feverish, and wants nothing but water, look out. If in a day or so another pig gets the same way, and soon another, you can bet you've got it. At once let up on the feed of the whole herd. Give no corn, and just a little thin slop of shorts and let them hustle in a pasture, and have pure water to drink and a dry bed to sleep in. Get all those that refuse to eat greedily by themselves on a board floor where you can watch their droppings and see what they need most. Give them no water. Give a thin slop, and to every 4 quarts of this add 1 pint strong tobacco juice and ½ pint turpentine. If they are constipated add freely of raw linseed oil. If they scour give powdered venetian red in slop. If any refuse to touch the tobacco slop I catch and pour down them a little dose of tobacco juice and turpentine in a cup full of milk. I have great faith in the tobacco and turpentine. Use air-slacked lime freely as a disinfectant. It is a good plan if cholera threatens to give the whole herd constant access to a mixture of one bushel air slacked lime, one gallon salt and one quart sulphur. Put this in a box under cover and fasten it so it cannot be upset. Let high-priced nostrums alone. If you intend to doctor the sick ones at all, begin early. Try the tobacco and turpentine remedy in a good sensible manner and report results to F. S. & H.

Austin, Minn. A. O. Dinsmoor.

Flax and Rotation.

It is inevitable that the growing of flax will prove an important factor in crop rotation and the more profitable the crop remains the more certain that crop rotation will become the rule. Wheat after wheat is lingering sickness while flax after flax is a sudden and fatal disease, if not instant death, therefore flax cannot become the staple in a one-crop system of farming. If it is desirable to grow flax, means will be taken to prepare land for growing it in as short intervals between crops as possible, and this means a rotation of crop. And once that habit is formed it will not be abandoned even if flax growing is.—Farm, Stock & Home.

Regulate Your Watch.

At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop, has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewely Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Watchmaker and Optician.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 7, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th 1900, viz:
Palmer Erikson, H. E. [illegible] for the e½ sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of sec. [illegible], twp. [illegible] N. of range 41 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Bodeen, Ole Hess, Johan Vedin and O. H. Olson, all of Wyandotte, P. O. Red Lake county, Minn.
[illegible] Sylvester Peterson, Register.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic Salve.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

The Chivington Twins.

BY JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

(Copyrighted 1900: Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Hello, Jack Chivington! Hello, Chiv twin! Hello! Hello!"

A young fellow had just got out of a cab in front of the Auditorium Hotel. At this curious sort of hail he turned—and saw a neat automobile road wagon dashing by. The man in it was waving one hand excitedly and with the other slowing down the machine. The woman with him was looking back, her face alight with interest. The young fellow's glum face broke into a smile of pleased recognition, and as the other man made a skillful turn and brought his machine up to the curb, he stepped forward to shake hands, saying:

"Hello, Tom Butterworth! Glad to see you, old man."

"What in the name of all that's curious brings you so far away from home on Christmas Day?" began the man in the wagon, giving him some sort of a cabalistic hand grip. "And what makes you look so glum? Hope nothing's gone wrong. I say—hold on—I've forgotten my 'Manners.' Ha! Ha! Miss Manners, allow me to present to you Mr. John Agnew Chivington of New York, one of the famous 'Chiv twins' of whom you've heard so much; my classmate at college, and my very good friend."

"I am pleased to meet you, Miss Manners," said the young fellow, raising his hat and clasping a hand that was small and warm and very neatly gloved. "And I am proud to be introduced by such a past master of the art. There's only one thing wrong, and that is that I'm the other twin."

"None of your nonsense, now, old fellow," broke in Tom. "I know your tricks and ways. You can fool everybody else, but you can't put it over me. I'm the only man that ever could tell you two freaks apart. You're Jack and I know it; and Jack goes. Now, give an account of yourself, and do it quick. I want to know all about it."

"Well, I've been West on business. I've been delayed all along the trip, and ended up by missing connection here this morning. So I'm stranded here in Chicago on Christmas Day, when I expected to be at home. Isn't that enough to make a man look glum?"

"No, sir, it isn't. Now, look pleasant, please, while I tell you what you're going to do. To begin with, anybody should feel happy to be in Chicago and even more so on Christmas day. Next, you get into that cab and follow me home. We're going to keep Christmas in proper style at our house today. I'm just tickled to death to have a chance to show the effete East how the Wild and Woolly West celebrates. My better half is up to her neck this very minute in all sorts of schemes, and we're going to have a houseful of pretty sisters and cousins—of which the young woman here present is an average 'fair' sample."

"Tom, I'm shocked at you. Please remember that I am an engaged man, and the most devoted lover in all these United States, not excepting Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Besides, a stranger at a family gathering is a regular kill-joy. Go away and leave me to my misery."

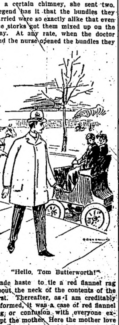
"Yes, I know Jim's tied fast to the apron strings of the beautiful Bessie Lee, but Jim cuts no ice here. Get into that cab and come along."

The young fellow was in the midst of protesting that he couldn't and shouldn't and wouldn't go, when he happened—just happened—to catch a glance from Miss Manner's eye. Whereupon he became confused in his argument, was ignominiously overborne by his friend, Tom, and ended by getting into the cab and following the automobile down Michigan avenue.

* * * *

"Ladies and Gentlemen," said Tom, rising from his chair and looking around at the merry faces about the Christmas board. "Fill up your glasses again! I have another toast for you—a long one, and a strong one, one to make you see double. Ready? All right; here goes:

"Once upon a time old Mother Nature was in a jovial mood and proceeded to lay herself out to have some fun at the expense of us poor mortals. So, when it came time to send a stork to a certain chimney, she sent two. Legend has it that the bundles they carried were so exactly alike that even the storks got them mixed up on the way. At any rate, when the doctor and the nurse opened the bundles they



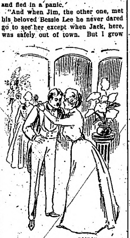
"Hello, Tom Butterworth!"

made haste to tie a red flannel rag about the neck of the contents of the first. Thereafter, as I am creditably informed, it was a case of red flannel rag or confusion with everyone except the mother. Here the mother love taught in some mysterious way to tell her twin sons apart. But the father, after giving medicine several times to the well twin and spanking the temporarily angelic twin, gave up the job in despair. In revenge he named the first bundle James Adams and the second John Agnew, that they might both write their names J. A. Chivington and thus still further afflict a suffering community. Their mother dressed them alike, and thus equipped these twins set out upon a career of comedy that was very close to tragedy.

"When they burst in all their glory upon an astonished college world there were high jinks. They passed their examinations as one man, the indignant professors refusing to waste time on the same freshman twice. When the true inwardness of the situation became understood there was joy unfeigned in old South Hall. One tuition fee for the college and the other for beer money! One twin to call on the president for religious advice and the other to simultaneously cut the chapel bell rope or spike shut a recitation room door or to perform without possibility of detection any devilitry that the rest of us could concoct! Two souls with but a single body, two hearts that beat as one—even to taking turns at recitations!

"Later on these marvelous twins won for the United States of America the great and glorious victory of San Juan—for when they charged side by side up that historic hill in the ranks of the Rough Riders, the poor Spaniards thought that all our museum freaks had been turned loose on them, and fled in a panic.

"And when Jim, the other one, met his beloved Bessie Lee he never dared go to see her except when Jack, here, was safely out of town. But I grow loquacious. Here's to The Twins—for they're a jolly good fellow!"



"I, love you, Jack."

* * * *

"Why do you claim to be Mr. Jim when Cousin Tom says you are Mr. Jack?" murmured Lucy Manners' voice in the twin's ear as they sat down to rest outside the ball room, where the Christmas festivities were drawing to a hilarious close. It was a dim and shadowy nook, and a bunch of mistletoe hung suggestively near.

"In self-defense," answered the twin. "Now, if I were Jack—"

"If you were Jack," repeated the girl after him, mockingly, flashing mischief out of alluring eyes.

"I'd do this"—here he swept her under the mistletoe—"and this"—and he kissed her on the lips.

* * * *

"I love you, Lucy, will you be my—oh, I forgot—" and the Chivington Twin came to a dead stop and looked as foolish as might be expected of a lover pulled up short in the middle of a speech like this.

"Forgot what—the point?" laughed Lucy Manners, her face all alight with delight and mischief.

"Why, I've got to confess first, Lucy, I'm the other twin. I'm Jack."

"I should hope so! I don't want any heart-broken Bessie on my conscience."

"I mean I'm—I mean it was really Jim that first time—that Christmas—and—"

"Horrors! Then we've never been introduced. Sir—"

"Now, Lucy, don't; I—I—will you marry me, anyway?"

"Goodness! How do I know which one—"

"Hold on, now, dearest. I'll tell you all about it. Jim came straight to me and, says he: 'Jack, I've just seen the dearest little girl in the world—except my Bessie—out in Chicago. If I weren't head over heels in love already, I'd try for her myself. Tom Butterworth swore I was you, an—and I kind o' started things for you. Get a move on you, now, and write to her; I'll coach you all right.' And I did write and then I came to see you last summer—and you know the rest. Why, what are you laughing at?"

"Oh, Jack, the conceit of you twins! I've never been fooled a minute. I knew it was Jim that first time, but I—I wanted to see what you were like. You dear gump! Bessie Lee and I were room mates at Ogontz, and I knew how to tell you apart long before I ever saw either one of you. No, sir; I won't tell you Bessie's way—not yet. But I've got a way of my own—bend down so I can whisper—I love you, Jack."

Care in Shoeing Horses.

As a rule horseshoers do not consider the shape of the foot as they should. A foot that curves in from the coronet down toward the bottom of the wall will need a higher heel on the shoe than as if the hoof bulges out in front. A horse with a too high heel in front will end his steps further back under his body than he ought to. The intelligent shoer will always aim to preserve the proper balance of the foot, and if he knows his business he knows that it is frequently the case that the wall on the outside of the foot grows faster than the inside, or the heel may grow much slower than other parts of the foot.

Monument Robbed of Its Cannon.

Nearly twenty years ago Congress passed a special act giving an 880-pound cannon to a Grand Army post at Attleboro, Mass., and the piece was mounted on the top of a tall granite shaft as a soldiers' monument. Recently a gang of daring thieves carried the cannon away in broad daylight, and parts of it have just been recovered from a junk dealer who innocently purchased the same. Most of the metal has been melted up and run into various kinds of castings.

Paris has sixty wholesale firms which deal in mushrooms exclusively.

CHARM OF CHINA.

"High Living" Is a Commonplace in Celestial Empire.

What is the charm of China—that is, for Europeans? Why is it that not infrequently they prefer living there to remaining at home in civilized America? There is an account of a young woman, the daughter of wealthy parents, whose husband was an official of the Chinese imperial customs service under Sir Robert Hart. Her father, while making her a prolonged visit some four or five years ago, was struck even then by the signs of hostility to foreigners. He was so much impressed by the danger of life in China that he made his son-in-law a fine business offer, to remove any financial objections to returning to America. The son-in-law's consent was easily obtained, but the daughter yielded only out of regard for her father. Life in China seemed then to her far more attractive than life in America, because, for one thing, they have no "housekeeping" problem there. The perfection of the Chinese domestic service goes far toward making life there comfortable for Europeans. "You see," explains a resident, "giving a dinner in China means simply telling your major-domo that you want to give one. You don't have to bother about it further. So dinner-giving, formal and informal, is a feature of the life. The pick of a very good market—I refer to the treaty ports—is at your disposal, and what in America might be called 'high living' is a commonplace. The foreign residents, leading, of course, an isolated life, draw close together as a community, and form a charming social circle. They are, as a rule, true cosmopolites, well educated, well bred, representing all nationalities (twenty are represented in the Shanghai colony), cultured by travel, careful of etiquette, fond of sport; in short, people of the world, delighted to meet in their variety, all more or less on an equality, without the very rich to arouse envy or the very poor to excite pity. Then there is no pressure, no 'hustle,' such as we have here. All business stops at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and from then until 7 o'clock, the dinner hour, you have your choice of your favorite sport or diversion—riding, driving, boating tennis and cricket."

TRACTION ON TONGUE.

This Is the New Method of Saving the Drowning.

What is called the Laborde method is a surprising, simple and effective method of reviving the drowning. The asphyxiated person is placed on his back, with the head low, the clothing is loosened about the neck and the jaws are opened and kept open by a wedge passed between the molar teeth; a knife handle, a cane end or any suitable object of a size sufficient to keep the jaws distended will serve the purpose. The throat is freed of mucus by the finger wrapped in a fold or handkerchief. Traction on the tongue is then begun in the following manner: The thumb and index finger are covered by one thickness of a handkerchief to prevent the tongue slipping, and the tongue is seized as far back as possible from the tip. Fifteen times to the minute at about equal intervals the tongue is pulled out, sharply and the tension immediately relaxed. This traction must be so exerted that the whole body of the tongue is affected and not merely the tip. As the tongue is drawn out to its fullest extent the first two or three times it facilitates action if the index finger of the other hand is gently thrust in the pharynx, as though an effort were made to induce vomiting. These tractions should be kept up at least thirty minutes and may be continued an hour without result, but ought not to be discontinued under that time or even longer, for many persons have been restored to life and health who have been pronounced dead over an hour. If assistants are at hand it is well to supplement the above method by the use of mechanical artificial respiration according to mechanical artificial respiration.—Philadelphia Times.

Tea-Profit Secrets Revealed.

In Paris, at the Exposition, the British-Indian tea planters are doing exceedingly well by selling the leaves that cheer but not inebriate at 3 francs per pound, to the great astonishment of the Parisians, who have hitherto paid 6 francs, 7 francs and 8 francs for inferior qualities. In a little while we shall probably hear the same story from Russia, which in normal times spends £4,000,000 on the Chinese product. Or perhaps we shall not hear, and the story will have to be guessed at, for the Russian tea importers, among whom there are many millionaires, will substitute Indian tea for Chinese, say nothing about it and pocket the difference between the two prices.

A Floral Centenary.

Florence, the city of flowers, is about to celebrate a floral centenary—that of the dahlia, which was first imported to Europe from Mexico in 1790 by three Spanish explorers, who planted it in Madrid in the hope that the tubers might prove a cheap food for the starving peasantry. Instead of that, the beauty of its flowers attracted the attention of the rich, and in 1800 some specimens were taken to Paris. From this time the dahlia became one of the glories of European gardens. It also then first received a name, adapted from that of Dahl, the leading botanist of the day.

Railroad Pension Scheme.

The Lake Shore Railroad company is devising a pension scheme for the benefit of employes of long standing, who have reached an age of retirement. It will be similar to that now in force on the Pennsylvania railroad, the company giving a lump sum as the nucleus of a pension fund to be enlarged and maintained by a one per cent assessment on the monthly wage of employes.

Envy is the acknowledgment of the good fortune of others

An Accomplice in Love.

"Does your sweetheart call you pet names, Billy?"

"Yes; she calls me 'pal.'"—Chicago Record.

The Chinese Situation.

The cause for the present Chinese entanglements is the abuse of the Chinese immigrants by the foreign powers. Another great revolution comes from the abuse of the stomach. Overtaxed digestion produces constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and flatulency. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine to take. It prevents nervousness and sleeplessness. Don't fail to try it.

Five for Two.

The Commodore—How do you account for your friend being such a good sailor, Miss Price?

Miss Price—Oh, she has been staying at a summer resort where there were two hammocks and four eligible men.—Brooklyn Life.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

An Occult Influence.

"The fortune teller told me that some powerful influence was standing between me and success in life."

"Do you suspect anyone?"

"I can't decide whether it is our baby or the cook."—Chicago Record.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unsatisfactory From the Start.

"Well, what about the new neighbors?"

"Oh, Edgar, it was the meanest move-in I ever saw. Everything was boxed and barreled up so that I could not see a thing they have."—Detroit Free Press.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Simple and Satisfactory.

"Dick and I have bought a horse in partnership."

"What's the arrangement?"

"Dick's going to feed him and take care of him and I'm going to exercise him."—Chicago News.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

To Win the Father's Heart.

"Daughter, wouldn't you trust your father to choose a husband for you?"

"No, indeed, papa. You would consider any man eligible who would listen to your talk about your rheumatism."—Chicago Record.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

A hardware clerk isn't necessarily a defaulter because he sells iron and bolts.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Be loving and you will never want for love.

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

Friends ask, "what is the cause?" and the answer comes in pitying tones, nervous prostration. It came upon you so quietly in the beginning, that you were not alarmed, and when sleep deserted you night after night until your eyes fairly burned in the darkness, then you tossed in nervous agony praying for sleep.

MRS. A. HARTLEY.

You ought to have known that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, and you grew irritable without cause, that there was serious trouble somewhere.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

On Safe Ground.

"Did you husband ever make fun of your love letters?"

"Yes; but not until after we were married."

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

But Not Soothing.

McJigger—Who is that haughty young woman?

Thingumbob—That is the swell Miss Blugore of Boston. She's the cream of the cream.

McJigger—Sort of cold cream, isn't she?—Philadelphia Press.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

According to Directions.

"And I want to say 'To My Husband,' in an appropriate place," said the widow, in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man.

"Yessum," said Slab. And the inscription went on: "To My Husband. In an Appropriate Place."—Tit-Bits.

MARRIAGE PAPER.
Best Published—FREE.
J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

For Conjuring Him.

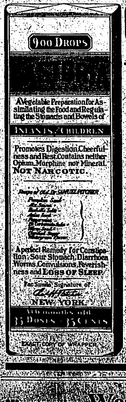
A Georgia negro is suing one of his brethren for "cunjuring" him, leaving him with "rattlin' er der brain an' creepin' er de j'ints."—Atlanta Constitution.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Life is often but a dream to a young man until experience treads on his corns and wakes him up.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.



900 DROPS
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Chicago Pride.

The Philadelphian—Isn't the mud on this street a trifle deep?

Chicagoan—Deep? It's the deepest mud on any paved street in the world!—Indianapolis Journal.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Seeing Their Finish.

Farmer Green (reading)—The English have sent ten regiments of Lancers to Peking.

Mrs. Green—My goodness! That's enough doctors to kill the hull of China!—Judge.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

The Lights Are Dim.

About six months before a man buys his first glasses he begins to find fault with the quality of the lights at the house.—Atchison Globe.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Better remain poor than acquire wealth at the expense of your good name.

Don't imagine that you can win the regard of your neighbors by saying just what you think.

Wouldn't Be Married There.

"Do you believe in church lotteries?" she asked.

"Some kinds," he replied, doubtfully.

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, "I believe in church weddings."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Anxiety.

Daughter—Oh, mamma, I do wish I were pretty!

Mother—You needn't, dear; sensible men think very little about beauty.

Daughter—But it isn't sensible men I'm thinking about, mamma; it's Charlie.—Brooklyn Life.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

PURE BLOOD
AND STRONG NERVES

With glowing health all things are possible, small annoyances fade into nothingness and real troubles are battled with successfully. Women who are blessed with perfect health are a constant joy to themselves and all around them. The beauty which health alone can make permanent is a crown which raises a woman above other women. Such beauty is always accompanied by a sweet disposition, for snappishness is a sure sign of ill-health and leaves its mark quickly on the features.

It seems to be the fashion for women to ignore health and sacrifice it to the little every-day trials, or offer it up on the altar of devotion to daily tasks. Then again the nervous organization of women is constantly attacked by woman's natural experiences, so that it is practically impossible for her to retain the beauty which nature gave her, unless she has discriminating advice and right support.

Dr. Greene's Nervura
for the Blood and Nerves.

Trials and troubles are easily overcome by the women whose strength is the genuine strength of perfect health. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, bridges the chasm that separates the sickly woman from happiness. It fills her veins with blood that is pure and clean.

MRS. WM. E. BOSSE, of 85 Farrington St., Flushing, L. I., says:

"In regard to myself, I have suffered for years with disease, having been troubled with great nervousness, female complaints, indigestion, and great weakness and prostration. I did not have strength to do much of anything. Knowing the great value of health and strength I consulted doctors and took many medicines, but they all failed to cure me, and I grew worse rather than better. I happened to see in the papers how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, was doing in restoring to health everybody who took it, and I thought I would try a bottle. I used it and to my surprise I began to gain strength every day. I am so thankful that I tried it! It is certainly the most excellent tonic and strength giver. I recommend it very highly and wish that other people who are troubled in any way would take warning and use it."

TO PRESERVE WOMANLY BEAUTY

At all the stages of a woman's life Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is shown to be efficient to ward off the results of nervousness, or overwork, or impure blood. From early girlhood to advanced years, this world-renowned medicine builds up the forces destroyed by disease, grief, or over-exertion, and the effects of this great medicine are quickly felt and permanently retained. Let women guard well their health, and consult Dr. Greene freely. Nothing they can possibly do will so surely keep them strong and well, or repair the exhaustion from acute illness, nothing will work so continually to the preservation of beauty as the great health-giving Nervura. Dr. Greene's office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, where he may be consulted either by personal call or by letter. Women may write in perfect confidence, and get Dr. Greene's advice free.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

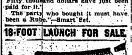
Joseph Blanchette, Dayton, Minn., spark arrester; Christopher H. Carli, Stillwater, Minn., horse blanket; Edward C. Fithian, St. Paul, Minn, combined wall paper display rack and sample case; Henry Keller, Sauk Center, Minn., sand shield and truss for vehicle axles; William H. Levings, Minneapolis, Minn., game recorder; Charles K. Sharood, assignor to Sharood & Crooks, St. Paul, Minn., ventilated shoe.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

At a Fifth Avenue Gallery.

"This picture is said to be a Rubens. Fifty thousand dollars have just been paid for it."

"The party who bought it must have been a Rube."—Smart Set.



18-FOOT LAUNCH FOR SALE

1899 model, two-horse power Truscott Gasoline Launch, 18 feet long, 5-foot beam, awning, cushions and everything complete. In perfect running order. Seating capacity, ten adults. Owner wants a larger boat. Will sell cheap for cash.

JOHN J. DOBSON,
1008 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARCHIBALD BUSINESS COLLEGE
COR. STEVENS AVE. & LAKE ST. MINNEAPOLIS.
Thorough instruction in practical English branches, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Shorthand & Typewriting. Board $2 and upward. Enter any time. Write for catalogue.

N. W. N. U. —No. 45.— 1900.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

TOE-GUM Cures Corns 15c; all Druggists. (If it fails—it is free.)

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900. | NUMBER 17.

FIGURES TELL THE STORY

Great Political Battle Decided in Favor of Republican National Ticket.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT THE VICTORS

Returns From all States Practically Complete--Congress Remains in Republican Control.

Returns from practically all of the states are complete. The figures, though unofficial, leave no room for doubt, except in Kentucky, Idaho and Nebraska. In the two former the chances favor the Democrats, while both parties appear to be equally sanguine of capturing Nebraska. McKinley and Roosevelt are elected by a large popular vote and their vote in the electoral college will be 202, providing Nebraska turns out to have gone Republican.

The Republicans have elected at least 203 congressmen, with a combined opposition of 154, making a Republican majority of 49. In the senate the Republicans will have 56 votes, and the combined opposition, conceding 2 to Nebraska, of 37, making a Republican majority of 16.

The following is the electoral vote, with pluralities:

States—	Electoral Vote. McKinley.	Electoral Vote. Bryan.	Pluralities. McKinley.	Pluralities. Bryan.
Alabama	..	11	....	60,000
Arkansas	..	8	....	50,000
California	9	..	40,000	....
Colorado	..	4	....	35,000
Connecticut	6	..	30,000	....
Delaware	3	..	1,500	....
Florida	..	4	....	15,000
Georgia	..	13	....	30,000
Idaho	..	3	....	....
Illinois	24	..	100,000	....
Indiana	15	..	30,000	....
Iowa	13	..	80,000	....
Kansas	10	..	20,000	....
Kentucky	..	13	....	8,000
Louisiana	..	8	....	30,000
Maine	6	..	30,000	....
Maryland	8	..	15,000	....
Massachusetts	15	..	80,000	....
Michigan	14	..	85,000	....
Minnesota	9	..	85,000	....
Mississippi	..	9	....	50,000
Missouri	..	17	....	30,000
Montana	..	3	....	20,000
Nebraska	8	..	10,000	....
Nevada	..	3	....	2,500
New Hampshire	4	..	20,000	....
New Jersey	10	..	55,000	....
New York	36	..	175,000	....
North Carolina	..	11	....	20,000
North Dakota	3	..	12,000	....
Ohio	23	..	80,000	....
Oregon	4	..	10,000	....
Pennsylvania	32	..	300,000	....
Rhode Island	4	..	15,000	....
South Carolina	..	9	....	50,000
South Dakota	4	..	20,000	....
Tennessee	..	12	....	10,000
Texas	..	15	....	175,000
Utah	3	..	6,000	....
Vermont	4	..	30,000	....
Virginia	..	12	....	20,000
Washington	4	..	6,000	....
West Virginia	6	..	15,000	....
Wisconsin	12	..	100,000	....
Wyoming	3	..	5,000	....
Totals	202	155	....	....

NEW YORK.

Gives Republican Ticket a Plurality of 145,000.

The official returns, although not quite complete, indicate that McKinley's plurality will be about 145,000. John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for governor, ran ahead of his party's presidential electors, but Odell's plurality still remains about 100,000. Both houses of the state legislature are Republican by a large majority, but a number of districts are close and it may require the official count to decide in several cases. The congressional representation from this state will consist of twenty-one Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

ILLINOIS

The State Is Republican by About 100,000.

McKinley and Roosevelt will carry Illinois by about 100,000. Yates, for governor, will have nearly as large a vote. Returns received from the state at large do not materially alter the political complexion of the next state legislature. The probability is that the Republicans will have a majority of about twenty-two on joint ballot, which means a Republican successor to Senator Cullom. It is impossible to give figures with strong assurance of accuracy, but the next Illinois legislature will probably be about as follows: Senate, Republicans thirty-four, Democrats seventeen; house, Republicans seventy-nine, Democrats, seventy-four.

INDIANA.

Republicans Win Out by About 30,000.

A plurality of anywhere from 28,000 to 32,000 for the Republican national ticket; the election of Col. W. T. Durbin (Rep.) to the governorship; the election of the entire state and Marion county Republican ticket, nine, and perhaps ten, out of thirteen congressmen, and the election of a legislature that will have a Republican majority of 40 on joint ballot is a summary in brief of the battle at the polls in Indiana.

NEBRASKA.

Result in Doubt With Both Sides Confident.

Election returns in Nebraska are so close as to be watched keenly. Chairman Lindsay of the Republicans claims that McKinley carries the state by 7,000 or more, the Republican state ticket wins by 5,000 to 7,000, and that the [illegible] have a majority of 17 in the legislature. They claim the re-election of Mercer and Burket for congress and the election of Pope, Moreland and possibly of Hayes. Against this the Democrats claim [illegible] carried the state, though by a narrow [illegible]

in the legislature; fusion state officers are elected by 3,000 to 5,000.

The legislature will be in doubt until complete returns are in. Indications are that it will be fusion by a small majority. Both parties are claiming the lead on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Full Returns Give McKinley a Plurality of 82,088.

The vote of Massachusetts, returns having been returned from every city and town, is as follows: McKinley, 239,493; Bryan, 156,507. Vote for governor, Crane, 219,029; Paine, 121,158. The Republicans elected ten out of thirteen congressmen.

MICHIGAN.

McKinley's Plurality Is Over Ninety Thousand.

Returns in Michigan give President McKinley a plurality of 90,838, and Col. A. T. Bliss, the Republican candidate for governor, 60,059. Col. Bliss is running about 20,000 behind his ticket and Mayor Maybury, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, is a corresponding number ahead of his ticket.

OHIO.

The Vote Was the Largest Ever Cast in the State.

The total vote in Ohio was about 1,100,000, the largest ever cast in the state, and the vote for minor parties was smaller than usual. The Republicans carried all of the close or doubtful congressional districts. McKinley received about 70,000 plurality.

KENTUCKY.

Republicans and Democrats Both Claim the State.

The Kentucky governorship is still being claimed by both parties at the state capitol. The Democrats are claiming advices showing Beckham's election by from 4,500 to 6,000 while the Republicans claim the election of Yerkes by 2,500. Both parties claim presidential electors also.

IDAHO.

Republicans Win by a Small Majority.

Practically complete returns show a small majority for the state and national tickets. The legislature will probably be fusion.

IOWA.

Goes to the Republicans by the Usual Majority.

The Republican plurality will run a little over 100,000, which is the high-water mark in the state's history. Every Republican candidate for congress is elected by increased pluralities ranging from 2,300 to 15,000.

OREGON.

Returns So Far Give McKinley Over 14,000 Plurality.

Returns from all but 6 of the 32 counties in Oregon give McKinley a plurality of 14,105.

VIRGINIA.

Democrats Carry the State by 30,000.

Complete returns give Bryan a plurality of 30,000. Democrats elect all their congressional candidates.

CALIFORNIA.

McKinley Carries the State by 40,000.

Returns are almost all in and indicate that McKinley's majority will reach almost 40,000. Republicans elect all seven congressmen. Legislature Republican.

COLORADO.

Bryan's Plurality Will Probably Reach 40,000.

Returns are sufficiently complete to indicate a plurality for Bryan of from 35,000 to 40,000. Fusionists elect state ticket and legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete Returns Give McKinley 287,736 Plurality.

Complete returns show a plurality of 287,736 for McKinley. The legislature is Republican by a large majority. Republicans gain 26 out of 30 congressmen, a gain of six.

MONTANA.

Bryan's Plurality Will Be 15,000 to 18,000.

The latest returns indicate a plurality for Bryan of from 15,000 to 18,000. The legislature, which will elect two United States senators, is Democratic. W. A. Clark will probably be elected.

UTAH.

McKinley's Majority Will [illegible]

The latest returns indicate [illegible]

ans to 9 Democrats, the house being 28 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

KANSAS.

Republicans Are Victorious by a Good Majority.

Complete unofficial returns give McKinley a plurality of 25,000. Legislature is Republican. Congress, seven Republicans and one fusionist.

WASHINGTON.

The State Gives McKinley a Margin of Over 5,000.

Returns are so nearly complete that a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000 for McKinley is reasonably certain.

WYOMING.

McKinley Takes the State by a Fair Majority.

This state gives the Republican national ticket a good majority legislature is Republican.

MISSOURI.

The State Gives Bryan 40,000 to the Good.

The Bryan electors go in by about 40,000 plurality. Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot.

MARYLAND

Gets Into the Republican Column by a Safe Margin.

Maryland's plurality for McKinley will reach close to 15,000. A solid Republican delegation is sent to congress.

IN M'KINLEY'S COLUMN.

States Which Were Conceded to Republicans.

West Virginia gave McKinley nearly 20,000 majority. All four congressmen Republican. Legislature Republican.

Oklahoma Territory elected a Republican legislature.

Rhode Island's corrected returns give McKinley 13,874 plurality.

New Jersey gives McKinley a plurality of 55,000. Legislature Republican on joint ballot.

Maine goes for McKinley, but by a reduced majority.

Vermont gives McKinley a good, safe majority.

Connecticut's revised returns give the state to McKinley by a plurality of 28,415.

Delaware gave McKinley and the state ticket a small majority. Republicans have a small majority in the legislature, which will elect two United States senators.

New Hampshire gives the state and national tickets 18,000 plurality. Legislature Republican.

SURE BRYAN STATES.

Usual Majorities for the Democratic Ticket.

Arkansas gives Bryan a plurality of about 60,000. The Democrats elect all congressmen.

Texas contributes 175,000 majority and the congressional delegation will be solidly Democratic.

Nevada's majority for Bryan is 2,500. Newlands re-elected to congress.

Alabama's majority will be 40,000. The Republicans carried several counties.

Georgia reports 40,000 for Bryan.

North Carolina gives Bryan a majority of about 30,000. There will be seven Democrats and two Republicans in congress.

Florida goes Democratic by 23,000. Democrats elect governor and two congressmen.

Louisiana gives Bryan over 80,000 majority.

Mississippi gives the Democratic electors 40,000 majority.

South Carolina contributes its usual majority of about 45,000.

Tennessee goes to Bryan by about the usual Democratic majority.

CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED.

Two Victorious Candidates Felicitate Each Other.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Following are the messages exchanged by the president and Vice President-elect Roosevelt:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 6.—President McKinley, Canton, Ohio: I congratulate you and I congratulate far more the nation. I feel the most heartfelt gratitude over the result.

—"Theodore Roosevelt."

"Canton, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.: I heartily appreciate your kind expressions and congratulate you upon concluding in health one of the most memorable campaigns in our political history.

—"William McKinley."

Telegraphic congratulations were received from hundreds of prominent men. Senator Hanna sent the following:

"Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The continued confidence of the American people as expressed at the polls yesterday is a tribute to your personality and matchless administration. God bless and keep you for the patriotic purposes to which you have dedicated your life's work.

—"M. A. Hanna."

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The Government Is Returned by a Good Majority.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 8.—The result of yesterday's elections show that the government has been successful in securing a majority of from 50 to 70 members on the returns heard from, with 5 districts to hear from. Yesterday's elections were in 208 out of the 213 constituencies of the dominion, and the remaining five will hold their elections at later dates. This, of course, makes it entirely possible that when the elections are completed and when the later returns are received the present apparent majority may be reduced somewhat.

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Five Men Killed in a Political Quarrel.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—Quarrels over politics and gambling resulted in five men being shot to death in Kentucky [illegible] man was fatally wounded.

Struck at a Crossing.

Cokato, Minn., Nov. 8.—The Great Northern eastbound cattle train struck Andrew Miller, an old resident of this village, while he was passing a crossing. He was badly bruised and there is but little hope of his recovery.

[illegible]

VAN SANT ELECTED

INCOMPLETE RETURNS GIVE HIM A MAJORITY.

Has a Lead of a Little Over 5,000 on The Returns Received — Several Counties Not Yet Heard From—Republicans Claim His Majority Will Be Not Less Than 4,000—Democrats Do Not Concede Lind's Defeat and Say Official Figures Only Can Decide.

St. Paul, Nov. 9.—Returns come in with painful tardiness from some of the counties. Pipestone, Roseau, Itasca and Cook have not yet been heard from. The figures at hand show a plurality for Van Sant for governor of 5,126. The Republicans claim that, allowing wide margins for possible errors and conservative estimates for the counties which have not sent in complete returns, Van Sant's plurality will not fall far below 4,000. For the presidential electors they claim the plurality will be close to 70,000. The returns now in give McKinley 67,591.

Chairman Rosing, of the Democratic central committee, says that he is not by any means prepared to concede the defeat of John Lind. "It is a close fight and it will certainly take the official returns to decide it. We have returns from fifty-nine counties, and the latest returns are in our favor. We still have hopes for Lind's election.

The legislature, as near as can be figured at this writing, will be composed of 91 Republicans and 21 opposition in the house.

The following table gives the returns by counties on the vote for president and governor, according to the latest figures:

Counties—	McKinley.	Bryan.	Van Sant.	Lind.
*Aitkin	934	228	793	458
Anoka	1,511	555	1,269	835
Becker	1,816	773	1,437	1,201
*Beltrami	864	261	297	248
*Benton	832	730	675	787
Big Stone	....	....	1,050	950
Blue Earth	3,721	2,244	3,148	2,817
Brown	1,662	1,503	1,259	1,863
Carlton	1,118	482	888	869
Carver	1,778	1,140	1,478	1,406
Cass	....	....	221	....
Chippewa	1,334	696	1,068	1,142
Chisago	2,335	434	1,941	812
*Clay	1,848	1,140	1,410	1,680
Cottonwood	1,405	554	1,109	850
Crow Wing	1,806	744	1,491	1,078
Dakota	1,875	1,835	1,588	2,280
Dodge	1,811	674	1,300	893
Douglas	1,905	1,196	1,468	1,090
*Faribault	2,080	870	2,833	1,223
Fillmore	3,740	1,346	3,285	1,760
Freeborn	2,892	827	2,886	1,386
Goodhue	4,960	1,196	4,158	1,915
Grant	1,013	424	700	859
Hennepin	24,042	12,433	19,920	18,893
Houston	1,722	863	1,562	971
Hubbard	700	275	621	340
Isanti	1,021	....	50	....
Jackson	1,749	861	1,439	1,303
Kanabec	446	....	478	296
Kandiyohi	2,200	1,303	1,812	1,748
Kittson	881	575	672	920
Lac qui Parle	1,700	1,000	1,477	1,290
Lake	684	278	423	545
Le Sueur	1,888	1,168	1,850	1,062
Lincoln	866	529	648	773
Lyon	1,840	879	1,466	1,314
McLeod	1,666	1,547	1,440	1,786
*Marshall	1,318	1,819	883	1,850
Martin	1,820	1,226	1,877	1,786
Meeker	2,021	1,307	1,482	1,782
Mille Lacs	1,163	313	816	678
Morrison	....	....	944	811
Mower	3,000	1,040	2,589	1,576
Murray	520	....	....	125
Nicollet	1,689	811	1,346	1,225
Nobles	1,707	1,095	1,869	1,311
Norman	1,493	965	1,141	1,452
Olmsted	2,772	1,500	2,401	1,867
Otter Tail	3,447	3,311	2,778	3,961
Pine	800	601	850	651
*Polk	2,150	2,832	2,112	2,735
Pope	1,730	470	1,419	883
Ramsey	15,463	10,963	11,865	13,546
Red Lake	....	340	....	681
Redwood	2,063	895	1,733	1,322
Renville	2,813	1,348	2,186	1,998
Rice	2,780	1,029	2,402	2,160
Rock	1,223	567	1,073	696
St. Louis	....	....	1,200	....
Scott	996	1,573	916	1,573
Sherburne	917	371	797	490
Sibley	1,031	1,231	1,385	1,038
*Steele	1,903	1,010	1,235	809
Stearns	....	....	....	2,300
Stevens	1,018	675	858	884
Swift	1,390	1,011	1,093	1,410
Todd	2,199	1,473	1,881	1,853
Traverse	1,000	690	593	161
*Wabasha	2,253	1,353	1,401	1,357
Wadena	918	422	839	500
Waseca	1,810	1,157	1,421	1,501
Washington	2,006	1,374	2,103	2,097
Watonwan	....	....	900	600
Wilkin	787	670	675	837
Winona	3,222	3,318	2,900	3,510
Wright	3,155	1,801	2,559	2,477
Yellow Medicine	1,088	738	1,202	1,294
Totals	103,407	95,816	135,682	130,536

Sixth District Figures.

The result in the Sixth district from actual pluralities and conservative estimates based largely on complete returns give Congressman Morris a plurality of 7,462. The following table gives the figures by counties:

County—	Morris. Plurality.	Truelson. Plurality.
Aitkin	600	
Anoka	872	
Beltrami	400	
Benton		
Carlton	474	
Cass	450	
Cook		
Crow Wing	701	
Hubbard	470	
Itasca	200	
Lake	143	
Mille Lacs	650	
Morrison		200
Pine	200	
St. Louis	2,000	
Sherburne	476	
Stearns		1,855
Todd	500	
Wadena	421	
Wright	870	
Totals	9,517	2,055

Morris' plurality, 7,462.

In the Fourth District.

The following are Congressman Stevens' majorities by counties:

Ramsey	2,383
Chisago	1,714
Isanti	720
Kanabec	362
Washington	1,184
Total majority	6,363

First Touch of Winter.

[illegible]

WIN IN WISCONSIN

REPUBLICANS CARRY STATE BY ABOUT 106,000.

Robert M. La Follette Keeps Well Up With the Presidential Electors—Few Changes Likely to Be Made in State Offices.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—Everything took on its normal condition to-day and there were no signs that an election had been held. The complete figures of the Republican victory in Wisconsin will not be known for perhaps several days, as many of the precincts are far distant from railway stations and will be sent in by mail.

Gen. Bryant, chairman of the Republican state central committee, reduced his claims of plurality slightly from those previously given out, placing his latest estimates at 106,000 for both national and state tickets.

Chairman Worden of the Democratic state committee was at his office attending to the winding up of the affairs of the committee preparatory to closing the headquarters. Speaking of the result in the state he said the stupendous majorities were a surprise to everybody.

The Republican state headquarters will probably remain open until the complete returns have been received. Interest now centers in the appointments which will be made by Gov.-elect Robert M. La Follette. But few changes are likely to be made by the new governor and no changes are talked of in the offices of the other state offices.

The only counties in the state carried by the Democrats were Calumet, Dodge, Jefferson, Manitowoc and Ozaukee.

Gen. Bryant wired to Mr. La Follette in Madison from time to time that he was keeping up with McKinley. In most cases the returns show that the Republican nominees for congress were running about the same as the nominees for president and governor, except in the Second and Fourth districts, where Dahle and Otjen ran somewhat behind the ticket.

The pluralities of the Republican congressmen in the first six districts are First district, A. Cooper, 11,000; Second, Herman Dahle, 2,000; Third, J. W. Babcock, 13000; Fourth, Theodore Otjen, 2,500; Fifth, S. S. Barnay, 6,500; Sixth, J. H. Davidson, 7,000.

The Republicans elected ten assemblymen and the Democrats five in this city. The fight between Otjen and Peck in the Fourth congressional district was a warm one, Otjen winning out by a greatly reduced plurality.

Gen. Bryant, the Republican chairman, says: "We will have a solid congressional delegation, and the state legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican."

Complete returns from Milwaukee county give McKinley a plurality of 8,978, and La Follette (Rep.) for governor a plurality of about the same figures.

The congressmen elected are as follows: First district, Henry A. Cooper, (Rep.); Second district, Herman B. Dahl (Rep.); Third, Joseph W. Babcock, (Rep.); Fourth, Theobald Otjen (Rep.); Fifth, Samuel S. Barney (Rep.); Sixth, James H. Davidson (Rep.); Seventh, John J. Esch (Rep.); Eighth, Edward S. Miner, (Rep.); Ninth, Webster E. Brown (Rep.); Tenth, John J. Jenins (Rep.).

Out of 800 votes Barron county gives a Republican majority of 2,000. The entire Republican county ticket is elected.

WOLCOTT FOR THE CABINET.

It Is Said That He Will Succeed Secretary Hitchcock.

Denver, Nov. 7.—Senator E. C. Wolcott, who will be succeeded by a Democrat at the coming session of the legislature, has been offered and will accept a cabinet portfolio at the hands of President McKinley, it is announced authoritatively. The offer was made some time ago, it is stated, but the senator asked that it be held open until after the election in order that he could work for a vindication at the polls at the hands of Coloradoans. His request was granted, but the vindication he desired failed to materialize. It is understood, however, that he will be named in March next as secretary of the interior in place of E. A. Hitchcock of Missouri. Mr. Hitchcock has been desirous of retiring, it is said, for some time, but has been prevailed upon by the president to remain until the latter's term expires. He will, therefore, resign in March and decline a reappointment.

YELLING FOR YANKEES.

Traders in London Celebrate the Republican Victory.

London, Nov. 7.—There was wild scenes in Shorters' court on the stock exchange, where American railroads are traded in. A few excited brokers assembled there at 8:30 a. m., an hour before the opening, and an eager crowd started an outdoor market at 8:45, yelling for the Yankees. Prices jumped up from 2 to 3 points in less than ten minutes. The trading was fastest in the Atchisons, Louisville and Milwaukees, and was particularly noticeable in Union Pacifics. The stock exchange opened promptly at 9:30 and hundreds of brokers rushed in shouting "Unions." Prices would have risen faster, but the speculators took profits while they could. Atchisons were offered at 36 and then dropped to 35. Then the other stocks went down, but again there was a storm of buying, which turned the tide.

Struck at a Crossing.

Cokato, Minn., Nov. 8.—The Great Northern eastbound cattle train struck Andrew Miller, an old resident of this village, while he was passing a crossing. He was badly bruised and there is but [illegible]

[illegible]

IN NORTH DAKOTA

RETURNS INDICATE A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 12,000.

The State Republican Ticket Is Elected by a Safe Majority—Democrats Concede Everything but Claim Gains in the Legislature — Republicans Are Making Similar Claims.

Fargo, Nov. 8.—The returns from over the state indicate a plurality for McKinley of about 12,000. The state ticket and the congressman-at-large have been elected by good majorities. The Republicans claim gains in the legislature.

The Democratic state officials concede the defeat of everything, claiming only a slight gain in the legislature.

In the state judiciary the returns show the election of Judges Pollock in the Third, Glaspell in the Fifth, Cowan in the Second, Winchester in the Sixth, while the Democrats elected Judge Fisk, who was practically without opposition in the First, and Judge Lauder, in the Fourth. In the Seventh, Candidates Kneeshaw and Spencer both claim a victory, and the result may not be known till complete returns are in.

The city of Fargo gives McKinley a majority of about 650. In 1896 it gave him 241.

Forty-two precincts in North Dakota give McKinley 1,076 majority over Bryan. The same precincts gave McKinley a majority of 501 in 1896.

The city of Bismarck will give McKinley 175 majority. The city of Dickinson gives 185 majority for McKinley and the state ticket. Burleigh county will give the Republican state ticket 300 majority.

Fifteen counties out of forty in North Dakota give McKinley a majority of over 7,000. Some of the figures are: Cass, 1,600; Grand Forks, 1,000; Traill, 1,000; Ramsey, 600; Cavalier, 75; Nelson, 300; Griggs, 100; Walsh, 200; Billings, 100; Sargent, 175; Eddy, 500; Benson, 600; Stark, 300; Pierce, 500.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA

THE STATE IS REPUBLICAN BY ABOUT 20,000.

Reports From Many Counties Show in Detail Where the Big Gains Were Made—Legislature Republican.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 8. — South Dakota has 20,000 majority for the Republican state and national ticket. The legislature, with less than 14 fusionists, is 128 on joint ballot.

Reports from 841 precincts out of 1,150 in South Dakota give McKinley a plurality of 14,144. The Republicans concede only from 15 to 18 members of the legislature to the opposition out of a total of 132.

The vote for Republicans in the Black Hills had some remarkable features. Two-thirds of the votes cast were straight tickets without change. Martin, for congress, has run ahead of the ticket in every county.

Returns show that the fusion party elects for sheriff Elmer King, present sheriff, by about 20 votes, and two county commissioners, giving them complete control of the board. Majorities for Republican legislature about 200, and for McKinley about 400. The latter carried the city and county.

The returns from Codington county give McKinley 600 majority. The Republican legislative ticket is elected by 300 majority. The entire Republican county ticket is elected. This is a Republican gain of 400 over two years ago.

In twenty-two out of forty-two precincts in Minnehaha county, including the cities of Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Valley Springs and Garretson, McKinley has a majority of 764 over Bryan, a pronounced Republican gain.

The city of Sioux Falls, complete on vote for president, gives McKinley's plurality 493 over Bryan, a Republican gain of 413 over four years ago.

A dispatch from Milbank says Grant county will give 300 Republican majority.

The Black Hills are believed to be good for 1,000 majority for McKinley. Lead gave 879, Deadwood 72 and the balance of Lawrence county about 350. The congressional and state tickets ran evenly with McKinley.

Sixteen out of forty-two precincts in Beadle county gave McKinley 521, Bryan 235, and the Republican state ticket about the same as McKinley. E. N. Vance, senator, and A. W. Wilwarth and J. P. Davis, representatives, all Republicans, are elected by 150 majority.

Turner county will give McKinley and the Republican ticket 1,000 majority.

The following are returns as far as received:

Counties—	McKinley.	Bryan.	Herreid. (Rep.)	Lien. (Fus.)
Brown	2,126	1,700	2,183	1,700
Campbell	579	213	581	210
Clay	1,325	1,067	1,377	1,043
Codington	1,250	875	1,250	875
xDouglas	81	....	83	....
Faulk	617	305	589	315
xGrant	570	....	563	....
Hamlin	925	516	907	523
Hughes	593	248	512	252
Jerauld	378	341	375	345
Kingsbury	1,321	568	1,314	911
McPherson	515	204	553	164
Miner	630	690	677	685
xMoody	150	....	160	....
Pennington	580	524	580	524
Sanborn	601	407	594	334
Spink	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pluralities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

x with absent unorganized counties.

GREAT NORTHERN DERAILED.

Several Passengers Are Cut and Bruised.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY RETURNS COMPLETE

Give Bryan a Majority of 7,635—Talk of a Contest.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—With unofficial returns from every precinct in Kentucky the Courier-Journal puts Bryan's majority at 7,635, and Beckham's at 4,110. The county boards canvassed the returns in every county in the state and 50 counties out of 119 whose official returns have been received did not materially change the majorities in the foregoing. There is no doubt that the full official returns will vary somewhat from the unofficial figures. It is hardly possible that majorities of 7,635 and 4,110 shall be wiped out, however, unless the unexpected happens in the counties where the official returns are not in. Chairman Leslie Combs of the Republican campaign committee said he wished to state his position as to contests, and correct some erroneous impressions. He did not want to be understood as saying authoritatively that the Kentucky election will be contested. He is in favor of contesting the electoral vote of the state not because Kentucky's vote is needed by McKinley electors, but for a precedent. "If we allow this election to pass uncontested," says Chairman Combs, "we only foster more frauds for the future." Mr. Combs says there will be no contest for governor, and he has never advised that the governorship should be contested.

NEBRASKA FOR M'KINLEY.

The Latest Report Is That He Has 7,000 Plurality.

Omaha, Nov. 11. — Practically complete returns on electoral ticket and on governor show that McKinley carried Nebraska by about 7,000, and that the governorship is but a few votes either way and will require the official returns to decide the result. The state ticket will be divided. The fusionists elect lieutenant governor, attorney general and land commissioner and the Republicans auditor, treasurer and superintendent of instruction. The legislature is admitted to be very close.

VAN SANT'S PLURALITY.

Latest Figures Make It 3,903—Two Counties Incomplete.

St. Paul, Nov. 11.—No official figures have yet been received on the gubernatorial election. A careful revision and compilation of the returns received placed Van Sant's plurality at 3,903. It is believed that the official canvas will not vary much from these figures. The returns from Beltrami and Steele counties are incomplete. The Democrats have made a gain of one in the legislature, which now stands Republicans, 90; Democrats, 25.

Acknowledged by McKinley.

Washington, Nov. 11. — President McKinley answered Mr. Bryan's message of congratulation in the following dispatch: "I acknowledge with cordial thanks your message of congratulation and extend you my good wishes.

—"William McKinley."

Gets a Small Plurality.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 11.—Republicans now claim the election of G. W. Wheatley to congress from the Third district by a plurality of 10, without the vote of the soldiers now serving in the Philippines, which they say will be largely for him. This will give the Republicans a solid delegation in congress.

FROSTS IN THE SOUTH

Cause a Considerable Jump in Cotton.

New York, Nov. 11.—The news of killing frost in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee caused a jump in prices at the cotton exchange of 13 to 17 points, or 65 to 85 cents a bale, accompanied by transactions reaching fully 300,000 bales. The Southern spot market rose 1-16 to 1-8 cent, and Liverpool prices moved up equal to 60 to 75 cents a bale. Many think the growing season is over and that the crop will fall below the world's requirement.

NIGHT FIRE AT ESCANABA.

Narrow Escape for Sleepers—Store and Saloon Burned.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 11. — J. C. Maynard's furniture store and Jerry Driscoll's saloon burned at midnight. Losses—Maynard, $10,000; Driscoll, $4,000. The building was owned by outside parties, whose loss is $4,000. The insurance is $9,000. Persons who were sleeping up stairs had to leave the building in their night clothes.

FERRELL TO DIE.

Lane's Murderer Sentenced to Be Electrocuted Friday, March 1.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 11. — Judge Melhorn, before whom Rosslyn Ferrell, the murderer of Express Messenger Lane was tried at Marysville, has overruled the motion for a new trial and sentenced the prisoner to die by electrocution March 1.

THIS BRUTE HAS FAIR SKIN.

White Man Arrested for Outraging Wife of a Negro.

Rochelle, Ga., Nov. 11.—In Colquitt county James Yaun, white, has been run down for outrage on the wife of a negro. It is the first case of a white man being arrested for such an act, and the news of the final result is awaited with interest.

MINERS KILLED.

Explosion of Gas in a Colliery in Pennsylvania.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 11.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in Buck Mountain colliery, near Mahanoy City. Three of the thirty men in the mine were killed.

Election Tragedy in Canada.

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—James H. [illegible], a rancher of Nose Creek, was murdered on the night of the election. A. Carson and J. Hough have been arrested on suspicion. [illegible] was a worker in the Conservative interest.

Robbers Get $3,000.

[illegible]

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed; Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

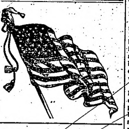
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, NOV., 14, 1900.



Character In Thighs.

A man's thighs interest me in any mood and at any time. While you may get a man's character from his face, you can, if you will, get his past life from his thigh. It is the walking beam of his locomotion, controls his paddles and is developed in proportion to its uses. It indicates, therefore, a man's habits and his mode of life.

If he has sat all day with one leg lapped over the other, arm on chair, head on hand, listening or studying—preachers, professors and all other sedentaries sit like this—then the thigh shrinks, the muscles droop, the bones of the ankle bulge, and the knee joints push through. If he delivers mail or collect bills or drives a pack mule or walks a towpath, the muscles of the thigh are hauled tight like cables, the knee of knots—one big bunch just below the strap of his knickerbockers, should he wear them.

If he carries big weights on his back—sacks of salt, as do the stevedores in Venice; or coal in gunnies, as do the coolies in Cuba, or wine casks or coffee in bags—then the calves swell abnormally, the thighs solidify; the lines of beauty are lost, but the lines of strength remain.

If, however, he has spent his life in the saddle, rounding up cattle, chasing Indians, hunting bandits in Mexico, ankle and foot loose, his knees clutched tightly, hugging that other part of him, the horse, then the muscles of the thigh round out their intended lines—the most subtle in the modulating curving of the body.—F. Hopkinson Smith in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Sin Eater.

One of the most important figures at a Gaelic funeral of the old style is the sin eater. It falls to his lot to consume all the sins resting on the soul of the dead, and thereby enable the latter to rest easy in his grave.

In remote Wales and the highlands of Scotland a funeral is not always complete without this functionary. He is necessarily a poor, unfortunate person, for under happier circumstances he could not be persuaded to accept the responsibility of his post, and his part in the ceremony is taken seriously by himself and everybody else.

A loaf of bread and a jug of beer are laid upon the corpse. These are symbolic of sins committed during life. The sin eater is introduced and with much solemnity eats the bread and drinks the beer. As he is frequently a hungry man with a well developed taste for malt liquors, the part is usually played with zest a little out of keeping with the dreadful nature of the obligation assumed, for it is firmly believed that in thus eating and drinking the sin eater actually burdens his soul with the sins of the deceased.—Kansas City Independent.

The Dogskin Wouldn't Go Round.

Hungary swarms with barristers. It is the greatest ambition of the Hungarian peasant to make one of his sons an advocate.

The son of a small farmer in the neighborhood of Budapest was sent by his father to the law school of that town, but, either from lack of parts or the necessary application, he was plucked in the qualifying examination.

Not daring to return to the paternal abode empty handed after all the money that had been spent on his education, he conceived and executed the plan of forging a legal diploma. The father was not, however, so ignorant as not to be aware that such diplomas are always written on parchment—kutya-ber (dogskin)—in Hungary.

"Why is your certificate not made out on kutya-ber?" asked the old man.

"The fact is, father," coolly replied the youth, "there are more barristers than dogs in Hungary, and so there is not enough kutya-ber to make diplomas for us all."—London Answers.

The Too Liberal Use of Salt.

Salt draws the juices from beef in corning, toughens the fiber, makes it very indigestible and less nutritious. On cucumbers it draws out the water, toughens the fiber and renders them very indigestible. Salt acts in exactly the same way on fish as on meat. There are two ways of considering these changes. I would hardly say that salt destroys the food value, although it robs the flesh of part of its food value by making it less digestible.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Brevity of Ballarat.

It was in Ballarat that Mark Twain found the local language so puzzling at first, the good people of the place deeming life too short to dawdle in their talk.

The mayor called on the American humorist and laconically said, "K'm." Then when Mark Twain gave him a cigar he simply said, "Q."

Subsequent inquiry revealed that these terms were Ballaratese for "welcome" and "thank you."—London Chronicle.

What Tips Do.

A man who lives on an up town street where the houses cost from $25,000 up was surprised not long ago by seeing a man known to all New Yorkers who patronize a well known restaurant coming from a house several doors below him with an air of proprietorship. This restaurant employee stood on the sidewalk for a few moments and gazed admiringly at his house and then at its respectable neighbors. For many years he has been connected with a certain New York restaurant as an attendant, and his fees have been generous. He knew all its patrons by name, and his politeness and eagerness to render service have made him well liked. Wondering if this restaurant attendant, whom he knew only by his first name, could by any possibility have rented a house on that street, the old resident came out to satisfy his curiosity.

"Hello," he said. "What are you doing up here?"

"Good morning, Mr. Blank," said the restaurant attendant. "How do you like my new house? I have just bought it because I think that my family will like the neighborhood. You are perhaps aware that my tips have been generous for many years, and I can now afford to live in this house very easily."

His questioner had no objection to him as a neighbor, and he congratulated the restaurant attendant on his prosperity. The house had actually been bought by tips, for its owner's salary probably averaged about $15 a week.—New York Sun.

New Old Jokes.

"Is there any new joke under the sun?" asks George Augustus Sala, an English journalist and special correspondent.

"I doubt there being one very gravely," he answers and tells two anecdotes to support this skepticism.

An intelligent Greek who acted as Mr. Sala's guide while visiting Athens related to him as a modern Greek Joe Millerism the story of a lawsuit. A deaf plaintiff sued a deafer defendant before the deafest judge in all Greece. The plaintiff claimed so many hundred drachmas for rent that was due. The defendant pleaded that he never ground his corn at night. The judge in giving judgment observed: "Well, she's your mother, after all. You must keep her between you."

"When I got home I found," writes Mr. Sala, "this apparently up to date triad of ludicrous non sequiturs in a collection of ancient Greek epigrams."

There used to be told a story of Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, who was a first rate hand at Irish bulls, meeting one of twin brothers and asking him, "Which of ye is the other?"

Mr. Sala compares this with the story of that very ancient jester, Hierocles:

"Of twins, one died. Skolastikos, meeting the survivor, asked him, 'Was it you who died or your brother?'"—Youth's Companion.

A Practical Joke.

He was a wag and was passing a large draper's shop in Manchester. There, drawn up, were three or four vehicles, and among them was a closed brougham with the driver fast asleep on the box. Evidently the mistress was inside the shop. Without a word the wag stole quickly up and, opening the carriage door, carefully slammed it to. In an instant the coachman straightened himself up and gazed up the street as if he had never seen anything more interesting to look at in his life. Then he stole a look over his shoulder and saw the wag standing, hat in hand, apparently conversing with some one inside the carriage.

"Thank you, yes. Good morning," said the practical joker and bowed himself gracefully away from the door, turning as he did so to look at the coachman and say, "Home!"

"Yes, sir! Tch! Get up!" and away went the brougham "home."

Where that "home" was, who the mistress of the carriage was or what she did or said when she came out of the shop or what the coachman did or said when he stopped at the door of "home" and found the carriage empty—all that only the coachman and the lady know.—London Tit-Bits.

A Clever Blind Man.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat tells of a blind man in a southern city who goes to the postoffice every day carrying a small, light riding whip, which he holds slightly inclined to the front, with the tip just touching the pavement. His sense of touch has become so delicate that the whip is almost an artificial eye. When the point encounters anything, he makes a few swift passes over the surface and generally determines the exact character of the obstacle. It is done so quickly and deftly as to attract no attention, and few passers have the least suspicion of the old man's infirmity. When he reaches the postoffice, he turns unhesitatingly, mounts the middle stairs, walks over to the lock boxes and without any feeling around thrusts a key into the right aperture.

Anxious Only About One Thing.

The ghastly rider on the white horse stopped at the gate.

"I am Death," he said to the sick man who was watching from the window.

"You are welcome," replied the latter and added in a whisper: "If you value your life, don't let my wife see you tying your horse to that tree. She'd never let anybody do that."—Philadelphia Press.

No Shattered Ideals.

"So she has gone home to her mother, has she? Don't you know, it's the saddest thing on earth to think of a trusting, fond woman awakening to find her ideals have been shattered, that she loves him no longer, that her idol has feet of clay"—

"Oh, there was nothing of that sort in it. She loves him as well as ever, but she went back to ma because she was hungry."—Indianapolis Press.

Vigilance.

Stubb—Is that new prison guard vigilant?

Penn—I should say so. Why, some one told him the gas was escaping, and he grabbed his gun.—Chicago News.

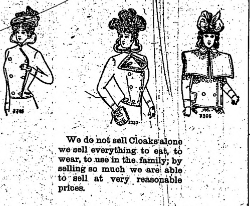
Answered.

"A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer." "Ain't that so? I can't answer you."—Indianapolis Journal.

This is Now the Height of the Jacket and Cloak Season.

Our assortment this week is most complete. We have the popular styles. The desirable colors. A complete range in of sizes. Prices to suit all purses.

This is the condition to-day hence your best time to buy is now. Soon stock will be lessened, some good thing gone, why not take a first choice?



We do not sell Cloaks alone we sell everything to eat, to wear, to use in the family; by selling so much we are able to sell at very reasonable prices.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Speech That Made a Hit.

Edward Hanlan, ex-champion oarsman of the world, related a good story of how he delivered a speech after winning his second race in England. His first victory had found him unprepared. He was ready for his second with a speech composed for him by a newspaper friend neatly copied out on paper and stored away for use in his coat pocket.

When the crowd outside the clubhouse insisted upon seeing and hearing the winner, he was helped out upon a window ledge by his friends and held there by the coattails and the legs. The crowd cheered him wildly. He was too confused to speak. They cheered him again. He threw out his hand in a gesture of helplessness and moved his lips in some inaudible mumble of apology for his inability to deliver a speech. They could not hear on account of the noise that they were themselves making, but they encouraged him with a generous applause. He saw his escape and proceeded to shake his head and work his lips in a fine frenzy of oratory, gesticulating eloquently and smiling his thanks. The noisy and good natured crowd cheered him to the echo, and his friends drew him in from his precarious position on the window ledge.

"You carried that crowd along in style," they congratulated him. "What did you say? We couldn't hear you." "Yes. Give us an idea of your speech," the reporters put in, drawing out their notebooks.

Hanlan took the manuscript from his pocket. "Here's the whole thing," he said. "Do you want it all?"

"Well, rather," they answered. "That speech made a hit."—Argonaut.

Why He Carries a Cane.

"You wonder why I always carry a cane except when I am carrying an umbrella," remarked a well known Philadelphian the other afternoon. "Well, I don't mind telling you. It's all on account of umbrellas."

"Can't see the connection," rejoined the friend to whom he was talking.

"Didn't suppose you could. But you will when I have explained. You lose an umbrella every once in awhile, don't you? Put it down somewhere and walk off and leave it?"

"Yes; I have had that happen to me frequently."

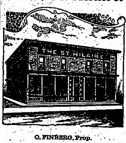
"Well, I used to, but not since I took to carrying a cane. An acquaintance in Chicago put me on to the scheme. 'Get a cane of some kind,' he said to me one day, 'and carry it every day and every night that it doesn't rain. By that means you become so accustomed to having something in your hand you are lost without it. Then when a rainy day or evening comes and you are compelled to carry an umbrella about with you the benefit comes in. Say you have gone into a restaurant and when you come out the rain has stopped. You walk out into the street without your umbrella. Presto! After you have taken perhaps a dozen steps you miss something. Your cane carrying hand is minus the burden it usually bears. Back go your thoughts to your umbrella and back go your steps to get it. Simple? Of course it is, but the simple things oftentimes prove the most valuable."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Four Legged Weather Prophets.

Though the tortoise is an excellent weather prophet, the fact is known to comparatively few people. Tortoise farmers on the African coast notice that even 24 hours before rain falls these curious animals prepare for it by seeking the convenient shelter of overhanging rocks. It may be a bright, clear, sunshiny morning, but the farmers believe implicitly in the tactics of the tortoise, who is seldom mistaken, for the downpour is certain to come within the time stated.

A pet tortoise would be a practical present to bestow on one's friends. This curious premonition of the approach of rain is shared by many other animals and birds and may be explained partially by the fact that while rain is forming the atmosphere is increasing in weight, but there may also be some need of moisture which makes them aware of its approach or some habits of life [illegible] them [illegible] sensitive [illegible]

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.
Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

Farmers Know

The quality of barley used in making
HAMM'S
BEER
None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the [illegible]

John Grove Land & Loan Company...
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

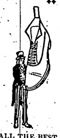
S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

The Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL ≈ BENZ MINNEAPOLIS.

UNCLE
SAM
Is not
In the
Shoe
Business,
And
Neither
Am I,
But I can
Interest
You in
CIGARS.



ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound....5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound....15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away an a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. P. POST, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildsige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room,
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brick Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
O. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR Official county and village paper [illegible]

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	63½	Oats	25
Wheat No. 2	59½	Barley	41
Wheat No. 3	54½	Flax	155
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

The snow delayed threshing.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Great weather for deer hunters.

Skating is good below the old dam.

Another inch of snow fell Monday night.

Thanksgiving two weeks from tomorrow.

Annual notice—wood wanted on subscription.

The storm door and window period is upon us.

Sleighing was better than wheeling last Saturday.

The open season for hunting deer closes tomorrow.

Three inches of the beautiful fell last Friday afternoon.

The county board have been in session since Monday.

Last night the thermometer went a little below the zero mark.

The night crew at the mill laid off Saturday for this season.

Pat McAndress made a flying trip to Duluth and back last week.

Ira C. Richardson was down from the upper Falls last Friday.

B. E. Burkee made a business trip to Thief River Falls yesterday.

J. B. Senate is under the weather with Dr. Blomburgh attending.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

"Old Jed Prouty" at the Crookston opera house Thursday Nov. 22nd.

The Thief River Falls mill shut down for this season yesterday forenoon.

The mill run one day longer this year than last—that is—at the closing end.

Moran and Madden shipped another car load of stock to the St. Paul market Monday.

Benny Johnson returned home last Friday after spending several months in Dakota.

J. Q. Adams the Red Lake Falls jeweler and optician spent Sunday in our village.

Manager Chapin of the Crookston Lumber Company was here between trains yesterday.

Justice Gigstad has been under the weather more or less the past week, as well as several others.

Mrs. Carl Johnson left Monday for Elmore, Minn, being summoned there by the death of her mother.

Erick Hanson was out for the first time last Tuesday after a lingering illness of about three months.

Commissioners Hansen and Johnson were here a few hours Monday while enroute to Red Lake Falls.

James Burse left last week for the Black Duck country to look after the cutting of pine for this company.

J. H. Johnson formerly of this place but now of Fisher came over yesterday to look after his business interests.

Editor Smiley of the Thief River Press dropped into the SPECTATOR den long enough to say "how" yesterday.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company shipped four car loads of No. 3 boards to a Kansas City box factory last week.

John Nelson and family will leave next Monday for Santiago, California where they intend to make their future home.

Supt. of Schools Jeffers of Red Lake Falls spent a few hours in the village yesterday while waiting for the Crookston train.

Rev. A. A. Myers left yesterday for McIntosh to perform the marriage ceremony of a friend who formerly lived at Hallock.

Messrs. Blomburgh, Burse, Holmes, Higgin and Marshal Johnson took their last degree in Odd Fellowship last Thursday night.

A pleasant evening was spent by a merry party who assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Penno Sunday evening.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation, sick headache and indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism Cure.

John Christie, a faithful employee at the mill for the past three seasons will leave to-day for his homestead in the town of Equality.

Al. Lehman, the machinest, left yesterday for his home at Minneapolis. He will return again about the first part of February.

And still another party gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Knowles last evening and dancing was the order of the evening.

At one time last week it was currently reported that a contest would follow the election—but the thing simmered down to "will it pay."

A surprise party had things their own way last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Post. They all had a good time.

Arnt Peterson was given a surprise at his home in the Kruse residence Sunday evening. A pleasant evening was spent by the jolly party.

Dr. Henry Francis has not sold out his practice in Thief River Falls as reported. He is still at liberty to attend to his old friends or new ones.

The dance given at the Hotel St. Hilaire Saturday evening was largely attended and the usually good time reported by all who were present.

This week the Pastors of the Crookston district of the United Norwegian church hold their semi-annual conference in the church on Water street.

Will Ford has his crew busily engaged in sluicing logs over the dam north of here and is in hopes of getting them all over before the river freezes up.

The Guttormson family have again taken up their residence in St. Hilaire after spending the summer at Grand Forks. They returned last Thursday.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

A great many of the mill men who have put in the summer here departed yesterday for Minneapolis. Most of them say they will return again next spring.

The St. Hilaire Boom and Water Power Company will want from 200 to 400 cords of rock delivered in the village this winter for improvements on the dam.

Arne Skeie was compelled to give up his school near Tweet (for a time at least) and returned home Monday for the purpose of doctoring a bad case of rheumatism.

Foreman Burse of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Saturday for the pine districts where he was summoned to look after some business matters for the Company.

The St. Hilaire cornet band will give a dance at the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire, on Thanksgiving night Thursday November 29th. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The social season in St. Hilaire must have opened as soon as the polls were closed judging from the number of party's held last week—as from one to three were held each evening.

Death claimed two notables on Monday—that of Marcus Daly, the well known Montana millionaire, who died in New York and Henry Villard the railroad magnate and financier.

Rev. J. H. Lawrence of Stephen, Minnesota, will preach in English next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Norwegian church on Water street. All are cordially invited to attend.

C. G. Rapp, who will represent the 61st district in the legislature this winter, left Monday on a business trip to Crookston and other points along the Duluth line. He was accompanied by Congressman Eddy.

It was the "solid south" that beat Johnson. No party lines drawn south of the "Mason Dixon" line so to speak; It was Red Lake Falls mar, first, last and all the time regardless of what party they belonged to.

Rev. Dr. Dodds the new presiding elder will conduct the quarterly conference on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock. He will preach in the M. E. church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock All are cordially invited.

Congressman Eddy spent a few hours here Monday while enroute to Thief River Falls where he went presumably to lay plans for opening the reservation—as that was his "holler" in this neck of the woods before election.

Ole T. Axvig, of North Dakota, but better known as "I ban har" was again elected by the republicans as representative. The boys at Bismark will again have lots of fun this winter—same as they had some twelve years ago.

Andy McNabb, who has held down a position in the mill here for the past two years, and by the way a man who can shove more lath in ten hours than anyone living in the lumbering regions left Thursday for Mesaba where he will spend the winter. Andy promises to return again next season.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Keenan will leave next Monday for Seattle, Washington, where they will make their future home. Dan is considered an old resident here and will be greatly missed in the shipping department when the mill starts as he was a familiar figure in that department during the past three seasons. The SPECTATOR joins with their many friends in wishing them well wherever they may go.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. [illegible]

Pointed Paragraphs.

Carpet is sold by the yard and worn by the foot.

When prohibitionists have banquets they probably eat the toasts.

It isn't always the man who has the most nose that knows the most.

In the race for wealth too much money seems to be an impossible quantity.

Fame is like a duck in a mudpuddle—easy enough to see, but hard for us to get hold of.

The groom may lead the bride to the alter—but his leadership is apt to end there.

At first a girl wants nothing but a husband, but after she gets him she wants all his income.

An old bachelor says the bride is foolish because she doesn't marry the best man at the wedding.

No woman ever hated a man for being in love with her, but many a woman has hated a man for being indifferent to her charms.

A burglar was recently caught breaking into a song on the west side. He already got through one bar when a policeman came along and hit him with a stave.—Chicago News.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

The large mill of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company closed down Monday night after a successful run throughout the entire open season. They have again for the third time played in the best of luck as they have run the entire season without an accident or breakdown which no doubt is largely due to the able management of such practical men as Superintendent Miller and his assistant, Wm. Burse as well as a few others that we might name. The output of lumber for this season is in the neighborhood of forty million feet. Next years cut promises to be a heavy one as they have on hand about twenty million feet of logs and the mill will be put in operation as soon as the weather will permit.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Most democrats are rather glad than otherwise that the republicans secured the control of the House along with the Presidency. As Tom Reed remarked when the democrats met with similar success, "Let the tail go along with the hide." If the democrats had elected a majority of the next House, the republicans would have made use of that control to sneak out of responsibility for everything that was done or left undone during the first two years of Mr. McKinley's second term. With the President, the Senate and the House they must accept full responsibility both for what is done and what is left undone, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the democratic party in the end.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

The Free Notice Man.

"You can tell the people, if you want to fill up your paper, that I am going to start a shop to manufacture and repair wagons and carriages," said a fellow to a newspaper publisher. "Would you like a standing advertisement?" asked the editor. "Oh, I only want an item," was the response. "Would you like to subscribe for the paper?" "Well no; I am taking all I can read now, I may take yours when some of them runs out." The next day the editor wanted two spokes put in his buggy wheel and dashboard fixed. He went to the shopkeeped and said, "You can fix this buggy if you want a job to keep you busy." The shopkeeper looked it over and said, "The spokes will be fifty cents each and the dashboard one dollar making two dollars for the necessary repairs." "But," said the scribe, "I don't intend to pay anything for it. I thought you might want to fill up your time, just an item, you know."

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The fraternal pessimist—the grumbler, knocker and all-round kicker—gets little out of life. In the Camp hall, a joy destroying pall o'erspreads the members when he arises to speak. At home his wife and children are happiest when he is absent. In business life he is always detested, though some times tolerated by his associates. And when he dies, the bells peal right merrily a farewell and rank weeks hasten their growth to hide the lying inscription on his tombstone. Take care that you do not become such a man. Cultivate optimism. Polish the mirror of your soul and let it reflect sunshine instead of clouds. Feast your eyes on the roses that line your life's walk, and step high to avoid the old hat, loaded with a brick that obtrudes your way; love your friends and let them know it by serving them; look up and enjoy God's clear sky, and drink in from woodland and dale and fen the incomparable melody of nature. Do this and when you die your fellow men will mourn.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

When You are Tired.

Women who get tired should have a case of "Golden Grain Belt" beer always on hand. This beer, made of pure barley malt and hops, is very wholesome and a splendid tonic and constitution builder. Drink steadily and regularly. It is one of the greatest of medicines for weak women. Sold in Crookston by Alex. Thompson.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood and [illegible]

The County Vote.

—President.	
Bryan	1081
McKinley	778
Debs	67
Wooley	31
Malloney	9
—Governor.	
S. R. Van Sant	554
John Lind	1585
Lucas	31
Haugen	25
Fairchild	10
Riets	5
—Member of Congress.	
Frank M. Eddy	879
Michael J. Daly	1322
H. H. Aaker	57
Haldor E. Boen	14
—Representative.	
Charles G. Rapp	748
S. A. Swanson	1004
James Meehan, Jr.	452

The following is a correct vote of the different candidates for office in Red Lake county:

—Auditor.	
W. A. Case	686
Adam Zeh	1465
—Treasurer.	
L. Jenson	658
O. T. Tandberg	1169
Jacob Thill	350
—Register of Deeds.	
Nels Holberg	885
Samuel Gibeau	1053
Edonor Perusse	193
Edward Hamry	24
—Sheriff.	
Charles Sampson	1061
E. A. Moran	526
Daniel Linnihan	579
—Judge of Probate.	
Anatole Bachand	344
Justus L. Johnson	793
J. T. Knight	969
—Attorney.	
Luman C. Simons	545
F. A. Grady	1134
Henry W. Lee	496
—Supt. of Schools.	
J. B. O'Brien	918
Frank Jeffers	1700
—Coroner.	
Henry Grundy	943
Joseph Belair	1186
—Surveyor.	
Day F. Stacy	1040
P. O. Hagglund	1060
—Commissioners.	
Demann	820
Belair	204
Hanson	273
Jarman	215

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Corresndent

As soon as they were sure that Mr. McKinley was re-elected the republicans began the squabble over the official plums of the next administration and it is likely to grow hotter and hotter until the distribution is made. At least four members of the Cabinet are slated for voluntary retirement. Attorney General Griggs, whose extensive trust practice was said to be worth something like $100,000 a year to him when he resigned the governorship of New Jersey to enter the Cabinet because of the relations between him and the late Vice President Hobart, is anxious to quit public life and get rich; Secretary Long who already has a fortune, wishes to retire and take things easy; Postmaster General Smith is said to prefer returning to his editorial desk to remaining in public life, and Secretary Hay has not enjoyed his public position since he was so harshly and generally criticized for being overfriendly with England and the English. Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson will, according to current gossip, be members of the new cabinet. Perry Heath, who so strongly endorsed Neely, the Cuban postal fund thief, and who resigned the position of First Assistant Postmaster General to become Secretary of the republican national committee and Hanna's personal representative in the management of the campaign, is said to have told friends that he would be Postmaster General under the second McKinley administration, unless he concluded not to accept the portfolio. If he isn't Postmaster General it will not be because he declines to accept. That much may be set down as certain.

The Girl and Her Vocation.

"The future wage-earning girl should have in her mind during the latter part of her school life the selection of her profession," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "I think it well for her, too, very quietly, but with intention, to cast about among her friends for suggestions, to ask the kind officers of one and another, and to make known her need of immediate employment so soon as she leaves school. Many good positions are lost because of indecision, or false pride, or unwise reticence on the part of those who seek them. The mental attitude of the girl in search of employment should be neither indifferent nor patronizing; she should set in motion every legitimate means, and let those who may be able to assist her know something of her situation. They can help, and she can seek with much greater hope of success if the goal in view be something definite."

Regulate Your Watch.

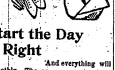
At Johnson's barber shop and if it don't keep time, leave it, and we will repair it and warrant it to keep time for one year. New watches, clocks chains and jewelry for sale at the lowest prices. I will be at Johnson's barber shop the 10th, 11th and 12th and 25th and 26th of every month. All work left at the shop has my personal attention. When you come to Red Lake Falls make the Palace Jewelry Store your headquarters.

I am yours truly,
PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Watchmaker and Optician.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th 1900, viz: [illegible]

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

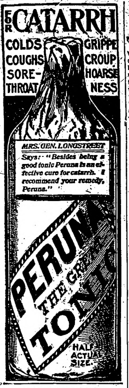
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension	$12.00
Sheathing Boards	$4, $5, $6
Lath	$3.00
Shingles	90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.



HELPED THE CHIEF.

How a Loyal Engineer Did His Brother Great Service.

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 12.—(Special)—The Loyalty of the Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is proverbial. A circumstance occurred in this city some days ago, which emphasizes this feeling.

Frank J. Zeller, is Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 143. He is extremely popular among his fellow railway men, and one of the best known Engineers running out of Meadville. When the announcement was made a short time ago that Frank was pretty sick, it caused a great deal of regret among the boys. Soon he was missed from his engine, having had to "lay off" on account of his back. A brother of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had been ill with similar symptoms, some time before, and who had been pulled through, called to see Mr. Zeller, and in a brotherly way, took with him a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Remedy which had cured him. He advised Mr. Zeller to try them, with the result that after seven boxes had been used, he was entirely well, and able to work.

In an interview Mr. Zeller states:

"I had suffered for four years with this affliction, being often kept awake at night with pains, and at times unable to work. I tried several of the advertised remedies, and found that they did me no earthly good. Finally, a member of our Order, who had been cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills brought me a box, and asked me to try them. I had little faith in them, but as a drowning man grasps at a straw to help him, so I took the Pills. I used seven boxes, and am today as well and strong a man as there is in Pennsylvania."

Naturally, Mr. Zeller feels very grateful, and his complete recovery has delighted his many friends, and none more than the good Brother, who feels that he was instrumental in saving the life of the Chief.

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Kidney Trouble.

Sold for 50 cents a box. All dealers.

Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica
and
Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

The Standard Gas Lamp. A wonderful invention. At the expense of kerosene, one-6 times the light. Perfectly safe. 41 different styles. Retails from $4 up. All brass. Country people can now have light brighter than electricity and cheaper than kerosene. Can furnish thousands of testimonials from people using them for months. Agents coining money. Write for exclusive territory. Standard Gas Lamp Co., 114 Michigan St., Chicago.

The Nominee.

BY WM. PERRY BROWN.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Colonel Shoobooter, of Kanawha, was known as a man of eminently valorous parts in the locality which he had ornamented with his presence for many years. In questions pertaining to gentlemanly honor he was considered to be so completely au fait, as it were, that his decisions were greatly respected. In fact, what the colonel thought he did not know about "the code," the best style of duelling weapon, and the cleanly art of snuffing a candle at ten paces, might be easily stowed under the cranium of a flea.

When, therefore, he announced himself as a candidate for the legislature, subject to the action of the predominant political party of his county, in convention assembled, his nomination and election began to be looked on as a foregone conclusion.

"Fine man, Shoobooter! Dead shot, suh! Good specimen of the Kentucky gentleman—be our next member, or he'll know the reason why, suh."

These and other kindred remarks were to be heard here and there from party wheelhorses.

When, therefore, he read in the "Kanawha Bull's Eye" a precisely similar announcement directly below his own by an audacious new-comer, signing himself Andrew Jackson Prock, the colonel's military whiskers curled with indignation.

Who was this upstart with the cribbed distinguished prefix to his very plebian surname? Inquiry developed that the gentleman lived down near Choogaloo, that he was agent for some powder mills, that he stored his wares in an isolated building adjoining—actually adjoining—a farm belonging to the great Shoobooter himself.

"Why, the fellow hasn't been here two years," quoth the colonel to his daughter Climeena, just returned from a long sojourn at an aunt's at Choogaloo. "I dare say he can not handle even a Winchester——"

"He seems to handle powder all right," she returned.

"In a low, trading sense, perhaps," commented the man of honor. "But are the people of Kanawha to vote for a fellow who crams his powder into kegs instead of gun barrels?"

"It might sell better, you know."

"Sell better!" snorted the pater familias; "the base commercialism of the age is poisoning even a maiden mind. That is one result of too many Procks, my dear. Ha! I will go down and publicly interrogate this fellow, who dares to store his explosives near my property. If I don't make him crawfish out of this nomination into one of his own powder barrels, I—I—"

"Well, pa, when I was down at aunty's Mr. Prock 'lowed he expected to get delegates enough to—"

"Climeena!" The colonel glared as well as thundered. "What do you know about this Andy Prock?" he finally demanded, a query which his daughter dodged by improvising a sudden hurry call kitchenward.

The following day Colonel Shoobooter rode over to Choogaloo, arriving in front of the postoffice as the mail was being distributed. A trim, alert-looking, youngish man stood on the sidewalk, reading his letters, one of which concluded as follows:

"The only, only chance for you to gain pa's consent is not to give way to him, to out-do him, to let him know you are what Kanawha calls 'dead game.' He isn't so very awful, after all, though folks think he is. Now you do as I say—that is, if you hope to marry.

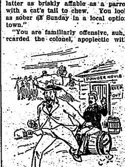
"CLIMEENA SHOOBOOTER."

"P. S.: He don't know a thing, and he'd fairly lift the roof off if he did. I leave you to manage it."

"Mr. Prock, I believe," mumbled the colonel as he rode up, halted his mule and stared grimly at the young man, who pushed his correspondence into his pocket.

"Why howdy, Shoobooter!" said the latter as briskly affable as a parrot with a cat's tail to chew. "You look as sober as Sunday in a local option town."

"You are familiarly offensive, suh," rcarded the colonel, apoplectic with sudden color. "What the devil do you mean by addressing me in such a style?"



As the fuse shortened to an inch or to the colonel sprang up.

"Because you spoke to me first. I'm not particular about my acquaintances just now," and his wink hinted of politics.

"Is that intended as an insult, suh?"

"Oh, I don't know. When a man is looking for insults he's apt to find one laying around loose."

A crowd was gathered to see Andrew Jackson Prock artistically carved, perforated, macerated.

"Well, suh, I will not bandy words further than to say that you are a low, offensive fellow. I repeat, a low, offensive fellow!"

"All right, Shoobooter, just as you say; not that I care, though."

"Confound your impudence! Why don't you put a handle to my name?"

"Didn't know you cared. Colonels are too thick around here to be very particular, anyhow."

"You hear this man?" The colonel looked around him. "Well, he's got to fight or take a whipping, that's all."

Mr. Prock lighted a cigar and puffed briskly in his would-be father-in-law's face.

"All right, Shoobooter," said [illegible] "Fight you my way. As the challenged party I suppose I may name time, place, weapons—eh, gentlemen?"

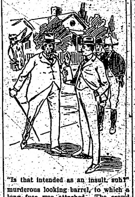
The crowd assented. Shoobooter would wipe him out, of course; so why not let the poor devil choose the time and manner of his own execution? He be the party's candidate? Wait until the colonel had sampled the powder man's fitness in the good old Kanawha way. With such methods, little doubt was there as to whom the nominee would be. Not Andrew Jackson Prock, certainly, though impudence was in the eye of him as he concluded:

"Now, Shoobooter, you're only a big blow, and I'll prove it to the crowd if you'll fetch 'em along. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, right in front of my powder house, I'll be there, and the weapons 'll be ready. So long!"

He sauntered off, leaving the crowd puzzled. The colonel was red with indignation, as he exclaimed:

"It's a put up job, gentlemen. But I'll see it through. He'll crawfish out somehow when we toe the mark."

So they all went at 4 p. m., to find Mr. Prock seated astride one end of a murderous looking barrel, to which a long fuse was attached. The crowd backed off discreetly, keeping a wary eye also on the powder house. The colonel stood as if paralyzed.



"Is that intended as an insult, suh?"

"Sit down on the other end, Shoobooter," called the young Hickory Prock cheerily. "Get away farther, boys. This is a square deal, and I don't want anybody hurt but me and this gingerbread colonel here. Why don't you sit down, Shoobooter? 'Fraid?"

The colonel groaned, braced himself, then sat cautiously down on the extreme end of the barrel.

"This is not duelling, suh," he remonstrated. "It's—it's—"

"Come, come, Shoobooter!" interrupted Prock, taking out his match box. "I didn't 'low you'd back down so soon. Sit up close; let's be sociable for the minute or so we've got left. I heard you was a dead shot; I ain't. Thought I'd fix it so's we'd both have a show."

"But this is murder, massacre—"

"Still afraid? Well, well! And a Kanawha colonel, too. Never mind; here goes." Mr. Prock leaned over, fired the fuse, then calmly applied the remainder of the match to a cigar. "One minute more, colonel (puff, puff) before we go up. St-e-a-dy, Shoobooter! Hanged if I ever saw such an uncertain man before."

As the colonel watched the spitting fuse shorten his vaunted courage oozed away. To shoot and be shot at was one thing; to sit and be passively blown up was another. Prock sucked away as if he rather enjoyed it. By this time the crowd was mostly out of hearing. As the fuse shortened to an inch or two the colonel sprang up, uttered a yell of fear, mounted his mule and galloped off.

"Stop him boys," shouted Prock, putting out the fuse and producing a tin cup or two. As the crowd slowly returned, without capturing the colonel, however, the powder man whirled the barrel around, revealing a hitherto concealed faucet from which he drew something that diffused a pleasing, pungent and familiar aroma.

"What's that?" asked one as the crowd sniffed approvingly.

"Good red liquor," said Andrew Jackson Prock. "Do you suppose I'm fool enough to sit on a barrel of powder? If Shoobooter is I ain't, and he didn't seem to rest himself much, either. Drink hearty, boys—it's on me this time. Mebbe the colonel will show up at the convention, but I dunno; I dunno; he seemed to be in a powerful hurry."

They drank and drank. Then they rolled on the grass as the fun of the thing took deeper hold. But from that hour the Shoobooter reputation began to wane. Prock got the nomination. More than that, when he came round electioneering the colonel literally took to the woods. But he left a substitute on the front piazza, who said:

"Looks like you've scared pa off, but you can't run me."

Thereupon, unlike his great namesake, Candidate Prock ignominiously surrendered.

Timber on the Road.

Public roads in California for travel are often established by application to a court of competent jurisdiction after view, report and confirmation. Once established, they pass into the control and supervision of the township, county or other local authorities and are kept in repair by local taxation. By the common law, the fee of the soil remains in the original owner with the use of the road in the public. If vacated by the public he resumes exclusive possession of the ground. While used as a highway he is entitled to the timber and grass upon the surface and to all minerals below it. He may sue in trespass any one who obstructs the road, but the law is otherwise if he parts with the fee.

Proportion of Lawyers Increases.

In 1790 there were less than 3,000 lawyers in a total population of 4,000,000, or one to every 1,333 persons. In 1850 the ratio was about one in 1,000. The census of 1890 shows one lawyer to every 703 inhabitants, and that of 1900, Mr. Mayer predicts, will show a proportion of about one to 600.

What Nature Intended He Should Be.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character, I'll make a fool of myself, sure.

Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

A New Fire-Extinguisher.

A scientist suggests that milk be used to extinguish the flames of kerosene, because "milk forms an emulsion with the oil, which makes it accomplish its object more quickly." The best medicine to quickly cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness or flatulency, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it also for malaria, fever and ague.

A Considerate Wife.

"The most considerate wife I ever heard of," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "was the woman who used to date all her letters a week or so ahead, to allow her husband time to mail them."—Indianapolis Press.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Naturally Questioned His Veracity.

"How did you happen to lose the case?"

"Why, the opposition brought out the fact that our star witness was once a Democratic campaign statistician, and the jury just naturally refused to believe anything he said."—Chicago Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Womanly Way.

Mrs. Jinks—You have a letter?

Mrs. Links—Yes; from Mrs. Thompson, who was coming to spend a week with me.

Mrs. Jinks—Any good news?

Mrs. Links—Oh, yes; she won't be able to come.—Detroit Free Press.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

An Unjust Accusation.

"Tom, you are terribly lazy."

"No; I am not lazy at all; I simply don't like to work."—Chicago Record.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

If you walk up all the stairs in city hall, you must admit that you are a high-stepper.

Fruit Lands.

In Central California, where oranges and all kinds of fruit grow to perfection. Plenty of water; delightful climate; near good town; easy terms of payment. Five acres will support a family; ten acres gives a bank account. Six acres of peaches sold this year for $3,000 on the trees. Go with us at special excursion rates and see for yourself.

Romer Agency,
460 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.

Usually the Case.

Askington—Who was your friend, whom I saw you walking with this afternoon?

Teller—Hoh! He wasn't a friend; that's my brother-in-law.—Harper's Bazar.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

Office Excitement.

"Did the boss have a good vacation trip?"

"I guess so. He must have spent an awful lot of money, for since he came home he's taken a whack at every salary on the place."—Indianapolis Journal.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Disheartening Outlook.

Mrs. Goode—You are the sixth man who has asked me for something to eat to-day.

The Tramp (sadly)—I s'pose so. If de competition in dis line gits any wuss, some of us'll have to go to work.—Brooklyn Life.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Affection's Exhausting Tribute.

"Clara came back worse than when she went away."

"How did it happen?"

"The doctor said she had worn herself out buying presents for the family."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Author in Europe.

"I won't be home this year," writes one of our authors from Europe. "I never learned to swim, and, even if the walking were good, my shoes are worn out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Why should a clock be arrested for striking the hour?

There is no other ink "just as good" as Carter's Ink. There is only one ink that is best of all and that is Carter's Ink. Use it.

Only children play ball. Men make a business of it.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

2,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with free sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c.—All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

ST. VITUS' DANCE

Three great and complete cures effected by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

LULU FERRE
CORA LEARMOUTH
GRACIE BAILEY

Mrs. J. A. Ferre, who resides near 905 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., says:

"My daughter Lulu became very ill with St. Vitus' dance over a year ago. She became so bad that she lost the use of her right arm and side, and we thought at one time she would lose her speech. Her tongue was almost paralyzed. She was so bad she could not feed herself, and at night she would get so nervous I had to sit and hold her. I tried several doctors, but they did not do her any good. I did not find anything that would help her until I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. She is now, by the use of this medicine, entirely cured."

C. H. Bailey, Esq., of Waterbury, Vt., writes:

"I am more than glad to write about my little daughter. Until a short time ago she had always been a very delicate child and subject to sick spells lasting weeks at a time. She was very nervous, and our family doctor said we would never raise her, she was so delicate and feeble. We tried many remedies without the least good. We felt much anxiety about her, especially as no doctors could benefit her, and had great fear for her future. Learning of the wonders being done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to give it to her. She soon commenced to improve under its use, and rapidly gained in every respect. She eats and sleeps well, and her nerves are strong. The medicine has done wonders for her and it is the best we ever knew. I recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to everybody."

Mrs. J. Learmouth, of 776 Broadway, South Boston, Mass., says:

"At ten years of age my daughter became affected with a nervous condition which soon developed into St. Vitus' dance. It was pronounced by the attending physician to be a very severe attack. The mouth would be drawn spasmodically far to one side, the hands and arms were restless and constantly twitching. Her limbs also were weak, her ankles bent under her so that it was almost impossible to walk. She was so nervous that she would scream almost like a maniac and then have fits of crying. After two months' treatment without a cure, I concluded to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Three bottles entirely cured her. She is now thirteen years old and has been well ever since and to-day is a picture of health." [illegible]

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

MISS PEARL GOOD

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

$5000 REWARD deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have

Preparatory Studies.

Teacher—I'm glad to see you take such an interest in chemistry, Johnny. Are you going to be a chemist when you grow up?

Johnny—No, ma'am; I'm going to own a maple syrup and sugar factory.—Chicago News.

MARRIAGE PAPER.
Best Published—FREE.
J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio

Accounted For.

"What seems to be the matter with him?" asked the doctor, approaching the bedside of the man who lay swathed in bandages.

"He found the gas leak," explained the nurse.—Chicago Tribune.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Not His Heart.

"The doctor tells Archie Pneer he has the tobacco heart."

"I don't believe it. He never gave anybody a cigar in his life."—Chicago Tribune.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3.00 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

ARCHIBALD BUSINESS COLLEGE
COR. STEVENS AVE. & LAKE ST. MINNEAPOLIS
[illegible] Write for catalogue.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

18-FOOT LAUNCH FOR SALE.

1899 model, two-horse power Truscott Gasoline Launch, 18 feet long, 5-foot beam, awning, cushions and everything complete. In perfect running order. Seating capacity, ten adults. Owner wants a larger boat. Will sell cheap for cash.

JOHN J. DOBSON,
1008 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N W N U —No. 46.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co. Grain Commission. Duluth.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900. NUMBER 18.

RESUME of the NEWS

Washington Notes.

Congress will probably reduce the war taxes before the holiday recess.

The opinion is expressed in Washington that the Filipino rebellion will soon end.

The censorship on dispatches from Manila to the United States has been removed.

Chicago officially tenders its big drainage canal to the United States government.

It is intended to place the United States on an equal war footing with other powers.

The military department of Porto Rico is to be discontinued and added to the department of the East.

In the estimates now being made at the treasury department, additional appropriations will be asked for the public buildings at Fergus Falls, Minn., and Aberdeen, S. D.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Union League club of Philadelphia, Nov. 24, in honor of Founders' day, on the condition that official business permitted.

Capt. Folger of the battleship Kearsarge has been appointed chief of staff to Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to succeed Capt. Snow of the New York, who is detached from the squadron.

The president in his annual message will, it is expected, strongly recommend the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and a determined effort will be made to obtain immediate action upon this instrument.

It is announced the North Atlantic squadron will winter in Atlantic waters and that Pensacola, Fla., has been designated as their coaling station. Large quantities of coal are now being received at the Pensacola navy yard. The fleet is expected there early next month.

Sins and Sinners.

John Porter, aged six years, confessed to murdering a playmate at Denver.

Miller and Hardy were acquitted of the murder of the Wise family at Anoka.

Max J. Lasan was fined $500 and jailed for six months at Buffalo for smuggling diamonds.

Antonio Quinones was arrested at San Juan, Porto Rico, for fatally assaulting a letter carrier.

Thomas Connell committed suicide at Esquimalt, B. C. as an officer was about to arrest him for murder.

Charles A. Sterling of La Crosse has been threatened with assassination for refusing to let a Filipino eat in his restaurant.

Jerome Hoot was convicted at Waterloo, Iowa, of having attempted to kill his wife by means of an infernal machine.

Hampton Jackson, a colored deputy sheriff who was shot in the election riot in Denver, is dead. This is the third death resulting from the riot.

John Porter, the sixteen-year-old negro who was arrested, charged with the murder of eleven-year-old Louise Frost near Limon, Col., has confessed every detail of the hideous crime. She was first assaulted.

W. N. Daniels and Ross Johnson were yesterday convicted of murder at Lake Charles, La., and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The case marks the first instance in the state where would-be lynchers have been convicted.

The state department has issued a warrant for the return to the United States of George d'Essauer, who is charged with the forgery of ninety-six bonds of the Northwestern Coke and Electric Lighting Company at Chicago, who is now held in jail in London, Eng.

Capt. John D. Hart of Cuban filibustering fame died at Philadelphia of apoplexy. Capt. Hart was convicted in December, 1896, of participating in a filibustering expedition and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was pardoned later by president McKinley.

Foreign Notes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit Belfast next April.

Earl Cadogan has consented to continue in office as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Records found in Pekin show that Chinese missionaries landed in America A. D. 499.

The reports that Lady Curzon of Kedelston, wife of the viceroy of India, is ill, are groundless.

Miss Roberts, a daughter of Lord Roberts, who is ill at Pretoria of enteric fever, is progressing favorably.

An imperial edict is said to have been issued announcing that the emperor and empress dowager of China will return to Pekin.

Fifty new cases of bubonic plague have occurred on the island of Mauritius, and thirty-four deaths have resulted from the disease.

Gen. Baden Powell, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail, has contracted enteric fever, but his condition is not serious.

The German foreign office emphatically denies a statement cabled from London that negotiations for an extension of the Anglo-German agreement are in progress.

It is asserted that the empress dowager of China has appointed Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, to arrange the indemnity question with the powers.

Spanish troops have captured a band of fifty Carlists near Villa Fraca del Pinnades, twenty-seven miles west of Barcelona. They also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner, who has arrived at Ottawa from Montreal, will sail in a few days for England, to resume his duties. The report that he has decided to resign the high commissionership is [illegible]

People Talked About.

Two barges were sunk and six men drowned near Providence, R. I.

Two children of Mrs. Myra Gaines were burned to death in a house at Wintershaven, Fla.

Elizabeth and John Gunn, mother and son, aged eighty-six and fifty-two, respectively, were found dead at their home in Indianapolis. The house was filled with natural gas which was escaping from the kitchen stove.

Thirteen persons were killed and nineteen others injured seriously in a fire-damp explosion in the Pluto coal mine at Wiosa, near Brux, Germany.

A forest fire has destroyed Brooking's mill in Fredaliura Park and burned over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The damage is estimated at $400,000.

Eight persons were killed and fifteen wounded in a collision between a suburban train and an express at Choisey Lerol, France.

A fire at South Bend, Ind., completely destroyed the gymnasium at the University of Notre Dame. The building was of steel and brick and was one of the largest college gymnasiums in the world.

The Meeker sugar refinery at Meeker, La., was destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000; insurance $140,000.

Two express trains came into collision between Offenbach, Hesse, and Frankfort on the Main. A gas reservoir exploded, setting fire to the wreckage, and seven persons were burned to death and four injured.

One man was killed, five others probably fatally injured and twenty others more or less seriously injured in an explosion of gas at the Buck mountain colliery at Mahonoy City, Pa. The dead man was James Griffith. Those who will probably die are Joseph Storkenas, Edward Gallagher, Charles Jones, Henry O'Bright and John McGlynn.

Casualities.

William Lane was killed by the fall of rock in a mine at Calumet, Mich.

An earthquake in Colombia destroyed 15,000 buildings.

Rev. Father John E. Barry of Concord, N. H., was killed by a New York street car.

Twelve persons were killed and 200 injured by the collapse of a stand during a bull fight organized by female toreadores at Pedreguer, Spain.

Four persons were killed, one is missing, two were fatally injured and several were severely hurt in a fire which destroyed the Gifford house at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

After forty hours at the bottom of a well, buried under a heap of sand, Thomas McPheters of Sullivan, Ind., was rescued little the worse for his long imprisonment.

Virginia college at Roanoke was burned. No lives were lost, but the young lady students saved practically none of their property. The loss is about $75,000, partly insured.

Otherwise.

Chicago packers increase the price of all kinds of meat 1 cent per pound.

The presbytery of Philadelphia voted against revision of the Westminster faith.

Census enumerators report great destitution among the Indians of Alaska.

The schools at Nora Springs, Iowa, have been closed because of the diphtheria epidemic.

It is said that there were eighteen deaths from the plague in San Francisco the past summer.

Minnesota and Iowa football teams may meet to settle the question of the Western collegiate championship.

About one hundred members of the Army of the Tennessee assembled at Detroit recently for their thirty-second reunion.

John D. Rockefeller has given $10,000 to the building fund of the college of physicians and surgeons in Cleveland, Ohio.

It is developed that a Wisconsin pauper who has just died, knew for years that he was heir to a fortune in Germany.

"The report is not true," was the way W. J. Bryan disposed of a story that he was to become a Presbyterian minister.

Three shares of the stock of the Chemical National Bank of New York was sold at public auction at $4,000 a share.

The legal battle over the copyright to M. Rostrand's play "Cyrano de Bergerac," is to be revived in earnest at Chicago.

The North Atlantic squadron will winter in Atlantic waters, and Pensacola, Fla., has been designated as its coaling station.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has ordered 2,400 additional freight cars, which makes 5,400 cars contracted for within a week.

A syndicate of Danish and Swedish bankers has begun negotiations with American bankers for a $15,000,000 loan for the Copenhagen municipality.

News indicating that the liberal rebellion in Colombia will result in the overthrow of the government has been received at Guayaquil from Panama.

It was learned at New York on undoubted authority, that no Copenhagen loan will be taken in this market, at all events for several months to come.

Reports from the Viborg, Finland, district say the exodus of Finns to the United States has ceased and that the immigration agents have left that district.

Thomas A. Edison has recently perfected a new device for the heating of compressed air, which at the same time utilizes all the stored energy of coal and secures fully 85 per cent of it.

The presbytery of Philadelphia voted against a revision of the Westminster faith and recommended to the general assembly that the whole matter of revision of faith [illegible]

IS SHORT $200,000

BANK IS CLOSED BY A UNITED STATES EXAMINER.

Individual Bookkeeper Is Missing and It Is Said That His Accounts Show a Shortage of Over $200,000—Exposure of the Alleged Shortage Causes a Panic—Missing Man Said to Have Led a Fast Life With Wine, Women and Gambling in His Repertoire.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19. — United States Bank Examiner Tucker yesterday took possession of the German National Bank of Newport, Ky., and posted a notice that the bank would remain closed pending an examination. Examiner Tucker also announced that Frank Brown, the individual bookkeeper and cashier, was missing, and that a partial investigation showed that Brown was short about $201,000. Brown had been with the bank eighteen years, was one of the most trusted men ever connected with this old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his operations extended back as far as ten years. The capital stock of the bank is only $100,000. Brown's alleged shortage is double that amount and more than the reserve and all the assets, including their real estate. For two weeks there have been rumors that Brown was short and some depositors withdrew their accounts. Three weeks ago the bank examiners made a good statement for the bank and the officers and directors allayed suspicion by referring to the report of this examination and to their last statement. Last Wednesday Brown left and it was announced that he had gone hunting on a vacation. He did get a ticket for Odin, Ill., but it is learned now that he did not go there, and it is generally believed that he

Is Out of This Country

with plenty of money in his possession. It is learned that Brown was suspended last Tuesday pending an investigation, and that experts have been at work all the past week while the officers and directors have been making announcements that everything was all right. Last Friday the officers and directors, over their own names published in the papers of this city a statement that the bank had been found to be all right and that the rumors about Brown were false. They continued making these statements to the press as late as Saturday midnight, but the statements were not accepted by the Commercial-Tribune, which exposed the alleged shortage and caused a panic in Newport yesterday so that the bank had to be taken in charge by the examiner. The wildest scenes were witnessed in Newport yesterday and serious trouble is feared to-day.

Brown, it is alleged, was living a fast life, with wine, women and gambling in his repertoire. His career was not cut short by any discovery at the bank until a jealous woman gave him away. Brown is a widower with a son aged ten years who lives with Brown's father, Paris C. Brown, ex-mayor of Newport, and one of the leading business men of Cincinnati. Brown, it is said, wrote to a woman in Cincinnati that he was bound for South America, but the Enquirer says that it has good authority for saying that Brown sailed from New York on Saturday and that his destination is China.

INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

They Win Several Recent Fights in Colombia.

Kingston, Jam., Nov. 19.—The British steamer Atrato, Capt. Copp, which left Southampton Oct. 17 for Barbadoes, has arrived here from Colon, Colombia. Capt. Copp reports that the insurgents had gained several important victories the fortnight that preceded his departure, and that when he left Colon they were marching in force against Panama, where the stores had been closed in momentary expectation of attack. He says the three-masted schooner Marie Isabelle was ordered to leave Colon on Thursday because she had a cargo of gunpowder which the Colombian authorities believed was intended for the rebels, although it was consigned to a neighboring republic. It appears also from Capt. Copp's statement that business in Colombia is generally at a standstill and that the military difficulties of the situation are complicated by an outbreak of yellow fever, rapidly approaching the proportions of an epidemic at Port Limon and Bocas del Torro.

MAKES EVERY ARMOR USELESS.

New Naval Gun Proves Itself Able to Pierce Any Steel Plates for Ships.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The tests of the new twelve-inch naval gun within the last three days have resulted in some remarkable performances, entitling the gun to rank ahead of any of the twelve-inch guns thus far made in this country or abroad. With a charge of 360 pounds of smokeless powder, giving a pressure of sixteen and one-half tons per square inch the gun gave a muzzle velocity of 2,854 feet. Prof. Alger, the naval expert, says this is the highest ever attained by a twelve-inch gun, the record thus far ranging from 2,500 to 2,600 feet. With an 850-pound steel-tipped projectile the big gun would pierce any armor ever made.

His Books Show a Shortage.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Tobert J. Stell, treasurer of the Monadnock Land and Investment company, has disappeared. It is said his books show a shortage of $25,000.

Sentenced to Death.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Judge Arnold sentenced Henry Ivory and Charles Perry, negroes, to death, they having been convicted of murder in connection with the killing of Prof. Roy Wilson White, May 27.

Engineer Was Killed.

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 19.—A passenger train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway ran into an [illegible] here, wrecking the engine and [illegible] the engineer [illegible] injured.

SENATOR DAVIS WORSE.

Dr. Stone's Bulletin Is Less Reassuring.

St. Paul, Nov. 19.—Less reassuring was the only bulletin issued yesterday regarding Senator Davis. At 9:15 o'clock last night Dr. Stone announced the following:

"Senator Davis passed a very bad night; was restless and slightly delerious. Temperature this morning was 100 2-5; pulse, 106; respiration 28. Through the day to-day he has been feeling easier, but is again restless and partly delirious to-night. Temperature to-night, 99; pulse, 116; respiration, 28. —Alex J. Stone."

During the afternoon, however, it was said at the senator's house that he was certainly better than he was a week ago yesterday. For it was that night that he first exhibited signs of the kidney complication which was at once declared dangerous. The senator sat up in bed yesterday, and was even able to smoke two cigars in the course of the day. His appetite continued excellent for one so ill. He accepted considerable nourishment.

GAME LAW ENFORCED.

Party of Hunters From Indiana Heavily Fined in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 19. — People who came to Wisconsin to hunt, believing that the game laws are passed just for fun soon discover their mistake if they go into the woods without a license. William Salmon, Emmons Salmon, G. W. Harness, J. W. Galesberry and Dr. Haight of Kokomo, Ind., went into Vilas county to hunt deer. They made all the necessary preparations for the trip, taking guns, ammunition, food and camping outfits, but they either forgot to buy licenses or believed it did not make any difference in a wild and wolly county. But the game wardens are vigilant, and the hunters who pay licenses are also vigilant, consequently when a hunter discovers that some one is killing game when he has no legal right to do so, a warden is informed if one can be found. The Kokomo party contributed $250 to the expenses of the game warden's department of the state government, the fines being $50 each, together with the costs. There never has been so much big game in Wisconsin, and this is due to the fact that the deer and bears have been well protected.

GOPHERS' CLEAN VICTORY.

Northwestern Defeated by Score of 21 to 0.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Victory is again Minnesota's, and by the convincing score of 21 to 0. Northwestern's gritty and clever football players could not stand against the terrific charges of the big North Star men, though they played a splendid game and used their heads in every play. The dash and brilliance of the Northwestern team at the outset astonished the rooters for the Gophers. Elliott and Johnson, the Evanstonian ends, caused frequent gasps for breath on the part of the 3,000 Minnesotans who were out to see the game despite the cold and threatening weather. This was only in the early part of the first half, however. The grand stand before long discovered that Minnesota was playing one of the fastest games of the season. Hoyt and Aune showed a speed quite equal to that exhibited by Johnson and Elliott. Northrop field had seen nothing of the kind before this fall.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Actor's Wife Attempts to End Her Troubles.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 19.—After brooding over family troubles and financial difficulties for a long time Mrs. Lizzie Sommers, wife of Perry Sommers, an actor at the Sixth Avenue theater, tried to end her life by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The woman was alone in the room at the time and drank some of the poison from a bottle. She then uttered a series of fearful screams and her two children ran to her side. "I don't know why I did it," said she when her daughter asked her the cause of the rash act. A doctor was summoned who worked energetically over his patient for some time before she was out of danger.

DRIVES MOTOR MILES AWAY.

Novel Feat Performed by a Western Power Company.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19.—The Snoqualmie Falls Power company of this city has performed a novel feat in the driving of an electric motor 153 miles distant from the generator. All the transmission lines of the company were called up in one continuous circuit commencing at Snoqualmie Falls, running to Seattle, back to the falls, then to Tacoma and back again to the falls. The regular transmission is 32 miles to Seattle and 44 miles to Tacoma.

FIRE AT OSHKOSH.

Dry Kiln of the Paine Lumber Company Is Burned.

Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 19.—The building forming part of the extensive plant of the Paine Lumber company and known as the dry kiln, which was filled with a fine grade of lumber, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $75,000; insurance, $40,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The structure will be rebuilt.

CAMPBELL ACQUITTED.

Jury Thought He Was Justified in Killing Henry Scott.

Benson, Minn., Nov. 19.—The case of the state against Charles Campbell, charged with murder for the killing of Henry Scott in DeGraff, came to an end after four days' trial. The jury thought he was justified in what he did.

Parole for the Youngers.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 19.—An effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to secure legislation whereby Coleman and James Younger can be paroled from state prison. The boys have served twenty-four years.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

Grafton, [illegible]

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE

REBELS AND AMERICANS RESUME OPERATIONS.

Termination of Rains Brings About a Considerable Increase in Activity—Americans Undertaking a Series of Aggressive Movements Against the Insurgents — Rebels Continually Shooting Into Garrisoned Towns—Gen. Grant's Force Has a Lively Fight With the Enemy.

Manila, Nov. 19.—This is the first uncensored news by cablegram since the American occupation:

Last week witnessed a very considerable increase in rebel and American activity. There was much skirmishing and a few engagements in Southern Luzon. The termination of the rains permits a resumption of operations on both sides. The Americans are undertaking a series of aggressive movements against the insurgents, notably upon the Island of Samar, against Gen. Lukban, whose forces hold the entire island with the exception of three coast towns, each of which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-ninth infantry and a platoon of artillery. The rebels are continually shooting into the garrisoned towns and our forces have not been sufficient to retaliate effectively. Commerce in Samar has been at a standstill and many inhabitants have departed. Gen. Hare has arrived there with 250 men. He will bring eight companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry from the Island of Manadarque, as they may be needed, and will proceed energetically to crush Gen. Lukban. Meanwhile United States gunboats will patrol the coast to

Prevent the Escape

of the insurgent leaders. Lukban still holds three members of the Forty-third regiment prisoners. Gen. Wheaton, commanding in the department of Northern Luzon, is sending reinforcements to Gen. Young's provinces, where the natives under Gen. Tinio and Aglipia, the excommunicated Filipino priest, are showing signs of restlessness, deserting the domiciles they have occupied during the rainy season and joining, under compulsion the forces of the insurgents in the mountains. Notable among the week's engagements was Gen. Grant's advance with Maccabebe and American scouts upon a rebel stronghold thirty-five miles north of Manila, which was defended by 200 insurgents armed with rifles. After skirmishing and fighting for the greater part of the day and night the enemy was dislodged from the mountain fastness and immense quantities of rice and stores with ammunition were destroyed. Fifty Filipinos were killed and many others wounded. The insurgents carried off their dead. The American loss was eleven privates and one officer wounded and one Maccabebe killed.

WILL SOON BE COMPLETED.

Minister Conger Takes a Hopeful View of the Negotiations.

Pekin, Nov. 17, via Shanghai, Nov. 19. —The belief that the note of the powers to the Chinese commissioners, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, will be completed soon is strengthened by the results of the recent informal conferences of the ministers of the powers. Mr. Conger, the United States minister said to a correspondent of the Associated Press to-day:

"The situation is apparently very favorable to the early beginning of negotiations for a preliminary settlement. I believe the next meeting of the foreign envoys will virtually settle all points of difference between the representatives of the powers, who will lose no time in presenting their demands. What the result will be it is impossible to foretell. Events have placed China in a very critical position. Whether she will be able to preserve her integrity and to save her trade, relations with the rest of the world will depend upon what the powers determine upon in the final settlement and upon her willingness to accept promptly the conditions proposed. It is quite unlikely if not impossible that the Chinese court will return to Pekin before next spring, but I do not anticipate any serious delay in the progress of the negotiations with the Chinese commissioners as they are in telegraphic communication with the court."

Military operations are virtually at a standstill. The German and Italian expeditions northward passed through the Nankau pass unopposed.

BOERS ARE ACTIVE.

Botha Establishes a Government at Roesendal.

Pretoria, Nov. 19. — The Boers are active. It is alleged that Commandant Louis Botha has established a government at Roesendal, north of Middelburg, and that with the £150,000 which he has available he is paying the fighting burghers a crown per day. Commandant Albers Ersmus is said to be at Oliphant's river with 2,000 men, 1,000 wagons and 12,000 cattle. From Heidelberg it is reported that the Boers are compelling the burghers who surrendered to take up arms again under pain of death.

New Mill Under Way.

Sioux Rapids, Iowa, Nov. 19. — The Business Men's association has been fortunate enough to close a contract with W. J. Pulford, Filmore, Minn., for the erection of a 60-barrel mill at a cost of $10,000. Both steam and water will be used. Mr. Pulford hopes to have it running in sixty days.

Struck Blind.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 19.—Lampson P. Sherman, brother of the late John Sherman, has suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he may not recover. He is over eighty years old and will be permanently blind.

Idaho's Official Figures.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 19.—Complete [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 19. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 74 3-4@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2@72 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39 @ 40c; No. 3, 38 1-2 @ 39c. Oats — No. 3 white, 24 3-4 @ 25c; No. 3, 24 @ 24 1-2c. Seeds — Timothy, $1.75 @ 2; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.78@1.79.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 75 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-4@71 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35 1-2@36c; No. 3, 35 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23 1-2@24c; No. 3, 23 1-2@24c. Barley—Feeding grades, 43 @47c; malting grades, 49@58c. Rye—No. 1, 49@51c; No. 2, 47c. Flax—Minneapolis spot, $1.79; to arrive, $1.78.

Duluth, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 69 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 63 5-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; December, No. 1 Northern, 72 7-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 77 1-8c; oats, 23@23 3-4c; rye, 46 1-2c; barley, 40@58c; flax, to arrive, $1.63; cash, $1.67; November, $1.67; December, $1.63; May, $1.64; corn, 37 3-8c.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 72 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 red, 70@72c; No. 2 hard winter, 69 1-2@71 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 68 1-2 @ 70 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 73 1-2@74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 71 1-2@74 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 67@73c. Corn—No. 2, 39 1-2c; No. 3, 39c. Oats—No. 2, 22@23c; No. 3, 21 1-2@22c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—Flour is steady. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 74@74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 73c. Rye lower; No. 1, 50@50 1-2c. Barley lower; No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 45@58 1-4c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@25 3-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 19. — Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 5.25; cows and bulls, mixed, $2@3.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.90; calves and yearlings, $3@3.75. Hogs, $4.75@4.90; bulk, $4.80.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.40@5.85; poor to medium, $4.85@5.30; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.20; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.75; Texas steers, $3.30@5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.70@5.05; good to choice heavy, $4.80@5.05; rough heavy, $4.65@4.75; light, $4.70@5.05; bulk of sales, $4.85@4.95. Sheep, $3.90@4.30; lambs, $4.25@5.30.

South St. Paul, Nov. 19. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5.35; fair to good, $4 25@4.50; common to fair, $3.75 @ 4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4; fair to good, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.75@2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, $3.50@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $3 @3.25; bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3.40@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.30@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common, $2.50@2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50 @ 2.75; common, $2@2.40; good to choice steer calves, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; good to choice heifer calves, $2.75@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; good to fair, $30@35; common, $20@23. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.65@4.75; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.75; good to prime heavy, $4.60@4.70; common to fair, $4.45 @ 4.55; rough packers, $4.35@4.45; boars, $1.75@2.50; pigs and skips, $3@3.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.60@4.75; fair to good, $4.40@4.45; good to choice fat wethers, $3.50@3.70; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.50; good to choice fat and feeding lambs, $3.75@4.50; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.85@3; thin sheep, $2 @ 3; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, $2@2.50.

The Last Spike.

Port Hiland, Minn., Nov. 19. — The last spike on the Minnesota & Manitoba railroad, forming one of the numerous lines belonging to Messrs. McKenzie & Co., was driven Friday by Mrs. P. J. Blessner, sister of Mr. Daniel Hyland, the contractor of this road. The Minnesota & Manitoba will be the means of opening up this magnificent and wealthy country bordering upon the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.

Injured in a Runaway.

Le Mars, Iowa, Nov. 19. — While Irving Smith was unloading baled hay at the Herron feed store from a wagon the team started to run away, and he was thrown from a high tier of bales to the ground, seriously injuring him.

North Dakota Town Scorched.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 19. — Buffalo, a small town in this county thirty-five miles west of here, was visited by a fire and ten buildings were destroyed, including the postoffice, the Buffalo Express and the State bank. Loss, $15,000.

Mistaken for a Deer.

Mahtowa, Minn., Nov. 19.—Lawrence Ulrick, eighteen years old, a resident of Moose Lake, was shot dead eight miles east of Barnum. Several parties were hunting in that neighborhood and the boy was taken for a deer.

Another Gasoline Fatality.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Harry Vail, who is employed as a laundress at the Grafton boarding house, was probably fatally burned here. She attempted to fill the tank while the stove was lighted.

Arm Torn Inch by Inch.

Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 19. — While feeding a corn husker William Leitz's hand was drawn into the machine, and inch by inch his arm was torn away up to the shoulder. He may not recover.

Drowned in Roy Lake.

Cass Lake, Minn., Nov. 19. — Word has been received here that John D. Clark was drowned at Roy lake. No particulars of the accident can be obtained.

A Triple Drowning.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19. — A triple drowning is reported from Hetta lake, at the head of Hunter's bay, Alaska. They were capsized Nov. 9 from a row boat in which they were making their way out to board a steamer for home.

[illegible] in Explosion.

Le Mars, Iowa, Nov. 19. — Claude [illegible]

MEET AWFUL DEATH

FOUR LIVES LOST IN A BURNING BUILDING.

Oswayo, Pa., the Scene of a Terrible Catastrophe—Fire Breaks Out in a Hotel and Owing to the Lack of Fire Protection in the Town, That and Two Other Buildings Are Destroyed — Several People Were Injured and Many Had Narrow Escapes for Their Lives.

Oswayo, Pa., Nov. 19. — Four men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the McGonigal house, a three-story frame building, the hotel barn and the opera house. The three buildings were burned to the ground in half an hour from the time the fire started.

The town has no fire department, the only protection being a pump at the tannery. The fire originated in the McGonigal house from an overpressure of natural gas. There were thirty people in the hotel, which was a flimsey structure. Two men were seriously injured. There were many narrow escapes, most of the occupants jumping from windows. The flames licked up the hotel building as if it were built of tinder. Nothing remains of the four unfortunate men but a few charred bones. The tannery employes connected a line of hose to the burning buildings, but on account of some trouble with the pump there was considerable delay in getting a stream on the fire and the flames had got beyond control. The property loss is estimated at $5,000.

AFTER THE REDSKINS.

Soldiers Leave Juarez for the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—One company of soldiers from the post at Juarez was sent to the scene of the Apache outbreak in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Mexican government evidently considers the situation serious, for troops have been sent from several interior points and it is believed that small bands of renegades can be hemmed up in the mountains and exterminated before they can make their way back to the Arizona reservation. A party of Mormons is in pursuit. A dispatch from Arizona confirms the report that the Indians escaped from the reservation at San Carlos. It says that only nine soldiers have been left to guard 3,000 Indians and that the redskins have been restless for weeks.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

Hired by His Mother and Sister to Commit the Murder.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 19.—Richard Alexander, a farmer living twenty miles south of here, just across the Arkansas state line, was murdered Saturday, and his fifteen-year-old son Walter, Mrs. Alexander, a daughter, Mrs. James Heger, and the latter's husband are in jail charged with the crime. The murder was committed by the boy, who has made a full confession implicating his mother, sister and brother-in-law, who, he alleges, concocted the plot to kill Mr. Alexander and hired the son to fire the fatal shot.

FEW WORDS OF WELCOME.

Ceremony at First Kruger Reception Has Been Reduced.

Marseilles, Nov. 19. — The final arrangements have been made for Mr. Kruger's reception here. The ceremony at the landing place has been reduced to a few words of welcome, the speeches being reserved for the banquet which will be given in honor of the ex-president of the Transvaal. Even if the president is not there, in any case the Boer officials will be present.

GALVESTON'S HORROR.

Over a Hundred Bodies Are Found in a Swamp.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 19—The United States surveying corps found more than 100 bodies in a swamp just west of the city, on the island, where they had been deposited by the storm of Sept. 8. The unburied dead were in an out-of-the-way place near the county road and had not been discovered by the burying parties sent out after the storm.

PORTUGAL ACTS.

South African Republics Not Recognized as Independent States.

Lorenzo Marques, Nov. 19. — The Portuguese authorities have ordered Mr. Pott, the consul general here of the Transvaal, not to fly the flags of the Orange Free State or the Transvaal republic over his residence because the government of Portugal no longer recognizes their existence as separate states.

ONE HUNDRED ARE KILLED.

Band of Bolomen Attack Bugason, Panay Island.

Manila, Nov. 19.—Two hundred bolomen with fifty rifles attacked Bugason, Island of Panay, Oct. 30. The Americans lost three men killed—Lieut. H. M. Koontz, Sergt. Kitchen and Corporal Burns—all of Company F, Forty-fourth infantry. The enemy lost 100 killed, 21 wounded and 20 prisoners.

Suicide at Lake Elmo.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 19.—Solomon Schmidt, an old German living on the Lohmen farm, Lake Elmo, committed suicide by shooting in the left temple. He leaves a widow and child in Germany.

Robbers Empty a Bank Safe.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 19—The bank at Bluffs, in Scott county, was entered by burglars and the safe blown open last night. About $2,000 was taken. They escaped on a handcar. One of them has since been captured.

Two Boys Killed.

Buffalo, Nov. 19. — A section of the Minnesota ore docks, situated on the Blackwell canal in this harbor collapsed under the weight of [illegible]

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed,
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

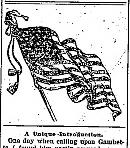
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, NOV., 21, 1900.



A Unique Introduction.

One day when calling upon Gambetta I found him vastly amused over a visit which he had received a few minutes previously from the late General Meredith Read, who for a number of years was United States envoy at Athens.

Then general, who until that time had been a perfect stranger to the great French statesman, had entered the latter's presence, carrying in his hand a volume entitled "Men of the Time," or some work of the kind. This he opened, without saying a word, and laid on Gambetta's desk before attempting to greet him or to explain the purpose of his call.

Then, pointing to a column which contained a very eulogistic biographical notice of himself, he exclaimed, "Kindly read that," and when Gambetta, who read English with the utmost facility, had, in compliance with the request, cast his eye over the page in question, General Read rose from his chair, and with a bow to Gambetta pointed to himself, exclaiming in tones of pardonable pride, "C'est moi."

Then, and not until then, did he extend his hand to the great tribune, who, having meanwhile risen from his chair, expressed his pleasure at making the acquaintance of so distinguished an officer, who had rendered such valuable services to the United States.

Gambetta informed me that in the whole of his long experience of public life he had never known a man to introduce himself in so delightfully original a manner.—Critic.

"Ze Flaveur Del'cat."

At one of his famous little dinners a prominent professional man of Washington was greatly pleased with the salad, as were also his guests. Evidently it was partly meat and partly vegetable, but the flavor was new, distinct and undeterminable. This was so faint that one guest declared "It's not a taste at all, only a smell."

At length some one suggested that the chef be asked for the recipe, upon which the host remarked:

"My man greatly dislikes being asked for recipes. On this occasion, however, his vanity may overcome him if we tell how greatly we have enjoyed the dinner, and the salad in particular. At any rate, we'll see."

The Frenchman soon appeared, and was visibly affected, not to say elated, by the compliments.

"Eet gif me gret plaisir," he said, "to tell how I mak ze sal-lad. Eet ver' seemple. I haf ze laitue 'range ready; an I haf ze meat chop ver' fine an dry; ze celeri I haf chop ver' fine; an I haf ze pamme de terre, ze patate, an stan a leetle an dry; zen I mix zem up. Zen I mak' ze dresseeng mayonnaise; madame, she know, I haf all ver' col' ready as ze feesh ees serf. Zen as ze sal-lad ees to serf, I tak' une tete d'ail, pardonnez moi, one leetle clouf of ze garleek an neeble him in ze mouth, so, an breathe gentle, ver' gentle, on ze sal-lad. Zat gif eet ze flaveur del'cat."—What to Eat.

Simple Questions.

The beginnings of a new primer have been made by one of our exchanges. The questions may be indefinitely continued by teacher and pupil.

"See the corn in the field. Can the corn walk?"

"No, the corn stalks."

"See the pretty cake. Does the cake stalk?"

"Never. But you should see a cake walk."

"I have a rope. Can the rope walk?"

"Yes, if it is taut."

"The hen is in the garden. Does the hen rise?"

"No, the hen sets."

"The mercury is in the tube. Will the mercury set?"

"No, my child. Wait until July and see."

A Variation.

The two old friends, as has been narrated before, met again after many years of separation.

"By the way, Brown," said Jones, "do you remember that snubnosed cross eyed little Tilbury girl with a face on her that would derail an express train? She used to live somewhere in your neighborhood, I think."

"Oh, yes, I remember her perfectly," replied Brown.

"Whatever became of her?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Jones"—here is where the variation comes in—"but I have not the slightest idea. I didn't marry her."—London King.

Among the aborigines of Australia the most common form of punishment less than death is the spearing of the offender through different parts of the body.

Our learning is so long in getting and so very imperfect that the greatest clerk knows not the thousandth part of what he is ignorant.—Jeremy Taylor.

Australia, it is estimated, is capable of supporting at least 100,000,000 inhabitants.

A Chinese Story.

M. Monnier, the well known French Asiatic traveler, vouches for the truth of the following story of how his friend, Hop Sing, a traveled oriental and man of means and refinement, was on one occasion sorely victimized. Hop Sing lived in the street of the roasted corn, as unsavory and as ill paved a street as any in all Peking. The local mandarin was an intimate friend of his, and Hop Sing availed himself of this friendship to press the mandarin to have the street repaved. Certainly. At once. The men would be at work on it before Hop Sing had returned home. A week passed, then another visit, and so on, until, in despair, Hop Sing determined to have the street repaired at his own expense. The work was satisfactorily completed.

The surprise of Hop Sing was only equaled by his indignation when, on awaking one morning, he found a gang of coolies upheaving the newly flagged street. His surprise grew when he heard from the mandarin's own lips that the men were there at his orders.

"You see, my dear friend," said the mandarin, "I am expecting the head inspector round here in a few days. Now, if he were to see the beautiful pavement you have laid down in your street he would come to the conclusion that there was money about, and he would assuredly bleed every vein in my body. This would mean my ruin. Don't you see why your pavement really must come up? It cost me one fortune to secure my post. I don't want to spend another in keeping it."

Thoreau's Mother's Ghost.

"Besides Thoreau and his mother, the house (at Concord) has had for its occupants A. Bronson Alcott and family, including his distinguished daughter, Louisa M., the author," writes Samuel S. Kingdon in The Ladies' Home Journal. "To them sometimes came the ghost of Mme. Thoreau. Those who know Mme. Thoreau and her habits confirm the description given by a servant, who left the house because of the visitation, in every detail; her tall, gaunt figure, her big, white cap, her stealthy step, her quiet comings, her noiseless goings.

"When seen, she invariably stood in the doorway, her great cap well adjusted, her neat handkerchief, half unfolded, tucked securely into the waistband of her full dress skirt—pausing a moment on the threshold, looking anxiously about, then stooping and running her finger along the edge of the mopboard, to see if perchance a speck of dust had found lodgment there. Proceeding to the workroom, she glanced in, then glided to the fireplace, stooping over it and motioning with her hands as if in the act of covering the coals with ashes.

"In life, it should be said, the two prominent characteristics of Mme. Thoreau were an abhorrence of dust and a dread of fire. Satisfied on these points, the spirit would disappear. Unlike other ghosts, this one always appeared in the daytime."

Anxious to Do His Best.

It was a mean trick, but, then, that is the kind that's usually successful.

"That dog," said the owner, "will bring me anything I send him for, and I am willing to bet on it."

Straightway a bet was arranged, and then the manager of the billiard hall suggested that he would like to have the pool table brought to him.

"Certainly," answered the owner of the dog, and he pointed to the table and said, "Fetch it!"

The dog raced around it once or twice and then grabbed a pocket and tore it off.

"Hold on!" cried the billiard man. "He'll ruin the table."

"Of course," answered the owner of the dog, "but if you give him time he'll get it all over here. You didn't suppose he could bring it in one trip, did you?"

But the billiard man paid the bet.—Chicago Post.

A Friend In Need.

About half an hour had been expended by the bashful young man in a series of advances and retreats, and little Johnny's cramped position behind the sofa was becoming somewhat painful.

"I wish I dared"— the young man commenced on a new attack, when the couple were electrified by an impatient exclamation behind them: "Aw, make a break! She's dead easy!"—Brooklyn Life.

Town Gossip.

It is generally agreed that the small town is a pleasant place to live in, except that there is always a great amount of gossip in such places. Why do not worthy people control in this matter of gossip as they do in other respects? Are the small towns of the country to be made undesirable as places of residences to please a lot of cheap people who ought to be controlled and regulated?—Atchison Globe.

Forewarned.

A Yorkshire vicar tells how he once received the following note from one of his parishioners: "This is to give notice that I and Miss Jemima Brearley are coming to your church on Saturday afternoon next to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour. Farewarned is forearmed."—London Tit-Bits.

His Simple System.

"How were you able," said the poor man, "to acquire such an immense fortune?"

"By a very simple method," replied the wealthy citizen. "When I was poor, I made out I was rich, and when I got rich I made out I was poor."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Cool and Methodical.

A lawyer who worthily bears a distinguished name occupies an old fashioned mansion on the edge of New York. His sister, who lives with him, tells a laughable story, which is reported in Harper's Round Table, illustrating his coolness and love of method.

Recently his sister tiptoed into his room some time after midnight and told him she thought burglars were in the house. The lawyer put on his dressing gown and went down stairs.

In the back hall he found a rough looking man trying to open a door that led into the back yard. The burglar had unlocked the door and was pulling at it with all his might. The lawyer, seeing the robber's predicament, called to him:

"It does not open that way, you idiot! It slides back!"

You Need Our Goods
We Need Your Money.

It will be to mutual advantage to make the exchange. You will get FULL VALUE for your money—we will make a moderate profit. Every department in our large store is completely stocked with seasonable merchandise. Although we are daily moving out large quantities of goods our liberal duplicate orders keep the stock in condition to supply every demand. We invite inspection and comparison of our values, confident that they will be appreciated by you.

LADIES FURS on in great demand. Some people tell us times are hard, trade poor, but we never sold so many Ladies' Fur Jackets, Capes, Muffs and Collars in any previous season convincing proof that style, quality and prices are right. We have more coming from our manufacturers this week. If you want anything in this line you cannot afford to pass this store.

Very naturally Ladies' Cloth Jackets sell with ladies' furs and we still carry a complete assortment. This week we believe we are showing the very best $5.00 jacket in the northwest. Also an elequent line of kersey garments at $10.00 to $11.00 in all the popular colors and approved styles; but these are only two items out of a hundred!

We are COMPLETE MEN'S OUT-FITTERS and from UNDER WEAR to Top Coats; from footwear to headwear our variety is second to none.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

ST. PAUL — GEO. BENZ & SONS — MINNEAPOLIS

Away From Home.

It breaks parents to have their boys leave home, but it is the best thing that can ever happen to them. A man gets a training when away from home that he needs in after life, and which he can never receive at home. It is a grandmotherly notion that a man should be tucked in his bed at home every night until the day he marries and goes to a home of his own; such hothouse treatment puts him in poor condition for the cold blasts he is bound to encounter later in life.—Atchison Globe.

The Other Way.

A pale and disheveled Frenchman who had not found "a life on the ocean wave" all that could be expected, was sinking into his steamer chair, when a passenger asked cheerily: "Ah, good morning, monsieur; have you breakfasted?"

"No, monsieur," answered the pallid Frenchman. "I have not breakfasted; on the contrary!"

A part of the curious list of Lady Littleton's wedding outfit 200 years ago is as follows: "A black paddysway gown and coat, a pink unwatered pabby sute of cloaths, a gold stuff sute of cloaths, a white worked with sneal sute of cloaths."

Only Turkish flags are allowed in Constantinople.

The Blue Pencil.

"This," said the man who was showing the visitors about the office of the metropolitan daily, "is the copy readers' room. It is the place where the matter sent in for publication is boiled down to the right dimensions."

"Doesn't that make it warm?" giggled one of the young women.

"No," he replied. "But the men who write the stuff get pretty hot over it sometimes."—Chicago Tribune.

Perhaps you have noticed that the man with five grown up daughters never brings home a fashion magazine of his own volition.—Somerville Journal.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 7, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 18th 1900, viz:

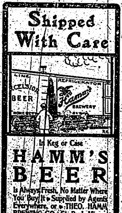
Palmor Erikson, H. E. 15181 for the e½ sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of sec. 30, twp. 152 N. of range 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Andrew Bodeen, Ole Hegg, Johan Vedul and O. H. Olson, all of Wyandotte, P. O. Red Lake county, Minn.

15-20 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5 YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

Shipped With Care



In Keg or Case

HAMM'S BEER

Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the home paper.

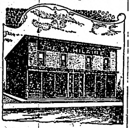
John Grove Land & Loan Company...

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound .... 5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound .... 15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound ..... 20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Your
Christmas
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter, it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago—through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only **Forty Dollars.**

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent, who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via the Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31, 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $10.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Traveling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

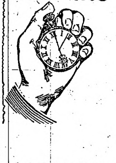
L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.



It's Time Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Domann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaigd Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. B. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
C. G. JOHNSON.

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	25
Wheat No. 2	.58½	Barley	38
Wheat No. 3	.53½	Flax	131
Eggs (per doz)	20	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Annual notice—wood wanted on subscription.

See Collins when you want your picture taken.

No threshing done east of here up to present writing.

Capt. Kratka spent Friday and Saturday in our village.

All our merchants have in a heavy stock of winter goods.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Several teams from Garnes were in after lumber yesterday.

L. T. Bergh made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

Miss Ellen Brady visited at home Saturday between trains.

Representative elect Rapp made a trip to Crookston Monday.

Collins, the photographer, will give you 25 pictures for 25 cents.

Enough snow fell Monday and Tuesday to make good sleighing.

The train manages to come in about an hour late every day lately.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

J. L. Johnson has accepted a position as clerk in Rapp & Post's store.

Robt Fritz, the sawyer left Thursday for Duluth on a visis to friends.

Gus. Fellman purchased the livery outfit of Carl Johnson yesterday.

M. E. Bjerk and John Barton made a trip to the upper Falls Thursday.

J. W. Peterson is up and able to be around again after a lingering illness.

Will Ford left Thursday for Stillwater where he expects to spend the winter.

Fred Cummings headed a delegation of lumbering men to the woods Monday.

E. J. Brink is figuring strongly on making a trip to the coast in the near future.

Chas. Daggett, roadmaster of the G. N. made a trip over this line the first of the week.

Dan Keenan and family left Monday for Seattle where they will make their future home.

Otto Sonstagen, representing Khules & Heinrich of St. Paul, spent Sunday in the village.

Rooms over the Hall building have been repainted and papered and are ready for rent.

John Ford shot a wolf this morning while he was in the act of getting a mutton breakfast.

Chas. Hughes left for the pine country Friday where he will put in the winter scaling logs.

Several of our musicians got together Sunday and resulted in the organization of an orchestra.

H. E. Ives returned yesterday after spending a few days visiting with his father at Cass Lake.

Pete Anderson, the deer slayer east of here met with great success this season so we are informed.

Fire destroyed the residence of L. R. Bramsness early Monday morning. Total loss. No insurance.

Julius Pleth, manager of the John Grove Land and Loan Co., of this place spent Sunday at Crookston.

C. G. Johnson has disposed of his interests in the pool and billiard hall to Messrs. Fredrickson and Lindquist.

When the paris exposition gates were closed it was found that more than 50,000,000 people had passed through them.

Commissioner Johnson spent several hours here Monday while enroute to Crookston on important business matters.

Those owning threshing rigs around here laid off their crews Friday last while runners were put under the separators.

J. B. Armstrong, the cigar manufacturer of Red Lake Falls spent yesterday in the village interviewing the trade.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A dozen men and teams from Thief River Falls passed through here Monday enroute to the lumbering woods for the winter.

If you are looking for a Christmas gift for one of your friends look over J. B. Armstrong's advertisement and act accordingly.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Swenson Saturday November 17th, a son. August wants it distinctly understood he is a republican.

Hiram Dickenson, the scaler was another that departed for the pine country Monday. This makes his 27th winter in the woods.

Fred Knutson, the old reliable blacksmith at the mill left Monday for the woods being called to headquarters camp north of Solway.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen from Thief River Falls spent a few hours in our village Sunday. They were out for a sleigh ride.

Benefit supper at the M. E. church Friday evening November 23rd. Supper will be served from 6 to 9. Tickets 25 cents. Everybody go.

Get a snow shovel and keep your sidewalks free of snow. A. H. Weagant has them for sale and they come cheaper than borrowing one.

Dr. Henry Francis has not sold out his practice in Thief River Falls as reported. He is still at liberty to attend to his old friends or new ones.

The Ladies Mission Friends of Sanders and Rocksbury townships will hold an auction at Hans Jacob Hanson on the evening of December 8th.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

About one more round-up would take all the single mill boys to the woods. Herman Nelson, the log contractor is about ready to make the round-up.

Superintendent Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company went to Cass Lake Monday to superintend the overhauling of one of the mills at that place.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

The St. Hilaire Boom and Water Power Company will want from 200 to 400 cords of rock delivered in the village this winter for improvements on the dam.

C. E. Hibbard and wife departed Monday for Chippewa Falls where they will put in the next three months visiting friends and relatives at their former home.

Henry Peterson of Emmetsburg, Iowa, was here last week and invested in 720 acres of land. He will be back in the spring and make St. Hilaire his future home.

Don't forget to square up with the printer. Its a small amount for each subscriber but the whole thing for the editor. Come along and convince us of McKinley prosperity.

The St. Hilaire cornet band will give a dance at the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire on Thanksgiving night Thursday November 29th. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Another attempt will be made to release Cole and James Younger from prison as soon as the legislature opens. They were put in prison at Stillwater twenty-four years ago yesterday.

The people of St. Hilaire and surrounding country who owe to the Mission Friends sewing society for things bought at their auction last summer please pay to Mrs. Rev. J. Olson.

Lewis Larson of Beltrami who put up about six hundred tons of hay in this vicinity finds a ready market and has men and teams busy bailing and hauling in the same for shipment.

John Nelson and family were the cause of the crowded platform around the depot Monday as that was the day set for their departure to California where they will make their future home.

A stray grey mare weighing about one thousand pounds came to my place on Nov. 15th. Owner can have same by paying for the keeping and the cost of this notice. Section 27, town of Sanders. C. T. SWENSON.

Don't wait this year until you pay all your other debts you intend to before thinking of the printer. That little dollar or two would be very acceptable just now. Sometimes you leave it until the last. This year make it the first bill to be paid.

You complain about the laws being made in favor of the rich against the poor, yet there are more poor people than there are rich and the officers are elected by the majority of ballots and if you let a lot of political tricksters gobble up your offices and run your government, then you should keep your mouths shut and suffer.—Peoples Press Crookston.

Standard Oil stock went to over $700 for each $100 share after election last week. The capital stock of this trust is about a hundred million dollars par value, and seven hundred millions at market value. Fifty millions of dollars in dividends have paid on the stock of this company during the present year. Of all the trusts this is the most greedy and pitiless. With a three cent per gallon raise it this year took out of the pockets of the people $20,000,000 which, heaven knows, it did not need. It evidently robs just for the fun of the thing.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

The Irl R. Hicks 1901 Almanac.

Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. Irl R. Hicks bases his yearly forcasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warnings of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drouth have been plainly printed in his now famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as one of disaster by storm along the gulf coasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near two hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half-tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' journal, Word and Works. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25 cents. Order from Word and Works Publishing Company 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A number of farmers east of here figured strongly on cutting their flax fields after the ground froze but in all probabilities there is too much snow now and the standing crop of flax will be a total loss. Ole Johnson, commissioner of the 3rd district figures his loss at about $300, while others in his vicinity will lose more or less.

Life in a country town would lose half of its interest were it not for the postoffice. Here the rich and poor, the high, the low, come every day. The business man comes in, opens his box, takes out his mail and hurries on to his work. The farmes, with his overalls, comes in whistling a tune and gets the mail for all his neighbors. The small boy sticks his head up to the window and asks for "our mail." Then the maiden with a white apron calls for a letter which she knew would come today, and failing to get it, she puckers up her mouth so prettily that you feel like sitting down and writing her one, and so on. Through the postoffice runs joy, hopes and disappointments.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

We are Still Here.

I have changed my place of business to H. Fants store in St. Hilaire and will continue to be here the 10th, 11th and 12th also the 25 and 26 of every month. If you want anything in watches, clocks or jewelry give me a call. If your watch or clock need repairs I will give it my personal attention. Eyes examined free, and glasses fitted.

PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Jeweler and Optician.

Home office at The Palace Jewelry Store, Red Lake Fall.

Below will be found a few dates for amusements which will hold down the boards at the Crookston Opera House.

Nov. 22—Old Jed Prouty.
Nov. 28—King Rastus.
Dec. 3-4 Wm. Owen Co.
Dec. 6—James Niell Co.
Dec. 10-11-12—Clara Mather Co.
Dec. 13—Wm. Owen Co.
Dec. 20—Knobs O'Tennesee.
Dec. 22—A Day and a Night.
Dec. 26—Fabio Romani.
Jan. 2—Sorrows of Satan.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Corresndent

Washington is looking forward with great pleasure to the coming three years of congress. This is entirely natural when the circumstances of the case are considered. Washington depends on the Government for existence. A republican congress always brings, not only vastly larger and more wasteful appropriations than does a democratic one, but it attracts a coterie of wealthy men, trust managers, lobbyists and the like, who come to solicit favors that they would never dare to ask from the Democrats. These men spend their money freely and produce "prosperity" here. Then again, the result of the election insures the retention of most of the present clerks in their positions and frees them from fear of the "rotation in office" advocated by the democrats. Of course, the other side of this appeals to those who are outside and want to have their turn at the public table, but these latter are not in Washington to any great extent while the former are. Last session, although the appropriations were the largest in the history of the country whether in peace or war, still there was some curb on them in view of the approaching elections. Now there will be none, and a riot of jobs may be expected. The river and harbor bill will probably be the largest in history, the public building bill will cost millions, the ship subsidy and army and navy appropriations will be almost without limit, and a goodly portion of all of these will find their way into Washington pockets. Hence, Washington is happy.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

A number of farmers near Russia are still cutting flax. Rather an odd sight to see harvesting of grain going on after the ground is covered with snow. Much of the flax sown about Russia was very late, and the heavy rains has made the ground too soft to work a binder over it until now. Some of the flax, now being cut, will yield a very fair crop and its high price makes it profitable to work even under the most unfavorable circumstances.—Beltrami Independent, Nov. 17.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Electing A Railroad Commissioner.

It would be difficult to imagine a more absured situation than the one revealed by the election of the Minnesota railroad commissioners. These officials have formerly been appointed by the governor. But the commission had been so uniformly unsatisfactory that the people demanded that it be made elective, and it was so made. The republican party then nominated for the commission one man who as a membes of the commission for seven years had contributed as much, certainly, as any other one man to the dissatisfaction referred to. Another nominee on that ticket was taken out of an enviornment that gave assurance that he would be no improvement on the men who had formed the unsatisfactory commission of the past. It was confessed by party managers that those nominations were "unfortunate" "a mistake" etc., yet the dear people elected them both, simply because they were on the ticket of the majority party of the state. The people elected to a position that they asked to be made elective rather than appointive, a sort of men that they made themselves believe they would get rid of if they had the power to elect them! The situation proves that about the only consideration given to candidates for office is the party ticket they are on or the political party which they belong to. This leads the thoughtful to wonder if our people are really capable of intelligently judging of the capacity of other people for self government!—Farm Stock & Home.

Settlers Must Pay.

One feature of the claiming of lands in the four townships that formed a part of the White Earth reservation, and that will be opened for settlement in December, has heretofore been overlooked in the mention of the case. It is the fact that the settlers do not get the benefit of the commutation clause in the land laws, and that they must, in addition to living on the claims five years, pay for the land at the rate of $1.25 per acre. This is not generally understood, and will tend to abate somewhat of the rush for the lands that was expected.

The free homes bill in its provisions does not apply to lands that may be opened subsequent to its passage. It is quite likely, however, that this matter will be brought before congress, possibly when the commutation privilege on Red Lake lands is brought up which will be at the coming session, and provision made for the White Earth lands to be included in the privileges extended to the Red Lake lands.

The agricultural lands in the four townships amount to about 38,000 acres out of the total of 87,000, the remainder being scheduled as pine lands. The date of sale on the latter is Nov. 27th and the agricultural lands will be thrown open Dec. 4.—Crookston Times.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

A Plucky Little School Ma'am.

The village of Raymond, S. Dak., can boast of a school ma'am that for her industry, pluck and frugality is setting an example that is worthy of imitation by her butterfly sisters farther east. For several winters she has driven three miles to a country school house, built her own fires and took care of her horse. Then instead of putting her money into fancy togoery invests it in stock. She now has twenty-seven head of fine cattle. She proposes to keep right of earning more money, buying more cattle and earning the money to hire them kept until (we suppose) some fine young fellow comes along with an equal supply of gumption to start a partnership ranch. In this same village we found a young fellow holding down a box of codfish, wasting his best energies in pulling death and destruction from a cigarette, while he complained that "there were no chances to get a start in that forsaken country." We intimated that he might be mistaken, and requested him to ask Miss Nelson, the plucky little school ma'am, about it.—The Farmer.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

The Value of Goodness.

If an article isn't good, it is dear at any price. But, there is a constant joy in anything that really satisfies—as, for instance, "Golden Grain Belt" beer. Now, beer is an article that should be in every family. The best, brewed of pure barley malt and hops, comes from the Minneapolis Brewing Company. It comes in pints or quarts. Order of your dealer, or Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

This world is full of flatterers, slanderers and hypocrites. The majority of men will speak sweetly of you to your face and tell you that the band ought to play whenever you come along, but when discussing you to others there is always more or less sprinkling of profanity in their remarks. When you are prosperous and can wear a clean shirt and a spiketailed coat during working hours, you will find it an easy matter to wade around in friends up to your neck, but if ill-luck happens to overtake you, your friends will be about as scarce as snow-balls at a Fourth of July celebration. The fellow who once came to you and told you how smart you were will then pass you by with the cold and haughty stare of a wax policeman. Perhaps a few of the old companions will come around and mingle their tears with yours, but they will be very, very few. Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep, and the world laughs at you.—Ex.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON
Dimension.......... $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath................ $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

Selecting Glassware.

To select glass with discretion it is necessary to understand somewhat of its manufacture, and to recall the properties of the chemicals of which it is composed. These materials are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina and oxide of lead. The quality of the glass to be manufactured depends upon the amount of the basic material united with the silica or sand. The best glass is made with lead, which gives to it luster, fusibility and high refractory powers. It is often called flint glass, to distinguish it from lime glass, which is much cheaper and of a decidedly greenish tint. Flint glass is that which is most generally used for cutting and polishing. It may be picked out by the clear, bell-like tone which it sends forth when struck. This test may be made without any danger of breaking the glass, if it be held firmly in one hand while the upper parts or edge, is sharply struck with a pencil or other instrument, the only care requisite being to see that the glass does not touch any object when it is struck, since, if there be room for it to vibrate, glass will never break.—Harper's Bazar.

On the Contrary.

Vane Glory—I hope Swainston said nothing about me the other night, old chap?

Cecil Swarve—Not a word, old man. In fact, we had quite an interesting little chat.—Judy.

NEARLY A BREAK DOWN.

Mrs. Olberg, a Prominent Minnesota Lady, Tells a Remarkable Story.

Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 19.—(Special)—There are few men and women in this state or indeed in the whole northwest, who have not heard, or do not know personally Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg of this city.

Mrs. Olberg was Judge of Linen and Linen Fabrics at the World's Fair, at Chicago, and Superintendent of Flax Exhibit at the International Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898. Mrs. Olberg is Secretary of the National Flax, Hemp and Ramie Association, and Assistant Editor of the "Distaff."

Her official duties are naturally very onerous, and involve a great deal of traveling and living away from home. She says:

"During the World's Fair in Chicago, my official duties so taxed my strength, that I thought I would have to give them up. Through the continual change of food and irregular meal hours, and a poor quality of water, I lost my appetite, and became wakeful and nervous in the extreme. My Kidneys refused to perform their usual duties. One of my assistants advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and sent for a box. I am pleased to say that I derived immediate and permanent benefit. I used three boxes, and feel ten years younger.

"I have great confidence in the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and am always glad to speak a good word in their favor.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are weak women's best friend."

All Dealers, 50 cents a box.

Worth Remembering.

"It is the man at the top of the ladder who can reach things," remarked the haughty representative of a noble family.

"True," remarked the sarcastic man in the homespun, "but it is the man at the bottom who can upset the ladder."—Chicago Evening Post.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

Not Love Spats, However.

"James, dear," said Mrs. Northside, "what sort of a ring is it that prize fighters battle in?"

"An engagement ring, my dear," replied Mr. Northside.—Chicago Evening Post.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.25. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

Not Her Fault.

Mistress—Bridget, you have altogether too much company down there.

Bridget—Sure, mum, it don't be my fault that yure kitchen's a thrifle too small.—Pick-Me-Up.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Fools' Gold.

BY MRS. MOSES P. HANDY.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

It was the last grand hop of the season. To-morrow the band would leave, and thereafter, for the two weeks before the final closing of the hotel, the remaining guests would dance in the parlors, to the sound of the piano and one violin. Lucy Alston found herself feeling melancholy, and somewhat sentimental. It had been a happy summer, the happiest of her life. She was well aware that much of her joy was due to the society of Horace Poindexter who was, to her mind, the most charming man she had ever met. Her experience of charming men, however, was small. Mrs. Poindexter took one of her nieces away with her every summer, and this year the lot had fallen to Lucy. Mr. Sturdivant came down to the Beach every Saturday, to stay over Sunday, and from the first he had singled her out as the especial object of his attentions. More than one person had warned her, more or less good-naturedly, as people will, that such attentions on his part were rarely serious. Her aunt, especially, had cautioned her. "Horace Sturdivant thinks himself a pauper," Mrs. Poindexter had said. "He has about $5,000 a year, which to a man of his tastes, spells poverty. And every one knows that he will never marry any woman that is not an heiress."

Five thousand dollars a year seemed wealth to Lucy. She failed to attach due importance to her aunt's counsel. Mr. Sturdivant was assiduous in his courtesies; he waltzed delightfully and had "a tongue which might wile the laverock from the cloud." All the other women adored him; therefore, how could poor, unsophisticated Lucy fail to feel his fascinations? With "Youth at the helm, and Pleasure at the prow," how can love be always on the lookout for rocks and shoals?

"Good-bye, dear, God bless you, good-bye."

Much practice had made Mr. Sturdivant past-master in the art of love-making. His eyes were volumes of affection, his voice a caress, his whole manner eloquent of tender and delicate admiration. Yet he had never spoken one word to her which might not have been proclaimed from the house-tops.

To-night Lucy felt vaguely uneasy, and bethought her of the wisdom which had been whispered into her ears. His air was sad and distrait, with an indefinable chill overlying its accustomed tenderness. They had danced together, the last waltz of the year, and the well-known music had a wonderfully mournful cadence to her sensitive ear.

"Oh, you girls, you frivolous girls," wailed viol, violins, and cornet in unison. Somehow it all seemed a dream, and Lucy gave a little sigh when the melody ceased, and the dancers stood still. She could have gone on waltzing forever, her hand on his shoulder, his, clasping her waist, and his eyes looking into hers.

"Get a wrap, and come out on the terrace, the tide is in and the moonlight on the water is beautiful. I want you to see it," Mr. Sturdivant commanded rather than asked. She obeyed without question, and was back in a moment, with a fleecy shawl wound about her head and shoulders. "How pretty she is," he thought. The damp sea-air, which made other women's locks hang lank and limp, caused her's to curl in bewitching rings about her forehead. He gave her hand a tender pressure as he drew it through his arm, but he did not speak, and for a while they stood on the terrace in silence, watching the waves as they charged the shore, and retreated, baffled always. "How like it is to life," sighed Mr. Sturdivant, with his eyes looking out to sea. "Always the same vain striving for the unattainable."

Lucy bravely choked down the lump in her throat. "I feel to-night like Cinderella," she said. "The ball is over, and in a little while I shall retire to my nook, and take up my humdrum life again."

Mr. Sturdivant gave a little start. He had not expected the idyl to end so soon. "How so?" he asked. "Mrs. Poindexter has taken rooms at the Alhambra for the winter. You will find that gayer than this."

"I shall not be with her. Auntie takes her nieces in turn, there are ten of us all counted, and I had my turn this summer."

Mr. Sturdivant experienced an unpleasant shock. He had already taken care to hunt up the will of the late Aaron Poindexter, and discovered, to his regret, that his widow had only a life interest in his large estate. However, that interest was absolute, and gave Mrs. Poindexter an income greater than an extravagant woman could easily spend.

Surely she might be expected to do something for a favorite niece. He would be content with comparatively little. Now this house of cards fell to earth.

"I am very sorry. This, then, is probably our last evening together. I must go back to town early to-morrow morning, on business." Oh, the infinite tenderness and sadness of his tone! It held the cadence which the French call "tears in the voice."

Lucy pulled herself together with a mental jerk. She felt as though she had taken a plunge into cold water. This, then, after all that had passed during the last few [illegible] farewell. But, no, he could not mean it.

"Not necessarily. South Stamford is not quite out of the world. It can be reached by rail from Boston," she ventured to say.

"Is that where you live? Child, it is as far away from my world as the antipodes. Besides, when a man knows himself too weak to resist temptation, what can he do but flee?"

"How can a man measure his strength unless he tries it?"

"Ah, you know so little of the world When a man's lot in life is so hard that he dares not ask a woman to share it, what can he do but love and run away? Perhaps he ought not to love in the first instance, but human nature is helpless; a man is only a man."

"Has the woman no right to be considered? Suppose she loves too?"

Lucy felt surprised at and a little ashamed of her boldness. But he was making the conversation impersonal, which gave her some excuse to speak. He shook his head. "Ah, no; in that case he is bound to protect her against herself. How can a man worthy of a name drag a woman he loves down to poverty; even though she does not wish to be parted from him? Good-by, dear, God bless you, good-by."

They were in the shadow of the pavilion, practically alone; he gave one quick glance around, then caught her in his arms and, holding her, kissed her passionately, once, twice, thrice. Never before had he so wholly forgotten himself. He loved the girl as well as he could love anything except his precious self, and her appealing eyes and quivering lips broke down his self control. It was done in an instant; he released her so quickly that she had not even time to struggle; then he rushed her back to the hotel piazza, and left her, without a word.

Lucy sank into a seat to collect her breath. She was more indignant than broken hearted. This, then, was what the man called love. She thought of her father, who, with her mother at his side, had fought his way to independence, indeed to prominence: he was a local judge and had represented his district in congress. They found themselves, with all their children, passing rich on five thousand dollars a year.

"Thank heaven I am not an heiress to be married for my money," she said to herself, at last, fervently.

Upstairs Mrs. Poindexter was at her desk, writing to her brother.

"I have seen my nieces, in turn," she said, "and Lucy, of them all, I find most congenial. I wish to keep her as long as you can spare her. Despite the fact that Mr. Poindexter's estate reverts, at my death, to his relatives, I own some property, in my own right, and my ample income enables me every year to add something thereto. If I live a few years longer, as may reasonably be expected, the child will be fully provided for, the advantages which I can offer her meanwhile, are, I am sure, such as you and her mother will appreciate."

Shooting Stars.

According to Camille Flammarion, a well-known authority, what are called "shooting stars" are small bodies, weighing at most a few pounds, and consisting mainly of iron and carbon. They traverse space in swarms and also revolve around the sun in long elliptical courses like comets. When these little bodies enter the sun's orbit they are deflected toward the earth and great numbers of them are seen in a single night. Their brightness is due to the heat engendered by the energy of their motion. Their speed is enormous, 4½ kilometers a second, while the speed of the earth on its orbit is only 5 kilometers a second. Consequently when a shower of them approaches the earth in the direction opposite to its course, the initial speed is 72 kilometers a second; when they follow on its course they gain 16½ kilometers a second on it. Their mean rate of approach is between 30 and 40 kilometers a second. The friction engenders a temperature of 3,000 degrees, Celsius, subject to which they burst into flame.

Twine Made in Penitentiaries.

Minnesota's binding-twine plant, established in the state penitentiary, is as much a success as the like institution in Kansas. By this means the problem of convict labor has been solved in these two states to the satisfaction of about everyone concerned, including the labor unions. Members of the latter are gratified, as well as satisfied, as penitentiary-made twine is a direct slap at a trust. The farmers, too, are happy, as they get their binding twine at from 3 to 5 cents less a pound than is charged for the product of the trust. The only complaint in each state is that the penitentiary plants are not large enough to supply the demand.—New York Post.

Opening of French Hunting Season.

In France, one has to get an official permit to hunt, and the hunting season now having been opened by President Loubet at Rambouillet, nearly half a million permits have been granted. Times have changed since the French farmers, toward the end of the last century, were forbidden to kill a rabbit under pain of death. The right of chase belonged to the privileged and those were so few that the country was overrun and the farmers were obliged to sit up at night to keep their crops from being devoured.

Lincoln as a Fire-Builder.

How the Lincoln stories grow! A correspondent writing to the Constitution from near Louisville, Ky. says: "Mr. Lincoln stopped over night at my uncle's house long before he became president. It was cold weather, and the family did not rise as early as usual. When my uncle came down he found Mr. Lincoln giving the negro servant lessons in making a fire. 'I made the fire in the next room,' he said. 'Go and warm by it till I fix this one!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Hedgehogs as Domestic Pets.

When taken young the hedgehog may be completely tamed and familiar, allowing itself to be handled and associating with the [illegible]

A Noted Knight Templar Owes His Health to Peruna.

Colonel T. P. Moody, a prominent Knight Templar, is well known in every city in the United States west of Buffalo, N. Y., as a Jeweler's Auctioneer. In the city of Chicago as a prominent lodge man, being a member of the K. T.'s and also of the Masons. The cut shows Colonel Moody in the costume of the Oriental Consistory Masons, 32d degree.

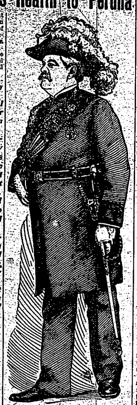
In a recent letter from 5900 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Mr. Moody says the following:

"For over twenty-five years I suffered from catarrh, and for over ten years I suffered from catarrh of the stomach terribly.

"I have taken all kinds of medicines and have been treated by all kinds of doctors, as thousands of my acquaintances are aware in different parts of the United States, where I have traveled, but the relief was only temporary, until a little over a year ago I started to take Peruna, and at the present time I am better than I have been for twenty years.

"The soreness has left my stomach entirely and I am free from indigestion and dyspepsia and will say to all who are troubled with catarrh or stomach trouble of any kind, don't put it off and suffer, but begin to take Peruna right away, and keep it up until you are cured, as you surely will be if you persevere."

"My wife, as many in the southwest can say, was troubled with a bad cough and bronchial trouble, and doctors all over the country gave her up to die, as they could do nothing more for her. She began taking Peruna with the result that she is better now than she has been in years, and her cough has almost left her entirely. The soreness has left her lungs and she is as well as she ever was in her life, with thanks, as she says, to Peruna. Yours very truly, T. P. Moody.


Colonel T. P. Moody, of Chicago, had Catarrh Twenty-five Years and Was Cured by Peruna.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a general curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues, and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.

If one were to make a list of the different names that have been applied to catarrh in different locations and organs, the result would be astonishing. We have often published a partial list of these names, and the surprise caused by the first publication of it to all people, both professional and non-professional, was amusing. And yet we have never enumerated all of the diseases which are classed as catarrh. It must be confessed, however, to see even this partial list drawn up in battle array is rather appalling. If the reader desires to see this list, together with a short exposition of each one, send for our free catarrh book. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

She's a Winner.

He—O, promise to marry me. I know I'm not worthy of you, but it will make me so happy.

She—You drink, you smoke and you bet.

He—I've signed the pledge, honor bright. Now accept me.

She—Well, you smoke and you bet.

He—Haven't you smoked for a year. Now, will you marry me?

She—You bet!—Harlem Life.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Foresight.

"Ma," said the little boy, "pa's got a new sign on the store. He doesn't call it a 'drug store' any more, but a 'pharmacy.' I wonder what made him change it?"

"Your pa is thinking of going into politics, Eddie," she replied, "and wants to fix it so he will stand a chance to get the farmer vote."—Chicago Times-Herald.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Said in Haste.

Joe—That's right. I'm just fifty-eight years old.

Bill—Say, you might talk that way to me a hundred years, and I'd still believe that you were not over forty.—Indianapolis Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ostracise Him.

First Workman—Hodder is going to be married.

Second Workman—Well, I don't care.

First Workman—Don't you, though? He's going to marry a working girl, and she doesn't belong to the union.—Somerville Journal.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A sound of doctrine—the science of acoustics.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Otto Carlson and O. Gardeen, St. Paul, Minn., folding umbrella; William Curtis, Duluth, Minn., machine for placing hoops upon barrels; John A. Ekelund, Minneapolis, Minn., folding umbrella; Conrad Glaum, Audobon, Minn., straw stacker; Otto Hausman, Minneapolis, Minn., attachment for bicycles; Knud K. Lerol, Jr., Newburg, Minn., regulator for windmills; Hilda A. Nottingham, Fort Benton, Mont., hasp lock; Henry G. Roth, Minneapolis, Minn., adjustable compartment display counter or cabinet.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

He Got There.

Bacon—What's your friend Cooley doing now?

Egbert—Lecturing.

"On what?"

"On the North Pole."

"Oh, I didn't know that any one had got there yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

MARRIAGE PAPER. Best Published—FREE.
J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio

The Difference.

Tommy—Paw, what's the difference between a bird and a fowl?

Mr. Figg—In thinking of one you get sentimental, and in thinking of the other you get hungry.—Indianapolis Journal.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

A Variable.

Teacher—How many pounds to the long ton?

Precocious Pupil—Two thousand two hundred and forty.

Teacher—And how many to the short ton?

Precocious Pupil—Depends on the coal dealer.—Puck.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Finis.

Waggs—Well, Buzzard has got himself in to a hole at last.

Daggs—What's he been doing now?

Waggs—Dyin'—buried yesterday.—Ohio State Journal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Narrow Escape.

Mrs. Henpeck—What's this? Ah, a blonde hair—

Henpeck—That must have come off the Belgian hare I had for lunch.—Syracuse Herald.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

In Kentucky.

Mamma—Did you know, dear, your little cousin Isabella, in Frankfort, is dead?

Isabella—Who shot her?—Life.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

A long time—the grandfather's clock.

BOTH SIMPLE AND DIFFICULT.

The Chinese Language Has No Grammatical Rules, But Is Made Up of Many Dialects.

Paradoxical though it may sound, we are strictly within the limits of accuracy when we say that Chinese is, at the same time, the simplest and most difficult language in the world; most simple from the absence of those grammatical rules and inflectional forms which vex the student of European languages; most difficult because of the combination of different languages—and all known as Chinese.

The "book" Chinese is never spoken, while the colloquial in written form would merit the supreme contempt of the average Chinese student and supercilious scholar.

The written character is universally the same throughout the empire; but each province, city, town and village seems to have reserved the right to invent its own pronunciation of those written words which are common to the whole nation, and which constitute an eternal and inseparable bond which will link the eighteen provinces together as long as China remains a nation.

The possibility of two Chinamen meeting each other, and, while each speaks Chinese, being unable to indulge in mutual conversation in that language, will at once serve forcibly to illustrate the pronounced differences of the Mongolian tongue.

It would be more correct to say that China possesses a number of languages, distinct and separate, and each subdivided into numerous dialects, a linguistic condition which at once suggests the absence of railroads or other means of bringing the various provincials into conversational contact with each other.—Frederick Poole, in New Lippincott.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

An Art in Which Our Versatile Cousins, the French People, Are Unrivaled.

France is the incarnation of the Muse of History, inasmuch as she is never idle. Her mode of making history is distinct from that of any other nation, and especially from ours. England makes history in a matter-of-fact, utterly unhistrionic and utterly nonspectacular way; just as her best historians record it, in a sober, solid and and often the reverse of brilliant manner. Our incidents are not magnified into episodes, and our episodes are not inflated to the size of conclusive events. There is no concerted, orchestral accompaniment to our rejoicings; on the contrary, there is much cacophony under the name of cheering. We are lions who roar like bulls of Bashan; we are the most materially civilized people on the face of the globe who cannot combine to decorate or illuminate a single thoroughfare in a thoroughly artistic manner.

On the other hand, there is no yelling of "Treason!" at the slightest reserve. We are, in fact, a staid, unimaginative people, who take our pleasures not "moult tristement," as Froissard had it, but sedately, until our animal spirits get the better of us, and find vent in the aforesaid Bull-of-Bashan roars. But our cheerfulness is, for all that, never exhausted, and the largest stock of it is reserved for "duty" in the case of misfortune. Our cheerfulness is the bootjack of our resignation.—Illustrated London News.

Many an actor whose name is on a billboard is an acrobat when it comes to jumping a board bill.

There's a Difference.

She—Well, you didn't think I paid too much for my hats before we were married.

He—I didn't pay for them, then, my dear.—San Francisco Town Talk.

The Oldest Banknote

Is in the possession of the Bank of England. It is dated December 19, 1699, and is for £55 pounds, but on account of its age same is made very valuable. One of the oldest and most valuable stomach medicines is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For fifty years it has cured dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness or insomnia. It will cure when faithfully taken.

Near Head of the Class.

The Governor—So you are making the acquaintance of soubrettes, you young renegade? How far along have you got?

The Son—Tolerable; I was only three men behind you at the stage door last night.—Denver News.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Beyond Him.

She—Are those Russian names really as twisted as they look?

He—They are, indeed. Some of them are so hopelessly involved that even a railroad brakeman could not pronounce them.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Evidence.

Bess—They say Maud Goody kissed a man at the Jones' lawn party the other night.

Jack—That's true.

Bess—How do you know?

Jack—I had it from her own lips.—

According to statistics, lightning strikes more women than men each year—probably because they are more attractive.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

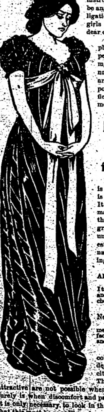
N W N U —No.47.— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FADED IN HER YOUTH

Pretty faces and graceful forms of young women! Why is it they are so soon replaced by plainness and lankness? It is because the young girl just entering into womanhood does not know how to take care of herself and has no one competent to instruct her. It is not necessary that there should be anything weakening or wearying about the obligations of a female organism. Parents of young girls should inform themselves and prevent their dear ones from making costly errors.

That young woman has a just cause of complaint, who is permitted to believe that great periodic suffering is to be expected, that severe mysterious pains and aches are part of her natural experience as a woman. These things are making constant war on her health, her disposition and her beauty. It is a wanton sacrifice, absolutely unnecessary and cruel. It is more—it is criminal.



Dr. Greene's NERVURA for the Blood and Nerves

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is the right medicine for every young girl who is just entering the first stage of womanhood. It prepares the system in every way to act normally. It enriches the blood supply, and keeps the nerves calm and steady. Fortified with this great medicine, all the womanly duties may be undertaken and experienced without the slightest jeopardy to health. It preserves the gifts of nature and assists their development into glowing, healthful beauty.

MRS. MARY FRANCES LYTLE, of 3 Hunter Alley, Rochester, N. Y., says:

"I was very pale and delicate—had no color. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and now I am well and strong, my face is plump, and cheeks red, and my complexion pure."

MRS. WILLIAM BARTELS, 239 East 87th St., New York City, says:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura made a wonderful improvement in my health, and that dark, sallow look left my face. My friends hardly know me. I have gained flesh and am like a different person."

The nervousness in women which invariably comes with pain is of itself certain to stop the development of beauty in face and figure. Excited nerves make sharp lines and hasty speech. The beautiful curves which make women so attractive are not possible when the female organism is out of order, as it surely is when discomfort and pain are always or even periodically present. It is only necessary to look in the faces of young women everywhere to see that this must be so. Else why are they so pale and thin?

GET FREE ADVICE FROM DR. GREENE

Real beauty is rare. It belongs to perfect health. It is possible to every woman who takes the matter in hand intelligently. Get advice from Dr. Greene, the great specialist in these matters. He will tell you why all this is so, and show you how to avoid the stumbling blocks that bar woman's way to happiness. You may consult Dr. Greene without cost by calling or writing to him at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Don't throw away your beauty. Write to Dr. Greene to-day.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900. | NUMBER 19.

ALLIES NOW AGREED

PRELIMINARY TREATY HAS BEEN FINALLY FRAMED.

Terms Believed to Be in Substantial Agreement With the French Note—Compromise as Regards Indemnity and Guarantees—Nothing Now Remains Except to Get the Approval of the Respective Governments—Americans Capture a Village and Defeat Bandits.

Pekin, Nov. 26.—At a meeting Saturday of the ministers of the allied powers an agreement was reached upon the terms of the preliminary treaty. Nothing now remains except to secure the approval of the respective governments before definite measures on the Chinese peace treaty are begun. The terms are believed to be in substantial agreement with the French note to the powers, namely, punishment of guilty, indemnities to governments and individuals, retention of strong legation guards and the occupation of certain places between Pekin and Taku. M. de Giers, the Russian minister, persisted in his refusal to agree to the provision that China should agree to pay an indemnity for the outrages committed by the Boxers and give guarantees against their repetition. The British and German governments had made no change in the instructions to their ministers, and it appeared as though no agreement could be reached. A

Compromise Was Suggested

in the wording of the point. This was adopted and a satisfactory agreement was reached. It is understood that the change is simply in the wording and does not affect the meaning of the provision. The ministers determined the future boundaries of the legation grounds. The matter was discussed and settled so far as the ministers are concerned. Their decision, however, is subject to the approval of the military authorities, who will look over the limits agreed upon and decide if the grounds as proposed by the ministers will be easy to defend. If they decide that there are military objections the boundaries will be changed. A party of American cavalry went to disperse a band of bandits in a village sixteen miles from Pekin. The village was found strongly fortified, but the Americans attacked and captured it, killing seven Chinese.

SKELETON IN A WELL.

Discovery Causes Much Excitement at Pana, Ill.

Pana, Ill., Nov. 26.—Much excitement was occasioned in this vicinity by the discovery of a skeleton in a well on the Brunot farm, four miles north of here. In April of last year the dead body of Jane Brunot was found in this well. Mrs Brunot was murdered by two of her nephews who are now serving life sentences in the Chester penitentiary. Yesterday the work of cleaning the well out was commenced, and at the bottom was found the almost perfect skeleton of a young girl. A bracelet, a comb and a key, also were found. The deepest mystery surrounds the gruesome find, but it is believed the two young men now serving life sentences may be able to throw some light on the case.

SAVED BY POLICE.

Chicago Man Nearly Mobbed for Striking a Woman.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Harry Kimberg a grocer, was only saved from the fury of a mob in front of the court house by the prompt interference of the police. Kimberg was a witness in the divorce case brought by Dr. J. M. Abello against his wife Sarah, and gave evidence assailing the woman's character. As they reached the street it is alleged that Mrs. Abello slapped Kimberg in the face, when he turned and, after felling her with a blow, kicked her in the head. The woman's cries brought a big crowd to the spot in an instant. Kimberg was struck from all sides and threats were made to kill him. The arrival of officers from the city building saved him.

BAN ON INTOXICANTS.

Burlington Employes Prohibited From Using Liquor or Tobacco.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Employes of the Burlington were surprised to read in the new books of rules just issued by that company the following: "Use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of saloons where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal. The use of tobacco by employes in or about station buildings or on passenger cars is prohibited."

Though employes of this system have understood for years that habitual use of intoxicants would not be countenanced, this is the first time prohibitory rules to this effect have been printed in the company's book of instructions to its employes.

A Heroic Girl.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Walking a narrow stone ledge thirty feet from the ground, connecting the balcony of her father's residence with a neighbor's, Miss Jennie Younglove early yesterday morning gave the alarm that a burglar was at work in her home. A squad of policemen responded to a telephone call, but the intruder, after frightening Miss Younglove's mother into hysterics, had escaped. Mr. Younglove was absent from the city and the two women and a servant were alone in the house. Having given the alarm Miss Younglove retraced her steps to protect her mother. The burglar took nothing of value.

Non-Union Men Assaulted.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Ten men employed on the Mandel building were assaulted by union pickets. No effort was made by the police to escort the workmen from the building in a body, and the union men hammered them severely.

Found Starving on Broadway.

New York, Nov. 26.—A policeman found a starving woman with her babe on Broadway, the clothing of both being saturated with rain. She is Claudia Staples of Omaha in search of her husband, who, she says, deserted her [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4 @ 76c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-4@74c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39 @ 40c; No. 3, 38 1-2 @ 39c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 3-4 @ 25c; No. 3, 24 @ 24 1-2c. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75 @ 2; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.50@1.53.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 38 3-4@39 1-4c; No. 3, 38@38 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23@23 1-4c; No. 3, 23 1-4 @ 24c. Rye—No. 2, 44 3-4 @ 45c. Barley—No. 5, 41@46c; no grade, 41@44c; feed grades, 35@42c; malting grades, 40@49c.

Duluth, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; No. 3 spring, 64 1-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 75 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; May, No. 1 Northern, 77 1-8c; oats, 23 @ 23 1-4c; rye, 46 1-2c; barley, 40@58c; flax, to arrive, $1.60; cash, $1.62; November, $1.62; December, $1.61; May, $1.61 1-2; corn, 38c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—Flour is dull. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 75@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71 1-2c. Rye dropping; No. 1, 49@49 1-2c. Barley dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@57c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 25 1-2@26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Beeves, $4.50 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.65; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.75; calves and yearlings, $3@3.75. Hogs, $4.65@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.67 1-2@4.70.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.30@5.80; poor to medium, $4.35@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.65@4.75; Texas steers, $3.25@4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.95; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.90; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.60@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.85. Sheep, $3.60@4.15; lambs, $4.40@5.10.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 red, 68 1-2@71 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 68 1-2 @ 70 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 67 1-2@70c; No. 1 Northern spring, 70 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 65@72c. Corn—No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 41c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2c; No. 3, 21 1-2@22c.

South St. Paul, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5.25; fair to good, $4.15@4.60; common to fair, $3.50 @ 4; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.15; fair to good, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.50; choice corn-fed bulls, $3@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $2.75@3; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@5.75; fair to good, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3@3.50; good to choice stock steers, $3@3.40; fair to good, $2.70@3.10; common, $2@2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; common, $1.75@2.25; good to choice steer calves, $3.25@3.0; fair to good, $2.75@3; good to choice heifer calves, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25 @ 2.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2 @ 2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, $35 @ 45; good to fair, $30@35; common, $20@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.50@4.60; mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.60; good to prime heavy, $4.45@4.55; common to fair, $4.30@4.40; rough packers, $4.20 @ 4.25; boars, $1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, $3@3.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.40@4.60; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.50@3.65; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.50; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $3.75@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding ewes, $2.75@3; thin sheep, $2@2.50; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, $2@2.50.

RIVERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Floods Reported in the Ohio Valley—Considerable Damage to Property.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—Floods are reported all along the Ohio valley. In almost the entire valley it has been raining since last Tuesday and almost continuously since Friday. While no lives are reported lost the damage to property is considerable. The Licking river in Kentucky is very high and caused some damage on the Ohio side by its waters rushing across the Ohio channel and sweeping the Cincinnati landing. One of the bridges over the Licking river, connecting Covington and Newport, was swept away. The lumber yards and mills and shipping generally suffered great loss. On the Ohio side the Great and the Little Miami rivers are both high floods along the tributaries of the Ohio river are reported everywhere. The Ohio rose eight feet here during the last twenty-four hours, and it is rising more rapidly now.

BOY KILLS GIRL PLAYMATE.

Lincoln, Ill., Fatality Results From Not Knowing Rifle Was Loaded—Youth Shoots His Brother.

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 26.—Eleven-year-old Leona Mathein, daughter of Henry Mathein, a cigar manufacturer of this city, was shot and killed by a neighbor's son with a target rifle which he thought was not loaded. The ball entered her forehead, killing her instantly. James Moran, the eleven-year-old son of Thomas Moran, was shot in the back and seriously wounded by his brother Harry, who was shooting at a target with a rifle.

COMMISSIONER WILSON IS ILL.

Director of Internal Revenue Bureau in a Serious Condition at Washington.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue bureau is ill at his hotel in this city with a complication of bronchial and kidney troubles. His condition is considered serious.

Safe Robbery at Lima, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The safe in Holland & Moulton's lumber office was blown open last night by burglars, who got $1,000 and valuable papers, including notes and mortgages.

Looks Like Suicide.

Pagosa Junction, Colo., Nov. 26.—Citizens of Pagosa Springs discovered the body of a man in the hot spring, the temperature of which is 160 degrees. The man is a stranger. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Sawmill Destroyed.

Tillamook, Or., Nov. 26.—By the breaking of a dam an electric sawmill near Hobsonville was destroyed. The mill was in a gulch, and when the dam broke an immense body of water came down, washing everything away.

HIS PULSE WEAKER

SENATOR DAVIS' CONDITION SHOWS NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

While Awake He Is Delirious and Restless—Still Able to Take Abundant Nourishment—Temperature, Pulse and Respiration Unchanged Except That the Pulse Is Weaker—Passes a Very Restless Afternoon—Dr. Stone's Bulletin.

St. Paul, Nov. 26.—The anxiety of Senator Davis' family and friends was not increased yesterday. Neither was it diminished. He passed a better night Saturday night and a very restless afternoon yesterday. Yet he slept some during the day. The record of his pulse, temperature and respiration were nearly identical with the corresponding records of the day before. His pulse, however, was not quite so strong. He was mildly and almost constantly delirious when awake. He was still able to take abundant nourishment. This facility of assimilation has gone far, indeed, toward maintaining a vigor that was hardly to be expected. As has been his custom Sundays, Dr. Stone confined his public statements yesterday to a single bulletin. This was issued at midnight:

"Senator Davis' condition has not materially changed since yesterday. He rested more quietly last night and he has slept more to-day. But his temperature, pulse and respiration are practically the same, save that the pulse is a little weaker.

—"Alex J. Stone."

PRESIDENT'S COUSIN.

Mrs. Joanna Robinson, Second Cousin of William McKinley, Dies.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Johanna Robinson, a second cousin of President McKinley, died yesterday morning at her home, 636 Laurel avenue. Mrs. Robinson was seventy-five years old, and was born in Scotland, at the old family home of the McKinleys. She had been a resident of St. Paul for many years.

The deceased was the widow of William H. Robinson, formely a prominent druggist of this city. Mr. Robinson's store was located at Third and Market streets. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon, from the home on Laurel avenue. The interment will be in the family lot at Oakland.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

James H. Mayall, an Old Resident, Is Critically Ill.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 26.—James H. Mayall, one of the oldest residents of St. Paul, is at the point of death at his home, 238 Rondo street. Mr. Mayall is in his eighty-third year, and has been a resident of St. Paul since 1850. He has been in feeble health for some time, and has not been out of the house for the past three weeks. He is now suffering from a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Mayall said yesterday afternoon that the patient was somewhat stronger than on the previous day, and that he had partaken of a good meal.

Mr. Mayall is the father of Herschell Mayall, the actor, who is the only child living.

SPIRITED AWAY.

Edith Watson, a Necessary Witness, Not Forthcoming.

Le Sueur, Minn., Nov. 26.—For some time it has been rumored that Edith Watson, the principal witness in the Salfer-Graves-Murry trial, had been spirited away. The rumor has just been confirmed by County Attorney Kerwin's report to Judge Cadwell, and the special term which had been called for their trial has been adjourned to the regular spring term. Martin Murry, who was convicted at the fall term for an assault on Miss Watson, is now in jail awaiting a hearing on his petition for a new trial, which will be given Nov. 30.

WISCONSIN'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Shows McKinley's Plurality to Be 106,002.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 26.—The official canvass of the vote of the State of Wisconsin in the election shows the count to be as follows: For president, Bryan, 159,291; Woolley, 10,084; McKinley, 265,293; Debs, 7,084; Maloney, 531, showing McKinley's plurality to be 106,002. For governor, Bohmerich, Dem., 160,674; Smith, Pro., 9,712; La Follette, Rep., 264,420; Tuttle, Soc. Dem., 6,527; Wilke, Soc-Labor, 504, showing La Follette's plurality to be 103,746.

Heirs Found in Butte.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 26.—The attorneys for the estate of John Sullivan, an old bachelor and miser, who died in Seattle a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at $300,000, of which $150,000 is in cash, who have been hunting the country over for some heirs, have discovered a nephew and niece of Sullivan living in Butte. They are the only relatives living. They are Dennis Sullivan, a miner, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Cramer. The family came from Berhaven, Ireland.

Fatally Stabbed.

Milwaukee, Nov. 26.—William Holdorf was probably fatally stabbed by Herman Ratzman at Renz's dance hall on the South side. Ratzman quarreled with Gustav Grulke, whom it is said he tried to stab. It was while trying to protect Grulke that Holdorf received the wound. The blade of the knife entered Holdorf's breast right about the heart and physicians say he will die.

Starch Factory Enlarges.

Stevens Point, Wis., Nov. 26.—The Stevens Point Starch company, which now makes potato starch only, has decided to go into the manufacture of wheat starch and dextringums, and has begun work on its new buildings.

Three Men Killed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 26.—While lightering [illegible] from the steamer Ellwood [illegible]

SCUFFLE ENDS FATALLY.

Distressing Tragedy Occurs in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—A particularly unfortunate and distressing affair occurred in the billiard room of the West hotel shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The immediate result was the killing of Leonard R. Day, a well known young man, the arrest and incarceration of Frank H. Hamilton, a newspaper reporter, against whom is brought the charge of murder and the complete prostration of a widowed mother, a greatly esteemed pioneer resident of Minneapolis.

There is a good deal of mystery about the sad occurrence, owing mainly to the somewhat vague and wholly unsatisfactory evidence of the men who could reasonably be depended upon to give an intelligent and reliable version of the affair. The fatal wound was inflicted with a knife, and in the course of a scuffle between Day and Hamilton, and in the presence of eight or more intelligent and discriminating men, all sober and all within close proximity of the belligerents. The young men are said to have had a quarrel in which the name of a prominent young society woman figured.

As Private Secretaries.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 26.—Two former South Dakota newspaper boys are to serve as private secretaries to Gov.-elect Richard Yates of Illinois and Gov.-elect La Follette of Wisconsin. Alfred T. Rogers, a son of Postmaster Rogers of Plankinton, has been appointed private secretary to the latter, and Frederick Sterling, formerly of Huron, and a brother of William B. Sterling, the eloquent South Dakotan who died in Omaha a few years ago, soon after being appointed general solicitor of the Burlington railroad, will act as private secretary to the new governor of Illinois.

More Elevators.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The New London Milling company of Willmar, Minn., which owns grain elevators, flour warehouses and lumber yards along the Willmar & Sioux Falls line of the Great Northern, is making arrangements to establish a half dozen elevators along the Sioux City & Northern and Pacific Short Line roads, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Poison in Cornstalks.

Miller, S. D., Nov. 26.—Several farmers here have lost cattle by turning them into the cornstalks. The veterinary surgeon says that the poison is in the peth of the stalk. Some fields are exempt. For the first time several cattlemen are feeding steers for the Eastern market. This makes a good local market for the big corn crop of this year.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Grinnell, Iowa, Nov. 26.—John Lendner of Eldora was robbed while stealing a ride on an Iowa Central freight and horribly beaten. He boarded the train at Grinnell and found two colored men in the car. They pounded him and relieved him of his watch and money. The men were arrested. The victim is in a critical condition.

Claims Accidental Shooting.

Bemidji, Minn., Nov. 26.—Russ Whipple, accused of killing Bennie Moore, was on the witness stand nearly all day. The defense is that Whipple was assaulted by Moore, and a revolver drawn for defense was accidentally exploded, killing Moore.

Third Victim of Desperado.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 26.—Alex Beaver, who was shot at Logan by the desperado who killed Sheriff Young at Springdale and wounded Under Sheriff Beeler, died at St. John's hospital in this city. His body was shipped to Dillon.

Wisconsin Speakership.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 26.—George H. Ray of this city announced that he had received pledges from members of the legislature to insure his re-election as speaker of the Wisconsin assembly.

Ten-Year Sentence for Hoot.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Jerome W. Hoot, the convicted dynamiter, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Anamosa. He tried to kill his wife with an "infernal machine."

Burglars Take Dry Goods.

Beloit, Wis., Nov. 26.—Bort, Bailey & Co.'s dry goods store was robbed of silks and gloves to the value of $1,500. This is the second time the company has suffered in six months.

Probably Fatal Shooting.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 26.—Thomas Condon shot Don Daly at a resort. Four shots were fired, three taking effect, and the victim will likely die. Condon is held without bail.

Took the Hanging Route.

Dysart, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Stephen Crone, a well-to-do farmer living near town, killed himself by hanging. He was forty years old and leaves a wife and one child.

Denied by Mgr. Keane.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Archbishop Keane denies the report that Rome has ordered the division of the archdiocese of Dubuque and the erection of the see of Sioux City.

Case Against Wold Dropped.

Warren, Minn., Nov. 26.—E. C. Wold, accused of having poisoned his daughter, was released. The county attorney thought there was not evidence enough to convict.

His Body in the Ruins.

Elroy, Wis., Nov. 26.—The home of Sandy Dixon, an eccentric farmer who lived alone seven miles west of here, was burned and neighbors found some of his charred bones in the ruins. Foul play is suspected. [illegible]

Looking for Bargains.

[illegible]

JACK LONG'S TWO THANKSGIVINGS

Seated by the glowing embers in the gloomy old firelit hall, watching the flame retreat, advance, flare up in splendor, and then die into a dull glow, was Jack Long. Thirty-five years had elapsed since Jack first saw the light of day, and his life had been as full of joy and misery, of light and shadows, as the ordinary life of mankind.

Typical of the ever-burning glow was a love within his heart which ten years had not smothered.

Like the fire flame leaping high and sinking low, was the hope in his breast.

As Jack sat there alone, gazing into the fire, thoughts of bygone days came over him, trooping at his memory's call.

Mingled with those memories was a fair and radiant maiden, with hair of sunshine and eyes of azure. This image conjured up so vivid and lifelike was his loving, laughing sweetheart, Queenie Graham, as she looked on that Thanksgiving night so long ago.

It would be ten years on the morrow since he had last gazed upon the dimpled, smiling, roguish face which he loved so well.

They were then betrothed, and she wore the betrothal ring which he had placed upon her finger only a few weeks before.

How vivid that picture came before his eyes. Ten years seemed to have rolled backward, and he was a youth of 25 again, and Queenie Graham, his adored one, a blushing maiden of 18.

The old-fashioned farmhouse, with white, oaken floor, and the boys with their sweethearts, and the jolly old fiddler who played half asleep, only awaking to call out in deep, stentorious tones:

"Swing partners to place."

The lamps swinging from the ceiling flooded the scene with the most brilliant light.

Gay laughter and jest told of light hearts, and happy faces glowed to the soul-stirring music of the "Irish Washerwoman," sawed off by the fiddler.

Jack's love, like all true love, did not run smooth. In fact, love begets its own misery. He was madly jealous when she smiled on Sam Brown, and in swinging partners Sam held her hand too long and squeezed it too ardently to suit the jealous lover.

"Queenie, you're a flirt," he declared, "I saw you wink at Sam Brown."

She turned on him with proud, flashing eyes, and said:

"Don't be surprised if I call you another. You kissed Susie Bell."

"That's not true."

"Yes, you did; for I heard her tell Mary Courtwright."

"It is false, Queenie," he cried, in his indignation. Susie Bell was a round-faced, ugly country girl with no attractions, and tongue given to mischief making.

The dance went on, and the lovers' quarrel with it. As Jack and Queenie whirled in the giddy mazes of the dance that silly, childish quarrel waxed hot, entrancing her beauty with every angry word she uttered.

At last, as the "set was over," she suddenly jerked the betrothal emblem from her finger, and thrusting it into his hand said:

"Here is your ring, you can marry Miss Sue."

With a heavy heart the angry Jack Long donned his topcoat and winding his muffler about his neck to keep the chill, November air from his throat, went out into the night never to look upon the face of that adored being again.

He heard from Queenie occasionally, and at last that she had gone east to live. How far east or what part of the east he did not know, and was too proud to ask.

She was lost to him forever, and he grew melancholy. He went west, to be as far from her as possible, and engaged in business at a frontier town with cowboys and ranchmen for his as- [illegible]

"QUEENIE, OH, MY LONG-LOST LOVE."

riders were wanted, and he had learned to mount the wildest broncho.

He enlisted, and hurried off to the front. At Santiago he landed, and in the march to the city was in the first skirmish.

Then came that noble charge on San Juan hill. He led the charge amid dust and heat, fighting like a mad man until struck down, faint and bleeding, he lay on mother earth to die.

"Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one, shall I never see you more?" he was heard to murmur, as borne away from the field. Somehow there was something in this piteous cry which touched the hearts of those who heard it. A newspaper man who was near sent with his report the following brief sentence:

"A soldier, wounded and dying, while being carried from the field, was heard to exclaim with his last breath: 'Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one!' No doubt this piteous appeal wrung from a noble heart was to some faithless sweetheart who had deserted him years before."

"WILL YOU DANCE WITH ME?"

This simple little paragraph had been copied and recopied, and discussed, and made the theme for countless stories and ballads.

But Jack, who uttered it, didn't die. He lived to return to America, was honorably discharged, and resolved to pass another Thanksgiving in the old neighborhood where his young days had been spent. So he returned, after an absence of nearly ten years, and was at the house of his father on this evening, gazing sadly into the fire which seemed to reflect his own aching heart.

What was life to him now?

That chief charm, that only light to his soul, had gone out, leaving all gloom and darkness.

He was like an old man.

His hair, once dark as the raven's wing, showed traces of silver in it, and his face, so handsome, clear and fresh, now had the lines of care upon it.

Though he sometimes smiled and assumed an appearance of gayety, his mother knew that his heart was sad.

But that mother had a hope that happiness would yet dawn on her son. She had a piece of intelligence she had not broken to him. Queenie Graham, after an absence of ten years, had returned to visit an aunt.

There was to be a great Thanksgiving party at Jack's grandmother's, the oldest lady in the neighborhood, at which she was to invite all the young folks, for "Grandma Goodwin" took great pleasure in young people.

Queenie would no doubt be there, and she determined that Jack should meet her. The mother knew that her son's pride would keep him away if he knew Queenie was to be there, so she kept that surprise a secret from him.

She little knew how love had humbled Jack's pride.

In the vest pocket of the veteran, he carried the self same ring which Queenie had thrust back on him ten years before. It was next his heart when he stormed San Juan hill, and he hoped if he was slain the bullet would pass within the golden circle of his youthful love, and that he might die with her name on his lips.

But fate destined Jack to live. He was once more home, among friends who had crowded about to hear him tell of the wild charge and the storm of death.

Would he go to grandmother's next day to the Thanksgiving dinner? Yes, he would.

The mother was happy.

The old carriage was loaded with jolly young folks and middle-aged people, and among them the veteran of San Juan.

Grandma's table groaned with plenty, goose and turkey, pies and candies, cider, nuts and apples in abundance.

But what was far more precious to the ex-rough rider was a radiant face he had loved so long before.

He thought she had suffered as well [illegible]

Queenie's beauty was matured and seemed more heightened by time. She was far more lovely than before. After the first moment's shock of surprise pride assumed control, and placed each other on the guard.

They longed to break the ice, but neither wanted to make the advance.

After the feasting was over the happy group assembled in the great parlor to talk over pleasant reminiscences or indulge in a quiet tete-a-tete.

Then someone, may his tribe increase, said:

"I brought my violin. I will play and call off; let us have a dance tonight."

The suggestion was greeted with a hearty shout, and the young fellows rushed to find their partners.

Right quickly they all took their places on the floor, when they found that they wanted just one couple more.

"Come, come, Soldier Jack, secure a partner," cried the voluntary musician.

Moved by some uncontrollable impulse, Jack arose and went to where Queenie Graham sat, and, bending low, whispered:

"Will you come and dance 'Haste to the Wedding' with me?"

She assented, and all were at their places.

Then someone on the piano accompanied the violin in that sweet old melody, "Haste to the Wedding."

There is always an opportunity in a quadrille for a sly word now and then between partners.

"All join hands and circle to the right."

"I want to ask you something," she whispered, when they were at their places again.

"What is it?"

"First four forward and back again."

And away they went.

When next they had an opportunity she thrust into his hand an item clipped from a newspaper.

It was of a young soldier carried bleeding and dying from San Juan hill, murmuring:

"Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one, shall I never see you more?"

"Was that you?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered.

Then he took her hand. It trembled, and her azure eyes grew dim.

"Balance all."

It was several minutes before either could speak.

The sweet-tuned violin, accompanied by the piano, poured forth such soul-stirring music as can be found only in that precious old air, "Haste to the Wedding."

He was about to speak when the musician "calling off" shouted:

"Gents to places—all promenade."

It gave him an opportunity to recover himself, and when next they glided across the room he whispered: "Say, Queenie, will you keep that old promise you made long ago?"

She looked up at him, smiling through her tears.

Ten years of misery and suffering had passed since he held that hand.

Oh, it was reward for all that suffering!

"Queenie, I have it yet," he whispered, taking from his vest pocket the betrothal ring which he had carried all these years.

"It has never left me, for I always had hoped that a time might come when I could restore it to the finger where it belonged. It was with me on that dark, gloomy day at San Juan hill, where I saw so many noble men die.

"I carried it over my heart and prayed that if I fell some Sphanish bullet might pass through the band of love to reach a heart that beat for you. Oh, Queenie, did you know that you have never——"

"Swing partners to place."

What an abomination was that old fiddler and the dance to Jack.

When he next got an opportunity he whispered:

"Never been out of my mind."

CLANCY'S RAFFLE.

There's a raffle down at Clancy's;
They are throwing for a "turk."
By the way the dice-box dances
You can see it's hard at work.

Whew! the air is close and smoky!
There's a crowd about the beer;
Every stalwart thirsty blokey
Downs his pint without a fear.

"Twinty-wan," called Jerry Clancy
And he pounded on the bar;
"Shure, the game is rather chancy,
Lucky divil that ye are!

"Come, O'Brien, tak' the bi-r-d!"
Then said Clancy, with a wink:
"Whirra, boys, an' haven't ye hear-r-d
O'Brien ashk yez ahl to dhrink?"

There were twenty-seven husky men
Gathered there about the bar.
"Whiskey here!" each shouted then,
Clancy answered: "Here yez are!

"Tin cints aich, ye lucky sinner!"
"Faix!" O'Brien said, "that's nate!
'Tis a mighty costly dinner—
[illegible] pounds in weight!"

[illegible]

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900. — NUMBER 19.

ALLIES NOW AGREED

PRELIMINARY TREATY HAS BEEN FINALLY FRAMED.

Terms Believed to Be in Substantial Agreement With the French Note —Compromise as Regards Indemnity and Guarantees—Nothing Now Remains Except to Get the Approval of the Respective Governments—Americans Capture a Village and Defeat Bandits.

Pekin, Nov. 26.—At a meeting Saturday of the ministers of the allied powers an agreement was reached upon the terms of the preliminary treaty. Nothing now remains except to secure the approval of the respective governments before definite measures on the Chinese peace treaty are begun. The terms are believed to be in substantial agreement with the French note to the powers, namely, punishment of guilty, indemnities to governments and individuals, retention of strong legation guards and the occupation of certain places between Pekin and Taku. M. de Giers, the Russian minister, persisted in his refusal to agree to the provision that China should agree to pay an indemnity for the outrages committed by the Boxers and give guarantees against their repetition. The British and German governments had made no change in the instructions to their ministers, and it appeared as though no agreement could be reached. A

Compromise Was Suggested

in the wording of the point. This was adopted and a satisfactory agreement was reached. It is understood that the change is simply in the wording and does not affect the meaning of the provision. The ministers determined the future boundaries of the legation grounds. The matter was discussed and settled so far as the ministers are concerned. Their decision, however, is subject to the approval of the military authorities, who will look over the limits agreed upon and decide if the grounds as proposed by the ministers will be easy to defend. If they decide that there are military objections the boundaries will be changed. A party of American cavalry went to disperse a band of bandits in a village, sixteen miles from Pekin. The village was found strongly fortified, but the Americans attacked and captured it, killing seven Chinese.

SKELETON IN A WELL.

Discovery Causes Much Excitement at Pana, Ill.

Pana, Ill., Nov. 26.—Much excitement was occasioned in this vicinity by the discovery of a skeleton in a well on the Brunot farm, four miles north of here. In April of last year the dead body of Jane Brunot was found in this well. Mrs Brunot was murdered by two of her nephews who are now serving life sentences in the Chester penitentiary. Yesterday the work of cleaning the well out was commenced, and at the bottom was found the almost perfect skeleton of a young girl. A bracelet, a comb and a key, also were found. The deepest mystery surrounds the gruesome find, but it is believed the two young men now serving life sentences may be able to throw some light on the case.

SAVED BY POLICE.

Chicago Man Nearly Mobbed for Striking a Woman.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Harry Kimberg a grocer, was only saved from the fury of a mob in front of the court house by the prompt interference of the police. Kimberg was a witness in the divorce case brought by Dr. J. M. Abello against his wife Sarah, and gave evidence assailing the woman's character. As they reached the street it is alleged that Mrs. Abello slapped Kimberg in the face, when he turned and, after felling her with a blow, kicked her in the head. The woman's cries brought a big crowd to the spot in an instant. Kimberg was struck from all sides and threats were made to kill him. The arrival of officers from the city building saved him.

BAN ON INTOXICANTS.

Burlington Employes Prohibited From Using Liquor or Tobacco.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Employes of the Burlington were surprised to read in the new books of rules just issued by that company the following: "Use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of saloons where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal. The use of tobacco by employes in or about station buildings or on passenger cars is prohibited."

Though employes of this system have understood for years that habitual use of intoxicants would not be countenanced, this is the first time prohibitory rules to this effect have been printed in the company's book of instructions to its employes.

A Heroic Girl.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Walking a narrow stone ledge thirty feet from the ground, connecting the balcony of her father's residence with a neighbor's, Miss Jennie Younglove early yesterday morning gave the alarm that a burglar was at work in her home. A squad of policemen responded to a telephone call, but the intruder, after frightening Miss Younglove's mother into hysterics, had escaped. Mr. Younglove was absent from the city and the two women and a servant were alone in the house. Having given the alarm Miss Younglove retraced her steps to protect her mother. The burglar took nothing of value.

Non-Union Men Assaulted.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Ten men employed on the Mandel building were assaulted by union pickets. No effort was made by the police to escort the workmen from the building in a body, and the union men hammered them severely.

Found Starving on Broadway.

New York, Nov. 26. — A policeman found a starving woman with her babe on Broadway, the clothing of both being saturated with rain. She is Claudia Staples of Omaha in search of her husband, who, she says, deserted her. [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 26. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4 @ 76c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-4@74c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39 @ 40c; No. 3, 38 1-2 @ 39c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 3-4 @ 25c; No. 3, 24 @ 24 1-2c. Seeds — Timothy, $1.75 @ 2; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.56@1.58.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 38 3-4@39 1-4c; No. 3, 38@38 3-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23@23 1-4c; No. 3, 23 1-4 @ 24c. Rye — No. 2, 44 3-4 @ 45c. Barley—No. 5, 41@46c; no grade, 41@44c; feed grades, 35@42c; malting grades, 40@49c.

Duluth, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; No. 3 spring, 64 1-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 75 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; May, No. 1 Northern, 77 1-8c; oats, 23 @23 1-4c; rye, 46 1-2c; barley, 40@58c; flax, to arrive, $1.60; cash, $1.62; November, $1.62; December, $1.61; May, $1.61 1-2; corn, 38c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—Flour is dull. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 75@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71 1-2c. Rye dropping; No. 1, 49@49 1-2c. Barley dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@57c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 25 1-2@26c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 26. — Cattle—Beeves, $4.50 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.65; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.75; calves and yearlings, $3@3.75. Hogs, $4.65@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.67 1-2@4.70.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.30@5.80; poor to medium, $4.35@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.65@4.75; Texas steers, $3.25@4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.95; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.90; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.60@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.85. Sheep, $3.60@4.15; lambs, $4.40@5.10.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 red, 68 1-2@71 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 68 1-2 @ 70 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 67 1-2@70c; No. 1 Northern spring, 70 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 65@72c. Corn—No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 41c. Oats—No. 2, 22 1-2c; No. 3, 21 1-2@22c.

South St. Paul, Nov. 26. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.65@5.25; fair to good, $4.15@4.60; common to fair, $3.50 @ 4; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.15; fair to good, $2.75@3.50; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.50; choice corn-fed bulls, $3@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $2.75@3; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $5@5.75; fair to good, $4@5; good to choice feeders, $3@3.50; good to choice stock steers, $3@3.40; fair to good, $2.70@3.10; common, $2@2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; common, $1.75@2.25; good to choice steer calves, $3.25@3.0; fair to good, $2.75@3; good to choice heifer calves, $2.60@2.75; fair to good, $2.25 @ 2.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2 @ 2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, $35 @ 45; good to fair, $30@35; common, $20@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.50@4.60; mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.60; good to prime heavy, $4.45@4.65; common to fair, $4.30@4.40; rough packers, $4.20 @ 4.25; boars, $1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, $3@3.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.40@4.60; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.50@3.65; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.50; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $3.75@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding ewes, $2.75@3; thin sheep, $2@2.50; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, $2@2.50.

RIVERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Floods Reported in the Ohio Valley —Considerable Damage to Property.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—Floods are reported all along the Ohio valley. In almost the entire valley it has been raining since last Tuesday and almost continuously since Friday. While no lives are reported lost the damage to property is considerable. The Licking river in Kentucky is very high and caused some damage on the Ohio side by its waters rushing across the Ohio channel and sweeping the Cincinnati landing. One of the bridges over the Licking river, connecting Covington and Newport, was swept away. The lumber yards and mills and shipping generally suffered great loss. On the Ohio side the Great and the Little Miami rivers are both high. floods along the tributaries of the Ohio river are reported everywhere. The Ohio rose eight feet here during the last twenty-four hours, and it is rising more rapidly now.

BOY KILLS GIRL PLAYMATE.

Lincoln, Ill., Fatality Results From Not Knowing Rifle Was Loaded—Youth Shoots His Brother.

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 26.—Eleven-year-old Leona Mathein, daughter of Henry Mathein, a cigar manufacturer of this city, was shot and killed by a neighbor's son with a target rifle which he thought was not loaded. The ball entered her forehead, killing her instantly. James Moran, the eleven-year-old son of Thomas Moran, was shot in the back and seriously wounded by his brother Harry, who was shooting at a target with a rifle.

COMMISSIONER WILSON IS ILL.

Director of Internal Revenue Bureau in a Serious Condition at Washington.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue bureau is ill at his hotel in this city with a complication of bronchial and kidney troubles. His condition is considered serious.

Safe Robbery at Lima, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, Nov. 26. — The safe in Holland & Moulton's lumber office was blown open last night by burglars, who got $1,000 and valuable papers, including notes and mortgages.

Looks Like Suicide.

Pagosa Junction, Colo., Nov. 26. — Citizens of Pagosa Springs discovered the body of a man in the hot spring, the temperature of which is 160 degrees. The man is a stranger. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Sawmill Destroyed.

Tillamook, Or., Nov. 26. — By the breaking of a dam an electric sawmill near Hobsonville was destroyed. The mill was in a gulch, and when the dam broke an immense body of water came down, washing everything away. [illegible]

HIS PULSE WEAKER

SENATOR DAVIS' CONDITION SHOWS NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

While Awake He Is Delirious and Restless — Still Able to Take Abundant Nourishment—Temperature, Pulse and Respiration Unchanged Except That the Pulse Is Weaker — Passes a Very Restless Afternoon—Dr. Stone's Bulletin.

St. Paul, Nov. 26.—The anxiety of Senator Davis' family and friends was not increased yesterday. Neither was it diminished. He passed a better night Saturday night and a very restless afternoon yesterday. Yet he slept some during the day. The record of his pulse, temperature and respiration were nearly identical with the corresponding records of the day before. His pulse, however, was not quite so strong. He was mildly and almost constantly delirious when awake. He was still able to take abundant nourishment. This facility of assimilation has gone far, indeed, toward maintaining a vigor that was hardly to be expected. As has been his custom Sundays, Dr. Stone confined his public statements yesterday to a single bulletin. This was issued at midnight:

"Senator Davis' condition has not materially changed since yesterday. He rested more quietly last night and he has slept more to-day. But his temperature, pulse and respiration are practically the same, save that the pulse is a little weaker.

—"Alex J. Stone."

PRESIDENT'S COUSIN.

Mrs. Joanna Robinson, Second Cousin of William McKinley, Dies.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 26. — Mrs. Johanna Robinson, a second cousin of President McKinley, died yesterday morning at her home, 630 Laurel avenue. Mrs. Robinson was seventy-five years old, and was born in Scotland, at the old family home of the McKinleys. She had been a resident of St. Paul for many years.

The deceased was the widow of William H. Robinson, formerly a prominent druggist of this city. Mr. Robinson's store was located at Third and Market streets. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon, from the home on Laurel avenue. The interment will be in the family lot at Oakland.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

James H. Mayall, an Old Resident, Is Critically Ill.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 26. — James H. Mayall, one of the oldest residents of St. Paul, is at the point of death at his home, 238 Rondo street. Mr. Mayall is in his eighty-third year, and has been a resident of St. Paul since 1850. He has been in feeble health for some time, and has not been out of the house for the past three weeks. He is now suffering from a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Mayall said yesterday afternoon that the patient was somewhat stronger than on the previous day, and that he had partaken of a good meal.

Mr. Mayall is the father of Herschell Mayall, the actor, who is the only child living.

SPIRITED AWAY.

Edith Watson, a Necessary Witness, Not Forthcoming.

Le Sueur, Minn., Nov. 26.—For some time it has been rumored that Edith Watson, the principal witness in the Salfer-Graves-Murry trial, had been spirited away. The rumor has just been confirmed by County Attorney Kerwin's report to Judge Cadwell, and the special term which had been called for their trial has been adjourned to the regular spring term. Martin Murry, who was convicted at the fall term for an assault on Miss Watson, is now in jail awaiting a hearing on his petition for a new trial, which will be given Nov. 30.

WISCONSIN'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Shows McKinley's Plurality to Be 106,002.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 26.—The official canvass of the vote of the State of Wisconsin in the election shows the count to be as follows: For president, Bryan, 159,291; Woolley, 10,084; McKinley, 265,293; Debs, 7,084; Maloney, 531, showing McKinley's plurality to be 106,002. For governor, Bohmerich, Dem., 160,674; Smith, Pro., 9,712; La Follette, Rep., 264,420; Tuttle, Soc. Dem., 6,527; Wilke, Soc-Labor, 504, showing La Follette's plurality to be 103,746.

Heirs Found in Butte.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 26.—The attorneys for the estate of John Sullivan, an old bachelor and miser who died in Seattle a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at $300,000, of which $150,000 is in cash, who have been hunting the country over for some heirs, have discovered a nephew and niece of Sullivan living in Butte. They are the only relatives living. They are Dennis Sullivan, a miner, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Cramer. The family came from Berhaven, Ireland.

Fatally Stabbed.

Milwaukee, Nov. 26.—William Holdorf was probably fatally stabbed by Herman Ratzman at Renz's dance hall on the South side. Ratzman quarreled with Gustav Grulke, whom it is said, he tried to stab. It was while trying to protect Grulke that Holdorf received the wound. The blade of the knife entered Holdorf's breast right about the heart and physicians say he will die.

Starch Factory Enlarges.

Stevens Point, Wis., Nov. 26.—The Stevens Point Starch company, which now makes potato starch only, has decided to go into the manufacture of wheat starch and dextringums, and has begun work on its new buildings.

Three Men Killed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 26.—While lightering ore from the steamer Wellwood [illegible]

SCUFFLE ENDS FATALLY.

Distressing Tragedy Occurs in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—A particularly unfortunate and distressing affair occurred in the billiard room of the West hotel shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The immediate result was the killing of Leonard R. Day, a well known young man, the arrest and incarceration of Frank H. Hamilton, a newspaper reporter, against whom is brought the charge of murder and the complete prostration of a widowed mother, a greatly esteemed pioneer resident of Minneapolis.

There is a good deal of mystery about the sad occurrence, owing mainly to the somewhat vague and wholly unsatisfactory evidence of the men who could reasonably be depended upon to give an intelligent and reliable version of the affair. The fatal wound was inflicted with a knife, and in the course of a scuffle between Day and Hamilton, and in the presence of eight or more intelligent and discriminating men, all sober and all within close proximity of the belligerents. The young men are said to have had a quarrel in which the name of a prominent young society woman figured.

As Private Secretaries.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 26. — Two former South Dakota newspaper boys are to serve as private secretaries to Gov.-elect Richard Yates of Illinois and Gov.-elect La Follette of Wisconsin. Alfred T. Rogers, a son of Postmaster Rogers of Plankinton, has been appointed private secretary to the latter, and Frederick Sterling, formerly of Huron, and a brother of William B. Sterling, the eloquent South Dakotan who died in Omaha a few years ago, soon after being appointed general solicitor of the Burlington railroad, will act as private secretary to the new governor of Illinois.

More Elevators.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The New London Milling company of Willmar, Minn., which owns grain elevators, flour warehouses and lumber yards along the Willmar & Sioux Falls line of the Great Northern, is making arrangements to establish a half dozen elevators along the Sioux City & Northern and Pacific Short Line roads, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Poison in Cornstalks.

Miller, S. D., Nov. 26.—Several farmers here have lost cattle by turning them into the cornstalks. The veterinary surgeon says that the poison is in the peth of the stalk. Some fields are exempt. For the first time several cattlemen are feeding steers for the Eastern market. This makes a good local market for the big corn crop of this year.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Grinnell, Iowa, Nov. 26.—John Lendner of Eldora was robbed while stealing a ride on an Iowa Central freight and horribly beaten. He boarded the train at Grinnell and found two colored men in the car. They pounded him and relieved him of his watch and money. The men were arrested. The victim is in a critical condition.

Claims Accidental Shooting.

Bemidji, Minn., Nov. 26. — Russ Whipple, accused of killing Bennie Moore, was on the witness stand nearly all day. The defense is that Whipple was assaulted by Moore, and a revolver drawn for defense was accidentally exploded, killing Moore.

Third Victim of Desperado.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 26.—Alex Beaver, who was shot at Logan by the desperado who killed Sheriff Young at Springdale and wounded Under Sheriff Beeler, died at St. John's hospital in this city. His body was shipped to Dillon.

Wisconsin Speakership.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 26. — George H. Ray of this city announced that he had received pledges from members of the legislature to insure his re-election as speaker of the Wisconsin assembly.

Ten-Year Sentence for Hoot.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Jerome W. Hoot, the convicted dynamiter, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Anamosa. He tried to kill his wife with an "infernal machine."

Burglars Take Dry Goods.

Beloit, Wis., Nov. 26.—Bort, Bailey & Co.'s dry goods store was robbed of silks and gloves to the value of $1,500. This is the second time the company has suffered in six months.

Probably Fatal Shooting.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 26.—Thomas Condon shot Don Daly at a resort. Four shots were fired, three taking effect, and the victim will likely die. Condon is held without bail.

Took the Hanging Route.

Dysart, Iowa, Nov. 26. — Stephen Crone, a well-to-do farmer living near town, killed himself by hanging. He was forty years old and leaves a wife and one child.

Denied by Mgr. Keane.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Archbishop Keane denies the report that Rome has ordered the division of the archdiocese of Dubuque and the erection of the see of Sioux City.

Case Against Wold Dropped.

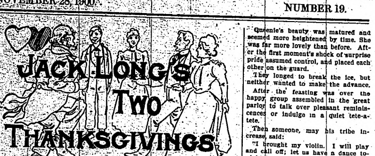
Warren, Minn., Nov. 26.—E. O. Wold, accused of having poisoned his daughter, was released. The county attorney thought there was not evidence enough to convict.

His Body in the Ruins.

Elroy, Wis., Nov. 26.—The home of Sandy Dixon, an eccentric farmer who lived alone seven miles west of here, was burned and neighbors found some of his charred bones in the ruins. Foul play is suspected.

Looking for Bargains.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 26.— [illegible]



Seated by the glowing embers in the gloomy old firelit hall, watching the flame retreat, advance, flare up in splendor, and then die into a dull glow, was Jack Long. Thirty-five years had elapsed since Jack first saw the light of day, and his life had been as full of joy and misery, of light and shadows, as the ordinary life of mankind.

Typical of the ever-burning glow was a love within his heart which ten years had not smothered.

Like the fire flame leaping high and sinking low, was the hope in his breast.

As Jack sat there alone, gazing into the fire, thoughts of bygone days came over him, trooping at his memory's call.

Mingled with those memories was a fair and radiant maiden, with hair of sunshine and eyes of azure. This image conjured up so vivid and lifelike was his loving, laughing sweetheart, Queenie Graham, as she looked on that Thanksgiving night so long ago.

It would be ten years on the morrow since he had last gazed upon the dimpled, smiling, roguish face which he loved so well.

They were then betrothed, and she wore the betrothal ring which he had placed upon her finger only a few weeks before.

How vivid that picture came before his eyes. Ten years seemed to have rolled backward, and he was a youth of 25 again, and Queenie Graham, his adored one, a blushing maiden of 18.

The old-fashioned farmhouse, with white, oaken floor, and the boys with their sweethearts, and the jolly old fiddler who played half asleep, only awaking to call out in deep, stentorious tones:

"Swing partners to place."

The lamps swinging from the ceiling flooded the scene with the most brilliant light.

Gay laughter, and jest told of light hearts, and happy faces glowed to the soul-stirring music of the "Irish Washerwoman," sawed off by the fiddler.

Jack's love, like all true love, did not run smooth. In fact, love begets its own misery. He was madly jealous when she smiled on Sam Brown, and in swinging partners Sam held her hand too long and squeezed it too ardently to suit the jealous lover.

"Queenie, you're a flirt," he declared, "I saw you wink at Sam Brown."

She turned on him with proud, flashing eyes, and said:

"Don't be surprised if I call you another. You kissed Susie Bell."

"That's not true."

"Yes, you did; for I heard her tell Mary Courtwright."

"It is false, Queenie," he cried, in his indignation. "Susie Bell was a round-faced, ugly country girl with no attractions, and tongue given to mischief making."

The dance went on, and the lovers' quarrel with it. As Jack and Queenie whirled in the giddy mazes of the dance that silly, childish quarrel waxed hot, entrancing her beauty with every angry word she uttered.

At last, as the "set was over" she suddenly jerked the betrothal emblem from her finger, and thrusting it into his hand said:

"Here is your ring, you can marry Miss Sue."

With a heavy heart the angry Jack Long donned his topcoat and winding his muffler about his neck to keep the chill November air from his throat, went out into the night never to look upon the face of that adored being again.

He heard from Queenie occasionally, and at last that she had gone east to live. How far east or what part of the east he did not know, and was too proud to ask.

She was lost to him forever, and he grew melancholy. He went west, to be as far from her as possible, and engaged in business at a frontier town with cowboys and cattlemen for his as- [illegible]

"QUEENIE, OH, MY LONG-LOST LOVE."

[illegible] riders were wanted, and he had learned to mount the wildest broncho.

He enlisted, and hurried off to the front. At Santiago he landed, and in the march to the city was in the first skirmish.

Then came that noble charge on San Juan hill. He led the charge amid dust and heat, fighting like a mad man until struck down, faint and bleeding, he lay on mother earth to die.

"Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one, shall I never see you more?" he was heard to murmur, as borne away from the field. Somehow there was something in this piteous cry which touched the hearts of those who heard it. A newspaper man who was near sent with his report the following brief sentence:

"A soldier, wounded and dying, while being carried from the field, was heard to exclaim with his last breath: 'Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one!' No doubt this piteous appeal wrung from a noble heart was to some faithless sweetheart who had deserted him years before."

"WILL YOU DANCE WITH ME?"

This simple little paragraph had been copied and recopied, and discussed, and made the theme for countless stories and ballads.

But Jack, who uttered it, didn't die. He lived to return to America, was honorably discharged, and resolved to pass another Thanksgiving in the old neighborhood where his young days had been spent. So he returned, after an absence of nearly ten years, and was at the house of his father on this evening, gazing sadly into the fire which seemed to reflect his own aching heart.

What was life to him now?

That chief charm, that only light to his soul, had gone out, leaving all gloom and darkness.

He was like an old man.

His hair, once dark as the raven's wing, showed traces of silver in it, and his face, so handsome, clear and fresh, now had the lines of care upon it.

Though he sometimes smiled and assumed an appearance of gayety, his mother knew that his heart was sad.

But that mother had a hope that happiness would yet dawn on her son.

She had a piece of intelligence she had not broken to him. Queenie Graham, after an absence of ten years, had returned to visit an aunt.

There was to be a great Thanksgiving party at Jack's grandmother's, the oldest lady in the neighborhood, at which she was to invite all the young folks, for "Grandma Goodwin" took great pleasure in young people.

Queenie would no doubt be there, and she determined that Jack should meet her. The mother knew that her son's pride would keep him away if he knew Queenie was to be there, so she kept that surprise a secret from him.

She little knew how love had humbled Jack's pride.

In the vest pocket of the veteran, he carried the self same ring which Queenie had thrust back on him ten years before. It was next his heart when he stormed San Juan hill, and he hoped if he was slain the bullet would pass within the golden circle of his youthful love, and that he might die with her name on his lips.

But fate destined Jack to live. He was once more home, among friends who had crowded about to hear him tell of the wild charge and the storm of death.

Would he go to grandmother's next day, to the Thanksgiving dinner? Yes, he would.

The mother was happy.

The old carriage was loaded with jolly young folks and middle-aged people, and among them the veteran of San Juan.

Grandma's table groaned with plenty, goose and turkey, pies and candies, chestnuts and apples in abundance.

But what was far more precious to the ex-rough rider was a radiant face he had loved so long before.

She thought she had suffered as well [illegible]

Queenie's beauty was matured and seemed more heightened by time. She was far more lovely than before. After the first moment's shock of surprise pride assumed control, and placed each other on the guard.

They longed to break the ice, but neither wanted to make the advance.

After the feasting was over the happy group assembled in the great parlor to talk over pleasant reminiscences or indulge in a quiet tete-a-tete.

Then someone, may his tribe increase, said:

"I brought my violin. I will play and call off; let us have a dance to-night."

The suggestion was greeted with a hearty shout, and the young fellows rushed to find their partners.

Right quickly they all took their places on the floor, when they found that they wanted just one couple more.

"Come, come, Soldier Jack, secure a partner," cried the voluntary musician.

Moved by some uncontrollable impulse, Jack arose and went to where Queenie Graham sat, and, bending low, whispered:

"Will you come and dance 'Haste to the Wedding' with me?"

She assented, and all were at their places.

Then someone on the piano accompanied the violin in that sweet old melody, "Haste to the Wedding."

There is always an opportunity in a quadrille for a sly word now and then between partners.

"All join hands and circle to the right."

"I want to ask you something," she whispered, when they were at their places again.

"What is it?"

"First four forward and back again."

And away they went.

When next they had an opportunity she thrust into his hand an item clipped from a newspaper.

It was of a young soldier carried bleeding and dying from San Juan hill, murmuring:

"Queenie, Queenie, oh, my long-lost loved one, shall I never see you more?"

"Was that you?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered.

Then he took her hand. It trembled, and her azure eyes grew dim.

"Balance all."

It was several minutes before either could speak.

The sweet-tuned violin, accompanied by the piano, poured forth such soul-stirring music as can be found only in that precious old air, "Haste to the Wedding."

He was about to speak when the musician "calling off" shouted:

"Gents to places—all promenade."

It gave him an opportunity to recover himself, and when next they glided across the room he whispered:

"Say, Queenie, will you keep that old promise you made long ago?"

She looked up at him, smiling through her tears.

Ten years of misery and suffering had passed since he held that hand.

Oh, it was reward for all that suffering!

"Queenie, I have it yet," he whispered, taking from his vest pocket the betrothal ring which he had carried all these years.

"It has never left me, for I always had hoped that a time might come when I could restore it to the finger where it belonged. It was with me on that dark, gloomy day at San Juan hill, where I saw so many noble men die.

"I carried it over my heart and prayed that if I fell some Spanish bullet might pass through the band of love to reach a heart that beat for you. Oh, Queenie, did you know that you have never—"

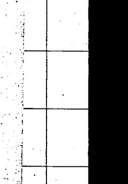
"Swing partners to place."

What an abomination was that old fiddler and the dance to Jack.

When he next got an opportunity he whispered:

"Never been out of my mind."

CLANCY'S RAFFLE.



There's a raffle down at Clancy's;
They are throwing for a "turk";
By the way the dice-box dances
You can see it's hard at work.

Whew! the air is close and smoky!
There's a crowd about the bar;
Every stalwart thirsty blokey
Downs his pint without a fear.

"Twinty-wan," called Jerry Clancy
And he pounded on the bar,
"Shure, the game is rather chancy,
Lucky divil that ye are!"

"Come, O'Brien, tak' the bi-r-d!"
Then said Clancy, with a wink!
"Whirra, boys, an' have ye hear-r-d
O'Brien ask ye all to dhrink?"

There were twenty-seven husky men
Gathered there about the bar,
"Whiskey here!" each shouted then.
Clancy answered: "Here yes are!"

"Tin cints a drink, ye lucky sinner!"
"Faix!" O'Brien, "that's not fair!"
'Tis a [illegible] turkey dinner
[illegible]

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers,
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

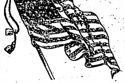
Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.
CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, NOV., 28, 1900.



What Russia Is Like.

In Russia everything is large and everything is loud. Moscow is like an immense village, and everything in it is built broad, not high, because there is so much space to cover. The public squares, unpaved and surrounded by a little rim of cobbles, are as big as meadows. The arcades and passages, with their cellars below, their shops above, their glass roofs, are so enormous that they could hold the Passage des Panoramas and the Burlington Arcade and the galleries at Milan without filling more than a corner of them. Colors shriek and flame; the Muscovite eyes sees only by emphasis and by contrast; red is completed either by another red or by a bright blue. There are no shades, no reticences, no modulations. The restaurants are filled with the din of vast mechanical organs, with drums and cymbals; a great bell clashes against a chain on all the trams to clear the road; the music which one hears is a ferocity of brass. The masons who build the houses build in top boots, red shirts and pink trousers; the houses are painted red or green or blue; the churches are like the temples of savage idols, tortured into every unnatural shape and colored with glaring color. Bare feet, osier sandals and legs swathed in rags pass to and fro among the top boots of the middle classes, the patent leather boots of the upper classes, like the inner savagery of a race still so near barbarism, made evident in that survival of the footgear of primitive races.—Saturday Review.

The Senate's Hole In the Wall.

When the nineteenth century was as yet only half grown, senators applied customarily for their toddies at the so called Hole In the Wall, a small circular room just off the postoffice of the upper house. The latter body, as will be remembered, then occupied what is now the chamber of the supreme court, and the postoffice was across the main corridor of the building on the same floor. When a wearer of the toga found himself in need of a "shifter," he had only to cross over to the mails department and pass through it to the little circular room aforesaid, which was about the size of a pantry.

The Hole In the Wall was the first senate restaurant, and the bill of fare for edibles was short, though to the point. There were ham, guaranteed to have been smoked for six months, a veritable sublimation of the pork product; likewise corned beef and bread and cheese, but very little else. They served, however, as an accompaniment for the fluids, and when the Hole was crowded, as was often the case, senators ate their sandwiches outside, in the postoffice.—Washington Post.

He Obeyed.

Murat Halstead, the great journalist of wartimes, went to General William T. Sherman's headquarters once for the "latest news from the front." Halstead was armed with many fine introductory letters, but decided to rely mainly on one given him by Thomas Ewing, Sherman's brother-in-law. He found the general and presented Ewing's letter. The general opened it somewhat impatiently, read a few lines, folded it and said:

"Ah, you come from Ewing, and you desire to have 'all the latest news,' the 'next probable move' of our army, eh? Well, there's a train leaving this town for Cincinnati at 2 o'clock. Here, take this ticket, and step over there and get your dinner, and then get on that train."

"Well, but, General Sherman"— began the newspaper man. But Sherman waved him off.

"Go over and get a good dinner; we have plenty and always strive to treat our friends well. But be sure you don t miss that 2 o'clock train!" And Halstead wisely obeyed.

Deportment on a Car Platform.

He had studied all the rules of courtesy laid down for conductors and had profited by them. He did not intend to be caught napping.

"What car is this?" asked the sweet young thing.

He doffed his cap and gave her a Chesterfieldian bow.

"Madam," he said, "this is car No. 319."

"I mean," she explained, "what is its destination?"

"Madam," he answered with the same courtesy, "it affords me pleasure to be able to inform you that its destination is the car barn."—Chicago Post.

She Was Sensitive.

"Your face is like an open book," sighed Mr. Softleigh to Miss Gooph, accompanying the remark with what he thought was his most winning smile.

"If I had as big a mouth as yours I would not talk about other people's," sniffed the young lady as she flounced out of the room, thus teaching the young man to cling to the good old, unmistakable taffy talk when he desires to be complimentary.—Baltimore American.

One of Mozart's Outbreaks.

Mozart, being once on a visit at Marseilles, went incognito to hear the performance of his "Villanella Rapita." He had reason to be tolerably well satisfied, till, in the midst of the principal aria, the orchestra, through some error in the copying of the score, sounded a D natural where the composer had written D sharp. This substitution did not injure the harmony, but gave a commonplace character to the phrase, and obscured the sentiment of the composer.

Mozart no sooner heard it than he started up vehemently, and, from the middle of the pit, cried out in a voice of thunder: "Will you play D sharp, you wretches?"

The sensation produced in the theater may be imagined. The actors were astounded, the lady who was singing stopped short, the orchestra followed her example, and the audience, with loud exclamations, demanded the expulsion of the offender. He was accordingly seized, and required to name himself. He did so, and at the name of Mozart the clamor subsided, and was succeeded by shouts of applause from all sides.

It was insisted that the opera should be recommenced. Mozart was installed in the orchestra, and directed the whole performance. This time the D sharp was played in its proper place, and the musicians themselves were surprised at the superior effect produced. After the opera Mozart was conducted in triumph to his hotel.

Too Much Burns.

Charles Mackay once told this story in connection with a Burns memorial: Mackay had promised to collect shillings for some monument to the honor of Burns, and he applied with confidence for a subscription to an Englishman who had represented in parliament for many years a certain Scottish borough.

"No," said Mr. Fortescue Harrison. "I am no longer in parliament, and I have now much pleasure in refusing to subscribe the shilling which in former days I should have been obliged to give. What I have suffered through Burns heaven alone can tell! First, I had to praise him in the most fulsome manner, without having read his works. Then I had to learn to recite portions of his poems by heart, and in doing so to give the verses as much as possible with a Scotch accent. I have had to walk without my hat and with the rain pouring down upon my unprotected head as leader of a procession in honor of Burns, and under these circumstances I refuse with genuine delight to give a shilling or any smaller sum to the object you have in view."

The Laziest Man.

The laziest man in North America discovered himself the other evening in the swell bachelor apartments not far from Lafayette square where he lives. He was lying on a couch in his lounging room, smoking a cigar, when the cigar went out—that is to say, the fire at the end of the cigar departed. The man raised himself on one arm with great effort, and snapped the messenger bell that was installed over the couch. Then he reclined and waited. After about ten minutes there was a knock at the door, and a messenger boy entered.

"D'jou ring, sir?" asked the boy.

"Yes, son," said the laziest man in the western hemisphere. "Just gimme a match off that table there, will you?"

The boy handed the man on the couch a match and waited. The man relighted his cigar and smoked on.

"D'jou want me to go somewhere, sir?" asked the boy, fidgeting.

"No, that's all," said the man. "Take that half dollar on the table."

Then the boy went out, grinning.

That man ought to be on some government "commission" to investigate something somewhere.—Washington Star.

No Nonsense.

Once in awhile there is a princess from whose lips plain words fall more readily than precious stones. One such, the wife of one of London's leading editors, figures in the "Personal Recollections" of H. Sutherland Edwards.

The editor had occasion to present a distinguished gentleman to his wife. He spoke as a husband, but he was not far wrong when he said, "Allow me to introduce you to the most charming woman in Europe."

"Don't be a fool, Sam!" said the lady, as she extended her hand.

Flattered.

Salesman—These collars are all the go. They are worn by everybody.

Customer—In that case I don't think I care to buy any of them.

Salesman—When I say everybody, of course I mean everybody of correct taste. And persons of correct taste are so few, you know.

Customer—I think I'll take a dozen. —Boston Transcript.

The Smith Family.

The Smiths are everywhere. In Italy they are called Smithi, in Holland, Schmidt; in Russia, Smitowski, in Spain, Smithus; in Poland, Schmittweiski and in Mexico Smitri. In England the Smiths are the most numerous of all families, but in Ireland they are content to rank fifth, after Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh.

The Greenland Berry.

Things grow very fast in the short Greenland summer. As soon as the snow melts off, in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry something like a huckleberry. It is nearly tasteless, but juicy, and the natives are fond of it.

The Tavernier Pearl.

The largest price ever asked and paid for a single pearl was $550,000, which was the value of the great Tavernier pearl. It is the largest and most perfect gem of its kind known. It is exactly two inches in length and oval shaped.

The Usual Reply.

A year ago a tailor mustered courage enough to send his bill to an editor. He received it yesterday with a polite note, saying, "Your manuscript is respectfully declined."

Ten million dollars annually is expended in London for umbrellas. The people there are accustomed to carry them whether it is raining or not and in all sorts of weather.

The ill doing of a good thing is a very great evil.

Shopping News.

Our endeavor is to have nothing lacking in any department. Particularly do we look after the little items so often wanted and yet not always kept in stock by the average store; the rarer spices, the choicer teas and coffees, the better class of dried fruits, a score of table delicacies that it is very convenient to purchase once in a while, those we sell. The same effort runs through all our departments and gives reasonable assurance that under one roof you may satisfy all your needs.

We desire to call special attention to our shoe department because shoe business is coming our way in a very satisfactory manner. The sole reason is that our shoes look stylish, fit well, feel comfortable, give good service and are sold at popular prices. Just now warm footwear and rubber goods have the call. Our assortment is complete in the desirable makes.

Holiday goods will be much in evidence during the next six weeks. We believe that we carry the largest stock in the county embracing French and German China, stationery, vases, plated wear, celluloid, leather and plush goods and toys.

Buttericks December patterns
and Delineators in stock
Fashion sheets free for asking.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

A Case of

HAMM'S
BEER
Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

The Track Foreman.

The track foreman actually accounts for a greater proportion of the railroad's expenditures than any other employee, because the greatest cost of railroading is in the roadbed, and its equipment and the expense of maintaining it. The track foreman is in fact an important employee, but about the only time a passenger ever sees his sunburned face is while he is being whisked by between stations at 60 miles an hour.—New York Sun.

The Neatest Town In the World.

Broek, in Holland, is far famed as the "neatest town in the world." This town is so fastidious that until a few years ago horses were not allowed in its streets for reasons of cleanliness, and the entire town is as scrupulously kept as a man-of-war. It is a village of 2,700 inhabitants, the main industry of which is the making of Edam cheeses. —Boston Transcript.

Pat's Services.

Clergyman—Pat, there's a hole in the roof of the church, and I am trying to collect money sufficient to repair it. Come, now, what will you contribute?

Pat—Me services, sor.

Clergyman—What do you mean, Pat? You are no carpenter.

Pat—No, but if it rains next Sunday, Oi'll sit over the hole.—Pearson's.

A True Picture.

Critic—I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from the life.

Author—He was. I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me.—Brooklyn Life.

What She Does.

First Lady Clerk—There goes the meanest woman in town.

Second Lady Clerk—Who is she?

First Lady Clerk—I don't know, but she is always coming in here and wanting something we haven't got.—Chicago Record.

His Advice.

"Is it hard to propose to a girl?" asked the novice in affairs of the heart.

"Sometimes it's a good deal harder not to propose," returned the man of worldly experience thoughtfully. [illegible]

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposit M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.
S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 7, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 12th 1900, viz:

Palmer Erikson, H. E. 15151 for the e½ sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of sec. 30, twp. 152 N. of range 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Andrew Bodeen, Ole Hegg, Johan Vedul and O. H. Olson, all of Wyandotte, P. O. Red Lake county, Minn.

15-20 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

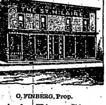
$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the [illegible]

JOHN GROVE
LAND & LOAN
COMPANY....
Farms!
WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.
Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.
Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
A Mellow, Time-honored Stimulant of Absolute Purity?
GEO. BENZ & SONS.
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS.

CUSTOM WORK.
JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago —through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only Forty Dollars.

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent, who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via the Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31. 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $40.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

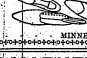
Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Traveling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edomer Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lembert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Gernes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Your
Christmas
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredericksen & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.60½	Oats	.25
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.52½	Flax	1.26
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	.15

LOCAL NEWS.

Give thanks tomorrow.

A heavy fog this morning.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

There will be no school Friday.

Take in the band dance tomorrow evening.

See Collins when you want your picture taken.

Considerable wheat is being marketed these days.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Collins, the photographer, will give you 25 pictures for 25 cents.

The threshing of grain still continues in the eastern part of the county.

Supt. of Schools Seffers was up from Red Lake Falls the first of the week.

A nice mild south wind and a thaw was the weather program for Monday.

Prof. J. Q. Adams of Red Lake Falls was here Monday on his semi-monthly trips.

Andrew Berg is confined to his bed with a threatening attack of typhoid fever.

W. A. Sorsoleil has taken advantage of the early snow and purchased a new cutter.

John Hegseth of Crookston has been here a few days looking after his interests.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company sent the last of their teams to the woods Sunday.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Adams, Thursday November 15, 1900, a daughter.

L. Themmerdahl of Crookston came up yesterday and is visiting friends west of here.

Surveyor Ralph was up from Crookston yesterday and brought along his instruments.

Louis Larson put one of his hay pressing machines in operation in the village last Saturday.

Geo. Ossmann, the fur and hide buyer put in several days this week buying up everything in sight.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company will leave Friday on a business trip to Minneapolis.

Elias Roland, returned from his farm at Rubey, Nelson county, N. D., and will make his home here this winter.

Chris Hall is making trips throughout the country this week buying rock for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company.

Ole J. Loe has bought the Brandby house on Dakota avenue and moved his family into the same last Monday.

Chris Bjerk ex-postmaster of Holt, Marshall county came down yesterday to spend a few days with his brother M. E.

According to law all death and birth notices in this village should be reported to Dr. A. F. Blomburgh for registration.

John Barton left for the pine woods the first of the week via Lambert. He expects to run a camp near Quiring post office.

Lost:—A pocket book between town and the farm residence of John Nelson. Leave same with O. F. Post and get liberal reward.

Since Carl Johnson sold out his livery business, his spare time is occupied in making "jumpers" a sort of a cutter adapted for deep snow.

Joe Maxfield was summoned to the woods last Friday to do the scaling act this winter for one of the large logging concerns north of Solway.

Louis Adams is again able to be on duty at the barber shop after an enforced lay off of three weeks caused by a fellon on one of his fingers.

The Ladies Mission Friends of Sanders and Rocksbury townships will hold an auction at Hans Jacob Hanson on the evening of December 8th.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Chas. Rapp was summoned to Fargo, N. Dak., yesterday to witness and assist a doctor friends of his in proforming an operation for appendicitis

"Where is my wandering boy tonight?" should be changed to: "Where is my wandering girl to-night, and what kind of a galoot is she with?"—Ex.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

The St. Hilaire Boom and Water Power Company will want from 200 to 400 cords of rock delivered in the village this winter for improvements on the dam.

A number of young folks from this village took in the dance at Swenson's place last Saturday and report having an excellent time regardless of the cold drive of nine miles.

Don't forget to square up with the printer. Its a small amount for each subscriber but the whole thing for the editor. Come along and convince us of McKinley prosperity.

The St. Hilaire cornet band will give a dance at the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire on Thanksgiving night Thursday November 29th. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The people of St. Hilaire and surrounding country who owe to the Mission Friends sewing society for things bought at their auction last summer please pay to Mrs. Rev. J. Olson.

Herman Nelson and crew consisting of Messrs. Engberg, Anderson, Boardman, Johnson, Stolwig, Swanson and a few others left this morning for the scenes of his logging operations in the Black Duck country.

A merry party consisting of twenty young people drove out to the farm residence of Eric Anderson Sunday evening for the purpose of surprising him and his estimable wife which was successfully carried out.

Otto Sonsthagen, representing Kohler & Hinricks of St. Paul, well known in St. Hilaire, had the misfortune to break his left leg close to the ankle while going from his train to the hotel at Grand Forks last Saturday night.

Nothing would suit us better during the winter than to have correspondents send weekly budget of news from the towns of Rocksbury, Sanders, Bray, Polk Centre, Black River, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery, etc., furnished at this office.

Dan Patterson, P. G. Paradis, J. B. O'Brien and H. W. Peterson went to Crookston this evening to attend Valley Encampment No. 9 and witness the Grand Forks degree team exemplify the work, confering the degrees on a class of seventy-five.

J. Q. Adams will be here Dec. 10, 11 and 12 with a fine line of goods suitable for X-Mas presents consisting of bracelets, neck chains, lockets etc. Also anything in silverwear and silver novelties. Consult his catalog at H. Fants store and leave your order early.

Whisperings of the formation of more new parties are coming to our ears. Just so long as the common people are split on these minor issues just so long will the monopolies control the legislative lines of this government. Good old Jeffersonianism is good enough for us.

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure received a postal card from an old subscriber which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but if you kant spel enny better than you have been doin fur the las to months you may jest stoppit.—Ex.

At their last regular meeting the St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F. elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
A. F. Lang, V. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Sec.
D. Patterson, Treas.
J. H. Penno, Trustee.

Nothing makes a more acceptable Christmas present than a nice, up-to-date photo of yourself, and in no way can you make a little money buy more holiday gifts. Make up your mind soon, as the holiday season is not far away, and the last two or three weeks usually bring a rush. Collins the photographer is the man you want to see.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

J. Nelson, our popular druggist is authority for saying an elderly gentleman stopped in front of a large sign last Thursday which read "15 photos for 25 cents." The old gent stopped him and asked if that read 15 plugs of tobacco for 25 cents and our friend Nelson was still laughing the last time we had the pleasure of seeing him.

The boarders of the Hotel Markham will give a grand ball on Friday evening December 7th which promises to eclipse anything in this line gotten up for years. Invitations will be sent out and a fine program of dances consisting of 24 numbers have been arranged that will suit everybody. Music will be furnished by the Red Lake Falls orchestra.

Commissioner Jones of the Indian office contradicts the theory that the Indians are decreasing in this country, and brings facts and figures to prove that since 1870, the first Indian census, the population has been stationary. He further argues that there are practically the same number of Indians now as there were when Columbus discovered America.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

An unknown exchange fires the following at kickers: "If there was an ice cold lemonade spring in every village garden, if bread grew on sunflower stalks and every blade of grass was capped with $10 bills a certain class of cranks would kick because there were no sticks in the lemonade, no butter or preserves on the bread and because the grass did not produce $20 instead of $10 on the blades.

"Dave Picketts negro Blackville Serenaders and greatest cake-walkers" showed at the village hall Monday night to a good sized audience. They were handicapped in a way as no staging was built on account of the low ceiling. They tried their best to entertain and in a measure pleased most of the audience and especially the young folks. They left the same night for Thief River Falls.

The marriage of Mr. H. C. Adams to Miss Ellen Peterson will take place some time to-day. Rev. John Olson will officiate and pronounce them man and wife. The bride is a daughter of C. H. Peterson a prosperous farmer living in the town of Sanders, and the groom is the junior member of the firm of A. C. Adams & Son. The Spectator joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

We are in receipt of a letter from Chas Hughes, an old employee of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, dated at Bemidji asking us to send the Spectator for six months and be sure and send a "late copy regarding his marriage." Cant send your last request Charles as nothing appeared in the Spectator in regard to it and furthermore this is our first inkling as to your marriage. However we congratulate you on the step you have taken in becoming a benedict.

A letter from Wm. Burce, one of the head pushes for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, who is looking after their interests in the pine woods north of Solway, writes of having about eight inches of snow over there but very little cold weather, the rivers and large lakes were still open on the 23rd and the swamps scarcely able to carry the weight of a man. Cutting and skidding well underway but not so far advanced as at this date last year.

Hicks forecasts for December says reactionary storm period central on the 3rd to 5th will bring noticeable storm conditions. He warns people not to take chances and be caught far from shelter as these storms reach their culminating crisis about the 5th and 6th, Winter storms may be expected from the 7th to 11th. Reactionary storm period central on the 13th to 16th. From the 17th to 23rd will bring a great crisis in winter storms and weather. Raging blizzards and snow blockades can be looked for during the latter part of this month.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Below will be found a few dates for amusements which will hold down the boards at the Crookston Opera House.

Nov. 28—King Rastus.
Dec. 3-4 Wm. Owen Co.
Dec. 6—James Niell Co.
Dec. 10-11-12—Clara Mather Co.
Dec. 13—Wm. Owen Co.
Dec. 20—Knobs O'Tennessee.
Dec. 22—A Day and a Night.
Dec. 26—Fabio Romani.
Jan. 2—Sorrows of Satan.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal offers a superabundance of literary and artistic features in most attractive form. Among its nearly twoscore contributors are Mrs. Lew Wallace, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Charles Major, William Perrine, Clifford Howard and Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, while A. B. Frost, W. L. Taylor, Reginald B. Birch, Henry Hutt, George Gibbs and as many other illustrators supply its pictorial features. Apart from the article having special holiday timeliness of interest, the notable features of the Christmas Journal include "The Innkeepers daughter who dissolved a president's cabinet," "what may happen in the next hundred years," "Jerusalem as we see it to-day," "two womens gifts of twenty-five millions," "the little men play," a dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's delightful story; "where Children see Saint Nick," "the fourteenth man," "two christman days at Rock Farm," and "the successors of Mary the first," "the story of a young man," and "the Blue river bear stories," that are continued. Edward Bok has a thoughtful article on Christmas celebration and there are various articles on women's wear Christmas presents and edibles, while various other practical helpful themes are ably presented. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

We are Still Here.

I have changed my place of business to H. Fants store in St. Hilaire and will continue to be here the 10th, 11th and 12th also the 25 and 26 of every month. If you want anything in watches, clocks or jewelry give me a call. If your watch or clock need repairs I will give it my personal attention. Eyes examined free, and glasses fitted.

Prof. J. Q. Adams,
Jeweler and Optician.
Home office at The Palace Jewelry Store, Red Lake Fall.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for [illegible] at [illegible] Drug Store.

Grit.

Nothing is so dependent on false teeth as the hen. She has her likes and her dislikes in other things, but above all she is fond of false teeth. While she does not spend hours in the dentist chair, as her owner does sometimes, still she has to have her teeth fixed often and has to have the right kind. Instead of grinding the food in her mouth she grinds it in her gizzard. This is a most natural process and nature has provided her with the instinct to get the grinders in position to perform the work. Should they be wanting it stands the poultry owner in hand to provide them. Many farms have but little or no grit on them and soon the poultry on the farm will become diseased and the owner concludes that he has a very poor breed or that his place is cursed. Grit consists of gravel, oyster shells, bone, broken crockery ware and such substances as have sharp edges. The hen will select a sharp piece of glass rather than a round, smooth pebble. She knows the value of each for her purpose. If the grit is not sharp it is valueless. Nature has provided that when a pebble becomes rounded the gizzard will void it. For this reason sharp grit is necessary.

Some owners have come to the conclusion that hens require more grit when laying than at any other time, and that oyster shells are the best because they help make up the shell used. Hens do require more grit when laying than at any other time, but it is because they require more feed which calls for more grit to do the grinding. There are many kinds of grit in the market that will give excellent satisfaction. Owners of hens should consult their own situation and buy it if deemed profitable. Broken crockery ware is an excellent grit for proutly and is within the reach of all.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The following clipped from an exchange, is going the round of the press: Take a walk through a cemetery and you will pass the last resting place of a man who blew into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. A little further down the slope is the crank who shows how close he could pass in front of a moving train. In strolling about you see the modest monument of the hired girl who tried to start the fire with kerosene and a grass covered knoll that covers the boy who put a corn cob under a mule's tail. That tall shaft over the man that blew out the gas casts a shadow across the boy who tried to jump on a moving train. Side by side the ethereal creature who always had her corset laced to the last hole, and the intelligent idiot who rode a bicycle nine miles in ten minutes sleep on undisturbed. At repose is a doctor who took a dose of his own medicine. There with the top of a shoe box driven over his head is the rich old man who married a young wife Away over there reposes a boy who fished on Sunday, and the woman who kept strychnine with powders in the cupboard. The man who stood in front of a mowing machine to oil the sickle is quiet now and rests beside the careless brakeman who fed himself to a seventy-ton engine, and over in the corner of the fence in a potter's field may be seen the bleaching bones of the man who tried to whip the editor.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

Queer Titles to Queer Books.

The world of books is full of queer titles, but few will appear more strange to modern readers than that of a book, in five volumes, called; "On the Divine Noble Gift, the Philosophical, highly Dear and Wonderous Art to Brew Beer." This book was published in 1573, by H. Knanst, and it would probably have been forgotten long ago but for its queer title.

Since this work was issued the art of brewing beer has changed in many respects. The beer of those days would hardly suit the discriminating modern palate. Science and art have combined to develop the splendid "Golden Grain Belt" beers, a malt food product of great value, brewed by the Minneapolis Brewing Co., which but to try is to approve, Order of your local dealer, or Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

A stray grey mare weighing about one thousand pounds came to my place on Nov. 15th. Owner can have same by paying for the keeping and the cost of this notice. Section 27, town of Sanders.
C. T. Swenson.

The Irl R. Hicks 1901 Almanac.

Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. Irl R. Hicks bases his yearly forcasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warnings of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drouth have been plainly printed in his new famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as one of disaster by storm along the gulf coasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near two hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half-tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' journal, Word and Works. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25 cents. Order from Word and Works Publishing Company 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash [illegible].

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to [illegible].

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
ON

Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

SEVERE HEADACHES

of any kind are caused by disordered Kidneys. Look out also for backache, scalding urine, dizziness and brick-dust or other sediment in urine which has been allowed to stand. Heed these warnings before it is too late.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA

people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. W. E. Lefever, 11 8th St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hanebek, 225 15th St., Dubuque.
N. D. Nagle, 845 Iowa St., Dubuque.
Mrs. A. Orth, 176 Francis St., Dubuque.
Jos. Shaw, Ice Dealer, Fort Dodge.
George Launder, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Thos. Ward, 11th St. & 3d Ave., Fort Dodge.
Elmer Davis, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
J. F. Monk, Teacher, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Holsizer, 227 13th St., South, Fort Dodge.
John Kling, Carpenter, Independence.
J. R. Mann, Engineer, Independence.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, Springfield, O.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Circulation of Blood.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute, at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, and 61,320 miles per year. If a man eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpsule floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that time 5,150,880 miles.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Cupid's Frugality.

"John and I are out again."

"What is the trouble now?"

"He sent me a pound of caramels and a note saying that, with judicious management, I ought to make it last a week."—Chicago Record.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Consolatory.

The political orator at the noon meeting evidently was much disturbed by the whistle of a big factory in the neighborhood.

"Never mind!" yelled a hard-fisted son of toil in the audience. "If you elect Bryan he'll put a stop to that blasted noise."—Chicago Tribune.

MARRIAGE PAPER.
Best Published—FREE.
J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio

Civic Colors.

Warwick—Yes; it's Burroughs of New York and Blacksmoke of Chicago. They've been disputing an hour about Chicago and New York.

Wickwire—I supposed the census had settled that matter.

Warwick—Oh, they admit that New York has twice the population of Chicago, but Blacksmoke claims that Chicago has Sunday papers fully as yellow as any in New York.—Puck.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

All There.

She—How many pictures have you painted since you first began?

He—Oh, I haven't any idea.

She—Some day I am coming round to your studio and count them.—Detroit Free Press.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Compassless.

Mrs. Hibbits—Where were you last night, my dear?

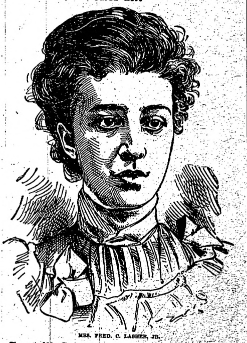
Mr. Hibbits—Really, my dear, I can't say. I had no guide book.—Ohio Statesman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

No Room There.

"What is meant by the expression: 'The worm will turn?'"

"Possibly that the worm doesn't live in a flat."—Philadelphia Press.



PAIN OPENED HER SKULL

Mrs. Lasher's Remarkable Story—Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Her.

MRS. FRED. C. LASHER, JR.

The case of Mrs. Fred. C. Lasher, Jr., a well-known woman of Westport, N. Y., is one of the most interesting on record. It is an actual fact that headaches caused her head to split.

"For thirteen years," she says, "I suffered from terrible headaches night and day, until the bones of my skull opened so that the doctor could lay his thumb right into the opening on to my brain. Two doctors attended me and claimed that I was on the verge of insanity. I was under their care for nine years, but got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and inside of a year the bones of my head had taken their natural shape again."

That Mrs. Lasher's statements are true is vouched for by reliable men of Westport, and by a Justice of the Peace there. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy cured Mrs. Lasher when all other remedies failed, and it cures thousands of suffering women every year. If your head aches, if you cannot sleep and are weak and nervous, remember that this great curative agent, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will make you well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a physician's prescription, formulated from a discovery after years of investigation and experiment. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the discoverer. He can be consulted free personally or by letter.

THANKSGIVING.

To the popular mind the word "Thanksgiving" stands for a day of festivity. But they who lose its subjective meaning in mere creature enjoyment suffer a misfortune and miss an opportunity.

To our fathers Thanksgiving was a sacrament. It was one of their acts of religion to set apart for it an annual day. Heaven had blessed their harvests, and they wished to express in a special way appreciation of its favors.

Nothing in their example was more sane and sensible than the creation of this November family custom, now become national. There have been changes of our social life since the old time. These have made it less easy to observe the day so generally with public rites of worship, but the ordinance holds its place with pleasing fitness, and with ample reason.

We have a thousandfold more to be devoutly glad for than our fathers had; and the feeling and the faith they carried with them to the "solemn assembly" we can radiate in brighter homes and wider activities of kindness.

The unfolding Christian age has given us the larger thought of the meaning and mission of freedom and of civilization; the grander type and idea of benevolence; the tenderer beliefs that sweeten life and death with hope. For all these let us thank God.

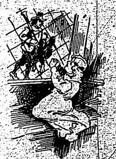
Gratitude is not only "a natural function of the healthy soul"; it is its wealth. Invest it. Its interest will enrich the character, and uplift the whole life.

OLD-FASHIONED CAKE.

It is the part of the good management of a good housewife to have something on hand for emergencies. In colonial days, when cold weather came, a portion of the regular duty of the housekeeper was to prepare mince meat, head cheese, fruit cake, cookies, jumbles and the like, and to store them for safe keeping in huge stone pots, with layers of buttered paper between. These articles were very convenient in emergencies and the only wonder is that the present-day woman does not provide herself with a similar stock.

The propinquity of the bake shop and the traveling baker's wagon have unquestionably had much to do with this change in the methods of housekeeping. Besides this, the making of some old-fashioned cakes is practically a lost art. Very few cooks can make good jumbles and the sugar cookie, which is the delight of the youngster, and is perfectly harmless when properly put together, is rarely found in the average household. A recipe for sugar cookies fished out of an old recipe book will be appropriate to the season and the finished product will be highly appreciated by children of all stages of growth. Cream together in a large earthen bowl two cups of granulated sugar and one heaping cupful of butter. After these ingredients have been beaten and stirred to a cream add one egg, beating it thoroughly through the sugar and butter. Grate in a quarter of a nutmeg, and if one likes add also a level teaspoonful of caraway seeds. Gradually pour in a cupful of milk, stirring gently through the mixture. Sift two and a half cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder into another dish. Gradually stir the flour into the mixture in the earthen bowl. If this amount of flour does not make a paste stiff enough to roll out, add a little more. The paste, however, must be soft to give them the delicacy so desirable. Roll the dough out a quarter of an inch thick on a floured board, cut with the cutter and bake in rather a quick oven, watching closely that they do not burn. In order to have them crisp and snappy do not put in a jar or box until they are quite dry after baking.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING.



The snow upon the hillside lay
And thatched the cottage roof.
The web of vines by the Pilgrim's door
Was filled with icy woof.
The boughs were leafless on the trees.
Across the barren plain
The north wind swept despairingly
And moaned like one in pain.

(It whimpered like some hungry child,
That clasps its parent's hand
And pleads for bread when there is none
In all the dreary land.)
Above the little Plymouth town,
Circling with empty maw,
Mocking their hunger, flew the crow,
Shrieking his "haw, haw, haw."

Patience, a blue-eyed maiden,
(Her eyes with tears were dim,)
From hunger feeble, trembling knelt
And raised her voice to Him.
"Dear Dod," she said in pleading tones
Tender, plaintive and sweet,
"We's almost 'tarved, an' won't 'oo please
Send down some fings to eat?"

Then all day long her watchful eyes
Gazed down the village street,
Not doubting but she soon would see
Some one with "fings to eat."
And, lo! before the sun had set,
With wild fowl laden down,
Four hunters from the forest drear
Came marching into town.

And (as in answer to the prayer),
To add to all the cheer,
And banish famine from the place,
Came Indians with deer.
The joyous villagers rushed out
The ladened ones to meet,
But Patience knelt and said: "Fanks, Dod,
For sendin' fings to eat."

—Arthur J. Burdick.

THANKSGIVING MENU.

Oysters.
Cream of Game.
Red Snapper a l'Icarienne.
Tenderloin Piqué a la Provençale.
Stuffed Tomatoes. Broiled [illegible]
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Cauliflower. [illegible]
[illegible]

The "White Man's Big Sleep."

Westralian aborigines call Sunday "the white man's big sleep." A local Anglican bishop is authority for this.—Sydney Mail.

Siberian Prisons Abolished.

Siberia is no longer to be a penal colony. The decree abolishing it is the result of the building of the Siberian railroad. Nothing can compare to the rapid settlement of the vast plains, unless it be the rapid growth of that famous dyspepsia cure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia or flatulency.

No Danger.

Superintendent—You want work, eh, and strike me for a job with a cigarette in your mouth. Don't you know that this railroad don't hire anybody who smokes cigarettes?

Raggedy Man—Sure, I know it, er I wouldn't a bet Matty Can a cigar butt dat I had de nerve ter strike yer, would I?—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature cure you without gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Where Dr. Hoyt Could Have Stopped.

Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, pastor of the Chambers-Wylie Memorial church of Philadelphia, was recently entertaining President Patton of Princeton, Gen. John B. Gordon, and other eminent men, at dinner. The guests were speaking in strong praise of a sermon the minister had just preached, and those who were versed in theology were discussing the doctrinal points he had brought out.

Dr. Hoyt's young son was sitting at the table, and President Patton, turning to him, said:

"My boy, what did you think of your father's sermon? I saw you listening intently to it;" at which praise Mrs. Hoyt smiled cordially, and all listened to see what sort of a reply the lad would make.

"I guess it was very good," said the boy; "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopped."—Saturday Evening Post.

Knew His Business.

In days gone by, in a country town, there lived and wrought a stonecutter who, besides being reckoned skillful in designing tombstones, was also credited with critical taste in the epitaphs inscribed thereon.

Being requested by the disconsolate, weeping relict of one of his fellow townsmen to place on the slab of her dear departed the words: "My sorrow is greater than I can bear," he took care to space them out so that an addendum was possible, and was by no means surprised by her visiting him a few months after, to ask him, as she was about to remarry, to efface the inscription and substitute a more fitting one.

"No need for that, marm," was his reply. "I always looks to the contingencies where there's widdies lef'. All that's wanted to the inscription on that tomb is jes' to add the word 'alone!'"—Stray Stories.

A LIFE SAVED.

A Druggist's Timely and Straight-Forward Advice Saves the Life of a Prominent Citizen.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26.—(Special)—Among the Catholic Foresters in this city, none is better known or more universally esteemed, than Mr. S. P. Rush, Conductor (President) of Holy Name Court, Number 26.

His many friends, inside the Order and outside of its ranks, were, therefore, much startled to learn that his life was in danger, he having Bright's Disease, that most terrible and fatal disease.

Mr. Rush, however, made a grand struggle for his life, taking prescriptions, and pills and powders, until his stomach refused food. At last, his local druggist, guided by the numerous inquiries being made at his store for Dodd's Kidney Pills, advised Mr. Rush to buy and try some. This he did, and to his delight he was restored to health and strength.

Mr. Rush says that after commencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he felt much better, but it took two months to effect a cure.

"I took nothing else but Dodd's Kidney Pills during that time, so I know that I owe life and health to them."

What this wonderful remedy has done for Mr. Rush, it will certainly do for anyone. It is the only remedy that has never failed to cure Bright's Disease.

Mr. Rush is just now receiving the congratulations of his friends, but always finds time to say a good word for the Medicine that saved his life.

Sold for 50 cents a box. All dealers.

Nautical.

"No, Maud, dear; a sailor is not obliged to drop a nickel in the slot when he is told to weigh the anchor."—Philadelphia Record.

Carter's Ink

is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inklings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

What is to be? Why, a verb, of course.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (110 page Settlers' Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.75. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Bagging a Peer's Calf.

The moors of Yorkshire and Scotland have been alive with shooters. The crack of the gun has been heard on every hand, for grouse shooting has opened for the year. During the shooting season in Great Britain accidents are comparatively rare, considering the first-class opportunities to blow off a companion's head, or drill a hole in his back. But such accidents do happen, and the first man to be shot this season was Lord Binning. The noble lord is a bit of a wag, and even when his leg was perforated with shot from his own gun, and he was sitting against a hedge waiting for a stretcher to be brought, his wit did not desert him, for, as the doctor was binding up his wounds, he remarked: "I came out to kill grouse—but, 'pon my soul, I seem to have bagged a calf."—Saturday Evening Post.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

The Madman Could Pun, Too.

As Horace Mann sat in his study one evening, an insane man rushed into the room, and, after abusing him for all kinds of fancied grievances, challenged him to fight.

Mr. Mann replied: "My dear fellow, it would give me great pleasure to accommodate, but I can't do it; the odds are so unfair. I am a man by name and a man by nature—two against one! It would never do to fight."

The insane man answered: "Come ahead; I am a man and a man beside myself; let us four have a fight."

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Silk for Fishing Lines.

The production of what is known as silk-worm gut for fishing lines is a curious industry that has followed the decline of silk culture in the vicinity of Murcia, Spain. The grub is fed on the usual mulberry leaves, but before it begins to spin is drowned in vinegar, and the substance that would have formed the cocoon is drawn from the body as a thick silken thread. These threads are treated with chemicals, dried, put up in bundles of 100 and sold along the Mediterranean.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A Change Wanted.

A would-be dramatic author was in the habit of plaguing the theatrical customers of a certain cafe with details of the plays he intended to write.

"My dear boy," said a comedian, between yawns, "isn't it about time for you to pass from words to acts?"—Exchange.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

One of the Ancient and Honorable.

Carrie—I suppose all the girls will wonder why I accepted him. But if they only knew what a hero he has been. He has courted death in a hundred shapes.

Edith—What a flirt! But then, I suppose that does make him interesting.—Boston Transcript.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Andy Finneke, Osakis, Minn., window frame; Benjamin R. Holsington, Minneapolis, Minn., fire box; Edward W. McCanna, Anaconda, Mont., crushing roll; Edward Posson, St. Paul, Minn., draft-rigging for cars; Daniel Sevenson, Twin Valley, Minn., hoisting apparatus; John Vollmers, Lake City, Minn., needle for grain binders; Joseph S. Webster, Minneapolis, corner stake.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

An Alarmed Father.

"Mandy," said the old gentleman, "I am afraid that boy of ours is gain' to be a poet."

"He ain't writ nothin', has he?" asked the old lady, in alarm.

"No, he ain't writ nothin' yet, but I notice he's doin' less an' less work every day, an' doin' it carelesser."—Indianapolis Press.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1900.

For this interesting exposition the Chicago Great Western railway will, on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, sell excursion tickets to Chicago, good to return Dec. 10th, at a fare and one-third for the round trip. For full information inquire of J. P. Elmer, G. A. P. D., corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul.

Women Convicts in Austria.

Austria is the one country in the world which never puts a woman in prison. Instead of giving the female criminal so many months in jail, she is sent, no matter how terrible is her record, to one or other of the convents devoted to that purpose, and there detained during the time for which she is sentenced. The convent is not a mere prison in disguise, for its courtyard stands open all day long, the only bar to egress being a nun who acts as portress, just as in other convents.

Election Day Carriages.

Mrs. Nuvote—I hear that they send a carriage for you on election day, if you so desire?

Mrs. Cam Payne—Yes, if you are not inclined to go otherwise.

Mrs. Nuvote—Then I'll ask for a carriage, and use it to make some calls after I have voted. I hope our party will have bang-tail horses.—Denver News.

In Conflict.

"You cannot spell 'cat,'" said the country child, scornfully.

"No," answered the city child, with equal scorn, "but I can model a clay cat so beautifully that you would take it for a far nobler animal—say, a horse."

Thus again were the great educational systems in conflict.—Indianapolis Press.

His First Celebration.

Johnny—Pa, what's the difference between a walker and a pedestrian?

Pa—One has corns and wears tight shoes, but I forget which one it is.—Boston Transcript.

A pebble in a state of circumgyration acquires not the lichen of rural vegetation.

"Oh! Dear I'm so Tired."

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly two months, the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the last two months and am better in every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully,

"MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."

MRS. E. J. GOODEN.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Identified the Class.

"I don't recall seeing you at college. I guess you must be before my time."

"Possibly, possibly. Who was at the head of the faculty when you were there?"

"Um—let me see—I don't just recall his name, but I was there the year Jinks played halfback on the football team and kicked a goal twice from the field in the last half of—"

"Oh, sure; of course. That was the year our center rush carried most of the opposing team on his back for a gain of thirty yards. Yes, indeed. I wonder who was president then. I do not seem to remember minor details of college life myself."—Chicago Post.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

To Self-Supporting Women

Without interfering with your regular duties, you can make money by means of our offer of $17,500 FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Send for full particulars.

THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO. Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

Half Fare Plus $2.00.

To nearly all points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming via the

Chicago Great Western

Tickets on sale November 20, December 4 and 18, 1900. No tickets less than $9.00. Children half rates. For full information and assistance address or call on F. H. Lord, General Passenger Agent, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co. Grain Commission. Duluth.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900. NUMBER 20.

DAVIS PASSES AWAY

NATION LOSES ITS FOREMOST STATESMAN.

Career of Patriotic Usefulness and Distinguished Ability Is Closed—Whole Country Mourns the Death of the Brilliant Diplomat and Statesman—As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee He Took a Prominent Part in Shaping the Policy of the Government.

St. Paul, Nov. 29. — United States Senator Cushman K. Davis has been vanquished in his heroic struggle with the grim reaper. Death came at 8:48 o'clock Tuesday night to relieve him of the suffering which he has patiently endured for the last few weeks.

Millions of his countrymen have watched and prayed during the critical period of his illness, hoping that the nation's foremost statesman and diplomat might be spared to continue his labors in behalf of the country he loved so well. A combination of senile gangrene and acute inflammation of the kidneys resulted in death.

Although the end was foreseen weeks ago by the attending physicians, and had been expected from day to day, it comes as a great shock to the members of the family, to whom the senator's great will power and

The Plucky Fight

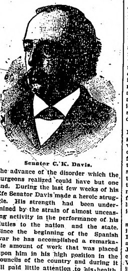
that he made against the progress of disease gave hope of ultimate recovery. It comes as a shock to the people of the city and the state and of the nation that had feared the worst, but had hoped for the best.

The disease which caused death first made its appearance in August, when the senator's right foot became sore. It was considered by him to be a trifling matter and nothing was done for several weeks. During September the diseased member had become so painful that he considered it worth while to make an attempt at treatment, and it was not until a few weeks later that the services of a physician were secured.

A month ago the true significance of the trouble became apparent and the skill of the best surgeons in the country was called upon

To Check the Disease.

At first it was supposed that the patient was suffering from blood poisoning, but the case rapidly developed into one of senile gangrene. The little toe was amputated in the effort to stay



Senator C. K. Davis.

the advance of the disorder which the surgeons realized could have but one end. During the last few weeks of his life Senator Davis made a heroic struggle. His strength had been undermined by the strain of almost unceasing activity in the performance of his duties to the nation and the state. Since the beginning of the Spanish war he has accomplished a remarkable amount of work that was placed upon him in his high position in the councils of the country and during it all paid little attention to his health. When the crisis came he had little, aside from his superior will power, to rely upon in the

Contest Against Disease.

For weeks his condition has been such as to keep his family and friends alternating between hope and despair. Almost every night he has been restless, his temperature has been above normal and pulse and respiration have risen to points that indicated to the physicians the most alarming results. With the return of day he would recover consciousness, would suffer little pain, and, to the watchers at the bedside, appear to be improving. His appetite was good, he read the papers and smoked and apparently was on the road to recovery. With the return of night, however, the presence of the alarming symptoms was again manifest and Dr. A. J. Stone, who attended the senator, could hold out but little hope.

From Unconsciousness to Death.

Monday afternoon Senator Davis sank into a comatose condition and thereafter recognized no one. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he became very weak and thereafter sank steadily. All day yesterday he lay motionless upon his left side. The physicians feared to disturb him, so he received no nourishment or medicine. At 7 o'clock last evening his respirations, scarcely to be detected, were as infrequent as seven or eight to the minute. Then the senator's father, almost ninety years old, came into the room—woe-stricken but calm. The senator's mother was not called to see her great son die. The senator's sisters, Mrs. Bartlett Tripp and Mrs. T. T. Monford, followed their father to the bedside. Mrs. Davis had not left her dying husband. At 8:47 o'clock Dr. Stone was holding the senator's wrist. A trembling pulsation could still be felt. Dr. Stone took out his watch. The ticking repeated itself again and again in the ears of all within the room. The doctor withdrew his hand and rose from his chair. Senator Davis had been dead several minutes.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

Brilliant Career of the Great Minnesota Statesman.

A patriotic champion of liberty and of law, a profound and polished scholar, a subtle lawyer, and an impressive and convincing orator, a broad-minded, cautious, but alert statesman, a courageous, fertile and successful diplomat, such was Senator Cushman K. Davis. When the momentous events of the past few years are summed up by the historians and added to the stirring pages of this great republic's history, prominently forth must stand the name of Minnesota's senior senator. Inseparably connected with the exciting incidents previous to and during the war with Spain is the name of this great diplomat and statesman, as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, he had much to do with shaping the policy of the government. His advice was constantly sought by President McKinley, to whom he was a mainstay and support during the whole of that turbulent period.

The exposition of international justice contained in his report upon the Maine disaster, supplied foundation for all subsequent action by congress and the president. It was left to Senator Davis, nevertheless, to focus the mighty forces he had set in motion. This he did by reporting to the senate a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba and adjacent waters, and authorizing the president, in case of Spain's refusal, to employ such force as might be necessary to enforce compliance. But the Minnesota senator displayed true courage of statecraft, which prepares for the consequence of every voluntary action.

Thus, between Feb. 15, 1898, when the Maine was destroyed, and April 21, when war began, Senator Davis stood forth in the eyes of the world, a sagacious, self-poised director of American destiny. Thenceforth his name, his learning, his talents, were recognized by civilization. Thenceforth his policy was latent in every diplomatic undertaking of the United States. And when some future century confronts Americans once more with the national problems of 1898, the patriotic, safe solution will again be read in the old-time speeches of Cushman K. Davis.

Throughout the Spanish war the calm but formidable attitude of this country offset the most subtle plans for foreign intervention, an intervention directed far more to the humbling of America than at the succoring of Spain. For the maintenance of an attitude so difficult and so essential, the advice of Senator Davis was sought constantly and frankly.

As a commissioner to arrange terms of peace with Spain the senator's peculiar talents found full scope. One of his associates on the commission, speaking afterward, said: "Senator Davis was our magazine, our bulwark. His knowledge of international law awoke the admiration of our antagonists, learned and ingenious as they were themselves. The senator was never at a loss to meet the most unexpected point or to confute the Spaniards with a return quotation from the most obscure authority. His acquaintance with French, Italian and Spanish, as well as with the classic tongues, reinforced the scholarship of our commission and proved of special use to us in documentary references."

Upon his return from Paris Senator Davis was received with distinguished gratitude at Washington, with public welcome at St. Paul. His place as chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs was assured for the future, no less than with his seat in the senate. He had fixed his position as the foremost American expounder of the complex law of nations. He had, moreover, proved his possession of the far rarer abilithy to obtain from that law the utmost advantage in diplomatic argument.

Senator Davis comes of Puritan stock, both his father and mother tracing their ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers. Cushman K. Davis was born at the village of Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838. He was the oldest of eight children, five of whom still live. When he was two months old his family removed to Waukesha, Wis. For fifteen years his father lived the earnest life of a frontier farmer. He then became a country merchant. During the War of the Rebellion he served as a captain in the commissary department, and was brevetted major by President Johnson. Afterwards Maj. Davis held several municipal and county offices, and was chosen a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He is still living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Cushman attended the district school, later, studied in a small academy at Waukesha, known as Carroll college. In 1857 he graduated from the University of Michigan. He practiced law at Waukesha until 1862, when he enlisted in the Federal army as first lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry. He joined the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the expedition that captured Little Rock. He was not robust, and he suffered constantly from the miasma of the Arkansas swamps. He was frequently detailed for duty as judge advocate, and later served as adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Gorman. But, after two years, Lieut. Davis found himself failing, and was obliged to resign in 1864.

He returned to Waukesha and married. Then he came to St. Paul and became a law partner of his former military chief, Gen. Gorman. Afterwards he became associated with C. D. O'Brien and H. A. Wilson. On retiring from his two-years' term as governor of Minnesota, he, with F. B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, established the well known law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. They maintained a successful career during twenty-four years.

Cushman K. Davis found ample reason for success at the bar in his distinguishing qualities of earnestness, good judgment, diligence, clearness and breadth of vision, united to subtlety of thought.

When twenty-nine years old, Attorney Davis obtained his first important political office, that of representative in the Minnesota legislature. Appointed district attorney in 1868, he held the office until 1873, when he resigned to take the gubernatorial chair, to which he had been elected as the candidate of the Republican party. During the eleven years that followed his retirement from the governor's office, Gov. Davis sought no political office. His time was divided between his profession and his literary pursuits.

In 1887 he succeeded S. J. R. McMillan as United States senator.

As chairman of the senate's pension committee Senator Davis gained the gratitude of all old soldiers by originating and passing a pension bill both liberal and just. Toward the close of his first term he surprised the country with an elaborate declaration of the present and the future importance of the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

The senator was re-elected in 1893. During this term he was promoted to the much-prized position of chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, succeeding the venerable John Sherman. He made a strong fight against President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, and when, subsequently, the Hawaiian treaty of annexation failed of passage, he put his subtlety once more in evidence by substituting for the treaty a joint resolution, thus securing immediate annexation through the vote of a mere majority.

Senator Davis' most distinguished service in the senate was before and during the war with Spain. In 1899 he was re-elected for the third term to the honorable body that he had honored.

At the capital he was admired socially. Although by no means rich, he had been long in receipt of a growing income from his legal practice. He entertained with taste. He enjoyed, at his house in Washington, the co-operation of a popular, tactful and attractive wife. He had no children. Before Mrs. Davis married, in 1880, she was Miss Anna Malcolm Agnew of St. Paul. A few years earlier Gov. Davis had secured a divorce, on the technical ground of desertion, from his first wife, Laura Bowman. She retained the esteem of many friends. She had married Lieut. Davis at Waukesha soon after his return from the war. Mrs. Bowman-Davis inherited an extensive property in later years. She is said to be living in Kansas City.

The senator was a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but he was allied with few other societies. Although not active in religious concerns, he was nominally a Congregationalist.

Senator Davis was a deep student, and found a special pleasure in his library. To him, as to most productive minds, all literature was valuable. Shakespeare and Balzac were his favorites. His lecture upon "Hamlet," his work upon "The Law in Shakespeare," will remain proofs the most pregnant of his scholarship.

The lecture upon "Hamlet" was written in 1882, and was delivered on various occasions with much success. The treatise upon Shakespearean law was published two years later. It was acclaimed by law scholars of all Anglo-Saxeny as the work of a profound, ingenius lawyer. Minnesota was felicitated that her second great Shakespearean had judgment sufficient for the two.

Cushman K. Davis was an intellectual man. For knowledge, therefore, as the campus of the intellect, he felt the partiality conceived by athletes for the lime-lined field. His was not an abstract, spiritual intellectuality. It was mind applied to man. Senator Davis viewed mankind, dealt with mankind, through his head, not through his heart. He had many convictions. He had few sympathies. His self-sacrifice was only that of the present for the future. He did not disregard the cardinal principles of conduct. He was a faithful son, an honorable lawyer, a patriotic statesman.

His temperment, so cold and so controlling, so shrewd and so self-centered, was reflected in the deep-set eyes tered, was reflected in the deepest eyes below his expansive forehead. In the heavy, projecting eyebrows tilted toward his cheeks. This was the face of Benjamin F. Butler, a polititian profound and ingenious. This is the face, comeliness unheeded, of Li Hung Chang, whose superior diplomacy is confessed by those who hate him.

But, nevertheless, if we do not sympathize with hero or with heroine, we understand, far better than before, the greatness of a great fiction, of a great history. We see with sharper eye, reflect with broader apprehension. For we are guided by an uncommon student of the world, political and social, a student who could align his conduct with his theory, and who turned from no straight course of reasoning to avoid a personal sentiment.

TO SWAMP PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Frantic efforts are being made by shorts caught in the Phillips corner to swamp him with grain in the last day of the option. It is said to be the purpose to force a reinspection of this week's receipts which have been graded No. 3, one grade too low to pass on contract. "There will be big deliveries Friday," said Charles Sloane, manager for Counselman & Co. "and lots of corn will be reinspected and pass No. 2."

"They won't get a car of it graded up," said Phillips, when he was told of the new tactics of the shorts. Another plan contemplates the purchase and shipment to Chicago of corn which was sold by the elevators in Buffalo and Montreal when they went out of the deal in October.

Fifty-one cents marked up on the board yesterday was a new high price in the November deal. Phillips came into the pit early and listed the price at 48 cents, where it opened. Between 50 and 51 cents he unloaded 240,000 bushels. As he is selling corn bought at 26 cents his day's transactions netted him a profit better than $25,000. Other days this week are said to have been equally profitable to him. Yesterday's close was 50 cents. Big foreigners, who, it is said chiefly constitute the short interest, are still hanging on stubbornly. Predictions are freely made that the last day of the deal will see November corn quoted at 55 cents.

FRENCH CLASH WITH BRITISH.

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—Thirty French soldiers here, while shouting "Vive Kruger!" encountered a squad of British police. A scrimmage ensued, during which several were wounded.

THE LAST OF EARTH

REMAINS OF SENATOR DAVIS LAID TO REST.

Simple and Impressive Funeral Services at St. Paul—Thousands Pay a Last Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Great Statesman—Committees From the Senate and House of Representatives Participate—Business Suspended During the Funeral Service.

St. Paul, Dec. 2.—With simple ceremony, in keeping with his life and character, all that was mortal of the late Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis was laid at rest to-day in Oakland cemetery. In the presence of thousands of his sorrowing townsmen the last tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the man whose loss has deprived the nation of its most wise and courageous statesman.

Out of respect to the late senator public officers and places of business were closed during the funeral services.

Many magnificent and costly floral tributes were received, among them being an immense wreath of chrysanthemums, overlaid with white roses and orchids, presented in behalf of the United States senate. The G. A. R., Loyal Legion, Old Time Telegraphers and Military Telegraphers of America, Sons of Veterans and other organizations of which the senator was a member sent beautiful and appropriate floral tributes. From all parts of the country and from various cities and towns of Minnesota came floral offerings without number.

The beautiful and impressive service for the dead of the Episcopal church was conducted by Rev. C. D. Andrews of Christ church, assisted by Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of St. John's church. The service at the home of the deceased senator commenced at 11 o'clock. This ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives and their most intimate friends. The streets surrounding the house were packed with a great multitude of people when the casket, borne by the pallbearers, was removed from the house and placed in the waiting hearse. The pallbearers were James J. Hill of St. Paul, Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Louis, Hon. John S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Hon. W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis, Hon. Samuel R. Fair of Minneapolis, Robert G. Evans of Minneapolis, Judge C. E. Flandrau of St. Paul and E. W. Peet of St. Paul.

The funeral procession was the largest ever seen in St. Paul. Carriage after carriage followed in the wake of the hearse, and many people on foot joined in the long march to Oakland cemetery. A large number of organizations were represented, among them being delegations from the state legislature, Acker post, G. A. R.; Ramsey County Medical society, Jobbers' union, Commercial club, Northwestern Manufacturers' association, Ramsey County Bar association and the Allied National Agricultural Association of America.

Many thousands were assembled at the cemetery when the funeral procession arrived. The service at the cemetery was brief, consisting of the Episcopal rites with appropriate prayers. During the service a quartet composed of Miss Florence Marion Pace, Mrs. Jane Huntington Yale, Harry E. George and Harry E. Phillips sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "For All Thy Saints" and "Peace, Perfect Peace."

Prominent among those who paid homage to the memory of Senator Davis were the committee of his colleagues in the senate and the committee of the house of representatives.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delay of a Day Out of Respect to Senator Davis' Memory.

Washington, Dec. 2. — Senators Aldrich, Frye, Foraker and Hale and Speaker Henderson of the house sailed at the White House yesterday, and after a consultation with the president announced that the latter's message would not be read to congress until Tuesday. The postponement from Monday will be taken out of respect to the memory of Senator Davis. Congress will therefore meet Monday noon, as it is required to do by law, and will at once adjourn over one day. It was agreed as to the program of congress that the appropriation bills and other routine matters shall be pressed so as to make an extra session unnecessary.

Peasants Revolt.

Bucharest, Roumania, Dec. 2.—A rising of Moldavian peasants against the new tax on prune spirits has taken place. The military have shot twenty men and have made many prisoners.

Robbers Got $500.

Marion, Ind., Dec. 2.—Robbers entered the Panhandle station at Monticello last night, demolished the safe and secured $500, besides carrying off everything of value.

Murderer Identified.

Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Linter of Cedar Rapids, whose husband was killed and who herself was shot by a robber Thursday night, has identified George Anderson as the man who committed the crime.

Senator Nelson's Secretary Weds.

Alexandria, Minn., Dec. 2. — C. H. Hicks, private secretary of Senator Nelson, was married to Miss Maud Bimson at the home of her parents in Chillicothe, Ohio. Miss Bimson is well known there [illegible]

MINNESOTA'S COMPLETE VOTE.

President McKinley's Plurality Is 77,015.

St. Paul, Dec. 3.—The returns of the last election have been received from all the counties of the state and show a larger majority for McKinley than was expected. The returns by counties are as follows:

Counties—	McKinley.	Bryan.
Aitkin	960	257
Anoka	1,450	528
Becker	1,788	770
Beltrami	1,339	767
Benton	849	751
Big Stone	1,020	620
Blue Earth	3,047	2,254
Brown	1,005	1,471
Carlton	1,070	431
Carver	1,779	1,146
Cass	1,075	312
Chippewa	1,432	707
Chisago	2,375	294
Clay	1,003	1,163
Cook	81	63
Cottonwood	1,406	535
Crow Wing	1,803	891
Dakota	1,004	1,878
Dodge	1,611	674
Douglas	1,903	1,160
Faribault	2,873	860
Fillmore	3,741	1,304
Freeborn	2,692	827
Goodhue	4,969	1,136
Grant	1,030	441
Hennepin	20,902	14,493
Houston	1,722	853
Hubbard	1,009	461
Isanti	1,461	483
Itasca	709	374
Jackson	1,767	902
Kanabec	658	210
Kandiyohi	2,230	1,125
Kittson	885	562
Lac qui Parle	1,924	642
Lake	630	281
Le Sueur	1,941	1,853
Lincoln	866	529
Lyon	1,840	879
McLeod	1,066	1,547
Marshall	1,438	887
Martin	1,819	1,233
Meeker	2,032	1,302
Mille Lacs	1,072	358
Morrison	1,798	1,794
Mower	3,000	1,046
Murray	1,358	810
Nicollet	1,684	859
Nobles	1,707	1,095
Norman	1,402	964
Olmsted	2,772	1,569
Otter Tail	3,446	3,257
Pine	1,100	727
Pipestone	1,112	693
Polk	2,707	2,459
Pope	1,759	426
Ramsey	15,283	10,939
Red Lake	778	1,091
Redwood	2,127	918
Renville	2,813	1,348
Rice	2,324	1,683
Rock	1,294	569
Roseau	632	535
St. Louis	8,533	4,552
Scott	990	1,533
Sherburne	917	371
Sibley	1,730	1,272
Stearns	2,468	4,244
Steele	1,833	1,188
Stevens	1,038	683
Swift	1,390	1,011
Todd	2,212	1,417
Traverse	768	720
Wabasha	2,114	1,404
Wadena	918	422
Waseca	1,744	1,153
Washington	2,094	1,279
Watonwan	1,477	497
Wilkin	812	661
Winona	3,505	3,436
Wright	3,153	1,888
Yellow Medicine	1,688	739
Totals	188,829	111,814

McKinley's plurality, 77,015.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Thus Far There Have Been No Deaths From Smallpox.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 3.—There has been much needless alarm occasioned by the smallpox scare in this city. Although there are many cases of disease in the city there has not yet been a single death. At a meeting of the city council a committee of physicians was appointed to act as inspectors. They have quarantined a number of houses, the object being to prevent a further spread of the disease. Two of the schools of the city in the infected district will be closed for one week until the scare abates.

COLLINS OFFERED DAVIS' SEAT.

Friends of the Judge Believe He Will Decline.

St. Paul, Dec. 3.—Loren W. Collins, associate justice of the state supreme court, has been offered the appointment of United States senator to succeed Cushman K. Davis. An intimate friend of Justice Collins stated last evening that there was no doubt but that the appointment had been offered Mr. Collins by Gov. Lind. Mr. Collins was not in the city yesterday and it could not be learned whether he would accept the appointment or not. His friends, however, believe that he will refuse it.

Blue Mounds Will Be Demanded.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 3.—The historic Blue Mounds, twenty miles west of here, the highest point of land between the Rockies and Alleghanies, has been sold by Milwaukee capitalists to Keeven Bros. and Samuel Martin of Mount Horeb, who will cut thousands of cords from the wooded slopes and turn them into pastures. The tract covers over 500 acres. The "Mound" was famous in lead mining in territorial days, being the half-way station and only settlement between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, and was the scene of Indian massacres during the Black Hawk war and of several mining tragedies.

Duck Full of Gold.

Waterloo, Wis., Dec. 3.—About thirty nuggets of pure gold were found in the crop of a duck purchased by a lady in Waterloo for her thanksgiving dinner from F. Haberman, whose farm lies about three miles east of here. The farm lies on the west side of an extensive marsh on which are numerous springs which seemingly come from a bed of sand, and it may be possible that the sand contains quantities of placer gold.

Two Safes Cracked.

Mountain Lake, Minn., Dec. 3.—The safes of Hiebert Bros., grain buyers, and Frank Balzer, lumber dealer, were blown open by unknown parties. Only a small amount was taken.

Shot While Hunting.

Waterloo, Wis., Dec. 3.—While hunting rabbits a few days ago Albert Huebner, a deaf mute, was shot and severely wounded in one of his legs by a companion.

Boy Shot by His Brother.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—George Murker, sixteen years old, was accidentally shot by his brother while hunting rabbits in the vicinity of the Town and Country club. The injured boy was taken to his home. He will recover.

Killed by a Train.

Detroit, Minn., Dec. 3.—While driving home from Detroit, where he is employed as clerk, William Spike was struck by the [illegible]

SNAP FOR DOWAGER

PROPOSITION FOR RETURN OF COURT TO PEKIN.

Empress Will Be Guaranteed Protection and an Income for Life if She Will Return to Pekin—Must Keep Her Hands Out of the Government—Emperor to Resume the Throne and Exercise All Powers Which Were Usurped by the Empress—Would Help Peace Negotiations.

Pekin, Dec. 3.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, are considering a suggestion which has been made to them that they ascertain what the dowager empress thinks of a proposition that the court return from Singan-fu to Pekin under a guarantee of protection to be given by all the powers. This guarantee, however, is made conditional upon the empress taking no part in the government in the future. Furthermore, she will have to agree to live at the summer palace or some other place, the choice of her residence being left to her, but the powers will guarantee she will be given an assured income for the

Balance of Her Life.

The powers also propose that the emperor shall resume the throne and exercise all the powers that were usurped by the empress dowager, and that the latter shall agree not to interfere with his majesty. It is stated that this suggestion was not made by any individual minister, but there is no doubt that all the foreign representatives would like to know that the court would return here, as its presence would simplify the other difficulties in the way of peace negotiations. England is again assisting the Germans. Previously the Germans were looting furniture from the district controlled by the English. The British commander requested Count von Waldersee to stop this and informed him that Great Britain would provide the furniture needed, agreeing to furnish quarters for a thousand men.

Hope for Early Agreement.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Administration officials continue sanguine that the representatives of the powers at Pekin will soon reach a common agreement to the demands to be made upon the Chinese imperial government for satisfaction for the Boxer outbreak. The state department is in communication with the ambassadors and ministers for the United States to the European powers, and advices which have come from them from time to time lead the officials here to hope that the powers will be brought to the position maintained by the United States in dealing with the Chinese, viz., that there should not be demands made upon the imperial government which it is unable to fulfill. Our government has persistently held to this view in the pending negotiations between the ministers at Pekin, and if the principle of this contention can be maintained in the combined note to be handed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries a decided advantage will be had at the start. The attitude of our government on this subject has been made clear to Mr. Conger. The meeting between him and the German and French ministers Saturday at Pekin presumably was in compliance with the minister's latest instruction from Washington. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger by the state department for several days.

QUARREL'S FATAL ENDING.

Man Murdered and His Slayer Fatally Stabbed.

New York, Dec. 3.—Frank Tuscani was murdered at Hackensack, N. J., and the man who slew him was then in turn stabbed repeatedly by friends of the victim, receiving what is said cannot fail to be death wounds. It was practically a lynching on the part of Tuscani's friends. The man who is dying is John Gambola of Cherry Hill. Gambola and his brothers, James and Solomon, came to Hackensack to visit friends and spent the afternoon in drinking wine. By evening the dozen or more men were in a highly heated condition. A quarrel arose and Gambola stabbed Tuscani twice in the neck, the latter dying in a few minutes. Some of Tuscani's friends then started to take Gambola to jail but on the way they went to an unfrequented part of the town and stabbed him in a frightful manner. Four Italians were afterward arrested.

HANGED HIMSELF.

Father of a Montana Man Commits Suicide in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 3. — J. J. Bentley hanged himself with strips torn from the portiers in his room at the National hotel. The improvised rope broke from the man's weight. His body was found lying face downward on the floor, the strips twisted about his neck. He was sixty years old. A letter in his possession gave the police a clew as to his identity, and they will communicate with a son, B. T. Bentley, who is thought to live in Missoula, Mont. Little was known of the dead man by the hotel employes. He came to the hotel Wednesday.

MANY ARE DROWNED AT SEA.

Steamer Is Wrecked and Passengers and Crew Go Down.

London, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Naples says the steamer St. Marie, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked and that forty-five of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

Gov. McClurg Dead.

Lebanon, Mo., Dec. 3.—Ex-Gov. J. W. McClurg, aged 88, died here yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was elected governor of Missouri as a Republican in 1868 and served one term. He was in congress in 1862-8.

Smallpox at La Pointe Agency.

Washington, Dec. 3. — Indian agent Campbell of the La Pointe agency in Wisconsin has reported that smallpox has broken out at Odanah among the [illegible]

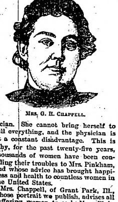
WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician.



MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

Memory of a Benefactor Toasted.

Toasting Sir Francis Drake is an Toasting Sir Thomas tL' etaoin interesting ceremony. The town of Plymouth, Eng., consumes 5,000,000 gallons of water per day, and its first regular supply was given to the town during Sir Francis Drake's mayoralty. Annually the town indulges in the quaint ceremony of toasting his memory, which is done in this way: The pious memory of Sir Francis is drunk in water at the head weir. But then the company drinks in wine, to the sentiment. "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want for wine."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Wonderful Old Lady.

Lord Rosebery's mother, the duchess of Cleveland, is a wonderful old lady. Though she is in her eighty-first year she is still full of energy, and is a delightful companion. The king mentions as an illustration of her activity that she did not indulge her love for travel until she was over seventy years of age, and since then she has made many a journey, including a tour to India, the West Indies and British South Africa. The duchess was married to the late duke of Cleveland in 1854, three years after the death of Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's father.

AN ENEMY TO DRINK.

One Woman Who Has Done a Great Deal to Put Down This Evil.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.—(Special)—When the Independent Order of Good Templars of Minnesota wanted a State Organizer they chose Mrs. Laura J. Smith, of 1217 West 33d Street, this city. The American Anti-Treat League also selected Mrs. Smith as National Organizer. The reason is not far to seek. This gifted woman has devoted her life to a battle against Drink and Drinking Habits. Her influence for good in Minnesota is and has been very far reaching.

About two years ago however, it seemed as if this noble woman would have to give up her philanthropic work. Severe pains in her back and under her shoulder blades, made life a burden and work impossible. Physicians were consulted, and they prescribed for Kidney Disease. Three month's treatment however, failed to give Mrs. Smith any relief. Her husband was much exercised, and cast about him for something that would restore his good wife to health and strength. He heard of the cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and advised her to try them, which she did. She is now a well woman and says:

"Two weeks after I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, I felt much better, and at the end of seven weeks was completely cured. I have had no recurrence of the trouble, but I take a pill off and on, and find that it keeps me in good health."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents a box.

They are easily within the reach of all, and no woman can afford to suffer, when such a simple, and sure Remedy is at hand.

Compassless.

Mrs. Hibbits—Where were you last night, my dear?

Mr. Hibbits—Really, my dear, I can't say. I had no guide book.—Ohio Statesman.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Hard Luck.

He—For goodness' sake, what are you sighing about?

She (behind the papers)—Oh, there are such lovely bargains here in Jones & Jones' advertisement, and I can't take advantage of them.

"Bonnets, I suppose?"

She—No; a complete line of patent medicines reduced one-half, and there's not a blessed thing the matter with any of us.—Philadelphia Press.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

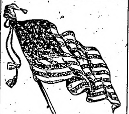
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, DEC., 5, 1900.



Why Franklin Did Not Write It.

"It has always been a curious puzzle why Franklin, the man of ripe age, of commanding distinction and of approved literary skill, was not selected to write the Declaration instead of Thomas Jefferson, then only 33 years old and comparatively unknown," says John Gilmer Speed in The Saturday Evening Post. "It could not be that Franklin was passed by because he had done everything in his power to avert the war and reconcile the differences between the colonies and the mother country, for all wise men in the colonies did all that honor permitted in that direction until the die was cast. No; it was not a fear of Franklin's earnestness in the cause of the colonies. It was probably the fear of Franklin's humor.

"He was not only the greatest man of his time, but he was one of the greatest humorists of any time. And so his associates were possibly afraid that he would put a joke in the Declaration and passed him by and selected the lank young Virginian with the freckled face.

"As it was, Franklin did have his joke, for when the members of congress were about to sign the Declaration Hancock, whose earnestness is expressed in the bold signature which comes first, said in his own earnest way: 'We must be unanimous. There must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang together.'

"'Yes,' replied Franklin; 'we must hang together, or we shall be pretty sure to hang separately.'"

A Divinity Student Routed.

"One day we were traveling across the plains in the caboose of a freight train," writes Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady of his experiences as "A Missionary in the Great West" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "A young divinity student was with us. He was one of the ambitious kind of divinity students who wreck a parish or two when they begin and finally drift upon the ecclesiastical bargain counter. He was ready to argue about anything with anybody.

"A greasy, dilapidated looking tramp came into the caboose at one of the stations at the end of a division and presently engaged in a heated discussion with the young theologue on the disadvantages of education. He maintained the affirmative—that the less a man knew and the less education he had the happier he was—with so much skill and adroitness and showed such mastery of logic and literature that he routed the poor boy—horse, foot and dragoons—so effectively that the young man rose and went out on the platform to hide his chagrin, leaving the supposed tramp chuckling over his pipe in huge enjoyment at his easy victory.

"The bishop had listened without saying a word, and when the student left he turned to the man and inquired sharply, 'What college do you come from, sir?' 'Yale!' answered the man without thinking. The unlucky admission destroyed the man's argument, for he was a living example of the fallacy of his own proposition."

Europe's City of Crime.

The Italian city of Artena, situated about 40 miles from Rome, is known as the City of Crime. Ever since the sixteenth century every criminal who has escaped from prison or done his time has emigrated to Artena, and today practically every inhabitant is a criminal or the child of criminals. Every family takes the law into its own hands, and it is reported not a day passes without many murders being committed in the streets. The Italian authorities have now come to look upon Artena as hopeless and remark that it is far better that criminals should kill criminals than that innocent persons should be their victims. It is said that on one occasion when 23 murders had been committed in that city in one day the fact was reported in one of the Italian papers in the following terms: "Since our last issue (24 hours before) there have been 23 sudden deaths in Artena," and no further notice of the murders was taken or expected.

Ruskin Didn't Like Hugo.

Did you ever read "The Hunchback of Notre Dame?" I believe it to be simply the most disgusting book ever written by man, and on the whole to have caused more brutality and evil than any other French writing with which I am acquainted. Balzac is sensual, but he is an artist of the highest touch and a philosopher even in his sensuality. Eugene Sue paints virtue as well as vice. Dumas is absurd and useless, but interesting; Beranger blasphemous, but witty; George Sand immoral, but elegant. But for pure, dull, virtueless, stupid, deadly poison read Victor Hugo.—Ruskin.

Public Opinion.

The single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.

THIS IS A MAN'S METHOD.

His Way of Making a Carpet Bargain While His Wife Was Away.

"I want both my upper and lower halls recarpeted," was the remark Charles J. Jones of East Walnut Hills made to a well-known carpet man. "And I'm going to move out of the house until you finish the work! I'll leave the choice and color to you! My wife is out of town, you see, and I want to surprise her upon her return. There is only one condition to this bargain—I must ask you, as we are old friends, to give me a small figure in the carpet."

"All right!" said the carpet man.

And Charles Jones staid away from home for two days, while the carpet man's hirelings banged away with their hammers, and he hugged himself as he thought of the surprise that was in store for his wife when she returned. Last Thursday the carpet man called Jones up by telephone and announced that the carpet was laid.

"It's a dark green!" said the carpet man.

"I'm glad of that!" answered Jones.

"And as small a figure as is consistent with the carpet!" roared the carpet man.

"I'm gladder than ever!" said Jones.

That evening he visited his home and was satisfied that the carpet was a peach. The next morning he met the carpet man.

"How much do I owe you?" inquired Jones.

"It is $98.65," said the carpet dealer.

"What!" yelled Jones. "Where's the small figure you and I agreed on?"

"Why, on the border of the carpet!" said the amazed dealer. "It's a morning glory vine with pink and white flowers! You've got a bargain at that figure!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOME LIFE ON THE WANE.

English Hostesses Accused of Being Perpetual Gadabouts.

Slowly, but surely, the pride the English hostesses took in their home, in their reputation for hospitality and in their ability to plan pleasant little entertainments for their friends is passing away. The smart young hostess no longer cares to welcome her guests among her Lares and Penates; it is no longer her earnest desire to display her housewifely genius; no longer her ambition to shine as a "clever little woman who so thoroughly understands just what every one likes."

There are too many irons in society's fire to look after nowadays for her to fritter away time in this fashion. Moreover, people want incessant novelty; they are bored with even good menus, they tire of certain surroundings, they must have everything a little in advance, and as little as possible like anything that obtained a decade, to say nothing of two decades, ago. Thus it is we rush with our friends in unhomelike fashion from restaurant to restaurant, like bona fide travelers; thus it is we inhospitably, one might almost venture to say meanly, ask our friends to share expenses with us in the little pleasures we should once have offered them. The commercial spirit is indeed rampant in us in this advanced age. One almost dreads to think what next must be sacrificed to it and what will be the home life and the English housemother of the next generation.—Ladies' Pictorial.

When You Buy Dollies.

A father was commissioned by his small daughter to buy a dozen little bisque dolls. Her instructions were so many and so detailed that the father found himself hesitating to perform the commission.

"See here, Ethel," he said at last, "I'm afraid I'll make some awful mistake. Don't you think you'd better wait until your cold is better, and then you can go into town some day with mamma and pick out the doll babies for yourself?"

"Oh, no, papa," cried Ethel, "I do so want them right off. And, papa, I'll tell you how to choose them. Just pick each one up and look straight into its eyes, and if it looks at you as if it really and truly loved you, why, you buy it."—New York Sun.

No Flies in Skyscrapers.

"If I was a baldheaded man I would get me an office on one of the upper floors of the tallest skyscraper in town," remarked an attorney. "Why? Because I'd never have to brush a fly from my hairless pate. Flies stay near the ground, seldom getting more than 30 or 40 feet above it. The only flies you get in a skyscraper are the ones that stray up through the interior of the building, and they are mighty few. You will find them on the lower floors, but just keep your eyes open when you are in high buildings, you'll see mighty few of the little pests above the third or fourth floors."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Retrench.

"Home is the dearest place on earth," remarked Bilkens to Wilkins.

"Yes," replied Wilkins, "that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

That two men may be real friends, they must have opposite opinions, similar principles, and different loves and hatreds.—Chateaubriand.

The price paid for a cradle is hush money.—Chicago News.

Knew What She Was About.

Mother—Miss Catchem has a lovely voice, and you know it. Why did you ask her to sing for Mr. Richfello?

Daughter (after Mr. Richfello)—See that mirror in front of the piano?

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Richfello sits right in range where he can see her face. She looks like a whitewashed chimpanzee when she sings."—Pearson's Weekly.

He Had Her.

It is related that when the young man who afterward became General Fremont ran away with and married Jessie, Tom Benton, the great senator, made terrible threats of what he would do to the young man. He would give him roasts and bullets and hades, to all of which Mrs. Benton quietly remarked, "You had better give him Jessie, my dear."

Walking on the Walls.

It is unlawful for a Chinese woman to walk on the city walls of Peking, but it is an exercise in which the Americans and Europeans indulge without objection upon days when they are open to the public [illegible]

Fur Coats Cheap.

Our annual clearance sale of Men's Fur Coats will begin December 10. Rather than carry any over to another season we offer our

$14.00	coats for	$11.00
18.00	" "	14.00
20.00	" "	15.50
22.00	" "	17.50
25.00	" "	19.50
45.00	" "	38.00

and other prices in like proportion. Our customers know that our reductions are bona-fide. Quantity limited. Better come quickly.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. - ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Below will be found a few dates for amusements which will hold down the boards at the Crookston Opera House.

- Dec. 6—James Niell Co.
- Dec. 10-11-12—Clara Mather Co.
- Dec. 13—Wm. Owen Co.
- Dec. 20—Knobs O'Tennesee.
- Dec. 22—A Day and a Night.
- Dec. 26—Fabio Romani.
- Jan. 2—Sorrows of Satan.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 28th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsolell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. Eickhoff Administrator of the estate of John Sorsolell deceased setting forth the amount of personal estate that has came into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, (excepting the homestead), of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to him granded to sell

And it appearing by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses, to sell so much of said real estate as is necessary to pay the debts legacies and expenses of administration.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 24th day of December A. D. 1900 at two o'clock p. m., at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, then and there to show cause, (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Wm. Eickhoff to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 28th day of November A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
[SEAL]
19-22

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of Red Lake county.

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 3rd day of June A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the City of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
[SEAL.]
19-22

Order For Hearing on Claims Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the Estate of Philip L. Weber deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, late of the county of Riverside State of California, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire, county of Red Lake.

It is ordered, That three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 4th day of March 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
[SEAL]
19-22

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
[illegible] THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper. ☜

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 7, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13th 1900, viz:

Palmer Erikson, H. E. 15181 for the e½ sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of sec. 30, twp. 152 N. of range 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Andrew Bodeen, Ole Hegg, Johan Vedul and G. H. Olson, all of Wyandotte, P. O. Red Lake county, Minn.

15-20 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

$22.50

will buy

$1,000

Fire Insurance For

5 YEARS.

On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.

Call on

H. E. IVES.

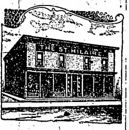
JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN COMPANY...

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.

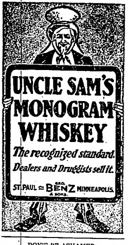


O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.



UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

The recognized standard.

Dealers and Druggists sell it.

ST. PAUL ≈ GEO. BENZ & SONS. MINNEAPOLIS.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound	5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound	15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound	20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

DON'T BE ASHAMED—
To tell us if you have company.
If a child is born.
If you are going to get married.
If any relative or friend has died.
If your wife has gone away on a visit.
If anything happens worth printing.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter, it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago—through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only **Forty Dollars.**

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via the Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31, 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $40.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Traveling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. DEC. 5, 19.0.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

Special meeting board of county commissioners.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., Nov. 12, 1900.

Pursuant to call dated Oct. 3rd board met in extra session this day.

Meeting call to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on the following ditch petition:

Petition to establish a ditch, drain or water course.

Petition for a Public Ditch.

To the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

The undersigned land owners, whose lands will be liable to be affected by, or assessed for, the expense of the construction of the drainage ditch, hereinafter described, would respectfully represent that the public health, convenience and welfare require the establishment and construction of a drainage ditch along the following described route in the town of Red Lake Falls in said county of Red Lake and that the construction of the same would be of public benefit and utility.

A general description of the proposed starting point, route and terminus of said ditch is as follows:

Commencing at the ¼ section corner on the east line of section one, being the NE corner of the SE ¼ of said section one Township 151, Range 44, thence west along the ¼ section line through the center of sections one, two and three and to a point on the quarter section line running east and west through the center of section 4, about 40 rods east of the northwest corner of SW¼ of said section 4, all of said land being in the town of Red Lake Falls, and terminating at said point on the quarter section line running east and west through the centre of said section 4, about 40 rods east of the NW corner of the southwest quarter of said section 4 as its outlet.

Your petitioners further state that there are large tracts of lands lying adjacent to and in the vicinity of the line of said proposed ditch which will be directly and greatly benefited by the construction thereof, said lands being low and wet, and at certain seasons of every year they are covered with water, thereby rendering said lands unproductive and useless: that said water, during portions of every year, becomes stagnant and foul, rendering the atmosphere in the vicinity thereof impure and unwholesome, thereby endangering, injuring and effecting the health of the occupants of said lands and of the public: that for the reasons aforesaid the construction of such ditch is necessary and also for the reason that by the construction thereof there will thereby be removed from off said lands, said waters, thereby promoting the health of the public at large: that the same will be of great benefit to the public highways in the vicinity thereof, by preventing in many places the overflowing of such highways: that large tracts of said lands that are unproductive and useless will thereby be reclaimed and very greatly increased in value, all to the great benefit, utility convenience and welfare of the public, as well as to your petitioners.

And your petitioners pray that you will proceed to establish such drainage ditch and cause the same to be constructed as provided by Chapter ninety-seven (97), General Laws of Minnesota for 1887, and subsequent amendments thereto.

Dated Sept. 20, 1900.

John Bole.
John Marleau.
his
William X Marleau,
mark
John Linnertz.
T Linnertz.
Michael Kees.
H. C. Gerlach.
Joseph Wagner.
Hubert Linnertz.
John A. Dwyer.
Prosper Wilmes.
his
Lott X McNerthney,
mark
his
Napoleon X Constant,
mark
Joachim Rose,
his
Joseph X Bole,
mark
H. Hartz.
Johnson & Marshall Land Co.,
Edward Busse.
Ed Enright.
Steve Roark.
Jacob Pahlen.
Morris Healey.
Petitioners.

Motion made by Hansen seconded by Hebert that petition be accepted and viewers appointed.

Motion carried unanimously.

Order Appointing Viewers in Ditch Proceedings.

In the matter of the petition of John Marleau and others for a drainage ditch in the county of Red Lake State of Minnesota.

State of Minnesota, }
} ss.
County of Red Lake, }

Whereas, a petition bearing date the 20th day of September, 1900, signed by John Bole, John Marleau, John Linnertz, T. Linnertz, Michael Kees, H C Gerlach, Joseph Wagner, Hubert Linnertz, John A. Dwyer, Prosper Wilmes, Joachim Rose, H. Hartz, Johnson & Marshall Land Co., Edward Busse, Ed. Enright, Steve Roark, Jacob Pahlen, Morris Healey, Joseph Bole, Napoleon Constant, Lott McNerthney, and William Marleau praying for the establishment of a certain drainage ditch in said county, the route of which is more fully described in said petition, and a proper bond accompanying the same, have been filed with the county auditor of said county, as by law required:

And whereas, it appears by satisfactory proof to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, that at least thirty (30) days' notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place at which the same would be heard has been given as required by law;

And whereas, said board has determined that the construction of such ditch as proposed in said petition will be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare:

Now therefore, we, the board of county commissioners of said county, at a special session held this day, do hereby accept said petition, do hereby appoint K M Hansen, Wm C L Demann and Joseph Pigeon, three resident freeholders of said county and not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, and do specify the 3rd day of December, 1900, at one o'clock p. m. at the outlet of said ditch, sec 4-151-44, as the time and place for said viewers to meet, preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, as prescribed by law, and after completing their duties as such viewers to make and file their report with the county auditor of said county, on or before the first day of February, 1901.

Dated November 13th, 1900.

By the Board.
Wm. C. L. Demann.
Chairman
Board of County Commissioners
of Red Lake County.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock, a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Nov. 13.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Hansen that county purchase safe No. 38 of Diebold Safe and Lock Co. for $250.00, placed in auditor's office.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hansen offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that, Whereas, Roman Anderson was at the October term of court, 1900, held in the county of Red Lake, upon conviction by a jury, duly adjudged by the district court of Red Lake County, Minnesota, to be the father of a bastard child, born to Hilda Ferragen, on the 26th day of March, 1900.

Now, pursuant to chapter 205, General statutes of 1891, state of Minnesota the commissioners in and for said county fix the bond of said Roman Anderson at $1,000.00, conditioned that said Roman Anderson shall keep and faithfully perform and obey the order of the court in said bastardy proceedings.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hebert and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m. Nov. 14.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hanson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 27 and the E½ of the W½ of section 28 of township No. 154, Range 44 and Meehan's addition to the city of Thief River Falls, not being in any school district, be and the same are hereby attached to School district No. 107.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Motion made by Sutor seconded by Hansen that the chairman and auditor be and are hereby authorized to make lease for court house with Ernest Buse at same price paid according to former lease for one year.

Motion carried.

All voting in the affirmative except Hebert.

County Poor Fund.

Halvor Johnson attending Johnson family while quarantined 8 days	$ 12 00
John Morin 5 weeks board of Louis Martell	15 00
W T Mullarky clothing and mdse furnished J W Swanstrom	8 00
Kristina Ander Board and washing for Taylor and Swanstrom	28 00
Richard Adler moving Mrs Kehl from Wylie	7 00
Luc Dubuc board of Anton Juneau month of Sept	10 00
Luc Dubuc board of Anton Juneau month of Oct	10 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs John Beaudry 2 months	20 36
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs Brault 2 months	10 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Farstad 2 months	10 00
John Beaudry board of E. Morrissette Sept and Oct	16 00
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carl for Sept	25 00
Oskar Kruse 10 weeks board and care of Nils Lindstrom	35 00
Shagnan & Benoit mdse furnished Mrs H Benoit on month	8 00
Shagnan & Benoit mdse furnished Mrs H Benoit to Nov, 17	8 00
James Wright 2 weeks board for Martell	6 00
Ed Gareeau board of Joe Doyea 1 month by Lacoursiere	12 00
Elsa Hamry board and care of Carlson child October 11 to November 20	15 00
Ernest Buse 4 months' house rent for Mrs Marchildon	24 00
John Albin 3 months' board and care of John Ortenquist	19 20
Nick Eckstein mdse furnished Mrs Kuhl and Robt Poutz	12 55
E Trambley board and care of Mrs Violette 1 month	20 00
St. Gabriels Hospital 3 months' care and board of Mary Demers	15 00
A F Blomberg medical treatment of Nels Lundstrom	25 00
A F Blomberg medical treatment of Webb family	25 00
N M Watson professional services rendered Chas Nelson child, John Beaudro, Oliver Durand and Joe Doyea	42 50
Henry Francis medical treatment of Willie Jones	41 50
Henry Francis assisting Dr Grundy in operation on Mrs Crapo	10 00
Henry Francis medical treatment of Geo Lind and Louis Martell	32 50
H Grundy medical treatment of Mrs. Jos Crapo	25 00

County Revenue Fund.

Ildage Baril getting ballots town of Red Lake Falls	1 60
Louis Doucet getting ballots town of Lambert	5 80
J B Hebert getting ballots town of Poplar River	5 00
Alex Patnode getting ballots town of Gervais	2 00
A D Baril getting ballots town of Louisville	2 40
H D Baardson getting ballots town of Norden	5 60
Chas Eklund getting ballots town of Black River	4 20
Chas E Asp getting ballots town of Emardville	3 40
E Perusse getting ballots town of Terrebonne	3 20
P Englestad getting ballots town of Rocksbury	4 40
Olof Tande getting ballots town of Garnes	7 40
E E Havik getting ballots town of Equality	7 20
A S Anderson getting ballots town of River Falls	3 80
Moses Ducharme getting ballots town of Lake Pleasant	2 60
Olof Larson getting ballots town of Numedal	7 40
O T Romsos getting ballots town of Polk Centre	3 00
C F Umbreit getting ballots town of North	5 80
Nels K Anderson getting ballots town of Sanders	4 60
John E Peterson getting ballots town of Bray	4 20
Ole J Johnson getting ballots town of Wyandotte	5 00
J L Johnson getting ballots village of St. Hilaire	3 40
Lars Backe getting ballots city of Thief River Falls	5 00
A D Berry bringing election returns town of Louisville	2 40
Geo Charest bringing election returns town of Lambert	6 40
Zotique Bray bringing election returns town of Polk Centre	3 00
Hels Hockenson bringing election returns town of Garnes	7 40
Andrew Johnson bringing election returns town of Emardville	3 80
Ole Olson bringing election returns town of Norden	6 60
Erick Albue bringing election returns town of Numedal	6 20
John S Smith bringing election returns town of North	5 80
Chas Gustafson bringing election returns town of Rocksbury	4 20
Chas Eklund bringing election returns town of Bray	5 00
Thos Dougherty bringing election returns town of Black River	2 40
Evangelist Quesnelle bringing election returns town of Lake Pleasant	2 20
John Jacobson bringing election returns town of Equality	7 80
A Aug Erickson bringing election returns town of River Falls	3 80
Jos Laurent bringing election returns town of Gervais	2 80
O L Larson bringing election returns town of Sanders	4 20
Fred Anderson bringing election returns town of Wyandotte	5 20
Jos Pigeon bringing election returns town of Poplar River	5 00
O H Peters bringing election returns village of St. Hilaire	3 00
W D Culver bringing election returns 1st ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
M J Hughes bringing election returns 2d ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Frank J Cermonsek bringing election returns 3d ward city of Thief River Falls	5 00
Jos Tschirhart bringing election returns 1st ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
P E Pirath bringing election returns 2d ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
John Deforge bringing election returns 3d ward city of Red Lake Falls	1 20
Jos Pigeon services as fire warden town of Poplar River	2 00
L E Erickson services as fire warden town of Equality	2 50
Henry C Strasburg services as fire warden town of Lambert	2 00
A M Anderson chairs and table for court room	12 80
Adam Zeh express, postage, telephone and telegrams auditor's office	17 85
Adam Zeh services in ditch proceedings	125 40
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Geo Gervais	8 70
A P Toupin justice fees drawing jurors and getting ballots	4 20
A P Toupin 3 days county canvassing board	9 20
C L Taylor 3 days county canvassing board	9 20
Adam Zeh 3 days county canvassing board	9 00
F F Freund painting Clearwater bridge $50 allowed at	40 00
Nick Helm painting desks and tables co offices	4 50
Fred Borchers jurors fees state vs Geo Gervais	1 12
Wm McIntosh constables fees state vs Geo Gervais	4 85
Fred Cyr sheriff's fees $35 20 allowed at	33 60
Chas Sampson sheriff fees	63 85
Chas Sampson sheriff fees	23 60
C M Lohn stenographer's paper furnished	4 00
Jos Tschirhart fixing railing in court room	1 00
Ernest Buse to moving cells from Crookston	150 00
Ernest Buse placing cells, carpenter work etc	30 07
Otto Zaiser stone furnished 20 cord	00 00
Ole J Johnson 3 days county commissioner and mileage and 3 days attending poor	18 00
K M Hansen 3 days Co commissioner and mileage	13 00
J B Hebert 3 days Co commissioner and mileage	13 00
James Suter 3 days Co commissioner and mileage	13 00
Wm C L Demann 3 days Co commissioner and mileage	10 40
Wm C L Demann 3 days co canvassing board and mileage	10 40
Wm C L Demann 1 day attending poor and mileage	4 40
Wm C L Demann committee work and mileage as per bill	56 20
Jas Sutor 2 days attending poor and mileage	10 60
J B Hebert committee work and mileage as per bill	25 00
K M Hansen committee work and mileage as per bill	52 00
K M Hansen conveying Godfrid Lind to St Paul, hospital ticket etc	45 48
K M Hansen taking Lind boy and Aos boy to Crookston and committee work and mileage attending poor	45 84
Courier Pub Co. county ballots, court calendars and stationery	143 40
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for judge of probate	5 90
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for clerk of court	1 40
Geo D Barnard & Co birth and death register clerk of Court	33 50
Geo D Barnard & Co 24 steel document files	48 00
Spectator publishing notice for bids	75
Spectator publishing auditors and treasurer's statement	6 00
Spectator publishing commissioners proceedings Sept 3	20 25
Spectator publishing sample state ballot	60 00
Spectator publishing sample county ballot	36 00
Spectator publishing commissioners proceeding Oct meeting	30 00
Spectator publishing fire warden notices	11 60

Terrebonne ditch fund.

Geo A Ralph services as engineer and men furnished on survey of Terrebonne ditch	80 00
Ole J Johnson 7 days as viewer Terrebonne ditch	21 00
E A Moran 10 days as viewer Terrebonne ditch and 6 days team hire	48 00
James Sutor 10 days viewer and 6 days team hire Terrebonne ditch	48 00
CW Mead 4 days as chainman Terrebonne ditch	8 00
Chas Sampson serving notice on viewers Terrebonne ditch	7 70

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

Virtue Again Rewarded.

"I met a man yesterday," said Mr. Noodleson, trying to make himself agreeable, "who told me that you were an old friend of his."

She did not answer immediately, but after clasping her hands tightly several times and biting her underlip until it nearly bled the beautiful grass widow replied, with forceful mirth:

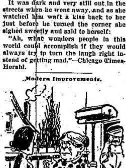
"You mustn't believe all you hear, Mr. Noodleson. I am nobody's 'old' friend."

Half an hour later he suddenly began to laugh with all his might and told her she was the "cleverest girl in the world. Ha, ha, ha! Such a witty thing—that about not being anybody's 'old' friend, you know!"

It was dark and very still out in the streets when he went away, and as she watched him waft a kiss back to her just before he turned the corner she sighed sweetly and said to herself:

"Ah, what wonders people in this world could accomplish if they would always try to turn the laugh right instead of getting mad."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Modern Improvements.



"I see the agent sold yez a carpet sweeper, Mrs. Maginnis. Is it as good as the ould fashioned broom?"

"It is an better, Mrs. Mulduckie. I can knock Maginnis twice as far wid it."—Chicago News.

Mystified.

"Mamma, my birthday comes this year on Monday, doesn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"And last year it was on Sunday, wasn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Did it come on Saturday the year before last?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, how many days in the week was I born on?"—King.

Shown Better by Her Tongue.

"Here is an article in the Sunday paper that says a woman's character can be determined by her nose."

"Well, there may be something in that, but there's a surer way. No one can make a mistake concerning a woman's character if he will look at the noses of other women who meet her. The extent to which they turn up at such times shows just what she is or isn't."—Chicago Times-Herald.

No Policeman In Sight.

Stout Beggar—Gimme a quarter, will you?

Old Gentleman (nervously)—This sounds more like—er—a demand than—er—a request.

Stout Beggar—Is dat so? Well, all you've got ter do is ter see dat de supply is equal ter de demand, See?—Harlem Life.

NORSEMEN AT ODDS.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN IN TROUBLE.

Gustave Is Disliked by the Norwegians, Who Seek Separation—Plausibility of Sweden's Contention—Revival of an Old Quarrel.

The spirit of unrest that sent the Norsemen of old to the ends of the earth—some say to America itself—is again manifesting itself in the ancient kingdom of Norway. The hardy Norwegians, who draw the breath of freedom from their mountains and fiords, are again agitating the question of breaking their unwelcome yoke with Sweden, their sister country.

The present agitation is due to the fact that the king of the dual monarchy, Oscar II, a scholarly and mild mannered man, is ill, and his son, Prince Gustave, has assumed the regency. Gustave is extremely unpopular in the Norwegian moiety of his realm owing to his determined resistance to the demands of the Norwegians for more independence in foreign and other affairs. The Swedes, with Prince Gustave at their head, say that the Norwegians having obtained an ell in having their separate flag granted want a yard and desire the complete separation of the two kingdoms. This they are determined not to grant, for they contend, with great show of reason, that the union of the two kingdoms is all that prevents their sharing the fate of Finland, that of being gobbled up by the Russian bear.

From a recent photo.

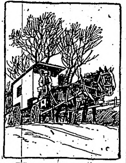
KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Norway and Denmark were united for many centuries as one kingdom until the early part of this century. Sweden was also at one time a part of the union. When the coalition was formed against Napoleon, one of the conditions was that in event of success Sweden and Norway should be united under one king. The Norwegians offered resistance to this plan and elected as king the heir of the old royal line of Sweden. He proved incompetent, and the Swedish king, who was formerly Napoleon's marshal, Bernadotte, became king as well of Norway. Each of the two halves of the monarchy retained its own constitution and was in fact autonomous. The union has not proved altogether a peaceable one, and there have been continual threats of secession on the part of the Norwegians. The present king, Oscar II, has been successful in conciliating his rebellious Norwegian subjects, but his heir apparent, Prince Gustave, is a firebrand to them. He has persistently and successfully opposed their desires for greater freedom in foreign affairs and for separation.

HOUSE WAGON AND HEALTH.

Trip of Three Thousand Miles Made by the Farnsworth Family.

Here is a consumptive who has recovered his health in a new way. A year ago when Mr. E. E. Farnsworth left Winfield, Kan., he could hardly walk owing to his weakness and emaciation, whereas now he is the picture of health, brown as an Indian and apparently cured of all his ailments. As a last resort, when he saw that the disease was getting the better of him, he decided to start off on a novel journey. A house wagon was built which for one year was his only home and that of his wife and her father. This was drawn by a pair of horses. The trio covered about 3,000 miles, traversed six states and even entered Mexico. They discovered and investigated some practically unknown cliff dwellings, and not a day's illness marred the success of their journey. When they found a particularly desirable spot, they would remain there until their provisions were exhausted and then move on leisurely.



THE FARNSWORTH HOUSE WAGON.

ANIMALS ASLEEP.

The Attitudes Some of Them Assume During Slumber.

The chimpanzee, as far as I have been able to ascertain, never sleeps upon its back, its favorite position being on its side, with one arm under its head. In this respect it resembles children of from 4 to 10 years of age. The only gorilla which I have had an opportunity of observing also apparently preferred this attitude, but occasionally seemed to sleep comfortably in a crouching position, with its head bowed down between its knees. This latter attitude appears to be the one adopted by nearly all the lower monkeys.

When turned out at pasture, all horses, except those which are crippled by disease or injury, lie down at night with their legs folded beneath their bodies. Some of the short limbed and thick jointed animals, such as the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros, find a difficulty in bending their legs under them after the manner of their more slender kindred. Hence they sleep upon their sides in a piglike attitude.

Bears, as far as I have been able to observe, have no characteristic sleeping attitude, for you see them lying in all sorts of grotesque positions, as if they found one quite as comfortable as another. Indeed, a well favored bear, covered with a good layer of fat and a thick coat of fur, may be said to carry his bed about with him, and any part of his skin will serve either for mattress or coverlet as occasion arises. Nevertheless, the bear, when sound asleep, tends to curl himself up with his nose and paws inward, and this is probably the attitude which in cold climates he adopts when hibernating in his den during the winter season. Kangaroos also appear to be quite indifferent as to the position of their bodies during sleep. Any sunny afternoon at the zoological gardens you may see them sprawling on the straw in all imaginable attitudes. The only things they seem to demand in order to be perfectly comfortable are reasonable warmth and plenty of elbow room.—Dr. Louis Robinson in Pearson's Magazine.

London's Donkey Famine of 1808.

The donkey famine in 1808 was one of the strangest scarcities that ever befell Britain. One cannot eat donkeys, but the dearth of them caused a terrible lot of inconvenience and sent the price of Neddy up to a prohibitive sum. There was an epidemic of disease among the donkeys of the towns, especially those animals belonging to poor people. This so thinned out the donkey roll call that these useful beasts became scarcer than they were ever known to be. It used to be said that no one has ever seen a dead donkey, but the proverb was broken that year—there were and quantity. The price of a good donkey jumped from £6 or £7 to £12 within three weeks, and soon donkeys were scarcely to be had at all.

Costers and other donkey owners held meetings to discuss the situation, but the price rose to £15, and many a poor man was forced to pay it. It was the worst year on record for costermongers. Nobody knows to what price the donkeys would have risen, but an enterprising firm of shippers imported some big freights of donkeys from Spain. These sold like wildfire, and in a fortnight the donkey trade was at its old level. Meanwhile the country districts had been emptied of donkeys to supply the town.—London Answers.

The Speed of British Railways.

The high grade rates of the big railways in Great Britain are shown in a table prepared by the Westminster Gazette. There is not a 60 miles an hour run in the lot, but the Caledonian heads the table with a 59 miles per hour run from Forfar to Perth, distance 32½ miles. The Great Northern comes next as a north going line with 55.3 miles from Petersborough to Finsbury Park. The biggest thing the Southwestern does is 54.3 miles from Okehampton to Yeoford junction—14" miles' run in 16 minutes. The big efforts of the Great Western are made from Paddington to Bath at 54.2 and to Leamington at the rate of 54.3. The Midland has a spurt from Kettering to Nottingham at 53.5, while the premier line, the London and Northwestern, enjoys an historic run from Penrith to Crewe, 123¼ miles, at the rate of 53.0 or a journey run of 2 hours 17 minutes.

True Sports Never Die.

Bicycling is almost as old as the present generation, golf is far older, though Americans in general seem not to have heard of it till recently; football was played in China more than 1,500 years ago and in younger nations ever since they heard of it, and archery and horsemanship hark back to prehistoric man and are instinctive in millions. These sports cannot die or even be killed, nor can any others that are liked; they are as irrepressible and immortal as the human impulse to get out of doors and do something.—Saturday Evening Post.

"Three Days Too Late.

The Duke of Cumberland, whose reconciliation with the kaiser is said to have taken place, is a man of whom English people know little, though he might now have been the first personage in the empire had his father been born a week earlier than he was. He missed the throne of England by three days, having been born on May 2" 1819, exactly 70 hours after Queen Victoria. Had the duke's father been born before the queen he would have been king of England instead of merely king of Hanover.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

An English Description of Our Men and Officers In Action.

I think if there had been no fighting all the foreign observers would have gone back to their homes with a very poor opinion of the efficiency of the American troops. Luckily for General Chaffee and his soldiers there was fighting.

When you see an American private advancing under fire, you begin to think there is something in the idea that the fighting unit of the future is the individual. Private Silas P. Holt acts by himself, for himself. He and his companions make for a common objective not like stiff trained soldiers, but like panthers stalking a prey. Their eyes flash, their lithe bodies swing forward. There are murder and deadly intentness in every movement. When the American soldier lies down to fire, he does so with the intention of killing somebody. Most troops fire not at the enemy, but in the direction of the enemy. Not so the American.

> Each man drew his watchful breath slow taken
> 'tween the teeth;
> Trigger and eye and ear a-cock, knit brow and
> hard drawn lips.

That is a picture of the American soldier firing on his foe. But allied to their feline stealthiness the Americans in battle have a most reckless courage. At times they expose themselves with a strange contempt for death. An officer will take chances no European would care to take. The field battery was generally to be found in places where no one read in tactics would have dared to put it. General Chaffee and his staff always rode where the enemy was most likely to see and shoot at them.

Young and inexperienced correspondents were warned by older hands not to go during an action near prominent buildings, large graves or the American staff.—Taku Cor. London Telegraph.

Physicians and the Hall of Fame.

The Hall of Fame farce should give an excellent subject for some opera bouffe writer. It is plain that the judges have not been chosen for their fitness, have not taken their work seriously, have not been guided by a high and dignified ideal, but have been ruled by class prejudices, local prides and fantastic superficiality. They have thought of the word famous as indicating the person the most talked about, most read or that has happened to get himself before the popular attention. Hardly one judge seems to have asked himself who has best deserved fame, not one has inquired who has done the most good to his fellow men. The name of no woman is thought worthy of a place.

Then consider the blundering crudity itself of wishing for a Hall of Fame. The affair can have but one effect—that is, to inspire the young and ambitious to secure fame by the same means as these famous men have done. But the ethics, the religion of all noble action, is not to seek to do that which will bring human applause and renown, but that which will be right, prevent evil and better human life. Not a physician is to have his name in the New York Hall of Fame, and it is a matter of congratulation. And yet there have been a thousand physicians who have done a thousand times more good to their fellow men than many that are likely to be included, for instance, Edgar Allan Poe or Daniel Boone.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

A Dress Chart.

Men, who are likely to worry over questions of dress that arise in the complicated social life of New York may find every point settled for them on a new chart. This mentions first the occasions on which formal dress is necessary and then under the various subheadings, such as weddings, afternoon teas and the more or less ceremonious occasions, treats of the kind of coats, trousers, cravats, gloves or jewelry to be worn at these particular times. Informal dress is treated with the same thoroughness, and occasions included under this head are stag or club dinners, business hours and all athletic pursuits such as golf and bicycling. From an attentive study of this chart it is possible to get an authoritative expression on every detail of every kind of dress. Whether gold studs or mother of pearl should be worn at a certain time with evening dress, whether the gloves should be smooth or rough and whether they should be gray or brown are all explained in such systematic fashion that the man who is dressing in the greatest haste may make no mistake in any point if he only keeps this authoritative chart by the side of his mirror.—New York Sun.

The Earth.

The measurement of Mother Earth's exact size and figure is a monster feat of engineering just completed by Uncle Sam. It has cost him nearly 30 years of constant effort and fully $500,000.

The honor of announcing to humanity its most accurate knowledge as to just how large a mass is our great spinning top and just what is its form and shape falls solely to the surveyors and computers of our coast and geodetic survey.

Mother Earth's diameter through her equator is 7,926 miles; her height from pole to pole, 7,899 miles. In other words, she is broader than she is tall.—New York Telegram.

Woman the Weaker.

David S. Sage and wife of Lebanon, Ills., were killed in a storm four years ago. In a suit for a settlement of the estate of $10,000 the question arose which had died first. If Sage, then his wife's relatives would be entitled to her award, consisting of dower and homestead. If his wife died first, then her relatives would be entitled to nothing. There was no way of proving which had died first, and the court held that since woman is weaker than man Mrs. Sage must have died first.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. POST, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3350.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van B. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Your
Christmas
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	59½	Oats	25
Wheat No. 2	55½	Barley	38
Wheat No. 3	50½	Flax	126
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Annual notice—wood wanted on subscription.

Dr. Francis was down from Thief River Saturday.

Jas. Meehan was down from the upper Falls yesterday.

H. E. Ives made a business trip to county seat yesterday.

The band boys will give a masquerade ball after the holidays.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

O. Finberg, drove up to his farm in Marshall county yesterday.

Fredrickson & Lindquist took in thirty boxes of apples Saturday.

Ninety-three deer were brought into Solway in one day for shipment.

Miss Mary A. Kyle spent Thanksgiving at her home in Crookston.

Henry Norland was in the village this morning after a man to plaster his house.

A. C. Lund returned last week from a visit with relatives and friends at Minneapolis.

Miss Maggie Brady drove up from Red Lake Falls Sunday p. m. returning the same evening.

Miss Ellen B. Brady drove to Red Lake Falls Wednesday evening to enjoy Thanksgiving at home.

Misr Laura J. Betts attended the Northwestern Teachers' Association held in Crookston last Friday.

W. C. Andrew, representing a St. Paul paper house was here the first of the week interviewing the trade.

Arthur Leplant of Red Lake Falls attended the band ball given at the Hotel St. Hilaire Thanksgiving night.

Mrs. L. Loughridge and daughter Eunice, of Warren spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Case.

According to law all death and birth notices in this village should be reported to Dr. A. F. Blomburgh for registration.

Misses Clara and Gertie Enderle of Ada came up last Thursday to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pleth.

H. C. Clark, of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was here the first of the week.

Miss Nellie and Mabel Hannay went to Red Lake Falls last Thursday to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Adams.

Loads of rock coming in daily for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company but still hundreds of loads are still wanted at $1.00 per cord.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Aimer Thursday afternoon. There is a kind invitation extended to all the ladies.

Rev. Lindberg of Crookston will preach at Rev. J. Olson's residence in St. Hilaire on Tuesday evening December 11th at 8:00 o'clock.

The Ladies Mission Friends of Sanders and Rocksbury townships will hold an auction at Hans Jacob Hanson on the evening of December 8th.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

The jury in the Whipple murder case at Bemidji brought in a verdict of not guilty after two hours deliberation. The first ballot stood 8 to 4 for acquittal.

Henry Olson, a teamster at the mill will be layed off for a few days on account of injuries received while hauling lumber to the planing mill Monday.

Miss Bertha Loughridge, who is teaching school near Holt post office, came down last Thursday to spend Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. Fred Case.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

—It is better than ready money, because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Fred Miller, superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, left yesterday for the twin cities where he will spend his well earned vacation. He expects to be back before the first of the year.

Queen Victoria has put the seal of her condemnation on the docking of horses and has forbidden it in her queendom and the Prince of Wales seconds the motion, Geo. Angell will be pleased to hear the news.

Coal oil is so cheap now that the merchants handling it keep lamps burning all day as an advertisement. A few weeks ago it was selling at eighteen cents per gallon but since Monday it has dropped down to ten cents.

Prosperity is coming the other way since Monday. The Standard Oil Company shut down on giving big donations—reduced the price of oil and is now selling in St. Hilaire at 10 cents per gallon. Its different at Thief River Falls.

The Minneapolis Journal says: "About fifty men have been killed by the high-class city deer hunters this fall. Your true sports bang away at everything moving. Sometimes they get one another and the country is better off.

Nothing would suit us better during the winter than to have correspondents send weekly budget of news from the towns of Rocksbury, Sanders, Bray, Polk Centre, Black River, River Falls and Wyandotte. Stationery, etc., furnished at this office.

I. Dahleen, the carpenter, left yesterday for the Red Lake Agency where he has a few weeks work finishing the interior wood work of the new government Indian School. Mr. Dahleen is an A. No. 1 carpenter and when it comes to finishing he has few equals.

Swen Swenson, L. C. Simons, Orra M. Richardson, Charles C. Jackson and Rasmus Oen are the names of the shareholders of the new bank at Thief River Falls. It will be known by the name of Scandia State Bank and has a capital stock of ten thousand dollars.

J. Q. Adams will be here Dec. 10, 11 and 12 with a fine line of goods suitable for X-Mas presents consisting of bracelets, neck chains, lockets etc. Also anything in silverwear and silver novelties. Consult his catalog at H. Fants store and leave your order early.

Alfred Dainard has leased the building recently vacated by J. L. Johnson, the barber, and will engage in the meat market business. He extends an invitation to all his old customers to give him a call and invites new ones. The highest market price paid for poultry, hides, etc.

The SPECTATOR force played in the very best of luck Thanksgiving Day. Turkey alone was good but Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams sent up several nice pieces of their wedding cake and the bill-of-fare was complete. It was good. Thanks awfully. May both of you live long and happy is our wish.

Arne Engebretson, a brother of Sander Engebretson of Sanders was here last Monday on his way to Germantown where he was looking up a location. He came from the White Earth reservation where the land is to be opened but that country did not suit him.

Representative-elect Rapp does not approve of holding two offices at one time hence his resignation as president of the village last Monday night. Councilman Patterson has been advanced and now holds the reins of the village government. J. K. Hannay was appointed to fill the vacancy on the board.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Andrew Berg, an old resident of St. Hilaire, passed away at his home on Water street Thanksgiving night, of typhoid fever. The funeral services were held Sunday at 2:00 p. m. from the Luthern church, interment in the cemetry east of town. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the entire comunity.

Elling Halvorson, the thresher, was in the village the first of the week and says he has at least three weeks threshing left. He is a hustler from away back in the threshing line and no man around the machine remains idle for a minute as long as there is a bundle in sight. He is one of the very few that makes money in running a threshing rig.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

A clever Paris writer insists that if the United States places an embargo upon impecunious Frenchman who come over to marry American heiresses, the French government retaliate by placing a prohibitory duty upon the importation of American pork. This would be just about a stand-off. We could afford to keep our hogs if France would keep her impecunious counts and no accounts.

"We are not much of a sport," says a Kansas editor, "but when we meet a cinch in the road we recognize it. We made the following bargain with a friend yesterday: We were to stand at a given point half an hour and watch the ladies who passed. For every lady who reached her hand back to see if her skirt was gaping or to tuck it under her belt, we were to receive a nickle, For every one who failed to do so in walking a block we are to give him a dime. We got sixty-two nickles from him and gave him one dime—a lady with both arms off came along.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

Auditor Dunn Speaks Plainly.

In last week's issue of his Princeton Union, State Auditor Dunn writes upon an important question in the following plain language:

The election table conveys the information that there are 261 asses in Mille Lacs county who voted "no" on the amendment to section 6, article 8 of the state constitution. Why in the name of common sense should any sensible man vote against the amendment? Will one of the intelligent(?) 261 who voted "no" please give his reason for so voting? The amendment simply provided that the permanent school fund could be loaned to villages, towns, counties, cities or school districts on easier terms than heretofore. Under the law at present an amount equal to seven per cent of the realty valuation of a school district, town, etc. can be borrowed and at a rate of not less than four per cent. The amendment provided that an amount equal to fifteen per cent of the reality could be borrowed at a rate of not less than three per cent: The state loans its permanent school fund to other states—Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Delaware and Massachusetts—at a rate of three per cent. Why charge our own citizens four per cent? Again, I ask will any ass in Mille Lacs or any other county who voted against the amendment please advance a single intelligent reason in support of his action? In all probability the amendment is defeated as it required a majority of all the votes cast at the election to adopt, and thousands failed to vote either for or against the proposed amendment.

The boarders of the Hotel Markham will give a grand ball on Friday evening December 7th which promises to eclipse anything in this line gotten up for years. Invitations will be sent out and a fine program of dances consisting of 24 numbers have been arranged that will suit everybody. Music will be furnished by the Red Lake Falls orchestra.

The dance given at the Hotel St. Hilaire last Thursday evening under the auspices of the Cornet Band was a success in every sense of the word. Fully fifty couple were present and all testified of having the best kind of a time. The grand march was called promptly at nine o'clock and was ledd off by the newly married couple Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams. Supper was served at midnight after which dancing resumed and kept up until an early hour in the morning. The newly organized orchestra furnished good music.

Here is the way fraternities are caught occasionally and no one is to blame—least of all the dead member. Hermingilde Fontaine made application to become a member of Camp No. 8776, M. W. of A., Valley Falls, R. I., November 20, 1900. He was examined by the physician October 22; his application was approved by the head physician October 26; his benefit certificate was issued October 31; he was adopted November 3; he took sick November 5, and died November 12, of typhoid fever and jaundice, leaving a certificate for $1,000 payable to his wife Rosana. Mr. Fontaine, as far as could be ascertained, was an excellent "risk," of splendid physique, and measuring up to every medical requirement.

Fresh oysters in any style at A. F. Lang's.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

The death of Senator Davis, of Minn., is sincerely mourned by his colleagues regardless of party. As Senator Martin of Va., truly said of him: "In the Senate his opinion was as highly regarded by the minority as by his own party." As chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Davis personally drew up the declaration of war against Spain which congress adopted and later as one of the Peace Commissioners he helped to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain. The appointment of a successor to serve until the legislature of Minnesota fills the vacancy is in the hands of Gov. Lind, but it is not known in Washington whether he will appoint a democrat or a republican, although some think that the honor may go to ex-Representative Charles A. Towne. The legislature will, of course, elect a republican in January. The same legislature will also elect a successor to Senator Nelson, who is willing to succeed himself. This will add another to the unusual number of legislatures that will elect two U. S. Senators at the same session.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Births.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Ole Finn Sunday Dec 2, 1900, a daughter.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. P. Simonson Sunday, Dec 2, 1900, a daughter.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eickhoff Friday Nov. 30, 1900, a daughter.

We are Still Here.

I have changed my place of business to H. Fants store in St. Hilaire and will continue to be here the 10th, 11th and 12th also the 25 and 26 of every month. If you want anything in watches, clocks or jewelry give me a call. If your watch or clock need repairs I will give it my personal attention. Eyes examined free, and glasses fitted.

PROF. J. Q. ADAMS,
Jeweler and Optician.
Home office at The Palace Jewelry Store, Red Lake Fall.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

SHEVLIN WOULD DO.

The Present Republican National Committeeman Would Make an Ideal Successor for Senator Davis.

Notwithstanding there is a full realization in the public mind of the great loss to the state and nation sustained in the death of Senator Davis, there is nevertheless considerable interest and speculation as to who will be chosen as his successor by the next legislature. It is probable there will be many candidates for the honor, but there is in Crookston today a man who if he could be induced to enter the contest would become a prominent factor. We refer to T. H. Shevlin the present Republican National Committeman.

While comparatively new in politics Mr. Shevlin demonstrated in the campaign just closed that he could bring to bear upon the work of organizing and conducting a great political campaign the same rare executive ability that he has previously shown in conducting his extensive business enterprise. It is not known that Mr. Shevlin has any desire for public life, but if he should be persuaded to enter the running and would bring his ability, energy and talent for organizing to bear upon the contest, he would stand an excellent show of capturing this great prize. In the northern part of the state especially, where he is well known and has extensive interests, would he develop much strength among the members of the next legislature, nearly all of whom know him personally and recognize his ability and fitness.—Crookston Times.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Being elected to office is not the only way to be honored, "act well your part" has something to do with it.

As a rule, there is more profit in the products that walk off the farm than in those that have to be carried off.

The soil goes into its winter rest well soaked, any way, and that is believed to be a promise of good crops the next season.

European countries are trying to get rid of their beet-sugar bounties. They better send for the Michigan supreme court.

F. S. & H. introduces to its readers no business men who are not worthy of confidence and patronage. The papers are rare that can truthfully say as much.

The farm should be something more than a workshop, it should be a business establishment, and the more skillfully the business is done the greater the profit.

Some of these days sharpers will be advertising "pedigreed" prairie chickens at fancy prices; and they will be moved to do so by the success in selling pedigreed Belgian hares!

It has been well demonstrated that the best potatoes, containing the least water and the most starch, are realized when grown in a system of rotation, with potatoes from three to four years apart.

The price of meats to consumers was advanced recently by the meat combine and by a singular coincidence the price of live stock fell off the same day! But that's all right, the prosperity of the people can stand a harder strain than that!

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Dec. 3rd.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by Pres Rapp Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed.

C G Rapp 6 mo salary as Pres	5 00
Alfred Harris work as per bill	5 25
S Harris " "	6 00
Gustaf McLouth "	3 00
Julius Peterson "	1 50
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	40 00
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	33 61

On motion the report of the village marshal was read and accepted.

On motion the resignation of C. G. Rapp as president of the village council was accepted. On motion Danial Patterson was appointed president of the village council to fill vacancy of C. G. Rapp. On motion J. K. Hannay was appointed councilman to fill vacancy of D. Patterson.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— D. PATTERSON,
President.
J. L. JOHNSON,
Recorder.

—Storm doors and windows made to order at I. Dahleen's, one door north of Bank of St. Hilaire.

At An Inauspicious Moment.

"No," said the bookkeeper, "I don't get that vacation. I met my employer coming back from his summer outing laden with golf sticks and various baggage, and accompanied by his four girls and little boy. I told him I needed rest."

"He looked at me hard for a minute and then exclaimed: You don't need rest. You haven't been away on a vacation."

The man was right. After a long vacation filled with pleasure and excitement, one often returns to work tired out and run down in health. People in this condition should drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It will tone them up because it is pure and nourishing. The strength of a loaf of bread in every bottle, for it's brewed of prime barley and selected hops. Always have a case at home. Be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day
Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway: you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New
Hardware
Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension	$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6	
Lath	$3.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.	

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

SEVERE HEADACHES

of any kind are caused by disordered Kidneys. Look out also for backache, scalding urine, dizziness and brick-dust or other sediment in urine which has been allowed to stand. Heed these warnings before it is too late.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by

MORROW'S
KID-NE-OIDS

the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA

people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. W. E. Lefever, 14 5th St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hancock, 725 13th St., Dubuque.
N. D. Nagle, 815 Iowa St., Dubuque.
Mrs. A. Orth, 156 Francis St., Dubuque.
Jos. Shaw, Ice Dealer, Fort Dodge.
George Launder, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Thos. Ward, 11th St. & 3d Ave., Fort Dodge.
Elmer Davis, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
J. F. Monk, Teacher, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Heisizer, 727 12th St., South, Fort Dodge.
John King, Carpenter, Independence.
J. B. Marn, [illegible], Independence.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, Springfield, O.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Few people realize the immense traffic of the Brooklyn bridge. Not less than 7,000,000 people cross it during the year, most of them on the trolley cars, which run at half-minute intervals. The terminus of nearly all the Brooklyn street railways is now on the New York side of the bridge, so that it is unnecessary for their patrons to change cars upon reaching the Brooklyn side, and the same plan will be adopted for the new bridge.

Light.

"You first saw the light on June 15?"

The Boston girl frowned impatiently. "You misunderstand me!" she exclaimed. "I first saw the light on June 16. I was born June 15, but I was not fitted with glasses until the next day."

We could not help but be struck with her dignified candor in discussing this delicate subject.—Detroit Journal.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

2,500,000 ACRES OF NEW LANDS to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settlers' Guide) with the sectional map, $1.00. Map 25c. All above, $1.25. Address Dick T. Morgan, Perry, O. T.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

The Literature of the Chinese.

Chinese literature is so extensive that a catalogue of the books in the four imperial libraries of the present dynasty classifies and briefly describes no less than 93,000 books, and itself fills 200 volumes. Although some Western writers have described the collection as a whole as a vast library of Oriental conceit and a dreary wilderness of words, the Abbe Remusat, a genuine student of the Chinese language, wrote enthusiastically regarding their charm, saying hme found in them "eloquence and poety, enriched by the beauty of a picturesque language, preserving to imagination all its colors. The description is a very accurate one, too.—Success.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Lucky Man.

"Did you ever get religion?" asked the revivalist.

"Well, I should say so—138 pounds of it," replied the man.

"A hundred and thirty-eight pounds of religion!" cried the revivalist. "How did you get that?"

"The only way that a good many men get religion," was the reply. "I married it."—Chicago Evening Post.

Guessed Correctly.

Defeated Candidate—You encouraged me to run for the office. You know you did. ou said you thought I wouldn't make a bad alderman.

Trusty Henchman—Well, the returns seem to show that I was right.—Boston Christian Register.

C. H. Crabtree, Des Moines, Iowa, will on request, explain all about the Gladiator Gold-Mining company; extremely interesting; write me.

A Remarkable Woman.

Hoax—My wife's a remarkable woman. She wanted to get off the car today, and she reached right up herself.

Joax—Huh! lots of women do that.

"But she pulled the right strap first shot. She didn't ring up a single fare."—Philadelphia Record.

His Logic.

Little Charlie (at supper)—Grandma, do your glasses make things look bigger?

Grandma—Yes, dearie. Why?

Charlie—Oh, I only thought if they did maybe you'd take 'em off while you're cutting the cake.—Polichinelle.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Fill In.

"Any vacancies in your office, sir?"

"Well, you might come in and see if you can fill one of the vacant expressions you notice on my clerks' faces."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Couldn't Spare Any.

First Tramp—Dat dog is hungry. He needs a bone.

Second Tramp—Well, he can't have none of mine.—Puck.

No Room There.

"What is meant by the expression: 'The worm will turn?'"

"Possibly that the worm doesn't live in a flat."Philadelphia Press.

WOES OF WORKERS.

The American man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, our working world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth are hard workers. Our laboring classes are found in herds and hordes in the "hives of industry." What is all this work for? In most cases it is for daily bread, in many for maintenance of others. Great numbers also work to acquire wealth. Some for great commercial prominence. Some to preserve intact a splendid inheritance. Necessity, generosity and ambition are the inspiration of all classes of industry, and the object of every one falls to the ground when ill-health attacks him.

Maintaining health is the most vital thing in the world for workers of every class, and the usefulness of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as a strengthener of the constitutional and vital powers, is beyond all question. This great remedy enters into partnership with Nature and helps human beings do their work without giving up to premature decay. The strain of work is on the minds of some, on the bodies of others, but the nourishing of either, or both, is in the nerves and blood. Nervura acts directly on the fountains of health and its strengthening power is wonderful.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA
for the Blood and Nerves.

What does the worker do when some chronic trouble manifests itself? He takes some stimulant or something which is designed for temporary effect, and simply weakens his already overworked system. How different from this is the work of Nervura! How beautiful its support to the natural powers! Without shock of any kind its purely vegetable elements seek out the weak spots and build them up. Immediately the circulation of the blood improves and the sluggish elements are expelled. The nerves are quieted, the quality of the blood is enriched and the new and strengthening tide communicates itself to every muscle of the body.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, Electrician for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:

"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not eat regularly, and got only a few hours' sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed.

"I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give all health seekers his counsel free of charge. His office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, and his advice may be secured by personal call or by letter through the mail; no charge is made in either case. The worn-out in body, mind, or sexual powers will get prompt help from Dr. Greene. His advice is absolutely confidential and is free to all.

YOUNG MAN'S MANNERS.

Society Asks That He Behave Well, and Then His Path Will Be Smooth.

Society asks little of a young man except to behave well. If he be manly in looks, if he has a good manner, is civil to his elders, if he has any little gift of entertaining—any "parlor tricks"—if he sends a few flowers occasionally, looks pleasant and is polite, his way will be smooth to success—always providing that he is really a gentleman. He never joins her on a thoroughfare unless the friendship be an established one and only with her permission—nor will he stand and converse with her. It is provincial to walk "sandwiched" between two women, to stare, or look after any one who has passed. In public conveyances a man does not pay a woman's fare unless he is her escort, except in an emergency, when he must ask if he may. Introductions are rarely made in public places or conveyances. A man precedes a woman when entering a theater or public place. In a church the lady goes first. He may precede her up a public staircase, but in a private house in ascending and descending, he follows. In picture galleries, elevators in public buildings, hotel and theater corridors, they being thoroughfares, a man retains his hat. In a hotel he removes it if women are present. In a lady bows to a man in a restaurant he rises slightly from his seat in acknowledgment. When he is with a party, if a lady with her escort stops to speak to his friends he rises and remains standing until she passes on. He also rises if a man is introduced to him when with a stag party. If a bachelor show some little hospitality it advances him much in favor. If he has attractive rooms, or has anything to show, he may give an afternoon tea or a chafing dish supper. Simplicity is in order. A bachelor's entertainment is usually regarded in the light of a frolic and his efforts indulgently considered. A bachelor may live where he likes without loss of social position, if he belong to one good club, which he may only use for the address on his cards and note-paper.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MARVELOUS MECHANISM.

Automatons That Have Excited the Wonder of Many.

Some years ago a jeweler of Boulogne, France, constructed a wonderful automatic conjurer. This figure, correctly dressed in black, performed various sleight of hand tricks with remarkable dexterity, and when it was applauded gracefully saluted the spectators to the right and left. One of its tricks was the following: It struck a table several times, and made an egg come out of it. It then blew upon the latter, when out of it came a bird that flapped its wings and sang, and afterward entered the egg again. This, however, was nothing as compared with the automatic fly, manufactured by John Miller, and which flew around the table during a dinner and alighted upon the hand of its owner and manufacturer, to the great astonishment of the guests. Another wonderful piece of mechanism was a minute coach, to which were harnessed several horses, and which rolled over the table. Upon starting the coachman cracked his whip and the horses began to prance, and then became quiet and started off on a trot. The coach stopped and the lackey jumped from the seat, and, opening the door, handed out a handsomely dressed lady, who saluted and then re-entered the coach. The lackey closed the door and jumped up the box, the whip snapped and the horses galloped off. The famous mechanical flute player was a life-long figure, standing by the side of a broken column, upon which it slightly leaned. It was capable of playing a dozen different airs with remarkable ease. To effect this result, there was a system of weights which actuated a bellows placed in the interior of the automaton and through an invisible tube forced air to the flute, where it acted in the usual way upon the stopple of the opening. In order to obtain the modulations and consequently a complete air, the fingers of the automaton were movable and closed the holes of the flute hermetically when at rest. The fingers were moved by wires and cords that were tautened and relaxed by the play of a toothed cylinder.

The Arctic Expeditions.

It was expected that the Windward would reach St. Johns by the middle of September, but as she started late and had some trouble with her machinery, some delay is to be looked for, says the Philadelphia Times. Still the report of her arrival is anxiously watched for, as she is expected to bring news not only of Peary, but also of Capt. Sverdrup and Dr. Stein. Lieut. Peary is supposed to have established a depot at Cape Hecla, the most northern point of Grinnell Land, at about 82 degrees north latitude, and to have made from there a dash for the pole. At least this it was understood was his intention. Word from him is consequently awaited with some impatience. Capt. Sverdrup, who is on board the Fram with a crew of twelve men, intended rounding the northern boundary of Greenland, coming down its unknown east side to Cape Bismarck. The expedition under Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geographical Survey, who is accompanied by Mr. Leopold Kann of Cornell university and Mr. Samuel Warmbath of Harvard university, is said to have been poorly equipped and to have been left in a dangerous position.

Origin of the Term "Bonanza."

The word "bonanza" is of Spanish origin and a nautical term, meaning "fair weather at sea." In Matthew viii., 26, we read that after the Lord rebuked the wind and the sea "there came a good, great calm," which last words in the Spanish version are rendered by "bonanza." It is easy to understand how the word came into its figurative use as meaning a happy calm and good hope after a weary stretch. The "bonanza kings" were James Clair Flood, W. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackay and James G. Fair, four men of Irish parentage, who acquired vast fortunes from the gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast. They had various imitators and successors, who shared the names, but these four were the only original bonanza kings.

It Meant a Move.

"That is what I call a moving appeal," said Teaspot to Gasley.

"You call what a moving appeal?"

"This note from my landlord telling me that I must vacate because of nonpayment of rent."

The Chinese Almanac.

Predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

Taking No Chances.

"Now, see here," said the Adirondack guide, "I want you to understand that you are never to get twenty feet away from me. Keep right up close, and don't you to wonder off. See?"

"But why this peculiar caution?" inquired the man who was out after big game.

"Well," said the guide, shortly, "I'm young and I've got too big a family depending on me, to be mistaken for a deer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Making Sure.

First Lady (off for a journey)—I hope we've got the right train.

Second Lady—I asked seventeen trainmen and ninety-three passengers if this train went to Blankville, and they all said yes; so I guess we're all right.—New York Weekly.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

In the Suburbs.

Joy radiated from the suburbanite's every lineament as he passed the cigars.

"It's a heifer!" he cried estatically.

The neighbors were not taken completely by surprise. They had observed the lights burning all night in his barn.—Puck.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

The Sporting Man's Joke.

Walker—The bride was quite a popular girl, wasn't she?

Watkinson—Yes, indeed. The Evening Scarifier sent its sporting man to report it. He printed a list of rejected lovers half a column long under the heading, "Among Those Who Also Ran."—St. Louis Dispatch.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary.

Not Exactly What He Meant.

A member of parliament, after a long and tiresome speech, in which he went into the dismal depths of political economy, whispered to a friend: "I endeavored to use nothing but classic language throughout my entire address."

"And you succeeded admirably," said his friend. "It was all Greek for your audience."—Exchange.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Most of the mummied Egyptians appear to be hard cases.

Courtship may be bliss, but marriage sometimes blisters.

IT CAME FROM FRANCE.

American Beauty Is Not Really an American Rose, After All, According to a Philadelphia Gardener.

The American Beauty, hailed all over the country as the real American flower, is not an American bloom at all, according to the head gardener of Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. Of it he says:

"The American Beauty was discovered in France. A Washington florist saw one in a private collection, bought it for $1 and propagated it in the United States. He gave it its present name and really introduced it in this country, where its vogue is still immense. It is really the queen of roses; its odor, its beautiful red, its symmetry and its long life makes it a great favorite. It is an uncertain rose, however; no one can tell when it will bloom, nor in what quantities. That and the long stems demanded, which destroy the bushes, account for its high price."

Crushed.

They were engaged. But they quarreled and were too proud to make it up. Both were anxious to make people believe that they had entirely forgotten each other.

He called a few days ago, at her father's house to see the old gentleman—on business, of course. She answered the front door bell. Said he:

"Ah, Miss Jepkin, I believe. Is your father in?"

"No, sir," she replied: "pa is not in at present. Do you wish to see him personally?"

"I do," was his response, feeling that she was yielding: "on very particular personal business. And he turned proudly to go away.

"I beg your pardon," she called after him, as he reached the lowest step, "but who shall I say called?"—Answers.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Holidays for Danish Boys.

There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country change places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country and receive in exchange country children. The result is that the town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air and sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.

Shortening the Time.

Friend—Doesn't the ride back and forth to the country every day seem long?

Mr. Suburb—Long? It's too short. When I take the train in the morning, I know I've got to pitch in and work like a horse the moment the train arrives in the city. That makes the ride seem too short, doesn't it?

"I presume it does. But how about the ride back?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly; so that ride is always over too quick."—New York Weekly.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

A Tactical Blunder.

"Has Mr. Goodcatch been to see you lately?" asked the girl in the pale blue taffeta shirt waist.

"Not since a week ago last night," replied the girl in pink. "He said our parlor was so brilliantly lighted it hurt his eyes."

"And didn't you tell him to turn down the gas?"

"No; I didn't think of that."

"Well, that's precisely where you dropped your watermelon."

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

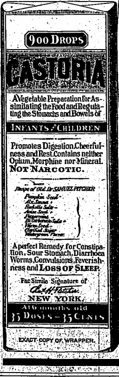
Collecting With a Purpose in View.

"Strange how many queer people have peculiar fads. Do you see that fellow over there. His fad is the collection of postage stamps."

"That wreck? What does he do with postage stamps?"

"Keeps on collecting them until he has three 2-centers, and then turns 'em into beer."—Philadelphia Record.

A school boy wants to know how many square rods it takes to make a wiseacre.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

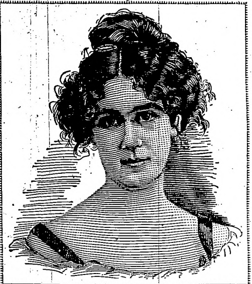
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A NARROW ESCAPE.
A GRATEFUL WOMAN.



MRS. F. J. LYNCH, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mrs. F. J. Lynch, 324 South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"I earnestly recommend Peruna to any suffering women as it cures quickly. I had a most persistent cough which nothing seemed to cure. Two bottles of Peruna did more for me than all the doctors seemed to do. In a couple of weeks I found myself in excellent health, and have been enjoying it ever since. Hence I look on Peruna as a true friend to women."

MRS. F. J. LYNCH.

Chronic Coughs and Colds Are Catarrhal Diseases.

Catarrh Is the Continual Scourge of Christendom.

Catarrh hovers ominously over every city, and nestles treacherously in every hamlet. It flies with vampire wings from country to country and casts a black shadow of despair over all lands. Its stealthy approach and its lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient.

It changes the merry laugh of childhood to the wheezy breathing of croup, and the song of the blushing maiden to the hollow cough of consumption. In its withering grasp the rounded form of the fond wife and mother becomes gaunt and spectral, and the healthy flush of manhood turns to the sallow, haggard visage of the invalid.

Cough takes the place of conversation, speech gives way to spitting, the repulsive odors of chronic catarrh poison the kiss of the fondest lovers, and thickened membranes bedim sight, impair hearing and destroy taste.

Like the plague-stricken Egyptians a cry of distress has gone out from every household, and the mildew of woe clings to every hearthstone.

Catarrh in some form, catarrh in some stage lurks as an enemy in the slightest cough or cold and finishes its fiendish work in heart disease and consumption.

No tissue, function, or organ of the body escapes its ravages; muscles wither, nerves shatter, and secretions dry up under its blighting presence. So stubborn and difficult of cure is this disease that to invent a remedy to cure chronic catarrh has been the ambition of the greatest minds in all ages. Is it therefore any wonder that the vast multitude of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna are so lavish in their praise of this remedy? That the discovery of Peruna has made the cure of catarrh a practical certainty is not only the testimony of the people, but many medical men declare it to be true.

As a drug store in this age of the world is incomplete without Peruna, it can be obtained anywhere with directions for use. A complete guide for the prevention and cure of catarrh and all diseases of winter, sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Joseph Branning, Medford, Minn., draft evener; Charles F. Haglin, Minneapolis, Minn., mold; Henry Kugler, Fergus Falls, Minn., draft equalizer; Amund A. Lerbakken, Carlisle, Minn., tongue tip; John McCeugh, Pierre, S. D., mowing or grain cutting machine; John H. O'Brien, Nasby, S. D., whim; Samuel F. O'Leary, St. Paul, Minn., bottle; Ernest Rubbert, Minneapolis, Minn., elevator door.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Had Him Secure.

In St. Paul's the other day a guide was showing a gentleman around the tombs.

"That, sir," said the man, "his the tomb of the greatest naval 'ero Europe or the world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcoughogus weighs forty-two tons. Hinside that his a steel receptable weighing twelve tons, and inside that is a leaden casket 'ermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Hinside that is a mahogany coffin holding the ashes of the great 'ero."

"Well," said the Yankee, after thinking a while, "I guess you've got him. If ever he gets out of that cable me at my expense."

A Lucky Conductor.

According to a Rome correspondent of the LYondon Express, a conductor on the enetiaVn electric railroad named Nicol Cicchino has just had a great stroke of luck.

In July, 1898, he found, in the Via San Lorenzo, a draft for $50,500, on the Marseilles Land Bank, payable to bearer in gold. It was signed "Attanasio."

Cicchino deposited the check with the authorities, awaiting the appearance of the owner to claim his legal 10 per cent.

The owner, however, has never appeared, and a few weeks since Nicola received an official notification that the certificate, having never been claimed, was now, by law, his property.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what's the street-cleaning department?

Pa—It's a place where they explain to the dissatisfaction of taxpayers why the streets are not cleaned.—Chicago Daily News.

A Hero.

Little Rollo—Have you ever faced death on the battlefield, Uncle Ebenezer?

Uncle Eb.—No, but I've been operated on for appendicitis.

To W. C. T. U. Workers

with unselfish devotion pouring your modest gains into the lap of a great, helpful, many-sided enterprise of noble women, send for details of OUR $17,500 OFFER.

THE DELINEATOR,
7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.

Half Fare Plus $2.00.

To nearly all points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming via the

Chicago Great Western

Tickets on sale November 20, December 4 and 18, 1900. No tickets less than $9.00. Children half rates. For full information and assistance address or call on F. H. Lord, General Passenger Agent, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

N W N U —No. 49.— 1900.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. GOLD SEAL. 1872 TRADEMARK

"GOLD SEAL" OVERSHOES

ARE BEST MADE.

SOLD BY RETAILERS—MADE AND SOLD AT WHOLESALE.
—BY—
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
375-377 SIBLEY STREET, ST. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XX

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

NUMBER 21.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

M'KINLEY TO CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE NATION'S AFFAIRS.

Annual Message Is Read in Both Houses of Congress—Various Important Questions Are Discussed—Attitude of the Government in the Chinese Difficulty Is Explained—Financial Condition of the Government Is Said to Be Most Satisfactory—Policy Regarding the Philippines Is Set Forth—Porto Rican Affairs Considered—Business of the Various Departments Reviewed.

The following is a synopsis covering the most important points contained in the president's message:

In opening, the president says:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it, and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history."

The president then refers to the wonderful growth and development of the country during the century just closing. The population in 1800 was 5,308,483. To-day it is 76,304,709.

In our foreign relations, says the president, the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Our relations with all other countries have been happy.

The president goes into the Chinese question at great length. The history of the outbreak, familiar to all readers, is narrated in detail. The subsequent landing of the troops of the allied powers are the events which succeeded are fully set forth.

The president then continues: "The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers, dated July 3, proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southwest had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war with the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperial legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing, wherever possible, the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence. As was then said, 'the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.' Faithful to these protestations, which, as it proved, reflected views and purposes of the other cooperating governments, all our efforts have been directed towards ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard at Pekin, as a channel of negotiation and settlement—a course adopted by others of the interested parties. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerately entertained. The Russian proposition, looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Pekin has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered, and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts through which we and other nations have suffered grievous injury. The general basis of negotiations formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to take due compensation that may be made in part by increased guarantees of security of foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives. The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that, in the event of protracted divergence of views in relation to indemnities, the matter be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal of arbitration could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers."

The message states that the relations with the various nations are cordial. Minor diplomatic negotiations with several European and Central and South American countries are progressing satisfactorily or have been happily concluded. Good will prevails in our relations with the German emperor. Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The important questions arising out of the war in South Africa and our policy in relation thereto are fully explained.

Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory settlement. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an order for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

The president announces that formal ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes have been received at The Hague from sixteen powers. In accordance with Article xxiii. of the convention the president announces the appointment as arbitrators of ex-President Harrison, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Hon. J. W. Griggs and Hon. George Gray.

On the subject of reciprocity treaties the president says: "Since my last communication to the congress on this subject special commercial agreements under the third section of the tariff act have been proclaimed with Portugal, with Italy and with Germany. Commercial conventions under the general limitations of the fourth section of the same act have been concluded with Nicaragua, with Ecuador, with the Dominican republic, with Great Britain on behalf of the Island of Trinidad and with Denmark on behalf of the Island of St. Croix. These will be early communicated to the senate. Negotiations with other governments are in progress for the improvement and security of our commercial relations." Continuing this subject, the president says: "The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States, that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving to it full effect."

Touching on the subject of an interoceanic canal, the president says that this important matter has assumed a new phase. He refers to the forfeit of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, and explains the reason therefor. Continuing, the president says:

"Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various trans-isthmian ship canal projects may be awaited."

Taking up the question of finances, the president says:

"It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $233,022,991.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89, and exports for all purposes except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding years of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from year. It is gratifying also to note that miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.97, as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year. It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,767.78, a reduction of $95,066,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,983,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74. Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasurer was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000, and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress, to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold. Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891 in the sum of $25,364,500. To and including Nov. 30, $23,458,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call will be applied to the sinking fund."

The president says that the beneficial effect of the new financial act, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. In concluding this subject, he says:

"A large increase in national bank note circulation has resulted from the act, which permits national banks to issue circulation notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security instead of only 90 per cent thereof, as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 is $77,889,570. The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections."

"Our foreign trade," says the president, "shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports, for the first time in the history of the country, exceeded $2,000,000,000. These exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780. The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. The increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States."

The president recommends that congress, at its present session, reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people. He specially urges that there be included, in whatever reduction is made, the legacy tax and bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, the president directs attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages.

On the subject of trusts, the president says: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress."

Touching the Philippine question, the president adverts to his former declaration to use the authority vested in him to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant lands, as in all other lands where our flag rightfully floats. He has steadily pursued the purpose thus declared. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is, for the most part, scattered. Desiring to bring about a stable administration of affairs as early as possible, the president says, he appointed for that purpose the commission headed by Judge Taft. "This commission," says the president, "is composed of eminent citizens, representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to its task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, has made great progress form the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before congress, and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs receipts are greater than at any time during Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive system of education is being evolved. Later reports from the commission show a yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interests of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those Far Eastern seas."

"I have, upon another occasion," continues the president, "called the Filipinos 'the wards of the nation.' Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming, first of all, to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development."

"The civil government for Porto Rico, provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation, according to the president. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success. On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday in December. He recommends that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico."

TThe president renews his recommendation as to the necessity for cable communication with Hawaii, with an extension to Manila. The territorial government of Hawaii is in full operation, and conditions on the island are highly satisfactory.

On the 25th day of July, 1900, the president says, he directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution, as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 15th of November, 1900, and is now in session. When the session concludes its labors the president says he will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention, for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

The president next takes up the question of an increase in the army. On this subject he says: "The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next, the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the regular army will be reduced to 2,4447 officers and 20,025 enlisted men. In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction there. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications. It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during the present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000.

"The continued and rapid growth of the postal service," the president says, "is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is in the extension of rural free delivery. This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden."

The president approves the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels, and for additional officers and men, which the required increase in the navy makes necessary. He commends the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice admiral.

Pension matters were touched on briefly. The president says; The act of May, 1900, among other things, provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to $250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase, and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

In conclusion the president says:

"In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence. It will not retard but promote legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of these principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace."

LOST HIS TEMPER.

Result Was He Found Just What He Was Looking For.

The fur salesman was holding up on his arm a very handsome specimen of what appeared to be Russian sable.

"You wouldn't think," he said, "that that color was indirectly due to a loss of temper, would you?"

"I didn't know that the Russian sable had a bad temper," responded the customer.

"Your knowledge is not always to be relied on," laughed the salesman. "This is not a Russian sable skin. It is a red fox, and thereby, so to speak, hangs a tale."

The customer asked that it be unfolded.

"In New York city," responded the salesman, "lives a furrier, who, knowing a good deal about the dyeing of seal skins and other furs, sought for years and years to find a dye that would transform a red fox skin into a Russian sable, as far as appearance went. All his efforts were nugatory and void, as the lawyers say, but he would not give up the search. One day, less than two years ago, he was busy over his dye pots seeking the elusive alchemy. He thought this time he had it sure, but he was disappointed once more, and I am sorry to say he lost his temper and acted in a most unseemly manner. He held in his hand a bottle with a chemical of some kind in it that he had intended using in some other dyes that he did know about, and in his violence he knocked the bottle against a box and broke its neck. This made him madder than ever, and with a bad word he hurled the broken bottle and its remaining contents into the disappointing dye pot. Then he left the place, and when he came back, much cooler in mind, behold, there was that in the dye pot which caused his special wonder and he began an immediate investigation. Just what effect the chemical or the broken bottle had on the dye he could not tell, but a very apparent change had been effected, and he hastened to try a strip of fur in it. When the fur was taken out it was no longer red fox. Neither was it quite Russian sable, but it was on the way, and after a little experimenting with the unexpected chemical he hit upon the right thing, and the secret was his. To-day he is converting red fox skins into Russian sable for 1000 firms in all parts of the world, and it is needless to say he is not getting poor at it. Russian sable is a beautiful and expensive fur, but this imitation is quite as effective, for three or four years, as the genuine thing, and doesn't cost anything like as much. Cheaper furs, that look as well, while they last, as expensive ones, are more satisfactory anyway to the majority of purchasers, because styles change and people want something new once in awhile if they can afford it."—Washington Star.

Friendly Dog Stopped the Fight.

On one of the most pleasant side streets of Cleveland live two dogs—a large, dignified hound and a saucy, small fox terrier. The two are the best of friends, and the big dog is always watching over the little one and doing his best to keep the pert fellow out of a fight. But the other day his watchfulness failed. Another terrier came and yelled defiance at the hound's comrade and when the big dog arrived upon the scene it was to behold a frantic, tumbling, snapping heap, of which his favorite was part. He seemed to consider the state of things, then gave a sigh of patient dignity and began to walk around the combatants, keeping a critical eye on the struggle and evidently acting the part of umpire. His favorite was getting the worst of it, but he did not interfere. Maybe he thought the punishment of defeat was better than any he could bestow. He watched silently till all at once his friend gave a yelp of real pain and trouble. Then suddenly the big dog awoke. With a bound he was beside the other two. With one tap of his paw he sent the victor over into the dust, grabbed his favorite in his mouth as a cat grabs her kitten and made off to his own back yard. During the next hour he licked, scolded and fondled the repentant terrier. And now the two are more devoted than ever, though the little dog seems more meek and decidedly more obedient than of yore.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Temporary Incognito.

"What are the names of that newly-married couple in the next flat?"

"Oh, we can't find out for a few weeks; each now calls the other 'Birdie.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

ENGLAND DILATORY

CAUSES DELAY IN THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

All Other Allies Have Agreed to the Preliminary Demand Note Which Is to Be Presented to the Chinese Government — Question as to Li Hung Chang's Credentials Again Raised—Neither Chinese Commissioner Has an Official Copy of the Edict.

Pekin, Dec. 10.—The dilatoriness on the part of the British foreign office in instructing its minister is responsible for the delay in signing the preliminary demand note which is to be presented to the Chinese government through Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. All the other allies have agreed to the preliminary demands and also to the language of the full note, the text of which was cabled to England several days ago. As soon as the British representative receives his instructions another meeting of the ministers will be called. Unless his instructions demand an alteration in the preliminary note, which it is believed will not be the case, and unless some of the other governments change their attitude radically, the

Note Will Be Signed

and presented to the Chinese representatives. The question of credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching has again been raised. When Dr. Munn von Schwartzenstein, the German minister, arrived at Shanghai he saw Li Hung Chang and asked to see his credentials. Earl Li informed him that he had received an edict by telegraph appointing himself and Prince Ching representatives of the Chinese government with full powers. He added that he could produce the credentials whenever necessary. Again at Tien-tsin Dr. Munn von Schwartzenstein made a similar request of Li Hung Chang and received a similar answer. It transpires that neither Chinese commissioner has received an official copy of the edict appointing them bearing the great seal, etc. The ministers do not question the statements of the commissioners that they are duly authorized to treat in behalf of the Chinese government, but they know that in dealing with the Chinese it is unsafe to assume anything or to take anything for granted, so they again demanded

To See the Credentials.

The commissioners then acknowledged that they had received nothing beyond the edict. They were informed that this was insufficient. Li Hung Chang spoke of the distance of the court from Pekin, the roads to Singan-Fu, the present seat of government, and the long time that would be required to get a certified copy of the edict. This plea was unavailing. Late on Fiday Li Hung Chang sent word to one of the ministers informing him that owing to the destruction of the tsung li yamun, no copy of his credentials as commissioner was available as a model and he asked the minister to lend him his copy. This request was granted. Li Hung Chang also stated that when the court fled from Pekin the great seal was left in the Forbidden City, and he asked if the arrival of a certified copy of the edict without the great seal would be satisfactory, the seal to be attached when the edict reaches Pekin. This question is in abeyance.

Offended at Gen. Chaffee.

London, Dec. 10. — "Gen. Chaffee wrote a letter to Coun von Waldersee," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, "complaining of the removal by French and German troops of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Pekin, but the letter was returned to him on account of its tone. He has notified the foreign envoys that all persons are prohibited passing the American guard on entering the south gate of the palace, owing to the frequet cases of looting. The ministers are offended at this individual assumption of authority."

CHRISTIANS MASSCRED.

One Hundred Put to Death by Order of the Taotai of Rivei Hua Cheng.

Pekin, Dec. 10.—One hundred native Christians have been put to death by orders of the taotai at Rivei Hua Cheng. Twelve Europeans, mostly Swedish and Norwegian missionaries, besides Capt. Watts Jones, were also massacred. Such is the report brought by Captains Wingate and Ryder, who accompanied the expedition to Kalgan and who returned yesterday. During their absence they visited several places to which the Germans did not go, but they encountered no opposition. The details of the outrages are most revolting.

CRAVEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Much Money Must Be Spent to Fit Out Torpedo Boat.

Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 10. — The United States torpedo boat Craven, which was in collision recently in Newport harbor with the Dahlgren, was hauled into the navy yard, and upon examination was found to have sustained more serious damage than outward appearances would indicate. It is estimated that it will take $40,000 to fit her out for sea.

Triumphal Entry for Roberts.

London, Dec. 10.—Lord Roberts is expected to arrive in London Jan. 3. He will be met by the prince and princess of Wales and will proceed immediately in triumphal progress to St. Paul's cathedral, where all will attend a special service of thanksgiving.

Masked Robbers Secure $800.

Kansas City, Dec. 10.—Three masked men entered the office of Peet Bros. soap factory in Armourdale last night, and, leveling revolvers at the cashier and superintendent, who were in the office at the time, secured $800.

Judge Is Appointed.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 10.—Gov. Scofield has appointed J. J. Fruit of this city judge of the Sixth judicial district to succeed the late Judge Wyman. La Crosse county bar indorsed Attorney Higbee

ADMITS THEFT.

Young Iowan Admits Stealing From Express Company's Safe.

Keokuk, Iowa, Dec. 10.—Harry Taylor, son of a prominent family, and a messenger on the Adams express run from here to Des Moines, was indicted on his confession of the robbery of the safe of the express company here of $1,000 on the night of Sept. 24.

Timber Belt to Be Opened.

Osceola, Wis., Dec. 10.—One of the largest enterprises in the lumber world will be established in the little village of Clam Falls, in the northeast part of this county in the near future. Capitalists from Chicago have already bought large tracts of fine oak timber in a belt that has never been touched by the woodman's axe, and will cut 5,000,000 feet of logs this winter. They will erect one of the best equipped sawmills in the country. A large belt of fine oak timber lies in that region—enough to last the mill for ten years—and the only drawback is the lack of railroad facilities, but it is believed from this venture that a road will be built next year.

Acquitted but Rearrested.

Milwaukee, Dec. 10.—Thomas Farrell, alias Old Dad Flynn, and William Harrison, alias "Lefty" Fitzgerald, claimed to be pals of the notorious Tornado Jim, were acquitted in the United States court of the charge of robbing the Berlin (Wis.) postoffice in February last. The prisoners were immediately rearrested. They are suspected of being connected with big robberies at Galena, Ill.; Chilton, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, Wis., and other places.

Fire Causes Big Loss.

Stiles, Wis., Dec. 10.—Fire broke out in the Anson Aldred company's large stock burned, and before it was put out, caused a loss of about $75,000. A strong wind prevailed and the flames spread rapidly to surrounding buildings, burning the company's store, harness shop, creamery and four dwelling houses, including an expensive summer cottage. The insurance is $40,000. Timely assistance from Green Bay saved the town.

Presbyterian Statistics.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 10.—The seventh annual report showing the condition of the Presbyterian church in South Dakota has just been completed by the secretary, Rev. H. P. Corson. It shows the synod to be in excellent condition, with 129 churches, 105 ministers, 5,914 church members and 7,600 members of Sabbath schools. The church property is valued at $182,000.

Evangelist Hunt Dismissed.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 10.—The recently inaugurated campaign for righteousness in Sioux City came to a sudden end with the unexpected dismissal of the lawyer evangelist, C. N. Hunt of Minneapolis by the associated charities of this city. From the very opening of the meetings there has been a lack of harmony between the local preachers and the evangelist.

Strange Fatality in Family.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 10. — There has been a rather strange fatality in the family of C. M. Brown, a local drayman. Within six weeks four members of his family, a sister and three brothers, have died of typhoid fever. They were at different points over the country, and the illness was not from the same immediate cause. Another member of the family is ill.

From Causes Unknown.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Joseph Knitter died at the hospital in this city, and it was believed that death was caused from injuries alleged to have been received from her husband some weeks ago, but the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by means unknown. Knitter is serving a sentence for drunkenness.

Damage Claims Settled.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 10. — All the damage claims have been settled arising from the street railway accident on July 4, when a loaded car plunged off the Delin street bridge, forty feet into a gulch killing forty-five persons and injuring 105 others. The highest payment was $1,800, and the total settlement cost $100,000.

Plant Bass in Mill Pond.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Dec. 10.—A shipment of young bass from the United States fish commission is expected to arrive here in a few days. They will be planted in the millpond. When the new dam is completed they will be let into the lake. Work on the dam will be vigorously prosecuted in the spring.

St. Croix Lumber Yards Sold.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 10. — The St. Croix Lumber company has disposed of all of its yards north and west of Aberdeen to the Lamb Lumber company. The deal includes the yards on the Soo line west of Oakes and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul west of Aberdeen.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 10.—The jury in the case of Tom Condon, who shot Tom Daly several days ago, brought in a verdict of guilty on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Judge Gaffy sentenced Condon to a term of seven years in the penitentiary.

Escapes by a Hair.

Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 10.—William Igoe escaped death by a hair in Westersal's mill at Welch. His clothing caught in a set-screw and he was whipped around the shaft half a dozen times until the cloth gave way.

Poor Health and Poverty.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Theodore Kermier, who is only sixteen years old, shot herself through the body with a revolver. She will probably die. Poor health and poverty prompted the act.

Would Divide Chippewa County.

Osceola, Wis., Dec. 10.—Residents of the northern part of Chippewa county are making a big effort to have the county divided. Several meetings have been held and resolutions favoring division adopted

KRUGER GIVES IT UP

ASKS FOR CONFERENCE WITH LORD SALISBURY.

Authoritatively Stated That He Desires to Discuss Terms of Settlement of the War — Believed the Conference Will Be Granted—Great Britain and Portugal Form an Alliance — Evidence of a Perfect Understanding Between the Two Countries — Victoria Thanks King Carlos.

London, Dec. 10. — An authoritative statement is made that Lord Salisbury has received from Mr. Kruger at The Hague a request for a conference for the discussion of terms of settlement of the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury has not yet replied to Mr. Kruger's request, it is believed that the request asked for will be granted. Statesmen, in speaking of the matter, said that such a reply from the premier could be counted on as almost certain.

England and Portugal Are Allies.

Lisbon, Dec. 10.—King Carlos has received a telegram, as follows, from Queen Victoria in response to the one sent by his majesty:

"I am greatly touched by your kind telegram. I sincerely thank you, my dear nephew, for it and for the good wishes you entertain toward me and my people. It is again with the greatest pleasure that I recognize the cordial and friendly understanding between Portugal and England."

After cordial farewells to the Portuguese officials and an exchange of salutes the British squadron sailed at noon.

At Saturday's banquet on board the British battleship Majestic, when King Carlos, Queen Marie Amelie and Prince Louis Philippe, together with members of the cabinet and other dignitaries, were entertained by Vice Admiral Sir Henry Haldsworth Rawson, the Portuguese premier, Senor J. Luciano de Castro, toasting "Queen Victoria and Great Britain," saluted "the alliance that has long existed in treaties and has been confirmed by recent acts." He said the significance of the alliance was "an assurance that our rights will be respected and our dominions maintained."

Sir H. G. MacDonald, the British minister, in responding thanked the government of King Carlos for the "friendly attitude maintained with such correctness toward Great Britain during the war in South Africa, which has been warmly appreciated by the government of Queen Victoria. The confirmation of alliance which unites us indissolubly is there in the presence of the channel squadron. Ancient ties are drawn closer by recent events. The British government desires that a firm and durable alliance may be ever maintained."

INSURGENTS FALLING BACK.

Sacrificing Their Possessions and Satisfied to Save Themselves.

Manila, Dec. 10.—While the captures of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves. A detachment of the Forty-seventh United States volunteer infantry from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and after a short engagement they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here. Capt. Richard T. Ellis, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, captured in the mountains near Barbara a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press and other equipment. All of this was destroyed. Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria. A detachment of the Fourth infantry captured Maj. Garlon and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay. Another detachment destroyed Gen. Uguad's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five insurgents. Gen. MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted the death sentence to imprisonment.

OPERA INTERRUPTED.

Fire at Canton, Ohio, Causes a Loss of $300,000.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 10.—The Coxton block, one of the largest buildings in the city, was destroyed by fire. The Grand opera house adjoining was also damaged. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The opera house was filled when the fire was discovered, but it was emptied without serious mishap. The block was owned by Mrs. M. C. Barber, sister of President McKinley's wife. Twenty families who occupied the place are homeless. Four firemen were seriously but not fatally hurt.

THE OLD PRICE WILL REMAIN.

Vanderbilt Interests Order Rails at $26 a Ton.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 10.—The Vanderbilt interests have placed orders with three mills for 100,000 tons of steel rails at $26 per ton. This breaks up the organized effort of the railroads to force the price down to $22.

Sick Man Asphyxiated.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 10.—Charles Pelton, a resident of the northern part of the county, was asphyxiated in bed by gas from a stove. His wife and little daughter and a neighbor woman were rendered unconscious. Pelton was ill.

Three Men Were Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10. — A freight wreck on the Southern railway three miles south of Sanford, Tenn., resulted in the death of the conductor and two tramps. Thirty-two cars got loose and ran into an engine.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points it the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, DEC., 12, 1900.

COURTS RULED BY SUN TIME

Judges In Various States Refuse to Accept Standard Reckoning.

If you ever expect to go to law over a question in which time is involved, however slightly, don't monkey with standard time. It won't go in the courts. To be sure, you can't catch trains if you don't use standard time to do it, but you will miss the verdict if you do. In Georgia the court of appeals decided that the use of standard time instead of sun time in regulating a trial was an error. In the particular case in question the sun time was faster than the railroad time, and a verdict was received after 12 o'clock on Saturday night by the sun time, though before 12 by standard time. It was decided that sun time should have been followed.

In Nebraska a certain summons was returnable before a justice at 10 o'clock a. m. The defendant failed to appear. The justice waited until 11 o'clock standard time, which was about half an hour faster than common time, and then gave judgment by default. The defendant appeared before 11 o'clock common time, and it was held that the judgment by default was premature and invalid.

In Iowa there was a question as to the expiration of an insurance policy, which by its terms extended until 12 o'clock at noon of a certain day. Fire broke out at about 11:45 o'clock a. m. of that day by common time and about two and a half minutes after 12 o'clock by standard time. The court held that the insurance was still in force. It did not appear that any statute had enacted any change in the ordinary rule which regards noon as the time when the sun crosses the meridian. There was evidence of the customary use of standard time at that place, but this was held not sufficient. The court says: "It was not only necessary to show the customary use of standard time, but that by custom of the place at 12 o'clock at noon meant at 12 o'clock standard time."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WOMAN A BEAST OF BURDEN.

Heavy Loads Carried by Italians Through New York's Streets.

It is no uncommon sight to see Italian women walking along the streets balancing burdens on their heads that the average man would prefer to have sent home on a truck. A few days ago one of these women passed through City Hall park. On her head she was carrying what appeared to be the entire woodwork from the interior of some house. The bundle was made up of eight pieces of hard wood, the shortest being fully 12 feet in length. Each piece was six inches in width and an inch thick. The woman steadied this burden with one hand, while in the other she carried what one would consider a good load for one person in the shape of a bundle of shorter pieces of wood.

As she turned into Center street, near Chambers, the end of the load of lumber on her head came in contact with the head of a man who was going in the opposite direction. In order to prevent hitting him too hard the woman tried to turn to one side, and as she did so her burden fell to the walk. In vain she tried to replace it on her head. At last two men took hold of it, one at each end. They found that even their combined strength was just sufficient to lift it up and place it on the woman's head again. When the wood was finally adjusted in a proper position the woman picked up her smaller bundle and started up Center street.—New York Times.

A Little Off.

"My necktie is disarranged." Sherlock Holmes, Jr., suddenly exclaimed.

His companion looked at him and said:

"How do you know? You haven't felt of it, and there is no mirror here that you could have looked into. Sometimes, Mr. Holmes, I am almost forced, in spite of your declarations that you do these wonderful things by reasonable, human processes, to believe that you must be gifted with second sight. Now what has convinced you that your necktie is disarranged?"

"I noticed a man look at my tie just now and then feel of his own," the great detective answered.

"Wonderful! Wonderful! Only your tie is all right."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hired by the Hour.

When Remenyi, the famous violinist, was a young man, he was engaged by a parvenu to play at a dinner, the agreement stating that he was to furnish music from 8 o'clock to 11. He began with an andante movement from Mozart, a composition which opens very low and soft.

The host turned to his guests. "That's just like those musicians," he said. "I hired him by the hour, and see how slow he plays."—Kansas City Independent.

CLERICAL STORIES.

HUMOROUS INCIDENTS NOTED BY AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

A Bit of Irish Repartee That Restored Good Humor—The Cause of a General Laugh In a Dublin Cathedral—An Interrupted Sermon.

"An Irishman of the full blood cannot resist an opportunity for repartee, no matter how solemn the occasion or what his surroundings," said an English clergyman, a visitor in Washington, the other day, when the conversation turned on the funny experiences of clergymen and the humor that creeps into matters connected with the church.

"I was assisting an old friend of mine, the rector of a church in Ireland, one Sunday, and before the service we were in the vestry room putting on our robes, with the old sexton, a shriveled up Irishman of the perfect type, assisting. My friend, who was somewhat old, was a little testy that morning, and somehow the sleeve of his surplice got mixed up. Notwithstanding the assiduous efforts of the old sexton to direct his arm to the right hole the two would not connect. Finally, losing patience, my friend said sharply: 'Oh, the old boy's in the thing.'

"The old sexton brightened up and, looking over at me, with a twinkle in his eye, said as quick as lightning, 'Not yit, your riverince.'

"It restored the good humor of the situation, and the vestment was properly adjusted.

"The only time I ever heard a congregation laugh unrestrainedly during the regular services in a cathedral was back in the eighties, when I was a resident of dear, dirty Dublin. On one Sunday morning the bishop of Cork preached. He was a splendid man, an Irishman to the backbone and possessed of as fine a brogue as ever distinguished a son of Erin. His congregation was made up of the very essence of fashion in Dublin, which, in those days, was one of the greatest social centers of the world. Notoriously, people were living beyond their means, for the income from the landed estates of Ireland had taken a big tumble. But that made no difference, and good dressing went as a matter of course and was one of the smallest of the extravagances. The bishop preached on the subject of extravagance and spoke particularly of overdressing. His sermon was a bitter arraignment of the sin of debt and the wickedness of setting the heart on fashion and dress. He attacked the overdressed woman and wound up this particular reference this way:

"'Now, supposing every one of ye—every one: man and woman—should stand up in this church, take off the clothes ye have not paid for, just walkin out with the things on your back ye have paid for—a pretty lookin lot of scarecrows ye'd be.'

"There was a pause until the real significance of the suggestion had percolated through the members of his congregation, then some one snickered. Every one was picturing to himself and herself the real scene that would occur should the bishop's idea be carried into effect, while wife looked at husband and members of each family nudged one another. The ludicrous side was irresistible and the laugh was general.

"I once attended church at Whalley, a little village on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in England. The church, which had been a part of the old abbey, was built in the year 1066 and is today one of the most interesting sacred edifices in Great Britain. The rector was a Mr. Whittaker, very old, very stout and very deaf. He had occupied the living for 30 years, and while he generally appeared in church and took some part in the services, he was able to afford the luxury of a curate and was always glad to secure the services of a friend to preach. On one occasion a gentleman I knew very well was to officiate. It was his custom to limit his sermon to 20 minutes, preaching ex tempore, and always took out his watch and his pocket handkerchief, placing them beside him before commencing. This he did as usual, and, finding a very convenient little round receptacle, stuffed the handkerchief into it, laid the watch on top and fired away.

"The congregation was surprised to see the old rector, who was sitting at the bottom desk of the 'three decker' erection, which I suppose still stands right in the center and half way down the aisle—not in the chancel, as in the modern churches—become very uneasy in his seat. He squirmed around and looked up, though every one knew quite well that he could not hear a word of the sermon. Finally he beckoned to the black gowned old verger, who carried a long wand, and whispered to him. The verger ascended the pulpit and in turn interrupted the sermon by a whispered conversation with the preacher, who was seen to suddenly grasp his pocket handkerchief and watch, smile and nod, and then proceeded with his sermon. He had filled the receiver of the old rector's ear trumpet, which connected with a tube to the lower desk, and the rector had been unable to tell whether any sermon was going on or not."—Washington Post.

Hope For Him.

"Have you ever tried to reduce your flesh?"

"Yes, I'll bet I've spent $500 for anti-fat medicine; but it's no good. I've tried everything and I just keep getting fatter. I'll give it up now and go on and weigh a ton if I have to."

"Oh, don't get discouraged. Come over and try our boarding house for a month or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

Usually, when you pass two women, you can hear one ask, "Did you make it without a pattern?"—Atchison Globe.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Fur Coats Cheap.

Our annual clearance sale of Men's Fur Coats will begin December 10. Rather than carry any over to another season we offer our

$14.00	coats	for	$11.00
18.00	"	"	14.00
20.00	"	"	15.50
22.00	"	"	17.50
25.00	"	"	19.50
45.00	"	"	38.00

and other prices in like proportion. Our customers know that our reductions are bona-fide. Quantity limited. Better come quickly.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
November 28th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. Eickhoff Administrator of the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased setting forth the amount of personal estate that has came into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, (excepting the homestead), of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to him granded to sell

And it appearing by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses, to sell so much of said real estate as is necessary to pay the debts legacies and expenses of administration.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 24th day of December A. D. 1900 at two o'clock p. m., at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, then and there to show cause, (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Wm. Eickhoff to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 28th day of November A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of Red Lake county.

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 3rd day of June A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the City of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Order For Hearing on Claims Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term.
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the Estate of Philip L. Weber deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, late of the county of Riverside State of California, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire, county of Red Lake.

It is ordered, That three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 4th day of March 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

Now is the time to get the SPECTATOR. Official county and village paper.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Farmers Know

The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 7, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on December 13th 1900, viz:

Palmer Erikson, H. E. 15181 for the e½ sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of sec. 30, twp. 152 N. of range 41 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Andrew Bodeen, Ole Hegg, Johan Vedul and O. H. Olson, all of Wyandotte, P. O. Red Lake county, Minn.

15-20 SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.

$22.50 will buy $1,000 Fire Insurance For 5 YEARS. On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company. Call on H. E. IVES.

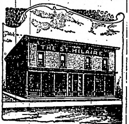
JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN COMPANY....

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

At your service—

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

For General or Medicinal Use.

GEO. BENZ & SONS.
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier,

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter, it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago—through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only Forty Dollars.

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent, who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31, 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $40.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Traveling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer,

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time Now then If you are Looking frr Bargins in Dry Goods Groceries Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Clothing Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Your Christmas Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM.

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredericksen & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.58½	Oats	25
Wheat No. 2	.54½	Barley	38
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	127
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Call at this office and get your 1901 calendar.

P. G. Paradis visited with his brother at the county seat Monday.

C. G. Rapp left Saturday on a business trip to the twin cities.

Mike Fricker is doing a good business lately with his feed mill.

Supt. of Schools Jeffers was up from the county seat last Saturday.

J. Q. Adams was up from Red Lake Falls yesterday taking orders for jewelry.

Hot solution of salt and vinegar brightens copper and tinware, also zinc bath tubs.

Ole Halvorson, a logging contractor in the Black Duck country was here the first of the week.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur will leave in a few days to visit with her sister, Mrs. Gistie at Elmore.

Mike Johnson's threshing rig has been idle since Saturday on account of breakage on the engine.

Several took advantage of the drop in coal oil last week and bought it by the barrel instead of gallon.

Editor Kaufer of the Red Lake Falls Gazette spent a few hours in the village the latter part of last week.

The Misses Nelson's of Thief River Falls drove down Sunday to pay a short visit to the Finberg family.

Peter Dainard, W. Taylor and Bert Mitchell started cutting cord wood on the McAndress farm Monday.

A spoonful of oxgall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it before washing.

Alex. Thompson, of Crookston, the general agent for "Golden Grain Belt" beer was here the first of the week.

Miss Lizzie Weagant of Grafton, N. Dak., arrived Monday on a visit to her brother A. H. Weagant and family.

A bunch of ten land seekers from Iowa came up yesterday and are looking over the country in this vicinity.

The train was several hours late yesterday owing to a break-down of the engine as it was to pull out of Carman.

The band boys will give a dance at the Hotel Markham on New Years eve and a mask ball on Valentines Day.

Isadore Lewin was down from Thief River Falls the first of the week looking up a location for putting in a clothing store.

A fine line of art pictures, wall pockets, rockers, writing desks, suitable for Christmas presents, at Holmes Furniture store.

Loads of rock coming in daily for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company but still hundreds of loads are still wanted at $4.00 per cord.

In selecting Christmas presents don't fail to call at Holmes Furnituere store where you can get something useful as well as ornamental.

Attorney Grady was up from Red Lake Falls Monday. He was enroute to Crookston to look up a little matter of 160 acres of land.

Mrs. D. Collins left Monday for Cass Lake in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her brother, James Powers.

Messrs. Smiley and Eastman both running papers at Thief River Falls were here Friday night and took in the dance at the Hotel Markham.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Several complaints have been made against the old gentleman, who professes to be holding down a homestead on the reservation. He seems to be a professional.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

J. B. Armstrong, the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer is making a specialty of Box Cigars for the Christmas trade. Send in your order early.

James Gilbertson, one of the oldest subscribers to the Spectator made his annual call last Saturday and had his name jogged ahead into the 1901 column.

John Hannay, Jr. left yesterday for Minneapolis for the purpose of consulting Dr. Jones, a specialist. He was accompanied by his mother on the trip.

A benefit supper will be given at the Norwegian church on Water street this evening. Everybody go as it is for the benefit of Mrs. Andrew Berg and children.

Attorney Germo of Red Lake Falls is here to-day looking over the town with a view of putting in a branch office here to the extent of two days a week.

Mrs. D. Collins got no further than Crookston when the second telegram reached here yesterday morning announcing the death of her brother at Cass Lake.

Jim Hill has built a sidewalk over his right-of-way to the depot. For want of cinders it was put off from July to last week. Its better than no walk at all.

Of course, its immaterial to us, but to those who promised us wood on subscription will state that cash will answer the purpose just as well. Call in and see us.

Men can never know what good fellows they are while living. That is kept a profound secret to be revealed by the preacher and country editor after they are dead.

Eight hundred divorces have been granted in Indianapolis in one year. Divorce suits in that city have become so popular that the judge's have agreed to suppress the record.

K. R. Killand has purchased the jewelry stock of J. Q. Adams at Fants store and will open up his store in the Holmes block next Monday. See his advertisement in another column.

Miss Clara Lund returned Saturday from an extended visit with relatives at Minneapolis. She will act as housekeeper for her father who has recently fitted up rooms over Hall's store building.

Senator Frye, from the ship-building State of Maine, is going to have the hardest kind of work persuading the Western farmer that a tax on the farmer to pay a subsidy to the fast-ship owner is really for the benefit of agriculture.

An old gentleman of this county didn't like his daughter's suitor and told her she must sit down on him the next time he come. The girl anxious to obey her parent's bidding did so; but it was on the young fellows lap. Cards are out now.

Robert Fritz, who held down the position of sawyer for the St Hilaire Lumber Company writes to Landlord McAndress that he is to be married the 20th of this month at Duluth and will start for St. Hilaire a few days later where they will reside.

We are informed that there is more poison set out for wolves this winter than ever before in this vicinity. If you have a valuable dog govern yourselves accordingly. Where one wolf is killed by eating poison you can figure on ten dogs going the same route.

It is claimed the affairs of Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota and Nebraska will soon be managed by governors who are members of Modern Woodmen of America. All these states elected Woodmen gubernatorial candidates in November.

The Thief River Falls Press and the Red Lake Falls Courier, started a voting contest last week. Both propositions call for the "most popular young lady" and the winners will be given a free trip to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. A gold watch, Stevens rifle and a silk banner are among the other prizes to be drawn. For particulars see papers referred to.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

J. H. Johnson of Fisher and Miss Katie Berglund were married in Crookston Wednesday Dec. 5th by Rev J. C. Reinertson. Mr. Johnson is well known here having formerly been in the employ of Rapp & Post. Miss Berglund is a resident of St. Hilaire, having attended the village school and taught in the rural districts several years. The Spectator extend congratulations.

One of the paradoxes of life insurances is that the richest men, who need it least, carry the largest amount of it. John Wanamakes's policies aggregate $2,250,000, George W. Vanderbilt, J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Frank W. Peavey, of Minneapolis, all millionaires, are insured for $1,000,000 apiece. Dr. Depew, Theodore A. Havemeyer and W. W. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, carry $500,000 each.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

The cigarette smoker is having a hard time nowadays in finding a job. The Northwestern, the "Q" the New York Central and the Pennsylvania will not employ a cigarette smoker; Macey's, Wannamaker's, Siegel, Cooper & Co., and McCreary will not employe one in their big New York stores, and all the smaller institutions are getting into line. Pipes, cigars and chewing tobacco are not barred, but the cigarette is beyond the limit.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give Farm, Stock and Home one year and the St Hilaire Spectator for $1.35.

"A Dancing Party."

The "dancing party" given at Hotel Markham Friday evening was a grand social affair. The guests began to arrive at an early hour and the noted hostelry was taxed to its utmost capacity when the hour for opening the ball arrived. The Red Lake Falls orchestra furnished the music and J. Q. Adams directed the dancers. After the programs were distributed the dancing commenced and was kept up until the time for supper was announced. Landlord and Mrs. McAndress took possession of the dining room, arranged the tables and laid covers for fifty-five couple who enjoyed the repast with a relish possessed only by merrymakers and pronounced it a spread worthy of long remembrance. After supper the tables were cleared away, dancing was resumed and continued until four o'clock when "Home Sweet Home" was reached on the program.

NOTES.

There were eighteen dancers from Thief River Falls. All jolly people.

Red Lake Falls dancers to the number of thirty-five enjoyed themselves.

Consult Dr. Watson for particulars regarding the handiness of a cloth press.

"Supper bountiful, dance excellent," said a Thief River Fallite who made his debut into St. Hilaire society. He's sure to come again.

Milton Converse when resting between changes and fanning himself with his handkerchief, asked; "Are trunks ever spirited out of this hotel?"

The fat man's set was much admired on account of the contract in weight between the ladies and gentlemen; the former weighing five hundred pounds—gross, and the latter ten hundred and eighteen pounds—net.

M. W. A. Elect Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by the Woodmen at their last regular meeting:

H. O. Jackson, V. C.
Eric Hanson, W. A.
E. M. Hoff, Banker.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.
Ed. Twing, Escort.
A. F. Blomburgh, Physician.
Geo. Hughes, Watchman.
Anton Hall, Sentry.

Delegates to the county convention:—W. A. Sorsoleil, M. A. Hanson, H. O. Jackson and Ed. Aubol.

Alternates:—E. M. Hoff, Carl Johnson, Geo. Hughes and J. H. Penno.

Two Minnesota Lake girls became infatuated with the idea of having their heads photographed coquettishly through a torn newspaper, and visited the photographers for that purpose, says the Tribune. However, when the pictures were finished they were horrified to behold what they before failed to notice—the paper through which they had stuck their heads was a Chicago sheet and just beneath their smiling faces was a big display advertisement of a clothing firm, which announced, "Our pants are lined in the seat."—Exchange.

Votes for Flax and Wheat.

I vote for flax and wheat sown together. I never tried it till this year, and never believed in two crops at a time on the same land. But wheat or flax alone is not often the only crop the land carries; grass, clover or weeds, or all together; are nearly always found with the grain, so the land must carry two or more crops at the same time, anyhow, and why not let them be valuable crops, instead of one of them a worthless crop? I got an average yield of wheat and also of flax from the same field, and the field was freer of weeds than it would have been, I believe, if only one crop had been grown.—M. Negus, N. Dak.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

There are some people who boast that they cheat the printer by deadbeating their newspaper subscription. As the law is very clear in regard to newspaper subscription there is no need of a newspaper losing subscription money in the United States of America, and hereafter the News proposes to make the fellow dance to "ragtime" music who takes the paper for a few years and then refuse to pay for it. The "didn't subscribe for it" racket don't go in law after a man has taken the paper from the post office week after week for a year or two. This hint is not nor can it be applied to the honest man who may owe one or ten years subscription, but it is a warning note to the dead-beat of any sex, color or religion.—Wyaconda News.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The new depot for Wylie passed through Crookston last week and the Times of that city has this to say about it: It has done duty as a pumphouse at White Lake near Willmar, ever since the seventies, when Sup't Jenks, then a freight conductor, lost that car of wheat out of the middle of his train on his run in to St. Paul from Willmar, then the terminus of the only piece of track the Great Northern, then the St. P. M. & M. owned. The building is 7x9 in dimensions, the shingles that projected over the eaves had been knocked off by contact with a bridge, and the most valuable part of it was the keyhole to the door. It is a disgrace to the company and to the thriving little village of Wylie, and cost more to load, transport and place in shape to use than would a new building double the size. It was reported here that when it reached its destination Jake Thill was to make the presentation speech, and furnish four beer kegs which would be used as corner stones.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

A Good Time to Begin.

There are several reasons why now would be a good time to start in the sheep business. Of course all will agree with the old idea that the best time to sell is when everybody wants to buy and buy when people are anxious to sell. This is an axiom that will hold pretty good as a rule. Unfortunately this is not the case now. The demand exceed the supply of really good sheep and yet certain grades of sheep are not too high to make some money on them. A great many common ewes can be had for from $2.50 to $3.00 per head. These are not as good as most up-to-date sheep would like to have, but they will from a nucleus upon which to build a flock of very good sheep. Prices for ewes range from the above price to even $5 and $6 per head. These latter prices are for well bred sheep and where one does not care to wait to breed up a flock it is best to buy this kind in the beginning.

It is a good time to go into the sheep business because the good prices which prevail for wool and mutton are inspiring to a beginner. It is a good time to engage in the sheep business because the signs of the times indicate that there will not be a slump in the business for at least four or five years. It may not come then, but indications are such that prices will be maintained for several years yet. It is a good time to go into sheep because the demand is very great for them. It is a good time to go into sheep because the farm will be all the better for having them on it. There are but few farms that would not be better off for having some sheep on them. Beginning now may be better than waiting a few years to do so. Cholera among hogs may be a help in deciding to keep a few sheep. The man who believes sheep are not money makers should let his mind be disabused.

Horse Food.

Probably no domestic animal is so susceptible to impure, musty, fermented, or partially decayed feeding stuffs as the horse. The effect of musty hay and grain is well known. Damaged grain is still more injurious. Horses do not have to eat fermenting or partially decayed food to produce ill effects, the presence of such things near stables have caused the death of many horses. Horses have died from diseases that could by traced to nothing but offensive pollution under stable floors. Pure food and clean surroundings are well nigh certain safe guards against sickness; at all events, they contribute to health more than any nostrum can.

The local newspaper should be found in every home. No children should grow up ignorant who are taught to appreciate home papers. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all matters not to be learned in books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not a word about any person, place or thing which they ever saw or perhaps never heard of and how could you expect them to be interested? But let them have the home paper and read of people whom they meet and places where they are familar and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every weekly arrival of the local paper. Thus the habit of reading is formed, and those children will read the papers all their lives and become intelligent men and women, a credit to their ancestors, strong in the knowledge of the world as it is to-day.—Wells Advocate.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

WYANDOTTE.

C. Christianson moves to St. Hilaire next week.

Lundstrom is doing good work with his new rig.

Threshing will soon be wound up in this township.

Chas Erickson finds it pleasant to live in his new house.

Erick Johnson from the vicinity of Park River N. D. called on friends and acquaintances here this week.

Our teacher in No. 148 disappears every Friday evening. Our town must be very dull or some other place very attractive.

Peter M. J. Bjorke sold his farm implements and household goods at auction. He will move to Maple Lake in the near future.

December 7th, 1900.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

How to Know A Man.

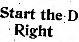
If you wish to understand others, always study their ways after they have worked hard all day, rather than when they are rested. A rested man is on dress parade, but a tired man is absolutely natural. He is too weary to think of the little courtesies he might effect when in a better mood.

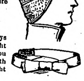
If you are on the 6 o'clock car in the evening you will see a number of men who are completely played out. Many of them are big and strongly built, but their faces tell of care and labor and dejection. They are too tired to be generous and gallant. They need a tonic; something to build them up.

Honest labor demands "Golded Grain Belt" beer, an honest brew of pure barley malt and hops. It is a tonic which will bring back strength and happiness to the tired man. Always have a case handy; don't be dejected or worn out; don't suffer from exhaustion. Order of your dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.





We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

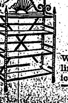
GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.

Mr. Isaac Brock, the Oldest Man in the United States.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., has attained the great age of 111 years, having been born in 1788. He is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but I have learned from Dr. Hartman's books that these affections are the same and are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for these affections.

"Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people."

Isaac Brock.

Catarrh is the greatest enemy of old age. A person entirely free from catarrh is sure to live to a hale and hearty old age. A free book on catarrh sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Extravagant Language.

"Claribel uses such extravagant language."

"Doesn't she? It gives me a thousand fits to hear her talk."—Indianapolis Journal.

C. H. Crabtree, Des Moines, Iowa, will on request, explain all about the Gladiator Gold-Mining company; extremely interesting: write me.

Two Up.

"They let the golf reporter write the headline for the boiler explosion story. Couple of men blown over the warehouse, you remember."

"Yes. How did he do it?"

"Two up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If you would be paid according to your own idea of your worth, get necessary.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN-COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

He Stopped the Noises.

Prof. Tait of Edinburgh, after having subdued a lady pianist, who annoyed him, by taking to the bagpipes; was troubled by an amateur elocutionist in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory, a volley of explosions came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly smells. The lessons in oratory were suspended, and every one in the house collected to see what the trouble was. Mr. Tait, with unmoved countenance, said to the landlord:

"As there seems to be no restraint on the nature of the studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in high explosives, from which I expect to draw much advantage."

The elocutionist ceased.—Argonaut.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

Willing to Help.

Ernest (boldly)—If I thought no one else was looking I would kiss you.

Dora (shyly)—Shall I close my eyes?—Puck.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Reflection.

"Wait for me at heaven's gate," sang the silly-sentimental young man.

"No," murmured the girl. "I don't want to stand around outside forever."—Detroit Free Press.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Room for Doubt.

He—we are told matches are made in heaven.

She—I don't believe it! The brimstone quarries are not located there.—Ohio State Journal.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Turned Down.

Borrowit—Say, old man, lend me a fiver, will you?

Markley—Sorry, I'm not making any permanent investments just now.—Philadelphia Press.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A woman will pardon want of sense quicker than want of manners.

The millionaire who dresses as well as his clerk is more or less eccentric.

The product of a tight shoe or of an oak tree is a-corn.

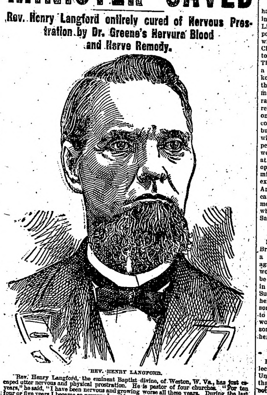
The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Egyptian mummies are dry subjects.

MINISTER SAVED

Rev. Henry Langford entirely cured of Nervous Prostration by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



REV. HENRY LANGFORD.

Rev. Henry Langford, the eminent Baptist divine, of Weston, W. Va., has just escaped utter nervous and physical prostration. He is pastor of four churches. "For ten years," he said, "I have been nervous and growing worse all these years. During the last four or five years I became so nervous I could scarcely sign my name so it could be read. I was so nervous that I could not read my own sermon notes after they had been laid aside awhile.

"I was unable to hold my head steady in the pulpit, nor could I hold or handle my books and papers without embarrassment, owing to the trembling and weakness of my hands and arms. I was so nervous that I could scarcely feed myself. In fact, my nervous system was wrecked.

"I tried many remedies recommended by physicians, but found no permanent relief.

"One day I was in the store of R. S. Ogden, at Sardis, W. Va., and he said to me: 'You take two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and if you say it don't help you, you need not pay for it.'

"I took two bottles of this medicine and found so much relief that I bought two more bottles, and now I am wonderfully improved in health and in strength. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy did it. I can heartily and truthfully recommend it to the sick. Too much cannot be said in praise of this splendid medicine. I say this for the good of other sufferers from nervous and prostrating diseases who can be cured by this remedy. For myself, I am thankful to God that I found Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and for what it has done for me."

DR. GREENE'S OFFER OF FREE ADVICE.

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give his counsel free to all who write or call upon him at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. His advice is from his great skill and experience and will shorten the road to health. Thousands come to him and write to him constantly. Do not put off getting the right advice, if you are ill.

PARLIAMENT OF SARK.

Chefs Plaids Is a House of Hereditary Legislators.

The other day I attended the opening of the, as yet, unreformed Parliament of Sark, says a writer in the London Daily Mail. There is but one house, and it is called the Chefs Plaids. So far so good, for I believe every sane political reformer agrees that the model state should have one legislative body only. But alas, this single house is exclusively a house of landlords, exclusively a house of hereditary legislators. The people of the island are not allowed to elect their representatives. Land alone is represented; not wealth, nor intellect, nor the tiling masses, nor the submerged tenth. And the land is represented in a peculiar way. When the island, then uninhabited, was granted in 1665 by Queen Elizabeth to Heller de Carteret, Lord of St. Ouen in Jersey, it was stipulated that he should colonize it and should grant parts of it to 40 of his retainers or followers as copyholders or customary tenants under him. It was also stipulated that these tenants, though they might alienate their holdings upon payment to the lord of a thirteenth of the value, might on no account subdivide them. Thus there are still in the island the original 40 estates, and the holder of each estate occupies with regard to the seigneur, or lord, almost exactly the same position as a "leude" or a baron occupied in the old feudal days of Normandy with regard to the sovereign. The existing Parliament of Sark is, in effect, the "assemblee des leudes et barons" of the island. The law of strict primogeniture obtains, and there would be today 40 hereditary members of the Chefs Plaids but for two circumstances. One is that if a tenant happens to be a woman she does not sit, though she may vote in the house by proxy. The other is that, in the course of years, certain of the members, by inheritance or purchase, have acquired more than one estate. There are now, therefore, not more than about 30 actual sitting members of the Chefs Plaids. They represent—if they can be said to represent—a population of some 570 souls and an extent of about 1,275 acres.

HERMIT'S NIGHT-CAPS.

Reading Woman Bequeaths of These Dainty Garments.

Reading (Pa.) special Philadelphia North American: Miss Catharine Bashore, a hermit, aged 86 years, was recently found dead in her little home in Bethel township. She left a will, in which she bequeathed her personal property to her four nieces—Mrs. J. F. Natzinger, Mrs. Elias Binner, Mrs. Isaac Lengle and Mrs. Daniel Hollenbach. The executors investigated today and found that the old woman had converted her savings into wearing apparel. The larger portion had been made by her own hands, representing the work of years. The property consisted of 111 frilled night caps, 24 calico sunbonnets, 2 silk bonnets, 22 pairs of shoes, 53 calico and gingham aprons, 27 homespun chemises, 22 muslin chemises, 56 calico handkerchiefs, 14 white handkerchiefs, 16 colored handkerchiefs, 16 calico shoulder capes, 12 colored and black silk shoulder shawls, beautifully figured, 61 petticoats, 3 heavy black shawls, 1 heavy cloak, with velvet collar, 33 calico sacks, 4 pairs of stockings, 20 calico dresses, and 5 other dresses.

LIPTON'S LUCK.

Speculators Not Aware of the Scheme Until Too Late.

Sir Thomas Lipton is reported to have cleared $350,000 by a pork deal in Chicago. It has also been said that Lipton had so firm a hold on Chicago pork that he might have doubled his winnings had he been so minded. The Chicago pork speculators are puzzled to know how the thing was done. They had supposed themselves to know a thing or two about the pork market, and yet they let this stranger beat them out of $350,000. This stranger made a corner in October pork, which raised the price from $11 to $20 a barrel. While this operation was going on there was plenty of pork in the country. The pork speculators whose business it was to know where and at what figure pork was held did not suspect what was going on until they were called upon to fill their contracts at Mr. Lipton's own price. This pork operation may inspire a doubt in the minds of yachtsmen if Mr. Lipton's expressed determination to carry the America's cup back with him, if he can do so by fair means, may mean more than it was supposed to mean when the warning note was uttered.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Paid Bet in Kisses.

Samuel Weldon of Fifty-sixth street, Brooklyn, bet Miss Louise Davidson, a neighbor, a box of fine kid gloves against three kisses that McKinley would be elected. The kisses were to be delivered in Miss Davidson's home in the presence of a number of friends. Sunday night the young woman kept her agreement. At first she appeared somewhat bashful, and Wilson offered to cancel the wager. Miss Davidson would not consent, however, and after some hesitation gave the kisses, while her fiends cheered.—New York World.

Wrongs of the Chinese.

Prof. Maertons, in a recent course of lectures on international law at the University of St. Petersburg, declared that the troubles in China were the reasonable result of "the endless injuries to which China has been subjected by Europeans since the early years of the century. If we stood in the place of the Chinese, attached to his emperor and to his religion, we should understand why the present anti-foreign uprising was inevitable." Prof. Maertons is private counselor and perpetual member of the Russian foreign office.

Winner of Unique Election Bet.

Tom Williams, president of the California Jockey club, is the winner of a unique election bet. He will distribute among the various orphan asylums of San Francisco a car load of sweet potatoes, which Will L. Ashe lost to him on a wager that his brother, R. Porter Ashe, would defeat Julius Kahn in the race for congress.

Her Pointed View.

Chapple (blase)—Don't you think society is an empty thing?

Miss Fuller—I think there are lots of empty things in society.—Smart Set.

Prosperity for 1901.

Indications point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness.

The Necessary Start.

Chapple—She says I'm the first man she was ever engaged to.

She—Well, she's got to begin on somebody, hasn't she?—Smart Set.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A Dead Cinch.

Polly—I wouldn't mind being the empress dowager.

Dolly—Why, Polly?

Polly—Indeed I wouldn't! When her frocks don't suit she can chop her dressmaker's head off.—Detroit Free Press.

FROM BRYAN'S OWN CITY

Comes a Startling Story—An Open Letter That Will Cause a Sensation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—At No. 2115 O street, this city, is the B. & M. wallpaper house. "B. & M." are the initial letters of the proprietors, Mr. A. C. Bonsor and Mr. O. E. Myers. The senior partner, Mr Bonsor, is a well-known and highly respected citizen, and no one has ever doubted his truthfulness. It is, therefore, the pronounced opinion in Lincoln and the state generally that the significant and very strong statements made in Mr. Bonsor's letter will go unchallenged. After explaining his willingness that the matter be given the fullest possible publicity in the public interest, Mr. Bonsor proceeds:

I have suffered untold misery and pain for over ten years. My kidneys were diseased. I tried many so-called remedies, but they did me no good. I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I bought some, and commenced to use them at once. I had not been taking them three days before I began to improve. For years I had not had one good night's sleep, and before the first box of the Dodd's Kidney Pills were all used, I could sleep all night without pains. I am now completely cured, and have not a pain or ache left. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly, for they are unexcelled as a kidney remedy. Yours truly,

A. C. BONSOR,

No. 2115 O street, Lincoln, Neb.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure. 50c a box. All dealers.

Precise Speech.

Brown—Do you ever talk in your sleep?

Town—Not that I know of. I have sometimes talked in other people's sleep.—Boston Transcript.

Resented at Last.

Visitor (at dime museum)—Are you the living skeleton?

Museum Freak (tired of the question)—I don't look like a dead one, do I?—Chicago Tribune.

Tied Up

When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is

Soreness

and

Stiffness

from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil

is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Underwear as a Protector.

The old idea that wool is the only proper protection for the skin is exploded. In my opinion the skin, to perform its functions normally, needs but little such protection, says Melville Black, M. D. In fact, the less the better. By petting the skin and overprotecting it with woolen underwear we make it tender and hypersensitive, thus rendering it unable to withstand sudden atmospheric changes without paralysis of some portion of its vasomoter control. Hence the frequent "catching cold," the bete noir of our existence.

To me it seemed incredible that I could cast aside my flannels and not feel the chill of winter's blast. My patients say to me, "I will catch my death of cold." When I show them that I am wearing linen mesh, and have not had a cold for over a year, and am perfectly warm and comfortable, something that I could not say when I was wearing heavy flannels, they are amazed. Some are not to be convinced—no amount of reasoning will convince them—that the conditions of their skins is responsible for their cold and catharrhal noses and throats.

When Christmas Comes.

When Christmas comes, by all means have the house dressed in holly and pine and fir, and don't forget the mistletoe. Go out and mingle with the Christmas throngs. There is an exhilaration in forming a part, if only a unit, in the crowd that is so gay and so merry, in hearing bits of bright talk, in greeting friends and acquaintances and seeing the overflowing joy of children. Never let a single Christmas pass without reading a Christmas story and singing a Christmas song, and do not overlook the sweet significance of the day itself. Remember that it is for all the world the anniversary of Christ's birth. Be as happy as you can, and make others as happy as you can.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

Rousseau's Home to Be Sold.

Rosseau's house, Les Charmettes, near Chambery, to which he retired with Mme. de Warens toward the latter end of the summer of 1736, is advertised for sale. It is still in much the same state as it was at that famous period of its history. The garden, with the pavilion where the philosopher was want to write, is much the same now as when he first saw it. The story of Rosseau's sojourn there is one of the most facinating episodes related in the "Confessions," though it is also a story in which it is hard to place implicit belief.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A Knowing Boy.

"I see that your teacher is going to be married, Bobby. I thought you were goint to marry her when you grew up?"

"Well, I may yet. She's from Chicago, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You

Carter's Ink or he can get it for you. Ask him. Try it. Car loads are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's?

Reasonably Explained.

Casey—I wonder whoi they call thet drink "absint?"

O'Rourke—Take three or four, an' ye'll be gone to the wurrld. Thet's whoi.—Smart Set.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

THE FELLOW WAS STONE DEAF.

"When Will You Have Your Hearing?" Asked the Judge—"Hay?" He Responded.

Justice Sellers was arraigning prisoners in the police court, usually a dry and monotonous proceeding. He had read various complaints, and when he came to one charging a certain prisoner with the larceny of a ham, Detectives Kane and Cotter, who had the case in charge, motioned to a meek-looking fellow to stand up.

"How do you plead—guilty or not guilty?" queried the court, as he finished reading the complaint.

The prisoner remained silent, and his honor, thinking he was one of those "foxy" fellows that prefer to stand mute when asked to plead, entered a record of "not guilty."

"When do you want your hearing?" was the next question of the justice.

The prisoner looked quizzically at the court, and stepping out of the dock and into the sacred atmosphere of the bench, he said, loud enough to be heard on Gratoit avenue, "Hay? What did you say?"

"I asked you when you would like to have your hearing?" repeated the court, with some show of impatience.

Then Justice Whelan, who was present, advanced towards the attorneys' table and, in his usual grave and impressive way, said:

"Your honor, if it isn't out of order, I would move that you give the poor man his hearing right away. He seems to need it."

A light dawned on Sellers. The prisoner was stone deaf.—Detroit Free Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Benjamin Frank, Mildred, Minn., crank wheel; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., Mechanism for raising or lowering grates; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., fuel-feeding hopper; Paul Swenson, Hopkins, Minn., trip lock for use in starting explosive engines; Alfred and C. Thompson, Fort Ransom, N. D., device for preventing horse from cribbing; Charles B. Ulrich, Duluth, Minn., lifting device for invalids.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Didn't Look Prosperous.

He—Well, Mrs. Smith is economical, anyway. She makes all her own dresses.

She—Yes; and she looks so dowdy that her husband can't get a single one of his friends to lend him any money.—Philadelphia Press.

A Spellbinder.

"I have a collection of campaign speeches that I wish to have made into a book," said Mr. Norisde to a bookbinder.

"Very well," replied the latter. "This is a spellbindery."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The boy who is afraid he will never amount to anything, seldom does.

THE DISCOVERER OF

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has no interest in your case. He is merely trying to sell you something on which he can make a larger profit. He does not care whether you get well or not, so long as he can make a little more money out of your sickness. If he wished you well he would without hesitation hand you the medicine you ask for, and which he knows is the best woman's medicine in the world.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

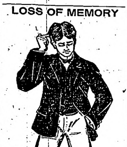
The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you ***know*** is Best.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and helpful.

It is as easy for you to please everybody as it is for everybody to please you.

LOSS OF MEMORY



is often derived from an unlooked for source—the Kidneys. Odorous urine or that which scalds or stains is an infallible proof that you are progressing towards Bright's Disease or one of the other forms of Kidney Trouble all of which are fatal if permitted to grow worse.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them, please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. W. E. Lefever, 14 8th St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hancock, 226 15th St., Dubuque.
N. D. Nagle, 845 Iowa St., Dubuque.
Mrs. A. Orth, 176 Francis St., Dubuque.
Jos. Shaw, Ice Dealer, Fort Dodge.
George Lauder, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Thos. Ward, 11th St. & 3d Ave., Fort Dodge.
Elmer Davis, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, Springfield, O.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that REALLY CURES and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N W N U —No. 50.— 1900.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

Half Fare Plus $2.00.

To nearly all points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming via the

Chicago Great Western

Tickets on sale November 20, December 4 and 18, 1900. No tickets less than $9.00. Children half rates. For full information and assistance address or call on F. H. Lord, General Passenger Agent, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. **Woodward & Co. Grain Commission.** Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900. | NUMBER 22.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ENGLAND INSISTS

ON A MODIFICATION OF THE JOINT NOTE.

Ambassador at Pekin Instructed to Demand a Modification of a Point in the Joint Note—Means Further Delay in the Negotiations With the Chinese Peace Commissioners—Nature of the Demand Not Made Public—Reports of Increased Boxer Activity.

Pekin, Dec. 17.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, on definite instructions from London, has demanded a modification of a point in the joint note which the foreign envoys generally regard as important. This means further delay, as all the ministers must communicate anew with their respective governments. Just what is the nature of the objection raised by Great Britain the ministers decline to say, but they admit that the new demand will involve a good deal more diplomatic negotiation.

The "army" of the Netherlands, Col. Knoble commanding, has arrived here. This force consists of four men, which is not a very formidable array of strength, but it is sufficient to enable a

Demand to Be Made

for increased indemnities on the ground of the Dutch military operations.

There is increasing frequency in the reports of Boxer activity. A story that Col. Tullock, commanding an English force, had killed forty Boxers on his recent expedition in search of alleged buried treasure at Tiechaying tends to corroborate these reports, but the best information is to the effect that the country is overrun with disorderly characters and disbanded soldiers who have turned bandits, and the outrages committed by them are attributed to Boxers. This condition of affairs was to be expected after the conduct of certain of the allied forces

Pursuing and Shooting

the imperial forces wherever they were encountered. These imperial soldiers were driven from the places they were protecting and everything was consequently left unguarded, which left great quantities of personal property of every description.

The condition will undoubtedly continue until the Chinese government is permitted to send back sufficient troops to preserve order. In the meantime, as said before, the disturbances of every description are laid to the Boxers. The reports, however, have stirred the Germans to renewed activity. It is a serious matter for Chinamen to be accused of being Boxers when they are denounced to the Germans, and in a number of cases the unfortunate Chinamen have been beheaded when the evidence tended to show that they were ordinary robbers and not Boxers.

ACTIVITY IN PANAY.

Americans and Filipinos Have Had Several Recent Engagements.

Manila, Dec. 17.—Advices from Iloilo, Island of Panay, are that the American troops have been moving northward and westward for several days and that detachments of the Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments have been active near their stations. The insurgent losses during the last ten days there have been 5 killed, 7 wounded and 40 taken prisoners. The Americans have lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. Large numbers of the natives, however, are swearing allegiance to the United States. In several recent attacks and expeditions in Southern Luzon the insurgents have lost 8 killed, 7 wounded and about 20 captured. The Americans have lost 1 killed and 2 wounded.

ONE STIR MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Young Man Swallows a Pin, Which Threatens His Life.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Harry Cooper, aged seventeen, lies on a bed at his home, entirely free from pain and in perfect health, but under injunction not to move as he values his life. The young man has a gold stick-pin two inches long somewhere in his interior, and the physicians fear that any motion may cause it to perforate the lining of the alimentary canal and cause death. Cooper swallowed the pin while lying on a couch reading with the ornament in his mouth.

PRIVATE DINNER FOR KRUGER.

Queen Wilhelmina Entertains for Former Boer President.

The Hague, Dec. 17. — The dinner given by Queen Wilhelmina at the palace Friday evening, was private. Mr. Kruger sat next to her majesty, opposite the queen's mother and Dr. Leyds. Otherwise only the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. Afterward Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds conversed for half an hour with the queen in the drawing room on the agricultural and ethnological conditions of South Africa.

TWO MILLION FRANCS LOST.

Paris Exposition More of Success Than Preceding Fairs, However.

Paris, Dec. 17.—The official report of the finances of the exposition shows a loss of 2,000,000 francs. The total of expenditures is 116,500,000 francs. The receipts amounted to 114,500,000 francs. The loss is less than in the case of either of the preceding expositions.

Whisky Is Responsible.

New York, Dec. 17.—Timothy Desmond, a police detective, shot and fatally wounded James McMullen in the kitchen of the house in which McMullen lived with his wife and two small children. Both were intoxicated.

Michigan's Official Vote.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17.—Canvass of the election returns has been completed and shows that McKinley received 104,584 plurality in the state. The plurality of Gov. Bliss was 79,-284.

MRS. DAVIS THANKS THE PRESS.

Widow of Minnesota's Former Senator Expresses Her Gratitude to Newspapers.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Anna Agnew Davis, widow of Senator Davis, said Saturday, that in the grief and excitement attending her bereavement she had possibly omitted to acknowledge formally her gratitude to the public press. "I should like," she said, "to publish a formal card of thanks to the press, if some papers did not look with disfavor upon such 'cards.' But I must declare how indebted I am to all the hundreds, even thousands of newspapers that have displayed so appreciative and kindly a sympathy with my husband and so considerate a sympathy with me. These sentiments the senator either read or listened to as long as his mind remained clear. They sustained and comforted him in a remarkable degree. And I am sure that nothing could be more broad-spirited, just and generous than the eulogies which these newspapers published after his death, although many of the papers were politically opposed to his party. He could scarcely have hoped for this rare appreciation. It has touched me so that I wish to acknowledge my gratitude on his behalf and my own."

FIRE AND DYNAMITE.

Iowa Man Accused of Wrecking Threshing Machines.

Grinnell, Iowa, Dec. 17.—One of the most remarkable cases on record is being tried in the district court at Belle Plaine. It is called the case of the State against William Peterson, charged with maliciously destroying property belonging to Tharp & Pitts. The latter ran several threshing outfits in Benton county, and in some way, it is said, incurred the enmity of Peterson. Soon after this Tharp & Pitts lost one of their machines by fire, burned while standing alone in the field. A second machine was soon after destroyed in a more sensational manner. A stick of dynamite was concealed in a bundle of grain and was fed into the machine. The explosion wrecked the machine and the men had a narrow escape with their lives. A third attempt was made by putting stones in bundles of grain.

BIG FIRE AT SHEBOYGAN.

Immense Plant of Zschetzche & Son Destroyed.

Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 17.—The immense plant of Zschetzche & Son, tanners, was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The flames, fanned by a high wind, scorched the big furniture plant of the Malcolm Manufacturing company adjoining, whose loss will be several thousand dollars. Mayor Born wired Milwaukee and Manitowoc fire departments to hold themselves in readiness, a general conflagration in the manufacturing district being feared. The fire corps of a dozen factories lent aid and finally controlled the fire. Nearly 250 men will be thrown out of employment and the plant may not be rebuilt. The plant was one of the largest in the state, covering an entire block of ground.

JUST LIKE WHITE FOLKS.

Indians Use Gasoline for Kerosene—Six Are Dead.

Cannon Ball, N. D., Dec. 17.—An Indian family, consisting of father, mother and four children, burned to death from an explosion of gasoline. Another family of father, mother and one child are frightfully burned and will probably die. The Benton Transportation company last summer had five tanks of gasoline on the river bank at Bismarck awaiting a gasoline boat. The bank caved and all the tanks went into the river. One of them an Indian named War Bonnet (now dead) found and began selling its contents out to the Indians for kerosene. He lit a match to fill a measure and an explosion followed. A woman and her four children were burned to a crisp. The house and contents were destroyed.

HAD TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Men Found Lashed to an Overturned Yawl in Lake Michigan.

Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 17. — The steamer Manhattan arrived here with W. A. Shields and William McAuley, lighthousekeepers on Squaw island, and the bodies of Mrs. Shields and her niece, Mary Davis. They were picked up Saturday afternoon in the lake where they were found lashed to an overturned yawl. They had been thus exposed since Friday, when they were capsized by a squall while sailing from the island to the mainland. Lucien Morden of Montague, Mich., was also an occupant of the boat when it capsized, and was drowned before he could be lashed to the overturned craft. The two rescued men are badly frozen, and it is thought they may have to suffer amputation of the lower limbs.

BUY A LARGE TRACT OF PINE.

Wisconsin Capitalists Invest in Idaho Timber Lands.

Marinette, Wis., Dec. 17.—The purchase of over 10,000 acres of government pine lands in the northern part of Idaho by a syndicate, of which Gov. Scofield is the head, has been completed. The tract is a compact one in Shoshone county lying on the north fork of the Clearwater river, a branch of the Snake river, which in turn runs into the Columbia. It is said to contain over 250,000,000 feet of white pine timber, and cost the purchasers in the neighborhood of $60,000. A sawmill will be built on the tract next year by the syndicate.

PLUNGE DOWN EMBANKMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Train in a Frightful Accident.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 17.—News is received here that an engine, twelve cars and five men plunged down a fifty-foot embankment on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway near Murray, Iowa. John Dozle was killed and the four other men were badly hurt, two probably fatally. A trestle gave way when the train's weight was upon it.

PRETORIA CUT OFF

BOERS COMMAND THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Nearly the Entire Line From Pretoria to the Portuguese Border Is Invested by the Boers—Almost a Panic Prevails in the City Owing to the Fear That the Boers Will Make a Descent Upon the Capital—Clements' Defeat Angers London—Boers Take 555 Prisoners.

Pretoria, Dec. 17.—Communication by mail with Lourenzo Marques is entirely cut off, the Boers infesting nearly the whole of the line to the Portuguese border. The military guard in Pretoria has been increased owing to the boldness of the Dutch inhabitants since the news of the Boer success in the fight with Gen. Clements.

Almost a panic prevails among loyal civilians, who fear that the Boers may dash through the lines and take vengeance on those who have been friendly to the British. The outposts have been strengthened to withstand a sudden attack.

A party of Brabant's horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers Dec. 13 near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing four killed, sixteen wounded and 120 taken prisoners.

Boer Victory Angers London.

London, Dec. 17.—Lord Kitchener officially reports that in the battle at the Magaliesberg, twenty-two miles from Pretoria, last Thursday, Gen. Clements lost 14 men killed, including 5 officers, and had 555 of his men taken prisoners, 18 of them being officers. He makes no mention of the wounded.

It is reported that the Boer loss was heavy, and Lord Kitchener reports that a son of Gen. Joubert was killed.

This news of the latest British disaster, coming on the anniversary of the day when, a year ago, Gen. Buller's army was defeated at Colenso on the banks of the Tugela, has effectually disposed of the impression that the war is nearly ended. All England realizes now that the campaign is likely to drag along for many months.

All sources of information have been crowded all day with anxious people seeking news, but the only details at hand are those supplied by Lord Kitchener's official dispatches. These, although lacking in many details, tell of Clements' disaster and his subsequent retreat. They indicate small advantages over the Boers in other parts of the Transvaal, but even the most optimistic are unable to extract comfort from them.

FIRE AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Building Containing Models and Plans Is Destroyed.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 17.—The building occupied by the construction department at the Norfolk navy yard was destroyed by fire. It contained all the important models and plans of the construction department. Loss over $200,000.

Summary Justice.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 17.—Jim Henderson and Bud Rowland, negroes, were hanged by a mob of 500 persons in the jail yard at Rockport, Ind. Henderson and Rowland waylaid, murdered and then robbed H. S. Simmons, a white barber, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The two were suspected and arrested and by the aid of a bloodhound their guilt was established. Henderson was shot to death in his cell and then hung. Rowland confessed before he was strung up. The bodies were riddled with bullets.

Love-Sick Swain Takes Strychnine.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 17.—L. M. Hansen, twenty-four years old, whose family resides on a farm near this city, was found dead in his yard. On his person was found a card, bearing this message: "I have never forgotten my first love; she is most to blame for this. False love is what caused me to do this; but I will be better off. Good night and take good care of yourselves. Your son." Beside the dead man was a cup containing strychnine.

Montana Cities.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The population of certain incorporated cities in Montana having a population of more than 2,000 but less than 25,000, is as follows: Anaconda, 9,453; Billings, 3,221; Bozeman, 3,419; Great Falls, 14,930; Helena, $10,770; Kalispell, 2,526; Livingston, 2,778; Missoula, 4,366; Red Lodge, 2,152; Walkerville, 2,621.

Attempted Suicide.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 17.—James Scott, a well dressed man about forty years of age, registered at the Clarendon hotel yesterday morning as from Detroit. In the afternoon he was found unconscious in his room with an empty morphine bottle near at hand. There is slight chance of his recovery.

Smallpox Epidemic Spreading.

Prince, Utah, Dec. 17.—The smallpox situation is becoming alarming. The greater number of cases are among the foreign-born miners, and if there is a general epidemic the coal output will be materially decreased.

Champion Lady Bowler.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 17. — Miss Rose Murray, lady champion bowler of the world, broke her own record of 236 by bowling 255. Her sister, Miss Sadie Murray, who was her competitor, bowled 220.

Walcott-Choynski Fight Postponed.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—The fight between Joe Walcott and Joe Choynski, scheduled for Dec. 27, has been postponed indefinitely. This action is a result of the unsatisfactory contest between Gans and McGovern on Thursday last.

Liquor License Revoked.

Washburn, Wis., Dec. 17.—The town board has revoked the liquor license of William Burns, Edward Williams and John Ritan for opening their place of business on Sunday. The order will be appealed to the court.

THIEVES COMBINE.

Officials Believe They Have Found a Syndicate of Burglars.

Grinnell, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The private detectives of the Northwestern believe that they have discovered a gigantic thieving plot, and, as a result Mat Herzog has been arrested at Toledo on the charge of being a fence for crooks who have been operating along the Northwestern line, and other arrests will soon follow. The field of operations extended over a large portion of Iowa. Some time ago Herzog was arrested at Marshalltown, where he had been under surveillance for some time by the marshal and Tama county officials. The charge against him was that of receiving stolen goods. The grand jury quashed this particular charge, when he was immediately arrested again for being concerned in the larger criminal scheme. The detectives are of the opinion that Murray and McCabe, the State Center burglars recently sent up, were members of this gang, as Herzog is known to have supplied these men with money while in jail.

STOLEN POSTAL BAGS FOUND.

Concealed in the Cellar of the Postoffice at Kenosha, Wis.

Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 17. — While searching among some old records in the cellar of the postoffice Postmaster Frantz found five mail bags partially filled with postal matter. An examination of the bags showed that they had come into the Kenosha office more than a year ago. Two of them had been opened and the contents missing. The other three were filled with papers and Christmas packages. The department at Washington was at once notified of the find and the mail will be delivered as far as possible to-day. It is supposed that some of the former clerks in the postoffice put the bags in the cellar, which is not used by the postal authorities. No arrests have been made.

POLICE LOOKING FOR ELOPERS.

Father of the Girl Alleges She Is Only Fifteen Years Old.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 17.—The police of this city are still looking for William Long and Bertha Whitner of Frazee, Minn., who are supposed to be in Fargo. The young woman's father alleges that Long eloped with Miss Whitman and that she is only fifteen years of age. They were reported in Moorhead, but came across to Fargo for the purpose of getting married. The officials have been unable to locate them. The father is very indignant over the elopement, owing to the extreme youth of the bride.

Diamonds and Money Stolen.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—The residence of Theo. L. Hays, manager of the Grand opera house, was entered by a sneak-thief Saturday evening and money and jewelry aggregating $1,500 were secured by the robber. Mrs. Hays has one of the richest collections of diamonds in the Twin Cities, which is worth several thousand dollars, and consists of brooches, rings, earrings, neck chains of rare and costly design. It was only by a lucky chance that all of her gems were not taken.

Big Sale of Land.

Miller, S. D., Dec. 17.—Charles Crabtree of this town has nearly closed a sale of 20,000 acres of land scattered over Hand county to a syndicate of New York capitalists. It is the purpose of the company to put settlers on the land and improve it. The Eastern buyers were here about six weeks ago and viewed much of the land and went away highly pleased. This deal will take the bulk of the cheap deed land of this section out of the market.

Wool Thieves Plead Guilty.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 17.—Robert and Albert Graham, sons of a prominent farmer living in this county, who several days ago pleaded guilty in the state circuit court here to the charge of stealing a large quantity of wool from a neighboring farmer, have been sentenced by Judge Jones to six months each in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. The stolen wool was brought to Sioux Falls and an effort was made to sell it to a local dealer.

Died as He Had Lived.

Blue Earth, Minn., Dec. 17. — Jerry Corbett, one of Faribault county's oldest pioneers, died here in a lonely abode suddenly, practically deserted and alone. During the latter part of his life he had made his living peddling, but he became so crippled that he could go from house to house no more, and died as he lived, alone in squalor.

Hay $10 a Ton.

Faribault, Minn., Dec. 17.—The farmers are finding a good market here for their hay and wood this winter. Good hay is selling for $10 per ton and the best is scarce at that price. Considerable hay is being shipped in. Wood is also bringing good prices. Maple wood sells for $6 and $6.50, while oak brings $5.

More Free Delivery Routes.

Rush City, Minn., Dec. 17.—Routes Nos. 2 and 3, rural delivery, have been established at Rush City, D. Mackenzie carrier, and Harry Stevens assistant carrier on No. 2, and C. J. Morton carrier, and William Taylor assistant carrier on No. 3. Rush City has three flourishing routes.

Caused by Despondency.

Milwaukee, Dec. 17.—Frank L. Williams, general agent of the Streator Bottle and Glass Company of Streator, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. S. Pierla. Despondency is said to be the cause.

Forgers Rob.

Portage, Wis., Dec. 17.—The office of the county clerk of Adams county, at Friendship, was robbed by burglars, and petitions favorable for the acceptance of the Princeton & Wisconsin River railroad proposition to go through Adams county were stolen. It is claimed that many signatures to the petitions were forged, and the forgers stole the petitions to hide the crime. Counsel has been retained by clients who will commence litigation.

CHRISTMAS ON THE DESERT

Passenger train No. 2 was whirling its load of humanity over the Mohave desert, a great, wide expanse of mid-mountain country whose parched bosom has exposed many an uncanny secret of death from thirst and Indian devilry. Wearied with the monotonous view of treeless, waterless plains, the passengers gladly welcomed the approach of twilight. The sun went down in an angry glare, outlining the bare peaks of a far-away range in fantastic forms, and gradually, as night came on, there were more hopeful signs of vegetation. It was the 24th of December, and most of the passengers were building on spending a merry Christmas in the favored spots of the land of sunshine and flowers—California.

Suddenly we heard the warning shriek of the engine, and saw a scattered band of cattle flying away in terror from either side of the trtack. Again the engine shrieked, the train jerked nervously and seemed to sway uncertainly on its course.

The next moment we were bounding along the ties in an uncomfortable and terrifying manner. The cries of startled women were drowned in the roar of escaping steam, and panic-stricken men looked vainly for means of escape. A group of Mexicans, awakened from sleep by the jar, plunged headlong through an open window as though the devil were after them. The train finally spent its speed, and the thoroughly frightened passengers emerged to learn the number of the dead and wounded, and to tender what aid they could. The engine was completely hidden in a great cloud of steam, which marked its position about half the length of the train. When the steam finally exhausted itself, a sad wreck was exposed. The tender of the engine was upturned, and the engineer sat upon a piece of wreckage dazedly nursing an injured hand. The fireman was some distance away, his hair and whiskers singed by the hot outpour from the engine. Neither was seriously injured, and not a passenger was scratched. Beside the track, shivering in the throes of death, lay a handsome steer—the cause of all the trouble. His neck had been twisted by a mad rush at the cowcatcher. As the engineer's eyes fell upon the form of the animal a smile of satisfaction spread over his wan face, as he said:

"That critter must have been in the bull fights at some time in his career, for when he spied that red flag yonder on the cowcatcher, he shook his head viciously and refused to leave the track with the rest of them. I slowed up and whistled several times to give him a chance, but he only snorted defiantly, kicked his heels in the air and kept on his stubborn course. Finally he turned, and I opened the throttle wide, thinking that the best method of throwing him clear of the track. With an angry roar he came full at the engine, his head bent low to the track. We all know the rest."

The steer at once became an object of great interest to the relic fiend. One man secured a horn and another cut out a tooth, and the next day various camera views were taken of the valiant animal that had wrecked a train.

We were twenty miles from the next station, and the eastbound passenger was due within an hour. Luckily a telegraph operator was on the train and the wires were hastily tapped so that the dispatchers could be informed of the accident and hold the trains both ways.

We passed a cheerless night on the desert, and Christmas morning found us a disconsolate party. There was no dining car attached to the train, and those travelers that were not provided with lunch baskets railed at the ill-luck that had placed them in so miserable a plight. Finally, some of them went on a foraging expedition, and down the track a few miles they located a section house controlled by Mexicans. Here they appeased their hunger on frijoles, chile con carne and the other warm dishes of the natives. A wrecking train at length arrived on the scene, but the work of repair was slow and tedious. Several yards of track had been torn up, and it was necessary to construct a "shoo-fly" around the wreck. This took the greater part of the day. Meanwhile the passengers looked on in a helpless way, and all vowed that they had never passed a Christmas amid such desolate surroundings.—C. N. Stark.

For Christmas Giving.

The Hopkins family were out of match boxes, and if there is one thing on which the independent and diverse minded Hopkins family stands as a unit it is that a match box be provided for every room. One by one the boxes had disappeared. The tin ones had fallen to pieces and the china ones had broken and for two weeks the Hopkins family trotted to the saucer of matches on the parlor mantel or to the pasteboard box in the kitchen when they wanted a light. Their gas bill increased perceptibly, for with so much trouble as it took to light the gas one could not turn it on so instantaneously as the gas companies have trained householders into doing. Consequently inquisitive neighbors from beneath or above, or across the way, gossiped over the amount of company the Hopkinses seemed to be having lately, for a regular glare of illumination streamed out nightly from their windows.

It was a queer thing that no one seemed able to think of the family necessity till twilight came. Then regular remarks would be made, and Marion would blame Alice, and Alice would ask Tom why in the world he couldn't take a little responsibility, and Mr. Hopkins would inquire of his wife if there was no one in the family who could go surety for the appearance of some match boxes by the next evening. And then next day Alice would come home from down town and her mother would ask her if she had remembered the match boxes, and blank is too feeble a word to describe the expression of her face on those several occasions.

For two weeks they said things under their breaths in the inky darkness, or burned gas recklessly. Then one morning Marion departed for her semi-weekly music lesson down town and said the same old thing—"I'm going to get some match boxes today"—and her mother smiled patiently and replied: "If you should happen to remember it, dear, you might get the whole number—eight."

That noon Alice came home from the north side, where she had been staying for a few days, and laid a parcel triumphantly in her mother's lap.

"I didn't even have them sent out," she said, gleefully. "I was so determined to have them here tonight. I was just getting on a car and happened to think of them by seeing a man light his cigar, so I got off. There are eight of them."

Mrs. Hopkins was properly glad and they laughed together over Marion's declaration that morning, and of how for the last time they would call that blank expression into play before they showed her that some one in the family had at last remembered. By and by Marion came.

"I've got them," she called. "The whole eight."

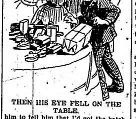
"Sixteen match boxes," said Mrs. Hopkins, with resignation. "Choose the prettiest, girls, and we'll put the rest away for another such emergency."

That evening Mr. Hopkins came in with his face wreathed in smiles.

"The young fry are so hot-headed these days," he remarked, as he complacently laid a knobby bundle in his wife's lap. "I'm sorry for Tom."

"What about Tom?" asked Mrs. Hopkins, as she felt suspiciously of the package.

"We had started home together," said Tom's father, the keenest enjoyment in his voice, "and were up to Van Buren, when Tom jumped up and made for the platform. I called to him and he yelled back 'Match boxes!' and shot out the door. I tried to get to him to tell him that I'd got the batch, but he was gone. What's the matter? Didn't I get enough?"


THEN HIS EYE FELL ON THE TABLE.

Alice exerted herself feverishly to get the twenty-four receptacles arranged on a table before Tom's arrival, and when Tom came he didn't for a minute understand his reception. Then his eye fell on the tableful of distorted shapes and he slowly added his quota to the general contribution, while his father gave an impromptu lecture on haste vs. waste. The Hopkins family have concluded to give match boxes for Christmas presents this year.

A Lover's Wish.

Since you cannot, will not, dear,
Give your tricksy heart,
Let me murmur in your ear
Joy you may impart.
Write to kind old Santa Claus—
Plead—as I would woo—
Beg him just to send to me
Christmas dream of you.

Some people are willing to be good if paid for it and others are good for nothing.

Scaring Santa Claus.

You afraid of Santa Claus? Goodness me, I'm not!
I'm lots too big to let him make me scared;
'Sides, a year ago I saw him, right on Christmas eve,
So now he wouldn't scold me if he dared!

Yes, sirree! He's big an' fat, like his pictures are;
An' I was sittin' by the chimley, too
When he lit right on the hearth, shook the snow flakes off,
An' turned to me, an says: "Why, howdy do?"

Nen I run back to the door—so's to lock him in—
"I'm pretty well," I says; an' nen we sat,
An' talked a lot about his work, an' he told me, he did,
'Twas hard to get around when you're so fat.

Bime-by I says, "I hope you won't forget me Christmas day,
Although I'm not the best of children, 'cause
If you should do so, I'm afraid I'd have to tell the boys
That b'lieve in you 'There ain't no Santa Claus!'"

My! Didn'e he turn pale! He caught holt o' my hand;
Says "Don't do that, please, for—I like you,
I'll give you heaps o' things you want, 'f you'll b'lieve in me,
An' let the other children do so too!"

So we made a 'greement, an' I will have some things
At Christmas time, you bet! What's that you say?
Don't b'lieve I ever scared old Santa Claus? Well now,
Jest ask him, if you see him Christmas day!

—Selected.

DAD AND MOTHER AND ME

Nobody's like old Santa Claus
With his red and jolly face;
There's not another around the globe
Can travel so swift a pace.
His twinkling eyes, and his merry laugh,
His chuckle of bubbling glee—
Nobody else is so dear by half
To Dad and Mother and Me.

He doesn't forget the baby sweet
As she rocks in her cradle white;
He has time to wait for the lagging feet
Of his old, by candle-light.
He has gifts and gifts for the young and gay,
Who encircle the Christmas Tree;
And he has the love to his latest day
Of Dad and Mother and Me.

The frost is chill in the nipping blast,
Smooth is the icy mere;
The short fleet days go hurrying past
To the last of the waning year.
And never was rose of the summer's prime
So royally fair to see
As the rose that blooms in the winter's rime
For Dad and Mother and Me.

—Collier's Weekly.

The Christmas Tree.

The Christmas tree which enters very largely into our festival comes to us from Germany, where, on the eve of the anniversary, a tree is set up in nearly every household, bright with candles and paper decorations of various colors. Underneath the tree are put the presents that each member of the family is to give to the others, and when the tree is still burning, amid the laughter and shouting of the children, the presents are distributed.

In Germany, too, St. Nicholas comes around three weeks before Christmas. It is St. Nicholas' day, and the children on this day make known their wants for the Christmas season. Then he is supposed to drive away to an unknown land and get his loads of goods, bringing them back for the Christmas stockings.

A Child's Query.

In all the Santa Claus pictures,
I've seen in my little day,
He's traveling across the snow-drifts
With a reindeer before a sleigh.

And this is the thing about it,
I'd really like to know—
Does he travel in a wagon
When there isn't any snow?

—Newspaper Clipping.

Answer.

There ain't no flies on Santa Claus,
He's neither old-fashioned nor slow,
I know how he comes to our houses,
When there isn't any snow.

He comes not in any old wagon,
He's smart and as sharp as an icicle,
He straps his pack tight on his back
And wheels into town on his bicycle.

—Carrie S. Hutton.

Only the life that has mountain heights to tap the clouds can have fruitful valleys.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

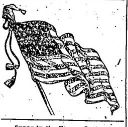
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, DEC., 19, 1900.



Sugar in the Human System.

Sugar is a substance that dissolves easily and in considerable quantity in water. When in solution it easily passes through animal's membrane by osmosis, and so the question of its absorption seemed simple enough. The disease diabetes showed, however, that sugar might exist very plentifully in the blood and yet the nutrition of an individual suffer very much for the lack of it. Something else besides its mere presence in the system was necessary to secure its consumption by the tissues.

Bernard thought that the liver was active in the consumption of sugar and that disease of this organ caused diabetes. He therefore secured some of the blood going to the liver of a living animal and some of the blood that was just leaving it. To his surprise, the blood leaving the liver contained more sugar than that entering it.

After assuring himself that his observations were correct, he tried his experiments in different ways. He found that even in the blood leaving the liver of an animal that had been fed only on substances containing no sugar, sugar could be demonstrated. Even in a fasting animal the liver itself and the blood leaving it showed the presence of a form of sugar.

The only possible conclusion from this was that the liver was capable of manufacturing this form of sugar out of nonsugar containing material, or even from the blood of a fasting animal.—Catholic World.

Converting the Chinaman.

When I first met him the Greek archimandrite had been 40 years in Peking, and had never been anywhere else except for two caravan journeys to Russia. He was an elderly gentleman, with a smile like Benjamin Franklin's, and was famed at the Chinese capital for keeping the best wines, and the best tobacco. He was a bachelor, and today I recall him when I try to fancy Epicurus in the body. He wore the Chinese pigtail and clothes to match, and people said he could give Chinese mandarins points on etiquette. He gave me, at least, many happy hours, for he talked with a frankness and facility rarely united in a Russian, least of all an archimandrite.

One day, for instance, I asked him bluntly how many converts he had made. He answered that he thought he had made one, but he did not wish to be taken as stating this positively. When I returned to China after an interval of 21 years, all my inquiries led me to respect the honesty of this Russian. He said, furthermore:

"I have been here 40 years, and perhaps I have converted one Chinaman. When missionaries tell you that they have done more than that, do not believe them."—Poultney Bigelow in North American Review.

A Circus Horse In Battle.

Colonel Charles Marshall, who was aid-de-camp to General Robert E. Lee and who went through the battles of the war with his chief, told the following amusing story of his experience with a new horse: His old horse had been shot from under him in the fight of the previous day, and he had taken possession of an animal that seemed to suit the work. In the battle a few hours later he was riding across a field in which there were numerous stumps.

Suddenly the performance opened. The guns roared and the air was filled with smoke and noise. Before Colonel Marshall knew what was happening the horse had his four feet on one of the stumps and was gayly dancing in a circle. In the mean time the firing was increasing, and the situation was anything but comfortable, but the horse kept on as if he were enjoying it.

"It was not until afterward," said Colonel Marshall, "that I found the horse had belonged to a circus and had been trained to do this act amid the firing of cannon."

To Pack Eggs For Long Keeping.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of the white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only odorless materials should be used when packing them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Old Friends.

Snarley—Old friends are the best.

Yow—They are if they don't get rich before you do.—Syracuse Herald.

A Lingering Illness.

The Prodigal—Mudder, I've come to die.

The Mother—Ye have, have ye? An to take about 20 years to do it in, like your father did. Not much. Ye go into the next county to do your dyin!—Kansas City Independent.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. }

Whereas, The viewers appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 21st day of July, 1900, upon the petition of Laurent Gagnor and others, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1900, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their regular session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the seventh day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of section 36 in the town of Terrebonne, township 150, range 43 in Red Lake county, Minnesota, about 90 rods east of the Southwest corner of said section, thence running in a northwesterly direction through section 33, 35 and 23, to about the northwest corner of section 26, thence more westerly to a point near the center of the west line of section 22, thence northwesterly through section 21 and 16 to the center of the north line of section 16, thence northerly to a point near the center of section 9, thence following a small creek in a northwesterly direction through section 9 and to about the center of section 5, all in the said town of Terrebonne and terminating at the point last mentioned in section 5, having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed drainage ditch passes are as follows: John Clement, Joseph Therien, Jos. Laurent, Bruneau Derosier, Isaac Fournier, Alex. Fourinor, Eldaige Beausoliel Wis., Minn. and Pacific R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Laurent Gagner, Security Trust Co., Philip Fisher and State of Minn.

The place of termination of said drainage ditch at its outlet is as follows: At about the center of section 5, town 150, range 43 having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: John Clement, Joseph Thorien, Bruneau Derosier, Alex. Fournier, Isaac Fournier, Raymond Thibert, D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., Jas. S. Cossette, Allen D. French, Napolean Generoux, Chas G. Edwards, Donat Lambert, Dan Champoux, Mitchel Champagne, Louis Rivard, Ovila Rock, Louis Theroux, Joseph Laurent, Eldage Beausoliel, Louis Parentau, Henrietta Jolie, Wis., Minn., & Pac. R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Catheraine McAnulty, Joseph Dupont, Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co. F. T. Day, Amede Ganger, O. Berthiaume, Ames Bros, Security Trust Co., Babtiste Toupin, Little Falls & Dakota R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Wm. Remick, Joseph Martell, Jean Babtiste Toupin, Philip Fisher, State of Minn. School Lands.

Dated December 3rd 1900.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County.
(Dec 19-3t-Jan 2)

BLIND, OH, SO BLIND!

Isn't it strange how people
Gaze with enraptured face
On the cunning work of the painter
Limning sweet nature's grace,
And yet with eyes that see not
Nor souls that beauty find,
Live in the world the painter paints,
Blind, oh, so blind?

Isn't it strange how people
Thrill in the keenest way
To the stories of life and its living
Told in book or in play,
And yet, with darkened vision,
To naught of their charm inclined,
Live in the world where the stories live,
Blind, oh, so blind?
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

THE BOSS DREW THE LINE.

Trading With a Corpse Was Not Allowed In His Camp.

The boss of the lumber camp refilled his pipe and lighted it.

"Yes," said he, "I drew the line on that.

"We had a man die in camp this winter. He lived just over the boundary. Nice feller he was, too—thrifty and all that. Every one liked him. Sorry to have him go. But after he was gone we did the best we knew how. Fixed the body up and sent two of the men out with it.

"He had bought a new pair of boots at the wongan camp two weeks before he died, and we thought it would be only right to put those boots on. So we did. The men started away and came back in three days. One of the men was wearin them new boots. The other feller gave it away. Said that just before they got to the house with the deceased the critter pulled them boots off the corpse and swapped. Other feller didn't like it, and said so. But the critter allowed that he had had some talk with the corpse about swappin a few days before he died. Corpse had allowed that the new boots hurt his corns and said that a pair that had been broken in would do better. Critter said that he couldn't bear to think of deceased bein buried in a pair of boots that hurt his feet. He said that he should wake up in the night, suttin, and think about the thing.

"Waal, course there was somethin in what he said, but as there warn't no way of gettin at the deceased's side of the matter, I concluded that I wouldn't let that trade stand. There's a good many things that go in this camp all right, but dickerin with dead men ain't one of 'em. I draw the line right there, and draw it sharp. I made that feller send them boots back. The deceased has still got the critter's old ones. The feller had to go to the wongan and get some new ones. And that's so much more for the company and a commission for me. 'Twarn't bad all round. When the feller got to jawin about the thing I told him he could still have the comfort of knowin that deceased wasn't wearin tight boots."—Lewiston Journal.

Didn't Work Well.

"We couldn't get along with two office boys."

"Not enough work?"

"That wasn't it; each was afraid he'd get here in the morning before the other."—Chicago Record.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Annual Clearance Sale
OF
Winter Garments

Our policy is to carry nothing over but to sell out regardless of cost. All our Ladies', Misses' and Childrens Jackets, Cloaks and Capes at one-third off regular price

$3.00 garments for $2.00
6.00 " " 4.00
10.00 " " 6.50

A few Ladies' Furs at cut prices.

Men's Fur Coats---one-fourth off.

$12.00 coats for $9.00
16.00 " " 12.50
20.00 " " 15.50

This is a rare opportunity to get brand new goods much below value.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big brick block. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
November 28th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. Eickhoff Administrator of the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased setting forth the amount of personal estate that has came into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, (excepting the homestead), of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to him granded to sell

And it appearing by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses, to sell so much of said real estate as is necessary to pay the debts legacies and expenses of administration.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 24th day of December A. D. 1900 at two o'clock p. m., at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, then and there to show cause, (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Wm. Eickhoff to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 28th day of November A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of Red Lake county.

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 3rd day of June A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the City of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Order For Hearing on Claims Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the Estate of Philip L. Weber deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, late of the county of Riverside State of California, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire, county of Red Lake.

It is ordered, That three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 4th day of March 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND
(Holmes Block formerly occupied by Miss Quandt's millinery store.)

Below will be found a few dates for amusements which will hold down the boards at the Crookston Opera House.

Dec. 20—Knobs O'Tennesee.
Dec. 22—A Day and a Night.
Dec. 28—Fabio Romani.
Jan. 2—Sorrows of Satan.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Shipped With Care

LINE
REFRIGERATOR
EXCELSIOR
BEER
Hamm's
BREWERY

In Keg or Case
HAMM'S BEER
Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. •

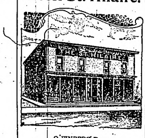
$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JOHN GROVE
LAND & LOAN
COMPANY....
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

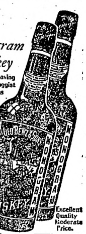
Roll Carding—per pound.......5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.......15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from

BENZ
St. Paul and Minneapolis.



Excellent Quality Moderate Price.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter, it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago —through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only Forty Dollars.

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent, who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31, 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $40.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Travelling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

C. G. Rapp	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
D. Patterson	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edmor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

Your Christmas Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.59½	Oats	.25
Wheat No. 2	.55½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	.130
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Call at this office and get your 1901 calendar.

Dr. Francis was down from Thief River yesterday.

The Twentieth century begins a week from next Tuesday.

Banker Dobner was down from Thief River Falls last Saturday.

E. J. Brink made a flying trip to the county seat last Saturday.

Christmas trees in both of the Norwegian churches this year.

Remember the band boys dance New Years eve. and be present.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Rapp and Post have sold their driving team to P. B. Malberg of Warren.

J. Pleth has bought out John Grove and is now sole owner of their interests here.

Miss Selina Hoff returned home from Crookston Saturday to spend the holidays.

I. Lewin opened up his clothing store next door to the Hotel St. Hilaire last week.

Auditor's notice of pendency of petition will be found on second page of this issue.

Mrs. Fred Wells returned Saturday from a few days visit with friends at Crookston.

Capt. Kratka will leave this week to spend the holidays with his family at Lansing, Iowa.

Mike Johnson and wife left for N. Dak., last Saturday where they will stay over winter.

Several farmers came in last week and left their orders for one hundred printed envelopes.

Will Nelson, the guitar player, left Monday for Minneapolis where he will spend the holidays.

Eric Hanson received the mysteries of the 3rd degree in Odd Fellowship last Thursday evening.

Don't forget to get your clothing before Christmas at half price at the Great Western Clothing store.

Don't forget to get your clothing before Christmas at half price at the Great Western Clothing store.

The past three days raised havoc with sleighing—especially on the grade roads—weather too fine to last long.

E. Garvik of Grand Forks is here this week getting his hay pressed and shipped. L. Larson is doing the pressing.

Some of the most homely looking folks are self conceited enough to ask an artist if he can make a good picture of them.

A fine line of art pictures, wall pockets, rockers, writing desks, suitable for Christmas presents, at Holmes Furniture store.

Julius Pleth, resident manager of the John Grove Land & Loan Company returned Monday from a business trip at St. Paul.

Rev. J. Olson, pastor of the Mission Friends will preach in the M. E. church Christmas morning at six o'clock. All are welcome.

In selecting Christmas presents don't fail to call at Holmes Furnituere store where you can get something useful as well as ornamental.

Mrs. D. Collins returned home Saturday from the sad mission of attending the funeral of her brother who died at Cass Lake last week.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will meet at the parsonage on Thursday afternoon. The ladies are all cordially invited to attend.

Fred Miller, superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Friday from a short vacation which he spent at the twin cities.

J. B. Armstrong, the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer is making a specialty of Box Cigars for the Christmas trade. Send in your order early.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A trifle over four tons to the load is the way L. Larson is hauling in bailed hay for shipment from the hay meadows near Jim Gilbertson's

The Garnes people find it profitable to deal with St. Hilaire merchants judging from the number of farmers coming here the past two weeks.

Miss Bessie Hunt and Miss Josie Khouse of Red Lake Falls came up Saturday and visited with the Nellie and Mable Hanuay over Sunday.

Arnt Peterson, for the past two years foreman of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co. planing mill, left Monday for Minneapolis to spend his two weeks vacation.

General Agent Nicklin of the Blatz Brewing Co., was here last Friday and from accounts will open their cold storage plant in this village in the near future.

P. B. Malberg of Warren drove over Saturday to pay a short visit to his cousin, O. F. Post. He returned home via Excel where he has some farming interests.

O. L. Larson, one of the prosperous farmers in the town of Sanders was in town the first of the week and squared accounts with the Spectator for another year.

Loads after loads of rock are received daily by the St. Hilaire Boom & Water Power Company and the work of repairing the dam will begin after the first of the year.

The St. Hilaire Cornet Band will give a dance on New Years eve., Monday Dec. 31st at the dining hall of the Hotel Markham. Everybody cordially invited. Tickets 50 cents.

W. A. Case, deputy organizer for the Modern Woodmen returned home last Saturday after an absence of several week. He succeeded in organizing several good sized camps.

John Halvorson, a former resident of this village but now residing in the booming town of Cass Lake arrived last Friday on a short visit with his many friends.

The many friends of R. B. Shute, formerly of this place, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to the position of general manager of the Crookston Lumber Company.

Chas. E. Chrismar of Mapelton, Iowa was here last week looking for land. He stated the more he saw of the country the better he liked it and that he would come up in the spring and invest.

Fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents was taken in last Wednesday evening at the Benefit supper given at the United Norwegian church and was turned over to Mrs. Andrew Berg the following day.

St. Hilaire is represented in the voting contest now being carried on by the Red Lake Falls Couries. Miss Alice Hall's name was sent in last week with 200 votes to her credit which comes under the head of the "Most popular young lady."

The farmers took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and came in to do their Christmas shopping. By noon the streets were lined with teams and in consequence our merchants were kept real busy for several hours wrapping up goods.

The edict has gone forth and no card playing allowed in saloons as per order of council—not even the innocent game of solitaire or "rounce" can be played. It seems to us it would be a little more in the line of reform if orders were issued and enforced to keep "kids" out of such places and stop the scrapping of youth vs. old age.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

A Poor-Farm.

The county commissioners have decided to establish a Poor Farm. It seems that the drain on the county on account of the poor is excessive, and after due deliberation the members of the board have come to the conclusion that a poor farm would be practically self sustaining, and would be the means of relieving the strained situation. The committee in charge of the matter has two places in view—the Francois LaBissoniere farm directly south of the city, and the old Marchildon place a little west of this. It is the purpose to make a lease, with privilege of purchase at a set price. The Board have gone into the matter thoroughly and when they finally act, the taxpayers whom they represent may rest assured that the county's interests have been well taken care of. The poor have cost the county for twelve months, outside of medical attendance, some 3,500.—R. L. F. Gazette.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Plants That Bear Jewels.

One of the directors of Kew Gardens in London said, in a recent lecture on some curiosities of plant life, that the pearls occasionally found in the cocoanut palm of the Philippines which are composed of carbonate of lime, were the most wonderful things known to the botanist. The bamboo yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints. These products are only occasionally found, while American barley gives a much more precious thing and gives it all the time. "Golden Grain Belt" beer. If you reckon the worth of a thing from the good it can do, you must place this health-giving beer above the most costly jewels. It is brewed from the purest barley, flavored with selected hops, and contains, in every bottle, the strength of bread. If you would be happy and healthy keep a case always in your home. Order of Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Memorial to Congress.

The citizens of Thief River Falls are up and doing and have sent the following memorial address to the Congress of the United States. St. Hilaire will do all in her power to assist and cooperate with the city of Thief River Falls.

To the Honorable, the Congress of the United States of America.

We, the undersigned citizens and business men of the State of Minnesota respectfully pray your honorable body to take such action as may be necessary to secure the opening for settlement and cultivation of the rich agricultural land lying within the counties of Polk, Red Lake and Marshall, in the state of Minnesota, now reserved for, but abandoned by the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, and being the western portion of the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

And we do herewith set forth the following facts and conditions which lead us to make petition as above.

SITUATION.

This portion of the reservation is in the form of a wedge, with its base at the Beltrami county line on the east, bounded on the north by the reservation line and on the south by the Clear Water river, with the apex at Thief River Falls, Minnesota. The Red Lake River flows from east to west through the middle of the tract, and is navigable between the Red lake and Thief River Falls.

AREA.

The lands in question comprise about eleven townships, or 253,440 acres, more or less, sufficient to provide farms of 160 acres each for about 1,584 settlers.

CHARACTER OF LAND."

The land is slightly rolling prairie, lying high above the river, with groves of mixed hardwood and poplar, and a belt of similar timber along the river bank. The soil is mainly A 1 farming land, and, with a trifling amount of drainage to the river, every acre of it would be at once fit for the plow.

POPULATION.

About twenty Indian cabins are located at wide intervals along the north bank of the Red Lake river accommodating approximately fifty Indians during the coldest of the winter; at all other times these cabins are closed and boarded up, as is the custom of the Chippewas, and the Indians lead migratory life, living in tepees and seldom remaining over one week at a place.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

There are not to exceed twenty-five males of voting age upon the one-third of Red Lake county occupied by the Indians, or less than one to each ten thousand acres. (There are no Indians living upon the small portions of the reservation which lie within Marshall and Polk counties.) The vote of the Red Lake county outside the reservation at the last election was 2,160, or one actual voter for each 220 acres.

A most liberal estimate of the Indian population in Red Lake county could not exceed 75 persons, the white population of the same county by the census of 1900 is 12,195.

REASON FOR INDIAN ABANDONMENT.

This open country is devoid of game and the rivers are by no means so prolific fisheries as are the waters of Red Lake and its tributaries, it is therefore apparent why the Chippewas prefer the timbered country about the lake, which is full of big game and valuable fur bearing animals, and which yields them a livelihood by hunting and fishing and an additional revenue from successful trapping.

EFFECT OF WHITES ON INDIANS.

The Indians who are now occupying the western portion of the reservation, surrounded by whites and cut off from the main portion of their band and the restrictive influence of the agency by the heavy swamps lying west from Red Lake, are in a deplorable state of moral and physical degeneration. They contract all of the vices and none of the virtues of the race by which they are surrounded and have become a prey to their appetites for alcoholic stimulents and permeated with filthy diseases.

EFFECT OF RESERVATION ON SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

The damage to the fine agricultural property directly north of the reservation by reason of its being closed to settlement is incalculable. The most determental features of the situation are three in number.

First. These lands are mostly flat and although lying well above the river ditches are imperatively necessary at certain seasons of the year to assist the natural water courses in carrying off surface water. The narrow strip of forbidden territory lying between this section and its natural drainage outlet, Red Lake river, renders it impossible of drainage and greatly retards the development of this rich farming country.

Second. The reservation lands, abandoned by the Indians (except the north bank of the river) and entirely uncultivated by them, are covered with pools which collect the surface water and form natural breeding places for numberless myriads of flies and mosquitoes which, at certain seasons, spread over the surrounding country in dense clouds. Stock raising would be a highly profitable occupation, were it not for this pest of insects, which discourages cattle raising in this vicinity.

Third. The geographical situation of this portion of the reservation is such as to cut off a large number of farmers from their national market and to compel them to haul their crops to more distant shipping points or make long and unnecessary detours. The unimproved condition of the roads across the reservation renders them impassable except under most favorable circumstances and the hostility of the Indians when in an intoxicated condition, which is frequently the case, makes hauling across the reservation a dangerous enterprise.

ATTITUDE OF THE INDIANS.

The Agency Indians, at the present time, look with suspicion upon the movement for the opening of the reservation; while making no use of it themselves, they are keenly alive to the value of the land and fear being deprived of it without adequate remuneration.

ATTITUDE OF THE WHITES.

The whites of the surrounding territory, while equally congizant of the value of the land for agricultural purposes, do not so much wish the land for their own holding as do they desire its opening to cultivation and settlement under any conditions, which may be suitable to the government and acceptable to the Indians, to the end that this tract of waste land, which extends into and divides a busy community, may cease to be a clog upon the wheels of progress and an actual damage to surrounding property.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Arthur Mattes Dead.

Arthur R. Mattes, a former employee and cashier of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company died at Denver, Colo., December 5, 1900 at the age of twenty-two years and nine months. The remains were taken to his old home at Geneseo, Illinois and the funeral took place on Saturday December 8th.

Following are a few paragraphs taken from the Fulton (Ill.) Journal "In Memory of Arthur Mattes:"

The death of this worthy and upright young man caused deep sorrow and mourning in a large circle of friends and acquaintences. He was born in Geneseo and his parents were Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Mattes. His mother died about ten years ago and his father died last February. Arthur Mattes left Geneseo eight years ago to enter the employment of the firm that founded the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., in St. Hilaire, Minn. From a mere errand and call boy, by his merit, industry, ability and faithfulness he was rapidly advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier which he held three years prior to his failing health. A year ago last spring he went to Colorado Springs by the advice of his employers and physicians, as his lungs were weak and he was threatened with tuberculosis. Last May, feeling somewhat improved physically, he accepted a responsible position with a large wholesale lumber firm in Denver. In August he was taken ill and went to the hospital for treatment, his trouble being appendicitis and an operation was performed in September. As his case did not progress favorable, another operation was deemed necessary and on December 4, again patiently bore the ordeal with his brother Albert at his bedside, but it proved unavailing and his death followed twenty-four hours later.

Arthur Matter, while in Denver was connected with the First Universalist church and was one of the teachers in the Sunday school. He remembered the church in his will making a bequest of one thousand dollars for its benefit.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Christmas Gifts.

If your home merchant cannot fully supply your Christmas wants take a run over to Bangs & Co., at Red Lake Falls. The variety of articles suitable for gifts is very complete. We suggest a few:

FOR LADIES'

Kid Gloves, Silk Mitts, Lace trimmed handkerchiefs, the very latest neckwear, Purses, shopping bags, toilet articles in plush, celluloid and leather goods, beautiful china in sets or single pieces, plated ware, cut glass, etc. etc.

FOR GENTLEMEN

The newest of neckware fine hemstitched and silk handkerchiefs, silk and wool mufflers of many styles, shaving sets, collar and cuff boxes, gloves, slippers, pocket books, china and plated ware, etc.

FOR CHILDREN

A full stock of Toys, dolls, story books and a score of useful items in our drygoods department. Fine candies, nuts and fruits.

BANGS & CO.

Center of big block. Red Lake Falls.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. A Guaranteed [illegible] at the New Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
ON

Dimension $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

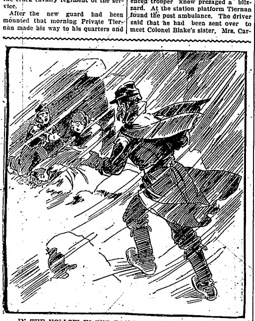
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

PRIVATE
TIERNAN'S
XMAS
RYE
WHISKEY

The roll of the reveille drums and the trumpet's brazen falsetto did not serve in the least to disturb the morose meditations of Private Patrick Francis Tiernan, Seventh United States cavalry, who was walking post at Fort Runyon, Mont., in the gray of that Christmas day morning in the year 1890. Private Patrick Francis Tiernan, Troop K, until day before yesterday a sergeant of twenty-seven years standing, was now walking post like the veriest "rookie" in the Fort Runyon outfit, reduce to the ranks by the finding of a court martial for drunkenness, and that court martial convened by the order of his colonel. And the colonel, the man with whom Tiernan had soldiered all through the years that the officer was rising step by step from the ranks of a subaltern of horse to that of the command of the crack cavalry regiment of the service.

After the new guard had been mounted that morning Private Tiernan made his way to his quarters and without a word to his fellows, left the barracks and headed for the stables. As he passed the door of the commissary the Colonel came out and met him face to face. Tiernan's hand went to his cap in rigid salute.



IN THE HOLLOW IN THE BANK HE SAW THREE FORMS.

"Good morning, Sargeant," said Colonel Blake. The old title slipped out naturally.

"Private Tiernan, sir, now," was the answer in a tone that implied it would be a pleasure to add, "Thanks to you."

"As you will, Tiernan; where are you going?"

"I'm an old guard post; I've walked post all night and I'm going to ride over to Miles City, sir."

"Are you going to drink today, sergeant?"—the title again.

"Private, sir; I don't know; there's not many that care."

"Tiernan, we've soldiered in the same command for nearly thirty years. Yours was a growing fault. A deep interest and a liking sometimes moves a man to do a disagreeable duty. Enough of this, however. I want you to promise me that you won't drink today. Get out of the mud, Tiernan; get out of the mud. Promise me you'll not drink."

PRIVATE PATRICK FRANCIS TIERNAN.

"What's my word worth? I'm not an officer and a gentleman."

"It does not always need a strap on the shoulder to make a gentleman, Tiernan. I've known the chevron and the plain sleeve to do the trick as well. Promise me."

The answer came half sulkily: "Well, if you want me to promise, I will." Then the trooper turned and strode away to the stables, taking no notice of the hand which he knew instinctively was held out to grasp his.

At the stables he threw a saddle on to Joe Hooker, and with a more vicious dig from the spur than the horse had ever before felt from that heel set out at a "charge" pace across the prairie. Miles City came in sight Tiernan rode past the scattered outlying shacks, and reaching the heart of the place made straight for the bar of the "Jolly Trooper." He called for brandy, filled the glass, raised it, and then as if mirrored in its contents he read the words: "I've known the chevron and the plain sleeve to do the trick as well." Tiernan put the liquor back on the bar, paid for it, and turned for the door. Then the thought of the gibes of the recruits came into his mind like a knife. He turned to the bar again, touched the glass, dropped it and then said sharply: "Give me a bottle of brandy." He took the flask outside and put it in his saddle bag. Thus far he had kept the letter of his word.

Tiernan headed Joe Hooker for the railroad station. The wind was soughing along in a way which the experienced trooper knew presaged a blizzard. At the station platform Tiernan found the post ambulance. The driver said that he had been sent over to meet Colonel Blake's sister, Mrs. Carruthers, her son and the Colonel's daughter, Miss Molly Blake.

"They arrived," said the driver in response to Tiernan's question, "on an earlier train than was expected and left for the post in an open wagon before I arrived. Mrs. Carruther's son, who came with her, hired the team, said he knew the way, and would drive the party over. They've had half an hour the start, and if they keep to the new road they can make the post before this blizzard is strong enough to hurt them. It's too late now for me to put back, however, and I'm going to stay here."

Tiernan looked at the sky. The clouds had banked up thickly, and the snow was coming faster and faster, blown by a constantly rising wind. "The last time young Carruthers was at the post," he thought, "the old road was in use." He does not know of the short new one. If he takes the old trail round the bluff they're lost." Then he thought of Molly, whom ten years ago in the far-off Apache country, he had taught to ride. Molly, for whom he had been bodyguard all through her childhood. Without a word to a soul he mounted and struck off into the very teeth of the storm. "Don't fail me this day, Joe Hooker," he said.

The horse, as if in answer, galloped steadily forward. The air seemed turned to ice, yet the wind kept ever rising. They came at last to the parting of the old and the new roads. Tiernan slipped from his horse, and at a part of the now disused trail, sheltered slightly by an embankment, he found the fresh marks of a wheel. Carruthers had taken the old roundabout road. The blizzard was at its height. Tiernan blinded his horse and bending low over the saddle kept him to his task with encouraging words. For an hour they kept steadily on in the face of the tempest. To any others than that plains-tried soldier and steed the blizzard would have meant death. He had hoped to overtake those whom he sought in time to take them back to the new path. The hope was given over long since. Suddenly Joe Hooker stopped. There was an obstruction on the trail. Tiernan slid from the saddle, his limbs already stiffened with the cold, and with one hand on his steed's bridle he led the way gropingly for a few steps. There he found an open carriage empty and with two horses overcome in the trail. Tiernan's heart nearly failed him. He knew he was almost on the point where the trail rounded the bluff. Perhaps the carriage occupants had sought shelter under the lee of the embankment. Toward it he made his painful way. A cry came faintly to his ear above the howling of the storm. He stumbled on with his left hand still grasping tightly Joe Hooker's bridle. In another moment the steep embankment shut out some of the fury of the wind and the driving needlelike snow ceased for a moment to blind his vision. Before him in a hollow of the bank he saw three forms. Two were prostrate, the other was kneeling, and the soldier realized that the white face of young Carruthers was turned toward him, while from the lips came the smothered cry, "Sergeant Tiernan."

Tiernan stumbled forward and sank down beside the motionless figures, half covered with snow.

"Save them," came in anguished tones from the boy. Tiernan raised the nearest form and looked into the face of Molly Blake. Exposure had well-nigh done its work. Then a thought flashed into his mind, and with an action as quick as the thought he sprang to the side of his horse and thrust his hand into the saddle bag. There was the bottle of brandy intact. In a trice a quantity of the stimulant was forced between the lips of the storm's victims and signs of returning consciousness were almost immediate. Tiernan used his saddle blanket and overcoat as a further protection and soon succeeded in getting the three into a still more sheltered nook. After long waiting the storm subsided, and then came the thump of hoof falls. A minute later a troop of cavalry, led by Colonel Blake, broke round the edge of the bluff. The Colonel slipped from his horse and took his daughter into his arms. The troopers started a fire, and when its genial warmth had made itself felt the story was told in a few words.

"Sergeant Tiernan," said Colonel Blake, "that bottle of brandy saved three lives."

"Maybe," returned Tiernan, but you may thank what you said this morning for there being a drop in it."

Patrick Francis Tiernan, retired first sergeant K troop, Seventh cavalry, wears a massive gold watch. Inscribed on the inside of one case are these words: "From Molly Blake to Sergeant Tiernan, Non-Commissioned Officer and Gentleman." Within the back case Sergeant Tiernan had engraved these: "I've known the chevron or the plain sleeve to do the trick as well. Christmas Day, 1890."

The Christmas Tree.

Says an enthusiastic mother: "I don't believe there is anything on the face of the earth that gives more pleasure to the average child than a Christmas tree. It does make a good deal of trouble for the elders, but surely it is worth while! One is only a child such a little while, and one is grown up so very long! We grown up people are very well satisfied to have our yearly presents just given to us, but surely we all can remember how the value of the gifts once increased in proportion to the way they were given. Was anything more delightful than emptying a stocking, especially when each thing was wrapped up and tied. The presents were so much more desirable that way than if they had just been laid out on a chair or table. And if they came on a Christmas tree, words cannot express how much that enhanced their value. Surely that childish delight repaid all the hard work that fell to the elders' share, and the remembrance of it now goes a long way to lighten the work of it all for our own small boys and girls.

"A big tree is glorious, but, after all, the Christmas we always looked back on as the very best was the one where we each had a little tree of our own. They were from about six inches high, for the baby, up to three feet for father. They were planted in lovely pots, and were decorated with little bits of candles and cornucopias, on each tree a different color. There was even one tree for the pets, and no single one was forgotten. Every dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig, or doll had a gift, with its own name marked on the outside. Truly that was a Christmas! I only wish I had the nine little rascals to make all the happiness for, and the means to do it. Children are endless trouble; but how forlorn it is not to have them to trouble for!"

Rosie Wilcox's Turkey.

Rosie Wilcox was a little girl of 12 years. She lived with her parents on a thrifty farm in the Mississippi valley. She had one turkey of which she thought a great deal. He had always been very tame and was a great pet with all the children who lived on the surrounding farms. His name was Bronzie. Rosie named all of her pets, according to their most striking feature and his color was bronze. As all Mr. Wilcox's turkeys were young, Rosie never feared for hers.

One day near Christmas Mr. Wilcox said:

"I'm ruther sorry, little one, but I'm a gonter sell yer turkey next week."

Rosie was dumfounded, and her father, seeing the pained expression on her face turned away.

When Rosie had partially recovered her senses she sat down on the bottom rung of the ladder that led to the granary and thought. At last a bright thought struck her. She would sell him to Farmer Max. She knew he would take good care of him, as he was making a collection of beautiful fowls of all kinds, and was not Bronzie beautiful? Certainly.

Arriving at this conclusion, which greatly comforted her, she got up and walked slowly toward the house, where mamma had been calling her for at least 15 minutes. Next morning after a troubled night, Rosie arose, and dressing quickly, hurried down the road with her turkey. She paused in front of the large white farm house to recover her breath, and then went on to the barns, where she saw the farmer milking his cows. He was very glad to take the turkey and promised Rosie a good price for him.

Mr. Wilcox did not see his daughter until that noon, when he said:

"Yer turkey didn't like his new home, so he come a-trottin' inter the yard 'safternoon, 's though he owned the whole world."

Rosie could have cried, but she only hung her head.

"Never mind, Rosie," said her father, "I guess yer two good friends fer sure, and I guess, too, that I won't part you."

A pious Liverpool lady has devoted her odd moments to writing out all the books of the Bible.

Where Isinglass Comes From.

The best isinglass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the giant sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian Sea and the rivers which run into it. The fish often grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and from its air-bladder the isinglass is prepared. A great deal is made along the Amazon, in Brazil, but it is very coarse and inferior, and is used for the refining of liquors and similar purposes.—London Globe.

Our Nation's Wealth.

The material wealth and strength of our nation is in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in useful stomach. If you have overworked yours, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Crime's Lower Reaches.

Cautiously the educated but depraved burglar swept the valuables on the dressing table into his sack without stopping to sort them over.

Then he climbed noiselessly out of the window and escaped from the building unobserved.

"And now," he chuckled, "I'll just go up into this blind alley and cull-de-sac."—Chicago Tribune.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Marked Improvement.

Customer—How's trade, landlord?

Host—Oh, picking up, sir; picking up.

Customer—That's good.

Host—Yes. James' here, knocked over a gentleman's glass last night, and he called for another, and paid for it, too.—Judy.

HER HEART WAS TOUCHED.

A South Dakota Mother and Her Little Girl Express Their Gratitude in an Open Letter.

FOLSOM, Custer Co., South Dakota, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. H. D. Hyde has given for publication a letter expressing her unbounded gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for the double cure of herself and little daughter.

Mrs. Hyde has been troubled with pains in her heart for over three years and for a long time her little girl suffered from weak kidneys. The grateful lady does not seem able to find words strong enough to express her gratitude. She has written the following:

I cannot say too much in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the greatest kidney and heart medicine I ever used. I had been troubled for over three years with a severe pain in my heart, which entirely disappeared after I had taken a few doses of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I also gave them to my little girl, whose kidneys had been weak, and she commenced to improve from the very first dose. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful medicine. I would be pleased to have this, my statement, published, as I feel it my duty to let others know just what the Pills will do for them.

MRS. H. D. HYDE.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure. 50c a box. All dealers.

New Golf Sticks.

"I see that you have added to your collection of golf sticks, Miss Frocks," said young Postlethwaite.

"I do not understand you, Mr. Postlethwaite," replied Miss Frocks. "My collection of golf sticks has been complete, so far as I know."

"Perhaps; but I saw Charley Goslin on the course with you this morning."—Harper's Bazar.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Cause of His Inspiration.

Mrs. Wayuppe—I thought the wedding music magnificent. A throbbing note of triumph, of ineffable joy, seemed to run through it, as though the organist was inspired.

Mrs. Nowitt—The organist was inspired, no doubt. He was the bride's first husband, and now he doesn't have to pay alimony any more.—Philadelphia Press.

Mistress and Maid.

Lady—It seems to me that you are asking extremely high wages, for you say yourself that you are quite inexperienced.

Bridget—Shure, mum, and that's the reason why! Isn't it harder for me when I don't know how?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frost-bites. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

John Morley on Truth Telling.

A man should surely dare to live his life with little heed of the common speech upon him or his life, only caring that his days may be full of reality and his conversation of truth-speaking and wholesomeness.—Exchange.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas H Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It All Depends.

"Everything comes to him who waits," quoted the man with the shiny coat."

"It all depends upon whether you tip the waiter," said the man who travels for a wholesalehouse.—Boston Journal.

HOPE FOR THE NEGRO.

Free and Easy Life of the Black Man Contrasted With That of the White Man.

It is strange that two races, working side by side should possess so many opposite traits of character. The white man has strong will and convictions, and is set in his ways. He lives an indoor monotonous life, restraining himself like a Puritan, and is inclined to melancholy. The prevalence of Populism throughout the South is nothing but the outcome of this morbid tendency. Farmers and merchants are entirely absorbed in their business, and the women, especially the married women, contrast with the women of Germany, France, and even England, in their indoor life and disinclination to mingle with the world outside. Public parks and public concerts, such as are found in Europe, which call out husband, wife and children for a few hours of rest and communion with their friends, are almost unknown in the South. The few entertainments that receive sanction generally exclude all but the well-to-do, by the cost of admission. The life of the poor in town and country is bleak and bare to the last degree.

Contrasting with this tendency is the free-and-easy-life of the blacks. The burdens of the present and future sit lightly upon their shoulders. They love all the worldly amusements; in their homes they are free entertainers, and in their fondness for conversation and love of street life they are equal to the French and Italians.

May we not hope that the conflict of these two opposite races is working out some advantages to both, and that the final result will justify all the conflict has cost?—Prof. Gerome Dowd, in the Century.

American Nervousness.

A man of good habits and regular life, taking a judicious amount of rest and recreation, need be none the worse mentally and physically for a rather intense concentration upon the work of his life, while that work is going on. Some of the world's greatest thinkers, in lines where the most perfect concentration and specialization were required, have been men of perfect health and nerves and of long and vigorous life. But they have not indulged in fads and follies, their recreations have been simple, they have not undertaken to compass the whole field of human effort, and they have kept their lives free from excesses in all directions.

Dr. Wettler thinks that it is the continuity of work and worry that do harm, rather than the work and worry in themselves. In a measure, this is true; but many persons work for that which does them no good and worry about that which is of no account. If they are made nervous, we do not see why the fault should be charged to civilization. In this respect they are distinctly uncivilized.—New Bedford Standard.

"What is the difference between a person suffering from heat prostration, and Allen's Foot-Ease? One feels the heat and the other heals the feet."—Life.

Only a Woman.

The good man, weighing a hundred stone, knocked timidly at the portal of the culinary department, and as the door swung heavily back upon its hinges, doffed his tattered (we must omit the firm name, as this is not an ad) hat, and piteously whispered:

"Kind lady—"

"I'm not kind," she interrupted, rudely.

"Excuse me, lady—"

"Don't lady me!" was her quick response.

"Yer don't mean ter say yer only a woman?" he asked, scaredly.

"That's what I am!" she shouted.

And, as the heavy bolts shot back into their places the vagrant took another reef in the clothesline about his waist and sighed:

"Oh, my! why didn't I take notice of dat bicycle on de stoop before I spoke."—Leslie's Weekly.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The Decay of Oratory.

Last winter the Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky sat in a retired corner of Chamberlain's, drinking high balls, so they say, when Senator Thurston walked over to his table.

"What is the matter, Watterson?" he inquired. "You look down in the mouth."

"I was thinking," said the great editor, "of the decay of oratory in this country. Years ago we had many notable orators, Clay, Calhoun, Webster and others—but to-day you can count them on the fingers of one hand. Why, Thurston, I know of but three men in all of the United States who are entitled to be called orators."

"Who are they?" inquired Thuston.

"Yourself, myself and George R. Peck."

The senator from Nebraska smiled contemptuously and remarked:

"What in thunder is the use of dragging George Peck in at all? He is not here at all."—Washington Times.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Not Her Father's Friend.

A doting Chicago father, whose first name is Arthur, has a little daughter four years old. The family recently moved to a new locality in the city, only a few doors away from a street car barn, where several mules are kept.

The next morning after arriving at the new home, the little girl heard one of the street car mules braying. It was the first time she had ever heard a mule bray, and she listened for a long time before she said:

"Mamma, is that one of papa's friends calling him?"

"No," said the mother, "I hear no one calling your father."

"Yes, there is," said the small girl. "Listen, now; don't you hear him calling 'Ar—thur, Ar—thur, Ar—thur?' "

"Oh, yes," replied the mother. "But that isn't one of your father's friends. He has more sense than most of your father's friends."—Chicago Tribune.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews color and life.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The Self-Proclaimed Novice.

"No," said Broncho Bob, "we jes' let that young feller from the East alone."

"He seems harmless enough."

"Yes. But he goes round asking people to teach him to play poker. We've been caught once or twice by that same low-down hypocrisy, an' we don't intend to git keerless any more."—Washington Star.

MRS. BREWER RECOMMENDS PERUNA FOR GRIP AND FEMALE CATARRH.

The Homeof Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer at Westerly, R. I.

In a letter to Dr. Hartman concerning the merits of Pe-ru-na, Mrs. Brewer writes, among other things:

Westerly, R. I.

"Dear Dr. Hartman—I find Pe-ru-na a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na. As for la grippe, there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na.

"I am among the sick a great deal in our city and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In all cases of extreme weakness I use Pe-ru-na with perfect confidence of a good result. In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and miseries which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by this excellent remedy. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book.

"Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer."

Pe-ru-na will cure the worst cases of catarrh. La grippe is acute epidemic catarrh, for which Pe-ru-na is a specific.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, New Lisbon, Ohio, suffered for many years with chronic catarrh of the lungs, head and throat; continuous cough; many physicians failed to cure. Permanently cured by Pe-ru-na. Thousands of testimonials could be produced. A valuable treatise on catarrh sent free by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

Hateful Clerk.

"One hundred twos?" said the postoffice clerk. "Yes, ma'am."

"And charge them to Mr. Newliwed, No. 411—"

"Sorry, ma'am," interrupted the clerk, "but we can't do that."

"You can't?" the young bride exclaimed, indignantly. "My husband's credit is good everywhere, and, besides, we always get our letters from you!"—Philadelphia Press.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Power of Oratory.

"You call him a powerful orator? Why, when he spoke of the abyss that confronts our nation the people yawned!"

"Certainly. He made the people actually see the abyss yawn, and you know how infectious yawning is."—Detroit Journal.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Gustav A. Beltz, Renville, Minn., draft equalizer; Orville A. Hulett, Luverne, Minn., milk stool; Joseph M. Nesley, Grant, Mont., reversible wrench; Chris E. Pawlson, Boyd, Minn., car coupling; Henry G. Roth, Minneapolis, Minn., sampling tube for cheese; Carl G. Skoog, St. Paul, Minn., convertible stool and cane; Perley E. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., guide for picture trimming.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Another Question.

"Ah! beautiful lady!" exclaimed the clairvoyant, "you have come to find your future husband? Is it not so?"

"Not much!" replied the beautiful lady. "I have come to find out where my present husband is when he is absent."—Philadelphia Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Temptation.

This is the season of the year when a man can read in an advertisement: "Boating and fishing; first-class surf and still-water bathing," without the least desire to throw up his job and go.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An Unpopular Theme.

"I have an excellent reason for being an optimist."

"What is it?"

"People won't listen to pessimistic talk more than two minutes and a half."—Indianapolis Journal.

Don't Get Footsore! Get FOOT-EASE.

A certain cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Cures Frost-bites and Chilblains. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In Quarantine.

The letter read: "Dear John—You kin come home an' spend Christmas with us now; they've done dismissed the warrant ag'in you."

And this was the answer: "Dear Bill—I can't come home an' spend Christmas with you now; they've got a warrant for me here."—Exchange.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The profits on England's postal service amounts to about $20,000,000 per year.

Little Loss.

Cumso—Fosdick lost his head yesterday.

Cawker—Oh, well, there's nothing in it.—Detroit Free Press.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Thoroughbred:

"Mamma, I've found out my dog's pedigree."

"What is it, dear?"

"Uncle Jim's hired man says he's a full-blooded mongrel"—Harper's Bazar.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Worst Yet.

The Coquette—I have given the mitten to seven different men.

The Idiot—It must have kept you busy knitting, eh?—Puck.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

SEVERE HEADACHES

of any kind are caused by disordered Kidneys. Look out also for backache, scalding urine, dizziness and brick-dust or other sediment in urine which has been allowed to stand. Heed these warnings before it is too late.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by

MORROW'S
KID-NE-OIDS

the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA

people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. W. E. Lefever, 14 8th St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hancock, 226 15th St., Dubuque.
N. D. Nagle, 845 Iowa St., Dubuque.
Mrs. A. Orth, 176 Francis St., Dubuque.
Jos. Shaw, Ice Dealer, Fort Dodge.
George Launder, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Thos. Ward, 11th St. & 3d Ave., Fort Dodge.
Elmer Davis, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
J. F. Monk, Teacher, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Holsizer, 227 13th St., South, Fort Dodge.
John Kling, Carpenter, Independence.
J. R. Mann, Engineer, Independence.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, Springfield, O.

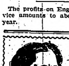
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water.

N W N U —No. 51.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS



FRUIT LANDS IN FRESNO COUNTY, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

HON. JOHN C. FREMONT said: "One might travel the world over without finding a valley more fresh and verdant, more bountifully watered than this." Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Prunes, Peaches. Four thousand cars of Raisins, valued at $4,800,000, shipped in 1900. Write for circulars.

301 DRAKE. H. T. DRAKE ST. PAUL, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1900. NUMBER 23.

NOTE IS NOT SIGNED

PRONOUNCED HITCH IN THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Foreign Ministers Say the Note Will Be Signed in the Near Future, but the Chinese Believe That It Will Not Be Signed for Some Time—Chinese Look Upon the United States as the Only Power Which Really Desires to Maintain the Integrity of the Chinese Empire.

Pekin, Dec. 22.—Once more there is a pronounced hitch in the proceedings. The preliminary joint note has not yet been signed. Mr. Conger, the United States minister says he does not believe that there are sufficient reasons why it should not be signed in the near future and Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, takes the same view. Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, speaking for Germany, believes that the existing agreement will be signed sooner or later. The other ministers also say that they consider the probabilities in favor of signing.

Chinese sources of information, however, say there is reliable authority for the statement that there is very little chance of the note being signed for some time. As a matter of fact the members of the staff of Li Hung Chang believe that the note will eventually have to be drawn up either in Europe or America, probably the latter, because they claim that

The Washington Government

has had most to do with the existing modification of the various forms of harshness. The United States is looked upon by the Chinese as the only power really desiring to retain the integrity of the Chinese empire. The other powers are regarded as desirous of breaking it up, with the possible exception of Russia, who, the Chinese think, merely favors a postponement in order eventually to secure a larger share.

Grave fears are felt regarding the health of Li Hung Chang, owing to a severe cold that he caught on the day he visited Gen. Chaffee. It is said that he is better to-day, but there is a fear of pleurisy, which, at his advanced age, might be fatal. It is generally believed the Chinese get their information as to what is done at the meetings of the envoys through some one connected with the Russian legation.

Delay Charged to Washington.

London, Dec. 22. — "The delay in signing the preliminary joint note," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "is due to an objection from Washington. Minister Conger, however, has telegraphed his government urging a speedy settlement on the ground that German military control is worse than Chinese management. Prince Ching says the empress dowager and Emperor Kwang Su are both anxious to leave Sinan Fu, as the accommodations there are poor and their environment unfavorable. He points out that the private and government property seized in Pekin is quite equivalent in value to the indemnity of the powers.

GAVE BOGUS DIVORCES.

Henry Zeimer, Head of a Fraudulent Bureau, Gets a Ten-Year Sentence.

New York, Dec. 22. — Recorder Goff sentenced Henry Zeimer, one of the heads of a fraudulent divorce bureau, to ten years in state prison, and James Holden, alias Frank Wilson, a professional co-respondent, to three years in state prison. Mrs. Byrde Herrick and Mary Thompson, who said they had testified falsely in divorce cases, were allowed to go under suspension of sentence.

Currency Plan.

Washington, Dec. 22. — Chairman Southard of the house committee on coinage will call a meeting soon after the holidays to take up the bill suggested by the New York chamber of commerce and introduced by Mr. Levy of New York, providing for the exchangeability of gold for all kinds of money when presented at the treasury. It is expected that hearings will be given to Secretary Gage and representatives of commercial interests relative to the proposed change.

Chance for "Terrible Terry."

London, Dec. 22. — Ben Jordan, the English feather-weight, has accepted the offer of the National Sporting Club of London and has signed articles to fight Terry McGovern. The articles call for a twenty-round bout at 122 pounds for a purse of $3,750, of which the winner is to receive $3,000 and the loser $750. If McGovern consents to meet Jordan it will take place on June 3. The fighters will weigh in at 2 o'clock on the day of the fight.

To Pension Employes.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—A project for pensioning employes and paying benefits in case of sickness, disability or death is under consideration by the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The arrangement contemplates assessing the employes for only part—probably half—of the funds necessary to carry out the system, the rest of the expenses to be borne by the company.

Went to the Bottom.

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 22.—Cut down by a big ocean steamship, name unknown, the little schooner Emblem, Capt. George B. Marshall, went to the bottom of Hampton Roads. The sailors reached the deck just in time to seize the dory which was being towed astern and made their way to Old Point Comfort.

Starved to Death.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Clasped in each other's arms, Margaret Klein, eighty-six years old, and Charles Klein, aged fifty-five, mother and son, were found dead in their little hovel by the police. Starvation is thought to have caused the death of the couple.

Jealousy Causes Double Tragedy.

Carrollton, Ky., Dec. 22. — Arthur Taylor, a farmer, shot and killed his wife and then himself. Taylor lived at Milton, Ky., twelve miles south of here. Jealousy was the cause.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Takes a Recess Until After the Holidays.

Washington, Dec. 22. — No business was transacted by the senate. The news of the death of Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the president pro tem of the senate, was conveyed officially to the body, and out of respect to her memory immediate adjournment was taken until Jan. 3, 1901. Senator Fairbanks called the body to order and Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn pronounced a beautiful invocation. The secretary then read a letter from Senator Frye appointing Senator Fairbanks presiding officer during his absence from the senate. Meantime a conference of senators had been held as to the order of business. The reading of the journal was suspended and at 12:05 the senate adjourned.

In the House.

The house was in session only fifteen minutes, when it adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Wise of Virginia, who died at his home at Williamsburg, early in the day. The customary resolutions were adopted and a committee of seventeen members was appointed to attend the funeral. Under the concurrent resolution adopted a few days ago the adjournment was taken until Jan. 3.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

Gen. Lee Says the American Flag Will Remain in Cuba.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—A special to the Record from St. Louis says: Gen. Fitzhugh Lee made a speech on "Cuba" before the members of the Merchants' Exchange here which caused much astonishment and is creating a great deal of speculation as to the deep significance which an unguarded remark may have in relation to the future of Cuba. Gen. Lee, with his staff and party, arrived here yesterday and were received by the prominent men of the city on the floor of the exchange. When he responded to the address of welcome he touched upon Cuba, reviewing the war, the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the conquest and surrender of the island, and finally the evacuation of the Spanish troops. Then came the utterance which caused so much astonishment. He said: "And now the Stars and Stripes float over Matanzas, over El Caney, over Morro, over Havana, and, I'll tell you on the quiet, that the flag is going to stay there."

VENEZUELA IS MEEK.

Promises That American Interests Will Be Protected.

Washington, Dec. 22.— Assurances have been received from the diplomatic representatives of the Venezuelan government that American interests will be protected in the contest between the miners and Aspinwall concessionists. The formal order assigning the heroic old Hartford, commanded by Capt. Hawley, to a Venezuelan port evidently has accomplished the desired effect. United States Minister Loomis has been authorized to insist upon American rights in the dispute between the rival companies holding liens from the government for mining privileges.

SCHLEY TO RETIRE SOON.

Admiral Will Be Ordered to Return Home Next Spring.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley will be detached from duty as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station during the coming spring and will be ordered to return to the United States. Schley's detachment will be in anticipation of his retirement next October, when he reaches the age of sixty-two years. He has served on the South Atlantic station since November of last year.

Murder at Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 22.—The third murder within three weeks has occurred at Cubitas, near this city. The body of a storekeeper there was discovered with the head horribly battered with some blunt instrument. The store had been robbed. The police say that the murderer lived in the city, as the deed was not committed with a machete, which is the weapon universally employed by countrymen.

Little Bat's Slayer Held.

Chadron, Neb., Dec. 22.—The preliminary hearing of J. W. Haguewood, the Crawford saloonkeeper, for killing "Little Bat," the noted Sioux Indian scout, was held yesterday. The defense attempted to prove that "Little Bat" was a quarrelsome, drinking man, who always carried a six-shooter and was looking for trouble. The purpose was to make it a bailable case, but the court refused bail.

Vote of Confidence.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The chamber of deputies at the request of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, by a vote of 309 to 192, decided to postpone M. Lasies' motion to interpellate the government on the Maj. Cuignet incident until all the other orders of the day are disposed of, thus shelving the Nationalist attack indefinitely and giving the government a vote of confidence.

Stabbed to Death.

Crystal Falls, Mich., Dec. 22.—Fedalia Cesche, clerk of Mansfield township and a prominent Italian, was stabbed to death at the Mansfield mines. His slayer is yet at large. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

Ashore and Afloat.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The navy department received a cable from Admiral Remey saying the cruiser Albany went aground in Subig bay, but has been floated off.

Accidentally Killed.

Harvey, N. D., Dec. 22.—Bevel Hagel, a new arrival from Russia, died from the effects of the accidental discharge of a shotgun which he was removing from a buggy.

Two Boys Killed.

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 22.—While a party of miners were descending the slope in the Wagner coal mine near here a wild car overtook them. Five were struck by the car and Fred Miner, aged fifteen, and Harry Miner, aged fifteen, were killed. The other three were injured.

Earl Li in Poor Health.

London, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the health of Li Hung Chang, owing to his advanced age, is causing much anxiety.

SENDS MORE TROOPS

GREAT BRITAIN REALIZES THE SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION.

War Department Orders a Large Increase in the Force to Operate Against the Boers—Australia and New Zealand Asked to Send More Men—Detachments Will Leave as Fast as They Are Formed—Reports of Several British Victories Cause Better Feeling.

London, Dec. 22.—The seriousness of the situation in South Africa is indicated by an announcement by the war office that a large increase will be made in the force to operate against the Boers. Australia and New Zealand are asked to send further contingents. The announcement is as follows:

"In view of the general position in South Africa the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged for: Eight hundred will start next week, two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready. The colonial police will be increased to 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to

Send Further Contingents.

Three thousand regular horses beyond the usual monthly supply have been contracted for."

A better feeling was caused by reports of several British victories. It is reported at Verndale Gen. French has routed 2,500 Boers with four guns and a pompom. Verndale is twenty miles north of Krugersdorp. The fight took place Dec. 19. The British had fourteen wounded and the Boers fled in disorder with about fifty killed. The Boers attacked Zunfontein Dec. 18 but were beaten off. A dispatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Houtkraal, the enemy retiring westward. Gen. Baden-Powell will start from Cape Town for the Transvaal today. The Boers

Derailed a Train

at Barberton, killing an inspector and others. Martial law will be proclaimed in Worcester, Wellington and Stellenbosch.

The London Daily Mail says: "We understand that private reliable advices have been received in London, to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of Orange river are in more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch [illegible] back country to their cause are proving successful."

No Compromise, Says Kruger.

William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he had a long conference with Mr. Kruger, and has ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and his counsellors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead says nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. Present Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world. The Boers will not listen to any proposals for a compromise. They are unanimous. Failing independence or arbitration they will prefer to die fighting.

BUSY IN COLLERIES.

Great Rush of Work to Make Up for the Late Strike.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22. — The increased demand for coal as a result of the strike in the anthracite region has caused a rush of work in all the collieries. During the month of November the total production of hard coal was 4,944,799 tons, and the operators expect to equal this output during the present month. The stock on hand is very light and some of the companies are not able to lay up any coal for the reason that as fast as it is mined it is sent to points for delivery.

NEW CUP DEFENDER.

Builders of the Genesee Will Enter a Wooden Yacht.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 22.—C. C. Hanley of the Hanley Manufacturing company of this city, builders of many of the fast yachts, including the American victor Genesee in the Canadian cup races of 1899 and 1900 at Chicago and Toronto, has entered the American cup defender lists and will form a syndicate to build a wooden centerboard yacht to compete in the trial races.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Sentence Imposed on a Berlin Banker for Immorality.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Sternberg, the millionaire banker who has been on trial for a long time past, was found guilty of unnamable immoralities, and was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment, with loss of citizenship for five years.

Gov. Wolcott Dead.

Boston, Dec. 22.—Former Gov. Roger Wolcott died at his residence in this city yesterday. He became ill with typhoid fever several weeks ago but reports from his bedside indicated nothing alarming until the latter part of last week when new complications produced a change for the worse. From that time until the end came bulletins of his condition which were more hopeful, though hardly reassuring. His physicians said that death resulted from extreme weakness due to the passing of the disease.

Murdered a Whole Family.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 22.—John Morrison murdered a whole family in the Moosomin district in the Canadian Northwest and has been sentenced to be hanged. His case has been considered by the cabinet and the law will be allowed to take its course. He will be executed Jan. 22.

Attorney General Sheets of Ohio announces that he has decided to request the supreme court to dismiss all the oil trust cases brought by former Attorney General Monette.

SENATOR FRYE'S WIFE DEAD.

Heart Trouble Causes Sudden Demise of Maine Statesman's Spouse.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the president pro tem of the senate, died suddenly yesterday at the Hamilton hotel. Mrs. Frye on Tuesday last suffered an acute attack of indigestion and had since been ill. When she arose yesterday morning she was apparently much improved and partook of breakfast. Shortly after leaving the table the end came without the slightest warning, heart failure causing death. The body was taken to Lewiston, Me., the home of Senator Frye.

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA.

Bartlett Tripp May Be Returned to His Former Post.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, brother-in-law of the late Senator Davis, is believed to be slated for the vacant ambassadorship at Vienna. Mr. Tripp has been requested by President McKinley to remain in Washington a few days longer. His friends interpret this to mean that the president will name him for the Vienna post. Mr. Tripp was minister to Vienna under President Cleveland. He became a Republican in 1893.

INAUGURAL BALL.

Big Social Event at Washington to Be Held in the Pension Building.

Washington, Dec. 22. — Secretary Hitchcock has granted the inaugural committee permission to hold the ball and entertainments incident to the coming inauguration of President McKinley in the pension building. The spacious court of the pension office, with its architectural beauty and enormous proportions, is well fitted for the inaugural ball. It has been used on former occasions.

IOWA BOY KIDNAPED.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tonhose the Victim.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 22.—The nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tonhose of Judd, a small town near here, was kidnaped on Tuesday. Although the father of the boy has had detectives and the police on the case who have made a diligent search, nothing has been heard of him. It is expected that a proposition will be received from the kidnapers in a day or so as to the matter of ransom. Mr. Tonhose offers a reward of $500 for the return of the boy or $1,000 for the apprehension of the abductors.

Osakis Creamery Re-established.

Osakis, Minn., Dec. 22. — The old creamery association that operated a creamery for many years one-half mile west of town failed a few weeks ago on account of disagreement of the members, and the machinery and building was bought by two of the members [illegible] town and a new plant located on the lake shore. It is now in operation with Erickson & Lane as the proprietors.

State's First Match Works.

St. Paul, Dec. 22. — Minnesota's first match factory filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The Duluth Match Company of Duluth has a capital of $150,000. The promoters are L. E. Ewing of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is president, and H. Smith, O. H. Simonds, H. M. Alwarth, Victor Stearns, T. W. Heimick and W. D. Bailey of Duluth.

Boy Accidentally Killed.

Durand, Wis., Dec. 22.—James Dudvrey of Stoops, Wis., aged fourteen years, was found dead at the foot of Sand hill, about a mile from here. The lad was hauling a load of lumber, and it is supposed that he was thrown or fell from the load and a wheel ran over his head, as his skull was crushed. His father operates a stave mill at Stoops.

Tax Ferrets Hard Hit.

Atlantic, Iowa, Dec. 22.—The tax ferrets have received a blow from Judge Thornell, who has issued an injunction restraining the board of supervisors from paying them over 15 per cent as commission, and also from paying them any more money until the collections shall balance the books of the auditor, figured on the 15 per cent basis.

Decision Favors the Dam.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Dec. 22.—Judge Webber has rendered a decision in the Redwood river dam case, as John Clark vs. A. C. Burmeister, which is favorable to the defense. Work on the construction of the dam will be taken up and pushed vigorously, which will give Redwood Falls one of the finest lakes and water power in Minnesota.

Charged With Horse Theft.

Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 22.—Eli Reynolds, who is charged with the theft of a span of horses, harness and buggy from a man at Clear Lake, Iowa, was arrested here by Deputy Sheriff Gustavson. Reynolds is now in the county jail and will remain there until the Iowa officers arrive for him.

Unusual Fatality.

Blue Earth, Minn., Dec. 22. — Mrs. Redheard, aged about seventy-five, fell while going down cellar in her daughter's house here, and a few hours afterward died while apparently sleeping peacefully. It is believed she received internal injuries from the fall.

Double Tragedy.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 22. — Mrs. Henry C. Mullan died in a hospital here after a serious operation. Her son Ivan, injured by the accidental discharge of a revolver, is also dead.

Son of M. K. Dresbock Dead.

Dodge Center, Minn., Dec. 22.—Lester Dresbock, son of Hon. M. K. Dresbock, died of typhoid fever after an illness of about three weeks.

Charged With Murder.

Muscatine, Iowa, Dec. 22. — J. A. Moore was arrested by the sheriff of Rock Island county, charged with attempting to murder his stepfather, M. J. Shelly, who was ambushed and shot at his door Wednesday night. He was identified by tracks left near the scene of the shooting.

Death in Raw Alcohol.

Linden, Iowa, Dec. 22.—A. C. Brady, a farmer residing near here, drank raw alcohol for a drug and died from the effects.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF
A NEW YEAR'S STORY

New Year's Eve, and at home. This is a cozy little den of mine, just as it looks now; quite eclipses anything I ever see at the club; books, pipes, easy chairs, a cheerful fire in the grate; pictures, busts, my well-beloved etchings all about the walls.

What's the matter with you, old man, tonight? Why are you taking an inventory of these surroundings on this last night of the year? Everybody thinks you are tired of them, don't you know, for you spend very little time in their midst, says some provoking little voice. (Wonder if it's my conscience.)

Dorothy is up stairs, the servants are out; as soon as she finishes the sewing of a button on Johnnie's refractory trousers she will come down, she says, and watch the old year out; being evidently well pleased over the prospect of a club night of our own, a little "Home, Sweet Home" sort of an arrangement.

It seems that Johnnie is the only member of our family not a member of a club. Dorothy simply holds on to the little shaver by the collar, tied to her apron strings he is, and I am glad of it.

Can I ever forget the day when our neighborhood took on a sudden quiet? The question arose, where are those boys? Dorothy and I knew all about it, for were we not invited to become honorary members of their club, "The Ollapodrida?" We helped to foot the bills and evinced an interest in the affairs of the club; we lent them ten cents to buy material to reseat an old worn-out chair; there was another item; twenty-five cents for lumber, etc., and last, but not least, and that which caused Dorothy much suffering, were sundry pieces of rope to be furnished with all the paraphernalia of a trapeze arrangement, preparatory to meanderings aloft, all of which caused a rush of blood to my head, as I thought of these venturesome boys, three of them at work daily, experimenting with the center of gravity, walking on their heads being the objective point apparently.

THIS IS A COZY LITTLE DEN.

We are happily rejoicing these days, however, in a more recent occupant of the family cradle, who so far walks feet downward after the fashion of mortals.

As time goes on, the children's youthful exploits, with the accompanying worries of their elders, fade into oblivion, as the more serious aspect confronts us.

The Ollapodrida members of my family have taken unto themselves a few extra years; two of these aforesaid members are looking collegeward, and I seem to worry about them in a wonderful way quite unlike myself.

The bread and butter question confronts me? What profession will be theirs? Are they sufficiently strong in purpose to resist this or that?

The day will come when Dorothy and I cannot shield them or stand beneath them and the cold world; we won't be here to settle the little accounts or encounters, or watch the little cotillions they are going to have with the dwellers of this mundane sphere.

Then comes the question over again: "Well, old fellow, what's the matter now? Can't you let the boys alone, and let them fight it out just as you did?" Some truth in that, I answer. "I will wait until Dorothy comes and I'll ask her, just for curiosity, what she thinks of my past, and the general outlook."

In part I am going to turn over a new leaf.

Here is a volume of Longfellow beside me on the table; he is so human, you know, and I will close my eyes, open the book (a litite game of chance, you see), and on the page where my finger rests I will try if by chance a word of comfort come to me, that would hit my case.

I seem to have a case of the blues; probably staying away from the club on this convivial occasion is not agreeing with me.

"Shut your eyes, open the book," says the little exhorter, that unseen individual.

Presto—change—O, what meets my eye? Will it be some dire prophecy or—? Here it is under my forefinger: "A Shadow." It reads:

I said to myself if I were dead,
What would befall these children?
What would be
Their fate, who are now looking up to me
For help and furtherance? Their lives,
I said,
Would it be a volume wherein I have read
But the first chapters, and no longer see
To read the rest of their dear history
So full of beauty and so full of dread.
Be comforted; the world is very old,
And generations pass, as they have passed,
A troop of shadows moving with the sun;
Thousands of times has the old tale been told;
The world belongs to those who come the last,
They will find hope and strength as we have done.

Was ever answer sent to a mortal man more clearly?

I think I'm sent for; there's something besides old Father Time after me, surely. Here is the very answer to my dismals as to those boys and their doings. But here comes Dorothy, singing, apparently in a very cheerful mood.

"This is perfectly lovely, George Augustus.

"Johnnie's trousers are all right for tomorrow, and I have been looking over my precious tin box, and I find such lovely bits of literature and all sorts; suppose we look them over tonight."

Perhaps Dorothy noticed an unusual expression on my manly countenance, for she paused and said: "What are you thinking about? What has this old year been saying to you? Are you having a retrospective sort of revival meeting all by yourself?"

"Only a few ideas have struck me, Dorothy. I rather like this den of mine, especially tonight, and one or two articles in these books here seem to have been written especially for me, and an uncomfortable little voice has been questioning me. A thought strikes me that we, you and I, have drifted apart rather more than I ever dreamed we could. There has been a sort of 'We fellows at the club' air and manner about me, that I really think now, as I sit here, has been a foolishness on my part that I shall endeavor to discontinue; a sort of desire to be 'in with the boys' and 'off with my wife.' I hope, Dorothy, that you do not think my past is really a dreadful one to look back upon."

"O, no," Dorothy replied, with something of a twinkle in her eyes; "but, then, you know, you might be more of a saint, if you tried, dear."

"And perhaps, most noble and adorable (my temper rising) and twentieth century wife, if I should give up my Sunday evenings at the club, possibly you may be willing to sacrifice a few of those insufferable 'teas' and bring an appetite uncontaminated with such diet as sipping frappes, Russian teas and chocolate to a respectable, cozy dinner with your George Augustus; and," (pausing for breath) "don't be angry; couldn't you leave out that tiresome, quarrelsome card party and await my return with unruffled nerves, for instance, meet me at the door just as you used to do, little wife?" (growing a little more tender).

DOROTHY IS REALLY ELOQUENT.

"Why, whatever can be the matter with you, George Augustus? It is only a case of too many clubs in the family, that is all; easily remedied, you know. If this is to be a Home club tonight, let us invoke the spirit of the New Year here, right under this roof; let us stand here, and with the right hand uplifted vow that naught shall come between thee and me, George Augustus and Dorothy; we will reach that land of trust and confidence that requires no weapon, not even a club, to create or quell a disturbance." Dorothy is really eloquent.

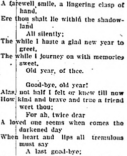
"Bring down the tin box, Dorothy; we are 'the Ollapodrida club' (the tin box, Dorothy and I) in memory of those boys who are trying another sort of trapeze swinging high or low with the wings of ambition, up to greater heights."

By the way, Dorothy sketches and paints. I will give her a subject, earth, sky and water, the soft green turf, the blue ethereal, the hazy mountain top, while the lazy lapping waves touch the eager feet of the climbers yet in the valley as they stand on the shore twixt earth and sea, girded and armed for the steep ascent to the shrine on the distant heights.

Send them wings, O guardian angels, and give me sight,
I cannot read the all of their dear history,
Vanish old year;
Forward, the new!
—Detroit Free Press

The New Year Spirit.

The return of New Year's day invites many people to the most somber reflections. Undoubtedly most of us can find abundant occasion for these, but there is such a thing as pushing self-examination and self-condemnation to the point of discouragement. The best temper with which we can enter upon the new year is that of faith, faith in God and faith in ourselves through His help. It is about as certain as anything can be that the new year will bring us new experiences. Our courage, our capacity for endurance, our steadiness of character and power of resistance is to be tested. At the end of the year we are going to be nobler men and women than we are today; or we shall have deteriorated morally, and forever afterward there will be narrowing opportunities. While we think of the latter alternative it is well to strengthen our hearts by the former. Let us believe that we are not going to fail and we have taken a long step towards success. When another New Year's day comes around we are going to be able to reckon solid gains in character won through the trials and temptations and emergencies of the year's experience.—Boston Watchman.



Good-bye, old year!
We've journeyed on together many days,
And now behold the parting of our ways
Is very near;
With thoughts of mingled gladness and of dread,
I see the winding way that I must tread
To Future Lands;
For thee awaits the realm of shadows deep—
The Silent Land of years that lie asleep
With folded hands.

Good-bye, old year!
A few more steps ere we forever part—
A few more words that wake the throbbing heart
To hope and fear;
A farewell smile, a lingering clasp of hand,
Ere thou shalt lie within the shadow-land
All silently;
The while I haste a glad new year to greet,
The while I journey on with memories sweet,
Old year, of thee.

Good-bye, old year!
Alas, not half I felt or knew till now
How kind and brave and true a friend wert thou;
For ah, twice dear
A loved one seems when comes the darkened day
When heart and lips all tremulous must say
A last good-bye;
Yet, though thy friendly face no more I see,
The memories sweet my heart has kept of thee.
—Alice Jean Cleator.

Tragic.

"I shall not see you till another year
Has dawned," he said.
Oh, fickle maid! she turned not pale with fear—
She laughed instead.
This seems a tragic lay, till we remember
It occurred the thirty-first day of December.
—N. Y. Truth.

None to Turn Over.

"I thought you were going to turn over a new leaf, John," she said.

"I was," he replied, "but I find I can't."

"Why not?"

"There won't be any new leaves until spring."—Chicago Post.

The New Century.

Love's harmonies flow toward him full and sweet;
Sin's wild, discordant cries are past him hurled.
With sad, glad heart and brave, reluctant feet
He steps upon the threshold of the world.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D.C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

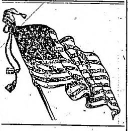
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, DEC., 26, 1900.



A Charmed Life.

The scenery along the Kentucky river above and below Harrodsburg has been justly compared to the highlands of the Hudson. Towering cliffs hundreds of feet in height impress the beholder. In "Historical Sketches of Kentucky" an incident is told of one of the highest of these.

Jotham Strout was hoeing corn in the bottom just opposite the ferry, when his attention was attracted by a rattling noise above his head. Looking up, he was staggered at seeing a man tumbling down the fearful precipice, now touching and grasping at a twig, now at a root, without being able to check himself. Finally, with a crashing of limbs, he landed in the top of a buckeye tree about 50 feet above the general level of the bottom.

Mr. Strout ran to the place with all haste, dreading to find a dead man and not doubting he would be terribly injured if alive, for the distance the man had fallen was 170 feet, and from the last point where he had touched the rock to the top of the tree where he lodged was 45 feet.

Fancy Mr. Strout's surprise, then, to find the man standing erect at the foot of the tree, feeling of his arms and body.

"Are you hurt?" cried Mr. Strout.

"That's what I'm trying to find out, my friend," was the answer. "It's my impression that I am alive, but rather sore."

Not a bone was broken, and despite a few bruises the man seemed to be as sound as before the terrible fall.

"That fellow bore a charmed life," was Mr. Strout's remark whenever he told the story.

Leighton and the Poor Student.

Of Leighton's hearty, eager helpfulness many instances might be given. Here is one. After a certain prize day at the academy a student was passing through the first room on his way to the entrance. He looked the picture of dejection and disappointed wretchedness—poorly and shabbily dressed and slinking away as if he wished to pass out of the place unnoticed. Millais and Leighton, walking arm in arm, came along, pictures of prosperity.

Leighton caught sight of the poor, downcast student. Leaving Millais, he darted across the vestibule to him and, taking the student's arm, drew him back into the first room and made him sit down on the ottoman beside him. Putting his arm on the top of the ottoman and resting his head on his hand, Leighton began to talk as he alone could talk, pouring forth volumes of earnest, rapid utterances, as if everything in the world depended on his words conveying what he wanted them to convey. He went on and on. The shabby figure gradually seemed to pull itself together, and at last when they both rose he seemed to have become another creature. Leighton shook hands with him, and the youth went on his way rejoicing.

It is certain that if other help than advice were needed it was given. But it was the extraordinary zest and vitality which Leighton put into his help which made it unlike any other. He fought every one's cause as others fight their own.—London Telegraph.

Oxford's Witty Bishop.

Two stories are attributed in The Railway Magazine to the witty bishop of Oxford. He was once talking to some boys in a school and said to them: "Now, my boys, I dare say you think it's a very fine thing to be a bishop. But I assure you I'm a very busy man. I have to go about all over my diocese, and I haven't time to study like you have. In fact, nearly all my study has to be confined to only one book. It begins with a 'B.' Do you know what it is?" "The Bible, sir; the Bible," shouted the boys all together. "No," replied the bishop, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "It's called 'Bradshaw!'"

The other story is still better. On one occasion when he alighted from the train at Wheatley, the station for Cuddesden palace, an officious porter rushed up to him and asked, "Any articles in the van, my lord?" "Articles," said the bishop grimly. "Yes, 39 articles." Off hurried the porter and worried the guard almost out of his senses by the way he searched the van and detained the train. Presently he came back to the bishop with a crestfallen expression of countenance. "There are only seven, my lord." "Only seven? Ah, you're a Dissenter then, I should think."

Unique In Their Alignment.

The highest of the Tennessee mountains is the Unaka range, and its highest peak is Rattlesnake, the giant that stands above the Cherokee Indian reservation over 7,000 feet. Twenty-two peaks measure about 6,000 feet. A remarkable fact is that some of these peaks, standing directly opposite each other, measure exactly the same height, while others come within a few feet of a common height.—Chicago Record.

Clothes and the Man.

If a Filipino enters the house of a European living in an unassuming way, he will not believe that the European is either wealthy or wise, and, although his manner may be correct, it will not be humble. On the other hand, if he visits an ignorant man who indulges in great splendor, he will at once become exceedingly respectful.

Mr. Phelps Whitmarsh, who in The Outlook gives his experiences in the islands, tells the story of a wealthy provincial visiting Manila for the first time, who asked to be presented to the governor general.

When he reached the palace, he found the governor taking coffee on his piazza, dressed comfortably in a white cotton suit. The Filipino requested that some favor be extended to his district, and his request was granted. He then withdrew. The official who had procured the presentation asked him what he thought of the general.

"Why," replied the visitor in a tone of disappointment, "he is no different from any other white man."

It so happened that the general was told of the incident, and he gave orders that at his next reception the Filipino should be present.

Upon entering the throneroom and seeing the general in full uniform, surrounded by his brilliant staff, with the accessories of splendid tapestries, laced ushers and all the pomp and splendor of these Spanish functions, the provincial grew pale and, kneeling in deep humility, exclaimed:

"This is indeed my general!"

So impressed was he that the following morning he sent a pair of handsome horses to the general with a note which read:

"My general, yesterday I liked you so much in your uniform of gold that I send you this pair of horses, but do not use them when you dress in a white suit."

Mirror Mad.

"What!" exclaims the astonished reader, "is it possible that there are any civilized persons on the face of the earth who are not in the habit of beholding their visages reflected from time to time in a mirror of some kind? Surely this cannot be so." Wrong, quite wrong, gentle reader, for at the present time, strange as it may appear, there are hundreds of men and women in the United Kingdom who have not gazed into a mirror for years.

The convicts confined in British prisons form members of this community. From the moment of a convict's entrance to a jail to the moment of his exit he is not permitted to have the use of a mirror of any kind, the smallest piece of glass being rigidly denied him. To the women convicts this absence of a mirror forms one of the chief hardships of confinement, and many a female warder can tell piteous tales of women who have actually fallen upon their knees and sobbed out entreaties for the loan of a morsel of mirror—"just for a second." All these entreaties have perforce to be disregarded, and it therefore comes about that many a female convict passes three or four years without being permitted to gaze upon her own features.—London Tit-Bits.

He Got a Pass.

"Halt!" cried an alert patrolman in Manila as a beautifully caparisoned carriage drove up containing a portly gentleman. The driver reined his steeds, and the sentry, standing firmly in the center of the street, shouted, "Who is there?"

Not knowing what else to say, the occupant of the carriage answered, "Judge Taft, president of the civil commission."

"Advance, Judge Taft, to be recognized," bawled the sentry. The judge advanced, and the following dialogue took place:

Sentry—Have you a pass?

Taft—No, sir; do I require one?

Sentry—You do, sir, and it's my duty to run you in.

Taft—But I am the civil governor of the Philippine Islands.

Sentry—That doesn't cut any figure. You're a civilian and out after hours. I'll let you go by this time, but the next time I catch you you'll have to see the captain."

"Thank you," murmured Judge Taft as he drove away. And there and then he formed a resolution to put in an application for a pass. According to the Manila Freedom, he got it.

A Couple of Bulls.

An advertisement recently published in a newspaper in Ireland set forth that "Michael Ryan begs to inform the public that he has a large stock of cars, wagonettes, brakes, hearses and other pleasure vehicles for sale or hire."

This is the same paper which, in a glowing description of a funeral, announced that "Mrs. B. of G—— sent a magnificent wreath of artificial flowers in the form of a cross."

His Pointed Remark.

"I frequently hear you say that money talks," she remarked.

"Yes: it is an old saying and a true one," he replied; "but, unfortunately, while money talks, all that talks is not money."

"Why do you say 'unfortunately?'" she asked.

"Because if that were so," he answered, "I would be married to a fabulous fortune."—London Fun.

The Equinoxes.

The equinoctial storms are no longer believed in by scientific persons. The equinoxes are the dates of the year when the sun crosses the equator at one of the equinoctial points. They occur about March 21 and Sept. 21, and, though storms have been known to occur about those times, they are no longer considered as due to the perfectly natural occurrence of the crossing.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. } ss.

Whereas, The viewers appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 21st day of July, 1900, upon the petition of Laurent Gagnor and others, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1900, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their regular session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the seventh day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of section 36 in the town of Terrebonne, township 150, range 43 in Red Lake county, Minnesota, about 90 rods east of the Southwest corner of said section, thence running in a northwesterly direction through section 36, 35 and 26, to about the northwest corner of section 26, thence more westerly to a point near the center of the west line of section 22, thence northwesterly through section 21 and 16 to the center of the north line of section 16, thence northerly to a point near the center of section 9, thence following a small creek in a northwesterly direction through section 9 and to about the center of section 5, all in the said town of Terrebonne and terminating at the point last mentioned in section 5, having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed drainage ditch passes are as follows: John Clement, Joseph Therien, Jos. Laurent, Bruneau Derosier, Isaac Fournier, Alex. Fourinor, Eldaige Beausoliel Wis., Minn., and Pacific R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Laurent Gagner, Security Trust Co., Philip Fisher and State of Minn.

The place of termination of said drainage ditch at its outlet is as follows: At about the center of section 5, town 150, range 43 having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: John Clement, Joseph Therien, Bruneau Derosier, Alex. Fournier, Isaac Fournier, Raymond Thibert, D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., Jas. S. Cossette, Allen D. French, Napolean Generoux, Chas G. Edwards, Donat Lambert, Dan Champoux, Mitchel Champagne, Louis Rivard, Ovila Rock, Louis Theroux, Joseph Laurent, Eldage Beausoliel, Louis Parentau, Henrietta Jolie, Wis., Minn., & Pac. R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Catherine McAnulty, Joseph Dupont, Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co. F. T. Day, Amede Ganger, O. Berthiaume, Ames Bros, Security Trust Co., Babtiste Toupin, Little Falls & Dakota R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Wm. Remick, Joseph Martell, Jean Babtiste Toupin, Philip Fisher, State of Minn. School Lands.

Dated December 3rd 1900.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County.
(Dec 19-31-Jan 2)

Fat the Foe of Consumption.

Consumption is most prevalent among those who are stinted or who stint themselves in the use of fat foods. Everybody has learned and employed the knowledge, usually when it is too late, that cod liver oil is good for consumption. Few seem to have learned that food of the same character suitable for the table is preventive of consumption. In the whole course of my professional observation, covering a period of nearly 60 years, I have known but rarely a family or an individual that was brought up on a liberal supply of butter and bacon who became tuberculous. Moreover, such food fortifies the system against other diseases as well as consumption. It establishes stamina.—Dr. Bell in the Sanitarium.

Order to Show Cause on Filing Petition to Sell Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
November 25th A. D. 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. Eickhoff Administrator of the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased setting forth the amount of personal estate that has came into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, (excepting the homestead), of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to him granded to sell

And it appearing by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary, for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses, to sell so much of said real estate as is necessary to pay the debts legacies and expenses of administration.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday the 24th day of December A. D. 1900 at two o'clock p. m., at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county, then and there to show cause, (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Wm. Eickhoff to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 28th day of November A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the estate of Peter S. Hall deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Hall, deceased, late of the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of Red Lake county.

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 3rd day of June A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the City of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Order For Hearing on Claims Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term.
December 3rd 1900

In the matter of the Estate of Philip L. Weber deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, late of the county of Riverside State of California, being granted to K. O. Gigstad of the village of St. Hilaire county of Red Lake.

It is ordered, That three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 4th day of March 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a regular term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said probate court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 3rd day of December A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
19-22 Judge of Probate.

Your
New Years
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havands to pass to your guests for their after dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Case of

HAMM'S
BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

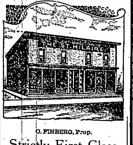
$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JOHN GROVE
LAND & LOAN
COMPANY. . . .
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey is Pure
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. GEO. BENZ & SONS. ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.

Remember That!

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.....20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD. MINN.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS

If you are going to Eastern Canada this winter, it will help you to read and act on this

Important Information.

The Best Route for comfort and quick time is by way of St. Paul and Chicago—through the States.

The Best Railroad is the Burlington, because its accommodations are excellent, its track smooth and connections sure.

Reclining Chair Cars are run on all Burlington Route trains, and no extra charge is made for seats. They are more roomy and comfortable than similar cars on other lines. Uniformed porters are in attendance to insure the comfort of travelers.

Leaving St. Paul Burlington trains leave St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday, and 8:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago in ample time to connect with the most convenient trains for Canadian points.

The Cost.—The price of a ticket to Montreal—or any place west of that city—and return, will be only Forty Dollars.

Tickets can be purchased of your home ticket agent, who will cheerfully give rates and information. Patrons should ask for and see that their tickets read via Burlington Route, between St. Paul and Chicago.

Date of Sale.—December 3 to December 31, 1900.

Limit of Tickets.—Each ticket is good for return within three months from the date of sale.

Extension of Time can be arranged for with the Canadian ticket agent at your destination, upon payment of a small extra charge.

East of Montreal, to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the rate will be something above $40.00. The exact rate can be ascertained by applying to your ticket agent.

Our Agent.—Mr. A. L. Eidemiller, our Traveling Passenger Agent, will be at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, or Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks, N. D., until Dec. 24th. Application can be made to him for any future information needed.

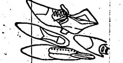
P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
O. F. Post, N. G.
A. F. Lang, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names.	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildalge Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Nordea	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes.
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dylæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.59½	Oats	.25
Wheat No. 2	.55½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.47½	Flax	1.12
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

J. W. Wheeler is up from Crookston to-day.

Call at this office and get your 1901 calendar.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

Emil Brink spent a few days at Thief River Falls last week.

Remember the band boys dance New Years eve. and be present.

A. Higgin went to Fisher Saturday to spend Christmas with relatives.

The ad man on the Warren Sheaf is an artist—likewise on the make-up.

W. C. Stranahan came up to-day on a short visit to his mother and sisters.

Marshal Johnson made the rounds of inspecting stove pipes and chimneys last week.

Robt. Farr, representing a Duluth shoe house is here to-day interviewing the trade.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lonsdale, Saturday December 22nd, 1900, a daughter.

Dr. Blomburgh and wife spent the fore part of the week visiting friends at Crookston.

Fred Miller, H. E. Ives and M. E. Bjerk, took in the opera at Crookston last Thursday.

It will not do to judge a young lady's manners at home by the way she acts out in company.

B. Christianson and wife of Thief River Falls spent Christmas with the Fiuberg family.

Mrs. Jas. McCaffery of St. Thomas, N. D., was a visitor with the McAndress family last week.

Miss Hellen Danialson of Crookston is spending her Christmas vacation with Miss Hulda Gigstad.

Miss Annie Abrahamson received a handsome present as a Christmas gift from her mother—a piano.

The marshal at Ada was out last week rounding up the dog tax. St. Hilaire should do the same.

County Treasurer Tandberg was in the village Monday and found time to make the SPECTATOR a call.

The Mission Friends Sunday school festival will be held at the residence of Rev. J. Olson Sunday evening Dec. 30.

Miss Mary Kyle, teacher of the primary department of our village school is spending her vacation in Crookston.

Rain in December is something unusual for northern Minnesota, but that is what we got last Saturday forenoon.

If a man should treat all women as he does his wife he would soon become very unpopular with his fair acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gustafson and two children left last Saturday for Crookston to spend Christmas with relatives.

—The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Mrs. Knuso's, Thursday afternoon Jan. 3rd 1901. All the ladies invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dainard of Fargo, N. Dak., arrived Monday and will spend the holidays visiting relatives and friends.

C. G. Rapp, representative-elect for the 61st legislative district returned Saturday from a three weeks trip to the cities.

B. S. Brockke of St. Paul and his four sisters of Grand Forks, N. Dak., were visiting with the Guttormson family Saturday.

Mrs. B. Kortgaard left last Saturday for her old home at Menomone, Wis., where she will spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

A great many of our subscribers remembered the printer the past week and paid up back subscriptions and squared themselves up and into the Twentieth century.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The SPECTATOR wishes its many patrons and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Chas. Hitchcock, of the machinery firm of Hitchcock & Keathing, Crookston is here to-day looking after business interests.

Miss Bertha Loughridge, one of the successful teachers in Marshall county, will spend her vacation here visiting with her sister Mrs. Fred Case.

Prof. J. B. O'Brien left Friday for Minneota to spend Christmas with his mother and brother. He expects to be back the latter part of this week.

The work of repairing the dam of the St. Hilaire Boom & Water Power Co., will commence next week. Henry Norland will superintend the work.

Miss Laura J. Betts, teacher of the Intermediate department of our village school left Friday for Litchfield to spend the holidays with her parents.

Chas. Robbecke, the genial landlord of the Hotel Ogahmah at Thief River Falls was here several hours last Friday while enroute home from Crookston.

The stove pipe through the roof of the Johnson ware house looks a great deal like a first-class fire trap, and unless something is done it may prove to be such.

Cal. Murray, the yard foreman for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Saturday for his Wisconsin home on a visit to his family. He will return after the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Fritz arrived Friday and are now nicely located in the Hotel Markham where they have a suite of rooms. They were recently married at Duluth.

Loads after loads of rock are received daily by the St. Hilaire Boom & Water Power Company and the work of repairing the dam will begin after the first of the year.

The St. Hilaire Cornet Band will give a dance on New Years eve., Monday Dec. 31st at the dining hall of the Hotel Markham. Everybody cordially invited. Tickets 50 cents.

J. W. Wheeler, the ever obliging cashier of the First National Bank of Crookston staked the SPECTATOR force with handsome and costly 1901 diary books and a thermometer. Thanks.

Herman Nelson, the log contractor returned from the woods Saturday for the purpose of selling his farm and to spend Christmas at home with his family. John Konickson also returned with him for a short stay.

No wonder the Gould boys wanted a guardian appointed for their titled French brother-in-law. Although millions in debt the Count de Castellane paid $4 each for cherries to serve at one of his dinner parties in Paris.

No man will ever succeed in a business for which nature, educating and training has not fitted him, and no man is fitted for any business unless he pays his debts, conforms to the laws and treats his fellowmen as he would be treated by them.

Our old friend, Dan Keenan writes us to change his address from Seattle to Ballard, Wash, where he has a good position in a shingle mill. He says its a great country for his business, but for a common laborer Minnesota is just as good. The rainy season is on but weather is warm at the date of letter—Dec. 15.

The marriage of Miss Edith Dainard to Mr. W. Proctor will take place to-day at the residence of Ed. Twing. Rev. Myers will perform the ceremony in presence of relatives and few intimate friends. The bride is the second-youngest daughter of Alfred Dainard and is highly spoken of by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. The groom is a prosperous young business man of Carrington, N. D. The SPECTATOR joins with their many friends in wishing them a happy married life.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

A verdant dropped into the Jewelry store, and after gazing at some fraternity pins in the show case, said to the proprietor: "Them's mighty nice breastpins you got thar, mister." "What kind of a pin would you like to look at?" "How much is this one with a pair 'o compasses and a square?" pointing to a Masonic pin, "$1.50," "One and fifty, eh?" You haven't got one with any handsaw on it, have you? Am a carpenter and jiner, I thought I'd like to have somethin' to wear so folks would know what I was doin'. Well, I'll take it, though I'd like one with a handsaw, but I guess mabbe that's plain enough. The compass is to mark out yer work, and the square is to measure it when marked out, and any darn fool knows that G stands for gimlet.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Credit System.

As we notice the annual scramble among the merchants in the fall to make collections we are more convinced than ever that both patrons and merchants would be greatly benefited by an abandonment of the credit business. No man can afford to sell goods on time as cheaply as for cash, and especially when he figures as every good financier does, that he will loose a certain per cent of what he sells on time. The customer on the other hand buys goods he might better get along without and when pay day comes he is at his wits end to know where to get the money to pay for them. We admit that there are exceptions to the case but generally we are satisfied that the country would be benefitted by it.—Swea City Herald.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Take A Big Brace and Begin the Century as You Ought.

Time is short. We have heard that often. But just now it is shorter than it has ever been before. We are closing up a century. A man in New Jersey celebrated his 101st birthday last week. If he lives a little longer he will see three centuries. But we shall not. Two is our limit. We have seen one good one and hope to see another better one. The old Nineteenth has been great and glorious. Everybody will sing its prais when it dies. And what we shall be proud to think at its last midnight hour is that we have helped to make it good. When all the editors, magazine writers, preachers and talkers are looking back over the century and telling of the good things which belong to it we shall want to glance along our path and see that we have not walked in crooked places. There are times when we confess that we are "miserable sinners" but December 31 next is not naturally one of those times. We shall want to be proud of ourselves as part of the best century the world has ever seen.

Therefore it is that we say that the time is specially, particularly and pressingly short. Usually we have much to do to end up a year right, to get ready for the new leaf on New Year day; we shall have more to do to end up a century right. None of us are as good as might be. We have always intended to do better—sometime. Now is the time. The century is making up its accounts and we must get on the right side of the ledger.

Then, ho everybody; be good and be good right away. Don't dewdle, defer or dream. Times auctioneer is crying, "Going, going, going, the third and last call."

If you have not paid your debts pay them. Don't dead-beat your way into another century. If you have cheated in business stop right away. Don't be listed among the frauds by the great bookkeeper of the age.

If you have not been very amiable to your wife and have always been going to be better, set about it as soon as you have laid down this paper. There is not a moment to lose. If you have not been an angel of a wife, if you have always had the last work, set your wings to sprouting immediately and go into the Twentieth century as beautiful a jewel as the dew drop on its first morning.

You have suspected that you had a bad temper. Your friends know it; but you don't want to spoil a brand new century with a bad temper. Get hold of the throttle, bring yourself up with a stand. You gossip too much: The good angels who stand at the gates may not greet you cordially. Reform quick and have yourself introduced as the one who never speak ill of anybody. And there are all those odd jobs of goodness which you have put off from time to time, good little deeds which you meant to do, good words which you meant to speak, little encouragments which you meant to give, it is now or never. Weave all your garlands, everybody prepare golden memories for the brow of time, bring blossoms beautiful and fragrant to the bier of the dear, dead century. The new woman is already new but let everybody else put on new garments, new praise and goodness and go marching across the border with a shout of gladness.—Advance.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

"There isn't a durn thing in the paper." That's a nice way to talk after the editor, with the assistance of his wife, the hired girl, who has a clothes-line telegraphic communication with all the rest of the hired girls in town, the printer's devil and the other fellow the neighbors, the station agent and the hired man who makes it a point to visit the hired girl before the paper is printed, toils all the week to gather up the news about the farmer who brings in the largest load of wheat or the heaviest hog, the young man who takes his best girl to the entertainment and finds out after he gets there that he hasen't a cent, the merchant who has received a new invoice of goods, the gay deceived who marries the other girl, the tramp, who after eating dinner with the city marshal, goes off with that official's overcoat; the young wife who has given birth to twins, and a thousand other things. The editor hustles all these things together, writes them down, sets them up in type, puts the paper on the press and pulls a lever which no other man in town can pull, covers the devil with ink, writes the address on each paper, carries them to the postoffice and pays the postage and at noon when the press boy returns from dinner he tells the editor that he heard some one say "there wasn't a durned thing in it."—Ex.,

That Forfeited Tax Sale.

State Auditor Dunn has just issued a circular to the county auditors of the state calling attention to the recent decision of the supreme court on the law of 1899 for the collection of taxes that became delinquent prior to 1895. It also calls attention to the opinion of the attorney general hold that owners wishing to redeem their property must pay into the county treasurer the full amount of taxes, penalties, interest and costs charged against the property.

Redemption, according to the attorney general's opinion, will be permitted on the same terms upon all tracts bid in for the state at the forfeited sale. When property was sold to an actual purchaser for less than the full amount of taxes he is only entitled to receive the actual amount paid by him with interest. Where the property sold at a premium above the full amount of taxes, interest, penalties and costs the purchaser is not entitled to any interest on the premium.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved and will pay spot cash for same.

Destroy Hail Storms.

The Scientific American of Dec. 15th has an article on how hail storms are prevented in some parts of Europe. For years experiments have been made in dispelling approaching hail storms by discharging cannon until it has passed from the experimental to the practical stage. While the whole article is too long to reproduce just now we clip from it the following which shows the results attained:

"Nowhere, however, has cloud shooting found such general usage as in the vicinity of Venic, Lombardy and Piedmont, districts that formally suffered fearfully from the distructiveness of hail storms. During the summer of last year there were at least 2,000 stations built on the plan of those constructed in Styria. At a congress held a short time ago in Casale Monferrato it was found that in numerous localities where shooting stations had not been introduced, hail storms were still of frequent occurance, causing immense damage to crops and property, whereas the districts protected by artificial means were entirely free from loss from such causes."

This European idea is well worthy of consideration by the people of this and neighboring states where hail storms are so frequent and destructive during the season of growing crops. The guns used are inexpensive and the total expense probably much lighter than would be the cost of hail insurance. The fact is that sufficient reliable hail insurance can not be had at any price but if it could be had at the price charged by the St. Paul Fire & Marine, 50 cents an acre on an $8.00 basis, the sum expended would be enormous. Take it for instance in the county of Pembina where there are in round numbers 600,000 acres under cultivation the cost of insurance would be $300,000. Just how numerous the stations would have to be to dispel the hail storms and protect all of the land we are not informed, but say one to a congressional township, thirty-six in all. The expense of each station would not exceed $1,000, probably not half that and volunteer service could be depended on to man them. At the cost above mentioned the first year's expenses would be 7 cents per acre and after that comparatively trifling. This is a subject that our experimental station at Fargo could deal with profitable and to them the European experiment would probably give all the information and assistance possible. It has been known for years that cannon discharged into an approaching circular storm (tornado or water spout) would destroy its motion and render it harmless. Its effect on the hail storm, which is a circular storm, comparatively narrow, is said to be the same. If we can shoot the hail storm out of existance by all means let us shoot. The hail storm is perhaps, of all drawbacks to the Dakota farmer, the greatest.—Bathgate (N. D.) Pink Paper.

How Meridian Time is Taken.

Just before 12 o'clock each day all business must be taken off the wires controlled by the Western Union Company, and that means the absolute cessation of telegraphy along the main arteries of electric communication in the principal cities of America. Three minutes before noon wire chiefs in each of the principle cities and the towns and cities leading to and from their larger sisters cease sending or receiving messages, no matter how important they may be and devote themselves to switching on wires in such a way as to make an unbroken chain of communication from Washington around the uttermost boundaries of the United States. This is called an "unbroken national circuit." Thus a smooth track is made, along which the electric message may flash encompassing the Union and announcing the time of day. Ten seconds before the time bell strikes comes silence, and then a mighty throb a Titanic heart-beat from the foremost factor modern in commerce, and an electric current pulsates from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Gotham to the Golden Gate, announcing the fact that the sun has passed over the seventy-fifth meridian and it is noon at Washington.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Bids for Printing.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, will receive bids for printing financial statement, commissioners proceedings, delinquent tax list and job work for the year 1901. Bids to be delivered to the county auditor on or before 2:00 o'clock p. m. of Jan. 7th 1901.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

Prize Fight Craze.

Every man who has been in the ring within the last ten years seems to have suddenly discoverad himself a champion. Talk about prize fighting as dead —well, it doesn't look the part.

There is at least one good feature of the craze—it emphasizes the fact that the man in the most perfect health wins. This is just as true in business as in fighting, though not quite so apparent.

If you would have perfect health, drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It will tone you up and give you new vitality, for it has the strength of pure barley malt and hops. Keep a case in your cellar and take it as you would medicine, regularly. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take your but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.
BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON
Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.
Dimension.........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $1, $5, $8
Lath..........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

Intervals in an Exciting Race.

"Ma, when I get big I'm goin' way off to be a pirate."

"Are you, Bobby?"

"Yes: but don't you get scared; I'll come home at night to sleep."—Chicago Record.

Fire a Shot 20 Miles.

The United States will fire a shot twenty miles, which will be a record-breaker for the distance. The gun from which it is to be fired will be a marvel of American ingenuity and workmanship. Another marvel of American ingenuity is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For fifty years it has cured constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Indeed He Did.

"Work!" scornfully echoed the woman at the kitchen door, to whom he had been relating the hardships of his checkered existence. "Work! You do not know what work is!"

"You bet I do, ma'am," said Tuffold Knutt. "That's why I gin'er'ly avoid it."—Chicago Tribune.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache, to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

TAKEN TOO LITERALLY.

Preacher Who Speaks From the Sinner's Standpoint and Is Grossly Misunderstood.

One of the most notable figures at the recent church congress in England was Canon Lloyd, a man noted for his piety and exemplary life. As a preacher he is very graphic. Frequently in mission work, in order to bring out forcibly character depiction, he places himself in the subjects' position and speaks from the sinner's standpoint. In one sermon he said, in the course of his address:

"I have been bad. I have been a drunkard and a wife-beater. I have been in prison for my evil deed; but it is all over now. I am resolved to do better for the future."

It would be thought that these remarks could not possibly have been misunderstood. But a clerical friend, in calling upon one of his parishioners who had heard the bishop, asked her how she liked the sermon.

"Oh, I liked the sarmon, hinney," she replied, "but what an awful man the canon must have been in his younger day! To think that he was a drunkard and beat his wife. Well, there is hope for my man yet."

FOUR DOCTORS FAILED.

A Michigan Lady's Battle with Disease and How It Was Won.

Flushing, Mich., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—One of the most active workers in the cause of Temperance and Social Reform in Michigan is Mrs. P. A. Passmore of this place. She is a prominent and very enthusiastic W. C. T. U. woman, and one who never loses an opportunity to strike a blow against the demon of Intemperance. Mrs. Passmore has suffered much bodily pain during the last three years through Kidney and Bladder Trouble. At times the pain was almost unbearable, and the good lady was very much distressed. She tried physician after physician, and each in turn failed to relieve her, let alone effect a cure. Home remedies suggested by anxious friends were applied, but all to no purpose. At last some one spoke of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a great remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and Mrs. Passmore decided to try them. She did, and is now a well woman. She has given the following statement for publication:

At different times in the past three years, I have suffered severely with Kidney and Bladder Trouble, and after trying four of the best physicians I could hear of, two of them living in the state of New York, I found myself no better. I took any amount of home remedies suggested by kind friends, with little or no relief from anything. I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Less than one box has done me more good than all the other treatments combined. I am still using them, and can say from experience that they are an excellent remedy for Kidney and Bladder Trouble. I would heartily recommend them to all those suffering from these ills in like manner.

MRS. P. A. PASSMORE,
Flushing, Mich.

When physicians and all other methods of treatment have failed try Dodd's Kidney Pills. What they did for Mrs. Passmore, they will do for any one similarly afflicted.

50c. a box. All dealers.

Sharing the Fun.

"I suppose I came home late last night?" he said to his wife.

"You did!" she answered, shortly.

"Full?"

"Very."

"They say I am very amusing when I am that way?"

"Very amusing. You were so delightfully entertaining, in fact, that I could not bear to think of depriving the servants of such a pleasing and elevating impersonation, and so I called them all up to enjoy your merry antics. How they laughed!"

"The deuce they did!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it today.

A Ready Pupil.

"I told Maud Brown, the other day, what a 'supper-act' was. It's in the vaudeville continuous show, you know. They always give some awfully dull act, that fairly drives the audience to supper."

"Yes."

"Well, I explained it to Maud, and last night I happened to be at her home a little late, and I'm blamed if she didn't sit down at the piano and play that old 'Maiden's Prayer' through seven times. Then I got my hat and said good-night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Learning How.

"Doesn't it make trouble to have your daughter go to cooking school?"

"No; she wants to cook at home."—Chicago Tribune.

All foods are products of constructive activity of protoplasm in the presence of abundant oxygen.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Furnished by a Hotelkeeper to Weary Shoppers Every Afternoon.

Berlin Letter in London Telegraph: One of the large hotels in Berlin, writes a correspondent, has just started serving afternoon tea between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoons. This will, undoubtedly, be much appreciated by those who have been shopping all day and who are a long way from home. It is extraordinary that such an idea has never before struck the enterprising hotel keepers and cafe proprietors in this new capital. In every street there are countless cages and hotels and so-called conditoreis, or pastry cook shops, but the one thing English people delight in—namely a cup of good tea with bread and butter—it is almost impossible to obtain. Tea is served, but instead of being in cups it is brought to the thirsty customer in a glass a la russe, generally with a slice of lemon and hot milk. Bread and butter is an almost unknown quantity, the solid refreshment affected by Germans consisting generally of diverse kinds and shapes of pastry, round little cakelike shells filled with cream and biscuits covered with chocolate. Cocoa and chocolate are also very popular among German ladies, and they order for afternon tea a glass of Munich or pilsener beer. English "afternoon tea," however, is hardly ever procurable, except, of course, in private houses. In them English customs are imitated to a very large extent—in fact, to be fashionable the household shoud be arranged, as far as furniture, meals and dress are concerned, entirely a la mode Anglaise. One of the most curious non-English customs prevailing here is the use of the word "Mahlzeit," literally translated "Mealtime." This expression is always used after dinner. Every one on rising says "mahlzeit," and shakes hands with every one else. The original meaning of the word was, "I wish you a blessed meal." That was finally shortened to "blessed meal," and finally the one word alone was uttered as a sign of politeness. It is curious to note the way in which the expression is used by the uneducated classes. With them one hears it all the day through, especially, however, before and after lunch.

THE CAROLINES.

Queer Theories About the Formation of These Islands.

Germany's purchase of the Caroline Islands from Spain had already drawn public attention to this little-known Pacific group, says Harper's Weekly, when a suggestion was made to America which is certainly entertaining though hardly to be entertained. The king and headman of Kusaie, one of the easternmost of the Carolines, sent a petition to congress representing that as they had been in intercourse with the American people for forty-seven years—that is, with American missionaries, traders and whalers—and had, both in this manner and otherwise, acquired a knowledge of our institutions, they wished to be annexed to the United States. It is assumed that the people who expressed this amiable preference did not know that they were about to be acquired by Germany. The Caroline group includes, besides coral islands, five mountainous islands of basaltic formation, beautiful and fertile with rivers and springs. To the north are the Ladrone Islands, and to the west are the Philippines. Among the many queer legends of these children of the Pacific there is none more highly improbable than their theory as to the origin of these islands and the inhabitants. They think they themselves were very strong in the water—in fact, they lived in it. The story goes that a woman and her children were floating around on the reef, when a man appeared from the west with a basket of soil on his shoulders. He had started out to make an island with a mountain on it. One of the children cried out to him, "Give us a little soil to make a place for our mother to rest, for she is very weak and cannot swim." He took out a handful of the earth and threw it down, making an island. As the man was going on his way over the water, the son slyly made a hole in the basket; so, as he proceeded on his way, he left a trail of land behind. Suddenly he became conscious that the basket seemed light, and looking around, he saw the land. In his anger he turned about and trod upon it, and thus the islands were formed.

Washing in Sweden.

The Grand Rapids man who shipped a train load of washboards to London and cleared a fortune by their sale at 25 cents each, would find a fair field in the provinces of Sweden. The washing is done there by rubbing between the fists and beating with a paddle. This, however, is not so uncivilized as it at first appears. There are hundreds of thousands of women in the backwoods of the United States of America wo do their own washing and never thought of using a corrugated board. They wash beside a "branch," boiling the clothes in a three-legged pot, rinsing them in the stream, wringing them by hand, rubbing them between the knuckles and beating them on a puncheon with flat oaken paddles resembling a cricket bat. Oh, the buttons, the buttons!—New York Press.

Coffee-Growing in Africa.

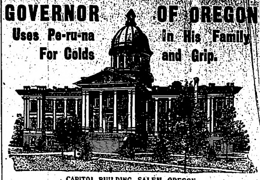
The coffee-growing industry in tropical Africa is developing tremendously. The seed was introduced into the country about five years ago by some English missionaries with the object of ascertaining whether the resources of the country were favorable to the culture of the article. The ground appears peculiarly adapted to the industry, since last year 100 tons of coffee were exported from Uganda alone, and the result of this year's production will be even greater.

Brass Band on Bicycles.

In New Zealand there exists a brass band whose members are wholly mounted on bicycles. This band consists of ten players, and these not merely ride their bicycles to practice, but fulfill their engagements on the wheel.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na In His Family For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter from the Executive Office of Oregon.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

State or Oregon,
Executive Department,
Salem, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sirs:—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Went to Sleep Too Soon.

A little boy fell out of the bed at his home in Idlewild, some nights ago, and when his mother and some of the other members of the family teased him about it he felt very much as if he had done something disgraceful, and cried as if his little heart would break. His mother saw that she was on the wrong tack, so she ceased to tease him and made the others quit doing so, and made a show of sympathy by asking:

"My child, how on earth did you come to fall out of bed?"

"I don't know, mother," he replied, unless I went to sleep right where I got in."—Memphis Scimitar.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

An Examination Required.

Agent—Wish to get an accident policy—yes, sir. Live in New York?

Applicant—Yes.

Agent—How far can you jump, and what distance can you cover in two hops, three skips and a leap?

"Eh? What do you want to know that for?"

"You expect to cross Broadway occasionally, don't you?"—New York Weekly.

Very Doubtful.

"The sultan is going to have a warship built in one of our big shipyards."

"Say, I wonder if he'll send over one of the girls from the harem to christen it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

Balloon Clothesline.

The Parisian laundries have discovered a novel use for the balloon, and one to be recommended. Instead of hanging clothes out to dry in the open, on the ordinary clothesline, and thus offending the eyesight of the fastidious, bamboo frames are attached to a captive balloon and the linen to be dried is attached to them. The balloon is then allowed to ascend to a height of 100 feet, and the clothes are very soon thoroughly dried and aired.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cautious Griggs.

Briggs—You seem to think a good deal of Spooner, but I notice you are the only one of his acquaintances who does not lend him money.

Griggs—No. The fact is, I don't want to lose his friendship. I'm afraid if I lend him money he won't be so eager to see me.—Boston Transcript.

Needed.

"I recommend to future generations," said Uncle Nathaniel, as he put away his bandana handkerchief, "that they encourage the growth of two noses—one to take cold in, the other for general use."—Harper's Bazar.

The young, developing individual is always advised to partake bountifully of food.

Even in the "fatherland" they invariably speak the "mother tongue."

Youths Must Be Soldiers.

To the old "inevitables," death and taxes, the German adds a third, military service. From the time he is old enough to go to school he looks forward and plans for it. It is said that the first great event in the life of a German boy is his confirmation and the second his first week as a soldier. A huge, red placard appears one day on the bill-posting tour so familiar to the German towns. It contains a list of the names of all the young men in the district who have reached military age, and his among them. He has been expecting it, and he knows that the authorities never forget. Already he and his parents have decided one important question regarding his service, and that it whether he shall enter as a freiwillige, or volunteer, to serve one year only, or whether he must take the full service of two years.—McClure's Magazine.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

George E. Bateman, Larimore, N. D., label holder; Alfred Boren, St. Paul, Minn., combined folding chair and couch; John Cook, Grafton, N. D., grain drier; Lucius A. Doble, Huron, S. D., washing machine; Even H. Evenson, New Richland, Minn., wrench; Hans G. Hansen, Howard Lake, Minn., bag tie; Roland W. Knapp, Minneapolis, Minn., water tube boiler; Bert. T. McChesney, Brewster, Minn., hame clip.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Practical Curiosity.

Near the town of Baku, in the Russian Caucasus, are several tracts of land whereon no cattle would feed, although they were covered with the usual rich herbage. The superstitious peasantry declared that an evil spirit had bewitched the meadows in question. By and by there happened along a practical, matter-of-fact Englishman, who started to investigate the phenomena. He quickly discovered that, although the grass was undoubtedly rich and succulent, it tasted strongly of paraffin, a substance the flavor of which is strongly repugnant to nearly all animals, but especially so to cattle. Such was the origin of the discovery of the Baku petroleum deposits—deposits that have already yielded millions of pounds' worth of oil, and which show no signs of becoming exhausted.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Man of Prominence.

"Who is that haughty looking collegian who just entered the grounds? Is he the captain of the eleven?"

"Captain of the eleven! I guess not. The captain isn't in it with that lad. That's Bigsby, the chief rooter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Olympian Amenities.

The Goddess Athena—I sprang full-panoplied from the head of Zeus.

The Goddess Hera—Full-panoplied. Why, child, every stitch you had on could be put in one small trunk!—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

One hundred and fifty firms in this country manufacture school text-books.

An Idle Threat.

The young wife mused.

"If I thought he did not love me—"

A hard line crept into her eyes.

"I'd chop down that skirt and make a rainy-day skirt of it."

Then she laughed hollowly. In her heart she knew that the threat, on account of its very ferocity, was idle.—Washington Post.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

A Life Saver.

"My wife asserts that she saves my life at least once every year."

"How's that?"

"She won't let me go hunting."—Chicago Record.

Love, to a woman, is a thrill; to a man, a throb.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Altered to Suit.

"This is the horseless age," said Kilduff.

"It is," replied Poindexter; "and that good old adage should be revised to read: 'Money makes the auto go.'"—Judge.

Carter's Ink has a good deep color and it does not strain the eyes. Carter's doesn't fade.

It Was Strictly Modern.

"She has received a strictly up-to-date education, you say?"

"Well, rather. She hasn't a bit of practical knowledge about household affairs, but she has more theories than you could get in a book, and she can talk about parliamentary law in a way that will make her shine in any woman's club you can pick out."—Exchange.

C. H. Crabtree, Des Moines, Iowa, will on request, explain all about the Gladiator Gold-Mining company; extremely interesting; write me.

A Distinction.

"And you had the nerve to say that you first saw the light of day in 1867? You know you were born in 1860."

"Yes; but I lived the first seven years in Chicago."—Indianapolis Press.

An old bachelor says a rich and pretty widow never comes a-miss.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

UPRIGHT

Straight and strong is the statue when the twists and curvatures of

Lumbago

are cured and straightened out by

St. Jacobs Oil

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.	The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.	BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N W N U —No. 52.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Diseases of the Kidneys

will stand no trifling because no disease is so deceptive and none more fatal. Statistics show that more people die from Kidney Diseases than any other disease.

U. S. SENATOR DAVIS DIES FROM KIDNEY DISEASE.

Senator Davis made a prolonged and gallant fight with disease.

The trouble, of which the kidney affection was the fatal outcome, first appeared about Sept. 20.

. . . .

Trouble Stealthily Encroached.

The trouble had, however, stealthily encroached upon a vital organ, and on Nov. 11 examination of the urine proved the presence of inflammation of the kidneys.

Both acute nephritis and diabetes made their appearance, and Dr. Murphy, of Chicago, was summoned. He agreed with Doctors Stone and Lankester as to the presence of these serious ailments in acute form, and, while not making any public statement, he made known privately to some of Senator Davis' business associates his opinion that the case was hopeless.

. . . .

To those, however, who were familiar with the symptoms of acute kidney troubles the bulletins held ominous information, the rapid respiration, fluctuating pulse, delirium and approaching coma telling the story of death's nearness.

—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Is This What Ails You?

Does your back ache?
Do you have scanty flow of urine?
Do you have frequent severe headaches?
Do you urinate too frequently either day or night.
Have you sand, gravel, brick dust or white mucous in your urine?
Have you dark or bloody looking urine which scalds when voiding?
Have you dark circles around the eyes, puffiness under the eyes, or bloated appearance of the face in the morning?

Your Kidneys are Sick

AND HERE IS WHERE YOUR DANGER LIES:

Kidney Disease does not make itself felt until it has secured a firm hold on your system.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids

are made for Kidney Diseases and that they cure Kidney Diseases can be attested by a "cloud of living witnesses," three of which give voluntary testimony below:

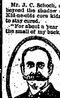
Morrow's KID-NE-OIDS

Morrow's KID-NE-OIDS

Cure Sick Kidneys.

Mr. J. C. Schoch, of DuBois, Pa., convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that Morrow's Kid-ne-oids cure kidney troubles promptly and to stay cured.

"For about a year I had a dull, heavy pain in the small of my back, which would be attended by a sharp, stining pain when lifting or stooping over. On account of the pain in my back I could not sleep and get proper rest, and would feel dull and tired when arising in the morning instead of fresh and vigorous. When Morrow's Kid-ne-oids were first advertised I did not have much faith in their curative qualities, but after seeing them recommended to relieve symptoms like my own, I procured some at Vosburg's drug store, and took them according to directions. In a few days the pain in my back stopped. The Kid-ne-oids have done away with that dull, tired feeling and I am enjoying better health than I have for years." Mr. Schoch, lives at 117 Olive Ave., DuBois, Pa. and is always glad to say a good word for that peerless kidney remedy—Kid-ne-oids.



Mr. J. C. Schoch.

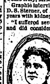
Mrs. Gold Campman 45 River St., Sharon, Pa., graphically describes her condition before and after she used Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, hoping by so doing she will help some other woman to get rid of the debilitating backaches so common to the female sex.

Sharon, Pa., Nov. 8, 1900. John Morrow & Co. Dear Sirs:—"I take pleasure in recommending your medicine to the public in the hope that it may benefit others as it has me. Three years ago in March I was attacked with a severe fever which left me in a miserable, weak condition. About one year ago, after my kidneys became affected, the pain in my back was so bad I could not sit up or lie down. I saw Morrow's Kid-ne-oids highly recommended and procured a box and took them according to directions, which resulted in a cure. I have taken in all three boxes and consider the medicine so good for kidney troubles that I will take no other." Yours truly, Mrs. Gold Campman.

Mrs. Gold Campman.

Graphic interview given our reporter by Mrs. D. S. Sterner, of Altoona, Pa., who suffered for years with kidney troubles.

"I suffered several years with kidney trouble and did considerable doctoring, even going to the hospital for a time, but it seemed that my disease was incurable. My suffering was terrible, especially with my back. I saw Morrow's Kid-ne-oids advertised and recommended so highly by other persons whose symptoms were similar to my own that I decided to try them. I began to improve in two or three days after I commenced to take them, and continued to improve until the pain in my back has all disappeared. I have felt like a new person since taking Kid-ne-oids and am only too glad to be able to recommend such a valuable medicine." Mrs. Sterner resides at 1615 7th Ave., Altoona, Pa.



Mrs. D. S. Sterner.

All the Testimonials and letters published by John Morrow & Co. are true. They are proof positive of the great merit of **Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.** Each name and address is correctly given. If you write them enclose a postage stamp to pay for the answer.

MORROW'S KID-NE-OIDS

are for sale by all druggists or by mail prepaid on receipt of 50 cents.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are made only by

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

1901

Wants Jan 1-8-15-22
June 5-12-19
August 14-21-28

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901. — NUMBER 24.

DISASTERS AT SEA

WORST STORM IN YEARS ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Many Lives Are Known to Have Been Lost—Several Vessels Are Wrecked in the Storm—Fate of Some of the Cross-Channel Steamers Is in Doubt — Several Days May Elapse Before the Full Extent of the Damage Becomes Known—Impossible to Estimate Minor Casualties.

London, Dec. 29. — The great gale which is prevailing along the English and Irish coasts has caused an unprecedented interruption of telegraphic service. The wires are broken in all directions and few particulars of disasters to shipping have been received, but it is known that many lives have been lost. The British steamer Pegasus, Capt. Bailey, from San Francisco, Aug. 27, went ashore at Lavernock Point. Four of the crew were drowned.

The Primrose Hill went on the Penrhos rocks, three miles off Southstack, near Holyhead. She broke in two and went to pieces in a few minutes. Only one man out of the crew of thirty-five men were saved by a life boat.

A Spanish steamer was driven ashore at the Portland breakwater. The Weymouth life boat attempted to rescue her crew, but the fearful seas running prevented them.

The British steamer Penpol from Sulina Nov. 23, for Dublin, is ashore on the sands between Aberavon and Briton Ferry.

The Gale Is So Furious

in the channel that the continental service has been suspended. The Hurricane is increasing at Queenstown, where the observers say it is the fiercest storm in years. The mails are delayed.

Incessant reports of innumerable shipping casualties show that the gale was one of the worst known in many years. Probably several days will elapse before the full extent of the damage becomes known.

In addition some vessels, not yet identified, which have been wrecked or placed in great danger, the fate of some of the cross-channel mail and passenger steamers is in doubt. For instance, the Great Western Railway company's steamer plying between Milford and Waterford, is twelve hours overdue and no tidings of her have yet been received. It would be impossible to enumerate all the minor casualties.

A terrible accident took place near Taunton. The breakwater at Watchet harbor yielded to the force of the gale and became a wreck, permitting a tremendous sea to have full play against the shipping in the harbor. Several vessels broke adrift; two foundered and five others were driven into a hopeless tangle in a corner between a pier and a wharf, where they lay grinding each other. Their masts and bulwarks speedily went and their hulls were greatly battered. The damage will reach many thousands of pounds.

ALGER SCORES GEN. MILES.

Writing a Book in Which He Touches Up the Embalmed Beef Charges.

New York, Dec. 29.—Russell A. Alger, President McKinley's first secretary of war, has been writing a book which will soon be published under the title "The Spanish-American War." The twenty-second chapter of the book, in which the food of the army during the war is discussed, will be printed in the January number of the North American Review. This chapter is regarded by those who know something about Gen. Alger's work, as one of the most interesting of the book. It is certainly the most spicy. It deals principally with Gen. Miles' "embalmed beef." If Gen. Alger couldn't say what he thought of Gen. Miles while he was secretary of war, he certainly didn't hesitate to express his mind when, as a private citizen, he sat down to make a book. He scores Gen. Miles very severely and defends the administration of Commissary General Egan.

LAST OF SUICIDE CLUB.

Bridgeport Man Found Dead With a Bullet in His Brain.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 29.—Gustave Wolf, supposed to have been the last member of the Bridgeport Suicide club, was found dead with a bullet in his brain. The Bridgeport Suicide club was started as a joke. The constitution provided that the members should throw dice once a year and he that held the lowest hand should within the following twelve months kill himself.

BRYAN GOES DUCK HUNTING.

After Nine Days of Recreation He Will Begin His Newspaper Work.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 29.—William Jennings Bryan will pass through here for Galveston to-night, where he will spend the week hunting ducks with his friend Col. Moody. He will be in Texas nine days and then will return home and begin the labors of issuing the first number of his paper, the Commoner.

WILD GOOSE CHASE, MAYHAP.

Stampede of Miners Started by a Hunter's Good Shot.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 29.—A sensation has been caused in New Westminster by the discovery of $12.50 in coarse gold in the crop of a wild goose which was killed at Pitt Lake, twenty-eight miles from Westminster. Many prospectors have started for the scene.

Stewart Regularly Held.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 29.—William Stewart, who was arrested at Fargo, N. D., charged with stealing a fur cape from a Sioux City store, and who put up such a determined fight against being brought to this place, was bound over to the grand jury for larceny.

Divekeepers Indicted.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Keepers of fourteen "dives" and gambling houses were indicted by the grand jury as the result of the inquiry into crime and vice in Chicago.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Result of a Dynamite Explosion in West Virginia.

Keyser, W. Va., Dec. 29.—One of the most disastrous accidents in the history of railroad building in this section happened at Baker camp, near Durbin, Pocahontas county, on the line of the Coal & Iron railroad now building out of Elkins. As the result of a dynamite explosion six men are dead and several others are not expected to live. The accident happened at noon yesterday while the men were at dinner. Some dynamite had been placed about the stove to thaw out and shortly after a terrific explosion wrecked the camp, killed three men outright and injured eight others, three of whom have since died. The dead men were blown to atoms, legs, arms and hands, and even parts of their bodies being found in different directions from the little building in which they lived among the wild mountains. Physicians hurried from Green Bank and worked all night with the wounded, some of whom begged the doctors to shoot them instead of helping them to live to be blinded or maimed for life. On account of the indirect connections with the camp it is impossible to secure the complete details.

PETTIGREW'S SON ASSAULTED.

Slugged by a Theater Usher in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 29.—Frank Walden Pettigrew, son of United States Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, was assaulted and seriously injured by an usher in a theater here last night. Young Pettigrew, who has just returned from South Africa, where he served in the Boer army, is in the employ of the United States government survey, and was on his way to join a surveying corps in Arizona. He was passing the night in this city and went to the theater. He lighted a cigarette in the lobby and thereby became involved in a controversy with an usher as to the rule forbidding smoking. He was struck a blow which broke the right cheek bone and also dislocated his jaw. He was treated at police headquarters and then taken to a hospital. There he is to be operated on as his injuries are serious.

MONEY FOR A WIDOW.

British Government Remembers the Services of an American.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Mrs. George F. La Bram of Aurora, Ill., some time ago wrote the state department asking it to present a claim to the British government for the payment of a reasonable amount of money on account of the death of her husband, who was among the besieged in Kimberley, South Africa. A dispatch was received yesterday from Ambassador Choate informing the department that the British government allowed Mrs. La Bram $4,000. In transmitting this information to the ambassador the British foreign office says:

"Her majesty's government gladly takes this opportunity of placing on record their sense of the valuable services rendered by her late husband during the siege of Kimberley, and of expressing their regret at the loss she has sustained in his death.

MILLIONAIRE'S MURDER.

A Woman Is Suspected of Being the Criminal.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29.—Two sensations resulted yesterday from the evidence adduced at the inquest over the murder of Frank O. Richardson, the millionaire merchant who was shot down in his home at Savannah Christmas eve. The first was the establishment of the probable innocence of a business partner of the murdered man, whose guilt appeared certain; and the second was probably the fixing of the responsibility for the murder on a woman and her adviser, a traveling man, who are alleged to have blackmailed the deceased out of various sums of money, covering a period of almost a year.

KILLED, THEN RESUSCITATED.

A Cat Killed With Electricity and Then Brought to Life.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29.—By an experiment in a telephone office in this city it was demonstrated beyond cavil that life taken by electricity can be restored by the same power. N. Schellinger, and electrician of Chicago, in the presence of a number of persons interested in the progress of science, electrocuted a cat, and when the heart of the feline had long ceased to beat he reversed the current and the shock restored the heart beats, faintly at first, but growing in strength until finally the cat was released and was as playful and frisky as it had ever been, none the worse for its electrocution.

FILIPINOS HUSTLED.

Fourth Infantry Does Good Work in Northern Mindanao.

Manila, Dec. 29. — A pushing campaign was carried on by the Fourth infantry during December in Northern Mandanao. The town of Jemeniz was captured, as was also the insurgent stronghold in the mountains further inland. The coast town of Langarin was captured by a detachment of a hundred troops who scattered the enemy in that vicinity, killing a number of them.

Robbery in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 29.—A lone highwayman held up the Hot Springs Junction stage near that place, securing about $50 from the passengers and the express box. It is expected that an important consignment of gold dust from a mine near Hot Springs formed a part of the booty.

Man and Wife Drowned.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29. — James Atkins, his wife and Lou Cunningham were drowned in the Cumberland river near Celina, Tenn. They were crossing the stream in a small boat which struck a snag and sank.

Charged With Murder.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29. — A young man named Mappin is under arrest at Pittsfield, suspected of killing Michael Corcoran, a farmer who was found dead in a field several days ago. Mappin denies his guilt.

TAWNEY IS A CANDIDATE.

He Makes His Formal Entry Into the Senatorial Contest.

St. Paul, Dec. 29. — Congressman James A. Tawney of Winona yesterday afternoon became an avowed candidate for the United States senate to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Davis. The announcement of Mr. Tawney's candidacy was made after a conference at the Merchants between Mr. Tawney and sixteen members of the First district legislative delegation. Mr. Tawney takes the field with the solid backing of the delegation from the First district.

JAMISON FOR SECRETARY.

Gov.-Elect Van Sant Makes a Personal Appointment.

St. Paul, Dec. 29. — Robert Jamison of Minneapolis has been offered and will accept the appointment as private secretary to Gov.-elect Van Sant. The appointment was first offered Judge Jameson shortly after election. Judge Jameson is not only an astute politician but a lawyer of ability. The appointment is a personal one and proffered without the solicitation or acquiescence of the Hennepin county politicians. Capt. Van Sant and Judge Jameson have been friends since the boyhood of the latter.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Young Iowa Osteopath Creates a Sensation at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29. — Dr. William West, a young osteopath at Centerville, Iowa, caused a sensation at the state meeting of osteopaths by announcing a new method for curing tuberculosis. He said he tested it on ten patients, all of whom recovered. The essence of the treatment consists in vibration of the spleen, releasing the phagocytes that prey on bacteria. Osteopathic treatment to strengthen the alimentary canal and lungs is also used and patients are given diet and good air and light.

GALVESTON RELIEF.

State Committee Completes Its Report to Gov. Lind.

St. Paul, Dec. 29.—The state committee on relief for the Galveston sufferers has completed its report to the governor. The report shows that collections amounted to $8,824.72, all of which went to the sufferers except $170.50, the expenses of the committee for printing, postage and clerical work.

NOT DROWNED.

Sensational Story of Calamity at What Cheer Without Foundation.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Investigation has disclosed the falsity of reports circulated Thursday night to the effect that forty-nine school children had been drowned in a skating pond either at What Cheer or Foster, Iowa. It is stated that the story was started as a joke by some trainmen.

Wisconsin Teachers Elect Officers.

Milwaukee, Dec. 29.—The Wisconsin Teachers' association elected officers as follows: President, W. H. Cheever, Milwaukee; first vice president, J. F. Sims, River Falls; second vice president, R. L. Cooley, Oconto; third vice president, Miss Frances Kippenberger, Milwaukee; secretary, C. H. Maxson, Tomah; treasurer, J. Lamont, Wausau; member of executive committee, William Griffith, Wilmot.

Advancement of Nuns.

Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 29. — Attended by a number of priests, Archbishop Keane officiated at a memorable ceremony at the Presentation convent in this city, where a class of novices were advanced to a higher degree in the order. Fifty invited guests witnessed the beautiful and solemn ceremonies. The nuns of this order are of the cloistered class, who never leave their apartments.

Kidnaped Boy Is Found.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Johnnie Tonhose, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Tonhose of Judd, Iowa, who was supposed to have been kidnaped ten days ago, was found hiding in a hay loft. The boy had lived on vegetables which he had taken from the cellar. His feet and legs were frostbitten.

Was a Deceiver.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 29.—J. W. Tinsley, who shot and killed his wife at Los Angeles and then committed suicide after having basely deceived her as to his wealth in Montana, formerly lived near here, but possessed no property whatever. He was a small truck farmer.

Hunted Rabbits.

Montevideo, Minn., Dec. 29.—Sportsmen of the town and vicinity engaged in an extensive rabbit hunt, and brought home 226, a mixture of jacks and cottontails. Sides were chosen before starting, and the defeated ones furnished a supper to the others.

Fatally Scalded.

Langdon, Minn., Dec. 29.—The one-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus J. Dalton was so badly scalded by falling into a pail of hot water that death resulted during the night. The water had been placed there for scrubbing.

Killed in a Runaway.

Flint, Mich., Dec. 29.—In a runaway accident Dr. George W. Howland, a leading practitioner here, was killed, and G. H. Quigley, a prominent business man, fatally injured.

Killed While Intoxicated.

Prentice, Wis., Dec. 29.—John Hoglund, a farmer from Pennington, was struck and killed by a Wisconsin Central train. He was intoxicated.

Fire 100 Feet Underground.

Hibbing, Minn., Dec. 29.—Two mules were burned to death 100 feet underground in the Pillsbury mine here. The stable of the mine is at that depth. The fire did not communicate to other parts of the mine.

Car Barn Burned.

Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Fire entailed a loss of $6,000 in the electric car barns here. The roof fell in and much machinery was destroyed. The loss is about two-thirds covered by insurance.

GEN. CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

Story of the Battle as Gleaned From Indians Who Participated.

Omaha, Special, Dec. 29.—The war department is preparing a volume on the Custer massacre in accordance with the resolutions which passed congress two years ago, and, as singular as it may appear, interesting facts concerning that terrible chapter in the Indian wars of the plains are now developing, a quarter of a century after the battle and when most of the principles in the sanguinary contest have passed beyond.

It is no secret that for many years after the wiping out of Gen. Custer and his three companies not an Indian could be found who would admit having taken part in the battle. As no white man survived that terrible onslaught it was with the greatest difficulty that the facts leading up to the battle were learned. Of course, from the position of the bodies strewn over the plains the average plainsman would read

The Bloody Details of the Fight

sufficient to show the desperate resistance of the troopers and show that the soldiers were outnumbered probably five hundred to one, yet the truth could not be known except from the tongue of the Indians who participated in the fight. The vastness of the victory they had won actually frightened the Indians and prevented them for years from boasting of their part in the awful butchery.

Now, it begins to look as if the minute details were about to be given to the world through Frank Gourard, the veteran scout, Indian fighter and pioneer plainsman. Gourard receives his information absolutely from Indian sources. In fact, it is fitting that the public should learn the real story of the battle through old Frank Gourard, because, as the grizzled old plainsman admits, by rights his bones ought to lie among the little white headstones that glisten to-day in the sunlight on

The Custer Battlefield.

Frank Gourard was scouting for Custer at that time and but for an accident would have been with Custer's forces instead of Reno's at the time of the fight, and of course Gourard would have been killed, as were all of Custer's men.

Secretary of War Meiklejohn had a long talk with Gourard on the subject of incorporating his story in the government story of the Custer affair, soon to be issued. The conversation occurred this week and Meiklejohn met the veteran scout and Indian fighter in Omaha. Gourard had just returned from Pine Ridge agency, where he had

Discussed the Custer Battle

with many of the other survivors. The Indians have known Gourard so long that they trust him, even though they know the unerring aim of the swarthy scout is responsible for many of their braves being sent to the happy hunting grounds. It was a happy accident that resulted in two persons who participated in the campaign which resulted in the tragic affair of the Little Big Horn meeting Secretary Meiklejohn. The other was Capt. Arrasmith, now on his way to join the Twenty-second in Manila. Gourard and Arrasmith were with Crook through that memorable campaign, and their meeting in Omaha was the first that had occurred since they met in converging columns near the Custer battlefield a quarter of a century ago. Gourard contributed materially to the story he had to tell to the representative of the war department by narrating an experience he had a few weeks ago on the reservation at Pine Ridge.

The Fight in Picture.

He met an Indian who had fifty water colors of the famous fighting Indian characters that could not be duplicated. The Indian who exhibited them to Gourard said they had long been in possession of the Pine Ridge Indians, and no white man had ever seen them before. It was a perfect picture story of the famous battle, showing Custer through all his desperate charging, concluding with the final struggle of a handful of troopers and the dramatic finale, with the brave general blowing out his own brains rather than submit to capture and torture at the hands of his savage enemies.

Secretary Meiklejohn has written the war department suggesting that Dr. McGillicuddy, the ex-Pine Ridge Indian agent and the most likely person to approach the Indians on such a delicate subject, be commissioned to make an effort to induce the Indians to permit the department to copy this remarkable picture of the fight that it may be incorporated in the government history.

Story of the Fight.

Discussing the subject, Frank Gourard said:

"As to the story, I can give it to you in brief and tell you many things you never heard before. You know, of course, of the concerted effort made by the half-dozen converging columns to hem the Indians in and cow them out of their belligerent attitude. You know of how Custer struck the trail one summer morning in '76 and how he, according to his usual tactics, divided his forces with Maj. Reno at the crossing of the Rosebud creek, which, by the way, we old fellows call Reno creek. His idea was to hem the Indians in. Custer never considered the numbers of his foe. He would have gone out with a single company in just the same way to combat the whole howling Indian nation, dividing his forces and fighting them from both sides at once.

"You know the story of Reno's march down the creek, his crossing of the river and his sudden appearance before the tepees of the Indians, as much a surprise to him as to the Indians, of his weak sort of an attack, his repulse and retreat in disorder through the timber, the crossing of the river and his taking up a safe position in the bluffs opposite the scene of the engagement, with but a handful of Indians to watch him a few hours until night.

"Now, the Indians knew nothing of the division of the forces. When Reno took up his position in the hills they intended to wait until night and then assault and finish him before daylight. Right here is where I am coming to the meat of the story as told by the Indians, and overlooked in the chronicles of the battle.

Custer's Appearance.

"Custer's route behind the bluffs and down to the river through the bed of a creek was longer than Reno's. Therefore it was some little time after Reno had been penned in the top of the bluffs that Custer's command suddenly appeared before the Sioux like an apparition, coming through the dry creek bed to the bank of the river. The Indians were dumbfounded, for was not this the body of men whom they had left under guard of their young men penned in the bluffs?

"As for Custer, it is undoubtedly true that he knew nothing of the defeat or even of the engagement of Reno, the bluffs having cut off all sound of the brief conflict.

"Still relying upon his subordinate, he had no fear of the Indians, although he could see that their tepees extended down the valley for three miles. Neither did he know that the Sioux, in order to deceive as to their fighting strength, had crowded each tepee as full of young bucks as they would hold. This is how it is that, although the story writers place the number of the Indians at about 3,000, the Sioux say they numbered

More Than 8,000.

"It was two hours past noon and Custer's horses and pack mules, maddened by thirst, became unmanageable at sight of the water. One of the mules carrying nearly all of the ammunition stampeded into the river, and, sinking almost instantly in the quicksand, was lost, with all its precious burden, an accident which caused the fight to end much more abruptly than it otherwise would have done.

"After allowing his horses to drink, Custer halted his command in the protected hollow made by the intersection of the creek bed with the banks of the river, and reviewed the situation.

"Strangely enough, he could see no hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indians. The women and children having been hurried back from the scene at the first attack, there were none but warriors in the tepees. They had not intended to attack the intrenched Americans before dark, and no more would they move against this body before nightfall, especially since the Sioux appreciated the fact that Custer had halted in a position under whose protection he might have held their entire force off for a number of days.

Indian Strategy.

"Conjecturing that however he had escaped his position in the bluffs that their young men were still clinging stealthily to his rear, the Sioux, with no intention of making an immediate attack, but with the aim to get into the most favorable position, sent hundreds of their warriors down the river under cover to cross unperceived three miles below and fill the ridges and high places of the line of bluffs full of watchful, cruel and revengeful fighting force. Also unperceived a number of braves made their way across the river a short way down and secreted themselves under the precipitous bank on Custer's side.

"The Indians, under cover and watching the little column like a thousand hawks, could see the white leader showing signs of impatience and disquiet. He scanned the country beyond the clump of timber through his glasses again and again. They could not know that he was watching and hoping for some sign of the approach of Reno, so no indication would show that he had taken up his position on the other side. This delay gave the Indians plenty of time for their forces to deploy and scatter over the most advantageous positions in the high ground round about.

Custer's Mistake.

"Finally, well along in the afternoon, the white leader did a thing for which the Indians could hardly credit the evidence of their eyes. Either tired of waiting for Reno, or being sure that he must already have taken his position unobserved on the flanks of the Indians, Custer moved out of the protected hollow and naturally fortified ravine into the open of the exposed hillside and marched down the river, the slope of the bluffs resting on his right, on his left at a distance of but a few hundred yards the precipitous bank of the river, with a writhing pack of reds beneath, and just beyond the water the camp of more than 8,000 Indians in their war paint. Custer's fate was sealed with that command to advance, and there was not an Indian but knew it and exulted in his treacherous red breast at the thought of the grand killing in store for him and his comrades. There was no immediate attack. Custer was marching

Right Into the Trap,

and the Indians lay low and let him come on, but from the time the little force moved out of the hollow until the time when the last man fell riddled with bullets there was not a moment when the troopers were not covered by the sights of a thousand rifles, while a thousand itching fingers played with the set triggers.

"Apparently puzzled by the actions of the Indians, and for the purpose of drawing them out, Custer halted after marching a considerable distance down the river and fired a volley across into the straggling lines of tepees. Instantly the volley was answered by a deadly fire from the under side of the river bank, taking the soldiers so by surprise that they fell back toward the peak of the ridge, the Indians continuing their fire. Still without any intimation of the danger behind them, the troopers mounted on their horses and left a number of dead on the field. With the Indians still under a perfect cover, the soldiers had no chance to reply with effect. They reached the crest of the hills and were headed toward the protection of the ridges and gullies at a gallop, when the concealed Indians opened a murderous fire upon them, directly in front. Nearly a whole company was mowed down at the first fire and the column fell back, as the Indians had planned, once more into the jaws of the trap.

Ended His Own Life.

"Now right here is where one of the most startling parts of this Indian version comes in. You recollect the big bay thoroughbred the Indians called Gourard and which raced all through the Northwest for years after the massacre? Well, one of Custer's young lieutenants was mounted on that horse that day. When the column fell back under the fire the big bay took the bit between his teeth and thundering down right into the midst of the redskins thrust savagely through their lines, his head down, squealing with rage, a diabolical incarnation of equine fury.

"A number of Indians immediately detached themselves from the rest and gave chase. They were hopelessly distanced from the first. Nothing an Indian ever rode could beat that horse. Finally, as he streaked it out across the plateau nearly a mile in the lead the Indians gave it up and sitting back on their ponies watched the flying horse in a fury of disappointment. Then they witnessed an amazing thing, something which they, with no conception of the code of honor which actuates officers in the United States army, could not understand. They saw the young lieutenant look back, and, finding himself hopelessly out of the fight, deliberately draw his revolver and

Shoot Himself Through the Head.

The horse stopped at once, and the Indians, continuing the chase, captured him, leaving the body of the officer lying alone on the sands. The first report of the fight reported him missing, but a stone was erected to his memory on the field.

"In the meantime Custer's men met in front and on the river side by the same deadly fire, were compelled again to retreat, this time down the second side of the fatal triangle, as you can see. So they were driven again to lower ground, fighting desperately all the while. The troopers, having dismounted from their horses, were now proceeding at a walk, using their mounts as much as possible for cover.

Custer's Death.

"At the spot where Custer met his death there was a rally and a last stand, for the Indians, bursting out of cover from the front, swept down on the little band like a lot of yelling fiends. The combat, waxing into an incredible fury, was waged almost hand to hand. The rifle ammunition was exhausted, revolvers were emptied, and the troopers, drawing their sabers died fighting to the last breath.

"Standing untouched through all the melee, Custer must have begun to guess that the Indians were making an effort to capture him alive. Expecting nothing but the cruelest and most inhuman tortures from their hands, he fought until they had closed in about him on every side, until all the men immediately about him were down, and then turned his revolver against himself.

"After that the end was not long in coming. The scattered survivors were driven back along the third side of the triangle, so that when the last men fell he died within a hundred yards of the place where the first was killed."

An Interesting Character.

To one familiar with the sanguinary history of the plains from 1872 until the uprising at Pine Ridge, culminating in the death of Sitting Bull in 1891, Gourard stands as one of the most unique and interesting characters surviving. Capt. Arrasmith, who has known him for years, declares that as a scout he had no equal, not even in the famous Kit Carson himself.

To-day fifty years of age, Gourard is in appearance a type of the full-blooded Sioux. Not a drop of Indian blood flows in his veins, however. A Sandwich islander by parentage, a Californian by birth, he was endowed by nature with the physical hardihood of a young mountain lion, and the instincts of the most wily of forest creatures. Captured by the Sioux when but a child, he was reared as one of them. From his captors he learned all that nature and circumstances had taught the crafty savage. He learned the languages of the plains and became a master in the sign code. His roaming with the restless tribes gave him knowledge of the topography of the country, which served him well in after years.

Sanity Tested.

Rev. John F. Hill, in Presbyterian Banner, takes the following incident from a New York paper and adds a suggestive comment:

"A gentleman was once being taken over an idiot asylum. He asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged.

"'Oh,' said the attendant, 'it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps and give the idiots buckets to bail out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them keep bailing away while the taps keep running, but they that wasn't idiots stops the tap.'"

This little story, though by no means a new one, may have proven amusing to the readers, and all will agree that the asylum should not discharge an inmate who failed upon this funny test.

But are all the people in asylums for the insane or imbecile who "keep bailing away," hoping to empty the trough without stopping the inflow? Is not this precisely what we do when, through our state and municipal governments, we make desperate struggles for the abatement of the floods of crime and pauperism, and yet neglect to close the saloon, which is the acknowledged source of the greater part of those awful streams?

A city missionary, addressing the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia, on the 'Slum Problem' in large cities, when asked what connection the saloon had with the slums, replied: "Remove the saloon from the slums and you will have no slums."

How She Won.

"I thought you said you never again would elect her president of your club," he suggested, after she had told him all about the result of the club election. "Well, we didn't intend to," she replied, "but when she broke down and cried we just couldn't help it."—Smart Set.

A Conundrum.

"When does a man become a seamstress?" "When he hems and haws." "No." "When he threads his way." "No." "When he rips and tears." "No." "Give it up." "Never, if he can help it."—Boston Christian Register.

Consolation.

'Life is full of uncertainties," said the mournful person. "Cheer up, old man," rejoined the jovial friend. "You don't have to read the weather reports and the horse race news if you don't want to."—Washington Star.

An Omitted Rhetorical Stroke.

"Let me see!" said the great man. "Did I say anything about the crux of the proposition?" "I don't see anything," said the secretary, glancing over his notes. "H'm!" murmured the great man. "I meant to work that phrase off somehow."—Puck.

OH, WHAT AN EXAGGERATION.

Yet His Friend Says That Dreaming of Spending a Dollar Gave Him Nightmare.

There's a good story told of a young fellow here noted for his closeness. He went to spend a night with a friend. During the night he betrayed much restlessness, which kept his host wide awake, and finally the slumberer betrayed signs of violent emotion. "He's going to have a nightmare," said the friend, "but he always grumbles so when you wake him up that I hate to disturb him." He waited a little longer, sitting up in bed staring at the miserable sleeper, and, finally, becoming alarmed, he roused him. He sprang up in bed, glared wildly around, and said: "Where am I? I don't see the storm."

"Why, here in my room," said the host, soothingly; "you remember, you stayed all night with me? I beg your pardon for waking you up, but you carried on so I had to."

"Begged my pardon?" gasped the guest. "I shall never be grateful enough to you. I dreamed I was out with Miss Bud, and a terrible storm came up, and my shoes were new, and I was just ordering a coupe for two when you roused me. Old boy, you saved me a dollar!"

And the host says he was actually afraid to go to sleep again that night for fear the coupe would come.—Louisville Times.

MR. AYERS NOT DEAD.

Very Much Alive and Out With a Letter Telling How He Was Saved.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Few who know how ill Mr. A. E. Ayers of this city has been with Bright's Disease and Diabetes ever expected he could live. Four doctors gave him but three or four days to live. He recovered through the prompt and continued use of a well known remedy, and has given the following letter for publication. It is dated at Bath, N. Y., where Mr. Ayers now resides.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,
Bath, N. Y.

Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—I wish to tell you what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me. As far as I am concerned, they are the best in the world, for they not only saved my life, but they have given me new life and hope. I lived in Minneapolis for forty-nine years, and am well known there by many people. I suffered severely with Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Four well-known physicians gave me up to die. In fact, they gave me only three or four days, at the longest, to live. I had spent nearly everything I had in the effort to save my life, but seeing an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I scraped what was nearly my last half-dollar, sent to the drug store and bought a box. I had very little hope of anything ever doing me any good, as from what the four doctors had told me it was now a matter of hours with me. I commenced to take the Pills, and from the very first they helped me. I took in all about forty boxes; I doubtless, did not need so many, but I wanted to make sure, and, after all, $20 is a small amount of money to remove the sentence of death and save one's life.

I have since recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to hundreds of people, and I have yet to hear of the first one that did not find them all that you claim for them. I can remember of two people to whom I had recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills, and who afterwards said to me that they received no benefit. I asked to see their Pill boxes, and behold, instead of Dodd's Kidney Pills, it was ———'s Kidney Pills, an imitation of the genuine Dodd's, and not the real thing at all that they had been using. I gave each of them an empty pill box that Dodd's Kidney Pills had been put up in, so that they could make no more mistakes, and they afterwards came to me and told me that they had bought and used the genuine Dodd's Pills, and were cured.

I still continue to use the Pills off and on, and would not be without them if they were $50 a box. I think that every old gentleman in the world would be healthier and better if he would take one after each meal.

I wish I could think of words strong enough to express to you my gratitude for what your Medicine has done for me. It is not often, I suppose, that a man who is staring death right in the face, is permitted to live and tell of the means which saved him, and as that is my position, my heart is overwhelmed with thankfulness to God for His mercy to me in permitting me to see the advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, when it seemed that I was beyond all earthy power to save, that I cannot express my real feelings.

If any one doubts the statement I have made, they may write to me, and I will try to prove to them that all I have said in this letter is true, and more than true. There are hundreds of people in Minneapolis who know all about my case and the way Dodd's Kidney Pills pulled me through, when I had been given up by the four doctors of Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and had practically lost all hope. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial which I give you from the bottom of my heart, and I sincerely wish that I could find the right words to express my feelings of gratitude to you and to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for my restoration to life and health.

(Signed) A. E. AYERS.
Late of Minneapolis, now at Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.

Mr. Ayers is only one of thousands of aged gentlemen who say that their lives have been prolonged and their declining years made worth living by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

His Conversation.

Miss Towson—I think Mr. Yorkrode's talk is simply killing.

Miss Waverly—He surely murders his English.—Baltimore American.

It is a great pity that the average man cannot draw a check as easily as he can draw an inference.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed,
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

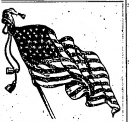
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 2, 1901.



The Story of a Hoodoo Hat.

Mr. John Cooper, one of Dooly county's most prominent citizens, is in the city on his way to Augusta to attend the old veterans' reunion. When he got off the train, he looked up Captain Warren Moseley, one of the bravest of the boys who went out in the sixties, and they immediately began swapping reminiscences about their army life in Virginia. Finally Mr. Cooper asked Captain Moseley if he remembered the Yankee hat. A reporter who was standing there heard the following story, which both men vouch for as being absolutely true:

On the first day of the battle of Winchester a Yankee was killed so near the line of battle that a soldier of the name of McLendon, Company I, Fourth Georgia, picked up the hat and put it on and wore it. He had not had it on his head for more than two hours when he was shot through the head, the bullet piercing the hat in almost the same hole that the bullet had entered that killed the Yankee.

Another soldier of the name of Wooten of Company H, Fourth Georgia, picked up the hat and put it on, and in less than an hour he, too, was killed, the bullet striking him in the head near the place where the other two bullets had entered.

The next day another soldier of the name of Kilpatrick of Company H, Fourth Georgia, was wearing the hat when he, too, was struck in the head and killed.

Although the hat was a fine one, it was left lying on the field, as there was no one who would wear it, as four men who had worn it were then cold and stiff, and each one had been shot through the hat in almost the same place.—Macon News.

Cyclone Pranks.

A traveler in the west, the Rev. C. T. Brady, says that of all the manifestations of power he ever witnessed, from an earthquake down, a cyclone is the most appalling. The midnight blackness of the funnel, the lightning darting from it in inconceivable fierceness, the strange crackling sound from its bosom, the suddenness of its irresistible attack, its incredibly swift motion, its wild leaping and bounding, like a gigantic beast of prey, the awful roar which follows, all this but feebly characterizes that strange ravager of the plains. He continues:

The cyclone plays odd pranks. I have seen two horses lifted in air and carefully deposited, unharmed, in a field about an eighth of a mile away. I have seen chickens and geese picked clean of feathers and yet feebly alive.

One house, I remember, had a hole ten feet in diameter cut out of its roof, as if by a circular saw. I have seen the black, whirling cloud lift a building and shake it to pieces, as one shakes a pepper box. One of the worst cyclones I ever knew threw a heavy iron safe about as a child might toss a wooden alphabet block in play.

It is an irresponsible as well as an almost omnipotent monster, and it seems to love the hideous jokes of its own concocting.

Remembered Too Late.

Speaking of the queer doings of absentminded people, the following anecdote is related by the London Globe: "A very irritable man left his house one morning to attend a race meeting some distance off. In order that he might have enough money to pay his hotel bill he tied a sovereign in the corner of his handkerchief. In the train he drew his handkerchief from his pocket, and noticed the knot in the corner. 'Now,' he said to himself, 'what was it I wished to remember?' Much thought failed to enlighten him upon the point, and at last, in a fit of passion he hurled the handkerchief out of the window. Then he remembered."

Applying the Rule.

After Sunday school little Ned and his younger cousin, Horton, were permitted to play in the yard on condition that they would be very good and quiet. They had not been out long when Ned's mother heard loud screams. Upon investigating the cause she found her small son sitting on his cousin, pounding him vigorously in spite of Horton's pitiful wails.

"Well, mamma," Ned exclaimed "I wanted to teach him the golden rule and he said he wouldn't learn."—Detroit Free Press.

Went All the Way.

It is said that the reason why there are no snakes in New Zealand is that it is at the direct antipodes of Ireland, and that when St. Patrick banished the snakes from Ireland his blessing went right through the earth and banished the snakes from New Zealand also.

Protected In Bed.

In Santiago in the better class of houses the bedsteads are surrounded with a close kind of netting, beginning at the floor and gathered at the top. This is intended as a protection against tarantulas, the bites of which are [illegible]

Poor Richard's Bread Box.

Benjamin Franklin was a hearty eater in the good old days before the vending of lightning rods became a profession. When history caught one of her first glimpses of him, he was eating a roll in the street. After he laid the cornerstone of the Pennsylvania hospital in the happy reign of George II, he was a frequent visitor in the halls of that institution. His labors there being arduous, it chanced that he frequently fell hungry at work.

He appeared at the hospital gate one day with a big tin box under his arm. Disregarding the gaze of the curious, he marched through the corridors to the dispensary, brushed aside a few cobwebbed beakers from a shelf and in their place planted the tin box.

"What might this be?" queried his friend Dr. Rush.

"This," said Ben Franklin, "is Poor Richard's bread box. Help yourself."

The box was filled with penny cakes. When the supply ran out, Ben Franklin bought more cakes. That was 150 years ago.

Since Franklin's time, new hospital buildings have crowded the old out of existence and the hospital has grown to be one of the most noted in the world. Yet an old tin box, much battered and dented, stands on a shelf in the drug room, and it contains cakes and ginger snaps. Whenever the resident physicians or nurses visit the room they go to the box, take out a cake and eat. When the cakes are gone, the hospital steward charges the box afresh.—Philadelphia Press.

Easy if You Have To.

Many stories of President Lincoln might be classified as fiction, although a few of them are. So it is not unnatural that this little anecdote, which is better than most, should appear in Mr. Irving Bacheller's novel, "Eben Holden."

"My son," he said, taking my hand in his, "why didn't you run?"

"Didn't dare," I answered. "I knew it was more dangerous to run away than to go forward."

"Reminds me of a story," said he, smiling. "Years ago there was a bully in Sangamon county, Ills., that had the reputation of running faster and fighting harder than any other man there. Everybody thought he was a terrible fighter. He'd always get a man on the run; then he'd catch up and give him a licking. One day he tackled a lame man. The lame man licked him in a minute.

"'Why didn't ye run?' somebody asked the victor.

"'Didn't darst,' said he. 'Run once when he tackled me, an I've been lame ever since.'

"'How did ye manage to lick him?' asked the other.

"'Waal,' said he, 'I hed to, an I done it easy.'

"That's the way it goes," said the immortal president. "Ye do it easy if ye have to."

An Accomplished Cook.

The family had advertised for a cook. The family lived in a west end mansion. Throughout the house there were rich articles of furniture and bric-a-brac which had been picked up from time to time in the family's wanderings through Europe and other sections of the globe. Now, it so happens a very wise person applied for a place as queen of the culinary department in this elegant household.

"What is your name?" asked the family.

"Evangeline, thank you," came in reply from the dusky applicant.

"Evangeline, then, tell me, are you a good cook?"

"It's just like this: You see, I can do $10 cooking, $15 cooking, $20 cooking, but"—

There was undue emphasis on the "but," and Evangeline glanced admiringly about the house. Evangeline knew her little book well.

—"It seems to me," she went on finally, "you folks wouldn't be satisfied with any other than my $25 kind."

The family was quite taken aback, but managed to recover itself in time to say it might strive to get along as a starter with about $17.35 cooking for a few months, at any rate.—Washington Star.

A Witty Irishman.

Some friends of Archbishop Whately, after dining with him, asked him to show them a specimen of Irish wit. Taking a stroll in the street, he inquired of a crossing sweeper which of the two the devil would take if he was obliged to secure one of them.

"Pl'ase, yer riverence, ask Father Malony yonder."

"No; I want your opinion."

"Och, yer riverence, I'm sorry to say he'd take me!"

"And why so, Terence?"

"Och, because he's sure of yer riverence at any time!"

Why He Preferred to Stay.

Landlord—You will oblige me by paying your rent, now three months overdue. Unless you can pay you must move. Or is the rent higher than you can afford? In that case we might perhaps—

Tenant—No, I think I'd rather stay right along at the present rate than be obliged to face the alternative of pay or move.—Exchange.

Rapid Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do one for me."

"No, nor I. I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude got a chance to cool."—Indianapolis Journal.

One day of sickness will do more to convince a young man that his mother is his best friend than 17 volumes of proverbs.

The romantic vision of the first half of a man's life is the most real survey of earth he will ever make.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district and it is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of [illegible]

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. }

Whereas, The viewers appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 21st day of July, 1900, upon the petition of Laurent Gagner and others, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1900, and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their regular session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the seventh day of January, 1901; at 2 o'clock p. m.

The place of commencement of said drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of section 36 in the town of Terrebonne, township 150, range 43 in Red Lake county, Minnesota, about 90 rods east of the Southwest corner of said section, thence running in a northwesterly direction through section 36, 35 and 26, to about the northwest corner of section 26, thence more westerly to a point near the center of the west line of section 22, thence northwesterly through section 21 and 16 to the center of the north line of section 16, thence northerly to a point near the center of section 9, thence following a small creek in a northwesterly direction through section 9 and to about the center of section 5, all in the said town of Terrebonne and terminating at the point last mentioned in section 5, having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed drainage ditch passes are as follows: John Clement, Joseph Therien, Jos. Laurent, Bruneau Derosier, Isaac Fournier, Alex. Fouriner, Eldaige Beausoliel Wis., Minn., and Pacific R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Laurent Gagner, Security Trust Co., Philip Fisher and State of Minn.

The place of termination of said drainage ditch at its outlet is as follows: At about the center of section 5, town 150, range 43 having as its outlet a creek.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be affected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are: John Clement, Joseph Therien, Bruneau Derosier, Alex. Fournier, Isaac Fournier, Raymond Thibert, D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., Jas. S. Cossette, Allen D. French, Napolean Generoux, Chas G. Edwards, Donat Lambert, Dan Champoux, Mitchel Champagne, Louis Rivard, Ovila Rock, Louis Theroux, Joseph Laurent, Eldage Beausoliel, Louis Parentau, Henrietta Jolie, Wis., Minn., & Pac. R. R. Co., Middlesex Banking Co., Cathenine McAnulty, Joseph Dupont, Minneapolis & St. Cloud R. R. Co. F. T. Day, Amede Ganger, O. Berthiaume, Ames Bros, Security Trust Co., Babtiste Toupin, Little Falls & Dakota R. R. Co., Raymond Smoley, Wm. Remick, Joseph Martell, Jean Babtiste Toupin, Philip Fisher, State of Minn. School Lands.

Dated December 3rd 1900.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County.
(Dec 19-26-Jan 2)

CUSTOM WORK.

JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding—per pound.........5 cts
Spinning Single Yarn—per pound.........15 c
Stocking Yarn—2 or 3 ply, per pound.........20 c

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.
LITCHFIELD, MINN.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
RUNS
THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

To
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKAND
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Lovers of good whiskey always appreciate
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Delightful as a straight drink and for cocktails and highballs.
Ask your dealer for it.
GEO. BENZ & SONS,
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
[illegible] C. A. SKEIE [illegible]
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—O—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON;
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES

JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN CO.
Farms!
WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.
Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club---Only better"- is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking frr
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

O. F. POST, N. G.
A. F. LANG, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	Van R. Brown
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. L. C. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dylæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	25
Wheat No. 2	.60½	Barley	38
Wheat No. 3	.50½	Flax	132
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Write it 1901.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

You are living in the Twentieth century now.

Our merchants are busy finishing up taking inventory.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

E. J. Brink spent a day or two at Crookston last week.

The thermometer touched the lowest point Sunday morning.

The board of county commissioners will meet next Monday.

Dr. Francis of Thief River Falls was in the village yesterday.

The Twentieth century was ushered in with the national salute.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drugstore.

A great many were up to watch the old year and century out and the new in.

Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Gigstad were visiting friends at Thief River Falls last week.

In 1891 there were bumper crops in the northwest; may that history repeat itself in 1901!

Mrs. J. B. O'Brien visited with the Brady family at Red Lake Falls a few days last week.

Ole J. Gjersvold died at his late home in the town of Black River Saturday night of kidney disease.

Billy Martin will start to-day driving a team over land to Aitkin. He will return in about ten days.

Prof. O'Brien returned to-day from a ten days visit with relatives in the southern part of the state.

About the meanest habit is the gossip habit—if you did not swear off yester day do so atonce—and be saved.

Arnt Peterson and Will Nelson returned to-day after spending their two weeks vacation at the twin cities.

K. O. Gigstad and B. E. Burkee have gone into partnership in the Real estate Insurance and Collection business.

Superintendent Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Monday from a business trip at Frazee.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pieth returned Monday from St. Cloud where they spent the past week visiting friends.

Rev. Aastad of Thief River Falls was in the village a short time last Monday on his way home from Red Lake Falls.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Post on Thursday afternoon. There is a kind invitation extended to all the ladies.

—The Mission Friends sewing society will meet at Mrs. Kruso's, Thursday afternoon Jan. 3rd 1901. All the ladies invited.

Geo. Ralph came up from Crookston yesterday and brought along his surveying instruments in order to run a few lines.

Ed. Gjersvold arrived yesterday from Michigan on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his father who died last Saturday.

Elmer Stranahan returned to his home at Fargo, N. D., last Friday after spending a few days here visiting with his mother and sister.

L. D. Marshal, superintendent of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company was here Monday looking after his company's interests.

What kind of a suit are you going to wear at the masquerade ball which will be given by the band boys on St. Valentine's Day—February 14th?

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

L. Larson, the hay man, made a contract last week whereby he will dispose of one hundred tons of hay to a logging contractor near Grand Rapids.

An editor in the western part of North Nakota, recently married, wants some genius to invent a cash register for married men's pants pockets.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company was here the first of the week accompanied by Cashier Richards of the same firm.

The snow and frost of the past week greatly benefited the logging industry east of here. Prior to last week the ground was too soft to permit hauling.

Russian families are starving in McHenry county North Dakota according to article in the twin city papers. The Red Cross society of Fargo will investigate.

Chief Engineer Covert of the Shevlin Carpenter Co., mills at Minneapolis came up last Saturday to do some repairing on the engine at the planing mill.

The kidnaping epedemic continues to spread and millionaires, since the Cudahy kidnaping, are employing strong body guards for the safety of their children.

Chas. G. Rapp, who will represent the 61st district and help enact laws for the state will leave tomorrow for the capitol where he will remain for the next ninety days.

Jos. Markham of Bemidji came up last Friday to look after his hotel property here. He decided to give Gus. Schmidt the job of painting and decorating the interior.

Chas. Wilson and wife arrived from Ada yesterday and will make St. Hilaire their home for some time at least. Mr. Wilson is connected with the John Grove Land Company.

St. Hilaire was well represented at the dance at Valhall last Saturday night. Of the three sleigh loads and four cutters all pronounce it one of the best dances ever attended.

A farmer brought in an apparently dead gopher Monday that he found under a hay stack alongside of a quart of wheat. A. H. Weagant has taken the contract to restore him to active life.

About twenty couple participated at the New Years ball given by the band boys at Hotel Markham Monday evening. Those present say there were "just enough to have a real good time."

John Ford Jr., died last week at the Palace hotel Red Lake Falls of typhoid fever. The deceased was a son of John Ford a prominent and well known farmer living a few miles south of town.

Seed testing for germinating qualities is now in order. Do it in boxes of rich earth in the house. Count seeds sown and the subsequent sprouts, and one will know the percentage of seeds that will grow.

Contractor Olson has taken the job of moving the dwelling house from the rear of Brink Bros. lot, corner of Broadway and Third streets to corner of Fourth and Water street. It required eight teams to move it from its foundation.

Visiting three thermometers every morning and striking an average is what a few of our townspeople do for exercise these quiet days. Monday morning the guages showed up as follows 2, 16, and 26 below zero at eight o'clock.

One cent, two cents, three cents and nickles are legal tender to the amount of $2. Silver dollars are legal tender to an unlimit amount. Silver half dollars and quarters are legal tender to the amount of $10. Silver half dimes and silver three cent pieces are legal tender to the amount of $4.00 only.

Handsome lithographed cards announcing the marriage of Mr. Royal Boardman Shute and Miss Flora Elizabeth Boutell have been received by friends of the former in St. Hilaire this week. The happy event will take place at Minneapolis on Wednesday evening January 16th 1901.

A Fatal Step.

An old criminal was once asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, and he answered: "The first step that led to my downfall was cheating an editor out of a two years subscription. When I had done that the devil had such a grip on me that I could not shake him off.—Ex.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Thompson Courier puts it this way: If you ask a man for an ad or a few locals he will tell you he doesn't believe in advertising—a paper is never read. But let him be caught hugging the hired girl or chasing a loose piece of calico up the street after dark or struggling with a jug of "tamarin" water, if the printing office is in the garret of a twenty-story building, he will climb to the top to ask the editor not to publish it in the paper where everybody will read it.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

I heard a great deal about the full dinner pail in the campaign just closed but if this boy knows himself, and he thinks he does, it costs a great deal more to fill the pail than it did a year ago. Groceries today average fully ten per cent higher and lost of things called the cessities of life have taken an upward turn. To be sure wages are better in many cases, but the man who receives the same salary he did one or two years ago is getting the worst end of the deal just now, and the first thing you know you will hear some loud squealing which will not redound to the benefit of the party now in power and it may work disastrously when the people get another chance at the polls. This is thrown out merely as a reminder of breakers ahead.—"Gossip" in Anoka Union.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

HARD LUCK.

The Thief River Light Plant Drowns Its Big Wheel

The electric light in Thief River Falls was to be turned on to-day, but on awaking yesterday morning the turbine water wheel was found to have played the McGinty act and gone to the bottom of the river. The council is being critisized for having purchased a McGinty wheel. 'Tis not alone the whereabouts of Pat Crowe that concerns the good people of the thriving up-river burg, but the whereabouts of the new water wheel. Some say it is in the bottom of the river near where it disappeared and others claim it floated down stream and that Harry Ives snubbed it before it went over the St. Hilaire dam. The fact is the foundation was faulty and the wheel went down. This with the bonds which are defective along with the execrations of the citizens makes an alderman's life not worth living.

The estimated cost of the plant was three thousand dollars. It has now cost $7,000. The banks have refused to buy the bonds, claiming a defect in issuing them and the city fathers are up in the air. Verily Thief River has its troubles as well as other municipalities.—Crookston Times Dec. 29.

Try a lunch, a meal or a weeks board at the Ideal Lunch Room.

Smallpox is What He Had.

Dr. Beckman of St. Paul went to Bemidji last week to examine the case of the man who was mentioned in the Times as having been placed under quarantine by the authorities of that village. The doctor is a member of the state board of health, a specialist in the detection of smallpox and he unhesitatingly pronounced it a genuine case. He commended the promptness of the authorities in taking measures to prevent contagion, and directed even more stringent action to safeguard the community from a spread of the pestilence.

The man drifted in from one of the lumber camps east of Bemidji and it is possible that before he was placed under quarantine he may have spread the infection. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether or not this is the case.—Crookston Times.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

A glimpse of the luxury with which rich Americans surround themselves is given in the January issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, under the title "Housekeeping in a Millionaire's family." If this issue of the Journal is a fair sample of what the popular magazine intends to give its readers in the new century its already wide field of usefulness will be greatly enhanced. One of the striking features of the January Journal, "The Baltimore Belle who made the most brilliant match of any girl in America," recalls the fact that a Yankee "Queen" once sat on a Vice-Regal throne in Ireland. There is a little play for amateurs, "The little women' play," adapted from Miss Alcott's story. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps brings more humor into the domestic complications of "The Successors of Mary the First," Charles Major tells a thrilling "Blue River Bear Story," and Clifford Howard contributes another chapter of "The Story of a Young Man." "A Winter Service at Church," by W. L. Taylor, and A. B. Frost's "Town Meeting" are page pictorial features that will be received with great favor. Edward Bok has an article on "The Two Centuries and This Magazine," giving a short review of the history of the Journal. There are also many other features that will prove useful and helpful to home-makers. By The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

100 Years Ago.

In 1800 the rates of letter postage were as follows: Under 40 miles, 8 cents, over 40 miles and under 90 miles 10 cents; over 90 miles and under 150 miles, 12½ cents: over 150 miles and under 300 miles, 17 cents; over 150 miles and under 400 miles, 18¾ cents and over 400 miles, 25 cents. There was no general reduction from these rates until 1845.

The second census taken in 1800 showed 5,308,483 population, including 896,849 slaves. The population of New York City was 60,489; Philadelphia 40,000; Boston 24,937, Washington city had about 1,000 population, with one tavern and a few good houses. A portion of the government buildings were completed. President Adams occupied the unfinished White house.

In the chief towns there were stepping stones across the streets for pedestrians to keep them out of the mud. There were no railways or parks, or public statues or monuments to commemorate men or events. The watchman went his rounds at night with a rattle and lantern, calling out the hours and the state of the weather and stopped and demanded the name of every person found walking on the streets after 9 o'clock. Houses were not numbered, and streets were not named.

It is hard to make it seem true that Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and the fathers of the republic never saw a railroad or a telegraph line, or a sewing machine, or a photograph, or a typewriter, or a rubber band, or a shoe, or a piano, or a stem-winding watch, or a cyclopedia, or a dictionary, or a chroma or a steel engraving, or a friction match or a heating stove or furnace, or a gass or electric light plant, or a fire engine, or a thousand and one other things common to every one to-day.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Corresndent

Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, will draw more mileage than any other member of Congress has ever drawn, for the same period of time. He has already drawn $1,000 for mileage in coming to attend the present session, and he will get the same amount for his return to Hawaii, and $2,000 for each session of the next Congress, making $6,000 in all. The amount of mileage allowed Congressmen is 20 cents a mile by the most direct and practicable route from his home to Washington and return. Hawaii is 5,000 miles from Washington. If Mr. Wilcox paid his fare and had the best accommodation to be had it did not cost him over $200 to come from Hawaii to Washington, but the chances are that he traveled on a pass.

If Senator Hanna was bluffing when he issued his edict that if the Ship subsidy bill was not passed there would be an extra session of Congress, the bluff has been promptly called. Senator Pettigrew said on the subject: "If it is necessary to put through a job like the Shipping bill to enable Senator Hanna to pay his campaign debts, I think it would be well to have it done at an extra session of Congress, and thus invite attention more directly to it. It will not be passed if I can help it. Those of us who are most strongly opposed to it propose to fight it in every way we can." As to how the bill would be fought Mr. Pettigrew said: "As long as they continue to force the shipping bill to the front I and those who agree with me will fight every bill that is brought up. If the appropriation bills are forced over into an extra session it will be because of the efforts to pass the shipping bill." That is about as plain as it could be made. The two Senators who have agreed to help Senator Pettigrew are Butler, of N. C., and Allen, of Nebraska. It is also probable that they will be joined by democratic Senators, all of whom are strongly opposed to the principle involved in the Ship Subsidy bill. Now, it is up to Mr. Hanna to say whether there shall be an extra session. He can easily avoid one by abandoning the Ship subsidy bill.

The official admission that "no less than 30,000" cases of leprosy are on record in the Philippine Islands will be a starting piece of information to the people of the United States. It is doubtless the most pitiable and loathsome affliction that is visited upon the human race, and still worse is the fact that to date medical science has discovered no remedy either to alleviate materially its accompanying distress or to actually prevent its spread. The situation, therefore, is much graver than that which the Americans were forced to face in Cuba when yellow fever made its appearance in the ranks of the army. Dread as is this scourge, it is still subject to cure and ultimate control. But the curse of leprosy remains an unrestrained agency of death, by slow but sure stages. The admission that "at least" 30,000 cases are on record is accompanied by the statement that many of the victims have isolated themselves, so that it is impossible to secure an absolutely accurate census of the cases in the archipelago. The care of these people will call for nurses who practically surrender their lives when they devote themselves to this work. A corps of physicians will be necessary also, and altogether such a settlement would mean actually the establishment of some special mode of government for the infected islands. The question is one which will tax the ingenuity of the medical bureau of the government, and no one can now attempt to predict the result. Many cases of the disease will doubtless be brought to this country by returning soldiers, who have benevolently but unconsciously assimilated it, and who will undoubtedly communicate it to others.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Senator Beveridge.

Senator Beveridge is a man who has come to the front in the fact of every unfavorable circumstances. At 12 he was a plough boy without apparent prospect of education. At 37 he was a United States senator, with a splendid education and with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant men in the senate. But how he worked for it!

During his early life he worked night and day trying to make himself a better man, and he was able to stand the strain and to succeed because he was careful of his health. If you would be successful you must have health, if you would have health drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is a splendid tonic because it is a pure malt food, brewed with the greatest care. Order from your dealer or Alex. Thompson Crookston.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Bids for Printing.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, will receive bids for printing financial statement, commissioners proceedings, delinquent tax list and job work for the year 1901. Bids to be delivered to the county auditor on or before 2:00 o'clock p. m. of Jan. 7th 1901.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands wild or improved and will pay cash for same.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..............$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

A Miscellaneous Effect.

"Is Adelaide absent-minded?"

"I don't know—why?"

"Her hat looks as though she had trimmed it with ribbons and feathers she had sorted out from some rummage sale."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these, we can truthfully mention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from a weak or disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation and biliousness.

De Mortuis.

"The papers are all roasting me now," complained the Prominent Figure in Politics.

"Never mind," replied the Imperial Observer, "the time will come when they will see only your good points."

"Ah! But how soon?"

"My friend, the hour of his death no man knoweth."—Philadelphia Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Mike Felerer; Sleepy Eye, Minn., draft-evener; Michael J. Foley, Cloquet, Minn., end-bearing for rolls; Andrew E. Gagnon, Minneapolis, Minn., knotter for binders; Hans J. Hanson, Hansonville, Minn., computing machine; Gustave A. Olson, Lerdal, Minn., hay-sling; Edwin E. Thomas, Minneapolis, Minn., band saw mill; John Webster, Triumph, Minn., leather-punching machine; Clarence O. White, Minneapolis, Minn., gasoline engine.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

It Taught Him Caution.

"Johnnie Tripp, come here! Don't you understand that when I tap this bell I want you all to sit down promptly?"

"Yes'm. But I got to take my time."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, you see, ma'am, the last time my mamma patched these trousers, she forgot to take the needle out of the patch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

Diversity.

Prunella—Do you know, after I had done all I could to encourage him, he wouldn't kiss me?

Perdita—Well, he kissed me.

"How did you manage it?"

"I did all I could to discourage him."—Detroit Free Press.

Some articles must be described: White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Not Wholly a Misfortune.

The Widow—Yes, Henry's death is a great loss to me, but I'm thankful for one thing. He died before he could get his patent perfected.

Sympathizing Friend—Pardon me.

The Widow—You don't understand? Why, in that case, you know, all the money he had would have gone sooner or later.—Boston Transcript.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Penalty for Bigamy.

When "Charlie" Russell, the late lord chief justice, was contesting South Hackney, a constituent, in the course of his canvass, asked Sir Charles what the penalty was for bigamy.

"Two mothers-in-law," retorted the famous lawyer.—Chambers' Journal.

A Society Ornament.

"Marie, doesn't young Noodletop do anything but stare when he calls to spend the evening?"

"Oh, yes, Louise; he yawns."—Indianapolis Journal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Mistake in Diet.

"You seem to be suffering?" remarked the parrot.

"Only a little indigestion," replied the ostrich, carelessly. "I thought those last railroad spikes were wrought iron, but I find they were steel."—Detroit Free Press.

Uncertain.

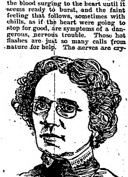
Briggs—How long has Miss Pertly been on the stage?

Griggs—Two or three marriages.—

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous, nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.



MRS. JENNIE NOBLE.

It builds up the weakened nervous system, and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

"I was a very sick woman, caused by Change of Life. I suffered with hot flushes, and fainting spells. I was afraid to go on the street, my head and back troubled me so. I was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. JENNIE NOBLE, 4010 Keyser St., Germantown, Pa.

HER FATAL LOQUACITY.

She was quite a worthy woman, but her best friends would allow
She had a tongue,
And her meek and gentle husband ever to her will would bow,
Because she clung
Fast unto her owned prerogative, which was, as he averred,
In each one of their discussions to pronounce the final word,
Which would mean a final score or two, all certain to be heard,
With vigor flung.

So for years she masticated textile fabric day by day
Morn, noon and night,
And her meek and gentle husband's hair grew prematurely gray,
As well it might;
But she went abroad a-touring in the mountains round about,
Where she met a stubborn echo, and the echo tired her out,
And her broken spirit, after a last, long, despairing shout,
Did wing its flight.

Morrill's Discovery.

BY AD. H. GIBSON.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

There was a look of profound disgust upon the handsome face of Tom Morrill, editor of the Nutshell Magazine, as he tossed aside the manuscript of the story he had been reading and lighted a cigar.

"This is the third month we have printed the notice that the Nutshell desires a number of fresh and original stories—tales out of the beaten track, that have something in them besides stale dialogue and worn-out plots," he muttered. "But what has been the result? An inundation of trash—driftwood, that only an idiot would publish and nobody read!"

At that moment the office door opened and a girl came timidly into the room. She glanced shyly at Morrill, then stammered:

"I—I have a story here. If you will let me leave it—if you will read it—"

"Certainly. I'll be glad to examine it," answered the editor, noting with a thrill of admiration the tall, graceful figure, the profusion of sunny hair, and the wine-dark eyes of his shy caller.

"Oh, thank you!" she responded with a look of gratitude in her lovely face. Morrill's heart felt a strange flutter.

"When may I call to see if—if you can use it?" she asked, placing a small package on the desk.

"Tomorrow," said Morrill, feeling that he would not care how soon she came back.

"Then I shall call tomorrow evening."

A moment later she quitted the editorial room.

Morrill took up the manuscript, written in delicate characters, beautiful as a copy plate.

"A school girl's composition," he said half-pityingly, as he glanced it over hastily. "It's too bad, but a solemn fact, generally, that beauty and genius never go together."

The he began to read:

"The Children of the Valley of the Red Cactus. By Angie Thorn."

"Angie! The name suits her—something like angel. But what a queer title! Who knows—?" he mused.

And so Morrill read on, too deeply interested in the strange, tragic narrative of pure, unselfish sacrifice, to note the little crudities here and there in style and construction.

To Morrill the story was a revelation. Its very crudeness seemed to draw him, and in the rugged simplicity that clothed the sad but beautiful little tale, he recognized that artless grace which glorifies what genius touches.

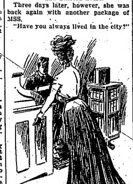
"My discovery!" he cried enthusiastically. "Through the Nutshell I shall have the honor of introducing this new genius to the world."

When Angie Thorn called next evening Morrill handed her a liberal check for her story and asked her to submit other manuscripts.

It was evident she had not expected such ready acceptance, and with tears in her pretty eyes she stammered out her thanks and hurried home.

Three days later, however, she was back again with another package of MSS.

"Have you always lived in the city?"



"Certainly, I'll be glad to examine it."

Morrill ventured to ask her.

"Oh, no, sir! We have just moved here," she answered in a musical voice. "We came from Southern Texas."

"Ah! That is where you learned so much about Mexico."

"Yes."

Not wishing to appear impertinent Morrill did not question her further. But after she was gone he mused a good deal on the "we."

"Herself and an invalid mother, no doubt," was the solution he at last accepted as most probable.

The busy editor of The Nutshell was fast becoming deeply interested in his fair contributor. This was especially remarkable from the fact that Tom Morrill had never taken much notice of women. His intimate friends said he was too much in love with literature to marry.

One day he took a long ride on the electric cars. Then after a little walk he found himself in a quiet street. He was not long in locating "No. 714," a plain little cream-colored house, with flowers in the yard. Just opposite was an inviting park. Morrill crossed the street, and walking leisurely up and down the shaded paths, he kept his eyes on No. 714.

Presently Angie came out and hovered over a bed of lilies. She was soon joined by a tall, thin man with a very sickly complexion. He limped painfully. Morrill felt a [illegible] shot through him, as the girl turned and placed her arms lovingly around the cripple.

"Who are they?" he asked a boy who was playing marbles in the park.

"Their name's Thorn," returned the freckled urchin.

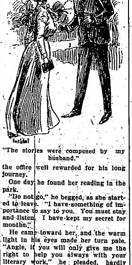
"He's Thorn, too—a brother to the girl, my granny says," replied the boy, as he chased a recreant marble.

This information gave Morrill instant relief. Noble Angie! It was a crippled brother whom she was trying to support with her pen.

Morrill went home fully resolved to help the girl to the entire extent of his power in her literary efforts. He declined nothing that she wrote for his magazine, but patiently went over her work, eliminating crudities and changing a word here and there, thus adding vigor to the story. Then he wrote her kind letters of advice and sent her books to read. Under his friendly criticism her style soon improved, and her fame through the pages of The Nutshell grew each month. Then the editor began to be deluged with letters, asking all kinds of questions about this new writer, and several of his editor friends wrote him, congratulating him upon his discovery of this new star in the production of short stories.

Morrill then wrote Angie, begging permission to use her portrait and a short sketch of herself in his magazine. But she firmly refused his requests, and Morrill's most eloquent entreaties were futile to change her decision not to give her picture to the public. Although slightly vexed at her obstinate caprice, as he called it, he liked her more for not showing a "common vanity."

The park opposite No. 714 became his favorite resort for taking his "constitutional." If he caught but a glimpse of a graceful, willowy figure among the flowers, he went back to the office well rewarded for his long journey.



"The stories were composed by my husband."

One day he found her reading in the park.

"Do not go," he begged, as she started to leave. "I have something of importance to say to you. You must stay and listen. I have kept my secret for months."

He came toward her, and the warm light in his eyes made her turn pale. "Angie, if you will only give me the right to help you always with your literary work," he pleaded, hardly knowing how to tell his story—his heart's sweet tale—now that he had begun. "You can help me so much, too; we will——"

"Stop!" she cried, a sharp, cruel ring in her voice. "I have deceived you. I am not the writer of those stories."

"You are jesting with me," he said.

"No; I have been the copyist; another is the author," her hands working nervously with her book.

"But you signed your own name to the manuscripts," he said.

"Yes, because he wished me to do so."

"He? Oh! I understand. The stories were dictated to you by your brother."

"I have no brother," with flushing cheeks. "The stories were composed by my husband."

"Husband!" Morrill gasped the word, and started back as if she had struck him.

"Yes," she went on in tones that seemed to freeze him. "My husband met with an accident that made him a cripple for life. We came here to please a friend, who insisted that we should live in this house, rent free. We are poor and must work. My husband decided to try writing for papers and magazines. We both believed that a woman, as a beginner in that field, would get more kindly treatment from editors, than a man. So my name was used and I played author."

She gave a little laugh at her own cleverness. Morrill looked into her eyes with reproach too deep for speech. Then he walked away.

He resigned the editorship of The Nutshell, and went to Japan as correspondent. Angie Tohrn is sending MSS. now to other periodicals.

Victoria and Her Royal Cats.

When Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor the other day she was accompanied by a vanload of cats. The Queen is a great lover of cats, and so are some of the other members of the royal family, so when the Court moves it is accompanied by a cat caravan. The cats go to Balmoral, to Osborne, to Windsor and to Buckingham Palace as regularly as the Queen does. There are Persian cats, Manx cats, Angora cats, Maltese cats, tabby cats and tom cats, and they all travel in state. They are placed in wooden boxes with an open wire front and have plenty of clean straw to lie on. One Persian cat, of which the Queen is especially fond, wears around its neck an elaborate collar on which appears in silver letters, "I belong to the Queen." Princess Beatrice's especial favorite is a white cat of the ordinary back-fence breed.

Long Observed Women Voting.

Secretary of the Navy Long was in Denver on election day and had an opportunity to observe women voting. There was nothing to jar the most sensitive spectators, he says. On the contrary, the tendency was to elevate and broaden rather than to degrade or [illegible]

SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

IN every county of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Columbus, O., July 10, 1900.

The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

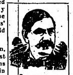
Gentlemen—"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds, and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

Gentlemen—I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.—David Meekison.



Congressman Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

A Remarkable Alternative.

A little boy and girl, whose mother was ill and inaccessible, were overheard by their aunt holding the following pathetic consultation on the subject of their nurse's unkindness to them:

"What shall we do?" said the girl, hopelessly.

"I'm going to ask father to send nurse away," replied her brother, sturdily.

"What shall you do if he won't?"

"Then I'll ask God to help us."

"But perhaps God won't send her away."

"Well, then," said the little chap, in desperate earnestness, "I'll see what the devil can do for us."

After proper investigation, it is pleasant to know that the nurse was dismissed.—Chicago Tribune.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Works Either Way.

Miss Singleton—But, tell me, dear, does a man really get angry every time he comes home and finds dinner isn't ready?

Mrs. Benedict (sweetly)—Yes; just as angry as a woman gets every time she has it ready and he doesn't come home.—Chicago Journal.

Don't Get Footsore! Get FOOT-EASE.

A certain cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Cures Frost-Bites and Chilblains. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

He's Up Against It.

Her Elderly Spouse—Harriet, that pesky dog of yours has given me fleas.

"Dear me, Harry! how you grumble! You ought to be glad they are on you instead of being on poor little Binkie."—Life.

C. H. Crabtree, Des Moines, Iowa, will on request explain all about the Gladiator Gold-Mining company; extremely interesting; write me.

Some One Would Like It.

"I don't like Muggins' face," said Twynn to Triplet. "He hasn't a pleasing countenance."

"But an auctioneer would like it," said Triplett.

"How so?"

"It is a countenance forbidding."—Detroit Free Press.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

How He Borrowed.

Sympathetic Visitor (to Prisoner)—My good man, what brought you here?

Facetious Prisoner—Borrowing money.

"But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money."

"I know; but I had to knock the man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Chicago Journal.

The Other Variety.

Freddie—Why does a runaway automobile cut up such capers?

Cobwigger—Bcause, my boy, it has no horse sense.—Judge.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Two pounds of potatoes contain as much nutriment as fourteen pounds of turnips.

Maple Leaves for Heroes.

The returning Canadians from South Africa, says the Halifax Herald, will be crowned with wreaths of maple leaves on their arrival here. Some 500 young ladies attending the senior department of the public schools will be asked each to prepare a wreath of maple leaves, and arrangements will be made to have the young ladies present on the wharf on the arrival of the troopship; it will be the duty of the young ladies to crown the soldiers as they step from the troopship. This will be made a grand spectacle.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The Why.

"The king orders you executed at sunrise for offending the queen."

"But she wanted me to elope with her, and I refused."

"That's just it."—Life.

All foods, being useful, are stored in the body.

LOSS OF MEMORY

is often derived from an unlooked for source—the Kidneys. Odorous urine or that which scalds or stains is an infallible proof that you are progressing towards Bright's Disease or one of the other forms of Kidney Trouble all of which are fatal if permitted to grow worse.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and thin impoverished blood.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. W. E. Leferer, 14 8th St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Emma Hancock, 226 15th St., Dubuque.
N. P. Nagle, 845 Iowa St., Dubuque.
Mrs. A. Orth, 176 Francis St., Dubuque.
Jos. Shaw, Ice Dealer, Fort Dodge.
George Launder, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Thos. Ward, 11th St. & 3d Ave., Fort Dodge.
Elmer Davis, Blacksmith, Fort Dodge.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS, Springfield, O.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

SKINTORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N. W. N. U. —No. 1— 1901

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

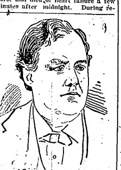
VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901. | NUMBER 25.

DONNELLY IS DEAD

DEATH'S SUMMONS COMES VERY SUDDENLY.

Heart Failure Takes Off One of Minnesota's Best Known Literary and Public Men—Was Visiting His Wife's Parents in Minneapolis—Was Apparently in the Best of Health a Few Hours Before Death—Taken Ill Shortly After Eating Dinner and Dies a Few Hours Later.

Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—Ignatius Donnelly, one of the best known literary and public men in Minnesota, formerly lieutenant governor and thrice elected to congress, died shortly after midnight last night at the home of his father-in-law, Martin Hanson, 3022 Twenty-eighth avenue north, Minneapolis. At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Donnelly seemed to be in his usual good health. But soon after eating dinner he complained of feeling ill. He grew rapidly worse and died of heart failure a few minutes after midnight. During recent years Mr. Donnelly has spent much of his time in Minneapolis, where he edited the Representative. Although his home is at Nininger, he divided his time between his country place and the city. He went to Minneapolis yesterday morning with his wife and was visiting his wife's parents.



IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Apparently in Good Health.

During the afternoon, Mr. Donnelly was at his office in the Boston block engaged in writing for his publication. He left the office at 4:30 and was apparently in the best of health. He ate dinner with his wife and her parents at 6 o'clock and then complained of feeling sick. He retired and soon afterward was apparently much worse. Dr. Murphy was summoned at 9 o'clock. He found his patient unconscious. Advancing age had weakened the sick man's constitution and it was apparent that his recovery was hopeless; that medical science was of no avail. Without recovering consciousness he died three hours later.

Mr. Donnelly was born in Philadelphia in 1831. He graduated from the high school in that city and at the completion of a three-year course in law was admitted to the bar. Two years later he married. He

Came to St. Paul

in 1856 and divided his time between farming and literary pursuits. Mr. Donnelly had the honor of being the first lieutenant governor elected in the state by the Republican party. He was chosen to that position in 1859, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. The following year, in 1861, he was elected to congress, and twice succeeded himself. When he ran for the office a fourth time a combination was made against him and he was defeated.

Mr. Donnelly continued from that time to be an important and unique figure in politics. After his defeat for congress in 1865 he twice refused a nomination, but in 1870 he ran independently and lost by a narrow margin. He stumped the state, together with Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, in the interests of Greeley in 1872, and the following year was

Chosen State Senator

from Dakota county.

Later he was nominated for congress by the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats, but was defeated by Washburn. In 1884 he again ran for congress and was this time defeated by Maj. Strait.

As a man Mr. Donnelly was very social in his nature, bubbling over with good humor and anecdote and an excellent conversationalist. As a speaker he was regarded as one of the best on account of his humor and conclusiveness, and in his writings he had an original way of arraying his facts and hewing his way to conclusiveness.

It was in the literary field, however, that he achieved a national reputation. His published works are: "Alantis," "Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," "Caesar's Column" and "The Great Cryptogram," which latter attempts to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Donnelly married for the second time on Feb. 22, 1897, his bride being Miss Hanson.

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Senator McMillan of Michigan Receives the Caucus Nomination.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3. — Senator James McMillan was nominated by the joint Republican caucus of the forty-first legislature, which will convene today, to succeed himself. His election to a third term in the senate is assured as the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

CUIGNET CONVICTED.

Court-Martial Sentences Him to Sixty Days' Imprisonment.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The court martial in the case of Maj. Cuignet, who was accused of betraying army documents in connection with the Dreyfus case, has found him guilty and imposed a sentence of sixty days' confinement in a fortress. Gen. Andre, the minister of war, had imposed a similar punishment on this officer for other violations of army regulations and he is now confined at Fort Valerian.

TRIBUTE OF CLOSE FRIENDS.

Simplicity Marks the Funeral of Ignatius Donnelly.

St. Paul, Jan. 7. — Rich in its simplicity was the funeral of Ignatius Donnelly, which took place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning from the residence of his son, Stanislaus J. Donnelly, 817 Portland avenue. Upon the coffin lay a bouquet of yellow roses and palm leaves tied with a lavender ribbon. Other flowers were displayed sparingly about the room. Candles glowed from a candelabrum near the head of the casket. Of the dead man's innumerable friends only the most intimate felt justified in coming to a funeral almost private. But those who came filled the house. Requiem mass was said by Rev. Ambrose McNulty of St. Luke's church, who added no words of superfluous eulogy. The pall bearers were Gov. John Lind, Gen. Moses E. Clapp, Capt. M. J. O'Connor, Dr. J. C. Markoe, Thomas D. O'Brien, J. M. Hawthorne, Patrick Rahilly of Wabasha and J. B. Lambert of Hastings. Relatives in the house included the widow, a daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Giltinan, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Donnelly and several grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

EXPLICIT DENIAL.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Fields Have Not Been Bought by J. J. Hill.

Toronto, Can., Jan. 7. — There is no truth in the story wired from St. Paul and Winnipeg during the last day or two that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company are selling out to J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway. Maj. Pellatt and other directors of the coal company returned to Toronto Saturday from their conference with Mr. Hill at St. Paul. When seen the major spoke of the story of the sale as absolutely ridiculous. He intimated that the coal fields were valuable enough to be worth holding on to by himself and his associates. He confirmed Jaffray's statement that the conference with Hill was in connection with the proposition to supply the Great Northern with forty carloads of coal daily. It is understood that before long the Great Northern will build a line of its own into the coal fields. Meantime the coal will be taken out over the Canadian Pacific.

COAL MINERS KILLED.

Walked Onto a Charge They Had Set Off.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 7.—W. A. Jenkins and Thomas Bennett, employed as professional blasters in Mine No. 4 at Cleveland, west of this city, were instantly killed. They were putting off a number of shots and in come manner became confused and walked onto a charge that exploded just in time to kill them. Both were married and they had been working for the Whitebreast Coal company in this and other mines for years.

Many Horses Burned.

Manistee, Mich., Jan. 7.—The livery barn of Henry Radamacher was destroyed with its contents, including twenty-nine horses. The fire also burned a block of buildings adjoining. While the fire was in progress an unknown man was seen to rush into a burning dwelling to assist in saving goods. Just as he entered it collapsed and his remains were found in the ruins. Total loss, $25,000; partly insured.

Arrested at His Sweetheart's Home.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Fred Nelson of Lehigh was arrested at the home of his sweetheart at Mondamin, Iowa, on the charge of horse stealing. Nelson is said to have stolen his father's horse, brought it to Fort Dodge and sold it for $30. His father reclaimed the horse and the matter was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who located Nelson at Mondamin after a long search.

Scarlet Fever Closes Normal School.

Madison, S. D., Jan. 7.—State normal school closed suddenly owing to development of a case of scarlet fever in the ladies' dormitory. Miss O. C. Niel of Federa was visited by her sister ten days ago. The latter is now down with fever at home. The former is the case in school here. There is a case quarantined. The faculty closed the school and 250 students departed for home.

Blind Deaf Mute Burned to Death.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Albert Munson, a blind deaf mute nearly forty years of age, was burned to death at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Pilot, in Crawford county. The unfortunate man occupied a small house by himself adjoining the Pilot residence. Mrs. Pilot was fearfully burned while trying to rescue her brother.

Fatally Burned.

West Superior, Wis., Jan. 7.—J. D. Smith, a well known laundryman, was fatally burned by a lamp which exploded while he was undressing for bed. His face was burned beyond recognition and his body was also terribly scorched. Smith's wife and child were visiting a neighbor at the time of the accident. He cannot survive.

Only One Contest.

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Sac county will have one contest for office over the Titus amendment act. All the county officers with one exception will step out without protest. County Clerk W. C. Waddell, however, will ascertain his rights and will refuse to step out until deposed by the court.

Strike at Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 7.—A strike occurred here at the woolen company's plant as the result of a 5 per cent cut in wages. Fifty hands refused to work.

Former Minnesotan Killed.

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 7. — F. W. Rockey, yard operator for the Burlington road at Iowa Falls, was killed while checking cars. He was struck by a string of cars which was switched in on the side track. Rockey formerly lived at Pipestone, Minn.

Prominent Farmer Dead.

Balaton, Minn., Jan. 7.—Nels Larson, a prosperous farmer living six miles northwest of here, is dead. He will be buried under the auspices of the Balaton A. O. U. W.

CALLING FOR HELP

CAPE COLONY WANTS REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND.

Vagueness of the Situation Concerning the Movements of the Invaders Has Sent a Fresh Cold Fit Over the Colonists—Greater Part of Kitchener's Force Employed in Protecting the Lines of Communication and the Rand Mines—Slightest Success in Arms of Invaders May Cause a Dutch Rising.

London, Jan. 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malmesbury and would have been proclaimed in other districts, but that the cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability. The vagueness of the situation concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a fresh cold fit over the colonists and Cape Town calls loudly for strong reinforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles.

It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased a most undesirable state of affairs may exist, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be the signal for a Dutch rising. As it is many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town, their

Lives Being Unbearable.

According to a native report, white men, whether Boers or local farmers, have just passed through the Clan Williams district in the direction of Malmesbury.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, who calls for 40,000 fresh troops, says: "Prominent Afrikander loyalists declare that the rebellious colonists will construe the colonial call to arms as a challenge and that the ominous silence of the pro-rebels combined with the fact that members of the pro-Boer junta in Cape Town have been touring in the disaffected districts emphasizes the necessity for martial law. The necessity was never more acute for dispatching reinforcements. Already there is proof that colonials are leading one commando."

The military movements reported are quite unimportant, though Portugal is sending reinforcements to Lourenzo Marques. Dr. Leyds, according to The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail, is recruiting in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany and his recruits will be sent out to Namaqualand, ostensibly as emigrants, each man receiving £50 down on starting.

USELESS STRUGGLE.

Botha Tells the Boers That Kruger's Mission Has Failed.

Pretoria, Jan. 7.—Gen. Louis Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boers, has traversed the country with one of his commandoes, from Eremelo to The Springs. Reports differ as to whether he has been advising the burghers to sue for peace or to continue the struggle. All reports, however, agree that he has told the Boers frankly that Mr. Kruger's mission to Europe has been a failure and that it is useless to hope for foreign intervention.

ANOTHER CUDAHY LETTER.

This One Offers to Deliver Information Regarding the Abductors.

Omaha, Jan. 7. — A letter has been turned over to Chief Donahue of the Omaha police department in which an offer is made to deliver certain information to him regarding the abductors of Edward Cudahy, Jr., upon his compliance with certain conditions. The chief and Mr. Cudahy evidently considered the letter authentic and of enough importance to justify a reply, because the following advertisement appeared in the columns of a local paper this morning:

"Your request, asked for in letter mailed at Lincoln on Jan. 4, to be answered before Jan. 7, will be granted.

—"E. A. Cudahy,

—"J. A. Donahue."

Both Mr. Cudahy and Chief Donahue declined to say what the contents of the Lincoln letter were or to refer to the conditions prescribed therein. It is stated that the letter is from a man who knows every member of the gang which kidnapped Eddie Cudahy on Dec. 18. Further, it is stated positively that the revelations to be made by the writer of the letter involve a well known man in this city who has been suspected, but against whom no positive proof could be obtained. The acceptance of the offer of the unknown writer leads to the belief that he has placed a price on his knowledge of the crime, and has taken this means to protect himself from discovery, as he gave no address in his letter, advising an advertisement to be inserted if his propositions were considered favorably.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

It Is Now About Seven Miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The census bureau has issued the following: "The center of population is in the following position: Latitude 39 degrees, 9 minutes, 36 seconds; longitude 85 degrees, 48 minutes, 54 seconds. In ten years the center of population has moved westward 36 minutes, 1 second, about 14 miles, and southward 2 minutes, 20 seconds, or about 3 miles. It now rests in Southern Indiana at a point about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus."

Insanity Runs in the Family.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 7.— Mercen Iouga, aged fifty-eight, a farmer of Mount Auburn township, has been adjudged insane. His father and uncle are insane. At present a son and daughter of the unfortunate man are in the insane asylum. Iouga was violent. His wife was his first cousin.

Mother and Two Children Drowned.

Jamestown, Cal., Jan. 7. — Mrs. A. Bennett and two children were drowned near here while trying to ford Sullivan creed in a buggy.

CONGRESS.

Senate Adopts Committee Amendments to Army Bill.

Washington, Jan. 7.—While the senate was in session for more than three hours Saturday little in the way of important legislation was accomplished. The committee amendments to the army reorganization bill to which no objection had been raised was agreed to, but none of the contested amendments was considered.

In the House.

The feature of the debate upon the reapportionment bill in the house was a two-hour speech by Mr. Littlefield of Maine in favor of the Burleigh bill to increase the membership of the house to 386. During the day Mr. Hopkins expressed a willingness to accept an amendment to his bill which gives an additional representative each to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota, the three states with majority fractions unrepresented in his bill.

GOLD RECORD BROKEN.

United States Treasury Now Holds Nearly [illegible] of a Billion Dollars.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The gross gold in the treasury to-day, said Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer, is $480,719,005, breaking all records. At the end of March, 1889, the treasury held $328,293,001, which was the largest sum accumulated during any administration in recent years until within the last two or three years. Our immense gold holdings are due, of course, to the great prosperity of the country, to the increased production of gold in all directions and in large part to the fact that the United States is now the creditor nation of the world." Mr. Roberts thought that for the present, at least, there would continue to be an increased treasury holding of gold, but it might be reduced somewhat should the reduction of the war revenue taxes be so heavy as to run the expenditures close to the receipts.

FATAL WRECK IN INDIANA.

Passenger Train Runs Into Open Switch.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7. — A Big Four passenger train going from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Indianapolis, ran into an open switch and collided with a switch engine at the Kelly ax works, near Alexandria. The passenger train left the track and rolled over an embankment. John [illegible], engineer on the passenger, was killed. John Bates, the passenger fireman, is fatally injured. Not one of the passengers in the train was seriously hurt.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 7. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75 1-2@76 1-[illegible] No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2@74 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35@35 1-2c; No. 3, 34@[illegible]c. Oats—No 3 white, 24 1-2 @ 25c; No. 3, 23 1-2@24c. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@[illegible]; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.62[illegible].

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 78 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 76 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 72 7-8@73c. Corn—New No. 3 yellow, 33 1-4@33 1-2c; No. 3, 32 1-2@33c; No. 4, 32 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3-4@24c; No. 3, 23 @ 23 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 48c. Barley—Feed grades, 34@40c; malting grades, 40@50c.

Duluth, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4@70 1-4c; No. 2 spring, 56 1-4@62 1-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 79 5-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 78 5-8c; oats, 25 1-4@25 1-2c; rye, 48 1-2c; barley, 35@55c; corn, 35c; flax, to arrive, $1.57 1-2; cash, $1.57 1-2; May, $1.63 1-2; September, $1.06.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cash wheat—No. 2 red, 76@78 1-8c; No. 3 red, 73@78 1-8c; No. 2 hard winter, 72@75c; No. 3 hard winter, 70@75c; No. 1 Northern spring, 74@75 1-2c; No. 3 Northern spring, 74@75c; No. 3 spring, 68@75 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-4c; No. 3, 36c. Oats—No. 2, 23 1-4@23 1-2c; No. 3, 23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 7. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c; sample, 48@58 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 26 1-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Beeves, $4 @ 5.20; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.90; calves and yearlings, $3@4. Hogs, $4.90@5.07 1-2; bulk, $4.95.

Chicago, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.35@6.15; poor to medium, $3.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.70; Texas steers, $3.40 @ 5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.80@5.10; good to choice heavy, $4.90@5.10; rough heavy, $4.75@4.85; light, $4.75 @ 5.05; bulk of sales, $4.85@5.05. Sheep, $3.40 @ 4.85; lambs, $4@5.70.

South St. Paul, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good, $4@4.50; common to fair, $3.50@4; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.90; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.40; choice corn-fed bulls, $3@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $2.75@3; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.60; fair to good, $2.70@3.10; common, $2@2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.50@3; fair to good, $2.75@3; good to choice heifer calves, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2@2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; good to fair, $30@35; common, $25@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.80 @ 4.95; mixed and butchers, $4.80 @ 5; good to prime heavy, $4.85@4.95; common to fair, $4.75@4.80; rough packers, $4.60@4.70; pigs and skips, $3@4. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5.10; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.60; fat ewes, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4 @ 4.50; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.10; thin sheep, $2@2.50; buck lambs, $2.75@3.10; killing bucks, $2@2.75.

Killed by a Robber.

Portland, Or., Jan. 7.—George Krupt, a clerk in the postoffice was shot three times and killed by a footpad. Krupt was on his way home and it is supposed that when ordered to throw up his hands he resisted. The murderer escaped.

Betrothal of Prince George.

Rome, Jan. 7.—The betrothal of Prince George of Greece, governor of Crete, to Princess Xenia of Montenegro, a sister of Queen Helena of Italy, has been officially announced.

EIGHT LIVES LOST

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE OCCURS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Early Morning Fire Is Attended With Loss of Life—Roomers in a Lodging House Are Awakened, Only to Be Suffocated to Death—Several of the Victims Die After Being Rescued — Anxious Hands Work to Resuscitate the Victims, but the Deadly Smoke Was the Victor.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—A loss of life equaling in number that following the never to be forgotten Tribune fire, which occurred Nov. 30, 1889, is the result of the blaze which gutted the four-story brick building occupied as a store and lodging house at 115 Washington avenue south early yesterday morning.

Eight men perished in the suffocating smoke. Had they hastened to a place of safety at once they would not have lost their lives. Failing to realize the seriousness of the situation they first attempted to dress themselves. Before they had time to get on their clothes the top floors were filled with a smoke in which no human being could live.

As soon as the bodies were recovered anxious hands set to work to resuscitate them. An hour and more willing firemen, under the direction of physicians present, worked the arms, pulled out the tongues and in every manner known to modern science attempted to restore respiration. The deadly smoke was the victor, however, and had done its work completely.

That the unfortunates might have saved themselves had they been more prompt in seeking exit is shown by the fact that several of those who are still alive occupied adjoining rooms.

The fire started under the stairway leading to a half-story in the store of the Standard Furniture company, which occupied the ground floor. Its origin is unknown, but spontaneous combustion is thought to have been responsible. The fire made rapid headway, finding several mattresses and upholstered furniture excellent food. It soon burst into a bed room on the second floor and immediately the entire structure was filled with smoke.

Almost directly above the place where the fire started a large can of kerosene stood on the second floor. The heat soon melted the solder and the fluid ran out. At once the flames made amazing headway and in an instant the second floor at the rear was a mass of flames. This is what caused the dense smoke, and this also accounts for the terrible rapidity with which the flames spread.

The monetary loss is estimated at less than $4,000.

CLARK IN CONTROL.

He Will Be Elected and Also Dictate the Short Term Honors.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 7.—The caucus of fusionists held in Helena on the speakership indicates that W. A. Clark has absolute control of the legislature, and that he will not only be elected to the senate, but will be able to name the man for the short term. F. A. Heinze, the Republican who was an ally of Clark in the campaign, has far less strength than he had been credited with. The result, it is predicted, will be that the legislature will not pass the dangerous legislation which Heinze had promised to drive the Amalgamated Copper and Standard Oil companies from the state. An eight-hour workday will, however, probably be passed.

VETERAN PUBLISHER GONE.

Orville Brown Dies of Old Age—Came to Minnesota in 1845.

St. Paul, Jan. 7.—Orville Brown, a well known Minnesota pioneer, died yesterday at the home of his son, P. E. Brown, 450 Dayton avenue. Mr. Brown was ninety years old, and was born at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y. He came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled at Chatfield, where he published the Chatfield Republican. He then moved to Faribault and for years published the Faribault Republican. Later he moved to Mankato and published the Record up to a few years ago, when he retired from active work. He was for eleven years postmaster at Mankato, and was throughout an ardent Republican.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

H. F. Jenkins Establishes an Alibi in a Four-Days' Trial.

Benson, Minn., Jan. 7.—After a trial lasting four days the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of the state against H. F. Jenkins for the murder of Floyd Lundeen at Appleton the night of Oct. 8. Phil Sherry, the other man charged with the crime, was convicted in November and sentenced for life, but Jenkins proved an alibi and that another party present and very likely guilty has not been seen since the night of the homicide. The jury stood 11 to 1 on the first ballot.

SUSPECT FARM HAND'S MURDER.

Humphrey Jackman, Found in Stall of a Horse, Thought to Be the Victim of Murder.

Grandville, Mich., Jan. 7.—Developments in the case of Humphrey Jackman, whose body was found in the stall of a vicious horse in the McCoy stable on Monday, are said to point to murder. Eleven wounds upon the head show that they could not have been inflicted by the horse, and a part of Jackman's money is missing.

MANITOBA FIRES.

Business Blocks Burned in Winnipeg and Brandon.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—Fire here badly damaged the block on Main street occupied by the Grundy Music company; Barraclough's music store, Thurman's jewelry store and H. B. Marcy, pianos and organs. The building was owned by W. R. Baker. The total loss was about $35,000; insured for one-half.

At Brandon the Reesor block, a two-story frame building, was burned. Loss, $20,000.

DIES IN DEFENSE OF HER HONOR.

Handsome Young Woman the Victim of a Most Brutal Crime.

Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 6.—One of the most brutal of crimes was committed last evening at Hackney, Morgan county, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged nineteen, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the postoffice by way of a path through the fields, she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstock, a young man aged eighteen, who lived near her home. He made indecent proposals to her and she immediately started to run. He grabbed her and threw her to the ground. She screamed and fought hard, finally getting to her feet. Weinstock drew a razor from his pocket and cut her across the neck, severing the neck muscles and laying bare the jugular vein. Miss Morris grabbed the razor with her hands and they were cut to pieces in her attempt to rescue herself from the man. Her fingers were cut off and her wrists were cut, as well as her entire right arm and left arm badly disfigured. Her dress was torn from her in shreds and when people arrived she was almost naked. She died from the effects of her wounds shortly after the assault. She was the daughter of Benjamin Morris, a business man of this city. Weinstock was grabbed by a crowd of men who bound him with ropes, hand and foot, and removed him to a building where more than 1,500 men watched over him. A telephone message was sent to McConnellsville for officers to come and take him. The people of Hackney are greatly excited and a mob is being organized to hang Weinstock. Weinstock recently returned from the reformatory, where he served a term for attempting to kill his father, a rich farmer of Morgan county.

THE BOOZ INQUIRY.

Congressional Committee Begins Its Investigation.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The Booz congressional committee which was recently appointed by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of death of Oscar Booz at West Point and to investigate hazing in a general way at the academy, began taking testimony yesterday. Three sessions were held, covering a period of time from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The committee, which consists of Charles Dick of Ohio, chairman; E. H. Driggs, New York; Irving P. Wagner, Pennsylvania; B. T. Clayton, New York and W. I. Smith of Iowa, went to Bristol, Pa., the home of the Booz family, and heard the testimony of four members of that family. In the afternoon four physicians who attended Oscar Booz were heard and in the evening in Philadelphia two more physicians and two other witnesses were given an opportunity to tell what they knew of the case. Most of the evidence adduced has already been brought out by the military board of inquiry.

DERELICT CONSUL.

He Makes No Accounting for Money Officially Expended.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The auditing officers of the treasury have been engaged for some time in an effort to secure from United States Consul Radcliffe H. Ford, at Yarmouth, N. S., a satisfactory explanation of certain disbursements made by him on account of the relief of distressed American sailors, but so far without result. The office has been investigated by the nearest consul general, and unless some accounting is rendered for the items referred to the case will be reported to the state department as one requiring drastic action. Consul Ford is a native of Maine.

GIRL IS KIDNAPPED.

New York Real Estate Man Thinks His Daughter Is Stolen.

New York, Jan. 6.—William L. Radford, a real estate dealer, reported at the bureau of information that he had reason to believe his sixteen-year-old daughter Mary was kidnaped. The girl was slightly ill and was to have met her father at noon at the Sixth avenue elevated railroad. She did not keep the appointment. He waited for three hours and then went home. There he was told that Mary left the house in time to keep the appointment, and that nothing more was known of her.

SON OF THE PRETENDER.

Lieut. Don Jaime Ill in Hospital at Nagasaki.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—The Spanish minister at Tokio informs the Madrid government that Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos the pretender to the Spanish throne, is in a hospital at Nagasaki with typhoid fever. Don Jaime is a lieutenant in the Russian hussars and went to China, where he made a brilliant record.

BODIES SOLD TO COLLEGES.

New Charge Against the Bellevue Hospital.

New York, Jan. 6. — The latest charge against the Bellevue hospital administration is that of delivering bodies to the colleges for dissecting purposes without the knowledge or consent of relatives of the deceased. It is said that about 800 bodies have thus been disposed of in three years.

PLAGUE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Fifteen of Nineteen Cases Are Fatal—Smyrna Quarantined.

London, Jan. 6.—The reports of an outbreak of the plague at Vladivostok are confirmed. There have been nineteen cases, of which fifteen were fatal.

Owing to a recrudescence of the plague at Smyrna, a quarantine has been imposed by Turkey and Greece on arrivals from that port.

Shares With Employes.

Anoka, Minn., Jan. 6.—Reed & Sherwood, lumbermen of Anoka, called all their employes together and presented each one with his pro rata share of profits for the past year. The total amount disbursed was a large one.

Killed by Robbers.

Snyder, Neb., Jan. 6.—Herman Zeatin, a saloonkeeper, was shot through the heart and killed in his saloon by robbers who attempted to hold him up in the saloon. The robbers escaped but are being pursued.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systematic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

NOMINAL FEES TO FAVORITES.

A Parisian Barber Who Charges According to Nationalities — Hates German and English.

Leo Lespes is one of the most prominent of Parisian barbers, and, being the fashion, has quite a large clientele. A Dutchman recently visited his establishment, and, approaching the counter where Leo was enthroned, he asked how much there was to pay. The barber looked at him with scrutinizing eyes, then called his first "garcon," a Spaniard, like himself, and asked a few questions. "Five francs, mein herr," at last said Leo Lespes.

"Five francs! What a high price, Mr. Lespes. I was only shaved, you know, that's all."

"Tiens, tiens!" murmured the coiffeur. "By your accent I should not quite take you for a German. What did you say, Maurll—that monsieur was a German? Nonsense! It is two francs, sir. Beg your pardon."

The gentleman who, like a true Dutchman, is not talkative, paid his money and left the shop. But in the evening he asked the friend who had sent him to Lespes what this singular conduct could signify.

"Oh!" answered the Parisian, "of course, I ought to have told you. Leo Lespes has various prices, according to the nationality of his clients and his own fancy. For instance, he charges 5 francs to a German or an Englishman, for he hates them; 3 francs to Russians and 2 francs to a Parisian and people in general whom he cannot guess where they come from. He shaves an Italian for 1 franc, and a Spaniard, though he be a grandee of the first class, for 50 centimes, and lately he said to me: "Monsieur, if I have ever the honor of seeing a Boer in my establishment, I should not only shave him for nothing, but also present him with a cravat and a toothbrush."

THWARTED PRINCE OF WALES.

"Bob Sutton," Snubbed at Court, but Secures Horse Coveted by Albert Edward.

Some years ago the British court was scandalized by the announcement that Robert Standish Sievere, well known throughout Australia as "Bob Sutton, the bookmaker," had managed to get presented at court. When Mr. Siever's identity with Bob Sutton was discovered, the presentation was cancelled. Though the mills of the gods grind slowly, they grind surely, and "Bob" has had his revenge on the Court of St. James, or he thinks he has. At the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's stud the Australian "bookie" was bidding for a filly by the Prince of Wales' Derby winner, Persimmon, from Ornament. When the bidding had reached 6,000 guineas Sutton was confidentially told that the prince wished to secure the filly.

"So do I," was Mr. Sutton's answer, with some quaint Australian expressions added.

The bidding was continued, and the filly was eventually knocked down to the bookmaker at the unprecedented price of 10,000 guineas.—Chicago Chronicle.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

August G. Anderson, Moorhead, Minn., wagon body; Oscar A. Baker, Minneapolis, Minn., lock for grain distributors; Judson Lattin, St. Paul, Minn., machine for making grass twine; Gustavus R. Odean, Minneapolis, Minn., match box; Simon D. Patrick, Litchfield, Minn., compass attachment; John Pearson, Northwood, N. D., end gate fastening; Paul Swenson, Hopkins, Minn., cylinder tooth.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Coughed It Up.

"Old Hardfist swallowed a dollar the other day."

"You don't tell me! How that man loves money!"

"Yes—well, then there was a charity collector came around and asked Hardfirst to contribute, and, strange to say, he did."

"Bless my soul! How much?"

"He coughed up a dollar."—Ohio State Journal.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

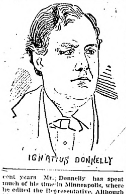
VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901. NUMBER 25.

DONNELLY IS DEAD

DEATH'S SUMMONS COMES VERY SUDDENLY.

Heart Failure Takes Off One of Minnesota's Best Known Literary and Public Men—Was Visiting His Wife's Parents in Minneapolis—Was Apparently in the Best of Health a Few Hours Before Death—Taken Ill Shortly After Eating Dinner and Dies a Few Hours Later.

Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—Ignatius Donnelly, one of the best known literary and public men in Minnesota, formerly lieutenant governor and thrice elected to congress, died shortly after midnight last night at the home of his father-in-law, Martin Hanson, 2022 Twenty-eighth avenue north, Minneapolis. At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Donnelly seemed to be in his usual good health. But soon after eating dinner he complained of feeling ill. He grew rapidly worse and died of heart failure a few minutes after midnight. During recent years Mr. Donnelly has spent much of his time in Minneapolis, where he edited the Representative. Although his home is at Nininger, he divided his time between his country place and the city. He went to Minneapolis yesterday morning with his wife and was visiting his wife's parents.



IGNATIUS DONNELLY

Apparently in Good Health.

During the afternoon, Mr. Donnelly was at his office in the Boston block engaged in writing for his publication. He left the office at 4:30 and was apparently in the best of health. He ate dinner with his wife and her parents at 6 o'clock and then complained of feeling sick. He retired and soon afterward was apparently much worse. Dr. Murphy was summoned at 9 o'clock. He found his patient unconscious. Advancing age had weakened the sick man's constitution and it was apparent that his recovery was hopeless; that medical science was of no avail. Without recovering consciousness he died three hours later.

Mr. Donnelly was born in Philadelphia in 1831. He graduated from the high school in that city and at the completion of a three-year course in law was admitted to the bar. Two years later he married. He

Came to St. Paul

in 1856 and divided his time between farming and literary pursuits. Mr. Donnelly had the honor of being the first lieutenant governor elected in the state by the Republican party. He was chosen to that position in 1859, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. The following year, in 1861, he was elected to congress, and twice succeeded himself. When he ran for the office a fourth time a combination was made against him and he was defeated.

Mr. Donnelly continued from that time to be an important and unique figure in politics. After his defeat for congress in 1865 he twice refused a nomination, but in 1870 he ran independently and lost by a narrow margin. He stumped the state, together with Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, in the interests of Greeley in 1872, and the following year was

Chosen State Senator

from Dakota county.

Later he was nominated for congress by the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats, but was defeated by Washburn. In 1884 he again ran for congress and was this time defeated by Maj. Strait.

As a man Mr. Donnelly was very social in his nature, bubbling over with good humor and anecdote and an excellent conversationalist. As a speaker he was regarded as one of the best on account of his humor and conclusiveness, and in his writings he had an original way of arraying his facts and hewing his way to conclusiveness.

It was in the literary field, however, that he achieved a national reputation. His published works are: "Atlantis," "Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," "Caesar's Column" and "The Great Cryptogram," which latter attempts to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Donnelly married for the second time on Feb. 22, 1897, his bride being Miss Hanson.

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Senator McMillan of Michigan Receives the Caucus Nomination.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3. — Senator James McMillan was nominated by the joint Republican caucus of the forty-first legislature, which will convene today, to succeed himself. His election to a third term in the senate is assured as the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

CUIGNET CONVICTED.

Court-Martial Sentences Him to Sixty Days' Imprisonment.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The court martial in the case of Maj. Cuignet, who was accused of betraying army documents in connection with the Dreyfus case, has found him guilty and imposed a sentence of sixty days' confinement in a fortress. Gen. Andre, the minister of war, had imposed a similar punishment on this officer for other violations of army regulations and he is now confined at Fort Valerian.

TRIBUTE OF CLOSE FRIENDS.

Simplicity Marks the Funeral of Ignatius Donnelly.

St. Paul, Jan. 7.—Rich in its simplicity was the funeral of Ignatius Donnelly, which took place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning from the residence of his son, Stanislaus J. Donnelly, 817 Portland avenue. Upon the coffin lay a bouquet of yellow roses and palm leaves tied with a lavender ribbon. Other flowers were displayed sparingly about the room. Candles glowed from a candelabrum near the head of the casket. Of the dead man's innumerable friends only the most intimate felt justified in coming to a funeral almost private. But those who came filled the house. Requiem mass was said by Rev. Ambrose McNulty of St. Luke's church, who added no words of superfluous eulogy. The pall bearers were Gov. John Lind, Gen. Moses E. Clapp, Capt. M. J. O'Connor, Dr. J. C. Markoe, Thomas D. O'Brien, J. M. Hawthorne, Patrick Rahilly of Wabasha and J. B. Lambert of Hastings. Relatives in the house included the widow, a daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Gilthan, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Donnelly and several grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

EXPLICIT DENIAL.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Fields Have Not Been Bought by J. J. Hill.

Toronto, Can., Jan. 7. — There is no truth in the story wired from St. Paul and Winnipeg during the last day or two that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company are selling out to J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway. Maj. Pellatt and other directors of the coal company returned to Toronto Saturday from their conference with Mr. Hill at St. Paul. When seen the major spoke of the story of the sale as absolutely ridiculous. He intimated that the coal fields were valuable enough to be worth holding on to by himself and his associates. He confirmed Jaffray's statement that the conference with Hill was in connection with the proposition to supply the Great Northern with forty carloads of coal daily. It is understood that before long the Great Northern will build a line of its own into the coal fields. Meantime the coal will be taken out over the Canadian Pacific.

COAL MINERS KILLED.

Walked Onto a Charge They Had Set Off.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 7.—W. A. Jenkins and Thomas Bennett, employed as professional blasters in Mine No. 4 at Cleveland, west of this city, were instantly killed. They were putting off a number of shots and in some manner became confused and walked onto a charge that exploded just in time to kill them. Both were married and they had been working for the Whitebreast Coal company in this and other mines for years.

Many Horses Burned.

Manistee, Mich., Jan. 7.—The livery barn of Henry Radamacher was destroyed with its contents, including twenty-nine horses. The fire also burned a block of buildings adjoining. While the fire was in progress an unknown man was seen to rush into a burning dwelling to assist in saving goods. Just as he entered it collapsed and his remains were found in the ruins. Total loss, $25,000; partly insured.

Arrested at His Sweetheart's Home.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Fred Nelson of Lehigh was arrested at the home of his sweetheart at Mondamin, Iowa, on the charge of horse stealing. Nelson is said to have stolen his father's horse, brought it to Fort Dodge and sold it for $30. His father reclaimed the horse and the matter was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who located Nelson at Mondamin after a long search.

Scarlet Fever Closes Normal School.

Madison, S. D., Jan. 7.—State normal school closed suddenly owing to development of a case of scarlet fever in the ladies' dormitory. Miss O. C. Niel of Federa was visited by her sister ten days ago. The latter is now down with fever at home. The former is the case in school here. There is a case quarantined. The faculty closed the school and 250 students departed for home.

Blind Deaf Mute Burned to Death.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Albert Munson, a blind deaf mute nearly forty years of age, was burned to death at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Pilot, in Crawford county. The unfortunate man occupied a small house by himself adjoining the Pilot residence. Mrs. Pilot was fearfully burned while trying to rescue her brother.

Fatally Burned.

West Superior, Wis., Jan. 7.—J. D. Smith, a well known laundryman, was fatally burned by a lamp which exploded while he was undressing for bed. His face was burned beyond recognition and his body was also terribly scorched. Smith's wife and child were visiting a neighbor at the time of the accident. He cannot survive.

Only One Contest.

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Sac county will have one contest for office over the Titus amendment act. All the county officers with one exception will step out without protest. County Clerk W. C. Waddell, however, will ascertain his rights and will refuse to step out until deposed by the court.

Strike at Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 7.—A strike occurred here at the woolen company's plant as the result of a 5 per cent cut in wages. Fifty hands refused to work.

Former Minnesotan Killed.

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 7. — F. W. Rockey, yard operator for the Burlington road at Iowa Falls, was killed while checking cars. He was struck by a string of cars which was switched in on the side track. Rockey formerly lived at Pipestone, Minn.

Prominent Farmer Dead.

Balaton, Minn., Jan. 7.—Nels Larson, a prosperous farmer living six miles northwest of here, is dead. He will be buried under the auspices of the Balaton A. O. U. W.

CALLING FOR HELP

CAPE COLONY WANTS REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND.

Vagueness of the Situation Concerning the Movements of the Invaders Has Sent a Fresh Cold Fit Over the Colonists—Greater Part of Kitchener's Force Employed in Protecting the Lines of Communication and the Rand Mines—Slightest Success in Arms of Invaders May Cause a Dutch Rising.

London, Jan. 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malmesbury and would have been proclaimed in other districts, but that the cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability. The vagueness of the situation concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a fresh cold fit over the colonists and Cape Town calls loudly for strong reinforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles.

It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased a most undesirable state of affairs may exist, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be the signal for a Dutch rising. As it is many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town, their

Lives Being Unbearable.

According to a native report, white men, whether Boers or local farmers, have just passed through the Clan Williams district in the direction of Malmesbury.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, who calls for 40,000 fresh troops, says: "Prominent Afrikander loyalists declare that the rebellious colonists will construe the colonial call to arms as a challenge and that the ominous silence of the pro-rebels combined with the fact that members of the pro-Boer junta in Cape Town have been touring in the disaffected districts emphasizes the necessity for martial law. The necessity was never more acute for dispatching reinforcements. Already there is proof that colonials are leading one commando."

The military movements reported are quite unimportant, though Portugal is sending reinforcements to Lourenzo Marques. Dr. Leyds, according to The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail, is recruiting in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany and his recruits will be sent out to Namaqualand, ostensibly as emigrants, each man receiving £50 down on starting.

USELESS STRUGGLE.

Botha Tells the Boers That Kruger's Mission Has Failed.

Pretoria, Jan. 7.—Gen. Louis Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boers, has traversed the country with one of his commandoes, from Eremelo to The Springs. Reports differ as to whether he has been advising the burghers to sue for peace or to continue the struggle. All reports, however, agree that he has told the Boers frankly that Mr. Kruger's mission to Europe has been a failure and that it is useless to hope for foreign intervention.

ANOTHER CUDAHY LETTER.

This One Offers to Deliver Information Regarding the Abductors.

Omaha, Jan. 7. — A letter has been turned over to Chief Donahue of the Omaha police department in which an offer is made to deliver certain information to him regarding the abductors of Edward Cudahy, Jr., upon his compliance with certain conditions. The chief and Mr. Cudahy evidently considered the letter authentic and of enough importance to justify a reply, because the following advertisement appeared in the columns of a local paper this morning:

"Your request, asked for in letter mailed at Lincoln on Jan. 4, to be answered before Jan. 7, will be granted.

—"E. A. Cudahy.

—"J. A. Donahue."

Both Mr. Cudahy and Chief Donahue declined to say what the contents of the Lincoln letter were or to refer to the conditions prescribed therein. It is stated that the letter is from a man who knows every member of the gang which kidnapped Eddie Cudahy on Dec. 18. Further, it is stated positively that the revelations to be made by the writer of the letter involve a well known man in this city who has been suspected, but against whom no positive proof could be obtained. The acceptance of the offer of the unknown writer leads to the belief that he has placed a price on his knowledge of the crime, and has taken this means to protect himself from discovery, as he gave no address in his letter, advising an advertisement to be inserted if his propositions were considered favorably.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

It Is Now About Seven Miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The census bureau has issued the following: "The center of population is in the following position: Latitude 39 degrees, 9 minutes, 36 seconds; longitude 85 degrees, 48 minutes, 54 seconds. In ten years the center of population has moved westward 36 minutes, 1 second, about 14 miles, and southward 2 minutes, 20 seconds, or about 3 miles. It now rests in Southern Indiana at a point about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus."

Insanity Runs in the Family.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 7. — Mercen Iouga, aged fifty-eight, a farmer of Mount Auburn township, has been adjudged insane. His father and uncle are insane. At present a son and daughter of the unfortunate man are in the insane asylum. Iouga was violent. His wife was his first cousin.

Mother and Two Children Drowned.

Jamestown, Cal., Jan. 7. — Mrs. A. Bennett and two children were drowned near here while trying to ford Sullivan creed in a buggy.

CONGRESS.

Senate Adopts Committee Amendments to Army Bill.

Washington, Jan. 7.—While the senate was in session for more than three hours Saturday little in the way of important legislation was accomplished. The committee amendments to the army reorganization bill to which no objection had been raised was agreed to, but none of the contested amendments was considered.

In the House.

The feature of the debate upon the reapportionment bill in the house was a two-hour speech by Mr. Littlefield of Maine in favor of the Burleigh bill to increase the membership of the house to 386. During the day Mr. Hopkins expressed a willingness to accept an amendment to his bill which gives an additional representative each to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota, the three states with majority fractions unrepresented in his bill.

GOLD RECORD BROKEN.

United States Treasury Now Holds Nearly Half a Billion Dollars.

Washington, Jan. 7.—"The gross gold in the treasury today," said Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer, is $480,719,005, breaking all records. At the end of March, 1889, the treasury held $328,236,001, which was the largest sum accumulated during any administration in recent years until within the last two or three years. Our immense gold holdings are due, of course, to the great prosperity of the country, to the increased production of gold in all directions and in large part to the fact that the United States is now the creditor nation of the world." Mr. Roberts thought that for the present, at least, there would continue to be an increased treasury holding of gold, but it might be reduced somewhat should the reduction of the war revenue taxes be so heavy as to run the expenditures close to the receipts.

FATAL WRECK IN INDIANA.

Passenger Train Runs Into Open Switch.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7. — A Big Four passenger train going from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Indianapolis, ran into an open switch and collided with a switch engine at the Kelly ax works, near Alexandria. The passenger train left the track and rolled over an embankment. John Kutz, engineer on the passenger, was killed. John Bates, the passenger fireman, is fatally injured. Not one of the passengers in the train was seriously hurt.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 7. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75 1-2@76 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2@74 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35@35 1-2c; No. 3, 34@34 1-2c. Oats—No 3 white, 24 1-2 @ 25c; No. 3, 23 1-2@24c. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@2; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.62@1.63.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7. — Wheat—No. 1 hard, 78 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 76 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 72 7-8@73c. Corn — New No. 3 yellow, 33 1-4@33 1-2c; No. 3, 32 1-2@33c; No. 4, 32 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3-4@24c; No. 3, 23 @ 23 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 48c. Barley—Feed grades, 34@40c; malting grades, 40@50c.

Duluth, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4@70 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 56 1-4@62 1-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 79 5-8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 78 5-8c; oats, 25 1-4@25 1-2c; rye, 48 1-2c; barley, 35@55c; corn, 35c; flax, to arrive, $1.57 1-2; cash, $1.57 1-2; May, $1.63 1-2; September, $1.06.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cash wheat—No. 2 red, 76@78 1-8c; No. 3 red, 73@78 1-8c; No. 2 hard winter, 72@75c; No. 3 hard winter, 70@75c; No. 1 Northern spring, 74@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 74@75c; No. 3 spring, 68@75 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-4c; No. 3, 36c. Oats—No. 2, 23 1-4@23 1-2c; No. 3, 23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 7. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c; sample, 48@58 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 26 1-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Beeves, $4 @ 5.20; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.90; calves and yearlings, $3@4. Hogs, $4.90@5.07 1-2; bulk, $4.95.

Chicago, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.35@6.15; poor to medium, $3.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.70; Texas steers, $3.40 @ 5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $4.80@5.10; good to choice heavy, $4.90@5.10; rough heavy, $4.75@4.85; light, $4.75 @ 5.05; bulk of sales, $4.85@5.05. Sheep, $3.40 @ 4.85; lambs, $4@5.70.

South St. Paul, Jan. 7. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good, $4@4.50; common to fair, $3.50@4; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.90; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.40; choice corn-fed bulls, $3@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $2.75@3; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.60; fair to good, $2.70@3.10; common, $2@2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.50@3; fair to good, $2.75@3; good to choice heifer calves, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2@2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; good to fair, $30@35; common, $25@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.80 @ 4.95; mixed and butchers, $4.80 @ 5; good to prime heavy, $4.85@4.95; common to fair, $4.75@4.80; rough packers, $4.60@4.70; pigs and skips, $3@4. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5.10; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4 @ 4.50; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.10; thin sheep, $2@2.50; buck lambs, $2.75@3.10; killing bucks, $2@2.75.

Killed by a Robber.

Portland, Or., Jan. 7.—George Krupt, a clerk in the postoffice was shot three times and killed by a footpad. Krupt was on his way home and it is supposed that when ordered to throw up his hands he resisted. The murderer escaped.

Betrothal of Prince George.

Rome, Jan. 7. — The betrothal of Prince George of Greece, governor of Crete, to Princess Xenia of Montenegro, a sister of Queen Helena of Italy, has been officially announced.

EIGHT LIVES LOST

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE OCCURS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Early Morning Fire Is Attended With Loss of Life—Roomers in a Lodging House Are Awakened, Only to Be Suffocated to Death—Several of the Victims Die After Being Rescued — Anxious Hands Work to Resuscitate the Victims, but the Deadly Smoke Was the Victor.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—A loss of life equaling in number that following the never to be forgotten Tribune fire, which occurred Nov. 30, 1889, is the result of the blaze which gutted the four-story brick building occupied as a store and lodging house at 115 Washington avenue south early yesterday morning.

Eight men perished in the suffocating smoke. Had they hastened to a place of safety at once they would not have lost their lives. Failing to realize the seriousness of the situation they first attempted to dress themselves. Before they had time to get on their clothes the top floors were filled with a smoke in which no human being could live.

As soon as the bodies were recovered anxious hands set to work to resuscitate them. An hour and more willing firemen, under the direction of physicians present, worked the arms, pulled out the tongues and in every manner known to modern science attempted to restore respiration. The deadly smoke was the victor, however, and had done its work completely.

That the unfortunates might have saved themselves had they been more prompt in seeking exit is shown by the fact that several of those who are still alive occupied adjoining rooms.

The fire started under the stairway leading to a half-story in the store of the Standard Furniture company, which occupied the ground floor. Its origin is unknown but spontaneous combustion is thought to have been responsible. The fire made rapid headway, finding several mattresses and upholstered furniture excellent food. It soon burst into a bed room on the second floor and immediately the entire structure was filled with smoke.

Almost directly above the place where the fire started a large can of kerosene stood on the second floor. The heat soon melted the solder and the fluid ran out. At once the flames made amazing headway and in an instant the second floor at the rear was a mass of flames. This is what caused the dense smoke, and this also accounts for the terrible rapidity with which the flames spread.

The monetary loss is estimated at less than $4,000.

CLARK IN CONTROL.

He Will Be Elected and Also Dictate the Short Term Honors.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 7.—The caucus of fusionists held in Helena on the speakership indicates that W. A. Clark has absolute control of the legislature, and that he will not only be elected to the senate, but will be able to name the man for the short term. F. A. Heinze, the Republican who was an ally of Clark in the campaign, has far less strength than he had been credited with. The result, it is predicted, will be that the legislature will not pass the dangerous legislation which Heinze had promised to drive the Amalgamated Copper and Standard Oil companies from the state. An eight-hour workday will, however, probably be passed.

VETERAN PUBLISHER GONE.

Orville Brown Dies of Old Age—Came to Minnesota in 1845.

St. Paul, Jan. 7.—Orville Brown, a well known Minnesota pioneer, died yesterday at the home of his son, P. E. Brown, 450 Dayton avenue. Mr. Brown was ninety years old, and was born at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y. He came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled at Chatfield, where he published the Chatfield Republican. He then moved to Faribault and for years published the Faribault Republican. Later he moved to Mankato and published the Record up to a few years ago, when he retired from active work. He was for eleven years postmaster at Mankato, and was throughout an ardent Republican.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

H. F. Jenkins Establishes an Alibi in a Four-Days' Trial.

Benson, Minn., Jan. 7.—After a trial lasting four days the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of the state against H. F. Jenkins for the murder of Floyd Lundeen at Appleton the night of Oct. 8. Phil Sherry, the other man charged with the crime, was convicted in November and sentenced for life, but Jenkins proved an alibi and that another party present and very likely guilty has not been seen since the night of the homicide. The jury stood 11 to 1 on the first ballot.

SUSPECT FARM HAND'S MURDER.

Humphrey Jackman, Found in Stall of a Horse, Thought to Be the Victim of Murder.

Grandville, Mich., Jan. 7.—Developments in the case of Humphrey Jackman, whose body was found in the stall of a vicious horse in the McCoy stable on Monday, are said to point to murder. Eleven wounds upon the head show that they could not have been inflicted by the horse, and a part of Jackman's money is missing.

MANITOBA FIRES.

Business Blocks Burned in Winnipeg and Brandon.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—Fire here badly damaged the block on Main street occupied by the Grundy Music company, Barraclough's music store, Thurman's jewelry store and H. B. Marcy, pianos and organs. The building was owned by W. R. Baker. The total loss was about $35,000; insured for one-half.

At Brandon the Reesor block, a two-story frame building, was burned. Loss, $20,000.

DIES IN DEFENSE OF HER HONOR.

Handsome Young Woman the Victim of a Most Brutal Crime.

Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 6.—One of the most brutal of crimes was committed last evening at Hackney, Morgan county, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged nineteen, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the postoffice by way of a path through the fields, she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstock, a young man aged eighteen, who lived near her home. He made indecent proposals to her and she immediately started to run. He grabbed her and threw her to the ground. She screamed and fought hard, finally getting to her feet. Weinstock drew a razor from his pocket and cut her across the neck, severing the neck muscles and laying bare the jugular vein. Miss Morris grabbed the razor with her hands and they were cut to pieces in her attempt to rescue herself from the man. Her fingers were cut off and her wrists were cut, as well as her entire right arm and left arm badly disfigured. Her dress was torn from her in shreds and when people arrived she was almost naked. She died from the effects of her wounds shortly after the assault. She was the daughter of Benjamin Morris, a business man of this city. Weinstock was grabbed by a crowd of men who bound him with ropes, hand and foot, and removed him to a building where more than 1,500 men watched over him. A telephone message was sent to McConnellsville for officers to come and take him. The people of Hackney are greatly excited and a mob is being organized to hang Weinstock. Weinstock recently returned from the reformatory, where he served a term for attempting to kill his father, a rich farmer of Morgan county.

THE BOOZ INQUIRY.

Congressional Committee Begins Its Investigation.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The Booz congressional committee which was recently appointed by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of death of Oscar Booz at West Point and to investigate hazing in a general way at the academy, began taking testimony yesterday. Three sessions were held, covering a period of time from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The committee, which consists of Charles Dick of Ohio, chairman; E. H. Driggs, New York; Irving P. Wagner, Pennsylvania; B. T. Clayton, New York and W. I. Smith of Iowa, went to Bristol, Pa., the home of the Booz family, and heard the testimony of four members of that family. In the afternoon four physicians who attended Oscar Booz were heard and in the evening in Philadelphia two more physicians and two other witnesses were given an opportunity to tell what they knew of the case. Most of the evidence adduced has already been brought out by the military board of inquiry.

DERELICT CONSUL.

He Makes No Accounting for Money Officially Expended.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The auditing officers of the treasury have been engaged for some time in an effort to secure from United States Consul Radcliffe H. Ford, at Yarmouth, N. S., a satisfactory explanation of certain disbursements made by him on account of the relief of distressed American sailors, but so far without result. The office has been investigated by the nearest consul general, and unless some accounting is rendered for the items referred to the case will be reported to the state department as one requiring drastic action. Consul Ford is a native of Maine.

GIRL IS KIDNAPPED.

New York Real Estate Man Thinks His Daughter Is Stolen.

New York, Jan. 6.—William L. Radford, a real estate dealer, reported at the bureau of information that he had reason to believe his sixteen-year-old daughter Mary was kidnaped. The girl was slightly ill and was to have met her father at noon at the Sixth avenue elevated railroad. She did not keep the appointment. He waited for three hours and then went home. There he was told that Mary left the house in time to keep the appointment, and that nothing more was known of her.

SON OF THE PRETENDER.

Lieut. Don Jaime III in Hospital at Nagasaki.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—The Spanish minister at Tokio informs the Madrid government that Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos the pretender to the Spanish throne, is in a hospital at Nagasaki with typhoid fever. Don Jaime is a lieutenant in the Russian hussars and went to China, where he made a brilliant record.

BODIES SOLD TO COLLEGES.

New Charge Against the Bellevue Hospital.

New York, Jan. 6. — The latest charge against the Bellevue hospital administration is that of delivering bodies to the colleges for dissecting purposes without the knowledge or consent of relatives of the deceased. It is said that about 800 bodies have thus been disposed of in three years.

PLAGUE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Fifteen of Nineteen Cases Are Fatal—Smyrna Quarantined.

London, Jan. 6.—The reports of an outbreak of the plague at Vladivostok are confirmed. There have been nineteen cases, of which fifteen were fatal.

Owing to a recrudescence of the plague at Smyrna, a quarantine has been imposed by Turkey and Greece on arrivals from that port.

Shares With Employes.

Anoka, Minn., Jan. 6.—Reed & Sherwood, lumbermen of Anoka, called all their employes together and presented each one with his pro rata share of profits for the past year. The total amount disbursed was a large one.

Killed by Robbers.

Snyder, Neb., Jan. 6.—Herman Zeatin, a saloonkeeper, was shot through the heart and killed in his saloon by robbers who attempted to hold him up in the saloon. The robbers escaped but are being pursued.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systematic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

NOMINAL FEES TO FAVORITES.

A Parisian Barber Who Charges According to Nationalities — Hates German and English.

Leo Lespes is one of the most prominent of Parisian barbers, and, being the fashion, has quite a large clientele. A Dutchman recently visited his establishment, and, approaching the counter where Leo was enthroned, he asked how much there was to pay. The barber looked at him with scrutinizing eyes, then called his first "garcon," a Spaniard, like himself, and asked a few questions. "Five francs, mein herr," at last said Leo Lespes.

"Five francs! What a high price, Mr. Lespes. I was only shaved, you know, that's all."

"Tiens, tiens!" murmured the coiffeur. "By your accent I should not quite take you for a German. What did you say, Mauril—that monsieur was a German? Nonsense! It is two francs, sir. Beg your pardon."

The gentleman who, like a true Dutchman, is not talkative, paid his money and left the shop. But in the evening he asked the friend who had sent him to Lespes what this singular conduct could signify.

"Oh!" answered the Parisian, "of course, I ought to have told you. Leo Lespes has various prices, according to the nationality of his clients and his own fancy. For instance, he charges 5 francs to a German or an Englishman, for he hates them; 3 francs to Russians and 2 francs to a Parisian and people in general whom he cannot guess where they come from. He shaves an Italian for 1 franc, and a Spaniard, though he be a grandee of the first class, for 50 centimes, and lately he said to me: "Monsieur, if I have ever the honor of seeing a Boer in my establishment, I should not only shave him for nothing, but also present him with a cravat and a toothbrush."

THWARTED PRINCE OF WALES.

"Bob Sutton," Snubbed at Court, but Secures Horse Coveted by Albert Edward.

Some years ago the British court was scandalized by the announcement that Robert Standish Sievere, well known throughout Australia as "Bob Sutton, the bookmaker," had managed to get presented at court. When Mr. Siever's identity with Bob Sutton was discovered, the presentation was cancelled. Though the mills of the gods grind slowly, they grind sure, and "Bob" has had his revenge on the Court of St. James or he thinks he has. At the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's stud the Australian "bookie" was bidding for a filly by the Prince of Wales' Derby winner, Persimmon, from Ornament. When the bidding had reached 6,000 guineas Sutton was confidentially told that the prince wished to secure the filly.

"So do I," was Mr. Sutton's answer, with some quaint Australian expressions added.

The bidding was continued, and the filly was eventually knocked down to the bookmaker at the unprecedented price of 10,000 guineas.—Chicago Chronicle.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

August G. Anderson, Moorhead, Minn., wagon body; Oscar A. Baker, Minneapolis, Minn., lock for grain distributors; Judson Lattin, St. Paul, Minn., machine for making grass twine; Gustavus R. Odean, Minneapolis, Minn., match box; Simon D. Patrick, Litchfield, Minn., compass attachment; John Pearson, Northwood, N. D., end gate fastening; Paul Swenson, Hopkins, Minn., cylinder tooth.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Coughed It Up.

"Old Hardfist swallowed a dollar the other day."

"You don't tell me! How that man loves money!"

"Yes—well, then there was a charity collector came around and asked Hardfist to contribute, and, strange to say, he did."

"Bless my soul! How much?"

"He coughed up a dollar."—Ohio State Journal.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed,
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

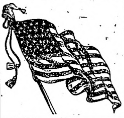
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 9, 1901.



What Prompted Him.

A capital story of Rolf Boldrewood, the distinguished Australian novelist, is told. After T. A. Browne had suddenly leaped into fame as Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," he continued for some years as stipendiary magistrate of Albany. One morning there was brought before him a rough bushboy of 14, charged with having held up several other boys on a country road. It was proved that he had presented a pistol at them and compelled them to empty all their pockets for his benefit.

"Dear me," said the surprised magistrate to the juvenile culprit, "what could have prompted you to do such a thing?"

"Reading 'Robbery Under Arms,'" replied the unabashed boy bushranger. —Chicago News.

What They Said.

"Did the girls say anything when they heard of my engagement?" she asked with a little curiosity.

"Very little," was the reply of her dearest friend.

"But they said something?"

"Oh, yes; they said something."

"Well, what was it?"

"Well, most of them merely exclaimed, 'At last!'"

There was a pause, and then she asked:

"Well, what did some of the others say?"

"One of them said: 'Who'd have thought it?' Another, 'Will wonders never cease?' And a third"—

"Oh, never mind the rest," interrupted the fiancee; "I never did have much curiosity."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not Bull Run.

On an excursion given by Secretary Langley to the members of the National Academy of Science down the Potomac, Bernard Green, of the library of congress, told the best story of the day. Mr. Green happened to be crossing the ocean some years ago on the Fourth of July, which national holiday was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Americans on board.

"I say," asked one of the Englishmen, "what is this the anniversary of, anyhow? Isn't it to celebrate the battle of Bull Run or something of that kind?"

"No," promptly spoke up an American. "Not Bull Run—John Bull Run." —New York Tribune.

Why, Indeed?

Waitress — Roastbeefmuttonroastporkmashedorbrownpotatoesbeetspuddingorpie?

Customer—H'm. Are not these things still in separate dishes?

"Yessir."

"Then why do you announce them as if they had already been made into hash?"—Indianapolis Press.

Boston's "Little Italy."

The Boston Transcript says that Boston's "Little Italy" is established in the very quarter where Paul Revere lived and whence he bore the message of the belfry. The Old North square ripples with the color and music of foreign faces and tongues. The Old North church itself cannot have far to go to neighbor with Franciscan chapels and Roman Catholic cathedrals, the whole medley of a foreign world usurping that place where once Puritanism reigned supreme.

They say that the Boston Italians are very thrifty, that from being good rent payers they are becoming notable property buyers. They are a music loving and art loving people. "Go to the Museum of Fine Arts on the free days and see these same Italians, in their rags and hobnail shoes, men, women and children, standing before the finest things in the gallery and appreciating them."

And that sight reminds a writer in The Transcript of a shabby cabman in Florence who always carried his Gerusalemma Liberata in his coat pocket and whose passion was for the preservation of the Italian tongue in its purity, "as only the Siennese now preserve it, signorina."

A Water of Special Value.

While Sir William Harcourt was traveling in the highlands with Lord John Russell and other friends they were one day crossing a Scotch loch, and in course of some conversation with a boatman, from whom they were trying to elicit information as to his views on the beauty of the surrounding landscape, the man assured them that the water of the loch had a special value. When asked to explain what it was, he remarked that it had the reputation of making the finest toddy in Scotland.—Chambers' Journal.

The Umbrella.

Jack—I made two calls this afternoon, and I must have left my umbrella at the last place I called.

Tom—How do you know but that you left it at the first place?

Jack—Because there's where I got it. —Chicago News.

DRINK COLD WATER.

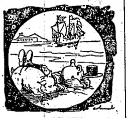
QUIT BOOZING AND KEEP SOBER AND YOU WILL BECOME FAMOUS.

Q. Hope Jones, the Famous Temperance Lecturer, Cites a Few Historic Examples to Prove the Truth of This Proposition.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

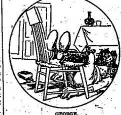
My Dear Fellow Citizens—It is my custom before proceeding to the business of the evening to take up a collection among the audience for the benefit of some charity. On this occasion the subject is the individual who stands before you. I have managed to get along for the last three days on 87 cents, but I can go no further. While there is no doubt that I am worthy of all you can do for me, yet no one need feel under obligations to give. I will now pass around the hat, and as I move among you I am glad to observe that the audience assembled here tonight is one of the most cultivated I have seen for months. I will not be base enough to think that free admission had anything to do with it. You came to hear one of the great questions of the day discussed by one of the great orators of the century, and had the price of tickets been 10 cents each I believe that one and all would have cheerfully coughed up. I do not use that expression in a slang sense, but as a Latin phrase. I find that the collection amounts to 70 cents, and, thanking you from the bottom of my heart and trusting that you may go out of here better men and women, I will now begin:

My friends, I have in my pocket the figures showing just how many distilleries and breweries there are in the United States and just how much whisky and beer are made every 24 hours during the year. But why give them? Why tell you that 1,000,000 of our population go to bed drunk every night in the year and that the money spent for drink every day would provide all the widows with sealskin sacks and French heeled shoes? We all know those things. Let us begin with Christopher Columbus, who had rather more to do with America than any man who has come after him. I give you his picture on the canvas. You look puzzled and surprised. You can't make it out. You behold Christopher lying drunk on the highway, with a jug on one side and a hog on the other. It is a fanciful picture. I want you to look at it closely and keep it in your minds, and every day for years to come I want you to ask yourself what would have happened if Columbus had been that sort of man. When Ferdinand and Isabella had fitted him out for his voyage, suppose he had gone and got a three days' jag on and had rolled around in the mud and had had three or four scraps with other old bums. Can you for an instant believe that he would have been left in command of the expedition or that this country would have been discovered for the next 50 years? But there was no boozing. He may have taken a farewell drink of root beer or lemonade, as was eminently proper, but it ended right there, and he became world famous as a result. A whole hemisphere and millions of people owe him a debt of gratitude and will remember his name forever because of his abstinence. The lesson taught by the picture is plain to all. Get drunk, and you will be sent to the island for 30 days; remain sober, and you will become famous.



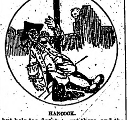
CHRISTOPHER.

My friends, let me give you the picture of George Washington as he was about to cross the Delaware and gain a great victory over the British. You observe that George is lying drunk with his feet on a chair while the patriot army waits for him to take the lead. You murmur and are aghast. You never heard that the Father of His Country got a jag on. No more did he. I give you this picture as an object lesson, and I ask you where this country would have been today had George gone off on a hoopla at a critical moment? In those old colonial days there was corn juice around by the barrel, and it was easier to get drunk than to roll out of bed, but Washington was a man to withstand temptation. On 12 different occasions, as I figure it, had he gone off on a tear, instead of attending to business, this country would not now be the United States. I never hail him as the great and noble without also blessing him for not filling up with corn juice. The analogy is plain to the dullest mind. Get drunk and fall over yourself and roll around in the catnip, and you'll die unknown and unwept. Let whisky and beer alone, except when ordered for cramps, and a nation will sorrow at your death and raise monuments to you for a thousand years after.



GEORGE.

The name of John Hancock must always be associated with the Declaration of Independence. His name was the first to go down. His was the first neck to be put into the halter. I give you his picture. He is limpsy drunk and hanging to a lamppost in the city of Boston. The convention waits for him to sign his name to a document which will change the map of the world and bring forth a new nation, but he's too drunk to get there, and the independence of the colonies is lost forever. This picture is also a creation of fancy, but let the moral lesson sink deep into your hearts. Now and then, when he had been out chopping wood in the rain, John Hancock may have taken a nip to keep the chills off, but never on any other occasion. He didn't need whisky to back up his patriotism. He had a cold water hatred of tyranny, and when the time came to upset King George's apple cart he picked up a goose quill and wrote his name in letters which stand out like red paint on a white door. Half a pint of colonial corn juice down behind his vest would have unfitted the great patriot and left America a dependency.



HANCOCK.

My friends, I am not here to rail at distillers, howl at brewers or shout at saloon keepers. I am not begging you with tears in my eyes to shun the flowing bowl and not pound your wives or wallop your children. I am not going to spoil your sleep tonight by holding up the horrors and miseries of intemperance. I simply say to you that for a steady all around drink cold water tops everything else, and when judiciously mingled with buttermilk and root beer it produces patriots, poets, philosophers and statesmen. Try it once, and you will take no other. M. QUAD.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

1901
WORLD
ALMANAC
AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A Statistical Volume of Facts and Figures Containing Over 600 Pages.

OVER 1,000 TOPICS.
OVER 10,000 FACTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Exploration
Statistics
Literature
Topography
Finances
Fraternities
Sports
Navies
Railroads
Colleges
Tariff

The census of 1900. National and State election returns. Four centuries of American progress. Political record of 1900 (conventions and platforms). American rule in the Philippines. New governments of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Polar exploration in 1900. Conclusion of the South African war. Pan-American Exposition of 1901. China—Its present condition and status among nations. Roster of general officers of the Regular U. S. Army, 1789—1900.

History
Politics
Art Notes
Agriculture
Facts
Progress
Science
Revenue
Education
Geography
Figures

A Political Register.
Facts that every patriot and voter ought to know.
Standard American Annual.

Price 25 cts.
Postpaid to any address
THE WORLD,
Pulitzer Bldg., New York

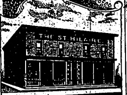
—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The Standard.
Uncle Sam's
Monogram
Whiskey
makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL — BENZ — MINNEAPOLIS

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.
Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—O—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Farmers Know

The quality of barley used in making
HAMM'S
BEER
None but the best could make so good a brew. Supplied by agents everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN CO.
Farms!
WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.
Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club---Only better" is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

It's Time

Now then
If you are
Looking for
Bargins in
Dry Goods
Groceries
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
Clothing
Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. Camp 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—Wild Rose Camp.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dylæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.25
Wheat No. 2	.58½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.50½	Flax	.132
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb).	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

O. F. Post made a business trip to Thief River Falls yesterday.

Mrs. L. Sinclair drove over to Warren last week on a visit to relatives.

Look well after your red hot stoves and stove pipes these cold days.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Banker Hannay made a trip to the county seat Monday to file a few papers.

George Kratka, son of Capt. Kratka came down from Thief River Falls yesterday.

Born:—To Mr. and Mrs. James Deach, Wednesday January 2nd, 1901, a daughter.

Another one of those pleasant parties took place Monday evening at the residence of S. Harris.

Landlord Finberg spent several days in Marshall county last week looking after his farm interests.

Mrs. Mary McCaffery of St. Thomas, N. D., purchased the Johnson cottage on Water street yesterday.

A dancing party took place at the Knowles residence Saturday night. The usual good time was had.

Sam Covert finished his work of repairing the engine at the planing mill and will leave to-day for Minneapolis.

A bunch of land seekers came up Monday and Julius Pleth gave them their choice out of six thousand acres.

E. J. Brink spent the first two days of the week at the upper Falls greeting friends and taking in the Red Men doings.

Master Archie McAndress of Fargo, N. D., returned home Friday after spending the holidays here with relatives.

Martin McAndress returned Saturday from Fargo, N. D., where he had been some ten days visiting with his son John.

Miss Lizzie Hall, leaves to-day for Valley City, N. D., after spending a week here visiting with relatives and and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hibbard returned last Friday from Wisconsin where they have spent several weeks visiting at their old home.

After a four weeks stay here, I. Lewin finds it unprofitable to run a clothing store and will move the goods back to Thief River Falls.

J. H. Johnson of Fisher was over yesterday to close a deal whereby he disposes of his handsome residence property on Water street.

Dr. Just of Crookston is here to-day making out papers whereby he becomes the owner of the Herman Nelson farm located a mile east of town.

What kind of a suit are you going to wear at the masquerade ball which will be given by the band boys on St. Valentine's Day—February 14th?

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

H. E. Ives went to Red Lake Falls yesterday to look after some matters that will be brought up before the board of county commissioners.

Gus. Olson, the carpenter, left last Friday for Everett, Wash, where he intends to make his future home. His wife will remain here until spring.

For Sale:—A five room house on lots 23 and 24, block 26. For further information call and see Mrs. O. Thanem at the residence of O. A. Anderson.

It is proposed in Hungary to give the Government the power to confiscate trusts. In this country the trusts propose to confiscate the Government.

Attorney Germo of Red Lake Falls was here yesterday and made arrangements with K. R. Killand for office room. See card of his firm in another column.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A subscription list was circulated here the first of the week for the benefit of a farmer living near Red Lake Falls who lost house, barn and granary recently by fire.

Seeing that the majority of counties in the state have cases of small-pox within their boundaries we deem it advisable to publish the article found in another column.

Peter Sanderson, a farmer living a few miles north-east of here has purchased the John Taylor property on Dakota avenue and will move into town next spring.

H. B. Budd was up from Beltrami last week. He has an interest in some four hundred tons of hay and the present price of that article would suggest —how would you like to be the hayman.

I. Dahleen, the carpenter returned home yesterday from a five weeks absence at the Red Lake Agency where he has been employed doing finishing work on the government Indian school building.

W. A. Case, deputy organizer for the Modern Woodmen left Monday for Crookston. He has the charter list of several camps opened and for the next sixty days will do some tall hustling for members.

C. R. Beecher, cashier for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company for the past two years has severed his connections with the Company to accept a position that has been tendered him at his old home in Wisconsin.

Since the opening of the new century several of our exchanges seem disposed to roast some of the gossips of their respective towns. A gossip contest should be in order—the most popular—of course—or otherwise.

N. P. Rassmussen of Valley City, N. D., has been here since last Friday to help take inventory of stock in the mercantile establishment of M. A. Hall's. Having completed, the work he will leave for home to-day

In this article in the North American Review Dr. Seaman, who has studied the subject, asserts that each of our soldiers in the Philippines costs us $1,000 a year, and this does not include any estimate of the damage done to the Constitution.

D. Collins, the photographer will leave the latter part of the week for the lumbering camps where he will put in the next six weeks taking views of men at work and hauling record breaking loads. Henry Wallen will accom pany him on the trip.

The Gateway Magazine is the name of a new monthly periodical issued at Crookston. The first number is a credit to the publisher—C. C. Knappen of the Peoples Press. It has a good corps of contributors and from cover to cover is devoted to historical, industrial and personal sketches.

A scientist says that if the earth was flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world. After due meditation a Kansas editor gives out the following: "If any man is caught flattening out the earth shoot him on the spot and don't be too blamed particular what spot. There are a whole lot of us in Kansas that can't swim."

Messrs. Bjerk, Fritz, Paradis and Hogquist drove up to Thief River Falls Monday evening for the purpose of taking in the Red Men lodge of, which all are members. Three new candidates were initiated into the mysteries. Regardless of the fact they drove home in a blizzard they say they are glad they went.

It ought to be more generally known that sulphur thrown into the fire or stove, furnace or fire-place instantly extinguish the fire in a chimney or flue, says an exchange. If a small bag or parcel of sulphur, say three ounces, were kept in a handy place and used when needed, as directed above, it might be the means of saving property and life.

We are pleased to note that out old friend Ed. H. Pierce is again in the harness. He has started in the new century right being publisher of the Walsh County (N. D.) Record, a paper he was instrumental in launching some eleven years ago. If Pat Crowe left ear-marks as plainly as Ed. in his clever writings, he would have been captured after the first issue—so to speak.

A boy can sit still on a sleigh six inches square, tied to a sled moving eight miles an hour; couldn't sit on a sofa five minutes for a dollar. A man can sit on an inch edge of a board and talk politics for three hours; put him in a church pew for forty minutes he will get nervous, turn and twist and twist and go to sleep. A man will fill his cheek with filthy tobacco juice until it runs down his chin, feels good but a hair in the butter kills him.—Ex.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

A newspaper man looked the matter up and says;—It may interest women to know that in thirty-seven states a married mother has no right to her own children. It sixteen states a wife has no right to her earnings outside the home. In eight states a wife has no right to her property after marriage. In seven states there is no law compelling a man to support his wife and family. In all the states (except the four where women are voters) there is discrimination against women in the matter of employment and consideration. Still, with all these drawbacks the owner of the hand that rocks the cradle, continues to boss the ranch.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Housekeeping for a Millionaire.

In the mansion of a modern millionaire the most interesting feature is the invisibility of the housekeeping machinery. Everything runs with precision and one never sees "the wheels go round." By nine o'clock in the morning every department is immaculately clean and in perfect order, except the bedchambers, where those who dwell in the lap of luxury may still be slumbering, or perchance they may be breakfasting in lonely grandeur. Millionairdom lies abed late—the feminine part especially, to whom "beauty sleep" is an imperative necessity. In a great house, whatever the size of the family proper, two or ten, it matters not, a certain number of servants is always requisite to insure the proper conduct of the affairs of the household. If the people live elegantly and entertain frequently the department of service must be composed of skilled hands who are inmates of the house. The chef and buttler only may sleep out.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

The I. O. O. F. at their last regular meeting installed the following officers:

Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
A. F. Lang, V. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secy.
D. Patterson, Treas.
Leonard Holmes, R. S. N. G.
W. A. Sorsoleil, L. S. N. G.
H. W. Peterson, R. S. V. G.
Christ Hall, L. S. V. G.
P. G. Paradis, Warden.
A. Higgin, Conductor.
Erick Hanson, I. S. G.
H. A. Johnson, O. S. G.
J. H. Penno, R. S. S.
Arnt Pederson, L. S. S.

Eating at Bed Time.

Eating at bed time was formerly considered very injurious; but at the present time it is favored by some of our best physicians, especially for invalids who are troubled with sleeplessness. Food of a simple kind will induce sleep. The sinking sensation felt by those who cannot sleep is often simply a call for food, while wakefulness is often a symptom of hunger. Gratify this desire, and you will soon fall asleep. The feeble will be stronger at dawn if they partake of light food before going to bed. Some twelve or fourteen hours lie between supper and breakfast, and by that time the fuel of the body has become expended. When prolonged wakefulness attacks us and our thought go hither and yon, and we have no more control over them than over the wind, the wisest thing to do is to eat a cracker or two, or a cold biscuit, or some bread and milk: give the stomach something to do, and this will draw the surplus blood from the brain, and you will fall asleep.

The Osakis Review says that, in the recently revised addition of his "History of Scandinavians in the United States," O. N. Nelson, of Minneapolis, gives some interesting facts concerning the development of the Scandinavian population in this country. For instance, it will be rather startling to most persons who know that there are in this country one-half as many Norwegians as there are in Norway. Norwegians lead all the rest of the inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula in this tendency to come to America, although the rest are crowding close upon the Norwegians themselves in the matter of numbers. For instance there are one-third as many Swedes in the United States as there are in Sweden, and one-fifth as many Danes as there are in Denmark. Two-fifths, of the total population of Minnesota are Scandinavians, and in some localities of the northwest Scandinavians are the dominant race.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

Not even a resolution of the Senate can get at that interesting document generally spoken of as the Lawshe report, being a detailed statement of the crookedness found in the handling of Cuban moneys by an expert accountant. Instead of answering the Senate resolution calling for this report, Secretary Root went to Mr. McKinley for assistance in burying the report so deep that the Senate cannot dig it up for its contents to create a sensation. In order to render this assistance Mr. McKinley will take advantage of his authority to decline to make public any document which in his discretion would be best kept secret. There is no way that the Senate could force the President to make public this document, even were a majority disposed to try. But the fact that so much trouble has been taken to suppress this report and that Mr. A. L. Lawshe, the man who made it, has been given a big place in the Philippines, apparently to get him out of the way, shows that the revelations made by the report must be many times worse than the publication of the Nealy stealing in Cuba.

One of the means used by the Republicans to carry the state of South Dakota, has been made public property by the arrival in this city of John Eastman, a full blooded Indian, who acted as Mr. Hanna's agent in inducing the Dakota Indians, to become American citizens and vote solidly for McKinley. The consideration was a promise of the renewal of the annual subsidies, suspended in 1863, to the tribes and the approval by Congress certain claims held by them. Eastman having fulfilled his part of the contract, is now here insisting that Mr. Hanna deliver his goods. The Indians claims are now before the Senate committee on Indian affairs. They amount to the sum of $1,900,000, and despite the efforts of Mr. Hanna to force the committee to make a favorable report, a majority refuse to be bullied and are against the scheme. Mr. Pettigrew, as a member of the Committee, has exposed the true inwardness of the scheme, and has mustered eight votes against the bill to six favoring it.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

SMALL POX!

A Canadian Paper Publishes Several Alleged Remedies for Its Cure.

Certain Cure:—"Small-pox being so fatal and so much feared, an unfailing remedy like the following, so simple and so safe, once discovered, ought to be brought to the knowledge of the masses without hesitation or delay. I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days simply by cream of tartar. This is the sure and never failing remedy. Cream of tartar, 1 oz., dissolved in boiling water, 1 pt.; to be drank when cold, at short intervals. It can be taken at any time and is a preventative as well as a currative. It is known to have cured thousands of cases without fail; I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and always prevents tedious lingering."

A Cure for, or Relief In.—"A lady, the mother of six children, had often sought relief for a pain in the back by taking saltpeter and brandy. She was exposed to the small-pox and contracted the disease. The premonitory symptoms were violent fever, severe pain in the head and excruciating pain in the region of the kidneys. A physician was called during the night, but in doubt as to the nature of the disease, although suspecting it to be a case of small pox, he made no prescription, promising to return early next morning. The fever and pain increasing she begged her husband to prepare for her the old prescription of saltpeter and brandy. The brandy was not to be had but he crushed a piece of saltpeter as large as a common white bean. This she took in a tea-spoon full of cold water. Feeling better, the dose was once or twice repeated. Pain soon subsided and she slept well during the remainder of the night and awakened feeling perfectly well. She had sixty well defined postules on her face, but they were but slightly inflamed and not at all painful. The developments of small-pox on her entire person were in number and appearance in keeping with those on her face. In due time all her children and her husband were affected, as she had been—by fever and pain in the back. They received the same treatment with the same favorable results. Several families caught the disease, used the same remedy and in every case the result was favorable."

Lacking In Romance.

"Swigsby hasn't a particle of romance about him."

"I never thought he had. Any new proof of it?"

"Yes. He was calling on Daisy Swinnerton. You know Daisy. Little thing, but full of poetry. Swigsby said he wondered where they met the first time, and Daisy in her poetical way said she guessed it was in the gloaming. Swigsby looked puzzled, and then what do you suppose he said?"

"Give it up."

"Said he guessed she was mistaken, because he couldn't recall any apartment house by that name."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The Chinese study phrenology, judging a man by the development of his forehead and a woman by the form and size of the back of her cranium.

Philosophy is an extremely agreeable companion to people in easy circumstances.—Brooklyn Life.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Misuse of U. S. Mails.

During the recent Pure Food and Drink Investigation in the Senate, Senator Wm. E. Mason made a speech on American Champagnes. He was very complimentary to certain brands, and they have used the speech as an advertisement. Copies of it have been sent all over the country, postage free, because they were stamped with the name of the Senator in the corner. This is an unprecedented use of the Senator's name to secure free postage for advertising or private matter, and, if not stopped, it would soon flood the mails with unpaid packages.

"Golden Grain Belt" beer needs no senator's speeches, no illegitimate advertising to prove its purity as a food product. A trial is all that is necessary. It will help you because it has the strength of pure barley malt and hops. Try a case and be benefited. Order of your dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

Assisting His Memory.

Bobby was spending the afternoon at his aunt's and for some moments had been gazing out of the window in a painfully thoughtful sort of way.

"What makes you so serious, Bobby?" asked his aunt.

"Why, ma told me that I must remember not to ask for anything to eat, and I am trying to remember it."—

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

The Point of View.

The squire (sympathetically)—I'm very sorry to hear that your husband is at the point of death, Mrs. Hodge, but you must try and be cheerful, as you know it will be all for the best.

Mrs. Hodge—Ah, yes, indeed, sir; it'll be a blessing when 'e's gone. I'll be able to live in comfort then, as I 'ave 'im in four different clubs.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY.

GO TO THE New
Hardware
Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
ON

Dimension.......... $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath.......... $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

Insomnia Wrecks the Nerves.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA Makes Health.

INSOMNIA is a forerunner of nervous prostration; what organism is strong enough to stand up under the strain of sleepless nights? It is plain that nothing in the world can possibly take the place of restful sleep, yet many try to eke out an existence without this sustaining power. Their nerves are in such a state of tension that sleep is an impossibility, or at best is a series of hideous dreams. It is not strange that physical and mental weakness, amounting soon to complete prostration, follows inability to sleep. There is no let-up to the strain. Vital forces are drawn upon, confirmed invalidism results.

The recuperative power of natural sleep is wonderful. Complete physical and mental exhaustion gives place, after a few hours of quiet slumber, to a full renewal of energy. The fatigue of body and mind disappears entirely while all the muscles are strong and the nerves absolutely calm.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

Sleep is the indication given by Nature as a guide to human plans to restore health. It shows that there are inherent in the wonderful human organism powers of recuperation which must have opportunity to assert themselves. Based on this clear demonstration, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy was constructed by Dr. Greene to help Nature combat the ills that attack men and women. What no amount of powerful drugs could possibly accomplish, can be successfully and promptly effected by healthy blood and nerves, the kind of blood which flows in strengthening flood to every portion of the body, the condition of nerves which permits awakened Nature to seize its opportunity to restore to perfect health.

Mrs. FLORENCE TAYLOR, of 4 Courtland Place, Bridgeport, Conn., writes:

"For four years I was troubled with nervous debility and hysteria in a most aggravated form. It caused sleeplessness and mental depression, and for months I was confined to my bed. My constitution wasted and I totally lost my appetite. I had many doctors, but they failed to give me any relief. I was advised to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I was in a terrible condition when I began its use, and almost immediately there was a wonderful change came over me. I regained my appetite, the dizziness in my head departed; it renewed my interest in life and made me feel, in fact, like another person. After taking six bottles I thankfully proclaimed myself strong and well. Those six bottles did for me what hundreds of dollars and numerous physicians failed to do."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Remedy that Cures.

Full explanation of these matters given by Dr. Greene on request, without charge. Dr. Greene's address is 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Consultation with him either by call or letter is absolutely free.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Her Directions.

A Fifth avenue photographer is telling the story of an incident which amused him, though it involved a compliment which he missed.

A woman came into the building and asked if the best photographer in the city had a studio there, "with a hair-dresser's establishment under it."

The only building at Spitzenbergen is a tourists' hut, about 500 miles from civilization.

Heaven never helps the man who is too lazy to hustle for himself.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples (including above), also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bu. per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth $10 to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Queen Victoria's Neatness.

Although Queen Victoria, like many elderly ladies, prefers the dresses she has worn for some little time to new ones, and is most conservative as to their style, no one is more daintily particular than she that no mark or stain soil them. For this reason she will never allow her skirts to drag in the dust, and much objects to the practice in others. When about to engage in the quantity of writing she still gets through, it is her custom to wear a pair of outer sleeves over those of her dress, in case a spot of ink should spurt on them. The queen is also exceedingly particular about the material and fit of her shoes, wearing in the house those made of the thickest black silk. Victoria R. I. has always been celebrated for her pretty arms and hands, which, to this day, are soft, plump and unwrinkled. She takes no little pride in them, always using soft water and the purest soap, and having a carefully-prepared cream rubbed on them at night.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Kipling in Spanish.

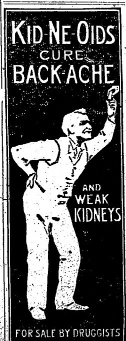
Kipling's "Plain Tales From the Hills" have been translated into Spanish by Don Augustin F. de Laserna, formerly vice president of the chamber of deputies. The translation is said to be an excellent one, and there are now few literary persons in Spain unacquainted with the British author in question.

A Fugitive.

Funnybiz—Biffer is a fugitive from justice.

Eezymark—No!

Funnybiz—Yes; the gas collector's been after him for two weeks.—Ohio State Journal.



WINTER EVENINGS.

Pleasant Way to Spend Them in Wood-Carving

There are some who have long urged the extension of home or domestic industries to both town and village workers. By home industries is meant those handicrafts so many of which could be carried on in the workers' own homes—rich or poor—and which would do much to interest and to increase the income of those engaged in them. When we look at the industries carried on in the workers' homes abroad, especially in the rural districts, it does seem rather surprising that we should lag behind. In Switzerland watchmaking, except at Geneva, is mostly carried on as a domestic industry. In the Jura, parts of the watch are fabricated in nearly every house by some member or members of the family. Silk-weaving in Zurich, Aargau and other cantons is carried on by means of looms lent to the workers. In Germany the famous Black Forest clocks are almost entirely a domestic industry, while toys in any quantity come from the Thuringian workmen. In Austria home industries are common, spinning, weaving, wood-turning, wood-carving, embroidery work, basket-making, straw-plaiting, etc., being very extensively carried on in this way. There is every reason why thousands in our great towns, in our small towns and in our villages might apply themselves to some form or other of handicraft work as the winter season comes and when the evenings are so long. Work such as that contemplated—wood-carving, fret work, repousse work, bent-iron work, wood turning, embossed-leather work, modeling in leather, etc.—are not difficult to learn; the tools required are not expensive, and with a little industry and some organization, both pleasure and profit would accrue to those engaging in them. In the country districts the question of organization is more serious than in large towns, though it is a detail not impossible to overcome. It is a very remarkable thing that we should import so many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of knickknacks and of little articles of utility principally because our own people do not themselves know the way to produce them. Take the case of wood-carving alone as an illustration of what is meant by the inexpensive character of beginning it. Here the learner requires at first three chief kinds of tools—namely, some gouges, two or three flat chisels and a veining tool or two. With these he may practice simple designs. A little later he may go in for some carving punches and a few other tools, all of which, from the very start, would cost him but very little. The art, too, is by no means difficult to learn by any one who takes an interest in it. What he has chiefly to remember is not to copy too slavishly the designs of others, but to show his originality in creating designs and work of his own. What applies to wood-carving applies in the main to all these domestic industries.

A PRINCESS SOLD.

A Mummified Daughter of Rameses II. Auctioned Off.

Unlike good wine, princesses of ancient Egyptian lineage do not appear to increase in value with time; at least, that was the experience of one of the daughters of Rameses II., when she was offered at auction by Mr. J. C. Stevens at his well-known rooms, King street, Covent Garden. Perhaps this was because she was unable to put the dots to the i's and the crosses to the t's of the auctioneer's eulogy of her various interesting points, a circumstance not to be wondered at, considering she has been dead and mummified since circa, 1333 B. C. But in spite of her antiquity, the eager crowd of bargain hunters at Mr. Stevens' wonderful sale probably knew more about her, in some respects, than she had ever known herself; for the X-rays of modern science had been brought to bear upon her cerements, with the result that photographs of the body, beneath had been obtained showing the position of the bones. In spite, however, of this, there seemed to be no particular demand for her remains, and if her spook happened to be pervading the fragrant neighborhood of Covent Garden at the time it must have had its feelings hurt at seeing the "lot" go for ten guineas. Rameses II. is reputed to have had a good many children, but that would scarcely account for the fact that a daughter of him, who stole men's hearts nearly thirty-three centuries ago, should have fetched only ten guineas. And she was remarkably well preserved, too, and inclosed in a neat casket.—London News.

Practical Curiosity.

Near the town of Baku, in the Russian Caucasus, are several tracks of land whereon no cattle would feed, although they were covered with unusually rich herbage. The superstitious peasantry declared that an evil spirit had bewitched the meadows in question. By-and-by there happened along a practical, matter-of-fact Englishman, who started to investigate the phenomenon. He quickly discovered that, although the grass was undoubtedly rich and succulent, it tasted strongly of paraffin, a substance the flavor of which is intensely repugnant to nearly all animals, but especially so to cattle. Such was the origin of the discovery of the Baku petroleum deposits—deposits which have already yielded millions of pounds' worth of oil, and which show no signs of becoming exhausted.

Black Friday.

The original Black Friday of history was December 6, 1745, the day on which the news arrived in London that the Pretender has reached Derby. On Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, there was a financial panic in New York, and gold was forced up to 162½. This is the day known as Black Friday among the stock brokers. On Friday, Sept. 19, 1873 (the day following Jay Cooke's suspension), there were many failures in New York, and some persons referred to this as Black Friday.—New York Weekly.

This would be a better world if church inspired the widespread awe which a society function inspires.

Unreasonable.

Bacon—When you are in the city, drop in and see me.

Egbert—Why, I thought your office was on the eighteenth floor.

"So it is."

"And you want me to drop in? Do you suppose I'll be in a balloon?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The New Cup Defender

Now being built, is confidently expected to be the fastest sailing vessel ever built. Its construction is being kept a secret, but it is whispered that it will easily hold the cup. America is rapidly coming to the front. A good example of this is in that famous household remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has defended health for half a century past. It holds the record for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, biliousness and la grippe.

Sage's Trust in Providence.

Russel Sage was asked the other day what he would do if he had to start in life with only 10 cents in his pocket. The man who has more money than any other financier in America, replied:

"So long as I have Providence with me and my health and strength, I should feel like a man already rich. If I had to take my choice of beginning again either with $1,000,000 or with Providence, I should choose the latter. The $1,000,000 would not last much longer than a 10-cent piece, but with Providence to look out for me and suggest ways and means, I should soon be able to look a roll of money squarely in the face."—New York World.

A VETERAN SPEAKS.

The Honorable Moses B. Crane of Tacoma, Wash., Tells How Old Soldiers May Help Themselves.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5, 1901.—(Special.)—"I used to have Heart Disease; but, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, I now have Heart's Ease.

"Five years ago I was a continual sufferer of Heart Disease. Exposure during the war, and a tendency to grow over-fleshy, had greatly aggravated this dread disease. I often had to sit up half the night. I had it so bad when I would lie down. Life looked pretty blue to me, as I thought there was no relief, until one day I read an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought a box that same day, and it was the best day's work I ever did. Before I had used all the first box I could eat and sleep better than I had done for many years, and after three months' faithful treatment my health was completely restored. I am an old man now, but my step is as elastic and my brain as clear as when I was thirty years of age."

These are the words of the Hon. Moses B. Crane, secretary of Odin Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., of this city. The Hon. Mr. Crane is also Senior Vice Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 5, Tacoma.

Those who know Mr. Crane have the fullest confidence in his honesty and truthfulness, and know that he would not give this unsolicited testimonial unless he had actually experienced the relief which he indicates in his letter. Dodd's Kidney Pills are having a wonderful sale among Mr. Crane's friends—and their name is legion—in this part of the country. There does not seem to be a single case of Heart Disease, Kidney or Bladder Weakness, or Rheumatism, that Dodd's Kidney Pills do not permanently cure.

Not a Sign of Affection.

"Hawkins is very fond of his horse, isn't he?"

"Why, no; he hates him."

"That's queer. I saw him riding in the park the other day, and he had his arms about the animal's neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Why He Wears It.

"What makes any man wear a monocle?"

"Oh, I suppose that he wishes to indicate that he can see as much with one eyes as ordinary men can with two."—Indianapolis Journal.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The Swiss cabinet consists of seven members, each of which draws £480 per annum.

It is estimated that only 1,000 buffalo are now alive.

All foods are oxidized slowly in the body.

Cynicism.

"At this," wrote the author, "the great, strong man broke down and wept. For the first time in her young life Lucille saw that agonizing sight—a man's tears."

Here the Demon of Cynicism, which so pervades our literature, moved him to write: "For none of Lucille's folks were addicted to the jag habit."

Now, he realized that he had done wrong, yet he left the line unchanged, with the perversity of genius.—Indianapolis Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Her Definition.

"What is your definition of satire?"

"Satire," said Miss Cayenne, "is something that compells you to laugh against your will, in order to let it appear that you are not angry."—Washington Star.

Midnight Danger.

Mrs. Brown—John, I hear a burglar down stairs.

Mr. Brown—Well, Martha, take my pistol and face him yourself; I can't go; he might be a man that I owe an election bet to.—Indianapolis Journal.

A HIGH MARK.

The New York Almanac for 1901, issued by Chas. H. Fletcher of New York City, has set a high mark for similar publications during the new century, and shows remarkable enterprise on the part of the publisher when we consider that it is intended solely for free distribution. The numerous publications of this character are usually gotten up with the single idea of cheapness, while the thought of expense has certainly been set aside in the case of the New York Almanac.

The artistic colorings of the cover, the accuracy of its calendars and its fund of information all go to make it well worthy of perusal and preservation. It has innumerable hints for mothers as to the care of children. A unique page is the "Baby's Record" page, which is in blank, to be filled in with baby's name, date of birth, cut first tooth, etc.

The whole is a very creditable piece of work and may be procured at any drug store or direct on request, free.

Pride.

Wickwire—Don't have any horseless carriages out your way, do you?

Mr. Jason—No; but we beat you city fellows out the year round for shellless oysters.—Indianapolis Sun.

Millions Use Carter's Ink

which is sure proof of its excellent quality. Is made chemically accurate. Therefore the best.

How It Works.

Inquirer—Does a fish diet strengthen the brain?

Replier—Perhaps not, but going fishing seems to invigorate the imagination.—What to Eat.

We pay $18 a Week

and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our POULTRY COMPOUND. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. D, PARSONS, KANSAS.

It Curdled.

The aspect of mine enemy terrified me.

"Merciful heaven!" I gasped.

Of course, my blood curdled in my veins.

For I saw plainly that I was about to have the whey knocked out of me.—Detroit Journal.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Deep Discussion.

"Do you think," asked the landlady, "that death ends all?"

"Not for four or five days, in the case of a turkey," said the savage boarder, who had won his position of star by sheer brutality.—Indianapolis Press.

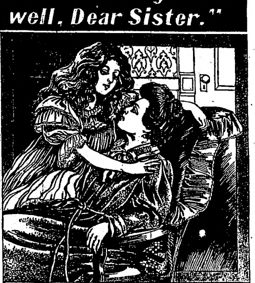
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

Due to the Season.

"Why, this poor man is hopelessly insane. He imagines himself to be Santa Claus."

Yes, poor fellow, he stopped to look into a widow filled with Christmas suggestions."—Chicago Post.

The population of the earth doubles itself in 260 years.


"I am so Glad you are well, Dear Sister."

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

'Could anything prove more clearly the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine than the following strong statement of Grace Stansbury?

GRACE B. STANSBURY

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Finally, I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pains no longer, I was given morphine. My memory grew short and I gave up all hope of getting well. Thus I dragged along. To please my sister I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came, but meantime I was taken worse and was under the doctor's care for a while.

"After reading Mrs. Pinkham's letter, I concluded to try her medicine. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. All of my friends think my cure almost miraculous. I thank you very much for your timely advice and wish you prosperity in your noble work, for surely it is a blessing to broken-down women. I have full and complete faith in the **Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound.**"—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Herington, Kansas.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Catholic Agents OUTFIT FREE

WANTED—Men or Women, Town or Country. SOMETHING NEW. Write a once. Address C. P. & L. CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N. W. N. U. No. 2. 1901.

Bilious--Got a Cold?

You're bilious, got a cold, you have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow with dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched and you feel ugly and mean, as if you wanted to kick a lame infant or kill a canary bird. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, but send out at once for a box of CASCARETS and work off the cold while you sleep.

Be sure you get CASCARETS! Don't let them sell you a fake substitute.

cers December 4, 1783.

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

A movement is on foot in New York

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Four years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. **Woodward & Co., Grain Commission.** Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901. | NUMBER 26.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

INCOMING AND OUTGOING GOVERNORS ADDRESS SOLONS.

Gov. Lind Reviews the Business of the State During His Term of Office and Makes Recommendations for the Consideration of the Legislature—Gov. Van Sant in His Inaugural Indicates Several Lines Along Which He Will Favor a Change in Affairs of State.

The following is a brief synopsis embracing the most important points covered by Gov. Lind in his message to the legislature:

Gov. Lind's biennial message treated of every department of state, and exhaustively supported with argument a variety of legislative recommendations, one of the most important being the substitution of an alternative direct tax upon all railroad property in lieu of the gross earnings tax system.

The assessments, he stated, should be made by the state board of equalization at the average rate of taxation through the state, with the alternative that railroads may pay a gross earnings tax, not higher than 5 per cent, the rate to be fixed by the legislature.

The action of the state in selecting the remaining portion of the Duluth & Iron Range land grant, amounting to 400,000 acres, was commented upon with the demand that the action be sustained as fair and just by the legislature. A reasonable appropriation to secure the final adjustment of the state's claims to lands within Indian reservations in Northern Minnesota was asked.

The retiring governor quoted extensively from his St. Paul Labor day address in suggesting legislation sanctioning the appointment of tribunals of arbitration composed of five members, two to represent employers' interests, two to represent labor and the fifth to be chosen by the district court of the county in which difficulties may arise. Without predicting that such provision would eliminate labor troubles, he expressed the opinion that the moral weight of a tribunal decision would do much to promote peace and order.

Liberality, carefully administered, was recommended with regard to the completion of the new capitol. This he thought necessary in order to preserve entire harmony throughout the new structure, since the funds in sight will be inadequate to complete the building in good taste. The faithful service and intelligent work of the present capitol commission were highly praised. The

Defects of the Tax Laws

were carefully reviewed, with the suggestion that in his judgment a carefully devised system of state income taxation should be substituted for the present methods of personal property taxation and that the laws governing taxation of domestic corporations be changed to comply with the construction of the state supreme court. An additional recommendation was that the foreign corporations tax law be changed, making it the duty of the attorney general to decide the amount of tax to be paid by a company entering the state, paired with a recommendation that provision be made for the taxation of foreign corporations having no tangible property in the state. The railroad taxation recommendations of his inaugural address were renewed.

The retiring governor recommended the repeal of the sugar bounty law upon the ground that it is vicious in principle. He advised liberal appropriations for state educational work and the introduction of technical training in the state university. The management of the state reformatory and prison were praised and comment made upon the report of the commission recently sent East to investigate methods of penal training and improvement of criminals.

Satisfaction was expressed with the work of the railroad and warehouse commission and the recent iron ore rate cases, and the transfer of the St. Paul & Duluth railway to the Northern Pacific system was noted. The management of the grain inspection department, Gov. Lind stated, has been excellent.

The reduction of the tax levy and excellent

Condition of State Finances

was praised, and the retiring Republican state treasurer, August T. Koerner, given public recognition for untiring faithfulness and sound business judgment.

Gov. Lind stated that in three state elections certificates of election have been issued to minority candidates, and suggested the advisability of measures providing for review of the returns for state offices. In closing his message, Gov. Lind expressed appreciation of the support that he has received during his term from the various state departmental heads.

VAN SANT'S INAUGURAL.

Some Suggestions for the Consideration of the Legislature.

In his inaugural address, which was a careful and lengthy discussion of state affairs, Gov. Van Sant acknowledged with gratitude the honor conferred upon him in his election to the highest office of the state and pledged the exercise of his best judgment coupled with an honest purpose to faithfully serve the people of Minnesota, in the transaction of the affairs of his official term. He asked the hearty co-operation of the legislature, that entire harmony may promote the best interests of the state.

The new governor commented upon the excellent condition of state finances, speaking of the reduction of the state debt, the satisfactory condition of the permanent funds, and the ample revenues provided by the present rate of taxation.

The increase in population of the state insane hospitals was noted and the suggestion made that the action of the last legislature in providing new hospitals be followed and the new hospitals at Anoka and Hastings be completed. The recommendation of the state board of corrections and charities, that each county be required to pay a definite rate for the maintenance of patients sent to state hospitals coincided with his views, and he considers the proposed law providing the change a wise measure.

Gov. Van Sant urged the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws, and called attention to the defects of the present system. He asserted that the wealthy evade their just taxes and that the burden of providing revenues is unequally borne. Uniformity in the laws was strongly recommended and the opinion given that such a result is only obtainable through a revision of tax laws.

He cited the excellent results of tax commission work in the State of New York, and the achievement of the Chicago tax commission in raising the assessments of the city two hundred millions of dollars.

Gov. Van Sant stated that he recognized the difficulty of providing just laws and an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, but urged that immediate action be taken toward securing uniformity. The recommendations of State Auditor Dunn were suggested to the members of the joint session. The proposed establishment of a

State Board of Control

was strongly recommended. With the expenditure of a million dollars for current expenses this year, $1,100,000 for the current expenses of next year, and $750,000 for new buildings and repairs he stated his conviction that the best interests of the people could be served in establishing a non-partisan board, composed of experienced business men. These, he thought, should take charge of the expenditures of the state and supplant the various institution boards, in whose hands the administration of these affairs now falls. He stated the belief that a board of control would result in a large annual saving to the state.

The subject of gross earnings taxation upon railroads suggested to him the plank of the Republican state platform, favoring the maintenance of the tax at a rate sufficient to provide revenues equal to and uniform with those obtained from other property of the same value. "It is your duty," said he, "to investigate and determine whether the present rate of gross earnings tax makes the tax annually collected from railroad property equal and uniform with the taxes imposed on other property. If you discover that the present rate does not have this result, you should certainly increase it."

Gov. Van Sant recommended legislation sufficient to permit the early completion of the state capitol in a manner making its exterior harmonize and correspond with its beautiful exterior. He referred to the excellent work of the commission in charge of its construction, and stated his hope that when the building is completed it will contain a suitable place for memorials of the achievements of Minnesota's soldiers and sailors and of her great men. He spoke of the pressing need of better accommodations for the state offices, and of the fact that if properly aided the construction of the new building can be finished before another session of the legislature.

The bureau of labor, he said, has been the father to many wise laws. He spoke of the high rank occupied by the Minnesota department and suggested the enactment of an additional law making eight hours a legal day's work on all public construction.

Uniform grades and service of the most efficient character he named as the results he expected from the grain inspection department under the present administration. He expressed his desire to give Minnesota grain the high grade it always had under the last Republican administration. He recommended careful attention on the part of the railroad and warehouse commission to all abuses of transportation charges, their speedy regulation and the prevention of unfair and unreasonable discrimination.

Good Roads.

He suggested the early completion of plans for a system of good roads, and advised the legislature to give the question careful consideration. The extension of the benefits derived from state drainage ditches in the Red river valley was also suggested.

Steps toward preserving the Minnesota forests were urged, and the governor predicted that without wise legislation at an early date, the state would eventually be compelled to expend immense sums in reforesting waste areas. The efficient services of the state fire wardens and the state forestry board were mentioned.

Gov. Van Sant recommended, in speaking of the soldiers' home, that the legislature memorialize congress, asking the payment of $100 yearly for the maintenance of each soldier of the Civil War cared for by the state. He also advocated the purchase of cemetery lots in which to bury the soldier dead.

In view of the fact that Minnesota was a part of the Louisiana Purchase, Gov. Van Sant recommended that the legislature take action providing for the representation of the state at the St. Louis convention in 1903, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the purchase. He advocated similar action with regard to the coming Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

In speaking of the primary election law, he expressed the opinion that once it is generally extended to the state, it will never be withdrawn. He urged that its efficiency be increased, and advocated it as a

Step Toward Necessary Reforms.

The establishment of a state board of education of five members, representing the state university, the normal schools, the graded schools and the rural schools, with the superintendent of public instruction as its executive officer, was urged as a necessary step in perfecting the state's educational system. He also recommended the adoption of the best available plans to give school children thorough preparation, and to insure school teachers reasonable tenure in office. He suggested that the state recognize the service of its best teachers by some official act.

The new governor made forcible recommendations for the enforcement of game and fish laws and for their correction in every point where defects have been shown. He expressed the belief that proper regulations and vigilance, and honest work on the part of game wardens will insure the state a permanent food supply without detracting from its advantages as a paradise for sportsmen.

Gov. Van Sant paid fitting tribute to the life and achievements of the late Senator Davis, and in closing his address, expressing the admiration with which Minnesota regards the life work of her great statesman.

AMERICAN POLICE FORCE.

Volunteers Who Will Remain in Manila Apply for Positions.

Manila, Jan. 11.—The Philippine commission has decided to organize an American police force of 300 men for service in Manila. The force will be recruited from among the volunteers only. Many members of the Thirty-seventh regiment who have decided not to return to the United States are applying for positions on the force.

A report on the insular receipts during the year 1900 shows that they amounted to $19,000,000, which is $1,000,000 in excess of the largest receipts during any single year of the Spanish administration.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Jan. 9. — The state senate convened for its thirty-second session at noon yesterday, Lieut. Gov. Lyndon A. Smith presiding, and completed its organization before adjournment at 2:30 o'clock. Sixty-one out of the sixty-three members of the body were present. Lieut. Gov. Smith, in a brief address, expressed his pleasure at being again the senate's presiding officer. S. A. Laugum was nominated for secretary. In seconding the nomination Senator J. A. Johnson of St. Peter announced that the Democratic minority of nineteen members would accept the Republican caucus nominations. A unanimous ballot followed, after which in regular order A. D. Countryman was elected first assistant secretary, W. D. Smith second assistant secretary, George D. Montgomery enrolling clerk, A. G. Myron engrossing clerk, Thomas Downs sergeant-at-arms, Rev. W. W. Lewis chaplain, A. O. Qvam fireman.

The Republican caucus nominations for committee clerkships were unanimously passed.

Senator Snyder submitted a resolution, passed by unanimous vote, providing for the appointment of a committee on rules to report within three days. The president selected Senators J. D. Jones, Young, Snyder, Stockton, Fitzpatrick, Somerville, Schaller, Baldwin and Thompson.

During the progress of the session the clerk of the house appeared and announced that that branch had completed its organization and appointed a committee to act with a committee from the senate in waiting upon the governor and governor-elect and informing them that the legislature was ready to receive their messages. Senators Wilson, McCarthy and Fitzpatrick joined the committee from the house and reported just before adjournment that Gov. Lind and Gov.-elect Van Sant will appear before a joint session of the legislature at 10 o'clock this morning.

In the House.

The organization of the thirty-second session of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature was effected yesterday with little expedition but without any ceremony. The house was called to order at 11:45 o'clock by Secretary of State Peter E. Hanson. At 2:30 the organization had been effected and a recess taken until 3:30, when the members reassembled to secure their sittings for the winter. When Secretary of State Hanson called the house to order all the members were present with the exception of Messrs. Bareau, Potter and Wilcox. The two former arrived in time to be sworn in with the other members from their respective districts and Mr. Wilcox received the oath of office in the afternoon. Mr. Hanson, after a very brief speech, appointed Representative Albert Berg temporary chairman. The roll was called by districts, the members filing their credentials as called and receiving the oath of office, administered by Justice Collins of the supreme court. M. J. Dowling was elected speaker, the Democrats giving the honorary nomination to Henry Plowman. The balance of the officers as agreed upon in the Republican caucus were elected unanimously as follows:

Chief clerk, Julius Schmal, Redwood county; assistant, George H. Spear, Crow Wing county; second assistant, Jens Arneson, Grant county; enrolling clerk, Frank Holcomb, Ramsey county; engrossing clerk, W. W. Wall, Fillmore county; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Fanning, Olmsted county; assistant, W. F. Gray, Hennepin county; postmaster, R. W. Melendy, Hennepin county; assistant, Mrs. Franklyn W. Lee, Chisago county; chaplain, Rev. H. W. Knowles, St. Louis county.

The afternoon session was devoted almost entirely to the disposition of the seating, determined by lot. Mr. Dobbin, chairman of the committee on notification, stated Gov. Lind and Gov.-elect Van Sant had been notified of the organization of the house and senate and had each expressed a desire to deliver their addresses this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Under the rules the house adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Gov. Van Sant Sworn In.

Gov. Van Sant took the oath of office before Moses E. Clapp, as notary, in his room at the Windsor yesterday morning, and it was filed with the secretary of state.

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—Facing Chief Justice Start, with his left hand resting on the shoulder of his nonogenarian father, the right held high in the air, surrounded by all the members of his family, and facing the legislature and a throng of spectators, Samuel R. Van Sant took his oath to support the constitution of the state and nation and perform the duties of the office of governor to the best of his ability at noon to-day. The scene was dramatic and impressive. The inauguration took place in the hall of the house. The senate was received by the members of the house standing. The chamber was crowded by spectators.

The governor and governor-elect entered the hall at 10:40, escorted by the joint committee on notification, and accompanied by Former Governors Ramsey, Pillsbury and Hubbard. Both governors were greeted with applause, long and loud in the case of the incoming executive. Both read their messages from manuscript, Gov. Lind taking precedence.

In the course of his farewell message to the legislature Gov. Lind suggested that statute provision be made for contesting the election of state officers. He said that he did not expect a law made to apply to any elections already held. He said that the defeated candidate for governor had been given the certificate of election in two of the last three elections.

Before concluding his inaugural address Gov. Van Sant took up the suggestion made by Mr. Lind and stated his position in the matter. Gov. Van Sant said:

"I wish to say something that is not incorporated in my message. First, I want most heartily to thank Gov. Lind for the courtesies shown me in connection with my induction into office. In reference to a law providing for the contesting of the election of state officers, I most heartily concur in the suggestion of Gov. Lind with this reservation, I want it not only to apply to future elections, but also to my case, and, gentlemen of the legislature, I want to say to you now, that if at any time during my term of office it is shown that I was not honestly and fairly elected, that minute I will step down and out."

At the conclusion of the reading of the messages the convention rose and the house adjourned.

The senate yesterday passed the legislative expense bill under suspension of the rules. The bill carries an appropriation of $150,000. Senator Underleak introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a tax commission. The provisions of the bill are for a complete revision of the tax laws by a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the governor. The recess appointments of Gov. Lind were approved.

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—The house spent the greater part of the session in a wrangle over the rules. Mr. Dunn of Ramsey submitted the report of the committee, which recommended the adoption of the rules of the last session with five amendments. All of the amendments had to do with the expenditure of money.

Mr. Jacobson objected to the amendment to rule 22. The amendment provided in effect, that bills carrying appropriations should be passed on by the committees to which they might properly be sent, copies being sent to the chairman of the committee on appropriations. Under the old rule all bills carrying appropriations went to the appropriations committee at some stage of their progress. Mr. Jacobson started in by saying that he would object to the amendment. He was given to understand, he said, that an attempt would be made to secure an appropriation of a million dollars for the new capitol, and this amendment looked like a scheme to help the project along. The amendment was rejected. The other amendments were all adopted after revision.

Mr. Laybourn offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a tax commission of five members, to be appointed by the supreme court. Senate File No. 1, appropriating $150,000 for legislative expenses, was passed under suspension of the rules.

The house adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Senate.

It is likely the senate will not indorse all the appointments made by Gov. Lind during the administration. When the subject came up Senator Parker of Isanti gave notice that he would object to the appointment of Gustav Wahland of Isanti to the game and fish commission. Senator Jones wanted the senate to go into executive session to consider the matter. The subject was finally dropped without action, to be taken up again next Tuesday.

Several bills were presented. Senator Stockwell offered the time-honored resolution favoring the amendment to the constitution to permit of election of United States senators by popular vote, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator McGowan of Minneapolis presented a bill creating an eight-hour day for all laborers in the employ of the state or working on state contracts. It was referred to the labor committee.

Senator Coller presented a bill establishing standard central time as legal time for Minnesota.

After the mileage committee rendered its report the senate adjourned till 8 p. m. Monday.

Every time the grocer sells a pound of sugar he gives it a-weigh.

Lord Curzon Grateful.

Washington—The consul at Bombay has forwarded to the state department a letter from Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, in which he expresses his appreciation of the contributions made by the American people for the famine sufferers of India.

Kruger Will Visit Us.

New York—It is almost certainly decided that Mr. Kruger will come to America in February, probably accompanied by W. T. Stead, who will make a campaign in behalf of stopping the war.

National Jewess Congress.

Berlin—A large meeting of Zionists, held in Berlin recently, voted to call a national Jewish congress for the protection of threatened Hebrew interests.

Petroleum for Power.

St. Petersburg—The Russian ministry of communications has decided to use petroleum for generating motive power on the locomotives of all the railways.

Gold Fish Go Up.

London—The British claim to control the gold fish market of the world. The fish are getting scarce and the price has doubled.

Ill Wind for Turkeys.

Cumberland, Md.—The high wind recently at Cumberland, Md., blew a flock of wild turkeys into the streets, and quite a number of them were captured.

Big Order From Russia.

St. Petersburg—A $650,000 order for tunnelling machinery has been placed in the United States by Russian contractors.

Outbreak of Plague.

St. Petersburg—The reports of an outbreak of the plague at Vladivostock are confirmed. There have been nineteen cases, of which fifteen were fatal.

Experiments Successful.

Paris—Experiments with wireless telegraphy in connection with the French fleet have been so satisfactory that it has been decided to provide the entire Mediterranean squadron with wireless apparatus.

Michigan Is Good.

Detroit—Seventeen per cent of the population of Michigan is enrolled in Sunday schools. The average for the states and territories of the Union is 16 per cent.

Two slight earthquake shocks were felt at Acqui, southeast of Turin.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK

THEY MAKE FUTILE ASSAULTS ON TWO GARRISONS.

One Hundred Britons, in One Instance, Repulse an Attack by a Force of One Thousand Boers and Kill Many of Them—Another Boer Force Attacked Zuurfontein but Were Driven Off—Kitchener Reports British Casualties at Kaalfontein Two Killed and Four Wounded.

Pretoria, Jan. 14. — A commando a thousand strong attacked Kaalfontein yesterday morning. The garrison, numbering 115 men, mostly Cheshire mounted infantry, made a plucky and scientific defense. The British maintained a six-hour bombardment from two guns and a Martini and a Maxim rapid-fire gun, and repulsed a determined onslaught by the Boer riflemen without sustaining a casualty. The Boers lost heavily. They crept in the long grass to within forty yards of the British trenches, but were driven back by the accurate and heavy rifle fire of the defenders. Numbers of Boers were seen to fall. After the attack had been repulsed Gen. Knox, with the Second cavalry, arrived in time

To Head the Boers Off

from the southwest, in which direction they were retreating, and he drove them to the northeast toward Tygerpoort, where they may fall into the hands of a British mounted infantry force.

Early yesterday morning a force of 400 Boers attacked Zuurfontein, but they were driven off and joined those attacking Kaalfontein. Col. Rocheford arrived at Kaalfontein with an armored train from Pretoria in time to see the Boers in full retreat.

Later details of the Belfast fight show that 700 Boers rushed the position defended by sixty of the Royal Irish regiment. The latter fought with their bayonets until only twenty were left alive. Eventually the Boers were driven from their position by the British main garrison, the Gordon Highlanders and others.

KITCHENER REPORTS.

British Casualties at Kaalfontein Two Killed and Four Wounded.

London, Jan. 14. — Gen. Kitchener briefly reports to the war office the fact that a fight has occurred at Kaalfontein. He places the British casualties at two killed and four wounded. He adds that Boers attacked Zeerust and were repulsed, and reports skirmishes at Senekal and north of Krugersdorp. He further says that three agents of the peace committee were captured by fighting burghers and taken to Gen. Dewet's laager, near Lindley. One of the committeemen, a British subject, was flogged and shot, and the other two, who were Boers, were flogged by Gen. Dewet's order.

Unofficial Pretoria advices report that the Boers have cut the railway at Zuurfontein and destroyed the stations there and at Kaalfontein.

To Drive Out Invaders.

Cape Town, Jan. 14.—A flying column is being formed in the districts between the eastern and western lines of railway. This column will be employed in aiding the regular forces in clearing the Colony of invaders.

TERROR IN PANAMA.

Rebels Make a Desperate Attempt to Enter the City.

Kingston, Jam., Jan. 14.—The British steamer Texan, Capt. Lund, which has arrived here from Colon, Colombia, reports that when she left Colon terror reigned among the inhabitants around Panama, fearing another rebel descent upon the city. Heavy fighting began outside of Panama Jan. 10 and continued fiercely throughout Jan. 11, when the rebels were making a desperate attempt to get within the city. The government troops were strongly contesting the advance of the insurgents when the Texan left. Capt. Lund said the loss on both sides had been considerable, though without advantage either way. The rebel forces had been largely reinforced and were well stocked with supplies. Two British warships were in the harbor and an American cruiser was momentarily expected. According to the reports brought by the Texan business is at a standstill in Colombia, with a general enforcement of martial law, and the people are disgusted with the government on account of its failure to crush the rebellion. The fighting now is over a wide field and the rebels have become more stubborn than ever.

FORTUNE IN THE MILLIONS.

Ogden Goelet's Personal Property Rated at $7,000,000 Instead of $400,000.

New York, Jan. 14. — The report of the appraiser appointed by the surrogate to establish the valuation of Ogden Goelet's personal property was made public and shows that it was worth nearly $7,000,000 instead of being a trifle over $400,000, the estimate furnished by the family. While the value of the real estate has never been determined, it is said to exceed $45,000,000.

LIQUOR DUMPED INTO GUTTER.

Large, Expensive Stock Destroyed by Topeka Police Chief.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—Chief of Police Stahl destroyed a large wholesale stock of expensive liquors, the property of a Kansas City liquor firm. The liquor was dumped into the gutter by order of the police judge.

Joker Fools Denver Police.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 14.—Chief of Police Farley received a telegram from Indianapolis signed James Johns, stating that Pat Crowe could be found in the attic of a house at 618 Twenty-first street, Denver. There is no such number and the police are now trying to find out who Mr. Johns is.

Modern Shylock Dead.

London, Jan. 14.—Samuel Lewis, the notorious money lender and usurer, who has been called "the greatest and meanest of modern shylocks," is dead.

DEAD MAN GIVEN LIFE.

Ohioan, Apparently Lifeless, Restored to Consciousness by Common Salt.

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The efficacy of sodium chloride (common salt) in stimulating heart action was demonstrated in a remarkable manner by Dr. W. Z. Kumler in this city. Dr. Kumler was called Saturday afternoon to attend Marcus Sauer, sixty-two years old, of 516 South Second street, who has been long a sufferer from dropsy. He found the patient apparently quite dead. All the symptoms immediately following dissolution, including perfectly cold extremities, absence of respiration, heart action and pulse, were manifest. Dr. Kumler resolved to try the salt solution as a final resort. At 1:37 p. m. he injected a quantity of warm water containing 25 per cent of salt in the left arm. In twenty seconds there were signs of a pulse, and it was plain that circulation was being revived. In twenty-five minutes a second hypodermic was administered, this time in a branch of the brachial artery, in the upper left arm. In twenty minutes from the second injection respiration was full and rythmal, color returned to the patient's face and he recovered consciousness and asked for food. Nourishment in the form of broth was administered, and soon after Mr. Sauer took a drink of water, one of the best symptoms of returning functional activity. Mr. Sauer was improving last night.

TWO WOMEN SUED BY PASTOR.

Wants $5,000 Damages for Alleged Libels.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 14. — Because women of his flock called him "ladies' man" and "high roller," Rev. J. B. Wadleigh, pastor of the Congregational church of Waukomis, wants $5,000 damages. Friday he filed suit in the court of Waukomis for that amount against Mrs. Charles Moore and Mrs. Stogsdill, active in the social affairs of that town. He says in his petition that they told other women members of his congregation and also about the town, that he was altogether "too fresh." He alleges that such reports are untrue, and damaged him in his wife's estimation to such an extent that she left him. He says he has been reprimanded by the church board on three charges and fears he will lose his position.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 14. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 76 1-2@77c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2@74 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 36@36 3-4c; No. 3, 35 1-4@36c. Oats—No. 3 white, 27@27 1-2c; No. 3, 26@26 1-2c. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@2; clover, $5.20@6; flax, No. 1, $1.52@1.53.

Minneapolis, Jan. 14. — Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 70 @ 72c. Corn — New No. 3 yellow, 35 1-4@35 1-2c; No. 3, 34 1-2@35 1-4c; No. 4, 32 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 3-4@24c; No. 3, 23@23 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 49c. Barley—Feed grades, 38@43c; malting grades, 44@52c.

Duluth, Jan. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 64@70c; No. 3 spring, 55 3-4@62 3-4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; May, No. 1 Northern, 78c; July, No. 1 Northern, 79c; oats, 25 3-4@26c; rye, 42 1-2c; barley, 35@55c; flax, to arrive and cash, $1.69; May, $1.75; September, $1.20; corn, 36c.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 76 7-8@78 1-4c; No. 3 red, 73@76 1-2c; No. 2 hard winter, 72@74c; No. 3 hard winter, 70@73 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 75@78c; No. 3 spring, 67@76c. Corn—No. 2, 37 1-2c; No. 3, 37@37 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 24@24 1-2c; No. 3, 23 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 14. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 77@78c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54@54 1-2c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 45@59c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 27c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 14. — Cattle — Beeves, $4.25 @ 5; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4; calves and yearlings, $3@3.85. Hogs, $5.10@5.20; bulk, $5.12 1-2@5.17 1-2.

Chicago, Jan. 14. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $5.35@6.15; poor to medium, $3.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.40; Texas steers, $3.30 @ 4. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.10 @ 5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.25@5.40; rough heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $5.10@5.37 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.20 @ 5.30. Sheep, $3.50 @ 4.75; lambs, $4.25@5.60.

South St. Paul, Jan. 14. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good, $4@4.50; common to fair, $3.50@4; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.90; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.40; choice corn-fed bulls, $3@4; fair to good butcher bulls, $2.75@3; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.60; fair to good, $2.70@3.10; common, $2@2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $2.50@3; fair to good, $2.75@3; good to choice heifer calves, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2@2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, $35@40; good to fair, $30@35; common, $25@28. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5 @ 5.10; mixed and butchers, $5@5.15; good to prime heavy, $5.10 @ 5.15; common to fair, $4.95@5.05; rough packers, $4.75 @ 4.90; pigs and skips, $3@4. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5.10; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.10; thin sheep, $2@2.50; buck lambs, $2.75@3.10; killing bucks, $2@2.75.

KING'S HAPPINESS IS SEALED.

Alexander of Servia Makes Novel Speech From Throne.

Nisch, Servia, Jan. 14. — The nordskupschtina (national assembly) was opened Saturday by King Alexander. In the speech from the throne his majesty declared his marriage had set the seal on his life's happiness. He emphasized the split with his father (former King Milan), saying Milan had left the country forever, therefore he hoped for better service from the present ministry than the last.

EULOGIES ON DAVIS

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES BY HIS LATE COLLEAGUES.

Seldom If Ever Has the Senate Witnessed More Impressive Memorial Services—Orations Picturing the Life Work of the Departed Senator as a Soldier, Citizen, Man of Letters and Statesman Are Uttered by Those Who Were Personal Friends as Well as Colleagues.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the chamber where his eloquence has often stirred the hearts of men, upon the senate floor, and found responsive applause from the galleries above, the name of Cushman K. Davis, senator, statesman and scholar, was the theme Saturday for earnest eulogy and tender tribute from his late colleagues.

Seldom if ever has the senate witnessed more impressive memorial services. The speakers were all men who had enjoyed the personal friendship of Minnesota's greatest son.

Ordinarily the function of delivering panegyrics in congress are, to some extent, perfunctory. And the reason for it is because whenever a member of congress of however recent service, passes away, the custom must be carried out, and becomes possibly a duty rather than a privilege.

Not so Saturday. The services of Davis to his country, and the part he acted in the most eventful period of modern history, brought to the senate bar a score of eminent orators, all anxious that the sad ceremonies should not pass until they had laid upon the bier of the dead senator a wreath of remembrance—fresh flowers from the hearts of those who knew and rated Cushman K. Davis at his true value and real merit.

The rugged speech of Knute Nelson, forcible though full of sentiment; the exquisite diction of Lodge, the man of books and literature; the clear current of the venerable Morgan's tribute; the beautiful language of Senator Hoar, all emphasized the patent fact that these men knew and revered Davis in life and sincerely mourned him in death.

Not the least in the galaxy of great minds which laid their token "in the everlasting urn of history" was the finished oration, the eloquent eulogy and soul-stirring speech of Senator Charles A. Towne, whose voice was heard for the first time within the senate halls; in masterful presentation of many ideas concerning the life of Davis which other speakers had left untouched and unsaid. His tribute to Davis is a masterpiece of English diction; its delivery chained the attention of the audience, although it was the last address delivered.

The other speakers were Clark of Wyoming, Daniel of Virginia, Spooner of Wisconsin, McCumber of North Dakota, Foster of Washington and Pettigrew of South Dakota.

Mrs. Davis was in the reserved gallery and the entire Minnesota delegation in the house were on the floor of the senate during the afternoon.

BOY KIDNAPPED.

Wealthy Farmer Offers a Reward for His Son.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 14. — Frank G. Thompson, son of W. G. Thompson, a wealthy farmer residing in Alta township, Lee county, has been missing since last Thursday. His family believe he has been kidnapped and is being held for ransom, and has offered a reward of $500 for information as to his whereabouts and the capture of his abductors. Young Thompson, who is twelve years old, told his mother he was going to Sublette. He mounted a horse and rode away, the horse returned Friday morning covered with sweat and minus its bridle.

SAVED BY THE TEACHER.

Pretty Schoolma'am Prevents a Serious Conflagration.

Meriden, Conn., Jan. 14.—Miss Hattie Foster, the pretty school teacher in charge of the Old Colony Road school, saved the schoolhouse from being burned. Some tramps begged for food at the school house and were refused. In a few minutes the tall grass surrounding the building was discovered to be on fire. Miss Foster fought the flames all the afternoon, while the tramps stood around and laughed. Late in the day when the blaze was nearly extinguished some farmers went to her assistance. Miss Foster was severely burned.

Teddy Kills a Lion.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Meeker, Colo., says Gov. Roosevelt shot his first mountain lion Saturday after following the animal more than two miles. The lion, which had been treed, sprang from his perch toward the party and narrowly escaped striking Dr. Webb, one of Gov. Roosevelt's hosts. The governor fired at the animal, hitting him fairly while in the air and saving Dr. Webb from probably serious injury.

President Takes a Ride.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The president continues to improve. The weather being very bright and sunny yesterday he was able to take a short ride, Mrs. McKinley accompanying him. While the president's remarkable powers of recuperation are bringing about a rapid recovery, his physician enjoins as complete a rest as possible from official cares, and it is not expected that he will resume work in his office for a week at least.

Victory for the Arbuckles.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The Arbuckles won a victory in the circuit court when it was decided that they are stockholders in the Woolson Spice company, and as such are entitled to inspect certain books and papers of the defendant company so they may ascertain the cost and selling price of materials used by the Woolsons.

The Osservatore Romano publishes a Latin poem written by the pope and dedicated to Christ on the occasion of the beginning of the new century.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE-MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points it the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 16, 1901.

DO COWS CRY?

The Grief of an Animal Whose Calf Had Been Killed.

A correspondent writing to Dumb Animals says: Dumb animals are said to have a "sign" language of their own by which they make known the emotions of pleasure or pain and a limited catalogue of wants and sorrows. Recently I had occasion to dispose of a 5-months-old calf which was taken away about noon and butchered a short distance from my residence.

When the cow came home at night, she missed her calf, and although an orphan calf was permitted to suck she continued to call it by affectionate mooing and looking. The cow, however, only gave about one quart of milk instead of a gallon or more, as formerly. During the night she lowed frequently for her calf, and the next morning when it did not appear she exhibited unmistakable signs of grief. The orphan calf was no solace to her. She was driven to the woods with her mate, but came back and continued lowing until noon. She came inside the inclosure, but would not eat grass.

Just after dinner a great commotion was heard in the direction of where the calf was butchered, made by a number of cattle lowing, having scented the fresh blood. The grief stricken mother cow ran to the closed gate and looked beseechingly toward me, as much as to say, "Please open the gate," which being done she started on a run to where the other cattle were lowing.

In a short time she came slowly walking back to the house and was again permitted to come inside the inclosure, when she deliberately took up a position at the kitchen door, wistfully looking, in mute despair at each member of the family as they happened to pass her. The tears flowed copiously from her eyes, and there she stood the balance of the afternoon, weeping incessantly, with the same apparent grief that a mother would for her dead child. It really caused me to shed tears of sympathy for the poor animal.

TOLD BY THE GROCER.

His Conversation With a Deaf Woman Lost Him a Customer.

"I'll tell you how I lost a good customer the other day," said the groceryman. "I have one customer who is extremely deaf, and to make her hear I have to just yell at her. It takes about half an hour to get her order, and by that time my voice is pitched so high that I can't get it down to earth again.

"The other day it happened that after she left in came Mr. Oldboy, who is a perfect crank. Was in the army once and a great stickler for bowing and scraping and all that sort of thing. Wants a fellow he trades with to salute and present arms and do all kinds of things. He came in and said, 'Good morning.' I wish you had heard me yell at him. My voice made the windows rattle. He looked surprised, but went on talking to me, and I kept up answering him in a voice that could be heard a block away. He got madder and madder, but I never knew what was up until finally he got red in the face and said, 'Mr. Black, sir, I am not deaf, sir, and I resent your yelling at me as if I couldn't hear a cannon fired in my ear.' With that out he went.

"You see, I had been talking to the deaf lady and couldn't get my voice down again. You try it some time and see if you don't yell at every one you meet. Funny, too, but I always yell at blind people and foreigners, and I always whisper, when I go in where any one's sick."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Tired of Being in Print.

"Mr. Smithers," said his wife, "if I remember rightly, you have often said that you disliked to see a woman constantly getting herself into print?"

"I do," said Smithers positively.

"You considered it unwomanly and indelicate, I believe?"

"Very."

"And you don't see how any man could allow his wife to do anything of the kind?"

"Yes; I think so now."

"Well, Mr. Smithers, in view of all the facts in the case I feel justified in asking you for a new silk dress."

"A new silk dress?"

"Yes; for the last eight years I have had nothing better than four penny calico, and I want something better. I'm tired of getting into print."—London Tit-Bits.

In the Interest of Accuracy.

At a meeting of the Mansfield House settlement Mr. Percy Alden, the warden, told a story of the mother of Robert Louis Stevenson. The widow of the novelist was telling how, in the island of Samoa, the old lady had taken walks with a native chieftain "who had killed thousands and eaten hundreds." "Oh, Fanny!" exclaimed the novelist's mother in horror, "you know it was only 11!"—London Chronicle.

King Richard In a Kitchen.

"Actors of the old school did not have the gorgeous stage settings of the present," said a veteran stage manager the other night as he gazed at the stage in Ford's Opera House, while in a reminiscent mood. "I remember once we were playing southern towns with Edwin Booth and wanted to put on 'Richard II.' No special scenery was carried for this, and I was told to look over the stock at the theater to see if there was any that could be used. The second scene called for the entrance of the king and all his courtiers into a royal hall. I picked out a set of scenery that I thought would do for the palace, but cautioned the stage hands not to get it on wrong side out. Well, the first scene was finished, and when the stage was disclosed for the second there was the typical old kitchen scene, the one with hams hanging from the rafters, a candlestick on the mantel and all that. I was horrified and asked Mr. Booth if we should change it by ringing down the curtain. He said no, he would go on, but he cautioned the other players to 'keep your eyes on me; don't under any consideration look behind you at the scenery.'

"Well, the scene went off, and afterward, when I asked some of those in the front of the house, they made no comment, and I was convinced that in the intensity of the acting they had not noticed that the king was in the kitchen instead of the palace."—Baltimore Sun.

Kept the Bonnet Company.

The story of an elderly couple who lived in a Massachusetts town nearly 50 years ago is told by some of the oldest inhabitants with much unction.

The lady had been bereft of one helpmeet, and her second husband had twice been left a widower before the pair were united in the bonds of matrimony. They were both of that temperament which causes its possessor to be characterized as "set."

On the wedding day the bride found in the back entry, on a conspicuous nail, a sunbonnet which had belonged to her immediate predecessor. She removed it to oblivion in a closet.

Her newly wedded husband made no comment, but replaced the sunbonnet on its accustomed nail.

During the next few days the calico headgear vibrated with more or less regularity between the closet and the nail. Then there came a day when the bride approached her husband with a man's hat in her hand as he was in the act of reinstalling the sunbonnet.

"If you have that sunbonnet there," she said firmly, "I shall hang up my first husband's hat on the next nail."

She looked at the bridegroom and met the counterpart of her own expression. She hung the hat on the designated nail, and, although the two people lived to be very old, neither the hat nor the sunbonnet ever moved again till the house came into the hands of a new owner.—Youth's Companion.

He Didn't Write the Story.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that when the late R. E. A. Dorr was on the staff of the Baltimore American news came one day to the city editor that food in the Seven Foot Knoll lighthouse, out in Chesapeake bay, was exhausted and that the keeper and his family were starving. Dorr secured a custom house tug and loaded it with provisions. The weather was exceptionably cold, and the tug was stuck in the ice half a mile from the knoll. Dorr left the boat and started over the ice.

When he reached the lighthouse, he was warmly greeted. "Come in the dining room," said the keeper's wife after the rescuer had warmed himself. "Come in and have dinner with us."

Mr. Dorr thought that hunger had made her mad. "I heard that you needed food," stammered Mr. Dorr as soon as he could speak.

"Well, come to think of it," replied the housewife, "we do. We have plenty of meat and vegetables, flour and that sort, but the next time you are coming out this way we'd appreciate it if you'd bring over a few jars of quince jam," she added cheerfully.

Mr. Dorr took his provisions back to Baltimore, but no account of his trip was written.

Appearances.

They have called to solicit the firm's assistance for a local charity.

Greene—Suppose we ask this gentleman that is coming up the aisle.

Gray—No; he's dressed too well, and he has too much the air of enterprise and activity. He is undoubtedly an underling on a small salary. We will tackle that slouchy looking, woebegone little man at the desk. He is sure to be the head of the establishment.—Boston Transcript.

Necessity.

The sage has had his say against marrying in haste; here is the same thought with a prettier coloring.

A solemn and awe inspiring bishop was examining a class of girls and asked:

"What is the best preparation for the sacrament of matrimony?"

"A little coortin, me lord!" was the unexpected reply of one of the number, whose nationality may be guessed.—Exchange.

What Was the Use?

Mother—Goodness, how did you hurt your finger so?

Little Son—With a hammer.

"When?"

"A good while ago."

"I didn't hear you cry."

"No, mother. I thought you were out."—Stray Stories.

A kitten has been brought up on an exclusively vegetable diet by a family of vegetarians. The result is that it will not touch animal food, and it pays no attention to rats or mice.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

The Wrong Text.

"Very few good speeches are really impromptu," said a New Orleans lawyer, who has a reputation as a clever offhand talker, "but it is generally easy to produce that effect by simply leading off with some strictly local allusion. Of course that's a trick, but it's a trick employed by a good many eminent orators. I was broken of it myself by rather a peculiar incident.

"One day some years ago I happened to be in a town where a large commercial college is located and was invited by the president to make a few remarks to the boys during the noon recess. I mentally framed a little talk on the subject of energy, and as I was going into the main hall I chanced to notice the word 'Push' in big letters on the outside of the door. 'By Jove,' I said to myself, 'that's the very thing I need for localizing my opening sentence!' So when I reached the platform I launched out something like this:

"'My young friends, as I approached the entrance to this room a moment ago I observed a word on the panel of the door that impressed me as being an appropriate emblem for an institution of this eminently practical character. It expressed the one thing most useful to the average man when he steps into the arena of everyday life. It was'—

"'Pull!' yelled a dozen of the boys on the back seats. There was a roar of laughter, and I was so horribly disconcerted that I was unable to take up the thread of my remarks. The confounded door had 'Push' on one side and 'Pull' on the other. I had taken my text from the wrong side."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Dreadful Blunder.

Mr. Jinks—You look all broke up.

Mrs. Jinks—I am. It just makes me sick to think what a fool I've been. You know that commonplace little dowdy next door that I've been snubbing so?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've just found out that her husband gets $5 more a month than you do."—New York Weekly.

To an Extreme.

"I believe in being kind to the birds and all that," said Miss Hankypank, "but I do think Clara Deager carries it too far."

"What has she been doing now?" asked the other girl.

"She refused Harry Singleshell because somebody told her that when he went out rowing he always feathered his oars."—Chicago Tribune.

1901
WORLD
ALMANAC
AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A Statistical Volume of Facts and Figures Containing Over 600 Pages.

OVER 1,000 TOPICS.
OVER 10,000 FACTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

EXPLORATION, STATISTICS, LITERATURE, TOPOGRAPHY, FINANCES, FRATERNITIES, SPORTS, NAVIES, RAILROADS, COLLEGES, TARIFF

The census of 1900. National and State election returns. Four centuries of American progress. Political record of 1900 (conventions and platforms). American rule in the Philippines. New governments of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Polar exploration in 1900 Conclusion of the South African war. Pan-American Exposition of 1901. China—Its present condition and status among nations. Roster of general officers of the Regular U. S. Army, 1789—1900.

HISTORY, POLITICS, ART NOTES, AGRICULTURE, FACTS, PROGRESS, SCIENCE, REVENUE, EDUCATION, GEOGRAPHY, FIGURES

A Political Register.

Facts that every patriot and voter ought to know.

Standard American Annual.

Price 25 cts. Postpaid to any address *THE WORLD,* *Pulitzer Bldg., New York*

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
ST. PAUL
GEO. BENZ & SONS
MINNEAPOLIS

2nd STORE

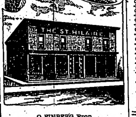
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

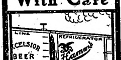
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Shipped With Care



In Keg or Case
HAMM'S
BEER
Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN CO.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club---Only better" is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS, AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

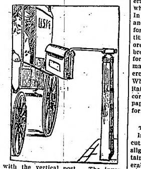
UNDERGROUND CHAMPAGNE.

Visitors to France may go out of their way to gaze upon the quaint architecture and crumbling houses of Epernay, or the Roman antiquities and grand old cathedral of Rheims, but the real towns of Champagne are to be looked for underground. These are the bustling, busy places where the business of Champagne is carried on. They are of vast extent. American and British workingmen would probably not trouble themselves to obtain employment in underground Champagne. Day after day the work-people leave the outer world for eleven and twelve hours at a time to discharge duties which, if not particularly arduous, must be wearisome by reason of their monotony. An intelligent Frenchman assured a writer in the Royal Magazine that he had worked below ground for nearly forty-five years. His duties consisted in shaking bottles to dislodge the sediment. He said that he had shaken fifty-five bottles a minute during each working day of twelve hours for these forty-five years, and then asked the writer to calculate how many bottles he had shaken. It is no great wonder that after a moment's consideration the visitor took to his heels. Underground Champagne has a reputation for producing good wines, but according to the writer the business tends to sour the dispositions of the workers. He found most of them taciturn not to say misanthropical. In one cellar at Epernay he came across an old man who assured him that the place was filled with ghosts and goblins.

It is hard to realize that underneath the primitive villages where the vineyards grow there are springing up subterranean cities of great importance, but this is the case. Men must search below, and not above, ground if they would understand the life of the people of Champagne.

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

The main improvement in the postal service of this and other countries for some time past has been along the line of increased rapidity, of collection and distribution of mail matter, and in all the larger cities wagons have been utilized in taking up the mail from the collection boxes. But heretofore no thought seems to have been given to an improved box which would allow the collector to make his tour without leaving the wagon, it having been considered a sufficient improvement of the service, to provide rapid transportation between boxes an Indiana inventor has now invented a box which makes it unnecessary for the driver to leave his seat during his entire round of collection. As will be seen by a glance at the above illustration, the box is mounted on a pivoted sliding bar, while the collector is provided with a hook, with which he engages the box, pulling it within easy reach and allowing him to extract the contents, after which the box is pushed back to its normal position in contact with the vertical post. The invention should prove especially advantageous in the establishment of the free rural delivery system, boxes of a smaller size being provided for this purpose. By driving close to the box with the wagon the contents may be extracted without exposure to rain or snow, and this also enables the driver to perform his duties without exposing himself to the storm.

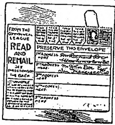


TREATMENT OF CORNS.

A corn is an overgrowth of the horny layer of some portion of the skin of the foot, induced by friction or undue pressure in one spot by the shoe. It is situated generally on a prominent portion of one of the toes, more commonly the little toe, but may be on the sole of the foot or even on the anklebone. It begins by an increase in size of the papillae in the deeper part of the skin, and this induces an increase in the production of the scarf-skin, or horny layer. The scarf-skin soon becomes inordinately thick, and, the pressure from the shoe continuing, is pushed back against the enlarged papillae, causing their final atrophy. This formation of a corn affords a curious illustration of the defeat of nature's well-meant efforts to prevent trouble; for the increased thickness of the horny layer is intended to afford protection to the enlarged and tender papillae, a purpose which would be well accomplished did the process stop there. But the friction by the shoe keeps up the irritation, and more and more of the horny covering is manufactured, until, instead of affording protection, it is actually the cause of all the pain. After a time the spot where the corn is seems to acquire a bad habit, and the formation of the corn will go on even after the offending shoe has been discarded. The first thing to do for a corn is to get new shoes that are so snug as not to rub the foot anywhere, and so loose as not to make pressure in one spot more than in another. The top of the corn may be pared with a sharp knife, extreme care being taken—especially in the case of the aged—not to cut the sound skin; or it may be filed down to the level of the surrounding skin; or the entire corn may sometimes be loosened with a dull knife-blade or by the fingernail and extracted from its bed. When this cannot be done, removal may be facilitated by moistening the corn every other day with glacial acetic acid, the softened part being subsequently scraped away with a dull knife or a small file. A salve containing salicycle acid, applied every night, will also frequently loosen the corn so that it can be pulled out. This is the basis of many of the popular corn plasters. A soft corn, which is merely a corn that is always moist on account of its location on the inner surface of one of the toes, should be treated by keeping a piece of absorbent cotton between the toes so as to prevent maceration, and by bathing it frequently with strong alum water.

IT FACILITATES REMAILING.

A New York City genius has designed an envelope which will be of value in the distribution of circulars and other printed matter, which the original sender is desirous of spreading over a wide field. When sending out the envelope for the first time the single address at the top may be written by the sender, relying upon the receiver to address it to one of his friends, or the entire space for names and addresses may be filled up by the original sender. In the former case each receiver is more than liable to send the envelope to a personal friend, especially if he considers the contents worth reading. To protect the stamps from cancellation a strip of perforated paper covers each stamp after it is fixed in place by the sender, each receiver detaching this strip from one stamp, which pays the postage to the next reader of the contents. Explicit directions are printed on each envelope for the guidance of the person receiving it, and with the use of the device it is possible to disseminate through a number of hands a single circular, with the added advantage that every remailing brings the contents to the notice of some friend of the last reader, whom the latter believes from a personal acquaintance would be interested in the matter.



JAPANESE PAPER PLANTS.

It is said that the introduction of European methods of manufacture threatens to destroy the distinctive qualities of Japanese paper. It is a wood or bark paper, made from several plants, having no English names, which are cultivated for the purpose. In Japan its varieties are numerous and its uses innumerable. It serves for window lights, and for light partitions between rooms. Brilliantly colored lanterns are made of it, and umbrellas are covered with it. It is used for printing bank-notes. Oiled, it makes waterproof garments, and covered with paste it forms tapestries. When varnished it can be made to imitate Cordovan leather. Handkerchiefs, cords and pressed articles resembling papier-mache are among the things formed from this most useful paper.

THE SALT LAKE OF LARNARCA.

In the island of Cyprus is a basin cut off from the sea, although sunk slightly below sea-level, which contains a salt lake from which a considerable harvest of salt is annually obtained in August, when the fierce summer heat dries up the water. Mr. C. V. Bellamy, who recently visited the lake called Larnarca, thinks sea-water percolates through the rocks into the basin, thus supplying the salt. A single heavy rain in midsummer has sometimes sufficed to ruin the salt crop, and the Cyprians, in order to protect the valuable lake as much as possible, have constructed channels to carry off the flood water of rains from the slopes of the basin into the sea.

TELEGRAPHING SIMULTANEOUSLY.

A successful experiment in the use of single lines for simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning is reported from Berlin. The system is employed by the fire brigade of that city. Each fire-cart is provided with a portable telephone apparatus which can be attached to the alarm pillars in various parts of the city, and operated with the same wires employed for telegraphing. Experience has shown that the switching in of the telephone in no way influences the telegraph service. During simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning a slight knocking is perceptible in the telephone, but the noise is not sufficient to destroy the audibility of the messages.

Axmen Oppose Timber Preserve.

The axmen are likely to fight hard against the plan to establish a national forest park and timber preserve at the headwaters of the Mississippi. It is feared that the consent which Secretary Hitchcock has given for the cutting of "dead-and-down" timber will mean the destruction of all the forests on the site of the proposed park, for it will be a hard task to prevent the firing of the woods.—Springfield Republican.

Holiday Gloom.

"There are saddening features about Christmas shopping."

"I think so; going around and seeing all the $2 presents you brought last year marked down to 49 cents."—Detroit Free Press.

Robin on a Tear

Redbreast Acts Scandalously in the South.

Many of his northern friends will be shocked to learn that Robin Redbreast leads a double life. Well-dressed, jaunty, brimming over with good nature, devoted to his wife and babies, he is a model of respectability. It's true we do not like to share with him our very earliest peas and choicest cherries, but he is so great a favorite and his thieving is carried on with such calm assurance that we readily forgive. He has no enemies but the family cat. All this here at home. When Robin goes south for his winter vacation he is tempted and falls. It happens in this way: In December and January the robins find on the gulf coast a climate that suits them. They also find an ornamental tree bearing a hard, yellow berry about as large as a small pea—China berries—of which they are extremely fond. Now, the China berry, while innocent in appearance, is a very dangerous food for robins. It contains some narcotic principle that affects a robin just as alcohol affects a man. It makes Robin drunk, and when he is drunk he acts precisely like a drunken man. Exhilarated at first, he dances about and sings in a "We-won't-go-home-till-morning" sort of way. This happy condition is soon followed by a drunken stupor—the bright eyes grow dull, the head droops, and the bird loses all sense of danger. While in this stupid state the negro boys easily pick the birds from the low branches, where they are perched. After a little the birds recover, but only to hunt more China berries. As long as there are China berries Robin is consistently and persistently drunk. He apparently eats the berries for the single purpose of getting drunk and because he likes it. He isn't hungry, for he is gorged with the berries to such an extent that when, as sometimes happens, he misses his drunken hold and falls to the ground he bursts open so stuffed is he. Now it must not be thought that even a robin can undergo this sort of debauch for a month or six weeks without its having some effect on him. Robin soon loses his self-respect, grows ragged, neglects his bath, and appears generally disreputable. He is a very sad-looking bird, and northern visitors who don't know about China berries can't understand what has caused the change. He reforms when he must—that is, when the China berries are all gone, but until then he apparently never thinks of it. With the disappearance of the China berries the birds begin to think of their northern homes, their family duties, and a more prosaic but healthful diet of strawberries and angle worms. In February they gather in countless thousands in the cane brakes of Tennessee and Alabama, apparently waiting only for warmer weather before beginning their migration. At this season the visitor from the north, who would about as soon think of eating the pet canary, finds "robin pie" a common dish on southern tables. On inquiring he learns that the robins are slaughtered by the thousands. Men with torches and clubs visit the roosts by night and knock the dazed birds off their perches in great numbers. They are brought to market in grain sacks. The writer heard of one man bringing into market at one time 180 dozen, a single night's murderous work. The robins are sold on the streets for from 20 cents to 30 cents a dozen. There is no law against the wholesale slaughter, but many people in the south are interesting themselves in securing such legislation as will put a stop to it. One reason for the indifference with which our favorite is regarded is that he is only a winter visitor and doesn't compete as a song bird with the cardinal and the mocking bird, both of which are common and great favorites. Much of this pot hunting is done by negroes for sport. The robins are also shot, but the slaughter in this way is small compared with the wholesale destruction of the torch and the club.—Detroit Free Press.

Slavery in Zanzibar.

Girls Are Stolen Despite the Vigilance of British Cruisers.

And yet the anti-slavery societies cry wildly that slavery must be eradicated in Zanzibar, and the civilized world, between wars, re-echoes the cry, so the British consul and his officers work industriously to that end. It is not an easy task, either, with the number of cruisers supplied. The territory to be watched is so wide that the consul could make use of a small fleet, instead of which he usually has one ship. When I was there last summer, the Barossa had the station, but two days after she sailed north to Mombassa a courier rushed into the consulate to report that two dhows with twenty girls had slipped away to Arabia, under cover of a moonless night, and there was no ship to make pursuit. It is this sea-borne traffic that is most difficult to suppress. Just now (in December), when the monsoon sweeps the Indian ocean, it is active. The lean dhows from Muscat steal along the coast, and, concealed in many a creek and river mouth, wait for their agents inland to bring them a cargo. Then, seizing a moment when the warship is engaged elsewhere, they slip out and dart eastward. The favorite girls are those captured from the Masai and the Boran Gallas, whose charms appeal to Arabian Moslems somewhat as those of the Circassian women do to the Turks. The Borans are particularly renowned for their beauty, and a slave thief will risk his life to obtain one. This tribe, which occupies the northernmost district of the protectorate, is altogether swathed in romance. White men have never reached its capital, where the stockade of the royal palace is said to be of pure ivory. The Boran warriors are the only ones in Africa who fight on horseback, and such is their valor that they have time and again repulsed the fierce Somalis from the border. The Masai girls are considered the equals of their Boran sisters in attractiveness, but not in refinement; the latter, rumor has it, practice the rites of Abyssinian Christianity and the lost arts of centuries past. The Masai girls are easier to capture, and are, therefore, more common. The tribe was formerly celebrated for its vast flocks and herds, but a devastating famine some years ago left it almost destitute. The warriors thereupon began a system of raiding on all sides, and another fierce tribe, the Wakikuyu, took advantage of their absence to descend on the Masai, kill off the old men and steal the women and girls. These are now being disposed of at comparatively low rates to local Arab or Swahili middlemen, who retail them at a big profit.—Allen Sangree, in Ainslee's Magazine.

American Consular Methods

English and Germans Admire the Reports of Our Representatives

The attention of Germans is being attracted to the extremely practical and useful manner in which American consuls abroad write up their reports, says a Berlin correspondent of the London Express. These reports are of immense benefit to American manufacturers, and the Germans have not been slow to adopt the system of their American friends. The American reports on economical subjects are published in Washington in three ways—first, on their arrival, as "advance sheets;" secondly, as monthly "consular reports," which include the "advance sheets," and, thirdly, in the form of "special consular reports," dealing with subjects of special inquiry. The Berlin consul general for the United States is Mr. Mason, who is highly praised for his work in this direction. English people often ask, and rightly, why Germans are put in charge of the English consulates in Germany. However conscientious and hardworking they may be, Germans cannot be expected to show the same amount of interest and keenness in the furtherance of British commerce in Germany as Englishmen. It is about time England copied America in these matters.

PETTY ECONOMIES.

Many of Them Are Highly Amusing to the Ordinary Observer.

A great majority of women have the instinct of economy very highly developed, although not always in the right direction. Some of the economics of well-to-do women are very funny. Take twine, for instance. In the mind of many opulent housewives it is a sign of wicked waste to cut the string of a parcel, and they will carefully and laboriously untie every knot of a package, however intricate, and then, at the cost of much time and patience, they will do it up in neat little rolls, which are carefully put away as if they were valuable possessions. Every time that string is needed in the household they produce one of these precious rolls from their hoard, with a glow of satisfaction over their thrift. Now, a large ball of twine costs about 6 cents, and contains enough for a year, at least, and yet not one housekeeper in a hundred, it is safe to say, will ever buy a ball of twine. Rubber bands, too, are felt to be invaluable and are put by religiously, for the idea of buying a comfortable box of assorted bands ready for use would never be thought of, although the cost would be infinitesimal. Yet these very women will squander hundreds of dollars in useless fineries and overlook wastes in their kitchens that would, if stopped, reduce their butchers' and grocers' books considerably. Such is their inconsistency.

Like Rip Van Winkle.

One day in the spring of 1884, Mrs. Frederick White of Coventry, N. Y., asked her husband to bring her a sack of flour from a nearby store. He started to do so and that was the last she saw of him until one day recently, when he walked into the house with a sack of flour on his shoulder, saying, as he set it down that he had not forgotten his errand. He had been in the far west, has accumulated a good deal of money and will take Mrs. White to his western home.

Asks Damages for Prenatal Injuries.

On injuries received before he was born a pension claim has been made by a Michigan man. A brother, some twenty years older, served in the war and was reported dead. Though the report afterward proved false, the shock to his mother was very serious and her next child, the present claimant, was born a cripple and has never had the use of his lower limbs. He now maintains that the act of the government in reporting his brother dead was responsible for his injuries.

It is the duty of all women to look happy, the married ones to show that they don't wish they weren't married and the unmarried ones to show that they don't wish they were.—From Miss Fowler's Novels.

His Fears.

"Aren't you afraid to let your baby play in the front hall without the door being locked. I should be fearful lest he be kidnapped."

Jester—Sometimes I am afraid he will be; and then, at other times, I am afraid the kidnappers will overlook him.—Ohio State Journal.

To Abolish the Whipping Post.

The law-makers are wrangling over the abolition of the whipping post. The man who succeeds in passing such a bill, will prove as great a benefactor to the breaker of man's laws as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has to the breaker of nature's laws. If you've neglected your stomach until indigestion, constipation, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles are upon you, there's but one cure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't fail to try it for la grippe.

Why They Are Unseen.

"Yes; she was evidently born to blush unseen."

"Oh, I see. You mean the paint hides the blushes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some men never work harder than when they are doing useless things without pay.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER
WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

For 14 Cents
We mail the following rare seed novelties.
1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed, $.15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed, .15
1 " Mama's Favorite Onion Seed, .10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed, .10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed, .10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed, .10
1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed, .15
3 " Brilliant Flower Seed, .15
Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents. $1.00
Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great Illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass. Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

TOO TIRED TO STIR!

Weary Women Get Strength and Vigor from Dr. Greene's Nervura.

SHE had planned to go out with her husband, but her strength failed her.

Her nerves were excited all day, and when night came she just couldn't find the courage.

It is the old story of weakness and nervousness taking the pleasure out of life and filling it with discontent and suffering. It is not honest fatigue resulting from the daily task; it is weariness born of weakness and ill health.

The ideal strengthener for weak women is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It builds them up in every way by toning up the blood and strengthening the nerves. Nothing else in the world can do Nervura's work. It seeks out the weak spots and strengthens them. It enriches the blood and gives it a healthy circulation, thus putting new life into the entire body.

Strength to overcome the general discouragement is followed by the ambition to be well. A few nights of sound, refreshing sleep brings a new sensation of acquired strength. How ready now is this woman for every duty and every plan for pleasure! The new color in her cheeks shows the potent work of the vegetable elements in Nervura. This woman is now a cured woman, and such transformations are occurring in every community through the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If you are run-down and discouraged, here is the certain help.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

MRS. OLIVER WILSON, of Northboro, Mass., says:

"I was suffering from nervousness, caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. I was so nervous and weak I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and troubled to sleep at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura and have obtained my old elastic step around the house. After creeping around for two years, hardly able to do anything, it has proved a boon to me truly."

READ DR. GREENE'S OFFER.

Dr. Greene's advice is free to all who seek it, either by personal call at his office, 35 W. 14th Street, New York City, or by letter through the mail. All who are broken in health should call or write without delay to Nervura's discoverer for free counsel.

No matter how pleasant your surroundings, health, good health, is the foundation for enjoyment. Bowel trouble causes more aches and pains than all other diseases together, and when you get a good dose of bilious bile coursing through the blood life's a hell on earth. Millions of people are doctoring for chronic ailments that started with bad bowels, and they will never get better till the bowels are right. You know how it is—you neglect—get irregular—first suffer with a slight headache—bad taste in the mouth mornings, and general "all gone" feeling during the day—keep on going from bad to worse untill the suffering becomes awful, life loses its charms, and there is many a one that has been driven to suicidal relief. Educate your bowels with *CASCARETS.* Don't neglect the slightest irregularity. See that you have one natural, easy movement each day. *CASCARETS* tone the bowels—make them strong—and after you have used them once you will wonder why it is that you have ever been without them. You will find all your other disorders commence to get better at once, and soon you will be well by taking—

THE TONIC LAXATIVE
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

SUPPLEMENT.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1901.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney has made an offer to the New York game commission of thirty elk from his preserve at Lenox, to be used for stocking purposes in the Adirondacks.

The twenty-fifth city in the United States in the order of population has by the present census more than double the number of people contained in the twenty-fifth city of twenty years ago, and nearly a third more people than in the city of that rank ten years ago.

The colored people of Coffeyville, Kan., are reported to be in great excitement under the spell of a nine year old colored preacher, Willie Jefferson by name, who seems to know the Bible by heart and is a mental freak generally. He is said to speak with considerable power.

It is believed by the engineers who are repairing the Galveston-Mexico cable, which was broken by the Galveston hurricane, that the storm was accompanied by a submarine eruption. The evidence of this eruption is found in the twisted condition of the cable. The sheathing is found to have been reversed and the wires binding it to the core turned the wrong way.

The Winnebago county board has adopted a memorial to the Wisconsin legislature asking that body to prohibit the playing of the game of football in the state of Wisconsin on the ground that "it is dangerous to the health, and to the life of the persons playing it, as it is now played." The memorial was introduced by Supervisor Nash, of Menasha, whose leg was broken in a game of football.

A 13-year-old New York youth has just been arrested and sentenced to a juvenile asylum there as a professional gambler. When he appeared before the magistrate he was togged out in finery that was the envy of the slums. He had on his person over $250 in gold and bills, which he confessed he had acquired from an original investment of 25 cents in a crap game, and he was rather proud of his achievement than otherwise.

One of the pleasantest features of the recent New York state conference of charities and correction was the number of young men whose work in the field under discussion made them prominent figures in the convention. Of the heads of college settlements, a large majority were men who have not yet reached middle life, and many other noble charities were represented by workers who are giving to humanity the strength which is the glory of young men.

The Paris Petit Journal publishes the following telegram from Bourges: "In the course of a recent visit of the minister of war to the military establishments of Bourges experiments were made with a new gun, the inventor of which is Capt. Tchrnile, of the Artillery, who is attached to the foundry here. This weapon is of great power, and is worked on very ingenious supports, invented by M. Battaille. Experiments were also made with illuminating shells. These projectiles, on bursting above a point previously determined, send forth several globes of fire, which vividly light up a large extent of country for a considerable length of time."

The establishment of an American bank at Calcutta, backed by abundant capital and able business men, is a suggestive incident in the history of India and America. As an illustration of our rapidly growing trade with the East, it is stated that one American house alone, interested in this enterprise, has more than one hundred agents in India, and has at all times merchandise to the value of almost one million dollars in transit. America's part in the business of all Oriental countries seems destined henceforth to be a leading one, and to meet the requirements of these new conditions. American banking houses will inevitably follow the cargo and the flag.

The generosity of actors and actresses is proverbial, but theaters are not often as hospitable as the Paris Opera Comique, which is offering free invitations to its performances on a fixed and intelligible principle. The ball was started by Mr. Gustave Charpentier, the author of "Louise." This being the story of a little work-girl, M. Carpentier thought little work girls would be delighted to see it, so he sent them a number of invitations, with the most gratifying results. It is now announced that the director of the Opera Comique intends to invite the clerks of notaries and advocates to the performance of "La Basoche," in which they are likely to be specially interested.

Captain A. S. Rowan, who is with his regiment on the Island of Cebu, in the Philippines, has written to his home in Atchison, Kan., for lettuce, radish and onion seeds. The natives raise no vegetables. The soldiers have no fresh vegetables, except onions and potatoes shipped from the United States. There are twelve companies of soldiers on Cebu. They are much scattered, occupying the coast towns, leaving no troops for campaigning. He writes that insurgents are as active as ever, killing, stealing and plundering.

Some One Would Like It.

"I don't like Muggins' face," said Twynn to Triplet. "He hasn't a pleasing countenance."

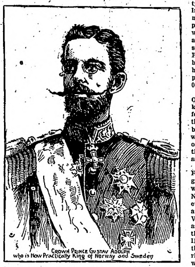
"But an auctioneer would like it," said Triplett."

"How so?"

"It is a countenance forbidding."—Detroit Free Press.

NORWAY'S NEW RULER STIRRING UP TROUBLE.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolph, heir to the double crown of Sweden and Norway, is in the king business just at present, and the chances are that it will eventually get him into trouble. His aged and amiable father, King Oscar, to whom he bears a marked resemblance, is ill and feeble, and Gustav has been appointed regent. The king has so many ailments that it is thought probable that he will never sit upon the throne again.



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAV ADOLPH who is Now Practically King of Norway and Sweden

When Prince Gustav becomes king in name as well as in fact the world will begin to hear about him straightway, not because he is brilliant and daring, but because he is going to get into hot water, which is now in process of heating for him.

The new regent is 40, tall and good looking, with a strong will. He has rigid views upon justice, but lacks any great talent for diplomacy, as well as that peculiar magnetism that marks the present king of Norway and Sweden. In 1881 he married Princess Victoria of Baden-Baden. He already has been regent twice during indispositions of the king.

The members of the Storthing are lying in wait for the prince, not only because he took sides against them in a recent crisis, but also because of certain passages at arms which they have recently been having with the king. In token of the union of the two peoples, a part of the colors of Sweden were added to the flag of Norway, and this act met with no favor from the Norwegian nation. The Storthing passed three bills abolishing it, and each of them the king vetoed, and by virtue of the triple passage the kingly position was overturned. The crown prince not only openly espoused his father's views, but observed that possibly a march of Swedish troops through the Norse country would have a salutary effect. He has always been known to favor Sweden more or less.

Should the king die trouble would certainly follow between the new monarch and his people unless Gustav changed his ideas to suit those of the two countries. The crown prince is generally credited with having the welfare of his people at heart, but he is an ardent admirer of the emperor of Germany, and has also made military matters a study, and it is no secret that his policy as king probably would be along the lines of William the Second to None. Norway and Sweden are not fond of the idea of being launched as a military power.

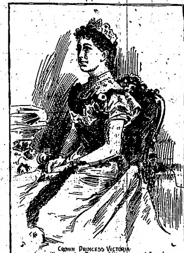
Gustav's younger brother, Oscar, is far more popular than he. Oscar is the prince who gave up his prospects of succession to the throne in order to marry Ebba Munck, his mother's pretty maid of honor. Incidentally Oscar's mother, Queen Sophia, has made a will leaving to him all her money, some $15,000,000. Poor Gustav will be lucky if he inherits more than a pittance of $5,000,000 from his father.

It is possible that Oscar may yet be king. His mother's fortune came from the gambling tables of Wiesbaden, which were a source of great revenue to the house of Nassau.

Ebba Munck of Fulkila is a Norwegian of a descent which the people of Norway, where even the peasantry are descendants of Vikings, look upon as far superior to that of King Oscar II., the grandson of the private of marines who afterward became Marshal Bernadotte in the first Napoleon's armies, and the king of Sweden and Norway. The forcing of Prince Oscar to give up all rights of succeeding to his father's throne because of his marriage with Miss Munck angered the hardy Norwegians, and they have ever since had a great affection for that prince. When he visited the Norwegian capital, Christiania, with his bride shortly after his marriage the whole city turned out to give him a royal welcome, which was participated in by the Norwegian authorities.

Norway is in no way a vassal state of Sweden. It has its own flag and its own government, and the only bond of union between the two countries is the throne. Recently, upon the opening of the Norwegian parliament, the Shorthing, the king's son, the crown prince, was present, and the king had him take the oath of allegiance to the crown of Norway, expecting that the ceremony would please the Norwegians. The prince's oath was received in silence, and a member remarked afterward, "Such a proceeding was against all precedent and was merely a piece of state stage play. The Norwegians are not cajoled so easily."

The name of Bernadotte plays almost the part of a family skeleton in the royal circle at Stockholm, and when Prince Oscar claimed it for himself, the king would not hear the name mentioned. He insisted that Prince Oscar should take the title of Count of Wisborg. This Prince Oscar did, and then simply added that of Prince Bernadotte. But for the military genius of John Bernadotte, the private of marines, King Oscar II. would never have worn the dual crown of Norway and Sweden, yet the king strives to forget that he had such a grandfather. Not so Prince Oscar, and his stubbornness and the fact that he will come into a great fortune upon the death of his aged mother, joined to the fact that he has allied himself with an old Norwegian family, which the other members of the reigning house have snubbed, have made him the idol of the hardy men of Norway. It is possible that one day, sooner than is expected, Ebba Munck and her faithful lord will reign in Christiania over a devoted people.



CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA who will soon be Queen of Norway and Sweden

Unable to Suppress Hooligans.

London is facing a difficult problem in the shape of gangs of young ruffians who frequent certain sections of the city and waylay passersby, levy blackmail and even commit murder in the populous sections of the city with apparent immunity from punishment owing to the difficulty the police have in finding persons who will prosecute or give evidence against them. These gangs are known to the general public as Hooligans and reports of the recent demonstration on the return of the City of London Imperial Volunteers from South Africa mentioned the Hooligans as being responsible for much of the disgraceful disorder which marked that occasion. The latest feature of of Hooliganism is the formation of gangs of boys in their teens who emulate their elders in crime. The London authorities admit that they have found no method of suppressing the Holligans.

Many a man praises virtue who never thinks of practicing it.—Chicago News.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mrs. Workman Makes World Record for Women.

In June, 1899, the authors of "The Himalayas," Dr. and Mrs. Workman, returned to Srinagar from Java, where they had been on a cycling tour, and lost no time in getting together their outfit and engaging coolies for an expedition to the northern regions of Baltistan. The route followed was over the Deosai plains to Skardu, from thence to Shigar, and by the Askor Nullah to Askole, and it speaks well for Mrs. Workman's strength of nerve that she was able to cross the rope bridge over the Braldu river, near Askole, which is stated to be 270 feet long. In this expedition they were accompanied by the well-known Alpine guide, Mattias Zurbriggen, who had traveled with Sir Martin Conway when he visited and surveyed part of this region in 1892, and therefore had considerable experience, and from what the authors state regarding him he fully upheld his reputation as a thoroughly reliable guide. From Askole the party traversed the Biafo glacier as far as the Hispar pass and the Skoro La. In the latter region Mrs. and Dr. Workman under the guidance of Zurbriggen made the ascents of peaks respectively 18,600 and 19,450 feet above sea level. On the arrival of Mrs. and Dr. Workman at Shigar they determined to attempt the ascent of Koser Gunge. With that object in view they traveled to Yuno, and established a camp at the elevation of 15,000 feet, from which position the attack on the mountain was commenced, but it was not until several days afterward that the final attempt was made. The usual difficulties with the coolies were experienced, and on this occasion the party was only accompanied by two of them. By noon they had reached an elevation of 20,000 feet; the cold was intense, with a strong wind blowing, and Mrs. Workman was obliged to get Zurbriggen to rub her hands and pound her feet to restore circulation. At this juncture one of the coolies gave in and had to be unroped and sent back, after which they struggled on, gaining foot by foot, until at last the summit was reached at an elevation of 21,000 feet. The party had been out from camp thirteen hours, and the climbing had been most difficult, certainly a most wonderful performance for a lady, and one of which Mrs. Workman may justly feel proud. In this expedition she had made ascents of 18,600 and 19,450 feet and 21,000 feet, this being a world mountaineer record for women.

Queer Accident to Guns.

While the British battleship Thunderer was off Milford Haven, Wales, not long ago, a curious accident to one of her guns caused much alarm among her crew. A target had been put out for practice with the ten-inch breechloading guns. When one was fired by electricity only a portion of the projectile was discharged, the base plate of the shot and a portion of the frame being left in the gun. When the plate was removed the pressure of gas forced a portion of the projectile from the breech of the gun. On the second gun being fired a hole about three inches in diameter was blown through the projectile, the other part of the base plate being left behind. The base plate was in this case separated from the rest of the projectile. Such accidents are believed never previously to have occurred on board any ship. There was much alarm among those in the turret, as the bursting of the guns was for a time feared. It is suggested that either the powder in the projectiles was damp or there was water in the guns. So far as can be seen both guns are sound.

Cracow Taxes Too High.

The excessive taxes laid on house rents by the Austrian government are slowly but surely bringing their natural fruits all through the country, but especially in the large towns. For every 100 kronen ($20) of rent the owner must pay 48 kronen ($9.65). At present there are 147 houses in Cracow to be sold by auction because the taxes cannot be paid. If one counts about 1,500 houses, at the rate of fifty inhabitants a house, this will make almost 10 per cent, and many houses have more than 100 inhabitants. Furthermore, the government has raised the duties on sales from 2 per cent of the value of each house to 4 per cent. No wonder, if, notwithstanding the heavy penalties in case of detection, owners defend themselves by putting the rents in their official reports at lower figures than they really are.—Chicago News.

A DARING GIRL.

Pretty Susan Shelly Has Many Thrilling Adventures.

Pretty and accomplished Susan Shelly of Shellingrove, Pa., has recently acquired considerable notoriety by her many deeds of daring that would challenge the bravado of the most dashing cowboy of the wild west. She is well known to the citizens of Freeburg, Snyder county, and vicinity. She is 21 years of age, highly educated, and but for the publicity given her for wearing male attire, playing hobo and hold-up of a train near Richmond, Ind., within the past fortnight, her Freeburg friends and acquaintances would only think of her as the pretty, witty and accomplished singer and pianist as she was ten years ago. It seems her motive in leading a temporary life of dime novel romance is to imbue her with the true spirit of the real and practical in the realm of daring and adventure to enable her to write a book containing her experiences as a tramp and railroad hold-up. Professor H. B. Moyer, director of the Freeburg Music College, says of Miss Shelly: "She was a student at the music college here when hardly 12 years old. After the lapse of some years, having in the meantime taken a thorough course in the New York College of Oratory and Music, she returned to Freeburg and filled the chair of elocution. Her ideal of life seemed to be centered around some vocation in which the physical activities were called into frequent requisition. She was always preparing for some definite work."

Curio Hunters in Rural England.

Nowadays there is scarcely a cottage too remote to be visited by the furniture collectors. Most districts are scoured by the agents of the large furniture firms in London, and the rural folk are beginning to understand the value of their old oak chairs and grandfather clocks and their beloved china handed down from generation to generation. On genuine old willow pattern plates and dishes there is a great run nowadays, and many a cottage dresser has been shorn of its glory in consequence. Still, some of the poor people—all honor to them—cling to their old sticks and plates and refuse to be tempted by the offers of the old curio hunters.

THE PETRIFIED FERN.

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern-leaf, green and slender,
Veining delicate and fibres tender;
Waving when the wind crept down so low;
Rushes tall and moss and grass grew round it.
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,
Drops of dew stole in by night, and crowned it;
But no foot of man e'er trod that way;
Earth was young and keeping holiday.

Monster fishes swam the silent main,
Stately forests waved their giant branches,
Mountains hurled their snowy avalanches,
Mammoth creatures stalked across the plain,
Nature reveled in great mysteries,
But the fern was not of these,
Did not number with the hills and trees;
Only grew and waved its own sweet way,
No one came to note it day by day.

Earth one day put on a frolic mood,
Heaved the rocks and changed the mighty motion
Of the deep strong currents of the ocean;
Moved the plain and shook the haughty wood,
Crushed the little fern in soft moist clay,—
Covered it and laid it safe away.
O the long, long centuries since that day!
O the changes! O life's bitter cost,
Since that useless little fern was lost!

Useless? Lost? There came a thoughtful man
Searching nature's secrets, far and deep;
From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone, o'er which there ran
Fairy pencilings, a quaint design,
Veinings, leafage, fibres clear and fine,
And the fern's life lay in every line!
So, I think, God hides some souls away,
Sweetly to surprise us, the last day.

—Mary L. Bolles Branch.

Fate,

BY E. J. KEYES.

(Copyright, 1900: Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Dinner was being served at the bungalow of the consul-general at Bankok.

The omnipresent punkah waved noiselessly overhead, cooling the evening air, which was heavy with the odor of the lotus flowers. The guests conversed gaily in languages foreign to their own, for a fluent tongue is essential to friendships in Siam.

The men, and the women, too, with one exception were dressed in spotless white. This exception proved to be the most beautiful woman in the room. Perhaps, as she had passed the heydey of her youth, she considered her black gown as more appropriate, and the fact that the absolute purity of her skin shone with exquisite beauty against that gown was beyond argument.

There was a lull in the conversation.

"Apropos of your last remark on the duty of a man toward a woman who loves him," said the Honorable Raleigh Carter, as he turned to a member of the French legation on his left, "I should like to tell you a story."

The attention of the table was his in an instant, for the minister told a story well—a rare accomplishment.

"Years ago," he began, "no matter the number, a young fellow we will call Wainwright was a student at Harvard. He went there, fresh from a country town, more of a boy than most men at his age, with simplicity and goodness written on his face, and a power to gain friends that was envied him by many. He was so much in earnest in everything he did his attentions were so rare and so courteous that he instantly became a prominent figure at the college social functions.

"At one of these he met the sweetest, most lovable young woman he had ever imagined. She was the sister of his room-mate, and through him the intimacy ripened.

"You are the one fellow on earth who is good enough for Isabel," he often told him, but Wainwright was silent.

"Back in that little village he remembered clinging arms, a farewell kiss, a promise of eternal faith. He knew then, too late perhaps, that he had never loved her, that she could never reach those deep-laid chords that this clever, refined young woman of the world had struck into harmony at once.

"As the year passed it became part of his regime to spend the end of each week at her home, and at last they found themselves alone. It was a perfect night—star-lit, redolent with the springtime—a night for love.

"I should like to tell you a story."

"They were standing together by an open window, and a passing zephyr blew a lock of her hair across his eyes. At the moment it was the one thing needful to blind him to the past. With a motion that was the tenderest invitation he held out his arms; with a movement as natural Isabel laid her head upon his breast. Words were not necessary; their love was unspeakable.

"Afterwards when the influences were changed, Wainwright was wrung with remorse. He knew his relations to both were dishonorable and he determined to break with the other woman—"

Here the Frenchman interrupted. "Quite right," he vouchsafed. "Even a man's word of honor cannot compel him to marry a woman he no longer loves."

For a moment the Honorable Mr. Carter was silent. Outside came the swish of oars in the adjacent river and the strain of a song borne on the mellow, languorous air.

The woman in the black gown, who sat directly opposite him, had dropped her handkerchief, and when she regained it he again took up the thread.

"In a short time Wainwright's father died, and the lad left college never to return. He went back to that distasteful village, commenced his life where he had left it off and found that everything was changed, that nothing could be the same again. The blue eyes, the sympathetic hand-touch, the tender voice, were nothing to him now, and yet hating to pain one who so loved him, he could not bring himself to tell her."

The gentleman from France smiled contemptuously.

"And so ruined his own life and the other woman's. The odds were in favor the other way," he remarked.

"Perhaps," said the consul grimly.

Time passed. So things drifted and at last Wainwright enclosed a newspaper clipping in an envelope and addressed it to Isabel. It was the announcement of his own marriage. He felt the woman despised him, and at the time he prayed she would.

The years passed, and with them the wife, but the love look was ever on her face, for no action of Wainwright's had disabused her mind of the belief that she was all to him. Finally, his stern sense of duty satisfied, he sought the world again. He met Isabel then—

She was leaning indolently against the porch rail.

The ever-ready Frenchman pursed his lips incredulously.

"And she still loved him?" he inquired.

"That I never knew," was the answer.

"There was an unmistakeable something always between them—their relations were those of strangers and he could never close the breach. He longed to tell her what his life had been; as a woman who knew the world he felt she would forgive him, and if she forgave him, might she not love him?"

Once again the Frenchman leaned forward.

"He should have told her the story. He should have asked for her love," he said emphatically.

The consul-general raised his eyes from the wine glass in his fingers, and his glance shot piercingly across the table.

"He has done both," he replied, giving the signal to arise.

Later, when most of the guests had sought cooler, more secluded spots under the banyans and palms of the lawn, a solitary black-gowned figure leaned indolently against a pillar of the veranda. Despite the haughty uplifting of her head the brilliant oriental night could not hide the sorrowfully drooping mouth, and her hand trembled visibly against the railing as the consul appeared within the doorway.

He stood there a moment—a noble and impressive figure, then walked slowly towards her.

"Isabel," he said, softly, "my story awaits its ending."

She was silent, and the sad note of a night-bird came softly from a far-off tree.

Again he spoke and every word was subtle pleading.

"It has been so long—so long without you, my love," he whispered.

Her hand dropped and fell against his own.

"So long, my love," she echoed softly. Her face was turned from him, but he placed his hand upon her forehead, and drawing her head gently backwards till it rested on his heart, he kissed her on the lips.

Baby Whale Is Thriving.

A baby whale, two and one-half feet in length, was washed ashore in the breakers a few miles south of the Cliff House recently, and was picked up by C. Baker, S. Roberts and George Whistler, who were walking on the beach. The little whale was lively and in good condition, except for a slight bruise on the side of its head, and in half an hour the young men had him in a receptacle filled with salt water. The little fellow was brought to this city, and thrived so well that in a short time, to the amazement of his captors, he had grown to a length of nearly four feet. He is one of the blue species, and blows vigorously most of the time he is thrashing around in his tank. Seafaring men who looked upon the little whale said they had never seen so diminutive a specimen of his species before, but that he was nevertheless a whale. His tail is shapely and is already avoided by the young men who have taken it upon themselves to raise the embryo leviathan to adult size.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Odd Sun Dial.

Among the Montagnais Indians a crude form of sun dial is used in hunting to let the squaws, who follow their lords and masters, know whether they may "take it easy" or "hurry up," for they might fare badly if they lagged behind when their husbands were ready for supper. And so the men when hunting erect in the snow a stick at some well known place and draw the exact line of the stick's shadow in the snow before going on. When the women arrive there with their pots and other cooking utensils they note the new line of the shadow, and by observing the angle which it forms with the line already drawn in the snow they can tell how far ahead their husbands are.

No matter how important you may think you are today should you die tomorrow the busy old world wouldn't even miss you.

STREET LIGHTING.

Reasons Why the Expenditures of New York for This Purpose Are Large.

Chicago spends $600,000 a year in street lighting; Boston, $650,000; Cincinnati, $425,000; Baltimore, $350,000; San Francisco, $245,000; Providence, $250,000; New Orleans, $230,000; Cleveland, $325,000, and Washington, a city of long distances, low houses and wide streets, $235,000. New York will expend for street lighting in 1901 $2,745,000 for gas and electricity. Of this total Manhattan uses $960,000; Brooklyn, $350,000; The Bronx, $350,000; Queens, $255,000, and Richmond, $130,000. By comparison with the expenditures of other American cities for illumination, New York's annual payment may seem to be abnormally high, but there are various reasons why the cost of public lighting should be proportionately much larger here than elsewhere. New York has a larger waterfront than any other American city. While other cities have usually one public market, New York has a dozen, and the eight included within the borough of Manhattan use on an average 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas in a year. Many other American cities rent the premises they require for public departments, whereas New York owns most of her public buildings, and the gas bills, which in some other cases are met by private individuals, are in most cases here paid directly from the appropriation, which, while nominally for street lighting, actually includes all forms of illumination for which the city is responsible. New York has in all nearly 60,000 lamps, gas and electric. There are 30,000 in New York and The Bronx, of which 24,286 are gas lamps, 4,538 electric, and the others naphtha lamps. Brooklyn has 11,015 gas lamps and 4,603 electric lamps. Queens borough, the most extensive division of New York to be lighted, has 3,839 gas lamps and 2,106 electric lamps. Richmond, the most progressive of the boroughs of New York in this particular, has all electric lights—no gas. Of these, 2,583 are incandescent lamps and 382 are arc light. There are, moreover, 100 oil lamps in use in Richmond borough. The extent of the territory to be covered and the peculiar conditions existing in New York explain to a great extent the reasons for so large an appropriation for illumination, nearly 3 per cent of the entire budget of the city, which is $100,000,000 for next year. Though the most expensively lighted city in the country, the assertion is not made for New York that it is the best lighted American city.—New York Sun.

FROM A POORHOUSE.

A Wayside Honeymoon from Portland to Boston and Separation.

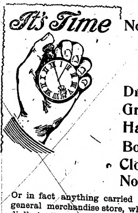
Social circles of the Deering Poor Farm were startled recently by the elopement of two inmates of the institution, Mary Furillo and Harry Rockwood, says the Portland Daily Press. Miss Furillo has seen some thirty-six summers, while Mr. Rockwood's knowledge of the world covers a period of just half that time. Neither of the young persons are very strong mentally, but when they met it was a case of love at first sight, and as the rules of the institution which sheltered them did not permit marrying and giving in marriage, they decided to leave its roof together. Joining hands they took their departure unbeknown to the superintendent and the other inmates. Nothing was heard of the departed couple until about five days after their disappearance. Then word came from the authorities in Boston that they were in that city and expressed a desire to see Portland once more. The authorities directed that they be returned and the Boston people were glad to comply. Miss Furillo and Rockwood had walked from Portland to Boston, making the trip in five days. They slept wherever night found them and begged their meals from the good-natured country people living along the route they were traveling. By the time they reached the Hub, however, some of their romantic notions had been dispelled, and they were ready to return to the more prosaic, even though arduous poor farm life. Upon the return of the erring wanderers it was deemed best by the poor authorities that they be maintained at separate institutions. Accordingly the Furillo woman was sent out to Deering and Rockwood to the Portland street home.

WORTH FORTUNES.

Mention of Some of the World's Costliest Pictures.

"The Ansidei Madonna," by Raphael, holds the distinction of being the most expensive picture in the world. It was purchased out of parliamentary grants from the Duke of Marlborough for $350,000, which is equal to $60 per square inch. In repose, coloring, drawing and technical achievement it is one of the finest of Raphael's paintings, but there was much dispute concerning the advisability of the English nation paying for it such an unprecedented sum. Another costly purchase from the Duke of Marlborough's collection was the portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck. This picture was sold for a pretty sum by the parliament after the death of Charles I., and the parliament of 1885 paid $87,500 to get it back. The "Family of Darius," sold by Ruskin to be "the most precious Paul Veronese in the world," was bought by the London National gallery a few years ago for $68,250. Terberg's "The Peace of Munster" sold for $44,000, which was about $120 per square inch. "La Vierge au Panier," by Correggio, sold as long ago as 1825 for $19,000, a sum which it was said at the time would cover this little panel with sovereigns 27 times over. Other pictures for which fortunes have been paid are the "Portrait of a Man," and "Portrait of an Old Lady," by Rembrandt, for $62,500, and "The Two Ambassadors," by Holbein; "Admiral Pareja," by Velasquez, and "An Italian Nobleman," by Moroni. For these three pictures was paid the princely sum of $125,000.

I see in this world two heaps—one of human happiness and one of misery. Now, if I can take but the smallest bit from the second and add it to the first I carry a point. If a child has dropped a halfpenny, and by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I have done something.—John Newton.



Now then If you are Looking for Bargins in Dry Goods Groceries Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Clothing Notions

Or in fact anything carried in a first-class general merchandise store, why you are cordially invited and we will accommodate you. Call and look over our large stock.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacounsiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dylæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.25
Wheat No. 2	.62½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.50½	Flax	.132
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Valentines at the drug store.

Dr. Watson was up from Red Lake Falls Sunday.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

H. E. Ives went to Crookston the fore part of the week.

Christ Bjerk of Holt is down to spend a few days in our village.

K. O. Gigstad went to Red Lake Falls on business last Saturday.

LaGrippe seems to prevalent all over the county according to reports.

—Have you seen the large selection of valentines at the drug store?

Miss Millie Stranahan left last Friday on a visit to relatives at Crookston.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Masquerade ball February 14th will be given by the band boys. Get ready for it.

The ice harvest is on in earnest. Most everybody intends to have ice next summer.

The work of repairing the dam is progressing rapidly under the supervision of Henry Norland.

The purety of the ice cut in the pond may be alright, but we have our doubts about it - too near the sewer.

Conductor Lockman is again back on this run after spending a few weeks on his pine clain east of Bemidji.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. O. Olson died last Friday after an illness of less than twenty-four hours.

Representative Rapp returned Monday to the scenes of his labors at the capitol after a few days visit at home.

The weather of Monday was too fine to last long and along in the afternoon it turned into an old fashioned blizzard.

The friends of Mrs. P. N. Anderson of Wall street are pleased to learn that she is fast improving from her last illness.

Joe Roleau is now the sole owner of the confectionery store on west Broadway having bought out H. Fant's interests.

K. N. Dovre left for his home in N. Dak., yesterday after making arrangements to get his brother Andrew's estate probated.

Miss Emily Guttormson left Monday for Grand Forks, N. Dak., where she will spend the remainder of the winter with her sister.

Lou Adams will leave to-day for Black Duck where he intends to open up a barber shop should the surrounding look favorable.

County auditor Zeh was up from Red Lake Falls Monday and after a few hours stay here proceeded to the metropolis of Polk county.

Miss Elsie Harris left Friday on an extended visit to relatives at New London, this state. She was accompanied on the trip by her father.

Attorney-editor Boughton of Red Lake Falls was here between trains Monday enroute to Crookston on important business matters.

Miss C. Finberg went to Thief River Falls yesterday where she will remain a week or ten days on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. B. Christianson.

—Farms wanted by the John Grove Land and Loan Company. Their office is located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Mrs. J. A. Dainard and two children departed Friday for their home at Fargo, N. D., after a pleasant three weeks wisit here with relatives.

For Sale:—A five room house on lots 23 and 24, block 26. For further information call and see Mrs. O. Thanem at the residence of O. A. Anderson.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at their office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Chas. G. Rapp, representative of the 61st district was made a member on three committees—on claims, municipal legislation and on local bills.

Fred Miller, superintendent of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Mondag for the pine districts to look over the logging interests for the company.

Frank Tway took an involuntarily bath last week. The ice men cut a large hole and left it unprotected which Frank found to his sorrow while crossing the pond after dark.

Banker Hannay is in Minneapolis this week on a visit to his son John, who has been there several weeks taking treatment. We are pleased to state he is improving in health.

Julius Pfister the Warren butcher has purchased A. Dainard's butcher tools, ice house, etc., and will open up a first-class meat market to the public on or before February first.

Fire destroyed the general merchandise building of P. E. Smidseng of Wylie last Friday morning. The fire was due to a defective chimney. Most of the goods were saved. He carried some insurance and will rebuild at once.

A vote of thanks to M. McAndress for the use of the Hotel Markham dining room for their New Years ball was part of the minutes recorded by the secretary of the St. Hilaire cornet band at their regular meeting last Friday evening.

A wolf managed to get away with one of Ed Whaley's traps last week and after two days trailing his wolfship—got a glance of him and pumped three slugs of cold lead before he had a chance to strike the ground. Ed. will get seven dollars for his work.

We are thoroughly convinced now (after three years waiting) that the word of several farmers that promised us wood on subscription is no good. Give us a secured note and we will promise to carry you over for another term of three years. Come around and get acquainted.

Gus. Schmidt of Crookston, well known here, got off one of his jokes on the Journal reporter last week and Joe bought. He was introduced to a wooden Indian. We'll wager several cords of wood coming on subscription that Joe gets even with August with the accent on the Au.

Fish venders from the Lake of the Woods were here last week and the fore part of this week disposing of that article at six cents per pound. We understand the same species of fish can be bought here for three cents per pound. For further particulars see T. Thompson on Wall street.

Tollef Thompson is now the possessor of a Mouser rifle—one that was used by the Spaniards in the late war. A deer slayer passed through here recently and being out of shells for a Mouser, and none to be had here, made a trade and returned again to the reservation in quest of more game of the moose variety.

The House by a majority of 63 knocked out the committee Reapportionment bill and passed the Burleigh bill, which adds 29 members to the House making the total membership after March 3, 1903, 386, the additional members being apportioned to 18 states, on a ratio of 194,182 of population for each Representative.

H. P. Knappen of Crookston was here the first of the week enroute to Thief River Falls where he goes to secure material for the next issue of the Gateway Magazine. He may possibly be back to St. Hilaire this week and interview our business men and secure data for a write-up in the same number of that excellent magazine.

Otto Sonsthagen, the genial and well-known traveling man, who, it will be remembered, broke his leg some time ago at Grand Forks, is at his home in Manitowoc, Wis., recuperating. It was found necessary to reset the broken leg after he arrived home, but he is now doing nicely, we understand, and will soon be around again to attend to his trade.—Brandon Echo.

W. C. Smiley, the enterprising editor and manager of the Thief River Falls Press got out an extra edition of the Press last Friday in order to let the world know that their new electric light plant was in working order and the lights turned on at 4:30 p. m. The startling headlines read "Sound the Hewgag—Beat the Tom-Tom" and then uses an election rooster—that he intended to use in November—but didn't.

—The drug store is headquarters for valentines.

The most of the type on the Crookston Daily Journal is now set with a Merghanthaler, the latest improved type setting machine. We admire the taste of the one who selected the face of type. Mr. Gorden is an enterprising and progressive newspaper man and stops nothing short of getting the best of everything for his already well equipped plant. We believe this is the first and only linotype machine in the Red River Valley on the Minnesota side.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Isaac P. Blumberg a "poor but honest" young man of Syracuse, N. Y., joined the Modern Woodmen in that city, on Aug. 15, 1900. He took out a certificate for $1,000 payable to his aged mother. His rate of assessment was 40c, and he had paid three assessments, or $1.20 in all, when he died on Dec. 21st. Thus his mother who is poor and helpless, receives $1,000 for $1.20. Although the amount is practically a clear donation, it will do a world of good and the powerful Woodman society does not mourn the loss.

M. E. Church.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.
A. A. Myers, Pastor.

Red Men Pow-Wow.

The local tribe of Red Men were assisted by Pete Paradis, Martin Bjerk, Bob Fritz, Emil Brink and J. Hogquist of St. Hilaire, last Monday night, and three candidates learned the mysteries of the hunters rocky trail. An enjoyable evening was put in, and it is the wish of the boys that their St. Hilaire brothern can often repeat the visitation.—Thief River Falls Press.

Julius Pleth, the land man, received his costly sign board last week which was made by a St. Paul firm and now has the same swinging to the breeze. You will have no trouble in finding his location.

True enough—Look out for your boys. Family government is the best. It does more for the state than jails and penitentiaries. The mother does more for the moral of community than the preacher possibly can, and the father is in a position to do more good for the country than a major general. Your boys, to become intelligent and useful citizens, must be kept at work and don't forget that idleness is the devil's workshop. The boy that idles his time away in loafing when he ought to be at work is taking steps to become a tramp.—Culbertson (Neb.) Era.

New General Store.

K. M. Hansen of the firm of Mullarky and Hansen, which has long conducted a successful general store business in this city, has associated himself with Mr. Benj. Christianson, formerly a Wisconsin merchant, but for the past year a resident of this city, and will succeed to the business of the old firm. Mr. Mullarky is forced to seek a milder climate than that of Minnesota or sacrifice the health of his family, and the stock of Mullarky and Hanson has been closed out in the past few months preparatory to a dissolution of partnership. The new firm will purchase the remnant of the stock and add thereto a full line of new goods.—Thief River Falls Press.

When Fred Has Said His Say.

(Dedicated to F. L. Durand of the Crookston Times.)

No need o' runnin' short o noos
When Fred is 'round
The triflin' scrap he's apt ter lose
Ain't wuth much, I'll be bound.
He spins his yarn, an' spins it well—
That's jest his way:
An' there ain't nothin' left ter tell
When Fred hez said his say.
The weather an' the waves at sea
Prevaricate;
An' so we can't blame Fred ef he
Don't allus git things straight.
Jest loaf an' read his story out
'F it takes all day.
They ain't much left ter think about
When Fred hez said his say.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Credit Problem Solved.

A new departure was introduced by a local firm at Blue Earth, this state, which will be watched with no little interest by Minnesota merchants who have endeavored to solve the credit problem. The firm does a general merchandise trade, and in order to place its business entirely on a cash basis, has opened a banking department. Customers who desire credit are given an opportunity to obtain money at the banking department, giving their notes which are drawn for short time loans without interest. The cash thus obtained goes to the mercantile side of the establishment, which is thus kept on a strictly cash basis. The proprietors are sanguine over the new plan and others are watching to see the outcome. So far as known, this is the only country store in the state operating such a system.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

There are pedigreed hares in Belgium as there are pedigreed gophers in the United States!

Marvelous improvements were made during the last century, but the Golden Rule was not improved upon!

If it is necessary to subsidize ships that carry farm products why not subsidize wagons engaged in the same business?

That Philippine trade report shows who is feeding the cow and who is doing the milking, and it is not the same fellow, either.

Those who believe that there is "luck in odd numbers" are up against a hard proposition for a hundred years. This is an even-number century.

The cost of travel has been enormously decreased during the last hundred years, but congressmen haven't found it out, they draw the same old mileage.

It shocks many good people to know that Ex-president Harrison is a copperhead, disloyal, etc., because he finds it necessary to differ from the reigning administration regarding matters of public policy.

A gentleman once said to a reporter, "I never took a newspaper that did not pay me more than I did for it. One time an old friend of mine started a paper way down South and sent it to me and I subscribed, just to encourage him, and after a while it published a notice that an administrater had an order to sell a lot at public auction. So I inquired about the lot and told my friend to run it up to $50. He bid me off the lot for $37, and I sold it in a month for $100 so I made $63 clear by thaking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in the paper that a school teacher was wanted way off in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up sweet and pretty and he married her. Now if he hadn't taken that paper what do you reckon would have become of me? I would have been some other fellow or maybe I wouldn't have been at all."—Ex.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Feed Your Screenings.

How many farmers stop to consider how much feed they are raising and hauling to market for which they get absolutely nothing in return? We have learned that pigeon grass seed has a feed value equal to corn if used properly and yet farmers give it away after having paid the threshing bill on it; not only on the grass seed but on wild buckwheat and other seeds which are "taken off" as "dirt" at the mills or elevator and cleaned out and sold to sheep feeders, thus giving the nonproducer what the farmer should have saved. Between 3,500 and 4,000 sheep in this city have been fattened on such feed purchased from mills and elevators at about $3.50 to $4.00 per ton. This feed the farmer should have fed at home.

We are all glad to know that the flocks were fed to the farmers profit. One buyer informed the writer that he would have at least $400 of screenings this season and it is asserted that one firm of sheep feeders cleared $1.00 per head on 8,000 sheep fed last year. Farmers, you cannot blame anyone but yourselves. Home-made windmills are easily made and attached to fanning mills and this year screenings are too plenty to say that it does not pay to clean the grain before selling it. A good self-feeder, made hopper like with an aperature opening into a trough at the bottom, prevents waste and is not expensive. The floor should be two feet wide and the hopper should be eight inches wide at the bottom by two feet six inches at the top inside measure and should be three feet high exclusive of legs. Feeder can be made of cheap lumber, and should be covered to exclude snow or rain. The aperature into the trough is made by nailing the lower side board a short distance from the bottom one (about 1¾ is right for ordinary screenings.) The more straw in them the greater the opening required.—D. B. Lynch in Dakota Farmer.

War, Famine and Pestilence.

War, famine and pestilence have done their share, and perhaps more, this year in reducing the population of the world. Last year the principal military operations were confined to the Philippine Islands, the Soudan and South Africa, and the losses in killed and wounded from these and scattering sources were 48,161. This year the principal operations have been in the Philippine Islands, South Africa, China and Colombia, and from these the returns of killed and wounded are as follows: China 90,913, South Africa 24,008, Philippine 6,621 and Colombia 5,070. The returns from China represent not only the results of collisions between the Chinese and the allies, but also the dreadful massacres which preceded and followed the outbreak in various parts of the empire. Adding to the above the totals from other parts of Asia and Africa and from Mexico, Venezuela, Bulgaria and Morocco, the total is 133,753, as compared with 48,161 last year. Epidemic diseases have not been so destructive of life as in 1899. The returns for plague are but 20,907, a decrease of 230,000, while cholera deaths are put at 60,000, an increase of 58,000. No accurate estimate has been made of the number of victims of the Indian famine. The official reports so far as known foot up 500,000, but the actual number probably greatly exceeds this.—Chicago Tribune.

—Do you want to sell your farm? The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday Jan 7th 1901.

All members present except Hannay.

Meeting called to order by President Patterson.

On motion the minutes of last regular meeting was read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed.

Wm Daily work on well 1 day	$1 50
D Patterson 52 gal gasoline	9 00
" work as per bill	2 75
S Harris " "	9 40
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salery	40 00

On motion bill of Hanson and Anderson was refered back for correction.

On motion the marshal report was read and approved.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— D. Patterson, President.
J. L. Johnson, Recorder.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

A Chinaman on Americans.

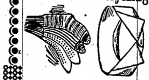
A Chinamar, on being asked his opinion of Americans, gave the following reply: "They live for months without eating a mouthful of rice. They eat bullock and sheep in enormous quantities with knives and prongs. They never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls, as if they were paid for it. They have no dignity, for they may be seen walking with women.

The Chinaman told only part of the truth, for he overlooked the fact that we have the best flour in the world; the most wholesome meat, and that we drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer, the most healthful beverage, because it is the purest. This beer is a perfect tonic for men and women and should be in every home. Order a case of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

—The John Grove Land and Loan Company of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY.

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements.

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

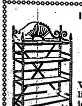
GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension	$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6	
Lath	$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.	

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Tarred and Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.



IF YOU INTEND TO **Buy Furniture**

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

A Trick of the Trade.

"I—I think I would like to look at a diamond ring," said the young man, as the jeweler came forward.

"Exactly. A diamond ring for a lady?"

"Yes."

"A young lady?"

"Yes."

"A young lady to whom you are engaged?"

"What's the difference whether I'm engaged to her or not?" asked the customer, with considerable tartness.

"A great deal, sir. You intend this ring for a Christmas present, probably?"

"I probably do."

"Very well. We have diamond rings for $25 and diamond rings for $50, $75 and $1000. If not actually engaged to the girl, take a $25 ring, and when she brings it in here to find out the cost we'll lie $50 worth for your benefit. If really engaged, take one of a higher price, and you can pawn it for two-thirds of its value after marriage. Now, then, make your selection."—Washington Post.

LIEUT. MABEL C. HUNT.

A Bright Salvation Army Lassie, Who Knows How to Keep Her Corps in Good Health.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 12, 1901.—Special.)—The Pacific Coast Division of the Salvation Army, whose noble work in the interest of fallen humanity has done so much for this Western country, has its headquarters in this city. One of the brightest and most enthusiastic workers is Lieut. Miss Mabel Clarfce Hunt. Everyone knows how these devoted people parade the streets day or night, exposing themselves to all kinds of weather, that no opportunity may be lost of rescuing some poor unfortunate from sin and suffering. In some cases their recklessness in thus exposing themselves has been commented upon as almost suicidal. Their answer to such criticisms invariably is their unfailing faith in the Divine injunction to "do right and fear not." Lieut. Hunt explains one of the means she employs to keep her "Soldiers" in good health, as follows:

"I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills of great value in cases of Kidney and Liver Trouble and Diseases contracted from severe colds. Several of our lads and lasses have been repeatedly exposed to cold weather and rain, and have spoken for hours out of doors, often with wet feet and chilled to the marrow. As a consequence of this exposure, Pulmonary Trouble, Rheumatism and Kidney Disorders often ensue. In such cases I always advise Dodd's Kidney Pills, for I have noticed better results, quicker relief and more lasting benefit from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases than from all other medicines I know of combined. They cleanse the blood, regulate the system and destroy disease."

A medicine which can do what Lieut. Hunt says so positively Dodd's Kidney Pills do, is surely worth the attention of all who suffer with any form of Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism or Blood Disorders.

Safe Betting.

A Durham farmer was traveling to London to consult a lawyer, when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind. He hurriedly searched his bag.

"If I did leave those papers," he remarked, I'm a fool."

The search proceeded, and a moment later he said:

"I believe it'll turn out that I'm a fool."

Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers he exclaimed:

"I believe it'l turn out I'm a fool."

A man on the other side of the compartment lowered his newspaper for a moment and said, slowly and deliberately:

"Oblige me, sir, by laying a little money that same way for me."—London advance.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Almost an Angel.

"Most ingratiating man I eves knew," said the former acquaintance of the deceased. "Why, that fellow could wheel a baby-buggy along the sidewalk during a street parade and get nothing but smiles."—Indianapolis Press.

Never dispute with a man more than seventy years of age; or with a woman of any age.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

MISS PFALZGRAF

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

AT LAST.

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else is from me drifting,
Earth, sky, home's picture, days of shade and shine
And kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit;
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace,
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green expansions
The river of Thy peace.

There from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find at last beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

—John G. Whittier.

For Love of Madelaine.

BY JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY.

(Copyright, 1500, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

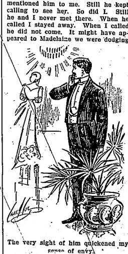
Although I had been a frequent caller at the home of Madelaine Zimmer, as I had a right to be, I had never met Charles Newkirk there. Indeed, there were many other young men of my acquaintance whom I had never met at her home, for that matter, but the fact that Newkirk and I never happened to be callers in the luxurious house of the Zimmers at the same time is worthy of mention. This was the Newkirk who was in love with Madelaine.

His tenderness for her was hardly within my knowledge, as he had never told me of it, but it was so firmly a matter of belief with me that it interfered with my ease of mind. I knew he called to see her; that was sufficient to make out a plain case of rivalry against him. After that whenever I encountered him at the club or at receptions the very sight of him quickened my sense of envy. His handsome features, his rakish mustache, his correct clothes and his graceful carriage had the distressing effect of putting me in despair of winning Madelaine so long as he was in the field. For that reason I was glad I had never met him when I was paying my devotions to her, as I felt I would suffer, by comparison, in her eyes.

If he was handsome and dashing, he was devoid of some of the essentials for a good husband. I knew this. Madelaine, I was sure, did not know it. Therefore, as one who loved her with every fiber of his heart that was sensible to passion, I felt a double purpose in my wooing—to save her from him and to win her for myself.

I wanted to tell her what sort of a fellow at heart Newkirk was. Being his rival, however, I dared not. I knew from the discoveries LeBruyere made in dissecting the souls of women that it would have a contrary effect.

Newkirk never spoke of her to me, I never spoke of her to him. She never mentioned him to me. Still he kept calling to see her. So did I. Still he and I never met there. When he called I stayed away. When I called he did not come. It might have appeared to Madelaine we were dodging each other. I was glad we were, for I feared my impetuous disposition would have spoiled my chances.


The very sight of him quickened my sense of envy.

Fortunately I was able to preserve an unruffled demeanor, but I was watchful and determined. Newkirk had affairs of business that called him often to New York. I heard also in the club gossip that he had an affair of the heart there, too. From that moment I was resolved to put a literal construction on the maxim: "All is fair in love and war."

Soon after this Newkirk went East, to remain a month, he said. In happy coincidence the Zimmers left the very next day to pass the summer session at Charlevoix. The day following I sailed for Charlevoix to pass my vacation. She welcomed me there with evidences of delight. It was a period of supreme happiness to be near and to know that Newkirk would not interfere for a whole month.

Then was my time, if ever, I realized; to win her. As a wise general would do preparatory to assaulting a citadel, I made a plan. It was simple enough. It was to tell her that Newkirk was dead. That would leave the field clear. In her moment of bereavement I would naturally be the one man to whom she would turn for consolation. The rest would be easy.

I broke the sad news to her one day while we were strolling along the cliffs. She didn't take it much to heart, and I feared for my success. Women are so much more confiding in times of grief. It was too late to change the plan then. I did the best I could. I held her hand, I pressed it to my lips, I muttered things so tender that they escaped my articulation. When I thought there was nothing proper left for me to do but jump over the cliff and hope they would never find my body, she turned to me with an expression of tenderness in her great brown eyes that filled my soul with joy.

"And you love me, Madelaine?" I sighed.

"I have loved you with all my heart for a long, long time, John," she whispered.

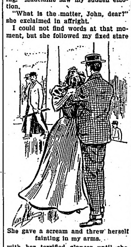
There we plighted our troth. The birds sang sweeter than ever they sang before. The sun shone brighter; the lake and the sky were bluer and the air was perfumed as we slowly paced along. We forgot the dinner hour and didn't care, for we were happy.

It was late in the afternoon when we returned to the hotel. We were sitting in the cooling shade of the great veranda. Another boatload of visitors hauled up from the wharf were being discharged from the hacks and we were studying them as they passed into the hotel.

My eye fell on one of them and it made my love-laden heart stop beating. Madelaine saw my sudden emotion.

"What is the matter, John, dear?" she exclaimed in affright.

I could not find words at that moment, but she followed my fixed stare with her terrified glances until she, too, saw the cause of my attack of momentary paralysis.


She gave a scream and threw herself fainting in my arms.

She gave a scream and threw herself, fainting, in my arms.

There, among the new arrivals, stood Charles Newkirk, back from the grave in which I had so recently placed him.

"What does this mean, Newkirk?" I demanded as savagely as I could when I recovered a part of my senses.

Whatever answer he made was lost to me, for at that moment Madelaine's mother came shrieking to her daughter's aid. A score of other women rushed in upon me. I surrendered my fainting loved one to their more skillful attentions, and extricating myself from the hysterical concourse, I went to meet Newkirk face to face. Madelaine was mine at last and I had nothing to fear from him. As her protector I felt it to be my plain duty to punish him for his impertinent intrusion.

He was gone from the veranda. I went into the hotel rotunda looking for him, but he was not there. I went to the clerk's desk.

"Where did that insolent fellow go?" I demanded.

"Whom do you mean?" asked the apprehensive clerk.

"Why that fellow Newkirk."

"They have gone to their room."

"They? Who are they? Newkirk is the only one I want."

"I mean Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk. They just arrived—on their wedding trip, I believe."

I looked at the hotel register and there was Newkirk's familiar handwriting tracing the words:

"Charles Newkirk and wife."

"Shall I send up your card?" asked the clerk.

"No; I guess I have made a mistake," I said softly.

Then I hurried back to see if Madelaine had recovered. She was sitting beside her mother looking pale. I sat on the other side of her. She leaned over to me with a faded expression in her erstwhile lustrous eyes.

"Was it his ghost, John?" she asked in a hoarse whisper.

"No, dear, that was his wife you saw with him," I said calmly.

"But you told me he was dead," she said, with a tone of deep injury in her voice.

"Well, aren't you more surprised to hear that he is married?"

"Why, no. He told me he was going East to marry some other girl when I jilted him the week before last."

Iron Melted in Five Minutes.

A European inventor recently performed a remarkable experiment in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J. He placed a cup half full of a chemical in a crucible and covered it with a small quantity of powdered aluminum. He then placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound, the mixture blazed furiously, and in five seconds the iron wrench was melted. It was estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The inventor keeps the nature of his chemical compound a secret.

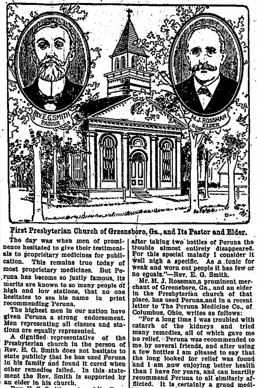
We Hold Famous Jewels.

Some of the most famous jewels in the world are in the possession of American women. Mrs. Bradley Martin has some of the French crown jewels and so has Mrs. Astor. One diamond ornament belonging to Mrs. Astor was once the property of Diane de Poictiers. The Duchess of Marlborough has the famous Orloff pearls which once adorned the neck of Empress Catherine of Russia. They were given to her by her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has some curious rings which once shown on the fingers of a Hindoo rajah, and Mrs. George Vanderbilt has a rope of rubies unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the world.—New York Press.

Irish Rivers Dark-Colored.

The rivers of the Emerald Isle have generally a dark color, owing to the fact that most of them, at some point in their course, flow through peat marshes or beds, which impart a dark hue to the water.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most people. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific. As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has few or no equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rosman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna and in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine."—M. J. Rosman.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

YOU HAVE CHILDREN.

Then, of Course, You Wish Them to Be Well Bred—Some Things They Should Be Taught.

Little children should be taught not to sit sideways or on the edges of chairs, or to lean back in them, or to put their elbows on the table.

They should not be permitted to play with bread or stray silver, and should be taught to wipe their little mouths both before and after drinking, and not to drink until they have swallowed what they may be eating.

Do not allow the little ones to turn up their glasses or mugs to their noses while drinking.

Show them how to break a potato with a fork; how to carry a fork to the mouth. Teach them to take soup quietly from the side of the spoon.

Watch them and see that they do not put their spoons and forks too far into their mouths, and that they do not crowd the mouth with food.

Little children are great mimics, and after they have been once properly trained in table manners, commit fewer breaches of etiquette than their elders.—Home Chat.

Had His Own Girl.

One of the churches in a little Western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much-embarrassed young former of the German type.

"Dey said der minister lifed in dis house," he said.

"Yes," replied the fair pastor.

"Vell—m—I vant to kit merrit."

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the ministress, encouragingly.

"O! but I got a girl alretty," was the discourteous reply.—Brooklyn Life.

Care, worry and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

To Divert Them.

Pittsburg Man—What would you folks do if a mob of rioters should come charging down Broadway?

New Yorker (hastily)—Start a policeman to shooting at a dog.—New York Weekly.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN to learn telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. Address Globe Business College, St. Paul, Minn.

Luxury.

Aunt Geehawof Hay Corner, at Italian restaurant, awed—Ain't this grand, Joshuway?

Uncle Geehaw (impressively)—Yes; just think of bein' a Vanderbilt an' havin' a 50-cent dinner with wine like this every day!—Puck.

We pay $18 a Week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our POULTRY COMPOUND. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. D, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Didn't Miss Any.

Mrs. Statesreeth—Did she marry her first love?

Mrs. Stockyarde—Oh, my, yes! Her first, second, third and fourth.—Norristown Herald.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Norway's export and import trade amounted, in 1899, to 469,872,000 crowns.

If you have a happy home, keep it so; if not, make it so.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly.

It is only natural that cloth should look worn when it loses its nap.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

In the government forest reserves there are 46,722,000 acres.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Mans weakness lies in his fancied wisdom.

Not Impressed.

"Wait!" exclaimed the first Londoner, stopping before the London Times office, "let's read these bulletins about the situation in South Africa."

"No," remarked the other, much disgruntled, "I want to know nothing at all about it."

"Then you ought to read these. They are official."—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Get Footsore! Get FOOT-EASE.

A certain cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Cures Frost-Bites and Chilblains. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Running It Into the Ground.

"Come down!" said the pile-driver.

"Seeing you have the drop on me," remarked the pile, "I will."—Chicago Tribune.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Big Mistake.

Prison Visitor—My poor man, how did you get in here?

Convict—Hard luck. I didn't manage to steal enough to engage a first-class lawyer to defend me.—Tit-Bits.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

"You'd better eat it slow," said Johnny to the clergyman who was dining with the family. "Mama never gives more'n one piece o' pie."—Chicago Tribune.

SCALDING WATER

voided in the morning and that which contains a sediment after standing, certainly indicates dangerously affected Kidneys. Don't worry and make matters worse, but at once take the remedy which you can depend upon absolutely.

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

are guaranteed by the proprietors under $50 forfeit to cure any case of Kidney Disease or Pain in the Back. This is a tempting offer and is made in perfect good faith. Other distinctive symptoms of Kidney Disease are Backache, Dizziness, Puffing under the Eyes, Rheumatic Pains, General Weakness, and frequently all the troubles peculiar to women. Kid-ne-oids will restore you.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

John Lynn, 427 E. 4th St., Winona, Minn.
H. J. Dailey, 227 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
W. Arnold, 63 West 3d St., Winona, Minn.
N. S. Thoro, 117 Carroll St., St. Paul, Minn.
John Galvin, 273 Marshall St., St. Paul, Minn.
P. Nash, 427 Mt. Ada St., St. Paul, Minn.
H. L. Hine, Clerk, St. Paul, Minn.
Wm. Kurtis, Millwright, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Wm. Mawdsley, 1124 Oakes Ave., Superior, Wis.
Edward Kretlow, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Berg, 223 Division St., LaCrosse, Wis.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

James E. Evans, Duluth, Minn., hot water heater; John B. Fermoyle, Minneapolis, Minn., bicycle frame pump; Hans C. Hanson, Stropt, Minn., grain separator; Earl M. Hunt, Minneapolis, Minn., lock; Peet Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., track jack; Victor E. Johnson, Albert Lea, Minn., display rack for saws; August Paulson, Sisseton Agency, S. D., wrench; Charles H. Remick, Dassel, Minn., belt tightener and guide.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

His Wife a Success.

Agent—Can I sell you an alarm clock?

Henpeck—No, thank you; I'm married, and an alarm clock wouldn't have a ghost of a show alongside my wife in getting me up in the morning; she's more effective than two dozen alarm clocks.—Ohio State Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Encouraging.

Bighead—You are too set in your own opinions to be a good reasoner.

Thickhead—I don't see how you can say that. I hold myself open to conviction, even when I know I'm right.—Life.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free. Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

Cold Agony

Pain intensified by cold is unbearable.

Neuralgia

in winter must seek

St. Jacobs Oil

for the surest relief and promptest cure.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

N. W. N. U. No. 3. 1901.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet, BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901. NUMBER 27.

ALL HOPES ARE GONE

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT.

Aged Sovereign of Great Britain at Death's Door — Severe Sinking Spell Accompanied by an Increase of Paralytic Symptoms—Artificial Methods Employed to Prolong Life—Emperor William of Germany Goes to His Grandmother's Bedside — Prince of Wales in Ill Health.

Cowes, Jan. 21, 7:50 a. m.—The queen is still alive, but all hopes are gone. Her majesty is unconscious and the end is expected at any moment.

-o-

London, Jan. 21, 8:25 a. m.—A special train left the Victoria station for Osborne at 8 o'clock this morning with Emperor William, the prince of Wales, the duke of York and the Duke of Connaught aboard.

-o-

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 21.—A collapse, or what the physicians feared was a collapse, occurred unexpectedly about 10 o'clock last evening. Arrangements were hurriedly made to provide special telegraphic and telephonic facilities. Details are not obtainable at this hour, but it is asserted that the queen's condition is chiefly due to a severe, sinking spell and an increase of

the Paralytic Symptoms.

It is understood that the physicians have resorted to artificial methods to prolong life such as are used only in cases of persons in extremis.

The Associated Press learns that the paralysis is chiefly in the face, one side of which appears to have lost all nerve and muscular power. At 8 o'clock last evening the malady had not reached the vital organs, although it had naturally caused an almost total loss of the power of speech. What was so much feared was that the brain might be attacked. Keenly sensitive to her affliction and appearance the queen has absolutely refused to see any one but her nurses and doctors, and it is understood that the prince of Wales was the only exception to this rule, and that his interview with the queen lasted but a few minutes. Hence the exact

Nature of the Malady

is known only to a very few, and it is the royal wish that the public should not be informed of the existence of paralysis. Arrangements have been made with a local undertaker to have all the preliminaries to burial ready in case of emergency.

The departure of the prince of Wales for London shortly after 12 o'clock to meet Emperor William was quietly accomplished. The queen had been informed of the kaiser's coming and had signified her desire that the prince should go to meet him. Rather against his will the man who for the moment was practically the king of England, obeyed his mother's wishes. It was said the queen wanted the emperor to postpone his visit to Osborne house as she did not wish to receive him in her present condition. Apparently in her lucid moments she believed she would be able to conquer the dread disease which has fastened itself upon her.

Emperor William Arrives.

London, Jan. 21. — Throughout the United Kingdom yesterday was a Sunday of anxiety and suspension. No one outside the circle of the court knew the real condition of the queen or the nature of her illness. The universal question was whether death was imminent. The London newspapers had not learned that her majesty had suffered a shock of paralysis.

Crowds assembled to witness the arrival of Emperor William. Apart from such incidents, however, the customary quiet of a London Sunday was not disturbed. The most alarming reports of the day came in the form of telegrams from the princess and others at Osborne house. The coming of Emperor William and the news that King Leopold was about starting for London inspired fears that death was near at hand. On the other hand the fact that the Prince of Wales was able to leave Osborne house had

An Encouraging Effect.

When the prince arrived at London station at 4 o'clock several hundred people were there to greet him. But there was no demonstration except a respectful doffing of hats.

The government had arranged to send the fast cruiser Minerva to bring Emperor William, but he embarked on a mail packet before he learned of the plans, being accompanied by the duke of Connaught. The steamship had a rough passage and on entering Sheerness harbor she went by the warships without any ceremonies. Admiral Kennedy and Count von Mirbach of the German embassy, received the emperor and escorted him to a special waiting room.

Two hours before his majesty's train was due in London people began to gather about Charing Cross station. The crowd included not only the usual hangers on, but many fashionable people and hundreds of Germans anxious to see the emperor on his first appearance in London for years.

The prince of Wales arrived just before the train entered the station at 6:20 p. m. The duke of York, Prince Christian, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Arthur of Connaught completed the group of royal personages.

In Mournful Silence.

Emperor William stepped out of a saloon car, wearing a traveling suit. He saluted the prince of Wales by kissing him on both cheeks, and the prince returned a similar salutation. He then embraced the duke of York and shook hands with the others. The people looked on as the carriages drove off, uncovering their heads, and the emperor and prince of Wales acknowledged the courtesy by raising their hats. No cheers broke the mournful silence. The crowd in the vicinity of Buckingham palace maintained the same demeanor when the emperor and prince of Wales entered the ground.

At 10 p. m. the prince of Wales began a conversation with Osborne house which lasted nearly an hour. As a result of this the emperor and prince decided to start for Osborne this morning. Orders were given that a royal yacht should be kept in waiting to convey them to the Isle of Wight.

ALBERT EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Serious Indisposition Causes Much Anxiety.

London, Jan. 21.—In the closing days of Queen Victoria's life another serious portend arises, namely, the serious indisposition of the prince of Wales. With worry and anxiety so ill was he last evening that he could not immediately respond to the summons from Osborne house. The most his physician could do was to promise that he could leave to-day at 8 o'clock. The more noteworthy is that the London papers to-day do not make even a veiled hint that the queen has had a paralytic stroke. Pages are devoted to the mournful scenes at Osborne house and to descriptions of happenings here as well as to messages from the colonies and foreign countries testifying to sympathy everywhere evoked. According to the Daily Telegraph Emperor William has expressed a desire to be received at Osborne house not as emperor but as grandson. He said on hearing of the queen's illness: "I am my grandmother's eldest grandson and my mother is unable from illness to hasten to her bedside."

ROTHSCHILD IN A DUEL.

Wounds His Opponent Severely in the Arm.

Paris, Jan. 21. — The long-expected duel between the Count de Lubersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild was fought with swords at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on Baron Edmond de Rothschild's estate at Boulogne dur Seine. The carriages of the principals, seconds, doctors and a few friends arrived there from Paris shortly before 11 o'clock. Count de Lubersac's seconds were M. Schlege and Count de Laborde, and those of Baron de Rothschild were Baron Leonino and Viscount de Bondy. The duel began at 11 and lasted ten minutes, when Count de Lubersac received a lunge, perforating his arm from the elbow to the armpit. The duel was then stopped. Both the count and the baron fought most determinedly; neither flinched and neither showed the slightest desire to spare the other. Sixteen engagements took place, all of a desperate character. The combatants attacked each other furiously. The sleeves of their shirts were literally torn to pieces by the points of their swords, as the duelists repeatedly lunged at each other. Several times they came to close quarters and their seconds were obliged to separate them.

GOLD FOUND NEAR VICTORIA.

Yellow Metal Discovered in Paying Quantities on Beach.

Victoria, Jan. 21—Gold has been found in paying quantities on the beach between Otter Point and Sooke harbor, thirty miles from here. There are several miles of beach and it has been staked out for its entire length.

BATTLE FOUGHT.

British Troops Meet a Force of Boer Invaders.

Cape Town, Jan. 21. — The Boer invaders of Cape Colony attempted to occupy Willowmore, about 150 miles from Port Elizabeth. A fight with the British troops followed. No details have been received.

Was Fatally Shot.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 21.—Ellsworth E. Weir, a prominent attorney and late candidate for circuit judge, was probably fatally shot by Joseph W. Brill of Cleveland, Ohio. Brill was estranged from his wife, formerly a Laporte young lady, who had consulted Weir's firm with reference to bringing action for divorce. Brill came here and requested an interview with Weir. A violent quarrel followed. Brill finally pulled a revolver and shot Weir just above the heart.

Many American Officers Sick.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Reports from the Philippines indicate a great deal of sickness prevailing among both naval and army officers on duty in the archipelago. Long terms of duty in these islands are likely to impair the most robust constitution, according to the views of army and naval medical officers, and a limitation of duty tours in the Philippines to a period of two years is advocated.

Goebel Case May Be Opened.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 21.—The grand jury which was expected to finish its work Saturday was given further time at the request of Commonwealth Attorney Franklin. The extension of the sittings of the grand jury is said to mean "that investigation of the Goeble assassination case is to be reopened."

Present for Bailey.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here learns from Vienna that Emperor Francis Joseph has presented Mr. James A. Bailey, the American circus proprietor, with a gold cigar case set with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, accompanied by an autograph letter.

Eleven Lives Lost.

Cherbourg, Jan. 21—The British four-masted ship Moer Trivian has foundered in the Channel. Seven out of her crew of eighteen were saved. They were picked up while clinging to the keel of one of the ship's boats and were landed here.

A Town Is Burning.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 21. — The town of Henry, Ill., forty miles north of this city, is burning. The fire is now out of control. The Peoria department was wired for assistance and sent one steamer and two hose wagons on a special train.

Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The Oakdale elevator, located at Ninetieth and Harvard avenue, andowned by the Leet and Fritz commission company, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

Ontario Justice Dies.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21.—Judge Rose, of the high court of Ontario, died here after an illness of a few days, aged fifty-six.

CLAPP THE WINNER

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS MAKES HIM THE CANDIDATE.

Will Take the Place in the United States Senate Made Vacant by the Death of Senator C. K. Davis—Tawney's Followers Decide the Contest—Withdraws on Fifteenth Ballot and Supporters Jump to Successful Man — Speakers' Vote Decides.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—Former Attorney General Moses E. Clapp of St. Paul was chosen as the Republican caucus nominee for the place in the United States senate made vacant by the death of C. K. Davis, Saturday afternoon, after one of the hardest contests in the history of the state. Six candidates remained in the contest and received votes for fifteen ballots, and as many others were looked on as possible nominees.

Friday night, in a caucus lasting four and a half hours, fourteen ballots were cast, the final one showing no material change from the first. The caucus then took a recess until 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon and the work was continued at that time. Only five of the 140 Republicans were absent and all were represented by proxies.

Tawney Releases Men From Pledges.

The first ballot of the day, the fifteenth of the contest, showed a gain of three for Clapp and the loss of the same number for Evans. However, that ballot was never announced. Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Tawney had told his friends he would release them from their pledges, but they announced that they would continue to vote for him. This ballot showed them all in line, but before the vote was footed Senator Lord announced a desire to change from Tawney to Evans. He was quickly followed by others, but Senator McArthur announced his change from Tawney to Clapp, others making like statements, Clapp getting most of the Tawney vote.

Speaker Casts Deciding Vote.

Speaker Dowling, in the chair, realizing the nearness of a decision, cast the seventy-first Clapp vote, that being the number to select. Other changes followed, and then Representative Sherman Smith of the Evans forces moved to make the nomination of Clapp unanimous. This motion was carried, and a committee was sent after the winning and defeated candidates, who addressed the caucus.

Career of M. E. Clapp.

Moses E. Clapp is forty-nine years of age. He was born in Delphi, Ind. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin. He secured his common school education in Hudson and graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873. He moved to Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1880, where he took up the practice of law, permanently locating in St. Paul in 1891. Mr. Clapp was elected attorney general of the state in 1886, 1888 and 1890, and has always been prominent in politics. He was candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1896, but was defeated by Gov. Clough. He enjoys a large law practice. He is an orator of ability and is familiarly known as the "Black Eagle of Minnesota."

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Well Known Farmer of Inver Grove Meets an Untimely Death.

Hastings, Minn., Jan. 21. — John Kirchner of Inver Grove was run over and killed near his farm about a mile west of Wescott station by a Great Western freight train. He was a well known and respected farmer, aged sixty-four years, and leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters. The coroner was summoned and deemed an inquest unnecessary. The remains are reported to have been horribly mangled.

Escapes With Burning Hair.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 21. — Mahew's store, a landmark at Grand Marias, heavily stocked, was burned to the ground. There was no insurance. Dr. Mahew was asleep over the store and awoke to find the bed clothes and his hair burning, and barely escaped with his life.

River Closed by Legislation.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Washington says the house has passed a bill closing the west channel in the Mississippi opposite the city. This relieves the city of the expense of maintaining a pontoon bridge over the channel.

Voted for Seventeen Presidential Candidates.

Antigo, Wis., Jan. 21.—Elijah Dawley, a pioneer of Wisconsin, is dead in this city, aged eighty-nine years. He was a stanch Republican and had voted for seventeen presidential candidates. Interment at Plymouth.

New Railroad Deal On.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21. — President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific left Montreal by special train last night on what is announced as "important business." A new railroad deal of sime magnitude may be announced in a few days.

Buckman Hotel in Ashes.

Little Falls, Minn., Jan. 21. — Hotel Buckman was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The owners are Senator Buckman and J. Mecusker. S. R. Snow had just leased the hotel. The hotel will undoubtedly be rebuilt.

Hardware Store Burns.

Fessenden, N. D., Jan. 21.—Fire destroyed Hendrickson's hardware store. Loss on stocks, $3,000; insured for $2,000; loss on building, $1,500; small insurance. The explosion of gunpowder broke plate glass several blocks away.

Fire at Superior.

West Superior, Wis., Jan. 21.—Fire destroyed the Smith-Alvord commission house, a feed mill and an elevator with all their contents. Loss is about $20,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt.

WAS PROPERLY TROUNCED.

Father Whips His Son Upon the Order of a Police Judge.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 21.—In the presence of the humane officer, the father of Ole Skogerson, a sixteen-year-old lad, whipped his son severely upon the order of Police Judge Munger because the lad had stolen something and was brought into court. The judge informed the father he could give his boy a good thrashing at the police station in the presence of the humane officer, or submit to his being sent to jail for thirty days. The father chose to give his boy the whipping, and it was administered to the satisfaction of the officer.

MONEY WAS RECOVERED.

Stolen Registered Mail Package Is Found in a Cellar.

Hampton, Iowa, Jan. 21. — A registered mail package containing $2,000 was last Monday taken from the mail car on a side track of the Chicago Great Western railway here. Postoffice Inspectors W. M. Ketcham of Marshalltown and C. E. Stewart of Iowa City, after a three days' investigation, were unable to locate the theft. Finally Saturday evening Inspector Ketcham and Sheriff Watt and Postoffice Clerk Morey found the money in the cellar of Jack Hanson, a brakeman of the Chicago Great Western. He was arrested and has confessed.

Church Dedicated.

Moorhead, Minn., Jan. 21.—The new Congregational church was dedicated with appropriate services. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. G. J. Powell of Fargo, superintendent of the home missions for North Dakota. In the afternoon the dedication services proper were held, the sermon being preached by Rev. George R. Merrill, D. D., of Minneapolis. The church is a handsome red pressed brick structure, trimmed with brown stone and cost, with furnishings, $8,000.

May Be Postoffice Robbers.

Vermillion, S. D., Jan. 21.—Postoffice Inspector C. L. Morris of Sioux Falls is of the opinion that the three men recently arrested for holding up a saloon and killing the proprietor at Snyder, Neb., are the ones who recently robbed the postoffice at Komstad, in this (Clay) county, and who over a year ago robbed the Dalesburg postoffice. For the latter robbery two of the men were arrested, but afterward broke jail and made their escape.

Minnesota Concern Wins.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 21.—The Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing company has been advised that the United States court of appeals had filed a decision favorable to the company in the action brought for infringement of a patent. The amount involved was over $2,000,000, of which the Stillwater company gets one-half. The action was against all of the leading thresher companies of the country, and was bitterly fought.

Memorial to Late Senator Davis.

St. Paul, Jan. 21. — In the United States court in this city memorial services were held for the late United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, District Judge Lochren, presiding. Judge C. E. Flandreau presented a formal memorial, which on his motion was made a part of the court records. Brief addresses were delivered by W. J. Hahn, Judge Samuel R. Thayer and others.

Saved by a Baby.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 21.—Wailing of a baby saved Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Johnson and their three children from asphyxiation by escaping coal gas. During the night the child began to cry, which awoke the mother, who discovered the presence of gas in the room. She aroused the husband and chaldren and opened the windows. The family is in a serious condition.

Peter Vien Is Missing.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 21.—The present whereabouts of Peter Vien, who left here last fall for a trip to Norway, where he was to visit friends and relatives, are unknown. He left here on Nov. 10, and expected to reach Bergen, Norway, a month later. It is known that he stopped at New York city to visit relatives, but all trace of him since has been lost.

Fire in a Manitoba Village.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Fire visited the village of Elgin. Among the buildings destroyed are Irwin's general store, T. P. Jackson's gent's furnishings, H. Bull's harness shop, Temple & Maguire's hardware, Dr. Chambers' drug store, the Massey-Harris implement shed, the Public Opinion newspaper office and others. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $12,000.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 21.—N. J. Neilsen was placed under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of $237. A month ago Neilsen was held up for that amount which belonged to the Workmen lodge. Later developments in his financial transactions led many to believe that the hold-up story was a fake. His arrest was caused by one of his bondsmen.

Death of an Octogenarian.

Springfield, Minn., Jan. 21. — William Wendle, eighty-three years old, one of the earliest settlers, who came here in 1869, was found dead in his bed. His wife was not aware of his death until she arose. Heart failure was the cause.

Child Dies in the Night.

Farmington, Minn., Jan. 21.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gilmore was found dead in bed by the side of its mother. The child had been sick but its illness was not considered dangerous.

Shortage in Accounts Alleged.

Glenwood, Minn., Jan. 21. — Louis Knudson, manager of E. J. Jones' lumber yard at Cyrus, was arrested by Sheriff Thorson, charged with larceny in the first degree. He is said to be $3,000 short in his accounts.

Millinery Stock Burns.

Princeton, Minn., Jan. 21.—The millinary stock owned by M. E. Jones was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by A. Townsend and is a partial loss. Both are fully covered by insurance.

Troops No Longer Needed.

Corbin, Ky., Jan. 20.—The presence of the soldiers here had a quieting effect upon the citizens of Corbin yesterday and last night the troops, being no longer needed, withdrew. While members of the Whites and Shotwells are still in Corbin under arms they are not being interfered with by the soldiers as they say they have no intention of precipitating trouble. With the arrest and removal to Williamsburg jail of five members of the Shotwells and Rolla White, who shot the father of the Shotwell boys, no further trouble is anticipated.

Shot by a Policeman.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 20. — Frank Kester, aged forty years, was shot and killed last night at his home on Eighteenth street by Policeman Silas Shumate, whom he attempted to assault. Kester is said to have been intoxicated and was taken home by the officer, when he rushed in the house and secured a weapon, declaring that he was going to kill Shumate. The officer, thinking his life was in danger, shot Kester. The dead man has a wife and three children.

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Co. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers. A noteworthy feature of the almanac is a prediction of the weather for every day of the year, by Prof. DeVoe, who correctly prophesied the great Galveston cyclone and other important meteorological events. We are authorized to say that any woman reader of this paper can secure a copy without cost by sending a request to the company, at 100 William St., New York.

Paving With Cannon Balls.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A private letter from China says that the soldiers at Tien-tsin are using the cannon balls in the arsenals to pave the roads. They have found an enormous quantity of iron shot and shell of different sizes, which some ingenius Yankee suggested would be a good substitute for paving stones. The authorities in command adopted the idea, and with the aid of a steam roller they made a very good road.

SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Likely to Delay Work on Some of Uncle Sam's War Vessels.

New York, Jan. 20.—A strike in the Nixon shipyards at Elizabeth, N. J., threatens to tie up the yard and delay the government work now in progress on ships for the navy, besides a number of private contracts, including five submarine boats. The strike took place because nine non-union carpenters were employed. A delegation of four men, representing the carpenters, painters, joiners and calkers, waited on Mr. Nixon and asked if he would not discharge the men. He refused to treat with the men, and instead of discharging the non-union men, discharged the delegates. This action greatly incensed the men and they went on strike.

ROBBERS GOT $1,200.

Watchman Tried to Arrest the Gang and Was Wounded.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Jan. 20. — Three men blew open the safe in Goodman's store at Ardcola and escaped with $1,200 in cash and valuable papers. Frank Foster, night watchman, tackled the trio and was shot and wounded.

POLICE OFFICER RESCUED.

Officer A. C. Swanson of the Council Bluffs Force Tells an Interesting Story.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1901.—(Special.)—Kindhearted Officer Swanson of the local police force is very popular in the city. He has lived here for seventeen years, and has enjoyed many high offices in social and society work. He is now Vice-President of the "Dannebrog" Brotherhood, the largest Danish secret society in America, which combines benevolent with the social features. Owing to the constant exposure and many hours on his feet, which his duty as a police officer makes unavoidable, Mr. Swanson became the victim of serious Kidney and Liver Trouble. He was very bad, but has entirely recovered. He gives the story in his own words, as follows:

"I have been a sufferer for many years with Kidney and Liver Trouble, and have tried many remedies, some of which gave me temporary relief, and others which were absolutely worthless. I began to think that there was no help for me, when my nephew gave me part of a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills which he had left, saying that it would do no harm to try them, as they had certainly fixed him all right. What he gave me helped me so much that I felt justified in purchasing more, and I grew slowly better. It took almost two months to effect a complete cure, as mine was a very bad case, but I can cheerfully and truthfully say that I am a well man to-day, and am very grateful that Dodd's Kidney Pills were thus brought to my notice."

The wonderful cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills in Iowa have created quite a sensation in some parts of the state. There does not seem to be any case of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder Trouble which these wonderful Pills cannot cure. They are certainly popular here, and the sale through the local druggists is very large.

Heavy Realty Sale.

Rockwell City, Iowa, Jan. 20.—George L. Bower has completed arrangements whereby he becomes the owner of all the real estate interests of J. M. Rockwell and F. M. Hubbell of Des Moines for a consideration of $100,000. The land consists of 1,100 acres within the city limits, and seventy residences.

Death Sentence Commuted.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20.—An order in council has been passed commuting the death sentence on James Slorah of Dawson, Yukon, to imprisonment for life. Slorah, who was a bartender, shot and killed his wife, Pearl Mitchell.

Burned to Death.

Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 20. — While Charles H. Morse and wife were absent from home last night their five-year-old daughter was burned to death and an older daughter was fatally burned while trying to save her sister.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 15. — Mr. Johnson of Hennepin introduced at last night's session of the house a bill providing for a change in the law providing for the burial by the state of the bodies of old soldiers who die in straightened circumstances. The change proposed by Mr. Johnson will make the law applicable to veterans of the Spanish-American war. Mr. Johnson asked for a suspension of the rules to enable the bill to be put upon its final reading at once. Objection was made and the bill went to the committee on general legislation.

Ninety-seven of the 119 members were in their seats when the house was called to order. Mr. Dowling announced that he would make public his committee appointments this morning, and the next half hour was employed in receiving bills and resolutions. Messrs. Deming and Roberts (Hennepin) introduced a half-dozen bills providing for minor changes in the pinting of official and samble election ballots, and Mr. Dunn (Ramsey) offered a trio, each providing changes of minor importance in the mortgage laws.

In the Senate.

The senate received a petition last night from residents of Wright county that was the first step in a movement to secure amendatory laws remedying the defects in the game and fish code. The petition asks that the shipment and sale of ducks geese and other wild aquatic fowl may be prohibited in the fall as well as in the spring, and that some effective means of its enforcement be provided. Senator Young submitted the petition and it was referred to the game and fish committee.

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—A bill which provides for the application of the Hennepin county primary election law to every county in the state was introduced in the house yesterday morning and formed the single feature of the brief session.

Representative Hogan introduced a bill making a new schedule of fees for sheriffs. Ten other bills of minor importance were introduced and referred.

Speaker Dowling announced his committee appointments. The following are the important committees with their chairmen:

Appropriations, Jacobson; banks, Barteau; binding twine, Haugen; claims, Grass; commerce, Feeney; corporations, other than municipal, Stevenson; crimes and punishments, Ofsthun; elections, Dobbyn; drainage, Berg; general legislation, Torson; judiciary, Allen; legislative expenses, Larson; municipal legislation, Jackson; public buildings, Smith; railroads, Ferris; state prison, Sweet; temperance, Ward; ways and means, Swanson.

In the Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Smith announced the senate committees at the opening of the session. With several unimportant changes the committees remain as they were two years ago.

Senator McGill heads the committee on taxes and tax laws in place of Senator Greer, chairman at the last session. Senator Somerville becomes chairman of the committee on corporations and Senator Roverud takes the head of the committee on legislative expenses in place of Senator Sivright. The judiciary committee remains practically the same, except that Senator McCarthy takes the place of Senator Benedict.

Senator Greer introduced a bill placing teachers of the state university, normals, independent and special school districts on a civil service basis after two years of successful teaching, only to permit of their removal for cause.

Senator Underleak introduced a bill to permit wives to bring suits for divorce in their own names. These and other bills introduced were referred to the judiciary committee.

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The house listened to the first reading of fifteen bills yesterday morning and adjourned without doing anything whatever inside of forty minutes after Chaplain Lewis of the senate had offered the invocation.

Some of the bills introduced were of considerable interest. The most important of the lot was the bill introduced by Mr. Bush providing for the use of "ferrets" for discovering and causing to be placed on the assessment rolls property that is concealed. The bill is identical with the Iowa law, which provides that county commissioners shall be empowered to employ persons to search for concealed property, and ordains that the person who reports concealed property and causes it to be placed on the roll for taxation shall be paid 15 per cent of the amount of taxes received on such property.

Mr. Sweet introduced a bill amending the law against kidnapping, the practical effect of which will be to raise the limit of imprisonment for the offense from ten to twenty years.

Mr. Smith offered a bill creating the office of fire marshal.

Mr. Plowman introduced a bill which has been turned down by the judiciary committee heretofore. It provides that the register of deeds shall make a return each year of the mortgages and other evidences of wealth registered, and that the assessor shall assess the same for the purposes of taxation.

The other bills were local in their character.

In the Senate.

A short but busy session was the record of the senate yesterday morning.

The ball was started rolling with the presentation of a resolution which had passed the house for the appointment of a joint apportionment committee of fourteen members of the house and seven of the senate. The resolution was tabled.

Several important bills were presented, among which were the following: By Senator Johnson, to legalise employment by counties of "tax ferrets;" by Senator Wilson, to submit to the voters at the next general election the question of whether or not a constitutional convention be held to revise the Minnesota constitution; referred to judiciary committee.

Other bills were introduced and referred to their respective committees, as follows: For immediate election of secretaries to act as treasurers at library association organizations; to permit filing of bills of sale with town clerks; to permit A. O. U. W. and M. W. A. lodges to incorporate; to legalize mortgage foreclosures when location of property is in doubt.

The senate then adjourned.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Jan. 18. — Senator Miller caused some little stir by presenting a resolution calling for an investigation committee composed of two members of the senate and three of the house to ascertain how a discrepancy occurred in a bill passed by the legislature of 1899 between the time it was passed and the time it was presented to the governor. The bill in question provided for a 4 1-2 per cent tax on express companies in the form it was passed by the legislature. When it reached the governor the tax had been mysteriously increased to 5 per cent. Senators Miller and Roberts were appointed for the senate on the investigating committee.

Senator Greer offered a bill providing for the drainage of state capitol lands in Kandiyohi county, the expense to be met by leasing the lands.

Senator Snyder presented a measure to establish a state board of control to manage all state institutions, a duplicate of the bill presented in the house. It was referred to the finance committee.

Other bills offered included: By Senator Grue, making fire insurance policies valid when notes for premiums habe passed maturity; permitting township insurance companies to insure creameries within their respective town limits. By Senator Wilson, to have record kept of all log markings in the Second district. By Senator Thompson, requiring telephone companies to get permission from town supervisors before constructing lines through respective towns. By Senator Wilson, giving landlords right of re-entry if lessees do not pay rent.

In the House.

J. H. Burns introduced a bill in the house which provides that when a telegraph or telephone company, "or any other person," is furnished with the written consent of the supervisors of the town he, or they, shall be permitted to use the highways and roads for the purposes of erecting poles and stringing wires without regard to the owners of the contiguous land.

It is supposed that the bill would, if it became a law, open up the way to a good many things that are not indicated in the text of the bill.

Mr. Hurd of Ramsey introduced a bill to put the office of state oil inspector on a salary basis.

Mr. Sweet introduced a bill putting all county officers on a four-year term basis.

G. W. Armstrong of Hennepin has a bill which provides for an eight-hour day for all labor.

Mr. Bush introduced a bill making train wrecking or robbing an offense of the first-class and prescribing life imprisonment as the limit of punishment and fixing the minimum punishment at twenty years.

NEW LINE TO MANILA.

Freight Steamers to Be Put Into Service From Seattle in April.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19.—The Colonial Steamship Company of New York and Seattle announces the establishment of a line of freight steamers between Seattle and Manila, with the first sailing some time in April. Three steamships will be put on the route and a regular monthly schedule is to be arranged. A second line is already planned here by the China Mutual Steamship company, and definite announcement of its establishment is expected. The ships will carry grain, lumber, supplies and manufactured articles from Puget sound, and will bring back hemp and hardwood. The quartermaster's department is arranging for a regular service of immense transports from Seattle to Manila. The Samoa, a 10,000-ton ship, has been purchased and will arrive from Hongkong within the next sixty days. Two other ships will also be put on the run. They will carry animals and supplies for the land forces in the Orient.

DUKE'S NATIONALITY.

This Is Where the Hitch Is in Regard to Wilhelmina's Marriage.

New York, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says: The Amsterdam Gazette publishes two of the measures contained in Queen Wilhelmina's marriage bill. The first gives the approval of the states general and the Dutch people to the marriage; the second provides £12,500 a year for Duke Henry in the event of his becoming a widower. A third measure concerns the nationality of the duke. Here is a difficulty, for the duke wishes to become a Netherlander, but, at the same time to retain his own nationality. This is contrary to Dutch law, and should the duke persist, all arrangements for the marriage may fall through. The duke is bound to conform to the law, which cannot be altered. In the event of his refusal a serious hitch will ensue which will at least postpone the marriage indefinitely.

HUMANE NONSENSE.

A Petition to Prevent Sales of Horses and Mules for Army Purposes.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The directors of the American Humane Education society and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals, have voted to petition congress to take measures to prevent the further shipment of American horses and mules for use by the British army in South Africa, in consideration of of the terrible suffering of American horses and mules shipped from American ports for use by the British army in South Africa.

Food Shortage in Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19.—Edward N. Carpenter, the last man out from the Tanana district, says there is a great shortage of food at Circle City, and that the government officials at Eagle City are sending provisions in as amply as possible. On his way out he met many teams laden with supplies for the famine threatened district. Lack of provisions is also retarding mining operations in the Tanana district.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.
Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

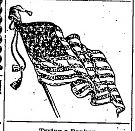
Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.
CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 23, 1901.



Trying a Donkey.

A newcomer in Africa has many surprises. A. B. Lloyd, the author of "Dwarf Land and Cannibal Country," narrates an amusing little experience of his own in purchasing a donkey in Zanzibar:

We had to procure donkeys, by no means an easy task. Of course each one had to be tried, as we were to use them for riding purposes, and in the course of the work we had various experiences. I had set my mind upon a fine female donkey and took her out for an afternoon's ride. I shall not forget it. At first when I mounted her she would not move, in spite of all my most tender persuasions, and finally she began to back.

Now, the streets of Zanzibar are very narrow, and coming up behind me was a large bullock wagon. My sweet tempered donkey backed right on to the horns of the bullocks. Then it was no longer a case of making her go, but of making her stop.

Away she flew, right along the Naza Moja road, and nothing I could do would check her headlong career. In fact, I soon tired of trying and let her go. On she went, right in among the coconnut trees, regardless of everything until she came to a steep bank. Here she stopped. This showed that she had good sense, and I decided to keep her.

Queer Oaths.

The Isle of Man, like the soldier in Jacque's familiar speech, is "full of strange oaths." Mr. Shee, Q. C., before beginning his judicial duties as special commissioner in connection with the Dunbell case was required to swear that he would administer justice as impartially "as the herring's backbone doth lie in the middle of the fish." The Isle of Man is not the only place in the world in which the animal kingdom plays a part in the making of oaths. One of the many modes in which Chinese witnesses are impressed with the importance of telling the truth is slicing off the head of a fowl, a ceremony which is supposed to represent the unhappy fate of the perjurer. Many Indian witnesses were sworn on tigers' skins, in the belief that if they defile their lips with lies their bodies will become food for tigers, while others stand on lizards' skins and ask that their bodies shall be covered with the scales of the reptiles if they fail to tell the truth. A Norwegian witness asks that his meadows and cattle shall be cursed if he swears falsely. "Cursed be my cattle," he exclaims, "my beasts, my sheep, so that after this day they may never thrive or benefit me; yea, cursed may I be and everything I possess."—London Globe.

Knew He Loved Her.

Mrs. Duncan Stewart described Lady Beaconsfield as originally a factory girl. Mr. Lewis first saw her going to her factory, beautiful and with bare feet. He educated her and married her, died and left her very rich, and then she married Disraeli. When asked why she married her second husband, she would say, as if it was a feather in her cap, "My dear, he made love to me while my first husband was alive, and therefore I knew that he really loved me."—Augustus J. C. Hare's Recollections.

A Short, Funny Tale.

"What is an anecdote, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"A short, funny tale," answered the little fellow.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hesitated a moment and then wrote this:

"A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."

Helpless Man.

Mrs. Easey—My husband does annoy me so.

Mrs. Knuler—Really? What's the matter now?

Mrs. Easey—Oh, whenever he starts in to sew a button on his clothes I have to stop whatever I may happen to be doing just to thread the needle for him.—Philadelphia Press.

In every home there is some one who walks off with things that belong to the others.—Atchison Globe.

"Come easy, go easy," is an ancient saying, and good resolutions don't cost anything.—Chicago News.

Not a Freak.

Larry—The doctor siz Oi nade glasses. How much are they?

Optician—Do you wish nose glasses?

Larry—No; Oi want oye glasses. Oi can't see troo me nose, kin Oi?—New York World.

Bridal Presents as Revenge.

"One of my rivals played me an awful mean trick."

"What was it?"

"He gave us a lamp which burns a half gallon of coal oil every night."—Exchange.

NOT DRIED CURRANTS

A LEARNED GROCER COMMENTS UPON A COMMON MISTAKE.

The Tiny Fruit Used In Cake, Puddings, Buns and the Like Are Raisins Made From Little Grapes That Are Grown In Greece.

"Mother wants a pound of dried currants," said a little girl who came into the learned grocer's store in Eighth avenue.

"I hain't got a dried currant in the store and there hain't none in the city," replied the learned grocer. "But I know what you want, sissy, and I've got 'em."

The learned grocer brought forth a box of the little, sticky, sugary, gritty currants used in fruit cake, plum puddings, mince pies, buns and the like.

"Why, them's 'em!" exclaimed the little girl.

"Yes; them's 'em," assented the grocer, "and if the Grecian maiden who trod this particular lot of 'em into shipshape had used a little water or even a feather duster on her feet before she began there wouldn't be so much grit in 'em as there is. She must have been having a regular hoedown on the classic sands before she began to dance on this box of fruit. There, sissy; tell your mother she must bathe 'em in several waters before she uses 'em, or she might just as well put a lot of sandpaper in her fruit cake. And tell her that they ain't dried currants either."

"What's the reason they ain't dried currants?" demanded a disputative customer when the girl had gone.

"They ain't dried currants any more than they are dried pumpkins," replied the grocer. "The reason they ain't dried currants is that they weren't currants before they were dried. Good reason enough, ain't it?"

"Yes," said the customer, less disputative than he was. "But what does everybody call them dried currants for then?"

"'Cause they don't know any better," said the learned grocer. "They'll go right on coming in here and asking for dried currants just the same after I tell 'em why they ain't dried currants as they did before."

"What should they ask for, then?" inquired the customer.

"If any man should come in here and ask for dried corinths," replied the learned grocer, "he would not necessarily be a gentleman, but I'd bet on him being a scholar. Dried corinths is what you should ask for when you want this little sugar coated, gritty raisin, for it's a raisin pure and simple."

"How's that?" the customer wanted to know.

"Because it was a grape before it was dried," said the grocer, "and if raisins ain't grapes what are they?"

"But you said these were dried corinths," persisted the customer. "What's a corinth, anyhow?"

"A corinth is the smallest grape that grows," replied the learned grocer, "and it lost its name years and years ago because it was gradually corrupted into 'currant,' which became also the name of the acidulated little berry of our garden, which you might dry from now until Gabriel sounds his horn without getting it nearer the condition of a raisin than a pea is.

"This little grape grows all over the islands of the Grecian archipelago and was first exported from Corinth, and that's what gave it its proper name. The bunches don't grow much bigger than a stem of red currants, and they are so full of sugar that when they are picked and dried in the sun they actually seem to melt and run together like gumdrops, and it takes a lot of care and work to separate them again.

"After they are separated is the time when the Grecian maiden gets her work in on 'em, for it is one of her pleasant duties to jump on a heap of the sticky stuff with her bare feet until she has compressed enough of the little raisins to squeeze three boxes of them into one. No hydraulic pump could do it better. If it could, we wouldn't have the sand and grit the maiden's feet mingle with the fruit, and without that no dried corinths are genuine.

"Still, I shall expect folks to come in here right along and ask for dried currants just the same," said the learned grocer as he went to wait on a new customer.—New York Press.

Pitch and Toss.

The professor happened in at the doctor's the other morning and found him polishing the belongings on the sideboard.

"Improving the shining hours, are you?" he said.

"No, sir," replied the doctor. "I'm improving the shining ewers."

"H'm!" ejaculated the professor. "Whose are they?"

"They're ours."

"Well, isn't that what I said?"—Chicago Tribune.

Family Factions.

Caller—Wasn't that Miss Robinson who just left?

Ethel—That was my Aunt Carrie Robinson.

Caller—Oh, your aunt, eh? On your mother's side?

Ethel—Not much! She sticks up for papa all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

Warning Mr. W.

Wimble—A judge in one of the courts has decided that a man has a right to remain out all night if he wants to.

Mrs. W.—Don't let that worry you, Wimble. That judge hasn't jurisdiction in this household.—Boston Transcript.

The art of manicure is many centuries old, having had its birth in the dim old convents of France, where the patient nuns practiced it on the hands of the noble ladies brought up within their walls.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Each Great in His Own Way.

They tell a story about John Sherman and Bob Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter. During his triumphal tour after he had downed Corbett the great gladiator was in Washington and called at the state department. Then was seen a contest between brain and brawn, head and hands. Fitzsimmons looked sheepish and ill at ease, but Mr. Sherman evidently tried to make him feel at home.

"Your recent contest was a severe one, I believe, Mr. Fitzsimmons?" he said.

Mr. Fitzsimmons uttered a couple of inaudible words and grinned.

"It seemed to have pretty thoroughly aroused the country, the contest, did it not?"

Mr. Fitzsimmons scrutinized the brim of his hat attentively, blushed, grinned and said:

"The United States is a fine country, your honor," and backed out of the office, responding with short, sharp ducks of the head to the secretary of state's farewell bows. When the doors had closed upon the then world's champion, the wrinkles at the sides of Mr. Sherman's eyes contracted into a smile.

"A great man that, Babcock," he said dryly to his secretary, and went on with his work.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Custom Influences Language.

Pomologists, like botanists, find it impossible to enforce the rules of priority in names of fruits and flowers. In fruits the names of Bartlett for a pear and Telegraph for a grape have not been changed in spite of the efforts of leading pomologists and pomological societies to support prior names. Those who lead in these good efforts forget that the only law for language is the law of custom. In a famous grammar we are told "the English language requires the pronoun 'it' for all inanimate objects," but custom has so firmly made the sun a he and the moon a she that we have accept it. Thus it will ever be. To secure the adoption of a prior name reformers must bestir themselves before custom gets possession of the field.—Meehan's Monthly.

Care In Powder Mills.

The garments of workers in powder mills are pocketless, so that they cannot carry knives or matches, or indeed anything, and are made of noninflammable material. No one is allowed to go about with trousers turned up at the bottom, because grit is collected in that way and the merest hard speck

1901
WORLD
ALMANAC
AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A Statistical Volume of Facts and Figures Containing Over 600 Pages.

OVER 1,000 TOPICS.
OVER 10,000 FACTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

EXPLORATION
STATISTICS
LITERATURE
TOPOGRAPHY
FINANCES
FRATERNITIES
SPORTS
NAVIES
RAILROADS
COLLEGES
TARIFF

HISTORY
POLITICS
ART NOTES
AGRICULTURE
FACTS
PROGRESS
SCIENCE
REVENUE
EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY
FIGURES

The census of 1900. National and State election returns. Four centuries of American progress. Political record of 1900 (conventions and platforms). American rule in the Philippines. New governments of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Polar exploration in 1900. Conclusion of the South African war. Pan-American Exposition of 1901. China—Its present condition and status among nations. Roster of general officers of the Regular U. S. Army, 1789—1900.

A Political Register.
Facts that every patriot and voter ought to know.
Standard American Annual.

Price 25 cts. Postpaid to any address
THE WORLD,
Pulitzer Bldg., New York

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

A Mellow, Time-honored Stimulant of Absolute Purity?
BENZ & SONS.
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.
Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.
ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.
S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Case of

HAMM'S
BEER
Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!
WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.
Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club---Only

better" is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:30 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

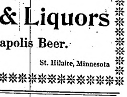
You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET,
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. JAN. 23, 1901.

COUNTY BOARD

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., January 7, 1901.

Regular meeting of the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota.

Board met in regular session this day.

Present Commissioners Demann, Johnson, Hebert, Sutor and Hanson.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Wm. C. L. Demann.

On motion duly carried board proceeded to the election of a chairman for the ensuing year.

Ole J. Johnson and James Sutor were appointed tellers.

Result of ballot:

J. B. Hebert received four votes and Wm. C. L. Demann received one vote.

Thereupon J. B. Hebert was declared elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the bonds of County officials be fixed as follows for the ensuing terms of office:

County Auditor, $5,000.
County Treasurer, $50,000.
Register of Deeds, $5,000.
Sheriff, $5,000.
County Attorney, $1,000.
Judge of Probate, $1,000.
Coroner, $1,000.
Surveyor, $500.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Demann and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Report of Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County:

I herewith submit my report of moneys received and disbursed by me in my capacity as Judge of Probate for Red Lake County, Minn., for the year ending December 31, 1900:

For salary as judge	$ 600 00
For solemnizing marriages	16 00
For certified copies	18 20
Total	634 20

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. Knight,
Judge of Probate,
Red Lake County, Minn.

On motion duly carried the same was approved.

Coroner's Annual Report.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.:

The following is a report of all fees received by me as coroner of the county of Red Lake during the year ending December 31, 1900:

Inquest held upon the body of Alexis Violette	8 15
Inquest held upon the body of Barney Mousseau	13 55
Inquest held upon the body of Wm. Vorachek	14 90
Inquest held upon the body of Ellen Clements	15 65
Total	52 25

Joseph Belair being first duly sworn says that the above is a true and correct report of all moneys received by him as coroner of the county of Red Lake during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Joseph Belair.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, A. D. 1901.

Joseph Perrault,
Clerk of Dist. Court,
Red Lake County, Minn.

Clerk of Court
SEAL.
Red Lake Co.,
Minn.

On motion duly carried the same was approved.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the following bonds be approved:

Judge of Probate, County Attorney, Sheriff and Register of Deeds.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the salary of County officers for the ensuing year be fixed as follows:

County Auditor, $1200.
County Treasurer, $1200.
County Attorney, $800.
Supt. of Schools, $800.
Judge of Probate, $850.
Per annum.

And Janitor, $35.00 per month, and the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to draw his warrant monthly in payment of same.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried hearing on Terrebonne ditch was adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m. Jan. 9, 1901.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 8, 1901.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

The chairman appointed committees for the ensuing year as follows:

Finance.
Demann, Sutor and Johnson.
Printing.
Johnson, Demann and Sutor.
Road & Bridge.
Johnson, Demann and Sutor.
Court House and Supplies.
Johnson, Hanson and Demann.
Poor.
Sutor, Hanson and Demann.
Bond.
Demann, Johnson and Sutor.
Jail.
Sutor, Johnson and Demann.

Report of Co. Surveyor.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
Jan. 8, 1901.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

I, the undersigned, hereby submit my annual report of all fees or emoluments received by me as county surveyor on public work of the county of Red Lake, Minn., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Received on St. Hilaire ditch survey $37.00.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

P. O. Hagglund being first duly sworn says that the above is a true and correct report of all moneys received by him as county surveyor of the county of Red Lake during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

P. O. Hagglund.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1901.

Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

County Auditor
SEAL
Red Lake Co.,
Minn.

On motion duly carried the same was approved.

On motion duly carried the bond of Joseph Belair as coroner was approved.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to one o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion carried unanimously the bonds of Co. Auditor and Co. Treasurer were approved.

Auditor's Annual Report.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
Jan. 8, 1901.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.:

I, the undersigned, hereby submit my annual report of all fees or emoluments received by me by virtue of my office of county auditor of the county of Red Lake during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Received as salary	$1200 00
Received from auditor's certificates	7 25
Received for services in ditch proceedings	200 00
Total	1407 25
Paid for clerk hire	373 00
Balance	1034 25

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

Adam Zeh being first duly sworn says that the above is a true and correct report of all fees or emoluments received by him as county auditor for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Adam Zeh.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1901.

Joseph Perrault,
Clerk of Dist. Court,
Red Lake County, Minn.

Clerk of Court
SEAL.
Red Lake Co.
Minn.

Sup't of Schools' Annual Report.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

To the Honorable board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County:

Gentlemen:

I hereby submit my annual report of receipts and disbursements in the office of county superintendent of schools during the year 1900.

Receipts:
Salary one year, $800.
Disbursements:
None.

Frank Jeffers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1901.

J. E. Ford,
Deputy Co. Auditor.

Co. Auditor
SEAL.
Red Lake Co.,
Minn.

County Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the Hon. Board of county commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Gentlemen:

I, O. T. Tandberg, treasurer of Red Lake Co., hereby submit my annual report and that I have received no other fees or emoluments in the capacity of such treasurer otherwise than below stated:

Salary	$1200 00
Increase of salary for 1900	120 00
Received fees for collecting state money	21 06

Given under my hand this 8th day of Jan. 1901.

O. T. Tandberg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January A. D. 1901.

Joseph Perrault,
Clerk of Dist. Court,
Red Lake Co., Minn.

Clerk of Court.
SEAL.
Red Lake Co.,
Minn.

On motion carried unanimously the reports of county auditor, supt. of schools and county treasurer were approved.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to transfer $150.00 from the county revenue fund to the incidental expense fund.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

2 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Demann seconded by Sutor that bids for printing be opened and considered.

Motion carried unanimously.

The following bids were opened and read:

St. Hilaire Spectator for publishing financial statement, official proceedings and all other notices and publications required to be published, 67½ cents per folio for first insertion and 31½ per folio for each subsequent insertion, the same being 10 per cent. below legal rates.

St. Hilaire Spectator for publishing the delinquent tax list, 11 cents per description.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, this board has received the bids of Ives & Soll, publishers of the St. Hilaire Spectator, wherein they agree to publish the official proceedings, financial statement and all other notices and publications at 67½ cents per folio for first insertion and 31½ cents per folio for each subsequent insertion, the same being 10 per cent below legal rates; and the delinquent tax list for the year 1899 at 11 cents per description.

Resolved, that the same be and is hereby accepted and the St. Hilaire Spectator, a weekly newspaper, published at St. Hilaire, Minn., be and the same is hereby designated the official paper of Red Lake County, Minn., wherein shall be published, according to law, the delinquent tax list, financial statement, commissioner's proceedings and all other official notices and publications during the year 1901.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Demann and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously the bonds of Ives & Soll for doing above work were approved.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 9, 1901.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Demann seconded by Sutor that board proceed to select 72 names from which to draw Grand Jury and 72 names from which to draw Petit Jury.

Motion carried unanimously.

Board then selected said list and filed the same with the clerk of court.

Report of Board of Audit.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
Dec. 31, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake Co., Minn.

Gentlemen:

We, the board of audit of Red Lake Co. report as follows:

That at the above named date we examined the accounts, books and vouchers of the treasurer of Red Lake county and counted and ascertained the kind, description and amount of funds in the treasury belonging to said county as follows:

Amount on hand December 31 according to books of Co. Auditor and Treasurer		$6772 10
Deposit in First State Bank Red Lake Falls	$2170 35	
Deposit in Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls	1847 65	
Deposit in First State Bank Thief River Falls	1605 19	
Deposit in Bank of St. Hilaire	822 94	
Checks and Currency	300 00	
Silver and pennies	25 97	
	6772 10	6772 10

Wm. C. L. Demann, Chairman.
Joseph Perrault,
Adam Zeh,
Board of Audit.

On motion carried unanimously the report of the board of audit was approved.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on viewers' report on Terrebonne ditch.

Motion made by Commissioner Sutor seconded by Johnson that the viewers report on Terrebonne ditch be accepted and that the same be established.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Demann seconded by Hanson that the following order establishing the Terrebonne ditch be adopted.

Motion carried unanimously.

Order Establishing Ditch.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

Whereas, At a session of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, held July 21st, 1900 a petition signed by Laurent Gagner, and other land owners, whose lands were liable to be affected by, or assessed for, the expense of the construction of the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construction of a public drainage ditch along a route described therein, accompanied by a bond duly approved, as provided by law, was filed with the County Auditor of said County; and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said Board of County Commissioners that at least thirty (30) days' notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by law provided, whereupon the said Board did, at its session on the 21st day of July A. D. 1900 proceed to hear and determine said petition; and said Board having determined that the construction of such ditch would be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, we did accept said petition, and thereupon, did appoint as viewers of said proposed work, three (3) resident freeholders of said Red Lake County, who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, at the residence of said petitioner in said County, at one o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of September 1900, and certified copies of the said petition and order of said Board appointing them as said viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers as by law provided, as will more fully appear from the certificate of service of Charles Sampson as Sheriff of said County, now on file in the office of the County Auditor of said County, they proceeded, at the time set in said order, to make an accurate survey of the line of said proposed drainage ditch from its source to its outlet, and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet, as numbered progressing downstream from its source, and made and filed a report thereof; and reported that said drainage ditch would be of public utility and in their said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location, the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners, and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work, and all the estimates by law required, duly sworn to as by law required.

And the Auditor of said Red Lake County did, after the filing of said report, cause a notice to be given, to be published, posted and mailed, as by law provided, of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof.

Now, Therefore, We, the Board of County Commissioners of said County of Red Lake having met in session, at the time set for the hearing of said petition, to-wit, the 7th day of January 1901 and adjourned to the 9th day of January 1901 and proceeded to hear the same, and having found that the report of said viewers is made according to the provisions of law, and that the proposed drainage ditch to be of public utility, and conducive to public health, or of public benefit and convenience, and, from the evidence before us, that the estimated benefits of said work are greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, do hereby locate and establish the said drainage ditch according to the report of said viewers appointed and acting as aforesaid: which said report, together with the plats and exhibits accompanying the same is hereby referred to and made a part hereof for greater particularity, as determining the location, width, depth and manner of construction of said proposed drainage ditch. And the said Board of County Commissioners having from said viewers' report and the evidence before them determined upon the benefits to be assessed and the damages to be awarded to the several tracts of land in said report described, do hereby assess benefits and award damages to the said lands: according to exhibit 4 of Terrebonne ditch now on file in the Auditors' office of said Red Lake County.

And it is further ordered that the damages awarded to the persons or corporations above named be paid out of the County Treasury, and that the Auditor and the Chairman of said Board cause warrants to be drawn on the Treasurer of said County and delivered to the persons entitled thereof, as provided by law.

Given under our hand this 9th day of January A. D. 1901.

By the Board:

J. B. Hebert
Chairman.
Board of County Commissioners,
Of Red Lake County.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor and ex-officio Clerk of Board.

On motion duly carried the bond of P. O. Hagglund County Surveyor was approved.

Motion made by Hanson seconded by Johnson that the bids for job printing be laid on table.

Motion carried.

Hanson, Johnson and Sutor voting yes and Hebert and Demann voting no.

On motion duly carried the application of Scandia State Bank, asking to be designated one of the county depositories, was laid on table.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., January 10, 1901.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Annual Report of Clerk of Court.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
Jan. 8, 1901.

Gentlemen:

The following is a report of all moneys received by me in payment of fees as clerk of district court for said county of Red Lake during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Second papers issued	77 00
Entering and filing oaths of twp. officers	12 00
Recording and filing returns of births and deaths	47 90
Entering judgment for delinquent real estate taxes	1216 20
Per diem during terms of court	75 00
Actions entered in court	194 60
Marriage licenses	170 00
Notarial commissions	8 00
Credentials of Ministers	1 00
On Board of Audit	6 00
Coroner's inquests	4 00
Personal property tax warrants	7 00
Miscellaneous certificates	16 00
	1834 90
Paid for clerk hire	65 00
	1769 90

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake }

Joseph Perrault being first duly sworn deposes and says that the above is a true and correct report of all fees received by him as clerk of district court for said county of Red Lake during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Joseph Perrault.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, A. D. 1901.

Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

Co. Auditor's
SEAL.
Red Lake Co.
Minn.

On motion carried unanimously the above report was accepted.

Report of Jail Committee.

To the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County.

We, your committee on construction of county jail, beg leave to report as follows:

The foundation and superstructure of the jail building has been completed according to contract to the entire satisfaction of the committee and we hereby recommend that the building be accepted.

The cells are not as yet completed, but as there was no specified time when this work should be done we would recommend that the contractor be given further time.

Respectfully submitted,

K. M. Hansen,
Wm. C. L. Demann,
J. B. Hebert,
Committee.

On motion carried unanimously the above report was accepted.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion duly carried the bond of Samuel Gibeau as register of deeds was approved.

Report of Register of Deeds.

To the Honorable board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit to your honorable board my annual report of all fees, emoluments and gratuites received in my office by me as register of deeds for Red Lake County, Minnesota, from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900, inclusive as follows:

Filings, copies, abstracts etc. $2,320.31.

Less clerk hire and help, $1102.83.

Samuel Gibeau,
Register of Deeds.

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

Samuel Gibeau, being first duly sworn says that he is register of deeds for said Red Lake Co., and that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete report of all fees, emoluments and gratuities received by him by virtue of his office during the calendar year of 1900.

Samuel Gibeau.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, A. D. 1901.

Joseph Perrault,
Clerk of District Court, Red Lake Co., Minn.

Clerk of Court's
Seal.
Red Lake Co. Minn.

On motion duly carried the above report was accepted.

To the board of county commissioners of Red Lake Co., Minn.

Gentlemen:

We, your committee appointed for the purpose of selecting suitable land to used as a county poor farm, beg leave to report that this committee received several offers and after careful investigation find that, taking into consideration the importance and nature of the proposition, that your committee be given more time for further investigation.

Dated Jan. 10, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

K. M. Hansen.
Wm. C. L. Demann.
J. B. Hebert,
Committee.

On motion duly carried the report was accepted.

Motion made by Johnson seconded by Demann that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to prepare financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, the board of county commissioners did at their January, A. D. 1901, regular meeting duly appointed commissioners Hebert chairman, Demann, Johnson and Hanson as the purchasing committee of supplies etc.,

Be it resolved, that all the county officers in and for Red Lake county must order their stationery, supplies etc. through the above named committee, and if any officer of said county orders supplies or stationery other than through said committee he shall be personally liable for the goods so ordered.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 11, 1901.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion duly carried the communication of M. O. Sortedahl was laid on the table.

Sheriff's Annual report.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
Jan. 11, 1901.

To the Honorable board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn.

Gentlemen:

The following is a report of all moneys received by me as sheriff of the county of Red Lake, Minn., during the year ending December 31st, 1900.

Receipts as follows	$794 83
Expenses	131 71
	663 12

State of Minnesota, }
} SS.
County of Red Lake. }

I, Charles Sampson, being duly sworn depose and say that the above is a true and correct report of all moneys received by me as sheriff of Red Lake County during the year ending Dec. 31, 1900.

Charles Sampson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan. 1901.

Joseph Perrault,
Clerk of Dist. Court,
Red Lake Co., Minn.

Clerk of Court's
SEAL
Red Lake Co. Minn.

On motion duly carried the above report was accepted.

Report of County Commissioners.

As to the amount received by them during the year ending December 31, 1900.

Ole J. Johnson.

6 days com. work and mileage.	18 60
25 days regular and special sessions	75 00
5 days board of equalization	15 00
3 days special jail meeting	9 00
6 days attending poor	18 00
mileage, 480 miles	48 00
	183 60

Ole J. Johnson.

James Sutor.

6 days committee work	18 00
25 days regular and special sessions	75 00
5 days board of equalization	15 00
3 days special jail meeting	9 00
10 days attending poor	30 00
mileage, 140 miles attending poor	14 00
360 miles attending meetings	36 00
Total	197 00

James Sutor.

Wm. C. L. Demann.

20 days board of audit, committee work etc	87 00
25 days regular and special sessions	75 00
5 days board of equalization	15 00
3 days attending poor	9 00
mileage, 242 miles	24 20
Total	210 20

Wm. C. L. Demann.

John B. Hebert.

20 days committee work and mileage	61 00
25 days regular and special sessions	75 00
5 days board of equalization	15 00
3 days special jail meeting	9 00
mileage, 490 miles	49 00
Total	215 00

J. B. Hebert.

K. M. Hansen.

24 days committee work	72 00
Taking Lind boy to St. Paul hospital	45 48
Taking Carlson and Aos boys to Crookston	45 84
25 days regular and special sessions	75 00
4 days board of equalization	12 00
2 days jail meeting	6 00
10 days attending poor	30 00
mileage 440 miles	44 00
Total	330 32

Disbursements:

Paid for tickets and other expenses in taking Lind boy to St. Paul, $34.48.

Paid for tickets and other expenses in taking Carlson and Aos boys to Crookston, 20.84.

I, or we, hereby certify that the above is correct to the best of my or our knowledge and belief.

Signed:

K. M. Hansen,
J. B. Hebert,
Wm. C. L. Demann, Chm.,
Ole. J. Johnson,
James Sutor,
Board of County Commissioners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Jan. 1901.

Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

County Auditor's
SEAL
Red Lake Co. Minn.

On motion duly carried above commissioner's reports were accepted.

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

Poor Fund.

Ed Garceau 1 month board of Joe Doyea by Lacoursiere	2 40
Ed Garceau mdse for Mrs Labounty	2 23
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for John Doyea	6 10
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for John Beaudrow	23 11
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Farstad Nov & Dec	10 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs Kuehl	5 00
Luc Dubuc boarding Anton Juneau one month	10 00
F X Lambert boarding Theo Carl 1 month	25 00
Sister Maria Larsen hospital care of Mrs. Doyea $72.00, Helmer Oas $1. G Carlson $18 and fare for Mrs Carlson. Total	95 35
John Albin board of John Ortenquist 2 months	12 00
Dr H Grundy services rendered Mrs Hans Englestad	28 00
Dr. A. F. Blomburgh services rendered Nels Landstrom	20 00
Dr A F Blomburgh services rendered Mike Johnson's family	15 00
Kristen Ander board and washing for Taylor and Swanstrom to Jan 7, 1901	25 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse for Mrs. Brault 2 months	10 00
Chas Thompson boarding Mary Olson July 13 to Jan 5	30 00
Imperial Drug Co medicine furnished Nels Landstrom	19 00
John Beaudry board of E. Morrissette 2 months	16 00
E Trombley board of Mrs. Violette 1 month	10 00
Oscar Kruse board of Nels Landstrom Nov 19 to Jan 5	27 00
Shagnon & Benoit mdse for Mrs Benoit to Jan 7, 1900	13 00
Engelbert Klos sawing and splitting wood for Mrs Kuehl	1 25
Theo LaBissoniere clothing furnished Even Hansen insane person	8 00

County Revenue fund.

Frank E Hunt stove for court room, oil etc	18 00
Pioneer Press Co blanks	8 00
Free Press Printing Co blanks	1 50
Pioneer Press Co fee book register of deeds	12 00
Geo D Barnard & Co 2 general index and one miscellaneous record	57 00
Geo D Barnard & Co jail register and blanks for sheriff	34 00
Geo D Barnard & Co. blanks for judge of probate	5 70
Courier Pub Co stationery for Co offices	29 75
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice for bids on printing	75
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice of hearing on Terrebonne ditch	11 60

St Hilaire Spectator pub commis-

sioners proceeding of November meeting	41 25
Chas Gustafson for 21½ cords wood for court house	48 93
Chas Sampson posting notices Terrebonne ditch	4 50
Wm C L Demann 1 day com on jail 5 days com on poor farm team hire 5 days 1 day attending poor and telegram	39 30
K Mikkelsen 2 days com on jail 5 day committee on poor farm and 2 attending poor and mileage	35 00
W A Schreiter rent of telephone to Jan 1, 1901	1 33
D Linnihan 5 days as chainman on Red Lake Falls ditch	10 00
Joseph Pigeon 10 days as viewer on Red Lake Falls ditch	30 00
Geo A Ralph 13 days as engineer, 4 days rodman furnished and typewriting specifications Red Lake Falls ditch	66 00
K M Hansen 10 days as viewer 3 days securing right of way, paid for team hire 1 day	48 00
Wm C L Demann 10 days as viewer 3 days securing right of way 8 days team hire R L F ditch	63 00
Thos Dougherty 1 day services as fire warden and posting notices town of Black River	3 75
Adam Zeh 1 day services board of audit and telephone messages	3 70
John Vanllecke taking deposition in case of Co. vs P & J Meehan	5 00
L N Nolan Jurors fees state vs Geo Gervals	1 00
J B Hebert 5 days co com & 40 miles and amount paid for telephones	20 50
J B Hebert 1 day attending poor 6mi	3 60
O J Johnson 5 days com & 40 miles	19 00
O J Johnson 1 day attending poor 1 day poor com & 6 miles	6 60
Wm C L Deman 5 days co com & 14 miles	16 40
Wm C L Demann 1 day board of audit	3 00
James Sutor 5 days co com & 20 miles	17 00
James Sutor 2 days attending poor	6 00
Louis Hanson 5 days co com & 40 miles	19 00

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to Wednesday January 30th at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. B. Hebert.
Chairman.

Attest. Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., Dec. 10, 1900.

Pursuant to call dated Nov. 14, board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion duly carried bids for wood were opened and read.

The bid of Charley Gustafson of $2.25 per cord for 20 cords of poplar wood was on motion accepted.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Dec. 11.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hebert seconded by Johnson that the auditor be instructed to advertise for bids for printing the delinquent tax list, financial statement, commissioners' proceedings and all job printing.

Motion carried unanimously.

Motion made by Hanson seconded by Sutor that county officers be required to give official bonds as follows:

County Auditor, $5,000.00.
Treasurer, $50,000.00.
Register of Deeds, $5,000.00.
County Attorney, $1,000.00.
Sheriff, $5,000.00.
Judge of Probate, $1,000.00.
Coroner, $1,000.00.
Surveyor, $500.00.

Motion carried unanimously.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Motion made by Hansen seconded by Hebert that chairman appoint a committee of three for the purpose of securing suitable grounds and buildings intended for use for a poor farm and to report at January meeting.

Motion carried unanimously.

Chairman appointed as such committee, Commissioners Hansen, Hebert and Demann.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., Dec. 12.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Hebert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, this board of county commissioners of Red Lake county has at a meeting of said board duly voted to consider the question of erecting a county jail and did thereafter communicate said fact to the state board of Corrections and Charities and did receive from said board of Corrections and Charities advice and recommendations, and thereafter, on Sept. 4, 1900, at a meeting of this board duly called, the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Hebert and seconded by Commissioner Sutor: (See page 35, Com. Rec.)

And said resolution being put to a vote was carried unanimously, 5 members voting in favor thereof; and

Whereas, plans were thereafter prepared and estimates duly made of the cost of said proposed jail, all of which were submitted to said state board of Corrections and Charities, and approved by them, and the estimated cost of said jail is $3000.00.

And, Whereas, it is necessary that to procure funds to pay for said jail that this county issue its bonds in the sum of $3,000.00.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the county of Red Lake make an application to the state of Minnesota for a loan of $3,000.00 from the permanent school fund, to be used in paying for the erection of a jail building for the use of said county of Red Lake under and by virtue of Sections 7410-11-12-13 of the general statutes 1894.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and carried by the following vote:

Ayes:
Demann, Sutor, Hebert, Johnson and Hansen.
Nayes:
None.

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

"County Poor Fund.

F. X. Lambert one month board and care of Theo Carl	25 00
F X Lambert one month board and care of Theo Carl	25 00
James Wright two weeks board and care of L Martell	6 00
Kristina Ander 4 weeks board and washing for Taylor and Swanstrom	20 00
Ed Garceau 1 month board of Joe Doyon by Lacourciere	6 00
E Trambley one month board and care of Mrs Violette	20,00
E M Hoff mdse furnished John Ortenquist	7 75
Lucdubuc one month board of Anton Juneau	10 00
Dr W O Tessier medical service rendered Theo Carl	25 00
K Mikkelsen money furnished Louis Martell for transportation to New Hampshire	25 00

Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs Marchildon	6 00
Shagnan & Benoit mdse furnished Mrs H Benoit	8 00
W A Schreiter medicine furnished paupers	29 90
County Revenue.	
K M Hansen 3 days county commissioner, committee work and mileage	32.00
O J Johnson 3 days county commissioner and mileage	13 00
J B Hebert 3 days county commissioner and mileage and one day attending poor	16 00
James Sutor 3 days county commissioner and mileage	12 00
Wm C L Demann 3 days county commissioner and mileage, committee work and 1 day legislative canvassing board	44 80
Joseph Lambert services as fire warden	3 00
Polk Co boarding prisoner Wm Bodie, 2 bills	31 42
H O Gjerberg ice furnished for court house	2 00
Adam Zeh postage and express and 1 day legislative canvassing board	8 80
Charles Sampson sheriffs fees	13 61
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees	36 60
D Linnihan sewer pipes furnished	1 40
D Linnihan labor on Terrebonne ditch 4 days	8 00
M A Hatton bringing election returns town of Terrebonne	3 20
O L Taylor 1 day and mileage legislative canvassing board	3 20
A P Toupin 1 day and mileage legislative canvassing board	3 20
Albert & Champoux meals furnished jurors Oct term	3 00
Wm Krueger taking jury to Skala farm	2 00
St Paul Globe publishing notice for sale of bonds	21 00
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for auditor	1 13
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks for clerk of court	12 00
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks and supplies	33 00
Geo D Barnard & Co pens	1 00
Pioneer Press Co. blands for judge of probate	5 00
Pioneer Press Co blanks for auditor	1 25
Pioneer Press Co blanks for judge of probate	25
Courier Pub Co. job printing	28 50
Diebold Safe & Lock Co., safe for auditors office	350 00
J T Knight Postage judge of probate office	1 50
G Gerlach taking jury to Skala farm	2 00
Frank E Hunt hardware etc. court house	27 65
Thief River Falls Lbr Co lumber for bridge town of Wyandotte (R B)	9 23

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

How a Boy Measured a Tree.

He is not a boy in a book. He lives in our house. He seldom says anything remarkable. He eats oatmeal in large quantities and tears his trousers and goes through the toes of his boots and loses his cap and slams the doors and chases the cat just like any other boy. But he is remarkable, for he asks a few questions and does much thinking. If he does not understand, he whistles—an excellent habit on most occasions.

There was much whistling in our yard one summer. It seemed to be an all summer's performance. Near the end of the season, however, our boy announced the height of our tall maple to be 33 feet.

"Why how do you know?" was the general question.

"Measured it."

"How?"

"Footrule and yardstick."

"You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked anxiously.

"No, mother; I just found the length of the shadow and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes, mother, but twice a day the shadows are just as long as things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. I drove a stick into the ground, and when the shadow was just as long as the stick I knew that the shadow of the tree would be just as long as the tree, and that's 33 feet."

"So that is what you have been whistling about all summer?"

"Did I whistle?" asked Tom.

Can She Be I?

Through many, many summers
I look, as through a glass,
And see a world of showers and flowers
And laughing children pass,
And in her big blue sunbonnet
One other little lass—

A lass who watched the swallows
Skim just beyond her hand
And where the flickers fled and sped
And nests of bang birds fanned
And felt those birds were fairy folk
On wing to fairyland.

In her warm fist she carried—
Trudging o'er hills and dales—
In tiny papers laid, and weighed
As if in fairy scales,
The salt that catches bobolinks
When sprinkled on their tails.

A little lass and wistful,
Who gazed up the far sky,
And reached for fairy things and wings
In vain and wondered why;
Poor little lass! I wonder still
Could she be really I!
—Collier's Weekly.

A Boy Preacher.

George Haines of Winfield, Pa., is a theological wonder. Aged but 9 years, he holds religious services every Sunday morning and preaches a sermon, his favorite texts being taken from the fourteenth chapter of St. John.

Young Haines is the son of Amos Haines, a well known merchant. In preaching he makes many striking gestures and evinces the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm.

Many stories are told of the lad's precocity by the townspeople. Almost from the moment he could talk George began to show unmistakable signs of a preacher's calling.

In Search of Honey.

It has been said that the busy bee will go as far as 12 miles in search of honey, but beekeepers declare this to be absurd. One states that the insect will die of starvation if it has to seek a hunting ground more than three miles from the hive. Some give the bee greater powers of endurance and allow that it may fly up to five or even six miles, although such journeys would be killing if regularly taken. As a rule, however, it is supposed bees find their supplies within a distance of two miles or so of their home.

A Lamp Roost.

Nellie was much interested in Aunt Mary's chandelier when she went to the city to stay with her, and when she went home she exclaimed:

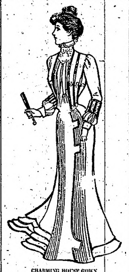
"Oh, mother, I do wish we had a place for our lamps to roost on like Aunt Mary has!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

A Smart Gown For the House—A Drab Serge Tailor Made Costume.

The sketch portrays a charming gown in old rose faced cloth. Perpendicular rows of black stitching adorn either side of the front, while the left side is further ornamented with a fancifully arranged fold of black satin and three fancy metal buttons. Two narrow shaped flounces bordered with black satin trim the lower edge, and one encircles the upper part.

The bodice opens in the middle of the front and is trimmed at the waist with a wide band of lace, over which pass the satin straps, extending from shoulders to belt, and enriched with buttons. In the interior is a narrow vest of tinsel brocade opening on a full plastron of white chiffon falling from a pointed yoke of white lace. The collar band is of the lace, while the turnover collar is of the brocade. The belt is of black satin almost covered with lace. The short bell sleeve of cloth is ornamented with a wide band of lace, with straps of satin crossing it and fastened down with the buttons. The full undersleeve is of plaited chiffon gathered into a cuff of brocade.—Philadelphia Ledger.



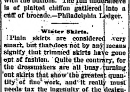
CHARMING HOUSE GOWN.

Winter Skirts.

Plain skirts are considered very smart, but that does not by any means signify that trimmed skirts have gone out of fashion. Quite the contrary, for the dressmakers are all busy turning out skirts that show the greatest quantity of fine work, and it really must needs tax the ingenuity of the designers to evolve so many new ideas all the time. A good illustration of this is shown in a satin and net gown that is made of a delicate shade of rose pink. The body of the skirt is of rose pink accordion plaited net trimmed with two wide bands of silk or satin of exactly the same shade cut in pointed scallops at both sides. The points of the scallops are held together with bands of pink ruching, and on the foot of the skirt between the points are large flowers of exactly the same shade of pink. The waist of the pink net has a fichu of the same and a dainty trimming of lace just in front, while a high draped belt of green velvet carries out the coloring of a pink rose, which was evidently the plan of the gown.—Harper's Bazar.

A Tailor Made Costume.

The tailor made costume represented is of drab serge, the skirt ornamented with two bands of violet taffetas running down the front and round the bottom. The collar and bands are faced with violet panne, and the corsage and sleeves are trimmed with violet taffetas.—Paris Herald.



MADE OF DRAB SERGE.

NORSEMEN AT ODDS.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN IN TROUBLE.

Gustave Is Disliked by the Norwegians, Who Seek Separation—Plausibility of Sweden's Contention—Revival of an Old Quarrel.

The spirit of unrest that sent the Norsemen of old to the ends of the earth—some say to America itself—is again manifesting itself in the ancient kingdom of Norway. The hardy Norwegians, who draw the breath of freedom from their mountains and fiords, are again agitating the question of breaking their unwelcome yoke with Sweden, their sister country.

The present agitation is due to the fact that the king of the dual monarchy, Oscar II, a scholarly and mild mannered man, is ill, and his son, Prince Gustave, has assumed the regency. Gustave is extremely unpopular in the Norwegian moiety of his realm owing to his determined resistance to the demands of the Norwegians for more independence in foreign and other affairs. The Swedes, with Prince Gustave at their head, say that the Norwegians having obtained an ell in having their separate flag granted want a yard and desire the complete separation of the two kingdoms. This they are determined not to grant, for they contend, with great show of reason, that the union of the two kingdoms is all that prevents their sharing the fate of Finland, that of being gobbled up by the Russian bear.

From a recent photo.

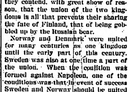
KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Norway and Denmark were united for many centuries as one kingdom until the early part of this century. Sweden was also at one time a part of the union. When the coalition was formed against Napoleon, one of the conditions was that in event of success Sweden and Norway should be united under one king. The Norwegians offered resistance to this plan and elected as king the heir of the old royal line of Sweden. He proved incompetent, and the Swedish king, who was formerly Napoleon's marshal, Bernadotte, became king as well of Norway. Each of the two halves of the monarchy retained its own constitution and was in fact autonomous. The union has not proved altogether a peaceable one, and there have been continual threats of secession on the part of the Norwegians. The present king, Oscar II, has been successful in conciliating his rebellious Norwegian subjects, but his heir apparent, Prince Gustave, is a firebrand to them. He has persistently and successfully opposed their desires for greater freedom in foreign affairs and for separation.

HOUSE WAGON AND HEALTH.

Trip of Three Thousand Miles Made by the Farnsworth Family.

Here is a consumptive who has recovered his health in a new way. A year ago when Mr. E. E. Farnsworth left Winfield, Kan., he could hardly walk owing to his weakness and emaciation, whereas now he is the picture of health, brown as an Indian and apparently cured of all his ailments. As a last resort, when he saw that the disease was getting the better of him, he decided to start off on a novel journey. A house wagon was built which for one year was his only home and that of his wife and her father. This was drawn by a pair of horses. The trio covered about 3,000 miles, traversed six states and even entered Mexico. They discovered and investigated some practically unknown cliff dwellings, and not a day's illness marred the success of their journey. When they found a particularly desirable spot they would remain there until their provisions were exhausted, and then move on leisurely.



THE FARNSWORTH HOUSE WAGON.

A REPENTANT SINNER.

By Count Leo Tolstoi.

Explanation of the cause of Count Leo Tolstoi's excommunication from the Russian church is found by his friends in his latest story entitled "A Repentant Sinner." This story was first published in the Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, and such was its unusual nature that it immediately involved all the doctrinaires in heated discussion. Following is a translation of the story:

"There once dwelt on the earth a man 66 years old. He had lived his entire life without virtue and without repentance, and this man became sick, and still he did not repent. And when death approached and his last hour had come he prayed.

"'Lord, as thou didst pardon the thief on the cross, pardon me.'

"After he had spoken he gave up the ghost, and his spirit, beloved of God, had faith in the mercy of the Creator and soared to the threshold of paradise. And the sinner knocked suppliantly for entrance into heaven. From behind the gate came a voice, saying:

"'Who knocks at the gate of paradise? How did he live on earth?'

"The voice of the judge replied, enumerating all the sins of the man. There was not one virtue to his credit. And the voice from behind the gate said:

"'Sinners cannot enter the portals of heaven. Depart!'

"But the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am Peter, the apostle.'

"And the sinner said: 'Have pity on me, Peter. Remember the weakness of men and the great heart of God. Were you not a disciple of Christ? Was it not you who received the doctrines from his lips? You have had the example of his life. Oh, remember! He was in trouble and asked you three times not to sleep, but to pray, and you slept because your eyelids were heavy with sleep, and thrice he came and found you asleep. Even so have I done. Recall also that you renounced him three times before Caiaphas after promising him thrice never to deny him. This also have I done. You will not keep me out of heaven, will you?'

"And the voice died away behind the gates of paradise, and at the same instant the sinner ceased knocking, for the gate of heaven opened. But another voice was heard from behind an inner door, which demanded:

"'Who is this man, and how did he live on earth?'

"Once more the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating all the sins of the man, and there was not a single meritorious action to his credit, and the voice replied from behind the inner door:

"'Depart. So ignoble a sinner cannot live among us in paradise.'

"And the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, nor do I know thy name.'

"'I am the royal prophet David.'

"The sinner did not despair. He did not recede, but said:

"'Have pity on me, King David. Remember the weakness of man and the large heart of God. God loved you. He gave you a place above other men. You had everything—royalty, glory, gold, favorites and children. But from the infinite height of your position you saw the wife of a poor man. Sin surrounded you. You yielded to temptation, and you took the wife of Uri and delivered her husband to the avenging sword of the Ammonites. You, the king, took from the poor man his last ewe. Even so have I done. And remember how you repentantly said: 'I remember my sins, and I repent of them.' Even so have I done, and surely you will not bar the door of heaven for me.'

"And the voice died away from behind the inner door of heaven. At that moment the sinner ceased knocking, for the door was opened half way. Then a third voice came from behind the door and said:

"'Who is this man and how did he live on the earth?'

"And for the third time the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating the man's sins without recounting a single virtue, and the voice replied:

"'Get thee hence! Such sinners cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'

"And the man said, 'I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am John the Evangelist, the favorite disciple of Christ.'

"At that the sinner rejoiced and said: 'Now they surely cannot keep me out. Peter and David let me enter because they knew the weakness of human nature and the great heart of God. You, John, will surely let me enter, because you are filled with love. Was it not you, O John the Evangelist, who exclaimed in your lifetime, "God is love, and who does not love cannot know God?" Was it not you who, in your weakness, but repentance, exclaimed, "Brothers, love ye one another?" How will you then refuse me; how will you deny me entrance? Either renounce what you have said or love me and open for me the inner door of heaven.'

"And the door opened wide, and John the Evangelist embraced the sinner and allowed him to enter the kingdom of heaven."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rich Uncle.

Old Lawyer—How'd I get my start? Well, shortly after I was called to the bar a rich uncle died, and I came into possession of a cool hundred thousand.

Young Lawyer (in surprise)—But I never knew you had a rich uncle!

"I didn't say I did. It was a client's rich uncle who died."—Puck.

TRIBUTE TO DAVIS

SENATORS EULOGIZE THE DECEASED MINNESOTAN.

Nelson, Hoar, Lodge and Others Included in the List of Speakers—Duluth Docks to Be Raised—A. B. Stickney Weds—Drop In Price of Twine—State News in General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—No legislative business of importance was transacted by the senate. The session was devoted to services held in memory of the late Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota. The long and distinguished services of the Minnesota senator and the intimate relations he sustained to his colleagues in the senate had endeared him to all and when his demise came every member of the body felt that he had suffered a personal loss. For many years Mr. Davis served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and in that capacity and in the capacity of member of the Paris peace commission he was intimately identified with the foreign affairs of the government.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the routine morning business, Mr. Nelson (Minn.) called up his resolution expressive of the regret of the senate at the death of Senator Davis. As Mr. Nelson called up the resolution Mrs. Davis, accompanied by some friends, entered the executive gallery of the senate.

Mr. Nelson the First Speaker.

Mr. Nelson, the colleague of the late Senator Davis, was the first speaker. He began by touching upon the history of the deceased senator, saying that he died at a time when in the full maturity of his great mental vigor, at a time when he was better equipped than ever to serve his country and at a time when his country stood in the greatest need of his services. Continuing, Senator Nelson said:

"To trace his life, the development of his vigorous mind and its wonderful resources from youth to manhood, from a great lawyer to a profound statesman and leader, is to scan a human epic, marvelous and inspiring in its progress, and grand and enduring in its results and outcome. He was equipped with a mind of the first order, eager, thirsty and searching. In his youth he was a most ardent student, to whom his lessons were but the doorsteps to the sanctuary of knowledge, which he was ever exploring. He became a devouring student of history, philosophy and poetry at a time when most youths are tethered in their arithmetics, their grammar and their geographies."

Trained in Diplomacy and Statecraft.

Mr. Nelson paid a tribute to the profundity of the knowledge of his colleague and the distinguished position he occupied in the Spanish war debates and conferences and said:

"He exhausted and rendered clear and lucid the most profound and intricate problems of diplomacy and statecraft. When he had spoken, there was little if anything more to bear on the subject."

Mr. Nelson paid a tribute to the literary accomplishment of his late colleague and closed with an apostrophe to American manhood as represented by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, commenting upon the fact that so many senators die in office, said that in the eulogies pronounced in the chamber the portraitures have been true and faithful. In a young republic, he said, the greatest place for a live man was that of a soldier in time of war and a statesman in time of peace. Mr. Davis was both. He did a man's full duty in both.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts analyzed the character of Mr. Davis, as from the closest personal friendship, and said the late senator was not fully appreciated as a public man.

WILL RAISE DOCKS.

Engineering Feat Planned by Iron Range Road.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—President Greatsinger, Chief Engineer Angst and Superintendent McGonagle of the Iron Range road have been in consultation for some days over the improvements to be made this winter at the road's terminals, and plans for the reconstruction of docks 3 and 4 are now in the hands of contractors. From 200 to 400 men will be employed in the work, which will take from now till well into the spring. Both docks will be raised bodily, one six feet, the other nine. As they are a quarter of a mile long, 50 feet wide and more than 50 feet high above water, the task will be a difficult engineering feat.

Contractors After Their Pay.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Jan. 10.—Michael King of Des Moines, the contractor who finished the grading on the Gulf and Manitoba line constructed from Beaver Falls to the Minneapolis and St. Louis tracks, near this city, has been there to place a lien on the right of way to secure his pay for the work. John Graham of Minneapolis had already placed a lien on the line for materials furnished.

Base Ball Franchise Transferred.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—The announcement is made that the transfer of the Sioux City Western league base ball franchise was formally made to Minneapolis during the secret session of league representatives in St. Joseph on Tuesday. It is also said the Pueblo franchise will probably be transferred to Sioux City.

Killed in an Assault.

APPLETON, Minn., Jan. 11.—Hans Agre and Victor Nelson sought admittance to the house of Matt Janath. They were refused, and thereupon broke in the windows. Janath shot and killed Agre and surrendered to the authorities. Nelson is detained as a witness and may be prosecuted.

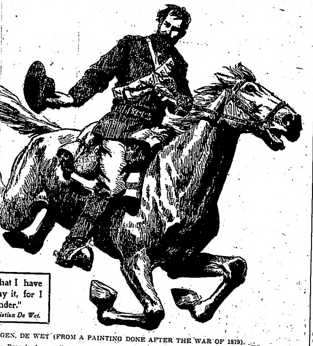
BRITONS ADMIRE GEN. DE WET.

All the British newspapers recognize in General Christian De Wet the revivification of the war spirit of the Boer, and they realize that until he is captured or killed the war is not ended.

One of the most noted correspondents, in telling of his impressions of De Wet, says:

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that this man has come to be recognized as the greatest guerrilla chief since the time of Phil Sheridan?"

That's from an English viewpoint.



GEN. DE WET (FROM A PAINTING DONE AFTER THE WAR OF 1879).

> "If you hear that I have surrendered, deny it, for I will never surrender."
>
> —*General Christian De Wet.*

Here's what one of the Boer leaders, Commandant W. D. Snyman, says:

"When I bade goodby to General De Wet in the Free State he said to me: 'If you hear that I have surrendered, deny it. I will never surrender; I will fight as long as one man stands by me.' President Steyn said to me as I left him near Komatipoort: 'You may tell the American friends of our cause that as long as I live I shall defend that cause. We will continue this fight until we win.'

"That is the spirit which animates the entire army, from the youngest boy in the ranks to the oldest grandfather who carries a rifle.

"I know that you will say that De Wet and his small army canot contend much longer against the vast forces of Lord Kitchener. De Wet is as far superior to Kitchener in military strategy as Napoleon was to the most ignorant soldier in his army. That is a broad statement, but De Wet has proved it several times to the great mortification of the hero of Omdurman.

"For three months Kitchener, with an army of almost 40,000 men, tried to capture us, and De Wet laughed at his efforts, and incidentally captured from him at Rooidal sufficient winter clothing for every burgher in the army, 8,700 shells and enough small arms ammunition to last his forces for three years! And De Wet did this with less than 5,000 men!

"Since June the entire Boer army has been supported by the British taxpayer. Almost every single rifle in the Boer army was captured from the British in battles; every cartridge and shell used in our fights since June was taken from the British. Whenever there is a lack of anything in our camp we sally forth and take it from the British.

"The English taxpayers are furnishing the sinews for both armies in South Africa, and so long as the Boers can secure the necessaries of war so cheaply and easily they need have no fear that the national treasury must issue bonds to carry on the struggle.

"The Boers will continue the war by harassing their enemy continually, for years if need be. They will make it necessary to keep a mighty force in the country, and sooner or later England will realize that she cannot afford to spend $500,000,000 a year, year after year, when none of her citizens except a clique of mining men can expect to gain anything by the vast expenditure."

Such is the man who holds the British empire in check, the man whose operations have made it necessary for the government to order 50,000 more horses to equip the force employed in the task of "rounding" him up. By the power of his military genius he has made the Boer war recrudescent; he has brought upon Great Britain a continuation of a struggle that has been tremendously costly in blood and treasure, and he has revived the spirit of freedom in a land that was overrun by the invader.

A TYPICAL WOMAN.

George Eliot Had the Idiosyncrasies of Her Sex.

For no judgment of George Eliot can be discerning which does not consider the vital fact that she was—even in a degree really typical—a woman. She belonged to the subjective sex, and is the most objective of novelists. It is the fashion at present to neglect the distinction of sex in speaking of women, and pay them the compliment, or do them the justice, of treating them severally as individuals, discriminated merely as men are discriminated. Nevertheless, until their distinction in certain fields of activity is as much a matter of course as that of men—until there are no more "Women's Buildings" at world's fairs, for example, and the propaganda in favor of the sex as an entity ceases to obscure the individual standard which naturally tends to get itself established if let alone—anything like the eminence of George Eliot's powers will be singularized because of the possessor's sex. It is—as yet—generally remarkable, worthy of remark, that a woman should have reached such a height of accomplishment. But that her accomplishment should have been in the field of thought rather than in that of feeling, and so splendidly successful in this field as almost to have originated a species in the domain of fiction, is specifically the notable phenomenon in George Eliot's case. Why is she so unlike George Sand and Charlotte Bronte—one may exclude Jane Austen, in thinking of precedents, as exclusively an artist. Is it because of her different and in the main superior mental quality, and the greater subordination of feeling to thought in her original make-up? Probably not. Whatever George Eliot became there can be no doubt that Mary Ann Evans was a woman in whom the idiosyncrasies of sex were particularly developed. As to the existence of such idiosyncrasies and their native, elemental, and possibly ineradicable character George Eliot herself never had any doubts. The difference between the sexes is one of the phenomena that compose her material. Her writings are full of man considered as man, and woman as woman. She has widened the sphere of woman's interest for us, but has not obscured its identity.—From "George Eliot," by W. C. Brownell, in Scribner's.

The Marble Heart Club.

There are a few young ladies in this city who, not knowing the secret that nature has written in the rocks, which some of us have deciphered, have turned their faces from mankind—masculine gender—and called themselves the Marble Heart club. There are four members of this club, all young, smiling, sweet faced, with wondrous eyes, of blue and brown and black. And innocence is their specialty. Now in the face of such a specialty as that, the question comes, why do the young ladies choose such a name? Do they really think that their hearts, which beat with such a flutter beneath their modern shirtwaists, are really made of the cold, pink veined and beautiful metamorphosed limestone? Or do they know the secret of the rocks and act with a strange consistency? May be, and this is true, they know that the beautiful and poetic marble was once limestone filled with cast-off elements of life and changed into the beautiful stone by the action of some great heat, it may be of passion.—Milwaukee Journal.

Green Peas in December.

Time was—and it was not so many years ago, either—when green peas were a luxury that only the very rich could indulge in at the latter end of November. Now you may have your lamb and green peas until well into December, and the green peas are not the costly part of the combination, says the New York Times. While not exactly as plentiful as they are in summer, there is no market of any sort worth patronizing where green peas may not be had at price but little in excess of that paid in the spring, when alone, a generation ago, green peas were in season. That they are now to be had so plenteously and cheaply is due to the fact that truck farmers have learned a whole lot within the past decade about the value of things that are out of season. Rotation of crops, in the south particularly, has materially increased the income of the up-to-date farmer and made the season line for his crops one that is hardly traceable. Some of the peas that were in the market during the early part of the month were late ones raised on the Long Island truck farms. Most of those now to be had come from North Carolina and Florida, the best being the late crop from the latter state.

Raking Down the Fire.

The fire must be raked down and fresh coal put on in the evening, but a small amount of coal will answer for the night, unless the drafts have been open the greater part of the day. On an extremely cold day it may be necessary to have the drafts open a part of the time, and some coal put on at noon. All the clinkers should be removed when the fire is raked down in the morning. The water-pan should be replenished in the morning. Some careless people leave the ashes for days at a time at the bottom of the furnace, house of its share and often burning out the grate. If the furnace fire be allowed to burn to a white heat it will be ruined for that day unless some coal be put on a little later. The cold-air boxes must admit enough air to drive the hot air through the house, but not more than can be heated.

Removal of Patient's Stomach.

Of the numerous operations in which the stomach of a patient has been entirely removed, one at least has been completely successful. A San Francisco woman had her stomach removed two years ago the coming February, and has since been in remarkably good health, eating considerably and without discomfort.

Gertrude Atherton's novel, "Senator North," has been incorporated in the German Tauchnitz edition of English books. It is said that a well-known English playwright has proposed to her to dramatize the book.

"COON" SONGS.

Lyrics of Foremost Colored Literary Man of Today.

There was born in Dayton, O., in 1872, a colored boy, destined before he reached 30 years of age to have made for himself a world wide reputation. That boy was Paul Laurence Dunbar, the polished man of letters, the brilliant poet, the fascinating dialect song writer and the foremost colored literary man of the age. All in the space of eight short years Mr. Dunbar climbed the ladder of fame from the deepest obscurity to his present height. He was the child of slave parents; was educated in the public schools of Dayton, receiving as good an education as most boys in his circumstances would have received. For some months after he finished his schooling he worked as an elevator boy. But during this period his literary bent was gathering strength of purpose, and being perfected. In his hours, more likely minutes of rest, in the elevator he was continually scribbling verses on scraps of paper. These scraps he gave to his mother with the injunction not to destroy them. This was the beginning; his present success every one knows, and the end—well, there is a brilliant future before him. It is in connection with "coon" songs, however, that Mr. Dunbar is best known. Probably there is no more popular writer of these delightful dialect songs than he. Certainly, his lyrics have been accorded an unwonted popularity and great sales. "Uncle Eph's Christmas," which is to be presented at Boston Music Hall this week, contains some of his most tuneful "coon" songs. In fact, the libretto of "Uncle Eph's Christmas" was written by Mr. Dunbar. Will Marion Cook, who has assisted Mr. Dunbar before by writing the music for his songs, is the composer of the music in "Uncle Eph's Christmas."

Pot-Boilers Pay Best.

An artist whose name is familiar in this town said several days ago that he made more out of his pot-boilers than from his more pretentious pictures, says the New York Sun. In this case pot-boilers means illustrating. "Of course, a lot of the illustrating," he said, "is high-grade work of its class, and I am not ashamed to sign my name to it. Like many other artists in my class, however, I make a good many pictures for illustrating which are either published anonymously or under an assumed name. I can not afford to sell my oil painting for small prices, no matter how much I may need the money. This would not be fair to people who have bought my pictures, and it would injure my reputation."

Thieves Take Wedding Presents.

A large company was assembled at the house of Mrs. Purcell in Union county, South Dakota, where a wedding was being solemnized. The wedding presents were numerous, a purse of $75 in gold being among the rest. One of the guests was announced to do a fancy clog dance in the barn and everybody flocked thither. While the dance was in progress thieves ransacked the house and carried off every valuable article, of course including the $75.

THE GREEN PERIL,

THAT STALKS IN FRANCE ALARMING HER LAWMAKERS.

In the Last Six Years the Consumption of Absinthe Has Doubled in the French Nation, Says This Writer—Introduced as Medicine.

At last the French lawmakers have awakened to the green peril of France—the deadly absinthe, says the New York Press. The consumption of this drug has been for years the curse of the French people. Its effects upon the nervous system are such that it is especially harmful to an excitable people like the French. That it is responsible for the increase in insanity in France is shown by the fact that the growth in its consumption goes hand in hand with the increase of cases of mental derangement. Cases of insanity directly traceable to the use of this drug seldom or never recover. In large quantities absinthe produces epilectic convulsions, as has been shown by experiment, and the continued though moderate use of it produces symptoms of an epileptic character which are not due to the alcohol in the decoction. In the last six years the consumption of absinthe has doubled in France, the absinthe drinkers of that country now consuming, according to M. Vaillant, 2,200,000 gallons a year. The confirmed absinthe drinker is nervous, irascible, erratic and incapable of self-contol or of logical reasoning. He does not get drunk like the whisky drinker, but is driven to a sort of frenzy. Absinthe also stimulates the lowest and most abnormal passions. No man can remain perfectly sane and be addicted to absinthe. The French Academy of Medicine and the French members of the Chamber of Deputies see grave dangers ahead for France if the use of the drug is not checked. If the increase in its use goes on with the same rapidity which it has in the last four years it is only a question of time when France will become a nation of lunatics. In this country little absinthe is consumed. Ten years ago there was quite a "fad" for absinthe drinking in the United States, but it was of short duration, American common sense soon relegating the dangerous drink to obscurity. Later it became the custom to say to the bartender when ordering a cocktail, "Just a dash of absinthe in it." Now the bartenders in the best drinking places in New York say that absinthe in a cocktail is seldom called for. Now and then a young man who is just "learning the ropes" of the big city and wants to appear "knowing" will call for an "absinthe frappe," or some old "rounder," whose flickering candle is almost gone out, will order an absinthe as a "bracer," but as a general drink it is seldom used here now. The real "rounder," the man who has drunk all his life and intends to drink for the remainder of it, eschews absinthe as he would a temperance pledge. In restaurants and cafes frequented by foreigners one may occasionally see men sitting over their cloudy green liquor, but as a rule the "drip glass" remains unused behind the bar, and the absinthe bottle keeps it company. The history of the introduction of this drink into France is curious. When the French soldiers were sent to the Algerian war in 1844-7, they were advised to mix absinthe with the water they drank as a preventive against fever. It was as pleasant a tasting medicine as any man had ever taken, and the result was that the whole French army in Algiers became an army of absinthe drinkers. When the soldiers returned to France they brought the absinthe habit with them and introduced their friends to the new drink. The absinthe habit spread throughout France with remarkable rapidity, and has now become a great national evil, calling for strict legislation if the country would save itself from its green peril.

Gas Belt Being Exhausted.........

RAPID DWINDLING OF THE SUPPLY IN INDIANA CHARGED TO RECKLESS WASTE.

So great have been the demands arising from the extensive use of natural gas in factories, public buildings and dwellings of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, that the supply is rapidly being overdrawn and it is estimated that the gas belt of Indiana, where the product is obtained, will in two years at the furthest be practically exhausted. Attention to this matter has been called by the statement of the Indianapolis Gas company that it is unable to declare dividends owing to the fact that three-fourths of the citizens of Indianapolis are guilty of recklessly wasting and stealing gas from the company and the answer of citizens to the effect that they have to resort to seemingly sharp practices because the quality of the gas is so poor that they cannot get light without so doing. The directors of the gas company allege that the violations of the law are not confined to the poor or vicious, but include city and county buildings, city officials, lawyers, churches, ministers of the gospel, physicians, architects, and some of the most prominent residents and business houses in the city of Indianapolis.

As described by the company, the method of stealing is to cut additional small holes in the feed pipe, without paying the extra charge due for the increased supply. Everybody, apparently, according to the company, does this; or, at least, it was found that out of 18,000 consumers, three-quarters were using more gas than they paid for. As a result, the company's earnings decreased $110,000 a year, and the dividends had to be deferred.

No gas meters have been used in Indianapolis, despite the efforts of the company to secure their adoption, and there is no means of definitely determining the amount of the product used by each consumer.

Spread of the Coffee Plant.

Some interesting facts regarding the coffee tree have been printed recently. The native home of this plant is said to be Kaffra, in southern Abyssinia. It was not until it had been in use for centuries by the Arabians that the plant was carried to Java. In 1706 a tree from Java was sent to Amsterdam, and when it flowered and ripened seeds a young seedling was presented to Louis XIV. From this plant seedlings were sent to Martinique, and from these plants again seedlings were sent to Jamaica, Cayenne and San Domingo; while from Amsterdam plants were sent to Surinam. In fact, it was from the one plant, sent from Java in the beginning of the 18th century by Governor General Van Horn, that everything in the French possessions and West Indies sprang. In this way has traveled the progeny of the original coffee plant, introduced from Arabia at the end of the seventeenth century.

ABOUT EAST AFRICA.

Two Notable Facts to Which Dr. Smith Calls Attention.

Dr. Donaldson Smith was the first white man in the wide district between Lake Rudolf in East Africa and the Nile. Among the most important of his remarks before the Royal Geographical society were those relating to the meteorology of the country. He said there is no doubt that the desert conditions of the lands inland from the Indian ocean is the result of the fact that the north winds blowing over the mountains of Abyssinia are wrung perfectly dry of their moisture in crossing the mountains and then descend the southern slopes as dry winds. These breezes are the northern trade winds and as they cross the lofty mountain ranges of the Abyssinian highlands practically all the moisture in them is condensed and precipitated and only a pitiful drop or so is permitted to reach the more southern lands. So Somaliland and the lowlands to the south of Abyssinia are very dry. All the rivers and lakes which came under his observation this year were half dried up. The other striking fact which he mentioned is that the whole fauna, both birds and mammals, appears to change as soon as Lake Rudolf is passed. In other words of the fauna between the Indian ocean and Lake Rudolf and the Nile. Gazelles and heartbeasts were seen on both sides of the lake, but the varieties were different. Waller's gazelle, which had been a constant companion, was nowhere to be seen, but the oribi and reedbuck took his place. More than one hundred species of birds were seen to the west of the lake and were found to belong principally to West African types.—New York Sun.

When Life Is Departing.

A. D. Waller of the Paris Academy of Sciences has devised an electrical means of distinguishing between living and dead matter. His statement of the method is somewhat as follows: Living matter responds to an electrical stimulus by yielding an after current in the same direction. The same matter after it has been killed by heating or other method does not respond to excitation unless it does so by causing a reversed current, due to polarization. This phenomena is characteristic of all living matter, animal or vegetable. The similar induced current is the last sign of life and its amount may even be used to measure the amount of vitality remaining. In order to make this test the body is first connected to a delicate galvanometer and if there is any deflection caused this is corrected; an electrical stimulus is administered to the body and then the galvanometer again connected to it. If there is now a deflection of the latter the body is living; no deflection shows that it is indubitably dead.

The Solar Corona.

The expedition sent by the Smithsonian Institution to observe the total solar eclipse of May, 1900, paid especial attention to the measurement of the intensity of the radiation of heat from the sun's corona by means of the solometer. This is the first time that successful measures of the sort have been effected. The chief result of the experiment is summarized as follows by Prof. C. G. Abbot: The corona is effectively cooler than the valometer and appears, therefore, neither to reflect much light from the sun nor chiefly by virtue of a high temperature to give light of its own, but seems rather to be giving light in a manner not associated with a high temperature, or at least with the preponderance of infra-red rays usual in the spectra of hot bodies. "As this last statement," Dr. Abbot adds, "involves a rejection of both the eruptive and meteroic coronal theories, it ought to receive searching criticism and the experimental observations on which it rests ought to be verified at future eclipses."—New York Sun.

Prize for Word Substitutes.

A prize of $1.25 a word is offered by the German Linguistic union of Germany for the best German words that can be substituted for the following foreign expressions: Amateur, baby, concours hippique, couplet, hotel-restaurant, pedal (on bicycles), record, reclame, rochode, rochieren, sweater (as part of a woman's garment). The conditions are that the proposed substitute must not occur in any dictionary. German-Americans who wish to compete may send their list, by Dec. 31, to Dr. Siebert, Wilmersdorf, near Berlin.—Wolfgang Voltz, in Chicago Record.

Mrs Frances M Anderson

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, daughter of HON. JUDGE ANDERSON, of Virginia, is at present in Washington, D. C., as Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, of that city. Cured of la grippe by Peruna.

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, writes from the "Astoria," Washington, D. C., the following:

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results, and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual strength very soon.

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna, and recommend it to those similarly afflicted whenever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh—that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc.

During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has caused the death of a countless number.

Indeed nearly every person who has had la grippe within the last three years finds himself more or less deranged by the pernicious effects of this disease. The majority of those who have escaped death find life scarcely worth living.

If this vast multitude of people could only know with what certainty and promptness Peruna would relieve them of all the bad effects which la grippe has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering would be averted!

Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved; but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and continue to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one.

Peruna cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and is therefore the most effective remedy ever devised for removing all the derangements which follows la grippe.

Samuel M. York writes from Union Grove, Ala., the following letter:

Dear Sir—"Last week I was taken with la grippe and catarrhal deafness. I wrote you for advice and followed your directions. After taking two bottles of Peruna I found myself well of la grippe, and my hearing was fully restored. My health is better than it has been in five years.

"My wife improved in health very much after taking Peruna."—Samuel M. York.

Miss Caroline J. Kahl, Otisco, Ind., writes as follows:

"Three years I had la grippe and pulmonary trouble. I was very sick. I had hemorrhages of the lungs nearly every day for a year and three bottles of your Peruna cured me. The doctor said I had consumption. I am now in better health than I have been for many years.

"I highly recommend Peruna to all my neighbors and friends. Peruna is my favorite medicine. I shall always have Peruna in the house."—Miss Caroline J. Kahl.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The Wings of Wealth.

To have his swing in Wall street is the consuming desire of every man with with the money-craze in his blood and brain, yet most of the ex-"kings of Wall street" died poor unless they had other sources of income; their living successors dare not try to retire by converting their holdings into cash.

Outside of Wall street the final experiences of thousands of envied men have been similarly bad; an ex-millionaire, once supposed to be the shrewdest of the shrewd, is keeping a cheap restaurant in Boston, another is an object of charity in Chicago, and many monetary meteors, to whose names "Lucky" was prefixed a few years ago, would exchange all their luck that remains for a permanent assurance against the wolf at the door.—Saturday Evening Post.

Wandering.

The Bartender—You see, I have to drink a good deal. Every half-hour or so somebody comes in and asks me to take something.

The Waiter—I suppose, at my restaurant, if I was asked every half-hour to eat something, I'd have to do it?

The Bartender—Jim, you'r a good fellow, but there is no arguing with you. You will wander from the subject.—Boston Transcript.

As a Persuader.

Merchant—I am much amazed that you collected that old account against Teebrown. What pressure did you bring to bear upon him?

Bill Collector—Well, I don't know whether it had any effect or not, but I had a picture of the battleship Kentucky pasted on the bill, and he pungled up as soon as he saw it.—Chicago Tribune.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

Particulars Wanted.

Sportsman (to Smith, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day)—Do you know Lord Peckham?

Smith—Oh, dear, yes; I've often shot at his house.

Sportsman—Ever hit it?—Fun.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

More than four-fifths of the population of Mexico are of mixed or Indian blood.

Chinamen probably consider themselves superior to other men because they are not made of common clay.

HOW TO GO UPSTAIRS.

Three Distinct Methods to Reach the Upper Home Regions.

"The proper way to go up stairs," said the young ambulance surgeon, "is to hold the body erect and step leisurely, planting each foot firmly on the successive stairs."

He paused for a moment as he pushed his chair back from the table, and lit a perfecto that his host, the newspaper man, passed to him.

"Pshaw!" remarked the molder of public opinion. "I suppose you have just come from a lecture on hygiene, and that owl-faced professor has impressed you with the idea that he really knows what he is talking about. Now, my experience," he continued, with a grin, "proves that the best way to get up stairs is to take the elevator."

Bob laughed at the alleged witticism, but stopped suddenly when the hostess remarked: "I suppose either way would be acceptable, but your usual way seems to be to pull off your shoes and crawl up on all fours, so that no one hears you. Even that might be all right," she continued, "but why do you complete the transit by falling over a chair and waking up everybody within a block of the house with your side remarks? I should think that either of the methods you suggest would be an improvement on the style you apparently preferred last century."—New York Telegraph.

LOCATED BY CALCULATION.

Lord Kelvin Once Demonstrated His Quick Wit to His Class and Spotted Culprit.

Lord Kelvin once surprised his class by the quick and amusing manner in which he solved a problem on "sound." In the midst of an experiment, Lord Kelvin had ceased lecturing, and was silently watching, along with most of the students, the progress of an experiment. There was a dead silence, which was suddenly and rudely broken by the sound of a marble, which an inattentive student had purposely dropped, and which continued to roll and drop, drop, drop, down all the tiers of benches until it reached the ground floor. Meanwhile, Lord Kelvin had quickly turned around and observed where the marble emerged on the floor. He counted back the number of times he had heard it drop, and then announced:

"Mr. X———, of the fourth tier, you may report to me after the lecture."

The eminent scientist had correctly spotted the culprit.—London M. A. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901.

The annual report on the Michigan state penitentiary at Jackson shows a total population of 720, the lowest in twenty-five years. The tailors' shop had but one man at work.

In the future the United States steamship Scindia is to be known as Ajax. The Scindia, it is said, acquired an unenviable reputation by the amount of soot and cinders she emitted from her smokestack. The men on board the Scindia acquired a disrespect for her and altered her name to the "Cinders."

Various scientific departments in England recently held a conference in which they sought to obtain government powers for protecting the delicate instruments in the Kew and Greenwich observatories from any magnetic disturbances that arise from the working of electric tramways and railways in their vicinity.

The New York socialists have commenced a crusade that has for its object the enlistment of the women in their cause. To this end they have incorporated a Woman's Socialist society, which has just held a session in Brooklyn. All the orators were women. Their purpose is to set on foot a movement for the incorporation of like organizations in all the states.

No orders have yet been sent out to the Oregon looking to that ship's coming home, but it is said at the navy department that she will be brought to the Mare Island navy yard within the next three months. Extensive repairs will be required by the Oregon and it is not unlikely that the Union iron works may get the contract for the work.

Eccentricities of genius do not figure very largely in Mr. Howell's recent reminiscences of our great writers of the last generation. There is no comfort in his book for silly young men who try to excuse their own lapses from decency by the examples of Byron and Poe; for Mr. Howells shows that our foremost Americans were clean-living as well as high-thinking citizens. The possession of genius does not confer exemptions; it imposes weightier responsibilities.

Forty-two English citizens during the last ten years have changed their surnames, because they were the same as those of famous villains in well-known books and plays. For this privilege they paid the country £420. Dickens is responsible for over a third of the name changes, and, among others, seven Quilps have sued for a new name during the past six years alone. Quilp in "The Old Curiosity Shop" was such a detestable villain that victims of the same name said it did them and their business harm. Uriah Heep, the cringing rogue of "David Copperfield," is responsible for five people of that name seeking new cognomens. Another name that has been changed by seven different families is "Legree," spelled in several different ways, the name of the scoundrelly painter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

When the usual committee representing the two houses called on President McKinley on the day they assembled, it is said the president cordially remarked that he was glad to see them and glad that congress was again in session. This is a pleasanter attitude than that of dread with which many people regard the assembling of the national legislature. When great national political conflicts are taking place there is sometimes reasons for apprehension. At the present time there is need of constructive legislation, and we ought rather to be sorry that congress has but three months in which to accomplish it than to regret that it has met to undertake the task.

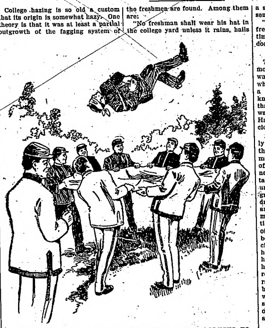
The anecdote which follows must undoubtedly be accepted as both authentic and official, since it is contained in a report to the state department by an American consul. One of the duties of a consul is to discover, if he can, and make known to his countrymen all openings for profitable business in the district within which his jurisdiction lies. Accordingly, we are told how the Germans at Aix-la-Chapelle received an American circus. The magnitude and character of the bill posting and the rapid erection of the huge tents filled them with astonishment. On the day of the circus not a workman went to the factories, and spindles lay in astonished idleness. The tents were crowded at each performance. Vague antipathies against the United States were changed to respect and awe, any farther achievement being deemed possible for Americans. That commerce follows the flag is a trite assertion. The Aix-la-Chapelle consul seems to add, "especially when the flag waves above an American circus!"

That the young queen of Italy stands on a good footing with the ladies of her court may be inferred from a remark soon after her elevation to the throne. "When one has to stand so long and make so many courtesies, it is best to seek comfort. My own practice is to wear easy corsets and shoes that do not pinch." An innovation, certainly! Hitherto, royalty's attitude toward the discomforts of court dress has been rather the philosophy of Rip Van Winkle on seeing his wife at the wash-tubs: "Well, I suppose somebody has got to do it!"

An earthquake, lately, in Caracas, Venezuela, brought ruin and terror. The city was in a state of chaos for days. The keeper of the jail, which always has inmates confined there for political offenses, issued the following notice, which ought to have amused as well as reassured those who read it. "To the public: I have the satisfaction to inform the families of those who are detained here that this morning's earthquake has happily

ORIGIN OF COLLEGE HAZING.

College hazing is so old a custom that its origin is somewhat hazy. One theory is that it was at least a partial outgrowth of the fagging system of



TOSSING A BLANKET.—HOW THE FRESHMEN ARE INTRODUCED TO MYSTERIES OF COLLEGE BROTHERHOODS.

English colleges, in which it was the custom to make new students do menial work for the upper classmen. The hazing which has been indulged in has largely been practiced upon freshmen, but occasionally other classmen have been hazed. To haze means to disturb, harass, annoy, and it was in some way figured out that this was just what ought to be done to men entering college for the first time. It was decided that they should be servile and that they should do whatever they were told by upper classmen, no matter how absurd or degrading an act should be demanded of them. As early as the year 1760, sixteen years before the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the following regulations were enacted at Yale university:

"It being the duty of seniors to teach freshmen the laws, usages and customs of the college, to this end they are empowered to order the whole freshman class or any particular member of it to appear, in order to be instructed and reproved, at such time and place as they shall appoint, when and where every freshman shall attend, answer all proper questions and behave decently.

"The freshmen are forbidden to wear their hats in the college yard until the May vacation, and whenever a freshman either speaks to a superior or is spoken to by one he shall keep his hat off until he is bidden to put it back on.

"A freshman shall not play with any of the members of an upper class without being asked.

"Freshmen are required to perform all reasonable errands for any superior.

"Freshmen shall not run in the college yard nor up and down stairs, nor call to any one through a college window."

In the "Ancient Laws and Liberties" of Harvard similar restrictions upon the freshmen are found. Among them are:

"No freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard unless it rains, hails or snows, provided he be on foot and have not both hands full.

"Freshmen are to consider all other classes as their seniors.

"No freshman shall speak to a senior with his hat on, nor have it on in a senior's room; nor in his own if a senior be there.

"When any person knocks at a freshman's door, except in studying time, he shall immediately open the door without inquiring who is there."

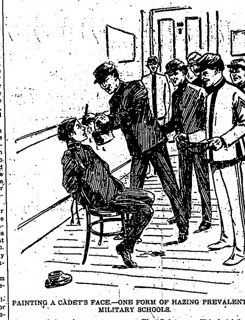
Fighting Freshman Sustained.

The death blow to the hat law and most of the other absurd regulations was struck of one hundred years ago, when Levi Hedge, who was afterwards a famous professor, threatened to knock down a senior who demanded that he remove his hat. The trouble was brought before the president of Harvard for adjudication and he decided in favor of Freshman Hedge.

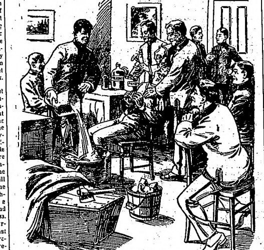
Although these regulations were early overthrown the spirit underlying them was kept alive and frequently manifested itself in the mistreatment of members of the freshmen class. The new college men were "smoked out," taken from bed at midnight and doused under the town pump, painted with green or red paint, made to eat or drink vile combinations, blindfolded and made to run three or four miles, made to sing or dance or deliver orations, while very often they were shorn of their hair completely. There have been many instances of the most vicious kinds of practices. Young men have been thrown into rivers or lakes, headed up in barrels and rolled down hill, etc. Occasionally freshmen have resisted the perpetration of these outrages. Revolvers have been drawn by both sides, and when the freshman who was thus inclined to defend himself has been caught unarmed he has often been made to pay dearly for his self-defense.

With the progress of education and civilization these practices have become less common in many of the large universities, but they still exist to some extent and in their worst form is evident from the developments in the West Point case. This fact led an old college man to remark the other day:

"The time has come when the brutal college hazer should be treated in exactly the same way as any other criminal. No effort should be spared either by the college or civil authorities to catch the culprits, and when apprehended they should be given the full penalties allowed by the law. If a few of the young wretches, who are nothing but brutes in human form, were sent to the penitentiary as they should be for five or ten years it would have a most salutary effect upon college hazing."



PAINTING A CADET'S FACE.—ONE FORM OF HAZING PREVALENT IN MILITARY SCHOOLS.



HAZERS AND ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS.—PRANKS OF THIS KIND CALLED THE ATTENTION OF CONGRESS TO THE ALLEGED BRUTALITIES OF WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pearl Oysters Do Engraving.

People very often marvel at the cheapness of the engraved or etched pearl shells which come from China. They sell for little or nothing, and the uninitiated will be apt to wonder how it is the work can be done so cheaply. The reason for it is, instead of graving the picture into the hard shell, an operation that would be laborious and slow, the Chinese draw the sketch on a little scrap of tea lead and insert it into a pearl oyster shell when it is tender. The inside of the shell in this manner gets an impression of the sketch from the tea lead picture, and as soon as it is sufficiently well printed the Chinese take the lead out and insert it in another shell.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Don't give your guest the benefit of your domestic broils, and never find fault with your servants in her presence.

TO THE FRONTIER.

The Russians Are Pushing Railroad Work in Manchuria.

The Russians are exhibiting the greatest energy in pushing railroad work in Manchuria, a letter to the London Times says, wholly independent of military operations. The chief engineer of construction beyond Lake Baikal says that the branch railway deflecting from the main Siberian trunk line and going as far as the Manchurian frontier in the region of Hailar, will be completed and ready for the transportation of troops by the end of February, if no unexpected delay takes place in the delivery of material. This material has been ordered from the works in the Urals, so as to save time by carrying them over as short a distance as possible. The branch line will join the northwestern section of the road through Manchuria, which is to be pushed on at once with all possible speed. Strategical roadways are also being pushed forward. Along these roads barracks, storehouses and baking ovens have [illegible] of troops. For some time everything on the roads east of Lake Baikal has been subordinated to military requirements, and ordinary travelers have had a hard time.—Indianapolis News.

Typical of Prehistoric Peruvians.

The pupils of the Lima (Pa.) orphan asylum have made a gift of a golden urn of the Inca period in aid of the Galveston sufferers. The urn was discovered last year in one of the ancient burying grounds of the prehistoric race of Peru, near Lima. The urn weighs about 120 grains. The metal of which it is composed is similar to the "electrum" mentioned by Pliny, of the "lukos chrusos," or white gold, referred to in Homer's "Iliad." On each side of the urn is a human head, with the large nose typical of the prehistoric Peruvian race. The value of the vessel is very great, as it is a rare archaeological curiosity.

[illegible] Tossing the Boxer.

This, says a London paper, is a clever, ingenious and most amusing [illegible] hat, but it would seem as if four nationalities were intended, for on the crown of the hats are the colors of the several European allies now in the celestial empire. Each holds one corner of a yellow sheet and by an ingenious device the figure of a Chinaman placed in the center is thrown in the air as soon as a side spring is touched. By means of register near at hand the throw can be either high or low, and the attitude of the victim is most natural. He can, however, be replaced either with dice or balls.

One from Los Angeles.

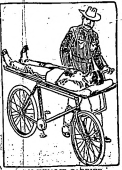
During the recent heavy storm a house near Los Nietos was swept off its foundation and carried downstream, where it lodged in the willows. The family, who vacated it, had left a lighted lamp on the kitchen table, and next morning the lamp was still burning, although the house had floated for a considerable distance.—Los Angeles Times.

A new name for voting machines has been invented. They are now called

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

NEW BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

The bicycle is such a convenient means of transportation that it is nothing extraordinary that inventors should apply it to the carriage of an ambulance for emergency cases. We illustrate in the accompanying cut a machine fitted with an ambulance which can be manipulated by the rider alone, without the aid of any other person. It is intended primarily as a means of reaching the injured as soon as possible, rather than providing a rapid means of transporting the sufferer to a hospital. The bicycle is provided with a curved bar at the front and rear, which are clamped to the frame and provided with sockets to receive the sides of the frame. The latter is of light tubing and has braces to stretch the canvas when the stretcher is open. When not in use the braces are folded in line with the frame and the whole may be rolled up and attached to the bicycle without interfering with the rider sufficiently to impede his progress. To steer the wheel when the stretcher is in use an elongated handle is clamped to the front fork, extending nearly to the level of the canvas, the rescuer using one hand to push the ambulance and the other to steer with.



AN INVALID CARRIER.

PREVENTION OF SKIN DISEASES.

Among the most common diseases of the skin are acne and eczema, one of which is known to be, and the other probably is, the result of the presence of a microbe on or in the skin. This microbe is a vegetable growth, although a very minute one, and like other noxious weeds, when once it has been planted and has begun to grow it is often extremely difficult to dislodge it.

Every farmer knows that it is easier to keep a field clean by constant care than to clear it after it has once been overgrown with weeds. It is the same with the skin. It is easier to keep the skin in health, and to arrest a commencing disease, than to cure a disease once it has become firmly established.

If it were generally understood that the presence of a few pimples constitutes a true skin disease, which, if neglected, will probably grow worse, fewer persons would suffer from the disfigurement of acne.

The skin is much like the system in general; if it is in good condition it will repel the assaults of disease, but if neglected it becomes less resistant, and soon offers a favorable soil for the growth of noxious germs.

The skin is one of the so-called excretory organs, and if the other organs of similar function—the kidneys and the bowels—do not perform their work properly, an undue proportion of the waste products of the body must be got rid of through the pores of the skin. This throws work upon the integument which it is not accustomed to perform, and it soon becomes diseased in consequence.

The first thing necessary to keep the skin well is to maintain the health of the body by exercise, cleanliness, fresh air day and night, good food properly cooked, a sufficient amount of sleep, and suitable clothing. In addition to these general measures the skin itself should receive special attention in the way of a daily bath, followed by vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel or flesh brush.

Some persons have naturally clear skins, while others appear to have a special predisposition to blackheads and pimples. The fortunate ones must see to it that they do not mar what nature has given them by an unhygienic mode of life; but the others need not despair, for their tendency to eruptions may often be overcome by scrupulous care both of the body and of the skin itself, after the manner above indicated, and in such other ways as the physician may direct.

THE ORIGIN OF WRITING.

Arthur J. Evans, the discoverer of the remains of a great prehistoric palace at Knossos in Crete, which is believed to be the original of the fabled "Labyrinth," says that the revelations made there carry back the existence of written documents on Greek soil some eight centuries beyond the earliest dated Phoenician record as seen on the Moabite stone. These discoveries, therefore, "place the whole question of the origin of writing on a new basis." Mr. Evans thinks that the Cretan hieroglyphs exactly correspond with what, in virtue of their names, we must suppose to have been the pictoral originals of the Phoenician letters on which the alphabet is based. Among these are Aleph, the ox's head; Beth, the house; Daleth, the door, and so forth. This contravenes the old theory of De Rouge that the Phoenician letters were derived from early Egyptian forms signifying quite different objects.

BICYCLE WHEEL IN ASTRONOMY.

At the Yale observatory an interesting use has been found for the bicycle wheel. By fitting such a wheel with a series of opaque screens placed at regular [illegible] from 30 to 50 turns in a minute in front of the cameras used to photograph meteors, Dr. Elkin has succeeded in measuring the velocity of the meteor's flight. The principle depends upon the interruptions produced by the screens in the trails of light made upon the photographic plates by the flying meteors. The velocity of the wheel is known at every instant by means of a chronographic record, and the length of the interruptions indicates the seed of the meteors.

CLOUD PHOTOGRAPHY.

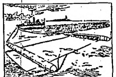
The photographing of clouds has recently become a recognized branch of practical meteorology. It also affords beautiful pictures for the collections of amateur photographers. The French astronomer, Monsieur Antoniadi, of the Juvisy observatory, who has had much experience in cloud photography, says that all kinds of cameras, large and small, mounted and unmounted, can be employed for the purpose; but considerable practice is required to determine the proper time of exposure. In order to quench the blue of the sky and bring out the contrast between the clouds and their background, yellow screens, perferably composed of thin cells containing a chemical solution, are employed. Exposures vary from a small fraction up to one-third of a second.

THE ELEPHANT AS A WORKER.

Mr. E. N. Buxton, in discussing the question of the preservation of big game in Africa, points out the great difficulty of protecting elephants, on account of the high market value of their tusks, and then avers that personally he is opposed to the destruction of elephants at all, on the ground that, valuable as they are for their ivory, they might be still more valuable as weight-carriers. The idea of employing elephants as domestic animals of burden is not new, and many have testified to the patient and effective manner in which they apply their enormous strength in the service of man.

SHIP CHANNEL EXCAVATOR.

The dredging of a deep water channel for large ships by any of the several methods now in use is a laborious task in spite of all the improved machinery designed for the purpose, but an Irish inventor believes he has invented an apparatus which will do this work more economically and thoroughly than it can be accomplished by any of the old methods. He has taken out patents on the invention in eighteen different countries. The apparatus consists of a pair of large steel cylinders, with elongated lips projecting from the central portion which are adapted to engage the earth as the cylinders are drawn toward each other, scooping the earth into the rear portion of the cylinders. The arrangement is such that the vessel can be floated to any required position and then drawn apart to the required distance and sunk to the river bed. The controlling apparatus on the ship above then begins to tighten the chains, causing the cylinders to be forced toward each other, which presses the scoops into the earth and causes a layer of the material of any desired thickness to slide into the cylinders. When the latter are filled they are tilted backward until the opening is at the top. Then the water in the end compartment is forced out by injecting air and the vesseds rise to the surface, to be transported to the dumping ground.



IMPROVED DREDGING APPARATUS.

AGE OF THE BIG TREES.

An age as great as 5,000 years has sometimes been ascribed to the giant trees of California. Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, regards this estimate as very much exaggerated. He says that he once counted with great care the rings of growth of a tree felled in 1853, and which was fully 24 or 25 feet in diameter, so that its stump served as the floor of a dancing pavilion. The rings numbered 1,147, and that number would represent the age of the tree in years. Professor Bessey adds that he gravely doubts whether any of the existing trees approach the age of 2,000 years.

BEET BEATS SUGAR-CANE.

According to a recent consular report from Magdeburg, Germany, the production of beet sugar in the world is now twice as great as that of cane sugar. This victory of the beet over the cane is ascribed to the influence of the science of chemistry in developing the industry of beet sugar making. This influence is especially exerted in Germany, where more than a thousand chemists are exclusively employed in the sugar factories. The manufacture of beet sugar has taken a sudden start in Spain since she lost her colonies in the war with the United States.

TRAINS WITH DOUBLE MOTORS.

Experiments are being made on the Wannsee railroad between Berlin and Zehlendorf, Germany, to determine the precise value of electric propulsion as a substitute for steam. The train used consists of eight ordinary cars, and is provided with an electric motor car at each end, the advantage of this arrangement being that the reversing of the train at the terminals of the journey becomes unnecessary. Thus far the electric power has proved to be about 15 per cent cheaper than steam power.

Professor, to student of surgery—"Please inform the class of the names of bones forming the skull." Student—"Ah—er—I do not at the present time remember, but I know that I have [illegible] head." (Uproar in

A TOBACCO SPEECH.

Eulogy of the Weed Applauded in the House.

It is not often that the Congressional Record contains such a unique contribution to literature as the speech which Representative Otey of Virginia delivered in the house on tobacco. Mr. Otey represents the Lynchburg district, in the tobacco growing section of his state, and his eulogy of the weed ought to keep him in congress for the remainder of his days. He is the especial advocate of a bill to allow a larger ration of tobacco to the soldiers in the army, and it was in advocacy of this measure that he delivered his speech. "It is a fact," asserted Mr. Otey, "that there is no solace in camp life or on shipboard like the pipe and nothing staves off hunger and thirst like the chew of tobacco." All the smokers and chewers in the house applauded this assertion, and then Mr. Otey went back to ancient history. He showed how, from its earliest discovery, tobacco has been considered a curative. He quoted an old practitioner of "physicke" who commended tobacco in 1610, and recalled the words of Hariot, who was one of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition in 1584, and who said that tobacco was a notable preserver of health. He quoted some lines in praise of tobacco from Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and was especially applauded when he cited the case of a man who could not breathe and whose physician "directed him to take tobacco in fume and little by little he recovered his former strength." There was rapt attention in the house as Mr. Otey recited the chemical analysis of tobacco, with humorous comments on chloride of potassium, molic acid, silica, and ligneous matter. The peroration of the eulogy on tobacco is worth quoting: "His patriotism," said Major Otey, referring to the soldier, "expires only with his life; his soul is enraptured with enthusiasm, his memory is on the wing, and runs back with lightning quickness to the battles fought and victories won; but he will recall that the ration of tobacco plucked from his mind a rooted sorrow, razed out the written troubles of his brain, and with this sweet oblivious antidote cleansed the bosom of perilous stuff that weighed upon his heart."—Washington Post.

CHEAP CAR RIDES.

Street Car Line That Carries Passengers for Nothing in Congo.

Boma is the capital of the Congo Free State. It is fifty miles from the mouth of the river. Fifteen years ago Boma was nothing but a rocky hill at the base of which stretched a great marsh, the prolific source of tropical fevers. A great change has been wrought in the appearance and conditions of Boma. A number of long streets have been built over the hill. This height has been dug down and leveled so that it is no longer difficult to reach it from the bank of the river. The marshes have been drained, beautiful little parks now flourish, and the Boma of today is a smiling, flourishing town. Piers extend out into the river and vessels from Europe tie up at these iron structures and discharge their cargoes directly into the little cars that are pulled by small steam engines along the main street of Boma. The peculiarity of this steam tramway is that it makes no charge to any one who desires to ride on it. The entire populace of Boma may travel between the town and the river without paying a cent. Passenger trains, however, run only four times a day. The man on the street corner who desires to hail a train must sometimes find it a rather long time to wait. Though the passenger service is so infrequent the trains are running about all the time, for Boma is a very busy place, and Royal avenue, through which the tramway runs, is lined with stores. The cars carry goods from the steamers to the shops of Royal avenue, or palm oil and other native products down to the wharves. At times, however, when several days have elapsed after the arrival of a steamer, there may be no freightage business, but the tramway is as busy as ever, for then big loads of dirt are hauled from one part of Royal avenue to another in the still uncompleted work of leveling the town.—New York Sun.

A MERRY HEART.

Presence of a Jovial Man Is Like a Medicine.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," says the Proverbs, but there are different degrees of merriment, and different effects following its exercise. The man who keeps a merry heart through paths of pain and hours of sorrow and years of care; who, standing on the rock of faith, gazes ahead through storms and sunshine alike with a "cheerful countenance," this one imparts confidence, impresses his own convictions, sheds comfort on those around him, and his presence is "like a medicine" to such as need him. And who is there who doesn't need, at some time, the inspiring brightness of the man with a merry heart? Of the woman, for that matter. Women can bear up under greater trials than men can; so I believe the man with a merry heart is most apt to be a woman after all's said and done. At birth, we all have planted within us the seed of that which "maketh the heart glad," and well cultivated, the germ grows to the life of completeness, wherein is given place this agreeable possession called a "merry heart." We all ought to have it in full blossom—swaying in every breath from heaven, and shedding fragrance, brightness and joy on all around.—Farm Journal.

Sleep Themselves to Death.

Explorer Jacques Dibon, lecturing before the Geographical Society of Paris, described a strange city in the French Senegal colony, once busily prosperous, but now almost abandoned. Some gradual change in the climate or soil has caused increasing drowsiness. Most of the inhabitants slept twenty hours daily. Some even fell asleep while walking, and many have slept to death, their friends finding it impossible to arouse them even after several days of uninterrupted lethargy. The explorer says that neither himself nor any of the colonial doctors was able to discover the real cause of the phe

20th Century

Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON.
ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dylæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	19
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	38
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	147
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Valentines at the drug store.

Ed Twing is reported as being quite sick.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

Postmaster Eiken of Crookston was here on business last Saturday.

Geo. Ossmann is here to-day buying up all the hides and furs he can get.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

A. M. Hanson, a prominent farmer of Black River was in the village Monday.

Masquerade ball February 14th will be given by the band boys. Get ready for it.

The census shows that 12 per cent of the population of the United States is colored.

Mr. and Mrs. Penno have been nursing a very sick child at their home the past week.

E. M. Hoff has a change of ad in this weeks issue. Look it up and see what he has to say.

Cal. Murray is back again after spending a month with his family at Grand Harbor, Michigan.

There is only one nation in Europe with more people that the United States and that is Russia.

Attorneys Richardson and Lee of Thief River Falls spent a few hours in the village yesterday.

Members of the McKinley club were called together at Crookston Saturday to do a little business.

M. McAndress was summoned to St. Thomas, N. D., last Saturday by the serious illness of his sister-in-law.

Born:—To Mr. and Mrs. Odegaard of the town of Rocksbury Tuesday January 15th 1901, a ten pound girl.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands--wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

The streets were lined with farmers Monday and in consequence our merchants were kept on the jump attending to their wants.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

John Freeman sold his farm in section 28 of River Falls to Hubert Haupt of Sibley county, this state, for a cash consideration of $2,400.

The Fargo Forum says the legislators of North Dakota are buying checker boards and domino outfits for amusement at Bismarck.

During the last twenty-five years over 500 Americans heiresses have married Europeans, a majority of whom possessed little except a title.

Valley Forge, headquarters of Washington during a trying period of the Revolution, is to be bought and turned into a state park by Pennsylvania.

For the horses:—Dip the bridle bits in water in cold weather before putting them in the horses' mouths. If you boubt the necessity put your tongue to a frosty nail.

Fred Knutson, the blacksmith for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Monday from headquarters camp north of Solway after an absence of about nine weeks.

H. A. Ball, a prominent business man of Grafton, N. Dak., was here a short time Monday while enroute to Thief River Falls where he went to look after some business matters.

Henry Peterson sold his house and lot on Water street to John Emmerson of Crookston; consideration $250. Mr. E. will move in at once and make St. Hilaire his future home.

The elevator men here have a hard time this season buying grain. Out of sixteen cars shipped by one party only two held grade. They claim the trouble is at the other end of the line.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

All Great Britain is in sorrow and deeply mourns the loss of their much beloved ruler and queen. She bid farewell to her children and closed her eventful life at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon

Prince of Wales, it is believed, will ascend the British throne as King Edward VII.

The train service on this line changed again last Monday and runs now the same as of old—going to Thief River Falls first. The livery men here are the only losers by the change.

—Anyone wishing a new map of Red Lake and Polk counties can have one free of charge by calling at the office of Julius Pleth, the land man, two doors south of Hotel Markham.

A New Jersey woman was expelled from the church for lying. If all the church members who lie occasionally were to be expelled the preacher's occupation would be a thing of the past.

Chris Amandson of the upper Falls was here between trains Monday while enroute to the twin cities where he will remain a week visiting with relatives and attend to some business matters.

N. J. Nereson, the Garnes photographer was in the village yesterday getting a supply of goods. He will make a trip to the lumbering woods and take views for the next four weeks.

Hubert Haupt of Sibley county was here over Sunday and before he left he bought the N. A. Nelson farm on the east side of the river in section 29 of River Falls township. Consideration $1,325.

It is understood that the republican steering committee has given Senator Hanna one week within which to pass the Ship subsidy bill. If not passed in that time it is to be permanently side-tracked.

Berger Engberg and Mike Anderson came down from the pinecountry Monday and proceeded to the Crookston land office to file on claims in that country. They will return the latter part of the week.

One of our young ladies says that a young man shouldn't think because a girl looks at him in an interested manner that she is stuck on him. Maybe his necktie is up to his ears or his socks down over his shoes.

The small pox rules made by the board of education of Fergus Falls provides that all pupils must furnish certificates of vaccination on or before Jan. 28, otherwise they will not be allowed to attend school.

Andy Larson, head mill-wright for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived yesterday from Minneapolis and he will at once gather his crew and commence making needed repairs in and about the large mill.

Rev. D. Dodds, Presiding Elder will preach next Sunday morning in the M. E. church and the Pastor in the evening. The Christian Endeavor Society will be conducted by Mr. Brooks at 6:45 p. m. All are cordially invited.

H. P. Knappen of Crookston is here securing data for the February issue of the Gateway Magazine. The January issue was as neat and attractive as any we have seen but Mr. Knappen says the next issue will be better.

H. Edlund of Fertile is advertising to head of a note he gave to a party claiming to be general manager of a Chicago firm. His chief holler is he received no value. Look out for these fellows—they may be around at any time.

Julius Pleth, the land man, was out yesterday with two loads of land hunters from Iowa. He says this is nothing compared what it will be next spring. He has thousands of acres to sell and expects to sell every acre before next January.

Mrs. A. Thunem departed Monday for Seattle, Wash., to join her husband who preceded her some weeks ago and where they will make their future home. A great many of her lady friends were at the depot to bid her good bye and a safe journey.

D. J. Campbell, agent for the John Grove Land and Loan Company of Crookston came up Monday with two land seekers from Iowa and turned them over to Julius Pleth who made them happy by selling them good farms whereby they will make their fortune.

Over at the North Dakota State University the boys have made an unwritten law that no student shall wear a mustache and that law still holds good. One of the senior class dudes attempted to raise one some days ago but a vigilance committee promptly took him down and sheared it off with a pair of cissors.

The band boys will give a masquerade ball St. Valentines Day—February 14th. The proceeds derived from the dance will go towards purchasing new uniforms. There should be a good crowd present and give the boys as much assistance financially as possible. You are one of all cordially invited. Get your suit ready now.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Fraternal orders have paid in benefits during '99 the enormous sum of $38,045,704. No ordinary or extraordinary, mind can comprehend the amount of good such a sum distributed among the members of those orders has done. There is a fraternal sympathy among men that teaches out beyond the lines of the home and kindship.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.

A. A. Myers, Pastor.

A Good One on Eddy.

Congressman Frank Eddy of Minnesota rather takes pride in the fact that he is the shabbiest man in either branch of the national legislature. He even tells a story now and then at his own expense. The other day, he says, he was walking down the shady side of Pennsylvania avenue when he was accosted by a specimen of the genus hobo. The man was ragged, unkempt and haggard. In husky tones he confided to Mr. Eddy that he was hungry, and asked for the price of a meal. The congressmen looked at the tramp through his thick glasses, and slowly dug down into his trousers pockets. Finally he fished up a quarter and handed it to him.

"It's all I've got," said Mr. Eddy in his usual solemn tones. "And to tell the truth, I don't know just where my next meal is coming from. But you take it. You look hungry."

The man started to put the coin into his pocket, and then paused. He cast a comprehensive look at his benefactor and then handed it back to him.

"Here pard," said he, "I'm pretty much on the bum; but there are worse" There were tears in the tramp's eyes. "I believe in doing the square thing. You keep it, and I'll rustle some guy in the next block."

Before he could stop him the kind hearted hobo had forced the quarter into Mr. Eddy's hand and was shuffling on in search of another victim.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

In setting and distributing type a compositor's hand travels on an average 11 miles a day. Leaving Sundays and holidays out of account, this means about 3,000 miles a year. More than half the deaths among compositors are due to lung diseases. In the course of his lifetime an average man gets through about 5,500 miles of reading matter.—Ex.

—Have you seen the large selection of valentines at the drug store?

We have been informed by a very reliable person that John T. Knight, Judge of Probate for Red Lake county is in the habit of refusing to allow patrons of the Spectator to publish probate notices in this paper; giving as his reason that the Spectator did not support him in the last campaign. The Spectator always fights in the open and we will give Judge Knight fair warning that if this occurs again, we will have a little fun on our own account.

Attention Teachers.

Teachers examinations in and for Red Lake county will be held at the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 7, 8 and 9. Only first grade applicants will present themselves the first day. Second and third grade examinations will begin at 8 o'clock, Feb. 8th.

Frank Jeffers,
County Superintendent.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Our Race of Money.

"If it is not true that we Americans regard money-making as the work for which life was given to us, why, when we have millions, do we go on struggling to make more millions--and more? writes "An American Mother," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "It is not so with the older races. The London tradesman of middle age shuts his shop, buys an acre in the suburbs and lives on a small income or spends the rest of his life in losing it in poultry or fancy gardening. The German or Frenchman seldom works when past sixty. He gives his last years to some study or hobby—music, a microscope, or it may be dominoes. You meet him and his wife, jolly, shrewd, intelligent, jogging all over Europe, Baedeker in hand. They tell you they have a curiosity to see this fine world before they go out of it."

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Recipes for Removing Spots.

Having had several very earnest requests to send a preparation once given in this paper by some of the household readers, I will try to do the best I can for you as well as I remember. It was an excellent sponging preparation which can be made and bottled and kept for any emergency, and is simple to use. It is as follows; "Boil a dessertspoonful of pearline in a large cupful of hot water for three minutes, stirring all the while to keep it smooth. Turn this into a little jar or large-necked bottle and keep it on hand, as it forms thick, jelly-like paste, which can be reduced if necessary; but for good sponging it needs only to be applied with a damp cloth, then after the soilure disppears, rinse off with a cloth wrung out in clear, warm water. Coat collars and back of gowns oily from wearing, and spots of grease or soil may all be removed nicely with this preparation. It is necessary to brush a garment well before applying this, leaving no dust. I am glad to be able to help the readers of this valuable paper.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

To Whom it may Concern.

Parties wishing statements of taxes will please mention for which year in each case. By so doing you will greatly lessen the work in this and the Auditor's office.

Respectfully
O. T. Tandberg,
County Treasurer.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Corresndent

It now seems that the cause of Senator Hanna's confidence in the passage of the subsidy bill lies in his intention to tack it as a rider onto the River and Harbor bill. This sort of thing is admittedly vicious and is absolutely forbidden by the rules of the House. The Senate, however, can do what is pleased and if it should adopt the plan mentioned, the House would have to consider its action. Meanwhile, desperate efforts are being made by Senator Hanna to create a sentimant throughout the country favorable to the bill. In this city a press bureau has been organized for the purpose of supplying newspaper correspondents with information bearing its progress. Another has been mailing by the ton literature favoring it, and a third has been directly in correspondence with the leading members of business, financial and commercial exchanges urging action in its support. Such bureaus cost enormously, and there is much curiosity to know what disinterested citizens are financing it.

Senator Allen, just before the filibuster against the Army Reorganization bill was abandoned, made a red hot speech against the McKinley policy in the Philippines, which made a large army necessary—in his own words: "I am opposed to this bill, because its avowed purpose is to provide soldiers to be sent to the Philippines." He paid his compliments to Senator Hawley, who had denounced the petition signed by 2,000 Filipinos, presented to the Senate by Senator Tellor, as treasonable, by saying: "The flippancy with which the terms traitor and treason are being used these days is getting to be a stench in the nostrils of some of us." Incidentally he gave the West Pointers in the army a few side swipes and expressed the opinion that the officers who has never been to West Point were among the best in the army. Referring to the investigation now being made in West Point by a committee of the House, Mr. Allen said: "Look at this investigation going on now. This thing called hazing. Why, the prize fighter is a gentleman, the bull-baiter is a gentleman, when compared with the cadets at West Point. This hazing takes place within the knowledge of the officers of the institution."

The Popular Vote for President.

There is never any official announcement of the popular vote for president the nearest approach of it being tabulations of the popular vote in each state as officially announced. It is rare that any two such tabulations exactly agree, for discrepancies arise from the fact that one table may take as its basis the largest vote received by any elector, while another may take the average vote of the electors. A tabulation of the vote cast last November, which is at least approximately accurate, shows a total of 13,955,518 votes. President McKinley received 7,214,863 votes and Mr. Bryan 6,357,233. Mr. McKinley's plurality was 854,630 and his majority 463,208. The Prohibitionists cast 208,632 votes; the Populists 46,369; the Social Democrats 92,121; the Social Labor party 33,183, and the Union Reform party 5,698.—Youth's Companion.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Items of Interest.

Russia has 800 newspapers.

Krupp has 47,000 employes.

Japan consumes the most rice.

The railroads to-day employ as many men as America contained in 1800—900,000.

To carry a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York in 1800 cost $100; to-day it costs $1.50.

Missouri is a centre of a district that produces more eggs than any other part of the earth.

More than one-third of the manufactured goods made in France are the products of female labor.

In 1800 domestic animals were few; to-day there are 14,000,000 horses, 2,200,000 mules, 44,000,000 cattle, 40,000,000 sheep and 39,000,000 swine.

A hundred years ago there were no farms west of the Mississippi; to-day the Western wheat crop is 600,000,000 bushels, or one-quarter that of the world.

Japan has made greater progress in the past decade than any other nation in the world, her exports having increased from $16,000,000 to $167,000,000 while her imports have increased from $26,000,000 to $143,000,000 in the same period of time.

United States first coal mine, 1806; first iron factory, 1812; first cotton mill, 1812; first stereotyping, 1813; first gas, 1816; first saving bank, 1816; first sewing machine, 1818; first steam-power press, 1823; first matches, 1829; first revolver, 1835; first clock. 1837; first gold from California, 1848.

A Political Speech.

Not one politician in ten can make a speech, and yet they all try. The aim of such a speech is to be convincing; it may not be literary, it may not be irrefutable logic, but it must be truthful and business-like. Most speakers try to be eloquent, but eloquence doesn't count with the average man; he wants facts that "ring true."

Here are a few of the kind meant: To be healthy and happy drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. Don't drink it because we tell you to, but because it is a pure brew of the best barley malt and hops; because it is a first-class tonic that has helped others and will help you. Ask your friends about it. Order from your nearest dealer or of Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—The drug store is headquarters for valentines.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Result of a Prompt Reply.—Two Letters from Mrs. Watson, Published by Special Permission.—For Women's Eyes Only.

March 15, 1899.

To MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.:

"DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down, or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

MRS. S. J. WATSON.

November 27, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

This is positive proof that Mrs. Pinkham is more competent to advise sick women than any other person. Write her. It costs you nothing.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

Double-barreled.

Bill—Did you say that gun of yours would shoot 1,000 yards?

Jill—That's what I did.

Bill—Well, it's marked to shoot only 500 yards.

Jill—es; but there are two barrels.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Knocker in Operation.

"Opportunity, you know," said the man who was living with his third wife, "never lifts a knocker more than once."

"Yes," the one who had never been divorced replied, "but some people have knockers at their side and back doors."—Chicago Times Herald.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. NO. 4. 1901.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Putting It the Other Way.

"Do you think the mannish young woman could ever fancy the modern youth well enough to marry him?"

"Perhaps so, if it ever becomes the fashion for chums to marry."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Edgar A. Brooke, Dillon, Mt., brake lever for road vehicles; Andrew V. Cleland, Minneapolis, Minn., attachment for fanning mills; Joy C. Hubbard, Minneapolis, Minn., baby tender; William Milbrath, Lakefield, Minn., clothes drier; Seneca H. Tromanhauser, Minneapolis, Minn., fire escape.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Getting Started Right.

"I made up my mind when I went into politics," said Senator Sorghum, "that I wasn't going to be satisfied with anything small in the way of a government position."

"You believed in aiming high?"

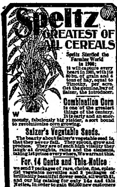
"I did. I said to myself: 'Simeon, my boy, get right out before the people and let the people push you along. Don't fool with anything where you run the risk of being held up by a civil service examination.'"—Washington Star.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

How He Leaned.

"I don't believe our boy Josh has much of a leanin' toward farm work," said Mrs. Corntossel to her husband.

"Oh, yes, he has," was the answer. "He keeps a-leanin' an' leanin' till finally he lies right down an' goes to sleep."—Washington Star.



Speltz Startled the Farming World in 1900; it will capture every heart in 1901, with its 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay, equal to Timothy, per acre. Get the genuine, buy of Salzer, the introducer.

Combination Corn is one of the greatest things of the century. It is early and an enormously, fabulously big yielder, a sort bound to revolutionize corn growing.

Salzer's Vegetable Seeds. The beauty about Salzer's vegetable seed is, that they never fail. They sprout, grow and produce. They are of such high vitality they laugh at droughts, rains and the elements, taking 1st prizes everywhere. We warrant this.

For 14 Cents and This Notice we send 7 packages of rare, choice, fine, splendid vegetable novelties and 3 packages of brilliantly beautiful flower seeds, all worth $1, and our big catalog for only 14c and this Notice, in order to gain 250,000 new customers in 1901, or for 10c, 10 rare farm seed samples, fully worth $10.00 to get a start and our great catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

The Emblem of the Free.

O, see that banner floating there,
Its stars so bright and stripes so fair;
It is the emblem of the free
That waves o'er land and sea.
No finer flag in all this world
Was ever to the breeze unfurled;
And conquered it shall never be,
This flag of liberty.

No North, no South, no East, no West,
No one can say who loves it best;
Each loyal heart it thrills to see
This emblem of the free.
Those stripes of red, that field of blue,
Those stars that sparkle like the dew
Our joy and pride shall ever be,
This flag of liberty.

If o'er our homes these colors stream,
Or on the field of battle gleam;
In peace or war our guide shall be
This emblem of the free.
Let all who love sweet freedom's land
Beneath this banner firmly stand;
And conquered it shall never be,
This flag of liberty.

—Clarence Chrisman in Leslie Weekly.

An Englishwoman Who Became a Soldier

History records several instances of women enlisting as soldiers or sailors and serving long terms undiscovered, even fighting in battle and being wounded. One of the most notable of these queer people was Hannah Snell, an Englishwoman. She was born in 1723, and was a strong, healthy lass, fond of outdoor work of any sort, who much preferred pitching hay or driving a mettlesome horse to the ordinary round of work in the kitchen. When she was 20 years old she married a sailor named Summs, a good-for-nothing fellow, who squandered her small savings and deserted her within six months. Hannah resolved to find her worthless husband and punish him if possible, so she donned a suit of his old clothes and set out and walked to Portsmouth. Here her search was unsuccessful and her few shillings being at an end, she enlisted in a regiment of infantry and was sent to Carlisle, near the Scottish border. Soldier life proved very attractive from the first. Hannah quickly learned the drill and was much liked by her officers and comrades, going from station to station quite unsuspected. But soon a young man whom she had known at home joined the same company; fearful of being recognized by him, she deserted, walked across England and re-enlisted under another name in the city of London. Her new regiment being immediately ordered to India, Hannah soon found herself aboard a transport. Here she was not long in becoming a favorite with every one by reason of her skill in sewing and cooking, and for real bravery during several severe storms that nearly wrecked the ship. England and France were fighting for the possession of India at that time, and Hannah's regiment had no sooner arrived off the southeastern coast of that country than it was sent on shore to take part in the siege of Pondicherry, a town held by the French army. Eleven weeks they lay before the place, suffering hardships that broke down many a strong soldier, but Hannah stuck to her duties and was in the very front at several assaults upon the city. Rain finally forced the British to abandon their position, and in fording a river under fire during the retreat she received twelve wounds, several of which were both painful and dangerous. By the aid of a Hindoo woman in the hospital, to whom Hannah revealed her secret, she succeeded in remaining undiscovered during the long months needed for her recovery. Quite undaunted by her suffering, she set out for England, working her passage as an ordinary seaman in a home-bound ship in all sorts of weather. Voyages were long and tedious in those days, and it was some months before she arrived at Lisbon, Portugal. Always on the watch for news of her husband, she made inquiries ashore among sailors from all parts of the world, and was at last rewarded by finding a seaman who had made a voyage with Summs a year previous. According to his story they touched at Genoa, Italy, where Summs, being found guilty of murder while carousing ashore, had been sewed in a sack and cast into the sea—a common enough eighteenth century punishment. A short time after this Hannah landed in England, and, her search being ended, obtained an honorable discharge from the service, with a pension of $100 a year besides. This enabled her to set up as a landlady of an inn near London, where many people came to see her and listen to her own account of her strange career. She prospered and was quite satisfied to lead an uneventful life to the end of her days, but her odd experiences had shown her the superiority of men's clothes and she never wore skirts again.—Chicago Record.

Significance of Our Flag.

There is much to be said for the American abundance of the flag. It is a sacrament of the national life—an outward and visible sign of the inward grace of nationality. The nation is an unseen thing, making itself outwardly visible through such symbols. "The kingdom of heaven is within you," some one quoted to Frederick Maurice. "Yes, and so is the kingdom of England," he answered. So is the American republic. But it naturally seeks expression in symbols, and the flag, with us, takes the place of many symbols which are possessed by other countries, but not by us. Kingship is a symbol with which we dispense, although the disposition to fuss over our presidents personally has grown of late years, and is essentially a monarchical tendency. The flag stands for the nation, says the Saturday Evening Post. It is the symbol of the bond which unites the whole country, from Alaska to Florida, from Campobello island to the Golden Gate. It stands for that historic past whose life we share through participation in the life of the nation. It identifies each of us with the whole American people, near and far, past and present, and even yet to come. Its forms are not things of beauty, for the straight line is not the line of beauty. But they have a historic sense which more than compensates for their lack of grace. It speaks of the past, when the thirteen feeble colonies arrayed themselves against the first empire of the world, and made the unlucky number forever fortunate. It speaks of the present, when the handful of corn on the tops of the mountain has grown to be a forest like the cedars of Lebanon. It tells us of triumph, of growth, of unity in willing submission to the lawful authority of a free government. Let it wave in the daily sight of every American citizen, for its significance is as inexhaustible as it is broadly democratic.

Specialists Required in War.

Gradually, as the science of war has extended to the more minute details of military activity, the success of this training and education has given birth to a number of special schools in Germany. In addition to the numerous cadet schools there have been established in recent years a large number of technical academies devoted entirely to the training of soldiers in some particular branch of the service. For instance, there is the shooting school for infantry at Spandau, the fencing school for officers in Berlin, and in various parts of Germany the several artillery schools where soldiers are taught to handle the larger weapons of war. In short, there are schools for everything from field surgery to horseshoeing. Finally, there is the Kriegs Akademie, a sort of war college, such as it is now proposed to establish in the United States, where officers are trained in the strategy of high command.—Munsey's Magazine.

An Analytical Scotchman.

A famous Scotch colonel tells the following story in his reminiscences: A young sabaltern of his own nationality was one day on guard with another officer at Gibraltar, when the latter fell over the rock and was killed. The subaltern, however, made no mention of the accident in his guard report, but left the addendum, "Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting," standing without qualification. Some hours afterward the brigade general came to demand explanations. "You say, sir, in your report 'Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your own fellow-officer has fallen down a rocky precipice 400 feet deep and had been killed!" "Well, general," replied Lieut. Sandy, slowly, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in that. If he had fallen doon a precipice 400 feet deep and not been killed I should ha' thocht it extraordinary and put in doon in ma reepoort."

Lord Kitchener's Reproof.

A certain yeomanry commander, while on parade, rated his men in unmeasured terms. Nothing was right that the troopers did. They sat their horses wrong, they moved unlike machinery, etc., and were "no better than a d—— rabble," "a lot of gutter snipes," etc. "That," said Lord Kitchener, who came up, "is not the way to address men. They are not a d—— rabble, but soldiers, and to be spoken to as such. No troops can be trained in that fashion, and the commander who does not respect his men is unable to lead them." The whole force, we are told, heard the observation, and the men were as decorously elated as the yeomanry officer was obviously crestfallen.—Daily American.

Barrack System for Navy.

Admiral Crowninshield this year renews his argument for the extension of the barrack system in the navy, calling attention to the fact that our receiving ships are nothing more nor less than poorly constructed, ill-ventilated, badly lighted, unsanitary, old-fashioned, floating houses (and in many cases they often fail in being afloat, for after years of lying at the same berth their keels are frequently deep in the mud). Within fifty feet of any one of them a modern barracks would have every advantage of the water that any of these ships have, and besides would have all the advantages of modern construction and sanitation.

Four Out of Five Rejected.

Out of more than 40,000 applicants at federal navy recruiting stations during the latest governmental year only 8,128 were accepted, and of these a noteworthy percentage were re-enlistments. Man-o'-war's men nowadays must possess peculiar qualifications and knowledge and in order to acquire these qualifications there must be schooling in actual service.

Faith of De Wet's Wife.

A Cape Times correspondent has interviewed Mrs. De Wet, wife of the Boer general. She said: "You Englishmen will never catch my husband. He is going to win back for the Free Staters and Transvaalers what they have lost. He has enough food and ammunition to last for three years, and that is just how long the war is going to last."

Tablet to Gen. Corse.

A tablet to Gen. John M. Corse, the union commander at the remarkable battle of Allatoona pass, in Georgia, where the phrase originated, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," has been placed on the walls of the federal building in Boston.

Teacher—And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts Johnnie Wise—Cause there's no tellin' when the alarm clock will go wrong.

Beyond That Stage.

She—Is your knee tired, dear?

He—Oh, no. I can't feel it at all now.—Life.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

The latest El Dorado is reported to be on Nome City Beach, Alaska. Thousands of people are hastening there, many of whom return broken in health. Of what avail is gold when health is gone? Guard your health with the best of all medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will regulate the bowels, stir up the liver, invigorate the kidneys, and absolutely cure indigestion, constipation, malaria, chills and fever. It's a good medicine to keep on hand.

Perfectly Willing.

He—I asked your father's consent by telephone.

She—What was his answer?

He—He said, "I don't know who you are, but it's all right."—Harvard Lampoon.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Tough Job.

"You ought to be able to tell a straight story about this affair," said the lawyer to a witness in an embezzlement case.

"I don't know about that," replied the witness. "It was a very crooked proceeding."—Detroit Free Press.

We pay $18 a Week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our POULTRY COMPOUND. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. D, PARSONS, KANSAS.

An Exception.

Collector—I am afraid to present this dun in person to Mr. Grump; had we not better forward it by mail?

Manager—Yes; but remember this is the only instance where we will violate our motto, "Post No Bills."—Exchange.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN to learn telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. Address Globe Business College, St. Paul, Minn.

His Suit.

"Do you remember how ardently Todgers pressed his suit when he was courting Millie Bangs?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"The thing is reversed now. I called on them the other night and Mrs. Todgers was busy out in the kitchen."

"Find out what she was doing?"

"Yes; she was pressing Todgers' suit."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

The Up-to-date Enthusiast.

"Do you like deviled crabs, Miss Giddey?" Mr. Hunker asked.

"Oh, I think they are just heavenly, don't you?" replied the girl.—Detroit Free Press.

The Place to Stop.

"Castles in the air are very expensive."

"No; not if we don't try to live in them."—Indianapolis Journal.

Some articles must be described: White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Wise is the man who never trifles with an unloaded gun, a woman's opinion of herself or the business end of a wasp.

Aptly Defined.

"Johnnie, do you know what a vacant stare is?"

"I suppose, pop, it's the same as a hungry look, isn't it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

An old bachelor says that a widow will jump at an offer of marriage quicker than she will at a mouse.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davis, 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1. New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

N. W. N. U. No. 4. 1901.

NERVOUS WOMEN CURED BY Dr. Greene's NERVURA.

THE ceaseless drudgery of household cares is more than the strongest man could endure, and it is no wonder that women show the effects of work and worry.

Thousands of women in offices, shops, and factories break down in health under the strain and become weak, tired, nervous, and debilitated, tortured with female complaints, or racked by headache, neuralgia, backache, and kidney trouble.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous systems of women. They have little or no rest; their life is one continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued, and wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning!

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

What women need is that great strengthener and invigorator of womankind, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—that remedy which rebuilds health and strength, purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength and vigor to the nerves, and the strong vitality and energy to the system which will enable women to do their work and yet keep strong and well. It is this great medicine they need. Nothing else in the world can do its work.

MRS. M. D. PERKINS, of 100 G St., So. Boston, Mass., says:

"I was completely run down and could not eat, for the sight of food made me sick. I did not sleep at night and was as tired in the morning as when I retired at night. My head and back ached all the time. I was completely exhausted if I tried to do my housework, and could not walk without being dizzy. I was excessively nervous and very weak.

"Then I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I cannot say enough in its praise. I have not felt so well for years as I do at the present time, thanks to this splendid remedy.

"I can now eat and sleep soundly, waking mornings strong and refreshed. I do my housework, which is now a pleasure instead of a burden as formerly. My weight has increased about twelve pounds in the last two months. I would recommend any one afflicted as I have been to use this wonderful remedy."

Dr. Greene Will Advise You Without Charge.

The benefit of Dr. Greene's special advice is at the disposal of every sickly woman, and it is well to write for it or call and see Dr. Greene at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City. Doing so may shorten the time required for recovery of full strength, and give information which will guide aright in the future. Absolute confidence is observed in all consultations, and no charge is made.

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says—

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today—Cascarets—in metal box—cost 10c. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently—while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE TONIC LAXATIVE

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. **WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION** DULUTH.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901. NUMBER 28.

LAST LOOK AT QUEEN

FEATURES NOW FOREVER HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

Royal Family Take a Last Fond Look at the Face of the Dead Queen — Coffin Then Closed by King Edward's Order, Never to Be Opened Again—Emperor William Weeps Bitterly — Edward Overcome by His Emotions—Funeral Service Read.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26.—The royal family took their last look at the features of the dead queen. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the shell was brought into the bedroom where was waiting King Edward, Emperor William, the duke of Connaught, Sir James Reid and the royal ladies. The latter having retired, Sir James Reid, with reverent hands, assisted by three trusted household servants and in the presence of the king, the emperor and the duke, removed the body from the bed to the coffin. In death it was lovelier than in the closing days of death. Not a trace of the ravages of disease was visible. The servants having retired, Queen Alexandra, the princess and children were recalled and with lingering steps and stifled sobs they passed slowly before the white robed and peaceful figure. At the foot, never moving, stood the king, and when the mourning crowd had passed there remained only

The Son and Grandson

of the dead. Emperor William wept even more bitterly than the royal ladies. Finally he also retired and the king was left alone. Sir James Reid, beckoning the servants, who were holding the coffin lid, asked the king's instructions. For a few seconds the king stood speechless, stifled with emotion at the last farewell. Then he said quickly: "Close it finally. It must not be opened again."

Thus the remains of England's former monarch were closed forever from human sight. The remains were borne into the diningroom. Officers and men of the royal yachts took their stand around the coffin, over which the king and kaiser respectfully laid the robes of Knight of the Garter presenting at the head a diamond crown. Beneath lay the royal ensign, while hanging above was the Union Jack. At the altar was the rector of Whippingham, who read a portion of

The Funeral Service

in the presence of the royal family. Emperor William covered his head with his hands and the grief of Princess Beatrice was pitiful. After the benediction each placed a wreath upon the coffin and then all retired.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has been informed that the queen's will has not been opened, and under the present arrangements it will not be opened until after the funeral, its details being unknown to the royal family. There is no truth in the statement that King Edward and Emperor William knelt beside the dying queen and swore to preserve peace.

According to an attache at Osborne house King Edward desires to be styled his imperial majesty in order to emphasize the fact that he is emperor as well as king.

BOERS LOSE GROUND.

Invaders Are Daily Becoming More Unpopular With the People of Cape Colony.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received at the war office from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 24, mentions unimportant contacts with Delarey's and Haasbroek's commands; that a score of Boers have been captured, and that Gen. Methuen has cleared Griqualand. The invaders have done little harm in Cape Colony. They have not been joined by the inhabitants, with whom they are daily becoming more unpopular.

KITCHENER'S CLOSE CALL.

Pilot Engine in Advance of His Train Blown Up.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—Yesterday a train with Lord Kitchener and a body of troops proceeded toward Middelburg, an armored pilot engine preceding. It was derailed by dynamite near Balmoral. The Boers, who were in force, opened fire and the British replied. Ultimately the Boers were driven off. The British sustained no casualties.

MATRIMONIAL DEED.

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry Formally Declare Their Betrothal.

The Hague, Jan. 27.—An official of the ministry of justice delivered at the town hall a formal deed, signed by Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, declaring their desire to be united in matrimony. Flags were immediately hoisted on the town hall, all churches and other buildings. The royal bans will be read for the first time to-morrow,

KING TO PRESIDENT.

Edward's Reply to Message of Sympathy Sent by McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Following is the text of the reply which the president received from King Edward VII., in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the queen:

"Osborn, Jan. 25. — The President, White House, Washington: Am most grateful for your kind sympathy in irreparable loss which the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that it would be shared by you and American people. —Edward, R."

TURKEY AGREES TO PAY.

Indemnity Claim Will Be Paid Through the Contract for a Warship.

Washington, Jan. 27—Satisfactory assurances have been received at the state department that the Turkish government has arranged to meet the American claim for indemnity on account of the destruction of the American missionary property at Harpoort. It is probable that the settlement will be made through the contract for a Turkish warship with the Cramps.

KILLING LIONS.

Gov. Roosevelt Thoroughly Enjoying Himself in Colorado.

Rifle, Colo., Jan. 28.—Dr. Gerald Webb and Philip Stewart, the Colorado Springs men who have been out with Roosevelt on his lion hunting expedition, have arrived here from Meeker. They say that the party has been having a big time, and the governor is enjoying it so well that he has decided to stay two or three weeks longer. He had killed six large mountain lions and three smaller ones up to the time these gentlemen were obliged to return to their homes and business. They say the newspaper reports have been exaggerated, but the governor placed the muzzle of his gun into the mouth of a big lion in order to pry it away from the dogs after they had all but killed it. He then finished the beast with his knife.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Young Lady Gets Caught in an Elevator.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Miss Stella Thomas, twenty years of age and a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was crushed to death by the elevator in the Young Woman's Christian association building. A physician had been called at the institution for the purpose of vaccinating the inmates. Miss Thomas watched the proceedings for a time and then took the elevator to go to her room. While going up in the car she suddenly fainted, as a result, it is believed of having watched the vaccination process, and, falling forward, her head was caught between the floor and the ascending car. Her head was badly crushed, and she died within five minutes.

SEVEN DEVILS.

Famous Copper Mine Sold to Michigan Syndicate.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 28.—Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, A. M. Holter and the Kleinschmit brothers of this city have concluded a deal by which they dispose of the Seven Devils copper property in Idaho to a syndicate represented by Capt. Lewis A. Hall, one of the large lumbermen of Michigan, and C. W. Whitcomb. The purchase price is reported to be $1,000,000. The syndicate is building a railroad into the district which will be 110 miles long and completed by July 1.

BREAKS QUARANTINE.

Appleton, Wis., Doctor Causes More Trouble.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 28.—Dr. Rodermund, the physician who, to support his theory that the disease is noncontageous, deliberately exposed himself to smallpox contagion in this city, broke quarantine Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, eluded four officers, aided by H. W. Rathbun, principal of the Appleton School of Business, drove forty miles to Waupaca and boarded a train for Chicago. Rathbun returned here last night, was arrested and put in the pest house.

GOV. DICKEY DEAD.

First Lieutenant Governor of North Dakota Passes Away.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 28. — Gov. Alfred Dickey of this city died Saturday. When Mr. Dickey was taken sick last Tuesday he was arranging to open at his own expense a public reading room for the city. He was manager of the Alliance Mortgage Company of England. Mr. Dickey was the first lieutenant governor of this state, elected in October, 1889.

SLEPT IN THE WOODS.

Escaped Lunatic Picked Up at La Crosse Badly Frozen.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 28.—The police took Robert Anderson, an escaped inmate of the insane asylum, in custody. He had not eaten for four days, and had walked a hundred miles, sleeping in the woods at night. His body was badly frozen.

SAVED THE CORPSES.

Supt. McKown Charged With Peddling Them for Dissection.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 28—Witnesses in the investigation of Supt. McKown of the county insane asylum at West Salem, stated that he kept bodies of inmates who died for physicians as subjects.

Another Burglary at Faribault.

Faribault, Minn., Jan. 28.—The jewelry store of F. C. Sherwood was broken into by burglars and a large amount of valuable goods were taken, besides some money which had been left in the cash drawer. This makes the fifth burglary of business houses in this city within a few weeks. The jewelry store of J. P. Gempel was also entered the night previous, but nothing valuable was missed. The police have no clue.

Wants Some of Victoria's Wealth.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Adam Mutchie of this city claims that she is a relative of Queen Victoria and entitled to some of the fortune left by the queen. She states that her grandmother was a cousin of the late Queen Elizabeth of Holland and there was a direct relationship between Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. When Elizabeth died she left $1,000,000 invested in New York property.

Died at the Breakfast Table.

Preston, Minn., Jan. 28.—I. J. Parker, a prominent citizen aged fifty-eight, died instantly at the breakfast table of heart failure.

Big Tobacco Dealer Dead.

Sparta, Wis., Jan. 28. — Albert H. Merrill, one of the heaviest tobacco dealers in this section, died of pneumonia.

Grip Closes Schools.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 28.—On account of the prevalence of the grip in the Winona county schools a number of them have been closed. It is expected that this condition will be only temporary.

Killed by Bob Sleigh.

Mora, Minn., Jan. 28.—The four-year-old son of Otto Alman was killed by being run over by a bob sleigh loaded with hay. The child attempted to climb on the sleigh and slipped underneath.

IN QUEEN'S MEMORY

APPROPRIATE SERVICES HELD THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

At St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey Enormous Crowds Attend the Services — Thousands Turned Away From the Churches Unable to Gain Admission — Mourners at Osborne Attend Memorial Services—King Edward Appoints the Kaiser a Field Marshal in Honor of His Birthday.

London, Jan. 28.—Services in memory of Queen Victoria were held yesterday throughout the United Kingdom.

At St. Paul's cathedral there was an unusual scene. Before 9 o'clock in the morning an enormous crowd, wholly attired in black, streamed from all directions to the vast edifice, and by 10 o'clock it was packed. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, stood vainly waiting on the steps and around the building, listening to the low organ strains and muffled peal. The service began at 10:20. Most Rev. Frederick Temple, primate and archbishop of Canterbury, preached a most touching sermon.

There were similar scenes at Westminster Abbey, where all the services throughout the day were attended by enormous congregations. The large assemblage in the chapel royal at St. James Palace included Princess Frederick of Hanover, Princess Frances of Tek, a host of titled people, many members of the cabinet and other distinguished persons. All the Roman Catholic and foreign churches in England held special memorial services.

Services at Cowes.

Cowes, Jan. 28. — The mourners at Osborne house gathered at noon yesterday in the little flint and plaster church at Whippingham. The bishop of Winchester preached a simple, touching sermon on the late queen's worth and example. He spoke of the presence of the "great ruler of the German peoples, who is simply taking his place quietly as the grandson of Queen Victoria, thereby cementing by the force of sentiment, which is keener and further reaching than any force on earth, the undying friendship of the two great kindred branches of our race. To him on this day, his birthday, all England, even in her sorrow, is paying a tribute of gladness because of his ungrudging homage."

HONORS FOR WILLIAM.

Created a Field Marshal in the British Army on His Birthday.

Cowes, Jan. 28.—Yesterday morning Emperor William received from the hand of the duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as field marshal of the British army in the presence of the househoulds of King Edward and the dead queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officers. His majesty expressed great delight at the appointment. He will entertain King Edward and the members of the royal family at tea on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Yesterday he celebrated his birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from members of the German embassy in London. Emperor William sent messages to Lord Salisbury and Earl Roberts expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him. In addition to the sword King Edward presented to Emperor William, already a Knight of the Garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late queen with the intention of presenting it on the kaiser's birthday, gave a pathetic interest to the presentation.

Germans Are Pleased.

London, Jan. 28. — All the morning papers comment with keen satisfaction upon the exchange of courtesies between King Edward and Emperor William and the telegraphic correspondence between the kaiser and Lord Salisbury and Lord Roberts, pointing out that all this will bind more firmly the Anglo-German friendship.

Observed in aMny Pulpits.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria were held in fifty different churches in this city. There was no concert or movement and no pre-arranged program, each service being conducted independently. The life and character of the late queen were highly extolled by all the ministers.

Services in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 28. — Queen Victoria's life, reign and death formed the theme in many Washington pulpits yesterday, while in most of the local churches of all denominations fitting reference was made to the demise of the ruler of the British empire.

CO-OPERATES WITH CONGRESS.

War Department Defers Action in Report on West Point Hazing.

Washington, Jan. 28.—After further consideration of the subject the secretary of war has concluded to defer action in the report of the Brooke court of inquiry into the matter of hazing at the military academy until congress shall have had an opportunity to act on the report of the special committee now investigating the same subject. He said that the war department was co-operating with the congressional committee for the abolition of hazing at the academy, and that he saw no advantage in action by the department in the matter at this stage.

BONUS OF $75,000

Paid for the Lease of the Chisholm Mine.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20.—The American Steel and Wire company has purchased the lease to the Chisholm mine at Hibbing for a cash bonus of about $75,000. Archie Chisholm of Hibbing, M. L. Fay of Virginia and John Mitchell of Winona were the owners of the lesse. There is also an increased royalty of 10 cents a ton which goes to them. The minimum output under the lease is 100,000 tons a year [illegible]

INDIAN SCARE DYING DOWN.

Reports of the Uprising Are Greatly Exaggerated.

Omaha, Jan. 27.—Gen. Lee last night received a telegraphic report from Lieut. Dixon, commanding the troop of cavalry sent to the scene of the Creek Indian troubles. He states that he has not yet made a full investigation, but has learned enough to warrant his saying that the reports of an uprising have been greatly exaggerated. Thus far he has encountered no Indians and from civilians he learns there has been no violence on the part of the Indians and he anticipates none. The report of Lieut. Dixon comes from Henrietta, which place he reached during the forenoon.

Has Been Greatly Exaggerated.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 27.—Dispatches from various points in the Indian Territory and along the Oklahoma border show that the Indian scare has been greatly exaggerated. There are some who fear trouble and are preparing for a brush with redskins, but those in authority say that there is now no danger. A telegram from Checotah, Ind. T., says:

"H. G. Turner of Brush Hill, where the Snake band of Indians are supposed to be in camp, was in Checotah this morning and says there is no truth in the report from Eaufaula of Indian uprisings. The Indians, he says, who are supposed to be indulging in war dances are at work."

A special from South McAlester says that the arrival of the troops in the territory and the prompt measures taken by the government in the Northern district to suppress the Snakes have been reported to the Choctaw faction and have had the effect of dampening enthusiasm.

Sheriff Asks for Troops.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 27. — Matters seemed to have quieted yesterday morning in the Indian scare along the eastern border, but at noon the following telegram was received by the governor:

"Situation along our border serious. I cannot be responsible for the safety of our people unless militia is ordered out at once.

—"William Tilghman, Sheriff."

At 1 o'clock the governor held a consultation over the telephone with Col. Hoffman and Sheriff Tilghman at Chandler, and they stated that many depredations were being committed over the line in the Creek reservation, both by the Indians and by outlaws, but up to that time nobody had crossed the line and there was no positive evidence of any intention to cross to commit any overt acts on this side of the line. The governor advised that a close watch be kept along the line and advise sent him of any overt act against citizens or property in Oklahoma, but until there was some attempt to cross the line to commit some such act he did not feel that he would be justified in ordering the national guard to the scene.

CABMAN SUES CARLISLE.

He Wants $2,000 Damages for Alleged False Arrest.

New York, Jan. 27.—John G. Carlisle, who was secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, has been sued by a cab driver for $2,000 damages. The cab driver alleges that Mr. Carlisle falsely caused his arrest. Richard F. Leake, the cabman, alleges that Mrs. Carlisle missed a sealskin cape valued at $300 after riding in a cab, and Mr. Carlisle had him arrested. He was acquitted. He denied that Mrs. Carlisle used his cab.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

Kansas City, Jan. 27.—Earl Burnham, a postoffice clerk who, last summer, shot and killed Mrs. Annie Tyson and wounded her husband Samuel Tyson because of an attack on Mrs. Burnham, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and given a sentence of three months in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100. He was indicted for murder in the first degree.

Struck Down by a Footpad.

Kansas City, Jan. 27. — Mrs. Maude Lewis, aged 23 years, was struck down by a footpad. She is in a precarious condition, her skull being fractured, and she may die. Her assailant escaped.

Fire Causes $50,000 Damages.

St. Paul, Jan. 27.—Fire was discovered at 11:23 last night in the store at 194 East Third street, occupied by H. B. Strait & Co., and before the fire was under control, at 1 o'clock, a loss of $50,000 had been caused. The flames reached the upper story of the adjoining building, occupied by Griggs & Co. grocers.

Funding Warrants.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 27.—The issue of $150,000 funding warrants has been made and Treasurer McMillan has been authorized by Gov. White and State Auditor Carlbom to float them at not to exceed 6 per cent interest. The entire issue will probably be taken in the state.

To Connect With St. Paul.

Spring Valley, Wis., Jan. 27. — The Pierce County Telephone company has made arrangements to put in a local exchange here, connecting us with St. Paul and the whole Northwest.

Teachers' Examinations.

Cottage Grove, Minn., Jan. 27.—F. S. McKean, county superintendent of schools, will hold the annual midwinter teachers' examination at St. Paul Park and Stillwater on Feb. 7 and 9.

Blood Vessel Burst, Causing Death.

Thor, Iowa, Jan. 27.—Tom Larson, 63 years old, living on his farm south of here, dropped dead in his barn. The cause was the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain.

Robbed His Roommate.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 27. — Henry Clark, colored, is in jail charged with robbing a roommate, O. E. Smith. The door was bolted from the inside and naturally Clark was suspected. The property was found hid in a closet.

Murderer Hanged.

Kalama, Wash., Jan. 27. — Martin Stickle was hanged for the murder of W. B. Shanklin near Kelso in 1899. He had confessed this crime and also that he killed Mr. and Mrs. Knapp Nov. 25, 1900. His motive was robbery.

The Legislature

Proceedings of the Week in the . . . . . State Law Mill . . .

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 22. — The house, in a fourteen-minute session yesterday morning, did nothing but resolve to make the election of a senator a special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The chaplain made a touching reference to the illness of Queen Victoria in his prayer, and Mr. Roberts of Hennepin at once offered the resolution making the election a special order.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill providing for the transfer of $400,000 of the taxes collected from the railroads under the gross earnings law to the road and bridge fund.

The seventy-five members present were not inclined to do any work and the house adjourned at 10:27.

In the Senate.

The session of the senate yesterday morning lasted just fifteen minutes.

The only important matter before that body was the announcement by Lieut. Gov. Smith of the committee to pass upon the state board of control bill. The members of this committee are Senators Snyder, Thompson, Everett, Somerville and Potter.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—Knute Nelson for the long term and Moses E. Clapp for the short term yesterday received the majority vote in the separate branches of the legislature. The election of these gentlemen to the United States senate will be formally completed to-day when the legislature meets in joint session to review the vote and declare the result.

In the senate there were no nominating speeches, the lieutenant governor announcing the special order at 11 o'clock.

The roll call on the long term was at once proceeded with. Senator McCusick and Senator Ryder, Republicans, and Fitzpatrick, Democrat, were absent. The members present voted on straight party lines, the minority members voting for R. R. Nelson without a break.

For the short term a diversion was created when Senator McNamee voted for Moses E. Clapp instead of Charles A. Towne and drew a round of applause for himself.

Knute Nelson was declared to have received 42 votes against 18 for R. R. Nelson, and Moses E. Clapp 43 votes against 17 for Towne.

In the house Speaker Dowling announced the special order at the same time as in the senate.

Mr. Ward of Alexander nominated Knute Nelson for the long term and Mr. Hickey of Ramsey nominated R. R. Nelson. The ballot was recorded on strict party lines, Messrs. Smith and Alford being absent, the vote stood: Knute Nelson, 94; R. R. Nelson, 22.

For the short term Mr. Dunn nominated Gen. Clapp and Mr. Pennington put Senator Towne in nomination. Again there was a deflection from Towne, Mr. Umland of Ramsey simply shaking his head when his name was called. He was recorded as present and refusing to vote.

The speaker announced that the house and senate would meet in joint convention in the hall of the house at noon to-day for the purpose of the formal election.

In the Senate.

Senator Halvorsen introduced an anti-cigarette bill in the senate yesterday morning. The bill is brief and to the point, providing for a fine of $50 against any one who sells or gives away cigarettes of cigarette paper within this state. The bill went into the hands of the judiciary committee.

Senator Jepson introduced a bill copied somewhat after the Minneapolis wine room ordinance. It forbids the maintaining of booths, stalls or wine rooms in places where intoxicating liquors are sold. The bill was referred to the temperance committee.

Other bills were presented as follows: By Senator Young, to establish joint liability of husband and wife for domestic debts; referred to judiciary. By Senator Wilson, to establish new probate code; referred to judiciary.

Just before the senate adjourned Secretary Julius Schmahl of the house reported the introduction of a joint memorial to congress requesting a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

In the House.

In the house of representatives this morning Representative Roberts of Hennepin county presented a memorial to congress in the form of a bill asking the national congress to pass a constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The rules were suspended and the bill passed unanimously.

Mr. Roberts also introduced a memorial to congress asking that that body pass an amendment requesting the legislatures of the various states to confer on congress the right to pass legislation looking toward the repression, government or abolishment of trusts.

Mr. Noyes introduced a bill providing for state labor employment bureaus at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater and Grand Rapids, where free information can be secured by those who are in search of employment.

Mr. Hickey of Ramsey introduced a bill, the object of which will be a reduction of interest on deferred payments on school lands. The present law fixes the interest rate at 7 per cent. Mr. Hickey would reduce the interest to 5 per cent.

The house adjourned until 11 o'clock.

[illegible]

In the House.

Representative Deming of Hennepin offered a resolution of condolence with the people of Great Britain on the loss they have sustained by the death of Queen Victoria, reciting her virtues as a woman and ruler and requiring that the flag over the capitol be displayed at half-mast as a token of respect on the part of the state. There was no objection to the resolution and it was passed unanimously. [illegible] public session was very brief and [illegible] tureless.

Mr. Whitford, by request, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to codify the laws.

Mr. Swanson offered a bill providing for the orgaization of state banks with a capital of $10,000 in towns of 1,000 inhabitants and requiring a capitalization of $15,000 in towns of 1,500.

In the Senate.

The senate spent considerable time in a debate over a request make by Senator McKusick. He wanted to be recorded as having cast his ballot for Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson. His request caused half a dozen senators to raise objections on the ground that such a change of record of the senate journal would be a falsification. The chair ruled the change could be made if carried on a motion. The motion was ultimately lost, however, by a vote on roll call of 34 to 18.

Ten bills were given their initial readings. Senator J. D. Jones introduced a bill amending the law governing banks and trust companies, somewhat along the lines suggested by Public Examiner Pope in his annual report. Senator Benedict presented a bill imposing annual fees to go into the public examiner's contingent fund, to be paid by banks and trust companies.

Senator J. H. Smith presented a bill appropriating $75,000 for seed loans at 4 per cent interest, to farmers whose crops during 1900 were a partial of total failure.

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 25. — Representative Hurd of Ramsey introduced resolutions in the house providing for the placing in the new capitol of statues of Senator C. K. Davis, H. H. Sibley and Former Senator Ramsey. The resolutions were referred to a committee. Mr. Hurd also introduced a resolution requiring that the state oil inspector make a report of the annual amount of fees collected by his office during the past two years.

A memorial from residents of Polk county asking that a county local option law be passed was received and referred to the committee on temperance.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill excluding cigarettes from the state and prohibiting their sale or use. It was referred to the committee on public health.

The report of the conference committee on the composition of the joint apportionment committee was adopted.

The Sweet kidnapping bill was reported, with a recommendation that it pass and was put on its passage.

The house adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Senate.

In the absence of Lieut. Gov. Smith Senator Stockton presided over the short session of the senate yesterday.

The dispute between the senate and the house was settled by the report of the senate committee on reapportionment recommending the joint committee consist of fourteen members of the senate and seventeen of the house. The report was unanimously adopted.

Senator Gausewitz presented a bill to allow cities to act as trustees in case of bequests for educational purposes. This bill is to allow Owatonna to receive $20,000 for the establishment of a city kindergarten, which money was left to the city by the late H. H. Roseback. The bill was referred to the committee on corporations.

On recommendation of the committee on corporations and motion of Senator Coller the bill permitting A. O. U. W. and M. W. A. lodges to incorporate was favorably taken up and passed.

Senator Schaller wanted a time set for action in regard to approval or disapproval of ex-Gov. Lind's recess appointees. Thursday next was set for hearing in the matter. The senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

AMERICAN DESERTERS.

They Have eBen Committing Depredations in China — Many Lawless Acts.

Tien-tsin, Jan. 26.—The United States transport Sumner, which has arrived at Taku, brought 150 troops to replace Americans who had been invalided.

Two deserters from the American troops with an American flag have recently committed acts of depredation in the surrounding country, and have blackmailed the villagers. Both were captured, but one succeeded in making his escape and is still at large. It is probable that they will beshot.

Three sikhs who were found guilty of similar acts were taken to the scene of their depredations and given fifty lashes each.

Many lawless acts are being committed. A French soldier has been sentenced to a term of five years in prison for drawing his bayonet upon an Australian policeman. Two Frenchmen have been shot and an American has been stabbed in saloon brawls. The French soldiers draw their bayonets upon the slightest provocation.

AMERICANS PROTEST.

La Guayara, Venez., Jan. 26—The situation, so far as it affects the Bermudez Asphalt company, grows more critical every hour. All the negroes and other laborers are menaced and oppressed by the local authorities, or they desert, thus leaving the plant at the asphalt lake without assistance. The American colony in Venezuela continues to protest against the indifference with which American lives and property are regarded.

Rumor in New York That the Terms Have Been Arranged.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Journal of Commerce says: It was reported in Wall street after the close of business that terms had been arranged in the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and St. Paul deal. According to this story the first two railway companies named will issue a 3 1-2 per cent. collateral trust bond and give it in exchange for St. Paul common stock in the proportion somewhere between 175 and 200 in the par of the bond for par of St. Paul.

PLUNDER IN BIBLES.

Chicago Milkman's Hiding Place for Alleged Stolen Jewelry.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—With the plunder of a score of burglaries hidden in hollow Bibles and other books, Charles Ohman, a milkman, was arrested last night. The alleged thefts were committed when Ohman was delivering milk. The books had been reduced to a shell by cutting away the inner part of the leaves, making a hiding place

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

WHERE WE BEAT 'EM.

One Respect in Which American Outclass the British, and in Which They Cannot Hope to Equal Us.

He is from England, and not long from there. He was visiting his friend in Hyde park, and of course he was boasting.

"Oh, yes, my boy, the United States does very well for a new nation," he said, kindly, "You are great in some respects, but look at us. We have our navy, that beats the world; our army, never licked; our great steamship lines, our bank, Lombard street, the financial center of the world, our loyal colonies and all the rest. What can equal them?"

"And we have age, too. Look at our abbeys, and our ancient towns, and our papers of state. Why, man, in what can you boast of beating us?"

His Hyde Park friend studied a moment. Then he replied:

"Down in Texas there is an old chap who was talked to just this way once by a man from your country who went there for his health. And after all the Englishman's boasting was done the man of the cattle country winked at me, rolled his tobacco over in his mouth and spit fourteen feet into the eye of a pig standing that far away.

"'Kin any bloody Englishman on earth do that?' says he. And I ask you: Can he?"

The Englishman suggested brandy and soda in disgust.

A NURSE'S STORY.

A Graduate of Lakeside Hospital, Lake Geneva, Tells an Interesting Experience.

Peshtigo, Wis., Jan. 26, 1901. (Special.)—One of the most popular nurses that ever graduated from the Lakeside Hospital, Lake Geneva, is Miss Lillian Dreese, of this place. Miss Dreese is the Vice Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and organist of the Rebeccas of Peshtigo. During her twelve years' experience as a trained nurse she has had many opportunities for observation and her opinion in all medical health matters is held in very high esteem by the thousands who have learned to know and love her. In speaking of her experience she says:

"During my twelve years as a trained nurse, I have often observed how many different physicians give their patients Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Diabetes and Kidney Trouble. About three years ago I myself suffered some months with a weakness and continual congested condition, and I decided to try what the Pills would do for me. I soon found that they built up the affected parts and restored harmony to the entire system, and although I often lose much sleep and rest while attending severe cases, I find that I was never in finer health nor had more endurance than since I have used these marvelous Pills."

Clergymen say they are good. Senators and Congressmen have added their evidence as to the wonderful curative properties of this Medicine, hundreds of physicians recommend them and use them in their daily practice. The most skilled trained nurses advise their use and use them themselves, while tens of thousands of sick and suffering people are being cured every day by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They should cure you. They will cure you. Try them.

His Definition.

Weary Willie—I can't get a job, mum. All de good jobs is taken!"

Mrs. Handout—H'm! And what would you call a 'good job?'

Weary Willie—Oh, any kind uv a job dat's taken, mum!—Puck.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

One hundred and fifty firms in this country manufacture school text books.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

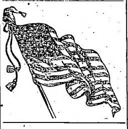
Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.
ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.
REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.
CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JAN., 30, 1901.



A SPASM OF REFORM.

THE REVIVAL THAT WAS SUGGESTED FOR THE TOWN OF JERICHO.

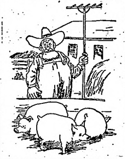
Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells About the Enthusiasm With Which Abijah Holden's Idea Was Greeted and How Lish Billings Doused It With a Wet Blanket.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was Abijah Holden who first got the idea, and he sprung it on the postoffice crowd one Saturday night in the most unexpected manner. He'd bin keepin powerful quiet fur a week or two, like a man who's left his jackknife stickin in the barn door and is tryin to remember the fact, and this made the surprise all the greater. The crowd was most ready to go home when he got up and said:

"Feller Citizens of Jericho—I want to see this town boomed as much as any of you. I want to see her git up and hump herself till Boston or Chicago won't be in it, but when it comes to choosin between size and goodness I'm fur goodness. I think it's better fur one's soul and body to live in a small, good town than in a big, bad town. I'm willin to go in and help push Jericho along, as I said, but let's do it on right lines. Let's start her off on a high moral plane and keep her so."

"There's a p'int, and mebbe a mighty strong one, in what Bijah says," remarked Deacon Spooner as the speaker paused to collect his thoughts, "but up to this period his language is sorter ambiguous. He's drivin at sunthin, but what that sunthin is he'll have to explain."



CUT OFF THE TAILS OF THREE OF HIS HOGS.

"It's jest this," resumed Abijah. "I'm in favor of holdin one of the biggest religious revivals in this town this fall that was ever held on the top of this airth. I want it to be kept up till every human bein in the place is good 'nuff to die at a minit's notice. We'll git our moral standard first, and then we'll purceed to boom. When you kin advertise the fact that a town of nigh 2,000 inhabitants hasn't one single sinner in it, what's goin to be the result? Why, gentlemen, the influx, the rush, of preachers alone to such a place will bring about the sale of 2,000 city lots within a year. Widders will come here, orphans will come here, converted sinners and reformed drunkards will come here, and the newspapers will spread it broadcast that Jericho has no need of courts, constables or jails."

"I do decide that Bijah has made a p'int," said the deacon. "In a general way Jericho is a purty good town, but its moral standard kin be boosted up a peg or two, I reckon. I'm in fur the revival."

Admiron Taylor got up and said he also favored it. A town was like a child—start out in the right way with it, and it would prove a joy and a blessin. He hadn't seen a great deal of wickedness around Jericho, and he didn't believe there was much, but what was lurkin around in the fence corners might as well be driv out to make a clean state of it. He didn't believe in mixin booms with religion, but yet if a boom did foller the revival he had six acres of land which he would cut up into town lots and sell for fair prices.

Salathial Thompson follered with a ringin speech. He had bin seein wickedness in Jericho for over 20 years, but not feelin strong 'nuff to cope with it single handed had kept his head shet and let it go on. To his certain knowledge there was liars and thieves and swindlers in the town. There was also drunkenness and profanity and bettin. He had sometimes gone to bed o' nights expectin the fate of Sodom to overtake the place before the sun riz. If a revival would sweep away all this wickedness, and he believed it would, then let 'er come. More goodness meant more churches, and if another meetin house was built he wanted the job and would take it at the lowest reasonable figger.

Solomon Davis follered with a history of Sodom and Gomorrah. He had read up on them towns and got all the particulars. If they'd had a revival, and everybody turned to goodness, they'd not only have bin standin yit, but property along the main streets would have bin wuth $1,000 a foot front. Nobody could say that Jericho was a hundredth part as wicked as Sodom, but she'd got a start and unless checked up it was only a question of time when an airthquake would leave her a heap of ruins. He wouldn't take up the valuable time of the meetin to give instances of wickedness beyond makin it known that durin the past year some Gomorrohite had cut off the tails of three of his hogs and pulled all the tail feathers out of one of his peacocks. Let the revival and the wave of goodness come on. He'd ring the bell for services and sweep out the church and not charge a cent for his services, and when the business boom follered it would find him ready to put down four rods of new sidewalk and take in ten boarders at $5 a week apiece.

There were half a dozen others who made speeches and pledged themselves, and Deacon Spooner tapped on the floor with his cane and said he thanked heaven he had lived to see that night. The enthusiasm was still bilin when Lish Billings strolled in and looked around in an inquirin way. The deacon explained what was up and asked him if he hadn't sunthin to say.

"Waal, not a great deal," replied Lish. "I'd like to ask who's to git up this revival?"

"We'll send for some great preacher," answers Abijah Holden.

"Who's to pay him? Preachers ain't revivalin around for nuthin, though they like to do good."

Everybody looked at everybody, but no one had any more to say.

"And when we got the revival started," continued Lish, "there'd have to be a lot of ownin up to things and askin forgiveness. Who's goin to own up to gittin drunk on hard cider, to jawin his wife, to lickin his children, to pizenin dogs, to cripplin hogs, to stealin fence rails, to a hundred other mean things? Take yer time about it and don't all speak at once, but lemme have the information."

Deacon Spooner opened his mouth as if to say that Lish had made a strong p'int, but closed it again and heaved a sigh and went out. Other sighs was heaved and other folks went out, and in three minits Lish Billings had all the cracker and sugar bar'ls to hisself and was wonderin what had busted up the meetin.

M. QUAD.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Political Sanction of What All Agreed to Be a Good Thing.

One of the latest writings of the late Charles Dudley Warner was an essay for The Century, entitled "The Pursuit of Happiness."

Perhaps the most curious and interesting phrase ever put into a public document is "the pursuit of happiness." It is declared to be an inalienable right. It cannot be sold. It cannot be given away. It is doubtful if it could be left by will.

The right of every man to be 6 feet high and of every woman to be 5 feet 4 was regarded as self evident until women asserted their undoubted right to be 6 feet high also, when some confusion was introduced into this interpretation of this rhetorical fragment of the eighteenth century.

But the inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness has never been questioned since it was proclaimed as a new gospel for the new world. The American people accepted it with enthusiasm, as if it had been the discovery of a gold prospector, and started out in the pursuit as if the devil were after them.

If the proclamation had been that happiness is a common right of the race, alienable or otherwise: that all men are or may be happy, history and tradition might have interfered to raise a doubt whether even the new form of government could so change the ethical condition. But the right to make a pursuit of happiness given in a fundamental bill of rights had quite a different aspect. Men had been engaged in many pursuits, most of them disastrous, some of them highly commendable. A sect in Galilee had set up the pursuit of righteousness as the only or the highest object of man's immortal powers. The rewards of it, however, were not always immediate. Here was a political sanction of a pursuit that everybody acknowledged to be of a good thing.

Sneeze Without Winking.

Bobby came home one day covered with dirt and bruises and trundling a broken bicycle.

"What on earth have you been doing, my child?" exclaimed his terrified mother.

"I ran over a big dog and took a fall," explained Bobby.

"Couldn't you see him and give him the road?"

"Yes; I saw him and was turning out, but when I got within about ten feet of him I shut my eyes, and before I got 'em open again I'd run into him."

"For the land's sake, what did you shut your eyes for?"

"Couldn't help it. Had to sneeze. If you think you can hold your eyes open when the sneeze comes, you just try it some day."

If the reader thinks Bobby's excuse was not a valid one, let him try it some day "when the sneeze comes."—Youth's Companion.

Startling Expose.

Sister Snowball—'Deed, Sistah Dahkleigh, did yo' all notice how Pahson Pinfeatheh's bal' hald shine dis mawnin? Honey, I tell yo' dat saint sho'ly shine wif inwahd grace.

Sister Dahkleigh—Inwahd grace, nuffin! Pahson Pinfeatheh done been bon'din at mah house, en' mah boy Wash'n'ton Jeff'son done see him polish dat bal' hald wif dishyer tan shoe dressin.—Baltimore American.

We Want Correspondents.

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

South Sea Superstitions.

In the south sea islands the old gods are still very close to present life, despite the vigorous profession of the newer faith which the missionaries have introduced. On village greens the stone churches rise into prominence. The people are unremitting in their attendance upon the services, wearing clean white shirts and gaudy bonnets, according to the sex of the worshipers, and carrying their Bibles and hymnbooks wrapped in spotless handkerchiefs. But in the jungles and on the waters no Samoan quite forgets his ancestral gods, the powers of nature, and in the domain of the hunter and the fisher these old gods reign supreme.

Moralists may not assume to blame them as untutored savages practicing absurd superstitions of an inferior race, for if any moralist will only go a-fishing with people of the infinitely superior Caucasian race he cannot avoid seeing a few practices which may not be superstitions, but which are certainly believed necessary to luck. What the boy does to the worm after it is on the hook and before it goes into the stream is proof that there is kinship in practice between the savage and the cultured sportsman.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

A Careful Speaker.

"What did you expect to prove by that exceedingly long winded argument of yours?" asked the friend.

"I didn't expect to prove anything," answered the orator. "All I hoped to do was to confuse the other fellow so that he couldn't prove that I didn't prove anything."—Answers.

Incontestable.

Mary—I'm positive Fred loves me and intends to make me his wife.

Helen—Why? Has he proposed yet?

Mary—No, but he dislikes mother more every time he sees her.—Jugend.

A man is a fool to be jealous of a good woman, and he is a fool to be jealous of a worthless one. Now draw your own conclusions.—Chicago News.

A Freak.

Bass—Styles' wife is terribly plain, and she does not appear to possess any compensating attractions, and yet Styles evidently thinks the world of her.

Fogg—Styles is an odd stick. When he was a schoolboy, he was actually fond of mental arithmetic.—Boston Transcript.

1901
WORLD
ALMANAC
AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A Statistical Volume of Facts and Figures Containing Over 600 Pages.

OVER 1,000 TOPICS.
OVER 10,000 FACTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Exploration
Statistics
Literature
Topography
Finances
Fraternities
Sports
Navies
Railroads
Colleges
Tariff

History
Politics
Art Notes
Agriculture
Facts
Progress
Science
Revenue
Education
Geography
Figures

The census of 1900. National and State election returns. Four centuries of American progress. Political record of 1900 (conventions and platforms). American rule in the Philippines. New governments of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Polar exploration in 1900. Conclusion of the South African war. Pan-American Exposition of 1901. China—Its present condition and status among nations. Roster of general officers of the Regular U. S. Army, 1789—1900.

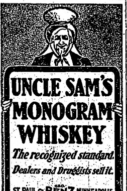
A Political Register.

Facts that every patriot and voter ought to know.

Standard American Annual.

Price 25 cts.

Postpaid to any address
THE WORLD,
Pulitzer Bldg., New York



UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
The recognized standard.
Dealers and Druggists sell it.
ST. PAUL — GEO. BENZ & SONS — MINNEAPOLIS.

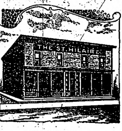
2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S
BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club—Only better" is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan
and
Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

Cosmopolitan,
New York World
and
The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - - - - MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

20th Century

Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON
ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY-FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposite M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dylæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.147
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Valentines at the drug store.

Peter Kolstad of Wall street is also down with grip.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

Dr. Blomburgh is kept busy doing the vacinating act.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village yesterday.

John P. Olson is up and around again after an attack of measles.

It would be a lucky hit for some men if they could lose their reputation.

Over-warm friendship like hot potatoes is usually dropped mighty quick.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

There are not many things more difficult to handle than first class credit.

An awning man was here yesterday and took the measure of several fronts.

There are plenty of people who shine in society and don't shine in anything else.

Representative Rapp came up from St. Paul Saturday and returned Monday.

Good morning! Have you got the grip?—and by the way how is your arm.

Masquerade ball February 14th will be given by the band boys. Get ready for it.

Postmistress Hughes was one of the many that was down with the grip last week.

Rev. A. M. Lunde will fill Rev. O. Brodlund's pulpit at Nielsville next Sunday.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of the lenten season, occurs on February 20th this year.

Born:—To Mr. and Mrs. Charley Thompson last Friday a boy. Congratulate.

Wanje Nordland of Thief River Falls is here visiting with her sister Mrs. J. B. Senate.

Miss Lollie Hansen of Grand Forks who is a visitor at Ed. Aubols is sick with la grip.

Dan McDonald of East Grand Forks came over Monday on a short visit to friends here.

Mrs. Geo. Cunningham who is treating with Dr. Wilkins at Detroit is reported better.

Marcus Johnson was up from St. Paul Monday looking after his business interests here.

According to some mens notions the law that needs repealing most is mother-in-law.

It's really surprising how much happiness or misery lies in the circle of a wedding ring.

The Kentucky man whose wife gave birth to quartettes found marriage a howling success.

Mrs. P. Anderson has improved so she is able to sit in a chair after the severs attack of sickness.

Prof. Hicks predicts heavy winter storms from Feb. 1st to 6th accompanied by all kinds of snow.

Carl E. Johnson sold his farm south of town last week to a party from Iowa. Consideration $1,700.

Mrs. R. H. Aimer left yesterday for Keystone township, Polk county to see her father who is down with the grip.

The sting of a wasp is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. The rest of a mile and a half is imagination.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Heaven's latchstring is always hanging out but some people's soul will have to take a stick with a bent pin in it to pull it.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Eleven new cases of small pox are reported at Bemidji this week—five Monday and six more yesterday.

W. C. Peters didn't teach school last week as it took all of his time to subdue one unruly little fellow by the name of grip.

The two Stalvik brothers have a light attack of typhoid fever. They are fighting it bravely and nothing serious is expected.

The Mission Friends Sewing Society will meet with Mrs. Dr. Blomburgh Thursday afternoon Feb. 7th. All the ladies are invited to come.

Carpenter Olson is talking of moving his house from Wall street across the river to Water street. This is getting to be the resident part of our village.

The Chicago Record says "The new special put on for the benefit of members of the legislature is the finest hog train on any of the western roads."

Andrew Letvig, the well driller finished up his work on the well on north Water street last Friday. A small flow was struck at the depth of 155 feet.

J. C. Petersen has sold his property on Dakota avenue to John C. Malmquist of Black River, who will take possession the first part of next month.

Mrs. A. O. Wiste will leave tomorrow for her home in Little Falls. She has spent three weeks with her daughter Mrs. P. Anderson during her illness.

Many people of our town are taking the precaution of being vaccinated. This is a wise movement as there are so many cases of small-pox reported.

Before ending the war in South Africa again the British would do well to consult the Boers, who appear to have something to say in the matter.

A story first heard at mother's knee is seldom forgotten—and the same may be said of other things received at mother's knee, which will be remembered by many of our readers.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned last Thursday after a ten days trip north of Solway where he was looking after his company's interests.

—Anyone wishing a new map of Red Lake and Polk counties can have one free of charge by calling at the office of Julius Pleth, the land man, two doors south of Hotel Markham.

T. J. Lilly of St. Paul, state agent for the Continental Insurance Co., was here a short time Saturday looking over the town. He had just adjusted the loss of the Eckstein fire at Wylie.

Col. J. R. Rassmusson, general agent for Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., is here to-day. He informs us he was granted a vacation during February and will spend that time on the Pacific coast.

The new congress which comes in March 4th will contain 287 lawyers, 50 business men, 23 farmers, 21 bankers, 21 journalists, 8 politicians, 7 doctors, 6 school teachers, 5 miners, 2 ministers and 1 actor.

Men who are unable to secure employment are very scarce, but any who come within the limit of age and sound in body can secure a job with Uncle Sam. He wants 35,000 men at once to wear the blue and carry guns.

Geo. Pfister, the new butcher came over from Warren last Thursday with two loads of goods to be used in his meat market. From present indications he will have one of the neatest little markets as there is in the state.

Geo. Pfister ever tireless and always on the jump started across the country Wednesday for St. Hilaire to provide the people of that locality with choice steaks, fine roasts and prime legs of mutton. Success to you George.—Warren Register.

Whenever you hear anyone kicking on their local paper you can make a wager right then and there—and win ninety-nine times out of a hundred—that the party is from two to five years behind on his subscription account and elgible to the dead-beat list.

A. W. Smith, chief of police of Fosston was here yesterday with six witnesses from Thief Lake, Marshall county, one from Thief River Falls and Mrs. F. Elkhoff of this place, enroute for Alma, Wisconsin, where they will testify in the Paulson murder trial.

Al. Lehman, the machinist for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived Saturday from Minneapolis where he has been since the mill shut down last fall. The full force of mill repairers are now here and will be kept busy for some time making needed repairs in and about the large mill.

Editor Lightbourn of the Ada Index has been appointed deputy insurance commissioner and will move to St. Paul next month to assume his duties of that office. Mr. L. served in this capacity during Gov. Nelson's administration and proved to be one of the most efficient officers ever appointed to that position.

The band boys will give a masquerade ball St. Valentines Day—February 14th. The proceeds derived from the dance will go towards purchasing new uniforms. There should be a good crowd present and give the boys as much assistance financially as possible. You are one of all cordially invited. Get your suit ready now.

Among the sad sights seen near here, occasionally, is a bachelor holding a baby, a woman throwing at a cat and a one-armed man out riding with a pretty girl on a moonlit night. One of the amusing scenes is to see a church usher trying to crowd seven persons into a pew that is only large enough for four.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.
A. A. Myers, Pastor.

Petit Jury.

Following is the Petit Jury drawn for the February term of court which opens Monday, February 11th. There will be no Grand Jury.

Louis Lapiere, Terrebonne.
Frank Laplante, Gervais.
Ildalge Baril, Red Lake Falls.
Swan Anderson, Black River.
Andrew Swanson, Black River.
Martin Foldoe, Garnes.
Chas. J. Knox, Thief River Falls.
Ferdinard Turgeon, Lambert.
Theo. LoBissoniere, Red Lake Falls.
A. M. Hanson, Black River.
Eric Haard, Sanders.
Adolf Anderson, Gervais.
Ole J. Hegg, Wyandotte.
Jos. DeChamp, Numedal.
Olof Larson, Numedal.
Henry Hennemuth, Red Lake Falls.
Daniel Gerlach, Polk Centre.
Peter A. Waldness, Norden.
Arthus Lizee, Terrebonne.
H. G. Dobner, Thief River Falls.
Frank Cernonsek, Thief River Falls.
Ralph Green, Equality.
Sander Engebretson, Sanders.
K. M. Hansen, Thief River Falls.

The public is warned against a new $5 counterfeit certificate that has made its appearance. It counterfeits the new issue of silver certificates, is a photo lithographic note looks well, bears treasury number 2,418,606, check letter B, plate number 29, series of 1900, and has the usual signature of J. W. Lyon's register of the treasury, and Elisa H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States. Defects in the bill are white spots on the cheek of the Indian portrait, and lake of life like appearance of the left eye. The paper is also a darker shade of green than is the color of the genuine note.—Ex.

Blame me, if I can understand why so many delinquent subscribers will settle with a collection agency rather than with the publisher of the newspaper, says the Anoka Union. The publisher will send out duns, beg in his paper for them to call and settle and precious little attention do they pay to his demands. Then in desperation he calls the agency to his aid and shortly responses are made, but why I could never tell. Now our delinquent subscribers know the reason why accounts are placed in the hands of collection agencies—that are growing rich, because the average man indebted to a newspaper prefers to settle with them instead of the publisher.

The Republican press has kept remarkably silent editorially in regard to the disgraceful language that passed between Senators Hawley and Chandler on the floor of the Senate recently in which the former denounced the latter as a liar and the latter declared that the former was senile. Had southern Senators been concerned in this discreditable episode every republican newspaper in New England would have gone into hysterics over it, and newspapers of the same faith in every other part of the country would have preached homilies on "plantation" manners. As it is no remonstrance has escaped from these sources, and they have been just as dumb over it as they have been over the lynching in Indiana, Colorado and Kansas.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

We always like to see a farmer or horseman drive up to a hitching post these winter days, says an exchange, jump out of his rig, unfold a big warm blanket and carefully cover his faithful horse. There is a big heart in that man. He'll do to tie to. He is thinking of something else besides himself and he takes as much pleasure in caring for the comfort of his horse as for himself. On the other hand it makes us sad to see a great big man, warmly clad from head to foot, drive a sweating, steaming horse up to the rack, hastily tie him fact, leave him shivering and make for the nearest hot stove. There is something wrong about this fellow. He may be a nice man, may belong to the church, may not swear, smoke nor have any bad habits, but we wouldn't want to be his horse. No sir.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Population for 1900.

The population of cities and villages in the northern portion of the state that have less than 2,000 inhabitants will serve as a useful reference. It is as follows:

	1900	1890
Thief River Falls	1,819	191
Ada	1,253	622
Aitkin	1,719	737
Argyle	829	306
Badger	162	----
Bagley	248	----
Cass Lake	516	----
Deer River	251	----
Fosston	864	207
Hallock	805	392
Red Lake Falls	1,885	774
Roseau	301	----
St. Hilaire	840	193
St. Vincent	256	----
Shevlin	172	----
Solway	177	----
Stephen	513	265
Warren	1,275	648

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

To Whom it may Concern.

Parties wishing statements of taxes will please mention for which year in each case. By so doing you will greatly lessen the work in this and the Auditor's office.

Respectfully
O. T. TANDBERG,
County Treasurer.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

The Senate committee on Finance, instead of reporting the Revenue Reduction bill this week as expected, seems to have got things awfully tangled up by amendments it has decided to make to the House bill and by what it has refused to do. The brewers are clamoring worse than ever and demanding that promises made to them when they were asked to contribute to the campaign shall be lived up to, and they have got some of the Senators badly frightened.

Democratic Senators are now called upon to decide whether the Ship subsidy bill, which is again the "unfinished business" of the Senate, shall pass or shall fail to reach a vote. It is admitted by friends and foes of the bill that if the democrats choose they can easily prevent its being voted upon. The course of the democrats is not yet certain. There are two sides to the question. Some contend that on general principles it is the duty of the democratic and populist Senators, as representatives of the people, to defeat such a vicious bill, while others are equally confident that as a matter of party policy the democrats ought not to stand in the way of the placing of such a millstone around the neck of the republican party as this subsidy bill would be likely to prove, if allowed to become a law. There is some talk of a caucus to decide what shall be the democratic policy toward this bill.

Gen. Miles can thank his personal friends in the Senate for the discovery in time to defeat it, of a scheme to depose him from the command of the army, under the Army Reorganization bill. That bill as drawn by Adjutant Gen. Corbin, whose hatred for General Miles is widely known, especially provided that the present Adjutant General should be retained and with the same rank, but in providing for the appointment of a lieutenant general who should have command of the army, the appointment was left wide open. The scheme first became known by friends of Gen. Otis and of Gen. Brooke seeking Senatorial support for the nomination of one or the other to be lieutenant general. Fortunately the nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate which would never have consented to such a low down trick being played upon Gen. Miles, even had it not been made impossible by an amendment added to the bill in conference.

—Have you seen the large selection of valentines at the drug store?

The charming "Cranford" folks have been written into a play, and makes their appearance in the February Ladies' Home Journal. Even more dramatic is "The Beautiful Daughter of Aaron Burr," with her romance, her supreme happiness and crushing sorrows all crowded into a few years. "The Clock by which we set all our watches," "The buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch," "A Woman to whom fame came after death," "The life of the English Girl," are features of interest. The last of "The Blue River Stories" is published in the February Journal, and "The Story of a Young Man" is nearing its conclusion, while "The successors of Many the First" increases in humorous interest. "Is the Newspaper office the place for a girl?" Is the theme of Edward Bok's editorial symposium, which is made peculiarly convincing by the opinions of editors and newspaper women. Caroline Leslie Field writes of "The Problem of the Boy"; Helen Watterson Moody, "The trying time between Mother and the Daughter," and "An American Mother," "Why one man succeeds and his brother fails." "A home in a prairie town and a brick and shingle farmhouse" give architectural plans and detail. The usual attention is devoted to fashions, the household arts, and economies and home making. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Finger Marks.

The use of finger impressions to identify people promises to become a wonderful aid in the detection of criminals. The system consists merely in getting an impression in wax of the finger tip. No two finger tips have ever been found alike. In India all public documents must be indorsed in this way, and the law accept the testimony of experts without question. In this way many difficult murder cases have been unravelled.

Some things, as well as persons, need a trustworthy method of identifying them; others are easily recognized by their peculiar characteristics. Under the latter class comes "Golden Grain Belt" beer, for it is so pure and delicious that you could never mistake it for any other brew. It is made from the choicest barley malt and hops, and has great value as a tonic. A case of this beer should be in every home. Order of your dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Attention Teachers.

Teachers examinations in and for Red Lake county will be held at the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 7, 8 and 9. Only first grade applicants will present themselves the first day. Second and third grade examinations will begin at 8 o'clock, Feb. 8th.

FRANK JEFFERS,
County Superintendent.

—The drug store is headquarters for valentines.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension.........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..............$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

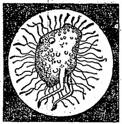
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP WORST EVER KNOWN

GRIP BACILLUS EVERYWHERE—IN THE AIR WE BREATHE, IN THE WATER WE DRINK, IN THE FOOD WE EAT.

Bacillus of Grip.



Magnified 16,000 times.

Hundreds of car loads of Peruna are shipped in all directions to meet the extraordinary demand of the grip epidemic.

Everybody laying in a stock of this valuable remedy in time to meet the terrible enemy, the Grip.

The extensive facilities of the manufacturers, taxed to their utmost to meet the urgent demand for Peruna.

Almost everybody has the grip. Almost everybody must have Peruna.

Taken at the appearance of the first symptoms of the grip, not only is Peruna a prompt cure for the grip but it prevents those disastrous after effects so characteristic of this dread disease.

Peruna not only cures the grip but prevents it.

Taken in time thousands of lives will be saved in this present epidemic.

Every family should take the precaution to secure a supply of Peruna at once, for the retail and wholesale stock of the remedy may be exhausted by the enormous demand for it.

It is wisdom to have Peruna in the house even before the grip attacks the household.

It has been ascertained by a reporter that the following people of national reputation have given public endorsement and testimonials to Peruna as a remedy for la grippe:

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, says: "I have taken Peruna for the grip and recommend it as an excellent remedy to all fellow-sufferers."

Congressman White, of North Carolina, says: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the grip. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it."

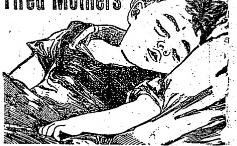
Miss Francis M. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Judge Anderson, of Virginia, says: "I was taken very ill with the grip. I took Peruna and was able to leave my bed in a week."

Mrs. Harriette A. S. Marsh, President of the Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago, writes: "I suffered with grip seven weeks. Nothing helped me. Tried Peruna and within three weeks I was fully restored. Shall never be without it again."

At the appearance of the first symptoms of grip people should stay indoors and take Peruna in small doses (teaspoonful every hour) until the symptoms disappear. This will prevent a long, disastrous sickness and perhaps fatal results.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a Warm Bath with Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

Millions of Mothers Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET, costing but $1.25, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Frederick W. De Long, Okabena Minn., end gate for wagons; Warren L. Dudley, Watertown, Minn., shingling bracket; Valentine Fleckenstein, St. Paul, Minn., bottle cover; August P. Johnson, Ada, Minn., dental bridgework; Benjamin Kienholz, Hallock, Minn., elevated railway; Adolph B. Larsen, Minneapolis, Minn., germicide device for telephone transmitters.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The cultivation of opium in China began about seventy years ago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PREDICT ERUPTIONS.

Volcanoes Have Their Spasms That Scientists Can Foretell.

Careful study of the behavior of volcanoes has enabled observers in recent years to predict with some degree of accuracy when a renewal of plutonic activity is impending. This was the case last summer, when Mount Etna for a few days attracted attention, after seven years of almost complete quiescence. The last eruption had occurred in 1892, but in the autumn of 1898 blue flames began to emerge from the mouth of the largest crater and a great deal of vapor was emitted from the lesser orifices. It was then announced that Etna seemed to be preparing for an effusion of lava, probably on the south or southwest slopes. The expected eruption did not begin till the morning of July 19, 1899, when great volumes of smoke, with lava and sand, began to issue from the main crater, but after several days the activity subsided and Etna soon resumed its peaceful aspect. The present generation hears little of Santorin, among the Cyclades, in the Egean sea, but the volcano will again become a center of interest if the recent statement is true that Santorin is preparing for another series of the terrific explosions and outbursts that have always marked its active periods. For thirty years Santorin has been content with the continuous mild emission of gases, but according to Comptes Rendus of the French Academy of Sciences the volcano now exhibits much unrest and an active period is predicted. It is near the crescent western shore of Thera that Santorin has reared itself and two other lava islands above the sea. When it finally arouses itself after long periods of quiescence, no valcano excels it in the violence of its outbursts. The eruptions between 1866 and 1870, when, according to Reclus, no less than 50,000 of partial eruptions were counted in five years, drew spectators from all parts of the world, including some men of science, whose observations made a distinct addition to our knowledge of volcanic action. In that period the ashes were sometimes thrown to a height of 4,000 feet and the immense outpouring of scoriae more than doubled the size of the island of Nea Kammeni.—Chicago Chronicle.

HOW TO SPEND MONEY.

Rich Men Are Not the Ones Who Understand Its Use.

Truxton Beale, formerly United States minister to Greece, believes that millionaires need education in regard to the proper manner of spending their money. He says that among the men possessed of millions there exists a fallacy in relation to their wealth, which fallacy was exposed by Adam Smith in the very year in which we started on our national life, and that is that spendthrift expenditure is a good thing for society. This idea pertains to a great extent among the millions as well as among the millionaires. Mr. Beale says: "Despite the fact that every great economist since Adam Smith has demonstrated the contrary, it is a fallacy that has not yet been rooted out of the minds of a large majority of even the educated. Indeed it might be called the pons asinorum of economics. There are so few even of college bred men who have ever given themselves trouble to understand the subject in the abstract, and of those few some are constantly stating propositions that are altogether inconsistent. When the millions as well as the millionaires thoroughly understand that absurd and vulgar expenditure impoverishes society and checks the production, and when they learn that there is no economical justification for the present vast, unproductive expenditure, then public opinion will compel the 'multis' to expend their fortunes in ways that will be more in accordance with simplicity and good taste. The vulgarity of wasting wealth will be all the clearer when its effects upon the public wealth is understood, and no sound public opinion on the subject can be formed until the public understands the purely economic side of the question."

CALLS IN A HURRY.

What Telephones Mean to the Remotely Situated Farmer.

The farmers of Oneida county have a telephone service almost as complete and convenient as that of any small city, says a Utica dispatch to the New York Press. For rural telephone enterprise this county is one of the foremost. The outside world is connected with the local lines, and for its long-distance system the farmers' line has had the praise of electricity experts. The remarkable feature of the development, which has been recent, is that practically every farmer in the county is in reach by telephone with every other. Not all have telephones in their houses, but there is not a neighborhood in the county where every farmer may not, in a few minutes walk to the telephone and communicate with every other farmer in the county, and at the same time he is able to talk with the small villages and the cities as well. The system has proven invaluable. Not only has it increased the social features of the farmhouse life, but by it physicians have been summoned from the cities and help has been secured from neighboring farm houses in emergencies. Two years ago, before the system was as well developed as it is today, a Cassville farmer, who had been attacked by burglars, was also able to give the alarm over his telephone and thereby hastened the capture of the bandits.

Conan Doyle's Appearance.

Conan Doyle looks a typical squire; he is tall, rather fair, with a heavy figure. He talks very slowly and deliberately, but is far cleverer as a listener than a talker. He is one of the few men who have learned the art of sympathetic listening. In a way he is extremely vague. For instance, the visitor may notice him putting a letter in one of his pockets and then searching carefully in the other for it. He is a man who would be always misplacing things for lack of method. But perhaps the thing that strikes you more than anything in Conan Doyle is the great big heart in the man.

"Black Friday" was September 24, 1869.

Bees and Degrees.

A smart girl at Syracuse is going to pay her way through college by keeping bees.

"She ought to get an 'A. B.' degree sure enough."—New York Evening World.

The Nicaragua Canal.

When built, will prove the link between prosperity and many people. It will prove a blessing to humanity in general, improving the condition of the nation, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does that of the individual. Nothing to equal this remedy has ever been discovered for all ailments of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. It will quickly cleanse the blood and sharpen the appetite. See that our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Evidence of Sagacity.

"Would you rather be wise or beautiful?" asked Fate of the Coy Young Maiden.

"Beautiful," replied the damsel.

"Ah, you are wise already," commented Fate, as she tied up a package of cosmetics.—Baltimore American.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Uncertain Vision.

"Swinston got a twenty-line notice in the Evening Telegram and a five-line article in the Morning Express, and yet he is going around saying that the twenty-liner is too small and the five-liner is too large. How does he figure them out that way?"

"You see the twenty lines were about his new baby and the five lines about his paying a fine in the police court."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Good for Evil.

"John Henry," said Mrs. Bickers to her husband, "it is time we returned the Gilkinson's call."

"I have no intention of returning it," said Mr. Bickers.

"Why not?"

"Because I believe in returning good for evil."—Detroit Free Press.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

Prize Fights.

"It may be that the only way to get rid of the prize fighters is to permit them to pound the life out of each other."—Galveston News.

The difficulty is they never do pound the life out of each other, but only pretend to. Their chief business is to pound the money out of the public pocket.—From the New York Herald.

AGENTS WANTED.—Male or Female To sell oil stocks; best terms ever offered by responsible company to agents and purchasers. L. M. Davis, Portland, Or.

When a sure-thing man takes another in out of the rain it is apt to be a questionable transaction.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

A man isn't necessarily a gardener because he is able to remove a widow's weeds.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Men who reckon without their hosts should be pretty good at figures.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

The big, pompous man is but a pennyweight in the slot machine.

No Hope for Him.

"No," she said emphatically, "I cannot bid you hope."

"Why not?" he persisted.

"Well, candidly, your habits are bad."

"But if you acknowledge me as a candidate for your hand I would reform."

"Then your chances would be simply nil. You know what usually happens to the reform candidate."—Philadelphia Press.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Some people think it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.

There are 19,602 working locomotives in Great Britain.

We pay $15 a Week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our POULTRY COMPOUND. JAVELLE MFG. CO., Dept. D, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Bootblacks may not do business in Boston on Sunday.

The rudder of a ship is a stern necessity.

Comforting

Nothing so surely breaks up the enjoyments of winter as attacks of

Rheumatism

Nothing so surely cures the trouble as

St. Jacobs Oil

GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Peaoat, Speltz (150 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.) etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davis, 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1. New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

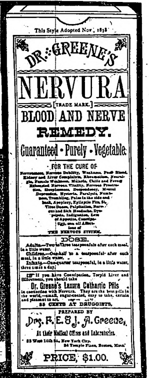
DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Blood and Nerve Remedy

Is the Greatest and Most Positive Cure for Rheumatism the World Has Ever Known.

Try it and be convinced of its wonderful power to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Nothing like it for Headaches, Pain and Weakness in the Back or Limbs; unrivalled for Painful Menstruation, etc.

TO PERFECT HEALTH

If you suffer with Rheumatism, try Dr. Greene's Nervura, and consult Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, about your case. Call there or write him. This you can do without cost or charge.



This Style Adopted Nov., 1898

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA [TRADE MARK.] BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY. Guaranteed • Purely • Vegetable.

FOR THE CURE OF

DOSE.

Dr. Greene's Laura Cathartic Pills

25 CENTS AT DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED BY Drs. F. E. & J. A. Greene, At their Medical Offices and Laboratories. 35 West 14th St., New York City. 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

PRICE, $1.00.

A Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism

of the many thousands cured by

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA. *The greatest known cure for RHEUMATISM.*

Mr. T. H. Roleau, of Essex Junction, Vt., says: "For three years I was terribly afflicted with a most severe case of rheumatism. For 23 months I could not walk a step, and I never expected to walk or work again. I was completely helpless and suffered the most horrible agony.

"No man in these parts ever suffered as I did. I took everything that I ever heard of, but never found anything that did me the slightest good until I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"And now comes the most wonderful part of all. In a short time this splendid medicine made me completely well. It is the best remedy I ever saw or heard of, for it raised me from a condition of utter helplessness and constant agony to perfect health. It saved my ability to work which was entirely gone. I am now entirely well and strong, and I owe my health and my life to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I advise everybody to use it."

For the Family

All ages hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simply because in CASCARETS Candy Cathartic you will find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy) and of never-failing remedial action. They have found a place in millions of homes, and are the favorite medicine of the whole family, from baby to good old grandpa.

Dont be fooled with substitutes for CASCARETS!

"I take pleasure in praising your valuable remedy CASCARETS. I and my whole family received relief from the first small box we tried. I certainly recommend CASCARETS for the cures they make and trust they will find a place in every home. Yours for success." PETER WEBB, Jr., Palm Grove Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

Minnesota Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901. | NUMBER 29.

TO HER FINAL REST

LOVING SUBJECTS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN.

An Imposing Funeral Procession Through the Streets of London—Hundreds of Thousands Line the Route—Impressive Burial Services Held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Before a Great Crowd—The King, Emperor William and Earl Roberts Monopolize the Attention of the Crowds.

London, Feb. 4. — England has paid the last tribute to the dead queen.

With every circumstance of splendid pomp the body of Queen Victoria was borne through the streets of the capital to the ancient fortress palace of the sovereigns of England.

The day has been filled with the mournful pageantry of royal woe. The gorgeous trappings of military power trailed behind the coffin of the dead queen. Massed bands with muffled drums breathed requiem for the dead. Deep-throated cannon thundered out sonorous grief, and big bells in cathedral domes tolled off the minutes while the cortege passed.

The transit of Victoria's ashes from deathbed to tomb through the streets of London was a thing apart, a spectacle that even yet seems not quite of earth. It is easier to believe it a wonderful dreamland allegory which typified

The Majesty of Death

and the submission of emperors and kings to the last great Leveler.

Friday it was a tribute of Neptune; Saturday it was a tribute of Mars. Both could be commanded by the mere sovereignty of clay on which the crown and scepter rested in Saturday's procession. But no government or human authority could have commanded the supreme tribute which Briton and alien alike, the heart of mankind itself, paid to Victoria's memory.

It is not surprising that amid the monopolizing emotion of the day there were only three figures in the funeral procession that attracted the slightest notice of the on-looking masses. They were the king, who was as oblivious of the presence of his myriad subjects as if he were riding in a trance; the German emperor, whose face was the color of the white horse which he rode, and earl Roberts, the stern immovable veteran of many campaigns.

Simplicity and Dignity

characterized also the last rite of all in St. George's Chapel. The scene and the atmosphere became strangely medieval when that illustrious congregation had assembled. The ceremony was brief and simple, and when the prayers were said and the king proclaimed according to the olden custom, the dead was left by the assembled representatives of the larger family of man to the last ministrations of her own sons and daughters and of her children's children.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the train from Portsmouth, bearing the remains of the dead queen, arrived at Victoria station.

The coffin was removed to the gun carriage, the pall and the regalia of the British crown were placed on the coffin. The king and the others mounted and the procession started.

The little khaki-colored gun carriage which carried the remains from Victoria to Paddington station was drawn by eight Hanoverian cream-colored horses, which drew the queen at the jubilee.

The Funeral Procession.

The procession, apart from the gun-carriage bearing the coffin and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented. Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant—three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service.

Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and, after him, four massed bands playing funeral marches. Three hundred musicians announced the coming of the body of the queen.

There was a long array of court officials under the leadership of the duke of Norfolk (the earl marshal), all attired quaintly and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men, who for years had served the queen.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque, and the coffin was almost past before they

Recognized Its Presence

by removing their hats. It was a pathetically small oblong block concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin, on the coronets of which gleamed the royal arms. Across the pall the royal standard was draped and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun-carriage, just over the gun. On the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns with a gold jeweled scepter lying between them.

Around the the coffin walked the bearers, non-commissioned officers of the guards and household cavalry, and on either side were the queen's equerries, lords in waiting and physicians.

Immediately after the company about the coffin, three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII. was the center figure. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers was on his head, and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big, black horse. Beside King Edward rode Emperor William. On the king's left rode his brother, the duke of Connaught. In the second rank behind rode two more sovereigns, the kings of Greece and Portugal. Then followed

A Dazzling Array

of members of royal families, numbering about forty in all and riding three abreast.

The funeral procession occupied two hours in passing from Victoria station to Paddington, a distance of three miles. At Paddington the funeral party boarded trains for Windsor. Here, as elsewhere, the streets were jammed with people. The coffin was taken from the train and placed on a gun carriage and the procession proceeded to St. George's chapel. The simple services were conducted by the Bishop of Winchester and the dean of Windsor. The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury read the collect and pronounced the benediction.

After the burial service was finished the herald, king-at-arms proclaimed King Edward, who was standing beside his mother's coffin, at the foot of the altar steps, "Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the most noble Order of the Garter."

Memorial Services Held.

Memorial services, pulpit references and touching allusions were heard again yesterday throughout the United Kingdom, while innumerable telegrams have been received saying how Saturday was kept. Everywhere throughout the land the day's labors were abandoned for religious services. Throughout India the natives have given unmistakable proofs of their veneration of the queen and their sorrow in her death.

TRIBUTES TO THE QUEEN.

Solemn Memorial Services Held in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the president of the United States and his entire cabinet and other officials and diplomats, impressive tribute was rendered Saturday to England's dead queen. The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, had been directed by the London foreign office to bestow this last mark of respect. Bishop Satterlee delivered an address on the queen.

In many cities of the country memorial services were held in honor of the queen.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Millions of People Are Suffering for Want of Food.

Pekin, Feb. 4.—Reports received here from Singan-fu all agree that famine in the province of Shansi is one of the worst in the history of China. All information on the subject is necessarily from Chinese sources and is fragmentary, but the stories are all to the same effect, picturing a condition of affairs that is calculated to arouse the sympathy of the world for the stricken people. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or the means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province, and the people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to obtain fuel to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other animals used by the farmers to aid in their work in ordinary times have been practically all sacrificed to satisfy hunger. For three years the crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famine in previous seasons and the people were in poverty when the winter began. Their condition has since been growing steadily worse. Letters state that canibalism is practiced now to a considerable extent.

SHOT AT THE GENERAL.

Russian Condemned to Banishment Attempts Revenge.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—A man named Pavloff, who had been condemned to banishment, fired twice at Gen. Masloff, the chief of direction of military sentences. The general, however, escaped uninjured. Pavloff has been here on two weeks' leave, visiting his invalid mother. He had unsuccessfully tried to persuade Gen. Masloff to procure a mitigation of his sentence.

SMALLPOX IS SPREADING.

Number of Cases in New York Said to Be Growing.

New York, Feb. 4.—Dr. Dillingham, assistant sanitary superintendent of the board of health, said that for the last three days the number of cases of smallpox has been growing larger. Since Nov. 5, when the epidemic first appeared, there have been 191 cases of smallpox reported. There have been comparatively few deaths.

BECAUSE OF MRS. NATION.

No Plate Glass Insurance for Kansas Joints.

Fort Scott, Kan., Feb. 4. — A New York plate glass insurance company, one of the largest in the country, has sent its Kansas agents instructions to amend their policies on glass in all joints, saloons and drug stores, to protect the company against loss by Mrs. Carrie Nation and all members of the W. C. T. U.

LIBRARY FOR SIOUX FALLS.

Andrew Carnegie Will Reach in His Capacious Pocket for $25,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 4.—The mayor and city council of Sioux Falls were advised that Andrew Carnegie would devote the sum of $25,000 for the construction of a public library building here upon condition that the city contribute $2,500 annually to maintain the same. The generous offer will be accepted.

TO KILL A KING.

Anarchist Selected to Slay the Ruler of Italy.

Rome, Feb. 4. — The Fanfulla says that the American police have advised the Italian government of the departure from the United States of an Italian anarchist named Calcagno, who has been delegated by his comrades in Paterson, N. J., to kill King Victor Emmanuel.

DIED ON THE TRAIN.

S. T. Novelle of West Superior Expires Suddenly at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 4.—S. T. Novelle of West Superior, Wis., died suddenly on board the Southern Pacific train just before it reached this city.

Girls of Tender Years Go on Strike.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 4.—The silkworkers, numbering almost 4,000, struck, involving all the city mills but two, and these are certain to join. The mill workers declare they can make no further advances. The majority of the strikers are girls under sixteen years of age, many scarcely ten years old.

New Building for Hospital.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 4—The management of St. Luke's hospital has decided to erect a fine brick and stone hospital building the coming summer. Plans and specifications along the best approved methods are being prepared.

STUCK IN THE SNOW

HOWLING BLIZZARD INTERFERES WITH RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

Storm Sweeps the Country From Nebraska to Michigan; Increasing in Intensity as It Proceeds Eastward—Many Trains Snowbound in Kansas—Chicago Piled High With Snow, Almost Completely Blocking Street Car Traffic—Worst in Many Years.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—From Nebraska to Michigan a howling blizzard prevailed last night. The storm began in Nebraska Friday night and has increased in intensity as it proceeded eastward.

Reports from many points in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Southern Wisconsin, Indiana, Northern Illinois, Ohio and Michigan tell of one of the severest snowstorms in several years. Street car traffic is seriously interfered with and trains are delayed. In Kansas many trains are snowbound.

Six inches of snow on the level and drifts in many cases in the outlying districts piled as high as second-story windows was the condition Chicago was in last night. The snow began to fall early in the day and by the middle of the afternoon a regular blizzard was raging, with the wind blowing a gale from the west. Toward night the wind died down somewhat, and as the temperature began to rise the snow turned into sleet.

The street car lines, with the exception of the elevated roads, were the worst sufferers. Many of the surface lines were compelled to abandon their schedules entirely until the worst of the storm had passed, when they were able to clear the tracks and resume traffic.

Blizzard in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—A blizzard from the Northwest has been raging in this city and still continues. Street cars are having a hard time and only a few cars are running on each line. The snow is drifting badly and the less important lines may be abandoned any time. The steam railways are hampered somewhat; also, the trains from Chicago being reported half an hour late. A special from Beloit says a foot of snow has fallen there and the blizzard continues.

TRAINS SNOWBOUND.

Kansas Has the Worst Snowstorm for Several Years.

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 4. — The worst snow storm for several years prevailed in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska Saturday night and Sunday. Three hundred miles on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific, traversing Northern Kansas, are tied up and not a train came in off the road yesterday. Passenger trains are snowbound at Cawker City, Greenleaf and Whiting, and several freights are stuck in the snow at different points. Snowplows are working westward from Atchison and eastward from Downs. All trains into Atchison are delayed. Atchison street car lines are tied up. Snow drifts six feet deep are reported in many places along the Central branch. From various towns in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska the snow is reported from one to eighteen inches deep on the level. The stom began Friday night.

SHOT BY IRATE HUSBAND.

Clergyman Alleged to Have Assaulted a Married Woman.

New York, Feb. 4.—Rev. John Kelly, secretary to Rt. Rev. Bishop Stark, pastor of Trinity Episcopal mission in Arlington, N. J., was shot and seriously wounded by Thomas G. Barker, on the Arlington streets. Mr. Kelly had just left the house of John S. Sands, where he had his meals, when Barker, who was at the door, opened fire. One bullet went through the right side of the face, destroying the sight of the right eye. Another bullet shattered the fingers of the right hand and another passed through the clergyman's hat. Another went wide of its mark. The shooting is said to be the result of a disclosure made by Mr. Barker's wife, although Mr. Kelly denies the accusation made against him. Barker, after the shooting, surrendered to the police and was locked up. According to a story told by Barker to several friends after the shooting, his wife told him that the illness from which she has suffered for nearly a year and which caused the Barkers to break up their home and go to boarding was due to an assault committed on her at her home by Rev. Mr. Kelly. The assault, it was said, was committed after a hard struggle during which Mrs. Barker became unconscious.

WILL HELP AN IDENTIFICATION.

Passengers on Army Transports Must Give Names of Relatives.

Washington, Feb. 4. — The war department has devised a means of facilitating the identification of passengers who die on army transport. A general order just issued provides that the register of passengers on transports shall show, besides the names of the passengers, the names and addresses of the relatives whom it is desired shall be informed in the event of death.

Boers Respected Victoria.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Philip Louter Wessels, one of the three Boer envoys now in this country to enlist sympathy and aid for the struggling republics, in an address at McVicker's theater declared that the Boers cherished the memory of Queen Victoria; that she would have tried to end the South African war had she lived, and that her death was hastened by that war.

Hoffman's New Opera House.

Hoffman, Minn., Feb. 4. — The new opera house at this place was opened Friday night with a grand ball. This hall, which is 34x80 feet on the floor, is the largest in Grant county.

At Detroit, Mich., fire completely gutted the building occupied by the Dreskell-Jupp Paper company, and before the firemen gained control it spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing company, which suffered damage to the extent of $60,000. The loss is about $200,000.

EDITOR M'BRIDE DEAD.

Man Who Gained Notoriety at Mitchell Dies in Poverty and Alone.

Mitchell, S. D., Feb. 3.—Robert H. McBride, once famous as a war correspondent and newspaper man, dropped dead here yesterday afternoon. He married a Mrs. Dousman, who was worth a million. She introduced him into the best society of New York, and he fell into habits which led to a divorce. He blamed John D. Lawler, a banker at Mitchell and brother-in-law of his wife, and devoted his paper, the Mail, to abuse of Lawler, driving him to his grave. Citizens wrecked the Mail office. McBride sued for $25,000 and got $800. He died in poverty and alone.

ON A FORGERY CHARGE.

Sam Lenhart Is Bound Over to the Grand Jury at Albert Lea.

Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 3. — Sam Lenhart, who arrived here under the name of J. C. Collins and offered an alleged check in payment for a hotel bill for himself and a woman who was with him, and later, it is charged, forged the name of G. S. Buck to a telegram ordering a Minneapolis bank to wire money to his (Collins) order, was up for hearing and was held to the grand jury. No bail being furnished, he was committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in May. There is another charge against the prisoner.

A DAM SITE.

Location Not Yet Determined for Coon Creek Power.

Anoka, Minn., Feb. 3.—F. G. Ames of the Twin City Rapid Transit company has found that the maximum horse power used in Anoka is 778 and the minimum 448. This includes the Lincoln mill, which part of the time uses water, and the starch factories, which run about four months in the year. The location of the dam has yet to be decided. One location is at the Coon creek rapids, the other at Fridley, five miles below. At Fridley there is a greater head of water, but at Coon creek the high banks save an enormous sum for flowage rights.

DEATH OF A TOWN.

Unpaid Bills for Waterworks All That's Left of Merritt.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3. — The last building of the first village on the Mesaba range is being removed. At one time Merritt had 1,500 people; next week there will not be one board upon another to mark its site. All there is left is the village debt for a waterworks plant put in seven or eight years ago. Merritt was at the late Cincinnati and Kanawha mines, but these did not amount to much and the rival village of Biwabik, a mile away, drew all the business. Most of the houses were moved some time ago, but the Svea hotel remained until now.

TOWNE GETS A JOB.

General Solicitor for the New York Liquid Air Company.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3.—It is reported from an authentic source that ex-Senator Charles A. Towne has accepted the position of general counsel of the New York Liquid Air Company of New York City, and that S. H. Moer, recently judge of the district court of St. Louis county, will do detail work. Judge Moer removed to New York about three weeks ago and has opened up a law office there. It is said Senator Towne accepted the place with the understanding that he would retain his residence in Minnesota.

KILLED AT HOCKEY.

Banker's Son, Struck Below the Heart, Dies Instantly.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—Fritz W. Barron, a popular young banker aged twenty-three, son of Judge Barron of Stratford, Ont., was almost instantly killed while playing a game of hockey at the Auditorium rink. He was struck by the puck just below the heart and expired in a few minutes.

Killed by Bursting Saw.

Ishpeming, Mich., Feb. 3.—A circular saw used for sawing cordwood in Braastad's wood yard burst, killing one man and injuring another. P. J. Ameen, who was running the saw, was frightfully cut about the head and lived but a few minutes. Andrew Anderson was cut slightly on the head and stunned.

Removal Contemplated.

Mason City, Iowa, Feb. 3.—Negotiations are under way for the removal of the Verney Organ company's plant from this place to Sioux City. If the change is made the plant will be enlarged and additional stock will be taken by Sioux City capitalists. The company now has contracts for $33,000 worth of work this year.

Express Office Robbery.

Beaconsfield, Iowa, Feb. 3.—The express office of this place was robbed of liquors valued at $50. There is no clue to the robbers, who effected their entrance through the window and smashed the lock of the door.

Nearly Decapitated.

Pittsville, Wis., Feb. 3.—R. H. Poole was instantly killed by a wood saw. His head was almost severed from his body. He leaves a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances.

Suicide at Brainerd.

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 3. — Edward Gunshannon, a bartender, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the throat and through the heart with his pocketknife. He was about thirty-five years of age and a brother-in-law of P. E. McCabe, proprietor of the California wine house. Temporary insanity.

Child Scalded to Death.

Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 3. — Verona Goetsch, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goetsch was scalded to death in a tub of hot water, into which she fell while playing.

Broke His Hip Bone.

Washington, Iowa, Feb. 3.—An aged man, George Rush, living near the town of Ainsworth, this county, broke one of his hip bones while engaged in his chore work, which puts him in a critical condition.

CAPTURED BY BOERS

BRITISH FORCES MEET WITH A SERIOUS REVERSE.

Boers Attack the British Post at Modderfontein and Occupy It After a Sharp Fight—Relief Column Failed to Prevent the Fall of the Place—British Soldiers Captured Are Immediately Released—Big Force of Boers in Portuguese Territory—British Reoccupy Petersburg.

London, Feb. 4.—The war office issues a dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Feb. 2, saying that a force of Boers attacked the British post at Modderfontein, on the Gaterand, southwest of Krugersdorp. A relief column failed to prevent the fall of the place. No details of the fighting have been received, but the officers and men who were captured were released and are arriving at Vereeniging. Gen. Kitchener's dispatch is as follows:

"Our post at Modderfontein on the Gateand, southwest of Krugersdorp, was attacked by a thousand Boers. The relief columns sent out from Krugersdorp failed to prevent the fall of the post. No details yet at hand, but officers and men captured at the post are arriving at Vereeniging."

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques says:

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques says:

"There is a commando of 2,000 Boers in Portuguest territory. It is supposed that their intention is to rescue the Boers here. The Portuguese have decided to remove to Madras such Boer refugees as decline to surrender to the British."

The British have reoccupied Petersburg.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Hole in the Ground All That Is Left Where Nitro-glycerine Magazine Stood.

Indianapolis, Feb. 4. — By an explosion of 760 quarts of nitro-glycerine at the magazine of the Gas Belt Torpedo company, five miles northeast of Alexandria, Perry Fort, a carrier for the company, with his team of horses, the wagon and the magazine was blown to atoms, not a vestige of either having been found after the accident. Fort started from Knightstown Saturday night with 725 pounds of explosive in his wagon, hauled the dangerous load over rough roads and arrived at Alexandrie at 1:30 a. m. He passed through the city and had evidently reached the magazine, in which forty quarts of nitro-glycerine were stored when the explosion occurred. A hole fifteen feet deep and forty feet wide was left where the magazine formerly stood. Windows were generally shattered in Alexandria and the report was distinctly heard at Kokomo, Muncie, Marion and Ellwood.

SMALLPOX AT IOWA COLLEGE.

Student at Grinnell Found to Have Disease and Precautions Promptly Taken by Officials.

Grinnell, Iowa, Feb. 4. — A case of smallpox has been found among the students of Iowa college. H. E. Jones of Perry, a member of the sophomore class, is the victim. As soon as his case was diagnosed as smallpox he was removed to a deserted house in the outskirts of the town and the house in which he was rooming is strictly quarantined. A special meeting of the council and the health officers will take every precaution to prevent any further spread of the disease.

BATTLE IN CEBU.

Party of American Troops Attacked by Insurgents.

Manila, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of thirty, Company M, Forty-fourth regiment, while crossing a river were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Lucia, Island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing. The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Capt. Malley, with a detachment, reinforced Lieut. Hicken. They recovered some bodies, which were mutilated. Additional detachments were sent and are endeavoring to surround the insurgents.

TAR AND FEATHER MRS. NATION.

Plot of Liquor Men Is Divulged at Topeka, Kan.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 4. — Policeman Luster has reported to City Marshal Stahl a plot on the part of the liquor men to tar and feather Mrs. Carrie Nation. Luster says that a negro tough whom he once befriended gave him the information. Marshal Stahl is making an investigation. The report has frightened Mrs. Nation and her sister reformers, but they declare they will continue the work of destroying "murder shops." They met at Mrs. Nation's rooms and held a session of prayer. Mrs. Nation braved the storm yesterday and made three temperance speeches.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

Savage Attack on Colored Family at Amite City, La.

Amite City, La., Feb. 4.—Two brutal and unprovoked murders were perpetrated near Arcola, La., the victims being an old negro named Arthur Nickerson and his five-year-old daughter. The perpetrators of the dastardly outrage were white men. After killing the old man and his child they shot his grown daughter who was trying to escape. The officers have a slight clue.

Damaged by Tornado.

Cooper, Tex., Feb. 4.—A tornado did great damage in the western portion of Delta county. The home of James Moody, at Honest, was wrecked and his fourteen-year-old daughter fatally injured. Several houses were razed.

Whole Family Poisoned.

Pittsburg, Feb. 4. — As a result of eating pork supposed to have been "doctored" with some sort of preservative a whole family was poisoned last evening. One member is dead and five others are seriously ill.

WITH Doings In the State Legislature. THE LAWMAKERS

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Jan. 29. — The house reconvened last evening after a four days' recess and remained in session just twenty minutes. The only bill of importance introduced was one asking an appropriation of $495 to pay Capt. John C. Devereux for services rendered the state in 1861. Capt. Devereux was employed by Gen. J. B. Sanborn, adjutant general of the state at the beginning of the civil war, to drill and instruct the officers and men of the volunteer troops. Capt. Devereux has never received compensation for his services.

In the Senate.

Ten minutes was sufficient for all the business the senate had before it last night after adjournment from Thursday. The committee on education and the judiciary committee each reported a number of bills for passage. An executive communication containing notice of the governor's appointment of Maj. Libbey as adjutant general, A. E. Nelson as state librarian and the reappointment of the four members of the state normal board was read. Action was deferred one day, according to rule.

In the House.

St. Paul, Jan. 30. — Representative Peder Hendricks, Kittson county, introduced a bill in the house providing for doing away with capital punishment and fixing life imprisonment as the penalty for murder in the first degree.

A bill introduced by Representative Morley authorizes the establishment of free kindergartens in school districts managed by boards of education, to be paid for in the same manner as the other grades, except that the boards are empowered to accept bequests, donations and gifts to aid in the work. Children between the ages of four and six are eligible for admission.

A bit of granger legislation that provoked a laugh among the city members was introduced by Representative Schwarg in the form of a bill to prevent domestic animals running at large in the public streets of any unincorporated village.

The house session was short and very little business was transacted.

In the Senate.

The long-talked-of bill for the creation of the office of state fire warden was introduced in the senate by Senator Potter and referred to the committee on insurance. The bill provides for the state fire marshal's office to be located in St. Paul. His salary is fixed at $2,500, and that of a deputy at $1,500 per year.

Senator Johnson's bill calling for friends who take insane patients from hospitals to pay the expense of their return, if necessary, was formally passed. He also presented a bill to permit St. Peter hospital to expend any unexpended balance in its treasury for building improvements.

Lieut. Gov. L. A. Smith announced the following additional members to the senate reapportionment committee: Senators Sweningsen, Schellbach, Dickey, McGill, E. E. Smith, J. D. Jones and Young.

A number of appointments by Gov. Van Sant were formally confirmed. Senator McCarthy's bill to permit independent school districts to issue bonds to build school houses was passed and the senate adjourned.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Jan. 31. — Senator Chilton presented a bill denying the right to marry any man of woman under forty-five years of age who is an epileptic, feeble-minded or sufferer from insanity. Violators of the act are made liable to a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or five years' imprisonment or both. The bill further provides that all applicants for marriage licenses must present certificates signed by some physician with a special view as to whether or not insanity has ever beez in the family of the applicant.

Senator Daly presented a bill for the assessing and taxing of grain in elevators, which went to the committee on taxes.

A joint resolution which has been passed by the house was adopted by the senate on motion of Senator Potter, authorizing the Minnesota representatives in congress to promote the interests of the Grout bill.

Senator Jepson introduced a bill, which was referred to the judiciary committee, to prohibit the use of typewriters for the purpose of making official records for the state or counties.

Senator Everett's bill placing paupers in unorganized districts of the state under the general laws governing paupers was passed.

In the House.

The house was in session less than an hour, but during that time several bills were presented. One of them, fathered by Representative Leybourn, provides for an increase in the general school tax from 1.23 mills to 1.53, the .30 to go to the support of the five state normal schools. Mr. Laybourn estimates that this will mean an income of $175,000 a year, available for normal purposes.

Representative Schwarg introduced another anti-cigarette bill, making the selling or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette papers within the state an offense punishable by not less than $50 fine.

Speaker Dowling presented a bill fixing the pay of county commissioners in counties of from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants at $5 a day, and Representative Umland followed it up with another raising the pay of county surveyors in counties of more than 150,000 to $2,000 a year.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—In the senate there was a battle of words which lasted over an hour in regard to the approval or disapproval of some of the appointees of Gov. Lind.

Objections were made to four appointees on the general ground of inability. Senator Parker objected to Gustav Wahlund of Spring Lake of the board of corrections and charities. The objection was sustained by a party vote of 37 to 17.

Senator Shell objected to John E. King of Adrian on the board of equalization, and was sustained by a vote of 33 to 19.

Senator J. D. Jones objected to A. H. Hendrickson of Eagle Bend on the same board, and was sustained by a vote of 42 to 10.

Senator Reeves at first entered an objection to Leslie Welter of Clay county on the state reformatory board, but afterward withdrew it.

The rest of the Lind appointees were then confirmed.

Several bills of importance were introduced and referred to different committees, among them being the following: By Senator Horton, to create a state examining board for practitioners of osteopathy, five members to serve one to five years; by committee on drainage, to establish state drainage commission of the governor, auditor and secretary of state, and to appropriate $100,000; by Senator Johnson, a memorial to congress to establish a national park at the site of Fort Ridgely.

In the House.

Representative Herbert introduced a bill prohibiting employers from assessing employes for insurance of any kind unless a written agreement between employer and employed to that effect is made at the time of employment.

Representative Dunn presented a bill providing for the deeding to the state by the city of St. Paul of the land now used as a state fish hatchery, and authorizing the state game and fish commission to enlarge and equip the station.

Representative Sweet of Hennepin county introduced a bill providing for an amendment to the state constitution to be submitted to the people at the next election. The amendment provides that the term of probate judges may be fixed at the option of the various counties.

A memorial to congress asking that a national park be established at Fort Ridgely was referred to the committee on general legislation.

The senate resolution petitioning the Minnesota senators and representatives at Washington to vote for the Grout bill, was passed—103 to 6—under a suspension of the rules.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—By a vote of sixty-six to forty-four the house yesterday afternoon confirmed M. R. Mahood's title to the seat which he has occupied for four weeks under protest of H. E. Blair, Republican, of Le Sueur county. Forty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the retention of Mr. Mahood.

The final disposition of the case which has been before the committee on elections for nearly three weeks occupied the attention of the house from 11 a. m. until 5 last evening. The case came before the house as a special order after the receipt Thursday of majority and minority reports from the committee on elections, divided strictly on party lines. The Republican majority maintained that Mr. Mahood received his majority of six vites from illegal voters. The minority claimed it could not prove that the sixteen Democrats whose votes were admittedly illegally cast voted for Mahood, and that his certificate of election should be held to constitute a clear title to the seat. It was pointed out by Republicans who favored Mahood that while irregularities in election methods prevailed in Mr. Mahood's district, that there was no evidence that he was in any way responsible.

In the Senate.

In the senate several new bills were presented. The judiciary committee presented a substitute for Senator Underleak's tax commission measure. The new bill calls for but three members of the commission, to be appointed by the governor, attorney general and state auditor. The commission must report on a complete new tax code by March 1, 1902. The salaries of the commission are fixed at $3,000 each per annum. The sum of $3,000 is allowed for commission expenses.

Senator Nixon introduced a measure to permit county commissioners to contribute half the cost of public memorial monuments not to exceed $1,500. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The committee on temperance reported in favor of passing the bill abolishing wine rooms and booths in saloons, with the amendment that that saloons be permitted to retain screens at their entrances.

The senate then adjourned until Saturday morning.

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER.

He and Another Man Under Arrest—Miss Maure Stone Is Dead.

Grinnell, Iowa, Feb. 3.—The town of Leon has been shaken by the arrest of Dr. W. W. Crowford and Ira Hammond, two young men of that city, charged with the murder of Miss Maud Stone. Miss Stone lived near Decatur City. She died last Tuesday under very suspicious circumstances at Dr. Crowford's sanitarium at Lamoni. Her relatives knew nothing about her illness and believed she was visiting at Kellerton. A coroner's investigation resulted in the arrest of Hammond and Crowford. Hammond was engaged to Miss Stone.

Federal Official Exonerated.

Rapid City, S. D., Feb. 3.—Word has been received that A. K. Gardner, register of the land office at this city, has been fully exonerated from the charges of irregularity made against the office and the charges have been quashed. Gardner was asked to withdraw his resignation and continue in office, but has declined to do so. He will probably remain in office until his successor qualifies, although his resignation was to have taken effect Feb. 1.

Bound Over for Trial.

Hillsboro, Wis., Feb. 3.—The examination of Frank Holash of Yuba, who is said to have killed William Stout on the night of Jan. 13, was held at Richland Center. Kolash was bound over to the next term of circuit court under $2,000 bail.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. ☞ Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG-RED-BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State
Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1901.

A Lost Line.

"It may have been unprofessional conduct," said the civil engineer, "but I acted on the spur of the moment, and I hardly think that there was any harm done. I was out in the country one day on an important piece of business, and as I was about to leave for the depot to catch a train for the city two old farmers came to me with a line fence dispute that they wanted me to settle for them. I had barely time to catch my train, and I told them that I did not care to bother with it. It was only a matter of six inches or so that was in dispute, and I advised them to split it up between them. But they wouldn't listen to my advice, and one of them declared that if I didn't find the line for them he wouldn't let his son drive me to the station as he had promised. As I had no other way of reaching the depot I unpacked my instruments with a sigh and a mental resolve to end the thing as soon as possible.

"'Wul,' drawled both of the old men as I took my eye away from the instrument, 'what's the line?'

"'Gone,' said I solemnly.

"'What?' they both shouted.

"'You can see for yourselves, gentlemen,' said I, making way for them.

"'By gosh, I can't see it!' said one of them as he squinted through the glass.

"'I'll be darned if I kin either,' said the other one as he, too, squinted through the glass.

"'It seems to have disappeared, gentlemen,' said I. 'Such cases are extremely rare, but they are known to happen.'

"When I left, they were accusing each other of having stolen the line."—Detroit Free Press.

The Boatman's Turn.

A boatman in the north of England having been engaged to row a reverend gentleman over a rough part of a river, was very much annoyed at the manner he was addressed by the clergyman, the conversation commencing thus:

Clergyman—My dear man, have you ever studied "geology?"

Boatman—No, sor: Aa hevn't.

Clergyman—Well, my friend, that's part of a life lost, but you will probably know a little "theology?"

Boatman (turning quite irritable)—No: Aa knaw nowt aboot that either.

Clergyman—Well, that's another part of a life lost, my man.

Nothing more was said, as the water was turning very boisterous and they were in great danger, when suddenly the boat gave a lurch and was capsized.

The boatman, being an expert swimmer, took the situation quite coolly, while his companion, who knew nothing of the art of swimming, was struggling for life. The boatman, who was making good progress toward terra firma, accosted the clergyman with the following:

"Aa say, mister, do ye know onnything aboot 'swimology?'"

"No, my man: I don't."

"Wey, what a pity," said the boatman: "there's a whole life lost."—Pearson's.

Mistaken For Shafts.

A story is told of a pair of feet that must have been objects of great regard in their day.

One day a party of men, including Jackson, the man of big feet, were preparing to attend a political meeting. It was soon discovered that there was no way of conveying Jackson, as all the vehicles were full.

"Let me ride that horse over there?" asked Jackson.

"There isn't a man in the world that can ride that animal. He'll work to a cart or a plow, but no one can stay on his back."

"I'll try him, anyway." And the determined man instructed several men to catch and hold the horse.

The animal plunged and kicked, but finally Jackson secured a seat in the saddle.

Every one expected to see him dashed to the ground, but the horse looked round, saw the man's feet and walked peacefully away. He thought he was between a pair of shafts.—London Standard.

His Birthday.

Although unrivaled in the art of cross examination, on one occasion Lord Russell was distinctly beaten by a witness.

"What is your age?" he asked.

"Is it my age you are asking?" replied the witness.

"Yes, sir. Now speak up and be exact."

"And be exact! Well, of all the"—

"The court does not desire to hear any comments of yours. Tell the court your age."

"Well," said the man, "I celebrated my twelfth birthday last week."

"Don't trifle with the court and remember you are on oath."

"It's quite true. I was born on Feb. 29, in leap year, and my birthday only comes once in four years."

Standing around the streets is not the only way of loafing.—Atchison Globe.

A MUTUAL SURPRISE.

The Meeting Between an Ambitious Hunter and His First Grizzly.

In "Sketches of Life In the Golden State" Colonel Albert S. Evans tells an amusing anecdote of an ambitious hunter who met his first grizzly bear—in procession. The incident occurred in the woods near the site of the present town of Monterey.

The hunter sat down to rest in the shade of a tree and unwittingly went to sleep. When he woke, it was near sunset, and he sat up, rubbing his eyes and contemplating a return to his hotel several miles distant.

Just then a rustling and cracking noise from a clump of chaparral about 100 yards away attracted his attention. Out walked a grizzly bear, a monarch of his kind. He yawned, licked his jaws and then advanced toward the tree where our hunter sat, but evidently was unconscious of his presence.

His grizzly majesty had proceeded about 20 paces when a female bear followed him, and an instant later a third grizzly followed her at a slow, shambling pace.

The hunter sat spellbound with terror as the procession came toward him until the forward grizzly was within 30 yards. Then, scarcely realizing what he did, he sprang to his feet and uttered a frenzied yell—yell upon yell!

The effect was magical. The foremost bear sprang into the air, turned sharply about, knocked the female down, rolled over her, gathered himself up and bolted "like 40 cartloads of rock going down a shoot," straight for the chaparral again, the other two bears close at his heels and never turning to see what had frightened them.

The hunter, seeing the enemy retreating, sprang to his feet and fled at top speed for the hotel, leaving hat and gun behind. The truth of his wild and startling tale was proved the next day by the numerous bear tracks of different sizes found in the marshy ground near by. But the three bears had gone off beyond pursuit.

SINKING SHIPS.

They Don't Linger In Midocean, but Go to the Bottom.

What becomes of the ships that sink at sea? Do they go all the way to the bottom or do they meet somewhere under the surface a certain pressure that buoys them up and holds them in equilibrium? Somebody, we forget who it is, has given rein to his gruesome fancy and pictured all the ships that have been lost in midocean as wandering about like so many ghosts half way between the surface and the bottom.

There is no foundation whatever for such a notion, though many persons have it. Any object that will sink beneath the surface of the sea will go all the way to the bottom. The pressure encountered on the way down, which is simply enormous in the deeper parts, has nothing to do with the object's sinking, for it is exerted on the object as well as on the water, thus equalizing the conditions.

The reason why the object sinks to the bottom is that water is not compressible: at least it is so little so that its density at the bottom of the sea is only a trifle greater than it is at the surface. Scientists tell us that the water at the bottom is just about as much denser than the water at the surface as sea water is denser than fresh water.

This slight difference in density, therefore, does not and cannot stop the downward course of a sinking ship or any object that is heavy enough to sink rapidly beneath the surface. Pressure, as we have said, is not a factor in the case at all.—Chicago Record.

A Bone "Library."

There is a lending library of human bones in London. It is intended for the use of medical students, and the bones are lent out in exactly the same manner as books from a circulating library. The entire collection is valued at £5,000 and contains besides human bones the skeletons of horses, dogs, cats, oxen and sheep—all animals that the veterinary surgeon is likely to be called upon to treat. The present market price of a human skeleton is from £6 to £20, according to its condition. A skull may be worth anything from 5s. to £1. For a payment of 6d. a student can borrow any part of the skeleton that he desires to study, and may retain it for one week. A complete skeleton can be borrowed from the library for the sum of 15s. down and a deposit of £5.—London Answers.

Her Proposals.

Talking of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Houghton said: "Miss Coutts likes me because I never proposed to her. Almost all the young men of good family did. Those who did their duty by their family always did. Mrs. Browne (Miss Coutts' companion) used to see it coming and took herself out of the way for ten minutes, but she only went into the next room and left the door open, and then the proposal took place, and immediately it was done Miss Coutts coughed, and Mrs. Browne came in again."—Augustus J. C. Hare's Recollections.

The Mystery of Gout.

It is better to confess ignorance than to assume false knowledge. In spite of the careful study that has been given to the subject of gout it must be admitted that we are as yet uninformed as to its exact nature.—Medical Record.

An Inventive Genius.

Mr. Small—Do you know her?

Mrs. Small—Only by reputation. Her husband is the inventor of the cash register for married men's trousers pockets.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Fitting.

A tailor made suit is sometimes followed by a lawyer made suit and this in turn by a nonsuit.—St. Paul Dispatch.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

"The Devil's Turnip Patch."

On the top of Bald Eagle mountain, just where the old turnpike breaks over the brow down into Black Hole valley, is a queer field of rock, which years ago was christened "The Devil's Turnip Patch." The rocks, which are of a reddish sandstone, have a striking peculiarity of all standing on end, thus forming a jagged, irregular surface, that won for it its queer name from the early settlers.

In bygone days, when the stages wheeled their way up from Northumberland to Williamsport, the four in hands traversed the old pike that skirts the turnip patch, and the strange garden of rocks was a constant source of wonderment to the traveler. Added to its interest as a natural curiosity is a hidden stream of water somewhere beneath the standing stones, the noisy flowing of which forms a romantic song beneath one's feet. Nobody knows where the source of this stream is, nor can anybody find where it empties itself into Black Hole valley.

The rock field covers an area of two or three acres, with its widest part to the north, then narrowing down V shaped to the south, where the angle is lost in a fringe of stunted hemlocks and elders. Theorists have figured on the cause of this mountain freak, but the theory obtaining most credence is that it is a legacy of the glacial age, the rocks being a collection pushed into their present vertical position by the moving ice.—Philadelphia Record.

Squelched a French Dude.

A young woman of smart wit and striking beauty presided at one of the stalls at a Paris charity bazaar. Among the small crowd which pressed round the fair vender was a young man of much assurance, who gazed upon the girl with freedom and affected to admire the various fancy articles exposed for sale, but bought nothing.

"What will you please to buy?" asked mademoiselle, with an exquisite smile.

"Oh," replied the young dandy, with a languishing look, "what I most wish to buy is unhappily not for sale."

"Tell me what you wish?" she responded.

"Oh, no; I dare not declare my wishes."

"Nevertheless let me know what you wish to buy," persisted the fair saleswoman.

"Well, then, since you demand it, I should like a ringlet of your glossy black hair."

She manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that the price was only $100.

Her audacious admirer was thunderstruck with the demand, but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. So he took the hair, paid over the money and left the hall.

Value of Telephone Numbers.

"Telephone numbers have an actual money value," said an officer of the American Bell Telephone company. "The assertion has a strange sound, but if you think for a moment of the advantage a business house derives from having its location well known the thing seems only natural.

"In the course of time people's minds begin to associate a firm with its telephone number, and if when they start to call up an old friend they find him masquerading under a new number it is as much of a shock as if they had called at a house with which they were in the habit of doing business and found it had moved away. It all comes under the legal head of 'good will,' a very elusive commodity, but one which has its market value.

"So much is this fact appreciated by some of our old patrons that they are willing to pay heavy mileage if they move away from the neighborhood of their exchange in order to retain their old telephone address. Many important houses have followed the northward trend of business in the last few years, and there are several cases of a firm's office address being in the uptown district, while its telephone number remains so and so Cortlandt or Broad. The firm's line to the exchange may be several miles long."—New York Mail and Express.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Ever Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 33, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

At your service—
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

For General or Medicinal Use.

GEO. BENZ & SONS.
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

2nd ☛ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Rasors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Farmers Know

The quality of barley used in making
HAMM'S
BEER
None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington
Route

"Just Like the Club—Only better". is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan
and
Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME
OF
OUR
CLUB
RATES
WITH
THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OFFICIAL
PAPER
OF
ST. HILAIRE
AND
RED LAKE
COUNTY.

OUR
TERMS
ARE
STRICTLY
CASH
IN
ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan,
New York World
and
The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.
Wednesday, February 6, 1901.

Flags of all Indiana regiments that fought under Gen. Grant in the war of the rebellion are to be sent to the tomb of the great commander in Riverside park. The commission that has the mausoleum in charge is collecting the flags of all the regiments that served at one time or another under Gen Grant.

At an experiment in St. Joseph, Mo., a cat was apparently killed by a shock of electricity carefully administered. Two hours after the heart had ceased to beat the current was reversed and the second shock restored the heart beats, faintly at first, but growing stronger until the cat was finally released as playful and frisky as ever.

The Women's University club of New York is the latest organization among college graduates. The alumnae of the various colleges have planned an organization with the object of building a clubhouse such as those enjoyed by men. Seven hundred women graduates were present at a meeting held, and the success of the scheme seems assured.

Experiments are being carried out in the Austrian army with a new portable oven for field and transport purposes. The oven at present in use is a very unwieldy and heavy article and has to be transported in sections. The new oven, however, may be carried intact upon a cart, and, if necessary, can be utilized for baking purposes while on the march.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese envoy to this country, uses expressive English. "Level-headed," that adjective which lives a life of unceasing activity, falls from his lips as naturally as if he had been born within a mile of the Boston Frog Pond or of the Mississippi river. Possibly the phrase seems the easier to him because he illustrates the quality which it represents.

The reichstag bill providing for a third supplementary credit on account of the China expedition fixes the salary of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at 150,000 marks ($37,500) annually, with large extras. The division commanders will receive 65,000 marks ($16,250) and extras, and lower officers will be paid proportionately. These are five times the rate of the salaries paid at home.

Macaroni seed from Russia is now on the way to the United States, and is expected by the agricultural department to prove the beginning of a new industry. Experiments already made go to show that in some parts of the country these wheats may be grown to better advantage than anywhere else in the world. The first thing, however, must be the erection of macaroni factories to handle the crop; and it is expected that several will be built in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Seventeen fishing boats, one of which is said to have been built between 1740 and 1750, form the odd little fishing village of Carracross, on the west coast of Ireland. The only building in the place which is not constructed of an old boat is the priest's house, and this is built almost entirely of the driftwood which the gulf stream piles upon the rock coast. There is not a tree of sufficient size to give building timber within eight miles of Carracross; and, though there is plenty of building stone, it is never used for anything except building fences around potato patches.

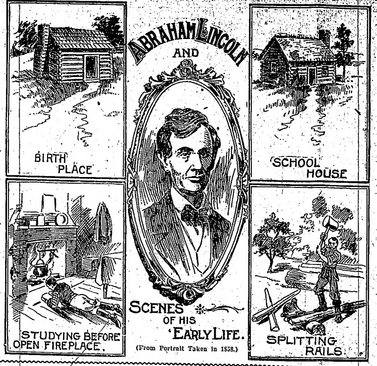
If every woman could (as she should) under ordinary circumstances undertake the care of the sick in her own home this would but accentuate the value and raise the status of the "born nurses," who, never happy, save in the special exercise of their gift, would then quite suffice for hospital cases and the grand occasions of major operations. The sight of the cap and veil of the hired trained nurse when imported into a household with women members scarcely raises one's admiration for the family government, especially when, as too often happens, the case is of the most ordinary description.

English shoe manufacturers who are beginning to suffer from American competition allege that, although the British workman's daily wages are only about half as large as those of the American operative, the "labor cost" of a pair of shoes is fully 25 per cent more in England than in the United States. Most of the responsibility for this fact is laid upon the British union of boot and shoe operatives, which, it is said, forbids its members to turn out more than a certain amount of work. Possibly this union has found the solution to the labor problem; but the manufacturers doubt it, and base their doubt upon the experience of the race—that men who are afraid of doing too much eventually find it hard to get anything to do.

Recently the huge fresh-water reservoirs at the Mare Island navy yard have undergone their biennial cleaning out, with the usual accompaniment of considerable malaria in the yard as a direct consequence of bringing to light a large amount of mud which has slowly drifted into these tanks from the roofs and other sources in the yard. The attempt to find water by artesian boring has been given up as a failure, and the water supply is made up from the reservoir system and considerable water from the Vallejo water system.

Some estimation of the disorganized and miserable state of the Belgian government railways may be gathered from the fact that recently while a train was traveling at a moderate speed one of the carriages dropped to pieces. The passengers were shaken up, and one man had his legs cut off.

All the princes of the Caucasus claim direct descent from King David, according to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, and some of them base their descent from Noah, or the landing of the ark at Ararat, which is near by.

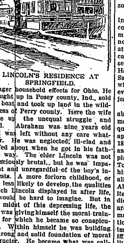

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND
BIRTH PLACE
SCHOOL HOUSE
STUDYING BEFORE OPEN FIREPLACE.
SCENES OF HIS EARLY LIFE.
SPLITTING RAILS.

(From Portrait Taken in 1858.)

Lincoln's Early Life

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin county, Ky., on Feb. 12, 1809. He was the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln and descended from Samuel Lincoln of Norwich, England, who emigrated to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. Some of the descendants moved to what is now Berks county, Pa., and subsequently to Virginia. Abraham L. Lincoln, father of Thomas, followed Daniel Boone to Kentucky, where he was killed by the Indians while clearing his farm in Jefferson county. Thomas Lincoln was shiftless. He subsisted in a precarious way by doing odd jobs of carpentry; but he married Nancy Hanks and took her to a wretched cabin in Hardin county and tried to make a living at farming. In this hovel the future president was born, and came up at haphazard until he was seven years old. By walking four miles to school he contrived to get a very little of such rudimentary education as the backwoods afforded; but his schooling did not include more than a year of desultory instruction, and he had no home encouragement. At this formative period, Lincoln owed nothing to home training or home atmosphere. His father was a shiftless creature with very ordinary intellectual gifts, and his mother, a frail woman, was broken by the ceaseless and hopeless struggle to keep body and soul together.

In 1816 Thomas Lincoln pulled up stakes and started with his family and meager household effects for Ohio. He brought up in Posey county, Ind., sold his boat and took up land in the wilderness of Perry county. Here the wife gave up the unequal struggle and died. Abraham was nine years old and was left without any care whatever. He was neglected, ill-clad and cuffed about when he got in his father's way. The elder Lincoln was not consciously brutal, but he was impatient and unregardful of the boy's interests. A more forlorn childhood, or one less likely to develop the qualities which Lincoln displayed in after life, it would be hard to imagine. But in the midst of this depressing life, the boy was giving himself the moral training for which he became so conspicuous. Within himself he was building a strong and solid foundation of moral character. He became what was called a "serious boy." This seriousness gave him an air of maturity and was quite as much the cause as the effect of his pondering upon such grave problems of life as his undeveloped mind could grasp. His education was limited, but he was of a studious turn, and pored over the few books which fell in his way.



LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE AT SPRINGFIELD.

When Abraham was about twelve years of age a new element entered into his life. His father took for a second wife a woman with whom it is said he was in love before he married Nancy Hanks. This woman had energy and soon wrought a revolution in the domestic economy of the Lincolns. She cleaned and clothed Abraham and his sister, and, better still, took a real motherly interest in them. She was especially fond of the boy, and seemed to discern in him qualities above the average. Probably she pitied the forlornness of the silent, awkward lad. At all events she was kind to him and won the heart unused to kindness. She encouraged him in his studies and gave him the warmth of sympathy which expanded his nature and for the first time made him feel that he was a human being and that somebody shared of his hopes and aspirations. Lincoln always retained a loving remembrance of this woman, and in after life he referred to her as "saintly."

Abraham grew with amazing rapidity, and before his seventeenth birthday was a strapping lad six feet four inches tall. He was strong and sinewy, with enormous hands and feet. He was described as having "disproportionate length of legs and arms, and over all a rather small head; his skin was yellow and shriveled, and his complexion swarthy. He wore coarse, home made clothes, and a coonskin cap; his trousers, owing to his rapid growth were nearly a foot too short." He attended school irregularly until he was 17 years old. At that age he quit school for good and all, but his studious habits remained with him and to them he owed an education self-acquired.

After leaving school Lincoln earned money by working at odd jobs, and at the same time acquired a more or less deserved name for laziness. But what boy that had spindled up to six feet four inches in seventeen years would not be lazy at times? Even at that time he was noted for his propensities for story telling. He did not love work perhaps, but he loved reading and study. "He would lie under a tree or in the loft of the house, and at night sit in the firelight to read, cipher and scribble on the wooden fire shovel." He read everything he could get hold of. He had a retentive memory and a taste for speaking in public. He familiarized himself with grammar by the study of a borrowed book, and his first dip into the law was through reading the statutes of Indiana borrowed from a constable. The year he was 16 years old he worked on a ferry boat on the Ohio river for $6 a month. A couple of years later he went down the Ohio and Mississippi as first mate of a flat boat. This trip gave him some knowledge of the outside world and awakened in him a desire to do something for himself.

But the Lincolns had remained in Indiana as long as the restless Thomas could stand it, so in 1830 the family migrated to Illinois, settling at a point near Decatur. Shortly after arriving at the destination, young Lincoln came of age and launched out for himself. In 1832 he went into the Black Hawk war in a company enlisted at Sangamon. He served with credit, but without particular distinction, and ever afterward was disposed to speak jestingly of his military experience.

Young Lincoln established considerable popularity soon after reaching his majority. His physical strength, quaint humor and inimitable stories appealed to the Westerners, and in 1832 he was a candidate for the state assembly. But he was not elected. His platform was straight Whig doctrine. To quote his own words in declaring himself a candidate: "I presume you all know who I am; I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank; I am in favor of internal improvement and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

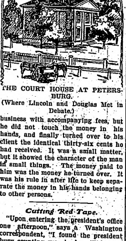
Having been defeated in his canvass, Lincoln embarked in a disastrous mercantile enterprise at New Salem with one Thomas Berry. His partner fled and Lincoln assumed the debts of the firm, the last of which he paid off in 1849. In 1833 he was appointed postmaster at Salem, and served three years. The salary was almost nothing. The mails came but once a week and as Lincoln could not afford to hire a room he carried the letters around in his hat and delivered them. In 1834 Lincoln was an acknowledged Whig leader and was elected to the legislature, where he first met Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant," who was to become his competitor for the senate and for the presidency.

A Wrestling Match.

A story is related of Lincoln when he was a clerk in the store of Denton Orfutt, at New Salem. Orfutt had a great opinion of Lincoln's mental ability, but a positive admiration for his feats of strength, and never tired of dilating upon the latter. It seems that a somewhat notorious gang of terrors lived in a neighboring settlement. They prided themselves on their ability to wrestle and fight and put every newcomer to the test. They soon heard of Lincoln and were anxious to try his mettle. Lincoln was not a brawler and did not court contests of that character except as a means to an end; but Orfutt entered readily into the spirit of the thing and bragged so much about what Lincoln could do with the terrors that affairs reached a crisis and he had to yield to public clamor. A match was arranged with a chosen champion of the gang by the name of Armstrong. The latter is described as a perfect specimen of physical manhood, powerful and agile and versed in all the tricks of the wrestler. When the match came off, all business was suspended, and the partisans wagered their small possessions freely. The contest was a draw, as the men were so evenly matched that neither could throw the other. But when Armstrong found that he could not throw Abe he resorted to foul tactics. This angered Abe, who abhorred dishonesty in sports as in everything else, and he seized Armstrong by the neck and shook him until the breath almost left his body. Abe was not so expert a wrestler as Armstrong, but in strength the latter was an infant in the former's hands.

Scrupulous Honesty.

When Lincoln was a struggling young lawyer, whose office furniture consisted, as he said, of "a chair, a three-legged table and a rat hole," he collected thirty-six cents for a client. Several weeks passed. Lincoln was hard up, and only through the kindness of a friend was he clothed and fed. Like other young lawyers he had hope from day to day of additional business with accompanying fees, but he did not touch the money in his hands, and finally turned over to his client the identical thirty-six cents he had received. It was a small matter, but it showed the character of the man of small things. The money paid to him was the money he turned over. It was his rule in after life to keep separate the money in his hands belonging to other persons.



THE COURT HOUSE AT PETERSBURG.
(Where Lincoln and Douglas Met in Debate.)

Cutting Red Tape.

"Upon entering the president's office one afternoon," says a Washington correspondent, "I found the president busy counting greenbacks. 'This, sir,' he said, 'is something out of my usual line; but a president of the United States has a multiplicity of duties not specified in the constitution or acts of Congress. This money belongs to a poor negro who is a porter in the treasury department, at present very bad with the smallpox. He is now in the hospital and could not draw his pay because he could not sign his name. I have been at considerable trouble to overcome the difficulty and get it for him and have at length succeeded in cutting red tape. I am now dividing the money and putting by a portion, labeled, in an envelope with my own hands, according to his wish.'"

Good Advice.

To a man who offered him a case of doubtful merit, Lawyer Lincoln wrote: "Yes, there is no reasonable doubt but that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you $600, which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to them as it does to you. I shall not take your case, but I will give you a little advice for nothing. You seem a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making $600 some other way."

SOME VAGARIES OF THE DAY

INTERFERING WITH A THEORY

Mrs. Graham is a lady of the old school. She obeyed her parents when she was young and afterward successfully brought up six children of her own who came when they were called and otherwise betrayed an active belief in the theory that the maternal word was law and the end of all things.

Therefore, Mrs. Graham took it hard when her third daughter, Susan, became a convert to the new theories on the proper way of disciplining juveniles and developing their intellects. Susan's 9-year-old daughter, Adaline, was going to grow to maturity without the humiliation of corporal punishment, without the breaking of her proud spirit, without the crushing of her originality into conventional molds. At least, that is how Susan explained her theories to her mother when Mrs. Graham remonstrated at Adaline's elevating her muddy boots to a resting place on a new $10 Persian sofa pillow adorning her grandmother's davenport. Mrs. Graham had suggested the old-fashioned application of the back of a hairbrush as suitable to the case, but Susan had cast up her hands in horror.

"I never punish Adaline, mother!" she remonstrated. "Whipping is barbarous! I point out the error of her ways, recognizing she is a human being with a brain capable of being convinced. Then she does not repeat the offense, neither does she lose her respect for me nor for herself."

"I wouldn't interfere with Adaline's self-respect for the world, Susan," said her mother, crisply, "but seeing you are going to put those beliefs into practice during your visit I hope you won't mind if I lay away my expensive cushions and dress the brocade furniture in hollands."

At dinner that night Adaline began on her third helping of pudding before her grandmother, who had been squirming, finally opened her mouth. "She'll be sick," she said to her daughter.

Susan looked mildly surprised. "If Adaline wants a dozen servings of pudding, mother," she said gently, "she is to have them. If she is sick she will see the foolishness of greediness, and not do it again. I never interfere."

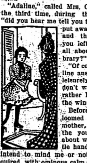
Mrs. Graham shut her lips tightly. "There's a bottle of painkiller in the medicine chest," she remarked inconsequentially. "And the hot water bag is hanging on the hook. I dislike to be disturbed after I have once got to sleep."

Adaline looked at her grandmother contemptuously. "Hm," she said between spoonfuls, "when I have aches I holler. I make everyone come and sit around me to wait on me. Mamma says I am not to be repressed. It would interfere with my pro-prog-progression."

Mrs. Graham gasped and her hands twitched. Her daughter was placid and beaming. "Dear Adaline," she said, smoothly, "understands so cleverly my attempts at doing my duty by her. It is so comforting."

Mrs. Graham is a delicate and prim lady, so possibly she did not snort as she arose, but it sounded much that way. And in her eye there was a light at which in years gone by Susan had quaked. It was just as well she did not see it now. The light lingered steadily till the day came when Susan went to visit an old schoolmate and left Adaline in her grandmother's charge, then it glowed like an arc light.

"Adaline," called Mrs. Graham, for the third time, during the morning, "did you hear me tell you to come and put away your dolls and their clothes you left scattered all about the library?"



"Of course," Adaline answered, very leisurely. "But I don't want to. I'd rather look out of the window."

Before Adaline loomed her grandmother, who turned the young person about with no gentle hand. "Do you intend to mind me or not?" she inquired, with ominous calm.

Adaline's bullet eyes opened in genuine surprise. "Why, can't you help?" she asked. "I said I didn't want to. And when I don't want to do a thing I am never made to. It would be bad for my high spirits, mamma says."

The battle light in Mrs. Graham's eyes doubled in intensity. "Come here, Adaline," she said, and Adaline, still curious, went. She made the acquaintance of the back of the hairbrush, wielded with all the expertness of a hand long skilled in its application. There was plenty of science about the experience, but it did not appeal to Adaline. Her remonstrances had not the remotest effect on Mrs. Graham, who, when she finished, looked remarkably at peace and happy.

"Please pick up your doll things, Adaline," she repeated.

And the haste with which Adaline minded the request would have startled her mother out of a year's growth. It is still a mystery to Susan why her child was so strangely meek, humble and obedient during the rest of her visit at her grandmother's. But Mrs. Graham and Adaline both kept the secret.

TREES OF THE PHILIPPINES

The forestry bureau at Manila, which is in charge of Capt. Ahern, U. S. A., is an inheritance from the Spanish government, says Science. It was established some 35 years ago and through its officers and employes supervises the government forest property, which is estimated to comprise between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres. The Philippines are known to possess over 400 species of trees, and a more careful survey will bring the number nearly to 500. Of these at least 50 are valuable, the Yangylang tree being considered among the most important. This furnishes an oil which forms the base of many renowned perfumes. On the island of Romblon a mass of cocoa palms, the result of planting under a former governor, covers the slopes from sea to mountain top, and furnishes a yearly revenue of from $1 to $2 per tree.

WHERE WOMEN RETAIN THEIR NAMES

Elizabeth Cady Stanton declares that a woman should keep her family name through life and not have it merged in that of her husband. Mrs. Stanton would be delighted with the custom pertaining in the Channel Islands, those remnants of England's French empire lying off the coast of France. In the Channel Islands the woman does not change her name on marriage; no matter how often she changes partners, she carries her maiden name with her to the grave.

Loss to Artistic World.

The destruction by fire of the chateau of Beloeil is a great loss to the artistic world. This ancient chateau called up a host of memories of past glory and grandeur, and the loss of its rare collection of historic relics is irreparable. Beloeil was not only one of the finest castles in Belgium or Europe, but was a veritable museum of paintings, arms, objects of art, manuscripts and rare books; its library was of immense value. It was the Versailles of Belgium. Here old Field Marshal Claude Lamoral, Prince de Ligne, died, after having been at all the courts and in all the camps of Europe.—Chicago News.

Passion for Litigation.

A recent illustration of the passion for litigation is furnished by a citizen of New York, who was a guest at one of the Mills hotels there, and whose undershirt was lost in the wash. What was deemed compensation for the lost garment was offered him, but he preferred to carry the case to the courts, where he sued Mr. Mills to recover 75 cents. He was nonsuited, and then he carried the case up to the higher courts, and now the appellate term of the supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It has cost the litigious plaintiff the price of several dozen undershirts.

Great Britain's Tardiness.

Great Britain, after many years of negotiation about the matter, has finally agreed to permit Russia to send a consul to Bombay. Hitherto the issue of an exequatur to a consular representative of Russia in India has been declined, the British government having refused to admit that the commercial interests of Russia in her dependency were of sufficient importance to warrant a departure of that character.

Gentle Cry for "Kivers"

De col' win' blow f'um eas' ter wes'
En make me shake en shiver;
Dey hain' no play
By night en day:
"Lawd, sen' de ol' man kiver!"

Come down, en please deliver!
Yo' col' win' make me shiver;
By night en day
Dis pra'r I pray:
"Mo' kiver, Lawd—mo' kiver!"

De sparrow hidin' in he nes'
You notice en deliver.
Hit des can't be
He mo' dan me!
Lawd, sen' de ol' man kiver!

Come down, en please deliver!
Yo' col' win' make me shiver;
Dis pra'r I pray
By night en day:
Mo' kiver, Lawd, mo' kiver!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WOMAN FROM THE FARM

She is the quaintest little old body in the world. Her glistening white hair is always done in little sausage curls and she wears crisp gowns of black silk with real lace about the throat and wrists. Her little shriveled, knotted hands are laden with diamonds and pearls and her tiny feet are hidden in satin slippers of the softest kid. Her rooms, looking out over a park, are like dreams come true. They are furnished in pale, sweet colors and the rose bowls are crowded with flowers the year around. When she goes to air she has a dark brougham, with her own monogram on the panels, and a coachman and horses warranted to be perfectly reliable and not afraid of the cars, writes "The Girl Philosopher" in the Chicago Daily News.

She herself sometimes declares that all this luxury seems like a passing dream. In her heart she believes that it is awesomely extravagant to wear silk gowns for everyday, and she thinks that tatting is quite as good a finish for neck and sleeves as this real lace that can never be washed with honest yellow soap and water. "But I've got to live up to my son William's idees," she says with a comical sigh. "Though sometimes I do jest long for a dinner of corned beef and cabbage instead of one of these here course things where I get hungry while they're changin' plates."

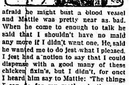
Then for a little while she is silent. Perhaps she is thinking of the time when those little knotted hands were red and hard from toil and those little feet were always a-weary from constant trudging on the farm. Then she bursts into another peal of laughter. "But the most ridiculous thing William and Mattie has tried yet was to say I must have a maid all to myself—not a hired girl, but a real maid to fuss around and do up my hair and lace my shoes and all them kind of things.

"So they got me one. She was a gay piece, with one of those pesky noses that I never could abide, still I guess she meant all right. But the first day she most set me plumb crazy! I jest couldn't think of enough things to keep her goin'. Finally I says: 'Maria, I'll make a bargain with you. I'll let you alone if you'll let me alone. You can have every afternoon and evening out if you'll let me do up my own hair and lace my own shoes. You can set in your little room to the back of my bedroom when you ain't out, and then if I should want anything I'll send for you.'

"Well, Maria was agreed to this, and we got along first class. Every onct in awhile William or Mattie ud ask me if I enjoyed my maid and I allus said yes, for it wasn't no untruth, for after Maria left me to my own devices she was a real comfort. Then one day William and Mattie saw my maid traipsing around when they thought she was on duty. They begun to make inquiries and then the whole story come out.

"Do you know, I jest felt like I had been caught stealing? But I wouldn't let them blame Maria, for she'd jest done exactly what I told her to do. I paid her to let me alone—and she done it. But when William and Mattie caught me I acted jest that sheepish. Finally I up and told them the whole thing and how I had jest kept a maid to please them.

"Then William laughed till I was afraid he might bust a blood vessel and Mattie was pretty near as bad. When he come to enough to talk he said that I shouldn't have no maid any more if I didn't want one. He said he wanted me to do jest what I pleased. I jest had a notion to say that I could dispense with a good many of these chicken fixin's, but I didn't, for once I heard him say to Mattie: 'The things I can do for my mother is the most comfort I get out of my money.' William's as good a son as ever was on this earth, so I jest try to please him by goin' round all togged up and livin' up to his ideas as well as I can. But I would relish some corn beef and cabbage, biled up together!"



LIKE RAISING DEAD.

A Gruesome Experiment in a Hospital in Denmark.

Dr. Soren Christiansen of Missoula, Mont., was in Missoula recently on his way home after a two months' visit in Denmark. Dr. Christiansen was present at a remarkable attempt to bring back to life a man who had died in a hospital at Naestved, Denmark, two weeks ago. "The experiment was most unusually successful, as resuscitation was effected several hours after the man was pronounced dead." Dr. Maag, who was in charge, was unable to maintain [illegible] sion that [illegible] from typhoid fever and Dr. Maag decided to try an experiment. Respiration had ceased completely and the body was cold. Direct massage of the heart was resorted to. The chest was cut open directly over the heart, and through the incision the physician passed his hand and seized the heart. He commenced a series of compressions, and in a short time the heart commenced to work of its own accord. The action of the heart gradually became stronger, but the man had not commenced to breathe. Only after the heart had been acting half an hour did the first gasp for air come. The patient was then assisted in this for about an hour until finally he was able to breathe quite freely. At the same time his cheeks began to assume a natural color. He lay in this condition for another half hour, but without regaining consciousness or appearing to feel the effects of the incision. Then there was a reaction and respiration ceased, although the heart continued to act eight hours longer. A second effort was made to induce heart action, but without result.—Minneapolis Times.

Among the 670 members of the new House of Commons two are above 81 years of age.

Effect of Bad News.

Bacon—I understand a member of the Anti-Imperialist league had a bad fainting spell the other day.

Egbert—Indeed?

"Yes. He heard his wife was about to appear in an Empire gown."

The Power of the Press.

Is a common expression, but few realize its actual power. Great as is the influence of the press, it cannot begin to equal the power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters over disease. The Bitters strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and cures dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. It will tone up the nerves, stimulate inactive kidneys, and as an appetizer, it is unequaled. If you want to get well, and keep well, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Necessary to Proper Courting.

A Glasgow servant girl went home a few evenings ago with her head wrapped up in a shawl.

Her young mistress asked her what ailed her, and was told that she was suffering from a bad attack of toothache, brought on by sitting in the park.

"But you ought not to sit on such a cold chilly night as this," said the mistress. "You should walk at a smart pace."

The girl looked at her a minute, as though pitying her ignorance, and then answered:

"You canna coort right walking; you maun sit doon."—London Spare Moments.

PRESIDENT OF PRESIDENTS.

A Distinguished Lady Indeed, Is Mrs. Mary E. Poole, of Whiting, Ind.

Whiting, Ind., Feb. 4, 1901.—(Special.)—The Presidents of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have an association composed exclusively of the Presidents of the different State Associations. The Presidents' Association chooses a President, and, to this very high and distinguished position Mrs. Mary E. Poole of this place has been elected. Mrs. Poole is thoroughly deserving of this great honor. Her devotion to the interests of the Association is very marked, and her experience with the old soldiers of the G. A. R. is wide. Mrs. Poole is never slow to take advantage of anything that may benefit the veterans, and her zeal has resulted in much that is good to these grand old men. She writes of her experience: "Honor to whom honor is due, and having seen the numerous cures effected through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I gladly endorse them as being particularly effective to cure that dreaded disease of so many of our old soldiers, Bright's Disease and Kidney Disorders of different kinds. Kidney Disease soon poisons the entire system, and as a result the vital organs are attacked, and I have found that no remedy so surely, completely and quickly finds the weak spot and heals it as Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used them myself in slight attacks of biliousness and indigestion, and usually find that from three to four pills do the work."

Such evidence from a lady of so much distinction and experience should convince any sufferer from Kidney Trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills is the remedy that never fails. 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he can't supply you send to the Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unlettered Politeness.

He was a poor but honest workingman, on his way home in a Broadway car. As the car proceeded down town it was filled with passengers, and soon the aisle was crowded, some swinging on the straps. The laborer got up from his seat, touched his hat, and motioned to a well-dressed lady to take it.

"Don't let me deprive you of your seat, my poor man," she said.

He touched his hat again, and replied:

"Oh, take it; that's all right. No depravity at all, woman, no depravity at all."

And he wondered why everybody smiled.—Louisville Commercial.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Her Comment.

"I notice that Prof. Dewar says that if pure helium could be produced a temperature reaching to within five degrees of absolute zero might be expected."

"That's funny. The name helium certainly doesn't suggest cold at all."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

He Was Right.

Mr. Newlywed—I actually believe you like your pet poodle better than you do me.

Mrs. Newlywed—Nonsense, George! You know I would do as much for you as I would for the dog.—Ohio State Journal.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

Barriers to Education.

"I'm afraid our son is too delicate to take a collegiate course."

"Can't you regulate his studies so he won't overwork?"

"Oh, what we think he wouldn't live through is the hazing."—Indianapolis Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

It Depends.

Wiggles—It must be an awful thing to be deaf.

Jiggles—Oh, I don't know; does your wife ask as many fool questions as my wife?—Ohio State Journal.

900 yearly to Christian Man or Woman as Manager of our growing business in your Home County. Position permanent. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. General Manager, 305 Insurance Exchange Building, Minneapolis.

In Court Circles.

He—Oh, yes, when I was in England I was enthusiastically received in court circles.

She (simply)—What was the charge against you?—Tit-Bits.

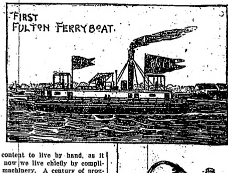
woman or child can have fits in this place."

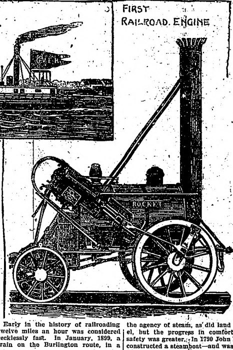
IOWA FARMS $4 PER [illegible] CASH BALANCE ½ CROP TIL PAID [illegible]

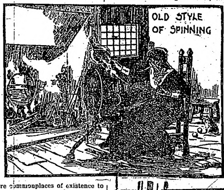
Pharaoh's daughter wasn't a broker, but she got a little prophet from the rushes on the bank.

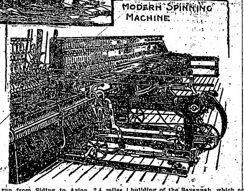
Epoch of Mechanism

Altered Condition of Life For All Mankind in the Century 1800-1900.









The nineteenth was a most materialistic century, an age of mechanism. We have progressed wonderfully in our capacity for luxury, extravagance, comfort. A hundred years ago our forbears were content to live by hand, as it were; now we live chiefly by complicated machinery. A century of progress has created demands which forced the dormant inventive skill of the world to put forth its best efforts. The world has made more progress in material things in the last 100 years than it did in all the centuries preceding. Civilized man's mode of existence has been totally altered by his inventions.

The world has gone patent mad. In the United States alone there were 623,535 patents granted in the sixty-two years from 1837 to 1898. During its existence the patent office has received more than $40,000,000 in fees. On carriages and wagons more than 20,000 patents have been granted; on stoves and furnaces, 18,000; on lamps, gas fittings, harvesters, boots and shoes and receptacles for storing, 10,000 each. The total of patents for the civilized world is easily twice that of the United States. Thanks to these hundreds of thousands of contrivances, what were luxuries to our forbears of 1800 are commonplaces of existence to all classes, rich and poor, in 1900.

With the invention of the steam engine the world shrunk at a bound to a twentieth of its former size. Its vast distances ceased to be formidable. Where the lumbering stage coach or the plodding caravan took weeks the flying express covers the distance in a few hours. The trip across this continent used to be a matter of life and death. Now it is a matter of $100 and take your ease as you go. Without the railroad a close-knit nation thousands of miles broad, such as this country, would have been an impossibility. In 1825 the first steam railroad was opened between Stockton and Darlington, England. A year later a similar experiment was tried at Quincy, Mass., where the engine hauled stone for a distance of four miles. The first passenger road in this country was the Baltimore & Ohio, opened in 1830, with a mileage of fourteen miles. Today there are 210,906 miles of railroad in this country; 163,216 in Europe; 26,834 in South America; 31,102 in Asia; 9,978 in Africa and 14,384 in Australia.

Early in the history of railroading twelve miles an hour was considered recklessly fast. In January, 1899, a train on the Burlington route, in a run from Siding to Arion, 2.4 miles, did the distance in one minute and twenty seconds, or at the rate of 108 miles an hour. The Empire State express made a record of 112 miles an hour in May, 1893.

Marine travel did not make so wonderful an advance in speed, through the agency of steam, as did land travel, but the progress in comfort and safety was greater. In 1790 John Fitch constructed a steamboat—and was considered a raving lunatic. This opinion was confirmed when his experiment proved a failure. Seventeen years later Robert Fulton, another so-called visionary, backed by Joel Barlow and Robert T. Livingston, built the steamboat Clermont. She was soon dubbed "Fulton's Folly" and when she started for Albany on Aug. 11, 1807, all New York was out to witness her failure. She went to Albany in the astonishing time of thirty-two hours, returning in two hours less. Now when a gigantic ocean liner, with lifeboats as large as the Clermont, crosses the Atlantic in less than six days, we read the news in a bored sort of way, displeased that steamers should be so slow. Fulton's experiment led, years later, to the building of the Savannah, which actually crossed the Atlantic, to the great astonishment of the entire world.

ABOUT CONVICTS.

Kindness Works Very Well on Those Released from Prison.

Maud Ballington Booth tells in Success how seventy-five per cent of the discharged convicts who have come under her notice have proved themselves trustworthy. Her words are highly interesting: "The drink evil is, of course, the primary cause of most crime. Crime follows drink as a tiger does blood, and we find that most convicts' families are left destitute, and we have to help them along, too. It is they who furnish most of the heart-breaking pathos of criminal life. Many sad stories could be told of the family left behind the man who goes to prison. But there are many happy stories of the reformed convict restored to wife and children through Hope Hall. We confine our work to no creed or sect, but Protestant, Catholic, Jew and infidel are alike welcome to our 'homes,' the only condition being that they must conform to the rules, and prove sincere in their reformation. At first the most difficult part of our work was to procure employment for released convicts. With all our assurances men would not entrust the man with a criminal record with their business. The reformed convict was looked upon as an impossibility, but these poor fellows had won my confidence, and I pleaded with business men to give them small chance to live. With success the prejudice gradually disappeared, and now in Chicago, where we receive twelve men per week from the prisons, we have more positions than we have men. I have some fine letters from business men concerning the trustworthiness and reliability of 'my boys.'"

Women as Bird Doctors.

One of the latest schemes of a clever woman forced to earn her own living is establishing herself as a bird doctor. Canaries are her specialty and she has established a hospital where she attends to the ills of these pets. Broken limbs, disordered digestive apparatus, catarrhs and fevers are treated by the woman with benefit to the birds and profit to herself. Other song birds and house pets, and even the repulsive parrot, are treated for their ailments by this bird doctor, who is said to be the only woman in the world making a specialty of this business. So well established is her fame in this direction that she makes visits to Philadelphia, Boston and other cities when called, and has established a regular clientele there, as well as here, among dealers who make the handling of birds an incident to their other business, as is the case at some of the department stores.—New York Times.

Thomas Jefferson's Sons-in-Law.

Both of the sons-in-law of Thomas Jefferson were members of congress from Virginia while he was president. Thomas Mann Randolph, who married his daughter, Martha, was Governor of Virginia from 1819 to 1822, and a member of the House of Representatives from 1803 to 1807. John W. Eppes, who married his only other daughter, Mary, familiarly called "Polly," was a representative from Virginia from 1803 to 1811, and from 1813 to 1815. In 1817 he was elected to the United States senate, but after two years of service resigned on account of his health. Thomas Mann Randolph impoverished himself in trying to save Mr. Jefferson's property.—Chicago Record.

Writing Scripture on a Postal Card.

Commissioner Rogers decided yesterday, says the Baltimore Sun, that P. R. Buckwald, who wrote a portion of the Tenth Commandment on a postal card, which he sent to Gustav Schmiedecker, had committed an offense under the statute prohibiting any writing on a postal card reflecting upon the character or conduct of another. In view of the circumstances of the case, however, the commissioner did not hold Buckwald for court. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife" was written by Buckwald on the postal card he mailed to Schmiedecker.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some. He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.—Franklin.

SHOWED HIM A MINE.

Trading Rat Left Gold in Place of Silver Spoon.

The action of a rat led N. R. Ingoldsby to the discovery of a rich gold mine in Arizona. He named the property the Rat Hole mine. Mr. Ingoldsby had been spending several months near Mammoth, on the San Pedro river, in Arizona. His purpose was to enjoy the hunting and make a collection of the animals and minerals of the Southwest. He pitched his tent in the canyon of the San Pedro, in the Santa Catarina mountains. He had no neighbors, and was for a long time unable to account for the disappearance of small articles that he left lying about his camp. At last he noticed that when anything was taken something was left in its place. This was usually a bit of wood or stone. The culprit he found to be a large rodent of the species known as the trading rat. The habits of the animal made an interesting study for Mr. Ingoldsby, and he often lay awake at night to watch for his visitor. A silver spoon was missing one morning, but in its place was a piece of quartz carrying free gold. This still more excited Mr. Ingoldsby's curiosity, and after several attempts he succeeded in following the animal to its home. Near by was the ledge from which the gold bearing quartz had been taken. Mr. Ingoldsby made an examination thorough enough to prove that his discovery was of considerable value.

Shakespeare's Limits of Travel.

Although no positive proof exist that Shakespeare ever saw any country other than his own, the possibility—perhaps, even the probability—that he did so is pointed out in an article by Jacob Riis in the Century. One of the illustrations of this article on the stronghold of Kronborg is a facsimile of a page from the town records of Elsinore, chronicling a visit from certain English actors, who then (1585) or later were the poet's colleagues. The Century secured special permission from the Danish government to photograph the record

CUTTING TEETH.

Sixth to Sixteenth Month Critical Time for Babies.

The time of the first dentition, which lasts usually from the infant's sixth or eighth month to the sixteenth, is one of the critical periods of life, yet its dangers have been greatly exaggerated. Formerly it was custom to refer every imaginable disease affecting a baby during eruption of its teeth to this process as the cause. Now medical belief is perhaps inclining too far the other way and some doctors refuse to credit teething with producing any other than merely local troubles. The process of cutting teeth is undoubtedly a normal one, and in a healthy infant is usually accomplished without any great difficulty or disturbance; but in puny and sickly children it is sometimes laborious and the cause of much distress. Among the many affections formerly regarded as provoked by teething the most common are diarrhoea, cough and convulsions; but probably the last named is the only one caused directly by this process. When a tooth comes through with difficulty the child's nervous system is worn upon by the local irritation, and it may become more and more irritable, until finally an explosion occurs and the child has convulsions. This is, however, a rare occurrence, and it is probable that the nervous constitution of such children is already weak, and needs only some slight irritation, whether from the teeth, the stomach, or the skin, to become convulsively excited. The diarrhoea and the cough are no doubt both due to indigestion, caused by nervous irritation. Local disorders of teething are more common. They consist for the most part in inflammation of the gums, which are red, swollen and hot, and in the drooling of a ropy saliva. In order to prevent inflammation the mouth should be kept perfectly clean, being washed out often with a solution of borax or boric acid, fifteen or twenty grains to the ounce. The baby's desire to bite should be gratified by providing it with a hard rubber, ivory or silver object on which to exercise its jaws. The general health should be carefully watched. Any tendency to diarrhoea or especially to constipation should be corrected, and the child should be kept in the air as much as possible. If the nervous symptoms are threatening, sedatives are needed, and it may be necessary to lance the gums. It should be remembered that a teething infant may have an illness quite independent of the teething process, and hence one should never neglect to call a doctor under the theory that its troubles are all due to the teething, and consequently are of little moment.—Youth's Companion.

DEER IN CONNECTICUT.

Their Number Probably Greater Now Than 150 Years Ago.

It seems to be a fact, proved by almost daily observation now, that the deer are returning to Connecticut, and in good numbers, too. Reports are heard almost daily of one or more of these graceful animals being seen in one or another part of the good old state, under circumstances which fix it that they are new arrivals. There are probably more deer in Connecticut today than at any previous time within the last 150 years, says the Hartford Times. They are seen on railroad tracks in fields and gardens and even feeding with the domestic cattle. Where they all come from and what is drawing them here seem not to be very clear. They are not only seen in most unexpected places, but appear to be singularly free from fear of human beings. They are seen, too, in nearly all parts of the state. A few days ago a young lady down the river below Middletown succeeded in photographing one of them by a snap shot. At almost any time within the last 100 years down to 1900 if a hunter wished to shoot a deer he made a long trip to find his game—going either to the Adirondacks or the far backwoods of Maine. Their appearance in such numbers might be accounted for by the disappearance of the wolves that formerly destroyed them; but the wolves have been gone in almost all parts of New England, for a long time, and their disappearance cannot now be relied upon to account for the deer. Whatever may turn out to be the cause of their sudden and rapid increase in numbers here in old Connecticut, it is a pleasant thing to see them returning to this neighborhood. What a pleasant addition to the neighborhood of our forest patches their graceful presence would make if their seeming trust in human kind is permitted to take root and stay.

Fear Cow May Explode.

Some men were recently blasting on Andrew McGuire's farm near here, says a Saugerties (N. Y.) special to Chicago Chronicle, and when they went to dinner they left some dynamite cartridges in the grass. The grass was particularly tender, and McGuire's cow later ate it with a relish. She also ate the cartridges; at least, they had disappeared. Every time the cow chews her cud now the farm hands tremble, and when McGuire last night went to milk the cow in a distant lot, where he keeps her isolated, he almost had convulsions. He was stealthily nearing the animal, trembling like a man on the firing line, when the cow suddenly moved and kicked up her heels. McGuire fell upon his face, expecting to see the cow disappear into the air, with the farm following her remains, but nothing happened. Veterinary surgeons have been consulted, but none could tell McGuire how long it takes a cow to digest dynamite.

To Disperse London Fog.

The Rev. J. M. Bacon, F. R. S., proposes to make a balloon ascent during one of the thick, impenetrable fogs which will visit London during the winter months. He proposes to ascend to the higher limits of the fog and to explore scientifically its constitution. He also proposes to discharge small cartridges of guncotton at great heights, in order to ascertain whether the concussion will dislodge or disperse the fog in any way. He has carried out several experiments with similar cartridges for acoustical purposes at varying altitudes.

Green crocidolite, or "cats eye," is found in New Mexico.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are! Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unfit for ordinary duties, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at the base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. Valentine Tells of Happy Results Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I felt very bad, was terribly nervous and tired, had sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.

MRS. W. P. VALENTINE.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

DIAMONDS IN THE TEETH.

First They Were Placed There as a Fad for Actresses and Actor-Pugilists, but They Are Useful, Too.

Diamonds are now placed in teeth—false teeth, that is—for a use. They furnish an excellent cutting surface. They may be so set that they can never be seen by the world at large, unless one laugh heartily, or so that they show every time the mouth is opened. That is a matter of choice. But nothing yet found makes the cutting surface that they do for false teeth, though it costs money to use them.

Diamond-studded teeth became a fad with actresses some few years ago. One young woman held her place on the stage because she had a sparkling laugh that was due to the presence in one of her teeth of a diamond. One of the reformed pugilists who now haunt the boards wears a diamond in a front tooth.

Found in Turkey's Crop.

A few months ago a lady visitor at the farm of a citizen up Ashford way, while scattering corn for the chickens and young turkeys, lost from her finger a valuable diamond ring. A faithful search for the gem proved of no avail, and it was naturally concluded that the ring had been swallowed by some one of the fowls in his eagerness to partake of the corn.

A day or so before Thanksgiving, one of the turkeys of the flock fed by the lady when the gem was lost was killed that it might adorn the festive Thanksgiving board. By a peculiar coincidence the same lady was again visiting at the house. The crop of the turkey was unusually large and distended, and when opened was found to contain a handful of corn, two suspender buttons somewhat the worse for wear, half a dozen shingle nails, two poker chips, a piece of second-hand corn plaster, two cancelled postage stamps, seven toothpicks, and a partly-digested spool of thread.—Willimantic Weekly Journal.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Treating the Sandwich Man.

Three soldiers wearing the blue and yellow of the United States cavalry did a good turn the other day to a thinly-clad, shivering "sandwich" man, who was standing in front of Trinity church. The soldiers were making a hilarious way to South Ferry. Every block or so they stopped and took observations through a big black bottle. The sandwich man's teeth chattered, and he looked at the bottle greedily. One of the soldiers noticed the mute appeal. "Have a drink, old party?" he said, passing the bottle over. The sandwich man grabbed it in two purple hands, and before the cavalryman could stop him he had drank at least half a pint of the cheap whisky. Then he wiped his lips on his coat sleeve and returned the bottle. The cavalryman's eyes bulged with wonder.

"If I had a thirst like that," he said, "I'd never do another day's work."—New York Mail and Express.

The multiplication table has no legs, but it gets there just the same.

Her Little Girl's Candy.

It is impossible to give my little girl a box of candy. When you put such an article into her small hands, it is bestowed upon the entire household. She trots up stairs and down stairs, into parlors and kitchen, and for every piece of candy she eats every one else in the house must eat one, too. If she carries a box of goodies around in the same beautiful fashion when she grows up, she will be a missionary.—Russel Sewall, in Christian Endeavor World.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Louis G. Clark, Helena, Mont., dust guard for car windows; Luther C. Farmer, Minneapolis, Minn., kettle or dish cleaner; Andrew Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., display rack for piece goods; George W. Ridler, Minneapolis, Minn., flue cutter; Charles Skone, Minneapolis, Minn., dumping box for wagons.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Quicker Than Thought.

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said he knew better than that; whistling was quicker than thought.

Being asked to explain, he said:

"In school, the other day, I whistled before I thought and got a licking for it."—Evangelist.

Uncle Sam Aims

to buy the best of everything which is why he uses Carter's Ink. He knows what's good.

Ought to Have Damages.

Simmons—He says he met his wife by accident.

Jimmons—I hope he was carrying an accident policy at the time.—Smart Set.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A church bell has an empty head and a long tongue, but it is discreet enough not to speak until tolled.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Oiled Clothing

BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. A, 817-14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

20th Century Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Bickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 11th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Holmes Block, formerly occupied by Miss Quande's millinery store.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dylæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.38
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.147
Eggs (per doz).	20	Butter (per lb)	18

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Valentines at the drug store.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

W. A. Sorsoleil made a trip to the upper Falls yesterday.

Ed. Twing left Monday for the twin cities to consult a specialist.

L. T. Bergh, the collector was doing business near the county seat last week.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Masquerade ball February 14th will be given by the band boys. Get ready for it.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fellman, Monday February 4th 1901, a daughter.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul, who has large interests along this line was here last Saturday.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company offers what short dry wood they now have at 25 cents per load.

P. Lemay, a farmer living a mile south of this village has two good milk cows and five ewes for sale.

Mayor Watson of Red Lake Falls was here a short time Saturday enroute to Crookston to spend Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Bridge left yesterday on an extended visit to her parents who live northwest of Thief River Falls.

John Peterson went to the county seat last Saturday to do a little business before the county treasurer.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

County Commissioners Johnson and Hanson were here last Thursday enroute home from attending a meeting of the board.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Miss T. Hughes, postmistress, has been confined to her room since Monday suffering with a relapse of the grip and vaccination.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hannay returned home Saturday from Minneapolis where they had been for some time visiting with their eldest son.

The Mission Friends Sewing Society will meet with Mrs. Dr. Blomburgh Thursday afternoon Feb. 7th. All the ladies are invited to come.

The ablest physicians and scientists of the world have given vaccination every test and that it is a preventative of small pox is beyond argument.

Attorney Boughton of Red Lake Lalls was here a short time Saturday enroute home from Crookston where he had some business before Judge Watts.

Annie Duntley of St. Paul came up here last Saturday and closed a deal whereby she becomes owner of the confectionery store formerly run by Joe Roleau.

Chas. Brink is again a resident of St. Hilaire, and we welcome him back in open arms, he having disposed of his interests in Thief River Falls to his partner, John Morgan.

Geo. Pfister, proprietor of the new meat market wishes to announce that he will open the doors of his new shop to the public tomorrow morning and invites all to give him a call.

Chas. Hitchcock, of the firm of Keathing & Hitchcock, Crookston, was here yesterday looking up a location with a view of putting in a branch machinery depot here in the near future

—Anyone wishing a new map of Red Lake and Polk counties can have one free of charge by calling at the office of Julius Pleth, the land man, two doors south of Hotel Markham.

A young man of this town was filing objections to a young girl the other day because he never saw her blush. It is quite probable that he never saw her with the paint washed off her face.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

A. Norander, living on the addition north of here in the town of Rocksbury lost two of his children last week, one dying Wednesday and the other Thursday. The funeral took place yesterday.

Peter Anderson of the town of Wyandotte died at the Agency last week after an illness of only two days. His remains were brought home and interment took place Monday in the Norwegian cemetery east of town.

Thomas Stolvick, a young man living on the west side of the track died last Wednesday night. Mr. Stolvick was married last spring, and leaves a widow and baby to mourn his death. The funeral took place last Sunday.

The directors of school district No. 148 in the township of Wyandotte were so well pleased with their teacher, Mr. Otto Olson, that at the end of the winter term they called a special meeting, and to hold him, they decided to start right in on the spring term.

A drunken man on our streets the other night was accosted by the marshal and told to move out. The full moon was shining bright; the inebriate looked at the officer and then at his shadow and replied, "All right, (hic) there is two of you (hic) only one of me."

Band concert and grand ball by the Crookston band of 25 players and Riggs orchestra of nine pieces will take place in the opera house at Red Lake Falls on Friday evening February 8th. General admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 and number for the ball 50 cents.

Fred Shaw of Crookston, ex-game warden for Polk and Red Lake counties was here the first of the week and if some of the nimrods in this county knew how close they were trailed last August they would think twice before violating the game laws in the future.

There is a man in Chicago who is said to be making a handsome living of the unmarried women of this country. His scheme is to advertise for a wife, requesting all who write him to inclose a stamp. Every mail brings him a wheel barrow of letters. Of course he does not answer any of them.

Marshal Johnson is laid on the shelf this week, with an attack of la grippe and in the meantime the "devil" in this office is playing in the new role of chief police officer to the satisfaction of all. His most arduous duties are lighting the street lamps—the rest is easy with the assistance of the come-a-longs.

The band boys will give a masquerade ball St. Valentines Day—February 14th. The proceeds derived from the dance will go towards purchasing new uniforms. There should be a good crowd present and give the boys as much assistance financially as possible. You are one of all cordially invited. Get your suit ready now.

W. A. Case of this village, Modern Woodmen deputy, is the receiptant of a beautiful gold badge set with seven diamonds which was presented him by the Supreme Grand camp of a reward for his diligent work for the order. Mr. Case secured more new members and established the largest number of camps of any one in this district.

A sure cure for small-pox is said to be as follows: Sulphate of zinc, one grain, foxglove (digitalis), one grain, half a teaspoonful of sugar, mix thoroughly with two tablespoonful of water, and add four ounces more of water, and take a spoonful every hour. The disease will disappear in 12 hours. For children—smaller doses according to age. Cut this out as you may want it.

Last Thursday the news of the death of Mrs. S. M. Dainard (nee Anna Hanson) was learned here by her many relatives and friends. The news was a sad surprise to most every one here, not many knowing she had been ill. Mrs. Dainard was well known here having lived in the village many years and had a large circle of friends who join in the sorrow of her bereaved husband.

An Aurora man recently being hard up for money, bought a pound of tea and some bay rum and amonia, with which and a tub full of water he concocted a dark brown liquid that he bottled and labled and sold for one dollar a bottle as hair restorer. He cleared nearly $500 by this means and was much amused by receiving testimonials from people who actually believe that the mixture made their hair grow.

When it is necessary to keep a meal hot for a belated comer, do not set the plate holding the food in a hot oven, thus coloring the china as well as drying the food; instead place the plate upon the fire over a pan of boiling water, covering the plate with a pan that will just fit over the edge of the plate, says Table Talk. The food will keep hot and there will be enough steam from the boiling water in the lower pan to keep the plate moist and prevent the contents becoming dried.

O. H. Olson Now a Partner.

The local branch of the popular hardware and farm implement firm of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., have taken into the firm one who has in past years been instrumental in building up a large and profitable trade for that firm at this place. Mr. O. H. Olson, who for a considerable time managed the branch house here and has been with these people for the past nine years. Mr. Olson's friends will congratulate him upon his advancement and wish him every success.—Fosston 13 Towns.

O. H. Olson is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Olson of this place.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.

A. A. Myers, Pastor.

Breakman Killed.

A sad accident occurred at Thief River Falls Monday noon which caused the instant death of Louis Hale, a Great Northern breakman, and badly injured another breakman named J. W. Barden. It appears from reports that the train crew had to switch some empty cars over the spur track down to the saw mill. Both breakman were on top of a car when the rails under the heavy weight spread, which caused the first car to jump the track and fall over on its side. Barden jumped and escaped with a sprained ankle and probably a slight fracture of the bone, but poor Hale was less fortunate. He also started to jump and in doing so fell directly under the car which had left the track and was tumbling over, and was instantly crushed to death. The deceased leaves a wife and three children who reside at Crookston.

Senator Turner, of Washington, in a speech against the Ship Subsidy bill, characterized it as vicious in its principle and absurd in its extravagance; one quarter government paternalism and three quarters a lawless, piratical raid upon the public treasury, its principal purpose being to enrich a few private individuals, by giving $270,000,000 of public money to one favored industry. Mr. Turner called particular attention to the fact that instead of operating for twenty years, as generally supposed, at a cost of $180,000,000, the bill, if it became a law, would operate for thirty years and cost $270,000,000.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

The St. Hilaire run is not a swift one, but that is the fault of the time table and no one should lay it up against the train men. All the same they are telling a good one on Conductor Lockman in that connection. An old lady and a boy got on the train the other day to come to Crookston. After reaching St. Hilaire from Thief River the train had to go Red Lake Falls and double back, and while it was doing this the two waited at St. Hilaire. After getting headed this way the conductor went after the tickets, and the old lady handed out a half fare ticket for the boy. The conductor asked if the boy was not over 10 years old. The old lady, who was quite equal to the occasion, said: "He wasn't when we started, but it looks as if he would have a mustache before we reach Crookston. —Crookston Times.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

There were 194 deaths from grip and pneumonia in Chicago last week and a prominent physician in speaking of the epidemic says, "the man who tries to stay on his feet and fight the disease makes a mistake. A rest of several days under a doctor's care is the only sure cure. It generally affects the air passage in the throat and chest, but it frequently goes to other parts of the body. It sometimes descends into the bowels. Persons who are suffering from any other disease are likely to catch influenza and suffer with it more than others. Every paper you glance at chronicles deaths from the grip while there is rarely one from small pox or diptheria.

Eight Hundred Short.

Cass Lake is sadly in need of a few more dogs. On looking over the town we are inclined to the belief that there are not more than 1200 of the canine species, of all descriptions, and as we have at least 2000 people there is not a dog for each person. Will not some of our obliging towns furnish us enough to make up the deficiency? Be generous friends, and come to our relief in time of need.—Cass Lake Times.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Population 12,195.

The census department has announced the population of Minnesota by minor civil divisions. The population of Red Lake county is 12,195, and is divided as follows:

	1900	1890
Black River	346	262
Bray	159	114
Emardville	361	84
Equality	455	
Garnes	367	37
Gervais	333	277
Lake Pleasant	380	345
Lambert	494	401
Louisville	490	467
Norden	441	309
North	148	95
Numedal	150	90
Polk Center	471	307
Poplar River	395	378
Red Lake Falls city	1,885	774
Red Lake Falls twp	391	406
River Falls	328	259
Rocksbury	599	425
St. Hilaire	840	193
Sanders	367	383
Terrebonne	571	419
Thief River Falls	1,819	191
Wyandotte	311	204
Tp. 152, R. 41	87	43
Tp. 153, R. 42	98	
Total	12,195	

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

To Whom it may Concern.

Parties wishing statements of taxes will please mention for which year in each case. By so doing you will greatly lessen the work in this and the Auditor's office.

Respectfully,
O. T. Tandberg,
County Treasurer.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Winter Made Butter

You cannot produce first-class winter butter unless you churn often. To churn every other day is better than once in three days, while to put it off till every fourth day is execrable practice. And yet a vast amount of butter manufactured on the latter plan is marketed every winter, much to the disgrace of the dairy trade.

It is found particularly in country stores where it has been exchanged by small dairymen at a second rate price for groceries. The tradesmen ship it in lots to the city market where all the way through whether it ends in the larder of a baker or on the table of the poor working man it is classed as inferior and sells for a low price. And yet the original material from which this butter was made was as good as that which is employed in turning out the twenty-five and thirty cent article. The inferiority of quality and subsequent loss to dairymen follows because they ignore the right principles of butter making. Suppose that a farmer after raising a fine crop of potatoes and digging them, should allow the tubers to lie a day or two in the sun before storing them in the root cellar? Could he expect to sell the green, bitter vegetables for full market quotations? Most certainly not, and even the most obtuse are thoroughly well aware of this fact, And yet, those who use common sense in this respect, with inconceivable folly will spoil good cream and butter by wanton neglect as outlined above. It is pretty costly neglect too, as it forfeit from eight to ten cents on every pound of inferior butter. This could all be obviated by churning cream when it is fresh and pure, i. e., slightly matured but not bitter, and manufacturing it into butter according to modern principles. Cream should all be secured from the milk in at least twenty-four hours and then the cream should be matured and churned within the next twenty-four. This can be done usually by keeping it at a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. It is where cream is kept at near 40 degrees, and for several days, that it develops that bitter flavor ruinous to butter quality. —Journal of Agriculture.

—Have you seen the large selection of valentines at the drug store?

Some in Every Town.

Gossip is the most demoralizing thing that can strike a town and make the place a by word and blot on the face of the earth, lowers the moral standard of every person in it, and is only indulged in by people of low, degraded minds and unsavory reputation who, on looking back over their own lives, try to bring everyone to their own level. The world is not all bad; there is lots of good in it, and men and women who have good motives, even if they are not just your way; and should anyone even so far forget himself as to try to injure his fellow moral—stop suddenly, go buy a good book, educate your mind and try to elevate and make a place for yourself, honored and respected, instead of trying to pull everyone down in the slime beside you.—West Concord Enterprise.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

It will probably be a surprise to many farmers to hear that a good deal of grain is unfit for seed this year on account of the dampness which rendered so much of it worthless for almost any purpose, excepting as feed for hogs. A foresight however, will avoid a great deal of disappointment. Those having grain which has been damp ever since threshing or at least during mild weather should test it at once and if it proves to be unfit for seed they have a better chance now to have good seed than they will have a few months hence. This testing may be accomplished by filling a box about 10x12 inches in size partly with moist soil, which should be divided into as many sections with shingles, as there are kinds of grain that you wish to test. Now, count 100 grains of each kind, put into a box sufficiently covered with soil, keep in a warm place for a week or ten days and after that period you will know the approximate percentage of healthy grain in your seed.—Dakota Farmer.

No New Thing.

Few people know that slot machines were invented centuries before our time. Twenty-two centuries ago "Hero," the Grecian machanic, prefected a slot machine which stood in the court of one of the temples of Alexander, and was used by worshipers who dropped a coin in the slot to get water with which to wash their hands.

Progress has been made along the lines of greater perfection and purity rather than in novelty, for instance, beer as a drink is not new, but "Golden Grain Belt" beer is a comparatively recent perfection, for it stands for purity and perfection of brew. It is produced from the best barley malt, flavored with prime hops to make a nourishing, and healthful drink. If you need toning up don't fail to have a case in your home. Order from your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex Thompson Crookston.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Attention Teachers.

Teachers examinations in and for Red Lake county will be held at the high school building in the city of Red Lake Falls, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 7, 8 and 9. Only first grade applicants will present themselves the first day. Second and third grade examinations will begin at 8 o'clock, Feb. 8th.

Frank Jeffers,
County Superintendent.

—The drug store is headquarters for valentines.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and Felt Paper.

Dimension	$12.00
Sheathing Boards,	$4, $5, $6
Lath	$2.00
Shingles,	90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

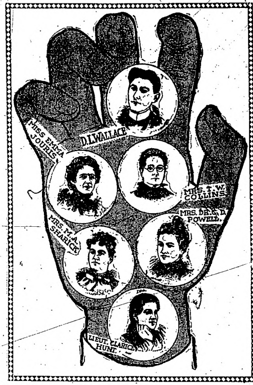
IF YOU INTEND TO **Buy Furniture**

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.

Released by Pe-ru-na---Congressman Howard's Recovery---Congressman Geo. H. White's Case



La Grippe is epidemic catarrh.—It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper. The masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na For Grip.

Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell, President of Epworth League, also President of Loyal Temperance Legion, writes from Chehalis, Wash.:

"I have used several remedies in cases of severe colds and la grippe, but none I consider of more value than Peruna."—Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell.

After-Effects of La Grippe.

Miss Emma Jouris, President Golden Rod Sewing Circle, writes from 40 Burling street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"This spring I suffered severely from the after-effects of la grippe. As the doctors did not seem to help me I bought a bottle of Peruna."—Miss Emma Jouris.

Congressman Howard's Letter.

Fort Payne, Ala.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen---"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."---M. W. Howard, Member of Congress.

La Grippe Leaves the System in a Deplorable Condition.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—L. D. Wallace.

Grippe Causes Deafness.

Mrs. M. A. Sharick, chaplain G. A. R. Woman's Relief Corps, writes from Fremont, Wash.:

"When la grippe was the prevailing illness in this Western country I was laid up, the whole winter, I partially lost my hearing, and had a very bad case of catarrh of the head and throat. I read of Peruna, tried it and had my hearing restored and catarrh cured. I cannot speak too well of Peruna."—Mrs. M. A. Sharick.

La Grippe Cured in Its First Stage.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna, and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen--"I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."--Geo. H. White, Member of Congress.

Remained in Feeble Health After Cured of La Grippe.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.

SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH!

Billion $ Grass. Marvelous grass, wonderful grass, fit for all soil, every condition, every state in the Union. Will yield 12 tons of rich hay and lots and lots of pasture besides. "What is it?" It's the heaviest yielding grass this side of the stars; will make you rich. First crop 6 weeks after sowing. Everybody is asking: "What is it?" Catalogue tells.

Combination Corn. Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich to plant. Will revolution corn growing.

Speltz, Rape and Peaoat. Three perfect foods. Speltz yields 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape 25 tons green food and Peaoat 8 tons of perfect food per acre.

Bromus Inermis. Greatest permanent grass of the century. Nothing like it on earth to-day and we have scoured the world for its equal. 4 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds. Largest growers. Onion seed 60c lb.

For 10c Stamps and this Notice, we mail big Illustrated Seed Catalog and 10 grain samples, including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A), Oats (250 bu. per A), Rape, Barley (173 bu. per A), Peaoat, etc. worth $10 for a start.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davis, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1. New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SKUNK Kill them and send their Skins to us. Also of MINK, FOX, MUSKRATS. Highest Prices paid for raw FURS, CATTLE and HORSE HIDES, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags, Dept. S. ANDERSCH BROS., 413-416-420 Main St. Minneapolis, Minn.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Worthless Fertilizer Folks.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture has sent out a warning advising farmers not to buy the fertilizer formulas that are being extensively advertised and sold. It says that in the first place most of the formulas are of no value, and in the second place that the agricultural colleges are always ready to supply the very best formulas free. It then publishes a formula that had been purchased of one of these agents for $5. It says:

One ton of the "fertilizer" would be made up as follows:

558 lbs.	Stable manure.
8 lbs.	Potash.
4 lbs.	Nitrate of soda.
4 lbs.	"Copperas."
12 lbs.	Muriate of ammonia.
5 lbs.	"Phosphate acid."
98 lbs.	Warm water.
81 lbs.	Lime.
927 lbs.	New dirt.
243 lbs.	Ashes.
60 lbs.	Salt.
2,000 lbs.	Total.

Some of these ingredients call for special mention:

The substance acid phosphate, or superphosphate, is in common use for fertilizing purposes, and phosphoric acid is also known to the chemist, but there is no such substance as "phosphate acid," and consequently, it is impossible for the farmer to purchase it.

Muriate of ammonia is not used for fertilizing purposes and is not licensed for sale in the state for such purposes. The only portion of it which is of value to plants is nitrogen, and it can be obtained more cheaply in the form of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or organic substances. The directions for making "Home Fertilizer" are to mix the chemicals with warm water. Under these circumstances the ammonia will be set free by the potash and be lost.

Copperas has been used upon experimental plots and found to be of no value in promoting plant growth.

Nitrate of Soda is valuable to plants when enough is used. In the "Home Fertilizer" only four pounds per ton of compost are used, and this quantity is too small to be of any value. The nitrogen in four pounds of nitrate of soda would be furnished by about three dead cats and three dead cats to the acre would not help the plants very much.

Commercial potash is a mixture of potassium carbonate, caustic potash and caustic soda. It is not used for fertilizing purposes and is not licensed for sale for such purposes. It is objectionable because, on account of its caustic properties, it would tend to set ammonia free, and because the fertilizing element which it furnishes can be obtained more cheaply from the potash salts which are found upon the market. The actual potash in four pounds of commercial potash could be obtained from one bushel of ashes.

Lime is of value on some soils, but when used it is best to apply it directly to the soil at the rate of one ton or more per acre. In the compost heap it sometimes aids and sometimes checks fermentation. Its value in the compost heap is questionable, and it is not recommended for such use by the leading authorities.

Salt does not furnish any element which is needed by the plant, and it is of no value in the compost heap. Many years ago it was used in the compost heap with lime, but it is no longer used in that way, as it is considered to be of no benefit.

Nearly one-half of a ton of "Home Fertilizer" is new dirt. The only object in using new dirt in a compost heap is to catch any ammonia which might otherwise be lost. For this purpose small quantities are sufficient. When large quantities of new dirt are used the fertilizing strength of the compost is weakened and a large amount of unnecessary labor in handling is involved.

The Agricultural Resources of Alaska.

In his report of work done by agents of the Department in Alaska, the Secretary of Agriculture, states that headquarters have been established in a building erected for the purpose in Sitka. A station has been located at Kenai, Cooks Inlet, and reservations of land for experimental work, have been made on the Yukon. The experiments thus far made have consisted largely in growing different varieties of cereals, forage plants, flax, and vegetables. Experiments in making and storing silage and in making hay from native grasses have been tried to a limited extent. The correction of the acidity of new land with lime has been successfully tried. Sufficient evidence has been obtained to show definitely that a considerable variety of vegetables can be successfully grown in different parts of Alaska. It has also been shown that in southeastern Alaska and in Cooks Inlet oats, barley, buckwheat and spring wheat will mature with careful culture and that the failure of many attempts to grow crops in Alaska has been due to the natural acidity of the soil and the lack of drainage. When these difficulties are removed by proper treatment the land is fertile and productive. Prof. Georgeson, who has investigated the Yukon valley, is very favorably impressed with its agricultural possibilities. He found large areas of excellent agricultural land and in the Dawson Chamber of Commerce he found fine specimens of wheat, barley and oats raised last year. In July at the time he visited the valley, he did not find any snow even on the highest mountains. Previous to his visit the thermometer had twice recorded a temperature of 96 degrees. In answer to criticisms that have been made of the work of the Department in Alaska, the secretary says: The problem which the department has undertaken to work out is to determine whether a sufficient agriculture and horticulture can be developed in Alaska to form an important subsidiary industry to aid in the permanent development of mining, fisheries and lumbering which will undoubtedly be the leading industries of this region. If all the food supplies of the population engaged in these industries must be transported from the United States and Canada, it is evident that the development of Alaska will be much slower and uncertain than if a considerable portion of these supplies can be produced in the territory.

Horticultural Observations.

The question of what crops to grow in the orchard is constantly being discussed, but the tendency of the discussions is to recommend that no exhaustive crop be grown there. Blue grass and other sod grasses should be avoided, as they deprive the roots of the trees not only of food, but of necessary moisture. This is a great factor in a dry season. We believe that the trend of public opinion is in the right direction.

* * *

The farmers that did not clean up their orchards in the fall before the snow came should see to it that the work is not neglected in the spring. It should be begun as soon as the snow is off the ground. All the dead leaves and old twigs and other burnable rubbish should be raked up and burned. The clumps of grass in the fence corners should be disposed of in the same manner. This is for the sake of destroying not only the eggs of insects but also the spores of destructive fungi, which live over on the fallen leaves and twigs. The latest investigations show that many of our worst fungous pests are carried over from year to year on the rubbish under the trees. This to some degree accounts for the non-success of spraying sometimes reported. With a thorough cleaning up of the orchard the spraying is generally effective. We say "generally," for the best medicines will sometimes fail to accomplish the end sought.

* * *

The raising of long keeping varieties of apples is one of the surest ways of making money out of fruit. We have watched the course of the apple industry for many years and have observed that the supply of winter apples is never too large. During many years the call for this kind of fruit has been great at all of the great fruit distributing centers. The foreign trade will pay more for long keeping varieties of winter apples, even if of poor quality (such as the Ben Davis) than they will pay for the very finest quality of summer and fall apples. The reason is that if the summer and fall varieties are shipped abroad at all they must compete with the summer and fall varieties grown in those countries, while the later keepers, being sent abroad after the first of January, have the market to themselves. As a safe investment the orchard of winter apples should commend itself to every apple orchardist.

Treatment of Bovine Distemper.

Bulletin 95 of the Virginia Experiment station says:

The treatment of bovine distemper may be divided into hygienic and medicinal. The hygienic treatment consists in allowing the animal plenty of fresh air, at the same time, however, severe weather or strong drafts should be avoided. The animal should have plenty of good, nutritious and easily digested food.

The medicinal treatment is principally symptomatic. Laxatives, diuretics, anti-pyretics, alternatives and tonics are advocated.

It is well to open the bowels at the onset of the disease with one pound of common salts (magnesium sulphate). If the extremities are swollen, a dose of two ounces of nitrate of potash, given as a drench twice a day, often relieves the trouble, and at the same time helps to lower the temperature. Where the temperature is very high and does not seem to be affected by the nitrate of potash, quinine may be given in drachm doses two or three times a day, dissolved in a little alcohol and given as a drench. When the animal is run down, sulphate of iron, two drachms, powdered nux vomica, one drachm, and powdered gentian, two drachms, given in a little cornmeal night and morning, tend to build the animal up.

If the breathing is difficult, frequent inhalations of steam containing a little turpentine or tar as a rule work very nicely. When the nervous symptoms are severe, bromide of potash, four drachms, and tincture of cannabis indica, one ounce, given every three hours, often quiet the animal. A two-drachm dose of iodide of potash, night and morning, given either by itself or with the preceding powder, has an excellent alternative effect. When the disease is complicated by pneumonia, it is well to blister the chest with a cantharides blister. The pulse should be watched very closely and if it becomes weak, one-grain doses of sulphate of strychnine should be administered hypodermically. Steam should be applied frequently. It may be well to add, in conclusion, that the hygienic treatment is generally all that is necessary in the mild forms of bovine distemper, and that the more severe symptoms should be treated as they arise.

Interesting Facts on Potatoes.

The experiment station Record quotes from some experiments of Prof. E. S. Goff as follows: When potatoes are placed for a few minutes in brine the lightest or those of poorest quality and most deficient in starch rise to the top. By this method it is an easy matter with the aid of a hydrometer to determine the amount of starch and hence the quality of the potatoes. The author planted the light, the medium and the heavy potatoes as indicated by the brine test for two years in succession, and, unlike European investigators, noted no improvement in the quality of the crops as a result of this selection. He found that tubers growing nearest the surface were of lowest specific gravity or poorest quality, and that the specific gravity increased with the depth at which the potato grew. This he ascribes to the cooler temperature at which the tuber grew found at greater depths. He also found that potatoes grown in level culture, with the consequent lower temperature within the soil, had a greater specific gravity than those grown in hills.

Germany has just held its first national exhibition of asses near Berlin. There were over 4,000 entries.

A Poverty-Stricken Crowd.

Visitor (at a poorhouse)—Where did that fine-looking pauper come from?

Superintendent—The city. He owns the St. Fashion Flats.

"My goodness! Why is he here?"

"He charges such high rents that they have been empty since the second year."

"Hum! He seems to be on familiar footing with a good many of the other paupers."

"Yes; they are the people who were his tenants the first year."—New York Weekly.

BOYS SEND US NAMES AND ADDRESSES of 5 good farmers and we will mail you a valuable 96-page book free. Address X Reliable Incubator & Breeder Co., Quincy, Ill.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke house needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

N. W. N. U. No. 6. 1901.

CATTLE HORSE HIDES Farmers should ship hides to us direct, as you will realize 50 cents to $2.00 more by selling to us than at home. Ship Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Wool, Tallow, to us. Highest market price and prompt cash returns guaranteed. Write for price list and shipping tags.
Dept. S., 413-416-420 Main St. ANDERSCH BROS., Minneapolis, Minn.

YOU'RE WEAK Instead of Strong!

Make Yourself a New Man!

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

Will Give You the Strength and Vigor of Perfect Manhood. Renews, Vitalizes and Invigorates Weak Men.

Old before his time! A broken-down, miserable wreck—weak, nervous, discouraged!

The world to him seems a place of mist, peopled with ghostly beings, whose flitting to and fro about their daily tasks serves but to irritate him. He sneers at healthy amusements, and finds no comfort or pleasure in life.

He is sick and he does not know it. He drags about, and therefore thinks he is well. He is despondent and peevish, and weak, and he does not know that there are merely signals—some from the stomach crying for aid—others from the nerves beseeching strength—still others from the great life-current—the blood—moaning that it is so impeded and clogged with impurities that it cannot move.

He, and all others like him, will find immediate relief in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is just what it was intended for. It never fails to make weak men strong and vigorous, puts new life, vim, strength, power and energy into them.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is New Life, Hope and Strength for Weak Men.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, electrician for the Thompson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:—"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not (at regularly) and got only a few hour sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed. I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the One Great Restorative Which Cures.

Dr. GREENE, 85 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain sealed envelopes.

APPENDICITIS

that dreadful fiend that threatens the life of rich and poor, can attack and kill only those whose bowels are not kept thoroughly cleaned out, purified and disinfected the year round. One whose liver is dead, whose bowels and stomach are full of half decayed food, whose whole body is unclean inside, is a quick and ready victim of appendicitis.

If you want to be safe against the scourge, keep in good health all the time, KEEP CLEAN INSIDE! Use the only tonic laxative, that will make your bowels strong and healthy, and keep them pure and clean, protected against appendicitis and ALL EPIDEMIC DISEASES. It's CASCARETS, that will keep and save you. Take them regularly and you will find that all diseases are absolutely

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION DULUTH.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901. NUMBER 30.

IT'S WAR, NOT PEACE

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY CONTEMPLATES NO COMPROMISE.

Troops and Not Peace Commissioners Are Going to South Africa—Government Emphatically Denies the Rumor That Gen. Wood Would Be Sent Out as a Peace Commissioner — Gen. Botha Attacks Gen. Smith-Dorrien's Camp and Is Repulsed — British Movement Eastward Causes a Panic Among Boers.

London, Feb. 11.—Rumors that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood would be sent to South Africa as a peace commissioner was yesterday officially denied. Lord Raglan, under secretary of state for war, made the following statement:

"The report as to a peace commission is false from beginning to end. The policy of the government is the very opposite of what would prompt such a step. Troops, not peace commissioners, are going to South Africa."

A dispatch from Gen. Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Feb. 9, says that Gen. Louis Botha, with 7,000 men, moved eastward on the British occupation of Ermelo, taking a peace delegate who had been sentenced, and other prisoners with him. All reports show that the Boers were exceedingly bitter. Louis Botha, with 2,000 men, attacked Gen. Smith Dorrien's camp at Bothwell at 3 a. m. Feb. 6. They were repulsed after a severe fight. Gen. Spruult was killed and Gen. Randemeyer severely wounded. Two field cornets were killed. Twenty dead were left. For the British casualties were twenty-four killed and fifty-three wounded. The British movement eastward is reported to have caused a panic among the Boers. Gen. Dewet is apparently crossing the line south of Jagerfontein, moving west. In Cape Colony Calvinia has been occupied by Col. De Lisle, who entered Feb. 6, the enemy retiring toward Kenhart. Col. Haig is driving the midland commandoes northward past Aberdeen.

CANNED SOUP POISONS FAMILY.

Servant of Toledo Lawyer Dies and Seven Others Are Made Ill by Arsenic in Food.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 11. — The entire family of Charles T. Lewis, one of the leading lawyers of Toledo, is suffering from arsenical poisoning, and the servant, Jeanette Stark of Alpena, Mich., died from the same cause. The girl was found dead in bed. The other members of the household, seven in number, will recover. Mr. Lewis attributes the cause of the poisoning to canned soup, of which the family partook.

KEITH TO BE HANGED ON MAY 24.

Murderer of Nora Kifer Sentenced at Princeton, Ind., and Protests Innocence.

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 11. — Joseph Keith, for the murder of Nora Kifer in Warrick county last year, was sentenced to be hanged on May 24 at Michigan City. The court overruled the motion for a new trial. The case will be taken to the supreme court. Keith dramatically protested his innocence when called upon by the court to speak in his own defense.

MEXICO NEEDS A GOLD LOAN.

Reported That Banker Creel Is Seeking $50,000,000 From Capitalists of New York.

Mexico City, Feb. 11. — A report is current here in financial circles that Banker Creel's visit to New York is to negotiate a $50,000,000 gold loan, which would enable local banks to resume the free discounting of paper and give relief from the monetary stringency. Money would thus be kept on deposit in the banks as a means of creating confidence.

ASKS CRISPI'S AID IN CRISIS.

King Victor Emmanuel Turns to Old Premier for Advice on New Cabinet.

Rome, Feb. 11. — Victor Emmanuel conferred with Sig. Rudini and Gioletti as to the formation of a new ministry, but they were unable to agree on a cabinet and the king has now called Sig. Crispi in consultation on the crisis.

KILLS NEGRO FOR SWEARING.

Georgia Woman Fires Fatal Bullet When Black Man Refuses to Stop Profanity.

Columbus, Ga., Feb. 11.—Mrs. John Manners, the wife of a well known citizen of this county, killed John Cincinnati, a negro, for using profanity toward her after she had told him to stop. No arrests have been made.

ARREST THIRTY CREEK INDIANS.

Marshal Bennett and Guards Catch Fullbloods Implicated in Recent Uprising.

Muskogee, Ind. T., Feb. 11.—Marshal Bennett and guards lodged thirty fullblood Creek Indians in jail here. They are charged with inciting the recent Snake uprising. They will be taken later to Fort Reno with 300 others.

MAY BE GIVEN INDIAN COMMAND.

Belief in India That Duke of Connaught Is to Be Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Allahabad, Feb. 11.—The belief is reiterated by well informed persons here that the duke of Connaught will be appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

Death in a Mill.

Stanley, Wis., Feb. 11.—The fifteen-year-old son of Peter Brill was caught in the main shaft of F. S. Grubb's flour mill at this place and lived less than an hour. His clothing caught in the coupling as he was oiling the shaft.

The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticism of Gen. Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is probably closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the state department any intention of criticising the government of the United States.

ROBBERS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Get Away With an Express Safe Containing $40,000.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Prompt and active work by the authorities at Manila, Iowa, yesterday resulted in the arrest of three men who are suspected of having been implicated in the theft of a United States express safe, said to have contained $40,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train, on which the safe was taken from Sioux City, arrived at Manila at 8:05 p. m. Saturday night. The Omaha train was late and James Sturtevant of Sioux City, the express messenger, did not hurry unloading the goods and packages from his car. The express safe, with other articles, was unloaded and placed on a truck on the depot platform, and then Sturtevant and the baggageman went to the other end of the platform to get another truck load. When Sturtevant returned he noticed that the articles on the truck were disarranged and a glance showed that the iron box was gone. There was great excitement and no time was lost in spreading the alarm. City Marshal Ferrell hastily assembled a posse and vigorous work began. Snow lay thick upon the ground and it did not take long to discover the tracks of two persons who evidently had been carrying some heavy object directly from the truck as it stood upon the depot platform. They carried the safe a distance of about two blocks and then loaded it into a wagon, which had been left there in waiting. The wagon was driven about a mile and a half into the country and there the safe was forced open and the contents were abstracted. The men then went their way on a new track. It was not difficult to trace them, however, and yesterday morning three arrests were made. Their names are John Jackson, John Stovalt and Charles Hayes. All are men who live at Manila and are well known. Their reputations heretofore have not been bad. They stoutly protest their innocence, but the authorities believe the evidence against at least two of them will prove conclusive.

The safe which was stolen contained in the neighborhood of $40,000; $12,000 in cash and the remainder in drafts, checks and valuables. None of the valuables or money has been recovered.

NONE CAN EXPLAIN STABBING.

Many Witnesses Called at Minneapolis in Trial of F. H. Hamilton on Murder Charge.

Minneapolis, Feb. 11. — Sensational evidence was given Saturday in the case of Frank H. Hamilton, accused of the murder of Leonard R. Day. A number of witnesses to the quarrel in the billiard room of the West hotel which culminated in the death of Day were called. None said he saw a knife in the hands of the accused man or saw him stab his antagonist. One man, who separated the combatants, told of a mysterious knife wound in his hand sustained while he was attempting to restore peace.

The trial began with the formal presentation of the case to the jury by County Attorney Boardman. Mr. Boardman outlined what he expected to prove with reference to the prisoner's connection with the death of Day by stabbing in the billiard room of the West hotel at an early hour of the morning of Nov. 25 last. The County Attorney made the sensational statement that Hamilton, before friends and attorneys had been able to reach him and advise silence, had made a confession of the crime to a police officer and had claimed that it was done in self-defense. The court room was packed with a curious crowd. A number of the relatives of the dead man were present, and for the first time appeared Miss Caroline Slagle, the "woman in the case."

JAMES J. HILL PLANS LONG TOUR.

Will Take Ten Invited Guests for Five Months' Journey.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—James J. Hill, with a party of 10 invited guests, will leave New York on Mr. Hill's private yacht Wacouta within ten days. The steward of the vessel, chief engineer, chef, and two assistants left St. Paul Saturday for New York to prepare the yacht for a long cruise. The Wacouta will be outfitted for a five months' trip, though the present calculations contemplate only an absence of four months. As near as can be ascertained now the Wacouta will go to Bermuda, Naples and the Mediterranean.

JAPS LET OUT.

White Labor Is Being Employed on the Great Northern.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—The order of President Hill of the Great Northern, issued two months ago, that as rapidly as possible Oriental labor along that line should be supplanted by white men at increased wages is being carried out with dispatch. Over 1,500 Japanese have been let out, and there are at the present time very few Chinese on any of the divisions. The Japanese in the shops destroyed more raw material and did poorer work than any force ever employed there.

Defense Wants Fair Trial.

La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 11. — The defense in the Saginary case, which will come up in the Caledonia county court in the near future, will ask for a change of venue to Fillmore county on the grounds that a fair trial could not be gotten in Caledonia.

Last Veteran in the Locality.

Elk River Falls, Wis., Feb. 11.—C. J. Messier was buried at the Trout cemetery in this county. He was a member of Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin infantry, and served three years in the Civil war. He was the last old soldier of the locality where he died.

Train Derailed.

Shell Lake, Wis., Feb. 11.—The Omaha's limited Chicago train was wrecked near Spooner. The train ran into a freight and three or four passenger cars were broken up. Latest reports from the scene say no one was hurt.

Child Destroyed by Mother.

Washington, Iowa, Feb. 11. — A month-old child was deserted by its mother on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train. The mother has not yet been found. The child is here.

JOINTS MUST CLOSE

TOPEKA CITIZENS IN MASS MEETING ISSUE ULTIMATUM.

Jointists Given Until Noon Friday to Close Their Places — If They Don't a Thousand Armed Men Will Remove Them by Force—Lively Times Are Expected and Bloodshed May Result — Nearly All Prominent Business Men in the Move—Mob of One Thousand Wrecks Two Saloons at Holton, Kan.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—Three thousand male citizens of Topeka, in mass meeting here yesterday, decided that the numerous joints of the city must close. They issued an ultimatum giving the jointists until Friday next at 12 o'clock, noon, to quit business. If this is not done warning was given that a thousand armed men would immediately move on the joints and remove them by force.

Yesterday's action is the result of the crusade started in Topeka less than ten days ago by Mrs. Carrie Nation. The meeting was a remarkable one in every respect. It was called by a committee of the law enforcement league, and was attended by nearly all the prominent business men of the city. There was a feeling of intense earnestness pervading the meeting. Conservative men who have hitherto advocated moderation in the dealings with the lawless element, insisted in unmistakable terms that the time had come when patience had ceased to be a virtue and that the people of Topeka should take the law in their own hands. Twelve hundred men signed their names to cards pledging themselves to be ready at a moment's notice to join the army which has been recruited to stamp out the joints by the time the limit set by the ultimatum expires. There seems to be no question that the next few days in Topeka will see interesting developments, possibly bloodshed.

Great Mob Raids Saloons.

The Carrie Nation crusade has reached Holton, twenty-eight miles north of this city, and as a result of a raid in that town two saloons were smashed and their liquid contents destroyed. The Holton raid, however, differed from the ones led by Mrs. Nation in other Kansas towns. Instead of one woman or a few women armed with hatchets, 1,000 citizens, men and women, banded together and made the attack in force. The crusaders started out shortly after dark. Preparations had been made during the afternoon and the raiders were well armed with axes, hatchets, crowbars and clubs. There was not a semblance of lawlessness at any time during the progress of the smashing. Lawyers, newspaper men and business men helped to swell the crowd, which was composed of some of the best people of Holton.

MANY WERE INJURED.

Motor Car Crashes Into a Sleighing Party.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 11. — A westbound motor crashed into a sleighing party of twenty-two persons at the corner of Scoville avenue and Kennard street, and eleven were more or less injured, but none fatally. The party had been to a dance in the country and were returning to their homes. The motor car was running at a high rate of speed and it struck the sleigh as it was half-way across the track. A number of those in the sleigh saw the car in time to jump and escaped injury.

WOMAN WINS AT MONTE CARLO.

Mrs. Edith Evelyn Smith Said to Have Won $50,000.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 11. — Mrs. Edith Evelyn Smith, chatelaine of "Shore Acres" at Narragansett Pier, who is now cruising in European waters, is, according to letters received by her relatives, said to have during her recent visit to Monte Carlo succeeded in winning at the tables there 250,000 francs, or $50,000.

DIED AS PARDON WAS SIGNED.

Sad Case of Prisoner in the Michigan Penitentiary.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 11.—While Gov. Bliss was in the act of signing the pardon of John Becker of Quincy, the prisoner died in the state prison at Jackson. Soon after the paper was signed and prepared for transmission to the Jackson prison the governor received a message announcing the death of the prisoner.

HAVE HAD A JOLLY GOOD TIME.

Officers and Men of Visiting German Cruiser Steam Away.

New Orleans, Feb. 11. — After two weeks filled with entertainment for officers and men, the German cruiser Vinetta weighed anchor and steamed away to Vera Cruz. After a cruise in the West Indies the ship will return home.

Rebel Indians Defeated.

Mexico City, Feb. 11. — The federal troops in Yucatan have had another battle with rebel Indians who were strongly intrenched but the Indians were unable to withstand the charge made on their position and fled in all directions. Many of the Indians would like to be released from the tyranny of chiefs who inflict the death penalty and torture and who commit many barbarities to infuse terror into their adherents.

Portugal Will Help England.

Lisbon, Feb. 11.—Portugal, it is alleged, is preparing to send troops to assist the British in South Africa. King Charles will remain in England until to-morrow. Great preparations are being made to secure a new treaty alliance with England superseding the antiquated treaties.

A deal has been practically consummated whereby the Empire State Can Company of Geneva, N. Y., will pass into the control of the American Tin Plate company.

MRS. MAYBRICK FREE

REPORT SAYS SHE WILL BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

Woman Who Has So Long Been Imprisoned on the Charge of Having Poisoned Her Husband Is at Last to Taste Freedom — Ambassador Choate Refuses to Deny or Confirm the Report—Due to King Edward's Influence—Token of Appreciation of American Sympathy.

London, Feb. 11.—At 10 o'clock this morning the gates of Aylesbury prison will swing open and Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American woman whose case has stirred two continents for years, will walk out a free woman.

The news that King Edward VII. had granted the appeals made by those who have been staunch friends of this woman during her long trial and her term of penal servitude became noised about last night—too late, however for the glad tidings to get much beyond her circle of friends.

The greatest praise is heard upon all sides for the act of King Edward. It is understood that in thus granting clemency to Mrs. Maybrick the king wishes to emphasize the character of his regard for America, and in the judgment of most Americans he could not better inaugurate this than with this striking example of mercy.

Many of Mrs. Maybrick's friends and admirers will be at Aylesbury prison at the morning hour when her release is expected, to welcome her again into the air and sunlight of freedom. What her plans for the future may be are not known, but it is believed that she will start for America at once.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

Farmer Compelled to Disclose the Hiding Place of His Money.

Mansfield, Ohio, Feb. 11.—One of the most dastardly robberies ever perpetrated in this part of the country was committed near McKay, a hamlet in Ashland county, about midnight Saturday night. Six masked robbers broke into the residence of John Duncan, a wealthy farmer, bound and gagged Mr. Duncan and the four other members of the family, and, after ransacking the house, demanded of the farmer that he disclose to them where his money and other valuables were secreted, and on his refusing to do so they applied matches to his feet, torturing him and the others until the location of the money was disclosed. The thieves evidently knew that Mr. Duncan had considerable money at home, as he was suspicious of banks. They secured $450, four watches and other valuables, after which four of the robbers, leaving their victims still helpless, stole a team of horses and bobsled and made their escape. The other robbers went toward Loudonville. The Mansfield police have been notified and every effort is being put forth to find the guilty parties.

BAD FIRE AT DETROIT.

Damage, Largely by Water and Smoke, Estimated at $65,000.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—A fire which started in the fourth story of a five-story building occupied by Valentine, Schroeder & Co., wholesale candy manufacturers, 40 Woodward avenue, at midnight, ruined the interior of that building and partially destroyed the interior of the adjoining building, occupied by the Gebhard Paper company. A large stock of leaf tobacco stored in a third building owned by the Hemmeter Cigar company, was partially ruined. The fire was burning fiercely at 1 o'clock, but under control. Besides the loss on the Valentine-Schroeder building the damage is largely by water and smoke and is estimated at about $65,000.

KILLED AT A FIRE.

Three Lives Lost and Several Badly Injured.

Boston, Feb. 11.—Three killed, four others badly injured and a financial loss of $2,500 is the summary of the damage caused by a fire that commenced in the three-story brick dwelling on Harrison avenue. There is a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin and two arrests have been made, Harris Levin, aged thirty-eight, and his wife, Bertha, aged thirty-five. They are held pending investigation.

MORE PLAGUE.

Thirteen Cases Have Thus Far Developed at Cape Town.

Cape Town, Feb. 11.—There are now thirteen cases of bubonic plague here and in the suburbs, all of which can be traced from the colored dock laborers who were first attacked with the disease. Two deaths have thus far resulted from the disease. The destruction of rats, which spread the disease, is vigorously proceeding. No whites have been attacked.

Wife Beater Is Whipped.

Waterville, N. Y., Feb. 11.—For beating his wife and turning her out of doors when she was ill with the grip, and for beating his daughter, White Caps visited Charles Cronin at his home, thrashed him without mercy and notified him that every time he abused his family he would be similarly treated.

King Milan Is Worse.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—The condition of Former King Milan of Servia, who has been seriously ill for some time, has taken a turn for the worse.

Died Together as They Had Wished.

Lysander, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The often expressed wish of aged Mr. and Mrs. John Sholts that they might die together has been gratified. They died within five minutes of each other of typhoid pneumonia and will be buried in one grave.

The joint wage conference of coal operators and miners has agreed to continue the scale in force during the past year and finally adjourned. The next conference will be held in Indianapolis Jan. 10, 1902.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Markets.

St. Paul, Feb. 11. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75 @ 75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 73 @ 73c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 36 1-2@37c; No. 3, 35 1-2@36c. Oats — No. 3 white, 26 1-2@27c; No. 3, 26@26 1-2c. Seeds—Timothy, $1.75@2; clover, $2.50@6; flax, No. 1, $1.25@1.53.

Minneapolis, Feb. 11.—Wheat — No. 1 hard, 75 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 70 7-8@71 7-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35 1-2@35 3-4c; No. 3, 35@35 1-2c. Oats — No. 3 white, 25 1-2 @ 26c; No. 3, 25@25 1-2c. Barley — Feed grades, 40@46c; malting grades, 47@53c. Rye—No. 2, 47 1-2@48c.

Duluth, Feb. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 63@69c; No. 3 spring, 54 5-8@60 5-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; May, No. 1 Northern, 76c; July, No. 1 Northern, 76 5-8c; oats, 26@26 1-4c; rye, 49 1-2c; barley, 35@55c; flax, to arrive, $1.59 1-2; cash, $1.59 1-2; May, $1.64 1-2; spot, $1.17; corn, 36 1-2c.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1-4 @ 74 1-4c; No. 3 red, 70 @ 73 1-4c; No. 2 hard winter, 72 1-4 @ 74 1-4c; No. 3 hard winter, 69 1-4@72c; No. 1 Northern spring, 72 1-4@74 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 65 @ 72c. Corn—No. 2, 37 1-2c; No. 3, 37 1-4@37 3-8c. Oats—No. 2, 25 1-4@25 1-2c; No. 3, 25c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 11.—Flour is steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 74 @ 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2 @ 73c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52 1-2c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 45@56c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 27 1-2 @ 28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 11. — Cattle—Beeves, $4.25 @ 5; cows, bulls and mixed, $2@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4; calves and yearlings, $3@4.10. Hogs, $5.20@5.30; bulk, $5.22 1-2.

Chicago, Feb. 11. — Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5 @ 6; poor to medium, $3.40 @ 4.45; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.55@4.40; Texas steers, $4@4.70. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.42 1-2; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.45; rough heavy, $5.20@5.25; light, $5.20@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.37 1-2. Sheep, $2.50@4.60; lambs, $4.25@5.25.

South St. Paul, Feb. 11. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.60; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.90; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.40; good to choice corn-fed bulls, $3@3.75; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.60; fair to good, $3@3.25; common, $2.25@2.90; good to choice stock heifers, $2.85@3.15; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; good to choice steer calves, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; good to choice heifer calves, $2.85@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice milkers and springers, $32@35; fair to good, $25@30; common, $20@25. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5.10@5.22 1-2; mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.27 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.20 @ 5.32 1-2; common to fair, $5.05 @ 5.15; rough packers, $4.75 @ 5; pigs and skips, $3.75@4.50. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.10; thin sheep, $2@2.25; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, $2@2.75.

Large Tannery Destroyed.

Olean, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Quirin's tannery, one of the largest in Western New York and located at East Olean, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $120,000. The hydrants in the vicinity of the tannery were frozen and the fire department could do little to check the flames. The loss is covered by insurance. About 150 men will be thrown out of employment.

Col. Shaw Dies Suddenly.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Col. Albert D Shaw, member of congress from the Twenty-fourth district of New York, was found dead on the floor of his room at the Riggs hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Death was due probably to apoplexy. Col. Shaw was formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and resided at Watertown, N. Y.

Northwestern's Improvements.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Plans are being prepared in the engineering department of the Northwestern for a new suburban passenger station and extensive additions to the terminal facilities of the company which will cost between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The new depot is to be used exclusively for suburban traffic.

Ada Gray, the actress whose name is inseparably connected with "East Lynne," is seriously ill in a New York home for incurables.

Insurgent Governor Captured by Forty-Seventh Infantry.

Manila, Feb. 11.—A company of the Forty-seventh United States volunteer infantry, operating on the island of Catuandres, off the southeast coast of Luzon, captured Bustos, the insurgent governor of the island. The United States gunboat Don Juan de Austria, co-operating with a detachment of the Forty-seventh infantry, captured forty-five insurgents, including a colonel and two majors in the province of Albano. Evidence is accumulating against criminal Manila traders who were charged with aiding the insurgents.

Death in a Mill.

Stanley, Wis., Feb. 12.—The fifteen-year-old son of Peter Brill was caught in the main shaft of F. S. Grubb's flour mill at this place and lived less than an hour. His clothing caught in the coupling as he was oiling the shaft.

The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticism of Gen. Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is probably closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the state department any intention of criticising the government of the United States.

King Milan Is Worse.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—The condition of Former King Milan of Servia, who has been seriously ill for some time, has taken a turn for the worse.

DEMANDS UPON CUBA

PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Platt of Connecticut Will Try to Get Congress to Pass a Joint Resolution Which Shall Cover Five Demands Upon the New Cuban Government—Resolution Will Be Tacked on to the Army Appropriation Bill—Extra Session Inevitable Unless Congress Takes Some Action.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In order to solve the Cuban problem without calling an extra session the president has consented to allow Senator Platt of Connecticut to try and get congress to pass a joint resolution which shall cover five demands of the United States on the new Cuban government. They are:

First—Guarantee of protection of life and property of Spaniards resident in the island.

Second—Pledge not to recognize the bonded debt which Spain tried to fasten on the island.

Third—Reimbursement of the United States of a part of the cost of the Spanish war.

Fourth—A coaling station and naval base.

Fifth—Control by the United States of foreign treaties.

It is proposed to attach the resolution to the army appropriation bill as an amendment and let both pass or fail, as Democratic opposition decrees.

Persons in positions to be well informed as to the president's purposes believe that an extra session will be inevitable unless congress shall take some action with respect to Cuba and its relation to this country. With that matter disposed of there is good reason to believe that an extra session will be avoided. A strong effort will be made to render an extra session unnecessary, and with this feeling the president is in full accord.

MICE FOR MRS. NATION.

Des Moines Saloonkeeper Secures "Ammunition."

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—E. Romani, an Italian saloonkeeper of Des Moines, has purchased fifty rats and mice and placed them in cages under the counter of his saloon. He declares he will turn them loose in case Mrs. Nation enters his saloon when she visits Des Moines to-day. The bartenders' union is awaiting the coming of Mrs. Nation with great interest. They have announced that they will meet Mrs. Nation at the train with a brass band and escort her through the principal streets of the city. The temperance workers of the city will resist such action, and it is expected there will be a riot if such a thing is attempted. Mrs. Nation will, it is rumored, be placed under bonds to keep the peace as soon as she reaches the city.

HER HUSBAND IN JAIL.

Mrs. Creel Wrecks the Saloon of the Man Who Sold Him Beer.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Mrs. Nation saloon smashing crusade has reached Indiana, and one little woman, Mrs. Tom Creel, whose husband is foreman of the Baltimore & Ohio shops at Garrett, completely demolished the handsome new plate glass front of Peter Behler's saloon. A hatchet was used to do the work, and after breaking in the front, Mrs. Creel entered and secured a beer bottle, which was the last weapon used. She had repeatedly warned Mr. Behler not to sell to her husband, who was in jail at the time.

HELEN KELLER'S NEW HONORS.

Deaf and Dumb Freshman at Radcliffe Has Been Promoted.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 10. — Miss Helen Keller, the deaf and dumb student now in the freshman class of Radcliffe college, has received new honors. In the middle of the term, on account of the recommendation of the professor of English for extraordinary proficiency, she has been promoted from what is known as the "English 22" class to the "English 12" class. She stands pre-eminent among about forty students.

PHYSICIANS WANTED.

Fifteen Vacancies in the Navy Waiting to Be Filled.

Washington, Feb. 10. — Serious embarrassment prevails in the navy because of the inability of the medical corps to obtain competent young physicians willing to accept appointments as assistant surgeons. There are now fifteen vacancies, and two more will occur during the year by the retirement of Medical Director W. K. Scofield, senior officer of the medical corps, and Medical Director J. G. Ayres.

BAKU'S BIG BLAZE.

Loss by the Naphtha Fire Exceeds Six Million Roubles.

Baku, Feb. 10.—The great fire which broke out here a few days ago has been extinguished. Ten factories, five stores and 35,000,000 gallons of naptha were destroyed. The loss exceeds 6,000,000 roubles. The report that 500 persons had lost their lives was exaggerated. About thirty bodies have been found. One hundred persons are missing and 160 were injured.

Frozen to Death.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10. — R. Gould, a Rat Portage dairyman, was found frozen to death.

Big Fire in Omaha.

Omaha, Feb. 10.—Fire started in the power house of the Omaha Street Railway company and caused a total destruction of the interior of the building, containing cars, machinery for repairs, etc. Loss, $100,000.

Caused $200,000 Loss.

New York, Feb. 10.—Fire destroyed the Flatbush car stable of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, causing a loss of $200,000. Cause of fire unknown. One hundred and ten cars were destroyed.

QUEEN IS MARRIED

ROYAL WEDDING MADE A HUGE FAMILY AFFAIR.

All Holland Rejoices With the Young Queen in Her Happiness—With Simple Ceremonies Wilhelmina Is Joined in Wedlock to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin — Populace Behaves Like a Multitude of Happy Children — Duke Is Proclaimed a Prince — Queen Yields Obedience as Wife but Not as Queen.

The Hague, Feb. 9.—Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who yesterday became Prince Heinrich of the Netherlands, was a huge family affair. All Holland that could came to The Hague to participate. Those who remained at their homes in other cities and villages of the kingdom celebrated with parades, decorations and banquets.

Never was there seen a more beautiful and happy wedding. The popular belief is that it is a love match, like that of Victoria and Albert, and this gives a romantic coloring to the event which is generally lacking in royal marriages.

The ceremonies were the same simple and unritualistic rites of the Reformed church by which the humblest of Queen Wilhelmina's subjects are married. The whole spirit of the affair was plain and democratic. The venerable pastor administered to the bride and groom a caution that their high positions would not shield them from the common sufferings and sorrows of humanity.

Very Winning Bride.

Queen Wilhelmina made a very winning and human bride. She blushed and became confused over the ceremonial with the ring, as all brides are supposed to do, while her happiness and pride over the enthusiasm of her people were plainly deeper than a mere matter of form.

Prince Heinrich was an awkward but stalwart and manly figure. Either he was forgetful or badly trained in his part, for the pastor had to give him two or three hints as to how to carry himself. The scene as the royal couple stood with clasped hands before the chaplain in a circle of brilliantly arrayed personages, including their relatives and people composing the highest families of Holland and the neighboring German principalities was wonderfully gorgeous.

Last night the populace was like a multitude of happy children. Thousands swarmed through the principal streets, which were nearly impassable, blowing horns, singing the national hymn, following the bands and smashing hats and lanterns. There was considerable

Mild Hilarity

inspired by the wine, but no offensive drunkenness. A noteworthy feature of the holiday season is the entire absence of extortion on the part of the hotels and shopkeepers, and the warm hearted hospitality with which all strangers are received is equally observable.

The queen and prince consort stole a march on their friends when they arrived at the railway station with a party of guests at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and boarded a special train waiting there to take them to Loo palace. The people waiting in the streets and about the palace in The Hague were disappointed to see the royal escort gallop back alone.

The civil ceremony in the palace of justice was very brief. The bride and groom, the queen mother and the mother of the groom and six witnesses inscribed their names upon the official document. The minister of justice first asked the mothers, according to the usual form, if they had any objections to the marriabe, and they answered in the negative amid general smiling. In asking the bride and groom if they were willing faithfully to fulfill all the

Duties of the Marriage State.

the minister of justice said: "The question is most important, not only to you, but to our beloved country." The queen and her betrothed answered in the affirmative, whereupon the minister of justice said: "I now declare you married according to law, and I wish you all possible happiness."

The queen and Prince Heinrich have bound themselves by the contract, in accordance with the statutes, to recognize the husband as the head of the matrimonial union, to provide for and educate the children of the union. The husband assumes the responsibility of representing the wife in all civil actions and of administering her property, except as he is restricted by the marriage contract, by the terms of which he renounces any right to sell or mortgage her landed property. The wife promises to obey the husband, but by a special recent act of the Dutch parliament, she is exempted from the usual promise "to dwell with him wherever he deems it best to live."

It is further provided that the queen shall yield obedience to the husband as wife, but not as queen, and the husband relinquishes the right to administer the wife's property.

Large Lumber Sale.

Marinette, Wis., Feb. 9. — The first big lumber deal of the season has just been made. The Perley-Lowe Company of Chicago purchased of the Witbeck company the latter's 1901 cut of lumber. This will amount to 35,000,000 feet, and the consideration is over $500,000.

Hearing for Wilcox.

Washington, Feb. 9. — The house committee on elections No. 1 decided to take cognizance of the petitions and charges filed against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii. George D. Gear of Hawaii, who makes the charges, was questioned on law points. The members were agreed that the matter should be cleared up by inquiry, and it was arranged to take Mr. Gear's testimony and that of Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox informed the committee that he will have his answer to the charges ready to-day, and an adjournment was taken until then.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.
Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D.C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

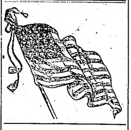
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, FEB., 13, 1901.



A Caroline Islands Legend.

The Caroline Islands group includes besides coral islands five mountainous islands of basaltic formation, beautiful and fertile with rivers and springs.

Among the many queer legends of these children of the Pacific there is none more highly improbable than their theory as to the origin of these islands and their inhabitants. They think they themselves were very strong in the water—in fact, they lived in it.

The story goes that a woman and her children were floating around on the reef when a man appeared from the west with a basket of soil on his shoulders. He had started out to make an island with a mountain on it. One of the children cried out to him, "Give us a little soil to make a place for our mother to rest, for she is very weak and cannot swim." He took out a handful of the earth and threw it down, making an island. As the man was going on his way over the water the son slyly made a hole in the basket, so as he proceeded on his way he left a trail of land behind. Suddenly he became conscious that the basket seemed light, and, looking around, he saw the land. In his anger he turned about and trod upon it, and thus the islands were formed.

Insisted on a Change.

The spick and span young officer who calmly takes command over veterans grown "gray in battle and victory" is sometimes an amusing person, particularly if a sense of his own importance is unduly developed.

On one occasion word was received in various South African camps that on such and such a morning every man in Officer ——'s army must change his shirt.

The Imperial Light horse, who formed part of the command, had only one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs. So a messenger was dispatched to explain. But the honorable and gallant officer, fresh from Sandhurst, knew his business.

"If the men of the Imperial Light horse have not got a second shirt," said he firmly, "let them change shirts with each other. My orders are imperative."

And There He Was.

"Yes," he said, "I think a man owes it to himself to choose a wife who can do housework, if necessary. Of course I wouldn't want my wife to work in the kitchen, but she ought to be able to do so. One never can tell what may happen. Girls sometimes leave suddenly, and fortunes are occasionally swept away. In my opinion, a girl does herself just as much honor in learning to do housework as in learning to play the piano or in studying 'Omar Khayyam,' and"—

"Oh, Mr. Spoodlekins," she cried, "excuse me for interrupting you, but such a funny thing happened this afternoon. I dropped the dishcloth and said to myself, 'There, I know somebody will come this evening!' And here you are!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rarity of a Dread of Death.

Sir Lyon Playfair, who represented the University of Edinburgh for 17 years, naturally came in contact with the most eminent men of England, and he put this question to most of them, "Did you in your extensive practice ever know a patient who was afraid to die?" With two exceptions, it seems, they answered "No." One of these exceptions was Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he had seen one case. The other was Sir Robert Christison, who had seen one case, that of a girl of bad character who had a sudden accident.—Health.

The Discovery of Iron.

Teacher—Sammy, can you tell me where and how iron was first discovered?

Sammy—I can't tell you just where, sir, but I think I know how it was discovered.

Teacher—Well, Sammy, what is your information on that point?

Sammy—I heard pa say the other day that they smelt it.

The Bishop Knew Him.

A story current about the bishop of London represents him as a bored listener to a windy speech. Turning to a fellow sufferer, he said, "Do you know that speaker?"

"No," was the answer.

"I do," said the bishop. "He speaks under many aliases, but his name is Theomas Rot."—London News.

Where the Danger Was.

A little beyond a certain Scotch village the main road has a marked declivity, and this added to a sharp turn at the bottom decided the authorities to erect a danger board. The job was intrusted to an old worthy, who duly fixed up the warning at the foot of the hill.

"What's wrang with the bottom of the brae, ye thundering idiot?" exclaimed a village dignitary angrily.

"Man, there's everything wrang," came the curt reply. "Is it no there where a' the accidents take place?"

HER SUMMONS CAME.

A SIGN IN WHICH MRS. GALLUP READ HER DEATH WARRANT.

She Dropped the Dishcloth and After That Fatal Warning Spent the Balance of the Evening In Telling Mr. Gallup How She Thought He Ought to Run the Funeral.

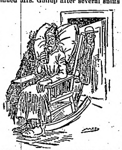
[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

As Mr. Gallup lighted his tin lantern after supper and started out to buy half a pound of Rio coffee for breakfast and call at the postoffice Mrs. Gallup was in excellent spirits and had most of the dishes ready for washing. He was absent 32 minutes, and when he arrived home he found her huddled up in the big rocking chair, with a pillow behind her head and the camphor bottle in her hand. She took three long sniffs at the bottle and gave three long drawn sighs as he entered, but it was labor thrown away. Mr. Gallup blew out his lantern and hung it up behind the cellar door, and, having deposited the coffee on a shelf in the pantry, he removed and hung up his coat and hat, sat down and took off his shoes and then, taking a circular from his pocket and putting on his glasses with great deliberation, began to read. It was a circular regarding a new discovery in the cure of consumption, and he had not yet finished with the first testimonial when Mrs. Gallup sobbed four times in succession and faintly asked:

"Samuel Gallup, do you know that your dyin wife is present in the room?"

He made no reply. That testimonial from one who had been cured after his coffin had been purchased made him hold his breath as he read.

"Yes; she is present," dolefully continued Mrs. Gallup after several sniffs at the bottle, "and she wants to hev a few last words with you. When you started over town, I was singin 'Barbara Allen' and thinkin my days might be long in this land. Not five minits later the summons come. I had just started to wash the dishes, and I had that cracked blue platter in my hand, but I hadn't gin it over two wipes when the dishcloth fell to the floor with a great spat. You are hearin what I say, ain't you, Samuel?"



HUDDLED UP IN THE BIG ROCKING CHAIR.

Mr. Gallup wasn't. He was devouring the second testimonial, which gave the case of a woman who had been given up by over 50 doctors, and yet two bottles furnished her with a new pair of lungs.

"When that dishcloth fell, I knew that my time had come. That's the way Mrs. Grover and Mrs. Taylor went. Their dishcloths fell, and in 24 hours they was in heaven. I shall be up there by tomorrer night, Samuel, while you'll be free to stay out all night to hear the political news. I'd hev died before you come back home, only I wanted to talk with you a leetle about the funeral. Let's see. If I die tonight, you'll hold the funeral day after tomorrer, won't you, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon?"

Mr. Gallup was listening to a noise outside. He heard something to remind him of a hen trying to crow, and he wondered if it could be that so long after dark.

"If you want it a day sooner, you can hev it," continued Mrs. Gallup after sobs and gasps and sniffs at the bottle, "but you must look out or the nayburs will talk. Better hev it day after tomorrer, and I hope, for your sake, it won't be a rainy day. I've sometimes thought I'd like a big funeral when I went, with over 40 wagons in the purcession and the church bell a-tollin and the dogs a-howlin, but I've given that up. No, Samuel, you needn't make any spread over me. I'm one of the kind that kin go to heaven without any hurrah and fireworks. If there is ten wagons in the purcession, I shall be satisfied. Don't you think ten ought to be 'nuff for a person like me?"

It wasn't a direct question, but had it been Mr. Gallup would not have answered. He was devouring the third testimonial and making up his mind to try a bottle on the sly.

"Ten wagons in the purcession, Samuel, and the bells needn't toll nor nuthin else happen. If anybody is diggin taters or makin soft soap or dyein carpet rags, they needn't stop on my account. If 25 people come to the house, that will be 'nuff. We've got 'leven chairs altogether, countin them with broken backs, and Mrs. Walters will lend you the rest. You'll hev our own preacher, of course, but he needn't go on for an hour or two and tell how good I was and how much you'll miss me. If he says that my toll is o'er, and that you won't never find a more savin wife, that'll be about 'nuff. Shall you do any cryin at the funeral, Samuel?"

No answer.

"I'd do a leetle bit if I was you—jest a leetle. If you don't, folks will talk about it same as they did about Jim Dewitt. He never cried at all, and to this day folks say he didn't use Hanner right. I don't ask you to break down and sob and git up an excitement, but you kin gasp a few times and wipe your eyes and blow your nose. I'm sorry you'll hev to take that long ride to the graveyard, as you could be playin checkers or suthin, but I don't see how you are to git out of it. However, you won't never hev to go up there ag'in. When you git ready to buy me a gravestun, you kin send it up by a man. I s'pose you'll buy a stun of some sort, won't you?"

Mr. Gallup didn't hear. In the fourth testimonial a man declared that he had been saved after one whole lung and three-quarters of the other were gone, and it was a sketch to thrill the reader clear down to his toes.

"Of course I don't keer about no gravestun for myself," said Mrs. Gallup as she tried to wipe away her tears with the glass stopper of the bottle, "but if you don't put one up the nayburs will call you stingy. Get a cheap one, however. If you kin git one fur $10 and trade a lot of carpet rags in, I'd do it. I used to think I wanted a whole lot of readin on my gravestun, but I've changed my mind. Jest put on that Susan Gallup expired in the forty-ninth year of her age of gineral disability and that she has found rest where asthma, boils, backaches and rheumatiz cease from troublin. You needn't say a word about makin 40 yards of rag carpet and a bar'l of soft soap last year while enjoyin sore eyes and a boil on my arm or that I allus kept catnip, smartweed and peppermint herbs in the house and was a nurse to all the nayburs. No, Samuel, you needn't—say a word—about them things. Make it—a cheap—gravestun, and you needn't—never go up there—and—and"—

And when Mr. Gallup had finished the testimonials and fully determined to buy at least three bottles and hide them in the wood shed he rose up, yawned and stretched and looked around to find Mrs. Gallup asleep and the camphor wasted on the floor.

M. QUAD.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

The Porter's Lucky Day.

"We were traveling from El Paso to the coast," said the advance man of a theatrical combination, "and the porter had tucked us snugly in our berths, when we were awakened to the consciousness that our train was 'held up.' The robbers marched us out of the car and made us deliver. Fortunately not one of us had more than a few dollars in cash. But the man who held up the car porter gave a yelp of delight: 'See what I've found! Put 'em back! Start the train!'

"In the careless porter's vest pocket he had discovered a roll of bills as big as the pocket would hold. It looked as if there must have been several hundred dollars. We all knew of the profitable rapaciousness of the Pullman car porter, but never dreamed that his accumulations were so large. Yet the friendly human spark of forgiveness and sympathy was in our hearts for the poor fellow losing so much at one fell swoop. We were gathered in the smoking compartment and had a consolation purse under advisement for the darky, when he came along himself:

"'Mah Lawd, dat was the luckiest sperience I done ever had,' he said, chuckling all over.

"'Lucky!'

"We were astonished. A poor servant robbed of hundreds chuckling with glee!

"'Deed, yes, gem'men! Dey never look but jis' in only one of my pockets!'"—New York Times.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Ever Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 23, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from

BENZ
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
GEO BENZ & SONS

Excellent Quality Moderate Price.

2nd STORE

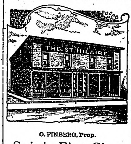
(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

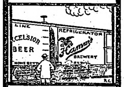
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Shipped With Care



In Keg or Case

HAMM'S
BEER

Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

"Just Like the Club—Only

better" is what every traveler says of the buffet-library car on the Burlington's Chicago Limited, leaving Minneapolis 7:20 p. m. St. Paul 8:05 p. m. every day, arriving at Chicago 9:25 next morning. Has sofa, writing desk, card tables, easy chairs, illustrated weeklies, popular magazines, daily papers and a well-stocked buffet. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m. except Sunday. Arrives Chicago same evening. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand). St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN. FEB. 13, 1901.

COUNTY BOARD.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

January 30, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment of January 11, 1901, board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn., met in regular session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman. All members present.

Hearing was then had on school petition of Charles Moreen, asking to have NW¼ SW ¼, 18 152 Range 44 and NE¼ SE¼, 13, 152, 45, set off from district No. 1 to district No. 94.

On motion duly carried the same was rejected.

Hearing was then had on the following school petititions:

A L Peterson asking that the N½ of SE¼ sec 21 twp 152 Range 42 be set off from school district No. 125 to School district No. 115and

Jos Provost asking that the W½ NW¼ and the W½ of the SW¼ of sec 22, 151, range 45, be set off from school district No 130 to school district No. 153.

On motion duly carried it was determined that a day of hearing on same be granted at next session of the board of County Commissioners.

The application of the Gooding Mill Co. for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes, asking that their assessment on mill machinery be stricken from the personal property list. The same having been assessed as real estate, was on motion duly carried granted.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that all books, blanks and stationery for the term of one year from date be purchased from Geo. D. Barnard & Co. at prices equal to 10 per cent less than heretofore paid for same

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

7 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

County Poor Fund.

Englebert Klossawing wood for Mrs Koehl.	1 25
Dr W O Tessier medical services rendered Mary Agl	23 00
Oscar Kruse board of Nels Lundstrom	17 50
Ed Garceau board of Joe Doyea 1 month by Lacoursiere	12 00
Hans Laugseth & Co. clothing furnished Swanstrom	7 70
Bangs & Co clothing furnished Berg boy	2 50
Mrs E Callihan board of Berg boy Jan 7 to 28	7 50
Shagnan & Benoit mdse for Mrs H Benoit	8 00
P E Smidesang mdse furnished C Nelson	7 60
W T Mullarky mdse furnished Taylor	1 50
E Tramblay board of Mrs Violet 1 month to Jan 17	20 00
Frank E Hunt wood furnished D F Stacy	2 75

County Revenue Fund.

Courier Pub Co blanks for sheriff	3 75
St. Hilaire Spectator publishing commissioners' proceeding January meeting	82 82
Grand Forks Herald 1 mortgage record	16 00
Free Press Printing Co tax judgment books and treas. receipts	77 00
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks	1 11
Geo D Barnard & Co pens for reg of deeds	3 21
Geo D Barnard & Co commissioners jury book	17 50
Geo D Barnard & Co tax judgment book	42 36
Polk county boarding prisoner Fred Olson 2 days	1 42
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees	8 00
Bangs & Co oil, lamps, wicks etc court house	7 65
Samuel Gibeau amount paid for express stamps etc reg of deeds	10 55
Samuel Gibeau amount paid for telephone fixtures	5 75
Samuel Gibeau recording official bonds	8 50
Samuel Gibeau amt paid for express, postage etc reg of deeds	11 25
Ernest Buse planks used under safe	2 25
Adam Zeh postage and express auditor's office	2 48
F E Hunt hardware court house	1 35
Frank Jeffers stamps and express supt of schools	5 16
C L Taylor 1 day drawing jury	3 00
James Brady part payment on contract on jail building	900 00
James Brady bal on contract and extra labor and material on jail building	650 70
D Linnihan part payment on contract on foundation jail bldg	100 00
D Linnihan part payment on contract on foundation jail bldg	75 00
D Linnihan extra work and material on foundation jail bldg	61 50
J B Hebert 1 day adjourned meeting and 40 miles	7 00
Wm C L Demann 1 day adjourned meeting and 14 miles	4 40
Wm C L Demann 1 day committee work on supplies	3 00
J B Hebert 1 day jail committee and 1 day attending poor	6 00
Ole J Johnson 1 day adjourned meeting and 40 miles and 1 day committee on supplies	10 00
Ole J Johnson 2 days attending poor and 20 miles	5 00
James Sutor 3 days attending poor and 40 miles	13 00
James Sutor 1 day adjourned meeting and 20 miles and 1 day road & bridge committee	8 00
Louis Hanson 1 day adjourned meeting & 40 miles and 1 day committee on supplies	10 00
Louis Hanson 1 day attending poor	3 00

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned.

J. B. Hebert,
Chairman.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

FASTEST BOAT EVER BUILT.

Launched at Nyack (N. Y.) Ship Yard —Is Expected to Make Over Forty Miles an Hour.

Charles R. Flint's Arrow, under contract to be the fastest ship ever designed, was launched the other day at the ship yard in Nyack, N. Y. It has been built under a guarantee by its designer of 42 miles an hour, and it is expected that under pressure it will be able to make 50. It has been generally given out that the boat was constructed as a yacht for Mr. Flint's personal use, but rumors have been persistent that it was built under contract with one of the South American governments for service as a torpedo boat.

The plans, so far as they have been made public, show the vessel fully equipped for torpedo service.

The Arrow will go in tow to Newark, N. J., where shafting and engines will be put in. The yacht's destination after it has been fitted out at Newark has not been pronounced.

She Has Nine Lives.

The announcement of the illness of the empress of China need occasion her friends no alarm, says the Pittsburgh Times, since a woman who has been so often assassinated, poisoned and burned will easily be able to pull through an ordinary illness.

Chinese Bicyclists.

Chinese bicycle riders are frequently seen in the streets of Hong-Kong and Shanghai carrying an open umbrella and a fan, and in some instances with the handle bars removed.

PLAYING ON SYMPATHY.

The Mean Trick of a Mercenary Youth Who Was Looking for the Coin.

He wore a heavy blue reefer and carried a coarse burlap bag that was much the worse from wear. After depositing the bag under the feet of those on the platform he calmly sucked the yellow end of an unlighted cigarette butt. Something in the bag moved and the conductor was curious, says the Chicago Daily News.

"Rabbits?"

"Naw! A cat."

"Going to take it off somewhere and lose it?"

"Yes, the river is a good dump as any. Down will go the bag and the old tomcat will make a hole in the soft mud."

The blond and brunette sitting near the door had heard it all. Big tear drops came rolling down their cheeks.

"W-what y-you going to d-drown the poor c-cat for?" stammered the blond, and then she just broke down and sobbed loud enough for all to hear.

"Well, it's this way, miss," said the youth in the reefer: "Mrs. Finnegin comes down to our flat and says: 'Jimmy, do you want to make a quarter?' 'Sure!' says I. 'Do you want another ton of coal basketed up to your flat!' 'Naw, Jimmy,' says she, 'I want you to drown a cat.' 'What?' says I, dropping me codfish and looking surprised. 'Yes,' says she. 'I want you to take our old Tommy down to the river. He's got in the habit of jumping on the table and drinking the baby's milk and the old man won't stand it.' Well, miss, I never took no sport in drowning cats, but quarters are scarce, and that's how it happens."

The brunette said something in the blond's ear. There was a hasty unclasping of pocketbooks and two green notes reached the youth in the reefer.

"Now give us the poor cat," said the blond. "We will give him a good home."

"Sure!"

The youth in the reefer shifted the bag in and then hopped off at the next corner.

"Oh!" cried the brunette, as she opened the bag and peeped in cautiously.

"What kind of a cat is it?" asked the blond.

In response the brunette shook the bag and the contents hopped across the car. It was a crippled chicken.

"Oh, that young villain has deceived us. That is the cat we paid to save. Come, get off!"

"One moment!" said the conductor; "you will have to take the chicken and bag with you."

The last the laughing passengers saw of the embarrassed girls they were heading for a vacant lot.

Comforts of Life in Kalamazoo.

"Yes," said the man who was sitting out in front of a log house, "there is some malaria around here."

"Do you suffer much from it?"

"I don't suffer as much as I useter. When I'm havin' a chill I think about how good an' warm I'll be when the fever comes, an' when I have the fever I think about how cool the chill will be, an' that way I manage to get right smart o' comfort."—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The Exceptions.

"I suppose," said the visitor to the penitentiary, "that prisoners are always anxious to have their terms expire?"

"Some of them ain't," replied the guard.

"Remarkable! Which are they?"

"The ones that have life sentences."

BLANK PAGE

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minn.

TERMS:--$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Delinquent Taxes.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE,—ss. District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January 1901, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1901, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to, or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest, and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court, of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota.

(Seal.)

In the following list, Ex. Ry. R. of W. means except that part owned by a railroad company and used as right of way; "A" represents acres, "E" east, "N" north, "W" west, "S" south, "NE" north-east, "NW" north-west, "SW" south-west, "SE" south-east, "Blk" block, "Sec" section, "Twp" township, "R" range, "&" and, "ft" feet, "st" street, "cor" corner and "$" dollars.

ASST. DISTRICT No. 1.

Town 153, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
O.A.Hestekind, E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	160.35	$10.58
O. A. Hestekind, NE¼ SW¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	4.54
Ole Pederson, SE¼ SW¼ and lot 4	30	82.04	4.54
Carrie Brooten, NE¼	31	160	8.95
Ellen T. Anfinson, SE¼ sw¼, w½ sw¼, and sw¼ nw¼	32	160	4.79

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Peter A. Scarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.13
P. A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	12.25
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	11	160	15.43
Gervain Ordine, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	13	158.58	16.68
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	595.68	69.72
A. G. Gallosch, se¼	18	160	13.70
Peter Kilberg, se¼, ex Ry R. of W.	19	153.47	14.53
A. G. Gallosch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼, ex Ry. R. of W.	20	233.46	22.09
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	23		
S A. Swanson, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	8.05
Beloit Savings Bank, ne¼	26	160	15.41
Patk Seards, ne¼	29	160	16.25
John Power, ne¼	30	160	10.52
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	15.42
Dakota Investment Co., sw¼	34	160	18.95
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	19.20
Teddy Richard, sw¼	35	160	10.45
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. n½ se¼	2	80	7.48

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Ludvig Arneson, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	13.09
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	3	41.72	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	3	41.44	3.00
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	5	39.82	2.50
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	5	39.82	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	5	40	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼	5	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼	7	160	13.09
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	7	40.16	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	7	40.48	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	7	40	5.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	7	40.80	5.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	7	41.12	3.64
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	7	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co., ne¼	10	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	11	40	3.05
Gilbert Peterson, se¼	13	160	12.58
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.66
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	15	40	3.05
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼	16	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	6.22
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	12.25
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	19	40	3.90
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	19	40	3.90
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
Caroline Halvorson, e½ sw¼	20	80	5.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	8.06
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	27	40	3.55
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	27	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.07
Carrie Crown, sw¼	28	160	7.57
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	31	40.02	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	31	40.01	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	35	40	1.42
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	35	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	35	40	3.74
C. C. Ecklund n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	36	120	4.66

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Louis Lafaive, lots 1 and 2	2	80	8.55
Geo. A. Morrison, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	2	160	17.39
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼	2	80	12.84
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½	3	80	13.89
D. C. Gillespie, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ se¼	3	120	10.26
Albert W. Knaak, s½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	159	25.47
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.42
A. L. Plummer, part of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.09
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	20.15
James T. McFee ne¼	19	160	18.00
Western Security Co. se¼	23	[illegible]	18.14
Odilon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	16.07
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	160	[illegible]
A. D. Stephens, s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	29	160	14.91
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	14.10
F. J. Detling, lot 4	30		
F. J. Detling, lot 1	31	77	7.08
PaulSchonauer and Luxenburger Bros., ne¼ nw ¼ and lot 2	31	78	9.08
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	31	117	13.55
Marcel Desalle, se¼ se ¼	35	40	4.85
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw ¼	36	40	6.73
H. B. Laplante, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	5.04
H. B. Laplante, nw¼ ne ¼	36	40	5.04
Joseph Baril, ne¼ se¼	36	40	5.89

GARNES TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 41

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Mostrom, n½ ne¼	8	80	7.01
Rosholt Berg Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	21	160	12.70
Bernth Olson, w½ se¼	26	80	7.35
Ole J. Marum, w½ ne¼	26	80	7.45
Frank Leroux, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	27	160	13.53
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼	29	40	4.43
Security Trust Co., e½ se ¼	30		
Security Trust Co., ne¼ ne¼	31	120	13.26
Louis Taluce, se¼ sw¼	31	40	4.43
Tennas Leroue, s½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	33	160	12.65
Goura Torgeson, sw¼	34	160	8.13
Julia Rustad, w½ sw¼	23		
Julia Rustad, n½ nw¼	26	160	18.43
Joura Torgerson, nw¼	34	160	7.50

GERVAIS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
D. S. B. Johnston Mtg Co nw¼ sw¼	2	40	5.62
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	150.80	17.53
Joseph Rose, lots 11 and 14	8	70.75	7.16
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	20.46
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	14.68
Sjur M. Herbalen, se¼ sw¼	12		
Sjur M. Herbalen, e½ nw ¼ and sw¼ nw¼	13	160	15.82
David R. Ramsey, se¼	15	160	20.70
J. E. Fogen, e½ sw¼	15	80	10.35
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Mary D. Mayhew, w½ se ¼	17	80	8.97
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.60
Joseph Emard, se¼ se¼	17	40	4.80
Alex Barrisdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	18	152	18.10
Alexis Emard, w½ se¼	19		
Alexis Emard, w½ ne¼	30	160	10.61
Ovila Gervais, s½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	21	120	10.77
Ovila Gervais, sw¼ sw¼	22	40	4.14
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw ¼ and s½ sw¼	25		
Chas. Sampson, ne¼ se¼	26	160	15.80
J K O Sherwood, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se ¼ and nw¼ se¼	30	160	14.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.46
Onezime Lacourciere, w½ ne¼	31	80	5.62
Mary A. Hodgson, ne¼	32	160	14.33
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne ¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	14.78
Andrew C. Braton, n½ sw ¼	35	160	10.12
Louis Mathieu, se¼	35	160	16.15

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
James I. Wyer, se¼	2	160	7.57
Desire Lacourciere, sw¼	3	155.70	12.70
Willis A. White, sw¼	7	160	25.73
Bart Sevigny, e½ sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	160	12.28
Alsime Brunelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	15.25
Austin Corbin, ne¼	11	160	12.28
Felicite Ducharme, s½ se¼	12	80	10.23
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼	15	155.44	16.24
Joseph Laurin, se¼	15	160	11.92
H. Columbus, se¼ sw¼	16	40	3.01
Geo. Wishord, ne¼	19	160	13.30
Joseph Pave, e½ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	19	148.80	16.81
Geo. Luxenburger, nw¼	24	160	11.55
Ambrose Delorme, nw¼	34	156.54	14.02

—MBERT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 41.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Willis A. White, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	1	160	19.20
John N. Stalimo, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	1	100	10.20
Anna O'Niel, s½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	2	100	15.47
Security Trust Co., w½ se¼ sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	4	160.05	16.83
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	160.52	22.55
Virginia Lajambe, e½ se ¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	5	160.49	17.10
Jos. Lambert, e½ w½ ne¼ and e½ w½ se¼	6	80	7.02
Louis Toluce, se¼ nw¼ ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	6	120.22	18.30
Geo. Wm. Boyd, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	10.93
Col. & U. S. Mtg Co., ne¼ sw¼, w½ se¼ and lot 3	7	159	17.23
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw¼ nw¼ and w½ e½ sw¼	8	60	7.10
Chas. H. Bartlett, ne¼	9	160	21.04
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw and w½ sw¼	8	120	14.35
Champeau & Swanson, 50x150 feet out o. sw¼ se¼	10	.18	2.01
Louis Ellington, se¼	12	160	18.63
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	18.83
Geo. Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	9.60
Benjamin Graham, n½ ne ¼ and se¼ ne¼	13	120	14.60
Jos. Forcier, ne¼	14	160	16.25
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	14	160	20.18
Jos. Bergeron, n½ and se ¼	16	480	60.95
Jos. Juneau, sw¼	16	160	10.51
Simon Bernier, w½ ne¼ nw¼	17	20	2.56
Simon Bernier, nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.97
¼	17	40	3.97
Fortuna Bourque, sw¼ sw ¼	17		
Fortuna Bourque, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	100	21.95
Benjamin Graham, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	18	159.52	21.24
D. A. L. Hickcox, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	19	157.78	8.06
Vergelia Bergeron, nw¼	21	100	18.23
Ralph Rogers, 125x281½ feet out of sw¼	23	.75	3.70
Israel Gibeau, 200x400 ft out of sw¼	23	2	.52
E. D. Childs Co., corporation, se¼	28	160	10.88
Ernest Trombley, sw ¼	29	160	17.99
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160.25	18.40
John Plante, ne¼	32	160	18.23
Minneapolis Realty Co., sw¼	32	160	20.76
Lolie Plante, nw¼	34	160	14.30
Geo. Wilson, e½ sw¼	36	80	8.20

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	10.40
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	4	153.58	10.71
Mille Doyea, e½ se¼	6	80	5.71
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw ¼ and lot 7, ex Ry. R. of W.	6	83.70	5.83
Celos Raymond, sw¼	12	153.63	10.88
Geo. W. Wyng, se¼	14	160	14.56
Marcelle Yelle, w½ ne¼ nw¼ and nw¼	14	160	14.44
Cyrille Beauchene, n½ nw ¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	160	15.81
Otto F. Buse, lot 2	24		
Otto F. Buse lot 1	25		
Otto F. Buse, lot 4	26	5	.50
Dick Violet, lot 3	25	24.70	2.03
T. B. Walker, lots 1 and 8	27	1.15	.28
John Lacrosse, lot 13	27	30.25	6.80
Phillas Roy, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.92
Oliver Mercel, e½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ and lot 9	33	142.50	20.27
Isadore Therien, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	34	160	22.15
Simon Catnode, ne¼	34	160	10.25
Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co., se¼	35	160	10.68
A. Lachapelle, ne¼ se¼	36	80	8.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	3	39.87	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	3	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	3	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.72
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	3	40	4.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	3	40	4.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 1 and 2 and sw¼ ne¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼ ex. Ry. R. of W and gravel pit	5	142.58	8.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 3 and 4 and sw¼ nw¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼ (ex 23.09 acres ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	135.07	9.02
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	5		
s½ se¼ (except 22.71 acres) ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	137.20	12.14
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	7	160	15.69
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 1	7	42.09	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	7	42.52	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	7	42.35	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	7	42.18	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. w½ se¼	7	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ ne¼	9	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	9	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ sw¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ nw¼	11	80	9.43
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	11	80	8.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.27
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼		40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	15	80	7.7
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	13.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw ¼	17	120	10.77
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	17	80	5.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	17	80	5.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	11.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	19	80	5.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	19	160	10.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	12.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	27	25.75	4.68
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	27	43.20	6.20
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 7	27	50.70	6.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 9	27	17.40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	27	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	27	38.75	3.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 5	27	10	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 6	27	16.50	2.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 14	27	40.50	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 15	27	33.40	4.11
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 16	27	39.60	4.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 10	27	34.50	4.24
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 11	27	10.25	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 12	27	22.70	2.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	27	80	9.95
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	29	40	5.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	29	160	11.33
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.13
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	31	43.10	4.31
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	31	43.18	4.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	31	43.27	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	31	43.35	4.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	4.06

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Nordhagen, w½ sw ¼	10		
John Nordhagen, w½ nw ¼	15	160	16.94
Ole O. Steen, w½ sw¼	15	80	7.86
Mathilda Jensen, e½ ne ¼	16	80	5.21
Mathilda Jensen, ne¼ ne ¼	16	40	3.79
Magnus C. Winberg, nw ¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17		
Magnus C. Winberg, se ¼ se¼	18	160	12.50
Andrew Rindal, se¼ ne¼ n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	160	10.85
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	13.40
Anders O. Hanson, w½ se ¼ and s½ ne¼	19	160	13.20
Ole J. Tweet, e½ se¼	19		
Ole J. Tweet, w½ sw¼	20	160	9.81
Ole J. Tweet, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	20	160	8.72
Ole Lillegaard, sw¼	21	160	9.11
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	2.40
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	7.2
Knut Loppegaard, nw¼ nw¼	22	40	7.00
Hans A. Myrum, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	22		
Hans A. Myrum, nw¼ ne¼	27	160	14.35
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw ¼	27	40	8.07
Henry Ferogen, s½ se¼	24	80	6.99
John Olson Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	7.53
Knut Knutson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.49
H. D. Baardson, n½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	25	160	15.45
Gerhard K. Sandness, s½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	26	120	10.35
Andres L. Svedsile, e½ se ¼ and sw¼ se¼	26		
Andres L. Svedsile, ne¼	35	160	13.46
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼ sw¼, nw¼ and nw¼ sw ¼	27	160	14.11
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	7.11

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
DeForest Bucklen, e½ sw ¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	18.51
Martha Thomas, w½ nw ¼	16	80	8.59
Industrial Trust Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	9.10
Christen Jenson, n½ se¼	19	80	9.64
Flora A. Daniels e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.40	14.48
Knut Knutson, lots 1 and 2	19	64.44	6.22
Chas. M. Evenson, sw¼	20	160	17.92
Chas. M. Evenson, se¼	20	160	9.43
Gust L. Flevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	9.64
Christine Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	7.70
Thes E Devereaux, s½ se ¼ and ne¼ se¼	21	120	14.15
Luella O. Devereaux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw ¼ ne¼	21	160	10.50
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se 1 and 2	22	28	4.89
Gust L. Flevig, w½ nw ¼	28	80	8.27
John Hemmingson, w½ sw¼	28	80	7.08
Helmer D. Baardman, lot 1	30	35.22	3.78
G. K. Hanvi, se¼	30	160	18.16
Anton Erickson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	18.86
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw ¼ ne¼, ex 11 acres of se ¼ se¼	29	144	17.23

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	39.67	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	39.70	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	7	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	7	80	5.96
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	20	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se	9	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	11	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	11	80	5.12
s½ se¼	11	80	5.96
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	9.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	15	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	15	160	10.22
Nels Johnson, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ nw¼	12	120	6.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	15	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ ne¼	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	17	160	10.22
Alfred Forslund, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	150.37	9.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	39.54	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	39.42	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	19	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	[illegible]	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	39.18	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	21	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	10.22
Security Trust Co., nw¼	22	160	9.58
Jos. A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.57
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw ¼	23	40	3.20
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	23	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼	23	120	8.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½sw¼	23	120	8.04
Christine L. Sande, s½ se¼ & e½ sw¼	24	160	8.40
Ole Pederson, se¼	25	160	8.22
John G. Johnson, nw¼	25	160	7.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	27	120	8.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	29	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	29	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	31	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	31	38.75	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	31	38.65	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	31	38.55	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	31	38.45	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	31	120	8.04
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	10.22
Kate F. Morris, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	32	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	33	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	33	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	33	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	33	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	33	160	10.22
Victor Sanstrom, nw¼	34	160	8.84
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	35	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	35	160	11.92

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	3	37.61	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	3	37.28	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	3	36.95	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	3	36.62	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	3	80	5.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	5	37.67	4.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	5	38.20	4.65
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	5	38.64	4.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	5	39.08	4.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	5	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	5	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	5	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	7	42.94	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	42.70	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	42.58	2.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	7	40	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	9	80	6.53
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.52
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	15	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	15	80	5.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	15	80	6.17

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	42.87	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	43.02	[illegible]
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	43.19	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	43.32	[illegible]
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	19	40	4.59
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	10.79
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.45
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	23	40	5.52
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ sw¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	29	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	31	43.50	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	31	43.31	3.41
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	31	80	5.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	31	43.12	3.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	31	42.93	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	33	80	7.15
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
Swedish Ev. Luth Cong. 5 acres out of sw¼	2	5	.36
Sam Pearson, sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.62
Sam Person, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.74
Union Mtg. Banking & Trust Co., s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.02	10.27
Charles Liebel, s½ se¼	15	80	6.25
Emil Larson, se¼	18	160	9.68
Peter Hansel, 100x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.36	3.53
Chas. and Adolph Zutz, s ½ ne¼	27	80	6.76
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	12.90

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wis. Minn. & Pacific Ry Co., sw¼	1	160	20.90
Marcelle Dessilier, ne¼ se¼ and se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	120.10	13.30
F. S. Sargent, receiver, w ½ se¼ and w½ ne¼	2	160	21.72
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bank, sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.03
Adelord Laurent, Und ½ n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	2.21
First Natl Bank of Crookston e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4		157	21.97
Noe Lefebvre, w½ se¼	8	80	10.97
Vital Perras sw¼ sw¼	4		
Vital Perras, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	22.23
Romual Perras, s½ sw ¼	9	80	10.58
Elizabeth Little, ne¼ se ¼	10	40	4.93
Lili E. Newton, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	11	160	15.10
Farm Investment Co., w ½ nw¼ and w½ sw ¼	11	160	16.25
Jos Lachance, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	12	160	15.88
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	13.88
John C. Barnard, se¼	14	160	14.03
Cyrille Lussier, w½ ne¼	15		
Cyrille Lussier, w½ se¼	10	160	14.87
John B. Roach, nw¼ nw ¼ and sw¼ sw¼	16	80	12.25
Noe Lefebvre w½ ne¼	17	80	10.06
Oliver Paradis, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	20.11
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	17.75
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. s½ sw¼ and s½ se¼	18	158.52	21.30
Arthur O. Knaak, w½ nw ¼ and se¼ nw¼	20	120	12.15
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	20		
Louis Boire, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	160	12.80
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼	20		
Louis Boire, n½ nw¼	28	160	13.70
Willis A. White, nw¼	22	160	18.50
Lebanon Savings Bank, sw¼	24	160	[illegible]
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	17.09
F. T. Day, se¼	25	160	17.60
Henry Senecal, sw¼	26	160	16.04
Jas. W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	18.16
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	16.97
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	17.82
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	15.57

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
W. W. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	14	115	28.52
H. A. McClatchie, north part of lot 11, except Ry. R. of W	14	9.68	2.50
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 acres of lot 11	14	20	5.00
H. A. McClatchie, se¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, lot 12, except Ry. R. of W	14	38	9.40
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.29
Ernest Buse, lot 13, except south 20 acres	15	11.75	2.50
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	5.05
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	18	7.79
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	4.60	2.48
F. T. Day, lot 5, except Ry. R. of W.	15	27.90	5.98
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.75	4.07
Edward Langevin, s½ sw ¼	23	80	19.97
Geo. H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.58
Edward Langevin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	9.90
Martha Bottineau, nw¼ nw¼, ex 12 acres	26	28	16.10
Jerry Carlson, 3 acres in nw¼	26	3	.60
Martha Bottineau, 5 acres in nw corner of se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.36
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.80
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.30
H. H. Zalser, commencing at sw corner of nw¼ ne¼ sec. 22-151-44, thence east ten rods, north ten rods, west ten rods, south sixteen rods to place of beginning	22	1	1.44

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ensebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	8	1	$ 5.00
Eusebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	9	1	2.86
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry. R. of W	12	1	.79
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry R. of W	13	1	12.49
Bertha Zalser	14	1	1.70
Bertha Zalser	15	1	11.20
Bertha Zalser	16	1	1.79
Mertie Hunt, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.42
Jos. A. Ralph, ex 25 ft	17	1	1.08
Victoria Pepin, 15x50 ft of	18	1	.37
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	7.15
W. W. Dodge	10	2	3.57
Ernest Buse	A	2	2.15
Otto Zalser	24	2	[illegible]
Otto Zalser	25	2	2.86
J. H. Allen	3	3	2.86
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.15
J. H. Allen	5	3	2.51
J. H. Allen	6	3	1.44
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.44
John Hoernig	10	3	21.39
L. Jensen	46	3	1.08
L. Jensen	47	3	1.08
L. Jensen	48	3	1.08
L. Jensen	49	3	4.05
L. Jensen	50	3	1.08
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.13
P. A. Blackstad	8	4	2.15
David Gagne	11	4	1.08
David Gagne	12	4	1.08
David Gagne	17	4	1.08
David Gagne	18	4	1.08
Andreas Aberle	27	4	1.44
Andreas Aberle	28	4	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	32	4	2.86
Fred Buse	A	4	1.08
Fred Buse	B	4	1.08
Fred Buse	C	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	F	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	G	4	1.08
Edward J. Gorceau, part of reserve "S"			13.20
Louise Zalser, reserve "S" ex land belonging to R. L. F. Lumber Co and E. J. Gareau			11.42

Kretzschmar's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan	1	1	.73
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	1	2	7.34
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	2	2	.73
P. & J. Meehan, w½ except Ry R. of W	1	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	4	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	7	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W all		9	.73
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	1	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	2	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	3	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	4	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	5	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.30
John Schmitz, Jr.	10	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.30
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	3	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	6	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	7	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	8	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	9	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	10	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	11	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	12	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.30
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.30
M. M. Ross	5	12	.30
Geo. Gerloch	8	12	.30
Amelia Riechel	9	12	.30
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.30
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.30
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	16	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	17	12	.30
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.30
H. F. Amsden	19	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	22	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	23	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	24	12	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.30
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	5	13	.30
M. M. Ross	6	13	.30
M. M. Ross	7	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	8	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	9	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	11	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	12	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	13	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	14	13	.30
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	3.15
Chas. Hauer	17	13	.30
Chas. Hauer	18	13	.30
W. W. Belson	22	13	.30
Mary J. Hennings et al	1	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	2	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	3	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	4	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	5	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	6	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	7	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	14	.30
C. H. Miller	9	14	.30
Albert Petton	10	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	11	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	12	14	.30
Christini Erdman	15	14	.30
Christini Erdman, n½	16	14	.18
Carl J. Loomis, s½	16	14	.18
Carl J. Loomis	17	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	2	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	3	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	4	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	13	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	14	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	23	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	24	15	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	3	16	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	4	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	16	.30
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.30
John Wolff	14	16	.30
John Wolff	15	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	16	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	17	16	.30
Geo. Gerlach	1	17	.30
Geo. Gerlach	2	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	3	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	4	17	.30
M. M. Ross	5	17	.30
M. M. Ross	6	17	.30
M. M. Ross	7	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	8	17	.30
Math Skala	9	17	107.23
P. & J. Meehan	10	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	11	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	13	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	14	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	15	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	16	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	17	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	18	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	19	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	20	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	21	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	22	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	23	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	24	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		18	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		19	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	20	.30
Carl J. Loomis	2	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	11	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	12	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	13	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	14	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	15	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	16	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	20	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	21	.37
Mathias Skala	6	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	10	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	11	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	12	21	.37
John Holyknecht	16	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	21	.37
Math Tery	3	22	.37
Math Tery	4	22	.37
Math Tery	5	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	6	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	7	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.37
Jos. Smith	10	22	.37
Jos. Smith	11	22	.37
Jos Smith	12	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	17	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	18	22	.37
Christ Juhl	19	22	3.94
J. H. Demming	20	22	11.07
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	.37
Frank R. Allen	22	22	.37
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.37
Webster & Stone	6	23	.37
Kretzschmar & Fredrick	7	23	.37
Mathias Skala	10	23	.37
Leo Steinert	11	23	.37
Leo Steinert	12	23	.37
P. D. Smith	13	23	.37
P. D. Smith	14	23	.37
Jos Brithwester	17	23	.37
Jas. W. Stage	18	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	23	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	24	23	.37
Karl Sletten	1	24	.37
Karl Sletten	2	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	7	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	8	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	9	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	24	.37
Paulina Morgard	13	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	19	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	20	24	.37
Laura A. Congdon	6	25	.37
Laura A. Congdon	7	25	.37
M. M. Ross	8	25	.37
M. M. Ross	9	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	10	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	11	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	12	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	14	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	15	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	16	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	17	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	25	.37
Kare Sletten	20	25	.37
Kare Sletten	21	25	.37
Holden & Engborn	1	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	2	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	3	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	6	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	7	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	8	26	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	26	.37
Anna C. Sweet	14	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	20	26	.37
Sweer & Wyer	21	26	.37
Sweet & Wyer	22	26	.37
Carl J. Loomis	1	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	2	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	27	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	1	28	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	2	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	3	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	4	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	6	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	7	28	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.37
Jos. Grove	9	28	.37
Jos. Grove	10	28	.37
A. H. Holden	1	29	.37
A. H. Holden	2	29	.37
A. H. Holden	3	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	4	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	5	29	.37
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	29	.37
Chas. H. Brossard	18	29	.37
Chas. H. Brosard	19	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	20	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	21	29	.37
A. H. Holden	22	29	.37
A. H. Holden	23	29	.37
A. H. Holden	24	29	.37
A. H. Holden	1	30	.37
A. H. Holden	2	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	3	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	4	30	.37
H. H. Zalser	5	30	.37
Carl Kretzschmar	8	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	30	.37
C. H. Weller	13	30	.37
H. H. Zalser	16	30	.37
H. H. Zalser	17	30	.37
H. H. Zalser	18	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	19	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	20	30	.37
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.37
C. H. Weller	24	30	.37
Sophia Dietrich	1	31	.73
Edmund Berry	2	31	.73
John W. Whitman	4	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	5	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	6	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	7	31	.73
Martin Peterson	8	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	11	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	12	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	13	31	.73
Margaret Han et al	14	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	15	31	.73
Michael Flynn	16	31	.73
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.73
Jos. Grover	19	31	.73
L. I. Breese	20	31	.73
David Clark	21	31	.73
David Clark	22	31	.73
David Clark	23	31	.73
David Clark	24	31	.73
Leo Steinert	1	32	3.57
Leo Steinert	2	32	.73
Leo Steinert	3	32	.73
Leo Steinert	4	32	.73
Leo Steinert	5	32	1.88
Leo Steinert	6	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	7	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	8	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	9	32	1.01
L. H. Shaw	10	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	11	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	12	32	1.01
P. D. Smith	15	32	.73
P. D. Smith	16	32	.73
R. J. Young	17	32	.73
Amelia Riechel	18	32	10.70
Harvey C. Hermans	19	32	.73
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.73
Wm. Ness	21	32	.73
E. E. Higbee	22	32	.73
Harvey C. Hermans	1	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	3	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	4	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	5	33	.73
Christopher Young	6	33	.73
Peter Young	7	33	.73
John Jung	8	33	.73
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.73
Ellen Olson	15	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	21	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	22	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	23	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	24	33	.58
John E. Clews	1	34	.37
John Nelson	2	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	13	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	14	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	15	34	.37
John Roch	16	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	19	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	20	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	21	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	22	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	23	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	24	34	.37
C. L. Brainerd	1	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	2	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	3	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	4	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	5	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	15	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewart	21	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewardt	22	35	.37
Jos L. Stewart	23	35	8.21
H. A. McClatchie all		36	2.80
Ed Hamry	1	37	.37
Ed Hamry	2	37	.37
Ed Hamry	3	37	.37
Ed Hamry	4	37	.37
Ed Hamry	5	37	.37
Ed Hamry	6	37	.37
Ed Hamry	7	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	8	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	9	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	10	37	.37
Henriette Detling	1	38	.37
Henriette Detling	2	38	.37
Henriette Detling	3	38	.37
Henriette Detling	4	38	.37
Henriette Detling	5	38	.37
Henriette Detling	6	38	.37
Henriette Detling	7	38	.37
Henriette Detling	8	38	.37
Henriette Detlind	9	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	10	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	11	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	12	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	13	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	14	38	.37
Ed Hamry	1	39	.37
Ed Hamry	2	39	.37
Ed Hamry	3	39	.37
Henriette Detling	13	39	.37
Henriette Detling	14	39	.37
Henriette Detling	15	39	.37
Henriette Detling	16	39	.37
Henriette Detling	17	39	.37
Henriette Detling	18	39	.37
Henriette Detling	19	39	.37
Henriette Detling	20	39	.37
Henriette Detling	21	39	.37
Henriette Detling	22	39	.37
Henriette Detling	23	39	.37
Henriette Detling	24	39	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	1	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	2	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	3	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	4	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	5	40	.37
P. H. Munroe	6	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	7	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	8	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	9	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	10	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	11	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	12	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	13	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	14	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	15	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	16	40	.37
Henriette Detling	17	40	.37
Henriette Detling	18	40	.37
A. H. Holden	4	41	.18
A. H. Holden	5	41	.18
C. C. Higbee	6	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	13	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	14	41	1.08
Andrews & Thompson	1	42	.73
J. Gillespie	2	42	.73
Mary Riechel et al.	11	42	.75
Mary Riechel et al	12	42	.75
Julia Waters	13	42	.58
Julia Waters	14	42	.58
Julia Waters	15	42	.58
Arthur Toupin	20	42	.58
Arthur Toupin	21	42	.58
Arthur Topin	22	42	6.29
Nels Holberg	23	42	.58
Nels Holberg	24	42	.58
August Wentzel n 100 ft of	1	43	3.86
J. W. Knaak, s 50 ft of	1	43	2.07
Mary Gunderson, s 110 ft of 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.13
Peter Engels	7	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	10	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	11	43	1.08
Arthur G. Baker	3	44	1.44
Arthur G. Baker	4	44	1.44
J. W. & M. Lowe	7	44	1.44
J. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	9	44	1.44
Susan D. Smith	11	44	1.44
Susan D. Smith	12	44	15.70
Peter Peterson	13	44	1.44
Peter Peterson	14	44	1.44
Henry Holkman	15	44	1.44
Laughlin & Doyle	16	44	1.44
Laughlin & Doyle	17	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	18	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	19	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.44
C. L. Brainard, e 28 ft of lots No. 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.57
Nils Peterson	1	45	1.44
Nils Peterson	2	45	1.44
Susan D. Smith	4	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	5	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	6	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	7	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	8	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	9	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	10	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	11	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	12	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	13	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	14	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	15	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	16	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	17	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	18	45	1.44
Adam Schmidt	1	46	1.44
Adam Schmitz	2	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	13	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	14	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	15	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	16	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	17	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	18	46	1.44
R. H. Abraham, e 50 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	2.86
J. H. Knight, w 150 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	5.71
Erick G. Wallander	1	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	2	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	3	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	4	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	5	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	6	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander ex 250 ft	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke 250 ft of	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke, e 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
R. H. Abraham, w 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Johnson & Marshall, middle 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Mary Zalser, 10 ft off e side of		49	1.44
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.20
Mary Zalser, 30x200 ft on w side of		50	8.02
Ellen Sabin, 30x200 ft in center side of		50	2.86
John Schmitz, com. 55 ft e of nw corner, s 200 ft, e 60 ft, n 200 ft w to place of beginning		50	14.00
H. Burgdorf, 104 ft of blk 50, com. at ne corner, s 200 ft and w 104 ft		50	5.71
Johnson & Marshall, 50 ft of blk 50, com. 104 ft w of ne corner, s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	2.86
J. W. Hoxie	7	51	2.15
John Schmitz, Jr.	8	51	2.15
John Watson, 100x56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.29
O. G. Cooke, 100x28 ft of lts 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.28
Minn Pratt, 80x28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15, and	16	51	9.28
Opera House Association, lts 1, 2 and	3	53	12.84
Wm. A. Prescott	4	53	1.44
I. L. Breese	5	53	1.44
Fred Start	9	53	1.44
Susan B. Smith	19	53	.73
Jos. Smith	21	53	.73
Wm. Graham	22	53	.73
Wm. Graham	23	53	.73
Wm. Graham	24	53	.73
Detling, Hayes & Hamry, und½, al		54	8.02
Cora Elsass	1	55	.37
Cora Elsass	2	55	.37
Cora Elsass	3	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	5	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	6	55	.37
R. P. Hamrin	7	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	8	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	9	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	10	55	.37
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.37
F. A. Lathrop	12	55	.37
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	55	.37
Henriette Detling	1	56	.37
Henriette Detling	2	56	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.37
Edward Hamry	19	57	.37
Edward Hamry	20	57	.37
Edward Hamry	21	57	.37
Edward Hamry	22	57	.37
Edward Hamry	23	57	
Edward Hamry	24	57	.37
Edward Hamry	1	58	.22
Edward Hamry	2	58	.22
Edward Hamry	3	58	.22
Edward Hamry	4	58	.22
Edward Hamry	5	58	.22
Edward Hamry	6	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	15	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.22
Edward Hamry	19	59	.37
Edward Hamry	20	59	.37
Edward Hamry	21	59	.37
Edward Hamry	22	59	.37
Edward Hamry	23	59	.37
Edward Hamry	24	59	.37
Edward Hamry	1	60	.37
Edward Hamry	2	60	.37
Edward Hamry	3	60	.37
Edward Hamry	4	60	.37
Edward Hamry	5	60	.37
Edward Hamry	6	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.37
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.37
do.	14	61	.37
do.	15	61	.37
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.37
do.	6	62	.37
do.	7	62	.37
do.	8	62	.37
do.	9	62	.37
do.	10	62	.37
do.	11	62	.37
do.	12	62	.37
J. A. Gilfillan	4	63	.37
Anna M. Schmidt	5	63	.37
Edward Hamry	6	63	.37
Cora Elsass	7	63	.37
Cora Elsass	8	63	.37
Cora Elsass	9	63	.37
Jacob Kaufmann, middle 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Gottlieb Mending, south 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Wm. H. Anderson	3	64	.73
Jos. Judiwitch	8	64	.73
Jos. Judiswitch	9	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	13	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	14	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	15	64	.73
O. D. Kinney	18	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	21	64	.73
H. Wight ½	21	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	22	64	.73
H. Wight ½	22	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	23	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	24	64	.73
H. M. Kaus	3	65	7.13
Elizabeth Conkling	4	64	1.44
Jos. Deroche	6	65	1.44
Jos. Deroche	7	65	5.00
Louis Burgdorf	18	65	10.60
Louis Ness, s½ of	14	65	3.57
Jos. Tiiginsche, 25 ft s of n 50 ft	14	65	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	5	66	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	6	66	2.20
P. A. Blockstad	7	66	2.01
P. A. Blockstad	8	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	9	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	10	66	1.72
Thos. M. [illegible]	13	66	.73
O. D. Kinney	16	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	19	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	22	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	66	.73
Ernest Buse, s½ of		67	.73
Ernest Buse	1	68	.73
Ernest Buse	2	68	.73
Anna Kees	1	69	3.21
Anna Kees	2	69	8.57
Anna Kees	3	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	5	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	6	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	8	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	9	69	2.01
Thos. Stall	10	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	11	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	12	69	1.44
Jas. W. Griffin	13	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	14	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	15	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	16	69	.73
Fred Buse	20	69	.73
Fred Buse	21	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	22	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	69	.73
Geo. Berry	9	70	.73
John A. Wright	1	72	.73
John A. Wright	2	72	.73
Ira M. Decamp	3	72	.73
Francis Rooney	8	72	.73
Elionra Cesmer	9	72	.73
Attilia Brasins	13	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	14	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	15	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	16	72	
Peter Olson	23	72	.37
Peter Olson	24	72	.37
F. J. Detling, all		73	8.57
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.37
Jas. Phillips	4	75	.37
L. J. Oliphant	6	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.37
Edward Hamry	1	76	.37
Edward Hamry	2	76	.37
Edward Hamry	3	76	.37
Edward Hamry	4	76	.37
Edward Hamry	5	76	.37
Edward Hamry	6	76	.37
F. J. Detling	13	76	.37
F. J. Detling	14	76	.37
F. J. Detling	15	76	.37
F. J. Detling	16	76	.37
F. J. Detling	17	76	.37
F. J. Detling	18	76	.37
F. J. Detling	19	76	.37
F. J. Detling	20	76	.37
F. J. Detling	21	76	.37
F. J. Detling	22	76	.37
F. J. Detling	23	76	.37
F. J. Detling	24	76	.37
F. J. Detling	1	77	.37
F. J. Detling	2	77	.37
F. J. Detling	3	77	.37
F. J. Detling	4	77	.37
F. J. Detling	5	77	.37
F. J. Detling	6	77	.37
F. J. Detling	7	77	.37
F. J. Detling	8	77	.37
F. J. Detling	9	77	.37
F. J. Detling	10	77	.37
F. J. Detling	11	77	.37
F. J. Detling	12	77	.37
Edward Hamry	19	77	.37
Edward Hamry	20	77	.37
Edward Hamry	21	77	.37
Edward Hamry	22	77	.37
Edward Hamry	23	77	.37
Edward Hamry	24	77	.37
Edward Hamry	1	78	.37
Edward Hamry	2	78	.37
Edward Hamry	3	78	.37
Edward Hamry	4	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	6	78	.37
Edward Hamry	20	78	.37
Edward Hamry	21	78	.37
Edward Hamry	22	78	.37
Edward Hamry	23	78	.37
Edward Hamry	24	78	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	13	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	14	80	.37
Edward Hamry	15	80	.37
Edward Hamry	16	80	.37
Edward Hamry	17	80	.37
Edward Hamry	18	80	.37
Edward Hamry	19	80	.37
Edward Hamry	20	80	.37
David L. Dally	6	81	.37
David L. Dally	7	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	9	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	10	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	11	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	12	81	.37
Sweet & Wyer	15	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.37
Anton Buchard	23	81	.37
Anton Buchard	24	81	.37
Peter Sandoger	7	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	8	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	9	82	1.08
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.73
Mary A. Hennings et al	8	83	.73
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.08
Annie Shoemacker	6	84	1.44
Annie Shoemacker	7	84	1.44
Otto J. Zenhoedt	8	84	1.44
Otto Zenhoedt, n½	9	84	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	1	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	2	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	3	85	.73
Lutie Laib	11	85	.73
Lutie Laib	12	85	.73
H. F. Dennon	3	89	1.08
A. R. Boyer	4	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	5	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	6	89	1.08
Lincoln J. Bodge	7	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	8	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	9	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	10	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.08
Bertha Zalser	12	89	1.08
Bertha Zalser	13	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	14	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	15	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	16	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	17	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	18	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	19	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	20	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	21	89	.73
H. F. Dennam	22	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	23	89	.73
Bertha Zalser	24	89	.73
Paul Cyr	19	90	8.21
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	1	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	2	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	3	91	1.08
Geo. H. Detling	4	91	1.08
Mrs. Thos. Young	13	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	14	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	15	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	21	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	22	91	2.51
Alfred Blomgren	23	91	.73
Shebot Hudtner	11	92	.37
Shebot Hudtner	12	92	.37
Chas. Fust	13	92	.37
Chas. Fust	14	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	92	
Geo. H. Detling	20	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	92	
Geo. H. Detling	23	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	93	.37
Jas. McGoirick	6	93	.37
F. J. Detling	7	93	.37
F. J. Detling	8	93	.37
F. J. Detling	9	93	.37
F. J. Detling	10	93	.37
F. J. Detling	11	93	.37
F. J. Detling	12	93	.37
Edward Hamry	13	93	.37
Edward Hamry	14	93	.37
Edward Hamry	15	93	.37
Edward Hamry	16	93	.37
Edward Hamry	17	93	.37
Edward Hamry	18	93	.37
Edward Hamry	1	94	.37
Edward Hamry	2	94	.37
Edward Hamry	3	94	.37
Edward Hamry	4	94	.37
Sweet & Wyer	5	94	.37
Katie B. Baker	6	94	.37
F. J. Detling	13	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	14	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	1	95	.37
F. J. Detling	2	95	.37
F. J. Detling	3	95	.37
F. J. Detling	4	95	.37
F. J. Detling	5	95	.37
F. J. Detling	6	95	.37
F. J. Detling	7	95	.37
F. J. Detling	8	95	.37
F. J. Detling	9	95	.37
F. J. Detling	10	95	.37
F. J. Detling	11	95	.37
F. J. Detling	12	95	.37
Edward Hamry	13	95	.37
Edward Hamry	14	95	.37
Edward Hamry	15	95	.37
Edward Hamry	16	95	.37
Edward Hamry	17	95	.37
Edward Hamry	18	95	.37
Edward Hamry	7	96	.37
Edward Hamry	8	96	.37
Edward Hamry	9	96	.37
Edward Hamry	10	96	.37
Edward Hamry	11	96	.37
Edward Hamry	12	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.37
Edward Hamry	13	97	.37
Edward Hamry	15	97	.37
Edward Hamry	16	97	.37
Edward Hamry	17	97	.37
Edward Hamry	18	97	.37
Edward Hamry	7	98	.37
Edward Hamry	8	98	.37
Edward Hamry	9	98	.37
Edward Hamry	10	98	.37
Edward Hamry	11	98	.37
Edward Hamry	12	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.37
F. J. Detling	5	99	.37
F. J. Detling	6	99	.37
F. J. Detling	7	99	.37
F. J. Detling	8	99	.37
F. J. Detling	9	99	.37
F. J. Detling	10	99	.37
F. J. Detling	11	99	.37
F. J. Detling	12	99	.37
Edward Hamry	19	99	.37
Edward Hamry	20	99	.37
Edward Hamry	21	99	.37
Edward Hamry	22	99	.37
Edward Hamry	23	99	.37
Edward Hamry	24	99	.37
Edward Hamry	7	100	.37
Edward Hamry	8	100	.37
Edward Hamry	9	100	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	37	.16
do	21	37	.16
do	22	37	.16
do	23	37	.16
do	24	37	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	9	38	.16
do	10	38	.16
do	11	38	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	23	38	.16
do	24	38	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	39	.16
do	2	39	.16
do	3	39	.16
do	4	39	.16
do	5	39	.16
do	6	39	.16
do	7	39	.16
do	8	39	.16
do	9	39	.16
do	10	39	.16
do	11	39	.16
do	12	39	.16
do	13	39	.16
do	14	39	.16
do	15	39	.16
do	16	39	.16
do	17	39	.16
do	18	39	.16
do	19	39	.16
do	20	39	.16
do	21	39	.16
do	22	39	.16
do	23	39	.16
do	24	39	.16
do	1	40	.22
do	2	40	.22
do	3	40	.22
do	4	40	.22
do	5	40	.22
do	6	40	.22
do	7	40	.22
do	8	40	.22
do	9	40	.22
do	10	40	.22
do	11	40	.22
do	12	40	.22
do	19	40	.22
do	20	40	.22
do	21	40	.22
do	22	40	.22
do	23	40	.22
do	24	40	.22
do	1	41	.30
do	2	41	.30
do	3	41	.30
do	4	41	.30
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.30
do	6	41	.30
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.30
do	8	41	.30
Ella L. Cook	11	41	.30
do	12	41	.30
Geo. Hiles	19	41	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.30
do	21	41	.30
do	22	41	.30
do	23	41	.30
do	24	41	.30
Augusta Krueger	1	42	.58
do	2	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.58
Theodore Glaeser	4	42	.58
do	5	42	.58
do	6	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.58
do	8	42	.58
do	9	42	.58
do	10	42	.58
do	11	42	.58
do	12	42	.58
do	13	42	.37
do	14	42	.37
do	15	42	.37
W. Miller	16	42	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.37
do	18	42	.37
do	19	42	.37
August Krueger	20	42	.37
do	21	42	.37
do	22	42	.37
Theodore Glaeser	4	43	.58
do	5	43	.58
do	6	43	.58
Orelle Brouillet	13	43	7.52
Maria Gervais	15	43	.37
do	16	43	.37
P. S. Evenson	17	43	.37
Jeff Barber	1	44	.37
do	2	44	.37
John B. Reische	4	44	.37
do	5	44	2.15
do	6	44	.37
do	7	44	.37
do	9	44	.37
do	10	44	.37
do	11	44	.37
do	12	44	.37
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.22
do	14	44	.22
do	15	44	.22
do	16	44	.22
do	17	44	.22
John B. Raische	18	44	.22
do	19	44	.22
do	20	44	.22
do	21	44	.22
do	22	44	.22
do	23	44	.22
Hannah Johnson	1	46	.16
do	2	46	.16
do	3	46	.16
do	4	46	.16
do	5	46	.16
do	6	46	.16
do	7	46	.16
do	9	46	.16
do	8	46	.16
do	10	46	.16
do	11	46	.16
do	12	46	.16
do	13	46	.16
do	14	46	.16
do	15	46	.16
do	16	46	.16
do	17	46	.16
do	18	46	.16
do	19	46	.16
do	20	46	.16
do	21	46	.16
do	22	46	.16
do	23	46	.16
do	24	46	.16
do	1	47	.16
do	2	47	.16
do	3	47	.16
do	4	47	.16
do	5	47	.16
do	6	47	.16
do	7	47	.16
do	8	47	.16
do	9	47	.16
do	10	47	.16
do	11	47	.16
do	12	47	.16
do	13	47	.16
do	14	47	.16
do	15	47	.16
do	16	47	.16
do	17	47	.16
do	18	47	.16
do	19	47	.16
do	20	47	.16
do	21	47	.16
do	22	47	.16
do	23	47	.16
do	24	47	.16
do	1	48	.16
do	2	48	.16
do	3	48	.16
do	4	48	.16
do	5	48	.16
do	6	48	.16
do	7	48	.16
do	8	48	.16
do	9	48	.16
do	10	48	.16
do	11	48	.16
do	12	48	.16
do	13	48	.16
do	14	48	.16
do	15	48	.16
do	16	48	.16
do	17	48	.16
do	18	48	.16
do	19	48	.16
do	20	48	.16
do	21	48	.16
do	22	48	.16
do	23	48	.16
do	24	48	.16
do	1	49	.16
do	2	49	.16
do	3	49	.16
do	4	49	.16
do	5	49	.16
do	6	49	.16
John T. Knight	7	49	.16
do	8	49	.16
do	9	49	.16
do	10	49	.16
do	11	49	.16
do	12	49	.16
Hannah Johnson	13	49	.16
do	14	49	.16
do	15	49	.16
do	16	49	.16
do	17	49	.16
do	18	49	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.16
do	20	49	.16
do	21	49	.16
do	22	49	.16
do	23	49	.16
do	24	49	.16
John T. Knight	1	50	.16
do	2	50	.16
F. W. Miller	3	50	.16
do	4	50	.16
do	5	50	.16
do	6	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co	7	50	.16
do	8	50	.16
do	9	50	.16
do	10	50	.16
do	11	50	.16
do	12	50	.16
F. W. Miller	13	50	.16
do	14	50	.16
do	15	50	.16
do	16	50	.16
do	17	50	.16
do	18	50	.16
do	19	50	.16
do	20	50	.16
do	21	50	.16
do	22	50	.16
do	23	50	.16
do	24	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.16
do	2	51	.16
do	3	51	.16
do	4	51	.16
do	5	51	.16
do	6	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.16
do	8	51	.16
do	9	51	.16
do	10	51	.16
do	11	51	.16
do	12	51	.16
John T. Knight	13	51	.16
do	14	51	.16
do	15	51	.16
do	16	51	.16
do	17	51	.16
do	18	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.16
do	20	51	.16
do	21	51	.16
do	22	51	.16
do	23	51	.16
do	24	51	.16
F. W. Miller	1	52	.22
do	2	52	.22
do	3	52	.22
do	4	52	.22
do	5	52	.22
do	6	52	.22
John T. Knight	7	52	.22
do	8	52	.22
F. W. Miller	9	52	.22
do	10	52	.22
do	11	52	.22
do	12	52	.22
John T. Knight	13	52	.22
do	14	52	.22
F. W. Miller	15	52	.22
do	16	52	.22
do	17	52	.22
do	18	52	.22
do	19	52	.22
do	20	52	.22
do	21	52	.22
do	22	52	.22
Jas. McLennan	23	52	.22
do	24	52	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.16
do	2	53	.16
do	3	53	.16
do	4	53	.16
do	5	53	.16
do	6	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	53	.16
do	8	53	.16
do	9	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.16
do	14	53	.16
do	15	53	.16
do	16	53	.16
do	17	53	.16
do	18	53	.16
do	22	53	.16
do	23	53	.16
do	24	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	54	.16
do	2	54	.16
do	3	54	.16
do	4	54	.16
do	5	54	.16
do	6	54	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.16
do	8	54	.16
do	9	54	.16
do	10	54	.16
do	11	54	.16
do	12	54	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	54	.16
do	1	55	.16
do	2	55	.16
do	3	55	.16
do	4	55	.16
do	5	55	.16
do	6	55	.16
do	7	55	.16
do	8	55	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.16
do	10	55	.16
do	11	55	.16
do	12	55	.16
do	13	55	.16
do	14	55	.16
do	15	55	.16
do	16	55	.16
do	17	55	.16
do	18	55	.16
do	19	55	.16
do	1	56	.16
do	2	56	.16
do	3	56	.16
do	4	56	.16
do	5	56	.16
do	6	56	.16
do	7	56	.16
do	8	56	.16
do	9	56	.16
do	10	56	.16
do	11	56	.16
do	12	56	.16
do	13	56	.16
do	14	56	.16
do	15	56	.16
do	16	56	.16
do	17	56	.16
do	18	56	.16
do	19	56	.16
do	20	56	.16
do	21	56	.16
do	22	56	.16
do	23	56	.16
do	24	56	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.16
do	2	57	.16
do	3	57	.16
do	4	57	.16
do	5	57	.16
do	6	57	.16
do	7	57	.16
do	8	57	.16
do	9	57	.16
do	10	57	.16
do	11	57	.16
do	12	57	.16
do	13	57	.16
do	14	57	.16
do	15	57	.16
do	16	57	.16
do	17	57	.16
do	18	57	.16
F. W. Miller	1	58	.16
do	2	58	.16
do	3	58	.16
John T. Knight	4	58	.16
do	5	58	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	6	58	.16
do	10	58	.16
do	11	58	.16
John R. Currie	12	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	58	.16
do	14	58	.16
do	15	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.16
F. W. Miller	20	58	.16
do	21	58	.16
do	22	58	.16
John T. Knight	23	58	.16
do	24	58	.16
Jas. M. Paine	1	59	.22
do	2	59	.22
do	3	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	4	59	.22
do	5	59	.22
do	6	59	.22
John T. Knight	7	59	.22
do	8	59	.22
do	9	59	.22
do	10	59	.22
do	11	59	.22
do	12	59	.22
do	13	59	.22
do	14	59	.22
do	15	59	.22
do	16	59	.22
do	17	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	18	59	.22
do	19	59	.22
do	20	59	.22
do	21	59	.22
do	22	59	.22
do	1	60	.22
do	2	60	.22
do	3	60	.22
do	4	60	.22
do	5	60	.22
do	6	60	.22
do	7	60	.22
do	8	60	.22
do	9	60	.22
do	10	60	.22
do	11	60	.22
do	12	60	.22
do	13	60	.22
do	14	60	.22
do	15	60	.22
do	16	60	.22
do	17	60	.22
do	18	60	.22
do	19	60	.22
do	20	60	.22
do	21	60	.22
do	22	60	.22
John T. Knight	1	61	.22
do	2	61	.22
Dorena A. Knight	3	61	.22
do	4	61	.22
John T. Knight	5	61	.22
do	6	61	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	7	61	.22
do	8	61	.22
do	9	61	.22
do	10	61	.22
do	11	61	.22
do	12	61	.22
do	13	61	.22
do	14	61	.22
do	15	61	.22
do	16	61	.22
do	17	61	.22
do	18	61	.22
John T. Knight	19	61	.22
do	20	61	.22
do	21	61	.22
do	22	61	.22
do	23	61	.22
do	24	61	.22
do	1	62	.16
do	2	62	.16
do	3	62	.16
do	4	62	.16
do	5	62	.16
do	6	62	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	62	.16
do	8	62	.16
do	9	62	.16
do	10	62	.16
do	11	62	.16
do	12	62	.16
do	13	62	.16
do	14	62	.16
do	15	62	.16
do	16	62	.16
do	17	62	.16
John T. Knight	18	62	.16
do	19	62	.16
do	20	62	.16
do	21	62	.16
do	22	62	.16
do	23	62	.16
do	24	62	.16
do	1	63	.16
do	2	63	.16
do	3	63	.16
do	4	63	.16
do	5	63	.16
do	6	63	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	63	.16
do	8	63	.16
do	9	63	.16
do	10	63	.16
do	11	63	.16
do	12	63	.16
do	13	63	.16
do	14	63	.16
do	15	63	.16
do	16	63	.16
do	17	63	.16
do	18	63	.16
John T. Knight	19	63	.16
do	20	63	.16
do	21	63	.16
do	22	63	.16
do	23	63	.16
do	24	63	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	64	.16
do	2	64	.16
John T. Knight	10	64	.16
do	15	64	.16
do	16	64	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	65	.16
do	2	65	.16
do	3	65	.16
do	4	65	.16
do	5	65	.16
do	6	65	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	65	.16
do	8	65	.16
do	9	65	.16
do	10	65	.16
do	11	65	.16
do	12	65	.16
do	13	65	.16
do	14	65	.16
do	15	65	.16
do	16	65	.16
do	17	65	.16
do	18	65	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	65	.16
do	20	65	.16
do	21	65	.16
do	22	65	.16
do	23	65	.16
do	24	65	.16
do	1	66	.16
do	2	66	.16
do	3	66	.16
do	4	66	.16
do	5	66	.16
do	6	66	.16
do	7	66	.16
do	8	66	.16
do	9	66	.16
do	10	66	.16
do	11	66	.16
do	12	66	.16
do	13	66	.16
do	14	66	.16
do	15	66	.16
do	16	66	.16
do	17	66	.16
do	18	66	.16
do	19	66	.16
do	20	66	.16
do	21	66	.16
do	22	66	.16
do	23	66	.16
do	24	66	.16
do	1	67	.16
do	2	67	.16
do	3	67	.16
do	4	67	.16
do	5	67	.16
do	6	67	.16
do	7	67	.16
do	8	67	.16
do	9	67	.16
do	10	67	.16
do	11	67	.16
do	12	67	.16
do	13	67	.16
do	14	67	.16
do	15	67	.16
do	16	67	.16
do	17	67	.16
Leo Steinert	18	67	.16
do	19	67	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	20	67	.16
do	21	67	.16
do	22	67	.16
do	23	67	.16
do	24	67	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	68	.16
do	2	68	.16
do	3	68	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	4	68	.16
do	5	68	.16
do	6	68	.16
do	7	68	.16
do	8	68	.16
do	9	68	.16
do	10	68	.16
do	11	68	.16
do	12	68	.16
do	13	68	.16
do	14	68	.16
do	15	68	.16
do	16	68	.16
do	17	68	.16
do	18	68	.16
do	19	68	.16
do	20	68	.16
do	21	68	.16
do	22	68	.16
do	23	68	.16
do	24	68	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	73	.16
do	2	73	.16
do	3	73	.16
do	4	73	.16
do	5	73	.16
do	6	73	.16
do	7	73	.16
do	8	73	.16
do	9	73	.16
do	10	73	.16
do	11	73	.16
do	12	73	.16
do	13	73	.16
do	14	73	.16
do	15	73	.16
do	16	73	.16
do	17	73	.16
do	18	73	.16
do	19	73	.16
do	20	73	.16
do	21	73	.16
do	22	73	.16
do	23	73	.16
do	24	73	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	74	.16
do	2	74	.16
do	3	74	.16
do	4	74	.16
do	5	74	.16
do	6	74	.16
do	7	74	.16
do	8	74	.16
do	9	74	.16
do	10	74	.16
do	11	74	.16
do	12	74	.16
do	13	74	.16
do	14	74	.16
do	15	74	.16
do	16	74	.16
do	17	74	.16
do	18	74	.16
do	19	74	.16
do	20	74	.16
do	21	74	.16
do	22	74	.16
do	23	74	.16
do	24	74	.16
do	1	75	.16
do	2	75	.16
do	3	75	.16
do	4	75	.16
do	5	75	.16
do	6	75	.16
do	7	75	.16
do	8	75	.16
do	9	75	.16
do	10	75	.16
do	11	75	.16
do	12	75	.16
do	13	75	.16
do	14	75	.16
do	15	75	.16
do	16	75	.16
do	17	75	.16
do	18	75	.16
do	19	75	.16
do	20	75	.16
do	21	75	.16
do	22	75	.16
do	23	75	.16
do	24	75	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	76	.16
do	2	76	.16
do	3	76	.16
do	4	76	.16
do	5	76	.16
do	6	76	.16
John T. Knight	7	76	.16
do	8	76	.16
do	9	76	.16
do	10	76	.16
do	11	76	.16
do	12	76	.16
do	13	76	.16
do	14	76	.16
do	15	76	.16
do	16	76	.16
do	17	76	.16
do	18	76	.16
Hannah Johnson	19	76	.16
do	20	76	.16
do	21	76	.16
do	22	76	.16
do	23	76	.16
do	24	76	.16
John T. Knight	1	77	.16
do	2	77	.16
do	3	77	.16
do	4	77	.16
do	5	77	.16
do	6	77	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	77	.16
do	14	77	.16
do	15	77	.16
do	16	77	.16
do	17	77	.16
do	18	77	.16
John T. Knight	19	77	.16
do	20	77	.16
do	21	77	.16
do	22	77	.16
do	23	77	.16
do	24	77	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	5	78	.16
do	6	78	.16
do	7	78	.16
do	8	78	.16
do	9	78	.16
do	10	78	.16
John T. Knight	11	78	.16
do	12	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	13	78	.16
do	14	78	.16
John T. Knight	15	78	.16
do	16	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	17	78	.16
do	18	78	.16
do	19	78	.16
do	20	78	.16
do	21	78	.16
do	22	78	.16
do	23	78	.16
do	24	78	.16
John T. Knight	1	79	.16
do	2	79	.16
do	3	79	.16
do	4	79	.16
do	5	79	.16
do	6	79	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	79	.16
do	14	79	.16
do	15	79	.16
do	16	79	.16
do	17	79	.16
do	18	79	.16
John T. Knight	19	79	.16
do	20	79	.16
do	21	79	.16
do	22	79	.16
do	23	79	.16
do	24	79	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	80	.16
do	2	80	.16
do	3	80	.16
do	4	80	.16
do	5	80	.16
do	6	80	.16
do	7	80	.16
do	8	80	.16
John T. Knight	9	80	.16
do	10	80	.16
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	11	80	.16
do	12	80	.16
Jas. McLennan	13	80	.16
do	14	80	.16
John T. Knight	15	80	.16
do	16	80	.16
F. W. Miller	17	80	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	80	.16
do	19	80	.16
do	20	80	.16
do	21	80	.16
do	22	80	.16
do	23	80	.16
do	24	80	.16
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.22
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	2	81	.22
F. W. Miller	4	81	.22
Jas. McLennon	5	81	.22
do	6	81	.22
John T. Knight	7	81	.22
do	8	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	9	81	.22
do	10	81	.22
do	11	81	.22
F. W. Miller	12	81	.22
do	13	81	.22
do	14	81	.22
do	15	81	.22
John T. Knight	16	81	.22
F. W. Miller	17	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	81	.22
do	19	81	.22
do	20	81	.22
do	21	81	.22
do	22	81	.22
John T. Knight	1	82	.22
do	2	82	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	3	82	.22
do	4	82	.22
do	5	82	.22
do	6	82	.22
do	7	82	.22
do	8	82	.22
do	9	82	.22
do	10	82	.22
do	11	82	.22
do	12	82	.22
F. W. Miller	13	82	.16
do	14	82	.16
do	15	82	.16
do	16	82	.16
do	17	82	.16
do	18	82	.16
do	19	82	.16
do	20	82	.16
do	21	82	.16
do	22	82	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	1	83	.16
do	2	83	.16
do	3	83	.16
do	4	83	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	5	83	.16
do	6	83	.16
do	7	83	.16
do	8	83	.16
do	9	83	.16
do	10	83	.16
do	11	83	.16
do	12	83	.16
do	13	83	.16
do	14	83	.16
do	15	83	.16
do	16	83	.16
do	17	83	.16
do	18	83	.16
do	19	83	.16
John T. Knight	20	83	.16
do	21	83	.16
do	22	83	.16
do	23	83	.16
do	24	83	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	84	.16
do	14	84	.16
do	15	84	.16
do	16	84	.16
do	17	84	.16
do	18	84	.16
do	19	85	.16
do	20	85	.16
do	21	85	.16
do	22	85	.16
do	23	85	.16
do	24	85	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	86	.16
do	2	86	.16
do	3	86	.16
do	4	86	.16
do	5	86	.16
do	6	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	11	86	.16
do	12	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	87	.16
do	2	87	.16
do	3	87	.16
do	4	87	.16
do	1	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	88	.16
do	1	89	.16
do	2	89	.16
do	3	89	.16
do	4	89	.16
do	5	89	.16
do	6	89	.16
do	7	89	.16
do	8	89	.16
do	9	89	.16
do	10	89	.16
do	11	89	.16
do	12	89	.16
do	13	89	.16
do	14	89	.16
do	15	89	.16
do	16	89	.16
do	17	89	.16
do	18	89	.16
do	19	89	.16
do	20	89	.16
do	21	89	.16
do	22	89	.16
do	23	89	.16
do	24	89	.16
F. W. Miller	1	90	.16
do	2	90	.16
do	3	90	.16
do	4	90	.16
do	5	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	7	90	.16
do	8	90	.16
do	9	90	.16
do	10	90	.16
do	11	90	.16
do	12	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	90	.16
do	14	90	.16
do	15	90	.16
do	16	90	.16
do	17	90	.16
do	18	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	91	.16
do	2	91	.16
do	3	91	.16
do	4	91	.16
do	5	91	.16
do	6	91	.16
John T. Knight	7	91	.16
do	8	91	.16
do	9	91	.16
do	10	91	.16
do	11	91	.16
do	12	91	.16
do	13	91	.16
do	18	91	.16
do	19	91	.16
do	20	91	.16
do	21	91	.16
do	22	91	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	92	.16
do	2	92	.16
do	3	92	.16
do	4	92	.16
do	5	92	.16
do	6	92	.16
do	7	92	.16
do	8	92	.16
do	9	92	.16
do	10	92	.16
do	11	92	.16
do	12	92	.16
do	13	92	.16
do	14	92	.16
do	15	92	.16
do	16	92	.16
do	17	92	.16
do	18	92	.16
do	19	92	.16
do	20	92	.16
do	21	92	.16
do	22	92	.16
do	1	93	.16
do	2	93	.16
do	3	93	.16
do	4	93	.16
do	5	93	.16
do	6	93	.16
do	7	93	.16
do	8	93	.16
do	9	93	.16
do	10	93	.16
do	11	93	.16
do	12	93	.16
F. W. Miller	13	93	.16
do	14	93	.16
do	15	93	.16
do	16	93	.16
do	17	93	.16
do	18	93	.16
do	19	93	.16
do	20	93	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	21	93	.16
do	22	93	.16
do	23	93	.16
do	24	93	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	94	.16
do	2	94	.16
do	3	94	.16
do	4	94	.16
do	5	94	.16
do	6	94	.16
do	7	94	.16
do	8	94	.16
do	9	94	.16
do	10	94	.16
do	11	94	.16
do	12	94	.16
John T. Knight	13	94	.16
do	14	94	.16
do	15	94	.16
do	16	94	.16
do	17	94	.16
do	18	94	.16
do	19	94	.16
do	20	94	.16
do	21	94	.16
do	22	94	.16
do	23	94	.16
do	24	94	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	95	.16
do	2	95	.16
do	3	95	.16
do	4	95	.16
do	5	95	.16
do	6	95	.16
do	7	95	.16
do	8	95	.16
do	9	95	.16
do	10	95	.16
do	11	95	.16
do	12	95	.16
F. W. Miller	13	95	.16
do	14	95	.16
do	15	95	.16
do	16	95	.16
do	17	95	.16
do	18	95	.16
do	19	95	.16
do	20	95	.16
do	21	95	.16
do	22	95	.16
do	23	95	.16
do	24	95	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	96	.16
do	2	96	.16
do	3	96	.16
do	4	96	.16
do	5	96	.16
do	6	96	.16
do	13	96	.16
John T. Knight	14	96	.16
do	15	96	.16
do	16	96	.16
do	17	96	.16
do	18	96	.16
do	19	96	.16
do	20	96	.16
do	21	96	.16
do	22	96	.16
do	23	96	.16
do	24	96	.16
Caroline Holmes	1	97	.16
do	2	97	.16
do	3	97	.16
do	4	97	.16
do	5	97	.16
do	6	97	.16
F. W. Miller	7	97	.16
do	8	97	.16
do	9	97	.16
do	10	97	.16
do	11	97	.16
do	12	97	.16
do	13	97	.16
do	14	97	.16
do	15	97	.16
do	16	97	.16
do	17	97	.16
do	18	97	.16
Caroline T. Holmes	13	98	.16
do	14	98	.16
do	15	98	.16
do	16	98	.16
do	17	98	.16
do	18	98	.16
do	19	98	.16
do	20	98	.16
do	21	98	.16
do	22	98	.16
do	23	98	.16
do	24	98	.16
do	1	99	.16
do	2	99	.16
do	3	99	.16
do	4	99	.16
do	5	99	.16
do	6	99	.16
do	7	99	.16
do	8	99	.16
do	9	99	.16
do	10	99	.16
do	11	99	.16
do	12	99	.16
do	13	100	.16
do	14	100	.16
do	15	100	.16
do	16	100	.16
do	17	100	.16
do	18	100	.16
do	19	100	.16
do	20	100	.16
do	21	100	.16
do	22	100	.16
do	23	100	.16
do	24	100	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	105	.16
do	2	105	.16
do	3	105	.16
do	4	105	.16
do	5	105	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	6	105	.16
do	7	105	.16
do	8	105	.16
do	9	105	.16
do	10	105	.16
do	11	105	.16
do	12	105	.16
do	13	105	.16
do	14	105	.16
do	15	105	.16
do	16	105	.16
do	17	105	.16
do	18	105	.16
do	19	105	.16
do	20	105	.16
do	21	105	.16
do	22	105	.16
do	23	105	.16
do	24	105	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	106	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	2	106	.16
do	3	106	.16
do	4	106	.16
do	5	106	.16
do	6	106	.16
do	7	106	.16
do	8	106	.16
do	9	106	.16
do	10	106	.16
do	11	106	.16
do	12	106	.16
do	13	106	.16
do	14	106	.16
do	15	106	.16
do	16	106	.16
do	17	106	.16
do	18	106	.16
do	19	106	.16
do	20	106	.16
do	21	106	.16
do	22	106	.16
do	23	106	.16
do	24	106	.16
do	1	107	.16
do	2	107	.16
do	3	107	.16
do	4	107	.16
do	5	107	.16
do	6	107	.16
do	7	107	.16
do	8	107	.16
do	9	107	.16
do	10	107	.16
do	11	107	.16
do	12	107	.16
do	13	107	.16
do	14	107	.16
do	15	107	.16
do	16	107	.16
do	17	107	.16
do	18	107	.16
do	19	107	.16
do	20	107	.16
do	21	107	.16
do	22	107	.16
do	23	107	.16
do	24	107	.16
do	1	108	.16
do	2	108	.16
do	3	108	.16
do	4	108	.16
do	5	108	.16
do	6	108	.16
John T. Knight	13	108	.16
do	14	108	.16
do	15	108	.16
do	16	108	.16
do	17	108	.16
do	18	108	.16
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.16
do	20	108	.16
do	21	108	.16
do	22	108	.16
do	23	108	.16
do	24	108	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.16
do	8	109	.16
do	9	109	.16
do	10	109	.16
do	11	109	.16
do	12	109	.16
John T. Knight	13	109	.16
do	14	109	.16
do	15	109	.16
do	16	109	.16
do	17	109	.16
do	18	109	.16
do	19	109	.16
do	20	109	.16
do	21	109	.16
do	22	109	.16
do	23	109	.16
do	24	109	.16
F. W. Miller	1	110	.16
do	2	110	.16
do	3	110	.16
do	4	110	.16
do	5	110	.16
do	6	110	.16
do	7	110	.16
do	8	110	.16
do	9	110	.16
do	10	110	.16
do	11	110	.16
do	12	110	.16
do	13	110	.16
do	14	110	.16
do	15	110	.16
do	16	110	.16
do	17	110	.16
do	18	110	.16
do	19	110	.16
do	20	110	.16
do	21	110	.16
do	22	110	.16
do	23	110	.16
do	24	110	.16
John T. Knight	1	111	.16
do	2	111	.16
do	3	111	.16
do	4	111	.16
do	5	111	.16
do	6	111	.16
do	19	111	.16
do	20	111	.16
do	21	111	.16
do	22	111	.16
do	23	111	.16
do	24	111	.16
F. W. Miller	1	112	.16
do	2	112	.16
do	3	112	.16
do	4	112	.16
do	5	112	.16
do	6	112	.16
do	7	112	.16
do	8	112	.16
do	9	112	.16
do	10	112	.16
do	11	112	.16
do	12	112	.16
do	13	112	.16
do	14	112	.16
do	15	112	.16
do	16	112	.16
do	17	112	.16
do	18	112	.16
do	19	112	.16
do	20	112	.16
do	21	112	.16
do	22	112	.16
do	23	112	.16
do	24	112	.16
do	1	113	.16
do	2	113	.16
do	3	113	.16
do	4	113	.16
do	5	113	.16
do	6	113	.16
do	7	113	.16
do	8	113	.16
do	9	113	.16
do	10	113	.16
do	11	113	.16
do	12	113	.16
do	13	113	.16
do	14	113	.16
do	15	113	.16
do	16	113	.16
do	17	113	.16
John T. Knight	1	114	.16
do	2	114	.16
do	3	114	.16
do	4	114	.16
do	5	114	.16
do	6	114	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.16
do	8	114	.16
do	9	114	.16
do	10	114	.16
do	11	114	.16
do	12	114	.16
John T. Knight	13	114	.16
do	14	114	.16
do	15	114	.16
do	16	114	.16
do	17	114	.16
do	1	115	.16
do	2	115	.16
do	3	115	.16
do	4	115	.16
do	5	115	.16
do	6	115	.16
do	13	115	.16
do	14	115	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	116	.16
do	3	116	.16
do	4	116	.16
do	5	116	.16
do	6	116	.16
do	7	116	.16
do	8	116	.16
do	9	116	.16
do	1	117	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	117	.16
do	3	117	.16
do	4	117	.16
do	5	117	.16
do	6	117	.16
do	7	117	.16
do	8	117	.16
do	9	117	.16
do	10	117	.16
do	11	117	.16
do	12	117	.16
do	1	118	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	118	.16
do	3	118	.16
do	4	118	.16
do	5	118	.16
do	6	118	.16
do	7	118	.16
do	8	118	.16
do	9	118	.16
do	10	118	.16
do	11	118	.16
do	12	118	.16
do	13	118	.16
do	14	118	.16
do	15	118	.16
do	16	118	.16
do	17	118	.16
do	18	118	.16
do	19	118	.16
do	20	118	.16
do	21	118	.16
do	22	118	.16
do	23	118	.16
do	24	118	.16
do	1	119	.16
do	2	119	.16
do	3	119	.16
do	4	119	.16
do	5	119	.16
do	6	119	.16
do	7	119	.16
do	8	119	.16
do	9	119	.16
do	10	119	.16
do	11	119	.16
do	12	119	.16
F. W. Miller	13	119	.16
do	14	119	.16
do	15	119	.16
do	16	119	.16
do	17	119	.16
do	18	119	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	19	119	.16
do	20	119	.16
do	21	119	.16
do	22	119	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	120	.16
do	14	120	.16
do	15	120	.16
do	16	120	.16
do	17	120	.16
do	18	120	.16
do	19	120	.16
do	20	120	.16
do	21	120	.16
do	22	120	.16
do	23	120	.16
do	24	120	.16
do	1	121	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
J. B. Holmes et al	2	121	.16
do..	3	121	.16
do..	4	121	.16
do..	5	121	.16
do..	6	121	.16
do..	7	121	.16
do..	8	121	.16
do..	9	121	.16
do..	10	121	.16
do..	11	121	.16
do..	12	121	.16
do..	13	121	.16
do..	14	121	.16
do..	15	121	.16
do..	16	121	.16
do..	17	121	.16
do..	18	121	.16
do..	19	121	.16
do..	20	121	.16
do..	21	121	.16
do..	22	121	.16
do..	23	121	.16
do..	24	121	.16
F. W. Miller	1	122	.16
do..	2	122	.16
do..	3	122	.16
do..	4	122	.16
do..	5	122	.16
do..	6	122	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	122	.16
do..	8	122	.16
John T. Knight	9	122	.16
do..	10	122	.16
do..	11	122	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.16
do..	13	122	.16
F. W. Miller	1	123	.16
do..	2	123	.16
do..	3	123	.16
do..	4	123	.16
do..	5	123	.16
do..	6	123	.16
do..	7	123	.16
do	8	123	.16
do..	9	123	.16
do..	10	123	.16
do..	11	123	.16
do..	12	123	.16
do..	13	123	.16
do..	14	123	.16
do..	1	124	.16
do..	2	124	.16
do..	3	124	.16
do..	4	124	.16
do..	5	124	.16
do..	6	124	.16
do	7	124	.16
do..	8	124	.16
do..	9	124	.16
do..	10	124	.16
do..	11	124	.16
do..	12	124	.16
do..	13	124	.16
do..	14	124	.16
do..	15	124	.16
do..	16	124	.16
do..	17	124	.16
do..	18	124	.16
do..	19	124	.16
do..	20	124	.16
do..	21	124	.16
do..	22	124	.16
John T. Knight	1	125	.16
do..	2	125	.16
do..	3	125	.16
do..	4	125	.16
do..	5	125	.16
do	6	125	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.16
do..	8	125	.16
do..	9	125	.16
do..	10	125	.16
do..	11	125	.16
do..	12	125	.16
do..	13	125	.16
John T. Knight	14	125	.16
do..	15	125	.16
do..	16	125	.16
do..	17	125	.16
do..	18	125	.16
F. W. Miller,	1	126	.16
do..	2	126	.16
do..	3	126	.16
do..	4	126	.16
do..	5	126	.16
do..	6	126	.16
do..	7	126	.16
do..	8	126	.16
do..	9	126	.16
do..	10	126	.16
do..	11	126	.16
do..	12	126	.16
do..	13	126	.16
do..	14	126	.16
do..	15	126	.16
do..	16	126	.16
do..	17	126	.16
do..	18	126	.16
do..	19	126	.16
do..	20	126	.16
do..	21	126	.16
do..	22	126	.16
do..	23	126	.16
do..	24	126	.16
John T. Knight,	1	127	.16
do..	2	127	.16
do..	3	127	.16
do..	4	127	.16
do..	5	127	.16
do..	6	127	.16
do..	13	127	.16
do..	14	127	.16
do..	15	127	.16
do..	16	127	.16
do..	17	127	.16
do..	18	127	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.16
do..	20	127	.16
do..	21	127	.16
do..	22	127	.16
do..	23	127	.16
do..	24	127	.16
F. W. Miller	1	128	.16
do..	2	128	.16
do..	3	128	.16
do..	4	128	.16
do..	5	128	.16
do..	6	128	.16
do..	7	128	.16
do..	8	128	.16
do..	9	128	.16
do..	10	128	.16
do..	11	128	.16
do..	12	128	.16
do..	13	128	.16
do..	14	128	.16
do..	15	128	.16
do..	16	128	.16
do..	17	128	.16
do..	18	128	.16
do..	19	128	.16
do..	20	128	.16
do..	21	128	.16
do	22	128	.16
do..	23	128	.16
do..	24	128	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.16
do..	2	129	.16
do..	3	129	.16
do..	4	129	.16
do..	5	129	.16
do..	6	129	.16
John T. Knight	7	129	.16
do..	8	129	.16
do..	9	129	.16
do..	10	129	.16
do..	11	129	.16
do..	12	129	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.16
do..	14	129	.16
do..	15	129	.16
do..	16	129	.16
do..	17	129	.16
do	18	129	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.16
do	20	129	.16
do..	21	129	.16
do..	22	129	.16
do..	23	129	.16
do..	24	129	.16
do..	1	130	.16
do..	2	130	.16
do..	3	130	.16
do..	4	130	.16
do..	5	130	.16
do..	6	130	.16
do..	7	130	.16
do..	8	130	.16
do..	9	130	.16
do,.	10	130	.16
do..	11	130	.16
do..	12	130	.16
do	13	130	.16
do..	14	130	.16
do..	15	130	.16
do..	16	130	.16
do..	17	130	.16
do	18	130	.16
do..	19	130	.16
do..	20	130	.16
do..	21	130	.16
do..	22	130	.16
do..	23	130	.16
do..	24	130	.16
do..	7	131	.16
do..	8	131	.16
do	9	131	.16
do..	10	131	.16
do..	11	131	.16
do	12	131	.16
do..	13	131	.16
do..	14	131	.16
do	15	131	.16
do..	16	131	.16
do..	17	131	.16
do	18	131	.16
do..	19	131	.16
do..	20	131	.16
do..	21	131	.16
do..	22	131	.16
do..	23	131	.16
do..	24	131	.16
do 24 lots		132	3.02
J. B. Holmes et al 12 lots		133	1.58
do 10 lots		134	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes, 13 lots		135	1.58
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots		136	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes		137	2.20
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.16
do..	2	138	.16
do	3	138	.16
do..	4	138	.16
do..	5	138	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	6	138	.16
do..	7	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.16
do..	9	138	.16
do..	10	138	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	11	138	.16
do	12	138	.16
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.16
do..	18	138	.16
do..	19	138	.16
do..	20	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.16
J. B. Holmes et al, 20 lots		140	1.80
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.16
do..	2	141	.16
do..	3	141	.16
do..	4	141	.16
do	5	141	.16
do..	6	141	.16
do..	7	142	.16
do..	8	142	.16
do..	9	142	.16
do..	10	142	.16
do..	11	142	.16
do..	12	142	.16
do..	16	142	.16
do..	17	142	.16
do..	18	142	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.16
do..	2	143	.16
do..	3	143	.16
do..	4	143	.16
do	5	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.16
do..	7	143	.16
do..	8	143	.16
do	9	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	145	2.86
do..	2	145	.16
do..	3	145	.16
do..	4	145	.16
do..	5	145	.16
do..	6	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	145	.16
do..	8	145	.16
do..	9	145	.16
do..	10	145	.16
do..	11	145	.16
do..	12	145	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	13	145	.16
do..	14	145	.16
do..	15	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	16	145	.16
do..	17	145	.16
do..	18	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	146	.16
do..	2	146	.16
do..	3	146	.16
do..	4	146	.16
do..	5	146	.16
do..	6	146	.16
do..	16	146	.16
do..	17	146	.16
do..	18	146	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al		147	2.59
Geo. N. Lyman	6	148	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.16
do..	8	148	.16
do..	9	148	.16
do..	10	148	.16
do..	11	148	.16
do..	12	148	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	13	148	.16

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

	Lot	Amt.
Geo. Detling	3	1.44
do.	4	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	5	1.44
do..	6	1.44
do..	7	1.44
do..	8	1.44
do..	9	1.44
do..	10	1.44
do..	11	1.44
do..	12	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	13	1.44
do..	14	1.44
do..	15	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	16	1.44
do..	17	1.44
do..	18	1.44
do..	19	1.44
do..	20	1.44
do..	21	1.44
do..	22	1.44
do..	23	1.44
do..	24	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	25	1.44
do..	26	1.44
do..	27	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	28	1.44
do..	29	1.44
do..	30	1.44

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
N. P. Lund	1	1	.37
do..	2	1	.37
do..	3	1	.37
do..	4	1	.37
do..	5	1	.37
do..	6	1	.37
do..	7	1	.37
do	8	1	.37
do	9	1	.37
do..	10	1	.37
do..	11	1	.37
do..	12	1	.37
do..	13	1	.37
do..	14	1	.37
do..	1	2	.37
do..	2	2	.37
do..	3	2	.37
do	4	2	.37
do..	5	2	.37
do	6	2	.37
do..	7	2	.37
do..	8	2	.37
do..	9	2	.37
do..	10	2	.37
do..	11	2	.37
do..	12	2	.37
do..	13	2	.37
do..	14	2	.37
do..	15	2	.37
do..	16	2	.37
do..	17	2	.37
do..	18	2	.37
do..	19	2	.37
do..	20	2	.37
do..	21	2	.37
do..	22	2	.37
do..	23	2	.37
do..	24	2	.37
do..	25	2	.37
do..	26	2	.37
do..	27	2	.37
Frederick Buse	1	3	.37
do..	2	3	.37
do..	3	3	.37
do..	4	3	.37
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.37
do..	9	3	.37
do..	10	3	.37
Herman Lindner	11	3	.37
do..	12	3	.37
do..	13	3	.37
N. P. Lund	14	3	.37
do..	15	3	.37
do..	16	3	.37
do..	17	3	.37
do..	18	3	.37
do..	19	3	.37
do..	20	3	.37
do..	21	3	.37
do..	22	3	.37
do..	23	3	.37
Phil A. Kaufer	26	4	.22
do..	27	4	.22
Wm. P. O'Brien	30	4	.22
H. Voigt	31	4	.22
Frederick Buse	1	5	.22
do..	2	5	.22
do..	3	5	.22
do..	4	5	.22

Buse & Canty's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	.16
do..	2	1	.16
do..	3	1	.16
do..	4	1	.16
do	5	1	.16
do..	6	1	.16
do..	7	1	.16
do..	8	1	.16
do..	9	1	.16
do..	10	1	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.16
John Fromel	2	2	.16
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.16
do..	4	2	.16
do..	5	2	.16
do..	6	2	.16
do..	7	2	.16
do..	8	2	.16
do..	9	2	.16
do..	10	2	.16
Jacob Olp	11	2	.16
Jacob Olp	12	2	.16
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.16
do..	14	2	.16
do	15	2	.16
do..	16	2	.16
John Fromel	17	2	.16
do..	18	2	.16
do	19	2	.16
do..	20	2	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.16
do	2	3	.16
do..	3	3	.16
do..	4	3	.16
do..	5	3	.16
do..	6	3	.16
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.16
do..	2	4	.16
do..	3	4	.16
do..	4	4	.16
do..	5	4	.16
do..	6	4	.16
do..	7	4	.16
Ernest Buse	9	4	.16
do..	10	4	.16
do..	11	4	.16
do..	12	4	.16
Lucy Baxter,	1	5	.16
do..	2	5	.16
do..	3	5	.16
do..	4	5	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	5	5	.16
do..	6	5	.16
do..	7	5	.16
do..	8	5	.16
do..	9	5	.16
do	10	5	.16
do..	11	5	.16
do..	12	5	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	6	.16
do..	2	6	.16
Ernest Buse	3	6	.16
do..	4	6	.16
do..	5	6	.16
do..	6	6	.16
Buse & Canty	7	6	.16
do..	8	6	.16
do..	9	6	.16
do..	10	6	.16
do..	11	6	.16
do..	12	6	.16
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.16
do..	14	6	.16
do	15	6	.16
do..	16	6	.16
do..	19	6	.16
do..	20	6	.16
do..	21	6	.16
do..	22	6	.16
do..	23	6	.16
do..	24	6	.16
David Gogne	1	7	.16
do..	2	7	.16
Ernest Buse	3	7	.16
do..	4	7	.16
do..	5	7	.16
do..	6	7	.16
Buse & Canty	7	7	.16
do..	8	7	.16
do	9	7	.16
do..	10	7	.16
do..	11	7	.16
do..	12	7	.16
do..	1	8	.16
do..	2	8	.16
do..	3	8	.16
do..	4	8	.16
do..	5	8	.16
do..	6	8	.16
do..	7	8	.16
do..	8	8	.16
do..	9	8	.16
do..	10	8	.16
do..	11	8	.16
do..	12	8	.16
do..	1	9	.16
do..	2	9	.16
do..	3	9	.16
do..	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do..	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do..	8	9	.16
do..	9	9	.16
do..	10	9	.16
do..	11	9	.16
do..	12	9	.16
do..	13	9	.16
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.16
do..	17	9	.16
do..	18	9	.16
do..	19	9	.16
do..	20	9	.16
do..	21	9	.16
do..	22	9	.16
do..	23	9	.16
do..	24	9	.16
do..	1	10	.16
do..	2	10	.16
do..	3	10	.16
do..	4	10	.16
do..	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do..	9	10	.16
do..	10	10	.16
do..	11	10	.16
do..	12	10	.16
do..	13	10	.16
do..	14	10	.16
do..	15	10	.16
do..	16	10	.16
do..	19	10	.16
do..	20	10	.16
do..	21	21	.16
do..	22	10	.16
do..	4	11	.16
do..	5	11	.16
do..	6	11	.16
do..	7	11	.16
do..	8	11	.16
do..	9	11	.16
David Gagne	13	11	.16
do..	14	11	.16
do..	15	11	.16
do..	16	11	.16
Vital Gagnon	17	11	.16
do..	18	11	.16
do..	19	11	.16
Chas. F. Sweet	1	12	.16
do..	2	12	.16
do..	3	12	.16
do..	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do..	6	12	.16
do..	7	12	.16
do..	8	12	.16
do..	9	12	.16
do..	10	12	.16
do..	11	12	.16
do..	1	13	.16
do..	2	13	.16
do..	3	13	.16
do..	4	13	.16
do..	5	13	.16
do..	6	13	.16
do..	7	13	.16
do..	8	13	.16
do..	9	13	.16
do..	10	13	.16
do..	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.16
do..	5	14	.16
do..	6	14	.16
do..	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do..	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do..	11	14	.16
Ernest Buse	13	14	.16
do..	14	14	.16
do..	15	14	.16
do..	16	14	.16
do..	17	14	.16
do..	18	14	.16
do..	19	14	.16
do..	20	14	.16
do..	21	14	.16
do..	22	14	.16
do..	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.16
do..	13	15	.16
do..	14	15	.16
do..	15	15	.16
do..	16	15	.16
do	17	15	.16
do..	18	15	.16
do..	19	15	.16
do..	20	15	.16
Buse & Canty	1	16	.16
do..	2	16	.16
do..	3	16	.16
do..	4	16	.16
do..	5	16	.16
do..	6	16	.16
do..	7	16	.16
do..	8	16	.16
do..	9	16	.16
do..	10	16	.16
do..	11	16	.16
do..	12	16	.16
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.16
do..	20	16	.16
do..	21	16	.16
do..	22	16	.16
do..	23	16	.16
Buse & Canty	1	17	.16
do..	2	17	.16
do..	3	17	.16
do..	4	17	.16
do..	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
do..	7	17	.16
do..	8	17	.16
do..	9	17	.16
do..	10	17	.16
do..	11	17	.16
do..	12	17	.16
do..	1	18	.16
do..	2	18	.16
do..	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do..	5	18	.16
do..	6	18	.16
do..	7	18	.16
do..	8	18	.16
do..	9	18	.16
do..	10	18	.16
do..	11	18	.16
do..	12	18	.16
do..	1	19	.16
do..	2	19	.16
do..	3	19	.16
do..	4	19	.16
do..	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
do..	7	19	.16
do..	8	19	.16
do..	9	19	.16
do..	10	19	.16
do..	11	19	.16
do..	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	13	19	.16
do..	14	19	.16
do..	15	19	.16
do..	16	19	.16
do..	17	19	.16
do..	18	19	.16
do..	19	19	.16
do..	20	19	.16
do..	21	19	.16
do..	22	19	.16
do	23	19	.16
do..	24	19	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	20	.16
do	2	20	.16
do..	3	20	.16
do..	4	20	.16
do..	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
do..	7	20	.16
do..	8	20	.16
do..	9	20	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do..	12	20	.16
do..	13	20	.16
do..	14	20	.16
do..	15	20	.16
do..	16	20	.16
do	17	20	.16
do..	18	20	.16
do..	19	20	.16
do..	20	20	.16
do	21	21	.16
do..	22	20	.16
do..	23	20	.16
do..	24	20	.16
do..	1	21	.16
do..	2	21	.16
do..	3	21	.16
do..	4	21	.16
do..	5	21	.16
do..	6	21	.16
do..	7	21	.16
do..	8	21	.16
do..	9	21	.16
do..	10	21	.16
do..	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
do..	13	21	.16
do..	14	21	.16
do..	15	21	.16
do..	16	21	.16
do..	17	21	.16
do..	18	21	.16
do..	19	21	.16
do..	20	21	.16
do..	21	21	.16
do..	22	21	.16
do..	23	21	.16
do..	24	21	.16
do..	1	22	.16
do..	2	22	.16
do..	3	22	.16
do..	4	22	.16
do..	5	22	.16
do..	6	22	.16
do..	7	22	.16
do..	8	22	.16
do..	9	22	.16
do..	10	22	.16
do..	11	22	.16
do..	12	22	.16

Norman's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	.22
do..	2	1	.22
do..	3	1	.22
do..	4	1	.22
do..	5	1	.22
Ernest Buse	6	1	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.22
do..	8	1	.22
do..	9	1	.22
do..	10	1	.22
Ernest Buse	1	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do..	4	2	.22
do..	5	2	.22
Ernest Buse	6	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.22
do..	8	2	.22
do..	9	2	.22
do..	10	2	.22
do..	1	3	.22
do..	2	3	.22
do..	1	4	.22
do..	2	4	.22
do..	3	4	.22
do..	4	4	.22
do..	5	4	.22
do..	6	4	.22

Schreiter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	.73
do..	2	1	.73
do..	3	1	.73
do..	4	1	.73
do..	5	1	.73
do	6	1	.73
do..	7	1	.73
do..	1	2	.73
do..	2	2	.73
do..	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.73
do..	6	2	.73
do..	7	2	.73
do..	8	2	.73
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.73
do..	10	2	.73
do..	11	2	.73
do..	12	2	.73
do, all		3	.73
do	1	4	.73
W. A. chreiter	2	4	.73
do..	3	4	.73
do..	4	4	.73
do..	5	4	.73

Ernest Buse's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ernest Buse	1	1	.16
do..	2	1	.16
do..	3	1	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.16
do..	2	2	.16
do..	3	2	.16
do..	4	2	.16
do..	5	2	.16
Ernest Buse	1	3	.16
do..	2	3	.16
do..	3	3	.16
do..	4	4	.16
do	5	3	.16
do..	6	3	.16
do..	7	3	.16
do..	8	3	.16
do..	9	3	.16
do..	10	3	.16
do..	11	3	.16
do..	1	4	.16
do..	2	4	.16
do	3	4	.16
do	4	4	.16
do..	5	4	.16
do..	6	4	.16
do..	7	4	.16
do..	8	4	.16
do..	9	4	.16
do..	10	4	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.16
do..	2	5	.16
do..	3	5	.16
do	4	5	.16
do	5	5	.16
do	6	5	.16
do	7	5	.16
do	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
do..	10	5	.16
do..	1	6	.16
do	2	6	.16
do	3	6	.16
do..	4	6	.16
do..	1	7	.16
do..	2	7	.16
do..	3	7	.16
do..	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do..	1	8	.16
do..	2	8	.16
do..	3	8	.16
do..	4	8	.16
do..	1	9	.16
do..	2	9	.16
do..	3	9	.16
do..	4	9	.16
do..	5	9	.16
do..	6	9	.16
do..	7	9	.16
do..	1	10	.16
do..	2	10	.16
do..	3	10	.16
do..	4	10	.16
do..	5	10	.16
do..	6	10	.16
do..	7	10	.16
do..	1	11	.16
do..	2	11	.16
do..	3	11	.16
do..	4	11	.16
do..	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do..	7	11	.16
do..	8	11	.16
do..	9	11	.16
do..	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do..	12	11	.16
do..	1	12	.16
do..	2	12	.16
do..	3	12	.16
do..	4	12	.16
do..	5	12	.16
do..	6	12	.16
do..	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do..	9	12	.16
Ernest Buse	1	13	.16
do..	1	14	.16
do..	2	14	.16
do..	3	14	.16
do..	4	14	.16
do..	5	14	.16
do..	6	14	.16
do..	7	14	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	8	14	.16
do..	1	15	.16
do..	2	15	.16
do..	3	15	.16
do..	4	15	.16
do..	5	15	.16
do..	6	15	.16
do..	7	15	.16
do..	8	15	.16
do..	9	15	.16
do..	10	15	.16
do..	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Ernest Buse	1	16	.16
do..	2	16	.16
do..	3	16	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.16
do..	2	17	.16
do..	3	17	.16
do..	4	17	.16
do..	5	17	.16
do..	6	17	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	7	17	.16
do..	8	17	.16
do..	9	17	.16
do..	1	18	.16
do..	2	18	.16
do..	3	18	.16
do..	4	18	.16
do..	5	18	.16
do..	6	18	.16
do..	7	18	.16
do..	8	18	.16
do..	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do..	11	18	.16
do..	12	18	.16
do..	1	19	.16
do..	2	19	.16
do..	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do..	5	19	.16
do..	6	19	.16
do..	7	19	.16
do..	8	19	.16
do..	9	19	.16
do..	10	19	.16
do..	11	19	.16
do..	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	1	20	.16
do..	2	20	.16
do..	3	20	.16
do..	4	20	.16
do..	5	20	.16
do..	6	20	.16
do..	7	20	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.16
do..	2	21	.16
do..	3	21	.16
do..	4	21	.16
do..	5	21	.16
do..	6	21	.16
do..	7	21	.16
do..	8	21	.16
do..	9	21	.16
do..	10	21	.16
do..	1	22	.16
do..	2	22	.16
do..	3	22	.16
do..	4	22	.16
do..	5	22	.16
do..	6	22	.16
do..	7	22	.16
do..	8	22	.16
do..	9	22	.16
do..	10	22	.16
do..	11	22	.16
do..	12	22	.16
do..	1	23	.16
do..	2	23	.16
do..	3	23	.16
do..	4	23	.16
do..	5	23	.16
do..	6	23	.16
do..	7	23	.16
do..	8	23	.16
do..	9	23	.16
do..	10	23	.16
do..	11	23	.16
do..	12	23	.16
do	1	24	.16
do..	2	24	.16
do..	3	24	.16
do..	4	24	.16
do..	5	24	.16
do..	6	24	.16
do..	7	24	
do..	8	24	
do..	9	24	
do..	10	24	
do..	11	24	72.03
do..	12	24	.16
do	1	25	.16
do..	2	25	.16
do..	3	25	.16
do..	4	25	.16
do..	5	25	.16
do..	6	25	.16
do	7	25	.16
do..	8	25	.16
do..	9	25	.16
do..	10	25	.16

Mill Reserve Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	1	1.44
do..	2	1	3.21
do..	3	1	1.08
do..	1	2	.73
do	2	2	.73
do..	3	2	.73
do..	4	2	.73
do..	5	2	.73
do..	6	2	.73
do..	7	2	.73
do..	8	2	.73
do..	1	3	.73
do..	2	3	.73
do..	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
do..	5	3	.73
do..	6	3	.73
do..	7	3	.73
do..	1	4	.73
do..	2	4	.73
do..	3	4	1.79
do.	4	4	.73
do..	5	4	.73
do..	6	4	.73
do all		5	.73
do	1	6	1.08
do..	2	6	1.08
do	3	6	1.08
do..	4	6	1.08
do..	5	6	1.08
do..	6	6	1.08
do..	7	6	1.08
do	8	6	1.08
do..	9	6	1.08
do	10	6	1.08
do..	11	6	1.08
do..	12	6	1.08
do..	13	6	1.08
do..	14	6	1.08
do..	15	6	1.08
do..	16	6	1.44
do..	17	6	1.44
do..	18	6	1.44
do..	19	6	1.44
do..	20	6	1.44
do..	21	6	1.44
do..	22	6	1.44
do..	23	6	1.44
do..	24	6	115.52
do..	25	6	1.44
do..	1	7	.73
do.	2	7	.73
do..	3	7	.73
do..	4	7	.73
do..	5	7	.73
do..	6	7	.73
do	7	7	1.44
do.	8	7	.73
do..	1	8	1.44
do..	2	8	1.44
do..	3	8	16.05
do..	1	9	3.21
do..	2	9	.73
do..	3	9	.73
do..	4	9	.73
do..	11	9	.73
do	12	9	.73
do..	13	9	.73
do..	14	9	.73
do..	15	9	.73
do..	16	9	.73
do..	17	9	.73
do	18	9	.73
do..	19	9	.73
do	20	9	.73
do..	1	10	.73
do..	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do..	4	10	.73
do..	5	10	.73
do..	6	10	.73
do..	7	10	.73
do..	8	10	.73
do..	9	10	.73
do..	10	10	.73
do..	11	10	.73
do..	12	10	.73
do..	13	10	.73
do..	14	10	.73
do..	15	10	.73
do..	16	10	.73
do..	17	10	.73
do..	18	10	.73
do	1	11	.73
do..	2	11	.73
do..	3	11	.73
do	4	11	.73
do..	5	11	.73
do..	6	11	.73
do	7	11	.73
do..	8	11	.73
do..	9	11	.73
do..	10	11	.73
do..	11	11	.73
do..	12	11	.73
do	13	11	.73
do	14	11	.73
do..	15	11	.73
do	16	11	.73
do..	17	11	.73
do	18	11	.73
do..	19	11	.73
do..	20	11	.73
do..	21	11	.73
do..	22	11	.73
do..	23	11	.73
do..	24	11	.73
do..	25	11	.73
do..	26	11	.73
do..	27	11	.73
do	28	11	.73
do..	1	12	.73
do..	2	12	.73
do..	3	12	.73
do..	4	12	.73
do..	5	12	.73
do..	6	12	.58
do..	7	12	.58
do..	8	12	.58
do..	9	12	.58
do..	10	12	.37
do..	11	12	.37
do..	12	12	.37
do..	13	12	.37
do..	14	12	.37
do..	15	12	.37
do..	16	12	.37
do..	17	12	.37
do..	18	12	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	19	12	.37
do..	20	12	.37
do..	21	12	.37
do..	22	12	.37
do..	23	12	.37
do	24	12	.37
do..	25	12	.37
do..	26	12	.37
do..	27	12	.37
do..	28	12	.37
do..	29	12	.37
do..	30	12	.37
do..	31	12	.37
do	32	12	.37
do..	33	12	.37
do..	1	13	.37
do..	2	13	.37
do..	3	13	.37
do..	2	14	1.75
do..	3	14	1.08
do..	4	14	.73
do..	5	14	.73
do..	6	14	.73
do..	7	14	.73
do..	16	14	.58
do	17	14	.58
do..	18	14	.58
do..	19	14	.58
do..	20	14	.58
do..	21	14	.58
do..	22	14	.58
do..	23	14	.58
do..	24	14	.58
do..	25	14	.58
do..	26	14	.58
do..	27	14	.58
do..	28	14	.58
do..	1	15	.58

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Langevin est	1	1	1.44
do	4	1	2.80
do..	13	1	2.86
do..	14	1	2.80
do..	15	1	2.86
do..	16	1	2.86
do..	17	1	2.86
do..	18	1	2.86
Frederick Gesswein	2	2	12.49
do..	3	2	5.36
Edward Langevin est	3	3	3.58
do	4	3	3.58
do..	5	3	3.58
do..	6	3	3.58
do..	7	3	3.58
do..	8	3	3.58
do..	9	3	8.91
do all		4	24.96

Riverside Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John O. Duffy et al	1	1	1.08
do..	2	1	1.08
do..	3	1	1.08
do..	4	1	1.08
do..	5	1	1.08
do..	6	1	1.08
do..	7	1	1.08
do..	8	1	1.08
do..	10	1	1.08
do..	11	1	1.08
do	12	1	1.08
do..	13	1	1.08
do..	14	1	1.08
do	15	1	1.08
do..	16	1	1.08
do..	17	1	1.08
do..	18	1	1.08
do..	1	2	.37
do..	2	2	.73
do..	3	2	.73
do..	4	2	.73
do..	5	2	.73
P. N. Bourdon	6	2	11.42
Theophile Lefebvre	7	2	1.14
P. N. Bourdon	8	2	.73
John O. Duffy et al	9	2	.73
do..	10	2	.73
do..	11	2	.73
do..	12	2	.73
do..	13	2	.73
do..	14	2	.73
do..	15	2	.73
Fred Vidette ½	16	2	1.44
John A. Duffy etal	17	2	.73
do..	18	2	.73
do..	19	2	.73
do..	20	2	.73
do..	21	2	.73
do..	22	2	.73
do..	23	2	.73
do..	24	2	.73
do..	25	2	.73
do..	26	2	.73
do..	27	2	.73
do..	28	2	.73
do..	29	2	.73
do..	30	2	.73
do..	31	2	.73
do..	32	2	.73
Matilda Beautrow	1		
do..	2	3	12.85
John A. Duffy et al	9	3	6.41

Salisbury's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Joseph M. Wise	1	1	.22
do..	6	2	.22
do..	7	2	.22
do..	8	2	.22
do..	9	2	.22
do..	10	2	.22
do..	11	2	.22
do..	12	2	.22
do..	13	2	.22
do..	14	2	.22
do..	3	3	.16
do..	4	3	.16
do..	5	3	.16
do..	6	3	.16
do..	7	3	.16
do..	8	3	.16
do..	9	3	.16
do	10	3	.16
do..	11	3	.16
do..	12	3	.16
do..	13	3	.16
do..	14	3	.16
do..	15	3	.16
do..	16	3	.16
do..	17	3	.16
do..	18	3	.16
do..	19	3	.16
do..	20	3	.16
do..	21	3	.16
do..	8	4	.16
do..	9	4	.16
do..	10	4	.16
do..	11	4	.16
do..	12	4	.16

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Bois, n½ nw¼	1	80	11.01
John Bois, w½ sw¼	1		
John Bois, w½ nw¼	12	160	24.57
W. E. Thune, nw¼	6	160	21.62
Jacob Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	19.78
Daniel Linnehan ne¼	9	160	9.26
Ellen J. Atkins, nw¼	9	160	8.74
Dak. Investment Co, e½ ne¼	11	80	5.77
Cape Cod 5 Cent Savings Bank, lot 6	17	10	2.02
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	3.45
Robert P. Munford, lot 7	17	12.10	2.60
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	15	3.30
E. Buse, 3 ac in sw¼	17	3	1.74
Jos. T. Gray, lot 9	17	2	3.14
E. Buse, 1 ac of lot 11	17	1	1.19
Thos. Belair, Jr., lots 10 and 11 ex 1 acre	17		
Thos. Belair, Jr., w½ ne ¼ and w½ se¼	20	161.56	32.13
Edward Garceau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	76.81	8.39
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 and 10, except 10 ac of 6	19	88.75	11.33
Jos. Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	160	25.24
Robt. B. Munford, lot 1	20	2	1.19
Jos. Gray, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	27.35
Louis Paul, sw¼	20	160	28.76
Edgar and Millie D. Fletcher, lot 6 and strip 3 20-100 chains wide off lot 7	24	44	4.83
Napoleon Delage, s½ ne¼ and lots 2 and 3	24	154	10.84
John Schultz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.72
Jas. McGolrick, 2 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	2	.00
Narcisse Emard, 5 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	5	1.04
Labella Garceau, 208x416 ft of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.28
Theodore Garceau, com. 28½ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec. 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods to place of beginning	25	11.84	1.78
N. Poulist, e 15 acres of e½ sw¼	25		
N. Pouliot, w 15 acres of w½ se¼	25	30	3.88
Teddy Richard, e½ nw¼	25	80	11.73
John Johnson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	23.48
Frank Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 an 4 (except 6 acres)	30	158	20.41
Charles Perrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.88
J.T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.58

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres	Tax and Penalty
Simon E. Olberg, se¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	1	154.85	10.88

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	39	20	1.15
do..	46	20	1.15
C. J. Knox	47	20	1.15
do..	48	20	1.15
do..	6	21	1.15
Thos. J. Carr	12	21	1.15
Wiley Tindolph	13	20	1.15
do..	14	21	1.15
do..	15	21	1.15
do	16	21	1.15
do..	17	21	1.15
do..	18	21	1.15
do..	19	21	1.15
do	20	21	1.15
do..	21	21	1.15
do..	22	21	1.15

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Block 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.58
do	2	24	1.15
do..	3	24	1.73
do..	4	24	1.73
do..	35	24	1.46
C. J. Knox	36	24	1.46
do..	37	24	1.46
do..	38	24	1.46
do..	F	24	2.30
Geo. M. Knox	G	24	1.73
do..	H	24	1.73
do..	I	24	1.73
do..	K	24	1.73

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Alson E. Kribs	1	25	1.73
do..	2	25	1.73
do..	3	25	1.73
do..	4	25	1.73
do..	5	25	1.73
do..	6	25	6.06
do..	7	25	1.73
do..	8	25	1.73
do..	9	25	1.73
do..	10	25	1.73
do	11	25	1.73
G. M. Knox	15	25	8.93
do..	16	25	1.73
do..	17	25	1.73
Ida M. Procter	18	25	4.03
Wm. M. Procter	19	25	1.73
do..	20	25	1.73
Henry Williams	21	25	1.73
do..	22	25	1.73
do..	23	25	1.73
do..	24	25	10.63
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	1.73
do..	26	25	1.73
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.46
do..	16	26	1.46
G. M. Knox	23	26	4.03
A. A. Wassen	24	26	1.73
Henry Grundy	45	26	1.73
do..	46	26	1.73
do..	47	26	1.73
do..	48	26	1.46
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	27	1.46
do..	2	27	2.61
do..	3	27	1.46
do..	4	27	10.51
Hans Widstan	5	28	.88
A. C. Rhinehart	15	28	1.15
J. W. Wheeler	16	28	.88
do..	17	28	.88
do..	18	28	.88
do..	19	28	.88
do..	20	28	.88
do..	21	28	.88

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	16	35	.35
do..	17	35	.35
do..	18	35	.35
do	19	35	.35
do	20	35	.35
do..	21	35	.35
do..	22	35	.35
do..	23	35	.35
do..	24	35	.35
do..	25	35	.35
do..	26	35	.35
do..	27	35	.31
do..	28	35	.31
do..	29	35	.31
do..	30	35	.31
do..	31	35	.31
do	32	35	.31
do..	33	35	.31
do..	34	35	.31
Anna Kretzschmar, com. 100 ft north of K. Dam, s to a point w of ne cor. of lot 31, block 37, w to middle of channel of R. L. River n along middle of channel to a point due w of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			8.63

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Connelly's 1st Addition to Red Lake Rapids

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John Down	8	1	5.18
Amanda Jubb	9	1	2.88
Isaac Jubb	10	1	7.63

Connelly's Second Addition to Red Lake Rapids—Thief River Falls.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Denis Conely,	1	2	.58
do..	2	2	.58
do..	3	2	.58
do..	4	2	1.15
do..	5	2	.58
do..	6	2	.58
do..	7	2	.58
do..	8	2	.58
do..	9	2	.58
do..	10	2	.58
do..	1	3	.58
do..	2	3	.44
do..	3	3	.44
do..	4	3	.44
do..	5	3	.44
do..	6	3	.44
do..	7	3	.58
do..	8	3	.58
do..	9	3	.58
do..	10	3	.58
do..	1	4	.44
do..	2	4	.44
do..	3	4	.44
do..	4	4	.44
do..	5	4	.44
do..	6	4	.44
do..	9	4	.44
do..	10	4	.44
do..	11	4	.44
do..	12	4	.44
do..	1	5	.44
do..	2	5	.44
do..	3	5	.44
do..	4	5	.44
do..	5	5	.44
do..	6	5	.44
do..	7	5	.58
do..	8	5	.58
do..	9	5	.58
do..	10	5	1.15
William Fisher, Jr.	11	5	3.45
do..	12	5	1.15

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Louisville Trust Co.,	1	1	.35

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do..	10	21	.35
do..	11	21	.35
do..	12	21	.35
do..	13	21	.35
do..	14	21	.35
do..	15	21	.35
do..	16	21	.35
do..	17	21	.35
do..	18	21	.35
do..	19	21	.35
do..	20	21	.35
do..	21	21	.35
do..	22	21	.35
do..	23	21	.35
do..	24	21	.35
do..	25	21	.35
do..	26	21	.35
Wiley Tindolph,	1	22	.35
do..	2	22	.35
do..	3	22	.35
Flora K. Moore,	4	22	.35
Flora K. Moore,	5	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph,	6	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph,	7	22	.35
do..	8	22	.35
do..	9	22	.35
John B. Finn	10	22	.35
do..	11	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	12	22	.46
do..	13	22	.46
do..	14	22	.46
do..	15	22	.46
do..	16	22	.46
do..	17	22	.46
do..	18	22	.46
do	19	22	.46
Margaret McCrumm	3	23	.58
do..	4	23	.58
do..	5	23	.58
do..	6	23	.58
C. J. Knox	13	23	.58
P. O. & Olaf Olson	20	23	.58
do..	21	23	.58
do..	22	23	.58
Wm. I. McCrumm	24	23	.58
Joseph Yatova	21	24	.69
do..	22	24	.69
do..	23	24	.69
do..	24	24	.69
do..,	25	24	.69
do..	26	24	2.42
Jacob Bechtel	14	25	.88
Edward O. Rindahl	18	25	.88
Robt. McGinn	19	25	.88
W. A. Kratka	3	26	.88
do..	4	26	.88
John Whitman	12	26	.88
do..	13	26	.88
C. J. Knox	24	26	.88
do..	7	27	1.15
do..	8	27	1.15
do..	9	27	1.15
do..	10	27	1.15
do..	21	27	1.15
do..	22	27	1.15

TOWNSHIP OF WYANDOTTE.

Town 152, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wm. A. Neill, s½ nw¼	10	80	7.32
Geo. Madden, lot 2	14	47	6.10
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	9.42
Erick Peterson, lots 1, 2 and 3	18	163.56	13.55
John Albin, se¼	19	160	16.45
Geo. M. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	7.32
Ole J. Johnson, nw¼	21	160	15.31
Gurine A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	18.59
Jno. P. Lindberg, s½ se¼	26		
Jno. P. Linberg, n½ ne¼	35	160	14.72
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	17.25
Henry Seymour King, ne ¼	30	160	21.37
Frederick Anderson, s½ se¼ and w½ sw¼	32	160	15.31
Chas. E. Sawyer, s½ sw ¼	33	160	8.70
Louis Lafaivre, n½ ne¼	33	80	9.76
Louis Lafaivre, n½ nw¼	34	80	8.58
P. J. McGuire, n½ ne¼	36	80	6.90

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Red Lake—ss.

I, Adam Zeh, County Auditor in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1899, delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1901, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 287 both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, A. D. 1901.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court, Red Lake County, Minn.
[SEAL.]

DISTRICT COURT,
Red Lake County, Minn.

Filed this 19th day of January, 1901.
JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Red Lake—ss.

I, Adam Zeh, Auditor of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, hereto attached, was this day received from the Clerk of the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, A. D. 1901.
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

Steamed Nut Pudding.

To half a cup of granulated sugar add one gill of melted butter. When well blended, add two beaten eggs and one cup of milk. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cups of flour and add to the other ingredients. Sprinkle a saltspoonful of salt over 1½ cups of any kind of nut meats broken into bits and add them to the mixture. Butter a mold or pudding dish, turn the mixture in and steam three hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Popcorn Candy.

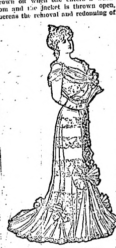
Having popped the corn nicely, salt it and sift it through the fingers, that the extra salt and the unpopped corn may escape. Have ready some candy, made by cooking together one pound of molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and from 1½ to 2 ounces of fresh butter. When this is all but ready, stir into it as much of the popcorn as it will take up; then turn it out on to buttered or oiled dishes or shape it into balls.

VANITY'S VISIONS.

IN EVENING GOWNS, LUXURIOUS WRAPS AND SMALL ACCESSORIES.

Girl's Ball Gown—Three-quarter Sealskin Coat and Eton Jacket In Broadtail—Crepe de Chine Popular. A Glow of Gold.

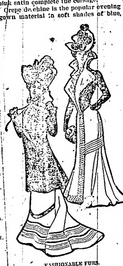
The popularity of the plain short coat in the midst of so much that is ornate and heavily garnished is in part accounted for by the fact that it accommodates the fur collarettes and boas nicely, and these are quickly thrown off when one enters a warm room and the jacket is thrown open, whereas the removal and redonning of a large fur trimmed wrap are affairs of which one thinks twice. However, the truly luxurious woman must have her heavy furs, and a better example of all that is delicious in this line would be far to seek than a three-quarter sealskin coat of today; for instance, one with the new rolled collar, lined with sable, immense soft revers of sable, scalloped bell shaped sleeves and handsome large tortoise shell buttons. Less imposing but equally stylish is an Eton jacket of black broadtail with great revers and collar of white broadtail and broadtail muff to match.



DEBUTANTE'S BALL GOWN.

It is to evening styles that the magic fashion draws us most irresistibly just at this season, for among all vanity's visions are no greater dreams of delight than the confections for the fair young girls whose debut society is now celebrating. One of these appears in the cut—a fascinating first ball gown of net with choux of illusion and pale pink wild roses with dark glossy foliage and garlands of flowers serving as epaulets, while the actual sleeves are in one with the draped bertha. A girdle and ribbon of pale pink satin complete the corsage.

Crepe de chine is the popular evening gown material in soft shades of blue, pink, cream, etc., and very charming is a confection of pale blue crape and silver embroidery.



FASHIONABLE FURS.

Although it smacks of repetition to mention gold, such mention is imperative, for gold continues to be the glory of the toilet.

One seam in front and one in the middle of the back mark the newest skirt model.

A welcome revival reported is that of "pinked out" taffeta ruchings among stylish trimmings for gowns in gauze fabrics.

Vegetables Rechauffes.

Cold vegetables, such as peas, beans, asparagus, Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, etc., can all be warmed up and served a la maitre d'hotel by tossing them in butter over a moderate fire, with a sprinkling of chopped parsley, pepper and salt and the squeeze of a lemon. Boiled potatoes are best served cut in slices and fried as pommes de terre sautees.

Scalloped Turkey.

One of the ways to manage the "left over" portions of the noble bird now in season is as follows: In a buttered baking dish, lined with crumbs, put alternate layers of half inch bits of cold turkey, stuffing and gravy (or white sauce and crumbs, if there be no stuffing and gravy), cover with crumbs and bake 15 minutes.

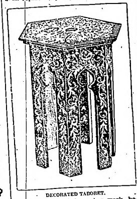
ART OF PYROGRAPHY

A VERSATILE DECORATION CAPABLE OF MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Necessary Instruments, Including Platinum Points, and How to Use Them—Preliminary Practice. Taboret In Poker Work.

The variety of uses to which pyrography may be applied is endless. It lends itself especially to the broad treatment of large surfaces, but it can also be used in the adornment of the most dainty articles by delicate lines and soft shadings, says a Good Housekeeping writer in preface to the following practical instructions:

The iron style of earlier days has been replaced by a point of platinum.



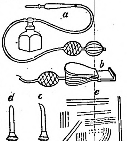
DECORATED TABORET.

Platinum is used for poker work, because it is the only metal that will absorb the gas of the naphtha by which the supply of heat is sustained. The complete outfit consists of platinum points, a cork covered handle, a length of rubber tubing, a naphtha bottle provided with connections for tubing, a spirit lamp and a rubber bulb with tubing attached. It is also necessary to have some alcohol and naphtha. Be sure to have the naphtha bottle tightly corked and never open it in a room where there is a light or the smallest spark of fire, as it is very inflammable. The alcohol also should be handled with care. To do a variety of poker work an outfit of several points is necessary, but it is well for the beginner to have at least two, as illustrated in Figs. c and d. The first of these, c, is the more important, as with it both outlining and shading can be done, but the second is better for backgrounds.

Before attempting a design the beginner should practice on a smooth pine board or a piece of whitewood, which is better, as the finer grain makes practice easier. To light the point put some cotton wool in the naphtha bottle and fill the bottle about one-third full of naphtha. Connect the bottle with the cork handle and the bulb by the rubber tubing, hold the point in the flame of the spirit lamp until it is thoroughly heated and blow gently by pressing the bulb until the point becomes redhot. The point may now be withdrawn from the flame, and its heat can be kept up and regulated by the pressure on the bulb, which forces the vapor of the naphtha through the tubing into the point, where it burns. The lamp may now be extinguished. The object of the cotton wool in the bottle is to give more evaporating surface. Fig. a shows the apparatus. Sometimes a foot bellows (Fig. b) is used instead of the hand bellows. This is less tiresome and gives the operator both hands for work.

Now grasp the cork handle, not too near the hot point, and try to make true, even lines on the pine board. This at first is very difficult, for an instant's delay in the touch of the point will make a hole or deep dot in the wood, and the line will resemble a smudge. To overcome this first trouble bring the point upon the board with a sweep of the hand and lift it off in the same way. Keep this sweep as even and light as possible until you have a firm, clean line. The beginner will succeed more easily if the point is not too hot.

Try different lines as you would learn to shade with a lead pencil.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ART.

Make parallel lines, long and short, broad and narrow, even and graded, straight and curved, as shown in Fig. e.

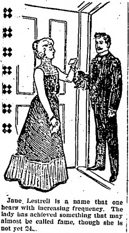
Designs are to be used in the following manner: Draw them on the wood and burn in firmly and lightly. A quick mode is to trace the design on a piece of tracing paper and then transfer it to the wood by means of impression paper, then burn as described.

Opera cloaks are now almost smothered in chiffon, lisse or mousseline de sole. Ermine and sable mink are the most fashionable furs, and mink is quite charming on strawberry and pastel blues or heliotrope.

A CAREER ...BY... ACCIDENT

By HOWARD FIELDING.

Copyright, 1900,
By CHARLES W. HOOKE.



Jane Lestrell is a name that one hears with increasing frequency. The lady has achieved something that may almost be called fame, though she is not yet 24.

I happen to know that her success is due to a singular chance, and as the revelation of this fact may please the envious and will not worry Jane in the least it is here set forth.

At the age of 20, when Jane found that she would have to make a living, she turned naturally to literature. So many people do! Jane had written (uncompleted) romances in blank books with black covers and had once sold a poem to a comic weekly for the generous sum of $2. She felt that she had the gift.

It chanced that she enjoyed the acquaintance of an estimable old maid—Miss Prudence Whistler—who earned $20 a week as a reader of manuscripts for a publishing firm, and with this lady she found a haven when dependence upon her dead father's relatives became no longer tolerable.

Miss Whistler occupied quaint apartments in a building that harbored a salesroom for secondhand pianos on the ground floor and a strange collection of artistic people—most of them damaged by wear, like the pianos—in the rooms above.

Her friend was away all the day, and Jane sat alone with the muses. Permit me to say, out of the fullness of my heart, that these mythical ladies are very distressing company. Moreover, Prudence Whistler's little parlor was furnished in a style to wear upon the spirits of youth. The chairs and the sofa had come from the ancestral home. They were stiff and straight and upholstered in haircloth. The center table was a strange thing, long and black. Jane thought it must have served an undertaker as a rest for coffins. The pictures were not bad, being mostly details reproduced from famous paintings—faces and figures expressing woe.

The condition of Jane's nerves after a month in this place was such that if any one who suddenly dropped a feather pillow behind her she would have jumped right up through the ceiling into the studio of Diomed Guerin, the animal painter.

It may be that this state of the nervous system is favorable to literary work; I have heard that theory advocated. On the other hand, there is unquestionably a fatality in first stories similar to the so called "beginner's luck" that lures men into the vice of gambling. Let philosophy wrestle with the explanation while history records the fact that Miss Lestrell sold her first story without any trouble at all and received $25 for it.

"Don't lose your head, my dear," said the experienced Miss Whistler. "It may be 97 years before you sell another one."

Jane did not put any faith in this gloomy prophecy, and she went to work upon her second romance with high hope and fierce determination. But she was nervous, as I have already remarked, and her condition was aggravated by the performances of a gentleman named Franz Reinhardt, whose studio of music was directly beneath Miss Whistler's abode.

The tenants in this building knew little of one another, yet there was a rather definite rumor that Reinhardt was an excellent musician in exceptionally hard luck. It was said that he accepted pupils at the absurd rate of 50 cents an hour, and that most of them never paid him.

Jane, who was very fond of music, believed, during the first days of her residence there, that she should enjoy hearing Reinhardt and his pupils sing. There was a register in the wall—a relic of the days when the building had been a private residence heated by a furnace—and it admitted sounds from the studio of music with remarkable distinctness. They did not annoy Jane in the least until she began to be bothered with that second story, and then she suddenly awoke to the fact that Reinhardt sang only one song—"Palm Branches"—and drilled all his pupils—men, women and children—in one single vocal exercise.

Every morning at 9 precisely he would put himself into condition for the day's labors by singing "Palm Branches" four times, using the Italian words, which he pronounced with a strong German accent. "Palm Branches" is a beautiful hymn of praise, but enough of it is enough. It became so familiar in Miss Whistler's apartment that the lady's canary bird used to sing it. The top of the long black table echoed it like a sounding board, and the legs of the haircloth chairs danced solemnly in perfect time.

It rang in Jane's head until she simply had to sing it. There was no other way to get it out of her mind. In the earlier days she would hum it gently. Later, when the habit had grown upon her, she found no relief except by singing it right out at the top of her voice. At first she was afraid that Mr. Reinhardt would hear her and take offense, but afterward she was afraid that he wouldn't.

She found herself imitating his vocal methods. It was mimicry, and it was very rude, but she absolutely could not help it. When the professor was drilling that song into one of his pupils and Jane was struggling with her story, she would find nothing in her mind at last but "Palm Branches," and only by singing it once, good and strong, could she get into condition to resume her work.

It was nearly as bad with the vocal exercise. In fact, after a time it was in one respect worse, for she began to associate it with a particular individual of whom she knew nothing except that he had a voice like 50 mad bulls. He was a diligent person, with plenty of leisure, for he came almost every afternoon and usually remained about two hours. He devoted himself entirely to the vocal exercise, and he always made precisely the same mistake in it.

That is very harrowing to the nerves of the listener. One must have an iron constitution to stand it.

"If he makes that mistake again today," Jane would say to herself, "I shall certainly go down stairs and beat his brains out. No, no; he can't have any! He's done it again for the forty millionth time! Oh, you idiot!"

Then she would sing the exercise herself, sometimes with her head out of the window, for politeness' sake, sometimes defiantly, desperately. And one day, when the story was particularly annoying and the roaring basso more stupid than usual, she went in a frenzy directly to the register and yelled that vocal exercise into it until the antique, dilapidated furnace far down in the cellar rang like the cymbals in a band.

This really frightened her, not only because it was so very rude, but because it was the final convincing proof that she was going mad. For a month she had suspected it. There could no longer be any doubt. She walked to the black table and tore up all that she had written on her story that day; then she lay down on the fur rug in front of the grate fire and began to cry in a very childish and enjoyable fashion.

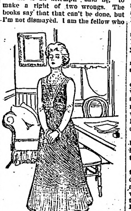
She was interrupted by a knock at the door. Such an event was practically unprecedented. In her surprise Jane forgot all about the worries of a literary life and the inconveniences of going crazy. She jumped up from the rug and ran to the looking glass, where she performed those feats of prestidigitation common to her sex under such circumstances. Then she opened the door and beheld a slender and graceful young man, bright eyed and magnetic. He was dressed with elegance and good taste, and his manner appealed at once to Jane, who had an especial liking for earnest, hearty, energetic people.

"I beg your pardon," said he. "May I venture to present my card and ask for just one minute of your time?"

"Won't you come in, Mr. Norton?" said the girl, glancing at the card. "I am Jane Lestrell."

He saluted the mention of her name very gracefully as he stepped into the room.

"This is an attempt," said he, "to make a right of two wrongs. The books say that that can't be done, but I'm not dismayed. I am the fellow who sings so atrociously in Mr. Reinhardt's studio down stairs. Sings? Let me say bellows and be truthful about it. I can't sing any more than a cow, and I know it."



SHE FOUND HERSELF IMITATING HIS VOCAL METHODS

"I think you have a great voice," said Jane. "I can hardly believe"—

"That I'm not as big as an elephant? I don't wonder you're surprised. But really, I don't pretend to sing; I come here to help out my friend, Mr. Reinhardt. He's a splendid fellow, and he is very poor. I'm sure he's an excellent teacher of singing, but he doesn't have a bit of luck. None of his pupils can sing. I'm the only one that can even make much of a noise. Now, it's really necessary for a teacher to have some pupils that can become known and attract others. Of course I can never do that, but I can pay for my lessons, which is more than most of them can do. You'll pardon me for mentioning it, but I'm quite well off, and Reinhardt won't take a cent from me except in this way. He's such a good fellow! If you knew him, you'd forgive me for annoying you the way I have with my awful howling. And—and that's what I came up here to say."

"Mr. Norton," said Jane, with her face as red as fire, "did you hear me just now?"

"Why, yes," said he. "We heard you singing the exercise. We've heard you before, and you sing it beautifully. Mr. Reinhardt says that you have a voice like all the nightingales in paradise—that's the way he puts it, and the tears come into his eyes every time he mentions you. He says that you could make your everlasting fortune in concert or opera and win a fame that would reach around the world three times and tie in a double bowknot. That was the way he expressed it, very respectfully, but with his peculiar enthusiasm. I wish you could take a course with him."

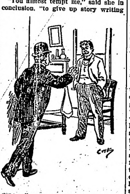
"I am taking a course with him," responded Jane. "I sing 'Palm Branches' 25 times a day, and I go through that exercise in my sleep—I really do. I wake myself up with it. And now I'm going to say something perfectly absurd, but it's true. My voice has improved! I really have learned Mr. Reinhardt's method without in the least meaning to do so, and I know that I sing a good deal better for it."

"If I should tell him that," said Norton, "he would die of joy."

"Then please don't tell him," she rejoined. "It's hardly honest to get instruction in that way, and I'm quite ashamed of it. But I'm much more ashamed of having been so childish as to let you and him know that the music annoyed me. I have been so very, very nervous"—

And she told him all about her entry into literature and its painful results.

"You almost tempt me," said she in conclusion, "to give up story writing and try to do something with my voice. I have been told once or twice that I sing quite well."



"FRANZ," SAID HE, "SHE'S COMING DOWN."

"Well!" echoed Norton. "Why, Reinhardt swears that the cherubim and seraphim aren't fit to hum an accompaniment when you are singing! Won't you please come down and sing for him just once? I tell you in the calmest possible manner that Reinhardt would be willing to be burned alive the next minute if you would sing the half of one song for him—the shortest one ever written."

"I suppose that is the way he expressed it," said Jane, with a smile. "I begin to perceive where this extravagant language originates. I don't believe that Mr. Reinhardt is so enthusiastic."

Norton laid his hand upon his heart solemnly, while his fine, dark eyes shone with earnestness.

"If you will think of the most terrible and binding pledge ever uttered by man or woman since the world began," said he, "I will vow to you by it that Reinhardt"—

"I will take your simple word," said she, laughing, "and I will sing for Mr. Reinhardt within ten minutes. Will you please prepare him for the ordeal?"

Norton made a graceful exit, and the next moment he burst into his friend's studio.

"Franz," said he, "she's coming down. In one minute you will see what nature was trying to do when she made all the other beautiful women that ever walked the earth. They were mere experiments, Franz, and Miss Lestrell is the first perfect and complete success."

"I am glad she will come," said the blond young German gravely. "She has a good voice, as it sounds through the floor."

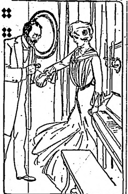
Probably Reinhardt's absence of enthusiasm, after Norton's superabundance, piqued Jane somewhat. She is an obstinate girl, with a touch of vanity in her composition. Whatever the cause, she determined to make Reinhardt understand that she really had a voice. So she went to his studio three times a week for many months and worked like a little slave, subsisting meanwhile on the proceeds of a story or two and her own grit.

The result is well known in musical circles. Jane is a full fledged prima donna, and Reinhardt is the rage as a teacher. And, incidentally, Mr. Willis Norton has found out what love is—the one thing in this universe that is too big even for his powers of exaggeration. At present his fate is uncertain, but if protestations of devotion can win a woman Norton cannot possibly lose.

The Height of Ingenuity.

Jaggles—What do you think is the most wonderful machine ever invented?

Waggles—The one that puts the folds in time tables.—Judy.



A CASE FOR AN EXPERT

By Peter McArthur.

Copyright, 1900, by Peter McArthur.

"Hello!" exclaimed Dr. Bascomb as he entered his office, where Jack Kenly was walking back and forth while waiting for him. "What is the matter? You look worried."

"I am worried," said Kenly as he shook hands. "Have you seen Nellie lately?"

"Not since a week ago Thursday, just before you started on your trip to Cincinnati. Is there anything the matter with her?"

"I can't say for certain, but I am afraid there is. She says herself that she is quite well, but she is so silent and irritable that I am afraid her nerves are out of order."

"Well, I'll drop around and see her some time during the day," said the doctor.

"No; I don't think you had better do that," said the young husband. "She protests that there is nothing the matter, and if you made a professional call it might make her angry and increase her nervousness. But, say, can't you come round and have dinner with us and have a smoke with me afterward? And perhaps you could diagnose her case without her suspecting anything, and then you could prescribe something that would help her."

"All right," said the doctor. "Call for me on your way home, and I'll go along."

Having relieved his mind by making this arrangement, Kenly went to his office and during the afternoon telegraphed to his wife that Dr. Bascomb would be with them to dinner. This was not unusual, for he and the bachelor doctor were old college chums and still retained much of the friendship of their student days. As young Mrs. Kenly had made it a point to make herself agreeable to her husband's old friends, so that he would never feel that he had given up too much of his old life when he married, and as she had developed a warm personal friendship for the young doctor, he usually spent at least one evening a week at their house. So there was nothing in the doctor's visit to excite her suspicion.

While Kenly and the doctor were strolling to the house Kenly talked of his wife's ailment, of which he had thoroughly convinced himself. Like many healthy people, he had an almost morbid dread of illness, and his talk had the effect of making Dr. Bascomb very alert for subtle symptoms, for nervous disorders are so elusive.

To their surprise Mrs. Kenly greeted them at the door with her accustomed liveliness, and when dinner was served was the life of the little party, just as she had always been in the past. Indeed her liveliness seemed greater than usual, for her husband was somewhat silent because he was worried and thought that his friend could diagnose the case better if he kept in the background. The doctor, being professionally alert, ascribed her brightness to the elation that so frequently follows dejection and was working up quite a serious case. After dinner Kenly made the excuse that he had no good cigars in the house and went out to buy some so as to leave the doctor and his wife together.

"How are you feeling these days?" inquired the doctor when they were alone, in a tone that he tried hard to make unprofessional.

"Why, I never felt better in my life."

"That's good. You never even have the blues, do you?"

"Of course, I have the blues sometimes. Who doesn't?"

"Um-m! Never see sparks of fire before your eyes when you turn your head suddenly, do you?"

"See here. Are you putting me through a medical examination? Do you want to feel my pulse and see my tongue?"

"Well, that would do no harm," said the doctor, seizing her wrist and taking out his watch. She snatched her hand away almost angrily.

"No, I am not going to let you feel my pulse, and if you are not careful you may feel my tongue instead of seeing it."

The doctor gravely meditated on these symptoms of irritability, and, noticing his silence, Mrs. Kenly looked at him with some alarm.

"Why, you don't think there is anything the matter with me, do you?"

"Oh, no," said the doctor with professional diplomacy, not wishing to excite his patient; "but you know I always look after the health of my friends even when they are not asking me to."

"But I don't see why you should be paying attention to mine just now when I am simply brutally healthy. Has Jack been talking to you? I remember he said something about my not looking well when he got back." And a momentary frown wrinkled her brow. But the arrival of Jack prevented further talk on the subject of health, and the two men retired to the library to smoke.

"Well?" asked the anxious husband after they had lit their cigars.

"Oh, there is nothing serious," said the young doctor, with a wise look. "Her nerves are certainly strung to high pitch, and I should say that her liver is affected somewhat. She probably worried at being left alone while you were away, and that wore on her."

"But what do you suggest?" asked the husband. "Are you going to prescribe for her?"

"Not medicines. She doesn't realize that there is anything the matter with her, and if I ordered drugs it would only tend to make her worse, for, after all, there is something in the contention of the mental scientists that people are sick when they think they are. It is particularly true of people of a nervous temperament. On the other hand, the fact that she does not realize her condition is dangerous, for she might go on thinking herself quite well until something really serious developed."

"But what can we do?" asked Kenly, now thoroughly alarmed.

"Well, I think a change of scene and lively company, with complete rest, would fix her up all right in a few weeks, and that would be a cure she could take without knowing anything about it except that she was having a good time."

"But I am afraid I can't get away with her just now."

"Of course you can't, but she could go to the seaside somewhere near by, and you could spend your Sundays with her, or she could go to the mountains."

"That's so. I'll suggest it to her tonight, for she seems to be in a better mood than she has been of late."

"Yes," said the doctor, "that is one of the strongest signs of her disordered condition. She seesaws from dejection to elation, and tonight she is up. The necessity of playing the hostess lifted her, and, like all people whose nerves are affected, she drew too heavily on her resources, and for that reason was unnaturally bright."

By the time the conversation had ended Kenly was thoroughly alarmed, and he noted with fear the liveliness of his wife when they returned to the parlor and she played and sang for them. Not wishing to let her exhaust herself the doctor left early.

They were silent for a few minutes after his departure, and Kenly noticed that the animation died from his wife's face and that she had returned to the mood that had alarmed him. But that only spurred him on to do what he considered his duty.

"I have been thinking, my dear," he began, "that you should really go away somewhere for a rest. Lots of people are going away for their holidays just now, and though I can't go yet, I could arrange to spend my Sundays with you."

"A rest!" she exclaimed with unsuspected energy. "Who told you I was tired?"

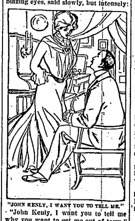
"Oh, I don't exactly mean a rest, but a holiday, a good time."

"I must say you are getting very thoughtful—of late."

He affected not to notice the ironical intonation of her remark and proceeded:

"Then you will go, won't you? Which would you prefer, the seaside or the mountains?"

Instead of replying she walked up to him and, looking into his face with blazing eyes, said slowly, but intensely:



"JOHN KENLY, I WANT YOU TO TELL ME."

"John Kenly, I want you to tell me why you want to get me out of town."

"Want you to go out of town? You wrong me, my dear. I shall be very lonely without you and will be sorry to have you go away, but I really think you should go."

"Why should I go? I haven't asked for a holiday, and I know we can't afford the expense, and I don't need to go."

Suddenly an idea occurred to her.

"Was it you that put Dr. Bascomb up to trying to scare me about my health? I know it was, and he and you have some scheme in mind and want to get rid of me for awhile."

"Oh, my dear, you do not mean that."

"I mean every word of it, and, what is more, I mean to stay right here until you go for your holidays, and then I'll go with you—to watch you."

"Hush, dear, and we will drop the matter for the present."

"Yes, and for the future too," she replied, for she had a temper of her own that was quite sufficient for all requirements.

Kenly was afraid that he would aggravate the trouble if he continued the argument until she became more exhausted than she was, so he let the matter drop, resolving at the same time to ask Dr. Bascomb if it would not be better to gently break to her the news of her condition and get her to allow herself to be properly treated. In the morning her eyes were red with silent weeping, but she did not choose to take her husband into favor again, so he went gloomily to his office.

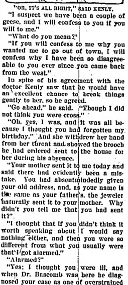
On his way home he called on Dr. Bascomb and told of the failure of his prescription.

"Ah!" said the doctor. "That is serious, and now we must break the matter to her. You had better go home and avoid the subject, and I will drop in during the evening, and we will talk things over quietly. My being there will save her a fright, for I can assure her that there is nothing really serious the matter yet."

The plan was agreed to and Kenly went home. His wife met him at the door in an alarming state of excitement. She was half laughing and half crying, and all the while she kept her hand pressed to her throat.

"Why, what is the matter?" he asked, with ill concealed anxiety.

By way of reply she slipped her disengaged arm around him and laughed up at him as she said:



"OH, IT'S ALL RIGHT," SAID KENLY.

"I suspect we have been a couple of geese, and I will confess to you if you will to me."

"What do you mean?"

"If you will confess to me why you wanted me to go out of town, I will confess why I have been so disagreeable to you ever since you came back from the west."

In spite of his agreement with the doctor Kenly saw that he would have an excellent chance to break things gently to her, so he agreed.

"Go ahead," he said. "Though I did not think you were cross."

"Oh, yes, I was, and it was all because I thought you had forgotten my birthday." And she withdrew her hand from her throat and showed the brooch he had ordered sent to the house for her during his absence.

"Your mother sent it to me today and said there had evidently been a mistake. You had absentmindedly given your old address, and, as your name is the same as your father's, the jeweler naturally sent it to your mother. Why didn't you tell me that you had sent it?"

"I thought that if you didn't think it worth speaking about I would say nothing either, and then you were so different from what you usually were that I got alarmed."

"Alarmed?"

"Yes; I thought you were ill, and when Dr. Bascomb was here he diagnosed your case as one of overstrained nerves and liver complaint, and that was why I wanted you to go out of town, so as to get a change and a rest. We thought it would only make you worse to alarm you by saying anything about your condition, but when you objected so positively we decided to tell you, and Dr. Bascomb is coming around to see you tonight."

It may sound undignified, but Mrs Kenly simply shrieked with laughter. At last she gasped:

"So—so I have liver complaint, have I, and nerves? Oh, wait until I see him! Why, I was only cool to you and cross because I thought you had forgotten my birthday. But it seems it wasn't enough that we should make fools of ourselves. He had to come in and do the thing scientifically. Oh!"

When Dr. Bascomb came, he found his prospective patient and her foolish looking husband sitting on a sofa in a way that suggested the honeymoon.

"Oh, it is all right," said Kenly. "I have been a doddering idiot, and you"—But his wife's laughter drowned all further remarks.

"I never knew that family rows were now considered pathologically, doctor. I have a number of friends that are ailing in that way, and I shall take pleasure in recommending you."

The doctor looked from one to the other in helpless amazement. They both seemed to have gone crazy.

"It was just this way," said Kenly. "I was having a row with my wife and didn't know it, and all the symptoms we observed were nothing more or less than ordinary temper."

Then they told him the whole story, and now all Mrs. Kenly's friends think it was just lovely of Dr. Bascomb to send her such a beautiful pair of vases. But they don't know the story she has kept a secret.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Security Trust C., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	21.71
John Johnson, n½ sw¼	4	80	14.18
A.P.Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.75
GuotErickson, sw¼ ne¼	16	40	6.59
Guot Erickson, nw¼ se¼	16	40	5.50
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	6.89
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	5.11
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.09
G.A.Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.15
G.A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.19
Magnelda Brevig, nw¼	28	160	21.74
Olaus E. Ubol, w½ sw¼ and lot 7	29	113	15.51
Olaus E. Ubol, se¼ se¼	30	40	3.39
A. E. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.29
Carl Wick, se¼	35	160	10.56
J.O. Hougen, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Gust Erickson, nw¼ne¼	16	40	3.53
Andrew Bjornquist, se¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
SarahHogquist, ne¼ sw¼	20	40	3.53

ROCKBURY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frederick Weyerhauser se¼ nw¼ and n1-3 of lot 6	4	56.08	4.44
Frederick Weyerhauser, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4, ex. Ry. R. of W.	4	150.48	16.05
Dennis Connelly, lot 1	5	41	1.61
Richard Edwards, sw¼	5	160	11.22
Dennis Connelly, lot 2	5	41	1.60
Patrick Meehan, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	5	160.60	12.75
Annie Meehan, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	160.29	11.37
Minn. Nat'l Bank, Rochester, w½ sw¼	8	80	5.84
Little Falls & Dakota Ry Co., e½ nw¼	11	80	6.21
Olaf Olson, e½ se¼	13	80	5.48
Olaf Olson, e½ ne¼	24	80	5.87
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.53
Union National Bank of Rochester, n½ nw¼	17	80	4.94
Gunder S.Torgerson, ne¼	21	160	7.25
Gunder S. Torgerson, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 1	21	86	
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot a, sub. d. of lot 4	20	40	9.18
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot b, sub. d. of lot 4	20	14	
GunderS.Torgerson, lot 5	20	33	
Samuel Brandvold, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	22	160	11.77
Casper Falk, 10 acres in ne¼ ne¼	22	10	.83
Lars M. Kjos, nw¼	23	160	5.60
Margareta Wyley, nw¼	26	160	13.15
A. G. Ness, ne¼	27	160	11.03
FrederickSoderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	15.27
W. A. Kratka, lot 2	28	35	4.84
W. A. Kratka, s½ nw¼ and lot 1	28		
W. A. Kratka, lot 4	29	149.90	16.01
Peter N. Anderson, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	153.78	13.09
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	14.62

C. C. and Nelson's 1st Addition to St. Hilaire.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
First National Bank of Crookston	1	2	1.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 and	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 34 incl.		2	1.04
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.61
First National Bank of Crookston	1	6	.41
First National Bank of Crookston	2	6	.22
First National Bank of Crookston	4	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	6	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	1	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	4	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	9	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	11	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	12	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	10	.81
First National Bank of Crookston	4	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	20	.11
John Swanson	11	20	.21
John Swanson	12	20	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	14	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	13	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	14	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	18	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	19	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	22	.21
John Olson	4	22	.21
John Olson	5	22	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	1	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	23	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	9	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	10	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	3	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston	5	30	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	8	30	.13
First National Bank of Crookston	10	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 10 incl.		30	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, 11 and 12		30	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, 3 to 12 incl.		40	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and 2		41	.29
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 8 incl.		41	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, 9 to 18 incl.		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl.		42	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 14 incl.		42	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.29
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl.		43	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.39
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and 8		44	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 8 incl.		54	.10
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 9 and 10		54	.05
First National Bank of Crookston	11	54	.21

St. Hilaire, Original Townsite.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Jonas F.Brown, se¼ nw¼ and part of lots 2 and 5 sec. 7-152-43.		77	7.08

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	17	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	18	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	22	15	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	24	.45
Gust Nelson	9	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	24	.45
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	15	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	24	.48
A. E. Holden	1	25	8.02
Al E. Holden	2	25	.05
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	25	1.42
Erick Hanson	4	25	5.66
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	25	5.66
Helen Halverson	8	25	5.06
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	25	.05
Tilley & Simpson	5	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	26	1.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	27	.25
W. J. Ives	1	28	.25
W. J. Ives	2	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	28	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	29	.25
St.Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	35	.25
St .Hilaire Townsite Co	22	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	24	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	4	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	14	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	36	.30
Evang. Mission Church	24	36	.30
Bernhard Kortgaard	18	38	1.42
C. A. & Emil J. Brink	13	39	14.15
do.	14	39	11.70
H. E. Ives	17	39	4.49
Anna G. Holmes	1	40	20.05
H. E. Ives	2	40	4.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	41	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	6	41	.25
do	7	41	.25
do	8	41	.25
do	10	41	.25
do	11	41	.25
do	12	41	.25
do	13	41	.25
do	14	41	.25
do	16	41	.25
do	17	41	.25
do	18	41	.25
do	19	41	.25
do	20	41	.25
do	21	41	.25
M. V. B. Ives et al	1	42	.48
do	2	42	.48
St. Hilaire Investment Co.	3	42	.48
Anna G. Holm	4	42	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	42	.48
do	6	42	.48
do	7	42	.48
do	8	42	.48
do	13	42	.25
do	14	42	.25
do	15	42	.25
do	16	42	.25
do	17	42	.25
do	18	42	.25
do	19	42	.25
do	20	42	.25
do	21	42	.25
do	22	42	.25
do	23	42	.25
do	24	42	.25
do	1	43	.25
do	2	43	.25
do	4	43	.25
do	7	43	.25
do	8	43	.25
do	9	43	.25
do	10	43	.25
do	11	43	.25
do	12	43	.25
do	13	43	.25
do	14	43	.25
do	15	43	.25
do	16	43	.25
do	17	43	.25
do	18	43	.25
do	19	43	.25
do	20	43	.25
do	21	43	.25
do	22	43	.25
do	23	43	.25
do	24	43	.25
do	1	44	.20
do	2	44	.20
do	3	44	.20
do	4	44	.20
do	5	44	.20
do	6	44	.20
do	7	44	.20
do	8	44	.20
do	9	44	.20
do	10	44	.20
do	11	44	.20
do	12	44	.20
do	13	44	.20
do	14	44	.20
do	15	44	.20
do	16	44	.20
do	17	44	.20
do	18	44	.20
do	19	44	.20
do	20	44	.20
do	21	44	.20
do	22	44	.20
do	23	44	.20
do	24	44	.20
do	1	45	.20
do	2	45	.20
do	3	45	.20
do	4	45	.20
do	5	45	.20
do	6	45	.20
do	7	45	.20
do	8	45	.20
do	9	45	.20
do	10	45	.20
do	11	45	.20
do	12	45	.20
do	13	45	.20
do	14	45	.20
do	15	45	.20
do	16	45	.20
do	17	45	.20
do	18	45	.20
do	19	45	.20
do	20	45	.20
do	21	45	.20
do	22	45	.20
do	23	45	.20
do	24	45	.20
do	1	46	.20
do	2	46	.20
do	3	46	.20
do	4	46	.20
do	5	46	.20
do	6	46	.20
do	7	46	.20
do	8	46	.20
do	9	46	.20
do	10	46	.20
do	11	46	.20
do	12	46	.20
do	13	46	.20
do	14	46	.20
do	15	46	.20
do	16	46	.20
do	17	46	.20
do	18	46	.20
do	19	46	.20
do	20	46	.20
do	21	46	.20
do	22	46	.20
do	23	46	.20
do	24	46	.20
Tilley & Simpson	1	47	.25
do	2	47	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	47	.25
do	4	47	.25
do	5	47	.25
do	6	47	.25
do	7	47	.25
do	8	47	.25
do	11	47	.25
do	12	47	.25
do	13	47	.25
do	14	47	.25
do	15	47	.25
do	16	47	.25
do	17	47	.25
do	18	47	.25
do	19	47	.25
do	20	47	.25
do	21	47	.25
do	22	47	.25
do	23	47	.25
do	24	47	.25
do	1	48	.25
do	2	48	.25
do	3	48	.25
do	4	48	.20
do	5	48	.20
do	6	48	.20
do	7	48	.20
do	8	48	.20
do	9	48	.20
do	10	48	.20
do	11	48	.20
do	12	48	.20
do	13	48	.20
do	14	48	.20
do	15	48	.20
do	16	48	.20
do	17	48	.20
do	18	48	.20
do	19	48	.20
do	20	48	.20
do	21	48	.20
do	22	48	.20
do	23	48	.20
do	24	48	.20
M. W. B. Ives et al	5	49	1.89
J. M. Hansen	6	49	8.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	49	1.89
Berkland Shele	8	49	6.63
S. M. Dainard	9	49	1.89
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	49	1.89
do lots 5 and	6	50	16.10
do	7	50	9.47
Jas. C. Bruthback	15	50	6.38
Village of St. Hilaire	17	50	1.66
Nor. Luth. Church, lts 3 and	18	50	6.88
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	4	51	16.10
do	8	51	8.05
do	9	51	8.05
Lanstad Nor. Luth. Ch	12	51	8.05
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	51	1.19
do	14	51	1.19
do	15	51	1.19
O. A. Shele	16	51	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	51	1.19
do	18	51	1.19
do	21	51	1.19
do	22	51	1.19
do	23	51	1.19
Chas. B. March	24	51	8.73
J. E. & B. E. Burkee	1	52	8.73
do	2	52	1.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	52	1.19
do	6	52	1.19
Edwin T. Gistie	7	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	52	1.16
J. S. Johnson	9	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	52	1.19
do	3	53	.72
do	4	53	.72
	5	53	.67
do	6	53	.63
do	7	53	.58
do	8	53	.53
do	9	53	.48
do	10	53	.48
do	11	53	.48
do	12	53	.48
do	1	54	.20
do	2	54	.20
do	3	54	.20
do	4	54	.20
do	5	54	.20
do	6	54	.20
do	7	54	.20
do	8	54	.20
do	9	54	.20
do	10	54	.20
do	11	54	.20
do	12	54	.20
do	13	54	.20
do	14	54	.20
do	15	54	.20
do	16	54	.20
do	17	54	.20
do	18	54	.20
do	19	54	.20
do	20	54	.20
do	21	54	.20
do	22	54	.20
do	1	55	.25
do	2	55	.25
do	3	55	.25
do	4	55	.25
do	7	55	.25
do	8	55	.25
do	10	55	.25
do	11	55	.25
do	12	55	.25
do	13	55	.25
do	14	55	.25
do	15	55	.25
do	16	55	.25
do	17	55	.25
do	18	55	.25
do	19	55	.25
do	20	55	.25
do	21	55	.25
do	22	55	.20
do	23	55	.20
do	24	55	.20
do	1	90	.20

Morgan's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jos. C. Davis	1	1	.25
do	2	1	.25
Anna King	3	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	4	1	.25
do	5	1	.25
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.25
John Phelps	7	1	.25
do	8	1	.25
do	9	1	.25
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.25
J. H. Pearson	11	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	12	1	.25
Wm. Larson	13	1	.25
David A. Darby	14	1	.25
Wm. Larson	15	1	.25
Jos. S. Davis	16	1	.25
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.25
Davis Kelley	18	1	.25
Jos. Davis	19	1	.25
do	20	1	.25
do	21	1	.25
Joseph Phelps	22	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	1	.25
John Patterson	24	1	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.25
do	2	2	.25
do	3	2	.25
do	4	2	.25
do	5	2	.25
do	6	2	.25
do	7	2	.25
do	8	2	.25
do	9	2	.25
do	10	2	.25
do	11	2	.25
do	12	2	.25
do	13	2	.25
do	14	2	.25
do	15	2	.25
do	16	2	.25
do	17	2	.25
do	18	2	.25
do	19	2	.25
do	20	2	.25
do	21	2	.25
do	22	2	.25
do	23	2	.25
do	24	2	.25
do	1	3	.25
do	2	3	.25
do	3	3	.25
do	4	3	.25
do	5	3	.25
do	6	3	.25
do	7	3	.25
do	8	3	.25
do	9	3	.25
do	10	3	.25
do	11	3	.25
do	12	3	.25
do	13	3	.25
do	14	3	.25
do	15	3	.25
do	16	3	.25
do	17	3	.25
do	18	3	.25
do	19	3	.25
do	20	3	.25
do	21	3	.25
do	22	3	.25
do	23	3	.25
do	24	3	.25
H. E. Ives	1	4	.25
do	2	4	.25
do	3	4	.25
Jonas F. Brown	4	4	.25
do	5	4	.25
do	6	4	.25
do	7	4	.25
do	8	4	.25
do	1	5	.25
do	2	5	.25
do	3	5	.25
do	4	5	.25
do	5	5	.25
do	6	5	.25
do	7	5	.25
do	8	5	.25
Jos. C. Davis	1	6	.25
L. D. Farnum	2	6	.25
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.25
August Frio	5	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	7	6	.25
do	8	6	.25
do	9	6	.25
do	10	6	.25
Davis Kelly	11	6	.25
do	12	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	13	6	.25
do	14	6	.25
do	15	6	.25
do	16	6	.25
do	17	6	.25
do	18	6	.25
do	19	6	.25
do	20	6	.25
Nelson Buck	21	6	.25
do	22	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	6	.25
do	24	6	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	7	.25
do	2	7	.25
do	3	7	.25
do	4	7	.25
do	5	7	.25
do	6	7	.25
do	7	7	.25
do	8	7	.25
do	9	7	.25
do	10	7	.25
do	11	7	.25
do	12	7	.25
do	13	7	.25
do	14	7	.25
do	15	7	.25
do	16	7	.25
do	17	7	.25
do	18	7	.25
do	19	7	.25
do	20	7	.25
do	21	7	.25
do	22	7	.25
do	23	7	.25
do	24	7	.25
do	1	8	.25
do	2	8	.25
do	3	8	.25
do	4	8	.25
do	5	8	.25
do	6	8	.25
do	7	8	.25
do	8	8	.25
do	9	8	.25
do	10	8	.25
do	11	8	.25
H. E. Ives	12	8	.25
Jonas F. Brown	13	8	.25
do	14	8	.25
do	15	8	.25
do	16	8	.25
do	17	8	.25
do	18	8	.25
do	19	8	.25
do	20	8	.25
do	21	8	.25
H. E. Ives	22	8	.25
do	23	8	.25
do	24	8	.25

Ives' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. E. Ives	6	1	16.00
do	5	2	.48
do	6	2	.48
do	2	3	.25
do	3	3	.25
do	4	3	.25
do	5	3	.25
do	6	3	.25
do	7	3	.25
John Spring	8	3	.25
H. E. Ives	9	3	.25
do	10	3	.25
do	11	3	.25
do	12	3	.25
do	13	3	.25
do	14	3	.25
do	15	3	.25
do	16	3	.25
do	17	3	.25
do	18	3	.25
do	19	3	.25
do	20	3	.25
do	1	4	.25
do	2	4	.25
do	3	4	.25
do	4	4	.25
do	5	4	.25
do	6	4	.25
do	7	4	.25
do	8	4	.25
do	9	4	.25
do	10	4	.25

TOWNSHIP OF SANDERS.

Town 153, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
New Eng. Mtg. Security Co., se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	2	159.52	15.47
O. J. Osness, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	6	170.86	12.44
Benj. Graham e½ sw¼ se ¼ nw¼ and nw¼ se¼	7	160	12.44
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	3.57
John Campbell, nw¼	13	160	13.41
A. D. Stephens, nw¼	11	160	6.03
Sven Swenson, se¼	13	160	15.75
Jno M Olson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	8.45
Edward Gardner ne¼	17	160	10.12
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw ¼	17	40	8.11
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw ¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	8.62

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Nels K. Anderson, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4	18	80	6.44
Nels K. Anderson, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	19	80	6.52
Mary Eckstrom, se¼ sw ¼ and sw¼ se¼	20	80	4.92
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	7.18
Ella W. Stone, n½ ne¼	28		
Ella W. Stone, s½ se¼	21	160	11.46
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 ac.	22	150	11.43
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., 10 ac of ne¼	22	10	4.66
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.17
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	14.07
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	18.36
H. F. Woodmancy, se¼	25	160	18.59
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	18.50
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	16.40
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼	27		
John Brenvold, n½ nw¼	34	160	8.38
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne ¼	30	40	3.05
John W. Shockleton, s½ ne¼	30	80	9.18
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	120	13.77
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.25
Geo. Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	15.74

TOWNSHIP OF TERREBONNE.

Town 150, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Julius C. Gerard, w½ se ¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.92	26.40
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft w of Mill Reserve	2	.25	.38
Alcide Perusse, e½ ne¼ & e½ se¼	3	160	12.06
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee ne¼	7	160	22.44
Adelard Laurent, nw¼ sw ¼	8	40	4.51
Arize St. Ives & A. Laurent, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	8	80	7.87
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	6.74
Francis LaBissoniere, nw ¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Theodore Perusse, e½ nw ¼ and nw¼ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Seline Rosignd, sw¼ sw ¼	16	40	3.81
Donas Lachance, n½ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	159	10.82
Clarence B. Buckman, w ½ se¼	19	80	7.46
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	20.71
Sullivan Savings Institute, nw¼	24	160	22.08
Lurent Gagnier, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	23		
Lurent Gagnier, ne¼ nw ¼	26	160	15.53

VILLAGE OF TERREBONNE.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Napoleon Rapin	19	1	.08
do	20	1	.08
Noe Cuillerier, lots 3 and	4	2	.16
Arthur Lizee	5	2	4.03
do	6	2	.08
do	7	2	.08
do	8	2	.08
do	9	2	.08
do	10	2	.08
Edwin Plumb	13	2	.08
Napoleon Rapin	17	2	.08
do	18	2	.08
Oliver Turgeon	31	2	.08
do	32	2	.08
Samuel Godbout	3	3	4.53
do	4	3	.08
do	5	3	.08
do	6	3	.08
Mary C. Bratton	7	3	.08
do	8	3	.08
do	9	3	.08
do	10	3	.08
Melina Lambert	11	3	.08
do	12	3	.08
Henry Payment	13	3	.08
do	14	3	.08
do	15	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	16	3	.09
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	18	3	.08
Isadore Fortier	13	5	.08
do	14	5	.08
Emma Lapage	21	5	.08
do	22	5	.08

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Hemmingson n½ nw ¼ less townsite	33	53	16.93
Emil E. Zeh, lot 4 ex Greenwood Cemetery & 4 45-100 acres	33	48	11.04
Elizabeth Jerome 202 ac of lot 4	33	2.02	.58
Theo Devereaux, 3 acres out of e¼ sw¼	34	3	.88
Denis Conelly, s½ sw¼ ex townsite and 3 acres and 120x48 ft	34	62.87	7.25
Wm. Fisher, 120x48 ft of s½ sw¼	34	.13	.31

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar	3	1	.53
Pat Soards	4	1	7.00
C. J. Knox	5	2	.53
do	6	2	.53
do	7	2	.42
do	11	2	.63
do	12	2	.65
do	13	2	.95
Pauline M. Buck	4	3	6.49
do	5	3	.79
do	6	3	1.04
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.56
do	3	4	1.56
Gustav Pfoff	4	4	1.56
Lars Olson	6	4	1.56
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.60
do	11	4	1.56
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.82
Jas. E. Durmin	3	5	10.63
Martha Meier	9	5	1.31
Jacob Morck	1	6	2.86
Eugene Safford	2	6	1.31
do	3	6	5.18
do	4	6	1.31
Kittie Lang	6	6	9.32
Jacob Morck	9	6	1.04
C. J. Knox	1	7	1.04
do	2	7	.79
do	3	7	.79
John C. Rube	4	7	.79
August Wentzel	1	8	.79
do	2	8	.53
C. J. Knox	3	8	.53
do	4	8	.53
do	5	8	.53
do	1	9	.53
do	2	9	.53
do	3	9	.53
do	4	9	.53
do	5	9	.53
do	6	9	.53
August Wentzel	7	9	.53
do	8	9	.53
do	9	9	.53
do	10	9	.53
do	11	9	.53
do	12	9	.79
C. J. Knox	7	10	.53
do	8	10	.53
do	9	10	.53
do	10	10	.53
do	11	10	.53
do	12	10	.79
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.53
C. J. Knox	22	10	.53
do	23	10	.53
do	24	10	.79
Gottlieb Adolphs	1	11	1.56
do	2	11	1.31
do	3	11	1.31
do	4	11	1.31
A. C. Gifford	17	11	.79
Evert Erickson	6	13	.79
Martin V. Evenson	7	13	.79
do	8	13	[illegible]
do	9	13	[illegible]
do	10	13	1.82
do	11	13	1.82
do	12	13	2.07
C. J. Knox	7	14	1.56
do	8	14	1.56
do	9	14	1.56
do	10	14	1.56
do	11	14	1.56
do	12	14	1.82
do	1	15	1.04
do	2	15	.79
do	3	15	.79
do	4	15	.79
do	5	15	.79
do	6	15	.79
do	13	15	1.81
do	14	15	1.04
do	15	15	1.04
do	16	15	1.04
do	7	16	.79
do	8	16	.79
Patrick Meehan	9	16	.79
do	10	16	.75
C. J. Knox	11	16	.79
do	12	16	1.04
do	1	17	1.81
do	2	17	1.04
do	3	17	8.11
do	4	17	1.04
do	5	17	1.04
do	7	18	1.04
do	8	18	1.04
do	9	18	1.04
do	10	18	1.04
do	11	18	1.04
do	12	18	1.31
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	18	1.56
do	16	18	1.56
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.56
Chas. Larsen	13	19	2.35
do	14	19	1.82
do	15	19	9.59
W. G. Fuller	5	20	1.82
do	6	20	1.82
A. G. Thomas	23	20	10.88
do	24	20	2.35
Luella Devereaux	7	21	1.82
do	8	21	1.82
do	9	21	1.82
do	10	21	1.82
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.56
do	17	21	1.56
do	18	21	1.56
Carl Wedmer	10	22	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.04
do	24	22	1.56
C. J. Knox	13	23	.79
do	14	23	.53
do	15	23	.53
do	16	23	.53
do	17	23	.53
do	18	23	.53
August Wentzel	1	24	.79
do	2	24	.53
do	3	24	.53
do	4	24	.53
do	5	24	.53
do	6	24	.53
C. J. Knox	7	24	.53
do	8	24	.53
do	9	24	.53
do	10	24	.53
do	11	24	.53
do	12	24	.79
August Bredesen	1		
August Bredesen	2	25	12.17
August Bredesen	3	25	1.04
C. J. Knox	4	25	1.04
do	5	25	1.04
do	6	25	.79
August Wentzel	7	25	.79
do	8	25	.79
do	9	25	.79
do	10	25	.79
do	11	25	.79
do	12	25	1.04
Anna Cook	1	26	1.04
Jacob Morck	2	26	.79
do	3	26	.79
Anna Cook	4	26	.79
C. J. Knox	7	26	.79
do	8	26	.79
do	9	26	.79
do	10	26	.79
do	11	26	.79
do	12	26	1.04
do	19	26	1.04
do	20	26	1.04
do	22	26	1.04
Gust Berggren	23	26	1.04
do	24	26	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.07
do	2	27	1.56
do	3	27	1.56
do	4	27	1.56
do	5	27	1.56
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.56
Maurius Olson	8	27	6.21
C. M. Evenson	9	27	1.56
do	10	27	1.56
do	11	27	1.56
do	12	27	2.07
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.56
do	14	27	1.04
Carl Holberg	17	27	1.04
Bertha Robertson	18	27	1.04
C. J. Rotollick	8	28	9.07
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.42
do	10	28	3.89
Casper Falk	11	28	3.89
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	14.24
Andrew Steenerson	11	29	3.89
do	12	29	4.42
C. J. Knox	7	30	2.07
do	8	30	2.07
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	30	2.07
Fred C. Gregg	17	31	1.82
Patrick Soards	6	31	2.86
do	18	31	1.82
Andrew Steenerson	21	31	1.82
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.28
do	24	31	2.35
Gottfried Adolphs	1	32	2.07
do	2	32	1.56
Bertha Adolphs	4	32	1.56
do	5	32	1.56
do	6	32	1.56
Sarah M. Vinnig	7	32	8.28
do	8	32	1.56
C. J. Knox	9		
W. A. Kratka	5	33	1.82
do	6	33	1.82
Patrick Meehan	7	33	22.52
do	8	33	1.82
H. O. Hanson	9	33	1.82
Bertha Moeckel	3	34	1.82
do	4	34	1.82
Peter E. Eberhardt	8	34	9.59
Patrick Meehan	15	34	2.07
W. A. Kratka	7	35	2.35
do	8	35	2.35
do	9	35	2.35
do	10	35	2.35
do	11	35	2.35
do	12	35	2.60
Andrew Anderson	17	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	23	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	24	35	6.66
Bessie K. Hamry	4	36	20.70
Peter Newman	9	36	12.95
John Stewart	13	36	7.66
do	14	36	3.38
M. K. Bekkedal	16	36	3.38
Anna Kretzschmar	22	36	3.38
Daisy L. Kratka	1	37	5.18
Maria L. Bowmann	2	37	20.70
Benj. Hocking	5	37	7.52
Evenson Bros.	10	37	21.51
do	11	37	10.97
do	12	37	22.87
do	13	37	11.39
do	14	37	1.82
do	15	37	1.82
do	16	37	1.82
do	17	37	1.82
Anders Rasmussen	18	37	1.82
Anna Kretzschmar	19	37	1.82
do	20	37	1.82
do	21	37	1.82
do	22	37	1.82
do	23	37	1.82
do	24	37	2.07
J. W. Wheeler et al	13	38	1.82
do	14	38	1.31
do	15	38	1.31
do	16	38	1.31
do	17	38	1.31
do	18	38	1.31
Patrick Soards	1	39	2.07
do	2	39	1.82
do	3	39	1.82
do	4	39	1.82
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.82
F. H. Kratka	7	39	1.82
do	8	39	1.82
Patrick Soards	11	39	1.82
do	12	39	2.07
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.82
Security Trust Co	17	39	1.82
John VanBlaricon	18	39	3.11
do	19	39	1.82
August Wentzel	1	40	1.82
do	2	40	1.31
do	3	40	1.31
do	4	40	1.31
do	5	40	1.31
do	6	40	1.31
do	7	40	1.31
do	8	40	1.31
do	9	40	1.31
do	10	40	1.31
do	11	40	1.31
do	12	40	1.82
Catherine Parker	13	40	1.56
do	14	40	1.04
do	15	40	1.04
do	16	40	1.04
David Mansfield	17	40	1.04
do	18	40	1.04
do	19	40	1.04
do	20	40	1.04
do	21	40	1.04
do	22	40	1.04
do	23	40	1.04
do	24	40	1.56
Geo. Crocker et al	3	41	1.04
do	4	41	1.04
do	5	41	1.04
do	6	41	1.04
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.04
I. A. Marmorine	8	41	1.04
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.04
do	14	41	.79
do	17	41	.79
Geo. Crocker et al	12	43	.63
do	13	43	.53
do	14	43	.53
do	15	43	.53
do	16	43	.53
do	17	43	.53
I. N. Smith et al	18	43	.53
Wendell Hertig	19	43	.53
do	20	43	.53
do	21	43	.53
do	1	44	.53
do	2	44	.53
do	3	44	.53
do	4	44	.53
do	5	44	.53
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.53
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.53
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	9	44	.53
do	10	44	.53
do	11	44	.53
Wendell Hertig	12	44	.53
do	13	44	.53
do	14	44	.53
do	15	44	.53
do	16	44	.53
do	17	44	.53

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Security Trust C., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	21.71
John Johnson, n½ sw¼	4	80	14.18
A.P.Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.75
GuotErickson, sw¼ ne¼	16	40	6.59
Guot Erickson, nw¼ se¼	16	40	5.50
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	6.89
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	5.11
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.09
G.A.Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.15
G.A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.19
Maguelda Brevig, nw¼	28	160	21.74
Olaus E. Ubol, w½ sw¼ and lot 7	29	113	15.51
Olaus E. Ubol, se¼ ne¼	30	40	3.39
A. E. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.29
Carl Wick, se¼	35	160	10.56
H.O. Hougen, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Gust Erickson, nw¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Andrew Bjornquist, se¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
SarahHogquist,ne¼ sw¼	26	40	3.53

ROCKBURY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frederick Weyerhauser se¼ nw¼ and n1-3 of lot 6	4	56.08	4.44
Frederick Weyerhauser, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4, ex. Ry. R. of W.	4	150.48	16.05
Dennis Connelly, lot 1	5	41	1.61
Richard Edwards, sw¼	5	160	11.22
Dennis Connelly, lot 2	5	41	1.60
Patrick Meehan, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	5	160.60	12.75
Annie Meehan, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	160.29	11.37
Minn. Nat'l Bank, Rochester, w½ sw¼	8	80	5.84
Little Falls & Dakota Ry Co., e½ nw¼	11	80	6.21
Olaf Olson, e½ se¼	13	80	5.48
Olaf Olson, e½ ne¼	24	80	5.87
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.53
Union National Bank of Rochester, n½ nw¼	17	80	4.94
Gunder S.Torgerson, ne¼	21	160	7.25
Gunder S. Torgerson, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 1	21	86	
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot a, sub. d. of lot 4	20	40	9.18
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot b, sub. d. of lot 4	20	14	
GunderS.Torgerson,lot 5	20	33	
Samuel Brandvold, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	22	160	11.77
Casper Falk, 10 acres in ne¼ ne¼	22	10	.83
Lars M. Kjos, nw¼	23	160	5.80
Margareta Wyley, nw¼	26	160	13.15
A. G. Ness, ne¼	27	160	11.93
FrederickSoderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	15.27
W. A. Kratka, lot 2	28	35	4.84
W. A. Kratka, s½ nw¼ and lot 1	28		
W. A. Kratka, lot 4	29	149.00	16.01
Peter N. Anderson, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	158.78	13.09
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	14.62

C. C. and Nelson's 1st Addition to St. Hilaire.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
First National Bank of Crookston	1	2 1	.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 and	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 18 to 34 incl.		2	1.04
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.61
First National Bank of Crookston	1	6	.41
First National Bank of Crookston	2	6	.22
First National Bank of Crookston	4	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	6	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	1	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	7	.21
First National Bank of Croookston	4	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	9	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	11	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	12	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookeston	2	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	10	.81
First National Bank of Crookston	4	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	20	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	6	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookoston	9	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	20	.11
John Swanson	11	20	.21
John Swanson	12	20	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	14	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	20	.11
First National Bank of Croonkston	21	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	21	.11
First National Bank of Croonkston	3	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	13	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	14	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	18	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	19	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	20	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	22	.21
John Olson	4	22	.21
John Olson	5	22	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	7	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookeston	11	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	12	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	1	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	5	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	23	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	9	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	10	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	3	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston	5	30	.06
First National Bank of Croookston	8	30	.13
First National Bank of Crookston	10	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 3 to 10 incl.		39	.20
First National Bank of Crookston	8 11and12	39	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, 3 to 12 incl.		40	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and 2		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 8 incl.		41	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, 9 to 18 incl.		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 1 to 10 incl.		42	.13
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 11 to 14 incl.		42	
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.29
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 1 to 12 incl.		43	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.39
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and 8		44	.05
First National Bank of Crookston,lots 2 to 8 incl.		54	.10
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 9 and 10		54	.05
First National Bank of Crookston	11	54	.21

St. Hilaire, Original Townsite.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Jonos F.Brown, se¼ nw¼ and part of lots 2and 5 sec. 7-152-43		77	7.08

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	17	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	18	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	22	15	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	24	.48
Gust Nelson	9	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	15	24	5.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	24	5.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	24	5.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	24	.48
A. E. Holden	1	25	8.02
A. E. Holden	2	25	.05
St. Hilaire Toynsite Co.	3	25	1.42
Erick Hanson	4	25	5.06
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	25	5.06
Helen Halverson	8	25	5.06
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	25	.05
Tilley & Simpson	5	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	26	1.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	27	.25
W. J. Ives	1	28	.25
W. J. Ives	2	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	28	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	29	.25
St.Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	24	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	4	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	14	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	36	.30
Evang. Mission Church	24	36	.30
Bernhard Kortgaard	18	38	1.42
C. A. & Emil J. Brink	13	39	14.15
do	14	39	11.79
H. E. Ives	17	39	4.49
Anna G. Holmes	1	40	20.05
H. E. Ives	2	40	4.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	41	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	6	41	.25
do	7	41	.25
do	8	41	.25
do	10	41	.25
do	11	41	.25
do	12	41	.25
do	13	41	.25
do	14	41	.25
do	16	41	.25
do	17	41	.25
do	18	41	.25
do	19	41	.25
do	20	41	.25
do	21	41	.25
M. V. B. Ives et al	1	42	.48
do	2	42	.48
St. Hilaire Investment Co.	3	42	.48

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna G. Holm	4	42	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	42	.48
do	6	42	.48
do	7	42	.48
do	8	42	.48
do	13	42	.25
do	14	42	.25
do	15	42	.25
do	16	42	.25
do	17	42	.25
do	18	42	.25
do	19	42	.25
do	20	42	.25
do	21	42	.25
do	22	42	.25
do	23	42	.25
do	24	42	.25
do	1	43	.25
do	2	43	.25
do	4	43	.25
do	7	43	.25
do	8	43	.25
do	9	43	.25
do	10	43	.25
do	11	43	.25
do	12	43	.25
do	13	43	.25
do	14	43	.25
do	15	43	.25
do	16	43	.25
do	17	43	.25
do	18	43	.25
do	19	43	.25
do	20	43	.25
do	21	43	.25
do	22	43	.25
do	23	43	.25
do	24	43	.25
do	1	44	.20
do	2	44	.20
do	3	44	.20
do	4	44	.20
do	5	44	.20
do	6	44	.20
do	7	44	.20
do	8	44	.20
do	9	44	.20
do	10	44	.20
do	11	44	.20
do	12	44	.20
do	13	44	.20
do	14	44	.20
do	15	44	.20
do	16	44	.20
do	17	44	.20
do	18	44	.20
do	19	44	.20
do	20	44	.20
do	21	44	.20
do	22	44	.20
do	23	44	.20
do	24	44	.20
do	1	45	.20
do	2	45	.20
do	3	45	.20
do	4	45	.20
do	5	45	.20
do	6	45	.20
do	7	45	.20
do	8	45	.20
do	9	45	.20
do	10	45	.20
do	11	45	.20
do	12	45	.20
do	13	45	.20
do	14	45	.20
do	15	45	.20
do	16	45	.20
do	17	45	.20
do	18	45	.20
do	19	45	.20
do	20	45	.20
do	21	45	.20
do	22	45	.20
do	23	45	.20
do	24	45	.20
do	1	46	.20
do	2	46	.20
do	3	46	.20
do	4	46	.20
do	5	46	.20
do	6	46	.20
do	7	46	.20
do	8	46	.20
do	9	46	.20
do	10	46	.20
do	11	46	.20
do	12	46	.20
do	13	46	.20
do	14	46	.20
do	15	46	.20
do	16	46	.20
do	17	46	.20
do	18	46	.20
do	19	46	.20
do	20	46	.20
do	21	46	.20
do	22	46	.20
do	23	46	.20
do	24	46	.20
Tilley & Simpson	1	47	.25
do	2	47	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	47	.25
do	4	47	.25
do	5	47	.25
do	6	47	.25
do	7	47	.25
do	8	47	.25
do	11	47	.25
do	12	47	.25
do	13	47	.25
do	14	47	.25
do	15	47	.25
do	16	47	.25
do	17	47	.25
do	18	47	.25
do	19	47	.25
do	20	47	.25
do	21	47	.25
do	22	47	.25
do	23	47	.25
do	24	47	.25
do	1	48	.25
do	2	48	.25
do	3	48	.25
do	4	48	.20
do	5	48	.20
do	6	48	.20
do	7	48	.20
do	8	48	.20
do	9	48	.20
do	10	48	.20
do	11	48	.20
do	12	48	.20
do	13	48	.20
do	14	48	.20
do	15	48	.20
do	16	48	.20
do	17	48	.20
do	18	48	.20
do	19	48	.20
do	20	48	.20
do	21	48	.20
do	22	48	.20
do	23	48	.20
do	24	48	.20
M. W. B. Ives et al	5	49	1.89
J. M. Hansen	6	49	8.86
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	49	1.89
Berkland Shele	8	49	6.05
S. M. Dalnard	9	49	1.89
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	49	1.89
do lots 5 and	6	50	10.10
do	7	50	0.47
do	15	50	6.38
Jas. C. Bruthback	17	50	1.66
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	6.88
Nor. Luth. Church, lts 3 and	4	51	10.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	51	8.95
do	9	51	8.95
Lanstad Nor. Luth. Ch	12	51	8.95
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	51	1.19
do	14	51	1.19
do	15	51	1.19
O. A. Shele	16	51	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	51	1.19
do	18	51	1.19
do	21	51	1.19
do	22	51	1.19
do	23	51	1.19
Chas. B. March	24	51	8.73
J. E. & B. E. Burkee	1	52	8.73
do	2	52	1.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	52	1.19
do	6	52	1.19
Edwin T. Gistie	7	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	52	1.19
J. S. Johnson	9	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	52	1.19
do	3	53	.73
do	4	53	.73
do	5	53	.67
do	6	53	.63
do	7	53	.58
do	8	53	.53
do	9	53	.48
do	10	53	.48
do	11	53	.48
do	12	53	.48
do	1	54	.20
do	2	54	.20
do	3	54	.20
do	4	54	.20
do	5	54	.20
do	6	54	.20
do	7	54	.20
do	8	54	.20
do	9	54	.20
do	10	54	.20
do	11	54	.20
do	12	54	.20
do	13	54	.20
do	14	54	.20
do	15	54	.20
do	16	54	.20
do	17	54	.20
do	18	54	.20
do	19	54	.20
do	20	54	.20
do	21	54	.20
do	22	54	.20
do	1	55	.25
do	2	55	.25
do	3	55	.25
do	4	55	.25
do	7	55	.25
do	8	55	.25
do	9	55	.25
do	10	55	.25
do	11	55	.25
do	12	55	.25
do	13	55	.25
do	14	55	.25

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	15	55	.25
do	16	55	.25
do	17	55	.25
do	18	55	.25
do	19	55	.25
do	20	55	.20
do	21	55	.20
do	22	55	.20
do	23	55	.20
do	24	55	.20
do	1	90	.20

Morgan's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jos. C. Davis	1	1	.25
do	2	1	.25
Anna King	3	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	4	1	.25
do	5	1	.25
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.25
John Phelps	7	1	.25
do	8	1	.25
do	9	1	.25
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.25
J. H. Pearson	11	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	12	1	.25
Wm. Larson	13	1	.25
David A. Darby	14	1	.25
Wm. Larson	15	1	.25
Jos. S. Davis	16	1	.25
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.25
Davis Kelley	18	1	.25
Jos. Davis	19	1	.25
do	20	1	.25
do	21	1	.25
Joseph Phelps	22	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	1	.25
John Patterson	24	1	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.25
do	2	2	.25
do	3	2	.25
do	4	2	.25
do	5	2	.25
do	6	2	.25
do	7	2	.25
do	8	2	.25
do	9	2	.25
do	10	2	.25
do	11	2	.25
do	12	2	.25
do	13	2	.25
do	14	2	.25
do	15	2	.25
do	16	2	.25
do	17	2	.25
do	18	2	.25
do	19	2	.25
do	20	2	.25
do	21	2	.25
do	22	2	.25
do	23	2	.25
do	24	2	.25
do	1	3	.25
do	2	3	.25
do	3	3	.25
do	4	3	.25
do	5	3	.25
do	6	3	.25
do	7	3	.25
do	8	3	.25
do	9	3	.25
do	10	3	.25
do	11	3	.25
do	12	3	.25
do	13	3	.25
do	14	3	.25
do	15	3	.25
do	16	3	.25
do	17	3	.25
do	18	3	.25
do	19	3	.25
do	20	3	.25
do	21	3	.25
do	22	3	.25
do	23	3	.25
do	24	3	.25
H. E. Ives	1	4	.25
do	2	4	.25
do	3	4	.25
Jonas F. Brown	4	4	.25
do	5	4	.25
do	6	4	.25
do	7	4	.25
do	8	4	.25
do	1	5	.25
do	2	5	.25
do	3	5	.25
do	4	5	.25
do	5	5	.25
do	6	5	.25
do	7	5	.25
do	8	5	.25
Jos. C. Davis	1	6	.25
L. D. Farnum	2	6	.25
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.25
August Frio	5	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	7	6	.25
do	8	6	.25
do	9	6	.25
do	10	6	.25
Davis Kelly	11	6	.25
do	12	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	13	6	.25
do	14	6	.25
do	15	6	.25
do	16	6	.25
do	17	6	.25
do	18	6	.25
do	19	6	.25
do	20	6	.25
Nelson Buck	21	6	.25
do	22	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	6	.25
do	24	6	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	7	.25
do	2	7	.25
do	3	7	.25
do	4	7	.25
do	5	7	.25
do	6	7	.25
do	7	7	.25
do	8	7	.25
do	9	7	.25
do	10	7	.25
do	11	7	.25
do	12	7	.25
do	13	7	.25
do	14	7	.25
do	15	7	.25
do	16	7	.25
do	17	7	.25
do	18	7	.25
do	19	7	.25
do	20	7	.25
do	21	7	.25
do	22	7	.25
do	23	7	.25
do	24	7	.25
do	1	8	.25
do	2	8	.25
do	3	8	.25
do	4	8	.25
do	5	8	.25
do	6	8	.25
do	7	8	.25
do	8	8	.25
do	9	8	.25
do	10	8	.25
do	11	8	.25
do	12	8	.25
H. E. Ives	13	8	.25
Jonas F. Brown	14	8	.25
do	15	8	.25
do	16	8	.25
do	17	8	.25
do	18	8	.25
do	19	8	.25
do	20	8	.25
H. E. Ives	21	8	.25
do	22	8	.25
do	23	8	.25
do	24	8	.25

Ives' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. E. Ives	6	1	10.00
do	1	2	.48
do	2	2	.48
do	1	3	.25
do	2	3	.25
do	3	3	.25
do	4	3	.25
do	5	3	.25
do	6	3	.25
do	7	3	.25
do	8	3	.25
John Spring	9	3	.25
H. E. Ives	10	3	.25
do	11	3	.25
do	12	3	.25
do	[illegible]	3	.25
do	[illegible]	3	.25
do	[illegible]	3	.25
do	1	4	.25
do	2	4	.25
do	3	4	.25
do	4	4	.25
do	5	4	.25
do	6	4	.25

TOWNSHIP OF SANDERS.

Town 153, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
New Eng. Mtg. Security Co., se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	2	159.52	15.47
O. J. Osness, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	6	170.86	12.44
Benj. Graham e½ sw¼ se ¼ nw¼ and nw¼ se¼	7	160	12.44
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	49	3.57
John Campbell, nw¼	13	160	13.41
A. D. Stephens, nw¼	13	160	6.03
Sven Swenson, se¼	13	160	15.75
Jno M Olson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	8.45
Edward Gardner ne¼	17	160	10.12
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw ¼	17	40	8.11
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ sw ¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	8.62

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Nels K. Anderson, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4	18	80	6.44
Nels K. Anderson, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	19	80	6.52
Mary Eckstrom, se¼ sw ¼ and sw¼ se¼	20	80	4.92
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	7.18
Ella W. Stone, n½ ne¼	28		
Ella W. Stone, s½ se¼	21	160	11.40
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 ac.	22	150	11.43
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., 10 ac of ne¼	22	10	4.60
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.17
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	14.07
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	18.36
H. F. Woodmaney, se¼	25	160	18.59
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	18.58
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	16.40
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼	27		
John Brenvold, n½ nw¼	34	160	8.38
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne ¼	36	40	3.95
John W. Shockleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.18
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	36	120	13.77
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.25
Geo. Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	15.74

TOWNSHIP OF TERREBONNE.

Town 150, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Julius C. Gerard, w½ se ¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.02	26.40
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft w of Mill Reserve	2	.25	.38
Alcide Perusse, e½ ne¼ & e½ se¼	3	160	12.96
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee ne¼	7	160	22.44
Adelard Laurent, nw¼ sw ¼	8	40	4.51
Arize St. Ives & A. Laurent, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	8	80	7.87
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	6.74
Francis LaBissoniere, nw ¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Theodore Perusse, e½ nw ¼ and nw¼ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Seline Rosignd, sw¼ sw ¼	16	40	3.81
Donas Lachance, n½ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	159	19.82
Clarence B. Buckman, w ½ se¼	19	80	7.46
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	20.71
Sullivan Savings Institute, nw¼	24	160	22.08
Lurent Gagnier, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	23		
Lurent Gagnier, ne¼ nw ¼	26	160	15.53

VILLAGE OF TERREBONNE.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Napoleon Rapin	19	1	.08
do	20	1	.08
Noe Cuillerier, lots 3 and	4	2	.16
Arthur Lizee	5	2	4.03
do	6	2	.08
do	7	2	.08
do	8	2	.08
do	9	2	.08
do	10	2	.08
Edwin Plumb	13	2	.08
Napoleon Rapin	17	2	.08
do	18	2	.08
Oliver Turgeon	31	2	.08
do	32	2	.08
Samuel Godbout	3	3	4.53
do	4	3	.08
do	5	3	.08
do	6	3	.08
Mary C. Bratton	7	3	.08
do	8	3	.08
do	9	3	.08
do	10	3	.08
Melina Lambert	11	3	.08
do	12	3	.08
Henry Payment	13	3	.08
do	14	3	.08
do	15	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	16	3	.09
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	18	3	.08
Isadore Fortier	13	5	.08
do	14	5	.08
Emma Lapage	21	5	.08
do	22	5	.08

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Hemmingson n½ nw ¼ less townsite	33	53	10.93
Emil E. Zeh, lot 4 ex Greenwood Cemetery & 4 45-100 acres	33	48	11.04
Elizabeth Jerome 202 ac of lot 4	33	2.02	.58
Theb Devereaux, 3 acres out of s½ sw¼	34	3	.88
Denis Conelly, s½ sw¼ ex townsite and 8 acres and 120x48 ft	34	62.87	7.25
Wm. Fisher, 120x48 ft of s½ sw¼	34	.13	.31

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar	3	1	.53
Pat Soards	4	1	7.00
C. J. Knox	5	2	.53
do	6	2	.53
do	7	2	.42
do	11	2	.63
do	12	2	.65
do	13	2	.95
Pauline M. Buck	4	3	6.40
do	5	3	.79
do	6	3	1.04
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.56
do	3	4	1.56
Gustay Pfoff	4	4	1.56
Lars Olson	6	4	1.56
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.60
do	11	4	1.56
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.82
Jas. E. Durmin	3	5	10.63
Martha Meier	9	5	1.31
Jacob Morck	1	6	2.86
Eugene Safford	2	6	1.31
do	3	6	5.18
do	4	6	1.31
Kittie Lang	5	6	0.32
do	6	6	1.04
Jacob Morck	9	6	.79
C. J. Knox	1	7	1.04
do	2	7	.79
do	3	7	.79
John C. Rube	4	7	.79
August Wentzel	1	8	.79
do	2	8	.53
C. J. Knox	3	8	.53
do	4	8	.53
do	5	8	.53
do	6	8	.53
do	1	9	.79
do	2	9	.53
do	3	9	.53
do	4	9	.53
do	5	9	.53
do	6	9	.53
August Wentzel	7	9	.53
do	8	9	.53
do	9	9	.53
do	10	9	.53
do	11	9	.79
do	12	9	.79
C. J. Knox	7	10	.53
do	8	10	.53
do	9	10	.53
do	10	10	.53
do	11	10	.53
do	12	10	.79
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.53
C. J. Knox	22	10	.53
do	23	10	.53
do	24	10	.79
Gottlieb Adolphs	1	11	1.56
do	2	11	1.31
do	3	11	1.31
do	4	11	1.31
A. C. Gifford	17	11	.79
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.70
Martin V. Evenson	7	13	1.82
do	8	13	1.82
do	9	13	1.82
do	10	13	1.82
do	11	13	1.82
do	12	13	2.07
C. J. Knox	7	14	1.56
do	8	14	1.56
do	9	14	1.56
do	10	14	1.56
do	11	14	1.56
do	12	14	1.82
do	1	15	1.04
do	2	15	.79
do	3	15	.79
do	4	15	.79
do	5	15	.79
do	6	15	.79
do	13	15	1.31
do	14	15	1.04
do	15	15	1.04
do	16	15	1.04
do	7	16	.79
do	8	16	.79
Patrick Meehan	9	16	.79
do	10	16	.79
C. J. Knox	11	16	.79
do	12	16	1.04
do	1	17	1.31
do	2	17	1.04
do	3	17	8.11
do	4	17	1.04
do	5	17	1.04
do	7	18	1.04

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	8	18	1.04
do	9	18	1.04
do	10	18	1.04
do	11	18	1.04
do	12	18	1.31
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	18	1.56
do	16	18	1.56
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.31
Chas. Larsen	13	19	2.35
do	14	19	1.82
do	15	19	9.59
W. G. Fuller	5	20	1.82
do	6	20	1.82
A. G. Thomas	23	20	10.85
do	24	20	2.35
Luella Devereaux	7	21	1.82
do	8	21	1.82
do	9	21	1.82
do	10	21	1.82
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.56
do	16	21	1.56
do	17	21	1.56
do	18	21	1.56
Carl Wedmer	23	22	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar	24	22	1.56
C. J. Knox	13	23	.79
do	14	23	.53
do	15	23	.53
do	16	23	.53
do	17	23	.53
do	18	23	.53
August Wentzel	1	24	.79
do	2	24	.53
do	3	24	.53
do	4	24	.53
do	5	24	.53
do	6	24	.53
C. J. Knox	7	24	.53
do	8	24	.53
do	9	24	.53
do	10	24	.53
do	11	24	.53
do	12	24	.79
August Bredesen	1	25	12.17
August Bredesen	2	25	1.04
August Bredesen	3	25	1.04
C. J. Knox	4	25	1.04
do	5	25	.79
do	6	25	.79
August Wentzel	7	25	.79
do	8	25	.79
do	9	25	.79
do	10	25	.79
do	11	25	.79
do	12	25	1.04
Anna Cook	1	26	1.04
Jacob Morck	2	26	.79
do	3	26	.79
Anna Cook	4	26	.79
C. J. Knox	7	26	.79
do	8	26	.79
do	9	26	.79
do	10	26	.79
do	11	26	.79
do	12	26	1.04
do	19	26	1.04
do	20	26	1.04
do	21	26	1.04
do	22	26	1.04
Gust Berggren	23	26	1.04
do	24	26	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.07
do	2	27	1.56
do	3	27	1.56
do	4	27	1.56
do	5	27	1.56
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.56
Maurius Olson	8	27	6.21
C. M. Evenson	9	27	1.56
do	10	27	1.56
do	11	27	1.56
do	12	27	2.07
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	2.07
do	14	27	1.56
Carl Holberg	17	27	1.04
Bertha Robertson	18	27	1.04
C. Rotolick	8	28	9.07
E. M. Evenson	9	28	12.42
do	10	28	3.89
Casper Falk	11	28	3.89
E. M. Evenson	12	28	12.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	14.24
Andrew Steenerson	11	29	3.89
do	12	29	4.42
C. J. Knox	7	30	2.07
do	8	30	2.07
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	30	2.07
Fred C. Gregg	17	31	1.82
Patrick Soards	18	31	1.82
do	19	31	[illegible]
Andrew Steenerson	21	31	1.82
Mary C. Wilcox	22	31	8.25
do	23	31	2.33
Gottfried Adolphs	1	32	2.07
do	2	32	1.56
Bertha Adolphs	4	32	1.56
do	5	32	1.56
do	6	32	1.56
Sarah M. Vinnig	7	32	1.56
do	8	32	1.56
C. J. Knox	4	33	
W. A. Kratka	5	33	1.82
do	6	33	1.82
Patrick Meehan	7	33	22.53
do	8	33	1.82
H. O. Hanson	9	33	1.82
Bertha Moeckel	3	34	1.82
do	4	34	1.82
Peter E. Eberhardt	7	34	6.59
Patrick Meehan	15	34	2.07
W. A. Kratka	7	35	2.35
do	8	35	2.35
do	9	35	2.35
do	10	35	2.35
do	11	35	2.35
do	12	35	2.60
Andrew Anderson	13	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	23	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	24	35	6.66
Bessie K. Hamry	4	36	20.70
Peter Newman	9	36	12.05
John Stewart	10	36	2.07
do	11	36	3.38
M. K. Bekkedal	16	36	3.38
Anna Kretzschmar	22	36	3.38
Daisy L. Kratka	1	37	5.18
Maria L. Bowmann	2	37	20.70
Benj. Hocking	3	37	7.52
Evenson Bros.	5	37	21.31
do	6	37	10.07
do	7	37	22.87
do	11	37	11.59
do	12	37	1.82
do	13	37	1.82
do	14	37	1.82
do	15	37	1.82
do	16	37	1.82
do	17	37	1.82
Anders Rasmussen	18	37	1.82
Anna Kretzschmar	19	37	1.82
do	20	37	1.82
do	21	37	1.82
do	22	37	1.82
do	23	37	1.82
do	24	37	1.07
J. W. Wheeler et al	13	38	1.31
do	14	38	1.31
do	15	38	1.31
do	16	38	1.31
do	17	38	1.31
do	18	38	1.31
Patrick Soards	1	39	2.07
do	2	39	1.82
do	3	39	1.82
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.82
F. H. Kratka	7	39	1.82
do	8	39	1.82
Patrick Soards	11	39	1.82
do	12	39	2.07
F. H. Kratka	16	39	2.07
Security Trust Co	17	39	1.82
John VanBlaricon	18	39	3.11
do	19	39	1.82
August Wentzel	1	40	1.31
do	2	40	1.31
do	3	40	1.31
do	4	40	1.31
do	5	40	1.31
do	6	40	1.31
do	7	40	1.31
do	8	40	1.31
do	9	40	1.31
do	10	40	1.31
do	11	40	1.31
do	12	40	1.56
Catherine Parker	13	40	1.56
do	14	40	1.56
do	15	40	1.56
do	16	40	1.04
David Mansfield	17	40	1.04
do	18	40	1.04
do	19	40	1.04
do	20	40	1.04
do	21	40	1.04
do	22	40	1.04
do	23	40	1.04
do	24	40	1.56
Geo. Crocker et al	1	41	1.56
do	2	41	1.04
do	3	41	1.04
do	4	41	1.04
do	5	41	1.04
do	6	41	1.04
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.04
J. A. Marmorine	8	41	1.04
Elizabeth Wood	11	41	1.04
do	12	41	1.04
Geo. Crocker et al	[illegible]	42	.79
do	[illegible]	42	.79
do	[illegible]	42	.79
do	[illegible]	42	.53
do	[illegible]	43	.53
do	[illegible]	43	.53
do	[illegible]	43	.53
I. N. Smith et al	17	43	.53
Wendell Hertig	19	43	.53
do	20	43	.53
do	21	43	.53
do	22	43	.53
do	23	43	.53
do	24	43	.53
do	1	44	.53
do	2	44	.53
do	3	44	.53
do	4	44	.53
do	5	44	.53
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.53
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.53
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	9	44	.53
do	10	44	.53
do	11	44	.53
Wendell Hertig	12	44	.53
do	13	44	.53
do	14	44	.53
do	15	44	.53
do	16	44	.53
do	17	44	.53

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do.	18	44	.53
do.	19	44	.53
do.	20	44	.53
do.	21	44	.53
do.	22	44	.63
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	45	.63
do.	2	45	.53
do.	3	45	.53
do	4	45	.53
do.	5	45	.53
do.	6	45	.53
do.	7	45	.53
do	8	45	.53
do	9	45	.53
do	10	45	.53
do.	11	45	.63
do	12	45	.53
do.	13	45	.53
do.	14	45	.53
do.	15	45	.53
do.	16	45	.53
do.	17	45	.53
do.	18	45	.53
do.	19	45	.53
do.	20	45	.53
do.	21	45	.53
do.	22	45	.63
Geo. Crocker et al	1	46	.63
do.	2	46	.53
do.	3	46	.53
do.	4	46	.53
do.	5	46	.53
do.	6	46	.53
do.	7	46	.53
do.	8	46	.53
do.	9	46	.53
do.	10	46	.63
do.	11	46	.63
do.	12	46	.53
do.	13	46	.53
do.	14	46	.53
do	15	46	.53
do.	16	46	.53
do.	17	46	.53
Frank M. Epley	18	46	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	19	46	.53
do.	20	46	.63
Geo. Crocker	1	47	.63
do.	2	47	.53
do	3	47	.53
do.	4	47	.53
do.	5	47	.53
do.	6	47	.53
do.	7	47	.53
do.	8	47	.53
do.	9	47	.53
do	10	47	.53
do.	11	47	.53
do.	12	47	.63
do.	13	47	.63
do.	14	47	.53
do.	15	47	.53
do.	16	47	.53
do.	17	47	.53
do.	18	47	.53
do.	19	47	.53
do.	20	47	.53
do.	21	47	.53
do.	22	47	.53
do.	23	47	.53
do	24	47	.63
do	1	48	.63
do.	2	48	.53
do.	3	48	.53
do.	4	48	.53
do.	5	48	.53
do.	6	48	.53
do.	7	48	.53
do.	8	48	.53
do.	9	48	.53
do.	10	48	.53
do.	11	48	.53
do.	12	48	.53
do	13	48	.53
do.	14	48	.53
do.	15	48	.53
do.	16	48	.53
do.	17	48	.53
do.	18	48	.53
do.	19	48	.53
do.	20	48	.53
do.	21	48	.53
do.	22	48	.53
do	23	48	.53
do	24	48	.63
Louis C. Larson	1	49	.63
do.	2	49	.53
do.	3	49	.53
do.	4	49	.53
do.	5	49	.53
do	6	49	.53
do.	7	49	.53
do.	8	49	.53
Robt. Christianson	9	49	.53
do.	10	49	.53
do.	11	49	.53
do.	12	49	.63
do.	13	49	.63
do.	14	49	.53
do.	15	49	.53
do.	16	49	.53
do.	17	49	.53
do.	18	49	.53
do.	19	49	.53
do	20	49	.53
do.	21	49	.53
do.	22	49	.53
do.	23	49	.53
do.	24	49	.53
George Crocker	1	50	.94
do.	2	50	.79
do.	3	50	.79
do.	4	50	.79
do.	5	50	.79
do.	6	50	.79
do.	7	50	.79
do.	8	50	.79
	9	50	.79
do	10	50	.79
do.	11	50	.79
do.	12	50	.79
do.	13	50	.79
do.	14	50	.63
do.	15	50	.63
do.	16	50	.63
do	17	50	.63
do.	18	50	.63
do.	19	50	.63
do.	20	50	.63
do.	21	50	.63
do.	22	50	.63
do.	23	50	.63
do.	24	50	.79
Allen Tindolph	18	52	.79
Mary Ranenbuehler	6	53	1.04
do.	7	53	1.04
Frank Richter	8	53	1.04
do.	9	53	1.04
do.	10	53	1.04
do.	11	53	1.04
do.	12	53	1.31
David Mansfield	13	53	1.31
do.	14	53	1.04
do.	15	53	1.04
do.	16	53	1.04
do.	17	53	1.04
do.	18	53	.104
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.04
Peter Newman	23	53	1.56
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.38
Ole O. & John Bakken	1	54	1.82
do.	2	54	1.31
Chas. Thompson	3	54	1.31
do.	4	54	1.31
K. Runnestrand	5	54	1.31
do.	6	54	1.31
Frank H. Kratka	17	54	1.04
Frank J. Hoven	21	54	1.04
do.	22	54	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	5	56	3.89
do.	6	56	3.89
do.	7	56	3.89
do.	8	56	18.23
Sarah Benzie	9	56	18.23
do.	10	56	18.23
do.	11	56	18.23
do.	12	56	19.04
Anna Kretzschmar	19	56	1.31
do.	20	56	1.31
do.	21	56	1.31
do.	22	56	1.31
do.	23	56	1.31
do.	24	56	1.82
Hans Nelson	1	57	6.90
do.	2	57	13.46
Robt. E. Satheren	8	57	24.08
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	13.17
do.	10	57	12.15
do.	11	57	12.74
do.	12	57	26.29
Anna Kretzschmar	19	57	3.38
do.	20	57	3.38
do.	21	57	3.38
J. W. Wheeler et al	18	58	7.77
J. H. Thomas	1	60	.53
do.	2	60	.53
do.	3	60	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.04
do.	6	60	1.56
do.	7	60	1.56
do.	8	60	1.56
Henry Grundy	1	61	2.60
do.	2	61	20.70
Gustav Koepp all		62	9.07
Benjamin Hocking	3	63	2.60
Martha Thomas	6	63	18.11
Nelson Haavi	12	63	3.45
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.60
E. M. Prouty	17	63	2.60
do.	18	63	2.35
Anna Kretzschmar	25	63	2.35
do.	26	63	2.35
do.	27	63	2.35
do.	28	63	2.35
do.	29	63	2.35
do.	30	63	2.35
do.	31	63	2.35
do.	32	63	2.35
do.	1	64	12.95
do.	2	64	3.63
do.	3	64	2.35
do.	4	64	2.35
do.	5	64	2.35
do.	6	64	2.35
do.	7	64	2.35
do.	17	64	2.35
do.	18	64	2.07
do.	19	64	1.82
do.	20	64	2.56
do	21	64	2.56
do.	22	64	2.56
do.	23	64	2.56
do.	24	64	2.56

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do.	26	64	2.56
Hans Langseth	6	65	1.82
John M. Soude	13	65	1.08
H. L. Backstrom	25	65	8.56
do.	26	65	1.56
Edwin S. Wilcox	15	66	1.31
do.	16	66	1.56
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.79
do.	10	67	.79
do.	11	67	.79
do.	12	67	.79
do.	13	67	.79
do.	14	67	.79
do.	15	67	1.04
do.	16	67	1.04
S. M. Archibald	1	68	1.04
do.	2	68	.79
do.	3	68	.79
do.	4	68	.79
Evenson Bros.	17	68	1.04
S. M. Archibald	23	68	.79
do.	24	68	.79
do.	25	68	.79
do.	26	68	.79
do.	27	68	.79
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.79
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.79
do.	30	68	.79
Chas. Hanson	31	68	.79
do.	32	68	1.04
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
do.	2	70	.53
do.	3	70	.53
do.	4	70	.53
do.	5	70	.53
do.	6	70	.53
do.	7	70	.53
do.	8	70	.53
do.	9	70	.53
do.	10	70	.53
do.	11	70	.53
do.	12	70	.53
do.	13	70	.53
do.	14	70	.53
do.	15	70	.53
do.	16	70	.53
do.	17	70	.53
do.	18	70	.53
do.	19	70	.53
do.	20	70	.53
do.	21	70	.53
do.	22	70	.53
do.	23	70	.53
do.	24	70	.53
do.	25	70	.53
do.	26	70	.53
do.	27	70	.53
do.	28	70	.53
do.	29	70	.53
do.	30	70	.53
do.	31	70	.53
do.	32	70	.63
do.	1	71	.63
do.	2	71	.53
do.	3	71	.53
do	4	71	.53
do.	5	71	.53
do.	6	71	.53
do.	7	71	.53
do.	8	71	.53
do.	9	71	.53
do.	10	71	.53
do.	11	71	.53
do.	12	71	.53
do.	13	71	.53
do.	14	71	.53
do.	15	71	.53
do.	16	71	.63
do	17	71	.63
do.	18	71	.53
do.	19	71	.53
do.	20	71	.53
do.	21	71	.53
do.	22	71	.53
do	23	71	.53
do	24	71	.53
do.	25	71	.53
do.	26	71	.53
do.	27	71	.53
do.	28	71	.53
do.	29	71	.53
do.	30	71	.53
do.	31	71	.53
do.	32	71	.63
do.	1	72	.63
do.	2	72	.53
do.	3	72	.53
do.	4	72	.53
do.	5	72	.53
do.	6	72	.53
do.	7	72	.53
do.	8	72	.53
do.	9	72	.53
do.	10	72	.53
do.	11	72	.53
do.	12	72	.53
do.	13	72	.53
do.	14	72	.53
do	15	72	.53
do.	16	72	.63
do.	17	72	.63
do.	18	72	.42
do.	19	72	.42
do.	20	72	.42
do.	21	72	.42
do.	22	72	.42
do.	23	72	.42
do.	24	72	.42
do.	25	72	.42
do.	26	72	.42
do.	27	72	.42
do.	28	72	.42
do.	29	72	.42
do.	30	72	.42
do.	31	72	.42
do.	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
do.	2	73	.42
do.	3	73	.42
do.	4	73	.42
do.	5	73	.42
do.	6	73	.42
do.	7	73	.42
do.	8	73	.42
do.	9	73	.42
do	10	73	.42
do.	11	73	.42
do.	12	73	.42
do.	13	73	.42
do.	14	73	.42
do.	15	73	.42
do.	16	73	.42
do.	17	73	.42
do.	18	73	.42
do.	19	73	.42
do.	20	73	.42
do.	21	73	.42
do.	22	73	.42
do.	23	73	.42
do.	24	73	.42
do	25	73	.42
do	26	73	.42
do.	27	73	.42
do.	28	73	.42
do.	29	73	.42
do.	30	73	.42
do.	31	73	.42
do.	32	73	.42
do.	1	74	.42
do.	2	74	.42
do.	3	74	.42
do.	4	74	.42
do.	5	74	.42
do.	6	74	.42
do.	7	74	.42
do.	8	74	.42
do.	9	74	.42
do.	10	74	.42
do.	11	74	.42
do.	12	74	.42
do.	13	74	.42
do.	14	74	.42
do.	15	74	.42
do.	16	74	.53
do.	17	74	.53
do.	18	74	.42
do.	19	74	.42
do.	20	74	.42
do	21	74	.42
do	22	74	.42
do.	23	74	.42
do.	24	74	.42
do.	25	74	.42
do	26	74	.42
do	27	74	.42
do.	28	74	.42
do.	29	74	.42
do.	30	74	.42
do.	31	74	.42
do.	32	74	.63
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.53
do.	2	75	.42
do.	3	75	.42
do.	4	75	.42
do	5	75	.42
do.	6	75	.42
do.	7	75	.42
do.	8	75	.42
do.	9	75	.42
Edith L. Bailer	10	75	.42
Edward Siakson	11	74	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Siakson	13	75	.42
do.	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
do.	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
do.	18	75	.42
do.	19	75	.42
do.	20	75	.42
do	21	75	.42
do.	22	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Wm. Clevinger	25	75	.42
do.	26	75	.42
Chas. P. Baker	27	75	.42
do.	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
do.	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.53
do.	2	92	.42
do.	3	92	.42
do.	4	92	.42
do.	5	92	.42
do.	6	92	.42
do.	7	92	.42
do.	8	92	.42
do.	9	92	.42
do.	10	92	.42
do.	11	92	.42
do.	12	92	.42
do.	13	92	.42
do.	14	92	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do.	15	92	.42
do.	16	92	.42
do.	17	92	.42
do	18	92	.42
do.	19	92	.42
do.	20	92	.42
do	21	92	.42
do	22	92	.42
do.	23	92	.42
do.	24	92	.53
John H. Robb	1	93	.53
Soda R. Emerson	2	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
do.	4	93	.42
Jos. T. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
do.	7	93	.42
do.	8	93	.42
do.	9	93	.42
do.	10	93	.42
do.	11	93	.42
do.	12	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.42
do.	14	93	.42
do.	15	93	.42
do.	16	93	.42
do.	17	93	.42
do.	18	93	.42
do.	19	93	.42
do	20	93	.42
do.	21	93	.42
do.	22	93	.42
do.	23	93	.42
do.	24	93	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.53
do.	2	94	.42
do.	3	94	.42
do.	4	94	.42
do.	5	94	.42
do.	6	94	.42
do.	7	94	.42
do.	8	94	.42
do.	9	94	.42
do.	10	94	.42
do.	11	94	.42
do.	12	94	.53
do.	13	94	.53
do.	14	94	.42
do.	15	94	.42
do.	16	94	.42
do.	17	94	.42
do.	18	94	.42
do	19	94	.42
do.	20	94	.42
do.	21	94	.42
do.	22	94	.42
do.	23	94	.42
do.	24	94	.53
do	1	95	.53
do.	2	95	.42
do.	3	95	.42
do.	4	95	.42
do.	5	95	.42
do.	6	95	.42
do.	7	95	.42
do.	8	95	.42
do.	9	95	.42
do.	10	95	.42
do.	11	95	.42
do.	12	95	.53
do.	13	95	.53
do.	14	95	.42
do.	15	95	.42
do.	16	95	.42
do.	17	95	.42
do.	18	95	.42
do.	19	95	.42
do.	20	95	.42
do.	21	95	.42
do.	22	95	.42
do.	23	95	.42
do.	24	95	.53
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.53
do.	2	96	.42
do.	3	96	.42
do.	4	96	.42
do.	5	96	.42
do.	6	96	.42
do.	7	96	.42
do.	8	96	.42
do.	9	96	.42
do.	10	96	.42
do.	11	96	.42
do.	12	96	.53
do.	13	96	.53
do.	14	96	.42
do.	15	96	.42
do.	16	96	.42
do.	17	96	.42
do.	18	96	.42
do.	19	96	.42
do.	20	96	.42
do.	21	96	.42
do.	22	96	.42
do.	23	96	.42
do.	24	96	.53
C. J. Knox	1	97	.53
do.	2	97	.42
do.	3	97	.42
do.	4	97	.42
do.	5	97	.42
do.	6	97	.42
do.	7	97	.42
do.	8	97	.42
do.	9	97	.42
do	10	97	.42
do	11	97	.42
do.	12	97	.53
do.	13	97	.53
do.	14	97	.42
do.	15	97	.42
do.	16	97	.42
do.	17	97	.42
do.	18	97	.42
do	19	97	.42
do	20	97	.42
do.	21	97	.42
do.	22	97	.42
do.	23	97	.42
do	24	97	.53
Wyley Tindolph	1	104	.53
do.	2	104	.42
do.	3	104	.42
do.	4	104	.42
do.	5	104	.42
do.	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
do.	8	104	.42
do.	9	104	.42
do.	10	104	.42
do.	11	104	.42
do.	12	104	.53
do.	13	104	.53
do.	14	104	.42
do.	15	104	.42
do.	16	104	.42
do.	17	104	.42
do.	18	104	.42
do	19	104	.42
do.	21	104	.42
do.	22	104	.42
do.	23	104	.42
do.	24	104	.53
Chas. J. Knox	1	105	.53
do.	2	105	.42
do.	3	105	.42
do.	4	105	.42
do	5	105	.42
do	6	105	.42
do.	7	105	.42
do.	8	105	.42
do.	9	105	.42
do.	10	105	.42
do.	11	105	.42
do.	12	105	.53
do.	13	105	.53
do.	14	105	.42
do.	15	105	.42
do.	16	105	.42
do.	17	105	.42
do.	18	105	.42
do.	19	105	.42
do.	20	105	.42
do.	21	105	.42
do.	22	105	.42
do.	23	105	.42
do.	24	105	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.53
do.	2	106	.42
do.	3	106	.42
do.	4	106	.42
do.	5	106	.42
do.	6	106	.42
do.	7	106	.42
do.	8	106	.42
do.	9	106	.42
do.	10	106	.42
do.	11	106	.42
do.	12	106	.53
do.	13	106	.53
do.	14	106	.42
do.	15	106	.42
do.	16	106	.42
do.	17	106	.42
do.	18	106	.42
do.	19	106	.42
do.	20	106	.42
do.	21	106	.42
do.	22	106	.42
do.	23	106	.42
do.	24	106	.53
do	1	107	.53
do.	2	107	.42
do.	3	107	.42
do.	4	107	.42
do.	5	107	.42
do	6	107	.42
do	7	107	.42
do.	8	107	.42
do.	9	107	.42
do.	10	107	.42
do.	11	107	.42
do.	12	107	.42
do.	13	107	.42
do.	14	107	.42
do.	15	107	.42
do.	16	107	.42
do	17	107	.42
do.	18	107	.42
do.	19	107	.42
do.	20	107	.42
do.	21	107	.42
do.	22	107	.42
do.	23	107	.42
do.	24	107	.53
C. J. Knox	1	108	.53
do.	2	108	.42
do.	3	108	.42
do.	4	108	.42
do.	5	108	.42
do.	6	108	.42
do.	7	108	.42
do.	8	108	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do.	9	108	.42
do.	10	108	.42
do.	11	108	.42
do.	12	108	.53
do.	13	108	.53
do.	14	108	.42
do.	15	108	.42
do.	16	108	.42
do.	17	108	.42
do.	18	108	.42
do.	19	108	.42
do.	20	108	.42
do.	21	108	.42
do.	22	108	.42
do.	23	108	.42
do.	24	108	.53
do.	1	109	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	109	.42
do.	3	109	.42
do.	4	109	.42
do.	5	109	.42
do.	6	109	.42
do.	7	109	.42
do.	8	109	.42
do.	9	109	.42
do.	10	109	.42
do.	11	109	.42
do.	12	109	.42
do.	13	109	.42
do.	14	109	.42
do.	15	109	.42
do.	16	109	.42
do.	17	109	.42
do.	18	109	.42
do	19	109	.42
do.	20	109	.42
do.	21	109	.42
do.	22	109	.42
do.	23	109	.42
do.	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.42
do.	2	110	.32
do.	3	110	.32
do.	4	110	.32
do.	5	110	.32
do.	6	10	.32
do.	7	110	.32
do.	8	110	.32
do.	9	110	.32
do.	10	110	.32
do.	11	110	.32
do.	12	110	.42
do.	13	110	.42
do.	14	110	.32
do	15	110	.32
do.	16	110	.32
do	17	110	.32
do.	18	110	.32
do.	19	110	.32
do.	20	110	.32
do.	21	110	.32
do.	22	110	.32
do	23	110	.32
do	24	110	.42
do.	1	111	.42
do.	2	111	.32
do.	3	111	.32
Aron Turner	6	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	7	111	.32
do.	8	111	.32
do.	9	111	.32
do.	10	111	.32
do.	11	111	.32
do.	12	111	.42
Jeff Hildreth	13	111	.42
do.	14	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.32
do.	16	111	.32
do.	17	111	.32
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.32
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.32
do.	20	111	.32
do.	21	111	.32
do.	22	111	.32
do.	23	111	.32
do.	24	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.42
do.	2	112	.32
do.	3	112	.32
do.	4	112	.32
do.	5	112	.32
do.	6	112	.32
do	7	112	.32
do.	8	112	.32
do.	9	112	.32
do.	10	112	.32
do.	11	112	.32
do.	12	112	.42
do.	13	112	.42
do.	14	112	.32
do.	15	112	.32
do.	16	112	.32
do.	17	112	.32
do.	18	112	.32
do	19	112	.32
do	20	112	.32
do.	21	112	.32
do.	22	112	.32
do.	23	112	.32
do	24	112	.42
do.	1	114	.42
do.	2	114	.32
do.	3	114	.32
do.	4	114	.32
do.	6	114	.32
do.	7	114	.32
do.	8	114	.42
George Crocker	9	114	.42
do.	10	14	.32
do.	11	114	.32
do.	12	114	.32
do	13	114	.32
do.	14	114	.32
do.	15	114	.32
do.	16	114	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
do.	2	115	.32
do.	3	115	.32
do.	4	115	.32
do.	5	115	.32
do.	6	115	.32
do.	7	115	.32
do.	8	115	.42
do	9	115	.42
do.	10	115	.32
do.	11	115	.32
do.	12	115	.32
do.	13	115	.32
do.	14	115	.32
do.	15	115	.32
do	16	115	.42
Anna Kretzschmar, a strip of land lying between Porter's Addition and Bay st in Original Townsite of Thief River Falls extending to R. L. River, except strip owned by P. & J. Meehan			18.11

Hemmingson's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
G. K. Haavi	4	1	.79
do.	5	1	.79
A. G. Nelson	6	1	.79
Lena J. Hostvet	10	1	.79
Andrew P. Olson	1	2	1.04
do.	2	2	.79
John Hemmingson	1	3	.63
do.	2	3	.63
do.	3	3	.63
do.	7	3	.63
do.	8	3	.63
do	10	3	.63
do.	1	4	.53
do.	2	4	.53
do.	3	4	.53
do.	4	4	.53
do.	1	5	.53
do.	2	5	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	5	.53
do.	4	5	.53
John Hemmingson	5	5	.53
Almon Wright	6	5	.53
do.	7	5	.53
John Hemmingson	8	5	.53
do.	6	6	.53
do.	7	6	.53
do.	9	6	.53
do.	10	6	.53
do.	11	6	.53
do.	12	6	.53
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.53
John P. Swenson	1	7	.79
do.	2	7	.63
Soren Sorenson	9	7	.63
Nels A. Borgene	10	7	.63
do.	12	7	5.81
John Turnquist	13	7	3.74
Gust A. Hallen	14	7	.53
Samuel Krieger	15	7	.53
Samuel Krieger,	16	7	.53
Amelia Welch,	18	7	.53
Amelia Welch,	19	7	.53
Swan Carlson,	20	7	4.42
Swan Carlson,	21	7	.53
Nick Bergrold	22	7	.53
Nick Bergrold,	23	7	.53
Nick Bergrold,	24	7	3.21
Margaret Linbek	6	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	7	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	8	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	10	8	.79
T. K. Bondlie,	11	8	.79
T. K. Bondlie,	12	8	.79
John Hemmingson,	13	8	.63
do.	14	8	.53
do.	16	8	.53
do.	17	8	.53
do.	18	8	.53
Perry Tindolph,	19	8	.53
do.	20	8	.53
do.	21	8	.53
do.	22	8	.53
do.	23	8	.53
H. A. McClatchie,	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar,	1	1	2.60
do.	2	1	2.07
do.	3	1	11.14
do.	4	1	2.07
AnnaKretzschmar, all except lots 1, 2, 3 and 4		1	67.28
K. K. Elstad,	3	2	2.60
Anna Kretzschmar,	4	2	2.60
do.	5	2	2.07
do.	6	2	1.56
do.	7	2	1.04
E. E. Sirrine,	10	2	1.82
do.	11	2	1.82
do.	12	2	1.82
do.	13	2	1.82
J. H. Sanders,	4	3	2.07
J. H. Sanders,	5	3	2.07
Mary Zeh,	6	3	2.07
do.	7	3	27.95
do.	8	3	2.07
do.	9	3	2.07
do.	10	3	2.60
P. Meehan, west 5-7 of lots 11, 12 and	13	3	3.90
A. G. Gallasch,	14	3	1.82
do.	15	3	1.82
do.	16	3	1.82
John Olson,	4	4	1.56
John Olson,	5	4	1.56
Alex A. Sweans,	6	4	8.03
Walburga Zeh,	7	4	1.56
Andrew Smith,	10	4	1.56
Michael Burns,	17	4	1.04
Mary Zeh,	18	4	1.04
Mary Zeh,	19	4	1.56
Patrick Meehan,	1	5	.79
Patrick Meehan,	2	5	1.04
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.04
Ole E. Pederson,	7	5	1.04
William G. Porter,	13	5	.79
William G. Porter,	14	5	.79
Oswold & Bosting,	18	5	1.31
A. G. Gallasch	3	6	.79
do.	4	6	.79
do.	5	6	.79
Oswald & Bosting,	3	7	.79
do.	4	7	.79
do.	5	7	.79
O. P. Johnson,	8	7	.79
Edward Langevin,	9	7	.79
do.	10	7	.79
Perry Harrison,	11	7	.79
James McGolrick,	9	8	.79
Patrick Soards,	13	8	1.04
do.	14	8	.79
do.	15	8	.79
do.	16	8	.79
do.	19	8	.79
do.	20	8	.79
do.	21	8	.79
do.	22	8	.79
do.	23	8	.79
do.	24	8	1.04
Rose L. Boughton,	1	9	1.56
do.	2	9	1.56
do.	3	9	2.07
Nels C. Hanson,	12	9	7.00
Joseph Vatova,	13	9	1.56
Ole Johnson,	14	9	1.04
Walburga Zeh,	15	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	16	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	17	9	1.04
Almira Safford,	18	9	1.04
Almira Safford	19	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	20	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	21	9	1.04
Solomon Helgren,	22	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell,	23	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell,	24	9	1.31
Evenson & Knappen,	7	10	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.79
do.	2	11	.79
do.	3	11	.53
do.	4	11	.53
do.	5	11	.79
do.	8	11	3.38
Walter & Borchers	9	11	1.56
do.	10	11	1.56
Wolburga Zeh	12	11	1.56
Hubert Holzknecht	13	11	4.14
Gina Olson	19	11	8.03
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.56
Minnie Knudson	24	11	5.70
Sever Knudson	25	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	26	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	27	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	28	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	29	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.31
Oswold & Bosting	8	12	1.04
James Farr	9	12	8.81
Turine Pederson	10	12	5.18
J. H. Sanders	18	12	2.60
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	1.04
Walburga Zeh	20	12	3.11
do.	21	12	1.04
do.	22	12	1.31
Mary Zeh	7	13	1.04
do.	8	13	1.04
do.	9	13	1.04
do.	10	13	1.04
do	11	13	1.04
do.	12	13	1.31
Walburga Zeh	20	13	.79
do.	21	13	.79
do.	22	13	.79
A. G. Gallasch	4	14	.79
do.	5	14	.79
do.	6	14	.79
do.	7	14	.79
do.	8	14	.79
do.	9	14	.79
Mary Zeh	10	14	.79
do.	11	14	.79
do.	12	14	1.04
do.	1	15	1.04
do.	2	15	.63
do	3	15	.63
do	4	15	.63
do.	5	15	.63
A. G. Gallasch	6	15	.63
Walburga Zeh	10	15	.63
do.	11	15	.63
do.	12	15	.79
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	5.18
do.	2	16	.79
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.79
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.79
E. M. Evenson	6	16	.79
do.	7	16	.79
A. G. Gallasch	18	16	.63
do.	19	16	.63
do.	20	16	.63
Walburga Zeh	3	17	1.31
Paul Holzknecht	4	17	9.07
Walburga Zeh	5	17	1.31
do.	6	17	1.31
do.	15	18	1.31
do.	24	18	1.31
do.	25	18	1.31
do.	26	18	1.31
do.	1	19	1.04
do.	2	19	1.04
do.	3	19	1.04
do.	4	19	1.04
do	5	19	.79
do	6	19	.79
do	7	19	.79
do.	8	19	.79
do.	9	19	.79
do.	10	19	.79
do.	11	19	.79
Maggie Laughbridge	12	19	.79
do.	13	19	.79
Chas. E. Tedford,	14	19	.63
do	15	19	.63
do.	16	19	.63
do.	17	19	.63
do.	18	19	.63
do	19	19	.63
do	20	19	.63
do.	21	19	.63
do	22	19	.63
do.	23	19	.63
do	24	19	.63
do.	25	19	.63
Walburga Zeh	7	20	.42
do.	8	20	.42
do.	9	20	.42
do.	10	20	.42
do.	11	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	12	20	.42
do.	13	20	.53
do.	14	20	.63
do.	15	20	.63
do.	16	20	.63
A. G. Gallasch	17	20	.63
do.	18	20	.63
do.	19	20	.63
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.79
do.	2	21	.63
do.	3	21	.63
do	4	21	.63
do	5	21	.63
do.	6	21	.63
do.	7	21	.53
Walburga Zeh	13	21	.53
do.	14	21	.53
do.	15	21	.53
Henry Roepke	16	21	.53
do.	17	21	.53
Walburga Zeh	18	21	.53
do.	19	21	.53
do.	20	21	.53
do.	21	21	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	22	21	.53
do	23	21	.53
do.	24	21	.53
Mary Zeh	10	22	.53
do.	11	22	.53
do.	12	22	.63
B. J. Walker	5	23	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.53
Wm. Porter	10	23	.53
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.53
do.	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.31
do.	2	24	.32
do.	3	24	.32
do.	4	24	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.53
do.	2	25	.42
do.	3	25	.42
do.	4	25	.42
do	5	25	.42
do.	6	25	.42
A. G. Gallasch	7	25	.42
do.	8	25	.42
do.	9	25	.42
do.	10	25	.42
do.	11	25	.42
do.	12	25	.42
do.	13	25	.42
do.	7	26	.42
do.	8	26	.42
do.	9	26	.53
Wm. G. Porter	10	26	.53
do.	11	26	.53
do.	12	26	.53
do.	13	26	.53
do	1	27	.53
do.	2	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	27	.53
do.	4	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar, Mill Reserve as follows: A diamond shaped piece of land bounded on the north by tail race of O. K. Mill and on south by Red Lake River			15.53

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Julia R. Martin	1	10	.31
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.31
do.	3	10	.31
do.	4	10	.3
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.3
do.	2	11	.3
do.	3	11	.31
do.	4	11	.31
do.	5	11	.35
do	6	11	.35
Gardner & Newman	7	11	.35
do.	8	11	.35
do.	9	11	.35
Bardwell, Robinson & Co.	10	11	.35
do.	11	11	.35
do.	12	11	.35
do.	13	11	.35
do.	14	11	.35
do.	15	11	.35
do.	16	11	.35
do.	17	11	.35
do.	18	11	.35
do.	19	11	.35
do.	20	11	.35
Maggie Pratt	21	11	.35
do.	22	11	.35
do.	23	11	.35
do.	24	11	.35
do.	25	11	.35
do.	26	11	.35
do.	27	11	.35
do.	28	11	.35
do.	1	12	.31
do.	2	12	.31
do.	3	12	.31
Thos. H. Parsons	1	13	.31
do.	2	13	.31
do.	3	13	.31
do.	4	13	.35
do	5	13	.35
do.	6	13	.35
do.	7	13	.35
do.	8	13	.35
do.	9	13	.35
do	10	13	.35
do.	11	13	.31
do.	12	13	.31
do.	13	13	.31
do.	14	13	.31
do.	15	13	.31
do.	1	14	.31
do.	2	14	.31
do	3	14	.31
do.	4	14	.31
do.	5	14	.31
do.	6	14	.31
do.	7	14	.35
do	8	14	.35
do	9	14	.35
do.	10	14	.35
do.	11	14	.35
do.	12	14	.35
do.	16	14	.35
do.	17	14	.35
do.	18	14	.35
do.	19	14	.35
do.	20	14	.35
do.	21	14	.35
do.	22	14	.35
do.	23	14	.35
do.	24	14	.35
do.	25	14	.35
do.	26	14	.35
do.	27	14	.35
do	28	14	.35
do.	29	14	.35
do	30	14	.35
do	31	14	.35
do	32	14	.35
do.	33	14	.35
do.	34	14	.35
do.	35	14	.35
do.	36	14	.35
do.	37	14	.35
do	38	14	.35
do.	39	14	.35
do.	40	14	.35
do.	41	14	.35
do.	42	14	.35
do.	43	14	.35
do.	44	14	.35
do	1	15	.35
do.	2	15	.35
do.	3	15	.35
do.	4	15	.35
do.	5	15	.35
do	6	15	.35
do.	7	15	.35
do.	8	15	.35
do.	9	15	.35
do.	10	15	.35
do.	11	15	.35
do.	12	15	.35
do.	13	15	.35
do.	14	15	.35
do.	15	15	.35
do.	16	15	.35
do	17	15	.35
do.	18	15	.35
do	19	15	.35
do.	20	15	.35
do	21	15	.35
do.	22	15	.35
do.	23	15	.35
do.	24	15	.35
do.	31	15	.35
do	32	15	.35
do.	33	15	.35
do	34	15	.35
do	35	15	.35
do.	36	15	.35
do.	37	15	.35
do.	38	15	.35
do.	39	15	.35
do.	40	15	.35
do.	41	15	.35
do.	42	15	.35
do.	43	15	.35
do.	44	15	.35
do.	45	15	.35
do.	46	15	.35
do.	47	15	.35
do.	48	15	.35
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	16	.35
do.	2	16	.35
do.	3	16	.35
do.	4	16	.35
do.	5	16	.35
do	6	16	.35
do	7	16	.35
do	8	16	.35
do.	9	16	.35
do.	10	16	.35
do.	11	16	.35
do.	12	16	.35
do.	13	16	.35
do	14	16	.35
do	15	16	.35
do	16	16	.35
do.	17	16	.35
do.	18	16	.35
do.	19	16	.35
do.	20	16	.35
do.	21	16	.35
do.	22	16	.35
do.	23	16	.35
do.	24	16	.35
do.	25	16	.46
do	26	16	.46
do.	27	16	.46
do.	28	16	.4
do.	29	16	.4
do.	30	16	.4
do	31	16	.4
do	32	16	.4
do	33	16	.4
do.	34	16	.4
do.	35	16	.46
do.	36	16	.46
do	37	16	.46
do.	38	16	.46
do.	39	16	.46
do	40	16	.46
do.	41	16	.46
do.	42	16	.46
do.	43	16	.46
do.	44	16	.46
do.	45	16	.46
do	46	16	.46
do.	47	16	.46
do	48	16	.46
Wiley Tindolph	1	18	.58
do.	2	18	.58
do.	3	18	.58
do.	4	18	.58
do.	5	18	.58
do.	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do.	8	18	.58
do.	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do.	11	18	.58
do.	12	18	.58
do.	13	18	.58
do.	14	18	.58
do.	15	18	.58
do.	16	18	.58
do.	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do.	20	18	.58
do.	21	18	.58
do.	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do.	24	18	.58
do	25	18	.58
do.	26	18	.58
do.	27	18	.58
do	28	18	.58
do.	29	18	.58
do.	30	18	.58
do.	31	18	.58
do.	32	18	.58
do.	33	18	.58
do.	34	18	.58
do.	35	18	.58
do.	36	18	.58
do.	37	18	.58
do	38	18	.58
do.	39	18	.58
do.	40	18	.58
do.	41	18	.58

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Hamry	10	100	.37
Edward Hamry	11	100	.37
Edward Hamry	12	100	.37
F. J. Detling	13	100	.37
F. J. Detling	14	100	.37
F. J. Detling	15	100	.37
F. J. Detling	16	100	.37
F. J. Detling	17	100	.37
F. J. Detling	18	100	.37
F. J. Detling	19	100	.37
F. J. Detling	20	100	.37
F. J. Detling	21	100	.37
F. J. Detling	22	100	.37
F. J. Detling	23	100	.37
F. J. Detling	24	100	.37
John M. Mattson	7	101	.37
John M. Mattson	8	101	.37
John M. Mattson	9	101	.37
John M. Mattson	10	101	.37
John M. Mattson	11	101	.37
John M. Mattson	12	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	20	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	21	101	.37
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.73
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.73
A. H. Higdom	6	103	1.08
Adeline Schaeffer	8	103	1.08
Mary A. Hennings et al	10	103	1.08
John Bauer	13	103	1.08
John Bauer	14	103	11.78
John Bauer	15	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	21	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	22	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	23	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	24	103	1.08
Ernest Buse	2	106	.37
Ernest Buse	3	106	.37
Ernest Buse	4	106	.37
Ernest Buse	5	106	.37
Ernest Buse	6	106	.37
Ernest Buse	7	106	.37
Ernest Buse	8	106	.37
Ernest Buse	9	106	.37
Ernest Buse	10	106	.37
Ernest Buse	11	106	.37
Ernest Buse	12	106	.37
Girke & Brunner, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark on Red Lake River			1.79

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Josephine Peake	1	2	10.70
Josephine Peake	2	2	8.02
Spencer Leavitt	6	2	28.52
Spencer Leavitt	7	2	17.83
Napoleon Delage, lots 1, 2 and	3	3	28.82
Jos. Rose	4	3	16.05
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	17.83
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	8.02
Josephine Poirier	2	4	5.36
Delphine Rose	5	4	7.13
Antonette Cyr	6	4	5.36
Antonette Cyr	7	4	9.63
Ludolph Giese	2	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	4	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	6	5	8.02
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.36
Edward Langevin est	7	6	2.68
John McSherry	14	6	8.57
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.42
Fred Zaiser	4	8	10.70
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.28
Edward Langevin est	13	9	4.20
Edward Langevin est	18	9	3.57
Edward Langevin est	19	9	3.57
Louis Sleff, 23 and	24	10	25.71
Wm. P. O'Brien	9	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	10	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	11	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	13	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	14	11	1.75
Peter A. Couture	20	11	3.57
Adele Germani	23	11	3.57
Jerome Germain	24	11	3.57
Edward Langevin est	2	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	4	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	6	12	2.86
Edward Langevin est	1	13	2.86
Simon Patnode	3	13	1.44
Onezime Lacoursiere	13	14	2.15
Onezime Lacoursiere	14	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	15	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	16	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	17	14	2.15
Louis Lacombe	20	14	5.71
Louis Lacombe	21	14	2.15
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.15
Jacob Olp	16	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	17	15	3.61
Louise Gesswein	20	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	21	15	2.86
Napoleon Morrisette	9	16	2.15
Napoleon Morrisette	10	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	13	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	16	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	17	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	18	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	19	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	20	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	1	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	18	.73
John B. Dow	1	19	15.37
John B. Dow	2	19	15.37
L. B. Laplante	5	19	2.15
L. B. Laplante	6	19	2.15
Vitaline Lacoe	7	19	2.86
Vitaline Lacoe	8	19	.85
Peter E. Eagen	13	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	16	19	.73
Edward Langevin	17	19	.73
Edward Langevin	18	19	.73
Edward Langevin	19	19	.73
Edward Langevin	20	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	21	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	22	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	23	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	24	19	1.44
D. Latendresse	9	20	5.00
D. Latendresse	10	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	11	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	12	20	1.44
Edward Langevin est	13	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	2	21	5.86
Edward Langevin est	7	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	8	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	1	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	24	1.44
Hannah C. Bue	15	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	17	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	24	1.44
Julius Lizotte	3	25	1.44
Julius Lizotte	4	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	25	1.44
Desire Michaud	2	26	.73
Desire Michaud	3	26	.73
Desire Michaud	4	26	.73
Desire Michaud	5	26	.73
Desire Michaud	6	26	.73
Desire Michaud	7	26	.73
Desire Michaud	8	26	.73
Desire Michaud	9	26	.73
Desire Michaud	10	26	.73
Desire Michaud	11	26	.73
Desire Michaud	12	26	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	17	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	32	.73

Miles' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. Woodbury	1	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	2	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	3	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	13	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	14	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	15	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	16	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	17	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	18	1	.22
S. M. Davis	19	1	.22
S. M. Davis	20	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	23	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	24	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	4	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	5	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	6	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	7	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	8	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	9	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	10	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	11	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	12	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	13	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	14	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	15	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	16	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	17	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	18	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	19	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	20	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	21	2	.22
R. H. Abraham	1	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	2	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	5	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	6	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	7	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	8	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	9	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	10	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	11	3	.22
Peter Beautrow	12	3	.22
Kate L. Hill	13	3	.22
Constantine Burget	15	3	.22
Mathilda M. McDonald	17	3	.22
Philip Zeh	21	3	.22
Herman Kreil	22	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	23	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	24	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	4	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	5	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	6	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	4	.22
Ole Christianson	13	4	.22
Belle Oddin	1	5	.16
Belle Oddin	2	5	.16
Belle Oddin	3	5	5.48
Belle Oddin	4	5	.16
Belle Oddin	5	5	.16
Belle Oddin	6	5	.16
Belle Oddin	7	5	.16
Belle Oddin	8	5	.16
Belle Oddin	9	5	.16
Belle Oddin	10	5	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	5	.16
Chas. McCarty	3	6	.16
Chas. McCarty	4	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	7	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	8	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	9	6	.16
Peter Becker	10	6	.16
Peter Becker	11	6	.16
Peter Becker	12	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	13	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	14	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	15	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	16	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	17	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	18	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	19	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	20	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	21	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	22	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	23	6	.16
Walburgs Zeh	24	6	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.16
Evan Anderson	8	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	9	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	10	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	11	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	12	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	7	.16
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	8	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	9	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	11	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	12	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	13	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	14	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	15	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	16	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	17	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	18	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	1	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	2	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	3	9	.16
J. P. Harren	4	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	9	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	10	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	11	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	12	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	13	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	14	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	15	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	16	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	17	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	18	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	19	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	20	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	21	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	22	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	23	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	24	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	5	10	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	10	.16
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	13	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	14	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	17	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	18	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	10	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	11	.16
Wm. Misner	19	11	.16
Wm. Misner	20	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	21	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	22	11	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	6	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	11	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	12	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	12	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.16
E. E. Kearney	7	13	.16
E. G. Merchant	8	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	11	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	12	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	13	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	14	.16
Knud Benson	16	14	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	7	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	8	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	1	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	2	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	3	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	4	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	16	.16

Park Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. W. Elliott, 60 ft strip of land s and adjoining it	1	1	.37
B. W. Elliott	1	1	.37
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.37
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.37
L. I. Breese	7	1	.37
L. I. Breese	8	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	1	3.93
H. A. McClatchie	11	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	15	1	.37
Burkhard & Walters	16	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	17	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	19	1	.37
Julia Walters	20	1	.37
Julia Walters	21	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	22	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	23	1	.37
J. J. Busse	24	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	26	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	27	1	.37
August Walters	28	1	.37
August Walters	29	1	.37
August Walters	30	1	.37
August Walters	31	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	32	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	33	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	34	1	.37
Julia Walters	35	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	36	1	.37
Jos. J. Wyman, e 44 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
Sophia Deitrich, center 52 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
John Nunesgren	4	2	.37
John Nunesgren	6	2	.37
John Nunesgren	7	2	.37
John Nunesgren	8	2	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	10	2	.37
Gurkhardt & Walters	11	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	12	2	.37
Julia Walters	13	2	.37
Julia Walters	14	2	.37
Julia Walters	15	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	16	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	18	2	.37
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	20	2	.37
Julia Walters	21	2	.37
Julia Walters	22	2	.37
Julia Walters	23	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	24	2	.37
do	25	2	.37
do	26	2	.37
do	27	2	.37
do	28	2	.37
do	29	2	.37
do	30	2	.37
do	31	2	.37
do	32	2	.37
do	33	2	.37
do	34	2	.37
do	35	2	.37
do	36	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	38	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	39	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	40	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	41	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	42	2	.37
Julia Walters	43	2	.37
Julia Walters	44	2	.37
Julia Walters	45	2	.37
Julia Walters	46	2	.37
Edmund Berry	1	3	.37
Edmund Berry	2	3	.37
Edmund Berry	3	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	7	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	8	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	9	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	10	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	11	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	12	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	13	3	.37
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.37
do	16	3	.37
do	17	3	.37
do	18	3	.37
do	19	3	.37
do	20	3	.37
do	21	3	.37
do	22	3	.37
do	23	3	.37
do	24	3	.37
do	25	3	.37
do	26	3	.37
do	27	3	.37
do	28	3	.37
do	29	3	.37
do	30	3	.37
do	31	3	.37
do	32	3	.37
do	33	3	.37
do	34	3	.37
do	35	3	.37
do	36	3	.37
do	37	3	.37
do	38	3	.37
do	39	3	.37
do	40	3	.37
do	41	3	.37
do	42	3	.37
do	43	3	.37
do e 44 ft of	44	3	.37
Jas. Lyman, ex e 44 ft	44	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	45	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	46	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	47	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	48	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	49	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	50	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	51	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	52	3	.37
Katherine Korstadt	2	4	.37
Katherine Korstadt	3	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	7	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	4	.37
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.37
John Nelson	21	4	.37
John Nelson	22	4	.37
Ness & Korstadt	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
do	25	4	.37
do	26	4	.37
do	27	4	.37
do	28	4	.37
do	29	4	.37
do	30	4	.37
do	31	4	.37
do	32	4	.37
do	33	4	.37
do	34	4	.37
do	35	4	.37

E. & O. Buse Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Margaretta Walters	3	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	4	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	1	4	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	5	5	.44
do	6	5	.44
do	7	5	.44
do	8	5	.44
do	9	5	.44
do	10	5	.44
do	11	5	.44
do	12	5	.44
do	13	5	.44
do	14	5	.30
do	15	5	.30
do	16	5	.30
do	17	5	.30
do	18	5	.30
do	19	5	.30
do	20	5	.30
Thos. Knuland	11	6	.58
Thos. Knuland	12	6	.58
Alexander Barrisdale	13	6	.30
do	14	6	.30
do	15	6	.30
do	16	6	.30
John Watson	17	6	.30
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	1	7	.37
do	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.73
do	6	7	.73
do	7	7	.73
do	8	7	.73
do	9	7	.73
	7	8	.73
do	8	8	.73
do	4	9	.37
do	5	9	.37
do	6	9	.37
do	7	9	.37
do	8	9	.37
do	9	9	.37
A. H. Clamby	1	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	2	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	3	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	4	10	.37
do	5	10	.37
do	6	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
do	25	10	.37
do	26	10	.37
do	27	10	.37
do	28	10	.37
do	29	10	.37
do	30	10	.37
do	31	10	.37
do	32	10	.37
do	33	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	34	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	1	11	.37
do	2	11	.30
do	3	11	.30
do	4	11	.30
do	5	11	.30
do	6	11	.30
do	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	1	12	.30
do	2	12	.37

Holmes' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.22
Mina Dufour	3	1	.22
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.22
do	5	1	.22
do	6	1	.22
do	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
do	9	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.22
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.22
do	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do	4	2	.22
do	5	2	.22
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
Virginia Holmes	11	2	.22
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	4	3	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	5	3	.22
John Daley	13	3	.22
John Daley	14	3	.22
John Daley	15	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	16	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	18	3	.22
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.22
Narcisse Michaud	4	4	.22
do	5	4	.22
do	6	4	.22
do	7	4	.22
do	8	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	13	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	14	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	15	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	16	4	.22
James F. Holmes	17	4	.22
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	23	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	24	4	.22
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
Wesley Neil	1	6	.22
Wesley Neil	2	6	.22
Potter Produce Co	3	6	.22
Wesley Neil	4	6	.22
Wesley Neil	5	6	.22
Wesley Neil	6	6	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.22
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.22
Chas. M. Salinger	6	7	.22
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.22
Ida Bolden	8	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	9	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	10	7	.22
Eklund & Rudt	19	7	.22
do	20	7	.22
do	21	7	.22
do	22	7	.22
do	23	7	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.22
Frank Robert Jr	1	8	.22
do	2	8	.22
do	3	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.22
Warren E. Vrooman	8	8	.22
Louetto A. Sharey	21	8	.22
do	22	8	.22
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.16
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.16
Millard H. Brogdon	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	8	9	.16
do	9	9	.16
do	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
G. T. Miles	13	9	.16
G. T. Miles	14	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	23	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	24	9	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.16
Wesley Neils	5	10	.16
Wesley Neils	6	10	.16
Wesley Neils	7	10	.16
Wesley Neils	8	10	.16
Wesley Neils	9	10	.16
Wesley Neils	10	10	.16
Wesley Neils	11	10	.16
Wesley Neils	12	10	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.16
A. S. Simons	1	12	.16
A. S. Simons	2	12	.16
Wesley Neils	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	13	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	14	13	.16
James F. Holmes	16	13	.16
do	17	13	.16
do	18	13	.16
do	19	13	.16
do	20	13	.16
do	21	13	.16
do	22	13	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.16
Phineos N. Laine	24	13	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	14	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	14	.16
James I. Wyer	3	14	.16
James I. Wyer	4	14	.16
John Peltz	5	14	.16
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.16
Emma Booth	7	14	.16
Emma Booth	8	14	.16
James I. Wyer	9	14	.16
James I. Wyer	10	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	11	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	12	14	.16
Andrew Woods	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Wesley Neils	1	15	.16
Wesley Neils	2	15	.16
Wesley Neils	3	15	.16
Wesley Neils	4	15	.16
Wesley Neils	5	15	.16
Wesley Neils	6	15	.16
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	17	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	17	.16
John Feltz	5	17	.16
Mary L. Salmons	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	10	17	.16
do	11	17	.16
Jas. B. H. Salmon	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Sophia Belair	3	1	12.72
Herman Lindner	16	1	4.29
H. Voigt	10	2	2.15
Amundson & Olson	11	2	2.15
Thos. Canty	14	2	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	1	3	1.08
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.73
Ernest Buse	9	3	.73
Ernest Buse	10	3	4.20
Ernest Buse	11	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	13	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	14	3	.73
Ernest Buse	1	4	.58
do	2	4	.58
do	3	4	.58
do	4	4	.58
do	5	4	.58
do	6	4	.58
Geo. E. Higgins	7	4	.58
John Hoernig, w 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.73
Marie Benoit	16	5	.37
Marie Benoit	17	5	2.38
G. A. Grussendorf	8	6	.73
Austinson & Larson	1	7	1.08
Austinson & Larson	2	7	1.08
Ernest Buse	5	7	1.08
do	6	7	1.08
do	13	7	.73
do	14	7	.73
J. H. Harrison	3	8	1.44
do	4	8	1.44
do	5	8	1.44
do	6	8	1.44
do	7	8	1.44
do	8	8	1.44
Lena Schreiter	10	8	1.44
do	11	8	1.44
do	12	8	1.44
J. H. Harrison	14	8	1.08
do	15	8	1.08
do	16	8	1.08
do	17	8	1.08
do	18	8	1.08
do	19	8	1.08
do	20	8	1.08
do	21	8	1.08
Austinson & Larson	5	9	2.86
Austinson & Larson	6	9	2.86
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.86
Thoven Glende	14	9	1.44
Ernest Buse	18	9	1.44
do	19	9	1.44
do	20	9	1.44
do	21	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	23	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	24	9	1.44
August Beechel Jr	10	10	4.65
Rosah Boughton	13	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	14	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	15	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	16	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	17	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	18	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	19	10	2.50
Ernest Buse	7	12	1.79
do	8	12	1.70
do	9	12	1.70
do	10	12	1.70
J. H. Harrison	11	12	1.70
J. H. Harrison	12	12	1.70
F. & E. Buse	6	13	1.70
F. & E. Buse	7	13	1.70
F. & E. Buse	8	13	1.70
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.70
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.70
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.70
Mary Lampare	3	14	1.70
Mary Lampare	4	14	1.70
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	6	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	7	14	6.07

Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. Sevigny	1	1	.22
do	2	1	.22
do	3	1	.22
do	4	1	.22
Carl G. Thysell	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.22
Even Anderson	11	1	.22
Even Anderson	12	1	.22
B. Sevigny	13	1	.22
do	14	1	.22
do	15	1	.22
do	16	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	17	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	18	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	19	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	20	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	21	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	22	1	.22
Even Anderson	23	1	.22
Even Anderson	24	1	.22
John Bottineau	7	2	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	15	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	16	2	.22
Frank Poterrin	19	2	.22
Oliver Charboneau	3	3	.22
L. I. Breese	4	3	.22
August Moreau	5	3	.22
Rupert Sudinbusch	6	3	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	1	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	2	4	.37
Cesaline Gomoche	5	4	5.38
Geo. A. Morrison	6	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	7	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	8	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	10	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	11	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	12	4	.37
Jos. Duron Jr	13	4	.37
W. A. Riechel	14	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	18	4	.37
do	19	4	.37
do	20	4	.37
do	21	4	.37
do	22	4	.37
do	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
Fahey & Michaud	1	5	.37
do	2	5	.37
do	3	5	.37
do	4	5	.37
do	5	5	.37
do	6	5	.37
do	7	5	.37
do	8	5	.37
do	9	5	.37
do	10	5	.37
do	11	5	.37
do	12	5	.37
do	13	5	.37
do	14	5	.37
do	15	5	.37
do	16	5	.37
do	17	5	.37
do	18	5	.37
do	19	5	.37
do	20	5	.37
do	21	5	.37
do	22	5	.37
do	23	5	.37
do	24	5	.37
Lena Schreiter	5	6	.37
do	6	6	2.50
do	7	6	.37
do	8	6	.37
Frank Pribyl	9	6	5.71
do	10	6	.37
Ole Omoth	11	6	.37
Susie Allard	12	6	.37
Frank Prybil	1	7	.37
Frank Prybil	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	8	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	9	7	.37
Ellen Fahey	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.22
Frank Roberts Jr	2	8	.22
Frank Roberts Jr	3	8	.22
John B. Dow	4	8	.22
John B. Dow	5	8	.22
John B. Dow	6	8	.22
John B. Dow	7	8	.22
Frank Prybil	8	8	.22
do	9	8	.22
Patrick D. Smith	10	8	.22
do	11	8	.22
do	12	8	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	13	8	.22
do	14	8	.22
do	15	8	.22
do	16	8	.22
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.22
do	19	8	.22
do	20	8	.22
do	21	8	.22
do	22	8	.22
do	23	8	.22
do	24	8	.22
Patrick D. Smith	1	9	.22
do	2	9	.22
O. J. Johnson	3	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	4	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	5	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	6	9	.22
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.22
E. L. Dow	8	9	.22
E. L. Dow	9	9	.22
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.22
do	11	9	.22
do	12	9	.22
Susie Allard	13	9	.22
Susie Allard	14	9	.22
Edward Langevin est	15	9	.22
do	16	9	.22
do	17	9	.22
do	18	9	.22
do	19	9	.22
do	20	9	.22
do	21	9	.22
do	22	9	.22
L. I. Breese	1	10	.22
do	2	10	.22
do	3	10	.22
do	4	10	.22
do	5	10	.22
do	6	10	.22
do	7	10	.22
do	8	10	.22
do	9	10	.22
do	10	10	.22
do	20	10	.22
do	21	10	.22
do	22	10	.22
do	23	10	.22
do	24	10	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.22
John Gierlett	4	11	.22
do	5	11	.22
do	6	11	.22
do	7	11	.22
do	8	11	.22
Marceline Gieriet	9	11	.22
do	10	11	.22
do	11	11	.22
do	12	11	.22
do	20	11	.22
do	21	11	.22
do	22	11	.22
do	23	11	.22
do	24	11	.22
Jorgen Jorgenson	1	12	.22
Jorgen Jorgenson	2	12	.22
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	4	12	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	5	12	.22
Celina Gervais	6	12	.22
do	7	12	.22
do	8	12	.22
do	9	12	.22
do	10	12	.22
Pierre Bottineau	11	12	.22
do	12	12	.22
do	20	12	.22
do	21	12	.22
do	22	12	.22
do	23	12	.22
do	24	12	.22
L. I. Breese	1	13	.22
do	2	13	.22
do	3	13	.22
do	4	13	.22
do	5	13	.22
do	6	13	.22
do	7	13	.22
do	8	13	.22
do	9	13	.22
do	10	13	.22
do	11	13	.22
do	12	13	.22
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.22
do	14	13	.22
do	15	13	.22
do	16	13	.22
do	17	13	.22
do	18	13	.22
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.22
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.22
do	21	13	.22
do	22	13	.22
do	23	13	.22
do	24	13	.22
Chas. H. Brossart	1	14	.22
do	2	14	.22
L. I. Breese	3	14	.22
do	4	14	.22
do	5	14	.22
do	6	14	.22
do	7	14	.22
do	8	14	.22
do	9	14	.22
do	10	14	.22
do	11	14	.22
do	12	14	.22
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.22
do	19	14	.22
do	20	14	.22
do	21	14	.22
Frank Prybil	1	15	.22
do	2	15	.22
do	3	15	.22
Edwd. Langevin, est.	4	15	.22
do	5	15	.22
do	6	15	.22
do	7	15	.22
do	8	15	.22
do	9	15	.22
do	10	15	.22
John B. Dow	11	15	.22
John B. Dow	12	15	.22
Wencelos Wancesek	13	15	.22
do	14	15	.22
John B. Dow	15	15	.22
John B. Dow	16	15	.22
John B. Dow	17	15	.22
Edward Langevin est	18	15	.22
do	19	15	.22
do	20	15	.22

DEFECTIVE PAGE

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	21	15	.22
Charlotte Richter	22	15	.22
do	23	15	.22
do	24	15	.22
Ellen Fahey	1	16	.22
do	2	16	.22
do	3	16	.22
do	4	16	.22
John B. Dow	5	16	.22
do	6	16	.22
do	7	16	.22
do	8	16	.22
do	9	16	.22
Sarah Lemieux	1	17	.22
do	2	17	.22
do	3	17	.22
do	4	17	.22
do	5	17	.22
do	6	17	.22
do	1	18	.22
do	2	18	.22
do	3	18	.22
do	4	18	.22
do	5	18	.22
do	6	18	.22
John B. Dow	7	18	.22
do	8	18	.22
do	9	18	.22
Florence Jolicoeur	10	18	.22
Charles Langevin	1	19	.22
do	2	19	.22
do	3	19	.22
do	4	19	.22
do	5	19	.22
do	6	19	.22
do	7	19	.22
do	8	19	.22
do	9	19	.22
do	10	19	.22
do	11	19	.22
do	12	19	.22
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.22
L. I. Breese	2	20	.22
do	3	20	.22
do	4	20	.22
do	5	20	.22
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.22
do	7	20	.22
do	8	20	.22
do	9	20	.22
do	10	20	.22
do	11	20	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	12	20	.22

Champagne, Dow & Gleret's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Langevin est	5	1	.75
Louise Brouillet	6	1	.75
Lucian Phillon	7	1	.75
do	8	1	.75
do	9	1	.75
Champagne & Dow	1	2	.75
Champagne & Dow	2	2	.75
Edward Langevin est	3	2	.75
do	4	2	.75
do	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
do	9	2	.73
do	1	3	.73
do	2	3	.73
do	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
Christian Cook	2	4	.73
Christian Cook	3	4	.73
Louis Marcil	4	4	.73
Louis Marcil	5	4	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	5	.73
do	2	5	.73
do	3	5	.73
do	4	5	.73
do	5	5	.73
do	6	5	.73
do	7	5	.73
do	8	5	.73
do	6	6	.73
do	7	6	.73
do	8	6	.73
do	9	6	.73
do	10	6	.73
do	11	6	.73
do	12	6	.73
do	13	6	.73
do	14	6	.73
do	15	6	.73
do	16	6	.73
do	17	6	.73
do	18	6	.73
do	19	6	.73
do	20	6	.73
do	21	6	.73
do	22	6	.73
do	23	6	.73
do	24	6	.73
do	2	7	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	13	7	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	7	.73
do	1	8	.73
John McSharey	2	8	.73
John B. Dow	3	8	.73
do	4	8	.73
do	5	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	6	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	7	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	8	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	9	8	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	8	.73
do	19	8	.73
do	20	8	.73
do	21	8	.73
do	22	8	.73
do	23	8	.73
do	24	8	.73
do	1	10	.73
do	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do	4	10	.73
do	5	10	.73
do	6	10	.73
do	7	10	.73
do	8	10	.73
do	9	10	.73
do	10	10	.73
do	11	10	.73
do	12	10	.73
do	13	10	.73
do	14	10	.73
do	15	10	.73
do	16	10	.73
do	17	10	.73
do	18	10	.73
do	19	10	.73
do	20	10	.73
do	21	10	.73
do	22	10	.73
do	23	10	.73
do	24	10	.73
do	1	11	.37
do	2	11	.37
do	3	11	.37
do	4	11	.37
do	5	11	.37
do	6	11	.37
do	7	11	.37
Edward Langevin	8	11	.37
do	9	11	.37
do	10	11	.37
do	11	11	.37
do	12	11	.37
do	13	11	.37
do	14	11	.37
do	15	11	.37
do	16	11	.37
do	17	11	.37
do	18	11	.37
do	19	11	.37
do	20	11	.37
do	21	11	.37
do	22	11	.37
do	23	11	.37
Edward Langevin est	24	11	.37
do	1	12	1.08
do	2	12	1.08
do	1	13	.37
do	2	13	.37
do	3	13	.37
do	4	13	.37
do	5	13	.37
do	6	13	.37
do	7	13	.37
do	8	13	.37
do	9	13	.37
do	1	14	.37
do	2	14	.37
do	3	14	.37
do	4	14	.37
do	5	14	.37
do	6	14	.37
do	7	14	.37
do	8	14	.37
do	9	14	.37
do	10	14	.37
do	11	14	.37
do	12	14	.37
do	13	14	.37
do	14	14	.37
do	15	14	.37
do	16	14	.37
do	17	14	.37
do	18	14	.37
do	19	14	.37
do	20	14	.37
do	21	14	.37
do	22	14	.37
do	23	14	.37
do	24	14	.37
do	1	15	.73
do	2	15	.73
do	3	15	.73
do	4	15	.73
do	5	15	.73
do	6	15	.73
do	7	15	.73
do	8	15	.73
do	9	15	.73
do	10	15	.73
do	11	15	.73
do	12	15	.73
do	13	15	.73
do	14	15	.73
do	15	15	.73
do	16	15	.73
do	17	15	.73
do	18	15	.73
do	19	15	.73
do	20	15	.73
do	21	15	.73
do	22	15	.73
do	23	15	.73
do	24	15	.73
do	6	16	.73

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	7	16	.73
do	8	16	.73
do	9	16	.73
do	10	16	.73
do	11	16	.73
do	12	16	.73
do	13	16	.73
do	14	16	.73
do	15	16	.73
do	16	16	.73
do	17	16	.73
do	18	16	.73
do	21	16	.73
Mary Lacount	1	17	.58
Edward Langevin	2	17	.58
do	3	17	.58
do	4	17	.58
do	5	17	.58
do	6	17	.58
do	7	17	.58
do	8	17	.58
do	9	17	.58
do	10	17	.58
do	11	17	.58
do	12	17	.58
Edward Langevin est	13	17	.58
do	14	17	.58
do	15	17	.58
do	16	17	.58
do	17	17	.58
do	18	17	.58
do	19	17	.58
do	20	17	.58
do	21	17	.58
do	22	17	.58
do	23	17	.58
do	24	17	.58
do	1	18	.58
do	2	18	.58
do	3	18	.58
do	4	18	.58
Ellen Fahey	5	18	.58
Edward Langevin	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do	8	18	.58
do	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do	11	18	.58
do	12	18	.58
do	13	18	.58
do	14	18	.58
do	15	18	.58
do	16	18	.58
do	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do	20	18	.58
Edward Langevin est	21	18	.58
do	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do	24	18	.58
do	1	19	.58
do	2	19	.58
do	3	19	.58
do	4	19	.58
do	5	19	.58
do	6	19	.58
do	7	19	.58
do	8	19	.58
do	9	19	.58
do	10	19	.58
do	11	19	.58
do	12	19	.58
do	13	19	.58
do	14	19	.58
do	15	19	.58
do	16	19	.58
do	17	19	.58
do	18	19	.58
do	19	19	.58
do	20	19	.58
do	21	19	.58
do	22	19	.58
do	23	19	.58
do	24	19	.58
do	1	20	.58
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.37
do	6	20	.37
do	7	20	.37
do	8	20	.37
do	9	20	.37
do	10	20	.37
do	1	21	.37
do	1	22	.37
do	2	22	.37
do	3	22	.37
do	4	22	.37
do	5	22	.37
do	6	22	.37
do	7	22	.37
do	8	22	.37
do	9	22	.37
do	10	22	.37
do	11	22	.37
do	12	22	.37
do	13	22	.37
do	1	23	.37
do	2	23	.37
do	3	23	.37
do	4	23	.37
do	5	23	.37
do	6	23	.37
do	7	23	.37
do	8	23	.37
do	9	23	.37
do	10	23	.37
do	11	23	.37
do	12	23	.37
Mary R. Bottineau	13	23	.37
Edward Langevin est	14	23	.37
do	15	23	.37
do	16	23	.37
do	17	23	.37
do	18	23	.37
do	19	23	.37
do	20	23	.37
do	21	23	.37
do	22	23	.37
do	23	23	.37
do	24	23	.37
do	1	24	.37
do	2	24	.37
do	3	24	.37
do	4	24	.37
do	5	24	.37
do	6	24	.37
do	7	24	.37
do	8	24	.37
do	9	24	.37
do	10	24	.37
do	11	24	.37
do	12	24	.37
do	13	24	.37
do	14	24	.37
do	15	24	.37
do	16	24	.37
do	17	24	.37
do	18	24	.37
do	19	24	.37
do	20	24	.37
do	21	24	.37
do	22	24	.37
do	23	24	.37
do	24	24	.37
do	1	25	.37
do	2	25	.37
do	3	25	.37
do	4	25	.37
do	5	25	.37
do	6	25	.37
do	7	25	.37
do	8	25	.37
do	9	25	.37
do	10	25	.37
do	11	25	.37
do	12	25	.37
do	1	26	.37
do	2	26	.37
do	3	26	.37
do	4	26	.37
do	5	26	.37
do	6	26	.37
do	7	26	.37
do	8	26	.37
Champagne & Dow, reserve	A	4	.37
Edwd Langevin est, reserve	B	5	.37
do	C	5	.37
do	D	12	.37
do	E	13	.37
do	F	13	.37
do	G	13	.37
do	H	20	.37
do	I	21	.37

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	1	.16
Sweet & Wyer, ex n 10 ft	1	1	.16
Chas. Finnegan	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
do	4	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	1	.16
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.16
Frederick Buse	17	1	.16
do	18	1	.16
do	19	1	.16
do	20	1	.16
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	2	.16
John M. Boyle, ex n 10 ft	1	2	.16
Frederick Buse	10	2	.16
do	11	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	12	2	.16
do	13	2	.16
Fred Buse	14	2	.16
Hilary Aicher	15	2	.16
do	16	2	.16
do	17	2	.16
do	18	2	.16
August Wentzel	19	2	.16
do	20	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	21	2	.16
do	22	2	.16
do	23	2	.16
do	24	2	.16
do	25	2	.16
do	26	2	.16
do	1	3	.16
John Schmitz Sr	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	12	3	.16
do	13	3	.16
P. & J. Meehan n 10 ft of	14	3	.16
John M. Boyle ex n 10 ft	14	3	.16
Maria L. Buse	15	3	.16
do	16	3	.16
do	17	3	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	18	3	.16
do	19	3	.16
do	20	3	.16
Philip Zeh	21	3	.16
John M. Boyle	22	3	.16
do	23	3	.16
do	24	3	.16
Louis Ness	25	3	.16
Louis Ness	26	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	2	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	3	4	.16
Thos. Dorgan	4	4	.16
J. A. Barrichter	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
H. A. McClatchie	12	4	.16
do	13	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
Fred Buse	4	5	.16
Fred Buse	5	5	.16
Fred Buse	6	5	.16
Phil Zeh	7	5	.16
J. A. Barrichter	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
John M. Boyle	10	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	11	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	12	5	.16
Ernest Buse	7	6	.16
do	8	6	.16
do	9	6	.16
do	10	6	.16
do	11	6	.16
do	12	6	.16
Albert Kraus	13	6	.16
do	14	6	.16
John M. Boyle	15	6	.16
do	16	6	.16
do	17	6	.16
do	18	6	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	6	.16
do	20	6	.16
do	21	6	.16
do	22	6	.16
do	23	6	.16
do	24	6	.16
Richard H. Abraham	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
do	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	6	7	.16
Frederick Buse	13	7	.16
do	14	7	.16
do	15	7	.16
do	16	7	.16
do	17	7	.16
do	18	7	.16
Wm. J. Pollock	19	7	.16
do	20	7	.16
do	21	7	.16
do	22	7	.16
do	23	7	.16
do	24	7	.16
Thos. Johnson	1	8	.16
Michael Flynn	19	8	.16
Nellie Hoernig	20	8	.16
John Schmitz Sr	21	8	.16
John Younger	22	8	.16
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.16
Jos. T. Martin	24	8	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
Anna Kretzschmar	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
John Smith Sr	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
do	23	9	.16
Frederick Buse	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	10	.16
do	8	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	11	10	.16
do	12	10	.16
do	13	10	.16
do	14	10	.16
do	15	10	.16
do	16	10	.16
do	17	10	.16
do	18	10	.16
do	1	11	.16
do	2	11	.16
do	3	11	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	13	11	.16
do	14	11	.16
do	15	11	.16
do	16	11	.16
do	17	11	.16
do	18	11	.16
Frederick Buse	19	11	.16
do	20	11	.16
do	21	11	.16
do	22	11	.16
do	23	11	.16
do	24	11	.16
Louis Nees	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
Philip Zeh	7	13	.16
Herman Krell	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
Albert Stahlmeyer	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Frederick Buse	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
do	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
do	12	14	.16
do	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	15	14	.16
do	16	14	.16
do	17	14	.16
do	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Louis Nees	1	15	.16
Charles Meholz	2	15	.16
do	3	15	.16
August Grochel	4	15	.16
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.16
Louis Nees	6	15	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	15	.16
do	8	15	.16
do	9	15	.16
do	10	15	.16
do	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Philip Zeh	19	15	.16
do	20	15	.16
do	21	15	.16
do	22	15	.16
do	23	15	.16
do	24	15	.16
Frederick Buse	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
do	4	16	.16
do	5	16	.16
do	6	16	.16
W. A. Schreiter	7	16	.16
do	8	16	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	16	.16
do	11	16	.16
do	12	16	.16
Ernest Buse	13	16	.16
do	14	16	.16
do	15	16	.16
do	16	16	.16
do	17	16	.16
do	18	16	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	16	.16
do	20	16	.16
do	21	16	.16
do	22	16	.16
do	23	16	.16
do	24	16	.16
do	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
J. W. Tonsley	7	17	.16
Philip Zeh	8	17	.16
Philip Zeh	9	17	.16
Philip Zeh	10	17	.16
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.16
Bertinus Helland	12	17	.16
Frederick Haase	13	17	.16
do	14	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	15	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	16	17	.16
Ernest Buse	17	17	.16
Ernest Buse	18	17	.16
H. B. Kaufer	1	18	.16
H. B. Kaufer	2	18	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. B. Kaufer	3	18	.16
Philip Zeh	4	18	.16
Philip Zeh	5	18	.16
Philip Zeh	6	18	.16
Frederick Buse	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	18	.16
do	14	18	.16
do	15	18	.16
do	16	18	.16
do	17	18	.16
do	18	18	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	19	18	.16
do	20	18	.16
do	21	18	.16
do	22	18	.16
do	23	18	.16
do	24	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
Ernest Buse	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Henry Brecklaus	13	19	.16
do	14	19	.16
do	15	19	.16
do	16	19	.16
Ernest Buse	17	19	.16
do	18	19	.16
Frederick Buse	24	19	.16
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.16
Herman Krell	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	20	.16
do	8	20	.16
do	9	20	.16
Frederick Buse	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do	12	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
Frederick Buse	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
Ernest Buse	7	21	.16
John M. Boyle	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	21	.16
do	14	21	.16
John M. Boyle	15	21	.16
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.16
Elon G. Holmes	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
Frederick Buse	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16
do	13	22	.16
do	14	22	.16
do	15	22	.16
do	16	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	17	22	.16
do	18	22	.16
do	19	22	.16
do	20	22	.16
do	21	22	.16
do	22	22	.16
Elon G. Holmes	23	22	.16
do	24	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	25	22	.16
do	26	22	.16
do	27	22	.16
do	28	22	.16
do	29	22	.16
John M. Boyle	30	22	.16
do	31	22	.16
H. A. McClatchie	32	22	.16
do	1	23	.16
do	2	23	.16
Frederick Buse	3	23	.16
do	4	23	.16
do	5	23	.16
do	6	23	.16
Louis Zeh	7	23	.16
Louis Zeh	8	23	.16
Fred Krueger	9	23	.16
Caroline Gamosche	10	23	.16
John M. Boyle	11	23	.16
do	12	23	.16
Frederick Buse	13	23	.16
do	14	23	.16
do do	15	23	.16
do	16	23	.16
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.16
John M. Boyle	18	23	.16
do	19	23	.16
do	20	23	.16
do	21	23	.16
do	22	23	.16
Sweet & Wyer	23	23	.16
do	24	23	.16
do	25	23	.16
do	26	23	.16
do	27	23	.16
do	28	23	.16
Johnson & Marshall	29	23	.16
do	30	23	.16
do	31	23	.16
do	32	23	.16
H. A. McClatchie	1	24	.16
do	2	24	.16
Philip Zeh	3	24	.16
do	4	24	.16
do	5	24	.16
do	6	24	.16
Frederick Buse	7	24	.16
do	8	24	.16
do	9	24	.16
do	10	24	.16
do	11	24	.16
do	12	24	.16
John M. Boyle	13	24	.16
H. A. McClatchie	14	24	.16
do	15	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.16
do	17	24	.16
do	18	24	.16
do	19	24	.16
do	20	24	.16
do	21	24	.16
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.16
John M. Boyle	23	24	.16
do	24	24	.16
do	25	24	.16
do	26	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	27	24	.16
do	28	24	.16
do	29	24	.16
do	30	24	.16
Chas. McNamara, a strip of land 1200 ft long and 33 ft wide s of and adjoining Kretzschmar's 2d Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.86

Railroad Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jacob Olf	1	2	.52
Jacob Olf	2	2	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.37
do	11	2	.37
do	12	2	.37
do	13	2	.37
do	14	2	.37
do	15	2	.37
do	16	2	.37
do	17	2	.37
do	6	3	.37
do	7	3	.37
do	8	3	.37
do	9	3	.37
do	10	3	.37
do	11	3	.37
do	12	3	.30
do	13	3	.30
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.30
do	15	3	.30
do	16	3	.30
do	17	3	.30
do	18	3	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.30
do	4	4	.30
do	5	4	.30
do	6	4	.30
do	7	4	.30
do	8	4	.30
do	9	4	.30
do	10	4	.22
do	11	4	.22
do	12	4	.22
do	13	4	.22
do	14	4	.22
do	15	4	.22
do	16	4	.22
do	17	4	.22
do	18	4	.22
do	19	4	.22
do	20	4	.22
do	21	4	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
do	7	5	.22
do	8	5	.22
do	9	5	.22
do	10	5	.22
do	11	5	.22
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.30
do	5	6	.30
do	6	6	.30
do	7	6	.30
do	8	6	.30
do	9	6	.30
do	18	6	.30
do	19	6	.30

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	6	.30
do	21	6	.30
do	22	6	.30
do	23	6	.30
do	24	6	.30
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
do	8	7	.37
do	9	7	.37
do	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
do	13	7	.37
do	14	7	.37
do	15	7	.37
do	16	7	.37
do	17	7	.37
do	18	7	.37
do	19	7	.37
do	20	7	.37
do	21	7	.37
do	22	7	.37
do	23	7	.37
do	24	7	.37
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.06
do	4	8	.52
Jacob Olp	5	8	.52
do	6	8	.52
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.52
Jas. B. Holmes	7	9	.52
do	8	9	.52
do	9	9	.52
do	10	9	.52
do	11	9	.52
do	12	9	.52
do	13	10	.37
do	14	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
do	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
do	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
J. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	12	11	.30
do	13	11	.30
do	14	11	.30
do	15	11	.30
do	16	11	.30
do	17	11	.30
do	18	11	.30
do	19	11	.22
do	20	11	.22
do	21	11	.22
do	22	11	.22
do	23	11	.22
do	24	11	.22
do	1	12	.22
do	2	12	.22
do	3	12	.22
do	4	12	.22
do	5	12	.22
do	6	12	.22
do	7	12	.22
do	8	12	.22
do	9	12	.22
do	10	12	.22
do	11	12	.22
do	12	12	.22
do	13	12	.22
do	14	12	.22
do	15	12	.22
do	16	12	.22
do	17	12	.22
do	18	12	.22
do	19	12	.22
do	20	12	.22
do	21	12	.22
do	22	12	.22
do	23	12	.22
do	24	12	.22
do	1	13	.22
do	2	13	.22
do	3	13	.22
do	4	13	.22
do	5	13	.22
do	6	13	.22
do	7	13	.22
do	8	13	.22
do	9	13	.22
do	10	13	.22
do	11	13	.22
do	12	13	.22
do	13	13	.22
do	14	13	.22
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.22
do	6	14	.22
do	7	14	.22
James B. Holmes	8	14	.22
do	9	14	.22
do	10	14	.22
do	11	14	.22
do	12	14	.22
do	13	14	.22
do	14	14	.22
do	1	15	.37
do	2	15	.37
do	3	15	.37
do	4	15	.37
do	5	15	.37
do	6	15	.37
do	7	15	.37
do	8	15	.30
do	9	15	.30
do	10	15	.30
do	11	15	.30
do	12	15	.30
do	13	15	.30
do	14	15	.30
Herman Lindner	1	16	.52
do	2	16	.52
do	3	16	.52
do	4	16	.52
do	5	16	.52
do	6	16	.52
do	7	16	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.52
do	2	17	.52
do	3	17	.52
do	4	17	.52
do	5	17	.52
do	6	17	.52
do	7	17	.52
do	8	17	.73
do	9	17	.73
do	10	17	.73
do	11	17	.73
do	12	17	.73
do	13	17	.73
do	14	17	.73
do	1	18	.73
do	2	18	.73
do	3	18	.73
do	4	18	.73
do	5	18	.73
do	6	18	.73
do	7	18	.73
Lina Schreiter	8	18	.37
do	9	18	.37
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.37
do	11	18	.37
do	12	18	.37
do	13	18	.37
do	14	18	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.08
Gilbert Hiles	10	19	.73
do	11	19	.73
James B. Holmes	1	20	.58
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.58
do	6	20	.58
Louisa Gesswein	7	20	7.65
do	8	20	.52
do	9	20	.52
do	10	20	.52
do	11	20	.52
do	12	20	.52
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.37
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.22
do	2	23	.22
do	3	23	.22
do	4	23	.22
do	5	23	.22
do	6	23	.22
do	7	23	.22
do	8	23	.22
do	9	23	.22
do	10	23	.22
do	11	23	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	19	24	.22
do	20	24	.22
do	21	24	.22
do	22	24	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.22
do	2	25	.22
do	3	25	.22
do	4	25	.22
do	5	25	.22
do	6	25	.22
do	7	25	.22
do	8	25	.22
do	9	25	.22
do	10	25	.22
do	11	25	.22
do	12	25	.22
do	13	25	.22
do	14	25	.22
do	15	25	.22
do	16	25	.22
do	17	25	.22
do	18	25	.22
do	19	25	.22
do	20	25	.22
do	21	25	.22
do	22	25	.22
do	23	25	.22
do	24	25	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.30
do	2	26	.30
do	3	26	.30
do	4	26	.30
do	5	26	.30
do	6	26	.30
do	19	26	.30
do	20	26	.30
Phil A. Kaufer	21	26	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.30
do	23	26	.30
do	24	26	.30
do	5	27	.37
George Hiles	8	27	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	A
W. R. Pitts	11	27	
do	12	27	
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	
do	14	27	
do	15	27	
do	16	27	
do	17	27	
Eugene LaBree	18	27	
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	
do	20	27	
G. H. Bradley	21	27	
do	23	27	
do	24	27	
Theodore Glaeser	1	28	
do	2	28	
Cyprien Gosselin	3	28	
do	4	28	
do	5	28	
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	7	28	
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	8	28	
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	9	28	
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co.	10	28	
Henry Biechel	11	28	
do	12	28	
August Krueger	13	28	
do	14	28	
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	
do	19	28	
do	20	28	
do	21	28	
Cyprien Gosselin	22	28	
Otto Nettelman	1	29	
do	2	29	
Ernest Buse	3	29	
do	4	29	
do	5	29	
do	6	29	
do	7	29	
do	8	29	
do	9	29	
do	10	29	
do	11	29	
Lina Schreiter	12	29	
do	13	29	
do	14	29	
do	15	29	
do	16	29	
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	
do	18	29	
do	19	29	
do	20	29	
Lina Schreiter	21	29	
do	22	29	
do	23	29	
do	24	29	
Chas. A. Sweet	1	30	
do	2	30	
do	3	30	
do	4	30	
do	5	30	
do	6	30	
do	7	30	
do	8	30	
do	9	30	
do	10	30	
do	11	30	
do	12	30	
do	13	30	
do	14	30	
do	15	30	
do	16	30	
do	17	30	
do	18	30	
do	19	30	
do	20	30	
do	21	30	
do	22	30	
do	23	30	
do	24	30	
do	1	31	
do	2	31	
do	3	31	
do	4	31	
do	5	31	
James B. Holmes	6	31	
do	7	31	
do	8	31	
do	9	31	
do	10	31	
Francois Cota	11	31	
John F. Schultz	12	31	
do	13	31	
do	14	31	
do	15	31	
Johan Schultse	16	31	
do	17	31	
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	
do	19	31	
do	20	31	
do	21	31	
do	22	31	
Lena Schreiter	1	32	
Chas. E. Sweet	5	32	
do	6	32	
Jas. B. Holmes	7	32	
do	8	32	
do	9	32	12.70
do	10	32	
do	11	32	
do	12	32	
do	13	32	
do	14	32	
do	15	32	
do	16	32	
do	17	32	
do	18	32	
do	19	32	
do	20	32	
do	21	32	
do	22	32	
Newton Bell	1	33	
do	2	33	
do	3	33	
J. B. Holmes	4	33	
do	5	33	
do	6	33	
do	7	33	
F. W. Miller	8	33	
do	9	33	
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	
do	11	33	
do	12	33	
F. W. Miller	13	33	
do	14	33	
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	
do	16	33	
do	17	33	
do	18	33	
do	19	33	
Herman Lindner	1	34	
do	2	34	
do	3	34	
do	4	34	
do	5	34	
do	6	34	
do	7	34	
do	8	34	
do	9	34	
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	
do	11	34	
do	12	34	
J. B. Holmes	13	34	
do	14	34	
do	15	34	
do	16	34	
do	17	34	
J. B. Holmes	18	34	
do	19	34	
do	20	34	
do	21	34	
do	22	34	
do	23	34	
do	24	34	
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	
do	2	35	
do	3	35	
do	4	35	
do	5	35	
do	6	35	
do	7	35	
do	8	35	
do	9	35	
do	10	35	
do	11	35	
do	12	35	
do	13	35	
do	14	35	
do	15	35	
do	16	35	
do	17	35	
do	18	35	
do	19	35	
do	20	35	
do	21	35	
do	22	35	
do	23	35	
do	24	35	
do	1	36	
do	2	36	
do	3	36	
do	4	36	
do	5	36	
do	6	36	
do	7	36	
do	8	36	
do	9	36	
do	10	36	
do	11	36	
do	12	36	
do	13	36	
do	14	36	
do	15	36	
do	16	36	
do	17	36	
do	18	36	
do	19	36	
do	20	36	
do	21	36	
do	22	36	
do	23	36	
do	24	36	
do	1	37	
do	2	37	
do	3	37	
do	4	37	
do	5	37	
do	6	37	
do	7	37	
do	8	37	
do	9	37	
do	10	37	
do	11	37	
do	12	37	
do	13	37	
do	14	37	
do	15	37	
do	16	37	
do	17	37	
do	18	37	
do	19	37	

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHAT IS OVARITIS?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money, and without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symp-

MRS. ANNIE ASTON.

toms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. Following is a letter from a woman who is thankful for avoiding a terrible operation.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy, Mo.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke house needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

Unappreciated Activity.

"I tell you that laziness doesn't pay. The surest way for a fellow to get ahead is to keep moving."

"I fancy you're right. That's the way four of my tenants got ahead of me last week."—Stray Stories.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters, and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but few equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. Always go to reliable druggists who have the reputation of giving what you ask for.

No Longer Young.

"Come, children," said Mr. Widwer, introducing the second Mrs. Widwer. "Come and kiss your new mamma."

"Gracious!" exclaimed little Elsie. "If you took her for 'new' they stuck you, pa."—Philadelphia Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

He Believes in Trusts.

Handout Harry—Wot do yer t'ink of dis anti-trust agitation?

Tiepass Teddy—I'm dead agin' it. I run up against altogedder too much anti-trust ez it is.—New York Journal.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

When a man is down his enemies stop kicking him and his friends begin.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Men whose only books are women's looks are the students of folly.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, sends song book and testimonials for stamp. Get Wizard Oil from your druggist.

Burning water often gets its start from a spring.

Other people must die in order that the undertaker may live.

Sore Hands

Cuticura
SOAP
MEDICINAL
TOILET

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Cured by Cuticura

I WAS troubled with hands so sore that when I put them in water the pain would near set me crazy, the skin would peel off, and the flesh would get hard and break, then the blood would flow from at least fifty places on each hand. Words never can tell the suffering I endured for three years.

I tried at least eight doctors, but my hands were worse than when I commenced doctoring. I tried every old Granny remedy that was ever thought of without one cent's worth of good and could not even get relief.

I would feel so badly mornings when I got up, to think that I had to go to work and stand pain for eight or nine hours, that I often felt like giving up my job, which was in the bottling works of Mr. E. L. Kerns, the leading bottler of Trenton, N. J., who will vouch for the truth of my sufferings.

Before I could start to work, I would have to wrap each finger on both hands, and then wear gloves, which I hated to do, for when I came to take them off, it would take two hours and the flesh would break and bleed. Some of my friends who had seen my hands would say, "If they had such hands they would have them amputated"; others would say "they would never work," and more would turn away in disgust. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of skin cures, it ended all my sufferings.

Just to think, after doctoring three years, and spending dollar after dollar during that time, Cuticura cured me. It has now been two years since I used it and I do not know what sore hands are. I never lost a day's work while I was using it or since, and I have been working at the same business, and in acids, etc.

THOS. A. CLANCY, 310 Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Cuticura **The Set $1.25** Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

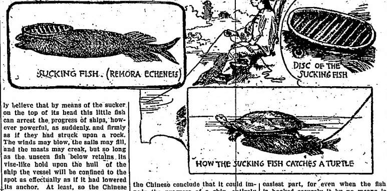
Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

SUCKING FISH WITH WHICH CHINESE CATCH TURTLES

Probably the most remarkable fish in existence is the little fish known as remora echeneis. By means of a sucking device on the top of its head and shoulders the remora echeneis, or sucking fish, as it is called more commonly by fishermen, attaches itself so firmly to smooth surfaces that it is impossible to detach it.

This property of the sucking fish gave to it its curious name, remora echeneis, which signifies ship-holder. Just why it is called ship-holder has never been learned with any degree of certainty, but fisheremn will tell you a yarn of how this little fish can stop ships. The Chinese most implicitly believe that by means of the sucker on the top of its head this little fish can arrest the progress of ships, however powerful, as suddenly and firmly as if they had struck upon a rock. The winds may blow, the sails may fill, and the masts may creak, but so long as the unseen fish below retains its vise-like hold upon the hull of the ship the vessel will be confined to the spot as effectually as if it had lowered its anchor. At least, so the Chinese believe.



SUCKING FISH. (REMORA ECHENEIS)

DISC OF THE SUCKING FISH

HOW THE SUCKING FISH CATCHES A TURTLE

Whether it possesses the power which the Chinese claim for it or not, the fact remains that once the fish has attached itself it cannot be removed without tearing the disc, or sucker, from the body.

The disc which enables this little fish to accomplish such big feats is composed of several flat, bony laminae, arranged in parallel lines much in the same manner as the slats in the common wooden window-blind. These laminae are capable of being raised or depressed at will, and are moved by a set of muscles set obliquely.

The fish attaches itself to a surface by pressing the soft and slimy edge of its disc against the object and depressing the laminae, thus forming a complete vacuum. By reason of the vacuum so formed the fish adheres tightly to the spot upon which it has placed its disc, and can detach itself only by sliding its body forward in a direction corresponding with the set of laminae.

When the sucking fish attaches itself to a moving body it always takes care to fix itself so that the water cannot wash it off, and, from that fact, the Chinese conclude that it could impede the progress of a ship, entirely overlooking the fact that the ship would drag it through the water.

The power of the disc does not disappear when the fish is dead. Even when cut off from the body of the fish, this curious contrivance can be applied to any smooth surface, and will hold with astonishing firmness.

The Chinese employ the sucking fish to catch turtles, using it as a fishing hook. They catch one of these fishes and before it is dead pass a ring through the tail fin and attach a line. The fish then is put back into the water and allowed to swim in search of turtles which are found sleeping on the surface of the water. When the fish has attached itself firmly to the shell of the turtle the wily Celestial at the end of the line draws the fish in with its prey.

Before you can eat a fish you have got to catch it. The same thing applies when you want to use a fish as a fishing hook. And that is where the Chinaman finds his hardest job, for the sucking fish is probably the hardest fish to catch. A piece of raw meat is used as a bait. The sucking fish is lively and takes the hook eagerly. The hooking of the fish, however, is the easiest part, for even when the fish is hooked securely it by no means is caught.

As soon as it feels the sharp prick of the hook it darts to the bottom of the boat or some other smooth surface and affixes itself so strongly and with such a Spartan-like determination not to be taken alive that the hook may be torn out of its mouth before the fish will relax its pertinacious hold.

By drawing the fish smartly out of the water just as soon as it is firmly hooked, however, it can be caught without much trouble. And in this way hundreds are caught by the Chinese and used to catch turtles.

The sucking fish is seldom more than twelve inches long and is dusky brown in color, being darker on the back than on the abdomen.

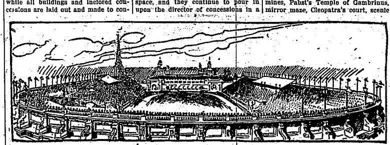
THE PAN-AMERICAN MIDWAY

The midway at the Pan-American exposition is not a middleway, but, including the stadium, which seats 12,000 people, runs across one end of the exposition grounds and sweeps gracefully around and down on one side, while all buildings and inclosed concessions are laid out and made to conform in harmony of architecture and color scheme with the buildings and decorations of the exposition proper.

The original midway at the Chicago fair, which has given a new noun to the English language, "growed" like Topsy, but this one has been prearranged with scientific and artistic prevision, and promises to be one of the best selected and most compact amusement features ever attempted, advantage having been taken of all previous experiences of the kind. Some 2,000 applications, covering over 600 subjects, have been received and passed upon for concessions within the mile of space, and they continue to pour in upon the director of concessions in a most exciting manner, especially since the close of the Paris exposition. The house upside down and several other foreign attractions have recently been accepted. Among other novelties the Filipino village, covering eleven acres, is expected to be exceedingly variegated and picturesque. The following is a partial list of concessions granted to date:

Darkness and dawn, African village, Mexican village, infant incubator, Venice in America, trip to the moon, aerio cycle, Hawaiian volcano and theater, moving pictures, slot-picture machines, war cyclorama, Colorado gold mines, Pabst's Temple of Gambrinus, mirror maze, Cleopatra's court, scenic railway, captive balloon, Temple of Isis, Japanese village, ostrich farm, statuary while you wait, Johnstown flood, souvenir mailing cards, Alt Nurnberg, miniature Chicago World's Fair, glass factory, Indian concession, sod-house village and wild animal show.

Of the $10,000,000 expenditure to perfect the exposition, $3,000,000 go into the Midway.



STADIUM AT THE PAN-AMERICAN MIDWAY.

FROM GAY TO GRAVE

There is an usher at one of the downtown theaters, says a Philadelphia paper, who is a professional pallbearer during the day. "I get," he says, "$2.50 for every pallbearing engagement, and I like the work. It is, you see, such a complete and pleasant change from my theatrical employment. I must wear a gala smile at the theater at all times, and the gayety there, the mirth and light-heartedness prove very monotonous. I long for something in gloomy black, with a look of gloom in my eyes, and the sobs I hear, the groans, the lamentations and lugubrious music are very soothing to me after the eternal heartless jollity of the playhouse. The two kinds of work diversify my life; I touch on two extremes; I make, besides, a good deal of money. I have made $30 a week as pallbearer. At the theater my salary is only $7.50. There are certain perquisities at the theater, however, perquisities won through seating people, which materially increase my income. It is not an uncommon thing among us ushers to be pallbearers during the day."

Formosa's Revenue from Monopolies.

Mr. Goto Shimpei, head of the civil government of Formosa, says that during the six years which have elapsed since Japan obtained possession of Formosa she has invested 140,000,000 yen ($70,000,000) of public money in the island and it is now yielding a revenue of 15 per cent on the capital sunk. The main part of this revenue is obtained from the opium tax, the camphor monopoly and the salt monopoly, which yield 4,000,000 yen ($3,000,000) each. Three years ago, when the present governor-general went to Formosa, the revenue was only a little over 5,000,000 yen ($2,500,000), but there is every reason to think that it will soon amount to 20,000,000 yen ($10,000,000). According to the financial scheme originally mapped out, the central government was to furnish 2,000,000 yen ($1,000,000) annually for twenty years in aid of Formosa's administrative expenditures.—Chicago News.

Causes of Tender Feet.

Tender feet are usually caused by tight and ill-fitting boots and shoes, which also produce such painful complaints as corns, bunions, enlarged joints and ingrowing toenails. Avoid neat-looking boots with pointed toes, which cramp the feet like oriental bandages, and become instruments of torture to the wearer. Next to tight boots and shoes, the most potent factors for causing tender feet are badly fitting socks and stockings; these should always be chosen with as few seams as possible to keep the feet in good condition there is nothing better than frequently bathing them with warm water in which has been placed a handful of salt. This is especially efficacious for those who suffer from tired or tender feet.

Copper Production.

The copper production of the entire world is the subject of an exhaustive study by M. Leon Demaret of Belgium. The following table summarizes his statistics:

Copper production 1800—1900:

	Metric Tons.
United States	2,725,600
Chili, Bolivia, Peru	1,870,600
Spain and Portugal	1,189,600
England	855,800
Germany, Sweden, Norway	611,600
Australia	443,800
Japan	292,600
All other countries	860,400
Total	8,850,000

Church Membership at Newton.

The ministers of Newton, Kas., have just completed a religious census of that town. They found 5,353 persons in 1,458 families and of these people 2,316, or less than half, professed to be church members.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

A timely hint to parents may be found in a news paragraph from Cincinnati telling of the harmful results following a distribution of sample packages by patent medicine vendors in that city. The packages, done up in envelope form, were left by boys on the doorsteps of residences. Directions were printed on the envelopes, but in many cases little children who were unable to read found the medicine, which are lozenge-shaped and candied, and ate it greedily. The medicine is a violent purgative, one tablet a dose for an adult, and the children who partook of the supposed candy were in several cases taken seriously ill.

Russian Outposts Near at Hand.

In the Bering straits Russia and America shake hands. Big Diomede island and little Diomede stand side by side, the former Russia's outpost, the other our own. A little strip of narrow sea lies between the two, and so clear is the air on a fair day that it seems as if from one island you could easily reach across a hand to the other. North, across Kotzeline sound, is Point Hope, a barren sand spit, extending far into the Arctic sea. It is the home of a tribe of Eskimos, who go to the mission school and church and learn to sing hymns, to speak a little English and to use soap.

Two Carpets Sold for $8,990.

According to a correspondent, two magnificent carpets, presented by the Infanta Donna Sancho to the royal convent of St. Antonio in 1500, have just been sold by auction at the municipal chamber in Lisbon to pay for repairs at the convent and church. The sale of the carpets, which were Persian, about eighteen feet square, embroidered with real gold, caused much excitement. The most eager bidders were two groups, French and German, and the Frenchmen secured the prize for $8,990, which is regarded as nearly $5,000 below the real value.

Lamp Chimneys

Millions of Them Made in This Country.

"The lamp chimney," said a man acquainted with the trade, to the New York Sun, "seems a simple sort of thing, but there are not many things of more common use the world over and in the aggregate the number sold is enormous. In this country there are 12,000 men and boys employed in making lamp chimneys, and the chimneys produced number millions annually. The greater number are now made west of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where the majority of the glass works of the country are located, many of them in the natural gas regions. The first glass works in the country was established in Boston and formerly the glass-making industry was principally in the east. Now there are not nearly so many glass factories here as there once were. One not familiar with the business might be surprised with the great variety in which lamp chimneys are made. Lamps are made in these days in very great variety by many makers and of course there are made chimneys suitable for all of them. There is one American lamp chimney maker who, counting sizes and styles, produces 600 varieties. Among the great variety of chimneys made there are some that are of common use everywhere and then there are some that are specially suited to demands in this or that part of the country and are not in demand in other parts. Lamp chimneys are not only made in far greater variety than formerly, to fit perfectly every sort of lamp, but they are also made better than ever. In fact, lamp chimneys have advanced with everything else. But enormous and increasing as the production is, the demand scarcely keeps pace with the increase in the population, this being especially true in cities where gas is more and more used, and here in New York, for instance, by users through slot gas machines, which have some influence on the sale of lamp chimneys. Still the number of lamps used here is enormous. There are plenty of people burning gas, for instance, who have as well three or four lamps, and the number of people here who use lamps alone for the purpose of illumination is very great. There are used in New York and its vicinity millions of lamp chimneys annually. There are received in this city from western manufacturers, for domestic consumption, I suppose about four car loads of chimneys weekly, running from 1,500 to 2,000 dozen chimneys to the car. These are sold to jobbers who distribute them through their trade to customers to greater or less distances away. Perhaps half of these chimneys, or rather more, are used in the city or within fifty miles of it. To the chimneys thus brought here are to be added those produced here, the eastern chimneys being made chiefly for the local trade and for export. We import a few lamp chimneys of the cheapest and of the best grades, the cheap chimney from Germany and the costlier from France, but these imports cut only a small figure in the total consumption, and we export lamp chimneys in great quantities. We send very few to Europe, though we do sell them some of our best chimneys. But outside of Europe we sell lamp chimneys everywhere. We come into competition in some parts of the world with the Germans, who make chimneys very cheaply, but our exports are increasing and we send chimneys, as I said, everywhere; to Mexico, the West Indies, South Africa, China, in fact to all lands to which lamps are used, all around the earth."

Circumstantial Evidence

Lawyer's Wife Who Fell Under Its Baneful Power

"My whole heart goes out to anybody who is convicted on circumstantial evidence," said the lawyer's wife. "A fortnight ago I dined out, and I happened to sit beside the guest of the evening, who is a famous author rather newly come to town. I suppose I have read every line he has ever published, and I am one of his most ardent admirers. I ventured to let him see this, and we had a most delightful talk about his newest book. I read it at the seashore this summer, and the copy I read belonged to my cousin. I told the man how much I had enjoyed it, how many times I had read and reread it, and how I felt that no book in my library was more true and valuable to me than it. I didn't lay all this on with a trowel of course, and I meant it—every word of it. The author suggested that he'd like to write something in the book for me, and asked if he—no, come to think of it, I asked him to call, and he seemed pleased with the idea as if I, and not he, had been the famous one.

"Well, I bought a copy of the book, as my other one was quite badly worn, and laid it on the library table all ready for him. I was dressing one day when his card came up. I hurried down as fast as I could. Monsieur wasn't a bit as he had been at the dinner. He was as cool as a Novemb[illegible] twilight, and stayed not a minute l[illegible]er than civility demanded. I didn't dare suggest an autograph in the book. He didn't mention it. When he went away I picked the book up. His card was in it, and he had, with meaning, laid the card between two folds of un- in the book, and never, never shall I cut leaves. I'd forgotten to cut a leaf be able to explain matters."

More of the Wonders of Science.

"Hush!" said the great professor, holding up a warning finger as the reporter entered. "Don't disturb me. I am about to make a wonderful discovery. I have been studying at this problem for years, and now at last the solution seems to be almost within my grasp. I have strong reasons for believing that the sting of a male wasp is at least one and two-thirds less severe than that of the female. If I can only obtain pecuniary means for prosecuting my researches a year or two longer I am almost positive that I shall be able to place mankind forever in debt to me for furnishing undeniable proof of the correctness of my theory." Bowing low, the reporter humbly backed out of the presence of the great man and then rushed away to give to the world assurance that science was again about to lay her slim white finger upon the lips of Nature and bid her divulge another of her marvelous secrets.

FIRES CURVED BALLS.

Lawyer Relates Startling Circumstance of Shooting Affair.

"Speaking of pistols," said a New Orleans lawyer, "I am reminded of a remarkable case in which I was interested soon after the war, when I was practicing over in Alabama. A general shooting affray, growing out of a family feud, had taken place at a crossroads store, and an influential planter named McDermott was killed. He was standing behind a little shed a considerable distance away at the time, and a young man named Lee Allen was firing out of the store window at another of the crowd. McDermott was hit in the head, and the bullet was identified as coming from Allen's pistol, which was an English weapon of very unusual size—caliber 47. But the singular part of the affair was the place where the planter stood was out of range of the window. The corner of the shed interposed, and it was simply impossible to understand how the missile reached its mark. I was engaged for the defense, and after carefully measuring the ground and firing several test shots I became convinced that my client was innocent and that there had been another 47-caliber pistol in the fight. The circumstantial evidence seemed to bear out my theory indisputably, and I felt confident of an acquittal, when at the eleventh hour the unexpected happened and knocked out my props. It occurred to the prosecuting attorney to test Allen's weapon and find out exactly how it carried. Accordingly, he screwed it in a vise and blazed away a few times at a target at different distances. The result was astounding. Up to about fifty feet it shot all right, but at that point the bullet suddenly veered off at all sorts of extraordinary tangents. Sometimes it sailed up into the air, sometimes it plunged downward, and sometimes it swooped off to one side. The explanation, however, was simple. It seemed that Allen had found the barrel too long, and a week or so before the fight had filed off several inches. That operation completely destroyed the effect of the rifling, and instead of imparting a true circular twist to the bullet it gave it a peculiar 'English,' as billiard players would say, which was as liable to send it in one direction as another. That experiment fully explained the mystery of McDermott's taking off. My client was convicted of manslaughter and afterward pardoned. I don't know what became of the pistol. It should have been preserved as the only gun on earth that pitched curved balls.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GIRL FIGHTS HAWK.

California Child Displayed a Wonderful Amount of Pluck.

Ida Duffy, the nine-year-old daughter of Thomas J. Duffy, of the Palatine Insurance company of San Francisco, had a desperate battle with a wounded chicken hawk at San Rafael and narrowly escaped with her life, says the Los Angeles Tribune. Several days ago the bird was given to the child and it has since been kept a prisoner in the yard of the family residence at that place. The other morning the hawk succeeded in making its escape and flew to a near-by tree, where a piece of string attached to its leg became entangled in the branches, again making the bird a prisoner. The little girl, seeing that the hawk was unable to fly away, ran to the tree, and, taking advantage of its spreading limbs, rapidly climbed to a spot many feet above the ground, where the bird was entangled. She attempted to undo the string from the tree, when suddenly the bird swooped at her and buried the talons of both feet in the little girl's face. The child screamed with pain, but pluckily fought the hawk off as again and again it attacked her with beak, talons and wings. The child's face was terribly scratched and her hands cut in the struggle, but the little heroine clung to the tree and eventually secured a hold on the bird's legs prevented it from doing further harm. Slowly and painfully she climbed down the tree and still clinging to the struggling bird she brought it with her to the ground and placed it in captivity. Then she ran to the house where her cut and bleeding face was promptly attended to. That the child escaped the loss of an eye or a bad fall from the tree was little less than miraculous, as her scratches show that the attack of the chicken hawk was a vicious one. However, none of her wounds is serious, and, with the exception of a few scars, she will be none the worse for her exciting experience.

Shoes that are exactly alike make an ill-fitting pair. This is a straight tip for those who are about to marry

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

Wednesday, February 13, 1901.

In a wood, near [illegible], on the edge of the Northern Carpathians, a woman went to gather sticks, leaving her baby in a secluded spot. Upon her return she saw two great eagles bearing away her child, whom they had dismembered. Upon a hunt being made by the inhabitants, the bones of the baby were found in the eagle's nest on the rocks amid the snow.

In the state archives at Rome it has been found that the X-rays may successfully exhibit the writing on manuscripts concealed in old book covers whenever this writing is done in red lead, ultramarine blue or cinnabar. They are being used also in attempts to detect forgeries of paintings and in efforts to discover signatures of old masters in paintings alleged to have been produced by them.

A novel still for the making of moonshine whisky was recently discovered in the mountains of Maryland. It was concealed in an oven standing out in plain view in a yard, and from the boldness of its position had long gone undetected. Inside the oven was a movable copper still, which could be taken out in times of peril, otherwise all suspicions could be allayed by innocently using the oven to bake bread.

One Sunday evening a rough-cast man rose in the Reform Club meeting and said: "I believe in owning up. When I get into trouble by making a fool of myself, or by letting somebody else lead me out of the way, I ain't goin' to shirk the blame. I am goin' to take my own load on my own shoulders. I shall just speak up and say, 'I, Bill Pike, did that!'" There's an example, as well as a rebuke, for several kinds of whimpering sinners, in high places and in low.

The marriage landau of the queen of the Netherlands is on exhibition on the premises of a carriage builder in the Boulevard Haussmann, in Paris. It has been sent thither to be relined, but has already been used by her majesty Wilhelmina on a few state occasions. It is painted in cream color, "Vernis Martin," of great purity of tint; the box seat, the springs and the hubs of the wheels are of a rich orange; the new linings are of white brocade, and the queen will, they say, have eight white horses, with orange-colored trappings, to take her to church on her wedding day.

The more one thinks about wireless telegraphy the more amazing it seems By Marconi's method, messages are sent over, or through, mountain ranges; and the curving segment of the earth, covered by the ocean, does not prevent communication between ships sixty miles apart. Still more marvelous is it that simultaneous messages can be transmitted by "tuning" the instruments so as to produce a difference in the vibrations; but it has long been known that countless waves of light and sound can pass and repass, crossing each other in every conceivable direction, without the least interference.

It is pleasant to record the fact that the consular service is gradually working out of politics, that more and more fitness is considered in the original choice of consuls, that efficient men are promoted from less important to more important stations, and that the effects of the improved system in advancing American trade are so marked that the new way is approved by all who study the subject. The cleverness of some consuls in getting at the facts which will enable American manufacturers and merchants to compete in foreign markets is much more pleasing to Americans than it is to those whom they are supplanting in trade.

It is singular, but true, that the industrial school system of the United States owes its origin, in large part, to Hawaii. General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, was the son of that Hawaiian educator who organized the schools of the Hawaiian Islands. Hampton this winter contains eight grandchildren of former Indian students. Honolulu, in the course of but a single generation, shows a still more notable instance of rapid aboriginal development. A former queen of Hawaii, awakened to a sense of a finer civilization, came with great pomp and retinue to express her wish for reform. Unwrapping from her body the seventy-five yards of broadcloth which had composed her royal robe, she burned it in the public square. Her niece, Lady Bishop, later bequeathed her entire property of over a million dollars to the cause of education in Hawaii. Today the compulsory school system of those islands is so admirable that Australia lately sent there for a teacher to expound in the southern continent the Hawaiian-American system of education.

Engineers of the cableship engaged in repairing the cable from Galveston to the Mexican coast found that the cable was destroyed by a submarine earthquake and the catastrophe at Galveston may have been due to the same cause. The destruction of deep-sea cables by earthquakes is so common that it attracts little attention nowadays. In the East Indian archipelago submarine earthquakes are so common that they are reckoned among the chief causes of the destruction of cables.

The Sultan has sent a costly present to the Emperor William, consisting of two cavalry and two infantry sabres and four Oriental riding whips. The scabbards of the sabres and the handle of the whips are of pure gold, richly chased, and adorned with brilliants and other precious stones.

In defining a political candidate as "a man who is asked to stand, wants to sit, and is expected to lie," Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., has nicely preserved the balance between wit and fact.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Management of Alfalfa.

A correspondent of the Kansas state board of agriculture says:

After the alfalfa has been sown in the spring, it will be necessary to run a mowing-machine over the ground two or three times during the summer to keep down the weeds. The sickle-bar should be set high, so as to injure the small young plants as little as possible. If the vegetable debris is so abundant that it promises to smother the young alfalfa, it should be raked up and removed. In harvesting mow down as much of the crop at once as can be handled in one day. Let it wilt in the swaths and then rake it into windrows to cure. If the weather is fine, it can be stacked from the windrow by using a sweep rake and stacker. If the weather is threatening, bunch the windrows and cock the bunches to allow it to finish curing. It should be put into the stack with just as little handling as possible. To avoid molding, I have advised farmers to store alternate layers of dry straw and fresh alfalfa hay together in the barn or stack. The straw need not form more than about one-fourth of the total weight. I think this method especially applicable to the first crop in localities where old straw stacks can be easily acquired.

When possible, alfalfa should be stored under a roof, as it does not turn rain well. A cheap hay shed can be built by setting telegraph poles in the ground, braced by two-by-sixes, and putting a good shingle roof on the structure. The sides should be left open and the hay stacked under this shed in ricks. A stacker of some sort or other should be used, as it does not pay to hire men to handle the hay with a fork. They waste too much by snaking off the leaves, which are considerably better to feed than wheat bran, pound for pound. Where a roof cannot be had, the hay should be stacked in high, narrow ricks and covered with long slough grass. Alfalfa should be cured and stacked, if possible, without being rained upon. No other crop is so easily injured by rain. Alfalfa hay rained upon is worth about half what it would be were it unexposed.

Harvesting alfalfa at the righ time and in the right manner very largely determines its feeding value. The majority of farmers wait too long before starting the mowing-machine. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when one-fourth to one-half of the blossoms have opened. When let stand longer, many of the leaves fall off and are wasted. Mowing early stimulates the growth of the following crop. Allowing it to go to seed seemingly exhausts the plant for that season.

Alfalfa fed green, either as a pasture or as a soiling crop, has few equals in its nutritive value. In localities where there is no difficulty in getting a stand, the cheapest way to feed it is probably to pasture it. It should never be pastured until the plants are more than a year old. Owing to their liability to hoven or bloat, it is always risky to pasture cattle or sheep upon alfalfa. Before turning animals liable to bloat upon the alfalfa give them all they will eat of some other food. Death from bloat is often very sudden.

Value of Kansas Live Stock.

The compilation of Kansas assessors' returns, showing the value, at home or on the farm, of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter and the poultry and eggs marketed in the year ending March 1, just completed by Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, evidences that Kansas not only is well forward but continues to rapidly advance in the rank of meat-producing states.

The value returned for animals slaughtered or sold for that purpose in the year named is $54,321,888, or 7½ per cent greater than in 1899, and the largest value in the history of the state. In 1896 the value was $36,592,057, since when there has been a handsome increase each year, aggregating a total gain of $17,729,831, or 48.5 per cent.

The value of poultry and eggs marketed within the year was $5,060,332, a gain over 1899 of 19.3 per cent, and likewise the largest value ever reported for the state. There has been an increase annually in the value of poultry and eggs marketed since 1895, and the total gain made during the five years is 52.65 per cent, or $1,745,265, the largest increase being 1900.

The combined values of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter and of poultry and eggs sold in the year is $59,382,220, and for the five years (1896-1900) they aggregate $249,260,683, making an annual average of $49,852,136.

Horticultural Observations.

It is a noticeable fact that the influence of horticultural conventions is on the increase. This is perhaps largely due to the advance being made in horticultural education at our agricultural colleges. The colleges are annually turning out students and are also every year supplying more professors as speakers at such meetings. In the last few years a distinct improvement has been noticeable in the quality of the papers presented. This condition should be recognized by the great mass of farmers and the conventions should be more freely attended. The improvement in traveling facilities makes this possible.

* * *

For years there has been keen controversy between the men that favored keeping pear orchards in sod and those that favored keeping them in a state of high cultivation. The on-lookers have been of the opinion that it did not make much difference so far as the blight was concerned whether the orchards were in sod or not. Now, however, the Maryland Agricultural College has come out with a circular stating that at that institution it is considered proved that pear orchards that have become affected with blight should be got into sod as soon as possible; that high cultivation and fertilization help the blight rather than stop it. This of course is not advised for orchards that are not affected by the pest. We doubt, however, if the opinion of the Maryland college will settle matters in the minds of many of our readers.

* * *

In keeping of apples the temperature is of course of great importance. The ideal degree is said to be 35 above zero. This is, however, not possible to be obtained constantly except where the apples are placed in cold storage houses where the temperature is regulated by appliances for that purpose. In the cellar even where a low degree of temperature is obtainable the air around the apples should not be permitted to change constantly, as the result will be to draw the moisture from the fruit and cause shriveling. For this reason the storage of apples in barrels induces better keeping, as the cool air around the fruit cannot change freely. Some follow the practice of burying the apples out of doors, and this practice is a good one if the pit is dry and is placed below the frost line. The temperature of the ground in winter is seldom likely to rise above 40 degrees at a depth immediately below the frost line. This should be an ideal temperature. In fact it is altogether probable that storage cellars constructed for the keeping of fruit will be found easier to regulate than the best appointed house cellars.

Destroying Clods.

If you have a piece of hard land to break, which is so baked as to come up in clods, we would suggest that you run over it with a disc or cutaway harrow ahead of plows, and break with very small scooters, says a southern farmer. Do not try to turn such land. If you still have clods do not wait for them to harden, but run a heavy roller or drag over and follow with some pulverizing harrow the same day. An hour or so will do this for each day's plowing. Thus you will pulverize most of them quite easily. Run roller ahead of harrow so as to crush as many as possible, and fasten the others so that they cannot dodge the harrows. It will pay to take time to do this, your crop can be cultivated so much cheaper afterwards; and the yield will be so much greater. Every time you go over with harrows and crushers you will increase the yield of the crop.

We once selected one acre in a twenty acre field, average spot, and plowed and harrowed this acre fourteen times right along before we quit. We then planted and cultivated this acre just as we did the rest of the field, running the rows right along through it. The yield was much more than double any other acre. This has continued to be true for five years, in all kinds of crops. All through the growing season this acre can be distinguished as far as you can see the field. All crops grow off quicker and yield heavier. "Culture is Manure" is true.

But after all the old proverb "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds good here also. If the hard pan is broken up and the water permitted to go on down, so as not to saturate the soil and remain in it too long, the baking will be prevented. If the baking or running together is prevented the clods will not form. This is as true of bottom land as of upland. Stop the soaking and you will prevent the clodding. One other point is worth considering here. Do not burn any vegetable matter in your farm. Plow it into the soil. This will enrich the soil and prevent the baking and clodding.

Desirable qualities are not the only ones that are perpetuated by inheritance. Undesirable qualities are also handed down from generation to generation to be an annoyance to the breeder. It is said that the variations are as apt to be toward deterioration as toward improvement. While in a state of nature the standard of the breed is kept up by a natural selection that we call the survival of the fittest. This not only keeps the good qualities in the foreground, but also establishes new ones that appear if they are of enough consequence to survive. When the wild birds and wild animals are domesticated it is no longer a case of survival of the fittest, for the old laws are set aside by man. Thereafter the chief factor in improvement must be artificial selection. The birds are no longer able to exercise any volition in the matter. The need, therefore, of careful study on the part of the breeder is apparent.

Scarcity of Cavalry Horses.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "There is a great scarcity of the cavalry type of horses," says Veterinary Surgeon John Tempany, of the Ninth cavalry, at the Cullen yesterday, "because of the great draft by the United States and other governments, made in the last two years. In Wyoming, for instance, our government gathered in all the desirable, high standard horses, and then the English army officers came along and picked up 600 others, for the Englishmen are content to put up with a lower grade of animal than the American army authorities. There are no more cavalry horses in Nevada, and the market generally is bare and will be for some time. Prices are stiff, and our government was paying $100 to $125 for the grade of animal required; but the demand for the Philippines is falling off with the return of quieter times there, and the war in South Africa is over, so there is not much call now for horses for army purposes, and general prices are going down."

Horses Remember.

That horses remember their racing days is evidenced by the performance of Rachel B., 2:28½, by Allie West, at the Meadowlands farm one day last fall. After she had weaned her first colt by Wood Boy, it was decided to turn her out in the infield of the farm track. It was expected that the old mare would cross the track to the tract of clover in the infield, but instead she went to the stand, took the outside of the track and jogged around it three times, and then, turning above the wire, took the pole and went around. She kept going until stopped by the men. The next day when turned out she went through the same performance, and she made it necessary for the farm to find a new paddock for her. Rachel B. is 24 years old, and has not been raced in seventeen years.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Good and Bad Children.

Children, you are very little,
And your bones are very brittle;
If you would grow tall and stately
You must try to walk sedately.

You must still be bright and quiet,
And content with simple diet;
And remain, through all bewild'ring,
Innocent and honest children.

Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places—
That was how, in ancient ages,
Children grew to kings and sages.

But the unkind and the unruly,
And the sort who eat unduly,
They must never hope for glory—
Theirs is quite a different story.

Cruel children, crying babies,
All grow up as geese and gabies,
Hatred, as their age increases,
By their nephews and their nieces.

About Dolls.

The origin of the word doll is curious. Centuries ago, when saints' names were much in vogue for children, St. Dorothea was the most popular, and her name the best and luckiest that could be given to a little girl. The nickname was Dolly, or Doll, and from giving babies the nickname, it was an easy step to pass it on to the little images of which the babies were so fond.

The word doll is not found in common use in our language until the middle of the eighteenth century, and as far as can be discovered, first appears in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1751, in the following: "Several dolls, with different dresses, made in St. James street, have been sent to the czarina, to show the manner of dressing at present in fashion among English ladies."

Previous to this the word used to describe the favorite plaything of all girls in all countries and in all ages was "baby," which is to be found, together with "poppet," or "puppet," in this sense in the works of most of the earlier writers.

The wax and china doll originated in the middle of the seventeenth century. There were no ladies' fashion papers as now, and in order to show what was being worn on the continent dolls were beautifully and expensively dressed and sent to the various European countries, and from the models orders were taken. The dolls, to show off their costly garb, must be made of more precious stuff than wood, so wax and china and even ivory ones were made.

Thuringa is the land where most dolls are born—puppetland, it is called on this account. About 200 years ago most of the dolls were made in Flanders, and they were called, not dolls, but Flanders' babies. There used to be an old English couplet which ran thus:

The children of Holland take pleasure
 in making
What the children of England take
 pleasure in breaking.

At one European doll factory of the present day 100,000 dolls are produced annually, some 500 men, women and children being employed. To make one talking doll requires the joint labor of thirty men. Dolls' eyes are made in underground rooms, into which the sunlight rarely peeps, and violet orbs are the most difficult color. There is one town in Germany where three-fourths of all the dolls' eyes in the world are made. Only in the case of the most expensive dolls is human hair used. In a doll factory are wood-carvers, headmakers, leg and arm makers, eyemakers, portrait artists, hair dressers, doll sewers and doll stuffers, also a small army of fashionable dressmakers and milliners.

The Hindu child is probably the only doll-less child in the universe. The little Egyptians have their wooden "Ushabti"—the same in style as 4,000 years ago. These were sometimes made of porcelain. When a child died its dolls were buried with it, in the expectation that their spirit forms would rise and do service in another world.

The paradise of dolls is Japan, where they are most elaborately and gorgeously attired affairs; so are the dolls of Kioto—"genroku," as they are called. They are often valuable wood carvings, enameled in colors, or statuettes of great artistic merit.

One of the most interesting collection of dolls in this country is that belonging to the bureau of ethnology, Washington. They are dolls of the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and are made from the roots or subterranean branches of the cottonwood tree, being whittled out with knives; they are decorated bright red, yellow, green and represent the gods of the tribe—the god of the snow; the god that eats up the rain clouds; the fire god; the sun god and the corn goddess. The Zuni children play with these dolls as other children do. Any one who goes into a Zuni habitation is certain to see a row of these dolls suspended from the ceiling—not being in use they are hung up until wanted.

La Infantila is a doll with a history. It is made of clay and is considered by its owner—a Mexican lady—and by hosts of other people, to be a worker of miracles, and quantities of costly gifts are constantly being offered to it. A room in the house of its owner is set aside for its exclusive use; here it reclines in a canopied bed of solid silver; it has beautiful tresses and rich jewelry, valued at thousands of dollars. Among its latest gifts is a magnificent piano, which is played by those who visit the doll, as a part of the service of adoration paid to it.

A Criminal Tree.

We hear many stories of many trees, but they are not often endowed with human characteristics; but you must take Uncle Abner's word for it. He was sitting on his porch telling it to the young man from the city, who had leaned his bicycle against the gate, and was resting on Uncle Abner's step.

"You see that there tree by the snowball bush, do you? The one out there beyond the pump that looks sort o' sick and guilty like? You notice some of the limbs drag down a little, as if it wasn't very well. Don't you take any stock in it. That tree is just pretendin'. It's laying low and thinking of some dishonesty. It's the sharpest tree in the yard, and as I said to Ab'gail, there ain't an honest leaf on its top.

"You know what a dry season it was last summer? Well, the grass in the yard dried up, the trees begun to shed their leaves in June, and in August they looked just as if they had stepped out of a brush heap, as I remarked to Ab'gail. All 'cept that there maple tree I'm talking 'bout. It never withered, nary a leaf dropped off. The hotter and drier it got the greener and perter got that tree. While the other trees were drooping and hanging their heads that tree just stood up there as chipper as you please, and waved its limbs and rustled its green leaves in the hot wind as if it was the middle of May.

"Says I to Ab'gail, I wouldn't take a plumb thousand for that tree.

"I was proud of that tree, and called in all the neighbors to see it, and bragged 'bout it all summer, and got the editor of Grit to speak about the 'strange phenomonom' at my place. But all the time I was harboring a vegetable viper in the bosom of my yard—as the schoolmaster remarked.

"The summer went on and that tree never withered, and its leaves didn't drop off until snow flew. Along in December the pump gave out, and I sent for Lon Rogers. Lon can fix anything; he's best on watches and grindstones and such things with wheels in 'em, but he's good at pumps, too. He said it needed new valves, and he went to the tannery and got some leather, and he fixed it and charged me six shillings, which I paid. Still, couldn't get no water. So I went for Lon. This time it was the piston all wore out, so he fixed that, and charged me a dollar forty, which I likewise paid.

"No water, however. So I went for Ben Harkaway, and he pried off the cover of the cistern and went down in, and hollered up there wa'n't any water, which was the reason the pump wouldn't pump. I had never known that cistern to go dry before in twenty years, so I says to Ben: 'Somethin's wrong. Look about and find it.' He snooped around a minute, and says he: 'Well, if there ain't a pesky tree root 'most as big as my arm come through the side, and put out morn'n a million little roots, and drunk up all the water slick and clean.'

"Then I saw what that scand'lous maple tree had been doing all summer, while I was bragging 'bout it—sucking the life-blood from my cistern like a South American what-d'ye-call-it—vampire—as I said to Ab'gail."

Some Good Advice.

If I felt tempted to do a young person a good turn I should arm him with a pair of scissors, sheathed for his pocket in a neat case, and add thereto the simplest and cheapest form of indexed file or portfolio. Then I would ask the young person what subjects really interested him. They might be anecdotes of uncommon intelligence in the animal world, new feats in amateur photography, ingenious applications of the electric current, or fresh triumphs of mechanical ingenuity. On these, or any other attractive themes, I would ask him never to miss the prompt clipping out an article from his newspaper; then, in the course of every year he would have a budget of information on a subject near his heart which would astonish him, whenever he gave an hour or two reviewing it, by showing him how much richer he was than if he had never started this savings bank of knowledge. Scores of valuable facts and hints which, at the time of first reading, he felt sure he would never forget, here confront him with all the surprise of new found treasure. And as the clipping habit becomes confirmed, it redeems the newspaper reader from the utter gainlessness of the desultory skimmer of articles and paragraphs. Empty, indeed, must be the Clarion of the cross-roads that doesn't yield some small spoil to the eye alert for accumulation. It may be no more than the weight of a prize pumpkin, or the results of introducing a Norwegian apple, but shall it not fit into the B compartment in which botany has its due garnering? That compartment, doubtless, is already swollen with new facts intended to be presented in an essay on "Acclimation" for the local horticultural society. It is the intention to use one's store that gives zest to its gathering. Hence the cardinal importance that the young person should at first be sparing, rather than lavish in clipping.—Geo. Iles.

He Forgot the Tip.

Justice Garoutte relates an amusing incident which occurred to him while crossing the Atlantic this summer, says the Argonaut. "The band played every night in the second cabin," he says, "and one evening I invited my family, Mr. McGee, his wife and a few other friends to visit the second cabin and listen to the music. After a few pieces had been played I called a kellner to me and told him to give the band a glass of beer at my expense. I paid him the charges, the beer was brought to the band, they stood up, rattled their glasses, seemed greatly delighted, and said 'good luck' to a big, red-faced German who was sitting on the opposite side of the room, and then drank their beer. He then arose and made a speech, after which the band played 'Hail to the Chief,' amid great applause. I asked a gentleman who sat near me and who understood German what all the fuss was about, and he said the fellow who had just made the speech had treated the band to beer. It came over me like a shot that I did not tip the kellner and that he had put up the job with the red-faced German.

The Spider's Web

Almost Human Intelligence Shown by This Insect.

The spider is the original telegraph lineman. Indeed, he is something more. After his lines are stretched, he establishes a "central," to which he runs as soon as any sort of vibration tells him that prey is entangled anywhere in his web. Once at central, he listens a minute, then having gathered the direction glides away to weave still further netting of silken web about the luckless wasp or fly that has fallen into his clutches. "He" would more properly be written "she." As in case of so many insects the female spider is ever so much bigger, more powerful and more resourceful than the male. In substance spider web is nearly identical with silk. But the spinners of it are far to wise to reel it up into cocoons, which may be plundered by men to feed the desire of the eyes, and the pride of life. Web spinning is very wonderful work. The workers indeed deserve high rank as civil engineers, and often deal with knotty problems in ways bespeaking almost human intelligence, as for instance when they spin loose threads so deftly and with such nice calculation of wind force that the loose ends are carried exactly to the chosen spot, often a couple of yards away, and there anchor themselves of their own motion. It is thus the fairy cables which net trees and boughs, and stretch across all summer paths, are set in place. They are invisible save where the full sun glints upon them, or else when a misty morning strings them with dewdrops. None the less they hold firm, and serve as aerial passageways along which the spiders run to and fro, safely and swiftly. Or else they serve as guys to brace the main web. In spinning the spider shows architectural genius to match her engineering skill. First she surveys a site, then stretches across it a strong thread. She is not particular about having this first thread very taut—all that can be managed later. She spins another thread from the end of this diagonally to another point, whence she goes to a third anchorage, a fourth, even a fifth. Now she has a clear central inclosed at irregular angles. The inclosing threads have been spun of pure silk. The next thing is to go over them with a viscid exudation which will make whatever touches them stick. When that is done she spins the web proper, running from side to side, with a thread trailing behind her, until all the web-spokes are in place. Before she weaves the rays together with crossing-threads, she must know that both they and the anchor threads are dependable. So she runs about, stretching, straining every one, and if it breaks spinning it over. Where there is pronounced slack she either takes it up by splicing a new thread next the center, and fastening it outside, or by attaching light weights, pebbles, bits of stick, and so on, to the web's lower edge. Now begins the last work—running round and round. The crossing threads are spun double—first very fine, then with a coarser ply. At the middle where the ray threads meet and cross, she either builds herself a snug station, or after everything is done cuts away the tangle and leaves a small clear space. This is the parlor into which the traditional fly was invited—with disastrous results—but Madame Spider does not habitually sit in it. Instead she lurks out of sight, ambushed at the foot of a ray thread. When vibrations tell of prey, she seeks the parlor, locates the disturbance, and straightway goes to see about it. A strong-winged insect, as a wasp or bumblebee, left to himself, will soon break out of her flimsy toils, though he may so entangle his wings in doing it that he never flies again. So she takes no chances. Nimbly she runs down the nearest ray thread, spinning as she runs. When she is a little beyond her victim she dexterously loops her new cable around him, draws it taut, and fastens it. When this had been repeated half a dozen times, the prey bound wing and foot, is ready for removal. She fastened a new thread at the parlor, loops it around the fly or wasp, carries it back, and pulls it as tight as she can. Sometimes she moves her prey a whole half-inch with one thread. The next thing is to cut away all the outer threads that hold him. This she does quickly, then spins a new cable from the parlor. Thus spinning and cutting, unless the prey be disproportionately big, she brings it at last to the parlor, or very close about it, and there sucks its juices in leisurely content. But if it is too big to be moved, she gnaws off a leg at a time, sucks them, and after awhile attacks the carcass. Sometimes, with fierce-stinging insects, she bites them just back of the neck so as to paralyze them.

Tom Jones' Cat

Knows as Much About China as Do the Newspaper Men

Writing in Donahoe's Magazine on the situation in China, Rev. Father Joseph M. Gleason, who is with the American forces in Pekin, maintains that the Boxer movement with all its attendant horrors was not a result of the presence of missionaries in China. It was an anti-foreign demonstration rather than anti-Christian. The reverend gentleman takes the newspaper correspondents to task for attributing the trouble to the missionaries and says of them:

"A newspaper man rushes into a country of which he hardly knew the existence before his arrival, takes no trouble to learn a word of the language, corners a few residents, and after a few cigars, and more drinks, closes the interview, and writes for his paper. He is paid a fancy salary as special correspondent and must write something for his paper, and this something is, as a rule, superficial generalizing of the veriest rubbish. Yet the public opinion of intelligent nations sometimes hangs on the presumed omniscience of a correspondent who flits in one day and skips the country the next. What did the ordinary correspondent know or find out about the Chinese question? Nothing, and many of them did not try hard to learn that much. Yet these men have told the general public that the missionaries did it all. They caused the whole row etc., ad nauseam. The ordinary correspondent who has written to the United States on this matter knows no more about it than Tom Jones' cat Now I am not writing a diatribe on newspaper men. I have been thrown in quite intimate relations with them for one year and a half, but that does not blind me to the fact that they don't 'know it all' and they can't 'know it all' in a week or two, and that much of their inflated verbiage is nonsense written simply to fill the bill for the editor who pays them."

Armour's First Baths.

When Phil Armour was a boy living on a farm in Madison, N. Y., he did not take his weekly bath in a marble tub nor was he rubbed with perfumed soap. Saturday nights his mother used to take him and the other boys down to the creek for their weekly scouring. Home made soft soap would be poured upon their heads and then rubbed in Long after Philip said:

"Often when the soapsuds were running into my eyes, making them smart like fire, I felt as though I would like to bite my mother's hand, and I knew better than to do it. I felt that her power was supreme, and that I must submit to it, as it was for the best."

FAST STEAMERS.

New York Wants Them for the Benefit of Suburban Residents.

Steamboats that can go forty miles an hour are soon to make several suburbs a part of all-devouring New York as Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Hampton Court, Chelsea, Kew, Clacton, Windsor, Margate, Ramsgate, etc., are part of London, says the New York Press. The steamboats on the Thames are perhaps the vilest in the world. Those in New York waters are the most palatial. The St. Johns, Sandy Hook and Monmouth have made the approach to the Hook a long stretch of the most delightful summer homes. Similar boats will line Jamaica bay with cottages as soon as Barren Island is cleaned out. The proposed forty-mile boats on the Hudson will extend New York thirty miles up the shores of the American Rhine in an incredibly short time. Many thousands of New Yorkers who now refuse to leave the city on account of the crush of morning and afternoon travel on the railroads will joyfully take up a residence in the country when they can go forty miles an hour by boat, with plenty of unconfined air, plenty of elbow room, no smoke, no cinders, no dust, no every-day train annoyances. The day will bring two outings of the most delightful and fascinating description, with attendant health. Instead of breathing another man's contaminating breath in a close and foul-smelling car, the boat commuter can fill his lungs with the pure ozone of heaven. Instead of contracting himself twice daily into the smallest possible space he may expand with an honest, fearless inflation. Even in the most inclement weather the decks will be free to him should he desire to brave and breathe the elements.

Curious Warning Against Lying.

At least one monument has been erected as a warning against lying. Such a monument exists in the Market Square of Devizes, in Wiltshire, England. The inscription reads as follows: "The Mayor and Corporation of Devizes avail themselves of the stability of this building to transmit to future times the record of an awful event which occurred in the market place in the year 1753, hoping that such a record may serve as a salutary warning against the danger of impiously invoking the Divine vengeance, or of calling on the Holy name of God to conceal the devices of falsehood and fraud. On Thursday, the 25th January, 1753, Ruth Pierce of Posterne, in this county, agreed with three other women to buy a sack of wheat in the market, each paying her due proportion towards the same. One of these women, in collecting the several quotas of money discovered a deficiency, and demanded of Ruth Pierce the sum which was wanted to make good the amount. Ruth Pierce protested she had paid her share, and said 'she wished she might drop down dead if she had not.' She rashly repeated this awful wish, when to the consternation of the surrounding multitude, she instantly fell down and expired, having the money concealed in her hand."

Pitch Cloak for Life-Saving.

A pitch cloak is the newest form of life-saving apparatus. It is a Swiss invention. It weighs about one pound and will keep even a fully-equipped soldier above the surface of the water. It has water-proof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as blue lights, in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the night.

Man must come to the end of himself before God can bless him.

20th Century
Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON
ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal
Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oep's hardware store.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. St. Hilaire, Minn.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	61½	Oats	22
Wheat No. 2	57½	Barley	30
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	145
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

—Valentines at the drug store.

John Knowles made a trip to Crookston Monday.

—Sewing done and guaranteed to fit by Mrs. Thurston.

P. G. Paradis made a trip to Thief River Falls the first of the week.

Max Ericsson of Crookston was here yesterday interviewing the trade.

Harry Aaronson of St. Paul is here to-day looking up some land matters.

Masquerade ball February 14th will be given by the band boys. Get ready for it.

Mrs. C. Sandmoen was quite ill last week having a severe attack of the la grippe.

Some people are like clocks; they are going all the time but never get anywhere.

Its impossible to rent a dwelling house in St. Hilaire—all occupied or spoken for.

Some people seem to have forgotten that the world moves—or perhaps they never knew it.

Mike Johnson and family returned from Dakota last week after an absence of two months.

Robert C. Dunn, state auditor, has our thanks for sending us a copy of his biennial report.

Legal talent from Thief River Falls was here Saturday defending a case before Judge Peters.

Percy Baker will serve five years at Stillwater for shooting Nettie Larson of Halstad last fall.

Ed. Twing returned from Minneapolis last Saturday after a weeks treatment from a specialist.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company offers what short dry wood they now have at 25 cents per load.

County Attorney Grady was up from Red Lake Falls Saturday looking after the welfare of the county.

W. A. Case, the deputy Woodman organizer spent a few days at home with his family last week.

P. Lemay, a farmer living a mile south of this village has two good milk cows and five ewes for sale.

Ed Healey, the Red Lake Falls land man was here a short time yesterday while enroute to Crookston.

The people of the United States use more meat than people of any other nation. England ranks second.

J. P. Freeberg of Crookston spent the first two days of this week here visiting with the Brink brothers.

Lost:—A woolen blanket—between Kolstads barn and city well. Return to Kolstads shoe store and get reward.

Huldah Gigstad, Myrtle Knowles and Edith Dahl went to Red Lake Falls Thursday to take the teachers examination.

K. R. Killand, the watchmaker has changed his location and can now be found one door north of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

Representative Rapp arrived Friday to look after some business matters. He returned to his labors at the capitol Monday.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

C. A. Brink is thinking seriously of joining the Robbecke-Kratka party of Thief River Falls in making a trip to the coast.

Dr. Argue, the dentist, has changed the date in his card in another column. Hereafter he will be here the 4th of every month.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Several of the residents of Wall street have purchased lots on Water street recently and will move their houses over before spring.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Miss Ellen Brady drove to Red Lake Falls Friday evening to attend the band concert and visit home people over Saturday.

A little riffle of excitement was caused at a trial held in the village hall before Justice Peters Saturday. It will be aired in district court.

When you see a woman at the store picking for a broom with a strong handle don t go and tell she is in the habit of beating her husband.

Banker Sortodahl of Red Lake Falls was here between trains last Friday while enroute home from a two weeks trip at his former home in Goodhue county.

Commissioner Syter was here yesterday getting figures on a large bill of lumber. He will build a large barn on his farm during the coming spring or summer.

Attorney Lee of Thief River Falls came up from the county seat yesterday and among other things he stated this term of district court would be a short one.

Tuesday February twelfth being the ninety second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln the pupils and teachers observed the day by enjoying a vacation.

Tight lacing may eventually be a great public advantage in as much as it will kill off all of the foolish girls and leave the wise ones to grow into perfect womanhood.

The dread that some girls have of dying and going to heaven is because they are afraid they would have to wear a ready made robe for a day until they could be fitted.

—Anyone wishing a new map of Red Lake and Polk counties can have one free of charge by calling at the office of Julius Pleth, the land man, two doors south of Hotel Markham.

County Auditor Zeh and Clerk of the Court Perrault are the editors of the biggest part of the SPECTATOR this week. Look over the delinquent tax list carefully us you may be interested.

The boys have commenced to return from the pineries as several of the contractors have completed their contracts. Among those that returned last week were Messrs. Allen, Hamerine, Holmblad, Boardman and Swanson.

Hennepin county has a poor farm and it has sixty inmates and costs the county $1,000 a month to run it. We would suggest that our county commissioners look over the expense bill of that institution before commiting Red Lake county to a similar folly.

A. C. Schmidt, the Crookston painter arrived yesterday accompanied by two men who will paint, paper and otherwise improve the looks of the interior and exterior of the Hotel Markham, Gus. brought his rifle along with him and will take a day off hunting wolves.

The piles for the bridges on the new railroad from Bemidji to Blackduck have been driven at the crossing of the Mississippi, Turtle River and Erickson Lake, at the latter place the soundings were 40 feet. The grading of the road will be completed early in the spring and the track laid as soon as possible thereafter.

The band boys will give a masquerade ball St. Valentines Day—February 14th. The proceeds derived from the dance will go towards purchasing new uniforms. There should be a good crowd present and give the boys as much assistance financially as possible. You are one of all cordially invited. Get your suit ready now.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The farmers in the vicinity of Barnsville, says the Crookston Times, are complaining to a great extent of the bad effects of feeding flax straw to their horses. In some instances where it is fed the animals are taken with a breaking out of sores, and swelling of the abdomen, and where the animal is allowed to continue on the feed it sickens and dies. The authorities are advising farmers to feed their flax straw to their horned stock and let the horses have the oat straw.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

The firm of Hitchcock & Keathing is considering the advisability of putting in a branch of their machinery business in St. Hilaire. Negotiations are pending for a location, and the field is considered as a very favorable one for the new enterprise. Messrs. Hitchcock & Keathing are making a big success of their business in this city, and are in position to handle the shipments in train load lots if necessary, in order to give their customers in St. Hilaire the benefit of favorable prices based on low freight rates.—Crookston Times.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

It is often wondered way men who work in the woods—the lumber jacks—wear bright colored clothing, says the St. Paul Globe. In the conduct of the business of this world very few things are done without reason. It is the object of the man whose life is spent in the woods to make himself as conspicuous as possible, so that he cannot be shot by accident by a sportsman or felled by a tree that a fellow workman is chopping down. Gray and blue and brown, the common colors of work-day clothing, are too near the shades of earth and sky and the barks of trees and the furs of wild animals to be readily distinguished, so foresters and tree choppers wear the brightest colors, often in plaids of clear green, yellow, red and blue.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.
A. A. Myers, Pastor.

Personal Taxes.

Below will be found the list of personal property tax for St. Hilaire for the year 1900. In order to save the 10 per cent penalty added March 1st, these taxes must be paid on or before the last day of February. If not paid before April 1st the collections will be made by the sheriff.

R H Aimer	82 28
A C Adams	3 25
Bank of St. Hilaire	55 27
O W Brink	11 61
J J Branum	3 96
Bjerk & Tedford	14 52
M E Bjerk	5 94
Brink Bros	19 36
Mrs. E. Eikhoff	1 93
K O Gigstad	1 14
J K Hannay	3 56
M A Hall	41 18
Holmes Furniture Co	23 27
E M Hoff	111 76
Leonard Holmes	51 98
J P Hood	2 80
Imperiam Drug Co	31 90
Ives & Soll	17 60
Mrs L K Kolstad	25 69
Minneapolis Brewing Co	4 40
Walter McAndress	9 00
Hotel Markham Co	33 13
C Peterson	7 30
P G Paradis	17 60
Dan Patterson	14 43
C H Pederson	2 86
Rapp & Post	140 89
Red Lake Falls Milling Co	33 00
St. Hilaire Lumber Co	1261 04
St. Anthony & Dak El Co	52 14
Standard Oil Co	19 36
Karl Sandmoen	1 27
W A Sorsoliel	7 30
Val Blatz Brewing Co	19 36

The New York Herald well says that the man who has a little farm clear of mortgage, with a market for his produce near at hand, is the happiest and most independent fellow on the planet. He doesn't think so; but it is true, nevertheless.

Farmers Need Watching.

The "honest farmer" will bear watching. The legislature of 1899, in the interests of good roads passed a law exempting from taxation farm wagons with a certain width of broad tire, whereupon the farmers began to claim exemption for all kinds of farm machinery on wheels whose tires where of the requisite width, although they might never be taken out on the road. The law was repealed on Tuesday by the House. The "honest farmer" will bear watching as well as the rest of us honest people.—Minneapolis Journal.

Paulson Convicted.

The jury in the case of Erick Paulson, arrested at Fosston for the murder of Mary Seldon at Pepin, Wis., agreed late Saturday upon a verdict of murder in the first degree. Paulson retained the same cold composure that he showed throughout the trial and did not exhibit the least sign of emotion until he bade goodbye to his aged father with the tears running down his cheeks. The sentence is imprisonment for life at Waupun. A motion for a new trial was denied. The verdict is in accordance with public opinion. Mrs. E. Eikhoff of this village was one of the witnesses in the above case.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Board of Health Rules.

The law in regard to the reporting of births and deaths in the state of Minnesota, reads as follows:

Within ten days after the death or birth to which it relates under penalty of not more than $20 by parents of their children by every household of every death or birth occuring in his household by the keeper or other proper officer of every work-house, poorhouse, training school, jail, prison, hospital, asylum, or other public or charitable institution of any death or birth occurring among persons under his charge.

Sec. 2. Any physician having attended a person, during his last illness, or having attended a case of confinement shall within ten days furnish a certificate to the clerk or health officer as the case may be, under penalty of $25. Chapter 114, laws of 1887.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

The St. Paul Globe sizes up Towne's senatorial career as follows: Charles A. Towne closed his senatorial career with a speech of 20,000 words, lasting three hours and two minutes. The Chicago American says: "Mr. Towne's salary as senator amounted to $712. His mileage from Duluth to Washington and return amounted to $288 so that he will draw about $1,000 for filling Cushman K. Davis' shoes for fifty-six days. His speech contained 20,000 words. Thus Mr. Towne has been paid by the United States just five cents a word and $5.50 a minute for his service as senator from Minnesota." Now supposing he had made no speech he would have received the same salary. The member of congress from this district has received over $20,000 salary and we have yet to see any of his eloquence or advice to congress or the country.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

To Whom it may Concern.

Parties wishing statements of taxes will please mention for which year in each case. By so doing you will greatly lessen the work in this and the Auditor's office.

Respectfully
O. T. Tandberg,
County Treasurer.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Sure Cure for La Grippe.

The good book (Bible) tells us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and all things whatsoever we would that others would do to us to do the same to them, and as the following treatment for la grippe has been such a great blessing to me and my family. I hasten to send it to all that others may enjoy the same blessing. Here it is, copied from an eastern paper, the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, published at Battle Creek, Mich., by A. T. Jones editor.

If you have not had experience so that you are acquainted with la grippe you may know that it is upon you by your eyes burning, your nose tickling, your head feeling large and full, and, perhaps, every joint and muscle of the body aching. But you need not wait for all these symptoms; one or two of them is enough to justify you in beginning proceedings.

First—As soon as you discover that you have la grippe, put your feet, and up to the knees if possible, in water as hot as can be borne.

Second—Keep the water as hot as can be borne, by putting in boiling water.

Third—Continue this until perspiration is started; as the same time it is helpful to sip hot lemonade.

Fourth—When perspiration has been well started, take out your feet, dry them quickly, wrap them in hot flannels, and lie down with hot water bottles, hot bricks or something of the kind, at your feet.

Fifth—Lie there till you choose to get up, and la grippe will be killed.

You will probably be too weak to do much, but as la grippe is gone your strength will soon return. Now do not pass this treatment by as too simple to be followed, and go to taking medicine, or even a full bath. Follow these directions strictly, simple as they appear, and you will find la grippe effectually broken. There is true philosophy in it. And the philosophy lies here: La grippe at its seizure is peculiarly a disease of the head. Plainly, therefore if the blood can be drawn away from the head, so that the disease shall have nothing to feed on la grippe will have to fail.

Holding the feet in water so hot does effectually draw the blood to the farthest extremity from the head, and keeping the feet hot so long, holds the blood away from the head, so that the disease is robbed of support; it cannot spread, and inevitably fails. A full bath, even though it be a Turkish or Russian, is not effectual against la grippe because the whole body is equally heated, the blood is made to bound more rapidly, and the disease is fed rather than starved. Follow these directions strictly and nothing will fail but la grippe. Will all editors please follow the writer's example and love their neighbors by printing this in their papers?
William H. Wild.

—Have you seen the large selection of valentines at the drug store?

The Only American Girl to Marry a King

But one American girl has ever married a King, and she, a New England woman, now a widow, is living in a royal palace in the country of her adoption, almost lost sight of by her American sisters and friends. The romance of this fascinating gifted American girl who won the hand and heart of a King—one of the prettiest of love stories—will be one of the features of the March Ladies' Home Journal.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Boer Eyesight.

Remarkable stories are frequently told of the wonderful eyesight of uncivilized tribes. Travellers have told of guides who could see four of Jupiter's moons with the naked eye, and lately Sir Redvers Buller has declared that the average Boer can see at least two miles further than the British soldier. The cause of this enormous difference between two pairs of healthy normal eyes is a question of much practical interest—whether it is due to a real optical difference in structure or merely to some special ability to interpret slight difference of impression which has been acquired by practice. In a recent letter to Nature, A. S. Percival discussed this question and while coming to no very definate conclusion, seems rather inclined to favor the latter explanation.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

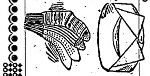
A Swearing Room.

In some of the largest eastern cities, so the story goes, a crusade is being made against the use of profanity on the streets. Each policeman carries a register, which he uses to count oaths. Every time he hears a man swear he presses the button and rings it up as a conductor rings up fares. Then when the man comes into the police court the register shows how many oaths he used, and he is fined a dollar apiece.

It is needless to say that sensible men will swear in Chinese or under their breath if the indulgence costs them a dollar a throw. Swearing is often due to nervousness, due to bad digestion or similar causes. The wise man always looks after his health as well as his conduct, and so, he drinks "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is a delicious and nourishing drink, and will do you good for it is brewed from pure barley malt and hops. If you work hard you not only deserve it but need it. Order from your nearest dealer or you can be supplied by Alex. Thompson Crookston.

—The drug store is headquarters for valentines.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.



We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

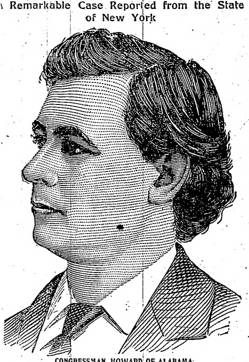
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD

Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers

A Remarkable Case Reported from the State of New York



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio—

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

MOST people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the oftenest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

The following letter which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart is a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman says the following of Peruna:

"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach.

"I seldom had a passage of the bowels naturally. I consulted another physician with no better results. The disease kept growing on me, until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go south, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They could not even determine what my trouble was. Some of your testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have taken on eighteen pounds of flesh. I have recommended Peruna to a great many and they recommend it very highly. I have told several people that if they would take a bottle of Peruna, and could then candidly say that it had not benefited them, I would pay for the medicine."—A. C. Lockhart.

Mr. W. P. Peterson, of Morris, Ill., says:

"I was nearly dead with catarrhal dyspepsia and am now a well man, better, in fact, than I have been for twenty years or more.

"Since I got cured by your Peruna I have been consulted by a great many people."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Oiled Clothing
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

A pessimist is a person who doesn't expect the expected to happen.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The fewer airs some musicians can play the more they put on.

150 KINDS For 16 Cents
Last year we started out for 200,000 new customers. We received 250,000. We now have on our books 1,110,000 names. We wish 300,000 more in 1901, making 1,500,000 full, hence this unprecedented offer for 16 cents postpaid of
20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds
in all 150 kinds, sure to delight and please and captivate your hearts, together with our great Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, Bromus, Speltz, Onion Seed at 60c., etc., all for 16 cents stamps and this notice. Catalog positively worth $100 to any planter of garden and farm seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
W La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Marriage Without Consent.

A girl's right is to be married with dignity from her father's house. There are instances, as in the case of Mrs. Browning, where a parent is relentlessly prejudiced and tyrannical; but they are very exceptional. After a sufficient period of waiting, if the two are very sure of each other and are of mature age—over twenty-five, at least—if they cannot obtain their parents' consent they may be justified in marrying without it, hoping for time to bring about a reconciliation of the inevitable.—Ladies Home Journal.

ONE DOLLAR PER PILL.

Miss Nettie Hixon Says the Remedy That Cured Her Would Be Cheap at That Price.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11, 1900—(Special.)—Miss Nettie Hixon is Sergeant-at-Arms of Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of America. Her home is at No. 1717 Hughes street, this city. She is a very popular and influential lady. For three years she has been ill. Now she is well. She says: "I cannot praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly for what they have done for me. I was troubled for three years with weakness, and often had dizzy spells, so that I dared not go out alone. My head would ache continually for four or five days at a time, until life simply became a burden.

"All the medicine I took did me no good, until my physician advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I secured a box, and found that my headache was leaving me. I felt encouraged and kept on taking them and getting stronger. The pains gradually diminished, until I had used four boxes, and all trace of pain had gone. I am today a strong and well woman, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills. If the price was one dollar per pill, instead of 50c a box, they would be cheap compared with other so-called medicines placed before a suffering public." This is but a sample of the letters received every day by the hundred. They all tell the same story of sickness and soreness, changed into health and vigor by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They never fail. 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he can't supply you, send to the Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Uncle Bob—Well, Johnny, are you at the head of your class? Johnny—No; but I can lick the fellow that is.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

IN SOMALILAND.

Paper Read by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith on Country East of Upper Nile.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia recently, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith addressed the society on "Explorations to the East of the Upper Nile." Dr. Smith said that the expedition was mainly an extension of his earlier journey in Somaliland, which he had had in contemplation for some time before being able to put it into execution. After surmounting many difficulties he got under way Aug. 1, 1899. Dr. Smith recounted briefly the part of his travels, which covered the retraversing of the country explored in 1895, until he reached Lake Rudolf, on Dec. 9. Here he was surprised at the poverty which had overtaken the Murle people, who, when he visited them in 1895, were rich and well-to-do, but discovered that the secret of their distress was to be found in Abyssinian raids. After crossing the Nianam he was struck with the remarkable change that occurred in the fauna. Not only were a completely different set of birds found between the Nianam and the Nile, but scarcely any of the mammalia that they had been accustomed to see were to be found in this western section. The Soomerings gazelle had given place to the larger Boran gazelle, and this had disappeared to make place for a smaller variety without any longitudinal black stripe on its side, which Mr. Thomas has proven to be new. The bouncing, nervous, long-necked Waller's gazelle, which had been a constant companion, was now no longer to be seen, but oribi and reedbuck took its place. Speake's gazelle was replaced by the beautiful Gazella Thomsoni. The hartebeests had differently curved horns and went under the name of Bubalis lelwel. The birds were represented by curious scarlet-breasted barbettes with enormous dentated bills for cracking hard berries; by curious tiny fly catchers, with large scarlet wattles around their eyes; and by more than a hundred other different species, all strikingly beautiful, belonging principally to the West African types. Many troops of monkeys made the tall forest about the rivers and ponds ring with their chatter. The most beautiful of these was a large horse-tailed colobus (colobus guereza pollura), which was also found to be new. From the time they left the Boran gallas until they reached Arabic-speaking natives near the Nile they could communicate with none of the tribes except by signs. The natives refused to give guides, principally because he refused to pursue any other than a westward course. The doctor referred to coming upon at one place a school of hippopotami disporting themselves in a lake, and then in continuation described the scenery, mountains, soils, flora and fauna, and natives encountered during the rest of the journey. He reached the Nile on March 10, and Cairo in June, just ten months from the time of starting from the Somali coast.

SPENT HIS MONEY FREELY.

Fred Piper's Ten-Days' Honeymoon Cost Him $25,000.

From the San Francisco Chronicle: Fred Piper, natural son of the late Congressman Piper, who got some $100,000 of the estate because his mother acknowledged her life secret, including paternity, married in haste and is now repenting at leisure. His days of marital bliss numbered just ten, and his experience cost him $25,000, half of his ready cash. It was on Oct. 7 that he married the handsome Gertrude Aiken, in Maple Hall, at the Palace hotel. Since that day the waiters and other attendants about the big caravansary have been talking of the tears the bride shed after the ceremony. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Piper left for a tour of the world, which ended in Santa Cruz when the honeymoon was just a third of a month old. It was during the days when Piper was trying to propitiate his bride, who was palpably unhappy, that he gave her half of his $50,000. Despite his love and devotion and this material expression of good will, Mrs. Piper told her husband that she would not—simply could not—live with him, and so, instead of continuing their journey, they took the train for San Francisco, where Mrs. Piper flew to the home nest and under her mother's wing for protection. Piper, like a little man of his word, signed over to her all he had promised, and sorrowfully went back to his home in the Santa Cruz mountains.

An American Type

Harper's Weekly: Is there any class of men in this country and generation that is better worth notice than this class of which "Phil" Armour was a familiar type? For the moment, money-making, which happens just now to be going on in this country on such a gigantic scale, is the most interesting thing in sight, and some of the princes of trade, egregious, untiring, seen both—the system marvelous in man creatures now breathing. There came to the present writer a year or two ago a description of Armour and his system, from some one who had seen both—the system marvelous in its precision and order, the man a man who knew business, alert, warm-blooded, tremendously hard-worked, yet an easy-running machine. No money could pay a man for working as Armour worked for fifty years, unless the work was his life and he would rather do it than anything else. That fact complicates the descent of a great business from father to son, for what was fun for the father may be terrific drudgery for the son, and drudgery which there is no pecuniary inducement to undergo. But there training comes in, and family pride, and a legitimate love of power, and the sense of duty, and provided the son happens to be a chip of the old block these considerations will be ample.

Safer than Ever to Travel.

Statistics seem to prove the falsity of the general opinion that modern forms of travel are more dangerous to the ever-moving public than the old methods. The proportion of passengers injured in the "good old stage coach days" as compared with the present is as 60 to 1. So far as means of safe travel are concerned there is no reason why we should wish for "the days of our daddies."

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

It's a poor seed that isn't stronger than the soil.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

On with the merry dance. The old hen is engaged for every set.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff and thin locks, by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Some men's understanding is limited only by the size of their feet.

Some articles must be described: White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

The musician don't call a French or Italian air the foreign element.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Before the bud becomes a rose it must arise.

DOWNFALLS
Sometimes in winter at every step there is danger of
SPRAINS
and
BRUISES
which cripple or hurt deeply, but at any time from whatever cause
St. Jacobs Oil
will cure surely and promptly

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty, illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

N. W. N. U. —No. 7.— 1901.

DO YOU USE GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES?
The Auto-Sparker dispenses with all batteries; is successful and durable.
MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.,
Write for catalogue. Pendleton, Ind.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

GASOLINE ENGINES
For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.
WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.
The WESTMAN Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.
Catalogue sent on request.
ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

WHEN WRINKLES COME.
Departing HEALTH and BEAUTY Called Back by
Dr. Greene's Nervura

YOUR mirror will tell you the bitter truth.
Healthy women look younger than their age, but you look far too old for your years.
Time deals lightly with the woman in good health, but the wasting hand of sickness and disease spares neither your youthful looks, beauty, nor complexion.
The Creator has endowed every woman with beauty, and every woman in good health is beautiful and comely to look upon. A clear, fresh, wholesome look is the result of the possession of good health, and no woman can be beautiful and attractive without good health. The dull, dead, gnawing pain, the sense of nervousness, weakness, oppression, and discouragement, the tired, listless, languid feeling, the shooting pains, the aching head, the pain in the back, all these are symptoms of a disordered system, and all these are beauty-killers, producers of dull leaden complexions, unnatural flushings, dark circles under the eyes, humors, eruptions, blackheads, lustreless eyes, and other disfigurements which divest women of their natural gift of beauty.
Why be homely when you can be beautiful and attractive?
Get good health and with it those looks and attributes which attract, please, and fascinate. It is within your power to do so, for it is within every woman's power to be well and strong, and hence look her best, if she will use Dr. Greene's Nervura to give her strong, vigorous nerves, pure, rich blood, a clear complexion, and thus restore the energies and vitality of sound and perfect health.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Makes Health and Happiness

Good health means youthful good looks to every woman, and it behooves women to restore and maintain their health by taking that greatest and best of all health restoratives, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will build up the health, cleanse and purify the complexion, restore brilliancy to the eye, make rich, red blood and strong, steady, and vigorous nerves. Dr. Greene's Nervura will make you look and feel young and restore your energies, vivacity, and enjoyment of life.
MRS. KATE AUSTIN, 40 Jenny Lind Ave., Somerville, Mass., says:
"I had a pain in my side for seventeen years. I also suffered with terrible backache and headache; such an awful headache, and I had not a bit of appetite. I cried with pain from womb trouble, and was as pale as a ghost. I was terribly nervous. I could not sleep for a long time, and had rheumatism in my shoulder and arm. I suffered everything; nobody but God knows how I suffered. I weighed 128 pounds. A friend recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I commenced to take it. I was so weak and run down that the first bottle did not do me much good, but I kept on, and the second bottle did me good and I began to gain. After taking the Nervura I never had a pain in my side, nor any headache, and I sleep well and have a good appetite. I don't believe there is any medicine in the world so good as Dr. Greene's Nervura. It did me good right off and I have had no return of my womb trouble. I had leucorrhoea, but since taking Nervura that has disappeared. I feel strong, and last summer was able to do the work for fourteen in a family, and I weigh 163 pounds. I was so weak before, nobody knows how I worked, but I had to work for my children. I sent two bottles of Nervura to my brother in Nova Scotia, and it did him lots of good. I recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura to every one."

Ill Health Destroys Beauty and Happiness. DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Makes You Well and Restores Your Good Looks.

Women have absolute confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura, more so than in any other remedy, because it is purely vegetable and a famous regular physician prepares it, which is a guarantee that it is perfectly adapted to cure. As an additional assurance of cure, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, gives you the privilege of consulting him without charge or cost, either by calling or writing about your case.

Best for the Bowels
Bowel Troubles: Caused by over-work! Over-eating! Over-drinking! No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Not a mass of mercurial and mineral poison, but a pure vegetable compound that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, making it strong, and gently stimulating the liver and kidneys; a candy tablet, pleasant to take, easy and delightful in action. Don't accept a substitute for CASCARETS.
I'll bring a surgeon.—Jeweler's Weekly.
"I have gone 14 days at a time without movement of the bowels. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; I did everything I heard of but never found any relief until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1689 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.
More Information.
Tommy—P[illegible] what do they put [illegible] in
Cascarets
BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
THIS IS CCC THE TABLET
10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS
GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.
GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. Woodward & Co., Grain Commission. Duluth.
ORDER FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901. NUMBER 31.

THE NEWS RESUME

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Washington.

Connecticut, Louisiana, Tennessee and Washington have beenselected at the names of the four warships authorized by the house, and the bill for the construction of which is now pending in the senate.

The president has sent to the senate the nominations of J. H. Wilson of Delaware and Fitzhugh Le of Virginia, now brigadier generals of volunteers, to be brigadier generals in the regular army. The nominations were confirmed by the senate, and, later, the two generals were placed upon the retired list.

The Associated Press is requested by the British ambassador and Lady Pauncefote to express their heartfelt thanks for the many cards of condolence and marks of sympathy which they have received o nthe occasion of the death of her majesty Queen Victoria, all of which it has not been possible, owing to the great number, to acknowledge individually.

People Talked About.

Don Ramon de Campoanor, the Spanish poet, philosopher and statesman, is dead.

David Hunter McAlpine, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer in Ohio, died in New York city. He was eighty-five years of age.

Henry J. Elliott, the sculptor, long identified with public works of importance, died suddenly at his residence, in Washington, from pneumonia. He was fifty-three years of age.

Judge Jacob B. Blair, surveyor general of Utah, an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and a man widely known in public life, died of heart disease, aged eighty years.

Ex-Congressman Samuel Maxwell is dead at Fremont, Neb., from heart failure. He sat on the supreme court bench from 1872 to 1894, and was in congress from 1897 to 1899.

Sins and Sinners.

In a fight over a woman at Hollister, Ohio, Albert Stitzer shot and killed Mike Johnkae and Joe Fobish. Stitzer was badly cut but will recover.

Johson and O'Neal, who have been held in Joplin, Mo., several days, suspected of complicity in the Cudahy kidnapping case, were identified as the men who killed the marshal while robbing a bank at Bronaugh, Mo.

The steamer Dolphin arrived at Seattle from Alaska with news that Geo. T. St. Cyr, a member of the well known Canadian family, has been found guilty at Dawson of the murder of H. Davis, and has been sentenced to the gallows.

Charles Carroll Mann, aged seventy-two years, a retired stock broker of Philadelphia, and for years a prominent Democratic politician, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases.

Don Beck, a noted Indian Territory character, was killed in a fight near Kansas, I. T., by Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Sill and a large posse. Beck shot a man at the last Cherokee election, and has killed several people during his career.

Foreign.

All of King Edward's race horses, it is said, have been leased to the Duke of Devonshire for the season of 1901.

There was an earthquake shock at Grazalunl, Spain. The inhabitants were panic stricken, and many buildings were damaged.

King Edward and Queen Alexandria, according to Truth, will leave England during March to visit Dowager Empress Frederick.

The pope has determined that proceeds from the property of the friars in the Philippines, if the friars sell the property and leave those islands, will go into the treasury of St. Peter's.

It has been definitely ascertained that the destructive fire at the Baku oil tranks was the work of an incendiary. A discharged watchman is supposed to have been the author of the calamity.

An insurgent column consisting of seven insurgent officers and seventy men, with seven guns, have surrendered unconditionally to Capt. Cooles of the Thirty-fifth regiment, near Manila.

The Russian minister of the interior at last officially admits that widespread distress exists in large sections of the country, owing to the failure of the crops. The minister appeals to private charity to aid the government.

Recent edicts from the Chinese court show a desire to institute immediate reforms. The emperor calls for a return of those reformers who were active two years ago. Unfortunately, the majority of them have been beheaded.

Otherwise.

Kidnapping has been made punishable in Delaware by death or life imprisonment. This by the passage of a bill in the house of representatives.

The corner stone of the Western Union college was laid at Cedar Falls, Iowa. The address of the occasion was delivered by Bishop Dubs of Chicago.

Fifty American and 250 Filipino women organized the Women's Peace league at Manila to advocate American sovereignty. A Filipino woman presided.

It is reported that in consequence of the recent incendiary fire at the Baku oil wells the Russian government has placed an order for $3,000,000 worth of petroleum in the United States.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been offered the position of judge in the Philippine islands, and will accept the appointment. The salary will be $5,000 per year.

Rod Mill No. 3 of the Illinois Steel company, at Joliet, Ill., has resumed operations with a partial force. Every branch of the mill is now at work, giving employment to about 3,000 men.

New York harbor is ice-locked and all traffic afloat in bay and rivers is crippled by the floes. Not in many years, say the shipping men, has commerce on the harbor been so impeded by the ice.

MISSING WITNESS APPEARS.

Defense Produces Another Sensation in the Hamilton Case.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16. — Yesterday's introduction of evidence by the defense in the Hamilton murder trial in Minneapolis was accompanied by several surprises. These were unpleasant surprises for the prosecution. However the county attorney appears as confident as at any time since the trial began.

A. M. Barbe, the commercial traveler whose absence all along has caused a good deal of speculation, was perhaps the principal actor yesterday. Barbe, it had been reported, had ignored the subpoenas which both sides mailed him at St. Louis. Now the man comes suddenly to the surface, takes the witness stand, and makes a statement which is of unquestionable value to the defense. Barbe makes the somewhat surprising statement that the prosecution did not desire his presence at the trial. He says the county prosecutor telegraphed him not to come to Minneapolis.

The testimony of Barbe is valuable mainly because it helps very materially to show that it was a general rumpus, instead of two separate and distinct fights between Day and Hamilton in one spot and between Force and Evans in another. And in another respect Barbe was important for his side. He said hamilton had been in the fight but had come out from the bunch before Day was stabbed.

Dr. Murray, Guy S. Canfield and City Editor Francis were the other important witnesses.

CONSCIENCE SMITTEN.

Stranger Pays $500 Alleged to Be Due for Back Taxes.

Caledonia, Minn., Feb. 16. — While County Commissioner von Arx was in La Crosse Tuesday a stranger approached him and asked if he was Mr. von Arx, county commissioner of Houston county. Upon receiving a reply that he was, the stranger at once began counting money into the hands of Mr. von Arx, saying: "Here is $500 I owe Houston county for back taxes," and immediately left, refusing to give his name, saying, "From an unknown person." Mr. von Arx yesterday paid the $500 conscience money into the county treasury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Woman Severely Injures Herself While Insane.

Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 16. — Mrs. Jessie Dills, wife of Charles H. Dills, tried to cut her throat with an axe, but failing in this tried to chop one foot off. She must have struck eight or ten blows, but the axe was so dull the foot was not cut off, but the bones were badly shattered. Mrs. Dills has been subject to convulsions, and her mind has been deranged, and at times she has been almost unmanageable. She has been a devoted Christian Scientist for some time and claimed to have been healed.

GOOD THUNDER DYING.

Famous Friendly Indian Reported on His Death Bed.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Feb. 16.—Chief Good Thunder, who was one of the friendly Indians during the Indian uprising in the sixties and who was one of the scouts of the late Gen. H. H. Sibley, who was at the head of the expedition to suppress the uprising, is dying at his home at the Indian agency six miles east of here. Rector Mitchell, of the Church of the Holy Communion of this city, administered the communion to the aged Indian yesterday. Good Thunder is nearly ninety years old.

LIND MAY BE EDITOR.

Rumor Connects His Name With the New Globe Management.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—It is expected that the St. Paul Globe will pass into the hands of the new management, headed by S. A. Rosing, March 1. Rumor connects Former Gov. Lind with the position of editor-in-chief of the paper under the new management, although it lacks anything in the nature of official confirmation. It is understood that in any event the present managing editor, A. R. Fenwick, will remain as the active head of the editorial department.

GOING TO MANILA.

Mr. Willard Accepts a Position on the Supreme Bench.

Washington, Feb. 16.—C. A. Willard of Minneapolis and J. F. Cooper of Fort Worth, Tex., have accepted positions as judges of the supreme court of the Philippines. Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. H.; E. F. Johnson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Wifley, St. Louis, and A. F. Odlin, San Juan, P. R., have accepted positions as judges of the court of first instance of the Philippine islands. They will sail about April 1.

Beresford Has Smallpox.

Centerville, S. D., Feb. 16.—The town of Beresford is having a lively time fighting smallpox. According to reports there are from four to six cases. Some 300 school children and a large proportion of the population in this place have been vaccinated during the past ten days. The trains are being watched and no one coming from Beresford is allowed to stay in town.

Old Trick Worked Well.

Mason City, Iowa, Feb. 16.—Jim Bly and Frank Conklin, the men who at Whittemore locked the marshal in jail Jan. 1 and were captured and brought here for safe keeping, broke jail last night by locking the deputy sheriff in the corridor in the dark. There are no traces of their whereabouts.

Express Robbers Bound Over.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 16. — Jackson and Stovall, charged with the express robbery at Manila, Iowa, have been bound over to the grand jury under $5,000 bonds.

One Fatally Injured.

Creston, Iowa, Feb. 16.—Dump cars on which five men were riding on the Burlington near Afton jumped the track on a forty-foot trestle. Peter Martin was fatally hurt and three others seriously injured.

MEET AWFUL DEATH

AT LEAST SIXTY LIVES LOST IN A MINE ACCIDENT.

An Explosion Ignited the Mine, Wrecking the Shaft and Imprisoning the Miners — Village of Cumberland, B. C., Terribly Bereaved — Definite Details of the Horror Not Yet Obtainable—Rescue Parties Fight Nobly, but Are Blocked by Fire — Little Chance for the Imprisoned Miners.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—An explosion that it is feared will be one of the most horrible mine accidents in the history of the dominion occurred yesterday forenoon at the Union mines owned by the Wellington Colliery company, of which James Dunsmuir, the premier of the province, is the principal shareholder. Telegraphic advices received so far give no complete story of the accident, but newspaper correspondents are now hurrying by steamers and tug boats to the scene and the full facts will shortly be obtainable. As near as can be gathered the explosion took place at about 11 o'clock in No. 6 shaft, one of the workings of the big coal mine there. This particular shaft is situated in the village of Cumberland. There were sixty men in it when the explosion took place and not one of them escaped. The explosion

Ignited the Mine.

The shaft was wrecked from midway down to the bottom and filled it with a solid mass of rocks, earth and timbers. The first explosion was followed by several more, while the dense volume of smoke issuing from the vent-holes indicated only too truly that fire as well as gas was doing its destructive work below. As soon as practicable after the accident the men of the morning shift in No. 5 shaft organized a rescuing party. No. 5 is situated about a mile from No. 6, but the two workings are connected by a tunnel, and through this channel an attempt was made to help the unfortunate fellows in the wrecked shaft. They had not cut their way many yards through the debris when they encountered fire, which rendered the place untenable and obliged the party to desist for a time. They soon returned to their apparently hopeless task and labored heroically until overcome at last by gas and smoke, they reluctantly withdrew from No. 5 and commenced work on a long cut from No. 4, the only other means of reaching the men. Work on this was prosecuted

With the Greatest Vigor

until abatement of the fire in No. 5 enabled them once more to return there.

Later news is somewhat encouraging, it being stated that the fans are again working and that the cage has got 175 feet and is still going down in No. 4 shaft. Immediately upon receipt of the news yesterday at the head office of the Dunsmuir company here a special train was made up and proceeded at 1:15 to Nanaimo.

John Byrnes, ex-member of parliament, brother-in-law of the premier and ex-manager of the Dunsmuir mining business, said that scarcely any hope could be held out for the men. The only way by which any of them could escape would be by reaching some of the remote portions of the mine to which the fatal gas and smoke could not penetrate. The gas in a coal mine he said did it work in a few minutes. Hence the hopelessness of the task of saving men who had been in its for hours. The last report of the inspector of mines reported the shaft as complying with the regulations governing coal mines.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

Hope Entertained That Some One From the Lucerne May Have Reached Shore.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 16.—The agent of the British steamer Lucerne, supposed to be the vessel wrecked recently near Bacalleu, has returned from the scene of the wreck and brings portions of a charred plank, leading to the conclusion that the vessel's cargo was on fire before she struck and that the shipwreck was due to her running at full speed through a fog in an effort to make some port before the fire had obtained mastery. The government has dispatched the steamer Ingraham to visit Bacalleu, in the hope that some of the survivors of the disaster may be ashore there.

DEFEAT FOR CARTER.

Judge Refuses to Allow His Release on Bail.

Leavenworth, Feb.16—Ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, U. S. A., serving a sentence in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth for defrauding the government on harbor contracts, yesterday suffered another defeat in his attempt to secure release. Judge Hook refused to release the prisoner on bail, and ordered that he be remanded to the penitentiary to await the action of the United States supreme court on the appeal in his habeas corpus case.

MAURICE THOMPSON DEAD.

Famous Novelist Passes Away After an Illness of Many Weeks.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—Maurice Thompson the novelist died here yesterday after an illness of many weeks. He had been kept alive several days by the use of stimulants. Mr. Thompson became unconscious and passed away without a sign of pain. All the members of his family were at the bedside. It is thought the funeral will be held here Monday.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

Undertaker Finds That One of the Twins Is Alive.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Undertaker D. J. McCoy says that while preparing for burial the bodies of the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. McCann he discovered signs of life in the body of one of them. The child will live.

Five Men Suffocated.

London, Feb. 16. — Five men were suffocated by white damp at the Beath colliery in Fifeshire, Scotland.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Stockwell's Resolutions Killed in the Senate.

St. Paul, Feb. 18. — Senator Stockwell's ship subsidy resolution was indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote in the senate Saturday. The Hennepin senator immediately sent up an anti-imperialistic resolution which met the same fate.

Senator McGill introduced a measure providing for the accumulation of funds to retire aged, disabled and worn out public school teachers. The measure is practically a pension system.

Senator Chilton presented a new marriage bill to take the place of his measure previously introduced, that requires physicians' certificates before licenses are issued, but does not make the presence of certain diseases among immediate relatives a bar. The actual condition of the contracting parties alone determines their rights of union.

In the House.

The following measures passed the house:

Making the office of sheriff of St. Louis county a salaried one; fixing the wolf bounty; preventing fraud in the branding and sale of process and renovated butter; the alternating ballot law.

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

One for greater protection of game and fish, by Representative Deming, protecting attorneys in the collection of their fees by making such charges a lien on papers and documents belonging to clients and in their possession, by Representative Dobbin; a uniform system of accounting in state institutions, by Representative Sweet; to make a disposition of all tracts of real estate bid in for the state on forfeited tax sales, by Representative Washburn.

SIXTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

No Hope for the Entombed Miners—Fires Quenched by Flooding.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 18.—Additional details continue to come from the Union mines on Vancouver island, where the horrible fatality occurred Friday forenoon. The accident has thrown the towns of Cumberland and Nanaimo into a state of gloom. The Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamer Tartar arrived at Vancouver yesterday afternoon from the coaling station at Union, twelve miles from Cumberland. She brought two passengers, H. R. Raymond and George Bennett, both coal miners. Neither had any theory as to the cause of the explosion in No. 6 shaft. They say the cause is not known and that it will never be known. When the Tartar left Union at 7 o'clock in the morning, the latest news from No. 6 shaft was that the flooding process was being still continued. The fire was still burning although not so fiercely as during the preceding thirty-six hours. The tremendous volume of water pouring into the mines from the continuous supply furnished by an eight-inch main, was gradually performing the desired service and by to-day it is confidently expected the fire will be extinguished. It will be several days Raymond says before the bodies of the sixty-one entombed miners can be recovered. After the fire has been completely put out it will be necessary to pump the water out of the mine before a rescuing party can hope to get at the corpses now lying at the bottom of the shaft. The families of the dead miners require financial assistance which will be forthcoming from more than one source. The mayor Vancouver has already taken steps to aid the bereaved families and other cities are taking similar action. In the meantime Premier Dunsmuir has ordered the storekeepers at Cumberland to give the distressed families what supplies they may need.

TEDDY'S HOLIDAY OVER.

In Excellent Condition for the Arduous Duties Before Him.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 18. — Gov. Roosevelt was in Colorado Springs yesterday, the guest of P. B. Stewart, who was one of the members of the hunting party in Rio Blanco county during the first three weeks of the hunting. Gov. Roosevelt is in the most excellent health and spirits and will return to the East in perfect condition for the arduous duties upon which he is to enter so soon. His time until the inauguration will be taken up with attending his vast correspondence, the accumulation of six weeks. A public reception will be tendered him in this city this afternoon at 5 o'clock. He expressed the desire that nothing in the nature of a banquet be held, and the reception will be simply a public informal hand-shaking occasion, granted to the people of Colorado Springs by the vice president-elect because of the extremely friendly feeling that has sprung up between them.

FINDS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

University of New Mexico Professor Declares Climatic Changes Will Renew Blood Corpuscles.

Santa Fe, N. Mex., Feb. 18. — Prof. Weinzirl of the University of New Mexico, conducting experiments under the authority of the university biological department, has evolved what he pronounces a complete cure for consumption. By careful testing he announces he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude have worn off.

Amnesty for Political Prisoners.

Weimar, Feb. 18.—The grand duke of Saxe-Weimar has signalized his accession to the throne by proclaiming a comprehensive amnesty, including political offences.

Dan Goes to Jail.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 18.—Dan English of Ramsey county was before Judge Amidon on the charge of selling liquor to Indians. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Devils Lake jail to await trial at the next term of the court there.

Nathaniel Swift Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Nathaniel Swift, brother of Gustavus F. Swift, the millionaire packer, died here after an illness of four days, the immediate cause of death being congestion of the brain.

WILL PREVENT VOTE

OPPOSITION TO SHIPPING BILL MAKES FRANK ASSERTION.

No Chance to Gain Unanimous Consent to Take a Vote at the Present Session—Mr. Teller Announces His Purpose to Prevent a Vote—Mr. Hanna Denounces the Methods Employed by the Opposition to Defeat the Measure — Democrats Catch Joe Cannon Napping and a Filibuster Ensues.

Washington, Feb. 16.—That the opposition to the shipping bill in the senate will not permit a vote to be taken on the measure at the present session was made clear during the closing hour of yesterday's session. For several days it has been evident that it would be difficult to gain unanimous consent to take a vote upon the measure, but not until late yesterday was the frank assertion made that a vote could not be had. At the conclusion of several hours' consideration of the bill Mr. Teller of Colorado anonunced his purpose to prevent a vote at this session. In an impassioned speech he declared that he would not consent to any agreement to vote, and that it must be evident to the advocates of the bill that no vote could be had. The statement by the Colorado senator elicited a sharp response from Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who insisted that despite the declaration of Mr. Teller the business of the senate would proceed in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Mr. Teller's statement also drew the fire of Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, who asserted that the position of the opposition was preposterous. Mr. Hanna of Ohio replied to Mr. Teller in a forceful speech, in the course of which he became impassioned in his denunciation of the methods employed by the opposition to defeat the measure. The advocates, he said, were honestly endeavoring to advance the best interests of the country, and he resented the insinuations against their honesty of purpose. During the day the agricultural appropriation bill was passed after being under discussion for nearly four days.

In the House.

Under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, a long filibuster consumed the time of the house yesterday. Mr. Cannon, who desired the house to proceed with the sundry civil apprapriation bill, was caught napping by the Democrats, who desired to devote the day to the consideration of private claims. It was the last day under the rules which could be devoted to claims at this congress and notices had been sent out asking the Democrats to be in their seats. As a result Mr. Cannon was outwitted, but he kept up the fight all day, forcing roll calls for three hours and later filibustering in committee of the whole and winding up by making the point of no quorum against two small bills favorably reported upon in committee. The net result was that the whole day was wasted.

WILCOX REMAINS.

Hawaiian Delegate Is Entitled to His Seat.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii scored a distinct triumph in securing a unanimous vote of the house committee on elections No. 1 confirming his right to a seat in the house of representatives and holding that the charges filed against him were not sufficient to warrant his removal. The case was not considered so much in its technical aspects, but rather on broad ground, all the circumstances, conditions and surroundings applicable to Hawaii as one of our new insular possessions being taken into consideration.

Duties to Be Reduced.

Bremen, Feb. 16.—The Hanover Courier learns that the German government is preparing to relieve the country of oppressive tariff duties and is to adopt a policy in accord with the bill introduced into the American house of representatives the other day by Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin. The excessive tariff on many of the most necessary imports has had the effect of reducing the volume of imports to about one-ninth of the exports.

To Legalize Joint Smashing.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16—Senator Barlow has introduced a bill legalizing "joint smashing" in Indiana. The bill permits any crowd of people not exceeding twelve to smash any booth, boat or other place where liquor is illegally sold in Indiana, declaring such places to be nuisances. It also provides that any one interfering with the smashers shall be punished for assault and battery or assault with intent to kill.

Trusted Employe in Disgrace.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16. — John L. Wilson, for fifteen years a trusted employe of the wholesale dry goods firm of J. M. Robinson-Norton company, was arrested yesterday, charged with the theft of about $3,000 worth of silk. In the presence of two officers Wilson made no denial of the charge and said he had sold the silk to A. Benjamin, a cap manufacturer, who also was arrested.

Seven Persons Killed.

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 16.—A passenger train bound from Sydney to Hurstville, was derailed at Sydenham and rolled down an embankment. Seven persons were killed and twenty-six injured.

Death Penalty Discarded.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Your correspondent is informed that the ministers of powers in Pekin have now discarded all discussion of the infliction of the death punishment on the Chinese culprits, and are discussing the other clauses of the peace proposals.

Grand Master of Masons.

London, Feb. 16.—At a special meeting of the grand lodge of Free Masons the duke of Connaught was unanimously elected grand master in place of King Edward.

Northwest News

SAYS HAMILTON CONFESSED.

Ex-Policeman Gives Sensational Testimony in the Murder Trial.

Minneapolis, Feb. 14.—Much startling and sensational testimony was presented by the state in the Hamilton murder trial yesterday forenoon. Thomas J. Rooney, the then policeman who took Hamilton into custody shortly after the murder, was the man who furnished the most thrilling evidence in the trial thus far. He testified that Hamilton confessed that he had killed Day, but had done it in self-defense. Robert Hill, a newspaper reporter, testified that he spoke with Hamilton shortly after the crime and that in answer to a question whether or not he had committed the crime Hamilton replied that he did not know whether he did it or not. The prosecution rested its case at the conclusion of Rooney's testimony. To-day the defense will commence the presentation of its side of the case. It is possible that the case will be concluded this week.

OLD HOTEL BURNED.

Oldest Hotel in the Black Hills Goes Up in Smoke.

Lead, S. D., Feb. 14. — Fire entirely destroyed the Springer house, one of the largest and oldest frame hotel buildings in the Hills. It caught from a night lamp in a servant's room. Loss about $5,000, covered by $4,000 insurance. N. C. Campbell, the owner, will at once rebuild with brick at an estimated cost of $10,000. The location is one of the best in the city.

COPPER DEVELOPMENT.

Stamp Mill to Be Put in by the Chippewa Mining Company.

West Superior, Wis., Feb. 14. — The copper excitement has been augmented by the announcement of the officers of the Chippewa Mining company that they are now figuring on the plan to put in a stamp mill and have secured such satisfactory figures that the plant will be put in operation this spring. The company made the announcement yesterday.

CONGER FOR GOVERNOR.

United States Minister to China Is Willing to Accept the Place.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 14.—Maj. E. H. Conger, United States minister to China, has cabled to an Iowa friend that he will accept the Republican nomination for governor of Iowa, but will not make a fight for it. His entrance into the campaign, if his name is urged by his friends, will almost certainly result in his nomination.

A YEAR FOR BLASSINGAME.

Sioux Reservation Horse Rustler Convicted at Fort Pierre.

Fort Pierre, S. D., Feb. 14.—The jury in the Blassingame horse rustling case in Stanley county, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of builty and fixed the punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Wrecked by Cocaine.

Osceola, Wis., Feb. 14.—L. J. Brown, his wife and two daughters, the four cocaine fiends of the town of Luck, north of Osceola, were taken to the home for feeble-minded at Mendota by Sheriff William Johnson and Deputy P. J. Barry. Their condition had become so that they were not able to care for themselves in any shape but to administer cocaine. The father and mother are in a critical condition and are not expected to live at the most over two months, but there is hope for the two daughters, although they are hardly able to walk.

Milwaukee Tragedy.

Milwaukee, Feb. 14. — Charles Voss killed his wife with a butcher knife, then committed suicide. Voss was a laborer at the works of the Illinois Steel company. Mrs. Voss was his second wife and she was also married before. No motive is known. When Mrs. Voss was attacked she was nursing a ten-weeks-old baby, which was barely saved by a neighbor woman from being literally drowned in its mother's blood.

Both Pleaded Guilty.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 14.—Hugo Shauger, one of the men implicated in the assault of the little Moorhead girls, pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced on Friday to the penitentiary by Judge Pollock. The term of sentence will vary from five to ten years. The prisoner has a wife and some small children. Henry Steffers, who is regarded as the chief offender, also plead guilty.

Mine to Be Reopened.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 14.—Old Belt mines, on which an English corporation squandered $1,250,000 fifteen years ago on surface equipment without reopening the mines, are to be floated by a new corporation. Capt. W. A. Dunn of Houghton, who opened the immensely rich and successful Baltic mine four years ago, is in possession of the Belt and will supervise its reopening.

Sovereigns of Woodcraft.

Milwaukee, Feb. 14. — Two hundred Sovereigns of Woodcraft, representing Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa sections of Woodmen of the World, opened a three days' session at the Plankinton. Only routine business was transacted at the first session. Grand Rapids, Port Huron and Detroit are after the next convention.

Killed by a Train.

Detroit, Minn., Feb. 14.—An unknown man, apparently a lumberman, was instantly killed by the coast passenger train at a crossing one mile from town. The coroner has charge of the remains

Flannigan Not Guilty.

La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 14.—John Flannigan, the Minnesota farmer who was charged with assaulting Officer McGrath and who all but fractured the latter's skull with his own billy, was found not guilty. Defense was insanity.

NEARING AN END.

Defense in the Hamilton Case Practically Closed.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16.—The defense in the Hamilton case practically rested yesterday afternoon. The court adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day. This was owing to the fact that Judge R. D. Russell's funeral occurs at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and is a mark of respect for the departed jurist. The evidence which the state has to offer in rebuttal will not consume more than two or three hours, so that arguments to the jury will be made Monday. The case will doubtless go to the jury Monday afternoon. The defense concluded not to use Ryan, the Des Moines plumber, who said he witnessed the fatal row and saw some one strike Hamilton with a billiard cue.

NAMED BY LA FOLLETTE.

G. F. Cooper of Black River Falls Becomes Oil Inspector.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 16. — Gov. La Follette appointed and the senate confirmed G. F. Cooper of Black River Falls to be state oil inspector to succeed Dr. H. B. Tanner of Kaukauna, whose term has expired. The place is worth over $5,000 a year. It is reported that the appointment is only temporary, however, and that a change will probably be made when the pending bill has passed to reorganize the oil inspectorship and place it on a salary basis of $1,500 a year. Gov. La Follette also appointed Senator Mills of West and Assemblymen Overbeck of Sturgeon Bay and Zinn of Milwaukee as the three commissioners to negotiate for a uniform vessel tax law.

SUCCEEDS MAJ. SEARS.

Capt. David Gillard, Corps of Engineers, Ordered to Duluth.

Washington, Feb. 16. — Capt. David Gillard, corps of engineers, now on duty as assistant to the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, has been ordered to Duluth as the relief of Maj. Clinton B. Sears, corps of engineers, in charge of the improvements of the harbors of Duluth, Superior, Ashland and Grand Marais and the waterway across Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, and the operation and care of Portage lake ship canals. Maj. Sears has been ordered to Guam and Manila to superintend certain projected engineering work.

JAIL BREAKER WOUNDED.

A Load of Buckshot Required to Stop His Flight.

Black River Falls, Wis., Feb. 16. — Charles Weber, the jail breaker wanted for burglary, was captured by the sheriff's posse near Battle Point, twelve miles east of this city. Refusing to halt at the command of a deputy, he was shot in the legs with a charge of buckshot, inflicting a terrible wound. He was brought to Millston on a stretcher last evening and a telephone message says his wounds may prove fatal.

PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Remnant of a Gang That Thrived on Roosevelt Parades.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 16.—M. Foster, a thief of national reputation, was convicted of grand larceny. Foster and five pals followed Gov. Roosevelt in his tour west last fall and did great execution as pickpockets. One of the gang, which was rounded up in Butte, is dead, and another, Frank Wilson, known to the police in every city, will be tried to-day on the charge of picking the pocket of State Treasurer Collins.

WALL CAVED IN.

Fatal Biwabik Accident Shuts Off Light and Water.

Biwabik, Minn., Feb. 16.—The side of the village well caved in while three men were in the well fixing the pipes. Two were rescued, but James O'Laughlin lost his life. The body is under twelve feet of dirt. The well is 110 feet deep. The city is without water or electric lights. Crews are working to recover the body and make repairs.

Probably Frozen to Death.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 16. — Citizens of Hamilton think James McNab was frozen to death. Sunday night he attended church services in Hamilton, after which he started for a farm where he was employed. A storm was raging at the time. McNab has not been seen since. It is feared that he wandered away in the storm and was lost.

Carleton's Orators.

Northfield, Minn., Feb. 16.—Carleton's home oratorical contest, which decided those who were to take part in the state contest, was held in Willis hall chapel. First place was won by J. A. Burnquist; Frank O. Leonard was second. These two will be Carleton's contestants in the state contest to be held at Hamline March 29.

Charged With Charging Too Much.

Black River Falls, Wis., Feb. 16.—L. L. Chapman, a pension attorney of this city, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Pugh and taken to Madison to answer to an indictment charging him with taking illegal fees.

Sentenced for Assault.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 16.—Judge Pollock sentenced Herbert Steffes to the penitentiary for ten years, and Hugh Shauger for seven years. Both pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree. Two young girls were their victims.

Explosion.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16. — Fire in an engine fire-box exploded on the N. P. train. Fireman Prendergast was blown out of the cab, but was not seriously injured.

Clam Falls Hotel Burned.

Osceola, Wis., Feb. 16. — Fire destroyed the Falls house at Clam Falls, consuming its contents. It was owned and occupied by Peter Harlan. This leaves Clam Falls without a hotel to accommodate its travelers.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

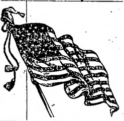
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, FEB., 20, 1901.



Woeful Ignorance.

Farmer—See here, you! You remember putting two lightning rods on my barn last spring, don't you? Well, that barn was struck six weeks after and burned down.

Peddler—Struck by lightnin?

"It was."

"In the daytime?"

"No: at night."

"Must 'a' been a dark night, wasn't it?"

"Yes: dark as pitch."

"Lanterns burnin?"

"What lanterns?"

"Didn't you run lanterns up 'em on dark nights?"

"Never heard of anything like that."

"Well, if you don't know enough to keep your lightnin rods showin you needn't blame me. G-lang!"—New York Weekly.

Bright Little Sammy.

Sammy (who is never allowed to stay out of school)—Howdie Hurlburt didn't come to school all day.

Mamma—Why not, Sammy?

Sammy—'Cause his mother died. When you die, may I stay home all day?

Mamma—Yes, darling; you may stay out a whole week.

Sammy (suspiciously)—Oh, I know! You mean to die in vacation.—Harlem Life.

The Conceited Peer.

A certain conceited nobleman once observed to Charles Townsend, "When I happen to say a foolish thing, I always burst out a-laughing." Townsend eyed him curiously and at length remarked in the most deliberate manner, "Ah, I envy you your happiness, for you must certainly live the merriest life of any man in Europe."

When you are invited to a real old fashioned woman's house for supper, she always has floating island. This is a sure test.—Atchison Globe.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

A Poet With Vigor.

The McMillans of London published a book of poems by T. E. Brown, which the English critics lauded because of the "vigor of the poet's descriptive style." Here is a little sample of it referring to the sailing of a fishing smack:

So to the jetty gradual she was hauled;
Then one the tiller took
And chewed and spat upon his hand and bawled,
And one the canvas shook
Forth like a moldy bat, and one, with nods
And smiles, lay on the bowsprit end and called
And cursed the harbor-master by his gods.

And, rotten from the gunwale to the keel,
Rat riddled, bilge bestank,
Slime slobbered, horrible, I saw her reel
And drag her oozy flank
And sprawl among the deft young waves that laughed
And leapt and turned in many a sportive wheel
As she thumped onward with her lumbering draft.

We believe this is a poet who could almost do justice to the Chicago stockyards. The rhythmic swish of the pig sticker's knife and the thrilling splash of the hog in the scalding vat ought to thrill such a bard to the very core of his immortal soul. Give us a call, Brown.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Sneeze Wood Tree.

The remarkable sneeze wood tree is a native of Natal and other parts of South Africa. It's funny name was given to it because one cannot saw it without sneezing violently.

The dust of its wood has just the same effect as the strongest snuff and is so irritating to the nose that workmen are obliged to sneeze even when they are planting it.

If a piece of the wood of this tree is put in the mouth, it is found to have a very bitter taste, and no doubt it is this bitterness which prevents insects of any kind from attacking the timber of the "sneeze wood" tree.

The fact that insects find it so disagreeable makes its wood very valuable for work that is required to last a long time.

Blamed the Planets.

In the middle of the fourteenth century in Paris a new ordinance enjoining the cleansing of the streets and the shutting up of swine was carefully neglected, as usual, and a terrible plague was the consequence. The faculty of medicine, called upon for a remedy by the king, sent to inform him after long discussion that the plague was the result of a hostile conjunction of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

Early Football Players.

Football was for many years the national game of Florence. The season was from January to March, and the ladies and gentlemen of Florence and the populace as well were wont to assemble on the Piazza Santa Gloce to witness the game, which was called "Calcio," from the word meaning "to kick." The last game was played in 1739.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE WHISTLED ON THE WAY.

No deeds of fame enshrined his name,
No laurel wreath or bay,
And yet he made earth happier;
He whistled on the way!

When sorrow frowned and stars were drowned
In stormy skies and gray,
He saw the light stream through the night;
He whistled on the way!

And even grief found sweet relief,
Hope shed a brighter ray,
And hearts he knew not blessed him
For whistling on the way!

And when from life's dark shadows
He passed into the day
They wrote above this line of love,
"He whistled on the way!"
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE BAND PLAYED "DIXIE."

And Sousa Won the Hearts of the People at Fayetteville.

When North Carolina celebrated its centenary, the Marine band was ordered to Fayetteville to participate in the ceremonies, said Bandmaster Sousa. The little southern town was much interested in the advent of the "president's band," and the prevailing opinion was that "Dixie" would be tabooed music with us. Before the exercises a local committee waited upon me and intimated that "Dixie" was a popular melody in that vicinity.

"Of course," said the spokesman, "we don't want you to play anything you don't want to, but please remember, sir, that we are very fond of 'Dixie' here."

Bowing gravely, I thanked the committee for their interest in my programme, but left them completely in the dark as to whether I intended to play the loved song of the south or not.

The ceremonies opened with a patriotic address by Governor Fowle lauding the glories of the American flag, and naturally the only appropriate music to such a sentiment was "The Star Spangled Banner," which the crowd patriotically cheered.

The tone of the succeeding oration was equally fervid, but the speaker enlarged upon the glories of the commonwealth whose one hundredth anniversary was being celebrated. The orator sat down, and there was a momentary pause, and then as I raised my baton the strains of "Dixie" fell upon the delighted ears of the thousands round the platform.

The unexpected had happened, and such a shout as went up from that throng I have never heard equaled. Hats were tossed in the air, gray haired men embraced, and for a few minutes a jubilant pandemonium reigned supreme. During the rest of our stay in Fayetteville the repertory of the Marine band was on this order: "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie."—Youth's Companion.

Settles the Counterfeits.

When a person comes into "Old Man" Smith's cigar store and hands him money in return for something purchased, the old man can ascertain by a single glance or touch whether the money is good or counterfeit. If the money is bad, he puts it under the tobacco cutter, or his money tester, as he calls it, and severs it in two.

One day last week a rough looking young man came into his store and asked for a piece of chewing tobacco. At the same time he laid a 50 cent piece lightly on the counter. The old man picked up the money and looked at it. It had a dull color and was not as heavy as an ordinary half dollar. The proprietor walked over to where the tobacco was, and, taking down a piece of the brand the young man had called for, he pretended to put it under the tobacco cutter, but instead he slipped in the counterfeit piece and cut it into halves. He then handed the two pieces to the young man and commanded him to "get," which he promptly did.—Chicago Record.

New York Is Provincial.

Perhaps there is no city quite so provincial as New York, says A. Maurice Low in The Atlantic, due to the fact that the average New Yorker, whether in society or business, has got into the habit of patronizing the inhabitants of any other city. The New York business man complacently feels that the rest of the country is financed by New York and must do as New York tells it. The society man or woman of New York believes that outside of New York, with few exceptions, there is no society worthy of the name, and what society does exist is merely a bad imitation of its New York prototype.

Things You Hear.

You no doubt "hear" things every day that are not true and repeat them. Try not to do it. It is surprising how many things are told that are untrue and cruel. It is surprising how many people like this sort of talk. Be above circulating an untrue and damaging story about any one to oblige some mischievous gossip.—Atchison Globe.

Aggravating.

Mrs. Meddergrass—The postmistress doesn't seem to like the new professor of the school.

Mr. Meddergrass—No; I reckon not. I hered some of the fellers at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin or some other furrin language.—Baltimore American.

A Martyr.

"How can you call old Bogles a martyr to his principles when every one knows he died of indigestion?"

"Exactly. He died because he was devoted to the principle of allowing no doctor on earth to dictate what he should eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

The royal army clothing factory of Great Britain has only two commissioned officers, a director and a doctor.

The stayer wins whether the weapons be brawn or brains. The best work is done by hard work.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

The Old Chestnuts.

It is said that a certain Cleveland lady whose handsome house is in an ultrafashionable section of the city was called east while her home was undergoing the renovating and refurnishing process. During her absence a man was especially engaged to hang the pictures. Among them were a number of excellent copies of the world's greatest works of art, and the man, an artist, found his task a labor of love.

With great care he hung the more valuable copies in the roomy reception hall and had just finished his task when the lady returned.

Her eyes snapped as she surveyed his work.

"Who hung those old chestnuts there?" she cried.

"Old masters, madam," said the startled artist.

"Old chestnuts, I say; it's the same thing. If you hung them, take them down. I won't have them there. With new furniture and new decorations and new carpets and rugs I'll have new pictures too. Who ever heard of such old trumpery stuff in a strictly modern house?"

"And what shall I do with the—the old chestnuts, madam?" the artist inquired.

"Oh, dump them into the attic until I can get rid of them," replied the lady.

And there the "chestnuts" lie, Madonnas and cherubs and all, gathering dust and calmly awaiting the getting rid of process.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Renting Locomotives.

Hundreds of locomotives are rented every year. Several corporations make their chief revenue this way. The Baldwins have many machines out on the rental form of payment—that is, the engines are rented in the same way that you would buy a stove on installments—so much down, so much a month, the payments to apply on the final purchase money. It is seldom, however, that a railroad rents locomotives. They are usually let out to contractors who construct temporary railways for hauling dirt from excavations.

Contractors who hire the locomotives usually have their own names gilded on them so that the public may suppose that they belong to them. The engines, as a usual thing, are cast offs. They may have pulled express trains once, but now they are only fit to pull gravel cars. The engineers who work them are oftentimes also the cast offs of the profession. They may have operated express engines, but through carelessness or other incapacity have been discharged from one road after another until they are only fit to haul gravel or wood trains.—Philadelphia Record.

Too High For Inspection.

Count de Koronet (who is an ardent admirer of Willie's sister)—What are you after, my little fellow? Come round here where I can see you.

Willie (who is climbing on the back of the count's chair)—Tom said you had a skating rink on top of your head, and I want to see it!—Brooklyn Life.

Until the middle of the century Great Britain imported two-thirds of the iron she used. The use of coal for smelting was then only beginning.

When a man insists on "explaining" a thing, it is a confession that it worries him.—Atchison Globe.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Ever Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 33, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey is Pure

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. GEO. BENZ & SONS. ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.

Remember That!

2nd ☛ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—o—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Case of

HAMM'S
BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

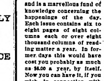
Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota



L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

20th Century

Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON
ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. W. McArthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Taudberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Haggland
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Horbert

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	61½	Oats	22
Wheat No. 2	57½	Barley	30
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	145
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

To-day is the beginning of lent.

Julius Pleth spent Sunday at Crookston.

Washington's birthday—Friday Feb. 22nd.

Wm. Box of Warren, is here looking after his land interests.

A special bond election was held at Thief River Falls yesterday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson was burried yesterday.

The boom of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., will be extended another mile up river.

The financial statement of the county appears in supplement form this week.

Mrs. B. E. Burkee is down with the la grippe this week but is now on the mend.

Next summer a whole lot of fellows will be wishing they had put up ice this winter.

The case of State against Wm Bramsness was put over to the October term of court.

An expansion of gardens and trees is a sort that ought to be voted for unanimously.

P. B. Malberg of Warren was here last Thursday visiting with his cousin, O. F. Post.

Chas. Brink was looking after some business matters at Crookston the first of the week.

The wide tire is a road roller the narrow tire a road cutter; the first makes, the other mars.

Attorney Germo has office room in the jewelry shop one door north of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

Sander Engebretson returned from the county seat last Friday after five days service as juror.

Quite a number from here will go to Thief River Falls tomorrow evening to take in the masquerade ball.

Wm. Eickhoff went to Red Lake Falls Saturday to look after some matters before the county judge.

If you want to avoid suspicion of your neighbors, never carry your molasses in a jug or a demijohn.

The St. Hilaire Townsite Company will build half a dozen dwelling houses on Minnesota avenue this summer.

Lost:—A woolen blanket—between Kolstads barn and city well. Return to Kolstads shoe store and get reward.

Any man who will say that he would not tell a lie to save his own life ought to take to the business of auctioneering.

Street Commissioner Harris is around again after a three weeks tussle with the grip. He said it almost finished him.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fellman died Sunday morning. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Perhaps you better change your mind and get vaccinated. It is claimed Crookston has a case and that is only 28 miles from here.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Frantz Friboltz of North Dakota was here last week and disposed of his farm in section 4 in Wyandotte to Julius Nelson for $800.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated at the M. E. church Friday evening Feb. 22nd. Entertainment and supper 25 cents.

Nick Schumacher of Hatten N. Dak., was here between trains yesterday and while here listed his Sanders farm with Gigstad & Burkee.

If the manure is getting soaked and leached in the barn-yard it better be put on the fields even if they are frozen or covered with snow.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

County Surveyor P. O. Hagglund was doing some surveying east of Thief River Falls last week and returned home again last Saturday.

The Improvement Bulletin says the oil inspector of Minnesota receives an annual income of about $25,000 and he has nothing to do but spend it.

Rev. I. T. Aastad of Thief River Falls was in town between trains last Monday on his way to McIntosh to attend the conference there this week.

The delinquent tax list will be published next week again. Be sure and save a copy as you may have occasion to refer to it sometime in the future.

Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas was introduced to the public less than three weeks ago and now everybody knows her by reputation. Carrie is a swift old girl.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Olson and Miss Johnson of Crookston came up Saturday to pay a visit to Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Blomburgh. They returned home yesterday.

As per order from headquarters all trainmen on the Great Northern railway must vaccinate in accordance with an order issued by the state board of health.

A. S. Anderson of River Falls was in town last Monday and paid up and got a deed of 40 acres more land. Mr. A. now has a farm of 360 acres of good River Falls dirt.

Vic Patnode, a former employe of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, but now working for Uncle Sam in the Phillipines is writing some interesting letters and the Gazette publishes them.

Fred Knutson, blacksmith for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company left Monday for Montevideo where he went to look after his farming interests. He will return the latter part of the week.

Many of the girls who are spending good money learning to teach school, ought to spend a few dollars taking lessons in the culinary art. It would be of more benefit to them in future years.

G. Kirkhus and Gus. Kjonickson drove in Sunday night after spending some time on the formers claim way up on the Tamarac river in Beltrami county. They brought down a load of furs.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company found no trouble in getting rock enough for repairing the dam—in fact a halt was called last week as enough was on hand. They used about 400 cords.

J. L. Kemp, who has the contract for taking care of all shingle and lath for another year of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company arrived yesterday and will look after the repairing in that department.

The Masquerade at Hotel Markham Tuesday evening was a pleasant affair, realizing the Band Boys a neat sum. There were many unique costumes and a general good time was had by the particepants.

H. Monson, of Clarkfield spent the first two days of the week here visiting with his daughter Lydia. He was on his way home after spending two weeks visiting with relatives near Breese in Marshall county.

The Odd Fellows of Denmark have money to burn. They are at the present time erecting a building at Copenhagen, which will cost $1,500,000. One lodge alone takes shares in this building to the amount of $500,000.

It seems as though 15 degrees below zero was the coldest weather they ever had in Texas and on February 12th they celebrate the day. The old inhabitants love to speak about "the coldest day that ever happened."

The repairing of the dam for the St. Hilairé Boom & Water Power Company will be completed this week. Henry Norland superintended the work which is a guarantee that it will stand the test for the next twenty-five years.

Do you know that the United States is spending more money in preparation for war and mending the damages done by war, than any country in the world, not excepting Germany, England and the other great powers? Its a fact.

A Chicago firm was awarded the contract for raising the Maine. The divers find that the wreck has settled some forty feet in the soft mud, the bottom of the ship being sixty feet below the low tide mark. A coffer dam must be built entirely around the wreck.

Hon. John J. Lentz has introduced a bill in Congress to fine, disfranchise and render inelgible for office all persons who give or offer bribes, allowing half the amount of the fine to the informent. This would catch a lot of them and in large cities the net would be filled to overflowing.

Gus. Schmidt, the Crookston painter and paper hanger came up Monday to look after his contract on the Hotel Markham. He brought along a well broke water spanial dog that he is willing to give away to anyone who promises to take good care of him. Here is a snap for some duck hunter.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Quite a little excitement was caused at Grand Forks last Saturday evening by the arrival in that city of a party who was suffering from a mild type of smallpox. The man gave his name as Dan McDonald and says he has been working near Solway the greater part of the winter. He was taken to the detention hospital.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.
A. A. Myers, Pastor.

HAMILTON GUILTY.

Contrary to the opinion of the general public, the jury in the Hamilton-Day murder case at Minneapolis brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. The above decision of the jury came over the wire at 10:30 this morning and is supposed to be authentic.

Smallpox at Crookston.

It was by no means a small sized scare that was created Saturday evening in this city when it was learned that the James hotel on Main street contained a smallpox patient, and that the hotel had been quarantined and placed under guard of special policemen. Early in the evening Mayor Campbell was notified that Mr. Mulcahey, the proprietor of the place, who had been feeling ill for several days, had suddenly suffered a dangerous looking outbreak all over his body, and that the rash appeared like smallpox. The mayor immediately summoned Dr. Dampier, who, after first thoroughly disinfecting himself, made an examination and concluded that, while the case could not be called a fully developed case of smallpox, it would be advisable to take all precautionary steps to prevent any spreading of the disease, in case it should prove to be genuine. In consequence the mayor ordered the house quarantined and placed two special policemen on guard to guard the premises.

Up to today no new developments have appeared and the house with its eight or ten occupants, is under the strictest surveillance, and no further cases, outside of this building, are anticipated, even though the case should prove a genuine one. Crookston Journal.

Landlord has the "Bear."

Gus. Schmidt, accompanied by his grizzle bear, left this (Monday) morning for St. Hilaire and will give street exhibitions there during the week.—Crookston Journal. Gus. is boarding at the Hotel Markham and the landlord has the "bear."

The River Falls correspondent in the Gazette says Fred Harrington was around last week with a petition to open up a road from the school house in district No. 178 to the town line between River Falls and Rocksbury and further states the road ought to have been opened up fifteen years ago.

C. C. Knappen, publisher of the Gateway Magazine and the Crookston Press is here to-day distributing the second number of his excellent magazine. St. Hilaire occupies a two page write-up in a condenced form. Everybody should subscribe for the magazine—ten cents per copy or $1.00 per year.

Julius Pleth, the land man is determined to let the people know he is in town and in the land business. Last week he received two large signs and had them nailed onto the Holmes buildings. The signs are very attractive and anyone in quest of land will find no trouble in locating the office of Julius Pleth, the land man.

The annual seed distribution by the Department of Agricultural at Washington is now in progress and $100,000 worth of seed will be distributed this year. Each Senator, Representative and delegate will be given this year for distribution nearly 9,000 packages of seeds. Each one of the packages contain five papers. If you have doubts as to getting a package, perhaps you better write and let your wants be known.

It ought to be more generally known that sulphur thrown into the fire of stove, furnace or fireplace instantly extinguish the fire in a chimney or flue, says one who knows. If a small bag or parcel of sulphur, say three ounces were kept in a handy place and used when needed, as directed above, it might be the means of saving property and life.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

At the October term of court the jury awarded Anna Adams a verdict of $5,000 in the damage suit against the Great Northern railway and the city of Thief River Falls, and $4,000 to Susanna Cunningham, in a like action. In answer to the petition of defendants for judgement notwithstanding the verdict. Judge Watts denies each and every petition, but cuts down the amount to $3,500 and $2,500 respectively. H. Steenerson, plaintiff's attorney, serves notice of acceptance, and the defendents now will either have to appeal the case or pay the reduced judgement. It is thought they will pay.—Red Lake Falls Gazette

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

It is wrong to speak of a convicted church member as "a good man gone wrong." You should say he is a bad man found out.

Perhaps one of the wittiest toasts on record is that of Franklin. After the victories of Washington had made his name well known throughout Europe, Franklin chanced to dine with the French and English ambassadors when these toasts were drunk: The son of Britain rose and proudly remarked: "England—the sun whose beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The Frenchman, glowing with national pride, drunk: "France—the moon whose mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness and making their dreariness beautiful." This furnished Franklin with a fine opening and his quaint humor bubbled over in his retort: "George Washington—the Joshua, who commanded the sun and the moon to stand still, and they obeyed him.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Regular Correspondent

Representative Bell, of Colo., a member of the committee on Appropriation made a telling speech against the unprecedented extravagance of the present Congress, in which he said it was time for the people to become alarmed at the rapid increase in public expenditures, which had grown in a single decade from $4.75 per capita to more than $10 per capita. He said that Congress had become so callous to vast increases in appropriations that it was considered almost disreputable to call attention to the extravagance of the government. Representative Cochran, of Mo., made a speech along similar lines.

The sugar trust scored another profitable triumph when Secretary Gage ordered a retaliatory duty of nearly one cent a pound placed on Russian sugar, that, too, in the face of the rather clearly implied threat of the Russian government that it would meet such action on the part of this government by putting the maximum tariff on all American goods. The short-sightedness of this policy on the part of the administration is made plain by the figures of our trade with Russia. Russia sells us annually about $300,000 worth of sugar, while American exports to Russia are nearly $30,000,000. Protests from great business interests are pouring into Washington against Secretary Gage's action.

Just before the House passed the Army appropriation bill, carrying a little less than $118,000,000, Representative McClellan, of N. Y., in a short speech presented some figures that are worthy of the country's most thoughtful consideration. He stated that the annual cost of each soldier to the U. S. excluding pensions, would be $1,288, and including pensions $2,828 while the annual cost of each German soldier, including pensions and the expense of past wars, was only $227, and that of each French soldier, including pensions and the cost of the Franco-Prussian war was only $232. The said the total cost of our army would soon reach $300,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the expense of the navy, which is now more than $100,000,000.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Horse and Mule Exports.

The exports of horses and mule from the United States in 1900 were very much the largest on record. Eleven months only of that year are so far reported, but they show the export to be at the rate of 80,112 horses for the year, valued at $9,263,472. The year before the number was 49,983, and the value $5,747,468. Last years number and value were about three times as large as they were 3 to 5 years ago. But this increase is due wholly to war. For instance to the Philippines and other Asiatic ports where we had previously sent no horses, 6,356 were sent in 1900. And to South Africa, where only 73 horses were sent in '97, and 102 in '98, 21,441 were sent in 1900. It will be seen that almost the entire increase in number for the year was due to the demand of war. Mule exports, that had been running from 6,000 to 7,000 a year, has jumped to 20,228 in 1899 and to 50,287 in 1900. This is also war fruit, almost the entire increase going to our own and British wars. But perhaps we should not find fault with the source of increased trade. It's the "stuff" we're after, and if the dollars we get are tarnished with human blood it will soon rub off and they will be as bright as ever!—Farm, Stock and Home.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Occasionally a man all at once discoverer he has been fooling around a buzz saw while he has been fondly imagining he was the whole saw mill himself. This was the case with the Steel county farmer, who refused to send his children to school because he did not like the teacher. He insisted the trustees should discharge the teacher and hire another one, or he would not send his children to school. He was arrested and brought up with a short turn by having to take his choice between three things: Go to jail, pay a fine of $50 for not complying with the compulsory school law or send his childred to school. He naturally came to his senses and sent his children to school.—Granite Falls Journal.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Prof. Atwater's Theory.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, who has conducted extensive researches on the subject of food, says that variety in the food we eat is the most important consideration in fixing our diet. Most people eat too much meat. A certain amount of the proteids found in meat are necessary to nourish the body, but it is best to supply part of them from other elements. Peas, oatmeal, wheat and beer are good substitutes. The utmost care should be taken to get pure beer.

"Golden Grain Belt" beer is absolutely pure. It is brewed from the best barley malt, flavored with hops, and is an ideal tonic and food. You can get the strength of bread and meat in a simple, palatable, and easily digested form. This beer should be in every household. Order from your nearest dealer or Alex. Thompson, Crookston will supply you.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension..........$13.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..........$2.00
Shingles; 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

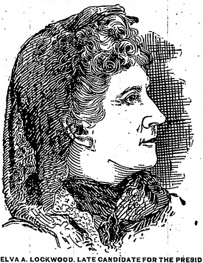
IF YOU INTEND TO Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

REGARD PERUNA AS THEIR SHIELD AGAINST CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP AND CATARRHAL DISEASES.



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession, she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennet, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."—Belva A. Lockwood.

Mrs. T. Pelton.

Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."

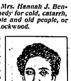
Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause, inflamed mucous membranes.

Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, once said, in a lecture to women:

"A great number of women consult me every year. I often have occasion to say to these patients, 'I fear you have catarrh, madam.' They will generally reply, 'Oh, no, I never had catarrh. My nose is perfectly clear, and my breath is not bad, I am not troubled with coughing or spitting, or any other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh.' But, my dear madam, you may have catarrh all the same. Catarrh is not always located in the head. You may have catarrh of the lungs, or stomach, or liver, or kidneys, and especially you may have catarrh of the pelvic organs."

The doctor went on to say:

"I have been preaching this doctrine for the last forty years, but there are a vast multitude of women who have never heard it yet. Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have not catarrh of the head, they have not catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death."



Mrs. Julia C. Brown, of Pecatonica, Ills., says: "I have used Peruna in my home for the past four years and am thoroughly convinced that it is a reliable family remedy."—Julia C. Brown.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Pervades All Classes.

"It makes me tired," observed the cynical guest, who had been reading about the avalanche of invitations which the distinguished actress staying at the hotel had been compelled to decline, "to see how your people run after famous characters when they visit the city."

"You're right," cordially answered the hotel clerk. "You ought to see the crowds that follow Bob Fitzsimmons along the street whenever he comes to town."—Chicago Times.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All Names Alike To Him.

"What is the name, may I ask?" said the reporter, "of the man who has purchased a controlling interest in your line of road?"

"His name, sir," frigidly answered the officer of the railway company, "is withheld."

"That's a new one," rejoined the reporter, whipping out his note book. "How do you spell it?"—Chicago Tribune.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Easy.

"Ah! yes," sighed the lovelorn youth, "I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder if I will ever succeed in winning her affections."

"Why not?" replied his cousin Helen. "I know of at least half a dozen other men who have."—Philadelphia Press.

It is as easy to get wool from a hydraulic ram as it is to get information from a bank teller.

IOWA FARMS $4 PER ACRE CASH BALANCE 1 CROP TIL PAID. [illegible]

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

Firm as Adamant.

"Adam," said our first mother, in a serious tone, "we are certainly living beyond our means."

"That's exactly my own opinion, little woman," said the father of his kind. "And what do you propose to do about it?"

"We must economize," said the universal mother.

"Yes," said Adam, "we must, and I'm ready to second anything you suggest. But, wait. There is one item of expenditure that positively must be excepted from the pruning shears."

"And what is that?"

"I will not," said Adam, with a strong emphasis. "I will not have our laundry bills cut down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

Was an Inspired Orator.

If ever a man had a genius for pulpit oratory, it was Phillips Brooks, and yet Dr. Allen's memoirs bear repeated, indisputable evidence of the toil with which he wrought at his sermons. The explanation is to be found in two causes. There was in him the consciousness of an artist. One can see this in such insignificant matters as the character of his handwriting and the finish of his ordinary expression, as in familiar letters. He was not merely a man of taste, exquisitely modulated for the appreciation of all forms of art, if music be excepted—a not uncommon exception—but he had the constructive gift, and his first efforts in youth predicted for him a literary career. But there was in him emphatically that which now and then lifts an artist into the region of inspiration—namely, a possession.—Atlantic Monthly.

Carter's Ink

has the largest sale of any ink in the world, because it is the best ink that can be made.

Age.

A quarrel recently occurred between two maiden ladies. Said the younger one:

"I wonder if I shall lose my locks, too, when I get your age?"

The older one—You will be lucky if you do.—Tit-Bits.

He Was Emphatic.

"I am informed that your husband is a professor of language, and I called to find out what his terms are."

"Well, when he's excited, they are unfit for publication."—Richmond Dis-

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

IN DEBTORS' PRISON

DEBTORS RAPIDLY BECOMING CRIMINALS IN ENGLAND.

We all know that imprisonment for debt has been abolished, but only to make way for imprisonment for contempt of court, and while, under the new regulations, the hardship of prison life is made easier for the convict, it has become more stringent for the debtor, who is rapidly becoming a criminal, writes K3-17, No. 5,580, in London Chronicle. Formerly, Wandsworth jail was a prison for female as well as male prisoners, but the women now find accommodation at Holloway and their ward at Wandsworth has become the debtors' division. Here the cells are similar in all respects to those occupied by convicts. The size, the furniture, the utensils are identical. The only literature allowed the debtor, like the criminal, in the early days of his confinement, is the Bible, the prayer and hymn books and a little volume called "The Narrow Way." It is merely in regard to bedding that the debtor, within his cell, is better off than the convict. While the latter at the commencement of his incarceration is compelled to rest on bare boards the former, at all times, is provided with cocoanut fiber mattress and pillow, as well as with two coarse linen sheets, a pillowcase and a couple of blankets. Before the debtor is finally locked up for the night on the day of his arrival at the prison he receives a circular yellow cloth badge bearing the number of his cell inscribed in black on both sides, which makes him look something like a cabman. This badge—the badge of infamy, for it is identically the same in color and all other respects for convict and debtor alike—he is compelled to wear fastened to the left hand side of his coat whenever he leaves his cell. It is absolutely illegal to brand him in this fashion, because in the abstract from the regulations exhibited in his cell it is set forth that a debtor shall be allowed to wear his own clothes unless they are unfit for wear, and that even then the clothes supplied him shall not be of the same color as those worn by convicted prisoners. But this badge of the criminal attached to the debtor's coat becomes part of his attire. The prison bell tolls at 6 a. m., and the day begins. The cell floor must be swept, the white metal utensils cleaned and furbished up so that you can see your face in them, the plank bedstead set leaning against the wall on end, with mattress dangling over the back, bedclothes made to hang in front, and pillow crowning the whole. Then you wash and finish dressing. All at once you hear a clanging of keys. The door flies open. A canvas bag bearing the cell number is flung on the floor, accompanied by an inquiry in an unsympathetic tone as to whether you are "all right," and an order to put out your pots and pans. The bag contains your work—some pieces of canvas, some samples of buttonholes, a stout needle, a skein of white thread, a lump of wax, a knife. You have been deprived of your penknife down stairs, only to be placed in possession of a much more dangerous weapon in your cell. From the moment the debtor comes into prison he is given every opportunity to find money to satisfy his creditor, should he be so disposed. He may telegraph, he may write and receive as many letters as he pleases in that bona fide aim. But if he makes no effort to discharge his debt, he may only write and receive one letter and have one visit a week. It will surprise a good many people to learn that the majority of debtors at Wandsworth are sent there by their wives for failing to satisfy maintenance orders. Then come the fathers of boys sent to truant schools, who have been ordered to contribute a couple of shillings a week towards their support. A third category is made up of persons in arrear with rates and taxes. Debtors of the miscellaneous class are few. Most of my companions during the fortnight I passed at Wandsworth bore up against their misfortunes with a good heart. One or two gave way. One man took the matter so keenly to mind that he displayed signs of insanity and was removed to the hospital.

Dreamed of Hidden Gold

Went to the Spot Indicated and Found a Treasure

A singular certification of a dream was the experience of Mrs. Rachel Moores of Texarkana, Ark. In 1866 she was living with her husband, Maj. David Moores, on a plantation about 30 miles south of Texarkana. They had a large sum of money which the husband took out one night and buried. Ten years later he died quite suddenly, without even revealing to the wife the hiding place of the money, and although diligent and repeated search was made, no trace of the buried treasure was ever found. Mrs. Moores, who is now more than 70 years old, has remained a widow, living most of the time alone since her husband's death. A few weeks ago she had a vivid dream one night, in which she saw in the old plantation with certain landmarks the spot where, as her dream indicated, the money was buried. In a few nights the dream was repeated, and thereafter at intervals for more than a dozen times, each dream being an identical repetition of the first. Mrs. Moores is not at all superstitious, yet this oft-repeated dream led her to make a secret investigation recently, when, strange as it may seem, the long-lost treasure was found, and that, too, at a place in the woods marked exactly as that so often in her dream. The money was all in $20 gold pieces, and the total amount $2,800.

Uncle Sam as a Flower Gardener.

During the fall planting at the white house there are placed in the ground more than 56,000 bulbs and fully 5,000 plants, whereas in the spring 35,000 plants, embracing 150 varieties, are set out. Surrounding the executive mansion are 55 flower beds of various sizes. All of the beds must be shielded in winter by elaborate blanketings of protective material, and in the case of many of the beds precaution must always be taken lest they be washed out by heavy rainfall.

It is better to have a heart of oak than a wooden head.

MINERALS ABUNDANT.

Every Part of the United States Rich in Various Ores.

No section of the United States has been neglected in the distribution of valuable mineral supplies, says Leslie's Weekly. Where iron ore of one sort is lacking another is given; where iron and coal are denied, and such regions are few in the United States, there is stone or clay or the precious minerals. The mining districts of the east are, broadly speaking, controlled by the general trend of the Appalachian mountains. On the east side of these mountains, from the Hudson river to Georgia, there extends a more or less continuous line of magnetic iron ore deposits. This is paralleled by one of low grade ores and by another of copper ores. West of these regions are found the brown hematites, most valuable in Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. Passing to the interior basin of the continent, we find the eastern and central part underlaid by vast fields of coal. The metal deposits appear in groups. One such group contains the magnificent copper and red hematite iron ore deposits around the head of Lake Superior. Another group contains the lead and zinc and red oxide of iron of Missouri. In the western part of the United States the grouping of metals is most striking, as it assumes the form of a series of irregular bands or belts extending from north to south and corresponding to the longitudinal trend of the mountain systems. Passing westward, we first note a sharply defined gold belt found in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. West of this and extending through New Mexico, Utah and western Montana, is a line of silver lodes. A second line of silver mines stretches from Mexico to Idaho, through Arizona and Nebraska, while a third chain skirts the eastern slope of the series. The western foothills of the Sierras are so marvelously rich in gold veins and placer deposits as to be known to all the world, while shortly farther down into the valley of California is a copper belt. The region of the coast ranges affords quicksilver and iron.

Ocean Post Offices.

Most of the big liners that carry the mails now have floating postoffices on board, where all letters and postal packets are dealt with while the vessel is plowing her way through the waves. The sorters have by no means an easy time on board, for they are often at work for twelve hours a day during the entire voyage. One sorter on the Kaiser Wilhelm stated the other day that during five months an average of 58,368 letters, 220 sacks of papers and 847 registered articles were handled by four men, or an individual average of 14,592 letters, 50 odd sacks of papers and 212 registered articles. In the same period the average post worked on the voyage of the American liners in 17 trips were 92,400 letters, 144 sacks of papers and 1,164 registered articles, or 46,200 letters, 72 sacks of papers and 582 registered articles per man.

Wedding Gown of Victoria.

The dress worn by Queen Victoria on her marriage would be voted "simple" in these times of wonderful textures and jewel embroideries. It was of rich white satin and had a very long train carried by a dozen bridesmaids, daughters of dukes, marquises and earls. The trimming was composed of that beautiful Honiton lace which has become historical, for it has figured in many portraits of the queen. The headdress consisted of an ordinary wreath of orange blossoms and a lace veil. A brooche, necklace and large, long earrings of diamonds completed the toilet, and to modern ideas the outfit seems gaudy and absurd; but even most brides of today cannot come within gunshot of one ornament which was assumed by right, the collar of the order of the Garter. This emblem hung around Victoria's shoulders, and marked her supreme once and for aye among the brides of this petty world.

Germany's Big Cities.

According to the latest statistics, the population of the eight principal cities is as follows: Berlin, 1,284,345; Hamburg, 767,385; Munich, 498,303; Leipsic, 455,120; Breslau, 422,415; Dresden, 395,349; Cologne 370,685, and Frankfort-on-Main, 267,813. In each case there has been an increase within the last five years.

Shock Restores Girl's Voice.

A phenomenon of rare occurrence, although it is absurd to speak of it as unprecedented, is reported from Northwich. A coachman, who was killed in a gale by a falling tree, left a grown-up daughter, who had been partially dumb for three years as the result of a severe attack of influenza. On learning of her father's death the woman spoke, and is now able to converse freely.

They Will Do It.

"The young gentleman is now in the drawing room, waiting for you, miss."

"Very well, Eloise. Go tell him I will be down right away. And come back in about half an hour and fix my hair."—Life.

World to End This Year.

This is the recent decision of one of the prominent societies of the world, but the exact day has not yet been fixed upon, and while there are very few people who believe this prediction, there are thousands of others who not only believe, but know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness or liver and kidney troubles. A fair trial will certainly convince you of its value.

Method in It.

Friend—Why do you wear those fearfully old-fashioned collars?

Winkers (a man of affairs)—Because when the washerwoman sends them to anybody else she sends them back—New York Weekly.

Care of the Baby.

To keep the skin clean is to keep it healthy, every mother should therefore see that her baby is given a daily bath in warm water with Ivory Soap. The nursery should also be well aired and cleaned, and all clothing washed with Ivory Soap, well rinsed and dried in the sun.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Rather.

"By the way," asked the stranger, "are women permitted to practice at the bar in this country?"

"Permitted!" snorted the other man, who happened to be a retired saloonkeeper from Kansas, "you can't keep 'em from doing it when they take a notion, begosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John H. Diercks, Minneapolis, Minn., car brake; Frederick Hachmann, Red Wing, Minn., dust guard; Aleck Halverson, Lyle, Minn., cylinder concave; Michael J. Kane, St. Paul, Minn., folding paper box; Hans O. Olson, Two Harbors, Minn., exhaust nozzle; Carlos P. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., grain distributing spout; Edward A. Warren, St. Paul, Minn., treatment of leather.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Too Previous.

"See here!" exclaimed the shopper, excitedly, "there's a man just dropped dead in that bargain crush."

"How inopportune!" cried the floorwalker. "We have not yet opened our undertaking department."—Philadelphia Record.

Lame back makes a young man feel old. Wizard Oil makes an old man feel young. See your druggist.

Relative.

Once upon a time a certain Person wrote wisdom.

"What a fool!" said the World

Then the Person wrote folly exclusively.

"Wise guy!" said the world.

This fable teaches that wisdom and unwisdom are purely relative terms.—

Neglect your hair and you lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

And Brings You Nothing But a Bill.

Friend—What is hope?

Poet—It is something that wakes you up at 4 o'clock in the morning when the postman doesn't come round till 10.—Syracuse Herald.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

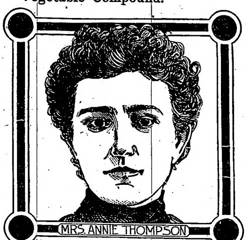
Supremely Restful.

"I wonder if there's any lazier occupation than fishing."

"Well, yes—looking at people fishing."—Brooklyn Life.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Com- and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

MRS. M. A. DENSON

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

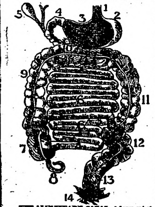
MRS. L. D. HODGE

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

30 FEET OF BOWELS



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of esophagus (meat-pipe) which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Caecum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexure; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the caecum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

Violent calomel purges or griping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! (Look out for imitations and substitutes or you can't get results. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box.) You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently

Made CLEAN and STRONG by

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
Minneapolis. WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION DULUTH,
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

Supplement to ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, February 20, 1901.

MINN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
January 30th, 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1900, and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assets and other means to discharge the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS:

Balance in treasury Jan. 1st 1900	$ 9168 81	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, interest on deposit of county funds	168 96	
Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, Interest on deposit of county funds	106 32	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls interest on deposit of county funds	82 90	
Bank of St. Hilaire, interest on deposit of county funds	32 26	
H M Hicks, fee for auctioneer's license	10 00	
D Patterson " "	10 00	
School district refundment for text book record	75	
Fees for filing certificates of nomination	315 00	
M G Wyer, filing appointment as agent	05	
State Finance committee, filing apptmt as agent	15	
Joseph Perrault, clerk of court, jury fees	51 00	
A B Nelson Co. auditor refundment from Marshall Co., of expenses insanity case of Carl Swenson	73 28	
Red Lake Falls Athletic Association rent of court room	10 00	
Fees for hunter's licenses	1 25	
Fines in justice court N W Tarrant	5 00	
" " O H Peters	4 00	
" " K O Gigstad	10 00	
" " N Swanson	25 00	
State apportionment to schools	11220 85	
Private redemptions	944 23	
Int. and Prin. on state school lands	4493 30	
Sale of ditch bonds (Ditch No. 1.)	9505 00	
Taxes and penalties collected	62499 23	
Refundment of excess remitted state treasurer	115 00	
Orders outstanding	11505 57	
Total receipts and unpaid orders		110458 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer interest and principal on school lands	4211 88	
" state taxes	3941 51	
" prin. and int. on school district loans	1695 60	
" hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
" interest on railroad bonds (t wp of Gervais)	90 00	
" city, village and township treasurers	17530 48	
" school dist. treasurers	35470 62	
Orders and warrants drawn on Co Rev fund	21916 31	
" " " Poor fund	2503 46	
" " " Road and Bridge fund	840 00	
" " " Bond and Int. fund	1400 00	
" " " Inc Exp fund	267 15	
" " " Ditch fund	9756 18	
" " " Jail fund	80 00	
" " " Private Red. fund	1049 74	
Paid refunding orders	25 19	
Total disbursements		100953 16

Balance cash in Treasury

To the credit of the following funds:

County Bond and Int. Fund		332 43	
County road and bridge fund		155 93	
Tax collections fund		6895 00	
Interest, penalty and costs fund		502 77	
State of Minnesota fund		1 25	
Current school fund		9 16	
Private redemption fund		65 66	
Public land fund		522 62	
School district fund		2953 74	
Town fund		512 75	
Total		11981 31	
Less overdraft in			
County revenue fund	$2392.21		
" poor fund	9.96		
" incidental exp. fund	58.88		
School funds	14.62		
		2475 67	
			9505 64
			110458 80

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected for State Revenue	2302 89	
" " " school	1639 97	
Hunters licenses	1 25	
Cash balance Jan. 1. 1900	5 00	
Total		3949 11

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer state taxes	3941 51	
Hunters licenses	5 00	
Refunding orders	1 35	
Balance cash in treasury	1 25	
Total		3949 11

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Principal, interest and penalties of state lands	4493 30	
Cash balance January 1, 1900	241 20	
Total	4734 50	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer's drafts	4211 88	
Balance cash in treasury	522 62	
Total		4734 50

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1st, 1901	58930 17	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	7876 60	
Total	66806 77	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Settled to State of Minn. fund	3942 56	
County revenue fund	6902 06	
County poor fund	2239 21	
" bond and interest fund	1747 13	
" road and bridge fund	1262 65	
Town funds	16398 72	
School district funds	27316 99	
Current school funds	2 16	
Balance cash in treasury	6895 00	
Total		66806 77

INTEREST, PENALTIES AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1, 1901	3533 21	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	640 17	
Total	4173 38	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of county revenue fund	3670 23	
Refundments	38	
Balance cash in treasury	502 77	
Total	4173 38	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

State apportionments	11220 85	
One mill tax in marg. territory	2 16	
Fines State vs Morisette & Swenson	10 00	
" " Lafaive	4 00	
" " Hanson	5 00	
" " Doust	25 00	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	19 57	
Total	11286 58	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of school districts	11277 42	
Balance cash in treasury	9 16	
Total		11286 58

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections	1747 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y., interest on bonds	600 00	
" Mchts State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	560 00	
" refunding orders	69	
" First State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	240 00	
" Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1900	14 01	
Balance cash in treasury	332 43	
Total		1747 13

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Redemptions to Jan 1st, 1901	944 23	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	190 90	
Total	1135 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid E. Perrault for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	231 87	
J W Wheeler	154 34	
Chas D Matteson	38 91	
G O Mantel	384 54	
J K O Sherwood	49 97	
Jas Meehan Jr.	8 20	
C T Thompson	14 33	
A O Wonderlich	7 61	
Geo S Edgell	17 57	
Col and U S Mtg Co	10 76	
Fred E French	17 38	
G Vandertark	23 08	
O W Brink	25 00	
Mary S Hodgson	53 94	
K M Hansen	5 14	
Balance cash in treasury	85 39	
Total		1135 13

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Appropriations from county revenue fund	300 00	
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1901	58 88	
Total	358 88	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Postage, freight and express in Co Auditor's office	56 97	
" " " Co Treasurer's office	59 51	
" " " Register of Deeds office	32 65	
" " " Supt of Schools office	20 85	
" " " Clerk of Court's office	11 60	
" " " Judge of Probate's office	4 95	
Paid Co Treasurer postage, freight and express for other officers	80 62	
Paid overdraft of Jan 1, 1900	91 73	
Total		358 88

COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

From tax collections	1363 65	
Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1900	732 74	
Total		2096 39

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid town Treasurers as follows:

P E Smidesang appropriation for town of Polk Centre	50 00	
Francois Lambert " " Lambert	100 00	
Leonard Holmes " Vill. of St Hilaire	100 00	
J W Wallin " City of Thief River Falls	100 00	
Andrew Swanson " town of Black River	50 00	
A W Lind " " Sanders	100 00	
Cyrille Lucier " " Poplar River	100 00	
Edward Huot " " Louisville	100 00	
E E Zeh painting Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire bridges	100 00	
F F Freund Painting Red Lake Falls bridge	40 00	
Transferred to credit of Co Revenue Fund by Co. Commissioners	1100 00	
Refunding orders paid	46	
Balance cash in treasury	155 93	
Total		2096 39

SANDERS-BLACK RIVER DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Stoddard, Nye & Co $9000 10 year ditch bonds	9505 00	
Outstanding orders	29 48	
Total		9534 48

DISBURSEMENTS:

Anton Anderson in full of contract constructing ditch	5326 88	
W H Scribner " " " " "	2122 34	
John Patnode " " " " "	978 33	
S M Dainard in part " " "	196 60	
W A Sorsoliel in full of S M Dainard contract constructing ditch	413 53	
G N Ry Co Right of Way damages, constructing bridges	400 00	
O H Pederson right of way for ditch	25 00	
Geo A Ralph cross-sectioning ditch	34 70	
P O Hagglund assisting in cross-sectioning ditch	37 10	
Total		9534 48

TERREBONNE DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Outstanding orders	221 70	
		221 70

DISBURSEMENTS:

Geo A Ralph surveying ditch	89 00	
O J Johnson viewer 7 days	21 00	
E A Moran viewer 10 days	30 00	
E A Moran team hire	18 00	
James Sutor viewer 10 days	30 00	
James Sutor team hire	18 00	
O W Mead chainman 4 days	8 00	
Chas Sampson serving notices on viewers	7 70	
Total		221 70

COUNTY JAIL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Orders outstanding	80 00	
		80 00

DISBURSEMENTS:

E Strassburger plans and specifications for jail	80 00	
		80 00

COUNTY POOR FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	2239 21	
Outstanding orders	860 29	
Overdraft	9 96	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	339 74	
Total		3458 20

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to Co Revenue fund by order of Co Board	900 00	
Refundments	72	
Interest on Co Poor orders paid	79	
Orders outstanding Jan 1 1900 paid	54 00	
Orders drawn during the year as per itemized schedule following	2502 69	
Total		3458 20

Itemized Schedule of Expenditures, Poor Fund.

Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour furnished Mrs Tom Benson a pauper.	5 00	
A O Hanson house rent for " " "	28 00	
J Hallen one cord wood for " " "	2 25	
M V Evenson mdse for Mrs I T Hagland " " "	2 50	
Stephen Warring 1 cord wood for " " "	2 25	
E M Hoff mdse for Mrs Anna Johnson "	6 00	
St Luke's Hospital medicine and care of " " "	13 50	
Anton Benson board " " "	7 50	
John Albin, board and care of John Orthquist, a pauper, fourteen months	89 60	
A R Rolstad, merchandise and nursing, family of A. Swenson	11 90	
Rapp & Post, merchandise furnished family of A Swenson	2 95	
Anton Peterson merchandise and lumber for coffin Mrs A Swenson	5 18	
Treflle Daoust, board and care of Theo Carle, a pauper, two months	12 00	
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle	25 00	
" " " " 5 months	125 00	
F J Stebbins medicine furnished Hag Thompson	8 25	
" " " Mrs Hill, Mrs Hanson Wold Englestad	0 55	
" " " Chris Ellingson	7 75	
" " " paupers	13 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette 14 months	112 00	
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise furnished Mrs. Brault a pauper	20 00	
" " " K Farstad "	70 20	
" clothing " Jo Doyea "	5 00	
" merchandise " family of John Beaudrow paupers	30 36	
" merchandise furnished Mrs. Brouillet, a pauper	60 00	
" " " family of Robert Poutz	9 50	
St Gabriel's hospital board and care of Mary Demers, 12 mos	60 00	
Wm H Randall nursing Fred Blomgren 24 days	24 00	
W A Schreiter drugs "	4 65	
Ed Garceau board and care of Jo Doyea a pauper by O Lacoursiere	128 00	
Hans R Kolseth coffin and funeral expenses for Erick Anderson	8 00	
Ernest Buse houserent for Mrs Marchildon and family	68 40	
Rapp & Post clothing for paupers	11 25	
James Nelson care of I T Hag 5 days	6 25	
Ellen L Riddell board and care of Mrs Chas Rockstad and child one week	3 50	
John Lohn care of Mrs. Bostrom, coffin, and digging grave	22 50	
E E Havik merchandise furnished Mrs. Bostrom	5 00	
Gunnar Husby merchandise furnished "	6 25	
P E Smidesang " " A Nelson	10 00	
Henry Leppert " " "	2 05	
Luc Dubuc board and room for Anton Juneau a pauper 7 months	71 95	
A M Labounta Board and care Mrs Violette a pauper 5 months 8 ds	53 50	
E Trombly " " " 1 mo	20 00	
Andrew O Rolstad nursing family of Gilbert Skjerva 6 days	9 00	
Peter Olson attending family of Ole Peterson	25 50	
Mrs Frank Leroy board and care of Clark Owen 10 days	7 50	
W A Schreiter, medicines furnished A Juneau, Poutz family, Trydal and Nelson	19 40	
W A Schreiter medicines furnished Juneau, Carpenter and Nelson	16 50	
" " Oliver Durand	39 90	
" " other paupers	28 90	
John Bridston board of Steen girls 23 days	15 50	
Rapp & Post supplies for Herbert Nelson	5 00	
N P Nelson board and care of " 2 mo 9 da	17 50	
Elsie Hamry " " 1 mo 18 da	15 00	
Shagnon & Benoit merchandise furnished Oliver Durand a pauper	24 56	
A M Anderson & Bros coffin " "	16 50	
Louis Blair board and care of John Taylor 20 weeks	60 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour furnished Robert Poutz family	7 10	
N Eckstein mdse " "	3 00	
" " and Mrs Kuehl	12 55	
" " "	17 48	
Richard Adler moving family of Julius Kuehl from Wylie to Red Falls	7 00	
Halvor Johnson attending Mike Johnson and family 8 days	12 00	
Mullarky & Hanson 5 weeks board Louis Martell by John Morin	15 00	
James Wright two weeks board and care of Louis Martell	6 00	
W T Mullarky clothing for J W Swanstrom	6 00	
Mullarky & Hansen 8 weeks board and care of John Taylor, and one week board and care of J W Swanstrom by Kristina Andrews	28 00	
Oskar Krause bd and care of Nils Lundstrom 10 weeks	25 00	
Shagnon & Benoit mdse for Mrs H Benoit a pauper	16 00	
Mullarky & Hansen R R fare to Minneapolis for Mrs O T Klauser	8 77	
K M Hansen " Bemidji for Ed McDonald	3 79	
Mandy Hebert " Natick, R I. for John Lonn	30 00	
Total		1759 99

Physicians' Fees.

Dr I Lemieux medical services rendered	Mrs H Benoit a pauper	1 00	
" " " "	family of R Poutz "	13 00	
" " " "	Joe Doyea "	2 00	
Dr H Grundy " " "	Ellingson child "	10 00	
" " " "	Clark Owens "	10 00	
" " " "	Mrs Clements "	5 00	
" " " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	25 00	
Dr H Francis " " "	Crist Ellingson Mrs Chas Rockstad and I T Hag	49 50	
" " " "	Mrs Chas Rockstad "	16 00	
" " " "	Henry McDonald "	5 00	
" " " "	O Lind & Martell "	22 50	
" " " "	Lewis Olson "	33 00	
" " " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	10 00	
" " " "	Mrs Clements "	20 00	
" " " "	Willie Jones "	44 50	
" " " "	other paupers "	16 00	
Dr A F Blomburgh " " "	Herbert Nelson "	110 70	
" " " "	Nels Lundstrom "	25 00	
" " " "	family of Geo Webb "	25 00	
" " " "	Mary Olson "	10 00	
Dr N M Watson " " "	Mrs Chas Nelson "	36 00	
" " " "	A Juneau & O Trydal	15 00	
" " " "	Oliver Durand "	61 00	
" " " "	Mrs Violette "	46 00	
" " " "	Nelson child, John Beaudrow, Durand, Marchildon and Doyea, paupers	42 50	
Dr W O Tessier " " "	Theo Carle a pauper	27 50	
" " " "	Mrs Trydal "	31 00	
" " " "	Jos St Martin "	20 50	
Total Physicians' fees			743 70
Total Expenses of Poor as above			2503 69

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	6902 05	
Interest, Penalties and Costs	3670 21	
Interest on deposits	390 43	
Auctioneers' Licenses	20 00	
School dist. refundment for Text book record	75	
Nomination fees	315 00	
Filing appointment of agents	20	
Jury fees	51 00	
Refundment from Marshall Co insanity case of Carl Swinson	73 28	
Rent of Court Room	10 00	
Transferred from County Road & Bridge fund	1100 00	
Transferred from County Poor Fund	900 00	
Orders outstanding	10125 17	

Overdraft	2397 21	
Total		25950 92

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to incidental Expense fund	300 00	
Refundments	2 27	
Orders outstanding Jan 1, 1900 paid	1064 49	
Overdraft Jan 1, 1900	3822 32	
Orders drawn during the year, per itemized schedule following	20761 84	
Total		25950 92

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	138 00	
" mileage	57 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	156 00	
" mileage	45 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	114 00	
" mileage	50 00	
K M Hansen per diem	222 00	
" mileage	64 60	
J B Hebert per diem	144 00	
" mileage	59 00	
Total		1050 00

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	15 00	
" mileage	2 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00	
" mileage	1 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
K M Hansen per diem	12 00	
" mileage	4 00	
J B Hebert per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
Total		87 40

Salary of County Officers.

Adam Zeh	County Auditor	1200 00	
O T Tandberg	County Treasurer	1320 00	
Frank Jeffers	Superintendent of Schools	800 04	
Van R Brown	County Attorney	600 00	
J T Knight	Judge of Probate	650 00	
J E Ford	Deputy County Auditor	333 63	
J O Gjerberg	Janitor	390 00	
Total			5293 67

Official Fees

Joseph Perrault, clerk of court		
Recording and filing official bonds and papers	247 50	
Board of Audit 3 days 1899	9 00	
Delinquent tax proceedings	1216 20	
Samuel Gibeau, register of Deeds,		
Recording county attorney's bonds	1 50	
Making list of Mortgages for assessment	7 00	
Recording town treasurers' bonds	21 00	
Adam Zeh, County Auditor,		
Board of Audit 2 days	6 00	
Services in ditch proceedings	239 00	
Wm C L Demann		
2 days board of Audit	6 00	
J C Mathews		
Court commissioner's fees state vs Strols	8 25	
Total		1761 45

Election Returns and Mileage.

O J Johnson carrying ballots town of Wyandotte Spec Elec Feb 28, 1900	5 00	
K M Hanson " " North " "	5 70	
A S Anderson " " River Falls " "	3 60	
Alex Patnode " " Gervais " "	2 60	
Moses Ducharme " " Lake Pleasant " "	2 40	
J B Hebert " " Poplar River " "	5 00	
Chas E Asp " " Emardville " "	3 40	
P A Eckstrom " " Black River " "	3 80	
F T Satre " " Rocksbury " "	5 00	
H D Baardson " " Norden " "	5 60	
Lars Backe " City of Thief River Falls " "	5 00	
Nels K Anderson " town of Sanders " "	4 20	
J L Johnson " Village of St Hilaire " "	3 00	
John E Peterson " town of Bray " "	4 20	
Hdaige Barll " " Red Lake Falls " "	1 50	
Adolph Plante " " Lambert " "	6 00	
Olof Larson " " Numedal " "	6 80	
A D Barll " " Louisville " "	6 00	
O T Romsos " " Polk Centre " "	2 80	
E E Havik " " Equality " "	7 20	
Edmor Perusse " " Terrebonne " "	2 80	
O N Skomedal " " Garnes " "	6 20	
A P Toupin " City of Red Lake Falls " "	1 20	
Nels Holberg bringing election returns 1st ward city of Red L Falls	1 20	
Theo Pichette " " 2nd " "	1 20	
Moses Belair " " 3rd " "	1 20	
C E Traverse " " 1st " " Thief R Falls	5 00	
Hubert Holzknecht " " 2nd " "	5 00	
Frank Tilton " " 3rd " "	5 00	
Chas Eklund " " town of Bray	4 60	
Magnus Winberg " " " Numedal	7 20	
Ole J Tweet " " " Norden	6 60	
A J Hemstad " " " Emardville	3 80	
Joseph Pigeon " " " Poplar River	4 60	
Simon C Sater " " " Garnes	5 00	
A C Lindquist " " " Polk Centre	2 80	
A Aug Erickson " " " River Falls	3 80	
Daniel Patterson " " Village of St Hilaire	3 40	
O L Larson " " Town of Sanders	4 20	
Thomas Belair " " " Red Lake Falls	1 20	
Felix Anderson " " " Black River	2 60	
Anton Erickson " " " North	5 40	
J J Donahue " " " Equality	7 20	
Joseph Prudhomme " " " Lake Pleasant	2 30	
Chas Gustafson " " " Rocksbury	4 00	
Fred Anderson " " " Wyandotte	5 50	
J J Gerard " " " Terrebonne	3 00	
Theo Majeres " " " Gervais	2 60	
Adolph Plante " " " Lambert	6 00	
Adam Zeh 1 day canvassing special election returns Feb 28, 1900	3 00	
C L Taylor 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 28, 1900	5 20	
S T Johnson 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 28, 1900	7 40	
Wm C L Demann 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns, Feb 28, 1900	4 40	
Hdaige Barll carrying ballots town of Red Lake Falls Gen. elect. 1900	1 50	
Louis Doucet " " Lambert " "	5 80	
J B Hebert " " Poplar River " "	5 60	
Alex Patnode " " Gervais " "	2 60	
A D Berry " " Louisville " "	2 40	
H D Baardson " " Norden " "	5 60	
Chas Eklund " " Black River " "	4 20	
Chas E Asp " " Emardville " "	3 40	
Edmor Perusse " " Terrebonne " "	3 20	
P Englestad " " Rocksbury " "	4 40	
Olof Tande " " Garnes " "	7 40	
E E Havik " " Equality " "	7 20	
A S Anderson " " River Falls " "	3 80	
Moses Ducharme " " Lake Pleasant " "	2 60	
Olof Larson " " Numedal " "	7 40	
O T Romsos " " Polk Centre " "	3 00	
O F Umbriet " " North " "	5 80	
Nels K Anderson " " Sanders " "	4 60	
John E Peterson " " Bray " "	4 20	
O J Johnson " " Wyandotte " "	5 60	
J L Johnson Village St. Hilaire " "	3 40	
Lars Backe City of Thief River Falls " "	5 00	
A P Toupin City of Red Lake Falls " "	1 20	
A D Berry bringing election returns town of Louisville "	2 40	
Geo Charest " " " Lambert "	6 00	
Zotique Bray " " " Polk Centre "	3 00	
Nels Haakinson " " " Garnes "	7 40	
Andrew Johnson " " " Emardville "	3 80	
Ole Olson " " " Norden "	6 60	
Erick Albue " " " Numedal "	6 20	
John L Smith " " " North "	5 80	
Chas Gustafson " " " Rocksbury "	4 20	
Charles Eklund " " " Bray "	5 00	
Thomas Dougherty " " " Black River "	2 40	
Evangelist Quesnelle " " " Lake Pleasant "	2 20	
L C Erickson " " " Equality "	7 20	
A Aug Erickson " " " River Falls "	3 80	
Joseph Laurent " " " Gervais "	2 80	
O L Larson " " " Sanders "	4 20	
Fred Anderson " " " Wyandotte "	5 20	
Joseph Pigeon " " " Poplar River "	5 00	
O P Peters " " Vill of St Hilaire "	3 00	
W D Culver " " 1st ward city of Thief R Falls	5 00	
M J Hughes " " 2nd " " "	5 00	
F J Cernousek " " 3rd " " "	5 00	
Joseph Tschirhart " " 1st " " Red Lake Falls	1 20	
P E Pirath " " 2nd " " "	1 20	
John Defraze " " 3rd " " "	1 20	
A P Toupin canvassing board 3 days and mileage General elect 1900	9 20	
C L Taylor " " 3 days " " "	9 20	
Adam Zeh " " 3 days " " "	9 00	
Wm C L Demann " " 3 days " " "	10 40	
Total		560 30

FIRE WARDENS.

John Power services town of Black River	1 50	
Albert Power " " "	3 00	
James Power " " "	1 50	
Thomas Glynn " " "	1 50	
August Moren " " "	1 50	
Festy Ridge " " "	1 50	
James Ridge " " "	1 50	
Chas Ford " " "	1 60	
Peter Kilburg " " "	3 00	
Joseph Schmitz " " "	3 00	
John Keller " " "	1 50	
Maggie Keller " " "	3 00	
Magnus Winberg " " "	8 00	
Joseph Pigeon " " Poplar River	2 00	
L C Erickson " " Equality	2 50	
Henry C Strasburg " " Lambert	3 00	
M A Hutten " " Terrebonne	4 00	
Total		43 60

WOLF BOUNTIES.

Charles Nelson	7 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Carl M Roland	5 00	
John G Hagen	34 05	
Louis Halvorson	14 00	
Louis Sall	7 00	
John Doyle	15 00	
Mikkel L Kjols	14 00	
Jens Fore	7 00	
Iver Iverson	7 00	
Alexander Daoust	14 00	
Frank Ault	7 00	
F Anderson	7 00	
Francis L Borglund	14 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Henry Cyr	22 00	
John P Nelson	7 00	
M Madden	40 00	
Ole O Lee	7 00	
Alford Richard	7 00	
Antoine Lizotte	7 00	
Paul Borgie	7 00	
Peter Rush	7 00	
Charley A Samuelson	7 00	
Herbert Reed	7 00	
Alfred Ethier	40 00	
Knut Killand	14 00	
Casper Falk	7 00	
G A Anderson	7 00	
Isaac Lemieux	7 00	
Onezine Brunneau	7 00	
Geo Gunderson	7 00	
Charles Clark	14 00	
F X Lambert	7 00	
Pierre Langlois	14 00	
E Cloutier	7 00	
L J O'Nall	14 00	
Peder Pederson	14 00	
Geo Charest	7 00	
O P Peterson	21 00	
John Leroux	7 00	
Thomas Moreau	7 00	
John F Doyle	7 00	
Arthur Demers	6 00	
Frank E Umbriet	7 00	
Gilbert Skjerva	7 00	
John Ogatabish	21 00	
George Anderson	3 00	
Fred Delorme	5 00	
Joseph Raymond	21 00	
Jos St Mars	13 00	
Philip Demarais	3 00	
Geo Ethier	5 00	
Richard Larson	3 00	
A E Anderson	9 00	
Richard Larson	6 00	
Abraham Steen	13 00	
Charles St. Martin	15 00	
Amund Anderson	5 00	
Arnold Kirkley	6 00	
Geo A Groom	5 00	
Louis Miller	5 00	
Albert Griffiths	5 00	
Peter P Hood	5 00	
B O Lindstad	15 00	
J S McCall	5 00	
Ole O Rindal	5 00	
Earl Ford	10 00	
Ligrud Krostag	5 00	
Myron Boyce	5 00	
Moses Guerard	5 00	
John Roland	5 00	
Vital Desrosiers	5 00	
Fritjof Gjerberg	5 00	
August Liljo	5 00	
Ole Ellingson	3 00	
Peter Swanson	5 00	
Ole Omoth	5 00	
Total		757 00

Lights, Fuel and Repairs.

Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co Wiring court house, fixtures and use of lights	43 05	
James Brady placing shelving in auditor's office	12 50	
Frank E Hunt glass, oil &c	3 75	
Thief River Falls Lumber Co lumber for vault	7 19	
Theo LaBissoniere oil	51	
Robertson Lumber Co lumber for repairs	13 26	
J J Rue repairing shelving in vault	1 00	
Nick Helm painting desks and tables	4 50	
Chas Sampson repairing court room	3 00	
Joseph Tschirhart repairing court room	1 00	
B Puschinsky braces, lumber etc for railing and desks	7 00	
Theo Lefaive making desk and table for auditor office	14 35	
		111 14

COUNTY DITCH EXPENSES.

Geo A Ralph surveying Sanders-Black River ditch and supplies furnished	115 00	
E A Moran viewer 15 days team hire 8 days Sanders Black River ditch	60 00	
O J Johnson " 10 " " " "	30 00	
Alex A Sweaas " 21 " " " "	63 00	
P O Hagglund rodman 8 days " 5 " " "	40 00	
L Boissert rodman 8 days " " "	16 00	
Iver Johnson axeman 1 day " " "	1 50	
Anton Anderson balance on contract " " "	207 31	
J E Ford typewriting specifications " " "	3 00	
Geo A Ralph surveying Thief River Falls ditch.	75 00	
J B Hebert viewer and team hire " "	51 00	
Gust Naplin viewer 11 days " "	33 00	
O J Johnson " 11 " " "	33 00	
Alex Johnson rodman 6 " " "	12 00	
M A Hewitt chainman 6 " " "	12 00	
S A Swanson typewriting specifications for " "	4 84	
		865 65

INTEREST ON COUNTY WARRANTS.

First State Bank of Red Lake Falls	63 93	
Merchant State " of " " "	14 01	
John O Aas	33	
J. A. Duffy	05	
Brown Treacy & Co	85	
W. P. Johnson	4 60	
Bank of McIntosh	50	
O. T. Romsos	08	
J. M. Bray	20	
Theo LaBissoniere	20	
M. E. Cander	50	
Peter O. Wolds	12	
Olof Shreeland	21	
A. C. Rodgers	30	
P. E. Smidesang	10	
Citizens Nat. Bank	51	
H. M. Kaus.	99	
Joseph Perrault	10 10	
S. A. Swansen	35	
M. O. Sortedahl	48	
Henry Leppert	03	
J. L. Hebert	10	
P. A. Eckstrom	05	
Thomas Lawrence	38 21	
Ives & Soll	10	
J Hanuay	10	
Joseph Pigeon	07	
Bank of St Hilaire	06	
E E Havik	38	
Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co.	15	
Geo D Barnard & Co	21	
C E Boughton	41	
O M Lohn	50	
H D Baardson	18	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	1 22	
First Nat. Bank of Detroit	03	
P P Pouliot	09	
N M Watson	46	
W A Schreiter	33	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co	15	
Total		97 73

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Courier Publishing Co.		
Stationery for Co officers	186 25	
Special Election Blanks, Ballots and Stationery	125 55	
Court calendars, Oct. term Dist. court	37 40	
Official ballots for Gen election	50 00	
Sample " " " "	10 00	
Geo D Barnard & Co.		
Blanks for county officers	128 26	
Blank books for "	203 62	
1 case file wrappers for clerk of court	7 50	
1 steel document file " " "	45 00	
1 blank case for auditors office	60 0	
Free Press Printing Co.		
Blanks for County offices	3 90	
Tax receipt for auditor and treas.	61 00	
Blank books and record	214 00	
Rubber stamps	1 75	
Examination paper and warrant reg	21 00	
Pioneer Press Co		
Blanks for Co officers	27 13	
Auditors and Court warrants	52 25	
Filing case	4 50	
Grand Forks Herald		
1 Mtg. record	21 00	
Tax lists	52 50	
Wm. Welch & Co.		
School Records &c	103 08	
W A Schreiter		
Ink and stationery	3 17	
C M Lohn		
Stenographers paper	1 60	
Total		1471 73

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

St. Hilaire Spectator		
Publishing official notices etc	235 15	
" comrs proceedings	342 86	
" proceedings of Bd of equalization	14 75	
" Del. tax list for 1899	972 96	
" Financial statment for 1899	558 90	
Total		2124 61

Paid Town Clerks for Reporting Births and Deaths.

Olof Larson town of Numedal	1 00	
H D Baardson " Norden	4 00	
O E Purdy " North	25	
John E Peterson " Bray	2 75	
Nels K Anderson " Sanders	2 25	
F T Satre " Rocksbury	3 50	
O T Romsos " Polk Centre	2 50	
P A Eckstrom " Black River	3 50	
A S Anderson " River Falls	2 25	
L R Bramsness " River Falls	50	
O J Johnson " Wyandotte	3 25	
A D Berry " Louisville	3 75	
I Barll " Red Lake Falls	1 00	
Alex Patnode " Gervais	5 00	
Charles E Asp " Emardville	4 75	
O N Skomnedahl " Garnes	3 50	
E E Havik " Equality	75	
Moses Ducharme " Lake Pleasant	4 50	
E Perusse " Terrebonne	5 75	
Geo Dupont " Terrebonne	1 50	
J B Hebert " Poplar River	4 25	
L Daoust " Lambert	2 00	
J L Johnson " village of St Hilaire	4 75	
Lars Backe " city of Thief River Falls	8 00	
I Lemieux " city of Red Lake Falls	17 50	
Total		95 75

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of Christ Aulinson:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Jacob Amundson witness fees and mileage	3 20	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	44 23	
Total		54 03
Case of Christian Lorvik:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Christian E Peterson witness fees and mileage	2 44	
A P Blomburgh " "	2 44	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	41 56	
Total		53 04
Case of Carl Syverson:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
S Shogren witness fees and mileage	6 76	
Charles Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	32 12	
S L Heasley fees and expense conveying patient to Red Lake Falls	38 80	
Total		84 28
Case of Julius Kuehl:		
Dr J Gendron medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Wm Callahan witness fees and mileage	1 50	
E A Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	57 20	
Total		65 30
Case of Andrew Suhrs:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
E A Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	48 06	
Total		54 66
Case of Henry Pronevost:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Ambroise Godbout witness fees and mileage	2 32	
Sarah Champagne " " "	2 32	
M Thibert " " "	2 32	
Arthur Perras boarding patient	1 00	
Chas Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	35 52	
Total		50 08
Case of Elizabeth Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Julius Berg witness fees and mileage	1 84	
E A Moran fees subpoenaing witnesses	2 90	
Geo Brunelle caring for patient	3 00	
Peter Wilmes room and board for patient	5 00	
Wm McIntosh caring for patient	3 00	
Joseph Belair fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls Hospital	57 06	
Total		79 30
Case of E A Mousseau:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Philomen Mousseau witness fees and mileage	2 40	
Joseph Morrissette caring for patient	3 00	
G Gerlach boarding patient	2 00	
Wm McIntosh bringing patient to court	3 00	
J T Knight fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	28 12	
Total		45 12
Case of Chas Gomoll:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr J Gendron " "	3 30	
Sophia Gomoll witness fees and mileage	2 00	
Ed Jeffers " "	2 00	
Albert Smith " "	2 00	
Wm McIntosh serving subpoenas	50	
Geo Brunelle fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls hospital	42 43	
Total		55 53
Case of Helmer Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Charles Sampson serving subpoenas	2 10	
Total		8 70

Case of Ralph Swenson, Feeble Minded:		
A C Rodgers for clothing for patient at Faribault	19 75	
		19 75
Total for Feeble minded and insane		570 37

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Christ Sigfried:		
Joseph Belair coroners fees	10 15	
Henry Busse witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Richard Adler " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Geo Weiss " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Total		13 51
Case of Barney Mousseau:		
Joseph Belair coroner's fees	13 55	
Michael Nolan witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Jas Ford " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Daniel Patterson " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Wm Lonsdale " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Jas O Burse " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Dr A F Bloomburgh med exam 1 " 2 "	6 20	
Total		25 35
Case of Mrs A G Swenson:		
Joseph Belair coroner's fees	21 30	
Dr A F Blomburgh medical examination	14 40	
Sam Olson witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Anton Peterson " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Andrew G Swenson " 1 "	1 00	
Anton Peterson interpreter 1 "	1 00	
Dr N M Watson med exam 1 " 14 "	7 40	
Total		47 31
Case of Alexis Violette:		
Joseph Belair coroners fees	5 15	
Dr N M Watson med examination 1 day 2 miles	6 20	
Chas Sundstrom witness fees 1 " 2 "	1 12	
John Bourdon " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Total		16 39
Case of Ellen Clements:		
Joseph Belair coroner's fees	15 65	
Dr H Francis med examination 1 day 4 miles	6 40	
Annie Jacobson witness fees 1 "	1 00	
Mrs Frank Zavoral " 1 "	1 00	
Ada Clements " 1 "	1 00	
Andrew " " 1 "	1 00	
Total		26 05
Case of Wm Vorachek:		
Joseph Belair coroner's fees	14 90	
Dr H Francis med examination 1 day 2 miles	6 20	
Theodore Gordon witness fees 1 " 2 "	1 12	
August Brown " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
Frank Benston " 1 " 2 "	1 12	
		24 46
Total costs inquisitions		151 30

JUSTICE COURT CASES.

Justice Fees

O E Traverse	State vs	Olson	20 40	
	"	Anderson	9 10	
	"	Peterson	4 90	
A P Toupin	"	Gilbertson	10 90	
	"	Bodie	2 05	
	"	Brouillet	5 05	
	"	Gervais	8 77	
	"	Nicholson	15 10	
O H Peters	"	Scheldrup	5 05	
	"	Himle	3 70	
K O Gigstad	"	Scheldrup	5 20	
S T Johnson	"	Mussey	12 27	
	"	Anderson	3 65	
N W Tarrant	"	Dufrene	3 50	
Total				112 57

WITNESS FEES.

Joseph Carpenter	State	vs	Nicholson	3 92	
Josephine	"	"		3 92	
Fred	"	"		3 92	
Adolf	"	"		3 92	
Ida Carpenter	"	"		3 92	
Geo Pepin	"	"		3 90	
O Carlson	"	"	Himle	3 68	
John Mahla	State	"	"	3 68	
P S Medchill	"	"	"	4 04	
O Kolstoe	"	"	Scheldrup	3 88	
H G Dobner	"	"	Sirois	1 96	
C C Jackson	"	"	"	3 92	
Louis Hanson	"	"	"	3 92	
Bert Walker	"	"	"	3 92	
E Golly	"	"	Peterson	1 00	
S Kenison	"	"	"	1 00	
Knudson	"	"	"	1 00	
Andy Erickson	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Monroe	"	"	"	1 00	
C E Traverse	"	"	Mussey	1 10	
N W Tarrant	"	"	"	1 00	
Rasmus Martenson	"	"	Olson	3 92	
Halvor Rodegaard	"	"	"	3 44	
Nels	"	"	"	3 44	
Christ	"	"	"	3 44	
John L Pinke	"	"	"	1 72	
Albert Olson	"	"	"	8 28	
Milly	"	"	"	8 28	
Anna	"	"	"	8 28	
Helmer	"	"	"	8 28	
Dr Grundy exp testimony state vs. Anderson				6 12	
Total					114 80

Jurors Fees

Val Detling	State	vs.	Pahlen	1 00	
Fred Krueger	"	"	"	1 00	
W F Smith	"	"	"	1 00	
M Verboncer	"	"	Armstrong	1 00	
Dennis Conely	"	"	Mussey	1 00	
Jas Farr	"	"	"	1 00	
Carl Kretzschmar	"	"	"	1 00	
Hans Nelson	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
R B Vining	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aas	"	"	"	1 00	
John P Forsberg	"	"	"	1 00	
Jacob Ove	"	"	"	1 00	
Frank Tilton	"	"	"	1 00	
Chas Umbeit	"	"	"	1 00	
G Bailey	"	"	Peterson	1 00	
John Whitman	"	"	"	1 00	
Ben Hocking	"	"	"	1 00	
Christ Porter	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Humphrey	"	"	"	1 00	
M E Todd	"	"	"	1 00	
O P Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
J F Carey	"	"	"	1 00	
F H Kratka	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Gunderson	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aos	"	"	"	1 00	
John Holzknecht	"	"	Olson	2 00	
Hans L Hanson	"	"	"	2 00	
Jas Meehan Jr	"	"	"	2 00	
Jurdon Carey	"	"	"	2 00	
Matt Barzen	"	"	"	2 00	
Peter Newman	"	"	"	2 00	
George Gibson	"	"	"	2 00	
C E Pearson	"	"	"	2 00	
John Dalson	"	"	"	2 00	
Andrew Erickson	"	"	"	2 00	
Benj Hawkins	"	"	"	2 00	
Jake Setzler	"	"	"	2 00	
Fred Borchers	"	"	"	1 00	
Total					51 00

MISCELLANEOUS J C EXPENSES

WC Smiley writing testimony state vs Mussey	3 00	
Alex A Sweas interpreter " " Olson	1 00	
Hans F Hanson " " " "	1 00	
Total		5 00

CONSTABLE AND SHERIFF FEES J C

Fred Cyr sheriff fees	state vs Olson	9 10	
Wm McIntosh constable fees	" Gervais	4 85	
E A Moran "	" Jumer	16 35	
Fred Cyr deputy sheriff "	" Nicholson	19 30	
Christ Hall constable "	" Pfaff	3 00	
Carl Johnson "	" Scheldrup	5 60	
" "	" Himle	10 90	
G G Williams "	" Sirois	75	
Wm Benzie "	" Peterson	6 65	
" "	" Mussey	5 05	
Total			82 05
Total cost justice court cases			366 02

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES

Petit Juror's Fees: Feby term 1900

Michael Burns	1 day	41 miles		6 40	
Conrad Lajambe	1 "	50 "		7 00	
Joseph L Cyr	6½ "	38 "		16 80	
Emil Schlessinger	2 "	2 "	Talesman	4 20	
Ed Jeffers	3 "	2 "	"	6 20	
Thomas Belair	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
A Wright	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
Thomas Carno	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
August Erickson	9½ "	26 "		21 60	
Fletcher Cary	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
Delos Douglas	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
G Lasarge	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
Peter Hance	9½ "	50 "		24 00	
O N Skommedahl	9½ "	52 "		24 20	
Louis Attstadt	9½ "	6 "		19 60	
Frank St Martin	9½ "	22 "		21 20	
Lewis Weiss	9½ "	20 "		21 00	
John Beaudry	9½ "	16 "		20 60	
John Larosse	9½ "	14 "		20 40	
Joseph Provost	9½ "	18 "		20 80	
Frank Grenier	9½ "	12 "		20 20	
Joseph Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Edmund Brouillette	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Samuel Godbout	9½ "	24 "		21 40	
J P Dargan	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
John Lester	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
J L Stewart	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Fred Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Fred Krueger	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
E A Moran	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Al Gray	3 "	0 "	Talesman	6 00	
Isaia Marchildon	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20	
Hubert Cardinal	9½ "	6 "	"	19 60	
John Drier	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20	
J J Rue	2 "		"	4 00	
B E Burkee	9½ "	21 "	"	21 40	
Wm Erb	2 "		"	4 00	
Total					606 60

October Term, 1900.

J F Mathews	1 "	22 "		4 20	
Joseph Belair	1 "	2 "	Talesman	2 20	
John Perrault	3 "		"	6 00	
George Marchildon	3 "		"	6 00	
Wm Hilgrove	3 "		"	6 00	
Henry Jumer	3 "		"	6 00	
Joseph Bourdon	3 "		"	6 00	
Simon Paul	3 "		"	6 00	
J L Stewart	4 "		"	8 00	
Chas Gustafson	12 "	32 "		27 20	
O L Larson	12 "	32 "		27 20	
Rudolph Risten	12 "	30 "		27 00	
Lars Nettland	12 "	34 "		27 40	
M F Dargan	12 "	20 "		26 00	
John O Wastle	12 "	50 "		29 00	
A Wlind	12 "	34 "		27 40	
Joseph Robidoux	12 "	40 "		28 00	
M A Hatten	10 "	16 "		21 60	
Phillip Gibeau	12 "	52 "		29 20	
Regis Huot	12 "	36 "		27 60	
G K Haavi	12 "	44 "		28 40	
Joseph Cyr	12 "	32 "		27 20	
Peter Kilberg	12 "	18 "		25 80	
D W Brown	12 "	56 "		29 60	
D Conely	12 "	42 "		28 20	
Wm Olson	12 "	24 "		26 40	
Frank Bourque	12 "	42 "		28 20	
L R Bramsness	12 "	26 "		26 60	
B W Gray	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
Nick Eckstein	12 "	20 "		26 00	
Fred Krueger	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
P K Olson	10 "	2 "	"	20 20	
John Deforge	9 "	2 "	"	18 20	
Mose Verboncouer	10 "	2 "	"	20 20	
Mose Verboncouer	2 "		Talesman	2 00	
Wilfred Page	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
Carl Johnson	12 "	21 "		26 40	
Thomas Belair	2 "		Talesman	4 00	
Total					746 60
					1353 20

WITNESS FEES FEBRUARY TERM

Christ Hall	State	vs.	E Brink	1 day	24 miles	2 40	
H Grundy	"		Anderson	3	80 "	7 80	
Helda Feragen	"		"	3	48 "	5 88	
OCTOBER TERM.							
P S Dainard	State	vs.	Paradis	2 days	48 miles	4 88	
Ed Brouilette	"		Morinville	1	48 "	2 44	
" "	"			1	48 "	2 44	
Nels Sylvester	"		Anderson	2	80 "	6 80	
M "	"		"	2	80 "	6 80	
Helda Feragen	"		"	7	52 "	10 12	
Rasmus Martinson	"		Olson	1	56 "	4 36	
Chris Rodegaard	"		"	1	52 "	4 12	
A "	"		"	1	52 "	4 12	
Gilbert Olson	"		"	1	40 "	3 40	
J L Johnson	"		Paradis	1	24 "	2 44	
Henry Grundy	"		Anderson	1	40 " Exp. Wit	8 40	
Total							76 44

SHERIFFS AND DEPUTIES

Charles Sampson drawing and summoning grand and petit juries	78 85	
" " sheriff's fees state vs Anderson	25 85	
S L Heasley dpty " " " Dufresne	16 05	
Fred Cyr " " " Morinville, Paradis, Anderson and Brink	78 65	
Chas Sampson drawing summoning petit juries and caring for prisoner	55 15	
" " serving papers	14 90	
" " sheriff fees is del. P P tax cases	13 40	
" " " state vs Dufresne	10 21	
S L Heasley dpty " " Fred Olson	26 35	
Chas Sampson " " Bodie	16 80	
" " " Jeffry Brouillette	15 95	
Moses Belair " " Olson	7 90	
Fred Cyr dpty " " Gervais	8 20	
" " " " Gundy	1 70	
" " " " Anderson	8 15	
" " " " Olson	10 40	
" " " " Paradis	4 85	
Chas Sampson summoning petit jury Oct term	63 85	
" drawing " "	3 00	
" subpoenaing state witnesses	17 60	
" sheriff fees att court Feb. term 11 days	33 00	
John Kivel court bailiff " " 11 "	33 00	
Martin Johnson special dpty sheriff " " 9½ "	28 50	
Fred Cyr " " 11 "	33 00	
Louis Allstadt Oct " 12 "	36 00	
Ole Anderson " " 11 "	33 00	
Moses Belair " " 2 "	6 00	
John Deforge " " 1 "	3 00	
Ed Jeffers " " 3 "	9 00	
Chas Sampson " " 14 "	42 00	
Fred Cyr " " 12 "	36 00	
Total		970 41

CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS

Joseph Perrault clerk fees Feb. term 1900 11 days	33 00	
Frank Jeffers spec dpty " " 1900 11 "	33 00	
Joseph Perrault " Oct " 1900 11 "	42 00	
J E Ford " " " 1900 14 "	42 00	
O M Lohn stenographer's salary	206 62	
Total		356 62

MISCELLANEOUS COURT EXPENSES

Henry Brouillett 36 meals served to petit jury	9 00	
A P Toupin drawing petit jury Oct term dist. court 1 day	3 00	
C L Taylor " " " Feb " " 1 "	3 00	
F Hibner referee fees Red Lake co. vs P & J Meehan	40 00	
Total		55 00

BOARDING PRISONERS

Katie Wilmes Oct term 1899	3 00	
Carl Johnson 8 days	4 00	
Chas Sampson	3 00	
Polk County	32 66	
Total		42 66

Miscellaneous Expenses

O N Bourdon moving safe twice and team hire	9 50	
H O Gjorberg ice for use in court house	2 00	
J E Ford checking over auditor's books in Polk Co Polk vs Red Lake Co	39 64	
J A Bray small wagon for court house	2 50	
O E Boughton premium on insurance	41 00	
A O Reinhart cells for county jail	750 00	
Peter O Wold assessing fractional twp 15342	5 00	
O H Olson " " 15241	5 00	
Wm Zaiser livery to Thief River Falls by order of Judge of Probate	3 00	
Jos J Dow supt clothing for Arthur Hendrickson at school for blind	24 02	
W A Schreiter waste baskets for offices	3 00	
OE Boughton drafting bill for proposed amendment to Co division law	15 00	
" special Co attorneys fees Polk vs Red Lake county	207 09	
" services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	139 48	
Theo Garceau services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	73 95	
K M Hansen services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	152 35	
N M Watson services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	126 00	
A M Anderson & Bros chairs and table for court room	12 80	
" stool for auditors office	3 00	
L Philion janitor work during training school	25 00	
E Strassburger preliminary plans for county jail	20 00	
E Buse moving and placing jail cells	160 07	
Otto Zaiser 20 cords rock	90 00	
Ernest Buse rent of court house	477 50	
Refunding orders paid	2 27	
Joseph Belair table for register of deeds	1 25	
K M Hansen telephone messages	2 10	
K M Hansen clothing for Lind boy and expense taking him to St. Paul Hospital	55 48	
K M Hansen expense taking Aos and Carlson boys to Crookston hospital	15 86	
Total		2457 56

Towns, Villages and Cities	Credit Balance January 2 1900	Tax Collections.	Total	Amount drawn by town village and city treasurers.	Amount paid on account of State R R bond	Credit Balance January 2 1901
Numedal		129 92	129 92	129 92		
Nordon	29 26	225 68	254 94	239 15		15 79
North	226 75	593 80	820 55	751 91		68 64
Bray		278 09	278 09	278 09		
Sanders	52 18	520 19	572 37	572 37		
Rocksbury	63 70	285 92	349 62	349 62		
Polk Centre	235 88	350 31	586 19	522 50		63 69
Black River	101 41	555 99	657 40	657 40		
River Falls		581 51	581 51	496 26		85 25
Wyandotte		321 12	321 12	321 12		
Louisville	233 86	381 30	615 16	564 08		51 08
Red Lake Falls	201 56	898 85	1100 41	1070 41		30 00
Gervais	70 25	512 19	582 44	447 09	94 00	41 35
Emardville		430 34	430 34	430 34		
Garnes		133 09	133 09	133 09		
Equality		55 26	55 26	47 36		7 90
Lake Pleasant		616 51	616 51	616 51		
Terrebonne		923 20	923 20	923 20		
Poplar River	21 08	633 84	654 92	654 92		
Lambert		529 08	529 08	529 08		
Village of St Hilaire	475 80	2166 41	2642 21	2581 79		60 42
City of Thief R Fall		2081 61	2081 61	2079 18		
City of Red L Falls		3223 28	3223 28	3144 39		78 89
	1711 73	16428 72	18140 45	17231 48	94 00	512 75

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance January 2 1900.	Apportionments and Tax Collections	Total.	Amount drawn by School District Treasurers.	Amount paid to State Treasurer on account of State Loans.	Credit Balance January 2 1901
1		610 60	610 60	610 60		
2	81 61	354 86	436 47	426 74	5 40	4 33
3		340 43	340 43		31 29	309 14
4	66 55	289 97	356 52	312 37	19 00	25 15
5		261 23	261 23	261 23		
6		273 74	273 74	273 74		
7		225 24	225 24	191 47		33 77
8	63 02	130 77	193 79	193 79		
9		413 50	413 50	413 50		
10	38 36	144 86	183 22	183 22		
11	65 76	107 66	173 42	173 42		
12	27 09	285 57	312 66	237 48		75 18
13	95 90	196 40	292 30	179 10		113 20
14		295 79	295 79	295 79		
15	123 00	7543 06	7666 06	6804 61	625 00	236 45
16		317 15	317 15	317 15		
17		74 48	74 48	74 48		
21		292 86	292 86	230 52		62 34
27		435 58	435 58	435 48		10
32		313 77	313 77	313 77		
34		233 98	233 98	233 98		
40	44 37	469 40	513 77	372 46	72 00	69 31
43		347 45	347 45	211 90		135 55
45		23 40	23 40	23 40		
48		230 82	230 82	230 82		
49		277 30	277 30	277 30		
51		493 18	493 18	493 18		
57		1797 30	1797 30	1797 30		
61	146 18	467 11	613 29	334 19		279 10
73	76 17	404 99	481 16	311 71	60 00	109 45
76	7 31	415 89	423 20	320 91	102 60	
79	103 75	1222 73	1326 48	911 38	115 00	300 10
80	63 23	150 79	214 02	94 15		119 87
81		445 65	445 65	445 65		
88		322 64	322 64	322 64		
94		267 62	267 62	265 67		1 95
99	12 58	241 57	254 15	181 73	71 31	1 11
102		1742 81	1742 81	1598 84		143 97
103		380 24	380 24	380 24		
105		197 43	197 43	197 43		
107		3776 22	3776 22	3776 22		
108	100 11	363 86	463 97	298 97	165 00	
112		374 71	374 71	374 71		
115		295 15	295 15	295 15		
124		382 73	382 73	382 73		
125		289 08	289 08	289 08		
126		414 16	414 16	282 73		131 43
127		316 81	316 81	316 81		
130	43 07	418 21	461 28	373 98	62 50	24 80
133		390 33	390 33	390 33		
135		447 53	447 53	447 53		
141		430 79	430 79	353 39	71 95	5 45
147	100 20	262 54	362 74	256 81		105 93
148		416 07	416 07	416 07		
149		323 19	323 19	323 19		
151		395 08	395 08	355 18	35 00	4 90
153	91 20	225 11	316 31	259 14		57 17
154		400 41	400 41	400 41		
165	6 80	400 51	407 31	352 46	32 63	21 72
166	48 69	439 23	487 92	382 26	65 00	40 66
167	4 04	396 69	400 73	376 97	12 00	11 76
178	20 70	551 01	571 71	456 71	115 00	
180		218 84	218 84	218 84		
191		171 98	171 98	171 98		
194		376 31	376 31	376 31		
204	17 78	102 01	119 79	88 82		30 97
208	3 31	275 60	278 91	257 18	11 50	10 23
210	12 09	309 54	321 63	283 69	3 45	34 49
214	39	300 90	301 29	236 89	64 40	
216	8 08	520 91	528 99	453 40	62 50	13 09
219	12 53	293 86	306 39	293 86		12 53
221		217 27	217 27	217 27		
227	22 21	538 11	560 32	421 29	79 00	60 03
228	1 26	350 74	352 00	326 41	15 00	10 59
233	167 61	234 71	402 32	399 02		3 30
	1608 22	38709 22	40317 44	35470 62	1865 60	2981 22

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY

RESOURCES:		
Taxes and penalties collected and not distributed county funds	2365 33	
Uncollected taxes levied for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900	21010 77	
Total		23376 10
LIABILITIES:		
Orders and warrants outstanding	11305 87	
Excess of assets over liabilities	12070 23	
Total		23376 10
INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY:		
Books, furniture and fixtures	12128 36	
Vault	393 23	
Total		12521 59

ABSTRACT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1900

State Revenue	2323 00
State School	1783 44
Interest and principal on state loans	3156 17
County taxes	14733 91
City and village taxes	9966 11
Township taxes	8318 07
School district taxes	24969 73
Total	64067 46

Average rate of taxation 44.78 mills.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE COUNTY FOR 1900.

Lands	806585 00	
Lots	313159 00	
Personal Property	330459 00	
Total		1450203 00

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due April 12, 1907	10000 00	
Four " " " " June 30, 1914	20000 00	
Five " " " " May 1, 1910	9000 00	
Total		39000 00

The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this Board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 30th day of January, A. D. 1901.

J. B. Hebert, Wm. C. L. Domann, Louis Hansen, O. J. Johnson, James Sutor, Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

[SEAL]

Attest: Adam Zeh, County Auditor.

A GIRL OF SPIRIT.

Attorney General Griggs Ably Assisted by His Daughter.

In all Washington it would be impossible to find a brighter, more cheerful household than that of the judicial head of our government. Attorney General Griggs, like most New Jerseymen, is very domestic in his tastes and likes best to get away from his official cares and worries and seclude himself in his own home. His household consists of eight—himself, his wife, who is his second, his two sons and his four daughters.

Photo by Gilbert, Washington.

MISS HELEN GRIGGS.

Secretary Griggs' four daughters range from Helen, the eldest, a remarkably handsome girl of 21, to Baby Elizabeth, about 5 years of age. They are fond of society, but are very far from being mere butterflies. Miss Helen Griggs is a young woman of the most artistic tastes, which have been carefully cultivated, although she is not a college graduate. Some time ago, to the surprise and amusement of her friends, she took up the study of stenography, in which she speedily became proficient. At the same time she acquired a knowledge of business.

Miss Griggs has turned her accomplishments to good account, for she is her father's "right hand man." She is the invariable companion of her learned parent, who frequently asks her opinion on vexed points and often accepts her suggestions.

BARRIE AND HIS NEW BOOK.

Many and Great Successes of the Brilliant Scotch Author.

James Matthew Barrie, the Scotch author who has delighted so many thousands of Americans with his stories of Scottish life as well as by his dramatized novel, "The Little Minister," has just issued another book. "Tommy and Grizel," his latest work, has been running for some months in an American magazine and has just been issued in book form. It is the literary sensation of the hour. In it the delightful Scotchman continues the adventures of "Sentimental Tommy," and it promises to become as great a favorite with Americans as the former work.

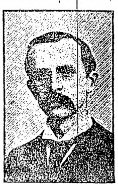


Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.

JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE.

Mr. Barrie is a man of 40 and was born among the Scottish scenes which he depicts so well. Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire, is the original of the well beloved town of Thrums and the birthplace of the novelist. There and in the ancient town of Dumfries Barrie obtained his education until he went up to Edinburgh. During his university days and even at an earlier period his pen was kept busy, and after his graduation in 1882 he became a journalist. While writing for the press he gained the experiences described so well in "When a Man's Single."

The maelstrom of London soon sucked him in, as it does almost every author and journalist of note in Britain. Barrie's first book, "Better Dead," which appeared in 1887, attracted little attention, but "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in 1888 gained quick recognition. His other works, "My Lady Nicotine," a most delightful volume, and "The Little Minister," too well known to need comment, established his reputation on a firm footing.

A REPENTANT SINNER.

By Count Leo Tolstoi.

Explanation of the cause of Count Leo Tolstoi's excommunication from the Russian church is found by his friends in his latest story entitled "A Repentant Sinner." This story was first published in the Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, and such was its unusual nature that it immediately involved all the doctrinaires in heated discussion. Following is a translation of the story:

"There once dwelt on the earth a man 66 years old. He had lived his entire life without virtue and without repentance, and this man became sick, and still he did not repent. And when death approached and his last hour had come he prayed.

"'Lord, as thou didst pardon the thief on the cross, pardon me.'

"After he had spoken he gave up the ghost, and his spirit, beloved of God, had faith in the mercy of the Creator and soared to the threshold of paradise. And the sinner knocked suppliantly for entrance into heaven. From behind the gate came a voice, saying:

"'Who knocks at the gate of paradise? How did he live on earth?'

"The voice of the judge replied, enumerating all the sins of the man. There was not one virtue to his credit. And the voice from behind the gate said:

"'Sinners cannot enter the portals of heaven. Depart!'

"But the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am Peter, the apostle.'

"And the sinner said: 'Have pity on me, Peter. Remember the weakness of men and the great heart of God. Were you not a disciple of Christ? Was it not you who received the doctrines from his lips? You have had the example of his life. Oh, remember! He was in trouble and asked you three times not to sleep, but to pray, and you slept because your eyelids were heavy with sleep, and thrice he came and found you asleep. Even so have I done. Recall also that you renounced him three times before Caiaphas after promising him thrice never to deny him. This also have I done. You will not keep me out of heaven, will you?'

"And the voice died away behind the gates of paradise, and at the same instant the sinner ceased knocking, for the gate of heaven opened. But another voice was heard from behind an inner door, which demanded:

"'Who is this man, and how did he live on earth?'

"Once more the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating all the sins of the man, and there was not a single meritorious action to his credit, and the voice replied from behind the inner door:

"'Depart. So ignoble a sinner cannot live among us in paradise.'

"And the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, nor do I know thy name.'

"'I am the royal prophet David.'

"The sinner did not despair. He did not recede, but said:

"'Have pity on me, King David. Remember the weakness of man and the large heart of God. God loved you. He gave you a place above other men. You had everything—royalty, glory, gold, favorites and children. But from the infinite height of your position you saw the wife of a poor man. Sin surrounded you. You yielded to temptation, and you took the wife of Uri and delivered her husband to the avenging sword of the Ammonites. You, the king, took from the poor man his last ewe. Even so have I done. And remember how you repentantly said, "I remember my sins, and I repent of them." Even so have I done, and surely you will not bar the door of heaven for me.'

"And the voice died away from behind the inner door of heaven. At that moment the sinner ceased knocking, for the door was opened half way. Then a third voice came from behind the door and said:

"'Who is this man and how did he live on the earth?'

"And for the third time the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating the man's sins without recounting a single virtue, and the voice replied:

"'Get thee hence! Such sinners cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'

"And the man said, 'I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am John the Evangelist, the favorite disciple of Christ.'

"At that the sinner rejoiced and said: 'Now they surely cannot keep me out. Peter and David let me enter because they knew the weakness of human nature and the great heart of God. You, John, will surely let me enter, because you are filled with love. Was it not you, O John the Evangelist, who exclaimed in your lifetime, "God is love, and who does not love cannot know God?" Was it not you who, in your weakness, but repentance, exclaimed, "Brothers, love ye one another?" How will you then refuse me; how will you deny me entrance? Either renounce what you have said or love me and open for me the inner door of heaven.'

"And the door opened wide, and John the Evangelist embraced the sinner and allowed him to enter the kingdom of heaven."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rich Uncle.

Old Lawyer—How'd I get my start? Well, shortly after I was called to the bar a rich uncle died, and I came into possession of a cool hundred thousand.

Young Lawyer (in surprise)—But I never knew you had a rich uncle!

"I didn't say I did. It was a client's rich uncle who died."—Puck.

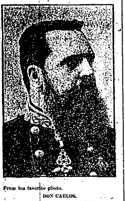
CARLISTS BOB UP AGAIN

The Revolution Which Ever Haunts Poor Spain.

PERSISTENCE OF THE PRETENDER

Origin of the Claim That Keeps the Iberian Kingdom in a Turmoil—The Salic Law and How It Was Originally Broken.

After Spain had received its whipping at the hands of Uncle Sam, it seemed that the unhappy kingdom was about to settle down to a condition of peace. With their vexatious colonial problems solved in so summary a manner, nothing remained for the volatile Iberians to raise a fuss about but their internal affairs, and this they have proceeded to do. That long standing and ever present menace to Spanish peace, Carlism, or the dispute about the throne, has again raised its ugly head, if indeed it could ever have been said to have been scotched, and there is every chance of a general upheaval.



From his favorite photo.

DON CARLOS.

Most Americans know that there is some dispute about the Spanish throne, but few can give its grounds. The main cause of the trouble is the Salic law, which is very ancient and which declares that the throne may not descend to or through a woman. This law was established in Spain by Philip V, who died in 1746. He declared that no woman could reign in Spain while there lived a male descendant of Philip IV. This law worked fairly well without any serious dispute as to its authority for about a century. Ferdinand VII held the throne of Spain under Napoleon from 1813 until 1815, and then in his own right. Like most Spanish monarchs he was a weakling and was completely under the domination of his energetic fourth wife, Queen Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, king of the two Sicilies. This queen was a handsome, energetic, ambitious, unprincipled woman.

Ferdinand VII and Maria Christina had two daughters, who by the Salic law were barred from the throne. Had the royal pair possessed a son much misery and bloodshed would have been spared to their unhappy kingdom. Queen Maria was not satisfied, therefore, with the law, and under her influence the king in 1830 ordered it set aside. This action was vigorously resisted by the Bourbons, to which family the king belonged and who were jealous of the influence of the queen. After juggling with the law for some time Ferdinand settled the question as far as he was concerned by dying in 1833. Thereupon his elder daughter, Queen Isabella II, became queen under the regency of her mother, for she was only 3 years of age. Isabella's claim to the throne was disputed under the troublesome law by the brother of the late king, Don Carlos I. The dispute culminated in a civil war, which was settled for a time by the defeat of the Carlists in 1840. Queen Isabella's reign was disturbed by many revolutions, coups d'etat and changes of constitution, and in 1868 her outraged subjects, alienated by the flagrancy of her private life, deposed her. She is still living in Paris.

From a recent photo.

WIFE OF DON CARLOS.

From 1868 to 1874 the state of Spain was pitiable. The country was torn by internal revolution, dissension and revolt by its colonies. A republic was tried, but it proved a failure, and the monarchy was restored in 1875 under Alfonso XII, father of the present king. Alfonso died in November, 1885, six months before the birth of the present king, Alfonso XIII. In the interim the throne was occupied by the Infanta Maria Mercedes, the elder sister of the little king. The wife of Alfonso XII, Maria Christina, an Austrian princess by birth, acted as queen regent for both her children.

Don Carlos I, who was defeated in 1840, abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos II, in 1845. The second pretender to the throne renewed the quarrel in 1848 without success, although his followers made a stubborn fight. The Carlist strength lay principally in the north of Spain, in Catalonia and among the Pyrenees, as it still does. The second Don Carlos died in 1861, and his claims descended to his son, Don Juan. The latter in 1868 abdicated in favor of his own son, the present Don Carlos and the third of the name. He also has a son called Don Jaime, or James, to continue the fight that has so long torn the distressed country. There was fighting in the Carlos interest all the time, especially between 1873 and 1878. Since then there has been a continual series of small risings and threatened revolutions.

Don Carlos II, the present pretender to the throne and the man in whose interest the present uprisings are taking place, is variously described. By his followers, and he has many in Europe, he receives the highest meed of praise, for he is said by them to be a kindly, knightly personage. They assert, and it cannot be gainsaid if the Salic law be admitted to hold, that he is deprived of his rightful heritage, the throne of Spain. He has also, besides his pretensions to the Spanish throne, a very good claim to that of France, for he is the head of the ancient house of Bourbon. The pretender, who calls himself the Duke of Madrid, is tall, dark and of commanding presence. He is now 52 years of age.

By his enemies Don Carlos is denounced for meanness and love of money. During his early years he was quite poor, and some of his acts in obtaining money to carry on his cause were scarcely such as to commend him to his desperately proud countrymen. His wife, by whom he had four daughters and one son, was a French princess of a younger branch of the house of Bourbon and so related to her husband. She died in 1893. In 1897 he married a daughter of the princely French house of De Rohan, and his enemies say that he did so for her money. It is certain that without it he could not prosecute his cause. He is accused of being an ingrate and a libertine, though of late years he has been much quieter than formerly. He does not, of course, reside in Spain.

From his latest photo.

DON JAIME.

It has been reported several times that Don Carlos, following the example set by his grandfather and father, had abdicated in favor of his son. The latter is now about 30 years of age and quite rich through inheritance. He is blond haired, full faced and middle sized and was educated in England and Austria. Don Jaime received a military education and is said to be very popular in Spain. Undoubtedly he and the cause of which he is the representative and possible head form the most serious menace to the welfare and peace of Spain.

CHARLES N. LURIE.

Society at Its Best.

Mrs. Ronald Stuart is a fair and prominent member of the society circles of Gotham. She does not, however, allow her social duties to distract her from the calls of humanity, and her generous purse is open to all worthy causes. At the recent bazaar held in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Galveston disaster she was one of the most prominent workers. The raising of the large sum of money collected was largely due to her efforts in the cause.

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

MRS. RONALD STUART.

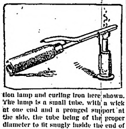
THE HOUSEHOLD.

Women and Bric-a-brac—Self Heating Hair Curler—Salted Almonds.

"There are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the rooms of their homes with so much useless and consequently bad furnishing as do the Americans," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The curse of the American home today is useless bric-a-brac. A room in which we feel that we can freely breathe is so rare that we are instinctively surprised when we see one. It is the exception rather than the rule that we find a restful room. As a matter of fact, to this common error of overfurnishing so many of our homes are directly due many of the nervous breakdowns of our women. The average American woman is a perfect slave to the useless rubbish which she has in her rooms. This rubbish, of a costly nature where plenty exists and of a cheap and tawdry character in homes of moderate incomes, is making housekeeping a nerve racking burden. A serious phase of this furnishing is that hundreds of women believe these gimcracks ornament their rooms. They refuse to believe that useless ornamentation always disfigures and never ornaments. Simplicity is the only thing that ornaments. It does more; it dignifies. The most artistic rooms are made not by what is in them, but by what has been left out of them. One can never quarrel with simplicity, and nothing goes to make for perfect good taste so surely as a simple effect. A tasteful effect is generally reached by what has been left undone. And that is the lesson most needed in America today—not what we can put into a room, but what we can leave out of it."

Self Heating Hair Curler.

A flame to heat the hair curler is not always at hand, especially when travelling, and rather than ask for a light the hair is often allowed to remain in a disheveled state when a few minutes' work would greatly add to the neat appearance of the wearer. With the idea of providing an apparatus which will be ready for use in an instant Albert C. Moore has designed the combination lamp and curling iron here shown. The lamp is a small tube, with a wick at one end and a pronged support at the side, the tube being of the proper diameter to fit snugly inside the end of the handle, being held in place by a snap spring. The reservoir is provided with a screw cap to prevent leakage or evaporation of the alcohol or other liquid, and the supporting fork turns in against the side of the reservoir when not in use. To heat the iron the lamp is removed from the handle and ignited, when the fork is turned outward and the iron rested in the prongs until it becomes sufficiently heated for use.



Almonds as an Appetizer.

Salted almonds still hold the place of honor as an appetizer to serve at dinner with the cheese and crackers or at an afternoon tea. Purchased of first class confectioners they may be classed as luxuries. Prepared at home—and they are very little trouble—they are not at all expensive. Select the best Jordan almonds. These are not the expensive paper skinned nut, but a hard shelled sweet almond that retails at 25 cents per pound in the streets. Crack and blanch by pouring boiling water over them. Let them stand covered for five minutes, then rub off the skins of the nuts one by one with the finger and thumb. This is easily done if the water was actually boiling. Dry the blanched nuts with a coarse towel, then set in the warming oven until all the moisture is absorbed. Measure and allow two tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil or the same amount of melted butter to each pint. Toss the nuts in this until evenly and thoroughly coated and set back in the warming oven for a half hour or until the oil is partly absorbed. Spread the almonds on a dripping pan and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of fine salt, taking pains to distribute it evenly. Set in a moderately hot oven until crisp and slightly colored, stirring frequently. If temperature is right, it will not take over 10 or 12 minutes.

To Preserve Stale Bread.

When stale bread has become so hard that it cannot be eaten, it should be grated into a coarse powder and put into jars the same as those used for preserves. If kept well covered from the air and in a dry place, it will keep for a considerable time without becoming moldy or bad. It is not always convenient to obtain stale bread just when one wants it, and these powdered crumbs are very handy to have on such occasions as when a bread pudding is being made, when desired for fowl dressings or in forming meat balls, fish croquettes, etc.

Spiced Grapes.

A good recipe for spiced grapes is as follows: Put five pounds of grapes into a preserving kettle with four pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, a little pepper and one tablespoonful each of cloves and allspice. Place the kettle where it will be subject to a moderate heat and cook slowly for three or four hours.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

The Duke Got the Cigar—Gave Way to His Impulse—A Novel Foot Warmer.

Some months ago W. H. Knowles, registrar of births and deaths, Great Harwood, England, addressed an envelope as follows:

"To the Officer Who Hoists the Union Jack (when that happy event takes place), Pretoria, South Africa."

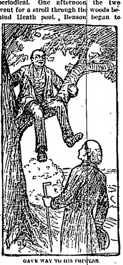
Mr. Knowles inclosed a cigar and a note, "Thanks; have a cigar."

As the war was so protracted he feared the envelope and contents had fallen into the hands of the Boers and that one of them had enjoyed a good cigar at his expense. The other day, however, he received the following autograph letter from the Duke of Westminster, dated Government House, Pretoria, June 7:

> Dear Sir—I write to say that I was the officer who hoisted the union jack over Pretoria, in consequence of which I received an excellent cigar, which Lord Roberts gave to me, having been forwarded by you. I thank you both for the cigar and congratulations and remain, yours truly,
>
> WESTMINSTER, A. D. C., Headquarters Staff.

Gave Way to His Impulse.

When Dr. Temple, the present primate, was head master of Rugby school, he paid a visit to Dr. Benson, his predecessor in the see of Canterbury, who was at that time the master of Wellington college, says a London periodical. One afternoon the two went for a stroll through the woods behind Heath pool. Benson began to point out to his companion the sylvan beauties of the place, calling his special attention to a magnificent beech tree. For awhile Temple admired it in silence, then suddenly crying:



GAVE WAY TO HIS IMPULSE.

"I can't resist the temptation. Look out!" made a rush for the tree and ere his amazed friend could quite grasp the situation had scrambled up the trunk and seated himself among the branches.

Then the two future archbishops, looking at each other, broke into a burst of schoolboy merriment.

Hot Coffee as a Foot Warmer.

An amusing story is told in connection with a German baker, M. von Cohn, who has just died in Berlin at the age of 87. Years ago he was honored by the friendship of several members of the German royal family, and a tale is told of how on one occasion he managed by his wits to do the Empress Augusta a service.

On an icy day in winter the empress was passing by train through Dessau, and Von Cohn was at the station to pay his duty to the sovereign lady. At that time the arrangements for heating the imperial carriage were of the most primitive order, and the empress complained of the cold, the hot water supply on board the train having given out entirely. Nor was there any hot water to be had at the Dessau station. But Cohn, who was a man of resource, was not to be beaten, bought up the entire supply of hot coffee in the station restaurant and caused the warming tins in the imperial carriage to be filled therewith. Thus the German empress sped away with the unique distinction of having her feet warmed by means of a plentiful supply of hot coffee.

A Mummied Cat.

Miss Agnes Repplier, who is a prominent figure in Philadelphia's coterie of literary people, has a passion for cats. But, strange to say, the deader they are the better she likes them. She has 39 altogether, and there isn't a live one in the lot. They are mostly plaster casts and images that have been presented to her by friends. Even on her doorplate outside her apartments is a framed picture of a cat. The greatest of all is Rameses. Rameses was once a real live cat in Egypt centuries ago. He's a mummy now and is Miss Repplier's choicest treasure. When she went abroad a short time ago, in the excitement of getting off Rameses was left behind. Now, this was a catastrophe, and no pun is intended either. Miss Repplier never goes anywhere without Rameses, and when she found that he had been left behind she was much concerned. As soon as she reached her port of destination she cabled to Philadelphia for Rameses. The mummy was accordingly packed securely and shipped to her.—Philadelphia Record.

The new Academy of Art in Munich is a fine building, situated in the north end of the city. Its pupils come from all countries. Four scholarships have been founded for the assistance of poor students. The half yearly fees are $7.61 for Germans, but foreigners pay $14.17.

(3)

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minn.

TERMS:--$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Delinquent Taxes.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE,—ss. District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January 1901, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1901, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to, or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest, and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota.

(Seal.)

In the following list, Ex. Ry. R. of W. means except that part owned by a railroad company and used as right of way; "A" represents acres, "E" east, "N" north, "W" west, "S" south, "NE" north-east, "NW" north-west, "SW" south-west, "SE" south-east, "Blk" block, "Sec" section, "Twp" township, "R" range, "&" and, "ft" feet, "st" street, "cor" corner and "$" dollars.

ASST. DISTRICT No. 1.

Town 153, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
O.A. Hestekind, E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	166.35	$10.56
O. A. Hestekind, NE¼ SW¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	4.54
Ole Pederson, SE¼ SW¼ and lot 4	30	82.04	4.54
Carrie Brooten, NE¼	31	160	8.95
Ellen T. Aufinson, SE¼ sw¼, w½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	32	160	4.79

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Peter A. Scarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.13
P. A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	12.25
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	11	160	15.43
Gervain Orsdine, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	13	158.58	10.68
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	595.68	60.72
A. G. Gallosch, se¼	18	160	13.70
Peter Kilberg, se¼, ex Ry R. of W	19	153.47	14.53
A. G. Gallosch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼, ex Ry. R. of W.	20	233.46	22.09
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	23		
S A. Swanson, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	8.05
Beloit Savings Bank, ne¼	26	160	15.41
Patk Soards, ne¼	29	160	16.25
John Power, ne¼	30	160	16.52
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	15.42
Dakota Investment Co., sw¼	34	160	18.95
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	19.20
Teddy Richard, sw¼	35	160	16.45
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. n½ se¼	2	80	7.48

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Ludvig Arneson, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	3	41.72	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	3	41.44	3.00
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	5	39.82	2.59
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	5	39.82	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼	5	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼	7	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	7	40.16	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	7	40.48	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	7	40	5.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	7	40.60	5.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	7	41.12	3.64
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	7	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co., ne¼	10	160	13.09
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	11	40	3.95
Gilbert Peterson, se¼	13	160	12.58
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	15	40	3.05
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	6.22
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	12.25
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	19	40	3.90
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	19	40	3.90
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	40	3.80
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
Caroline Halvorson, e½ sw¼	20	80	5.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	8.06
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	27	40	3.93
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	27	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.07
Carrie Crown, sw¼	28	160	7.57
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	31	40.02	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	31	40.01	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	35	40	1.42
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	35	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	35	40	3.74
C. C. Ecklund, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	36	120	4.66

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Louis Lafaive, lots 1 and 2	2	80	8.55
Geo. A. Morrison, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	2	160	17.30
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼	2	80	12.84
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½ se¼	3	80	13.39
D. C. Gillespie, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ se¼	3	120	19.20
Albert W. Knaak, s½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	150	25.47
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.42
A. L. Plummer, part of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.09
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	20.15
James T. McFee ne¼	19	160	18.69
Western Security Co. se¼	23	[illegible]	18.14
Odilon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	16.67
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. Stephens, s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	29	160	14.91
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	14.10
F. J. Detling, lot 4	30		
F. J. Detling, lot 1	31	77	7.08
Paul Schonauer and Luxenburger Bros., ne¼ nw ¼ and lot 2	31	78	9.08
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	31	117	18.55
Marcel Desalle, se¼ se ¼	35	40	4.85
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw ¼	36	40	6.73
H. B. Laplante, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	5.04
H. B. Laplante, nw¼ ne ¼	36	40	5.04
Joseph Baril, ne¼ se¼	36	40	5.80

GARNES TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 41

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Mostrom, n½ ne¼	8	80	7.01
Rosholt Berg Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	21	160	12.70
Berath Olson, w½ se¼	26	80	7.35
Ole J. Marum, w½ ne¼	26	80	7.45
Frank Leroux, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	27	160	13.53
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼	29	40	4.43
Security Trust Co., e½ se ¼	30		
Security Trust Co., ne¼ ne¼	31	120	13.20
Louis Taluce, se¼ sw¼	31	40	4.13
Tennas Leroue, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	33	160	12.65
Goura Torgeson, sw¼	34	160	8.13
Julia Rustad, w½ sw¼	23		
Julia Rustad, n½ nw¼	26	160	13.43
Joura Torgerson, nw¼	34	160	7.56

GERVAIS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
D. S. B. Johnston Mtg Co nw¼ sw¼	2	40	5.52
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	160.80	17.53
Joseph Rose, lots 11 and 14	8	70.75	7.16
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	20.46
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	14.08
Sjur M. Herbalen, se¼ sw¼	12		
Sjur M. Herbalen, e½ nw ¼ and sw¼ nw¼	13	160	15.82
David R. Ramsey, se¼	15	160	20.70
J. E. Fogen, e½ sw¼	15	80	10.85
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Mary D. Mayhew, w½ se ¼	17	80	8.97
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.00
Joseph Emard, se¼ se¼	17	40	4.80
Alex Barrisdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	18	152	18.10
Alexis Emard, w½ se¼	19		
Alexis Emard, w½ ne¼	30	160	10.61
Ovila Gervais, s½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	21	120	10.77
Ovila Gervais, sw¼ sw¼	22	40	4.14
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw ¼ and s½ sw¼	25		
Chas. Sampson, ne¼ se¼	26	160	15.80
J K O Sherwood, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se ¼ and nw¼ se¼	30	160	14.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.46
Onezime Lacourciere, w½ ne¼	31	80	5.62
Mary A. Hodgson, ne¼	32	160	14.33
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne ¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	14.78
Andrew C. Braton, n½ sw ¼	35	80	10.12
Louis Mathieu, se¼	35	160	10.15

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
James I. Wyer, se¼	2	160	7.57
Desire Lacourciere, sw¼	3	155.70	12.70
Willis A. White, sw¼	7	160	25.73
Bart Sevigny, e½ sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	160	12.28
Alsime Brunelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	15.25
Austin Corbin, ne¼	11	160	12.28
Felicite Ducharme, s½ se¼	13	80	10.23
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼	15	155.44	16.24
Joseph Laurin, se¼	15	160	11.02
H. Columbus, se¼ sw¼	16	40	3.61
Geo. ... Wisbord, ne¼	10	160	13.30
Joseph Pare, e½ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	19	148.80	16.31
Geo. Luxenburger, nw¼	24	160	11.55
Ambrose Delorme, nw¼	34	156.54	14.02

—MBERT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 41.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Willis A. White, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	1	160	19.20
John N. Stallmo, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	1	160	19.20
Anna O'Niel, s½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	2	160	15.47
Security Trust Co., w¼ se¼ sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	4	100.05	10.83
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	100.52	22.55
Virginia Lajambe, e½ se ¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	5	100.49	17.10
Jos. Lambert, e½ w½ ne¼ and e½ w½ se¼	6	80	7.02
Louis Toluce, s½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	6	120.22	18.30
Geo. Wm. Boyd, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	16.03
Col. & U. S. Mtg Co., ..., ne¼ sw¼, w½ se¼ and lot 3	7	159	17.23
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw¼ nw¼ and w½ e½ sw¼	8	60	7.10
Chas. H. Bartlett, ne¼	9	160	21.04
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw and w½ sw¼	8	120	14.35
Champeau & Swanson, 50x150 feet out of sw¼ se¼	10	.18	2.91
Louis Ellington, se¼	12	160	18.63
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	18.83
Geo. Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	9.60
Benjamin Graham, n½ ne ¼ and se¼ ne¼	13	120	14.30
Jos. Forcier, ne¼	14	160	16.25
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	14	160	20.18
Jos. Bergeron, n½ and se ¼	16	480	60.95
Jos. Juneau, sw¼	16	160	19.51
Simon Bernier, w½ ne¼ nw¼	17	20	2.56
Simon Bernier, nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.97
¼	17	40	3.07
Fortuna Bourque, sw¼ sw ¼	17		
Fortuna Bourque, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	100	21.95
Benjamin Graham, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	18	159.52	21.24
D. A. L. Hickcox, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	19	157.78	8.96
Vergelia Bergeron, nw¼	21	160	18.23
Ralph Rogers, 125x281½ feet out of sw¼	23	.75	3.70
Israel Gilbeau, 200x400 ft out of sw¼	23	2	.52
E. D. Childs Co., corporation, se¼	28	160	19.88
Ernest Trombley, sw ¼	29	160	17.09
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160.25	18.49
John Plante, ne¼	32	160	18.23
Minneapolis Realty Co., sw¼	32	160	20.76
Lolie Plante, nw¼	34	160	14.30
Geo. Wilson, e½ sw¼	30	80	8.20

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	15.40
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	4	153.58	10.71
Mille Doyca, e½ se¼	6	80	5.71
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw ¼ and lot 7, ex Ry. R. of W.	6	82.79	5.85
Celos Raymond, sw¼	12	153.63	16.88
Geo. W. Wyng, se¼	14	160	14.56
Marcelle Yelle, w½ nw¼ ne¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	14	160	14.44
Cyrille Beauchene, n½ nw ¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	160	15.81
Otto F. Buse, lot 2	24		
Otto F. Buse lot 1	25		
Otto F. Buse, lot 4	26	5	.50
Dick Violet, lot 3	25	24.70	2.03
T. B. Walker, lots 1 and 8	27	1.15	.28
John Lacrosse, lot 13	27	30.25	6.80
Phillas Roy, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.92
Oliver Mercel, e½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 9	33	142.50	20.27
Isadore Therian, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	34	160	22.15
Simon ...atnode, ne¼	34	160	10.25
Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co., se¼	35	160	10.68
A. Lachapelle, ne¼ se¼	36	80	8.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	3	39.87	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	3	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	3	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	3	40	4.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	3	40	4.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 1 and 2 and sw¼ ne¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼ ex. Ry. R. of W and gravel pit	5	142.58	8.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 3 and 4 and sw¼ nw¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼ (ex23.09 acres ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	135.07	9.02
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼ (except 22.71 acres) ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	137.20	12.14
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	7	160	15.69
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 1	7	42.69	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	7	42.52	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	7	42.35	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	7	42.18	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. w½ se¼	7	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ ne¼	9	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	9	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ sw¼	9	80	7.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ nw¼	11	80	9.43
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	11	80	8.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.27
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼		40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	13.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw ¼	17	120	10.77
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	17	80	5.39
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	17	80	5.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	11.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	19	80	5.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	19	160	16.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	12.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	27	25.75	4.68
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	27	43.20	6.20
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 7	27	50.70	6.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 9	27	17.40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	27	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	27	38.75	3.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 5	27	10	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 6	27	16.50	2.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 14	27	40.50	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 15	27	33.40	4.11
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 16	27	39.60	4.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 10	27	34.50	4.24
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 11	27	10.25	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 12	27	22.70	2.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	27	80	9.95
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	29	40	5.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ ne¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	29	160	11.33
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.13
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 1	31	43.10	4.31
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	31	43.18	4.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	31	43.27	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	31	43.35	4.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	4.06

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Nordhagen, w½ sw ¼	10		
John Nordhagen, w½ nw ¼	15	160	16.94
Ole O. Steen, w½ sw¼	15	80	7.80
Mathilda Jensen, nw¼ ne ¼	16	80	5.21
Mathilda Jensen, ne¼ ne ¼	16	40	3.70
Magnus C. Winberg, nw ¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17		
Magnus C. Winberg, se ¼ se¼	18	160	12.50
Andrew Rindal, se¼ ne¼ n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	160	10.85
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	13.49
Anders O. Hanson, w½ se ¼ and s½ ne¼	19	160	13.20
Ole J. Tweet, e½ se¼	19		
Ole J. Tweet, w½ sw¼	20	160	9.81
Ole J. Tweet, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	20	160	8.72
Ole Lillegaard, sw¼	21	160	9.11
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	2.40
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	7.24
Knut Loppegaard, nw¼ nw¼	22	40	7.00
Hans A. Myrum, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	22		
Hans A. Myrum, nw¼ ne¼	27	160	14.65
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw ¼	27	40	3.07
Henry Ferogen, s½ se¼	24	80	6.99
John Olson Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	7.53
Knut Knutson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.40
H. D. Baardson, n½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	25	160	15.45
Gerhard K. Sandness, s½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	26	120	10.35
Andres L. Svedslie, e½ se ¼ and sw¼ se¼	26		
Andres L. Svedslie, ne¼ ne¼	35	160	13.46
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw ¼	27	160	14.11
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	7.11

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
DeForest Bucklen, e½ sw ¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	18.51
Martha Thomas, w½ nw ¼	16	80	8.50
Industrial Trust Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	9.10
Christen Jenson, n½ se¼	10	80	9.64
Flora A. Daniels e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.49	14.48
Knut Knutson, lots 1 and 2	19	64.44	6.22
Chas. M. Evenson, sw¼	20	160	17.02
Chas. M. Evenson, se¼	20	160	9.43
Gust L. Flevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	9.64
Christine Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	7.70
Thes E Devereaux, s½ se ¼ and ne¼ se¼	21	120	14.15
Luella O. Devereaux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw ¼ ne¼	21	160	10.59
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se 1 and 2	22	28	4.89
Gust L. Flevig, w½ nw ¼	28	80	8.27
John Hemmingson, w½ sw¼	28	80	7.08
Helmer D. Baardman, lot 1	30	35.22	3.78
G. K. Haavi, se¼	30	160	18.16
Anton Erickson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	18.86
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and se ¼ ne¼, ex 11 acres of se ¼ se¼	29	144	17.23

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	39.67	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	39.70	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼		40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	7	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se	9	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co.	11	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	11	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	11	80	5.06
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	9.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	15	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	15	160	10.22
Nels Johnson, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ nw¼	12	120	6.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	15	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co.	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	17	160	10.22
Alfred Forslund, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	159.37	9.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	39.54	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	39.42	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	19	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	[illegible]	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	39.18	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	21	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	10.22
Security Trust Co., nw¼	22	160	9.58
Jos. A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.57
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw ¼	23	40	3.20
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	23	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼	23	120	8.94
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ sw¼	23	120	8.94
Christine L. Sande, s½ se¼ & e½ sw¼	24	160	8.40
Ole Pederson, se¼	25	160	8.22
John G. Johnson, nw¼	25	160	7.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	2.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	27	120	8.94
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	29	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	29	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	31	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	31	38.75	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	31	38.65	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	31	38.55	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	31	38.45	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	31	120	8.94
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	10.22
Kate F. Morris, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	32	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	33	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	33	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	33	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	33	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	33	160	10.22
Victor Sanstrom, nw¼	34	160	8.84
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	35	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	35	160	11.92

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	3	37.61	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	3	37.28	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	3	36.95	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	3	36.62	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	3	80	5.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	5	37.67	4.58
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	5	39.20	4.65
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	5	39.64	4.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	5	39.08	4.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	5	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	5	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	5	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	7	42.94	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	42.70	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	42.58	2.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	7	40	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	9	80	6.53
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	15	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	15	80	5.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	15	80	6.17

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.41
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	42.87	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	43.02	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	43.19	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	43.32	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	19	40	4.59
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	19	40	2.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	10.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.43
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	21	80	6.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	21	80	6.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	23	40	5.52
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ sw¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	29	160	12.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	31	43.50	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	31	43.31	3.41
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	31	80	5.08
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	31	43.12	3.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	31	42.93	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	33	80	7.15
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
Swedish Ev. Luth Cong. 5 acres out of sw¼	2	5	.36
Sam Pearson, sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.62
Sam Person, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.74
Union Mtg. Banking & Trust Co., s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.02	10.27
Charles Liebel, s½ se¼	15	80	6.25
Emil Larson, se¼	18	160	9.68
Peter Hansel, 100x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.36	3.53
Chas. and Adolph Zutz, s ½ ne¼	27	80	6.76
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	12.90

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wis. Minn. & Pacific Ry Co., sw¼	1	160	20.90
Marcelle Dessilier, ne¼ se¼ and se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	120.19	18.36
F. S. Sargent, receiver, w ½ se¼ and w½ ne¼	2	160	21.72
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bank, sw¼ ne¼ se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.03
Adelord Laurent, Und ½ n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	2.21
First Natl Bank of Crookston e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4		157	21.97
Noe Lefebvre, w½ se¼	8	80	10.07
Vital Perras sw¼ sw¼	4		
Vital Perras, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	22.23
Romual Perras, s½ sw ¼	9	80	10.58
Elizabeth Little, ne¼ se ¼	10	40	4.01
Lili E. Newton, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	11	160	15.10
Farm Investment Co., w ½ nw¼ and w½ sw ¼	11	160	16.25
Jos Lachance, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	12	160	15.88
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ nw¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	15.88
John C. Barnard, se¼	14	160	14.68
Cyrille Lussier, w½ ne¼	15		
Cyrille Lussier, w½ se¼	10	160	14.87
John B. Rouch, nw¼ nw ¼ and sw¼ sw¼	16	80	12.25
Noe Lefebvre w½ ne¼	17	80	10.06
Oliver Paradis, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	20.11
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	17.75
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. s½ sw¼ and se¼	18	158.52	21.36
Arthur O. Knaak, w½ nw ¼ and se¼ nw¼	20	120	12.15
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	20		
Louis Boire, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	160	12.80
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼	20		
Louis Boire, n½ nw¼	28	160	13.70
Willis A. White, nw¼	22	160	18.50
Lebanon Savings Bank, sw¼	24	160	17.[illegible]
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	17.09
F. T. Day, se¼	25	160	17.60
Henry Seneral, sw¼	26	160	16.04
Jas. W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	18.16
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	16.97
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	17.82
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	16.57

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
W. W. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	14	115	28.52
H. A. McClatchie, north part of lot 11, except Ry. R. of W	14	9.08	2.56
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 acres of lot 11	14	20	5.00
H. A. McClatchie, se¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, lot 12, except Ry. R. of W	14	38	9.40
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.29
Ernest Buse, lot 13, except south 20 acres	15	11.75	2.50
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	5.05
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	18	7.79
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	4.60	[illegible].08
F. T. Day, lot 5, except Ry. R. of W.	15	27.90	5.93
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.75	4.07
Edward Langevin, s½ sw ¼	23	80	19.57
Geo. H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.58
Edward Langevin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	9.90
Martha Bottineau, nw¼ nw¼, ex 12 acres	26	28	16.10
Jerry Carlson, 3 acres in nw¼	26	3	.60
Martha Bottineau, 5 acres in nw corner of se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.50
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.80
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.30
H. H. Zaiser, commencing at sw corner of nw¼ ne¼ sec. 22-151-44, thence east ten rods, north ten rods, west ten rods, south sixteen rods to place of beginning	22	1	1.44

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Eusebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	8	1	$ 3.00
Eusebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	9	1	2.86
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry. R. of W	12	1	.79
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry R. of W	13	1	12.49
Bertha Zaiser	14	1	1.79
Bertha Zaiser	15	1	11.26
Bertha Zaiser	16	1	1.79
Mertie Hunt, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.42
Jos. A. Ralph, ex 25 ft	17	1	1.08
Victoria Pepin, 15x50 ft of	18	1	.37
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	7.15
W. W. Dodge	10	2	3.57
Ernest Buse	A	2	2.15
Otto Zaiser	24	2	9.10
Otto Zaiser	25	2	2.81
J. H. Allen	8	3	2.80
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.15
J. H. Allen	5	3	2.01
J. H. Allen	6	3	1.44
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.44
John Hoernig	10	3	21.30
L. Jensen	46	3	1.08
L. Jensen	47	3	1.08
L. Jensen	48	3	1.08
L. Jensen	49	3	1.08
L. Jensen	50	3	1.08
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.13
P. A. Blackstad	8	4	2.15
David Gagne	11	4	1.08
David Gagne	12	4	1.08
David Gagne	17	4	1.08
David Gagne	18	4	1.08
Andreas Aberle	27	4	1.44
Andreas Aberle	28	4	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	32	4	2.86
Fred Buse	A	4	1.08
Fred Buse	B	4	1.08
Fred Buse	C	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	F	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	G	4	1.08
Edward J. Gorceau, part of reserve "S"			13 20
Louise Zaiser, reserve "S" ex land belonging to R. L. F. Lumber Co and E. J. Garceau			11.42

Kretzschmar's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan	1	1	.73
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	1	2	7.34
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	2	2	.73
P. & J. Meehan, w½ except Ry R. of W	1	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	4	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	7	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W all		9	.73
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	1	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	2	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	3	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	4	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	5	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.30
John Schmitz, Jr.	10	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.30
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	3	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	6	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	7	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	8	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	9	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	10	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	11	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	12	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.30
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.30
M. M. Ross	5	12	.30
Geo. Gerloch	8	12	.30
Amelia Riechel	9	12	.30
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.30
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.30
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	16	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	17	12	.30
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.30
H. F. Amsden	19	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	22	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	23	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	24	12	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.30
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	5	13	.30
M. M. Ross	6	13	.30
M. M. Ross	7	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	8	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	9	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	11	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	12	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	13	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	14	13	.30
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	3.15
Chas. Hauer	17	13	.30
Chas. Hauer	18	13	.30
W. W. Belson	22	13	.30
Mary J. Hennings et al	1	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	2	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	3	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	4	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	5	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	6	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	7	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	14	.30
C. H. Miller	9	14	.30
Albert Petton	10	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	11	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	12	14	.30
Christini Erdman	15	14	.30
Christini Erdman, n½	16	14	.16
Carl J. Loomis, s½	16	14	.16
Carl J. Loomis	17	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	2	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	3	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	4	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	13	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	14	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	23	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	24	15	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	3	16	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	4	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	16	.30
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.30
John Wolff	14	16	.30
John Wolff	15	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	16	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	17	16	.30
Geo. Gerlach	1	17	.30
Geo. Gerlach	2	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	3	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	4	17	.30
M. M. Ross	5	17	.30
M. M. Ross	6	17	.30
M. M. Ross	7	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	8	17	.30
Math Skala	9	17	107.25
P. & J. Meehan	10	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	11	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	13	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	14	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	15	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	16	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	17	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	18	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	19	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	20	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	21	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	22	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	23	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	24	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		18	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		19	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	20	.30
Carl J. Loomis	2	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	11	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	12	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	13	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	14	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	15	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	16	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	20	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	21	.37
Mathias Skala	6	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	10	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	11	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	12	21	.37
John Holyknecht	16	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	21	.37
Math Tery	3	22	.37
Math Tery	4	22	.37
Math Tery	5	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	6	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	7	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.37
Jos. Smith	10	22	.37
Jos. Smith	11	22	.37
Jos Smith	12	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	17	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	18	22	.37
Christ Juhl	19	22	3.94
J. H. Demming	20	22	11.07
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	.37
Frank R. Allen	22	22	.37
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.37
Webster & Stone	6	23	.37
Kretzschmar & Fredrick	7	23	.37
Matuias Skala	10	23	.37
Leo Steinert	11	23	.37
Leo Steinert	12	23	.37
P. D. Smith	13	23	.37
P. D. Smith	14	23	.37
Jos Brithwester	17	23	.37
Jas. W. Stage	18	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	23	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	24	23	.37
Karl Sletten	1	24	.37
Karl Sletten	2	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	7	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	8	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	9	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	24	.37
Paulina Morgard	13	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	19	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	20	24	.37
Laura A. Congdon	6	25	.37
Laura A. Congdon	7	25	.37
M. M. Ross	8	25	.37
M. M. Ross	9	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	10	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	11	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	12	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	14	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	15	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	16	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	17	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	25	.37
Kare Sletten	20	25	.37
Kare Sletten	21	25	.37
Holden & Engborn	1	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	2	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	3	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	6	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	7	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	8	26	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	26	
Anna C. Sweet	14	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	20	26	.37
Sweer & Wyer	21	26	.37
Sweet & Wyer	22	26	.37
Carl J. Loomis	1	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	2	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	27	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	1	28	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	2	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	3	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	4	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	6	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	7	28	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.37
Jos. Grove	9	28	.37
Jos. Grove	10	28	.37
A. H. Holden	1	29	.37
A. H. Holden	2	29	.37
A. H. Holden	3	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	4	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	5	29	.37
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	29	.37
Chas. H. Brossard	18	29	.37
Chas. H. Brossard	19	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	20	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	21	29	.37
A. H. Holden	22	29	.37
A. H. Holden	24	29	.37
A. H. Holden	1	30	.37
A. H. Holden	2	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	3	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	4	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	5	30	.37
Carl Kretzschmar	8	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	30	.37
C. H. Weller	13	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	16	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	17	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	18	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	19	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	20	30	.37
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.37
C. H. Weller	24	30	.37
Sophia Dietrich	1	31	.73
Edmund Berry	2	31	.73
John W. Whitman	4	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	5	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	6	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	7	31	.73
Martin Peterson	8	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	11	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	12	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	13	31	.73
Margaret Han et al	14	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	15	31	.73
Michael Flynn	16	31	.73
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.73
Jos. Grover	19	31	.73
L. I. Breese	20	31	.73
David Clark	21	31	.73
David Clark	22	31	.73
David Clark	23	31	.73
David Clark	24	31	.73
Leo Steinert	1	32	8.57
Leo Steinert	2	32	.73
Leo Steinert	3	32	.73
Leo Steinert	4	32	.73
Leo Steinert	5	32	1.88
Leo Steinert	6	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	7	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	8	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	9	32	1.01
L. H. Shaw	10	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	11	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	12	32	1.01
P. D. Smith	15	32	.73
P. D. Smith	16	32	.73
R. J. Young	17	32	.73
Amelia Riechel	18	32	10.70
Harvey C. Hermans	19	32	.73
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.73
Wm. Ness	21	32	.73
E. E. Higbee	22	32	.73
Harvey C. Hermans	1	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	3	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	4	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	5	33	.73
Christopher Young	6	33	.73
Peter Young	7	33	.73
John Jung	8	33	.73
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.73
Ellen Olson	15	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	21	33	.55
Johnson & Marshall	22	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	23	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	24	33	.58
John E. Clews	1	34	.37
John Nelson	2	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	13	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	14	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	15	34	.37
John Hoch	16	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	19	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	20	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	21	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	22	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	23	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	24	34	.37
C. L. Brainerd	1	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	2	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	3	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	4	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	5	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	15	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewart	21	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewardt	22	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewart	23	35	3.21
H. A. McClatchie all		36	2.86
Ed Hamry	1	37	.37
Ed Hamry	2	37	.37
Ed Hamry	3	37	.37
Ed Hamry	4	37	.37
Ed Hamry	5	37	.37
Ed Hamry	6	37	.37
Ed Hamry	7	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	8	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	9	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	10	37	.37
Henriette Detling	1	38	.37
Henriette Detling	2	38	.37
Henriette Detling	3	38	.37
Henriette Detling	4	38	.37
Henriette Detling	5	38	.37
Henriette Detling	6	38	.37
Henriette Detling	7	38	.37
Henriette Detling	8	38	.37
Henriette Detlind	9	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	10	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	11	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	12	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	13	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	14	38	.37
Ed Hamry	1	39	.37
Ed Hamry	2	39	.37
Ed Hamry	3	39	.37
Henriette Detling	13	39	.37
Henriette Detling	14	39	.37
Henriette Detling	15	39	.37
Henriette Detling	16	39	.37
Henriette Detling	17	39	.37
Henriette Detling	18	39	.37
Henriette Detling	19	39	.37
Henriette Detling	20	39	.37
Henriette Detling	21	39	.37
Henriette Detling	22	39	.37
Henriette Detling	23	39	.37
Henriette Detling	24	39	.37
Jos Z. Perron	1	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	2	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	3	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	4	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	5	40	.37
P. H. Munroe	6	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	7	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	8	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	9	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	10	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	11	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	12	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	13	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	14	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	15	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	16	40	.37
Henriette Detling	17	40	.37
Henriette Detling	18	40	.37
A. H. Holden	4	41	.18
A. H. Holden	5	41	.18
C. C. Higbee	6	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	13	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	14	41	1.08
Andrews & Thompson	1	42	.73
J. Gillespie	2	42	.73
Mary Riechel et al	11	42	.73
Mary Riechel et al	12	42	.73
Julia Waters	13	42	.58
Julia Waters	14	42	.58
Julia Waters	15	42	.58
Arthur Toupin	20	42	.53
Arthur Toupin	21	42	.58
Arthur Toupin	22	42	6.20
Nels Holberg	23	42	.58
Nels Holberg	24	42	.58
August Wentzel n 100 ft of	1	43	3.86
J. W. Knaak, s 50 ft of	1	43	2.07
Mary Gunderson, s 110 ft of 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.13
Peter Engels	7	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	10	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	11	43	1.06
Arthur G. Baker	3	44	1.41
Arthur G. Baker	4	44	1.44
J. W. & M. Lowe	7	44	1.44
J. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.41
Jorgen Jorgenson	9	44	1.44
Susan D. Smith	11	44	1.41
Susan D. Smith	12	44	15.70
Peter Peterson	13	44	1.44
Peter Peterson	14	44	1.44
Henry Holkman	15	44	1.44
Laughlin & Doyle	16	44	1.41
Laughlin & Doyle	17	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	18	44	1.41
J. W. Lowe	19	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.44
C. L. Brainard, e 28 ft of lots No. 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.57
Nils Peterson	1	45	1.44
Nils Peterson	2	45	1.44
Susan D. Smith	4	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	5	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	6	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	7	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	8	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	9	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	10	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	11	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	12	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	13	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	14	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	15	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	16	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	17	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	18	45	1.44
Adam Schmidt	1	46	1.44
Adam Schmitz	2	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	13	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	14	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	15	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	16	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	17	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	18	46	1.44
R. H. Abraham, e 50 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	2.86
J. H. Knight, w 150 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	5.71
Erick G. Wallander	1	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	2	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	3	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	4	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	5	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	6	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander ex 250 ft	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke 250 ft of	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke, e 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
R. H. Abraham, w 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Johnson & Marshall, middle 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Mary Zaiser, 10 ft off e side of		49	1.44
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.29
Mary Zaiser, 30x200 ft on w side of		50	8.92
Ellen Sabin, 30x200 ft in center side of		50	2.86
John Schmitz, com. 55 ft e of nw corner, s 200 ft, e 69 ft, n 200 ft w to place of beginning		50	14.09
H. Burgdorf, 104 ft of blk 50, com. at ne corner, s 200 ft and w 104 ft		50	5.71
Johnson & Marshall, 50 ft of blk 50, com. 104 ft w of ne corner, s 100 ft, w 50 ft		50	2.86
J. W. Hoxie	7	51	2.15
John Schmitz, Jr.	8	51	2.15
John Watson, 100x56 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.29
O. G. Cooke, 100x28 ft of lts 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.28
Mina Pratt, 80x28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15, and	16	51	9.28
Opera House Association, lts 1, 2 and	3	53	12.84
Wm. A. Prescott	4	53	1.44
I. L. Breese	5	53	1.44
Fred Start	9	53	1.44
Susan B. Smith	19	53	.73
Jos. Smith	21	53	.73
Wm. Graham	22	53	.73
Wm. Graham	23	53	.73
Wm. Graham	24	53	.73
Detling, Hayes & Hamry, und⅓ al		54	8.02
Cora Elsass	1	55	.37
Cora Elsass	2	55	.37
Cora Elsass	3	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	5	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	6	55	.37
R. P. Hamrin	7	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	8	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	9	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	10	55	.37
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.37
F. A. Lathrop	12	55	.37
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	55	.37
Henriette Detling	1	56	.37
Henriette Detling	2	56	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.37
Edward Hamry	19	57	.37
Edward Hamry	20	57	.37
Edward Hamry	21	57	.37
Edward Hamry	22	57	.37
Edward Hamry	23	57	.37
Edward Hamry	24	57	.37
Edward Hamry	1	58	.22
Edward Hamry	2	58	.22
Edward Hamry	3	58	.22
Edward Hamry	4	58	.22
Edward Hamry	5	58	.22
Edward Hamry	6	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	15	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.22
Edward Hamry	19	59	.37
Edward Hamry	20	59	.37
Edward Hamry	21	59	.37
Edward Hamry	22	59	.37
Edward Hamry	23	59	.37
Edward Hamry	24	59	.37
Edward Hamry	1	60	.37
Edward Hamry	2	60	.37
Edward Hamry	3	60	.37
Edward Hamry	4	60	.37
Edward Hamry	5	60	.37
Edward Hamry	6	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.37
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.37
do.	14	61	.37
do.	15	61	.37
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.37
do.	6	62	.37
do.	7	62	.37
do.	8	62	.37
do.	9	62	.37
do.	10	62	.37
do.	11	62	.37
do.	12	62	.37
J. A. Gilfillan	4	63	.37
Anna M. Schmidt	5	63	.37
Edward Hamry	6	63	.37
Cora Elsass	7	63	.37
Cora Elsass	8	63	.37
Cora E'sass	9	63	.37
Jacob Kaufmann, middle 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Gottlieb Mending, south 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Wm. H. Anderson	3	64	.73
Jos. Judiwitch	8	64	.73
Jos. Judiswitch	9	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	13	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	14	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	15	64	.73
O. D. Kinney	18	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	21	64	.73
H. Wight ½	21	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	22	64	.73
H. Wight ½	22	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	23	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	24	64	.73
H. M. Kaus	3	65	7.13
Elizabeth Conkling	4	65	1.44
Jos. Deroche	6	65	1.44
Jos. Deroche	7	65	5.00
Louis Burgdorf	13	65	10.60
Louis Ness, s½ of	14	65	3.57
Jos. Tiginsche, 25 ft s of n 50 ft	14	65	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	5	66	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	6	66	2.20
P. A. Blockstad	7	66	2.01
P. A. Blockstad	8	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	9	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	10	66	1.72
Thos. M. Mason	13	66	.73
O. D. Kinney	16	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	19	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	22	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	66	.73
Ernest Buse, s½ of		67	.73
Ernest Buse	1	68	.73
Ernest Buse	2	68	.73
Anna Kees	1	69	3.21
Anna Kees	2	69	8.51
Anna Kees	3	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	5	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	6	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	8	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	9	69	2.01
Thos. Stall	10	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	11	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	12	69	1.44
Jas. W. Griffin	13	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	14	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	15	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	16	69	.73
Fred Buse	20	69	.73
Fred Buse	21	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	22	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	69	.73
Geo. Berry	9	70	.73
John A. Wright	1	72	.73
John A. Wright	2	72	.73
Ira M. Decamp	3	72	.73
Francis Rooney	8	72	.73
Elinora Cesmer	9	72	.73
Attilia Brasins	13	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	14	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	15	72	.37
Attilia Brasins	16	72	
Peter Olson	23	72	.37
Peter Olson	24	72	.37
F. J. Detling, all		73	8.57
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.37
Jas. Phillips	4	75	.37
L. J. Oliphant	6	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.37
Edward Hamry	1	76	.37
Edward Hamry	2	76	.37
Edward Hamry	3	76	.37
Edward Hamry	4	76	.37
Edward Hamry	5	76	.37
Edward Hamry	6	76	.37
F. J. Detling	13	76	.37
F. J. Detling	14	76	.37
F. J. Detling	15	76	.37
F. J. Detling	16	76	.37
F. J. Detling	17	76	.37
F. J. Detling	18	76	.37
F. J. Detling	19	76	.37
F. J. Detling	20	76	.37
F. J. Detling	21	76	.37
F. J. Detling	22	76	.37
F. J. Detling	23	76	.37
F. J. Detling	24	76	.37
F. J. Detling	1	77	.37
F. J. Detling	2	77	.37
F. J. Detling	3	77	.37
F. J. Detling	4	77	.37
F. J. Detling	5	77	.37
F. J. Detling	6	77	.37
F. J. Detling	7	77	.37
F. J. Detling	8	77	.37
F. J. Detling	9	77	.37
F. J. Detling	10	77	.37
F. J. Detling	11	77	.37
F. J. Detling	12	77	.37
Edward Hamry	19	77	.37
Edward Hamry	20	77	.37
Edward Hamry	21	77	.37
Edward Hamry	22	77	.37
Edward Hamry	23	77	.37
Edward Hamry	24	77	.37
Edward Hamry	1	78	.37
Edward Hamry	2	78	.37
Edward Hamry	3	78	.37
Edward Hamry	4	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	6	78	.37
Edward Hamry	20	78	.37
Edward Hamry	21	78	.37
Edward Hamry	22	78	.37
Edward Hamry	23	78	.37
Edward Hamry	24	78	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	13	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	14	80	.37
Edward Hamry	15	80	.37
Edward Hamry	16	80	.37
Edward Hamry	17	80	.37
Edward Hamry	18	80	.37
Edward Hamry	19	80	.37
Edward Hamry	20	80	.37
David L. Dally	6	81	.37
David L. Dally	7	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	9	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	10	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	11	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	12	81	.37
Sweet & Wyer	15	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.37
Anton Buchard	23	81	.37
Anton Buchard	24	81	.37
Peter Sandoger	7	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	8	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	9	82	1.08
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.73
Mary A. Hennings et al	8	83	.73
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.08
Annie Shoemacker	6	84	1.44
Annie Shoemacker	7	84	1.44
Otto J. Zenhoedt	8	84	1.44
Otto Zenhoedt, n½	9	84	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	1	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	2	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	3	85	.73
Lutie Laib	11	85	.73
Lutie Laib	12	85	.73
H. F. Dennon	3	89	1.08
A. R. Boyer	4	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	5	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	6	89	1.08
Lincoln J. Bodge	7	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	8	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	9	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	10	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.08
Bertha Zaiser	12	89	1.08
Bertha Zaiser	13	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	14	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	15	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	16	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	17	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	18	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	19	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	20	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	21	89	.73
H. F. Dennam	22	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	23	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	24	89	.73
Paul Cyr	19	90	8.21
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	1	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	2	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	3	91	1.08
Geo. H. Detling	4	91	1.08
Mrs. Thos. Young	13	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	14	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	15	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	21	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	22	91	3.51
Alfred Blomgren	23	91	.73
Shebot Hudtner	11	92	.37
Shebot Hudtner	12	92	.37
Chas. Fust	13	92	.37
Chas. Fust	14	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	93	.37
Jas. McGolrick	6	93	.37
F. J. Detling	7	93	.37
F. J. Detling	8	93	.37
F. J. Detling	9	93	.37
F. J. Detling	10	93	.37
F. J. Detling	11	93	.37
F. J. Detling	12	93	.37
Edward Hamry	13	93	.37
Edward Hamry	14	93	.37
Edward Hamry	15	93	.37
Edward Hamry	16	93	.37
Edward Hamry	17	93	.37
Edward Hamry	18	93	.37
Edward Hamry	1	94	.37
Edward Hamry	2	94	.37
Edward Hamry	3	94	.37
Edward Hamry	4	94	.37
Sweet & Wyer	5	94	.37
Katie B. Baker	6	94	.37
F. J. Detling	13	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	14	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	1	95	.37
F. J. Detling	2	95	.37
F. J. Detling	3	95	.37
F. J. Detling	4	95	.37
F. J. Detling	5	95	.37
F. J. Detling	6	95	.37
F. J. Detling	7	95	.37
F. J. Detling	8	95	.37
F. J. Detling	9	95	.37
F. J. Detling	10	95	.37
F. J. Detling	11	95	.37
F. J. Detling	12	95	.37
Edward Hamry	13	95	.37
Edward Hamry	14	95	.37
Edward Hamry	15	95	.37
Edward Hamry	16	95	.37
Edward Hamry	17	95	.37
Edward Hamry	18	95	.37
Edward Hamry	7	96	.37
Edward Hamry	8	96	.37
Edward Hamry	9	96	.37
Edward Hamry	10	96	.37
Edward Hamry	11	96	.37
Edward Hamry	12	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.37
Edward Hamry	13	97	.37
Edward Hamry	15	97	.37
Edward Hamry	16	97	.37
Edward Hamry	17	97	.37
Edward Hamry	18	97	.37
Edward Hamry	7	98	.37
Edward Hamry	8	98	.37
Edward Hamry	9	98	.37
Edward Hamry	10	98	.37
Edward Hamry	11	98	.37
Edward Hamry	12	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.37
F. J. Detling	5	99	.37
F. J. Detling	6	99	.37
F. J. Detling	7	99	.37
F. J. Detling	8	99	.37
F. J. Detling	9	99	.37
F. J. Detling	10	99	.37
F. J. Detling	11	99	.37
F. J. Detling	12	99	.37
Edward Hamry	19	99	.37
Edward Hamry	20	99	.37
Edward Hamry	21	99	.37
Edward Hamry	22	99	.37
Edward Hamry	23	99	.37
Edward Hamry	24	99	.37
Edward Hamry	7	100	.37
Edward Hamry	8	100	.37
Edward Hamry	9	100	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Hamry	10	100	.37
Edward Hamry	11	100	.37
Edward Hamry	12	100	.37
F. J. Detling	13	100	.37
F. J. Detling	14	100	.37
F. J. Detling	15	100	.37
F. J. Detling	16	100	.37
F. J. Detling	17	100	.37
F. J. Detling	18	100	.37
F. J. Detling	19	100	.37
F. J. Detling	20	100	.37
F. J. Detling	21	100	.37
F. J. Detling	22	100	.37
F. J. Detling	23	100	.37
F. J. Detling	24	100	.37
John M. Mattson	7	101	.37
John M. Mattson	8	101	.37
John M. Mattson	9	101	.37
John M. Mattson	10	101	.37
John M. Mattson	11	101	.37
John M. Mattson	12	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	20	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	21	101	.37
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.73
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.73
A. H. Higdom	6	103	1.08
Adeline Schaeffer	8	103	1.08
Mary A. Hennings et al	10	103	1.08
John Bauer	13	103	1.08
John Bauer	14	103	11.78
John Bouer	15	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	21	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	22	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	23	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	24	103	1.08
Ernest Buse	2	106	.37
Ernest Buse	3	106	.37
Ernest Buse	4	106	.37
Ernest Buse	5	106	.37
Ernest Buse	6	106	.37
Ernest Buse	7	106	.37
Ernest Buse	8	106	.37
Ernest Buse	9	106	.37
Ernest Buse	10	106	.37
Ernest Buse	11	106	.37
Ernest Buse	12	106	.37
Girke & Bronner, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark on Red Lake River			1.79

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Josephine Peake	1	2	10.70
Josephine Peake	2	2	8.92
Spencer Leavitt	6	2	28.52
Spencer Leavitt	7	2	17.83
Napoleon Delage, lots 1, 2 and	3	3	28.82
Jos. Rose	4	3	16.05
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	17.83
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	8.92
Josephine Poirier	2	4	5.36
Delphine Rose	5	4	7.13
Antonette Cyr	6	4	5.36
Antonette Cyr	7	4	9.63
Ludolph Giese	2	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	4	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	6	5	8.02
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.36
Edward Langevin est	7	6	2.68
John McSherry	14	6	8.57
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.42
Fred Zaiser	4	8	10.70
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.28
Edward Langevin est	13	9	4.29
Edward Langevin est	18	9	3.57
Edward Langevin est	19	9	3.57
Louis Sieff, 23 and	24	10	25.71
Wm. P. O'Brien	9	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	10	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	11	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	13	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	14	11	1.79
Peter A. Couture	20	11	3.57
Adele Germain	23	11	3.57
Jerome Germain	24	11	8.57
Edward Langevin est	2	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	4	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	6	12	[illegible]
Edward Langevin est	1	13	2.86
Simon Patnode	3	13	1.44
Onezime Lacoursiere	13	14	2.15
Onezime Lacoursiere	14	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	15	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	16	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	17	14	2.15
Louis Lacombe	20	14	5.71
Louis Lacombe	21	14	2.15
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.15
Jacob Olp	16	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	17	15	3.61
Louise Gesswein	20	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	21	15	2.86
Napoleon Morrisette	9	16	2.15
Napoleon Morrisette	10	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	13	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	16	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	17	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	18	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	19	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	20	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	1	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	18	.73
John B. Dow	1	19	15.37
John B. Dow	2	19	15.37
L. B. Laplante	5	19	2.15
L. B. Laplante	6	19	2.15
Vitaline Lacoe	7	19	2.86
Vitaline Lacoe	8	19	.85
Peter E. Eagen	13	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	16	19	.73
Edward Langevin	17	19	.73
Edward Langevin	18	19	.73
Edward Langevin	19	19	.73
Edward Langevin	20	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	21	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	22	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	23	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	24	19	1.44
D. Latendresse	9	20	5.00
D. Latendresse	10	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	11	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	12	20	1.44
Edward Langevin est	13	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	2	21	5.86
Edward Langevin est	7	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	8	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	1	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	15	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	17	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	24	1.44
Julius Lizotte	3	25	1.44
Julius Lizotte	4	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	25	1.44
Desire Michaud	2	26	.73
Desire Michaud	3	26	.73
Desire Michaud	4	26	.73
Desire Michaud	5	26	.73
Desire Michaud	6	26	.73
Desire Michaud	7	26	.73
Desire Michaud	8	26	.73
Desire Michaud	9	26	.73
Desire Michaud	10	26	.73
Desire Michaud	11	26	.73
Desire Michaud	12	26	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	17	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	32	.73

Miles' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. Woodbury	1	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	2	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	3	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	13	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	14	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	15	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	16	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	17	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	18	1	.22
S. M. Davis	19	1	.22
S. M. Davis	20	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	23	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	24	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	4	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	5	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	6	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	7	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	8	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	9	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	10	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	11	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	12	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	13	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	14	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	15	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	16	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	17	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	18	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	19	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	20	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	21	2	.22
R. H. Abraham	1	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	2	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	5	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	6	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	7	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	8	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	9	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	10	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	11	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	12	3	.22
Peter Beautrow	13	3	.22
Kate L. Hill	14	3	.22
Constantine Burget	15	3	.22
Mathilda M. McDonald	17	3	.22
Philip Zeh	21	3	.22
Herman Krell	22	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	23	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	24	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	4	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	5	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	6	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	4	.22
Ole Christianson	13	4	.22
Belle Oddin	1	5	.16
Belle Oddin	2	5	.16
Belle Oddin	3	5	5.45
Belle Oddin	4	5	.16
Belle Oddin	5	5	.16
Belle Oddin	6	5	.16
Belle Oddin	7	5	.16
Belle Oddin	8	5	.16
Belle Oddin	9	5	.16
Belle Oddin	10	5	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	5	.16
Chas. McCarty	3	6	.16
Chas. McCarty	4	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	7	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	8	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	9	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	10	6	.16
Peter Becker	11	6	.16
Peter Becker	12	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	13	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	14	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	15	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	16	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	17	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	18	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	19	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	20	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	21	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	22	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	23	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	24	6	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.16
Evan Anderson	8	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	9	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	10	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	11	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	12	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	7	.16
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	8	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	9	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	11	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	12	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	13	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	14	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	15	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	16	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	17	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	18	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	1	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	2	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	3	9	.16
J. P. Harren	4	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	9	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	10	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	11	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	12	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	13	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	14	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	15	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	16	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	17	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	18	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	19	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	20	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	21	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	22	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	23	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	24	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	5	10	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	10	.16
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	13	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	14	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	17	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	18	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	10	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	11	.16
Wm. Misner	19	11	.16
Wm. Misner	20	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	21	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	22	11	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	6	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	11	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	12	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	12	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.16
E. E. Keorney	7	13	.16
E. G. Merchant	8	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	11	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	12	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	13	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	14	.16
Knud Benson	16	14	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	7	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	8	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	1	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	2	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	3	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	4	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	16	.16

Park Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. W. Elliott, 60 ft strip of land s and adjoining lt.	1	1	.37
B. W. Elliott	1	1	.37
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.37
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.37
L. I. Breese	7	1	.37
L. I. Breese	8	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	1	3.93
H. A. McClatchie	11	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	15	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	16	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	17	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	19	1	.37
Julia Walters	20	1	.37
Julia Walters	21	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	22	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	23	1	.37
J. J. Busse	24	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	26	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	27	1	.37
August Walters	28	1	.37
August Walters	29	1	.37
August Walters	30	1	.37
August Walters	31	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	32	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	33	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	34	1	.37
Julia Walters	35	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	36	1	.37
Jos. J. Wyman, e 44 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
Sophia Deitrich, center 52 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
John Nunesgren	4	2	.37
John Nunesgren	6	2	.37
John Nunesgren	7	2	.37
John Nunesgren	8	2	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	10	2	.37
Gurkhardt & Walters	11	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	12	2	.37
Julia Walters	13	2	.37
Julia Walters	14	2	.37
Julia Walters	15	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	16	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	18	2	.37
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	20	2	.37
Julia Walters	21	2	.37
Julia Walters	22	2	.37
Julia Walters	23	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	24	2	.37
do	25	2	.37
do	26	2	.37
do	27	2	.37
do	28	2	.37
do	29	2	.37
do	30	2	.37
do	31	2	.37
do	32	2	.37
do	33	2	.37
do	34	2	.37
do	35	2	.37
do	36	2	.37
do	37	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	38	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	39	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	40	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	41	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	42	2	.37
Julia Walters	43	2	.37
Julia Walters	44	2	.37
Julia Walters	45	2	.37
Julia Walters	46	2	.37
Edmund Berry	1	3	.37
Edmund Berry	2	3	.37
Edmund Berry	3	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	7	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	8	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	9	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	10	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	11	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	12	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	13	3	.37
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.37
do	16	3	.37
do	17	3	.37
do	18	3	.37
do	19	3	.37
do	20	3	.37
do	21	3	.37
do	22	3	.37
do	23	3	.37
do	24	3	.37
do	25	3	.37
do	26	3	.37
do	27	3	.37
do	28	3	.37
do	29	3	.37
do	30	3	.37
do	31	3	.37
do	32	3	.37
do	33	3	.37
do	34	3	.37
do	35	3	.37
do	36	3	.37
do	37	3	.37
do	38	3	.37
do	39	3	.37
do	40	3	.37
do	41	3	.37
do	42	3	.37
do	43	3	.37
do e 44 ft of	44	3	.37
Jas. Lyman, ex e 44 ft	44	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	45	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	46	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	47	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	48	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	49	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	50	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	51	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	52	3	.37
Katherine Korstadt	2	4	.37
Katherine Korstadt	3	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	7	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	4	.37
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.37
John Nelson	21	4	.37
John Nelson	22	4	.37
Ness & Korstadt	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
do	25	4	.37
do	26	4	.37
do	27	4	.37
do	28	4	.37
do	29	4	.37
do	30	4	.37
do	31	4	.37
do	32	4	.37
do	33	4	.37
do	34	4	.37
do	35	4	.37

E. & O. Buse Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Margaretta Walters	3	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	4	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	1	4	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	5	5	.44
do	6	5	.44
do	7	5	.44
do	8	5	.44
do	9	5	.44
do	10	5	.44
do	11	5	.44
do	12	5	.44
do	13	5	.30
do	14	5	.30
do	15	5	.30
do	16	5	.30
do	17	5	.30
do	18	5	.30
do	19	5	.30
do	20	5	.30
Thos. Knuland	11	6	.58
Thos. Knuland	12	6	.58
Alexander Barrisdale	13	6	.30
do	14	6	.30
do	15	6	.30
do	16	6	.30
John Watson	17	6	.30
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	1	7	.37
do	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.73
do	5	7	.73
do	6	7	.73
do	7	7	.73
do	8	7	.73
do	9	7	.73
	7	8	.73
do	8	8	.73
do	4	9	.37
do	5	9	.37
do	6	9	.37
do	7	9	.37
do	8	9	.37
do	9	9	.37
A. H. Clamby	1	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	2	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	3	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	4	10	.37
do	5	10	.37
do	6	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
do	25	10	.37
do	26	10	.37
do	27	10	.37
do	28	10	.37
do	29	10	.37
do	30	10	.37
do	31	10	.37
do	32	10	.37
do	33	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	34	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	1	11	.30
do	2	11	.30
do	3	11	.30
do	4	11	.30
do	5	11	.30
do	6	11	.30
do	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	1	12	.37
do	2	12	.37

Holmes' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.22
Mina Dufour	3	1	.22
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.22
do	5	1	.22
do	6	1	.22
do	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
do	9	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.22
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.22
do	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do	4	2	.22
do	5	2	.22
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
Virginia Holmes	11	2	.22
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	4	3	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	5	3	.22
John Daley	13	3	.22
John Daley	14	3	.22
John Daley	15	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	16	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	18	3	.22
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.22
Narcisse Michaud	4	4	.22
do	5	4	.22
do	6	4	.22
do	7	4	.22
do	8	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	13	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	14	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	15	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	16	4	.22
James F. Holmes	17	4	.22
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	23	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	24	4	.22
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
Wesley Nell	1	6	.22
Wesley Nell	2	6	.22
Potter Produce Co	3	6	.22
Wesley Nell	4	6	.22
Wesley Nell	5	6	.22
Wesley Nell	6	6	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.22
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.22
Chas. M. Saltinger	6	7	.22
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.22
Ida Bolden	8	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	9	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	10	7	.22
Eklund & Rudt	19	7	.22
do	20	7	.22
do	21	7	.22
do	22	7	.22
do	23	7	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.22
Frank Robert Jr	1	8	.22
do	2	8	.22
do	3	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.22
Warren E. Vrooman	8	8	.22
Lonretto A. Sharey	21	8	.22
do	22	8	.22
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.16
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.16
Millard H. Brogdon	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	8	9	.16
do	9	9	.16
do	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
G. T. Miles	13	9	.16
G. T. Miles	14	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	23	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	24	9	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.16
Wesley Nells	5	10	.16
Wesley Nells	6	10	.16
Wesley Nells	7	10	.16
Wesley Nells	8	10	.16
Wesley Nells	9	10	.16
Wesley Nells	10	10	.16
Wesley Nells	11	10	.16
Wesley Nells	12	10	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.16
A. S. Simons	1	12	.16
A. S. Simons	2	12	.16
Wesley Nells	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	13	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	14	13	.16
James F. Holmes	16	13	.16
do	17	13	.16
do	18	13	.16
	19	13	.16
do	20	13	.16
do	21	13	.16
do	22	13	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.16
Phineos N. Laine	24	13	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	14	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	14	.16
James I. Wyer	3	14	.16
James I. Wyer	4	14	.16
John Feltz	5	14	.16
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.16
Emma Booth	7	14	.16
Emma Booth	8	14	.16
James I. Wyer	9	14	.16
James I. Wyer	10	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	11	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	12	14	.16
Andrew Woods	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Wesley Nells	1	15	.16
Wesley Nells	2	15	.16
Wesley Nells	3	15	.16
Wesley Nells	4	15	.16
Wesley Nells	5	15	.16
Wesley Nells	6	15	.16
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	17	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	17	.16
John Feltz	5	17	.16
Mary L. Salmons	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	10	17	.16
do	11	17	.16
Jas. B. H. Salmon	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Sophia Belair	3	1	12.72
Herman Lindner	16	1	4.29
H. Voigt	10	2	2.15
Amundson & Olson	11	2	2.15
Thos. Canty	14	2	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	1	3	1.08
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.73
Ernest Buse	9	3	.73
Ernest Buse	10	3	4.29
Ernest Buse	11	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	13	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	14	3	.73
Ernest Buse	1	4	.58
do	2	4	.58
do	3	4	.58
do	4	4	.58
do	5	4	.58
do	6	4	.58
Geo. E. Higgins	7	4	.58
John Hoernig, w 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.73
Marie Benoit	16	5	.37
Marie Benoit	17	5	2.38
G. A. Grussendorf	8	6	.73
Austinson & Larson	1	7	1.08
Austinson & Larson	2	7	1.08
Ernest Buse	5	7	1.08
do	6	7	1.08
do	13	7	.73
do	14	7	.73
J. H. Harrison	3	8	1.44
do	4	8	1.44
do	5	8	1.44
do	6	8	1.44
do	7	8	1.44
do	8	8	1.44
Lena Schreiter	10	8	1.44
do	11	8	1.44
do	12	8	1.44
J. H. Harrison	14	8	1.08
do	15	8	1.08
do	16	8	1.08
do	17	8	1.08
do	18	8	1.08
do	19	8	1.08
do	20	8	1.08
do	21	8	1.08
Austinson & Larson	5	9	2.86
Austinson & Larson	6	9	2.86
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.86
Thoven Glende	14	9	1.44
Ernest Buse	18	9	1.44
do	19	9	1.44
do	20	9	1.44
do	21	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	23	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	24	9	1.44
August Beechel Jr	13	10	4.65
Rosah Boughton	13	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	14	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	15	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	16	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	17	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	18	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	19	10	2.50
Ernest Buse	7	12	1.79
do	8	12	1.79
do	9	12	1.79
do	10	12	1.79
J. H. Harrison	11	12	1.79
J. H. Harrison	12	12	1.79
F. & E. Buse	6	13	1.79
F. & E. Buse	7	13	1.79
F. & E. Buse	8	13	1.79
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.79
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.79
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.79
Mary Lampare	3	14	1.79
Mary Lampare	4	14	1.79
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	6	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	7	14	6.07

Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. Sevigny	1	1	.22
do	2	1	.22
do	3	1	.22
do	4	1	.22
Carl G. Thysell	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.22
Even Anderson	11	1	.22
Even Anderson	12	1	.22
B. Sevigny	13	1	.22
do	14	1	.22
do	15	1	.22
do	16	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	17	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	18	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	19	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	20	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	21	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	22	1	.22
Even Anderson	23	1	.22
Even Anderson	24	1	.22
John Bottineau	7	2	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	15	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	16	2	.22
Frank Poterrin	19	2	.22
Oliver Charboneau	3	3	.22
L. I. Breese	4	3	.22
August Moreau	5	3	.22
Rupert Sudinbusch	6	3	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	1	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	2	4	.37
Cesaime Gomoche	5	4	5.36
Geo. A. Morrison	6	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	7	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	8	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	10	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	11	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	12	4	.37
Jos. Duron Jr	13	4	.37
W. A. Biechel	14	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	18	4	.37
do	19	4	.37
do	20	4	.37
do	21	4	.37
do	22	4	.37
do	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
Fahey & Michaud	1	5	.37
do	2	5	.37
do	3	5	.37
do	4	5	.37
do	5	5	.37
do	6	5	.37
do	7	5	.37
do	8	5	.37
do	9	5	.37
do	10	5	.37
do	11	5	.37
do	12	5	.37
do	13	5	.37
do	14	5	.37
do	15	5	.37
do	16	5	.37
do	17	5	.37
do	18	5	.37
do	19	5	.37
do	20	5	.37
do	21	5	.37
do	22	5	.37
do	23	5	.37
do	24	5	.37
Lena Schreiter	5	6	.37
do	6	6	2.50
do	7	6	.37
do	8	6	.37
Frank Pribyl	9	6	5.71
do	10	6	.37
Ole Omoth	11	6	.37
Susie Allard	12	6	.37
Frank Prybil	1	7	.37
Frank Prybil	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	8	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	9	7	.37
Ellen Fahey	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.22
Frank Roberts Jr	2	8	.22
Frank Roberts Jr	3	8	.22
John B. Dow	4	8	.22
John B. Dow	5	8	.22
John B. Dow	6	8	.22
John B. Dow	7	8	.22
Frank Prybil	8	8	.22
do	9	8	.22
Patrick D. Smith	10	8	.22
do	11	8	.22
do	12	8	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	13	8	.22
do	14	8	.22
do	15	8	.22
do	16	8	.22
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.22
do	19	8	.22
do	20	8	.22
do	21	8	.22
do	22	8	.22
do	23	8	.22
do	24	8	.22
Patrick D. Smith	1	9	.22
do	2	9	.22
O. J. Johnson	3	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	4	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	5	9	.22
E. L. Dowe	6	9	.22
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.22
E. L. Dow	8	9	.22
E. L. Dow	9	9	.22
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.22
do	11	9	.22
do	12	9	.22
Susie Allard	13	9	.22
Susie Allard	14	9	.22
Edward Langevin est	15	9	.22
do	16	9	.22
do	17	9	.22
do	18	9	.22
do	19	9	.22
do	20	9	.22
do	21	9	.22
do	22	9	.22
L. I. Breese	1	10	.22
do	2	10	.22
do	3	10	.22
do	4	10	.22
do	5	10	.22
do	6	10	.22
do	7	10	.22
do	8	10	.22
do	9	10	.22
do	10	10	.22
do	20	10	.22
do	21	10	.22
do	22	10	.22
do	23	10	.22
do	24	10	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.22
John Gierlett	4	11	.22
do	5	11	.22
do	6	11	.22
do	7	11	.22
do	8	11	.22
Marceline Gierlet	9	11	.22
do	10	11	.22
do	11	11	.22
do	12	11	.22
do	20	11	.22
do	21	11	.22
do	22	11	.22
do	23	11	.22
do	24	11	.22
Jorgen Jorgenson	1	12	.22
Jorgen Jorgenson	2	12	.22
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	4	12	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	5	12	.22
Celina Gervais	6	12	.22
do	7	12	.22
do	8	12	.22
do	9	12	.22
do	10	12	.22
Pierre Bottineau	11	12	.22
do	12	12	.22
do	20	12	.22
do	21	12	.22
do	22	12	.22
do	23	12	.22
do	24	12	.22
L. I. Breese	1	13	.22
do	2	13	.22
do	3	13	.22
do	4	13	.22
do	5	13	.22
do	6	13	.22
do	7	13	.22
do	8	13	.22
do	9	13	.22
do	10	13	.22
do	11	13	.22
do	12	13	.22
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.22
do	14	13	.22
do	15	13	.22
do	16	13	.22
do	17	13	.22
do	18	13	.22
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.22
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.22
do	21	13	.22
do	22	13	.22
do	23	13	.22
do	24	13	.22
Chas. H. Brossart	1	14	.22
do	2	14	.22
do	3	14	.22
L. I. Breese	4	14	.22
do	5	14	.22
do	6	14	.22
do	7	14	.22
do	8	14	.22
do	9	14	.22
do	10	14	.22
do	11	14	.22
do	12	14	.22
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.22
do	19	14	.22
do	20	14	.22
do	21	14	.22
Frank Prybil	1	15	.22
do	2	15	.22
do	3	15	.22
Edwd. Langevin, est	4	15	.22
do	5	15	.22
do	6	15	.22
do	7	15	.22
do	8	15	.22
do	9	15	.22
do	10	15	.22
John B. Dow	11	15	.22
John B. Dow	12	15	.22
Wenceslos Wancesek	13	15	.22
do	14	15	.22
John B. Dow	15	15	.22
John B. Dow	16	15	.22
John B. Dow	17	15	.22
Edward Langevin est	18	15	.22
do	19	15	.22
do	20	15	.22

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	21	15	.22
Charlotte Richter	22	15	.22
do	23	15	.22
do	24	15	.22
Ellen Fahey	1	16	.22
do	2	16	.22
do	3	16	.22
do	4	16	.22
John B. Dow	5	16	.22
do	6	16	.22
do	7	16	.22
do	8	16	.22
do	9	16	.22
Sarah Lemieux	1	17	.22
do	2	17	.22
do	3	17	.22
do	4	17	.22
do	5	17	.22
do	6	17	.22
do	1	18	.22
do	2	18	.22
do	3	18	.22
do	4	18	.22
do	5	18	.22
do	6	18	.22
John B. Dow	7	18	.22
do	8	18	.22
do	9	18	.22
Florence Jolicoeur	10	18	.22
Charles Langevin	1	19	.22
do	2	19	.22
do	3	19	.22
do	4	19	.22
do	5	19	.22
do	6	19	.22
do	7	19	.22
do	8	19	.22
do	9	19	.22
do	10	19	.22
do	11	19	.22
do	12	19	.22
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.22
L. I. Breese	2	20	.22
do	3	20	.22
do	4	20	.22
do	5	20	.22
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.22
do	7	20	.22
do	8	20	.22
do	9	20	.22
do	10	20	.22
do	11	20	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	12	20	.22

Champagne, Dow & Gieret's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Langevin est	5	1	.75
Louise Brouillet	6	1	.75
Lucian Phillon	7	1	.75
do	8	1	.75
do	9	1	.75
Champagne & Dow	1	2	.75
Champagne & Dow	2	2	.75
Edward Langevin est	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.75
do	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
do	9	2	.73
do	1	3	.73
do	2	3	.73
do	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
Christian Cook	2	4	.73
Christian Cook	3	4	.73
Louis Marcil	4	4	.73
Louis Marcil	5	4	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	5	.73
do	2	5	.73
do	3	5	.73
do	4	5	.73
do	5	5	.73
do	6	5	.73
do	7	5	.73
do	8	5	.73
do	6	6	.73
do	7	6	.73
do	8	6	.73
do	9	6	.73
do	10	6	.73
do	11	6	.73
do	12	6	.73
do	13	6	.73
do	14	6	.73
do	15	6	.73
do	16	6	.73
do	17	6	.73
do	18	6	.73
do	19	6	.73
do	20	6	.73
do	21	6	.73
do	22	6	.73
do	23	6	.73
do	24	6	.73
do	2	7	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	13	7	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	7	.73
do	1	8	.73
John McSharey	2	8	.73
John B. Dow	3	8	.73
do	4	8	.73
do	5	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	6	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	7	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	8	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	9	8	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	8	.73
do	19	8	.75
do	20	8	.75
do	21	8	.73
do	22	8	.73
do	23	8	.73
do	24	8	.73
do	1	10	.73
do	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do	4	10	.73
do	5	10	.73
do	6	10	.73
do	7	10	.73
do	8	10	.73
do	9	10	.73
do	10	10	.73
do	11	10	.73
do	12	10	.73
do	13	10	.73
do	14	10	.73
do	15	10	.73
do	16	10	.73
do	17	10	.73
do	18	10	.73
do	19	10	.73
do	20	10	.73
do	21	10	.73
do	22	10	.75
do	23	10	.73
do	24	10	.73
do	1	11	.37
do	2	11	.37
do	3	11	.37
do	4	11	.37
do	5	11	.37
do	6	11	.37
do	7	11	.37
Edward Langevin	8	11	.37
do	9	11	.37
do	10	11	.37
do	11	11	.37
do	12	11	.37
do	13	11	.37
do	14	11	.37
do	15	11	.37
do	16	11	.37
do	17	11	.37
do	18	11	.37
do	19	11	.37
do	20	11	.37
do	21	11	.37
do	22	11	.37
do	23	11	.37
Edward Langevin est	24	11	.37
do	1	12	1.08
do	2	12	1.08
do	1	13	.37
do	2	13	.37
do	3	13	.37
do	4	13	.37
do	5	13	.37
do	6	13	.37
do	7	13	.37
do	8	13	.37
do	9	13	.37
do	1	14	.37
do	2	14	.37
do	3	14	.37
do	4	14	.37
do	5	14	.37
do	6	14	.37
do	7	14	.37
do	8	14	.37
do	9	14	.37
do	10	14	.37
do	11	14	.37
do	12	14	.37
do	13	14	.37
do	14	14	.37
do	15	14	.37
do	16	14	.37
do	17	14	.37
do	18	14	.37
do	19	14	.37
do	20	14	.37
do	21	14	.37
do	22	14	.37
do	23	14	.37
do	24	14	.37
do	1	15	.73
do	2	15	.73
do	3	15	.73
do	4	15	.73
do	5	15	.73
do	6	15	.73
do	7	15	.73
do	8	15	.73
do	9	15	.73
do	10	15	.73
do	11	15	.73
do	12	15	.73
do	13	15	.73
do	14	15	.73
do	15	15	.73
do	16	15	.73
do	17	15	.73
do	18	15	.73
do	19	15	.73
do	20	15	.73
do	21	15	.73
do	22	15	.73
do	23	15	.73
do	24	15	.73
do	6	16	.73

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	7	16	.73
do	8	16	.73
do	9	16	.73
do	10	16	.73
do	11	16	.73
do	12	16	.73
do	13	16	.73
do	14	16	.73
do	15	16	.73
do	16	16	.73
do	17	16	.73
do	18	16	.73
do	21	16	.58
Mary Lacount	1	17	.58
Edward Langevin	2	17	.58
do	3	17	.58
do	4	17	.58
do	5	17	.58
do	6	17	.58
do	7	17	.58
do	8	17	.58
do	9	17	.58
do	10	17	.58
do	11	17	.58
do	12	17	.58
Edward Langevin est	13	17	.58
do	14	17	.58
do	15	17	.58
do	16	17	.58
do	17	17	.58
do	18	17	.58
do	19	17	.58
do	20	17	.58
do	21	17	.58
do	22	17	.58
do	23	17	.58
do	24	17	.58
do	1	18	.58
do	2	18	.58
do	3	18	.58
do	4	18	.58
Ellen Fahey	5	18	.58
Edward Langevin	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do	8	18	.58
do	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do	11	18	.58
do	12	18	.58
do	13	18	.58
do	14	18	.58
do	15	18	.58
do	16	18	.58
do	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do	20	18	.58
Edward Langevin est	21	18	.58
do	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do	24	18	.58
do	1	19	.58
do	2	19	.58
do	3	19	.58
do	4	19	.58
do	5	19	.58
do	6	19	.58
do	7	19	.58
do	8	19	.58
do	9	19	.58
do	10	19	.58
do	11	19	.58
do	12	19	.58
do	13	19	.58
do	14	19	.58
do	15	19	.58
do	16	19	.58
do	17	19	.58
do	18	19	.58
do	19	19	.58
do	20	19	.58
do	21	19	.58
do	22	19	.58
do	23	19	.58
do	24	19	.58
do	1	20	.58
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.37
do	6	20	.37
do	7	20	.37
do	8	20	.37
do	9	20	.37
do	10	20	.37
do	1	21	.37
do	1	22	.37
do	2	22	.37
do	3	22	.37
do	4	22	.37
do	5	22	.37
do	6	22	.37
do	7	22	.37
do	8	22	.37
do	9	22	.37
do	10	22	.37
do	11	22	.37
do	12	22	.37
do	13	22	.37
do	1	23	.37
do	2	23	.37
do	3	23	.37
do	4	23	.37
do	5	23	.37
do	6	23	.37
do	7	23	.37
do	8	23	.37
do	9	23	.37
do	10	23	.37
do	11	23	.37
do	12	23	.37
Mary R. Bottineau est	13	23	.37
Edward Langevin est	14	23	.37
do	15	23	.37
do	16	23	.37
do	17	23	.37
do	18	23	.37
do	19	23	.37
do	20	23	.37
do	21	23	.37
do	22	23	.37
do	23	23	.37
do	24	23	.37
do	1	24	.37
do	2	24	.37
do	3	24	.37
do	4	24	.37
do	5	24	.37
do	6	24	.37
do	7	24	.37
do	8	24	.37
do	9	24	.37
do	10	24	.37
do	11	24	.37
do	12	24	.37
do	13	24	.37
do	14	24	.37
do	15	24	.37
do	16	24	.37
do	17	24	.37
do	18	24	.37
do	19	24	.37
do	20	24	.37
do	21	24	.37
do	22	24	.37
do	23	24	.37
do	24	24	.37
do	1	25	.37
do	2	25	.37
do	3	25	.37
do	4	25	.37
do	5	25	.37
do	6	25	.37
do	7	25	.37
do	8	25	.37
do	9	25	.37
do	10	25	.37
do	11	25	.37
do	12	25	.37
do	1	26	.37
do	2	26	.37
do	3	26	.37
do	4	26	.37
do	5	26	.37
do	6	26	.37
do	7	26	.37
do	8	26	.37
Champagne & Dow, reserve	A	4	.37
Edwd Langevin est, reserve	B	5	.37
do	C	5	.37
do	D	12	.37
do	E	13	.37
do	F	13	.37
do	G	18	.37
do	H	20	.37
do	I	21	.37

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	1	.16
Sweet & Wyer, ex n 10 ft	1	1	.16
Chas. Finnegan	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
do	4	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	1	.16
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.16
Frederick Buse	17	1	.16
do	18	1	.16
do	19	1	.16
do	20	1	.16
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	2	.16
John M. Boyle, ex n 10 ft	1	2	.16
Frederick Buse	10	2	.16
do	11	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	12	2	.16
do	13	2	.16
Fred Buse	14	2	.16
Hilary Atcher	15	2	.16
do	16	2	.16
do	17	2	.16
do	18	2	.16
August Wentzel	19	2	.16
do	20	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	21	2	.16
do	22	2	.16
do	23	2	.16
do	24	2	.16
do	25	2	.16
do	26	2	.16
do	1	3	.16
John Schmitz Sr	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	12	3	.16
do	13	3	.16
P. & J. Meehan n 10 ft of	14	3	.16
John M. Boyle ex n 10 ft	14	3	.16
Maria L. Buse	15	3	.16
do	16	3	.16
do	17	3	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	18	3	.16
do	19	3	.16
do	20	3	.16
Philip Zeh	21	3	.16
John M. Boyle	22	3	.16
do	23	3	.16
do	24	3	.16
Louis Ness	25	3	.16
Louis Ness	26	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	2	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	3	4	.16
Thos. Dorgan	4	4	.16
J. A. Barrichter	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
H. A. McClatchie	12	4	.16
do	13	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
Fred Buse	4	5	.16
Fred Buse	5	5	.16
Fred Buse	6	5	.16
Phil Zeh	7	5	.16
J. A. Barrichter	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
John M. Boyle	10	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	11	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	12	5	.16
Ernest Buse	7	6	.16
do	8	6	.16
do	9	6	.16
do	10	6	.16
do	11	6	.16
do	12	6	.16
Albert Kraus	13	6	.16
do	14	6	.16
John M. Boyle	15	6	.16
do	16	6	.16
do	17	6	.16
do	18	6	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	6	.16
do	20	6	.16
do	21	6	.16
do	22	6	.16
do	23	6	.16
do	24	6	.16
Richard H. Abraham	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
do	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	6	7	.16
Frederick Buse	13	7	.16
do	14	7	.16
do	15	7	.16
do	16	7	.16
do	17	7	.16
do	18	7	.16
Wm. J. Pollock	19	7	.16
do	20	7	.16
do	21	7	.16
do	22	7	.16
do	23	7	.16
do	24	7	.16
Thos. Johnson	1	8	.16
Michael Flynn	19	8	.16
Nellie Hoernig	20	8	.16
John Schmitz Sr	21	8	.16
John Younger	22	8	.16
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.16
Jos. T. Martin	24	8	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
Anna Kretzschmar	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
John Smith Sr	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
do	23	9	.16
Frederick Buse	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	10	.16
do	8	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	11	10	.16
do	12	10	.16
do	13	10	.16
do	14	10	.16
do	15	10	.16
do	16	10	.16
do	17	10	.16
do	18	10	.16
do	1	11	.16
do	2	11	.16
do	3	11	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	13	11	.16
do	14	11	.16
do	15	11	.16
do	16	11	.16
do	17	11	.16
do	18	11	.16
Frederick Buse	19	11	.16
do	20	11	.16
do	21	11	.16
do	22	11	.16
do	23	11	.16
do	24	11	.16
Louis Nees	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
Philip Zeh	7	13	.16
Herman Kreil	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
Albert Stahlmeyer	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Frederick Buse	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
do	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
do	12	14	.16
do	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	15	14	.16
do	16	14	.16
do	17	14	.16
do	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Louis Nees	1	15	.16
Charles Meholz	2	15	.16
do	3	15	.16
August Grochel	4	15	.16
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.16
Louis Nees	6	15	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	15	.16
do	8	15	.16
do	9	15	.16
do	10	15	.16
do	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Philip Zeh	19	15	.16
do	20	15	.16
do	21	15	.16
do	22	15	.16
do	23	15	.16
do	24	15	.16
Frederick Buse	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
do	4	16	.16
do	5	16	.16
do	6	16	.16
W. A. Schreiter	7	16	.16
do	8	16	.16
do	9	16	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	16	.16
do	11	16	.16
do	12	16	.16
Ernest Buse	13	16	.16
do	14	16	.16
do	15	16	.16
do	16	16	.16
do	17	16	.16
do	18	16	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	16	.16
do	20	16	.16
do	21	16	.16
do	22	16	.16
do	23	16	.16
do	24	16	.16
do	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
J. W. Tousley	7	17	.16
Philip Zeh	8	17	.16
Philip Zeh	9	17	.16
Philip Zeh	10	17	.16
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.16
Bertinus Holland	12	17	.16
Frederick Haase	13	17	.16
do	14	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	15	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	16	17	.16
Ernest Buse	17	17	.16
Ernest Buse	18	17	.16
H. B. Kaufer	1	18	.16
H. B. Kaufer	2	18	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. B. Kaufer	3	18	.16
Philip Zeh	4	18	.16
Philip Zeh	5	18	.16
Philip Zeh	6	18	.16
Frederick Buse	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	18	.16
do	14	18	.16
do	15	18	.16
do	16	18	.16
do	17	18	.16
do	18	18	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	19	18	.16
do	20	18	.16
do	21	18	.16
do	22	18	.16
do	23	18	.16
do	24	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
Ernest Buse	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Henry Brecklaus	13	19	.16
do	14	19	.16
do	15	19	.16
do	16	19	.16
Ernest Buse	17	19	.16
do	18	19	.16
Frederick Buse	24	19	.16
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.16
Herman Kreil	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	20	.16
do	8	20	.16
do	9	20	.16
Frederick Buse	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do	12	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
Frederick Buse	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
Ernest Buse	7	21	.16
John M. Boyle	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	21	.16
do	14	21	.16
John M. Boyle	15	21	.16
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.16
Elon G. Holmes	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
Frederick Buse	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16
do	13	22	.16
do	14	22	.16
do	15	22	.16
do	16	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	17	22	.16
do	18	22	.16
do	19	22	.16
do	20	22	.16
do	21	22	.16
do	22	22	.16
Elon G. Holmes	23	22	.16
do	24	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	25	22	.16
do	26	22	.16
do	27	22	.16
do	28	22	.16
do	29	22	.16
John M. Boyle	30	22	.16
do	31	22	.16
H. A. McClatchie	32	22	.16
do	1	23	.16
do	2	23	.16
Frederick Buse	3	23	.16
do	4	23	.16
do	5	23	.16
do	6	23	.16
Louis Zeh	7	23	.16
Louis Zeh	8	23	.16
Fred Krueger	9	23	.16
Caroline Gamosche	10	23	.16
John M. Boyle	11	23	.16
do	12	23	.16
Frederick Buse	13	23	.16
do	14	23	.16
do do	15	23	.16
do	16	23	.16
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.16
John M. Boyle	18	23	.16
do	19	23	.16
do	20	23	.16
do	21	23	.16
do	22	23	.16
Sweet & Wyer	23	23	.16
do	24	23	.16
do	25	23	.16
do	26	23	.16
do	27	23	.16
do	28	23	.16
Johnson & Marshall	29	23	.16
do	30	23	.16
do	31	23	.16
do	32	23	.16
H. A. McClatchie	1	24	.16
do	2	24	.16
Philip Zeh	3	24	.16
do	4	24	.16
do	5	24	.16
do	6	24	.16
Frederick Buse	7	24	.16
do	8	24	.16
do	9	24	.16
do	10	24	.16
do	11	24	.16
do	12	24	.16
John M. Boyle	13	24	.16
H. A. McClatchie	14	24	.16
do	15	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.16
do	17	24	.16
do	18	24	.16
do	19	24	.16
do	20	24	.16
do	21	24	.16
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.16
John M. Boyle	23	24	.16
do	24	24	.16
do	25	24	.16
do	26	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	27	24	.16
do	28	24	.16
do	29	24	.16
do	30	24	.16
Chas. McNamara, a strip of land 1200 ft long and 83 ft wide s of and adjoining Kretzschmar's 2d Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.86

Railroad Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jacob Olf	1	2	.52
Jacob Olf	2	2	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.37
do	11	2	.37
do	12	2	.37
do	13	2	.37
do	14	2	.37
do	15	2	.37
do	16	2	.37
do	17	2	.37
do	6	3	.37
do	7	3	.37
do	8	3	.37
do	9	3	.37
do	10	3	.37
do	11	3	.37
do	12	3	.30
do	13	3	.30
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.30
do	15	3	.30
do	16	3	.30
do	17	3	.30
do	18	3	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.30
do	4	4	.30
do	5	4	.30
do	6	4	.30
do	7	4	.30
do	8	4	.30
do	9	4	.30
do	10	4	.22
do	11	4	.22
do	12	4	.22
do	13	4	.22
do	14	4	.22
do	15	4	.22
do	16	4	.22
do	17	4	.22
do	18	4	.22
do	19	4	.22
do	20	4	.22
do	21	4	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
do	7	5	.22
do	8	5	.22
do	9	5	.22
do	10	5	.22
do	11	5	.22
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.30
do	5	6	.30
do	6	6	.30
do	7	6	.30
do	8	6	.30
do	9	6	.30
do	18	6	.30
do	19	6	.30

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	6	.30
do	21	6	.30
do	22	6	.30
do	23	6	.30
do	24	6	.30
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
do	8	7	.37
do	9	7	.37
do	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
do	13	7	.37
do	14	7	.37
do	15	7	.37
do	16	7	.37
do	17	7	.37
do	18	7	.37
do	19	7	.37
do	20	7	.37
do	21	7	.37
do	22	7	.37
do	23	7	.37
do	24	7	.52
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.06
do	4	8	.52
Jacob Olp	5	8	.52
do	6	8	.52
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.52
Jas. B. Holmes	7	9	.52
do	8	9	.52
do	9	9	.52
do	10	9	.52
do	11	9	.52
do	12	9	.52
do	13	10	.37
do	14	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
do	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
do	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
J. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	12	11	.30
do	13	11	.30
do	14	11	.30
do	15	11	.30
do	16	11	.30
do	17	11	.30
do	18	11	.22
do	19	11	.22
do	20	11	.22
do	21	11	.22
do	22	11	.22
do	23	11	.22
do	24	11	.22
do	1	12	.22
do	2	12	.22
do	3	12	.22
do	4	12	.22
do	5	12	.22
do	6	12	.22
do	7	12	.22
do	8	12	.22
do	9	12	.22
do	10	12	.22
do	11	12	.22
do	12	12	.22
do	13	12	.22
do	14	12	.22
do	15	12	.22
do	16	12	.22
do	17	12	.22
do	18	12	.22
do	19	12	.22
do	20	12	.22
do	21	12	.22
do	22	12	.22
do	23	12	.22
do	24	12	.22
do	1	13	.22
do	2	13	.22
do	3	13	.22
do	4	13	.22
do	5	13	.22
do	6	13	.22
do	7	13	.22
do	8	13	.22
do	9	13	.22
do	10	13	.22
do	11	13	.22
do	12	13	.22
do	13	13	.22
do	14	13	.22
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.22
do	6	14	.22
do	7	14	.22
James B. Holmes	8	14	.22
do	9	14	.22
do	10	14	.22
do	11	14	.22
do	12	14	.22
do	13	14	.22
do	14	14	.22
do	1	15	.37
do	2	15	.37
do	3	15	.37
do	4	15	.37
do	5	15	.37
do	6	15	.37
do	7	15	.37
do	8	15	.30
do	9	15	.30
do	10	15	.30
do	11	15	.30
do	12	15	.30
do	13	15	.30
do	14	15	.30
Herman Lindner	1	16	.52
do	2	16	.52
do	3	16	.52
do	4	16	.52
do	5	16	.52
do	6	16	.52
do	7	16	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.52
do	2	17	.52
do	3	17	.52
do	4	17	.52
do	5	17	.52
do	6	17	.52
do	7	17	.52
do	8	17	.73
do	9	17	.73
do	10	17	.73
do	11	17	.73
do	12	17	.73
do	13	17	.73
do	14	17	.73
do	1	18	.73
do	2	18	.73
do	3	18	.73
do	4	18	.73
do	5	18	.73
do	6	18	.73
do	7	18	.73
Lina Schreiter	8	18	.37
do	9	18	.37
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.37
do	11	18	.37
do	12	18	.37
do	13	18	.37
do	14	18	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.08
Gilbert Hiles	10	19	.73
do	11	19	.73
James B. Holmes	1	20	.73
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.58
do	6	20	.58
Louisa Gesswein	7	20	7.65
do	8	20	.52
do	9	20	.52
do	10	20	.52
do	11	20	.52
do	12	20	.52
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.37
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.22
do	2	23	.22
do	3	23	.22
do	4	23	.22
do	5	23	.22
do	6	23	.22
do	7	23	.22
do	8	23	.22
do	9	23	.22
do	10	23	.22
do	11	23	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	19	24	.22
do	20	24	.22
do	21	24	.22
do	22	24	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.22
do	2	25	.22
do	3	25	.22
do	4	25	.22
do	5	25	.22
do	6	25	.22
do	7	25	.22
do	8	25	.22
do	9	25	.22
do	10	25	.22
do	11	25	.22
do	12	25	.22
do	13	25	.22
do	14	25	.22
do	15	25	.22
do	16	25	.22
do	17	25	.22
do	18	25	.22
do	19	25	.22
do	20	25	.22
do	21	25	.22
do	22	25	.22
do	23	25	.22
do	24	25	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.30
do	2	26	.30
do	3	26	.30
do	4	26	.30
do	5	26	.30
do	6	26	.30
do	19	26	.30
do	20	26	.30
Phil A. Kaufer	21	26	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.30
do	23	26	.30
do	24	26	.30
do	5	27	.37
George Hiles	8	27	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
W. R. Pitts	11	27	.37
do	12	27	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	.37
do	14	27	.37
do	15	27	.37
do	16	27	.37
do	17	27	.37
Eugene LaBree	18	27	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	.37
do	20	27	.37
G. H. Bradley	21	27	.37
do	23	27	.37
do	24	27	.58
Theodore Glaeser	1	28	.73
do	2	28	.73
Cyprien Gosselin	3	28	.73
do	4	28	.73
do	5	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	7	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	8	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	9	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co.	10	28	.73
Henry Riechel	11	28	.73
do	12	28	.73
August Krueger	13	28	.58
do	14	28	.58
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	.58
do	19	28	.58
do	20	28	.58
do	21	28	.58
Cyprien Gosselin	22	28	.58
Otto Nettelman	1	29	.58
do	2	29	.58
Ernest Buse	3	29	.58
do	4	29	.58
do	5	29	.58
do	6	29	.58
do	7	29	.58
do	8	29	.58
do	9	29	.58
do	10	29	.58
do	11	29	.58
Lina Schreiter	12	29	.58
do	13	29	.37
do	14	29	.37
do	15	29	.37
do	16	29	.37
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	.37
do	18	29	.37
do	19	29	.37
do	20	29	.37
Lina Schreiter	21	29	.37
do	22	29	.37
do	23	29	.37
do	24	29	.37
Chas. A. Sweet	1	30	.58
do	2	30	.58
do	3	30	.58
do	4	30	.58
do	5	30	.58
do	6	30	.58
do	7	30	.58
do	8	30	.58
do	9	30	.58
do	10	30	.58
do	11	30	.58
do	12	30	.58
do	13	30	.58
do	14	30	.58
do	15	30	.58
do	16	30	.58
do	17	30	.58
do	18	30	.58
do	19	30	.58
do	20	30	.58
do	21	30	.58
do	22	30	.58
do	23	30	.58
do	24	30	.58
do	1	31	.37
do	2	31	.37
do	3	31	.37
do	4	31	.37
do	5	31	.37
James B. Holmes	6	31	.37
do	7	31	.37
do	8	31	.37
do	9	31	.37
do	10	31	.37
Francois Cota	11	31	.37
John F. Schultz	12	31	.37
do	13	31	.37
do	14	31	.37
do	15	31	.37
Johan Schultse	16	31	7.52
do	17	31	.37
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	.37
do	19	31	.37
do	20	31	.37
do	21	31	.37
do	22	31	.37
Lena Schreiter	1	32	.58
Chas. E. Sweet	5	32	.58
do	6	32	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	7	32	.58
do	8	32	.58
do	9	32	12.70
do	10	32	.58
do	11	32	.58
do	12	32	.58
do	13	32	2.50
do	14	32	.37
do	15	32	.37
do	16	32	.37
do	17	32	.37
do	18	32	.37
do	19	32	.37
do	20	32	.37
do	21	32	.37
do	22	32	.37
Newton Bell	1	33	.58
do	2	33	.58
do	3	33	.58
J. B. Holmes	4	33	.58
do	5	33	.58
do	6	33	.58
do	7	33	.58
F. W. Miller	8	33	.58
do	9	33	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	.58
do	11	33	.58
do	12	33	.58
F. W. Miller	13	33	.37
do	14	33	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	.37
do	16	33	.37
do	17	33	.37
do	18	33	.37
do	19	33	.37
Herman Lindner	1	34	.30
do	2	34	.30
do	3	34	.30
do	4	34	.30
do	5	34	.30
do	6	34	.30
do	7	34	.30
do	8	34	.30
do	9	34	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	.30
do	11	34	.30
do	12	34	.30
J. B. Holmes	13	34	.30
do	14	34	.30
do	15	34	.30
do	16	34	.30
do	17	34	.30
J. B. Holmes	18	34	.30
do	19	34	.30
do	20	34	.30
do	21	34	.30
do	22	34	.30
do	23	34	.30
do	24	34	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	.22
do	2	35	.22
do	3	35	.22
do	4	35	.22
do	5	35	.22
do	6	35	.22
do	7	35	.22
do	8	35	.22
do	9	35	.22
do	10	35	.22
do	11	35	.22
do	12	35	.22
do	13	35	.22
do	14	35	.22
do	15	35	.22
do	16	35	.22
do	17	35	.22
do	18	35	.22
do	19	35	.22
do	20	35	.22
do	21	35	.22
do	22	35	.22
do	23	35	.22
do	24	35	.22
do	1	36	.22
do	2	36	.22
do	3	36	.22
do	4	36	.22
do	5	36	.22
do	6	36	.22
do	7	36	.22
do	8	36	.22
do	9	36	.22
do	10	36	.22
do	11	36	.22
do	12	36	.22
do	13	36	.22
do	14	36	.22
do	15	36	.22
do	16	36	.22
do	17	36	.22
do	18	36	.22
do	19	36	.22
do	20	36	.22
do	21	36	.22
do	22	36	.22
do	23	36	.22
do	24	36	.22
do	1	37	.16
do	2	37	.16
do	3	37	.16
do	4	37	.22
do	5	37	.16
do	6	37	.16
do	7	37	.16
do	8	37	.16
do	9	37	.16
do	10	37	.16
do	11	37	.16
do	12	37	.16
do	13	37	.16
do	14	37	.16
do	15	37	.16
do	16	37	.16
do	17	37	.16
do	18	37	.16
do	19	37	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	37	.16
do	21	37	.16
do	22	37	.16
do	23	37	.16
do	24	37	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	9	38	.16
do	10	38	.16
do	11	38	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	23	38	.16
do	24	38	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	39	.16
do	2	39	.16
do	3	39	.16
do	4	39	.16
do	5	39	.16
do	6	39	.16
do	7	39	.16
do	8	39	.16
do	9	39	.16
do	10	39	.16
do	11	39	.16
do	12	39	.16
do	13	39	.16
do	14	39	.16
do	15	39	.16
do	16	39	.16
do	17	39	.16
do	18	39	.16
do	19	39	.16
do	20	39	.16
do	21	39	.16
do	22	39	.16
do	23	39	.16
do	24	39	.16
do	1	40	.22
do	2	40	.22
do	3	40	.22
do	4	40	.22
do	5	40	.22
do	6	40	.22
do	7	40	.22
do	8	40	.22
do	9	40	.22
do	10	40	.22
do	11	40	.22
do	12	40	.22
do	19	40	.22
do	20	40	.22
do	21	40	.22
do	22	40	.22
do	23	40	.22
do	24	40	.22
do	1	41	.30
do	2	41	.30
do	3	41	.30
do	4	41	.30
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.30
do	6	41	.30
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.30
do	8	41	.30
Ella L. Cook	11	41	.30
do	12	41	.30
Geo. Biles	[illegible]	41	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.30
do	21	41	.30
do	22	41	.30
do	23	41	.30
do	24	41	.30
Augusta Krueger	1	42	.58
do	2	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.58
Theodore Glaeser	4	42	.58
do	5	42	.58
do	6	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.58
do	8	42	.58
do	9	42	.58
do	10	42	.58
do	11	42	.58
do	12	42	.58
do	13	42	.37
do	14	42	.37
do	15	42	.37
W. Miller	16	42	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.37
do	18	42	.37
do	19	42	.37
August Krueger	20	42	.37
do	21	42	.37
do	22	42	.37
Theodore Glaeser	4	43	.58
do	5	43	.58
do	6	43	.58
Orelle Broullet	13	43	7.52
Maria Gervais	15	43	.37
do	16	43	.37
P. S. Evenson	17	43	.37
Jeff Barber	1	44	.37
do	2	44	.37
John B. Reische	4	44	.37
do	5	44	2.15
do	6	44	.37
do	7	44	.37
do	9	44	.37
do	10	44	.37
do	11	44	.37
do	12	44	.31
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.22
do	14	44	.22
do	15	44	.22
do	16	44	.22
do	17	44	.22
John B. Raische	18	44	.22
do	19	44	.22
do	20	44	.22
do	21	44	.22
do	22	44	.22
do	23	44	.22
Hannah Johnson	1	46	.16
do	2	46	.16
do	3	46	.16
do	4	46	.16
do	5	46	.16
do	6	46	.16
do	7	46	.16
do	9	46	.16
do	8	46	.16
do	10	46	.16
do	11	46	.16
do	12	46	.16
do	13	46	.16
do	14	46	.16
do	15	46	.16
do	16	46	.16
do	17	46	.16
do	18	46	.16
do	19	46	.16
do	20	46	.16
do	21	46	.16
do	22	46	.16
do	23	46	.16
do	24	46	.16
do	1	47	.16
do	2	47	.16
do	3	47	.16
do	4	47	.16
do	5	47	.16
do	6	47	.16
do	7	47	.16
do	8	47	.16
do	9	47	.16
do	10	47	.16
do	11	47	.16
do	12	47	.16
do	13	47	.16
do	14	47	.16
do	15	47	.16
do	16	47	.16
do	17	47	.16
do	18	47	.16
do	19	47	.16
do	20	47	.16
do	21	47	.16
do	22	47	.16
do	23	47	.16
do	24	47	.16
do	1	48	.16
do	2	48	.16
do	3	48	.16
do	4	48	.16
do	5	48	.16
do	6	48	.16
do	7	48	.16
do	8	48	.16
do	9	48	.16
do	10	48	.16
do	11	48	.16
do	12	48	.16
do	13	48	.16
do	14	48	.16
do	15	48	.16
do	16	48	.16
do	17	48	.16
do	18	48	.16
do	19	48	.16
do	20	48	.16
do	21	48	.16
do	22	48	.16
do	23	48	.16
do	24	48	.16
do	1	49	.16
do	2	49	.16
do	3	49	.16
do	4	49	.16
do	5	49	.16
do	6	49	.16
John T. Knight	7	49	.16
do	8	49	.16
do	9	49	.16
do	10	49	.16
do	11	49	.16
do	12	49	.16
Hannah Johnsen	13	49	.16
do	14	49	.16
do	15	49	.16
do	16	49	.16
do	17	49	.16
do	18	49	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.16
do	20	49	.16
do	21	49	.16
do	22	49	.16
do	23	49	.16
do	24	49	.16
John T. Knight	1	50	.16
do	2	50	.16
F. W. Miller	3	50	.16
do	4	50	.16
do	5	50	.16
do	6	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co	7	50	.16
do	8	50	.16
do	9	50	.16
do	10	50	.16
do	11	50	.16
do	12	50	.16
F. W. Miller	13	50	.16
do	14	50	.16
do	15	50	.16
do	16	50	.16
do	17	50	.16
do	18	50	.16
do	19	50	.16
do	20	50	.16
do	21	50	.16
do	22	50	.16
do	23	50	.16
do	24	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.16
do	2	51	.16
do	3	51	.16
do	4	51	.16
do	5	51	.16
do	6	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.16
do	8	51	.16
do	9	51	.16
do	10	51	.16
do	11	51	.16
do	12	51	.16
John T. Knight	13	51	.16
do	14	51	.16
do	15	51	.16
do	16	51	.16
do	17	51	.16
do	18	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.16
do	20	51	.16
do	21	51	.16
do	22	51	.16
do	23	51	.16
do	24	51	.16
F. W. Miller	1	52	.22
do	2	52	.22
do	3	52	.22
do	4	52	.22
do	5	52	.22
do	6	52	.22
John T. Knight	7	52	.22
do	8	52	.22
F. W. Miller	9	52	.22
do	10	52	.22
do	11	52	.22
do	12	52	.22
John T. Knight	13	52	.22
do	14	52	.22
F. W. Miller	15	52	.22
do	16	52	.22
do	17	52	.22
do	18	52	.22
do	19	52	.22
do	20	52	.22
do	21	52	.22
do	22	52	.22
Jas. McLennan	23	52	.22
do	24	52	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.16
do	2	53	.16
do	3	53	.16
do	4	53	.16
do	5	53	.16
do	6	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	53	.16
do	8	53	.16
do	9	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.16
do	14	53	.16
do	15	53	.16
do	16	53	.16
do	17	53	.16
do	18	53	.16
do	22	53	.16
do	23	53	.16
do	24	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	54	.16
do	2	54	.16
do	3	54	.16
do	4	54	.16
do	5	54	.16
do	6	54	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.16
do	8	54	.16
do	9	54	.16
do	10	54	.16
do	11	54	.16
do	12	54	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	54	.16
do	1	55	.16
do	2	55	.16
do	3	55	.16
do	4	55	.16
do	5	55	.16
do	6	55	.16
do	7	55	.16
do	8	55	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.16
do	10	55	.16
do	11	55	.16
do	12	55	.16
do	13	55	.16
do	14	55	.16
do	15	55	.16
do	16	55	.16
do	17	55	.16
do	18	55	.16
do	19	55	.16
do	1	56	.16
do	2	56	.16
do	3	56	.16
do	4	56	.16
do	5	56	.16
do	6	56	.16
do	7	56	.16
do	8	56	.16
do	9	56	.16
do	10	56	.16
do	11	56	.16
do	12	56	.16
do	13	56	.16
do	14	56	.16
do	15	56	.16
do	16	56	.16
do	17	56	.16
do	18	56	.16
do	19	56	.16
do	20	56	.16
do	21	56	.16
do	22	56	.16
do	23	56	.16
do	24	56	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.16
do	2	57	.16
do	3	57	.16
do	4	57	.16
do	5	57	.16
do	6	57	.16
do	7	57	.16
do	8	57	.16
do	9	57	.16
do	10	57	.16
do	11	57	.16
do	12	57	.16
do	13	57	.16
do	14	57	.16
do	15	57	.16
do	16	57	.16
do	17	57	.16
do	18	57	.16
F. W. Miller	1	58	.16
do	2	58	.16
do	3	58	.16
John T. Knight	4	58	.16
do	5	58	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	6	58	.16
do	10	58	.16
do	11	58	.16
John R. Currie	12	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	58	.16
do	14	58	.16
do	15	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.16
F. W. Miller	20	58	.16
do	21	58	.16
do	22	58	.16
John T. Knight	23	58	.16
do	24	58	.16
Jas. M. Paine	1	59	.22
do	2	59	.22
do	3	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	4	59	.22
do	5	59	.22
do	6	59	.22
John T. Knight	7	59	.22
do	8	59	.22
do	9	59	.22
do	10	59	.22
do	11	59	.22
do	12	59	.22
do	13	59	.22
do	14	59	.22
do	15	59	.22
do	16	59	.22
do	17	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	18	59	.22
do	19	59	.22
do	20	59	.22
do	21	59	.22
do	22	59	.22
do	1	60	.22
do	2	60	.22
do	3	60	.22
do	4	60	.22
do	5	60	.22
do	6	60	.22
do	7	60	.22
do	8	60	.22
do	9	60	.22
do	10	60	.22
do	11	60	.22
do	12	60	.22
do	13	60	.22
do	14	60	.22
do	15	60	.22
do	16	60	.22
do	17	60	.22
do	18	60	.22
do	19	60	.22
do	20	60	.22
do	21	60	.22
do	22	60	.22
John T. Knight	1	61	.22
do	2	61	.22
Dorena A. Knight	3	61	.22
do	4	61	.22
John T. Knight	5	61	.22
do	6	61	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	7	61	.22
do	8	61	.22
do	9	61	.22
do	10	61	.22
do	11	61	.22
do	12	61	.22
do	13	61	.22
do	14	61	.22
do	15	61	.22
do	16	61	.22
do	17	61	.22
do	18	61	.22
John T. Knight	19	61	.22
do	20	61	.22
do	21	61	.22
do	22	61	.22
do	23	61	.22
do	24	61	.22
do	1	62	.16
do	2	62	.16
do	3	62	.16
do	4	62	.16
do	5	62	.16
do	6	62	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	62	.16
do	8	62	.16
do	9	62	.16
do	10	62	.16
do	11	62	.16
do	12	62	.16
do	13	62	.16
do	14	62	.16
do	15	62	.16
do	16	62	.16
do	17	62	.16
John T. Knight	18	62	.16
do	19	62	.16
do	20	62	.16
do	21	62	.16
do	22	62	.16
do	23	62	.16
do	24	62	.16
do	1	63	.16
do	2	63	.16
do	3	63	.16
do	4	63	.16
do	5	63	.16
do	6	63	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	63	.16
do	8	63	.16
do	9	63	.16
do	10	63	.16
do	11	63	.16
do	12	63	.16
do	13	63	.16
do	14	63	.16
do	15	63	.16
do	16	63	.16
do	17	63	.16
do	18	63	.16
John T. Knight	19	63	.16
do	20	63	.16
do	21	63	.16
do	22	63	.16
do	23	63	.16
do	24	63	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	64	.16
do	2	64	.16
John T. Knight	10	64	.16
do	15	64	.16
do	16	64	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	65	.16
do	2	65	.16
do	3	65	.16
do	4	65	.16
do	5	65	.16
do	6	65	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	65	.16
do	8	65	.16
do	9	65	.16
do	10	65	.16
do	11	65	.16
do	12	65	.16
do	13	65	.16
do	14	65	.16
do	15	65	.16
do	16	65	.16
do	17	65	.16
do	18	65	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	65	.16
do	20	65	.16
do	21	65	.16
do	22	65	.16
do	23	65	.16
do	24	65	.16
do	1	66	.16
do	2	66	.16
do	3	66	.16
do	4	66	.16
do	5	66	.16
do	6	66	.16
do	7	66	.16
do	8	66	.16
do	9	66	.16
do	10	66	.16
do	11	66	.16
do	12	66	.16
do	13	66	.16
do	14	66	.16
do	15	66	.16
do	16	66	.16
do	17	66	.16
do	18	66	.16
do	19	66	.16
do	20	66	.16
do	21	66	.16
do	22	66	.16
do	23	66	.16
do	24	66	.16
do	1	67	.16
do	2	67	.16
do	3	67	.16
do	4	67	.16
do	5	67	.16
do	6	67	.16
do	7	67	.16
do	8	67	.16
do	9	67	.16
do	10	67	.16
do	11	67	.16
do	12	67	.16
do	13	67	.16
do	14	67	.16
do	15	67	.16
do	16	67	.16
do	17	67	.16
Leo Steinert	18	67	.16
do	19	67	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	20	67	.16
do	21	67	.16
do	22	67	.16
do	23	67	.16
do	24	67	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	68	.16
do	2	68	.16
do	3	68	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	4	68	.16
do	5	68	.16
do	6	68	.16
do	7	68	.16
do	8	68	.16
do	9	68	.16
do	10	68	.16
do	11	68	.16
do	12	68	.16
do	13	68	.16
do	14	68	.16
do	15	68	.16
do	16	68	.16
do	17	68	.16
do	18	68	.16
do	19	68	.16
do	20	68	.16
do	21	68	.16
do	22	68	.16
do	23	68	.16
do	24	68	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	73	.16
do	2	73	.16
do	3	73	.16
do	4	73	.16
do	5	73	.16
do	6	73	.16
do	7	73	.16
do	8	73	.16
do	9	73	.16
do	10	73	.16
do	11	73	.16
do	12	73	.16
do	13	73	.16
do	14	73	.16
do	15	73	.16
do	16	73	.16
do	17	73	.16
do	18	73	.16
do	19	73	.16
do	20	73	.16
do	21	73	.16
do	22	73	.16
do	23	73	.16
do	24	73	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	74	.16
do	2	74	.16
do	3	74	.16
do	4	74	.16
do	5	74	.16
do	6	74	.16
do	7	74	.16
do	8	74	.16
do	9	74	.16
do	10	74	.16
do	11	74	.16
do	12	74	.16
do	13	74	.16
do	14	74	.16
do	15	74	.16
do	16	74	.16
do	17	74	.16
do	18	74	.16
do	19	74	.16
do	20	74	.16
do	21	74	.16
do	22	74	.16
do	23	74	.16
do	24	74	.16
do	1	75	.16
do	2	75	.16
do	3	75	.16
do	4	75	.16
do	5	75	.16
do	6	75	.16
do	7	75	.16
do	8	75	.16
do	9	75	.16
do	10	75	.16
do	11	75	.16
do	12	75	.16
do	13	75	.16
do	14	75	.16
do	15	75	.16
do	16	75	.16
do	17	75	.16
do	18	75	.16
do	19	75	.16
do	20	75	.16
do	21	75	.16
do	22	75	.16
do	23	75	.16
do	24	75	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	76	.16
do	2	76	.16
do	3	76	.16
do	4	76	.16
do	5	76	.16
do	6	76	.16
John T. Knight	7	76	.16
do	8	76	.16
do	9	76	.16
do	10	76	.16
do	11	76	.16
do	12	76	.16
do	13	76	.16
do	14	76	.16
do	15	76	.16
do	16	76	.16
do	17	76	.16
do	18	76	.16
Hannah Johnson	19	76	.16
do	20	76	.16
do	21	76	.16
do	22	76	.16
do	23	76	.16
do	24	76	.16
John T. Knight	1	77	.16
do	2	77	.16
do	3	77	.16
do	4	77	.16
do	5	77	.16
do	6	77	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	77	.16
do	14	77	.16
do	15	77	.16
do	16	77	.16
do	17	77	.16
do	18	77	.16
John T. Knight	19	77	.16
do	20	77	.16
do	21	77	.16
do	22	77	.16
do	23	77	.16
do	24	77	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	5	78	.16
do	6	78	.16
do	7	78	.16
do	8	78	.16
do	9	78	.16
do	10	78	.16
John T. Knight	11	78	.16
do	12	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	13	78	.16
do	14	78	.16
John T. Knight	15	78	.16
do	16	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	17	78	.16
do	18	78	.16
do	19	78	.16
do	20	78	.16
do	21	78	.16
do	22	78	.16
do	23	78	.16
do	24	78	.16
John T. Knight	1	79	.16
do	2	79	.16
do	3	79	.16
do	4	79	.16
do	5	79	.16
do	6	79	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	79	.16
do	14	79	.16
do	15	79	.16
do	16	79	.16
do	17	79	.16
do	18	79	.16
John T. Knight	19	79	.16
do	20	79	.16
do	21	79	.16
do	22	79	.16
do	23	79	.16
do	24	79	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	80	.16
do	2	80	.16
do	3	80	.16
do	4	80	.16
do	5	80	.16
do	6	80	.16
do	7	80	.16
do	8	80	.16
John T. Knight	9	80	.16
do	10	80	.16
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	11	80	.16
do	12	80	.16
Jas. McLennan	13	80	.16
do	14	80	.16
John T. Knight	15	80	.16
do	16	80	.16
F. W. Miller	17	80	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	80	.16
do	19	80	.16
do	20	80	.16
do	21	80	.16
do	22	80	.16
do	23	80	.16
do	24	80	.16
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.22
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	2	81	.22
F. W. Miller	4	81	.22
Jas. McLennon	5	81	.22
do	6	81	.22
John T. Knight	7	81	.22
do	8	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	9	81	.22
do	10	81	.22
do	11	81	.22
F. W. Miller	12	81	.22
do	13	81	.22
do	14	81	.22
do	15	81	.22
John T. Knight	16	81	.22
F. W. Miller	17	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	81	.22
do	19	81	.22
do	20	81	.22
do	21	81	.22
do	22	81	.22
John T. Knight	1	82	.22
do	2	82	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	3	82	.22
do	4	82	.22
do	5	82	.22
do	6	82	.22
do	7	82	.22
do	8	82	.22
do	9	82	.22
do	10	82	.22
do	11	82	.22
do	12	82	.22
F. W. Miller	13	82	.16
do	14	82	.16
do	15	82	.16
do	16	82	.16
do	17	82	.16
do	18	82	.16
do	19	82	.16
do	20	82	.16
do	21	82	.16
do	22	82	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	1	83	.16
do	2	83	.16
do	3	83	.16
do	4	83	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	5	83	.16
do	6	83	.16
do	7	83	.16
do	8	83	.16
do	9	83	.16
do	10	83	.16
do	11	83	.16
do	12	83	.16
do	13	83	.16
do	14	83	.16
do	15	83	.16
do	16	83	.16
do	17	83	.16
do	18	83	.16
do	19	83	.16
John T. Knight	20	83	.16
do	21	83	.16
do	22	83	.16
do	23	83	.16
do	24	83	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	84	.16
do	14	84	.16
do	15	84	.16
do	16	84	.16
do	17	84	.16
do	18	84	.16
do	19	85	.16
do	20	85	.16
do	21	85	.16
do	22	85	.16
do	23	85	.16
do	24	85	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	86	.16
do	2	86	.16
do	3	86	.16
do	4	86	.16
do	5	86	.16
do	6	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	11	86	.16
do	12	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	87	.16
do	2	87	.16
do	3	87	.16
do	4	87	.16
do	1	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	88	.16
do	1	89	.16
do	2	89	.16
do	3	89	.16
do	4	89	.16
do	5	89	.16
do	6	89	.16
do	7	89	.16
do	8	89	.16
do	9	89	.16
do	10	89	.16
do	11	89	.16
do	12	89	.16
do	13	89	.16
do	14	89	.16
do	15	89	.16
do	16	89	.16
do	17	89	.16
do	18	89	.16
do	19	89	.16
do	20	89	.16
do	21	89	.16
do	22	89	.16
do	23	89	.16
do	24	89	.16
F. W. Miller	1	90	.16
do	2	90	.16
do	3	90	.16
do	4	90	.16
do	5	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	7	90	.16
do	8	90	.16
do	9	90	.16
do	10	90	.16
do	11	90	.16
do	12	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	90	.16
do	14	90	.16
do	15	90	.16
do	16	90	.16
do	17	90	.16
do	18	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	91	.16
do	2	91	.16
do	3	91	.16
do	4	91	.16
do	5	91	.16
do	6	91	.16
John T. Knight	7	91	.16
do	8	91	.16
do	9	91	.16
do	10	91	.16
do	11	91	.16
do	12	91	.16
do	13	91	.16
do	18	91	.16
do	19	91	.16
do	20	91	.16
do	21	91	.16
do	22	91	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	92	.16
do	2	92	.16
do	3	92	.16
do	4	92	.16
do	5	92	.16
do	6	92	.16
do	7	92	.16
do	8	92	.16
do	9	92	.16
do	10	92	.16
do	11	92	.16
do	12	92	.16
do	13	92	.16
do	14	92	.16
do	15	92	.16
do	16	92	.16
do	17	92	.16
do	18	92	.16
do	19	92	.16
do	20	92	.16
do	21	92	.16
do	22	92	.16
do	1	93	.16
do	2	93	.16
do	3	93	.16
do	4	93	.16
do	5	93	.16
do	6	93	.16
do	7	93	.16
do	8	93	.16
do	9	93	.16
do	10	93	.16
do	11	93	.16
do	12	93	.16
F. W. Miller	13	93	.16
do	14	93	.16
do	15	93	.16
do	16	93	.16
do	17	93	.16
do	18	93	.16
do	19	93	.16
do	20	93	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	21	93	.16
do	22	93	.16
do	23	93	.16
do	24	93	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	94	.16
do	2	94	.16
do	3	94	.16
do	4	94	.16
do	5	94	.16
do	6	94	.16
do	7	94	.16
do	8	94	.16
do	9	94	.16
do	10	94	.16
do	11	94	.16
do	12	94	.16
John T. Knight	13	94	.16
do	14	94	.16
do	15	94	.16
do	16	94	.16
do	17	94	.16
do	18	94	.16
do	19	94	.16
do	20	94	.16
do	21	94	.16
do	22	94	.16
do	23	94	.16
do	24	94	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	95	.16
do	2	95	.16
do	3	95	.16
do	4	95	.16
do	5	95	.16
do	6	95	.16
do	7	95	.16
do	8	95	.16
do	9	95	.16
do	10	95	.16
do	11	95	.16
do	12	95	.16
F. W. Miller	13	95	.16
do	14	95	.16
do	15	95	.16
do	16	95	.16
do	17	95	.16
do	18	95	.16
do	19	95	.16
do	20	95	.16
do	21	95	.16
do	22	95	.16
do	23	95	.16
do	24	95	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	96	.16
do	2	96	.16
do	3	96	.16
do	4	96	.16
do	5	96	.16
do	6	96	.16
do	13	96	.16
John T. Knight	14	96	.16
do	15	96	.16
do	16	96	.16
do	17	96	.16
do	18	96	.16
do	19	96	.16
do	20	96	.16
do	21	96	.16
do	22	96	.16
do	23	96	.16
do	24	96	.16
Caroline Holmes	1	97	.16
do	2	97	.16
do	3	97	.16
do	4	97	.16
do	5	97	.16
do	6	97	.16
F. W. Miller	7	97	.16
do	8	97	.16
do	9	97	.16
do	10	97	.16
do	11	97	.16
do	12	97	.16
do	13	97	.16
do	14	97	.16
do	15	97	.16
do	16	97	.16
do	17	97	.16
do	18	97	.16
Caroline T. Holmes	13	98	.16
do	14	98	.16
do	15	98	.16
do	16	98	.16
do	17	98	.16
do	18	98	.16
do	19	98	.16
do	20	98	.16
do	21	98	.16
do	22	98	.16
do	23	98	.16
do	24	98	.16
do	1	99	.16
do	2	99	.16
do	3	99	.16
do	4	99	.16
do	5	99	.16
do	6	99	.16
do	7	99	.16
do	8	99	.16
do	9	99	.16
do	10	99	.16
do	11	99	.16
do	12	99	.16
do	13	100	.16
do	14	100	.16
do	15	100	.16
do	16	100	.16
do	17	100	.16
do	18	100	.16
do	19	100	.16
do	20	100	.16
do	21	100	.16
do	22	100	.16
do	23	100	.16
do	24	100	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	105	.16
do	2	105	.16
do	3	105	.16
do	4	105	.16
do	5	105	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	6	105	.16
do	7	105	.16
do	8	105	.16
do	9	105	.16
do	10	105	.16
do	11	105	.16
do	12	105	.16
do	13	105	.16
do	14	105	.16
do	15	105	.16
do	16	105	.16
do	17	105	.16
do	18	105	.16
do	19	105	.16
do	20	105	.16
do	21	105	.16
do	22	105	.16
do	23	105	.16
do	24	105	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	106	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	2	106	.16
do	3	106	.16
do	4	106	.16
do	5	106	.16
do	6	106	.16
do	7	106	.16
do	8	106	.16
do	9	106	.16
do	10	106	.16
do	11	106	.16
do	12	106	.16
do	13	106	.16
do	14	106	.16
do	15	106	.16
do	16	106	.16
do	17	106	.16
do	18	106	.16
do	19	106	.16
do	20	106	.16
do	21	106	.16
do	22	106	.16
do	23	106	.16
do	24	106	.16
do	1	107	.16
do	2	107	.16
do	3	107	.16
do	4	107	.16
do	5	107	.16
do	6	107	.16
do	7	107	.16
do	8	107	.16
do	9	107	.16
do	10	107	.16
do	11	107	.16
do	12	107	.16
do	13	107	.16
do	14	107	.16
do	15	107	.16
do	16	107	.16
do	17	107	.16
do	18	107	.16
do	19	107	.16
do	20	107	.16
do	21	107	.16
do	22	107	.16
do	23	107	.16
do	24	107	.16
do	1	108	.16
do	2	108	.16
do	3	108	.16
do	4	108	.16
do	5	108	.16
do	6	108	.16
John T. Knight	13	108	.16
do	14	108	.16
do	15	108	.16
do	16	108	.16
do	17	108	.16
do	18	108	.16
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.16
do	20	108	.16
do	21	108	.16
do	22	108	.16
do	23	108	.16
do	24	108	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.16
do	8	109	.16
do	9	109	.16
do	10	109	.16
do	11	109	.16
do	12	109	.16
John T. Knight	13	109	.16
do	14	109	.16
do	15	109	.16
do	16	109	.16
do	17	109	.16
do	18	109	.16
do	19	109	.16
do	20	109	.16
do	21	109	.16
do	22	109	.16
do	23	109	.16
do	24	109	.16
F. W. Miller	1	110	.16
do	2	110	.16
do	3	110	.16
do	4	110	.16
do	5	110	.16
do	6	110	.16
do	7	110	.16
do	8	110	.16
do	9	110	.16
do	10	110	.16
do	11	110	.16
do	12	110	.16
do	13	110	.16
do	14	110	.16
do	15	110	.16
do	16	110	.16
do	17	110	.16
do	18	110	.16
do	19	110	.16
do	20	110	.16
do	21	110	.16
do	22	110	.16
do	23	110	.16
do	24	110	.16
John T. Knight	1	111	.16
do	2	111	.16
do	3	111	.16
do	4	111	.16
do	5	111	.16
do	6	111	.16
do	19	111	.16
do	20	111	.16
do	21	111	.16
do	22	111	.16
do	23	111	.16
do	24	111	.16
F. W. Miller	1	112	.16
do	2	112	.16
do	3	112	.16
do	4	112	.16
do	5	112	.16
do	6	112	.16
do	7	112	.16
do	8	112	.16
do	9	112	.16
do	10	112	.16
do	11	112	.16
do	12	112	.16
do	13	112	.16
do	14	112	.16
do	15	112	.16
do	16	112	.16
do	17	112	.16
do	18	112	.16
do	19	112	.16
do	20	112	.16
do	21	112	.16
do	22	112	.16
do	23	112	.16
do	24	112	.16
do	1	113	.16
do	2	113	.16
do	3	113	.16
do	4	113	.16
do	5	113	.16
do	6	113	.16
do	7	113	.16
do	8	113	.16
do	9	113	.16
do	10	113	.16
do	11	113	.16
do	12	113	.16
do	13	113	.16
do	14	113	.16
do	15	113	.16
do	16	113	.16
do	17	113	.16
John T. Knight	1	114	.16
do	2	114	.16
do	3	114	.16
do	4	114	.16
do	5	114	.16
do	6	114	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.16
do	8	114	.16
do	9	114	.16
do	10	114	.16
do	11	114	.16
do	12	114	.16
John T. Knight	13	114	.16
do	14	114	.16
do	15	114	.16
do	16	114	.16
do	17	114	.16
do	1	115	.16
do	2	115	.16
do	3	115	.16
do	4	115	.16
do	5	115	.16
do	6	115	.16
do	13	115	.16
do	14	115	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	116	.16
do	3	116	.16
do	4	116	.16
do	5	116	.16
do	6	116	.16
do	7	116	.16
do	8	116	.16
do	9	116	.16
do	1	117	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	117	.16
do	3	117	.16
do	4	117	.16
do	5	117	.16
do	6	117	.16
do	7	117	.16
do	8	117	.16
do	9	117	.16
do	10	117	.16
do	11	117	.16
do	12	117	.16
do	1	118	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	118	.16
do	3	118	.16
do	4	118	.16
do	5	118	.16
do	6	118	.16
do	7	118	.16
do	8	118	.16
do	9	118	.16
do	10	118	.16
do	11	118	.16
do	12	118	.16
do	13	118	.16
do	14	118	.16
do	15	118	.16
do	16	118	.16
do	17	118	.16
do	18	118	.16
do	19	118	.16
do	20	118	.16
do	21	118	.16
do	22	118	.16
do	23	118	.16
do	24	118	.16
do	1	119	.16
do	2	119	.16
do	3	119	.16
do	4	119	.16
do	5	119	.16
do	6	119	.16
do	7	119	.16
do	8	119	.16
do	9	119	.16
do	10	119	.16
do	11	119	.16
do	12	119	.16
F. W. Miller	13	119	.16
do	14	119	.16
do	15	119	.16
do	16	119	.16
do	17	119	.16
do	18	119	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	19	119	.16
do	20	119	.16
do	21	119	.16
do	22	119	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	120	.16
do	14	120	.16
do	15	120	.16
do	16	120	.16
do	17	120	.16
do	18	120	.16
do	19	120	.16
do	20	120	.16
do	21	120	.16
do	22	120	.16
do	23	120	.16
do	24	120	.16
do	1	121	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
J. B. Holmes et al	2	121	.16
do	3	121	.16
do	4	121	.16
do	5	121	.16
do	6	121	.16
do	7	121	.16
do	8	121	.16
do	9	121	.16
do	10	121	.16
do	11	121	.16
do	12	121	.16
do	13	121	.16
do	14	121	.16
do	15	121	.16
do	16	121	.16
do	17	121	.16
do	18	121	.16
do	19	121	.16
do	20	121	.16
do	21	121	.16
do	22	121	.16
do	23	121	.16
do	24	121	.16
F. W. Miller	1	122	.16
do	2	122	.16
do	3	122	.16
do	4	122	.16
do	5	122	.16
do	6	122	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	122	.16
do	8	122	.16
John T. Knight	9	122	.16
do	10	122	.16
do	11	122	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.16
do	13	122	.16
F. W. Miller	1	123	.16
do	2	123	.16
do	3	123	.16
do	4	123	.16
do	5	123	.16
do	6	123	.16
do	7	123	.16
do	8	123	.16
do	9	123	.16
do	10	123	.16
do	11	123	.16
do	12	123	.16
do	13	123	.16
do	14	123	.16
do	1	124	.16
do	2	124	.16
do	3	124	.16
do	4	124	.16
do	5	124	.16
do	6	124	.16
do	7	124	.16
do	8	124	.16
do	9	124	.16
do	10	124	.16
do	11	124	.16
do	12	124	.16
do	13	124	.16
do	14	124	.16
do	15	124	.16
do	16	124	.16
do	17	124	.16
do	18	124	.16
do	19	124	.16
do	20	124	.16
do	21	124	.16
do	22	124	.16
John T. Knight	1	125	.16
do	2	125	.16
do	3	125	.16
do	4	125	.16
do	5	125	.16
do	6	125	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.16
do	8	125	.16
do	9	125	.16
do	10	125	.16
do	11	125	.16
do	12	125	.16
do	13	125	.16
John T. Knight	14	125	.16
do	15	125	.16
do	16	125	.16
do	17	125	.16
do	18	125	.16
F. W. Miller	1	126	.16
do	2	126	.16
do	3	126	.16
do	4	126	.16
do	5	126	.16
do	6	126	.16
do	7	126	.16
do	8	126	.16
do	9	126	.16
do	10	126	.16
do	11	126	.16
do	12	126	.16
do	13	126	.16
do	14	126	.16
do	15	126	.16
do	16	126	.16
do	17	126	.16
do	18	126	.16
do	19	126	.16
do	20	126	.16
do	21	126	.16
do	22	126	.16
do	23	126	.16
do	24	126	.16
John T. Knight	1	127	.16
do	2	127	.16
do	3	127	.16
do	4	127	.16
do	5	127	.16
do	6	127	.16
do	13	127	.16
do	14	127	.16
do	15	127	.16
do	16	127	.16
do	17	127	.16
do	18	127	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.16
do	20	127	.16
do	21	127	.16
do	22	127	.16
do	23	127	.16
do	24	127	.16
F. W. Miller	1	128	.16
do	2	128	.16
do	3	128	.16
do	4	128	.16
do	5	128	.16
do	6	128	.16
do	7	128	.16
do	8	128	.16
do	9	128	.16
do	10	128	.16
do	11	128	.16
do	12	128	.16
do	13	128	.16
do	14	128	.16
do	15	128	.16
do	16	128	.16
do	17	128	.16
do	18	128	.16
do	19	128	.16
do	20	128	.16
do	21	128	.16
do	22	128	.16
do	23	128	.16
do	24	128	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.16
do	2	129	.16
do	3	129	.16
do	4	129	.16
do	5	129	.16
do	6	129	.16
John T. Knight	7	129	.16
do	8	129	.16
do	9	129	.16
do	10	129	.16
do	11	129	.16
do	12	129	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.16
do	14	129	.16
do	15	129	.16
do	16	129	.16
do	17	129	.16
do	18	129	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.16
do	20	129	.16
do	21	129	.16
do	22	129	.16
do	23	129	.16
do	24	129	.16
do	1	130	.16
do	2	130	.16
do	3	130	.16
do	4	130	.16
do	5	130	.16
do	6	130	.16
do	7	130	.16
do	8	130	.16
do	9	130	.16
do	10	130	.16
do	11	130	.16
do	12	130	.16
do	13	130	.16
do	14	130	.16
do	15	130	.16
do	16	130	.16
do	17	130	.16
do	18	130	.16
do	19	130	.16
do	20	130	.16
do	21	130	.16
do	22	130	.16
do	23	130	.16
do	24	130	.16
do	7	131	.16
do	8	131	.16
do	9	131	.16
do	10	131	.16
do	11	131	.16
do	12	131	.16
do	13	131	.16
do	14	131	.16
do	15	131	.16
do	16	131	.16
do	17	131	.16
do	18	131	.16
do	19	131	.16
do	20	131	.16
do	21	131	.16
do	22	131	.16
do	23	131	.16
do	24	131	.16
do 24 lots		132	3.02
J. B. Holmes et al 12 lots		133	1.58
do 10 lots		134	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes, 13 lots		135	1.58
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots		136	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes		137	2.20
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.16
do	2	138	.16
do	3	138	.16
do	4	138	.16
do	5	138	.16
do	6	138	.16
do	7	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.16
do	9	138	.16
do	10	138	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	11	138	.16
do	12	138	.16
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.16
do	18	138	.16
do	19	138	.16
do	20	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.16
J. B. Holmes et al, 20 lots		140	1.80
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.16
do	2	141	.16
do	3	141	.16
do	4	141	.16
do	5	141	.16
do	6	141	.16
do	7	142	.16
do	8	142	.16
do	9	142	.16
do	10	142	.16
do	11	142	.16
do	12	142	.16
do	16	142	.16
do	17	142	.16
do	18	142	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.16
do	2	143	.16
do	3	143	.16
do	4	143	.16
do	5	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.16
do	7	143	.16
do	8	143	.16
do	9	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	145	2.80
do	2	145	.16
do	3	145	.16
do	4	145	.16
do	5	145	.16
do	6	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	145	.16
do	8	145	.16
do	9	145	.16
do	10	145	.16
do	11	145	.16
do	12	145	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	13	145	.16
do	14	145	.16
do	15	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	16	145	.16
do	17	145	.16
do	18	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	146	.16
do	2	146	.16
do	3	146	.16
do	4	146	.16
do	5	146	.16
do	6	146	.16
do	16	146	.16
do	17	146	.16
do	18	146	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al		147	2.59
Geo. N. Lyman	6	148	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.16
do	8	148	.16
do	9	148	.16
do	10	148	.16
do	11	148	.16
do	12	148	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	13	148	.16

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

	Lot	Amt.
Geo. Detling	3	1.44
do	4	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	5	1.44
do	6	1.44
do	7	1.44
do	8	1.44
do	9	1.44
do	10	1.44
do	11	1.44
do	12	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	13	1.44
do	14	1.44
do	15	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	16	1.44
do	17	1.44
do	18	1.44
do	19	1.44
do	20	1.44
do	21	1.44
do	22	1.44
do	23	1.44
do	24	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	25	1.44
do	26	1.44
do	27	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	28	1.44
do	29	1.44
do	30	1.44

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
N. P. Lund	1	1	.37
do	2	1	.37
do	3	1	.37
do	4	1	.37
do	5	1	.37
do	6	1	.37
do	7	1	.37
do	8	1	.37
do	9	1	.37
do	10	1	.37
do	11	1	.37
do	12	1	.37
do	13	1	.37
do	14	1	.37
do	1	2	.37
do	2	2	.37
do	3	2	.37
do	4	2	.37
do	5	2	.37
do	6	2	.37
do	7	2	.37
do	8	2	.37
do	9	2	.37
do	10	2	.37
do	11	2	.37
do	12	2	.37
do	13	2	.37
do	14	2	.37
do	15	2	.37
do	16	2	.37
do	17	2	.37
do	18	2	.37
do	19	2	.37
do	20	2	.37
do	21	2	.37
do	22	2	.37
do	23	2	.37
do	24	2	.37
do	25	2	.37
do	26	2	.37
do	27	2	.37
Frederick Buse	1	3	.37
do	2	3	.37
do	3	3	.37
	4	3	.37
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.37
do	9	3	.37
do	10	3	.37
Herman Lindner	11	3	.37
do	12	3	.37
do	13	3	.37
N. P. Lund	14	3	.37
do	15	3	.37
do	16	3	.37
do	17	3	.37
do	18	3	.37
do	19	3	.37
do	20	3	.37
do	21	3	.37
do	22	3	.37
do	23	3	.37
Phil A. Kaufer	26	4	.22
do	27	4	.22
Wm. P. O'Brien	30	4	.22
H. Voigt	31	4	.22
Frederick Buse	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22

Buse & Canty's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	.16
do	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
do	4	1	.16
do	5	1	.16
do	6	1	.16
do	7	1	.16
do	8	1	.16
do	9	1	.16
do	10	1	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.16
John Fromel	2	2	.16
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.16
do	4	2	.16
do	5	2	.16
do	6	2	.16
do	7	2	.16
do	8	2	.16
do	9	2	.16
do	10	2	.16
Jacob Olp	11	2	.16
Jacob Olp	12	2	.16
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.16
do	14	2	.16
do	15	2	.16
do	16	2	.16
John Fromel	17	2	.16
do	18	2	.16
do	19	2	.16
do	20	2	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.16
do	2	3	.16
do	3	3	.16
do	4	3	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.16
do	2	4	.16
do	3	4	.16
do	4	4	.16
do	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
Ernest Buse	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
do	12	4	.16
Lucy Baxter	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
do	4	5	.16
do	5	5	.16
do	6	5	.16
do	7	5	.16
do	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
do	10	5	.16
do	11	5	.16
do	12	5	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	6	.16
do	2	6	.16
Ernest Buse	3	6	.16
do	4	6	.16
do	5	6	.16
do	6	6	.16
Buse & Canty	7	6	.16
do	8	6	.16
do	9	6	.16
do	10	6	.16
do	11	6	.16
do	12	6	.16
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.16
do	14	6	.16
do	15	6	.16
do	16	6	.16
do	19	6	.16
do	20	6	.16
do	21	6	.16
do	22	6	.16
do	23	6	.16
do	24	6	.16
David Gogne	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
Ernest Buse	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	6	7	.16
Buse & Canty	7	7	.16
do	8	7	.16
do	9	7	.16
do	10	7	.16
do	11	7	.16
do	12	7	.16
do	1	8	.16
do	2	8	.16
do	3	8	.16
do	4	8	.16
do	5	8	.16
do	6	8	.16
do	7	8	.16
do	8	8	.16
do	9	8	.16
do	10	8	.16
do	11	8	.16
do	12	8	.16
do	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	8	9	.16
do	9	9	.16
do	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
do	13	9	.16
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.16
do	17	9	.16
do	18	9	.16
do	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
do	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
do	23	9	.16
do	24	9	.16
do	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	11	10	.16
do	12	10	.16
do	13	10	.16
do	14	10	.16
do	15	10	.16
do	16	10	.16
do	19	10	.16
do	20	10	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	10	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
David Gagne	13	11	.16
do	14	11	.16
do	15	11	.16
do	16	11	.16
Vital Gagnon	17	11	.16
do	18	11	.16
do	19	11	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
do	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	10	12	.16
do	11	12	.16
do	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
do	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
do	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
Ernest Buse	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	15	14	.16
do	16	14	.16
do	17	14	.16
do	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.16
do	13	15	.16
do	14	15	.16
do	15	15	.16
do	16	15	.16
do	17	15	.16
do	18	15	.16
do	19	15	.16
do	20	15	.16
Buse & Canty	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
do	4	16	.16
do	5	16	.16
do	6	16	.16
do	7	16	.16
do	8	16	.16
do	9	16	.16
do	10	16	.16
do	11	16	.16
do	12	16	.16
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.16
do	20	16	.16
do	21	16	.16
do	22	16	.16
do	23	16	.16
Buse & Canty	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	10	17	.16
do	11	17	.16
do	12	17	.16
do	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
do	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
do	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	13	19	.16
do	14	19	.16
do	15	19	.16
do	16	19	.16
do	17	19	.16
do	18	19	.16
do	19	19	.16
do	20	19	.16
do	21	19	.16
do	22	19	.16
do	23	19	.16
do	24	19	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	20	.16
do	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
do	7	20	.16
do	8	20	.16
do	9	20	.16
do	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do	12	20	.16
do	13	20	.16
do	14	20	.16
do	15	20	.16
do	16	20	.16
do	17	20	.16
do	18	20	.16
do	19	20	.16
do	20	20	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	20	.16
do	23	20	.16
do	24	20	.16
do	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
do	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
do	7	21	.16
do	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
do	13	21	.16
do	14	21	.16
do	15	21	.16
do	16	21	.16
do	17	21	.16
do	18	21	.16
do	19	21	.16
do	20	21	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	21	.16
do	23	21	.16
do	24	21	.16
do	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
do	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
do	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
do	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16

Norman's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	.22
do	2	1	.22
do	3	1	.22
do	4	1	.22
do	5	1	.22
Ernest Buse	6	1	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
do	9	1	.22
do	10	1	.22
Ernest Buse	1	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do	4	2	.22
do	5	2	.22
Ernest Buse	6	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.22
do	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
do	1	3	.22
do	2	3	.22
do	1	4	.22
do	2	4	.22
do	3	4	.22
do	4	4	.22
do	5	4	.22
do	6	4	.22

Schreiter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	.73
do	2	1	.73
do	3	1	.73
do	4	1	.73
do	5	1	.73
do	6	1	.73
do	7	1	.73
do	1	2	.73
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.73
do	10	2	.73
do	11	2	.73
do	12	2	.73
do, all		3	.73
do	1	4	.73
W. A. Schreiter	2	4	.73
do	3	4	.73
do	4	4	.73
do	5	4	.73

Ernest Buse's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ernest Buse	1	1	.16
do	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.16
do	2	2	.16
do	3	2	.16
do	4	2	.16
do	5	2	.16
Ernest Buse	1	3	.16
do	2	3	.16
do	3	3	.16
do	4	4	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
do	7	3	.16
do	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
do	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	1	4	.16
do	2	4	.16
do	3	4	.16
do	4	4	.16
do	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
do	4	5	.16
do	5	5	.16
do	6	5	.16
do	7	5	.16
do	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
do	10	5	.16
do	1	6	.16
do	2	6	.16
do	3	6	.16
do	4	6	.16
do	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
do	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	1	8	.16
do	2	8	.16
do	3	8	.16
do	4	8	.16
do	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do	7	10	.16
do	1	11	.16
do	2	11	.16
do	3	11	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
do	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
Ernest Buse	1	13	.16
do	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
do	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
do	7	14	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	8	14	.16
do	1	15	.16
do	2	15	.16
do	3	15	.16
do	4	15	.16
do	5	15	.16
do	6	15	.16
do	7	15	.16
do	8	15	.16
do	9	15	.16
do	10	15	.16
do	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Ernest Buse	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
do	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
do	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	1	20	.16
do	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
do	7	20	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
do	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
do	7	21	.16
do	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
do	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
do	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
do	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16
do	1	23	.16
do	2	23	.16
do	3	23	.16
do	4	23	.16
do	5	23	.16
do	6	23	.16
do	7	23	.16
do	8	23	.16
do	9	23	.16
do	10	23	.16
do	11	23	.16
do	12	23	.16
do	1	24	.16
do	2	24	.16
do	3	24	.16
do	4	24	.16
do	5	24	.16
do	6	24	.16
do	7	24	
do	8	24	
do	9	24	
do	10	24	
do	11	24	72.03
do	12	24	.16
do	1	25	.16
do	2	25	.16
do	3	25	.16
do	4	25	.16
do	5	25	.16
do	6	25	.16
do	7	25	.16
do	8	25	.16
do	9	25	.16
do	10	25	.16

Mill Reserve Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	1	1.44
do	2	1	3.21
do	3	1	1.08
do	1	2	.73
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
do	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
do	1	3	.73
do	2	3	.73
do	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
do	5	3	.73
do	6	3	.73
do	7	3	.73
do	1	4	.73
do	2	4	.73
do	3	4	1.70
do	4	4	.73
do	5	4	.73
do	6	4	.73
do all		5	.73
do	1	6	1.08
do	2	6	1.08
do	3	6	1.08
do	4	6	1.08
do	5	6	1.08
do	6	6	1.08
do	7	6	1.08
do	8	6	1.08
do	9	6	1.08
do	10	6	1.08
do	11	6	1.08
do	12	6	1.08
do	13	6	1.08
do	14	6	1.08
do	15	6	1.08
do	16	6	1.44
do	17	6	1.44
do	18	6	1.44
do	19	6	1.44
do	20	6	1.44
do	21	6	1.44
do	22	6	1.44
do	23	6	1.44
do	24	6	115.52
do	25	6	1.44
do	1	7	.73
do	2	7	.73
do	3	7	.73
do	4	7	.73
do	5	7	.73
do	6	7	.73
do	7	7	1.44
do	8	7	.73
do	1	8	1.44
do	2	8	1.44
do	3	8	16.05
do	1	9	3.21
do	2	9	.73
do	3	9	.73
do	4	9	.73
do	11	9	.73
do	12	9	.73
do	13	9	.73
do	14	9	.73
do	15	9	.73
do	16	9	.73
do	17	9	.73
do	18	9	.73
do	19	9	.73
do	20	9	.73
do	1	10	.73
do	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do	4	10	.73
do	5	10	.73
do	6	10	.73
do	7	10	.73
do	8	10	.73
do	9	10	.73
do	10	10	.73
do	11	10	.73
do	12	10	.73
do	13	10	.73
do	14	10	.73
do	15	10	.73
do	16	10	.73
do	17	10	.73
do	18	10	.73
do	1	11	.73
do	2	11	.73
do	3	11	.73
do	4	11	.73
do	5	11	.73
do	6	11	.73
do	7	11	.73
do	8	11	.73
do	9	11	.73
do	10	11	.73
do	11	11	.73
do	12	11	.73
do	13	11	.73
do	14	11	.73
do	15	11	.73
do	16	11	.73
do	17	11	.73
do	18	11	.73
do	19	11	.73
do	20	11	.73
do	21	11	.73
do	22	11	.73
do	23	11	.73
do	24	11	.73
do	25	11	.73
do	26	11	.73
do	27	11	.73
do	28	11	.73
do	1	12	.73
do	2	12	.73
do	3	12	.73
do	4	12	.73
do	5	12	.73
do	6	12	.58
do	7	12	.58
do	8	12	.58
do	9	12	.58
do	10	12	.87
do	11	12	.87
do	12	12	.87
do	13	12	.87
do	14	12	.87
do	15	12	.87
do	16	12	.87
do	17	12	.87
do	18	12	.87
do	19	12	.37
do	20	12	.37
do	21	12	.37
do	22	12	.37
do	23	12	.37
do	24	12	.37
do	25	12	.37
do	26	12	.37
do	27	12	.37
do	28	12	.37
do	29	12	.37
do	30	12	.37
do	31	12	.37
do	32	12	.37
do	33	12	.37
do	1	13	.37
do	2	13	.37
do	3	13	.37
do	2	14	1.76
do	3	14	1.08
do	4	14	.73
do	5	14	.73
do	6	14	.73
do	7	14	.73
do	16	14	.58
do	17	14	.58
do	18	14	.58
do	19	14	.58
do	20	14	.58
do	21	14	.58
do	22	14	.58
do	23	14	.58
do	24	14	.58
do	25	14	.58
do	26	14	.58
do	27	14	.58
do	28	14	.58
do	1	15	.58

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Langevin est	1	1	1.44
do	4	1	2.86
do	13	1	2.86
do	14	1	2.86
do	15	1	2.86
do	16	1	2.86
do	17	1	2.86
do	18	1	2.86
Frederick Gesswein	2	2	12.49
do	3	2	5.36
Edward Langevin est	3	3	3.58
do	4	3	3.58
do	5	3	3.58
do	6	3	3.58
do	7	3	3.58
do	8	3	3.58
do	9	3	8.01
do all		4	24.96

Riverside Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John O. Duffy et al	1	1	1.08
do	2	1	1.08
do	3	1	1.08
do	4	1	1.08
do	5	1	1.08
do	6	1	1.08
do	7	1	1.08
do	8	1	1.08
do	10	1	1.08
do	11	1	1.08
do	12	1	1.08
do	13	1	1.08
do	14	1	1.08
do	15	1	1.08
do	16	1	1.08
do	17	1	1.08
do	18	1	1.08
do	1	2	.37
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
do	5	2	.73
P. N. Bourdon	6	2	11.42
Theophile Lefebvre	7	2	1.41
P. N. Bourdon	8	2	.73
John O. Duffy et al	9	2	.73
do	10	2	.73
do	11	2	.73
do	12	2	.73
do	13	2	.73
do	14	2	.73
do	15	2	.73
Fred Vidette ½	16	2	1.44
John A. Duffy etal	17	2	.73
do	18	2	.73
do	19	2	.73
do	20	2	.73
do	21	2	.73
do	22	2	.73
do	23	2	.73
do	24	2	.73
do	25	2	.73
do	26	2	.73
do	27	2	.73
do	28	2	.73
do	29	2	.73
do	30	2	.73
do	31	2	.73
do	32	2	.73
Matilda Beautrow	1		
do	2	3	12.85
John A. Duffy et al	9	3	6.41

Salisbury's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Joseph M. Wise	1	1	.22
do	6	2	.22
do	7	2	.22
do	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
do	11	2	.22
do	12	2	.22
do	13	2	.22
do	14	2	.22
do	3	3	.16
do	4	3	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
do	7	3	.16
do	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
do	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	12	3	.16
do	13	3	.16
do	14	3	.16
do	15	3	.16
do	16	3	.16
do	17	3	.16
do	18	3	.16
do	19	3	.16
do	20	3	.16
do	21	3	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
do	12	4	.16

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Bois, n½ nw¼	1	80	11.01
John Bois, w½ sw¼	1		
John Bois, w½ nw¼	12	160	21.57
W. E. Thune, nw¼	6	160	21.62
Jacob Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	19.78
Daniel Linnehan ne¼	9	160	9.26
Ellen J. Atkins, nw¼	9	160	8.74
Dak. Investment Co, e½ ne¼	11	80	5.77
Cape Cod 5 Cent Savings Bank, lot 6	17	10	2.02
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	3.45
Rolet P. Munford, lot 7	17	12.10	2.69
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	15	3.36
E. Buse, 3 ac in sw¼	17	3	1.74
Jos. T. Gray, lot 9	17	22	3.14
E. Buse, 1 ac of lot 11	17	1	1.19
Thos. Belair, Jr., lots 10 and 11 ex 1 acre	17		
Thos. Belair, Jr., w½ ne ¼ and w½ se¼	20	161.56	32.13
Edward Garceau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	76.81	8.39
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 and 10, except 10 ac of 6	19	88.75	11.33
Jos. Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	100	25.24
Robt. B. Munford, lot 1	20	2	1.19
Jos. Gray, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	27.35
Louis Paul, sw¼	20	160	28.76
Edgar and Millie D. Fletcher, lot 6 and strip 3 20-100 chains wide off lot 7	24	44	4.88
Napoleon Delage, s½ ne¼ and lots 2 and 3	24	154	16.84
John Schmitz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.72
Jas. McGolrick, 2 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	2	.00
Narcisse Emard, 5 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	5	1.04
Labella Garceau, 208x416 ft of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.28
Theodore Garceau, com. 28⅔ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec. 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods to place of beginning	25	11.84	1.78
N. Poulist, e 15 acres of e½ sw¼	25		
N. Poulsot, w 15 acres of w½ se¼	25	80	8.88
Teddy Richard, e½ nw¼	25	80	11.73
John Johnson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	23.48
Frank Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 an 4 (except 6 acres)	30	158	26.41
Charles Perrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.88
J.T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.88

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres	Tax and Penalty
Simon E. Olberg, se¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	1	154.85	10.88

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Security Trust C., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	21.71
John Johnson, n½ sw¼	4	80	14.18
A.P.Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.75
Guot Erickson, sw¼ ne¼	16	40	6.50
Guot Erickson, nw¼ se¼	16	40	5.30
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	6.89
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	16	40	5.11
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.00
G.A.Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.15
G.A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.10
Maguelda Brevig, nw¼	28	160	21.74
Olaus E. Ubol, w½ sw¼ and lot 7	29	113	15.51
Olaus E. Ubol, se¼ se¼	30	40	3.39
A. E. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.29
Carl Wick, se¼	35	160	10.56
H.O. Hougen, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Gust Erickson, nw¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Andrew Bjornquist, se¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Sarah Hegquist, ne¼ sw¼	26	40	3.53

ROCKBURY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frederick Weyerhauser se¼ nw¼ and n1-3 of lot 6	4	36.08	4.44
Frederick Weyerhauser, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4, ex. Ry. R. of W.	4	150.48	16.05
Dennis Connelly, lot 1	5	41	1.61
Richard Edwards, sw¼	5	160	11.22
Dennis Connelly, lot 2	5	41	1.60
Patrick Meehan, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	5	160.60	12.75
Annie Meehan, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	160.29	11.37
Minn. Nat'l Bank, Rochester, w½ sw¼	8	80	5.84
Little Falls & Dakota Ry Co., e½ nw¼	11	80	6.21
Olaf Olson, e½ se¼	13	80	5.48
Olaf Olson, e½ ne¼	24	80	5.87
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.53
Union National Bank of Rochester, n½ nw¼	17	80	4.94
Gunder S.Torgerson, ne¼	21	160	7.25
Gunder S. Torgerson, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 1	21	80	
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot a, sub. d. of lot 4	20	40	9.18
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot b, sub. d. of lot 4	20	14	
GunderS.Torgerson, lot 5	20	33	
Samuel Brandvold, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	22	160	11.77
Casper Falk, 10 acres in ne¼ ne¼	22	10	.88
Lars M. Kjos, nw¼	23	160	5.80
Margareta Wyley, nw¼	26	160	13.15
A. G. Ness, ne¼	27	160	11.93
FrederickSoderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	15.27
W. A. Kratka, lot 2	28	35	4.84
W. A. Kratka, s½ nw¼ and lot 1	28		
W. A. Kratka, lot 4	29	140.00	16.01
Peter N. Anderson, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	158.78	13.09
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	14.62

C. C. and Nelson's 1st Addition to St. Hilaire.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
First National Bank of Crookston	1	2	1.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 and	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 34 incl.		2	1.04
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.61
First National Bank of Crookston	1	6	.41
First National Bank of Crookston	2	6	.22
First National Bank of Crookston	4	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	6	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	1	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	7	.21
First National Bank of Croookston	4	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	7	.21
First National Bank of Croookoston	6	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	9	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	11	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	12	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookoston	2	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	10	.81
First National Bank of Crookston	4	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	10	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	10	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	20	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	6	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookoston	9	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	20	.11
John Swanson	11	20	.21
John Swanson	12	20	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	14	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	20	.11
First National Bank of Croonkston	21	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	3	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	13	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	14	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookstoh	18	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	19	21	.11
First National Bank of Croookston	20	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	22	.21
John Olson	4	22	.21
John Olson	5	22	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	7	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookoston	11	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	12	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	1	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookstoon	5	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	23	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	20	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	9	20	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	10	20	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	3	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston	5	30	.06
First National Bank of Croookston	8	30	.13
First National Bank of Crookston	10	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 10 incl.		39	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, ...s 11and12		39	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, 3 to 12 incl.		40	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and 2		41	.29
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 8 incl.		41	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, 9 to 18 incl.		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl.		42	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 14 incl.		42	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl.		43	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.39
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and 8		44	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 8 incl.		54	.10
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 9 and 10		54	.05
First National Bank of Crookston	11	54	.21

St. Hilaire, Original Townsite.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Jonas F.Brown, se¼ nw¼ and part of lots 2and 5 sec. 7-152-43		77	7.08

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	17	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	18	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	22	15	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	24	.48
Gust Nelson	9	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	15	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	24	.48
A. E. Holden	1	25	8.02
A. E. Holden	2	25	.95
St. Hilaire Toynsite Co.	3	25	1.42
Erick Hanson	4	25	5.66
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	25	5.66
Helen Halverson	8	25	5.66
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	25	.95
Tilley & Simpson	5	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	26	1.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	27	.25
W. J. Ives	1	28	.25
W. J. Ives	2	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	28	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	24	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	4	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	14	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	36	.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	36	.30
Evang. Mission Church	24	36	.80
Bernhard Kortgaard	18	38	1.42
C. A. & Emil J. Brink	13	39	14.15
do.	14	39	11.70
H. E. Ives	17	39	4.40
Anna G. Holmes	1	40	20.05
... E. Ives	2	40	4.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	41	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	6	41	.25
do.	7	41	.25
do	8	41	.25
do.	10	41	.25
do.	11	41	.25
do.	12	41	.25
do.	13	41	.25
do.	14	41	.25
do.	16	41	.25
do.	17	41	.25
do.	18	41	.25
do.	19	41	.25
do.	20	41	.25
do.	21	41	.25
M. V. B. Ives et al	1	42	.48
do.	2	42	.48
St. Hilaire Investment Co.	8	42	.48
Anna G. Holm	4	42	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	42	.48
do.	6	42	.48
do.	7	42	.48
do.	8	42	.48
do.	13	42	.25
do.	14	42	.25
do.	15	42	.25
do.	16	42	.25
do.	17	42	.25
do.	18	42	.25
do.	19	42	.25
do.	20	42	.25
do.	21	42	.25
do.	22	42	.25
do.	23	42	.25
do.	24	42	.25
do.	1	43	.25
do.	2	43	.25
do.	4	43	.25
do.	7	43	.25
do.	8	43	.25
do.	9	43	.25
do.	10	43	.25
do	11	43	.25
do.	12	43	.25
do.	13	43	.25
do.	14	43	.25
do.	15	43	.25
do.	16	43	.25
do.	17	43	.25
do.	18	43	.25
do.	19	43	.25
do.	20	43	.25
do	21	43	.25
do.	22	43	.25
do.	23	43	.25
do.	24	43	.25
do.	1	44	.20
do.	2	44	.20
do.	3	44	.20
do.	4	44	.20
do.	5	44	.20
do.	6	44	.20
do.	7	44	.20
do.	8	44	.20
do.	9	44	.20
do.	10	44	.20
do.	11	44	.20
do.	12	44	.20
do.	13	44	.20
do	14	44	.20
do.	15	44	.20
do.	16	44	.20
do.	17	44	.20
do.	18	44	.20
do.	19	44	.20
do.	20	44	.20
do.	21	44	.20
do.	22	44	.20
do.	23	44	.20
do.	24	44	.20
do.	1	45	.20
do.	2	45	.20
do.	3	45	.20
do.	4	45	.20
do.	5	45	.20
do.	6	45	.20
do.	7	45	.20
do.	8	45	.20
do.	9	45	.20
do.	10	45	.20
do.	11	45	.20
do.	12	45	.20
do.	13	45	.20
do.	14	45	.20
do.	15	45	.20
do.	16	45	.20
do.	17	45	.20
do.	18	45	.20
do.	19	45	.20
do.	20	45	.20
do.	21	45	.20
do.	22	45	.20
do.	23	45	.20
do.	24	45	.20
do.	1	46	.20
do.	2	46	.20
do.	3	46	.20
do.	4	46	.20
do.	5	46	.20
do.	6	46	.20
do.	7	46	.20
do.	8	46	.20
do.	9	46	.20
do.	10	46	.20
do.	11	46	.20
do.	12	46	.20
do	13	46	.20
do.	14	46	.20
do.	15	46	.20
do.	16	46	.20
do.	17	46	.20
do.	18	46	.20
do.	19	46	.20
do.	20	46	.20
do.	21	46	.20
do.	22	46	.20
do.	23	46	.20
do.	24	46	.20
Tilley & Simpson	1	47	.25
do	2	47	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	47	.25
do.	4	47	.25
do.	5	47	.25
do.	6	47	.25
do.	7	47	.25
do.	8	47	.25
do.	11	47	.25
do	12	47	.25
do.	13	47	.25
do.	14	47	.25
do.	15	47	.25
do	16	47	.25
do.	17	47	.25
do.	18	47	.25
do.	19	47	.25
do.	20	47	.25
do.	21	47	.25
do.	22	47	.25
do.	23	47	.25
do.	24	47	.25
do.	1	48	.25
do.	2	48	.25
do.	3	48	.25
do.	4	48	.20
do.	5	48	.20
do.	6	48	.20
do.	7	48	.20
do.	8	48	.20
do.	9	48	.20
do.	10	48	.20
do.	11	48	.20
do.	12	48	.20
do.	13	48	.20
do.	14	48	.20
do.	15	48	.20
do.	16	48	.20
do.	17	48	.20
do	18	48	.20
do.	19	48	.20
do	20	48	.20
do.	21	48	.20
do.	22	48	.20
do.	23	48	.20
do.	24	48	.20
M. W. B. Ives et al	5	49	1.80
J. M. Hansen	6	49	8.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	49	1.80
Berkland Sheie	8	49	6.65
S. M. Dalnard	9	49	1.80
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	49	1.80
do lots 5 and	6	50	16.10
do	7	50	9.47
do.	15	50	6.88
Jas. C. Bruthback	17	50	1.66
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	6.88
Nor. Luth. Church, lts 3 and	4	51	16.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	51	8.95
do.	9	51	8.95
Lanstad Nor. Luth. Ch	12	51	8.95
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	51	1.19
do.	14	51	1.19
do.	15	51	1.19
O. A. Sheie	16	51	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	51	1.19
do.	18	51	1.19
do.	21	51	1.19
do	22	51	1.19
do.	23	51	1.19
Chas. B. March	24	51	8.73
J. E. & B. E. Burkee	1	52	8.73
do.	2	52	1.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	52	1.19
do.	6	52	1.19
Edwin T. Gistie	7	52	5.00
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	52	1.19
J. S. Johnson	9	52	5.00
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	52	1.19
do.	3	53	.72
do	4	53	.72
	5	53	.67
do.	6	53	.63
do.	7	53	.58
do.	8	53	.53
do.	9	53	.48
do.	10	53	.48
do.	11	53	.48
do.	12	53	.48
do	1	54	.20
do	2	54	.20
do.	3	54	.20
do.	4	54	.20
do.	5	54	.20
do.	6	54	.20
do.	7	54	.20
do.	8	54	.20
do.	9	54	.20
do.	10	54	.20
do.	11	54	.20
do.	12	54	.20
do.	13	54	.20
do.	14	54	.20
do.	15	54	.20
do.	16	54	.20
do.	17	54	.20
do.	18	54	.20
do	19	54	.20
do.	20	54	.20
do.	21	54	.20
do.	22	54	.20
do.	1	55	.25
do.	2	55	.25
do.	3	55	.25
do.	4	55	.25
do.	7	55	.25
do.	8	55	.25
do.	9	55	.25
do.	10	55	.25
do.	11	55	.25
do.	12	55	.25
do.	13	55	.25
do.	14	55	.25
do.	15	55	.25
do.	16	55	.25
do.	17	55	.25
do.	18	55	.25
do.	19	55	.25
do.	20	55	.25
do.	21	55	.25
do.	22	55	.25
do.	23	55	.20
do.	24	55	.20
do.	1	90	.20

Morgan's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jos. C. Davis	1	1	.25
do.	2	1	.25
Anna King	3	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	4	1	.25
do.	5	1	.25
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.25
John Phelps	7	1	.25
do.	8	1	.25
do.	9	1	.25
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.25
J. H. Pearson	11	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	12	1	.25
Wm. Larson	13	1	.25
David A. Darby	14	1	.25
Wm. Larson	15	1	.25
Jos. S. Davis	16	1	.25
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.25
Davis Kelley	18	1	.25
Jos. Davis	19	1	.25
do.	20	1	.25
do.	21	1	.25
Joseph Phelps	22	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	1	.25
John Patterson	24	1	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.25
do.	2	2	.25
do.	3	2	.25
do.	4	2	.25
do.	5	2	.25
do.	6	2	.25
do.	7	2	.25
do.	8	2	.25
do.	9	2	.25
do.	10	2	.25
do.	11	2	.25
do	12	2	.25
do.	13	2	.25
do.	14	2	.25
do.	15	2	.25
do.	16	2	.25
do.	17	2	.25
do.	18	2	.25
do.	19	2	.25
do.	20	2	.25
do.	21	2	.25
do.	22	2	.25
do.	23	2	.25
do.	24	2	.25
do.	1	3	.25
do.	2	3	.25
do.	3	3	.25
do.	4	3	.20
do.	5	3	.20
do	6	3	.20
do.	7	3	.25
do.	8	3	.25
do.	9	3	.25
do.	10	3	.25
do.	11	3	.25
do.	12	3	.25
do.	13	3	.25
do.	14	3	.25
do.	15	3	.25
do.	16	3	.25
do.	17	3	.25
do.	18	3	.25
do.	19	3	.25
do.	20	3	.25
do.	21	3	.25
do.	22	3	.25
do.	23	3	.25
do.	24	3	.25
H. E. Ives	1	4	.25
do.	2	4	.25
do.	3	4	.25
do.	4	4	.25
Jonas F. Brown	5	4	.25
do.	6	4	.25
do.	7	4	.25
do.	8	4	.25
do.	1	5	.25
do	2	5	.25
do	3	5	.25
do.	4	5	.25
do.	5	5	.25
do.	6	5	.25
do.	7	5	.25
do.	8	5	.25
Jos. C. Davis	1	6	.25
L. D. Farnum	2	6	.23
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.25
August Frio	5	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	7	6	.25
do.	8	6	.25
do.	9	6	.25
do.	10	6	.25
Davis Kelly	11	6	.25
do.	12	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	13	6	.25
do.	14	6	.25
do.	15	6	.25
do.	16	6	.25
do.	17	6	.25
do.	18	6	.25
do.	19	6	.25
do.	20	6	.25
Nelson Buck	21	6	.25
do.	22	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	6	.25
do.	24	6	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	7	.25
do.	2	7	.25
do.	3	7	.25
do.	4	7	.25
do	5	7	.25
do.	6	7	.25
do.	7	7	.25
do.	8	7	.25
do.	9	7	.25
do.	10	7	.25
do.	11	7	.25
do.	12	7	.25
do.	13	7	.25
do.	14	7	.25
do.	15	7	.25
do.	16	7	.25
do.	17	7	.25
do.	18	7	.25
do.	19	7	.25
do.	20	7	.25
do	21	7	.25
do.	22	7	.25
do.	23	7	.25
do.	24	7	.25
do.	1	8	.25
do.	2	8	.25
do.	3	8	.25
do.	4	8	.25
do	5	8	.25
do.	6	8	.25
do.	7	8	.25
do.	8	8	.25
do.	9	8	.25
do.	10	8	.25
do.	11	8	.25
H. E. Ives	12	8	.25
Jonas F. Brown	13	8	.25
do.	14	8	.25
do.	15	8	.25
do	16	8	.25
do.	17	8	.23
do.	18	8	.23
do	19	8	.25
do.	20	8	.23
do.	21	8	.25
H. E. Ives	22	8	.25
do.	23	8	.25
do.	24	8	.25

Ives' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. E. Ives	6	1	16.00
do.	5	2	.48
do.	6	2	.48
do.	3	3	.25
do.	4	3	.25
do.	5	3	.25
do.	6	3	.25
do.	7	3	.25
John Spring	8	3	.25
H. E. Ives	9	3	.25
do.	10	3	.25
do.	11	3	.25
do.	12	3	.25
do	13	3	.25
do.	14	3	.25
do.	15	3	.25
do.	16	3	.25
do.	17	3	.25
do.	18	3	.25
do.	19	3	.25
do.	20	3	.25
do.	1	4	.25
do.	2	4	.25
do.	3	4	.25
do.	4	4	.25
do.	5	4	.25
do	6	4	.25
do.	7	4	.25
do.	8	4	.25
do.	9	4	.25
do	10	4	.25

TOWNSHIP OF SANDERS.

Town 153, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
New Eng. Mtg. Security Co., se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	2	159.52	15.47
O. J. Osness, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	6	170.36	12.44
Benj. Graham e½ sw¼ se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ se¼	7	160	12.44
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	3.57
John Campbell, nw¼	18	160	13.41
A. D. Stephens, nw¼	11	160	6.03
Sven Swenson, se¼	18	160	15.75
Jno M Olson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	3.45
Edward Gardner ne¼	17	160	10.12
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw¼	17	40	8.11
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	8.62

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Nels K. Anderson, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4	18	80	6.44
Nels K. Anderson, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	19	80	6.52
Mary Eckstrom, se¼ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼	20	80	4.02
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	7.18
Ella W. Stone, n½ ne¼	28		
Ella W. Stone, s½ se¼	21	160	11.46
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 ac	22	150	11.43
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., 10 ac of ne¼	22	10	4.66
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.17
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	14.07
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	18.36
H. F. Woodmancy, se¼	25	160	18.59
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	18.56
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	16.40
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼	27		
John Brenvold, n½ nw¼	34	160	8.38
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	3.95
John W. Shockleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.18
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	36	120	13.77
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.25
Geo. Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	15.74

TOWNSHIP OF TERREBONNE.

Town 150, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Julius C. Gerard, w½ se¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.92	26.40
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft w of Mill Reserve	2	.25	.38
Alcide Perusse, e½ ne¼ & e½ se¼	3	160	12.96
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee ne¼	7	160	22.44
Adelard Laurent, nw¼ sw¼	8	40	4.51
Arize St. Ives & A. Laurent, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	8	80	7.87
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	6.74
Francis LaBissoniere, nw¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Theodore Perusse, e½ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Seline Rosignd, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	3.81
Donas Lachance, n½ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	159	10.82
Clarence B. Buckman, w½ se¼	19	80	7.40
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	20.71
Sullivan Savings Institute, nw¼	24	160	22.08
Lurent Gagnier, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	28		
Lurent Gagnier, ne¼ nw¼	28	160	15.53

VILLAGE OF TERREBONNE.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Napoleon Rapin	19	1	.08
do.	20	1	.08
Noe Cuillerier, lots 3 and	4	2	.16
Arthur Lizee	5	2	4.03
do.	6	2	.08
do.	7	2	.08
do.	8	2	.08
do.	9	2	.08
do.	10	2	.08
Edwin Plumb	13	2	.08
Napoleon Rapin	17	2	.08
do.	18	2	.08
Oliver Turgeon	31	2	.08
do.	32	2	.08
Samuel Godbout	3	3	4.53
do	4	3	.08
do.	5	3	.08
do.	6	3	.08
Mary C. Bratton	7	3	.08
do.	8	3	.08
do.	9	3	.08
do.	10	3	.08
Melina Lambert	11	3	.08
do.	12	3	.08
Henry Payment	13	3	.08
do.	14	3	.08
do.	15	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	16	3	.08
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	18	3	.08
Isadore Fortier	13	5	.08
do.	14	5	.08
Emma Lapage	21	5	.08
do.	22	5	.08

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Hemmingson n½ nw¼ less townsite	33	53	16.93
Emil E. Zeh, lot 4 ex Greenwood Cemetery & 4 45-100 acres	33	48	11.04
Elizabeth Jerome 202 ac of lot 4	33	2.02	.58
Theo Devereaux, 3 acres out of s¼ sw¼	34	3	.88
Denis Conelly, s½ sw¼ ex townsite and 3 acres and 120x48 ft	34	62.87	7.25
Wm. Fisher, 120x48 ft of s½ sw¼	34	.13	.31

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar	3	1	.53
Pat Soards	4	1	7.00
C. J. Knox	5	2	.53
do.	6	2	.53
do.	7	2	.42
do.	11	2	.63
do	12	2	.63
do.	13	2	.95
Pauline M. Buck	4	3	6.49
	5	3	.70
do.	6	3	1.04
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.56
do.	3	4	1.56
Gustav Pfoff	4	4	1.56
Lars Olson	6	4	1.56
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.60
do.	11	4	1.56
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.82
Jas. E. Durmin	3	5	10.63
Martha Meier	9	5	1.31
Jacob Morck	1	6	2.86
Eugene Safford	2	6	1.31
do.	3	6	5.18
do.	4	6	1.31
Kittie Lang	5	6	9.82
do.	6	6	1.04
Jacob Morck	9	6	.70
C. J. Knox	1	7	1.04
do.	2	7	.79
do.	3	7	.79
John C. Rube	4	7	.79
August Wentzel	1	8	.79
do.	2	8	.53
C. J. Knox	3	8	.53
do.	4	8	.53
do.	5	8	.53
do.	1	9	.79
do	2	9	.53
do	3	9	.53
do	4	9	.53
do.	5	9	.53
do.	6	9	.53
August Wentzel	7	9	.53
do.	8	9	.53
do.	9	9	.53
do.	10	9	.53
do.	11	9	.53
do.	12	9	.70
C. J. Knox	7	10	.53
do.	8	10	.53
do.	9	10	.53
do.	10	10	.53
do.	11	10	.53
do.	12	10	.70
Mary E. Gleason	19	10	.53
C. J. Knox	22	10	.53
do.	23	10	.53
do.	24	10	.70
Gottlieb Adolphs	1	11	1.56
do.	2	11	1.31
do.	3	11	1.31
do.	4	11	1.31
A. C. Gifford	17	11	.79
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.70
Martin V. Evenson	7	13	1.82
do.	8	13	1.82
do.	9	13	1.82
do.	10	13	1.82
do.	11	13	1.82
do.	12	13	2.07
C. J. Knox	7	14	1.56
do.	8	14	1.56
do.	9	14	1.56
do.	10	14	1.56
do.	11	14	1.56
do.	12	14	1.82
do.	1	15	1.04
do.	2	15	.79
do.	3	15	.79
do.	4	15	.79
do.	5	15	.79
do.	6	15	.79
do.	13	15	1.31
do.	14	15	1.04
do.	15	15	1.04
do.	16	15	1.04
do.	7	16	.79
do.	8	16	.79
Patrick Meehan	9	16	.79
do.	10	16	.79
C. J. Knox	11	16	.79
do.	12	16	1.04
do.	1	17	1.31
do.	2	17	1.04
do.	3	17	8.11
do	4	17	1.04
do.	5	17	1.04
do.	7	18	1.04
do.	8	18	1.04
do.	9	18	1.04
do.	10	18	1.04
do.	11	18	1.04
do.	12	18	1.31
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	18	1.56
do.	16	18	1.56
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.56
Chas. Larsen	13	19	2.35
do.	14	19	1.82
do.	15	19	9.59
W. G. Fuller	5	20	1.82
do.	6	20	1.82
A. G. Thomas	23	20	10.85
do.	24	20	2.35
Luella Devereaux	7	21	1.82
do.	8	21	1.82
do.	9	21	1.82
do.	10	21	1.82
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.56
do.	17	21	1.56
do.	18	21	1.56
Carl Wedmer	19	22	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.04
do.	24	22	1.50
C. J. Knox	13	23	.79
do.	14	23	.53
do.	15	23	.53
do.	16	23	.53
do.	17	23	.53
do.	18	23	.53
August Wentzel	1	24	.79
do.	2	24	.53
do.	3	24	.53
do.	4	24	.53
do	5	24	.53
do.	6	24	.53
C. J. Knox	7	24	.53
do.	8	24	.53
do.	9	24	.53
do.	10	24	.53
do.	11	24	.53
do.	12	24	.79
August Bredesen	1		
August Bredesen	2	25	12.17
August Bredesen	3	25	1.04
C. J. Knox	4	25	1.04
do.	5	25	1.04
do	6	25	.79
August Wentzel	7	25	.79
do.	8	25	.79
do.	9	25	.79
do.	10	25	.79
do.	11	25	.79
do.	12	25	1.04
Anna Cook	1	26	1.04
Jacob Morck	2	26	.79
do.	3	26	.79
Anna Cook	4	26	.79
C. J. Knox	7	26	
do.	8	26	.79
do.	9	26	.79
do.	10	26	.79
do.	11	26	.79
do.	12	26	1.04
do.	19	26	1.04
do.	20	26	1.04
do.	22	26	1.04
Gust Berggren	23	26	1.04
do.	24	26	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.07
do.	2	27	1.56
do.	3	27	1.56
do.	4	27	1.56
do.	5	27	1.56
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.56
Maurius Olson	8	27	6.21
C. M. Evenson	9	27	1.56
do.	10	27	1.56
do.	11	27	1.56
do.	12	27	2.07
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.56
do.	14	27	1.04
Carl Holberg	17	27	1.04
Bertha Robertson	18	27	1.04
C. Rotollick	8	28	9.07
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.42
do.	10	28	8.80
Casper Falk	11	28	8.80
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	14.24
Andrew Steenerson	11	29	3.89
do.	12	29	4.42
C. J. Knox	7	30	2.07
do.	8	30	2.07
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	30	2.07
Fred C. Gregg	17	31	1.82
Patrick Soards	6	31	2.88
do.	18	31	1.82
Andrew Steenerson	21	31	1.82
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.29
do.	24	31	2.35
Gottfried Adolphs	1	32	2.07
do.	2	32	1.56
Bertha Adolphs	4	32	1.56
do.	5	32	1.56
do.	6	32	1.56
Sarah M. Vinnig	7	32	8.28
do.	8	32	1.56
C. J. Knox	9		
W. A. Kratka	5	33	1.82
do.	6	33	1.82
Patrick Meehan	7	33	22.52
do.	8	33	1.82
H. O. Hanson	9	33	1.82
Bertha Moeckel	3	34	1.82
do.	4	34	1.82
Peter E. Eberhardt	8	34	9.59
Patrick Meehan	15	34	2.07
W. A. Kratka	7	35	2.35
do.	8	35	2.35
do.	9	35	2.35
do.	10	35	2.35
do.	11	35	2.35
do.	12	35	2.60
Andrew Anderson	17	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief Thief River Falls	23	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	24	35	6.66
Bessie K. Hamry	4	36	20.70
Peter Newman	9	36	12.95
John Stewart	13	36	7.66
do.	14	36	3.38
M. K. Bekkedal	16	36	3.38
Anna Kretzschmar	22	36	3.38
Daisy L. Kratka	1	37	5.18
Maria L. Bowmann	2	37	20.70
Benj. Hocking	5	37	7.52
Evenson Bros.	10	37	21.51
do.	11	37	10.97
do.	12	37	22.87
do.	13	37	11.39
do.	14	37	1.82
do.	15	37	1.82
do.	16	37	1.82
do.	17	37	1.82
Anders Rasmussen	18	37	1.82
Anna Kretzschmar	19	37	1.82
do.	20	37	1.82
do.	21	37	1.82
do.	22	37	1.82
do.	23	37	1.82
do.	24	37	2.07
J. W. Wheeler et al	13	38	1.82
do.	14	38	1.31
do.	15	38	1.31
do.	16	38	1.31
do.	17	38	1.31
do	18	38	1.31
Patrick Soards	1	39	2.07
do.	2	39	1.82
do.	3	39	1.82
do.	4	39	1.82
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.82
F. H. Kratka	7	39	1.82
do	8	39	1.82
Patrick Soards	11	39	1.82
do.	12	39	2.07
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.82
Security Trust Co	17	39	1.82
John VanBlaricon	18	39	3.11
do.	19	39	1.82
August Wentzel	1	40	1.82
do.	2	40	1.31
do.	3	40	1.31
do.	4	40	1.31
do.	5	40	1.31
do.	6	40	1.31
do.	7	40	1.31
do.	8	40	1.31
do.	9	40	1.31
do.	10	40	1.31
do.	11	40	1.31
do.	12	40	1.82
Catherine Parker	13	40	1.56
do.	14	40	1.04
do.	15	40	1.04
do.	16	40	1.04
David Mansfield	17	40	1.04
do.	18	40	1.04
do.	19	40	1.04
do.	20	40	1.04
do	21	40	1.04
do.	22	40	1.04
do.	23	40	1.04
do	24	40	1.56
Geo. Crocker et al	3	41	1.04
do.	4	41	1.04
do.	5	41	1.04
do.	6	41	1.04
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.04
J. A. Marmorine	8	41	1.04
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.04
do.	14	41	.79
do.	17	41	.79
Geo. Crocker et al	12	43	.63
do.	13	43	.53
do.	14	43	.53
do.	15	43	.53
do.	16	43	.53
do.	17	43	.53
I. N. Smith et al	18	43	.53
Wendell Hertig	19	43	.53
do.	20	43	.53
do.	21	43	.53
do.	1	44	.63
do.	2	44	.53
do.	3	44	.53
do.	4	44	.53
do.	5	44	.53
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.53
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.53
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	9	44	.53
do.	10	44	.53
do.	11	44	.63
Wendell Hertig	12	44	.63
do.	13	44	.53
do.	14	44	.53
do.	15	44	.53
do.	16	44	.53
do.	17	44	.53

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	18	44	.53
do	19	44	.53
do	20	44	.53
do	21	44	.53
do	22	44	.63
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	45	.63
do	2	45	.53
do	3	45	.53
do	4	45	.53
do	5	45	.53
do	6	45	.53
do	7	45	.53
do	8	45	.53
do	9	45	.53
do	10	45	.53
do	11	45	.63
do	12	45	.53
do	13	45	.53
do	14	45	.53
do	15	45	.53
do	16	45	.53
do	17	45	.53
do	18	45	.53
do	19	45	.53
do	20	45	.53
do	21	45	.53
do	22	45	.63
Geo. Crocker et al	1	46	.63
do	2	46	.53
do	3	46	.53
do	4	46	.53
do	5	46	.53
do	6	46	.53
do	7	46	.53
do	8	46	.53
do	9	46	.53
do	10	46	.63
do	11	46	.63
do	12	46	.53
do	13	46	.53
do	14	46	.53
do	15	46	.53
do	16	46	.53
do	17	46	.53
Frank M. Epley	18	46	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	19	46	.53
do	20	46	.63
Geo. Crocker	1	47	.63
do	2	47	.53
do	3	47	.53
do	4	47	.53
do	5	47	.53
do	6	47	.53
do	7	47	.53
do	8	47	.53
do	9	47	.53
do	10	47	.53
do	11	47	.53
do	12	47	.63
do	13	47	.63
do	14	47	.53
do	15	47	.53
do	16	47	.63
do	17	47	.53
do	18	47	.53
do	19	47	.53
do	20	47	.53
do	21	47	.53
do	22	47	.53
do	23	47	.53
do	24	47	.63
do	1	48	.63
do	2	48	.53
do	3	48	.53
do	4	48	.53
do	5	48	.53
do	6	48	.53
do	7	48	.53
do	8	48	.53
do	9	48	.53
do	10	48	.53
do	11	48	.53
do	12	48	.53
do	13	48	.53
do	14	48	.53
do	15	48	.53
do	16	48	.53
do	17	48	.53
do	18	48	.53
do	19	48	.53
do	20	48	.53
do	21	48	.53
do	22	48	.53
do	23	48	.53
do	24	48	.63
Louis C. Larson	1	49	.63
do	2	49	.53
do	3	49	.53
do	4	49	.53
do	5	49	.53
do	6	49	.53
do	7	49	.53
do	8	49	.53
Robt. Christianson	9	49	.53
do	10	49	.53
do	11	49	.53
do	12	49	.63
do	13	49	.63
do	14	49	.53
do	15	49	.53
do	16	49	.53
do	17	49	.53
do	18	49	.53
do	19	49	.53
do	20	49	.53
do	21	49	.53
do	22	49	.53
do	23	49	.53
do	24	49	.53
George Crocker	1	50	.94
do	2	50	.79
do	3	50	.79
do	4	50	.79
do	5	50	.79
do	6	50	.79
do	7	50	.79
do	8	50	.79
do	9	50	.79
do	10	50	.79
do	11	50	.79
do	12	50	.79
do	13	50	.79
do	14	50	.63
do	15	50	.63
do	16	50	.63
do	17	50	.63
do	18	50	.63
do	19	50	.63
do	20	50	.63
do	21	50	.63
do	22	50	.63
do	23	50	.63
do	24	50	.79
Allen Tindolph	18	52	.79
Mary Rauenbuehler	6	53	1.04
do	7	53	1.04
Frank Richter	8	53	1.04
do	9	53	1.04
do	10	53	1.04
do	11	53	1.04
do	12	53	1.31
David Mansfield	13	53	1.31
do	14	53	1.04
do	15	53	1.04
do	16	53	1.04
do	17	53	1.04
do	18	53	.104
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.04
Peter Newman	23	53	1.56
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.38
Ole O. & John Bakken	1	54	1.82
do	2	54	1.31
Chas. Thompson	3	54	1.31
do	4	54	1.31
K. Runnestrand	5	54	1.31
do	6	54	1.31
Frank H. Kratka	17	54	1.04
Frank J. Hoven	21	54	1.04
do	22	54	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	5	56	3.89
do	6	56	3.89
do	7	56	3.89
do	8	56	18.23
Sarah Benzie	9	56	18.23
do	10	56	18.23
do	11	56	18.23
do	12	56	19.04
Anna Kretzschmar	19	56	1.31
do	20	56	1.31
do	21	56	1.31
do	22	56	1.31
do	23	56	1.31
do	24	56	1.82
Hans Nelson	1	57	6.90
do	2	57	13.46
Robt. E. Satheren	8	57	24.08
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	13.17
do	10	57	12.15
do	11	57	12.74
do	12	57	26.20
Anna Kretzschmar	19	57	3.38
do	20	57	3.38
do	21	57	3.38
J. W. Wheeler et al	18	58	7.77
J. H. Thomas	1	60	.53
do	2	60	.53
do	3	60	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.04
do	6	60	1.56
do	7	60	1.56
do	8	60	1.56
Henry Grundy	1	61	2.60
do	2	61	20.70
Gustav Koepp all		62	9.07
Benjamin Hocking	3	63	2.60
Martha Thomas	6	63	18.11
Nelson Haavl	12	63	3.45
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.60
E. M. Prouty	17	63	2.60
do	18	63	2.35
Anna Kretzschmar	25	63	2.35
do	26	63	2.35
do	27	63	2.35
do	28	63	2.35
do	29	63	2.35
do	30	63	2.35
do	31	63	2.35
do	32	63	2.35
do	1	64	12.95
do	2	64	8.63
do	3	64	2.35
do	4	64	2.35
do	5	64	2.35
do	6	64	2.35
do	7	64	2.35
do	17	64	2.35
do	18	64	2.07
do	19	64	1.82
do	20	64	2.56
do	21	64	2.56
do	22	64	2.56
do	23	64	2.56
do	24	64	2.56

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	64	2.56
Hans Langseth	6	65	1.82
John M. Soude	13	65	1.98
H. L. Backstrom	25	65	8.56
do	26	65	1.56
Edwin S. Wilcox	15	66	1.31
do	16	66	1.56
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.79
do	10	67	.79
do	11	67	.79
do	12	67	.79
do	13	67	.79
do	14	67	.79
do	15	67	1.04
do	16	67	1.04
S. M. Archibald	1	68	1.04
do	2	68	.79
do	3	68	.79
do	4	68	.79
Evenson Bros.	17	68	1.04
S. M. Archibald	23	68	.79
do	24	68	.79
do	25	68	.79
do	26	68	.79
do	27	68	.79
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.79
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.79
do	30	68	.79
Chas. Hanson	31	68	.79
do	32	68	1.04
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
do	2	70	.53
do	3	70	.53
do	4	70	.53
do	5	70	.53
do	6	70	.53
do	7	70	.53
do	8	70	.53
do	9	70	.53
do	10	70	.53
do	11	70	.53
do	12	70	.53
do	13	70	.53
do	14	70	.53
do	15	70	.53
do	16	70	.53
do	17	70	.53
do	18	70	.53
do	19	70	.53
do	20	70	.53
do	21	70	.53
do	22	70	.53
do	23	70	.53
do	24	70	.53
do	25	70	.53
do	26	70	.53
do	27	70	.53
do	28	70	.53
do	29	70	.53
do	30	70	.53
do	31	70	.53
do	32	70	.63
do	1	71	.63
do	2	71	.53
do	3	71	.53
do	4	71	.53
do	5	71	.53
do	6	71	.53
do	7	71	.53
do	8	71	.53
do	9	71	.53
do	10	71	.53
do	11	71	.53
do	12	71	.53
do	13	71	.53
do	14	71	.53
do	15	71	.53
do	16	71	.63
do	17	71	.63
do	18	71	.53
do	19	71	.53
do	20	71	.53
do	21	71	.53
do	22	71	.53
do	23	71	.53
do	24	71	.53
do	25	71	.53
do	26	71	.53
do	27	71	.53
do	28	71	.53
do	29	71	.53
do	30	71	.53
do	31	71	.53
do	32	71	.63
do	1	72	.63
do	2	72	.63
do	3	72	.53
do	4	72	.53
do	5	72	.53
do	6	72	.53
do	7	72	.53
do	8	72	.53
do	9	72	.53
do	10	72	.53
do	11	72	.53
do	12	72	.53
do	13	72	.53
do	14	72	.53
do	15	72	.53
do	16	72	.63
do	17	72	.63
do	18	72	.42
do	19	72	.42
do	20	72	.42
do	21	72	.42
do	22	72	.42
do	23	72	.42
do	24	72	.42
do	25	72	.42
do	26	72	.42
do	27	72	.42
do	28	72	.42
do	29	72	.42
do	30	72	.42
do	31	72	.42
do	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
do	2	73	.42
do	3	73	.42
do	4	73	.42
do	5	73	.42
do	6	73	.42
do	7	73	.42
do	8	73	.42
do	9	73	.42
do	10	73	.42
do	11	73	.42
do	12	73	.42
do	13	73	.42
do	14	73	.42
do	15	73	.42
do	16	73	.42
do	17	73	.42
do	18	73	.42
do	19	73	.42
do	20	73	.42
do	21	73	.42
do	22	73	.42
do	23	73	.42
do	24	73	.42
do	25	73	.42
do	26	73	.42
do	27	73	.42
do	28	73	.42
do	29	73	.42
do	30	73	.42
do	31	73	.42
do	32	73	.42
do	1	74	.42
do	2	74	.42
do	3	74	.42
do	4	74	.42
do	5	74	.42
do	6	74	.42
do	7	74	.42
do	8	74	.42
do	9	74	.42
do	10	74	.42
do	11	74	.42
do	12	74	.42
do	13	74	.42
do	14	74	.42
do	15	74	.42
do	16	74	.53
do	17	74	.53
do	18	74	.42
do	19	74	.42
do	20	74	.42
do	21	74	.42
do	22	74	.42
do	23	74	.42
do	24	74	.42
do	25	74	.42
do	26	74	.42
do	27	74	.42
do	28	74	.42
do	29	74	.42
do	30	74	.42
do	31	74	.42
do	32	74	.63
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.53
do	2	75	.42
do	3	75	.42
do	4	75	.42
do	5	75	.42
do	6	75	.42
do	7	75	.42
do	8	75	.42
do	9	75	.42
Edith L. Bailer	10	75	.42
Edward Siskson	11	74	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Siskson	13	75	.42
do	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
do	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
do	18	75	.42
do	19	75	.42
do	20	75	.42
do	21	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Wm. Clevinger	25	75	.42
do	26	75	.42
Chas. P. Baker	27	75	.42
do	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
do	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.53
do	2	92	.42
do	3	92	.42
do	4	92	.42
do	5	92	.42
do	6	92	.42
do	7	92	.42
do	8	92	.42
do	9	92	.42
do	10	92	.42
do	11	92	.42
do	12	92	.42
do	13	92	.42
do	14	92	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	15	92	.42
do	16	92	.42
do	17	92	.42
do	18	92	.42
do	19	92	.42
do	20	92	.42
do	21	92	.42
do	22	92	.42
do	23	92	.42
do	24	92	.53
John H. Robb	1	93	.53
Soda R. Emerson	2	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
do	4	93	.42
Jos. T. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
do	7	93	.42
do	8	93	.42
do	9	93	.42
do	10	93	.42
do	11	93	.42
do	12	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.42
do	14	93	.42
do	15	93	.42
do	16	93	.42
do	17	93	.42
do	18	93	.42
do	19	93	.42
do	20	93	.42
do	21	93	.42
do	22	93	.42
do	23	93	.42
do	24	93	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.53
do	2	94	.42
do	3	94	.42
do	4	94	.42
do	5	94	.42
do	6	94	.42
do	7	94	.42
do	8	94	.42
do	9	94	.42
do	10	94	.42
do	11	94	.42
do	12	94	.53
do	13	94	.53
do	14	94	.42
do	15	94	.42
do	16	94	.42
do	17	94	.42
do	18	94	.42
do	19	94	.42
do	20	94	.42
do	21	94	.42
do	22	94	.42
do	23	94	.42
do	24	94	.53
do	1	95	.53
do	2	95	.42
do	3	95	.42
do	4	95	.42
do	5	95	.42
do	6	95	.42
do	7	95	.42
do	8	95	.42
do	9	95	.42
do	10	95	.42
do	11	95	.42
do	12	95	.53
do	13	95	.53
do	14	95	.42
do	15	95	.42
do	16	95	.42
do	17	95	.42
do	18	95	.42
do	19	95	.42
do	20	95	.42
do	21	95	.42
do	22	95	.42
do	23	95	.42
do	24	95	.53
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.53
do	2	96	.42
do	3	96	.42
do	4	96	.42
do	5	96	.42
do	6	96	.42
do	7	96	.42
do	8	96	.42
do	9	96	.42
do	10	96	.42
do	11	96	.42
do	12	96	.53
do	13	96	.53
do	14	96	.42
do	15	96	.42
do	16	96	.42
do	17	96	.42
do	18	96	.42
do	19	96	.42
do	20	96	.42
do	21	96	.42
do	22	96	.42
do	23	96	.42
do	24	96	.53
C. J. Knox	1	97	.53
do	2	97	.42
do	3	97	.42
do	4	97	.42
do	5	97	.42
do	6	97	.42
do	7	97	.42
do	8	97	.42
do	9	97	.42
do	10	97	.42
do	11	97	.42
do	12	97	.53
do	13	97	.53
do	14	97	.42
do	15	97	.42
do	16	97	.42
do	17	97	.42
do	18	97	.42
do	19	97	.42
do	20	97	.42
do	21	97	.42
do	22	97	.42
do	23	97	.42
do	24	97	.53
Wyley Tindolph	1	104	.53
do	2	104	.42
do	3	104	.42
do	4	104	.42
do	5	104	.42
do	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
do	8	104	.42
do	9	104	.42
do	10	104	.42
do	11	104	.42
do	12	104	.53
do	13	104	.53
do	14	104	.42
do	15	104	.42
do	16	104	.42
do	17	104	.42
do	18	104	.42
do	19	104	.42
do	21	104	.42
do	22	104	.42
do	23	104	.42
do	24	104	.53
Chas. J. Knox	1	105	.53
do	2	105	.42
do	3	105	.42
do	4	105	.42
do	5	105	.42
do	6	105	.42
do	7	105	.42
do	8	105	.42
do	9	105	.42
do	10	105	.42
do	11	105	.42
do	12	105	.53
do	13	105	.53
do	14	105	.42
do	15	105	.42
do	16	105	.42
do	17	105	.42
do	18	105	.42
do	19	105	.42
do	20	105	.42
do	21	105	.42
do	22	105	.42
do	23	105	.42
do	24	105	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.53
do	2	106	.42
do	3	106	.42
do	4	106	.42
do	5	106	.42
do	6	106	.42
do	7	106	.42
do	8	106	.42
do	9	106	.42
do	10	106	.42
do	11	106	.42
do	12	106	.53
do	13	106	.53
do	14	106	.42
do	15	106	.42
do	16	106	.42
do	17	106	.42
do	18	106	.42
do	19	106	.42
do	20	106	.42
do	21	106	.42
do	22	106	.42
do	23	106	.42
do	24	106	.53
do	1	107	.53
do	2	107	.42
do	3	107	.42
do	4	107	.42
do	5	107	.42
do	6	107	.42
do	7	107	.42
do	8	107	.42
do	9	107	.42
do	10	107	.42
do	11	107	.42
do	12	107	.53
do	13	107	.53
do	14	107	.42
do	15	107	.42
do	16	107	.42
do	17	107	.42
do	18	107	.42
do	19	107	.42
do	20	107	.42
do	21	107	.42
do	22	107	.42
do	23	107	.42
do	24	107	.53
C. J. Knox	1	108	.53
do	2	108	.42
do	3	108	.42
do	4	108	.42
do	5	108	.42
do	6	108	.42
do	7	108	.42
do	8	108	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	9	108	.42
do	10	108	.42
do	11	108	.42
do	12	108	.53
do	13	108	.53
do	14	108	.42
do	15	108	.42
do	16	108	.42
do	17	108	.42
do	18	108	.42
do	19	108	.42
do	20	108	.42
do	21	108	.42
do	22	108	.42
do	23	108	.42
do	24	108	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	109	.53
do	2	109	.42
do	3	109	.42
do	4	109	.42
do	5	109	.42
do	6	109	.42
do	7	109	.42
do	8	109	.42
do	9	109	.42
do	10	109	.42
do	11	109	.42
do	12	109	.42
do	13	109	.42
do	14	109	.42
do	15	109	.42
do	16	109	.42
do	17	109	.42
do	18	109	.53
do	19	109	.42
do	20	109	.42
do	21	109	.42
do	22	109	.42
do	23	109	.42
do	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.32
do	2	110	.32
do	3	110	.32
do	4	110	.32
do	5	110	.32
do	6	10	.32
do	7	110	.32
do	8	110	.32
do	9	110	.32
do	10	110	.32
do	11	110	.32
do	12	110	.32
do	13	110	.32
do	14	110	.32
do	15	110	.32
do	16	110	.32
do	17	110	.32
do	18	110	.32
do	19	110	.32
do	20	110	.32
do	21	110	.32
do	22	110	.32
do	23	110	.32
do	24	110	.32
do	1	111	.42
do	2	111	.32
do	3	111	.32
Aron Turner	6	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	7	111	.32
do	8	111	.32
do	9	111	.32
do	10	111	.32
do	11	111	.32
do	12	111	.32
Jeff Hildreth	13	111	.32
do	14	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.32
do	16	111	.32
do	17	111	.32
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.32
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.32
do	20	111	.32
do	21	111	.32
do	22	111	.32
do	23	111	.32
do	24	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.32
do	2	112	.32
do	3	112	.32
do	4	112	.32
do	5	112	.32
do	6	112	.32
do	7	112	.32
do	8	112	.32
do	9	112	.32
do	10	112	.32
do	11	112	.32
do	12	112	.32
do	13	112	.42
do	14	112	.32
do	15	112	.32
do	16	112	.32
do	17	112	.32
do	18	112	.32
do	19	112	.32
do	20	112	.32
do	21	112	.32
do	22	112	.32
do	23	112	.32
do	24	112	.32
do	1	114	.42
do	2	114	.32
do	3	114	.32
do	4	114	.32
do	6	114	.32
do	7	114	.32
do	8	114	.32
George Crocker	9	114	.42
do	10	14	.32
do	11	114	.32
do	12	114	.32
do	13	114	.32
do	14	114	.32
do	15	114	.32
do	16	114	.32
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
do	2	115	.32
do	3	115	.32
do	4	115	.32
do	5	115	.32
do	6	115	.32
do	7	115	.32
do	8	115	.32
do	9	115	.42
do	10	115	.32
do	11	115	.32
do	12	115	.32
do	13	115	.32
do	14	115	.32
do	15	115	.32
do	16	115	.42

	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar, a strip of land lying between Porter's Addition and Bay st in Original Townsite of Thief River Falls extending to R. L. River, except strip owned by P. & J. Meehan	18.11

Hemmingson's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
G. K. Haavl	4	1	.79
do	5	1	.79
A. G. Nelson	6	1	.79
Lena J. Hostvet	10	1	.79
Andrew P. Olson	1	2	1.04
do	2	2	.79
John Hemmingson	1	3	.63
do	2	3	.63
do	3	3	.63
do	7	3	.63
do	8	3	.63
do	10	3	.63
do	1	4	.53
do	2	4	.53
do	3	4	.53
do	4	4	.53
do	1	5	.53
do	2	5	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	5	.53
do	4	5	.53
John Hemmingson	5	5	.53
Almon Wright	6	5	.53
do	7	5	.53
John Hemmingson	8	5	.53
do	6	6	.53
do	7	6	.53
do	9	6	.53
do	10	6	.53
do	11	6	.53
do	12	6	.53
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.63
John P. Swenson	1	7	.79
do	2	7	.63
Soren Sorenson	9	7	.63
Nels A. Borgene	10	7	.63
do	12	7	5.81
John Turnquist	13	7	3.74
Gust A. Hallen	14	7	.53
Samuel Krieger	15	7	.53
Samuel Krieger	16	7	.53
Amelia Welch	18	7	.53
Amelia Welch	19	7	.53
Swan Carlson	20	7	4.42
Swan Carlson	21	7	.53
Nick Bergrold	22	7	.53
Nick Bergrold	23	7	.53
Nick Bergrold	24	7	3.21
Margaret Linbek	6	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar	7	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar	8	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar	10	8	.79
T. K. Bondile	11	8	.79
T. K. Bondile	12	8	.79
John Hemmingson	13	8	.63
do	14	8	.53
do	16	8	.53
do	17	8	.53
do	18	8	.53
Perry Tindolph	19	8	.53
do	20	8	.53
do	21	8	.53
do	22	8	.53
do	23	8	.53
H. A. McClatchie	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar	1	1	2.60
do	2	1	2.07
do	3	1	11.14
do	4	1	2.07
Anna Kretzschmar, all except lots 1, 2, 3 and 4		1	67.28
K. K. Elstad	3	2	2.60
Anna Kretzschmar	4	2	2.60
do	5	2	2.07
do	6	2	1.56
do	7	2	1.04
E. E. Sirrine	10	2	1.82
do	11	2	1.82
do	12	2	1.82
do	13	2	1.82
J. H. Sanders	4	3	2.07
J. H. Sanders	5	3	2.07
Mary Zeh	6	3	2.07
do	7	3	27.95
do	8	3	2.07
do	9	3	2.07
do	10	3	2.00
P. Meehan, west 5-7 of lots 11, 12 and	13	3	3.99
A. G. Gallasch	14	3	1.82
do	15	3	1.82
do	16	3	1.82
John Olson	4	4	1.56
John Olson	5	4	1.56
Alex A. Sweans	6	4	8.03
Walburga Zeh	7	4	1.56
Andrew Smith	10	4	1.56
Michael Burns	17	4	1.04
Mary Zeh	18	4	1.04
Mary Zeh	19	4	1.56
Patrick Meehan	1	5	.79
Patrick Meehan	2	5	1.04
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.04
Ole E. Pederson	7	5	1.04
William G. Porter	13	5	.79
William G. Porter	14	5	.79
Oswold & Bosting	18	5	1.31
A. G. Gallasch	3	6	.79
do	4	6	.79
do	5	6	.79
Oswald & Bosting	3	7	.79
do	4	7	.79
do	5	7	.79
O. P. Johnson	8	7	.79
Edward Langevin	9	7	.79
do	10	7	.79
Perry Harrison	11	7	.79
James McGolrick	9	8	.79
Patrick Soards	13	8	1.04
do	14	8	.79
do	15	8	.79
do	16	8	.79
do	19	8	.79
do	20	8	.79
do	21	8	.79
do	22	8	.79
do	23	8	.79
do	24	8	1.04
Rose L. Boughton	1	9	1.56
do	2	9	1.56
do	3	9	2.07
Nels C. Hanson	12	9	7.00
Joseph Vatova	13	9	1.56
Ole Johnson	14	9	1.04
Walburga Zeh	15	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove	16	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove	17	9	1.04
Almira Safford	18	9	1.04
Almira Safford	19	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove	20	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove	21	9	1.04
Solomon Helgren	22	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell	23	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell	24	9	1.31
Evenson & Knappen	7	10	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.79
do	2	11	.79
do	3	11	.53
do	4	11	.53
do	5	11	.79
do	8	11	3.38
Walter & Borchers	9	11	1.56
do	10	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	12	11	1.56
Hubert Holzknecht	13	11	4.14
Gina Olson	19	11	8.03
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.56
Minnie Knudson	24	11	5.70
Sever Knudson	25	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	26	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	27	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	28	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	29	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.31
Oswold & Bosting	8	12	1.04
James Farr	9	12	8.81
Turine Pederson	10	12	5.18
J. H. Sanders	18	12	2.60
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	1.04
Walburga Zeh	20	12	3.11
do	21	12	1.04
do	22	12	1.31
Mary Zeh	7	13	1.04
do	8	13	1.04
do	9	13	1.04
do	10	13	1.04
do	11	13	1.04
do	12	13	1.31
Walburga Zeh	20	13	.79
do	21	13	.79
do	22	13	.79
A. G. Gallasch	4	14	.79
do	5	14	.79
do	6	14	.79
do	7	14	.79
do	8	14	.79
do	9	14	.79
Mary Zeh	10	14	.79
do	11	14	.79
do	12	14	1.04
do	1	15	1.04
do	2	15	.63
do	3	15	.63
do	4	15	.63
A. G. Gallasch	5	15	.63
Walburga Zeh	10	15	.63
do	11	15	.63
do	12	15	.79
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	5.18
do	2	16	.79
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.79
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.79
E. M. Evenson	6	16	.79
do	7	16	.79
A. G. Gallasch	18	16	.63
do	19	16	.63
do	20	16	.63
Walburga Zeh	3	17	1.31
Paul Holzknecht	4	17	9.07
Walburga Zeh	5	17	1.31
do	6	17	1.31
do	15	18	1.31
do	24	18	1.31
do	25	18	1.31
do	26	18	1.31
do	1	19	1.04
do	2	19	1.04
do	3	19	1.04
do	4	19	1.04
do	5	19	.79
do	6	19	.79
do	7	19	.79
do	8	19	.79
do	9	19	.79
do	10	19	.79
do	11	19	.79
Maggie Laughbridge	12	19	.79
do	13	19	.79
Chas. E. Tedford	14	19	.63
do	15	19	.63
do	16	19	.63
do	17	19	.63
do	18	19	.63
do	19	19	.63
do	20	19	.63
do	21	19	.63
do	22	19	.63
do	23	19	.63
do	24	19	.63
do	25	19	.63
Walburga Zeh	7	20	.42
do	8	20	.42
do	9	20	.42
do	10	20	.42
do	11	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	12	20	.42
do	13	20	.53
do	14	20	.63
do	15	20	.63
do	16	20	.63
A. G. Gallasch	17	20	.63
do	18	20	.63
do	19	20	.63
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.79
do	2	21	.63
do	3	21	.63
do	4	21	.63
do	5	21	.63
do	6	21	.63
do	7	21	.53
Walburga Zeh	13	21	.53
do	14	21	.53
do	15	21	.53
Henry Roepke	16	21	.53
do	17	21	.53
Walburga Zeh	18	21	.53
do	19	21	.53
do	20	21	.53
do	21	21	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	22	21	.53
do	23	21	.53
do	24	21	.53
Mary Zeh	10	22	.53
do	11	22	.53
do	12	22	.63
B. J. Walker	5	23	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.53
Wm. Porter	10	23	.53
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.53
do	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.31
do	2	24	.32
do	3	24	.32
do	4	24	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.53
do	2	25	.42
do	3	25	.42
do	4	25	.42
do	5	25	.42
do	6	25	.42
A. G. Gallasch	7	25	.42
do	8	25	.42
do	9	25	.42
do	10	25	.42
do	11	25	.42
do	12	25	.42
do	13	25	.42
do	7	26	.42
do	8	26	.42
do	9	26	.53
Wm. G. Porter	10	26	.53
do	11	26	.53
do	12	26	.53
do	13	26	.53
do	1	27	.53
do	2	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	27	.53
do	4	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar, Mill Reserve as follows: A diamond shaped piece of land bounded on the north by tail race of O. K. Mill and on south by Red Lake River			15.53

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Julia R. Martin	1	10	.31
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.31
do	3	10	.31
do	4	10	.35
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.31
do	2	11	.31
do	3	11	.31
do	4	11	.31
do	5	11	.35
do	6	11	.35
Gardner & Newman	7	11	.35
do	8	11	.35
do	9	11	.35
Bardwell, Robinson & Co.	10	11	.35
do	11	11	.35
do	12	11	.35
do	13	11	.35
do	14	11	.35
do	15	11	.35
do	16	11	.35
do	17	11	.35
do	18	11	.35
do	19	11	.35
do	20	11	.35
Maggie Pratt	21	11	.35
do	22	11	.35
do	23	11	.35
do	24	11	.35
do	25	11	.35
do	26	11	.35
do	27	11	.35
do	28	11	.35
do	1	12	.31
do	2	12	.31
Thos. H. Parsons	3	12	.31
do	1	13	.31
do	2	13	.31
do	3	13	.31
do	4	13	.31
do	5	13	.35
do	6	13	.35
do	7	13	.35
do	8	13	.35
do	9	13	.35
do	10	13	.35
do	11	13	.31
do	12	13	.31
do	13	13	.31
do	14	13	.31
do	15	13	.31
do	1	14	.31
do	2	14	.31
do	3	14	.31
do	4	14	.31
do	5	14	.31
do	6	14	.31
do	7	14	.35
do	8	14	.35
do	9	14	.35
do	10	14	.35
do	11	14	.35
do	12	14	.35
do	16	14	.35
do	17	14	.35
do	18	14	.35
do	19	14	.35
do	20	14	.35
do	21	14	.35
do	22	14	.35
do	23	14	.35
do	24	14	.35
do	25	14	.35
do	26	14	.35
do	27	14	.35
do	28	14	.35
do	29	14	.35
do	30	14	.35
do	31	14	.35
do	32	14	.35
do	33	14	.35
do	34	14	.35
do	35	14	.35
do	36	14	.35
do	37	14	.35
do	38	14	.35
do	39	14	.35
do	40	14	.35
do	41	14	.35
do	42	14	.35
do	43	14	.35
do	44	14	.35
do	1	15	.35
do	2	15	.35
do	3	15	.35
do	4	15	.35
do	5	15	.35
do	6	15	.35
do	7	15	.35
do	8	15	.35
do	9	15	.35
do	10	15	.35
do	11	15	.35
do	12	15	.35
do	13	15	.35
do	14	15	.35
do	15	15	.35
do	16	15	.35
do	17	15	.35
do	18	15	.35
do	19	15	.35
do	20	15	.35
do	21	15	.35
do	22	15	.35
do	23	15	.35
do	24	15	.35
do	31	15	.35
do	32	15	.35
do	33	15	.35
do	34	15	.35
do	35	15	.35
do	36	15	.35
do	37	15	.35
do	38	15	.35
do	39	15	.35
do	40	15	.35
do	41	15	.35
do	42	15	.35
do	43	15	.35
do	44	15	.35
do	45	15	.35
do	46	15	.35
do	47	15	.35
do	48	15	.35
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	16	.35
do	2	16	.35
do	3	16	.35
do	4	16	.35
do	5	16	.35
do	6	16	.35
do	7	16	.35
do	8	16	.35
do	9	16	.35
do	10	16	.35
do	11	16	.35
do	12	16	.35
do	13	16	.35
do	14	16	.35
do	15	16	.35
do	16	16	.35
do	17	16	.35
do	18	16	.35
do	19	16	.35
do	20	16	.35
do	21	16	.35
do	22	16	.35
do	23	16	.35
do	24	16	.35
do	25	16	.35
do	26	16	.46
do	27	16	.46
do	28	16	.46
do	29	16	.46
do	30	16	.46
do	31	16	.46
do	32	16	.46
do	33	16	.46
do	34	16	.46
do	35	16	.46
do	36	16	.46
do	37	16	.46
do	38	16	.46
do	39	16	.46
do	40	16	.46
do	41	16	.46
do	42	16	.46
do	43	16	.46
do	44	16	.46
do	45	16	.46
do	46	16	.46
do	47	16	.46
do	48	16	.46
Wiley Tindolph	1	18	.46
do	2	18	.58
do	3	18	.58
do	4	18	.58
do	5	18	.58
do	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do	8	18	.58
do	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do	11	18	.58
do	12	18	.58
do	13	18	.58
do	14	18	.58
do	15	18	.58
do	16	18	.58
do	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do	20	18	.58
do	21	18	.58
do	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do	24	18	.58
do	25	18	.58
do	26	18	.58
do	27	18	.58
do	28	18	.58
do	29	18	.58
do	30	18	.58
do	31	18	.58
do	32	18	.58
do	33	18	.58
do	34	18	.58
do	35	18	.58
do	36	18	.58
do	37	18	.58
do	38	18	.58
do	39	18	.58
do	40	18	.58
do	41	18	.58

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	42	18	.58
do	43	18	.58
do	44	18	.58
do	45	18	.58
do	46	18	.58
do	47	18	.58
do	48	18	.58
C. J. Knox	25	19	6.03
do	26	19	.88
do	27	19	.88
do	28	19	.88
Theo. E. Devereaux	41	19	.88
do	42	19	.88
do	43	19	.88
do	44	19	.88
do	45	19	.88
do	46	19	.88
do	47	19	.88
do	48	19	.88
C. J. Knox	22	20	.88
do	23	20	3.76
do	24	20	1.15
Theo. E. Devereaux	29	20	1.15
do	30	20	1.15
do	31	20	1.15
do	34	20	1.15
do	35	20	1.15
do	36	20	1.15
do	37	20	1.15
do	38	20	1.15
do	39	20	1.15
C. J. Knox	46	20	1.15
do	47	20	1.15
do	48	20	1.15
Thos. J. Carr	6	21	1.15
Wiley Tindolph	12	21	1.15
do	13	20	1.15
do	14	21	1.15
do	15	21	1.15
do	16	21	1.15
do	17	21	1.15
do	18	21	1.15
do	19	21	1.15
do	20	21	1.15
do	21	21	1.15
do	22	21	1.15

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Block 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.58
do	2	24	1.15
do	3	24	1.73
do	4	24	1.73
C. J. Knox	35	24	1.46
do	36	24	1.46
do	37	24	1.46
do	38	24	1.46
Geo. M. Knox	F	24	2.30
do	G	24	1.73
do	H	24	1.73
do	I	24	1.73
do	K	24	1.73

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Alson E. Kribs	1	25	1.73
do	2	25	1.73
do	3	25	1.73
do	4	25	1.73
do	5	25	1.73
do	6	25	6.06
do	7	25	1.73
do	8	25	1.73
do	9	25	1.73
do	10	25	1.73
do	11	25	1.73
G. M. Knox	15	25	1.73
do	16	25	8.93
do	17	25	1.73
Ida M. Procter	18	25	1.73
Wm. M. Procter	19	25	4.03
do	20	25	1.73
Henry Williams	21	25	1.73
do	22	25	1.73
do	23	25	1.73
do	24	25	1.73
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	10.06
do	26	25	1.73
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.73
do	16	26	1.46
G. M. Knox	23	26	1.46
A. A. Wassen	24	26	4.03
Henry Grundy	45	26	1.73
do	46	26	1.73
do	47	26	1.73
do	48	26	1.73
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	27	1.46
do	2	27	1.46
do	3	27	2.61
do	4	27	1.46
Hans Widstan	28	27	10.51
A. C. Rhinehart	5	28	.88
J. W. Wheeler	15	28	1.15
do	16	28	.88
do	17	28	.88
do	18	28	.88
do	19	28	.88
do	20	28	.88
do	21	28	.88
do	22	28	.88
do	23	28	.88
Wm. H. Dayton	30	28	1.15
do	31	28	1.15
do	32	28	1.15
do	33	28	1.15
do	34	28	1.46
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	28	1.46
do	46	28	1.46
do	47	28	1.46
do	48	28	1.46
J. W. Wheeler	15	29	.58
do	16	29	.58
do	17	29	.58
do	18	29	.58
do	19	29	.58
do	20	29	.58
do	21	29	.58
do	22	29	.58
do	23	29	.58
do	24	29	.58
do	25	29	.88
do	26	29	.88
do	27	29	.88
do	28	29	.88
do	29	29	.88
do	30	29	.88
do	31	29	.88
do	32	29	.88
do	1	30	.58
do	2	30	.46
do	3	30	.46
do	4	30	.46
do	5	30	.46
do	6	30	.46
do	7	30	.46
do	8	30	.46
do	9	30	.46
do	10	30	.46
do	11	30	.46
do	15	30	.46
do	16	30	.46
do	17	30	.46
do	18	30	.46
do	19	30	.46
do	20	30	.46
do	21	30	.46
do	22	30	.46
do	23	30	.46
do	24	30	.58
do	25	30	.58
do	26	30	.58
do	27	30	.58
do	28	30	.58
do	29	30	.58
do	30	30	.58
do	31	30	.58
do	32	30	.58
do	33	30	.58
do	34	30	.58
do	38	30	.58
do	39	30	.58
do	40	30	.58
do	41	30	.58
do	42	30	.58
do	43	30	.58
do	44	30	.58
do	45	30	.58
do	46	30	.58
do	47	30	.58
do	48	30	.58
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	31	.46
do	2	31	.46
do	3	31	.46
do	4	31	.46
do	5	31	.46
do	6	31	.46
do	7	31	.46
do	8	31	.46
do	9	31	.46
do	10	31	.46
do	11	31	.46
do	12	31	.46
do	13	31	.46
do	14	31	.46
do	15	31	.46
do	16	31	.46
do	17	31	.46
do	18	31	.46
do	19	31	.46
do	20	31	.46
do	21	31	.46
do	22	31	.46
do	23	31	.46
do	24	31	.46
do	25	31	.46
do	26	31	.46
do	27	31	.46
do	28	31	.46
do	29	31	.46
do	30	31	.46
do	31	31	.46
do	32	31	.46
do	33	31	.46
do	34	31	.46
do	35	31	.46
do	36	31	.46
do	37	31	.46
do	38	31	.46
do	39	31	.46
do	40	31	.46
do	41	31	.46
do	42	31	.46
do	43	31	.46
do	44	31	.46
do	45	31	.46
do	46	31	.46
do	47	31	.46
do	48	31	.46
Thos. H. Parsons	1	32	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	2	32	.42
do	3	32	.42
do	4	32	.42
do	5	32	.42
do	6	32	.42
do	7	32	.42
do	8	32	.42
do	9	32	.42
do	10	32	.42
do	11	32	.42
do	12	32	.42
do	13	32	.42
do	14	32	.42
do	15	32	.42
do	16	32	.42
do	17	32	.42
do	18	32	.42
do	19	32	.42
do	20	32	.42
do	21	32	.42
do	22	32	.42
do	23	32	.42
do	24	32	.46
do	25	32	.46
do	26	32	.46
do	27	32	.46
do	28	32	.46
do	29	32	.46
do	30	32	.46
do	31	32	.46
do	32	32	.46
do	33	32	.46
do	34	32	.46
do	35	32	.46
do	36	32	.46
John F. Spring	1	33	.35
do	2	33	.35
do	3	33	.35
do	4	33	.35
do	5	33	.35
do	6	33	.35
do	7	33	.35
do	8	33	.35
do	9	33	.35
do	10	33	.35
do	11	33	.35
do	12	33	.35
do	13	33	.35
do	14	33	.35
do	15	33	.35
do	16	33	.35
do	17	33	.35
do	18	33	.35
do	19	33	.35
do	20	33	.35
do	21	33	.35
do	22	33	.35
do	23	33	.35
do	24	33	.42
do	25	33	.42
do	26	33	.42
do	27	33	.42
do	28	33	.42
do	29	33	.42
do	30	33	.42
do	31	33	.42
do	32	33	.42
do	33	33	.42
do	34	33	.42
do	35	33	.42
do	36	33	.42
do	37	33	.42
do	38	33	.42
do	39	33	.42
do	40	33	.42
do	41	33	.42
do	42	33	.42
do	43	33	.42
do	44	33	.42
do	45	33	.42
do	46	33	.42
do	47	33	.42
do	48	33	.42
do	1	34	.35
do	2	34	.35
do	3	34	.35
do	4	34	.35
do	5	34	.35
do	6	34	.35
do	7	34	.35
do	8	34	.35
do	9	34	.35
do	10	34	.35
do	11	34	.35
do	12	34	.35
do	13	34	.35
do	14	34	.35
do	15	34	.35
do	16	34	.35
do	17	34	.35
do	18	34	.35
do	19	34	.35
do	20	34	.35
do	21	34	.35
do	22	34	.35
do	23	34	.35
do	24	34	.35
do	25	34	.35
do	26	34	.35
do	27	34	.35
do	28	34	.35
do	29	34	.35
do	30	34	.35
do	31	34	.35
do	32	34	.35
do	33	34	.35
do	34	34	.35
do	35	34	.35
do	36	34	.35
do	37	34	.35
do	38	34	.35
do	39	34	.35
do	40	34	.35
do	41	34	.35
do	42	34	.35
do	43	34	.35
do	44	34	.35
do	45	34	.35
do	46	34	.35
do	47	34	.35
do	48	34	.35
Anna Kretzschmar	1	35	.35
do	2	35	.35
do	3	35	.35
do	4	35	.35
do	5	35	.35
do	6	35	.35
do	7	35	.35
do	8	35	.35
do	9	35	.35
do	10	35	.35
do	11	35	.35
do	12	35	.35
A. Wright	13	35	.35
do	14	35	.35
do	15	35	.35
do	16	35	.35
do	17	35	.35
do	18	35	.35
do	19	35	.35
do	20	35	.35
do	21	35	.35
do	22	35	.35
do	23	35	.35
do	24	35	.35
do	25	35	.35
do	26	35	.35
do	27	35	.31
do	28	35	.31
do	29	35	.31
do	30	35	.31
do	31	35	.31
do	32	35	.31
do	33	35	.31
do	34	35	.31
Anna Kretzschmar, com. 100 ft north of K. Dam, s to a point w of ne cor. of lot 31, block 37, w to middle of channel of R. L. River n along middle of channel to a point due w of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			8.63

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Connelly's 1st Addition to Red Lake Rapids

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John Down	8	1	5.18
Amanda Jubb	9	1	2.88
Isaac Jubb	10	1	7.63

Connelly's Second Addition to Red Lake Rapids—Thief River Falls.

Denis Conely	1	2	.58
do	2	2	.58
do	3	2	.58
do	4	2	1.15
do	5	2	.58
do	6	2	.58
do	7	2	.58
do	8	2	.58
do	9	2	.58
do	10	2	.58
do	1	3	.58
do	2	3	.44
do	3	3	.44
do	4	3	.44
do	5	3	.44
do	6	3	.44
do	7	3	.58
do	8	3	.58
do	9	3	.58
do	10	3	.58
do	1	4	.44
do	2	4	.44
do	3	4	.44
do	4	4	.44
do	5	4	.44
do	6	4	.44
do	9	4	.44
do	10	4	.44
do	11	4	.44
do	12	4	.44
do	1	5	.44
do	2	5	.44
do	3	5	.44
do	4	5	.44
do	5	5	.44
do	6	5	.44
do	7	5	.58
do	8	5	.58
do	9	5	.58
do	10	5	1.15
William Fisher, Jr.	11	5	3.45
do	12	5	1.15

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

Louisville Trust Co.	1	1	.35

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	2	1	.35
do	3	1	.35
do	4	1	.35
do	5	1	.35
do	6	1	.35
do	7	1	.35
do	8	1	.35
do	9	1	.35
do	10	1	.35
do	11	1	.35
do	12	1	.35
do	13	1	.35
do	14	1	.35
do	15	1	.35
do	16	1	.35
do	17	1	.35
do	18	1	.35
do	19	1	.35
do	20	1	.35
do	1	2	.35
do	2	2	.35
do	3	2	.35
do	4	2	.35
do	5	2	.35
do	6	2	.35
do	7	2	.35
do	8	2	.35
do	9	2	.35
do	10	2	.35
do	11	2	.35
do	12	2	.35
do	13	2	.35
do	14	2	.35
do	15	2	.35
do	16	2	.35
do	17	2	.35
do	18	2	.35
do	19	2	.35
do	20	2	.35
do	21	2	.35
do	22	2	.35
do	23	2	.35
do	24	2	.35
do	25	2	.35
do	26	2	.35
do	27	2	.35
do	28	2	.35
do	29	2	.35
do	30	2	.35
do	31	2	.35
do	32	2	.35
do	33	2	.35
do	34	2	.35
do	35	2	.35
do	36	2	.35
do	37	2	.35
do	38	2	.35
do	39	2	.35
do	40	2	.35
do	1	3	.35
do	2	3	.35
do	3	3	.35
do	4	3	.35
do	5	3	.35
do	6	3	.35
do	7	3	.35
do	8	3	.35
do	9	3	.35
do	10	3	.35
do	11	3	.35
do	12	3	.35
do	13	3	.35
do	14	3	.35
do	15	3	.35
do	16	3	.35
do	17	3	.35
do	18	3	.35
do	19	3	.35
do	20	3	.35
do	21	3	.35
do	22	3	.35
do	23	3	.46
do	24	3	.46
do	25	3	.46
do	26	3	.46
do	27	3	.46
do	28	3	.46
do	29	3	.46
do	30	3	.46
do	31	3	.46
do	32	3	.46
do	33	3	.46
do	34	3	.46
do	35	3	.46
do	36	3	.46
do	37	3	.46
do	38	3	.46
do	39	3	.46
do	40	3	.46
L. Ulstad	2	4	.46
Knox & Tindolph	1	7	13.30
Knox & Tindolph	2	7	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	4	7	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	5	7	1.15
Felicite Magny	1	8	4.32
Felicite Magny	2	8	.58
M. L. Seymour	8	8	1.15
George M. Knox	8	8	1.15
do	9	8	1.15
do	32	8	1.15
Thomas E. Devereaux	35	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	37	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	38	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	39	8	1.15
A. C. Rhinehart	3	9	1.15
A. C. Rhinehart	4	9	1.15
John Jenkins	8	9	1.15
John Jenkins	9	9	8.05
G. M. Knox	10	9	1.15
do	11	9	1.15
do	17	9	1.15
do	18	9	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	19	9	1.46
Hattie E. Knox	20	9	1.46
Normand Frederick	21	9	1.73
do	22	9	11.50
do	23	9	1.46
do	24	9	1.46
G. M. Knox	30	9	1.46
do	31	9	1.46
do	34	9	1.46
do	35	9	1.46
John Olson	37	9	1.46
Lars J. Erickson	38	9	1.46
Lars J. Erickson	39	9	1.46
Anna Kretzschmar	1	10	1.15
do	2	10	1.15
do	3	10	1.15
do	4	10	1.15
do	5	30	1.15
do	6	10	1.15
do	7	10	1.15
Frank Davis	8	10	1.15
do	9	10	1.15
do	10	10	1.15
Christia A. Forsberg	11	10	1.15
do	12	10	5.75
Martin Lillemoen	15	10	1.15
do	16	10	1.15
Knox & Tindolph	21	10	1.15
do	22	10	1.15
do	23	10	11.23
do	24	10	1.46
Gust and Ole Fevig	1	11	1.15
do	2	11	1.15
do	3	11	1.15
do	4	11	1.15
do	5	11	1.15
Thos. E. Devereaux	19	11	1.15
do	20	11	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	21	11	1.15
do	22	11	1.15
do	23	11	1.15
do	24	11	1.15
Marit Hanson	1	12	1.15
do	2	12	.88
do	3	12	.88
do	4	12	.88
do	5	12	.88
do	6	12	.88
C. J. Knox	13	14	.58
do	14	14	.58
do	15	14	.58
Louisville Trust C.	1	16	.46
do	2	16	.46
do	3	16	.46
do	4	16	.46
do	5	16	.46
do	6	16	.46
do	7	16	.46
do	8	16	.46
do	9	16	.46
do	10	16	.46
do	11	16	.46
do	12	16	.46
do	13	16	.46
do	14	16	.46
do	15	16	.46
do	16	16	.46
do	17	16	.46
do	18	16	.46
do	19	16	.46
do	20	16	.46
do	21	16	.46
do	22	16	.46
do	23	16	.46
do	24	16	.46
do	1	17	.46
do	2	17	.35
do	3	17	.35
do	4	17	.35
do	5	17	.35
do	6	17	.35
do	7	17	.35
do	8	17	.35
do	9	17	.35
do	10	17	.35
do	11	17	.35
do	12	17	.35
do	13	17	.35
do	14	17	.35
do	15	17	.35
do	16	17	.35
do	17	17	.35
do	18	17	.35
do	19	17	.35
do	20	17	.35
do	21	17	.35
do	22	17	.35
do	23	17	.35
do	24	17	.35
do	1	18	.35
do	2	18	.35
do	3	18	.35
do	4	18	.35
do	5	18	.35
do	6	18	.35
do	7	18	.35
do	8	18	.35
do	9	18	.35
do	10	18	.35
do	11	18	.35
do	12	18	.35

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	1	19	.35
do	2	19	.35
do	3	19	.35
do	4	19	.35
do	5	19	.35
do	6	19	.35
do	7	19	.35
do	8	19	.35
do	9	19	.35
do	10	19	.35
do	11	19	.35
do	12	19	.35
do	13	19	.35
do	1	20	.35
do	2	20	.35
do	3	20	.35
do	4	20	.35
do	5	20	.35
do	6	20	.35
do	7	20	.35
do	8	20	.35
do	9	20	.35
do	10	20	.35
do	12	20	.35
do	13	20	.35
do	14	20	.35
do	15	20	.35
do	16	20	.35
do	17	20	.35
do	18	20	.35
do	19	20	.35
do	20	20	.35
do	21	20	.35
do	22	20	.35
do	23	20	.35
do	24	20	.35
do	25	20	.35
do	26	20	.35
do	1	21	.35
do	2	21	.35
do	3	21	.35
do	4	21	.35
do	5	21	.35
do	6	21	.35
do	7	21	.35
do	8	21	.35
do	9	21	.35
do	10	21	.35
do	11	21	.35
do	12	21	.35
do	13	21	.35
do	14	21	.35
do	15	21	.35
do	16	21	.35
do	17	21	.35
do	18	21	.35
do	19	21	.35
do	20	21	.35
do	21	21	.35
do	22	21	.35
do	23	21	.35
do	24	21	.35
do	25	21	.35
do	26	21	.35
Wiley Tindolph	1	22	.35
do	2	22	.35
do	3	22	.35
Flora K. Moore	4	22	.35
Flora K. Moore	5	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	6	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	7	22	.35
do	8	22	.35
do	9	22	.35
John B. Finn	10	22	.35
do	11	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	12	22	.46
do	13	22	.46
do	14	22	.46
do	15	22	.46
do	16	22	.46
do	17	22	.46
do	18	22	.46
do	19	22	.46
Margaret McCrumm	3	23	.58
do	4	23	.58
do	5	23	.58
do	6	23	.58
C. J. Knox	13	23	.58
P. O. & Olaf Olson	20	23	.58
do	21	23	.58
do	22	23	.58
Wm. I. McCrumm	24	23	.58
Joseph Vatova	21	24	.69
do	22	24	.69
do	23	24	.69
do	24	24	.69
do	25	24	.69
do	26	24	2.42
Jacob Bechtel	14	25	.88
Edward O. Rindahl	18	25	.88
Robt. McGinn	19	25	.88
W. A. Kratka	3	26	.88
do	4	26	.88
John Whitman	12	26	.88
do	13	26	.88
C. J. Knox	24	26	.88
do	7	27	1.15
do	8	27	1.15
do	9	27	1.15
do	10	27	1.15
do	21	27	1.15
do	22	27	1.15

TOWNSHIP OF WYANDOTTE.

Town 152, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wm. A. Neill, s½ nw¼	10	80	7.32
Geo. Madden, lot 2	14	47	6.40
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	9.42
Erick Peterson, lots 1, 2 and 3	18	163.56	13.55
John Albin, se¼	19	160	16.45
Geo. M. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	7.32
Ole J. Johnson, nw¼	21	160	15.31
Gurine A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	18.50
Jno. P. Lindberg, s½ se¼	26		
Jno. P. Linberg, n½ ne¼	35	160	14.72
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	17.25
Henry Seymour King, ne¼	30	100	21.37
Frederick Anderson, s½ se¼ and w½ sw¼	32	100	15.31
Chas. E. Sawyer, s½ sw¼	33	100	8.70
Louis Lafaivre, n½ ne¼	33	80	9.76
Louis Lafaivre, n½ nw¼	34	80	8.58
P. J. McGuire, n½ ne¼	36	80	6.90

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Red Lake—ss.

I, Adam Zeh, County Auditor in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1899, delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1901, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 287 both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, A. D. 1901.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court, Red Lake County, Minn.
[SEAL]

DISTRICT COURT,
Red Lake County, Minn.

Filed this 10th day of January, 1901.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

County of Red Lake—ss

I, Adam Zeh, Auditor of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, hereto attached, was this day received from the Clerk of the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, A. D. 1901.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

Steamed Nut Pudding.

To half a cup of granulated sugar add one gill of melted butter. When well blended, add two beaten eggs and one cup of milk. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cups of flour and add to the other ingredients. Sprinkle a saltspoonful of salt over 1½ cups of any kind of nut meats broken into bits and add them to the mixture. Butter a mold or pudding dish, turn the mixture in and steam three hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Popcorn Candy.

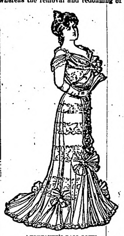
Having popped the corn nicely, salt it and sift it through the fingers, that the extra salt and the unpopped corn may escape. Have ready some candy, made by cooking together one pound of molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and from 1½ to 2 ounces of fresh butter. When this is all but ready, stir into it as much of the popcorn as it will take up; then turn it out on to buttered or oiled dishes or shape it into balls.

VANITY'S VISIONS.

IN EVENING GOWNS, LUXURIOUS WRAPS AND SMALL ACCESSORIES.

Girl's Ball Gown—Three-quarter Sealskin Coat and Eton Jacket In Broadtail—Crepe de Chine Popular. A Glory of Gold.

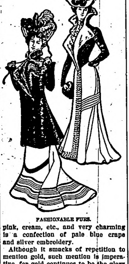
The popularity of the plain short coat in the midst of so much that is ornate and heavily garnished is in part accounted for by the fact that it accommodates the fur collarettes and boas nicely, and these are quickly thrown off when one enters a warm room and the jacket is thrown open, whereas the removal and redonning of a large fur trimmed wrap are affairs of which one thinks twice. However, the truly luxurious woman must have her heavy furs, and a better example of all that is delicious in this line would be far to seek than a three-quarter sealskin coat of today; for instance, one with the new rolled collar, lined with sable, immense soft revers of sable, scalloped bell shaped sleeves and handsome large tortoise shell buttons. Less imposing but equally stylish is an Eton jacket of black broadtail with great revers and collar of white broadtail and broadtail muff to match.



DEBUTANTE'S BALL GOWN.

It is to evening styles that the magic fashion draws us most irresistibly just at this season, for among all vanity's visions are no greater dreams of delight than the confections for the fair young girls whose debut society is now celebrating. One of these appears in the cut—a fascinating first ball gown of net with choux of illusion and pale pink wild roses with dark glossy foliage and garlands of flowers serving as epaulets, while the actual sleeves are in one with the draped bertha. A girdle and ribbon of pale pink satin complete the corsage.

Crepe de chine is the popular evening gown material in soft shades of blue, pink, cream, etc., and very charming is a confection of pale blue crape and silver embroidery.



FASHIONABLE FURS.

Although it smacks of repetition to mention gold, such mention is imperative, for gold continues to be the glory of the toilet.

One seam in front and one in the middle of the back mark the newest skirt model.

A welcome revival reported is that of "pinked out" taffeta ruchings among stylish trimmings for gowns in gauze fabrics.

Vegetables Rechauffes.

Cold vegetables, such as peas, beans, asparagus, Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, etc., can all be warmed up and served a la maitre d'hotel by tossing them in butter over a moderate fire, with a sprinkling of chopped parsley, pepper and salt and the squeeze of a lemon. Boiled potatoes are best served cut in slices and fried as pommes de terre sautees.

Scalloped Turkey.

One of the ways to manage the "left over" portions of the noble bird now in season is as follows: In a buttered baking dish, lined with crumbs, put alternate layers of half inch bits of cold turkey, stuffing and gravy (or white sauce and crumbs, if there be no stuffing and gravy), cover with crumbs and bake 15 minutes.

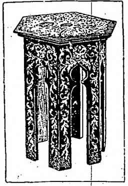
ART OF PYROGRAPHY.

A VERSATILE DECORATION CAPABLE OF MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Necessary Instruments, Including Platinum Points, and How to Use Them—Preliminary Practice. Taboret In Poker Work.

The variety of uses to which pyrography may be applied is endless. It lends itself especially to the broad treatment of large surfaces, but it can also be used in the adornment of the most dainty articles by delicate lines and soft shadings, says a Good Housekeeping writer in preface to the following practical instructions:

The iron style of earlier days has been replaced by a point of platinum. Platinum is used for poker work, because it is the only metal that will absorb the gas of the naphtha by which the supply of heat is sustained. The complete outfit consists of platinum points, a cork covered handle, a length of rubber tubing, a naphtha bottle provided with connections for tubing, a spirit lamp and a rubber bulb with tubing attached. It is also necessary to have some alcohol and naphtha. Be sure to have the naphtha bottle tightly corked and never open it in a room where there is a light or the smallest spark of fire, as it is very inflammable. The alcohol also should be handled with care. To do a variety of poker work an outfit of several points is necessary, but it is well for the beginner to have at least two, as illustrated in Figs. c and d. The first of these, c, is the more important, as with it both outlining and shading can be done, but the second is better for backgrounds.

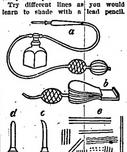


DECORATED TABORET.

Before attempting a design the beginner should practice on a smooth pine board or a piece of whitewood, which is better, as the finer grain makes practice easier. To light the point put some cotton wool in the naphtha bottle and fill the bottle about one-third full of naphtha. Connect the bottle with the cork handle and the bulb by the rubber tubing, hold the point in the flame of the spirit lamp until it is thoroughly heated and blow gently by pressing the bulb until the point becomes redhot. The point may now be withdrawn from the flame, and its heat can be kept up and regulated by the pressure on the bulb, which forces the vapor of the naphtha through the tubing into the point, where it burns. The lamp may now be extinguished. The object of the cotton wool in the bottle is to give more evaporating surface. Fig. a shows the apparatus. Sometimes a foot bellows (Fig. b) is used instead of the hand bellows. This is less tiresome and gives the operator both hands for work.

Now grasp the cork handle, not too near the hot point, and try to make true, even lines on the pine board. This at first is very difficult, for an instant's delay in the touch of the point will make a hole or deep dot in the wood, and the line will resemble a smudge. To overcome this first trouble bring the point upon the board with a sweep of the hand and lift it off in the same way. Keep this sweep as even and light as possible until you have a firm, clean line. The beginner will succeed more easily if the point is not too hot.

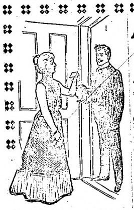
Try different lines as you would learn to shade with a lead pencil. Make parallel lines, long and short, broad and narrow, even and graded, straight and curved, as shown in Fig. e.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ART.

Designs are to be used in the following manner: Draw them on the wood and burn in firmly and lightly. A quick mode is to trace and design on a piece of tracing paper and then transfer it to the wood by means of impression paper, then burn as described.

Opera cloaks are now almost smothered in chiffon, lisse or mousseline de sole. Ermine and sable mink are the most fashionable furs, and mink is quite charming on strawberry and pastel blues or heliotrope.



A CAREER ...BY... ACCIDENT

By HOWARD FIELDING.

Copyright, 1900,
By CHARLES W. HOOKE.

Jane Lestrell is a name that one hears with increasing frequency. The lady has achieved something that may almost be called fame, though she is not yet 24.

I happen to know that her success is due to a singular chance, and as the revelation of this fact may please the envious and will not worry Jane in the least it is here set forth.

At the age of 20, when Jane found that she would have to make a living, she turned naturally to literature. So many people do! Jane had written (uncompleted) romances in blank books with black covers and had once sold a poem to a comic weekly for the generous sum of $2. She felt that she had the gift.

It chanced that she enjoyed the acquaintance of an estimable old maid—Miss Prudence Whistler—who earned $20 a week as a reader of manuscripts for a publishing firm, and with this lady she found a haven when dependence upon her dead father's relatives became no longer tolerable.

Miss Whistler occupied quaint apartments in a building that harbored a salesroom for secondhand pianos on the ground floor and a strange collection of artistic people—most of them damaged by wear, like the pianos—in the rooms above.

Her friend was away all the day, and Jane sat alone with the muses. Permit me to say, out of the fullness of my heart, that these mythical ladies are very distressing company. Moreover, Prudence Whistler's little parlor was furnished in a style to wear upon the spirits of youth. The chairs and the sofa had come from the ancestral home. They were stiff and straight and upholstered in haircloth. The center table was a strange thing, long and black. Jane thought it must have served an undertaker as a rest for coffins. The pictures were not bad, being mostly details reproduced from famous paintings—faces and figures expressing woe.

The condition of Jane's nerves after a month in this place was such that if any one who suddenly dropped a feather pillow behind her she would have jumped right up through the ceiling into the studio of Diomed Guerin, the animal painter.

It may be that this state of the nervous system is favorable to literary work; I have heard that theory advocated. On the other hand, there is unquestionably a fatality in first stories similar to the so called "beginner's luck" that lures men into the vice of gambling. Let philosophy wrestle with the explanation while history records the fact that Miss Lestrell sold her first story without any trouble at all and received $25 for it.

"Don't lose your head, my dear," said the experienced Miss Whistler. "It may be 97 years before you sell another one."

Jane did not put any faith in this gloomy prophecy, and she went to work upon her second romance with high hope and fierce determination. But she was nervous, as I have already remarked, and her condition was aggravated by the performances of a gentleman named Franz Reinhardt, whose studio of music was directly beneath Miss Whistler's abode.

The tenants in this building knew little of one another, yet there was a rather definite rumor that Reinhardt was an excellent musician in exceptionally hard luck. It was said that he accepted pupils at the absurd rate of 50 cents an hour, and that most of them never paid him.

Jane, who was very fond of music, believed, during the first days of her residence there, that she should enjoy hearing Reinhardt and his pupils sing. There was a register in the wall—a relic of the days when the building had been a private residence heated by a furnace—and it admitted sounds from the studio of music with remarkable distinctness. They did not annoy Jane in the least until she began to be bothered with that second story, and then she suddenly awoke to the fact that Reinhardt sang only one song—"Palm Branches"—and drilled all his pupils—men, women and children—in one single vocal exercise.

Every morning at 9 precisely he would put himself into condition for the day's labors by singing "Palm Branches" four times, using the Italian words, which he pronounced with a strong German accent. "Palm Branches" is a beautiful hymn of praise, but enough of it is enough. It became so familiar in Miss Whistler's apartment that the lady's canary bird used to sing it. The top of the long black table echoed it like a sounding board, and the legs of the haircloth chairs danced solemnly in perfect time.

It rang in Jane's head until she simply had to sing it. There was no other way to get it out of her mind. In the earlier days she would hum it gently. Later, when the habit had grown upon her, she found no relief except by singing it right out at the top of her voice. At first she was afraid that Mr. Reinhardt would hear her and take offense, but afterward she was afraid that he wouldn't.

She found herself imitating his vocal methods. It was mimicry, and it was very rude, but she absolutely could not help it. When the professor was drilling that song into one of his pupils and Jane was struggling with her story, she would find nothing in her mind at last but "Palm Branches" and only by singing it once, good and strong, could she get into condition to resume her work.

It was nearly as bad with the vocal exercise. In fact, after a time it was in one respect worse, for she began to associate it with a particular individual of whom she knew nothing except that he had a voice like 50 mad bulls. He was a diligent person, with plenty of leisure, for he came almost every afternoon and usually remained about two hours. He devoted himself entirely to the vocal exercise, and he always made precisely the same mistake in it.

That is very harrowing to the nerves of the listener. One must have an iron constitution to stand it.

"If he makes that mistake again today," Jane would say to herself, "I shall certainly go down stairs and beat his brains out. No, no; he can't have any! He's done it again for the forty millionth time! Oh, you idiot!"

Then she would sing the exercise herself, sometimes with her head out of the window, for politeness' sake, sometimes defiantly, desperately. And one day, when the story was particularly annoying and the roaring basso more stupid than usual, she went in a frenzy directly to the register and yelled that vocal exercise into it until the antique, dilapidated furnace far down in the cellar rang like the cymbals in a band.

This really frightened her, not only because it was so very rude, but because it was the final convincing proof that she was going mad. For a month she had suspected it. There could no longer be any doubt. She walked to the black table and tore up all that she had written on her story that day; then she lay down on the fur rug in front of the grate fire and began to cry in a very childish and enjoyable fashion.

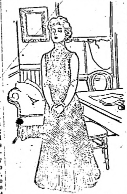
She was interrupted by a knock at the door. Such an event was practically unprecedented. In her surprise Jane forgot all about the worries of a literary life and the inconveniences of going crazy. She jumped up from the rug and ran to the looking glass, where she performed those feats of prestidigitation common to her sex under such circumstances. Then she opened the door and beheld a slender and graceful young man, bright eyed and magnetic. He was dressed with elegance and good taste, and his manner appealed at once to Jane, who had an especial liking for earnest, hearty, energetic people.

"I beg your pardon," said he. "May I venture to present my card and ask for just one minute of your time?"

"Won't you come in, Mr. Norton?" said the girl, glancing at the card. "I am Jane Lestrell."

He saluted the mention of her name very gracefully as he stepped into the room.

"This is an attempt," said he, "to make a right of two wrongs. The books say that that can't be done, but I'm not dismayed. I am the fellow who sings so atrociously in Mr. Reinhardt's studio down stairs. Sings? Let me say bellows and be truthful about it. I can't sing any more than a cow, and I know it."



SHE FOUND HERSELF IMITATING HIS VOCAL METHODS

"I think you have a great voice," said Jane. "I can hardly believe"—

"That I'm not as big as an elephant? I don't wonder you're surprised. But really, I don't pretend to sing; I come here to help out my friend, Mr. Reinhardt. He's a splendid fellow, and he is very poor. I'm sure he's an excellent teacher of singing, but he doesn't have a bit of luck. None of his pupils can sing. I'm the only one that can even make much of a noise. Now, it's really necessary for a teacher to have some pupils that can become known and attract others. Of course I can never do that, but I can pay for my lessons, which is more than most of them can do. You'll pardon me for mentioning it, but I'm quite well off, and Reinhardt won't take a cent from me except in this way. He's such a good fellow! If you knew him, you'd forgive me for annoying you the way I have with my awful howling. And—and that's what I came up here to say."

"Mr. Norton," said Jane, with her face as red as fire, "did you hear me just now?"

"Why, yes," said he. "We heard you singing the exercise. We've heard you before, and you sing it beautifully. Mr. Reinhardt says that you have a voice like all the nightingales in paradise—that's the way he puts it, and the tears come into his eyes every time he mentions you. He says that you could make your everlasting fortune in concert or opera and win a fame that would reach around the world three times and tie in a double bowknot. That was the way he expressed it, very respectfully, but with his peculiar enthusiasm. I wish you could take a course with him."

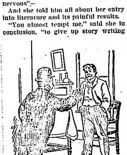
"I am taking a course with him," responded Jane. "I sing 'Palm Branches' 25 times a day, and I go through that exercise in my sleep—I really do. I wake myself up with it. And now I'm going to say something perfectly absurd, but it's true. My voice has improved! I really have learned Mr. Reinhardt's method without in the least meaning to do so, and I know that I sing a good deal better for it."

"If I should tell him that," said Norton, "he would die of joy."

"Then please don't tell him," she rejoined. "It's hardly honest to get instruction in that way, and I'm quite ashamed of it. But I'm much more ashamed of having been so childish as to let you and him know that the music annoyed me. I have been so very, very nervous"—

And she told him all about her entry into literature and its painful results.

"You almost tempt me," said she in conclusion, "to give up story writing and try to do something with my voice. I have been told once or twice that I sing quite well."



"FRANZ," SAID HE, "SHE'S COMING DOWN."

"Well!" echoed Norton. "Why, Reinhardt swears that the cherubim and seraphim aren't fit to hum an accompaniment when you are singing! Won't you please come down and sing for him just once? I tell you in the calmest possible manner that Reinhardt would be willing to be burned alive the next minute if you would sing the half of one song for him—the shortest one ever written."

"I suppose that is the way he expressed it," said Jane, with a smile. "I begin to perceive where this extravagant language originates. I don't believe that Mr. Reinhardt is so enthusiastic."

Norton laid his hand upon his heart solemnly, while his fine, dark eyes shone with earnestness.

"If you will think of the most terrible and binding pledge ever uttered by man or woman since the world began," said he, "I will vow to you by it that Reinhardt"—

"I will take your simple word," said she, laughing, "and I will sing for Mr. Reinhardt within ten minutes. Will you please prepare him for the ordeal?"

Norton made a graceful exit, and the next moment he burst into his friend's studio.

"Franz," said he, "she's coming down. In one minute you will see what nature was trying to do when she made all the other beautiful women that ever walked the earth. They were mere experiments, Franz, and Miss Lestrell is the first perfect and complete success."

"I am glad she will come," said the blond young German gravely. "She has a good voice, as it sounds through the floor."

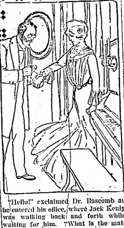
Probably Reinhardt's absence of enthusiasm, after Norton's superabundance, piqued Jane somewhat. She is an obstinate girl, with a touch of vanity in her composition. Whatever the cause, she determined to make Reinhardt understand that she really had a voice. So she went to his studio three times a week for many months and worked like a little slave, subsisting meanwhile on the proceeds of a story or two and her own grit.

The result is well known in musical circles. Jane is a full fledged prima donna, and Reinhardt is the rage as a teacher. And, incidentally, Mr. Willis Norton has found out what love is—the one thing in this universe that is too big even for his powers of exaggeration. At present his fate is uncertain, but if protestations of devotion can win a woman Norton cannot possibly lose.

The Height of Ingenuity.

Jaggles—What do you think is the most wonderful machine ever invented?

Waggles—The one that puts the folds in time tables.—Judy.



A CASE FOR AN EXPERT

By Peter McArthur.

Copyright, 1900, by Peter McArthur.

"Hello!" exclaimed Dr. Bascomb as he entered his office, where Jack Kenly was walking back and forth while waiting for him. "What is the matter? You look worried."

"I am worried," said Kenly as he shook hands. "Have you seen Nellie lately?"

"Not since a week ago Thursday, just before you started on your trip to Cincinnati. Is there anything the matter with her?"

"I can't say for certain, but I am afraid there is. She says herself that she is quite well, but she is so silent and irritable that I am afraid her nerves are out of order."

"Well, I'll drop around and see her some time during the day," said the doctor.

"No; I don't think you had better do that," said the young husband. "She protests that there is nothing the matter, and if you made a professional call it might make her angry and increase her nervousness. But, say, can't you come round and have dinner with us and have a smoke with me afterward? And perhaps you could diagnose her case without her suspecting anything, and then you could prescribe something that would help her."

"All right," said the doctor. "Call for me on your way home, and I'll go along."

Having relieved his mind by making this arrangement, Kenly went to his office and during the afternoon telegraphed to his wife that Dr. Bascomb would be with them to dinner. This was not unusual, for he and the bachelor doctor were old college chums and still retained much of the friendship of their student days. As young Mrs. Kenly had made it a point to make herself agreeable to her husband's old friends, so that he would never feel that he had given up too much of his old life when he married, and as she had developed a warm personal friendship for the young doctor, he usually spent at least one evening a week at their house. So there was nothing in the doctor's visit to excite her suspicion.

While Kenly and the doctor were strolling to the house Kenly talked of his wife's ailment, of which he had thoroughly convinced himself. Like many healthy people, he had an almost morbid dread of illness, and his talk had the effect of making Dr. Bascomb very alert for subtle symptoms, for nervous disorders are so elusive.

To their surprise Mrs. Kenly greeted them at the door with her accustomed liveliness, and when dinner was served was the life of the little party, just as she had always been in the past. Indeed her liveliness seemed greater than usual, for her husband was somewhat silent because he was worried and thought that his friend could diagnose the case better if he kept in the background. The doctor, being professionally alert, ascribed her brightness to the elation that so frequently follows dejection and was working up quite a serious case. After dinner Kenly made the excuse that he had no good cigars in the house and went out to buy some so as to leave the doctor and his wife together.

"How are you feeling these days?" inquired the doctor when they were alone, in a tone that he tried hard to make unprofessional.

"Why, I never felt better in my life."

"That's good. You never even have the blues, do you?"

"Of course, I have the blues sometimes. Who doesn't?"

"Um-m! Never see sparks of fire before your eyes when you turn your head suddenly, do you?"

"See here. Are you putting me through a medical examination? Do you want to feel my pulse and see my tongue?"

"Well, that would do no harm," said the doctor, seizing her wrist and taking out his watch. She snatched her hand away almost angrily.

"No, I am not going to let you feel my pulse, and if you are not careful you may feel my tongue instead of seeing it."

The doctor gravely meditated on these symptoms of irritability, and, noticing his silence, Mrs. Kenly looked at him with some alarm.

"Why, you don't think there is anything the matter with me, do you?"

"Oh, no," said the doctor with professional diplomacy, not wishing to excite his patient; "but you know I always look after the health of my friends even when they are not asking me to."

"But I don't see why you should be paying attention to mine just now when I am simply brutally healthy. Has Jack been talking to you? I remember he said something about my not looking well when he got back." And a momentary frown wrinkled her brow. But the arrival of Jack prevented further talk on the subject of health, and the two men retired to the library to smoke.

"Well?" asked the anxious husband after they had lit their cigars.

"Oh, there is nothing serious," said the young doctor, with a wise look. "Her nerves are certainly strung to high pitch, and I should say that her liver is affected somewhat. She probably worried at being left alone while you were away, and that wore on her."

"But what do you suggest?" asked the husband. "Are you going to prescribe for her?"

"Not medicines. She doesn't realize that there is anything the matter with her, and if I ordered drugs it would only tend to make her worse, for, after all, there is something in the contention of the mental scientists that people are sick when they think they are. It is particularly true of people of a nervous temperament. On the other hand, the fact that she does not realize her condition is dangerous, for she might go on thinking herself quite well until something really serious developed."

"But what can we do?" asked Kenly, now thoroughly alarmed.

"Well, I think a change of scene and lively company, with complete rest, would fix her up all right in a few weeks, and that would be a cure she could take without knowing anything about it except that she was having a good time."

"But I am afraid I can't get away with her just now."

"Of course you can't, but she could go to the seaside somewhere near by, and you could spend your Sundays with her, or she could go to the mountains."

"That's so. I'll suggest it to her tonight, for she seems to be in a better mood than she has been of late."

"Yes," said the doctor, "that is one of the strongest signs of her disordered condition. She seesaws from dejection to elation, and tonight she is up. The necessity of playing the hostess lifted her, and, like all people whose nerves are affected, she drew too heavily on her resources, and for that reason was unnaturally bright."

By the time the conversation had ended Kenly was thoroughly alarmed, and he [illegible] with fear the liveliness of his [illegible] they returned to the parlor [illegible] played and sang for them. Not wishing to let her exhaust herself the doctor left early.

They were silent for a few minutes after his departure, and Kenly noticed that the animation died from his wife's face and that she had returned to the mood that had alarmed him. But that only spurred him on to do what he considered his duty.

"I have been thinking, my dear," he began, "that you should really go away somewhere for a rest. Lots of people are going away for their holidays just now, and though I can't go yet, I could arrange to spend my Sundays with you."

"A rest!" she exclaimed with unsuspected energy. "Who told you I was tired?"

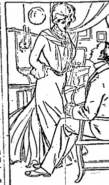
"Oh, I don't exactly mean a rest, but a holiday, a good time."

"I must say you are getting very thoughtful—of late."

He affected not to notice the ironical intonation of her remark and proceeded:

"Then you will go, won't you? Which would you prefer, the seaside or the mountains?"

Instead of replying she walked up to him and, looking into his face with blazing eyes, said slowly, but intensely:



"JOHN KENLY, I WANT YOU TO TELL ME."

"John Kenly, I want you to tell me why you want to get me out of town."

"Want you to go out of town? You wrong me, my dear. I shall be very lonely without you and will be sorry to have you go away, but I really think you should go."

"Why should I go? I haven't asked for a holiday, and I know we can't afford the expense, and I don't need to go."

Suddenly an idea occurred to her.

"Was it you that put Dr. Bascomb up to trying to scare me about my health? I know it was, and he and you have some scheme in mind and want to get rid of me for awhile."

"Oh, my dear, you do not mean that."

"I mean every word of it, and, what is more, I mean to stay right here until you go for your holidays, and then I'll go with you—to watch you."

"Hush, dear, and we will drop the matter for the present."

"Yes, and for the future too," she replied, for she had a temper of her own that was quite sufficient for all requirements.

Kenly was afraid that he would aggravate the trouble if he continued the argument until she became more exhausted than she was, so he let the matter drop, resolving at the same time to ask Dr. Bascomb if it would not be better to gently break to her the news of her condition and get her to allow herself to be properly treated. In the morning her eyes were red with silent weeping, but she did not choose to take her husband into favor again, so he went gloomily to his office.

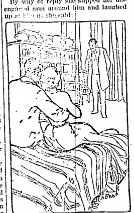
On his way home he called on Dr. Bascomb and told of the failure of his prescription.

"Ah!" said the doctor. "That is serious, and now we must break the matter to her. You had better go home and avoid the subject, and I will drop in during the evening, and we will talk things over quietly. My being there will save her a fright, for I can assure her that there is nothing really serious the matter yet."

The plan was agreed to and Kenly went home. His wife met him at the door in an alarming state of excitement. She was half laughing and half crying, and all the while she kept her hand pressed to her throat.

"Why, what is the matter?" he asked, with ill concealed anxiety.

By way of reply she slipped her disengaged arm around him and laughed up at him as she said:



"OH, IT'S ALL RIGHT," SAID KENLY.

"I suspect we have been a couple of geese, and I will confess to you if you will to me."

"What do you mean?"

"If you will confess to me why you wanted me to go out of town, I will confess why I have been so disagreeable to you ever since you came back from the west."

In spite of his agreement with the doctor Kenly saw that he would have an excellent chance to break things gently to her, so he agreed.

"Go ahead," he said. "Though I did not think you were cross."

"Oh, yes; I was, and it was all because I thought you had forgotten my birthday." And she withdrew her hand from her throat and showed the brooch he had ordered sent to the house for her during his absence.

"Your mother sent it to me today and said there had evidently been a mistake. You had absentmindedly given your old address, and, as your name is the same as your father's, the jeweler naturally sent it to your mother. Why didn't you tell me that you had sent it?"

"I thought that if you didn't think it worth speaking about I would say nothing either, and then you were so different from what you usually were that I got alarmed."

"Alarmed?"

"Yes; I thought you were ill, and when Dr. Bascomb was here he diagnosed your case as one of overstrained nerves and liver complaint, and that was why I wanted you to go out of town, so as to get a change and a rest. We thought it would only make you worse to alarm you by saying anything about your condition, but when you objected so positively we decided to tell you, and Dr. Bascomb is coming around to see you tonight."

It may sound undignified, but Mrs. Kenly simply shrieked with laughter. At last she gasped:

"So—so I have liver complaint, have I, and nerves? Oh, wait until I see him! Why, I was only cool to you and cross because I thought you had forgotten my birthday. But it seems it wasn't enough that we should make fools of ourselves. He had to come in and do the thing scientifically. Oh!"

When Dr. Bascomb came, he found his prospective patient and her foolish looking husband sitting on a sofa in a way that suggested the honeymoon.

"Oh, it is all right," said Kenly. "I have been a doddering idiot, and you"—But his wife's laughter drowned all further remarks.

"I never knew that family rows were now considered pathologically, doctor. I have a number of friends that are ailing in that way, and I shall take pleasure in recommending you."

The doctor looked from one to the other in helpless amazement. They both seemed to have gone crazy.

"It was just this way," said Kenly. "I was having a row with my wife and didn't know it, and all the symptoms we observed were nothing more or less than ordinary temper."

Then they told him the whole story, and now all Mrs. Kenly's friends think it was just lovely of Dr. Bascomb to send her such a beautiful pair of vases. But they don't know the story she has kept a secret.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901. | NUMBER 32.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE

STEAMER RIO DE JANEIRO STRIKES A ROCK AND SINKS ALMOST INSTANTLY.

DEATH LIST REACHES 122

Consul Wildman of Hongkong Is Among the Lost — While Off the Golden Gate During a Heavy Fog the Steamer Suddenly Strikes a Hidden Rock—Officers and Crew Make Heroic Efforts to Save Passengers, but the Steamer Sinks Before Much Can Be Accomplished—Captain Goes Down With His Ship.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—The Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock while entering the Golden Gate early yesterday morning in a dence fog. She sank a few minutes after striking. One hundred and twenty-two persons were drowned of the two hundred and one on board. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon ten bodies had been recovered, two white women, one white man and seven Chinese. The most prominent passenger of the steamer was Rounseville Wildman, United States consul at Hongkong, who was accompanied by his wife and two children. It is thought all were drowned. The ship was in command of Pilot Frederick Jordan when she struck. He was rescued. Capt. William Ward

Went Down With His Vessel.

As nearly as can be learned there were 201 people on board the Rio de Janeiro. She was three days overdue from Hongkong, via Honolulu, when she arrived off The Heads Thursday night, and the dence fog prevailing at the time induced Pilot Jordan to bring her to anchor until he could see his way clear through the gateway. She laid to until 4:30 o'clock, when the atmosphere cleared and she was started under a slow bell toward Point Bonita. All went well until 5:40 o'clock, when she struck. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and it is believed that many of them were drowned in their berths. The first news of the disaster reached here at 7:30 yesterday morning and soon afterward a boat load of rescued passengers and petty officers arrived at the Mail dock.

Rushed to the Rescue.

Tugs were immediately dispatched to render any service that might be needed, but no living persons were afloat when they reached the wreck. A number of drowning persons were rescued by Italian fishermen, and the bodies of two white women, three Chinese and a Japanese were brought in by the tugs. The search for more of the victims continued all day.

From all accounts it appears that the officers were cool and gave the necessary orders with the least possible excitement. Capt. Ward, who was on deck when the vessel struck, at once gave orders to the crew on watch to hurry the passengers onto the forward deck. At the same time the quartermaster on duty sounded the signal for fire drill, and within five minutes all the men were at their stations. There was no way of telling the extent of the damage to the vessel as she retained of an even keel for fifteen minutes

After Striking the Rock.

But Capt. Ward, with the instinct of one experience, knew the gravest danger threatened the 200 souls in his charge, and, pacing the deck, he gave orders to lower away the life boats and life rafts. There was not much confusion until fifteen minutes after striking, when the bow of the vessel suddenly plunged under water. Then there was a wild rush for the boats. Two boats had already been lowered and others were getting away as rapidly as the trained discipline of the crew could prepare them. A thick fog enveloped everything, and as yet no sign had come from the lifesaving stations. Darkness was all about, and with this added terror, the people on the Rio had to cope. One boat got clear of the vessel without damage and then stood by to help in picking up those who had no time to get into the boats and

Were in the Water.

Another boat, containing Third Officer Holland and J. E. Carpenter, got away but was drifted around close up under the bow of the steamer. As the forward end of the vessel plunged downward the prow caught the small boat and cut it in two. The two men in the boat were uninjured and swam away from the sinking steamer just in time to avoid being caught in the swirl of water caused by the settling of the big ship. Carpenter was picked up by the other boat. The fate of Holland is not known, but he is supposed to have perished. A number of Italian fishermen who were just starting out saw the sinking of the Rio and at once hastened to render every assistance in their power. While all this was going on Capt. Ward was directing the passengers and trying to keep them from panic. He succeeded only partially, as many of

The Terrified People

rushed to the railing and jumped overboard. Some of these were picked up, others were drowned. The Chinese crew, to the number of over a hundred, was terrorized. Some of them huddled in little groups, chattering in fear. Others crouched close to the deck, moaning pitifully. Many jumped into the sea.

Capt. Ward remained on deck until the vessel had settled to such an extent that the water was engulfing him. Then he went up on the bridge and from there continued to issue directions although by this time the confusion was so great that few paid any attention to his commands.

That the steamer sank almost immediately after striking is the report of a majority of those rescued. Some of the passengers say that she instantly listed forward and that in five minutes she went down, while others say she stayed afloat for half an hour after she struck. The confusion occasioned by such an incident is intense, and it is not surprising to find that there is

A Lack of Unanimity

as to the length of time the vessel remained above water.

The wreck lies about three-fourths of a mile south of Fort Point and about a thousand yards off the rocky shore. The smokestack and a portion of the upper works of the ill fated steamer are visible. There are several conflicting stories concerning the fate of Capt. Ward. The steward of the Rio says that he stood beside the captain when the vessel went down. Two other survivors say they also saw the captain to the last, but Frederick Lindstrom, the quartermaster officer of the Rio, emphatically declared that Capt. Ward emulated Admiral Trion, of Her Majesty's Ship Victoria, in going down to his cabin, where he met his doom behind a locked door.

Capt. Frederick W. Jordan, the pilot of the Rio, was rescued by an Italian fishing boat.

The cargo of the Rio de Janeiro was valued at over $500,000. There was besides $600,000 in treasure in the specie tank. The steamer itself was valued at from $650,000 to $700,000.

PUNISHMENT EDICTS SIGNED.

Von Waldersee's Bluff Worked All Right.

Pekin, Feb. 24.—The foreign ministers have received a message from the Chinese peace commissioners saying the edicts regarding the punishments, the cessation of examinations and the responsibility of the viceroys and governors have been signed, but the text has not yet arrived. Owing to the recent concessions made by China Count von Waldersee has postponed the departure of the punitive expeditions for Singan-fu, the present Chinese capital. The expedition was to have started today.

o—o

London, Feb. 24.—The Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post says that Li Hung Chang asserts that the punishments to be imposed upon Prince Chuang and Fu Hsien has been carried out in accordance with the demands of the foreign envoys.

IRISH SQUABBLE.

Factions in Chicago Will Have Rival Entertainments.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Fierce strife has broken out between the Irish Nationalists and the United Irish societies, both of Chicago. Two Robert Emmet celebrations are at the bottom of the trouble, as they also were upon the occasion of the former anniversary observance. The Nationalists have billed an entertainment at Central Music hall for March 2 and are advertising Maud Gonne, Maj. McBride, who fought for the Boers in South Africa, and John Daly, the lord mayor of Limerick. The United Irish societies, under the leadership of Col. John F. Finnerty, editor of their organ, the Citizen, have announced a Robert Emmet celebration at the same hall on March 4. The speakers secured are Christopher A. Gallagher of Minneapolis and the Rev. Francis L. Reinolds of Chicago.

TWELVE WERE KILLED.

Result of the Collision on the Pennsylvania Railway.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24—Twelve killed and about thirty injured is the record of the collision of trains Thursday night at Rusling's Siding, near Bordentown, on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railway. It is known that all bodies have been removed from the wrecked trains. Of the injured nineteen are now in the Trenton hospitals and five in Cooper hospital at Camden. Some of the other more slightly wounded went to their homes. Of the injured at Trenton eight are Italians, and at Camden all five are Italians.

BLACK EYE FOR JOINTISTS.

Hurrell Temperance Bill Signed by Gov. Stanley.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 24.—Gov. Stanley has signed the Hurrell temperance bill which makes places where liquor is sold common nuisances, and allows county officials to confiscate the illegal stock. Annother temperance bill by Hurrell is in the hands of the judiciary committee. It provides that the county attorneys have the power to compel witnesses to testify in cases involving violation of the prohibitory law. The Hurrell measure is the first of the many temperance bills introduced since the Nation crusade began to become a law.

Americans Cheer Cervera.

London, Feb. 24.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily Express says: On the arrival here of the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, now cruising in the Mediterranean with a large party of Americans, Admiral Cervera, who is staying in Gibraltar, went on board to visit a friend, Mr. Arthur Humphrey. He was vociferously cheered by the Americans, all of whom shook him by the hand.

An Expensive Affair.

London, Feb. 24. — In the house of commons, replying to a question on the cost of the war, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, said thus far £31,500,000 of bonds had been issued, and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

Marquis Marries an Actress.

London, Feb. 24. — The marquis of Headfort is reported to have married Miss Rosa Root, a member of the "Florida" company at the Lyric theater. He was a lieutenant in the First Life Guards and sits in the house of lords as Baron Kenlis.

Run Down on a Bridge.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 24. — Five men were killed on the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Sharon, Pa. They were on their way to work and were overtaken on the bridge by a fast freight. escape for them was impossible.

Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Clara F. Bass' sixstory building at Dearborne street and Harrison avenue burned. Loss, $60,000. The principal tenants were the Pitman Printing company and the C. M. Robertson Printing company.

WITH Doings In the State Legislature. THE LAWMAKERS

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Feb. 19.—In joint convention yesterday afternoon the legislature listened to eulogies paid to the memory of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis by four members of either house. The orators on behalf of the senate were Lieut. Gov. Smith, Senators Snyder, McGovern and McCarthy, and on behalf of the house, Representatives Roberts, Riley, Pennington and Hurd.

The senate passed Senator Halvorson's anti-cigarette bill by a vote of 26 to 5. The bill prohibits the selling or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper, and if passed by the house will go into effect May 1.

The "negotiable instrument act," adopted in a number of states and now before the legislatures of many others, was advanced from general orders to the calendar.

Two measures affecting probate judges were introduced, one lengthening their terms from two to four years, and another applying a graded scale of salaries.

The senate committee on game and game laws reported out the Melleke bill aimed at pot hunters and the marketing of aquatic fowl, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Winston's bill to demand decisions on all district court cases four months after they were submitted was passed.

Senator Greer's bill to place school teachers on a civil service basis was indefinitely postponed after much debate.

In the House.

Mr. Johnson, Hennepin, reported, on behalf of the committee on roads and bridges, a recommendation for indefinite postponement of about forty bills, carrying with them each a small appropriation for the construction or repair of bridges in country districts throughout the state. Adopted.

Representative Jacobson of Lac qui Parle introduced his now famous 4 per cent gross earnings tax bill, the bill, except for the increase of 1 per cent on the gross earnings tax of railroads operated within the state, both on state and interstate business, is substantially the same as the present law.

Two bills carrying with them appropriations aggregating $333,000 to care for the five state normal schools until July 31, 1903, were introduced.

In the House.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.—Mr. Wilder introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a state board of examiners for grain and flax inspectors.

Mr. Johnson of Hennepin introduced a bill for a state court of arbitration of three members for the purpose of settling labor disputes.

Mr. Barteau presented a bill entitled "To prevent combinations from maintaining insurance rates," which has a provision permitting the formation of local boards of underwriters, who may make schedules for the control of their members in their own villages or cities. The schedules must be open to the inspection of the public.

Mr. Pope of Kanabec secured the passage, under suspension of the rules, of a bill repealing a 2-mill tax of local application, made in 1891.

Speaker Dowling's bill to increase the remuneration of county commissioners from $3 to $4 a day was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole recommended for passage the bill of Mr. Gageng of Otter Tail to amend the election law so that a man who moves within a month before election can vote in the precinct where he lived previously. The law previously provided a limit of ten days.

In the Senate.

The calm of the senate was broken when in committee of the whole Senator Wilson asked for recommendation for passage of his bill to permit weekly garnishment of salaries of laboring men, $9 a week being exempt. This bill was framed by the State Grocers' association.

Senator Schaller strongly opposed the measure as a "club to be held weekly over the heads of the laboring men." On roll call the bill was recommended to pass by a vote of 28 to 19. Senator Schaller then made a motion, which prevailed, that the bill be excepted from the report of the committee. Senator Wilson in return demanded a call of the senate. The bill was then recommended to pass by a close vote of 32 to 26.

A bill was introduced by Senator Thompson to provide for disposition of real estate bid in for the state at forfeited tax sale. Redemption is allowed before May 18 by payment of half the judgment. County auditors are to sell the unredeemed property at public sale May 20.

Senator Greer introduced a bill to appropriate $5,000 for distribution of literature among rural schools to establish a course of agriculture.

In the Senate

St. Paul, Feb. 21. — Senator Brower introduced a bill which, if passed, would compel railways to maintain waiting and freight rooms at every station and agents at all points where their revenue is $8,000 a year.

After a long debate the bill to appropriate $12,000 for a tax commission to report a tax bill in two years was passed.

An appropriation bill carrying $42,300 for the public schools of the state that did not receive their legal apportionment last August. because the funds to be distributed were not sufficient, was introduced by Senator Knatvold.

Senator Gausewitz's ox-eye daisy bill was sent to the senate general orders without recommendation. The house wolf bounty bill was recommended to pass.

A new charter measure has been introduced in the senate providing that any village or city where five per cent of the voters at the preceding election petition the council or town authorities, the question of adopting a charter may be determined at a special election.

In the House.

The Dowling bill to increase the per diem of county commissioners in counties not covered by special laws to $4 passed by a vote of 66 to 23.

The Armstrong eight-hour labor bill, intended to cover state work and contract work done for the state was passed by a vote of 66 to 33.

Only two bills were introduced in the house yesterday. One of the bills provides for the uniform payment of grand and petit jurors in all counties in the state. It provides that jurors shall receive a perdiem of $3 and 10 cents per mile for travel both ways between their homes and the courts. The second bill was introduced by Mr. Hinton and provides for the repeal of the $100 personal property exemption law.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.—In the senate yesterday morning the Hurd bill to place the office of state oil inspector on a salary basis aroused a stormy discussion when it came up on general orders. It was finally left in the hands of the committee on illuminating oils.

Senator Wilson's bill to permit the garnishment of men holding public offices was defeated. Senator Wilson was also unfortunate in having his bill to permit weekly garnishment of salaries of laborers, $9 per week being exempt, defeated.

Among the bills passed were the following: To cure defects in real estate tax judgment sales; to legalize village bonds; repeal of the bill deducting road tax to farmers using broad-tired wagons; increasing state aid to public schools.

Senator Johnson presented a memorial to congress that no Indian reservation lands in Minnesota be sold until a commission can be appointed to investigate and report as to the advisability of using such lands for a national park.

Senator Grindeland introduced a bill to grant a normal school graduate after a three-year course a first grade teacher's certificate.

Senator Baldwin introduced a bill to make counties stand the expense caused by infectious diseases in towns and villages.

The senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

In the House.

The office of state grain inspector will be abolished if a bill introduced in the house by Representative Reilly of Jackson county becomes a law. The bill provides that the duties of the chief grain inspector shall devolve upon the state grain and warehouse commission.

A joint memorial requesting the federal government to erect postoffice buildings for exclusive government use in all second-class cities was introduced by S. D. Peterson and passed.

The bill, which, in ultimate effect, abolishes the office of court commissioner throughout the state, and confers the power upon the judges of probate, was considered in committee of the whole and recommended to pass.

Representative Hickey's bill purposing the lowering of the interest paid by purchasers of school land from 5 per cent to 4 per cent was recommended to pass.

The insurance bill requiring casualty companies to stamp policies as "assessable" or "old line" was passed.

The house adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 26. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 73 1-4@73 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 69 @ 70c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2@39c; No. 3, 38@38 1-4c. Oats — No. 3 white, 27 1-2 @ 28c; No. 3, 27 @ 27 1-2c.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 75@75 1-2c; No. 3 red, 72@75; No. 2 hard winter, 72 1-2@74 1-2c; No. 3 hard winter, 70 1-2@73 1-2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 74 1-2@76 1-2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 73 1-2@76c; No. 3 spring, 67@75c. Corn—No. 2, 29 1-2c; No. 3, 38 3-4c. Oats—No. 2, 25 3-4 @ 26c; No. 3, 25 1-2 @ 25 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 26. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 75@76c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2 @ 73 1-2c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 52 1-4 @ 52 1-2c. Barley dull; No. 2, 57 @ 58c; sample, 40@54 1-2c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 27 3-4@28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 26. — Cattle — Beeves, $4@4.75; cows, bulls and mixed, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4; calves and yearlings, $3 @ 4. Hogs, $5.25@5.35; bulk, $5.27 1-2.

Chicago, Feb. 26. — Cattle — Good to prime steers, $4.90 @ 6; poor to medium, $3.45@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.35; Texas steers, $4 @ 5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.40 @ 5.52 1-2; rough heavy, $5.25@5.37 1-2; light, $5.25@5.47 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.45. Sheep, $3.60@4.60; lambs, $4.50@5.25.

South St. Paul, Feb. 26. — Cattle — Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.60; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.90; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.40; good to choice corn-fed bulls, $3@3.75; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.35 @3.75; good to choice stock steers, $3.25 @3.60; fair to good, $3@3.25; common, $2.25@2.90; good to choice stock heifers, $2.85@3.15; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; good to choice steer calves, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; good to choice heifer calves, $2.85@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice milkers and springers, $32@35; fair to good, $26@30; common, $20@25. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5.20@5.32 1-2; mixed and butchers, $5.25 @5.37 1-2; good to prime heavy, $5.25 @ 5.37 1-2; common to fair, $5.15 @ 5.20; rough packers, $4.90 @ 5.10; pigs and skips, $3.75@4.50. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25 @3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.10; thin sheep, $2@2.25; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, $2@2.75.

Northwest News

CONFLICT OVER COAL.

Hill's Orders as to the Crow's Nest Output Resented by Canadian Pacific.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 24. — The smelter companies in Kootenai, B. C., have recently been unable to get coal and coke from the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, though they had contracts with the company. Recently J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway got control of the coal company and ordered shipments to the Canadian smelters stopped in order to supply the refineries in Montana and elsewhere in the United States. The Canadian Pacific directors are deeply interested in the British Columbia smelters and have refused to haul any more coal cars from the Crow's Nest Pass field to United States points until the coal company has supplied the smelters in British Columbia according to agreement. In the meantime the British smelters are obliged to shut down for lack of coal and coke.

WANTS CITY PARK.

Suit for a Waterloo Park Valued at Fifty Thousand.

Waterloo, Iowa, Feb. 24. — A sensation was sprung here by an action commenced by J. L. Cooley, brother of B. M. Cooley, who platted the townsite of East Waterloo, to recover title to Lincoln Park, in the heart of the city. The property is valued at $50,000 and has been used by the city since 1868.

SIOUX CITY FIRE.

Loss Sustained by the American Linseed Oil Company.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 24.—Fire at the plant of the American Linseed company here burned a $3,000 building and $10,000 worth of oil cake. The firemen devoted their entire attention to saving tanks of oil, valued at $50,000, close to the fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Fell on the Track and Run Down by an Engine.

New Richmond, Wis., Feb. 24. — A. Stuessey, a brakeman on main line, passenger train No. 6, was killed at Milston. While making a switch he tripped and fell and was run down by the engine of train No. 9.

Elevator Agent Arrested.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 24. — S. B. Law, late agent for the Interstate Elevator company at Hitchcock, was held to bail in the sum of $800 by Judge Cook to answer a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by F. C. Ballard, traveling auditor for the company. The complaint places the shortage at $1,200, but Mr. Law is confident that he will be able to show that he is innocent of the charge.

Beet Sugar in Ontario.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The Ontario government has introduced its bill to encourage the refining of beet sugar. The sum of $25,000 a year will be set apart for three years. The bonus to refiners will consist of 1-2 cent per pound for the first year and 1-4 cent for the succeeding two years, the refiners to pay farmers $4 per ton for beets.

New Elevator Completed.

Faribault, Minn., Feb. 24.—The Sheffield Milling company completed an elevator at Ellendale with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. This is the first of a line projected between Albert Lea and St. Paul on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. There will be twelve or fifteen in all. The company already controls forty-seven elevators.

Hard on the Cattle.

Jamestown, N. D., Feb. 24.—The last week or two of cold weather and the snowfall have been hard on cattle in the hills, and some losses are reported in the northwestern part of Stutsman county. The snow has drifted and feed is so short that serious losses are anticipated unless the weather turns milder.

Celestials Under Arrest.

Grafton, N. D., Feb. 24.—The United States officials have discovered three Chinamen who are said to be in this country illegally, and they were arrested on warrants from United States Commissioner Montgomery. The men are said to have been smuggled across the boundary.

Alonzo At It Again.

New York, Feb. 24.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-state senator from Duluth, and Edward Meyers, alias Clark, were held in $1,000 bail each, charged with passing forged checks in Boston. There is a second charge against Whiteman of passing a bogus check on the Hotel Navarre.

New Redwood Falls Elevator.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Feb. 24.—J. A. Englehart, a local grain dealer, will built an elevator this season of 30,000 bushels capacity. The site is that formerly occupied by the elevator of the Atlas company which burned last August. Work will begin early in the spring.

Murray Is Acquitted.

West Superior, Wis., Feb. 24.—It took the jury in the Murray manslaughter case but a very few minutes to decide that the defendant was not guilty of the charge. The boy had confessed to killing Arthur Thomas, whom he took for a deer.

Shot Her Husband.

Algona, Iowa, Feb. 24. —Mrs. Fred Foster, wife of the barber that was shot here about two weeks ago, has confessed that she was the one that induced Robinson to do the shooting in order to secure the life insurance of $5,000. She is now under arrest.

Lakefield Is Gratified.

Jackson, Minn., Feb. 24.—The citizens of Lakefield, this county, presented the Jackson fire company with a handsome nickel-plated double-spray nozzle as a token of appreciation of services rendered at a fire some time ago.

ROBBERS WITH WINCHESTERS.

Lumber Outfit Held Up by Desperadoes Near Bemidji.

Bemidji, Minn., Feb. 26.—A hold-up took place four miles south of this city. A teamster and crew for a logging camp were held up at the point of Winchesters by two masked men, who got away with considerable money, one man losing $75. One of the men not throwing his hands up received a bullet throught the crown of his cap. The sheriff with a posse are now on the track of the robbers.

SNOW IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Roads Blocked and Trains Abandoned—Snow Very Deep.

Jamestown, N. D., Feb. 26. — A blizzard has prevailed north of Jamestown and extending into Canada for forty-eight hours. Trains have been abandoned north of Carrington on the Jamestown & Northern and the Cooperstown branch of the Northern Pacific is blocked. Snow in some places is higher than box cars. It is feared ranchmen will lose very heavily.

DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

Prominent Duluth Young Man's Mysterious Disappearance.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 26. — The disappearance of Robert Perleberg, the agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, aged twenty-two, is causing uneasiness among his relatives. The young man left home on a bicycle two weeks ago to go down town and has not been seen since.

BOY IS ROASTED TO DEATH.

Little Joe Hodigan Falls Into Burning Strawstack at Peterson.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 26. — Little Joe Hodigen was roasted to death at Peterson, in the southwest part of this county. He was playing on the top of a slowly-burning strawstack when the straw caved in and he was precipitated into a furnace from which it was impossible to rescue him.

Black Hills Mica.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 26.—The mica industry of the Southern Black Hills is rapidly assuming considerable importance. Not until the past year has the real value of the mica deposits become known. The Chicago Mica company which has extensive cutting works at Valparaiso, Ind., has bought up all the old mica dumps around the county, buying in all about nine car loads, for which $40 per ton was paid. The company now has three mines of its own and is shipping about five car loads of mica per month. The largest mica blocks ever found in the Black Hills have been taken out by this company from the Daly mine, located two miles northeast of Custer. The Black hills mica is not as a usual thing very clear, but it is free from iron, which makes it of especial value for electrical purposes.

Settlers From Iowa.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 26.—Half a dozen gentlemen are here from Alton, Iowa, and vicinity negotiating for the purchase of 5,000 acres of land on which to establish cattle ranches. They are also buying cattle to graze upon the lands. Two of the party have already purchased 300 head which they are feeding in the northwest part of the county. Several tracts of land have already been secured, and if unable to get the full 5,000 acres in a body they will buy in as close proximity to each other as possible. They expect to complete contracts within the next ten days, when they will return to Iowa, get their settlers, and come back and at once begin erecting houses and stock buildings.

Farmer Is Killed.

Faribault, Minn., Feb. 26.—William Beyer, a prosperous Millersberg farmer, missing several days, was found a few miles from home. He was intoxicated and his horses went over a steep bank, upsetting the wagon and load on Beyer, pinning him down. He laid out several days and was frozen stiff. His team was found tangled in a wire fence, and were so weak from starvation that they could hardly walk.

To Enlarge Its Plant.

Faribault, Minn., Feb. 26.—The Chicago Vehicle company's branch here is discharging some of its men prior to making new financial arrangements to enlarge its business, the experiment having proved highly successful and the ten vehicles now in hand having been completed. It expects to begin manufacturing automobiles on a much larger scale and has already begun the work of reorganization.

Iowa Mine Workers.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Oskaloosa will get the next convention of miners of District 13. The convention in session here adopted resolutions favoring establishment of a strike fund and making provisions to adjust minor matters around the mines. Operators of the district are arriving, and 250 will be here to meet the miners, when the struggle for an adjustment of the scale will commence.

Mild Case of Smallpox.

Cumberland, Wis., Feb. 26. — Alvin Finley, a young man residing three miles south of this city, is sick with the smallpox, but the case is of a very mild form. This is the first case which has visited this part of the county the present winter.

Death by Flames.

Litchfield, Minn., Feb. 26. — Mrs. Heath of Forest City, while asleep near a stove was so terribly burned by the clothes catching fire that she died a few hours later. The house and contents were destroyed. Deceased was eighty-four years old and leaves several children.

Hudson, Wis., Feb. 26.—The residence and household goods of Horace T. Champlin were completely destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,-500.

BIG COMBINE FIXED

J. P. MORGAN'S GIGANTIC PROJECT IS COMPLETED

New Combination Will Be Called the United States Consolidated Steel Company and Will Have a Total Capitalization of $1,100,000,000—Stocks of the Companies Merged Will Be Taken in at High Figures —All Parties Interested Greatly Pleased Over the Success of the Deal.

New York, Feb. 26—The Herald says: J. P. Morgan has just completed the project by which another and the greatest consolidation of capital is added to the notable list of the last ten years. The steel combination plan was consummated at a conference in his office late Saturday afternoon, and Sunday the subject was the comment of conversation in the corridors of the up-town hotels. An official announcement is expected to-day from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the effect that the Carnegie company, the Federal steel company, the National Tube company, the American Steel and Wire company, the American Tin Plate company, the National Steel company, the American Steel Hoop company and the American Sheet Steel company are to be combined in one concern, which is to issue its stock in return for theirs, the valuation having been determined upon the assets and the earning power of the respective corporations thus merged. This new combination, it is understood, will be called the United States Consolidated Steel company. It will have a total capitalization of $1,100,000,000. Of this $300,000,000 will be 5 per cent general mortgage bonds, $400,000,000 will be 7 per cent stock, and $400,000,000 will be common stock.

The charter of the company, which has been prepared under the special guidance of William Nelson Cromwell, who promoted the National Tube company, will be filed, it is said, at Trenton, N. J., to-day.

Stocks of the companies to be merged will be taken in at high figures, and yesterday afternoon the Waldorf-Astoria became a sort of miniature and subdued stock exchange, where John W. Gates and his friends bid well above market price for the securities of the corporations which the United States Consolidated company is expected to acquire. Legal details of the project have been in the hands of a law committee consisting of William Nelson Cromwell, a director in the National Tube company; Francis Linde Stetson, Mr. Morgan's personal counsel; Judge Elbert H. Garey, president of the Federal Steel company; Max Pam of Chicago, director in and counsel for the American Steel and Wire company, and Victor Morawetz.

These five men represent Mr. Morgan's interests in the matter. They and Mr. Morgan, H. C. Frick and President Charles M. Schwab, of the Carnegie company; Chairman John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire company; Judge William H. Moore of Chicago, who has promoted a large number of steel companies, and President E. C. Converse, of the National Tube company, met Saturday in Mr. Morgan's private office and after a prolonged conference, agreed to final details. All of the persons directly interested in the Morgan-Carnegie steel deal seemed greatly pleased last night over the successful termination of their labors.

DEWET A FUGITIVE.

Boer General Fleeing With a Handful of Followers.

London, Feb. 26.—Gen. Dewet is now practically a fugitive. He met a reverse at the hands of Col. Owen, after which the Boer general escaped across the Orange river with a handful of his followers and is fleeing from the British. It is reported from a Boer source at Zerust that Gen. Delarrey has been captured. Gen. Kitchener, in a dispatch dated Middleburg, Feb. 24, reports to the war office as follows:

"Gen. French, who was at Piet Retief Feb. 22, reports that the result of his column sweeping the country to the east is that the Boers are retreating and scattering in disorganized parties, totalling some 5,000 men, in front of him. Amsterdam and Piet Retief have been occupied. Troops are protecting the Swasi frontier. Gen. French will push on, but he is much hampered by continuous heavy rains.

"A summary of the losses inflicted on the enemy Feb. 16 shows that 282 Boers were killed or wounded in action; 56 are prisoners of war; 183 surrendered. One fifteen-pounder, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of ammunition, 3,700 horses, 75 mules, 3,000 trek oxen, 18,700 cattle, 155,000 sheep and 1,000 carts were captured. The British casualties were 5 officers and 41 men killed, 4 officers and 108 men wounded. I regret to say that Maj. Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian scouts, was killed on Feb. 17.

"Col. Plumer reports that on Feb. 23 Col. Owen captured Dewet's fifteen-pounder, a pompom, some carts full of ammunition and fifty prisoners. We sustained no casualties. The enemy is in full retreat and dispersing. They are being pursued vigorously. Dewet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has evidently completely failed."

Must Shift For Themselves

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar, dated Feb. 21: "Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River colony as best they could. He and Gen. Dewet took 300 of the best horses with which to escape.

Fatally Injured.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 26. — Dr. T. H. Patter received injuries in a runaway that will cause his death. The cab was dashed against a telegraph pole. The physician's skull was crushed. He was a very prominent physician.

Extra Session of Senate.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The president Saturday issued a proclamation calling a special session of the senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present congress, March 4.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

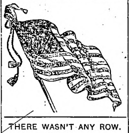
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, FEB., 27, 1901.



THERE WASN'T ANY ROW.

It Was Simply a Case of Spontaneous Combustion.

He was a very young man, almost too young to be out on the street at that time of the night, 8:30 p. m., and his general appearance indicated that he had been picked up by a cyclone somewhere during his meanderings. He was not utterly demoralized, but there was something in his manner that would lead the close observer to the conclusion that all had not been well with him.

"Gee!" he exclaimed as he spun around the corner and went bump into a policeman.

"Hello," ejaculated that worthy, instinctively grabbing at him; "what's the row?"

"There wasn't any," responded the youth.

"What are you running like that for?" persisted the policeman.

"I've just been up against a case of spontaneous combustion."

"You look too green to burn," chuckled the bluecoat.

"It's on me, just the same. My girl lives around the corner, and I went to see her. I thought it was all"—

"Where does the combustion come in?" interrupted the officer.

"Come out, you mean," corrected the youth.

"Come off!" exclaimed the officer. "Tell me what the row is before I chase you."

"Well, that's what I'm trying to do," pleaded the boy. "The girl's old man and I don't harmonize a little bit, and when he met me at the door he fired me so suddenly that I had vertigo. If you don't call that spontaneous combustion, what the dickens do you call it?"

"Oh, excuse me," apologized the policeman, "you run along home and get into your trundle bed!" and the bluecoat gently wafted the remnant on its way.—Detroit Free Press.

Golf Before a Mirror.

One of the chief teachings in the religion of style is that to attain to orthodoxy it is necessary or at least desirable to practice daily in front of a looking glass so as to make sure that all the motions of the true style are being correctly carried out.

This always appeared to me a very "hard saying" until I had consulted W. G. Grace, John Roberts, C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinjhi, H. K. Foster, Kraenzlein, E. C. Bredin and other champion of sport.

All the above were unanimous in attributing the high degree of skill to which they have attained in various games and sports to the fact of their having devoted many hours a day from a very early stage of their careers to attitudinizing in front of looking glasses in their bedrooms.—Golf Illustrated.

The Oldest Visiting Card.

The state archives of Venice are said to possess the oldest visiting card of which there is any record, of course leaving aside the probable use of such articles for some thousands of years in China. Giacomo Contarini, professor at the University of Padua, sent the card in question as a curiosity to a Venetian friend, saying that the German students who came to Italy had the elegant and laudable custom of leaving such little cards, with their name and place of origin, at the houses of friends when they called and found them absent. The card referred to bears a coat of arms with the motto, "Espoir me confort," and beneath, "Joannes Westerhof Westphalus scribebat Patavii 4 Martii 1560."—London Tablet.

His Idea of an Alibi.

A talesman who was called in a murder trial in a certain state was asked whether he had any prejudice against an alibi plea on the part of a man accused of crime. The talesman replied that he had not.

"Do you fully understand what is meant by the term alibi?" he was asked.

"I think I do; yes, sir."

"What do you understand by it?"

The talesman reflected a moment and then, with a hesitancy indicative of graveness, replied, "An alibi is when the fellow who did it wasn't there."

"The Blues."

The origin of the term "blues" has been traced to the belief that persons in indigo dyeing establishments are peculiarly subject to melancholy. Another belief is that the expression is derived from the German blau, or lead, as lead by its heaviness has always been held to typify gloom and depression.

A Mean Slap.

"Very well," exclaimed Dr. Quick after his quarrel with the undertaker "I'll make you sorry for this!"

"What are you going to do," retorted the undertaker—"retire from practice?" —Philadelphia Press.

When a man insists on "explaining" a thing, it is a confession that it worries him.—Atchison Globe.

HE WON IN A CANTER.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN MADE HIS JOCKEY RIDE SQUARE.

The Horseman Used an Argument That Made the Crooked Rider's Teeth Chatter While He Got Out All the Speed In the Animal.

In the lobby of a hotel the other evening a number of men were discussing sports and sporting men when the subject of nerve and grit came up. One of the party, a well known Californian, who knew "Lucky" Baldwin in the old days, said:

"Baldwin was about the hardest man to be chiseled out of anything he set his heart on getting that I ever met up with. A whole lot of people tried to put it on him in business and other sort of deals, but none of these ever succeeded in catching 'Lucky' Baldwin sufficiently asleep to make their plans stick.

"Horsemen still talk about a funny game in which Baldwin figured on one of the Chicago race tracks a number of years ago. Baldwin had brought his magnificent string of thoroughbreds to Chicago to make an effort to annex the swell stakes that were then on tap on the tracks in the windy town, and he got them home first or in the money in many of the biggest events. Well, he had one of his finest horses entered in a valuable long distance event, and Baldwin was particularly anxious to win this race, not so much for the purse end of it as for the glory of capturing the stake. His horse just about figured to win, too, and Baldwin intended to 'go down the line' on the animal's chances, not only at the track, but at all of the big poolrooms in the country. He stood to clean up considerably more than $100,000 on the horse if the brute got under the wire first. Baldwin's regular stable jockey was taken sick on the morning of the race, and the old man had to hustle around for another boy to ride his horse in the big event. From another horseman he bought for a big round sum the release of a high grade rider, who was to have taken the mount on a thoroughbred that didn't figure to get near the money in the stake race. Baldwin gave the jockey his instructions as to the way he wanted the horse ridden, and then, when the betting opened, his commissioners dumped Baldwin's money into the ring in such large quantities that the horse became an overwhelming favorite.

"A quarter of an hour before the horses were due to go to the post a well known bookmaker, to whom Baldwin had often exhibited kindness in less prosperous days, ran to where the old man was standing, chewing a straw, in his barn.

"'Baldwin,' said the bookie to the old man, 'there's a job to beat you, and you're going to get beat. They wanted me to go in with 'em, but you've always been on the level with me, and I wouldn't stand for it. The ring has bought up your jock, and your horse is going to be snatched.'

"'Much obliged for telling me that,' replied the old man. 'I'll just make a stab to see that the boy doesn't do any snatching, though.'

"Baldwin borrowed another gun from one of his stable hands (in those days he always carried one of his own about as long as your arm), and with his artillery he strolled over the infield and took up his stand by the fence at the turn into the stretch. He hadn't mentioned to anybody what he was going to do, and the folks who saw the old man making for the stretch turn simply thought that Baldwin wanted to watch the race from that point of view. He did, for that matter, but he happened to have another end in view.

"Well, the horses got away from the post in an even bunch, and then Baldwin's horse went out to make the running. The jockey's idea was to race the horse's head off and then pull him in the stretch, making it appear as if the animal had tired. Baldwin had instructed the jock to play a waiting game and make his bid toward the finish. The horse simply outclassed his company, however, and he didn't show any indications of leg weariness whatever as he rounded the backstretch on the rail a couple of lengths in front of his field. Baldwin could see, however, that the crooked jock was sawing the horse's head off in his effort to take him back to the ruck. When the horses were still a hundred feet from him, Baldwin let out a yell to attract his jockey's attention, and then he flashed his two guns in the sunlight and bawled at the jock:

"'Leggo that horse's head, you monkey devil, and go on and win or I'll shoot you so full of holes that you won't hold molasses!'

"The jock gave one look at those two guns that Baldwin was pointing straight at him. Then he gave Baldwin's horse his head, sat down to ride for all that was in him, and the horse under him cantered in ten lengths to the good on the bit. As long as 'Lucky' Baldwin was on the eastern turf after that no jockey ever tried to yank one of his horses."—Washington Post.

The Right Word.

"Why do you speak of him as a finished artist?"

"Because he told me he was utterly discouraged and was going to quit the profession. If that doesn't show that he's finished, I don't know what does." —Chicago Post.

A physician says one should never do any work before breakfast. Some day science will recognize the great truth that working between meals is what is killing off the race.—Minneapolis Times.

A book published in Japan 1,000 years ago notes that at that time good silk was already produced in 25 provinces of that country.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

An Unexpected Result.

"You know how superstitious Bloxham is?"

"Is he?"

"Yes; he picked up a pin in the street the other day with the point turned directly toward him."

"Go on."

"An hour afterward he received a telegram announcing the death of an uncle from whom he hadn't heard for several years."

"And the uncle died immensely rich and left him all his property?"

"Not much! He had to pay the funeral expenses."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Humor In Them.

Giles—I don't like that barber's funny anecdotes.

Miles—Why, what's wrong with them?

Giles—The illustrations are painful.

Miles—The illustrations?

Giles—Yes; he uses original cuts.—Chicago News.

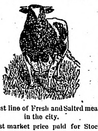
Easy.

Benham—There isn't room here to swing a cat.

Mrs. Benham—Then we won't have a cat.—Brooklyn Life.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.



Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
February 25th A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased, late of the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to William Eickhoff.

It is ordered, that three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county for examination and allowance or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 18th day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a special term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 25th day of February A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

To Romould Sylvester:—

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1895 in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgement, which was entered in the District Court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1895 the following described piece or parcel of land now situated in Red Lake county, (formerly Polk county) state of Minnesota, to-wit: SE¼ section 25, town 150, range 42 was bid in to the State to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgement, interests and costs, for the sum of Twenty-six dollars and eleven cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the absolute property of the State.

That on the 13th day of April A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned County Auditor of Polk county, as directed by the State Auditor in accordance with section 101 of chapter 11, of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 13th day of April A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county of Polk.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of August A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minnesota.
By N. O. Hoffard, Deputy.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Even Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 33, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

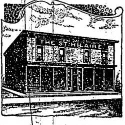
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

Lovers of good whiskey always appreciate UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Delightful as a straight drink and for cocktails and highballs.
Ask your dealer for it.
GEO. BENZ & SONS,
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.
Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
—0—
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
J. H. PENNO, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1:35.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S
BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$22.50
will buy
$1,000
Fire Insurance For
5
YEARS.
On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.
Call on
H. E. IVES.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.
Farms!
WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.
Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA
GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE
Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.
M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route
A Great American Traveler Says:
"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."
S. S. MCCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.
Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:10 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.
P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

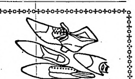
50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.
J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.
(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

20th Century Clearing Sale

A BIG REDUCTION ON ALL WINTER GOODS.

All the odds and ends in every department of the store must be sold before March 1st as we usually take inventory at that time and we mean to dispose of all unbroken lines if prices will do it---this means we will sell regardless of cost in order to make room for a large stock of spring goods.

E. M. HOFF.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

New Restaurant

[Drink Bros. Corner Building]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.22
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.30
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.139
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Take in the M. W. A. ball March 13. Everybody invited.

C. A. Brink went to Crookston yesterday on a business trip.

Scarcely a day passes but what from tow to a dozen land seekers arrive.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

E. J. Brink went to the county seat yesterday on the mission of paying taxes.

K. A. Kolstad has been on the sick list for a few days, but is now on the mend.

Lou Adams returned home Monday from several weeks absence at Park Rapids.

H. E. Ives left Monday for Minneapolis to take in the state editorial meeting.

Mrs. O. F. Post returned yesterday from a short visit with friends at Red Lake Falls.

Village election March 12th. To date no one seems anxious to run for the different offices.

Mayor Watson of Red Lake Falls says all the slot machines in his city must be removed.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned Monday from a business trip to Frazee.

County Auditor Zeh was a visitor here yesterday. Business of importance called him to St. Paul.

LOST:—A woolen blanket—between Kolstads barn and city well. Return to Kolstads shoe store and get reward.

The ladies of the Norwegian Synod church will meet at Mrs. Gigstad's tomorrow afternoon. All are cordially invited.

John Forseen and Will Olson left Friday for St. Paul to consult a specialist in regard to some long standing troubles.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Grant Van Sant of Winnona was here a short time Thursday visiting with his old friend, Julius Pleth, the land man.

Gus Fellman traded off his livery outfit to Julius Pleth, the land man, for an improved farm in the town of River Falls.

Ole Romsos, the Wylie merchant and postmaster was here between trains last Saturday attending to some business matters.

Geo. Ossmann, the fur buyer failed to get through with his business Saturday and was compelled to stay over until Monday.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Julius Pleth, the land man has a few driving horses, buggies and cutters for sale at a bargain. If you are interested look him up quick.

Editor Eastman of the Thief River News put in a few hours here yesterday while enroute to St. Paul to take in the state editorial meeting.

The Mission Friends Sewing Society will meet with Mrs. O. Guttormson Thursday March 7th at 2 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to attend.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Adams on Thursday afternoon. There is a cordial invitation extended to all the ladies.

Never spread an evil report about your neighbor until you know you can prove it, and don't do it then unless you are a bigger man than he is.

L. T. Bergh of this place is now making his headquarters at Fosston looking after the McCormick Harvester Companys business in that district.

We have a few 1901 calenders left and anyone wishing one will please call at our office and get one.

Gigstad & Burkee.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Miss Carrie Hoff returned home Monday from Minneapolis where she had been the past four weeks taking lessons in the latest styles of trimming hats.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village Thursday and after visiting the Stolvick home authorized the hiring of nurses at the expense of the county.

Editor Jeffers of the Red Lake Falls Courier was here a few minutes yesterday while enroute to St. Paul to take in the editorial meeting which convenes this week.

Mr. Marlet of Marlet & Clark of Algona Iowa was here yesterday looking up a location for creamery. Mr. M. was well pleased with our city and will probably locate here.

The news from Cuba that the constitution had actually been signed and presented to General Wood is believed to do away with all hope of avoiding a extra session of Congress.

Berger Engberg, a resident of this place for the past three years left yesterday for Thief River Falls. He has the contract for piling all the lumber of that mill the coming season.

The eldest son of G. G. Kindseth, who was reported as having lost his hearing has been perfectly cured, thanks to the skill of Dr. Blomburgh of St. Hilaire.—Red Lake Falls Courier.

Messrs. Brooks and Bebee went up to Germantown for hay last Monday and brought home some big loads yesterday. Mr. B says he would not trade of his farm here for all the German town lands.

O. F. Post was around yesterday agitating the question of building a bridge across the Clearwater river near LaCombs crossing. It is a move in the right direction and will benefit St. Hilaire. Help it along.

Wm. Ford, returned from the pine country last Thursday where he has been since December. He will act as river foreman for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company the coming season—making his third season.

W. A. Case, deputy organizer for the Modern Woodmen spent Sunday with his family. He came up from Crookston on the special train Saturday and assisted in instituting the masonic lodge at Thief River Falls.

Geo. Pfister, the new butcher left Friday for Warren in response to a telegram announcing the death of his partner, Mr. John O'Hearn, who died the same morning of pneumonia after an illness of only a few days.

A. F. Lang left last Friday for Black Duck and if everything looks favorable may open up a restaurant in the new booming town in the pine country. John Phillips is dishing up short order meats at the Ideal restaurant during Mr. Lang's absence.

Mayor Kretschmar and Chas Robbecke of Thief River Falls lingered here a few hours Monday while enroute to the twin cities. They will combine business with pleasure and if their plans are carried out will visit New Orleans before they return.

At the last meeting of the Modern Woodmen they decided to celebrate the Fifth anniversary of the order in this village by giving a dance at the Hotel Markham on Wednesday evening March 13th. Tickets including supper 75 cents. Everybody invited.

D. Collins, the photographer returned last Thursday from the pine country after several weeks absence. He took views of all the lumbering camps, loading, swamping, skidding and in fact all kinds of scenes. He was accompanied on the trip by Henry Wallin of Thief River Falls.

J. B. Armstrong, the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer was here last Saturday stocking up the trade with the best cigars that can be found in this or any other town on the continest. When you want a good smoke be sure and call for the "J. B." Insist upon getting what you call for.

During the year 1900, the Modern Woodmen society levied eleven assessments, and the total receipts to its benefit fund were $1,525,217.50. The disbursements aggregated $4,179,364.30, leaving a balance in the society's death fund on January 1, of $345,853.20. On the last assessment levied, December 2, 1900, 525,745 members paid. This was the highest number of members paying during the year on any single assessment.

The special train from Crookston last Saturday evening that carried two coaches of masons and the Crookston band stopped here long enough to allow the band to get out on the platform and play one of their select pieces of music which was very much enjoyed by our townspeople. The band boys were to give a concert at Thief River Falls that night while the masons went up for the purpose of instituting a lodge at that place.

The ability of a housekeeper is never better shown than when her pantry and closets are opened for inspection. When the household reins are in the hands of a practical, clear-headed woman, one glance along the shelves of either closet or pantry will give a definite idea of the general management. There will be a place for everything, and everything will be in its proper place. There will be no overcrowding, but room to take out each article and return it without disturbing anything else. The articles most in use will be in the position most convenient for handling.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.

A. A. MYERS, Pastor.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Regular Correspondent

The coming inaugural ceremonies will be worth coming miles to see, even by those who believe that the beginning of McKinley's second term marks the entry on new and most dangerous principles of action. For one thing, there will be over 30,000 troops in line, to say nothing of civil organizations. The number of visitors expected is about 130,000 based on the attendance at previous inaugurations and on the number of applications for seats along the line of parade and for tickets to the ball that have already been received. Ample accommodations for the comfort of these visitors, during their average stay of three days, have been secured and no one need fear not being able to get food and shelter at reasonable prices. There is doubt whether all who wish will be able to attend the ball, the demand for tickets having been phenominal. Orders for from ten to fifty are received daily, and such has been the demand that the committee has decided to limit the number of tickets to be sold to 12,000. This is the outside capacity of the Pension Office. It closely approximates the number of tickets sold in 1885, when the largest attendance in the history of the event was present at the inaugural ball of the first Cleveland administrations. On that occasion the approaches to the Pension Office were thronged till late at night, and the swarms of would-be guests were checked at the doors. Hundreds were not admitted until the first rush was over, and those who had come only to see the arrival of the President, who came very early, had left the ballroom.

Chairman Victor E. Lawson of the Peoples Party State Central Committee has called a meeting of the committee to convene at the Merchants Hotel at St. Paul on Friday evening March 1st at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing and taking some action in the matter of the work of party organization. He expresses the hope that every county in the state will be represented. It is believed that some action for a more compact and close organization is necessary before the next State campaign.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

An editor who has had considerable experience with springs and Easter Sunday figures it our this way: This will be an early spring, as Easter Sunday comes on April 7th. An early Easter is a sign of an early spring and it is one of the signs that never fails. Do you know why, or do you know how to tell when Easter comes? It is easy if you look up the history and teachings of ancient erudites. According to their teachings Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the equinox on March 21, and the first full moon after that date is April 3, and the first Sunday after April 3, is April 7. Easter Sunday comes this year very early, and consequently an early spring will follow.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

ROCKSBURY.

Quite a lot of rock is coming in to the St. Hilaire dam from town of Rocksbury.

Norland's and Engelstad's visited with Chas Wilson last Sunday. A good time was enjoyed.

C. J. Eckwall disposed of his land to McAndress of St. Hilaire for a consideration of $2,000.

Henry Norland with a crew of men has been driving piles at the dam between St. Hilaire and Thief River.

A caucus will be held at Hans Rods residence on Saturday the 2nd day of March at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose to put up a ticket for the coming spring election.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The editor that wrote the following is probably the possessor of a new nerves himself, and may have been a school teacher and taught the young ideas how to shoot and knows how it is himself; at any rate he hits the nail squarley on the head: "Before you listen to the children about the fiendishness of the teacher and get all worked up and excited over it is better to reflect a little. Remember your one or half dozen cherubs drive you crazy about all the time, and bear with the teacher who is making for you intelligent men and women of as unpromising material as you were twenty and thirty years ago. Remember that besides your child, who, of course, every one knows is an angel, she has to contend with your neighbor's, and you know full well what a terror he is."

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

It is possible that congress will make no reduction of war revenue taxes this session. The house bill was generally satisfactory, but when it got to the senate that body slashed it here and patched it there until nobody now has a good word for the measure, except, maybe, the brewers and cigar makers, whose interests seem to have been looked after most tenderly by the know-it-alls of the senate. They vote to abolish the army canteen to please the prohibitionists and then vote to abolish or reduce the taxes on beer to please the brewers. There are a lot of awfully foxy fellows in the senate! If the country shall get no relief from the burdens imposed by the war revenue law, it should hold the senate strictly to account for a gross dereliction of duty. It saw its duty, but it refused to do it.—Warren Sheaf.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

ST. HILAIRE.

Pen Picture of a Hustling Manufacturing Town.

O. C. Knappen, editor of the Crookston Press and Gateway magazine was here a few hours one day last week on business matters and when he got home the "devil" hollered "copy" and he produced the following pen picture of St. Hilaire.

A Press scribe, having been deligent and acquired enough surplus "penga" to buy one first-class passage over Jim Hill's line to St. Hilaire, procured the necessary pasteboard Tuesday morning and boarded conductor Lockman's train which in due time landed him at the hustling village of St. Hilaire in Red Lake county.

St. Hilaire is principally famous for being the home of Harry Ives and Jack Soll, the two heavy weight editors of the Spectator and Julius Pleth the energetic and aggressive land man.

The first thing the traveler is up against upon alighting from the train is a great big sign in varegated colors, and letters so big that "he who runs may read" without any effort, informing the stranger that "Julius Pleth hath bargains in lands"—Verily Pleth believes in hanging his banner on the outer walls. If the stranger remains very long in the city he is sure to find out that Ives & Soll are pretty much in evidence, marked "exhibit A."

Of course, after having your interior department jarred up by your ride over Hill's "rocky road" you will want to find a hotel where you can satisfy the inner man, and naturally you will go to the Markham—we do—and after Landlord McAndress has made you welcome, and you have got your knees under the mahogany of the dining room and successfully stood off the bill of fare, you will probably want to see what there is in St. Hilaire. You will find a city of about 1,000 population and rapidly growing. Besides its agricultural resourses St. Hilaire has the largest saw mill in northwestern Minnesota. The St. Hilaire Lumber Company in their mill, planing mill shops, yard and boom, employ about 300 men cutting and shipping 40 million feet of lumber annually. Many of these men have already built fine homes here and more will undoubtedly follow as the policy of the lumber company is to give employment to men with homes and on their part adhering strictly to the lumber business only.

Besides this she has a splendid water power all developed which could be advantageously used to run a flour mill and other manufacturing industries. There is a growing demand for land in the neighborhood of St. Hilaire and the knowing ones say that there is going to be the biggest rush of land seekers this coming spring ever witnessed and a good share of them will invest near St. Hilaire.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

"The Anecdotal Side of Theodore Roosevelt" gives sharp, clear views of the strenuous life of our many-sided Vice-President-Elect in the March Ladies' Home Journal. These anecdotes reveal the characteristics of his remarkable personality, and are freshly told by his closest friends. The witching "Widow and her friends," of Chas Dana Gibson's creation are vivified into stage personages and introduced in a two-act comedy by Marguerite Merington—a Gibson play with Gibson men and women and Gibson illustrations. "The only American girl who ever married a King" recalls the almost forgotten romance of a New England girl who come near to wearing a crown and "The loveliest of all Kentucky Girls" recounts the social triumphs of a Southern beauty. Edward Bok writes on topics of widespread interest, and Helen Watterson Moody discussess "girls who go in forsomething." The fiction feature of the March Journal, "The Author's reading at Bixby Centre," is in Kate Douglas Wiggin's best vein. "A successful country house at Bryn Mawr" and "A Suburban house for $9,500" shows the beauties of good architecture. Music lovers will be delighted with with musical setting of Eugene Field's "Armenian Lullaby," and all women with the showing of feminine fashions, apropos of Easter. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

How to Drink Water.

Professor Silkhem says slowly sipping water makes it a very beneficial beverage. The results vary with the temperature and the way it is drunk. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, which ordinary drinking is not. That is why the German way of drinking beer is universally regarded as very healthy. Water is liable to be impure; besides it can be very much improved when mixed with the proper proportion of the essence of barley malt and seasoned with hops, in other words made into "Golden Grain Belt" beer. Sip that instead of water and your health will be greatly improved. It is a splendid tonic for tired men and women and should be in every home. Order from your nearest dealer or you can be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY TO BUILD.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

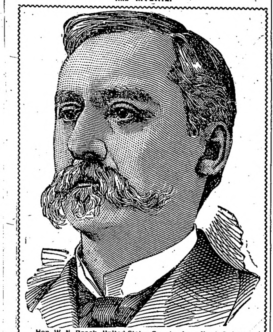
IF YOU INTEND TO **Buy Furniture**

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

SAYS THAT PE-RU-NA, THE CATARRH CURE, GIVES STRENGTH AND APPETITE.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficatious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota.

No other remedy can take the place of Peruna.

Mr. Ed J. Makinson, contractor and builder, 610 Grand Block, Wabash street, St. Paul, Minn., says:

Mr. E. J. Makinson, Contractor and Builder.

"Many doctor bills can be saved by the use of Peruna. I have all my friends taking Peruna, and I have heard nothing but praise from them. Last fall I had a bad cough. I took four bottles of Peruna and it cured me. I am inclined towards consumption, as all my family have died with it. I weight 185 pounds, and I believe it is Peruna that has given me such good health."—J. Makinson.

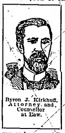
As a result of the changeable climate, catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases and stages. Add to this the fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic, also the further fact that it is capable of producing a great many other diseases, and we begin to realize the true nature of this dread disease.

So formidable has catarrh become that in every city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Of course a great deal of good is accomplished in this way, but as yet a comparatively small number of the people can avail themselves of this treatment because of the great expense necessarily attached to it.

To all such people Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, comes as a great boon. Not only is it more successful in curing catarrh than the treatment of the catarrh specialists, but it is within the reach of every person in this land. Peruna can be bought at any drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systemic remedy for catarrh but Peruna.

Mr. Byron J. Kirkhuff, attorney, counsellor-at-law writes from 691 Gates ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., the following:



Byron J. Kirkhuff, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

"I have used your Peruna for catarrh and find its curative powers all you recommend. It cured me of a very bad attack and though I suffered for years I feel entirely relieved, and if it will benefit others, I gladly give it my endorsement."—B. J. Kirkhuff.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus Ohio.

A

FREE FARM!

CHOICE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS on the "SOO" Railway in

NORTH DAKOTA

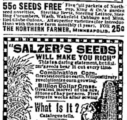
Rich Soil, Good Water, Cheap Coal, Near Stations and Schools. Last chance to get 160 acres of Good Land Free.

Thousands of settlers moved into North Dakota last year from neighboring states and from present indications thousands more will go this year. The Good Government Lands are being rapidly taken.

If you want a free homestead, write to

D. W. CASSEDAY,
Land Agt., "Soo" Ry.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

55c SEEDS FREE Five full packets of Northrup, King & Co.'s garden seed novelties. Sterling Beets, Sterling Lettuce, Sterling Cucumbers, Wash. Wakefield Cabbage and Minn. Red Globe Onions. All superior varieties (for introduction) with the new farm monthly (1 year). FOR 25c THE NORTHERN FARMER, MINNEAPOLIS.



"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age, 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rye, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peaout, etc. Worth $10. to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

GREGORY SEEDS Sold under three guarantees. Catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 9.— 1901.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Bright Future Ahead.

"But," protested the wise one, "have you enough to marry on?"

For a moment the lover was thoughtful.

"How much is the license?" he inquired.

"Two dollars."

"And the wedding fee?"

"Then," said the lover, jubilantly, "there is nothing to make me hesitate. I have a $5 bill and 28 cents in change."—Chicago Post.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Family Ties.

"How close is your relationship to that millionaire?"

"Oh, his brother married my brother-in-law's sister."—Detroit Free Pess.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

Among women who desire to, work is not so common that it should be discouraged.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Oiled Clothing

BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY

NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

TURNING TO LEFT.

Instinct Possessed Both by Man and the Lower Animals.

Instinct has been defined as a sort of inherited knowledge peculiar to the lower animals. That man possesses many analagous traits we all know; but there is one so subtly engrafted in his nature that, under certain circumstances, he is unconsciously made to act in precisely the same manner as the wild animal, and that is in circle-traveling. It is a peculiar instinct which causes wild animals, when pursued for any considerable distance, always to travel in a circle; and man, when lost on the veldt, the prairies, or in the forest, unconsciously becomes controlled by the same instinct and is made to bend his course and travel in a circle, and return to the same place from whence he started. A notable instance of this is mentioned by Mr. Catlin, an American traveler of repute, which occurred while ascending the upper Missouri. He had left the steamer on which he had been sailing up the river, with the object of reaching an Indian village by making a short-cut across a prairie on foot, accompanied only by a single attendant. "In our course," said Mr. Catlin, "we had a prairie of some thirty miles to cross; and the second day, being dark and cloudy, we had no object by which to guide our course, having no compass with me at the time. During the first day the sun shone, and we kept our course very well; but on the next morning, though we started right (laid our course), we no doubt soon began to bend, notwithstanding that we appeared to be progressing in a straight line. There was nothing to be seen about us but short grass, everywhere the same; and in the distance a straight line, the horizon, all around us. Late in the afternoon, and when we were very much fatigued we came upon the very spot, to our surprise, where we had bivouacked the night before, and which we had left on that morning. We had turned to the left and no doubt had traveled all day in a circle. The next day, having the sunshine, we laid (and kept) our course without any difficulty. On arriving at the Sioux village and relating our singular adventure, the Indians laughed at us very heartily, and all the chiefs united in assuring me that whenever a man is lost on the prairies he travels in a circle, and also that he invariably turns to the left; of which singular fact I have become doubly convinced by subsequent proofs similar to the one mentioned.—Chamber's Journal.

IN A TRASH PILE.

Old King George Coin Found in Knoxville, Tenn.

Walter Cheatham, an employe of the city stables, has had the good fortune to find a very old coin of the realm of Great Britain in a trash pile, says the Knoxville Journal and Tribune. The coin is of the same size as an American dollar and weighs just the same. Walter did not realize that the coin might have a big price offered for it, and while showing it to Stable Boss William Kellar, asked that official what he would give for the coin. Mr. Kellar does not know the value of old coins, and offered ten cents. Mr. Cheatham declined and Mr. Kellar proffered twenty-five cents and the bargain was struck. Mr. Kellar decided he would keep the coin as a rare novel keepsake, but now he would probably refuse an offer of $500 for it, pending a thorough investigation of its value to numismatic collectors. On yesterday Mr. Cheatham returned to Mr. Kellar and tried to buy back the coin for a quarter of a dollar. Mr. Kellar refused, but jokingly said he would take $5 for it. Cheatham was about to take him at his word, when Mr. Kellar said he intended to keep the coin. Its owner was then informed that according to a coin collector's manual, King George's dollar was quoted as being worth $1,500. The coin is much worn and the date is effaced, but King George's profile is stamped on the face of the coin, while on the back his majesty is pictured astride a horse in the act of slaying a dragon. "George III., G. B.," are some of the letters easily deciphered around the margin of the coin. The edge is worn smooth.

JAPANESE BABIES.

They Get Good Doses of Nature and Thrive Well.

According to our modern scientific ideas as to the careful treatment of babies, those of Japan would seem to have a hard time, and yet there are no healthier, nor fatter looking little mortals on the face of the earth. We insist on a fixed temperature, on sterilized milk, on all sorts of improved things, while the Japanese baby gets a good dose of nature, and seems to thrive on it. It is dressed and undressed in a frigid temperature in winter, and in summer its tender little eyes are always exposed to the full glare of the sun, as it is carried on its mother's back. It is to be feared, however, that this latter treatment often does affect the eyes of the children though they get over it later in life. At Nagasaki, amongst the women coalers who coal the ship, you may see many with babies on their backs. The mothers work all day in the rain, or in the sun, or the snow, and there baby sleeps, indifferent to everything, the top of its head alone visible, while the movements of the mother do not seem in the least hindered, and she accomplishes as much work as the men. It seems as if the babies of this class were born stoics!—Anna Northend Benjamin in San Francisco Bulletin.

Singer Stops Priest's Sermon.

Sig. Brignoli once agreed to sing a solo at St. Agnes' church, in New York. He arrived late, and the sermon had commenced, but Brignoli, unabashed, leaned over the choir railing and tried to attract the attention of the preacher by shaking his head and gesticulating wildly. At last he yelled out in a voice that reached every corner of the church: "Me ready for ze sing. Stoppe ze preach! Stoppe ze preach!" And the priest actually cut the sermon short in order to accommodate the impatient tenor, whose voice now rang out with such fervor as to thrill the worshipers and justify the sacrifice.

Simplicity.

There is still now and then a man simple enough to go gunning for an office without a barrel.—Detroit Journal.

The Trust Problem.

To a thoughtful mind, the trust problem is one of serious import. It must be firmly grappled with, for it creeps upon society before you are aware of its existence, in this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure all such ailments, and prevent la grippe, malarial fever and ague. Be sure to give it a trial.

Late Realization

"I now realize," said the pig, as they loaded him into the wagon, bound for the butcher's, "I now realize that overeating tends to shorten life."—Indianapolis Press.

You cannot draw the wagon of worldliness with the yoke of Christ.

Entitled to Half Rates.

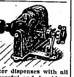
Beggar—Please give a poor old blind man a dime!

Citizen—Why, you can see out of one eye.

Well, then, give me a nickel.—Chicago News.

The sense of sins committed must come before the assurance of sins remitted.

DO YOU USE GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES?



The Auto-Sparker dispenses with all batteries; is successful and durable. MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO., Write for catalogue. Pendleton, Ind.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke house needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

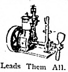
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

N. W. N. U —No 9— 1901.

GASOLINE ENGINES

For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.

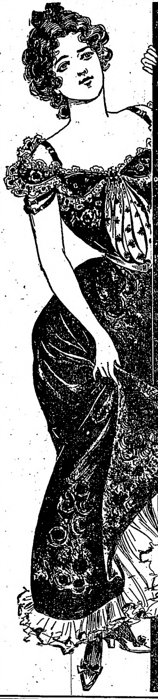
WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.



The WESTMAN Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.

Catalogue sent on request.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



"Man is as old as he feels, and Woman as old as she looks."

Dr. Greene's Nervura

Makes Health and Beauty for Women.

Remember! Not Age, but Disease, Weakness and Ill Health Make Women Look Old!

You cannot look your best unless you feel your best—that is, unless you feel well, strong, vigorous, with pure blood, strong and steady nerves.

If you have no appetite, poor digestion, are bilious and constipated, your skin will be dark, sallow, pimply, with unhealthy pallor.

If you are sleepless, nervous, irritable, despondent, with nerves all on edge, feel as if you could fly, and are startled at every sound,—these nervous troubles will certainly line your face with wrinkles like age, make you look haggard, hollow-eyed, take the lustre from your eyes and the elastic spring from your step.

If you suffer from female troubles, the dragging pain, the aching head, the tired limbs, the utter weakness, prostration and misery will turn youth to old age unless cured at once.

Beauty Means Good Health, and Good Health Always Means Beauty for Women.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY

Always Makes Good Looks Because It Always Makes Good Health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will make you look and feel young. It will restore your energies, vivacity and enjoyment of life. It will make rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and fine complexion. It will give a rounded form, the grace and elasticity of perfect womanhood, and the kind of youth that is not measured by years, and which ought to last till past fifty. It is a veritable fountain of youth for weak, fading and despondent women.

"Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured That Dark and Sallow Look."

Mrs. William Bartels,
239 East 87th St.,
New York City, says:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura made a wonderful improvement in my health, and that dark, sallow look left my face. My friends hardly know me. I have gained in flesh, and am like a different person."

"My Face Broke Out with Pimples, but Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Me."

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of
236 Hartwell's Ave.,
Providence, R. I., says:

"My face broke out with pimples, and I was almost giving up in despair when I got Dr. Greene's Nervura. Now I am well and strong, thanks to this wonderful remedy."

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura

For Your Health, Your Strength, Your Beauty.

Beauty of face, of form and feature belong only to good health. It is possible to every woman who takes the matter in hand intelligently. Use the wonderful restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura, and get advice from Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in these matters. He will tell you why all this is so, and show you how to avoid the stumbling blocks that bar woman's way to happiness. You may consult Dr. Greene without cost by calling or writing to him at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Don't throw away your health and beauty. Write to Dr. Greene to-day.

Sour Stomach?

Back up a sewer, and you poison the whole neighborhood. Clog up liver and bowels, and your stomach is full of undigested food, which sours and ferments, like garbage in a swill-barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, headache, furred tongue, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. CASCARETS quietly, positively stop fermentation in the stomach, make the liver lively, tone up the bowels, set the whole machinery going and keep it in order.

Don't hesitate! Take CASCARETS to-day and be saved from suffering!

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOS. KREHLING,
1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

His Snap.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

Supplement to ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, February 27, 1901.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
January 30th, 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1900, and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assets and other means to discharge the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS:

Balance in treasury Jan. 1st 1900	$ 9168 81	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, interest on deposit of county funds	168 95	
Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, interest on deposit of county funds	106 32	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls interest on deposit of county funds	82 90	
Bank of St. Hilaire, interest on deposit of county funds	32 26	
H M Hicks, fee for auctioneer's license	10 00	
D Patterson "	10 00	
School district refundment for text book record	75	
Fees for filing certificates of nomination	315 60	
M G Wyer, filing appointment as agent	05	
State Finance committee, filing aptmt as agent	15	
Joseph Perrault, clerk of court, jury fees	51 00	
A B Nelson Co. auditor refundment from Marshall Co., of expenses insanity case of Carl Swenson	73 28	
Red Lake Falls Athletic Association rent of court room	10 00	
Fees for hunter's licenses	1 25	
Fines in justice court N W Tarrant	5 00	
" " O H Peters	4 00	
" " K O Gigstad	10 00	
" " N Swanson	25 00	
State apportionment to schools	11220 85	
Private redemptions	944 23	
Int. and Prin. on state school lands	4493 30	
Sale of ditch bonds (Ditch No. 1)	9505 00	
Taxes and penalties collected	62409 23	
Refundment of excess remitted state treasurer	115 60	
Orders outstanding	11305 87	
Total receipts and unpaid orders		110458 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer interest and principal on school lands	4211 88	
" " state taxes	3941 51	
" " prin. and int. on school district loans	1895 00	
" " hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
" interest on railroad bonds (twp of Gervais)	90 00	
" city, village and township treasurers	17530 48	
" school dist. treasurers	35470 62	
Orders and warrants drawn on Co Rev fund	21910 33	
" " " Poor fund	2503 48	
" " " Road and Bridge fund	840 00	
" " " Bond and Int. fund	1400 00	
" " " Inc Exp fund	267 15	
" " " Ditch fund	9756 18	
" " " Jail fund	80 00	
" " " Private Red. fund	1049 74	
Paid refunding orders	25 10	
Total disbursements		100953 16

Balance cash in Treasury

To the credit of the following funds:

County Bond and Int. Fund		332 43	
County road and bridge fund		155 93	
Tax collections fund		6895 00	
Interest, penalty and costs fund		502 77	
State of Minnesota fund		1 25	
Current school fund		9 16	
Private redemption fund		65 66	
Public land fund		522 62	
School district fund		2953 71	
Town fund		512 75	
Total		11981 31	
Less overdraft in			
County revenue fund	$2091.21		
" poor fund	9.96		
" incidental exp. fund	59.88		
School funds	14.62		
		2175 67	
			9505 64
			110458 80

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected for State Revenue	2302 80	
" " " school	1639 97	
Hunters licenses	1 25	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	5 00	
Total		3949 11

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer state taxes	3941 51	
Hunters licenses	5 00	
Refunding orders	1 35	
Balance cash in treasury	1 25	
Total		3949 11

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Principal, interest and penalties of state lands	4493 30	
Cash balance January 1, 1900	241 20	
Total	4734 50	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer's drafts	4211 88	
Balance cash in treasury	522 62	
Total		4734 50

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1st, 1901	59030 17	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	7876 60	
Total	66906 77	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Settled to State of Minn. fund	3942 56	
County revenue fund	6902 05	
County poor fund	2239 21	
" bond and interest fund	1747 13	
" road and bridge fund	1362 65	
Town funds	16308 72	
School district funds	27316 99	
Current school funds	2 16	
Balance cash in treasury	6895 00	
Total		66906 77

INTEREST, PENALTIES AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1, 1901	3533 21	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	640 17	
Total	4173 38	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of county revenue fund	3670 23	
Refundments	38	
Balance cash in treasury	502 77	
Total	4173 38	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

State apportionments	11220 85	
One mill tax in marg. territory	2 16	
Fines State vs Morisette & Swenson	10 00	
" " Lafalve	4 00	
" " Hanson	5 00	
" " Doust	25 00	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	19 57	
Total	11286 58	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of school districts	11277 42	
Balance cash in treasury	9 16	
Total		11286 58

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections	1747 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y., interest on bonds	600 00	
" Mchts State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	560 00	
" refunding orders	69	
" First State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	240 00	
" Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1900	14 01	
Balance cash in treasury	332 43	
Total		1747 13

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Redemptions to Jan 1st, 1901	944 23	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	190 90	
Total	1135 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid E. Perrault for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	231 87	
J W Wheeler	154 34	
Chas D Matteson	33 91	
G C Mantel	231 54	
J K O Sherwood	49 07	
Jas Meehan Jr.	6 20	
C T Thompson	14 31	
A C Wonderlich	7 01	
Geo S. Edgell	17 57	
Col and U S Mtg Co	10 70	
Fred E French	17 38	
G Vanderlurk	25 06	
O W Brink	25 00	
Mary S Hodgson	53 94	
K M Hansen	5 14	
Balance cash in treasury	65 66	
Total		1135 13

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Appropriations from county revenue fund	300 00	
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1901	58 88	
Total	358 88	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Postage, freight and express in Co Auditor's office	56 97	
" " " Co Treasurer's office	59 51	
" " " Register of Deeds office	32 55	
" " " Supt of Schools office	20 85	
" " " Clerk of Court's office	11 20	
" " " Judge of Probate's office	4 95	
Paid Co Treasurer postage, freight and express for other officers	80 52	
Paid overdraft of Jan 1, 1900	91 73	
Total		358 88

COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

From tax collections	1362 65	
Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1900	733 74	
Total		2096 39

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid town Treasurers as follows:

P E Smildesang appropriation for town of Polk Centre	50 00	
Francois Lambert " " Lambert	100 00	
Leonard Holmes " Vill. of St Hilaire	100 00	
J W Wallin " City of Thief River Falls	100 00	
Andrew Swanson " town of Black River	50 00	
A W Lind " " Sanders	100 00	
Cyrille Lucier " " Poplar River	100 00	
Edward Huot " " Louisville	100 00	
E E Zeh painting Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire bridges	100 00	
F F Freund Painting Red Lake Falls bridge	40 00	
Transferred to credit of Co Revenue Fund by Co. Commissioners	1100 00	
Refunding orders paid	46	
Balance cash in treasury	155 93	
Total		2096 39

SANDERS-BLACK RIVER DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Stoddard, Nye & Co $9000 10 year ditch bonds	9505 00	
Outstanding orders	29 48	
Total		9534 48

DISBURSEMENTS:

Anton Anderson in full of contract constructing ditch	5326 58	
W H Scribner " " " "	2122 34	
John Patnode " " " "	978 33	
S M Dainard in part " " "	196 00	
W A Sorsolici in full of S M Dainard contract constructing ditch	413 53	
G N Ry Co Right of Way damages, constructing bridges	400 00	
O H Pederson right of way for ditch	25 00	
Geo A Ralph cross-sectioning ditch	34 70	
P O Hagglund assisting in cross-sectioning ditch	37 10	
Total		9534 48

TERREBONNE DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Outstanding orders	221 70	
		221 70

DISBURSEMENTS:

Geo A Ralph surveying ditch	39 00	
O J Johnson viewer 7 days	21 00	
E A Moran viewer 10 days	30 00	
E A Moran team hire	18 00	
James Sutor viewer 10 days	30 00	
James Sutor team hire	18 00	
O W Mead chainman 4 days	8 00	
Chas Sampson serving notices on viewers	7 70	
Total		221 70

COUNTY JAIL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Orders outstanding	80 00	
		80 00

DISBURSEMENTS:

E Strassburger plans and specifications for jail	80 00	
		80 00

COUNTY POOR FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	2239 21	
Outstanding orders	869 29	
Overdraft	9 96	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	339 74	
Total		3458 20

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to Co Revenue fund by order of Co Board	900 00	
Refundments	72	
Interest on Co Poor orders paid	79	
Orders outstanding Jan 1 1900 paid	54 00	
Orders drawn during the year as per itemized schedule following	2502 69	
Total		3458 20

Itemized Schedule of Expenditures, Poor Fund.

Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour, furnished Mrs Tom Bense, a pauper	5 00	
A C Hanson house rent for " " "	24 00	
J Hallen one cord wood for " " "	2 25	
M V Evenson mdse for Mrs I T Hag and " " "	2 50	
Stephen Warring 1 cord wood for " " "	2 25	
E M Hoff mdse for Mrs Anna Johnson "	6 00	
St Luke's Hospital medicine and care of " " "	13 50	
Anton Benson board " " "	7 50	
John Albin, board and care of John Ortlnquist, a pauper, fourteen months	89 00	
A R Rolstad, merchandise and nursing, family of A. Swenson	11 90	
Rapp & Post, merchandise furnished family of A Swenson	2 96	
Anton Peterson merchandise and lumber for coffin Mrs A Swenson	5 18	
Treffle Daoust board and care of Theo Carle, a pauper, two months	12 00	
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle	25 00	
" " " " 5 months	125 00	
F J Stebbins medicine furnished Hag Thompson	8 25	
" " " Mrs Hill, Mrs Hanson Wold Englestad	9 55	
" " " Chris Ellingson	7 75	
" " " paupers	13 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette 11 months	112 00	
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise furnished Mrs. Brault a pauper	90 00	
" " " K Farstad "	70 20	
" clothing " Jo Doyen "	5 00	
" merchandise " family of John Beaudrow paupers	30 31	
" merchandise furnished Mrs. Brouillet, a pauper	60 60	
" " " family of Robert Poutz	9 50	
St Gabriel's hospital board and care of Mary Demers, 12 mos	90 00	
Wm H Randall nursing Fred Blomgren 24 days	24 00	
W A Schreiter drugs "	4 65	
Ed Gareau board and care of Jo Doyea a pauper by O Lacoursiere	128 00	
Hans R Kolseth coffin and funeral expenses for Erick Anderson	8 00	
Ernest Buse houserent for Mrs Marchildon and family	68 00	
Rapp & Post clothing for paupers	11 25	
James Nelson care of I T Hag 5 days	6 25	
Ellen L Riddell board and care of Mrs Chas Rockstad and child one week	3 50	
John Lohn care of Mrs. Bostrom, coffin, and digging grave	22 50	
K E Havik merchandise furnished Mrs. Bostrom	5 00	
Gunnar Husby merchandise, furnished "	6 25	
P E Smildesang " " A Nelson	10 00	
Henry Leppert " " "	2 65	
Luc Dubuc board and room for Anton Juneau a pauper 7 months	71 25	
A M Labounta Board and care Mrs Violette a pauper 5 months 8 days	32 50	
E Trombly " " " " 1 mo	20 00	
Andrew O Rolstad nursing family of Gilbert Skjerva 6 days	9 00	
Peter Olson attending family of Ole Peterson	25 50	
Mrs Frank Leroy board and care of Clark Owen 15 days	7 50	
W A Schreiter, medicines furnished A Juneau, Poutz family, Trydal and Nelson	13 40	
W A Schreiter medicines furnished Juneau, Carpenter and Nelson	14 50	
" " Oliver Durand	39 90	
" " other paupers	28 90	
John Bridston board of Steen girls 23 days	15 50	
Rapp & Post supplies for Herbert Nelson	15 00	
N P Nelson board and care of " 2 mo 9 da	17 50	
Elsie Hanry " " 1 mo 18 da	15 00	
Shagnon & Benoit merchandise furnished Oliver Durand a pauper	24 93	
A M Anderson & Bros coffin " "	16 50	
Louis Blair board and care of John Taylor 20 weeks	60 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour furnished Robert Poutz family	17 10	
N Eckstein mdse " "	13 00	
" " and Mrs Kuehl	12 55	
" " "	17 48	
Richard Adler moving family of Julius Kuehl from Wylie to Red Falls	7 00	
Halvor Johnson attending Mike Johnson and family 8 days	12 00	
Mullarky & Hansen 5 weeks board Louis Martell by John Marin	15 00	
James Wright two weeks board and care of Louis Martell	6 00	
W T Mullarky clothing for J W Swanstrom	8 00	
Mullarky & Hansen 8 weeks board and care of John Taylor, and one week board and care of J W Swanstrom by Kristina Andrews	28 00	
Oskar Krause bd and care of Nils Lundstrom 10 weeks	25 00	
Shagnon & Benoit mdse for Mrs H Benoit a pauper	15 00	
Mullarky & Hansen R R fare to Minneapolis for Mrs O T Klauser	8 77	
K M Hansen " Bemidji for Ed McDonald	3 79	
Mandy Hebert " Natick, R I. for John Lonn	35 00	
Total		1789 99

Physicians' Fees.

Dr I Lemieux	medical services rendered	Mrs H Benoit a pauper	1 00	
"	" " "	family of R Poutz "	13 00	
"	" " "	Joe Doyea "	2 00	
Dr H Grundy	" " "	Ellingson child "	10 00	
"	" " "	Clark Owens "	10 00	
"	" " "	Mrs Clements "	15 00	
"	" " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	25 00	
Dr H Francis	" " "	Crist Ellingson Mrs Chas Rockstad and I T Hag	49 50	
"	" " "	Mrs Chas Rockstad "	16 00	
"	" " "	Henry McDonald "	5 00	
"	" " "	G Lind & Martell "	22 50	
"	" " "	Lewis Olson "	33 60	
"	" " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	10 00	
"	" " "	Mrs Clements "	20 00	
"	" " "	Willie Jones "	44 50	
"	" " "	other paupers "	16 00	
Dr A F Blomburgh	" " "	Herbert Nelson "	110 70	
"	" " "	Nels Lundstrom "	25 00	
"	" " "	family of Geo Webb "	25 00	
"	" " "	Mary Olson "	10 00	
Dr. N M Watson	" " "	Mrs Chas Nelson "	36 00	
"	" " "	A Juneau & O Trydal	15 00	
"	" " "	Oliver Durand "	61 00	
"	" " "	Mrs Violette "	46 00	
"	" " "	Nelson child, John Beaudrow, Durand, Marchildon and Doyea, paupers	42 50	
Dr W O Tessier	" " "	Theo Carle a pauper	27 50	
"	" " "	Mrs Trydal "	31 00	
"	" " "	Jos St Martin "	20 50	
Total Physicians' fees				712 70
Total Expenses of Poor as above				2502 69

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	6902 05	
Interest, Penalties and Costs	3670 21	
Interest on deposits	390 43	
Auctioneers' Licenses	20 00	
School dist. refundment for Text book record	75	
Nomination fees	315 60	
Filing appointment of agents	20	
Jury fees	51 00	
Refundment from Marshall Co insanity case of Carl Swenson	73 28	
Rent of Court Room	10 00	
Transferred from County Road & Bridge fund	1100 00	
Transferred from County Poor Fund	900 00	
Orders outstanding	10125 17	

Overdraft	2392 21	
Total		25950 92

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to Incidental Expense fund	300 00	
Refundments	2 27	
Orders outstanding Jan 1, 1900 paid	1064 49	
Overdraft Jan 1, 1900	3822 32	
Orders drawn during the year, per itemized schedule following	20761 84	
Total		25950 92

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	138 00	
" mileage	57 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	156 00	
" mileage	45 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	114 00	
" mileage	50 00	
K M Hansen per diem	223 00	
" mileage	61 00	
J B Hebert per diem	144 00	
" mileage	50 00	
Total		1050 00

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	15 00	
" mileage	2 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00	
" mileage	1 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
K M Hansen per diem	12 00	
" mileage	4 00	
J B Hebert per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
Total		87 40

Salary of County Officers.

Adam Zeh	County Auditor	1200 00	
O T Tandberg	County Treasurer	1320 00	
Frank Jeffers	Superintendent of Schools	800 04	
Van R Brown	County Attorney	600 00	
J T Knight	Judge of Probate	650 00	
J E Ford	Deputy County Auditor	333 63	
J O Gjerberg	Janitor	360 00	
Total			5263 67

Official Fees

Joseph Perrault, clerk of court		
Recording and filing official bonds and papers	247 50	
Board of Audit 3 days 1899	9 00	
Delinquent tax proceedings	1216 20	
Samuel Gibeau, register of Deeds,		
Recording county attorney's bonds	1 50	
Making list of Mortgages for assessment	7 00	
Recording town treasurers' bonds	21 00	
Adam Zeh, County Auditor,		
Board of Audit 2 days	6 00	
Services in ditch proceedings	233 00	
Wm C L Demann		
2 days board of Audit	6 00	
J C Mathews		
Court commissioner's fees state vs Strofs	8 25	
Total		1761 45

Election Returns and Mileage.

O J Johnson	carrying ballots town of Wyandotte Spec Elec Feb 24, 1900	5 00	
K M Hanson	" " North " "	5 70	
A S Anderson	" " River Falls " "	3 60	
Alex Patnode	" " Gervais " "	2 00	
Moses Ducharme	" " Lake Pleasant " "	2 40	
J B Hebert	" " Poplar River " "	5 00	
Chas E Asp	" " Emardville " "	3 40	
P A Eckstrom	" " Black River " "	3 50	
F T Satre	" " Rocksbury " "	5 00	
H D Baardson	" " Norden " "	5 60	
Lars Backe	" City of Thief River Falls "	5 00	
Nels K Anderson	" town of Sanders " "	4 20	
J L Johnson	" Village of St Hilaire " "	3 00	
John E Peterson	" town of Bray " "	4 20	
Hdaige Baril	" " Red Lake Falls " "	1 50	
Adolph Plante	" " Lambert " "	6 00	
Olof Larson	" " Numedal " "	6 80	
A D Baril	" " Louisville " "	6 00	
O T Romses	" " Polk Centre " "	2 80	
E E Havik	" " Equality " "	7 20	
Edonor Perusse	" " Terrebonne " "	2 80	
O N Skomedal	" " Garnes " "	6 20	
A P Toupin	" City of Red Lake Falls " "	1 20	
Nels Holberg	bringing election returns 1st ward city of Red L Falls	1 20	
Theo Pichette	" " 2nd " " "	1 20	
Moses Belair	" " 3rd " " "	1 20	
C E Traverse	" " 1st " " Thief R Falls	5 00	
Hubert Holzknecht	" " 2nd " " "	5 00	
Frank Tilton	" " 3rd " " "	5 00	
Chas Eklund	" " town of Bray	1 00	
Magnus Winberg	" " " Numedal	7 20	
Ole J Tweet	" " " Norden	6 60	
A J Hemstad	" " " Emardville	3 80	
Joseph Pigeon	" " " Poplar River	4 60	
Simon C Sater	" " " Garnes	5 00	
A C Lindquist	" " " Polk Centre	2 80	
A Aug Erickson	" " " River Falls	3 80	
Daniel Patterson	" " Village of St Hilaire	3 40	
O L Larson	" " Town of Sanders	4 20	
Thomas Belair	" " " Red Lake Falls	1 20	
Felix Anderson	" " " Black River	2 00	
Anton Erickson	" " " North	5 40	
J J Donahue	" " " Equality	7 20	
Joseph Prudhomme	" " " Lake Pleasant	2 30	
Chas Gustafson	" " " Rocksbury	4 00	
Fred Anderson	" " " Wyandotte	5 50	
J J Gerard	" " " Terrebonne	3 00	
Theo Majeres	" " " Gervais	2 00	
Adolph Plante	" " " Lambert	6 00	
Adam Zeh 1 day canvassing special election returns Feb 28, 1900		3 00	
C L Taylor 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 24, 1900		3 20	
S T Johnson 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 24, 1900		7 40	
Wm C L Demann 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns, Feb 24, 1900		4 40	
Hdaige Baril	carrying ballots town of Red Lake Falls Gen. elect. 1900	1 60	
Louis Doucet	" " Lambert " "	5 80	
J B Hebert	" " Poplar River " "	5 00	
Alex Patnode	" " Gervais " "	2 00	
A D Berry	" " Louisville " "	2 40	
H D Baardson	" " Norden " "	5 60	
Chas Eklund	" " Black River " "	1 20	
Chas E Asp	" " Emardville " "	3 40	
Edonor Perusse	" " Terrebonne " "	3 20	
P Englestad	" " Rocksbury " "	4 40	
Olof Tande	" " Garnes " "	7 40	
E E Havick	" " Equality " "	7 20	
A S Anderson	" " River Falls " "	3 80	
Moses Ducharme	" " Lake Pleasant " "	2 60	
Olof Larson	" " Numedal " "	7 40	
O T Romsos	" " Polk Centre " "	3 00	
C F Umbriet	" " North " "	5 80	
Nels K Anderson	" " Sanders " "	4 60	
John E Peterson	" " Bray " "	4 20	
O J Johnson	" " Wyandotte " "	5 00	
J L Johnson	" Village St. Hilaire "	3 40	
Lars Backe	" City of Thief River Falls "	5 00	
A P Toupin	" City of Red Lake Falls "	1 20	
A D Berry	bringing election returns town of Louisville " "	2 40	
Geo Charest	" " " Lambert " "	6 00	
Zotique Bray	" " " Polk Centre "	3 00	
Nels Haakinson	" " " Garnes "	7 40	
Andrew Johnson	" " " Emardville "	3 80	
Ole Olson	" " " Norden "	6 60	
Erick Albue	" " " Numedal "	6 20	
John L Smith	" " " North "	5 80	
Chas Gustafson	" " " Rocksbury "	4 20	
Charles Eklund	" " " Bray "	5 00	
Thomas Dougherty	" " " Black River "	2 40	
Evangelist Quesnelle	" " " Lake Pleasant "	2 20	
L C Erickson	" " " Equality "	7 20	
A Aug Erickson	" " " River Falls "	3 80	
Joseph Lament	" " " Gervais "	2 80	
O L Larson	" " " Sanders "	4 20	
Fred Anderson	" " " Wyandotte "	5 20	
Joseph Pigeon	" " " Poplar River "	5 00	
O H Peters	" " Vill of St Hilaire "	3 00	
W D Culver	" " 1st ward city of Thief R Falls	5 00	
M J Hughes	" " 2nd " " "	5 00	
F J Kernousek	" " 3rd " " "	5 00	
Joseph Tschirhart	" " 1st " " Red Lake Falls	1 20	
P E Pirath	" " 2nd " " "	1 20	
John DeForge	" " 3rd " " "	1 20	
A P Toupin	canvassing board 3 days and mileage General elect 1900	9 20	
C L Taylor	" " 3 days " " "	9 20	
Adam Zeh	" " 3 days " " "	9 00	
Wm C L Demann	" " 3 days " " "	10 40	
Total			560 30

FIRE WARDENS.

John Power	services town of Black River	1 50	
Albert Power	" " "	3 00	
James Power	" " "	1 50	
Thomas Glynn	" " "	1 50	
August Moren	" " "	1 50	
Fosty Ridge	" " "	1 50	
James Ridge	" " "	1 50	
Chas Ford	" " "	3 00	
Peter Kilburg	" " "	3 00	
Joseph Schmitz	" " "	3 00	
John Keller	" " "	1 50	
Maggie Keller	" " "	3 00	
Magnus Winberg	" " "	8 00	
Joseph Pigeon	" " Poplar River	2 00	
L O Erickson	" " Equality	3 50	
Henry C Strasburg	" " Lambert	2 00	
M A Hatten	" " Terrebonne	4 00	
Total			43 00

WOLF BOUNTIES.

Charles Nelson	7 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Carl M Roland	5 00	
John G Hagen	34 00	
Louis Halvorson	14 00	
Louis Sall	7 00	
John Doyle	15 00	
Mikkel L Kjois	14 00	
Jens Fore	7 00	
Iver Iverson	7 00	
Alexander Baoust	14 00	
Frank Ault	7 00	
F Anderson	7 00	
Francis L Borglund	14 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Henry Cyr	22 00	
John P Nelson	7 00	
M Madden	40 00	
Ole O Lee	7 00	
Alford Richard	7 00	
Antoine Lizotte	7 00	
Paul Borgie	7 00	
Peter Bush	7 00	
Charley A Samuelson	7 00	
Herbert Reed	7 00	
Alfred Ethier	40 00	
Knut Killand	14 00	
Casper Falk	7 00	
G A Anderson	7 00	
Isaac Lemieux	7 00	
Onezime Brunneau	7 00	
Geo Gunderson	7 00	
Charles Clark	14 00	
F X Lambert	7 00	
Pierrie Langlois	14 00	
E Cloutier	7 00	
L J O'Neil	14 00	
Peder Pederson	14 00	
Geo Charest	7 00	
O P Peterson	21 00	
John Leroux	7 00	
Thomas Moreau	7 00	
John F Doyle	7 00	
Arthur Demers	6 00	
Frank E Umbriet	7 00	
Gilbert Skjerva	7 00	
John Ogatabish	21 00	
George Anderson	3 00	
Fred Delorme	5 00	
Joseph Raymond	21 00	
Jos St Mars	13 00	
Philip Demarais	3 00	
Geo Ethier	5 00	
Richard Larson	3 00	
A E Anderson	9 00	
Richard Larson	6 00	
Abraham Steen	13 00	
Charles St. Martin	15 00	
Amund Anderson	5 00	
Arnold Kirkile	6 00	
Geo A Groom	5 00	
Louis Miller	5 00	
Albert Griffiths	5 00	
Peter P Hood	5 00	
B O Lindstad	15 00	
J S McCall	5 00	
Ole O Rindal	5 00	
Earl Ford	10 00	
Ligrud Krostue	5 00	
Myron Boyce	5 00	
Moses Guerard	5 00	
John Roland	5 00	
Vital Desrosiers	5 00	
Fritjof Gjerberg	5 00	
August Lillo	5 00	
Ole Ellingson	5 00	
Peter Swanson	5 00	
Ole Omoth	5 00	
Total		757 00

Lights, Fuel and Repairs.

Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co Wiring court house, fixtures and use of lights	43 05	
James Brady placing shelving in auditor's office	3 50	
Frank E Hunt glass, oil &c	3 75	
Thief River Falls Lumber Co lumber for vault	7 19	
Theo LaBissoniere oil	51	
Robertson Lumber Co lumber for repairs	23 26	
J J Rue repairing shelving in vault	1 00	
Nick Heim painting desks and tables	4 50	
Chas Sampson repairing court room	3 00	
Joseph Tschirhart repairing court room	1 00	
B Puschinsky braces, lumber etc for railing and desks	7 00	
Theo Lefaive making desk and table for auditor office	14 35	
Total		111 11

COUNTY DITCH EXPENSES.

Geo A Ralph surveying Sanders-Black River ditch and supplies furnished	115 00	
E A Moran viewer 15 days team hire 8 days Sanders Black River ditch	69 00	
O J Johnson " 10 " " " "	30 00	
Alex A Sweans " 21 " " " "	63 00	
P O Hagglund rodman 8 days, " 8 " "	40 00	
L Boisvert rodman 8 days " "	16 00	
Iver Johnson axeman 1 day " "	1 50	
Anton Anderson balance on contract " "	207 31	
J E Ford typewriting specifications " "	3 00	
Geo A Ralph surveying Thief River Falls ditch	75 00	
J B Hebert viewer and team hire " "	51 00	
Gust Naplin viewer 11 days " "	33 00	
O J Johnson " 11 " " "	33 00	
Alex Johnson rodman 6 " " "	12 00	
M A Hewitt chainman 6 " " "	12 00	
S A Swanson typewriting specifications for " "	4 84	
		565 65

INTEREST ON COUNTY WARRANTS.

First State Bank of Red Lake Falls	93 93	
Merchant State " of " " "	14 91	
John O Aos	33	
J. A. Duffy	05	
Brown Treacy & Co	06	
W. P. Johnson	4 66	
Bank of McIntosh	50	
O. T. Romsos	08	
J. M. Bray	20	
Theo LaBissoniere	20	
M. E. Cander	50	
Peter C. Wolds	12	
Olof Shreeland	21	
A. O. Rodgers	30	
P. E. Smidesang	10	
Citizens Nat. Bank	51	
H. M. Kaus.	99	
Joseph Perrault	10 10	
S. A. Swansen	35	
M. O. Sortedahl	43	
Henry Leppert	03	
J. L. Hebert	10	
P. A. Eckstrom	05	
Thomas Lawrence	36 24	
Ives & Soll	10	
J Hannay	10	
Joseph Pigeon	07	
Bank of St Hilaire	06	
E E Havik	36	
Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co.	15	
Geo D Barnard & Co	1 24	
O E Boughton	41	
O M Lohn	60	
H D Baardson	18	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	1 22	
First Nat Bank of Detroit	63	
P F Pouliot	09	
N M Watson	46	
W A Schreiter	32	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co	15	
Total		97 73

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Courier Publishing Co.		
Stationery for Co officers	136 35	
Special Election Blanks, Ballots and Stationery	125 55	
Court calendars, Oct. term Dist. court	37 10	
Official ballots for Gen election	80 00	
Sample " " "	10 00	
Geo D Barnard & Co.		
Blanks for county officers	198 26	
Blank books for "	291 62	
1 case flp wrappers for clerk of court	7 50	
1 steel document file " " "	18 00	
1 blank case for auditors office	60 6	
Free Press Printing Co.		
Blanks for County offices	3 90	
Tax receipt for auditor and treas.	61 00	
Blank books and record	214 00	
Rubber stamps	1 75	
Examination paper and warrant reg	21 00	
Pioneer Press Co		
Blanks for Co officers	27 13	
Auditors and Court warrants	52 25	
Filing case	4 50	
Grand Forks Herald		
1 Mtg. record	21 00	
Tax lists	52 50	
Wm. Welch & Co.		
School Records &c	103 08	
W A Schreiter		
Ink and stationery	3 17	
C M Lohn		
Stenographers paper	4 50	
Total		1471 73

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

St. Hilaire Spectator		
Publishing official notice etc	276 15	
" comrs proceedings	382 85	
" proceedings of Bd of equalization	54 75	
" Del. tax list for 1899	972 96	
" Financial statment for 1899	568 90	
Total		2124 61

Paid Town Clerks for Reporting Births and Deaths.

Olof Larson	town of Numedal	1 00	
H D Baardson	" Norden	1 00	
C E Purdy	" North	1 00	
John E Peterson	" Bray	25	
Nels K Anderson	" Sanders	2 75	
F T Satre	" Rocksbury	2 25	
O T Romsos	" Polk Centre	3 50	
P A Eckstrom	" Black River	2 50	
A S Anderson	" River Falls	3 50	
L R Bramsness	" River Falls	2 25	
O J Johnson	" Wyandotte	50	
A D Berry	" Louisville	3 25	
I Baril	" Red Lake Falls	3 75	
Alex Patnode	" Gervais	1 00	
Charles E Asp	" Emardville	5 00	
O N Skomnedahl	" Garnes	1 75	
E E Havik	" Equality	3 50	
Moses Ducharme	" Lake Pleasant	75	
E Perusse	" Terrebonne	4 50	
Geo Dupont	" Terrebonne	5 75	
J B Hebert	" Poplar River	1 50	
L Daoust	" Lambert	1 25	
J L Johnson	" village of St Hilaire	2 00	
Lars Backe	" city of Thief River Falls	1 75	
I Lemieux	" city of Red Lake Falls	8 00	
		17 50	
Total			95 76

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of Christ Anfinson:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Jacob Amundson witness fees and mileage	3 20	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	41 23	
Total		54 03
Case of Christian Lorvik:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Christian E Peterson witness fees and mileage	2 44	
A F Blomburgh " "	2 44	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	41 56	
Total		53 04
Case of Carl Syverson:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
S Shogren witness fees and mileage	6 76	
Charles Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	32 12	
S L Beasley fees and expense conveying patient to Red Lake Falls	8 80	
Total		54 28
Case of Julius Kuehl:		
Dr J Gendron medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Wm Callahan witness fees and mileage	1 59	
EA Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	57 20	
Total		65 39
Case of Andrew Suhrs:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
E A Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	48 05	
Total		54 65
Case of Henry Prenevost:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Ambroise Godbout witness fees and mileage	2 32	
Sarah Champagne " "	2 32	
M Thibert " "	2 32	
Arthur Perras boarding patient	1 00	
Chas Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	35 52	
Total		50 08
Case of Elizabeth Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Julius Berg witness fees and mileage	1 84	
E A Moran fees subpoenaing witnesses	2 90	
Geo Brunelle caring for patient	3 00	
Peter Wilmes room and board for patient	5 00	
Wm McIntosh caring for patient	3 00	
Joseph Belair fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls Hospital	57 05	
Total		79 39
Case of E A Mousseau:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Philomen Mousseau witness fees and mileage	2 40	
Joseph Morrissette caring for patient	3 00	
G Gerlach boarding patient	2 00	
Wm McIntosh bringing patient to court	3 00	
J T Knight fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	28 12	
Total		45 12
Case of Chas Gomoll:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr J Gendron " "	3 30	
Sophia Gomoll witness fees and mileage	2 00	
Ed Jeffers " "	2 00	
Albert Smith " "	2 00	
Wm McIntosh serving subpoenas	90	
Geo Brunelle fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls hospital	42 43	
Total		55 93
Case of Helmer Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Charles Sampson serving subpoenas	2 10	
Total		8 70

Case of Ralph Swenson, Feeble Minded:

A C Rodgers for clothing for patient at Faribault	19 75	
		19 75
Total for Feeble minded and insane		570 37

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Christ Sigfried:

Joseph Belair coroners fees	10 15	
Henry Busse witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Richard Adler " 1 2 "	1 12	
Geo Weiss " 1 2 "	1 12	
Total		13 51

Case of Barney Mousseau:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	13 55	
Michael Nolan witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Jas Ford " 1 2 "	1 12	
Daniel Patterson " 1 2 "	1 12	
Wm Lonsdale " 1 2 "	1 12	
Jas O Burse " 1 2 "	1 12	
Dr A F Blomburgh med exam 1 2 "	6 20	
Total		25 35

Case of Mrs A G Swenson:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	21 30	
Dr A F Blomburgh medical examination	14 40	
Sam Olson witness fees 1 day 2 miles	1 12	
Anton Peterson " 1 2 "	1 12	
Andrew G Swenson " 1	1 00	
Anton Peterson interpreter 1	1 00	
Dr N M Watson med exam 1 14 "	7 40	
Total		47 34

Case of Alexis Violette:

Joseph Belair coroners fees	8 15	
Dr N M Watson med examination 1 day 2 miles	6 20	
Chas Sundstrom witness fees 1 2 "	1 12	
John Bourdon " 1 2 "	1 12	
		16 59

Case of Ellen Clements:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	15 65	
Dr H Francis med examination 1 day 4 miles	6 40	
Annie Jacobson witness fees 1 "	1 00	
Mrs Frank Zavoral " 1 "	1 00	
Ada Clements " 1 "	1 00	
Andrew " " 1 "	1 00	
		28 05

Case of Wm Vorachek:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees	14 80	
Dr H Francis med examination 1 day 2 miles	6 20	
Theodore Gordon witness fees 1 2 "	1 12	
August Brown " 1 2 "	1 12	
Frank Benston " 1 2 "	1 12	
		24 46
Total costs inquisitions		154 30

JUSTICE COURT CASES.

Justice Fees

C E Traverse	State vs Olson		20 40	
	"	Anderson	9 10	
	"	Peterson	4 00	
A P Toupin	"	Gilbertson	10 10	
	"	Bodie	2 05	
	"	Brouillet	5 05	
	"	Gervais	8 77	
	"	Nicholson	18 10	
O H Peters	"	Scheldrup	5 05	
	"	Himle	3 70	
K O Gigstad	"	Scheldrup	5 20	
S T Johnson	"	Mussey	12 27	
	"	Anderson	3 65	
N W Tarrant	"	Dufrene	3 50	
Total				112 57

Witness Fees.

Joseph Carpenter	State	vs	Nicholson	3 92	
Josephine "		"		3 92	
Fred "		"		3 92	
Adolf "		"		3 92	
Ida Carpenter		"		3 92	
Geo Pepin		"		3 90	
C Carlson		"	Himle	3 68	
John Mahla	State	"	"	3 68	
P S Medchill	"	"	"	4 04	
O Kolstoe	"	"	Scheldrup	3 88	
H G Dobner	"	"	Sirois	1 96	
C C Jackson	"	"	"	3 92	
Louis Hanson	"	"	"	3 92	
Bert Walker	"	"	"	3 92	
E Golly	"	"	Peterson	1 00	
S Kenison	"	"	"	1 00	
Knudson	"	"	"	1 00	
Andy Erickson	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Monroe	"	"	"	1 00	
O E Traverse	"	"	Mussey	1 10	
N W Tarrant	"	"	"	1 00	
Rasmus Martenson	"	"	Olson	3 92	
Halvor Rodegaard	"	"	"	3 41	
Nels "	"	"	"	3 44	
Christ "	"	"	"	3 44	
John L Finke	"	"	"	1 72	
Albert Olson	"	"	"	8 28	
Milly "	"	"	"	8 28	
Anna "	"	"	"	8 28	
Helmer "	"	"	"	8 28	
Dr Grandy exp testimony state vs. Anderson				6 12	
Total					114 80

Jurors Fees

Val Detling	State	vs.	Pahlon	1 00	
Fred Krueger	"	"	"	1 00	
W F Smith	"	"		1 00	
M Verboncer	"	"	Armstrong	1 00	
Dennis Conely	"	"	Mussey	1 00	
Jas Farr	"	"	"	1 00	
Carl Kretzschmar	"	"	"	1 00	
Hans Nelson	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
R B Vinning	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aas	"	"	"	1 00	
John P Forsberg	"	"	"	1 00	
Jacob Ove	"	"	"	1 00	
Frank Tilton	"	"	"	1 00	
Chas Umboelt	"	"	"	1 00	
G Bailey	"	"	Peterson	1 10	
John Whitman	"	"	"	1 00	
Ben Hocking	"	"	"	1 00	
Christ Porter	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Humphrey	"	"	"	1 00	
M E Todd	"	"	"	1 00	
O P Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
J F Carey	"	"	"	1 00	
F H Kratka	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Gunderson	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aos	"	"	"	1 00	
John Holzknecht	"	"	Olson	1 00	
Hans L Hanson	"	"	"	2 00	
Jas Meehan Jr	"	"	"	2 00	
Jurdon Carey	"	"	"	2 00	
Matt Barzen	"	"	"	2 00	
Peter Newman	"	"	"	2 00	
George Gibson	"	"	"	2 00	
O E Pearson	"	"	"	2 00	
John Dalson	"	"	"	2 00	
Andrew Erickson	"	"	"	2 00	
Benj Hawkins	"	"	"	2 00	
Jake Setzler	"	"	"	2 00	
Fred Borchers	"	"	"	2 00	
				1 00	
Total					51 00

Miscellaneous J C Expenses

W C Smiley writing testimony state vs Mussey	3 00	
Alex A Sweas interpreter " " Olson	1 00	
Hans F Hanson " " " "	1 00	
Total		5 00

CONSTABLE AND SHERIFF FEES J C

Fred Cyr sheriff fees	state vs Olson	9 10	
Wm McIntosh constable fees	" Gervais	4 85	
E A Moran " "	" Jumer	16 35	
Fred Cyr deputy sheriff "	" Nicholson	19 30	
Christ Hall constable "	" Pfaff	3 00	
Carl Johnson "	" Scheldrup	5 60	
" " "	" Himle	10 90	
G O Williams "	" Sirois	15	
Wm Benzie "	" Peterson	6 05	
" " "	" Mussey	5 95	
Total			82 05
Total cost justice court cases			306 02

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES

Petit Juror's Fees. Feby term 1900

Michael Burns	1 day	41 miles		6 40	
Conrad Lajambe	1 "	50 "		7 00	
Joseph L Cyr	6½ "	34 "		16 80	
Emil Schlessinger	2 "	2 "	Talesman	4 20	
Ed Jeffers	3 "	2 "	"	6 20	
Thomas Belair	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
A Wright	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
Thomas Carno	2 "	2 "	"	4 20	
August Erickson	9½ "	20 "		21 60	
Fletcher Cary	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
Delos Douglas	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
G Lasarge	9½ "	48 "		23 80	
Peter Hance	9½ "	50 "		24 00	
O N Skommedahl	9½ "	62 "		24 20	
Louis Attstadt	9½ "	6 "		19 60	
Frank St Martin	9½ "	22 "		21 20	
Lewis Weiss	9½ "	20 "		21 00	
John Beaudry	9½ "	16 "		20 60	
John Lacrosse	9½ "	14 "		20 40	
Joseph Provost	9½ "	18 "		20 80	
Frank Grenier	9½ "	12 "		20 20	
Joseph Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Edmund Brouillette	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Samuel Godbout	9½ "	24 "		21 40	
J P Dargan	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
John Lester	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
J L Stewart	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Fred Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Fred Krueger	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
E A Moran	9½ "	2 "		19 20	
Al Gray	3 "	0 "	Talesman	6 00	
Isaia Marchildon	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20	
Hubert Cardinal	9½ "	6 "	"	19 60	
John Drier	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20	
J J Rue	2 "		"	4 00	
B E Burkee	9½ "	21 "	"	21 40	
Wm Erb	2 "		"	4 00	
Total					606 60

October Term, 1900.

J F Mathews	1 "	22 "		4 20	
Joseph Belair	1 "	2 "	Talesman	2 20	
John Perrault	3 "		"	6 00	
George Marchildon	3 "		"	6 00	
Wm Hilgrove	3 "		"	6 00	
Henry Jumer	3 "		"	6 00	
Joseph Bourdon	3 "		"	6 00	
Simon Paul	3 "		"	6 00	
J L Stewart	4 "		"	8 00	
Chas Gustafson	12 "	32 "		27 20	
O L Larson	12 "	32 "		27 20	
Rudolph Risten	12 "	36 "		27 60	
Lars Nettland	12 "	34 "		27 40	
M I Dargan	12 "	20 "		26 00	
John O Waslie	12 "	50 "		29 00	
A W Lind	12 "	34 "		27 40	
Joseph Robidoux	12 "	40 "		28 00	
M A Hatten	10 "	16 "		21 60	
Philip Gibeau	12 "	52 "		29 20	
Regis Huot	12 "	26 "		26 60	
G K Hanvi	12 "	44 "		28 40	
Joseph Cyr	12 "	32 "		27 20	
Peter Kilberg	12 "	18 "		25 80	
D W Brown	12 "	56 "		29 60	
D Conely	12 "	42 "		28 20	
Wm Olson	12 "	24 "		26 40	
Franx Bourque	12 "	42 "		28 20	
L R Bransness	12 "	26 "		26 60	
B W Gray	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
Nick Eckstein	12 "	20 "		26 00	
Fred Krueger	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
P K Olson	10 "	2 "	"	20 20	
John Deforge	9 "	2 "	"	18 20	
Mose Verboncouer	10 "	2 "	"	20 20	
Mose Verboncouer	2 "		Talesman	2 00	
Wilfred Page	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20	
Carl Johnson	12 "	24 "	"	26 40	
Thomas Belair	2 "		Talesman	4 00	
Total					746 60
					1353 20

WITNESS FEES FEBRUARY TERM

Christ Hall	State	vs.	E Brink	1 day	24 miles		2 40	
H Grundy	"		Anderson	3	80 "		7 80	
Helda Feragen	"		"	3	18 "		5 88	

OCTOBER TERM.

P S Dainard	State	vs.	Paradis	2 days	18 miles		4 88	
Ed Broulette	"		Morinville	1	18 "		2 44	
" "	"		"	1	18 "		2 44	
Nels Sylvester	"		Anderson	2	80 "		6 80	
M "	"		"	2	80 "		6 80	
Helda Feragen	"		"	7	52 "		10 12	
Rasmus Martinson	"		Olson	1	56 "		4 36	
Chris Rodegaard	"		"	1	52 "		4 12	
A "	"		"	1	52 "		4 12	
Gilbert Olson	"		"	1	40 "		3 40	
J L Johnson	"		Paradis	1	24 "		2 44	
Henry Grundy	"		Andersen	1	40 "	Exp. Wit	8 40	
Total								76 44

SHERIFFS AND DEPUTIES

Charles Sampson drawing and summoning grand and petit juries	278 85	
" " sheriff's fees state vs Anderson	25 65	
S L Heasley dpty " " " " Dufresne	16 05	
Fred Cyr " " " " " Morinville, Paradis, Anderson and Brink	78 65	
Chas Sampson drawing summoning petit juries and caring for prisoner	55 15	
" " serving papers	14 90	
" " sheriff fees in del. P P tax cases	13 40	
" " " " state vs Dufresne	10 21	
S L Heasley dpty " " " Fred Olson	26 35	
Chas Sampson " " " Bodie	16 80	
" " " " " Jeffry Brouillette	15 95	
Moses Belair " " " Olson	7 90	
Fred Cyr dpty " " " Gervais	8 50	
" " " " " " Gundy	1 70	
" " " " " " Anderson	8 15	
" " " " " " Olson	10 40	
" " " " " " Paradis	4 85	
Chas Sampson summoning petit jury Oct term	63 85	
" drawing " " "	3 00	
" subpoenaing state witnesses	17 00	
" sheriff fees att court Feb. term 11 days	33 00	
John Kivel court bailiff " " 11 "	33 00	
Martin Johnson special dpty sheriff " " 9½ "	28 50	
Fred Cyr " " " " 11 "	33 00	
Louis Allstadt " " Oct " 12 "	36 00	
Ole Anderson " " " " 11 "	33 00	
Moses Belair " " " " 2 "	6 00	
John Deforge " " " " 1 "	3 00	
Ed Jeffers " " " " 3 "	9 00	
Chas Sampson " " " " 14 "	42 00	
Fred Cyr " " " " 12 "	36 00	
Total		970 41

CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS

Joseph Perrault clerk fees Feb. term 1900 11 days	33 00	
Frank Jeffers spec dpty " " 1900 11 "	33 00	
Joseph Perrault " Oct " 1900 14 "	42 00	
J E Ford " " 1900 14 "	42 00	
O M Lohn stenographer's salary	206 02	
Total		356 02

MISCELLANEOUS COURT EXPENSES

Henry Brouillett 36 meals served to petit jury	9 00	
A P Toupin drawing petit jury Oct term dist. court 1 day	3 00	
O L Taylor " " " Feb " 1 "	3 00	
F Hibner referee fees Red Lake co. vs P & J Meehan	40 00	
Total		56 00

BOARDING PRISONERS

Katie Wilmes Oct term 1899	3 00	
Carl Johnson 8 days	4 00	
Chas Sampson	3 00	
Polk County	32 66	
Total		42 66

Miscellaneous Expenses

O N Bourdon moving safe twice and team hire	9 50	
H O Gjerberg ice for use in court house	2 00	
J E Ford checking over auditor's books in Polk Co Polk vs Red Lake Co	39 64	
J A Bray small wagon for court house	2 50	
O E Boughton premium on insurance	41 00	
A O Reinhart cells for county jail	750 30	
Peter C Wold assessing fractional twp 153 42	5 00	
O H Olson " " 152 41	5 00	
Wm Zaiser livery to Thief River Falls by order of Judge of Probate	3 00	
Jos J Dow supt clothing for Arthur Hendrickson at school for blind	24 02	
W A Schreiter waste baskets for offices	3 00	
O E Boughton drafting bill for proposed amendment to Co division law	15 00	
" special Co attorneys fees Polk vs Red Lake county	207 09	
" services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	130 48	
Theo Garceau services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	73 95	
K M Hansen services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	153 35	
N M Watson services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	128 00	
A M Anderson & Bros chairs and table for court room	13 80	
" stool for auditors office	3 00	
L Phillion janitor work during training school	25 00	
E Strassburger preliminary plans for county jail	20 00	
E Buse moving and placing jail cells	180 07	
Otto Zaiser 20 cords rock	90 00	
Ernest Buse rent of court house	477 50	
Refunding orders paid	2 27	
Joseph Belair table for register of deeds	1 25	
K M Hansen telephone messages	2 00	
K M Hansen clothing for Lind boy and expense taking him to St. Paul Hospital	36 48	
K M Hansen expense taking Aos and Carlson boys to Crookston hospital	15 86	
Total		2451 56

Towns, Villages and Cities	Credit Balance January 2, 1900	Tax Collections.	Total	Amount drawn by town, village and city treasurers.	Amount paid on account of State R R bond	Credit Balance January 2, 1901.
Numedal		120 92	120 92	120 92		
Norden	29 26	225 68	254 94	239 15		15 79
North	226 75	593 80	820 55	741 91		78 64
Bray		278 69	278 69	278 69		
Sanders	52 18	520 19	572 37	572 37		
Rocksbury	63 70	285 92	349 62	349 62		
Polk Centre	235 88	350 31	586 19	522 50		63 69
Black River	101 41	555 99	657 40	657 40		
River Falls		581 51	581 51	496 26		85 25
Wyandotte		321 12	321 12	321 12		
Louisville	263 86	381 30	645 16	594 08		51 08
Red Lake Falls	201 56	838 85	1040 41	1020 41		20 00
Gervais	70 25	512 19	582 44	447 16	90 00	45 28
Emardville		430 34	430 34	430 34		
Garnes		153 09	153 09	153 09		
Equality		55 26	55 26	47 36		7 90
Lake Pleasant		616 51	616 51	616 01		50
Terrebonne		923 20	923 20	923 20		
Poplar River	21 08	633 84	654 92	654 92		
Lambert		529 08	529 08	529 08		
Village of St Hilaire	475 80	2166 41	2642 21	2581 79		60 42
City of Thief R Fall		2081 61	2081 61	2081 61		
City of Red L Falls		3323 28	3328 28	3244 15		84 13
	1741 73	16398 72	18140 45	[illegible]	90 00	512 75

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance January 2, 1900.	Apportionments and Tax Collections	Total.	Amount drawn by School District Treasurer.	Amount paid to State Treasurer on account of State Loan.	Credit Balance January 2, 1901.
1		610 69	610 69	610 69		
2	84 64	351 83	436 47	426 74	5 40	4 34
3		340 43	340 43		31 20	309 23
4	66 56	289 97	356 53	312 37	10 00	34 16
5		361 33	361 33	361 33		
6		273 74	273 74	273 74		
7		225 21	225 21	191 44		33 77
8	64 02	139 77	193 79	193 79		
9		413 59	413 59	413 59		
10	38 33	144 86	183 22	183 22		
11	65 76	107 66	173 42	173 42		
12	27 09	285 57	312 66	237 48		75 18
13	95 40	136 40	232 30	179 10		53 20
14		205 79	205 79	205 79		
15	123 00	7513 06	7636 06	[illegible]	625 00	228 67
16		317 15	317 15	317 15		
17		74 48	74 48	74 48		
24		292 86	292 86	230 52		62 34
27		435 38	435 58	435 28		10
32		313 77	313 77	313 77		
33		236 98	236 98	236 98		
40	44 57	469 16	513 77	372 46	72 00	69 51
41		347 43	347 43	211 90		135 53
45		23 40	23 40	23 40		
48		230 82	230 82	230 52		
49		277 39	277 39	277 39		
54		493 18	493 18	493 18		
57		1797 39	1797 39	1797 39		
63	146 48	467 44	613 92	334 19		279 10
73	36 17	404 99	441 16	301 71	40 00	99 42
75	7 31	415 89	423 20	320 91	102 29	
79	103 75	1222 73	1326 48	914 38	115 00	297 10
80	63 23	150 79	214 02	94 15		119 87
81		445 65	445 65	445 65		
88		322 61	322 61	322 61		
94		257 62	257 62	255 67		1 95
99	12 58	241 57	254 15	181 79	71 25	1 11
102		1742 81	1742 81	1308 84		433 97
103		380 21	380 21	380 21		
106		197 43	197 43	197 43		
107		3776 22	3776 22	3776 22		
108	110 11	353 86	463 97	298 97	165 00	
112		374 74	374 74	374 74		
115		295 15	295 15	295 15		
124		382 73	382 73	382 73		
125		289 08	289 08	289 08		
126		144 16	414 16	232 73		181 43
127		316 81	316 81	316 81		
130	13 07	418 21	431 28	337 98	62 50	31 80
133		390 33	390 33	390 33		
135		447 53	447 53	447 53		
141		479 79	479 79	393 33	71 06	15 40
147	100 20	282 51	382 71	276 81		106 90
148		416 07	416 07	416 07		
149		323 19	323 19	323 19		
151		395 08	395 08	377 18	11 00	6 90
153	91 20	225 11	316 31	209 14		107 17
154		460 41	460 41	460 41		
165	6 80	400 51	407 31	352 95	32 64	21 72
166	48 69	439 23	487 92	384 26	63 00	40 66
167	4 04	396 69	400 73	376 97	12 00	11 76
178	20 70	351 01	371 71	256 71	115 00	
180		218 80	218 80	218 80		
191		171 98	171 98	171 98		
194		326 31	326 31	326 31		
204	17 78	102 01	119 79	88 82		30 97
208	3 31	275 60	278 91	257 78	11 00	10 13
210	12 09	309 54	321 63	283 69	3 45	34 49
214	39	300 90	301 29	236 89	64 40	
216	8 08	530 91	538 99	433 40	62 50	43 09
219	12 53	293 86	306 39	293 86		12 53
221		217 27	217 27	217 27		
227	22 21	538 11	560 32	421 29	60 00	79 03
228	1 26	350 74	352 00	326 41	15 00	10 59
231	167 61	234 71	402 32	399 02		3 30
	1608 22	38709 22	40317 44	35176 62	1865 60	2883 74

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY

RESOURCES:

Taxes and penalties collected and not distributed county funds	1375 33	
Uncollected taxes levied for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900	21010 77	
Total,		23376 10

LIABILITIES:

Orders and warrants outstanding	11305 87	
Excess of assetts over liabilities	12070 23	
Total		23376 10

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Books, furniture and fixtures	12128 36	
Vault	393 23	
Total		12521 59

ABSTRACT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1900.

State Revenue	2320 00
State School	1783 44
Interest and principal on state loans	3156 17
County taxes	14733 91
City and village taxes	9956 11
Township taxes	8018 07
School district taxes	24969 73
Total	64937 46

Average rate of taxation 41.78 mills.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE COUNTY FOR 1900.

Lands	806585 00	
Lots	313159 00	
Personal Property	330359 00	
Total		1450103 00

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due April 12, 1907	10000 00	
Four " " " " June 20, 1911	20000 00	
Five " " " " May 1, 1910	9000 00	
Total		39000 00

The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this Board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 30th day of January, A. D. 1901.

J. B. Hebert, Wm. C. L. Demann, Louis Hansen, O. J. Johnson, James Sutor, Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

[SEAL]

Attest: Adam Zeh, County Auditor.

A GIRL OF SPIRIT.

Attorney General Griggs Ably Assisted by His Daughter.

In all Washington it would be impossible to find a brighter, more cheerful household than that of the judicial head of our government. Attorney General Griggs, like most New Jerseymen, is very domestic in his tastes and likes best to get away from his official

Photo by Gilbert, Washington.

MISS HELEN GRIGGS.

cares and worries and seclude himself in his own home. His household consists of eight—himself, his wife, who is his second, his two sons and his four daughters.

Secretary Griggs' four daughters range from Helen, the eldest, a remarkably handsome girl of 21, to Baby Elizabeth, about 5 years of age. They are fond of society, but are very far from being mere butterflies. Miss Helen Griggs is a young woman of the most artistic tastes, which have been carefully cultivated, although she is not a college graduate. Some time ago, to the surprise and amusement of her friends, she took up the study of stenography, in which she speedily became proficient. At the same time she acquired a knowledge of business.

Miss Griggs has turned her accomplishments to good account, for she is her father's "right hand man." She is the invariable companion of her learned parent, who frequently asks her opinion on vexed points and often accepts her suggestions.

BARRIE AND HIS NEW BOOK.

Many and Great Successes of the Brilliant Scotch Author.

James Matthew Barrie, the Scotch author who has delighted so many thousands of Americans with his stories of Scottish life as well as by his dramatized novel, "The Little Minister," has just issued another book. "Tommy and Grizel," his latest work, has been running for some months in an American magazine and has just been issued in book form. It is the literary sensation of the hour. In it the delightful Scotchman continues the adventures of "Sentimental Tommy," and it promises to become as great a favorite with Americans as the former work.

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.

JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE.

Mr. Barrie is a man of 40 and was born among the Scottish scenes which he depicts so well. Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire, is the original of the well beloved town of Thrums and the birthplace of the novelist. There and in the ancient town of Dumfries Barrie obtained his education until he went up to Edinburgh. During his university days and even at an earlier period his pen was kept busy, and after his graduation in 1882 he became a journalist. While writing for the press he gained the experiences described so well in "When a Man's Single."

The maelstrom of London soon sucked him in, as it does almost every author and journalist of note in Britain. Barrie's first book, "Better Dead," which appeared in 1887, attracted little attention, but "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in 1888 gained quick recognition. His other works, "My Lady Nicotine," a most delightful volume, and "The Little Minister," too well known to need comment, established his reputation on a firm footing.

A REPENTANT SINNER.

By Count Leo Tolstoi.

Explanation of the cause of Count Leo Tolstoi's excommunication from the Russian church is found by his friends in his latest story entitled "A Repentant Sinner." This story was first published in the Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, and such was its unusual nature that it immediately involved all the doctrinaires in heated discussion. Following is a translation of the story:

"There once dwelt on the earth a man 66 years old. He had lived his entire life without virtue and without repentance, and this man became sick, and still he did not repent. And when death approached and his last hour had come he prayed.

"'Lord, as thou didst pardon the thief on the cross, pardon me.'

"After he had spoken he gave up the ghost, and his spirit, beloved of God, had faith in the mercy of the Creator and soared to the threshold of paradise. And the sinner knocked suppliantly for entrance into heaven. From behind the gate came a voice, saying:

"'Who knocks at the gate of paradise? How did he live on earth?'

"The voice of the judge replied, enumerating all the sins of the man. There was not one virtue to his credit. And the voice from behind the gate said:

"'Sinners cannot enter the portals of heaven. Depart!'

"But the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am Peter, the apostle.'

"And the sinner said: 'Have pity on me, Peter. Remember the weakness of men and the great heart of God. Were you not a disciple of Christ? Was it not you who received the doctrines from his lips? You have had the example of his life. Oh, remember! He was in trouble and asked you three times not to sleep, but to pray, and you slept because your eyelids were heavy with sleep, and thrice he came and found you asleep. Even so have I done. Recall also that you renounced him three times before Caiaphas after promising him thrice never to deny him. This also have I done. You will not keep me out of heaven, will you?'

"And the voice died away behind the gates of paradise, and at the same instant the sinner ceased knocking, for the gate of heaven opened. But another voice was heard from behind an inner door, which demanded:

"'Who is this man, and how did he live on earth?'

"Once more the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating all the sins of the man, and there was not a single meritorious action to his credit, and the voice replied from behind the inner door:

"'Depart. So ignoble a sinner cannot live among us in paradise.'

"And the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, nor do I know thy name.'

"'I am the royal prophet David.'

"The sinner did not despair. He did not recede, but said:

"'Have pity on me, King David. Remember the weakness of man and the large heart of God. God loved you He gave you a place above other men. You had everything—royalty, glory, gold, favorites and children. But from the infinite height of your position you saw the wife of a poor man. Sin surrounded you. You yielded to temptation, and you took the wife of Uri and delivered her husband to the avenging sword of the Ammonites. You, the king, took from the poor man his last ewe. Even so have I done. And remember how you repentantly said, "I remember my sins, and I repent of them." Even so have I done, and surely you will not bar the door of heaven for me.'

"And the voice died away from behind the inner door of heaven. At that moment the sinner ceased knocking, for the door was opened half way. Then a third voice came from behind the door and said:

"'Who is this man and how did he live on the earth?'

"And for the third time the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating the man's sins without recounting a single virtue, and the voice replied:

"'Get thee hence! Such sinners cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'

"And the man said, 'I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am John the Evangelist, the favorite disciple of Christ.'

"At that the sinner rejoiced and said: 'Now they surely cannot keep me out. Peter and David let me enter because they knew the weakness of human nature and the great heart of God. You, John, will surely let me enter, because you are filled with love. Was it not you, O John the Evangelist, who exclaimed in your lifetime, "God is love, and who does not love cannot know God?" Was it not you who, in your weakness, but repentance, exclaimed, "Brothers, love ye one another?" How will you then refuse me; how will you deny me entrance? Either renounce what you have said or love me and open for me the inner door of heaven.'

"And the door opened wide, and John the Evangelist embraced the sinner and allowed him to enter the kingdom of heaven."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rich Uncle.

Old Lawyer—How'd I get my start? Well, shortly after I was called to the bar a rich uncle died, and I came into possession of a cool hundred thousand.

Young Lawyer (in surprise)—But I never knew you had a rich uncle!

"I didn't say I did. It was a client's rich uncle who died."—Puck.

CARLISTS BOB UP AGAIN

The Revolution Which Ever Haunts Poor Spain.

PERSISTENCE OF THE PRETENDER.

Origin of the Claim That Keeps the Iberian Kingdom in a Turmoil—The Salic Law and How It Was Originally Broken.

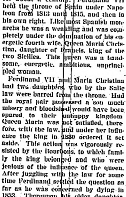
After Spain had received its whipping at the hands of Uncle Sam, it seemed that the unhappy kingdom was about to settle down to a condition of peace. With their vexatious colonial problems solved in so summary a manner, nothing remained for the volatile Iberians to raise a fuss about but their internal affairs, and this they have proceeded to do. That long standing and ever present menace to Spanish peace, Carlism, or the dispute about the throne, has again raised its ugly head, if indeed it could ever have been said to have been scotched, and there is every chance of a general upheaval.

From his favorite photo.

DON CARLOS.

Most Americans know that there is some dispute about the Spanish throne, but few can give its grounds. The main cause of the trouble is the Salic law, which is very ancient and which declares that the throne may not descend to or through a woman. This law was established in Spain by Philip V, who died in 1746. He declared that no woman could reign in Spain while there lived a male descendant of Philip IV. This law worked fairly well without any serious dispute as to its authority for about a century. Ferdinand VII held the throne of Spain under Napoleon from 1813 until 1815, and then in his own right. Like most Spanish monarchs he was a weakling and was completely under the domination of his energetic fourth wife, Queen Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, king of the two Sicilies. This queen was a handsome, energetic, ambitious, unprincipled woman.

Ferdinand VII and Maria Christina had two daughters, who by the Salic law were barred from the throne. Had the royal pair possessed a son much misery and bloodshed would have been spared to their unhappy kingdom. Queen Maria was not satisfied, therefore, with the law, and under her influence the king in 1830 ordered it set aside. This action was vigorously resisted by the Bourbons, to which family the king belonged and who were jealous of the influence of the queen. After juggling with the law for some time Ferdinand settled the question as far as he was concerned by dying in 1833. Thereupon his elder daughter, Queen Isabella II, became queen under the regency of her mother, for she was only 3 years of age. Isabella's claim to the throne was disputed under the troublesome law by the brother of the late king, Don Carlos I. The dispute culminated in a civil war, which was settled for a time by the defeat of the Carlists in 1840. Queen Isabella's reign was disturbed by many revolutions, coups d'etat and changes of constitution, and in 1868 her outraged subjects, alienated by the flagrancy of her private life, deposed her. She is still living in Paris.



From a recent photo.

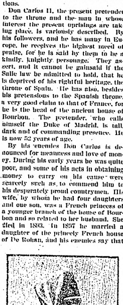
WIFE OF DON CARLOS.

From 1868 to 1874 the state of Spain was pitiable. The country was torn by internal revolution, dissension and revolt by its colonies. A republic was tried, but it proved a failure, and the monarchy was restored in 1875 under Alfonso XII, father of the present king. Alfonso died in November, 1885, six months before the birth of the present king, Alfonso XIII. In the interim the throne was occupied by the Infanta Maria Mercedes, the elder sister of the little king. The wife of Alfonso XII, Maria Christina, an Austrian princess by birth, acted as queen regent for both her children.

Don Carlos I, who was defeated in 1840, abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos II, in 1845. The second pretender to the throne renewed the quarrel in 1848 without success, although his followers made a stubborn fight. The Carlist strength lay principally in the north of Spain, in Catalonia and among the Pyrenees, as it still does. The second Don Carlos died in 1861, and his claims descended to his son, Don Juan. The latter in 1868 abdicated in favor of his own son, the present Don Carlos and the third of the name. He also has a son called Don Jaime, or James, to continue the fight that has so long torn the distressed country. There was fighting in the Carlos interest all the time, especially between 1873 and 1878. Since then there has been a continual series of small risings and threatened revolutions.

Don Carlos II, the present pretender to the throne and the man in whose interest the present uprisings are taking place, is variously described. By his followers, and he has many in Europe, he receives the highest meed of praise, for he is said by them to be a kindly, knightly personage. They assert, and it cannot be gainsaid if the Salic law be admitted to hold, that he is deprived of his rightful heritage, the throne of Spain. He has also, besides his pretensions to the Spanish throne, a very good claim to that of France, for he is the head of the ancient house of Bourbon. The pretender, who calls himself the Duke of Madrid, is tall, dark and of commanding presence. He is now 52 years of age.

By his enemies Don Carlos is denounced for meanness and love of money. During his early years he was quite poor, and some of his acts in obtaining money to carry on his cause were scarcely such as to commend him to his desperately proud countrymen. His wife, by whom he had four daughters and one son, was a French princess of a younger branch of the house of Bourbon and so related to her husband. She died in 1893. In 1897 he married a daughter of the princely French house of De Rohan, and his enemies say that he did so for her money. It is certain that without it he could not prosecute his cause. He is accused of being an ingrate and a libertine, though of late years he has been much quieter than formerly. He does not, of course, reside in Spain.



From his latest photo.

DON JAIME.

It has been reported several times that Don Carlos, following the example set by his grandfather and father, had abdicated in favor of his son. The latter is now about 30 years of age and quite rich through inheritance. He is blond haired, full faced and middle sized and was educated in England and Austria. Don Jaime received a military education and is said to be very popular in Spain. Undoubtedly he and the cause of which he is the representative and possible head form the most serious menace to the welfare and peace of Spain.

CHARLES N. LURIE.

Society at Its Best.

Mrs. Ronald Stuart is a fair and prominent member of the society circles of Gotham. She does not, however, allow her social duties to distract her from the calls of humanity, and her generous purse is open to all worthy causes. At the recent bazaar held in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Galveston disaster she was one of the most prominent workers. The raising of the large sum of money collected was largely due to her efforts in the cause.

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

MRS. RONALD STUART.

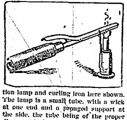
THE HOUSEHOLD.

Women and Bric-a-brac—Self-Heating Hair Curler—Salted Almonds.

"There are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the rooms of their homes with so much useless and consequently bad furnishing as do the Americans," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The curse of the American home today is useless bric-a-brac. A room in which we feel that we can freely breathe is so rare that we are instinctively surprised when we see one. It is the exception rather than the rule that we find a restful room. As a matter of fact, to this common error of overfurnishing so many of our homes are largely due many of the nervous breakdowns of our women. The average American woman is a perfect slave to the useless rubbish which she has in her rooms. This rubbish, of a costly nature where plenty exists and of a cheap and tawdry character in homes of moderate incomes, is making housekeeping a nerve racking burden. A serious phase of this furnishing is that hundreds of women believe these gimcracks ornament their rooms. They refuse to believe that useless ornamentation always disfigures and never ornaments. Simplicity is the only thing that ornaments. It does more; it dignifies. The most artistic rooms are made not by what is in them, but by what has been left out of them. One can never quarrel with simplicity, and nothing goes to make for perfect good taste so surely as a simple effect. A tasteful effect is generally reached by what has been left undone. And that is the lesson most needed in America today—not what we can put into a room, but what we can leave out of it."

Self Heating Hair Curler.

A flame to heat the hair curler is not always at hand, especially when traveling, and rather than ask for a light the hair is often allowed to remain in a disheveled state when a few minutes' work would greatly add to the neat appearance of the wearer. With the idea of providing an apparatus which will be ready for use in an instant Albert C. Moore has designed the combination lamp and curling iron here shown. The lamp is a small tube, with a wick at one end and a pronged support at the side, the tube being of the proper diameter to fit snugly inside the end of the handle, being held in place by a snap spring. The reservoir is provided with a screw cap to prevent leakage or evaporation of the alcohol or other liquid, and the supporting fork turns in against the side of the reservoir when not in use. To heat the iron the lamp is removed from the handle and ignited, when the fork is turned outward and the iron rested in the prongs until it becomes sufficiently heated for use.



Almonds as an Appetizer.

Salted almonds still hold the place of honor as an appetizer to serve at dinner with the cheese and crackers or at an afternoon tea. Purchased of first class confectioners they may be classed as luxuries. Prepared at home—and they are very little trouble—they are not at all expensive. Select the best Jordan almonds. These are not the expensive paper skinned nut, but a hard shelled sweet almond that retails at 25 cents per pound in the streets. Crack and blanch by pouring boiling water over them. Let them stand covered for five minutes, then rub off the skins of the nuts one by one with the finger and thumb. This is easily done if the water was actually boiling. Dry the blanched nuts with a coarse towel, then set in the warming oven until all the moisture is absorbed. Measure and allow two tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil or the same amount of melted butter to each pint. Toss the nuts in this until evenly and thoroughly coated and set back in the warming oven for a half hour or until the oil is partly absorbed. Spread the almonds on a dripping pan and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of fine salt, taking pains to distribute it evenly. Set in a moderately hot oven until crisp and slightly colored, stirring frequently. If temperature is right, it will not take over 10 or 12 minutes.

To Preserve Stale Bread.

When stale bread has become so hard that it cannot be eaten, it should be grated into a coarse powder and put into jars the same as those used for preserves. If kept well covered from the air and in a dry place, it will keep for a considerable time without becoming moldy or bad. It is not always convenient to obtain stale bread just when one wants it, and these powdered crumbs are very handy to have on such occasions as when a bread pudding is being made, when desired for fowl dressings or in forming meat balls, fish croquettes, etc.

Spiced Grapes.

A good recipe for spiced grapes is as follows: Put five pounds of grapes into a preserving kettle with four pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, a little pepper and one tablespoonful each of cloves and allspice. Place the kettle where it will be subject to a moderate heat and cook slowly for three or four hours.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

The Duke Got the Cigar—Gave Way to His Impulse—A Novel Foot Warmer.

Some months ago W. H. Knowles, registrar of births and deaths, Great Harwood, England, addressed an envelope as follows:

"To the Officer Who Hoists the Union Jack (when that happy event takes place), Pretoria, South Africa."

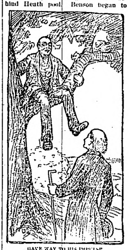
Mr. Knowles inclosed a cigar and a note, "Thanks; have a cigar."

As the war was so protracted he feared the envelope and contents had fallen into the hands of the Boers and that one of them had enjoyed a good cigar at his expense. The other day, however, he received the following autograph letter from the Duke of Westminster, dated Government House, Pretoria, June 7:

> Dear Sir—I write to say that I was the officer who hoisted the union jack over Pretoria, in consequence of which I received an excellent cigar, which Lord Roberts gave to me, having been forwarded by you. I thank you both for the cigar and congratulations and remain, yours truly,
>
> WESTMINSTER, A. D. C., Headquarters Staff.

Gave Way to His Impulse.

When Dr. Temple, the present primate, was head master of Rugby school, he paid a visit to Dr. Benson, his predecessor in the see of Canterbury, who was at that time the master of Wellington college, says a London periodical. One afternoon the two went for a stroll through the woods behind Heath pool. Benson began to point out to his companion the sylvan beauties of the place, calling his special attention to a magnificent beech tree. For awhile Temple admired it in silence, then suddenly crying:



GAVE WAY TO HIS IMPULSE.

"I can't resist the temptation. Look out!" made a rush for the tree and ere his amazed friend could quite grasp the situation had scrambled up the trunk and seated himself among the branches.

Then the two future archbishops, looking at each other, broke into a burst of schoolboy merriment.

Hot Coffee as a Foot Warmer.

An amusing story is told in connection with a German baker, M. von Cohn, who has just died in Berlin at the age of 87. Years ago he was honored by the friendship of several members of the German royal family, and a tale is told of how on one occasion he managed by his wits to do the Empress Augusta a service.

On an icy day in winter the empress was passing by train through Dessau, and Von Cohn was at the station to pay his duty to the sovereign lady. At that time the arrangements for heating the imperial carriage were of the most primitive order, and the empress complained of the cold, the hot water supply on board the train having given out entirely. Nor was there any hot water to be had at the Dessau station. But Cohn, who was a man of resource, was not to be beaten, bought up the entire supply of hot coffee in the station restaurant and caused the warming tins in the imperial carriage to be filled therewith. Thus the German empress sped away with the unique distinction of having her feet warmed by means of a plentiful supply of hot coffee.

A Mummied Cat.

Miss Agnes Repplier, who is a prominent figure in Philadelphia's coterie of literary people, has a passion for cats. But, strange to say, the deader they are the better she likes them. She has 39 altogether, and there isn't a live one in the lot. They are mostly plaster casts and images that have been presented to her by friends. Even on her doorplate outside her apartments is a framed picture of a cat. The greatest of all is Rameses. Rameses was once a real live cat in Egypt centuries ago. He's a mummy now and is Miss Repplier's choicest treasure. When she went abroad a short time ago in the excitement of getting off Rameses was left behind. Now, this was a catastrophe, and no pun is intended either. Miss Repplier never goes anywhere without Rameses, and when she found that he had been left behind she was much concerned. As soon as she reached her port of destination she cabled to Philadelphia for Rameses. The mummy was accordingly packed securely and shipped to her.—Philadelphia Record.

The new Academy of Art in Munich is a fine building, situated in the north end of the city. Its pupils come from all countries. Four scholarships have been founded for the assistance of poor students. The half yearly fees are $7.61 for Germans, but foreigners pay $14.17.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minn.

TERMS:--$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Subscribers should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

Delinquent Taxes.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE,—ss. District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons, companies, or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes and penalties on real property for the County of Red Lake, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January 1901, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the County of Red Lake, of which that hereto attached is a copy. Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk, on or before the twentieth day of March, 1901, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, in, to, or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or lien, and in default thereof judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest, and costs.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of District Court, of the
County of Red Lake, Minnesota.

(Seal.)

In the following list, Ex. Ry. R. of W. means except that part owned by a railroad company and used as right of way; "A" represents acres, "E" east, "N" north, "W" west, "S" south, "NE" north-east, "NW" north-west, "SW" south-west, "SE" south-east, "Blk" block, "Sec" section, "Twp" township, "R" range, "&" and, "ft" feet, "st" street, "cor" corner and "$" dollars.

ASST. DISTRICT No. 1.

Town 153, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
O. A. Hestekind, E½ NW¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	166.35	$10.58
O. A. Hestekind, NE¼ SW¼ and lot 3	30	82.07	4.54
Ole Pederson, SE¼ SW¼ and lot 4	30	82.04	4.51
Carrie Brooten, NE¼	31	160	8.95
Ellen T. Annuson, SE¼ sw¼, w½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	32	160	4.70

BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Peter A. Scarp, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	7	148	9.13
P. A. Eckstrom, ne¼	7	160	12.25
August E. Amundson, e½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	11	160	15.43
Gervain Orsdine, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	13	158.58	16.68
Frank Ives, n½ se¼, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	16	595.68	60.72
A. G. Gallosch, se¼	18	160	13.70
Peter Kilberg, se¼, ex Ry R. of W	19	153.47	14.53
A. G. Gallosch, nw¼ and n½ sw¼, ex Ry. R. of W	20	233.46	22.09
S. A. Swanson, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	23		
S. A. Swanson, sw¼ sw¼	24	160	8.95
Beloit Savings Bank, ne¼	26	160	15.41
Patk Soards, ne¼	29	160	16.25
John Power, ne¼	30	160	16.52
Agnes Dargan, ne¼	33	160	15.42
Dakota Investment Co., sw¼	34	160	18.05
John Birkholz, nw¼	35	160	19.20
Teddy Richard, sw¼	35	160	16.45
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. n½ se¼	2	80	7.48

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Ludvig Arneson, e½ se¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	160.02	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	3	41.72	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	3	41.73	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	3	41.44	3.00
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	3	40	2.91
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	5	39.82	2.59
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	5	39.82	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	5	39.83	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼	5	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼	7	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	7	40.16	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	7	40.48	3.56
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	7	40.80	3.61
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	7	41.12	3.64
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	7	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	7	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	9	40	3.05
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co., ne¼	10	160	13.99
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	11	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	11	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	11	40	3.95
Gilbert Peterson, se¼	13	160	12.58
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	13	40	4.60
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	13	40	4.03
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	15	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	15	40	3.95
Andrew Halvorson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	17	40	3.51
Emma Benton, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	81	6.22
Mary A. Husten, se¼	18	160	12.25
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	19	40	3.00
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	19	40	3.90
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	40	3.86
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	19	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	19	40	3.07
Caroline Halvorson, e½ sw¼	20	80	5.69
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	21	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	21	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	23	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
S. E. Erickson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	8.06
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	23	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	27	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	27	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	27	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	27	40	3.07
Carrie Crown, sw¼	28	160	7.57
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	29	40	3.95
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.01
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.51
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	29	40	3.07
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 1	31	40.02	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 2	31	40.01	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 3	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co lot 4	31	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	31	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	31	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ ne¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ sw¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ se¼	33	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ se¼	33	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ ne¼	35	40	1.42
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co ne¼ nw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co nw¼ nw¼	35	40	4.21
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co sw¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul, M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	35	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	35	40	3.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	35	40	3.74
C. C. Ecklund n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	36	120	4.66

EMARDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Louis [illegible], lots 1 and 2	2	80	8.55
Geo. A. Morrison, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	2	160	17.39
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ sw¼	2	80	12.84
J. K. O. Sherwood, e½ se¼	3	80	13.39
D. C. Gillespie, e½ sw¼ and nw¼ se¼	3	120	19.26
Albert W. Knaak, s½ nw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	159	25.47
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 4	4	78	8.42
A. L. Plummer, part of s½ se¼	8	6.05	6.00
Western Security Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	14	160	20.15
James T. McFee ne¼	19	160	18.69
Western Security Co. se¼	25	[illegible]	18.14
Odilon Gauthier, n½ nw¼ and n½ ne¼	23	160	16.67
Hiram C. Wheeler, se¼	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. Stephens, s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼	29	160	14.91
John A. and Mary Ann Stahl, n½ se¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	14.10
F. J. Detling, lot 4	30		
F. J. Detling, lot 1	31	77	7.08
Paul Schonauer and Luxenburger Bros., ne¼ nw ¼ and lot 2	31	78	9.08
J. K. O. Sherwood, s[illegible] sw¼ and se¼ nw¼	31	117	13.55
Marcel Desalle, se¼ se ¼	35	40	4.85
Patrick Lemay, sw¼ sw ¼	36	40	6.73
H. B. Laplante, ne¼ ne¼	36	40	5.04
H. B. Laplante, nw¼ ne ¼	36	40	5.04
Joseph Baril, ne¼ se¼	36	40	5.80

GARNES TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 41

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Mostrom, n½ ne¼	8	80	7.01
Rosholt Berg Co., n½ sw¼ and n½ se¼	21	160	12.70
Bernth Olson, w½ se¼	26	80	7.35
Ole J. Marum, w½ ne¼	26	80	7.45
Frank Leroux, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	27	160	13.53
Security Trust Co., nw¼ sw¼	29	40	4.43
Security Trust Co., e½ se ¼	30		
Security Trust Co. ne¼ ne¼	31	120	13.26
Louis Taluce, se¼ sw¼	31	40	4.43
Tennas Leroue, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	33	160	12.65
Goura Torgeson, sw¼	34	160	8.18
Julia Rustad, w½ sw¼	23		
Julia Rustad, n½ nw¼	26	160	13.43
Joura Torgerson, nw¼	34	160	7.56

GERVAIS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
D. S. B. Johnston Mtg Co nw¼ sw¼	2	40	5.52
Ole J. Ellingson, e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	7	160.80	17.53
Joseph Rose, lots 11 and 14	8	70.75	7.16
W. J. Holmes, se¼	9	160	20.46
Delphine Rose, w½ sw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	9	155	14.68
Sjur M. Herbalen, se¼ sw¼	12		
Sjur M. Herbalen, e½ nw ¼ and sw¼ nw¼	13	160	15.82
David R. Ramsey, se¼	15	160	20.70
J. E. Fogen, e½ sw¼	15	80	10.35
Moses Allard, w½ sw¼	16	80	9.87
Mary D. Mayhew, w½ se ¼	17	80	8.97
Samuel Allard, ne¼ se¼	17	40	3.60
Joseph Emard, se¼ se¼	17	40	4.80
Alex Barrisdale, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	18	152	18.10
Alexis Emard, w½ se¼	19		
Alexis Emard, w½ ne¼	30	160	16.61
Ovila Gervais, s½ se¼ and se¼ sw¼	21	120	10.77
Ovila Gervais, sw¼ sw¼	22	40	4.14
Chas. Sampson, nw¼ sw ¼ and s½ sw¼	25		
Chas. Sampson, ne¼ se¼	26	160	15.80
J K O Sherwood, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	15.04
J. K. O. Sherwood, s½ se ¼ and nw¼ se¼	30	160	14.66
Aug. Brunelle, e½ ne¼	31	80	7.46
Onezime Lacourciere, w½ ne¼	31	80	5.62
Mary A. Hodgson, ne¼	32	160	14.33
Henry J. Kaufer, n½ ne ¼ and n½ nw¼	34	160	14.78
Andrew C. Braton, n½ sw ¼	35	80	10.12
Louis Mathieu, se¼	35	160	16.15

LAKE PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
James I. Wyer, se¼	2	160	7.57
Desire Lacourciere, sw¼	3	155.70	12.70
Willis A. White, sw¼	7	160	25.73
Bart Sevigny, e sw¼ and lots 6 and 7	6	160	12.28
Alsime Brunelle, w½ ne¼	8	80	15.25
Austin Corbin, ne¼	11	160	12.28
Felicite Ducharme, s½ se¼	12	80	10.23
Jane B. Eddy, nw¼	15	155.44	16.24
Joseph Laurin, se¼	15	160	11.92
H. Columbus, se¼ sw¼	16	40	3.61
Geo. [illegible] Wishord, ne¼	19	160	13.30
Joseph Page, e½ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	19	148.80	16.31
Geo. Luxenburger, nw¼	24	160	11.55
Ambrose Delorme, nw¼	34	156.54	14.62

—MBERT TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 41.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Willis A. White, w½ nw ¼ and w½ sw¼	1	160	19.20

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
John N. Stallmo, e½ nw ¼ and e½ sw¼	1	100	10.20
Anna O'Niel, s½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	2	160	15.47
Security Trust Co., w½ se¼ sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	4	160.05	16.83
Jette Lajambe, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	5	160.52	22.55
Virginia Lajambe, e½ se ¼, se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	6	160.49	17.10
Jos. Lambert, e½ w½ ne¼ and e½ w½ se¼	6	80	7.02
Louis Toluce, se¼ nw¼ ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	6	120.22	18.30
Geo. Wm. Bond, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	7	160	16.93
Col. & U. S. Mtg Co., [illegible] ne¼ sw¼, w½ se¼ and lot 3	7	159	17.23
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw¼ nw¼ and w½ e½ sw¼	8	60	7.10
Chas. H. Bartlett, ne¼	9	160	21.04
Simon Bernier, sw¼ nw and w½ sw¼	8	120	14.35
Champeau & Swanson, 50x150 feet out of sw¼ se¼	10	.18	2.91
Louis Ellington, se¼	12	160	13.63
Rosilda Hince, nw¼	12	160	18.83
Geo. Charest, e½ sw¼	13	80	9.66
Benjamin Graham, n½ ne ¼ and se¼ ne¼	13	120	14.36
Jos. Forcier, ne¼	14	160	16.25
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	14	160	20.18
Jos. Bergeron, n½ and se ¼	16	480	60.95
Jos. Juneau, sw¼	16	160	19.51
Simon Bernier, w½ ne¼ nw¼	17	20	2.56
Simon Bernier, nw¼ nw¼	17	40	3.07
¼	17	40	3.97
Fortuna Bourque, sw¼ sw ¼	17		
Fortuna Bourque, e½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	160	21.05
Benjamin Graham, se¼ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3	18	159.52	21.24
D. A. E. Hickcox, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	19	157.78	8.06
Vergelia Bergeron, nw¼	21	160	18.23
Ralph Rogers, 125x281½ feet out of sw¼	23	.75	3.79
Israel Gibeau, 200x400 ft out of sw¼	23	2	.52
E. D. Childs Co., corporation, se¼	28	160	10.88
Ernest Trombley, sw ¼	29	160	17.09
Middlesex Banking Co., ne¼	30	160.25	18.49
John Plante, ne¼	32	160	18.23
Minneapolis Realty Co., sw¼	32	160	20.70
Lolie Plante, nw¼	34	160	14.30
Geo. Wilson, e½ sw¼	36	80	8.20

LOUISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frank Goulet, sw¼	2	160	15.40
Col. & U. S. Mtg. Co., sw¼	4	153.58	10.71
Mille Doyen, e½ se¼	6	80	6.71
Ferdinand Pepin, se¼ sw ¼ and lot 7, ex Ry. R. of W.	6	82.79	5.83
Celos Raymond, sw¼	12	153.63	16.88
Geo. W. Wy[illegible]g, se¼	14	160	14.56
Marcelle Yelle, w½ nw¼ ne¼ nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼	14	160	14.44
Cyrille Beauchene, n½ nw ¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	20	160	15.81
Otto F. Buse, lot 2	24		
Otto F. Buse lot 1	25		
Otto F. Buse, lot 4	26	.5	.50
Dick Violet, lot 3	25	24.70	2.03
T. B. Walker, lots 1 and 8	27	1.15	.28
John Lacrosse, lot 13	27	30.25	6.80
Philias Roy, s½ sw¼	29	80	13.92
Oliver Mercel, e½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ and lot 9	33	142.50	29.27
Isadore Therian, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	34	160	22.15
Simon [illegible]atnode, ne¼	34	160	10.25
Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co., se¼	35	160	10.68
A. Lachapelle, ne¼ se¼	36	80	8.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	3	39.87	3.07
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	3	40	3.80
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	3	40	3.80
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	3	40	4.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	3	40	4.72
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ se¼	3	40	4.83
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	3	40	4.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	3	40	4.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 1 and 2 and sw¼ ne¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼ ex. Ry. R. of W and gravel pit	5	142.68	8.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lots 3 and 4 and sw¼ nw¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼ (ex 23.09 acres ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	135.07	9.02
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	5	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	5		
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼ (except 22.71 acres) ex Ry. R. of W. and gravel pit	5	137.20	12.14
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	7	160	15.69
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 1	7	42.69	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	7	42.52	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	7	42.35	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	7	42.18	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. w½ se¼	7	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ ne¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ nw	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ sw¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	9	40	3.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	9	80	7.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ se¼	9	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ nw¼	11	80	9.43
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ nw¼	11	80	8.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	11	40	4.27
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ sw¼		40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	11	40	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ ne¼	15	80	7.7
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. sw¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. w½ nw¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co se¼ nw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	15	120	13.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	15	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼	17	160	14.36
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	17	40	3.60
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw ¼	17	120	10.77
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	17	80	5.39
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	17	80	5.39
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	11.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	19	80	5.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	3.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	19	160	16.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	12.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	27	25.75	4.68
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	27	43.20	6.20
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 7	27	50.70	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 9	27	17.40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	27	80	7.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	27	38.75	3.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 5	27	10	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 6	27	10.50	2.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 14	27	40.50	3.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 15	27	33.40	4.11
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 16	27	39.60	4.87
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 10	27	34.50	4.24
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 11	27	10.25	.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 12	27	22.40	2.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	27	80	9.95
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	29	40	5.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ ne¼	29	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ ne¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	29	160	11.33
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. n½ se¼	29	80	7.55
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	4.13
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 1	31	43.10	4.31
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 2	31	43.18	4.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	4.25
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 3	31	43.27	4.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. lot 4	31	43.35	4.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	3.78
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. se¼	31	160	15.10
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ sw¼	35	40	4.06

NORDEN TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Nordhagen, w½ sw ¼	10		
John Nordhagen, w½ nw ¼	15	160	16.94
Ole O. Steen, w½ sw¼	15	80	7.86
Mathilda Jensen, nw¼ ne ¼	16	80	5.21
Mathilda Jensen, ne¼ ne ¼	16	40	3.79
Magnus C. Winberg, nw ¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	17		
Magnus C. Winberg, se ¼ se¼	18	160	12.50
Andrew Rindal, se¼ ne¼ n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	18	160	10.85
John Connery, sw¼	19	160	13.49
Anders O. Hanson, w½ se ¼ and s½ ne¼	19	160	13.20
Ole J. Tweet, e½ se¼	19		
Ole J. Tweet, w½ sw¼	20	160	9.81
Ole J. Tweet, e½ sw¼ and e½ nw¼	20	160	8.72
Ole Lillegaard, sw¼	21	160	9.11
C. L. Dobner, se¼ se¼	21	40	2.40
C. L. Dobner, s½ sw¼	22	80	7.25
Knut Loppegaard, nw¼ nw¼	22	40	7.00
Hans A. Myrum, w½ se¼ and se¼ se¼	22		
Hans A. Myrum, nw¼ ne¼	27	160	14.35
C. L. Dobner, nw¼ nw ¼	27	40	3.07
Henry Ferogen, s½ se¼	24	80	6.99
John Olson Feragen, s½ sw¼	24	80	7.53
Knut Knutson, e½ ne¼	24	80	6.49
H. D. Baardson, n½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	25	160	15.45
Gerhard K. Sandness, s½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	26	120	10.35
Andres L. Svedsile, e½ se ¼ and sw¼ se¼	26		
Andres L. Svedsile, ne¼	35	160	13.40
Johan Johnson, e½ nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw ¼	27	160	14.11
Nils Samuelson, ne¼	28	160	7.11

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
DeForest Bucklen, e½ sw ¼ and s½ se¼	7	160	18.51
Martha Thomas, w½ nw ¼	16	80	8.59
Industrial Trust Co., w½ ne¼	17	80	9.19
Christen Jenson, n½ se¼	19	80	9.64
Flora A. Daniels e½ sw ¼ and lots 3 and 4	19	151.49	14.48
Knut Knutson, lots 1 and 2	19	64.44	6.22
Chas. M. Evenson, sw¼	20	160	17.02
Chas. M. Evenson, se¼	20	160	9.43
Gust L. Flevig, s½ sw¼	21	80	9.64
Christine Meier, s½ nw¼	21	80	7.79
Thos E. Devereaux, s½ se ¼ and ne¼ se¼	21	120	14.15
Luella O. Devereaux, n½ sw¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw ¼ ne¼	21	160	10.59
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se 1 and 2	23	28	4.89
Gust L. Flevig, w½ nw ¼	28	80	8.27
John Hemmingson, w½ sw¼	28	80	7.08
Helmer D. Baardman, lot 1	30	35.22	3.78
G. K. Haavi, se¼	30	160	18.16
Anton Erickson, e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	30	160	18.86
Theo. E. Devereaux, s½ se¼, nw¼ se¼ and sw ¼ ne¼, ex 11 acres of se ¼ se¼	20	144	17.23

NUMEDAL TOWNSHIP.

Town 154, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	39.67	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	39.70	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	2.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼		40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. s½ se¼	7	80	5.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. ne¼ sw¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼ and s½ sw¼	9	20	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	9	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se ¼	9	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	11	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	11	80	5.12
s½ se¼	11	80	5.96
John W. Bugge, ne¼	14	160	9.70
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	15	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	15	160	10.22
Nels Johnson, ne¼ nw¼ and s½ nw¼	12	120	6.62
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	15	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ ne¼	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	17	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	17	160	10.22
Alfred Forslund, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	159.37	9.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	19	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	39.54	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	39.42	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	[illegible]	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	39.30	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	[illegible]	39.18	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ and s½ se¼	19	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼ and s½ ne¼	21	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	21	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw	21	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	21	160	10.22
Security Trust Co., nw¼	22	160	9.58
Jos. A. Duchamp, ne¼ se¼	23	40	2.57
Lina Duchamp, nw¼ sw ¼	23	40	3.29
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼ and se¼ ne¼	23	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ ne¼	23	40	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	23	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼ & s½ sw¼	23	120	8.94
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ sw¼	23	120	8.94
Christine L. Sande, s½ se¼ & e½ sw¼	24	160	8.40
Ole Pederson, se¼	25	160	8.22
John G. Johnson, nw¼	25	160	7.42
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry Co. nw¼	27	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	27	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	27	120	8.94
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	29	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼ & se¼ sw¼	29	120	7.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	29	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ nw¼	31	80	5.96
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	31	38.75	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	31	38.65	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	31	38.55	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	31	38.45	2.57
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	31	40	2.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼ & s½ se¼	31	120	8.94
Thomas Butler, sw¼	32	160	10.22
Kate F. Morris, s½ ne¼ & s½ nw¼	32	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	33	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	33	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	33	80	5.12
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	33	80	5.96
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	33	160	10.22
Victor Sanstrom, nw¼	34	160	8.84
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	35	160	10.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	35	160	11.92
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	35	160	11.92

POLK CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 45.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	3	37.61	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 2	3	37.28	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	3	36.95	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	3	36.62	2.61
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	3	80	5.74
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ se¼	3	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	5	37.67	4.58
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	5	38.20	4.65
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 3	5	38.64	4.67
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 4	5	39.08	4.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	5	80	6.11
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	5	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	5	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	5	40	3.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	7	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. Lot 1	7	42.94	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	7	42.70	2.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	7	42.58	2.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	7	40	2.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	7	40	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	7	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	9	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	9	40	3.00
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	9	80	6.53
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	11	40	2.82
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	15	80	6.17
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ ne¼	15	40	3.09
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	15	40	2.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	15	80	5.51
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	15	80	6.17

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ ne¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ sw¼	17	80	5.28
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	17	160	10.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	19	42.87	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	19	43.02	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	19	43.10	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	19	43.32	2.47
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ sw¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	19	40	2.63
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	19	40	4.50
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	19	40	2.30
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	21	160	10.76
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	21	40	3.43
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ sw¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ se¼	21	80	6.06
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	21	40	3.04
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ nw¼	23	40	5.16
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	23	40	5.52
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ ne¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼	27	160	12.73
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ sw¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ sw¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ se¼	27	40	3.19
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ se¼	27	80	6.37
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ nw¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	29	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼	29	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ se¼	29	40	3.71
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ se¼	29	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. ne¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 1	31	43.50	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 2	31	43.31	3.41
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. e½ sw¼	31	80	5.98
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 3	31	43.12	3.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. lot 4	31	42.93	3.40
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼ nw¼	31	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. se¼	31	160	12.90
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. w½ ne¼	33	80	7.15
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. n½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. s½ nw¼	33	80	6.44
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. nw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co. sw¼ sw¼	33	40	3.22
Swedish Ev. Luth Cong. 5 acres out of sw¼	2	5	.36
Sam Pearson, sw¼ ne¼	5	40	3.62
Sam Person, se¼ ne¼	5	40	2.74
Union Mtg. Banking & Trust Co., s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	158.02	10.27
Charles Liebel, s½ se¼	15	80	6.25
Emil Larson, se¼	18	160	9.68
Peter Hansel, 100x150 ft out of ne¼	25	.36	3.53
Chas. and Adolph Zutz, s ½ ne¼	27	80	6.76
F. T. Day, nw¼	32	160	12.90

POPLAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Town 150, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wis. Minn. & Pacific Ry Co., sw¼	1	160	20.90
Marcelle Dessilier, ne¼ se¼ and se¼ ne¼ and lot 1	2	120.19	13.36
F. S. Sargent, receiver, w ½ se¼ and w½ ne¼	2	160	21.72
Woodsville Guar. Savings Bank, sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	4	120	9.03
Adelord Laurent, Und ½ n½ se¼ se¼ nw¼ and e½ ne¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼ nw¼	6	17.50	2.21
First Natl Bank of Crookston e½ sw¼ and lots 3 and 4		157	21.97
Noe Lefebvre, w½ se¼	8	80	10.97
Vital Perras sw¼ sw¼	4		
Vital Perras, w½ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	9	160	22.23
Romual Perras, s½ sw ¼	9	80	10.38
Elizabeth Little, ne¼ se ¼	10	40	4.98
Lili E. Newton, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	11	160	15.10
Farm Investment Co., w ½ nw¼ and w½ sw ¼	11	160	16.25
Jos Lachance, e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼	12	160	15.88
J. K. O. Sherwood, w½ ne¼ and w½ se¼	12	160	15.88
John C. Barnard, se¼	14	160	14.66
Cyrille Lussier, w½ ne¼	15		
Cyrille Lussier, w½ se¼	10	160	14.87
John B. Rouch, nw¼ nw ¼ and sw¼ sw¼	16	80	12.25
Noe Lefebvre w½ ne¼	17	80	10.06
Oliver Paradis, n½ se¼, ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3	18	158.51	20.11
Godfrey Granger, e½ nw ¼ and lots 1 and 2	18	160	17.76
Minn. & St. Cloud Ry Co. s½ sw¼ and s½ se¼	18	158.52	20.30
Arthur O. Kunak, w½ nw ¼ and se¼ nw¼	20	120	12.15
Louis Boire, se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼	20		
Louis Boire, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	21	100	12.80
Louis Boire, s½ sw¼	20		
Louis Boire, n½ nw¼	28	160	13.70
Willis A. White, nw¼	22	160	18.50
Lebanon Savings Bank, sw¼	24	160	17.26
Security Trust Co., nw¼	24	160	17.69
F. T. Day, se¼	25	160	17.60
Henry Senecal, sw¼	26	160	16.04
Jas. W. McGinty, se¼	26	160	18.16
J. K. O. Sherwood, sw¼	28	160	16.97
Rock Fortier, nw¼	34	160	17.82
J. W. McGinty, ne¼	35	160	15.57

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
W. W. Houghton, ne¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, w½ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼	14	115	28.32
H. A. McClatchie, north part of lot 11, except Ry. R. of W	14	9.68	2.56
H. A. McClatchie, south 20 acres of lot 11	14	20	5.00
H. A. McClatchie, se¼ ne¼	14	40	9.28
H. A. McClatchie, lot 12, except Ry. R. of W	14	88	9.49
St. Aubin & Dion, lot 8	14	20	4.29
Ernest Buse, lot 13, except south 20 acres	15	11.75	2.50
F. T. Day, lot 3	15	29	5.05
Ernest Buse, lot 7	15	18	7.79
F. T. Day, lot 4	15	4.60	2.68
F. T. Day, lot 5, except Ry. R. of W.	15	27.90	5.08
F. T. Day, lot 6	15	18.75	4.07
Edward Langerin, s½ sw ¼	23	80	19.97
Geo. H. Knowles, lot 1	23	2	.58
Edward Langerin, sw¼ se¼	23	40	9.99
Martha Bottineau, nw¼ nw¼, ex 12 acres	26	28	16.19
Jerry Carlson, 3 acres in nw¼	26	3	.60
Martha Bottineau, 5 acres in nw corner of se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.30
George Bottineau, e½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.30
Martha Bottineau, w½ s½ w½ se¼ ne¼	27	5	1.30
H. H. Zaiser, commencing at sw corner of nw¼ ne¼ sec. 22-151-44, thence east ten rods, north ten rods, west ten rods, south sixteen rods to place of beginning	22	1	1.44

CITY OF RED LAKE FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Eusebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	8	1	$ 3.00
Eusebe Normandeau, except Ry. R. of W	9	1	2.80
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry. R. of W	12	1	.70
Cyprien Gosselin, except Ry R. of W	13	1	12.49
Bertha Zaiser	14	1	1.70
Bertha Zaiser	15	1	11.20
Bertha Zaiser	16	1	1.70
Mertle Hunt, e 25 ft of	17	1	11.42
Jos. A. Ralph, ex 25 ft	17	1	1.08
Victoria Pepin, 15x50 ft of	18	1	.37
Frank E. Hunt	9	2	7.15
W. W. Dodge	10	2	3.57
Ernest Buse	A	2	2.15
Otto Zaiser	24	2	9.40
Otto Zaiser	25	2	2.86
J. H. Allen	3	3	2.86
J. H. Allen	4	3	2.15
J. H. Allen	5	3	2.31
J. H. Allen	6	3	1.44
E. W. Adams	9	3	1.44
John Hoernig	10	3	21.39
L. Jensen	46	3	1.08
L. Jensen	47	3	1.08
L. Jensen	48	3	1.08
L. Jensen	49	3	1.08
L. Jensen	50	3	1.08
Angus Campbell	1	4	7.18
P. A. Blackstad	8	4	2.15
David Gagne	11	4	1.08
David Gagne	12	4	1.08
David Gagne	17	4	1.08
David Gagne	18	4	1.08
Andreas Aberle	27	4	1.44
Andreas Aberle	28	4	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	32	4	2.86
Fred Buse	A	4	1.08
Fred Buse	B	4	1.08
Fred Buse	C	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	F	4	1.08
Vital Gagnon	G	4	1.08
Edward J. Gorceau, part of reserve "S"			13.20
Louise Zaiser, reserve "S" ex land belonging to R. L. F. Lumber Co and E. J. Garceau			11.42

Kretzschmar's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan	1	1	.73
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	1	2	7.34
P. & J. Meehan, ex Ry R. of W	2	2	.73
P. & J. Meehan, w½ except Ry R. of W	1	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	3	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	4	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	5	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	6	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	7	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	1	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W	2	8	.73
H. A. McClatchie, except Ry R. of W all		9	.73
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	1	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	2	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	3	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	4	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis, except Ry R. of W	5	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	10	.30
John Schmitz, Jr.	10	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	10	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	10	.30
H. F. Amsden	1	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	3	11	.30
H. F. Amsden	4	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	6	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	7	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	8	11	.30
J. F. Amsden	9	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	10	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	11	11	.30
Sweet & Wyer	12	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	11	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	23	11	.30
Anna C. Sweet	24	11	.30
Amelia Riechel	4	12	.30
M. M. Ross	5	12	.30
Geo. Gerloch	8	12	.30
Amelia Riechel	9	12	.30
J. M. Boyle	10	12	.30
Geo. A. Fairbanks	11	12	.30
Geo. A. Morrison	12	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	13	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	14	12	.30
Robt. P. Lewis	15	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	16	12	.30
J. F. Amsden	17	12	.30
H. A. McClatchie	18	12	.30
H. F. Amsden	19	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	22	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	23	12	.30
Sweet & Wyer	24	12	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	2	13	.30
J. F. Amsden	3	13	.30
H. F. Amsden	5	13	.30
M. M. Ross	6	13	.30
M. M. Ross	7	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	8	13	.30
Jos Judewitch	9	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	11	13	.30
J. & M. Fugena	12	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	13	13	.30
Margaretha Wendt	14	13	.30
Sweet & Wyer	16	13	.30
Chas. Hauer	17	13	.30
Chas. Hauer	18	13	.30
W. W. Belson	22	13	.30
Mary J. Hennings et al	1	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	2	14	.30
Mary A. Hennings et al	3	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	4	14	.30
J. F. Amsden	5	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	6	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	7	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	8	14	.30
C. H. Miller	9	14	.30
Albert Petton	10	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	11	14	.30
Jas. C. O'Brien	12	14	.30
Christini Erdman	15	14	.30
Christini Erdman, n½	16	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis, s½	16	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	14	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	2	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	3	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	4	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	13	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	14	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	15	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	16	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	17	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	18	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	19	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	20	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	21	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	22	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	23	15	.30
Carl J. Loomis	24	15	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	3	16	.30
Prentice & McClatchie	4	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	5	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	6	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	7	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	8	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	9	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	10	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	11	16	.30
Carl J. Loomis	12	16	.30
H. A. McClatchie	13	16	.30
John Wolff	14	16	.30
John Wolff	15	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	16	16	.30
Jos. Fugina	17	16	.30
Geo. Gerlach	1	17	.30
Geo. Gerlach	2	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	3	17	.30
J. M. Boyle	4	17	.30
M. M. Ross	5	17	.30
M. M. Ross	6	17	.30
M. M. Ross	7	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	8	17	.30
Math Skala	9	17	207.25
P. & J. Meehan	10	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	11	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	13	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	14	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	15	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	16	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	17	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	18	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	19	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	20	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	21	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	22	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	23	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan	24	17	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		18	.30
P. & J. Meehan, all		19	.30
Carl J. Loomis	1	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	2	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	11	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	12	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	13	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	14	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	15	20	.37
H. A. McClatchie	16	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	20	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	20	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	21	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	21	.37
Mathias Skala	6	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	10	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	11	21	.37
Ezra V. Lawton	12	21	.37
John Holyknecht	16	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	21	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	21	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	22	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	23	21	.37
Carl J. Loomis	24	21	.37
Math Tery	3	22	.37
Math Tery	4	22	.37
Math Tery	5	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	6	22	.37
Nicholas Helm	7	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	22	.37
Jos. Smith	10	22	.37
Jos. Smith	11	22	.37
Jos Smith	12	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	22	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	17	22	.37
Security Improvement Co.	18	22	.37
Christ Juhl	19	22	.37
J. H. Demming	20	22	3.94
H. O. Krogstad	21	22	11.07
Frank R. Allen	22	22	.37
W. J. Richardson	24	22	.37
Webster & Stone	6	23	.37
Kretzschmar & Fredrick	7	23	.37
Mathias Skala	10	23	.37
Leo Steinert	11	23	.37
Leo Steinert	12	23	.37
P. D. Smith	13	23	.37
P. D. Smith	14	23	.37
Jos Brithwester	17	23	.37
Jas. W. Stage	18	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	23	23	.37
Wm. A. Prescott	24	23	.37
Karl Sletten	1	24	.37
Karl Sletten	2	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	7	24	.37
Mary Hennings et al	8	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	9	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	24	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	24	.37
Paulina Morgard	[illegible]	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	19	24	.37
Peter Cornelius	20	24	.37
Laura A. Congdon	6	25	.37
Laura A. Congdon	7	25	.37
M. M. Ross	8	25	.37
M. M. Ross	9	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	10	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	11	25	.37
Jas. H. Plunket	12	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	14	25	.37
Anna C. Sweet	15	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	16	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	17	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	25	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	25	.37
Kare Sletten	20	25	.37
Kare Sletten	21	25	.37
Holden & Engborn	1	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	2	26	.37
Holden & Engborn	3	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	6	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	7	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	8	26	.37
Anna C. Sweet	13	26	.37
Anna C. Sweet	14	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	26	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	18	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	19	26	.37
H. F. Amsden	20	26	.37
Sweer & Wyer	21	26	.37
Sweet & Wyer	22	26	.37
Carl J. Loomis	1	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	2	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	3	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	27	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	27	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	27	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	1	28	.37
Shapleigh & Hurlbut	2	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	3	28	.37
Morgan Hussey	4	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	6	28	.37
Anna Kretzschmar	7	28	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	28	.37
Jos. Grove	9	28	.37
Jos. Grove	10	28	.37
A. H. Holden	1	29	.37
A. H. Holden	2	29	.37
A. H. Holden	3	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	4	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	5	29	.37
Sweet & Wyer	6	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	13	29	.37
H. F. Amsden	14	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	15	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	16	29	.37
J. F. Amsden	17	29	.37
Chas. H. Brossard	18	29	.37
Chas. H. Brosard	19	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	20	29	.37
Prentice & McClatchie	21	29	.37
A. H. Holden	22	29	.37
A. H. Holden	23	29	.37
A. H. Holden	24	29	.37
A. H. Holden	1	30	3.15
A. H. Holden	2	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	3	30	.37
Peter Cornelius	4	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	5	30	.37
Carl Kretzschmar	6	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	10	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	11	30	.37
Julia A. Smith	12	30	.37
C. H. Weller	13	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	16	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	17	30	.37
H. H. Zaiser	18	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	19	30	.37
J. F. Amsden	20	30	.37
Anna C. Sweet	23	30	.37
C. H. Weller	24	30	.37
Sophia Dietrich	1	31	.73
Edmund Berry	2	31	.73
John W. Whitman	4	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	5	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	6	31	.73
Emily Walfrem	7	31	.73
Martin Peterson	8	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	11	31	.73
Julia A. Smith	12	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	13	31	.73
Margaret Hau et al	14	31	.73
Margaret Hand et al	15	31	.73
Michael Flynn	16	31	.73
Cornelius H. Weller	18	31	.73
Jos. Grover	19	31	.73
L. I. Breese	20	31	.73
David Clark	21	31	.73
David Clark	22	31	.73
David Clark	23	31	.73
David Clark	24	31	.73
Leo Steinert	1	32	.73
Leo Steinert	2	32	.73
Leo Steinert	3	32	3.57
Leo Steinert	4	32	.73
Leo Steinert	5	32	.73
Leo Steinert	6	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	7	32	1.88
L. H. Shaw	8	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	9	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	10	32	1.01
L. H. Shaw	11	32	.73
L. H. Shaw	12	32	.73
P. D. Smith	15	32	1.01
P. D. Smith	16	32	.73
R. J. Young	17	32	.73
Amelia Riechel	18	32	.73
Harvey C. Hermans	19	32	10.70
J. W. Hoxie	20	32	.73
Wm. Ness	21	32	.73
B. E. Higbee	22	32	.73
Harvey C. Hermans	1	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	2	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	3	33	.73
Harry C. Hermans	4	33	.73
Christopher Young	5	33	.73
Peter Young	7	33	.73
John Jung	8	33	.73
Andrews & Thompson	12	33	.73
Ellen Olson	15	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	21	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	22	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	23	33	.58
Johnson & Marshall	24	33	.58
John E. Clews	1	34	.37
John Nelson	2	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	13	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	14	34	.37
Morgan F. Rich	15	34	.37
John Hoch	16	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	19	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	20	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	21	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	22	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	23	34	.37
T. M. Hodeven	24	34	.37
C. L. Brainerd	1	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	2	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	3	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	4	35	.37
C. L. Brainerd	5	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	7	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	8	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	9	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	10	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	11	35	.37
T. M. Hodeven	12	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	15	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	35	.37
Carl J. Loomis	20	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewart	21	35	.37
Jos. L. Stewardt	22	35	.37
Jos L. Stewart	23	35	.37
H. A. McClatchie all		36	3.21
Ed Hamry	1	37	2.86
Ed Hamry	2	37	.37
Ed Hamry	3	37	.37
Ed Hamry	4	37	.37
Ed Hamry	5	37	.37
Ed Hamry	6	37	.37
Ed Hamry	7	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	8	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	9	37	.37
A. J. Hayes	10	37	.37
Henriette Detling	1	38	.37
Henriette Detling	2	38	.37
Henriette Detling	3	38	.37
Henriette Detling	4	38	.37
Henriette Detling	5	38	.37
Henriette Detling	6	38	.37
Henriette Detling	7	38	.37
Henriette Detling	8	38	.37
Henriette Detlind	9	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	10	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	11	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	12	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	13	38	.37
G. A. Fairbanks	14	38	.37
Ed Hamry	1	39	.37
Ed Hamry	2	39	.37
Ed Hamry	3	39	.37
Henriette Detling	13	39	.37
Henriette Detling	14	39	.37
Henriette Detling	15	39	.37
Henriette Detling	16	39	.37
Henriette Detling	17	39	.37
Henriette Detling	18	39	.37
Henriette Detling	19	39	.37
Henriette Detling	20	39	.37
Henriette Detling	21	39	.37
Henriette Detling	22	39	.37
Henriette Detling	23	39	.37
Henriette Detling	24	39	.37
Jos Z. Perron	1	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	2	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	3	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	4	40	.37
George and Albert Reiley	5	40	.37
P. H. Munroe	6	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	7	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	8	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	9	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	10	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	11	40	.37
I. M. Hodeven	12	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	13	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	14	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	15	40	.37
Jos. Z. Perron	16	40	.37
Henriette Detling	17	40	.37
Henriette Detling	18	40	.37
A. H. Holden	4	41	.18
A. H. Holden	5	41	.18
C. C. Higbee	6	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	13	41	.18
I. M. Hodeven	14	41	1.08
Andrews & Thompson	1	42	.78
J. Gillespie	2	42	.73
Mary Riechel et al	11	42	.73
Mary Riechel et al	12	42	.73
Julia Waters	13	42	.73
Julia Waters	14	42	.58
Julia Waters	15	42	.58
Arthur Toupin	20	42	.53
Arthur Toupin	21	42	.58
Arthur Topin	22	42	6.20
Nels Holberg	23	42	.58
Nels Holberg	24	42	.58
August Wentzel n 100 ft of	1	43	3.80
J. W. Knaak, s 50 ft of	1	43	2.07
Mary Gunderson, s 110 ft of 2, 3, 4 and	5	43	7.13
Peter Engels	7	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	10	43	1.08
A. H. Holden	11	43	1.08
Arthur G. Baker	3	44	1.41
Arthur G. Baker	4	44	1.44
J. W. & M. Lowe	7	44	1.44
J. C. O'Brien	8	44	1.41
Jorgen Jorgenson	9	44	1.44
Susan D. Smith	11	44	1.41
Sucan D. Smith	12	44	15.70
Peter Peterson	13	44	1.44
Peter Peterson	14	44	1.44
Henry Holkman	15	44	1.44
Laughlin & Doyle	16	44	1.41
Laughlin & Doyle	17	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	18	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	19	44	1.44
J. W. Lowe	20	44	1.44
C. L. Brainard, e 28 ft of lots No. 21, 22, 23 and	24	44	8.57
Nils Peterson	1	45	1.44
Nils Peterson	2	45	1.44
Susan D. Smith	4	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	5	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	6	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	7	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	8	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	9	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	10	45	1.44
Henriette Detling	11	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	12	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	13	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	14	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	15	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	16	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	17	45	1.44
Jorgen Jorgenson	18	45	1.44
Adam Schmidt	1	46	1.44
Adam Schmitz	2	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	13	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	14	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	15	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	16	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	17	46	1.44
Gilbert T. Miles	18	46	1.44
R. H. Abraham, e 50 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	2.86
J. H. Knight, w 150 ft of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and	24	46	5.71
Erick G. Wallander	1	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	2	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	3	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	4	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	5	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander	6	47	1.44
Erick G. Wallander ex 250 ft	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke 250 ft of	7	47	1.44
C. S. Cooke, e 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
R. H. Abraham, w 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Johnson & Marshall, middle 50 ft of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	47	2.86
Mary Zaiser, 16 ft off e side of		49	1.44
Stephen J. Sprague, w 75 ft of		49	4.29
Mary Zaiser, 30x200 ft on w side of		50	8.92
Ellen Sabin, 30x200 ft in center side of		50	2.86
John Schmitz, com. 55 ft e of nw corner, s 200 ft, e 69 ft, n 200 ft w to place of beginning		50	14.99
H. Burgdorf, 104 ft of blk 50, com. at ne corner, s 200 ft and w 104 ft		50	5.71
Johnson & Marshall, 50 ft of blk 50, com. 104 ft w of ne corner, s 100 ft, w 50 ft.		50	2.86
J. W. Hoxie	7	51	2.15
John Schmitz, Jr.	8	51	2.15
John Watson, 100x50 ft of lots 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	4.29
O. G. Cooke, 100x28 ft of lts 13, 14, 15 and	16	51	9.28
Mina Pratt, 80x28 ft of lots 13, 14, 15, and	16	51	9.28
Opera House Association, lts 1, 2 and	3	53	12.84
Wm. A. Prescott	4	53	1.44
I. L. Breese	5	53	1.44
Fred Start	9	53	1.44
Susan B. Smith	19	53	.73
Jos. Smith	21	53	.73
Wm. Graham	22	53	.73
Wm. Graham	23	53	.73
Wm. Graham	24	53	.73
Detling, Hayes, & Hamry, und¾, al		54	8.02
Cora Elsass	1	55	.37
Cora Elsass	2	55	.37
Cora Elsass	3	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	5	55	.37
Henry W. Davies	6	55	.37
H. P. Hamrin	7	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	8	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	9	55	.37
Maggie L. Pirath	10	55	.37
J. E. McDougall	11	55	.37
F. A. Lathrop	12	55	.37
C. C. Jackson	17	55	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	55	.37
Henriette Detling	1	56	.37
Henriette Detling	2	56	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	57	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	57	.37
Edward Hamry	19	57	.37
Edward Hamry	20	57	.37
Edward Hamry	21	57	.37
Edward Hamry	22	57	.37
Edward Hamry	23	57	.37
Edward Hamry	24	57	.37
Edward Hamry	1	58	.37
Edward Hamry	2	58	.22
Edward Hamry	3	58	.22
Edward Hamry	4	58	.22
Edward Hamry	5	58	.22
Edward Hamry	6	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	13	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	14	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	15	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	16	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	17	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	18	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	19	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	20	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	21	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	22	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	23	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	24	58	.22
Geo. H. Detling	1	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	2	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	3	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	4	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	5	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	6	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	7	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	8	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	9	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	10	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	11	59	.22
Geo. H. Detling	12	59	.22
Edward Hamry	19	59	.22
Edward Hamry	20	59	.31
Edward Hamry	21	59	.31
Edward Hamry	22	59	.37
Edward Hamry	23	59	.37
Edward Hamry	24	59	.37
Edward Hamry	1	60	.37
Edward Hamry	2	60	.37
Edward Hamry	3	60	.37
Edward Hamry	4	60	.37
Edward Hamry	5	60	.37
Edward Hamry	6	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	60	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	61	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	61	.37
S. W. Hickok	13	61	.37
do.	14	61	.37
do.	15	61	.37
Ed. Hamry	5	62	.37
do.	6	62	.37
do.	7	62	.37
do.	8	62	.37
do.	9	62	.37
do.	10	62	.37
do.	11	62	.37
do.	12	62	.37
J. A. Gilfillan	4	63	.37
Anna M. Schmidt	5	63	.37
Edward Hamry	6	63	.37
Cora Elsass	7	63	.37
Cora Elsass	8	63	.37
Cora E'sass	9	63	.37
Jacob Kaufmann, middle 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Gottlieb Mending, south 50 feet of	14	63	.73
Wm. A. Anderson	3	64	.73
Jos. Judiwitch	8	64	.73
Jos. Judiswitch	9	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	13	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	14	64	.73
Elizabeth Sauer	15	64	.73
O. D. Kinney	18	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	21	64	.73
H. Wight ½	21	64	.73
G. T. Miles ½	22	64	.73
H. Wigat ½	22	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	23	64	.73
Gilbert T. Miles	24	64	.73
H. M. Kaus	3	65	7.13
Elizabeth Conkling	4	65	1.44
Jos. Deroche	6	65	1.44
Jos. Deroche	7	65	5.00
Louis Burgdorf	13	65	10.60
Louis Ness, s½ of	14	65	3.57
Jos. Tiginsche, 25 ft s of n 50 ft	14	65	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	5	66	1.44
P. A. Blockstad	6	66	2.29
P. A. Blockstad	7	66	2.01
P. A. Blockstad	8	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	9	66	1.44
Maria L. Buse	10	66	1.72
Thos. M. [illegible]	13	66	.73
O. D. Kinney	16	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	19	66	.73
Theodore McCullough	22	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	66	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	66	.73
Ernest Buse, s¼ of		67	.73
Ernest Buse	1	68	.73
Ernest Buse	2	68	.73
Anna Kees	1	69	3.21
Anna Kees	2	69	8.57
Anna Kees	3	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	5	69	1.41
Geo. A. Morrison	6	69	1.44
Geo. A. Morrison	8	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	9	69	2.01
Thos. Stall	10	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	11	69	1.44
Thos. Stall	12	69	1.41
Jas. W. Griffin	13	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	14	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	15	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	16	69	.73
Fred Buse	20	69	.73
Fred Buse	21	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	22	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	23	69	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	24	69	.73
Geo. Berry	9	70	.73
John A. Wright	1	72	.73
John A. Wright	2	72	.73
Ira M. Decamp	3	72	.73
Francis Rooney	8	72	.73
Ellonra Cesmer	9	72	.73
Attilla Brasins	13	72	.37
Attilla Brasins	14	72	.37
Attilla Brasins	15	72	.37
Attilla Brasins	16	72	
Peter Olson	23	72	.37
Peter Olson	24	72	.37
F. J. Detling, all		73	8.57
Geo. H. Detling	1	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	74	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	75	.37
Jas. Phillips	4	75	.37
L. J. Oliphant	6	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	75	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	75	.37
Edward Hamry	1	76	.37
Edward Hamry	2	76	.37
Edward Hamry	3	76	.37
Edward Hamry	4	76	.37
Edward Hamry	5	76	.37
Edward Hamry	6	76	.37
F. J. Detling	13	76	.37
F. J. Detling	14	76	.37
F. J. Detling	15	76	.37
F. J. Detling	16	76	.37
F. J. Detling	17	76	.37
F. J. Detling	18	76	.37
F. J. Detling	19	76	.37
F. J. Detling	20	76	.37
F. J. Detling	21	76	.37
F. J. Detling	22	76	.37
F. J. Detling	23	76	.37
F. J. Detling	24	76	.37
F. J. Detling	1	77	.37
F. J. Detling	2	77	.37
F. J. Detling	3	77	.37
F. J. Detling	4	77	.37
F. J. Detling	5	77	.37
F. J. Detling	6	77	.37
F. J. Detling	7	77	.37
F. J. Detling	8	77	.37
F. J. Detling	9	77	.37
F. J. Detling	10	77	.37
F. J. Detling	11	77	.37
F. J. Detling	12	77	.37
Edward Hamry	19	77	.37
Edward Hamry	20	77	.37
Edward Hamry	21	77	.37
Edward Hamry	22	77	.37
Edward Hamry	23	77	.37
Edward Hamry	24	77	.37
Edward Hamry	1	78	.37
Edward Hamry	2	78	.37
Edward Hamry	3	78	.37
Edward Hamry	4	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	5	78	.37
Thos. R. Dargan	6	78	.37
Edward Hamry	20	78	.37
Edward Hamry	21	78	.37
Edward Hamry	22	78	.37
Edward Hamry	23	78	.37
Edward Hamry	24	78	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	6	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	7	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	8	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	9	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	10	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	11	80	.37
Geo. H. Detling	12	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	13	80	.37
Matilda C. Peterson	14	80	.37
Edward Hamry	15	80	.37
Edward Hamry	16	80	.37
Edward Hamry	17	80	.37
Edward Hamry	18	80	.37
Edward Hamry	19	80	.37
Edward Hamry	20	80	.37
David L. Dally	6	81	.37
David L. Dally	7	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	9	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	10	81	.37
Henry P. Dahlen	11	81	.37
Sweet & Wyer	15	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	81	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	81	.37
Anton Buchard	23	81	.37
Anton Buchard	24	81	.37
Peter Sandoger	7	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	8	82	1.08
Peter Sandoger	9	82	1.08
Elizabeth Ralph	17	82	.73
Mary A. Hennings et al	8	83	.73
Jacob Kaufman	13	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	14	83	1.08
Jacob Kaufman	15	83	1.08
Annie Shoemacker	6	84	1.44
Annie Shoemacker	7	84	1.44
Otto J. Zenhoedt	8	84	1.44
Otto Zenhoedt, n½	9	84	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	1	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	2	85	.73
Jas. W. Griffin	3	85	.73
Lutie Laib	11	85	.73
Lutie Laib	12	85	.73
H. F. Dennon	3	89	1.08
A. R. Boyer	4	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	5	89	1.08
Frank A. Overback	6	89	1.08
Lincoln J. Bodge	7	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	8	89	1.08
O. R. Boyer	9	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	10	89	1.08
J. G. Molan	11	89	1.08
Bertha Zaiser	12	89	1.08
Bertha Zaiser	13	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	14	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	15	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	16	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	17	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	18	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	19	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	20	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	21	89	.73
H. F. Dennam	22	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	23	89	.73
Bertha Zaiser	24	89	.73
Paul Cyr	19	90	8.21
Thos. B. Ralph	20	90	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	1	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	2	91	1.08
Hayes & Hamry	3	91	1.08
Geo. H. Detling	4	91	1.08
Mrs. Thos. Young	13	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	14	91	.73
Mrs. Thos. Young	15	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	21	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	22	91	.73
Alfred Blomgren	23	91	3.51
Shebot Hudtner	11	92	.73
Suebot Hudtner	12	92	.37
Chas. Fust	13	92	.37
Chas. Fust	14	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	18	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	19	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	20	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	21	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	22	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	23	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	24	92	.37
Geo. H. Detling	1	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	2	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	3	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	4	93	.37
Geo. H. Detling	5	93	.37
Jas. McGolrick	6	93	.37
F. J. Detling	7	93	.37
F. J. Detling	8	93	.37
F. J. Detling	9	93	.37
F. J. Detling	10	93	.37
F. J. Detling	11	93	.37
F. J. Detling	12	93	.37
Edward Hamry	13	93	.37
Edward Hamry	14	93	.37
Edward Hamry	15	93	.37
Edward Hamry	16	93	.37
Edward Hamry	17	93	.37
Edward Hamry	18	93	.37
Edward Hamry	1	94	.37
Edward Hamry	2	94	.37
Edward Hamry	3	94	.37
Sweet & Wyer	4	94	.37
Katie B. Baker	5	94	.37
F. J. Detling	13	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	14	94	2.15
F. J. Detling	1	95	.37
F. J. Detling	2	95	.37
F. J. Detling	3	95	.37
F. J. Detling	4	95	.37
F. J. Detling	5	95	.37
F. J. Detling	6	95	.37
F. J. Detling	7	95	.37
F. J. Detling	8	95	.37
F. J. Detling	9	95	.37
F. J. Detling	10	95	.37
F. J. Detling	11	95	.37
F. J. Detling	12	95	.37
Edward Hamry	13	95	.37
Edward Hamry	14	95	.37
Edward Hamry	15	95	.37
Edward Hamry	16	95	.37
Edward Hamry	17	95	.37
Edward Hamry	18	95	.37
Edward Hamry	7	96	.37
Edward Hamry	8	96	.37
Edward Hamry	9	96	.37
Edward Hamry	10	96	.37
Edward Hamry	11	96	.37
Edward Hamry	12	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	96	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	5	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	6	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	7	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	8	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	9	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	10	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	11	97	.37
Johnson & Marshall	12	97	.37
Edward Hamry	13	97	.37
Edward Hamry	15	97	.37
Edward Hamry	16	97	.37
Edward Hamry	17	97	.37
Edward Hamry	18	97	.37
Edward Hamry	7	98	.37
Edward Hamry	8	98	.37
Edward Hamry	9	98	.37
Edward Hamry	10	98	.37
Edward Hamry	11	98	.37
Edward Hamry	12	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	16	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	17	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	18	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	19	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	20	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	21	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	22	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	23	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	24	98	.37
Johnson & Marshall	1	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	2	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	3	99	.37
Johnson & Marshall	4	99	.37
F. J. Detling	5	99	.37
F. J. Detling	6	99	.37
F. J. Detling	7	99	.37
F. J. Detling	8	99	.37
F. J. Detling	9	99	.37
F. J. Detling	10	99	.37
F. J. Detling	11	99	.37
F. J. Detling	12	99	.37
Edward Hamry	19	99	.37
Edward Hamry	20	99	.37
Edward Hamry	21	99	.37
Edward Hamry	22	99	.37
Edward Hamry	23	99	.37
Edward Hamry	24	99	.37
Edward Hamry	7	100	.37
Edward Hamry	8	100	.37
Edward Hamry	9	100	.37

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Hamry	10	100	.37
Edward Hamry	11	100	.37
Edward Hamry	12	100	.37
F. J. Detling	13	100	.37
F. J. Detling	14	100	.37
F. J. Detling	15	100	.37
F. J. Detling	16	100	.37
F. J. Detling	17	100	.37
F. J. Detling	18	100	.37
F. J. Detling	19	100	.37
F. J. Detling	20	100	.37
F. J. Detling	21	100	.37
F. J. Detling	22	100	.37
F. J. Detling	23	100	.37
F. J. Detling	24	100	.37
John M. Mattson	7	101	.37
John M. Mattson	8	101	.37
John M. Mattson	9	101	.37
John M. Mattson	10	101	.37
John M. Mattson	11	101	.37
John M. Mattson	12	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	13	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	14	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	15	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	16	101	.37
Geo. H. Detling	17	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	18	101	.37
S. W. Hickok	19	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	20	101	.37
Owen Parmeter	21	101	.37
F. J. Higdem	5	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	13	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	14	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	15	102	.73
Gustav Riecks	16	102	.73
Geo. H. Detling	17	102	.73
A. H. Higdom	6	103	1.08
Adeline Schaeffer	8	103	1.08
Mary A. Hennings et al	10	103	1.08
John Bauer	13	103	1.08
John Bauer	14	103	11.78
John Bouer	15	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	21	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	22	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	23	103	1.08
John M. Matteson	24	103	1.08
Ernest Buse	2	106	.37
Ernest Buse	3	106	.37
Ernest Buse	4	106	.37
Ernest Buse	5	106	.37
Ernest Buse	6	106	.37
Ernest Buse	7	106	.37
Ernest Buse	8	106	.37
Ernest Buse	9	106	.37
Ernest Buse	10	106	.37
Ernest Buse	11	106	.37
Ernest Buse	12	106	.37
Girke & Brunner, a strip of land lying between block 5 and low water mark on Red Lake River			1.79

Champagne & Dow's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Josephine Peake	1	2	10.70
Josephine Peake	2	2	8.92
Spencer Leavitt	6	2	28.52
Spencer Leavitt	7	2	17.83
Napoleon Delage, lots 1, 2 and	3	3	28.82
Jos. Rose	4	3	16.05
Lucinda Langevin	9	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	10	3	17.83
Lucinda Langevin	11	3	5.36
Lucinda Langevin	12	3	8.92
Josephine Poirier	2	4	5.36
Delphine Rose	5	4	7.13
Antonette Cyr	6	4	5.36
Antonette Cyr	7	4	9.63
Ludolph Giese	2	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	4	5	2.68
Ludolph Giese	6	5	8.02
Otto F. Buse	6	6	5.36
Edward Langevin est	7	6	2.68
John McSherry	14	6	8.57
Frank E. Hunt	15	6	11.42
Fred Zaiser	4	8	10.70
H. B. Kaufer	3	9	14.26
Edward Langevin est	13	9	4.29
Edward Langevin est	18	9	3.57
Edward Langevin est	19	9	8.57
Louis Sleff, 23 and	24	10	25.71
Wm. P. O'Brien	9	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	10	11	1.79
Wm. P. O'Brien	11	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	13	11	1.79
L. Z. and Z. A. Cadieux	14	11	1.79
Peter A. Couture	20	11	8.57
Adele Germani	23	11	3.57
Jerome Germain	24	11	3.57
Edward Langevin est	2	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	4	12	2.86
Carl Gerlach	6	12	2.86
Edward Langevin est	1	13	2.86
Simon Patnode	3	13	1.44
Onezime Lacoursiere	13	14	2.15
Onezime Lacoursiere	14	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	15	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	16	14	2.15
Edward Langevin	17	14	2.15
Louis Lacombe	20	14	5.71
Louis Lacombe	21	14	2.15
Geo. W. Savage	24	14	2.15
Jacob Olp	16	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	17	15	3.01
Louise Gesswein	20	15	2.86
Louise Gesswein	21	15	2.86
Napoleon Morrisette	9	16	2.15
Napoleon Morrisette	10	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	13	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	16	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	17	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	18	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	19	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	20	16	2.15
Edward Langevin est	1	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	18	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	18	.73
John B. Dow	1	19	15.37
John B. Dow	2	19	15.37
L. B. Laplante	5	19	2.15
L. B. Laplante	6	19	2.15
Vitaline Lacoe	7	19	2.86
Vitaline Lacoe	8	19	.85
Peter E. Eagen	13	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	16	19	.73
Edward Langevin	17	19	.73
Edward Langevin	18	19	.73
Edward Langevin	19	19	.73
Edward Langevin	20	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	21	19	1.44
Edward Langevin	22	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	23	19	1.44
Jos. Terrien	24	19	1.44
D. Latendresse	9	20	5.00
D. Latendresse	10	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	11	20	1.44
D. Latendresse	12	20	1.44
Edward Langevin est	13	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	14	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	15	20	2.15
Edward Langevin est	2	21	5.86
Edward Langevin est	7	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	8	21	1.79
Edward Langevin est	1	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	22	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	23	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	24	1.44
Hannah C. Bue	15	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	16	24	1.44
Hannah C. Buse	17	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	24	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	24	1.44
Julius Lizotte	3	25	1.44
Julius Lizotte	4	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	10	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	11	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	12	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	25	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	25	1.44
Desire Michaud	2	26	.73
Desire Michaud	3	26	.73
Desire Michaud	4	26	.73
Desire Michaud	5	26	.73
Desire Michaud	6	26	.73
Desire Michaud	7	26	.73
Desire Michaud	8	26	.73
Desire Michaud	9	26	.73
Desire Michaud	10	26	.73
Desire Michaud	11	26	.73
Desire Michaud	12	26	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	17	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	18	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	19	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	20	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	21	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	22	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	23	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	24	26	1.44
Edward Langevin est	1	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	2	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	3	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	4	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	5	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	6	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	7	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	8	27	1.44
Edward Langevin est	9	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	27	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	28	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	29	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	13	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	30	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	7	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	8	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	9	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	11	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	12	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	15	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	16	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	17	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	18	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	19	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	20	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	21	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	22	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	23	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	24	31	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	2	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	4	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	5	32	.73
Edward Langevin est	6	32	.73

Miles' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. Woodbury	1	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	2	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	3	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	1	.22
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	13	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	14	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	15	1	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	16	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	17	1	.22
H. B. Kaufer	18	1	.22
S. M. Davis	19	1	.22
S. M. Davis	20	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	23	1	.22
Albert F. Snell	24	1	.22
Chas. Woodbury	4	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	5	2	.22
Chas. Woodbury	6	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	7	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	8	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	9	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	10	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	11	2	.22
Wright & Mitchell	12	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	13	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	14	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	15	2	.22
Johnson & Marshall	16	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	17	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	18	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	19	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	20	2	.22
Richard K. Abraham	21	2	.22
R. H. Abraham	1	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	2	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	5	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	6	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	7	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	8	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	9	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	10	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	11	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	12	3	.22
Peter Beautrow	13	3	.22
Kate L. Hill	14	3	.22
Constantine Burget	15	3	.22
Mathilda M. McDonald	17	3	.22
Philip Zeh	21	3	.22
Herman Krell	22	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	23	3	.22
Andrew E. Brand	24	3	.22
R. H. Abraham	3	4	.22
R. H. Abraham	4	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	5	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	6	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	7	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	8	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	9	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	10	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	11	4	.22
Gilbert T. Miles	12	4	.22
Ole Christianson	13	4	.22
Belle Oddin	1	5	.16
Belle Oddin	2	5	.16
Belle Oddin	3	5	5.45
Belle Oddin	4	5	.16
Belle Oddin	5	5	.16
Belle Oddin	6	5	.16
Belle Oddin	7	5	.16
Belle Oddin	8	5	.16
Belle Oddin	9	5	.16
Belle Oddin	10	5	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	5	.16
Chas. McCarty	3	6	.16
Chas. McCarty	4	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	7	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	8	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	9	6	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	10	6	.16
Peter Becker	11	6	.16
Peter Becker	12	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	13	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	14	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	15	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	16	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	17	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	18	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	19	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	20	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	21	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	22	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	23	6	.16
Walburga Zeh	24	6	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	7	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	7	.16
Evan Anderson	8	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	9	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	10	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	11	7	.16
Peter Beautrow	12	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	7	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	7	.16
Elizabeth Liddy	20	7	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	8	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	9	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	11	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	12	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	13	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	14	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	15	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	16	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	17	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	18	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	8	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	8	.16
Johnson & Marshall	1	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	2	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	3	9	.16
J. P. Harren	4	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	9	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	9	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	10	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	11	9	.16
Erick G. Wallender	12	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	13	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	14	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	15	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	16	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	17	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	18	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	19	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	20	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	21	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	22	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	23	9	.16
Richard H. Abraham	24	9	.16
Johnson & Marshall	5	10	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	10	.16
Nellie J. Bemis	7	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	13	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	14	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	17	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	18	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	19	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	20	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	21	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	22	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	23	10	.16
R. H. Abraham	24	10	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	11	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	6	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	17	11	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	18	11	.16
Wm. Misner	19	11	.16
Wm. Misner	20	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	21	11	.16
Johnson & Marshall	22	11	.16
R. H. Abraham	1	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	2	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	3	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	4	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	5	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	6	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	7	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	8	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	9	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	10	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	11	12	.16
R. H. Abraham	12	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	12	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	12	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	5	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	13	.16
E. E. Kearney	7	13	.16
E. G. Merchant	8	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	13	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	13	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	1	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	2	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	3	14	.16
Elizabeth Kirsch	4	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	11	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	12	14	.16
Albert F. Snell	13	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	14	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	14	.16
Knud Benson	16	14	.16
Wright & Mitchell	1	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	2	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	3	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	4	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	5	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	6	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	7	15	.16
Wright & Mitchell	8	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	15	15	.16
R. H. Abraham	16	15	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	1	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	2	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	3	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	4	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	5	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	6	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	7	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	8	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	9	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	10	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	11	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	12	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	13	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	14	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	15	16	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	16	16	.16

Park Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. W. Elliott, 60 ft strip of land s and adjoining it	1	1	.37
B. W. Elliott	1	1	.37
Thos. Lonson	2	1	.37
Wilhelm Gunthier	3	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	6	1	.37
L. I. Breese	7	1	.37
L. I. Breese	8	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	9	1	.37
H. A. McClatchie	10	1	8.93
H. A. McClatchie	11	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	13	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	14	1	.37
Carl J. Loomis	15	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	16	1	.37
Burkhard & Walters	17	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	18	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	19	1	.37
Julia Walters	20	1	.37
Julia Walters	21	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	22	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	23	1	.37
J. J. Busse	24	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	26	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	27	1	.37
August Walters	28	1	.37
August Walters	29	1	.37
August Walters	30	1	.37
August Walters	31	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	32	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	33	1	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	34	1	.37
Julia Walters	35	1	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	36	1	.37
Jos. J. Wyman, e 44 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
Sophia Deitrich, center 52 ft of lots 1, 2 and	3	2	.37
John Nunesgren	4	2	.37
John Nunesgren	6	2	.37
John Nunesgren	7	2	.37
John Nunesgren	8	2	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	10	2	.37
Gurkhardt & Walters	11	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	12	2	.37
Julia Walters	13	2	.37
Julia Walters	14	2	.37
Julia Walters	15	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	16	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	17	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	18	2	.37
Jacob Hogen	19	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	20	2	.37
Julia Walters	21	2	.37
Julia Walters	22	2	.37
Julia Walters	23	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	24	2	.37
do	25	2	.37
do	26	2	.37
do	27	2	.37
do	28	2	.37
do	29	2	.37
do	30	2	.37
do	31	2	.37
do	32	2	.37
do	33	2	.37
do	34	2	.37
do	35	2	.37
do	36	2	.37
do	37	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	38	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	39	2	.37
Burkhardt & Walters	40	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	41	2	.37
Mary A. Hennings et al	42	2	.37
Julia Walters	43	2	.37
Julia Walters	44	2	.37
Julia Walters	45	2	.37
Julia Walters	46	2	.37
Edmund Berry	1	3	.37
Edmund Berry	2	3	.37
Edmund Berry	3	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	7	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	8	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	9	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	10	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	11	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	12	3	.37
Chas. Oehler	13	3	.37
Pauline Zaiser	14	3	.37
Ness & Korstadt	15	3	.37
do	16	3	.37
do	17	3	.37
do	18	3	.37
do	19	3	.37
do	20	3	.37
do	21	3	.37
do	22	3	.37
do	23	3	.37
do	24	3	.37
do	25	3	.37
do	26	3	.37
do	27	3	.37
do	28	3	.37
do	29	3	.37
do	30	3	.37
do	31	3	.37
do	32	3	.37
do	33	3	.37
do	34	3	.37
do	35	3	.37
do	36	3	.37
do	37	3	.37
do	38	3	.37
do	39	3	.37
do	40	3	.37
do	41	3	.37
do	42	3	.37
do	43	3	.37
do e 44 ft of	44	3	.37
Jas. Lyman, ex e 44 ft	44	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	45	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	46	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	47	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	48	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	49	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	50	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	51	3	.37
Carl J. Loomis	52	3	.37
Katherine Korstadt	2	4	.37
Katherine Korstadt	3	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	4	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	5	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	6	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	7	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	8	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	9	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	10	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	11	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	12	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	13	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	14	4	.37
Johnson & Marshall	15	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	16	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	17	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	18	4	.37
Carl J. Loomis	19	4	.37
J. H. Sanders	20	4	.37
John Nelson	21	4	.37
John Nelson	22	4	.37
Ness & Korstadt	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
do	25	4	.37
do	26	4	.37
do	27	4	.37
do	28	4	.37
do	29	4	.37
do	30	4	.37
do	31	4	.37
do	32	4	.37
do	33	4	.37
do	34	4	.37
do	35	4	.37

E. & O. Buse Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Margaretta Walters	3	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	4	2	.37
Margaretta Walters	1	4	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	5	5	.44
do	6	5	.44
do	7	5	.44
do	8	5	.44
do	9	5	.44
do	10	5	.44
do	11	5	.44
do	12	5	.30
do	13	5	.30
do	14	5	.30
do	15	5	.30
do	16	5	.30
do	17	5	.30
do	18	5	.30
do	19	5	.30
do	20	5	.30
Thos. Knuland	11	6	.58
Thos. Knuland	12	6	.58
Alexander Barrisdale	13	6	.30
do	14	6	.30
do	15	6	.30
do	16	6	.30
John Watson	17	6	.30
E. & O. Buse	18	6	.30
Alexander Barrisdale	1	7	.37
do	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.73
do	5	7	.73
do	6	7	.73
do	7	7	.73
do	8	7	.73
do	9	7	.73
do	7	8	.73
do	8	8	.73
do	4	9	.37
do	5	9	.37
do	6	9	.37
do	7	9	.37
do	8	9	.37
do	9	9	.37
A. H. Clamby	1	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	2	10	.37
A. H. Clamby	3	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	4	10	.37
do	5	10	.37
do	6	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
do	25	10	.37
do	26	10	.37
do	27	10	.37
do	28	10	.37
do	29	10	.37
do	30	10	.37
do	31	10	.37
do	32	10	.37
do	33	10	.37
Dr. John Watson	34	10	.37
Alexander Barrisdale	1	11	.30
do	2	11	.30
do	3	11	.30
do	4	11	.30
do	5	11	.30
do	6	11	.30
do	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	1	12	.37
do	2	12	.37

Holmes' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ellen Fahey	1	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	2	1	.22
Mina Dufour	3	1	.22
F. C. Boucher	4	1	.22
do	5	1	.22
do	6	1	.22
do	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
do	9	1	.22
Ellen Fahey	10	1	.22
Geo. W. Mann	1	2	.22
do	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do	4	2	.22
do	5	2	.22
Joseph V. Emil	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
Virginia Holmes	11	2	.22
Mary D. Brownlee	12	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	19	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	20	2	.22
H. B. Kaufer	21	2	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	4	3	.22
Geo. H. Lowes	5	3	.22
John Daley	13	3	.22
John Daley	14	3	.22
John Daley	15	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	16	3	.22
L. A. Kaufer	18	3	.22
F. C. Richardson	3	4	.22
Narcisse Michaud	4	4	.22
do	5	4	.22
do	6	4	.22
do	7	4	.22
do	8	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	13	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	14	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	15	4	.22
Geo. Peterson	16	4	.22
James F. Holmes	17	4	.22
Ellen Fahey	18	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	19	4	.22
Mary E. Langevin	20	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	23	4	.22
Henry L. Gaylord	24	4	.22
Scott & Salmon	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
Wesley Neil	1	6	.22
Wesley Neil	2	6	.22
Potter Produce Co	3	6	.22
Wesley Neil	4	6	.22
Wesley Neil	5	6	.22
Wesley Neil	6	6	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	3	7	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	7	.22
F. C. Boucher	5	7	.22
Chas. M. Balinger	6	7	.22
Walter G. Stearns	7	7	.22
Ida Bolden	8	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	9	7	.22
Arthur E. Stater	10	7	.22
Eklund & Rudt	19	7	.22
do	20	7	.22
do	21	7	.22
do	22	7	.22
do	23	7	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	24	7	.22
Frank Robert Jr	1	8	.22
do	2	8	.22
do	3	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	4	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	5	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	6	8	.22
Amanda M. Johnson	7	8	.22
Warren E. Vrooman	8	8	.22
Louretto A. Sharey	21	8	.22
do	22	8	.22
Ellen Fahey	23	8	.16
Ellen Fahey	24	8	.16
Millard H. Brogdon	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	8	9	.16
do	9	9	.16
do	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
G. T. Miles	13	9	.16
G. T. Miles	14	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	15	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	16	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	17	9	.16
H. B. Kaufer	18	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	23	9	.16
Henry L. Gaylord	24	9	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	1	10	.16
Gustav A. Hornberg	2	10	.16
Wesley Neils	5	10	.16
Wesley Neils	6	10	.16
Wesley Neils	7	10	.16
Wesley Neils	8	10	.16
Wesley Neils	9	10	.16
Wesley Neils	10	10	.16
Wesley Neils	11	10	.16
Wesley Neils	12	10	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	1	11	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	2	11	.16
A. S. Simons	1	12	.16
A. S. Simons	2	12	.16
Wesley Neils	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	13	13	.16
Arthur A. Simons	14	13	.16
James F. Holmes	16	13	.16
do	17	13	.16
do	18	13	.16
	19	13	.16
do	20	13	.16
do	21	13	.16
do	22	13	.16
Rosey L. Barnes	23	13	.16
Phineos N. Laine	24	13	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	14	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	14	.16
James I. Wyer	3	14	.16
James I. Wyer	4	14	.16
John Feltz	5	14	.16
Amanda M. Johnson	6	14	.16
Emma Booth	7	14	.16
Emma Booth	8	14	.16
James I. Wyer	9	14	.16
James I. Wyer	10	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	11	14	.16
Phineos N. Laine	12	14	.16
Andrew Woods	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Wesley Neils	1	15	.16
Wesley Neils	2	15	.16
Wesley Neils	3	15	.16
Wesley Neils	4	15	.16
Wesley Neils	5	15	.16
Wesley Neils	6	15	.16
F. C. Boucher	1	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	2	16	.16
F. C. Boucher	3	16	.16
Arthur L. Simons	1	17	.16
Arthur L. Simons	2	17	.16
John Feltz	5	17	.16
Mary L. Salmons	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	10	17	.16
do	11	17	.16
Jas. B. H. Salmon	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16

Buse & Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Sophia Belair	3	1	12.72
Herman Lindner	16	1	4.29
H. Voigt	10	2	2.15
Amundson & Olson	11	2	2.15
Thos. Canty	14	2	1.44
Elizabeth Ralph	1	3	1.08
Lucinda Witt	8	3	.73
Ernest Buse	9	3	.73
Ernest Buse	10	3	4.20
Ernest Buse	11	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	13	3	.73
A. F. Austinson	14	3	.73
Ernest Buse	1	4	.58
do	2	4	.58
do	3	4	.58
do	4	4	.58
do	5	4	.58
do	6	4	.58
Geo. E. Higgins	7	4	.58
John Hoernig, w 30 ft of lots 10 and	11	5	.73
Marie Benoit	16	5	.37
Marie Benoit	17	5	2.38
G. A. Grussendorf	8	6	.73
Austinson & Larson	1	7	1.08
Austinson & Larson	2	7	1.08
Ernest Buse	5	7	1.08
do	6	7	1.08
do	13	7	.73
do	14	7	.73
J. H. Harrison	3	8	1.44
do	4	8	1.44
do	5	8	1.44
do	6	8	1.44
do	7	8	1.44
do	8	8	1.44
Lena Schreiter	10	8	1.44
do	11	8	1.44
do	12	8	1.44
J. H. Harrison	14	8	1.08
do	15	8	1.08
do	16	8	1.08
do	17	8	1.08
do	18	8	1.08
do	19	8	1.08
do	20	8	1.08
do	21	8	1.08
Austinson & Larson	5	9	2.86
Austinson & Larson	6	9	2.86
Caroline Bourdon	7	9	2.86
Thoven Glende	14	9	1.44
Ernest Buse	18	9	1.44
do	19	9	1.44
do	20	9	1.44
do	21	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	23	9	1.44
J. H. Harrison	24	9	1.44
August Beechel Jr	10	10	4.65
Rosah Boughton	13	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	14	10	2.50
Rosah Boughton	15	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	16	10	2.50
Geo. W. Gervais	17	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	18	10	2.50
G. A. Grussendorf	19	10	2.50
Ernest Buse	7	12	1.79
do	8	12	1.79
do	9	12	1.79
do	10	12	1.79
J. H. Harrison	11	12	1.79
J. H. Harrison	12	12	1.79
F. & E. Buse	6	13	1.79
F. & E. Buse	7	13	1.79
F. & E. Buse	8	13	1.79
Octave Champagne	9	13	1.79
Pierre Bottineau	10	13	1.79
Otto Kankel	12	13	1.79
Mary Lampare	3	14	1.79
Mary Lampare	4	14	1.79
Pierre Bottineau	5	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	6	14	1.79
Henriette Miller	7	14	6.07

Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
B. Sevigny	1	1	.22
do	2	1	.22
do	3	1	.22
do	4	1	.22
Carl G. Thysell	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
Ella B. Emard	9	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	10	1	.22
Even Anderson	11	1	.22
Even Anderson	12	1	.22
B. Sevigny	13	1	.22
do	14	1	.22
do	15	1	.22
do	16	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	17	1	.22
Sydney Bottineau	18	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	19	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	20	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	21	1	.22
Pierre Bottineau	22	1	.22
Even Anderson	23	1	.22
Even Anderson	24	1	.22
John Bottineau	7	2	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	8	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	15	2	.22
Mary R. Bottineau	16	2	.22
Frank Poterrin	19	2	.22
Oliver Charboneau	3	3	.22
L. I. Breese	4	3	.22
August Moreau	5	3	.22
Rupert Sudinbusch	6	3	.22
Geo. A. Morrison	1	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	2	4	.37
Cesaline Gomoche	5	4	5.36
Geo. A. Morrison	6	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	7	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	8	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	10	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	11	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	12	4	.37
Jos. Duron Jr	13	4	.37
W. A. Riechel	14	4	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	18	4	.37
do	19	4	.37
do	20	4	.37
do	21	4	.37
do	22	4	.37
do	23	4	.37
do	24	4	.37
Fahey & Michaud	1	5	.37
do	2	5	.37
do	3	5	.37
do	4	5	.37
do	5	5	.37
do	6	5	.37
do	7	5	.37
do	8	5	.37
do	9	5	.37
do	10	5	.37
do	11	5	.37
do	12	5	.37
do	13	5	.37
do	14	5	.37
do	15	5	.37
do	16	5	.37
do	17	5	.37
do	18	5	.37
do	19	5	.37
do	20	5	.37
do	21	5	.37
do	22	5	.37
do	23	5	.37
do	24	5	.37
Lena Schreiter	5	6	.37
do	6	6	2.50
do	7	6	.37
do	8	6	.37
Frank Pribyl	9	6	5.71
do	10	6	.37
Ole Omoth	11	6	.37
Susie Allard	12	6	.37
Frank Prybil	1	7	.37
Frank Prybil	2	7	.37
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	8	7	.37
Patrick D. Smith	9	7	.37
Ellen Fahey	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
Geo. A. Morrison	1	8	.22
Frank Roberts Jr	2	8	.16
Frank Roberts Jr	3	8	.16
John B. Dow	4	8	.16
John B. Dow	5	8	.16
John B. Dow	6	8	.16
John B. Dow	7	8	.16
Frank Prybil	8	8	.16
do	9	8	.16
Patrick D. Smith	10	8	.16
do	11	8	.16
do	12	8	.16
Geo. A. Morrison	13	8	.16
do	14	8	.16
do	15	8	.16
do	16	8	.16
Louis Berthiaume	17	8	.16
Geo. A. Morrison	18	8	.16
do	19	8	.16
do	20	8	.16
do	21	8	.16
do	22	8	.16
do	23	8	.16
do	24	8	.16
Patrick D. Smith	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
O. J. Johnson	3	9	.16
E. L. Dowe	4	9	.16
E. L. Dowe	5	9	.16
E. L. Dowe	6	9	.16
Maggie L. Pirath	7	9	.16
E. L. Dow	8	9	.16
E. L. Dow	9	9	.16
Frank Pribyl	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
Susie Allard	13	9	.16
Susie Allard	14	9	.16
Edward Langevin est	15	9	.16
do	16	9	.16
do	17	9	.16
do	18	9	.16
do	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
do	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
L. I. Breese	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do	7	10	.16
do	8	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	20	10	.16
do	21	10	.16
do	22	10	.16
do	23	10	.16
do	24	10	.16
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.16
John Gleriett	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
Marceline Gleriet	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	20	11	.16
do	21	11	.16
do	22	11	.16
do	23	11	.16
do	24	11	.16
Jorgen Jorgenson	1	12	.16
Jorgen Jorgenson	2	12	.16
Chas. Langevin	3	12	.16
Geo. A. Morrison	4	12	.16
Geo. A. Morrison	5	12	.16
Celina Gervais	6	12	.16
do	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	10	12	.16
Pierre Bottineau	11	12	.16
do	12	12	.16
do	20	12	.16
do	21	12	.16
do	22	12	.16
do	23	12	.16
do	24	12	.16
L. I. Breese	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
do	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Prentice & McClatchie	13	13	.16
do	14	13	.16
do	15	13	.16
do	16	13	.16
do	17	13	.16
do	18	13	.16
O. R. Boyer	19	13	.16
O. R. Boyer	20	13	.16
do	21	13	.16
do	22	13	.16
do	23	13	.16
do	24	13	.16
Chas. H. Brossart	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
L. I. Breese	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
do	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
do	12	14	.16
Sarah Lemieux	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
Frank Prybil	1	15	.22
do	2	15	.22
do	3	15	.22
Edwd. Langevin, est	4	15	.22
do	5	15	.22
do	6	15	.22
do	7	15	.22
do	8	15	.22
do	9	15	.22
do	10	15	.22
John B. Dow	11	15	.22
John B. Dow	12	15	.22
Wencelos Wancesek	13	15	.22
do	14	15	.22
John B. Dow	15	15	.22
John B. Dow	16	15	.22
John B. Dow	17	15	.22
Edward Langevin est	18	15	.22
do	19	15	.22
do	20	15	.22

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	21	15	.22
Charlotte Richter	22	15	.22
do	23	15	.22
do	24	15	.22
Ellen Fahey	1	16	.22
do	2	16	.22
do	3	16	.22
do	4	16	.22
John B. Dow	5	16	.22
do	6	16	.22
do	7	16	.22
do	8	16	.22
do	9	16	.22
Sarah Lemieux	1	17	.22
do	2	17	.22
do	3	17	.22
do	4	17	.22
do	5	17	.22
do	6	17	.22
do	1	18	.22
do	2	18	.22
do	3	18	.22
do	4	18	.22
do	5	18	.22
do	6	18	.22
John B. Dow	7	18	.22
do	8	18	.22
do	9	18	.22
Florence Jolicoeur	10	18	.25
Charles Langevin	1	19	.22
do	2	19	.22
do	3	19	.22
do	4	19	.22
do	5	19	.22
do	6	19	.22
do	7	19	.22
do	8	19	.22
do	9	19	.22
do	10	19	.22
do	11	19	.22
do	12	19	.22
Prentice & McClatchie	1	20	.22
L. I. Breese	2	20	.22
do	3	20	.22
do	4	20	.22
do	5	20	.22
Chas. Langevin	6	20	.22
do	7	20	.22
do	8	20	.22
do	9	20	.22
do	10	20	.22
do	11	20	.22
Anna Kretzschmar	12	20	.22

Champagne, Dow & Gieret's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Edward Langevin est	5	1	.73
Louise Brouillet	6	1	.73
Lucian Phillon	7	1	.73
do	8	1	.73
do	9	1	.73
Champagne & Dow	1	2	.73
Champagne & Dow	2	2	.73
Edward Langevin est	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
do	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
do	9	2	.73
do	1	3	.73
do	2	3	.73
do	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
Christian Cook	2	4	.73
Christian Cook	3	4	.73
Louis Marell	4	4	.73
Louis Marell	5	4	.73
Edward Langevin est	1	5	.73
do	2	5	.73
do	3	5	.73
do	4	5	.73
do	5	5	.73
do	6	5	.73
do	7	5	.73
do	8	5	.73
do	6	6	.73
do	7	6	.73
do	8	6	.73
do	9	6	.73
do	10	6	.73
do	11	6	.73
do	12	6	.73
do	13	6	.73
do	14	6	.73
do	15	6	.73
do	16	6	.73
do	17	6	.73
do	18	6	.73
do	19	6	.73
do	20	6	.73
do	21	6	.73
do	22	6	.73
do	23	6	.73
do	24	6	.73
do	2	7	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	13	7	.73
Edward Langevin est	14	7	.73
do	1	8	.73
John McSharey	2	8	.73
John B. Dow	3	8	.73
do	4	8	.73
do	5	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	6	8	.73
Mrs. Julia Brault	7	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	8	8	.73
Agnes Lecount	9	8	.73
Edward Langevin est	10	8	.73
do	19	8	.73
do	20	8	.73
do	21	8	.73
do	22	8	.73
do	23	8	.73
do	24	8	.73
do	1	10	.73
do	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do	4	10	.73
do	5	10	.73
do	6	10	.73
do	7	10	.73
do	8	10	.73
do	9	10	.73
do	10	10	.73
do	11	10	.73
do	12	10	.73
do	13	10	.73
do	14	10	.73
do	15	10	.73
do	16	10	.73
do	17	10	.73
do	18	10	.73
do	19	10	.73
do	20	10	.73
do	21	10	.73
do	22	10	.73
do	23	10	.73
do	24	10	.73
do	1	11	.37
do	2	11	.37
do	3	11	.37
do	4	11	.37
do	5	11	.37
do	6	11	.37
do	7	11	.37
Edward Langevin	8	11	.37
do	9	11	.37
do	10	11	.37
do	11	11	.37
do	12	11	.37
do	13	11	.37
do	14	11	.37
do	15	11	.37
do	16	11	.37
do	17	11	.37
do	18	11	.37
do	19	11	.37
do	20	11	.37
do	21	11	.37
do	22	11	.37
do	23	11	.37
Edward Langevin est	24	11	.37
do	1	12	1.08
do	2	12	1.08
do	1	13	.37
do	2	13	.37
do	3	13	.37
do	4	13	.37
do	5	13	.37
do	6	13	.37
do	7	13	.37
do	8	13	.37
do	9	13	.37
do	1	14	.37
do	2	14	.37
do	3	14	.37
do	4	14	.37
do	5	14	.37
do	6	14	.37
do	7	14	.37
do	8	14	.37
do	9	14	.37
do	10	14	.37
do	11	14	.37
do	12	14	.37
do	13	14	.37
do	14	14	.37
do	15	14	.37
do	16	14	.37
do	17	14	.37
do	18	14	.37
do	19	14	.37
do	20	14	.37
do	21	14	.37
do	22	14	.37
do	23	14	.37
do	24	14	.37
do	1	15	.73
do	2	15	.73
do	3	15	.73
do	4	15	.73
do	5	15	.73
do	6	15	.73
do	7	15	.73
do	8	15	.73
do	9	15	.73
do	10	15	.73
do	11	15	.73
do	12	15	.73
do	13	15	.73
do	14	15	.73
do	15	15	.73
do	16	15	.73
do	17	15	.73
do	18	15	.73
do	19	15	.73
do	20	15	.73
do	21	15	.73
do	22	15	.73
do	23	15	.73
do	24	15	.73
do	6	16	.73
do	7	16	.73
do	8	16	.73
do	9	16	.73
do	10	16	.73
do	11	16	.73
do	12	16	.73
do	13	16	.73
do	14	16	.73
do	15	16	.73
do	16	16	.73
do	17	16	.73
do	18	16	.73
do	21	16	.58
Mary Lacount	1	17	.58
Edward Langevin	2	17	.58
do	3	17	.58
do	4	17	.58
do	5	17	.58
do	6	17	.58
do	7	17	.58
do	8	17	.58
do	9	17	.58
do	10	17	.58
do	11	17	.58
do	12	17	.58
Edward Langevin est	13	17	.58
do	14	17	.58
do	15	17	.58
do	16	17	.58
do	17	17	.58
do	18	17	.58
do	19	17	.58
do	20	17	.58
do	21	17	.58
do	22	17	.58
do	23	17	.58
do	24	17	.58
do	1	18	.58
do	2	18	.58
do	3	18	.58
do	4	18	.58
Ellen Fahey	5	18	.58
Edward Langevin	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do	8	18	.58
do	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do	11	18	.58
do	12	18	.58
do	13	18	.58
do	14	18	.58
do	15	18	.58
do	16	18	.58
do	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do	20	18	.58
Edward Langevin est	21	18	.58
do	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do	24	18	.58
do	1	19	.58
do	2	19	.58
do	3	19	.58
do	4	19	.58
do	5	19	.58
do	6	19	.58
do	7	19	.58
do	8	19	.58
do	9	19	.58
do	10	19	.58
do	11	19	.58
do	12	19	.58
do	13	19	.58
do	14	19	.58
do	15	19	.58
do	16	19	.58
do	17	19	.58
do	18	19	.58
do	19	19	.58
do	20	19	.58
do	21	19	.58
do	22	19	.58
do	23	19	.58
do	24	19	.58
do	1	20	.58
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.37
do	6	20	.37
do	7	20	.37
do	8	20	.37
do	9	20	.37
do	10	20	.37
do	1	21	.37
do	1	22	.37
do	2	22	.37
do	3	22	.37
do	4	22	.37
do	5	22	.37
do	6	22	.37
do	7	22	.37
do	8	22	.37
do	9	22	.37
do	10	22	.37
do	11	22	.37
do	12	22	.37
do	13	22	.37
do	1	23	.37
do	2	23	.37
do	3	23	.37
do	4	23	.37
do	5	23	.37
do	6	23	.37
do	7	23	.37
do	8	23	.37
do	9	23	.37
do	10	23	.37
do	11	23	.37
do	12	23	.37
Mary R. Bottineau	13	23	.37
Edward Langevin est	14	23	.37
do	15	23	.37
do	16	23	.37
do	17	23	.37
do	18	23	.37
do	19	23	.37
do	20	23	.37
do	21	23	.37
do	22	23	.37
do	23	23	.37
do	24	23	.37
do	1	24	.37
do	2	24	.37
do	3	24	.37
do	4	24	.37
do	5	24	.37
do	6	24	.37
do	7	24	.37
do	8	24	.37
do	9	24	.37
do	10	24	.37
do	11	24	.37
do	12	24	.37
do	13	24	.37
do	14	24	.37
do	15	24	.37
do	16	24	.37
do	17	24	.37
do	18	24	.37
do	19	24	.37
do	20	24	.37
do	21	24	.37
do	22	24	.37
do	23	24	.37
do	24	24	.37
do	1	25	.37
do	2	25	.37
do	3	25	.37
do	4	25	.37
do	5	25	.37
do	6	25	.37
do	7	25	.37
do	8	25	.37
do	9	25	.37
do	10	25	.37
do	11	25	.37
do	12	25	.37
do	1	26	.37
do	2	26	.37
do	3	26	.37
do	4	26	.37
do	5	26	.37
do	6	26	.37
do	7	26	.37
do	8	26	.37
Champagne & Dow, reserve	A	4	.37
Edwd Langevin est, reserve	B	5	.37
do	C	5	.37
do	D	12	.37
do	E	13	.37
do	F	13	.37
do	G	13	.37
do	H	20	.37
do	I	21	.37

Kretzschmar's Second Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	1	.16
Sweet & Wyer, ex n 10 ft	1	1	.16
Chas. Finnegan	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
do	4	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	6	1	.16
Johnson & Marshall	7	1	.16
E. G. Holmes	14	1	.16
Frederick Buse	17	1	.16
do	18	1	.16
do	19	1	.16
do	20	1	.16
P. & J. Meehan, n 10 ft of	1	2	.16
John M. Boyle, ex n 10 ft	1	2	.16
Frederick Buse	10	2	.16
do	11	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	12	2	.16
do	13	2	.16
Fred Buse	14	2	.16
Hillary Aicher	15	2	.16
do	16	2	.16
do	17	2	.16
do	18	2	.16
August Wentzel	19	2	.16
do	20	2	.16
Sweet & Wyer	21	2	.16
do	22	2	.16
do	23	2	.16
do	24	2	.16
do	25	2	.16
do	26	2	.16
do	1	3	.16
John Schmitz Sr	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	12	3	.16
do	13	3	.16
P. & J. Meehan n 10 ft of	14	3	.16
John M. Boyle ex n 10 ft	14	3	.16
Maria L. Buse	15	3	.16
do	16	3	.16
do	17	3	.16
do	18	3	.16
do	19	3	.16
do	20	3	.16
Philip Zeh	21	3	.16
John M. Boyle	22	3	.16
do	23	3	.16
do	24	3	.16
Louis Ness	25	3	.16
Louis Ness	26	3	.16
Sweet & Wyer	2	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	3	4	.16
Thos. Dorgan	4	4	.16
J. A. Barrichter	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
H. A. McClatchie	12	4	.16
do	13	4	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
Fred Buse	4	5	.16
Fred Buse	5	5	.16
Fred Buse	6	5	.16
Phil Zeh	7	5	.16
J. A. Barrichter	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
John M. Boyle	10	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	11	5	.16
Gustav Rieck	12	5	.16
Ernest Buse	7	6	.16
do	8	6	.16
do	9	6	.16
do	10	6	.16
do	11	6	.16
do	12	6	.16
Albert Kraus	13	6	.16
do	14	6	.16
John M. Boyle	15	6	.16
do	16	6	.16
do	17	6	.16
do	18	6	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	6	.16
do	20	6	.16
do	21	6	.16
do	22	6	.16
do	23	6	.16
do	24	6	.16
Richard H. Abraham	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
do	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	6	7	.16
Frederick Buse	13	7	.16
do	14	7	.16
do	15	7	.16
do	16	7	.16
do	17	7	.16
do	18	7	.16
Wm. J. Pollock	19	7	.16
do	20	7	.16
do	21	7	.16
do	22	7	.16
do	23	7	.16
do	24	7	.16
Thos. Johnson	1	8	.16
Michael Flynn	19	8	.16
Nellie Hoernig	20	8	.16
John Schmitz Sr	21	8	.16
John Younger	22	8	.16
Nels K. Nelson	23	8	.16
Jos. T. Martin	24	8	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
Anna Kretzschmar	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
John Smith Sr	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
do	23	9	.16
Frederick Buse	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	10	.16
do	8	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	11	10	.16
do	12	10	.16
do	13	10	.16
do	14	10	.16
do	15	10	.16
do	16	10	.16
do	17	10	.16
do	18	10	.16
do	1	11	.16
do	2	11	.16
do	3	11	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	13	11	.16
do	14	11	.16
do	15	11	.16
do	16	11	.16
do	17	11	.16
do	18	11	.16
Frederick Buse	19	11	.16
do	20	11	.16
do	21	11	.16
do	22	11	.16
do	23	11	.16
do	24	11	.16
Louis Nees	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
Philip Zeh	7	13	.16
Herman Krell	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
Albert Stahlmeyer	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Frederick Buse	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
do	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
do	12	14	.16
do	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	15	14	.16
do	16	14	.16
do	17	14	.16
do	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Louis Nees	1	15	.16
Charles Mehols	2	15	.16
do	3	15	.16
August Grochel	4	15	.16
Gustav Gunder	5	15	.16
Louis Nees	6	15	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	15	.16
do	8	15	.16
do	9	15	.16
do	10	15	.16
do	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Philip Zeh	19	15	.16
do	20	15	.16
do	21	15	.16
do	22	15	.16
do	23	15	.16
do	24	15	.16
Frederick Buse	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
do	4	16	.16
do	5	16	.16
do	6	16	.16
W. A. Schreiter	7	16	.16
do	8	16	.16
do	9	16	.16
Johnson & Marshall	10	16	.16
do	11	16	.16
do	12	16	.16
Ernest Buse	13	16	.16
do	14	16	.16
do	15	16	.16
do	16	16	.16
do	17	16	.16
do	18	16	.16
Sweet & Wyer	19	16	.16
do	20	16	.16
do	21	16	.16
do	22	16	.16
do	23	16	.16
do	24	16	.16
do	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
J. W. Tonsley	7	17	.16
Philip Zeh	8	17	.16
Philip Zeh	9	17	.16
Philip Zeh	10	17	.16
Andrew J. Hayes	11	17	.16
Bertinus Helland	12	17	.16
Frederick Haase	13	17	.16
do	14	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	15	17	.16
E. G. Holmes	16	17	.16
Ernest Buse	17	17	.16
Ernest Buse	18	17	.16
H. B. Kaufer	1	18	.16
H. B. Kaufer	2	18	.16
H. B. Kaufer	3	18	.16
Philip Zeh	4	18	.16
Philip Zeh	5	18	.16
Philip Zeh	6	18	.16
Frederick Buse	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	18	.16
do	14	18	.16
do	15	18	.16
do	16	18	.16
do	17	18	.16
do	18	18	.16
Gilbert T. Miles	19	18	.16
do	20	18	.16
do	21	18	.16
do	22	18	.16
do	23	18	.16
do	24	18	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
Ernest Buse	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Henry Brecklaus	13	19	.16
do	14	19	.16
do	15	19	.16
do	16	19	.16
Ernest Buse	17	19	.16
do	18	19	.16
Frederick Buse	24	19	.16
Bertinus Helland	1	20	.16
Herman Krell	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	20	.16
do	8	20	.16
do	9	20	.16
Frederick Buse	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do	12	20	.16
Sweet & Wyer	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
Frederick Buse	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
Ernest Buse	7	21	.16
John M. Boyle	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
Sweet & Wyer	13	21	.16
do	14	21	.16
John M. Boyle	15	21	.16
H. A. McClatchie	16	21	.16
Elon G. Holmes	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
Frederick Buse	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16
do	13	22	.16
do	14	22	.16
do	15	22	.16
do	16	22	.16
Sweet & Wyer	17	22	.16
do	18	22	.16
do	19	22	.16
do	20	22	.16
do	21	22	.16
do	22	22	.16
Elon G. Holmes	23	22	.16
do	24	22	.16
J. A. Barrichter	25	22	.16
do	26	22	.16
do	27	22	.16
do	28	22	.16
do	29	22	.16
John M. Boyle	30	22	.16
do	31	22	.16
H. A. McClatchie	32	22	.16
do	1	23	.16
do	2	23	.16
Frederick Buse	3	23	.16
do	4	23	.16
do	5	23	.16
do	6	23	.16
Louis Zeh	7	23	.16
Louis Zeh	8	23	.16
Fred Krueger	9	23	.16
Caroline Gamosche	10	23	.16
John M. Boyle	11	23	.16
do	12	23	.16
Frederick Buse	13	23	.16
do	14	23	.16
do do	15	23	.16
do	16	23	.16
A. A. Ledebore	17	23	.16
John M. Boyle	18	23	.16
do	19	23	.16
do	20	23	.16
do	21	23	.16
do	22	23	.16
Sweet & Wyer	23	23	.16
do	24	23	.16
do	25	23	.16
do	26	23	.16
do	27	23	.16
do	28	23	.16
Johnson & Marshall	29	23	.16
do	30	23	.16
do	31	23	.16
do	32	23	.16
H. A. McClatchie	1	24	.16
do	2	24	.16
Philip Zeh	3	24	.16
do	4	24	.16
do	5	24	.16
do	6	24	.16
Frederick Buse	7	24	.16
do	8	24	.16
do	9	24	.16
do	10	24	.16
do	11	24	.16
do	12	24	.16
John M. Boyle	13	24	.16
H. A. McClatchie	14	24	.16
do	15	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	16	24	.16
do	17	24	.16
do	18	24	.16
do	19	24	.16
do	20	24	.16
do	21	24	.16
E. G. Holmes	22	24	.16
John M. Boyle	23	24	.16
do	24	24	.16
do	25	24	.16
do	26	24	.16
Sweet & Wyer	27	24	.16
do	28	24	.16
do	29	24	.16
do	30	24	.16
Chas. McNamara, a strip of land 1299 ft long and 33 ft wide s of and adjoining Kretzschmar's 2d Addition to Red Lake Falls			2.86

Railroad Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jacob Olf	1	2	.52
Jacob Olf	2	2	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	10	2	.37
do	11	2	.37
do	12	2	.37
do	13	2	.37
do	14	2	.37
do	15	2	.37
do	16	2	.37
do	17	2	.37
do	6	3	.37
do	7	3	.37
do	8	3	.37
do	9	3	.37
do	10	3	.37
do	11	3	.37
do	12	3	.30
do	13	3	.30
W. A. Schreiter	14	3	.30
do	15	3	.30
do	16	3	.30
do	17	3	.30
do	18	3	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	3	4	.30
do	4	4	.30
do	5	4	.30
do	6	4	.30
do	7	4	.30
do	8	4	.30
do	9	4	.30
do	10	4	.22
do	11	4	.22
do	12	4	.22
do	13	4	.22
do	14	4	.22
do	15	4	.22
do	16	4	.22
do	17	4	.22
do	18	4	.22
do	19	4	.22
do	20	4	.22
do	21	4	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	5	.22
do	6	5	.22
do	7	5	.22
do	8	5	.22
do	9	5	.22
do	10	5	.22
do	11	5	.22
Chas. E. Sweet	4	6	.30
do	5	6	.30
do	6	6	.30
do	7	6	.30
do	8	6	.30
do	9	6	.30
do	18	6	.30
do	19	6	.30
do	20	6	.30
do	21	6	.30
do	22	6	.30
do	23	6	.30
do	24	6	.30
do	3	7	.37
do	4	7	.37
do	5	7	.37
do	6	7	.37
do	7	7	.37
do	8	7	.37
do	9	7	.37
do	10	7	.37
do	11	7	.37
do	12	7	.37
do	13	7	.37
do	14	7	.37
do	15	7	.37
do	16	7	.37
do	17	7	.37
do	18	7	.37
do	19	7	.37
do	20	7	.37
do	21	7	.37
do	22	7	.37
do	23	7	.37
do	24	7	.37
Ernest Buse	3	8	4.06
do	4	8	.52
Jacob Olp	5	8	.52
do	6	8	.52
Lillie Belaire	9	8	.52
Jas. B. Holmes	7	9	.52
do	8	9	.52
do	9	9	.52
do	10	9	.52
do	11	9	.52
do	12	9	.52
do	13	10	.37
do	14	10	.37
do	15	10	.37
do	16	10	.37
do	17	10	.37
do	18	10	.37
do	19	10	.37
do	20	10	.37
do	21	10	.37
do	22	10	.37
do	23	10	.37
do	24	10	.37
J. B. Holmes et al	7	11	.30
do	8	11	.30
do	9	11	.30
do	10	11	.30
do	11	11	.30
do	12	11	.30
do	13	11	.30
do	14	11	.30
do	15	11	.30
do	16	11	.30
do	17	11	.30
do	18	11	.22
do	19	11	.22
do	20	11	.22
do	21	11	.22
do	22	11	.22
do	23	11	.22
do	24	11	.22
do	1	12	.22
do	2	12	.22
do	3	12	.22
do	4	12	.22
do	5	12	.22
do	6	12	.22
do	7	12	.22
do	8	12	.22
do	9	12	.22
do	10	12	.22
do	11	12	.22
do	12	12	.22
do	13	12	.22
do	14	12	.22
do	15	12	.22
do	16	12	.22
do	17	12	.22
do	18	12	.22
do	19	12	.22
do	20	12	.22
do	21	12	.22
do	22	12	.22
do	23	12	.22
do	24	12	.22
do	1	13	.22
do	2	13	.22
do	3	13	.22
do	4	13	.22
do	5	13	.22
do	6	13	.22
do	7	13	.22
do	8	13	.22
do	9	13	.22
do	10	13	.22
do	11	13	.22
do	12	13	.22
do	13	13	.22
do	14	13	.22
Thos. W. Pitts	5	14	.22
do	6	14	.22
do	7	14	.22
James B. Holmes	8	14	.22
do	9	14	.22
do	10	14	.22
do	11	14	.22
do	12	14	.22
do	13	14	.22
do	14	14	.22
do	1	15	.37
do	2	15	.37
do	3	15	.37
do	4	15	.37
do	5	15	.37
do	6	15	.37
do	7	15	.37
do	8	15	.30
do	9	15	.30
do	10	15	.30
do	11	15	.30
do	12	15	.30
do	13	15	.30
do	14	15	.30
Herman Lindner	1	16	.52
do	2	16	.52
do	3	16	.52
do	4	16	.52
do	5	16	.52
do	6	16	.52
do	7	16	.52
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.52
do	2	17	.52
do	3	17	.52
do	4	17	.52
do	5	17	.52
do	6	17	.52
do	7	17	.52
do	8	17	.52
do	9	17	.73
do	10	17	.73
do	11	17	.73
do	12	17	.73
do	13	17	.73
do	14	17	.73
do	1	18	.73
do	2	18	.73
do	3	18	.73
do	4	18	.73
do	5	18	.73
do	6	18	.73
do	7	18	.73
Lina Schreiter	8	18	.37
do	9	18	.37
Chas. E. Sweet	10	18	.37
do	11	18	.37
do	12	18	.37
do	13	18	.37
do	14	18	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	1	19	1.08
Gilbert Hiles	10	19	.73
do	11	19	.73
James B. Holmes	1	20	.73
do	2	20	.58
do	3	20	.58
do	4	20	.58
do	5	20	.58
do	6	20	.58
Louisa Gesswein	7	20	7.63
do	8	20	.52
do	9	20	.52
do	10	20	.52
do	11	20	.52
do	12	20	.52
Geo. N. Lyman	7	21	.37
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	23	.22
do	2	23	.22
do	3	23	.22
do	4	23	.22
do	5	23	.22
do	6	23	.22
do	7	23	.22
do	8	23	.22
do	9	23	.22
do	10	23	.22
do	11	23	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	19	24	.22
do	20	24	.22
do	21	24	.22
do	22	24	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	25	.22
do	2	25	.22
do	3	25	.22
do	4	5	.22
do	5	25	.22
do	6	25	.22
do	7	25	.22
do	8	25	.22
do	9	25	.22
do	10	25	.22
do	11	25	.22
do	12	25	.22
do	13	25	.22
do	14	25	.22
do	15	25	.22
do	16	25	.22
do	17	25	.22
do	18	25	.22
do	19	25	.22
do	20	25	.22
do	21	25	.22
do	22	25	.22
do	23	25	.22
do	24	25	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	1	26	.30
do	2	26	.30
do	3	26	.30
do	4	26	.30
do	5	26	.30
do	6	26	.30
do	19	26	.30
do	20	26	.30
Phil A. Kanfer	21	26	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	22	26	.30
do	23	26	.30
do	24	26	.30
do	5	27	.37
George Hiles	8	27	.37
W. R. Pitts	11	27	.37
do	12	27	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	13	27	.37
do	14	27	.37
do	15	27	.37
do	16	27	.37
do	17	27	.37
Eugene LaBree	18	27	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	19	27	.37
do	20	27	.37
G. H. Bradley	21	27	.37
do	23	27	.37
do	24	27	.58
Theodore Glaeser	1	28	.73
do	2	28	.73
Cyprien Gosselin	3	28	.73
do	4	28	.73
do	5	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	7	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	8	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co	9	28	.73
Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machine Co.	10	28	.73
Henry Riechel	11	28	.73
do	12	28	.73
August Krueger	13	28	.58
do	14	28	.58
Ferdinand Hartman	18	28	.58
do	19	28	.58
do	20	28	.58
do	21	28	.58
Cyprien Gosselin	22	28	.58
Otto Nettleman	1	29	.58
do	2	29	.58
Ernest Buse	3	29	.58
do	4	29	.58
do	5	29	.58
do	6	29	.58
do	7	29	.58
do	8	29	.58
do	9	29	.58
do	10	29	.58
do	11	29	.58
Lina Schreiter	12	29	.58
do	13	29	.37
do	14	29	.37
do	15	29	.37
do	16	29	.37
W. A. Schreiter	17	29	.37
do	18	29	.37
do	19	29	.37
do	20	29	.37
Lina Schreiter	21	29	.37
do	22	29	.37
do	23	29	.37
do	24	29	.37
Chas. A. Sweet	1	30	.58
do	2	30	.58
do	3	30	.58
do	4	30	.58
do	5	30	.58
do	6	30	.58
do	7	30	.58
do	8	30	.58
do	9	30	.58
do	10	30	.58
do	11	30	.58
do	12	30	.58
do	13	30	.58
do	14	30	.58
do	15	30	.58
do	16	30	.58
do	17	30	.58
do	18	30	.58
do	19	30	.58
do	20	30	.58
do	21	30	.58
do	22	30	.58
do	23	30	.58
do	24	30	.58
do	1	31	.37
do	2	31	.37
do	3	31	.37
do	4	31	.37
do	5	31	.37
James B. Holmes	6	31	.37
do	7	31	.37
do	8	31	.37
do	9	31	.37
do	10	31	.37
Francois Cota	11	31	.37
John F. Schultz	12	31	.37
do	13	31	.37
do	14	31	.37
do	15	31	.37
Johan Schultse	16	31	7.52
do	17	31	.37
Chas. E. Sweet	18	31	.37
do	19	31	.37
do	20	31	.37
do	21	31	.37
do	22	31	.37
Lena Schreiter	1	32	.58
Chas. E. Sweet	5	32	.58
do	6	32	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	7	32	.58
do	8	32	.58
do	9	32	12.70
do	10	32	.58
do	11	32	.58
do	12	32	.58
do	13	32	2.50
do	14	32	.37
do	15	32	.37
do	16	32	.37
do	17	32	.37
do	18	32	.37
do	19	32	.37
do	20	32	.37
do	21	32	.37
do	22	32	.37
Newton Bell	1	33	.58
do	2	33	.58
do	3	33	.58
J. B. Holmes	4	33	.58
do	5	33	.58
do	6	33	.58
do	7	33	.58
F. W. Miller	8	33	.58
do	9	33	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	10	33	.58
do	11	33	.58
do	12	33	.58
F. W. Miller	13	33	.37
do	14	33	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	15	33	.37
do	16	33	.37
do	17	33	.37
do	18	33	.37
do	19	33	.37
Herman Lindner	1	34	.30
do	2	34	.30
do	3	34	.30
do	4	34	.30
do	5	34	.30
do	6	34	.30
do	7	34	.30
do	8	34	.30
do	9	34	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	10	34	.30
do	11	34	.30
do	12	34	.30
J. B. Holmes	13	34	.30
do	14	34	.30
do	15	34	.30
do	16	34	.30
do	17	34	.30
J. B. Holmes	18	34	.30
do	19	34	.30
do	20	34	.30
do	21	34	.30
do	22	34	.30
do	23	34	.30
do	24	34	.30
J. B. Holmes et al	1	35	.22
do	2	35	.22
do	3	35	.22
do	4	35	.22
do	5	35	.22
do	6	35	.22
do	7	35	.22
do	8	35	.22
do	9	35	.22
do	10	35	.22
do	11	35	.22
do	12	35	.22
do	13	35	.22
do	14	35	.22
do	15	35	.22
do	16	35	.22
do	17	35	.22
do	18	35	.22
do	19	35	.22
do	20	35	.22
do	21	35	.22
do	22	35	.22
do	23	35	.22
do	24	35	.22
do	1	36	.22
do	2	36	.22
do	3	36	.22
do	4	36	.22
do	5	36	.22
do	6	36	.22
do	7	36	.22
do	8	36	.22
do	9	36	.22
do	10	36	.22
do	11	36	.22
do	12	36	.22
do	13	36	.22
do	14	36	.22
do	15	36	.22
do	16	36	.22
do	17	36	.22
do	18	36	.22
do	19	36	.22
do	20	36	.22
do	21	36	.22
do	22	36	.22
do	23	36	.22
do	24	36	.22
do	1	37	.16
do	2	37	.16
do	3	37	.16
do	4	37	.22
do	5	37	.16
do	6	37	.16
do	7	37	.16
do	8	37	.16
do	9	37	.16
do	10	37	.16
do	11	37	.16
do	12	37	.16
do	13	37	.16
do	14	37	.16
do	15	37	.16
do	16	37	.16
do	17	37	.16
do	18	37	.16
do	19	37	.16

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	20	37	.16
do	21	37	.16
do	22	37	.16
do	23	37	.16
do	24	37	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	9	38	.16
do	10	38	.16
do	11	38	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	23	38	.16
do	24	38	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	39	.16
do	2	39	.16
do	3	39	.16
do	4	39	.16
do	5	39	.16
do	6	39	.16
do	7	39	.16
do	8	39	.16
do	9	39	.16
do	10	39	.16
do	11	39	.16
do	12	39	.16
do	13	39	.16
do	14	39	.16
do	15	39	.16
do	16	39	.16
do	17	39	.16
do	18	39	.16
do	19	39	.16
do	20	39	.16
do	21	39	.16
do	22	39	.16
do	23	39	.16
do	24	39	.16
do	1	40	.22
do	2	40	.22
do	3	40	.22
do	4	40	.22
do	5	40	.22
do	6	40	.22
do	7	40	.22
do	8	40	.22
do	9	40	.22
do	10	40	.22
do	11	40	.22
do	12	40	.22
do	19	40	.22
do	20	40	.22
do	21	40	.22
do	22	40	.22
do	23	40	.22
do	24	40	.22
do	1	41	.30
do	2	41	.30
do	3	41	.30
do	4	41	.30
Thos. W. Pitts	5	41	.30
do	6	41	.30
N. J. Duffy	7	41	.30
do	8	41	.30
Ella L. Cook	11	41	.30
do	12	41	.30
Geo. Hiles	19	41	.30
Jas. B. Holmes	20	41	.30
do	21	41	.30
do	22	41	.30
do	23	41	.30
do	24	41	.30
Augusta Krueger	1	42	.58
do	2	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	3	42	.58
Theodore Glaeser	4	42	.58
do	5	42	.58
do	6	42	.58
Jas. B. Holmes	7	42	.58
do	8	42	.58
do	9	42	.58
do	10	42	.58
do	11	42	.58
do	12	42	.58
do	13	42	.37
do	14	42	.37
do	15	42	.37
W. Miller	16	42	.37
Jas. B. Holmes	17	42	.37
do	18	42	.37
do	19	42	.37
Augusta Krueger	20	42	.37
do	21	42	.37
do	22	42	.37
Theodore Glaeser	4	43	.58
do	5	43	.58
do	6	43	.58
Orelie Brouillet	13	43	7.52
Maria Gervais	15	43	.37
do	16	43	.37
P. S. Evenson	17	43	.37
Jeff Barber	1	44	.37
do	2	44	.37
John B. Reische	4	44	.37
do	5	44	2.15
do	6	44	.37
do	7	44	.37
do	9	44	.37
do	10	44	.37
do	11	44	.37
do	12	44	.37
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	44	.22
do	14	44	.22
do	15	44	.22
do	16	44	.22
do	17	44	.22
John B. Raische	18	44	.22
do	19	44	.22
do	20	44	.22
do	21	44	.22
do	22	44	.22
do	23	44	.22
do	2	46	.16
do	3	46	.16
do	4	46	.16
do	5	46	.16
do	6	46	.16
do	7	46	.16
do	9	46	.16
do	8	46	.16
do	10	46	.16
do	11	46	.16
do	12	46	.16
do	13	46	.16
do	14	46	.16
do	15	46	.16
do	16	46	.16
do	17	46	.16
do	18	46	.16
do	19	46	.16
do	20	46	.16
do	21	46	.16
do	22	46	.16
do	23	46	.16
do	24	46	.16
do	1	47	.16
do	2	47	.16
do	3	47	.16
do	4	47	.16
do	5	47	.16
do	6	47	.16
do	7	47	.16
do	8	47	.16
do	9	47	.16
do	10	47	.16
do	11	47	.16
do	12	47	.16
do	13	47	.16
do	14	47	.16
do	15	47	.16
do	16	47	.16
do	17	47	.16
do	18	47	.16
do	19	47	.16
do	20	47	.16
do	21	47	.16
do	22	47	.16
do	23	47	.16
do	24	47	.16
do	1	48	.16
do	2	48	.16
do	3	48	.16
do	4	48	.16
do	5	48	.16
do	6	48	.16
do	7	48	.16
do	8	48	.16
do	9	48	.16
do	10	48	.16
do	11	48	.16
do	12	48	.16
do	13	48	.16
do	14	48	.16
do	15	48	.16
do	16	48	.16
do	17	48	.16
do	18	48	.16
do	19	48	.16
do	20	48	.16
do	21	48	.16
do	22	48	.16
do	23	48	.16
do	24	48	.16
do	1	49	.16
do	2	49	.16
do	3	49	.16
do	4	49	.16
do	5	49	.16
do	6	49	.16
John T. Knight	7	49	.16
do	8	49	.16
do	9	49	.16
do	10	49	.16
do	11	49	.16
do	12	49	.16
Hannah Johnson	13	49	.16
do	14	49	.16
do	15	49	.16
do	16	49	.16
do	17	49	.16
do	18	49	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	49	.16
do	20	49	.16
do	21	49	.16
do	22	49	.16
do	23	49	.16
do	24	49	.16
John T. Knight	1	50	.16
do	2	50	.16
F. W. Miller	3	50	.16
do	4	50	.16
do	5	50	.16
do	6	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co	7	50	.16
do	8	50	.16
do	9	50	.16
do	10	50	.16
do	11	50	.16
do	12	50	.16
F. W. Miller	13	50	.16
do	14	50	.16
do	15	50	.16
do	16	50	.16
do	17	50	.16
do	18	50	.16
do	19	50	.16
do	20	50	.16
do	21	50	.16
do	22	50	.16
do	23	50	.16
do	24	50	.16
N. P. Railway Co.	1	51	.16
do	2	51	.16
do	3	51	.16
do	4	51	.16
do	5	51	.16
do	6	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	51	.16
do	8	51	.16
do	9	51	.16
do	10	51	.16
do	11	51	.16
do	12	51	.16
John T. Knight	13	51	.16
do	14	51	.16
do	15	51	.16
do	16	51	.16
do	17	51	.16
do	18	51	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	51	.16
do	20	51	.16
do	21	51	.16
do	22	51	.16
do	23	51	.16
do	24	51	.16
F. W. Miller	1	52	.22
do	2	52	.22
do	3	52	.22
do	4	52	.22
do	5	52	.22
do	6	52	.22
John T. Knight	7	52	.22
do	8	52	.22
F. W. Miller	9	52	.22
do	10	52	.22
do	11	52	.22
do	12	52	.22
John T. Knight	13	52	.22
do	14	52	.22
F. W. Miller	15	52	.22
do	16	52	.22
do	17	52	.22
do	18	52	.22
do	19	52	.22
do	20	52	.22
do	21	52	.22
do	22	52	.22
Jas. McLennan	23	52	.22
do	24	52	.22
J. B. Holmes et al	1	53	.16
do	2	53	.16
do	3	53	.16
do	4	53	.16
do	5	53	.16
do	6	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	53	.16
do	8	53	.16
do	9	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	53	.16
do	14	53	.16
do	15	53	.16
do	16	53	.16
do	17	53	.16
do	18	53	.16
do	22	53	.16
do	23	53	.16
do	24	53	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	54	.16
do	2	54	.16
do	3	54	.16
do	4	54	.16
do	5	54	.16
do	6	54	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	54	.16
do	8	54	.16
do	9	54	.16
do	10	54	.16
do	11	54	.16
do	12	54	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	54	.16
do	1	55	.16
do	2	55	.16
do	3	55	.16
do	4	55	.16
do	5	55	.16
do	6	55	.16
do	7	55	.16
do	8	55	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	9	55	.16
do	10	55	.16
do	11	55	.16
do	12	55	.16
do	13	55	.16
do	14	55	.16
do	15	55	.16
do	16	55	.16
do	17	55	.16
do	18	55	.16
do	19	55	.16
do	1	56	.16
do	2	56	.16
do	3	56	.16
do	4	56	.16
do	5	56	.16
do	6	56	.16
do	7	56	.16
do	8	56	.16
do	9	56	.16
do	10	56	.16
do	11	56	.16
do	12	56	.16
do	13	56	.16
do	14	56	.16
do	15	56	.16
do	16	56	.16
do	17	56	.16
do	18	56	.16
do	19	56	.16
do	20	56	.16
do	21	56	.16
do	22	56	.16
do	23	56	.16
do	24	56	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	57	.16
do	2	57	.16
do	3	57	.16
do	4	57	.16
do	5	57	.16
do	6	57	.16
do	7	57	.16
do	8	57	.16
do	9	57	.16
do	10	57	.16
do	11	57	.16
do	12	57	.16
do	13	57	.16
do	14	57	.16
do	15	57	.16
do	16	57	.16
do	17	57	.16
do	18	57	.16
F. W. Miller	1	58	.16
do	2	58	.16
do	3	58	.16
John T. Knight	4	58	.16
do	5	58	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	6	58	.16
do	10	58	.16
do	11	58	.16
John R. Currie	12	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	58	.16
do	14	58	.16
do	15	58	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	19	58	.16
F. W. Miller	20	58	.16
do	21	58	.16
do	22	58	.16
John T. Knight	23	58	.16
do	24	58	.16
Jas. M. Paine	1	59	.22
do	2	59	.22
do	3	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	4	59	.22
do	5	59	.22
do	6	59	.22
John T. Knight	7	59	.22
do	8	59	.22
do	9	59	.22
do	10	59	.22
do	11	59	.22
do	12	59	.22
do	13	59	.22
do	14	59	.22
do	15	59	.22
do	16	59	.22
do	17	59	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	18	59	.22
do	19	59	.22
do	20	59	.22
do	21	59	.22
do	22	59	.22
do	1	60	.22
do	2	60	.22
do	3	60	.22
do	4	60	.22
do	5	60	.22
do	6	60	.22
do	7	60	.22
do	8	60	.22
do	9	60	.22
do	10	60	.22
do	11	60	.22
do	12	60	.22
do	13	60	.22
do	14	60	.22
do	15	60	.22
do	16	60	.22
do	17	60	.22
do	18	60	.22
do	19	60	.22
do	20	60	.22
do	21	60	.22
do	22	60	.22
John T. Knight	1	61	.22
do	2	61	.22
Dorena A. Knight	3	61	.22
do	4	61	.22
John T. Knight	5	61	.22
do	6	61	.22
Jas. B. Holmes	7	61	.22
do	8	61	.22
do	9	61	.22
do	10	61	.22
do	11	61	.22
do	12	61	.22
do	13	61	.22
do	14	61	.22
do	15	61	.22
do	16	61	.22
do	17	61	.22
do	18	61	.22
John T. Knight	19	61	.22
do	20	61	.22
do	21	61	.22
do	22	61	.22
do	23	61	.22
do	24	61	.22
do	1	62	.16
do	2	62	.16
do	3	62	.16
do	4	62	.16
do	5	62	.16
do	6	62	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	62	.16
do	8	62	.16
do	9	62	.16
do	10	62	.16
do	11	62	.16
do	12	62	.16
do	13	62	.16
do	14	62	.16
do	15	62	.16
do	16	62	.16
do	17	62	.16
John T. Knight	18	62	.16
do	19	62	.16
do	20	62	.16
do	21	62	.16
do	22	62	.16
do	23	62	.16
do	24	62	.16
do	1	63	.16
do	2	63	.16
do	3	63	.16
do	4	63	.16
do	5	63	.16
do	6	63	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	63	.16
do	8	63	.16
do	9	63	.16
do	10	63	.16
do	11	63	.16
do	12	63	.16
do	13	63	.16
do	14	63	.16
do	15	63	.16
do	16	63	.16
do	17	63	.16
do	18	63	.16
John T. Knight	19	63	.16
do	20	63	.16
do	21	63	.16
do	22	63	.16
do	23	63	.16
do	24	63	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	64	.16
do	2	64	.16
John T. Knight	10	64	.16
do	15	64	.16
do	16	64	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	65	.16
do	2	65	.16
do	3	65	.16
do	4	65	.16
do	5	65	.16
do	6	65	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	65	.16
do	8	65	.16
do	9	65	.16
do	10	65	.16
do	11	65	.16
do	12	65	.16
do	13	65	.16
do	14	65	.16
do	15	65	.16
do	16	65	.16
do	17	65	.16
do	18	65	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	65	.16
do	20	65	.16
do	21	65	.16
do	22	65	.16
do	23	65	.16
do	24	65	.16
do	1	66	.16
do	2	66	.16
do	3	66	.16
do	4	66	.16
do	5	66	.16
do	6	66	.16
do	7	66	.16
do	8	66	.16
do	9	66	.16
do	10	66	.16
do	11	66	.16
do	12	66	.16
do	13	66	.16
do	14	66	.16
do	15	66	.16
do	16	66	.16
do	17	66	.16
do	18	66	.16
do	19	66	.16
do	20	66	.16
do	21	66	.16
do	22	66	.16
do	23	66	.16
do	24	66	.16
do	1	67	.16
do	2	67	.16
do	3	67	.16
do	4	67	.16
do	5	67	.16
do	6	67	.16
do	7	67	.16
do	8	67	.16
do	9	67	.16
do	10	67	.16
do	11	67	.16
do	12	67	.16
do	13	67	.16
do	14	67	.16
do	15	67	.16
do	16	67	.16
do	17	67	.16
Leo Steinert	18	67	.16
do	19	67	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	20	67	.16
do	21	67	.16
do	22	67	.16
do	23	67	.16
do	24	67	.16
Theodore Glaeser	1	68	.16
do	2	68	.16
do	3	68	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	4	68	.16
do	5	68	.16
do	6	68	.16
do	7	68	.16
do	8	68	.16
do	9	68	.16
do	10	68	.16
do	11	68	.16
do	12	68	.16
do	13	68	.16
do	14	68	.16
do	15	68	.16
do	16	68	.16
do	17	68	.16
do	18	68	.16
do	19	68	.16
do	20	68	.16
do	21	68	.16
do	22	68	.16
do	23	68	.16
do	24	68	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	73	.16
do	2	73	.16
do	3	73	.16
do	4	73	.16
do	5	73	.16
do	6	73	.16
do	7	73	.16
do	8	73	.16
do	9	73	.16
do	10	73	.16
do	11	73	.16
do	12	73	.16
do	13	73	.16
do	14	73	.16
do	15	73	.16
do	16	73	.16
do	17	73	.16
do	18	73	.16
do	19	73	.16
do	20	73	.16
do	21	73	.16
do	22	73	.16
do	23	73	.16
do	24	73	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	74	.16
do	2	74	.16
do	3	74	.16
do	4	74	.16
do	5	74	.16
do	6	74	.16
do	7	74	.16
do	8	74	.16
do	9	74	.16
do	10	74	.16
do	11	74	.16
do	12	74	.16
do	13	74	.16
do	14	74	.16
do	15	74	.16
do	16	74	.16
do	17	74	.16
do	18	74	.16
do	19	74	.16
do	20	74	.16
do	21	74	.16
do	22	74	.16
do	23	74	.16
do	24	74	.16
do	1	75	.16
do	2	75	.16
do	3	75	.16
do	4	75	.16
do	5	75	.16
do	6	75	.16
do	7	75	.16
do	8	75	.16
do	9	75	.16
do	10	75	.16
do	11	75	.16
do	12	75	.16
do	13	75	.16
do	14	75	.16
do	15	75	.16
do	16	75	.16
do	17	75	.16
do	18	75	.16
do	19	75	.16
do	20	75	.16
do	21	75	.16
do	22	75	.16
do	23	75	.16
do	24	75	.16
Hannah Johnson	1	76	.16
do	2	76	.16
do	3	76	.16
do	4	76	.16
do	5	76	.16
do	6	76	.16
John T. Knight	7	76	.16
do	8	76	.16
do	9	76	.16
do	10	76	.16
do	11	76	.16
do	12	76	.16
do	13	76	.16
do	14	76	.16
do	15	76	.16
do	16	76	.16
do	17	76	.16
do	18	76	.16
Hannah Johnson	19	76	.16
do	20	76	.16
do	21	76	.16
do	22	76	.16
do	23	76	.16
do	24	76	.16
John T. Knight	1	77	.16
do	2	77	.16
do	3	77	.16
do	4	77	.16
do	5	77	.16
do	6	77	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	77	.16
do	14	77	.16
do	15	77	.16
do	16	77	.16
do	17	77	.16
do	18	77	.16
John T. Knight	19	77	.16
do	20	77	.16
do	21	77	.16
do	22	77	.16
do	23	77	.16
do	24	77	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	5	78	.16
do	6	78	.16
do	7	78	.16
do	8	78	.16
do	9	78	.16
do	10	78	.16
John T. Knight	11	78	.16
do	12	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	13	78	.16
do	14	78	.16
John T. Knight	15	78	.16
do	16	78	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	17	78	.16
do	18	78	.16
do	19	78	.16
do	20	78	.16
do	21	78	.16
do	22	78	.16
do	23	78	.16
do	24	78	.16
John T. Knight	1	79	.16
do	2	79	.16
do	3	79	.16
do	4	79	.16
do	5	79	.16
do	6	79	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	79	.16
do	14	79	.16
do	15	79	.16
do	16	79	.16
do	17	79	.16
do	18	79	.16
John T. Knight	19	79	.16
do	20	79	.16
do	21	79	.16
do	22	79	.16
do	23	79	.16
do	24	79	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	80	.16
do	2	80	.16
do	3	80	.16
do	4	80	.16
do	5	80	.16
do	6	80	.16
do	7	80	.16
do	8	80	.16
John T. Knight	9	80	.16
do	10	80	.16
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	11	80	.16
do	12	80	.16
Jas. McLennan	13	80	.16
do	14	80	.16
John T. Knight	15	80	.16
do	16	80	.16
F. W. Miller	17	80	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	80	.16
do	19	80	.16
do	20	80	.16
do	21	80	.16
do	22	80	.16
do	23	80	.16
do	24	80	.16
O. M. Holmes	1	81	.22
Jas. H. Bishop & Co	2	81	.22
F. W. Miller	4	81	.22
Jas. McLennon	5	81	.22
do	6	81	.22
John T. Knight	7	81	.22
do	8	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	9	81	.22
do	10	81	.22
do	11	81	.22
F. W. Miller	12	81	.22
do	13	81	.22
do	14	81	.22
do	15	81	.22
John T. Knight	16	81	.22
F. W. Miller	17	81	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	18	81	.22
do	19	81	.22
do	20	81	.22
do	21	81	.22
do	22	81	.22
John T. Knight	1	82	.22
do	2	82	.22
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	3	82	.22
do	4	82	.22
do	5	82	.22
do	6	82	.22
do	7	82	.22
do	8	82	.22
do	9	82	.22
do	10	82	.22
do	11	82	.22
do	12	82	.22
F. W. Miller	13	82	.16
do	14	82	.16
do	15	82	.16
do	16	82	.16
do	17	82	.16
do	18	82	.16
do	19	82	.16
do	20	82	.16
do	21	82	.16
do	22	82	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	1	83	.16
do	2	83	.16
do	3	83	.16
do	4	83	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	5	83	.16
do	6	83	.16
do	7	83	.16
do	8	83	.16
do	9	83	.16
do	10	83	.16
do	11	83	.16
do	12	83	.16
do	13	83	.16
do	14	83	.16
do	15	83	.16
do	16	83	.16
do	17	83	.16
do	18	83	.16
do	19	83	.16
John T. Knight	20	83	.16
do	21	83	.16
do	22	83	.16
do	23	83	.16
do	24	83	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	84	.16
do	14	84	.16
do	15	84	.16
do	16	84	.16
do	17	84	.16
do	18	84	.16
do	19	85	.16
do	20	85	.16
do	21	85	.16
do	22	85	.16
do	23	85	.16
do	24	85	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	86	.16
do	2	86	.16
do	3	86	.16
do	4	86	.16
do	5	86	.16
do	6	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	11	86	.16
do	12	86	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	87	.16
do	2	87	.16
do	3	87	.16
do	4	87	.16
do	1	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	88	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	3	88	.16
do	1	89	.16
do	2	89	.16
do	3	89	.16
do	4	89	.16
do	5	89	.16
do	6	89	.16
do	7	89	.16
do	8	89	.16
do	9	89	.16
do	10	89	.16
do	11	89	.16
do	12	89	.16
do	13	89	.16
do	14	89	.16
do	15	89	.16
do	16	89	.16
do	17	89	.16
do	18	89	.16
do	19	89	.16
do	20	89	.16
do	21	89	.16
do	22	89	.16
do	23	89	.16
do	24	89	.16
F. W. Miller	1	90	.16
do	2	90	.16
do	3	90	.16
do	4	90	.16
do	5	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	6	90	.16
Thos. W. Pitts	7	90	.16
do	8	90	.16
do	9	90	.16
do	10	90	.16
do	11	90	.16
do	12	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	13	90	.16
do	14	90	.16
do	15	90	.16
do	16	90	.16
do	17	90	.16
do	18	90	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	91	.16
do	2	91	.16
do	3	91	.16
do	4	91	.16
do	5	91	.16
do	6	91	.16
John T. Knight	7	91	.16
do	8	91	.16
do	9	91	.16
do	10	91	.16
do	11	91	.16
do	12	91	.16
do	13	91	.16
do	18	91	.16
do	19	91	.16
do	20	91	.16
do	21	91	.16
do	22	91	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	92	.16
do	2	92	.16
do	3	92	.16
do	4	92	.16
do	5	92	.16
do	6	92	.16
do	7	92	.16
do	8	92	.16
do	9	92	.16
do	10	92	.16
do	11	92	.16
do	12	92	.16
do	13	92	.16
do	14	92	.16
do	15	92	.16
do	16	92	.16
do	17	92	.16
do	18	92	.16
do	19	92	.16
do	20	92	.16
do	21	92	.16
do	22	92	.16
do	1	93	.16
do	2	93	.16
do	3	93	.16
do	4	93	.16
do	5	93	.16
do	6	93	.16
do	7	93	.16
do	8	93	.16
do	9	93	.16
do	10	93	.16
do	11	93	.16
do	12	93	.16
F. W. Miller	13	93	.16
do	14	93	.16
do	15	93	.16
do	16	93	.16
do	17	93	.16
do	18	93	.16
do	19	93	.16
do	20	93	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	21	93	.16
do	22	93	.16
do	23	93	.16
do	24	93	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	94	.16
do	2	94	.16
do	3	94	.16
do	4	94	.16
do	5	94	.16
do	6	94	.16
do	7	94	.16
do	8	94	.16
do	9	94	.16
do	10	94	.16
do	11	94	.16
do	12	94	.16
John T. Knight	13	94	.16
do	14	94	.16
do	15	94	.16
do	16	94	.16
do	17	94	.16
do	18	94	.16
do	19	94	.16
do	20	94	.16
do	21	94	.16
do	22	94	.16
do	23	94	.16
do	24	94	.16
Hauser & Sons Malting Co.	1	95	.16
do	2	95	.16
do	3	95	.16
do	4	95	.16
do	5	95	.16
do	6	95	.16
do	7	95	.16
do	8	95	.16
do	9	95	.16
do	10	95	.16
do	11	95	.16
do	12	95	.16
F. W. Miller	13	95	.16
do	14	95	.16
do	15	95	.16
do	16	95	.16
do	17	95	.16
do	18	95	.16
do	19	95	.16
do	20	95	.16
do	21	95	.16
do	22	95	.16
do	23	95	.16
do	24	95	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	96	.16
do	2	96	.16
do	3	96	.16
do	4	96	.16
do	5	96	.16
do	6	96	.16
do	13	96	.16
John T. Knight	14	96	.16
do	15	96	.16
do	16	96	.16
do	17	96	.16
do	18	96	.16
do	19	96	.16
do	20	96	.16
do	21	96	.16
do	22	96	.16
do	23	96	.16
do	24	96	.16
Caroline Holmes	1	97	.16
do	2	97	.16
do	3	97	.16
do	4	97	.16
do	5	97	.16
do	6	97	.16
F. W. Miller	7	97	.16
do	8	97	.16
do	9	97	.16
do	10	97	.16
do	11	97	.16
do	12	97	.16
do	13	97	.16
do	14	97	.16
do	15	97	.16
do	16	97	.16
do	17	97	.16
do	18	97	.16
Caroline T. Holmes	13	98	.16
do	14	98	.16
do	15	98	.16
do	16	98	.16
do	17	98	.16
do	18	98	.16
do	19	98	.16
do	20	98	.16
do	21	98	.16
do	22	98	.16
do	23	98	.16
do	24	98	.16
do	1	99	.16
do	2	99	.16
do	3	99	.16
do	4	99	.16
do	5	99	.16
do	6	99	.16
do	7	99	.16
do	8	99	.16
do	9	99	.16
do	10	99	.16
do	11	99	.16
do	12	99	.16
do	13	100	.16
do	14	100	.16
do	15	100	.16
do	16	100	.16
do	17	100	.16
do	18	100	.16
do	19	100	.16
do	20	100	.16
do	21	100	.16
do	22	100	.16
do	23	100	.16
do	24	100	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	1	105	.16
do	2	105	.16
do	3	105	.16
do	4	105	.16
do	5	105	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	6	105	.16
do	7	105	.16
do	8	105	.16
do	9	105	.16
do	10	105	.16
do	11	105	.16
do	12	105	.16
do	13	105	.16
do	14	105	.16
do	15	105	.16
do	16	105	.16
do	17	105	.16
do	18	105	.16
do	19	105	.16
do	20	105	.16
do	21	105	.16
do	22	105	.16
do	23	105	.16
do	24	105	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	106	.16
Elijah A. Harmon	2	106	.16
do	3	106	.16
do	4	106	.16
do	5	106	.16
do	6	106	.16
do	7	106	.16
do	8	106	.16
do	9	106	.16
do	10	106	.16
do	11	106	.16
do	12	106	.16
do	13	106	.16
do	14	106	.16
do	15	106	.16
do	16	106	.16
do	17	106	.16
do	18	106	.16
do	19	106	.16
do	20	106	.16
do	21	106	.16
do	22	106	.16
do	23	106	.16
do	24	106	.16
do	1	107	.16
do	2	107	.16
do	3	107	.16
do	4	107	.16
do	5	107	.16
do	6	107	.16
do	7	107	.16
	8	107	.16
do	9	107	.16
do	10	107	.16
do	11	107	.16
do	12	107	.16
do	13	107	.16
do	14	107	.16
do	15	107	.16
do	16	107	.16
do	17	107	.16
do	18	107	.16
do	19	107	.16
do	20	107	.16
do	21	107	.16
do	22	107	.16
do	23	107	.16
do	24	107	.16
do	1	108	.16
do	2	108	.16
do	3	108	.16
do	4	108	.16
do	5	108	.16
do	6	108	.16
John T. Knight	13	108	.16
do	14	108	.16
do	15	108	.16
do	16	108	.16
do	17	108	.16
do	18	108	.16
E. A. Harmon	19	108	.16
do	20	108	.16
do	21	108	.16
do	22	108	.16
do	23	108	.16
do	24	108	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	109	.16
do	8	109	.16
do	9	109	.16
do	10	109	.16
do	11	109	.16
do	12	109	.16
John T. Knight	13	109	.16
do	14	109	.16
do	15	109	.16
do	16	109	.16
do	17	109	.16
do	18	109	.16
do	19	109	.16
do	20	109	.16
do	21	109	.16
do	22	109	.16
do	23	109	.16
do	24	109	.16
F. W. Miller	1	110	.16
do	2	110	.16
do	3	110	.16
do	4	110	.16
do	5	110	.16
do	6	110	.16
do	7	110	.16
do	8	110	.16
do	9	110	.16
do	10	110	.16
do	11	110	.16
do	12	110	.16
do	13	110	.16
do	14	110	.16
do	15	110	.16
do	16	110	.16
do	17	110	.16
do	18	110	.16
do	19	110	.16
do	20	110	.16
do	21	110	.16
do	22	110	.16
do	23	110	.16
do	24	110	.16
John T. Knight	1	111	.16
do	2	111	.16
do	3	111	.16
do	4	111	.16
do	5	111	.16
do	6	111	.16
do	19	111	.16
do	20	111	.16
do	21	111	.16
do	22	111	.16
do	23	111	.16
do	24	111	.16
F. W. Miller	1	112	.16
do	2	112	.16
do	3	112	.16
do	4	112	.16
do	5	112	.16
do	6	112	.16
do	7	112	.16
do	8	112	.16
do	9	112	.16
do	10	112	.16
do	11	112	.16
do	12	112	.16
do	13	112	.16
do	14	112	.16
do	15	112	.16
do	16	112	.16
do	17	112	.16
do	18	112	.16
do	19	112	.16
do	20	112	.16
do	21	112	.16
do	22	112	.16
do	23	112	.16
do	24	112	.16
do	1	113	.16
do	2	113	.16
do	3	113	.16
do	4	113	.16
do	5	113	.16
do	6	113	.16
do	7	113	.16
do	8	113	.16
do	9	113	.16
do	10	113	.16
do	11	113	.16
do	12	113	.16
do	13	113	.16
do	14	113	.16
do	15	113	.16
do	16	113	.16
do	17	113	.16
John T. Knight	1	114	.16
do	2	114	.16
do	3	114	.16
do	4	114	.16
do	5	114	.16
do	6	114	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	114	.16
do	8	114	.16
do	9	114	.16
do	10	114	.16
do	11	114	.16
do	12	114	.16
John T. Knight	13	114	.16
do	14	114	.16
do	15	114	.16
do	16	114	.16
do	17	114	.16
do	1	115	.16
do	2	115	.16
do	3	115	.16
do	4	115	.16
do	5	115	.16
do	6	115	.16
do	13	115	.16
do	14	115	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	116	.16
do	3	116	.16
do	4	116	.16
do	5	116	.16
do	6	116	.16
do	7	116	.16
do	8	116	.16
do	9	116	.16
do	1	117	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	2	117	.16
do	3	117	.16
do	4	117	.16
do	5	117	.16
do	6	117	.16
do	7	117	.16
do	8	117	.16
do	9	117	.16
do	10	117	.16
do	11	117	.16
do	12	117	.16
do	1	118	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	2	118	.16
do	3	118	.16
do	4	118	.16
do	5	118	.16
do	6	118	.16
do	7	118	.16
do	8	118	.16
do	9	118	.16
do	10	118	.16
do	11	118	.16
do	12	118	.16
do	13	118	.16
do	14	118	.16
do	15	118	.16
do	16	118	.16
do	17	118	.16
do	18	118	.16
do	19	118	.16
do	20	118	.16
do	21	118	.16
do	22	118	.16
do	23	118	.16
do	24	118	.16
do	1	119	.16
do	2	119	.16
do	3	119	.16
do	4	119	.16
do	5	119	.16
do	6	119	.16
do	7	119	.16
do	8	119	.16
do	9	119	.16
do	10	119	.16
do	11	119	.16
do	12	119	.16
F. W. Miller	13	119	.16
do	14	119	.16
do	15	119	.16
do	16	119	.16
do	17	119	.16
do	18	119	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	19	119	.16
do	20	119	.16
do	21	119	.16
do	22	119	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	120	.16
do	14	120	.16
do	15	120	.16
do	16	120	.16
do	17	120	.16
do	18	120	.16
do	19	120	.16
do	20	120	.16
do	21	120	.16
do	22	120	.16
do	23	120	.16
do	24	120	.16
do	1	121	.16

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
J. B. Holmes et al	2	121	.16
do	3	121	.16
do	4	121	.16
do	5	121	.16
do	6	121	.16
do	7	121	.16
do	8	121	.16
do	9	121	.16
do	10	121	.16
do	11	121	.16
do	12	121	.16
do	13	121	.16
do	14	121	.16
do	15	121	.16
do	16	121	.16
do	17	121	.16
do	18	121	.16
do	19	121	.16
do	20	121	.16
do	21	121	.16
do	22	121	.16
do	23	121	.16
do	24	121	.16
F. W. Miller	1	122	.16
do	2	122	.16
do	3	122	.16
do	4	122	.16
do	5	122	.16
do	6	122	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	7	122	.16
do	8	122	.16
John T. Knight	9	122	.16
do	10	122	.16
do	11	122	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	12	122	.16
do	13	122	.16
F. W. Miller	1	123	.16
do	2	123	.16
do	3	123	.16
do	4	123	.16
do	5	123	.16
do	6	123	.16
do	7	123	.16
do	8	123	.16
do	9	123	.16
do	10	123	.16
do	11	123	.16
do	12	123	.16
do	13	123	.16
do	14	123	.16
do	1	124	.16
do	2	124	.16
do	3	124	.16
do	4	124	.16
do	5	124	.16
do	6	124	.16
do	7	124	.16
do	8	124	.16
do	9	124	.16
do	10	124	.16
do	11	124	.16
do	12	124	.16
do	13	124	.16
do	14	124	.16
do	15	124	.16
do	16	124	.16
do	17	124	.16
do	18	124	.16
do	19	124	.16
do	20	124	.16
do	21	124	.16
do	22	124	.16
John T. Knight	1	125	.16
do	2	125	.16
do	3	125	.16
do	4	125	.16
do	5	125	.16
do	6	125	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	125	.16
do	8	125	.16
do	9	125	.16
do	10	125	.16
do	11	125	.16
do	12	125	.16
do	13	125	.16
John T. Knight	14	125	.16
do	15	125	.16
do	16	125	.16
do	17	125	.16
do	18	125	.16
F. W. Miller,	1	126	.16
do	2	126	.16
do	3	126	.16
do	4	126	.16
do	5	126	.16
do	6	126	.16
do	7	126	.16
do	8	126	.16
do	9	126	.16
do	10	126	.16
do	11	126	.16
do	12	126	.16
do	13	126	.16
do	14	126	.16
do	15	126	.16
do	16	126	.16
do	17	126	.16
do	18	126	.16
do	19	126	.16
do	20	126	.16
do	21	126	.16
do	22	126	.16
do	23	126	.16
do	24	126	.16
John T. Knight,	1	127	.16
do	2	127	.16
do	3	127	.16
do	4	127	.16
do	5	127	.16
do	6	127	.16
do	13	127	.16
do	14	127	.16
do	15	127	.16
do	16	127	.16
do	17	127	.16
do	18	127	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	19	127	.16
do	20	127	.16
do	21	127	.16
do	22	127	.16
do	23	127	.16
do	24	127	.16
F. W. Miller	1	128	.16
do	2	128	.16
do	3	128	.16
do	4	128	.16
do	5	128	.16
do	6	128	.16
do	7	128	.16
do	8	128	.16
do	9	128	.16
do	10	128	.16
do	11	128	.16
do	12	128	.16
do	13	128	.16
do	14	128	.16
do	15	128	.16
do	16	128	.16
do	17	128	.16
do	18	128	.16
do	19	128	.16
do	20	128	.16
do	21	128	.16
do	22	128	.16
do	23	128	.16
do	24	128	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	1	129	.16
do	2	129	.16
do	3	129	.16
do	4	129	.16
do	5	129	.16
do	6	129	.16
John T. Knight	7	129	.16
do	8	129	.16
do	9	129	.16
do	10	129	.16
do	11	129	.16
do	12	129	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	13	129	.16
do	14	129	.16
do	15	129	.16
do	16	129	.16
do	17	129	.16
do	18	129	.16
Caroline F. Holmes	19	129	.16
do	20	129	.16
do	21	129	.16
do	22	129	.16
do	23	129	.16
do	24	129	.16
do	1	130	.16
do	2	130	.16
do	3	130	.16
do	4	130	.16
do	5	130	.16
do	6	130	.16
do	7	130	.16
do	8	130	.16
do	9	130	.16
do	10	130	.16
do	11	130	.16
do	12	130	.16
do	13	130	.16
do	14	130	.16
do	15	130	.16
do	16	130	.16
do	17	130	.16
do	18	130	.16
do	19	130	.16
do	20	130	.16
do	21	130	.16
do	22	130	.16
do	23	130	.16
do	24	130	.16
do	7	131	.16
do	8	131	.16
do	9	131	.16
do	10	131	.16
do	11	131	.16
do	12	131	.16
do	13	131	.16
do	14	131	.16
do	15	131	.16
do	16	131	.16
do	17	131	.16
do	18	131	.16
do	19	131	.16
do	20	131	.16
do	21	131	.16
do	22	131	.16
do	23	131	.16
do	24	131	.16
do 24 lots		132	3.02
J. B. Holmes et al 12 lots		133	1.58
do 10 lots		134	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes, 13 lots		135	1.58
E. A. Harmon, 20 lots		136	1.58
Caroline F. Holmes		137	2.29
E. A. Harmon	1	138	.16
do	2	138	.16
do	3	138	.16
do	4	138	.16
do	5	138	.16
do	6	138	.16
do	7	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	8	138	.16
do	9	138	.16
do	10	138	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	11	138	.16
do	12	138	.16
E. A. Harmon	17	138	.16
do	18	138	.16
do	19	138	.16
do	20	138	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	10	139	.16
J. B. Holmes et al, 20 lots		140	1.80
Jas. B. Holmes	1	141	.16
do	2	141	.16
do	3	141	.16
do	4	141	.16
do	5	141	.16
do	6	141	.16
do	7	142	.16
do	8	142	.16
do	9	142	.16
do	10	142	.16
do	11	142	.16
do	12	142	.16
do	16	142	.16
do	17	142	.16
do	18	142	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	1	143	.16
do	2	143	.16
do	3	143	.16
do	4	143	.16
do	5	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	6	143	.16
do	7	143	.16
do	8	143	.16
do	9	143	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al	1	145	2.86
do	2	145	.16
do	3	145	.16
do	4	145	.16
do	5	145	.16
do	6	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	145	.16
do	8	145	.16
do	9	145	.16
do	10	145	.16
do	11	145	.16
do	12	145	.16
J. B. Holmes et al	13	145	.16
do	14	145	.16
do	15	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	16	145	.16
do	17	145	.16
do	18	145	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	1	146	.16
do	2	146	.16
do	3	146	.16
do	4	146	.16
do	5	146	.16
do	6	146	.16
do	16	146	.16
do	17	146	.16
do	18	146	.16
Jas. B. Holmes et al		147	2.59
Geo. N. Lyman	6	148	.16
Jas. B. Holmes	7	148	.16
do	8	148	.16
do	9	148	.16
do	10	148	.16
do	11	148	.16
do	12	148	.16
Geo. N. Lyman	13	148	.16

Detling's Subdivision of Market Square.

	Lot	Amt.
Geo. Detling	3	1.44
do	4	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	5	1.44
do	6	1.44
do	7	1.44
do	8	1.44
do	9	1.44
do	10	1.44
do	11	1.44
do	12	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	13	1.44
do	14	1.44
do	15	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	16	1.44
do	17	1.44
do	18	1.44
do	19	1.44
do	20	1.44
do	21	1.44
do	22	1.44
do	23	1.44
do	24	1.44
Geo. H. Detling	25	1.44
do	26	1.44
do	27	1.44
Richard H. Abraham	28	1.44
do	29	1.44
do	30	1.44

Charles Bottineau's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
N. P. Lund	1	1	.37
do	2	1	.37
do	3	1	.37
do	4	1	.37
do	5	1	.37
do	6	1	.37
do	7	1	.37
do	8	1	.37
do	9	1	.37
do	10	1	.37
do	11	1	.37
do	12	1	.37
do	13	1	.37
do	14	1	.37
do	1	2	.37
do	2	2	.37
do	3	2	.37
do	4	2	.37
do	5	2	.37
do	6	2	.37
do	7	2	.37
do	8	2	.37
do	9	2	.37
do	10	2	.37
do	11	2	.37
do	12	2	.37
do	13	2	.37
do	14	2	.37
do	15	2	.37
do	16	2	.37
do	17	2	.37
do	18	2	.37
do	19	2	.37
do	20	2	.37
do	21	2	.37
do	22	2	.37
do	23	2	.37
do	24	2	.37
do	25	2	.37
do	26	2	.37
do	27	2	.37
Frederick Buse	1	3	.37
do	2	3	.37
do	3	3	.37
do	4	3	.37
Anna Schraeder	8	3	.37
do	9	3	.37
do	10	3	.37
Herman Lindner	11	3	.37
do	12	3	.37
do	13	3	.37
N. P. Lund	14	3	.37
do	15	3	.37
do	16	3	.37
do	17	3	.37
do	18	3	.37
do	19	3	.37
do	20	3	.37
do	21	3	.37
do	22	3	.37
do	23	3	.37
Phil A. Kaufer	26	4	.22
do	27	4	.22
Wm. P. O'Brien	30	4	.22
H. Voigt	31	4	.22
Frederick Buse	1	5	.22
do	2	5	.22
do	3	5	.22
do	4	5	.22

Buse & Canty's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Chas. E. Sweet	1	1	.16
do	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
do	4	1	.16
do	5	1	.16
do	6	1	.16
do	7	1	.16
do	8	1	.16
do	9	1	.16
do	10	1	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	2	.16
John Fromel	2	2	.16
Mathias Evenson	3	2	.16
do	4	2	.16
do	5	2	.16
do	6	2	.16
do	7	2	.16
do	8	2	.16
do	9	2	.16
do	10	2	.16
Jacob Olp	11	2	.16
Jacob Olp	12	2	.16
Ellen Fahey	13	2	.16
do	14	2	.16
do	15	2	.16
do	16	2	.16
John Fromel	17	2	.16
do	18	2	.16
do	19	2	.16
do	20	2	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	3	.16
do	2	3	.16
do	3	3	.16
do	4	3	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
Wm. F. Dean	1	4	.16
do	2	4	.16
do	3	4	.16
do	4	4	.16
do	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
Ernest Buse	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
do	12	4	.16
Lucy Baxter,	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
do	4	5	.16
do	5	5	.16
do	6	5	.16
do	7	5	.16
do	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
do	10	5	.16
do	11	5	.16
do	12	5	.16
Ellen Fahey	1	6	.16
do	2	6	.16
Ernest Buse	3	6	.16
do	4	6	.16
do	5	6	.16
do	6	6	.16
Buse & Canty	7	6	.16
do	8	6	.16
do	9	6	.16
do	10	6	.16
do	11	6	.16
do	12	6	.16
Lucy Baxter	13	6	.16
do	14	6	.16
do	15	6	.16
do	16	6	.16
do	19	6	.16
do	20	6	.16
do	21	6	.16
do	22	6	.16
do	23	6	.16
do	24	6	.16
David Gogne	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
Ernest Buse	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	6	7	.16
Buse & Canty	7	7	.16
do	8	7	.16
do	9	7	.16
do	10	7	.16
do	11	7	.16
do	12	7	.16
do	1	8	.16
do	2	8	.16
do	3	8	.16
do	4	8	.16
do	5	8	.16
do	6	8	.16
do	7	8	.16
do	8	8	.16
do	9	8	.16
do	10	8	.16
do	11	8	.16
do	12	8	.16
do	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	8	9	.16
do	9	9	.16
do	10	9	.16
do	11	9	.16
do	12	9	.16
do	13	9	.16
Lucy Baxter	16	9	.16
do	17	9	.16
do	18	9	.16
do	19	9	.16
do	20	9	.16
do	21	9	.16
do	22	9	.16
do	23	9	.16
do	24	9	.16
do	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do	9	10	.16
do	10	10	.16
do	11	10	.16
do	12	10	.16
do	13	10	.16
do	14	10	.16
do	15	10	.16
do	16	10	.16
do	19	10	.16
do	20	10	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	10	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
David Gagne	13	11	.16
do	14	11	.16
do	15	11	.16
do	16	11	.16
Vital Gagnon	17	11	.16
do	18	11	.16
do	19	11	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
do	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
do	10	12	.16
do	11	12	.16
do	1	13	.16
do	2	13	.16
do	3	13	.16
do	4	13	.16
do	5	13	.16
do	6	13	.16
do	7	13	.16
do	8	13	.16
do	9	13	.16
do	10	13	.16
do	11	13	.16
do	12	13	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
do	7	14	.16
do	8	14	.16
do	9	14	.16
do	10	14	.16
do	11	14	.16
Ernest Buse	13	14	.16
do	14	14	.16
do	15	14	.16
do	16	14	.16
do	17	14	.16
do	18	14	.16
do	19	14	.16
do	20	14	.16
do	21	14	.16
do	22	14	.16
do	23	14	.16
do	24	14	.16
Lucy Baxter	4	15	.16
do	13	15	.16
do	14	15	.16
do	15	15	.16
do	16	15	.16
do	17	15	.16
do	18	15	.16
do	19	15	.16
do	20	15	.16
Buse & Canty	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
do	4	16	.16
do	5	16	.16
do	6	16	.16
do	7	16	.16
do	8	16	.16
do	9	16	.16
do	10	16	.16
do	11	16	.16
do	12	16	.16
Lucy Baxter	17	16	.16
do	20	16	.16
do	21	16	.16
do	22	16	.16
do	23	16	.16
Buse & Canty	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	10	17	.16
do	11	17	.16
do	12	17	.16
do	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
do	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
do	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	13	19	.16
do	14	19	.16
do	15	19	.16
do	16	19	.16
do	17	19	.16
do	18	19	.16
do	19	19	.16
do	20	19	.16
do	21	19	.16
do	22	19	.16
do	23	19	.16
do	24	19	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	20	.16
do	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
do	7	20	.16
do	8	20	.16
do	9	20	.16
do	10	20	.16
do	11	20	.16
do	12	20	.16
do	13	20	.16
do	14	20	.16
do	15	20	.16
do	16	20	.16
do	17	20	.16
do	18	20	.16
do	19	20	.16
do	20	20	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	20	.16
do	23	20	.16
do	24	20	.16
do	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
do	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
do	7	21	.16
do	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	11	21	.16
do	12	21	.16
do	13	21	.16
do	14	21	.16
do	15	21	.16
do	16	21	.16
do	17	21	.16
do	18	21	.16
do	19	21	.16
do	20	21	.16
do	21	21	.16
do	22	21	.16
do	23	21	.16
do	24	21	.16
do	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
do	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
do	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
do	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16

Norman's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt
W. A. Schreiter	1	1	.22
do	2	1	.22
do	3	1	.22
do	4	1	.22
do	5	1	.22
Ernest Buse	6	1	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	1	.22
do	8	1	.22
do	9	1	.22
do	10	1	.22
Ernest Buse	1	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	2	2	.22
do	3	2	.22
do	4	2	.22
do	5	2	.22
Ernest Buse	6	2	.22
W. A. Schreiter	7	2	.22
do	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
do	1	3	.22
do	2	3	.22
do	1	4	.22
do	2	4	.22
do	3	4	.22
do	4	4	.22
do	5	4	.22
do	6	4	.22

Schreiter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Lena Schreiter	1	1	.73
do	2	1	.73
do	3	1	.73
do	4	1	.73
do	5	1	.73
do	6	1	.73
do	7	1	.73
do	1	2	.73
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
W. A. Schreiter	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
Lena Schreiter	9	2	.73
do	10	2	.73
do	11	2	.73
do	12	2	.73
do, all		3	.73
do	1	4	.73
W. A. Schreiter	2	4	.73
do	3	4	.73
do	4	4	.73
do	5	4	.73

Ernest Buse's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Ernest Buse	1	1	.16
do	2	1	.16
do	3	1	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	2	.16
do	2	2	.16
do	3	2	.16
do	4	2	.16
do	5	2	.16
Ernest Buse	1	3	.16
do	2	3	.16
do	3	3	.16
do	4	3	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
do	7	3	.16
do	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
do	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	1	4	.16
do	2	4	.16
do	3	4	.16
do	4	4	.16
do	5	4	.16
do	6	4	.16
do	7	4	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	5	.16
do	2	5	.16
do	3	5	.16
do	4	5	.16
do	5	5	.16
do	6	5	.16
do	7	5	.16
do	8	5	.16
do	9	5	.16
do	10	5	.16
do	1	6	.16
do	2	6	.16
do	3	6	.16
do	4	6	.16
do	1	7	.16
do	2	7	.16
do	3	7	.16
do	4	7	.16
do	5	7	.16
do	1	8	.16
do	2	8	.16
do	3	8	.16
do	4	8	.16
do	1	9	.16
do	2	9	.16
do	3	9	.16
do	4	9	.16
do	5	9	.16
do	6	9	.16
do	7	9	.16
do	1	10	.16
do	2	10	.16
do	3	10	.16
do	4	10	.16
do	5	10	.16
do	6	10	.16
do	7	10	.16
do	1	11	.16
do	2	11	.16
do	3	11	.16
do	4	11	.16
do	5	11	.16
do	6	11	.16
do	7	11	.16
do	8	11	.16
do	9	11	.16
do	10	11	.16
do	11	11	.16
do	12	11	.16
do	1	12	.16
do	2	12	.16
do	3	12	.16
do	4	12	.16
do	5	12	.16
do	6	12	.16
do	7	12	.16
do	8	12	.16
do	9	12	.16
Ernest Buse	1	13	.16
do	1	14	.16
do	2	14	.16
do	3	14	.16
do	4	14	.16
do	5	14	.16
do	6	14	.16
do	7	14	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	8	14	.16
do	1	15	.16
do	2	15	.16
do	3	15	.16
do	4	15	.16
do	5	15	.16
do	6	15	.16
do	7	15	.16
do	8	15	.16
do	9	15	.16
do	10	15	.16
do	11	15	.16
do	12	15	.16
Ernest Buse	1	16	.16
do	2	16	.16
do	3	16	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	17	.16
do	2	17	.16
do	3	17	.16
do	4	17	.16
do	5	17	.16
do	6	17	.16
do	7	17	.16
do	8	17	.16
do	9	17	.16
do	1	18	.16
do	2	18	.16
do	3	18	.16
do	4	18	.16
do	5	18	.16
do	6	18	.16
do	7	18	.16
do	8	18	.16
do	9	18	.16
do	10	18	.16
do	11	18	.16
do	12	18	.16
do	1	19	.16
do	2	19	.16
do	3	19	.16
do	4	19	.16
do	5	19	.16
do	6	19	.16
do	7	19	.16
do	8	19	.16
do	9	19	.16
do	10	19	.16
do	11	19	.16
do	12	19	.16
Ernest Buse	1	20	.16
do	2	20	.16
do	3	20	.16
do	4	20	.16
do	5	20	.16
do	6	20	.16
do	7	20	.16
Chas. E. Sweet	1	21	.16
do	2	21	.16
do	3	21	.16
do	4	21	.16
do	5	21	.16
do	6	21	.16
do	7	21	.16
do	8	21	.16
do	9	21	.16
do	10	21	.16
do	1	22	.16
do	2	22	.16
do	3	22	.16
do	4	22	.16
do	5	22	.16
do	6	22	.16
do	7	22	.16
do	8	22	.16
do	9	22	.16
do	10	22	.16
do	11	22	.16
do	12	22	.16
do	1	23	.16
do	2	23	.16
do	3	23	.16
do	4	23	.16
do	5	23	.16
do	6	23	.16
do	7	23	.16
do	8	23	.16
do	9	23	.16
do	10	23	.16
do	11	23	.16
do	12	23	.16
do	1	24	.16
do	2	24	.16
do	3	24	.16
do	4	24	.16
do	5	24	.16
do	6	24	.16
do	7	24	
do	8	24	
do	9	24	
do	10	24	
do	11	24	72.03
do	12	24	.16
do	1	25	.16
do	2	25	.16
do	3	25	.16
do	4	25	.16
do	5	25	.16
do	6	25	.16
do	7	25	.16
do	8	25	.16
do	9	25	.16
do	10	25	.16

Mill Reserve Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jas. I. Wyer et al	1	1	1.44
do	2	1	3.21
do	3	1	1.08
do	1	2	.73
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
do	5	2	.73
do	6	2	.73
do	7	2	.73
do	8	2	.73
do	1	3	.73
do	2	3	.73
do	3	3	.73
do	4	3	.73
do	5	3	.73
do	6	3	.73
do	7	3	.73
do	1	4	.73
do	2	4	.73
do	3	4	1.79
do	4	4	.73
do	5	4	.73
do	6	4	.73
do all		5	.73
do	1	6	1.08
do	3	6	1.08
do	4	6	1.08
do	5	6	1.08
do	6	6	1.08
do	7	6	1.08
do	8	6	1.08
do	9	6	1.08
do	10	6	1.08
do	11	6	1.08
do	12	6	1.08
do	13	6	1.08
do	14	6	1.08
do	15	6	1.08
do	16	6	1.44
do	17	6	1.44
do	18	6	1.44
do	19	6	1.44
do	20	6	1.44
do	21	6	1.44
do	22	6	1.44
do	23	6	1.44
do	24	6	115.52
do	25	6	1.44
do	1	7	.73
do	2	7	.73
do	3	7	.73
do	4	7	.73
do	5	7	.73
do	6	7	.73
do	7	7	1.44
do	8	7	.73
do	1	8	1.44
do	2	8	1.44
do	3	8	16.05
do	1	9	3.21
do	2	9	.73
do	3	9	.73
do	4	9	.73
do	11	9	.73
do	12	9	.73
do	13	9	.73
do	14	9	.73
do	15	9	.73
do	16	9	.73
do	17	9	.73
do	18	9	.73
do	19	9	.73
do	20	9	.73
do	1	10	.73
do	2	10	.73
do	3	10	.73
do	4	10	.73
do	5	10	.73
do	6	10	.73
do	7	10	.73
do	8	10	.73
do	9	10	.73
do	10	10	.73
do	11	10	.73
do	12	10	.73
do	13	10	.73
do	14	10	.73
do	15	10	.73
do	16	10	.73
do	17	10	.73
do	18	10	.73
do	1	11	.73
do	2	11	.73
do	3	11	.73
do	4	11	.73
do	5	11	.73
do	6	11	.73
do	7	11	.73
do	8	11	.73
do	9	11	.73
do	10	11	.73
do	11	11	.73
do	12	11	.73
do	13	11	.73
do	14	11	.73
do	15	11	.73
do	16	11	.73
do	17	11	.73
do	18	11	.73
do	19	11	.73
do	20	11	.73
do	21	11	.73
do	22	11	.73
do	23	11	.73
do	24	11	.73
do	25	11	.73
do	26	11	.73
do	27	11	.73
do	28	11	.73
do	1	12	.73
do	2	12	.73
do	3	12	.73
do	4	12	.73
do	5	12	.73
do	6	12	.58
do	7	12	.58
do	8	12	.58
do	9	12	.58
do	10	12	.87
do	11	12	.87
do	12	12	.87
do	13	12	.87
do	14	12	.87
do	15	12	.87
do	16	12	.87
do	17	12	.87
do	18	12	.87
do	19	12	.37
do	20	12	.37
do	21	12	.37
do	22	12	.37
do	23	12	.37
do	24	12	.37
do	25	12	.37
do	26	12	.37
do	27	12	.37
do	28	12	.37
do	29	12	.37
do	30	12	.37
do	31	12	.37
do	32	12	.37
do	33	12	.37
do	1	13	.37
do	2	13	.37
do	3	13	.37
do	2	14	1.75
do	3	14	1.08
do	4	14	.73
do	5	14	.73
do	6	14	.73
do	7	14	.73
do	16	14	.58
do	17	14	.58
do	18	14	.58
do	19	14	.58
do	20	14	.58
do	21	14	.58
do	22	14	.58
do	23	14	.58
do	24	14	.58
do	25	14	.58
do	26	14	.58
do	27	14	.58
do	28	14	.58
do	1	15	.58

Langevin's Subdivision of Church Block.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt
Edward Langevin est	1	1	1.44
do	4	1	2.86
do	13	1	2.86
do	14	1	2.86
do	15	1	2.86
do	16	1	2.86
do	17	1	2.86
do	18	1	2.86
Frederick Gesswein	2	2	12.40
do	3	2	5.36
Edward Langevin est	3	3	3.58
do	4	3	3.58
do	5	3	3.58
do	6	3	3.58
do	7	3	3.58
do	8	3	3.58
do	9	3	8.91
do all		4	24.96

Riverside Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John O. Duffy et al	1	1	1.08
do	2	1	1.08
do	3	1	1.08
do	4	1	1.08
do	5	1	1.08
do	6	1	1.08
do	7	1	1.08
do	8	1	1.08
do	10	1	1.08
do	11	1	1.08
do	12	1	1.08
do	13	1	1.08
do	14	1	1.08
do	15	1	1.08
do	16	1	1.08
do	17	1	1.08
do	18	1	1.08
do	1	2	.37
do	2	2	.73
do	3	2	.73
do	4	2	.73
do	5	2	.73
P. N. Bourdon	6	2	11.42
Theophile Lefebvre	7	2	1.44
P. N. Bourdon	8	2	.73
John O. Duffy et al	9	2	.73
do	10	2	.73
do	11	2	.73
do	12	2	.73
do	13	2	.73
do	14	2	.73
do	15	2	.73
Fred Vidette ½	16	2	1.44
John A. Duffy etal	17	2	.73
do	18	2	.73
do	19	2	.73
do	20	2	.73
do	21	2	.73
do	22	2	.73
do	23	2	.73
do	24	2	.73
do	25	2	.73
do	26	2	.73
do	27	2	.73
do	28	2	.73
do	29	2	.73
do	30	2	.73
do	31	2	.73
do	32	2	.73
Matilda Beautrow	1		
do	2	3	12.85
John A. Duffy et al	9	3	6.41

Salisbury's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Joseph M. Wise	1	1	.22
do	[illegible]	2	.22
do	7	2	.22
do	8	2	.22
do	9	2	.22
do	10	2	.22
do	11	2	.22
do	12	2	.22
do	13	2	.22
do	14	2	.22
do	3	3	.16
do	4	3	.16
do	5	3	.16
do	6	3	.16
do	7	3	.16
do	8	3	.16
do	9	3	.16
do	10	3	.16
do	11	3	.16
do	12	3	.16
do	13	3	.16
do	14	3	.16
do	15	3	.16
do	16	3	.16
do	17	3	.16
do	18	3	.16
do	19	3	.16
do	20	3	.16
do	21	3	.16
do	8	4	.16
do	9	4	.16
do	10	4	.16
do	11	4	.16
do	12	4	.16

RED LAKE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 151, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Bois, n½ nw¼	1	80	11.01
John Bois, w½ sw¼	1		
John Bois, w½ nw¼	12	160	24.57
W. E. Thune, nw¼	6	160	21.62
Jacob Schwalenberg, se¼	6	160	19.78
Daniel Linnehan ne¼	9	160	9.20
Ellen J. Atkins, nw¼	9	160	8.74
Dak. Investment Co, e½ ne¼	11	80	5.77
Cape Cod 5 Cent Savings Bank, lot 6	17	10	2.02
Ernest Buse, lot 5	17	16	3.45
Robet P. Munford, lot 7	17	12.10	2.69
John M. Miller, lot 8	17	15	3.38
E. Buse, 3 ac in sw¼	17	3	1.74
Jos. T. Gray, lot 9	17	22	3.14
E. Buse, 1 ac of lot 11	17	1	1.19
Thos. Belair, Jr., lots 10 and 11 ex 1 acre	17		
Thos. Belair, Jr., w½ ne ¼ and w½ se¼	20	161.56	32.13
Edward Garceau, lots 11, 12, 13 and 14	18	76.81	8.39
Paul Cyr, lots 6, 7, 8 and 10, except 10 ac of 6	19	88.75	11.33
Jos. Gray, e½ ne¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	19	160	25.24
Robt. B. Munford, lot 1	20	2	1.19
Jos. Gray, e½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 2	20	148	27.35
Louis Paul, sw¼	20	160	28.76
Edgar and Millie D. Fletcher, lot 6 and strip 3 20-100 chains wide off lot 7	24	44	4.68
Napoleon Delage, s½ ne¼ and lots 2 and 3	24	154	16.84
John Schmitz, part of lot 5	24	10	1.72
Jas. McGolrick, 2 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	2	.60
Narcisse Emard, 5 acres of nw cor. of sw¼	24	5	1.04
Labella Garceau, 208x416 ft of nw¼ sw¼	24	4.50	.28
Theodore Garceau, com. 28½ rods e of nw cor. of e½ sw¼ sec. 25-151-44, e 12 rods, s 160 rods, w 12 rods, n 160 rods to place of beginning	25	11.84	1.78
N. Poulist, e 15 acres of e½ sw¼	25		
N. Poulsot, w 15 acres of w½ se¼	25	30	3.88
Teddy Richard, e½ nw¼	25	80	11.75
John Johnson, w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼	25	160	23.48
Frank Cyr, e½ sw¼ and lots 3 an 4 (except 6 acres)	30	158	26.41
Charles Perrault, nw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.88
J.T. Beaudry, sw¼ ne¼	36	40	5.88

RIVER FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Town 152, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres	Tax and Penalty
Simon E. Olberg, se¼ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	1	154.85	10.88

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Security Trust C., se¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ and w½ se¼	4	160	21.71
John Johnson, n½ sw¼	4	80	14.18
A.P.Anderson, se¼ se¼	16	40	5.75
Guot Erickson, sw¼ ne¼	16	40	6.59
Guot Erickson, nw¼ se¼	16	40	5.30
John Johnson, sw¼ se¼	16	40	6.80
Andrew Bjornquist, ne¼ se¼	10	40	5.17
G. A. Hammel, sw¼ sw¼	23	40	3.09
G.A.Hammel, nw¼ nw¼	26	40	3.15
G.A. Hammel, n½ ne¼	27	80	7.19
Magnelda Brevig, nw¼	28	160	21.74
Olaus E. Ubol, w½ sw¼ and lot 7	29	113	15.51
Olaus E. Ubol, se¼ se¼	30	40	3.39
A. E. Kibbe, se¼ ne¼	31	40	3.29
Carl Wick, se¼	35	160	10.56
H.O. Hougen, ne¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Gust Erickson, nw¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Andrew Bjornquist, se¼ ne¼	16	40	3.53
Sarah Hogquist, ne¼ sw¼	26	40	3.53

ROCKBURY TOWNSHIP.

Town 153, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Frederick Weyerhauser se¼ nw¼ and n1-3 of lot 6	4	56.08	4.44
Frederick Weyerhauser, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4, ex. Ry. R. of W.	4	150.48	16.05
Dennis Connelly, lot 1	5	41	1.61
Richard Edwards, sw¼	5	160	11.22
Dennis Connelly, lot 2	5	41	1.60
Patrick Meehan, s½ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	5	160.60	12.75
Annie Meehan, s½ ne¼ and lots 1 and 2	6	160.20	11.37
Minn. Nat'l Bank, Rochester, w½ sw¼	8	80	5.84
Little Falls & Dakota Ry Co., e½ nw¼	11	80	6.21
Olaf Olson, e½ se¼	13	80	5.48
Olaf Olson, e½ ne¼	24	80	5.87
Bernt H. Wold, s½ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼	15	160	11.53
Union National Bank of Rochester, n½ nw¼	17	80	4.94
Gunder S.Torgerson, ne¼	21	160	7.25
Gunder S. Torgerson, sw¼ nw¼ and lot 1	21	80	
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot a, sub. d. of lot 4	20	40	9.18
Gunder S. Torgerson, lot b, sub. d. of lot 4	20	14	
GunderS.Torgerson, lot 5	20	33	
Samuel Brandvold, s½ nw¼ and s½ ne¼	22	160	14.77
Casper Falk, 10 acres in ne¼ ne¼	22	10	.83
Lars M. Kjos, nw¼	23	160	5.80
Margareta Wyley, nw¼	26	160	13.15
A. G. Ness, ne¼	27	160	11.03
FrederickSoderberg, nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	27	200	15.27
W. A. Kratka, lot 2	28	35	4.84
W. A. Kratka, s½ nw¼ and lot 1	28		
W. A. Kratka, lot 4	29	149.90	16.01
Peter N. Anderson, e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2	30	158.78	13.09
J. K. O. Sherwood, ne¼	31	160	14.62

C. C. and Nelson's 1st Addition to St. Hilaire.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
First National Bank of Crookston	1	2	.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 and	3	2	.01
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 5 to 17 incl.	3	2	.91
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 18 to 34 incl.		2	1.04
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1, 2 and	3	4	.61
First National Bank of Crookston	1	6	.41
First National Bank of Crookston	2	6	.22
First National Bank of Crookston	4	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	6	6	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	6	.32
First National Bank of Crookston	1	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	4	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	7	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	9	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	11	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	12	7	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	2	19	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	19	.81
First National Bank of Crookston	4	19	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	5	19	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	19	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	19	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	19	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	19	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	10	19	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	3	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	20	.11
John Swanson	11	20	.21
John Swanson	12	20	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	14	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	20	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	13	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	14	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	17	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	18	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	20	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	21	21	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	22	.21
John Olson	4	22	.21
John Olson	5	22	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	6	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	8	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	9	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	10	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	11	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	12	22	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	1	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	2	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	3	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	4	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	5	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	6	23	.11
First National Bank of Crookston	7	23	.21
First National Bank of Crookston	8	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	9	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	10	29	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	3	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston	5	30	.06
First National Bank of Crookston	8	30	.13
First National Bank of Crookston	10	30	.07
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 10 incl.		39	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, 8 11 and 12		39	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, 3 to 12 incl.		40	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 and 2		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 3 to 8 incl.		41	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, 9 to 18 incl.		41	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 10 incl.		42	.13
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 11 to 14 incl.		42	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 16 to 24 incl.		42	.20
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 12 incl.		43	
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 1 to 6 incl.		44	.39
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 7 and	8	44	.05
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 2 to 8 incl.		54	.10
First National Bank of Crookston, lots 9 and	10	54	.05
First National Bank of Crookston	11	54	.21

St. Hilaire, Original Townsite.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Jonas F.Brown, se¼ nw¼ and part of lots 2 and 5 sec. 7-152-43		77	7.08

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	17	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	18	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	15	.25
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	22	15	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	24	.48
Gust Nelson	9	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	15	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	19	24	5.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	24	.48
St. Hilaire Lumber Co.	21	24	5.19
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	24	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	24	.48
A. E. Holden	1	25	8.02
Al E. Holden	2	25	.95
St. Hilaire Toynsite Co.	3	25	1.42
Erick Hanson	4	25	5.66
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	25	5.66
Helen Halverson	8	25	5.66
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	25	.95
Tilley & Simpson	5	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	26	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	26	.72
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	26	1.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	27	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	27	.25
W. J. Ives	1	28	.25
W. J. Ives	2	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	28	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	28	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	29	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	33	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	5	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	6	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	7	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	11	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	12	34	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	18	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	19	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	20	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	21	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	22	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	23	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	24	34	.20
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	1	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	2	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	3	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	4	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	8	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	9	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	10	35	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	13	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	14	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	15	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	16	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co.	17	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	10	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	21	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	22	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	24	35	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	4	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	11	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	36	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	14	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	15	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	16	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	18	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	19	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	20	36	.30
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	23	36	.30
Evang. Mission Church	24	36	.30
Bernhard Kortgaard	18	38	1.42
C. A. & Emil J. Brink	13	39	14.15
do.	14	39	11.70
H. E. Ives	17	39	4.40
Anna G. Holmes	1	40	20.05
.. E. Ives	2	40	4.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	41	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	6	41	.25
do	7	41	.25
do.	8	41	.25
do.	10	41	.25
do.	11	41	.25
do.	12	41	.25
do.	13	41	.25
do.	14	41	.25
do.	16	41	.25
do.	17	41	.25
do.	18	41	.25
do.	19	41	.25
do.	20	41	.25
do.	21	41	.25
M. V. B. Ives et al	1	42	.48
do.	2	42	.48
St. Hilaire Investment Co.	3	42	.48
Anna G. Holm	4	42	.48
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	42	.48
do.	6	42	.48
do.	7	42	.48
do.	8	42	.48
do.	13	42	.25
do.	14	42	.25
do.	15	42	.25
do.	16	42	.25
do.	17	42	.25
do.	18	42	.25
do.	19	42	.25
do.	20	42	.25
do.	21	42	.25
do.	22	42	.25
do.	23	42	.25
do.	24	42	.25
do.	1	43	.25
do.	2	43	.25
do.	4	43	.25
do.	7	43	.25
do.	8	43	.25
do.	9	43	.25
do	10	43	.25
do	11	43	.25
do.	12	43	.25
do.	13	43	.25
do.	14	43	.25
do.	15	43	.25
do.	16	43	.25
do.	17	43	.25
do.	18	43	.25
do.	19	43	.25
do.	20	43	.25
do.	21	43	.25
do.	22	43	.25
do.	23	43	.25
do.	24	43	.25
do.	1	44	.20
do.	2	44	.20
do.	3	44	.20
do.	4	44	.20
do.	5	44	.20
do.	6	44	.20
do.	7	44	.20
do.	8	44	.20
do.	9	44	.20
do.	10	44	.20
do.	11	44	.20
do.	12	44	.20
do.	13	44	.20
do	14	44	.20
do.	15	44	.20
do.	16	44	.20
do.	17	44	.20
do.	18	44	.20
do.	19	44	.20
do.	20	44	.20
do.	21	44	.20
do.	22	44	.20
do.	23	44	.20
do.	24	44	.20
do.	1	45	.20
do.	2	45	.20
do.	3	45	.20
do.	4	45	.20
do.	5	45	.20
do.	6	45	.20
do.	7	45	.20
do.	8	45	.20
do.	9	45	.20
do.	10	45	.20
do.	11	45	.20
do.	12	45	.20
do.	13	45	.20
do.	14	45	.20
do.	15	45	.20
do.	16	45	.20
do.	17	45	.20
do.	18	45	.20
do.	19	45	.20
do.	20	45	.20
do.	21	45	.20
do.	22	45	.20
do.	23	45	.20
do.	24	45	.20
do.	1	46	.20
do.	2	46	.20
do.	3	46	.20
do.	4	46	.20
do.	5	46	.20
do.	6	46	.20
do.	7	46	.20
do.	8	46	.20
do.	9	46	.20
do.	10	46	.20
do.	11	46	.20
do.	12	46	.20
do	13	46	.20
do.	14	46	.20
do.	15	46	.20
do.	16	46	.20
do.	17	46	.20
do.	18	46	.20
do.	19	46	.20
do.	20	46	.20
do.	21	46	.20
do.	22	46	.20
do.	23	46	.20
do.	24	46	.20
Tilley & Simpson	1	47	.25
do	2	47	.25
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	3	47	.25
do.	4	47	.25
do.	5	47	.25
do.	6	47	.25
do.	7	47	.25
do.	8	47	.25
do.	11	47	.25
do	12	47	.25
do.	13	47	.25
do.	14	47	.25
do.	15	47	.25
do	16	47	.25
do.	17	47	.25
do.	18	47	.25
do.	19	47	.25
do.	20	47	.25
do.	21	47	.25
do.	22	47	.25
do.	23	47	.25
do.	24	47	.25
do.	1	48	.25
do.	2	48	.25
do.	3	48	.25
do.	4	48	.20
do.	5	48	.20
do.	6	48	.20
do.	7	48	.20
do.	8	48	.20
do.	9	48	.20
do.	10	48	.20
do.	11	48	.20
do.	12	48	.20
do.	13	48	.20
do.	14	48	.20
do.	15	48	.20
do.	16	48	.20
do.	17	48	.20
do	18	48	.20
do	19	48	.20
do.	20	48	.20
do.	21	48	.20
do.	22	48	.20
do.	23	48	.20
do.	24	48	.20
M. W. B. Ives et al	5	49	1.89
J. M. Hansen	6	49	8.86
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	7	49	1.89
Berkland Sheie	8	49	6.65
S. M. Dainard	9	49	1.89
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	49	1.89
do lots 5 and	6	50	16.10
do.	7	50	9.47
	15	50	6.38
Jas. C. Bruthback	17	50	1.68
Village of St. Hilaire	18	50	6.88
Nor. Luth. Church, lts 3 and	4	51	16.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	51	8.95
do.	9	51	8.95
Lanstad Nor. Luth. Ch	12	51	8.95
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	13	51	1.19
do.	14	51	1.19
do.	15	51	1.19
O. A. Sheie	16	51	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	17	51	1.19
do.	18	51	1.19
do	21	51	1.19
do.	22	51	1.19
do.	23	51	1.19
Chas. B. March	24	51	8.73
J. E. & B. E. Burkee	1	52	8.73
do.	2	52	1.10
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	5	52	1.10
do.	6	52	1.19
Edwin T. Gistie	7	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	8	52	1.19
J. S. Johnson	9	52	5.90
St. Hilaire Townsite Co	12	52	1.19
do.	3	53	.73
do	4	53	.72
do.	5	53	.67
do.	6	53	.63
do.	7	53	.58
do.	8	53	.53
do.	9	53	.48
do.	10	53	.48
do.	11	53	.48
do.	12	53	.48
do.	1	54	.20
do.	2	54	.20
do.	3	54	.20
do.	4	54	.20
do.	5	54	.20
do.	6	54	.20
do.	7	54	.20
do.	8	54	.20
do.	9	54	.20
do.	10	54	.20
do.	11	54	.20
do.	12	54	.20
do.	13	54	.20
do.	14	54	.20
do.	15	54	.20
do.	16	54	.20
do.	17	54	.20
do.	18	54	.20
do.	19	54	.20
do.	20	54	.20
do.	21	54	.20
do.	22	54	.20
do.	1	55	.25
do.	2	55	.25
do.	3	55	.25
do.	4	55	.25
do.	7	55	.25
do.	8	55	.25
do.	9	55	.25
do.	10	55	.25
do.	11	55	.25
do.	12	55	.25
do.	13	55	.25
do.	14	55	.25
do.	15	55	.25
do.	16	55	.25
do.	17	55	.25
do.	18	55	.25
do.	19	55	.25
do.	20	55	.25
do.	21	55	.25
do.	22	55	.20
do.	23	55	.20
do.	24	55	.20
do.	1	90	.20

Morgan's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Jos. C. Davis	1	1	.25
do.	2	1	.25
Anna King	3	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	4	1	.25
do.	5	1	.25
Erick C. Gunning	6	1	.25
John Phelps	7	1	.25
do.	8	1	.25
do.	9	1	.25
E. M. Walsh	10	1	.25
J. H. Pearson	11	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	12	1	.25
Wm. Larson	13	1	.25
David A. Darby	14	1	.25
Wm. Larson	15	1	.25
Jos. S. Davis	16	1	.25
Wm. R. Dunn	17	1	.25
Davis Kelley	18	1	.25
Jos. Davis	19	1	.25
do.	20	1	.25
do.	21	1	.25
Joseph Phelps	22	1	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	1	.25
John Patterson	24	1	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	2	.25
do.	2	2	.25
do.	3	2	.25
do.	4	2	.25
do.	5	2	.25
do.	6	2	.25
do.	7	2	.25
do.	8	2	.25
do.	9	2	.25
do.	10	2	.25
do.	11	2	.25
do	12	2	.25
do.	13	2	.25
do.	14	2	.25
do.	15	2	.25
do.	16	2	.25
do.	17	2	.25
do.	18	2	.25
do.	19	2	.25
do.	20	2	.25
do.	21	2	.25
do.	22	2	.25
do.	23	2	.25
do.	24	2	.25
do.	1	3	.25
do.	2	3	.25
do.	3	3	.25
do.	4	3	.25
do.	5	3	.25
do	6	3	.25
do.	7	3	.25
do.	8	3	.25
do.	9	3	.25
do.	10	3	.25
do.	11	3	.25
do.	12	3	.25
do.	13	3	.25
do.	14	3	.25
do.	15	3	.25
do.	16	3	.25
do.	17	3	.25
do.	18	3	.25
do.	19	3	.25
do.	20	3	.25
do.	21	3	.25
do.	22	3	.25
do.	23	3	.25
do.	24	3	.25
H. E. Ives	1	4	.25
do.	2	4	.25
do.	3	4	.25
	4	4	.25
Jonas F. Brown	5	4	.25
do.	6	4	.25
do.	7	4	.25
do.	8	4	.25
do.	1	5	.25
do	2	5	.25
do.	3	5	.25
do.	4	5	.25
do.	5	5	.25
do.	6	5	.25
do.	7	5	.25
do.	8	5	.25
Jos. C. Davis	1	6	.25
L. D. Farnum	2	6	.25
Andrew J. Simon	3	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	4	6	.25
August Frio	5	6	.25
L. D. Farmin	6	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	7	6	.25
do.	8	6	.25
do.	9	6	.25
do.	10	6	.25
Davis Kelly	11	6	.25
do.	12	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	13	6	.25
do.	14	6	.25
do.	15	6	.25
do.	16	6	.25
do.	17	6	.25
do.	18	6	.25
do.	19	6	.25
do.	20	6	.25
Nelson Buck	21	6	.25
do.	22	6	.25
Jos. C. Davis	23	6	.25
do.	24	6	.25
Jonas F. Brown	1	7	.25
do.	2	7	.25
do.	3	7	.25
do	4	7	.25
do	5	7	.25
do.	6	7	.25
do.	7	7	.25
do.	8	7	.25
do.	9	7	.25
do.	10	7	.25
do.	11	7	.25
do.	12	7	.25
do.	13	7	.25
do.	14	7	.25
do.	15	7	.25
do.	16	7	.25
do.	17	7	.25
do.	18	7	.25
do.	19	7	.25
do.	20	7	.25
do	21	7	.25
do.	22	7	.25
do.	23	7	.25
do.	24	7	.25
do.	1	8	.25
do.	2	8	.25
do.	3	8	.25
do.	4	8	.25
do	5	8	.25
do.	6	8	.25
do.	7	8	.25
do.	8	8	.25
do.	9	8	.25
do.	10	8	.25
do.	11	8	.25
H. E. Ives	12	8	.25
Jonas F. Brown	13	8	.25
do.	14	8	.25
do.	15	8	.25
do	16	8	.25
do.	17	8	.25
do.	18	8	.25
do	19	8	.25
do.	20	8	.25
do.	21	8	.25
H. E. Ives	22	8	.25
do.	23	8	.25
do.	24	8	.25

Ives' Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
H. E. Ives	6	1	16.00
do.	5	2	.48
do.	6	2	.48
do.	3	3	.25
do.	4	3	.25
do.	5	3	.25
do.	6	3	.25
do.	7	3	.25
John Spring	8	3	.25
H. E. Ives	9	3	.25
do.	10	3	.25
do.	11	3	.25
do.	12	3	.25
do	13	3	.25
do.	14	3	.25
do.	15	3	.25
do.	16	3	.25
do.	17	3	.25
do.	18	3	.25
do.	19	3	.25
do.	20	3	.25
do.	1	4	.25
do.	2	4	.25
do.	3	4	.25
do.	4	4	.25
do	5	4	.25
do.	6	4	.25
do.	7	4	.25
do.	8	4	.25
do.	9	4	.25
do	10	4	.25

TOWNSHIP OF SANDERS.

Town 153, Range 44.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
New Eng. Mtg. Security Co., se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3	2	159.52	15.47
O. J. Osness, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	6	170.36	12.44
Benj. Graham e½ sw¼ se ¼ nw¼ and nw¼ se¼	7	160	12.44
Knut H. Sauve, lot 4	7	40	3.57
John Campbell, nw¼	18	160	18.41
A. D. Stephens, nw¼	11	160	6.03
Sven Swenson, se¼	13	160	15.75
Jno M Olson, sw¼ sw¼	16	40	18.45
Edward Gardner ne¼	17	160	10.12
Lydia S. Peck, se¼ sw ¼	17	40	8.11
Wm. S. Rogers, ne¼ nw ¼, nw¼ ne¼ and lot 1	18	120	8.62
Nels K. Anderson, se¼ sw¼ and lot 4	18	80	6.44
Nels K. Anderson, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	19	80	6.52
Mary Eckstrom, se¼ sw ¼ and sw¼ se¼	20	80	4.02
Lydia S. Peck, n½ ne¼ and ne¼ nw¼	20	120	7.18
Ella W. Stone, n½ ne¼	28		
Ella W. Stone, s½ se¼	21	160	11.46
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., ne¼ ex 10 ac	22	150	11.43
D. S. B. Johnson Land Mtg. Co., 10 ac of ne¼	22	10	4.66
H. G. Stark, se¼	22	160	13.17
A. Anderson, se¼	23	160	14.07
W. J. Holmes, n½ nw¼, sw¼ nw¼ and nw¼ sw¼	24	160	18.36
H. F. Woodmancy, se¼	25	160	18.59
Webber & Griffith, ne¼	25	160	18.58
J. K. O. Sherwood, se¼	26	160	16.40
John Brenvold, s½ sw¼	27		
John Brenvold, n½ nw¼	34	160	8.38
Frederick & Hack, ne¼ ne ¼	36	40	3.95
John W. Shockleton, s½ ne¼	36	80	9.18
E. Dow, se¼ nw¼ and e½ sw¼	36	120	13.77
H. Steenerson, se¼ se¼	36	40	5.25
Geo. Crocker, n½ se¼ and sw¼ se¼	36	120	15.74

TOWNSHIP OF TERREBONNE.

Town 150, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
Julius C. Gerard, w½ se ¼, sw¼ ne¼ and lot 2	1	159.02	26.40
Jacob Nelson, 70x132 ft w of Mill Reserve	2	.25	.38
Alcide Perusse, e½ ne¼ & e½ se¼	3	160	12.06
Am. Loan & Trust Co., Trustee ne¼	7	160	22.44
Adelard Laurent, nw¼ sw ¼	8	40	4.51
Arize St. Ives & A. Laurent, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼	8	80	7.87
Geo. LaBissoniere, nw¼ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼	16	80	6.74
Francis LaBissoniere, nw ¼ se¼ and s½ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Theodore Perusse, e½ nw ½ and nw¼ ne¼	16	120	13.21
Seline Rosignd, sw¼ sw ¼	16	40	3.31
Donas Lachance, n½ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼ and lot 1	18	159	10.82
Clarence B. Buckman, w ½ se¼	19	80	7.46
F. T. Day, ne¼	23	160	20.71
Sullivan Savings Institute, nw¼	24	160	22.08
Lurent Gagnier, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼	23		
Lurent Gagnier, ne¼ nw ¼	26	160	15.53

VILLAGE OF TERREBONNE.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Napoleon Rapin	19	1	.08
do.	20	1	.08
Noe Cullierier, lots 3 and	4	2	.16
Arthur Lizee	5	2	4.03
do.	6	2	.08
do.	7	2	.08
do.	8	2	.08
do.	9	2	.08
do.	10	2	.08
Edwin Plumb	13	2	.08
Napoleon Rapin	17	2	.08
do.	18	2	.08
Oliver Turgeon	31	2	.08
do.	32	2	.08
Samuel Godbout	3	3	4.53
do	4	3	.08
do.	5	3	.08
do.	6	3	.08
Mary C. Bratton	7	3	.08
do.	8	3	.08
do.	9	3	.08
do.	10	3	.08
Melina Lambert	11	3	.08
do.	12	3	.08
Henry Payment	13	3	.08
do.	14	3	.08
do.	15	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	16	3	.08
Alfred C. Robinson	17	3	.08
Louis Cadieux	18	3	.08
Isadore Fortier	13	5	.08
do.	14	5	.08
Emma Lapage	21	5	.08
do.	22	5	.08

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Town 154, Range 43.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty
John Hemmingson n½ nw ¼ less townsite	33	63	16.03
Emil E. Zeh, lot 4 ex Greenwood Cemetery & 4 45-100 acres	33	48	11.04
Elizabeth Jerome 202 ac of lot 4	33	2.02	.58
Theo Devereaux, 3 acres out of s½ sw¼	34	3	.88
Denis Conelly, s½ sw¼ ex townsite and 3 acres and 120x48 ft	34	62.87	7.25
Wm. Fisher, 120x48 ft of s½ sw¼	34	.13	.31

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Original Townsite.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar	3	1	.53
Pat Soards	4	1	7.00
C. J. Knox	5	2	.53
do.	6	2	.53
do.	7	2	.42
do.	11	2	.63
do	12	2	.65
do.	13	2	.95
Pauline M. Buck	4	3	6.40
	5	3	.79
do.	6	3	1.04
Margaret I. McCrum	2	4	1.56
do.	3	4	1.56
Gustav Pfoff	4	4	1.56
Lars Olson	6	4	1.56
Amelia Welch	10	4	2.60
do.	11	4	1.56
Carl Wedmer	1	5	1.82
Jas. E. Durmin	3	5	10.63
Martha Meier	9	5	1.31
Jacob Morck	1	6	2.86
Eugene Safford	2	6	1.31
do.	3	6	5.18
do.	4	6	1.31
Kittie Lang	5	6	9.32
do.	6	6	1.04
Jacob Morck	9	6	.79
C. J. Knox	1	7	1.04
do.	2	7	.79
do.	3	7	.79
John C. Rube	4	7	.79
August Wentzel	1	8	.79
do.	2	8	.53
C. J. Knox	3	8	.53
do.	4	8	.53
do.	5	8	.53
do.	1	9	.79
do	2	9	.53
do	3	9	.53
do	4	9	.53
do.	5	9	.53
do.	6	9	.53
August Wentzel	7	9	.53
do.	8	9	.53
do.	9	9	.53
do.	10	9	.53
do.	11	9	.53
do.	12	9	.79
C. J. Knox	7	10	.53
do.	8	10	.53
do.	9	10	.53
do.	10	10	.53
do.	11	10	.53
do.	12	10	.79
Mary E. Gleason	10	10	.53
C. J. Knox	22	10	.53
do.	23	10	.53
do.	24	10	.79
Gottlieb Adolphs	1	11	1.56
do.	2	11	1.31
do.	3	11	1.31
do.	4	11	1.31
A. C. Gifford	17	11	.79
Evert Erickson	6	13	5.70
Martin V. Evenson	7	13	1.82
do.	8	13	1.82
do.	9	13	1.82
do.	10	13	1.82
do.	11	13	1.82
do.	12	13	2.07
C. J. Knox	7	14	1.56
do.	8	14	1.56
do.	9	14	1.56
do.	10	14	1.56
do.	11	14	1.56
do.	12	14	1.82
do.	1	15	1.04
do.	2	15	.79
do.	3	15	.79
do.	4	15	.79
do.	5	15	.79
do.	6	15	.79
do.	13	15	1.31
do.	14	15	1.04
do.	15	15	1.04
do.	16	15	1.04
do.	7	16	.79
do.	8	16	.79
Patrick Meehan	9	16	.79
do.	10	16	.78
C. J. Knox	11	16	.79
do.	12	16	1.04
do.	1	17	1.81
do.	2	17	1.04
do.	3	17	8.11
do	4	17	1.04
do.	5	17	1.04
do.	7	18	1.04
do.	8	18	1.04
do.	9	18	1.04
do.	10	18	1.04
do.	11	18	1.04
do.	12	18	1.31
J. W. Wheeler et al	15	18	1.56
do.	16	18	1.56
S. L. Hagen	21	18	1.56
Chas. Larsen	13	19	2.35
do.	14	19	1.82
do.	15	19	9.59
W. G. Fuller	5	20	1.82
do.	6	20	1.82
A. G. Thomas	23	20	10.85
do.	24	20	2.35
Luella Devereaux	7	21	1.82
do.	8	21	1.82
do.	9	21	1.82
do.	10	21	1.82
C. J. Knox	15	21	1.56
do.	17	21	1.56
do.	18	21	1.56
Carl Wedmer	10	22	1.56
Anna Kretzschmar	21	22	1.04
do.	24	22	1.56
C. J. Knox	13	23	.79
do.	14	23	.53
do.	15	23	.53
do.	16	23	.53
do.	17	23	.53
do.	18	23	.53
August Wentzel	1	24	.79
do.	2	24	.58
do.	3	24	.53
do.	4	24	.53
do	5	24	.53
do.	6	24	.53
C. J. Knox	7	24	.53
do.	8	24	.53
do.	9	24	.53
do.	10	24	.53
do.	11	24	.53
do.	12	24	.79
August Bredesen	1		
August Bredesen	2	25	12.17
August Bredesen	3	25	1.04
C. J. Knox	4	25	1.04
do.	5	25	1.04
do	6	25	.79
August Wentzel	7	25	.79
do.	8	25	.79
do.	9	25	.79
do.	10	25	.79
do.	11	25	.79
do.	12	25	1.04
Anna Cook	1	26	1.04
Jacob Morck	2	26	.79
do.	3	26	.79
Anna Cook	4	26	.79
C. J. Knox	7	26	
do.	8	26	.75
do.	9	26	.79
do.	10	26	.79
do.	11	26	.79
do.	12	26	1.04
do.	19	26	1.04
do.	20	26	1.04
do.	22	26	1.04
Gust Berggren	23	26	1.04
do.	24	26	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	27	2.07
do.	2	27	1.56
do.	3	27	1.56
do.	4	27	1.56
do.	5	27	1.56
S. L. Hagen	6	27	1.56
Maurius Olson	8	27	6.21
C. M. Evenson	9	27	1.56
do.	10	27	1.56
do.	11	27	1.56
do.	12	27	2.07
Henrietta Krumm	13	27	1.56
do.	14	27	1.04
Carl Holberg	17	27	1.04
Bertha Robertson	18	27	1.04
C. Rotollick	8	28	9.07
E. M. Evenson	10	28	12.42
do.	10	28	3.89
Casper Falk	11	28	3.89
E. M. Evenson	16	28	12.82
Anna G. Linde	8	29	14.24
Andrew Steenerson	11	29	3.89
do.	12	29	4.42
C. J. Knox	7	30	2.07
do.	8	30	2.07
Theo. E. Devereaux	9	30	2.07
Fred C. Gregg	17	31	1.82
Patrick Soards	6	31	2.68
do.	18	31	1.82
Andrew Steenerson	21	31	1.82
Mary C. Wilcox	23	31	8.28
do.	24	31	2.35
Gottfried Adolphs	1	32	2.07
do.	2	32	1.56
Bertha Adolphs	4	32	1.56
do.	5	32	1.56
do.	6	32	1.56
Sarah M. Vinnig	7	32	8.28
do.	8	32	1.56
C. J. Knox	9		
W. A. Kratka	5	33	1.82
do.	6	33	1.82
Patrick Meehan	7	33	22.52
do.	8	33	1.82
H. O. Hanson	9	33	1.82
Bertha Moeckel	3	34	1.82
do.	4	34	1.82
Peter E. Eberhardt	8	34	9.59
Patrick Meehan	15	34	2.07
W. A. Kratka	7	35	2.35
do.	8	35	2.35
do.	9	35	2.35
do.	10	35	2.35
do.	11	35	2.35
do.	12	35	2.60
Andrew Anderson	17	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	23	35	4.76
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	24	35	6.66
Bessie K. Hamry	4	36	20.70
Peter Newman	9	36	12.95
John Stewart	13	36	7.66
do.	14	36	3.38
M. K. Bekkedal	16	36	3.38
Anna Kretzschmar	22	36	3.38
Daisy L. Kratka	1	37	5.18
Maria L. Bowmann	2	37	20.70
Benj. Hocking	5	37	7.52
Evenson Bros.	10	37	21.59
do.	11	37	10.97
do.	12	37	22.87
do.	13	37	11.39
do.	14	37	1.82
do.	15	37	1.82
do.	16	37	1.82
do.	17	37	1.82
Anders Rasmussen	18	37	1.82
Anna Kretzschmar	19	37	1.82
do.	20	37	1.82
do.	21	37	1.82
do.	22	37	1.82
do.	23	37	1.82
do.	24	37	2.07
J. W. Wheeler et al	13	38	1.82
do.	14	38	1.31
do.	15	38	1.31
do.	16	38	1.31
do.	17	38	1.31
do	18	38	1.31
Patrick Soards	1	39	2.07
do.	2	39	1.82
do.	3	39	1.82
do.	4	39	1.82
Nellie B. Mead	6	39	1.82
F. H. Kratka	7	39	1.82
do	8	39	1.82
Patrick Soards	11	39	1.82
do.	12	39	2.07
F. H. Kratka	16	39	1.82
Security Trust Co	17	39	1.82
John VanBlaricon	18	39	3.11
do.	19	39	1.82
August Wentzel	1	40	1.31
do.	2	40	1.31
do.	3	40	1.31
do.	4	40	1.31
do.	5	40	1.31
do.	6	40	1.31
do.	7	40	1.31
do.	8	40	1.31
do.	9	40	1.31
do.	10	40	1.31
do.	11	40	1.31
do.	12	40	1.31
Catherine Parker	13	40	1.56
do.	14	40	1.04
do.	15	40	1.04
do.	16	40	1.04
David Mansfield	17	40	1.04
do.	18	40	1.04
do.	19	40	1.04
do.	20	40	1.04
do	21	40	1.04
do.	22	40	1.04
do.	23	40	1.04
do	24	40	1.04
Geo. Crocker et al	3	41	1.56
do.	4	41	1.04
do.	5	41	1.04
do.	6	41	1.04
Gardner & Newman	7	41	1.04
J. A. Marmorine	8	41	1.04
Elizabeth Wood	13	41	1.04
do.	14	41	.79
do.	17	41	.79
Geo. Crocker et al	12	43	.53
do.	13	43	.53
do.	14	43	.53
do.	15	43	.53
do.	16	43	.53
do.	17	43	.53
I. N. Smith et al	18	43	.53
Wendell Hertig	19	43	.53
do.	20	43	.53
do.	21	43	.53
do.	1	44	.53
do.	2	44	.53
do.	3	44	.53
do.	4	44	.53
do.	5	44	.53
Albert G. Keene	6	44	.53
Abner P. Keene	7	44	.53
Edwin S. Keene	8	44	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	9	44	.53
do.	10	44	.53
do.	11	44	.53
Wendell Hertig	12	44	.53
do.	13	44	.53
do.	14	44	.53
do.	15	44	.53
do.	16	44	.53
do.	17	44	.53

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	18	44	.53
do	19	44	.53
do	20	44	.53
do	21	44	.53
do	22	44	.63
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	45	.63
do	2	45	.53
do	3	45	.53
do	4	45	.53
do	5	45	.53
do	6	45	.53
do	7	45	.53
do	8	45	.53
do	9	45	.53
do	10	45	.53
do	11	45	.63
do	12	45	.53
do	13	45	.53
do	14	45	.53
do	15	45	.53
do	16	45	.53
do	17	45	.53
do	18	45	.53
do	19	45	.53
do	20	45	.53
do	21	45	.53
do	22	45	.63
Geo. Crocker et al	1	46	.63
do	2	46	.53
do	3	46	.53
do	4	46	.53
do	5	46	.53
do	6	46	.53
do	7	46	.53
do	8	46	.53
do	9	46	.53
do	10	46	.63
do	11	46	.63
do	12	46	.53
do	13	46	.53
do	14	46	.53
do	15	46	.53
do	16	46	.53
do	17	46	.53
Frank M. Epley	18	46	.53
Geo. Crocker et al	19	46	.53
do	20	46	.63
Geo. Crocker	1	47	.63
do	2	47	.53
do	3	47	.53
do	4	47	.53
do	5	47	.53
do	6	47	.53
do	7	47	.53
do	8	47	.53
do	9	47	.53
do	10	47	.53
do	11	47	.53
do	12	47	.63
do	13	47	.63
do	14	47	.53
do	15	47	.53
do	16	47	.53
do	17	47	.53
do	18	47	.53
do	19	47	.53
do	20	47	.53
do	21	47	.53
do	22	47	.53
do	23	47	.53
do	24	47	.63
do	1	48	.63
do	2	48	.53
do	3	48	.53
do	4	48	.53
do	5	48	.53
do	6	48	.53
do	7	48	.53
do	8	48	.53
do	9	48	.53
do	10	48	.53
do	11	48	.53
do	12	48	.53
do	13	48	.53
do	14	48	.53
do	15	48	.53
do	16	48	.53
do	17	48	.53
do	18	48	.53
do	19	48	.53
do	20	48	.53
do	21	48	.53
do	22	48	.53
do	23	48	.53
do	24	48	.63
Louis C. Larson	1	49	.63
do	2	49	.53
do	3	49	.53
do	4	49	.53
do	5	49	.53
do	6	49	.53
do	7	49	.53
do	8	49	.53
Robt. Christianson	9	49	.53
do	10	49	.53
do	11	49	.53
do	12	49	.63
do	13	49	.63
do	14	49	.53
do	15	49	.53
do	16	49	.53
do	17	49	.53
do	18	49	.53
do	19	49	.53
do	20	49	.53
do	21	49	.53
do	22	49	.53
do	23	49	.53
do	24	49	.53
George Crocker	1	50	.94
do	2	50	.79
do	3	50	.79
do	4	50	.79
do	5	50	.79
do	6	50	.79
do	7	50	.79
do	8	50	.70
	9	50	.79
do	10	50	.70
do	11	50	.79
do	12	50	.79
do	13	50	.79
do	14	50	.63
do	15	50	.63
do	16	50	.63
do	17	50	.63
do	18	50	.63
do	19	50	.63
do	20	50	[illegible]
do	21	50	.63
do	22	50	.63
do	23	50	.63
do	24	50	.79
Allen Tindolph	18	52	.70
Mary Rauenbuehler	6	53	1.04
do	7	53	1.04
Frank Richter	8	53	1.04
do	9	53	1.04
do	10	53	1.04
do	11	53	1.04
do	12	53	1.31
David Mansfield	13	53	1.31
do	14	53	1.04
do	15	53	1.04
do	16	53	1.04
do	17	53	1.04
do	18	53	.104
Peder H. Lowe	21	53	1.04
Peter Newman	23	53	1.56
Sarah Newman	24	53	3.38
Ole O. & John Bakken	1	54	1.82
do	2	54	1.31
Chas. Thompson	3	54	1.31
do	4	54	1.31
K. Runnestrand	5	54	1.31
do	6	54	1.31
Frank H. Kratka	17	54	1.04
Frank J. Hoven	21	54	1.04
do	22	54	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	5	56	3.89
do	6	56	3.89
do	7	56	3.89
do	8	56	18.23
Sarah Benzie	9	56	18.23
do	10	56	18.23
do	11	56	18.23
do	12	56	10.04
Anna Kretzschmar	19	56	1.31
do	20	56	1.31
do	21	56	1.31
do	22	56	1.31
do	23	56	1.31
do	24	56	1.82
Hans Nelson	1	57	6.90
do	2	57	13.46
Robt. E. Satheren	8	57	24.08
Belle W. Crocker	9	57	13.17
do	10	57	12.15
do	11	57	12.74
do	12	57	26.29
Anna Kretzschmar	19	57	3.38
do	20	57	3.38
do	21	57	3.38
J. W. Wheeler et al	18	58	7.77
J. H. Thomas	1	60	.53
do	2	60	.53
do	3	60	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	5	60	1.04
do	6	60	1.56
do	7	60	1.56
do	8	60	1.56
Henry Grundy	1	61	2.60
do	2	61	20.70
Gustav Koepp all		62	9.07
Benjamin Hocking	3	63	2.60
Martha Thomas	6	63	18.11
Nelson Haavi	12	63	3.45
Chas. J. Knox	13	63	2.60
E. M. Prouty	17	63	2.60
do	18	63	2.35
Anna Kretzschmar	25	63	2.35
do	26	63	2.35
do	27	63	2.35
do	28	63	2.35
do	29	63	2.35
do	30	63	2.35
do	31	63	2.35
do	32	63	2.35
do	1	64	12.05
do	2	64	3.03
do	3	64	2.35
do	4	64	2.35
do	5	64	2.35
do	6	64	2.35
do	7	64	2.35
do	17	64	2.35
do	18	64	2.07
do	19	64	1.82
do	20	64	2.56
do	21	64	2.56
do	22	64	2.56
do	23	64	2.56
do	24	64	2.56
do	26	64	2.56
Hans Langseth	6	65	1.82
John M. Soude	13	65	1.98
H. L. Backstrom	25	65	8.56
do	26	65	1.56
Edwin S. Wilcox	15	66	1.31
do	16	66	1.56
Kratka & Richter	9	67	.70
do	10	67	.79
do	11	67	.79
do	12	67	.79
do	13	67	.79
do	14	67	.70
do	15	67	1.04
do	16	67	1.04
S. M. Archibald	1	68	1.04
do	2	68	.79
do	3	68	.79
do	4	68	.70
Evenson Bros.	17	68	1.04
S. M. Archibald	23	68	.79
do	24	68	.79
do	25	68	.79
do	26	68	.79
do	27	68	.79
Bertrand C. Allen	28	68	.79
C. Kretzschmar	29	68	.79
do	30	68	.79
Chas. Hanson	31	68	.79
do	32	68	1.04
B. E. Heberd	1	70	.63
do	2	70	.53
do	3	70	.53
do	4	70	.53
do	5	70	.53
do	6	70	.53
do	7	70	.53
do	8	70	.53
do	9	70	.53
do	10	70	.53
do	11	70	.53
do	12	70	.53
do	13	70	.53
do	14	70	.53
do	15	70	.53
do	16	70	.53
do	17	70	.53
do	18	70	.53
do	19	70	.53
do	20	70	.53
do	21	70	.53
do	22	70	.53
do	23	70	.53
do	24	70	.53
do	25	70	.53
do	26	70	.53
do	27	70	.53
do	28	70	.53
do	29	70	.53
do	30	70	.53
do	31	70	.53
do	32	70	.63
do	1	71	.63
do	2	71	.53
do	3	71	.53
do	4	71	.53
do	5	71	.53
do	6	71	.53
do	7	71	.53
do	8	71	.53
do	9	71	.53
do	10	71	.53
do	11	71	.53
do	12	71	.53
do	13	71	.53
do	14	71	.53
do	15	71	.53
do	16	71	.63
do	17	71	.63
do	18	71	.53
do	19	71	.53
do	20	71	.53
do	21	71	.53
do	22	71	.53
do	23	71	.53
do	24	71	.53
do	25	71	.53
do	26	71	.53
do	27	71	.53
do	28	71	.53
do	29	71	.53
do	30	71	.53
do	31	71	.53
do	32	71	.63
do	1	72	.63
do	2	72	.53
do	3	72	.53
do	4	72	.53
do	5	72	.53
do	6	72	.53
do	7	72	.53
do	8	72	.53
do	9	72	.53
do	10	72	.53
do	11	72	.53
do	12	72	.53
do	13	72	.53
do	14	72	.53
do	15	72	.53
do	16	72	.63
do	17	72	.63
do	18	72	.42
do	19	72	.42
do	20	72	.42
do	21	72	.42
do	22	72	.42
do	23	72	.42
do	24	72	.42
do	25	72	.42
do	26	72	.42
do	27	72	.42
do	28	72	.42
do	29	72	.42
do	30	72	.42
do	31	72	.42
do	32	72	.42
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	73	.42
do	2	73	.42
do	3	73	.42
do	4	73	.42
do	5	73	.42
do	6	73	.42
do	7	73	.42
do	8	73	.42
do	9	73	.42
do	10	73	.42
do	11	73	.42
do	12	73	.42
do	13	73	.42
do	14	73	.42
do	15	73	.42
do	16	73	.42
do	17	73	.42
do	18	73	.42
do	19	73	.42
do	20	73	.42
do	21	73	.42
do	22	73	.42
do	23	73	.42
do	24	73	.42
do	25	73	.42
do	26	73	.42
do	27	73	.42
do	28	73	.42
do	29	73	.42
do	30	73	.42
do	31	73	.42
do	32	73	.42
do	1	74	.42
do	2	74	.42
do	3	74	.42
do	4	74	.42
do	5	74	.42
do	6	74	.42
do	7	74	.42
do	8	74	.42
do	9	74	.42
do	10	74	.42
do	11	74	.42
do	12	74	.42
do	13	74	.42
do	14	74	.42
do	15	74	.42
do	16	74	.53
do	17	74	.53
do	18	74	.42
do	19	74	.42
do	20	74	.42
do	21	74	.42
do	22	74	.42
do	23	74	.42
do	24	74	.42
do	25	74	.42
do	26	74	.42
do	27	74	.42
do	28	74	.42
do	29	74	.42
do	30	74	.42
do	31	74	.42
do	32	74	.63
Kenneth McRae	1	75	.53
do	2	75	.42
do	3	75	.42
do	4	75	.42
do	5	75	.42
do	6	75	.42
do	7	75	.42
do	8	75	.42
do	9	75	.42
Edith L. Baller	10	75	.42
Edward Siskson	11	74	.42
Crocker & Cundy	12	75	.42
Edward Siskson	13	75	.42
do	14	75	.42
Alzot Blum	15	75	.42
do	16	75	.42
Crocker & Cundy	17	75	.42
do	18	75	.42
do	19	75	.42
do	20	75	.42
do	21	75	.42
do	22	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	23	75	.42
Wm. Clevinger	25	75	.42
do	26	75	.42
Chas. P. Baker	27	75	.42
do	28	75	.42
Kenneth McRae	31	75	.42
do	32	75	.42
C. J. Knox	1	92	.53
do	2	92	.42
do	3	92	.42
do	4	92	.42
do	5	92	.42
do	6	92	.42
do	7	92	.42
do	8	92	.42
do	9	92	.42
do	10	92	.42
do	11	92	.42
do	12	92	.42
do	13	92	.42
do	14	92	.42
do	15	92	.42
do	16	92	.42
do	17	92	.42
do	18	92	.42
do	19	92	.42
do	20	92	.42
do	21	92	.42
do	22	92	.42
do	23	92	.42
do	24	92	.53
John H. Robb	1	93	.53
Soda R. Emerson	2	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	3	93	.42
do	4	93	.42
Jos. T. Thurman	5	93	.42
L. P. Van Norman	6	93	.42
do	7	93	.42
do	8	93	.42
do	9	93	.42
do	10	93	.42
do	11	93	.42
do	12	93	.42
Crocker & Cundy	13	93	.42
do	14	93	.42
do	15	93	.42
do	16	93	.42
do	17	93	.42
do	18	93	.42
do	19	93	.42
do	20	93	.42
do	21	93	.42
do	22	93	.42
do	23	93	.42
do	24	93	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	94	.53
do	2	94	.42
do	3	94	.42
do	4	94	.42
do	5	94	.42
do	6	94	.42
do	7	94	.42
do	8	94	.42
do	9	94	.42
do	10	94	.42
do	11	94	.42
do	12	94	.53
do	13	94	.53
do	14	94	.42
do	15	94	.42
do	16	94	.42
do	17	94	.42
do	18	94	.42
do	19	94	.42
do	20	94	.42
do	21	94	.42
do	22	94	.42
do	23	94	.42
do	24	94	.53
do	1	95	.53
do	2	95	.42
do	3	95	.42
do	4	95	.42
do	5	95	.42
do	6	95	.42
do	7	95	.42
do	8	95	.42
do	9	95	.42
do	10	95	.42
do	11	95	.42
do	12	95	.53
do	13	95	.53
do	14	95	.42
do	15	95	.42
do	16	95	.42
do	17	95	.42
do	18	95	.42
do	19	95	.42
do	20	95	.42
do	21	95	.42
do	22	95	.42
do	23	95	.42
do	24	95	.53
Crocker & Cundy	1	96	.53
do	2	96	.42
do	3	96	.42
do	4	96	.42
do	5	96	.42
do	6	96	.42
do	7	96	.42
do	8	96	.42
do	9	96	.42
do	10	96	.42
do	11	96	.42
do	12	96	.53
do	13	96	.53
do	14	96	.42
do	15	96	.42
do	16	96	.42
do	17	96	.42
do	18	96	.42
do	19	96	.42
do	20	96	.42
do	21	96	.42
do	22	96	.42
do	23	96	.42
do	24	96	.53
C. J. Knox	1	97	.53
do	2	97	.42
do	3	97	.42
do	4	97	.42
do	5	97	.42
do	6	97	.42
do	7	97	.42
do	8	97	.42
do	9	97	.42
do	10	97	.42
do	11	97	.42
do	12	97	.53
do	13	97	.53
do	14	97	.42
do	15	97	.42
do	16	97	.42
do	17	97	.42
do	18	97	.42
do	19	97	.42
do	20	97	.42
do	21	97	.42
do	22	97	.42
do	23	97	.42
do	24	97	.53
Wyley Tindolph	1	104	.53
do	2	104	.42
do	3	104	.42
do	4	104	.42
do	5	104	.42
do	6	104	.42
Crocker & Cundy	7	104	.42
do	8	104	.42
do	9	104	.42
do	10	104	.42
do	11	104	.42
do	12	104	.53
do	13	104	.53
do	14	104	.42
do	15	104	.42
do	16	104	.42
do	17	104	.42
do	18	104	.42
do	19	104	.42
do	21	104	.42
do	22	104	.42
do	23	104	.42
do	24	104	.53
Chas. J. Knox	1	105	.53
do	2	105	.42
do	3	105	.42
do	4	105	.42
do	5	105	.42
do	6	105	.42
do	7	105	.42
do	8	105	.42
do	9	105	.42
do	10	105	.42
do	11	105	.42
do	12	105	.53
do	13	105	.53
do	14	105	.42
do	15	105	.42
do	16	105	.42
do	17	105	.42
do	18	105	.42
do	19	105	.42
do	20	105	.42
do	21	105	.42
do	22	105	.42
do	23	105	.42
do	24	105	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	106	.53
do	2	106	.42
do	3	106	.42
do	4	106	.42
do	5	106	.42
do	6	106	.42
do	7	106	.42
do	8	106	.42
do	9	106	.42
do	10	106	.42
do	11	106	.42
do	12	106	.53
do	13	106	.53
do	14	106	.42
do	15	106	.42
do	16	106	.42
do	17	106	.42
do	18	106	.42
do	19	106	.42
do	20	106	.42
do	21	106	.42
do	22	106	.42
do	23	106	.42
do	24	106	.53
do	1	107	.53
do	2	107	.42
do	3	107	.42
do	4	107	.42
do	5	107	.42
do	6	107	.42
do	7	107	.42
do	8	107	.42
do	9	107	.42
do	10	107	.42
do	11	107	.42
do	12	107	.42
do	13	107	.42
do	14	107	.42
do	15	107	.42
do	16	107	.42
do	17	107	.42
do	18	107	.42
do	19	107	.42
do	20	107	.42
do	21	107	.42
do	22	107	.42
do	23	107	.42
do	24	107	.53
C. J. Knox	1	108	.53
do	2	108	.42
do	3	108	.42
do	4	108	.42
do	5	108	.42
do	6	108	.42
do	7	108	.42
do	8	108	.42
do	9	108	.42
do	10	108	.42
do	11	108	.42
do	12	108	.53
do	13	108	.53
do	14	108	.42
do	15	108	.42
do	16	108	.42
do	17	108	.42
do	18	108	.42
do	19	108	.42
do	20	108	.42
do	21	108	.42
do	22	108	.42
do	23	108	.42
do	24	108	.53
do	1	109	.53
Sarah M. Tindolph	2	109	.42
do	3	109	.42
do	4	109	.42
do	5	109	.42
do	6	109	.42
do	7	109	.42
do	8	109	.42
do	9	109	.42
do	10	109	.42
do	11	109	.42
do	12	109	.42
do	13	109	.42
do	14	109	.42
do	15	109	.42
do	16	109	.42
do	17	109	.42
do	18	109	.42
do	19	109	.42
do	20	109	.42
do	21	109	.42
do	22	109	.42
do	23	109	.42
do	24	109	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	110	.42
do	2	110	.32
do	3	110	.32
do	4	110	.32
do	5	110	.32
do	6	10	.32
do	7	110	.32
do	8	110	.32
do	9	110	.32
do	10	110	.32
do	11	110	.32
do	12	110	.42
do	13	110	.42
do	14	110	.32
do	15	110	.32
do	16	110	.32
do	17	110	.32
do	18	110	.32
do	19	110	.32
do	20	110	.32
do	21	110	.32
do	22	110	.32
do	23	110	.32
do	24	110	.42
do	1	111	.42
do	2	111	.32
do	3	111	.32
Aron Turner	6	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	7	111	.32
do	8	111	.32
do	9	111	.32
do	10	111	.32
do	11	111	.32
do	12	111	.42
Jeff Hildreth	13	111	.42
do	14	111	.32
Wiley Tindolph	15	111	.32
do	16	111	.32
do	17	111	.32
Lucetta Hildreth	18	111	.32
Elizabeth Wood	19	111	.32
do	20	111	.32
do	21	111	.32
do	22	111	.32
do	23	111	.32
do	24	111	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	112	.42
do	2	112	.32
do	3	112	.32
do	4	112	.32
do	5	112	.32
do	6	112	.32
do	7	112	.32
do	8	112	.32
do	9	112	.32
do	10	112	.32
do	11	112	.32
do	12	112	.42
do	13	112	.42
do	14	112	.32
do	15	112	.32
do	16	112	.32
do	17	112	.32
do	18	112	.32
do	19	112	.32
do	20	112	.32
do	21	112	.32
do	22	112	.32
do	23	112	.32
do	24	112	.42
do	1	114	.42
do	2	114	.32
do	3	114	.32
do	4	114	.32
do	6	114	.32
do	7	114	.32
do	8	114	.42
George Crocker	9	114	.42
do	10	14	.32
do	11	114	.32
do	12	114	.32
do	13	114	.32
do	14	114	.32
do	15	114	.32
do	16	114	.42
Crocker & Cundy	1	115	.42
do	2	115	.32
do	3	115	.32
do	4	115	.32
do	5	115	.32
do	6	115	.32
do	7	115	.32
do	8	115	.42
do	9	115	.42
do	10	115	.32
do	11	115	.32
do	12	115	.32
do	13	115	.32
do	14	115	.32
do	15	115	.32
do	16	115	.42
Anna Kretzschmar, a strip of land lying between Porter's Addition and Bay st in Original Townsite of Thief River Falls extending to R. L. River, except strip owned by P. & J. Meehan			18.11

Hemmingson's Addition:

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
G. K. Haavi	4	1	.79
do	5	1	.79
A. G. Nelson	6	1	.79
Lena J. Hostvet	10	1	.79
Andrew P. Olson	1	2	1.04
do	2	2	.79
John Hemmingson	1	3	.63
do	2	3	.63
do	3	3	.63
do	7	3	.63
do	8	3	.63
do	10	3	.63
do	1	4	.53
do	2	4	.53
do	3	4	.53
do	4	4	.53
do	1	5	.53
do	2	5	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	5	.53
do	4	5	.53
John Hemmingson	5	5	.53
Almon Wright	6	5	.53
do	7	5	.53
John Hemmingson	8	5	.53
do	6	6	.53
do	7	6	.53
do	9	6	.53
do	10	6	.53
do	11	6	.53
do	12	6	.53
Axel Thoreson	16	6	.53
John P. Swenson	1	7	.79
do	2	7	.63
Soren Sorenson	9	7	.63
Nels A. Borgene	10	7	.63
do	12	7	5.81
John Turnquist	13	7	8.74
Gust A. Hallen	14	7	.53
Samuel Krieger	15	7	.53
Samuel Krieger,	16	7	.53
Amelia Welch,	18	7	.53
Amelia Welch,	19	7	.53
Swan Carlson,	20	7	4.42
Swan Carlson,	21	7	.53
Nick Bergrold	22	7	.53
Nick Bergrold,	23	7	.53
Nick Bergrold,	24	7	3.21
Margaret Linbek	6	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	7	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	8	8	.79
Anna Kretzschmar,	10	8	.79
T. K. Bondlie,	11	8	.79
T. K. Bondlie,	12	8	.79
John Hemmingson,	13	8	.63
do	14	8	.53
do	16	8	.53
do	17	8	.53
do	18	8	.53
Perry Tindolph,	19	8	.53
do	20	8	.53
do	21	8	.53
do	22	8	.53
do	23	8	.53
H. A. McClatchie,	24	8	.63

Porter's Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Anna Kretzschmar,	1	1	2.60
do	2	1	2.07
do	3	1	11.14
do	4	1	2.07
Anna Kretzschmar, all except lots 1, 2, 3 and 4		1	67.28
K. K. Elstad,	3	2	2.60
Anna Kretzschmar,	4	2	2.60
do	5	2	2.07
do	6	2	1.56
do	7	2	1.04
E. E. Sirrine,	10	2	1.82
do	11	2	1.82
do	12	2	1.82
do	13	2	1.82
J. H. Sanders,	4	3	2.07
J. H. Sanders,	5	3	2.07
Mary Zeh,	6	3	2.07
do	7	3	27.05
do	8	3	2.07
do	9	3	2.07
do	10	3	2.60
P. Meehan, west 5-7 of lots 11, 12 and	13	3	3.09
A. G. Gallasch,	14	3	1.82
do	15	3	1.82
do	16	3	1.82
John Olson,	4	4	1.56
John Olson,	5	4	1.56
Alex A. Sweass,	6	4	8.03
Walburga Zeh,	7	4	1.56
Andrew Smith,	10	4	1.56
Michael Burns,	17	4	1.04
Mary Zeh,	18	4	1.04
Mary Zeh,	19	4	1.56
Patrick Meehan,	1	5	.79
Patrick Meehan,	2	5	1.04
Caroline Robinson	3	5	1.04
Ole E. Pederson,	7	5	1.04
William G. Porter,	13	5	.79
William G. Porter,	14	5	.79
Oswold & Bosting,	18	5	1.31
A. G. Gallasch	3	6	.79
do	4	6	.79
do	5	6	.79
Oswald & Bosting,	3	7	.79
do	4	7	.79
do	5	7	.79
O. P. Johnson,	8	7	.79
Edward Langevin,	9	7	.79
do	10	7	.79
Perry Harrison,	11	7	.79
James McGolrick,	9	8	.79
Patrick Soards,	13	8	1.04
do	14	8	.79
do	15	8	.79
do	16	8	.79
do	19	8	.79
do	20	8	.79
do	21	8	.79
do	22	8	.79
do	23	8	.79
do	24	8	1.04
Rose L. Boughton,	1	9	1.56
do	2	9	1.56
do	3	9	2.07
Nels C. Hanson,	12	9	7.00
Joseph Vatova,	13	9	1.56
Ole Johnson,	14	9	1.04
Walburga Zeh,	15	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	16	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	17	9	1.04
Almira Safford,	18	9	1.04
Almira Safford	19	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	20	9	1.04
Sarah Hillgrove,	21	9	1.04
Solomon Helgren,	22	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell,	23	9	1.04
L. E. Maxwell,	24	9	1.31
Evenson & Knappen,	7	10	1.04
Anna Kretzschmar	1	11	.79
do	2	11	.79
do	3	11	.53
do	4	11	.53
do	5	11	.79
do	8	11	3.38
Walter & Borchers	9	11	1.56
do	10	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	12	11	1.56
Hubert Holzknecht	13	11	4.14
Gina Olson	19	11	8.03
Christopher Knudson	23	11	1.56
Minnie Knudson	24	11	5.70
Sever Knudson	25	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	26	11	1.56
Mary Zeh	27	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	28	11	1.56
Walburga Zeh	29	11	1.79
Mary Zeh	5	12	1.31
Oswold & Bosting	8	12	1.04
James Farr	9	12	8.81
Turine Pederson	10	12	5.18
J. H. Sanders	18	12	2.60
Rosa L. Boughton	19	12	1.04
Walburga Zeh	20	12	3.11
do	21	12	1.04
do	22	12	1.31
Mary Zeh	7	13	1.04
do	8	13	1.04
do	9	13	1.04
do	10	13	1.04
do	11	13	1.04
do	12	13	1.31
Walburga Zeh	20	13	.79
do	21	13	.79
do	22	13	.79
A. G. Gallasch	4	14	.79
do	5	14	.79
do	6	14	.79
do	7	14	.79
do	8	14	.79
do	9	14	.79
Mary Zeh	10	14	.79
do	11	14	.79
do	12	14	1.04
do	1	15	1.04
do	2	15	.63
do	3	15	.63
do	4	15	.63
A. G. Gannsen	5	15	.63
Walburga Zeh	10	15	.63
do	11	15	.63
do	12	15	.79
Ole E. Pederson	1	16	5.18
do	2	16	.79
Rosa L. Boughton	3	16	.79
Walburga Zeh	4	16	.79
E. M. Evenson	6	16	.79
do	7	16	.79
A. G. Gallasch	18	16	.63
do	19	16	.63
do	20	16	.63
Walburga Zeh	3	17	1.31
Paul Holzknecht	4	17	9.07
Walburga Zeh	5	17	1.31
do	6	17	1.31
do	15	18	1.31
do	24	18	1.31
do	25	18	1.31
do	26	18	1.31
do	1	19	1.04
do	2	19	1.04
do	3	19	1.04
do	4	19	1.04
do	5	19	.79
do	6	19	.79
do	7	19	.79
do	8	19	.79
do	9	19	.79
do	10	19	.79
do	11	19	.79
Maggie Laughbridge	12	19	.79
do	13	19	.79
Chas. E. Tedford,	14	19	.63
do	15	19	.63
do	16	19	.63
do	17	19	.63
do	18	19	.63
do	19	19	.63
do	20	19	.63
do	21	19	.63
do	22	19	.63
do	23	19	.63
do	24	19	.63
do	25	19	.63
Walburga Zeh	7	20	.42
do	8	20	.42
do	9	20	.42
do	10	20	.42
do	11	20	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	12	20	.42
do	13	20	.53
do	14	20	.63
do	15	20	.63
do	16	20	.63
A. G. Gallasch	17	20	.63
do	18	20	.63
do	19	20	.63
Anna Kretzschmar	1	21	.79
do	2	21	.63
do	3	21	.63
do	4	21	.63
do	5	21	.63
do	6	21	.63
do	7	21	.63
Walburga Zeh	13	21	.53
do	14	21	.53
do	15	21	.53
Henry Roepke	16	21	.53
do	17	21	.53
Walburga Zeh	18	21	.53
do	19	21	.53
do	20	21	.53
do	21	21	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	22	21	.53
do	23	21	.53
do	24	21	.53
Mary Zeh	10	22	.53
do	11	22	.53
do	12	22	.63
B. J. Walker	5	23	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	6	23	.53
Wm. Porter	10	23	.53
Walburga Zeh	11	23	.53
do	12	23	.63
Wm. G. Porter	1	24	1.31
do	2	24	.32
do	3	24	.32
do	4	24	.42
Chas. E. Tedford	1	25	.53
do	2	25	.42
do	3	25	.42
do	4	25	.42
do	5	25	.42
do	6	25	.42
A. G. Gallasch	7	25	.42
do	8	25	.42
do	9	25	.42
do	10	25	.42
do	11	25	.42
do	12	25	.42
do	13	25	.42
do	7	26	.42
do	8	26	.42
do	9	26	.53
Wm. G. Porter	10	26	.53
do	11	26	.53
do	12	26	.53
do	13	26	.53
do	1	27	.53
do	2	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar	3	27	.53
do	4	27	.53
Anna Kretzschmar, Mill Reserve as follows: A diamond shaped piece of land bounded on the north by tail race of O. K. Mill and on south by Red Lake River			15.53

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Julia R. Martin	1	10	.31
Wiley Tindolph	2	10	.31
do	3	10	.31
do	4	10	.35
Maggie Pratt	1	11	.31
do	2	11	.31
do	3	11	.31
do	4	11	.31
do	5	11	.35
do	6	11	.35
Gardner & Newman	7	11	.35
do	8	11	.35
do	9	11	.35
Bardwell, Robinson & Co.	10	11	.35
do	11	11	.35
do	12	11	.35
do	13	11	.35
do	14	11	.35
do	15	11	.35
do	16	11	.35
do	17	11	.35
do	18	11	.35
do	19	11	.35
do	20	11	.35
Maggie Pratt	21	11	.35
do	22	11	.35
do	23	11	.35
do	24	11	.35
do	25	11	.35
do	26	11	.35
do	27	11	.35
do	28	11	.35
do	1	12	.31
do	2	12	.31
do	3	12	.31
Thos. H. Parsons	1	13	.31
do	2	13	.31
do	3	13	.31
do	4	13	.35
do	5	13	.35
do	6	13	.35
do	7	13	.35
do	8	13	.35
do	9	13	.35
do	10	13	.35
do	11	13	.31
do	12	13	.31
do	13	13	.31
do	14	13	.31
do	15	13	.31
do	1	14	.31
do	2	14	.31
do	3	14	.31
do	4	14	.31
do	5	14	.31
do	6	14	.31
do	7	14	.35
do	8	14	.35
do	9	14	.35
do	10	14	.35
do	11	14	.35
do	12	14	.35
do	16	14	.35
do	17	14	.35
do	18	14	.35
do	19	14	.35
do	20	14	.35
do	21	14	.35
do	22	14	.35
do	23	14	.35
do	24	14	.35
do	25	14	.35
do	26	14	.35
do	27	14	.35
do	28	14	.35
do	29	14	.35
do	30	14	.35
do	31	14	.35
do	32	14	.35
do	33	14	.35
do	34	14	.35
do	35	14	.35
do	36	14	.35
do	37	14	.35
do	38	14	.35
do	39	14	.35
do	40	14	.35
do	41	14	.35
do	42	14	.35
do	43	14	.35
do	44	14	.35
do	1	15	.35
do	2	15	.35
do	3	15	.35
do	4	15	.35
do	5	15	.35
do	6	15	.35
do	7	15	.35
do	8	15	.35
do	9	15	.35
do	10	15	.35
do	11	15	.35
do	12	15	.35
do	13	15	.35
do	14	15	.35
do	15	15	.35
do	17	15	.35
do	18	15	.35
do	19	15	.35
do	20	15	.35
do	21	15	.35
do	22	15	.35
do	23	15	.35
do	24	15	.35
do	31	15	.35
do	32	15	.35
do	33	15	.35
do	34	15	.35
do	35	15	.35
do	36	15	.35
do	37	15	.35
do	38	15	.35
do	39	15	.35
do	40	15	.35
do	41	15	.35
do	42	15	.35
do	43	15	.35
do	44	15	.35
do	45	15	.35
do	46	15	.35
do	47	15	.35
do	48	15	.35
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	16	.35
do	2	16	.35
do	3	16	.35
do	4	16	.35
do	5	16	.35
do	6	16	.35
do	7	16	.35
do	8	16	.35
do	9	16	.35
do	10	16	.35
do	11	16	.35
do	12	16	.35
do	13	16	.35
do	14	16	.35
do	15	16	.35
do	16	16	.35
do	17	16	.35
do	18	16	.35
do	19	16	.35
do	20	16	.35
do	21	16	.35
do	22	16	.35
do	23	16	.35
do	24	16	.35
do	25	16	.46
do	26	16	.46
do	27	16	.46
do	28	16	.46
do	29	16	.46
do	30	16	.46
do	31	16	.46
do	32	16	.46
do	33	16	.46
do	34	16	.46
do	35	16	.46
do	36	16	.46
do	37	16	.46
do	38	16	.46
do	39	16	.46
do	40	16	.46
do	41	16	.46
do	42	16	.46
do	43	16	.46
do	44	16	.46
do	45	16	.46
do	46	16	.46
do	47	16	.46
do	48	16	.46
Wiley Tindolph	1	18	.58
do	2	18	.58
do	3	18	.58
do	4	18	.58
do	5	18	.58
do	6	18	.58
do	7	18	.58
do	8	18	.58
do	9	18	.58
do	10	18	.58
do	11	18	.58
do	12	18	.58
do	13	18	.58
do	14	18	.58
do	15	18	.58
do	16	18	.58
do	17	18	.58
do	18	18	.58
do	19	18	.58
do	20	18	.58
do	21	18	.58
do	22	18	.58
do	23	18	.58
do	24	18	.58
do	25	18	.58
do	26	18	.58
do	27	18	.58
do	28	18	.58
do	29	18	.58
do	30	18	.58
do	31	18	.58
do	32	18	.58
do	33	18	.58
do	34	18	.58
do	35	18	.58
do	36	18	.58
do	37	18	.58
do	38	18	.58
do	39	18	.58
do	40	18	.58
do	41	18	.58

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	42	18	.58
do	43	18	.58
do	44	18	.58
do	45	18	.58
do	46	18	.58
do	47	18	.58
do	48	18	.58
C. J. Knox	25	19	6.63
do	26	19	.88
do	27	19	.88
do	28	19	.88
Theo. E. Devereaux	41	19	.88
do	42	19	.88
do	43	19	.88
do	44	19	.88
do	45	19	.88
do	46	19	.88
do	47	19	.88
do	48	19	.88
C. J. Knox	22	20	.88
do	23	20	3.76
do	24	20	1.15
Theo. E. Devereaux	29	20	1.15
do	30	20	1.15
do	31	20	1.15
do	34	20	1.15
do	35	20	1.15
do	36	20	1.15
do	37	20	1.15
do	38	20	1.15
do	39	20	1.15
C. J. Knox	46	20	1.15
do	47	20	1.15
do	48	20	1.15
Thos. J. Carr	6	21	1.15
Wiley Tindolph	12	21	1.15
do	13	20	1.15
do	14	21	1.15
do	15	21	1.15
do	16	21	1.15
do	17	21	1.15
do	18	21	1.15
do	19	21	1.15
do	20	21	1.15
do	21	21	1.15
do	22	21	1.15

Knox's Re-Arrangement of Block 24.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Geo. M. Knox	1	24	.58
do	2	24	1.15
do	3	24	1.73
do	4	24	1.73
C. J. Knox	35	24	1.46
do	36	24	1.46
do	37	24	1.46
do	38	24	1.46
Geo. M. Knox	F	24	2.30
do	G	24	1.73
do	H	24	1.73
do	I	24	1.73
do	K	24	1.73

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Red Lake Rapids Addition.

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
Alson E. Kribs	1	25	1.73
do	2	25	1.73
do	3	25	1.73
do	4	25	1.73
do	5	25	1.73
do	6	25	6.06
do	7	25	1.73
do	8	25	1.73
do	9	25	1.73
do	10	25	1.73
do	11	25	1.73
G. M. Knox	15	25	1.73
do	16	25	8.03
do	17	25	1.73
Ida M. Procter	18	25	1.73
Wm. M. Procter	19	25	4.03
do	20	25	1.73
Henry Williams	21	25	1.73
do	22	25	1.73
do	23	25	1.73
do	24	25	1.73
Carrie Gilbertson	25	25	10.66
do	26	25	1.73
Anna Lucas	15	26	1.73
do	16	26	1.46
G. M. Knox	23	26	1.46
A. A. Wassen	24	26	4.03
Henry Grundy	45	26	1.73
do	46	26	1.73
do	47	26	1.73
do	48	26	1.73
Theo. E. Devereaux	1	27	1.46
do	2	27	1.46
do	3	27	2.61
do	4	27	1.46
Hans Widstan	28	27	10.51
A. C. Rhinehart	5	28	.88
J. W. Wheeler	15	28	1.15
do	16	28	.88
do	17	28	.88
do	18	28	.88
do	19	28	.88
do	20	28	.88
do	21	28	.88
do	22	28	.88
do	23	28	.88
Wm. H. Dayton	30	28	1.15
do	31	28	1.15
do	32	28	1.15
do	33	28	1.15
do	34	28	1.46
Theo. E. Devereaux	45	28	1.46
do	46	28	1.46
do	47	28	1.46
do	48	28	1.46
J. W. Wheeler	15	29	.58
do	16	29	.58
do	17	29	.58
do	18	29	.58
do	19	29	.58
do	20	29	.58
do	21	29	.58
do	22	29	.58
do	23	29	.58
do	24	29	.58
do	25	29	.88
do	26	29	.88
do	27	29	.88
do	28	29	.88
do	29	29	.88
do	30	29	.88
do	31	29	.88
do	32	29	.88
do	1	30	.58
do	2	30	.46
do	3	30	.46
do	4	30	.46
do	5	30	.46
do	6	30	.46
do	7	30	.46
do	8	30	.46
do	9	30	.46
do	10	30	.46
do	11	30	.46
do	15	30	.46
do	16	30	.46
do	17	30	.46
do	18	30	.46
do	19	30	.46
do	20	30	.46
do	21	30	.46
do	22	30	.46
do	23	30	.46
do	24	30	.58
do	25	30	.58
do	26	30	.58
do	27	30	.58
do	28	30	.58
do	29	30	.58
do	30	30	.58
do	31	30	.58
do	32	30	.58
do	33	30	.58
do	34	30	.58
do	38	30	.58
do	39	30	.58
do	40	30	.58
do	41	30	.58
do	42	30	.58
do	43	30	.58
do	44	30	.58
do	45	30	.58
do	46	30	.58
do	47	30	.58
do	48	30	.58
Sarah M. Tindolph	1	31	.46
do	2	31	.46
do	3	31	.46
do	4	31	.46
do	5	31	.46
do	6	31	.46
do	7	31	.46
do	8	31	.46
do	9	31	.46
do	10	31	.46
do	11	31	.46
do	12	31	.46
do	13	31	.46
do	14	31	.46
do	15	31	.46
do	16	31	.46
do	17	31	.46
do	18	31	.46
do	19	31	.46
do	20	31	.46
do	21	31	.46
do	22	31	.46
do	23	31	.46
do	24	31	.46
do	25	31	.46
do	26	31	.46
do	27	31	.46
do	28	31	.46
do	29	31	.46
do	30	31	.46
do	31	31	.46
do	32	31	.46
do	33	31	.46
do	34	31	.46
do	35	31	.46
do	36	31	.46
do	37	31	.46
do	38	31	.46
do	39	31	.46
do	40	31	.46
do	41	31	.46
do	42	31	.46
do	43	31	.46
do	44	31	.46
do	45	31	.46
do	46	31	.46
do	47	31	.46
do	48	31	.46
Thos. H. Parsons	1	32	.42

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	2	32	.42
do	3	32	.42
do	4	32	.42
do	5	32	.42
do	6	32	.42
do	7	32	.42
do	8	32	.42
do	9	32	.42
do	10	32	.42
do	11	32	.42
do	12	32	.42
do	13	32	.42
do	14	32	.42
do	15	32	.42
do	16	32	.42
do	17	32	.42
do	18	32	.42
do	19	32	.42
do	20	32	.42
do	21	32	.42
do	22	32	.42
do	23	32	.42
do	24	32	.46
do	25	32	.46
do	26	32	.46
do	27	32	.46
do	28	32	.46
do	29	32	.46
do	30	32	.46
do	31	32	.46
do	32	32	.46
do	33	32	.46
do	34	32	.46
do	35	32	.46
do	36	32	.46
John F. Spring	1	33	.35
do	2	33	.35
do	3	33	.35
do	4	33	.35
do	5	33	.35
do	6	33	.35
do	7	33	.35
do	8	33	.35
do	9	33	.35
do	10	33	.35
do	11	33	.35
do	12	33	.35
do	13	33	.35
do	14	33	.35
do	15	33	.35
do	16	33	.35
do	17	33	.35
do	18	33	.35
do	19	33	.35
do	20	33	.35
do	21	33	.35
do	22	33	.35
do	23	33	.35
do	24	33	.42
do	25	33	.42
do	26	33	.42
do	27	33	.42
do	28	33	.42
do	29	33	.42
do	30	33	.42
do	31	33	.42
do	32	33	.42
do	33	33	.42
do	34	33	.42
do	35	33	.42
do	36	33	.42
do	37	33	.42
do	38	33	.42
do	39	33	.42
do	40	33	.42
do	41	33	.42
do	42	33	.42
do	43	33	.42
do	44	33	.42
do	45	33	.42
do	46	33	.42
do	47	33	.42
do	48	33	.42
do	1	34	.35
do	2	34	.35
do	3	34	.35
do	4	34	.35
do	5	34	.35
do	6	34	.35
do	7	34	.35
do	8	34	.35
do	9	34	.35
do	10	34	.35
do	11	34	.35
do	12	34	.35
do	13	34	.35
do	14	34	.35
do	15	34	.35
do	16	34	.35
do	17	34	.35
do	18	34	.35
do	19	34	.35
do	20	34	.35
do	21	34	.35
do	22	34	.35
do	23	34	.35
do	24	34	.35
do	25	34	.35
do	26	34	.35
do	27	34	.35
do	28	34	.35
do	29	34	.35
do	30	34	.35
do	31	34	.35
do	32	34	.35
do	33	34	.35
do	34	34	.35
do	35	34	.35
do	36	34	.35
do	37	34	.35
do	38	34	.35
do	39	34	.35
do	40	34	.35
do	41	34	.35
do	42	34	.35
do	43	34	.35
do	44	34	.35
do	45	34	.35
do	46	34	.35
do	47	34	.35
do	48	34	.35
Anna Kretzschmar	1	35	.35
do	2	35	.35
do	3	35	.35
do	4	35	.35
do	5	35	.35
do	6	35	.35
do	7	35	.35
do	8	35	.35
do	9	35	.35
do	10	35	.35
do	11	35	.35
A. Wright	12	35	.35
do	13	35	.35
do	14	35	.35
do	15	35	.35
do	16	35	.35
do	17	35	.35
do	18	35	.35
do	19	35	.35
do	20	35	.35
do	21	35	.35
do	22	35	.35
do	23	35	.35
do	24	35	.35
do	25	35	.35
do	26	35	.35
do	27	35	.31
do	28	35	.31
do	29	35	.31
do	30	35	.31
do	31	35	.31
do	32	35	.31
do	33	35	.31
do	34	35	.31
Anna Kretzschmar, com. 100 ft north of K. Dam, s to a point w of ne cor. of lot 31, block 37, w to middle of channel of R. L. River n along middle of channel to a point due w of place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning			8.63

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Connelly's 1st Addition to Red Lake Rapids

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
John Down	8	1	5.18
Amanda Jubb	9	1	2.88
Isaac Jubb	10	1	7.63

Connelly's Second Addition to Red Lake Rapids—Thief River Falls.

Denis Conely	1	2	.58
do	2	2	.58
do	3	2	.58
do	4	2	1.15
do	5	2	.58
do	6	2	.58
do	7	2	.58
do	8	2	.58
do	9	2	.58
do	10	2	.58
do	1	3	.58
do	2	3	.44
do	3	3	.44
do	4	3	.44
do	5	3	.44
do	6	3	.44
do	7	3	.58
do	8	3	.58
do	9	3	.58
do	10	3	.58
do	1	4	.44
do	2	4	.44
do	3	4	.44
do	4	4	.44
do	5	4	.44
do	6	4	.44
do	9	4	.44
do	10	4	.44
do	11	4	.44
do	12	4	.44
do	1	5	.44
do	2	5	.44
do	3	5	.44
do	4	5	.44
do	5	5	.44
do	6	5	.44
do	7	5	.58
do	8	5	.58
do	9	5	.58
do	10	5	1.15
William Fisher, Jr.	11	5	8.45
do	12	5	1.15

Knox's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

Louisville Trust Co.	1	1	.35

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	2	1	.35
do	3	1	.35
do	4	1	.35
do	5	1	.35
do	6	1	.35
do	7	1	.35
do	8	1	.35
do	9	1	.35
do	10	1	.35
do	11	1	.35
do	12	1	.35
do	13	1	.35
do	14	1	.35
do	15	1	.35
do	16	1	.35
do	17	1	.35
do	18	1	.35
do	19	1	.35
do	20	1	.35
do	1	2	.35
do	2	2	.35
do	3	2	.35
do	4	2	.35
do	5	2	.35
do	6	2	.35
do	7	2	.35
do	8	2	.35
do	9	2	.35
do	10	2	.35
do	11	2	.35
do	12	2	.35
do	13	2	.35
do	14	2	.35
do	15	2	.35
do	16	2	.35
do	17	2	.35
do	18	2	.35
do	19	2	.35
do	20	2	.35
do	21	2	.35
do	22	2	.35
do	23	2	.35
do	24	2	.35
do	25	2	.35
do	26	2	.35
do	27	2	.35
do	28	2	.35
do	29	2	.35
do	30	2	.35
do	31	2	.35
do	32	2	.35
do	33	2	.35
do	34	2	.35
do	35	2	.35
do	36	2	.35
do	37	2	.35
do	38	2	.35
do	39	2	.35
do	40	2	.35
do	1	3	.35
do	2	3	.35
do	3	3	.35
do	4	3	.35
do	5	3	.35
do	6	3	.35
do	7	3	.35
do	8	3	.35
do	9	3	.35
do	10	3	.35
do	11	3	.35
do	12	3	.35
do	13	3	.35
do	14	3	.35
do	15	3	.35
do	16	3	.35
do	17	3	.35
do	18	3	.35
do	19	3	.35
do	20	3	.35
do	21	3	.35
do	22	3	.35
do	23	3	.46
do	24	3	.46
do	25	3	.46
do	26	3	.46
do	27	3	.46
do	28	3	.46
do	29	3	.46
do	30	3	.46
do	31	3	.46
do	32	3	.46
do	33	3	.46
do	34	3	.46
do	35	3	.46
do	36	3	.46
do	37	3	.46
do	38	3	.46
do	39	3	.46
do	40	3	.46
I. Ulstad	2	4	.46
Knox & Tindolph	1	7	13.36
Knox & Tindolph	2	7	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	4	7	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	5	7	1.15
Felicite Magny	1	8	4.32
Felicite Magny	2	8	.58
M. L. Seymour	3	8	1.15
George M. Knox	8	8	1.15
do	9	8	1.15
do	32	8	1.15
Thomas E. Devereaux	35	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	37	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	38	8	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	39	8	1.15
A. C. Rhinehart	3	9	1.15
A. C. Rhinehart	4	9	1.15
John Jenkins	8	9	1.15
John Jenkins	9	9	8.05
G. M. Knox	10	9	1.15
do	11	9	1.15
do	17	9	1.15
do	18	9	1.15
Hattie E. Knox	19	9	
Hattie E. Knox	20	9	1.46
Normand Frederick	21	9	1.73
do	22	9	11.50
do	23	9	1.46
do	24	9	1.46
G. M. Knox	30	9	1.46
do	31	9	1.46
do	34	9	1.46
do	35	9	1.46
John Olson	37	9	1.46
Lars J. Erickson	38	9	1.46
Lars J. Erickson	39	9	1.46
Anna Kretzschmar	1	10	1.15
do	2	10	1.15
do	3	10	1.15
do	4	10	1.15
do	5	10	1.15
do	6	10	1.15
do	7	10	1.15
Frank Davis	8	10	1.15
do	9	10	1.15
do	10	10	1.15
Christia A. Forsberg	11	10	1.15
do	12	10	5.75
Martin Lillemoen	15	10	1.15
do	16	10	1.15
Knox & Tindolph	21	10	1.15
do	22	10	1.15
do	23	10	11.23
do	24	10	1.46
Gust and Ole Fevig	1	11	1.15
do	2	11	1.15
do	3	11	1.15
do	4	11	1.15
do	5	11	1.15
Thos. E. Devereaux	10	11	1.15
do	20	11	1.15
Geo. M. Knox	21	11	1.15
do	22	11	1.15
do	23	11	1.15
do	24	11	1.15
Marit Hanson	1	12	1.15
do	2	12	.88
do	3	12	.88
do	4	12	.88
do	5	12	.88
do	6	12	.88
C. J. Knox	13	14	.58
do	14	14	.58
do	15	14	.58
Louisville Trust C.	1	16	.46
do	2	16	.46
do	3	16	.46
do	4	16	.46
do	5	16	.46
do	6	16	.46
do	7	16	.46
do	8	16	.46
do	9	16	.46
do	10	16	.46
do	11	16	.46
do	12	16	.46
do	13	16	.46
do	14	16	.46
do	15	16	.46
do	16	16	.46
do	17	16	.46
do	18	16	.46
do	19	16	.46
do	20	16	.46
do	21	16	.46
do	22	16	.46
do	23	16	.46
do	24	16	.46
do	1	17	.46
do	2	17	.35
do	3	17	.35
do	4	17	.35
do	5	17	.35
do	6	17	.35
do	7	17	.35
do	8	17	.35
do	9	17	.35
do	10	17	.35
do	11	17	.35
do	12	17	.35
do	13	17	.35
do	14	17	.35
do	15	17	.35
do	16	17	.35
do	17	17	.35
do	18	17	.35
do	19	17	.35
do	20	17	.35
do	21	17	.35
do	22	17	.35
do	23	17	.35
do	24	17	.35
do	1	18	.35
do	2	18	.35
do	3	18	.35
do	4	18	.35
do	5	18	.35
do	6	18	.35
do	7	18	.35
do	8	18	.35
do	9	18	.35
do	10	18	.35
do	11	18	.35
do	12	18	.35

	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
do	1	19	.35
do	2	19	.35
do	3	19	.35
do	4	19	.35
do	5	19	.35
do	6	19	.35
do	7	19	.35
do	8	19	.35
do	9	19	.35
do	10	19	.35
do	11	19	.35
do	12	19	.35
do	13	19	.35
do	1	20	.35
do	2	20	.35
do	3	20	.35
do	4	20	.35
do	5	20	.35
do	6	20	.35
do	7	20	.35
do	8	20	.35
do	9	20	.35
do	10	20	.35
do	11	20	.35
do	12	20	.35
do	13	20	.35
do	14	20	.35
do	15	20	.35
do	16	20	.35
do	17	20	.35
do	18	20	.35
do	19	20	.35
do	20	20	.35
do	21	20	.35
do	22	20	.35
do	23	20	.35
do	24	20	.35
do	25	20	.35
do	26	20	.35
do	1	21	.35
do	2	21	.35
do	3	21	.35
do	4	21	.35
do	5	21	.35
do	6	21	.35
do	7	21	.35
do	8	21	.35
do	9	21	.35
do	10	21	.35
do	11	21	.35
do	12	21	.35
do	13	21	.35
do	14	21	.35
do	15	21	.35
do	16	21	.35
do	17	21	.35
do	18	21	.35
do	19	21	.35
do	20	21	.35
do	21	21	.35
do	22	21	.35
do	23	21	.35
do	24	21	.35
do	25	21	.35
do	26	21	.35
Wiley Tindolph	1	22	.35
do	2	22	.35
do	3	22	.35
Flora K. Moore	4	22	.35
Flora K. Moore	5	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	6	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	7	22	.35
do	8	22	.35
do	9	22	.35
John B. Finn	10	22	.35
do	11	22	.35
Wiley Tindolph	12	22	.46
do	13	22	.46
do	14	22	.46
do	15	22	.46
do	16	22	.46
do	17	22	.46
do	18	22	.46
do	19	22	.46
Margaret McCrumm	3	23	.58
do	4	23	.58
do	5	23	.58
do	6	23	.58
C. J. Knox	13	23	.58
P. O. & Olaf Olson	20	23	.58
do	21	23	.58
do	22	23	.58
Wm. I. McCrumm	24	23	.58
Joseph Vatova	21	24	.69
do	22	24	.69
do	23	24	.69
do	24	24	.69
do	25	24	.69
do	26	24	2.42
Jacob Bechtel	14	25	.88
Edward O. Rindahl	18	25	.88
Robt. McGinn	19	25	.88
W. A. Kratka	3	26	.88
do	4	26	.88
John Whitman	12	26	.88
do	13	26	.88
C. J. Knox	24	26	.88
do	7	27	1.15
do	8	27	1.15
do	9	27	1.15
do	10	27	1.15
do	21	27	1.15
do	22	27	1.15

TOWNSHIP OF WYANDOTTE.

Town 152, Range 42.

	Sec.	Acres.	Tax and Penalty.
Wm. A. Neill, s½ nw¼	10	80	7.32
Geo. Madden, lot 2	14	47	6.10
Alfred Asp, e½ ne¼	16	80	9.42
Erick Peterson, lots 1, 2 and 3	18	163.56	13.55
John Albin, se¼	19	160	16.45
Geo. M. Murphy, n½ se¼	21	80	7.32
Ole J. Johnson, nw¼	21	160	15.31
Gurine A. Haugen, sw¼	23	160	18.59
Jno. P. Lindberg, s½ se¼	26		
Jno. P. Linberg, n½ ne¼	35	160	14.72
Montague & Wight, nw¼	27	160	17.25
Henry Seymour King, ne ¼	30	160	21.37
Frederick Anderson, s½ se¼ and w½ sw¼	32	160	15.31
Chas. E. Sawyer, s½ sw ¼	33	160	8.70
Louis Lafaivre, n½ ne¼	33	80	9.76
Louis Lafaivre, n½ nw¼	34	80	8.58
P. J. McGuire, n½ ne¼	36	80	6.90

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Red Lake—ss.

I, Adam Zeh, County Auditor in and for said county of Red Lake, in the state of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above and foregoing list of real estate taxes and penalties for the year 1899, delinquent and unpaid on the first Monday in January, 1901, in said county and state, consisting of pages numbered from 1 to 287 both inclusive, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, A. D. 1901.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk of the District Court, Red Lake County, Minn.
[SEAL]

DISTRICT COURT,
Red Lake County, Minn.

Filed this 10th day of January, 1901.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Clerk District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

County of Red Lake—ss

I, Adam Zeh, Auditor of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the list of real estate taxes delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, hereto attached, was this day received from the Clerk of the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, A. D. 1901.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.

Steamed Nut Pudding.

To half a cup of granulated sugar add one gill of melted butter. When well blended, add two beaten eggs and one cup of milk. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cups of flour and add to the other ingredients. Sprinkle a saltspoonful of salt over 1½ cups of any kind of nut meats broken into bits and add them to the mixture. Butter a mold or pudding dish, turn the mixture in and steam three hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Popcorn Candy.

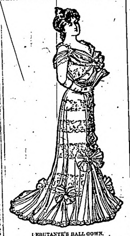
Having popped the corn nicely, salt it and sift it through the fingers, that the extra salt and the unpopped corn may escape. Have ready some candy, made by cooking together one pound of molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and from 1½ to 2 ounces of fresh butter. When this is all but ready, stir into it as much of the popcorn as it will take up; then turn it out on to buttered or oiled dishes or shape it into balls.

VANITY'S VISIONS.

IN EVENING GOWNS, LUXURIOUS WRAPS AND SMALL ACCESSORIES.

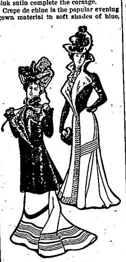
Girl's Ball Gown—Three-quarter Sealskin Coat and Eton Jacket In Broadtail—Crepe de Chine Popular. A Glory of Gold.

The popularity of the plain short coat in the midst of so much that is ornate and heavily garnished is in part accounted for by the fact that it accommodates the fur collarettes and boas nicely, and these are quickly thrown off when one enters a warm room and the jacket is thrown open, whereas the removal and redonning of a large fur trimmed wrap are affairs of which one thinks twice. However, the truly luxurious woman must have her heavy furs, and a better example of all that is delicious in this line would be far to seek than a three-quarter sealskin coat of today; for instance, one with the new rolled collar, lined with sable, immense soft revers of sable, scalloped bell shaped sleeves and handsome large tortoise shell buttons. Less imposing but equally stylish is an Eton jacket of black broadtail with great revers and collar of white broadtail and broadtail muff to match.


DEBUTANTE'S BALL GOWN.

It is to evening styles that the magic fashion draws us most irresistibly just at this season, for among all vanity's visions are no greater dreams of delight than the confections for the fair young girls whose debut society is now celebrating. One of these appears in the cut—a fascinating first ball gown of net with choux of illusion and pale pink wild roses with dark glossy foliage and garlands of flowers serving as epaulets, while the actual sleeves are in one with the draped bertha. A girdle and ribbon of pale pink satin complete the corsage.

Crepe de chine is the popular evening gown material in soft shades of blue, pink, cream, etc., and very charming is a confection of pale blue crape and silver embroidery.


FASHIONABLE FURS.

Although it smacks of repetition to mention gold, such mention is imperative, for gold continues to be the glory of the toilet.

One seam in front and one in the middle of the back mark the newest skirt model.

A welcome revival reported is that of "pinked out" taffeta ruchings among stylish trimmings for gowns in gauze fabrics.

Vegetables Rechauffes.

Cold vegetables, such as peas, beans, asparagus, Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, etc., can all be warmed up and served a la maitre d'hotel by tossing them in butter over a moderate fire, with a sprinkling of chopped parsley, pepper and salt and the squeeze of a lemon. Boiled potatoes are best served cut in slices and fried as pommes de terre sautees.

Scalloped Turkey.

One of the ways to manage the "left over" portions of the noble bird now in season is as follows: In a buttered baking dish, lined with crumbs, put alternate layers of half inch bits of cold turkey, stuffing and gravy (or white sauce and crumbs, if there be no stuffing and gravy), cover with crumbs and bake 15 minutes.

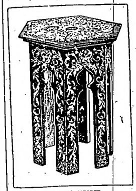
ART OF PYROGRAPHY

A VERSATILE DECORATION CAPABLE OF MANY APPLICATIONS.

The Necessary Instruments, Including Platinum Points, and How to Use Them—Preliminary Practice. Taboret In Poker Work.

The variety of uses to which pyrography may be applied is endless. It lends itself especially to the broad treatment of large surfaces, but it can also be used in the adornment of the most dainty articles by delicate lines and soft shadings, says a Good Housekeeping writer in preface to the following practical instructions:

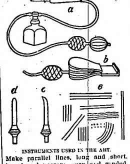
The iron style of earlier days has been replaced by a point of platinum. Platinum is used for poker work, because it is the only metal that will absorb the gas of the naphtha by which the supply of heat is sustained. The complete outfit consists of platinum points, a cork covered handle, a length of rubber tubing, a naphtha bottle provided with connections for tubing, a spirit lamp and a rubber bulb with tubing attached. It is also necessary to have some alcohol and naphtha. Be sure to have the naphtha bottle tightly corked and never open it in a room where there is a light or the smallest spark of fire, as it is very inflammable. The alcohol also should be handled with care. To do a variety of poker work an outfit of several points is necessary, but it is well for the beginner to have at least two, as illustrated in Figs. c and d. The first of these, c, is the more important, as with it both outlining and shading can be done, but the second is better for backgrounds.


DECORATED TABORET.

Before attempting a design the beginner should practice on a smooth pine board or a piece of whitewood, which is better, as the finer grain makes practice easier. To light the point put some cotton wool in the naphtha bottle and fill the bottle about one-third full of naphtha. Connect the bottle with the cork handle and the bulb by the rubber tubing, hold the point in the flame of the spirit lamp until it is thoroughly heated and blow gently by pressing the bulb until the point becomes redhot. The point may now be withdrawn from the flame, and its heat can be kept up and regulated by the pressure on the bulb, which forces the vapor of the naphtha through the tubing into the point, where it burns. The lamp may now be extinguished. The object of the cotton wool in the bottle is to give more evaporating surface. Fig. a shows the apparatus. Sometimes a foot bellows (Fig. b) is used instead of the hand bellows. This is less tiresome and gives the operator both hands for work.

Now grasp the cork handle, not too near the hot point, and try to make true, even lines on the pine board. This at first is very difficult, for an instant's delay in the touch of the point will make a hole or deep dot in the wood, and the line will resemble a smudge. To overcome this first trouble bring the point upon the board with a sweep of the hand and lift it off in the same way. Keep this sweep as even and light as possible until you have a firm, clean line. The beginner will succeed more easily if the point is not too hot.

Try different lines as you would learn to shade with a lead pencil.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ART.

Make parallel lines, long and short, broad and narrow, even and graded, straight and curved, as shown in Fig. e.

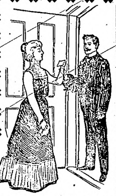
Designs are to be used in the following manner: Draw them on the wood and burn in firmly and lightly. A quick mode is to trace and design on a piece of tracing paper and then transfer it to the wood by means of impression paper, then burn as described.

Opera cloaks are now almost smothered in chiffon, lisse or mousseline de sole. Ermine and sable mink are the most fashionable furs, and mink is quite charming on strawberry and pastel blues or heliotrope.

A CAREER ....BY.... ACCIDENT

By HOWARD FIELDING.

Copyright, 1900,
By CHARLES W. HOOKE.



Jane Lestrell is a name that one hears with increasing frequency. The lady has achieved something that may almost be called fame, though she is not yet 24.

I happen to know that her success is due to a singular chance, and as the revelation of this fact may please the envious and will not worry Jane in the least it is here set forth.

At the age of 20, when Jane found that she would have to make a living, she turned naturally to literature. So many people do! Jane had written (uncompleted) romances in blank books with black covers and had once sold a poem to a comic weekly for the generous sum of $2. She felt that she had the gift.

It chanced that she enjoyed the acquaintance of an estimable old maid—Miss Prudence Whistler—who earned $20 a week as a reader of manuscripts for a publishing firm, and with this lady she found a haven when dependence upon her dead father's relatives became no longer tolerable.

Miss Whistler occupied quaint apartments in a building that harbored a salesroom for secondhand pianos on the ground floor and a strange collection of artistic people—most of them damaged by wear, like the pianos—in the rooms above.

Her friend was away all the day, and Jane sat alone with the muses. Permit me to say, out of the fullness of my heart, that these mythical ladies are very distressing company. Moreover, Prudence Whistler's little parlor was furnished in a style to wear upon the spirits of youth. The chairs and the sofa had come from the ancestral home. They were stiff and straight and upholstered in haircloth. The center table was a strange thing, long and black. Jane thought it must have served an undertaker as a rest for coffins. The pictures were not bad, being mostly details reproduced from famous paintings—faces and figures expressing woe.

The condition of Jane's nerves after a month in this place was such that if any one who suddenly dropped a feather pillow behind her she would have jumped right up through the ceiling into the studio of Diomed Guerin, the animal painter.

It may be that this state of the nervous system is favorable to literary work; I have heard that theory advocated. On the other hand, there is unquestionably a fatality in first stories similar to the so called "beginner's luck" that lures men into the vice of gambling. Let philosophy wrestle with the explanation while history records the fact that Miss Lestrell sold her first story without any trouble at all and received $25 for it.

"Don't lose your head, my dear," said the experienced Miss Whistler. "It may be 97 years before you sell another one."

Jane did not put any faith in this gloomy prophecy, and she went to work upon her second romance with high hope and fierce determination. But she was nervous, as I have already remarked, and her condition was aggravated by the performances of a gentleman named Franz Reinhardt, whose studio of music was directly beneath Miss Whistler's abode.

The tenants in this building knew little of one another, yet there was a rather definite rumor that Reinhardt was an excellent musician in exceptionally hard luck. It was said that he accepted pupils at the absurd rate of 50 cents an hour, and that most of them never paid him.

Jane, who was very fond of music, believed, during the first days of her residence there, that she should enjoy hearing Reinhardt and his pupils sing. There was a register in the wall—a relic of the days when the building had been a private residence heated by a furnace—and it admitted sounds from the studio of music with remarkable distinctness. They did not annoy Jane in the least until she began to be bothered with that second story, and then she suddenly awoke to the fact that Reinhardt sang only one song—"Palm Branches"—and drilled all his pupils—men, women and children—in one single vocal exercise.

Every morning at 9 precisely he would put himself into condition for the day's labors by singing "Palm Branches" four times, using the Italian words, which he pronounced with a strong German accent. "Palm Branches" is a beautiful hymn of praise, but enough of it is enough. It became so familiar in Miss Whistler's apartment that the lady's canary bird used to sing it. The top of the long black table echoed it like a sounding board, and the legs of the haircloth chairs danced solemnly in perfect time.

It rang in Jane's head until she simply had to sing it. There was no other way to get it out of her mind. In the earlier days she would hum it, gently. Later, when the habit had grown upon her, she found no relief except by singing it right out at the top of her voice. At first she was afraid that Mr. Reinhardt would hear her and take offense, but afterward she was afraid that he wouldn't.

She found herself imitating his vocal methods. It was mimicry, and it was very rude, but she absolutely could not help it. When the professor was drilling that song into one of his pupils and Jane was struggling with her story, she would find nothing in her mind at last but "Palm Branches," and only by singing it once, good and strong, could she get into condition to resume her work.

It was nearly as bad with the vocal exercise. In fact, after a time it was in one respect worse, for she began to associate it with a particular individual of whom she knew nothing except that he had a voice like 50 mad bulls. He was a diligent person, with plenty of leisure, for he came almost every afternoon and usually remained about two hours. He devoted himself entirely to the vocal exercise, and he always made precisely the same mistake in it.

That is very harrowing to the nerves of the listener. One must have an iron constitution to stand it.

"If he makes that mistake again today," Jane would say to herself, "I shall certainly go down stairs and beat his brains out. No, no; he can't have any! He's done it again for the forty millionth time! Oh, you idiot!"

Then she would sing the exercise herself, sometimes with her head out of the window, for politeness' sake, sometimes defiantly, desperately. And one day, when the story was particularly annoying and the roaring basso more stupid than usual, she went in a frenzy directly to the register and yelled that vocal exercise into it until the antique, dilapidated furnace far down in the cellar rang like the cymbals in a band.

This really frightened her, not only because it was so very rude, but because it was the final convincing proof that she was going mad. For a month she had suspected it. There could no longer be any doubt. She walked to the black table and tore up all that she had written on her story that day; then she lay down on the fur rug in front of the grate fire and began to cry in a very childish and enjoyable fashion.

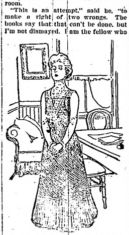
She was interrupted by a knock at the door. Such an event was practically unprecedented. In her surprise Jane forgot all about the worries of a literary life and the inconveniences of going crazy. She jumped up from the rug and ran to the looking glass, where she performed those feats of prestidigitation common to her sex under such circumstances. Then she opened the door and beheld a slender and graceful young man, bright eyed and magnetic. He was dressed with elegance and good taste, and his manner appealed at once to Jane, who had an especial liking for earnest, hearty, energetic people.

"I beg your pardon," said he. "May I venture to present my card and ask for just one minute of your time?"

"Won't you come in, Mr. Norton?" said the girl, glancing at the card. "I am Jane Lestrell."

He saluted the mention of her name very gracefully as he stepped into the room.

"This is an attempt," said he, "to make a right of two wrongs. The books say that that can't be done, but I'm not dismayed. I am the fellow who sings so atrociously in Mr. Reinhardt's studio down stairs. Sings? Let me say bellows and be truthful about it. I can't sing any more than a cow, and I know it."



SHE FOUND HERSELF IMITATING HIS VOCAL METHODS

"I think you have a great voice," said Jane. "I can hardly believe"—

"That I'm not as big as an elephant? I don't wonder you're surprised. But really, I don't pretend to sing; I come here to help out my friend, Mr. Reinhardt. He's a splendid fellow, and he is very poor. I'm sure he's an excellent teacher of singing, but he doesn't have a bit of luck. None of his pupils can sing. I'm the only one that can even make much of a noise. Now, it's really necessary for a teacher to have some pupils that can become known and attract others. Of course I can never do that, but I can pay for my lessons, which is more than most of them can do. You'll pardon me for mentioning it, but I'm quite well off, and Reinhardt won't take a cent from me except in this way. He's such a good fellow! If you knew him, you'd forgive me for annoying you the way I have with my awful howling. And—and that's what I came up here to say."

"Mr. Norton," said Jane, with her face as red as fire, "did you hear me just now?"

"Why, yes," said he. "We heard you singing the exercise. We've heard you before, and you sing it beautifully. Mr. Reinhardt says that you have a voice like all the nightingales in paradise—that's the way he puts it, and the tears come into his eyes every time he mentions you. He says that you could make your everlasting fortune in concert or opera and win a fame that would reach around the world three times and tie in a double bowknot. That was the way he expressed it, very respectfully, but with his peculiar enthusiasm. I wish you could take a course with him."

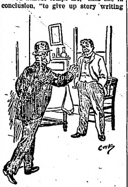
"I am taking a course with him," responded Jane. "I sing 'Palm Branches' 25 times a day, and I go through that exercise in my sleep—I really do. I wake myself up with it. And now I'm going to say something perfectly absurd, but it's true. My voice has improved! I really have learned Mr. Reinhardt's method without in the least meaning to do so, and I know that I sing a good deal better for it."

"If I should tell him that," said Norton, "he would die of joy."

"Then please don't tell him," she rejoined. "It's hardly honest to get instruction in that way, and I'm quite ashamed of it. But I'm much more ashamed of having been so childish as to let you and him know that the music annoyed me. I have been so very, very nervous"—

And she told him all about her entry into literature and its painful results.

"You almost tempt me," said she in conclusion, "to give up story writing and try to do something with my voice. I have been told once or twice that I sing quite well."



"FRANZ," SAID HE, "SHE'S COMING DOWN."

"Well!" echoed Norton. "Why, Reinhardt swears that the cherubim and seraphim aren't fit to hum an accompaniment when you are singing! Won't you please come down and sing for him just once? I tell you in the calmest possible manner that Reinhardt would be willing to be burned alive the next minute if you would sing the half of one song for him—the shortest one ever written."

"I suppose that is the way he expressed it," said Jane, with a smile. "I begin to perceive where this extravagant language originates. I don't believe that Mr. Reinhardt is so enthusiastic."

Norton laid his hand upon his heart solemnly, while his fine, dark eyes shone with earnestness.

"If you will think of the most terrible and binding pledge ever uttered by man or woman since the world began," said he, "I will vow to you by it that Reinhardt"—

"I will take your simple word," said she, laughing, "and I will sing for Mr. Reinhardt within ten minutes. Will you please prepare him for the ordeal?"

Norton made a graceful exit, and the next moment he burst into his friend's studio.

"Franz," said he, "she's coming down. In one minute you will see what nature was trying to do when she made all the other beautiful women that ever walked the earth. They were mere experiments, Franz, and Miss Lestrell is the first perfect and complete success."

"I am glad she will come," said the blond young German gravely. "She has a good voice, as it sounds through the floor."

Probably Reinhardt's absence of enthusiasm, after Norton's superabundance, piqued Jane somewhat. She is an obstinate girl, with a touch of vanity in her composition. Whatever the cause, she determined to make Reinhardt understand that she really had a voice. So she went to his studio three times a week for many months and worked like a little slave, subsisting meanwhile on the proceeds of a story or two and her own grit.

The result is well known in musical circles. Jane is a full fledged prima donna, and Reinhardt is the rage as a teacher. And, incidentally, Mr. Willis Norton has found out what love is—the one thing in this universe that is too big even for his powers of exaggeration. At present his fate is uncertain, but if protestations of devotion can win a woman Norton cannot possibly lose.

The Height of Ingenuity.

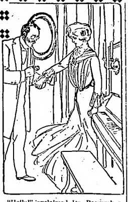
Jaggles—What do you think is the most wonderful machine ever invented?

Waggles—The one that puts the folds in time tables.—Judy.

A CASE FOR AN EXPERT

By Peter McArthur.

Copyright, 1900, by Peter McArthur.



"Hello!" exclaimed Dr. Bascomb as he entered his office, where Jack Kenly was walking back and forth while waiting for him. "What is the matter? You look worried."

"I am worried," said Kenly as he shook hands. "Have you seen Nellie lately?"

"Not since a week ago Thursday, just before you started on your trip to Cincinnati. Is there anything the matter with her?"

"I can't say for certain, but I am afraid there is. She says herself that she is quite well, but she is so silent and irritable that I am afraid her nerves are out of order."

"Well, I'll drop around and see her some time during the day," said the doctor.

"No; I don't think you had better do that," said the young husband. "She protests that there is nothing the matter, and if you made a professional call it might make her angry and increase her nervousness. But, say, can't you come round and have dinner with us and have a smoke with me afterward? And perhaps you could diagnose her case without her suspecting anything, and then you could prescribe something that would help her."

"All right," said the doctor. "Call for me on your way home, and I'll go along."

Having relieved his mind by making this arrangement, Kenly went to his office and during the afternoon telegraphed to his wife that Dr. Bascomb would be with them to dinner. This was not unusual, for he and the bachelor doctor were old college chums and still retained much of the friendship of their student days. As young Mrs. Kenly had made it a point to make herself agreeable to her husband's old friends, so that he would never feel that he had given up too much of his old life when he married, and as she had developed a warm personal friendship for the young doctor, he usually spent at least one evening a week at their house. So there was nothing in the doctor's visit to excite her suspicion.

While Kenly and the doctor were strolling to the house Kenly talked of his wife's ailment, of which he had thoroughly convinced himself. Like many healthy people, he had an almost morbid dread of illness, and his talk had the effect of making Dr. Bascomb very alert for subtle symptoms, for nervous disorders are so elusive.

To their surprise Mrs. Kenly greeted them at the door with her accustomed liveliness, and when dinner was served was the life of the little party, just as she had always been in the past. Indeed her liveliness seemed greater than usual, for her husband was somewhat silent because he was worried and thought that his friend could diagnose the case better if he kept in the background. The doctor, being professionally alert, ascribed her brightness to the elation that so frequently follows dejection and was working up quite a serious case. After dinner Kenly made the excuse that he had no good cigars in the house and went out to buy some so as to leave the doctor and his wife together.

"How are you feeling these days?" inquired the doctor when they were alone, in a tone that he tried hard to make unprofessional.

"Why, I never felt better in my life."

"That's good. You never even have the blues, do you?"

"Of course, I have the blues sometimes. Who doesn't?"

"Um-m! Never see sparks of fire before your eyes when you turn your head suddenly, do you?"

"See here. Are you putting me through a medical examination? Do you want to feel my pulse and see my tongue?"

"Well, that would do no harm," said the doctor, seizing her wrist and taking out his watch. She snatched her hand away almost angrily.

"No, I am not going to let you feel my pulse, and if you are not careful you may feel my tongue instead of seeing it."

The doctor gravely meditated on these symptoms of irritability, and, noticing his silence, Mrs. Kenly looked at him with some alarm.

"Why, you don't think there is anything the matter with me, do you?"

"Oh, no," said the doctor with professional diplomacy, not wishing to excite his patient; "but you know I always look after the health of my friends even when they are not asking me to."

"But I don't see why you should be paying attention to mine just now when I am simply brutally healthy. Has Jack been talking to you? I remember he said something about my not looking well when he got back." And a momentary frown wrinkled her brow. But the arrival of Jack prevented further talk on the subject of health, and the two men retired to the library to smoke.

"Well?" asked the anxious husband after they had lit their cigars.

"Oh, there is nothing serious," said the young doctor, with a wise look. "Her nerves are certainly strung to high pitch, and I should say that her liver is affected somewhat. She probably worried at being left alone while you were away, and that wore on her."

"But what do you suggest?" asked the husband. "Are you going to prescribe for her?"

"Not medicines. She doesn't realize that there is anything the matter with her; and if I ordered drugs it would only tend to make her worse, for, after all, there is something in the contention of the mental scientists that people are sick when they think they are. It is particularly true of people of a nervous temperament. On the other hand, the fact that she does not realize her condition is dangerous, for she might go on thinking herself quite well until something really serious developed."

"But what can we do?" asked Kenly, now thoroughly alarmed.

"Well, I think a change of scene and lively company, with complete rest, would fix her up all right in a few weeks, and that would be a cure she could take without knowing anything about it except that she was having a good time."

"But I am afraid I can't get away with her just now."

"Of course you can't, but she could go to the seaside somewhere near by, and you could spend your Sundays with her, or she could go to the mountains."

"That's so. I'll suggest it to her tonight, for she seems to be in a better mood than she has been of late."

"Yes," said the doctor, "that is one of the strongest signs of her disordered condition. She seesaws from dejection to elation, and tonight she is up. The necessity of playing the hostess lifted her, and, like all people whose nerves are affected, she drew too heavily on her resources, and for that reason was unnaturally bright."

By the time the conversation had ended Kenly was thoroughly alarmed, and he [illegible] with fear the liveliness of his [illegible] they returned to the parlor [illegible] played and sang for them. Not wishing to let her exhaust herself the doctor left early.

They were silent for a few minutes after his departure, and Kenly noticed that the animation died from his wife's face and that she had returned to the mood that had alarmed him. But that only spurred him on to do what he considered his duty.

"I have been thinking, my dear," he began, "that you should really go away somewhere for a rest. Lots of people are going away for their holidays just now, and though I can't go yet, I could arrange to spend my Sundays with you."

"A rest!" she exclaimed with unsuspected energy. "Who told you I was tired?"

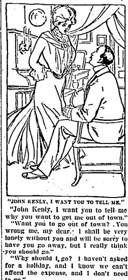
"Oh, I don't exactly mean a rest, but a holiday, a good time."

"I must say you are getting very thoughtful—of late."

He affected not to notice the ironical intonation of her remark and proceeded:

"Then you will go, won't you? Which would you prefer, the seaside or the mountains?"

Instead of replying she walked up to him and, looking into his face with blazing eyes, said slowly, but intensely:



"JOHN KENLY, I WANT YOU TO TELL ME."

"John Kenly, I want you to tell me why you want to get me out of town."

"Want you to go out of town? You wrong me, my dear. I shall be very lonely without you and will be sorry to have you go away, but I really think you should go."

"Why should I go? I haven't asked for a holiday, and I know we can't afford the expense, and I don't need to go."

Suddenly an idea occurred to her.

"Was it you that put Dr. Bascomb up to trying to scare me about my health? I know it was, and he and you have some scheme in mind and want to get rid of me for awhile."

"Oh, my dear, you do not mean that."

"I mean every word of it, and, what is more, I mean to stay right here until you go for your holidays, and then I'll go with you—to watch you."

"Hush, dear, and we will drop the matter for the present."

"Yes, and for the future too," she replied, for she had a temper of her own that was quite sufficient for all requirements.

Kenly was afraid that he would aggravate the trouble if he continued the argument until she became more exhausted than she was, so he let the matter drop, resolving at the same time to ask Dr. Bascomb if it would not be better to gently break to her the news of her condition and get her to allow herself to be properly treated. In the morning her eyes were red with silent weeping, but she did not choose to take her husband into favor again, so he went gloomily to his office.

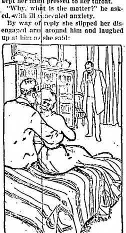
On his way home he called on Dr. Bascomb and told of the failure of his prescription.

"Ah!" said the doctor. "That is serious, and now we must break the matter to her. You had better go home and avoid the subject, and I will drop in during the evening, and we will talk things over quietly. My being there will save her a fright, for I can assure her that there is nothing really serious the matter yet."

The plan was agreed to and Kenly went home. His wife met him at the door in an alarming state of excitement. She was half laughing and half crying, and all the while she kept her hand pressed to her throat.

"Why, what is the matter?" he asked, with ill concealed anxiety.

By way of reply she slipped her disengaged arm around him and laughed up at him as she said:



"OH, IT'S ALL RIGHT," SAID KENLY.

"I suspect we have been a couple of geese, and I will confess to you if you will to me."

"What do you mean?"

"If you will confess to me why you wanted me to go out of town, I will confess why I have been so disagreeable to you ever since you came back from the west."

In spite of his agreement with the doctor Kenly saw that he would have an excellent chance to break things gently to her, so he agreed.

"Go ahead," he said. "Though I did not think you were cross."

"Oh, yes, I was, and it was all because I thought you had forgotten my birthday." And she withdrew her hand from her throat and showed the brooch he had ordered sent to the house for her during his absence.

"Your mother sent it to me today and said there had evidently been a mistake. You had absentmindedly given your old address, and, as your name is the same as your father's, the jeweler naturally sent it to your mother. Why didn't you tell me that you had sent it?"

"I thought that if you didn't think it worth speaking about I would say nothing either, and then you were so different from what you usually were that I got alarmed."

"Alarmed?"

"Yes; I thought you were ill, and when Dr. Bascomb was here he diagnosed your case as one of overstrained nerves and liver complaint, and that was why I wanted you to go out of town, so as to get a change and a rest. We thought it would only make you worse to alarm you by saying anything about your condition, but when you objected so positively we decided to tell you, and Dr. Bascomb is coming around to see you tonight."

It may sound undignified, but Mrs Kenly simply shrieked with laughter. At last she gasped:

"So—so I have liver complaint, have I, and nerves? Oh, wait until I see him! Why, I was only cool to you and cross because I thought you had forgotten my birthday. But it seems it wasn't enough that we should make fools of ourselves. He had to come in and do the thing scientifically. Oh!"

When Dr. Bascomb came, he found his prospective patient and her foolish looking husband sitting on a sofa in a way that suggested the honeymoon.

"Oh, it is all right," said Kenly. "I have been a doddering idiot, and you"—But his wife's laughter drowned all further remarks.

"I never knew that family rows were now considered pathologically, doctor. I have a number of friends that are ailing in that way, and I shall take pleasure in recommending you."

The doctor looked from one to the other in helpless amazement. They both seemed to have gone crazy.

"It was just this way," said Kenly. "I was having a row with my wife and didn't know it, and all the symptoms we observed were nothing more or less than ordinary temper."

Then they told him the whole story, and now all Mrs. Kenly's friends think it was just lovely of Dr. Bascomb to send her such a beautiful pair of vases. But they don't know the story she has kept a secret.

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOT
HISTORICA
SOCI

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901. | NUMBER 33.

A HITCH IN CHINA

NEGOTIATIONS ON THE INDEMNITY QUESTION BLOCKED.

France, Spain and Italy Insist Upon the Payment of Sentimental and Indirect Claims — Mr. Rockhill's Efforts to Formulate Some Definite Rule for the Assessment of Indemnities Fails — American Preparations for Departure Are Going Rapidly Forward.

Pekin, March 5.—Action on the indemnity matter has been blocked by the French, Spanish and Italians, who insist upon the payment of sentimental and indirect claims by the Chinese. At a meeting of the ministers Mr. Rockhill, the American representative, made strenuous but fruitless efforts to formulate some definite rule for the assessment of the indemnities. It is believed that a week will elapse before an agreement is reached.

The question of payment for the private property that it is proposed to take for a legation quarter, which question was raised by the American representative, is belittled by the other ministers, who say now that the owners of the property cannot be found. Reports reach here that the Chinese new year has been distinguished by quarrels among the court cliques at Singanfu. The remains of the missionaries belonging to the China inland mission and the American board

Who Were Massacred

at Paoting-fu have been recovered and identified. They will be reinterred with Christian services on March 10. The American preparations for departure are going actively forward. All supplies except enough for two companies have been packed and marked for Manila.

The British contemplate a summer along the Pei ho and a gradual withdrawal of forces to India, leaving behind by next winter half a battalion of Welsh Fusileers as a legation guard in Pekin, together with an Indian regiment to guard the railway. The Germans show few signs of intention to depart, but they are endeavoring to sell 50,000 American and Australian horses as well as a quantity of camels. It is reported that the French intend to withdraw most of their forces, leaving one infantry brigade, a regiment of cavalry and some artillery to protect the French legation and to guard the lines of communication.

THE ELUSIVE DEWET.

Makes Another Clever Escape From the British.

London, March 5.—Gen. Dewet lost heavily in men and stores by his incursion into Cape Colony, but he seems to have made a clever escape with the bulk of his commando. Apparently Hertzog crossed the Orange river with him. Gen. Hamilton, who was pursuing, heard that Gen. Dewet was surrounded at Phillipstown, north of Colesberg. On arriving there he found the Boers had not been at Phillipstown at all, but had doubled back and were struggling across the river at Colesberg. Apparently this is another instance of defective intelligence regarding the doings of the Boers. The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Colesberg, dated yesterday, which says: "Our numerous columns are still hunting for Dewet. This place is in a hubbub and the troops are marching off in various directions to press the pursuit further."

-o-

Colesberg, March 5. — Fifteen hundred Boers with whom, it is alleged, were Gen. Dewet and Former President Steyn, found a spot at Lilliefontein, near Colesberg Bridge, where the Orange river widens and the current is slow, and they crossed Thursday, both men and horses by swimming.

PORTO RICANS ARE HOSTILE.

British Coast Steamer Stopped and Passenger Put Ashore.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 5.—The British steamer Oldborough, which was to have sailed last night from Ponce with 400 immigrants for the Daiquiri iron mines in Cuba, was stopped by the customs authorities on the ground that she was a freight vessel and had no license to carry passengers between American ports. The immigrants were put ashore and became riotous. They marched to Ponce, where they are now encamped in the plaza awaiting the action of the city authorities. They demand that they be paid four days' wages. They are more quiet now.

The steamer California, with 500 immigrants for Hawaii, was also held up yesterday by the Ponce custom officers. The stopping of this steamer was due to the fact that a number of the wives and other members of the immigrants' families complained that the men were deserting them. The vessel will probably be released today.

WAR HERO AGAIN IN FAVOR.

Capt. Lambton, Who Offended Many High Personages, Said to Have Resigned.

London, March 5. — The resignation of Capt. Lambton, former commander of the British cruiser Powerful, whose bluejackets rendered good service at the siege of Ladysmith, is now definitely, though unofficially, announced, and restores to favor a war hero who offended many high personages by his vigorous anti-government speeches at the time of the last election. It may be inferred that Capt. Lambton has now decided to leave politics alone.

ITALIANS RIOTOUS.

Palermo Police and Firemen Had Their Hands Busy.

Rome, March 5.—According to the press manifestations in Palermo prevented the operation of the tramways by the placing of obstructions on the tracks and the cutting of overhead wires. The crowd attempted to enter the Olympia theater but was unsuccessful. On Candelia street bill boards were overturned and set on fire. The firemen were called out to extinguish the flames. Agitators were most active in the crowd.

PENITENTIARY FIRE.

Nebraska's State Prison at Lincoln Is Destroyed by Fire.

Lincoln, Neb., March 3. — The Nebraska state penitentiary is in ruins. The fire which started yesterday morning shortly after midnight destroyed the cell house and the entire main building and the loss will not be less than $300,000 and will probably exceed that amount. The building was practically new. The only building saved was the east wing, occupied by the warden, the chapel and a small reserve cell room.

Precautions have been taken to guard the prisoners, who were removed under extra guard without difficulty. Lieut. Gov. Savage has arranged to have a sufficient numer of the national guard sent to the penitentiary to prevent any escapes being made. One convict, George Pfeuger, last his life. He was released from his cell with the other convicts and had marched out with them, but had gone back to get some personal effects. His body was found in the ruins of his cell.

QUARREL ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

Negro Commits a Murder and May Be Lynched.

Richmond, Mo., March 3. — Chester Stanley was shot and killed by a negro named McNiel at Mine No. 4, four miles south of here. Both men were employes of the mine. They quarreled over a trivial matter and the tragedy resulted. The negro is at large but will probably be arrested soon, and it is believed he will be lynched. A Brown, a section foreman, was recently killed in a fight with a negro and the feeling against the negroes is very strong here. The trouble between the whites and the negroes started when it became necessary to quarantine the negroes on account of smallpox.

PLAGUE SPREADS.

Disease Appears Among Natives in a Village Near Cape Colony.

Cape Town, March 3.—The bubonic plague has appeared among the natives employed in the DeBeers dynamite factory at Somerset West Strand, a village on False bay, about thirty miles from Cape Town. An official plague report shows that four patients were admitted to the hospital here yesterday. Two cases are under observation in ward 78 of the contact camp.

FORTUNE IN RAGS.

Buyer Supposed to Have Found Nearly $4,000 Has Departed.

Chicago, March 3. — Detectives are confident they have sufficient evidence to show that Mandel Feltman, 154 Maxwell street, was the rag buyer to whom Mrs Thomas Conley inadvertently sold $3,760 in a bundle of rags last Friday. It is believed that Feltman is now on his way to Germany. Cablegrams have been sent to the Bremen police asking them to arrest him.

BURGLARS WERE BLOCKED.

Attempt to Rob Poker Rooms Nearly Succeeded.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 3.—Four masked men attempted to blow open a safe containing several thousand dollars and a lot of diamonds in Johnson's poker room. The attendant was covered with a gun and forced to lie on his face while the work proceeded. The quartet worked for an hour and were frightened away just as the job was about finished.

DISCLAIMS ALL KNOWLEDGE.

Sampson Does Not Know How Morgan's Letter Got Out.

Washington, March 3.—In answer to an inquiry as to how the much-discussed application of Gunner Morgan and the accompanying papers were made public property, Secretary Long has received a reply from Rear Admiral Sampson disclaiming all knowledge concerning the means by which the papers were obtained by the press.

HEADFORT AND MISS BOOTE.

Marquis Announces His Engagement to the Gaiety Girl.

London, March 3.—The Daily Telegraph is desired by the Marquis of Headfort to announce that he is engaged to be married to Miss Boote, the Gaiety girl. Miss Boote has already stated that she has given up theater engagements owing to her forthcoming marriage. It looks as if the romance was not yet at an end.

ANOTHER ROAD TO MONTANA.

Milwaukee to Build From Evarts to Helena.

Chicago, March 3.—Plans have been made for complete extensions of the St. Paul system. The most extensive project is to build a line of 700 miles from Evarts, S. D., to Helena, Mont. This line would practically parallel the Northern Pacific, and the building of it is strongly urged by the cattle growers of the region.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Wholesale Meat Business in London Passes Into Our Hands.

London, March 3.—Another symptom of American commercial invasion has appeared here. Thirty wholesale meat depots have been opened by American firms, replacing English firms which formerly handled the business.

WILSON AND LEE OUT.

Two Veteran Brigadier Generals Are Placed on Retired List.

Washington, March 3.—An order has been issued at the war department placing Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson and Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on the retired list of the army.

Ill Health Caused Despondency.

Leadville, March 3. — W. T. Bond, who served in the Philippines as a member of the First Colorado volunteers, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid while in church. Ill health caused despondency.

Deserters Break Prison.

Cincinnati, March 3. — Charles Burban, George J. McDowell and Joseph Joseph escaped from Fort Thomas after seriously wounding Guard Ballard. The three men had been convicted of desertion.

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Sail From Manila.

Manila, March 3.—The thirty-third and Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry regiments and Gen. S. M. B. Young and Gen. Hare, formerly colonel of the Thirty-third infantry, sailed for San Francisco to-day on the transport Logan. The Thirty-third regiment originally consisted of 50 officers and 1,030 men. Of this number 26 officers and 785 men took passage on the transport to-day. Twenty officers and 130 men remain here. The regiment had in casualties 2 officers and 27 men killed or died of their wounds. The balance of the men are absent on sick leave or have been discharged. The Thirty-fourth regiment originally consisted of 40 officers and 1,288 men. Of this number 29 officers and 783 men sailed for home to-day. Twenty-six officers and 145 men remain here. The regiment lost ten men in action. A number are on sick leave and others have been discharged.

Balangu, Luzon, March 3.—The members of the Philippine commission arrived here to-day in their tour for the purpose of establishing civil governments in the various provinces. They were given a very enthusiastic reception by the natives. Four hundred galleys and houseboats were decorated in honor of the visit. A dozen bands and a number of native girl serenaders welcomed the commissioners as they landed from their launch. A detachment of scouts escorted them from the beach to headquarters. The route was through streets that have been given American names. Thousands of persons assembled on the house tops to witness the procession. On many of the houses American flags were displayed. Later in the day there were processions of police, citizens and school children. Extensive rebuilding is being carried on, and the town shows other evidences of prosperity.

DEWET DEMENTED.

Boer Commander Is Said to Have Become a Fanatic.

London, March 3.—The Hopetown correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated Feb. 27, which describes Col. Plumer's pursuit of Gen. Dewet, which has been continually hampered by heavy rains, says: "Dewet, in his fanaticism, is reported as demented. It is said that he flogs everybody, and that Hasbrook, who still has a compact commando, refuses to co-operate with him."

Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, has issued a statement of the army estimates for 1901-02. The total is £87,915,000, of which £50,250,000 comes under the heading of war services, and is based on the assumption that for the first four months of the new fiscal year the field force in South Africa will be maintained at its full strength, and that thereafter a general diminution will occur.

CHECKMATE FOR RUSSIA.

Protest Against the Manchurian Treaty.

Pekin, March 3.—The representatives of the foreign powers have sent a protest to the Chinese peace commissioners against the action of Yank Yu, the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, in carrying on negotiations with Russia in regard to Manchuria at the Russian capital. They have requested the Chinese envoys to ask Emperor Kwang Su to withdraw Yang Yu's power to negotiate this treaty and to commit the affair to the concert of the ministers. The missionaries are returning to the interior of the province of Santung. Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, gave his consent to this movement.

ANCIENT NECKLACE.

Rich Discovery Made by an Antiquarian in Prehistoric Ruins.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 3.—Prof. C. H. Shaw, an antiquarian of Chicago, and now a resident of Phoenix, Ariz., recently discovered a necklace consisting of twenty-eight large blue turquoise stones, unusually rare for size, beauty and value. The stones were discovered in an apartment in a ruin near Casa Granda, containing stone slabs with inscriptions and writings. The necklace, stone slabs and crude implements buried in the ruins, as well as many other turquoise stones interspersed in the mound have been moved to Shaw's private museum. Prof. Shaw believes his necklace to have been only a feature of a royal prehistoric treasury, discovered in the dwelling of a king.

CUBANS UNDECIDED.

They Are Guessing as a Result of the Action of Congress.

Havana, March 3—The constitutional convention is debating the question of the best course to pursue in view of the action of the American congress. It is claimed that some of the delegates are in favor of breaking up the convention, while others wish to complete the work for which they are convened by formulating an election law. The opinion is expressed that the convention might have proved less radical if the administration had offered a prospect of a reduction in the tarriffs on Cuban sugar and tobacco. It is thought that the convention has gone to far now to recede, even if congress supports President McKinley.

LIPTON CONFIDENT.

Result of Discoveries Made by Designer Watson.

Greenock, March 3. — Sir Thomas Lipton said that Designer Watson had made discoveries that would have an important effect in the future building of yachts on both sides of the Atlantic. He added that the shape of the Shamrock's hull was totally unlike anything ever before launched. This, it is believed, refers to her great beam, which is well forward. Mr. Watson is sanguine and Sir Thomas is absolutely confident that the yacht will prove the victor in the coming races. Both Shamrocks will take part in the exhibition races on the Clyde.

Defeated by Creedon.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 3.—Fifteen hundred people saw Dan Creedon defeat Jim Scanlan. There was no time after Creedon put a left hook to Scanlan's jaw in the first round that the latter had a chance to win.

Murdered a Woman.

San Francisco, March 3. — Adolph Bietz shot and killed a woman known as Rose Thomas and Rose Temple in a Taylor street lodging house. He fired three bullets into her head. Bietz then shot himself.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doings In the State Legislature.

In the House.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—In a special message to the legislature Gov. Van Sant transmitted the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the workings of the single boards of control for state institutions in other states.

The commission finds that, in general, there is a decrease in the cost of maintenance of institutions, and an elimination of political interference with them, giving a wider latitude for efficiency in their conduct. The committee recommends certain amendments to the bill now before the Minnesota legislature.

In the house there was an animated discussion of Representative Hickey's bill to lower the rate of interest on deferred school land funds from 5 to 4 per cent. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 39.

One of the new bills, introduced by Representative Butler of Ramsey, places all street railways and electric railways throughout the state under the control of the state railroad and warehouse commission.

The bill that in effect wipes out the office of court commissioner and confers the powers of this office upon the judges of probate was passed without a dissenting vote.

Representative Laybourn introduced a bill to restore persons convicted of a felony to citizenship upon payment of the fine imposed or serving the jail sentence.

A bill providing for a primary election law, in general the same as a like bill introduced by Representative Hillman, for which it is proposed as a substitute was introduced by Representative Dunn of Ramsey.

Representative J. A. Peterson introduced a bill to submit a proposition for a convention for the revision of the state constitution to the voters at the next general election.

Representative Oppegaard introduced into the house a bill prohibiting the use of repeating shotguns in hunting any kind of game.

In the Senate.

At the opening of the senate session Senator Young presented a resolution authorizing the governor to call a special session of the legislature when necessary to consider the report of the tax commission. The motion, which was tabled at the request of its author, also provides for an adjournment twenty days inside the constitutional limit this year.

The state university appropriation bills were referred. Senator McGill fathered a bill to appropriate $294,500 for new university buildings. Of this sum $200,000 is for a new main building for the agricultural school. Senator McGill also presented a bill to appropriate $31,000 for the university substations. Senator Thompson introduced a bill providing that the state university regents establish a college of pedagogy for normal advanced course graduates and appropriating $10,000 for the necessary expense.

In the House.

St. Paul, Feb. 28. —The house passed the bill prohibiting the improper use of the badges of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army. The bill declaring the making of false cards or receipts of labor organizations forgery in the third degree was also passed.

The bill providing for the extension of the Minneapolis primary election law to the entire state was made the special order of business for Tuesday.

A bill introduced by Representative S. D. Peterson provides for a 10 per cent gross income tax upon all telegraph companies doing business in the state in lieu of all other taxes.

Bills appropriating funds aggregating $75,330 for the state training school were introduced by Representative Brush.

Representative Ferris introduced, by request, a bill providing that where minors deposit in banks, a receipt, check or quittance in any form from such minor shall be a valid release until a guardian is appointed in this state.

In the Senate.

The senate in committee considered the bill by Senator Horton to establish a state board of five osteopathic examiners and to regulate the practice in this state. Senator Jepson moved to indefinitely postpone; lost, 22 to 24. A motion by Senator Horton to pass was lost by a tie vote, 24 to 24. A suggestion of Senator Ives was then adopted to report progress.

Considerable discussion was indulged in over Representative Burns' house bill relating to use of public roads for telephone poles. The bill was recommended to pass.

Senator J. D. Jones introduced an amendment to the anti-trust law providing for the forfeiture of the charters of all companies which enter a combination.

The negotiable instrument act, adopted in sixteen states and before the legislatures of many others, was passed by the senate. It makes few changes in the present Minnesota law. It was drawn by the American Bank association and approved by legal organizations subsequently.

Senator Wilson's bill making the wages of officers and employes of cities and villages and city municipal departments subject to garnishment was also passed.

The Chilton marriage bill and the Brown bill, enabling boards of county commissioners to issue bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of their counties were not acted upon.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 1.—The consolidation of the St. Paul & Duluth with the Northern Pacific, which at the time of the transaction was questioned by the state railroad and warehouse commission, is likely to be investigated by the legislature. Representative Jacobson introduced a resolution with this end in view. The resolution authorizes the appointment of a committee of investigation with power to summon witnesses and administer oaths.

A bill contemplating the construction of extensive bicycle paths throughout the state was introduced by Representative Hurd. The measure provides for the appointment of a bicycle commission of five in each county to serve for five years, which shall be empowered, with the consent of boards of county commissioners, to construct and maintain cycle paths along any street or road.

Representative Rich introduced a bill appropriating $90,400 for new buildings and other improvements for the state fair grounds.

An amendment proposed for the pure food law provides a jail penalty of from thirty to ninety days where the law now only provides a fine.

A bill regulating corporations that have not made settlement within five years, whereby the proceedings may be taken through the district court, instead of through the attorney general, was introduced by Representative Grass.

In the Senate.

Senator Snyder presented a bill to appropriate $207,500 for the academic department of the state university. Of this sum $50,000 is for a new physics building, $47,500 for a new hall for mines and mining, $3,500 for an artesian well and the balance divided among the various departments.

Senator Gausewitz introduced a measure to create a state immigration board of five, the governor and secretary of state to be additional members ex-officio. Its intent is to induce immigration to unsettled lands of the state and cause their cultivation.

Among the bills passed was that of Senator Mellicke, making illegal the selling of aquatic fowl in this state, and also that of Senator Jepson, making it a crime of forgery in the third degree to falsify a labor organization certificate or card.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 2.—A bill to establish a liquor dispensary system in Minnesota similar to the South Carolina dispensary system in counties having no cities of 10,000 inhabitants was introduced in the legislature yesterday by Representative Johnsrud. The bill provides that in those counties having no cities of 10,000 the question of granting liquor licenses within the counties shall be submitted to a popular vote on the second Tuesday in March, 1902. If the county votes against licenses, dispensaries may, upon petition of two-thirds of the voters be established in any city, town or village within the county on and after May 1, 1902. The proposed dispensaries are to be stocked and controlled by the municipalities in which they are located. Cities or towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants may maintain only one such establishment. The liquors dispensed are to be sold in packages of not less than one-half pint each, and all liquors must before purchase for dispensation have the approval of the state dairy and food commission. The dispensaries are to be under the control of the city or village councils. The bill, if enacted, would affect all the counties in the state except Ramsey, Hennepin, St. Louis, Winona, Washington, Stearns and Blue Earth.

The Jacobson resolution for a joint committee to investigate the sale of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad to the Northern Pacific was defeated in the house. The resolution was not defeated without a bitter struggle, in which the leaders on both sides exchanged remarks caustic rather than complimentary.

Representative Rich of Ramsey introduced a bill to increase the salaries of members of the railroad and warehouse commission from $3,000 to $3,600 per year.

In the Senate.

The opponents of the Burns telephone bill won a victory in the senate in preventing its passage, and referring it to a committee consisting of the delegation of the three large cities and Senator Thompson for revision.

All the road and bridge bills before the senate were killed on the recommendation of Chairman Underleak of the roads and bridge committee. The action was taken on an opinion of the attorney general holding such appropriations invalid.

Senator Jepson introduced a bill fixing coroners' fees at the rate allowed sheriffs. For viewing a body the coroner is to be allowed $5 and for an inquest $10. Mileage at 10 cents a mile is allowed.

Senator McGovern introduced a bill prohibiting the use of torches in spearing or catching fish.

The state library is given $3,500 for 1901 and every year thereafter by a bill Senator McGovern introduced:

The Hunt wolf bounty bill passed the senate without opposition.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, March 4.—Senator Lord introduced a bill Saturday placing greater restrictions upon people who desire to sever the marital relation. He proposes among other things that proceedings be conducted with more publicity than at present, and makes the actual appearance of defendants imperative.

The senate recommended the Horton bill, allowing an extra million dollars for the completion of the new capitol, to pass.

Senator Halvorsen hopes to authorize the confiscation of "blind pig" social club and other property where liquor is sold unlawfully by a bill he introduced.

Senator Jepson introduced a counterpart of the house dispensary bill and had it referred to the committee on temperance for consideration.

In the House.

Representative D. S. Peterson of New Ulm introduced a bill to regulate the tolls charged upon messages transmitted over lines wholly within the state.

The Sweet five-sixths jury bill was defeated by a vote of 55 to 50 after one of the most exciting and stubbornly contested struggles of the thirty-second session. The lawyers of the house almost without exception, were arrayed on the losing side.

A bill calculated to stop evasion of legal service by foreign corporations operating in Minnesota was introduced in the house by Mr. Rich of Ramsey.

Senator Wilson's bill to destroy the wife's dower interest, other than homestead exemptions, is property sold under creditor's execution was passed by the house.

CONGRESS

Resume of the Week's Proceedings.

In the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The real struggle for insular legislation at this session began yesterday in the senate. The army appropriation bill was under consideration and the Philippine amendment was reached. In addition the Cuban amendment was introduced, and the general debate on these propositions began. Sharp opposition to the Philippine amendment developed on the Democratic side, beginning with a point of order which the senate overruled and followed with speeches by Senators Tillman, Rawlins, Caffery, Bacon and Morgan. The amendment was defended by its author, Mr. Spooner, who pointed out the necessity for the legislation. Senators Vest, Hoar, Bacon and Rawlins offered amendments tending to limit the powers conferred by the Spooner amendment. An evening session was held to allow time to continue the debate.

In the House.

The house jettisoned the authorizations for two battleships and two cruisers which were in the naval appropriation bill as it passed that body. The senate had rejected the proposition and against the appeals of the house conferees the house yesterday voted by a big majority to agree to the senate amendment striking out the authorizations. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee contributed largely to this result by a vigorous speech in favor of the senate amendment. A partial conference report on the naval bill was agreed to and the bill went back to conference. The house also agreed to the conference report on the bill to create a commission of five to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, assumed by the United States under the treaty of Paris. Just before adjournment Mr. Tawney, chairman of the St. Louis exposition committee, asked unanimous consent to disagree to the senate amendments to the exposition bill, but Mr. Shepherd of Texas objected.

In the House.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The house was the scene of a sensational incident late yesterday afternoon which threw that body into a violent state of excitement. For an hour the storm raged, ending abruptly when an adjournment was taken upon motion of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority. Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, stirred the Democrats to a fever pitch by rising to a question of privilege and alleging that a speech he had turned over to the public printer under general leave to print had been withheld from the Record, and had been turned over to Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio by the speaker. The nature of the speech was not developed during the events that followed, but is was learned it was an attack upon Senator Hanna and the methods by which he was elected to the senate. The speaker explained that it had been represented to him that the speech violated the privileges of the house and he had directed that it should be withheld until he could look it over. Pressure of business had prevented him from doing so, however, and only twenty minutes before, he said, he had directed that the speech go into the Record, believing that if it contained anything offensive it could be stricken out of the Record by the house later. Intense excitement followed. Several points of order were made by Republicans, but the speaker declined to side-track the matter in that way, holding, however, that to proceed a proposition of some kind must be before the house. Thereupon Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, offered a resolution declaring that the speaker had no right to withhold speeches, and by a strict party vote the house decided not to consider it. Amid still greater excitement and confusion Mr. Richardson offered another resolution condemning the speaker's action in severe terms, and directing that the speech be "delivered forthwith" to the public printer. Again by a strict party vote the house refused to consider it. At this point further proceedings were cut off by adjournment.

Earlier in the day a partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference.

In the Senate.

An important amendment to the Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill was agreed to in the senate yesterday. It was an amplification of the amendment previously offered by Mr. Hoar, laying restrictions upon the sale of public lands and the granting of franchises and concessions in the Philippines. It was accepted by the committee in charge of the measure and is now a part of the committee amendment.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama continued his speech begun Monday and occupied the flood during the greater part of the day. He concluded his address just before the afternoon recess after having discussed comprehensively both the Cuban and Philippine amendments. He appealed to the committee to withdraw both propositions, maintaining that congress was treading upon dangerous ground and trifling with edged tools in acting upon them without ample information.

During the afternoon Mr. Allen obtained the floor from Mr. Morgan and severely arraigned Admiral Sampson for some statements he is alleged to have made upon an application of Chief Gunner Charles Morgan of the navy for promotion to the grade of commissioned officer. Mr. Allen's denunciation of Admiral Sampson was sensational. During the day the conference report upon the district of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to, as was also a partial report of the conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill.

In the Senate

Washington, Feb. 28. — The senate passed the army appropriation bill at 12:25 o'clock containing the propositions of the majority for a temporary government of the Philippines and for the future relations between the United States and Cuba. Many amendments were offered to both propositions but were voted down. The original Spooner amendment was amended regarding franchises, as proposed by Mr. Hoar, the latter proposition having been accepted by the majority Tuesday.

Not since the enactment of the resolutions declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Spain has there been such an avalanche of passionate oratory as the senate listened to yesterday. Throughout the session the army appropriation bill was under discussion, the controverted question being the Spooner Philippine amendment and the Platt Cuban amendment. Curiously enough the debate was confined entirely to the Democratic side of the chamber with one exception. Both amendments were denounced as vicious and pernicious legislation, subversive of the constitution of the United States and unparalleled in the history of legislative enactments. The most noted speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Bacon of Georgia. Senators Turner of Washington, Tillman of South Carolina, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Hoar of Massachusetts, Teller of Colorado, Mallory of Florida, Lindsay of Kentucky, Culberson of Texas, Jones of Arkansas, Simon of Mississippi, Allen of Nebraska and others addressed the senate, all of whom denounced the proposed legislation.

In the House.

The house had a busy day of routine, agreeing to the conference reports on the fortification, District of Columbia and the military academy bills, the last named containing the anti-hazing legislation. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference after the defeat of a motion to concur in the senate's provision for three more sub-marine torpedo boats. The Louisiana purchase exposition bill, which has been in a precarious preliminary state, was finally sent to conference for an adjustment of differences. Several bills for statues were disposed of by preliminary maneuvers. The revenue cutter bill also received a reverse, the house adjourning when an effort was made to take it up.

In the Senate.

Washington, March 1.—The serenity in yesterday's session of the senate was in sharp contrast with the tempestuous nature of Wednesday's session. A number of bills were passed. The river and harbor appropriation bill carrying appropriations of more than $50,000,000 was passed without a word of discussion, and the senate adopted the conference report on the war revenue reduction measure without disturbing in the least the millpond smoothness of the proceedings. Final conference reports were made and agreed to on the diplomatic and consular and agricultural appropriation bills and another conference on the postoffice bill was ordered. Conference reports on several other measures were agreed to and several bills of a minor character were passed. The last hour and a half of the session was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the House.

The house cleared the decks yesterday of a number of important conference reports without much difficulty. The conference report on the war revenue reduction bill proved generally acceptable to both sides and was adopted without division. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, acquiesced in it as the best thing that could be done, although he stated that the minority still believed the war taxes should be reduced $70,000,000. Final reports on the diplomatic and consular and agricultural appropriation bills were accepted. The major part of the day was devoted to the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. Although the bill was a house measure, its friends were very persistent, and in the face of many difficulties hung on to it with bull dog tenacity and finally forced the bill into such a parliamentary situation that it will be voted upon after five minutes debate this morning.

Washington, March 2. -- The house removed all possibility of an extra session yesterday by concurring in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Loud of California, Mr. Driscoll of New York, Mr. Mann of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin answered present and was not paired. The bill now goes to the president.

The house was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the committee on rules which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The Democrats attempted to filibuster but they were overwhelmed. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defended by the Republicans and assailed by the Democrats. The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate when Mr. Hull of Iowa, whose name had been connected with a lumber development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise which was not looking for government favors. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill, which agreed to Sunday closing, was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment, was defeated—84 to 132. The revenue cutter service bill was side-tracked early in the day by a vote of the house.

In the Senate.

During the great part of a long, tiresome session of the senate yesterday the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration. An interesting and at times lively debate was precipitated in the first two hours of the session on a resolution to discharge the committee on interstate commerce from consideration of the bill requiring railway companies to make detailed investigations of all accidents involving loss of life on their lines and to report to the interstate commerce commission. No action was taken. The old question as to the reclamation of public lands in the arid and semi-arid sections of the country were brought up, but the effort to attach an amendment to the measure appropriating money for the wark was defeated.

Sammy Harris, a well known feather weight boxer, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home in Chicago.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Exchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE

TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE. - MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—o—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

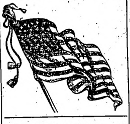
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.



JACK TAR'S GROWL.

A Story Illustrating the Sailor's Habit of Grumbling.

The author of "From Edinburgh to the Antarctic," writing of the sailor's habit of grumbling, says: "The dinners are all the same—that is to say, Monday's dinners are all alike, and what we have today we shall have this day six months hence. Jack's forefather this day 100 years ago had the same menu and made the same uncomplimentary remarks about the dishes, and 100 years hence on this day Jack's children will growl over their salt horse and plumless duff." The author also tells this "yarn" to illustrate that Jack's habit of grumbling can't be cured and must be endured:

Once upon a time there lived a skipper whose wife said to him that if she went to sea the poor men would never find fault with their food. Her husband took her with him on a voyage, and the good woman attended to the cooking in the galley herself.

The scouse was thick with fresh vegetables, the bread was white and without weevils, the meat was good, and the duff was almost half plums, but still the men growled.

Then the skipper's wife thought of the hens she had brought on board to lay eggs for her husband's breakfast. She took them out of the coop, wrung their necks with her own fair hands, plucked them, roasted them and sent them to the forecastle on the cabin china.

"Now the men," she said to herself, "will know how much we think of their comfort."

At eight bells she stole forward to the forecastle to listen to the praise of her skill as a cook. She looked down the hatch and saw a big black fist plunge a fork into the hen and heard a hoarse voice growl, "I say, Bill, what d'ye think this 'ere bloody fowl died of?"

A DOMESTIC JAR.

The Little Dialogue With Which the Proceedings Were Enlivened.

Here's a little dolly dialogue that was overheard in a $24 a month Capitol hill mansion one evening last week:

She—Why, oh, why, did I ever marry you?

He—Because I was a good thing.

She—You are becoming positively coarse.

He—Association.

She—You pay no attention whatever to my little wishes.

He—What's the use of chasing a car after you've caught it?

She—I believe you have been drinking again.

He—No such luck.

She—I'm in rags.

He—Well, we'll do a sketch. So'm I.

She—I haven't been to the theater for two weeks.

He—Yours is a sad story.

She—Brute!

He—Ours is a peaceful home.

She—Are you going down town tonight?

He—If I can swing you for car fare.

She—I have only $3 in my purse.

He—Hetty Green!

She—I saw a pair of high heeled patent leathers today, reduced to $8, that I must and shall have.

He—D'je see any men's brogans for $1.39?

She—Why don't you get shaved?

He—Waiting for pay day.

She—Don't you know the rent and the gas will be due this pay day?

He—Then I'll cut out the shave.

She—I wish I had never left mamma, so I do.

He—Others, others!

She—I have a good notion to go right back to her this minute.

He—Have you got an umbrella?

She—Oh, you—you—g-g-government c-c-clerk! (Tears. Curtain.)—Washington Post.

The Neglected Voice.

The voice is the most common and at the same time the most complex of human faculties. When we listen to it we realize nothing of the many influences at work in its use. Yet it represents the character, the mood, the temperament and the health of the individual when left to run in its own way. If uncontrolled, it will develop much as a flower garden will develop; the rank and weedy nature will come to the front, and the tones of exquisite beauty will be obscured. Bad daily habits in the use of the voice will give it many disagreeable qualities. If controlled, the voice will keep its weeds in the background and permit only its beauties to be known. If cultivated, the weeds will be taken out and the flowers developed.—Pittsburg Press.

"By hook and by crook" is an allusion to an ancient manorial custom which permitted the neighboring poor to take all the wood that they could reach and pull down from the forest trees, using only their shepherds' crooks.

WANTED A RECEIPT.

The Old Lady Insisted Upon Following Instructions.

The old lady was not used to traveling on the Broadway cars. She had evidently spent her youth and middle age in the rural regions, but doubtless she called old Ireland home. The conductor, who differed little from the rest of his kind, came through the car calling for fares. The old woman held out her hand, in which a nickel was tightly clutched, then drew it suddenly back as if she had made some mistake.

"I want my 'resate' first," she said in a rich Doolin dialect.

The conductor paid no heed; but, holding out his hand, demanded, "Fare, please."

"But I want my 'resate,'" she repeated.

"No receipts, lady," said the stolid conductor. "I'll have to have your fare."

"My son told me not to give up any money without getting a 'resate,'" insisted the old woman stoutly.

The kind lady with the sweet face and Paris clothes proffered the assurance that it was "all right," that nobody got receipts.

"See, I pay my fare without one," she said, giving the conductor a dime and the woman a reassuring smile.

But the woman was stubborn. "I want my 'resate,'" she reiterated.

The conductor mechanically held out a nickel to the kind lady of the Paris gown, but she shook her head, nodded toward the old woman and smiled. The conductor without a word passed on through the car, which lurched and swayed through Union square. She of the "resate" shook her head grimly, settled herself back in her seat and held on to the nickel, determined not to relinquish it without the necessary acknowledgment.—New York Mail and Express.

BEAUTIES OF A GLACIER.

Scenes That Are Likened to Visions of a Glorified City.

The fascinations of a glacier are as witching as they are dangerous. Apostolic vision of a crystal city glorified by light "that never was on land or sea" was not more beautiful than these vast ice rivers, whose onward course is chronicled, not by years and centuries, but by geological ages, says a British Columbia correspondent of the New York Post. With white domed snow cornices wreathed fantastic as arabesque and with the glassy walls of emerald grotto reflecting a million sparkling jewels, one might be in some cavernous dream world or among the tottering grandeur of an ancient city. The ice pillars and silvered pinnacles, which scientists call seracs, stand like the sculptured marble of temples crumbling to ruin. Glittering pendants hang from the rim of bluish chasm. Tints too brilliant for artists' brush gleam from the turquoise of crystal walls. Rivers that flow through valleys of ice and lakes, hemmed in by hills of ice, shine with an azure depth that is very infinity's self.

In the morning, when all thaw has been stopped by the night's cold, there is deathly silence over the glacial fields, even the mountain cataracts fall noiselessly from the precipice to ledge in tenuous, wind blown threads. But with the rising of the sun the whole glacial world bursts to life in noisy tumult. Surface rivulets brawl over the ice with a glee that is vocal and almost human. The gurgle of rivers flowing through subterranean tunnels becomes a roar, as of a rushing, angry sea. Ice grip no longer holds back rock scree loosened by the night's frost, and there is the reverberating thunder of the falling avalanche.

Made Up For Lost Time.

When President Kruger sailed for England some years ago, he was the object of much concern to his fellow passengers on board the liner from Cape Town, many of whom were consumed with curiosity when they noticed his absence from the dinner table for the first four days out.

On inquiry they found that the careful Transvaaler spent the dinner hour on deck, where he ate biltong and biscuits. When asked his reason, he testily replied, "I have no money to fool away on expensive eating, like you Englishmen."

The correspondent who tells the story and who was on board at the time adds, "You should have seen the old man trying to make up for lost time when it was explained to him that his passage money included his meals on board."

A Skeleton In Every Closet.

The expression "There is a skeleton in every closet" is said to have its origin in the fact that a soldier once wrote to his mother, who complained of her unhappiness, to have some sewing done for him by some one who had no cares or troubles. At last the mother found a woman who seemed to have no troubles, but when she told her business the woman took her to a closet containing a skeleton and said: "Madam, I try to keep my troubles to myself, but every night I am compelled by my husband to kiss this skeleton, who was once his rival. Think you, then, I can be happy?"

His Diagnosis.

Teacher—Suppose you had one pound of candy and gave two-thirds to your little sister and one-fourth to your little brother, what would you have yourself?

Scholar—Well, I guess I'd have the measles or something so's I wouldn't feel much like eating.—Puck.

Boarding House Humor.

Landlady (threateningly)—I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days if you're not careful.

Boarder—I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger than the piece of pie you gave me.—Detroit Free Press.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. March 4th 1901

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of K. O. Gigstad administrator of the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said Estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Thursday the twenty-eight day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the office of the Probate Judge of Red Lake county at Red Lake Falls in said county.

And It Is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the fourth day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 6-4t-Mar 27)

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term. February 25th A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased, late of the County of Red Lake and, state of Minnesota, being granted to William Eickhoff.

It is ordered, that three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county for examination and allowance or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 18th day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a special term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 25th day of February A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

To Romould Sylvester:—

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1896 in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgement, which was entered in the District Court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1896 the following described piece or parcel of land now situated in Red Lake county, (formerly Polk county) state of Minnesota, to-wit: SE¼ section 25, town 150, range 42 was bid in to the State to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgement, interests and costs, for the sum of Twenty-six dollars and eleven cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the absolute property of the State.

That on the 18th day of April A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned County Auditor of Polk county, as directed by the State Auditor in accordance with section 101 of chapter II of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents: that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 18th day of April A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county of Polk.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of August A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minnesota.
By N. O. Hoffard, Deputy.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Even Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 33, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

The Standard,

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL ≈ BENZ MINNEAPOLIS.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order

$22.50

will buy

$1,000

Fire Insurance For

5 YEARS.

On Your Farm Buildings in a Reliable Company.

Call on

H. E. IVES

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

YOUR

Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

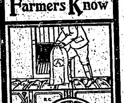
LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Farmers Know



The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. St. Paul, Minn. ♣

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.20.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $8.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Supplement to ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR, MARCH 6, 1901.

Financial Statement

OF

RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
January 30th, 1901.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:

Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit to you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1900, and a statement of the finances of the county at the end of the year, including all debts and liabilities of every description and the assetts and other means to discharge the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam Zeh

County Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1900.

RECEIPTS:

Balance in treasury Jan. 1st 1900	$ 9468 81	
First State Bank of Red Lake Falls, interest on deposit of county funds	168 95	
Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, interest on deposit of county funds	106 32	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls interest on deposit of county funds	82 90	
Bank of St. Hilaire, interest on deposit of county funds	32 26	
H M Hicks, fee for auctioneer's license	10 00	
D Patterson " "	10 00	
School district refundment for text book record	75	
Fees for filing certificates of nomination	315 60	
M G Wyer, filing appointment as agent	05	
State Finance committee, filing aptmt as agent	15	
Joseph Perrault, clerk of court, jury fees	51 00	
A B Nelson Co. auditor refundment from Marshall Co. of expenses insanity case of Carl Swenson	73 28	
Red Lake Falls Athletic Association rent of court room	10 00	
Fees for hunter's licenses	1 25	
Fines in justice court N W Tarrant	5 00	
" " O H Peters	4 00	
" " K O Gigstad	10 00	
" " N Swanson	25 00	
State apportionment to schools	11220 85	
Private redemptions	944 23	
Int. and Prin. on state school lands	4493 30	
Sale of ditch bonds (Ditch No. 1)	9505 00	
Taxes and penalties collected	62499 23	
Refundment of excess remitted state treasurer	115 00	
Orders outstanding	11305 87	
Total receipts and unpaid orders		110458 80

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer interest and principal on school lands	4211 58	
" state taxes	3841 51	
" prin. and int. on school district loans	1695 60	
" hunters' licenses issued	5 00	
" interest on railroad bonds (t'wp of Gervais)	90 00	
" city, village and township treasurers	17530 48	
" school dist. treasurers	35470 62	
Orders and warrants drawn on Co Rev fund	21016 33	
" " " Poor fund	2503 45	
" " " Road and Bridge fund	840 00	
" " " Bond and Int. fund	1400 00	
" " " Inc Exp fund	267 15	
" " " Ditch fund	9758 18	
" " " Jail fund	80 00	
" " " Private Red. fund	1049 74	
Paid refunding orders	25 19	
Total disbursements		100953 16

Balance cash in Treasury

To the credit of the following funds:		
County Bond and Int. Fund	332 43	
County road and bridge fund	155 93	
Tax collections fund	6895 00	
Interest, penalty and costs fund	502 77	
State of Minnesota fund	1 25	
Current school fund	9 16	
Private redemption fund	65 66	
Public land fund	522 62	
School district fund	2953 74	
Town fund	512 75	
Total	11981 31	

Less overdraft in	
County revenue fund	$2392.21
" poor fund	9.96
" incidental exp. fund	58.88
School funds	14.62

	2475 67	
		9505 64
		110458 80

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected for State Revenue	2202 89	
" " " school	1639 07	
Hunters licenses	1 25	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	5 00	
Total		3849 11

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer state taxes	3841 51	
Hunters licenses	5 00	
Refunding orders	1 35	
Balance cash in treasury	1 25	
Total		3849 11

PUBLIC LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Principal, interest and penalties of state lands	4493 30	
Cash balance January 1, 1900	241 20	
Total	4734 50	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid state treasurer's drafts	4211 58	
Balance cash in treasury	522 62	
Total		4734 50

TAX COLLECTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1st, 1901	58930 17	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	7876 60	
Total	66806 77	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Settled to State of Minn. fund	3012 86	
County revenue fund	6002 05	
County poor fund	2230 21	
" bond and interest fund	1747 13	
" road and bridge fund	1363 65	
Town funds	16308 72	
School district funds	27316 90	
Current school funds	2 16	
Balance cash in treasury	6895 00	
Total		66806 77

INTEREST, PENALTIES AND COSTS.

RECEIPTS:

Collections to Jan. 1, 1901	3533 21	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	640 17	
Total	4178 38	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of county revenue fund	3670 23	
Refundments	38	
Balance cash in treasury	502 77	
Total	4173 38	

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

State apportionments	11220 85	
One mill tax in marg. territory	2 16	
Fines State vs Morisette & Swenson	10 00	
" " Lafaive	4 00	
" " Hanson	5 00	
" " Doust	25 00	
Cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	19 57	
Total	11286 58	

DISBURSEMENTS:

To credit of school districts	11277 42	
Balance cash in treasury	9 16	
Total		11286 58

BOND AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Tax collections	1747 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y., interest on bonds	600 00	
" Mchts State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	560 00	
" refunding orders	60	
" First State Bank of Red Lake Falls interest on bonds	210 00	
" Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1900	14 01	
Balance cash in treasury	332 43	
Total		1747 13

PRIVATE REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Redemptions to Jan 1st, 1901	944 23	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	190 90	
Total	1135 13	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid E. Perrault for tax certificates redeemed and surrendered	231 87	
J W Wheeler	154 34	
Chas D Matteson	33 91	
G C Mantel	251 51	
J K O Sherwood	39 07	
Jas Meehan Jr.	5 20	
C T Thompson	14 33	
A O Wonderlich	7 61	
Geo S Edgell	17 57	
Col and U S Mtg Co	19 70	
Fred E French	17 38	
G Vandertark	23 05	
O W Brink	23 00	
Mary S Hodgson	53 94	
K M Hansen	5 14	
Balance cash in treasury	65 39	
Total		1135 13

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Appropriations from county revenue fund	300 00	
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1901	58 88	
Total	358 88	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Postage, freight and express in Co Auditor's office	56 97	
" " " Co Treasurer's office	59 51	
" " " Register of Deeds office	23 65	
" " " Supt of Schools office	20 83	
" " " Clerk of Court's office	11 60	
" " " Judge of Probate's office	4 95	
Paid Co Treasurer postage, freight and express for other officers	80 62	
Paid overdraft of Jan 1, 1900	91 73	
Total		358 88

COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

From tax collections	1363 65	
Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1900	732 74	
Total		2096 39

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid town Treasurers as follows:		
P E Smidesang appropriation for town of Polk Centre	50 00	
Francois Lambert " " Lambert	100 00	
Leonard Holmes " Vill. of St Hilaire	100 00	
J W Wallin " City of Thief River Falls	100 00	
Andrew Swanson " town of Black River	50 00	
A W Lind " " Sanders	100 00	
Cyrille Lucier " " Poplar River	100 00	
Edward Huot " " Louisville	100 00	
E E Zeh painting Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire bridges	100 00	
F F Freund Painting Red Lake Falls bridge	40 00	
Transferred to credit of Co Revenue Fund by Co. Commissioners	1100 00	
Refunding orders paid	46	
Balance cash in treasury	155 93	
Total		2096 39

SANDERS-BLACK RIVER DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Stoddard, Nye & Co $9000 10 year ditch bonds	9505 00	
Outstanding orders	29 48	
Total		9534 48

DISBURSEMENTS:

Anton Anderson in full of contract constructing ditch	5326 88	
W H Scribner " " "	2122 34	
John Patnode " " "	978 33	
S M Dainard in part	196 60	
W A Sorsoliel in full of S M Dainard contract constructing ditch	418 53	
G N Ry Co Right of Way damages, constructing bridges	400 00	
O H Pederson right of way for ditch	25 00	
Geo A Ralph cross-sectioning ditch	34 70	
P O Hagglund assisting in cross-sectioning ditch	37 10	
Total		9534 48

TERREBONNE DITCH FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Outstanding orders	231 70	
		231 70

DISBURSEMENTS:

Geo A Ralph surveying ditch	89 00	
O J Johnson viewer 7 days	21 00	
E A Moran viewer 10 days	30 00	
E A Moran team hire	18 00	
James Sutor viewer 10 days	30 00	
James Sutor team hire	18 00	
O W Mead chainman 4 days	8 00	
Chas Sampson serving notices on viewers	7 70	
Total		231 70

COUNTY JAIL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Orders outstanding	80 00	
		80 00

DISBURSEMENTS:

E Strassburger plans and specifications for jail	80 00	
		80 00

COUNTY POOR FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	2248 21	
Outstanding orders	860 29	
Overdraft	9 96	
Cash balance Jan 1, 1900	339 74	
Total		3458 20

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to Co Revenue fund by order of Co Board	900 00	
Refundments	72	
Interest on Co Poor orders paid	79	
Orders outstanding Jan 1 1900 paid	54 00	
Orders drawn during the year as per itemized schedule following	2502 69	
Total		3458 20

Itemized Schedule of Expenditures, Poor Fund.

Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour furnished Mrs Tom Benson, a pauper	5 00	
A C Hanson house rent for " " "	28 00	
J Hallen one cord wood for " " "	2 25	
M V Evenson mdse for Mrs I T Hag and " " "	2 50	
Stephen Warring 1 cord wood for " " "	2 25	
E M Hoff mdse for Mrs Anna Johnson "	6 00	
St Luke's Hospital medicine and care of " " "	13 50	
Anton Benson board " " "	7 50	
John Albin, board and care of John Ortloquist, a pauper, fourteen months	80 00	
A R Rolstad, merchandise and nursing, family of A. Swenson	11 00	
Rapp & Post, merchandise furnished family of A Swenson	2 95	
Anton Peterson merchandise and lumber for coffin Mrs A Swenson	5 18	
Treffle Daoust, board and care of Theo Carle, a pauper, two months	12 00	
F X Lambert board and care of Theo Carle	15 00	
" " " " 5 months	125 00	
F J Stebbins medicine furnished Hag Thompson	8 25	
" " " Mrs Hill, Mrs Hanson Wold Englestad	9 55	
" " " Chris Hillingson	7 75	
" " " paupers	13 40	
John Beaudry board and care of E Morrissette 11 months	112 00	
Theo LaBissoniere, merchandise furnished Mrs. Brault a pauper	90 00	
" " " K Farstad "	70 20	
" clothing " Jo Doyea "	5 00	
" merchandise " family of John Beaudrow paupers	20 35	
" merchandise furnished Mrs. Brouillet, a pauper	60 60	
" " " family of Robert Pontz	9 50	
St Gabriel's hospital board and care of Mary Demers, 12 mos	60 00	
Wm H Randall nursing Fred Blomgren 24 days	24 00	
W A Schrelter drugs "	4 65	
Ed Garceau board and care of Jo Doyea a pauper by O Larourshere	128 00	
Hans R Kolseth coffin and funeral expenses for Erick Anderson	8 00	
Ernest Buse houserent for Mrs Marchildon and family	68 00	
Rapp & Post clothing for paupers	11 25	
James Nelson care of I T Hag 5 days	6 25	
Ellen L Riddell board and care of Mrs Chas Rockstad and child one week	3 50	
John Lohn care of Mrs. Bostrom, coffin, and digging grave	22 50	
E E Harik merchandise furnished Mrs. Bostrom	5 00	
Gunnar Husby merchandise furnished "	6 25	
P E Smidesang " " A Nelson	16 00	
Henry Leppert " " "	2 05	
Luc Dubuc board and room for Anton Junchu a pauper 7 months	71 95	
A M Labounta Board and care Mrs Violette a pauper 5 months 8 ds	52 50	
E Trombly " " " 1 mo	20 00	
Andrew O Rolstad nursing family of Gilbert Skjerva 6 days	9 00	
Peter Olson attending family of Ole Peterson	25 50	
Mrs Frank Leroy board and care of Clark Owen 10 days	7 50	
W A Schrelter, medicines furnished A Juneau, Pontz family, Trydal and Nelson	19 40	
W A Schrelter medicines furnished Juneau, Carpenter and Nelson	16 50	
" " " Oliver Durand	30 00	
" " " other paupers	28 90	
John Bridston board of Steen girls 21 days	15 50	
Rapp & Post supplies for Herbert Nelson	5 00	
N P Nelson board and care of " 2 mo 9 da	17 50	
Elsie Hamry " " 1 mo 18 da	15 00	
Shagnon & Benoit merchandise furnished Oliver Durand a pauper	24 96	
A M Anderson & Bros coffin " "	16 50	
Louis Blair board and care of John Taylor 20 weeks	60 00	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co flour furnished Robert Pontz family	7 10	
N Eckstein mdse " "	3 00	
" " and Mrs Kuehl	12 55	
" " "	17 48	
Richard Adler moving family of Julius Kuehl from Wylie to Red Falls	7 00	
Halvor Johnson attending Mike Johnson and family 8 days	12 00	
Mullarky & Hansen 5 weeks board Louis Martell by John Morin	15 00	
James Wright two weeks board and care of Louis Martell	6 00	
W T Mullarky clothing for J W Swanstrom	8 00	
Mullarky & Hansen 8 weeks board and care of John Taylor, and one week board and care of J W Swanstrom by Kristina Andrews	28 00	
Oskar Krause bd and care of Nils Lundstrom 10 weeks	25 00	
Shagnon & Benoit mdse for Mrs H Benoit a pauper	16 00	
Mullarky & Hansen R R fare to Minneapolis for Mrs O T Klauser	8 77	
K M Hansen " Bemidji for Ed McDonald	3 79	
Mandy Hebert " Natick, R I, for John Lunn	20 00	
Total		1759 99

Physicians' Fees.

Dr I Lemieux	medical services rendered	Mrs H Benoit a pauper	1 00
"	" " "	family of R Pontz "	13 00
"	" " "	Joe Doyea "	2 00
Dr H Grundy	" " "	Ellingson child "	10 00
"	" " "	Clark Owens "	10 00
"	" " "	Mrs Clements "	5 00
"	" " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	25 00
Dr H Francis	" " "	Crist Ellingson Mrs Chas Rockstad and I T Hag	49 50
"	" " "	Mrs Chas Rockstad "	10 00
"	" " "	Henry McDonald "	5 00
"	" " "	G Lind & Martell "	22 50
"	" " "	Lewis Olson "	33 00
"	" " "	Mrs Jos Crapo "	10 00
"	" " "	Mrs Clements "	30 00
"	" " "	Willie Jones "	44 50
"	" " "	other paupers "	16 00
Dr A F Blomburgh	" " "	Herbert Nelson "	110 70
"	" " "	Nels Lundstrom "	23 00
"	" " "	family of Geo Webb "	25 00
"	" " "	Mary Olson "	10 00
Dr N M Watson	" " "	Mrs Chas Nelson "	36 00
"	" " "	A Juneau & O Trydal	15 00
"	" " "	Oliver Durand "	61 00
"	" " "	Mrs Violette	46 00
"	" " "	Nelson child, John Beaudrow, Durand, Marchildon and Doyea, paupers	42 50
Dr W O Tessier	" " "	Theo Carle a pauper	27 50
"	" " "	Mrs Trydal "	31 00
"	" " "	Jos St Martin "	20 50

Total Physicians' fees	742 70
Total Expenses of Poor as above	2502 69

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Taxes collected and distributed	6002 05
Interest, Penalties and Costs	3670 23
Interest on deposits	390 43
Auctioneers' Licenses	20 00
School dist. refundment for Text book record	75
Nomination fees	315 60
Filing appointment of agents	20
Jury fees	51 00
Refundment from Marshall Co insanity case of Carl Swinson	73 28
Rent of Court Room	10 00
Transferred from County Road & Bridge fund	1100 00
Transferred from County Poor Fund	900 00
Orders outstanding	10125 17

Overdraft	2392 21	
Total		25950 92

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transferred to Incidental Expense fund	300 00	
Refundments	2 27	
Orders outstanding Jan 1, 1900 paid	1064 49	
Overdraft Jan 1, 1900	3822 32	
Orders drawn during the year, per itemized schedule following	20761 84	
Total		25950 92

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	138 00	
" mileage	37 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	158 00	
" mileage	45 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	114 00	
" mileage	50 00	
K M Hansen per diem	222 00	
" mileage	61 60	
J B Hebert per diem	144 00	
" mileage	50 00	
Total		1050 00

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Per diem and Mileage.

James Sutor per diem	15 00	
" mileage	2 00	
Wm C L Demann per diem	15 00	
" mileage	1 40	
Ole J Johnson per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
K M Hansen per diem	12 00	
" mileage	4 00	
J B Hebert per diem	15 00	
" mileage	4 00	
Total		87 40

Salary of County Officers.

Adam Zeh	County Auditor	1200 00	
O T Tandberg	County Treasurer	1320 00	
Frank Jeffers	Superintendent of Schools	800 04	
Van R Brown	County Attorney	600 00	
J T Knight	Judge of Probate	650 00	
J E Ford	Deputy County Auditor	333 63	
J O Gjerberg	Janitor	360 00	
Total			5263 67

Official Fees

Joseph Perrault, clerk of court		
Recording and filing official bonds and papers	217 50	
Board of Audit 3 days 1899	9 00	
Delinquent tax proceedings	1216 20	
Samuel Gibeau, register of Deeds.		
Recording county attorney's bonds	1 50	
Making list of Mortgages for assessment	7 00	
Recording town treasurers' bonds	21 00	
Adam Zeh, County Auditor,		
Board of Audit 2 days	6 00	
Services in ditch proceedings	269 00	
Wm C L Demann		
2 days board of Audit	6 00	
J C Mathews		
Court commissioner's fees state vs Sims	8 25	
Total		1761 45

Election Returns and Mileage.

O J Johnson	carrying ballots town of	Wyandotte	Spec Elec Feb 24, 1900	5 00
K M Hanson	" "	North	" "	5 70
A S Anderson	" "	River Falls	" "	3 60
Alex Patnode	" "	Gervais	" "	2 00
Moses Ducharme	" "	Lake Pleasant	" "	2 40
J B Hebert	" "	Poplar River	" "	5 00
Chas E Asp	" "	Emardville	" "	3 40
P A Eckstrom	" "	Black River	" "	3 50
F T Satre	" "	Rocksbury	" "	5 00
H D Baardson	" "	Norden	" "	5 60
Lars Backe	"	City of Thief River Falls	"	5 00
Nels K Anderson	"	town of Sanders	" "	4 20
J L Johnson	"	Village of St Hilaire	" "	3 60
John E Peterson	"	town of Bray	" "	4 20
Ildaige Baril	" "	Red Lake Falls	" "	1 50
Adolph Plante	" "	Lambert	" "	6 00
Olof Larson	" "	Numedal	" "	6 80
A D Baril	" "	Louisville	" "	6 00
O T Romsos	" "	Polk Centre	" "	2 80
E E Havik	" "	Equality	" "	7 20
Edonor Perusse	" "	Terrebonne	" "	2 80
O N Skomedal	" "	Garnes	" "	6 20
A P Toupin	"	City of Red Lake Falls	" "	1 20
Nels Holberg	bringing election returns	1st ward city of Red L Falls		1 20
Theo Pichette	" "	2nd " "	"	1 20
Moses Belair	" "	3rd " "	"	1 20
C E Traverse	" "	1st " "	Thief R Falls	5 00
Hubert Holzknecht	" "	2nd " "	"	5 00
Frank Tilton	" "	3rd " "	"	5 00
Chas Eklund	" "	town of Bray		4 00
Magnus Winberg	" "	" Numedal		7 20
Ole J Tweet	" "	" Norden		6 60
A J Hemstad	" "	" Emardville		3 80
Joseph Pigeon	" "	" Poplar River		4 60
Simon C Sater	" "	" Garnes		5 00
A C Lindquist	" "	" Polk Centre		2 80
A Aug Erickson	" "	" River Falls		3 80
Daniel Patterson	" "	Village of St Hilaire		3 40
O L Larson	" "	Town of Sanders		4 20
Thomas Belair	" "	" Red Lake Falls		1 20
Felix Anderson	" "	" Black River		2 00
Anton Erickson	" "	" North		5 40
J J Donahue	" "	" Equality		7 20
Joseph Prudhomme	" "	" Lake Pleasant		2 30
Chas Gustafson	" "	" Rocksbury		4 60
Fred Anderson	" "	" Wyandotte		5 50
J J Gerard	" "	" Terrebonne		3 00
Theo Majeres	" "	" Gervais		2 00
Adolph Plante	" "	" Lambert		6 00
Adam Zeh 1 day canvassing special election returns Feb 28, 1900				3 00
C L Taylor 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 24, 1900				3 20
S T Johnson 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns Feb 24, 1900				7 40
Wm C L Demann 1 day and mileage canvassing special election returns, Feb 24, 1900				4 40
Ildaige Baril	carrying ballots town of	Red Lake Falls	Gen. elect. 1900	1 60
Louis Doucet	" "	Lambert	" "	5 80
J B Hebert	" "	Poplar River	" "	5 00
Alex Patnode	" "	Gervais	" "	2 00
A D Berry	" "	Louisville	" "	2 40
H D Baardson	" "	Norden	" "	5 60
Chas Eklund	" "	Black River	" "	4 20
Chas E Asp	" "	Emardville	" "	3 40
Edonor Perusse	" "	Terrebonne	" "	3 20
P Englestad	" "	Rocksbury	" "	4 40
Olof Tande	" "	Garnes	" "	7 40
E E Havick	" "	Equality	" "	7 20
A S Anderson	" "	River Falls	" "	3 80
Moses Ducharme	" "	Lake Pleasant	" "	2 60
Olof Larson	" "	Numedal	" "	7 40
O T Romsos	" "	Polk Centre	" "	3 00
O F Embriet	" "	North	" "	5 80
Nels K Anderson	" "	Sanders	" "	4 60
John E Peterson	" "	Bray	" "	4 20
O J Johnson	" "	Wyandotte	" "	5 60
J L Johnson	"	Village St. Hilaire	" "	3 40
Lars Backe	"	City of Thief River Falls	" "	5 00
A P Toupin	"	City of Red Lake Falls	" "	1 20
A D Berry	bringing election returns town of	Louisville	"	2 40
Geo Charest	" "	" Lambert	"	6 00
Zotique Bray	" "	" Polk Centre	"	3 00
Nels Haakinson	" "	" Garnes	"	7 40
Andrew Johnson	" "	" Emardville	"	3 80
Ole Olson	" "	" Norden	"	6 60
Erick Albue	" "	" Numedal	"	6 20
John L Smith	" "	" North	"	5 80
Chas Gustafson	" "	" Rocksbury	"	4 20
Charles Eklund	" "	" Bray	"	6 00
Thomas Dougherty	" "	" Black River	"	2 40
Evangelist Quesnelle	" "	" Lake Pleasant	"	2 20
L C Erickson	" "	" Equality	"	7 20
A Aug Erickson	" "	" River Falls	"	3 80
Joseph Laurent	" "	" Gervais	"	2 80
O L Larson	" "	" Sanders	"	4 20
Fred Anderson	" "	" Wyandotte	"	5 20
Joseph Pigeon	" "	" Poplar River	"	5 00
O H Peters	" "	Vill of St Hilaire	"	3 00
W D Culver	" "	1st ward city of Thief R Falls		5 00
M J Hughes	" "	2nd " "		5 00
F J Cernousek	" "	3rd " "		5 00
Joseph Tschirhart	" "	1st " "	Red Lake Falls	1 20
P E Pirath	" "	2nd " "		1 20
John Deforge	" "	3rd " "		1 20
A P Toupin	canvassing board 3 days and mileage		General elect 1900	9 20
C L Taylor	" " 3 days		"	9 20
Adam Zeh	" " 3 days		"	9 00
Wm C L Demann	" " 3 days		"	10 40
Total				560 30

FIRE WARDENS.

John Power	services town of Black River	1 50	
Albert Power	" " "	3 00	
James Power	" " "	1 50	
Thomas Glynn	" " "	1 50	
August Moren	" " "	1 50	
Festy Ridge	" " "	1 50	
James Ridge	" " "	1 50	
Chas Ford	" " "	3 00	
Peter Kilburg	" " "	3 00	
Joseph Schmitz	" " "	3 00	
John Keller	" " "	1 50	
Maggie Keller	" " "	3 00	
Magnus Winberg	" " "	8 00	
Joseph Pigeon	" " Poplar River	2 00	
L C Erickson	" " Equality	2 50	
Henry O Strasburg	" " Lambert	1 00	
M A Hatten	" " Terrebonne	4 00	
Total			43 00

WOLF BOUNTIES.

Charles Nelson	7 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Carl M Roland	5 00	
John G Hagen	34 00	
Louis Halvorson	14 00	
Louis Sall	7 00	
John Doyle	15 00	
Mikkel L Kjols	14 00	
Jens Fore	7 00	
Iver Iverson	7 00	
Alexander Daoust	14 00	
Frank Ault	7 00	
F Anderson	7 00	
Francis L Borglund	14 00	
Ole Nesland	7 00	
Henry Oyr	22 00	
John P Nelson	7 00	
M Madden	40 00	
Ole O Lee	7 00	
Alford Richard	7 00	
Antoine Lizotte	7 00	
Paul Borgie	7 00	
Peter Bush	7 00	
Charley A Samuelson	7 00	
Herbert Reed	7 00	
Alfred Ethier	40 00	
Knut Killand	14 00	
Casper Falk	7 00	
G A Anderson	7 00	
Isaac Lemieux	7 00	
Onezime Brunneau	7 00	
Geo Gunderson	7 00	
Charles Clark	14 00	
F X Lambert	7 00	
Pierrie Langlois	14 00	
E Cloutier	7 00	
L J O'Neil	14 00	
Pedor Pederson	14 00	
Geo Charest	7 00	
O P Peterson	21 00	
John Leroux	7 00	
Thomas Moreau	7 00	
John F Doyle	7 00	
Arthur Demers	6 00	
Frank E Umbriet	7 00	
Gilbert Skjorva	7 00	
John Ogatabish	21 00	
George Anderson	3 00	
Fred Delorme	5 00	
Joseph Raymond	24 00	
Jos St Mars	13 00	
Philip Demarais	3 00	
Geo Ethier	5 00	
Richard Larson	3 00	
A E Anderson	9 00	
Richard Larson	6 00	
Abraham Steen	13 00	
Charles St. Martin	15 00	
Amund Anderson	5 00	
Arnold Kirklie	6 00	
Geo A Groom	5 00	
Louis Miller	5 00	
Albert Griffiths	5 00	
Peter P Hood	5 00	
B O Lindstad	15 00	
J S McCall	5 00	
Ole O Rindal	5 00	
Earl Ford	10 00	
Ligrud Krostue	5 00	
Myron Boyce	7 00	
Moses Guerard	5 00	
John Roland	5 00	
Vital Desrosiers	5 00	
Fritjof Gjerberg	5 00	
August Lille	5 00	
Ole Ellingson	5 00	
Peter Swanson	5 00	
Ole Omoth		
Total		757 00

Lights, Fuel and Repairs.

Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co Wiring court house, fixtures and use of lights	43 05	
James Brady placing shelving in auditor's office	2 50	
Frank F Hunt glass, oil &c	3 85	
Thief River Falls Lumber Co lumber for vault	7 19	
Theo LaBissoniere oil	54	
Robertson Lumber Co lumber for repairs	23 26	
J J Rue repairing shelving in vault	1 00	
Nick Helm painting desks and tables	4 50	
Chas Sampson repairing court room	3 00	
Joseph Tschirhart repairing court room	1 00	
R Puschinsky braces, lumber etc for railing and desks	7 00	
Theo Lefaive making desk and table for auditor office	14 25	
		111 14

COUNTY DITCH EXPENSES.

Geo A Ralph surveying Sanders-Black River ditch and supplies furnished	115 00	
E A Moran viewer 15 days team hire 8 days Sanders Black River ditch	69 00	
O J Johnson " 10 " " " "	30 00	
Alex A Sweaas " 21 " " " "	63 00	
P O Hagglund rodman 8 days " " "	40 00	
L Boisvert rodman 8 days " "	16 00	
Iver Johnson axeman 1 day " "	1 50	
Anton Anderson balance on contract " "	207 31	
J E Ford typewriting specifications " "	3 00	
Geo A Ralph surveying Thief River Falls ditch	75 00	
J B Hebert viewer and team hire " "	51 00	
Gust Naplin viewer 11 days " "	33 00	
O J Johnson " 11 " " "	33 00	
Alex Johnson rodman 6 " " "	12 00	
M A Hewitt chainman 6 " " "	12 00	
S A Swanson typewriting specifications for " "	4 84	
		865 65

INTEREST ON COUNTY WARRANTS.

First State Bank of Red Lake Falls	93 93	
Merchant State " of " "	14 91	
John O Aas	33	
J. A. Duffy	05	
Brown Treacy & Co	05	
W. P. Johnson	4 66	
Bank of McIntosh	50	
O. T. Romsos	08	
J. M. Bray	20	
Theo LaBissoniere	20	
M. E. Gander	50	
Peter O. Wolds	12	
Olof Shreeland	21	
A. C. Rodgers	30	
P. E. Smidesang	10	
Citizens Nat. Bank	51	
H. M. Kaus.	99	
Joseph Perrault	10,10	
S. A. Swanson	35	
M. O. Sortedahl	48	
Henry Loppert	03	
J. L. Hebert	10	
P. A. Eckstrom	05	
Thomas Lawrence	38 24	
Ives & Soll	19	
J Hannay	10	
Joseph Pigeon	07	
Bank of St. Hilaire	08	
E E Havik	36	
Red Lake Falls Electric Light Co.	15	
Geo D Barnard & Co	1 24	
C E Boughton	41	
C M Lohn	50	
H. D. Baardson	18	
First State Bank of Thief River Falls	1 22	
First Nat. Bank of Detroit	63	
P F Poullot	00	
N M Watson	46	
W A Schroiter	32	
Red Lake Falls Milling Co	15	
Total		97 73

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Courier Publishing Co.		
Stationery for Co officers	136 35	
Special Election Blanks, Ballots and Stationery	125 55	
Court calendars, Oct. term Dist. court	37 40	
Official ballots for Gen election	80 00	
Sample " " "	10 00	
Geo D Barnard & Co.		
Blanks for county officers	128 26	
Blank books for "	292 62	
1 case file wrappers for clerk of court	7 50	
1 steel document file " " "	18 00	
1 blank case for auditors office	60 00	
Free Press Printing Co.		
Blanks for County offices	3 00	
Tax receipt for auditor and treas.	61 00	
Blank books and record	214 00	
Rubber stamps	1 75	
Examination paper and warrant reg	21 00	
Pioneer Press Co		
Blanks for Co officers	27 13	
Auditors and Court warrants	53 25	
Filing case	1 50	
Grand Forks Herald		
1 Mtg. record	21 00	
Tax lists	62 50	
Wm. Welch & Co.		
School Records &C	100 08	
W A Schroiter		
Ink and stationery	3 17	
C M Lohn		
Stenographers paper	4 00	
Total		1471 73

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

St. Hilaire Spectator		
Publishing official noitice etc	205 15	
" comrs proceedings	382 85	
" proceedings of Bd of equalization	54 75	
" Del. tax list for 1899	972 96	
" Finincial statment for 1899	508 90	
Total		2124 61

Paid Town Clerks for Reporting Births and Deaths.

Olof Larson	town of Numedal	1 00	
H D Baardson	" Norden	4 00	
O E Purdy	" North	25	
John E Peterson	" Bray	2 75	
Nels K Anderson	" Sanders	2 25	
F T Satre	" Rocksbury	3 50	
O T Romsos	" Polk Centre	2 50	
P A Eckstrom	" Black River	3 50	
A S Anderson	" River Falls	2 25	
L R Bramsness	" River Falls	50	
O J Johnson	" Wyandotte	3 25	
A D Berrry	" Louisville	3 75	
I Baril	" Red Lake Falls	1 00	
Alex Patnode	" Gervais	5 00	
Charles E Asp	" Emardville	4 75	
O N Skommedahl	" Garnes	3 50	
E E Havik	" Equality	75	
Moses Ducharme	" Lake Pleasant	4 50	
E Perusse	" Terrebonne	5 75	
Geo Dupont	" Terrebonne	1 50	
J B Hebert	" Poplar River	4 25	
L Daoust	" Lambert	2 00	
J L Johnson	" village of St Hilaire	4 75	
Lars Backe	" city of Thief River Falls	8 00	
I Lemieux	" city of Red Lake Falls	17 50	
Total			96 75

FEEBLE MINDED AND INSANE.

Case of Christ Anfinson:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Jacob Amundson witness fees and mileage	3 20	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	44 23	
Total		54 03
Case of Christian Lorvik:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Christian E Peterson witness fees and mileage	2 44	
A F Blomburgh " "	2 44	
E A Moran conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum and expenses	41 56	
Total		53 04
Case of Carl Syverson:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
S Shogren witness fees and mileage	6 76	
Charles Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	32 12	
S L Heasley fees and expense conveying patient to Red Lake Falls	38 80	
Total		84 28
Case of Julius Kuehl:		
Dr J Gendron medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Wm Callahan witness fees and mileage	1 50	
E A Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	57 29	
Total		65 39
Case of Andrew Suhrs:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
E A Moran fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	48 06	
Total		54 65
Case of Henry Prenevost:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Ambroise Godbout witness fees and mileage	2 32	
Sarah Champagne " " "	2 32	
M Thibert " " "	2 32	
Arthur Perras boarding patient	1 00	
Chas Sampson fees and expense conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	35 52	
Total		50 08
Case of Elizabeth Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Julius Berg witness fees and mileage	1 84	
E A Moran fees subpoenaing witnesses	2 90	
Geo Brunelle caring for patient	3 00	
Peter Wilmes room and board for patient	5 00	
Wm McIntosh caring for patient	3 00	
Joseph Belair fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls Hospital	57 05	
Total		79 39
Case of E A Mousseau:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr I Lemieux " "	3 30	
Philomen Mousseau witness fees and mileage	2 40	
Joseph Morrissette caring for patient	3 00	
G Gerlach boarding patient	2 00	
Wm McIntosh bringing patient to court	3 00	
J T Knight fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls asylum	28 12	
Total		45 12
Case of Chas Gumoll:		
Dr N M Watson medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr J Gendron "	3 30	
Sophia Gumoll witness fees and mileage	2 00	
Ed Jeffers "	2 00	
Albert Smith " "	3 00	
Wm McIntosh serving subpoenas	90	
Geo Brunelle fees and expenses conveying patient to Fergus Falls hospital	42 41	
Total		56 93
Case of Helmer Berg:		
Dr I Lemieux medical examination and report	3 30	
Dr N M Watson " "	3 30	
Charles Sampson serving subpoenas	2 10	
Total		8 70

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Case of Ralph Swenson, Feeble Minded:

A C Rodgers for clothing for patient at Faribault	10 75	19 75
Total for Feeble minded and insane		570 37

COST INQUISITIONS.

Case of Christ Sigfried:

Joseph Belair coroners fees			10 15	
Henry Busse	witness fees 1 day	2 miles	1 12	
Richard Adler	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Geo Weiss	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Total				13 51

Case of Barney Mousseau:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees			13 55	
Michael Nolan	witness fees 1 day	2 miles	1 12	
Jas Ford	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Daniel Patterson	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Wm Lonsdale	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Jas O Burse	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Dr A F Blomburgh med exam	1	2 "	6 20	
Total				25 35

Case of Mrs A G Swenson:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees			21 30	
Dr A F Blomburgh medical examination			14 40	
Sam Olson	witness fees 1 day	2 miles	1 12	
Anton Peterson	" 1	2 "	1 12	
Andrew G Swenson	" 1		1 00	
Anton Peterson interpreter	1		1 00	
Dr N M Watson med exam	1	14 "	7 40	
Total				47 34

Case of Alexis Violette:

Joseph Belair coroners fees			8 15	
Dr N M Watson med examination	1 day	2 miles	6 20	
Chas Sundstrom witness fees	1	2 "	1 12	
John Bourdon "	1	2 "	1 12	
				16 59

Case of Ellen Clements:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees			15 65	
Dr H Francis med examination	1 day	4 miles	6 40	
Annie Jacobson witness fees	1 "		1 00	
Mrs Frank Zavoral "	1 "		1 00	
Ada Clements "	1 "		1 00	
Andrew " "	1 "		1 00	
				26 05

Case of Wm Vorschek:

Joseph Belair coroner's fees			14 90	
Dr H Francis med examination	1 day	2 miles	6 20	
Theodore Gordon witness fees	1	2 "	1 12	
August Brown "	1	2 "	1 12	
Frank Benston "	1	2 "	1 12	
				24 46
Total costs inquisitions				153 30

JUSTICE COURT CASES.

Justice Fees

G E Traverse	State vs	Olson	20 40	
	"	Anderson	9 10	
	"	Peterson	4 90	
A P Toupin	"	Gilbertson	10 90	
	"	Bodle	2 66	
	"	Brouillet	5 05	
	"	Gervais	8 77	
	"	Nicholson	18 10	
O H Peters	"	Scheldrup	5 05	
	"	Himle	3 70	
K O Gigstad	"	Scheldrup	5 20	
S T Johnson	"	Mussey	12 27	
	"	Anderson	3 65	
N W Tarrant	"	Dufrene	3 50	
Total				112 57

Witness Fees.

Joseph Carpenter	State	vs	Nicholson	3 92	
Josephine	"	"		3 92	
Fred	"	"		3 92	
Adolf	"	"		3 92	
Ida Carpenter		"		3 92	
Geo Pepin	"	"		3 90	
O Carlson		"	Himle	3 68	
John Mahla	State	"	"	3 68	
P S Medchill	"	"	"	4 04	
O Kolstoe	"	"	Scheldrup	3 88	
H G Dobner	"	"	Sirois	1 96	
O C Jackson	"	"	"	3 92	
Louis Hanson	"	"	"	3 92	
Bert Walker	"	"	"	3 92	
E Golly	"	"	Peterson	1 00	
S Knutson	"	"	"	1 00	
Knudson	"	"	"	1 00	
Andy Erickson	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Monroe	"	"	"	1 00	
C E Traverse	"	"	Mussey	1 10	
N W Tarrant	"	"	"	1 00	
Rasmus Martenson	"	"	Olson	3 92	
Halvor Rodegaard	"	"	"	3 41	
Nels "	"	"	"	3 41	
Christ "	"	"	"	3 41	
John L Finke	"	"	"	1 72	
Albert Olson	"	"	"	8 28	
Milly "	"	"	"	8 28	
Anna "	"	"	"	8 28	
Helmer "	"	"	"	8 28	
Dr Grundy exp testimony state vs. Anderson				6 12	
Total					114 80

Jurors Fees

Val Detling	State	vs.	Pahlen	1 00	
Fred Krueger	"	"	"	1 00	
W F Smith	"	"	"	1 00	
M Verboncer	"	"	Armstrong	1 00	
Dennis Conely	"	"	Mussey	1 00	
Jas Farr	"	"	"	1 00	
Carl Kretzschmar	"	"	"	1 00	
Hans Nelson	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
R B Vining	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aas	"	"	"	1 00	
John P Forsberg	"	"	"	1 00	
Jacob Ove	"	"	"	1 00	
Frank Tilton	"	"	"	1 00	
Chas Umbeelt	"	"	"	1 00	
G Bailey	"	"	Peterson	1 00	
John Whitman	"	"	"	1 00	
Ben Hocking	"	"	"	1 00	
Christ Porter	"	"	"	1 00	
Geo Humphrey	"	"	"	1 00	
M E Todd	"	"	"	1 00	
O P Johnson	"	"	"	1 00	
J F Carey	"	"	"	1 00	
F H Kratka	"	"	"	1 00	
Ole Gunderson	"	"	"	1 00	
John Aos	"	"	"	1 00	
John Holzknecht	"	"	Olson	3 00	
Hans L Hanson	"	"	"	2 00	
Jas Meehan Jr	"	"	"	2 00	
Jurdon Carey	"	"	"	2 00	
Matt Barzen	"	"	"	2 00	
Peter Newman	"	"	"	2 00	
George Gibson	"	"	"	2 00	
C E Pearson	"	"	"	2 00	
John Dalson	"	"	"	2 00	
Andrew Erickson	"	"	"	2 00	
Benj Hawkins	"	"	"	2 00	
Jake Setzler	"	"	"	2 00	
Fred Borchers	"	"	"	1 00	
Total					51 00

Miscellaneous J C Expenses

WC Smiley writing testimony state vs Mussey	3 00	
Alex A Sweas interpreter " " Olson	1 00	
Hans F Hanson " " "	1 00	
Total		5 00

Constable and Sheriff Fees J C

Fred Cyr sheriff fees	state vs Olson	0 10	
Wm McIntosh constable fees	" Gervais	4 85	
E A Moran " "	" Jumer	18 35	
Fred Cyr deputy sheriff "	" Nicholson	10 30	
Christ Hall constable "	" Pfaff	3 00	
Carl Johnson "	" Scheldrup	5 60	
" " "	" Himle	10 90	
G G Williams "	" Sirois	15	
Wm Benzie "	" Peterson	6 15	
" " "	" Mussey	5 95	
Total			83 05
Total cost justice court cases			366 02

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES

Petit Juror's Fees. Feby term 1900

Michael Burns	1 day	44 miles		6 49
Conrad Lajambe	1 "	60 "		7 00
Joseph L Cyr	6½ "	38 "		16 80
Emil Schlessinger	2 "	2 "	Talesman	4 20
Ed Jeffers	3 "	2 "	"	6 20
Thomas Belair	2 "	2 "	"	4 20
A Wright	2 "	2 "	"	4 20
Thomas Carno	2 "	2 "	"	4 20
August Erickson	9½ "	20 "		21 60
Fletcher Cary	9½ "	48 "		23 80
Delos Douglas	9½ "	48 "		23 80
G Lasarge	9½ "	48 "		23 80
Peter Hance	9½ "	50 "		24 00
O N Skomnedahl	9½ "	52 "		24 20
Louis Attstadt	9½ "	6 "		19 60
Frank St Martin	9½ "	23 "		21 20
Lewis Weiss	9½ "	20 "		21 00
John Beaudry	9½ "	16 "		20 60
John Lacrosse	9½ "	14 "		20 40
Joseph Provost	9½ "	18 "		20 80
Frank Grenier	9½ "	12 "		20 20
Joseph Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20
Edmund Broullette	9½ "	2 "		19 20
Samuel Godbout	9½ "	24 "		21 40
J P Dargan	9½ "	2 "		19 20
John Lester	9½ "	2 "		19 20
J L Stewart	9½ "	2 "		19 20
Fred Belair	9½ "	2 "		19 20
Fred Krueger	9½ "	2 "		19 20
E A Moran	9½ "	2 "		19 20
Al Gray	3 "	0 "	Talesman	6 00
Isaia Marchildon	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20
Hubert Cardinal	9½ "	6 "	"	19 60
John Drier	9½ "	2 "	"	19 20
J J Rue	2 "		"	4 00
B E Burkee	9½ "	21 "	"	21 40
Wm Erb	2 "		"	4 00
Total				606 60

October Term, 1900.

J F Mathews	1 "	22 "		4 20
Joseph Belair	1 "	2 "	Talesman	2 20
John Perrault	3 "		"	6 00
George Marchildon	3 "		"	6 00
Wm Hilgrove	3 "		"	6 00
Henry Jumer	3 "		"	6 00
Joseph Bourdon	3 "		"	6 00
Simon Paul	3 "		"	6 00
J L Stewart	4 "		"	8 00
Chas Gustafson	12 "	32 "		27 20
O L Larson	12 "	32 "		27 20
Rudolph Risten	12 "	36 "		27 60
Lars Nettland	12 "	34 "		27 40
M I Dargan	12 "	20 "		26 00
John O Wastle	12 "	50 "		29 00
A W Lind	12 "	34 "		27 40
Joseph Robidoux	12 "	40 "		28 00
M A Hatten	10 "	16 "		21 60
Philip Gibeau	12 "	52 "		29 20
Regis Huot	12 "	26 "		27 60
G K Haavi	12 "	44 "		28 40
Joseph Cyr	12 "	32 "		27 20
Peter Kilberg	12 "	18 "		25 80
D W Brown	12 "	56 "		29 60
D Conely	12 "	42 "		28 20
Wm Olson	12 "	24 "		26 40
Frans Bourque	12 "	42 "		28 20
L R Bramsness	12 "	26 "		26 60
R W Gray	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20
Nick Eckstein	12 "	20 "		26 00
Fred Krueger	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20
P K Olson	10 "	2 "	"	20 20
John Deforge	9 "	2 "	"	18 20
Mose Verboncouer	10 "	2 "	"	20 20
Mose Verboncouer	2 "		Talesman	2 00
Wilfred Page	10 "	2 "	Spec V	20 20
Carl Johnson	12 "	24 "	"	26 40
Thomas Belair	2 "		Talesman	4 00
				716 60
Total				1323 20

Witness Fees February Term

Christ Hall	State vs.	E Brink	1 day	21 miles	2 40
H Grundy	"	Anderson	3	80 "	7 80
Helda Feragen	"	"	3	48 "	5 88

October Term.

P S Dalnard	State vs.	Paradis	2 days	48 miles	4 88
Ed Broulette	"	Morinville	1	48 "	2 44
" "	"	"	1	48 "	2 44
Nels Sylvester	"	Anderson	2	80 "	6 80
M "	"	"	2	80 "	6 80
Helda Feragen	"	"	7	52 "	10 12
Rasmus Martinson	"	Olson	1	56 "	4 28
Chris Rodegaard	"	"	1	52 "	4 12
A "	"	"	1	52 "	4 12
Gilbert Olson	"	"	1	40 "	3 40
J L Johnson	"	Paradis	1	24 "	2 44
Henry Grundy	"	Anderson	1	40 " Exp. Wit	8 40
Total					76 44

Sheriffs and Deputies

Charles Sampson drawing and summoning grand and petit juries	278 85
" " sheriff's fees state vs Anderson	25 85
S L Heasley dpty " " " " Dufresne	16 05
Fred Cyr " " " " " Morinville, Paradis, Anderson and Brink	78 65
Chas Sampson drawing summoning petit juries and caring for prisoner	55 15
" " serving papers	14 90
" " sheriff fees is del. P P tax cases	13 40
" " " " state vs Dufresne	10 21
S L Heasley dpty " " " Fred Olson	26 35
Chas Sampson " " " Bodle	16 80
" " " " " Jeffry Broullette	15 05
Moses Belair " " " Olson	7 40
Fred Cyr dpty " " " Gervais	8 50
" " " " " " Gandy	1 70
" " " " " " Anderson	8 15
" " " " " " Olson	10 40
" " " " " " Paradis	4 85
Chas Sampson summoning petit jury Oct term	61 85
" drawing " " "	3 00
" subpoenaing state witnesses	17 60
" sheriff fees att court Feb. term 11 days	33 00
John Kivel court bailiff " " 11 "	33 00
Martin Johnson special dpty sheriff " " 9½ "	28 50
Fred Cyr " " " " 11 "	31 00
Louis Allstadt " " Oct " 12 "	36 00
Ole Anderson " " " " 11 "	33 00
Moses Belair " " " " 2 "	6 00
John Deforge " " " " 1 "	3 00
Ed Jeffers " " " " 3 "	9 00
Chas Sampson " " " " 11 "	42 07
Fred Cyr " " " " 12 "	36 00
Total	970 41

Clerks and Stenographers

Joseph Perrault clerk fees Feb. term 1900 11 days	33 00
Frank Jeffers spec dpty " " " 1900 11 "	33 00
Joseph Perrault " Oct " 1900 14 "	42 00
J E Ford " " " 1900 14 "	42 00
C M Lohn stenographer's salary	206 62
Total	356 62

Miscellaneous Court Expenses

Henry Broullett 36 meals served to petit jury	9 00
A P Toupin drawing petit jury Oct term dist. court 1 day	3 00
C L Taylor " " " Feb " " 1 "	3 00
F Hibner referee fees Red Lake co. vs P & J Meehan	40 00
Total	55 00

Boarding Prisoners

Katie Wilmes Oct term 1900	3 00
Carl Johnson 8 days	4 00
Chas Sampson	3 00
Polk County	32 66
Total	42 66

Miscellaneous Expenses

O N Bourdon moving safe twice and team hire	9 50
H O Gjerberg ice for use in court house	2 00
J E Ford checking over auditor's books in Polk Co Polk vs Red Lake Co	33 64
J A Bray small wagon for court house	2 50
O E Boughton premium on insurance	41 00
A O Reinhart cells for county jail	750 30
Peter O Wold assessing fractional twp 153 42	5 00
O H Olson " " " 152 41	5 00
Wm Zaiser livery to Thief River Falls by order of Judge of Probate	3 00
Jos J Dow supt clothing for Arthur Hendrickson at school for blind	24 92
W A Schreiter waste baskets for offices	3 00
O E Boughton drafting bill for proposed amendment to Co division law	15 00
" special Co attorneys fees Polk vs Red Lake county	207 99
" services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	139 48
Theo Garceau services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	73 95
K M Hansen services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	182 35
N M Watson services and expense in adjusting settlement between Polk and Red Lake counties	126 00
A M Anderson & Bros chairs and table for court room	12 80
" " stool for auditors office	3 00
L Philion janitor work during training school	25 00
E Strassburger preliminary plans for county jail	20 00
E Buse moving and placing jail cells	180 07
Otto Zaiser 20 cords rock	90 00
Ernest Buse rent of court house	477 50
Refunding orders paid	2 47
Joseph Belair table for register of deeds	1 25
K M Hansen telephone messages	2 10
K M Hansen clothing for Lind boy and expense taking him to St. Paul Hospital	36 48
K M Hansen expense taking Aos and Carlson boys to Crookston hospital	15 86
Total	2457 56

Towns, Villages and Cities	Credit Balance January 2, 1900	Tax Collections	Total	Amount drawn by town, village and city treasurers	Amount paid on account of State R R bond	Credit Balance January 2, 1901
Numedal		129 92	129 92	129 92		
Norden	29 26	225 68	254 94	239 15		15 79
North	226 75	593 80	820 55	741 91		78 64
Bray		278 60	278 60	278 60		
Sanders	52 18	520 19	572 37	572 37		
Rocksbury	63 70	285 92	349 62	349 62		
Polk Centre	235 88	350 31	586 19	522 50		63 69
Black River	101 41	555 99	657 40	657 40		
River Falls		581 51	581 51	496 26		85 25
Wyandotte		321 12	321 12	321 12		
Louisville	263 86	381 30	645 16	594 08		51 08
Red Lake Falls	201 56	838 85	1040 41	1020 41		20 00
Gervais	70 25	512 19	582 44	447 09	90 00	45 35
Emardville		430 34	430 34	430 34		
Garnes		153 60	153 60	153 60		
Equality		55 26	55 26	47 36		7 90
Lake Pleasant		616 51	616 51	616 01		50
Terrebonne		923 20	923 20	923 20		
Poplar River	21 08	633 84	654 92	654 92		
Lambert		529 08	529 08	529 08		
Village of St Hilaire	475 80	2166 41	2642 21	2581 79		60 42
City of Thief R Fall		2981 61	2981 61	2969 [illegible]		
City of Red L Falls		3253 28	3253 28	3144 [illegible]		84 13
	1741 73	16398 72	18140 45	17531 48	90 00	512 75

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. of District.	Credit Balance January 2, 1900.	Apportionments and Tax Collections	Total.	Amount drawn by School District Treasurers.	Amount paid to State Treasurer on account of State Loan.	Credit Balance January 2, 1901.
1		610 60	610 60	610 60		
2	81 64	551 83	633 47	426 74	5 40	201 33
3		340 43	340 43		31 20	309 23
4	66 56	289 97	356 53	312 37	10 00	34 16
5		361 33	361 33	361 33		
6		273 74	273 74	273 74		
7		225 24	225 24	191 47		33 77
8	64 02	129 77	193 79	193 79		
9		413 59	413 59	413 59		
10	38 36	144 86	183 22	183 22		
11	65 76	107 66	173 42	173 42		
12	27 09	285 57	312 66	237 48		75 18
13	95 40	136 40	232 80	179 10		53 70
14		295 79	295 79	295 79		
15	123 00	7513 06	7636 06	6804 61	625 00	228 67
16		317 15	317 15	317 15		
17		74 48	74 48	74 48		
23		292 86	292 86	230 52		62 34
27		435 38	435 38	435 28		10
32		313 77	313 77	313 77		
34		236 98	236 98	236 98		
40	44 57	469 40	513 97	372 46	72 00	69 51
41		347 43	347 43	211 90		135 53
45		23 40	23 40	23 40		
48		230 82	230 82	225 52		
49		277 39	277 39	277 39		
54		493 18	493 18	493 18		
57		1797 39	1797 39	1797 39		
63	146 18	467 11	613 29	344 19		269 10
73	36 17	404 99	441 16	311 71	60 00	69 42
76	7 34	415 89	423 23	320 91	102 00	
79	103 75	1222 73	1326 48	944 38	115 00	267 10
80	63 23	150 79	214 02	94 15		119 87
81		445 65	445 65	445 65		
88		322 64	322 64	322 64		
94		267 62	267 62	265 67		1 95
99	12 58	241 57	254 15	181 79	71 25	1 11
102		1742 81	1742 81	1308 84		433 97
103		280 24	280 24	280 24		
106		197 43	197 43	197 43		
107		3776 22	3776 22	3776 22		
108	100 41	361 86	462 27	298 97	165 00	
112		374 74	374 74	374 74		
115		295 45	295 45	295 45		
124		382 73	382 73	382 73		
125		289 08	289 08	289 08		
126		414 16	414 16	282 73		131 43
127		316 84	316 84	316 84		
130	13 07	448 21	461 28	338 98	62 50	59 80
133		330 33	330 33	330 33		
135		447 53	447 53	447 53		
141		439 79	439 79	353 33	71 06	15 40
147	106 20	262 54	368 74	256 81		111 93
148		416 07	416 07	416 07		
149		323 19	323 19	323 19		
151		395 08	395 08	355 18	33 00	6 90
153	91 20	225 11	316 31	209 14		107 17
154		400 41	400 41	400 41		
165	6 80	400 51	407 31	352 95	32 64	21 72
166	48 69	439 23	487 92	382 26	65 00	40 66
167	4 04	396 69	400 73	376 97	12 00	11 76
178	20 70	551 01	571 71	456 71	115 00	
180		218 80	218 80	218 80		
191		171 98	171 98	171 98		
194		336 31	336 31	336 31		
204	17 78	102 01	119 79	88 82		30 97
208	3 31	275 60	278 91	257 18	11 60	10 13
210	12 09	369 54	381 63	283 69	3 45	131 49
214	20	300 00	301 29	236 89	64 40	
216	8 08	530 91	538 99	433 40	62 50	43 09
219	12 53	283 86	296 39	283 86		12 53
221		217 27	217 27	217 27		
227	22 21	538 11	560 32	421 29	60 00	79 03
228	1 20	370 71	372 60	320 41	15 00	10 59
233	167 61	234 71	402 32	399 02		3 30
	1008 22	38709 22	40317 44	35470 62	1865 60	2983 74

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY

RESOURCES:

Taxes and penalties collected and not distributed county funds	4365 33	
Uncollected taxes levied for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900	21010 77	
Total		25376 10

LIABILITIES:

Orders and warrants outstanding	11305 87	
Excess of assets over liabilities	12070 23	
Total		25376 10

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Books, furniture and fixtures	12138 36	
Vault	393 23	
Total		12531 59

ABSTRACT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1900.

State Revenue	2320 00
State School	1783 44
Interest and principal on state loans	3156 17
County taxes	14753 91
City and village taxes	9956 11
Township taxes	8018 07
School district taxes	24969 73
Total	64957 46

Average rate of taxation 44.78 mills.

TAXABLE VALUATION OF RED LAKE COUNTY FOR 1900.

Lands	806385 00	
Lots	313159 00	
Personal Property	330459 00	
Total		1450003 00

COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six per cent funding bonds due April 12, 1907	10000 00	
Four " " " " June 30, 1914	20000 00	
Five " " " " May 1, 1910	9000 00	
Total		39000 00

The foregoing statement prepared by the county auditor is approved by this Board and respectfully submitted to the taxpayers of the county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 30th day of January, A. D. 1901.

J. B. Hebert, Wm. O. L. Demann, Louis Hansen, O. J. Johnson, James Sutor, Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.

[SEAL]

Attest: Adam Zeh, County Auditor.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A GIRL OF SPIRIT.

Attorney General Griggs Ably Assisted by His Daughter.

In all Washington it would be impossible to find a brighter, more cheerful household than that of the judicial head of our government. Attorney General Griggs, like most New Jerseymen, is very domestic in his tastes and likes best to get away from his official cares and worries and seclude himself in his own home. His household consists of eight—himself, his wife, who is his second, his two sons and his four daughters.

Photo by Gilbert, Washington.
MISS HELEN GRIGGS.

Secretary Griggs' four daughters range from Helen, the eldest, a remarkably handsome girl of 21, to Baby Elizabeth, about 5 years of age. They are fond of society, but are very far from being mere butterflies. Miss Helen Griggs is a young woman of the most artistic tastes, which have been carefully cultivated, although she is not a college graduate. Some time ago, to the surprise and amusement of her friends, she took up the study of stenography, in which she speedily became proficient. At the same time she acquired a knowledge of business.

Miss Griggs has turned her accomplishments to good account, for she is her father's "right hand man." She is the invariable companion of her learned parent, who frequently asks her opinion on vexed points and often accepts her suggestions.

BARRIE AND HIS NEW BOOK.

Many and Great Successes of the Brilliant Scotch Author.

James Matthew Barrie, the Scotch author who has delighted so many thousands of Americans with his stories of Scottish life as well as by his dramatized novel, "The Little Minister," has just issued another book. "Tommy and Grizel," his latest work, has been running for some months in an American magazine and has just been issued in book form. It is the literary sensation of the hour. In it the delightful Scotchman continues the adventures of "Sentimental Tommy," and it promises to become as great a favorite with Americans as the former work.

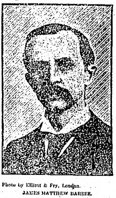


Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE.

Mr. Barrie is a man of 40 and was born among the Scottish scenes which he depicts so well. Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire, is the original of the well beloved town of Thrums and the birthplace of the novelist. There and in the ancient town of Dumfries Barrie obtained his education until he went up to Edinburgh. During his university days and even at an earlier period his pen was kept busy, and after his graduation in 1882 he became a journalist. While writing for the press he gained the experiences described so well in "When a Man's Single."

The maelstrom of London soon sucked him in, as it does almost every author and journalist of note in Britain. Barrie's first book, "Better Dead," which appeared in 1887, attracted little attention, but "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in 1888 gained quick recognition. His other works, "My Lady Nicotine," a most delightful volume, and "The Little Minister," too well known to need comment, established his reputation on a firm footing.

CARLISTS BOB UP AGAIN

The Revolution Which Ever Haunts Poor Spain.

PERSISTENCE OF THE PRETENDER.

Origin of the Claim That Keeps the Iberian Kingdom in a Turmoil—The Salic Law and How It Was Originally Broken.

After Spain had received its whipping at the hands of Uncle Sam, it seemed that the unhappy kingdom was about to settle down to a condition of peace. With their vexatious colonial problems solved in so summary a manner, nothing remained for the volatile Iberians to raise a fuss about but their internal affairs, and this they have proceeded to do. That long standing and ever present menace to Spanish peace, Carlism, or the dispute about the throne, has again raised its ugly head, if indeed it could ever have been said to have been scotched, and there is every chance of a general upheaval.

From his favorite photo.
DON CARLOS.

Most Americans know that there is some dispute about the Spanish throne, but few can give its grounds. The main cause of the trouble is the Salic law, which is very ancient and which declares that the throne may not descend to or through a woman. This law was established in Spain by Philip V, who died in 1746. He declared that no woman could reign in Spain while there lived a male descendant of Philip IV. This law worked fairly well without any serious dispute as to its authority for about a century. Ferdinand VII held the throne of Spain under Napoleon from 1813 until 1815, and then in his own right. Like most Spanish monarchs he was a weakling and was completely under the domination of his energetic fourth wife, Queen Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, king of the two Sicilies. This queen was a handsome, energetic, ambitious, unprincipled woman.

Ferdinand VII and Maria Christina had two daughters, who by the Salic law were barred from the throne. Had the royal pair possessed a son much misery and bloodshed would have been spared to their unhappy kingdom. Queen Maria was not satisfied, therefore, with the law, and under her influence the king in 1830 ordered it set aside. This action was vigorously resisted by the Bourbons, to which family the king belonged and who were jealous of the influence of the queen. After juggling with the law for some time Ferdinand settled the question as far as he was concerned by dying in 1833. Thereupon his elder daughter, Queen Isabella II, became queen under the regency of her mother, for she was only 3 years of age. Isabella's claim to the throne was disputed under the troublesome law by the brother of the late king, Don Carlos I. The dispute culminated in a civil war, which was settled for a time by the defeat of the Carlists in 1840. Queen Isabella's reign was disturbed by many revolutions, coups d'etat and changes of constitution, and in 1868 her outraged subjects, alienated by the flagrancy of her private life, deposed her. She is still living in Paris.

From a recent photo.
WIFE OF DON CARLOS.

From 1868 to 1874 the state of Spain was pitiable. The country was torn by internal revolution, dissension and revolt by its colonies. A republic was tried, but it proved a failure, and the monarchy was restored in 1875 under Alfonso XII, father of the present king. Alfonso died in November, 1885, six months before the birth of the present king, Alfonso XIII. In the interim the throne was occupied by the Infanta Maria Mercedes, the elder sister of the little king. The wife of Alfonso XII, Maria Christina, an Austrian princess by birth, acted as queen regent for both her children.

Don Carlos I, who was defeated in 1840, abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos II, in 1845. The second pretender to the throne renewed the quarrel in 1848, without success, although his followers made a stubborn fight. The Carlist strength lay principally in the north of Spain, in Catalonia and among the Pyrenees, as it still does. The second Don Carlos died in 1861, and his claims descended to his son, Don Juan. The latter in 1868 abdicated in favor of his own son, the present Don Carlos and the third of the name. He also has a son called Don Jaime, or James, to continue the fight that has so long torn the distressed country. There was fighting in the Carlos interest all the time, especially between 1873 and 1878. Since then there has been a continual series of small risings and threatened revolutions.

Don Carlos II, the present pretender to the throne and the man in whose interest the present uprisings are taking place, is variously described. By his followers, and he has many in Europe, he receives the highest meed of praise, for he is said by them to be a kindly, knightly personage. They assert, and it cannot be gainsaid if the Salic law be admitted to hold, that he is deprived of his rightful heritage, the throne of Spain. He has also, besides his pretensions to the Spanish throne, a very good claim to that of France, for he is the head of the ancient house of Bourbon. The pretender, who calls himself the Duke of Madrid, is tall, dark and of commanding presence. He is now 52 years of age.

By his enemies Don Carlos is denounced for meanness and love of money. During his early years he was quite poor, and some of his acts in obtaining money to carry on his cause were scarcely such as to commend him to his desperately proud countrymen. His wife, by whom he had four daughters and one son, was a French princess of a younger branch of the house of Bourbon and so related to her husband. She died in 1893. In 1897 he married a daughter of the princely French house of De Rohan, and his enemies say that he did so for her money. It is certain that without it he could not prosecute his cause. He is accused of being an ingrate and a libertine, though of late years he has been much quieter than formerly. He does not, of course, reside in Spain.

From his latest photo.
DON JAIME.

It has been reported several times that Don Carlos, following the example set by his grandfather and father, had abdicated in favor of his son. The latter is now about 30 years of age and quite rich through inheritance. He is blond haired, full faced and middle sized and was educated in England and Austria. Don Jaime received a military education and is said to be very popular in Spain. Undoubtedly he and the cause of which he is the representative and possible head form the most serious menace to the welfare and peace of Spain.

CHARLES N. LURIE.

Society at Its Best.

Mrs. Ronald Stuart is a fair and prominent member of the society circles of Gotham. She does not, however, allow her social duties to distract her from the calls of humanity, and her generous purse is open to all worthy causes. At the recent bazaar held in the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Galveston disaster she was one of the most prominent workers. The raising of the large sum of money collected was largely due to her efforts in the cause.

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.
MRS. RONALD STUART.

A REPENTANT SINNER.

By Count Leo Tolstoi.

Explanation of the cause of Count Leo Tolstoi's excommunication from the Russian church is found by his friends in his latest story entitled "A Repentant Sinner." This story was first published in the Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, and such was its unusual nature that it immediately involved all the doctrinaires in heated discussion. Following is a translation of the story:

"There once dwelt on the earth a man 66 years old. He had lived his entire life without virtue and without repentance, and this man became sick, and still he did not repent. And when death approached and his last hour had come he prayed.

"'Lord, as thou didst pardon the thief on the cross, pardon me.'

"After he had spoken he gave up the ghost, and his spirit, beloved of God, had faith in the mercy of the Creator and soared to the threshold of paradise. And the sinner knocked suppliantly for entrance into heaven. From behind the gate came a voice, saying:

"'Who knocks at the gate of paradise? How did he live on earth?'

"The voice of the judge replied, enumerating all the sins of the man. There was not one virtue to his credit. And the voice from behind the gate said:

"'Sinners cannot enter the portals of heaven. Depart!'

"But the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am Peter, the apostle.'

"And the sinner said: 'Have pity on me, Peter. Remember the weakness of men and the great heart of God. Were you not a disciple of Christ? Was it not you who received the doctrines from his lips? You have had the example of his life. Oh, remember! He was in trouble and asked you three times not to sleep, but to pray, and you slept because your eyelids were heavy with sleep, and thrice he came and found you asleep. Even so have I done. Recall also that you renounced him three times before Caiaphas after promising him thrice never to deny him. This also have I done. You will not keep me out of heaven, will you?'

"And the voice died away behind the gates of paradise, and at the same instant the sinner ceased knocking, for the gate of heaven opened. But another voice was heard from behind an inner door, which demanded:

"'Who is this man, and how did he live on earth?'

"Once more the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating all the sins of the man, and there was not a single meritorious action to his credit, and the voice replied from behind the inner door:

"'Depart! So ignoble a sinner cannot live among us in paradise.'

"And the man said, 'Lord, I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, nor do I know thy name.'

"'I am the royal prophet David.'

"The sinner did not despair. He did not recede, but said:

"'Have pity on me, King David. Remember the weakness of man and the large heart of God. God loved you. He gave you a place above other men. You had everything—royalty, glory, gold, favorites and children. But from the infinite height of your position you saw the wife of a poor man. Sin surrounded you. You yielded to temptation, and you took the wife of Uri and delivered her husband to the avenging sword of the Ammonites. You, the king, took from the poor man his last ewe. Even so have I done. And remember how you repentantly said, "I remember my sins, and I repent of them." Even so have I done, and surely you will not bar the door of heaven for me.'

"And the voice died away from behind the inner door of heaven. At that moment the sinner ceased knocking, for the door was opened half way. Then a third voice came from behind the door and said:

"'Who is this man and how did he live on the earth?'

"And for the third time the voice of the accuser replied, enumerating the man's sins without recounting a single virtue, and the voice replied:

"'Get thee hence! Such sinners cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'

"And the man said, 'I hear thy voice, but I have never seen thy face, and I do not know thy name.'

"And the voice replied, 'I am John the Evangelist, the favorite disciple of Christ.'

"At that the sinner rejoiced and said: 'Now they surely cannot keep me out. Peter and David let me enter because they knew the weakness of human nature and the great heart of God. You, John, will surely let me enter, because you are filled with love. Was it not you, O John the Evangelist, who exclaimed in your lifetime, "God is love, and who does not love cannot know God?" Was it not you who, in your weakness, but repentance, exclaimed, "Brothers, love ye one another?" How will you then refuse me; how will you deny me entrance? Either renounce what you have said or love me and open for me the inner door of heaven.'

"And the door opened wide, and John the Evangelist embraced the sinner and allowed him to enter the kingdom of heaven."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rich Uncle.

Old Lawyer—How'd I get my start? Well, shortly after I was called to the bar a rich uncle died, and I came into possession of a cool hundred thousand.

Young Lawyer (in surprise)—But I never knew you had a rich uncle!

"I didn't say I did. It was a client's rich uncle who died."—Puck.

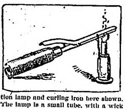
THE HOUSEHOLD.

Women and Bric-a-brac—Self Heating Hair Curler—Salted Almonds.

"There are no people on the face of the earth who litter up the rooms of their homes with so much useless and consequently bad furnishing as do the Americans," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The curse of the American home today is useless bric-a-brac. A room in which we feel that we can freely breathe is so rare that we are instinctively surprised when we see one. It is the exception rather than the rule that we find a restful room. As a matter of fact, to this common error of overfurnishing so many of our homes are directly due many of the nervous breakdowns of our women. The average American woman is a perfect slave to the useless rubbish which she has in her rooms. This rubbish, of a costly nature where plenty exists and of a cheap and tawdry character in homes of moderate incomes, is making housekeeping a nerve racking burden. A serious phase of this furnishing is that hundreds of women believe these gimcracks ornament their rooms. They refuse to believe that useless ornamentation always disfigures and never ornaments. Simplicity is the only thing that ornaments. It does more; it dignifies. The most artistic rooms are made not by what is in them, but by what has been left out of them. One can never quarrel with simplicity, and nothing goes to make for perfect good taste so surely as a simple effect. A tasteful effect is generally reached by what has been left undone. And that is the lesson most needed in America today—not what we can put into a room, but what we can leave out of it."

Self Heating Hair Curler.

A flame to heat the hair curler is not always at hand, especially when traveling, and rather than ask for a light the hair is often allowed to remain in a disheveled state when a few minutes' work would greatly add to the neat appearance of the wearer. With the idea of providing an apparatus which will be ready for use in an instant Albert C. Moore has designed the combination lamp and curling iron here shown. The lamp is a small tube, with a wick at one end and a pronged support at the side, the tube being of the proper diameter to fit snugly inside the end of the handle, being held in place by a snap spring. The reservoir is provided with a screw cap to prevent leakage or evaporation of the alcohol or other liquid, and the supporting fork turns in against the side of the reservoir when not in use. To heat the iron the lamp is removed from the handle and ignited, when the fork is turned outward and the iron rested in the prongs until it becomes sufficiently heated for use.



Almonds as an Appetizer.

Salted almonds still hold the place of honor as an appetizer to serve at dinner with the cheese and crackers or at an afternoon tea. Purchased of first class confectioners they may be classed as luxuries. Prepared at home—and they are very little trouble—they are not at all expensive. Select the best Jordan almonds. These are not the expensive paper skinned nut, but a hard shelled sweet almond that retails at 25 cents per pound in the streets. Crack and blanch by pouring boiling water over them. Let them stand covered for five minutes, then rub off the skins of the nuts one by one with the finger and thumb. This is easily done if the water was actually boiling. Dry the blanched nuts with a coarse towel, then set in the warming oven until all the moisture is absorbed. Measure and allow two tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil or the same amount of melted butter to each pint. Toss the nuts in this until evenly and thoroughly coated and set back in the warming oven for a half hour or until the oil is partly absorbed. Spread the almonds on a dripping pan and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of fine salt, taking pains to distribute it evenly. Set in a moderately hot oven until crisp and slightly colored, stirring frequently. If temperature is right, it will not take over 10 or 12 minutes.

To Preserve Stale Bread.

When stale bread has become so hard that it cannot be eaten, it should be grated into a coarse powder and put into jars the same as those used for preserves. If kept well covered from the air and in a dry place, it will keep for a considerable time without becoming moldy or bad. It is not always convenient to obtain stale bread just when one wants it, and these powdered crumbs are very handy to have on such occasions as when a bread pudding is being made, when desired for fowl dressings or in forming meat balls, fish croquettes, etc.

Spiced Grapes.

A good recipe for spiced grapes is as follows: Put five pounds of grapes into a preserving kettle with four pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, a little pepper and one tablespoonful each of cloves and allspice. Place the kettle where it will be subject to a moderate heat and cook slowly for three or four hours.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

The Duke Got the Cigar—Gave Way to His Impulse—A Novel Foot Warmer.

Some months ago W. H. Knowles, registrar of births and deaths, Great Harwood, England, addressed an envelope as follows:

"To the Officer Who Hoists the Union Jack (when that happy event takes place), Pretoria, South Africa."

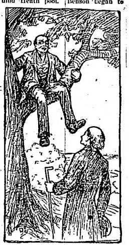
Mr. Knowles inclosed a cigar and a note, "Thanks; have a cigar."

As the war was so protracted he feared the envelope and contents had fallen into the hands of the Boers and that one of them had enjoyed a good cigar at his expense. The other day, however, he received the following autograph letter from the Duke of Westminster, dated Government House, Pretoria, June 7:

> Dear Sir—I write to say that I was the officer who hoisted the union jack over Pretoria, in consequence of which I received an excellent cigar, which Lord Roberts gave to me, having been forwarded by you. I thank you both for the cigar and congratulations and remain, yours truly,
> WESTMINSTER, A. D. C., Headquarters Staff.

Gave Way to His Impulse.

When Dr. Temple, the present primate, was head master of Rugby school, he paid a visit to Dr. Benson, his predecessor in the see of Canterbury, who was at that time the master of Wellington college, says a London periodical. One afternoon the two went for a stroll through the woods behind Heath pool. Benson began to point out to his companion the sylvan beauties of the place, calling his special attention to a magnificent beech tree. For awhile Temple admired it in silence, then suddenly crying:



GAVE WAY TO HIS IMPULSE.

"I can't resist the temptation. Look out!" made a rush for the tree and ere his amazed friend could quite grasp the situation had scrambled up the trunk and seated himself among the branches.

Then the two future archbishops, looking at each other, broke into a burst of schoolboy merriment.

Hot Coffee as a Foot Warmer.

An amusing story is told in connection with a German baker, M. von Cohn, who has just died in Berlin at the age of 87. Years ago he was honored by the friendship of several members of the German royal family, and a tale is told of how on one occasion he managed by his wits to do the Empress Augusta a service.

On an icy day in winter the empress was passing by train through Dessau, and Von Cohn was at the station to pay his duty to the sovereign lady. At that time the arrangements for heating the imperial carriage were of the most primitive order, and the empress complained of the cold; the hot water supply on board the train having given out entirely. Nor was there any hot water to be had at the Dessau station. But Cohn, who was a man of resource, was not to be beaten, bought up the entire supply of hot coffee in the station restaurant and caused the warming tins in the imperial carriage to be filled therewith. Thus the German empress sped away with the unique distinction of having her feet warmed by means of a plentiful supply of hot coffee.

A Mummied Cat.

Miss Agnes Repplier, who is a prominent figure in Philadelphia's coterie of literary people, has a passion for cats. But, strange to say, the deader they are the better she likes them. She has 39 altogether, and there isn't a live one in the lot. They are mostly plaster casts and images that have been presented to her by friends. Even on her doorplate outside her apartments is a framed picture of a cat. The greatest of all is Rameses. Rameses was once a real live cat in Egypt centuries ago. He's a mummy now and is Miss Repplier's choicest treasure. When she went abroad a short time ago, in the excitement of getting off Rameses was left behind. Now, this was a catastrophe, and no pun is intended either. Miss Repplier never goes anywhere without Rameses, and when she found that he had been left behind she was much concerned. As soon as she reached her port of destination she cabled to Philadelphia for Rameses. The mummy was accordingly packed securely and shipped to her.—Philadelphia Record.

The new Academy of Art in Munich is a fine building, situated in the north end of the city. Its pupils come from all countries. Four scholarships have been founded for the assistance of poor students. The half yearly fees are $7.01 for Germans, but foreigners pay $14.47.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Wednesday, March 6, 1901.

At the Kansas City stock yards a Hereford cow was recently sold for $3,700, the highest price on record.

Professor W. P. Amalizki of Warsaw University has discovered in North Russia skeletons of an antediluvian race of giants nearly ten feet in height.

The State of Oregon has issued warrants for over $100,000 within a year past for bounties for predatory wild animals killed within its limits. The bounty is paid on scalps of coyotes, wildcats, mountain lions, panthers, congars, gray wolves, and timber wolves.

Six ladies now rank in the professoriate of Swiss universities. Berne has four, one professing the history of philosophy; others are in the departments of surgery and of the Telluric observatory, while the fourth is civic librarian. At Zurich there are two, both in the department of surgery.

The pest-house at South Omaha, Neb., was recently burned to the ground by 200 armed and masked men, who stood off the guards and police. The building was purchased for an emergency hospital for the reception of smallpox patients, and was to have been put in use the following day. It was located within the city limits, and this was the cause of its destruction.

It has been stated that the name of Oklahoma means "beautiful land," but missionaries who have made special study of Indian languages dispute it. They say that it is a Choctaw word, and means "red people." Truth is more to be desired than sentimental appropriateness, of course, but "beautiful land" would so aptly describe Oklahoma that we regret that it is not the true significance of the word.

A tender-hearted Boston physician, on being called to visit a poor patient, found the family in such poverty-stricken circumstances that, besides prescribing, he gave five dollars to the family. The next day, on making a second visit, he learned that another physician had been summoned, and had received two dollars. Some of the remaining three dollars had been spent for beer, a box of dominoes and a pack of cards.

The North Carolina experimental station has discovered that the flavor of eggs is determined by the feed. After giving hens chopped onions for two weeks the eggs became so disagreeable in flavor that they could not be used. Wheat shorts, cotton seed meal and skim milk increased the number of eggs laid, but the eggs had a disagreeable flavor. Cracked corn and corn dough resulted in fewer eggs, but larger ones and of better flavor.

Among centenarians none can be more remarkable than Signor Pacelli, whose birthday has just been celebrated in Rome. He is 103 years old, and in full possession of his faculties. He has played a not unimportant part in public life in Italy, and was at one time the director of the Pontifical customs. He can remember the excitement caused by the Napoleonic campaigns, and was himself present at the removal of Pope Pius VII. from the Quirinal in 1808.

A doctor in Coleraine, Ireland, was sued for damages for the death of a valuable horse he had treated. It was shown that he had administered to the animal twelve grains of some powerful drug, and the plaintiff insisted that the medicine had caused death. The doctor declared that he had frequently given eight grains to a man, and that four grains more were not too much for a horse. The judge asked, "Wouldn't twelve grains kill the devil himself if he swallowed them?" "I don't know, my lord," replied the doctor; "I never had him for a patient." "That's evidently true, doctor," responded the judge, "for the owld boy is still alive."

King Victor Emmanuel has done that which becomes a true man, and therefore something not unbecoming a king. Lieutenant Bresci, brother of the assassin of King Humbert, has had to endure such suspicion and dislike, because of his relationship with the murderer, that his position became intolerable, and he forwarded to the king his resignation from the army. Not only was the resignation declined, in words which revealed the generosity of a manly man's nature, but the king, as a proof of his confidence in the loyalty of a gallant and deserving officer, promoted him to a captaincy, with the command of a fort on the Austrian frontier. It was a magnanimous thing to do, and the young king has given evidence that he possesses at least one of the qualities that made his father and grandfather worthily popular.

The war on cigarettes takes on new importance when the governor of a state in his inaugural address recommends legislation which will prohibit their sale within the borders of the commonwealth. Governor Bliss of Michigan has made such a recommendation. He places the matter upon physiological as well as ethical grounds. His observation leads him to believe that cigarette smoking impairs the health and intellect, and leads to other forms of depravity. The state adopts stringent regulations to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle.

While Delaware is considering the abolition of the whipping post, the legislature of Indiana has before it a bill providing for the punishment by the lash of a variety of crimes and misdemeanors, with the emphasis on wife-beating and family desertion.

Owing to the passage of a new law, private banks in Sweden can issue notes only on the understanding that they must be redeemed within one year. National or state banks may continue to issue currency without any such restrictions.

The Welcome Smile

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life
worth while,
That costs the least and does the most is just a pleasant
smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men.
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax the sun
again,
Is full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness
blent—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see a cheery
smile—
It always has the same good look—it's never out of
style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failures make us
blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for me and
you;
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely lent—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze out a soggy
tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heart-strings that will
tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very like a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by a smile is
meant.
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.
—Harriet S. Damon.

Churches With Big Incomes

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES WHICH MIX BUSINESS WITH RELIGION.

The one church in America which has the largest annual income and expenditure is unquestionably St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, of New York. Its income last year—that is, the money value which it represents—was $208,000. This is not an exceptional year, and does not include a big gift of $200,000 made this year for its clinic now building. Its pew rentals alone amount to above $50,000 a year. The sum named includes what it gives to missions, and also the expenditure connected with its great parish house in Forty-second street. A dozen other Episcopal churches in New York and Philadelphia have incomes exceeding $100,000 a year. The Presbyterian church having the largest income in America, is the Brick church, New York, which took in $116,000 last year, a good deal more than half of which went to missions. The largest Baptist church in America is the Fifth Avenue, New York, to which John D. Rockefeller belongs, and through which his gifts, or most of them, go. The church is, apart from the Rockefellers, however, a large giver, and last year its cost, including benevolences, was $145,000. While Congregational benevolent societies have larger incomes than any other, proportionate to the membership of the denomination, individual churches do not run as high in expenditures as do churches in other religious bodies. The most expensive church may be either the Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, or the Old South, Boston. Their totals run about $45,000, and this includes only not local expenses, but also mission and other gifts.

The Methodist church having the largest annual income is the Madison Avenue, New York, although there are several others in that city having incomes almost as great. The Madison Avenue's total amount raised was $39,144 last year. Methodism is made up of small churches; its total number of them reaching 53,908 in all America, a larger number by nearly 10,000 than the Baptists, who rank next. In value of church property Methodists outrank all others in America, the amount being $132,980,480.

Can Read Men's Brains

That's the Startling Power Claimed by a Woman.

Miss Maud Lancaster, an Englishwoman has gained fame as a telepathist in London and eastern cities. She asserts that telepathy is a science, and defies the contrary to be shown by inviting to small private receptions, in which she gives illustration of her power, scientists, students, newspaper men, police officials, and all other possible doubters and scoffers who wish to come. There she gives illustrations of her feats in telepathy and defies the closest of these observant and inquisitive persons to say that the wonderful things she does are unreal. Miss Lancaster is the daughter of an English clergyman and has been possessed of telepathic powers since she was a child, but has been using her gifts professionally only a short time. The brain of the average mortal, she declares, is as transparent to her as window glass, and she feels thought waves as readily as one can reach out and finger anything against which their hands strike. Miss Lancaster differs from other experts in telepathy in that she has put her marvelous power to practical account, as she has several times assisted the detectives of Scotland Yard to tracking down felons.

CRUISER CHARACTERS.

Marine Officer Certifies to Correctness of These Tales.

The following products of a British cruiser's ward room have found a way into the Pall Mall Gazette. Their Scheherazade not being of the sex of the fair prevaricator of "Arabian Nights" fame, it has been necessary to audit the tales. This was done by a marine officer—aboard the ship at the time—who now certifies to their correctness. There was once a chief engineer, a patient man who had spent so many nights sitting by the bedside of an expiring boiler, which never expired, but kept on bursting blood vessels and getting a death rattle in its thousand throats, that he had become reconciled to knowing that he would be called upon to stop leaks at all hours of the day and night for the rest of his natural life. His only envy was the man who could sleep undisturbed through the whole night. This man was Bulstrode, chief engineer of another ship. One night the assistant engineer sent a man up to Bulstrode to report the gradual disappearance of the vacuum in the air pumps. Knocking at the chief's door, the man sang out: "Please, sir, the vacuum is decreasing." The answer came back in a drowsy voice: "All right. Report to me if it gets lower." Half an hour later the man again rapped at the door: "The vacuum is much lower, sir." "Very good. Tell me if it gets still lower." After another half an hour: "Mr. Bulstrode, the vacuum's gone, sir." "All right; report to me if it comes back." Not all sailormen, however, have Bulstrode's even temperament. There was a commander of a cruiser who was concentrated energy personified. He was the man who never slept. He was the bugbear of the crew, all and sundry, hence the point of McAlister's tale. McAlister was a boatswain who unexpectedly came into a small fortune, whereupon, quitting the service, he bought a snug little cottage as many miles away from salt water as it is possible for a man to get in England. When he was comfortably settled he employed a boy to come to his door every morning at half-past five, knock and say: "Please, sir, the commander wants you." Whereupon every morning the now free boatswain had the joy of singing out in his grandest voice: "Tell the commander to go to thunder."—Youth's Companion.

Birthplaces of Illinois Statesmen.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon has lived so long in Illinois that he is generally regarded as a native Illinoisan. He was, however, born in Guilford, N. C., but came to Illinois in [illegible]. Few prominent members of congress from this state are natives. Senator Cullom was born in Kentucky, and [illegible] in New York state [illegible]

WIT & HUMOR

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

From the Detroit Free Press: They were sitting around the big stove in the office of a Grand River avenue hotel where farmers congregate after they attend to the business that has brought them to the city.

"Durned funny how the wheels go round," said one of them. "I can remember back when I was in my teens I came in with father to sell his clip of wool and buy some whisky for the choppers on the place. He got 40 cents a pound for the wool and paid 2 shillin' a gallon for the whisky. Last year I brought in my wool and sold it for 18 cents a pound and paid $3 a gallon for whisky. What's done it?"

There was profound silence for a minute, and then the old oracle from Redford, who was dissipating with a nickel cigar, said "polertics," and the explanation seemed unanimously satisfactory.

"What do you think about this milk racket?" inquired the stockman from the west who had been looking over the local field. "Is there any embalmin' of the stuff goin' on?"

"To be assuredly," from the Brownstown representative. "I know a woman right here in town that was raised on a farm out our way and knows all about milk and butter and cream. She bought two quarts and sot it in a warm place to sour for bakin' purposes and it was sweet at the end of a week. Suthin' was preservin' that milk.

"I don't know nothin' 'bout this formicy hide, or whatever you call it, but I was over to Dan's t'other day and when we was lookin' over his cows and I says, pointin' to a big red Durham cow, 'There, Dan, is the best critter you got in the herd,' he grinned and says back, 'Not by a dog-gone sight, Jimmy; there's my best cow,' and he p'inted to the pump. And when he was showing me through the buildin' I'll bet I see fifty jars of this here condensed milk. I guess you fellers kin do your own figurin', but I'm thinkin' that the innercent farmer's 'bout played out."

NO CHANCE.

"There seems to be some disposition," said the statesman, "to insist that a man who goes to the United States senate shall be poor all his days."

"I never heard of such a disposition."

"Yes, perhaps you have unconsciously voiced it. If a man is rich before he goes to the senate the gossips say all manner of unkind things, and if he gets rich after he goes to the senate—the gossips still say all manner of unkind things."—Washington Star.

NICE FOR THE TORTOISE.

"Now, Mary," said a mistress to her newly imported maid, "in the kitchen there is a pet tortoise and I hope you will be very kind to it. Do you know a tortoise when you see one?"

"No, mum, shure and what-loike is it?"

After having explained it to her the girl went and brought it forth.

"Is that it, mum?"

"Yes."

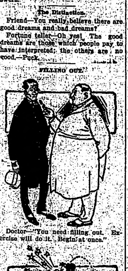
"Shure, that is what OI was using to break the coals wid."—London Answers.

The Distinction.

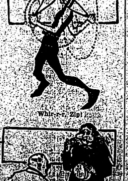
Friend—You really believe there are good dreams and bad dreams?

Fortune teller—Oh, yes! The good dreams are those which people pay to have interpreted; the others are no good.—Puck.

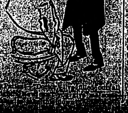
FILLING OUT.



Doctor—"You need filling out. Exercise will do it. Begin at once."



Whir-r-r, Zip!



HE WANTED A DIVORCE.

From the Kansas City Star: "Where's the judge that gives out divorces?"

A negro woman asked this today of the elevator men in the courthouse. A negro man, her husband was with her.

"Do you want a divorce?" inquired the elevator man.

"Yes, sah. We's done 'greed to git divo'ced, an' Will, my man here, has done 'greed to give the jedge power to divo'ce me."

"You'll have to bring a suit first. The judge can't divorce you till you have filed a suit," the elevator man said.

"How much does that cost?"

"Well, the lawyer and all will cost about $15 or $20."

"Shaw, man! Yo' suttenly don't mean it. Why, it only cost us $2 to get mah'd. Um'm'm! Fifteen dollars. It suttenly do cost a lot. Say, mistah, why does it cost more to git divo'ced than to git mah'd?"

"Don't know, I'm sure, but that's a fact."

"An' can't the jedge give her a divo'ce if I give him the power?" asked the husband.

"No—got to have a suit first."

"Um'm'," they both groaned in chorus. Then the woman said:

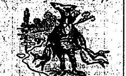
"I'se got a right to a divorce. Will's bin mean as pizen to me. S'pose if I tell the jedge that he'll take it up?"

"Look here, woman," interrupted the husband, "don't you get too smart 'bout this yere divoc'e or I'll fight it. You know I'se been a good nigger to you. I done consent to give the judge power to divo'ce you 'cause you got yo' mind sot on cuttin' loose. But don't go to settin' up for a angel 'longside o' me or I'll fight it sho."

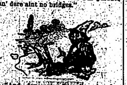
As they left the courthouse together she said:

"Don't see how I'se goin' to raise $15 for that divo'ce."

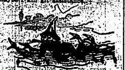
AGAIN HE GETS THERE.



Brainy Bowers—"Guess I'm pursued an' dere aint no bridges."



"And den agin I can't swim, but maybe I kin git assistance."



"F'rinstance! Yes, tanks; I'm able to sit up an' eat reglar."

THE METHODICAL MAN.

"I don't know whether I want to be a methodical man or not," said Willie Wishington.

"I am surprised to hear that."

"No doubt. But many cases have come under my observation in which a methodical man is simply one who takes up so much time making memoranda and keeping tab that he hasn't enough to devote to actual work."—Washington Star.

A TESTIMONIAL.

Gentlemen: I recently bought a scalped ticket which the railway people refused to honor when I presented it. I tried various expedients, but all in vain until, at the suggestion of friends I had recourse to your Hair Vitalizer. After the use of six bottles of the same the ticket, I am happy to say, was accepted without question.

You are at liberty to publish this letter.—Detroit Journal.

WELL POSTED.

"Harry is so well posted on this South African war," said young Mrs. Kidder, "and he just loves to discuss it with me, because he says I have such an intelligent conception of it."

"Is that so?" said her friend.

"Yes, and last night he explained in detail how the Swiss navy, in command of General De Billoty, was going to help the Boers."—Philadelphia Press.

Doing Their Best.

Binkerton—What is that piece that Professor Nagelschomitz is playing?

Pilgarlic—That? Oh, that's one of the "Songs Without Words."

Binkerton—Well, the audience seems to be doing their level best to supply the deficiency.—Harlem Life.

IN THE REALM OF SHADES.

"What is all that row over there by the Styx?" asked the shade of Napoleon of the shade of Ben Johnson.

"Why, that is Bacon, Shakespeare and that newcomer Donnelly. Each is trying to convince the other that he is wrong."—Baltimore American.

According to Directions.

"And I want to say, 'To my husband, in an appropriate place,'" said the widow in conclusion to [illegible]. And the inscription went on: "To my husband. In an appropriate place."—Tit-Bits.

The Great Question.

Just now the great question is [illegible]

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

PREVENTION OF MOUTH BREATHING.

In a former article we considered some of the evil effects of mouth-breathing, and saw that it resulted in injury to the entire respiratory system as well as in actual deformity of the bones of the face. The cause of mouth-breathing is of course anything that interferes with the free passage of air through the nostrils. Thus in the early stage of an ordinary cold, the membranous lining of the nostrils becomes swollen, the nose becomes "stopped up," and the sufferer must breathe through the mouth, to his added discomfort. This is only temporary, yet it is by no means unimportant, for while it lasts it exposes one to inflammation of the tonsils, throat and lungs through the inhalation of cold and unfiltered air.

Of greater importance, however, are the causes of habitual mouth-breathing, from which so many children suffer. The most common of these is a collection of glandular tissue in the pharynx, and whenever a young child is seen to breathe habitually with open mouth, an examination of these growths should be made.

Physicians some times hesitate to remove them, for they say they will probably disappear as the child grows older; but they may not disappear, and even if they do, it may be only after permanent damage has been done to the child. They ought always to be removed when they are voluminous enough to obstruct nasal respiration.

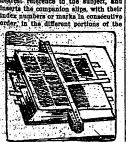
A somewhat less common cause of habitual mouth-breathing is the presence of enlarged tonsils—a condition which may or may not coexist with that just mentioned. These also will probably grow smaller as the child grows larger, but it is far better to remove them at once, before irremediable damage has been done.

Less frequently the nostrils are obstructed by growths, known as polypi, from their lining mucous membrane.

The treatment of most of these conditions is simple, but as it can be carried out only by the physician, it need not be discussed here. The aim of this article is to urge the necessity of seeking medical advice for any one, child or adult, who habitually breathes through the mouth, in order that more serious trouble may be averted.

AUXILIARY BOOK GUIDE.

It does not often occur that an inventor takes it into his head to lighten the labors of the student or applies himself to anything pertaining to books, but herewith is presented a practical idea which will be much appreciated by the bookworm. Its object is to provide a simple and convenient guide to be inserted in books for affording more ready access to references or articles of comment contained in different parts of the book and relating to the same subject, enabling the reader to turn directly to the passage desired. The manner of using the guide is as follows: The reader having found the main object sought in the book places the first index slip in that part of the book containing the nearest reference to the subject, and inserts the companion slips, with their index numbers or marks in consecutive order, in the different portions of the book containing sequential references to the subject. After the slips are thus placed the projecting ends at the top and bottom of the book are laced together to confine them in their place in the volume and convenient for future reference.



REFERENCE MARKER FOR BOOKS.

THE ROMANCE OF QUININE.

How many of those who fully realize the value of quinine in these days of colds galore and grip, are familiar with the pretty story connected with the drug.

In the year 1638 Donna Ana, the beautiful wife of Don Luis Geronimo Fernandez de Cabrera Bobadilla y Mendoza, fourth count of Chinchona, and governor of the Spanish province of Peru, lay sick and, it was feared, dying of an intermittent fever in her palace at Lima; her physician, Juan de Vega, was at his wits' end; her husband was in despair, when the Corregidor of Loxa, a neighboring state, sent to the former a small packet of powdered quinquina bark, which he knew the Indians prized highly as a febrifuge.

The powder was administered to the countess, with the happy result that the fever left her and a complete cure was effected.

Two years later, in 1640, the much-named Count of Chinchona and his wife returned to Spain, and as the Countess Ana brought with her a quantity of the healing bark, the distinction is claimed for her of being the first person to introduce it into Europe.

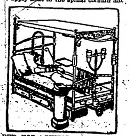
Her physician, we are told, made a large fortune by selling it in Seville at 100 reals the pound. It was this famous cure of the Countess Chinchona that induced the great Swedish botanist Linnaeus, long afterwards, to rename the whole genus of quinine-yielding tree "cinchona" in her honor.

LONG BALLOON FLIGHTS.

The balloon races and contests conducted [illegible] day the spectacle was witnessed o a large number of balloons starting o their journey. "One afternoon," say Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, "seventee balloons raise successively, each aeronaut endeavoring to land as near a possible to some point that he had fixed beforehand. By taking advantag of the various air-currents and skilfully manipulating the guide-rop surprising results were obtained. On aeronaut, after traveling thirty miles landed within half a mile of the goa he had set out for. The greates height attained by any of the aeronauts was 27,000 feet. In the long-distance race six balloons started, and three of them landed in Russia. Abou 1,400 miles were traveled in thirty-seven hours.

COMPLETE HOSPITAL OUTFIT.

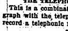
The illustration shows a speciall constructed bed adapted for use i hospitals, provision being made fo treating numerous diseases and als for surgical work. A cooling tank i provided which contains ice and wate and this can be brought in proximit with any portion of the body, whil the remainder is given hot treatment by other appliances. The special function of the cooling tank is to regulat the temperature of a pyretic or febril patient—as, for instance, in spina meningitis, pneumonia, typhoid feve and all forms of eruptive diseases where bodily temperature plays suc an important role. In spinal meningitis and typhoid it may be necessary to apply heat to the spinal column an neck of the patient to produce muscular relaxation, while the general temperature is reduced by the applicatio of the cooling apparatus to other part of the body. The mattress of the be is adapted to be inflated with hot water or air, and in order to maintai the water at the required temperatur the mattress is connected with the water heater in proximity to the bed b means of a pipe. It will be notice that supports for a fractured arm o leg are also provided, as well as a thermometer, writing tablet, holder fo medicine glasses, etc.



BED FOR GIVING TREATMENT.

THE TELEPHONOGRAPH.

This is a combination of the phonograph with the telephone, intended t record a telephonic message on a wa cylinder at the receiving end of th telephone line. The record i made by the undulations produced by the sound-waves. From the impressed cylinde the message can be retransformed int spoken words by the ordinary metho of a phonograph. The usefulness o the instrument depends upon the fact that by its means a message can b sent when the intended recipient i absent. Upon his return the latter ca set the phonographic apparatus goin and listen to the message at his leisure.



SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

A Far-Carrying Gun.

There is a gun in the British navy, 22-ton Armstrong, which hurls a soli shot a distance of twelve miles, th highest point in the arc described b the shot being 17,000 feet above th earth's surface. The discharge of th gun cannot be heard at the place wher the ball strikes.

Zeppelin's Air Ship Does Well.

Count von Zeppelin's air ship ha made several successful trips at th Lake of Constance. Supported by it huge cigar-shaped balloon and drive by its fan-wheels, the air ship was abl to make headway against a ligh breeze, but has not always succeede in returning to its starting point, feat that it accomplished on its firs trial last summer.

Dimming of Eyeglasses.

Constant wearers of eyeglasses, spectacles, etc., are much annoyed by th dimming of the glasses upon enterin a warm room from a cooler place. I will greatly interest them to know that this evil can be obviated by rubbing the glasses with soft soap. A that is necessary is to rub every morning or before going out a little so-called green soap (washing soap, potash soap) over the whole surface of the glass, polishing it until it is brigh again.

Electric Alarm Clock.

An electric time alarm which has been patented lately has at least on novelty to recommend it. It is directly connected to the bed, and it is impossible for the sleeper to stop it unti he gets up to stay. Underneath the bed is a series of contact points, the weight of the person forcing them together. A clock is used in connection with the apparatus, and as soon as the hour of rising is indicated the remaining opening or break in the wire is closed, the current passing through the contact points underneath the bed and causing the bell to ring continuously until the sleeper, by leaving the bed, breaks the circuit. Should he lie dow again, the circuit is again completed and the bell rings until the second rising.—Electricity.

Small Consolation.

"When a man's shoes leak," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "it is small consolation to know that [illegible]

STRENGTH OF PEOPLE.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON WISCONSIN BACKBONE.

Widely Diffused Individuality Proves the Greatest Possible Safeguard in Critical Emergencies—Community Evinces Staying Power, which Is Safe Rock of Empire

The building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was recently dedicated at Madison. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, delivered the address to which he gave the title of "The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters." Mr. Adams is great-grandson of John Adams, the second president of the United States. He is a writer of mark, especially in the field of railway questions. In the course of his speech at Madison he said: "It is no part of my present purpose to set forth here your sacrifices in the contest of 1861-'65. What I have undertaken to do is to assign to Wisconsin its proper and relative place as a factor in one of the great evolutionary movements of man. As the twig was bent, the tree inclined. The sacrifices of Wisconsin life and treasure between 1861 and 1865 were but the fulfillment of the promise given by Wisconsin in 1848. The state, it is true, at no time during that momentous struggle rose to a position of unchallenged leadership either in the field or in the council chamber. Among its representatives it did not number a Lincoln or a Sherman; but it did supply in marked degree that greatest and most necessary of all essentials in every evolutionary crisis, a well-developed and thoroughly distributed popular backbone. This racial characteristic, also, I take to be the one great essential to the success of our American experiment. In every emergency which arises there is always a cry raised for a strong hand at the helm—the ship of state is invariably declared to be hopelessly drifting. But it is in just those times of crisis that a widely-diffused individuality proves the greatest possible safeguard. It is then with the state as with a strong seaworthy ship manned by a hardy and experienced crew, in no way dependent on the one pilot who may chance to be at the wheel. In any stress of storm the ship's company will prove equal to the occasion, and somehow provide for its own salvation. Under similar political conditions, a community asserts, in the long run, its superiority to the accidents of fortune—the aberrations due to the influence of individual genius, those winning numbers in the lottery of fate—and evinces that staying power which, no less now and here than in Rome and Great Britain, is the only safe rock of empire. The race thus educated and endowed is the masterful race—the master of its own destiny, it is master of the destiny of others; and of the crowning republican quality, Wisconsin, during the period of national trial, showed herself markedly possessed. While individuals were not exceptional, the average was unmistakably high."

THEY DARED DEATH.

And This to Save the Lives of Pet Animals.

People who have dared death for animal pets and sometimes met it are heard of more often than one at first would think. One day, perhaps a year ago, John Doerflinger, of Brooklyn, was passing through the streets when he heard the whine of a dog in distress. Looking up to the structure of the elevated road he saw in the cross beams a dog which some heartless boy evidently had placed there. Climbing up, getting a foothold wherever he could, he reached the dog's position, and, placing him under his arm, started to descend. Coming down with his burden was much harder than going up, and an unlucky misstep sent him crashing down to the pavement. He was hurt so badly that he was not expected to live, but he pulled through, though the accident left him a physical wreck. The incident came to the notice of the humane people, and rich and poor contributed to a fund which should aid in the support of Doerflinger and his family. Now, by the help of this fund, Doerflinger has gone south in the hope that there he will recover enough of his old strength to enable him at least to do light work. On a cold, icy night recently in Liverpool, George Hemming, a policeman, who was patroling his beat, heard a pitiful mewing, and looking up he saw on the ledge of a building, twenty feet above his head, a tortoise shell cat clinging to the icy cornice. Hurrying to the nearest shop he got a light ladder, propped it against the wall and climbed to the rescue. He reached the half-frozen cat, and was just lifting it from the ledge, when the ladder slipped and he fell on the spikes of the railing below. He was terribly injured, but at last accounts was not dead.—New York Press.

Martial Law in Idaho.

One effect of last year's strike in the mining district of Idaho appears in a bill which has been presented to the legislature of that state. The measure stipulates that martial law under the proclamation of the governor shall not prevail for a longer period than thirty days, and it provides that whenever a county is declared to be in a state of insurrection the governor "shall also immediately convene the legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties."

Millions of Subjects.

Exclusive of Egypt, the area of King Edward's empire is 11,773,000 square miles, or much over one-fourth of the land surface of the globe. The wealth of the United Kingdom alone, apart from that of India, Australia, Canada and other possessions, is about $60,000,000,000, or second only to that of the United States. The population of the empire aggregates some 400,000,000, being comparable with that of the empire of China.

At the age of 84 the German novelist Max Ring has been honored with the title of professor. It was his ambition as a young man to become a professor, but the death of his father and a lack of means prevented him from taking a university course.

NOW OUT OF FASHION.

Rugs Have Supplanted Carpets in All Stylish Homes These Days.

To what extent the rug business has cut into the strictly carpet business cannot be told, but that it is appreciably felt by the latter goes without saying, and that it is making constant inroads upon it is also admitted by all. The growth and the expansion of the rug industry has been wonderful in the last five years, and it may be said that within a twelvemonth it has taken a start forward, gaining a momentum which promises much for the future. It is not difficult to ascribe the cause for this moment, or at least for a considerable portion of it, but it may be difficult to say whether or not this movement carries with it that permanency and stability which goes with most industries. Yet one cannot ignore the fact that there is associated with this business the idea of adaptability and of suitability which seems to argue in favor of its permanence. The rug as it is known today is different from the rug of two decades, or even a decade ago; it has a different place in the question of household economy, and it is this very question of economy which has made the place for it. Crowded cities mean small apartments, shifting population and expedients. The rug is a utility carpet, one that will fit emergencies, that is well adapted as an expedient. This unquestionably has done much to encourage the sale. The ingenuity of the manufacturer in devising the ways and means to meet the wants of the people along these lines has done much toward increasing the market. Judging from what has been done the last few years it might be said that the rug business today is in an initial movement, one that is likely to reach great proportions with recurring years, and that there are even those who believe it will to a large extent supersede and displace the regular carpets; that it is an advance in household economy. In any event, the rug of today promises well for the future, and the struggling ingrain manufacturers, as well as those who are fighting formidable competition in other branches of carpet manufacturing, may look to this one branch of the industry as offering them an escape from the heaviness and depression of their trade. The one who realizes at the start the evolutions in trade, getting in the movement early, is the one who succeeds best.

English Judge's Absurd Decision.

Meekness seems to be at a discount in Ceylon, and a Buddhist priest out there has just been made the victim of what Labouchere rightly calls "Judicial jackassery." Some time ago the priest was molested by a party of drunken, brawling villagers, who tore off his robes, and otherwise maltreated him. He belongs to a sect known as the Ramanui-Nikaya, who are distinguished for the strictness of their observance of the Buddhist religion. One of their tenets is to be meek and long-suffering and put aside all revengeful feelings. So the priest refused to prosecute his assailants. But some meddlesome friends of his insisted on setting the law in motion against the offenders. So the priest was summoned to give evidence before the police court. He declined to do so on conscientious grounds, whereupon he was committed for trial as a recalcitrant witness. The district judge, one W. E. Thorpe, heard the case, and delivered an elaborate judgment, in which he dilated upon the "absurdity and perniciousness" of the priest's religious tenets, apparently oblivious of the fact that a greater than Buddha inculcated the doctrine of forgiveness of enemies and the turning of the other cheek to the smiter. This Cingalese Solomon actually commented upon such teachings as "dangerous to society," and wound up his discourse by sentencing the priest to a fine of 100 rupees or, in default of that, an imprisonment of six weeks.—New York Press.

Defer Not Charities.

Believe not much them that seem to despise riches, for they despise them that despair of them, and none worse when they come to them. Be not penny-wise; riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more. Men leave their riches either to their kindred or to the public, and moderate portions prosper best in both. A great state left to an heir is as a lure to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him, if he be not the better established in years and judgment. Likewise, glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of alms which soon will putrefy and corrupt inwardly. Therefore measure not thine advancements by quantity, but frame them by measure: And defer not charities till death; for certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's than of his own.—Francis Bacon.

A Gold-Bound Box.

A gold miner, living on the eastern confines of the Transvaal, who has during the whole Boer war manfully stuck to his post—cut off for months together from all communication with the outside world—has lately succeeded in getting safely through the hostile country, taking his treasure to the value of £200 with him. To secure this he devised the ingenious plan of beating gold into hasps, clamps, clasps and the like, fixing them securely on the outside of a box and covering over the whole with a thick coating of brown paint. The Boers apparently did not think the box worth taking.—The London Daily Graphic.

A Spider's Anatomy.

The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of holes (imperceptible to the naked eye), each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

The begging church is a libel on the giving Christ.

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

The Palm Given to Doctor Greene's Nervura

THE GRAND JURY, THE PEOPLE, HAVE SO DECIDED

Used by Hundreds of Thousands in Spring as a Blood Medicine.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is indeed "The World's Great Spring Medicine." It has come to be recognized by almost everybody as the best possible spring medicine to take, and hundreds of thousands of our people use it during the trying spring months, to tone up anew the relaxed nerves and re-invigorate and enrich the blood.

A spring medicine is a necessity if one wishes to keep in perfect health and vigor during the changes from winter to summer. This grand spring tonic, this perfect spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is exactly what the system needs at this season. It not only purifies, but makes rich, red blood; it not only strengthens and invigorates the nervous system, but re-energizes and revitalizes the nerves by feeding them with renewed nerve force and power. It is not only an aid to digestion, but it creates a regular, natural and healthy action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, which in the spring are always sluggish and inactive.

In fact, it is just what people need to make them well and keep them well during these months, so threatening to the health of all, and when it is considered that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is made entirely from pure, health-giving vegetable remedies, and that people give it more testimonials of cure than any other remedy on earth, no one can doubt that it is the very best spring remedy for everybody to use.

Mr. Gustave Leibach, of 337 First St., Jersey City, N. J., says:

"I was troubled with sick headaches, and could not sleep on account of the pains in my head. I was suffering night and day with dyspepsia, could not eat anything, my stomach would sour so. I had to starve myself to have any ease. I had to give up work at last, I was so nervous and miserable, and I was falling away in flesh so that my friends hardly knew me. I tried several remedies, but without avail. At last someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I tried one bottle and began to improve. I started in to eat all right; then I picked up my health; my headaches disappeared, and my weakness and sour stomach went away. I used three bottles and could sleep all night with ease; I used six bottles and felt like a new man. I can now do a hard day's work without any trouble, and I am as happy as a bird in spring. I was so miserable, always suffering, always in pain, but now I am like a new man."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this spring, for it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St. New York City, who is responsible for its beneficial action, and who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

VERDI'S SECRECY.

The Late Composer Was Very Rich, Thanks to Careful Management of the Ricordis.

Verdi was, however, very rich, thanks, mainly, to the excellent management of his musical affairs by the Ricordis. The original Ricordi was a street violinist. None of the later operas can be performed unless the Ricordis have approved the cast, a necessary precaution in Italy, where an opera can be half-ruined by a bad cast, but certain singers, such as Tamango and Maurel, can sing the Verdi operas without permission. Verdi observed great secrecy concerning his operas, even to his business associates, and it is said that the first intimation the Ricordis themselves received of the composition of "Falstaff" was a toast offered by Boito, who, at a supper one night, when the publisher and his wife were present, slyly glanced at Verdi, and proposed a health to the "Fat Knight," at which, it seemed, Verdi and Boito had been working for months. Boito, beyond question, had provided Verdi with another libretto, although it is understood the composer has not done anything of consequence with it, the only unpublished compositions he has left being some short religious pieces.—London Daily News.

AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Mrs. Doty, of Highland, Iowa, Restored to Health—A Miraculous Case—Her Husband Is Cured of Bright's Disease by Same Means.

Highland, Ia., March 4.—(Special.)—Friends of Mrs. W. H. Doty are very much pleased to notice the wonderful improvement in her condition. For eighteen years she has been a sufferer from rheumatism and the torture she has endured during this time is past all description. Mrs. Doty tells the following story:

"I have suffered for the past eighteen years with Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism. I have tried doctors, patent medicines, plasters, liniments, electric treatments, and nothing did me any good. I had nearly lost all faith in anything, when I sent for six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I said to my husband I expected that it was some more money thrown away, but when I had taken them a week I could see that they were helping me. The lameness I had suffered with for so long is nearly all gone. It is not a quarter as bad as it was. For years I had to wear a warm bandage around my forehead to prevent the pain. Since using the Pills I have been able to remove this altogether.

"I cannot find words to express my heartfelt thanks for Dodd's Kidney Pills for their wonderful cure of my case. My husband has suffered from Kidney Trouble for years. Last spring a doctor said he had Bright's Disease, and treated him, but he received no benefit, and he kept growing thinner and weaker all the time. When I got Dodd's Kidney Pills he commenced taking four a day. He has taken them three months and is nearly well. His strength has increased, and the improvement in his case is almost miraculous. Dodd's Kidney Pills have certainly been a God-send to us."

It is just cases like those of Mr. and Mrs. Doty that have made Dodd's Kidney Pills so popular in Iowa. They are 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Epigrammatic She.

"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?"

"Because I like his attentions."

A BUDDHIST'S DEATH.

WEIRD CEREMONY OBSERVED AT PASSING OF PRIEST.

Old Ting Ho-Sheng Died Sitting Up and Was Put Into His Coffin and Buried That Way—Pillows Under Each Elbow.

It is an exceedingly rare thing for a foreigner to be permitted to witness the death of a Buddhist priest, and it was only after a residence of nearly twelve years in China that the opportunity came to me, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Old Ting Ho-Sheng, head priest of the "Temple of the Spirit of Light," I had known by sight for several years, and had a more intimate acquaintance with him the summer he died, but I did not expect to be a witness of his death nor to see him die sitting up. Not only did "Old Ting" die sitting up, but he was put into his coffin and buried that way. Disease and native treatment had already placed the seal of death upon the old man, so that at my second visit I could only tell the attendants that his hours were few. Returning to the old priest's rooms a little later, I found him sitting on a broad stool facing the outer door, clad in his fine priestly robes of yellow silk. Being long past consciousness, he was supported by his attendants in this position, with his legs crossed, each foot resting upon the opposite thigh, sole directed upward—an exceedingly difficult, and, in fact, almost impossible position to assume in life. The hands were placed, palms together, up before his face, the whole attitude being that which represents Buddha in the state of Nirvana—and the old man was very near that state. The great anxiety of those in attendance was that he should not be placed in his coffin until he was really dead. Although I could not bring him back to life, they were willing that I should judge when he was dead. Holding a small mirror in front of his face, I waited until there was no more moisture deposited upon it. In the meantime preparations were continually going on around me for further ceremonies. A large pile of paper "cash" had been placed outside the door, on top of which was a document I was not allowed to see, but, from what I could learn, was his history as related to his accession to the priesthood and life in it. Upon being pronounced dead a flaming torch was applied to the "cash" by a young priest, former disciple and now successor to the lands and buildings of the old man sitting before him. No sooner was the paper well ablaze than the young man prostrated himself before it, bumping his head on the ground the requisite number of times, for every movement in every ceremony of the Chinese is regulated by rites as inflexible as law. The next step in this strange death scene was the placing of the body in its upright coffin. The front and top were removed and yellow silk cushions put in the bottom, on which the old man was placed as gently as possible consistent with the awkwardness of his position. Numerous small cushions and wads of thin paper were put in around him, a pillow under each elbow to sustain the arms in their upright position, and then the front was slid into place. More packing was done from the top until his body was immovable and the coffin filled, the yellow silk knot of his hat being the last I ever saw of old Ting Ho-Sheng, who will sit and wait until time and decay do their work in altering his position.

FALLACY OF BOILS.

No Such Thing as Bad Blood, Says Sutherland.

"It is an unshaken article of belief with most people that skin diseases are almost always catching; that they show that the sufferers themselves or their parents are no better than they should be; that they indicate that the blood is bad; that you must be careful or you will drive it in, and the patient will die, if nothing more, and that a boil is worth five dollars in doctors' bills saved. They are all wrong, teetotally wrong on the very best medical authority. Not more than two or three of the hundred or so skin diseases catalogued are catching, and the chances are that the eruption is as innocent and innocuous as a cold. If there is such a thing as 'bad blood' medicine has not found it out. Next to nothing is known in regard to the condition of blood in disease. Chemical and microscopical study has utterly failed to show that there is any difference between the blood in health and the blood in cutaneous disorders. Certain of them are symptomatic of nervous breakdown, and imperfect digestion causes others. Tomatoes, bananas, strawberries, shellfish and other articles of diet, harmless to most of us, cause a rash to break out on others. Evidently the medical profession does not fear driving the disease in, for the treatment for cutaneous affections is now wholly local. A boil is an acute inflammation of the tissues surrounding the hair follicle, and is due to some infection of the follicle by a germ, generally the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. I thought you might like to know the name. Boils come upon the just and the unjust, on those who have good blood and those who have bad blood. What forms inside the tormenting thing is not the strained out impurities of the blood, for pus does not exist in the blood. It is of local formation. A boil is not worth five cents, let alone five dollars. It is just what your untutored imagination says it is, a confounded nuisance. If anybody owed me five dollars and could either pay it in cash or boils, whichever I preferred, I should take the cash every time, even at a discount. I think I should get more comfort that way."—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.

Cruelty in Electrocution.

Electrocution has been violently attacked by the Electrical Review on the ground of cruelty. The Review holds that shooting, garroting, hanging, the guillotine, hari-kari and beheading by the sword are all humane compared with the humiliating and sickening [illegible]

IOWA GOVERNORS.

Compelled to Provide Their Own Homes While in the Office.

Iowa governors have followed various plans in providing themselves with homes in Des Moines during their official terms. Gov. Larrabee occupied a frame house near the statehouse, says the Sioux City Journal. It was not very large and rented for about $50 a month, the sum which the state allows to the governor for house rent. Gov. Boies lived at the Savery house, occupying a small room when he was in town, and when he went out of town over night he gave up the room the same as any other transient. He never entertained. Gov. Jackson, who lives in a comfortable but modest home in this city, met the demands of his position socially in a very pleasing manner, having the assistance of a wife who was very capable and successful in discharging the duties of the governor's wife. Gov. Drake lived at the Savery House, where he occupied a parlor and entertained to some extent. Gov. Shaw has filled the position socially, as well as in other respects, to the complete satisfaction of all demands. He succeeded when he came here in renting a good furnished house from a family that was going to spend a year in Europe. During the last legislative session Governor and Mrs. Shaw occupied the Pratt house on Grand avenue. Since then they have lived in the Victoria, the new Hubbell apartment house. Governor and Mrs. Shaw have entertained liberally and have taken more part in the society of Des Moines than any previous governor except Gov. Jackson. All these experiences prove conclusively that no man can afford to be governor of Iowa unless he is wealthy and has an independent income. Gov. Shaw would probably not like to tell how much it cost him to maintain the governor's office. He urged that the salary be increased for the sake of his successors, because it is wholly inadequate to meet the most unavoidable demands upon the man who would maintain the dignity of the position. Gov. Jackson declined a second term because he found that he positively could not afford to retain the office any longer.

DIET FOR HEALTH.

Eating Such Food as the Family Doctor Prescribes.

Most people who are not in good health know in a general way what ails them; some of them know what kind of food they ought to eat in order to overcome their bodily infirmities and prevent a recurrence of them. But people who have good health usually consider only their taste or their pocketbook when they order a meal. An experiment which one of the Boston hotels is making shows that others beside invalids are beginning to understand that it is important to have the right sort of food as well as to have it properly cooked. The cafe of this hotel provides not only a bill of fare, but a diet list made out by a physician and intended as a guide to the patrons of the house. It prescribes the food best suited to various physical conditions. To the fat man it offers a variety of dishes that tickle his palate, and at the same time check his tendency to grow fatter. The thin and anaemic can procure the things which make blood and tissue and build up an enfeebled system. The new way of looking at the food question puts health first and preference afterward. It considers the needs of the individual, and makes practical application of the old saying that "one man's meat is another man's poison." It tries to make the diet like a well-stocked wardrobe, offering plenty of variety, yet designed for and fitted to the person for whom it is intended. Lilac is a charming color, but the red-haired girl does not need it to enhance her peculiar charms. Sirloin steak is a toothsome and desirable thing, but melons and coarse bread may be better for the full-blooded man who has a tendency to rheumatism. How one can fit his diet to his own needs is a matter which the physician can best decide. It is certainly easier to preserve health by the use of proper food than to regain it by taking medicine; and the prescription filled in a restaurant is pleasanter to take than one compounded by the druggist.—Youth's Companion.

A Preacher's Predicament.

A few weeks ago a noted minister went to one of the local railroad stations to meet a friend, says a Cleveland paper. Upon entering the station and looking around he saw an elegantly dressed woman, who apparently was about to board a train.

She was carrying a number of parcels in her arms, and besides had with her three or four children that with great difficulty she was trying to help along. The clergyman approached the lady and offered his assistance, which she accepted, afterward thanking him very graciously for the kindness. The train moved out of sight, and he went on his way thinking of the endless opportunities one has for doing good, when all at once he discovered that he was carrying a beautiful silk umbrella with pearl and gold trimmings. The reverend gentleman is now enduring distress of mind, fearful that the victim of his absent-mindedness may some day discover him in the pulpit.

Professional Women.

According to statistics furnished by the United States government, the professions followed by women have largely increased in the last thirty years. In 1870 there was one woman architect; now there are fifty. Painters and sculptors have grown from 412 to 16,000, literary and scientific writers from 109 to 8,161, preachers from 67 to 1,522, dentists from 34 to 417, engineers from 67 to 201, journalists from 35 to 472, lawyers from 5 to 471, musicians from 5,763 to 47,309, doctors from 527 to 6,882, accountants from 0 to 45,071, copyists and secretaries from 8,010 to 92,824, and stenographers and typists from 7 to 50,633.

Minnesota's Tall Man.

Minnesota claims to have the tallest man in Louis Wilkins, born on a farm [illegible]

Chip of the Old Block.

The Good Man—Playing marbles on the Sabbath! Boy, I shall go in and inform your father.

The Bad Boy—Paw ain't home.

The Good Man—Where is he?

The Bad Boy—Playin' golf!—Chicago News.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it for dyspepsia and indigestion.

His Method.

"The jokes of that humorist are poor stuff."

"Yes; he makes his jokes without points, because so many people can't see the points he makes."—Chicago Record.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Typo to Blame.

Visitor (angrily)—See here, sir! You called me a political jobber in your paper this morning.

Editor—Yes; but that was a mistake.

Visitor—Ah! You admit that?

Editor—Certainly. I wrote "robber" very plainly.—Philadelphia Press.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

The wheels of the church machine are not always for its weal.

She Was Reassured.

Teddy—Won't you come and see our new baby?

Old Maid Teacher—Yes, dear, when your aunt is better.

Teddy—Oh, but it ain't catching!—Smart Set.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling.

There are minor pleasures whose effect is accumulative, and which make up a happy life.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ITCHING
Burning Scaly
HUMORS
Complete External and
Internal Treatment
Cuticura
THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure: I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. [illegible]

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—
McANDRESS'
FOR
Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☛ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.62½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.142
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Attend the caucus Saturday evening.

To get rid of a friend, ask him for a V or X.

Swan Anderson came up from Wylie last Friday.

Have you tested your seed wheat? If not, why not.

Take in the M. W. A. ball March 13. Everybody invited.

Our merchants are daily receiving their spring stock of goods.

Artist Schmidt has decorated the interior of Rapp & Post's store.

Henry Norland made a business trip to Thief River Falls yesterday.

A light rain was part of the weather program last Friday—March 1st.

W. J. Kelley of Thief River Falls was here a short time last Saturday.

Chas Brink returned to-day from a several days business trip at Crookston.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

O. A. Wistie of Hallock arrived yesterday on a visit with his parents and friends.

There are in the United States 111,000 deaf mutes and 88,924 persons who are totally blind.

To date two names have been mentioned for the village presidency—Hannay and Ives.

The Belgian Hare craze seems to have lost its popularity in this state as well as in many others.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one less rascal in the world.

M. E. Bjerk has Gus. Schmidt and his two men at work decorating the interior of his sample room.

Julius Peterson and family left Friday for Washington where they intend to make their future home.

H. E. Ives returned yesterday from St. Paul and Cass Lake where he had been during the past week.

It is stated on good authority that 100,000 horses have perished in the South African war to date.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was called to Frazee Saturday on business matters.

It is surprising what a little difference there is between the would-be saint and the so called sinner.

In 1800 there was not a rod of railroad anywhere. To-day the United States alone has 185,000 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ebbighausen of Crookston were here last Friday visiting with C. A. Brummond and family.

It is estimated that over 200 ships were lost during the nineteenth century while engaged in looking for the north pole.

Walter McAndress has a card in this issue inviting you to call on him if you want anything in the confectionery line.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

An advertisement for proposals for furnishing 11,000 headstones for the United States is one of the grewsome results of war.

Rev. A. M. Lunde returned home Friday after attending a conference of Lutheran ministers which convened at Ada last Tuesday.

Chas Fellman and C. Simonson went to Crookston Monday to take in Sousa and his band which played at the opera house on that date.

E. D. Cross, representing the Crookston Journal was here last Thursday and Friday in the interest of that paper—daily and weekly.

If Red Lake county is to be divided—of course she will not be—the square thing to do is to cut her in two on the "Mason-Dixon" line.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Fred Case returned today from Norman county where he had been for some time instituting Woodmen camps.

Some of our married people would hitch better and pull more evenly like a team of horses if they only had one tongue between them.

Rev. O. V. Bengtson will preach in the city hall next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock and Friday evening at 7:30. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. A. C. Schmidt of Crookston joined her husband here Saturday and they spent the Sabbath visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. Peterson.

John Christie, one of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company's old reliables arrived Monday from the pineries where he put in the past two months.

The worst wind storm of the new century occurred Sunday morning. It blew some as those who attended the dance at Valhall will testify.

The Mission Friends Sewing Society will meet with Mrs. O. Guttormson Thursday March 7th at 2 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to attend.

Reports recently compiled show that railroads use up more than 2,000,000 tons of steel per year, which is nearly one-half of the output of the world.

We have a few 1901 calenders left and anyone wishing one will please call at our office and get one.

Gigstad & Burkee.

Europe has long regarded the United States as a great farm, but now the people of that continent are fully aware of the fact that it is also a great workshop.

A surprise party took charge of the American house last Saturday evening. Miss Annie being the victim. A general good time was had by all present.

An auction sale will take place at the farm of John Sundahl, six miles east of here on Saturday March 16th. Dan Patterson will do the auctioneer act.

County Commissioner Johnson, with a half dozen of his neighbors were in the village Monday after lumber to build a church in the town of Wyandotte.

Occasionally we can hear of someone finding fault with the way we run this paper. They should remember that everybody is not perfect and even editors have their faults.

A heavy six hours rain fell in different sections of North Dakota last Saturday night. The snow has all disappeared. The stockmen are pleased as the hay supply was getting short.

The fact that you see "Made in France," or "Made in Germany" on an article is no guarantee that it was made in either country. And the fact that it appears on the article should be no inducement to buy it.

Col. John Rassmussen of Crookston, representing the Hamm's Brewing Co., of St. Paul, in this district, is here today. He has recently returned from his four weeks vacation which he spent on the Pacific coast.

Six nations, the United States, Russia Italy, Germany, Norway and Sweden, have expeditions planned for trying to get to the North Pole this year, in all no less than ten, this country being interested in three proposed entries for the race.

C. Brenneman and family of St. Paul arrived Monday and will make St. Hilaire their home for the summer at least. Mr. B. is head filer at the mill, a position he has held down the past two years. The family will occupy the Dahl residence on South Broadway.

Banker Hannay and K. O. Gigstad drove to Red Lake Falls Monday to look after some business matters before the county officials. They returned home on the train as they did not like the looks of the storm that was working overtime during the afternoon.

A couple of Chicago University professors, after a series of experiments, declare that common salt in the blood makes the heart beat. What is more they declare that not only does salt keep the heart in action, but it may cause the heart to beat again after it has once stopped.

A large crowd from here attended the basket party given last Saturday night at the farm residence of Mr. Anderson a few miles east of town. Some of the boys bought as high as three baskets and a nice sum was netted owing to spirited bidding.

At the last meeting of the Modern Woodmen they decided to celebrate the Fifth anniversary of the order in this village by giving a dance at the Hotel Markham on Wednesday evening March 13th. Tickets including supper 75 cents. Everybody invited.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Despatches say the President's inauguration in Washington Monday was a most brilliant and impressive ceremony. Great parade from the White House to the Capitol where the President takes the oath of office. 40,000 people stand in a drizzling rain during the inaugural ceremony.

Arthur Lang returned Monday from a ten days absence—most of that time was put in at Blackduck, a new town north of Bemidji. He is of the opinion it will be a good lively place after the railroad reaches there which will be somewhere around the first of August. He also took a run down to Cass Lake and met quite a few former St. Hilaireites.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m. A. A. Myers, Pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran ministers, according to terms of their last gathering (so we are informed) will wage war on all members of their church who belong to secret societies. They are playing a losing game.

Judging from the protests of both Warren, Marshall county papers, the Lincoln county proposition agitated by the Thief River Falls Press will have hard sledding. You might just as well drop the question right now Bro. Smiley as St. Hilaire will not stand for anything which will make Red Lake county any smaller.

Every Chinaman settles all he owes on every New Year's day. If he does not he kills himself. His financial honor is so sacred a thing that he would rather be dead than go about among his fellowmen owing them any thing. If that Chinese custom should be introduced here, what a lot of suicides we should have to report at this time of the year.

A quantity of goods belonging to the Bisazza stock in Crookston have been seized in Seattle. When Bisazza failed there was a marked discrepancy between the goods on hand and the goods which the creditors supposed were there. The stuff found in Seattle is worth about $10,000, and the creditors are feeling better, and Mr. B. not quite so well.

Another blaze occurred at Red Lake Falls Monday morning at 2:15 and as a result four buildings were reduced to ashes. The loss is about $10,000. The fire started in the rear of the meat market. The buildings were occupied by S. A. Swanson's real estate office; Fred Borcher's saloon and residence; P. E. Pirath real estate and Berberich & Son butchers.

Of his hunting experience in Colorado Colonel Roosevelt said: Everything that was written about me and my hunting was faked. I didn't see a single bear. As for deers I saw scores and scores of them, but didn't kill any as that sort of game is out of season; and I'd no more think of killing a deer now than of killing a baby. I'll tell you just what I did kill—twelve mountain lions. The smallest was a female weighing 81 pounds and the biggest was a male, weighing 125 pounds.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The long drawnout contest for postmaster of the Grafton (N. D.) postoffice has at last been decided, and Senator Hansborough comes out second best in the deal. Congressman Spalding named Roderick Weagant for the place and Friday his name was sent to the senate by the president. Hansborough's candidate for the position was Lieutenant Tharaldson. The fight has lasted almost two years, and in consequence the democratic postmaster appointed by Cleveland, has enjoyed a long term of service.

R. Weagant is a father of our popular hardware merchant, A. R. Weagant.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a caucus will be held at the Village hall in the village of St. Hilaire on Saturday March 9th 1901 at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating village officers for the ensuing year.

DANIEL PATTERSON.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

An Ohio editor thinks it quite sad to see a young husband supporting a sealskin wife on a muskrat salary. Another student of human affairs thinks it quite as bad to have a champagne appetite and a lager beer salary. We think it's just as bad, and twice as sad, to see a 50-acre farmer's family living a 320-acre life in town. Another object for the social sorrower's commisseration is the young man who sports a high stepper on an old plug salary, a setter dog on a mongrel allowance, and besides rushes a satin girl, when he should confine himself to calico with the pocket money that is left. Not being personally interested in any of these things, our sympathy has been but slightly aroused for those who are beset with these various troubles and foibles. A person can always sympathize best with the sorrows which he has had occasion to feel himself—and there are things that make us weep. When we see a brother editor trying to run his "engine" at the head of the procession and can't get up steam because his friends don't bring in the fuel they agreed to, it makes our heart ache. An editor's trials are piquantly illustrated by an Iowa craftsman, who says his paper goes to Oklahoma, Texas, and most anywhere; and he has hard work to keep it from going to h——.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Notice for Annual Election.

The citizens of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, who are qualified to vote at general elections, are hereby notified that the annual election for said village will be held at the village hall in said village on Tuesday the 12th day of March A. D. 1901 between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the following purposes: To elect—

One President of the council.
Three councilmen.
One village recorder.
One village treasurer.
One justice of the peace.
One constable.

and to do any other business proper to be done at said election when convened.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 2nd day of March 1901.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Recorder.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

They Won't Help Thief River Falls.

You can clearly see the sentiment of the people of Marshall county by the following taken from the last issue of the Warren Register in regard to the new county division scheme—splitting Marshall county and a slice out of Red Lake county in order to make Thief River Falls the county seat of the new proposed "Lincoln" county.

"Thief River Falls is not going to be sidetracked out of becoming a county seat if the boomers of that lively little burg can help it. Rumor has it that they are now engaged in preparing petitions to circulate praying for the formation of a new county to be composed of the eastern part of Marshall and northern part of Red Lake. The publication of the census bulletin has no doubt precipitated this unlooked for movement, the rapid growth of the townships north foreboded no good for the city founded by Chief Moosedung for they naturally construde this growth to mean the forerunner of a new railroad which when built will crush out forever the chance of Thief River Falls ever becoming a county capitol. The new county in the east when organized will be carved out of Marshall county territory and any plan which attempts to sidetrack the future hopes of the sturdy farmers of our eastern townships will prove abortive. They know that when the time is ripe for a new county they can secure separation without the aid or consent of Red Lake county but they are not going to be Roseaued or Beltramized into a new county to help Thief River Falls out of its slough of despondency and debt. The future spire of political aggrandizement of the next new county born in the east will adorn one of the now existing townships of Marshall county which will afford the farmers residing in its vicinity one of the best trading centers in the northwest."

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

A newspaper is similar to a mirror. You smile, it responds in good humor; you frown, the compliment comes back with interest. It pictures the city where published. If its merchants are doing business its columns tell the story. If they are shiftless, spiritless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know you have a live town you can only let it be known through the newspaper.—Lansing Journal.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A Brave Girl.

Three girls running a ranch on the plains of Western Texas recently had an unusual lion hunt. One evening the oldest girl started, unarmed, to ride the rounds before supper. While passing a clump of bushes on the creek she saw a large mountain lion bound out a fell a young calf to the ground. Angered by the calf's helplessness, and not fully realizing her own danger, the girl threw her lasso at the animal and caught him by the neck. The horse started to run and jerked the lion over backwards. She raced all the way to the house, the lion only hitting the high spots and choked to death. When she reached the yard she drew rein, thinking the lion dead, but he picked himself up and prepared to spring. One of her sisters fired, killing the lion just in the nick of time. The excitement over the nervy girl fainted. You can build up your nerve by right living, and particularly with the aid of "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is a wonderful tonic brewed from pure barley malt and hops. Order from your nearest dealer or you can be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday March 4th 1901.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by President Patterson.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Dr Blomburgh 1 yr salary as health officer	84 00
A H Weagant 1 yr councilman	10 00
" 1 day on equalization	2 00
D Patterson ½ yr as president	5 00
" hauling manure	70
T J Thorkelson 1 yr councilman	10 00
" mdse as per bill	1 10
" 1 day on equalization	2 00
J L Johnson ½ yr as recorder	25 00
" 1 yr as health officer	4 00
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	40 00
J J Soll ½ yr pub council proceedings	37 50
K M Hanson grading muskeg road	10 00

On motion the marshal report was read and accepted. On motion the village marshal was instructed to look after all unlicensed dogs and report at the next meeting of the council.

On motion meeting adjourned until Friday evening March 8th 1901 at 8 o'clock p. m. at the village hall.

Attest:— D. PATTERSON,
J. L. JOHNSON, President.
Recorder.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Julius Pleth the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE
New Hardware Store
for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY TO BUILD.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

Dimension..........$12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath..........$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

"Mrs. Pinkham Saved me from an Operation."

Hospitals in our great cities are sad places to visit.

Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves.

Every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back. All of these things are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb.

What a terrifying thought! these poor souls are lying there on those hospital beds awaiting a fearful operation.

Do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an examination and possible operation. Build up the female system, cure the derangements which have signified themselves by danger signals, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has saved thousands of women from the hospital. Read the letter here published with the full consent of the writer, and see how she escaped the knife by a faithful reliance on Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the consistent treatment of her medicines.

Mrs. Knapp tells of her Great Gratitude.

MRS. F. M. KNAPP

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have received much benefit from using your Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. After my child was born, blood poison set in, which left me with granulated inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I had suffered from suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason with each coming month. After using one bottle of the Compound, I became entirely rid of the trouble in my head. I continued to use your remedies until cured.

"The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"My gratitude is great indeed to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—MRS. F. M. KNAPP, 1528 Kinnickinnic Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

TWENTY DOLLARS

$20 IS THE AMOUNT YOU SAVE ON A

SPLIT HICKORY BUGGY

We manufacture a full line of Vehicles and Harness and sell them direct to the users at the same prices other manufacturers charge dealers.

This is our No. 128 Leather quarter top buggy that we sell you for $41.25. It has Long Distance Axles, Quick Shifting Shaft Couplings, Second Growth Hickory Wheels with Screwed Rims and a thousand other good points. Write for our catalog. It will cost you nothing and you can learn all about Vehicles and Harness and our prices will be of great interest to you.

208 N High St. OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., 200 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

What did he say when he slipped on the ice?

Well, he did the best he could, but he couldn't think of anything original.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Avoiding the Rush.

Politician—Tell me the best way to get out of politics.

Turn Prohibitionist.

"Oh, that's very sudden; I want to get out gradually."—Smart Set.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The successful blacksmith can either shoe a horse or make a horseshoe.

IOWA FARMS $4 PER [illegible] CASH BALANCE ½ CROP TIL PAID. [illegible]

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Our Upholstered Tourist Cars Are Best.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

170,000 passengers carried in 10 years and all of them pleased! Jealous imitators have started rival lines, but they lack the facilities and experience of the Pioneers in the tourist car business.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad runs elegant upholstered tourist cars to California points without change, leaving St. Paul 8:00 p. m.; Minneapolis 8:35 p. m. every Thursday via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake—the Scenic Line.

On October 30, and each succeeding Tuesday, we will run an additional car via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. No altitudes, no snow, no Sunday travel. The time is less than FOUR DAYS.

Through sleeping car berths only $6.00. For information as to ticket rates or berth reservations address A. B. Cutts, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send for descriptive matter.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Frederick B. Blanchard, Lewiston, Minn., sack holder; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., oscillating engine; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., furnace wall; Anton S. Froslie, Minneapolis, Minn., grain separator; Thomas H. Kavanagh, Holland, Minn., hub fastener; Hugh G. Macwilliam, St. Paul, Minn., suspenders; Charles Rock, St. Paul, Minn., target; Michael W. Waldorf, St. Paul, Minn., folding box.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

Maude—He followed me with his eyes for nearly a block.

Clara—If you had worn your veil he would probably have followed you with his feet.—Chicago News.

For frost-bite, chilblains, sore and lame joints, stiffness of muscles, try Wizard Oil. It won't disappoint you.

Married men have many cares, but old bachelors have few pleasures.

SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH!

BROMUS INERMIS Greatest Permanent Grass of the Century. Nothing like it on earth to-day that we know of and we have scoured the world over to find its equal. Grows where all others kill and burn up from excessive heat and lack of sufficient moisture. Grows where all others winter kill and freeze out. 3 to 7 tons of magnificent hay per acre and lots of pasturage besides.

$1.20 and up a Barrel. Largest potato and vegetable growers. Choicest, rarest, heaviest yielding stock. Catalogue Tells.

For 10 Cents and this Notice our big catalogue will be mailed you free, together with 10 sample packages of the 80 bu. Speltz Wonder, the 40c Spring Wheat, the Billion Dollar Grass with its 12 tons of hay per acre, the Peacat—a startling food, the Victoria Rape Marvel, the astonishing 250 bushel per acre Oats, etc. In all, 10 packages fully worth $10 to get a start for, 10c in stamps. Send to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

News of the Northwest

BIG MINING DEAL.

Denver Men Invest in Mining Property Near Lead, S. D.

Deadwood, S. D., March 2.—H. J. Mayham and A. M. Stevenson of Denver closed a big mining deal late last night for sixteen gold mines located in the North Lead district. There were twenty-five owners, most of them being residents of Lead. The purchase takes in the famous Hidden Fortune mine, owned by Otto P. T. Grantz. The Harrison, Durango, Golden Crown and other paying properties are included, together with the fifty-ton cyanide plant on the Golden Crown mine. The deal will call for nearly a million dollars. There are about 200 acres of ground in the deal, which is surrounded on all sides by Homestake properties. The best mining men of the Hills expect that the Homestake ore body will be found to be richer on the Mayham spur than where it is being worked in the Homestake mine further east. It is one of the largest mining deals ever made in the Black Hills, and it undoubtedly means another Homestake mine.

QUEER DISCOVERY.

Strip of Land Along the Border Between Michigan and Wisconsin Lies in Neither State.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—It has just been discovered that a strip of land 250,000 acres long along the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan lies in neither state. Included in this tract is the city of Ironwood, Mich., the remainder being between the Brule and Paint rivers. E. D. Peake, an employe in the Wisconsin state senate, made the discovery that this strip of land was originally included in Michigan, but was not in the survey when the State of Wisconsin was laid out. The question has arisen as to whether or not official acts, such as marriages and land transfers in the strip are valid, and the matter will probably be laid before the Wisconsin legislature.

IRON WORKS' CLAIM ALLOWED.

Money Was Witheld Because of Delay on Torpedo Boat Ericsson.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 2.—The Iowa Iron Works company, which built the torpedo boat Ericsson for the government a few years ago at their ship yards in this city, is greatly elated over the fact that the government is about to allow their claim of $17,000. This amount was deducted from the price of the boat on account of the delay in the builders finishing the boat, but they recently made the claim that this delay was caused by the government refusing to accept the iron for certain parts of the boat. Senator Allison was instrumental in getting the claim allowed.

JUDGES NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Hence the Iowa-Minnesota Debate Had to Be Postponed.

Iowa City, March 2.—The debate between Iowa and Minnesota that was to have occurred at Iowa City on March 1 has been postponed because of a difficulty in selecting judges. The debate is on the single tax question, and the Iowa debaters have found that the judges submitted by Minnesota have all been members of a single tax club in the State of Iowa. They have refused to accept them as judges, and hope to have the matter straightened out by the 8th of the month.

Tin Mines Opened.

Spearfish, S. D., March 2.—The Bear Gulch tin district, located a short distance from this city, is being opened up and is drawing a great deal of attention. Some of the principal stockholders of the newly organized Niagara Tin company will arrive in the Hills in a short time, when the site for the new 100-ton concentrating plant will be laid out. The tin product will be shipped to Niagara to be smelted.

Washburn May Buy Light Plant.

Washburn, Wis., March 2.—The town board has taken action toward securing the Washburn Electric Light and Power company's plant, by purchase, under the terms of the contract by which the original franchise was granted. The town is paying $120 a year for each arc light, or a total of $4,800 annually, and there is a feeling among many that the charge is too much.

Insane Man Captured.

Winona, Minn., March 2.—The police here arrested an aged man by the name of Martin Feltz who had escaped from the insane asylum at Whitehall. The authorities there suspected the old man had come to Winona on account of having relatives living here. He objected to going back, but had to yield to the officers of the law.

Execution Against Ford.

Faribault, Minn., March 2.—An execution was issued by the district court against E. B. Ford and his sureties in the Dr. Rogers libel case. Ford having been found guilty of libel by the supreme court against the superintendent of the school for the feeble-minded. The execution calls for the fine, $100, and the costs, $80.

Paroled Prisoner Arrested.

La Crosse, Wis., March 2.—William Muller, alias William Franklin, a paroled prisoner from St. Cloud, Minn., reformatory, was arrested in this city on a charge of breaking into a freight car at Toma and stealing some clothing. Muller had on two suits of clothing when arrested.

St. Charles Plans Celebration.

Winona, Minn., March 2.—The Agricultural Association of St. Charles has planned races for Memorial day, a celebration on the Fourth of July and a street fair in the fall. H. C. Bear is president, Carl Cunningham secretary.

Three Boys Injured.

Clinton, Iowa, March 2.—Three boys who were playing in a vacant house smelled escaping gas. They struck a match to discover the leak. The house was demolished and the boys were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Traveling Library Formed.

Winona, Minn., March 2.—The Thursday club of this city has formed a traveling library of fifty volumes, and it will soon be started out on its mission of usefulness. Its first location is to be determined by Miss Gratia Countryman of the Minneapolis public library.

Hotel in Quarantine.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 2.—The Keystone house of Keystone is quarantined, the day clerk having smallpox. The action was taken by the city council as soon as the case was discovered.

SIOUX FALLS SEEKS CAPITAL.

South Dakota Busy With New Contest Started by Caucus in the Legislature.

St. Paul, March 5.—Advices from South Dakota show that that state is in the midst of a lively state capital removal fight. Since the removal of the capital to Pierre ten years ago there have been occasional suggestions of a change, but until recently no formal action was taken. A caucus has been called of members of the legislature from towns with capital ambitions to unite on one town. At Sioux Falls a mass meeting of citizens instructed the mayor to offer to provide site and capitol building in case the capital is removed to that city. At Pierre all other business has been abandoned for the time being, pending a settlement of this matter.

IOWA MAY HELP NEBRASKA.

Plans Care for 300 Convicts From Lincoln in Prisons at Fort Madison and Anamosa.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 5.—A letter was received in the governor's office from the acting governor of Nebraska asking if Iowa would accommodate Nebraska's prisoners while the penitentiary of that state was being rebuilt. Gov. Shaw is in Washington, but Chairman Kinne of the state board of control replied that if two prisoners were placed in each cell all of the 300 from Nebraska could be easily taken care of at Anamosa and Fort Madison.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Most Disastrous Fire in History of the Town.

Cambridge, Minn., March 5.—This town was visited by the most destructive fire in its history yesterday morning. An entire block of buildings in the business portion of the town was burned. The fire started at 8 o'clock in the kitchen of the Commercial hotel, kept by J. J. Linehan. The total loss is about $3,500. A strong wind was blowing from the west and the fire for a time threatened the entire eastern portion of the town. It was only by heroic efforts on the part of the citizens that the homes of more than half the people of the town were saved.

HANGS HIMSELF.

Prominent Merchant and Former Member of the Legislature.

Fergus Falls, Minn., March 5.—Hans Mikkleson, a prominent merchant of Pelican Rapids, committed suicide by hanging himself while his wife and family were at Sunday school. Mr. Mikkleson had been very despondent over financial reverses of late. He was a member of the legislature of 1895.

His Mind a Total Blank.

Milwaukee, March 5.—The mind of Charles H. Hoff, a teamster of this city, has been totally blank for the past three weeks. He disappeared Feb. 8. Two days ago he found himself at Appleton, Wis., where he was at work with a team hauling logs. Hoff asked his employer how long he had been working in Appleton, and he was told a week. He had drawn some of his pay, but had two day's wages still coming. This he drew at once and immediately returned to his family in this city. Those who know Hoff well do not believe he would desert his family intentionally. The case is one of the most mysterious on record.

Ice Explosion.

Tyndall, S. D., March 5.—A curious phenomenon was observed the other day on the Missouri river near Bon Homme. When the river is frozen over there is a great deal of crossing at that place, many men being engaged in hauling wood from Bon Homme island. The road bed on the ice blew up, carrying great cakes of ice twenty feet into the air. The explosion could be heard for a long distance. The wood haulers abandoned their track for one farther up the stream, when another upheaval warned them to withdraw still further.

Maj. Curtis Dead.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 5.—Maj. H. G. Curtis, recently a member of the United States insular commission which established the government in Porto Rico, died at his home in Atlantic, Iowa. When the major returned from Washington last summer he was in very ill health, but while his strength increased somewhat, he never regained his accustomed vigor. About three weeks ago he suffered a relapse and since then had been gradually growing worse.

Plague Is Spreading.

Cape Town, March 5.—The bubonic plague is spreading here. Five corpses (all of colored persons) have been found since yesterday morning. Ten colored persons and one European woman believed to be affected by the disease, have been removed to a hospital. Numerous persons who had come into contact with suspected cases have been isolated.

Child Burned to Death.

Manawa, Wis., March 5.—Through the burning of the residence of E. Perkins at Simco his six-year-old child lost its life and the mother barely escaped. Mrs. Perkins saved her life by jumping from a second-story window.

Prompted by Jealousy.

Beloit, Wis., March 5—Homer Payne, a mechanic aged forty-five years, shot his wife and Arthur Cady, a neighbor of whom he was jealous, then placing the revolver to his head killed himself. Mrs. Payne and Cady will recover.

Fishermen Rescued.

Bayfield, Wis., March 5.—L. J. Bachand and Eli St. Andrews, the two fishermen carried out from Chequamegon Point on an ice floe were rescued by other fishermen who went after them in a small boat.

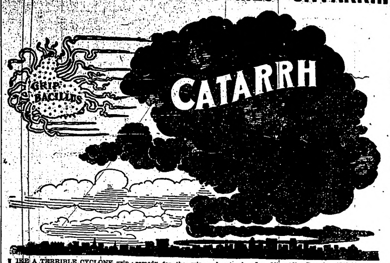
Death Claims Prisoner.

Huron, S. D., March 5.—J. J. Bennash, wanted here for stealing mortgaged property, and for whose arrest a reward was offered, was captured at Edgerley, N. D., and an hour later dropped dead.

Died While He Slept.

Lamberton, Minn., March 5.—Olof Newdall, a prominent young business man, was found dead in bed by his wife when she went to call him for breakfast. The cause of death was heart failure. [illegible]

AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair.

Catarrh follows grip as effect follows cause.

A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna.

Most people know this already.

Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, la grippe and all catarrhal complaints."—J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U. S. Capital Police Force, of Washington, D. C., says:

"Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. I also used it for my catarrh, and I can now cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who is suffering from the grip and catarrh."—J. P. Megrew.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Counselor, Loyal Mystic Legion, 293 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"For years I have unfortunately found my system in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh when I was exposed in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with la grippe and its unpleasant consequences.

"Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventative of colds that I know of and a very superior tonic."—Anna Russell.

Miss Alice Dressler, 1313 North Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. In the fall I caught a cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and I suffered a relapse. An unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely.

"One of my college friends who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna, and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system, and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Miss Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Even in choosing to be miserable we are happy, since there is happiness in every act of choice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is a great difference between a stiff will and a hard heart.

THE GENUINE TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

GREGORY SEEDS The old reliable. New varieties. New catalogue FREE. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

A FREE FARM!

SOO LINE

CHOICE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS on the "SOO" Railway in

NORTH DAKOTA

Rich Soil, Good Water, Cheap Coal, Near Stations and Schools. Last chance to get 160 acres of Good Land Free.

Thousands of settlers moved into North Dakota last year from neighboring states and from present indications thousands more will go this year. The Good Government Lands are being rapidly taken.

If you want a free homestead, write to

D. W. CASSEDAY, Land Agt., "Soo" Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

55c SEEDS FREE Five full packets of Northrup, King & Co.'s garden seed novelties, Sterling Beets, Sterling Lettuce, Sterling Cucumbers, Wash. Wakefield Cabbage and Minn. Red Globe Onions. All superior varieties (for introduction) with the new farm monthly (1 year). FOR 25c THE NORTHERN FARMER, MINNEAPOLIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

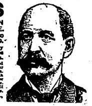
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davis, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1 New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

SKUNK, MINK AND ALL OTHER FURS SHIP THEM TO US AND GET HIGHEST CASH PRICES TRAPPERS BOOK OF 20 PAGES, PICTURES OF 46 WILD ANIMALS AND THEIR SKINS, FOR 2c STAMP PRICES OF RAW FURS FREE. [illegible] WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER. N.W. HIDE & FUR CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N. W. N. U. —No. 10.— 1901.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

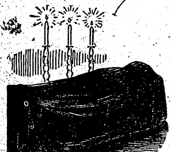
Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.



DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. [illegible] STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901. NUMBER 34.

STARTS ON HIS SECOND TERM

William McKinley's Induction Into the Presidential Office Is Accompanied by Most Elaborate and Impressive Ceremonies.

Vice President Roosevelt Assumes the Reins—Greatest of All Inaugural Parades—City of Washington in Gala Attire.

Washington, March 5.—William McKinley, a second time, is president of the United States. He was ushered into that office yesterday in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever graced the holiday-loving national capital, whose streets yesterday resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a like function, and had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude who cheered frequently whenever he or his vice-presidential colleague was visible. There has been better weather on inauguration days and there has been much worse than that which attended yesterday's ceremonies. The day during the forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, but by noon a slow drizzle began which lasted, with some intermissions and some lively downpours, the rest of the afternoon. The rain unfortunately came just at the time when President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the capitol in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons. But the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather.

Had a man been on top of the dome of the capitol Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865 when the victorious armies and the multitude behind and with them gathered here for the grand review. The influence of the greatest multitude that ever invaded the city, overshadowed all the pageantry and most impressed the mind. Washington had decked herself as never before for

The Second Inauguration

of McKinley and the induction into the vice-presidency of Roosevelt. The committee in charge had insisted upon uniform and harmonious decorations. The scheme was superb and it was admirably executed. The gem of it all was the court of honor, where the president reviewed the parade. It extended from the treasury building, with its severe classic facades and columns to the state, war and navy building, with its imposing Italian renaissance architecture comprising the stretch in front of the executive mansion. Guarding the entrance were gigantic white pilons surmounted by bronze urns for the Greek fire at night. Doric columns, like measured sentinels stood before the white roofed stands in which the distinguished personages were seated while other columns ran in a semicircle through the White House grounds. It was as beautiful as the setting in a theater.

Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the capitol. The great umbrellaed thousands were content to wait in the avenue below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scene in the senate when the vice president-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundred. The public had no part in it. While the distinguished audience was gathering in the senate chamber the president in a little side room was signing the bills which the dying congress was sending to him.

Roosevelt's Induction.

The senate galleries were already filled tier on tier with handsomely gowned women and men conspicuous in every profession of life. The diplomatic corps, headed by the ambassadors as the personal representatives of their European sovereigns marched in glittering with gold and aflame with ribbons. The admiral of the navy and the general of the army, stiff in gold braid, had taken their places. The judges of the supreme court in their satin gowns, the speaker and members of the house, the governors of the states were all there when the brilliant assemblage felt an electric thrill as the vice president-elect was announced. The greatest curiosity existed to see this man, who has been so much in the public eye during recent years, and instantly all eyes were turned toward him as wheat in a field is all blown one way in a gale. He halted a minute beneath the clock at the entrance, drew himself up until he seemed a foot taller, and marched down the aisle erect and with the bearing of a soldier. He acknowledged the round of applause that greeted him and smiled up at the gallery where his wife and children sat. The president, who was the last to enter, got even more enthusiastic reception. He never looked better and never seemed more graceful and at ease.

When the ceremony in the senate, a little tedious despite its brilliancy, was over, the floor and galleries emptied into the corridors, through which the people jostled and squeezed into the rotunda and out onto the platform erected from the east portico of the capitol building. Upon it were to be seated the senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, supreme court and some of the invited guests. Flanking it on either side were other stands

Alive With People

while the steps to the house and senate were precipitous hillocks of people. Below the multitudes filled the plaza and beyond, down the diverging avenues patches of color and myriads of points of steel indicated the assembled soldiery far as the eye could reach. As the first of those from the senate appeared a fine drizzling mist began falling which changed quickly into a pelting rain. Soon it was a veritable downpour. The forbidding aspect drove some back into the rotunda, but many handsomely gowned women, most of the senators and representatives and every member of the supreme court and the entire bespangled diplomatic corps braved the elements. The president and vice president, Mrs. McKinley, the chief justice and several others in the railed and covered enclosure jutting out into the crowd were protected from the storm. There in the presence of 20,000 thousand and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a soaking rain the president took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural. The hushed multitude waited breathlessly to see him kiss the Bible, and then despite the rain they awakened the echoes of Arlington across the Potomac with their applause. Hardly had the inaugural been finished when the rain abated, turning into drizzling mist again, and later ceasing altogether.

The president's inaugural address was short. The following summary covers its most salient features.

The Inaugural Address.

In opening the president said:

"When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit."

The president pointed out that the congress just closed had reduced taxation $41,000,000. Increasing activity was noticeable in manufacturing and mercantile industries. Every avenue of production is crowded and labor is well employed. The necessity of enlarging our foreign markets is referred to. Whatever remains unfulfilled of the promises made the president says is a continuing obligation upon the congress and the executive. From the obligations imposed by the Spanish-American war the president says it is impossible to escape and would be dishonorable to attempt to do so. Continuing this subject the president said:

"Existing Problems

demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. 'Hope maketh not ashamed.' The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people,

Intrenched in Freedom

at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas."

Of our relations with Cuba the president says: "We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. The peace which we pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanency. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until Free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name—a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

A Reign of Peace

The president closes by referring to the progress that has been made toward local government in the Philippines and promises the extension of that policy as circumstances will permit. In conclusion the president says: "We will not leave the destiny of loyal millions in the islands to disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall accept it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law."

A Brilliant Pageant.

When the president and vice president had quitted the scene to take their places at the head of the procession the soldiers stretched across the place where the multitude had been, their bright uniforms, gay standards and accoutrements of brass and gold and such, showing no bad effects of the wetting they had received. The procession wound down the hill and up the broad rain-drenched avenue through a living lane of people. The crowds had waited patiently through the rain rather than lose their places, and when the parade appeared their ardor seemed undampened. The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the Jack tars and marines, the somber cowboys, the dark-skinned Porto Ricans in the American uniform, the militia of twenty-two states and the political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice president back to the White House. From one end of the avenue to the other the troops, keeping step to the rythm of the martial music, rolled on like billows of the sea, their banners and guidons completely filling the vision. Over all was the continuous roar of voices greeting the presidential party. In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governor's Island band, playing "Hail to the Chief." Behing these there broke upon the spectators' view the grand marshal, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and his dashing staff. Then the handsome city troop of Cleveland in grenadier uniform, the president's personal escort, rode by, their

Plumes Rising and Falling

to the movement of their coal black chargers. But their claims to admiration wer slighted in a large measure. The craning, eager crowds had eyes only for the open barouche drawn by four horses in which the president and Senator Hanna, chairman of the committee on arrangements sat. The explosions of applause which greeted the chief magistrate were redoubled as Vice President Roosevelt in another carriage, drawn by two horses, came into view. The hero of San Juan received, if anything, a more flattering ovation than the president himself. The Twenty-third Ohio, the president's own regiment during the rebellion, battered and grizzled by time, trudging along on foot in the wake of the carriages, testified to the loyalty of the president's old comrades in the Civil war. The military as a rule created unbounded admiration. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Gen. Joe Wheeler and many other officers who came into prominence during the Spanish war were lionized. The crowds went wild over the West Point and Annapolis cadets marching with clock-work precision and the rough riders upon their bronchos. The Porto Rico regiment, the Richmond Grays in Confederate gray and the college students from the principal universities set the crowds off again and again. The national guard of the several states made a brilliant showing and many of the governors riding with their staffs were overwhelmed with enthusiasm. Darkness fell as the last of the procession tramped by the reviewing stand.

The brilliant pyrotechnic display set for the night was postponed on account of the weather, but at the beautifully decorated pension building fair women and their escorts danced and passed the hours until the early hours of the morning.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

As a Spectacular Event Is Surpasses All Predecessors.

Washington, March 5.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with President and Mrs. McKinley leading in the grand march, and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls in the stupendousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects, and in the countless throng taking part in the spectacle.

Minnesota Represented.

Washington, Aug. 5. — Minnesota's interest and enthusiasm in the second inauguration of President McKinley were well exemplified by the splendid representation of the state in the inaugural procession. Representative J. T. McCleary commanded the first division of civic organizations, occupying position of honor, and his gaily caparisoned staff attracted considerable attention along the line of march. The Flambeau club of Minneapolis, the St. Paul Rough Riders and the Minneapolis Rough Riders occupied prominent places in the parade.

ON RETIRED LIST.

Operation of Law in the Cases of Hichborn and Colby.

Washington, March 5.—Two prominent naval officers were placed on the retired list by operation of the law on account of age. They are Rear Admiral Philip C. Hichborn, who has been chief of the bureau of construction and repair for the past eight years, and Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, one of the ranking officers of the pay corps. Paymaster Inspector Colby is a native of Vermont, and entered the navy as an acting assistant paymaster in 1863. He reached the highest grade in the corps in April, 1899. His last service was at the naval pay office in Baltimore.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Lieut. Burtholf Is Making a Tour of Siberia.

Moscow, March 5.—Lieutenant Burtholf of the United States revenue cutter service has just passed through St. Petersburg on his way to Irkutsk, whence he will make an eighteen months' trip through Siberia and the far East with the object of purchasing a large stock of reindeer for service in Alaska.

Red Lake Falls Fire.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., March 5.—Fire burned four frame buildings belonging to H. B. Kauffer, Fred Borchers, P. E. Pirath and Theodore Majerus, occupied by S. A. Swanson's real estate office, F. Borcher's saloon and residence, P. E. Pirath, real estate and residence and Berberich & Son, butchers. Loss, $10,000; insured.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doings In the State Legislature.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 5.—The reapportionment bill was introduced in the legislature yesterday morning just as it came from the subcommittee by Representative W. B. Anderson in the house and in the senate by Senator Daugherty. It was made the special order for Friday afternoon in both houses.

An anti-Sunday amusement bill was introduced in the house by Representative Wells of Wilkin county. The bill provides that no theater shall be open on Sunday nor any public play, show or scene be given on that day. It fixes a fine of from $50 to $200 for violation on the part of managers or others.

The memorial to congress requesting that widows and children of settlers who took part in subduing the Indian outbreak in 1862 be allowed to participate in the United States pension laws was passed.

The bill authorizing county commissioners to appropriate $2,500 for the purpose of erecting mounments or memorials to Union soldiers of the Civil war was passed.

The bill providing for the destruction of the ox-eye daisy was recommended to pass, as was the bill providing for the regulation of the practice of osteopathy.

Representative Jacobson succeeded in having the house pass a motion to the effect that no more committees be allowed to go away on trips without the consent of the house.

In the Senate.

Senator McGovern introduced a bill making the people of disbanded municipal corporations responsible for bonds issued by the municipalities. The bill is supposed to cover the case of the $10,000 in bonds held by Russell Sage issued by the now disbanded village of Reeds.

Senator Knatvold introduced a bill to give the normal school board power to establish continuous sessions at the four normal schools.

Senator Miller introduced a bill to impose a 5 per cent gross earnings tax on all express companies.

Senator Knatvold fathered a measure to change the dates for hunting deer to between Nov. 10 and 30, the present law gives a twenty-days' open season ten days earlier.

Senator Dougherty introduced a bill authorizing the governor to appoint railway conductors and brakemen, station agents and yardmasters as special "railway police," to maintain order and enforce the law upon railroad property.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, March 6.—The senate voted to adjourn April 5. The vote was on a resolution presented several days ago by Senator Young.

Senator Thompson of Fillmore county presented another inheritance tax law in the senate. The bill is modeled in general after the law passed two years ago, but is made constitutional in its verbiage. It imposes a 5 per cent inheritance tax.

Senator Wilson's bill to permit Minneapolis to increase its school levy from 5 to 8 mills was passed.

A new measure, which codifies all the previous election laws, and with an amendment creating each senatorial district a delegate district for party state conventions, was presented by Senator Knatvold.

Senator Fitzpatrick's bill to establish assembly districts for public discussion throughout the state was killed in committee of the whole.

In the House.

Cheaper fares for patrons of street cars is the object of a bill introduced in the house by Representative Dealy of Scott county. The bill provides that all street railway companies in the state shall sell ten-ride tickets for 25 cents, with the limitation that such tickets be good between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock a. m., 12 noon to 1 p. m. and 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Representative Morley's bill for the extermination of the "ox-eye" daisy became a law.

A bill providing for the appropriation of $79,900 for deficiencies in state departments for the last fiscal year was introduced by Representative Jacobson.

The primary election law, which was to have been a special order for yesterday afternoon, was postponed until next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 7.—The house transacted considerable business yesterday. The most important bill introduced was a measure presented by Representative Stark, providing for licensing peddlers doing business in organized towns. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for peddlers to offer their wares in such towns without having procured a license, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $1000. A license fee of $1 per day, $10 per month or $40 a year is authorized by the bill.

Representative Hurd introduced a bill providing for the regulation of bathing establishments, massage parlors, clairvoyants, mind readers and faith healers. The bill authorizes city and village councils to fix a license fee and otherwise regulate such places or persons.

Representative Alley's amendment to the general statutes, regulating the sale of real estate belonging to the estates of deceased persons by executors or administrators, was passed.

The drainage bill, appropriating $300,000 for the redemption of swamp lands in the northern part of the state, was recommended by the committee of the whole to pass.

Defeat met the bill for the establishment of uniform fees and mileage for grand and petit jurors. The bill raised the fees from $1 to $2 and $3 a day.

In the Senate.

A bare quorum was present when the senate convened at 8 o'clock last night, and after the introduction of a few bills the adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator Grindeland submitted a codification of the laws relating to county drainage work.

Senator Sheehan introduced a bill admitting graduates of standard law schools to practice in Minnesota without examination and without fees during a period of two years from their graduation.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 8.—The Deming bill providing for the parole of life prisoners, framed in the interest of the Younger brothers, was yesterday as a special order amended and passed by the house after three hours' debate. The amendment provides that paroles may be granted life prisoners who have served thirty-five years, less the good time accruing for good behavior, by the board of prison managers with the unanimous concurrence of the members of the board of pardons.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars to be expended in extensions and improvements at the state training school at Red Wing is asked for in a bill introduced by Mr. Scherf of Goodhue chairman of the house committee charged with the care of the institution.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the establishment of a state road and bridge commission and creating a fund for the use of the same is proposed in a bill by Representative G. Johnson.

Representative Plowman entered a vigorous protest against granting the $20,000 appropriation for the state exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Nevertheless the bill was passed.

In the Senate.

The senate spent an hour yesterday listening to arguments from prominent physicians upon the Daugherty bill creating a state institution for the treatment of consumptives. The bill was referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Grindeland, Chilton and Daugherty.

The senate passed the Horton bill allowing the state capitol commissioners and additional $1,000,000 for the completion of the new state building without a dissenting vote.

The senate recommended the Hurd oil inspection bill to pass, with amendments making the scale of inspection fees practically the same as at present, increasing the salaries of deputies and preventing its being in operation until after the present administration.

Twenty-one bills were passed by the senate, most of them of minor importance.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 11.—A strong fight was put up in the house Saturday to wipe out the corrupt practices act. A bill was before the house providing for the repeal of the act. After a lively, and at times spirited, debate it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 41 to 42.

A state board of appeals to pass upon the grain and warehouse appeals is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Wilder. The board is to be appointed by the grain and warehouse commission and its members, six in number, to hold office for two years.

A bill for the enlargement of the state forestry reserves and the application of the profits accruing there from to state, county and town purposes was introduced by Representative Bush of Olmsted.

Senator Smith's bill providing for a state loan of $75,000 to farmers for the purchase of seed grain was passed under suspension of the rules.

In the Senate.

Senator Ryder introduced a bill requiring cities, towns and villages to care for sick and disabled paupers furnish them medical aid and board, and in case they die, provide for their burial. The cost becomes a legal claim against the county, and from the county against the city or town where the pauper resided.

Corporations or companies not strictly savings banks are restrained from accepting deposits by a bill from Senator J. D. Jones, prepared by the public examiner. It is aimed at so-called tontine savings associations and diamond companies.

Senator Hawkins introduced a bill to limit the public deposits in banks to the amount of the assessed valuation of their capital stock, the figures of the tax roll to govern.

Fourteen bills were sent to the calendar from general orders in the senate in anticipation of a heavy week's work. The calendar was passed on account of the light attendance.

SESSION IS ENDED.

Senate Finishes Its Business and Adjourns.

Washington, March 11. — After proceedings lasting only six days the extraordinary session of the senate was declared adjourned sine die at 1:15 p. m. Saturday. During the session practically no business except that of an executive character was transacted. The session was called by the president in order that the senate might haye opportunity to confirm appointments made at the beginning of the new administration. That business accomplished, there was nothing for the senate to do, and at the opening of Saturday's session the president pro tem, Senator Frye of Maine, was inducted into office and the oath of office administered by Vice President Roosevelt. Hon. John H. Mitchell, the recently elected senator, from Oregon, was presented by his colleague, Senator Simon, and took the oath of office. He was given a cordial reception by his colleagues on the floor, many of whom had served in the senate with him, and by his friends in the galleries, who greeted his appearance with hearty applause. Through a committee of the senate, consisting of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, the president informed the senate that he had no further communications to make. He conveyed to the senators his cordial wishes for their welfare, and his hopes that they might have a happy return to their homes. Without ceremony the session was then declared at an end. For some time after final adjournment many senators remained on the floor of the chamber exchanging cordial farewells. The senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations to office that have been made during the special session.

W. H. Laird, one of the best known Western turfmen, is dead in New Orleans.

Northwest News

NIPPED IN THE BUD

STILLWATER PRISON GUARD IS LOCKED UP IN JAIL.

Alleged to Have Been Implicated in a Plot to Secure the Release of Edward Leland, a Notorious Robber—Clever Scheme Was Concocted, but Warden Wolfer Nipped It in the Bud—Name of the Culprit Is Not Divulged—Two Others Implicated in the Affair.

Stillwater, Minn., March 12.—A prison guard, whose name Warden Wolfer does not wish to divulge at present, is locked up in the county jail here on the charge of aiding Edward Leland, a notorious convict at the prison, serving a ten-year term for robbery committed in Minneapolis, in attempting to escape. There are two others implicated in the affair, one being a woman. A clever scheme was concocted which Warden Wolfer succeeded in nipping in the bud. According to reports, the guard, together with a former guard and Leland's paramour, had been planning the escape of Leland for some time. The guard arrested is said to have received nearly $500 to secure Leland's freedom, and it was to be done early in the morning. When Leland came from his cell to enter upon his duties in the dining room the guard was to give him a key which had been made in St. Paul to fit the cellroom door leading to the yard, and Leland was to escape over the wall by means of a rope ladder, where his paramour would be in waiting with a team to convey him safely away from the prison, and

Aid Him in Getting Out

of the country. Leland has been a clerk in the prison twine factory, and notes are said to have been passed by the guard both to and from him. Warden Wolfer says a search was made of his desk, but nothing was found excepting bits of torn paper in the waste basket, which were pasted together and are said to reveal all the plans. Warden Wolfer first became suspicious one day last week when Leland's paramour came here and was met after leaving the prison by the guard who, it is said, had spent much time in the woman's company since early in December. Last Thursday the guard had a bogus telegram delivered to him at the prison, stating that his sister was dying. He left for St. Paul, where he was kept under close surveillance by officers and was arrested yesterday on a St. Paul and Minneapolis interurban car by Cellroom Keeper Glennon, who had been sent after him by Warden Wolfer. The guard was brought to this city and placed in jail. Warden Wolfer says there are various reasons why names should not be divulged at present. Some of the parties implicated are presumably not under arrest.

New Order of Things.

Miller, S. D., March 12. — At last the first families of this part of the state are beginning to look with suspicion upon the strangers who are trying to neighbor with them—immigration has started and the newcomers are buying the vacant land that the first settler has used for a small rental these many years. Many an old settler wakes up to the fact that the quarter he had leased, and which he had expected to buy some day, has been purchased of the Eastern owner by an Easterner, and the stranger comes along unexpected. This is causing the original settler to buy instead of renting the adjoining quarters.

Drainage Cases Bunched.

Fargo, N. D., March 12.—The trial of the drainage cases has been in progress for nearly two weeks, and for the purpose of facilitating matters the attorneys have stipulated that the remaining cases be consolidated. The time heretofore has been devoted to one case, and it would take nearly all summer to complete the hearing of each one separately. The final arguments may not be made for some time. There are twenty-seven different plaintiffs and all have a protest to make on the method of assessment.

Church Sold at Sheriff's Sale.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 12.—The St. Joseph's Catholic church property and parsonage, costing $30,000, which were built and dedicated last year, were sold at sheriff's sale under a mechanic's lien. They brought the amount of the bills against them — $163.16. Berg & Weirich, of the Architectural Wood Works company, were the purchasers, they being plaintiffs in the action to foreclose. Rev. E. W. Fowler expects to redeem the property within one years.

Registered Mail Pouch Stolen.

Kalispell, Mont., March 12.—A pouch containing registered letters from the East was stolen at the depot. The pouch and part of the mail matter were later found. Two outside coverings of registered letters were found on the track near the station. No clue is obtainable, nor is it known the amount of registered matter stolen or the value of the same.

Threatened to Lynch Slayer.

Keokuk, Iowa, March 12. — William Edwards was shot at Memphis, Mo., by E. R. Bartlett, an attorney and real estate agent. A mob congregated at the jail and threatened to lynch Bartlett but were persuaded to desist.

Reported Suicide.

Winona, Minn., March 12.—Information has reached this city that O. E. Larson, for four years treasurer of Trempeleau county, committed suicide by drowning himself in Pigeon river.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, March 12.—Wheat—No. Northern, 74 1-2@75 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-4@72 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow 38 1-2@39c; No. 3, 38@38 1-4c. Oats No. 3 white, 28@28 1-2c; No. 3, 27 1-2 28c.

Minneapolis, March 12—Wheat—No. hard, 76 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-8 No. 2 Northern, 68 1-8@70 1-8c. Corn No. 3 yellow, 36 3-4 @ 37c; No. 3, 36 36 1-4c; No. 4, 36c. Oats—No. 3 white 26@26 1-4c; No. 3, 25 1-2@25 3-4c. Barley—Feed grades, 40@45c; malting grades 45@51c. Rye—No. 2, 48 1-2c.

Duluth, March 13—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 74 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 72 7-8 No. 2 Northern, 67@70c; No. 3 spring 63@68c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76 3-8 No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; May, No. Northern, 75 7-8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 76 5-8c; oats, 26@26 1-4c; rye 50 1-4c; barley, 35@55c; flax, to arrive and cash, $1.56; May, $1.60; September $1.15; corn, 37 1-4c; May, 38 1-2c.

Chicago, March 12.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 74@76c; No. 3 red, 70 7-8@75c; No. 2 hard winter, 72@73c; No. 3 hard winter, 70@72c; No. 1 Northern spring 75@77c; No. 3 spring, 68@75c. Corn—No. 2, 39 1-2c; No. 3, 39c. Oats — No. 25 1-2c; No. 3, 25 1-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 12.—Flour dull. Wheat weak; No. 1 Northern 74 1-2@75c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2@72 Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley quiet No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@53c. Oats dull No. 2 white, 27 1-2@28c.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 12.—Cattle—Beeves, $4@4.45; cows, bulls and mixed $2@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50 4.25; calves and yearlings, $3.25@4.2 Hogs, $5.27 1-2@5.35; bulk, $5.27 1-4 5.30.

Chicago, March 12.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5.05@6.25; poor to medium, $3.60 @ 5; stockers and feeders $2.75@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.70@4.50 Texas steers, $3.35@4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5.35@5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.50@5.62 1-2; rough heavy $5.30@5.40; light, $5.35@5.57 1-2; bulk of sales, $5.45@5.57 1-2. Sheep, $4 @ 4.85 lambs, $4.50@5.25.

South St. Paul, March 12.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, $4.50 4.90; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.60; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.40@3.80; fair to good, $2.35@3.25; thin cows and canners, $1.50@2.25; good to choice corn fed bulls, $3@3.60; bologna bulls, $2 2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.25@3.85; good to choice stock steers, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common, $2.25@2.90; good to choice stock heifers, $2.75@3; fair to good $2.50@2.75; good to choice steer calves, $3.25@3.55; fair to good, $3@3.25; good to choice heifer calves, $2.85@3; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; good to choice milkers and springers, $32@35; fair to good, $28@30; common, $22@27. Hogs—Good to choice light, $5.25 @ 5.35; mixed and butchers, $5.35@5.45; good to prime heavy, $5.35 @ 5.45; common to fair, $5.25@5.30; rough packers, $5.10 @ 5.25; pigs and skips, $4@4.85. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; good to choice fat wethers, $3.60@4.35; fair to good, $3.25 3.50; fat ewes, $3.25@3.85; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, $4 4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; feeding wethers, $3.25@3.75; stock and feeding ewes, $2.75@3.25; thin sheep, $2@2.25; buck lambs, $2.75@3; killing bucks, @2.75.

REMAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Several South Dakota Soldiers Secure Civilian Positions.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 12. — Information has reached the state from the Philippines that several South Dakotans, after serving with distinction in the military service of the United States and participating in some of the most notable battles with the Filipino insurgents, have secured good positions in the civilian service and will remain in the Philippines. Orman Osbon, formerly of Howard, has accepted a position in the schools as teacher at a salary of $80 per month for the straight twelve months, including two months vacation each year. Robert Wells, another Miner county boy, has secured a place in the quartermaster's department, while Vernon Bennett has accepted a place on the police force. Albert Horne, another South Dakota boy, has secured a good position in the customs house at Manila.

FIRE DESTROYS WAREHOUSE.

Building Formerly Occupied by Pillsbury & Co. Burned.

Minneapolis, March 12. — The two-story warehouse erected fifteen years ago by Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. on Seventh sereet southeast between Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $35,000. The building was filled with goods of a perishable nature and the flames spread rapidly. It covered half a block. For several pears Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. occupied it as a flour warehouse. Recently, however, it has been rented.

FOR MURDER AT STANLEY.

Alleged Murderer Is Arrested at Thorpe and Taken to Neillsville.

Thorpe, Wis., March 12. — Wojahsowa, who killed City Marshal John Moore of Stanley was captured by Deputy Sheriff Connors and taken to Neillsville for safekeeping. His preliminary examination will be held here on March 12.

Winona, Minn., March 12. — The heaviest snow storm of the winter has prevailed here since early yesterday morning. The fall so far is about seven inches, and this with a thirty-five-mile wind is giving this vicinity its first real touch of winter. Street railways are operated with difficulty and all trains are considerably delayed.

Clark, S. D., March 12.—Ball & Grimshaw's elevator, feed mill and coal sheds burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000. Origin unknown.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

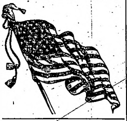
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes, postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.



WINGS.

The gods but half reluctantly
Grant us the gift of song;
Yet, tawny throat, they give to thee
Pure notes and pinions strong.

To those blue worlds that arch above
We look, aspire—and fail.
Thou, thou dost mount the skies we love,
The stars we never scale.

Thou knowest not, winged soul, the fires
Of that old discord strange,
The vast and infinite desires,
The all too finite range.

So sing for us! Our throats are still,
And song no solace brings—
To whom the gods have given the will,
But not, alas, the wings?

—Arthur Stringer in Ainslee's Magazine.

THE DATE OF THE FLOOD.

Bible Facts on Which the Bishop Based His Question.

Some people had fun over the reported rejection of eight candidates for the African Methodist ministry in the south by the examining bishop because they could not tell the date of the flood. Nevertheless the bishop who asked the question knew what he was doing. It may not have been a fair question, but there is a concise answer to it in the Bible, and he no doubt thought that the eight candidates, if they were well versed in the Old Testament, would answer it at once.

The date of the flood was 1,656 years after the birth of Adam, in the second month and the seventeenth day. It began then and continued for 40 days and nights. This is how it is figured: The third verse of the fifth chapter of Genesis reads thus. "And Adam lived 130 years and begat a son in his own likeness, after his image, and called his name Seth." Then in the sixth verse it is told that Seth lived 105 years and begat Enos. Adam, says the fourth verse, lived 800 years after the birth of Seth, and the latter after the birth of Enos lived 807 years. So it goes on. Enos begat Cainan when he was 90; Cainan begat Mahalaleel when he was 75; Mahalaleel begat Jared when he was 65; Jared begat Enoch when he was 162. Methuselah was born to Enoch when the latter was 65, and when Methuselah was 187 he begat Lamech, and Lamech's son Noah came into the world when the father was 182. This brings us down to the birth of Noah, which, according to the added ages of the several patriarchs at the time their sons were born, occurred 1,056 years after the birth of Adam.

In the seventh chapter of Genesis the eleventh verse reads as follows: "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up and all the windows of heaven were opened." This was the flood, and it came to pass in the year 1656 after the birth of Adam.—New York Sun.

The Average Lawsuit.

There is nothing more ridiculous than the average lawsuit. Two men dispute over a few dollars and go to law. Both are sure to lose. Their neighbors are dragged in as witnesses, and the costs amount to 10 or 20 times the amount in dispute. Frequently these lawsuits ruin families and start quarrels that last for years. Some men claim it is "principle" that actuates them in these lawsuits. It is bullheadedness, pure and simple. It is nearly always easy to "split the difference."

Another bad feature about these lawsuits is that the county is put to considerable expense, and men willing to work are compelled to sit on the jury. Settle your disputes without going to law. If the man with whom you are disputing is not willing to "split the difference," he will probably accept a proposition to leave it to three neighbors.—Atchison Globe.

Advice From a Butcher.

"What the newspapers should do is to devote less space to describing what people should wear and more to what they should eat," remarked the butcher. "Fashionably dressed women come in here every day who don't know lamb from mutton or a hen from a rooster. No wonder men have dyspepsia! I find that men know more about the quality of food stuffs than women do. Many of the latter don't even know the few simple tests that might help them to distinguish an old fowl from a young one, and about meat they're greener yet. A young woman came in here the other day and asked for two pounds of veal cutlets. I showed her the loin I proposed to chop the cutlets from, and she remarked, 'Yes: that's very nice, but isn't it rather thick to fry?'—Philadelphia Times.

Two Great Objects.

"They say," remarked the very cynical person, "that in this corrupt and superficial age the great object is not to be found out."

"That shows you have very little experience with bill collectors," answered the impecunious friend. "My great object is not to be found in."—Washington Star.

Take Your Choice.

The Buddhists believe that happiness, Nirvana, consists in self effacement, oblivion. The young Buddhas began life by sitting unsupported in the air just after birth. Their mothers attained Nirvana immediately, and they, the Buddhas, reached Nirvana in various queer ways.

One earnest Buddha, one of the earliest of the long line, earned the "Nibbuta" as follows:

A hawk was about to devour a small bird. Said the Buddha to the bird of prey:

"I beseech thee, leave this little creature in peace. I will give thee its weight from my own flesh."

Down from heaven came a pair of scales, and the transaction was accomplished. The small bird sat on one side of the scales, and the Buddha began putting slices of his body into the other side, while the bird of prey looked on with an evil eye. As the Buddha carved himself up the little bird seemed to get heavier and heavier. The beam of the scales did not move until the last particle of the saint's body was put in the scales.

The Buddhists' legends do not tell how the saint managed to carve up his last few fragments, but that is not important. Which do you think was happier, the Buddha who entered into Nirvana as the little bird flew away or the bird of prey that made a hearty meal of the saint's flesh and sailed off delighted with his bargain?—New York Journal.

Cobwebs and Cuts.

An old time remedy to stop blood flowing from a cut is to put cobwebs over it, but from recent discovery it appears a dangerous thing to do. Some time ago a woman fell and cut her head, and when her friends hurried to her assistance they found the blood flowing from a deep gash. Cobwebs were applied, and the bleeding quickly stopped, but in a few days the woman was taken with lockjaw.

A scientist declared there were lockjaw germs in cobwebs, and that was the way the woman contracted the disease. He has made quite a study of the subject and says that in a handful of cobwebs he found 61 different disease germs. That being true, it is very easy to see how one could get not only lockjaw, but many other dreadful diseases, as the cobweb is placed right on an open wound and the germs can enter the blood. Cobwebs form in dark, dirty places, and it is not to be wondered that they gather germs.—Exchange.

The Log of a Ship.

A ship's log is an instrument for measuring the rate at which the vessel is going and consists of three parts—viz, the log chip, the log line and the log glass. The principle is simply this:

A light substance thrown from the vessel ceases to partake of the motion of the vessel as soon as it strikes the water and will be left behind on the surface after a certain interval. If the distance of the ship from this stationary object be measured, the approximate rate of sailing will be given.

The log chip is the float, the log line is the measure of the distance, and the log glass defines the interval of time.

In the old days the heaving of the log required skill and watchfulness, but since the patent log has come into use no skill is required in finding the speed of a vessel. It is regulated by clockwork, and the number of knots the vessel sails per hour is recorded on the dial without any hand touching it.

The London Bus.

"English travelers," says a London correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "have so jeered our advertising outrages upon architecture and scenery that I fancied we were of all nations most culpable. But after a season's residence in England I hold America excused. Our advertising efforts are modest, even feeble, beside those of our British cousins.

"A London bus is a mere advertising van with accommodations for passengers. It takes almost as long to read one through as to read a daily paper. The destination of the bus is marked in inconspicuous letters, the smallest on the canvas decorated vehicle, and the chances of disentangling those letters from the maze of advertising announcements about them in time to hail the bus you want are smaller still."

Crape on the Door.

The custom of placing crape on the door of a house where there has been a recent death had its origin in the ancient English heraldic customs and dates back to the year 1100 A. D. At that period hatchments, or armorial ensigns, were placed in front of houses when the nobility or gentry died. The hatchments were of diamond shape and contained the family arms quartered and covered with sable.

A Helpful Suggestion.

"Kin yeou tell me, young feller," inquired Mr. Reuben Hay of Four Corners, "where hereabouts I kin git me a good farmer suit?"

"Why, there's a good pharmaceutist not two blocks away," replied the young fellow blithely.—Harper's Bazar.

Not True to Its Name.

"Didn't you start out with a play called 'Turned Adrift?'" asked the friend.

"We did," replied that eminent tragedian and repertory actor, Mr. Barnes Tormer, "but we couldn't get anybody to float it."—Indianapolis Press.

The infancy of British manufacturing was nursed by engineers from Holland, who superintended the erection of wind and water mills.

It is one of the privileges of man to live and learn, but some men seem to live a great deal more than they learn.—Chicago News.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. March 4th 1901

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of K. O. Gigstad administrator of the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said Estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Thursday the twenty-eight day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the office of the Probate Judge of Red Lake county at Red Lake Falls in said county.

And it is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the fourth day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 6-4t-Mar 27)

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss In Probate Court. Special Term. February 25th A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased, late of the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to William Bickhoff.

It is ordered, that three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county for examination and allowance or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 18th day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a special term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is, appointed as the time and place, when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 25th day of February A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

To Romould Sylvester:—

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1896 in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgement, which was entered in the District Court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1896 the following described piece or parcel of land now situated in Red Lake county, (formerly Polk county) state of Minnesota, to-wit: SE¼ section 25, town 150, range 42 was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgement, interests and costs, for the sum of Twenty-six dollars and eleven cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the absolute property of the State.

That on the 13th day of April A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned County Auditor of Polk county, as directed by the State Auditor in accordance with section 101 of chapter II of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 13th day of April A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county of Polk.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of August A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minnesota.
By N. O. Hoffard, Deputy.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 31, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on March 15th 1901, viz:

Ole J. Johnson, Guardian of Even Hanson, H. E. 15014 for the se¼ sec. 33, twp. 153 N. of range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Hans R. Kolseth, James Evenson, Edwin Evenson, Andrew Roalstad, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(Feb 6 - Mar 13)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 20th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

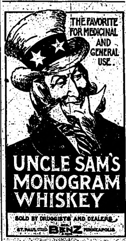
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. No. 339—883. Register.
3798, 3799
(Mar 13-April 17)

To Subscribers.

All who know themselves to be indebted to The SPECTATOR will confer a great favor by settling early. These accounts are small, but we have a lot of them on our books. Please do not put the matter off or forget it altogether, because it don't amount to very much.


THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

ST. PAUL — GEO. BENZ & SONS — MINNEAPOLIS

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. BICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

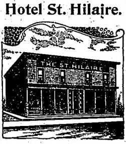
M. W. A. CAMP 2650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 634 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON, Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Shipped With Care

LINE
REFRIGERATOR
EXCELSIOR BEER
Hamm's BREWERY

In Keg or Case

HAMM'S BEER

Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It • Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or • THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:10 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $8.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

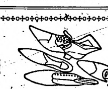
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!



Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA

Wednesday, March 13, 1901.

At the coronation of Edward VII, the duke of Norfolk will be the "stage manager." His ancestors have been masters of ceremonies at all coronations for centuries. He is entitled to a drinking cup of pure gold, either from King Edward or somebody else.

The New Hampshire legislature will be asked for an appropriation for the erection on the Capitol grounds of a statue of Franklin Pierce, the only New Hampshire man who has been president of the United States. The body of Mr. Pierce rests in Concord, in the old North Cemetery.

William K. Vanderbilt has ordered a new automobile in France that will be nearly 50 per cent more powerful than his famous "White Ghost." His present machine has a road record of fifty-five miles an hour, but the new one will be of forty-two horse power, and able to go at a rate of seventy-seven miles an hour. It will cost $12,000.

A Philadelphia judge is reported as having a most exalted idea of the importance of his court, for he fined a physician for contempt because, being a witness, he had kept the court waiting half an hour, while at the bedside of a patient so ill that he could not safely be left. Said the judge: "It is better that a patient should die than that the court should be treated with contempt."

Mrs. Elizabeth Lidy, 80 years old, six times married and five times divorced, has been adjudged insane at Petersburg, Ind. She began her matrimonial ventures while still a girl, and she continued through life discarding one husband after another, hopeful that she would find an ideal one. A commission decided that this hopeless ambition was evidence of insanity and ruled accordingly.

A "New-Laid-Egg Society" has been organized in England. In furtherance of its object collecting depots are being established at various points. The formation of such a union not only suggests the almost universal propensity of human beings to increase the varieties and numbers of societies, but it testifies forcibly to the fact that recentness in an egg is a form of newrichens which sarcasm spares and good sense welcomes.

A man named Chandloux has just hanged himself at Nevers, France. The circumstances of the suicide are in no way extraordinary except for the fact that the man was the fifth husband of a woman, all of whose previous husbands came to a violent end. The first hanged himself, the second perished in a fire, the third drowned himself, and the fourth and fifth have both been found hanged, and in each case, strangely enough, on a pear tree.

On the Interoceanic railway of Mexico a part of the track has been laid on ties of jarrah wood imported from Australia for this purpose. The jarrah wood is obtained from one of the largest tress of the forests of Australia, which grows to an average height of two hundred feet, and is about four feet in diameter at the trunk. There is usually an interval of 150 feet to the first branch. These trees furnish timber which is sound in every respect, there being an absence of dry rot, gum veins and other defects that often characterize large trees.

"I've kep' school," said a Kentucky mountaineer, whose eyes were opened by a visit to Berea college, "but I can't say I've ever taught." With more adequate provision for training and an ever-rising standard of qualification, the pedagogical profession is taking on new dignity and power. All the more important is it not to rush things, for the finest results must depend on full tides of vitality. In twelve states associations of teachers met during the recent holidays. Schoolroom work is wearing to brain and nerve, and it is open to question whether it is wise to pack the vacations with shop-work, however attractive or handsomely done.

The peanut seems to be playing the part of "civilizer" in some of the foreign possessions in tropical Africa. Traders give a negro a bushel of nuts for seed on condition that he returns four bushels from his crop, and since the yield in good years is twenty-fold, the black man generally has a surplus which he can sell at the rate of a shilling a bushel. From a single station in Senegambia there were shipped, in 1898, twenty-nine thousand tons. Small boys and scientists have long been in agreement touching the value of the peanut; how statesmen also will have to do it honor, since it seems likely to lead the native African into the paths of agriculture.

The superior quickness of American workmen was strikingly illustrated not long ago, when a number of them were sent to Europe with a shipment of American locomotives. With previous consignments only a foreman and his assistant had been sent, and local labor was relied upon for all the work save superintendence; but the foreign workmen were so leisurely in their habits that it took them twice as long as the same force of Americans required for the task. Hence it was cheaper to send all the men necessary to set up the locomotives.

An important change in the new uniforms of the German army is that the buttons are dark and worn beneath the cloth. The shining buttons that glistened in the sun, proclaimed to the enemy: "Here lies a brave soldier's heart. Shoot!" No rational law of war or society demands that risk.

Germany, despite her smaller area, is going in for canal building about as much as the United States plans to. Seven different schemes are incorporated in one bill, the total cost of which will be some $100,000,000.

MAGGIE DARLIN'

A Story of St. Patrick's Day

By Edith Sessions Tupper

"Gee, Tom's in luck!" said Larry Finn, as he watched two of the prettiest girls in the ward sail by the engine house and give Tom Brennan, the handsomest fireman of hook and ladder company No. —— a perfect fusilade of eye adoration.

"To the divil wid Tom," said Dooley Bryan, shrugging his brawny shoulders in downright disgust. "He don't be human. What ails him Oi dunno. All the gurrils in the parish crazy over his dommed black eyes, an' he not noticin' thim. Bedad, Larry, Oi cud knock his head off for a sthupid, onfeelin', graven image."

"Was he always so?" inquired Larry.

"He was," returned Dooley, "iver since Maggie Harrigan tuk the veil."

"Oho!" said Larry.

"They were engaged," said Dooley, enraptured with himself as a gossip, "whin Maggie got the vocation. It was near killin' Tom. But av course he couldn't do nothin'."

"He couldn't?" said Larry. "Why didn't he carry her off?"

"Murther! fot do ye be sayin'? 'Tis the bride of heaven she is. It's ashamed of you Oi am, ye baste. No, poor Tom had to submit, but he's niver been the same. Oi suppose now," concluded Mr. Bryan, meditatively, "if one of thim mimbers av the Four Hunderred were to come by and give Tom the glad eye he'd niver incourage her. 'Tis sthrange thot the nuts allus fall to the toothless divils."

"THE CHILD FIRST, TOM."

With which sage observation Mr. Bryan betook himself to the burnishing of a hose cart as a relief to his overcharged emotions.

All was true. Since the day "Tom" Brennan tore his manly heart out in bidding an eternal farewell to the beautiful girl who renounced him for her vocation the big fellow had never been the same.

All women were like shadows to him. He had loved one truly, devotedly, and he had been forced to give her up to heaven. He could never love another. In vain were appealing and languishing glances sent in the direction of this superb young specimen of Irish-American manhood.

"Tom" never noticed women. He simply went about his business of saving lives and property as if there were nothing else in the universe for a big, handsome, athletic fellow.

Often, as he lay in his bunk at the engine house, as he rode tempestuously through the crowded streets, as he fought the flames, he repeated to himself the last words he had said to his beloved: "I love you, Maggie, darlin'. I would live for you or I would die for you, and since you bid me tear out my heart, I must do it."

* * *

St. Patrick's anniversary morning dawned—the very one on which "Tom" had hoped to lead his sweetheart to the altar. He thought of her as he roused from his dreams of her sweet face. Life was over for him, he said. He saw again the crowded church, the white-robed novices. He smelled the incense, he heard the roll of the organ, the solemn voice of the priest. He shivered and, turning, buried his face in his pillow.

Suddenly the alarm roused him. He listened. He sprang from his bunk, and a moment later was down the pole and in his place on the truck. His face was like the face of the dead. As in a dream he heard the cry: "Where is it?" and the answer from a dozen lusty throats: "The convent!"

The convent and the Orphans' Home adjoining were ablaze. It was evident at a glance that the buildings were doomed. The main business was to save the sisters and the children.

The bravery of the nuns and their proteges was only second to that of the magnificent fellows who fought for the lives of these helpless people. Everyone recalls the amazing fortitude and courage displayed at this frightful hour. The children had been drilled for just such a moment of peril, and nobly did they now obey their instructors. Such deeds of heroism as were done that bitter morning are never lost. Their memory remains as an eternal inspiration.

"Tom" Brennan thrust a ladder up to a window of the dormitory just beneath the huge gilded cross that surmounted the roof of the convent.

In this window, serene, calm, her lips moving in prayer, stood a sweet-faced sister, holding in her arms a tiny crippled boy. So symbolic was the attitude of this holy woman that not one heart in the vast crowd below failed to respond.

"It is Sister Mary Beatrice!" moaned the mother superior. She knelt upon the bare ground and crossed herself.

When Tom Brennan, his face blackened with smoke and his eyes blazing with heroic excitement, reached the window, Sister Mary Beatrice looked steadfastly at him with her old sweet smile.

He held out his arms.

"The child first, Tom," she said, as she laid the little boy on the broad breast of the fireman.

A mighty shout went up from the crowd below. All had seen that sublime act. All realized what it meant.

A dozen hands received the child and Tom Brennan turned back up the ladder.

He lifted Sister Mary Beatrice from the window.

For one instant he held her on his heart.

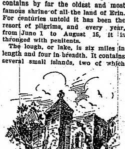
Then as the frenzied spectators groaned and cursed and prayed the convent walls swayed in.

And at the foot of the cross Tom Brennan died for his "Maggie darlin'."

A Famous Irish Shrine

Away up in the north of Ireland, in County Donegal, is Lough Derg which contains by far the oldest and most famous shrine of all the land of Erin. For centuries untold it has been the resort of pilgrims, and every year, from June 1 to August 15, it is thronged with penitents.

The lough, or lake, is six miles in length and four in breadth. It contains several small islands, two of which are known respectively as Saints' Island and Station Island. The scenery for many miles around is neither beautiful nor is it forbidding. It is simply dreary—inexpressibly dreary. There are no trees, no broken or graceful hills, but only slopes of desolate, unrelieved moorland.


RUINS OF THE OLD MONASTERY.

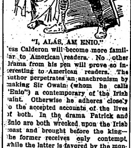
* * *

This unpromising spot attracted the attention of the British world in the middle of the twelfth century, when one Henry, a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Saltrey, in Huntingdonshire, wrote a marvelous book describing the penitence and punishment of a certain knight of King Stephen of England. This knight, Sir Owain (the name is spelled in many ways), seems to have been one of the most appallingly wicked men that ever lived. According to the story of Henry, he entered a cave in the tiny island of Lough, and there passed through the experiences of purgatory. The critic of folklore may deem the experiences of Sir Owain as being only the work of a vivid imagination or a vision of fever, which wrought a deep impression upon his soul. The circumstantial nature of the descriptions, however, impressed the religious world profoundly, and the narrative of the knight's vision of purgatory passed into other lands. One hundred and twelve years after the appearance of Henry's narrative Dante was born. In its "Inferno" his descriptions of purgatory are much the same as Henry's. In fact, it is impossible to believe that the great Italian poem was not inspired largely by the strange, unearthly narrative of the monk of Saltrey.

* * *

The great work which made Lough Derg familiar to the literary world, however, was not the poem of Dante, but the drama of the Spanish poet Calderon, entitled "Saint Patrick's Purgatory." This was written in 1635, when the author was 34 years of age. Eight years before a book entitled "The Life and Purgatory of St. Patrick" had been printed in Spain, and this is what gave the dramatist his materials.

In this day of Spanish study in America there is the beginning of a revival of Spanish literature and doubtless Calderon will become more familiar to American readers. No other drama from his pen will prove so interesting to American readers. The author perpetrates an anachronism by making Sir Owain (whom he calls "Enio") a contemporary of the Irish saint. Otherwise he adheres closely to the accepted accounts of the lives of both. In the drama Patrick and Enio are both wrecked upon the Irish coast and brought before the king—the former receives only contempt, while the latter is favored by the monarch. Enio elopes with and murders the king's daughter, while Patrick converts his hearers to the Christian faith. The impious king demands an ocular demonstration of heaven, hell and purgatory, and enters the cave in the islet of Loug Derg, from which he never emerges. Enio, returning to Ireland after his flight therefrom) to commit a murder, is prevented and tormented night after night by a mysterious figure, heavily cloaked and muffled, with whom the wicked knight proposes, at last, to fight. The latter finds, however, that his sword only cuts the air. He pursues the figure, and tears off its cloak, only to find a skeleton, while a spectral voice exclaims: "I, alas am Enio. How dost thou fail to recognize thine own self?"


"I, ALAS, AM ENIO."

After this the unique adventure, so suggestive of the later known Rubaiyat of Khayyam, Enio is penitent, and seeks the saints in the cavern. On his way he meets the king's daughter, restored to life. He enters the cavern from which the impenitent never returned. But to the joy of all he again comes forth purified from all crime and relates the strange scenes through which he has passed in the nether world.

* * *

The drama is one of great power and of absorbing interest. It will repay a perusal, even in the imperfect translations now to be found in the market.

It is claimed that the original monastery on Saints' Island was erected by St. Daveog, a disciple of St. Patrick. This was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. In the thirteenth century the island was already very famous. In 1497 the place was devastated by order of Pope Alexander VI., but it was restored by order of Pope Pius III. Twice has the sanctuary been suppressed by law—once in 1632 and again in 1704. However, no law has been able to lessen the interest in this singularly fascinating spot with its strange history and associations. At the present time about 4,000 people visit Station Island annually. It is but 130 yards long and sixty broad but it contains two chapels, a bell tower, a presbytery, a hotel or "hospice" of sixty bedrooms, and six lodging houses. Saints' Island, near by, contains the ruins of the old, old monastery, destroyed in 1632. The cavern likewise, was destroyed.

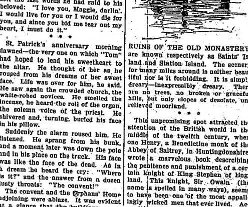
Ship for Antarctic Exploration.

The ship for Antarctic exploration which the German Emperor is having built at the Howaldt Works at Kiel will be 150 feet long and 36 feet broad, writes a Berlin correspondent. It will have a triple covering of wood measuring 30 inches thick, and the better to resist the pressure of ice packs it will have no port holes or windows. Four hundred tons of coal will be taken on board at the start, and this amount will be replenished at Cape Town and at the Kerguelen Islands, where a coaling vessel will meet the ship especially for this purpose. The ship will be fully rigged with sails as well as provided with engines, and will be able to go at the rate of seven knots an hour. It will take four scientific men, for whom there are two laboratories fitted up; five officers and a crew of twenty men, and will also carry a captive balloon and fifty siberian dogs which will be kenneled on deck.

Women Preponderate in Norway.

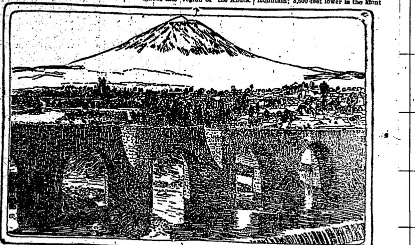
In consequence of emigration there is a greater preponderance of women in Norway than in almost any other country in Europe. The census of 1891 showed that there was an excess of women over men of almost 70,000, while in 1876 this excess only amounted to 48,000.

Grave of St. Patrick



After ages of neglect the traditional resting place of the remains of Ireland's patron saint in the cathedral graveyard in Downpatrick has been covered with a memorial stone, a rough, weather beaten bowlder of granite, weighing about seven tons, from the mountain side of Slieve-na-Largie, where it rested at a height of 600 feet. Upon the upper surface of this bowlder is cut an Irish cross, faithfully reproduced from one cut on an equally rough, unhewn stone found on the island of Inisclothran, one of the islands of Lough Ree, where St. Dairmid founded his famous ecclesiastical settlement about the middle of the sixth century. Under the cross the name "Patric" is cut in Irish characters copied from the earliest known Celtic manuscripts. This simple treatment is considered to be the nearest approach to the form of monument which would have been constructed about the year 469, the supposed date of St. Patrick's death.

Meteorological Science.


EL MISTI, FROM AREQUIPA, WHERE THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY HAS MAINTAINED THE HIGHEST WEATHER STATION IN THE WORLD.

Announcement has lately been made of the abandonment of the remarkable system of meteorological stations, extending in a chain from the Pacific over both Cordilleras of the Andes to the valley of the Amazon, which have been maintained in connection with the Peruvian station of the Harvard college observatory. With the exception of the station at Arequipa itself all are to be given up, the objects for which they were established having been in large part attained.

Observations have been made continuously for more than a decade, and since the phenomena of climate and weather are so much more stable, taking one year with another, in Peru than in a country like our own, it is believed that they will furnish a basis for a fairly complete knowledge of the meteorological conditions prevailing throughout this region of the Andes.

The barometer shows in Peru no such irregularities as in our northern latitudes. There is simply a double diurnal change twice each day reaching a maximum and twice a minimum. January differs from July, but a day in one January or July is remarkably like a day in another.

Among these various Peruvian stations that of El Misti, ten or a dozen miles from the city of Arequipa, is notable as being the highest point at which continuous meteorological observations have ever been taken—19,200 feet above the level of the sea. The station is on the summit of the mountain; 3,500 feet lower is the Mont Blanc station, being at the same altitude as Mont Blanc in Switzerland, where the observatory at Meudon, assisted by the French Academy, for a time tried to maintain observations.

California's presidential electors cast their vote in the largest hall in Sacramento in the presence of an immense assemblage, including the pupils of the public schools.

WOMAN WITH A HISTORY.

Inez Walker, Whom Jo Shelby Helped to Rescue from Mexicans.

There has just died near San Antonio, This county, Inez Walker, for whose rescue from a Mexican plantation several lives of General Jo Shelby's Confederate command were sacrificed on the memorable trip of Shelby's 800 men from the American border to the City of Mexico to offer their services to Maximilian, says a recent dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., to the Inter Ocean. Inez was the daughter of an American miner and had been kidnaped while in her teens by Rideriguez, a Mexican planter, who held her a close prisoner. Shelby was ten days' march from the City of Mexico when Jim Wood, one of the command, captured a sheepherder, who told him the story of Inez. Wood determined to rescue the girl, and enlisted the co-operation of a dozen men. About midnight, heavily armed, the rescuers stole out of camp and quietly made their way to the planter's house. Rideriguez, anticipating that an attack would be made on his hacienda, had summoned a number of Mexicans to his assistance. The Americans at once opened the fight. With a large beam they battered down the gate of an immense corral, inside of which a large number of Mexicans lay in wait for them. Both sides opened fire simultaneously, each Missourian being armed with a brace of dragoon pistols. The noise of the combat aroused Shelby's camp and the Americans came rushing to the scene. General Shelby himself took command and ordered the hacienda surrounded. The men inside the corral fought like tigers. Five were slain on the first assault. The Mexicans were finally driven to take refuge in the hacienda, which had a high tower. The hacienda was finally taken by assault and Inez rescued. When the dead had been buried and the wounded cared for the column took up its march for the City of Mexico, Inez accompanying the command. The refusal of Emperor Maximilian to accept the services of the Americans is a matter of history. The command disbanded and the men made their way back to the states in small parties, Inez returning with one squad, prematurely aged from her sufferings as a captive. She lived in the neighborhood of San Antonio until her death.

WORK FOR THE CABLE.

Hawaiian Islands Cannot Receive Fresh Telegraphic News.

Honolulu has been visited by a number of people of more or less prominence in the United States within the last month and each and every visitor says: "What you need is a cable to the mainland." Visitors probably notice the absence of the cable more than those who have resided in the islands for some time. Man is a creature of environment and the man who lives here for a considerable period grows accustomed to the absence of a cable, and, while he may think of it in an abstract way, it gives him but little immediate concern. On the other hand, men fresh from the states where they are in constant touch with every civilized country on the globe, excepting Hawaii, by the electric telegraph or cable, at once notice the marked difference here. They are accustomed to daily papers with telegraphic news from all parts of the world, published fresh every morning and every evening. If something of great moment occurs in Europe before 6 o'clock in the evening every newspaper reader in the states can read about it the same evening. Coming here where there is no telegraphic communication with the outside world every active man and woman feels lost. No matter how far away from business cares one may wish to get he still feels an interest in the daily doings of the world. Many of the recent visitors can do much to secure cable communication for Hawaii by agitating the subject when they return home. Let them give interviews on the importance of cable communication to their local papers or else write letters to the papers upon the subject. Action, action is what wins in these days, and constant action in behalf of a cable to Hawaii not only by our own people, but by every visitor will help to hurry along the desired result.—Honolulu Republican.

Things That Need Improving.

We are dreadfully slow in some things. Our clocks keep no better time than the clepsydra of 158 B. C., and are neither more accurate nor cheaper than the Ely Terry timepieces of 1802-1816, which sold for $2 and upward. The average speed of railroad trains is but little higher than it was half a century ago; we are using the same style of locomotives, cars, rails and ties. The piano of today makes no better music than the "cabinets," "cottages," "piccolos," and other brands of the early years of the nineteenth century. They are cheaper; that is about all. The same general style of instrument prevails. A double piano, with two keyboards reversed, giving remarkable effects, was played on at the Covent Garden theater in 1878 and then forgotten. The ancients slept on skins, and rheumatism and a hundred other maladies were unknown. Heliogabalus had an air cushion for a bed in 220 A. D., and water beds have been in use since India rubber cloth was first invented, some 83 years ago. Feather beds were used in England in the reign of Henry VIII., and wooden bedsteads were common in Egypt centuries ago.—New York Press.

A Good Memory.

A bad memory, in most cases, might be more properly described as one rusting from sheer want of use. The fact is our brain cells are always "ready to oblige," but we do not give them sufficient encouragement in their well-meant efforts. Naturally the individual may cultivate a memory for certain details more readily than for others, but the general basis for all recollective acts is the same and there is no department of human mental activity in which the motto that "practice makes perfect" holds more truly than in the science of mnemonics The view may be expressed, indeed, that we never forget anything presented to our brain cells. When we say we have forgotten we really mean that we can not find the mental photographic negative whence we can print off a positive reproduction.—Dr. Andrew Wilson, in London Chronicle.

As an Englishman Sees Us.

"The new Washington," says an English writer in the London Spectator, "is clean and beautiful. It is doubtful whether any such delightful residential street as Massachusetts avenue is to be found on the globe. American domestic architecture is as successful as public architecture, is expensive and often bad, but in these Washington avenues it is carried to the height of comfort and beauty. The green, well watered, fenceless lawns, the grouping of gables and oriels, the pretty porches and exquisite trees and flowers combine to give a most delightful series of pictures. There is not the ostentation of New York or Chicago, but there is more charm."

Where He Should Have Been

A clergyman not long since observed a horse jockey trying to take in a gentleman by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse for a sound one. The parson, taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman declined the purchase and the jockey, quite nettled, observed: "Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than to see you privately interfering in bargains between man and man in this way." "Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday you might have heard me preach." "Where was that?" inquired the jockey. "In the state prison," returned the clergyman.

Polished Floors in Europe.

In Europe, where polished floors have so long been popular, it is a custom to polish them carefully, and preferably with a cloth fastened on the shoe. Professional cleaners or polishers have learned to skate about at a great rate and to do polishing quickly and well.

JEALOUS OF FRANKLIN.

Attempt Made to Prove a Prior Kite Experiment.

Every schoolboy knows the story of Franklin's kite, but many have never heard of the jealousy and envy that its performance raised among the learned men of his time. Franklin turned his attention to electricity when almost nothing was known about it. From his earliest days he had experimented upon all manner of unsolved problems, building curious machines with his own hands for carrying out his theories. When he undertook to drill a volunteer regiment in Philadelphia he succeeded so well that his troops insisted upon marching home with him and firing before his door a salute that broke several of his electrical jars. In 1752 he made the famous kite experiment, proving that lightning and electricity were one. An Englishman, Mr. Collinson, who had corresponded with Franklin, published several letters describing the experiment. A copy fell into the hands of Buffon, the French naturalist, who undertook similar experiments that attracted the attention of King Louis XV. When an exhibition was given before the latter he bestowed so much praise upon the discovery that French philosophers grew jealous. Who was this Franklin, anyway? America? Philadelphia? Tut, was it even possible for any one to discover things in so obscure a place? Assuredly not. He must have stolen the idea—and with that they began to inquire whether any French philosopher had recently been robbed of an idea. In 1743 an Abbe Nollet had suggested that lightning and electricity might be similar, but he had made no more than the bare suggestion and had never attempted experiments to further his theory. But the philosophers pounced upon him in high glee, insisted that he had been robbed and raised a pretty hullabaloo about the matter until the abbe himself disowned them and honestly gave Franklin all credit. This put an end to such charges in France, but English paragraphers awoke and tried to prove that another Frenchman, M. Romas, had made a prior kite experiment. When, however, it was shown that his kite had gone aloft a full year after the publication of Franklin's letters the attempt fell through and the world—even to the philosophers—agreed that it was quite possible for an American to add to its knowledge, even in Philadelphia.

President Faure's Erudite Daughter.

Mdlle. Lucie Felix Faure, daughter of the former president of the French republic, who has just made her entry into the literary world by a critical work on Newman, is said to be a young woman of great erudition and of considerable originality of thought. She reads the classics in the text, is an excellent Latinist and a distinguished Greek scholar. Her book on Cardinal Newman is a psychological analysis from the Roman Catholic view point. The author is very devout. Mdlle. Felix Faure, with her mother, has lived very quietly since they left the Elysee. She is very rich, occupies herself with philanthropic work, and is the president of the Charitable League of the Children of France, of which she is the founder.

Story of Automatic Coupling.

A Chicago man, recently returned from a trip through Iowa, brought rather a tall railroad wreck story with him. A freight train was rumbling along when a defective wheel on a car in the middle of the train threw a car off the track, dragging another with it. The two cars rolled clear and all the others remained on the rails. The engineer slowed up as soon as possible and the detached portion of the train came up and coupled automatically. The train was thus ready to proceed, which it did, thus leaving the two wrecked cars in the ditch.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G., has presented to the Royal Irish Academy his valuable collection of books, manuscripts and curios relating to Ireland. His "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," which was issued in 1845, has passed no fewer than fifty editions.

THE OLD SPRING

A path that leads from the kitchen door,
Through a little garden plot,
Down past the cherry and apple trees
That grow in the pasture lot,
Thence on through a beechen avenue
Till you hear the waters trill
Upon the pebbles and over the stones
By the old spring under the hill!

The old spring under the hill is cool,
With blotches and rifts of sun;
Its air is as grateful and fresh and sweet
As the air of a summer dawn.
The song of a bird in the trees above,
Below the song of a rill
Are the only sounds that are heard around
The old spring under the hill.

How oft we have trudged in other days,
When boys and girls at our play,
To the shade and stillness of that old spring,
Remote from the garish day!
How oft by its sparkling waters clear,
We have knelt and quaffed our fill!
And never a draught was so sweet as that
From the old spring under the hill.

The years are many, the years are long
Between us and that fair time;
We hear no more the tinkling song,
Nor the water's silver chime;
But oft in the mirror of Memory
We can see the image still
Of the winding pathway, the shadows deep,
And the old spring under the hill.

—Denver News.

An Anti-Microbe Crusade.

BY KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

It was appendicitis season. We were simple folks and not fashionable, and so did not fall into the hands of the surgeon, but Maria said this was due to her extreme caution in selecting food for our table.

"Appendicitis," said Maria with a sort of differential look, "has been here all the time only, like the bacilli and microbes, we did not know it. Now we do, or are liable to have it."

It was the time of fruits, God's own gift to nature, but we ate no grapes, strawberries or currants for fear of their being dead shots for appendicitis. It was this time of fruit that I called Maria's attention to the fact that people who ate all these things seemed to be as well as those who did not.

"Maria," I said with a rebellious air, "don't you know the doctors are on the look out for a vermiform appendix irrespective of what anyone has eaten or proposes to eat?"

To which Maria replied that "it was well to be on the safe side," meaning, of course, the opposite to the appendicitis side, and cut all fruit from our table. I am particularly fond of tomatoes and we had been eating them freely when Maria came across an article in the Lancet or some other medical journal, saying they produced cancer. Instantly we tabooed tomatoes. Of course, we had known all along that cucumbers and watermelons gave one cholera morbus, so these were entered on the death list early in our housekeeping venture. All this rather limited our diet, but my wife was ingenious and concocted a great many dishes that we felt sure were all right, and we always boiled the drinking water. We had pork and beans occasionally like my New England ancestors, and once in a while Maria allowed a pie to decorate our table. However, one day I ran across an article stating half the woes of the world were due to indigestion, and New England stomachs, caused by New England pork and beans, had caused more crime in the world than we were aware of.

"Maria," I remarked as we partook of our dinner, "we must instantly stop pork and beans. Think of the New England stomach as a factor in crime," and I called her attention to the fact that Lombroso had entirely overlooked this in writing his "Female Offender."

"Still," said my wife, who was always hopeful, "we have our bread, Thaddeus; our good, sweet, wholesome bread, and I am sure we boil all the water we use."

We rested calmly on the assumption that all was well and we were devouring no microbean morsels when to Maria's horror she one day discovered that white bread had a tendency to produce diabetes and that beef and tapeworm went together. The utter despair that followed these discoveries produced a complete reaction, and we decided to eat everything, microbes and all. Still we boiled the water and shunned as deadly any that had not gone through the distilled-anti-bacilli process. In fact, Maria had ascribed my immunity from typhoid fever, diptheria and pneumonia, let alone premature baldness and other misfortunes to this saving process, and we had often smiled as we realized that we had got the better of defunct frogs and microbes with long names and short legs, knowing they could not harm a family whose aqueous beverage had been boiled, distilled, filtered and kept hermetically sealed until used.

"We must instantly stop pork and beans."

Maria talked much of this. I heard her tell her friends in bursts of sudden confidence, just how many twists she gave to the top of the jar to be sure it was sealed. I heard her dilate on how well I had been in consequence, and I listened while she told how she stood the jar on its head to see if anything ran out. Maria got me and the bottle and the hermetically sealed and standing on the head process so mixed in her auditor's mind that I determined to have my revenge.

I was passing a newsstand one day and purchased a scientific magazine. The first thing that met my gaze was an article upon the ill repute in which boiled water should be held. When I saw that Dr. Koppe a learned and respected member of medical societies without number, was the writer and that the excerpt was from the Deutsho Medicinashe Wochsorift I knew it was all right. The length and unintelligibility of the name gave me utter confidence. I waited until we were at the dinner table and the maid had just filled our glasses with our boiled-distilled-filtered - hermetically-sealed-until-used water, when I opened my attack.

"Maria," I said with feigned solicitude, "you are not looking well; what is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," replied my wife smilingly, "I have had, in fact, a delightful afternoon. We went to the park, walked around, drank some of that pure spring water and came home."

"My dear girl," I cried holding up my hands in affected horror. "It is wonderful you are alive. Do you know so little that you drink spring water? It is too pure. It does not contain salts and hence the microbes in it cannot live."

"Pshaw," exclaimed Maria with a sort of don't-trifle-with-me air, "Thaddeus you are crazy. You know we boil all our table water just to get rid of these microbes, and after it is boiled we put——"

"Maria," I cried, as I gave my glass a push away from my plate, "spare me the details. I know it all and we have been all wrong. Here I am coming down with catarrh of the stomach all on account of that distilled water."

I . . . purchased a scientific magazine.

"I don't see what you mean," averred Maria a little crossly. "I try so hard to keep you well. I boil the water and filter it and then it is put——"

"My dear wife," I announced solemnly, "this is no time for trifling. Ring the bell and order water fresh from the faucet put on the table. We are drinking in distilled water a protoplasmic poison. I don't exactly know what that means, but the words are so indigestible I am sure it is right. Isolated, living organic elements, cells and all unicellular organisms," I went on rapidly bracing my feet against the table to give momentum, "are rapidly destroyed in distilled water. They are therefore dead in the water, and in this way we lose the salts and soluble cell constituents we need in our constitution."

I managed to get this last off glibly, and with a nonchalant air, for I was quite proud of the long words and hoped Maria would think it original. I paused to get breath, and while I did so saw Maria pour the contents of her glass back into the pitcher.

"Thaddeus," said Maria at length, bracing up against the loss of one of her pet theories, "do I understand we will be too fresh if we drink distilled water? That while we render harmless the sort of frog broth we are inviting all sorts of polysyllabic perils?"

"I do," I said, "and I am going to write to the German savant and thank him.'

"Well," sighed Maria, "it is distracting to keep up with the different theories. We won't boil our water any more, but certainly you will keep on drinking a great deal every day. You know the doctors say there is no doubt but that none of us drink enough water. We ought to drink three or four quarts a day it is so cleansing and beneficial generally."

"Oh, certainly," I replied with a chuckle, "I am willing to keep on making an impromptu tank of myself, but mark my words, Maria, in a few months reaction will set in here also, and we shall read of water on the brain or aqueous humor of the heart caused by too much water drinking."

And this last looked so probable Maria did not answer.

Great System of Espionage.

A banished Siberian prisoner, who was ordered to move from one district to another and allowed 2 shillings for his expenses on the journey, to be paid to him in installments at certain specified villages through which he passed, had his last installment of 2½ pence handed to him at his last stopping station, and his identity book being pretty well filled up, the clerk entered the payment in very small characters at the foot of the cover. On arriving at his place of destination, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, the prisoner handed in his book, and the entry of the last payment having been overlooked a voluminous correspondence between the various authorities ensued and special messengers were employed. The mayor of Ilimsk has at last discovered the entry.

Texas May Claim Oil Well.

The great oil well at Beaumont may yet prove to belong to the state of Texas. Even if it does not, most of the other wells of the new oil field will certainly belong to the state unless the legislature repeals an old statute. This statute was adopted in 1883 and provided that all oils and minerals found on school lands should belong to the state. At that time nearly all of the new field belonged to the school fund, and though much has since been sold the statute, as worded, still applies.

Strawberries and Earmuffs.

One afternoon last week a loud-voiced huckster paraded upper Broadway, New York, selling strawberries at 50 cents a box. On the other side of the street was a man selling earmuffs at a quarter a pair. Each of the merchants was doing good business.

STORM SIGNALS

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Wireless telegraphy, high towers and electric lights are some of the devices which the weather bureau is bringing into play for the improvement of the service. Prof. R. A. Fessenden of the weather bureau is making experiments with wireless telegraphy along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Cape Henry, says the New York Press. This marks the first serious attempt to communicate warnings to vessels at sea off the dangerous coasts of Virginia and the Carolinas. It is intended to send storm signals to all the life-saving stations along the coast by this means when the wires are down, as they frequently are. Then each life-saving station can hoist storm signals and warn vessels off shore. The towers for the wireless telegraphy are being erected, and a corps of experts will aid Prof. Fessenden in his experiments. If they are successful it is probable that the system will be extended all along the coast. In increasing the height of the towers at signal stations of the weather bureau the idea is to make the warning of the bureau visible over a greater area. Already fifty high steel towers have been built, and 100 more have been contracted for. They will be erected at stations on the shores of the great lakes and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. On these towers are to be hoisted the flags which show by day and the lamps which shine by night to warn the mariner of approaching storms. Just now the government is looking for the best sort of lens to use in the signal lamps. Not only American but foreign firms have entered into the competition, and the government is sure to get the best lenses made in the world for the purpose. As far as possible, electricity will be used for the lighting of the lamps in these signal towers. Heretofore signals have been displayed from the tops of buildings or poles placed in places not always conspicuous. Now, with steel towers seventy feet high built in the most conspicuous place that can be selected, great improvement in the service of the weather bureau is looked for. Where the tower is built near a city or near a line of electric-light cables the supplying of light to the signals will be easy, but in many places oil lamps will have to be used, electricity being unobtainable. Where electricity is used the tower is an open structure, but where lamps are used the frame is covered with a corrugated steel shelter, in which the lamps are kept when they are not hoisted up at night. Whether electricity is used or not, the power of the lights will be the same, for where oil is used the lamps will have a candle power equal to the same sort of light run by electricity. With electric lights the man in charge has only to press a button to set his signals, but with oil lamps he must go to a great deal of trouble in trimming, cleaning and hoisting up. Every year mariners rely more and more upon the predictions of the weather bureau, and therefore this improvement in the maritime signal service will be appreciated greatly by masters of vessels. Vessels bound out either do not leave port when storm signals are flying, or if they do they prepare for the predicted storm, and so, not being caught unawares, are able to weather it. Here are the storm signals which will fly from the high towers, the notice to put them up probably being sent by wireless telegraphy:

A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light westerly winds. A red pennant displayed alone at stations on the Atlantic, Pacific and gulf coasts indicates that the local observer has received information from the central office of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points, and serves as a notification to shipmasters that information will be given them upon application to the local observer. Two red lights with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. No night hurricane signals are displayed.

ANIMALS AND DISEASE.

TOO CLOSE ASSOCIATION OF MANKIND AND THE BRUTE CREATION DISASTROUS.

Medical students and students of bacteriology have become convinced that the close association of animals and mankind is responsible to a great extent for many epidemics of sickness. By reason of the often continuous contact of members of a household and dogs, sometimes affected by contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, hydrophobia, mange, eczema, etc., the ailments are communicated to the human family, upon whom they often work with disastrous effect. The cat, as well as the dog, may transmit certain diseases to mankind. It is, in fact, liable to tuberculosis, eczema and other analagous affections that rage in mankind. From its mode of life, attached as it is to the fireside, it readily accepts the caresses of its owners, and lives beside them; it likes to sleep in soft places, and if it carries upon it certain germs of parasites, it leaves them behind it.

Birds in the poultry yard, cage or dovecote are also a source which the human race may catch the germs of specific and even mortal diseases. Although the question of transmission of avIarian diphtheria to children in the form of human diphtheria has never been solved, it is none the less established by numerous observations that when there is an epidemic of diphtheria in a poultry yard there is also a prevalence of angina with false membrane among the children.

The rabbit and the hare are capable of communicating parasites. Although the pathology of fish and mollusks is at present almost unknown, it should be remembered that fish are capable of contracting tuberculosis.

Whether or not action on the matter will be taken in some sections is not yet decided, but medical men are agreed that the transmission of disease germs is possible and that many fatal illnesses have been induced by too close association of mankind with the brute creation.

Public People Before the Camera.

Commenting on politicians as subjects for the camera, a New York photographer said the other day: "President McKinley poses frequently, but Vice President Roosevelt is a treasure. He never refuses a photographer to snap him, unless wearing a bathing suit. He drew the line at that. Mrs. Cleveland is a splendid subject, and so is Mrs. McKinley. Miss Helen Gould makes a magnificent photograph, but hers are all taken with the understanding that they must never be used for publication. Gov. Odell wears a very serious expression when having pictures taken. He always requests the photographer not to ask him to look pleasant. Bishop Potter has many photographs taken. Archbishop Corrigan does not enjoy the ordeal and seldom poses."

A CHECK SWINDLE.

Trick by Which One Firm Got Dollars Without Sales.

That there is no end to the ways of imposing upon the suffering New York public was illustrated by the failure of a small store recently. The newly appointed receiver was surprised by having many women come to his office with credit checks. These checks were for small amounts ranging from $1 to $10. At first the receiver couldn't understand it, but upon investigation he learned the details of a pretty system of fleecing. The firm, it seems, had made a specialty of silk and cotton shirt waists. These were, with few exceptions, shapeless, ill-fitting garments, and when the unfortunate women shoppers got home with their purchases and put them on they were disgusted to find that the bargain sale waists were baggy and puckery and altogether so poorly fashioned that it would be next to impossible to make them fit even by a complete ripping up and remaking. Such being the conditions they invariably took the goods back and demanded other waists or their money. It was contrary to the principles of the firm to refund money, and as they seldom had waists more becoming either in style or shape than the ones returned they were driven to the extremity of credit checks. "We will get in a new supply of waists in a few days," was the suave assurance of the manager and his well-trained assistants. "Your check will be good at any time, and when we replenish our stock you can select a waist that suits you." But the new stock never arrived and in spite of the good dollars received from deluded customers without decreasing their capital of waists, the firm became insolvent and then the women began to come with credit checks. So far the receiver has been unable to compensate them for their loss through the swindle which, in its way, was rather neat.—New York Sun.

Buried Under Snow.

Elizabeth Woodcock, overwhelmed in a snowdrift near Cambridge, was too weak to thrust her way out, but before being overcome by torpor managed to tie her handkerchief to a twig and push it out at the top to serve as a signal. In this awful position the poor woman remained for eight days and nights, without food, before being discovered, and she survived her hardships only six months. A similar case occurred in Piedmont, Italy, when three women were buried thirty-seven days in the ruins of a stable by a heavy fall of solid snow. They also survived their ordeal.

Murderous Highwayman of Munich.

Quite a sensation is being experienced in Munich at present by a highwayman who keeps the environs of the city in terror by his robbers and murders. He is the son of a former proprietor of a mill in the neighborhood of Sulzemoos. His name is Mathias Kneisal. His father was a confirmed poacher, and the son followed the same lawless business until, finding robbery more profitable, he turned highwayman. The father died in prison; he, if caught, will die on the scaffold, as he has already been guilty of two murders.

The "Badger State."

Wisconsin was early dubbed the "Badger State" from the representation of that animal on its coat of arms. Why the badger should have been chosen does not appear, as it is not in evidence that badgers were more numerous in Wisconsin than in other surrounding states.

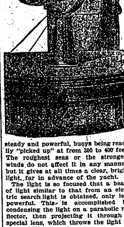
A BOON TO LAUNCH OWNERS.

A Satisfactory Searchlight for Small Launches Is at Last Furnished.

A. H. Funke, 101 Duane St., New York, has placed upon the market a searchlight for small launches, which will be appreciated by every one who has attempted to run a launch in the dark. It is named the Baldwin Search Light, and is guaranteed to work satisfactorily.

The lamp is complete in itself, requires no generator in the cabin, which is the common method of making gas for search lights. The generator is attached to the lamp itself, no pipes or tubes being used.

The lamp is simple in construction, anyone can operate it. The light is steady and powerful, buoys being readily "picked up" at from 300 to 400 feet. The roughest seas or the strongest winds do not affect it in any manner, but it gives at all times a clear, bright light, far in advance of the yacht.



The light is so focused that a beam of light similar to that from an electric search light is obtained, only less powerful. This is accomplished by condensing the light on a parabolic reflector, then projecting it through a special lens, which throws the light to a great distance.

Under all conditions the lamps are absolutely safe.

The lamps stand 16 inches high, fitted with 7-inch reflectors, and are made in two styles, one with attachment for operating when fastened to the cabin roof, the other for setting on forward deck.

These lamps can also be used on sail boats to a great advantage.

Her Sweetheart's Double.

A young married woman who had taken new apartments on Capitol Hill, was having her pictures arranged. One of them was a framed portrait of James Whitcomb Riley.

"Who is that?" asked the chambermaid, after looking long at Mr. Riley's portrait.

"That is James Whitcomb Riley," was answered in a way consistent with the idea that the maid would not know Riley from a foreign potentate.

"Reason I asked," explained the maid, "is that he looks exactly like an old sweetheart of mine, and I thought you might have had his picture."—Denver News.

An Apt Pupil.

Benny was a new boy at school, and, as the teacher enrolled his name in her book, she asked:

"Where do you live, Benny?"

"On Blinker street," he answered.

"You should say 'in Blinker street.' That is considered the proper form now."

"Yes'm."

"You have lately come to town, have you not?"

"Yes'm."

"Where was your home before?"

"Booneville."

"Where is Booneville?"

"In the Erie canal, ma'am," said Benny.—Boston Herald.

ON VERGE OF INSANITY.

Mrs. E. A. Deacon Tells of a Case Where a Lady Was in This Serious Condition, But Was Saved.

East Randolph, N. Y., March 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. A. Deacon of this town is Vice President of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is a lady of splendid capabilities, and these she has always directed towards the uplifting of humanity. What Mrs. Deacon says is accepted in East Randolph without question. No one has ever doubted her truthfulness or honesty of purpose.

Mrs. Deacon says: "My attention was first called to the remarkable curative value of Dodd's Kidney Pills, through the cure of a literary lady who was a friend of mine, and who from mental overwork was on the verge of insanity. After the failure of her physician to help her, her husband was advised to have her try Dodd's Kidney Pills, which she did with gratifying results. She used five boxes before she was completely cured, but at the end of two months' treatment she was her own happy, brilliant self once more.

"Feeling languid and worn out myself, I thought perhaps they would be a help to me, and I am very glad to say that two boxes made a new woman of me. I feel ten years younger, am in the very best of health, and appreciate that it was entirely through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I give them highest indorsement."

These cases are becoming very common in Cattaraugus county, and many ladies have had experiences similar to those of Mrs. Deacon and her friend. What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for these suffering women, they will do for anyone who gives them a fair trial.

They are 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dog Couldn't See The Joke.

John Joseph Carney, eight years old, living on the island at the foot of Michigan street, went to the Fitch hospital late yesterday afternoon with lacerations on both legs. He said he had been playing jokes on a yellow dog, and that the dog didn't take them right.—Buffalo Express.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Edward Anderson, Hunter, N. D., marker for planters; Otto Anderson, Stillwater, Minn., combination match safe and cigar cutter; John L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn., grain separator; Louis E. Shogren, Vermillion, S. D., lawn mower; John W. Stevens, St. Paul, Minn., automatic flushing tank; George E. Thomas, Willmar, Minn., station indicator; Charles L. Travis, Minneapolis, Minn., bicycle.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

MOUTH-BREATHING.

The General Health Is Broken Down by Breathing Through the Mouth.

Few people realize what an important organ the nose is. It is the first of the organs of respiration, and unless its functions are well performed the whole breathing process is deranged. The nostrils are not open cavities with smooth walls through which the air passes in and out, as it would through a rubber tube. They are divided into several compartments by bony projections covered with mucous membrane, and the volume of air in entering is broken up into several streams, so that all of it comes in contact with the lining membrane. This warm and moist membrane catches the dust and other impurities, and warms the air so that it will do no harm when coming in contact with the more delicate membrane in the bronchial tubes and lungs. When the nose is stopped up from any cause one must breathe through the mouth and if this is continued for any length of time the general health will inevitably suffer. The mouth itself suffers first. The mucous membrane loses its moisture and becomes inflamed. The air is neither warmer nor purified, and it irritates the lining membrane of the air passages all the way down to the lungs, so that a condition of sluggish inflammation is excited. But the general effects are more serious than the local. One who is a mouth-breather never gets enough air. During the day he suffers less in this respect, for the nerve centers are more active and force the respiratory muscles to act more energetically; but at night this vigilance is relaxed, the amount of inspired air is greatly reduced and all the tissues suffer for want of oxygen. For this reason the mouth-breather always feels tired and out of sorts in the morning. The mind suffers as well as the body and mouth-breathing children are almost always backward in their studies. A child who always breathes with open mouth and whose voice has a nasal twang, should be examined and treated at the earliest possible moment, for the longer the trouble exists the worse it is for the child mentally, morally, and physically.

ENGLAND'S SEALS.

Much Formality Accompanies Sealing Documents in British Empire.

The great seal of England, the specific emblem of sovereignty, is appended only to the most important class of public documents, such as writs for summoning parliament, treaties and official acts of state. A new one is made for each new sovereign (or on occasion of a change of arms or style), the old one being solemnly broken. The lord chancellor is the custodian of the great seal. The privy seal is the seal appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. The officer who has the custody of the privy seal was at one time called the keeper, but is now known as the lord privy seal. Under the Norman monarchs of England sealing became a legal formality necessary to the authentication of a deed, and from the thirteenth century onwards the seals of all persons of noble or gentle birth represented their armorial ensigns. The seal was generally appended to the document by passing a strip of parchment or cord through a slit in the lower edge, and the ends being held together, the wax was pressed or molded round them a short distance from the extremity, and the matrix impressed on it. Occasionally the seal was not pendent, but the wax was spread on the deed. The colored wax with the impression was sometimes imbedded in a mass of white wax, forming a protective border to it. In England a seal is still an essential to all legal instruments by which real estate is conveyed; but since subscription has also become necessary the practice of sealing has degenerated into a mere formality. The custom was gradually introduced of covering the wax with white paper, on which the impression was made, and latterly wafers have been considered sufficient substitute for seals. Of course this does not apply to the great and privy seals, mentioned above, which are still attached to all state documents.

FINDERS OF AMERICA.

Buddhist Priest Sonoda Tries to Rob Columbus of His Laurels.

The Rev. Shuye Sononda, Buddhist priest of Japan, has returned to San Francisco from Mexico, with what he regards as convincing proof that his people discovered America 1,000 years before Columbus and carried their faith along the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico. Sonoda has been assisted by Senor Batres, archaeologist of the Mexican government, says a special dispatch to the Chicago Record. Sonoda followed the chronicles of Hoeirshin, a Buddhist monk, who, in 499 A. D., returned to his native land with an account of explorations that reached to a land he called Fu Sang, now identified with Mexico because of the maguey plant. Sonoda found innumerable evidences of Buddhist influence over the natives of Mexico. Some of these were the Mexican zodiac, with its twenty-eight hours, Buddha Zaca, Oriental letterings and signs on temples, stones, images and pottery, and hundreds of names which are slightly corrupted from the Japanese. The temples he found invariably facing south, as in Tibet, the home of Buddhism, and in the mosaics at Uitla he found the common cross of Tibet. He also found strong racial resemblances in features between the Mexican and California mission Indians and the Japanese. So strong were these resemblances in features that when a California mission Indian was dressed in Japanese costume and photographed, Prof. John Fyer of the chair of Oriental languages, University of California, declared the photograph was of a Japanese of the northern islands and bore no resemblance to the California Indian.

London's Municipal Bands.

The popularity of London's municipal bands has grown by leaps and bounds since they first started their performances in 1892. The modest £3,000 then granted has now had to be increased to nearly £10,000. The sum set apart for music in 1901 is £9,500. Last season £9,000 was devoted to bands, and 1,045 performances were given.

ANCIENTS HAD SENSE.

Dated Beginning of Year from Opening of Spring

WHEN ALL THINGS IN NATURE START AFRESH.

Some Other Things in Which the Ancients Have Given Us Points.

The ancients began their year with the advent of spring. How much more appropriate thus to begin the New Year with the new life of nature in the awakening spring. At this season all processes throughout the natural world start afresh.

The ancients also showed their sagacity and appreciation of the great changes and active processes of springtime, by realizing that this is also the time for renewed life and energy in the human system. They well knew that the blood should be cleansed from impurities and the nerves re-invigorated at this season. Hence the establishment of the custom of taking a good spring medicine.

This most sensible and healthy custom is followed by almost everybody at the present day, few people of intelligence venturing to go through this trying time of change from winter to summer without taking a spring medicine.

The unanimity on this subject is a settled fact; the only question heretofore has been in regard to what is the best thing to take. The people have now become unanimous in their decision that as a spring tonic and restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is pre-eminently the best.

MR. STOUGHTON L. FARNHAM.

Year after year Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the surest, most positive and reliable remedy. Made from pure vegetable medicines, it invariably cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, making the blood rich and red, and at the same time, by its invigorating effects, giving strength, power, vitality and energy to the nerves.

In fact, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the most perfect of medicines and just what everybody needs for a spring remedy. Try it this spring.

Mr. Stoughton L. Farnham of Manchester, N. H., says:

"Some time ago I was troubled with lassitude and a feeling of fatigue. I did not have the ambition to do anything that demanded unusual physical exertion.

"I was recommended by a friend to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I took two or three bottles and am prepared to say that it did me good. I can recommend it as a tonic, as I know it helped me."

Remember Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is recommended by physicians, in fact, it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the well-known specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th St., New York City, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

A Pretty Good Sign.

"What makes you think this new hand is likely to rise rapidly over the other men in the factory?"

"I noticed last night that he worked nearly four seconds after the whistle blew."—Chicago Times-Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Over-Anxious.

He—Who knows but when I come back from the Philippines you may be engaged to some other man?

She—Nonsense! As if you were coming back without sending me word!—Harper's Bazar.

What Do the Children Drink?
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Insuperable Objections.

"Why haven't you congratulated that bridal couple?"

"Can't do it! I can't congratulate her because I know him, and I can't congratulate him because I know her."—Der Floh.

Don't Get Footsore! Get FOOT-EASE.
A certain cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Cures Frost-Bites and Chilblains. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Out of His Class.

Schoolma'am (encouragingly)—Come, now, Harold, spell chickens.

Harold—Please, ma'am, I'm not old enough to spell chickens, but you can try me on eggs.—Leslie's Weekly.

If You Have Dyspepsia
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 153, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative, express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.

Family Secrets.

"Those people in front of our cage say they are descended from us," observed the First Monkey.

"Well," commented the Second Monkey, "we are about the only ones of their ancestors that they will pay admission to see."—Baltimore Sun.

In most things success depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—
McANDRESS'
FOR
Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1. .	62¼	Oats.	19
Wheat No. 2. .	57¼	Barley.	25
Wheat No. 3. .	48½	Flax.	142
Eggs (per doz).	15	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

About two inches of snow fell this morning.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

The young man who is afraid of work is in a dangerous position.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Nelson, Saturday March 9th 1901, a boy.

Miss M. McEathrn of Crookston is here visiting with the Hannay family.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Gunstad on McKinley avenue March 4th 1901 a girl.

Joe Roleau went to Red Lake Falls Monday to buy out a confectionery store.

Prohibition will never be a success until a law is enacted that will abolish thifst.

The Woodmen celebrate the Fifth anniversary at the Hotel Markham to-night.

The dude with the puff shirt, pink tie and leather belt will soon be with us again.

The state legislature has agreed on April 5th as the date on which they adjourn.

Gigstad & Burkee has a good 4 room house to rent on Wall street on reasonable terms.

A. L. Berkland of Waseca is here on a visit with his cousin, Dr. Blomburge. He is a printer.

Halvor Johnson returned last Thursday after several months absence in North Dakota.

Scott Hall, a representive of the Red Lake Falls Courier was here a few hours yesterday.

If we cannot keep our secrets ourselves, we need not expect others to keep them for us.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pleth returned yesterday from a short visit with friends at Crookston.

They say there must be a woman in the moon, instead of a man, otherwise it wouldnt change so often.

Some people are so much like circus bills that it don't require much money to cause them to be stuck up.

C. A. Brink left Monday for Thief River Falls where he will visit a week or two with his many friends.

Tom Thompson and family left today for Thief River Falls where Mr. T. will work in the mill this summer.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Mr. M. Phalen of Garnes has rented the Sorsoleil building across the track for the summer and moved in yesterday.

Mr. R. Skorstad has bought the Brink building on Water street of J. K. Hannay and moved his furniture there yesterday.

O. F. Post was called to St. Paul last Friday in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of C. G. Rapp.

The band boys will hold a business meeting some day this week and the matter of building a public hall will be discussed.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Banker Kolseth of Clarkfield is here to-day closing a deal whereby he becomes the owner of a section of Red Lake county land.

Mrs. O. F. Post left yesterday for St. Paul to join her husband who was called there last Friday owing to the serious illness of C. G. Rapp.

Mrs. Ed. Bridge came down from north of Thief River River Falls yesterday to join her husband and take in the Woodman ball tonight.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

John Emmerson is interested in the City meat market—doing the buying and outside work. The new firm are doing a good business.

Dr. Morley, the Crookston specialist will spend one or two months in New York City, learning the latest treatment of eye and ear diseases.

The Royal Neighbors at their last regular meeting Friday night initiated Mrs. George Hughes, Mrs. Walter McAndress and Mrs. John Taylor.

The band boys got out last evening and serenaded the newly elected village officers. They play some of the very latest music and play it well too.

Mr. R. H. Aimer returned from Keystone township last Tuesday where he had been a few days visiting his father-in-law who is very low with dropsy.

An auction sale will take place at the farm of John Sundahl, six miles east of here on Saturday March 16th. Dan Patterson will do the auctioneer act.

Mr. A. LaComb of Garness has rented the Kolstad building on Wall street and has moved his family there. Mr. L. and son will work in the mill this summer.

Will Kratka, the mechanical end of the Thief River Falls Press was a caller at the SPECTATOR office last Saturday. He was enroute to Crookston to spend Sunday with friends.

T. J. Lilly, state agent for the Continental Insurance Co., was here a short time yesterday having been in Red Lake Falls adjusting the loss of the recent fire at that place.

Mrs. Rev. J. Olson was very pleasantly surprised last Saturday by a crowd of young people from east of St. Hilaire They left a handsome present. A very pleasant afternoon was spent.

John Barton, who has acted as foreman in one of the lumbering camps near Blackduck all winter returned last Thursday. He will hold down his old position at the mill this season.

If farmers sow poor grain this year it will not be the fault of the newspapers. The press boys are calling attention to the danger—in nearly every issue and doing everything to help the farmers along.

Another fire occurred at Red Lake Falls at 3:30 Monday morning. This time it was the residence of J. Sathre on Hamilton avenue that was burned to the ground. Mr. Sathre was ill with lung fever at the time and had not been expected to live from one day to another.

The band boys were out serenading the newly elected officers last night and they are not sorry for doing it, for a committee of one came around this morning and wished to announce through the columns of the SPECTATOR their thanks for the donation received by the new officers.

The citizens of towns of Wyandotte and Emardville will meet on the 16th inst. in mass meeting to discuss the advisability of constructing a creamery or cheese factory. All who are interested in the same should be present at the meeting which will be held in the school house of District No. 148.

Farmers are up against a new bunco game. They sign what they believe to be an order for a gold watch which they are to receive free, or at a nominal price, and the signature turns up at the bottom of a promissory note. It is the old story. The man who expects to get something for nothing is likely to get swindled.

The St. Paul Dispatch of March 9th says: "Charles G. Rapp, member of the house of representatives from St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, is confined to his room at the Merchant's hotel, with a complication of illnesses that have threatened a serious outcome. He is a sufferer from heart trouble and is also afflicted with a kind of dropsical ailment that caused two physicians to give him up a few days ago. To-day he was able to sit up long enough to eat a meal and in other ways showed signs that lead his friends to hope for his recovery. Mr. Rapp has been a very popular member of the legislature and has acquired a good many friends since his stay in the city.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

An American Girl Who Wed a King.

"Surely no girl in the world ever had a more wonderful romance than did Elisa Hensler, of Boston, who married King Fredinand, of Portugal, nearly forty years ago," writes Mabel Percy Haskell of the "Only American girl who ever married a King," in the March Ladies' Home Journal: "It was a case of love at first sight. Miss Hensler had been trained for the operatic stage and was singing at the Opera House of San Carlos when King Ferdinand first saw her. He sought an introduction to Hensler and soon after asked her to become his wife. His wife, the Queen, had been dead nine years and his only son was married and sat upon the throne and he was free to do as he wished. In making this choice he was prepared to defy all objections that his family and the Court might offer to his marriage with an American opera singer, and was ready to cut away from all that belonged to his former life and to live in delight with his beautiful Elise. But, strange to say, his royal relations raised no objections to his marriage, and a great attachment sprang up between them and his American wife, whose dignity and grace were so charming that she won over the whole Court of Lisbon."

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.

A. A. MYERS, Pastor.

Farmers Should Attend.

Prof. T. A. Hoverstad, superintendent of the State Experimental Station with A. J. Glove, instructor in the Minnesota State Dairy school, will hold a farmers institute in Thief River Falls Monday afternoon and evening March 18th, and Tuesday morning March 19th. The meetings will be addressed by the gentlemen above mentioned and a number of local speakers including Ira C. Richardson, Prof J. A. Wilson and Dr. Cummerford. It is expected that Dr. Tupper and H. E. Mussey will also speak. It is hoped that a large number of farmers from the surrounding country will be in attendence. These institutes have been held throughout the state and have proved of marked benefit to the agricultural community. The afternoon and morning session will be devoted to farming and kindred subjects but the evening session will be largely in charge of the public schools and will partake of the nature of an entertainment. Everybody both in and out of the city is cordially invited. —Thief River Falls Press.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Village Election.

The election held yesterday was one of the quietest ever held in St. Hilaire—only one ticket was in the field. The following elected officers will look after the affairs of the village for the ensuing term:

For President,
H. E. IVES.

For Councilmen,
T. J. THORKELSON,
A. H. WEAGANT,
A. R. JONES.

For Recorder,
J. L. JOHNSON.

For Treasurer,
LEONARD HOLMES.

For Justice of the Peace,
K. O. GIGSTAD.

For Constable,
CHAS. FELLMAN.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

A Cape Nome Millionaire.

Millionaire Lane, the wealthiest man in Cape Nome to-day, was a tramp in Seattle only a few years ago. He wandered down to the docks one night and fell asleep on a coasting vessel. When he woke up he was on his way to Alaska. The captain, finding him a poor sailor, set him ashore somewhere south of Nome, telling him jocosely to "hunt for gold on the beach." At that time gold had not been discovered, but the poor tramp found it, and made himself the most influential man in that part of the world. Lane fought his way to the front by pluck and nerve the two qualities which are absolutely necessary to success in any business. These essentials are capable of cultivation. Drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer to build up your health, steady your nerves and clear your brain. It is the best tonic because it's the purest. Brewed from prime barley malt and choice hops in the most scientific manner known to modern brewing. Try it and be benefited. Order from your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Among the Odd Fellows from Thief River Falls that visited St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147 last Thursday evening were:—Messrs. Smiley, Connery, Erickson, Morgan, Grundy, Fuller, Sathern and O. A. Wiste of Hallock. Come again.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Treasurer's Statement.

Annual Statement of Leonard Holmes Treasurer of the village of St. Hilaire county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, of the moneys received by him into the village treasury, from the county treasurer, and from all other officers and persons; and also of all moneys paid out by him as such Treasurer for the year ending March 8th 1901.

MONEY RECEIVED.

Balance on hand March 10 1900	67 39
O T Tandberg town revenue	1105 48
D Patterson gravel	64 00
O H Peters fine justice court	20 00
C Peterson liquor license	250 00
P G Paradis " "	250 00
M E Bjerk " "	250 00
J B Senate " "	250 00
Markham Hotel " "	250 00
O T Tandberg road	100 00
K O Gigstad fine justice court	5 00
J L Johnson dray, dog, and pool table license	65 50
J L Johnson show license	5 00
O H Peters fine justice court	10 00
O T Tandberg town revenue	809 46
" " sidewalk	191 10
O H Peters fine justice court	10 00
H A Johnson poll tax	32 50
S Harris "	4 50
M G Peterson town revenue	226 00
O H Peters fine justice court	5 00
J L Johnson riding gallery license	17 50
James Deach sidewalk lot 5 block 30	8 75
Scan Ev Luth church " 12 " 35	17 50
John Collser " 4 " 23	8 75
O H Peters fine justice court	5 00
H A Johnson poll tax	20
St Hilaire Townsite Co. sidewalk	122 50
P G Paradis sidewalk lot 10 blk 40	10 50
E M Hoff " " 12 " 40	10 50
Chris Larson " " 10 " 23	8 75
M E Bjerk " " 3 4 " 40	26 50
" " " 11 " 40	10 50
Mrs Eickhoff " " 6 " 40	10 50
H E Adams " " 5 " 23	8 75
J J Branum "gravel" 7 " 30	12 50
B J Holmes " " 1 " 40	10 50
Wm Eickhoff " " 5 6 " 40	17 50
B Bjerge " " 1 " 23	8 75
H E Ives " " 2 " 44	10 50
Mrs Abrahamson " " 13 " 37	46 29
H A Johnson poll tax	6 00
O T Tandberg town revenue	46 92
" " sidewalk	18 50
	$4,400 55

MONEYS PAID OUT.

D Patterson 51 gallons gasoline	2 02
" hauling ice	8 80
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	45 26
" " " "	45 27
C G Rapp service as council	17 00
S Harris street work	21 27
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	45 60
" " " "	44 90
" " " "	44 02
A O Letvig drilling well on Broadway	82 44
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	43 78
" " " "	46 18
" " " "	44 14
L Holmes treas salary for 1899	58 79
H E Ives salary as Pres of council	12 92
Holmes Fur Co 1 set band instruments	107 72
Farmers & Mec's Sav Bank int bonds	120 00
Cliff W Gress int on bonds	87 50
D Patterson work as per bill	5 05
" " "	5 96
" " "	4 20
Ed Whaley digging grave	2 12
D Patterson 51 gallons gasoline	8 49
St Hilaire Cornet Band use of band	52 90
D Patterson hauling gravel	87 34
" 2 cords of wood etc	8 22
" work as per bill	18 16
" " "	15 63
" hauling lumber	9 66
" work as per bill	16 11
S Harris street work	42 20
O H Peters justice fees	1 00
Chris Hall bal on marshal salary	2 66
" police implements	6 00
Leonard Holmes cedar posts	3 78
Fred Klos shoveling gravel	2 25
Wm Eickhoff " "	3 77
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	26 12
H A Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	42 28
S Harris digging grave	2 00
Ed Whaley work on drain	75
S Harris work on street	8 35
W G Cunningham "	3 05
Ed Peterson hauling sand on street	15 60
H Tway street work	9 80
A C Adams "	4 55
Ed Rushton special police service	1 00
Jay Roush hauling gravel	33 28
Joel B Owens shoveling gravel	12 35
A C Adams hauling gravel	42 93
Chas Heilburg shoveling gravel	12 80
Selvan Hall " "	9 40
W A Sorsoleit service as councilman	5 10
E J Holmes 1 day judge of election	2 03
S Harris work as per bill	2 04
J J Soll publishing as per bill	4 50
A C Adams work as per bill	20 00
G A Wheeler & Co 1 order book	5 50
Mike Olson running grader	12 25
D Patterson work as per bill	11 00
St Hilaire Lumber Co lumber	33 88
" " "	29 12
" " "	73 00
" " "	41 23
" " "	105 87
R H Aimer street work	29 91
J L Johnson recorder work etc	33 84
R H Aimer street work	30 00
Ed Whaley " "	17 80
Austin & Western Co	232 20
N A Nelson road work	100 00
Alfred Dainard work on muskeg	13 93
Selvan Hall work on street	16 07
J J Soll printing as per bill	44 43
I Dahlin work on village hall	10 53
" " "	10 53
" " "	10 53
" " "	10 53
" " "	10 52
" " "	10 53
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	43 45
" " " "	44 90
S Harris street work	60 05
Alfred Nelson "	12 80
S Harris "	22 30
Rapp & Post mdse as per bill	48 73
Chris Hall marshal salary	56 80
" " "	58 15
W A Arthur street work	14 40
S Harris " "	51 40
Chris Hall service as per bill	47 20
K O Gigstad assessing village 1900	45 80
S Harris work as per bill	48 40
A C Adams " "	16 95
C Hellberg " "	14 75
H O Peters cleaning well	75
Selvan Hall work as per bill	8 80
A C Adams " "	8 23
Clarence Ford work on grader	13 10
K O Gigstad " " Wall St	15 00
C E Johnson work on St and grader	14 45
St Hilaire Lumber Co lumber	106 81
" " "	30 11
J C Dahl councilman salary	8 95
S Harris street work	82 15
A O Adams team work	18 75
Mike Olson work as per bill	3 50
Selvan Hall work on sidewalk	10 50
Jowel Owens " "	6 00
O H Peters " "	10 85
Chris Hall service as marshal	41 45
J L Johnson " bill	35 70
S Harris work as per bill	14 97
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	41 68
S Harris work on street	10 23
Chris Hall 1 mo marshal salary	41 92
	42 15
I Dahlin work on village hall	10 50
" " "	10 50
H W Peterson work on sidewalk	3 75
D Patterson 51 gallons gasoline	8 24
H Adams work on sidewalk	6 60
St. Hilaire Townsite Co 5 acres land	150 00
S Harris street work	29 06
Edgar Gustafson cleaning well	75
Thos Broderick " "	75
A O Adams team work	12 25
E J Holmes service as per bill	3 75
Chas Hellberg work on sidewalk	11 78
C W Peters 1 day clerk of election	2 00
" painting sign	50
Alfred Harris work on street	1 50
A O Adams work as per bill	10 25
Rapp & Post 1 20 foot Am. flag	11 15
S Harris street work	13 85
Cliff W Gress int on bonds	87 50
O H Peters judge of election	3 70
D Patterson 52 gallons gasoline	9 51
C W Peters clerk of election	3 70
D Patterson 53 gallons gasoline	9 00
G McLauth work as per bill	3 00
J C Peterson " "	1 50
S Harris street work	6 00
St Hilaire Lumber Co lumber	3 72
" " "	7 05
" " "	106 13
" " "	153 74
" " "	6 43
" " "	19 43
S Harris street work	9 40
J L Johnson jail doors etc	111 17
A O Adams hauling as per bill	2 18
[illegible]	54
[illegible]	1.83
I Dahlin carpenter work on hall	10 81
" " "	10 84
" " "	10 84
Balance on hand	111 14
	$4,400 55

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Council Proceedings.

Adjourned meeting of the village council Friday March 8th 1901.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by President Patterson.

On motion the treasurers report was audited and accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Leonard Holmes treasurer salary	$85 96
Alfred Harris work as per bill	75
J J Soll pub. election notice	1 50

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— D. PATTERSON,
President.
J. L. JOHNSON,
Recorder.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..
WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY TO BUILD.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension. $12.00
Sheathing Boards, $4, $5, $6
Lath. $2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.
Holmes Furniture Co.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

MISS PFALZGRAF

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

MAN WANTED
AT ONCE

with rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. P, East St. Louis, Ill.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Our Upholstered Tourist Cars Are Best.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. ALBERT LEA ROUTE

170,000 passengers carried in 10 years and all of them pleased! Jealous imitators have started rival lines, but they lack the facilities and experience of the Pioneers in the tourist car business.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad runs elegant upholstered tourist cars to California points without change, leaving St. Paul 8:00 p. m.; Minneapolis 8:35 p. m. every Thursday via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake—the Scenic Line.

On October 30, and each succeeding Tuesday, we will run an additional car via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. No altitudes, no snow, no Sunday travel.

The time is less than FOUR DAYS.

Through sleeping car berths only $6.00.

For information as to ticket rates or berth reservations address A. B. Cutts, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send for descriptive matter.

SOO LINE

A

FREE FARM!

CHOICE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS on the "SOO" Railway in

NORTH DAKOTA

Rich Soil, Good Water, Cheap Coal, Near Stations and Schools. Last chance to get 160 acres of Good Land Free.

Thousands of settlers moved into North Dakota last year from neighboring states and from present indications thousands more will go this year. The Good Government Lands are being rapidly taken.

If you want a free homestead, write to

D. W. CASSEDAY,
Land Agt., "Soo" Ry.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

25c SEEDS FREE Five full packets of Northrup, King & Co.'s garden seed novelties, Sterling Beets, Sterling Lettuce, Sterling Cucumbers, Wash. Wakefield Cabbage and Minn Red Globe Onions. All superior varieties (for introduction) with the new farm monthly (1 year). FOR THE NORTHERN FARMER, MINNEAPOLIS. 25c

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davis, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1 New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

DO YOU USE

GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES?

The Auto-Sparker dispenses with all batteries; is successful and durable. MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO., Write for catalogue. Pendleton, Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

His Ulterior Purpose.

"Pa, what did the man in the song mean when he said: 'Drink to me only with thine eyes?'" inquired the youngest Gubbins.

"I guess," said his parent, thoughtfull, "I guess he meant to monopolize all the real drink."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Loyalty to His Employer.

That young man who consented to have a portion of his blood let out to save his employer set a remarkable example of heroism. The incident shows what power there is in good blood. There is only one natural way to get good blood, and that is from the stomach. If the stomach needs assistance, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and makes rich red blood.

Looking to the Future.

"And he was so courteous to his customers!" sighed the bank manager, referring to the milssngh fhCbrdlu rd referring to the missing teller.

"I suppose he always kept in mind that some of them might possibly be on the jury," dryly remarked the president.—Puck.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Chilblains and Frostbites. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

Another Way of Making It Lighter.

"Editor Bryan has decided not to hire a humorist to lighten up his weekly."

"What is he going to do?"

"He's going to use whiter paper."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Sordid Cy Nick.

Miss Gush—Do you believe it is possible for one to live on love?

Mr. Cy Nick—I'm sure I don't know; as for me, I'll take meat and potatoes.—Ohio State Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

The situation that has not its duty was never yet occupied by man.—Carlyle.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Analogy is merely a method of convincing without proof.

Final

There is an end to acute suffering when

St. Jacobs Oil

promptly cures

Sciatica

WET WEATHER WISDOM!

THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Speltz
GREATEST OF ALL CEREALS

Speltz Startled the Farming World in 1900. [illegible]

Combination Corn [illegible]

Salzer's Vegetable Seeds. [illegible]

For 14 Cents and This Notice [illegible]

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

GASOLINE ENGINES

For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.

The **WESTMAN** Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.

Catalogue sent on request.
ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

STORM PLAYS HAVOC

UPPER MISSISSIPPI GETS A TASTE OF REAL WINTER.

Thousands of Telegraph and Telephone Poles Blown Down and Wires Snap Under the Heavy Weight of Sleet—Communication With Chicago Both by Rail and Telegraph Seriously Interrupted—Sweeps the Country From the Missouri River to the Atlantic Coast.

Chicago, March 12. — A storm, the worst since the one that proved so disastrous to shippers in May, 1894, swept over the upper Mississippi valley Saturday night and yesterday morning. In the region of Lake Michigan it was more severe than in the West. Last night the storm was raging in Michigan, and wires were down in the state. Telegraph and telephone poles were blown down, and in many places the wires, laden with a weight of ice, were broken. In the early morning communication between Chicago and surrounding points was practically cut off, but repair gangs sent out during the day succeeded in re-establishing connections with surrounding points, except on the lines near the west shore of the lake. The storm reached Chicago about 12 o'clock Saturday night. Rain and sleet fell rapidly. The rain froze to the wires as it fell, and the sleet clung also. Later the wind rose, and shortly after five o'clock poles began to break and wires to snap and fall. The weight of the sleet upon the wires and the force of the wind, which was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, was too great for their strength to withstand. The poles and wires

Fell Across Streets

and the street car tracks, blocking all traffic. Thousands of telegraph poles throughout the West are now down. Surface lines all over the city had trouble operating their cars. Only the fact that the storm occurred on Sunday morning saved the traction, telegraph and telephone companies from great loss of business, in addition to the material damage done. The storm played havoc with all railroad telegraph wires, and up to a late hour last night no communication could be gotten with trains in Michigan, Indiana and all Southern and Western points. The Santa Fe limited from California was nearly nine hours late, having encountered a heavy storm in Iowa before it struck the local storm. The city telephone and fire alarm service was crippled in all parts of the city. Hardly a police station or fire company was exempt from the ravages of the wind. All of the country from the Missouri river to the Atlantic coast was swept by the storm.

HANGS BY A THREAD.

Life of Li Hung Chang Despaired of.

Pekin, March 12.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the court's unwillingness to return to Pekin unless this or that thing is done, they can influence the deliberations of the ministers of the powers. As a matter of fact, according to reliable reports from Sian Fu the imperial personages are extremely uncomfortable at Sian Fu, where they live in the house of the governor, which is only a small structure. French missionaries who have just returned here from Sian Fu believe the empress dowager would bring the court back to Pekin on the first offer of the allies, having as a basis the removal of the troops, except the legation guards. The foreign envoys will not hold a general meeting until Tuesday owing to the absence of M. Pichon, French ambassador to Pao Ting Fu. The United States signal corps will be ready to leave in a week, according to instructions. No transport has yet been announced, however.

Chinese Will Resist.

London, March 12.—It is not likely that the powers will oppose the schemes of Russia. The situation is regarded as very gloomy, according to the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday. Even the Chinese plenipotentiaries declare openly intervention by the powers is not desirable unless they are prepared to back up their protests. There are reports from the provinces of Shen Si that the Cinese are constructing extensive fortifications and mobilizing large bodies of troops to resist an advance of the allies. Gen. Chaffee refuses to allow the decapitation of several notorious Boxer chiefs, guilty of murder, whom the Chinese have condemned. The Americans are the only foreigners who have carried out no executions in Pekin.

Will Resist Arrest.

Shanghai, March 12. — Dispatches from Lanchu assert that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, with 20,000 men and Prince Tuan with 10,000 men are at Ning Hsu prepared to resist arrest. The Chinese Gazette announces that Sheng, the Taotai, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of the Likin duties and that all the viceroys and governors support him.

Stormed by Germans.

Berlin, March 12.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee: "Col. Ledebur's column stormed a gate of the great wall eighty miles west of Pao Ting Fu Friday, capturing four guns.

OREGON SOON TO COME HOME.

Battleship Ordered to Return From Philippines—Wisconsin Will Take Big Vessel's Place.

Washington, March 12.—Orders have gone forward from the Navy department for the return of the battleship Oregon, which has been for so long a time on the Asiatic station, to the United States. The vessel probably will sail for home about May 1, to be replaced by the battleship Wisconsin when that vessel has finished up its official trials.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN VISIT.

Washington, March 12.—At the cabinet meeting the president told his secretaries that the start for California would be made the first week in May. He extended an earnest invitation to the whole cabinet to accompany him. The purpose is to make the journey by a leisurely itinerary, devoting perhaps six weeks to the round trip, including the week or more to be spent in California. The return is to be by one of the Northern routes, with possibly a visit to Yellowstone Park, which the president has been trying to see for several years.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PE-RU-NA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

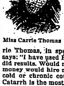
Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Pe-ru-na came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly,

"David Meekison."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear, lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Pe-ru-na among the leading actors and actresses of this country. They have come to regard Pe-ru-na as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Pe-ru-na as their friend and safeguard. Many lettersare received from this class of people. Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Pe-ru-na, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Pe-ru-na is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.


Miss Carrie Thomas

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

There is a great deal of difference between a copy and an imitation.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

At all turns a man who will do faithfully needs to believe firmly.—Thomas Carlyle.

Don't ache, use Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Rheumatism, neuralgia and all pain banished by it. See your druggist.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well.—Longfellow.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The love of man dies as the love of money grows in the church.

At the Breakfast Table.

She—What a tiny little egg that is you've got. Isn't it cute?

He (after breaking it)—Cute? I should say it was "chic."—Catholic Standard-Times.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies.—Colton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Sir, I would rather be right than be president.—Henry Clay, Speech, 1850.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

A truly Christian life has greater power than all the Christian literature.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough and Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

N W. N. U. —No. 11— 1901

Worms

CASCARETS are a sure cure for tape worms and those other pests of worms that make the lives of children and their mothers miserable. Any variety of parasites that live in the human stomach or bowels, and feed on the substance which should properly nourish the body, are dislodged by Cascarets Candy Cathartic, and expelled. One or two tablets usually drive them out, and persistent use is sure to do away with the unwelcome intruders. Many children and older people suffer from worms without knowing it, and get thin and weak, although their appetite is good. The best way to find out is to take Cascarets. **Never accept a substitute!**

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901. | NUMBER 35.

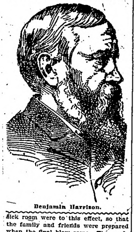
HARRISON IS DEAD

FORMER PRESIDENT MAKES GALLANT BUT LOSING FIGHT.

Gradual Sinking Until the End, Which Was Quiet and Peaceful—Relatives and Old Friends at the Bedside When He Passed Away—Death Causes Universal Sorrow Throughout the Country—Great Statesman Had Been Unconscious for Hours.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Gen. Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a gradual sinking until the end came which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the great statesman. The relatives with a few exceptions and several of his old and tried friends were at the bedside when he passed away.

The general's condition was so bad in the morning after a restless night that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all the bulletins sent out from the sick room were to this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of the remarkable strength shown by the patient became more noticeable in the afternoon, and a few moments



Benjamin Harrison.

Before the End

there was an apparent break-down on the part of the sufferer as he surrendered to the disease against which he had been so bravely battling for so many hours. The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives, and friends who had retired from the sick room to the library below were quickly summoned and reached the bedside of the general before he passed away.

News of the death spread quickly through the city, and several of the more intimate friends at once hurried to the residence to offer services, which, however, were not needed. The word was bulletined by all the newspapers and thus communicated to the people on their way home in the evening. The announcement produced the greatest sorrow, nearly every one having nurtured the hope that Gen. Harrison would recover.

Manifestations of Mourning.

Within a few minutes all the flags on the public buildings and most of the down-town blocks were hoisted at half-mast and other outward manifestations of mourning were made. None of Gen. Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Col. Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying parent as fast as steam would bear them. Elizabeth, the little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by the nurse before the end came. The group at the bedside included Mrs. Harrison, W. H. H. Miller, Samuel Miller, his son, the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which Gen. Harrison had attended for so many years, S. M. Tibbitts, Dr. Jameson, Dr. Dorsey, Col. Dan Ransdell, sargeant-at-arms of the United States senate and a close personal friend of the dead ex-president, Clifton Artick and the nurses, who had been

In Constant Attendance

at the bedside. Gen. Harrison's two sisters and an aunt were also present. Mrs. Harrison kneeled at the right-hand side of the bed, her husband's right hand clasped in her's, while Dr. Jameson held the left hand, of the dying man, counting the feeble pulse beats. In a few moments after the friends had been summoned to the room the end came, Dr. Jameson announcing the sad fact. The great silence that fell on the sorrowful watchers at the bedside was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines raised in prayer, supplicating consolation for the bereaved wife and family, mingled with the sobs of the mourners. Steps were at once taken to notify the friends and relatives abroad.

Gen. Harrison had been unconscious for hours before his death, the exact time when he passed into a comatose state being hard to determine. He spoke to no one during the day and failed to recognize even his wife.

Will Lie in State.

The funeral of ex-President Harrison will take place next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a member for nearly fifty years. The Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the church, will have charge of the services. It was decided at a meeting of Gov. Durbin with a number of the other state officers that the body should lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol all day Saturday. The highest honors which it is in the power of the State of Indiana to pay will be rendered the remains of Gen. Harrison.

Will Issue a Proclamation.

Washington, March 14.—Deep interest was exhibited in all of the executive departments throughout the day in the reports that came as to the condition of ex-President Harrison. As office hours had closed for the day before the end came, the first official action regarding the death was deferred until to-day when, following precedents, President McKinley will issue his proclamation to the people notifying them of Gen. Harrison's death and setting out in becoming terms his virtues and characteristics. He also will order salutes to be fired at the various army posts the day of the funeral, and on ship board, when the news is received. The secretary of war and the secretary of the navy will send out special notices to soldiers and sailors conveying the president's directions in this matter.

McKinley Will Attend.

Washington, March 14. — President McKinley will attend the funeral of Gen. Harrison. He will leave here probably this evening, although the exact time of departure has not been determined definitely, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou. The party will stop at Canton for a day or more and Mrs. McKinley will remain there while the president and Mr. Cortelyou proceed to Indianapolis. The itinerary will be so arranged as to enable the president to leave Canton Saturday night for Indianapolis and return immediately after the funeral. After a brief stop at Canton he will return to Washington. It is not expected that any member of the cabinet will go.

Regretted in London.

London, March 14.—All the morning papers publish long memoirs of the late Gen. Benjamin Harrison and editorials dealing with his career.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

Four Hundred Men Shoot at Three Burglars—Latter Wounded.

Farmington, Mich., March 14.—Four hundred men and boys had a pitched battle yesterday afternoon in which over a thousand shots were exchanged with three burglars who were hiding in a patch of woods three miles west of the village. After a desperate resistence the men showed a white flag from behind their cover, and when the posse swarmed in upon them it was found that all three were badly wounded. They gave their names as George Smith, John Taylor and Jim Williamson, and their residence as Port Huron. Williamson had been shot through the back, head and one elbow; Smith was wounded in the back and legs and Taylor in the face and legs. The trio were handcuffed and brought to the village, where their wounds were dressed. A large crowd made such threatening gestures after the men's capture that the officers removed their prisoners to the jail at Pontiac.

Reform at Deadwood.

Deadwood, S. D., March 14. — The mayor of Deadwood has issued orders for all saloons to exclude minors, and the order has so far been complied with. This included all newsboys, popcorn boys and messengers. The reform movement which was started in this city and Lead a few weeks ago is assuming large dimensions. The next thing that will be asked of the saloons is to abolish music and gambling.

Killed His Brother.

Fergus Falls, Minn., March 14. — Word has just been received here of the accidental shooting of Theodore Peterson, a twelve-year-old boy, whose home is in the vicinity of Vining. The boy had been hunting rabbits in company with his older brother and the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering just below Theodore's heart, causing almost instant death.

Important Question Involved.

Pierre, S. D., March 14. — The supreme court granted an order to show cause in the case of the new members of the board of charities appointed under the law enacted at the last session, reorganizing the board, and the date of hearing was set for the 28th. This hearing will be of the most importance, as the whole question of the referendum will be opened up by it.

Fined for Gambling.

Mitchell, S. D., March 14.—O. Warfield, who was arrested about two weeks ago, charged with conducting a gambling house in this city, had his trial in justice court with a jury attachment. He was found guilty and the court fined him $100. Warfield thinks he will have better luck with the circuit court, and gave notice of appeal.

Buying Seed Grain.

Dickinson, N. D., March 14. — The Stark county board of commissioners has issued $6,000 in county warrants under the provisions of the Sharpe law for the purchase of 6,000 bushels of wheat for farmers. The warrants are issued in denominations of $500 and will be taken by the local banks at par.

Old Guards Reappointed.

Stillwater, Minn., March 14. — Fred Pouman and James Beckman were reappointed by Warden Wolfer to the positions they formerly held as guards at the penitentiary.

Robber Recaptured.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 14.—John Stovall, the express robber who escaped from the jail at Denison, Iowa, has been captured six miles south of Omaha.

Trampled to Death.

Grinnell, Iowa, March 14. — Dormer Evans, a teamster of Steamboat Rock, while feeding horses fell under their feet and was trampled to death.

Snow Storm Was Severe.

Balaton, Minn., March 14 — The worst storm of the winter has raged here since Tuesday night. About three inches of snow has fallen.

Death of a Centenarian.

Cleveland, Minn., March 14. — Mrs. Margaret Forsyth died in her 101st year. She had been a resident here forty-five years.

THE LAST OF EARTH

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF FORMER PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Gone Down to That Low, Green Tent Whose Curtain Never Outward Swings—Fifteen Thousand of His Fellow Citizens Testify to Their Respect for the Dead—President McKinley and Other Distinguished Men Pay Their Tribute of Respect to the Honored Dead.

Indianapolis, March 18.—In the center of a hollow square composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were yesterday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of, the family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of Gen. Harrison.

Back, a distance of fifty yards, behind ropes guarded zealously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitude who knew him not so well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earth, but who honored him and admired him fully as much. It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. Of passionate grief there was little beyond the members of his family, but the tribute of respect was universal. It came from all alike, from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him concerning what is best for the nation's good, from men who had been his life-long friends, and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he never spoke. It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people. There was no exception anywhere to the expression that the nation had lost one of its ablest men, and the greatest man of his generation in his own state.

By the grave stood the chief magistrate of the nation and behind the ropes were all the street arabs of Gen. Harrison's city—every grade of human life in America between the two was represented in the crowd—and in them was but one feeling—that a man had died who was honest at all times with himself and others and whose ability and character were such as the nation could ill afford to lose. The weather was unsurpassable, bright sunlight—the warm breath of spring in every breeze, and yet in the air, a touch of winter that brought the blood to the cheek and a sparkle to the eye.

The services at the church and grave were simple in the extreme, all of the most excellent taste, and, like the proceedings Saturday, there was an utter absence of friction in everything that was done. All was well-ordered and well performed.

MRS. NATION WILL SMASH.

Promises Leavenworth and Atchison a Sample of Her Work.

Topeka, Kan., March 18.—Mrs. Nation is growing impatient, and will start out on a smashing tour the coming week. She will first use her hatchet on Atchison and Leavenworth joints.

"I shall slip over to Atchison some night when they are not expecting me," she said to-day, "and smash a couple of joints before the police know I am there. After the excitement cools down I shall take a little run to Leavenworth. The saloonkeepers of Atchison and Leavenworth have threatened to do me bodily harm, but my experience is that a Kansas jointist is always a coward, and would gnaw out of a room at sight of me if he couldn't get out any other way. So I don't expect much trouble when I go to Atchison and Leavenworth."

Mrs. Nation says she will shortly start on a tour of the state.

BONI THE VICTOR.

In the Duel Editor de Rodays Is Shot in the Thigh.

Paris, March 18—In the duel between Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, the latter was wounded in the thigh. La Liberte says M. de Rodays was hit in the right thigh at the first exchange of shots. Count de Castellane was not injured. The duel was then stopped. The meeting occurred in the Parc des Princes, where many cycling events occurred last summer. The Count de Dionne directed the duel. M. de Roday's wound was in the lower fleshy part of the thigh, bled abundantly, but he is not seriously injured.

STILL HOPE FOR PEACE.

Prospects Are Considered Bright in South Africa.

Pretoria, March 18. — The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful. The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered. Owing to the heavy rains Gen. French's transport difficulties are still enormous.

-o-

Cape Town, March 18.—Gen. Dewet's commando has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

For Murder of His Daughter.

New York, March 18.—Charles Friedmann, twenty-three years of age, was arrested in Brooklyn last night for the murder of his daughter Jessie, sixteen months of age, and the probable fatal wounding of another daughter three years of age. It is claimed that while temporarily insane he seized a clock and struck Jessie on the head. Then picking up the clock he hurled it at the other child.

Hanged by a Mob.

Nashville, Tenn., March 18.—At Tiptonville a mob hanged Ike Fitzgerald to a tree near the court house. The negro was charged with assault on a white girl, and a trial jury had just reported that they could not agree.

Aged Couple Killed by Train.

Columbus, Neb., March 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Josiah McFarland, over seventy years old, were killed at a crossing at the western city limits by an incoming passenger train. The couple were in a buggy.

FATAL FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

One Man Killed and Three Others Seriously Injured.

Pittsburg, March 18. — During the progress of a fire in this city one man lost his life, three others were fatally hurt and the property loss will be fully $250,000, well insured. All of the injured are in the hospital in rather bad shape, but will recover. The fire broke out in the boiler room of the French company's hair felt factory, just opposite the exposition main building. Through some confusion no alarm was turned in for some time and it was fully twenty minutes after the fire was discovered before the engines reached the scene. From the felt factory the flames leaped across the street and in a short time the exposition building was burning fiercely. All the firemen could do here was to prevent the flames from spreading. After hard work this was accomplished and machinery hall, with its valuable contents was saved. The main building was a complete wreck. Two lumber yards adjoining the felt factory soon succumbed, Gallagher & Banker lost 1,000,000 feet of lumber and Henry Henk 350,000 feet of valuable hardwood.

TRIAS' SURRENDER.

It Indicates the Final Stage of Armed Resistance.

Washington, March 18.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. MacArthur at Manila, announcing the surrender of Lieut. Gen. Trias:

"Mariano Trias, only lieutenant general insurgent army, surrendered March 15, San Francisco de Malabon, with nine officers and 199 well armed men. Trias immediately took oath of allegiance, presence several natives. Most auspicious event; indicates final stage armed insurrection. Prestige Trias, Southern Luzon, equal to Aguinaldo. Gen. Bates and Col. Frank D. Baldwin entitled great credit for persistent work bringing this about."

Gen. MacArthur will remain in command of the Philippines until the civil government is established.

KING EDWARD'S OATH.

Catholics Will Ask That the Wording Be Changed.

London, March 18. — The king will give an audience next Thursday to Lord Herries, a Roman Catholic peer, who will move an inquiry in the house of lords into the wording of the accession oath as to whether the king's Protestantism cannot be asserted sufficiently without hurting the feelings of his Catholic subjects. It is not only general belief, but it is considered that of the king's also, that the government has agreed to grant the request. The report of Lord Herries' reception, which is made public at the king's express wish, is taken as an indication of the king's feelings in regard to the inquiry.

GIRL STRIKERS WIN.

Silk Workers Secure and Advance in Wages.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 18.—The girl strikers at the Bramford Bros.' silk mills will return to work in the morning, as satisfactory settlements have been reached. They will get an advance in wages of from 5 to 20 per cent, according to the class of work. It is believed by the leaders of the strikers that this resumption of work will induce the managers of mills in Pittston, Scranton, Paterson, N. J., and the Hess-Goldsmith mill in this city to arrange some means of reaching a settlement and that the mills will not remain much longer idle. Committees from the central labor union in each of these towns are endeavoring to effect a settlement.

DISGRACE TOO GREAT.

Grandfather of Emperor William's Assailant Commits Suicide.

Berlin, March 18.—The wound in Emperor William's face is healing in the most favorable manner. The edges have not yet united, but Dr. Bergmann hopes to unite them so that the scar will be merely a narrow line that will not disfigure his majesty. The emperor works vigorously, as usual. The outrage has had a distressing sequel at Schneidmuhl, where Heinrich Weiland, eighty-one years old, grandfather of the emperor's assailant, shot himself. He had declared that he could not survive the disgrace of his grandson's act.

SIX LIVES LOST

As the Result of the Explosion of an Oil Stove.

Cape Elltown, N. B., March 18.—Six persons were burned to death at Little Cascapade, Que., as the result of the explosion of a coal oil stove in the house of Joseph Gauthier. The stove exploded on the landing of the stairs. Mr. Gauthier finding it impossible to remove the stove on account of the burning oil, jumped from an upper-story window and broke a leg. Before he could help his wife, who was sick in bed, and five children, they were burned to death.

Insurance Swindlers Convicted.

Chicago, March 18.—The jury in the insurance conspiracy case of Dr. Michael N. Regent, Nora O'Brien and her son James O'Brien, returned a verdict of guilty. Regent will be sentenced to the penitentiary in addition to paying a fine. The O'Briens escape with a fine. The trio was charged with substituting false bodies for members of the Knights of Ladies of Security and collecting the insurance.

Moving Shops.

Blue Earth, Minn., March 18. — The Omaha is moving its railway shops from Elmore to Mankato. Several families have already moved from the former to the latter place. The roundhouse of the company will be removed to this place.

Guilty of Murder.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.—Richard Henry was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Frank Johnston. Henry attempted to rob Johnston, and in the quarrel that ensued he used a coupling pin on him.

Disfranchised for Selling Votes.

Frankfort, Ind., March 18. — George Barnett and William Marshall, numbered among the twenty men in this county charged with selling their votes, pleaded guilty and were disfranchised for ten years.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doings In the State Legislature.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 11.—A strong fight was put up in the house Saturday to wipe out the corrupt practices act. A bill was before the house providing for the repeal of the act. After a lively, and at times spirited, debate it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 49 to 42.

A state board of appeals to pass upon the grain and warehouse appeals is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Wilder. The board is to be appointed by the grain and warehouse commission and its members, six in number, to hold office for two years.

A bill for the enlargement of the state forestry reserves and the application of the profits accruing therefrom to state, county and town purposes was introduced by Representative Bush of Olmsted.

Senator Smith's bill providing for a state loan of $75,000 to farmers for the purchase of seed grain was passed under suspension of the rules.

In the Senate.

Senator Ryder introduced a bill requiring cities, towns and villages to care for sick and disabled paupers, furnish them medical aid and board, and in case they die, provide for their burial. The cost becomes a legal claim against the county, and from the county against the city or town where the pauper resided.

Corporations or companies not strictly savings banks are restrained from accepting deposits by a bill from Senator J. D. Jones, prepared by the public examiner. It is aimed at so-called tontine savings associations and diamond companies.

Senator Hawkins introduced a bill to limit the public deposits in banks to the amount of the assessed valuation of their capital stock, the figures of the tax roll to govern.

Fourteen bills were sent to the calendar from general orders in the senate in anticipation of a heavy week's work. The calendar was passed on account of the light attendance.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 12.—The Dunn bill for the extension of the direct primary law to all the counties of the state and covering all offices but those of the state, villages and townships, was yesterday passed by the house by a vote of 83 to 14.

A strong fight was put up against the bill, principally by the country members. The debate lasted for three hours.

The bill as introduced was framed to cover the nomination of state officers. Mr. Jacobson of Lac qui Parle led the opposition to that clause. An amendment striking it out of the bill was offered and defeated. Mr. Jacobson then moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The friends of the measure, frightened at what they believed to be defeat of the whole scheme, consented to a reconsideration, and the bill was so amended as to exclude nominations for state offices. The bill as passed provides that on Tuesday, seven weeks before an election at which district, legislative, county or city officers are to be elected, a primary or nominating election shall be held. The primary election day shall also be the first registration day. At least twenty days prior to the primary election day any voter eligible to an office which he seeks may file his name with the county auditor, and if the office be voted for in one county only, by the payment of $10 have his name printed on his party's primary ticket as a candidate for nomination. If he seeks an office voted for in more than one county his name is filed with the secretary of state and the fee is increased to $20. The party tickets are to be uniform in size, printed with black ink on white paper. All persons entitled to registration are entitled to participation in the primary election. The voter after registration before receiving a ballot must declare his political affiliation, and if chalenged, must swear that the ticket which he wishes to vote is that of the party whose candidates he generally supported at the last general election. The voting and canvassing is conducted in the manner now prescribed by law.

Representative Sherman S. Smith of Minneapolis introduced in the house a bill fixing the salary of state senators and representatives at $500 per annum, and of the lieutenant governor and speaker of the the house at $750 a year. At present the senators and representatives get $330 for the full session of ninety days, the speaker and president of the senate getting twice that.

A number of bills on the calendar were disposed of.

In the Senate.

The three bill relieving Beltrami county of its present serious financial difficulties were recommended to pass after a fruitless effort on the part of Senator Wilson to make important amendments.

Senator Baldwin introduced a bill authorizing juries to take with them into the juryroom bills of particulars and all papers affecting the case excepting depositions.

The Swenigson bill regulating the practice of opticians was recommended to pass.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 13.—The Nichols bill providing for a 5 per cent gross earnings tax for express companies operating in Minnesota was, after a short, sharp struggle recommended to pass by the house in committee of the whole.

The education committee presented a bill to permit adjacent independent school districts to consolidate.

Mr. Whitford presented a bill providing that "licensed" as well as "ordained" ministers may perform the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Deming's bill to abolish days of grace was killed, as was also the bill exempting osteopaths from the regulation of the state board of medical examiners.

In the Senate.

The Hurd bill to place the office of state oil inspector on a salary basis at $2,400 per year was passed by the senate without an opposing vote.

The senate passed the Greer bill for the improvement of Camp Lakeview.

Among numerous bills presented were the following: By Senator Wilson, to create a fine of $300 to $500 for a firm or party not admitted to the bar selling legal advice; by Senator Greer, to appropriate $4,500 to enlarge the chemical building of the state university; by Senator McGill, to permit publishing by the state of the annual reports of the Minnesotta Historical society; by Senator C. C. McCarthy, to have counties pay the travelling and other business expenses of county attorneys.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 14.—The board of control bill was before the house yesterday as a special order. Nothing was accomplished beyond the introduction of several amendments, none of which were acted upon. Three hours time was taken up in debate which was at times lively and spirited. Representative Peterson of Minneapolis was the principal opponent of the bill, which he denounced as a scheme to build up a great political machine. Consideration of the bill will be resumed to-day.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the oil inspection bill and it was sent to conference.

A bill was introduced creating a state board of deposit to select banks in which state funds may be deposited.

Representative Whitford introduced a bill for a memorial to congress praying for the partition of the Winnibigoshish, Chippewa, Leech Lake and Cass Lake Indian reservations for national park and sanitarium purposes.

The house passed under suspension of the rules a bill giving the regents of the state university the right to accept gifts and donations.

In the Senate.

The senate passed the bill presented by Senator Sweningsen to regulate the practice of optometry—the fitting of glasses.

Senator McCarthy's three bills for the relief of Beltrami county's present financial troubles passed with few opposing votes.

Senator Hawkins is ambitious of establishing new safeguards to the public health in county boards having jurisdiction over all unorganized townships. The board is given the usual powers in a proposed law submitted to the senate yesterday.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 15.—The house late yesterday afternoon passed the board of control bill, substantially as it was introduced. After the debate, which occupied the attention of the house for two days, was concluded the long list of amendments confronting the bill were voted down in order, almost without exception. The only amendments adopted were those correcting typographical or clerical errors.

Representative Sageng of Pelican Rapids introduced a bill for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation. He also introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for physicians or surgeons to administer medicines or perform operations when under the influence of liquor.

Representative Alley is the author of a bill authorizing village councils to order sidewalk or street construction and repairs.

Representative Alford is the author of the second civil rights bill to appear in the house this session. His bill provides for the restoration of full rights of citizenship to persons convicted of felonies, who have served the sentences or paid the fines imposed.

In the Senate.

Senator Coller has secured the passage of a bill in the senate fixing the salaries of judges of probate throughout the state on a basis of population. The amounts paid range from $300 to $2,000 on a sliding scale.

Senator E. E. Smith has introduced a bill providing for state employment offices in each of the three large cities.

The drainage commission bill passed by the house was recommended for passage in the senate after a sharp contest.

PLANKINTON BANK CASES.

Depositors Secured a Verdict and Case Goes to Supreme Court.

Mitchell, S. D., March 16. — The Plankinton bank, which went to the wall a year ago by reason of the defaulting of Fred Stevens, had its first trial at the present term of court. Suit was brought against the bank, which has been adjudged a partnership by the federal court on its application to go into bankruptcy, by forty depositors, who assigned their claims to Wayne Mayson. At the conclusion of the case Judge Smith directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $10,000, which was done. There are other cases of a similar nature pending against the bank. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

COUNTERFEITING ALLEGED.

La Crosse, Wis., March 16.—Deputy United States Marshal Lovering made an important catch in Fillmore county, Minn. A number of counterfeit coins have made their appearance in that vicinity recently and yesterday Emile Sandlie of Arendahl, a Norwegian about twenty-five years of age, was arrested and charged with the crime. A complete set of counterfeiter's tools was found in his possession, as well as some of the spurious coins. The prisoner was arraigned before Court Commissioner Harrison in the federal court and waived a preliminary examination and was bound over to the grand jury under $500 bonds.

Speaker Corbett Dead.

Helena, Mont., March 16.—Frank E. Corbett, speaker of the house of representatives, died in Butte yesterday of pneumonia, aged thirty-seven years. He was a graduate of the law school of the University of Virginia, his native state. For ten years he has been attorney for W. A. Clark. He was formerly president of the state bar association.

KILLED BY HER DOG.

Woman Meets Death in a Shocking Manner.

New York, March 18. — Mrs. Carrie Cobus, living on West Eighteenth street, met death in a shocking manner last night, being killed by her dog. Mrs. Cobus, her husband, her son and her mother live together. Mrs. Cobus was thirty-eight years of age and subject to epileptic fits. He dog was a fox terrier of unusual intelligence. Mrs. Elizabeth Broadhead, Mrs. Cobus' mother, said her daughter went out into the kitchen about 7 o'clock. A few moments later Mrs. Broadhead heard the dog barking excitedly. The mother ran out and found her daughter lying on the floor. She knew it was an epileptic attack, and, dashing a pitcher of water into her daughter's face she ran into the hall and screamed for help. Philip Rockefeller, living near by, heard her and ran to her assistance. They ran into the room where Mrs. Cobus lay and there saw a horrifying spectacle. The pet terrier, seeing his mistress in agony, appeared to have gone mad. He flew at the prostrate woman as she writhed on the floor and repeatedly attacked her, burying his teeth in her throat and severing her jujular vein. When Rockefeller tried to tear the maddened brute away it clung to the dying woman with terrible tenacity. He finally got the animal loose. It then attacked the mother and the man, but they beat it off. A physician was summoned, but Mrs. Cobus bled to death. The dog disappeared in the street.

HILL LEASES THE BURLINGTON.

Railway System Practically in Control of Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Chicago, March 18.—The Burlington road has passed practically into the hands of J. J. Hill. This information comes from an authoritative source. Arrangements are about completed whereby the Burlington system is to be leased to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad companies, the latter guaranteeing 7 per cent dividends on all the Burlington stock. The Morgan and Harriman interests obtained control of the Burlington road several weeks ago, and it is with them that Mr. Hill has been negotiating for the lease.

The rapid advance in Burlington stock during the last two weeks, and the additional jump of six points Saturday, made it certain that something of an extraordinary nature was in the wind. Few people, however, had any idea that Mr. Hill was trying to get control of the property, and special stress was laid upon the assertion that neither Mr. Hill nor any of his brokers was buying Burlington stock. Mr. Hill has been in New York for more than a week in connection with this deal, but so secret were the negotiations conducted that the announcement of his acquiring control comes as a surprise.

PERISHED IN A STORM.

A Woman About Sixty Years Old Is Frozen to Death.

Morris, Minn., March 18.—Mrs. Amborne, aged about sixty, who lived four miles north of Chokio, was lost in the snowstorm last Tuesday. She started to go to her son's, a mile and a half away. She was missed that evening and continued search was made until yesterday afternoon, when her body was found near the Chokio mill.

Served His Country.

Vermillion, S. D., March 18. — First Sergeant Ernest E. Goding has arrived home from San Francisco, having landed in that city from the Philippines a short time since. He has served full term with the First South Dakota and the Thirty-seventh regiment, U. S. A., and is now awaiting results of an examination he lately took for a lieutenancy in the regular army.

Death of a Sporting Man.

Walker, Minn., March 18. — A man named Atkinson, well known in sporting circles, whose home is at Verndale, died here just after being taken from the train on which he arrived from Cass Lake. Though suffering from pneumonia, his death is thought to have resulted from morphine taken to allay pain.

Will Haul More Cattle.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 18. — The Milwaukee anticipates a great increase in cattle shipments over its lines from the ranges of the state this season. The recent extension of its Bowdle branch to the town of Evarts, on the Missouri river, gives the company the best of opportunities for cattle shipments.

Hospital Burned.

Helena, Mont., March 18.—St. Peter's hospital, an Episcopalian institution, was partially destroyed by fire. Thirty patients were removed to places of safety and no one was injured. The loss was about $10,000, fully insured. The fire caught under the roof from a defective flue.

Renville Will Build Schoolhouse.

Renville, Minn., March 18.—At the special school meeting Renville voted $1,200 bonds to build an addition to the schoolhouse. The vote stood 97 for and 31 against.

Ordered to Havana.

Hastings, Minn., March 18.—Col. J. J. Clagne, formerly of Dakota county, has been ordered to Havana as chief quartermaster of the department of Cuba.

Cut Up by Train.

Helena, Mont., March 18.—The body of an unknown man was found on the Northern Pacific track west of Helena. The man had been cut to pieces by a train.

Toy Stock Is Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18. — Fire broke out in the big establishment of the Meinecke Toy company, 41 to 53 Oneida street. At 11:30 the building was completely gutted. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Trial of Alleged Game Poachers.

Bemidji, Minn., March 18.—The date of hearing for Cook and Wilcox, the two men captured in the northern part of the county for illegal game slaughter, has been set for Tuesday. Agent Fullerton will be here to prosecute.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

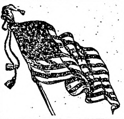
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.



SARAH AND THE "INDIANS."

Bernhardt Played Fedora For Them at 35 Cents a Head.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, once played in Sullivan, Ind., at 35 cents a head.

It was many years ago, and Bernhardt was making a tour of the country. On the way from Louisville to Indianapolis the train was stopped at Sullivan by the news that a serious freight wreck had occurred a few miles up the road completely blocking the tracks and making progress to Indianapolis impossible until the next day.

"Very well," said the manager in excellent French and with forced calmness. "Since we cannot leave town we will give a performance here."

"Impossible," said Mme. Bernhardt, also in French: "Quite impossible."

"Not a bit," said the manager, and he went about it. The divine Bernhardt, being under contract to play a certain number of nights, was induced to consent. There was no "opera house" in Sullivan, but the Masonic hall was rented, and some of the scenery was crowded into it. The local job office got out a lot of handbills in a hurry, and messengers were dispatched to the adjoining towns to spread the glad news that Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, was to play in Sullivan that night and that admission would be 35 cents.

"No use trying to charge metropolitan prices here," said the manager to the treasurer, and that gentleman sighed and said he supposed not.

In the early evening there began to come into town long lines of green farmer wagons, each holding a family party. When the house was full, the great Bernhardt cautiously took a peep at it from behind the flimsy curtain.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried, raising her jeweled hands. "Look at the Indians!"

But she played Fedora for them, and she played until 11 o'clock.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HE USED THE SALT TEST.

An Old Apache Chief's Knowledge of the Human System.

In the early days of Union Pacific railroading Victoria, Nana and Geronimo, the three chiefs of the Arizona Apaches, with 100 of their best bucks, came through to Green River, Wy.

They had heard of the "heap wagon and no hoss" and had come to stop the train. They made a lasso of rawhide, and 50 men on each side held on to the rope as the freight came down the Wasatch divide. The engineer saw when several miles away what the Indians were up to, so he whistled "off brakes" and, opening his throttle, let her loose. The cowcatcher struck the rope and hurled the Indians in all directions, literally tearing them to pieces, headless, armless and legless. The three chiefs went south to their cactus plains very crestfallen.

Before they selected these men the old Chief Victoria had them all eat a piece of rock salt about as big as a pecan, run swiftly about 100 yards, sit down on a log or rock and cross their legs. Then he watched the vibration of the feet, which were crossed. The feet which vibrated the longest or had the longest strokes he declined to accept for a severe duty or a dangerous trip or for one that was at all hazardous, but he accepted the feet which vibrated short, distinct and regular strokes.

Now, what did the old chief know about pulsation of the arterial system or of heart action and indeed about salt in the system? I have lived near to Indian reservations and have had occasion often to survey over their lands for railroads and other objects, and I have wondered where old Victoria got his idea. Is not the child of the sagebrush plains better posted than his paleface brother?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck.

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale—very pale—pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddetin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves, and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark red and black."

Here is a picture of the Man of Iron with his armor doffed.—Harper's Magazine.

HE CURSED THE TOWN

END OF THE FIRST CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS PROPHESIED BY AN INDIAN.

The Destruction of the Town of Kaskaskia Was In Accordance With the Last Words of the Chief Who Died For a Woman's Love.

Since the waters of the Mississippi river washed away the last vestige of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, an old legend that contained the prophecy of the total destruction of the once flourishing little city has been recalled. Kaskaskia was situated on a peninsula at the junction of the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers, and in 1882 the Mississippi river cut its way through the peninsula, leaving the remnant of the town on an island. The water continued to wash away the rich alluvial deposits on which Kaskaskia was built until, late in 1900, the last foot of the land where the town once stood disappeared. This singular ending of Kaskaskia's once splendid ambitions has recalled to the superstitious the story that the town was cursed in the eighteenth century by an Indian who had been wronged by one of the leading citizens.

Jean Benard came to this country from France in 1698, bringing with him his wife and his 10-year-old daughter Marie. The family settled in Kaskaskia, where Benard established a merchandising business. The Frenchman soon became one of the most prosperous and most influential men of the town. Marie, his daughter, grew to be a beautiful woman, much courted by the most eligible young men of the new country. She was in no hurry to accept any of them, and her fame as a belle spread from Lake Michigan to the gulf of Mexico.

A young chief of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, having become converted to Christianity after several years of study under the tutelage of the Jesuits, built himself a house in Kaskaskia and was taken into partnership in one of the trading houses there. He was prosperous, handsome and well educated and was soon received into the homes of the white settlers. One night at a ball he happened to meet Marie Benard.

The girl was at once fascinated by the tall, fine looking Indian, who fell in love with her at first sight and made no secret of his admiration. But Benard pere soon noticed the attachment and forbade his daughter from communicating with the young Indian. To make sure that there would be no more meetings Benard used his influence to prevent the chief from attending any of the social entertainments given in Kaskaskia.

But love always finds a way, and the young couple managed to see each other despite all the precautions of the girl's father. But Benard became aware of these meetings and again took means to prevent them. He was a man of wealth and influence, and he had the Indian forced out of his partnership in the trading company.

The Indian left Kaskaskia. For almost a year nothing was heard of him, and Benard thought that his daughter had forgotten her lover, for she appeared gay and careless, and she accepted with apparent pleasure the attentions of a young Frenchman. One night when a large ball at Kaskaskia was at its height Marie Benard disappeared.

Those who searched for Marie discovered that the young chief of the Kaskaskians had been seen that evening in the town, and the conclusion was at once reached that the girl had eloped with him. Benard at once organized a party to go in pursuit of the fugitives. As there was a heavy snow on the ground, their trail was easily discovered and followed. The Indian and Marie had crept away afoot, and as their pursuers were supplied with fast horses the young lovers were captured after a day's chase about 40 miles from Kaskaskia. Their destination had been the French settlement at St. Louis, where the Indian had provided a home for his wife.

The Indian surrendered without resistance, and the posse started on the journey back to Kaskaskia, taking the two captives. Most of the men who composed Benard's party wanted to kill the Indian instantly, but Benard would not allow it, for he said that they should leave him to deal with his daughter's lover.

When the party reached Kaskaskia, the girl was placed in the convent there. Then Benard took the Indian to the bank of the Mississippi and, binding him tightly to a log, turned him adrift in the river. As the helpless Indian floated away to his death he raised his eyes to heaven and cursed Benard, who, he declared, would die a violent death. The Indian's last words were a prophecy that within 200 years the waters which were then bearing him away would sweep from the earth every vestige of the town, so that only the name would be left.

The unhappy girl died in the convent. Benard was killed in 1712 in a duel. The last trace of Kaskaskia has been obliterated, and the superstitious declare that the Indian's curse has had something to do with the passing of the once flourishing town. On dark and stormy nights the ghost of the Indian is said to appear. The specter, with strong arms bound and face upturned, floats slowly by on the river where the stream sweeps by the site of the vanished city in which Marie Benard once lived and in which she died mourning the red man that she loved.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Knew Better.

"Oh, John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth!"

"Aw, go 'way!" broke in little Willie, who was playing on the floor. "You can't cut a tooth! You may break it, but you can't cut it!"—Chicago Post.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage, and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Luck and Pluck.

Two clerks named Thomas and Clarence were in the employ of a wealthy merchant. Thomas was always an industrious lad, but Clarence was much given to frivolity and was extravagant in his habits. In after years Clarence married his employer's daughter and was made a partner in the business. Thomas continued to be an honest, industrious clerk all his life, and his services were much appreciated by Clarence and his father-in-law.

Moral: There is no royal road to success.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Spinsters.

Unmarried women are called spinsters, or spinning women, because it was a maxim among our forefathers that a young woman should not marry until she had spun enough linen to furnish her house. All unmarried, old or young, were then called spinsters, a name still retained in all legal documents.

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 4th 1901

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of K. O. Gigstad administrator of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said Estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Thursday the twenty-eight day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the office of the Probate Judge of Red Lake county at Red Lake Falls in said county.

And It Is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the fourth day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 6-4t-Mar 27)

Order for Hearing on Claims, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, February 25th A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of John Sorsoleil, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Sorsoleil deceased, late of the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, being granted to William Eickhoff.

It is ordered, that three months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the probate court of said county for examination and allowance or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 18th day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at a special term of said probate court, to be held at the probate office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county at St. Hilaire.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 25th day of February A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

To Romould Sylvester:—

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1895 in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate judgement, which was entered in the District Court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1895 the following described piece or parcel of land now situated in Red Lake county, (formerly Polk county) state of Minnesota, to-wit: SE¼ section 25, town 150, range 42 was bid in to the state to satisfy the amount for which it was judged liable in said judgement, interests and costs, for the sum of Twenty-six dollars and eleven cents; that the above described real estate has become and now is the absolute property of the State.

That on the 18th day of April A. D. 1900 the above described real estate was sold by the undersigned County Auditor of Polk county, as directed by the State Auditor in accordance with section 101 of chapter II of the general statutes of 1878, and the several acts amendatory thereto, for the sum of Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents: that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the costs to accrue on this notice) is Sixty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from said 18th day of April A. D. 1900, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county of Polk.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of August A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] JOHN GLEASON,
County Auditor, Polk County, Minnesota.
By N. O. Hoffard, Deputy.
(Feb 27-4t-Mar 20)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED [illegible]CT.

Notice is hereby given th[illegible] pursuance of instructions from the [illegible]missioner of the General Land Office u[illegible]r authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 20th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. No. 339—332. Register.
3793, 3794
(Mar 13-April 17)

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY

A Mellow, Time-honored Stimulant of Absolute Purity?
BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of [illegible]. Send in your order.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. St. Hilaire Lodge No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
Wm. Eickhoff, N. G.
J. B. O'Brien, Secretary.

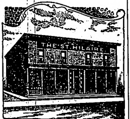
M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. Jackson, V. C.
J. B. O'Brien, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 884 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend,
Mrs. W. A. Arthur, Oracle.
Mrs. L. Lacoursiere, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belsire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

A Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or by THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN. Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:10 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.90.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.35.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.
Wednesday, March 29, 1901.

President Diaz of Mexico is to be the guest of the French nation during his visit to France, and will be escorted from Vera Cruz to Marseilles by a fleet of French war vessels.

The German government is granting a subsidy of $1,500,000 per annum to cable companies, and, in conjunction with Dutch undertakings, cables are to be laid between Batavia, Saigon, Palembang, Makassar, Amborna, the Carolines and New Guinea.

In South Carolina there was hanged last week a negro convicted of assaulting a white woman. This is the first execution under the law making this offense a capital one. Now that the law is on the statute book, it is hoped that it will have a tendency to prevent lynching.

In the Georgia legislature a bill has been introduced to empower the State Commissioner of Agriculture to inspect proprietary medicines to see if they are wholesome or injurious. When the testers, or "tasters," are inspecting medicines of an alcoholic nature, it is likely that well-developed jags will result ere the inspectors will be qualified to report.

The great dam across the Nile at Assoua, which has just been completed, is designed to hold back the floods and provide for a system of regular irrigation. It is expected that some 600,000 acres of arid land will be made productive. The dam cost about $1,000,000 and has required two years for construction—a comparatively short time, when the magnitude of the work is considered.

A young woman teacher of St. Louis tried to discourage tardiness by kissing the first pupil to arrive at school in the morning. On the day the system went into effect two boys of 16, only two years younger than the teacher, arrived several hours before school opened, and every boy in the school was on hand an hour ahead of time. The two big boys each got a kiss, but the system was abandoned.

The new Austrian parliament contains no less than twenty-six parties, with membership ranging from two up to sixty-four. No party has a majority. In elections the Anti-Semites and the Clerical parties suffered heavily, many of their seats being captured by Socialists or Nationalists. The German members outnumber the Poles, or Czecks, by thirty. It is not believed that any government can long continue to hold office.

A woman reformer recently pulled from the folds of her gown a soiled American flag and waved it before the audience, saying that she had waved it from public platforms in every country in Europe. "More's the pity!" murmured a much-loved general, who had lost his arm in fighting under that emblem. Those who see in our flag liberty and justice and moderation do not incessantly wave it above their heads; but perhaps they will sustain it long after those who every day wrap themselves ostentatiously in its folds have dropped in the rear.

According to the statements of a former resident in the Klondike, the inhabitants of that region suffer much from snow blindness. Dark glasses seem to be of no value in the way of prophylaxis. That which afforded the most protection was wooden goggles, the patterns for which were taken from those worn by the Indians. These were whittled out of a piece of wood, fitting closely around the eyes, and with no glasses at all; but in the place of glasses were very small openings to see through, the inside being colored black. A projection like the visor of a cap extended over them, which was also colored black on the under side to shade the eyes.

The groups of coast-defenders, on duty at life-saving stations are now having their most trying experiences. One of the force describes a sentinel tour along the shore in a terrific gale with a blinding snow. He was unable to keep his feet, but crawled to the outer limit of his beat, and returned in the same manner. The cold and fatigue made the night-watching an exhausting test of endurance and courage. His warning light was happily not needed, and no vessel came within the danger line; but the devotion was ready and the duty faithfully fulfilled. In the homes of comfort and security, when darkness and tempest bring no fear to the householder, let not the men whose service often means peril and privation be forgotten. Sympathetic thought, and whatever is needed to make their lives exempt from unnecessary suffering, ought to be a glad offering to the brave and patient men whose record is an honor to themselves and to their country.

Fishermen will be interested in the announcement that 200,000,000 whitefish will be distributed in the Great Lakes from the Michigan hatcheries during the coming season. In addition to these, the same hatcheries will distribute in the larger streams of Michigan 7,000,000 brook trout, 3,800,000 lake trout, 7,000,000 black bass and 100,000,000 wall-eyed pike. The work of planting fish is as interesting and about as important as any in the line of preserving an industry which is paid for out of public funds.

A sudden illness compelled Robert Winfield, a colored man, to seek treatment at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. While he was there two stylish colored ladies called for his clothing, stating that they had been requested by the patient, who was then confined to his bed, to renovate and press his garments. In a week Robert was well enough to be discharged; but he couldn't leave the hospital, as his entire wardrobe consisted of a four-inch smile and an eleven-inch pair of shoes.

THE LAKE SIDE.

The shadows round the inland sea
Are deepening into night;
Slow up the slopes of Ossipee
They chase the lessening light.
Tired of the long day's blinding heat,
I rest my languid feet;
Lake of the Hills, where, cool and sweet,
Thy sunset waters lie!

Along the sky in wavy lines,
O'er isle and reach and bay,
Green-belted with eternal pines,
The mountains stretch away.
Below, the maple masses sleep
Where shore with water blends,
While midway on the tranquil deep
The evening light descends.

So seemed it when yon hill's red crown,
Of old, the Indian trod,
And, through the sunset air, looked down
Upon the Smile of God.
To him of light and shade the laws
No forest [illegible] taught;
Their living and eternal cause
His truer instinct sought.

He saw these mountains in the light
Which now across them shines;
This lake, in summer sunset bright,
Walled round with sombering pines.
God near him seemed; from earth and skies
His loving voice he heard,
As, face to face in Paradise,
Man stood before the Lord.

Thanks, O our Father! that like him,
Thy tender love I see,
In radiant hill and woodland dim,
And tinted sunset sea.
For not in mockery dost thou fill
Our earth with light and grace;
Thou hid'st no dark and cruel will
Behind Thy smiling face.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Van Zandt's Vindication.

BY J. F. PHILLIPS.

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Asher had just finished putting an extra block of coal in the blazing grate and was tapping it with the tongs to increase its brisk glow, when one of the men spoke, thus breaking the chain of silence. Outside, the air was filled with particles of swirling snow and, all portentous of a night in-doors, with jovial companions, one youthful member of the Lethe club puffed more vigorously than ever at his pipe. Then he stopped, looked inquiringly at the coterie nestling in easy chairs around the fire and advanced the words that dispelled the unusual quiet.

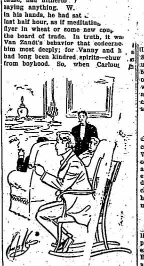
"Where's Vanny?" asked Collier, he of the light curly locks and Arundelian bearing, as he looked at his watch. "He told me he was coming here at 10; we're due to finish that tie game of billiards, but, as yet, I've seen no sign of him. Wonder what's the matter?"

"Oh, you needn't bother about Van Zandt," answered Asher, as he once more seated himself in the restful leather covered armchair. "Never knew him to keep an appointment strictly on time; I'll lay you odds of five to one he finishes the stretch at least a quarter hour to the bad. I know that's no more than he'd be willing to allow if he was here now. And besides, it would take a more rigid promise than the one he made you to induce him to leave Miss Trezevant without his customary brief grace for saying 'good night.' She'll be the doing of him, I'm afraid."

Carlough, the club's self-appointed analyst in all matters pertaining to the love affairs, bethumbed the magazine he had been reading and looked up.

"Well, she'll have a dandy opportunity to prove her adroitness," said that gentleman. "Vanny's not the chap to allow himself to be dictated to. He's too much a devotee at the shrine of independent bachelordom; not saying, of course, that the right woman, at the proper time, may not succeed in breaking this steel-clad barrier. He's often spoken of it to me; decried the weak-mindedness of men who allow themselves to be transported hither and yon by the buffeting waves of Aphrodite's sea. He calls it misguided reason and silly sentimentalism. Mary Trezevant, from what I know of her, is not the girl to conquer under such circumstances. I've half a mind to believe she w[illegible]'t try, either, since her mother [illegible] are so opposed to men who [illegible] their appetite for an occasio[illegible] and soda or a nip of warm [illegible]

"That may be true," int[illegible] Pearson, a ruddy-faced [illegible] while innately champio[illegible] cause, had hitherto [illegible] saying anything. W[illegible] in his hands, he had sat [illegible] last half hour, as if meditating [illegible] flyer in wheat or some new cou[illegible] the board of trade. In truth, it was Van Zandt's behavior that concerned him most deeply; for Vanny and h[illegible] had long been kindred spirits—chum[illegible] from boyhood. So, when Carlou[illegible]



"Where's Van ney?"

finished his remarks, [illegible]hil's ears were soon turned to catch a[illegible]l that was said.

"That may be so," he said, "but as for keeping promises I'd pit the old fellow against anyo[illegible]ne in this club." Hotly, "We know how he likes his toddy; especially at such a cold, blustery time as this, but that doesn't weigh in the bal[illegible]ance against him—not with me!"

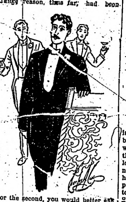
"None of us is trying to pose as a saint, my dear bo[illegible]," mildly interposed Carlough, "you have placed a wrong construction on what I have said. We have a bit of th[illegible]e ancient spirit about each of us, whe[illegible]n it comes to a tempting glass or a pretty woman, and you know that Va[illegible]nny's no exception. In his case, unti[illegible] the acid and the alkali, however, one will not neutralize the other; on[illegible]e must give way and I'm ready to vou[illegible]ch for his good sense."

Sound of a familiar voice in the corridor announced the arrival of the much-discussed Van [illegible]dt. A kindly word to the porter and a nod to friends in the billiard room off the hall, and soon the young lawyer, with cheeks aglow, strode into the room, wherein he would find his cronies. At sight of him, there was a simultaneously whispered greeting from each, but it was plain that his entrance had caused a lull in the conversation.

The possibility of losing one of the brotherhood of Letheans, New York's famous bachelor organization, after all kinds of resolutions against marriage had been passed, was more than the most stanchly hearted of them could bear. A mental pall seemed to settle over the little gathering, as if one of their number was already under the shadow of some mysteriously ominous power. He who brought the pervading gloom, maintained a rigid silence, not at all in keeping with his conduct, when, with glass to lips he was wont to join in the chorus:

"He's a jolly good fellow,
He's a jolly good fellow,
He's a jolly good fellow,
A jolly good fellow is he."

Then someone suggested the regular nightly potation, which, for some strange reason, thus far, had been



"For the second, you would better ask Miss Trezerant."

overlooked. Prospects of that which was to follow brought back the good cheer and soon all were laughing and joking, conscious only of the joys of comradeship.

"Let's drink a toast to Vanny and his promises," suggested Dan Wilson, an ex-football player who was always ready for a tackle at just such critical times. At this juncture a clinking sound marked the rise of the glasses as they went aloft; all eyes were centered on the member whose immediate future was a matter of so much concern.

"To Vanny and his promises!" all yelled and it was not until silence ensued that any of them noticed the emptiness of Van Zandt's hands. Many looked aghast; so great was their surprise.

Vanny grasped the back of his chair as he arose to give response. Something tugged at his throat, a sign of the weakness his companions would charge him with, and which made speech, for the moment, difficult. His heart throbbed fast in the excitement but thoughts of her steadied his nerve and calmed his voice, so that his words fell measurably clear and eloquent.

"I've a confession to make," he advanced. "It's due to you, I know, since I'm the first to nullify—our bond—of fellowship. Your toast has taken me completely off my guard. I hadn't considered, for a moment, that you knew of the serious turn this affair had taken—how could you?—when the affirmations were made only tonight. There were two of them; the third shall be an invitation to dine with me Thursday evening. Will you come?"

A curious lot cried "y[illegible]n!" They wondered what [illegible]

[illegible]'t drink with [illegible] —I've [illegible]

[illegible] 8,000 [illegible] usually fou[illegible] 5,500 and 7,500 [illegible] of pine timber fit fo[illegible] within the boundaries o[illegible] amounts to 10,000,000,000 fee[illegible] can supply the needs of a popu[illegible] state for more than a century.

Chief Butler of England.

The duke of Norfolk, as hereditary earl marshal of England, has entire control over the arrangements at Westminster abbey at a coronation or other ceremonial of a public character, and as chief butler of England he is entitled at a coronation to receive a drinking cup of pure gold. He can claim an escort of cavalry whenever he likes. The dukedom goes back more than four centuries.

Late Queen Victoria's Religion.

Queen Victoria was profoundly religious. She believed in the efficacy of prayer. She was a regular Bible reader, and frequently used a well-worn Bible that belonged to General Gordon, and was presented by his sister to the queen, who acknowledged the gift in an autograph letter. At the same time she did not permit her religious convictions to influence the subtle intricacies of statecraft.—Chicago Record.

Landlord System in the South.

Aid is being sought in the north in furtherance of a plan to assist the negroes in many places in the black belt of the south to become land owners, thus freeing them from the bondage of the landlord system, under which too often, the tenant does not receive a just share of the product resulting from his efforts.

The city authorities of Vienna have condemned the use of trailing skirts in public places, on hygienic grounds, because they sweep up the dust.

Some people would rather do a thing twice than do it right in the first place.

Woman's Home

THE ENGAGED GIRL.

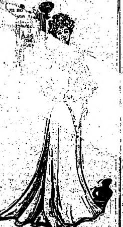
An engaged girl is often a very foolish girl with regard to her future husband's relatives. She looks at them with coldness, as people who suppose themselves to have more right in her lover than she herself has. She does not care particularly about them, perhaps, and thinks them frumpy or over particular, and she takes little pains to hide that they don't interest her. She seems to expect that he will lose his old closeness of relation with his own people at once, and [illegible] hers in their stead. She is impatient and resentful of any claim they make to his time or notice, and thinks she ought to have the monopoly. This is not only wrong, it is foolish as well, says the Toronto News.

She should remember that, after all, his own family have the prior right, and that it needs a good deal of unselfishness and self-effacement to resign that right without a pang to a strange girl, if even it is a girl he loves. She should think that to even the most generous of mothers it is a hard thing to part with her son to another woman, and the more she herself loves that son the more she ought to understand his mother's love and sympathize with it.

She ought to reflect that upon her attitude now toward her fiance's people much of the happiness or the discomfort of her future life will rest. She ought to realize what a terrible responsibility she is taking on herself if she does anything to sever the close bond between her husband and his people. It is inevitable that if she makes a faction against them he will side with her, and by how small a difference may she make a quarrel that will break the old affection for life.

Her aim should be to win their liking and their confidence, no matter how little congenial she may chance to find them, and, it does not always follow that because she loves a man she finds his family lovable, too. She should make up her mind to put up with much, if needs be, to endure and to be patient, and to overlook. She must realize that from henceforth his people are to be her own people, and that if she is not prepared to take the rough with the smooth, in that relation she had better let the whole thing [illegible] girl who really loves the man [illegible] marries will not need be told much [illegible] what it is right to do in this respect.

PALE CORN COLOR CREPE.



The bolero opens over accordion pleated front of white chiffon; bolero bordered with fagoting and French dots in blue silk; collarette and cuffs of Persian embroidery on blue, white and gold; blue panne velvet knot and ends.

AS TO DRESSING THE HAIR.

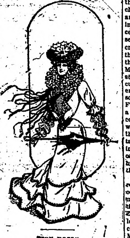
With the flat hats and low turbans now in vogue a change in hairdressing became necessary, and the coiffure has receded from the extreme top and front of the head to the back. A charming arrangement has the hair waved softly all around, parted at the side and coiled loosely in two figure eights, held together by jewelled combs. The Catogan braid also is seen. This old-fashioned coiffure is made by tying the hair just below the crown and forming two braids that are looped up to the tying and fastened there. This leaves four lines of braided hair which are flattened to the head and caught by pins and finished with a fancy comb. If the loops of the hair extend beyond the nape of the neck, so much the more fashionable is the wearer. The front of the hair should be parted off and waved and fastened under the knot, says the Plain Dealer.

It seems quite certain that low and elaborate hairdressing, with many curls and braids, will take the place of the styles that have prevailed so long. The pompadour, as of old, parts reluctantly with its sway, but it grows smaller day by day and cannot last into the summer.

THE DIP BUCKLE.

The straight front which we now all present to the world has necessitated a like change in the attitude of our buckles. The dip buckle is now the thing, and as is to be expected from its name, it gives that dip in front which Dame Fashion requires. It comes, of course, in all manner of styles and in all the popular metals, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. One form has, in addition to the slides at the side, through which the ribbon passes, two loops at the bottom, through which the ribbon ends are run and tied low down to give that slanting effect so much desired. This device is quite helpful, for the buckle is so shaped that it keeps its place and thus holds the knot of ribbon where it is tied, not always an easy matter to achieve otherwise. We all have had troubles of our own when our belts, ribbons, bows and the like persist in "riding up."

SPRING GOWN, TRIPLE SKIRT.



"TOY DOGS."

The term "toy dog" was never applied with more appropriateness to any breed than to the clever and beautiful little Pomeranians. Admirers of this breed claim that the Pomeranians supersede every other dog, and are sure to become the most popular as pets. In England they have had a great vogue for some time, but as yet there are comparatively few in this country. The first were brought over about a year ago by Mrs. C. Hartley Willamson, who fell in love with the beautiful little animals, and has made a sort of fad of them. Mrs. Williamson, who is a member of the Ladies' Kennel association, brought a dozen with her from a European trip, and now she has twenty, keeping some of them at her home in this city, and others at her Lakewood place. At last year's Westminster Kennel club show her Lakewood Roy took the prize for the best Pomeranian exhibited.

The black Pomeranians, so Mrs. Williamson told a Mail and Express reporter, are the smallest. As yet it ha[illegible] impossible to breed the white [illegible] Eight pounds is the [illegible] dogs under eight are [illegible] and the smaller [illegible]able. Lakewood Roy [illegible]uite five pounds [illegible]d white, Pomeranian[illegible]n, blue and [illegible] as ermine, [illegible] The first [illegible] were bred by Glads[illegible] [illegible]tremely fond of Pomerans.

These tiny [illegible]ring prices in no way commensura[illegible] with their size. The price averages from $500 to $1,000, and as much as $2,000 has been paid for an especially fine one.

Some of the Pomeranian's distinguishing points are these: A profuse coat which is more like fur than that of any other dog; having an upper and an under coat; the hair is not curly, nor is it brushed smooth; it stands out from the body in a fluffy way; the nose is pointed, the ears small and erect, the feet dainty and "feathered," and the beautiful plume, as the tail is called, is carried erect.

Very affectionate and lively are the little Poms, but jealous of attention paid to any other pet, playful and intelligent and quick to hear any noise. Mrs. Williamson declared that hers know everything that is going on in her house, and are superb watchdogs on account of their acute hearing. The same regimen of food and exercise suitable for any house dog suffices the Pomeranians, although they are in every way more dainty.—Mail and Express.

Down-Town Piety.

St. Peter—"Did you belong to any church?"

Spirit of Business Man—"No-o, not exactly; but I always got my lunches at a Scripture motto restaurant."

TO FLOAT AT POLE.

OUR FLAG FIRST FOR THE EXTREME NORTH.

Evelyn Baldwin's Plans to Make a Dash to the North Pole—He Will Take the Franz Josef Land Route—Explorer's Confidence.

The vessel chosen by Evelyn B. Baldwin for his proposed "dash to the north pole" has been named the America. The expedition will be distinctly American. If the dauntless captain who has quietly and unostentatiously devoted many months to preliminary study and investigation before embarking upon what he feels will be the voyage of his life, in more senses than one, reaches his goal at latitude 90 degrees north and stands on the spot beneath the north star, where "there is neither east nor west," it will be the stars and stripes which will there be first unrolled and frozen. Mr. Baldwin is now in Washington recruiting the party for his expedition, says the Chicago Chronicle. His idea of polar exploration is diametrically opposed to that of Lieutenant Peary, so far as the personnel of such a party is concerned. Peary has said the greater the party the greater the danger of accident, and necessarily of delay. "Two men, the right two men, can go north over the ice faster and farther than 2,000," he is said to have asserted. Baldwin thinks that polar exploration is like any exploration, and that in the union of a moderate number of strong, active, hardy men, there is greater strength. He admits, however, that like a war fleet, such a party is only so strong and so fast as its weakest and slowest member. There will be about thirty in the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, but there will be none but the hardiest. Mr. Baldwin has been very reticent in regard to his plans. After his return from a three months' visit in Europe "to gather information of all sorts," as he said when he started out, he would make no definite disclosures in regard to the plan which the [illegible] adopted. It was only [illegible] nouncement [illegible] been chosen to lead [illegible] pedition, that he was [illegible] overland voyage by sle[illegible] Josef Land, that it bec[illegible] the Franz Josef Land [illegible] chosen by Mr. Baldwi[illegible] and Scotch newspapers, [illegible]ing upon Bernier's change of plan, censured the Canadian captain most severely for what they termed an encroachment on the declared plans of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. Since this statement it has transpired that Mr. Baldwin, after a long and careful study of all the known charts of ocean currents, has decided to allow the America to be frozen into the drift ice somewhere in the neighborhood of Franz Josef Land. The explorer has a confidence which amounts almost to certainty in his mind that the ship will sooner or later be swept across the unknown seas within striking distance of the pole. Mr. Baldwin, having settled in his mind the question of reaching the pole, is now possessed by a fear that Lieut. Peary will get there before him.

The long list of efforts, with their recorded failures or only partial success, is sure to arouse doubts in the minds of even the most sanguine as to the ultimate success of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in reaching the long sought goal, but it is a striking commentary upon the character of Mr. Baldwin that those who know him most intimately, and have discussed his plans with him with greatest care place implicit faith in the expedition to do all that is possible to man.

Believes in Inhabited Worlds.

The president of the French Academy of Sciences, at the last meeting of that body, announced that Mme. Guzmann, a believer in the plurality of inhabited worlds, had bequeathed to the Academy a sum of 100,000 francs, to be given to any person who shall have succeeded in entering into communication with one of the heavenly bodies, with the exception of the planet Mars. The "will," M. Levy adds, wisely provides that on each occasion that the prize could be awarded during the space of five years in succession the compound interest will be devoted to the promotion of the serious work of astronomy. The intention of the founder would be scrupulously carried out, and the prize would be put up for competition in the present year.

Speculation and Theft.

Some statistician, in emulation of Lombroso, perhaps, has been figuring out the habitual employment of convicts. He concludes that more men and women whose employers are the national, state or municipal governments fall into evil ways and come to untoward ends than those who work for private individuals or corporations. A very large proportion of the men and women who have been handlers of public moneys seem to yield to the constant temptation and begin to speculate, and some cynic avert that peculation is the corollary of speculation. As a matter of fact, most of the big and little thieves who confess how they were led to take money that did not late, and some cynic aver that peculations of one sort or another brought them eventually behind the bars.

Necessity of Cover During Sleep.

The object is simply this: Nature takes the time when one is lying down to give the heart a rest, and that organ consequently makes ten strokes less a minute than when one is in an upright posture. Multiply that by sixty minutes and it is 600 strokes. Therefore in eight hours spent in lying down, the heart is saved nearly 5,000 strokes, and as the heart pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in a night of eight hours spent in bed than when one is in an upright position. As the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, one must supply then with extra coverings the warmth usually furnished by circulation.

He has command of the sack who is seated on it.

VICTIM OF DOUBLE JOKE.

What Followed When an Alderman Spoke to a Motion.

Recently, when a measure which attracted more than usual attention was being debated in the city council, Ald. Brenner spoke loud and long on the topic, says the Chicago News. Scarcely had each speaker in reply finished when Brenner was again on his feet. This was repeated several times until finally a wag in the council, tiring of the discussion, slipped a written order to the reading clerk and quietly sat back in his chair while the clerk read out, in stentorian tones a proposition to declare "Ald. Brenner a public nuisance" and calling upon all well-disposed persons to suppress him on sight. Greatly enraged, Brenner made himself heard above the roar of laughter with a demand for the name of the author of the sally. The only answer he received was continued laughter, which was taken up by the occupants of the visitors' gallery. "Don't make any fuss," whispered "Blind" Billy Kent, who sat near at hand. "I will tell you who did it. It was Novak. I saw him hand it up." In a minute Brenner was beside the accused, breathing forth suggestions of annihilation to the astonished alderman, who could only gasp a weak denial, so great was his surprise and so sudden the attack. "Don't you deny it for one minute," commanded Brenner. "I've got you with the goods. Kent saw you hand up the proposition." "Kent saw me," gasped Novak, as his eye swept over to where the blind alderman sat. Brenner followed his gaze and then he, too, saw the point. "I guess there'll be no more debate on that nuisance ordinance," he said, and he sunk back into his seat and joined heartily in the laughter that followed.

How Gold Was Found in Australia.

The discovery of the Australian gold fields was in some instances not altogether without romance, notwithstanding their prosaic surroundings, perhaps in no case more so than in that of West Pilbarra, of which I may quote the story as commonly told. It [illegible]

—forgetting to add that he had [illegible] gold in it! The governor, much surprised, but moved by curiosity, wired back: "Yes; and what happened to the crow?" (or cow). This elicited explanations which led to the proclamation of the district as a gold field, and in consequence of the rush that followed in the same year (1888) 3,493 ounces of gold were obtained, valued at £13,273, early attention being drawn to the district by the discovery of several large nuggets, one of which weighed 140 ounces.—A. G. Charleton, in Engineering Magazine.

Coverings for Brass Beds.

Some of the newest coverings for brass beds are made of heavy white linen, with lace or hemstitched edge, while in the center is the owner's monogram, embroidered in rose or white flax threads. More simple coverings for a young girl's bed can be made of some of the many graceful designs of cretonne. A most appropriate one is made from a design which has bunches of poppies scattered over a white ground. Bright red, pink or yellow colorings upon the white ground often give the needed touch of warmth in an otherwise cold room. If the daffodil yellow is chosen, it will be found to be more often satisfactory in combination with the other furnishings of a room than either red or pink, while the warm note is produced with equally satisfactory results.

Facts About Norwegian Army.

According to late reports the Norwegian army is now on an excellent footing. Under the regulations all able-bodied men, except members of the clergy and pilots, are liable to service. There is a regular line army of about 26,000 men, which, according to law, can be employed abroad. There is a militia army of more than 25,000 men, called the landvern, who have already served in the line, and a second branch of the militia called the landstrum, also of 25,000 men, who have served previously in the line and in the landvern. Then there is a coast artillery force of 4,500 men, making a total of 30,000 men to defend the nation.

Coal in Andro Island.

In the '30s a fisherman discovered the presence of coal in the island of Andro, Nordland, but the discovery was treated with indifference, and only a few years ago capitalists undertook to investigate the coal fields in a thorough and systematic manner. The result of this examination, which was recently concluded, is very encouraging, as it is understood that the coal is of the very best description and that the supply is almost inexhaustible.—Stockholm Letter.

Says Farmers Are Starving.

Russian farmers in McHenry county, North Dakota, are starving, according to the Rev. John H. Mead of Fargo, who has been in Tacoma. He says: "It is the intention of the Red Cross society to ask help from other northwestern states, for it will be necessary to keep about 150 families until their crops give an indication of a good yield next summer. At present they cannot get credit at the stores."

Experiment in Reflection.

A curious experiment is described in Popular Science. Hold a teaspoon over a candle until it is blackened with soot, and then plunge it into water, when it will at once appear to become coated with polished silver. The water surrounding the light-absorbing layer of soot has become transformed into a mirror.

Little Harry, while playing, accidentally cut his finger. Seeing it bleeding, he called out: "Harry and stop up my finger, mamma; it's leaking."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DON'T COMPLAIN.

Don't complain
About the weather;
For easier 'tis, you'll find,
To make your mind to weather
Than weather to your mind.

Don't complain
About "the sermon,"
And show your lack of wit,
For, like a boot, a sermon hurts
The closer it doth fit.

Don't complain
About your neighbor;
For in your neighbor's view
His neighbor is not faultless—
That neighbor being you.

The Barrier at the Door.

BY EDGAR WELTON COOLEY.

(Copyright, 1901: by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Amid some old barrels and rubbish in an alley, covered with grease and dirt and rags, lay the Tramp. His eyes were bloodshot and bleary.

Over the buildings and in the streets and alleys, silent and damp, rested the fog that had drifted in from the lake. Pedestrians dodged each other on the walks like grim shadows flitting hither and yon. The gongs on the electric cars kept up an incessant din and vehicles picked their way along the congested thoroughfares.

But the Tramp was oblivious to fog and confusion. Unkempt, outcast, desolate, he lay, his faculties inert, benumbed by the liquor that turned the blood in his veins to fire, and threw a heavy veil between him and the tragedies and the pathos of his life.

From out of the yellowish black of the street, into the denser fog of the alley came two shadowy forms. They halted by the brick wall of a building near the pile of barrels and rubbish where the Tramp lay.

"Well," said the shorter Shadow, bluntly, "what's the job—liftin'?"

"No," replied the taller one, cautiously, "nervy business. But say, honest now, are you on the square?"

"Sure," returned the other.

The voices aroused the Tramp from his drunken stupor, and raising his head a trifle, he rested it on his hand and tried to listen.

"Well," resumed the taller Shadow finally, "there's a woman in the case, and she's made a big fool of me. I'm in a tight box, Reddy, and you've got to help me. Good job, good pay. Blundering job, and you'll swing, and I'll not donate a penny towards giving burial."

"Well, what's de graft?" was the response.

"It's this: The woman is Belle Sibley. You know her—out on Bennington avenue, Number 16, Carleton Flats. She is my wife but the world doesn't know it. I've blowed in twenty thousand on her—twenty thousand big round dollars and not one of them mine."

"De bank's?"

"Yes, the bank's, every cent of it. But they can never trace it to me if she is out of the way. We had a quarrel this morning, and I believe she intends to preach. So she's got to go."

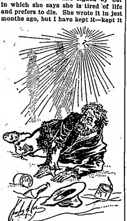
"And what do you want me to do—kidnap her?"

"Kidnap the devil;" snapped the taller Shadow, irritably. "No, kill."

"Oh," said the other quietly.

Into the muddled brain of the Tramp the words sank slowly, but they finally aroused his dormant faculties.

"It's this way," resumed the taller Shadow, lowering his voice until the Tramp could scarcely catch his words. "I have the business all cut and dried. Take this revolver and use it—it's hers. At two o'clock tomorrow morning, enter the flat by means of the stairs at the rear. You will find the outer door unlocked. Go down the hall until you come to the last door on your left. Open it with this key. You will find her alone. Put a pillow over her head to deaden the sound. Place the revolver against her right temple so that the powder will leave its marks. Then, when it is all over, lay the revolver near her right hand and place this paper on the dresser. It is a note written and signed by her in which she says she is tired of life and prefers to die. She wrote it in jest months ago, but I have kept it—kept it and preserved it for this hour, which I felt was coming. When you have done all these things carefully, retire the way you entered. The door will lock after you when you close it. Bring the key away with you."



"I'm in a tight box, Reddy."

"You'll do," exclaimed the shorter Shadow, admiringly. "You're a peach."

"As for me," continued the other, "I have arranged to spend the night with friends in a suburb. Might have to work an alibi, you know. But what do you say—is it a go?"

"Sure," said his companion; "it's a go, or me name ain't 'Reddy' Farrell."

After the two shadows had retreated through the black fog of the alley into the yellowish fog of the street, and had lost themselves amid the other shadows, the Tramp sat upright and drew the back of a rough and grimy hand across his eyes.

His bones ached from the dampness and the chill, and his brain seemed light and uncertain.

Belle Sibley! How that name carried him back across the span of years to the days when he was a gentleman himself—a gentleman, respected, honored, ambitious, successful,—and she was the sweetest, daintiest creature in his little world.

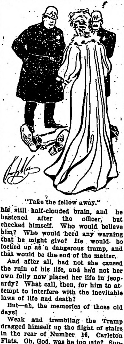
Gradually the whisky oozed out of the Tramp's brain, and memory's paintings passed before his eyes. The buttercups in the meadows, and the the loud whistle of the quail in the fence corner; her father's house amid the elm trees at the end of the lane; the music of her young voice, and the magic touch of her little hand!

How madly he had loved her in those old days in that simple, peaceful country town! And how happy he had been—how happy they both had been sweet scent of the clover; the melody of the thrush's song in the hedge, and—until that winter she had visited in the great city, and became intoxicated with its glare and its gayeties.

Then she had wearied of him, and he, crushed, heart-broken, desperate, had cursed her and drifted away—drifted on the wild billows of recklessness that had tossed him this way, and that, until—— He looked at his rags and his filth and his degradation God! Was this the end?

He struggled to his feet and staggered out of the alley into the subdued yellow glare of the street. A patrolman passed and the Tramp instinctively crouched in a darkened doorway and watched the retreating figure.

Suddenly a thought flashed through his still half-clouded brain, and he hastened after the officer, but checked himself. Who would believe him? Who would heed any warning that he might give? He would be locked up as a dangerous tramp, and that would be the end of the matter.



"Take the fellow away."

And after all, had not she caused the ruin of his life, and had not her own folly now placed her life in jeopardy? What call, then, for him to attempt to interfere with the inevitable laws of life and death?

But—ah, the memories of those old days!

Weak and trembling the Tramp dragged himself up the flight of stairs in the rear of Number 16, Carleton Flats. Oh, God, was he too late? Suppose—but no; the door was still unlocked.

He entered the narrow hall, and for a moment flattened himself against the wall. Then he crept on—on to the last door on the left, and listened. He could hear the heavy, regular breathing of a healthy sleeper.

He placed his knuckles against the panel of the door, thinking to knock and warn her of her danger, but he refrained. He would fight for her, he thought; out there in the darkness, alone and unarmed, he would battle for her life with a desperate man with a deadly weapon, and she need never know who her defender was.

And so, with his back pressed against the wall and one arm extended protectingly across the door like an iron bar, he waited—for hours, it seemed to him.

Finally, to his straining ears, there came the sound of footsteps ascending the stairs, and presently the silhouette of a short, thick set man appeared in bold relief in the open door. The Tramp, still holding his arm across the door, calmly awaited the man's approach, and when he had come so near he could feel upon his face the moisture of his breath he clutched him suddenly by the throat, and down upon the floor they fell together.

There they struggled and strained and cursed until, of a sudden, the darkness was pierced by a red tongue of flame and the silent hall reverberated with a sharp report.

Then the Tramp, clutching a jagged, reddening hole in his breast with his nervous fingers fell upon the threshold he had protected with his life, while a shadowy form sped silently through the darkness and was gone.

Presently came two blue coated officers and lifting the pulseless form of the Tramp carried it into the room And Belle Sibley, hurriedly robed in a mantle of pale blue satin, trimmed with silk, cast one quick glance at the drawn features stamped with dissipation and frowned.

"A drunken brawl, no doubt," she said, irritably. "How annoying to have it occur here. Take the fellow away."

Ancient Remedies.

Most of the drugs on which we chiefly rely date very far back. Nearly all those most commonly in use were known thousands of years ago. Castor oil and rheubarb were prescribed by the old Arabians, ergot was used in parturition by the peasants of Germany hundreds of years ago, male fern in tapeworm by the early Greeks and Romans. Mercury was a specific from time immemorial, and the list can be lengthened. The most ancient pharmacopoeia known was found between the legs of a mummy about 1500 B. C., and the principles of modern treatment were practiced by Asclepiades of Brussa.

Sweeping.

In sweeping carpets remove all furniture or cover it thoroughly, as the dampness will cause the dust to stick to the woodwork and soil the fabric. Sweep quickly and carefully from the corners and sides to the center of the room, to prevent the soiling of the wall paper. Take the dust carefully into the dustpan, carry to the kitchen and burn it. If you have a carpet sweeper run over the carpet quickly to brighten it and remove the dust.

There is no use in blowing a fire that burns well.

AN ELECTRICAL AGE.

APPLIANCES WHICH COST NEARLY FOUR BILLIONS.

About 600,000 Persons Employed—Expert Estimates That Arts of Electricity Have Added Six Billions to the World's Wealth.

It is a far cry from the $15,000 cash capital of the Magnetic Telegraph company in 1846 to the $3,975,000,000 which represented the cost of the electrical appliances in actual use in the United States at the end of the year 1900. The Morse telegraph was the first attempt to use electricity for industrial purposes. The Magnetic Telegraph company was organized mainly through the efforts of F. O. J. Smith in 1846, and was the beginning of the present immense telegraph and telephone business and other branches of business in which electricity is used. The company's capital stock was $60,000, of which one-half went to the owners of various patents, and $30,000 of which was allotted to subscribers, who invested the comparatively insignificant sum of $15,000 in cash. This $15,000 was the working capital of the first telegraph company. That sum today would hardly pay the furnishings in the general office of any one of the big telegraph or telephone companies. The value of the property, owned and used in their business by telegraph companies alone in this country is estimated by competent judges at $250,000,000, of which the Western Union company holdings represent some $115,000,000. Every railroad has its own telegraph system; 800 cities have fire telegraph lines, and every city of any consequence has its police department telegraph system. In addition to this, there are in all large cities systems of electric burglar alarms, "thermostatic protection," and district messenger companies with telegraph lines. The telephone business dates from the inventions of Bell and Gray, in 1877. The Bell system today represents an invested capital of about $200,000,000, and the total value of telephone lines, public and private, is placed at $400,000,000. The number of subscribers to telephone companies is said to be at least 1,500,000. The companies are earning about $20,000,000 annually, or 5 per cent of the estimated capital invested. The electric lighting plants of the United States are worth about $1,200,000,000. There are some 3,000 companies, more than 500,000 arc lamps, and about 30,000,000 incandescent lamps. Electrical appliances for equipping street railways are of the estimated value of $1,800,000,000. The electric motor is daily coming more and more into use, and it is believed the value of property in this branch of the electrical business is increasing at the rate of $150,000,000 a year. Street railroads operated by electricity earn about $72,000,000 annually, or about 4 per cent on the capital invested. In addition to these leading lines of business, of which electricity is the basis, there are smaller enterprises representing considerable capital. About $100,000,000, it is asserted, is invested in electrical apparatus used in connection with mining. At Niagara Falls the electrical plant represents an outlay of $10,000,000, and other power plants represent an investment of $160,000,000. Five hundred electro-plating establishments have a capital of $50,000,000. Then there are the electrical manufacturing companies and the storage battery industries, which are valued at $150,000,000. The General Electric and Westinghouse companies alone could not be purchased for $50,000,000. This makes a total of about $3,975,000,000, or nearly four billions, invested in the use and manufacture of electrical appliances. T. C. Martin, an authority on the subject, declares the figures are as nearly correct as can be ascertained in such a multiplicity of enterprises. He estimates that some 600,000 people earn their livings from these different lines of electrical business. One hundred thousand are employed in telegraphy, 25,000 by the Bell telephone exchanges, 150,000 in electric lighting plants, 150,000 on electrical street railways and 150,000 in electrical factories. Says Mr. Martin: "The arts of electricity have added $6,000,000,000 to the world's wealth. For the United States of America the possession of the half of this can be very easily established."—New York Mail and Express.

Close Season for Herring.

The question of a close season for herring is again causing discussion. The Lewis and Harris Fishermen's association wants to have the close season from Feb. 1 to May 10 instead of from April 10 to May 10, as at present. The business men of Starnoway, Scotland, protest against this, and held a meeting the other night to air their views. The point at issue is whether the early spring fishing spoils the summer fishing by taking the herring over young, and that is a point nobody has been able to settle as yet. The Moray Firth Fishermen's association wants no close season at all, which shows the difference of opinion on the subject.

Plymouth Church to Have Club.

Time has laid its hand upon the policy of historic Plymouth church. The admirers and followers of Beecher are slipping away from church to grave and younger men now are directing the affairs of Plymouth. Dr. Hillis believes in surrounding himself with young men of energy and ability. With this object in view he will tonight organize in the lecture room the Plymouth League of Young Men. Meetings will be held weekly. A building near the church has been purchased and it will be turned into a club house.—New York Press.

Astor and His Buildings.

Colonel John Jacob Astor had hardly finished the Astoria in New York city when he began to consider a project for another skyscraping hotel on some property he owns farther up Fifth avenue. Now, it is said, he intends to erect a twenty-story hotel on the site of the St. Cloud, at Broadway and Forty-second street, which he owns. Henry M. Flagler, who has built several costly hotels in Florida, has, it is reported, entered into an arrangement with the Mexican Central railroad to build and operate a number of large hotels in Mexico [illegible]

STRANGE SEA LIFE.

Big, Wormlike Creatures, That Explode After Being Captured.

What is believed to be a hitherto unknown species of the spoonworm has been pumped up from the depths of Elliott bay by the dredger in operation near the Centennial mill, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The animal found in the bay is of nondescript appearance. It resembles an oblong transparent rubber bag, filled with water, and varies from three to five inches in length. It is about as thick, generally, as a man's thumb. At each end are several circles of sharp bristles, colored like brass and seemingly as hard. These are believed to be its defensive weapons. The bristles at one end are stronger and more numerous than at the other. Other species have the bristles only at one end. These peculiar animals were first brought to the surface about two weeks ago by the dredger of the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway company. They were sucked up by the pumps from a depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet and carried through the discharge pipes to the point where the filling is being made. There they were found by members of the dredger's crew, whose curiosity was aroused by the appearance of the worms. A number were collected and given to the officers of the company. To a reporter Capt. W. E. Roberts of the dredger stated that the species was found in schools. He believes that they live on rocks, and every time they have been pumped up so far they have been accompanied by pieces of stone and coal which had been dumped into the bay from ships discharging their ballast. "We find none for several days," he said, "and then they come in a bunch. They appear to be able to travel on any side, and wriggle along like a common earthworm. As far as I can learn it is not exactly known whether they live upon the surface of the sea bottom or beneath it. We always find them submerged and I believe they will die if kept out of their natural element very long. They live on smaller worm and marine vegetation. I should judge that they do not have much vitality, although they cut some queer antics when out of the water."

HIGH PRICES FOR EGGS.

A South American Collector Gave $2.50 for a Single Specimen.

In winter time housekeepers are likely to grumble about the price of eggs. As a solace to them the price list of some sorts of eggs—and not necessarily fresh ones, either—should be quoted. The frigate bird, while not an uncommon bird, lays its eggs in such out-of-the-way places that ornithologists are not yet agreed upon what the egg looks like. A South American collector is said to have given $250 for a specimen of the frigate bird's egg, but the egg he bought is described as being white, clouded with gray, whereas, according to the "authorities," the egg is of a "pinky-white" color. A supposed specimen was sold in London recently by a sailor for $50. The sailor said he got it in South America, but there was no guaranty of its genuineness. It was of grayish white, with faint mottlings at the thick end. The eggs of the great northern diver are becoming scarcer every year. For a good shell $25 is by no means a fancy price. If the birds decrease in numbers for the next few years as rapidly as they have been doing in the last few, the price of diver eggs will go up to such a point that they will be placed far beyond the reach of "common people." These eggs of the great northern diver are large in proportion to the size of the bird, some of them measuring three feet in length. In color they are a tawny white, usually unspotted and generally of a symmetrical shape. The eggs of the nut-cracker crow, if found in England, are worth $5, and a bustard's egg, if found on British soil, is worth its weight in gold. A raven's egg is worth about $2, though some especially fine specimens have brought $5.

To Save Life in the Grave.

Emile Camis once buried and willing to be again in order to show the efficacy of a device to save life in case of premature burial, arrived here today, says a New York dispatch to the Chicago Record. As a part of his luggage M. Camis brought with him the apparatus which he has himself tested in such a novel way. The device consists of a tube three and a half inches in diameter, fitted over an aperture in the coffin. At the top of this tube is a hermetically sealed box. On the breast of the supposed dead body is placed a ball, which is attached to a rod. The least movement of the chest or of the body will be communicated to the signal box above ground. The movement of the body raises a spring which causes a door in the box to fall over, admitting light and air to the coffin. It would be posible for a man to live for two days under such conditions. The same motion causes a bell to ring for half an hour. It also sets off a rocket, which in the night serves to call the attention of those in charge of the cemetery.

Wealth of United States.

In 1800 the aggregate wealth of the United States, it has been estimated by the statisticians, was in the neighborhood of $500,000,000. The census authorities in those days made no attempt to get at the value of the real and personal property of the country, but this $500,000,000 is a guess which has been made by experts since that time, based on the growth of the earlier years in which the census officials made an inquiry into this field. The aggregate was little over $7,000,000,000 in 1850, and it is expected to be over $90,000,000,000 for 1900.

Surprised Them Both.

Marcus Clark, author of "His Natural Life," related to a friend that he had once discovered a French novel that he considered a work of genius. He translated it into English and when a Melbourne firm brought it out, publisher and translator were astounded at discovering that he had merely Englished a French translation of one of George Eliot's works.

Call us not weeds; we are flowers of the [illegible]

As a Drawing Capacity.

An ant, they say, can draw twenty times its its own weight, but a good, healthy mustard plaster can give the ant cards and spades and beat it at its own game.—Exchange.

A Strong Man's Secret.

One of the strongest men recently stated that the secret of his wonderful power was perfect digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes digestion perfect and cures all complaints arising from a weak stomach, such as indigestion, biliousness and all liver and kidney ailments. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic it is marvelous. It is recommended by physicians and sold by every druggist in the country. Try it also for malaria, fever and ague.

Walked Thirty Miles to Wed.

Thirty miles across country, with the temperature at freezing and the roads rough was the route Nellie Funk and her sweetheart traveled in their journey to Gretna Green.

Nellie is sixteen years old, and Benjamin Surdam three years her senior. Her parents, who live in Norfolk, objected to their marriage. The young couple planned an elopement. Surdam had little more than enough money to pay the minister, none at all for transportation. So he joined his bride Monday in Norfolk, and they started on foot for Millertown, N. Y., thirty miles away, where they were married.—New York World.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative, express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

Understood at Last.

"If you were only more reasonable!" I creid, with a bitter sneer.

"I don't know how I could possibly feel any cheaper," she sighed, wearily.

I started, as violently as I could, without rising from my seat, and pressed my hand perplexedly to my throbbing temples.

But in a moment it was all clear to me.

"Cheap and reasonable mean the same thing to a woman who does her own shopping!" I exclaimed.

Agnes made no reply. Yet I knew from her radiant countenance that I had understood her at last.—Detroit Journal.

Three Minutes His Limit.

Senator Beveridge tells a good story on an Indiana lawyer, who was something of a wag. Leaving his office one afternoon, the man stopped in a restaurant and took a drink of whisky. On the car he met a prohibition friend.

"I have quit drinking, and I feel splendid," remarked the lawyer.

"Quit drinking?" queried the prohibitionist, scenting the liquor on the lawyer's breath. "How long since?"

The lawyer took out his watch and looked at it.

"Three minutes ago," he replied—Washington Post.

Didn't Show Up.

"Mamma!" called three-year-old Margie from the top of the stairs, "won't you please come up and sit with me till I go to sleep?"

"No, darling, mamma's busy now," was the reply. "Run back to bed; the angels will watch over you till you go to sleep."

"That's what you said before, mamma," replied the little miss; "but the angels didn't show up, and I'm just awful lonesome."—Motherhood.

MADAME BAVEAS TESTIFIES.

A Distinguished Lady After Traveling Six Years in Search of Health, at Last Finds It in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 18.—(Special.—This popular resort, numbers among its patrons many of the world's most distinguished men and women, but none more so than Madame Isabelle Ellen Baveas, Life Governor of the Free Masons' Grand Lodge of England.

Madam Baveas, like most of the other visitors, came here in search of health. She was not disappointed, but her cure was not found in the virtue of the baths, but in a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which she found on sale here, and which is being used and with wonderful success by a number of the visitors to Hot Springs. She says:

"I traveled almost constantly for the past six years in the interests of my Society, and my health gradually became broken down, through the change of food, water, climate, etc. The doctors told me I had diabetes, and advised me to go to the Springs, as they could do nothing for me. While there my attention was called to Dodd's Kidney Pills by a fellow sufferer, who had been greatly benefited by using them.

"I profited by her experience and bought a box, and then another, and so on until I had used seven boxes. It is with gratitude that I state that they cured me completely, and I am now able to take up the duties of life once more. I am very thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me, and as a grateful woman shall never hesitate to recommend them to any one suffering with Diabetes."

The very satisfactory experience of this distinguished woman should be an encouragement to all similar sufferers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are 50c. a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Case of Contagion.

She—Do you believe in this theory about spreading disease by kissing?

He—Well, they say there's something in it.

"Did you ever catch anything by kissing a girl?"

"Yes, once; my father saw me at it."—Yonkers Statesman.

For Keeps.

Ascum—So you've got a political situation? Do you expect to keep it?

Rafferty—Faith, I do, so, an' what's more, I ixpict it to kape me.—Philadelphia Press.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Key to the Situation.

First Detective—How did you manage to discover the scandal in their family closet?

Second Detective—Well, you see, I had a skeleton key.—Smart Set.

Baseball players, Golf players, all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Kansas City is to have a big banana warehouse, large enough to hold twenty-five car loads.

A woman says there is no pleasure in suffering if it must be done in silence.

The Shyster and the Law.

There are various methods by which the unscrupulous fakirs who infest the produce trade succeed in swindling country shippers and still keep themselves out of the clutches of the law, says the New York Produce Review. The old way was to get up attractive and often expensive and high-toned stationery, posing as commission merchants, quoting prices for produce higher than could be obtained, and guaranteeing phenomenal results based upon claims of exceptional facilities. Prompt returns would be made for the first few shipments, then there would come great praise of the goods, and calls for larger quantities; then slower returns until enough goods were in the hands of the frauds to make a good sized haul; then a general selling out, pocketing the proceeds and a fly by night to other fields where the same operation would be gone through under another name.

But this was risky business because the laws referring to commission sales are likely to be effective and failure to make proper return may result in arrest, criminal prosecution and perhaps imprisonment. The new way is safer. The snide does not pose as a commission merchant but simply offers to buy produce either on track at shipping station or delivered in the city where he locates. He quotes high prices, cash payment, "no commission" and, as a bait to get goods, generally says "why pay commission for selling your goods when you can sell them to us for the highest market prices without any deduction except for freight?"

This is attractive bait and there are usually many to bite the hook. A trial shipment is made, and back come the returns as prompt and as satisfactory as possible. Other shipments may be paid for promptly also and as soon as the shipper's misplaced confidence is won he is entreated to make larger shipments. Then payment begins to fall behind, but excuses are made until the indebtedness is as large as possible; perhaps notes are given to coax along further shipments, but before the notes become due the house fails.

Now as this scheme is worked on a large number of shippers at once—as many as can be caught with the bait used—the total stealings may amount to a good many thousand dollars and the creditors have no redress unless they can get positive proof of fraud—which is a most difficult matter. And as they can't squeeze water out of a dry sponge and few of them would pursue the criminals merely for vengeance sake, with no hope of getting back their property or its value, the rogues escape, probably only to start up again under some different name and do the trick over again.

The basis of success in these nefarious operations is the lack of confidence with which many shippers regard the commission trade. There are many who look upon an unusually tempting offer as merely the sign of honesty and integrity; they seem to think the commission man gets too much out of their goods and when a man comes along who says he will pay top prices "no commission" the country shipper seems to say to himself "here at last is an honest man." Then he bites the bait and gets left.

It is best to realize that service in selling goods—as in other performances—cannot be had for nothing. There are many honorable merchants ready to receive consignments of produce and obtain their full value, to whom shipments may be entrusted with the utmost confidence. When strangers come with offers to do better it is safe to suspect fraud until the most careful investigation proves the contrary.

Size of Carriage Horses.

A New York horse buyer recently said: A horse that is 15.2 hands high and put up right, with plenty of bone, substance and quality, is big enough to do any kind of work that a carriage horse is called on to do. In nine cases out of ten a horse of this size will outwork and outwear a horse of sixteen hands or higher. You see he isn't so likely to pound himself to pieces on the hard pavements for one thing. Then again he has better command of his legs than a tall horse has, and therefore doesn't tire so quickly. Of course large horses are required for large carriages on account of appearance. A horse no higher than 15.2 hands would look like a pony in front of some broughams and a pair of this size hooked to an opera 'bus seating six or eight persons would spoil the appearance of the whole equipage, no matter how handsome the horses might be. But aside from the looks of the thing, a short-legged, big-bodied, four-cornered horse of the size I have named could do the work and do it fully as well as one a full hand taller.

Horticultural Observations.

Onions are easily grown where the proper methods are used. The ground must be very rich, as growth to maturity should be rapid. The land must be thoroughly pulverized and afterward kept free from seeds. Sow the seed in rows eighteen inches apart and cover to a depth of one-half an inch if the soil is fine and compact. When the plants are well up, thin to three to five inches apart. Some advanced culturists follow the plan of replanting all their onions, selecting for that purpose only those that show great vigor.

For watermelons the land should be thoroughly pulverized and well manured. Plant the seeds as soon as the danger of frosts is over. One of the common ways of planting is to check off the ground eight feet each way, dropping three or four seeds in the center of each check. When the plants have made a good growth and passed the critical periods of early growth they should be thinned to two vines to a hill. Keep the ground clear of weeds till the vines spread too much to permit of cultivation. For muskmelons prepare the ground the same as for watermelons, but make the squares in which they are planted four feet each way.

It is generally admitted that a cow will give more, and richer milk if always milked by the same person. But, as it is manifestly sometimes inconvenient, and at others impracticable to comply with this rule, it is believed by good dairymen that it is better to train a cow to be occasionally milked by a different person. A cow's behavior is largely a matter of habit, and neither inconvenient nor bad habits should be encouraged.

ALARMING MORTALITY

Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

SPRING THE TIME DEATH REAPS ITS LARGEST HARVEST.

There is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is the mortality among weak and sickly people.

The reason for this is apparent. The body that is weakened by age or disease has much to contend with during the Winter months. Insufficient exercise frequently has been taken. Too much starchy and fatty foods have been eaten. The system has been allowed to become run down, and when Spring comes with its bright, sunshiny days, older people will begin to realize that their vitality has become very low. The same thing is true of people who are naturally sickly and weak.

This is the season of the year when even a strong person feels at his worst. That tired, restless feeling is experienced by too many.

There need not be as many deaths this year as usually take place. A little care will ward off many Spring funerals. If one is weak or ailing they should take time by the forelock and take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This great medicine has been in many cases, and will continue to be, the means by which the black angel of Death has been driven from the threshold. It dispels the grim destroyer in a scientific way, for it purifies the blood and gives strength and vitality to the nerves. It tones up and restores to a healthy condition all of the great life-giving organs of the body.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will enable those who take it to throw off little ills that prove dangerous only when they attack a system already wasted and weakened.

From many people, who have experienced benefit from this greatest of all life-lengtheners, comes the following from the famous General Longstreet of 1217 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony with many others for Dr. Greene's Remedy, which I have used with highly beneficial results, and I am able to recommend its virtues from experience. I have used it for catarrh and have derived help."

Mr. Wellington Hynes, Elizabethtown, N. Y., writes:

"I feel it my duty to tell how much good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night and everything worried me. I had no appetite and could not work, my head ached all the time and there was an all-gone feeling in my stomach, and I was always looking on the dark side of everything. I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. I can now do as much work as is expected of a man my age. I advise anyone who is troubled to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. Do not go to a doctor but get a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is cheaper than a doctor's bill."

The latter part of Mr. Hynes' advice might be profitably disregarded, however, if you should feel you would like the advice of a physician. You can have such advice and have it free if you will write or call on the greatest known blood and nerve specialist, Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

In the Early Days.

"Charlie, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I hope that you are not departing from the precepts of our forefathers and allowing yourself to be dazzled by the pomp and glitter of empire."

"What book did you get that out of?" asked her husband.

"No book," she answered, stoutly. "I remembered some of it after reading a newspaper article. But I hope you have not abandoned your old principles. Last night you were talking in your sleep, and you said several times that all you wanted was another king to make you all right. And, after the trouble we had with George III., it does seem perfectly foolish."—Washington Star.

A Charwomen's Union.

The charwomen of Chicago have formed a union, and now all such work as scrubbing, house-cleaning, washing and ironing will have to be paid for at a scheduled price, which will be announced in a few days. A price will be fixed for a day's work of nine hours, and extra time will be charged for by the hour, at proportionate rates. Already over 300 women are said to be numbered in the new organization.

The Truth Forced Home.

"I'm afraid," she sighed, "that I'm getting old."

"Why?" he asked.

"When I go to the grocery now the clerks don't nearly break their necks trying to beat one another in getting my orders."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Grand Trunk Ry. System, in connection with the Lehigh Valley R. R., will on June 2nd put on a new solid vestibule train to New York, leaving Chicago, at 11:30 a. m. daily. The equipment is being built especially for this service, and is said to be the best that money and workmanship can turn out.

During the Pan-American Exposition this train will also have a Pullman sleeper for Buffalo, arriving at that point at 6:15 a. m.

Well Posted.

McJigger—He's pretty well posted in social institutions, isn't he?

Thingumbob—Yes, I believe he is posted for non-payment of dues at all the clubs, if that's waht you mean.—Philadelphia Press.

A Relief.

Mrs. Farmer—Git out o' here, or I'll put a load o' buckshot in ye!

Chilly Nytes—Ah, mum! It's such a relief to find a lady w'at kin talk suthin besides dress, golf or automobilin'.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions.

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken).

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	19
Wheat No. 2	.58½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	132
Eggs (per doz)	.12½	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Are you a Buffalo too?

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Julius Pleth, the landman, went to St. Paul Saturday.

Will Eickhoff made a trip to the county seat yesterday.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor Tuesday March 12th 1901, a son.

Supt. Miller of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., spent Sunday at Crookston.

A man must aim well in this world if he expects to miss fire in the next.

Rev. A. M. Lunde left for the Queen city last Tuesday on a business trip.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

If pumping out water from cellars is an indication of spring—why we have it.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pleth returned yesterday from a short trip to the twin cities.

Peter Kolstad left Monday for Washington where he will make his future home.

Max Ericson of Crookston was here the first of the week interviewing the trade.

Road Master Daggett of the Great Northern spent Monday night at St. Hilaire.

If a woman tries to practice what her husband preaches she has no time for gossip.

Gigstad & Burkee has a good 4 room house to rent on Wall street on reasonable terms.

You will never be sorry for stopping your ears to gossip or for being courteous to all.

Hans Roland and brother left Monday for their Dakota home near Ruby, in Nelson county.

Rev. I. T. Aastad will hold services in the Norwegian Synod church next Sunday evening at 7:30.

Sheriff Sullivan of Polk county was here a short time yesterday while enroute to Red Lake Falls.

The billiard and pool hall is now using the latest style of gasoline lamps for illuminating the large room.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Crows made their appearance for the first time this season last Saturday. O. W. Brink is authority for this statement.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Peter Kolstad sold his eighty acre farm in the town of Rocksbury to Anton Aubol for a cash consideration of $500.00.

C. N. Sanneson of Butterfield, this state, was here last Saturday looking up a location and needless to say, he will locate.

Marbles with boy attachments are really a more reliable indication of spring than anything one can find in an almanac.

The harness, especially the collar, the horse, and the things they are to be hitched to need to be put in good condition these days.

Miss Lucy Golla terminated a pleasant visit here with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Hughes, Monday, and left for her home at Thief River Falls.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company was here between trains Monday looking after some business matters.

Be sure you remember the Maine, and that one of your main duties in life is to pay promptly your back due subscription to this paper.

Ed. Twing returned Saturday from Crookston where he had been for a few days assisting in grading lumber for the Crookston Lumber Co.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

The dance given at the Hotel St. Hilaire last Saturday evening, was well attended and everybody report of having the best kind of a time.

Leonard Holmes received a car load of farm machinery yesterday and if you need anything in this line it will pay you to see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Will Remshardt is punching tickets on the St. Hilaire line while Conductor Lockman will look after his farm interests in Beltrami county for the next two weeks.

B. Kortgaard, who has been confined to his bed for the past three weeks with inflammatory rheumatism is getting along nicely under treatment of Dr. Blomburgh.

It is said the city council of Fargo will pass an ordinance that if milkmen must dilute their product—that they shall use artesian water instead of river water.

The work of driving piles for the new bridge across the Clearwater river at LaCombs crossing was completed yesterday. Henry Norland superintended the job.

County Commissioner Johnson, guardian for Even Hanson went to Red Lake Falls last Friday and proved up on a quarter section of land before the clerk of district court.

Gus. Schmidt of Crookston is looking after the wants of the people in St. Hilaire in the papering and painting line. He has left his mark in several of the business buildings.

Col. R. A. Wilkinson of St. Paul, attorney for the Great Northern railway was here a few hours yesterday while enroute to Red Lake Falls where he had some business to look after.

C. Morsing of Manly, Iowa arrived last Friday with a car load of stock, machinery and household goods. He is now comfortably located in his new home in the town of Wyandotte.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Kaufer of Red Lake Falls last Thursday and Editor Kaufer rejoices over the fact that it arrived on press day and is a good feeder from the start.

Banker Kolseth left Saturday for his home at Clarkfield after spending a week looking over the country and buying some Red Lake county farm lands. He will be back again sometime during the summer.

The Mission Friends Society have taken steps and propose to build a church this summer. This will make the sixth one for St. Hilaire—enough to entitle the town being called "The Village of Churches."

An exchange says that a railroad contractor recently advertised for 300 sleepers. By return mail he received a letter from a neighborhood clergyman offering him his whole congregation and choir at reasonable rates.

Representatives of Geo. A. Ogle & Co., publishers of Chicago are interviewing old settlers in these parts. They plan to issue a volume entitled "Compendium of History and Biography" of northern Minnesota.

O. F. Post returned Monday from St. Paul where he had been the past ten days at the bed side of Representative Rapp who has been quite ill for some time. Mr. Rapp was able to be up and around a little Sunday afternoon.

John Hannay, Jr. who has been spending the past winter at Minneapolis and Omaha surprised his parents last Thursday by dropping in on them unexpected. John is looking hale and hearty and his many friends are glad to see him back again.

Gunder Torgeson, who sold his fine farm located along the river three miles northeast of here, two years ago, got tired of farming in Nicollet county and returned last Thursday. He will buy a farm near here and make Red Lake county his future home.

Secretary Long has closed contracts for the building of thirteen warships. Five of them will be battleships of the first class, six armored cruisers and two heavily protected cruisers. When ready for service these ships will represent an outlay of $81,000,000.

Christopher Gunness, father of Mrs. R. H. Aimer of this village, died at his late home in the town of Keystone, Polk county last Saturday at the ripe old age of 93 years. Mr. Gunness was one of the pioneers of the Red River Valley. The funeral took place Monday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

W. A. Case, the Modern Woodman organizer spent a day or two with his family last week and found a little spare time which he devoted to initiating victims into the new order—called —Buffalo. It costs only eleven cents to join. This is the only order in which you are not compelled to ride the goat.

A subscriber in Farm, Stock and Home says the following is a positive cure for dandruff: —"One heaping tablespoonful of sulphur, one quart boiling water; close in tight vessel twenty-four hours; drain off water, with which wet the scalp and rub in well once a day. A week will complete a cure."

Thomas Graham, who lives three miles from Knox, is entitled to a championship belt. Less than a year ago his wife gave birth to twins and Feb. 24 she responded to an encore and presented her proud hubbie with another pair. Four children within a year—isn't so bad—even for North Dakota.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.
A. A. Myers, Pastor.

The Fifth Annual.

The Woodman ball given at Hotel Markham Wednesday evening in honor of the fifth anniversary of the organization of that order in our village was a very pleasant affair. The Woodmen never do things by halves nor was it so on this occasion. The dancing began at an early hour and was kept up continuously until the hour for refreshments when landlord McAndress took possession of the dining room and spread the tables with a bountiful repast which was much relished by the guests. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until an early hour when the merry makers taking leave of each other remarked that the Woodmen ball was always looked forward to as a good time only it was getting more joyful each year occasioned by the steady growth of the order and the good class of people taken into its secrets.

The Thief River Falls Press voting contest closed last week and the judges found by the count that Miss Mary Quande (formerly of St. Hilaire) is the most popular young lady by over three thousand votes and in consequence will take in the Buffalo Exposition at the expense of the Press.

Editor Trigg of the Rockford Register gives the following pertinent advice to farmers: "Give the farm a name. Have this name neatly lettered on a signboard and placed where it can be seen by the traveler who goes by your place. Then have some letter heads and envelopes printed with the name of your own thereon, and thus do business on the farm in a business like manner."

Careless punctuation often makes trouble. A western paper went for a couple of fellows for getting drunk, and got the comma in the wrong place, as follows: "They went with their girls to attend the teachers' institute and as soon as they left, the girls got drunk." It took a whole lot of explaning to show that the comma after "left" was in the wrong place and should have been after "girls."

Paste this in your hat: "Drink nothing without seeing it. Sign nothing without reading it, and make sure that it means nothing more than it says. Don't go to law unless you are forced to and have something to lose. In any business never wade in when you can't see bottom. Put no dependence in the label of a sack and count money before you receipt for it. See the sack before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated."

For the benefit of the farmers who lost their crops last year and are unable to purchase seed wheat for this season, the legislature has passed a bill appropriating $75,000. Those who desire aid for this purpose can borrow money from the state by making an application and sworn statement to the county auditor. It will be better to appear in person before the auditor and this must be done before the 23rd day of March. If you need help you have a right to take advantage of this and should do so immediately.

"It is positively assested that Mark Hanna has written to Lincoln telling what ought to be done in the senatorial matter. Who is Mark Hanna?"—Lincoln (Neb.) News.

Never heard of Mark, eh? Well, he is the man who struck Billy Patterson, for one thing; then he kidnaped Charley Ross, and his alibi is not quite perfect in the Cudahy case. Mark is the boy who knocked the underpinning from the republic and set up an empire without the consent of Jim K. Jones—in fact, against the earnest and profane protests of the latter. Mark is the constitution and by-laws of the United States; he was the late river and harbor bill and is the coast defenses; he was the inaugural parade also a few days ago. Who is Mark Hanna? Just step over into the Commoner office if you would know all. Mr. Bryan can tell you if he has not forgotten.—Chicago Record.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

The postoffice department will soon issue a new series of postage stamps which will be known as the Buffalo series, in recognition of the exposition to be held in that city this year. The one cent stamp, of green color, will contain a picture of a lake steamer, representing the great transportation industry of the lakes in which the city of Buffalo is so much interested. The two cent stamp, with a picture of a railroad train will be printed in red; the 4 cent, an automobile; the 5 cent, a picture of the new bridge at Niagara, in blue; the 8 cent a picture of the lock at Sault St. Marie, lilac color; the 10 cent containing a picture of an ocean steamer will be light brown. There will also be others of larger denomination, and probably the demand for them will be nearly as great as it was for the Columbian series.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The Number Four.

There are four cardinal points, four winds, four quarters of the moon, four seasons, four figures in the quadrille, four rules of arithmetic, four suits of cards, four quarters to the hour, four legs for furniture, most animals go on four legs, the dead are placed between four planks, the prisoners between four walls. We have four incisor and four canine teeth, and our forks have four prongs; all animals, when butchered, are cut into four quarters, the violin, greatest of all string instruments, has but four strings; four of a kind is a pretty good hand at poker, even if they are only fours.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the twenty-second day of April A. D. 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the auditors office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the entire work of Terrebonne Ditch No. 2 of said county of Red Lake Minnesota, located and established by the board of county commissioners of said county, by their order bearing date the 9th day of January A. D. 1901 in linear sections of one hundred feet each; each of said sections to be known and numbered by the stake or monument set by the viewers at the foot of each of said sections as shown on the viewers' report thereof, reference to which said report is herein made for greater certainty, commencing at the one including the outlet, and thence in succession up stream to the one including the source, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; said work to be completed at the time and in the manner specified in the said viewers' report, reference to which has been and is now made, and no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent, over and above the estimated cost of the construction of the part of said work covered by said bid; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold sureties, payable to the county, for not less than double the amount for which the same is sold, to be by me approved, conditioned that said successful bidder will faithfully perform and fulfill his contract, and pay all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure to complete the work within the time required in the contract therefor.

The said order, estimates, profile, etc. are on file and may be seen at any time during office hours, in my office.

Dated this 18th day of March A. D., 1901.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

(Mar 20-3t-April 3)

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

A Left-Handed Method.

The latest illustration of "doing evil that good may come" has been brought to light in Toronto, where a firm did a land office business as the result of advertising, as follows:

> On receipt of $1 we will send, securely sealed, a beautifully bound book of 400 pages full of good things. Every sport should have one. The most wonderful book ever written. French and English translations. Prohibited in some countries. Write at once.

The confiding persons who forwarded a dollar received a fifteen-cent bible. The Toronto detective department declined to interfere with the flourishing industry, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to interfere with the distribution of the gospel. Holy Scriptures are having a great and constantly increasing circulation, but it is apparent that the Toronto plan places them in the hands of many persons who would otherwise steer clear of Holy Writ. It is exasperating to think that bunco men are reaping the rich financial reward that comes from selling fifteen-cent Bibles for one dollar. Even in this enlightened period it is held legitimate to fight his satanic majesty with fire. Suppose that the Bible house the churches and other agencies for the dissemination of the gospel should undertake the Toronto plan, and thus compete with the bold, bad men who have stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in? What would the Bible trust say of the plan?—Los Angeles Herald.

Remember the Living.

It is amusing and at the same time sad in the extreme to note the many inconsistencies practiced by the people of to-day. For example: A man or woman, boy or girl, struggles along in this world to live an honest, upright life—on all sides he or she is confronted by lurking demons ready to drag him or her down, and rarely ever does he or she receive encouragement by those whose duty it is to give it. All the elevating graces with which God endowed mankind, and which should shine as beacon lights are hidden from them. Death comes—the very ones who refused or neglected to give a word of encouragement and uplift, are generally the first to deck the casket with pyramids and wreaths of beautiful flowers. Let more of the love, respect and sympathy that such tokens bespeak, be given to the living, not necessarily in bouquets etc., but in kind deeds and words of encouragement, and this world will be the brighter and happier for it.—Ex.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit, or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

An Apple Eater.

A well known literary man in the southern part of England lives on one meal a day, and that meal consists entirely of apples. He is a perfect picture of health, and states that he has lived on this plan for three years. Furthermore, he drinks nothing, as the juice of the apples is sufficient to quench his thirst. He claims that it is the purest drink in the world, being in reality water distilled by nature.

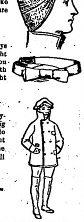
"Golden Grain Belt" beer is as pure as apple juice, and it is much more nourishing. It is brewed from the choicest barley malt and flavored with prime hops. Use it constantly and you will have pure blood and steady nerves. Order from your nearest dealer or of Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office, two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.



Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

GET READY TO BUILD.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Dimension	$12.00
Sheathing Boards	$4, $5, $6
Lath	$2.00
Shingles, 90 cts. & upwards.	

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Doors and
Windows,
Mouldings,
Tarred and
Felt Paper.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

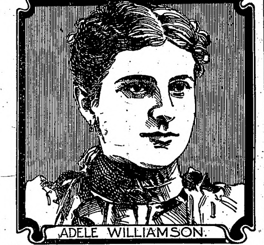
Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.


ADELE WILLIAMSON.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."

MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."

MRS. DELLA KEISER,
Marienville, Pa.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

THE EASIEST WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

An investment of one cent will make you many dollars. Buy a postal card and write for our catalogue and prices on Split-Hickory Vehicles and Harness. ONE PRICE, ONE PROFIT, ONE QUALITY. ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT STYLES. Sold by the manufacturer direct to the user at prices that will astonish you. Our goods are shipped any where to any one on approval, without one cent loss if not satisfactory. Who takes the chances? Do you, or do we?

OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
Manufacturers of Split-Hickory Vehicles and Harness,
208 North High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

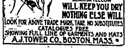
PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Frank A. Clarkson, Duluth, Minn., hot-water heater; John T. Fuhrmann, St. Paul, Minn., motor; John Hanson, Hansonville, Minn., invalid bed; Clarence Malthaner, Minneapolis, Minn., telephone system; Erick Nelson, St. Paul, Minn, engine; Edgar J. Pickering, Minneapolis, Minn., wheat steamer; George W. Weber, St. Paul, Minn., stop motion for machines.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.



MAN WANTED AT ONCE with rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp, EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. P, East St. Louis, Ill.

SPECIAL PRICES 30 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 191 Central St. Catalog Free. Write now. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Riley's Long Wait for Fame.

"A friend came to me once," says James Whitcomb Riley, "completely heartbroken, saying that his manuscripts were constantly returned, and that he was the most miserable wretch alive. I asked him how long he had been trying."

"Three years," he said.

"My dear man," I answered, laughing, "go on; keep on trying until you have spent as many years at it as I did."

"'As many as you did?' he exclaimed.

"'Yes; as long as I did.'

"'What? You—James Whitcomb Riley—struggled for years?'

"'Yes, sir; through years, through sleepless nights, through almost hopeless days. For twenty years I tried to get into one magazine; back came my manuscripts eternally. I kept on. In the twentieth year, that magazine accepted one of my articles.

"'I was not a believer in the theory that one man does a thing much easier than any other man. Continuous, unflagging effort, persistence and determination will win. Let not the man be discouraged who has these."—Success.

Not Entirely Disinterested.

Little Bessie—I like you better than sister's other beau.

The Beau—I'm glad to hear that. Why do you like me?

Little Bessie—'Cause sister never eats any of the cheap candy you bring, and I get all of it.—New York Journal.

Minnesota County Officers.

A convenient manual containing the name of every county officer in Minnesota, all state officials, the Minnesota congressional delegation and the members of the legislature, will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address the Pioneer Press Manufacturing Departments, 68 to 80 East Third street, St. Paul.

Giving Her Up.

Mrs. Witherby—Do you know, John, that chorus girl on the left looked at you to-night as if she actually knew you.

Witherby—Umph! That's just about as much sense as she's got!—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The antiquarian has no use for a thing until time has rendered it useless.

SCALDS TRAIN ROBBERS.

Colorado Road Uses Automatic Device to Discourage Bold Bandits.

The Rio Grande railroad in Colorado, has equipped its locomotives with a novel train robber killing device. It is a means of playing scalding water and steam over the bandits. There is an extra piece of steel pipe running up from the bottom of the boiler to the back of the engine cab, where it is flattened out fan-shaped, the angle of the fan embracing the front, top and sides of the blind baggage and express. Another device of practically the same kind covers the front, top and sides of the locomotive itself. Other engines have a steam pipe and hose just back of the engineer, where it is handy to grab quickly. Down near the floor of the cab in several places, where they can be reached easily, are little innocent looking buttons that connect with an air valve to the steam pipe. In less time than it takes to tell it, the engineer or fireman can touch a button and send back over the coal pile in the tender the hottest jet of water that any robber ever saw. The boilers carry a pressure of about 225 pounds, so the water near the bottom of the crown sheet will be at least at the boiling point. The amount of execution one of the "cookers," as they are called, can do in a few seconds is frightful. Should four or six robbers get on the front or top of the blind baggage and make a hostile demonstration toward the engineer they can be disposed of quickly. A slight stream will make it so hot in the neighborhood that they will be glad to get off. At the same time it will fill the air with steam, so that shooting at the engineer or fireman will be out of the question. It will be impossible to tell the direction, except the way to jump. Only once since their installation have the new machines been put to test, and that was several weeks ago in the Grand canyon, when several tramps threatened to take charge of a freight train and bully the crew into submission to their wishes. They got the conductor and brakeman "buffaloed" back about a dozen car lengths, and then started toward the engineer to make him "dig up" some coin. But the fireman had seen the whole performance and tipped off the affair to the engineer, who turned on a small stream and slowed up to see the fun. The white mist had no sooner struck the hoboes than they made a dive off the tops of the cars. The two fellows with guns who were back with the conductor and brakeman, worked their way ahead to see what caused all the excitement, when they got a few stray splashes of hot water in the face and also jumped.

Odd Wares From Manila.

The acquisition of the Philippines has begun to familiarize the American public with many of the odd wares and merchandise which are found in that archipelago, says the New York Evening Post. No part of this world is richer in shells, especially of the pearl and mother of pearl variety. For centuries there has been a steady flow of the latter to China, where they are used in enormous quantities for household decorations. Outside of these shells are others almost as useful. One variety, a sea couch, is cut through obliquely and according to the angle of the saw the resulting segment is a spoon, a ladle, a saucer, plate, cup, or bowl. After cutting they are cleaned and polished, making a handsome object. It looks like colored porcelain, but is far tougher and stronger. A shell spoon or bowl can be dropped without danger of breaking and will withstand hot water and cold as well as wood. Another variety of shell is employed for buttons. The turbinates are the favorites. They range through a hundred colors and patterns and take a very high gloss. When cut by the natives beauty of surface rather than of outline appears to be the main object. The most popular shape is oblong. Next to this is an oval, and then follow such figures as the rounded triangle, which with eyelets are retailed in Manila for five cents.

Bread, Butter and Health.

Many physicians, according to a lecturer on dietetics, are ordering thin bread and butter for delicate patients, especially those suffering from dyspepsia, consumption and anemia, or any who need to take on flesh. This thin bread and butter insensibly induces persons to eat much more butter than they have any idea of. It is extraordinary, says the lecturer, how short a way a pat of fresh butter will go if spread on a number of thin slices of bread. This is one advantage, and a great one, in the feeding of invalids, for they are thereby provided with an excellent form of the fat which is so essential for their nutrition in a way that lures them to take it without rebellion. But the thin bread and butter has another advantage equally as great—it is very digestible and easily assimilated. Fresh butter made from cream is very much more digestible when spread upon thin slices of bread than the same amount of cream eaten as cream would be.

M. Bourget's Metamorphosis.

"Joseph," the ex-valet de chambre of Felix Faure, has written a book. Joseph did not begin and end his career with the late president, but has for years attended to the wants of M. Casimir Perier, Mme. Juliette Adam, the Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the duke of Connaught, the prince of Monaco, Gambetta, the Grand Duke Vladimir, and M. Paul Bourget, of whom he says: "I have been most useful to M. Bourget, for it is I who taught him how to sit without creasing the tails of his frock coat, or, what is worse, part them like an epicier. Before my time he used to buy his cravats with ready-made bows, he wore cotton socks and flannelette nightshirts, he purchased his perfume at the Louvre—anywhere; he was hardly presentable."—The Onlooker.

Cow Brings $3,700.

Carnagian, said to be the best-bred Hereford cow ever produced in this country, was sold the other day at Kansas City for $3,700. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a single cow in this or any other country.—Jesse C. Adams, of Moweaqua, Ill.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

THE after-effects of the grip are often disastrous. It is commonly known to the medical fraternity that the numerous ailments and complications which follow the grip are apt to be more serious than the acute stage of the disease.

Some people have the grip very lightly. They may be confined to the house only a day or two and yet a long train of disagreeable, disabling symptoms follow. All sorts of tonics and stimulating remedies have been devised to meet this condition. None of them can compare in results with Peruna.

Every one who has had the grip ought to take a short course of Peruna. Read what the following people have to say about it.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Congressman Howard.

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Grip Produces Catarrh.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Mfg. Co., at Williamsport, Pa., writes:

1441 South Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1899.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Dear Sir:—"I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months and which left me with catarrh, when several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed your directions, which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say, that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends."

GRIP CAUSED NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

D. D. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union writes from 15 Western ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Washington, April 24, 1900.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Frances M. Anderson.

Gentlemen—"About two months ago I was taken very very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna, with very beneficial results and was able to leave my my bed in a week, and regained my usual strength very soon. I have nothing but the highest praise for Peruna and recommend it to those similarly afflicted wherever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

Grip Poisoned Her Blood.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned.

"I also suffered with dyspepsia, and had either to starve or suffer from what I was eating. A neighbor who was using Peruna praised it so highly that she induced me to try it, and I soon found this was what I really needed.

"I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over two years."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

GRIP LEFT HER BROKEN DOWN.

Miss Alice Dressler, of 1313 N. Bryant ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peruna:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get as strong as I was before.

"In the fall I caught cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and suffered a relapse. Catarrh of the throat and head followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Her Strenuous Way.

"You didn't seem to get on with that Boston girl?"

"No; she sat on the edge of her chair, ready to run and look up my pronunciation in the dictionary."—Chicago Record.

Pile and Fistula Cure. Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

There is much difference between the tally cards of earth and those of heaven.

Pain relieved, sickness prevented, by timely use of Wizard Oil. Keep it always in the home.

A man who cannot command his temper should not think of being a man of business.—Beaconsfield.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

When men serve us well we must not worship them, but God, who made them His instruments.

There is a great deal of difference between a copy and an imitation.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies.—Colton.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

A good heart is better than all the heads in the world.—Bulwer Lytton.

When You Buy Ink get Carter's and you will get the best every time. "Inklings" free. Carter's Ink Co., Boston.

Ambition often prevents a man from making a success of small things.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Sometimes people stop at a hotel in order to escape home comforts.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS. Have some attractive openings in all lines. References. Odium-Kurtzman Co. Phoenix Bld Minneapolis.

Some society snobs doubtless pity Adam because he had no ancestors.

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Great Natural Fertility of the Soil in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What Has Been Done by Premier Greenway, Himself a Leading Farmer.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, one of the foremost farmers of Western Canada, writes an excellent article to the press, from which the following extracts are made:

The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly twenty-two years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this province who should rather be called "wheat-growers" than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being the most profitable course to adopt.

This fact is already being demonstrated in Manitoba. Let the farms in this Western country be managed upon the lines which were successful in the Eastern Provinces, and much more can be done here in a given time than was ever done in the East. The probabilities of failure are practically nil. Upon the farm there should be found horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, according to the ability of the farmer, with respect to his means and the extent of his holding. The wanton waste which has hitherto been practiced by many farmers, that of burning vast quantities of excellent fodder after threshing is done, should cease; it should all be used upon the farm and converted into the old, sensible kind of fertilizer manure, and afterwards be returned to the soil, so that what has been taken from it by the crop may be restored. Although admitting that the great natural fertility of the soil in Manitoba and the success that has attended the growing of wheat after wheat for years upon the same land have a tendency to make such a course as the one mentioned tempting, yet, if continued, wheat growing upon the same land year after year is undoubtedly a mistake.

The writer knows of no country that offers advantages so great to the agriculturist as does Manitoba. The various branches of farming can be carried on successfully, as twenty-two years of practical operations and observations of what others are doing have proven. To those desiring to make new homes for themselves, the low price of some of the best lands in the world (although rapidly advancing in price this year) offers still great opportunities. To all such the invitation is cordially given to "Come and see." There need be no poor people here. There is land for all who choose to come, land upon which happy homes can be established, and from which ample resources can be gathered against old age. All that a man needs to achieve competence in this domain is common sense and industry. With these qualifications he is bound to succeed.

For information regarding free homestead lands, apply to any agent of the government whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these columns.

Before marriage men and women argue; after that they dispute.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

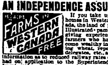
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

This is NO HUMBUG



Three perfect instruments in one; gauges itself; has been tested for three years; "Farmer" Brighton's Humane Swine "V" Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner prevents hogs of all ages from rooting forever and saves twenty-five bushels of corn out of one hundred in fattening them. It is the only perfect marker for all kinds of stock ever invented, makes forty-eight different marks and is the only humane calf dehorner in existence.

PRICE, $1.50.

Send for circular and testimonials, or send me a One Dollar Bill in a Letter and TRY it. If you find the above statements to be true, kindly send me the remaining fifty cents in stamps. If not, do not send a cent. This is no cheap thing and is worth $100 to any Farmer.

S. J. BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Ia.

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties, 1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed, $.15 ... Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents. Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass. Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

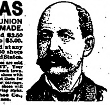
If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

I CURE FITS
FREE
A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

N W. N. U. —No. 12— 1901.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.*

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

Bowels Don't Move?

Caused by over-work! Over-eating! Over-drinking! No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Not a mass of violent mercurial and mineral poison, but a pure vegetable compound that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, making it strong, and gently stimulating the liver and kidneys; a candy tablet, pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action. Don't accept a substitute for CASCARETS.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901. NUMBER 36.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A RIVER OF FLAMES

BURNING OIL SWEEPS DOWN ON A SLEEPING VILLAGE.

Many Buildings Destroyed by Fire and Inhabitants Compelled to Flee for Their Lives Before the Oncoming Flood of Blazing Oil—Fire Most Peculiar in Character and Origin—Wrecked Cars of Oil Catch Fire and the Burning Oil Flows Down Upon the Village.

New York, March 25. — A river of flaming oil swept down upon the little village of Glen Gardner, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep yesterday morning and reduced eleven buildings, stores and residences, to ashes. The conflagration was noteworthy in character and in its origin. The village was on the line of the Jersey Central railway. An immense freight train was coming east at 6:30 a. m. It was composed of a string of cars and eighteen tank cars. High above the village the tracks of the railway run along the side of the mountain. They decline as they approach the village, but even at the station are completely above the level of the street, which runs to the depot up a steep incline. A few miles west of the village while coming down the incline around the mountain the train parted. The engineer on the forward part pulled open the throttle of the engine and tried to race away from the second section which was increasing its speed every moment. He managed to keep clear of the runaway cars until he got opposite the depot, when the second section smashed into the first. The first section, composed of coal cars, was going at a high rate of speed and none of its cars were jolted off the track. The forward car of the runaway section, one of the oil tanks, was hurled on its side across the track and the oil cars were piled on top of it in every way. The first crash caused the oil in one of the tanks to ignite and

The Terrible Heat

caused the tanks to explode one after another. The incline running from the depot down to the main street formed a sluice for the burning oil and it poured into the chief thoroughfare of the village, setting fire to everything it touched. Houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and barns were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time. Villagers awakened by the explosions rushed from the oncoming flood of blazing oil carrying children in their arms. Some risked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be reached in time and were burned. Within five minutes after the first explosion the flowing river of oil had reached the Masonic temple in the heart of the village and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames. Then building after building, all of them frame, took fire as the oil reached them, and within half an hour an area 500 feet square was a mass of flames. From the wrecked cars the oil also flowed down the incline of the railway track, making a long line of fire that destroyed the ties and bet and twisted the tracks. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000.

WANTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Authorities Making a Search for a Prominent Merchant.

Mobile, Ala., March 25. — W. H. Stevens, aged fifty-five and a prominent merchant of Lucedale, Miss., is being searched for by the authorities of several counties on the charge of kidnapping. Stevens is charged with having kidnapped the thirteen-year-old daughter of B. M. Stearns of Lucedale. It is charged that Stevens boarded with the family and on Wednesday took the girl to Mobile. With them was J. A. Freeman, who was arrested on the charge of assisting in the affair. Freeman says Stevens and the girl intended to get married, but up to Saturday night the ceremony had not been performed so far as is known in Mobile. The local officers went to the place where Stevens and the girl had been stopping, but they had left. The father of the girl and a number of friends are assisting in the search for her and Stevens.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Result of a Quarrel Over a Trivial Matter.

Alexandria, Ind., March 25.—William and James Gilmore, colored, brothers, who, with their wives, occupy the same house, quarreled yesterday over a trivial matter, when James struck his brother, who drew a revolver and fired two shots at him with fatal effect. The first shot grazed the wrist of Henry Campbell, who tried to separate them, and inflicted a flesh wound upon the abdomen of James Gilmore. William then fired the second shot at his brother who had turned to make his escape. The shot entered the left shoulder from the rear and penetrated the lungs. Gilmore died in an hour. His brother disappeared but was afterward captured and lodged in jail.

Injured by a Fall.

Boston, March 25. — Edward W. Hooper, a former treasurer of Harvard college and a lawyer in this city, fell from the third story of his residence on Beacon street shortly after midnight and received serious, though, it is believed, not fatal injuries. Mr. Hooper has been confined to his room for ten days with illness brought on by overwork, and he has been in charge of a trained nurse. The accident occurred when the latter was temporarily absent from the room and no one witnessed it.

Bank Wrecked and Robbed.

Yankton, S. D., March 25.—The Tabor State bank was entered by robbers and the safe was blown open, wrecking the building. The loss in damage and money is $2,000; fully insured. There is no trace of the robbers.

Insurance Man Arrested.

Clinton, Iowa, March 25.—Donald G. McKay, agent of the New York Life Insurance company, was arrested here charged with having issued fraudulent insurance policies to the amount of several thousand dollars.

MRS. H. P. ROBINSON ALIVE.

Report That She Was Dead in New York Due to Mistake.

Baltimore, Md., March 25—Mrs. Harry P. Robinson, now living at the Altamont hotel in this city, was much shocked by a report circulated in New York that she was dead. A telephone message from the Holland house in New York was received at the Altamont asking whether Mrs. Robinson was dead. She replied that she was alive and in good health. Upon inquiry she ascertained that she had been confounded with a woman who died in New York, and whose last name was said to be Robinson. Mrs. Robinson is the daughter of Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, and she said that she understood a telegram had been sent to him saying she had committed suicide. Mrs. Robinson stated that she had immediately telegraphed her father that she was alive and well. Mrs. Robinson stated that when in New York she stopped at the Holland house.

HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Their Boundary Dispute to Be Submitted to Arbitration.

Kingston, Jam., March 25.—Reliable information has been received here to the effect that the recent boundary dispute between Haiti and Santo Domingo, which was reported to have threatened hostilities, was suspended on condition that the matter be submitted to arbitration. The dispute dates from an attempt to divert the course of a river marking the boundary between the two countries. In deference to public opinion the government has revised the tax valuation to make all cultivated lands bear the same proportionate taxation as the United Fruit company.

HOME FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Nearly Half of Required Sum Already Contributed by Citizens.

Washington, March 25.—At a meeting of the committee appointed at a mass meeting of citizens of Washington for the purpose of presenting Admiral Schley with a modest home, held in this city, it was reported that about $6,000 had been contributed to the fund. It is expected that by April 15, $15,000 will have been raised, and this will be used to purchase a home in the suburbs of Washington to be presented to the admiral on his arrival in this country about April 15.

BOERS ATTACK BRITISH.

Raid Supply Train and Get Away With Provisions.

Standerton, Transvaal, March 25. — Four hundred Boers under Commander Buys have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklangte. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagon loads of provisions. A convoy designed to join Gen. French's column has been attacked between Blood river and Schepper's Nek. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood river was burned.

COULDN'T STAND THAT.

Mrs. Nation Fires Her Publisher for Suppressing an Editorial.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has dissolved partnership with Nick Chiles, the colored publisher. She will hereafter endeavor to edit and have printed her paper, The Smasher's Mail, without his assistance. The trouble grew out of the suppression by Chiles of an editorial written by Mrs. Nation scoring District Judge Hazen, before whom she has appeared a number of times.

WEST POINT CADETS.

Four Applicants From Minnesota Pass the Examination.

West Point, N. Y., March 25. — The superintendent has received from the war department the names of all the candidates who were examined at the various posts throughout the country regarding their qualifications for admission to West Point as cadets. Out of 214 examined 104 passed successfully. Those from Minnesota are W. A. Howard, W. H. Dodds, Jr., R. W. Case and B. H. Williams.

ON A SOUTHERN CRUISE.

J. J. Hill and Party Will Sail on Yacht Wacouta.

New York, March 25. — J. J. Hill's yacht Wacouta has left for Baltimore. It is reported she is to be provisioned for a cruise in southern waters, starting from Baltimore. Vice President Daniel Lamont, of the Northern Pacific, and wife, and President Hill's family are to be the party.

POISONS BABES AND HERSELF.

Michigan Woman Gives Laudanum to Her Son and Daughter.

Cass City, Mich., March 25. — Mrs. Nathan Townsend, who lived near here, poisoned herself and her two children, a girl aged eight years and a boy aged ten years, with laudanum. Family difficulties are believed to have impelled her to administer the poison.

Grief for His Friend.

Niles, Mich., March 25—W. J. Gilbert, former mayor and reputed to be very wealthy and one of the best known and most respected residents of Barrien county, was found dead in a storehouse in the rear of his residence, where he had ended his life with a bullet. Grief over the misfortune of a bosom friend is believed to have caused the suicide.

Damages for a Wounded Heart.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 25. — The verdict of the jury in the breach of promise suit of Mrs. Sophie Oleson vs. John Anderson has just been made known. The jury decided against the defendant for the whole amount of the suit, $10,000. Anderson is well-to-do and able to pay the money.

Two Boys Drowned.

Kenosha, Wis., March 25. — By the capsizing of a sail boat in the harbor two boys were drowned. One of the boys is supposed to be Albert Langenbach, but there is no clue to the identity of the other.

Killed While Loading Logs.

Pine City, Minn., March 25.—George Williams was killed while loading logs for the Northern Lumber company near Mountain Iron. His remains will be brought to his home in this city for interment.

TO CAPTURE AGGIE

GEN. FUNSTON UNDERTAKES A DANGEROUS MISSION.

Risks His Life in an Effort to Capture the Leader of the Filipinos—Goes to the Heart of the Enemy's Country With a Small Escort—Company of Trusted Natives Accompanies the Intrepid Kansan—News of Aguinaldo's Capture Is Expected Now at Any Time.

Manila, March 25.—The news of the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston is daily expected. Gen. Funston left Manila two weeks ago at the head of an expedition organized by Gov. Gen. MacArthur for the express purpose of capturing the insurgent leader. The expedition is made up of trusted natives, under command of Gen. Funston, assisted by Capt. John Newton of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer infantry, Lieut. Admire of the Twenty-second infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth volunteers and Surgeon Major Harris.

The expedition was conveyed by the gunboat Vicksburg and the cruiser Albany to a landing place on the east coast of Luzon, north of Baler. From the landing place Funston had a six-days' march inland before reaching Aguinaldo's hiding place. It is believed that the Kansas general has already carried out the details of his plans.

Gen. Funston's present attempt to capture Aguinaldo is the most dangerous of the many daring projects he has undertaken during his dashing career in the Philippines. He is staking his freedom and perhaps his life, for he has gone into the heart of the enemy's country with no other escort than four American officers and a company of Filipinos, upon whose faithfulness his liberty depends.

Insurgents Surrender.

Manila, March 25. — In the province of Cavite four insurgent officers and 53 men with 56 rifles have surrendered to Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fourth United States infantry, and 1 sergeant and 12 men, with 16 rifles to Col. Walter S. Schuyler of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry. The attendance at the Evangelical church services in Manila is not diminished. Protestantism is spreading rapidly in the province of Pampanga.

WORK OF A MANIAC.

Horrible Injuries Self-Inflicted by a Woman.

Toledo, Ohio, March 25. — Mrs. G. Brunschneider, residing near the city limits, occupies a ward at St. Vincent's hospital and is in a serious condition as a result of horrible injuries self-inflicted. About 5 o'clock in the evening, armed with an ordinary pair of scissors, she cut off all the toes on her left foot, both her ears close to her head and about an inch of her nose. Then she cut out a portion of her right cheek, inflicted five gashes in the left cheek and finally began on her arms. Beginning at the left forearm she removed every vestige of skin, laying bare the muscles. She also lacerated the right arm in a horrible manner. Nothing was known of the affair until her husband, who was absent during the night, returned home in the morning and found her in bed in a semi-conscious condition. A surgeon was called at once and she was taken to the hospital. Her recovery is doubtful. The woman is about fifty years of age. It is thought that she was temporarily insane on account of domestic troubles.

POPE LEO DISTURBED.

Popular Demonstrations Against the Jesuits the Cause.

Rome, March 25.—The pope has had special inquiries made respecting the policy of action toward the Jesuits throughout the world. He is much disturbed at the simultaneous and apparently spontaneous popular demonstrations against the order in Spain, Portugal, France and Austria, and expressed the opinion that there must be something radically wrong somewhere. It is now announced that the pope is satisfied the trouble is due to mismanagement, and has decided to remove Father Martin, the director general of the Jesuits. Father Martin, it is understood, will be placated by an important post at the Vatican. The new general will be an Italian, who will be more directly amenable to church discipline.

BICYCLE RIDER'S STRANGE END.

Legs of Pennsylvania Man Burst After Overexertion on Old-Fashioned Wheel.

Reading, Pa., March 25.—Jonas Wagner, aged thirty-five, died at Tamaqua of an affliction that puzzles the doctors. Overexertion on the steep hills on an old-fashioned high wheel bicycle caused the calves of both his legs to suddenly swell. In a few hours the skin burst at several places. The swelling continued until the pain was so intense that in a short time he died.

Arrested on Serious Charge.

Kansas City, March 25.—A. H. Pendergast, a prominent oculist, was arrested here. Two girls employed in a hotel in Moran, Kan., Nettie Price and Mabel Harrison, fourteen and sixteen years old, swear Pendergast drugged and assaulted them.

Drunkenness a Disease.

Toledo, Ohio, March 25.—Police Judge L. W. Wachenheimer has decided that drunkenness is a disease and not a crime. Prisoners charged with that offense appearing before him are discharged and the costs are remitted.

Hanged by Masked Mob.

Pocahontas, Ark., March 25.—George Chevries, who, on Thursday last, shot and killed Town Marshal John Norris while Norris was executing his official duty, was taken from jail by a mob of 200 masked men and hanged.

Alcoholic Poisoning.

Lexington, March 25.—W. P. Evans, a rolling mill proprietor of Versailles, Ky., was found stretched on the floor of his room at the Palace hotel, dead. Alcoholic poisoning is ascribed as the cause of death.

MILWAUKEE SCORCHED.

Big Piano Factory Completely Wiped Out.

Milwaukee, March 24. — Fire completely wiped out the big piano establishment of William Rohlfing & Sons, on Broadway, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, and wrought farther destruction to adjoining property entailing a loss close onto $300,000; fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the Rhoifing store, a four-story structure which was heavily stocked with pianos and sheet music. The building and contents were licked up in the space of half an hour and quickly spread to buildings on either side. William Rholfing & Sons' loss will reach $250,000. William E. Goodman, plumber, occupying the next building north, lost $15,000 on his stock, and Ferry & Class and Elmer Grey, architect firms, and William Marnitz, tailor, sustained losses aggregating $25,000. The flames then leaped to the sixth floor of the old insurance building to the south and completely destroyed that floor. The loss on the old insurance building will will reach fully $10,000. Price & Thomas, furniture store, sustained a small loss from water. Carroll & Carroll, lawyers; Benedict & Morsell, patent attorneys and Miss Gray, stenographer, occupying offices on the sixth floor of the old insurance building, sustained small losses. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOWRY'S DAUGHTER FOUND DEAD.

Police Believe That She Committed Suicide.

New York, March 24.—A good-looking woman about thirty years old was found dead yesterday morning in a boarding house at 321 West 124th street. She was known at the boarding house as Mrs. L. B. Robertson, the wife of a Chicago tailor. Dr. Thomas J. Carzey, who viewed the body at the Harlem morgue, said that he was almost positive the woman was Mrs. L. R. Robinson, the daughter of Thomas Lowry, the millionaire street railway man of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Dr. Carney said that Mr. Lowry's daughter was in the Glen Springs sanitarium at Watkin's Glen, New York, when he was on the house staff there about three years ago. In the room where the woman was found were two vials containing the remains of some dark liquid. The boardinghouse keeper said the bottles had contained bromide of soda and blackberry brandy. The police are inclined to believe that she committed suicide, and Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon will perform an autopsy on the body to-day. When Dr. Carney was examining the body he said he got a perceptible odor of laudanum from the woman's lips.

M'KINLEY IN TWIN CITIES.

President May Change the Itinerary of His Western Trip.

Washington, March 24. —President McKinley may change his itinerary any pay Chicago a visit during his return from the Pacific. Charles Truax, representing the National Business league, has called upon the president and extended an invitation to visit Chicago. The present plans of the presidential party are to pass overland as far as Duluth, whence the journey east will be continued by the great lakes to Buffalo. It is possible, however, that the president will change his route and come home via St. Paul and Minneapolis, stopping at Chicago and depart for Buffalo via the lakes from there. There is no intention to slight Chicago, and there is every prospect that the invitation will be accepted.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Penned in the Bedrooms of a Burning House.

Davenport, Iowa, March 24. — Two children were burned to death and six other members of his family are in a hospital as a result of the burning of the home of John Holland near Milan, Ill., about five miles from here yesterday morning. The house caught fire from a defective flue and the flames made rapid progress before they were discovered. Holland's father, wife and six children were penned in bedrooms. All jumped from second-story windows but Willie and Edward, aged five and three years. Their bodies are in the ashes of the home. The others were burned and bruised except Holland and a sixteen-year-old son, but will probably recover.

DESERTED HIS CHILDREN.

An Arab Peddler Fails to Return for the Children He Left in Sargent County.

Forman, N. D., March 24. — Five months ago a peddler left three children to be boarded at the residence of John Murach, in the northwestern part of Sargent county. The man has not since been heard of. The children are Arabs, aged 10, 8 and 4 years respectively, one being a girl.

FROM A HOT PULLEY.

Elevator Fire From a Peculiar Cause Does Damage.

Mayville, N. D., March 24. — The Northwestern elevator at Murray, six miles south of here, burned. The fire caught from a hot pulley chain in the top of the building. There was no protection and the loss is probably total, with a large amount of wheat.

Arrested for Burglary.

Fargo, N. D., March 24. — Ed Lee, who was arrested on the charge of burglarizing a store at Tower City, pleaded guilty. Sentence was postponed till some men whom Lee had formerly worked for could testify as to his character. Lee says he was in a Northern Pacific sand house when the real robbers came along and divided the booty with him to avoid exposure.

Company D Elects Officers.

Zumbrota, Minn., March 24. — Company D, Third regiment, M. N. G., elected officers last evening. The company is in a prosperous condition and arrangements are being made to erect an armory this summer.

Fergus Falls Grocery Fire.

Fergus Falls, Minn., March 24.—Wheeler Holmes' grocery store was totally destroyed by fire. Total loss about $2,000; insurance $1,400. The fire apparently originated from a defective chimney.

WITH Doings In the State Legislature. THE LAWMAKERS

St. Paul, March 19.—The house yesterday unanimously recommended for passage Mr. Peterson's bill providing for a revision of the constitution. The action was taken on general orders without opposition. The senate recently killed an identical measure. The Rich bill increasing the pay of the railroad commissioners $600 a year was killed.

The budget of new bills introduced included one by Mr. Lane of Minneapolis to tax grain elevators as the personal property of the elevator men. The bill is one which will probably be bitterly fought by a high-salaried lobby on the part of the elevator men. The greater part of the time was spent on the calendar. The bills passed included the Armstrong bill requiring hotels and lodging houses to have fire escapes, and the Fust bill for the regulation of barber schools. This had a close call, only mustering 63 votes after a vigorous campaign.

A bill was introduced to require all prison-made goods to be so marked.

The anti-wineroom bill was passed. The "tax-ferret" bill was reported for indefinite postponement and a long, hard fight is predicted on the measure.

In the Senate.

Thirty-two members of the senate answered roll call at a brief session last night. The calendar was not taken up and general orders received only passing attention. On account of the bare quorum there was no attempt to transact any business of importance.

St. Paul, March 20.—After a five-hour fight on general orders in the senate yesterday the board of control bill was amended to include the state educational institutions and the soldiers' home. The senate adjourned without final action and more amendments will be tacked on when the special order is continued this morning.

The senate killed Dr. Chilton's bill to prevent the marriage of imbeciles under forty-five years of age and to require a physician's examination of applicants for marriage licenses.

The drainage bill, carrying an appropriation of $50,000, was unanimously passed.

The Greer bill, which Senator Roverud endeavored to have entitled "A bill for the temporary relief of Russell Sage," was passed. This bill will cause the original village of Reed's to pay $10,000 of village bonds, which debt it tried to evade.

The Nichols house bill imposing a 5 per cent gross earnings tax on express companies was substituted for the identical measure introduced in the senate yesterday and placed on general orders.

In the House.

A bill intended to limit evasion of the prohibitory liquor laws in dry counties was introduced in the house by Representative Hillmond. The bill provides that practicing physicians who prescribe distilled, malt or vinous liquors in quantities in excess of two apothecary ounces to any one person in any one day shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Bills were passed carrying appropriations aggregating $1,290.76, the amount of the expense accounts reported by the principals to the Blair-Mahood contest.

Representative J. A. Peterson's bill for a constitutional convention was passed without opposition.

Mr. Mallory of St. Louis introduced a bill legalizing all township bonds issued for road and bridge improvements.

The Peterson "mental anguish" telegraph bill was killed by practically a unanimous vote.

Mr. Dobbin of Hennepin introduced a bill authorizing the governor to set aside a suitably furnished room in the new capitol to be used as a permanent headquarters for the Minnesota department, G. A. R.

St. Paul, March 21.—Representative Jacobson sprung a decided sensation in the house yesterday by making the statement that he had in his possession evidence of bribery and corruption in connection with the recommendation of the committee to refer his bill providing for a 4 per cent gross earnings tax to the new tax commission. Representative Washburn, upon the defeat of Mr. Jacobson's motion to have the bill placed on general orders, said he had evidences of corruption which he desired to place before the house. Mr. Jacobson, in the course of his remarks in support of his bill, made the sensational statement that "one of the most corrupt legislatures ever assembled in St. Paul has infested the capitol for three weeks." Exciting scenes followed the charges of Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Washburn, and demands for the appointment of an investigating committee were loud and persistent. A resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the alleged charges was carried unanimously. The committee will be named to-day.

The debate on Mr. Jacobson's measure consumed the entire day. The report favorable to the bill was defeated by a vote of 65 to 49.

Consideration of the senate resolution providing for adjournment April 5 was postponed until Saturday.

In the Senate.

The Burns telephone bill was killed by the senate yesterday, and a substitute, granting the same rights without endangering any provision of either the St. Paul or Duluth charters, was introduced in its stead and passed under suspension of the rules.

The Chilton meat inspection bill was withdrawn yesterday and a bill from the senate committee on public health substituted. The provisions of the former for the payment of fees for inspection are eliminated, and an appropriation of $65,000 is made to carry inspection into effect during the coming two years.

The board of control bill was put over until 2:30 to-day and the amendment adopted Tuesday was referred to a committee to be redrafted.

Among several bills passed was the Lord divorce bill, one of the conditions of which is that all divorce cases must be heard in open court.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 22.—Speaker Dowling yesterday named Representatives Mallory, Whitford, Johnson, Wells and Lee as a committee to investigate the charges made by Messrs. Jacobson and Washburn that bribery and corruption had been used in connection with the attempt to refer the gross earnings tax bill to the tax commission. The committee is expected to immediately begin the consideration of the evidence in the possession of Messrs. Jacobson and Washburn and sift the ugly charges to the bottom.

The opponents of the Jacobson bill are at a white heat and vociferously assert that Messrs. Jacobson and Washburn must prove their charges or take the consequences. They claim that the bribery charges were made to delay action on the bill. The charges were expected to furnish fuel for inflaming public sentiment that pressure might be brought to drive sufficient number of the opponents of immediate passage of the bill into the Jacobson camp to insure against its reference to the tax commission.

Representative Laybourn of St. Louis, who led the fight to secure the reference of the gross earnings tax bill to the tax commission, yesterday submitted an amendment to the report of the majority of the tax committee, providing that the subject matter of the bill be referred to the tax commission with the instruction that that body prepare a bill or bills covering the subject of railroad taxation to be submitted to the legislature with the commission's report on the revision of the tax laws. The amendment, after a vigorous debate in which the charges of corruption were again brought to the front by the champions of the bill was adopted by a vote of 60 to 51. The bill lies on the table, still in the possession of the house, and may be taken up and passed or killed at any time Mr. Jacobson can marshal a majority of the strength present.

The house passed the anti-cigarette bill.

In the Senate.

The Jones and Daly anti-trust bills were passed by the senate after a lengthy debate, the opposition being led by Senator Wilson of Minneapolis. One of these bills is to forbid all pools, trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade, and the other puts the measure in force for all existing as well as future trusts, and regulates court jurisdiction.

The board of control bill was put over until to-day.

Senator Ives introduced a bill shortening the legislative sessions to eighty consecutive days.

Resolutions paying a sympathetic tribute to the life and work of the late Chaplain Lewis were adopted. Rev. Chainnard of St. Peter was elected to fill the vacant chaplaincy.

The Hickey bill reducing the rate of interest on state land contracts from 5 to 4 per cent was passed.

St. Paul, March 23. — The board of control bill passed the senate by a vote of 40 to 16, amended to include every state institution except the soldier's home. Absolute supervision of the affairs of all the state institutions except the soldiers' home. Absolute supervision of the affairs of all the state institutions except the university, normal schools, schools for the deaf and blind and the state school for indigent children is given. Over the financial affairs of these the board will have supervisory power. The board of corrections and charities is abolished.

Senator Chilton's marriage bill finally ran the gauntlet of the upper house and was passed with only seventeen opposing votes.

The special committee on the Daugherty bill providing for a state sanitarium for consumptives reported a substitute measure to the senate. It provides for the immediate appointment of five commissioners to select a site and purchase 1,000 acres, and to report fitting plans for such an establishment to the next legislature.

The reapportionment bill was reported from conference and passed both houses. The only change is that Waseca county is left in the First district.

In the House.

Mr. Hurd's bill for the maintenance of bicycle sidepaths and the licensing of wheels was yesterday passed without amendment by the house.

Representative Alley's bill authorizing the state superintendent of instruction to revoke the certificate of teaches for breaches of contract was passed.

Representative Alvord, St. Louis, is the author of a bill providing that nonresidents shall enjoy only the same rights of exemption in garnishment granted bona fide residents of the state.

A bill providing for the vacation of roads established under common law dedication unused for a period of one year and their restoration to the owners was introduced by Representative Johnson of Hennepin.

WATER AROUND LA CROSSE.

Annual Spring Overflow Gets an Early Start.

La Crosse, Wis., March 24.—The water in the La Crosse and Black rivers is on the rise and much damage is expected. The bottom lands between this city and Midway are overflowed and the water has nearly reached the tracks of the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads. The banks of the La Crosse river are overflowed north of the city and if the freshet continues residents in the lower part of North La Crosse will suffer great damage.

FOUND A SHORTAGE.

Mayor Pierce of Marshalltown Will Make It Good, However.

Marshalltown, Iowa, March 24. — A committee appointed by the city council to check up the accounts of Mayor F. G. Pierce for the six years of his administration and investigate alleged shortages has reported a shortage of about $1,100. The council will take immediate steps to collect this amount if possible. Mayor Pierce does not deny the shortage, and says he will make it good.

DECREASE THE ARMY

PHILIPPINE SITUATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE.

Much Smaller Army Can Handle the Situation in the Islands Than Has Heretofore Been Planned—Instead of the 100,000 Men Provided by Law an Army of 70,000 Men Will Be Sufficient—Philippine Insurrection Is Rapidly Going to Pieces.

Washington, March 24.—The war department is much encouraged by the reports from the Philippines, and also from the recruiting officers. The insurrection in the islands is rapidly going to pieces and it is now believed that a much smaller army can handle the situation than has heretofore been planned. Instead of an army of 60,000 for the Philippines the department now believes that 40,000 men will be enough to protect the islands and insure order and peace throughout the archipelago. The recruiting for the new army is going forward most satisfactorily. The average enlistment is 1,000 a week, and this will be as many as the department can handle in equipment, drill and shipment to the Philippines. The department expects to enlist the full 100,000 men provided for by the new army bill, but it will not try

To Maintain the Army

at that maximum figure. There will be 30,000 regulars whose terms of service will expire in six months, and when these are discharged their places will not be filled if the present promising conditions in the Philippines continue. That would place the army at 70,000 men instead of 100,000 as provided by law. The president is anxious to keep the army down to the minimum and he hopes to have it not above 70,000.

With 40,000 troops in the Philippines and 30,000 in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico he would have an army representing less than one man to every 1,000 of population.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Two Regiments Sail From Manila for San Francisco.

Manila, March 24. — The transport Grant, which sailed yesterday for San Francisco, carried 31 officers and 891 men of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry. When the regiment arrived here there were 50 officers and 1,308 men. Of this number 32 were killed in action or died and 16 officers and 193 men remain behind. The Thirty-second infantry, which is also returning, originally had 48 officers and 1,264 men. Of this number 22 officers and 642 men are returning to the United States and 21 officers and 193 men remain behind; 52 members of the regiment have been killed or have died of their wounds. The remainder are absent on sick leave or have been discharged. The Twelfth company of the Twenty-sixth regiment also sailed.

MASSACHUSETTS AFLOAT.

Battleship Which Grounded in Pensacola Harbor Has Rejoined the Squadron.

Washington, March 24. — Navy department officials were relieved of all apprehension concerning the big battleship Massachusetts, which ran aground in Pensacola harbor while on her way out to sea, by the receipt of the following telegram from Capt. Reisinger, the commandant of the Pensacola yard, dated Warrington, Fla.: "Massachusetts got off about 5 a. m., towed by Leonidas outside. Has joined the squadron. Will wire particulars later."

WATCH YOUR FIVES!

Secret Service Announces a New Counterfeit.

Washington, March 24.—Chief Wilkie of the secret service has announced the appearance of a new counterfeit $5 national bank note on the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J. It is a deceptive counterfeit printed on two pieces of paper between which silk fiber had been distributed. The face of the note, apparently printed from an engraved plate, is defective in detail. The word "cashier" abbreviated in the genuine to "cash'r," appears in the counterfeit as "cash."

ASPHALT ROW IN COURT.

Rival Companies in Venezuela Seek to Settle the Trouble.

Washington, March 24.—Formal notice has been received of the institution of legal proceedings in Venezuela to settle the asphalt controversy. The representatives of the Warner-Quinlan syndicate on Feb. 8 brought suit in the highest court of Venezuela for a summonds against the New York and Bermudez companies to secure possession of the Felicidad concessions. The New York and Bermudez company is in possession of the asphalt lake.

NOTED PRELATE VERY ILL.

Lord Archbishop of Ontario Lies at Death's Door.

New York, March 24.—As a result of exposure endured during the early years of his episcopal life, his grace, the lord archbishop of Ontario, the metropolitan of Canada and the oldest bishop by consecration in the Anglican empire, lies seriously, and, it is feared, fatally ill at his apartments in the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third street. Archbishop Lewis is the last bishop to whom the late queen gave royal letters patent.

SULTAN WILL PROTEST.

Objects to England Annexing Islands Without Telling Him.

Constantinople, March 24.—The sultan intends to make a protest because England without warning or negotiation has seized several islands in the Red sea near Adir, which was once part of his empire. The first the sultan knew of his loss was when he received official notification from the British foreign office that the islands had been annexed. The sultan may appeal to Russia.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Exchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident Insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

—0—

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

J. H. PENNO, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers,
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

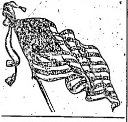
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.



BUSINESS OF THE SOAKER.

An Expert in Pawnbroking Who Has His Regular Customers.

In the neighborhood where pawnshops abound the soaker flourishes. The soaker acts as middleman between the pawnbroker and his customers. He explains his mission and accounts for his usefulness thus:

"The people down here employ me," said he, "not because they are ashamed to be seen going into a pawnshop themselves, but because I can get more for the goods than they can. There's an art in pawning a coat or a ring, just the same as in everything else.

"I've known people to go into a pawnshop with some old article to pawn and to look the proprietor over with a supercilious air, as if they considered themselves so far above him socially that he couldn't touch them with a 40 foot pole. Naturally, for sheer spite, the broker offers them only about half as much as they would get if they approached him properly. Having had a wide experience of my own, I know how to avoid such difficulties. I am not servile, but I am polite and respectful, and as those two qualities touch the most generous chord in the broker's bosom I get all I want on the proffered chattels.

"As recompense for my services I charge my customers 10 per cent commission. I have regular customers, and then, of course, I do many odd jobs for occasionals. There are families down here for whom I pawn the same things over and over again, one week after the other. On pay day they take their things out of soak. Three days later they put them in again, and the next pay day they take them out again. And so it goes, month after month. I canvass the houses just like a book agent or corn plaster peddler or insurance solicitor.

"'Anything to be pawned today?' I ask.

"And if there is I take it around to some shop and raise the necessary dough and take it back and get my commission. Once in awhile I come across somebody who abuses me and calls me a shark, but I'm nothing of the sort. I'm earning a decent living at a legitimate business."—New York Sun.

A Point at Issue.

Several of the lawyers had told their stories, some of which ridiculed the continued use of legal verbiage and the absurd lengths to which members of the profession sometimes go in taking advantage of technicalities.

"A rank outsider," announced the member of the profession who had been a good listener, "a client of mine, supplied the best instance of literal interpretation that ever came to my knowledge. He was executor under a will that, among other provisions, required the payment of an annuity to a venerable aunt of the testator. But proof of her being alive must be made before each payment, and this is the rock on which the executor struck.

"The old lady proved herself in the flesh, drew her money and went to California, where she spent two years without putting in her claim. On her return she went in person and demanded the double allowance due her.

"The conscientious executor got out the will, studied it, scratched his head and finally handed down his opinion:

"'Madam, you are alive now. There can be no reasonable question as to that, for I have the conclusive evidence of my own eyes. But I am possessed of no legal proof that you were alive a year ago. I am, as you know, within the restrictions of the will. I will pay the annuity for this year, but must insist upon satisfactory affidavits that you were not dead when the preceding annuity was passed.'

"It took me the better part of a day to convince him that he should settle in full."—Detroit Free Press.

His Good Wife.

Gilbert—I believe in a man being the master of the house. He should have the say in everything.

Mason—How about the naming of that baby of yours?

Gilbert—My wife gave way to me in a very proper and wifely manner. She said she didn't care what name I gave the little fellow so long as it was Henry. So that's the name I gave him. You know I felt, after the hearty manner in which she deferred to me, I ought to yield a single point merely out of appreciation of her humility.—Boston Transcript.

Family Pride.

"I suppose you take a great deal of pride in your business."

"No," anwered Mr. Cumrox. "I used to take pride in my business, but ma and the girls don't approve of it. The only thing we take pride in now is my daughter's husband's pedigree."—Washington Star.

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act as a wolf; that is the most certain of all things.—Fontaine.

INDIAN SIGNALS.

The Long Distance Code by Which the Red Men Conversed.

The traveler on the plains in the early days soon learned the significance of the spires of smoke that he sometimes saw rising from a distant ridge or hill and that in turn he might see answered from a different direction. It was the signal talk of the Indians across miles of intervening ground, a signal used in rallying the warriors for an attack or warning them for a retreat when that seemed advisable.

The Indian had a way of sending up the smoke in rings or puffs, knowing that such a smoke column would at once be noticed and understood as a signal and not taken for the smoke of some campfire. He made the rings by covering the little fire with his blanket for a moment and then suddenly removing the blanket and allowing the smoke to ascend, when he instantly covered the fire again. The column of ascending smoke rings said to every Indian within 30 miles: "Look out. There is an enemy near." Three smokes built close together meant danger. One smoke merely meant attention. Two smokes meant "Camp at this place." Travel the plains, and the usefulness of this long distance telephone will quickly become apparent.

Sometimes at night the settler or traveler saw fiery lines crossing the sky, shooting up and falling, perhaps taking a direction diagonal to the line of vision. He might guess that these were the signals of Indians, but unless he were an old timer he might not be able to interpret the signals. The old timer and the squaw man knew that one fire arrow (an arrow prepared by treating the head of the shaft with gunpowder and fine bark) meant the same as the column of smoke puffs—viz. "An enemy is near." Two arrows meant "Danger." Three arrows said imperatively, "This danger is great." Several arrows said, "The enemy are too many for us." Two arrows shot up into the air at once meant "We shall attack;" three at once said, "We attack now." An arrow shot off in a diagonal direction said as plainly as pointing a finger, "That way." Thus the untutored savage could telephone fairly well at night as well as in daytime."

PUZZLED THE JEWELER.

He Wanted a Second Hand Watch and Finally Got It.

He was evidently a foreigner, and he walked into one of the big jewelry houses on F street and asked for a watch. He would be pleased to examine some "second hand watches," he said to the clerk who advanced to meet him.

"This isn't a pawnshop," observed the clerk haughtily.

"No?" observed the man inquiringly. "But you have watches?" And he pointed to the great showcase full of handsome watches.

"Certainly," replied the clerk. "Finest stock of watches in the city. How much do you want to pay for a watch?"

"How mooch?" asked the stranger. "Mooch as he is worth, so that he suits me. I have said that I desire a second hand watch—a good one that shall keep the time."

"See here, sir; you are off your base. We don't keep secondhand goods. You will have to hunt elsewhere for secondhand watches."

The stranger's eyes opened wide. "But you have him there, and there and there," he said as he began to gesticulate. "I have said s-e-c-o-n-d h-a-n-d watches," spelling it as though to make it plainer, "and they are here, everywhere, yet you say you have them not. I do not comprehend you."

"Well, I do, you," replied the clerk sheepishly as he quickly got behind the counter. "Just a little mix up. No harm done, I hope. Certainly we have watches with second hands. All our watches have second hands. We handle no others." And the stranger got his second hand watch, for which he laid down a $50 bill.—Washington Star.

Speculation and Theft.

Some statistician, in emulation of Lombroso perhaps, has been figuring out the habitual employment of convicts. He concludes that more men and women whose employers are the national, state or municipal governments fall into evil ways and come to untoward ends than those who work for private individuals or corporations. A very large proportion of the men and women who have been handlers of public moneys seem to yield to the constant temptation and begin to peculate, and some cynic avers that peculation is the corollary of speculation. As a matter of fact, most of the big and little thieves who confess how they were led to take money that did not belong to them declare that speculations of one sort or another brought them eventually behind the bars.—New York Herald.

By Way of Suggestion.

"The trouble with me," spoke the young man who was on his way home with his best and loveliest from a party at the Kenhurst club, "is that I always feel embarrassed when I am out in company. I never know what to do with my hands."

"Suppose you just hold them up," said a hoarse voice in his ear.

The voice pertained to a large, rough looking man with a mask on his face and a large, rough looking revolver in his hand, and the youth lost no time in complying with the suggestion.—Chicago Tribune.

Bicycles are generally considered very modern inventions, but some of the Egyptian obelisks bear figures mounted on two wheeled vehicles resembling the old velocipedes.

Silk goods are said to take dyes more readily than any other fabric.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

French Bakers.

Bakers in France are subject to restrictions and regulations undreamed of in England. In the fortified towns along the frontier they are bound by law to have a certain stock of flour always on hand in case of emergencies. The bakery not only has to be kept clean, but the baker has to deposit with the local authorities a certain sum of money as a surety for the proper conduct of his business.

The law also looks after his weights and measures, which circumstance places him in the same position as the British baker, but in addition the law regulates the price at which bread can be sold.

Napoleon III ordered on one occasion that a loaf about equal to our quartern should be sold for not more than sixpence, and this at a time when we were paying eightpence and ninepence. —London Tit-Bits.

Trying It on the Building.

Markleigh—Your office seems badly mussed up. Have you no janitor?

Barkleigh—We have one, but since he became a faith curist he has been giving the office "absent treatment."—Baltimore American.

A story first heard at a mother's knee is seldom forgotten, and the same may be said of other things received at a mother's knee, which will readily recur to the reader.—Chicago News.

The United States has a lower percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

A MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Oh, limpid listener, in your placid soul
Are mingled all the songs that brooks have sung
When years and years, the shaggy hills among,
They babbled of their trials, with foamy tears,
Until, all wearied, having reached their goal,
You softly soothed their sorrows and their fears.

Like sentinels the stolid mountains stand
About you, dress'd in garb of gorgeous green;
At early dawn their mirrored shapes are seen
In shimmering outline, painted by the sun,
Upon your face, athwart the gleaming sand,
Nor fade from view until the day is done.

A fitting figure of eternal rest
You typify the changeless fate of man
When, having coursed mortality's brief span
Adown the hills of Time, his life shall end,
And all his doings, be they banned or blest,
Forevermore, with other deeds, shall blend.

—John A Foote in Rosary Magazine.

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 21st A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff executrix of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, representing, among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of April A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m. at probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 21st day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 27-4t-Apr 17)

Order to Examine Accounts, &c.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Red Lake. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 4th 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Philip L. Weber, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of K. O. Gigstad administrator of the estate of Philip L. Weber deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying, that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said Estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, That said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Thursday the twenty-eight day of March A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., at the office of the Probate Judge of Red Lake county at Red Lake Falls in said county.

And It Is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the St. Hilaire Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the fourth day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 6-4t-Mar 27)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 29th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mecl. App. No. 835—883.
3708, 3793
(Mar 13-April 17)

UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
The recognized standard.
Dealers and Druggists sell it.
ST. PAUL
GEO. BENZ & SONS.
MINNEAPOLIS.

Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of [illegible]. Send in your order.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

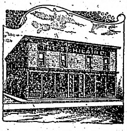
M. W. A. CAMP 3850.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

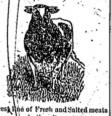
Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.



Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

YOUR Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

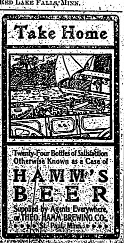
FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.



Take Home
Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
St. Paul, Minn.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

Burlington Route

A Great American Traveler Says:

"I would rather dine on a Burlington Route dining car than on any other dining car in the world. The only other railroad service that compares with it is the Orient Express, on which I traveled between Paris and Constantinople."

S. S. McCLURE,
Publisher McClure's Magazine.

Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The Day Express leaves Minneapolis 7:10 a. m. St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday arriving at Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cosmopolitan and Spectator.

To secure for you the best and most interesting of the great illustrated magazines at the lowest possible price has been the aim of the editor of this journal. That we have succeeded we will leave our readers to judge. A special contract recently entered into with The Cosmopolitan, which seeks to become better known in this neighborhood, has enabled us to offer you a year's subscription to the greatest of the illustrated magazines together with a year's subscription to this journal, both together one year for only $1.50.

SOME OF OUR CLUB RATES WITH THE

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. HILAIRE AND RED LAKE COUNTY.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Farm, Stock & Home.

50 cents per year. Read by a greater number of Northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published. Are you among the number? If not, Why not? Every department in the hands of a specialist. Short talks department. A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. No northwestern farmers list of papers is complete without it. This paper and Spectator one year for $1.25.

Cosmopolitan, New York World and The Spectator.

You wish to keep in touch with metropolitan life, through the medium of a great daily. The Thrice-a-Week World of New York is the equivalent of a daily and is a marvellous fund of knowledge concerning the happenings of the day. Each issue contains six to eight pages of eight columns each or over eight thousand columns of reading matter a year. In former days this would have cost you probably as much as $6.00 a year, by itself. Now you can have it, if you wish, in connection with your home paper and The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Three together one year for only $2.50.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

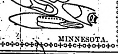
L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.



NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA
Wednesday, March 27, 1901.

No wonder the fair sex is clamoring for equal rights. As it now stands, when a man dies his better half is entitled to only a third of his estate.

During the past eight months donations and subscriptions amounting to over £23,000 have been received for the Roman Catholic cathedral of Westminster, which structure is externally now practically complete.

Over $17,000,000 was spent on 102 vessels purchased by the navy department during the war with Spain. Seven of these were transferred to the war department, seven were sold and two sunk; thirteen are used by the state militia and five are at the navy yards or stations. Of all the remaining thirty-two seventeen are at the Asiatic station.

A queer sentence closes the inscription on a tombstone in a churchyard in Leigh, England. After announcing the name and other particulars of the lady there buried, these words follow: "A virtuous woman is 5s, to her husband." The explanation is that space prevented "a crown" being cut in full, and the stonecutter argued that a crown equals 5s.

Mexico has a national bathing day. It comes once a year—on that day every Mexican, from the president down to the humblest servant or laborer, is expected to give himself or herself a good wash. Some of the Mexicans, probably fearing the pneumonia, rarely permit water to touch their bodies; but on the national bathing day the most of them like to get in the swim.

The Bon Marche, the great department store of Paris, feeds its 4,000 employes. The smallest kettle in its kitchen has a capacity of 100 quarts, and the largest 500. Each of the fifty frying pans is big enough for 300 cutlets. Every dish for baking potatoes holds 225 pounds. When omelets are on the bill of fare, 7,800 eggs are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and 100 assistants are usually at the ranges.

A good story has been going the rounds of an old Spanish priest, who labored for a long time in the Philippine Islands. His friends entreated him, before he died, to write out in a book the knowledge which he had gained of the people for the enlightenment of his successors. After he was gone, they opened hopefully a large volume which he left, inscribed "What I know about the Filipinos," only to find that the pages were all blank.

Ohio capitalists closed a deal recently for the purchase of 4,000 acres of improved Florida lands, located on the St. John's river, forty-five miles south of Jacksonville. On the land is a beautiful magnolia grove and it is so situated that it is very desirable for residence purposes. During the coming summer the new owners will erect several handsome houses thereon, and the entire tract will be fenced and used as a game preserve for the enjoyment of the owners and their friends.

Philanthropy has been defined as Tom's opinion of what Dick ought to do for Harry. An ounce of illustratin is worth a ton of definition. A visitor at a Hartford hospital was told that Nancy Cornelius, a young Indian nurse, could earn twenty dollars a week in that city, and have all her time employed. Feeling a call of duty to the sick and aged among her own people, this splendidly equipped woman offered her serivices as doctor, nurse, housekeeper and scrubwoman in a little hospital among the Wisconsin Indians. For this arduous work she receives the meager sum of $200 a year. Her returns in gratitude, and the humble efforts of her people to follow her lead to better things, pass all computation.

Captain George W. Streeter of Chicago entered the office of the chief clerk of the department of the interior the other afternoon and asked that he be "sworn in as delegate in congress from the territory of Lake Michigan." He was informed that it is not a function of the department of the interior to administer the oath of office to members of congress. "But," persisted the captain, "I hold in my hand the electoral vote of the territory, which I must cast for president." Mr. De Lacy told the visitor he might get some light on the situation by going to the capitol and the captain moved eastward. Captain Streeter said in an interview: "Yes, it is true that I am the duly elected delegate for a term of four years from the new territory of Lake Michigan, east of Chicago, range 3, township 47. A territorial form of government was established there four years ago. We have a territory covering 300 acres and we have 127 voters. I am going up to the capitol to see Mr. Roosevelt."

Mothers never have any trouble with the naturally curly locks of their children, but it is the straight ones which perplex them. Some "hair doctors" say that if a child's hair be brushed upward instead of downward from infancy it will have acquired a tendency to curl by the end of the first year. In fact, hair dressing is a detail that receives too little attention in the case of little girls. Probably not one mother in three score studies the contour of her daughter's face with a view to finding the most becoming head dressing.

Marriageable women in Servia have a queer way of announcing that they are in the matrimonial market. A dressed doll, hanging in the principal window of a house, indicates that there is living there a woman who is anxious to become a bride.

A curious plant is the "life tree" of Jamaica. It continues to grow for years after it has been dug up and its roots exposed to the sun. Leaves severed from the limbs will remain green for weeks. The tree can only be destroyed by fire.

MORSELS OF WIT & HUMOR

LITTLE CHANCE FOR HIM.

"My dear sir," said the lawyer after he had heard his caller's story, "you are doubly unfortunate."

"How so?" asked the man who wanted to sue for damages.

"Well, you were thrown out of the theater last night weren't you?"

"Yes."

"You'd been imbibing a little and were noisy, but still you wanted to see the play, so you were unfortunate in being thrown out."

"That's right, but how am I doubly unfortunate?"

"Your second bit of bad luck," explained the lawyer, "lies in the fact that you are of the wrong color to get damages. Now, if you were a negro we could trot out the civil rights bill and make a fine case on the contention that the alleged reason given for putting you out was a mere subterfuge; but, being a white man, I guess there is nothing for you to do but to make up your mind that you were treated as you deserved and let it go at that. You see, there are some privileges that are denied you because of your color."

The Emblem.

The landlady was helping her $10 per week flock to sausage.

"I hear that you are an Odd Fellow, Mr. Danks?" she said, pausing in her work.

"Proud to say that I am," responded the new boarder.

"Ah, then I shall just give you three links."

And as his table mates received from four to six links the new boarder knew that he had spoken unwisely."

Dull-Eyed Scientists.

Mrs. Hayseed—"Who are those gentlemen runnin' into our barn to get out o' th' rain?"

Daughter—"They are a party of scientists who are stayingat the hotel. They've been out on some expedition or other."

Mrs. Hayseed—"I don't see where their eyes was las' night. Any one might a' known from th' new moon it was goin' to rain. It was tipped up so it couldn't hold water if it tried."

UNCLE ELI'S LOGIC.

At midnight the other night I got a dig in the ribs and woke up to hear Hannah saying:

"Uncle Eli, get up at once or we shall have our throats cut!"

"Have you discovered any one in the room with a knife?" I asked.

"No, but there's a great racket in the back yard."

"Well?"

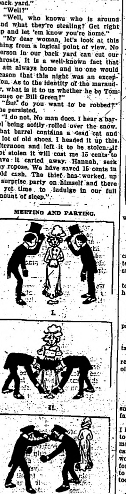
"Well, who knows who is around and what they're stealing? Get right up and let 'em know you're home."

"My dear woman, let's look at this thing from a logical point of view. No person in our back yard can cut our throats. It is a well-known fact that I am always home and no one would reason that this night was an exception. As to the identity of the marauder, what is it to us whether he be Tom Jones or Bill Green?"

"But do you want to be robbed?" she persisted.

"I do not. No man does. I hear a barrel being softly rolled over the snow. That barrel contains a dead cat and a lot of old shoes. I headed it up this afternoon and left it to be stolen. If not stolen it will cost me 15 cents to have it carted away. Hannah, seek thy repose. We have saved 15 cents in cold cash. The thief has worked up a surprise party on himself and there is yet time to indulge in our full amount of sleep."

MEETING AND PARTING.



I.

II.

III.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

"So you're going to move," said the neighbor.

"Yes," replied the parent sadly. "I simply must do it. I like the neighborhood all right, and I'm pleased with the house, but I'm too far away from Harper."

"Harper? What Harper?"

"Why, Dr. Harper, of course—the man who is organizing the educational trust. You see, I have a family of children, and I have got to keep within reach of suitable educational facilities. These, I find, are gradually being gathered in by the University of Chicago, and I might as well go down and camp by the Midway first as last. Dr. Harper has a list of affiliated schools and colleges as long as your arm now, and little by little he's moving them into the Midway group of buildings. He'll have the Art institute down there in a year or so."

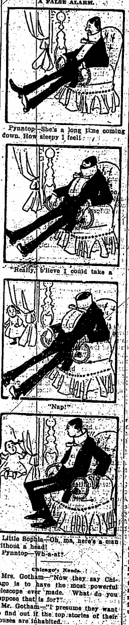
"Oh, he can't get that."

"Can't? Dr. Harper can't? I guess you don't know him. But, anyway, he's an earnest worker for the Two Million club. He's bringing people here from all over. He reaches out for their schools and they just naturally have to follow. I'm going to get as close to him as possible before rents reach a prohibitive figure in order to be prepared for the future."—Chicago Evening Post.

Light as a Cure.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris on December 3d, Monsieur P. Garnault reported that in certain diseases light exercises a specific curative action. The most successful treatment under concentrated light occurred in cases of muscular and articular rheumatism, various kinds of ulcers and chronic catarrh of the nose and ear.

A FALSE ALARM.



Pynntop—She's a long time coming down. How sleepy I feel!

"Really, b'lieve I could take a

"Nap!"

Little Sophia—Oh, ma, here's a man without a head!

Pynntop—Wh-a-at?

Chicago's Needs.

Mrs. Gotham—"Now they say Chicago is to have the most powerful telescope ever made. What do you suppose that is for?"

Mr. Gotham—"I presume they want to find out if the top stories of their houses are inhabited."

Time's Changes.

Mrs. D'Avnoo—"Those street repairers have got through at last."

Mr. D'Avnoo—"They have?"

Mrs. D'Avnoo—"Yes; they have taken away their red lantern."

Mr. D'Avnoo—"Taken away their red lantern? Well! Well! Another old landmark gone!"

LITTLE LAUGHS.

What Would Follow.

"Why didn't you loan Starker your snow shovel? That isn't much of a favor."

"No; but you don't know Starker. If I loaned him the shovel he would want to borrow my heavy coat and ear muffs. He'd dig in the snow until he caught a severe cold and then his son would want to borrow my horse to ride for the doctor. Likely as not he'd want to borrow enough to pay the doctor, too."

Usual Thing.

Barber—Here, you owe me 15 cents for that shave!

Customer—Go on! I always gits shaved "on me face!"

Unrestful Lodger.

The Miss—Do you prefer to spend the night on a park bench or the basement of a police station?

The Tramp—Well, lady, if it wasn't for de cold I'd prefer de park bench. In de station basement dey disturb yer dreams by pourin' coal on de furnace.

Ideas That Pass in Flame.

"Now, Jimmy, instead of spending your time in the streets you should read good literature. Does any poetry ever fall in your hands?"

"Bushel of it, ma'am. I'm office boy in a newspaper office an' have to empty de waste basket every mornin'."

Many Purchases.

Young Wife—"My dear, I've been putting down everything I spent in an account-book, just as you said; but I think I'd better stop."

Husband—"Why so?"

Young Wife—"It's costing like everything for account-books."

LET US BE PATIENT.

Let us be patient, you and I;
Let us, like watchful guardsmen, make
Our hearts a haven for the sake
Of those that drift, they know not why.

Let us be patient. Let us keep
Our watch-fires faithful as God's stars,
Whatever storm or shadow mars
The breadth of life's uncertain deep.

Let us be patient. Let men trace
No frown, no insincerity,
In skies of ours, that all may see
God's presence in his child's calm face.
—F. W. Hutt, in S. S. Times.

Little Bacchus.

BY JESSIE LLEWELLYN.

Author "The Little Red Wagon," Etc.

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

We were lounging around a large table in the east sample room of the Palace Hotel, which now is one of the swellest in the city. It was after business hours, and Dick Blume had started in on one of his long-winded stories. Dick had been running out from Chicago with a line of shoes before the oldest drummer among us had learned his A B C's, and his record for yarns was a world beater.

"I'll tell you he's her second husband and No. 1 is alive and flourishing back in the East," he was saying. "I'm the only man this side of the Mississippi besides his 'nibs' that's now got her, who knows the true inwardness of the affair."

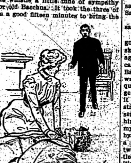
Blume was speaking of the pretty landlady of the "Palace," to whom we all had been making our politest speeches for a year past. We allowed him to continue uninterrupted.

"Her first husband was Nelson Bacchus, a good-hearted fellow, but without over-much brains. He brought her out here from back in the 'states,' as we used to say then, and in a little shack on this very spot they kept a hotel. It must have been the girl's black eyes and snappy, bright ways that started things going their way. It was a wonder they ever caught any of the boys, because she never would allow any liquor sold on the place any more than now, and if she'd find any of us backing our chips with the real stuff, out we'd go, bills paid or no. Well, in some way she took a sort of liking to me and used to tell me her troubles when the cook would quit on five minutes' notice or if any of the boys got sick; for, young as she was, she was a regular mother to us all.

"Things seemed to be going pretty smooth, for although she and Bacchus didn't seem to exactly hitch, they never had any words. He was a soft lot, always whining about something, and clean daffy with homesickness for the East. She was the whole thing about the hotel. Maybe I imagined it, but it seemed to me there was a wistful look in her eyes as though her life was incomplete.

"'There'll be a tragedy here some old day,' thinks I. 'That little woman is plumb ready to fall in love; she's just waiting for the right man'; for I could see that Nelson just figured as a sort of habit of hers. Sure enough, he came—the right man, I mean, and I was there—or here—at the time. It was the night before Christmas. The sleet and rain was knifin' every one it caught out, when a chap who looked to be pretty much on his uppers walked into the office. He was kind of wabbly in the knees, and old Kirk—you all know lazy Kirk, died down in Mexico in '79 for lack of exercise—Kirk took the trouble to knock the ashes off his cigar and voice the one word we were all thinking, 'Drunk,' he says. And as if the word hurt him, the fellow keeled over and fell prone to the floor. Little Bacchus—that's the name she went by among the boys—had been waiting for him to register, eyein' him pretty steady. Like a flash she was kneeling at his side and tugging at his frozen collar, and calling Mose, the black porter, and me.

"'Who says this man is drunk?' she asked, scornfully, looking straight at Kirk, as Mose lifted the slight figure in his arms. 'He's starvin' and half frozen to death, that's what he is.' There was something in her tone and the way she led the way to the best room in the house that somehow made me whistle a little tune of sympathy for old Bacchus. It took the three of us a good fifteen minutes to bring the fellow to himself. I had looked through his pockets and found two dog-eared cards with the inscription, 'Jonn Sheldon, printer,' same as now, only now it's 'John Sheldon, Palace Hotel.' There wasn't a sou of money about his clothes, and I guess he hadn't had the price of a hair cut for some time, for the yellow curls lay about his white face like a girl's. He certainly was good-looking. When the doctor came he said it was a case of typhoid fever. She was tending him like a mother when I jumped out of town.



'Who says this man is drunk?'

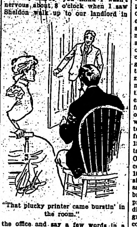
"It was about two months before I was here again. Nelse was behind the desk talking to some fellows about the glorious farm country in the East when I registered, but Little Bacchus was nowhere to be seen. It was old Mose to whom I addressed my questions as to her whereabouts.

"'Oh, she's up in her sittin' room with the printer, I guess,' he replied carelessly. I persisted with my questioning and learned that Sheldon on recovery secured a job with one of the morning papers—there were two here then—that he was boarding at the Bacchus House, and that he seemed devoting his leisure moments to Little Bacchus. All this prepared me for the shock when [illegible] office next morning [illegible] came straight [illegible] hand like a child. 'I'm in trouble,' she said, with a moist sort of sound in her voice, 'and I want to tell some one. Will you listen?' I didn't need to answer, for she had already led the way over by the window, and, looking around to see that none were in earshot, she began talking like a cyclone, fast and furious.

"'You see, he loves me, and I love him—I just can't help it. Oh, it's all right. Don't think that—and something's goin' to happen tonight. He's got a proposition to make to Nelson and he's goin' to make it tonight in our sittin' room. Now, no telling what will happen, and I want you to help me out. It won't be like eaves-droppin', not exactly, and we may be able to prevent shootin' if Nelson gets mean. I want you to meet me in the empty room just next ours at 8 o'clock, so that if anything goes wrong we can—'

"Kirk and some of the boys lounged in just then, and she ran away like a frightened kitten. She certainly was changed!

"Well, maybe you think I wasn't nervous about 8 o'clock when I saw Sheldon walk up to our landlord in the office and say a few words in a very low tone. I was more scared than he seemed to be, but I thought of Little Bacchus up there in the vacant room crying and worrying, so up I mosied. She just nodded to me as I went in, and we sat down without a word near the door leading into the next room. The two men came in immediately and it was Nelson Bacchus who spoke the first word.



"That plucky printer came burstin' in the room."

"'Well?' says he.

"'Mr. Bacchus, I love your wife. It's only right to tell you that she loves me. I thought I'd ask you—we thought it better—if you'd think over a plan—'

"An ominous clicking sound came through the partition, then the scuffling of feet. Little Bacchus sprang to my side and was pushing me toward the door. She was about to turn the lock, when a voice from the other side reassured us.

"'No need to get mean, you see; I'll take care of this.' It was Sheldon's voice. Old Bacchus was cursing softly but artistically.

"'To be brief,' continued the voice, 'what will you take, cash down, to go back East? Will you do this for one thousand dollars?'

"'You haven't got it,' Bacchus quickly answered.

"'See here.' There was a soft rustling of bills as Sheldon evidently counted them out. 'Here's five hundred. You know I'm a man of my word; now I'll give you my note for the other payable in five months.'

"'Umph!' Bacchus grunted. 'I thought you were trying to steal the girl and start a rival hotel; thought you weren't on the square, you know.'

"'What do you say?' insisted he of the yellow curls. 'Better decide now,' and I seemed to hear another ominous click, but perhaps it was only fancy; I never knew.

"'When do you want me to start?' whined Bacchus, like the coward that he was.

"A watch-lid snapped, then Sheldon said: 'In one hour you can take the Santa Fe going east.'

"'Give me the five hundred, then,' said Little Bacchus' husband.

"Well, sir, he didn't even tell her goodby, just took that money and skipped; and about an hour after the agreement, when that plucky printer came burstin' in the room where Little Bacchus and I were sitting, too wrought up for conversation, I just quietly slipped out and left them together. To this day every one thinks it was a cold case of desertion, and the strangest part of it is, that Sheldon sent that five hundred. Yes, sir, I saw him mail the check when I was out on my next run. Sent it without a word, by gad, and as soon as she could get a divorce he married the girl, and two years after they tore down the little shack and built the Palace; and it's a great hotel. Oh, a great hotel!"

The Old Farmer.

A southern paper tells a story of a Chattanooga (Tenn.) merchant who installed a telephone near the front door of his shop and one morning stepped up to the transmitter to answer a call. Just at that moment a North Georgia farmer who had never seen a telephone before came into the place and inquired, "Wanter buy any aigs?" The merchant, who was intent upon getting his message, gazed abstractedly at the farmer and told the telephone, "I can't hear you!" "Wanter buy any aigs?" shouted the farmer in a voice that made the windows rattle. Still unable to hear the man who was calling him, the merchant again remarked, this time without looking at the farmer, "I can't hear you! Speak louder!" For the third time the farmer spoke, roaring out his previous question so loud that people several blocks away stopped and asked what the trouble was. This had the desired effect. The merchant left the telephone, forgetting his call, and turning savagely on the intruder, remarked, "No! damn it, I don't want any eggs!" The farmer smiled, and as he went out, was heard to remark softly, "I never did see one o' them deaf fellers but what I could make 'em hear if I only let myself out."

There are ten railway lines in England and Wales, five in Scotland and [illegible]

THE SNOW MOUNTAINS

SNOW-CAPPED SUMMITS OF RUWENZORI RANGE.

Impression That This Was a Single Mountain Is Corrected—It Proves to Be a Mountain Range from 70 to 80 Miles Long.

Those who read many books of exploration know that a long period of investigation and the work of quite a number of explorers is usually required to give the world a fairly accurate idea of any new region, says the New York Sun. The first explorer comes home with very interesting information, but he rarely has time to make careful studies. There is much he does not see and he makes blunders with regard to geographic or other features that he has only superficially examined. The next explorer returns with new information about the same region, corrects blunders made by his predecessor and makes new blunders of his own. Thus explorer succeeds explorer, each showing the region in some new light, each eliminating some mistaken impressions concerning it till, at last, we drive from the sum total of work done, a fairly accurate and comprehensive idea of the new region. The explorations of the very interesting mountain region of Ruwenzori, in Central Africa between the north ends of Lake Albert Edward on the west and Victoria Nyanza on the east, is the latest illustration of the fact that the joint labors of a number of explorers are required to give the world the real facts about little-known territory. When Stanley came home from his Emin Pasha expedition in 1889 he reported a great snow mountain called Ruwenzori by the natives. One of his party, Lieut. Stairs, ascended the mountain to a height of 10,000 feet and came to the conclusion that the different snow peaks he saw were so many fragments of the broken rim of an old volcano. The impression made by the report of this discovery was simply that another great snow mountain had been discovered and that it was surpassed in height only by Kilimanjaro and Kenia among African summits. The work of Dr. Stuhlmann in 1890 did not remove this impression, but, while Stairs thought he saw the broken-down rim of an old volcano, Stuhlmann thought these peaks were mountains of deformation; or, in other words, that they had been formed by the crushing, uplifting and forcing together of the rocks. Then came Scott Elliott's explorations, in which he still spoke of Ruwenzori as a single mountain. For twelve years, therefore, geographers have spoken and written of Ruwenzori as a great eminence dominating lesser peaks to the north and south of it. But now come the description of Mr. J. E. S. Moore, who has made a careful study of this region and gives a different impression of it from that derived from the reports of his predecessors. He says Ruwenzori is not a single mountain, but is a mountain range from seventy to eighty miles in length. The mountains are not of volcanic origin, but of deformation, and form a succession of ridges, very lofty and covered with snow. Between the ridges are deep valleys and there is not merely one line of ridges, but a series of parallel ridges, so that this mountain region has important breadth east and west as well as seventy or eighty miles of extension north and south. The natives do not apply the name Ruwenzori to one mountain, but to the entire range, and they have distinctive names for the various summits. Scott Elliot said the highest peak, or Ruwenzori, is 16,500 feet in height, but Mr. Moore declares that, as far as he knows, it is as yet quite impossible to determine which of the numerous snowy peaks in the range is the highest, much less to give its exact height. One of the highest of the mountains is Ingomwimbi. It is a part of the central mass of the range. Moore ascended this mountain and found it a very steep and difficult ascent, sometimes along the edges of yawning chasms and always over slippery rocks or great fields of snow and ice. From the summit he could see the great central mass of wild and very lofty mountains, at least four of whose peaks are snow-capped; on the north and south of the central mass are deep valleys and beyond them are other white snow peaks to the north and south. As far as he could tell this central portion was the highest part of the range, but he is not certain that this is so.

Lord Rowton's Fame.

Lord Rowton, who celebrated his sixty-second birthday recently, has earned fame in several directions. He owes his title, to which there is no heir, to the fact that he was Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary and also to the fact that he is a favorite with the queen. It is as the "noble lodging-house keeper" that his lordship is now best known, however. He is the chief proprietor of three, if not four, of the buildings about London where a single man can obtain a night's comfortable lodging for sixpence.

Subjected Prince and Lost Job.

German papers give currency to a rumor that the retirement of Mr. Goschen from the British admiralty department was the result of his determination not to favor a royal sailor. He ordered that Prince Louis of Battenberg represent the admiralty at the funeral of a naval officer. The prince refused on the ground that he was of royal rank. He was upheld by Queen Victoria, but Mr. Goschen peremptorily ordered the chesty princeling to do as he was bid. Battenberg obeyed orders, but Goschen eventually retired from the department.

Making Light of Misfortune.

Bishop Tugwell of England, now in his missionary travels in the Sahara, sends an account of water "too dirty for us to clean it with our bodies. It made excellent coffee, however." Tapleyistic resignation of this sort might be copied by British troops at the front, or explorers. "Houses burnt down by natives in the night. Cheerful blaze and wonderful warmth; thanked them formally in the morning. Slept soundly all night on a [illegible]

VISITORS NOT WANTED.

People Who Want to See Greenland Must Get a Royal Permit.

Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark, but, as it consists of a group of colonies which would not under any circumstances attract many tourists or traders no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. Trade always has been and still is monopolized by the state and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travelers also Greenland is a closed country unless the traveler in question has beforehand obtained the rare distinction of obtaining the permission of the Danish government. The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlander from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants. The administration settles a fixed price both for the goods the Greenlanders purchase and for the products they sell. In this way all are treated in the same manner and the business being carried on by the state is a guaranty that the natives are not imposed upon. Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves short of produce by selling more than they can dispense with, so that they are not destitute of needful food and clothing when the slack time arrives. The native Greenlander never has been, neither is he now, able to purchase a single drop of spirits from the administration. The exchange of goods between Greenland and Denmark is as a rule carried on exclusively by means of the nine vessels belonging to the Greenland Company—viz., five brigs, three barks and a small steamer, having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through drift ice, make two voyages a year, and the steamer as a rule three voyages. One of them the brig named the Whale, is nearly 100 years old.

Stone That Brings Luck.

A good deal has been heard of the "Lia Fail," or Stone of Destiny, which is placed under the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster abbey; but few people realize the extreme antiquity of this uninteresting-looking, rough, gray block. It was brought to Ireland about 1200 B. C. by the Tuatha-de-Danaans, a mysterious eastern race who conquered Ireland at that period. No one is quite clear as to their identity, but many savants suppose them to have been Chaldeans, Persians or Phoenicians. Those races were certainly highly civilized, even so long ago as the date mentioned. They attached the greatest possible value to the stone and used to crown all their monarchs on it. Three of the Tuatha-de-Danaan queens regnant who sat upon the stone of destiny rejoiced in the curious name of Fodhla, Bamba and Eire—the last a name that is creeping into use again of late, after long eclipse. In the sixth century, Fergus, king of Scots (an Irishman by descent), borrowed the stone for his coronation at Scone, and "froze on to it" when he had it. It never went back to Ireland, and many historians date the commencement of the distressful country's woes from that loss. Edward I. of England carried off the stone from Scone and placed it in Westminster abbey, where it still remains.

Profit in Ostrich Farms.

Very remunerative is ostrich farming, which, for a considerable time followed in California, has now been introduced into New Zealand. Five hundred of the birds are now on the farm of the Messrs. Nathan at Whitford Park, a short distance from Auckland. All the steps in the industry, from the nesting of the birds to the dressing, dyeing and mounting of the plumes, are carried on at this establishment. The manager states that an adult bird requires about the same amount of attention as a sheep, and that the ostrich consumes about twice the quantity of grass needed by a sheep. The birds become dividend paying investments when about 10 months old, after which age they are clipped every eight months. The feathers clipped are worth from $3.75 to $6.20 per pound, the after dressing increasing the value enormously. The male and female birds manage the incubation of the eggs between them, taking four-hour watches each. To his share of this duty the male ostrich adds the labor of turning the eggs. The chicks are hand fed, as with those of the ordinary farm yard fowl, and are reared without serious loss.

Gold in Sea Sand.

On the northern coast of California, near Gold bluff, gold-bearing beach sands are still profitably operated. The panning surfs of the ocean act as gigantic concentrators. There are two kinds, the "straight in surf" and the ordinary panning surf. The "straight in" is occasioned by the western wind accumulating the sand upon the seashore. The panning surf comes with a northwest or southwest wind, exercising a rocking motion on the cumulative sand heaps, panning them down and preparing the material for the puny appliances of the beach miner.

Barbaric Punishment in England.

The old-fashioned punishment of riding the rail for martial offenses, has been revived in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In Carlton, West Scrafton and Coverdale three erring husbands have undergone the salutary punishment of being forced to bestride a rail, and then, hoisted on the shoulders of some of the villagers, being ridden around through the streets for the edification of a hooting populace.

Need for the Ripper.

Without wishing to dip into our city's local politics, there is seemingly need of some kind of a "ripper" that it will not make its chief executive a laughing stock and a burlesque. A more incongruous spectacle has rarely been presented to a great city than the attitude of the mayor in his action, and its negation by understrappers, in the recent prize fight matter.—Pittsburg Catholic.

When a girl tells a young man to take heart it sounds suspiciously like a hint.

THE LAND OF MAKE BELIEVE.

To the gates of Dawn, how gladly
Would the grayheads all go back,
And, among the little children,
For a while forget the rack!
How their purblind eyes would brighten,
How their hearts with joy would heave,
Could they once again be dwellers
In the Land of Make Believe!

O, what treasures that a Croesus
Has amassed can equal those
That before the gaze of childhood,
As by magic, once arose?
All are rich if but they will be,
All possess what they perceive—
To life's largess there's no limit
In the Land of Make Believe!

What a land it is to live in,
Where a palace is as cheap
As a hovel—where the littlest
May with giant strides o'erleap
Highest hights! Tho' bringing knowledge,
How the flying years bereave
Us of all our happy dwellings
In the Land of Make Believe!

Still so curious is the human
E'en in childhood—oft he goes
Far outside Joy's sphere, a-weeping
O'er imaginary woes;
For the one that's born a poet,
Tho' he knows not why, must grieve
O'er the tears that fall outside of
The bright Land of Make Believe!
—Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

Wit vs. Wine.

BY JAMES NOEL JOHNSON.

Author "A Romulus in Kentucky," "Two Girls in Blue," Etc.

(Copyright, 1901: by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Old John Tabor of Bowie Creek sat on his veranda, his huge legs spread suggestive of the prongs of a black oak tree. The puckers between his eyes drew his brush-heap brows together.

His pretty daughter, Mollie, stood at the rail of the balusters, her apron pressed to her eyes. A curtain of morning glory vines dropped from the eaves to the ground, one blossom of which touched the cheek of the young girl with the soft lips of sympathy.

"No use in none o' your foolishness. You ain't got sense enough to know what's good for ye. Jest to think ye're wantin' to marry that school teacher, Ed. Bronson, with his soft han's, gal face and baby eyes, an' turn yer contrary back on Tom Bradley, who could split more rails in one day than that 'ar Bronson could split in ten years. You think you could live with him on soft moonshine, idle breezes, kisses an' all that sort o' truck, forgittin' that arter a few messes of that diet you'd like to try a round or two of 'taters, pork and beans, soda biscuit and strong coffee."

"Pap," spoke the girl between convulsive sobs, "you can't make me marry Tom. I can't do it; I won't do it, I tell you!"

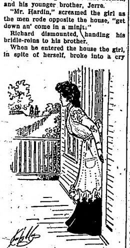
"Lookee hur' gal; I'm gittin' my dander clean up in my ha'r now! You belong ter me until you're twenty-one, an' I sorter allow, under the laws of the state o' Kentucky, made an' pervided fer sich cases as this, that I'll do as I please with my own property. Heah me? I'll have no kicks an' hitches. When I stand you side an' side to be hitched up ter the matrimonial wagon, by gad, suh, I'll have no stallin'! Think I'm goin' to give you to a little slender imirtation of a man with nuthin' but er edication (which only makes people fools and idlers), while a big, strong man with two hosses, three cows an' forty head of sheep stands ready to foreclose on ye? Not much! You're mine, I say—till tomorry night, then I give ye to Tom Bradley. So hush your snubbin' an' go git dinner in race horse time, for I promised Bradley to go with him to town this evening to git the license."

As soon as the old man had disappeared behind a wall of dark green corn at the rear of the house, Mollie, in a frenzy of dispair and grief, went to the front door and gazed with eager, blistering eyes up and down the road. She wanted to see some one she could fly to, to whom she could reveal her peril, and beg for a rescuing hand. Not more than a minute had passed when two men on horseback rode into view. They were Richard Hardin, the wealthiest young man in that section, and his younger brother, Jerre.

"Mr. Hardin," screamed the girl as the men rode opposite the house, "get down an' come in a minit."

Richard dismounted, handing his bridle-reins to his brother.

When he entered the house the girl, in spite of herself, broke into a cry that convulsed her frame, and rendered her speechless for some time. The sympathetic young bachelor gazed upon her, wonder and pity in his face. He had a vague idea, however, the occasion of her grief. When she had mastered herself, she briefly related her troubles, and begged him to save her.



The young man sat for a moment,
Two horsemen rode into view.
his mind working double time. The girl watched him as a mother would watch the lights and shades in the face of a child approached by death. Soon his face lighted up. He slapped his big leg and said:

"I'll fix it. Have no further fear. You shall have your heart's wise choice. I'll save you from that contemptible wretch—Tom Bradley. I'll be back in a second."

He arose and hastily went out to the fence.

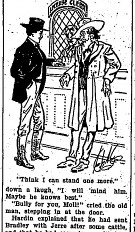
"Jerre," he said, "I'm going to Vanceburg with Mr. Tabor to get the license for Louis and Mollie's marriage. Ride over and tell Tom we are gone, and get him to go with you out to Abe Martin's to bring home the three cows I bought of him yesterday and I'll pay him well."

Then he went back into the house and said: "Mollie, when your father comes in I shall pretend to agree with him respecting his choice. You will appear as if reconciled. I'll go to town with your father to get a license for your marriage. Leave all to me."

Soon the old man's footsteps were heard in the yard, and Richard, as if in answer to words from Mollie, raised his voice and said:

"Oh, Mollie, you'll get over your foolish love for Ed Bronson all right. He's a pretty young fellow, very attractive to girls, but one they would always regret marrying. Your father is right. Mind him, and the future will show you that the wisdom of age is superior to a girl's day dreams."

"Well," replied Mollie, choking down a laugh, "I will mind him. Maybe he knows best."



"Think I can stand one more."

"Bully for you, Moll!" cried the old man, stepping in at the door.

Hardin explained that he had sent Bradley with Jerre after some cattle, and that he had come to go with him after the license. The old fellow was delighted, and when they were well on the road, he didn't refuse Hardin's proffer of a drink from his bottle.

The old man was a spreer. When he got one drink it was the beginning of a two weeks' "drunk." Frequently tapping Hardin's bottle, he was in excellent shape before town was reached.

The bottle exhausted, the pair entered the nearest saloon and began to drink to the health of the young couple. Hardin took very small drinks, while the old man was rapidly passing from the political to the religious stage of drunkenness. The crying stage is next, and, before that was reached, Hardin said they'd better go get the license.

When they reached the clerk's office the old man's eyes were tilted back in their sockets. Hardin whispered the names of the couple to the clerk.

"How old is your daughter, Mr. Tabor?" asked the clerk.

"Er (hic) me? Oh, her—u-um, um, (hic) she's sex—sic—six—er seven——"

"She's seventeen—I know her age," said Hardin.

"You give your free consent to her marriage?"

"Me? Heigh? Er (hic) w'y, yes, I don't keer—think I can stand one more."

Hardin and the clerk laughed, and the former took the license when made out, and paid the fee.

Hardin took the old man down to the saloon, and permitted him to pour down drink after drink until he fell in a heap at the bar. Then he had him carried to bed, where he slept in snoring unconsciousness until 2 o'clock the next afternoon.

Hardin handed the license to Mollie, sent for Ed Bronson and a preacher, and had the couple married four hours after he and the old man had started for Vanceburg.

Tabor continued his spree for two weeks, never coming home during the time.

One day he was standing at the bar, treating a lot of appreciative loafers, and bragging on his son-in-law, Tom Bradley, when the latter entered and called him out the back way.

"Mr. Tabor," he said, crying, "I think you treated me bad—promising me Mollie an' then givin' her to Ed."

"What!" thundered the old man. "Are they married? I got the license fer you an' her."

"No you didn't," mournfully spoke poor Tom, "it was made out for Ed an' Mollie, an' the clerk sez you wuz present an' give your consent."

The old man's whisky blooms faded from his face for a second; then he shouted: "I was tricked! I'll kill Dick Hardin!"

"An' Mr. Tabor, misfortunes never come alone. My horses are dead with epizootic, and the dogs have killed all my sheep."

"Well," laughed the old man, after a pause, "I guess I won't kill Dick, for a little joke like that. Come in an' take a drink."

Bishop Saves a Beetle.

The following anecdote of the late Bishop of London is told: On one occasion he was heading a procession down the nave of Peterborough cathedral, when he observed a black beetle crawling directly in his path. Fearing that the insect would escape the attention of those following, he stooped, picked it up, and, placing it out of the line of route passed on to his throne.

Chinese Fashion-Plates Simple.

All Chinese cloths are built on the same pattern. This is economical. The clothing that the great-great-great-grandfather wore is thus available for the son, the grandson, the great-grandson, the great-great-grandson, and so on down the generations to the day that there is not a thread of it left. The difference in the clothing of a Chinaman is in the material, and never in the cut.

Electrocution Assailed.

Electrocution has been violently attacked by the Electric Review on the ground of cruelty. The Review holds that shooting, garroting, hanging, the gullotine, harikari and beheading by the sword are all humane compared with the mutilations and sickening preparations for an electrical execution.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Don't Deepen the Wrinkles.

Is father's eyesight growing dim,
His form a little lower?
Is mother's hair a little gray,
Her step a little slower?
Is life's hill hard to climb?
Make not their pathway steeper;
Smooth out the furrows on their brows,
Oh, do not make them deeper.

There's nothing makes a face so young
As joy, youth's fairest token;
And nothing make a face grow old
Like hearts that have been broken.
Take heed lest deeds of thine should make
Thy mother be a weeper;
Stamp peace upon a father's brow,
Don't make the wrinkles deeper.

In doubtful pathways do not go,
Be tempted not to wander;
Grieve not the hearts that love you so,
But make their love grow fonder.
Much have thy parents borne for thee,
Be now their tender keeper;
And let them lean upon thy love,
Don't make the wrinkles deeper.

Be lavish with thy loving deeds,
Be patient, true and tender;
And make the path that ageward leads,
Aglow with earthly splendor.
Some day thy dear ones, stricken low,
Must yield to Death, the reaper;
And you will then be glad to know
You made no wrinkles deeper.

The Delayed Letter.

"Hattie," said Mrs. Miller, looking up from her sewing one day in late February, "don't forget to post my letter when you go for the mail, as it is important, and I want it to go on the 4 o'clock train."

"Yes, mother," answered Hattie, a bright looking girl of 15 years, as she reluctantly closed the book, "An Old-Fashioned Girl," which she had been reading and pushed it aside on the table. "May I take my skates along and have some fun on the ice?"

"Yes," her mother replied, "but post the letter first. And I will expect you home for tea; you know Mr. and Mrs. Harris will be here, and I will need you."

Hattie donned her hat, jacket and mittens and started for the door. Before she had reached it, however, her mother said: "Come back, daughter, and put your book away."

The girl obeyed with a slightly pouting expression on her pretty face. She disliked very much to have her greatest fault corrected. Hastily kissing her mother good-bye, she opened the door and ran lightly down the steps and hurried along the street, her good spirits entirely recovered. At the corner, three or four blocks from the postoffice, she met a merry party of girls and boys who, also with their skates slung over their shoulders, were racing madly along, making the air ring with their clear voices and laughter.

"Oh, Hattie!" cried Madge Rumsey, "we were just coming after you. Ed. Carter has his new iceboat down on the river, and has invited all the members of the Winchester Literary club to an iceboat ride. If you had been out to our meeting last night you'd have known about it"—here Madge stopped for lack of breath.

"We'll have to get a-humping," said one of the boys, "or we won't get any boat ride today, as Ed said we would have to start by 2 o'clock, and it can't be far from that now. We're going down as far as Lindon and have some refreshments, then we will come back and have a jolly old time on the ice with our skates."

"Hurrah!" cried one of the boys.

"Keep still, Bert," said Madge. "You'll come, Hattie, of course?"

"Yes, of course, I'll come," Hattie replied, thinking to herself, "I'm not going to miss all that fun just for that stupid old letter. Mother's always so particular, anyway."

The party soon reached the river, where they found the other members of the W. L. C. congregated. Ed's boat was a beauty and Hattie soon forgot all about the letter in her pleasure. They enjoyed a long ride up the river past small, peaceful villages to Lindon, and after refreshments, returned. Strapping on their skates, they indulged in races and cut up all the capers that a lot of mischievous youngsters could think of. The boys had built a huge fire on the edge of the river and after they had tired of skating, they gathered around the fire and told stories till the lights in the village began to show. Then realizing how late it had grown, the party broke up, each one wishing they could have an ice boat ride every day.

As Hattie turned once more towards the postoffice, she knew she was too late to send her letter that night. However, she slipped it in, received her mail, and hurried home, trying in vain to believe that it did not matter, and that her mother would never know but that it went that day.

"Well, sis, I thought you had skated clear out of sight," said her brother Tom, as she came in.

"What has kept you so late, Hattie?" asked her mother.

Hattie replied rather evasively that she had been having a ride in Ed. Carter's ice boat and did not know it was so late. Mrs. Miller asked if the letter was posted, to which Hattie replied, "Yes, mother, it was."

After the dishes had been washed Hattie's mother said, "How would you like to go to Montreal, daughter?"

"Better than most anything else on earth mother, is there any chance for me to go?"

"Yes; your Uncle Harold said if I was willing he would take you in the morning to see the ice palace, and other points of interest there. I sent him word today that if he was able to look after such a big piece of mischief I would be glad to have you go. So get the things you will need ready tonight, as there won't be much time in the morning. What's the matter? Don't you want to go?" for Hattie sat as if she were stunned [illegible] on her that her uncle would not stop for her if he did not get the letter.

"Oh, mother!" she cried at last, "I did not mail your letter till after the train had gone, and I can't go with uncle!"

Mrs. Miller thought it a really good lesson for her daughter, who had of late grown very negligent; but she realized the girl's bitter disappointment and comforted her with the promise that she should take the journey with her uncle another time.—Hunt Maxwell in Detroit Free Press.

Clever Playthings.

Our modern toys are as ingenious as they are varied and pretty, but the young people of Europe and America have no monopoly in this regard. For centuries the children of the far East have delighted themselves with the very queer and interesting contrivances known as expanding water toys. They come in small wooden boxes similar to the little paint-boxes that are so well known, and they look like dirty shavings, broken matches and dilapidated toothpicks. But throw one of them into water, and the ingenious little toy at once shows itself to be something more than a bit of stick. The wood has been kiln-dried, and as soon as it touches the water it begins to absorb the same and to expand almost indefinitely. As it increases in size it separates, and suddenly opens and becomes a very pretty toy. One stick changes into a flower-pot containing a rose-bush in full bloom, another becomes a fat mandarin carrying an umbrella, a third a sea-serpent ferocious in its tiny dimensions. A whale, a tiger and a lady of fashion taking her daily promenade are all represented. The figures are colored, and present an astonishing variety in design and treatment. How they are made and compressed is one of those trade secrets which are kept inviolate by the guild which makes a livelihood by their manufacture. On rare occasions it is possible to get larger and more artistic figures, historical characters and portraits of great monarchs, poets and teachers, dwarfed trees, and tiny houses whose doors and windows are full of inmates. The ordinary kind cost a mere song, but the finer qualities are often very expensive. Expensive or cheap, they have for long years given pleasure to the children of Kyoto and Canton.—Youth's Companion.

An Idea for Boys.

Boys who suffer from visits of minks to their poultry yards should raise these animals instead of chickens. Mr. E. N. Cheney of Lake Mills, Wis., has been doing this for several months, and selling hides to furriers at an average of $3 apiece. This mink farm, which is probably the first of the kind, is thirty-two feet wide. There is a roomy shed with little boxes for the minks, and a 10 by 12 open yard for the animals to run and play in. The "farm" is surrounded by a fence so built that the minks cannot jump over it. They like to come out in the evening, and it is then that they are fed on meat and game. During the summer a large trough of water was kept in the yard, and it was great fun to watch the minks swim, frolic and catch frogs in the water.

Expensive.

A little fresh air waif was spending his first day in the country. When the cows came up in the evening to be milked, he went down to the barnyard with his host to see the operation. The cows were standing about placidly, and as is their custom at that time of day, were contentedly chewing their cud. The boy watched the milkmaids at work, and his eyes dwelt with growing wonder on the ceaseless grind of the cows' jaws. At length he turned to his host, and said: "Do you have to buy gum for all these cows?"—Living Church.

An Intelligent Cat.

"I have a cat that can read," declared a lady to a writer in the Dominion Presbyterian. "At any rate, she knows when a letter comes for her."

"A letter!" exclaimed her friend in astonishment.

"Yes, a letter. If you don't believe it I will prove it to you. Just wait a moment while I direct one." She left the room and presently returned with a sealed envelope addrsssed "Miss Pussy, No. — Blank street, City." This letter was duly posted.

The next morning the postman came, and soon afterward the servant entered with a bundle of letters, among which was that for Miss Pussy. Placing them near her feline highness on the floor, Pussy's mistress said:

"Now, Pussy, pick out your letter." Surprisingly enough, Pussy at once showed an interest, and in a moment had pushed aside with her paws the envelope addressed to her.

"Wait a moment," said the mistress, "and she'll open it." Scarcely had she said this when Miss Pussy tore open the envelope, and in a moment was literally devouring its contents—catnip!

Bees as Geometricians.

The construction of geometrically perfect cells is not the only mathematical operation performed by bees. Not only is the construction of the cells carried on by mathematical rule, but many other operations of the insects also. For instance, the collection of the maximum amount of honey in the minimum time and the division of the workers among the plants proportionately to the number of plants of the same species. In the hives the number of bees engaged in ventilation is almost rigorously proportional to the daily increase of weight of honey, etc. Facts of this order relate to arithmetical proportion, while those having to do with cell-building relate to geometric ratios.

The difference between transactions in gold bricks and in many other commercial commodities lies largely in the amount of profit.—Indianapolis News.

A small boy [illegible]

To Spell Shakespeare's Name.

It has been shown that Shakespeare's name has been spelled, by responsible writers, in 1,906 different ways. In his own time, his contemporaries spelled his name in thirty-two different ways.

Passing of Yellowstone Park.

It is said that the geysers which have made this park famous are gradually declining. This brings to mind the fact that decline is the law of the world. Health is the most precious possession in the world, and too great care cannot be given to it. In the spring, you should renew your strength, revitalize your blood and nerves with the best of all medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It also cures stomach disorders. Try it.

Good Subject Makes Good Talker.

McCarthy—Old Brown declares you are the most entertaining talker in the club. What do you usually talk about in his company?

McCommick—Old Brown.—Harlem Life.

Your picture on a first-class Photo Button, only 10c, from any Photo; same returned unharmed. Other Photos cheap. Sample button, 2c stamp. Rogan's Studio, Whitehall, Wis.

A man who cannot command his temper should not think of being a man of business.—Beaconsfield.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A truly Christian life has greater power than all the Christian literature.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

William Collier, St. Paul, Minn., endless adjustable screen; Harry A. Earnshaw, Minneapolis, Minn., toy bank; John E. Erickson, St. Paul, Minn., dovetailing machine; Theodore Fenske, Billings, Mont., bottling machine attachment; Franklin M. Gilbert, St. Paul Minn., rectifier for electric currents; Franklin Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn., electric switch; Frederick C. Penney, Minneapolis, Minn., wooden building construction; Dickinson L. Rose, Mankato, Minn., water distilling apparatus; Otto Teigen, Lowry, Minn., vehicle wheel.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

At all turns a man who will do faithfully needs to believe firmly.—Thomas Carlyle.

AN INHERITANCE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Indian Reservations and Other New Districts to Be Opened Up This Year.

In the Great Saskatchewan Valley and the Fertile Plains of Assiniboia.

To the Editor, Dear Sir: The past three or four years have demonstrated to a large number of Americans the value of the grain-growing and ranching lands of Western Canada. Tens of thousands have taken advantage of the offer made by the Canadian government as well as of the exceedingly low prices asked for lands by the railway, colonization and other companies. The experience of those who have been settled there for some little time is of a highly gratifying character. So much so that the Canadian government, who has control of the immigration into Western Canada, has decided to open up some new districts this year in the well known Saskatchewan Valley and also in the fertile plains of Assiniboia. These Districts are probably the most productive in the entire West and in close touch to largely settled communities as well as being situated on some of the most important lines of railway. They are within easy reach of markets, schools, churches and other social advantages. In some of these districts lands may be homesteaded as well as purchased outright at very low prices. Now as to what can be done on these lands. The evidence of the settlers in the neighborhood of the lands now about to be opened for settlement (some of them being located in one of the best Indian Reservations) goes to show that the very best results have followed even most indifferent methods. Cases are given where farmers having gone there with most limited means, barely enough to erect a small house and break up a little land, have in three or four years time become prosperous, all debts paid and money in the bank. The soil in the Districts mentioned, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, is a rich black loam, fifteen inches to three feet deep. As a settler says, "It appears like the accumulation of decayed vegetation and ashes for centuries (the sub-soil is a stiff, putty clay)." On this soil it is possible to raise from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, oats 75 to 100 bushels, all of which bring good prices at the local market. For mixed farming these new districts are probably among the best in Western Canada. Stock fatten easily on the wild grasses. Hay is plentiful and prices splendid. Another settler writing to a friend in Iowa says: "The climate is all that could be desired, plenty of rainfall in summer, with no hot, dry winds. On the 28th of September, I saw prairie flowers in full bloom, sweet corn, potato and tomato vines that had not been touched a particle with frost, and the winters are milder than those in the State from which I came. After the holidays the winter sets in clear and cold, with plenty of snow for good sleighing; no high winds or blizzards are known. Horses live out all winter and pick their own living, while cattle live all winter in open sheds and around the hay ricks. Wheat, oats and barley are the principal grain crops. Potatoes and all other roots and vegetables do well, the yield being enormous as compared to those in the States. Wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and all varieties of currants yield in abundance. As a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I feel that I should inform you of the progress and advancement being made in Canada within the past few years, and the inducements and advantages that will follow settlement in Western Canada. Those who desire information can do as I did, and apply to any Agent of the Canadian Government, whose name I see appears in advertisements appearing elsewhere in the columns of your paper, and when writing ask particularly about the Saskatchewan Valley or Assiniboia Districts.

Yours truly, An Old Reader.

FREAKS OF THUNDERBOLTS.

Mountains Seem to Be Engaged in an Electrical War.

Professor Ellsworth Huntington says that during the geological trip through an almost unvisited part of the Taurus mountains in Turkey he heard of a peculiar electrical phenomenon. One of the natives told him that one mountain near his village fought with another mountain on the other side of the Euphrates river. The weapons were balls of light, which the mountains threw at each other. Professor Huntington thought at first, as the region was one of volcanic activity in comparatively recent times, and as hot springs and extinct craters are still to be seen, that this must be a traditional account of a volcanic eruption. He was, however, convinced subsequently that the story had its origin in a meteorological phenomenon. The story is detailed to him by ten or twelve men whom he saw at five different places within an area of forty miles was as follows: A ball of fire would start from one mountain and go like a flash to another. At the same time there is a sound like thunder. This occurs by night or by day, although by day no light is seen. It always occurs when the sky is clear and never when it is cloudy. It sometimes happens two or three times in a year, and then again it is not seen for several years. For the last two years it has not been seen. It hardly ever happens except in the fall, at the end of a long, dry season of three months. One of the mountains which he visited was composed of metamorphic schistose shale of the cretaceous age. Its height is 7,350 feet and its top is comparatively flat. According to one account the ball of fire was at first small, but grew larger as it passed over, and then grew smaller again. Professor Huntington believed that in this case the observer was standing between the two mountains. While meteorologists have not been ready with explanations of these mysterious lightnings, it is mentioned that there are peaks on the Rocky mountains on which almost continuous electrical discharges have been observed, but they pass off into the air quietly, like St. Elmo's fire, and never in great flashes from peak to peak. It is also known that a cloud or a mass of electrified air that has not quite attained the cloudy condition may lie between two peaks, and flashes may proceed from it simultaneously to the two peaks in such a way as to lead a careless observer to say that one peak discharged over the other.

He Peddles Morphine.

Long ago the rustling life of the Tenderloin shortened the current designation of the habitual morphine-taker from dope fiend to plain dope, says the New York Sun. In the process of mutation the term dope shop came to signify more often the resort of dopes than a place for the sale and purchase of dope. The dope shops are as well known as any other class of dives, and like various other classes have their regular followings. Out of this condition has come lately a peculiar product of this curious district. It is nothing less than a victim of the drug who has turned the necessities and appetites of his miserable fellows into a means of livelihood. He is a dope of dopes, who could not work if he would and perhaps would not if he could. He is not old, but the mortgages on time which he has given to spend life under the seductive beckoning of his only charmer are recorded on his face. Late in the afternoon and night after night he meanders in the district haunted by the men and women who are morphine's victims. He carries in his pocket a rusty syringe, and a supply of dope, and he goes among the nervous wrecks and sells them what they crave at a dime a jab. He knows where to find them, and they have come now to know where and when to look for him. They call him the dope doctor. Both women and men are his patrons, and they appear to have welcomed his advent. And the Tenderloin adds to the number of its products the successful practitioner in contraband.

When Women May Govern.

Many people have been confused by the various laws of succession which prevail in Europe. There are three different systems, the most general being that known as the Salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males of all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which it takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German states. The third system is that prevailing in Great Britain, under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of riationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign of Great Britain gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England.

Men Who Talk to Themselves.

A western physician made his first visit to New York last week and at a semi-public dinner on Saturday evening he happened to be seated with men who had spent all of their lives in this city, says the New York Sun. One of them said to him: "Doctor, I have often wondered how New York would impress a thinking man on his first visit. What impresses you most in the streets?" "The thing which first attracted my attention," said the physician, "and which still holds it is the fact that most of the men whom one passes in the streets are talking to themselves. Why is it? Don't New Yorkers have friends to whom they may talk or are they so given to talking that they must talk to themselves when they are alone? Do they all talk in their sleep? Is it because men work harder here that they go along the streets, mumbling to themselves? I don't know the true explanation of it but I have been in many different cities and in none of them have I seen so many men talking to themselves as in New York."

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

Friends ask, "what is the cause?" and the answer comes in pitying tones, nervous prostration. It came upon you so quietly in the beginning, that you were not alarmed, and when sleep deserted you night after night until your eyes fairly burned in the darkness, then you tossed in nervous agony praying for sleep.

MRS. A. HARTLEY.

You ought to have known that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, and you grew irritable without cause, that there was serious trouble somewhere.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

He who climbs needs watch where the ladder ends.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dilatory Discovery.

De Sappy—I hadn't been talking with him five minutes before he called me an ass.

She—Why the delay?—Smart Set.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

It is a maxim with me that no man was ever written out of reputation but by himself.—Richard Bentley.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The noblest deeds of heroism are done within four walls, not before the public gaze.—eJan Paul Richter.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Jay Gould's Timely Hint.

"I called upon Jay Gould once to ask him for a rule that would bring me success in my work," said Edward Boyer, principal of one of the finest grammar schools in New York City. "Every one who knew Jay Gould knew that he was a preoccupied man—that his thoughts were usually far away from the present scene. I was introduced to him by a friend, but I felt that he was scarcely conscious of my presence. We had planned to make some startling remark to attract his attention; and, as I did so, the great financier looked at me for a second as if he saw me for the first time. Then I put my important question.

"What is your business?" he asked, as quick as a flash.

"I am a schoolmaster," I replied.

"Then let the other people do the work."

The advice was to the point, and has proved invaluable.—Success.

The Meaning in a Squeak.

Gus de Smith—Those new boots of yours squeak awfully; perhaps they ain't paid for yet?

Johnny—That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat, and vest, and my trousers, and my hat squeak, too?—Exchange.

NEARLY GONE.

Mrs. Julia A. Mallahan, of Owosso, Mich., Has a Very Narrow Escape—The Doctor Had Little Hope.

Owosso, Mich., March 25.—(Special)—Elite Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of this town, came very nearly losing their esteemed and capable secretary, Mrs. Julia A. Mallahan. Mrs. Mallahan caught a severe cold last winter, and like many others, failed to recognize the dangerous possibilities until it had settled in her kidneys and left her with very severe bearing down pains and almost constant backache. It almost carried her off. Mrs. Mallahan tells the story this way:

"I caught a cold last winter, which I neglected until it settled in my kidneys, causing severe bearing down pains and almost constant bachache. My health had previously been so good that I paid little attention to these symptoms, until the disease had gone so far that my doctor entertained but a slight hope of my recovery.

"Fortunately, one of our Lodge Members mentioned Dodd's Kidney Pills. Her description of the cures they had effected sounded like a fairy tale, but I sent for a box, deciding to give them a trial. I soon found that she had but half told the story of what they would do. I bless the day that I first tried them, and have nothing but the highest praise for them."

Many very valuable lives have been saved by the timely use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and not a few of these have been in Owosso and other neighboring Michigan towns. There seems to be no case of kidney trouble or backache that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. They are 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodds Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Manifestations of Gray Matter.

"Am I as intelligent as your other young man, Dolly?"

"Well, you quote more poetry than he does, but I think he beats you on neckties."—Chicago Record.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions.

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredericksen & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.58½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	.132
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

M. E. Hoff left yesterday for St. Paul.

Nobody likes to have anyone watch him eat.

The Penno auction sale was well attended yesterday.

Geo. Kratka left Thursday for his home at Lansing, Iowa.

Louis Larson moved his hay press down near Wylie last week.

H. A. Johnson is looking after the work of street commissioner.

We feel sorry for anyone who is ashamed of the town he lives in.

W. A. Arthur returned Saturday from a winters stay in the woods.

The farmers in particular would like to see an early and favorable spring.

People who talk too much are sure at some time or other to get snubbed.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

FOR RENT:—A five room house after April 1st. Apply to Mrs. E. Eickhoff.

Fred Cummings and the two Barnes boys returned from the woods Thursday.

Mrs. H. Tway is making arrangements and will leave next week for the coast.

Some people can't tell the truth any more than an actor can tell his real salary.

Herman Nelson and his crew of loggers returned from the pine country last week.

B Christianson purchased the Wm. Eickhoff property on Minnesota avenue last week.

Some people worry and fret about what will become of the world—when they are gone.

Thief River Falls has a barber who gets fined every Monday for keeping open on Sundays.

Uncle Sam has bought the last island in the Philippine group. Cash consideration $100,000.00.

Most women do not care whether a photograph looks like them or not; just so it is good looking.

J. B. Armstrong, the Red Lake Falls cigar manufacturer was here Monday, interviewing the trade.

County Auditor Zeh was here a short time last Friday enroute home from a business trip at St. Paul.

Rev. J. Olson will preach in the city hall next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock All are invited to come.

We know a man in this town who says he does not see the inside of his parlor once in six months.

The St. Hilaire Lumber Company find it difficult to get cars enough to fill orders as fast as they come in.

Two young men from Northern Iowa are here and will open up a real estate office in the Sandmoen building.

Mrs. W. A. Arthur and children returned Friday from an extended visit with relatives at Elmore, Minn.

A mean fellow once quoted the old adage, "time will tell," and said that if time didn't some woman would.

Prohibition will never flourish much as long as the price of a glass of lemonade will buy two glasses of beer.

Mr. Swenson of Clarkfield bought the old Gjersvold farm west of here yesterday. Consideration $1,400.

E. O. Olson will auction off his household goods this afternoon and leave next Monday for the Pacific coast.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. C. Hibbard Thursday March 28th. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

A fine line of Easter millinery just received by Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff. The ladies are invited to inspect the same.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

St. Hilaire will be well represented at Everett, Washington soon. Two families will leave for that place next week.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick, headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

O. Selter, of St. Paul, has purchased the Penno property and barber shop and will take possession next Monday.

The dance given at the Hotel St. Hilaire Monday evening was well attended and the general good time was had.

Rev. J. Olson, who has returned from his northern trip preached to a large congregation last Sunday night in the city hall.

Thos. Little, the time keeper for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company returned yesterday after several months absence in the east.

The Village of Fisher was visited by a $30,000 blaze early Monday morning. The origin of the fire is thought to be incendiary.

Miss Emma Ebbighausen of Crookston returned home Monday after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brummond.

Now is the proper time to start cleaning up your back yards and alleys, Don't wait until it gets too soft to move around.

A man in St. Paul borrowed $25 to pay bankruptcy fee and listed the item among the liabilites. He had the nerve and went to the limit.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet with Mrs. Rev. J. Olson Thursday afternoon April 4th at 2 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to come.

Cashier Ames of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company and H. E. Ives were at the county seat last Thursday transacting business before the county auditor.

Miss Carry Hoff, the milliner, has just received a fine stock of the very latest in hats and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and look them over.

Four young ladies from East Grand Fork, without any money, started out to see the world last week. They were arrested at Crookston and taken home by the sheriff.

A woman in this town is such a disagreeable customer at the grocery store and at the places where she does her buying that everybody knows her just by her reputation.

W. J. Kelley returned home the first of the week from a winters stay in the woods doing the scaling act. He has the reputation of doing two men's work with the scaling rule.

Postoffice Inspector Nathan Noile was here last Thursday checking up business of the office. He complimented Postmaster Rapp's assistants for being correct and prompt in complying with all rules of the office.

The Fargo Call is authority for the statement that "a Kansas man Carrie Nationized himself and emptied his whiskey barrel in a snow-drift. In less than two hours every old soak in town was eating snowballs."

J. H. Penno has sold out his interests in St. Hilaire and will leave next week with his family for Everett, Washington, where he expects to make his future home. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Penno wish them well wherever they may locate.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls was here a short time Monday enroute to St. Paul. While there he will call on Representative Rapp, who has been quite ill of late, and if his condition will warrant Mr. Rapp will be taken home the latter part of this week.

The Crookston Times says: Those house members who can be bought in a bunch at $200.00 a piece, are a cheaper lot of skates than the people up here ever thought they were, although it has been generally believed that there was buying being done. Next thing we see will be an advertisement from the T. M. Roberts supply house in which they will be marked down to $199.00.

Governor Van Sant, Auditor Dunn and Attorney General Douglas have named the tax commission which will prepare a revision of our tax laws and report at a subsequent session of the legislature. The men named are H. W. Childs of St. Paul, W. J. Hahn of Minneapolis and G. S. Ives of St. Peter. They are all men eminently fitted for the immense task before them.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Among the papers of the late Grant Allen was found an article on "The British Aristocracy." It is probable that he did not care to place himself before the English reading public in the position of entire frankness which he had assumed while writing this article, and that consequently it was held until after his death for publication. It was secured through his son for The Cosmopolitan and appears in the April number. Certainly no Englishman has ever so handled the subject without gloves as Grant Allen, and no one was better equipped to do the subject justice.

The trial of the Thief River Falls moose hunters—Fred and Henry Cook and Geo. Wilcox—which took place at Bemidji last week on the charge of illegal killing of game resulted in a very mild verdict for the prisoners. Fred and Henry Cook plead guilty of having killed one deer each and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs on each of the poachers. The case against Wilcox was dismissed on motion of the state's counsel. The fine and costs in the case amount to $150, and was paid by the defendants. Each of them was given a reprimand for their illegal act, and they all promised to respect the game in the future.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

M. E. Church.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m.

A. A. MYERS, Pastor.

"Mystic Toilers."

A lodge of "Mystic Toilers" a fraternal, beneficial social society was instituted here last Wednesday by Mrs. Cora C. Hoffman, deputy supreme president. The new order starts out with thirty-three charter members and fifteen others will join at the next regular meeting. The officers are:

Gilbert A. Brooks, president.
Norman E. Beebe, secretary.
Robt. H. Almer, treasurer.
Mary A. Kyle, vice-president.

A certificate in this new order includes, death, accident, old age and funeral benefits; also provides a monument to mark the last resting place of every member. Another good point with the "Mystic Toilers" is that men and women are admitted on equal basis.

Revenue Tax Changes.

After July 1st the government will get $10,000,000 less money from the revenue tax. The tax has been cut on tobacco, cigars and beer and on some conveyances and other evidences of business transactions and has been removed entirely after July 1st on the following:

Bank checks, certificates of deposit, promissory notes, mortgages, leases, manifests, power of attorney, protests, money orders, express receipts, bills of lading, telephone messages, telegraph messages, warehouse receipts, charter party, insurance, certificates of damage and certificates not otherwise specified, chewing gum, proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics, commercial broker's tax.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Children Should be Taught to be Thrifty.

A savings bank account is a great incentive to thrift in children. If one is begun for the baby, even with a very small sum, and added to through childhood and youth with a certain proportion of the money that otherwise would be spent carelessly and thoughtlessly by the child, there will be a very respectable amount on the credit side of the ledger when the depositor is eighteen years old. The habit of self-denial is not the least of the substantial benefits that follow a wise economy of money.

The Last Place.

There lives in this town one of the best hearted women on earth, whose sole fault is gossip. She will give the last cent to any one in trouble, but will always reserve the right to gossip about him. She will sit up all night with a sick person and find recompense enough for lost sleep in making the discovery that the bed the patient lies on has "bugs." She will go to a funeral and weep like a whipped child and find her reward in gossiping about the relatives of the deceased not taking heart enough to look well. Will her good heart save her for heaven or will her gossiping tongue land her in hell?—Armstrong Journal.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Regular Corresndent.

The plan of having Rear Admiral Sampson's profile on the medals that are to be prepared by the Navy Department, in accordance with an act of Congress, for presentation to the men who participated in the battle of Santiago, has, it is thought, been headed off. The storm raised by the announcement of the plan frightened its authors.

Senator Bacon started this week for the Philippines, where he intends to personally acquaint himself with conditions on the islands. The information he obtains will be utilized by the democrats at the next session of Congress. As he is a close observer and hard to fool, he will be apt to find out just how things are before he leaves the islands.

Secretary Root has found out that the politicians have no monopoly in the job of worrying him over army appointments. More than five hundred preachers are after the twenty-three new chaplaincies in the army, which carry the rank of captain and a salary of $2,000 a year and which can be made sinecures if those who hold the commissions are so disposed, and they and their preacher friends are making life a burden for Mr. Root. About every known sect and denomination is represented among those five hundred hungry applicants, and some of the denominations are fighting each other as viciously as rival factions of a political party ever did over the distribution of patronage.

An official of the State Department said of Senator Morgan, whom he has just met leaving the private office of Secretary Hay: "Senator Morgan is a wonderful man, and you can depend upon it that he will have ground broken for an American Isthmian canal before he leaves the Senate. I have heard some criticism of his constant talking for the Canal, and this reminds me of a Western Senator who blurted out in the cloak-room on the republican side of the chamber that 'Morgan is dinging on the Canal again.' He was immediately snapped up by one of the oldest men in the Senate, also a republican, who said: 'Don't you worry about Morgan dinging. We laughed at him when he dinged on Hawaii—and he got Hawaii. We laughed more when he dinged for years on Cuba—and we have just about got Cuba. We are laughing now because he is dinging on the canal, and you can depend upon it we'll have a canal. If there were more dingers and fewer ringers in the Senate we would accomplish more.'"

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Defense Against Household Pests.

"Keep the house and surroundings clean, dry and well aired if you want to keep out pests," writes Maria Parloa in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "Do not keep kitchen garbage, wet cleaning cloths, dishcloths or towels in the house. Burn or otherwise dispose of the garbage; wash and dry all cleaning-cloths every day. Keep cereals in tin, stoneware or glass receptacles; wood harbors insects. Fill all the cracks in walls and floors. Wash floors, closets and drawers with carbolic water. If unwelcome visitors appear in any part of the house use a strong solution of carbolic water for injecting into cracks and grooves; five ounces of water to one of carbolic crystals.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Next time you get a ten dollar U. S. note, series of 1880, just turn it upside down and take a look at the eagle on the bottom of the bill. The imperial eagle of McKinley then becomes a jackass, perfect in outline. As the story goes the government was made the victim of a practical joker in the bureau of engraving and the staid, serious money of the country has become the vehicle of a puzzle picture. The culprit is said to be an Englishman who was discharged for having opinions counter to those of the republican party. Having been given the usual month's notice he decided upon a cold-blooded revenge upon the proud bird of freedom. The surprising thing is that the puzzle or joke was not discovered long ago, as it has been twenty years since its preparation. From an artistic point of view it is an excellent piece of work and the perfection of puzzle creation. By deft handling of the lights and shadows of the eagle the artist produced the jackass. The head and neck of the eagle, which has a peculiar twist, furnished the head of the jack. The light shading at the base of the wing becomes a perfect eye from the other view point. The thighs of the eagle form the ears of the jack. The note now goes by the name of the "jackass bill."

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

A Fainting Room.

The census office at Washington has set aside a room for the care of girls in their employ when they are attacked with a fainting spell from over work on the counting machines and the excessive heat. This room is in the charge of a trained nurse and has proved not only a convenience, but a necessity during the summer weather. In all the other departments in Washington, the work of employes is lightened during the heated season, but the census work must needs proceed regardless of the weather.

It seems heartless to work girls until they must have a special room for those who break down; furthermore it appears to be unnecessary. If they were nourished and strengthened with "Golden Grain Belt" beer, they wouldnt break down. Those who drink it find they can stand a great deal more, for it is a powerful nerve tonic made from the purest barley malt and hops. Try a case at home. You can be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the twenty-second day of April A. D. 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the auditors office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the entire work of Terrebonne Ditch No. 2 of said county of Red Lake Minnesota, located and established by the board of county commissioners of said county, by their order bearing date the 9th day of January A. D. 1901 in linear sections of one hundred feet each; each of said sections to be known and numbered by the stake or monument set by the viewers at the foot of each of said sections as shown on the viewers' report thereof, reference to which said report is herein made for greater certainty, commencing at the one including the outlet, and thence in succession up stream to the one including the source, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; said work to be completed at the time and in the manner specified in the said viewers' report, reference to which has been and is now made, and no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent, over and above the estimated cost of the construction of the part of said work covered by said bid; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold sureties, payable to the county, for not less than double the amount for which the same is sold, to be by me approved, conditioned that said successful bidder will faithfully perform and fulfill his contract, and pay all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure to complete the work within the time required in the contract therefor.

The said order, estimates, profile, etc. are on file and may be seen at any time during office hours, in my office.

Dated this 18th day of March A. D., 1901.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.

(Mar 20-St-April 3)

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Julius Pleth, the land man, wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

We Handle Everything:

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

UNDER THE SNOW.

Ghastly Truths Revealed on the Disappearance of Winter's White Mantle.

Deadly dangers lurk in the ground left bare by the departing snow. All winter long there have been accumulating deadly disease germs.

These have been protected and kept alive by the covering of snow and now, with the first warm days, these death-bringing microbes are awakened by the rays of the sun, and as the ground dries they are carried to all corners of the community in the dust that is blown everywhere by the spring winds.

The human body at this time is particularly susceptible to these germs, especially the germs of fevers. The system has been depleted by the foregoing winter. The blood is sluggish and filled with impurities. The nerves have not recovered from the tension they have been under for the past months. The stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, the liver are all at their worst.

It is therefore, not strange that these germs of disease find fertile ground in which to thrive, flourish and develop into deadly ills.

Spring is the time of year when one should fear an attack of fever, especially when the system is depleted, one should dread any severe illness. The vitality is at a low ebb. There is less power of resistance to throw off disease, and it is on this account that fatalities are so much greater during the spring months than at any other time of the year.

There is but one way to ward off such dangers, and that is to fortify the human body so that it will become impregnable to the germs of invading disease.

To do this take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will build you up quickly, it will re-establish your waning appetite, it will give you restful nights of sleep, it will give vim and vigor to the nerves, and it will dispel all existing poisons that have accumulated in the body besides counteracting the effects of others that may accumulate.

Following is an instance that will illustrate the wonderful power of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Sheriff Jonas T. Stevens, who is sheriff of Hyde Park, Vt., says:—"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy especially as a blood purifier. I had a very severe humor on my arms, accompanied by a very bad itching, so severe that I could not sleep nights, causing me great inconvenience by the loss of sleep by the itching. A friend advised me to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which I did with the most satisfactory results, for the trouble has entirely disappeared, and I can now rest comfortably nights and have none of my former misery from the burning, itching sensations."

Remember Dr. Greene's advice will be given to any one desiring same absolutely free if they will write or call upon him at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City.

Saints who carve for themselves are sure to cut their fingers.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

He who seeks fellowship with the world is in no condition to trust God.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A good heart is better than all the heads in the world.—Bulwer Lytton.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The more checks a spendthrift has the faster he goes.

To CALIFORNIA

Cheaply and Comfortably.

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles.

Sleeper rates, $5.00.

Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00.

FORGET NOT that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low-rate tickets.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

SPECIAL PRICES 60 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. **OSGOOD** SCALE CO., 132 Central St. BINGHAMTON, N.Y. Catalog Free. Write now.

I CURE FITS

FREE

A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y.

150 KINDS For 16 Cents

Last year we started out for 200,000 new customers. We received 270,000. We now have on our books 1,110,000 names. We wish 290,000 more in 1901, making 1,500,000 full, hence this unprecedented offer for 16 cents postpaid of 20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes, 12 magnificent earliest melons, 16 sorts glorious tomatoes, 25 peerless lettuce varieties, 12 splendid beet sorts, 65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds in all 150 kinds, sure to delight and please and captivate your hearts, together with our great Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Billion Dollar Grass, Peanut, Teosinte, Bromus, Speltz, Onion Seed at 60c., etc., all for 16 cents stamps and this notice. Catalog positively worth $100 to any planter of garden and farm seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N. W. N. U. —No. 13— 1901.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Ruling Passion.

First Enthusiastic Golfer—I say, will you play another round with me on Thursday?

Second Enthusiastic Golfer—Well, I am booked to be married on that day—but it can be postponed.—Punch.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

In most things success depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Opportunities are often captured by hustlers while lazy men are sitting on the fence waiting for them to come along.

If You Have Rheumatism

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, express paid. If cured pay $5.50; if not it is free.

Mutability of temper and inconsistency with ourselves is the greatest weakness of human nature.—Addison.

Ladies and gentlemen can make $100 per month. Reed's Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The antiquarian has no use for a thing until time has rendered it useless.

We thank you for trying Wizard Oil for rheumatism or neuralgia, then you will thank us. Ask your druggist.

A man must have a conscience in order to detect the wrongs of his neighbor.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Time is like a creditor who allows an ample space to make up accounts, but is inexorable at last.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

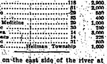
The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well.—Longfellow.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Tutti Frutti after each meal.

A man's shoes may get tight by imbibing water, but he doesn't.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS. Have some attractive openings in all lines. References. Odlum-Kurtzman Co. Phoenix Bld Minneapolis.

When you speak in your praise you add nothing to your reputation.—Terrence.



Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

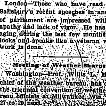
Rheumatism

and

Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil



SEAFARING MEN KNOW THE VALUE OF **TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING** IT WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE WETTEST WEATHER

LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

CATALOGUES FREE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

There are 209 more inmates of state institutions than one year ago.

Smallpox in Winona is now reduced to six cases, all of which are at the detention hospital.

Joseph Gitschow is dead at Warsaw. He was born in Nachinburg-Schwein, Germany, in 1805.

Mayor Tarbell vetoed the ordinance providing for the taking of a census of Winona by the city.

V. M. Tobey, of the firm of Tobey Bros, one of the first business men of Sauk Center, is dead.

Mrs. H. Deering, an old resident of Wells, died of typhoid fever, at the age of eighty years.

Morris McLean, colored, is in the county jail at Faribault, on a charge of theft from Michael Slinde.

Marshall Shaw, who escaped from the penitentiary in October, 1899, has been apprehended in Aurora, Ill.

The Republicans of the legislature, in caucus, decided to adjourn April 5, after a seventy-day session.

Fire destroyed the Brooks store buildings and the Freburg saloon at Randall. The estimated loss is about $1,200.

The quarantine has been raised on all houses where smallpox existed at Madison Lake, and the schools are again open.

A movement is on foot at Albert Lea to have a charter commission appointed to formulate a new constitution for the city.

The one-story building at Wells, owned by J. P. Burke and occupied by Charles Lantz as a grocery, was badly damaged by fire.

James A. Taylor, who was brought to Duluth from Seattle, charged with bigamy, was indicted by the grand jury and pleaded guilty.

The cold storage building of the C. & J. Michel Brewing company at Blue Earth, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000; partly insured.

The logging season at Bemidji is rapidly drawing to a close. A few more days of thaw, and most of the smaller loggers will break camp.

The Milwaukee station at Northfield was broken into while Agent Stewart was at dinner. The safe was opened and about $150 in cash taken.

The state labor commissioner urges factory owners to secure surgical outfits, to be used in cases of accidents, pending the arrival of a physician.

It is reported that diphtheria has broken out at Stockholm. Schools are closed and a number of families have

All the Cass Lake schools have closed,

The remains of E. J. Egberg, a bartender, were found in a deserted shanty on the outskirts of Duluth Heights by some boys. He had committed suicide.

The Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa Educational associations held a two-days' session at Austin. About 100 professors and teachers were in attendance.

Former Attorney General Childs of St. Paul, Former Lieut. Gov. Ives of St. Peter, and Former Attorney General Hahn of Minneapolis, have been named as state tax commissioners.

David Blunt of Hubbard county was arrested at St. James on a charge of perjury in an affidavit in filing on a homestead at the Duluth land office last April. He admits the charge.

Harry E. Doane, who violated his parole from the St. Cloud reformatory in 1895, has been located at the prison, Lansing, Kan., and will be brought to the prison at Stillwater next week.

The committee of adjusters on the Duluth normal school loss by fire finds the total damage to have been $42,515.79. The insurance was $40,000, and the loss not protected by insurance is $2,515.79.

Emil Sandile of Arendahl was arrested by Capt. Lawrence of the United States secret service, charged with raising government notes. He was taken to La Crosse for his preliminary hearing.

Jamie Hasbrook of Milton pointed a gun that he supposed was not loaded at his fourteen-year-old sister, Florence and shot her through the heart, killing her instantly. His father had set the gun beside the door.

James Lowrie, a well known resident of Stillwater for many years, and employed in Atwood's mill, died of cancer at St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul. He was forty-three years old, and leaves a widow and four children.

J. N. Miller of St. James has traded property valued at $12,000 to Henry Klene of Dubuque, Iowa, for the Edgewood stock farm, located in Polk county. The farm is valued at $30,000, the remainder being paid in cash.

At a special election at New Paynesville it was decided, by a majority of 4, not to make the proposed extension in the water and light plant, thus preventing the proposed consolidation of New Paynesville and Paynesville.

The fine and costs amounted to $124, in the libel suit brought at Faribault by Dr. Rogers against E. B. Ford, have been paid by the latter, who was found guilty of libeling Dr. Rogers, the superintendent of the school for the feeble-minded.

The city council of St. Cloud and the library board selected a lot on Fifth avenue and Second street south, as the site for the new Carnegie library. The ladies of the Reading Room society, assisted by a few public-spirited men, raised the $5,000 required for the purchase of the site.

and the Cass county school board will maintain no more schools at Cass Lake. The board has jurisdiction over the entire county, but the village of Cass Lake, having been organized since the organization act, is not in the district, and, therefore, not entitled to a school. A petition is being prepared to organize an independent district for Cass Lake, but this cannot be put through until next fall. In the meantime, the village will be without schools, with the exception of one or two private enterprises.

Lord Salisbury Failing.

London—Those who have read Lord Salisbury's recent speeches in and out of parliament are impressed with his apathy and lack of vigor. He has been aging during the last few months, and looks and speaks like a veteran whose work is done.

Meeting of Weather Sharps.

Washington—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has called the triennial convention of weather bureau officials at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27 to 29 next.

REARRANGE FAIR PROGRAM.

The Premium List Will Be $1,500 Larger Than Ever Before.

The state fair program was rearranged at a recent meeting of the board of managers of the state agricultural society at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul. "St. Paul" and "Minneapolis" days will be changed this year, the latter coming on Tuesday instead of Friday of fair week, and the former coming on Friday instead of Thursday. The new arrangement will enable both cities to devote their attention to the country visitors that are present in greater numbers during the middle of the week.

The premium list was discussed and agreed to, but is not yet ready for publication. The total of premiums has been increased $1,500 and is much larger than ever before. Twenty thousand dollars will be devoted to racing purses, as last year. The special $5,000 events will be retained for "St. Paul" and "Minneapolis" days.

Amusements at the fair, heretofore divided among several different departments, will be consolidated in a new department, of which Chester A. Smith of St. Paul will be chairman. All the former superintendents were re-elected except Messrs. Smith and Miles. The list of superintendents will be:

Horses—J. C. Curryer, Mankato.

Cattle—William M. Liggett, St. Anthony Park.

Poultry—Leslie Parlin, St. Paul.

Dairy Produce—B. D. White, St. Paul.

Horticulture and Floriculture—J. M. Underwood, Lake City.

Honey, Apiary and Sugar—C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.

Vegetable, Grain and Farm Products—N. S. Gordon, Crookston.

Woman's Department—Mrs. Thomas H. Shevlin, Minneapolis.

Assistant Superintendant Woman's Department—Mrs. George W. Dodds, St. Paul.

Exposition Building—Thomas H. Shevlin, Minneapolis.

Gates—C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur; assistant, H. H. Cosgrove, Le Sueur.

Police—J. M. Underwood, Lake City.

Forage—W. M. Liggett, St. Anthony Park; assistant, E. H. Riley, Lake City.

Privileges—W. J. Munro, Morris.

Farmers' Institute—O. C. Gregg, Lynd.

Grounds—E. W. Randall, Hamline.

Sheep and Swine—J. C. Mills, Preston.

Machinery, Farming Implements and Carriages—W. G. Sawyer, Partridge.

Amusements—Chester R. Smith, St. Paul.

WAR ON THE "PIGS."

Many Prosecutions and Several Convictions at Willmar.

Much excitement has been caused at Willmar by the arrest of alleged blind-pig keepers. The following are in trouble: P. Norlander, O. Leyden, James Hackeston, John Anderson, Eric Borg, Frank Hultberg, O. E. Ferguson. Leyden, Hackeston and Hultberg have had a hearing and were found guilty. Leyden and Hackeston are now serving thirty-day sentences in jail; Hultberg appealed to the district court. The prospects are good for another "dry" year. A great deal of interest is taken in the question of license or no license and the temperance sentiment is gradually growing stronger.

NEARLY SIX MILLIONS.

Put by State into Its Property Holdings for State Institutions.

Secretary Jackson, of the state board of corrections and charities, has issued a supplement to his biennial report showing the value of the property used by the several charitable and correctional institutions of the state. In the aggregate the value of this property reaches the handsome sum of $5,924,682.30, of which $5,074,639.45 is in fixed property, lands, buildings and fixtures. The lands cost the state $214,301.14, while the buildings and fixtures are valued at $4,860,338.31. The movable property is held at $850,042.85. Based on the capacity of the several institutions there is $939 worth of property for each inmate, but several of the institutions are crowded far beyond the number they were intended to accommodate.

State School and Township Loans.

The following school and township loans were made by the state board of investment:

County.	District.	Amount.
Lac qui Parle	47	$425
Faribault	Blue Earth	27,000
Marshall	84	500
Nobles	100	2,100
Hubbard	42	650
Hubbard	17	200
Pine	44	700
Crow Wing	27	200
Lac qui Parle	89	400
Clay	67	300
Traverse	37	500
Chippewa	6	800
Becker	74	175
Brown	28	1,000
Clay	66	650
Big Stone	53	500
Otter Tail	112	600
Martin	118	2,900
Wilkin	81	2,000
Kanabec	29	500
Swift	85	400
Yellow Medicine	29	1,000
Kanabec	30	700
Chippewa	14	3,000
Mille Lacs	14	225
Kanabec	31	800
Kanabec	Hellman Township	1,000

Fire on the east side of the river at Barnum, caused an estimated loss of $10,000, partially insured. The fire was first discovered in the general merchandise store of Goodell & Co. The office building of Dr. Legg, the residence of Hecker Brothers, and the harness shop of V. Kronfuss were destroyed.

The case against Richard Kadditz, for shooting three school boys, was dismissed at Litchfield by County Attorney Foster. Kadditz agrees to pay the expenses of keeping the Frase boy in the hospital at Litchfield, and the other two at Atwater and Hector. Accident-

George H. Whittier, a well known farmer of Empire, and a former member of the Second Minnesota cavalry, is dead.

Gen. Wood has appointed a committee to reform the Cuban tariff.

Pension for Mrs. Harrison.

Washington—It is the custom of congress to pension widows of ex-presidents at $5,000 per year. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield are both drawing that amount. When congress meets in December a bill will be introduced putting Mrs. Harrison on the presidential roll.

French Playwright Dead.

Paris—M. Philippe Emil François Gille, the well known journalist and playwright, who collaborated as librettist with MM. Jules Massenet, Henri Meilhac and Collen [illegible] is dead. He was born in Paris Dec. 18, 1831.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PERUNA.

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.

Miss Anna Prescott
Mrs. F. J. Lynch
Miss Marie Coats

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

Letters From Women.

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and were cured.

Miss Katie Klein, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna it is entirely gone, and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membrane surfaces to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called systemic catarrh. It very nearly resembles, and there is really no practical difference, between this condition and the condition known as neurasthenia, or nervous prostration.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna a True Friend to Women.

Mrs. F. J. Lynch, writes the following from 324 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"I earnestly recommend Peruna to any suffering woman, as it cures quickly. Last year I had a most persistent cough which nothing seemed to cure. Two bottles of Peruna did more for me than all the doctors seemed to do. In a couple of weeks I found myself in excellent health, and have been enjoying it ever since. Hence I look on Peruna as a true friend to women."—Mrs. F. J. Lynch.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the throat as in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Mary Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficaious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

Very few of the many women who have catarrh of the stomach suspect what their real trouble is. They know they belch after meals, have sour stomach, a sensation of weight or heaviness, a fullness, irregular appetite, drowsiness, gnawing, empty sensations, occasional pain—they all know this; but they do not know that their trouble is catarrh of the stomach. If they did they would take Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong, and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, not by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause: Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

CONSTIPATED OLD AGE

Means misery on the eve of life. Nine out of ten old people are constipated because the muscles of their intestines have become weak, worn out and flabby. Constipation is the curse of old age; causes bile and acid poisons to remain in the blood, making the skin yellow and wrinkled, the eyes bleary and causing the "bones to ache." Keep the bowels strong, healthy and regular and old age loses all its terrors and weaknesses. No reason why grandpa and grandma shouldn't have bright eyes, and clear, ruddy skin and feel lively and active, if they will only keep their bowels open and vigorous with *CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC*, the greatest bowel tonic ever heard of. Try them to-day—a 50c box—a whole month's treatment—and find that the tortures of constipated old age are

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets

LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901.

NUMBER 37.

FUNSTON'S REWARD

BECOMES A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

President McKinley Promptly Rewards the Kansas Soldier for His Daring Exploit in Capturing Aguinaldo—Gen. Wheaton Is Promoted to Be a Major General—Many Staff Appointments for Volunteer Officers—Gen. Funston Is Likely to Become Lieutenant General.

Washington, April 1.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House Saturday:

To be major general United States army, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted to lieutenant general. To be brigadier generals in the regular army, Col. Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth United States volunteers, vice Daggett, retired; Brig. Gen. Funston, United States volunteers, vice Wheaton, promoted.

The announcement of the appointments was made after a conference between the president, Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and at the same time the long expected list of appointments of majors and captains in the paymaster's, quartermaster's and commissary departments and of the chaplains was made known. The list included two majors and twenty-five captains in the paymaster's department; twenty-one captains in the commissary department; thirty-seven captains in the quartermaster's department, and seventeen chaplains.

All of these appointees are in the regular army under the recent act of congress enlarging and reorganizing the army, and without exception the staff appointees are from volunteer officers. The chief interest, however, centered in the three high appointments of a major general and two brigadier generals, and more particularly in the selection of Gen. Funston after his gallant exploit in capturing Aguinaldo.

One interesting feature connected with the appointment of Gen. Funston to the regular army with the rank of brigadier general is that he is likely to become the lieutenant general commanding the army. The recent appointment of officers to be brigadier generals showed that Gen. Leonard Wood would succeed to the position of senior major general of the army in about ten years and thus become eligible for appointment as lieutenant general commanding the army.

Should he be appointed the head of the army he would continue in that position over ten years, during which time Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Gen. Jacob Smith, the officers next preceding Gen. Funston, would retire. Their retirement would make him the senior major general commanding the army upon Gen. Wood's retirement. His selection then to be the lieutenant general of the army would be probable.

BRUTAL WORK OF BURGLARS.

Aged Woman Is in a Critical Condition.

Pittsburg, April 1.—Mrs. Ann Ward, aged sixty years, is lying in a critical condition from the effects of brutal treatment by three masked burglars at her home early yesterday. Mrs. Ward and her daughter were awakened by the presence of the burglars at their bedside, each woman finding a revolver pointed directly at her head. Mrs. Ward undertook to resist the burglars, and while the daughter was held in subjection by one of the men another beat the mother into unconsciousness with a short club, literally crushing her skull. The husband and son of Mrs. Ward were sleeping on the third floor, having in their possession about $1,200, the booty the burglars evidently were after. Being awakened by the noise, Ward and his son hastened to the floor below, but the burglars had made good their escape, leaving no clue as to their identity.

DUE TO FEAR.

Coal-Black Negro in South Carolina Turns Brown.

Charleston, S. C., April 1.—The terror of being confined in jail with the added fear of a term in a federal penitentiary has caused a remarkable change in the color of Solomon P. Brown, a negro who was arrested for alleged pension frauds. Brown was a coal-black negro when he was sent to jail. When he was released on bond the experience was such that his color had changed to a dark brown and he is almost able to enter the mulatto class. The change of color is attributed to fear. Brown has since turned state's evidence, and the court this week will probably suspend sentence, in which event it is believed the negro will regain his former shade. The case is puzzling to the authorities.

A GHASTLY SUICIDE.

Woman Saturates Her Clothes With Oil and Then Applies a Match.

Canostota, N. Y., April 1.—Saturday night William Welch and his wife Mary quarrelled. Yesterday noon the woman, brooding over her trouble, saturated her clothes with coal oil, and, going out of the house to avoid setting fire to it, applied a match to her dress. People coming from church discovered her burned almost beyond recognition, but still conscious. They carried her to the house, but physicians could do nothing. Neighbors then gathered at the bedside and sung hymns until Mrs. Welch died. Although the flesh was burned from her face she feebly joined in the singing until she lost consciousness.

Destroyed by Fire.

Iona, Mich., April 1.—Fire destroyed the warehouse and elevator of Page & Co., entailing a loss of $55,000, half of which falls upon the Grand Trunk railway, which owned the elevator building. Grain and wool were destroyed.

New Hotel Burned.

New York, April 1.—The new Hendrick Hudson hotel at Park View, near Yonkers, was burned early yesterday. The building was to have been ready for occupancy May 1, and part of the furnishings had been put in.

PLACE FOR NORTHROP.

University President on International Congress of American States.

Washington, April 1.—The president has appointed a commission to attend the international congress of American states to be held in the City of Mexico some time this year. The bureau of American republics arranged for such a congress some months ago, with a view to drawing closer together the republics of North and South America, and congress made an appropriation in the sundry civil bill to provide for the necessary expenses of delegates representing this government. The president has appointed as delegates Prof. Cyrus Northrop, president of Minnesota university; Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, William I. Buchanan of Iowa, Charles M. Pepper of the District of Columbia and Volney W. Foster of Illinois.

The president has also completed the St. Louis fair commission. As the commission stands it is composed of Ex-Senators Thomas H. Carter of Montana, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, William Lindsay of Kentucky and George W. McBride of Oregon; ex-Representatives John Allen of Mississippi and M. H. Glynn of New York, John F. Miller of Indiana, F. A. Bates of Connecticut and E. D. Scott of Arkansas.

NATIONISM IN IOWA.

Three Joints in Centerville Are Smashed.

Centerville, Iowa, April 1. — Eight Centerville women, headed by a man, raided three joints, smashing two of them and breaking the plate glass windows and fixtures. The proprietor of the third joint destroyed his own liquors. The women warned the dealers to cease selling liquors, claiming saloons here have not complied with the mulct law.

From Poverty to Affluence.

Rapid City, S. D., April 1.—There is one happy man in this city at least. James A. Carew has been a miner and prospector for a number of years in the Hornblende mining district. Of late years he has been a sufferer from a bad case of rheumatism. He was laid up in his little cabin for days at a time, with nobody around to help him. He had a fine property that showed values in gold, but as long as he could not sell he was worse than a pauper. His case became so bad that he was brought to the poorhouse in this city, where he had been some time. His mine was sold a few days since, and he is now a rich man. He has left the poor farm and is now living in ease and comfort. He is well known all over the Black Hills.

Stepmother Wife Deserted.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 1.—The authorities here are endeavoring to locate Gus Becker, who married his stepmother at Sioux Falls, S. D., several weeks ago. She came here to meet him and it is reported that he passed through the city en route to Cleveland, Ohio, whence he came to wed her. She possessed some money and after he had married her he told her he wanted to go into the mattressmaking business. She let him have money to come to Sioux City to buy materials and she was to meet him here the following day and go back with him to Sioux Falls.

Sued for Damages.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 1.—William A. Snyder of this city has instituted a suit for $3,300 damages against Wesley J. Snell, a local furniture dealer, on the charge of alienating the affections of his wife. The case will be tried at the next term of the circuit court. Snell has been in business here several years. The plaintiff and his wife have three children. Snell claims the suit was commenced for blackmailing purposes.

Medals Awarded Stock Judges.

Fargo, N. D., April 1.—In the stock-judging contest at the agricultural college W. H. Workman of Grandin won the gold medal offered by the board of trustees for first prize and Bruce Clyde of Hamilton won second and the gold medal offered by Prof. Shepperd, ranking only one point below Mr. Workman in a scale of 600. The contest was close for a large class, as the first six men were within ten points of 600.

Early Settlers Going Fast.

Black River Falls, Wis., April 1.—The interment of Miles German at Irving cemetery takes away one of the very early settlers of this county who had reached his eighty-fifth year. The fatality list among very old people is the largest for the past six months of any six months since the organization of the county.

Iowa Town Suffers From Smallpox.

Grinnell, Iowa, April 1.—Lake City, Iowa, is suffering from the smallpox scourge in its most violent form. One death occurred and there are several more serious cases. All schools are closed and all gatherings at churches and lodges are forbidden. There are twenty-nine cases in town and conditions are very serious.

Boys Missing.

Litchfield, Minn., April 1. — Eugene McNeal and Frank Flynn, aged about thirteen years, are missing since Friday, and it is supposed they have hidden themselves in an emigrant car that was loaded and shipped from here for Kalispel, Mont. Friends say it is a case of reading trashy literature.

Stolen Money Found.

Manila, Iowa, April 1.—The first trace of the stolen express booty taken at this point has been found in a barn on a farm about one a half miles south from town. The sack contained $19 in silver. It was known to have had $450 in it. It was identified as one of the sacks stolen.

New Company South Dakota Guards.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 1.—Capt. W. W. Hubbard has received authority from the adjutant general to organize a company of the South Dakota state guards. Several members have already been enrolled and the full quota of fifty-five will soon be reached.

To Vote on Incorporation.

New Ulm, Minn., April 1.—The county commissioners have granted the petition of the village of Hanska to vote on incorporation, and have named April 29 as the date of election.

FRAUDS AT MANILA

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT ARRESTED.

Sensational Developments Which Overshadows Interest in the Capture and Fate of Aguinaldo—How Widely the Frauds Have Extended Is Not Known, but It Is Believed They Are Far-Reaching—New Scandals Are Developed Daily—Investigation Being Made.

Manila, April 1.—Interest in the capture and fate of Aguinaldo is well nigh overshadowed in Manila by sensational developments, present and prospective, of frauds in the commissary department. How widely these extend has not yet been ascertained, but enough is already known to justify the belief that they are far reaching. Capt. Fred J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, together with seven commissary sergeants, several civilian clerks, a prominent government contractor, the assistant manager of the Hotel Orient, the proprietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila, a number of storekeepers and other persons have been arrested. The investigation has scarcely begun, but thousands of sacks of flour, a quantity of bacon and wagon loads of other goods, all bearing government marks, have been found in the possession of unauthorized persons.

It is alleged that the contractor in question, who has been doing a business approximating $100,000 per month, has spent huge sums in entertaining officers. A prominent commissary officer is accused of leading a scandalously immoral life. It is asserted that large quantities of stores have been lost or stolen in transit and also that there is a shortage in the commissary depot.

New scandals are developed daily. Illicit transactions have been traced back to June, 1900, and it is possible that there are others of earlier date. The exorbitant tariff on provisions makes the surreptitious sale of supplies immensely profitable. It is understood that other United States officers may be arrested. Lieut. Philip K. Sweet, of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, is prosecuting the investigation under the direction of Col. Wilder, chief of police.

-o-

Capt. Barrows, mentioned in the above dispatch, is from Minneapolis, where he is well known and prominently connected. His father was state oil inspector under Gov. Clough. Capt. Barrows was appointed a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Minnesota when that regiment was organized. He was promoted a captain on the death of Col. Shandrew. When the Fifteenth was mustered out he was given a commission as captain in the Thirtieth United States volunteers.

Aguinaldo Is Pleased.

Aguinaldo continues to express himself as pleased with and impressed by the courteous treatment accorded him by Gen. MacArthur. "I am a prisoner," said he, "but I am treated like a guest."

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR HIS MEN.

Commander of the Gunboat Petrel Dies Like a Hero.

Cavite, April 1.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the sail room of the United States gunboat Petrel, Lieut. Commander Jesse Mims Roper, commanding. The heat was intense, the smoke suffocating, and the flames difficult to extinguish. Lieut. Commander Roper was the first to descend into the hold, but he was forced to return to the deck. Others then went down. Seaman Patrick Toner was prostrated and was about to perish when Lieut. Commander Roper endeavored to rescue him and was suffocated in the attempt. Lieut. Josiah Stutts McKean and Cadet Lewis suffered severely in bringing the body of Lieut. Commander Roper to the deck. Twenty-two of the crew were prostrated, Toner, Evans, Flaherty, Larsen, Kesler, Kahey, Burton, Smith, Sullivan and Forsbern seriously, but all will recover. The contents of the sail room were destroyed but the damage to the gunboat was slight. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Possibly it was a case of spontaneous combustion. The death of Lieut. Commander Roper is greatly deplored. His body will be sent to the United States April 5 by the Buffalo.

BLOWN OVER A PRECIPICE.

Woman Falls Three Hundred Feet and Is Killed.

Cold Springs, N. Y., April 1. — Mrs. Daniel Patterson, accompanied by her husband and a party of friends yesterday visited "Table Rock," a plateau 800 feet above tidewater on Bull Hill mountain at this place. When they arrived there the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. Mrs. Patterson was lifted from her feet and carried over the precipice and fell a distance of 300 feet before she struck among the rocks. When her husband reached her she was unconscious and just breathing her last. She died within a few moments.

MINE DISASTER.

Many Men Thought to Have Been Killed in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., April 1.—An explosion occurred Friday night in the Weaver mine at Gallup, operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Three are known to have been killed outright, and many others who were cut off in the mine are believed to have died from suffocation.

Terrible Blizzard in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 1.—One of the worst blizzards of the season is prevailing in Northwest Texas. Four inches of snow on the level is reported at Quanah. The thermometer registered 25 above at the Texas line.

Two Detectives Fatally Shot.

Mobile, Ala., April 1. — Detective Ed Morris and Policeman John Bressingham attempted to arrest two negroes suspected of murder. One negro resisted and probably fatally shot both officers. He in turn was killed.

NEARLY A RIOT.

Rough House in Denver Caused by an Unpopular Fight Decision.

Denver, March 31.—At the end of a ten-round go before the Colorado Athletic club last night between Dave Barry of Toronto and Kid McPartland of New York Referee Floto, who is also manager of the club, awarded the fight to McPartland. Floto immediately left the ring amid the jeers of the entire audience and followed by Pat Early, manager for Barry. When they reached the office of the club Early struck Floto several times in the face, and was proceeding to pound him when bystanders separated them. The police cleared the house and prevented what threatened for a time to be a riot. The fight was even up to the fifth round, when Barry began pounding McPartland's heart with his right. He blocked nearly all of the Kid's leads, and landed his right in return invariably. An old wound over the right eye was opened in the eighth, and bled profusely till the finish. McPartland was weak in the ninth from Dave's persistent punching over the heart, and Barry seemed to be the stronger at the end.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

Raid by Secret Service Officials Results in Two Captures.

Chicago, March 31.—The recollection of a type of counterfeit coins which bothered him fifteen years ago served Chief of Secret Service Porter well yesterday. It also proved the undoing of Henry Racke and Charles Brickwell, who are now locked up, charged with having made and passed coins of the same pattern. The counterfeit money consists of half-dollars, quarters and dimes which are so carefully made that Capt. Porter pronounces them the most dangerous that have appeared in many years. In a raid on the rooms of the men a box full of these coins and a complete counterfeiters' outfit were discovered. The prisoners admitted their guilt after being arrested, and, after waiving examination, were held to the federal grand jury in $1,000 bonds each.

BY ASSASSINATION.

Russian Students Decree the Death of Two Officials.

Berlin, March 31.—Death by assassination is the decree which the Russian students' secret organization has pronounced upon the czar's ministers of war and the interior, and the sentence has been transmitted to the condemned men. Advices from St. Petersburg say that similar sentences were communicated to M. Bogolepoff and M. Pobledonostzeff just before the murder of the former and the attempt on the life of the latter. The minister of the interior has forbidden the newspapers of Russia to mention the court proceedings arising out of the student outbreak. Grand Duke Vladimir, the czar's uncle, is organizing a mediation commission to inquire into the students' complaints and try to induce them to discontinue further revolt.

FILIPINO CIVIL SERVICE.

Educated Natives to Be Employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Washington, March 31. — The civil service commission has decided to request the Philippine civil service board at Manila to hold regular classified service examinations to secure well educated Filipinos between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five for service as aides in the coast and geodetic survey, which plans to press its work in that archipelago, beginning about June 1. One of its officials is already at Manila. The prospective Filipino appointees will receive $720 a year salary to begin with, and must have qualifications that include the higher mathematics, astronomy, physics, surveying, geography and two modern languages.

INSULT IN THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Lawyer Shot and Killed by Angry Husband.

Nashville, Ten., March 31.—Richard Darnell, one of Tennessee's most prominent lawyers, whose home is in Tiptonsville, was shot and killed by a man named Beazley. The shooting, which was the outgrowth of an insult offered by Beazley to Mrs. Darnell over the telephone, has caused the greatest excitement in Tiptonsville and a lynching is expected. The men met in a drug store. Beazley, without a word of warning, opened fire and shot Darnell through the stomach and back. The lawyer died within half an hour.

FLOOD IN TEXAS.

Six to Twelve Feet of Water in the Basements of Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., March 31. — A terrific rain and considerable hail fell over Northern Texas. The damage at Dallas will probably reach $100,000. There is six to twelve feet of water in basements. Many small bridges were destroyed. One wholesale whisky house has $200,000 worth of whisky under water, and it is estimated the actual loss at not less than $25,000.

Guests Lose Their Clothes.

Newport News, Va., March 31.—Fire damaged the Augusta hotel, Hampton, to the extent of $2,000 yesterday, the loss being confined chiefly to the furniture and fixtures. The house was well filled with guests, all of whom escaped without injury, but several lost all their belongings. The blaze started in the dry goods store of Mrs. C. W. Betts, on the ground floor of the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

Serious Result of a Duel.

Budapest, March 31.—In a duel resulting from a debate in parliament between Deputies Gyoerffy and Rakovszky, the former was wounded in the thumb.

Ball Pierced the Brain.

Burlington, Iowa, March 31. — Jake Decker, night flagman in the employ of the Burlington road, was instantly killed by Morris Dowling while passing his revolver to him for examination. The ball passed through the brain.

Attempted Criminal Assault.

Washington, Iowa, March 31. — Thomas Wilson, an aged farmer living near here, was indicted by the grand jury for attempted criminal assault on a twelve-year-old girl who had been assisting with his housework.

BOERS DRIVEN OFF

ATTEMPT TO LOOT A TRAIN RESULTS DISASTROUSLY.

Two Hundred Men Wreck a Train by Means of a Mine, but Lose Six Men When They Advance to Secure Loot — British Bring in Fifteen Hundred Horses Captured From the Boers—Gen. French Inflicts Serious Losses on Boers and Takes Fifty Prisoners.

London, April 1.—A dispatch to the war office from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 30, says that a train was derailed by a mine near Pan. Two hundred Boers who were advancing to loot the train were driven off with a loss of six killed. The British sustained no losses. A train of empty cars was wrecked last night at Olifantsfontein. Nobody was hurt. Fifteen hundred horses and other stock from the Orange River colony have been brought in recently. The troops making the capture killed seven Boers, wounded nine and captured seventy. Gen. French reports from Vryheid that between March 16 and March 27 his command has killed or wounded 17 Boers and taken 51 prisoners; 93 burghers surrendered. The British also captured 100 rifles, 5,950 rounds of ammunition, 475 horses and much other stock.

ROYAL SEPARATION.

Church Row May Cause Portugal's King and Queen to Part.

London, April 1.—When the King of Portugal came to London in connection with the queen's funeral he received a deputation of Protestants, to whom he made a speech, promising a continuance of the enlightened policy of religious toleration in his dominions. The speech was manly and courageous and widely reported. It was commented upon in Portugal, and while it elicited the enthusiastic approval of the Liberals, it served to accentuate the feud between the king and the religious orders, which was originally caused by the alleged interference of the Jesuits in the secular affairs of the government of that country. The first unhappy result of the friction was trouble in the royal household itself, the queen taking sides with the church. According to advices just received from Lisbon this breach has widened, and there is said to be a probability of a separation of the royal couple.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Troops Clearing the Eastern Transvaal Country.

London, April 1.—A special dispatch from Standerton says the imperial Light Horse have captured Commandant Prinzloo and a convoy of twenty-eight wagons. Commandant Englebrecht, the dispatch says, has surrendered. The British are sweeping the eastern Transvaal clear of everything useful to the Boers. All standing crops have been destroyed, but the women and children are being cared for. Five hundred of them have been conveyed to Utrecht, where their wants are well attended to.

Pretoria, April 1. — The Boers derailed and plundered a freight train near Johannesburg last night.

REVOLUTION IS DYING OUT.

The Crisis in Russia Is Apparently Ended.

Vienna, April 1.—The Lemberg Journal, in a description of the riots in St. Petersburg on Sunday last, says that 800 workmen marched along the Nevski Prospekt toward the winter palace, singing revolutionary songs. The Cossacks attacked them, and, aided by the infantry, dispersed them after a struggle, in which several on both sides were killed. Proclamations have been displayed calling the people to arms, but there has been no response.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—Peter Karpovitch, the student who recently shot and killed M. Bogolyepoff, minister of public instruction, has been sentenced to twenty years at hard labor.

FIREMEN HURT AT KANSAS CITY.

Packing Company's Main Building Burns—Chief Hale and Four Men Injured.

Kansas City, April 1—A fire in which $200,000 worth of property was destroyed and five firemen, including Chief Hale, were injured, occurred at the Jacob Dodd Packing company's plant in Eighth street, near the Kansas line. The cause of the fire is not known. It was first discovered in the box factory, which is directly under the butterine department, after it had gained considerable headway. The night watchman had just gone on duty and the other employes had gone home. All of the available firemen in the city were on the scene, but it was evident it would be impossible to save the main building. The fire burned fiercely for three hours. The firemen prevented it from spreading to the other buildings, but the main building was a total wreck.

STRIKE IN INDIANA.

Coal Miners in Brazil District to Quit Work.

Brazil, Ind., April 1.—The conference of block coal operators and miners, which has been in session here two days endeavoring to reach an agreement, has adjourned sine die and work has been ordered suspended in all the mines of the county, making thousands of workmen idle. Both sides declare they will not yield. The miners will call upon President Mitchell to aid in settling the trouble.

Indian Killed by Train.

Hastings, Minn., April 1. — William Goodthunder, a young Indian from Prairie Island, aged about twenty-four years, was instantly killed about half a mile below East Hastings by being struck by a train.

The board regulating the Scottish manufactured iron trade wages has decided that there was a decline in the selling price in January and February which equals 10 per cent reduction in wages. The reduction begins immediately.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doings In the State Legislature.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 25.—The thirty-second session of the Minnesota legislature will adjourn April 12. The substitute resolution fixing the date of adjournment adopted in both houses Saturday afternoon, carries with it a recommendation for an extra session, to be called by the governor in February, 1902, for the consideration of the tax commission's report. The thirty-second session abbreviated by thirteen days of the statute limitation of ninety days will be the first shortened session in the history of the state.

Representative Laybourn, St. Louis, introduced in the house a bill providing for the distribution of 90 per cent of the total amount of railroad gross earnings tax received by the state to counties, cities and villages and organized towns, in lieu of the present system under which the state retains the whole amount.

The uniform text book bill, recently introduced in the senate by Senator Reeves, was introduced in the house by Representative Berg, Rosseau. The bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a text book commission, whose duty it shall be to decide upon a uniform series of text books covering the common branches to be used in the public schools and to enter into contracts for the purchase of the books decided upon.

In the Senate.

The legislature is asked to appropriate $35,000 for the revision and codification of the state laws in a bill introduced by Senator Lord. It results from the public hearing several weeks ago, at which leading members of the bar urged that there is a necessity for such action.

A good roads bill, introduced by Senator Johnson, declares that all Minnesota roadways are regarded as being two rods wide, and makes extensive provisions for their care and maintenance.

State Treasurer Block's bill providing for a board of deposit to determine where state funds shall be placed was recommended to pass by the senate.

Senator Wilson secured the passage of a bill authorizing the tax commission to secure and examine witnesses and to have books and papers affecting its work produced in evidence.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, March 26.—The Dunn direct primary election bill, passed by the house, was reported to the senate yesterday from the committee on elections without amendment and with the recommendation that it pass.

Senator Du Toit introduced a bill providing that at the next senatorial election senators from uneven numbered districts shall be elected for but two years, the term of all senators thereafter to be as at present—four years. This bill is designed to permit half the senate members to hold over at each election.

The Torrey house bill providing for the sale of the state capitol lands in Kandiyohi county was recommended for passage.

After killing a similar bill from Senator Wilson the upper house has recommended that J. A. Peterson's constitutional revision bill be passed.

In the House.

A resolution empowering the bribery investigating committee to summon witnesses, administer oaths and later submit the testimony taken, to the house, was adopted without opposition.

Representative Hurd introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the portraits of the Minnesota state officials and legislators among themselves and various libraries at a cost to the state of $5,000.

The house practically cleared up the calendar yesterday. The most important measures passed were those permitting voters to vote for all presidential electors by making one cross, and amending the game and fish laws. The latter makes the closed season for woodcock or upland plover from Nov. 1 to Sept. 1; for trout, Sept. 1 to April 15, and for black, gray or Oswego bass, March 1 to June 1.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, March 27.—The Halvorsen anti-cigarette bill met its death in the senate yesterday. After concurring in the house amendments the senate killed the bill and emphasized its action by defeating a motion to reconsider by a tie vote.

The first measure of the session relating to the taxation of the street railway corporations was introduced yesterday by Senator Hospes of Stillwater. The bill purports to compass the entire situation by proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment applying a gross earnings system of taxation to such interests.

The senate passed the house bill providing for the building of bicycle paths throughout the state.

In the House.

Mr. Sageng introduced a bill providing for the public ownership of telephone systems. The bill authorizes supervisors of townships, having received the sanction of a majority vote of the qualified electors of the township, to levy a tax for the construction of a township telephone system.

The Hemstead baby farm bill was yesterday passed by the house. The same bill, introduced by Mr. Chilton, has passed the upper house and substitution will be effected in one of the houses to allow the bill to become a law.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 28.—After a repetition of the scenes of last week, minus the sensational thrills furnished by the Washburn-Jacobson charges of bribery, the railroad gross earnings bill was yesterday taken up from the table on motion of Mr. Jacobson by a vote of 57 to 56. Before adjournment consideration of the bill was made a special order for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After visiting the exposition city the Pan-American commissioners issued the ultimatum that unless the state stands ready to appropriate another $30,000 it will be better to withdraw the previous appropriation of $20,000 and have no exhibit at all. Commissioners Hall and Morton appeared before the senate and house and presented a report, prepared at the request of Gov. Van Sant.

A bill aimed at restriction of the operations of fake mining stock dealers was yesterday introduced by Mr. Roberts of Hennepin.

In the Senate.

After an all-day fight in the senate yesterday the Schaller bill extending and increasing the Anoka and Hastings asylums was defeated by a vote of 32 to 22, and then reconsidered and laid on the table. The six years' fight that closed with the construction of the two institutions was reopened and gone over again in a heated and long drawn out wrangle.

The Nichols bill, imposing a 5 per cent gross earnings tax on express companies, passed the senate yesterday and will become a law as soon as signed by the governor.

The salary of the insurance commissioner is increased from $2,500 to $3,000 a year, the salary of the deputy commissioner from $1,800 to $2,000 a year, and three new employes allowed the department by a bill introduced by Senator McGill.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, March 29. — The primary election bill came up as a special order before the senate yesterday morning and no sooner was the first section read than amendments were offered in wholesale quantities. Senator Grindeland wanted the time of the election in rural districts set for June. Senator Wilson wanted June made the date in cities as well. Senator Young made a lengthy speech demanding that congressional and judicial officers be exempt from the provisions of the law. Senator Johnson finally moved that the senate consider the various classifications of offices to be included in the bill in turn and then refer the section in question to a committee of three for redrafting. This motion prevailed and voting accordingly commenced. By a vote of 31 to 24 the senate decided to include state officials; by a vote of 49 to 7 to include congressional candidates and by a vote of 45 to 8 to include judicial officers. The bill was then made a special order for this morning.

The senate committee on finance submitted the biennial general appropriation bill yesterday, covering the expenses of the various state departments until another legislative session. The aggregate amount is $252,320, in addition to the regular standing appropriations.

The opposition in the senate to the Deming bill that will liberate the Younger brothers from the state prison, exhausted itself in the debates when the measure was on general orders. It came up yesterday on the calendar and was passed by a vote of 40 to 17.

The senate bill creating a state highway commission and carrying the provisions of the constitutional amendment into effect was defeated yesterday on the calendar.

In the House.

With the signature of the governor the board of control bill will become a law. The changes made by the senate were agreed to by the house yesterday after a disultory debate that developed no serious opposition, by a vote of 96 to 12.

The Nichols bill taxing the gross earnings of express companies came up for concurrence in senate amendments. The bill was passed after considerable debate at the 6 per cent rate fixed by the senate.

The house failed to pass the bill increasing the salary of the chief game warden yesterday. It was lost on a tie vote of 55 to 55. Sixty votes were necessary.

The J. D. Jones bill, reserving all minerals on state lands to the state, has passed both houses and will become a law as soon as the governor signs it.

NEW GOEBEL TRIALS.

Caleb Powers and James Howard Will Be Tried Again.

Frankfort, Ky., March 30.—The court of appeals granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Howard, sentenced to life imprisonment and death, respectively, in connection with the shooting, in February, 1900, of Gov. William Goebel. In the Howard case the entire court concurred, but in the Powers decision Judges Hobson, Painter and White dissented. The decision in the Powers case holds the Taylor pardon not valid, that the indictment is good, but orders a new trial on the ground of erroneous instructions to the jury and admission of incompetent testimony. The Howard case is reversed because of erroneous instructions, incompetent evidence admitted in the trial and other minor points.

TWO SENATORS IN NEBRASKA.

Millard of Omaha and Governor Dietrich.

Lincoln, Neb., March 30. — After a deadlock of two and a half months the Republicans of the Nebraska legislature nominated J. H. Millard of Omaha and Gov. Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings for the long and short terms, respectively, in the United States senate. A joint session of the legislature at noon ratified the caucus nominations. Each received seventy votes, the full Republican strength. Mr. Millard will succeed Senator Thurston and Gov. Dietrich is the successor to the late Senator Hayward. If there had been no choice yesterday Nebraska would not have been represented in the United States senate.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Russians and Chinese at It Again—Chinese Lose Heavily.

London, March 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says that there is renewed unrest in the south of Manchuria. There has been fighting on a considerable scale at Kobansy and Sininitin. A Russian colonel was killed. The Chinese losses were severe.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is confined to his room in Omaha with a severe attack of grip.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

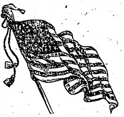
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901.



THE DRUMHEAD BUSINESS.

A Huge Long Island Industry Which Prospers by War.

Few people know that more than half the banjo and drum heads sold in the United States are made on Long Island. Near the railroad station at Cold Spring is a little red building surrounded by frames, in which skins are stretched for drying, while near by is an artificial pond, with wooden sides and bottom, filled with a chemical mixture. It is an unpretentious establishment, but in our two wars and in the peace between it has fathered a great deal of noise. The business was established in 1860, and success was almost immediate. Competition was strong after the rush of war orders was over, but the business has advanced in importance until now there are but three factories in this country whose opposition can be felt. Two of these are in Brooklyn and the other at High View, N. Y.

New York markets furnish the salted raw skins from which the drumheads are made. The hair is removed from the skins by a chemical bath in the artificial pond, and the skins are then stretched on the racks and dried. A thorough scraping removes any particles of fat or flesh that may have adhered to the dried skin, which is then the thickness of parchment. The skins are thoroughly bleached in the drying process and are then ready for cutting into heads. During the Spanish-American war the factory was fairly swamped with orders for drumheads, 500 dozen heads often being ordered at one time. The principal demand was for the "tenor" drum, on which a loud accompaniment to the fife or bass instrument can be produced.

Kangaroo skins make the costliest drumheads. When dressed, they are showy, but beyond their appearance and name they are of no greater value than heads made from calfskin. Sheepskin is used for cheap toy drums.—New York Post.

QUAINT COLONIAL NAMES.

How the Offspring of Our First Colonists Were Christened.

It is an interesting study to trace the underlying reason for many of the curious names which are given to the offspring of the first colonists. Parents searched for names of deep significance—for names appropriate to conditions, for those of profound influence presumably on the child's life.

The Rev. Richard Buck, one of the early parsons in Virginia, in days of deep depression, named his first child Mara. This text indicates the reason for his choice: "Call me Mara, for the Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord has brought me home empty." His second child was christened Gershom—for Moses' wife "bare him a son and called his name Gershom, for he said I have been in a strange land."

Many names have a pathos and sadness which can be felt down through the centuries. Dame Dinely, widow of a doctor, or barber surgeon, who had died in the snow while striving to visit a distant patient, named her poor babe Fathergone.

The children of Roger Clapp were named Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Decide, Unite and Supply. Madam Austin, an early settler of old Narragansett, had 15 children. Their names were Parvis, Picus, Piersus, Prisemus, Polybius, Lois, Lettice, Avis, Anstice, Eunice, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Freelove. All lived to be threescore and ten, one to be 102 years old. Edward Bendall's children were named, Truegrace, Reform, Hoped For, More Mercy and Restore. Richard Gridley's offspring were Return, Believe and Tremble.—"Child Life in Colonial Days."

A Sympathetic Memory.

In a western Massachusetts town lives a young woman who is blessed with both discrimination and tact.

The first of these admirable qualities she has displayed by her two marriages. Her first husband was a minister, a most delightful man. He died, and after a lapse of five or six years she was united to his only brother, who was a successful lawyer in New York.

On her library desk stands a picture of the first partner of her joys and sorrows, and one day a curious caller asked whom the photograph represented.

"That," said the hostess, with evident emotion, "is a picture of my husband's brother, who died eight years ago and who was very dear to us both."—Youth's Companion.

Generous.

"What's your fare?" asked old Flintskin of his cabby the other day and was met with the stereotyped reply:

"Well, sir, I will leave that to you."

"Thank you; you're very kind," said old F., buttoning up his pockets and walking off. "You're the first person who ever left me anything yet."—London Fun.

KEPT TALLY ON FIBS.

THE ASTONISHING RESULT OF ONLY ONE DAY OF COUNTING.

An Investigator's Discovery of What an Enormous Bouquet of the Flowers of Fable Adorns the Daily Speech of the Average Mortal.

"Do you know that the average American is a hopeless and incorrigible and unmitigated liar?" said an amateur cynic of Baronne street. "I don't mean he lies viciously, but suave mendacity glides off the end of his tongue as easily as molasses flows from a spigot on a warm day in summer. He does it unconsciously, habitually, automatically—just as his lungs expand and his heart palpitates and his hair grows, without any special attention from the rest of his system. He does it because he can't help it. The thing has become a second nature.

"I had all this brought home to me," continued the amateur cynic, "by a very simple little experiment which I tried on myself and a few others no longer ago than yesterday morning. Did you ever see a pocket counting machine? Well, it's a little device shaped like a watch. Whenever you press the stem the needle on the dial jumps a point, and it registers in that way up to several thousand on the principle of a cyclometer. They are used by anybody making long counts and are very handy, because they never forget where they leave off.

"But, to come to the point, something happened to remind me of our national vice of untruthfulness as I was getting up yesterday, and I determined to 'keep tab' on myself and ascertain, if possible, how many actual, out and out lies I put into circulation in the course of the day. I chanced to have one of the little counting machines I have just mentioned, so I slipped it into my pocket and started out.

"The first lie I told was right at the door. Smithson was passing and stopped to shake hands. 'Hello, old man!' said I. 'Delighted to see you,' when as a matter of fact I was deuced sorry to see him because I owe him ten. I gave the counter a squeeze and hurried on, but before I got to the office I had jogged it nine times.

"What did I jog it for, did you ask? Oh, trivialities, mere trivialities, but at the same time point blank lies, every one of 'em. Whenever I opened my mouth out dropped some confounded hyperbole. I told Jones the joke he insisted in springing on me was the 'best I ever heard' and then made a double rally in assuring his wife she was looking remarkably well when she was looking exactly like a scarecrow. I told another friend I never laughed so much in my life as I had at something or other, I don't remember now what, and still another that I hadn't slept a wink for three nights when I had neuralgia lately—all lies, bald lies, in spite of their harmlessness.

"When I reached the office and looked at the dial, I was horrified. 'Good heavens!' I said to myself. 'It seems to be physically impossible for me to speak the plain truth in the paltriest matters. I'll just remain perfectly quiet for half an hour and keep check on Boggs.'

"Boggs is our head bookkeeper and a pillar in one of the suburban churches," continued the amateur cynic. "He wears rubber overshoes in wet weather, cultivates sandy side whiskers, carries a gingham umbrella, belongs to a building and loan association and has all the other marks of severe respectability. I had supposed him to be the quintessence of cast iron veracity, but when I sat down in cold blood to put him on record I was astounded at the blase fashion with which he frivoled with the truth. I pushed the button on him 15 times in 27 minutes; then he got into a whispered conversation with a caller, and I lost the thread of his remarks. But I am certain if I had been in earshot the counter would have had hard work keeping up with the procession.

"That relieved my mind somewhat, and later on, when I made a quiet test of several of the other fellows in the office, I came to the conclusion that I was no worse than the average, but the average was pretty tough. As far as my investigations went, the invoice clerk held the record. He is a guileless sort of chap, with modest manners and a freckled nose, and I never supposed he had any imagination concealed in his peg topped cranium, but he forced me to push the indicator up exactly 22 times in 15 minutes. During the last part of the stretch, however, he was trying to trade off a secondhand bicycle, and that naturally swelled the returns.

"Of course I soon realized that the idea of keeping count on my own mendacity was entirely impractical and abandoned the effort, but the other data has furnished me with abundant food for thought. My brother-in-law, by the way, insists that we would make a great mistake in trying to weed these flowers of fable out of our daily speech. He says we lie continually and systematically because everybody else lies, and a man who would start out to tell the plain, cold, raw, rectangular truth about everything in life would be little better than an anarchist. He would upset all established standards of value and make it necessary almost to recast the language. Besides, nobody would believe him. But my brother-in-law is a doctor," added the amateur cynic thoughtfully, "and maybe that makes a difference."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chinese Era.

The "Chinese era" begins B. C. 2697, with the accession of the Emperor Yao, who first devised a calendar for the Chinese dividing the year into 365 days with an extra day every fourth year.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Statement of County Auditor and Treasurer.

Joint statement of Auditor and Treasurer of Red Lake county, Minnesota, showing cash on hand in county treasurer on February 28th 1901.

Cash in Treasury	$27,279 02	
To the Credit of the following funds:		
State of Minnesota		$ 1 25
Public Land		802 55
Current School Fund		14 16
Redemption Fund		65 66
Incidental Expense Fund		43 90
Bond and Interest Fund		332 43
Road and Bridge Fund		5 93
Town, City and Village Fund		272 05
School District Fund		1,566 14
Taxes and Penalties undistributed		26,661 36
Less the following overdraft in county revenue fund	2,486 11	
	29,766 03	29,766 03

We, Adam Zeh, county auditor and O. T. Tandberg, county treasurer of the above named county do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement as shown by the books of our respective offices at the close of business February 28th 1901.

ADAM ZEH, County Auditor.
O. T. TANDBERG, County Treasurer.

No Case.

Man (to lawyer)—I've been badly bitten by a dog. Can I get damages from its master?

Lawyer—Did you do anything to irritate the dog?

Man—No.

Lawyer—Were you on its owner's premises?

Man—Er—yes.

Lawyer—In what capacity? As a friend or—

Man—Of course this is strictly confidential.

Lawyer—Certainly.

Man—Well, I was trying to break into his house.—Pick-Me-Up.

Not Quite Clear.

Hinkly—I wonder what Stilson was driving at this evening?

Holden—What did he say?

Hinkly—It was at the club, and I was having a broiled lobster. Stilson suggested that I was a sort of cannibal. I'm half inclined to suspect he was making fun of me, although I don't see how.—Boston Transcript.

Much the Same.

Mrs. Hayseed—Did you go to hear the howling dervishes while you were in the city?

Mr. Hayseed—No, but I went to Cousin Miranda's, and she's got twins.—New York Weekly.

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term, March 21st A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff executrix of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, representing, among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m. at probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 21st day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 27-4t-Apr 17)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 20th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Mscl. App. No. 330—333. 3798, 3799
(Mar 13-April 17)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of May 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit;

W½ SW¼ sec. 10, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
Mscl. App. 378. 3800.
(April 3-6t-May 8)

THE
St. Hilaire Townsite Company,
will advance prices
May 1st 1901
On All Village Lots.

Better call on
H. E. IVES
and make a bargain before
THE RAISE.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the St. HILAIRE SPECTATOR [illegible] 1 35

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 831 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. E. Umbreit	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. Engelstad	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. B. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
Edonor Perusse	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

At your service~
UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY

For General or Medicinal Use.

GEO. BENZ & SONS. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Farmers Know

The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S
BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

CITY MEAT MARKET
GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city. Highest market prices paid for Stock Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

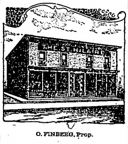
JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order.

YOUR
Cigar

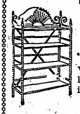
Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

The Electric Lighted Limited

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Convenience—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m, daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago 10:20 same evening, and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.
GEO. P. LYMAM, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA
Wednesday, April 3, 1901.

Athletic sports are taking strong hold in the European universities. The football team or "equipe" of Louvain university has recently defeated the teams of Liege and of Brussels.

Japan has greatly increased her cavalry in the last few years, and still more recently added nearly forty field batteries to her artillery, and as the country itself produces no horses suitable for this purpose, the necessity for importing them is urgent.

The removal of a man's veins would seem an impossible operation. A New Orleans man's subveinous veins from his groin down stood out like whipcords, were immensely swollen, and gave him intense pain. An operation was finally resorted to, and the veins were all successfully removed, leaving only the arteries.

The other day a man made a tour of the diamond houses in Maiden Lane, New York, with a pair of diamond earrings, for which he had paid twenty years ago $700. In all but two places the stones were pronounced faultless, but cut in an old fashioned style, and the highest offer he received anywhere for them was $150.

To determine whether the shore line has not been shrinking a corps of engineers belonging to the United States coast and goedetic survey department has been at work on the Pacific coast. It is believed that the results of their labors will show the Pacific to have sunk several inches within the century and to be going down now much more rapidly than the Atlantic.

The recent census taken throughout Switzerland has shown a remarkable increase in the number of inhabitants. Perhaps the most extraordinary growth is in the Canton of Zurich, whose population in 1888 numbered 337,183, but now it is 428,030, an increase of 90,847 inhabitants in twelve years. This is considered a world's record. Geneva has increased by 21,412 persons during the same period.

Paris is about to lose one of its great historical landmarks. The old Temple market is doomed to demolition. Its ancient stronghold and palace, once the home of knights and royalty, afterward a state prison, monastery and market, and associated with the most momentous events of the history of France and its capital, went through all the stages of power and pomp, decline and fall, and now ends as a resort of rag pickers and beggars, and a rendezvous for thieves and junk dealers.

The superintendent of the New Haven schools has recently recommended that all his teachers wear short skirts the year around, on account of the hygienic effect upon the scholars. The authorities of El Paso, Texas, have gone a step further, and prohibited the admission of teachers to their public schools in skirts that touch the floor. An excellent remark in the same direction is contained in a recent letter by the Princess Reuss in a London newspaper: "I think it the most absurd and disgusting performance to perform the duties of crossing sweeper and janitor minus the salary."

The foreign ministers at Pekin have prepared a list of high Chinese officials whose execution they demand as a punishment for their complicity in the Boxer outrages and the attack on the legations. Of the expediency of this demand, in certain instances, there may be some doubt; but of its substantial justice, assuming that the officials did what they are reputed to have done, there can be no question. While the attempt is being made to distribute responsibility and to exact penalty for these crimes, neither the foreign ministers at Pekin nor the powers which they represent can afford to be indifferent to certain other crimes, still more inexcusable and atrocious.

A church choir, complete in all its parts and composed exclusively of Chinese vocalists, accompanied on the organ by a young Chinese matron, is one of the unique practical sights and results of Christian effort in San Francisco. Of course it has required years to accomplish this result, but in those years the zeal and hope of the Rev. J. M. Condit and his missionary wife have known neither flickering nor wavering. As a result, Dr. Condit presides Sunday after Sunday at the services in the Presbyterian Chinese church on Stockton street; a Chinese congregation composed of men, women, children and infants in arms attends for worship, and now sufficient advance has been made to have the music of the service rendered by a double quartette of male and female voices.

England has ordered five Holland submarine boats—her first experiment in submarine navigation. France has ordered twenty-three new boats to add to her already large submarine fleet and has begun experiments to test the effect of a plunging fire on objects under water. We have eight submarine boats built or under construction, but we are evidently going to have no monopoly of the new method of warfare. It might have been worth our while to buy up the Holland patent and prevent foreign nations from supplying their fleets with our inventions.

The Texas legislature has decided to submit to popular vote an amendment to the state constitution making the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite to voting. The proposer amendment requires that the citizen shall present a receipted poll tax bill or shall make oath that the tax has been paid before he will be allowed to vote. It is stated that the object of the amendment is to increase the public revenues and make more difficult and burdensome the colonization of Mexican voters in the districts bordering on the Rio Grande river at election times.

EASTER ETCHINGS

The customs, traditions and superstitions connected with Easter are almost innumerable. Their origins are in many cases impossible to determine, because they evidently took place at a time when the season was still pagan in its character. Others, again, are directly connected with the Christian observance of the festival. The early Christians in many countries used to greet one another on Easter morning with the salutation:

"Christ is risen."

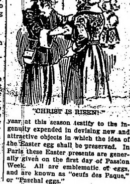
The reply to this was:

"Christ is risen, indeed, and hath appeared to Simon."

"This custom, it is said, is still observed in the Greek church.

The giving of eggs at Easter, or the spring festival, is one of the most widely known, as it is also one of the oldest, of the customs. From the remotest times the egg has stood to the Eastern nations as the symbol of the universe, and its breaking at that time has represented the opening of the new life of the year. When the custom was carried over into Christian practice the Easter eggs were usually sent to the priests to be blessed and sprinkled with holy water. In later times the coloring and decorating of the eggs was introduced, and in a royal roll of the time of Edward I., which is preserved in the Tower of London, there is an entry of 18d. for 400 eggs, to be used for Easter gifts.

In the last few years artificial eggs of candy, china and other materials, and egg-shaped articles of all kinds, have largely replaced the real eggs as Easter gifts. The shop windows each year at this season testify to the ingenuity expended in devising new and attractive objects in which the idea of the Easter egg shall be preserved. In Paris these Easter presents are generally given on the first day of Passion Week. All are emblematic of eggs, and are known as "oeufs des Paque," or "Paschal eggs."



"CHRIST IS RISEN!"

THE SONG OF THE HAND-ORGAN MAN

By Edgar S. Wiers.

There's the trip of little feet
Dancing in the busy street,
Up and down, to and fro,
Two by two the dancers go.

When I come to share my music with the little ones I love,
There is gladness in the faces at the windows up above.
Mine to brighten, cheer and lighten hours that else were dull and drear,
Humble though my occupation, 'tis a ministry of cheer.
And the mothers' hearts are lighter,
For the babies' lives are brighter
When they hear the merry music of my organ.

Mine the weary turning of the ceaseless creaking crank,
But I rouse the children's laughter, girlish glee and boyish prank;
Mine to see their faces brighten with a welcome glad and sweet;
Mine the ministry of music to the children of the street.
Their happy faces greet me,
As they come in throngs to meet me,
And they dance about my organ all the morning.

The little ones are weary with the rumbling of the wheels,
The quiet of their baby lives the noisy traffic steals.
I bring them sweet refreshing, and my work is one of cure,
The ministry of music to the children of the poor.
The little ones in glee
Come romping out to me,
And they're better for their dancing in the morning.

Children's Easter

It was the Saturday before Easter, and the children all ran out to the barn to hunt eggs, with Egypt, the tame crow, hopping after them. Nanny was sure there must be several dozen eggs in the hen house, Billy thought the haymow was the best place to find them, and Kitty said she had seen old Topknot flying out from Dobbin's manger. Egypt said nothing, but I rather think he knew as much about the nests as they did.

Egypt was a sly old fellow. He liked buttons and pennies, but he had the greatest fancy for pins. He would pull them out of every pin cushion in the house when he could get a chance, so you might search through room after room, and not come across a single pin. Nobody knew what he did with them all. He was fond of eggs, too, and I am afraid this was the reason that the children had such a long hunt for them, and found so few.

At last they climbed up the long ladder into the mow. The hay was piled almost to the roof and covered the windows. It was so dark that Nanny and Kitty were a little bit afraid, but Billy went first, floundering along in the hay, just as you wade through a snow drift.

"Guess there are nests on this beam," said Billy, "but it's so dark I can't see. I'll feel."

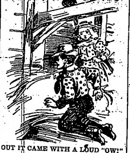
In went billy's hand, and out it came in a second, with a loud "Ow!"

"It's hornets or yellow-jackets or something!" he screamed. "Fetch the barn lantern, Kit, and I'll knock 'em out!"

Kitty brought the lantern, and then ran to the other side of the barn, for fear of the yellow jackets. Billy held the lentern over his hear and peeped in.

What did he see? Not hornets, but pins.

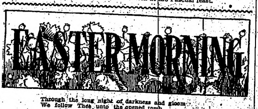
He had run his hand into Egypt's own little "hidy-hole," where the sly little rogue had laid away a whole pile of his favorite treasures. No wonder they pricked like hornets. But what the queer old bird was saving them for I never knew.



OUT IT CAME WITH A LOUD "OW!"

Origin of Easter Hats

To neglect the putting on of some entirely new article of dress on Easter Sunday was regarded by the English of olden times as sure to bring bad luck, and certainly this is one of the practices which has lost nothing with the increase of years. Only now it has been slightly altered, so that to have no new clothes to exhibit at the Easter parade is considered sufficiently bad luck in itself, without the fear of any further misfortunes that may result from it. After donning their new Easter garments the English country people dined off tansy pudding and bacon or tansy pudding and "good red herring," the tansy being the symbol of the bitter herbs commanded to be eaten at the Paschal feast.



EASTER MORNING

Through the long night of darkness and gloom
We follow Thee unto the opened tomb,
And, standing by its side,
Behold life glorified,
Know immortality,
Because of Thee.

Through the bright morning still we follow Thee,
Our fears forgot, our faintest doubts shall flee.
Let praises linger long,
For death is conquered.
Lo! the farthest skies
Are filled with song!

O heart, rejoice! Art blinded at the door
Of thy safe tent? Thy Pilot went before,
He leads thee in; then sing,
"Ours is the victory,
O suffering One,
Because of Thee!"

Homeless ere yet He knew the darkened tomb,
Homeless henceforth no more; in each glad heart His home.
Wake! every flower of spring,
And swell the Easter song,
And every bird awing
The praise prolong!

RUSSIAN SACRED PICTURES.

Icons That Stand on Shelves Opposite Russian Doors.

They are to be seen everywhere—the icons, or sacred pictures of the Russians. They are found standing on a shelf opposite the door of every Russian room, be it shop or private house, market stall, or railway booking office. Many also are found in the streets, outside churches or in shrines where passers-by stop and make obeisance. It is a matter of wonder to the stranger when his droshky driver stops suddenly in the middle of the road, doffs his hat and mutters a few words of prayer. His devotion to the icons seems to the foreigner as strange as the fact that he devoutly crosses himself before he entrusts himself and his vehicle to a bridge. A writer in the Sunday Magazine explains that icons vary much in material and value, but little in style. The style is always strictly Byzantine, and is copied faithfully from some old picture, in its turn a slavish copy of another. The story of the manufacture of the icons is interesting. Most of them are made in the Province of Vladimir by peasants who work at them in their cottages. Very much like an up-to-date factory process is the fashioning of these pictures. The work passes from hand to hand. One man makes the boards, another paints the backgrounds, a third puts in the figures, and the picture passes on from fashioner to fashioner until all is complete. It is said that as many as two millions of icons are produced each year. Some of those hung in the churches are valuable, being, like that of Our Lady of Kazan, in the cathedral in St. Petersburg, covered with, and indeed almost made of, precious stones.—Youth's Companion.

IN THE CRADLE OF THE PLATTE

By S. H. M. Byers

A little stream in the canon ran,
In the canon deep and long,
When a stout old oak at its side began
To sing to it this song:

"Oh, why do you laugh and leap and sing,
And why do you hurry by,
For you're only a noisy little thing,
And a great stout oak am I.
A hundred years I shall stand alone,
And the world will look at me,
While you will bubble and babble on,
And die at last in the sea."

"So proud and lofty?" the stream replied,
"You're a king of the forest, true,
But your roots are dead, and your leaves all dried,
Had I not watered you."

The oak-tree rustled its leaves of green
To the little stream below:
"'Tis only a snow-bank's tears, I ween,
Could talk to a monarch so.
But where are you going so fast, so fast,
And what do you think to do?
Is there anything in the world at last
For a babbling brook like you?"

"So fast, so fast, why should I wait,"
The hurrying water said,
"When yonder by the canon gate
The farmer waits for bread?
Out on the rainless desert-land
My hurrying footsteps go,
I kiss the earth, I wet the sand,
I make the harvests grow.

"And many a farmer, when the sky
Has turned to heated brass,
And all the plain is hot and dry,
Gives thanks to see me pass;
By many a sluice and ditch and lane,
They lead me left and right,
For it is I who turn the plain
To gardens of delight."

Then hurrying on, the dashing stream
Into a river grew,
And rock and mountain made a seam
To let its torrent through;
And where the burning desert lay
A happy river ran,
A thousand miles it coursed its way,
And blessed the homes of man.

Vain was the oak tree's proud conceit,
Dethroned the monarch lay,
The brook that babbled at its feet
Had washed its roots away.
Still in the canon's heart there springs
The desert's diadem,
And shepherds bless the day that brings
The snow-bank's tears to them.
—Youths' Companion.

Spain's Convents and Monasteries.

Spain now boasts of possessing more convents, more monasteries and more Jesuit colleges, seminaries and establishments of all kinds than at any time under the houses of Bourbon and Austria. The last census, in 1897, showed 28,549 nuns, 45,328 monks and priests, 1,200 Jesuits 9 archbishops, 51 bishops, 55 deans and 1,213 canons in the country. The religious houses of every kind exceed two thousand. It is not possible to ascertain their real wealth or the value of their movable property. They pay no duties on their real property, and none on their workshops, as they are not enrolled on the registers of ratepayers, only having to pay on capital invested in stock.

Mixture to Clean Mahogany.

Here is an excellent mixture to clean mahogany or walnut furniture. Combine one pint of linseed oil, one pint of best vinegar and half a pint of spirits of wine. Dip a soft cloth into this mixture and rub over the furniture, and then wipe thoroughly with a clean soft cloth. Always shake the fluid before using.—Exchange.

A "League for the Suppression of Lead Soldiers" has recently been founded in France, the theory being that the savage instincts of the young are excited [illegible]

Easter.

Easter comes to April's tryst,
With a garland on her hair,
And a gown of silk and vair;
On her breast an amethyst—
Fastened in a silver twist,
With pale cowslips faint and fair,
In the rosy breast-knots there.

Fresh from off the rainbow stair
Shine her little feet, made bare
Of all shoes, for she has found
God's green earth is holy ground.
Delicate and debonnair
Windflowers, of coming 'ware,
With faint sweetness take the air.

After her the blossomed pear
Flings its flowers, the vetch and tare
Know her, even as the rose
In its bud her passing knows,
Dreams her look of love and care,
And, fast-shut, more lovely grows,
Till June gather it to wear.

After her the West wind blows,
And the rain before her goes,
Companied with flying mist;
Fearless of their human foes,
Conies shy and timid does,
Ewes and lambs beside her pace,
Looking in her lifted face.

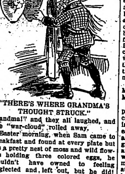
All things in her sweetness share,
All would stay her, and none dare
Keep her here a fortnight's space.
Seven days we see, of grace,
Easter in this earthly place.
Easter, kindling grass and clod
With the eyes that have seen God.

Live Easter Eggs.

Sam Lee was a great chicken-fancier, for a small boy, and like most people with a fad had no patience with the fads of others; so when one day he was telling his mother of a lovely brood of bantams he had seen ("Not much bigger than bumblebees, mother, honest!"), he was provoked when Grace came in with a basket of eggs to color for Easter, and took off his mother's attention by her questions.

"Easter eggs!" he scornfully said. "What good are they? You can't eat 'em! You can't hatch 'em! It's all just nonsense!"

Grace retorted hotly, and a quarrel seemed very near indeed; but just then grandma snapped her fingers sharply, in a funny way she had. Mother said; "There, another thought has struck grandma!" and they all laughed, and the "war-cloud" rolled away.



"THERE'S WHERE GRANDMA'S THOUGHT STRUCK."

Easter morning, when Sam came to breakfast and found at every plate but his a pretty nest of moss and wild flowers holding three colored eggs, he wouldn't have owned to feeling neglected and left out, but he did! More than that, the family certainly looked at him with a queer smile, and grandma even left the table "smiling all over her face." Could it be they were smiling at his discomfiture? Sam plucked up pride, and even was generous enough to admire the baskets.

"When he went to his room to get ready for church, he saw the joke! There on his gas-fixture hung two large, handsome, egg-shaped Chinese lanterns, just what he had wanted.

"Ah!" said Sam, "there's where grandma's thought struck!"

He started to take them down, and heard a strange scrambling sound! Hastily opening them, out fluttered a tiny pair of silver bantams, and the little rooster flapped his wings and crowed!

"Hurrah!" cried Sam, as he dashed downstairs to plant a resounding kiss on each of grandma's soft cheeks. "Those Easter eggs are something like!"—Lizzie E. Johnson.

THE EASTER HARE

Doubtless many people have wondered what relation to the Easter season is borne by the hosts of candy hares and rabbits which are displayed by the confectioners, side by side with the Easter eggs. This association of the hare with the festival is an old custom among the Germans and has doubtless had its origin in the fact that the hare is a legendary relative of the moon.

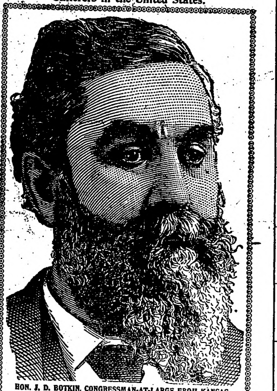
There are several reasons given as to why the hare was chosen to symbolize the moon. It is a nocturnal animal, and there was an ancient superstition that the hare could change its sex, like the moon, which was fabled sometimes as masculine and sometimes as feminine. Again the young of the hare, unlike those of rabbits, are born with their eyes open, and it was a tradition that the hare, thus born with open eyes, never closed them. Hence it came to be identified with the full moon, "the open-eyed watcher of the skies at night." The Egyption name of the hare was Un, meaning "open," "to open," or "the opener." Gradually, in the often curiously mingled symbolism of olden times, the hare seems to have been associated with the opening of the new life of the year in the spring, and hence with Easter and with the Easter eggs.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN

The Well-Known Kansas Statesman, Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Pe-ru-na.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

More Evidence of Interest to the Millions of Catarrh Sufferers in the United States.



HON. J. D. BOTKIN, CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE FROM KANSAS.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan., whose fame is a national one, says of Peruna:

My Dear Doctor:—"It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections."—J. D. Botkin, Congressman-at-Large.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN is one of the most influential and best known men in the State of Kansas. Whatever he may say on any subject will be accepted by the people as the truth. So famous a remedy as Peruna could not have well escaped the attention of so famous a man. He not only has heard of the remedy, but he has used it and was relieved of an affliction of twenty-five years' standing. Peruna is the one internal remedy that cures chronic catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. This is a fact that the people are rapidly finding out, but there are still a large multitude who need to know it.

Mr. Frank Richter, of Winona, Minn., says in a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company:

"As a remedy for catarrh I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I know what it is to be afflicted with this awful disease and consider it my duty to say a word in behalf of the remedy which gave me such relief. Peruna cured me, and I know it will cure any one else who suffers from this disease. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the curative effects of this medicine. Peruna is a well tested and frequently used remedy, and for catarrh of the stomach it is unsurpassed.

"My catarrh was principally located in my head and stomach. I tried many remedies without success. I tried several doctors but they were unable to cure me. I read of Peruna in the papers and five bottles cured me."—Frank Richter.

The gastric juice is secreted by the mucous follicles of the stomach. When this juice is normal it digests (dissolves) the food without producing any disturbance whatever. If, however, the gastric juice is not normal, digestion causes many disagreeable symptoms. This condition is known as indigestion. Peruna will cure this.

Mrs. Selina Tanner, Athens, O., writes: "I cannot find words to express my thanks for your kind advice. I never once thought I had catarrh of the stomach. I commenced taking Peruna as you directed. My stomach continued to hurt me for about two weeks after I began the medicine and then it stopped. I now have a good appetite while before I was nearly starved."—Mrs. Selina Tanner.

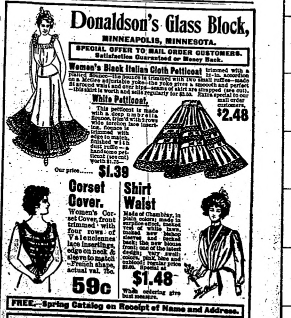
Mrs. Selina Tanner.

Mr. L. O. Marble, of Geneva, Neb., writes:

"I do believe that my catarrh is entirely cured. I have not had any trouble with my stomach for a long time. I am as well as one of my age could expect (seventy years). I have had the catarrh ever since I was a young man, and have doctored for it for years and got very little better, but thanks to you and your Peruna and Manalin I believe I am well of it. I can eat anything now and it doesn't hurt me, and Peruna is the only thing I have ever found that will cure the catarrh. I believe it is the only cure for catarrh, and I hope every one troubled with catarrh will try Peruna and be cured."—L. O. Marble.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



Donaldson's Glass Block,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
SPECIAL OFFER TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

Women's Black Italian Cloth Petticoat trimmed with a 11-in. accordion plaited flounce—the flounce is trimmed with two small ruffles—made on a McGee adjustable yoke—the yoke gives a smooth and perfect fit around waist and over hips—seams of skirt are strapped (see cut)—this skirt is worth and sells regularly for $3.50. Extra special to our mail order customers, $2.48

White Petticoat. This petticoat is made with a deep umbrella flounce, trim'd with 3 rows wide torchon lace inserting, flounce is trimmed with edge to match, finished with dust ruffle—a handsome petticoat (see cut) worth $1.75—
Our price...... $1.39

Corset Cover. Women's Corset Cover, front trimmed with four rows of Valenciennes lace insertings, edge on neck & sleeve to match—French shape, actual val. 75c. 59c

Shirt Waist. Made of Chambray, in plain colors; made in surplice effect, tucked vest of white lawn, tucked new bishop sleeves and tucked back; the new blouse front; one of the latest design; very swell; colors, pink, blue and oxblood; regular price $2.00. Special at $1.48
When ordering give bust measure.

FREE.—Spring Catalog on Receipt of Name and Address.

SAMPLES of the NEW WASH FABRICS, DRESS GOODS and SILKS sent upon request. A price limit must be given.

WARNING

FARMERS!

If you want to sell your land list it with Responsible Agents, but

DO NOT SIGN A CONTRACT!

giving any man the exclusive handling of same, as by so doing you are tying it up and can neither sell it yourself, nor could another agent should he succeed in finding a customer for you, without you having to pay a heavy commission for release of contract.

CERTAIN PARTIES ARE NOW DRIVING THROUGH THE COUNTY DOING THIS WORK. LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

I have sold during the last six months more land than any other two dealers in the county, and am still in the business, both buying and selling Farms listed with me, but do not ask any one to sign a contract.

Come in and Get a Map of Red Lake County Free of Charge.

For Fair and Square Dealing call on the Old Reliable Land Man,

JULIUS PLETH,

Corner Broadway and Second Streets, ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞Calls attended day or night.☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.63½	Oats	.19
Wheat No. 2	.58½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.49½	Flax	.132
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

Louis Adams has the mumps.

People who lend aid seldom get it back.

C. A. Brink is spending this week at the upper Falls.

Chas Wilson spent Sunday at Ada—his former home.

The hardest work some men do is looking for a soft job.

Tom Watson returned from the woods the first of the week.

The teachers and pupils are enjoying a much needed rest this week.

Mrs. C. A. Chelin is still figuring on buying out the Hotel Markham.

When you hear a girl say she cant sing, it is fifty to one she is right.

Martin E. Hoff returned yesterday from a weeks absence at St. Paul.

Ellen Brady went to her home in Red Lake Falls to spend vacation.

Mrs. Gus. Olson left Monday to join her husband at Everett, Washington.

Joint statement of county auditor and treasurer will be found on page 2.

It is astonishing how easy it is to advise others how to run their business.

Mrs. L. K. Kolstad went to Crookston the first of the week on a visit to friends.

The Lord is blamed for a great many things that he has not so much as heard of.

Mrs. H. Tway disposed of her household effects and departed for Idaho last Monday.

You will not succeed, if you charge folks for your friendship. They will soon quit you.

There is one good feature about men who talk too much, and that is, you do not really have to listen.

Julius Pleth, the land man has a page ad that he wants you to read over carefully if you are interested.

Will Eickhoff purchased the S. Harris property on Railway avenue and will move into it immediately.

Miss Gertrude Enderle and Miss Patterson of Ada are here visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pleth.

Presiding Elder Dodds writes that a pastor will be sent to take charge of the M. E. church here April 14th.

Rumor has it that two more fruit and confectionery stores will open up for business some time this month.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company came up yesterday to look after business matters.

Fred Dahl, who has been attending school all winter at Crookston returned home Saturday to spend his vacation.

A fine line of Easter millinery just received by Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff. The ladies are invited to inspect the same.

MARRIED; Last Saturday, Hilma Johnson to Olof Johnson by Rev. A. M. Lunde at the home of Iver Johnson.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Olson returned yesterday from Little Falls and will again make St. Hilaire their future home.

Rev. A. M. Lunde and sister spent Sunday in Crookston attending the spring conference of the Norwegian church.

County Attorney Grady went to St. Paul Monday to look after a case before the supreme court which convened yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Seiter of St. Paul arrived last week and are now comfortably located in their new home over the barber shop.

C. A. Brummond has purchased the Olson residence on Water street and expects to move into the same the latter part of the month.

Teams are at work hauling stone for the foundation of a house to be built for Mr. Ames, the popular manager of the mill company's office.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

W. A. Case, the Modern Woodman organizer spent Sunday with his family leaving Monday for Breckenridge where he had a camp to look after.

Miss Helen Hannay is spending the week in Crookston, the guest of the family of Hugh Robertson of the First National Bank of that place.

Attorneys Lee and Richardson of Thief River Falls passed through here Monday enroute to St. Paul. Both have cases before the supreme court.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet with Mrs. Rev. J. Olson Thursday afternoon April 4th at 2 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to come.

Matt J. Johnson's celebrated blood and rheumatism cure advertisement appears in another column this week. Look it up and see where it can be bought.

Miss Carry Hoff, the milliner, has just received a fine stock of the very latest in hats and invites the ladies of St. Hilaire and vicinity to call and look them over.

S Harris tiring of the long cold winters in this country started the first of the week with his family for Everett, Washington where he intends to reside permanently.

Grover Gleveland is now the only living ex-president of the United States. A presidential term being but four years it seems rather strange that this should be the case.

J. H. Penno, our pioneer barber, disposed of his property to O. A. Seiter and started the first of the week for Everett, Wash., where he intends to make his future home.

Fred Miller, H. E. Ives and M. E. Bjerk went to Crookston Friday and saw the "Prisoner of Zenda." They are unanimous in pronouncing it one of the best plays ever seen.

The depot platform was crowded Monday with friends and Royal Neighbors to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Penno, Mrs. H. Tway and S. Harris and family who left on that day for the coast.

C. S. Orwall of Clarkfield, this state, was here last week and purchased two lots of E. M. Hoff on Broadway on which he will erect a brick building, work to begin at once, in which he will open a state bank.

Yesterday was house moving day and no less than five different families changed location. The draymen had their hands full of the much despised work of wrestling heavy stoves and a hundred and one other articles.

O. A. Seiter, the new barber who recently purchased the J. H. Penno barber shop took possession of the same Monday. He is an A No. 1 barber and with his assistant is bound to please the patrons of his handsome, equipped shop.

Timothy Craig, a well known lumberman an cruiser of Thief River Falls returned from the woods last week. The Press says he was suffering from an eruption supposed to be small pox and the authorities promptly quarantined him on a farm near that city.

The school board held a special meeting March 27 for the purpose of hiring teachers. The same corps of teachers were hired unamiously for the coming school year. J. B. O,Brien, principal, Laura J. Betts, grammar grade, Ellen B. Brady, intermediate grade and Mary A. Kyle, primary grade.

A crew of men were seen high in the air, the first of this week, adding 36 feet to the lumber company's already lofty smoke stack. They report that everything looked busy and prosperous in St. Hilaire and Red Lake Falls, but that Warren and Crookston were too far off to make out anything but the highest kickers.—Thief River Falls Press.

The Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Co., that recently, went to the wall and placed in the hands of a receiver is now calling on policy holders to pay second assessments. The mutual insurance company will prove an expensive luxury to policy holders. St. Hilaire is very fortunate as only two or three are stockholders—to their sorrow.

A bulletin just issued shows the area of Minnesota to be 83,395 square miles. The state has a water surface of 4,160 square miles, which is exceeded only by that of Florida. The total area of United States is 2,622,933 square miles including Alaska and Hawaii. Itasca county is the largest in Minnesota, with an area of 5,575 square miles, over four times as large as the state of Rhode Island, which has only 1,250 square miles.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The Minnesota Swedish Lutheran conference at their last meeting at Stillwater, Minn., went on record in opposition to secret societies of any character whatsoever, even condemning labor unions. The action of the conference, it is said, will result in the disbandment of about 100 local churches. The majority of the members are affiliated with societies of one kind or another, and announce their intention of leaving the church.

A bad story is being circulated about one of the local members of the "Buffalo" lodge, who recently visited his best girl down at St. Hilaire. He hadn't been in her presence very long, however, when the youny lady discovered him to be asleep. She lost no time in giving him a shaking up, and coming to, he let a bellar, exclaiming, "Buffalo" offered the grip and challange—then rubbing his eyes he discovered where he was at, and—well he felt like dropping through the floor.—Thief River Falls News.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

A. O. U. W. Brothers in Red Lake County Take Notice.

All A. O. U. W. brothers, who are interested in having a Workman lodge in activity in Red Lake County please correspond with either of the following undersigned brothers:

A. M. Anderson, Red Lake Falls.
Albert Zimple, " " "
Henry Kaufer, " " "

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Joins M. W. A.

On last Wednesday afternoon Congressman Eddy arrived from Washington for the sole purpose of being initiated in the Glenwood Camp of Modern Woodmen of America. The initiation was duly and successfully performed by the combined efforts of members of the local camp and the camps at Westport, Villard, Sedan, Lowry, and Starbuck. There were upwards of one hundred Woodmen in attendance and had a splendid time. Mr. Eddy returns this afternoon to Washington.—Glenwood Herald.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Grand Opera House at Crookston offer theatre goers some excellent attractions during the present month, among these are Al. G. Fields Greater Minstrels on April 12th, considered the best on the road. Lewis Morrison's complete production of "Faust" on April 24th and on April 26th comes the one particular event, the appearance of Madame Modjeska who has long been acknowledged as the greatest exponent of tradegy on the English speaking stage.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Three Great Railway Systems.

Three great railroad schemes will probably be realized in the 20th century From Cairo to the Cape is building, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock is being rapidly pushed to completion, and a third great road from New York to Buenos Ayres is already projected. Of this last system, 4,500 miles are already in operation and 4,300 would be required to complete it. The total mileage of the three systems, when completed would be 18,000 miles of which 9,000 are now in use.

One thing can be said definitely in regard to the coming century it will produce for health or appetite nothing better than "Golden Grain Belt" beer, for it is absolutely pure, brewed from prime barley and selected hops, and aged with the utmost care; finally, it is bottled with absolute cleanliness and sent out to all parts of the country to make men strong and healthy. If you wish to better your health, keep this beer in your house. Order from your dealer or Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday April 1st 1901.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Ives.

On motion minutes of last regular and adjourned meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Alfred Harris work on street	83 00
C. W. Peters 1 day clerk election	2 00
H Johnson 1 mo marshal salary	47 70
O H Peters 1 day judge election	2 00
P Dainard " " "	2 00
D Patterson 50 gallons gasoline	8 13

On motion the marshal report was read and accepted.

On motion O. H. Peters was appointed assessor for the ensuing year.

On motion H. A. Johnson was appointed marshal, pond master, dog inspector, fire commissioner and street commissioner for the ensuing year. As village marshal and street commissioner he shall attend to the street lamps and all other duties pertaining to said office according to the village ordinance and shall receive fifty dollars per month for said services.

As dog inspector, pound master and fire commissioner he shall receive legal fees for all services performed.

On motion the village marshal and street commissioner was instructed to render to the village council at their regular meetings a monthly report of all business performed by him in his official capacity.

On motion the village marshal was required to give a bond for the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of his official duties.

On motion Danial Patterson was appointed health officer for a period of three years.

On motion H. E. Ives, A. R. Jones and H. A. Weagant were appointed as road and bridge committee.

On motion H. E. Ives, J. L. Johnson T. J. Thorkelson were appointed as finance committee.

On motion the village recorders salary was fixed at seventy-five dollars for the ensuing year.

On motion the poll tax was fixed at one days work of ten hours or lieu thereof one dollar in cash to be paid to the street commissioner.

On motion it was resolved to have the council proceedings published in the St. Hilaire Spectator for the ensuing year including the treasurers financial report at the end of the year for the sum of seventy-five dollars, all other work at legal rates.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— H. E. IVES,
J. L. JOHNSON, President.
Recorder.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

AN ACCESSION

To the Ranks of Crookston's Professional Men, is Attorney R. M. Hayes.

A Times representative called on Attorney R. M. Hayes, who recently came here from Blue Earth City to establish himself in a practice of law, and found him comfortably located in an elegant suit of office rooms above the Merchants Nat'l bank. The rooms have recently been remodeled and newly decorated, and make one of the most complete and attractive office suits in the city. Mr. Hayes is not a novice in the practice of law, but has had five years experience and left a good business, including several important cases in district court in southern Minnesota, to cast his lot in Crookston.

"That country" said Mr. Hayes "is getting too slow and conservative for a man with energy and young blood in his veins." "I am satisfied that the great Red River Valley where marvelous growth and development is the order of the day and will be for years to come, offers a broader field and larger inducements for the energies of a progressive man in any profession.

"I did not come to Crookston because I thought my services were especially needed here, nor because I had no practice in Faribault county. I am simply correcting the mistake I made in locating in southern Minnesota five years ago, where the people have seated down to the staid old New England style of doing business instead of coming at once and casting my lot with the hustlers in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Hayes' forte is in conducting district court cases, and he will make a specialty of that branch of the law, also of the law of real property. The Times confidently expects to see Mr. Hayes take a leading position at the Polk county bar.—Crookston Daily Times.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that, on the twenty-second day of April A. D. 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the auditors office in the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota. I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the entire work of Terrebonne Ditch No. 2 of said county of Red Lake Minnesota, located and established by the board of county commissioners of said county, by their order bearing date the 9th day of January A. D. 1901 in linear sections of one hundred feet each; each of said sections to be known and numbered by the stake or monument set by the viewers at the foot of each of said sections as shown on the viewers' report, thereof, reference to which said report is herein made for greater certainty, commencing at the one including the outlet, and thence in succession up stream to the one including the source, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; said work to be completed at the time and in the manner specified in the said viewers' report, reference to which has been and is now made, and no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent, over and above the estimated cost of the construction of the part of said work covered by said bid; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, with two freehold sureties, payable to the county, for not less than double the amount for which the same is sold, to be by me approved, conditioned that said successful bidder will faithfully perform and fulfill his contract, and pay all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure to complete the work within the time required in the contract therefor.

The said order, estimates, profile, etc. are on file and may be seen at any time during office hours, in my office.

Dated this 18th day of March A. D., 1901.

ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor Red Lake County,
State of Minnesota.
(Mar 20-27-April 3)

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood; and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two dours south of Hotel Markham.

The Growth of St. Hilaire.

(The following was written by Lester Allen age 12, pupil of Seventh Grade.)

St. Hilaire has grown more in the last year than ever before. It has also been made pleasanter.

Last year there was but one public well, one large hotel and no pool room. There were a great many empty houses built to rent or sell and most all belonged to the Mill Company and St. Hilaire Townsite Company. There was no sidewalk on Minnesota street and those in the main part of town were very poor.

Now there are two wells, two large hotels and a pool room. There are no houses but what are rented or sold and there is a sidewalk on Minnesota street and most all those in town are new. There is also another Land Office and Meat Market. There are more men to work in the mill which has also been improved and there is more lumber being shipped. This mill is said to be the largest and best in northern Minnesota. There are houses being built and also moved into town. There has also been a ditch dug about a mile from town which flows into the river and drains all the land northwest, west and south of town and the river drains it on the east so that the land is much drier. Gravel has also been put on Main street so as to make better roads.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.

SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:

Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent. DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly

J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. ☞For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

GASOLINE ENGINES

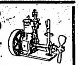
For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.

The **WESTMAN** Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.

Catalogue sent on request.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



DON'T GET WET!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW IS SURE PROTECTION IN WET WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ToCALIFORNIA

CHEAPLY AND COMFORTABLY!

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via **MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY**; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles.

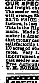
Sleeper rate, $5.00.

Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00.

FORGET NOT that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low rate tickets.

SEND NO MONEY

If you live within 500 miles of Minneapolis (if farther send $1.00), cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this END GATE BROADCAST SEEDER by freight C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and the equal of seeders that others sell at double the price, then pay the freight agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE..... $5.75 and freight charges (or less $1.00 if sent with order.) The seeder weighs about 100 pounds and the freight will average 50c for each 500 miles. OUR SPECIAL $5.75 PRICE is based on the actual cost of manufacture, is less than dealers can buy in carload lots. This is the Highest Grade End Gate Broadcast Seeder made. Made for us under contract by the best seeder maker in America. Made from the very best material that money can buy. Will sow more evenly and more satisfactorily than any other seeder made. Will sow 100 acres of wheat per day, other seeds at proportionate rates. Very Latest Model for 1901. Embodies every improvement every good point of every other broadcast seeder made, with the defects of none. Write for Free Agricultural Implement Catalogue. Address, T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis.



GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Peacat, Speltz (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.,) etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 2 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior. Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

SPECIAL PRICES 30 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 197 Central St., BINGHAMTON, N.Y. Catalog Free. Write now.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

The Chinese Developed the Art Centuries Before Guttenberg.

Feng Tao (A. D. 881-954) is best known to the Chinese as a versatile politician who served, first and last, under no less than ten emperors of four different houses, and gave himself a sobriquet which finds its best English equivalent in the "Vicar of Bray."

In his history of "Chinese Literature," published by the Appletons, Dr. Giles tells how Tao presented himself at the court of the second emperor of the Liao dynasty, and positively asked for a post. He said he had no home, no money, and very little brains; a statement which appears to have appealed forcibly to the Tartar monarch, who at once appointed him grand tutor to the heir apparent.

By foreigners, on the other hand, he will be chiefly remembered as the inventor of the art of block-printing. It seems probable, indeed, thatt some crude form of this invention had already been known in the Tang dynasty: but until the date of the Feng Tao, it was certainly not applied to the production of books. Six years after his death the "fire-led" house of Sung was finally established on the throne, and thenceforward the printing of books from blocks became a familiar handicraft with the Chinese people.

INDIAN MISSIONARY'S STORY.

Years of Toilsome Ministry Among the Choctaws.

Little York, Ind., April 1.—(Special).—Twenty-five years ago the Rev. C. H. Thompson left Indiana. For a time he preached in Arkansas, afterwards entering on the regular missionary work among the Choctaw Indians.

For five years he lived and labored among the full-bloods of the Western prairies, until, on April 5th, 1885, having lost his wife, he left the circuit on which he had preached so long, and commenced traveling missionary work among the Indians of the various tribes scattered in the West.

This irregular work involved a great deal of travel over the prairies. The drinking of so much alkali water brought on kidney troubles which terminated in Diabetes.

Finally, while laboring among the Creek Indians at Wagoner, Indian Territory, this noble man was stricken down completely. A Chicago specialist was summoned, and after a careful examination declared that there was not the slightest chance of his recovery. Besides the prescriptions of the doctors, he tried many other medicines, but all to no avail. He says:

"I had concluded that my days were drawing to a close, when I picked up an almanac telling of the cures of Diabetes by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I sent for two boxes. I gained strength and spirits from the time I commenced to use them, and so I sent for more. I am now completely cured, and have not the slightest symptom of my old trouble.

"I am 68 years of age. I tell everybody of the wonders Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me. I can certainly endorse them heartily, and vouch that they are all that is claimed for them. They have certainly been a God-send to me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy, and they never fail.

High Praise.

Penelope—That was a fine masquerade ball, wasn't it?

Perita—Wasn't it? I never saw you look so well in my life?—Detroit Free Press.

—Ohio State Journal.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Somewhat Similar.

"Were you ever taken for a minister?" asked the soubrette.

"No," said the leading man with the spiritual face, "but I've been treated like one."

"Eh?"

"I have sometimes been compelled to wait six or seven months for my salary."—Indianapolis Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Andrew H. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn., sewing machine; Delbert E. Barton, Minneapolis, Minn., cultivator; Budd Reeve, Buxton, N. D., portable farm elevator and car loader; John Schultz, Albany, Minn., band cutter for threshing machines; August Swanson, Red Wing, Minn., securable garment pin; Howard A. Turner, Minneapolis, Minn., car for stock or other freight; Oscar H. Uvaas, Lamberton, Minn., wrench; Johannes Wee, Oak Park, Minn., manure distributing machine.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Generous Playing.

Ethel—Mamma told me I could stay in the parlor last night while Mr. Huggard was calling on sister Bess.

Elsie—Did she?

Ethel—Yes, and it was great fun. We played blind man's buff, and they let me be the blind man nearly all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

How She Would Do It.

He was old and she was young. He was going off for a long trip.

"Do not forget me, darling."

"I won't dear," and she took off her wedding ring to keep herself in mind of her promise.—Philadelphia Times.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

He who would leap high must take a long run.

News of the State.

READY FOR FARMS.

Class of Sixty-three Graduated From State Agricultural College.

The Minnesota School of Agriculture last week graduated sixty-three young men and women. Following are the names of the graduates, together with their home addresses:

Olaf N. Aker, Kenyon; Theodore N. Adams, Luverne; Albert T. Baker, Kenyon; Elizabeth A. Biery, Cheney; Emil G. Boerner, Buffalo; David Boss, Zumbro Falls; Fred E. Cutting, Byron; George A. Danielson, Goodhue; David Davis, Duluth; Charles B. Davison, Granada; Mary A. Denison, Faribault; George M. Emmans, St. Francis; Hans O. Evanson, Strout; Robert B. Evanson, Strout; James Frank, Warren; Jenness B. Frear, Minnetonka Mills; August R. Giesmann, Merriam Park; Elma Giesmann, Merriam Park; Perry L. Goodrich, Calhoun, Mo.; Arthur D. Grand, Faribault; Andrew Hanson, Evan; Edward C. Holen, Pelican Rapids; Howard E. Hompe, Deer Creek; Jesse Howland, Northfield; William Hunt, River Falls, Wis.; Herbert B. Ingalls, Blooming Prairie; Gilbert Jackson, Litchfield; Lizzie A. Keller, Merriam Park; Byron A. Kidder, Marshall; Gurid Laate, Radcliffe, Iowa; Albert G. Larson, Bradford; Alfred G. Larson, Winthrop; Ray Leach, Excelsior; Mary E. Leinen, Merriam Park; Edna Lenhart, Minneapolis; Emma Lind, Houston; Henry C. Lunde, Lansing; George MacComber, Duluth; Harley E. McLaren, Buffalo Lake; William Newton, Austin, Ark.; Edgar T. Oberg, Watertown; Mabel C. Palmer, Como, Wis.; Robert S. Parker, Coatopo, Ala.; Peter G. Peterson, Hector; Harvey W. Poole, Winnebago City; Donald J. Praught, St. Michael's Station; Harry L. Roberts, Cottage Grove; Francis L. Roohr, Warwick; Theodore J. Sampson, Strout; Theodore Sanderson, Rock Dell; Clara Schumacher, St. Anthony Park; Herbert C. R. Scott, Thielman; William F. Seitz, Waconia; Horace Sheldon, Paynesville; Merton L. Sheldon, Paynesville; Blanche A. Strunk, Faribault; Thomas E. Thompson, Christiana; Lulu M. Washburn, Otsego; Adolph F. Wickstrom, Oak Grove; Hans J. Wolner, St. Anthony Park; George F. Woodward, Langdon; Ralph Worthley, Sherburne; William R. Young, Holloway.

TWO-YEAR ADVANCE.

Amounts to About $4 Per M. for No. 3 Boards.

The present price of what there is left at Duluth of old No. 3 boards is about $12.75, and sales of more or less importance are being made every few days at this price. The sales are for the most part small; indeed, they have to be. Local manufacturers say that the same demand that has existed in Duluth, and under which the enormous sales of the past month or so have been made, has been manifest at other white pine centers, and that the stocks at all points are about as well sold out as they are there. The sales of last week were, perhaps, 7,500,000 feet, mostly the lower grades, and to all markets, chiefly to the East. A good many local manufacturers have determined to hold to $13 and better for the No. 3 boards of the cut of the coming summer, and others say they must get not less than $14 if they are to make any money.

It was two years ago now that the great advance sales for the summer cut of 1899 had been made. These sales were on a basis of $9 for No. 3 boards and lumbermen thought that a splendid price. The price of lumber advanced and kept on advancing till the summer. No. 3 boards brought $12 for small lots, though there was no great amount sold over $11.75. With the price now at $12.75 there is a still further advance and another one is looked for. Lumbermen claim that the advance in the cost of logging from two years ago fully warranted them in the advance from $9 to the figures that were secured last summer, and that the rise in stumpage warrants them in a still greater advance.

Suits for damages on account of personal injuries have been filed against the Cloquet Lumber company by Peter Olson, who wants $5,000, and against Alger, Smith & Co. by Alex Cattenach, who also wants $5,000. Both men were injured in January, one in the mill and the other rolling logs.

Indications are that there will be from 30,000,000 feet to 40,000,000 feet of shortage in the log crop for the mills of Duluth and Superior. It is impossible to tell just what efforts may be made later to remedy by summer logging the shortage of the winter, but with the ordinary amount of summer logging and the present situation in the woods, it is not likely that more than 390,000,000 feet of logs will get to the mills during the season. The cut of last year by the same mills was about 425,000,000 feet. This shortage is due, of course, to the early break-up in the woods, where roads are very bad and where many camps have already come out from all parts of the district. Summer logging undertaken for the immediate necessities has usually proved itself, here at least, a very costly undertaking and hardly worth the candle.

About 48,000,000 feet of logs are banked along the south shore of Lake Superior, between the Superior entry and Bark point, and are coming toward Duluth. Among these are 12,000,000 feet by Fisher & Brown, 12,000,000 feet by McGinnis & Co., 8,000,000 by Riley & Davidson, 7,000,000 feet by Charles Sampson and 6,000,000 feet by Corcoran Brothers.

The Cross River Driving and Boom company, at Cross river, a stream about 125 miles northeast of Duluth on the shore of Lake Superior, is about to improve the stream for driving purposes and to erect a mill there.

Many camps have been broken and Duluth is full of woodsmen. Incoming trains from every direction are running extra coaches for woodsmen and the vicinity of the union station is crowded with them.

A great deal of spruce and cedar is being put in along the north short in Cook county, and there is some pine also, far more, indeed, than ever before. The Coolidge Fuel and Supply company is active in cedar and spruce logging, and Charles J. Johnson of Grand Marais is putting in a lot of both pine and cedar.

Pineville, Ky., March 27. — A man supposed to be J. C. Durham, wanted at Santa Clara, Cal., for the murder of six people was arrested here yesterday by detectives on a reward of $10,000. The man had been working in a sawmill for some time. His arrest was made on information from California to the effect that Durham was drifting this way and a watch had been kept for some weeks.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

Issued by the New State Commander of the G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Harries of the G. A. R. has issued his first circular. In this circular he gives out the appointments for the coming year. They are as follows:

Assistant Adjutant General—Orton S. Clark, Minneapolis.

Assistant Quartermaster General—E. N. Leavens, Faribault.

Judge Advocate General — Robert Stratton, Minneapolis.

Department Inspector—P. G. Woodward, Anoka.

Chief Mustering Officer—J. G. Graham, Mankato.

Chief of Staff—C. F. McDonald, St. Cloud.

Senior Aide-de-Camp—Henry Hazenwinkle, St. Paul.

John Loux is appointed as a special aide at department headquarters.

The following are the committee appointments:

Soldiers' Home—

C. Donahower, Post No. 20, St. Paul.
C. C. Whitney, Post No. 7, Marshall.
J. P. Larkin, Post No. 21, St. Paul.
Thomas Downs, Post No. 126, Minneapolis.
M. S. Converse, Post No. 67, Detroit.
R. O. Craig, Post No. 43, Janesville.
D. R. P. Hibbs, Post No. 5, Albert Lea.
E. F. Kendrick, Post No. 8, St. Paul.

Legislation—

E. F. Barrett, Post No. 183, Le Sueur.
G. W. Rockwell, Post No. 97, Rushford.
C. H. Robinson, Post No. 93, Waterville.
E. E. Corliss, Post No. 33, Fergus Falls.
D. E. Vance, Post No. 45, Winona.
Henry Plowman, Post No. 104, Frazee.
J. M. D. Craft, Post No. 47, Farmington.
C. B. Kittridge, Post No. 103, Moorhead.

A PIONEER MAY DAY.

Preparations Complete for an Interesting Meeting May 11.

The Minnesota Territorial pioneers have completed arrangements for a May day picnic at the log cabin at the state fair grounds May 11. The committee of arrangements met in St. Paul recently and prepared the following program:

At 10 a. m. a reunion of members and tree planting; at 10:30, arrival of old Concord stage coach with a load of pioneers; business meeting in the log cabin; banquet in institute hall, followed by brief addresses from ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor and the only surviving "war governor;" S. R. Van Sant, governor; Archbishop Ireland, Congressmen Loren Fletcher and Frank M. Eddy, E. W. Durant and William Pitt Murray. The ladies will set tables for 500. Among the toasts to be responded to by pioneers will be:

"The Territory of Minnesota," "The State of Minnesotat," "The Early Missionaries of Minnesota," "Territorial Delegates of Minnesota in Congress," "The Pioneer Women of Minnesota," "Minnesota in Congress To-day," "The Territorial Pioneer of Minnesota," "The Pioneer Dead; May Their Memory Be Ever Fresh and Enduring to Our State," "The Pioneer With Us To-day."

One of the amusing features of the day will be an old-time dance in the cabin, in which the pioneers from 75 to 102 years of age will participate, having as partners the grandchildren of pioneers.

Souvenir Book No. 2 is almost ready, and will contain a list of pioneers who have died in the past two years. This list includes a large number of names from Hennepin county.

EXPERIMENT IN FLAX.

Duluth Publisher Trying to Improve the Yield in the Northwest.

Charles H. Thornton of Duluth, publisher of the Daily Commercial Record, is trying to introduce Argentine Republic flax seed into the Northwest. Last year he sent for samples of seed from Bombay, Calcutta and Argentine Republic, and had them sown in North Dakota. The Argentina lot amounted to about fifteen bushels. The Bombay seed brings a higher price than any other in the world, but it did not thrive in North Dakota soil. The same was true of the Calcutta seed, but the Argentina seed all showed fine results and produced much better flax than that raised from the Northwestern seed. These investigations led Mr. Thornton to make an attempt to introduce a larger amount of the seed this year, in fact to lay the ground work for the introduction of the seed generally throughout the Northwest. Some time ago he arranged with a Buenos Ayres seed man to select seed for him, and in a short time he will receive about 8,000 bushels of Argentina seed. Practically all of it is already sold.

With reference to the seed used last year, McCabe Brothers, large farmers at Glasston, N. D., said of the crop: "We think it will average from five to eight bushels more per acre than the common seed."

The experiment is creating much interest among the elevator and flaxseed interests.

AFTER MINNESOTA LAND.

Iowans Look to the North—Cheap Lands Attract Many.

The Iowa farmer and the Iowa business man are frequent visitors in the Twin Cities this spring. They come to look for information regarding the prairie lands of Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Red river valley, as the result of the advertising given it by No. 1 hard wheat, is a special favorite with them. A delegation from Estherville and Huntington passed through St. Paul recently, bound for Grand Forks, near which it has an option on a tract of considerable extent. It will also take a look at the valley country north of Crookston. Mr. Delavan, one of the party, is state game and fish warden in the Hawkeye state. He says that the Iowa farmer has made money during the past ten years and the ordinary interest rates now ruling are not to his liking. He thinks he can obtain more for the use of his money in Northwestern realty investments and is following that clue. Mr. Delavan says that the cheap lands of the Northwest are the one big hope which the renter in the high-priced states clings to.

Standing in His Own Light.

"I'll never give you up, Miss Perkins—never!"

"That's it, Mr. Hopkins. I'd be afraid to marry such a determined, obstinate man as you."—Exchange.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Not an Explainer.

"I'm afraid that you won't be able to explain your attitude in this matter," said the friend, doubtfully.

"I'm not going to try to explain," said Senator Sorghum. "Life is too short to do anything but go ahead and transact business. I can hire people to do my explaining for me."—Washington Star.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

History Repeating Itself.

A Cape Town dispatch says that the British generals in South Africa regard DeWet as demented.

The defeated Austrian generals, after Napoleon's first campaign, wrote the Austrian emperor:

"This young soldier is crazy; he ignores the established rules of war; he fights in the winter time, and turns up in all sorts of places."

Gen. Banks wrote the secretary of war in the early part of 1862:

"To my mind, my opponent, Jackson, is crazy."—Denver Times.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

An Arkansas Prayer.

One of the strangest prayers that we remember to have read comes from Chaplain Noe, of the Arkansas house of representatives.

"Oh, Lord, we thank Thee that we are not in the lunatic asylum this morning, not considered fit subjects for the same."

The inuendo seems to be that some other morning the case might be different.—New York Sun.

PAYS FIVE TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN.

Buy Rice lands in S. E. Texas and S. W. La. at $10 to $15 per acre. Nets $50 per acre. Write H. L. Mills, Houston, Tex.; Cameron & Moore, Liberty, Tex.; Geo. J. McManus, Beaumont, Tex.; K. F. Rowson, Jennings, La.; Hiram C. Wheeler, Galveston, Tex. Go south via Santa Fe, Ill. Cen. & So. Pac. ½ rate.

Love Pats.

Mrs. Grogan—They say she bates her husband terribly.

Mrs. Hogan—They exaggerate, Mrs. Grogan. He's always able to be at his work a day or two afterward.—Judge.

Carter's Ink

best for school, home and office. It costs no more than poor ink. Always ask for Carter's.

Realism in the Department Store.

"What is that sound like a rainstorm that I hear from the floor above?"

"Why, that's our patent rain apparatus. It's for the convenience and satisfaction of umbrella buyers who want to test their purchases."—Exchange.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

That Was All.

"Your love letters," wrote a Boston man to his New York fiancee, gently, but firmly, "are not couched in the exactest English."

"My love letters," replied she, "are not for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith."

Why experiment with untried remedies for pain? Use Wizard Oil at once and be happy. Your druggist has it.

Incredible.

Stranger—Could you direct me to the Carnegie library?

Citizen—The Carnegie library? There is none in this town.

"What!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Taken at His Word.

A.—You cannot offend me. I completely ignore you.

B.—Your ignorance troubles me very little.—Exchage.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS. Have some attractive openings in all lines. References. Odlum-Kurtzman Co. Phoenix Bld Minneapolis.

Spinach is particularly good for gout and rheumatism, and also in kidney diseases.

A man who is not spoken of is not abused.

"I Followed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Now I am Well."

A woman is sick—some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds back something, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and this completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it a wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician. **This is the reason why hundreds of thousands of women are now in correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.** To her they can give every symptom, so that when she is ready to advise them she is in possession of more facts from her correspondence with the patient than the physician can possibly obtain through a personal interview.

Following we publish a letter from a woman showing the result of a correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. **All such letters are considered absolutely confidential by Mrs. Pinkham, and are never published in any way or manner without the consent in writing of the patient; but hundreds of women are so grateful for the health which Mrs. Pinkham and her medicine have been able to restore to them that they not only consent to publishing their letters, but write asking that this be done in order that other women who suffer may be benefited by their experience.**

Mrs. Ella Rice, Chelsea, Wis., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with falling and inflammation of the womb. I suffered very much with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and was not able to do anything. What I endured no one knows but those who have suffered as I did. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I doctored with the physicians of this town for three months and grew worse, instead of better. My husband and friends wished me to write to you, but I had no faith in patent medicines. At last I became so bad that I concluded to ask your advice. I received an answer at once advising me to take your Vegetable Compound, and I did so. Before I had taken two bottles I felt better, and after I had taken five bottles there was no happier woman on earth, for I was well again. I know that your Vegetable Compound cured me, and I wish and advise every woman who suffers as I did to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Believe me always grateful for the recovery of my health."—MRS. ELLA RICE, Chelsea, Wis.

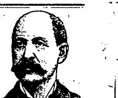
$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

MAN WANTED AT ONCE with rig to sell our Poultry Mixture; straight salary $15.00 per week and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. P. East St. Louis, Ill.

I CURE FITS FREE

A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00.

Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Write for catalogue showing new Spring styles.

We use Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS

Don't neglect the slightest sign of irregularity but see that you have at least one natural, easy movement a day. Pills, salts and black draughts are dangerous because they strain and weaken the bowels. What you want is a mild but sure tonic laxative, that tones and strengthens the bowels and stimulates their movements. Such a laxative is CASCARETS, and when you try them, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world to make and keep your bowels clean and regular, strong and healthy. Sample box 10c. Month's treatment 50c. By keeping the bowels clean, all serious disorders are

PREVENTED BY Cascarets LIVER TONIC, BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901. NUMBER 38.

FLOODS IN THE EAST

REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Various Points in New England in Great Danger—Rivers Swollen by Recent Rains and the Unusual Amount of Snow in the Mountains—Police Sound the Flood Alarm Along the Merrimac, and Business Men Make Energetic Efforts to Protect Their Property.

Boston, April 8. — The intermittent rains of the past week will result in floods in various parts of New England, where streams of the extensive watersheds are in freshets higher than for a number of years. It is not known yet if there has been any loss of life or property, but associated Press reports from various points of New England indicate great danger. There is an unusual amount of snow and ice in the mountains of Vermont and Maine so the great rivers that drain them are overtaxed to carry off the extra water. The Penobscot river, fed by manifold tributaries from the great chain of mountains, the Merrimac river, fed by its main arteries which find their source in New Hampshire, and the other great waterway, the Connecticut, which gathers together the waters of about all the rest of New England, are all very high.

-o-

Haverhill, Mass., April 8.—From the Pemigswasset valley on the north to the confluence of the Merrimac river with the sea, the freshet reports received here last night indicate that the Merrimac river is likely to burst its banks at many places with a volume of water that will exceed that for many years. The police sounded the flood alarm last night and business men on the river front began energetic efforts to protect their property. At a late hour the levee water was within 2 1-2 feet of the street, and as high tide comes to-day it is expected that streets on a lever with the levee will be flooded. All day long communication was kept up with cities on the Merrimac and its tributaries, Plymouth and Lincoln reporting a rainfall during the night of 1.73 inches. At Manchester the water was 6 feet 5 inches on the dam and the rise on the Lawrence dam was 5 inches hourly. The more active volume of water which last night was overflowing the lowlands at Concord and Manchester, will not reach here until to-day noon, so that the greater part of the damage will not be done until that time. There were all sorts of reports during the day of bodies being found in the river, but none could be intercepted. A woman's body is known to have floated down from Lawrence and it was understood that a man's body and one of an infant had been seen below Lowell.

ATTACKED THE PREACHER.

Drunken Rowdies Raise Cain in a Church.

Elwood, Ind., April 8. — Saturday night during a convention of the members of the Holiness church which is being held in this city, Rev. Hass, in the midst of his discourse, was attacked by a gang of drunken rowdies, their ages ranging from seventeen to twenty years. Rev. Hass was knocked down and trampled upon in his pulpit. A general scrimmage took place, the women and children fainting and screaming. A riot call was sent in and the police arrested three members of the gang. The church after the riot resembled being struck by a cyclone instead of being a house of worship.

HULK OF MERRIMAC DESTROYED.

Collier Sunk at Santiago to Bottle Up Cervera's Fleet Blown Up.

Santiago, Cuba, April 8.—The collier Merrimac, which was blown up and sunk in the harbor by Constructor Hobson while Admiral Cervera's fleet was inside in 1898, was successfully destroyed by a ton of dynamite Saturday. Hitherto it has been extremely dangerous for vessels to attempt the narrow entrance to the harbor, but now that this wreck has been destroyed it is perfectly safe. A great crowd of people on shore witnessed the blowing up of the old hulk.

ACTION INFURIATES MOB.

Demonstration Against Russian and Italian Consulates at Geneva.

Geneva, Switz., April 8.—A serious demonstration against the Russian and Italian consul occurred Friday evening in connection with the extradition of Jaffei, an alleged accomplice of Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The mob tore down and shattered the coat of arms at the Russian consulate, but were prevented by the police from doing material damage elsewhere.

REPLIES REJECTED.

Cubans Desire to Send a Commission to Washington.

Havana, April 8. — The convention held a private session to consider the proposed replies of Senores Quilez and Giberga to the Platt amendment. Both were rejected. There was a special session Saturday night to consider the question of sending a commission to Washington to discuss the matter.

Killed by His Brother.

New York, April 8.—Pietro Paglini was shot and killed in Paterson, N. J., last night by his brother Sabbata. The latter, who also wounded his father, is in the hospital with his head badly injured by a blow delivered by the man now dead, who attacked Sabatta with an axe. The brothers quarreled over a game of cards.

Miners May Strike.

Altoona, Pa., April 8.—Two thousand miners in the Lilly and Bens Creek field have taken action by resolution that they will strike Tpril 16 unless the full scale adopted at the Altoone convention is granted by that date.

Big Elevator Destroyed.

St. Louis, April 8.—Sparks from a switch engine yesterday set fire to the big elevator owned by the St. Louis Elevator and Storage company and in less than two hours the big building was in ashes. Loss, $650,000.

A THREE-TIME WINNER.

Carleton College Wins First Place in the Oratorical Contest.

St. Paul, April 7.—For the third consecutive year Carleton college won last night the first place in the annual oratorical contest, in which Carleton competes with Macalester college, Hamline university and the University of Minnesota. Carleton also won second place last night. Hamline came third. The winner of first place was J. A. Burnquist, who spoke of "The New National Ideal." F. O. Leonard, the winner of second place, spoke on "The Value of National Precedents." George B. Babcock's subject was "Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Burnquist will represent Minnesota at the interstate oratorical contest at Des Moines May 2. The states heard there will be Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas.

SHOT SISTER AND BROTHER.

The Former si Dead and the Latter Is Dying.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 7.—Charles Boecher, aged sixteen, the son of Herman Boecher, a farmer living five miles southwest of Blanchard, Traill county, last evening shot his sister, aged ten, and his brother, aged six. The girl is dead and the boy is not expected to live. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental, but this does not appear to be certain, as only the children were present at the time and the boy who did the shooting has disappeared. As nearly as can be learned, Mr. and Mrs. Boecher had gone to church, leaving their children and several neighbors' children in charge of the oldest son, Charles. The boy had been getting his gun ready to go goose hunting, and in some way the weapon was discharged.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS.

A White Man and an Indian Must Stand Trial.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 7.—In the United States court the grand jury returned indictments against Frederick Benedict, an old resident of Bon Homme county, for selling liquor to Indians, and against George Campbell, a pupil in the government Indian school at Chamberlain, for criminal assault on a young Indian girl, also a pupil in the school. The cases against Michael O'Shea, ex-postmaster at Running Water, and William Crook of Egan were dismissed. The latter was charged with selling liquor to Indians while the former, who is a justice of the peace, was accused of acknowledging a signature to his wife's bond as postmistress at Running Water when the party had not personally appeared before him.

AUGUSTA'S LOSS.

Sixty Thousand Dollars' Damage in a Business Section Fire.

Helena, Mont., April 7.—Almost the entire business portion of Augusta was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The fire originated in the Odd Fellows' hall and soon spread until it had consumed every building on Main street except the Hotel Augusta. The chief losers are J. C. Adams & Co., general store, $40,000, insured for half; three saloons, averaging $2,500, and Smith's store, none of whom were insured. It is thought the fire originated in the acetylene plant in Adams' store.

Exterminating Gophers.

Fargo, N. D., April 7.—Some of the counties intend to take advantage of the gopher law this year and make an effort to exterminate the pests. Under an act passed in the '99 legislative session the commissioners of any county are authorized to levy a tax not exceeding 4 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation upon all real estate in the county, the proceeds of which shall be used for promoting the destruction of the little pests.

Wahpeton and Breckenridge United.

Wahpeton, N. D., April 7.—The new steel bridge between this place and Breckinridge has been opened to traffic. It has 160 feet span, clear over the Bois de Sioux river. The roadway is twenty-four feet wide and has a footway six feet wide on each side. It took 100 tons of metal, six car loads, cost $9,000 besides the water wall and high grading at each end. The contractors were Schuler Bros. of Wahpeton.

Crashed Into the House.

Wicona, Minn., April 7.—An unusual fatality occurred at Fountain City. A large rock became loosened from the bluff's side and crashed down through the residence of Henry Robler. It struck Mrs. Robler, who was in bed with her husband, and carried her down, causing her death. Mr. Robler was injured only slightly.

Funds for Epworth League.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 7.—Rev. J. O. Dobson, presiding elder of the Sioux Falls district of the Methodist Episcopal church, has charge of the collection of funds for caring for the Epworth league assembly at Canton the coming summer. He reports that he has now nearly $6,000 raised.

Snow and Rain

Huron, S. D., April 7. — Thursday night's rain and snowstorm covered the entire Jim river valley. Thus far the precipitation for April exceeds that of any April for three years, and farmers report ample moisture for seeding. In some localities the ground is too wet.

Despondent Strikers' Suicide.

Helena, Mont., April 7.—George H. Connors, a striking Anaconda machinist, committed suicide at that place by shooting. He was despondent because he was out of employment. He had opposed the strike, but went out with the others. He leaves a wife and three children.

County Auditors' Convention.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 7.—A meeting of the county auditors of the northern part of the state has been called for Aberdeen on April 18. The purpose is to devise a more equitable method of assessment in the state.

Steel Wagon Bridges Ordered.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 7.—The board of county commissioners has awarded the contract for five steel wagon bridges to the Gillette-Herzog Company of Minneapolis. The contract price is [illegible]

RAZE ALL THE FORTS

ALLIED COMMANDERS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

All the Forts at Taku, Tien-tsin, Peitang and Shanhai-Kwan and Along the Railroad From Tien-tsin to Pekin Will Be Destroyed—Camps and Arsenals Will Also Be Destroyed—Gen. Chaffee Announces That the Americans Will Evacuate China at the End of April.

Pekin, April 8.—The commanders of the several foreign contingents met yesterday at Count von Waldersee's headquarters and decided to raze all the forts at Taku, Tien-tsin, Peitang and Shanhai-kwan and along the railway within 2,000 meters of the line. It was also decided to destroy all the camps and arsenals except the west arsenal at Tien-tsin, which will be used as a barracks for the permanent military guard. Ten posts will be established between Pekin and Shanhaikwan, which will be garrisoned by 6,000 men. Two thousand troops will be stationed at Tien-tsin, but 6,000 will remain there temporarily. The number to remain in Pekin has not yet been decided upon.

American Evacuation.

Gen Chaffee has announced that the American troops will evacuate China at the end of April. He hopes that he may induce others to consent to an early withdrawal.

Additional confirmation has been received here of an incipient rebellion in Mongolia. It is feared that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang and Prince Tuan are at the bottom of the trouble.

Messengers who have just arrived from Singen-fu confirm the reports of the ravages of the famine in that province. It is estimated that 3,000 persons are dying daily from starvation. Sixteen public soup kitchens have been established, but they are utterly insufficient to relieve the hunger. The court appears to be very little distressed by the sufferings of the people. It is still indulging in amusements. It has received supplies of silver and rice from the southern provinces.

AGUINALDO WORKS FOR PEACE.

Sends an Agent to Insurgent Leaders to Treat for Their Surrender.

Manila, April 8.—Trias, the Filipino general who recently surrendered, will shortly leave here for Lipa and Batangas, bearing credentials from Aguinaldo with which to treat for the surrender of the insurgent generals, Malvar, Tinio and Lucban. Generals Alejandrino, Lacuna and Cailles have been outlawed for violating the rules of war, and the remaining recalcitrant rebel chiefs are of no importance. Gen. Trias also will go to the Southern islands on a similar errand. The following surrenders have been reported officially: The insurgent Gen. Arejola, with 30 officers and 800 men, at the town of Nueva Caceres, in the Province of South Camarines, Southern Luzon; the remainder of the command of Maj. Pablo Tecson, consisting of 19 officers, 173 men and 133 rifles, at the town of San Miguel de Mapumo, Bulacan province, Central Luzon, and 16 officers and 70 men in Bulacan province and at other points.

STREET CAR DROPS INTO CANAL.

Bridge Across James Street in Syracuse, N. Y., Gives Way.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 8. — While a car on the East Side Suburban line of the Syracuse Rapid Transit company was crossing the James street bridge over the Oswego canal in the heart of the city the bridge suddenly gave way, dropping the car and its forty passengers to the dry bed of the canal thirty feet below. Several persons who were crossing the bridge at the time went down with the car, while a horse and loaded lumber wagon piled on top of the heap. Thirty persons were injured. It is not believed that any deaths will result, although there are reports of several of the worst injured being dangerously hurt.

He Guards Aguinaldo.

Cannon Falls, Minn., April 8.—Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, whom the Manila dispatches report as being one of the officers selected to guard Aguinaldo, is a Cannon Falls boy and was sent to the Philippines last fall. He graduated last summer at West Point, standing well up toward the head of his class.

Murderer Gets Life Sentence.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 8.—Charles Rogers, who shot and killed his father-in-law, Milburn Baty, and seriously wounded his wife on March 10, was given a life sentence by a jury yesterday.

Kruger Leaves Utrecht.

Utrecht, Holland, April 8.—Mr. Kruger has started for Hilversum, where he will stay for some time. The burgomaster and a big crowd bade him farewell at the railroad station.

Michael to Study Russian Methods.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is stated that Grand Duke Michael, the heir apparent, will soon begin a tour of the empire for the purpose of studying administration methods.

Schooner a Total Loss.

Gloucester, Mass., April 8.—The three masted schooner Hyenia of Calais, Me., went ashore at East Gloucester and is a total wreck. Capt. R. B. Dix and Steward Fuller were lost. The other two members of the crew were saved.

Wrecked by a Cow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 8.—A special Sunday double-header freight train running from Oakdale to Dayton, Tenn., was wrecked, the front engine striking a cow. Both engines were ditched. Several were injured.

Four Men Injured.

Kansas City, April 8.—By the derailing of an engine and a number of empty freight cars on the suburban belt line four members of the [illegible] were injured [illegible]

MOTHER AND CHILD DROWNED.

Frightened Horse Plunges Over an Embankment Into the River.

Milwaukee, April 8.—Mrs. Michael Hart of the town of Lake and her seven-year-old daughter, Mary, were drowned in the Kinnikinnic river at the Kinnikinnic avenue bridge in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. Mrs. Hart, accompanied by her husband and daughter, had been visiting friends and started for home at about 3 o'clock in a light top buggy drawn by a young nervous horse. As they neared the bridge, which was closed for repairs, the horse became frightened by a passing train and ran away, plunging over the embankment, dragging the buggy and its occupants with it. Hart, who had been thrown out of the buggy as it went over the embankment, was saved, a policeman throwing a rope to him and hauling him ashore, but the mother and daughter were caught by the buggy top and carried to the bottom of the river and were drowned, as also was the horse. The bodies have been recovered.

SHOT BY THE SHERIFF.

An Alleged Horse Thief Rounded Up by a Posse.

Dickinson, N. D., April 8.—One McPeak, alias Jim McCarthey, an alleged horse thief, was arrested yesterday morning by Sheriff John Goodall and a posse of deputies and in attempting to get away was shot. He was brought here last night. Walter Y. Barnet has been convicted of horse stealing after one of the hardest fought trials in Western North Dakota. Barnet shipped stolen horses to Lake City, Iowa, and when detected and arrested attempted to shield himself with a bill of sale purporting to have been given by some unknown party, but which the state reasoned was writtened and signed by himself after his arrest. No case in court for many years has so interested stockmen as this one. Wholesale thieving has been going on for many months. Barnet will likely get the maximum sentence of five years.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Woman's Body Found in the Ruins of Her Store.

Ada, Minn., April 8.—Miss Maggie Riggers, a milliner and dressmaker who has operated a millinery establishment here for a number of years, was burned to death yesterday. She roomed in the back of her store building, a small frame structure on the principal business street in the village. All efforts to rescue Miss Riggers from the flames were of no avail. Her charred body was found lying close to the door opening onto the street, and the supposition is that when she reached the door she was overcome with smoke and heat and swooned before she was able to unlock the door. The fire was confined to the one building. The origin is unknown.

DIVIDES $30,000 BOODLE FUND.

Treasurer Gives Each County Share of Money for School Fund.

Helena, Mont., April 8.—The last act in the history of Montana's famous $30,000 boodle fund that grew out of the Whiteside bribery exposure in the sixth legislative session was played Saturday, when, in accordance with a law passed by the late legislature, State Treasurer Barrett sent a check to different county treasurers of the state for amounts in proportion to the number of school children in the several counties. Silver Bow county, on account of its large population, received one-fifth of the $30,000.

QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

Albert Lea Citizen Stabbed by a Morristown Man.

Faribault, Minn., April 8. — Fred Schultz, son of Albert Schultz, was stabbed by Charles Hoffmeister of Morristown. The wound, which narrowly missed the jugular vein, required five stitches. He also received two wounds in the arm. The quarrel was over a woman. Hoffmeister is under arrest. Schultz will probably recover.

Loggers Ready for Driving.

Bemidji, Minn., April 8.—The spring rains have carried away most of the snow, and the ice is rapidly rotting away from the lakes and streams. The loggers are all busy getting ready for the drive. The logging operations now being carried on are by the companies near railroads. The loggers who own their own horses are making contracts for their use to the railroaders for the summer. Many of them will be used in the construction work on the Minnesota & International railroad, which is being extended north of here.

After Horse Thieves.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 8.—Officers are on the track of what appears to be a regularly organized band of horse thieves who for several months have been operating in Sanborn and adjoining counties. It seems to be their practice to run stolen animals into North Dakota, where they are disposed of. Suspicion strongly points to certain individuals as being the chief members of the band, and their arrest will doubtless follow in a short time.

School Teacher Makes Money.

Miller, S. D., April 8.—Edith Campbell, a young school teacher here, has just cleaned up $250 on a land sale. She was undecided some time ago whether to invest her savings in a quarter section of land or in a piano. She bought the land and sold it for a $250 advance. She has since entered the Huron college, where she will finish her education.

Killed by a Tooth.

Milwaukee, April 8.—Mrs. Annie Oleson, a cook, inhaled a tooth which lodged in the lower lobe of the left lung, causing her death.

Serious Cutting Affray.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 8.—At Oberon, George Wagner and Charles Gilligan, Northern Pacific section foreman, engaged in a fight and Wagner was seriously cut. Gilligan was arrested.

[illegible]

FIGHT TO A FINISH

BOERS WILL NEVER GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

British Government Warned Not to Be Confident of an Early Termination of Hostilities, Nor to Believe Stories That the Boers Are Tired of the War—Boers Must Be Completely Crushed Before a General Surrender Is Possible—Real Fighting Men Will Not Give Up.

London, April 8.—Lord Kitchener has informed the war office that eighteen volunteer companies freed by reliefs are coming home and that arrangements are in progress for the speedy relief of many more volunteers. He proposes that in order to meet the demand fresh troops be sent to the front to replace the stale men.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Press warns the government not to be confident of an early termination of hostilities, nor to believe the stories that the Boers are tired of war. He says: "It becomes daily more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish. Many are surrendering, but they are men of no standing. The real fighting men are still on commando, and although the recently successful British operations tend to bring the end nearer, it is evident that the Boers must be completely crushed before a general surrender is probable."

It is reported from Brussels that Acting President Schalkburger has removed the seat of government to Leydsdorp.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilservum Mr. Kruger has expressed an intention to go to the United States in June and visit Washington, New York, Chicago and Boston.

"It is stated," says a dispatch to the Times from Kroonstad, "that Gen. Dewet and Gen. Botha met at Vryheid."

MILLIONS KILLED BY PLAGUE.

Census Returns From India Show Serious Loss in Population.

London, April 8. — The depopulation of India through famine and cholera is assuming alarming proportions. The latest advices from Simla say the census returns of the central provinces show a decrease of over 1,000,000 since 1891, when under normal conditions an increase of 1,500,000 might have been expected. It is estimated that 5,000,000 of persons have died in India since 1896 from causes directly due to the famine. In Western India things are even worse. The Oodeypoor State returns show a decrease of 84,000, or 45 per cent of the population. The State of Bhopal shows a decrease of 200,000, and the District of Banda shows a decrease of 124,000. In Bombay city the population has diminished by 50,000. The localities which escaped the plague show a satisfactory though uncompensating increase. For instance, Madras has gained 8 per cent over 1891.

WYOMING OIL DECLARED BEST.

Experts Pronounce It Highest Grade Ever Found.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 8.—An analysis byNew York experts of oil discovered recently near Evanston, in the extreme southwestern part of Wyoming, shows it to be the highest grade of illuminating oil ever discovered in the world. There is great excitement here over the report from New York, and although 1,000 acres have been filed upon during the last few weeks there will be a big rush to the district. Oil was first discovered in Southwestern Wyoming twenty-five years ago, but little attention was paid to it until a month ago, when railroad men, while sinking a well in what is known as Pioneer Hollow, struck a flow of oil. Local experts pronounced the oil high grade and a rush set in.

THEN SHE FAINTED.

Telephone Girl in Kentucky Displays Much Heroism.

Ashland, Ky., April 8. — Miss Ella May Wilson, night operator at the Citizens' Telephone exchange here, displayed much heroism during a fire which destroyed the exchange. While the switchboard was on fire and miniature forks of lightning were darting from the board she stuck to her post and called up the manager and had the current shut off at the light plant, although her hands were badly burned in the operation. After performing her duty Miss Wilson fainted and was found lying on the floor when the manager reached the office.

A Persistent Fire.

New York, April 8.—During Saturday night a fire which broke out at different times did damage to the extent of $175,000 to stock of the Sudhaus Paper Box company and the machinery belonging to the company, as well as to the stock of Swetzer, Pembrook & Co., both firms occupying the building at 63 and 85 White street. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock at night and was supposed to have been overcome in a short time with a small loss, but at 3 o'clock Sunday morning flames again broke out in one of the upper floors which was occupied by the Sudhaus company.

Fargo Artist Honored.

Fargo, N. D., April 8.—The pleasing information comes from Buffalo that the art judges of the Pan-American exposition have accepted two miniatures painted by Miss Male Douglas of Fargo. The artist is a daughter of Col. Douglas of this city. She is studying in the East.

Raided by Burglars.

Kenosha, Wis., April 8.—A gang of Chicago porch-climbers dropped in on Kenosha Saturday night and as a result four houses were burglarized and jewelry and diamonds to the value of nearly a thousand dollars taken.

[illegible]

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Doings In the State Legislature.

In the House.

St. Paul, March 30. — The 4 per cent gross earnings tax bill met only a show of opposition in the house yesterday and was passed by a vote of 79 to 34. The only feature of the concluding stage of the fight was Representative Dobbin's effort to carry out the plan for its defeat framed several days ago, and change the rate to 5 per cent in hope of a deadlock. His own and one other vote went on record for the change, while 110 representatives declared against it. The debate that preceded the roll call on the passage of the bill was perfunctory.

The bill received a stormy reception in the senate and after being referred and recalled several times was finally sent to the committee on taxes and tax laws.

The house passed a concurrent resolution asking the president to name one of the new battleships "Minnesota."

Representative Walter Nelson has introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to accept bicycles as baggage without additional charge and issue checks for their transportation.

In the Senate.

The only advantage the direct primary bill obtained in the senate debate yesterday was a vote for reconsideration of the former action, by which a committee, yet to be appointed, was instructed to redraft its first section to include state officials. Another delay was secured and the bill will not come before the senate until Tuesday morning, when it will be taken up as a special order at 11 o'clock.

Senator Stockwell introduced a bill providing for local option in methods of levying taxes.

Senator Brower introduced an appropriation bill carrying $108,525 for the St. Cloud reformatory.

A bill from Senator Knatvold increases the term of the superintendent of public instruction from two to four years and fixes his salary at $2,500.

Senator Sivright introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two inspectors of normal schools.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 1. — After a spirited and lively debate the Umland divorce bill was recommended to pass. The measure provides that no marriage of either party shall occur until six months after divorce.

After a scrimmage in the senate Saturday the two bills from Senator Young, providing for the compromise of the Little Falls & Dakota land grant litigation, were recommended to pass.

The farriers of the state scored a victory in the senate and secured a recommendation for passage of their bill introduced by Senator Benedict, providing for liens on horses and other animals for the cost of shoeing.

In the House.

The Peterson bill making telegraph companies peculiarly liable for damages incidental to mental anguish caused by delay in the delivery of messages was, after a debate of an hour, taken from the table and placed on the house calendar.

The Sikorski bill permitting the taking of fish for food purposes with nets from the Mississippi river below St. Anthony Falls was passed by the house. The bill provides that the mesh of the nets used shall not be smaller than two and one-half inches.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 2.—Senator Daly introduced a bill which provides a method for contesting the election of state officers. At present there is no such provision in the statutes.

The Halvorsen anti-cigarette bill has been reintroduced. Minor changes have been made to avoid the bar against the introduction of bills identical with defeated bills.

Minnesota may have a third state asylum for the insane, established on the cottage plan, at Grand Rapids, in its northern pine woods. A bill from Senator McCarthy sets aside $75,000 for the purpose.

The Hurd resolution requesting the president to name one of the new battleships "Minnesota" passed the senate under suspension of the rules.

Senator Horton's bill codifying the insurance laws of the state was passed by the senate.

After a sharp debate the McGill bill providing for teachers' retirement fund was voted down, then reconsidered and finally placed at the head of general orders for amendment.

In the House.

Representative Ofthsun of Pope introduced in the house a bill arbitrarily to fix the maximum rates railroads may charge for the transportation of cereals, potatoes and coal within the state.

Yesterday was the last day for the introduction of bills. The last bill received by the house was No. 732, introduced by Representative Sweet of Hennepin. The bill provides that cities authorized to maintain sinking funds may invest such funds in their own city bonds if a rate of 31-2 per cent may be insured.

The governor's veto of the Sweet bill for a uniform system of accounting was yesterday received by the house, and, on motion of Mr. Roberts, laid on the table, pending an investigation as to the alleged conflict between the provisions of the Sweet bill and the board of control bill.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 3.—Victories for the Dunn direct primary election law marked every stage of its progress through a fierce all-day fight in the senate yesterday. Its important sections have been passed on, and the upper house will pass the bill to-day, amended only in unimportant features. The scope of the law is unchanged. The amendments attached yesterday are of no special importance, with one exception. Elective park, library and school board officers in cities of 50,000 or less are excepted from the operation of the act by an amendment from Senator Barker. An amendment from Senator Schaller provides that candidates for offices affording no compensation shall not be required to pay nomination [illegible]

[illegible] sioners, inmates of the soldiers' home to retain from their pensions for personal use the sum of $8 per month in lieu of $4 per month, as under the present law.

The house bill authorizing the state auditor to draw his warrant for $19,947 to liquidate claims against the state accruing under the law of 1895 offering a bounty of 1 cent per pound on beet sugar manufactured in the state, was lost by a vote of 55 tto 55.

The house passed the Alford bill for the restoration of full rights of citizenship to persons who have served sentences in Minnesota jails or prisons under conviction of felony.

Representative Pennington's bill authorizing county commissioners to allow county superintendents of schools receiving not more than $1,200 a year $250 for traveling expenses was passed.

Representative Riley's bill giving blacksmiths a first lien on horses and oxen in security for unpaid shoeing bills was passed.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April [illegible].—After the hardest fight the senate has witnessed during the session the Dunn direct primary law was put upon its final passage at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed by an overwhelming majority. Forty-five out of the sixty-three votes in the upper house were cast for it, and only twelve against it. Three of the six senators absent or not voting had declared for the bill and would have recorded their votes had they been present. This was the result of four days of the hardest kind of parliamentary warfare, that continued in and out of working hours without cessation. A few additional changes were made in the bill yesterday, but none of them will stir up opposition in the house. The action of the lower branch will make it a law and Gov. Van Sant has indicated that he will sign it as soon as presented. The bill goes back to the house with few changes of importance. The Ives amendment eliminates the declaration of previous political affiliation upon oath, but provides, as did the original bill, that the primary voter must signify the party he wishes to vote for and can receive but one ballot. The Schaller amendment remits nomination fees of candidates for offices offering no compensation.

As the Dunn bill now stands it includes all offices exxcept those of the state government. Congressmen, judges of the district court and members of the legislature and all city and county officials will go through the next campaign under its provisions.

The pressure of bills yet to be acted upon became apparent in the senate for the first time yesterday. A dozen measures against which there is no opposition were lifted from general orders and placed on the calendar to expedite their passage.

In the House.

The Bush tax ferret bill was recommended for indefinite postponement by the house in committee of the whole. The bill turned down was a substitute for the original tax ferret bill introduced by Mr. Bush early in the session.

Senator Buckman's bill making it a misdemeanor for an employe to secure railroad transportation to be thereafter paid for in labor and then refusing to perform the labor was yesterday passed by the house.

The Shell national guard bill was passed by the house. The bill provides that the governor may from time to time change the formation of the several organizations to make them more nearly conform with the formations prescribed by the United States army regulations.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 5. — The Jacobson gross carnings bill, to raise the tax on railroads from 3 to 4 per cent, was passed by the senate yesterday morning by a vote of 53 to 8. The vote was taken after a spirited debate. The bill only becomes a law after being submitted to the people at the next general election.

The Phillips bill, amending the "truant act" of two years ago, has passed the senate and will go to the governor for his signataure.

By a vote of 26 to 5 the Dorsey bill providing for the publicataion of a history of the Minnesota volunteer troops in the Spanish war was lost. It lacked six votes of the majority required. The measure carried a heavy appropriation.

The finance committee substitute for the Daugherty sanitorium bill for consumptives passed the senate yesterday. It was redrafted to carry an appropriation of only $1,000 and then submitted in place of the former bill that asked $10,000.

In the House.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the Dunn primary election bill. Messrs Dunn, Roberts and Schutz were named as conferees on the part of the house.

Representative Berg's bill authorizing boards of supervisors to collect a portion of road taxes in cash and use the same for the purchase of road building machinery was killed in the house.

Senator Smith's bill for the establishment of municipal employment agencies in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth was passed by the house.

NO LONGER A MENACE.

Stray Submarine Mine Has Been Discovered and Blown Up.

Norfolk, Va., April 5.—S. H. Mitchell of the United States artillery department reports having successfully blown up a stray submarine mine near Sacketts Harbor, Va. The mine was one that had been planted during the Spanish war at Port Royal, S. C., or some other point in that vicinity. The mine had broken loose and since that time had been drifting at sea. Some farmer discovered it a few days ago thrown up by the tide.

Resulted in a Farce.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 4. — What was to have been a twenty-round bout between "Bobby" Dobbs and Young Peter Jackson resulted in a farce and it was declared a draw in the twelfth [illegible]

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FIRE
INSURANCE
DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State.

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

A Sentimental Farmer.

"These sheep pictures of Mauve's are beautiful," said Mr. L., the art instructor of the summer art school, to his class as he turned over a lot of reproductions from the great artist's paintings. "They are so gentle, so tender, so suggestive of pastoral peace and quietude!"

"Oh, I do love sheep!" exclaimed one of the girls. "They are so dear! Don't you think so, Mr. L.?"

Mr. L. looked thoughtful for a moment: then he said:

"My father, who was a farmer, kept sheep for 20 years. He was an old man when he decided to give up the practice—an old man, but as full of sentiment and feeling as he had ever been. I shall never forget the day when the purchaser of the flock came to take them away. My father stood in the barnyard and watched till the last sheep had passed through the great gate into the road, waited till the last faint bleating of the flock had died away in the distance; then he turned to me with a face full of emotion." There were tears in the eyes of the "class," and their girlish hearts were touched by the pathetic word picture. Somebody said "Ah!" in a long drawn fashion. "He turned to me, my poor old father," the artist continued, "and said in a low, earnest voice, "William, I'd go five miles any day to kick a sheep!"—Leslie's Weekly.

His Goal the Letter "V."

When the late Horace Maynard, LL. D., entered Amherst college, he exposed himself to ridicule and jibing questions of his fellow students by placing over the door of his room a large square of white cardboard on which was inscribed in bold outlines the single letter V. Disregarding comment and question, the young man applied himself to his work, ever keeping in mind the height to which he wished to climb, the first step toward which was signified by the mysterious V.

Four years later, after receiving the compliments of professors and students on the way he had acquitted himself as valedictorian of his class, young Maynard called the attention of his fellow graduates to the letter over his door. Then a light broke in upon them, and they cried out:

"Is it possible that you had the valedictory in mind when you put that V over your door?"

"Assuredly I had," was the emphatic reply.

On he climbed, from height to height, becoming successively professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, lawyer, member of congress, attorney general of Tennessee, United States minister to Constantinople and finally postmaster general.—Success.

Snuff Spoons.

All the world is familiar with snuffboxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo bay in 1702, when he captured half a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England.

One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says, "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon too. That's very gallant, for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork."

In the forties and fifties snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border. They were of bone and of a size to go into the snuffbox. People fed their noses, it was said, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths. As late as 1877 a farmer at Norham-on-Tweed was seen using one.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Marvelous Chicken Legs.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of a chicken or other bird that roosts on a limb is a marvel of design. It often seems strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly simple. The tendon of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract and thus hold with a sort of death grip the limb around which they are placed. Put a chicken's feet on your wrist and then make the bird sit down, and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement, seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go till they stand up.—Presbyterian.

Censorship in China.

The censorship is a very real thing in China. There any one who writes an immoral book is punished with a 100 blows of the heavy bamboo and banishment for life. [illegible]

On the Government.

They were two big, burly Indians. The long eagle feather in the hat of one who is known as "chief" and the bright red ostrich tip in the sombrero of the other would have told that if the unmistakable features had not evidenced it. A government employee, it matters not who, but one who may possibly in certain events happening make a "stake" out of the tribe to which these Indians belong, was doing the honors of the capitol and showing the braves about the corridors. They left the Indian committee room and came to the door of the house restaurant.

"Let's have a bite to eat," suggested the man with the graft.

"All right," was the quick reply of the aborigines.

At the luncheon counter the one who could master the most English asked, "Guv'munt pay?"

"Oh, yes," responded the host, thinking that the quickest way to inform them that they would not have to stand good for the bill.

"Ugh!" grunted the brave, "we eat lot, guv'munt pay." And they did—four cups of coffee each, half a dozen hard boiled eggs, three ham sandwiches, one dozen doughnuts, a whole baked chicken, ice cream, a whole pie each and besides that a thirst for fire water that was absolutely appalling. The luncheon counter looked as though a cyclone might have paid it a visit by the time the Indians got through, and the bill that the "guv'munt" clerk had to foot made his week's salary look like 7 cents.

"Guv'munt heap good," grunted the brave as he picked his teeth in true "white brother" fashion in the corridor. "We eat here again." But it will not be in company with that particular clerk.—Washington Star.

"How Soon We Are Forgot."

A writer in a Washington newspaper, in a column devoted to instructive and entertaining chat about the capitol, expresses surprise because in the basement of the building are portraits of "worthy old gentlemen" forgotten by "nine-tenths" of the visitors to the building and wonders somewhat why Richard Montgomery, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Thomson and Francis Hopkinson should find a place in the memory of the painter and on the wall of the senate basement.

The writer had looked in Fiske's "History of the United States" and could not find either Thomson or Hopkinson. When he goes to Quebec, he may find the mark to indicate where Montgomery fell while trying to capture the citadel and the house in which he died. At St. Paul's church, New York, he can find his tomb. Mifflin he can find as the president of the congress that received Washington's resignation, and Thomson he will discover to have been regarded as one of the brightest men of the Revolutionary time, while he has but to look at the original Declaration of Independence to see "Fras." Hopkinson's name, one of the best known of all signers because of the brilliancy and variety of his accomplishments.—New York Times.

A Decisive Step.

His chum came in and found him slipping a lock of hair into an envelope, not furtively or surreptitiously, but just placing it under cover in a calm, businesslike way.

"Hello!" says the visitor. "What's up?"

"Nothing," he answered. "I'm only sending back Miss Hamilton-Highlow's hair, that's all."

"Engagement off again?"

"Yes."

"How many times does this make?"

"Five. It's final this time, though, one way or the other."

"Does she say so?"

"Oh, she always says it's final. I'm deciding things just now. It's off forever or cards out soon!"

"How do you do it?"

"Little scheme of my own. You know the color of her hair, don't you? Warm brown, with a little raw umber in it. Well, this sample of hair I'm doing up is red—good, regular, standard red. I tell you we're going to get down to genuine emotion this time. She'll know whether she loves me or not, and if she does she'll walk me in by the ear."—London Mail.

A Coffee Barometer.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle, the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow, and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position changeable weather may be expected.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Those Boston Girls.

Carrie—That awful Tom Browne offered to kiss me.

Bertha—You don't mean it!

Carrie—I do, and I told him if he did I'd slap his face.

Bertha—And what did he say to that?

Carrie—He didn't say a word. He just kissed me.

Bertha—And you slapped his face?

Carrie—No: to tell the truth, I was so flustered I forgot all about it.—Boston Transcript.

At Variance.

"There's a whole lot of difference," remarked the freckled fanatic, "in wishing you were dead and wishing you were in heaven."—Indianapolis Sun.

Yard was once any stick, rod or pole. The expression is still used with this meaning when applied to various parts of a ship's equipment, as yardarm, sailyard and the like.

A wise man thinks before he speaks, but a fool speaks and then thinks of what he has been saying.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. [illegible]

How a Woman Loves.

Whenever I hear his name, I could faint. When I see him, I could sink into the ground. At the sight of his handwriting I grow cold from head to foot, I tremble, my heart aches so that it seems breaking in two. I long to be with him, yet when I am with him I have nothing to say. I have to escape and be miserable all alone. He is my thought all day; the last before I sleep, the first when I awake. I could cry and cry. I try to read, and I remember not a word. I like playing best, for then I can almost imagine that he is listening. But when I stop playing and look around I find myself in an empty room. It is awful. I call his name; no one answers. I whisper it; still no answer. I throw myself on the ground, and I say, "Think of me, think of me; you shall; you must; you do think of me!" It is great torture and a great despair. Perhaps it is a madness too. But it is my way of loving. I want to love while I live. If I knew for certain that he loved me—me only—the joy, I think, would kill me. Love! Do you know, poor little angel, what it means? Sometimes it is a curse.—From "Robert Orange," by Mrs. Craigie.

Cured by Forgetting.

This is an English story, and, strange as it may seem, it made a hit when it was told at the Lambs' club, says the New York Telegraph. It was perpetrated by Lawrence d'Orsay, the English actor. Several members of the club spun yarns of dubious merit, when Mr. d'Orsay in his peculiar way began:

"Now, gentlemen, I'll relate a story."

One man present pulled out his watch, and they all thought it was going to be a serial. One or two started to go, but the actor stopped them by his assurance that the story wouldn't be very long.

"There was a friend of mine in London," he said, "who was an incessant cigarette smoker. Finally he lost his memory. Then he forgot to smoke cigarettes, and he got well again."

Mr. d'Orsay effected his escape through the assistance of a friend who knew him when he didn't tell such stories.

A Masculine Lady's Maid.

A Bostonian while exploring the files of a paper printed in his town a century ago came across this rather startling advertisement: "S Rogers informs those ladies who wish to be dressed by him, either on assembly or ball days, to give him notice the previous day. Ladies who engage to and don't dress must pay him half price."

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term.
March 21st A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff executrix of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, representing, among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of April A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m. at probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 21st day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.

(Mar 27-4t-Apr 17)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 20th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 42 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mscl. App. No. 339—383.
3798, 3799

(Mar 13-April 17)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of May 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

W½ SW¼ sec. 10. T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mscl. App. 378.
3800.

(April 3-6t-May 8)

THE
St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

will advance prices

May 1st 1901

On All Village Lots.

Better call on

H. E. IVES

and make a bargain before

THE RAISE.

By special arrangement with the [illegible]

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE NO. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

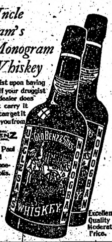
R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 331 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belsire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
P. P. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls



Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

Insist upon having it. If your druggist or dealer does not carry it he can get it for you from

GEO. BENZ & SONS
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Excellent Quality Moderate Price.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
AND WINNIPEG

TO
HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

PULLMAN
SLEEPING CARS
ELEGANT
DINING CARS
TOURIST
SLEEPING CARS

Shipped With Care

In Keg or Case

HAMM'S BEER

Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

LINE
EXCELSIOR
BEER
REFRIGERATOR
Hamm's
BREWERY

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

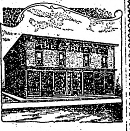
JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Every farmer who writes a letter occasionally should get envelopes with his name and address printed in the corner. We will furnish 100 of the best quality printed in any style for the small sum of 75 cts. Send in your order.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST
SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST
DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

The Electric Lighted Limited

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Convenience—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago 10:20 same evening, and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

St. Hilaire Spectator.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Wednesday, April 10, 1901.

The prediction is made that the severe winter in the north woods of the Adirondack mountains has killed more deer than hunters made away with last fall.

A stage wedding of two members of a burlesque troupe was announced to be performed in a Washington theater, but the high contracting parties found it impossible to secure the services of a person competent to perform the ceremony.

The Rev. John Nalle of Trappe, Pa., recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth. He was born near Westminster, Ind., February 18, 1801, and is probably the oldest clergyman in the United States. Mr. Nalle was ordained at the age of 40.

Senate document No. 177 gives a report of tests of fireproof woods from the torpedo-boat Winslow, the purpose being to determine whether the process is enduring. The result was very satisfactory, showing that the wood treated five years ago had lost none of its fireproof qualities.

While cutting up a poplar at his saw mill in Lee county, Va., C. R. Kesterton found an augur hole plugged by a pin. On removing the pin he found in the hole five $20 gold pieces bearing dates between 1850 and 1860. The coins are supposed to have been hid there for safe keeping during the civil war.

While Mr. Carnegie was depleting his fortune by $5,200,000 for libraries in New York, Mr. John D. Rockefeller was increasing his by $6,200,000, representing a single quarterly dividend on his Standard Oil stock. If Mr. Rockefeller wanted to get rid of his profits on that stock alone he would have to build about one $80,000 library a day.

Out of $34,932,644 contributed in 1900 by charitable persons in the United States to educational institutions only a little more than $1,000,000 was given to southern schools and colleges. This amount includes donations for institutions intended for the exclusive instruction of both whites and blacks, and but a small part of it came from the hands of northern givers.

The billposters' association of England exercises a censorship over the posters appearing on the London hoardings. A recent case was the poster of the play "Greed of Gold." The scene pictured showed a woman in the foreground, in light attire, with her throat cut. All the members of the association refused to post it. The duties of the censors are said to be exercised with tact and discrimination.

The fate which seems to come to all communistic colonies has overtaken the Altruistic association formed about a year ago near Burlington, N. J. The plan of the promoters was to form a settlement where there should be no police or magisterial system and no laws or rules save those of courtesy. The novelty of farm life soon wore off, and many of the colonists returned to the busy world, where pay was better and life more exciting.

Mrs. Ella Downey of Fontanelle, Ia., seeks divorce on altogether unprecedented grounds. Her husband, Frank Downey, suffered the amputation of an arm last fall and has kept the dismembered limb ever since. This was bad enough, but whenever he gets in a tantrum he brandishes it around the house, knocking dishes off the table and beating the dog with it, thereby severely shocking his wife's nervous system. Wherefore the lady seeks separation and alimony.

It has long been a disputed question whether America was peopled from Asia. The chief argument against the theory that man made his approach to this continent across Bering strait has been the lack of resemblance in culture between the aborigines of this country and the known races of Asia. This may be accounted for, a Washington scientist maintains, by the fact that all the Asiatic arts and customs would in the course of generations have been frozen out of any migratory peoples in their getting around Bering strait. As the tribes moved northward they would lose the characteristics of their life, one after another, notably agriculture and domestic animals, until finally, pressing near the polar circle their whole energies would be absorbed in finding food and keeping warm. With his culture thus frozen out, according to this theory, early man crossed Bering strait, and as he moved southward on this continent developed improved ways of living, but after such a long interval of time that the new customs were entirely distinct from those of Asia.

The new French law as to the provision of seats for shop assistants came into force on Jan. 1. All shops and similar places where goods are offered for sale by a female staff must be provided in each room with a number of seats equal to that of the women there employed. This law differs from that which will come into force in Germany on April 1. The latter provides only for "a sufficient number" of seats. The English law of 1899 provides one seat for each three women employed, the supposition being that all are not idle at the same time.

Some idea of the magnitude of the requirements of an army such as the British now have in the field in South Africa is afforded by the details given of the stores and animals sent out up to a short time before the occupation of Pretoria. These included 170,000,000 small-arm cartridges, 500,000 artillery cartridges of various calibers, 175,000 horses and mules gathered from all parts of the world, 300,000 khaki suits, 370,000 pairs of boots, 420,000 blankets and tents, sets of camp equipage, harness and other articles in similar proportions.

Beautiful and Rich

Indian Maidens Intermarry with the Whites.

From the intermingling of the white and the red blood in the Indian territory there has grown up a race notable for the beauty and grace of its women. The girls of the Indian territory are no more the wild, untamable, dusky beauties of early Indian fiction than they are the wretched creatures found among some of the tribes today. They are to all intents and purposes on the same plane with white women of education and refinement, except that the strain of wild, strong Indian blood in their veins gives them a tinge of richer color, a brighter eye, a more lissome grace than their white sisters possess. Reckoned in fractions of blood, these Indian beauties are more Caucasian than aboriginal American. All of them, however, are Indians, politically and socially; they hold firmly to their membership in the tribes. Many of them are one-quarter or one-eighth, or even one-sixteenth or one-thirty-second Indian; but the red strain is stronger and shows, if not in some lingering richness of color or in the molding of the face, at least in an all but indefinable fascination and grace, the heritage of a forest people. Among them one may find perfect blondes, with the Indian strain still salient and palpable. And although they have succumbed to the corset of civilization, in almost all cases they have their less trammeled ancestresses to thank for the blessing of well-nigh perfect figures. And one other of woman's best gifts they possess: clear and low voices, with not a trace of the guttural intonation which is common to original Indian tongues. Raised amid scenes of the bloodless conquest of their race by the whites, they look without concern upon the destruction of tribal customs and the thinning out of old blood. To this last they even contribute, for so seldom does one of them marry an Indian that such an event is commented upon in the territory as remarkable. Before the middle of the last century a Cherokee woman one day met a hunter in the forest. She was frightened at his white skin and fled thinking him an evil spirit. But he was fascinated by her beauty and pursued her into camp, where he learned that she was the daughter of a friendly chief. The hunter laid seige to the heart of the dusky belle and finally gained her consent to marry him according to tribal customs then in vogue. This hunter and his squaw raised a half-breed child, who was a great curiosity to the redskins. As years sped by other hunters invaded the domain of the five tribes of the Indian territory and married other dark-skinned beauties. Intermarriage in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole tribes has flourished to such an extent within the last quarter century that the full-blood element is now on the verge of extinction. The old men of the tribes are becoming alarmed and have passed laws against intermarriage. Some of these laws are very severe, almost prohibitive, in fact. The young Indian women object to these laws, because they do not want, as a rule, to marry the men of their own tribes. The Chickasaws are the strictest regarding intermarriage. A law recently placed on their statute books requires any white man applying for a license to marry a Chickasaw girl, first, to produce evidence that he has resided in the Chickasaw nation two years, next to furnish credentials as to his good character and third, to pay $1,000 for the marriage license. Of course, the girl has and sometimes takes the privilege of eloping, at the cost of losing her right in the tribal lands and money, and of disgracing herself in the eyes of her relatives. Her headright is something worth considering. A right in the Chickasaw nation is valued at from $5,000 to $8,000. The intermarriage laws of all the four nations named are about the same, excepting that the Chickasaw nation charges $1,000 for a license, while the others only ask $10. There is good reason for these laws. Many fortune-hunters, attracted by the wealth of the Indian maidens, have in the past married into the tribes, gained control of large tracts of land, fostered outlaws, and raised bad families. There were few happy marriages, and not until the wise men of the tribes met and passed an act making every white man show his credentials before the license was issued, was there a betterment of these conditions. The character of each applicant was carefully examined before he was admitted. For several years thereafter respectable and industrious white men married into the tribes and their children married whites. It was so on down the line until today the eight, sixteenth, and thiry-second part Indian predominates. Of pure bloods there will be none in a few years.—Chicago Journal.

Roses Replace Violets.

For the first time in many years the violet has lost its place as a fashionable flower in woman's spring head gear. The rose has crowded the modest purple flower out.

The milliners say that it is due to a whim of the young queen of Holland. The rose is Queen Wilhelmina's favorite flower. She wears roses, pink and white and red, whenever and wherever she can, and when her wedding trousseau was made in Paris the makers had to put lots of roses in her finery.

That set the fashion in Paris, where there are not beautiful royal brides every year, and all the Parisian milliners took the rose into high favor. Paris sets the pace for the fashions here, so New York women are wearing roses too, and violets only hold their own at the florists.

Two Products of the Pen.

In sending to George Bancroft a specimen of the pork raised on his farm in Vermont Mr. Evarts wrote this characteristic note, which was found preserved among the historian's papers after his death: "Dear Bancroft: I send you two products of my pen today—my usual half barrel of pig pork and my eulogy on Chief Justice Chase."

War Fatal to Docked Horses.

The habit of docking horses' tails is held by humane persons in England to have been one cause of the large loss of horses in the English army in South Africa. The regular army horses have the natural tails, but as volunteer soldiers are called for in time of war so volunteer horses are drafted, and in England the fashion outside of the army is to dock the tails of horses. The chief scourge of animals of the African campaign has been the flies and against these pests the docked horses had no protection. The agony they suffered contributed undoubtedly to the heavy mortality among the animals.

The claim is made for South Dakota that it has for the third consecutive year produced more wealth per capita than any other State in the Union, the total for this year being $106,500,000. Of this sum $27,000,000 comes from live stock, $18,000,000 from corn, $15,000,000 from wheat and $12,000,000 from minerals.

Central African Fashions.

Bangles, necklaces and belts made of fine copper are commonly worn as ornaments by the native tribes of Central Africa. Miss Caddick, in her delightful account of her journey in Central Africa, describes the ingenious way in which the natives manufacture the wire from the rough copper. They draw it into the finest possible strands which they twist on hair. The men cut a hole through a tree, into which they put a piece of iron with a small perforation in it. The strip of copper is tapered to a point and put through the hole in the iron. The natives catch hold of the end with a kind of pincers; then a good number of them hang on to it and pull it through. This process is repeated through smaller holes in the iron, till the wire is fine enough. All the ornaments are beautifully made, and the wire is extremely fine and flexible. Some of the men wear five copper wire belts, "manyetas," as they are called, which fit the body very tightly. The manyetas are very difficult to buy, and I was at first puzzled to account for this. After a time I came to understand that the belts, being so small, were extremely difficult to get off. The poor men required time, and were obliged to use a good deal of oil before they could wriggle out of them. These manyetas are very heavy, and the weight and size greatly astonished me, as natives usually seem to dislike wearing anything tight or heavy. But fashion, in Africa as in England, makes martyrs. The women wear thick brass wire coiled round and round their arms from wrist to elbow and in the same way around their necks in a deep collar, which must be heavy and uncomfortable.—Youth's Companion.

Ruskin's Advice to Girls.

The recent publication by an English club of some letters of Ruskin to girls recalls the establishment by him of a rose fete in the Girls' High School at Cork. At his suggestion a queen was elected yearly, to whom he gave a gold cross and a set of books, [illegible] the latter for distribution among the girls. Pieces of native gold and silver and curios of interest and value were presented by him to the pupils at various times. One of his letters can be read with profit by all women, not alone girls: "The chief danger for young girls in this great 'today' of their own and the world's age is the temptation to restlessness, whether in curiosity, pleasure, or pride. I want them all to be earnestly, thoroughly, thoughtfully intelligent of what is close to them, and under their care—happy, not in one day, as the happiest of their lives, but in the daily current of their time; and proud in rightly knowing and rightly doing whatever they are called upon—not by fame, but by love—to do for any who love them, for all who are dependent upon them."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cavalry Fencing Horse.

M. Moulon, assistant instructor of fencing and sword practice in the French army, has invented a fencing horse, a device which is highly spoken of as being a great improvement over all other methods of teaching young cavalrymen in the exercise of sword and lance. The apparatus advantageously replaces the five or six stationary manikins of the old system, but it also answers for half a dozen combatants on foot or on horseback armed "a la latte" or with the lance, watching, striking, pricking, cleaving or running through with a real conviction that is interesting to observe. The minister of war has authorized the heads of cavalry corps to employ this "fencing horse."

An Enormous Eel.

A conger eel, nearly nine feet long, two feet and four inches in girth and weighing 148 pounds was recently caught on the beach at Snettisham, near Hunstanton, England. The fisherman's attention was attracted to it by some seagulls hovering over shallow water, where the eel was captured after a long struggle [illegible]

THE BEST HE EVER SAW.

A Missourian Pronounces on the Farming Possibilities of Western Canada.

Just at present considerable interest is being aroused in the fact that a few new districts (of limited acreage) are being opened out by the Canadian government in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia (western Canada), and any information concerning this country is eagerly sought. Mr. W. R. Corser, of Higginsville, Lafayette Co., Mo., was a delegate there during last summer, and writing of his impressions he says:

"I found surprising yields of grain of all descriptions. One farmer I visited threshed of 175 acres:

"600 bushels of wheat from fifteen acres, 40 bushels to acre.

"600 bushels of barley from ten acres, 60 bushels to acre.

"15,000 bushels of oats from 150 acres, 100 bushels to acre.

"The samples were all No. 1.

"I also saw a considerable number of stock. Swine do well and there is no disease amongst them. They are a good source of income to the farmer. The cattle on the range beat anything I ever saw. Fat and ready for beef, fully matured and ripened on the nutritious grasses of the prairie. I am firmly convinced that this country offers better facilities for a poor man than any I have ever seen."

Information concerning these lands can be had from any agent of the government whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Boil Eggs in Cold Water.

"This egg tastes as if it had been boiled in hot water," said the emancipated young woman with the short hair. "I can always tell in a minute if an egg has been cooked in that way."

Her companion had not learned quite so many things, and was quite satisfied with her egg. She only murmured, softly:

"I never heard of an egg being boiled in cold water, did you?"

"It is high time you were introduced to this institution," her wise friend continued, "and I am delighted to illuminate you, even at the risk of arousing more or less sarcasm. An egg to be boiled properly for human consumption should be put into cold water and then placed over the fire. Then it cooks with the water. The egg cooks, moreover, thoroughly and from the inside.

"Ask a physician or a trained nurse how to boil an egg so that its greatest nutriment and flavor shall be preserved. Either of them will tell you to put it in cold water. The old way of dropping an egg into boiling water has long been given up. It used to cook the egg suddenly and destroy its flavor.

"So don't be sarcastic because you haven't heard of the century's advance."—New York Sun.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

Mrs. Samuel G. Dyer Tells a Harrowing Tale of Suffering.

M'Carron, Mich., April 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Samuel G. Dyer of this place has given the following interesting letter for publication:

"For years I suffered intense pain in the region of the heart. I doctored with the best physicians. Some of them would relieve me for a short time, but the pain always returned. My heart was so bad that I would have to sit up in bed for hours to get relief. I would lie awake almost all night. I am 62 years of age, and no one can understand how much I suffered with this Heart Trouble.

"About a year ago I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and commenced to use them. From the first my condition improved. The pain in my heart gradually grew less, and my general health much better, and now I can say positively that I am entirely cured. I can sleep all night, and enjoy almost perfect health. I thank God for the cure that has come to me through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have thought long over the matter of giving this letter for publication, and am doing so now without any solicitation whatever, and simply because I feel it my duty to express the profound gratitude I feel for my recovery, and to let others, who may be suffering as I was, know how they may find a cure. I know that nothing else but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, because I have taken no other medicine for over a year. I feel better now than I have for many years, and it is all due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Dyer's case and its cure has attracted a great deal of attention, and her letter is a splendid tribute to the curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Very Strange.

Brooks—Harduppe says he took a stranger for you yesterday.

Rivers—That's funny. Now to-day he took me for a stranger.

"How's that?"

"He wanted to borrow $10 from me."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Impossibility.

Col. Glossypate—Alas, my son's extravagance will bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave!

Daughter—Nonsense, papa; you know your dear old head is hopelessly bald!—Exchange.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Romance a la Mode.

"I shall be at the opera to-night," wrote. "I can bear the suspense no longer. If you love me, wear a red rose. If I may no longer hope, then let it be a white rose."

That night she wore a yellow rose.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Lettuces are very wholesome. They are slightly narcotic and lull and calm the mind [illegible]

LOVE NATIVE STATE.

MISSOURIANS IN EXILE ARE ORGANIZING.

Two Clubs of Persons from That Big State Formed in Outside Territory, One in Chicago, the Other in Texas—Prominent Men Join.

Although Missourians are to be found in every state in the Union and make up a large number of the original settlers and prominent citizens of the states west of the Mississippi, they have always been so busy extending their influence and investing their capital, possibly, that they have failed to cultivate that state spirit and fraternal feeling which some other states have manifested to such a pleasant degree, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Every man who has left the state has, however, deep in heart a warm spot for "old Missouri," and it was only necessary for some one to take the initiative in order that the Missouri club might hold its own with other kindred organizations. There are at present only two Missouri clubs, one formed recently in Chicago, and the Missouri association of Texas, a still younger society, with headquarters at Dallas, but both of these promise to become flourishing organizations, and the pioneers in the movement are indulging in great expectations in regard to the World's Fair. It is confidently expected that by that time nearly every state in the Union will have its Missouri club. The Missouri club of Chicago was organized November 12, and started with a membership of fifty, most of whom are well-known business and professional men of Chicago. The club rooms are in the Western Union building, where business meetings will be held, social affairs being enjoyed at the Grand Pacific hotel. The club will have a ladies' auxiliary, the object being to promote sociability among ex-Missourians. Dr. Coleman G. Buford was elected president. Dr. Buford is a physician who began practicing in Chicago in 1893. He was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1872, receiving his early training in the Wentworth Military academy at Wentworth, Mo. He was graduated from the Northwestern Medical college of Chicago in 1894. He spent two years of practical work in the insane asylum at Kankakee, afterward studying surgery under Dr. Christian Fenger for three years. He has since 1896 been instructor of surgery in the Northwestern Medical school at Chicago. The Missouri Society of Texas was recently formed at Dallas, Tex., the purpose being to promote fraternal association and good fellowship among the ex-Missourians of Texas. All persons who are now residing in Dallas who formerly lived in Missouri, and members of their families, are eligible to membership. Thomas D. Miller, manager of the Dallas Gas and Fuel company, is president; Dr. A. M. Elmore, a prominent physician, is vice-president; H. L. S. Kniffen, a wholesale coal, grain and lumber dealer, is treasurer, and Thomas B. Love of the law firm of Moroney & Love, is secretary. The directors are Judge E. B. Perkins, general attorney of the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad of Texas; Hugh N. Fitzgerald, managing editor of the Dallas News; Dudley G. Wooten, a prominent lawyer, and J. W. Maxwell, general superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, of Texas. All these gentlemen live in Dallas, and those from Austin are Hon. Joe Lee Jameson, state revenue agent, and Hon. J. S. Kendall, state superintendent of public instruction; Paul Waples, a wholesale grocer at Fort Worth; R. V. Bowden, a lawyer of El Paso; Judge J. A. L. Wolfe, a lawyer of Sherman, and William C. Cloyd, of the Rusk Journal, of Rusk, and other members. The society proposes to co-operate in every way to promote the best possible representation of the interests and resources of Texas at the St. Louis World's Fair, and will endeavor to procure the governor of Missouri and his staff, the state officers and prominent Missourians. The association is carrying out a systematic plan by which they hope to enroll as members every ex-Missourian now living in the Lone Star state.

Education in Philippines.

The first industrial and manual training school ever opened in the Philippines has just begun operations in the city of Dumanguete, in the island of Negroes, with a Princeton man in charge. He is the Rev. Leon C. Hills, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the school was established through the munificence of H. B. Silliman of New York city, who gave $10,000 for the purpose. A two-story school building is now being built, the first story of stone, and the second of some kind of hard wood, and not bamboo, which the natives use for almost every sort of building. The roof is to be of metal. Besides the school building there will be a small chapel (Presbyterian) and a manual training school building, where little Filipinos are to be taught carpentering, iron working, etc. A hundred acres of land have been purchased on which to teach the youngsters agriculture. The city of Dumanguete was selected because of the friendly attitude of the natives toward the Americans.

Butterfly's Wings.

The slow flapping of a butterfly's wings, according to Sir John Lubbock, produces no sound, but when the movements are rapid a noise is produced which increases in shrillness with the number of vibrations. Thus the house fly, which produces the sound F, vibrates its wings 21,120 times a minute, and the bee, which makes a sound of A, as many as 26,400 times. Prof. Narcy, the naturalist, succeeded by a delicate mechanism in confirming these numbers graphically. He fixed a fly so that the tip of the wing just touched a cylinder which was moved by clockwork.

Rubber, spun glass, steel and ivory are the most elastic substances [illegible]

INTRODUCED BY A WOMAN.

Navel Oranges First Brought to America by Fair Horticulturist.

At this season of the year, when the seedless orange is accepted as a matter of course upon the daily breakfast table, it is worth while recalling that its introduction into the United States was due entirely to the efforts of the department of agriculture, whose attention was called to it by a very observant and intelligent American woman. This woman, while traveling in the province of Bahia, Brazil, in 1868, observed that the oranges of that province were much superior to those raised in the United States, and mentioned this fact in a letter to the then commissioner of agriculture, a personal friend. Further correspondence resulted in an order for twelve young plants, which arrived in Washington safely packed in wet moss and clay. All the plants thrived in the department grounds, and the distribution of buds began shortly afterward, but failed to attract much attention until 1879, when two trees came into bearing on the place of Horatio Tibbetts, at Riverside, Cal. The first crop consisted of but sixteen oranges, but the fruit was considered phenomenal in character, and these two trees have been the propagators of all the famous Riverside groves, which now have an annual output of 1,600,000 boxes of "naval," or "seedless oranges." It was doubted at first whether a seedless fruit could be propagated to a point of profitable production, but later, when the possibility was realized, Mr. Tibbetts disposed of buds at the rate of $5 a dozen. This was as late as 1884. The revolution wrought in the orange production of California by the naval orange has been complete, as it has practically superseded every other variety in the famous Riverside district. For some reason the navel orange does not appear to thrive in Florida, and its cultivation is consequently confined almost entirely to California.—Philadelphia Record.

What the Fool Said.

An Ignoramus, not knowing the author of the line, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," appealed to a Person of Discretion, says the New York Sun. "You don't mean to tell me you don't know?" laughed the Person of Discretion so rudely that the Ignoramus slunk away, ashamed. Plucking up his courage he approached a Diplomatist. "The same author who penned the line, 'Consistency, thou art a jewel,'" was the answer. The Ignoramus asked a Man Who Is Never Caught Napping. "Of course, I know the author," said the Man Who Is Never Caught Napping. "It's—ahem—confound it, I've forgotten. The name is on the very tip of my tongue, but—how stupid—I know perfectly well, you know, but your asking me has knocked it clear out of my head." The Ignoramus went to a Wise Man and told him all. "Three separate students upon three separate occasions were asked three different questions," said the Wise Man, oracularly, "The first question was, 'What was the exact number of the ancient Greek chorus?' the second, 'What is the cause of the aurora borealis?' the third, 'What is the source of animal heat?' To each question each student gave the same answer, 'I did know, but I've forgotten,' and each instructor, it is said, made the same comment; 'To think that the only man who ever knew should have forgotten!'" Still mystified, the Ignoramus asked a Fool—there was no doubt about his being a Fool, because everybody said so. His answer proved it. "I don't know," said the Fool.

Got a Job Lot of Rubies.

James O. Beaudry, a Minneapolis man, is being congratulated upon the remarkable fortune which has attended a chance purchase of his. Some five years ago, while in Halifax, Nova Scotia, he chanced upon a Russian who had in his possession several rough stones of a peculiar red color. Mr. Beaudry was impressed with the appearance of the stones and finally procured one for a mere song and placed it with some other trinkets, all of which he soon lost sight of. About three weeks ago the circumstance was brought to his mind by seeing another stone which resembled the one he had bought. He looked up his possession and, after examining it a little, took it to a local jeweler for examination. A close scrutiny of the stone led to the belief that it was some kind of a ruby and, at the suggestion of the jeweler, it was sent to New York for the opinion of an expert. The stone proved to be a Siberian ruby, from the mines in the northwestern part of Siberia, and some idea of its value may be obtained from the fact that it is worth $75 per carat. The Minneapolis man has ten stones which were cut from the rough piece. Four of these weigh each one and three-quarters carats, two weigh one carat, two seven-eighths of a carat each and two of the smallest are each one-quarter carat in weight.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Great Britain's New Coinage.

In answer to an inquiry by the press respecting new coinage the deputy master of the mint has issued the following statement: "The issue of coins of the present pattern will continue until his majesty in council issues a proclamation giving currency to coins of new design. The preparation of new designs and disks is necessarily a work of time, and it is not possible to say when the new coinage will be ready. It will be distributed as usual, so far as England and Wales are concerned, through the Bank of England, and will not be issued by the mint direct to the public, except in the case of bronze, when the present regulation will be observed."

Indian Pudding.

Scald one pint of milk and pour it over one-third of a cupful of Indian meal. Add to it one-half cupful of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of minced suet. Turn this into a greased pudding dish, add without stirring one-half cupful of cold milk, and bake three hours in a [illegible]

DEERING AT PARIS IN 1900.

The Famous Chicago Harvester Company Received More and Greater Honors than Were Ever Before Accorded an American Exhibitor in the History of Expositions.

America may well feel proud of the interest which her citizens took in the Paris Exposition and the elaborate exhibits which were prepared with consummate skill and displayed in a manner not excelled by any other country. Those of Harvesting Machinery in particular were most complete and interesting. The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, America's foremost manufacturer of this line of goods, was accorded the position of honor, having contributed more to the advancement of the art of harvesting than any other manufacturer, living or dead, and with a greater array of important inventions to its credit than any other company in the world.

Visitors to the Exposition were prompt to accord the Deering exhibits supreme honors, and it only remained for official mandate to ratify the popular verdict, which was done in a manner as substantial as it was well-merited. Each one of the seven Deering exhibits secured the highest award in its class.

In addition to four high decorations, the Deering Harvester Company received twenty-five awards, or twenty-nine in all, as follows: Decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Two Decorations of Officer of Merito Agricole, a Special Certificate of Honor, The Grand Prize, Six Gold Medals, Six Silver Medals and Eleven Bronze Medals, including Deering Collaborator Medals.

The Decoration of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul in 1802, and is only conferred in recognition of distinguished military or civil achievements. It is the highest distinction in the gift of the French Republic.

The Decoration of the Merito Agricole is an honor of but slightly less importance, which is conferred upon those who have contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

An Official Certificate of Honor was accorded the Deering Retrospective Exhibit, which showed the improvements in harvesting machinery during the past century, and excited the highest praise of the French Government Officials who had entrusted to the Deering Harvester Company the preparation of this most important exhibit. By special request this exhibit has been presented to the National Museum of Arts and Sciences at Paris, where it has become a permanent feature of that world-famed institution.

The Deering Twine Exhibit and Corn Harvester Exhibit, both of which received the highest awards, have by request of the French Government been presented to the National Agricultural College of France.

There was no field trial, either official or otherwise, in connection with the Paris Exposition, but the most important foreign contest the past season was held under the auspices of the Russian Expert Commission at the Governmental Farm of Tomsk, Siberia, August 14th to 18th. All the leading American and European machines participated and were subjected to the most difficult tests by the Government Agriculturist. The Expert Commission awarded the Deering Harvester Company the Grand Silver Medal of the Minister of Agriculture and Domain, which was the highest award.

The Deering Harvester Works are the largest of their kind in the world, covering eighty-five acres and employing 9,000 people. They are equipped with modern automatic machines, many of which perform the labor of from five to fifteen hands.

This Company is also the largest manufacturer of Binder Twine in the world, having been first to produce single-strand binder twine, such as is in general use today, making over a third of the product of the entire world. The output of its factory for a single day would tie a band around the earth at the equator, with several thousand miles to spare. The annual production would fill a freight train twenty miles long. Made into a mat two feet wide, it would reach across the American continent from ocean to ocean.

Deering machines are known as LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS, consisting of Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Harvesters, Shredders and Rakes.

This company exhibited at the Paris Exposition an Automobile Mower, which attracted much attention, and exhibitions were given with one of these machines in the vicinity of Paris throughout the season.

The Crusade Spreading.

"The Kansas crusade is spreading."

"No!"

"Yes; we have an old hen sitting on one egg and trying to hatch it."—Ohio State Journal.

Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica

and

Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

PISO'S CURE FOR [illegible]

WARNING

FARMERS!

If you want to sell your land list it with Responsible Agents, but

DO NOT SIGN A CONTRACT!

giving any man the exclusive handling of same, as by so doing you are tying it up and can neither sell it yourself, nor could another agent should he succeed in finding a customer for you, without you having to pay a heavy commission for release of contract.

CERTAIN PARTIES ARE NOW DRIVING THROUGH THE COUNTY DOING THIS WORK. LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

I have sold during the last six months more land than any other two dealers in the county, and am still in the business, both buying and selling Farms listed with me, but do not ask any one to sign a contract.

Come in and Get a Map of Red Lake County Free of Charge.

For Fair and Square Dealing call on the Old Reliable Land Man,

JULIUS PLETH,

Corner Broadway and Second Streets, ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls attended day or night.

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1.	59½	Oats	20
Wheat No. 2.	55½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3.	48½	Flax	127
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

The roads are in bad condition.

Seeding on high lands will begin this week.

C. A. Brink went to Thief River Falls yesterday.

The robbins and meadow larks are with us again.

The ice in the river below the dam went out last Friday.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Mrs. A. F. Blomburgh is visiting with friends at Crookston.

Messrs. Burce and Moylan returned from the pineries yesterday.

Mrs. J. L. Kemp of Minneapolis joined her husband here last week.

Patrick Loftus moved into the house of H. E. Adams on Minnesota street.

Julius Pleth, the land man, returned yesterday from a business trip at St. Paul.

W. M. Ortloff, age 16 years died on March 30th after an illness of one short week.

Thorkelson & Nelson are figuring strongly on building a two story brick block.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

E. J. Brink went to Thief River Falls Monday to attend the meeting of the Red Men.

Cashier Amos of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company spent Sunday at Crookston.

The Gazette says the Red Lake Falls creamery will soon open for the season's run.

Mrs. W. Peterson and son Harold were visiting relatives at Crookston last week.

Will Peterson took an involuntarily bath Sunday. Gus Schmidt came to his rescue.

Mrs. M. Fricker and children are visiting with relatives north of Thief River Falls.

The breaking up of the ice did considerable damage at the upper sorting gap yesterday.

A social hop was held in the dining room of the Hotel St. Hilaire last Saturday evening.

Joe Duchamp lost two horses while crossing the river east of Thief River Falls last week.

Surveyor Stacy of Red Lake Falls was here last week running a few lines east of Water street.

Miss Kyle returned from Crookston Saturday to resume her duties in the primary department.

Joe Johnson, the elevator man of Thief River Falls spent a few hours in the village last Saturday.

A. O. Seiter, the now barber says five baths for one dollar goes. Everybody should invest in a ticket.

When a girl goes from a small town to a larger one and tries to show off, she is usually laughed at.

Julius Pleth, the land man has a page ad that he wants you to read over carefully if you are interested.

John Forseen returned last Saturday from a weeks visit with his many friends at Stephen—his old home.

Miss Ellen Brady returned from Red Lake Falls Monday on the train, the roads not being passible for a team.

Peter Paradis has built an addition to his place of business which will be used by Arthur Lang as a restaurant.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

John Spring, the expert man who handles the "crane" at the mill returned Saturday from a winters stay in the east.

School started Monday morning with a full attendance. The rooms are crowded necessating putting in more seats.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Jos. Helm of the lower Falls has sold half interest in his machinery business to L. P. Berthon. The firm is a strong one.

The Clearwater Logging Co. have teams at work hauling lumber from here for their new dam at Plummers crossing.

Monday's south bound train was late to the extent of several hours caused by two car loads of lumber jumping the track.

Swan Anderson has sold his farm near Wylie, consisting of 400 acres, and has gone to Washington to look up a new location.

Messrs. Shevlin and Clark of Minneapolis, head officers of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company were here between trains last Thursday.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church meets with Mrs. A. Dalnard on Thursday afternoon. A kind invitation is extended to all the ladies.

Messrs. Bourdon and McNamara purchased the Gooding mill property, including the water power and plant near Red Lake Falls last week.

A surprise party was given at the residence of Peter Oyen last Saturday night. A large crowd were present and a general good time was had.

Julius Pleth, the land man, has his hands full these days dealing out lands to customers from southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. He accommodates them all.

The large mill was steamed up the first of the week and everything in the machinery line was found to be in the best running order. The mill will start sawing as soon as the ice goes out.

S. A. Swanson of Red Lake Falls was here Monday and made a deal whereby he becomes the owner of A. Abrahamson's half section of land which is located about three miles southwest of town.

Last Wednesday when the wind was blowing a lively gale J. B. O'Brien's house caught fire in the banking and but for the timely notice of a passerby the place would certainly have burned. A few pails of water put out the blaze.

The governor has signed the bills reducing the rate of interest on state lands from 5 to 4 per cent where the contract runs ten years or more. Also the bill redistricting the state into nine congressional districts, and both are now laws.

The buildings and store fronts of P. G. Paradis, E. M. Hoff and Rapp & Posts have been made to look as good as new: Painter Schmidt and his crew of men are making a clean sweep in St. Hilaire—especially in paper hanging and kalsomining.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

There will be a special session of the legislature next February. Governor Van Sant has stated that he will call one, in view of the early adjournment of the present session, in order that the report of the tax commission may at that time be considered and acted upon.

The St. Hilaire Spectator of this week contains a full page advertisement telling of the advantages Julius Pleth, the live real estate hustler of that town, has to offer in the line of good and desirable farm lands. Crookston real estate firms could profit by following the example set by the St. Hilaire real estate boomer.—Crookston Journal.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

During next month our sportsmen ought to make a little something on the side by the catching of wolves. The now wolf law which has just passed the legislature and signed by the governor provides that $15 shall be paid for the killing of a female wolf between January first and May first, during the balance of the year full grown wolves will bring $5, female cubs $4 and male cubs $2.50.—Granite Falls Journal.

The wheels of the large mill of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company were put in motion this morning for the first time this season. Owing to too much ice in the pond only the band saw will be used this week as it is difficult to break logs sufficient to keep the band, gang and Rosser going. Next Monday Superintendent Miller says both shifts will go to work and the mill will be taxed to its utmost capacity throughout the entire season.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber, who pays in advance at the birth of each year; who lays down his dollar and fifty cents gladly and casts 'round the office a hallo of cheer; he never says, "Stop it, I cannot afford it —I'm getting more papers now than I can read," but always says, "Send it, the family all like it, in fact we all think it a household need." How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum how he makes my heart throb, how he makes my eyes dance; I outwardly thank him I inwardly bless him—the steady subscriber who pays in advance.—Ex.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 1st day of May 1901, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner.

Dated at St. Hilaire the 9th day of April 1901. DR. A. F. BLOMBURGH, Health Officer.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on [illegible]

Arrow Shots

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

Lots of splendid voices are used by bus drivers.

A Darkey wearing a mourning veil looks very funny.

Even church services are never run to please everybody.

It is shocking the amount of unnecessary talking that is done.

A baby is never cross that its mother does not think it must be sick.

Some people can sing when they have been trained, and others cannot.

Every man, when he gets old, likes to tell how good he used to be physically.

Considering how cheap water is, there is less used than any other commodity.

Even if he has nothing, every man likes to say he made his own way in the world.

Everybody who says he cannot read on account of his eyes, is not telling the truth.

You need not invite people whom you do not want, to take a chair. They will take it anyway.

A woman who has moved away does not mind coming back to town if she has a lot of fine clothes.

There are still some people who have an idea that there are those who wear glasses to appear stylish.

Nobody is so worthless that he may not inquire about better people's health who are of some account.

A man never sees a cash register without wishing he had money enough to keep it going all the time.

A good many men are so shiftless that they never dress up except on Sunday or when their church gives a dinner.

What do you think of the loud voiced man on the train who announces it so that everybody can hear, where he is going.

The first thing a girl does when she goes to learn to be a professional nurse is to have her picture taken whith her nurse's uniform.

Lots of men say they ought to have got married younger because they did not begin to save money till they were married. Do you think that?

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Julius Pleth, the St. Hilaire real estate boomer passed through here Saturday evening on his way to St. Paul. To a Journal reporter he stated that his page advertisement in the St. Hilaire Spectator had brought him 16 sales within the past two days. Thus it will be seen that advertising pays.—Crookston Daily Journal.

Fresh skimmed milk is one of the most valuable foods for laying hens. Its liberal use not only answers as drink but also supplies to a liberal degree the needs of the hen for animal food. Pullets fed with a mixture of corn meal and wheat bran, mixed with skimmed milk, have continued to lay a liberal supply of eggs throughout the winter. Milk is also found to be one of the best foods for little chicks, promoting their health and rapid growth. Coarse ground corn meal scalded with milk seems to be a most perfect food for them. When poultry and eggs are worth more than twice as much per pound as pork, it will certainly pay to divert a portion of the milk on dairy farms, usually going to the pig trough, to the chicken pen instead.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

American Superiority.

Both Germany and Russia have sent representatives to this country to study American railway methods. Chauncy Depew has often said with pardonable pride that if one would best realize the great superiority of America in its methods of doing things, he should travel on an European railroad. The people of Europe have other lessons to learn of America. Like our railroads, an American brew of beer, known as "Golden Grain Belt," brewed from the purest barley malt and hops, is the most healthful and nourishing ever produced. It tones up the blood and strengthent the nerves. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Will Redeem Stamps.

The war revenue reduction act becomes operative on July 1, 1901, and the treasury officials are already taking steps to redeem the stamps in the hands of the public. They have issued the following statement:

"All documentary and proprietory revenue stamps in the hands of purchasers on and after July 1, 1901, will be redeemed by the government act of May 12, 1900. Such stamps should by presented for redemption by the owners thereof to the collector of internal revenue from who they were purchased who will supply the applicant with necessary forms and instructions for the preparation of his claim. It is probable that regulations will be prepared and issued providing for the redemption of the imprinted documentary stamps without requiring the destruction of the checks or drafts on which they are imprinted.

[illegible]

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. }

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 13th day of November, 1900 upon the petition of John Marleau and others, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1900 and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the 13th day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The place of commencement of said main drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 100 feet east of the quarter section corner between sections 1 and 6 of township 151 of range 43 and 44 w.; thence west along the quarter section line in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 to a point 2063 feet west of the quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4 in township 151 north of range 44 w.; thence north 60 degrees, west a distance of 600 feet, to an outlet in small coulie in section 4 aforesaid; and branch ditch as follows: Beginning at a point 320 feet south of the quarter section corner between sections 9 and 10, township 151, range 44; thence running north, parallel to the section line and 22 feet distant easterly there from, to quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4, township 151 north of range 44 w.; having for an outlet the aforesaid main ditch.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed maid and branch drainage ditches pass are as follows: John Joachim Busse, Anna Hartle, Joseph Bole, Frank Gangnow, Geo L. and Mary B. Cheodle, Gideon Poirier, John Marleau, Napoleon Constant, Henry Schickling, Margaretta Walter, William Marleau, Mary Massolt, Michael Kees, Hubert Lennertz, Morris Healy, Lena Schreiter, N. J. Pinault, Daniel Linnehan, Prosper Wilmes, Blondina Detling, Claus Henricks, D. S. B. Johnston Land Mortgage Co., and Great Northern Ry. Co.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be effected thereby as shown by the last tax duplicates of said county are:

	Sec.	Twp.	R.
Emelie Richard, nw¼	34	152	44
Jerry Shagnon, sw¼	"	"	"
Samuel A. Field, ne¼	"	"	"
Marietta C. Brooks, se¼	"	"	"
John Birkholtz, nw¼	35	"	"
Edward Enright, ne¼	"	"	"
" se¼	"	"	"
Teddy Richard, sw¼	"	"	"
Edward Enright, sw¼	36	"	"
Ed Jeffers, w½ se¼	"	"	"
Louis Hicks, nw¼	"	"	"
Frederick & Hack ne¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
" " e½ se¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
Willas A. White, w½ ne¼	31		43
John R. Gotis, w½ se¼	"	"	"
George M. Emery, ne¼ sw¼	"	"	"
" " e½ nw¼ lot 1	"	"	"
" " se¼ sw¼ and lots 2, 3, 4	"	"	"
Claus Henricks, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4, 5	6	151	"
Security Trust Co. w½ se¼	"	"	"
Claus Henricks, sw¼ ne¼ lot 2	"	"	"
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co. e½ sw¼ lots 6, 7	"	"	"
John Nelson, w½ ne¼	7	"	"
Brown & Healy, e½ nw¼ lot 1, 2	"	"	"
John Bole, n½ nw¼	1	151	44
Napolen Constant s½ ne¼ lot 1 2	"	"	"
Joseph Bole s½ nw¼	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshal Land Co. e½ sw¼	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., e½ nw¼	12	"	"
John Bole, w½ sw¼	1	"	"
John Bole, w½ nw¼	12	"	"
Stella M Davis, se¼	2	"	"
John Marleau, s½ nw¼ lots 3 4	"	"	"
Gideon Poirier, s½ ne¼ lots 1 2	"	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, sw¼	"	"	"
Margaretta Walter, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	"	"
William Marleau se¼ ne¼ lot 12	"	"	"
Mary Massault, sw1-4 ne1-4 n½ se1-4 se1-4 se1-4			
Micheal Kees, sw1-4			
John A. Dwyer, sw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Mathias Skala s½ sw1-4	4	"	"
Morris Healey, se1-4	"	"	"
Hubert Linnertz, s½ ne1-4 lot 1 2	"	"	"
Daniel Linnihan ne1-4 nw1-4	9	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, n½ se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., ne1-4 se1-4 e½ ne1-4	10	"	"
John A Dwyre, w½ ne1-4 and ne 1-4 ne1-4	"	"	"
Blondina Detling nw1-4 n½ sw1-4	"	"	"
Fritz Schmitz, nw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshal Land Co. nw1-4 sw1-4	11	"	"
Patrick McNerthney, nw1-4 se 1-4 and ne1-4 sw1-4	"	"	"
W. W. Houghton, ne1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Joseph M. Holmes, nw1-4	"	"	"
Lott McNerthney, w½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Dak. Intestment Co, e½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., w½ ne1-4	12	"	"
" " w½ se1-4	1	"	"
John Joachin Busse, e½ ne1-4	12	"	"
" e½ se1-4	1	"	"
Great Northern Ry. Co.			

Dated April 5th, 1901.

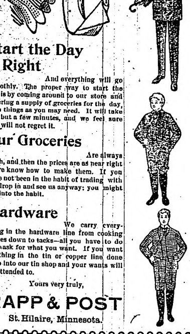
[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.
(April 10-31-April 24)

The Grand Opera House at Crookston offer theatre goers some excellent attractions during the present month, among these are Al. G. Fields Greater Minstrels on April 12th, considered the best on the road. Lewis Morrison's complete production of "Faust" on April 21th and on April 26th comes the one particular event, the appearance of Madame Modjeska who has long been acknowledged as the greatest exponent of tradegy on the English speaking stage.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

There has been ninety cases of smallpox in Minneapolis since Jan. 7th, when the present health officer took charge of the department. Not a single one of these persons was ever successfully vaccinated previous to the time of exposure to the disease. More than that out of all the hundreds of persons exposed directly during this time, not one came down with the disease who was vaccinated within three days after the exposure, and but a very few who were vaccinated at any time afterwards. A genuine old fashioned case of smallpox was discovered in a South Minneapolis boarding house where there were eighty boarders, all of whom had been exposed to the disease. Every one of the eighty were vaccinated within the three days, and not a single secondary case developed among them. This [illegible]

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness.

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.

SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:

Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent.
DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly

J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

A FREE TRIAL. We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. [illegible] For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

City Feller's Advantage.

"That there farm," said the driver, "on the off side, belongs to a feller in town that runs it for his health."

"How does he get along?" asked the drummer.

"Oh, 'bout 's well's the rest of us, only he don't have to buy no gold bricks to come out loser, like we do."—Indianapolis Press.

The Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century began January 1st, 1901, and will end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from them.

Aristocracy.

"And she is reckoned one of the aristocracy in Kentucky?"

"Oh, decidedly! Her family feuds with the best people there."—Detroit Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

At all turns a man who will do faithfully needs to believe firmly.—Thomas Carlyle.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

DON'T GET WET!

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND SLICKER BLACK OR YELLOW

Will Keep You Dry IN THE Wettest Weather.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK.

CATALOGUES FREE

Showing Full Line of Garments and Hats.

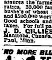
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

160-Acre Farm Free

IN MANITOBA, CANADA.

Why pay rent for a farm when you can obtain 160 acres of the choicest lands on the continent for grain growing, stock raising or mixed farming free, or purchase Government or railway lands near railway stations and towns at from $2.00 to $6.00 per acre on the ten-year installment plan. Manitoba is the nearest province in Western Canada to the Great Lakes and has a complete system of railways: four competing lines run to the East, consequently cheap freight rates which assures the farmer the full value for all he raises. 33,000 farmers exported 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 head of cattle and $500,000 worth of dairy produce in 1899. Good schools and municipal system. Low taxes. For full particulars write to or call on J. D. GILLIES, Agent Government of Manitoba, Canada, 167 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

NO MORE BLUE MONDAYS! THE TEMPEST WASHER



Saves time & clothes, backache & sore fingers. Does away with rubbing and boiling. Washes everything—Woolens, Flannels, Laces, Colored Goods, &c. Washes a dozen or more pieces at once. Easy to work. Can't get out of order. Lightest, most inexpensive Washer made. Mrs. C. Meyer, 56 Walton Place, Chicago, writes: "It is a wonder for its simplicity. It washes very clean, and in less than half usual time." Price reduced to $1.50. Send to-day.

Agents Wanted.

THE TEMPEST CO., 65 Hobbs Bldg, CHICAGO.

I CURE FITS FREE

A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y.

SPECIAL PRICES. 30 Days' Trial. Guaranteed. Double and Combination Beam. OSGOOD SCALE CO., 191 Central St. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Catalog Free. Write now.

$15.00 A WEEK and Expenses, yearly contract, weekly pay, for men with rig to sell Poultry Mixture in the country. We furnish bank reference of our reliability. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 24, East St. Louis, Ill.

Railroading in Ireland.

The latest from Ireland:

"A somewhat nervous English tourist vouches for the genuineness of the following incident of Irish travel:

"The train arrived some twenty minutes late at a small station, and the engineer inquired of the station master: 'Did the express go by yet, Tim?' 'It did not,' was the answer. Indecision on the part of the engine driver for a moment, when he cheerfully exclaimed: 'Ah, well, we must chance it,' as he blew the whistle and started off on the single line."—London Outlook.

Dangerous Business.

Tourist—Why don't you offer a reward for the desperadoes who robbed the bank here last week?

Sheriff—Why, if they thought there was any money in the county treasury, they'd come back and rob that.—Puck.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.

A Mother's Methods.

"You see," said the mother, Tommy is so uncomplaining and yielding that I always give him the first choice of everything."

"As a lesson to Johnny?" asked the caller.

"No. It gives Johnny a chance to take it away from him. Then both are satisfied."—Indianapolis Press.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Giving It a Name.

"I see that the brother of a Kansas lyncher who started the fire under a negro victim, has recently married a colored girl. Queer, isn't it?"

"I wouldn't call it queer. I'd call it poetical justice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Army Dentists.

"I see that the reorganized army is to have twenty-seven dentists."

"That's a good thing. They'll keep the dogs of war in a condition to show their teeth to the best advantage."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An Instance.

"Thomas," said the teacher of the class in physiology, "can you give a familiar instance of the power of the human system to adapt itself to changed conditions?"

"Yes'm," responded Tommy Tucker. "My Aunt Abagail gained 100 pounds in flesh in less'n a year, an' her skin didn't crackle a particle."—Chicago Tribune.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Another View of Charity.

"What is true charity, but giving with a liberal and willing hand?"

"By no means. When you know some things about another fellow, the charity might consist in giving nothing away."—Philadelphia Times.

A Traveler's Opinion.

Mrs. Quizzer (who wants to know something)—Now, what do you consider to be the most curious thing you ever saw, professor?

Prof. Trotter—A woman, madam.—

Rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness, pain, sore throat and all bodily suffering relieved at once by Wizard Oil. Internally and externally.

Contingencies.

Cy Nick—You don't catch me tying myself to any namby-pamby female for life.

Miss Thrust—I dare say not, Mr. Nick—unless the woman was crazy.—

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly.

High Strategy.

Captain—What is strategy in war? Give me an instance of it."

Irish Sergeant.—Well, strategy is when ye don't let the enemy discover ye are out of ammunition, but keep right on firin'."—London Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Irony of Fate.

There is the "irony of fate" in the fact that Rear Admiral Cervera got his promotion to be vice admiral in advance of either Sampson or Schley, whose ships destroyed his fleet.—New York World.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS. Have some attractive openings in all lines. References. Odium-Kurtzman Co. Phoenix Bld Minneapolis.

Doubtful.

First Crony—Let me see, didn't Strickland marry one of Old Smiley's girls?

Second Crony—Yes.

First Crony—By the way, though, isn't Smiley dead?

Second Crony—He was the last I heard of him.—Judy.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Gone for Good.

A correspondent sends us this brief and expressive obituary from a Georgia exchange:

"Molly has reached
The golden shore,
And she won't come back
This way any more!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

"What reason did Spiffins present for wishing to obtain a divorce?" we asked.

"Well," was the reply, "he said he was born a bachelor, and wished to revert to the single type."—Pittsburg

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

Process That Is Proving a Great Success in England.

Printers are said to be much interested in the work of an English photographer, a Mr. F. Greene of London, who has met with considerable success in producing a paper by means of electricity which may be printed upon without employing inks or the use of any previous sensitising matter by saturation, as has hithertofore been done. Instead of saturating this "electographic" paper with the sensitising materials, as has hitherto been done, it has been found best to mix them with the pulp in the process of manufacture, and so a radical departure has been made and a new machine-made paper has been invented that has rare properties. The chemicals used are abundant and cheap, so that this paper can be produced as cheaply as common paper. The prepared paper is stable and colorless, it is unaffected by any other agent than the electric current; may be kept indefinitely and sent to the press directly from the roll as manufactured, with no preliminary treatment whatever; yields instantly a dence black, permanent print, requires no subsequent fixing or development; indeed, is ready for distribution immediately, as there is nothing like ink to smirch or require drying; briefly, it meets all the requirements of a perfect medium for electric printing. The machine for electric printing is simply an ordinary press divested of all its inking mechanism and having the cylinder or paper-bearing surface covered with a suitable conducting metal. The work of "make-ready" is the same as for ordinary printing, and line blocks, electrotypes, wood cuts, half-tones, engravings and all kinds of designs in relief may be used at will. The form is connected with one pole of the dynamo or battery—for most purposes the current may be taken from an ordinary incandescent light wire—the paper-carrying cylinder or surface is connected with the other pole. Thus the metal surfaces of both cylinders are the electrodes, while the paper is in reality a very thin cell in which the pulp is an inert medium and the contained chemicals the electrolyte, which is to be subjected to electrolysis. As the cylinders approach each other to press the paper as it is fed between them, the current is switched on automatically and flows from one cylinder through the paper at the points of contact to the other cylinder, the impression being produced instantly by electro-chemical action.

BROKERS IN INVENTIONS.

Disappearance of the Unscrupulous Speculator—Odd Ideas.

Inventors, as every one knows, are deficient in business sense. Left to themselves, they seldom realize great profit from their work. They offer a golden opportunity to business men, who are not slow to take advantage of it. Two types of men make their living out of the inventor. One is the speculator, the other the legitimate broker of inventions. There are not so many speculators as there used to be twenty years ago. Many made fortunes out of the simple-minded inventors. The most notable case was that of one who bought ten patents from a poor fellow in Washington for $3,000, and in the next ten years cleared nearly $1,000,000 on them in this country and in Europe. Brokers have progressed steadily and are now members of a recognized calling. Many of them are thorough mechanics and good, practical scientists. Such as these are bound to be successful. Others are merely clever salesmen, who at times make money and at other times have their labor for their pains. Their calling is full of odd and interesting features. They meet inventors of every type, from those who have genius to those who are cranks and dreamers. It is among the latter that they find queer inventions, some of which, though ingenious, are not patentable. One of these was a policeman's club, which at the end was perforated so as to form a red pepper box. A small spring in the handle opened the box and enabled the wielder of the club to blind his enemy as well as to beat him. A second spring threw out as radii from the club a number of small knife blades, which would cut to pieces the hand of any one who tried to snatch the club away. It was refused a patent by the examiners on the ground "of its cruelty and inhumanity." Another non-patentable invention was a lady's fan, in the stick of which was concealed a poisoned dagger.—New York Post.

George Washington's Gold Medal.

Locked up in a safe at the Boston public library is the gold medal awarded George Washington by the Continental congress by a vote of March 27, 1776, for his services in expelling the British from Boston, March 17, 1776. As a souvenir of the anniversary of evacuation day about 80,000 medals, made from this design and one-half the size of the original, were distributed to the school children of Boston recently. The medal was bought from one of Washington's heirs twenty-five years ago.

Norse Soldiers Use the Ski.

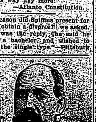
In Norway the ski is in constant use during the winter and the ease with which great distances can be covered is surprising. Peasants are thus able to get about their work and visit friends in far-away district. Sportsmen, with gun on back and stick in hand, set out in pursuit of game on ski and the soldiers are reduced to this means of getting about when exercising. A regiment of soldiers on ski is a sight by no means uncommon in and around Christiania.

Farewell, Gamblers.

Lewis Nixon, ex-chief Purifier, says the gamblers have been driven out of New York. Lewis doesn't know them by sight. If he enjoyed their acquaintance he would see familiar faces morning, afternoon and evening, [illegible]

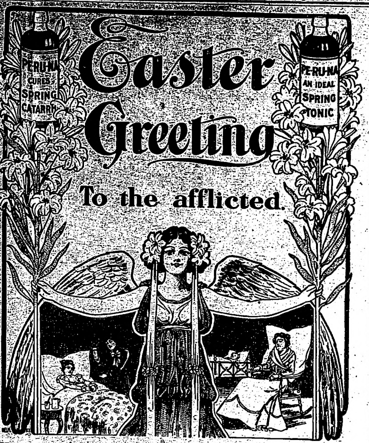
W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men. I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true. (Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog Free. [illegible] W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



If every one in the world were healthy and happy what a glad day Easter would be. But the sun rises every Easter morning on a multitude of sick and afflicted. The Easter lilies gladden the hearts of the sick and well alike.

But to the sick something more than the Easter lily is necessary to bring that hope and cheer which every one expects on Easter day. The well need no physician, but the sick need a remedy.

Nearly one-half the people in the United States are suffering from some form or phase of catarrhal ailment. These ailments take different forms at different seasons of the year. In the springtime catarrh assumes a systemic form, producing nervousness, lassitude and general languor.

Systemic catarrh deranges the digestion and through deranged digestion it impoverishes or contaminates the blood. Thus we have blood diseases and nervous derangements through systemic catarrh.

Peruna is a specific for these cases. No other remedy yet devised by the medical profession is able to successfully meet so many phases of spring ailments as Peruna.

Men and women everywhere are praising Peruna as follows:

A First Class Tonic.

Wm. A. Collier, Assistant Paymaster U. S. N., writes: "I have taken Peruna, and recommend it to those needing a first-class tonic."

A Great Tonic.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator and Ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Edgefield, S. C.: "I have been using Peruna for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine and besides a great tonic."

Splendid for the Nerves.

Robert B. Mantell, the famous actor, writes from New York City: "Peruna is splendid and most invigorating—refreshing to the nerves and brain."

For General Debility.

Hon. Jno. V. Wright, of the Law Department, General Land Office of Tennessee, writes: "I wish every one who is suffering with general debility or prostration could know of Peruna."

A Spring Tonic.

Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, Lynchburg, Va., says: "There is no better spring tonic than Peruna, and I have used about all of them."

A Good Tonic.

Captain Percy W. Moss, Second Arkansas Volunteers, writes from Paragould, Ark.: "I find Peruna a very good spring tonic, and will readily recommend it at any time."

Builds Up the Entire System.

Miss Jennie Johnson, 3118 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill., is Vice President of Chicago Teachers' Federation. She writes: "Peruna restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system."

Makes Steady Nerves.

D. L. Wallace, Charter Member International Barbers' Union, 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, writes: "I now feel splendid. My head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy my food and rest well."

The Best of Tonics.

Hon. W. C. Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa, says: "I have tried one bottle of Peruna and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used."

A Grand Tonic.

Mrs. Gridley, mother of Captain Gridley, of the "Olympia," writes: "I used Peruna and can truthfully say it is a grand tonic."

For Overwork.

Mr. Tefft Johnson, a prominent actor of Washington, D. C., writes from Fourteenth and "I" streets: "In the effort to improve a condition impaired by overwork, I have found nothing that has done as much good as Peruna."

For a Worn-out System.

Mrs. Catherine Toft, President "Valkyrien Association," 5649 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I often advise Peruna in cases of a worn-out system and a broken down constitution."

Wanted a Small One.

Mr. Housekeep—I want a servant girl.

Employment Agent—What sort of a girl do you want?

Mr. Housekeep—I'd like to get one about two by five. We're living in a flat now.—Philadelphia Press.

Necessary Apology.

He—Newlywed is always talking about his wife's money.

She—That's very strange.

"Not so very. You just ought to see her."—Smart Set.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Asparagus is very cooling and easily digested.

Inseparable.

"For drunkenness and general worthlessness," spoke the magistrate, "I shall sentence you, as an old offender, to solitary confinement in the county jail for twenty days."

"Solitary confinement!" contemptuously echoed Tuffold Knott, as the policeman led him away. "Solitary! I wonder if he thinks he's going to separate me from my regular thirst?"—

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Allen S. Benedict, Watertown, S. D., cream whipper; Henry R. Nelson, Gates, Minn., driving mechanism for mechanical stoker; Oscar Nygren, Lake City, Minn., attachment for harvesters; Ole Olson, Belview, Minn., corn planter; Jay W. Powers, Minneapolis, Minn., steam engine; James L. Record, Minneapolis, Minn., fire-proof grain elevator; Frank C. Schmidt, Blakely, Minn., wagon brake.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

EASE OF REPAIR

You have probably seen the kind of tires that riders swear at.

G & J Tires are the kind they swear by—always faithful in service and easy to repair.

A puncture has no terrors for the G & J riders—no tools of any kind required.

Ask for G & J Tires and do not be put off with a substitute. Art catalogue free.

G & J TIRE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To CALIFORNIA

CHEAPLY AND COMFORTABLY!

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles.

Sleeper rate, $5.00.

Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00.

FORGET NOT that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low rate tickets.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (... bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth $10. to get a start.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

For Women

Common Sense and Scientific Knowledge Combined.

Dr. Iman's Ladies' Restorative Tablets

A Positive Remedy For The Cure of Women's Ills. A Blood Maker, Purifier and Tonic.

No More Pain

For Full Month's Treatment Send Only ONE DOLLAR. Medical Advice Free And Strictly Confidential. Money Refunded If Not Satisfactory. Put Up And Guaranteed By The DR. IMAN'S MEDICINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

N W N U —No. 15.— 1901.

$100.00 Reward

To protect your health and our reputation, we will gladly pay this big reward to any one who will furnish us information on which we can secure conviction of a dealer who tries to sell worthless fake imitations, when CASCARETS are called for. When you're offered something "just as good", it's because there is a little more money in the fake. Buy CASCARETS from the honest dealer. They are always put up in blue metal boxes with long-tailed trade-marked C on the cover—every tablet stamped C. C. C., and they are never sold in bulk. Remember this and whenever fakes are offered when CASCARETS are called for, get all the details and write us on the subject at once.

SIX MILLION BOXES
SOLD LAST YEAR
OUR BEST TESTIMONIAL

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE. [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.

NUMBER 39.

CUBAN OCCUPATION

IS PROLONGED BY REJECTION OF PLATT AMENDMENT.

Military Government in Cuba Will Continue and the Date of Inaugurating a Cuban Government Is Indefinitely Postponed—Suggestion Comes From Cuba That the Convention Be Dissolved and Another One Called—President Has No Desire to Increase Friction.

Washington, April 15.—It is now clear to the administration that the Cuban convention does not intend to take definite action on the Platt amendment or adopt an ordinance providing for relations the Cuban government must hold to the government of the United States.

The plan adopted to send a commission to Washington and yet give the commission no power to make agreements, shows how inexperienced these Cuban delegates are in political affairs. The commission will be unable to accomplish anything. The president cannot modify the plan already before the convention as defining the position of this government. The result will be that the military government in Cuba will continue and the date for inaugurating a Cuban government be indefinitely postponed. The suggestion has been made to the president that he command Gen. Wood to dissolve this convention and call another. This suggestion has come from Cuba. Its purpose is to enable the Cubans to adopt a constitution and also provide for the

Relations to Exist

between Cuba and the United States. Cubans who are anxious for independence claim that the convention in session in Havana does not represent the Cuban people. They assert that a new election should be held and that the people of Cuba would accept the Platt amendment and elect delegates who would work in harmony with the views of the American congress.

The president has no doubt as to his power to call a new convention, but he has no desire to increase the friction in Cuba. The administration of Gen. Wood has been clean and able. It is accomplishing more for Cuba than could any civil administration under a new government. The business men in Cuba are well satisfied to have the convention haggle over the Platt amendment and delay the departure of the American soldiers because they fear the consequences of a change. The president is impressed with this view and will allow the Cuban convention to take its own time in discussing the Platt amendment or other propositions.

DOUBLE LYNCHING LIKELY.

Result of the Murder of a White Man in Florida.

Hastings, Fla., April 15.—Julius Eskew, manager of the Armstrong Turpentine company, near here, was shot and killed by Jim Kirby, a negro, Saturday night. The motive was robbery. Kirby escaped into a swamp, where he was captured with the aid of bloodhounds. While Sheriff Perry was waiting in the depot with the negro to take him to St. Augustine unknown parties fired through a window and put five bullets into Kirby's back. He thought he would die and made a confession, implicating Robert Lee, another negro. Bloodhounds are now after Lee. Eskew was well and favorably known in Florida. The crime has caused intense excitement in St. Johns county, and there may be a double lynching.

TORONTO BANK LOOTED.

Clever Swindler Makes a Heavy Haul.

Toronto, Ont., April 15.—A clever bank swindler made a heavy haul in Toronto Saturday, the total amount of which will not be known until the tellers of the various banks check up business to-day. A stranger claiming to live in Halifax opened an account in the Imperial bank Saturday morning, depositing $50. Shortly afterward he presented a check for $20, which was marked by the ledger keeper. Shortly before 1 o'clock, during the rush preceding the close, this check, raised to $2,445, was presented to the teller and cashed. The same procedure was adopted at the Bank of Commerce, where a check raised from $20 to $2,900, was cashed. It is believed several other banks were similarly victimized.

RENOUNCES HOME FOR STOLSTOY.

Ex-Capt. Diterix, Whose Sister Is Wife of Writer's Son, Gives Up Nationality and Religion.

Paris, April 15.—M. Diterix, an ex-captain of the Russian army, whose sister is the wife of Count Leo Tolstoy's son Andrew, has written an open letter to M. Pobiedonostzeff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, which will be published in the Aurora of Paris. In this letter M. Diterix says he renounces his religion and nationality on account of the excommunication of Count Leo Tolthoy. M. Diterix is now residing in England.

WOMAN FLAGS A TRAIN.

Mrs. Anthony Roy Prevents Serious Wreck by Heroic Act.

Louisiana, Mo., April 15.—Mrs. Anthony Roy, living in the Snilbottom, prevented a serious wreck on the Chicago & Alton railroad Friday. She found that a bridge was on fire, and waded through a pond of water three feet deep and flagged a freight train with a red hood. She sent her daughter on the other side of the bridge with a red skirt to flag trains from that direction. The bridge was destroyed and her action saved the train.

Three Persons Killed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 15.—A party of four people while crossing the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railway at South Wilkesbarre were run down by the Buffalo express. Three of the party were killed and one injured.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

Wichita, Kan., April 15.—At Granite, Okla., yesterday J. W. New killed his brother-in-law, John Doyle. Both had revolvers, but Doyle did not attempt to use his. Bad blood had existed between them.

RAW RECRUITS RUN AWAY.

Over One Hundred and Fifty Desert Regiment at Leavenworth, Kan.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 15.—Over 150 newly enlisted soldiers of the Fourteenth cavalry regiment, recruiting here, have deserted. The only reason assigned is they were disappointed, believing that since Aguinaldo has been captured the new regiment would not be sent to the Philippines on account of the possible termination of the war. The missing soldiers are nearly all young recruits and were all from companies of the new regiment, which now numbers about 805 men. Friday was their first pay day and the deserters came to the city. A number purchased tickets to near-by cities and it was learned several passed through St. Joseph, Mo. A detachment of regulars has been sent out to bring them back. It is said the officers will promise not to try the recruits for desertion if they return within ten days. The exact number of the men missing is not known, but it is known to be in the neighborhood of 160. Telegrams have been sent in every direction to locate the missing men. It is believed all of them will be found and returned to the post.

CARRIE NATION ARRESTED.

Kansas City Police Jug Her for Obstructing the Streets.

Kansas City, April 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested in this city last night on the charge of obstructing the street and hauled to the police station in a patrol wagon. She was released in a cash bond of $6 and will be tried in the police court this morning. Mrs. Nation lectured in Kansas City, Kan. Saturday night and came over to the Missouri side yesterday morning. She started on a tour of investigation among the down town saloons in the evening. A crowd of a thousand men and boys followed her, and at Twelfth and Walnut streets, where there are saloons on three corners, she was arrested because the crowd following her blockaded the street. She roundly lectured the saloon men whom she visited.

KIDNAPPING PLOT.

Sons of Wealthy Clevelanders Are Threatened.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 15.—It has developed that a plot was recently on foot to kidnap the sons of two wealthy East End residents. Letters of a threatening nature have been received by the families of the boys, and every effort is being made to guard them from harm. Two of the boys, Cyrus and David Ford, are sons of H. Clark Ford, a lawyer and real estate man who lives at 2164 Euclid avenue, and the third boy is the ten-year-old son of B. F. Whiteman of No. 2473 Euclid avenue. Mr. Whiteman is treasurer of the East End Banking and Trust company. Both families are wealthy, and it is thought that the boys were to be held for ransom. Detectives are at work on the case.

WHERE IS VIRGINIA LAKE?

Feared That Mishap Has Occurred to Sailing Steamer.

St. John's, N. F., April 15.—It is feared that mishap has occurred to the sailing vessel Virginia Lake, which sailed five weeks ago and should have arrived before this, having secured a good number of seals. Only two alternatives are tenable—either she is frozen up at some remote point on the northern coast, far from telegraphic communication, or else, she has been driven ashore on some outlying island as the steamer Hope was a fortnight ago, and is unable to wire details. The Virginia Lake has on board 270 men, largely from this place.

WAS A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Killed and Four Wounded at Boone's Fork, Ky., Fight.

Whitesburg, Ky., April 15.—Further particulars of the big battle between Sheriff John Wright and his posse and the outlaws headed by Creed Potter and John Reynolds at Boone's Fork last Thursday, were received and another fight is anticipated in a few days. In the encounter Thursday Willie Wright and Isaac Millard, members of the posse, were killed outright, and four others, two on each side, were wounded.

Famous Bandit Killed.

Silver City, N. Mex., April 15.—Red Weaver, a well known border character and a reputed member of the famous "Black Jack" gang of bandits, has been killed at Alma, a mining camp seventy miles northeast of here. Weaver had threatened to kill Tod Holliman who had previously called him to account for certain remarks against a young woman's character. Later they met again and fired at each other simultaneously. Weaver fell dead with a bullet through his head. Holliman was exonerated.

Killed by a Deputy Sheriff.

Wallace, Idaho, April 15.—Jack Powell was shot and killed at Mullen Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Williams. Three men fired from ambush at Deputy Sheriffs Rose and Williams about midnight, wounding Rose twice in the right arm and once in the right thigh. Deputy Williams fired six or seven shots in the direction of the flashes and fatally wounded Jack Powell. Powell was seen running away after the shooting and his body was not found until yesterday morning.

Big Coal Combination.

Springfield, Mass., April 15.—Lewis F. Newman of this city has successfully engineered a big coal combination with a capital of $5,000,000. The company will control 30,000 acres of undeveloped coal land in southeastern Ohio. George D. Duy, New York city, has filed an attachment of $150,000 against Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Newman in an action of contract to recover a claim for alleged services in connection with the coal combination.

To Succeed Fava.

Rome, April 15.—Marquis C. Carbonara di Malaspina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, has been offered the post of Italian ambassador at Washington, to succeed Baron Fava.

Shot and Fatally Wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—C. A. Ross of St. Louis shot and fatally wounded James Redmond of New York last night. The two men are followers of the races. The shooting resulted from a heated argument.

EMPEROR'S RETURN

FOREIGN MINISTERS DEMAND HIS PRESENCE AT PEKIN.

Chinese Envoys Are Notified That the Emperor Must Give an Immediate Answer to the Request for His Return to Pekin—His Presence of the Highest Importance as Connected With the Integrity of the Empire—Every Courtesy Will Be Shown Him—Prince Tuan Still at Large.

Pekin, April 15.—The request for the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Pekin having been ignored, Li Hung Chang was yesterday told that the emperor must give an immediate answer.

The emperor was assured that every courtesy would be shown him, and it was pointed out that his return was of the highest importance as connected with the integrity of the empire. It was suggested that he bring with him 20,000 men with which to assist in restoring order in Manchuria.

The Germans have chastized three villages near here where Capt. Bartsch was recently killed. They have also arrested three local officials.

It is reported that the notorious Prince Tuan has not been banished to the frontier as agreed upon, but is still at large with Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang and a Mongol prince, who is a relative of his, in the Province of Kansu. The court has not decided whether to

Insist on the Punishment

of these people or to give up opposition to them. The court appears to be constantly wavering in its policy. Some days it seems to favor foreigners and reformers, and on others it resists them.

There was an explosion yesterday at the German military post near the residence of Li Hung Chang. Earl Li was greatly frightened. The explosion broke the glass in the windows of his rooms and some guests he was entertaining fled in terror.

The conduct of the ministers of the powers over the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries causes much adverse comment among the military authorities. Their dilatory tactics have prevented what might have been accomplished two months ago. Even now the meetings of the ministers are postponed for the most trivial causes.

CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Reply of the Mafia in Sicily to a Threat of the Authorities.

Rome, April 15.—At the beginning of the year word was sent from Rome that the Mafia and other societies in Sicily must be stamped out at any cost, and the local authorities were threatened with degradation if they should any longer ignore their duty. The Mafia promptly took up the challenge, with the result that there has been a carnival of crime in the beautiful island. Since the beginning of February no fewer than fourteen men have been murdered and each corpse has been found with a paper thrust between his teeth bearing the words: "Thus the Mafia punishes its traitorous members." The victims were suspected of having given information to the police.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

Nearly 40,000 Illegitimate Births Recorded in One Year.

London, April 15.—Some interesting points are found in the annual report of the registrar general of births, deaths and marriages of the United Kingdom. In 1899 the marriages reached the highest number recorded since 1876, aggregating 262,334, or 16.5 per thousand. The births numbered 928,646, equal to 20.3 per thousand. There were 37,121 illegitimate children born; the deaths numbered 581,799, equal to 18.3 per thousand, and there were 2,844 suicides. This is the first year on record that not a single death from hydrophobia has been reported.

RUMORS ABOUT KRUGER.

One Report Says That He Was Stabbed.

London, April 15.—There have been unconfirmed rumors in circulation for the past few days that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Kruger. One story is that the man who intended to kill the former president of the South African republic was arrested before he could carry out his purpose. Another yarn, printed in Paris, is that the attempt to kill Mr. Kruger was actually made. The Paris Estafette says Mr. Kruger was stabbed and that his assailant has been arrested. The story is discredited.

BURNS HIMSELF.

Aged Insane Man Meets a Horrible Death.

Lincoln, Ill., April 15.—Saturday afternoon Carl Marsh, an old settler of Logan county about seventy years old, set fire to his home in Hartburg, a village near here and burned himself alive. He had some time ago suffered a stroke of paralysis and since has had fits of insanity. While the rest of the family was away from home he scattered straw over the floor of the house and set fire to it, locking himself in.

Finds Treasure on Kaiser Wilhelm.

Bremen, April 15.—It is officially reported that the three gold bars stolen from the specie room of the North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse during that vessel's last trip from New York were discovered by a steward during the cleaning of the ship near the second cabin.

Two Men Asphyxiated.

New York, April 15.—George T. Buckley and P. J. Sweeney, employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway, who arrived in this city Saturday night were found dead of gas asphyxiation at the Ashland house.

Attempt to Destroy a Convent.

Madrid, April 15.—Dispatches from Lisbon announce that an attempt was made to destroy by fire the Jesuit convents at Aveiro, Portugal, but the flames were extinguished by the [illegible]

GIRL'S ESCAPADE.

She Dons Boy's Clothing and Hires Out as a Sheep Herder.

Yankton, S. D., April 15.—Edith Kelloge, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles Kelloge, who lives south of Pukwana, left her home last Friday and made her way to that place. She wore a boy's coat and cap and carried a bundle containing a shirt and pair of trousers. On arriving there she went to a barber shop and had her hair cut short. From there she wandered out south of town and changed her clothes, putting on boy's apparel. Proceeding on her journey, she arrived at Fred Kenna's house, where she hired out as a boy to herd sheep this summer. Mr. Kelloge came into town Monday afternoon looking for his daughter, and although he made diligent search he could find no trace of her. He started home and on his way stopped at Mr. Kenna's place and there found his daughter. Mr. Kelloge says the girl's mind must be affected, as she had never attempted to leave home before. The Kelloge family have sold their farm and are about ready to leave for Canada.

MONTANA'S CAPITOL.

State Commission May Have to Complete the Building.

Helena, Mont., April 15.—P. J. Donohoe, a Butte architect, who was engaged by Gov. Toole to investigate the work done upon the capitol building in Helena, yesterday filed a sensational report, in which he says that the state building commission will undoubtedly be compelled to complete the structure. He says that the specifications in many important particulars have not been followed, and although there remains to be finished 40 per cent of the work, the Montana Building company, which has the contract for the building, has been allowed and received all but $70,427 of the original contract price of $289,891. Architect Donohoe advises a "complete and untrammeled investigation at an early date." Gov. Toole and Secretary of State Hays and the state architect are now in the East examining the furnishings of public buildings, with a view of letting the contract for furnishing the new state house.

Held in Iowa.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 15.—Contrary to expectations Quincy H. Edwards, son of the postmistress at Nemo, S. D., who was recently indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of issuing fraudulent money orders and forging the name of his mother to the letters of advice, will not be tried during the present term of United States court here. Edwards is in the custody of the United States authorities in Iowa, and Judge Shiras of the federal court of that state has refused to grant an order for the transfer of the prisoner to Sioux Falls.

Fox River [illegible]

Kaukauna, Wis., April 15.—Fox river is higher than ever. Word was received here from Capt. Mann of the United States engineer department at Oshkosh last night that another section of the sluice would be opened on the Menasha dam. Preparations were made to receive the water. The long trestle bridge of the Northwestern Railroad company was weighted down with a train load of pulp wood and all mills situated on the government canal has watchmen protecting the banks. Serious damage was averted by the precautions taken.

To Prevent Floods.

Fargo, N. D., April 15.—The Midland Canal company, which was organized some time ago under the laws of New Jersey, will hold an adjourned regular meeting in Fargo April 20. Mayor Johnson of Fargo is president and Dr. Kelsy of White Rock, S. D., is secretary. A number of prominent Minnesotans and Dakotans are interested in the company, which was gotten up for the purpose of having the Red River valley drained and the waters at its source controlled to prevent the damaging floods that occur from year to year.

Many Applicants.

Luverne, Minn., April 15.—Prof. C. E. Young of Henderson, Minn., has been elected superintendent of the Luverne public schools to succeed Prof. F. E. Dean, resigned. There were thirty-five applications by letter and in person, some coming from as far west as Utah and east as far as Pennsylvania. The salary is $1,200 per year. Prof. Young did not apply in person, but sent the strongest array of recommendations ever presented to this school board. He is a graduate of the state university.

Arrested on Suspicion.

La Crosse, Wis., April 15.—Detectives Lyman and Cody arrested three men in La Crescent, Minn., whom the local police suspect of being professional clothing thieves and all-around crooks, and who are probably wanted by authorities in several places. They are Charles Johnson, Dave Bachous and Ed Powers, and when arrested were loaded down with a variety of clothing of fine grade which they had been trying to sell at ridiculously low prices. All the men were well dressed.

Militia Company for Redfield.

Redfield, S. D., April 15.—A militia company of seventy members has been organized here and the organization has been accepted by the adjutant general. The officers are H. E. Johnson, captain; G. P. Squire, first lieutenant, and Clay Carpenter, second lieutenant. The organization will be known as Company G.

New School for Balaton.

Balaton, Minn., April 15.—At a special school meeting this city voted to bond the district for $10,000 to erect a six-room brick school building. It is expected to have the work completed by Sept. 1.

Elopers Married in Iowa.

Winona, Minn., April 15.—News has just been received here of the marriage of Daniel Connors of this city and Miss Eva Wilson of Red Wing. The wedding took place on Friday at Mann, Iowa, and was a surprise to the friends of the parties.

City Councilman Kills Himself.

Ida Grove, Iowa, April 15.—[illegible] Blackman [illegible] council and prominent [illegible] committed [illegible]

WITH Doings In the State Legislature. THE LAWMAKERS

In the House.

St. Paul, April 8.—Resolutions of censure aimed at Representatives Washburn and Jacobson, who preferred charges of bribery in connection with the gross earnings bill, were introduced by Representative Laybourn of St. Louis Saturday, but went over without action of the house under notice of debate by Representative Allen. Mr. Laybourn will, unless the pressure brought to bear upon him prevails, force his resolutions to a vote to-day. The report of the investigation committee, which found that the charges could not be sustained, laid over from Friday night, came up before noon Saturday, and although a fight had been expected, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The Younger brothers' hopes of liberty after imprisonment for twenty-four years, raised almost to the point of realization by the passage of the Deming bill providing for the parole of life prisoners, was suddenly dashed to earth by the action of the house in indefinitely postponing the bill recalled from the governor for the purpose of correction.

Representative Whitford's memorial to congress praying for the establishment of a national park in Northern Minnesota to include the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Winnibigoshish and Chippewa Indian reservations, was recommended to pass by the house.

In the Senate.

The debate promised over the passage of the Johnson memorial instructing the attorney general to bring action against the Great Northern to test title to 271,565.94 acres of Northern Minnesota lands, did not occur in the senate, and the resolution was adopted and sent to the house.

Halvorsen's second anti-cigarette bill was killed after short debate.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 9.—The omnibus bill, carrying with it total appropriations of $3,737,000, prepared by the senate finance and house appropriations committees, was yesterday introduced in both houses and made a special order for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The appropriation for 1901, which is to cover the expenses for 1902 and 1903, is larger by about $600,000 than the omnibus appropriation of 1899.

The two house bills to compromise the litigation over the Little Falls & Dakota land grant were passed in the senate yesterday. A determined effort was made to encompass their defeat, but after a long debate the measures passed without amendment.

An amendment was attached to the Umland divorce bill in the senate yesterday making the remarriage of any divorced person at a point outside of the state within the six months' limit provided an act in contempt of court. The offense is punishable, however, only when the remarried party takes up his or her residence in the state again and within the same time limit. The bill was then repassed and will go back to the house for concurrence.

The senate devoted some little time yesterday to the consideration of house bills, and twenty-five of them were recommended to pass.

In the House.

The Pennington bill providing for contests of the election of state officers was yesterday passed by the house.

The house passed the bill substituted for the Laybourn bill for the reconstruction of the insurance commissioner's office, which reconstruction involves the creation of four official positions.

The house yesterday passed the Larson reapportionment bill, which, if it meets with similar treatment in the upper house, will create one new senatorial district—the Sixty-fourth—and increase the membership of the house from 119 to 122.

In the House.

St. Paul, April 10.—The house yesterday reconsidered its action of Saturday in indefinitely postponing the Younger parole bill and returned it to the governor, legal lautherities having decided that the bill was improperly recalled from the executive office. The governor at once transmitted it to the office of the secretary of state where it will become a law without his signature.

The Johnson bill distributing $32,300 of the state internal improvement fund to the several counties was passed.

The house passed the Roberts bill providing for detention hospitals for alleged insane in Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties. The bill provides for the maintenance of separate wards in city and county hospitals for the detention of persons awaiting examination under information of insanity and those persons who are only temporarily deranged or in whose case doubt exists.

In the Senate.

The memorial to congress asking for immediate action toward the establishment of a park in the Leech Lake region, was passed after a one-sided debate, by an overwhelming majority. Only five senators, all but one from northern counties, voted against it.

The Washburn inheritance bill met strong opposition yesterday, but was finally passed by a vote of 33 to 11.

The bill to buy gold medals for Minnesota buttermakers who won them at the Paris exposition was passed.

In the Senate.

St. Paul, April 11.—The rate of tax levy for state revenue for 1902 will be 1.3 mills, the lowest rate in the history of the state. The Thirty-second legislature has dealt more liberally with state and public institutions than any of its predecessors, and at the same time established the lowest tax levy for state revenue in the history of the commonwealth. The existing conditions, it is believed, will make possible a further reduction of one-tenth of a mill when the levy for 1903 is fixed.

Mr. Swanson, chairman of the house ways and means committee, yesterday introduced a bill, passed under suspension of the rules in both houses, carrying with it an appropriation of $100,000 for state expenses for the biennial period ending July 31, 1903. This appropriation [illegible] bring the estimated expense for the biennial period up to a total of $5,800,000. The estimated revenue for the same period is $6,200,000, which will permit of a decrease of one-tenth of a mill in the next levy and still leave a surplus estimated at $200,000.

The Chilton marriage bill, one of the most widely talked of measures of the legislative session, has passed both houses and gone to Gov. Van Sant for his signature. It was taken up in the senate yesterday and on Dr. Chilton's motion the amendments attached by the house were concurred in and the bill given its passage.

Senator Wilson's bill appropriating $19,973.56 for the Minnesota Beet Sugar company was lost after a hard fight.

The senate passed the bill distributing $32,000 among the different counties for road and bridge purposes.

In the House.

The omnibus bill with the injection of two amendments carrying appropriations aggregating $7,000 was yesterday passed in both houses. The total amount appropriated is $2,744,600.

Mr. O'Neil, chairman of the house committee on parks, attempted to secure an amendment calling for an annual appropriation of $15,000 to be used by the attorney general, as provided by the park law, for the purchase of timber lands within the boundaries of the Itasca State Park. The amendment was summarily defeated, and later a similar one offered by Mr. Babcock appropriating $10,000 annually for the same purpose.

The house yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 63 to 40, passed Sherman Smith's bill to increase the compensation of legislators to $750 for the biennial period.

St. Paul, April 12.—Crowds filled the galleries and visitors thronged the floors of both houses last night and witnessed the closing scenes of the thirty-second legislative session. The rush of bills began at 8 o'clock and continued in an unending stream of roll calls, conference reports and minor debates until 10:30 in the house and until after midnight in the senate. In general interest and excitement, however, the closing session fell short of that of two years ago.

All the important measures of the session had been previously passed upon and that fact lessened the public interest in last night's session.

The remaining hours of the senate session were mildly disorderly, Lieut. Gov. Smith rapped for order repeatedly, but the noice was so great that much of the time the chair could hardly be heard. Waste paper, blotters and wads of newspapers assailed senators who rose, and the roll calls on bills became little better than a farce. Before 11 o'clock senatorial dignity vanished and the proceedings approximated a "rough house."

In spite of the confusion, the greatest of any "last night" in years old members assert, several measures of general public interest were put through, among them the Pennington house bill proposing a tax levy to be created by a constitutional amendment for a state road and bridge fund.

The national park memorial was killed for lack of two votes. The house and senate both passed memorials, but neither branch had acted upon the bill of the other. Senator Underleak called up the house bill and moved its passage under suspension of the rules. Forty votes were cast for it, but it needed forty-two to make the necessary two-thirds.

The log lien bill was killed in the senate.

The bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals was passed.

The house finished its deliberations very abruptly after two hours' wrangling, in which nothing of importance was accomplished.

Both houses will meet this morning, approve the minutes, grant gratuities to employes and at noon adjourn sine die.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Final Session Ends With a Sharp Debate in the House.

St. Paul, April 12.—Both houses of the Thirty-second legislature adjourned at noon yesterday, sine die, after having been in session for seventy-seven days. The net results of its work are shown in 305 new laws, with 120 bills in the governor's hands, that will become laws should he attach his signature. The final sessions were formal, the only incident being a sharp debate in the house on the well worn bribery theme.

The senate met at 10 o'clock and received the report of its legislative expenses committee. A few gratuities were conferred.

Things did not go so smoothly in the house. Dr. Dorsey called up the bribery charges by a motion to expunge Representative Laybourn's resolutions of censure directed at Representatives Washburn and Jacobson from the journal. Representative Laybourn replied, and with considerable heat maintained that in justice to himself and other members that suffered from the unproved charges, the resolutions should stand. After a general argument, he carried his point.

It is probable that the legislature will convene in February, 1902, for a special session, but it cannot meet except upon the call of the governor, which will not be issued until late in the year.

Loses His Feet.

Graceville, Minn., April 14.—Surgeons amputated both legs of John P. Lindquist about four inches above the ankles. Lindquist is the partially demented man who recently spent twenty-two days in a straw stack without food. Gangrene extended above the ankles, making the operation necessary to save his life. The patient's hands are in bad shape, but may be saved.

Lucky Thirteen.

Hongkong, April 14.—By the collision of two boats in the river, which resulted in both boats being wrecked, [illegible] were [illegible]

A Fortunate Reminder.

"Do you expect to have a pair of samples of every living creature in that ark?" asked one of the jeering spectators.

"From A to Izzard!" emphatically responded Noah. "Ah! that reminds me," he exclaimed. "The zebra!"

And he instantly dispatched a corps of hunters to South Africa.—Chicago Tribune.

Those Boston Women.

Mrs. Smarte refers to the light she leaves for Mr. S. when she goes to bed as a "tombstone," as it is put up for her late husband.—Boston Transcript.

Swallowed His False Teeth.

A man recently swallowed his false teeth and it drove him mad. Stomachs will stand a great deal, but not everything. If yours is weak try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, constipation, kidney and liver troubles, as well as malaria and fever and ague. It is particularly effective in all nervous affections, and is strongly recommended at this season of the year when the system is run-down and most susceptible to disease. All druggists keep it.

God's blessings come back to us in the baskets in which we send our gifts to others.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative, express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

The Man Was Satirical.

P. P. Haskins of Cincinnati told the following anecdote at the Everett house, to illustrate the phase of human nature which leads people to claim to possess knowledge on any and all things:

"At a dinner party given some time ago in a Western city," said Mr. Haskins, "one of the bachelor guests turned to his very beautiful hostess and asked:

"'Mrs. Blank, do you know what causes the milky way in the heavens?'

"'Why, I did know, but I've forgotten,' was the answer he received.

"'That's a great pity,' said he, sadly shaking his head, 'to think that you, the only person in the world who knew the cause of this phenomenon of the heavens, should have forgotten it!'

"And he actually had the cheek to feel injured because the woman took him off her visiting list."—New York Tribune.

It Wouldn't Do.

Baron Munchausen had just written a letter to a friend.

He closed it with a flourish, a "yours truly," and signed his name.

Then, with a melancholy smile, he erased the word "truly."

"It would merely move him to derisive laughter," he said.—Chicago Tribune.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

The Wife and Mother-in-Law of Mr. Charles Keys.

Clarissa, Minn., April 15. (Special.)—No family in this vicinity is better known or more universally respected, than Mr. Charles Keys, the local School Teacher, and his estimable wife and mother-in-law. For a long time, Mrs. Keys has been in ill-health. Recently, however, she has found a cure for her ailments in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills, or what they have done for me," said Mrs. Keys.

"My life was miserable, my back always ached, also my head. I was troubled with Neuralgia in the head and face, and suffered extreme pain, but thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, all those aches and pains have vanished like the morning dew, and it now seems that life is worth living. I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a God-send to suffering humanity. They may rightly be named the Elixir of Youth.

"While speaking of my own case and the wonderful benefit I have received, I might also add that my mother, who is now an old lady of 74 years and who lives with me, has been troubled more or less with aches and pains, as is natural with one of her advanced age. When she saw what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for me, she commenced to use them, and she says that they have done more for her than any other medicine she has ever tried.

"This testimony is given in the hope that others who may be afflicted as we were, may see and read it, and be benefited by it."

What Mrs. Keys says in her letter can be verified by reference to any of her many friends in the neighborhood. Dodd's Kidney Pills have already a wonderful reputation in Todd county.

Nothing has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy but Dodd's Kidney Pills.

One is not in the land of the living until they have passed from this world of dying.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

One man often talks another off the bench and seats himself upon it.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
PROTECTS BOTH RIDER AND SADDLE
IN THE HARDEST STORM
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE
[illegible] STEVENS & CO. [illegible]

$15.00 A WEEK
to sell Poultry [illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR
[illegible]
CONSUMPTION

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway, nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - - MINNESOTA.

FARMS } 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS } First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS } furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO
YOU
NEED
SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

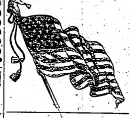
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.



Work In the Caisson.

It is the strain within the bowels of the working chamber, unnoticed generally while there; the change on coming into the outer air that the sand hog (the workman) dreads. Under an air pressure the blood is forced away from the extremities. It is driven from the exterior into the central organs, especially toward the brain and the spinal cord.

The man, exhausted by toil under these conditions, climbs a long ladder. He is in the airlock again, with the upper door alone closed. The lock tender jerks up the bottom door. With a twist of the valve he bustles the compressed air out. The ordinary atmosphere rushes in. The upper door is thrown up, and God's sun and air come to the prisoner. The reaction is too severe. The blood, released by the sudden vanishing of 30, 40, 50 pounds of air pressure on each square inch of the body, refuses to act normally. Heart and lungs weaken, vitality ebbs. A sand hog is never sure that the next trip may not be his last.

The practical limit below ground is 50 pounds of air pressure. The men that can work in that atmosphere are masters of their trade. Yet now and then a man is met with who has the strength to go farther.—Cromwell Childe in Leslie's Monthly.

Where the Leak Was.

Once, years ago, when Daniel Webster was secretary of state, there was an important foreign matter up for discussion before the cabinet, and the utmost secrecy was of course maintained, but the whole thing was blazoned about in a few hours after the cabinet meeting. So the president hastily sent for his cabinet to talk over this leak. Each man had a different idea of it.

Finally Mr. Webster arose, saying. "You, gentlemen, go on with your discussion, and I'll be back in a minute." In a few minutes he returned and repeated every word that had been spoken in the room in his absence. He explained that if, by standing close to the door outside the cabinet room, you held your ear to it, you could not distinguish one intelligible word; but if, moving back from the door and a little to one side upon a certain spot in the carpet, you kept an attentive ear, every word could be plainly heard as though whispered.

Some enterprising eavesdropper had been experimenting with the door and had found that upon that exact spot there was some acoustic property of the door or room that conveyed the sound in perfect entirety.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Modern Mother's Diary.

Tonight Clifford has said:

"Mamma, are the stars holes in the sky to let the rain through?"

I cannot sleep, such is my agitation.

Clifford is scarcely 5 years old, whereas, according to the best pedagogical authorities, Martin Luther did not ask this question until he was 7 and Alexander the Great, in all probability, not until he was 9.

I know not what to think.

One moment I feel assured that Clifford is evincing an unaffected humor, only in the next moment to be overwhelmed by the suspicion that he is bidding for newspaper notoriety merely.—Detroit Journal.

Lopped It Off.

Towne—Has he sent you a check for your services?

Browne—Yes, but it isn't for the amount I expected, although I sent him a bill.

Towne—Your writing's bad. Maybe he didn't decipher the amount.

Browne—I'm afraid he did de-cipher it. I wrote $100 very plainly, and he sent $10.—Philadelphia Press.

The Truth Forced Home.

"I'm afraid," she sighed, "that I'm getting old."

"Why?" he asked.

"When I go to the grocery now, the clerks don't nearly break their necks trying to beat one another in getting my orders."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The "Camel's Hair" Brush.

"Contrary to the belief of most people, the camel's hair brush used by artists has nothing of the camel in it," said a manufacturer of soft brushes to a writer the other day. "There was a time when real camel's hair was used for the purpose. The ship of the desert, however, has long been superseded by the homely little squirrel. Not only is squirrel's hair very much less costly, but it is better, softer, more pliable and far more durable. At the present day it is doubtful if you could find a pound of camel's hair in all the brush factories in this country. However, there is no cause for fear that the graceful little squirrel will be exterminated. It is the European squirrel that furnishes the hair for the brushes, the covering of the American squirrel being too furry and soft for the purpose."—Washington Star.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. }

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 13th day of November, 1900 upon the petition of John Marleau and others, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1900 and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition; and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the 13th day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The place of commencement of said main drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 100 feet east of the quarter section corner between sections 1 and 6 of township 151 of range 43 and 44 w.; thence west along the quarter section line in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 to a point 2003 feet west of the quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4 in township 151 north of range 44 w.; thence north 60 degrees, west a distance of 600 feet, to an outlet in small coulie in section 4 aforesaid; and branch ditch as follows: Beginning at a point 320 feet south of the quarter section corner between sections 9 and 10, township 151, range 44; thence running north, parallel to the section line and 22 feet distant easterly therefrom, to quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4, township 151 north of range 44 w.; having for an outlet the aforesaid main ditch.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed main and branch drainage ditches pass are as follows: John Joachim Busse, Anna Hartje, Joseph Bole, Frank Gangnow, Geo L. and Mary E. Cheodle, Gideon Poirier, John Marleau, Napoleon Constant, Henry Schickling, Margaretta Walter, William Marleau, Mary Massolt, Michael Kees, Hubert Lennerts, Morris Healy, Lena Schreiter, N. J. Pinault, Daniel Linnehan, Prosper Wilmes, Blondina Detling, Claus Henricks, D. S. B. Johnston Land Mortgage Co., and Great Northern Ry. Co.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be effected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are:

	Sec.	Twp.	R.
Emelie Richard, nw¼	34	152	44
Jerry Shagnon, sw¼	"	"	"
Samuel A. Field, ne¼	"	"	"
Marietta C. Brooks, se¼	"	"	"
John Birkholtz, nw¼	35	"	"
Edward Enright, ne¼	"	"	"
" " se¼	"	"	"
Teddy Richard, sw¼	"	"	"
Edward Enright, sw¼	36	"	"
Ed Jeffers, w½ se¼	"	"	"
Louis Hicks, nw¼	"	"	"
Frederick & Hack ne¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
" " e½ se¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
Willas A. White, w½ ne¼	31	"	43
John R. Gotla, w½ se¼	"	"	"
George M. Emery, ne¼ sw¼	"	"	"
" " e½ nw¼ lot 1	"	"	"
" " se¼ sw¼ and lots 2, 3, 4	"	"	"
Claus Henricks, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4, 5	6	151	"
Security Trust Co, w½ se¼	"	"	"
Claus Henricks, sw¼ ne¼ lot 2	"	"	"
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co. e½ sw¼ lots 6, 7	"	"	"
John Nelson, w½ ne¼	7	"	"
Brown & Healy, e½ nw¼ lot 1, 2	"	"	"
John Bole, n½ nw¼	1	151	44
Napolen Constant s½ ne¼ lot 1 2	"	"	"
Joseph Bole s½ nw¼	"	"	"
~~Johnson & Marshal Land Co.,~~ e½ sw¼	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., e½ nw¼	12	"	"
John Bole, w½ sw¼	1	"	"
John Bole, w½ nw¼	12	"	"
Stella M Davis, se¼	2	"	"
John Marleau, s½ nw¼ lots 3 4	"	"	"
Gideon Poirier, s½ ne¼ lots 1 2	"	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, sw¼	"	"	"
Margaretta Walter, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	"	"
William Marleau se¼ ne¼ lot 1 2	"	"	"
Mary Massault, sw1-4 ne1-4 n½ se1-4 se1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Micheal Kees, sw1-4	"	"	"
John A. Dwyer. sw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Mathias Skala s½ sw1-4	4	"	"
Morris Healey, se1-4	"	"	"
Hubert Linnertz, s½ ne1-4 lot 1 2	"	"	"
Daniel Linnihan ne1-4 nw1-4	9	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, n½ se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., ne1-4 se1-4 e½ ne1-4	10	"	"
John A Dwyre, w½ ne1-4 and ne 1-4 ne1-4	"	"	"
Blondina Detling nw1-4 n½ sw1-4	"	"	"
Fritz Schmitz, nw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshal Land Co., nw1-4 sw1-4	11	"	"
Patrick McNerthney, nw1-4 se 1-4 and ne1-4 sw1-4	"	"	"
W. W. Houghton, ne1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Joseph M. Holmes, nw1-4	"	"	"
Lott McNorthney, w½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Dak. Intestment Co, e½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., w½ ne1-4	12	"	"
" " w½ se1-4	1	"	"
John Joachin Busse, e½ ne1-4	12	"	"
" " e½ se1-4	1	"	"

Great Northern Ry. Co.

Dated April 8th, 1901.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.
(April 10-3t-April 24)

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss In Probate Court.
County of Red Lake. } Special Term,
March 21st A. D. 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth Eikhoff executrix of the estate of Fredrick Eikhoff deceased, representing, among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Monday the 22nd day of April A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m. at probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Spectator a weekly newspaper printed and published at St. Hilaire in said county.

Dated at Red Lake Falls the 21st day of March A. D. 1901.

By the Court,
[SEAL] JOHN T. KNIGHT,
Judge of Probate.
(Mar 27-4t-Apr 17)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of May 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

W½ SW¼ sec. 10, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. 373. Register.
3800.
(April 3-5t-May 8)

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay [illegible]

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.
St. Paul, Minn., March 21, 1901.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave in unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.
C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden.
(April 17-Oct 16 and 23)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 687) we will proceed to offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at ten o'clock a. m., on April 20th 1901, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

SW¼ NE¼ sec. 23, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
NW¼ SE¼ sec. 25, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.
SW¼ SW¼ and
NE¼ SW¼ sec 11, T. 152 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the said sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 11th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Mscl. App. No. 389—383. Register.
3798, 3799
(Mar 13-April 17)

YOUR

Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey is Pure
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & DEALERS
GEO. BENZ & SONS
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
Remember That!

—By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the St Hilaire Spectator for $1.35.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3630.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 234 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Lamode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

THE

St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

will advance prices

May 1st 1901

On All Village Lots.

Better call on

H. E. IVES

and make a bargain before

THE RAISE.

A Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats [illegible] in the city.
Highest market price paid for Stock Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN. Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

The Electric Lighted Limited

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Convenience—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m. daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago 10:20 same evening, and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	15c to 17c.
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	12c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—
McANDRESS'
FOR
Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	59½	Oats	20
Wheat No. 2	55½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	127
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

Clean up your back yards.

Fresh oysters at A. F. Lang's.

The night shift at the mill went to work Monday.

The last two days has been somewhat on the winter order.

People are not to blame for being ugly. They inherit it.

H. E. Ives made a business trip to the county seat Monday.

If a man wants to get mad, he will always find an opportunity.

Screen doors and windows have taken place of the storm kind.

Gus. Schmidt, the painter, spent Sunday with his family at Crookston.

Chas. Hughes, the scaler, was one of the last to come back from the woods.

One sign of getting old is when a man cannot sleep in any bed but his own.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Mrs. J. B. Senate returned to-day from a few days visit with friends at Crookston.

Wm. Eickhoff went to Red Lake Falls Monday on business before the judge of probate.

C. A. Brink went to Thief River Falls yesterday in order to take his last degree in Odd Fellowship.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company spent a few hours in the village Monday.

The pile driving crew for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company has at least six weeks work ahead of them.

All interested in organizing a gun club should get together soon and elect officers. A new trap is needed.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls went to St. Paul last week for the purpose of accompanying C. G. Rapp home.

Louis Larson, the hayman, returned Monday after spending a week or ten days at Beltrami, his former home.

T. Thorkelson and A. H. Kolset went to Crookston Monday to get figures on brick for their new buildings.

O. F. Post went to St. Paul last Friday to join his wife, and half brother, C. G. Rapp. They all returned home yesterday.

Rev. J. H. Hammond of Wakarusa, Indiana, the new pastor of the M. E. church will preach his first sermon Sunday April 28th.

Miss Ellen Brady went to Thief River Falls Saturday and filed on a quarter section of Beltrami county pine before the U. S. Land Commissioner.

S. A. Swanson was up from the county seat Saturday with a couple of land buyers. Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire sold them what the wanted.

In another column of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Grand Forks Woolen Mills. Farmers in particular, who have sheep, should look it over.

The 16 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Skostad died last Friday of brights disease after a lingering illness. The funeral took place Sunday and was largely attended.

The Warren Register makes a vigorous kick on the dumping grounds being located too close to the city limits and wants it removed two miles east or west of that city.

We met a man the other day who admitted to us in broad daylight that his wife is a good deal smarter than he is. Did you ever admit that your wife is smarter than you are?

Judge Jamison, private secretary of Gov. Van Sant, and Grant Van Sant, eldest son of the Governor, were here yesterday between trains while enroute to the county seat. Both have land interests in this county.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Peter Sanderson will herd cows for the season of 1901 at the rate of $1.00 per month; cows to be returned to stockade by 7:30 o'clock every morning. For further particulars call on him at his residence west of depot.

Banker Kolseth of Clarkfield arrived last week and is looking after business interests in and around St. Hilaire. He has a section of land and intends to have a hundred acres of it broken up in time to put in a crop of flax.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sands who left here last summer for Norway where they intended to make their future home returned last Friday convinced there is no place like St. Hilaire. Their many friends here welcome them back.

Says an exchange: If we were to announce that you could get this paper 30 days for the price of three beers every descendant of Adam would know that meant 15 cents. But if we were to say that it would be sent three months for the price of a gosper hymn book, half of them wouldn't know whether we had raised the subscription rate, or were giving the paper away.

Sam Dainard writes the SPECTATOR to change his address from Everett, Washington to Monroe where he is employed in a saw mill as sawyer. To use his own words he says:—"The weather is fine now—grass green and flowers in bloom. But there is a whole lot of Jim Hill's cheap rate suckers out here that would like to be back in Minnesota—cant get work at common labor and most of them broke."

Legislative Payroll.

The total legislative payroll this year amounts to $130,540.25, this to include the mileage of the members.

Many of the senators and representatives of the legislature had not drawn a dollar of their pay until adjournment and they had their full salary coming to them. The payrolls had to be taken to the Merchants hotel for the signatures of Representatives Wilcox and Rapp, who have been sick most of the term.

Tie a string about a yard long to a common door key and take the string in the right hand, holding it so that the key will clear the floor by three or four inches. If you hold it steady enough it will being to swing back and forth in a straight line. Let another person take your left hand and the motion of the key will change from the pendulum like swing to a circular swing. If a third will place his hand on the second person the key will stop. Try it, and explain if you can.

Farmers.

I have just received 50 bushels of fine dent seed corn "Pride of the North" which I believe if planted in the right kind of soil and properly cultivated, not less than four times, will get ripe in 90 days. I am not selling it, but giving it away as I am anxious to see how this kind of corn will do in this country, so while it lasts, farmers come in and get what you need free of charge.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

There were 234 death claims allowed at the March session of the board of directors of the Modern Woodmen society The total amount disbursed in payment of these claims was $444,100. Of the death claims allowed, there were 29 resulting from tuberculosis; 14 from typhoid fever; 67 from pneumonia; 20 from accident; 3 from suicide and one from murder. An analysis of the claim shows that 38 died in the first year of their membership; 34 in the second year; 29 in the third year; 25 the fourth year; 16 in the fifth year and then the number decreases until the eighteenth year shows but one death.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Concert and Entertainment.

There is to be a concert and entertainment in the dining room of the hotel Markham next Thursday which will give us a chance to hear some exceedingly good music and story telling. It is to be given by Miss Gertrude Gleason assisted by Mr. John Crawford both of Crookston. Miss Gleason is certainly one of the best musicians in the state being gifted with a wonderfully beautiful voice and is an accomplished pianist as well. Mr. Crawford comes well recommended as a reader and entertainer and is a favorite in Crookston. Altogether the affair promises to be an unusual treat.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Graded List.

The visit made to the St. Hilaire school last Friday by A. W. Rankin, State Graded School Inspector, was for the purpose of placing the school on the graded list if conditions were found favorable.

After visiting the different departments Mr. Rankin expressed himself as highly pleased with the work and so perfectly were the classes organized that he did not deem it necessary to make any suggestions as to changes in grading. He informed the school board that an application would be sent them and after being properly filled out and returned, the school would be reorganized as being on the graded list, entitling the district to $400.00 state aid each year.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 1st day of May 1901, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner.

Dated at St. Hilaire the 9th day of April 1901.
DR. A. F. BLOMBRGH,
Health Officer.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Representative Rapp Home.

The many friends of Representative C. G. Rapp were much pleased Tuesday to again behold his familiar form in their midst.

Press reports of the past two months had Charley reported in various stages of health. At one time his condition was so serious that only the faintest hopes were entertained for his recovery but to use one of his own familiar expression he "fooled them" and is now on the road to recovery much to the gratification of his friends, relatives and constituents.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Arbor Day.

Governor Van Sant has designated Friday, April 26, as Arbor and Bird Day and in his proclamation appointing the day, recommends that appropriate exercises be held in all the schools of the state that the youth may be taught to appreciate the utility of trees and shrubs and the importance of preserving the harmless birds.

The practice which has been the custom in Minnesota for some years of devoting at least a portion of Arbor Day each year to the planting of trees and shrubs around the public and private institutions of the state is a good one and should grow in favor each year. There is nothing which benefits the land as do trees and shrubs. A home surrounded by a splendid row of trees is always more attractive than one which sets alone on the prairie. If the country trees are of great practical value to the farmer and many a farm house is now surrounded by a grove of trees which not only adds to the beauty of the home but acts as a windbreak in the winter, protecting the house from the cold winds which sweep across the prairies. The farmer who has not a grove about his buildings or at least on the north side of them, should make an effort on this Arbor Day to plant some trees which will in the future be both beautiful in the summer and a protection in the winter.

Few in Every Town.

There is a certain person in our village who is so fond of gossiping about other ladies that she is liable to take a fall one of these days and step on her tongue.—Erskine Echo.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Rapp Killed It.

When the house bill to allow fishing with pound nets in Red Lake came up quite a protest went up from the surrounding country and many telegrams were sent in to have the bill killed. Although Representative Rapp was confined to his bed he succeeded in securing enough members to kill the bill to the satisfaction of his constituents in this district as shown by the following letter:

ST. PAUL, April 15th, 1901.

H. E. IVES,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th to hand and contents noted. I presume your letter really does not require an answer since the bill has been killed, but it took some pretty hard work to do it.

Mr. Rapp, your representative, had the misfortune to be laid up, but to his credit be it said, he sent for the members to call and see him, and requested them to kill the bill, allowing netting in Red Lake, which, as you already know, was done.

Yours very truly,
SAM F. FULLERTON,
Executive Agent.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Reward to Farmers.

I will pay seventy-five ($75.00) dollars in gold for the best ten (10) ears of corn gathered in one field; fifty ($50.00) dollars for the second ten ears of corn and twenty-five (25.00) dollars for the third ten ears of corn, grown in three separate fields in Red Lake county next fall from seed corn I am now giving away and am willing to let three of the business men in St. Hilaire be the judges. I reserve the right to pick the corn in the field myself so there can be no chance for any fraud by people shipping it in.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit, or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Smoking an Electric Pipe.

In theaters, real pipes and cigars are considered very objectionable. On this account an electric pipe has been invented which is run with a small storage battery. Pressing on the mouthpiece with the teeth completes the circuit and lights up a small incandescent red light, which glows and dies down in a realistic way. As a novelty this is all right but most smokers prefer the real thing. The real thing in the line of a satisfactory beverage is "Golden Grain Belt" beer—best because it is the purest, most healthful and delicious. It is refreshing and invigorating and will do you good. Have it in your home. Order of your dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. A guarantee to cure [illegible] at the New Drug Store.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21) day of March, A. D. 1901, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon Real Estate in the county of Red Lake State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1901, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

6th Day of May, A. D. 1901,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Red Lake Falls and county of Red Lake, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said Judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL.]
ADAM ZEH,
Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 10th day of April, A. D. 1901.

(April 17-2t-April 24)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that township 150 N of range 42 w., has been surveyed and that the plat of such survey will be filed in this office at nine o'clock a. m., on May 18th 1901.

On and after said date this office will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of lands in the said township.

Dated April 13th, 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
A. F. GEORGE, Receiver.

Farmers.

I have just received 50 bushels of fine dent seed corn "Pride of the North" which I believe if planted in the right kind of soil and properly cultivated, not less than four times, will get ripe in 90 days. I am not selling it, but giving it away as I am anxious to see how this kind of corn will do in this country, so while it lasts, farmers come in and get what you need free of charge.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

Arrow Shots.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

Everybody laughs if you go to buy onions.

Men never get too rich or too poor to own a dog or two.

The man who has but little business never has many enemies.

How many of us there are who excite no interest except to be laughed at.

It is usually the cook who makes the most smoke that does the best cooking.

Boys think most brothers are smarter than the one just younger than themselves.

Every once in a while we hear of some one who is working "the church racket."

If it were as easy to get up as it is to resolve to do so, there would be but little late rising.

The wonder is, how any woman ever gets all the clothes made that it takes for her children.

Every girl thinks that folks in a bigger town wear better clothes than they do in a small town.

Nothing goes quite as fast as the clock when one gets to bed about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The more places you have in which to keep things, the more chances there are for them to get lost.

A woman who can waste much time on a dog is not much thought of by women who have babies.

A widow who gets life insurance would always better dress plain a while if she wants to avoid talk.

Young folks hardly ever eat any onions, even if they would like to, because they are always going somewhere.

Some men are beaten for office because they are too well known and others because they are not known well enough.

Reward to Farmers.

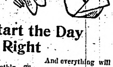
I will pay seventy-five ($75.00) dollars in gold for the best ten (10) ears of corn gathered in one field; fifty ($50.00) dollars for the second ten ears of corn and twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for the third ten ears of corn, grown in three separate fields in Red Lake county next fall from seed corn I am now giving away and am willing to let three of the business men in St. Hilaire be the judges. I reserve the right to pick the corn in the field myself so there can be no chance for any fraud by people shipping it in.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

Laboring Men Not Needed.

Willis Moses recently received a lengthy letter from Frank Briggs of Everett, describing the rush of working men to that country and urging the importance of lodges and other societies in the East warning their members against being deceived by the advertisements and circulars of mill men and railroads claiming that there is a demand for labor on the coast at big wages. The lodges there, Frank writes, are taxed beyond their means to care for unfortunate brethern who have landed there without means and people are still coming by the train load. He says the mill and factory men, to lower wages, and the railroads to sell tickets, are responsible for this uncalled for influx of labor and that scores of people on their representations have left good positions in the east only to find want and idleness awaiting them when they reached their Mecca. The infamy of this business cannot be fitly characterized.—Hillsboro Independent.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day
Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

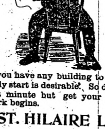
Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.



An
Early
Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off, until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S
It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. 6088. It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.
SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.
PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:
Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent. DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.
MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.
GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly
J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.
A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by
IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MRS MABEL GOOKIN

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."
MRS. MABEL GOOKIN,
Box 160. Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE Co.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

"The dancing Christian" has a sound like "the holy devil."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

That which has been thrown away has often to be begged for again.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

He who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

While the great bells are ringing no one hears the little ones.

"Practical" Art.

Critic—Not a bad stretch of landscape, but haven't you laid out more than enough of it in water?

Artist—Not a bit of it. The picture is for a client who has made his money in stock-watering operations.—Boston Transcript.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In 1800 the total exports of the United States were $31,000,000. Last year they were $2,000,000,000.

PAYS FIVE TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN.
Buy Rice lands in S. E. Texas and S. W. La. at $10 to $15 per acre. Nets $50 per acre. Write S. L. Mills, Houston, Tex.; Cameron & Moore, Liberty, Tex.; Geo. J. McManus, Beaumont, Tex.; E. F. Rowson, Jennings, La.; Hiram C. Wheeler, Galveston, Tex. Go south via Santa Fe, Ill. Cen. & So. Pac. ½ rate.

God's pardon waits for your penitence, but His punishments will not have the same patience.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on the box. 25c.

Speak little of your ill luck, and boast not of your good luck.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:
"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

Even that fish may be caught that strives the hardest against it.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

When there is no room in the heart there is room in the house.

Millions of sufferers use Wizard Oil for pain every year, and call it blessed. Ask the druggist, he knows.

That which is false can never be scientific.

Any Doctor

is willing to treat you for rheumatism, if your credit is good or you pay his fee. But only one doctor will cure your rheumatism, and he charges nothing for advice.

This physician is Dr. Greene, the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If you will write to him at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, he will tell you exactly how to get rid of rheumatism for good and all. It won't cost you anything to get his advice. Why don't you write to Dr. Greene [illegible]

News of the Northwest

UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT.

Wisconsin Will Make a Display at the Buffalo Exposition.

Madison, Wis., April 13.—The University of Wisconsin will have an educational exhibit to be held at Buffalo this coming summer. As a rule universities that do not charge any tuition do not care to advertise to any great extent. For this reason Wisconsin will not make a great effort. The exhibit that the university board had at Paris will be transferred to Buffalo and that will probably be the extent of the educational exhibit of this institution, except one will be sent by the dairy department.

FOOTBALL PROHIBITED.

Radical Action Taken by a Wisconsin School Board.

Marinette, Wis., April 13.—The school board decided to prohibit football in the public schools. Resolutions were passed prohibiting the game on any of the school grounds in the city and denying the high school boys the right to use the name of the high school in designating their team. The action was the result of popular prejudice against the game. The team has been one of the strongest in Wisconsin. A resolution prohibiting dancing in the high school was also adopted.

MURDER MYSTERY.

Charred Remains of Unidentified Man Found in Montana.

Helena, Mont., April 13.—The partially cremated body of a man was found yesterday in a gulch near Dillon. It had laid there three or four months. Fire had been built in a circle all around the body, showing that an effort had been made to consume it entirely. In the ashes some small silver coins and an old silver watch were found. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder, but the identity of the victim or his slayers is absolutely unknown.

RETURNS TO FIRST LOVE.

Much-Married Man Seeks First Wife After Thirty Years.

Jackson, Minn., April 13. — Thirty years ago P. W. Hill left his family here, a wife and two children, and returned East. He was divorced and remarried, and raised a family of six children. He lost his second wife by death and married the third time and was again divorced. He returned to this place last week, courted his first wife and married her.

LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING.

Supposed Reason Why Hiram Cranson Committed Suicide.

Red Wing, Minn., April 13.—Penniless, sick and despondent, Hiram A. Cranson decided that life was not worth living and took carbolic acid at the Merchants hotel last evening and died. He leaves a sister at Goodhue and a sister and mother at Jackson, Mich. He will be buried here in the potters field.

Injured by Dogs.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 13.—The five-year-old son of G. W. McCormick of Hawarden, Iowa, was attacked by a bulldog and two greyhounds belonging to a neighbor. His mother heard his cries and ran to his assistance, but before she could beat off the dogs the boy was quite badly chewed and lacerated about the arms, limbs and neck. The wounds are not considered dangerous, although serious. A physician cauterized them in the hope of preventing poisoning.

Nebraska Cattle Losses.

Deadwood, S. D., April 23. — Albert Malterner has just returned from Lakeside, Neb., where he owns a large cattle ranch. He says that during the last blizzard the losses to cattlemen were very large. One man lost a drove of 100 cattle out of a herd of 400. Many cattle were driven against barb wire fences in the blinding storm and were trampled under foot. Most of the cattle perished for want of food.

The Oldest Native Born Iowan.

West Union, Iowa, April 13.—A man who died recently at Burlington was said to have been the first white person born in Iowa. He was born at Burlington in 1836. Mrs. T. C. Barclay, now living at Oelwein, was born in Iowa in 1835, and there is little doubt that she is the oldest native-born resident of the state.

Ten Years for Murder.

Helena, Mont., April 13.—The jury in the Patton murder case at Kalispell returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and fixed the penalty at ten years' imprisonment. James Patton killed Patrick Carroll last October during a quarrel at the Tinkel electric plant on the Big Fork river. The sentence is regarded as very light.

Sent to Prison.

Vermillion, S. D., April 13.—Deputy Sheriff Whiteside has taken Clarence Kinney and Elijah Melrose to the state penitentiary for one and two years respectively. Melrose was sentenced on two charges, grand larceny and burglary, getting a year for each offense.

Two Men Fatally Stabbed.

Ottumwa, Iowa, April 13. — Peter Crips, proprietor of a livery stable, and Bert Houston, a cab driver, were probably fatally stabbed last night by gamblers who were celebrating heavy winnings. The assault was unprovoked.

Bridegroom Kills Himself.

Lake City, Iowa, April 13.—The dead body of Frank Desart was found hanging in a buggy shed in his father-in-law's homestead. He had been married but nine days. Despondency is assigned as the cause.

Gold Brick Man Arrested.

Albia, Iowa, April 13.—Word from Greensboro, N. C., says John Shearly has been arrested and is held for the Iowa officers. He buncoed a farmer out of $7,000 several months ago by a gold brick scheme.

Charged With Wife Beating.

Redwood Falls, Minn., April 13.—Morgan had a rather sensational case of wife beating on trial. Henry Kapischke of that town was placed under $3,000 bonds on a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, to whom he has been married only a few months. A suit for divorce will undoubtedly be one of the results.

Will Reopen Copper Shaft.

Helena, Mont., April 13.—F. August Heinze, Butte's copper king, has let a contract [illegible]

A STORY OF BLOOD.

North Dakota Farmer Shoots Two of His Neighbors.

Steele, N. D., April 13.—Rev. Mr. Hilsiren brings news of a tragedy at Braddock, twenty-six miles south, on Wednesday morning. A farmer named Revenger shot his neighbor, Nels Olson, in the neck, the bullet emerging at the mouth. The murderer escaped at the time, but was found dead on the prairie with his face shot away. He had fired his shotgun with his toe. Later it was learned that the would-be murderer met Pete Lavine while on his way to kill Olson and fired at Levine's head. Levine was saved by his leather cuff, the shot striking his wrist. That Revenger was a deliberate murderer and suicide is shown by a letter written the night before his crimes. He claimed the neighbors had neglected and slighted him for years and he had resolved to kill them. Dr. Snyder and a constable brought Revenger's body to Braddock. Revenger is thought to have been insane from long brooding over fancied grievances. Olson is seriously wounded, but has a fair chance of recovery.

WILL BE RATIFIED.

Canadian Parliament Will Pass Railway Legislation for Manitoba.

Winnipeg, April 13.—Despite all talk to the contrary your correspondent learns from one very close to the ministry at Ottawa that the railway deals will go through, much to the chagrin of the vast majority of Manitobans.

Dan Sprague, one of the MacKenzie & Mann chief supporters, is now hauling logs to Winnipeg from the limits of the Canadian Northern lines. Many Canadian lumbermen hope the exit of the Northern Pacific railroad will raise the price of lumber.

WILL SELL HIS BIG TREES.

Whiteside Has Another Offer for His Grove in California.

Duluth, Minn., April 13. — R. B. Whiteside, who owns the famous big tree grove in Calaveras county, Cal., is on his way to California to close a deal for its sale. He will be on the coast three weeks. The Californians want to pay him $125,000 for the grove, but it cost him nearly that and is worth far more, and he refused it. He considers the idea of buying worth something.

Prison Wardens Changed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 13. — The state board of charities and corrections, as organized under the recent decision of the state supreme court with four Republicans and one fusion member, at a meeting here decapitated John A. Bowler, warden of the penitentiary, and appointed as his successor O. S. Swenson, chairman of the Republican committee of this county, to whom the wardenship had been conceded for some time. The board spent the afternoon at the deaf mute school.

Worked the Cashier.

Deadwood, S. D., April 13. — A few days ago a man named Charles Braun arrived from Perry, Iowa. He went to the First National bank and made a draft on the bank at Perry for $250. He asked the cashier of the bank to advance him $50 until his draft could be heard from, which the cashier did. A letter came from the bank at Perry saying that Braun was not known there. The city police were instructed to look after the man and he has been arrested.

Will Shoot on Memorial Day.

Winona, Minn., April 13.—The Winona Sportsman's club has completed arrangements for holding their annual tournament on Memorial day. Shooting will commence at 9 a. m., and there will be twelve events of fifteen birds each. Sixty dollars in purses will be offered in addition to the percentage purses. A number of shooters from out of the city are expected to participate.

Lineman Shocked to Death.

Grinnell, Iowa, April 13. — George Lunn, a lineman, fell dead on the principal business street of Grinnell last night in the presence of several hundred people from the effects of an electric shock. Lunn was fixing the arc light when he suddenly threw up his arms and dropped dead. Just how the accident occurred is not known, and no burns can be found on his body.

Big Tin Pail Contract.

La Crosse, Wis., April 13.—The La Crosse Packers' Package company has secured a contract for $150,000 worth of tin pails. The firm has just let a contract for $50,000 worth of tin plate and is erecting a warehouse to hold 100 cars of tin. The new factory is proving to be an unusually profitable investment.

Examination for Naval Cadet.

Deadwood, S. D., April 13.—A competitive examination will be held in Huron the first part of next month in charge of Congressmen Martin and Burke, for the purpose of selecting a cadet and an alternate for the appointment to the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

Log Drive Next Week.

Butternut, Wis., April 13.—Many of the lumbermen who have logs on the banks of the Flambeau river are preparing to go on the drive the first of next week. The river is partly open. The logs will be floated to various towns on the Flambeau, Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers.

Want No Second Disaster.

Winona, Minn., April 13.—The people of Fountain City have commenced the work of blasting away a number of large rocks which are located on the bluff and overhanging the city. The action is taken to avert the recurrence of the fatal catastrophe of a few days ago.

Progress of Seeding.

Marshall, Minn., April 13.—Most of the spring grain has been sown, and conditions are promising for its future.

Kasson, Minn., April 13.—Seeding on the higher ground has begun in this locality. The ground is in fair condition. A good rain would improve it.

Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.

Alden, Minn., April 13.—The nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. August Peterson of Mansfield died after two hours' terrible suffering from the effects of eating wild parsnips.

[illegible]

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna Is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy." Very respectfully, Dan A. Grosvenor.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young People's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

"I doubt if Peruna has a rival in all the remedies recommended to-day for catarrh of the system. A remedy that will cure catarrh of the stomach will cure the same condition of the mucous membrane anywhere. I have found it the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council, No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2535 Polk St., N. E.:

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms, Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"HANG-IT-ALL"

I want to send you my circulars; send your name and 2c stamps to pay for packing and postage and I will mail you this latest 15-cent PUZZLE FREE. Address, J. WEIS, 315 Phoenix Building, St. Paul, Minn.

I CURE FITS
FREE
A Full-Size $2 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRAIRIE LANDS CHEAP!

New railroads and towns. Plenty of FUEL. Splendid water. Buy 160 acres from us and we will help you secure a HOMESTEAD on adjoining quarter. Speculate or make a home. The ADVANCES IN PRICES alone will make you more money than the product of same number of acres of high-priced land in the older states. Write us for descriptive circular.
HACKNEY-BOYNTON LAND CO.,
Suite 128-611 Germania Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

N W N U —No. 16.— 1901.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Are You Interested in the Northwest?

Home and Garden, a 16 page illustrated monthly paper, tells all about the fine climate, fertile grain and fruit lands, timber, mines, fisheries, etc., of the wonderful Northwest, the richest undeveloped portion of North America. The regular price of the paper is 50c a year. If you will cut out and return this ad., state name of paper in which it appears, and enclose 10c in silver, Home and Garden will be sent you, postage paid, for one year. Address Home and Garden, Newspaper Row, St. Paul, Minn.

Are You Interested in the Northwest?

Cut out this advertisement, mention paper in which it appeared, enclose with 10c in silver to address given, and HOME AND GARDEN, illustrated, monthly, will be sent you FREE for one year. Regular price, 50c. Address Home and Garden, Newspaper Row, St. Paul, Minn.

160-Acre Farm Free in Manitoba, Canada.

Why pay rent for a farm when you can obtain 160 acres of the choicest lands on the continent for grain growing, stock raising or mixed farming free, or purchase Government or railway lands near railway stations and towns at from $2.00 to $6.00 per acre on the ten-year installment plan? Manitoba is the nearest province in Western Canada to the Great Lakes and has a complete system of railways; four competing lines run to the East, consequently cheap freight rates which assures the farmer the full value for all he raises. 32,000 farmers exported 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 head of cattle and $500,000 worth of dairy produce in 1899. Good schools and municipal system. Low taxes. For full particulars write to or call on J. D. GILLIES, Agent Government of Manitoba, Canada, 157 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

CHINA DINNER SET FOR FREE!
Selling 15 Pounds Queen Baking Powder

Our inducements are enormous. To every purchaser of a pound can of our Queen Baking Powder, we give FREE a beautiful Royal Blue Pitcher and a tumbler to match. To the lady who sells 15 pound cans Queen Baking Powder we will make a present of a handsome 56-piece Dinner Set, full size tableware, handsomely decorated and gold traced. We also give Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Mackintoshes, Dress Skirts, Furniture, Musical Instruments, and hundreds of other valuable premiums for selling our groceries. We also give cash commission. Write us to-day and get our illustrated plans and premiums; it will pay you. No money required. We pay freight and allow agents time to deliver goods before paying for them. AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., 306 N. Main St., Dept. 108, St. Louis, Mo.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.
(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April

$24 A WEEK and expenses, we pay to introduce Poultry Compound. Acme Mfg. Co., K, Kansas City, Mo.

Every day you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day. Your body needs daily cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else. *DON'T USE A HOSE* to clean your body inside, but sweet, fragrant, mild but positive and forceful *CASCARETS*, that *WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP*, prepare all the filth collected in your body for removal, and drive it off softly, gently, but none the less surely, leaving your blood pure and nourishing, your stomach and bowels clean and lively, and your liver and kidneys healthy and active. Get a 50-cent box today, a whole month's treatment, and if not satisfied get your money back—but you'll see how the cleaning of your body is

MADE EASY BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE [illegible]

GUARANTEED [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX. ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901. NUMBER 40.

Resume of the News.

Fresh Reliable Brief

Washington Notes.

An attempt will be made by the post-office department to rectify the second-class mail abuse.

The treasury department has taken steps to stop undesirable immigration across the Canadian border.

Secretary Wilson has decided to send out an expert to scour the rice-growing regions of the world, and thoroughly investigate important matters connected with that industry.

Baron Fava will be succeeded as American ambassador from Italy to this country by the Marquis Obizzo Malispina di Carbonara, now minister for Italy at Argentina.

Papers have been signed by which the French government acquires a large tract of land in the residential section of Washington, for the purpose of building a French embassy.

The navy department has decided to send the naval yacht Dorothea to the Great Lakes by way of the St. Lawrence river and the Canadian canals, where her first service will be to take on board the Illinois naval militia for their practice cruise.

Dr. Cobb, of the United States Marine hospital and sanitarium, at Fort Stanton, near Alomogordo, N. M., has been ordered by Surgeon General Wyman to proceed to San Francisco and make an exhaustive study and report on the bubonic plague situation.

A pension of $8 per month has been granted to Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, widow of Former Vice President Breckinridge. Mr. Breckinride was a major of the Third Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war. The pension carries arrears amounting to $1,350. Mrs. Breckinride is seventy-six years old.

Casualities.

A heavy snow storm in Missouri and Southwestern Kansas caused a suspension of all kinds of traffic.

Rev. George B. Reeser, pastor of the Emanuel Reformed church at Hanover, Pa., yesterday fell from the scaffold of a new church which his congregation is building, and died in half an hour.

A party of four people, while crossing the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railway at South Wilkesbarre, Pa., were run down by the Buffalo express. Three of the party were killed and one injured. The dead are: Morris O'Connell, Mrs. Morris O'Connell, Mrs. Frank Cranmer. Injured: Frank Cranmer.

Hunt Brother's fruit canning plant at Haywards, Cal., was totally destroyed by fire. The boarding house and some eighty-five cottages, seventy-five of which were owned by the company, the plant, fruit warehouse and 2,000 cases of fruit were destroyed. Six fruit cars were also consumed. Many families were rendered homeless. The loss will exceed $125,000.

People Talked About.

Gen. Gras, inventor of the rifle which bears his name, died in France of apoplexy.

Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins university, died suddenly at his home in Baltimore.

The proceeds of the benefit given for Mme. Janaushek at Wallack's theater, New York city, amounted to $5,000.

Phineas E. Blodgett, whose father was a member of Washington's army, died recently in Chicago. He was born in 1809 at Groton, N. Y. He had voted for eighteen presidents.

Count Wircenz von Rola Macielinski, once a well known musician, is dead in Kansas City. He was a Polish nobleman, and went to Kansas City ten years ago. He had a fine musical education in Vienna.

Maj. Joseph Smith Brice, the oldest graduate of West Point, died in New York City, aged ninety-three. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 21, 1808, and was graduated at West Point with distinction in 1829.

Mrs. Irene G. Shear, the divorced wife of Byron E. Shear, the millionaire lumberman of Denver, has married Elwood Bonfield, a liver stable keeper of New York. Mrs. Bonfield was divorced from her first husband last October.

Finley Peter Dunne, "Mr. Dooley," arrived in London recently from Rome, after a two-months' stay in Italy for the benefit of his health. He states that he has fully recovered both his health and strength, and will sail for the United States, ready for work.

Daniel C. French, the designer of "Death and the Sculptor," a great work in bronze, shown at the world's fair, and of other monuments, will receive a commission from the Lawton Monument association to construct a memorial to the Indiana general who died in the Philippines.

Sins and Sinners.

A Connecticut girl has confessed to choking her child to death.

John Albert Skoog, alias Albeht Jensen, the alleged counterfeiter, who shot himself twice in the head in New York, is dead.

Martin Ritter, charged with killing Clara Cheek with a hammer, near Nashville, Ill., has been captured. He was placed in jail in an adjoining county, for fear of lynching.

The Christian church, four miles north of Ripley, Okla., was destroyed by dynamite. No arrests have been made. The church was a new structure.

Cashier D. H. Lewis of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating the funds of the bank. The bank did not open for business.

Frank Major, alias Daniel J. Kehoe, was hanged in the jail yard at Meadville, Pa. Major killed Chief of Police Daniel McGrath at Titusville, Pa., Nov. 15, 1899, after committing a robbery.

J. K. Lamsley of Lowell, Ohio, committed suicide by drowning. It is alleged that he was short in his accounts as township treasurer, and that his bondsmen had notified him that they would no longer be responsible.

A new manganese iron ore field has been discovered seventeen miles south of Little Grand, Utah, a station on the Rio Grande Western railway.

An Iowa bank manager has absconded, leaving a shortage and a sick wife.

Alonzo Whiteman, formerly of Minnesota, convicted of passing a bad check in New York, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. Judge Foster granted a certificate of reasonable doubt for two days.

Robbers burglarized Gaskell & Parker's drug store, located on a prominent residence street of Toledo, Ohio, in broad daylight, and while persons were passing the store. Two men entered the store and one of them pointed a revolver in Mr. Parker's face, while the other one stole $60 in money and about $100 worth of perfumes and drugs.

Foreign Notes.

Friends of Gen. Luna, whom Aguinaldo caused to be assassinated, threaten to kill the insurgent chief.

Maj. Gen. Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, now in South Africa, is to be promoted to the rank of adjutant general of the forces in India.

It is stated that Emperor William will offer a special prize for an automobile race from Paris to Berlin organized by French automobilists.

Augustus Provose, deputy governor of the Bank of England, has been appointed governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year, succeeding Samuel Stuart Gladstone.

Mexico has signed the convention of the peace conference of The Hague. China, Luxemberg and Turkey are now the only countries which have not signed the peace convention.

King Edward will witness the trial races between Shamrock I. and Shamrock II., in the Solent, at the end of the first week in May, from the deck of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin.

A letter received by an officer of the station at Halifax, N. S., states that Gen. Buller will be offered the command of the British troops in North America, which command is now vacant.

The Australian federal government has decided to ask the British colonial office to open negotiations with France for the acquisition of Kerguelf, or the Island of Desolation, which France annexed in 1893.

The Porte is attempting to conclude extradition treaties with the powers, with the object of getting hold of the members of the Young Turkey party, who are seeking refuge in various parts of Europe.

According to the Onlooker, a society paper, a site of 145 acres has been acquired in Ireland for the erection of a royal residence. The plans of the building have been approved and work will commence shortly.

A dispatch from Gen. Kitchener from Pretoria says Col. Monroe's mounted infantry, after two hours' hard fighting, has captured eighty prisoners, including Commandant Brela, at Lietfindeyue, near Dewetsdorp.

The London Globe scents a gross scandal in the alleged discovery that two members of the government committee appointed a year ago to determine the value of various explosives, have taken out patents in their own names.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says that Emperor William will visit that city early in June at about the time of the queen's accouchment. This is regarded as additional proof that Italy will not leave the triple alliance.

The Danish government is earnestly considering the recent somewhat modified proposal with regard to the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies, which is considered likely to lead to a satisfactory termination of the negotiations.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes the following telegram from Vienna: "The Moslem population of Adachu island, near the iron gate of the Danube, rebelled. The troops were called out, but met with resistance. Sixteen Moslems were killed."

There is no truth in the rumor that M. Waldeck-Rousseau contemplates retiring from the premiership of France. Though the premier is still weak, the doctors say that his sojourn at Antibes will enable him to resume his duties at the reopening of parliament, May 14.

Influenced by the protests of the Evangelical church council and the Catholic bishops, Emperor William has withdrawn from the great hall of the blind asylum at Wusterhaven the portraits representing the empress as St. Elizabeth and himself as the saint's husband.

In the Westminster county (England) court an order for committal to prison was made against Sir Robert Peel for non-payment of a judgment debt. The warrant, however, was suspended for a week, and it was announced in court that a settlement would be effected in the interval.

The startling announcement is made in court circles in Lisbon that Queen Marie Amelia, wife of Don Carlos, king of Portugal, has resolved to become a nun. This is a direct result of the protracted quarrel between the royal couple over the king's attitude toward the religious orders of the country.

Domestic.

The Iowa Republican state central committee has decided to hold the next state convention at Cedar Rapids, Aug. 7.

The Metal Polishers' convention at Milwaukee has decided to raise a fund of $100,000 to fight for a uniform nine-hour law.

Word was received at New Haven, Conn., of the death in Landsford, Pa., of L. P. Orwig, aged nineteen, a Yale academic junior, who is the first Yale man to succumb to the typhoid fever epidemic. Orwig was a high scholarship man in his class.

Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Haven, chairman of the newly-organized Spanish claims commission, has written a letter to the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, condemning as immoral Sucherowsky's famous painting, "Nana," now on public exhibition in Washington, and urging that it be suppressed.

STORM AND FLOOD

LEAVE ZONE OF RUIN TWO HUNDRED MILES IN DIAMETER.

Most Widespread and Destructive Storm in Many Years — Many Towns Are Tied Up by a Snowstorm, While Many Others Are in Just as Bad Straits From Rain—Damage Will Reach $3,000,000—Great Alarm Along the Ohio River on Account of the Flood.

Pittsburg, April 22.—The most widespread and destructive storm, from a material point of view, has passed. It has left a zone of ruin 200 miles in diameter. It was unusual in that it possessed so many different features. Cities seventy miles from Pittsburg were tied up by one of the worst snow storms ever known. While the snowfall was from eighteen inches to three feet deep, which is not extraordinary, the snow was so wet that it clung in weighty masses to shade and fruit trees and electric wires and poles, bearing them to the earth. It settled on steam and street railroads like wet sand, stopping all traffic and making pedestrianism a feat for only the most hardy. The fall was so heavy and spontaneous in some places that the residents declare it seemed like the bursting of a snow cloud. A few miles away from the unfortunate towns were municipalities in just as dire straits from rain, but with speedier prospect for relief, as the rain will run off faster than the snow can melt, yet here traffic was practically suspended. Water overflowed and washed out railroad tracks and hillsides came down and buried the rails. In addition,

Nearly Every Town

on the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Wheeling was in darkness last night. Electric light plants or their wires are damaged and the gas in the mains is generally turned off. A remarkable feature of the storm is that but few fatalities directly attributable to this cause have been reported. A railroader caught in a wreck caused by a landslide, and the death of an old woman from shock are the only ones known so far. There may be others, but as communication is cut off from many populous places it will be the end of the week before the total can be footed up. The money loss is just as difficult to foot up. It may reach $3,000,000. The railroads think they have lost $1,000,000. The loss of wages to the army of workers in manufacturing plants up and down the rivers will mount up to $500,000, and the repairs to the plants will be a large sum. The damage to stores, stocks, residences and furniture in Pittsburg, Allegheny and towns and cities down the Ohio will probably reach $500,000. The telegraph companies have suffered severely, but cannot yet compute their losses. In addition, there is the enormous indirect damage caused by the almost complete suspension of trade. What that amounts to no one can determine exactly, and estimates simply reflect the conservative or radical character of the computer.

People in Great Alarm.

Cincinnati, April 22.—There has been more alarm throughout the Ohio valley on account of floods than at any period since February, 1884, when the Ohio river reached its highest stage of seventy-one feet and nine inches at this city. Most of the inhabitants of the valley spent the night in anticipation of the worst flood ever known in the valley, as they will not know until today the water has begun falling at Pittsburg. Until this news reached the river men last night, it was feared that the record of 1884 might be broken, but now it is generally believed that the river will not exceed the floods of February, 1897, and of March, 1898, when it reached sixty-one feet at Cincinnati. The present flood is the worst that has ever been known so late in the spring. The flood will do much more damage now than it would have done one or two months ago. While the close observing river men are confident that the record of 1884 will not be broken unless another mountain flood reaches Pittsburg, yet it is now evident that

Much Damage Will Be Done

before the present rise is exhausted. While the water has begun to fall at Pittsburg, both rain and snow have been falling heavily all along the Ohio valley. The danger line has already been reached at points above Cincinnati, and it will be reached here this morning. The merchants and manufacturers in the lower part of the city were working all day yesterday and all last night preparing for the worst.

Early last evening the weather bureau here announced heavy snows and rains along the Ohio valley, especially in Southern Ohio. The uniform rise during the day was four-tenths of a foot per hour, but the average was higher last night. The weather bureau announced that the danger line had been reached at all upper substations last night, and that it would be reached in Cincinnati this noon. Owing to the general prostration of telegraph and telephone wires it is impossible to hear from many points. The trains are all late. It is generally conceded that the fruit crop throughout the Ohio valley is gone and the damage to crops is very great.

Tired of Life.

Albert Lea, Minn., April 22.—Early yesterday morning C. W. Scram was found in his room at the Metropolitan hotel suffering from a large dose of laudanum. Physicians were at once called, and although the stomach was emptied and washed out death ensued in a short time. He left a letter to a son saying he was tired of life.

Ryan Leaves the Ring.

Kansas City, April 22.—Tommy Ryan, who has been visiting here, announces his retirement from the ring. He says he is getting well on in years and considers it best to quit the business before some youngster puts him out of it.

Grain Elevator Burned Down.

South Bend, Ind., April 22.—The elevator owned by the Churchill-White Grain Company of Chicago, with all its contents, was burned at a loss of $120,000. It was the largest elevator in Indiana. Insurance, $79,600.

TERRORIZED PASSENGERS.

Steamer Oranje Nassau Has an Uncanny Experience.

New York, April 22.—Warned by a loud thunder clap, with the wind whistling through the rigging, the Oranjo Nassau, of the Royal Dutch West India Mail, which arrived here from a South American port yesterday, ran into an electrical storm on Saturday that struck terror into the passengers. With the lightning playing all about her the ship seemed to be charging a battery of artillery, when, with an unexpectedness equal to the breaking of the gale, the masts and rigging were illuminated in the fall of the gloom by great balls of light, vari-colored St. Elmos fire. Already benumbed with fear the steerage passengers cried aloud with terror in this new visitation, and many dropping on their knees, prayed for protection. The sailors, callous to the preceding demonstrations, were more concerned at the latter display, for St. Elmos fire is thought a harbinger of misfortune. It took the best efforts of the officers to restore order. The disturbance was not wholly unexpected for the day had become overcast and lowering, and a most severe electrical storm preceded the advent of the strange fire.

RACER LAUNCHED.

Shamrock II. Is Named Before an Enthusiastic Audience.

Dumbarton, April 22.—The Shamrock II., which will compete for the America's cup this year, was launched Saturday before an enthusiastic assemblage. The launch went off without a hitch. Above the platform on which a majority of the guests witnessed the launching was another small platform. On this Sir Thomas Lipton, the earl and countess of Dufferin, Mr. Watson, the Dennys and Charles Russell were gathered. The bottle of champagne hung from the bow on a festoon of white and green ribbons. At Mr. Watson's signal the blocks were knocked away. Lady Dufferin let go the bottle with the words, "Success to Shamrock II.," and the yacht took the water amid general cheering, the lifting of hats and cries of "Hope she will win." Reports pronounce the launch to have been satisfactory in every way.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

University Students Continue Their Disturbances.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Disturbances among the Russian university students have by no means ended. The theological schools of Riasan, Irkutsk and Kieff have been the scene of extraordinary demonstrations against Pobyedonostseff, the head of the synod which excommunicated Tolstoy. During a lecture on church history at Riasan, a student cried out, "Hurrah for Tolstoy," and the young priests jumped to their feet and cheered wildly. The professor tried to quell the disturbance. Next day the ringleaders were ordered off to the monasteries for six months' confinement as a penance. This ferment among the divinity students, of whom there are 40,000 in Russia, shows how deeply the existing dissatisfaction goes and how it has invaded circles hitherto noted for their extreme apathy.

INHUMAN WRETCHES.

Robbers Torture an Old Man and Then Rob Him of $6,000.

Kendallville, Ind., April 22—The home of John Andigo, an Amish farmer, was entered by three men who secured $6,000 after burning the old man's ears, nose and fingers with lighted matches. A nineteen-year-old daughter of Andigo was insulted, and when the father refused to give up his money as readily as demanded, she was dragged down to the floor by her hair by one of the robbers. The mother, who had seen her husband's torture and the indignities heaped upon her daughter, told the robbers that if they would desist she would give up the money. She led the way to the cellar, where, in an old cupboard, the savings of years, $6,000, was handed over to the robbers, who escaped.

INNOCENT MEN SUFFER.

Four Men Fatally Wounded as a Result of a Shooting Affray.

Kansas City, April 22.—Four innocent white men were shot, one perhaps fatally, a negro shot and another badly cut as the result of a drunken fight started by a crowd of negroes in Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, yesterday. William Blanchard received the contents of a shotgun in the face and breast and was taken to the hospital, where his wounds are considered fatal. One of Blanchard's eyes was blown out, his face badly disfigured, and a big hole was torn in his breast. J. W. Davis, deputy marshal, was shot in the hand; two other white men were shot, one wounded slightly; Ben Cable, colored, was cut seriously and Tom Smith, colored, was shot and wounded slightly.

Damage in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., April 22.—Reports from around the state show that the damage done by the floods resulting from the rain of the last thirty-six hours, has been very serious. The worst situation is at Winsted, where Highland lake threatened to overflow at almost any hour. If such occurs it is feared a terrible loss of life and property will ensue. A score of washouts have occurred on the Central New England railroad between Winsted and Hartford.

Legged It to Liberty.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 22.—William Perkins, who was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary for burglary, walked out of the corridor of the county jail and is still at large. He had been given the freedom of the corridor by the jailer.

Pierpont Morgan Is Annoyed.

Paris, April 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan, recently arrived here, is visibly annoyed at the report circulated in the United States in regard to his suffering from heart disease. He said it was the first he had heard of it.

Gets Life Sentence for Murder.

Philipsburg, Kan., April 22.—Joseph Hinton, who on Feb. 14 last shot Miss Maggie Shurtz at Logan, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He will be given a life sentence in the penitentiary. [illegible]

GUILTY BANKERS DIE

FEARING DISGRACE THEY TAKE THEIR OWN LIVES.

President and Cashier of the First National Bank of Vancouver Use the Same Weapon Upon Themselves—Bank Examiner Found a Shortage of $81,000, and Both Men Admitted Their Guilt—Their Bodies Found Together in a Clump of Trees — Speculation in Stocks at the Bottom of It.

Vancouver, Wash., April 22.—Charles Brown and E. L. Canby, president and cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Vancouver, which was closed Saturday by the controller of the currency, committed suicide Saturday night two miles from this city by shooting themselves with a revolver. Their bodies were found yesterday morning lying together in a small clump of bushes about one-half mile north of the Columbia school, which is situated on the outskirth of the town. They both used the same weapon, and Canby evidently died first as the revolver was found in Brown's hand. It is evident that Canby put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and the top of his head was blown off. Brown there took it and shot himself exactly the same way, falling over Canby's body.

The fact that Brown's bicycle and an umbrella belonging to Canby were found a short distance out of town Saturday night led to the belief that the two bank officials had taken their lives. Early yesterday morning a searching party started out and after severel hours' hunt the bodies were found in the clump of bushes.

Friday evening Canby, upon being told by Bank Examiner J. W. Maxwell that the bank would not be permitted to open Saturday, went out in the yard behind the bank and attempted to shoot himself. His revolver failed to explode, although all five chambers were loaded. After failing to shoot himself Canby came back into the bank and he and President Brown left together later, taking his revolver. When Examiner Maxwell confronted the bank officials with the shortage of $81,000 which he had discovered, both men admitted their guilt. It is said that both Brown and Canby had been speculating in stocks. Beside Brown's body there was found a package containing $25 and a note saying that the money belonged to his daughter. Upon Canby's body the following brief note was found:

"My Dear Wife: I feel what I am about to do is for the best. Forgive me if you can and try to live for our dear children. God bless you all. Good-bye. —Ned, April 19."

BEATS RECORD.

J. J. Hill's Special Train Goes 1,823 Miles in 45 Hours and 50 Minutes.

St. Paul, April 22.—President Hill and party arrived in St. Paul Saturday at 12:54 o'clock p. m., after a record-breaking run from Seattle. The distance of 1,823 miles was made in 45 hours and 50 minutes, which, it is claimed, is the fastest time ever made anywhere in the world, for that distance. This run, including stops and necessary delays, makes a speed of 39 7-9 miles per hour for the whole distance. By bursts of speed the train also made a record, covering a large run in Montana at the rate of 84 miles per hour. The round trip from St. Paul to Seattle was made in five days. The party consisted of A. N. French, New York; James Tuck, Paris; James J. Hill and Gairus Mailler. President Hill refused to be interviewed by reporters, but it is understood that he will speed at once to New York, where there are some important matters to be taken up which was the cause of the great speed with which the train was sent over the rails.

THREE PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Sad Fate of a Widow and Her Two Children.

Galesburg, N. D., April 22.—Two miles west of here the home of Mrs. Hannah Kjoren, widow, was burned. The only inhabitants of the house—herself and two boys, aged six and ten, were burned to death. The woman's body was found with its flesh nearly all burned off, clasping the young boy in her arms. The body of the oldest boy was almost incinerated.

Charged With Murder.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 22.—Henry Steffen and William Beaver are in jail at Le Mars, Iowa, charged with murder, and Peter Peterson is also under arrest, charged with being accessory to the crime. John Jensen was shot and killed at Steffen's farm, about eight miles from Le Mars. The men under arrest claim self-defense. Jessen and his wife kept house for Steffen, and Beaver is a hired man. Jessen came home drunk and abused his wife. The other men interfered, and two shotguns were used in the melee. Steffen admith that he fired the fatal shot.

Stolen or Lost in Transit.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 22.—During the past few weeks considerable grain shipped from Flandrau has been stolen or lost in transit. One firm lost 10,000 pounds of wheat from one car, while another firm lost 11,000 pounds of barley from two cars. It is believed that thieves raid the cars while temporarily in railroad yards after leaving Flandrau. Litigation will probably result to determine whether the shippers or the commission firms to which the grain was consigned shall bear the loss.

Jailbreaker Captured.

Little Falls, Minn., April 22.—Sheriff Tanner of Morrison county captured Roller, the St. Cloud jailbreaker, near Burtrum. This is the last of the six who escaped a week ago, the others being captured inside of two days.

Paper Mills Burned.

Sparta, Wis., April 22.—The O. J. Newton's Sons company's paper mills were destroyed by fire. Fire started in the dynamo room and before the fire apparatus arrived the plant was entirely destroyed. [illegible]

CAPT. RIPLEY ACQUITTED.

Jury in Kentucky Finds Him Not Guilty of Conspiracy to Kill William Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., April 22.—The jury in the case of Capt. Garnett Ripley, charged with being in a conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of William Goebel, returned a verdict of not guilty after being out only a short time. The jury was composed exclusively of Democrats. The matter of a requisition for the return of ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor from Indiana for trial is again a theme of popular speculation, but Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin refuses to discuss it, and up to the present writing no application for extradition papers has been filed.

KING VICTOR AS AN AUTHOR.

Italy's Ruler Completes First Volume of His History of His Country's Coinage.

Rome, April 22.—King Victor Emmanuel has just completed the first volume of his history of Italian coins and medals, upon which he has been engaged for a long time. The book contains no fewer than 12,000 illustrations, and it is estimated it will cost $100,000. It will be published about the end of September.

MAD MULLAH OUT WITH ARMY.

Is Said to Be at Lassidar, Down the Hugdayr River, With Forty Thousand Men and Arms.

Aden, April 22.—The Mad Mullah is now at Lassidar, four days' march down the Tugdayr river. It is understood he has 40,000 followers, including 8,000 horsemen and quantities of ammunition obtained from an unknown source. A British force will shortly be concentrated at Burao, preparatory to a general advance in conjugation with the Abyssinians.

NEW RAILROAD RUMOR.

Hill May Extend His Interests to Southern California.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 22.—The Tribune says that the present activity in railroad building in Southwestern Utah and Southeastern Nevada by interests representing Senator William A. Clark of Montana and the pushing of the Burlington surveyors toward Salt Lake involve the practical co-operation of Senator Clark and President Hill of the Great Northern system in a scheme to extend President Hill's great interests to the Pacific coast in Southern California, thus introducing a formidable rival to the Harriman interests in that region.

TELEPHONE COMBINE.

All the Companies in the Country Said to Be in It.

San Francisco, April 22.—News has been received here of a big combination of all the telephone interests of the United States, with John I. Sabin, president and manager of Pacific States Telephone company, with headquarters in this city, as president at a salary of $35,000 a year. The presidency and management of the Pacific States Telephone company will be retained by Sabin, who will reside in the East for a period, until he has placed the systems there upon a basis comparable to that of San Francisco.

NEW BRITISH LOAN.

Half the Amount Has Already Been Subscribed.

New York, April 22.—The prospectus of the £60,000,000 British loan was issued Saturday from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., who announce that their firm, Baring, McGoun & Co. of this city, Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston are authorized to forward applications for allotments of the loan to the Bank of England. The bank announces that £30,000,000 has already been subscribed for.

Attempted Poisoning.

Denver, April 22.—An attempt was made to poison Joseph Haennelt, a prisoner in the county jail, charged with having assisted in robbing Mrs. Flora Betts of $7,000 worth of diamonds in August last while driving with her. An apple pie and some cheese were left at the jail for Haennelt by an old man who is unknown. After nibbling at the cheese the prisoner became sick. An emetic was administered which saved his life. An examination disclosed that the pie and cheese contained a great quantity of arsenic and other poisons.

Killed by an Explosion.

Pittsburg, April 22.—As a result of the explosion of a water heater in the Hotel Anderson yesterday John Brown, the engineer, was killed, and Abner Moore, a machinist, was so badly scalded that he will probably die in a few hours. No cause is known unless it is that the sewers in the vicinity were so clogged by the flood that the pipe through which the surplus from the heater should have flowed into the sewer prevented the usual operation and the extreme pressure caused the accident.

Heavy Damage by Fire.

Reno, Nev., April 22.—The hotel and bath house at the historic Steamboat Springs, which in the palmy days of the Comstock mines was a watering place where more money was squandered in a night than at most any other resort on the coast, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy, and it is said no insurance was carried.

To Bury the Past.

Vienna, April 22.—The Official Remdenblatt says the friendly approachment between Austria and Mexico in consequence of the erection of the expiatory chapel at Iquere Tare, where Emperor Maxmilian was executed, will result in an early resumption of diplomatic relations, interrupted since 1867, the year the emperor was shot.

Child Burns to Death.

Red Wing, Minn., April 22.—Mabel Christensen, aged two years, while playing near a bonfire, had her clothing catch on fire and was burned to death. Her father had both hands badly burned trying to save the child.

Car Thieves at Jackson, Minn.

Jackson, Minn., April 22.—A freight car was broken into here and cases containing seventy-two pairs of shoes consigned to a Fulda firm taken. The sheriff is after the thieves, who seem to be driving east.

An Old Instrument.

Violinist (proudly)—The instrument I shall use at your house to-morrow is over two hundred years old.

Parvenu—Oh, never mind! It's good enough; no one will know the difference.—Tit-Bits.

Demand for More Battleships.

When the Secretary of the Navy recently demanded more battleships, Congress considered his recommendations favorably and authorized the construction of several powerful warships. Protection is what our seaports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism and nervousness, is adequately afforded by that efficient remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it.

WHEN TO PASS THE HAT.

Mark Twain Gives Advice to Those Wishing to Procure Charity.

Mark Twain had wisdom on occasion, as well as wit. He declares that when a man makes an appeal for charity it is a great mistake to get everybody ready to give money and then not pass the hat. "Some years ago, in Hartford," he said the other day, "we all went to church on a hot, sweltering night, to hear the annual report of Mr. Hawley, a city missionary, who went around finding the people who needed help and didn't want to ask for it. He told of the life in the cellars, where poverty resided; he gave instances of heroism and devotion to the poor. The poor are always good to each other. When a man with millions gives we make much of noise. It's noise in the wrong place. For it's the widow's mite that counts. Well, Mr. Hawley worked me up to a great state. I couldn't wait for him to get through. I had $400 in my pocket. I wanted to give him that and borrow more to give. You could see greenbacks in every eye. But he didn't pass the plate, and it grew hotter and we grew sleepier. My enthusiasm went down—$100 at a time—until finally, when the plate came round I stole 10 cents out of it. So you see, a neglect like this may lead to crime."—Chicago Times-Herald.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A Veteran of the Civil War Tells an Interesting Story.

Effingham, Ill., April 22.—(Special.)—Uriah S. Andrick is now 67 years of age. Mr. Andrick served through the whole of the Civil War. He was wounded three times by ball, and twice by bayonet.

When he entered the service of his country, in 1861, he was hale and hearty, and weighed 198 pounds. Since the close of the war, however, Mr. Andrick has had very bad health.

For fifteen years he never lay down in bed for over an hour at a time. He had acute Kidney Trouble, which grew into Bright's Disease. His heart, also, trouble [illegible] much.

On [illegible] was weighed, and we[illegible], being but a sha[illegible]. He commen[illegible] ney Pills on the [illegible] and on Feb. 20th [illegible] and weighed 146 [illegible] of dollars and recei[illegible], on the 28th of Decem[illegible] used one box of Dodd's [illegible] am cured, and I am free [illegible] in. My heart's action is [illegible] restored. I have not the sligh[illegible] of the Bright's Disease and I [illegible] well all night. I was considere[illegible] hopeless case by everybody, but to-[illegible] I am a well man, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For the last sixteen years my wife has been in misery with bearing-down pains, pains in the lower part of the abdomen and other serious ailments. When she saw what Dodd's Kidney Pills were doing for me she commenced to use them. She now feels like another woman, her pains have all disappeared and her general health is better than it has been for years.

"She is so taken up with Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for us that she has gone to Mr. Cornwall's drug store and bought them for some of her friends for fear that if they went themselves they might make a mistake and get something else."

There is something very convincing in the honest, simple story of this old veteran and his wife.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy. They never fail.

For sublimity of conception, read Milton.

Spring Cleaning Made Easy.

Much of the terror of Spring Cleaning may be avoided by good management. Settled weather should be selected for the work, and every thing necessary provided before hand. Ivory Soap will be found best for washing paints, floors and windows; it is harmless and very effective in making the house clean and fresh.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

In 1800 the total exports of the United States were $31,000,000. Last year they were $2,000,000,000.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hold on to virtue; it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A Typographical Error.

A young lady wrote some verses for a local paper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn gray when it appeared in print, "My 30th."—Tit-Bits.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

He who sows peas on the highway does not get all of the pods into his barn.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:

"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moment's notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FIRE INSURANCE

DO YOU NEED SOME?

The Best is the Cheapest.

I have nine of the best companies doing business in the State

Call for rates.

H. E. IVES.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

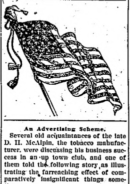
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points it the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.



An Advertising Scheme.

Several old acquaintances of the late D. H. McAlpin, the tobacco manufacturer, were discussing his business success in an up town club, and one of them told the following story as illustrating the farreaching effect of comparatively insignificant things sometimes.

"It was after Mr. McAlpin was well started in the tobacco business," he said, "that an enterprising rival began to cut into his business by advertising that he placed a dime in every tenth package of tobacco put up in his factory. One day a foreman of the packing room went to Mr. McAlpin and said:

"'I have a suggestion to make that promises to knock out this dime in every tenth package scheme of your rival. Will you hear it?'

"'Yes; go ahead.'

"'Well, then, just put a dime in every package of tobacco put up in our shop and don't advertise it. It will advertise itself quickly enough.'

"Mr. McAlpin saw that the suggestion was good, and he accepted it. It cost him a good deal of money, but its success warranted it. Within a few weeks farmers were buying McAlpin tobacco, knowing that they would find money in each package, and if they had found diamonds it would not have surprised them."—New York Sun.

All on Account of the Boots.

As a sergeant was bawling out his orders in a barracks in Dublin and watching the line of feet as the raw recruits endeavored to obey the word of command he found, to his astonishment, that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned.

Without taking his eyes off those feet the sergeant bawled out a second order:

"About face!"

He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience.

Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulder, shouting:

"Why don't you turn with the rest?"

"I did!" replied the trembling recruit.

"You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved."

"It's the boots they gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn my feet turns inside of them."—London Answers.

The Disadvantage of Delicacy.

The editor sent her little story back, with a polite note praising its delicacy, but saying it was unsuitable to his magazine. Again she sent it forth. Once more it was returned with kind words for its delicate touches and regrets that it was unavailable. When a third time the little story had been praised for its delicacy, but rejected, the authoress was in despair.

"It looks to me," she said, "as if my story was so delicate that it had gone into a decline."—New York Mail and Express.

They Raised Pairs.

While Bishop Potter of the Episcopal church was traveling through Louisiana some years ago he addressed inquiries to his fellow passengers with a view of obtaining knowledge regarding the orchards and fruit interests of the state.

"Do you raise pears in Louisiana?" inquired the bishop.

"We do," responded the Louisianian. "If we have threes or better."—San Francisco Call.

Following the Same Rule.

"See here, sir," exclaimed the successful manufacturer to Mr. Adam Upp, his dilatory bookkeeper, "you are not so attentive to business as you might be. It has been my rule through life to be at my desk early and late, and"—

"Me, too," replied Mr. Upp. "Sometimes I get there early and sometimes late."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Libel once meant any little book, but as many small tracts in the early days of printing were personal and offensive in character the word acquired its present significance.

Envelopes were first used for letters in 1839, and the first issue of postage stamps was authorized in 1847.

Many great men have been poor spellers. Orthography does not make the man.—New York World.

Unfeminine.

Fogg—It isn't such a difficult thing to read character by the handwriting. I believe I can do it myself.

Bass—Well, try your skill on that letter I received a short time ago. What do you say to that?

Fogg—In the first place, the writer is a very unwomanly woman.

Bass—How do you come to that conclusion?

Fogg—None of the words are underscored.—Boston Transcript.

Auditor's Notice of Pendency of Petition.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF RED LAKE. }

Whereas, the viewers appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county of Red Lake at their session held on the 15th day of November, 1900 upon the petition of John Marleau and others, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1900 and on file in my office, praying for the establishment of a public drainage ditch along the route proposed therein, have made their report and filed the same in my office.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency of said petition, and that the same will be heard and determined before the said board of county commissioners, at their special session to be held at the court house in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county, on the 13th day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The place of commencement of said main drainage ditch at its source is as follows: Beginning at a point 100 feet east of the quarter section corner between sections 1 and 6 of township 151 of range 43 and 44 w.; thence west along the quarter section line in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 to a point 2053 feet west of the quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4 in township 151 north of range 44 w.; thence north 60 degrees, west a distance of 500 feet, to an outlet in small coulie in section 4 aforesaid; and branch ditch as follows: Beginning at a point 320 feet south of the quarter section corner between sections 9 and 10, township 151, range 44; thence running north, parallel to the section line and 22 feet distant easterly therefrom, to quarter section corner between sections 3 and 4, township 151 north of range 44 w.; having for an outlet the aforesaid main ditch.

The names of the persons through whose lands the proposed maid and branch drainage ditches pass are as follows: John Joachim Busse, Anna Hartje, Joseph Bole, Frank Gangnow, Geo L. and Mary E. Cheodle, Gideon Poirier, John Marleau, Napoleon Constant, Henry Schickling, Margaretta Walter, William Marleau, Mary Massolt, Michael Kees, Hubert Lennertz, Morris Healy, Lena Schreiter, N. J. Pinault, Daniel Linnehan, Prosper Wilmes, Blondina Detling, Claus Henricks, D. S. B. Johnston Land Mortgage Co., and Great Northern Ry. Co.

The names of the owners of the lands that will be effected thereby as shown by the latest tax duplicates of said county are:

	Sec.	Twp.	R.
Emelie Richard, nw¼	34	152	44
Jerry Shagnon, sw¼	"	"	"
Samuel A. Field, ne¼	"	"	"
Marietta C. Brooks, se¼	"	"	"
John Birkholtz, nw¼	35	"	"
Edward Enright, ne¼	"	"	"
" " se¼	"	"	"
Teddy Richard, sw¼	"	"	"
Edward Enright, sw¼	36	"	"
Ed Jeffers, w½ se¼	"	"	"
Louis Hicks, nw¼	"	"	"
Frederick & Hack ne¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
" " e½ se¼	"	"	"
" " ex Ry r of way	"	"	"
Willas A. White, w½ ne¼	31	"	43
John R. Gotis, w½ se¼	"	"	"
George M. Emery, ne¼ sw¼	"	"	"
" " e½ nw¼ lot 1	"		
" " se¼ sw¼ and lots 2, 3, 4			
Claus Henricks, se¼ nw¼ and lots 3, 4, 5	6	151	"
Security Trust Co. w½ se¼	"	"	"
Claus Henricks, sw¼ ne¼ lot 2	"	"	"
D. S. B. Johnston Land Mtg Co. e½ sw¼ lots 6, 7	"	"	"
John Nelson, w½ ne¼	7	"	"
Brown & Healy, e½ nw¼ lot 1, 2	"	"	"
John Bole, n½ nw¼	1	151	44
Napolen Constant s½ ne¼ lot 1 2	"	"	"
Joseph Bole s½ nw¼	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshal Land Co., e½ sw¼	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., e½ nw¼	12	"	"
John Bole, w½ sw¼	1	"	"
John Bole. w½ nw¼	12	"	"
Stella M Davis, se¼	2	"	"
John Marleau, s½ nw¼ lots 3 4	"	"	"
Gideon Poirier, s½ ne¼ lots 1 2	"	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, sw¼		"	"
Margaretta Walter, sw¼ nw¼ and lots 3 and 4	3	"	"
William Marleau se¼ ne¼ lot 1 2	"	"	"
Mary Massault, sw1-4 ne1-4 n½ se1-4 se1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Micheal Kees, sw1-4	"	"	"
John A. Dwyer, sw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Mathias Skala s½ sw1-4	4	"	"
Morris Healey, se1-4	"	"	"
Hubert Linnertz, s½ ne1-4 lot 1 2	"	"	"
Daniel Linnihan ne1-4 nw1-4	9	"	"
Prosper Wilmes, n½ se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., ne1-4 se1-4 e½ ne1-4	10	"	"
John A Dwyre, w½ ne1-4 and ne 1-4 ne1-4	"	"	"
Blondina Detling nw1-4 n½ sw1-4	"	"	"
Fritz Schmitz, nw1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshal Land Co., nw1-4 sw1-4	11	"	"
Patrick McNerthney, nw1-4 se 1-4 and ne1-4 sw1-4	"	"	"
W. W. Houghton, ne1-4 se1-4	"	"	"
Joseph M. Holmes, nw1-4	"	"	"
Lott McNerthney, w½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Dak. Intestment Co, e½ ne1-4	"	"	"
Johnson & Marshall Land Co., w½ ne1-4	12	"	"
" " w½ se1-4	1	"	"
John Joachin Busse, e½ ne1-4	13	"	"
" " e½ se1-4	1	"	"
Great Northern Ry. Co.			

Dated April 8th, 1901.

[SEAL]
ADAM ZEH,
County Auditor, Red Lake County, Minn.
(April 10-31-April 24)

Breaking Up the Mess.

Lasting friendships are formed in the officers' mess aboard ship in our navy, but no effort is made to keep track of a mate when he is transferred. This strikes the landsman as a queer freak of nature, but the sailors accept it as a matter of course never to be questioned. Men get into pretty close communion with each other when they breakfast, dine and sup together for three years. As a rule, they learn each other's history to the minutest detail, unless a man chooses to be disagreeable and distant. Close attachments grow up, yet when the inexorable order arrives from Washington, sending the mess to the four winds of heaven, breaking up, as it were, the family, a warm hand shake ends it all. Each officer goes into a new mess, and the old is forgotten.

It was my good fortune to be introduced to as fine a mess as ever broke bread together on a man-of-war. The devotion of the officers to one another was an inspiration. Finally the separation came. One went to some navy yard, another to the Philippines, another to China, another to Washington, etc. They were scattered all over the world. One day, meeting the lieutenant commander, who had gone up for promotion, I inquired when he had heard from Lieutenant So-and-so. "Why, not in several months," he replied. "In fact, not since he was ordered to his new station. You know we fellows don't follow each other's movements after a mess is broken up. We form new associations, new friends, and the old drop out of sight. We never think of writing to each other. It is more than likely we shall never see each other again as long as we live, and we haven't the time or inclination to worry over each other's fate."—New York Press.

Warning Against Forest and Prairie Fires

Office of State Forest Commissioner.
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 21, 1901.

Chapter 196 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1895 (Act of April 18th) constitutes Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils Fire Wardens, and it is made their duty to take precaution to prevent forest and prairie fires, and if they occur, to go and extinguish or control them; and in emergencies to call upon any able-bodied male person, over eighteen years of age, to assist. Reports of such fires with particulars tending to fix responsibility therefor shall be made within reasonable time—usually within a week. The Forest Commissioner is required to provide and sign an abstract (as herein) of the penalties under said law, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of each county to cause said abstract to be published in at least three issues of the official paper in their respective counties each year between the 15th of April and 1st of November, and they are hereby instructed to publish this notice entire. Under said law.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the state prison not over ten years or both:

Any person who maliciously sets or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairie or other combustible material whereby the property of another is destroyed and life is sacrificed.

The following are liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Any person refusing, without cause, to assist fire wardens in extinguishing forest or prairie fires.

Any fire warden who neglects to perform his duties.

Any person who wilfully, negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material thereby causing injury to another.

Any person who shall kindle a fire on or dangerously near to forest or prairie land and leave in unquenched, or who shall be a party thereto.

Any person who shall use other than incombustible fire wads for firearms or carry a naked torch, firebrand or other exposed light in or dangerously near to forest land.

Any person who shall wilfully or heedlessly deface, destroy or remove this or any other warning placard posted under the requirements of the above mentioned Act.

Any railroad company wilfully neglecting to provide efficient spark arresters on its engines; or to keep its right of way to the width of 100 feet cleared of combustible material; or which shall fail to comply with other provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

The following are liable to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50:

Any railroad employe who wilfully violates the provisions of Section 12 of the above mentioned Act.

Any owner of threshing or other portable steam engine who neglects to have efficient spark arresters, or who shall deposit live coals or hot ashes without extinguishing the same.

R. C. DUNN (State Auditor,)
Forest Commissioner.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Chief Fire Warden.
(April 17-Oct 16 and 23)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of May, 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

W½ SW¼ sec. 10, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mscl. App. 378.
3300.

(April 3-6t-May 8)

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

YOUR

Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J.B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Lovers of good whiskey always appreciate
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
Delightful as a straight drink and for cocktails and highballs.
Ask your dealer for it
GEO. BENZ & SONS
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd-Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	P. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. LINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

THE

St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

will advance prices

May 1st 1901

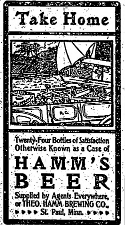
On All Village Lots.

Better call on

H. E. IVES

and make a bargain before

THE RAISE.



Take Home
Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city. Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

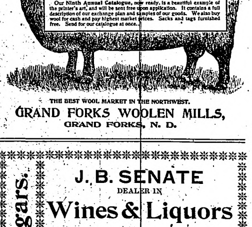
Burlington Route

The Electric Lighted Limited

"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Convenience—a buffet-library smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m, daily. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:21 next afternoon. The "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago 10:20 same evening, and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAM,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.



SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	16c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 2 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Candies, Nuts, Fruit.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed, Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredericksen & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	58½	Oats	20
Wheat No. 2	55½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3	48½	Flax	122
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

The county board will meet May 13th.

Dr. Francis was down from the upper Falls yesterday.

H. E. Ives leaves to-day on a business trip at St. Paul.

Seven saloons is what St. Hilaire will have beginning July 1st.

Fred Wells, one of the land agents at Crookston was here yesterday.

Leonard Holmes is building a good sized addition to his elevator.

Postmistress Hughes spent Sunday visiting friends at Crookston.

Dr. Dunlop came up from Crookston Friday on professional business.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Banker Kolset returned yesterday from a few days trip at the twin cities.

Attorney Foote of Crookston was seen upon our streets the first of the week.

Cashier Ellington of the Scandia Bank at Crookston was here the first of the week.

Max Ericsson came up from Crookston Monday to look after the wants of his customers.

Joe Smith, the life insurance man of Crookston was here Monday writing up a few policies.

W. A. Case, the deputy M. W. A. organizer arrived home Monday after several weeks absence.

It looks as though St. Hilaire will have two state banks—both propose to do business in brick blocks.

Tommy Lund returned home Monday from Minneapolis where he had been the past year and a half.

The suckers have commenced to run and a good many have been scooped up with dip nets the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gustafson of Fertile were visitors here with Mr. and Mrs. Duntly from Friday until Monday.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Jones Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to attend.

K. O. Gigstad of the firm of Gigstad & Burkee returned home Monday after a few days business trip at Crookston.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

N. P. Rassmusson of Valley City, N. D., was here a day or two last week looking after some business interests here.

The Mission Friend sewing society will meet with Mrs. A. Hall Thursday afternoon May 2nd. All the ladies are invited.

Peter Mosleth has bought out the Joe Juneau sample room at Thief River Falls and will make that city his his future home.

E. M. Hoff received a car load of potatoes from Minneapolis last Thursday and claims its the first shipment of the kind in the history of St. Hilaire.

The many friends of Representative C. G. Rapp will be pleased to learn that he is gaining in health and was able to be up and out for a walk yesterday afternoon.

T. H. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, president of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up Monday to look after his large interests here. He found everything going to his satisfaction.

Druggist Nelson of the Imperial drug store went to Thief River Falls Monday to compound precriptions during the absence of their local druggist who is spending a few days in the twin cities.

Mrs. M. A. Hall and her three children who have been spending the past six months with relatives at Valley City, North Dakota returned last Friday and will for a time occupy rooms in the Sandmoen building.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company, accompanied by the well known pine cruiser, Mr. Mathews of the same Company were here the first of the week on business matters.

Mrs. A. C. Adams, who it will be remembered received injuries from a tipover at Thief River Falls about a year ago, left Monday for Warren, Illinois to see a doctor, who it is claimed cured a similar case a few years ago.

St. Hilaire is a little slow—in this case—we will admit—but like our neighboring towns in the northwestern part of the state, we finally got there and now have one patient in the pest house with a mild case of small pox.

Julius Pleth is not only a hustling land man but a diversivied genius as many will testify after seeing his work of road making Monday forenoon. Farmers in this country would do well to call on him and after getting a pointer follow instructions, and the result will be good roads.

Joe Roleau, formerly in the fruit and confectionery business here, and known by the children of St. Hilaire as "Candy Joe" left last Friday for Thief River Falls having purchased of S. Johnson the confectionery store known as the "Blue Front." He invites St. Hilaire people to call on him when in his town.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

With this issue of the SPECTATOR we send out, in supplement form, the laws passed at the recent session of the Minnesota legislature. Every one over the age of fifteen should read them through carefully and then preserve the copy for future use. You know "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."

A. W. Lind one of the prosperous farmers living in the town of Sanders was in the village Monday and found time to make the SPECTATOR a call. He has about forty acres of grain seeded and intends to plant twenty acres of corn as from last years experience he claims as good corn can be raised here as in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mitchell of Milaca arrived last Saturday and will spend a week or two visiting with their eldest son, Bert Mitchell, night sawyer at the mill, and wife. This is Mr. Mitchell's first visit to our town and he is so well pleased that he may possibly make this his future home. He is a saw mill man of years experience and says our mill is a little bit the finest he has ever seen.

The streets were thronged with farmers Saturday and the most of them came in—after reading the SPECTATOR—to see Julius Pleth, the land man about the seed corn that he is giving away free of charge. They look upon our popular land man as a new Moses and all say they are out for the first prize that he is offering for the best ten ears of corn. If corn growing is a success in this country, Julius Pleth is the man should have the credit.

The Primary Law.

The Fergus Falls Journal boils down the primary election law to the following comprehensive summary:

The passage of this law does away with the ward heeler and political grafter except for state officers.

The heelers can control these officers as they do now. For any office, however, any man can aspire, and the entire party can express its wish to whom it desires for its candidate. Under the new law any man who desires to become a candidate for congress, the bench, the state legislature or a county office can go to the Auditor's office pay a nominal fee and his name will be printed on the ballot for the primary election. He hasn't got to ask permission of a political boss in order to get a nomination. The Auditor prints and distributes ballots just as a regular election. The primary election on the Tuesday seven weeks before election. There is a ballot for each political party and the voter asks the judge for a ballot of the party which he intends to support. He then votes for the man whom he desires to have the party nominate. The votes are canvassed and he who receives the highest vote becomes his party nominee for the office. After the man has submitted his name at the primary election and been defeated he cannot run at the election. Very often conventions have nominated men against the wishes the majority of the party. This cannot be done again. Neither can a few manipulators in two parties bargain and trade in nominations. The law makes it possible for the people to do away with a bad man if they desire to do so. This law means the emancipation of the people to boss rule.

Farmers.

I have just received 50 bushels of fine dent seed corn "Pride of the North" which I believe if planted in the right kind of soil and properly cultivated, not less than four times, will get ripe in 90 days. I am not selling it, but giving it away as I am anxious to see how this kind of corn will do in this country, so while it lasts, farmers come in and get what you need free of charge.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all manure and rubbish must be cleaned up and hauled away from all lots within the village limits on or before the 1st day of May 1901, or the same will be removed at the expense of the lot owner.

Dated at St. Hilaire the 9th day of April 1901. DR. A. F. BLOMBERGH,
Health Officer.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Musical Entertainment.

Gertrude Gleason, assisted by Misses Annie and Helen Fleckenstein, Agnes Cromb and Nettie Gleason will give an entertainment at the dining room of the Hotel Markham Thursday evening April 25th. The following program will be rendered:

PROGRAM.

Piano Trio:—Annie and Helen Fleckenstein, and Gertrude Gleason.
Club Swinging:—Agnes Cromb and Nettie Gleason.
Vocal Solo:—a. "May Morning" ... L. Wonza
—b. "Annie Laurie."
Gertrude Gleason.
Jap. Character Song—"San Toy" ... Gebrial
Annie and Helen Fleckenstein.
Piano Solo:—"Impromptu" ... Rhinold
Gertrude Gleason.
Recitation:—a ... Selected
" —b ... "
" —c ... "
Nettie Gleason.
Scotch Dance:—"Shaun Trews."
Annie and Helen Fleckenstein.
Vocal Solo:—a ... "Alone." ... Carter
—b ... "Swanee River."
Gertrude Gleason.
Violin Obligato ... Mr. John Hannay
Accompanists Annie Fleckenstein
Nettie Gleason.

Unless your back yards and alleys are cleaned up by May 1st the village will do it at your expense—and may possibly cost you more in this way than you could do the same work yourself.

Owners of dogs will be interested in the new law. Read chapter 187, page nine of the law supplement, and when the assessor comes around you will know just what to do. Then again comes the village dog tax—well, when the marshal gets through with you, why you are simply relieved $2 or $5 as the case may be.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

The remains of Peter Larson of Crookston arrived Monday from Blaine Washington and were received by a committee of the local lodge of A. O. U. W. of which he was a member in good standing. The death of Mr. Larson was accidental, his neck being broken as the result of a fall from a saw mill which he was erecting. Mr. Larson is well known here having supervision of the construction of the saw mill here four years ago. He leaves a wife and several children—his eldest son, Andy, is at present living here and is head millwright for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company. The bereaved family have the sympathy of this community.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Auction Sale.

Swan Anderson will hold an auction sale at his farm near Wylie next Monday April 29th, sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. He will sell all his horses, cows and a dozen head of young stock, farm machinery; also all his wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, in fact everything on and about the farm. Remember the date and be on hand to get a few good bargains.

Arrow Shots.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth; I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

Everybody "puts on" more or less.

A henpecked husband is always the last to find it out.

After all, we suspect that half the time a telephone is a nuisance.

You can tell something of a man by the way he sharpens a lead pencil.

After a man has a babe of his own, he begins to notice other people's.

We still cannot see what good it does a man writing to stick out his tongue.

Barbers keep track only of the people who get work done at their shops.

You can tell something of a show company by the fur coast the actresses wear.

Nowadays when a man becomes famous, it is found he was poor in his classes.

Whenever you are dead sure of anything, you are sure to find it come up missing.

A pianist's ambition is to get to playing pieces in which her hands have to be crossed.

Every man is called down by his wife occassionally for carrying dirty handkerchiefs.

A match box whose location is changed every time you want it, is worse than none.

A man never gets real busy so he can hardly leave his work, that the telephone does not ring.

There is a man in this town who hardly ever goes after his morning papers till afternoon.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

Reward to Farmers.

I will pay seventy-five ($75.00) dollars in gold for the best ten (10) ears of corn gathered in one field; fifty ($50.00) dollars for the second ten ears of corn and twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for the third ten ears of corn, grown in three separate fields in Red Lake county next fall from seed corn I am now giving away and am willing to let three of the business men in St. Hilaire be the judges. I reserve the right to pick the corn in the field myself so there can be no chance for any fraud by people shipping it in.

Reward no good unless an acre at least is planted.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court in the county of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21) day of March, A. D. 1901, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon Real Estate in the county of Red Lake State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1901, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

6th Day of May, A. D. 1901,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Red Lake Falls and county of Red Lake, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said Judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
Auditor Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Dated at Red Lake Falls this 10th day of April, A. D. 1901.

(April 17-2t-April 24)

Farmers.

I have just received 50 bushels of fine dent seed corn "Pride of the North" which I believe if planted in the right kind of soil and properly cultivated, not less than four times, will get ripe in 90 days. I am not selling it, but giving it away as I am anxious to see how this kind of corn will do in this country, so while it lasts, farmers come in and get what you need free of charge.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by Joe Provost a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 130 asking that the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ sec. 22, township 151 range 45 be set off from said school district No. 130 and attached to school district No. 153 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901; at the office of the county auditor, in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

(April 24-May-1)

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by A. L. Peterson a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 125 asking that the north half of se¼ sec. 21 township 152 range 42 be set off from said school district No. 125 and attached to school district No. 148 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901, at the office of the county auditor in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

(April 24-May-1)

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Reward to Farmers.

I will pay seventy-five ($75.00) dollars in gold for the best ten (10) ears of corn gathered in one field; fifty ($50.00) dollars for the second ten ears of corn and twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for the third ten ears of corn, grown in three separate fields in Red Lake county next fall from seed corn. I am now giving away and am willing to let three of the business men in St. Hilaire be the judges. I reserve the right to pick the corn in the field myself so there can be no chance for any fraud by people shipping it in.

Reward no good unless an acre at least is planted.

JULIUS PLETH,
The St. Hilaire Land Man.

Bismarck on Farming.

Bismarck once said: "It always seems to me to be as worthy a calling to grow corn as to write administrative orders." His idea was that the production of the food of the world was one of the noblest ways to benefit mankind. Pure food is a godsend to a country; impure food a curse. America undoubtedly produces the most wholesome food and drink of any country in the world. Our best is "Golden Grain Belt" beer for it is nourishing and delicious. Order of you dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

An ignorant man cares nothing for a newspaper and he does not see that it is his duty to supply his wife and children with his local paper. But every intelligent and mentally well balanced citizen takes some local paper. You can visit about in the county and pick out the intelligent people by that they read their home paper. If ignorant or careless people read at all they generally select the publication furtherest from home and which is the least value to them.—Tyler Courier.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hard[illegible] Store,

Hardware, Paints, Oils, [illegible] Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

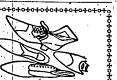
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.



ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.

SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:

Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent. DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly

J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

"Now Dont Get the Blues."

When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER

Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall.

"My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY
OF EXPERIENCE
AND
OUR GUARANTEE
ARE BACK OF
EVERY
WATERPROOF OILED
SLICKER
OR COAT
BEARING THIS TRADE MARK
TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE
OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 41

To CALIFORNIA

CHEAPLY AND COMFORTABLY!

Tourist sleeping car leaves Kansas City 9:05 p. m. every Tuesday via **MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY**; runs through without change to San Francisco, via Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Los Angeles.

Sleeper rate, $5.00.

Ticket rate Tuesdays in March and April, from Kansas City, $25.00.

FORGET NOT that it runs Tuesday, being date of sale of the low rate tickets.

PLEASURE & COMFORT
GO HAND IN HAND

G & J Detachable Double Tube Tires are high-grade and well made. They are light, durable, easy riding and easily repaired—no tools required. When a puncture occurs just remove the outer cover, patch the inner tube, and away you go. The best is always the cheapest—it pays to buy G & J Tires first and avoid the necessity of a change.

Catalogue for the asking.

G & J TIRE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Good Time Coming, Girls.

"The girls that are growing up now will have one important advantage over the young married women of today."

"What's that?"

"Their husbands will not be continuously telling them of the fine cooking their mothers used to do."

"How do you know?"

"Because the cook won't allow the mothers of the coming race to stick their noses into the kitchen."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Reason Enough.

Buzzer—Would you marry a rich widow?

Bizzer—No.

Buzzer—Not if she was handsome, in addition?

Bizzer—No.

Buzzer—And a gem of a cook?

Bizzer—No.

Buzzer—And you loved her madly?

Bizzer—No! Hang it all, man, you know I'm already married!—Ohio State Journal.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Any fool can run the universe; the wise man is he who can run his own house.

The sky is not the less blue because the blind man does not see it.

Sudden and Severe

attacks of

Neuralgia

come to many of us, but however bad the case

St. Jacobs Oil

penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

ENGLISH SPARROWS SPREAD.

Present Distribution of This Nimble Bird in the United States.

The agricultural department has recently printed a map showing the extent of country now occupied by the English sparrow. It has been multiplying with marvelous rapidity and is now found in most parts of the country. Only three states (Montana, Nevada and Wyoming) and three territories (Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico) are free from the sparrow. It is found in California both north and south of San Francisco, in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and along the coast. It is scattered among the settlements on the Columbia river and Puget sound. It has spread all over the eastern half of the country from North Dakota to the Mississippi delta. It has, however, avoided the sandy region of Florida and is not found to any extent in our most densely wooded areas. As might be expected, it has given our vast semi-arid region a wide berth, though a large colony has settled in the fertile agricultural region around Salt Lake City. It is only fifty-one years since the English sparrow was first introduced into this country by a gentleman of Brooklyn who sought a remedy for the worms that were destroying the trees of that town. The sparrow has a keen appetite for worms. In the course of time the injury done to the trees by worms was largely abated through this little bird. So it became quite a fad to import sparrows from Europe and turn them loose in our towns. A thousand birds were sent to Philadelphia in a single lot. Many birds also were distributed far and wide from the colonies already started. Thus everything was done to help the sparrow to increase and replenish this part of the world. Undoubtedly the sparrow has destroyed a great many tons of worms. But the remedy has proved worse than the disease. Perhaps the worms have been held in check to some extent; but we have a great many more sparrows than we have use for. They destroy fruit and grain, disfigure buildings in cities and towns, drive away other birds, and in fact are nuisances. The dear little sparrow has come to be regarded as the worst of the feathered pests. Efforts to exterminate it are now making in this country, but it is too late. The sparrow has been naturalized and he is here to stay. Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Utah in the past few years have paid out many thousands of dollars in the bounties offered for its destruction, but no one has yet observed any diminution in the number of birds.—New York Sun.

HOUSES KEPT TOO WARM.

A Great Singer Talks About Preserving Her Health.

I never wrap anything around my neck, even in the coldest or dampest weather, says Madame Schumann-Heink in Harper's Bazar. I do not confine my throat in any way. I do not wear linen collars, tight ribbons or any kindred abominations. I wear no flannels at any season of the year. Let me hasten to observe, however, that I do not advise this mode of dress for everyone. Some systems require more heat than others, and undoubtedly would suffer if protected only by the cambric underwear which I find sufficient. I am accustomed to it, and should be burdened by any heavier garments. I think that the tendency of the times is to surround us with a greater degree of artificial heat than is necessary to our well-being, especially in American houses, which are much warmer than those abroad. I sleep with my window wide open at all seasons. In fact, I cannot sleep well unless the room is filled with pure, outside air. It is wise, of course, to place the bed so that the wind does not blow directly upon the sleeper. If the room is so small that it is impossible to avoid the draught, then arrange a screen so that the bed is protected. The best way to open a window for ventilating purposes is to lower it a little from the top and raise it a few inches from the bottom. When there is an open fireplace in the room it acts as a fine ventilator in connection with the open window. Should the weather be cold, use more covers on the bed. You can breathe fresh air all night, and yet be as warm as toast. It is not well, of course, to allow yourself to become chilled. Moderation and judgment are needed here as elsewhere.

A Shrewd Entertainer.

Among the unpublished traditions in army circles of many years ago there is one that is worth handing down to coming generations. A certain major had been appointed to the command of an army post on a small island not a great way from San Francisco. Soon after his arrival there a French fleet dropped anchor in the harbor. The commander invited him aboard the flag-ship, and entertained him royally. The idea struck the worthy major the next day that he was in honor bound to return the compliment and invite the officers of the fleet to come ashore and share his hospitality, but he was staggered by the consideration of the expense involved. To give a banquet befitting his dignity as a United States officer entertaining distinguished representatives of a foreign nation would mean bankruptcy, as the government had not authorized him to draw on its treasury for such a purpose, and the cost of the affair would have to come out of his own pocket. A bright thought struck him. He invited the naval visitors to be his guests the third day thereafter at an "American picnic." Then he sent invitations to the best people of the neighborhood to join him in a "basket picnic" at a certain grove near at hand on the same day, "to meet our French naval friends now on our shores." The people came with great baskets and hampers of provisions. A royal feast was spread in the grove, and the picnic is remembered even yet as one of the most notable social successes of its time. But the French visitors never learned of the ruse by which the major established a reputation as a prince of entertainers.—Youths' Companion.

The idea of giving while one is alive will become epidemic as soon as people discover what fun it is.—Dr. Pearsons of Chicago on his 80th birthday.

Oriental Basswood, as It Were.

"You ought to see my cottage in the woods," said the popular emotional actress.

"Make it out of Northern pine?" asked some one.

"Not at all," she replied, in her light-comedy manner. "I made it out of East Lynne."—Chicago Tribune.

If You Have Rheumatism
Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, express paid. If cured pay $5.50; if not it is free.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Eben J. Manning, Lake City, Minn., floor mat; Emil A. Michalscheck, Big Stone, S. D., hand saw attachment; William A. Patten, Le Sueur, Minn., match box; John E. Ryan, Minneapolis, Minn., self-locking fire hose bridge; Herman Stade, Flandreau, S. D., bolt holder; Clarence O. White, Minneapolis, Minn., mixing and vaporizing device for explosive engines.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Rapid Transit in Japan.

A curious street car line is that between Atami and Yoshima, two coast towns in the province of Izie, Japan. The line is seven miles long, and the rolling stock consists of a single car, and the motive power is furnished by a couple of muscular coolies, who push the car along whenever power is necessary. When the car comes to a down-grade they jump in and ride.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Expressive.

"Who is that girl with a face full of freckles over yonder?"

"She's a recent importation from Switzerland."

"Ah, I see! Dotted Swiss."—Detroit Free Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Negative Fame.

"Well, I see they are going to have a real naval arch."

"What's the idea of that?"

"Oh, I suppose it's to commemorate the way Dewey has been forgotten."—

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

His Status.

"Look here, my dear, I cannot afford to entertain on such a scale as you have indulged in of late."

"John, I really believe you are just the kind of a man who would be perfectly happy if you lived within your income."—Life.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

He who builds according to every man's advice will have a crooked house.

OF HIS HOME AT GENEVA.

George Graham Tells of the Difference Between Life in America and Europe.

George Graham, in speaking, recently, at the Hotel Victoria, of the difference between living in this country and Europe, said:

"I had a friend who had to put in some time in Switzerland, and so he took a house in Geneva. The house, he was assured, had all modern comforts, but he found by experience that the assurance had to be qualified by the phrase, 'as modern comfort is known in Geneva.' The house was only just completed when he moved in, and he straighway received congratulations from the merest acquaintances because of the fact that his domicile possessed a bath room. The bath was installed after he took possession, at a cost, so he asserted, of the full cost of the bath room being added yearly to the rent. However, its possession made him a marked and important person in the community, so he did not much mind the extra cost. The warm water was supplied from a detachable gas furnace, which finally blew up, and after that they bathed cold. The apartment was lighted by electricity, but there were no fixtures, so he had to purchase them. He said afterward that any man who had a modern apartment to rent, Geneva style, in New York, would be likely to starve to death."—New York Tribune.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

Wanted Thirteen-Inch Shells.

The negro porter in a certain office building applied to a young lawyer who had frightened him on various occasions, and asked him to write out all the big words he knew on a piece of paper.

The lawyer, being puzzled at the request, asked the negro what he wanted with the words.

"Well, yo' see, boss," said the darkey, "I is goin' to have a debate with a sassy young nigger who thinks he is eddicated. He don't know big words, an' he haen't got de sense to find out how to git dem; an' if you'll jes' help me out, boss, I will do dat nigger up in de fust roun'."—Memphis Scimitar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Break in China.

"Every time you open your mouth," said the elderly and envious, but plebian aunt, "you put your foot in it."

"And this is something, you know," pleasantly replied the wife of the mandarin, looking at the relative's ample understanding, "you couldn't possibly do."—Chicago Tribune.

If everyone knew how good a remedy was Hamlin's Wizard Oil its sales would double in a day.

A Financial Quicksand.

"Would you like an increase of salary, Mr. Smith?"

"No; it's no use."

"No use?"

"If I had more money, I would have to pay more debts."—Detroit Free Press.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

He is young enough who has health, and he is rich enough who has no debts.

BISHOP HANDY

SAYS

"I Cheerfully Recommend Peruna to All Who Want a Good Tonic and a Safe Cure for Catarrh."

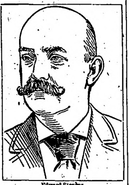
Prominent members of the clergy are giving Peruna their unqualified endorsement. These men find Peruna especially adapted to preserve them from catarrh of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Peruna is the following one from Bishop James A. Handy, D. D., of Baltimore:

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging the curative effects of Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend I used your remedy and cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a good Tonic and a safe cure for catarrh."—James A. Handy.

OTHER NOTABLE CURES.

A Husband Escaped the Pangs of Catarrh of the Lungs.

Most Cases of Incipient Consumption Are Catarrh.



Edward Stevens.

Mrs. Edward Stevens of Carthage, N. Y., writes as follows:

"I now take pleasure in notifying you that my husband has entirely recovered from catarrh. He is a well man today, thanks to you and Peruna. He took six bottles of your medicine as directed, and it proved to be just the thing for him. His appetite is good and every thing he eats seems to agree with him. His cough has left him and he is gaining in flesh, and seems to be well every way. I hope others will try your medicine and receive the benefits that we have."—Mrs. Edward Stevens.

When the catarrh reaches the throat it is called tonsilitis, or larnygitis. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes is called bronchitis; catarrh of the lungs, consumption. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate; it cures.

Mrs. Frederick Williams, President of the South Side Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago, Ill., writes the following words of praise for Peruna from 973 Cuyler ave., Chicago, Ill.:

Mrs. Fred Williams.

"My home is never without Peruna, for I have found during the past six years that there is no remedy that will at once alleviate suffering and actually cure, as Peruna does. Four bottles completely cured me of catarrh of the head of several years' standing, and if my husband feels badly, or either of us catch cold, we at once take Peruna, and in a day or two it has thrown the sickness out of the system."—Mrs. Frederick Williams.

Mrs. W. A. Allison, of 759 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., is the Assistant Matron of the People's Hospital. She has the following to say about Peruna:

Mrs. W. A. Allison.

"I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative effects of Peruna especially on persons suffering with a congested condition of the head, lungs, and stomach, generally called catarrh. It alleviates pain and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system that the patient quickly regains strength and health."—Mrs. W. A. Allison.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

160-Acre Farm Free in Manitoba, Canada.

Why pay rent for a farm when you can obtain 160 acres of the choicest lands on the continent for grain growing, stock raising or mixed farming free, or purchase Government or railway lands near railway stations and towns at from $2.00 to $6.00 per acre on the ten-year installment plan? Manitoba is the nearest province in Western Canada to the Great Lakes and has a complete system of railways; four competing lines run to the East, consequently cheap freight rates which assures the farmer the full value for all he raises. 33,000 farmers exported 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 head of cattle and $500,000 worth of dairy produce in 1899. Good schools and municipal system. Low taxes. For full particulars write to or call on **J. D. GILLIES**, Agent Government of Manitoba, Canada, 167 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

If Your Stomach

makes life miserable, its your own fault. Dr. Greene, the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura, will tell you why this is so, and just exactly how to cure the whole trouble. This information and advice will cost you nothing. Write to Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City.

I CURE FITS
FREE
A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

$24 A WEEK and expenses; we pay to introduce Poultry Compound. Acme Mfg. Co., K, Kansas City, Mo.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Special excursions to Western Canada during March and April.

N W N U —No. 17— 1901.

GASOLINE ENGINES
For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.
WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.
The **WESTMAN** Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.
Catalogue sent on request.
ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.

(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Can't Sleep?

Did you ever have that feeling of oppression, like a weight on your chest, or a load of cobblestones in your stomach, keeping you awake nights with a horrible sensation of anxiety, or tossing restlessly in terrible dreams, that make the cold perspiration break out all over you? That's insomnia, or sleeplessness, and some unfortunates suffer with it night after night, until their reason is in danger and they are on the edge of going mad. The cause of this fearful ailment is in the stomach and bowels, and a Cascaret taken at night will soon bring relief and give the sufferer sweet, refreshing sleep. **Always insist on getting CASCARETS!**

air t' thim hobo-mobo troocks!—Puck.

"I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."

THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

The Coldest.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. [illegible]

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. [illegible] Book free by mail. [illegible]

Minnesota Historical Society

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX — ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901. — NUMBER 41.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The News ❧ Of the Week

Washington Notes.

The president has appointed F. Alexander Stewart of Minnesota, interpreter of the United States consulate at Nagasaki.

The president has appointed Edward B. Moore of Michigan to be assistant commissioner of patents, and Charles O'Neil to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral.

The president has appointed William M. Jenkins of Oklahoma Territory to be governor of that territory and James W. Reynolds of New Mexico to be secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

The first annual report of the affairs of Porto Rico, of which he is the executive, has been presented to Secretary Hay by Gov. Allen. Generally speaking, it says the island is in a prosperous condition.

The postoffice department has ruled that the marks of description and other similar permissible additions to fourth-class mail matter must be confined to the wrapper or cover or tag or label accompanying such matter.

In the United States supreme court, Chief Justice Fuller announced the final adjournment for the term on the 27th of May. The call of the docket will be suspended next Friday, and the court will take a recess next Monday until May 13.

The navy department has received a letter from Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic station, making known his purpose to be present at the ceremony attending the erection of a monument to Commodore Perry at Kurihama, Japan, July 14.

Secretary Hay has given Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, the Colombian minister, to understand that he cannot negotiate a treaty with him for the acquisition by the United States of the Panama canal until congress determines the route to be constructed.

It is understood in Washington that the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Pekin, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, are prepared to give a guarantee to the powers for the protection of all foreigners in China, if the foreign troops now stationed there are withdrawn.

People Talked About.

John Costello, an old-time circus clown, died suddenly in New York.

Robert McCormick, the new American minister to Austria-Hungary, left London for Vienna.

James McNeil Whistler, the painter, has been elected a member of the Dresden academy of arts.

John W. Hinton, well known throughout Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee at an advanced age, after a lingering illness.

John Costelo, an old-time circus clown, was taken suddenly ill and died in Taylor's hotel in Roosevelt street, New York.

Father J. J. Kennedy, of the Church of the Assumption, Cincinnati, a widely-known Roman Catholic priest, is dead.

Admiral Bertilleff, now commanding the Russian fleet in Spanish waters, has received the grand cordon of the Spanish Order of Merito Naval.

Former Gov. Charles C. Stockley, a picturesque figure in Delaware politics, and formerly a Democratic state leader, is dead. He was eighty-seven years old.

Dr. Henry Byron McKellops of St. Louis is dead, aged seventy-eight years. He had an international reputation as an authority on dentistry and dental surgery.

Samuel Brown, the best-known wool-merchant in Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee, aged eighty-three. He had been a member of the chamber of commerce since 1854.

George M. Allen, recently assigned to the free rural delivery service, with Denver as his headquarters, is dead. He was, eighteen years ago, editor of the Terre Haute Express.

It is said the organization of a huge stove trust is nearly completed, taking in all the large stove manufacturing concerns of the United States. The personal deal seems to have been engineered from Detroit.

Joseph Hume, the pioneer salmon packer, is dead at Berkeley, Cal., of heart disease. Mr. Hume established the first salmon cannery on the Columbia river, in 1874. In 1896 his business interests were transferred to Alaska.

Congressman Robert W. Taylor of Lisbon, Ohio, has decided to make divorce reform his life work. He will devote his energies to the passage of an amendment to the Constitution providing for uniform marriage and divorce laws.

The unexpected death at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, of James McMenamin of Hampton, the only successful canner of crab meat in the world, may result in the discontinuance of the industry which has made the name of McMenemin famous all over the world.

Sins and Sinners.

An insane electrician killed two men and injured three others, two probably fatally.

Two masked robbers held up the saloon of Harry Collins at Newcastle, Wash., and escaped with a cash booty of $2,550.

Mrs. M. A. Radcliffe of Denver, was exonerated from the suspicion of having voted illegally at the city election of April 2.

The president and cashier of the First National Bank of Vancouver, Wash., which closed its doors Saturday, has committed suicide.

The case of Capt. Garnett D. Ripley, the Henry (Ky.) ex-militia officer, charged with being an accessory before the fact in the Goebel assassination, is now with the jury.

A. J. Schroth, a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Birmingham, Pittsburg, was arrested recently by United States Marshal Leonard, on a charge of embezzling $35,000 of the bank's funds.

Foreign.

The king, the queen and the crown prince have returned to Stockholm.

The king of Saxony opened the international art exposition in Dresden.

It is regarded as certain that Great Britain must adopt the protective plan of raising revenue.

J. Pierpont Morgan and J. S. Morgan & Co. have each subscribed £1,0000 to the Victoria memorial.

The deceased wife's sister's bill has passed to its second reading in the British house of commons.

The census returns from Glasgow show a total of 760,329 population, an increase in a decade of 194,615.

The American society in London has issued a circular announcing the formation of an American branch of the Victoria memorial.

President Diaz will be unable to accept an invitation to meet President McKinley at the border, on account of the pressure of public business.

Spanish socialists have decided to celebrate May day with a general strike. The anarchists, however, refused to co-operate with them.

A dispatch to the Paris Reppel from Rome says that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has become mad in consequence of the ill-treatment of his jailers.

Frank D. Riordan, well known in commercial circles, and for several years a broker with offices in the Rookery building, Chicago, died in that city from heart failure.

Dr. Henry Byron McKellops, of St. Louis is dead, aged seventy-eight. He has an international reputation as an authority on all matters pertaining to dentistry and dental surgery.

Emperor William has presented his bust, in marble, to the duke of Abercorn, the chief of the British acsession mission, and other members of the mission will also receive valuable gifts.

News has reached London of a severe battle in the vicinity of Fort Darwin, Mashonaland, between a force of Charterland police and natives from Chinsi, under the outlaw Mapondara. Sixty of the natives were killed.

There is no truth in the report that Romanagil, the anarchist who is said to have been chosen, at the circle, at Paterson, N. J., to assassinate Emperor William, has been arrested at Bremen.

Up to date there have been 480 cases of plague and 195 deaths in Cape Town. There have been 13,912 inoculations. It is feared that the rats from East London to the Orange river are infected with the plague.

W. B. Kennedy, a prominent resident of Humboldt, Ill., is dead, aged eighty-three years. Kennedy was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He was a personal friend and companion of Kit Carson, the famous scout, and shared many of the latter's thrilling experiences on the plains.

General.

Arrangements have been completed for building an immense steel plant at the Soo.

The price of steel rails will be advanced $2 per ton. J. J. Hill has ordered 40,000 tons.

Attempts are being made to get all the telephone business of the country into one organization.

The coal miners of Southern Indiana have returned to work, and the mines are running on steady time.

Prof. Herron of Iowa will not be tried for heresy, as he would like, but on charges affecting his morality.

Three stitches were taken in the heart of a St. Louis man who was stabbed during a fight. He died two days afterward.

Alabama has voted, by a large majority, in favor of a constitutional convention. The vote was light throughout the state.

Lockett Agnew, of the firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons, states that J. Pierpont Morgan paid $150,000 for the Gainsborough portrait of the duchess of Devonshire.

Manufacturers of clothing in Chicago are laying plans for the formation of a gigantic combine, embracing the leading houses of their trade in every city in the country.

Gov. Ross was formally inaugurated at Dawson, April 12, and Gov. Ogilvia stepped down and out. The ceremony was largely attended, and Dawson was in gala attire for the occasion.

Chief of Police Kipley of Chicago has handed in his resignation to Mayor Harrison. For some time it has been evident, from statements made by the mayor, that he did not intend to reappoint Chief Kipley.

The Chinese quarter of San Francisco is very much perturbed at an effort by the federal authorities to suppress the traffic in female Chinese slaves. United States Marshal Shine has arrested thirty-four women.

An effort is being made to consolidate all of the tanneries in Allegheny county, Pa., with a capital of $10,000,000. Nine companies, it is said, have already agreed to enter the combine, and options have been secured on several others.

Miss Helen Deshler, the alternate, will christen the battleship Ohio at San Francisco in May. Mrs. Worthington Babcock, Gov. Nash's daughter, who was to perform the ceremony, is confined to her home in Columbus by illness.

Representatives of a score of plow-manufacturing concerns, who have been in session in Chicago to effect a combination of their interests, departed after formally agreeing to form one big company to control the market in the United States.

A conference between officials and employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which has been in session for several days, has resulted in the signing of agreements between the company's representatives and the representatives of the employes, satisfactory to both.

HOT AFTER CAILLES

BLOODTHIRSTY FILIPINO GENERAL PURSUED BY TROOPS.

Americans Surprise His Camp, Capture His Adjutant General and All His Papers, but the General Manages to Escape—Has a Reputation for Vindictiveness and Cruelty — Offered $10 Apiece for Heads of Americans Brought to Him—Can't Claim Immunity if Caught.

Manila, April 29—Capt. Wilson Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first infantry, on April 26 surprised the camp of the insurgent general Cailles at Dugot-Dugot, situated nine miles northeast of Cavinti, in the province of Laguna. Cailles was at his camp at the time of the American attack, but managed to escape. Capt. Chase's force captured his adjutant general, five other of his staff officers, fourteen men, twenty rifles, a large amount of ammunition and stores and all the papers and personal effects of the Filipino general. The insurgent major Velo was killed during the engagement, as were Corporal McGill and Private Tripp, both belonging to Company A, Twenty-first. Several columns of the American troops continue vigorously to pursue Gen. Cailles. Gen. Cailles recently offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth infantry. For more than a year past Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating to the south of Bay Lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half-caste. He has a reutation for vindictiveness and cruelty and is one of two of the Filipino leaders still in the field who have clearly violated the observances of honorable warfare. The Society of Mondo-Ducats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support of Gen. Cailles. If Cailles were captured, it is doubtful if he could claim immunity for past actions under the terms of the amnesty. In January of this year Cailles offered a reward of $10 apiece for the heads of all Americans brought to him.

STUDENT KILLED.

Is Shot by Companion While They Are Acting in a Play.

Burnsville, N. C., April 29. — During the closing exercises of the Stanley-McCormick high school at Burnsville R. N. McInturf, one of the students, was shot and killed by Baccus Bailey, another student, both representing characters in a play which was being enacted. When it became necessary for Bailey, in his role, to defend himself with a revolver against a drawn knife in the hands of McInturf, he used by mistake a loaded pistol, and in the presence of several hundred persons McInturf was shot dead on the stage. The boys were roommates and special friends.

JOLT FOR JEFFRIES.

Champion Pugilist Hit With a Beer Glass by a Congressman.

Kansas City, April 29. — James J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, quarreled with Congressman Jim Butler of St. Louis in a down town saloon, and the big pugilist was hit with a beer glass before the quarrel ended. Butler and Jeffries were in an ugly mood, and for a time it was feared that serious trouble would result. Congressman Butler was game and did not flinch when Jeffries threatened to extend his terrible right. The St. Louis congressman picked up a beer glass and let it fly at the champion. Friends interfered and the belligerents shook hands.

TRAGEDY AT BREAKFAST TABLE.

A Man Kills His Sister Without Warning.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., April 29. — Max Heck, who runs his father's farm near McGregor, Iowa, yesterday shot and almost instantly killed his sister, Mrs. Ellsworth, at her home in McGregor while at the breakfast table. The family had sat down to breakfast when Heck drew a revolver and fired directly at his sister. The ball entered just below the heart. It is thought that Heck was temporarily insane. He was arrested.

MIDWAY MUST CLOSE SUNDAYS.

Compromise Made on the Buffalo Sunday Closing Issue.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—The question of whether the gates of the Pan-American grounds are to be open on Sunday was finally settled by the board of directors. Their decision is a compromise. The gates are to be open from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m., but the midway and all amusement features will be closed during the twenty-four hours from Saturday night until Monday morning.

Pickpocket Killed.

Chicago, April 29. — While trying to escape arrest for snatching a woman's purse Richard Donahue, a notorious pickpocket was shot and instantly killed last night by Policeman Gardiner. Donahue was accompanied by three companions, but the latter managed to escape. The four thieves had been working in a crowd of several hundred people who were watching a fire.

Dropped Dead.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 29. — Harry Berlet, aged thirty-eight, a well known sporting man, late of Chicago, dropped dead here.

Destroyed by Fire.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 29.—Fire destroyed the Branch & Callahan mill in the center of this village, four storehouses and 500,000 feet of lumber. Several dwellings were damaged. Loss, $150,000; partly insured.

Chicago Elevator Burned.

Chicago, April 29.—The grain elevator owned by John Badenoch at Rockwell and West Madison streets was completely destroyed by fire. The loss on building and contents will approximate $200,000.

CALLAHAN NOT GUILTY.

So Says the Jury and the Judge Expresses His Disgust in Emphatic Terms.

Omaha, April 29.—After considering over night the guilt or innocence of James Callahan, the jury announced yesterday morning that he had no part in the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy, Jr. The verdict was an evident surprise to the court, and Judge Baker expressed his disgust in emphatic terms. Callahan was arrested on two other counts which the state is not now prepared to say will be made use of as no new evidence is at hand and the expense of going over the ground again is considerable. Judge Baker, addressing the jury, rebuked them in the most vigorous terms. "If Callahan had made his own choice of a jury," the court said, "he could not have selected twelve men who would have served him more faithfully. If the state for its part had made the selection, I know of no men it could have named who could have been less careful of its interests. The jury is discharged without the compliments of the court, and the prisoner is likewise turned loose as to this trial, I presume to continue the criminal practices in which you have failed to check him. I do not know what motive actuated you in reaching this decision, but I hope none of you will ever appear again in this jury box."

The jury was evidently ill at ease during this arraignment, but did not make any response and filed rapidly from the box as soon as it was at liberty. In the hallway Callahan mumbled his thanks and shook the jurymen's hands. This proceeding was one of embarrassment under the contemptuous eyes of the court officers. Chief of Police Donohue says he will urge Mr. Cudahy to at once withdraw the proffered reward of $5,000 for the apprehenson of Pat Crowe. "Crowe might easily make an appearance and claim the reward himself," said Chief Donohue, "as the evidence against him is no more direct than that against Callahan. In my eighteen years of experience with criminals I have never heard more absolutely convincing evidence presented than that presented against Callahan."

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A PONY.

Girl's Foot is Caught in a Stirrup When the Animal Runs Away.

Red Oak, Iowa, April 29. — Pluma Nordquist, the twelve-year-old daughter of S. C. Nordquist, a prominent Red Oak merchant, was dragged half a mile by a runaway pony, with her foot fast in the stirrup. She was dead when found.

Attempt to Blow Up a Mine.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 29.—An attempt was made during the night to blow up the Midland Plaster company's mine near here. A fuse leading to 500 pounds of dynamite, so placed that its explosion would wreck the mine, was discovered by an employe, who destroyed it. Forty men employed in the mine getting out stuff for the Pan-American exposition, struck the previous day. The mine is now guarded by a force of deputies.

Three Brothers Shot.

Gilman, Ill., April 29.—At a country dance three miles south of Gilman the three Morris brothers, Walter, James and Philip, of this city, were shot. Walter died; the other two will recover, though James was seriously wounded. The shooting followed a fight between the brothers and three or four other guests at the dance. George Morrison did the shooting. He gave himself up to the sheriff and claims he fired in self-defense.

Libraries for Iowa Towns.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 29.—The second bulletin of the state library commission, which has just been received here, shows that six Iowa towns have voted tax levies this spring for the establishment of public libraries. They are Pleasant, Hawkeye, Stuart, Jefferson, Hawarden and Colfax. Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Mount Vernon and Upper Iowa university at Fayette, all have received a gift of $25,000 from ex-Gov. Drake and have voted a tax for the establishment of a free public library.

Dennis Must Be Tried in Nebraska.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 29.—The Monona county grand jury failed to find an indictment against Frank Dennis for the alleged murder of John P. Worrell last February. The crime occurred on a sandbar in the Missouri river, and the evidence showed that the crime was out of the jurisdiction of the Iowa courts. The surveyor who investigated the matter testified before the grand jury. It is said the Burt county, Neb., authorities will take up the matter of prosecuting Dennis.

Sheriff in Possession.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 29.—The sheriff of Ida county has taken possession of the hardware and implement business of F. J. Thompson of Holstein on a writ of attachment. Thompson left home suddenly last Monday and numerous claims are being filed by creditors. Thompson's wife claims a $5,000 interest in the business.

Called Back.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 29.—William Parkins, the young man who escaped from the county jail here a few days ago while painting in the corridor, was arrested at Worthing, S. D., and brought back by Sheriff Jackson. Parkins was waiting to be taken to the state's prison to serve an eighteen months' term when he escaped.

Big Loss by Fire.

Fond du Lac, Wis., April 29. — Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Gurney Refrigerator Manufacturing company. The loss is $100,000; fully insured.

Forest Fires Raging.

Houghton, Mich., April 29. — Forest fires are raging at a number of upper peninsula points, and unless there is a drenching rain soon great damage will be done and many hamlets and villages endangered.

Prisoners Sentenced.

Redwood Falls, Minn., April 29. — Judge Webber sentenced George Raymond to two years at Stillwater for burglary, and Martin Callahan to two months in the county jail for petit larceny.

SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

CHINESE PUNISHED BY THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Four Engagements Fought at the Great Wall Between German and Chinese Troops—Warriors of the Celestial Empire Make a Stubborn Resistance, but Were Finally Routed — All Chinese Troops Driven Out of Chili Province — French Troops Were Not Engaged.

Pekin, April 29. — It is stated here that the Germans sustained over thirty casualties in the recent engagement with the Chinese on the borders of Shansi province. One lieutenant was wounded. The pass where the engagement was fought will be held by foreign troops. All the Chinese troops have now been driven into Shansi province from Chili. None of them have surrendered; however, and they are still defiant.

The main body of Germans and French who participated in the engagement is returning. The Germans now hold the passes into Shansi and three highways, making it easy to carry out a forward movement should it be necessary.

Gen. Kettler's report shows that the Chinese troops did not leave the province until they were forced to do so. The entire brigade commanded by Gen. Kettler met the enemy April 23 and inflicted immense loss upon them. The report does not give this loss. The Chinese were forced to leave the province and were fully demoralized.

Fought Four Engagements.

Berlin, April 29.—The German war office has received the following advices from Count von Waldersee:

"Three engagements occurred April 23 and a fourth April 24, at the great wall, between four columns under Gen. Kettler and the Chinese troops under Gen. Liu. The Chinese were everywhere defeated, and after a stubborn resistance were forced back over the wall, being pursued as far as Kun-Kuan. Our casualties were four officers wounded and three men killed and thirty-two wounded. The French troops were not engaged."

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

Negro Arrested Charged With Starting the Fire.

Houston, Tex., April 29. — In a fire which destroyed a livery stable and three residences yesterday morning five persons were burned to death and several others were injured. The dead are Job Copping, a florist, his wife and three children. A negro has been arrested on the charge of having started the fire to get revenge on his employer for having discharged him. In the ruins were found the bodies of the victims, among them being an infant which had been born to Mrs. Copping during the progress of the fire. The fire started in a livery stable over which several families lived. The building, a mere shell, was a mass of flames when the firemen arrived. A crippled widow, Mrs. Thompson, escaped from the building and says she saw the Copping family run back into their room from the hallway, and that was the last seen of them alive. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Hopper were cut off from escape by the stairs and jumped, Mr. Hopper's leg being fractured and Mrs. Hopper receiving internal injuries.

WORKMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Buried Under Tons of Earth in a Baltimore & Ohio Tunnel.

Frederick, Md., April 29.—While attempting to sink a forty-foot shaft in the west end of the Mount Airy tunnel, which is to be one and a half miles long, for the new improvements on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Ridgeville, twenty miles from here, about 3,000 tons of earth fell upon the workmen in the tunnel, entombing a number of the seventy-five men who were there. The bodies of Arthur Frazier, colored; Douglass Hicks, colored, and Michael Coyne, foreman, of Fayette county, Pa., have been recovered. Michael Kearns, another foreman, is known to be under the debris, and it is thought that there are a number of others.

TAKES PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLORS.

Swiss Amateur Claims to Have Discovered the Secret.

Berne, April 29.—The Bund, the leading paper printed in German in Switzerland, has a long article on the discovery of the secret of color photography by a Berne amateur, Adolph Gartner. He has been working on the invention for several years, but, by a happy accident, a few days ago he discovered the secret, and it is simple. Gartner shows magnificent specimens on paper, porcelain and glass, in colors of blue, red, brown and dark yellow.

DECORATES THE CZAR'S HEIR.

M. Delcasse Presents Grand Cordon of Legion of Honor to Grand Duke Michael.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, went to the imperial palace at Gatchina, where he was received by the dowager empress and Grand Duke Michael, the heir presumptive. To the latter he presented the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor.

REBEL NATIVES ARE KILLED.

Sixteen Insurgents Slain During Suppression of Disturbances.

Algiers, April 29.—Later advices from Marguerite report that sixteen rebellious natives were killed during the suppression of the disturbances there.

Killed and Eaten by Natives.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 29. — Herr Mercke, a German millionaire who was cruising in his yacht, and Herr Caro, his private secretary, were recently murdered by natives off New Britain. Caro's body was eaten.

Unbalanced by Business Reverses.

Lincoln, Neb., April 29. — Norris Humphrey, for twenty-five years a leading business man of Lincoln, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. Business reverses, it is said, unbalanced his mind.

GRAIN INSPECTORS UNDER FIRE.

E. W. Knatvold and George H. Tunnell of Minneapolis Must Face Charges.

St. Paul, April 29. — Charges have been filed with the railroad and warehouse commission involving the standing of two members of the grain inspection force at Minneapolis, E. W. Knatvold, chief deputy inspector, and George H. Tunnell, his first assistant. They have been summoned to appear before the commission. The charges are made by B. F. Benson, a deputy inspector, who alleges that Knatvold and Tunnell tried to influence him to change his report on certain wheat. He graded the wheat "rejected," and in spite of repeated solicitation from Knatvold and Tunnell, as he claims, he refused to raise the grade to "No. 3." It is said that the amount of wheat involved aggregates 800,000 bushels.

SERIOUS FOR DUNTON.

Canvasser May Be Tried on the Charge of Forgery.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 29.—W. V. Dunton, who was arrested here Friday by Chief of Police Martin on instructions from the Minneapolis Times for alleged fraudulent collecting in Spokane, Wash., and at points in Montana in the name of that paper, appears to be a much wanted man. In addition to the charges preferred by the Times, Seth I. Zemer, a Minneapolis publisher, wants him held to answer to the charge of forgery. Zemer had employed Dunton to canvass for books published by him. Dunton's practice while making the rounds of Sioux Falls as a book agent, it is charged, was to send in orders whether the parties approached had ordered them or not. Therefore, Zemer wants to prosecute Dunton for forgery in signing the names of parties to orders for books. If tried for forgery Dunton will be held here. But it is likely that he will be turned over to the Spokane officials if they come after him. Dunton is in jail.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND.

Seeded Land Blown Away to Depth of Several Inches.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 29.—Saturday's dust storm was followed by a severe wind and rain storms in the evening which did considerable damage to farm buildings in the country northwest of here. Several large barns in the vicinity of Leola are reported torn in pieces by the wind, and many smaller buildings wrecked. Farmers report extensive damage to seeded grain from wind storms of the past three days, many fields being practically ruined. In light soil the ground has all blown away to a depth of several inches.

BIG FOREST FIRE.

A Million Feet of Logs Burned Near Mellen, Wis.

Duluth, Minn., April 29. — Advices from Ashland, Wis., report the first serious forest fire of the season, Friday afternoon, when 1,000,000 feet of hemlock logs were burned near Mellen, and the Wisconsin Central passenger train got by the fire with difficulty. Fires are scattered all along the south shore of Lake Superior, and near Iron River and Muskeg are said to be particularly active.

Fire in Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., April 29. — Fire last night totally destroyed the building and stock of the Zenith Paper company, causing a loss of about $55,000, of which $35,000 is on stock and balance on building. The stock was insured for $30,000 and the building for about $15,000, and the latter was owned by C. E. Dickerman of St. Paul. Buildings adjoining were damaged by heat and water to about $10,000 additional, of which the Duluth Paper company, which had $7,000 stock in warehouse next to the Zenith company, was the principal sufferer. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Did the Tramp Fire It?

Hudson, Wis., April 29. — George A. Grant, a pioneer truck farmer residing three miles east of the city, lost by fire a large barn, four horses and three head of cattle. The loss was $1,000; insurance, $100. Sheriff Bell was summoned from the city and arrested a tramp who came out of the burning building. He gave his name as Clarence Baker. He was araigned before Judge Disney on a charge of vagrancy.

Cheap Lands Going Fast.

Wahpeton, N. D., April 29. — The Western Surety and Adjustment company of this city has just completed the purchase of 12,420 acres, being all of the remaining Northern Pacific holdings in this county. This deal places about all the cheap lands in Richland county in the hands of resident owners, and is the biggest real estate deal made in this county in wild lands for some time.

Lumber Company Preparing to Ship.

Bemidji, Minn., April 29.—The Bacus-Brooks Lumber company is erecting a large hoisting works on the east shore of Lake Bemidji along the new Minnesota & International railroad tracks. This company has 21,000,000 feet of logs in the lake at present, and all of it will be shipped by rail to Minneapolis. The same company also has 11,000,000 feet in Leech lake to be shipped by rail.

Fargo to Make Lighting Contract.

Fargo, N. D., April 29.—As a result of the supreme court decision declaring the city's electric light contract void, the council held a special meeting and adopted a resolution calling for bids for lighting the city under a new contract. The mayor was given power to act in making a temporary contract.

Manitoba Pioneer Dead.

Winnipeg, April 29. — Capt. Hackland, a veteran officer of the Hudson's Bay company, died here yesterday, aged seventy-two.

Killed by Paris Green.

Northfield, Minn., April 29. — Rosa Markoe, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Markoe, died from eating Paris green which she found while at play. Medical aid was not summoned until too late.

Smallpox at Mantorville.

Kasson, Minn., April 29. — Another case of smallpox has been found in Mantorville, three miles north of here. It broke out in the family of Mr. Ellison. All necessary steps to prevent its spread are being taken.

Novel Writing.

Rusher—I can write a novel in a month, but I can't sell it for five years.

Bighead—Perhaps if you reversed the process you might succeed. If you wrote a novel in five years you might be able to sell it in a month.—Life.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

WHY GIRLS CANNOT THROW.

There Is a Scientific Reason, Consisting of Difference in Their Structure and That of Boys.

In this, the season of outdoor sports, the boy at school is prone to poke fun at his sister, because she prefers to skip the rope, and deride her because she cannot perforce throw a top at all, while he can make his spin every time. And he generally consoles himself for lack of her company by saying that "girls can't throw, nohow."

In this he is far nearer right than he thinks, perhaps. Girls cannot throw, at least, not like men can. And they never can. They are not "built that way."

When a boy throws a stone he crooks his elbow and reaches back with his forearm, and uses every joint from shoulder to wrist. The boy's arm is relaxed: a girl throws with a rigid arm. This is because her collar bone is longer and set lower than is a boy's. This interferes with the free motion of her arm, required in throwing accurately.

The Sea-Trip Cure.

"You say my wife has swallowed some foreign substance, and you can't seem to reach it, doctor?"

"That's it, exactly."

"Well, what can we do, doctor?"

"I would recommend six days on an ocean liner."—Yonkers Statesman.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

Hillsdale, Ill., April 29th.—Much interest has been aroused here over the case of William Marks, who has been in a dying condition for several months with an apparently incurable Kidney Disease.

The leading physicians of this place had pronounced his case a hopeless one, and others from Port Byron, Geneseo, and Davenport, Iowa, had attended him, and in a consultation decided that he could not live.

In desperation, his nephew inquired of Mr. L. F. Giles, a local druggist, as to a last resort. Mr. Giles suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which had just been introduced here.

The results were marvelous. Mr. Marks immediately began to improve, and within a few weeks was able to be up and about, completely cured.

His cure is the talk of the neighborhood, and is considered nothing short of a miracle.

There appears to be no doubt that this new remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, will cure any case of Kidney Disease, for the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Dropsy, yield readily to its remarkable influence. These forms of Chronic Kidney Disease have hitherto been considered incurable, and have baffled all medical skill, and yet, this new remedy has cured every single case in which it has been used in this neighborhood. The doctors themselves are amazed at the wonderful work Dodd's Kidney Pills are accomplishing in Rock Island Couny.

It isn't the man who works the hardest who complains most about what a strain his job is on him.

Read notice of the Pioneer Press' great offer on guessing population of Canada in this issue.

Much Better Than the Endless Chain.

Here is a good chance to get a musical instrument or a camera free. The plan is better than the endless chain, as it does not cost you a cent, even the 10 cents invested coming back to you. If you want a mandolin, guitar, violin, zither or 4x5 camera for nothing send 10 cents in coin or stamps to Nat'l. Mus. Inst. Concern, 21 Aurora avenue, St. Paul, Minn., get your instrument and start the ball a-rolling.

Firearms and ammunition are commanding premiums of 10 per cent in Shanghai.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sheep thrive best in a pasture where moles are numerous. The moles serve to drain the land.

Foolish and obstinate people alone suffer from neuralgia or rheumatism. For they can always secure Wizard Oil and cure themselves.

In Austria mushrooms are grown in coal pits.

$1.20 may make you the possessor of a handsome fortune.

Australia consumes more meat than any other country.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The newest thing in medical science is the "isolation cure."

WHY GET SOAKED
WHEN
TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM?
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.

Chattel Loans.

Foreign & Domestic Xchange

INSURANCE.

Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE TAKEN BY

D. COLLINS

THE

Photograper.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice: Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON, Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Two or Three

Dollars a year is all it will cost to Insure your dwelling agaist fire and lightening.

You cannot afford to be without insurance when it is so cheap.

For rates call on

H. E. IVES.

Representing 12 first-class Companies.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

Methodical Punctuation.

Speaking of W. H. ("Coin") Harvey, a Chicago man said:

"An amusing incident took place while Harvey was editor of Coin, a paper which he published in Chicago. Harvey, in talking to one of his partners, took exception to the want of punctuation in the paper. 'There isn't enough punctuation,' he complained, 'and Coin doesn't look right without it. There ought to be a comma once in so often, then so often a colon, and all the rest. Don't you think so?' he wound up appealingly.

"'I do, indeed,' heartily replied the partner, who was not wholly devoid of humor. 'That's a great idea of yours, Harvey. If I were you,' he suggested, 'I'd draw up a rule to that effect.'

"Harvey thought it over, and the thought commended itself. The next day, therefore, a rule reading somewhat as follows was posted in the office of Coin: 'Hereafter it is the rule of this office that articles appearing in the columns of this paper must be punctuated as follows: Every 12 words shall carry a comma; every three lines a semicolon; every four lines a colon; every five lines a period; exclamation and question marks may be used as heretofore. The employees of this paper will please observe this order.'"—New York Tribune.

A Failure In Coopering.

A certain man who was once a prominent Kentucky politician was more a demagogue than a statesman. He was, according to Short Stories, in the habit of boasting that his father was a cooper in an obscure town in the state—that he was "one of the people" and didn't belong to the "kid gloved aristocracy."

The "general's" great failing being his fondness for liquor, it will surprise no one to be told that the more he drank the more loudly he declaimed his political sentiments and the prouder of being the son of a cooper he became. During a political campaign, where his opponent was the southern orator, Tom Marshall, he had been unusually noisy and offensive in his boasting regarding his obscure origin. In replying, Marshall said, looking hard at the general:

"Fellow citizens, my opponent's father may have been a very good cooper. I don't deny that: but I do say, gentlemen, that he put a mighty poor head into that whisky barrel."

Real Nice Bathing.

It may be doubted if a tub bath in Jamaica is a luxury. The bathhouses make a brave show in a row of low brick buildings in the rear of the hotels, each little house with a big stone tank for a bathtub.

I went out to see the baths on my first day in Kingston and was surprised to see a sign nailed against the wall bearing the words:

"Gentlemen Are Requested Not to Use Soap In the Baths."

"Why are gentlemen requested not to use soap in the baths?" I asked the hotel clerk, a dignified young woman of dark complexion.

"Because it soils the water and makes it unpleasant for the next bather," she said.

"But do your guests all bathe in the same water?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," she replied. "You see, the tanks are so large and the pipes are small. It takes all night to fill the tanks, and the water has to last all day."

Not Fatal.

Willie—I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing.

Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through. I've been through it often.—Ohio State Journal.

Counterfeit China.

Other things besides money are counterfeited, and purchasers of old china have to be continually on their guard or they will be paying many dollars for what is worth only a few cents.

"The market is full of imitation china," said a lower Fourth avenue dealer in antiques who was asked about the matter. "Persons who rely on marks are sure to be deceived, for marks are easily imitated, and there is not one that has escaped forgery.

"Both French and English manufacturers forge all of the most sought after marks and find sale for their products. In looking for old china I find that every mark of importance has been forged, from Dresden to Worcester and Crown Derby, not excepting old Sevres. Every day would be purchasers come here and visit other New York shops, looking for china, and have no mortal idea at all correct of what they are buying. Yet they will talk after a most learned fashion and will take offense at the very suggestion that they may be deceived.

"If you are going to judge of china by its marks or evidence of its age and use from discoloration, cracks and chipping, you are more than likely to be cheated, for all of these things are easy for an expert and dishonest dealer to imitate. If you are not a judge of china [illegible] honest expert [illegible] purchase [illegible]—New York [illegible]

Took It Seriously.

The late Professor Hinsdale was singularly devoid of all sense of humor, and as for slang—well, he knew far more about the deadest of dead languages than he did concerning these saucy innovations on his native tongue.

There was a certain piece of legislation which was of considerable interest to the local school officials. It had been introduced into the legislature and was there hanging fire.

One day Professor Hinsdale, then school superintendent, said to Mr. Tom Whitehead, secretary of the board of education: "Mr. Secretary, what is the outlook for that special school bill now in the hands of the state legislators? Do you believe it will be adopted soon?"

The secretary shook his head in a manner that was meant to be thoroughly discouraging and said, with a strong emphasis:

"It will be a cold day when that bill is passed."

The superintendent nodded and passed on.

A day or two later somebody came into his office and asked him about the prospects of the same bill.

"Well," he replied in his heavy way. "I have no personal means of knowing the status of the measure, but I have been assured emphatically by Secretary Whitehead, who may be considered an expert in securing knowledge of this character, that the bill will not pass until next winter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Public Gallows a Century Ago.

Even if the bicycle had been invented a hundred years ago touring could hardly have become very popular—at all events, for solitary cyclists. The old guidebooks were by no means cheerful reading. A run from London to East Grinstead, a distance of five or six and twenty miles, would have taken the wheelman past three gibbets, and it was just as likely as not that from one or the other of them a body would be swinging in the wind.

Up till the beginning of the nineteenth century the gallows was almost as frequent a landmark as finger posts or public houses have become now. The traveler approaching York is directed by the guidebooks to "turn round by the gallows and three windmills," and the road out of Durham is "between the gallows and Crokehill." Going out of Wells you "cross the brook and pass by the gallows."

Any number of such directions can be gleaned from the old books for the guidance of travelers a hundred years ago, and as these interesting objects were put up and the dead bodies of malefactors left upon them for the special edification of footpads and highwaymen there was a suggestiveness about them that must have given a special piquancy to cycle touring if it had been in vogue at that time.—London News.

Question of Ethics.

"Be truthful," said the teacher.

"Always?" asked the boy.

"Always," answered the teacher.

"Never tell a lie?"

"Never."

"Not even a white lie?"

"Not even a white lie."

"Huh!" ejaculated the lad scornfully. "It's a mighty good thing for you you ain't a boy with my dad for a father."

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the boy, "if you was my dad's little boy an you'd heard what he said about Aunt Eliza comin to visit us with her children an Aunt Eliza had asked you if you weren't all glad to see her an you'd told the truth, like I did, you'd think there was a place where your trousers was mighty thin after dad got through with you."

He went back to his desk, and as he sat down with great care there was an expression on his face that showed the great lesson of truth had been, at least in a measure, lost on him. And in his indignation and innocence he did not appreciate the humor associated with the fact that his teacher did not belong to that division of the human race that wears trousers.—Chicago Post.

Curious Picture Frames.

In many churches of Provence and Italy, especially those near the sea, ex voto paintings placed on the walls in accordance with vows made by pilgrims in moments of danger are often remarkable for their frames. Among the curiosities may be enumerated laths formed of splinters from ships that have been wrecked; also frames made of pieces of heavy cables, occasionally painted bright hues, but sometimes left in their primitive gray color and splashed with tar. Nailed to the laths surrounding a painting representing sailors fighting with fierce savages may be seen African or Polynesian spears and darts or swords made of hard wood, evidently mementos of terrific struggles. Sailors or landsmen who have made vows during times of peril at sea and who have no trophies to display will surround their paintings with broad bands of wood heavily incrusted with shells and seaweed, not infrequently of rare and extremely beautiful kinds.—London People's Friend.

A Reasonable Inquiry.

"Have you heard from 'Old Boomerang' since she went home?" asked Mr. Tucker, putting his feet on the table.

"I want you to stop calling mamma 'Old Boomerang,'" said Mrs. Tucker. "What makes you call her that?"

"Why, I was just wondering when she was coming back, that's all," answered Mr. Tucker. "You needn't get sore about it."—Indianapolis Sun.

Class Against Class.

"You," remarked the fire fiend, "are not the consumer I am."

"No," said the cyclone; "I am one of the greatest distributers in the business, though."—Indianapolis Press.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper. [illegible]

The Squire and the Summing Up.

At a lawyers' dinner in Buffalo one of the best stories told was of Squire Murray, who weighed 300 pounds and who was born in Ireland, was in the whisky business here and held his court on the Terrace. The courtroom was like a courtroom in Ireland. The bench was five feet from the floor, with a chair whose back reached to the ceiling. The trimmings of the room were all green. Mr. Lockwood and Judge Beckwith were trying out a case before the squire. There was no jury. At the close the squire paused.

"Do you wish to sum up?" he asked.

"I leave it all with your honor," said Mr. Lockwood, who advises young lawyers with a ticklish cause and friendly face on the bench to do likewise.

"I'll sum up," said Judge Beckwith.

"Very well," replied Squire Murray. "While you're at it I'll slip down in Murray Bros.' and have a drink with Lockwood. But I'll be back before you finish."

The squire and Mr. Lockwood went out. The squire was in search of the spirit of the law at the root of the law. Mr. Lockwood thinks they had a drink. On the stairs, half way back to the courtroom, with the echo of Beckwith's voice sounding in their ears, the squire stopped.

"Lockwood," said he, "you've won your case."

Then they went in and heard Beckwith finish summing up.

THE

St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years have bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum six hundred and two dollars ninety cents ($602.90) which is claimed due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gilbert Anfinson and Sarah Anfinson, his wife, mortgagors to Samuel M. Dainard mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of January 1894 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the 6th day of January, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 66 of mortgages on page 237 and was recorded in Red Lake county in book B. page 553.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by said Samuel M. Dainard, to the Scandia American Bank of Crookston Minnesota by written assignment dated the 6th day of March 1894 and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 9th day of August 1895 at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 75 of mortgages on page 320, recorded Red Lake county Book F, page 350.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-one (31) in township one hundred fifty three (153) north of range forty-two (42) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Red Lake county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake county at the front door of the courthouse in city of Red Lake Falls in said county and state on Friday the 14th day of June 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($602.90) and interests, and the taxes if any, on said premises and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1st A. D. 1901.

SCANDIA AMERICAN BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. K. HANNAY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

(May 1-7t-June-12)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of May 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

W½ SW¼ sec. 10, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mscl. App. 378.
3800.

(April 3-6t-May 8)

The Standard

Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey

makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL
BENZ
MINNEAPOLIS

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. BISKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	P. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Karl M. Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. P. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR

Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

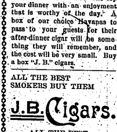
J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Farmers Know



The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew. Supplied by agents everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city. Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

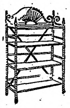
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham, ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture



Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

By Daylight Along the Mississippi.

The most beautiful river scenery in the world is between St. Paul and Chicago. Our "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40, St. Paul 8:15 a. m., and reaches Winona 11:01, La Crosse 12:33 p. m., Dubuque 3:59, and Chicago at 10:20 p. m. An interesting and comfortable trip.

Ask Your Home Agent to Ticket You by the Burlington.

SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	15c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'
FOR
Strawberries
and Greens.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. B. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.
If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Frederickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.58½	Oats	.20
Wheat No. 2	.55½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.122
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives — President
J. L. Johnson — Recorder
A. R. Jones, A. H. Weagant, T. J. Thorkelson — Councilmen
L. Holmes — Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

I. Dahleen is figuring on building a bowling alley.

H. E. Adams was up from Red Lake Falls Monday.

R. H. Aimer is building an addition to his blacksmith shop.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

Fresh greens and strawberries at the fruit store of W. McAndress.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls was here a few hours last Thursday.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

H. Peterson is again wearing the white apron at the Paradis place.

C. A. Brink spent Sunday with his many friends at Thief River Falls.

Anton Anderson has bought an interest in the Geo. Pfister meat market.

Dr. Dunlop was up from Crookston Thursday and called on his friend C. G. Rapp.

Joe. Smith, the insurance man, was up from Crookston the first of the week.

Landlord Finberg of the Hotel St. Hilaire made a trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dahl, of the town of Rocksbury, Sunday April 28th, 1901, a son.

J. B. Armstrong, the cigar manufacturer of Red Lake Falls was here interviewing the trade last Friday.

O. Cliffgard has been busy the past week in his garden setting out grafted apple trees and all kinds of shrubbery.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it, and will pay cash.

A brother and sister of Mr. Iver Johnson arrived Monday from Norway and will make this place their future home.

The Mission Friend sewing society will meet with Mrs. A. Hall Thursday afternoon May 2nd. All the ladies are invited.

The approaches of the bridge across the county ditch west of here were partly washed away last Sunday caused by the heavy rains.

Mrs. H. Tway writes the SPECTATOR to have her address changed to Sand Point, Idaho, where she is located and has a millinery shop.

Rev J. T. Hammond will preach a special sermon to the Odd Fellows at the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 11 o,clock. Everybody invited.

Iver Johnson, edgerman on the gang saw side of the mill came in contact with one of the saws last week and in consequence will take an enforced lay-off.

Druggist Thorkelson was one of the few that observed Arbor Day and in a year or two will have nice shade trees in front of his beautiful residence on Water street.

Helena, Montana, will burn a carload of tar which will feed a huge bonfire on the mountain near by in honor of President McKinley and party when they visit Montana's capitol, May 28th.

Willing men to the extent of a score or more turned out Sunday and tore down the large barn on the McAndress farm—or what was left to be torn down after the cyclone got through with it Friday evening. M. McAndress estimates his loss at about $1,000.

Læfevre Smiley, brother of Editor Smiley of the Thief River Falls Press has just completed a census of the Indians on the reservation west of Beltrami county and finds there are just 87 Indians—big and little—holding down eleven townships of valuable land that rightly belongs to Red Lake county.

—It is better than ready money, because it cures rheumatism, constipation, sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Wind, Rain, Hail.

A heavy rain storm accompanied by a high wind and some hail was the closing part of the weather program Friday evening. Considerable damage was done to buildings along the path where the wind did its best. A large barn on the farm of M. McAndress north of town was partly blown down, so much so that it will have to be taken down and rebuilt. The windmill at the Hotel Markham was too weak to stand the test and was forced to the ground. The south end of the Catholic church happened to be in the path of the hurricane and was moved about a foot off the foundation and the building in general, badly warped. Other damages of minor importance is reported in this neighborhood. It is estimated about three inches of rain fell during the night.

Cashier Ellington of the Scandia Bank, Crookston was here on business yesterday.

Mrs. C. Gerbig, formerly of this place but now residing at Akeley, Minn., arrived last Thursday on a visit to friends.

Dr. Dodds, presiding elder of the Crookston District, will preach in the M. E. church Wednesday evening May 1st at 8 o'clock and will hold the quarterly conference after preaching services. Everyone interested in the advancement of the church and society are earnestly invited to be present. Let us unite our efforts in this good cause.

Julius Pleth, formerly of this place and who is now doing a wholesale land business at St. Hilaire, placed a full page adv. in the Spectator published at that village and in consequence sold a dozen or more farms within a week. He is now giving away corn to farmers for seed and offers $75 in cash prizes for the best ears of corn brought in from farms in Red Lake county.—Ada Herald.

A great many people once belonged to churches and lodges that they have left because they couldn't run them, and got mad about it.

New Bank Incorporates.

The First State Bank of St. Hilaire has prepared for it articles of incorporation which will be filed immediately. The incorporators are Lewis Ellington, Crookston; C. H. March, Litchfield; and J. K. Hannay, N. B. Hannay, Martin McAndress, Julius Pleth, Wm. A. Sorsdreil, P. G. Paradis and K. O. Gigstad of St. Hilaire. A new brick structure will be erected with fire proof vault on the site of the present bank building which will be moved to the rear and occupied until the new building is finished.

Down in Arkansas a man who desires to drink alcoholic beverages will hereafter have to take out a license granting him that privilege. When he steps up to the bar for his morning eye opener, he will have to show his badge which every licensed drinker must constantly wear—to the bartender before that individual will supply his wants. The licenses cost $5 per year, and the state expects to derive a goodly annual revenue from their sale.

Just as a girl begins to think she is grown, she discovers that hardly anybody pronounces the simplest words correctly.

One of the laws enacted by the late legislature, provides for a stay of ten days on bills allowed by cities, villages and towns before the money can be drawn. The bill further provides that any five taxpayers, who take exception to the allowance of a bill by the municipal authorities, on the grounds of irregularity, excessive charge, etc., may within ten days file a petition for an appeal on such bill, and the court will then pass upon its merits.

The hog is the mortgage lifter, the sheep the farm fertilizer, the cow the barn builder, and the hen the grocery bill payer. This quartet with a man and woman not afraid of the work of caring for them will insure prosperity on any farm. So says an old and experienced agriculturist and we know he has told the truth in a small space. If the sheep and the hen were more common in this country, our farmers would pile up large bank accounts. For the care bestowed, they pay as well as hogs.

A shrewd swindler, who recently struck a locality in North Dakota will keep away from there in future. Representing himself to be a doctor, he obtained a note for $100 from a farmer and in return signed an agreement to cure his wife of an ailment. The farmer got to thinking it over, and concluded he was a sucker. Driving to town he entered the bank and heard the swindler offer the note for sale, saying he had procured it in payment of a bill for groceries he had sold. When the dust cleared away the note had been torn to bits, and the doctor was still running.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

The Tribune, of April 11th, published at Wakarusa, Indiana, has a few nice words to say about our local pastor as will be seen by the following few lines: "Rev. Hammond preached his farewell sermon at the M. E. church Sunday morning and was greeted by a large audience. Rev. Hammond has been with us two years and has done much to build up the church. He has been an excellent citizen and he and his worthy wife will be greatly missed. He has decided to enter a western conference. The audience were greatly affected as they bade their pastor and wife an affectionate farewell."

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

—To cure a cough in one day, take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Good Entertainment.

The concert at the Hotel Markham Thursday evening proved to be a genuine treat. Miss Gleason is a singer who could command applause in any city in the land and certainly nothing of the kind has been heard here before. Her management of the piano is unexcelled and her two instrumental numbers were received with very well deserved applause and encored in both cases. The Japanese character song by the Misses Fleckenstein of Crookston and Scotish dance by the same young ladies were executed in a manner which would do credit to professional dancers. The club swinging by Misses Cromb and Nettie Gleason was a pretty and graceful exhibition and was greatly enjoyed, as was also the rendered of some of Ben King's story verses by the latter young lady. It is to be hoped that the affair may not be the last of the kind to be heard here this summer.

Arrow Shots.

> I shot an arrow into the air,
> It fell to the earth; I know not where.
> —LONGFELLOW.

People in a small town turn opera glasses on a stranger.

Every mean act a man does, comes home to roost.

It is always better to ignore most of the talk you hear.

Some men are funny at everything they attempt to do.

If you take out a life insurance policy, be sure to read the fine print.

Some people have no business except among their own church members.

If you want to bring rain, wear your patent leather shoes if you have any.

Nobody is too trifling to shirk his duty, no matter how hard it may be to do it.

You hardly expect a loaned article to come back as good as it was when you loaned it.

The odd thing is, that so many men will lie when the truth would suit so much better.

Whenever one woman refers to another as that "person" there is usually trouble brewing.

People who have the reputation of knowing more than they can tell us, make us very tired.

Some men are so peculiarly built that no odds how they dress, they do not look dressed up.

Flowers blooming in the house are always in the front window, whether it is a south window or not.

People coming from small towns are a good deal more sociable than those who have lived in larger towns.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Synopsis of Game Laws.

The sale, exposure for sale, or shipment at any season of the year of any variety of game bird, either land or aquatic. There is a similar prohibition against moose and deer meat, and it includes also hides and heads.

A license fee of 25 cents is charged residents of the state desiring to hunt deer, moose or elk, and non-residents are charged $25. Citizens of states that impose a license fee on visiting hunters are charged a $25 license fee for hunting any variety of game in Minnesota.

The open season for game and fish of the various varieties are as follows.

Snipe, pinnated grouse, sharp tailed grouse, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1.

Quail and ruffled grouse, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

Woodcock and upland plover, July 4 to Oct. 31.

Wild duck of any variety, or any variety of wild geese and brant, or any equatic fowl whatever, Sept 1 to Jan. 1.

Deer, Nov. 10 to Nov. 30.

Male moose or male caribou, Nov. 15 to Nov. 20.

Each hunter is allowed to kill three deer and one moose and one caribou.

Fish—Any variety of trout, April 15 to Sept. 1.

Any variety of bass June 1 to Mar. 1.

Sale of brook trout and black bass is prohibited and made unlawful. All other food fish inhabiting the inland lakes and streams of Minnesota, May 1 to March 1.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The Moth.

A knowledge of how to prevent the depredations of the moth is desired by all housekeepers, who find the inroads from these persistent little pests very trying. Turpentine, camphor, pepper, tobacco, sulphur and other simple remedies were used by our grandmothers but for some cause modern housekeepers do not always find these satisfactory. Perhaps, after all, the surest preventive is to destroy the moth eggs early in the season and pack all woolen garments away before the approach of warm spring weather.

The number and variety of moth is quite extensive each having its individual preference, all being the decided enemies of the housekeeper; the fur moth, wool moth, carpet moth, wood moth, grain and meal moth all different varieties of the species. Woolen garments, blankets and wool comforts should receive attention as soon as they can be spared. They should be brushed, shaken and aired. Boxes or trunks should be prepared to put them in. They should be lined with newspaper and then sprinkled with powdered borax. Each article should be folded and wrapped in paper or old sheets and laid in the trunk; when full, cover with more papers and scatter borax over the top. Close securely and set in a dark room. Woolen articles, thus packed away will escape all damage from moth and keep in good condition until fall.—Journal of Agriculture.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by Joe Provost a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 130 asking that the w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ sec. 22, township 151 range 45 be set off from said school district No. 130 and attached to school district No. 153 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901; at the office of the county auditor, in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.
(April 24-May-1)

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by A. L. Peterson a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in school district No. 125 asking that the north half of se¼ sec. 21 township 152 range 42 be set off from said school district No. 125 and attached to school district No. 148 was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901, at the office of the county auditor in the city of Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[SEAL] ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.
(April 24-May-1).

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

No one will fail to find pleasant, profitable diversion in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Its thirty and more contributors cover a wide range of interesting subjects. "When John C. Calhoun went a-wooing," the delightful romance of the great statesman is no less engrossing than "The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane" in the White House, or than Clara Morris's "Frank-Sen," the love tale of a little Japanese girl acrobat. There is a weird fascination in the narration of "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," and several thrilling stories are told of "When the animals escape from the Zoo." In "summers of our discontent" Edward Bok gives sound advice on summer vacations—notably good in telling what to avoid. "Preserving a husband in summer" and "keeping summer boarders with success" solve both problems. There are three architectural and the usual contributions concerning work in and about the home fashions, etc. The half dozen or more notable pictorial features include "In the Fold" the best photograph of the twenty-seven thousand submitted in the Journal's contest; a page reproduction of W. L. Taylor's painting, "President Lincoln's call for Volunteers," and "A Glimpse of Picturesque Canada." By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

—If you want, to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

The Dictator of Nome.

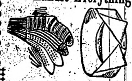
There is a little man up at Nome whose word is law. His legal standing is not as high as an ordinary constable, but by common consent he rules the camp. Easterners first heard of him when he made his great dash over the frozen snows to the relief of the winter whalers of Point Barrow. Even Arctic explorers marveled at this accomplishment, but those who knew the nerve of the man simply said, "That's like Jarvis."

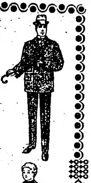
If you would have such nerves and such endurance, drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer, for it is brewed from the purest barley malt and hops. It will keep your body warm and strong and your nerves quiet. Have a case in your home. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

A Colorado paper says—As we have had several requests to print the market reports of this locality, we give you this weeks report, which probably would apply the world over. Young men, unsteady; girls, lively in demand, coffee, considerably mixed; fresh fish, active and slippery; wheat, a grain better than barley; eggs, will probably open in a few days; whisky, steadily going down; onions, strong and rising; breadstuffs, heavy. Boots and shoes, those on the market are steadily going up and down. Hats and caps, not as high as last fall, except foolscaps, which is stationary. Tobacco, very slow, and has a downward tendency; money, close but not close enough to get hold of. Feathers light and going up. Iron firm. Butter stronger. Opium a drug on the market. Advice good but no demand.





We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.
If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S
It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. 6088. It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.
SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.
PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:
Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent. DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.
MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.
GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly
J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.
A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by
IMPERIAL DRUG CO. St. Hilaire, Minn.

"Dont Speak to me."

All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought.

The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about), frightened by the most insignificant occurrences—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.

Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to speak a good word for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—MRS. M. H. LEWIS, 2108 Valentine Ave., Tremont, New York, N. Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhœa, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am," MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (June 8, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what your medicine has done for me. I suffered for four years with womb trouble. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down the most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief I began using your remedies—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** Blood Purifier, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have, from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful Send description and get free opinion.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864.
Div. 2, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

$15.00 A WEEK and Expenses, yearly contract, weekly pay, for men with rig to sell Poultry Mixture in the country. We furnish bank reference of our reliability. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 24, East St. Louis, Ill.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Nature's Priceless Remedy
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Sprains, Burns, Sores and all Pain.

Special Get it of your druggist, 25, 50c. If he does not sell it, send us his name, and for your trouble, we will Send You a Trial Free.

Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 B'way, Newburgh, N. Y.

N W N U —No. 18.— 1901.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

The Impolite Man.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

"That's very plain," said he.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

England's Army and Navy.

It was recently stated that England's army and navy is inadequate to properly defend herself from a sudden onslaught. England is, in this instance, like the individual who allows disease to creep into his system through a stomach too weak to properly digest the food taken into it. To strengthen the stomach there is nothing better than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, liver and kidney trouble, and as a tonic, is incomparable.

Value of Advertising.

"What's all that crowd of women over there at Bargen's?"

"Shoppers who read Bargen's ad."

"But that's an unusually large crowd for so early in the morning."

"I know; but the ad said: 'Come early and avoid the crowd.'"—Exchange.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Impossible to Say.

Johnson—Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth?

Parkinson—By no means. It is impossible to say what a man can do until he tries.—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

She Stops.

Soulful Youth (at the piano)—Do you sing "For Ever and For Ever?"

Matter-of-Fact Maiden—No; I stop for meals.—Tit-Bits.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

A Cheaper Method.

Kicker—Jinks has been ordered to go abroad to take the mud baths.

Bocker—Why don't he stay at home and run for office?—Judge.

CHANCE FOR THOUSANDS

IF YOU GUESS CANADA'S POPULATION.

Pick It Out and You Will Receive Five Thousand Dollars—Smaller Sums for Approximate Guesses.

There is a certain figure, probably somewhere between 4,833,239 and 6,041,543, which, written down and sent to the Pioneer Press in connection with a three months' cash subscription for the Daily and Sunday paper, may have the property, a few weeks hence, of endowing the writer with $5,000.

He who writes down the number next to that one will receive $2,000, and so on through a list of 1,000 names, the last 460 of whom will receive $1 each—$10,000 to be divided among the best "guessers." As guesses come into the Pioneer Press they are recorded, a certificate is sent to the guesser and a duplicate to the Press Publishing association, a corporation which awards the prizes. This corporation awarded thousands of dollars in a similar guessing contest on the population of the United States. Every precaution has been taken to insure the most perfect fairness in the competition. No one within the wide field of the Pioneer Press can really afford to be without the paper, and by sending in his subscription before the contest closes he may, in addition to the benefits derived from its daily visits, become the possessor of a handsome sum of money. Every one who sends $1.20 for the Daily and Sunday Pioneer Press for three months will be entitled to one guess free. You may send subscription for as many months as you choose and you will be entitled to one guess for every three months' subscription paid in advance on the Daily and Sunday, or one guess free with each year's subscription paid in advance to the Weekly Pioneer Press.

THIS OFFER IS LIMITED.
DO NOT DELAY.

Guesses must be sent to the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., before June 1, 1901.

More doctors, it is claimed, are kept busy in Australia than any other country.

Chance for thousands if you guess Canada's population. You may be the lucky person. $1.20 may do it.

The size of personal greatness depends almost entirely upon the point of view.

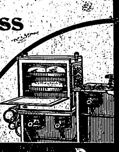
If Your Wife

is nervous and your doctor's medicine does her no good, why don't you write to Dr. Greene about her and get his advice? This will not cost you anything, and it will probably be the means of making your wife a well woman.

Dr. Greene's address is 35 W. 14th St., New York City. He is the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura and has the greatest success curing nervousness in all its forms. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of women and men have been made well through his counsel. Absolutely no charge for advice by mail.

160-Acre Farm Free in Manitoba, Canada.

Why pay rent for a farm when you can obtain 160 acres of the choicest lands on the continent for grain growing, stock raising or mixed farming free, or purchase Government or railway lands near railway stations and towns at from $2.00 to $6.00 per acre on the ten-year installment plan? Manitoba is the nearest province in Western Canada to the Great Lakes and has a complete system of railways; four competing lines run to the East, consequently cheap freight rates which assures the farmer the full value for all he raises. 33,000 farmers exported 36,000,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 head of cattle and $500,000 worth of dairy produce in 1899. Good schools and municipal system. Low taxes. For full particulars write to or call on **J. D. GILLIES,** Agent Government of Manitoba, Canada, 187 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.



FROM WASHDAY

From Monday to Saturday—at every turn in the kitchen work—a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove will save labor, time and expense—and keep the cook comfortable. No bulky fuel to prepare or carry, no waiting for the fire to come up or die down; a fraction of the expense of the ordinary stove. A

Wickless
BLUE FLAME
Oil Stove

will boil, bake, broil or fry better than a coal stove. It is safe and cleanly—can not become greasy, can not emit any odor. Made in several sizes, from one burner to five. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

TO BAKING DAY

BIGGEST SALVAGE RECORDED.

Saving $1,250,000 in Gold from Steamship St. Paul.

When the big American line steamship St. Paul ran aground in a dense fog on the Jersey beach, near the lower end of Long Branch, before daylight on January 25, 1896, in the cargo was $1,250,000 in gold, consigned to a firm in New York. It was essential that this should be landed. Arrangements were made with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company to have the stranded liner hauled off. She and her cargo, including the gold, were heavily insured. After it was found that it was going to be very difficult to float the big ship the consignees of the gold, who needed it in their business, appealed to Captain Clark as Llyod's New York agent to have it landed. It remained aboard the vessel three days; the fact of it being there rendered the underwriters liable for a heavier tax in the event of the vessel being floated. Naturally the American line did not make any strenuous efforts to have the bullion discharged, and just as naturally Lloyds were anxious to get it off as quickly as possible, for in the event of a storm arising and causing the destruction of the ship the gold would have added so much more to the loss of the underwriters. Captain Clark chartered a steamer and offered to take charge of the gold and land it. Thereupon the captain obtained a promise that the gold would be landed immediately. Thus the underwriters were relieved of the further risk and expense of floating the stranded ship. The gold was transferred to the lighter Haggerty down a sagging chute-suggestive stretch of canvas in bags, kegs and boxes. Twelve men armed with revolvers guarded the treasure as it was transferred from a pier to a truck and taken to a vault in Wall street. The award of $166,000 for salvage service in the case of the St. Paul was the largest ever obtained in an admiralty court. The St. Paul was aground ten days. It was said that she had not a plate bent or a rivet started.—Ainslee's Magazine.

JAMES MADISON IN YOUTH.

Scotch Schoolmaster Named Donaldson Gave Him His Start.

James Madison, fourth president of the United States, was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751. His father was a planter in moderate circumstances, and James was the eldest of a family of twelve. The boy's first education was received at a school kept by a worthy Scotchman, named Donaldson. His progress was remarkable and encouraged his father to give his son a college education. Young Madison entered Princeton college and was graduated in 1772, remaining a year after to make a study of Hebrew. On his return home he devoted himself to teaching his brothers and sisters, all the time pushing his own studies. In history and constitutional law he was especially well versed, and these acquirements served him well in his public career. Early in 1776 he was appointed a delegate to the state convention which met in May, at Williamsburg. This convention's duty was to instruct the Virginia delegation to the continental congress in regard to the declaration of independence. Three years later young Madison was a delegate to congress, and from that time he held many important public offices. In 1809 he was elected president of the United States. He served during one of the most critical periods in the history of the country—while the second war with Great Britain was in progress. At the close of his second term as chief executive Madison retired to his estate at Montpelier, Va., where he peacefully passed the last twenty years of his life with his beloved books and friends. He died there June 28, 1836.

RIVERS UNDER THE OCEAN.

Streams of Fresh Water Said to Course Under the Sea.

A few months ago H. Benest, an English geographer, published an interesting study of streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea. Disasters to ocean telegraph cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1895, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river; the alluvial material transported by this fresh water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in breaking it. The fact is that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep hollow of more than 1,300 meters (4,270 feet) that is transversed by the Brazilian cable. Also while the cable was being repaired at a point 24 kilometers (15 miles) from the shore the repair ship was surrounded one day by orange skins, calabashes, and bits of cloth, which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal river, 140 kilometers (90 miles distant.—Chicago Journal.

Government Sending Out Seeds.

Senators and members of the house have left at the agricultural department in Washington thousands and tens of thousands of addresses of persons to whom packets of vegetable and flower seeds are to be sent. One day last week not less than 1,200 mail sacks, each containing 200 packages of seeds, were dispatched from the Washington post-office. It is estimated that the total number of seed packages this year will amount to 11,000,000, or 2,000,000 more than last year. Each year the volume swells like a rolling snowball.

Races Represented in Europe.

It is reported that Professor Deniker has come to the conclusion, after examining 380,000 cephalic and craniometric indices of European peoples, that there are six principal and four secondary races represented in Europe. [illegible]

A woman's heart, like the [illegible] should have but one man in [illegible]

SPRING CATARRH MAKES PEOPLE WEAK AND NERVOUS

MISS ANNA BRYAN OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Anna Bryan, a favorite cousin of William Jennings Bryan, is well known socially in Washington, D. C., where she has a host of friends. Miss Bryan recently studied music at Fairmount Seminary, of Washington, D. C. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

1459 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"At the solicitation of a friend I began some weeks ago to take your Peruna and I now feel like a new person. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who want a good tonic and a permanent cure for catarrh."—Anna Bryan.

MRS. BERTHA KOCKLER, 177 Guinett street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna and Manalin have done me very great service, and I recommend them with pleasure to all who suffer with nervous catarrh of the stomach as I did. Should such a disease ever attack me again I shall immediately take Peruna. I now feel very well and have a good appetite all the time. I have gained in weight. I recommended Peruna to an acquaintance of ours and he is making remarkable progress. I looked so badly for a time before I began your medicine, that now when I meet some of my friends they say: 'I was very much worried about you, but now you are looking so well.' I shall always keep Peruna and Manalin in the house as family medicines."—Mrs. Bertha Kockler.

Thousands of Fair Women Are Never Without Peruna, The National Catarrh Remedy.

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Miss Marie Coates.

Gentlemen—"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the attention of my friends to it. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

Mrs. Al. Wetzel, 21 South 17th street, Terre Haute, Ind., writes:

"Peruna is the greatest medicine on earth. I feel well and that tired feeling is all gone. When I began to take your medicine I could not smell nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can smell and hear. When I began your treatment my head was terrible, all sorts of buzzing, chirping and loud noises. Three months ago I dragged around like a snail; now I can walk as briskly as ever. I am going to go and see the doctor that said I was not long for this world, and tell him that Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Al. Wetzel.

If all the tired women and all the nervous women, and all the women that needed a tonic would read and heed the words of these three fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

If it is the stomach that is out of order, and the digestion impaired, Peruna quickly makes things right by restoring the mucous membrane of the stomach.

If the nerves tingle, if the brain is tired, if the strength is flagging and the circulation of blood weakened by flabby mucous membranes of the digestive organs, Peruna reaches the spot at once by giving to these membranes the vitality and activity which belongs to them.

The pelvic organs are also lined with mucous membrane which in the female sex is especially liable to derangements. Peruna is an absolute specific in these cases. The women everywhere are praising it. No other remedy has ever received such unqualified praise from such a multitude of women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A $100,000 school house for colored children is to be erected at Bristol, Tenn.

A woman teacher in an Ohio school has a professor in her eye instead of a pupil.

Three months' subscription to the Pioneer Press may win you a fortune.

A pound of phosphorus heads 1,000,000 matches.

Baseball players: Golf players: all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

Pick it out and you may receive five thousand dollars.

What we need is more unwritten poems and unsung songs.

Ten thousand Irish children are being taught the Erse language.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.

(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

MAM-M-MA!!
DON'T YOU HEAR BABY CRY?

Do you forget that summer's coming with all its dangers to the little ones—all troubles bred in the bowels.

The summer's heat kills babies and little children because their little insides are not in good, clean, strong condition.

Winter has filled the system with bile. Belching, vomiting up of sour food, rash, flushed skin, colic, restlessness, diarrhoea or constipation, all testify that the bowels are out of order.

If you want the little ones to face the coming dangers without anxious fear for their lives, see that the baby's bowels are gently, soothingly, but positively *cleaned out in the spring time, and made strong and healthy before hot weather sets in.*

The only safe laxative for children, pleasant to take (they ask for more) is *CASCARETS.* Nursing mothers make their milk mildly purgative for the baby by eating a *CASCARET* now and then. Mama eats a *CASCARET,* baby gets the benefit. Try it! Send for a 10c box of *CASCARETS* to-day and you will find that, as we guarantee, all irregularities of the little and big childrens insides are

CURED BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. [illegible]

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR

VOLUME XX

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

NUMBER 42.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

AWFUL HOLOCAUST

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Conflagration Extended a Distance of Two and a Half Miles by Half a Mile Wide — Loss Will Reach Ten or Fifteen Million Dollars—Fourteen Solid Blocks of Residences Consumed — Block After Block of Business Houses Go Up Before the Flames Were Conquered—Six Lives Said to Be Lost.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 5.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city began yesterday shortly after noon in a small factory from a defective wire, according to the best belief, and burned for nearly ten hours. In that time a property damage estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 was caused. According to the city map 130 blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to the block is ten, hence 1,300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the finest public and private buildings were destroyed, including hotels, theaters, churches and residences. The casualties cannot be accurately estimated. That there were several seems to be well authenticated. Among them was that of the fire chief, who sustained a bad fall.

The mayor ordered all of the saloons closed and has impressed help to clear the wreckage. When the fire reached Julia street it was a roaring furnace without any prospect of being put under control. The local military companies were called out to keep back the crowds and the fire department **Began to Use Dynamite** to blow up the houses a block from the fire and thus prevent the fire from spreading. So fierce was the blaze, however, and so strong had become the wind that millions of sparks and flying burning shingles spread over five or six blocks, setting the roofs of the houses on fire in advance of the department. Soon Senator Taliaferro's residence, then the adjoining houses of that block were ablaze, and in spite of all efforts to save the Windsor and the St. James hotel, both hostelries were quickly enveloped in flames. For about an hour the guests in the Windsor had been busy packing their trunks and went away loaded with trunks and grips, some unfortunately to the United States hotel, but most of them to the Riverside.

Leaping madly across the street from the Windsor, the flames attacked the Seills house and then the Methodist parsonage, and in a few moments the Trinity Methodist church was a mass of flames. The opera house block followed and the Richards and Livingstone boarding houses came next. A desperate effort was made to save the Baldwin mansion, which was recently purchased by the Elks for $18,000. No earthly power could save this building and the entire block and the one west was quickly a mass of flames. Once the fire got started on Main street the closely adjoining buildings **Went One After the Other.**

Paint shops with barrels of oil were plentiful in this district, and as they caught fire one after another, the blaze rising hundreds of feet high, quickly set fire to the buildings across the street. Then the Hubbard hardware store caught and the people scattered when they saw what had happened. Hundreds of pounds of powder and a great deal of dynamite were stored in this building. In ten minutes there was a roar and the building collapsed like an eggshell. The dynamite and powder had exploded. Here again there was much danger for the firemen. Cartridges began to explode and bullets began to fly around and the effort to fight the flames at this point had for a time to be abandoned. This was only the start of the most intense part of the fire. The new Furchgott building was soon ablaze and then quickly the Gardiner building was also a mass of flames. Down the street the **Fire Spread With Rapidity** and the entire section of Day street from Market to Main street and extending for five blocks back, was burning all at once. The city building went, the fire department building, the armory, the county court house, the city jail and the graded schools and the Catholic church and orphanage, St. John's Episcopal church and the convent. All this destruction was wrought in less than four hours. At 8:30 the fire was checked at the intersection of Laura and Bay streets, where the Commercial bank is located, which went up in the flames, the Western Union Telegraph office being just across the street and not damaged. Among the prominent hotels burned were the St. James, the United States, the Placide and the Windsor. It is impossible at this hour to ascertain the losses, but it is estimated by insurance agents that it will be between eight and nine million dollars. Six lives are reported lost.

Thousands Are Homeless.

At 1 a. m. this morning the situation was one approaching desolation in a large section of the city. The burned district reaches from Burbridge street on the north to St. John's river on the south, a distance of not quite two miles. The width of the desolated area is thirteen blocks. Within this space practically everything is blackened ruins. On Bay street, the principal mart of trade, the Western Union Telegraph company's building is the first building standing, going west. Everything west of Laura and Bay is gone. At 10:15 o'clock the fire was under control, having practically burned itself out.

Meetings of the city council, the commercial bodies and the charitable institutions will be called Saturday morning to devise ways and means for meeting the situation. Mayor Bowden at 1 o'clock this morning says the property loss will exceed fifteen millions. Ten to fifteen thousand people are homeless.

TWO BLOCKS BURNED.

Gridley, Ill., Visited by a Destructive Fire.

Gridley, Ill., May 5. — Two entire business blocks, facing Center street, were burned yesterday afternoon, causing a loss estimated at $80,000. Mrs. H. Cohn, wife of a clothing merchant, started to burn a pile of rubbish. She lighted it and then left it. In a few minutes it had spread to the butcher shop owned by William Setla. A brisk south wind carried it across the street to the new Commercial hotel, and from there it jumped to the new Gridley State bank. By this time, it was seen that the whole town was in danger and a call for aid was sent to Peoria. A steamer and a hose cart were sent, but before their arrival the fire had destroyed two blocks of buildings and had practically burned itself out. There were no casualties.

ALL TEXAS TURNS OUT.

Reception to the Presidential Party a Brilliant Affair.

Austin, Tex., May 5.—Out of Dixie the presidential party yesterday traveled into the heart of the great Southwest. The president's reception in the Lone Star State was a continuation of the ovation he has received throughout the South. Every honor was shown him and his party and there was much enthusiasm. Gov. Sayers and other prominent state officials met the president at Houston, the first stopping place inside the state, and accompanied him as far as Austin, the capital. There were some interesting features at the reception at Houston, and a very picturesque scene at Prairieview, where the president addressed the colored students of the state normal school. At every station along the route there were cheering crowds. The feature of the day was the reception accorded the party at Austin, which, like New Orleans, had never before had the honor of entertaining a chief magistrate of the nation. The city was profusely decorated and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination of congress avenue. Austin never before held such crowds of people. They came from every direction, some hundreds of miles, and literally swamped the hotel accommodations of the city. It was estimated that over 20,000 visitors were here. As the population of Austin is only 23,000, the tax upon its facilities can be imagined.

TO BE SOLD FOR JUNK.

This Will Be the Ending of the Famous Frigate Minesota.

Boston, May 4—Poor old frigate Minnesota will be stove up and sold for junk after all. A strenuous effort has been made to save the famous old craft for sentimental reasons, and the movement had apparently met with success about a week ago when she was ordered to Virginia to act as a receiving ship, but yesterday this action was reversed by Secretary Long and her fate was sealed. She will fly the flag no more.

Dunton Sentenced to Prison.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 5. — W. V. Dunton, the book agent, newspaper collector and swindler who was arrested here a few days ago on instructions from the authorities at Spokane, Wash., and from a publishing house and newspaper in Minneapolis, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree for attaching the names of individuals to alleged orders for books, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

Old Man Nearly Killed.

Waterloo, Iowa, May 5.—John Jackson, sixty years old, came near being killed yesterday while at work in the blacksmith shop of Ole Gullickstad. He was working at an emery wheel when the belt slipped off the pulley. He attempted to replace it while the machine was in motion. He fell across the drive bar and next to the fly-wheel. He was picked up badly injured but will recover. How he escaped death is a mystery.

Ingersoll Temple.

Chicago, May 5. — The building in Chicago of a $100,000 temple to the memory of Robert G. Ingersoll, in which the teachings of the orator and atheist shall be perpetuated, is the purpose of the Ingersoll Memorial association, incorporated at Springfield. The projectors are Edward C. Reichwald, secretary of the American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation; Frederick Dahlstrom and Samuel Roberts.

Turkey to Pay.

Constantinople, May 5.—It has been arranged that the Imperial Ottoman bank shall pay the Cramps £100,000 sterling as a first installment, and pay an amount not specified to the Krupps, from a 6 per cent sur tax on the general taxation of the empire. Simultaneously with this announcement the Turkish officials have revived the old story that the Cramps' payment includes the United States Armenian claims.

Examined for Cadetship.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, May 5. — John Lund, a student at the state normal school, passed the examination for a cadetship at West Point and stood at the head of the list of seventeen applicants. B. M. Gibson of Independence was a close second and was recommended as an alternate in case Mr. Lund fails to pass the final test at Fort Snelling.

Trans-Siberian Road.

Moscow, May 5. — Vityovsky, chief engineer of the Trans-Siberian railway, says that since the railway was begun in 1892 3,600 miles of track have been laid and that 2,000 more must be constructed before the great work is complete. He expects that the road will be finished in 1903. Already thirty miles of bridges have been built.

Cherokee treaty Rejected.

Washington, May 5.—Acting Chairman Bixby, of the Dawes Five Civilized Tribes commission, yesterday wired the rejection of the treaty negotiated for allotment of the Cherokee lands as follows: "Canvass of the vote concluded last evening. Cherokee agreement defeated by majority of 1,232 votes."

Killed by a Policeman.

Schuyler, Neb., May 5.—Because he refused to submit to arrest while disturbing the peace, a stranger, supposed to be R. W. Moss, was shot and killed by a policeman. At the inquest the officer was exonerated.

Held to Grand Jury.

Cando, N. D., May 5.—James Pike, a young farmer, was bound over in $500 before Justice Elsberry on the charge of having shot two of his neighbors' colts.

MANY LIVES LOST

CASUALTIES ADD TO THE HORROR OF THE JACKSONVILLE FIRE.

A Number of People, Hemmed in by the Fire, Jumped Into the St. Johns River and Nearly All of Them Lost Their Lives—Number of the Victims Is Not Known—Work of Clearing Up the Debris Proceeding Rapidly — Relief Trains Bring Supplies for the Homeless and Hungry.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 6.—Just how many persons perished in the great fire of Friday cannot be ascertained at this time. It is known, however, that Martha Hagan, a colored woman, perished in the flames, for her partially burned body was found in front of the door of her house. A number of people whose names cannot be learned were drowned in the river while attempting to escape from the flames. They were the occupants of the Meyer & Muller and the Mohawk blocks, which ran back to the river from Bay street. These people were hemmed in by the fire and took refuge on the docks. The latter were soon in flames, and one person after another **Jumped Into the St. Johns.**

Several of them crowded into a boat, which was capsized and nearly all were drowned. A steam launch picked up several men who were struggling in the water, but did not report their names, and so it is not known who the rescued were. The citizens have taken breath from the direful calamity visited upon them, and to-day building operations will begin. The streets have already been cleared of rubbish as much as possible, and an army of linemen are at work clearing away the miles of tangled telephone wires. Firemen are still playing on the smoking ruins, and where possible men are digging safes out of the mass of bricks that cover them. The hunger of 10,000 homeless people was satisfied yesterday upon the arrival of relief trains and boats **Bringing Provisions** from neighboring towns. Early yesterday morning a commissary was established in the center of the city and thousands were fed during the day. The relief fund is growing hourly and every mail brings offers of assistance. An order was promulgated under martial law requiring all merchants whose stores were spared by the conflagration to open their doors and sell to all who asked. The streets have been crowded all day with shoppers who lost all in the fire, and many stores remain open all night. It is estimated that 3,000 persons have left the city and every outgoing train is **Crowded With Refugees.**

Five car loads of tents have been received, the property of the state, which are to be used by the homeless temporarily. Another shipment of tents is expected from the government today. The Times-Union and Citizen estimates the total property loss at $11,000,000. These figures are based upon an itemized statement furnished by a volunteer committee of citizens. Martial law is being rigidly enforced and the town is quiet, although much anxiety prevails because of the threats said to have been made by the negroes that they would obtain provisions by force at their first opportunity.

MAYOR TAGGART A HERO.

Prevents a Serious Accident at the Risk of His Life.

Chicago, May 6.—Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, who is here on a visit to friends yesterday prevented a pleasure party from meeting with serious accident, if not death, in a runaway. Mr. Taggart acted promptly, though he did it at the risk of his own life. He was riding behind the party in an automobile when the horses, taking fright, ran away. Putting his machine to its full speed Mr. Taggart passed the runaways, brought his auto to a stop and jumped to the ground, not a second too soon, grabbed one of the horses by the bridle. The speed of the team carried him off his feet, but though he was dragged more than a block, he kept tight hold of the bridle and finally brought the horses to a stand-still. Beyond a few slight bruises Mr. Taggart was unhurt.

LOCK-OUT AT DAYTON, OHIO.

National Cash Register Company Shuts Down Its Works.

Dayton, Ohio, May 6.—Twenty-three hundred men have been locked out by the National Cash Register company. The trouble arose about the discharge of four union men in the molding department. J. H. Patterson, president, and Robert H. Patterson, manager, say they will shut up the factory indefinitely. The shop committee asked the company to take the men back. This was refused. The molders walked out and the metal polishers struck in sympathy with the molders. Other unions were preparing to strike when the company closed the doors and dismissed all of the men. The office force has been suspended.

GOING INTO THE TRUST.

Great Western Cereal Company May Have but a Brief Existence.

Akron, Ohio, May 6.—It was learned here on the return of the men who were present at the birth of the Great Western Cereal company in Chicago this week, that negotiations have already been started for the consolidation of the new company with the American Cereal company. It has been predicted since the inception of the Great Western company that the result would be such a combination, but it was not expected steps in that direction would be taken so soon.

Cannot Receive Mr. Kruger.

London, May 6.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that President McKinley has informed Mr. Kruger that he cannot receive him either officially or unofficially.

Murder and Suicide.

Hebronville, Tex., May 6. — Manuel Mesa, a constable, killed his wife and then committed suicide by blowing his brains out. Jealousy is the supposed cause.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Cut Off From Escape in a Burning Apartment Building.

Chicago, May 6.—Seven persons were burned to death, three fatally injured and several others slightly burned and otherwise injured in a fire that destroyed a three-story apartment building at 9316 Marquette avenue, South Chicago, early yesterday. While the occupants of the burning building were struggling with the smoke and flames in hope of forcing their way to safety, the firemen, who were responding to the alarm, were vainly waiting for a freight train which was blocking the way of the fire engines to move away from the crossing and give an open road to the fire. Marshall Driscoll, in charge of the firemen, called to the conductor and brakemen to move the train but they refused to comply with his request. The police were sent for, and the crew was arrested. Then under orders of the fire marshal the train was backed from the crossing, but by the time the firemen reached the burning building the structure had been destroyed. Scattered among the embers were found the charred remains of the victims. The bodies were burned beyond recognition and were identified in various ways. The train crew, who live at Elkhart, Ind., are being held without bail awaiting the verdict of the coroner's inquest. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was an old one, built of wood and burned so rapidly that all avenues of escape by stairways were cut off before the occupants were aware of the fire.

UNCLE SAM TURNED DOWN.

England's Reply to the Complaint About the Seizure of a Wrecker.

Washington, May 6.—The answer of the British government to the inquiry of the state department respecting the seizure at Union bay of the wrecking vessel Ajax, which was engaged in saving the American steamer Willamette, has been received, and, as was expected, it takes the ground that the Willamette was not wrecked in waters "contiguous to the United States boundary line," a condition which the treaty makes necessary to wrecking operations like this. It appears that Union bay, the scene of the wreck, is more than 100 miles distant from the boundary line, and in the light of the treaty and of subsequent decisions of the authorities, it could not be regarded as forming part of the contiguous waters, so that the seizure was justified and cannot be made the subject of official remonstrance.

KING LUDWIG IS WORSE.

Mad Ruler of Bavaria Presents a Pathetic Spectacle.

Berlin, May 6.—Mad King Ludwig of Bavaria has just celebrated his fifty-third birthday anniversary. His condition grows worse and he now presents a painfully pathetic spectacle. His eyes have lost all expression and his voice is growing feeble. The hair on his head and his beard are white and ragged, as the appearance of a barber provokes a violent paroxysm. His face is the color of parchment. The only sign of recognition he ever gives is a feeble smile. He smokes cigarettes perpetually and alternates between semi-starvation and wild voracity. His doctors say he may live five years unless an internal hemorrhage occurs.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

Collision of Two Traction Cars at Akron, Ohio.

Akron, Ohio, May 6.—Two Northern Ohio traction cars collided at the foot of a steep hill on North Howard street yesterday afternoon and about a dozen people were injured. The two cars were loaded with passengers and were traveling close together. For some reason the brakes on the second car failed to work and it dashed down the hill at a terrific speed, striking the forward car which had stopped to take on more passengers. Strange to say no one on the second car was injured except the motorman, Scott, who sustained serious internal injuries. The rear platform of the forward car was crowded and all on the platform were more or less injured.

BERTHA USED A WHIP.

Indiana Girl Publicly Chastises a Newspaper Publisher.

La Porte, Ind., May 6.—Miss Bertha Mack, aged twenty years, yesterday publicly horsewhipped William Hunt, a newspaper publisher, for giving publicity to statements reflecting on her character. Miss Mack then took up her position in front of Hunt's office, and while she confined him as a prisoner by threatening further vengeance if he ventured forth, addressed a crowd of upward of a thousand people, reciting her wrongs and claiming justification for her deed. Hunt has made no defense.

Canada Concurs.

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—The dominion authorities have concurred in the United States regulations, recently adopted, regarding the carding and sealing of packages passing between the United States ports via Canada. Cars must be sealed by United States custom officers, the seals to remain until the goods arrive again in the United States. Railroad iron and other merchandise in bulk, which is incapable of being put in locked cars may be transported on platform cars, duly corded and sealed.

Wholesale Arrests in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—During the past four days there have been wholesale arrests and seizures in connection with the alleged revolutionary movement. It is reported that persons of high standing and position are involved. Several hundred persons have been arrested during the last forty-eight hours, including a number of prominent people.

Killed by Lightning.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 6. — During a heavy thunder storm Judge J. J. Healy was struck by lightning and instantly killed at his ranch west of this city. Judge Healy was an intimate friend and associate of Senator Kyle.

Suspected of Selling Stolen Goods.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 6.—A gang of six tough looking characters are under arrest here on suspicion of selling stolen property. They were peddling pantaloons and spectacles thought to have been planted in this vicinity.

ARE LEAVING PEKIN

AMERICAN TROOPS COMMENCE EVACUATION OF CHINA.

Artillery and Cavalry Leave Chinese Capital and Will March to Tien-tsin—Infantry Will Leave by Rail as Soon as the Transports Arrive —Imposing Farewell Ceremonies Attend the Departure of the Troops — Evacuation by Foreign Troops May Result in General Disorder.

Pekin, May 6.—The American cavalry and artillery, which has been ordered to leave China, has just left here for Tien-tsin. The men will march to that place, carrying ten days' concentrated rations. They marched yesterday to Tong Ku. These cavalrymen were extremely popular here, and the cleanliness and order of their camp arrangements were much praised. Imposing farewell ceremonies attended their departure. Sir Alfred Gaselee and other British generals with their staffs were present and the British commander sent a detachment of Baluchis, who escorted the Americans outside the city walls. Gen. Chaffee publicly thanked the cavalry and artillery for their services in the international relief expedition and for their behavior since, which has been, he said, a credit to themselves and their nation. The infantry and headquarters staff will leave by rail as soon as the transports arrive at Taku.

General Disorder Feared.

Reports have been received that the districts along the line of march of the German troops returning from the west have been largely deserted by their inhabitants. There has been much commandering by them. They required supplies and transportation from one mandarin, who, fearing that compliance with the demands made upon him were impossible, committed suicide. Other districts are reported to be greatly disturbed by disbanded soldiers and banditti. One district requested aid from the French soldiers, who, upon arriving there, had a fight with the outlaws and sustained some loss. Two of their officers were killed. These reports of disturbance are held to show that there will be disorders in every direction should the evacuation of foreign troops begin without arranging for the return of a sufficient Chinese force to maintain order.

To Open Up Manchuria.

London, May 6.—"I am informed by a high native official," says a Shanghai correspondent of the Times, "that China has approached the powers suggesting a complete reopening of Manchuria to the enterprise of all countries, and that replies have been received from Japan, the United States and Great Britain. Japan cordially approves the suggestion. The United States government generally assents, but suggests an application of the principle to the whole empire. Great Britain approves. It is feared, however, that Russia will object. The chamber of commerce and the British and American associations are vigorously protesting against the proposed increase of the customs tariff to 10 per cent."

BRUSH WITH BOERS.

Eight Britons Are Captured, but They Are Later Rescued.

Cape Town, May 6.—Twelve men belonging to the Diamond Field Horse, under Lieut. Matthews, encountered a large number of Boers under Commandant Malan near Cradock. The British fought until all their horses had been shot. Lieut. Matthews and seven of his men were captured, but Col. Scobell subsequently effected their release.

-o-

Johannesburg, May 6.—Gen. Delarey, the Boer commander, has now four or five thousand men in the hills around Hartbeestefontein. Gen. Babington, in command of the British forces in the district, is without a sufficient force to attack, and is observing the Boers while Generals Methuen and Rawlinson are converging hither. A battle appears imminent.

NATIVES IN REVOLT.

Situation in the Ivory Coast Colony Critical for the French.

Paris, May 6.—The Eclair says that the situation in the Ivory Coast colony, West Africa, is reported more critical. Various engagements are reported to have taken place in the Baule regions between the insurgents and the French troops. The latter, it is said, encountered desperate resistance and were hard pressed. Some officers of the French force are said to have been wounded. Gen. Combes, it is stated, is on his way to the Ivory Coast colony from Senegal to direct the operations of the French troops.

DRAPER WILL LIVE IN ITALY.

Former Ambassador to Rome Gives Up His American Residence.

London, May 6.—Mr. Draper, formerly the American ambassador at Rome, recently passed through London on his way to Italy, where he intends to make his permanent abode. He is now in Venice and has bought a number of pictures at the exposition there.

PLAGUE RIOTS IN INDIA.

Twenty Villages in Revolt and Several Persons Killed.

Calcutta, May 6. — Three hundred troops have been dispatched to the Sialkat district to suppress plague riots. Twenty-five villages are in revolt in the district, and several hospital assistants have been killed or wounded.

Launching of the Defender.

Bristol, R. I., May 6.—All arrangements have been made at the Herreshoff yards for the launching of the Constitution to-night. Work ceased Saturday night and no doubt the yacht is ready for her plunge.

Fire in Chicago Stock Yards.

Chicago, May 6.—Fire destroyed the plant of the A. H. Friedman company, makers of butterine, situated in the heart of the stock yards. The company's loss will aggregate $150,000, [illegible]

IS IT A MIRACLE.

Doctors Examine the Spots on the Famous "Bleeding Picture" at Menominee, Mich.

Marinette, Wis., May 6.—At the request of the Reverends Cleary and Papon of Menominee, Catholic pastors of the Irish and Polish Catholic churches, respectively, the physicians made a microscopic examination of the spots on the bleeding picture. The doctors were unable to decide by the microscope whether or not it was blood. They say that a chemical analysis is necessary. Both of the priests mentioned above are inclined to think that the manifestation is a miraculous one. The candles are still kept burning about the picture, and many people are praying before it. The fact that two of the priests believe that it may prove to be a miracle is causing many to take the matter more seriously.

WILL ACCEPT.

Minister Conger Says He Will Not Refuse Iowa's Gubernatorial Nomination.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 6.—Minister Conger has authorized the publication of the following card:

"In reply to hundreds of letters from all over Iowa, which I cannot answer personally, urging me to accept the nomination for governor by the Republican party, I repeat the statement first made, that I cannot be a candidate, but will accept nomination if it is tendered to me. —E. H. Conger."

Minister Conger has gone to Washington to report to the state department and consult with the authorities with regard to the situation in China.

POSSIBLY A MURDER.

An Unknown Man Found Dead Near East Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 6. — The dead body of an unknown man was found in the woods near the river in East Grand Forks yesterday morning. Several pools of blood were found in the vicinity and the coroner was notified. An identification card found on the deceased bore the name of Charles M. Heck and requested that information be sent to John Heck, Ripley, Ohio, in case of accident. The man came in from the west two days ago. An autopsy has been performed and a bad contusion was found behind one ear.

Huron to Have State Fair.

Huron, S. D., May 6.—A number of Huron citizens have filed articles of incorporation for a charter for an organization to be known as "Central South Dakota Fair association." The plan is to lease for a term of years a tract of land in close proximity to the city and fit it up for fair purposes; an annual stock carnival will be the chief attraction, the first to be held early in October. A large amount of stock has been taken in the enterprise and its success is assured.

Now Opposed to Hazing.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 6. — The students of Morningside college here have taken an official stand against the practice of hazing after an unfortunate affair of a few days ago. A new student was hauled from his bed in the night and his clothes torn off him, and he was given a severe fright. His friends came to his rescue and there came near being a riot. The faculty has just ascertained who some of the leaders of the affair were and has suspended them.

A Million Dollar Mortgage.

Omaha, May 6.—One million dollars is the amount of a mortgage filed in the office of the Douglass county register of deeds. It is the first lien mortgage and deed of trust from the Union Pacific Railroad company to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, given to secure the payment of an item of $1,000,000 of 4 per cent gold bonds, dated April 15, 1901, and due May 1, 1911.

For North Dakota's Fair.

Mandan, N. D., May 6.—The state fair management has had the track put in shape for the coming fair. Considerable work has been placed on it, and it is now pronounced the best and fastest track in the state. About $2,000 purse money has already been raised. The different committees have been appointed, and the work for the coming exposition is well under way.

His Job a Fatal One.

Brainerd, Minn., May 6. — James Schwartz, a laborer, was drowned in the river here. Schwartz has recently been employed on the new bridge, but had taken a job on the drive. In company with two other men he went to the river to proctice and fell off a log when about twenty-five feet from shore. His home is near Mankato. He leaves a wife and child.

Will Be Taken Back.

Pierre, S. D., May 6.—Agent Hatch, of the Cheyenne agency, refusing to take charge of the smallpox-infected Indians who came in here Friday evening from Forest City, they were sent back to that place, under guard. The agent takes the position that their homes are on Bad river, and they should be sent there.

Celestial Rounded Up.

Fargo, N. D., May 6. — Fung Yung Gee, a former resident of the Flowery Kingdom, was arrested at Pembina, where he had walked across the international boundary line. He is now in the local jail with three other Celestials who were arrested in Portal, and whose trial has been adjourned to May 18.

Hudson Merchant Dead.

Hudson, Wis., May 6. — Thomas Beard, a well known merchant, died Saturday night of apoplexy, aged seventy-three years. He had been a resident of Hudson since 1845.

Hotel Burned.

Black River Falls, Wis., May 6.—The Hotel at Irving, nine miles from here, was burned yesterday morning, catching from a defective chimney. Loss $2,500, with $750 insurance. The hotel will be rebuilt.

Big Fire Loss at Henning.

Henning, Minn., May 6. — Johnson Bros. & Saunders' big general store at Parker's Prairie with contents burned to the ground. Loss on stock, $12,000; building, $2,000. There was very little insurance.

DIAZ TO M'KINLEY

TWO PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE CORDIAL GREETINGS.

President Diaz Unable to Meet President McKinley at El Paso Sends a Personal Message and Also Delegates Gen. Hernandez to Personally Present His Good Wishes—President McKinley Replies in the Same Cordial Terms—It Being Sunday the Official Exercises Were Postponed.

El Paso, Tex., May 6.—The presidential party reached El Paso, the gateway to Mexico, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and will remain until noon to-day. President Diaz of Mexico had hoped to meet the president here and shake hands with him across the border, but as the Mexican congress is in session he could not leave the capital. He sent a personal message to the president, however, and also dispatched Gen. Juan Hernandez, the commander of the Second military zone of the State of Chihuahua, to personally present his good wishes to the chief magistrate of the United States. Gov. Miguel Ahumada of Chihuahua, the most northerly state of Mexico, also traveled to El Paso to pay his respects; and these distinguished Mexican officials, accompanied by Gen. Hernandez's staff in full uniform, were received by the president in his car at the station. After exchanging felicitations the president requested Gen. Hernandez to convey to President Diaz his personal good wishes for the health and happiness of President Diaz and for a continuation of the cordial relations at present existing between the two countries. President Diaz's message was as follows:

"City of Mexico, May 5.—To the President of the United States of America, El Paso: When you arrive this day at the frontier of Mexico I wish I might shake hands with you, but I send you as cordial a salute as corresponds with the **Cordial Relations Which Exist** between the two republics of North America. I also send Gen. Hernandez to express to you the same feeling.
—"Porfirio Diaz."

To this the president sent the following response:

"El Paso, Tex., May 5.—To His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, City of Mexico: It gives me great pleasure to reciprocate the courteous greeting of your excellency and to express my most cordial good wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of the Mexican republic, to which we are bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship. —William McKinley."

It being Sunday, the president had requested the local committee not to arrange any program for the day. His wishes were respected and the military parade and official exercises were postponed until to-day. The president and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the cabinet attended the Station Street Methodist church in the morning and in the afternoon some of the party went out for a drive. After dark last night the Mexican band, which had been brought from the City of Mexico by Gen. Hernandez, serenaded the president and Mrs. McKinley at the train. To-day Gov. Murphy of Arizona and his staff will participate in the formal greetings. One of the features of the program is to be a Mexican breakfast with the typical Spanish dishes for the ladies of the party.

MAD MULLAH PLANS A RAID.

Spies Say He Is Marching With a Big Force on Berbera.

Aden, May 6.—Spies who have come in report that the Mad Mullah is marching with a considerable force from Lassidar, four days' march down the Tug-Dehr river, northward, with the object of raiding Berbera as soon as the British force leaves Burao. A general British advance was expected May 1, but the Mullah's rapid marches caused a constant change of plans.

CHIEF SULTAN TO PAY FINE.

Death of British Vice Consul Is Recalled.

Mombasa, May 6.—The Jubaland expedition has occupied Ofudo. The chief sultan has agreed to pay a fine for the murder of A. C. W. Jenner, the British subject-commissioner and vice consul, who was killed in November last during a night attack on his camp by professedly friendly natives while he was on a tour inland with a small force.

Crazy Man Stabs Four Women.

Grenna, Sweden, May 6. — While Baroness Augusta von Dusen was introducing a patient named Nehrmann into a hospital for nervous diseases here, Nehrmann became violent, seized a knife and stabbed the baroness and her three daughters. The patient then escaped into the street, clad only in underclothing, tried to force an entrance into several houses and attacked and wounded five persons before being overpowered. One of the daughters of the baroness has succumbed to her wounds.

Actress Commits Suicide.

New York, May 6. — Miss Frances Raymond, an actress, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday in her home here. From clipping found in the apartment, letters, manuscripts, etc., it was learned that she once played with one of the Frohman traveling companies in the part of Lucy Hawkesworth in "The Girl I Left Behind Me." For two weeks she had acted in an erratic manner. Miss Raymond's real name was Mrs. Schaffer. Her husband died ten years ago.

Report a Shortage of $30,000.

Colorado Springs, May 6.—The financial committee of the city council, which has been making an examination of the books of City Treasurer Hale, report a shortage approximating $30,000. Hale admits it is over $20,000.

Train Runs Into Cattle.

Unionville, Mo., May 6.—West-bound passenger train 11, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, ran into a drove of cattle near here. The engineer was killed and fireman slightly injured. No one else was injured.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Two or Three

Dollars a year is all it will cost to Insure your dwelling agaist fire and lightening.

You cannot afford to be without insurance when it is so cheap.

For rates call on

H. E. IVES.

Representing 12 first-class Companies.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

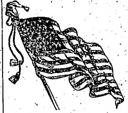
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.



New England Youngsters.

One of Detroit's lawyers, who has had such professional success as enables him to spend a portion of each summer in a quaint New England section, brings back some very interesting facts.

"I take my outing in one of those parts," he says, "where the farms are so run down that you can't hope for a good crop of anything unless it be beans or goats. One of the consequences is that the young men have to find some other part of the country in which to make a living, and I'll wager that there is not another community in the Union where the average age is higher.

"Knowing me to be a lawyer, some of the residents called me into a conference about the township treasurer who had been guilty of advancing a teacher $2 on her salary without the consent of the trustees. There was not a man there except myself who was not past 82, and two were over 90.

"While I was making a talk in favor of the treasurer and trying to minimize his transgressions without offending the selectmen, as they called them, a man of at least 65 slouched through the door and took a seat.

"'Just a minute,' said one of the oldest veterans as he interrupted and glowered at the intruder. 'How often have I quoted that there quotation to you 'bout old men for council and young men for war? This is a council. Now you just run out till we get through, Willie. If there's any a'rest to be made, we'll call on you.' And Willie went without turning a word."—Detroit Free Press.

Finding Days of the Week.

The prematurely aged young man whose duty it is to get up The Record's "Answers to Correspondents" column says that queries of the same nature always come in bunches. They seem to be epidemic. Just at present a great many people seem eager to know what day of the week they were born on, and it keeps him busy figuring the dates out. He has a system which he uses, and for the benefit of others who may be in search of like information it is herewith given:

For instance, take Jan. 15, 1868. A man born on that date writes to know what day of the week it fell on. In order to ascertain this divide the figures representing the year by 4, rejecting the remainder, if any. To this dividend and quotient add the number of days in the year to the given date, inclusive, always reckoning 28 days in February. Divide the sum by 7, and the remainder will be the number of the day of the week, 0 signifying Saturday. Here is the illustration, taking Jan. 15, 1868:

4)1868
467
Number of days to Jan. 15.......... 15
7)2350
335—5

Thus, by this calculation, which is infallible, it will be seen that Jan. 15, 1868, fell on the fifth day of the week, which is Thursday.—Philadelphia Record.

Thrifty.

A Canadian minister had just married a couple. The registers were signed, and nothing remained but the giving and taking of the fee. The bridegroom, a strapping young fellow, asked:

"How much is it?"

The parson glanced at the smiling bride and slyly answered:

"Whatever you think it is worth."

Now, it should have been worth a great deal, for the girl was young and pretty.

"I reckon it's worth about 5 shillings," said the swain, holding out two half crowns.

The clergyman looked blankly at the coins, then turned to the fair one.

"I'll leave it to you, madam," he said. "What do you think it's worth?"

What did this young and blushing bride do? She reached out, took the coins, handed one half crown to the minister and put the other into her pocket!

"A thrifty wife," said the minister, with a sigh, "is her husband's crown."

Perhaps he ought to have said half crown.—London Tit-Bits.

A Woman's No.

"Learn to say 'no,' my daughter," advised the wise mamma.

"But why?" inquired the coy debutante.

"Because it is more fun to keep the men guessing for awhile."

Thus we see that woman's "no" means "guess" in stead of "yes," as the proverb would have us believe.—Baltimore American.

Of His Abundance.

"Your neighbor has just given me an old coat," said the tramp. "Can you give something?"

"Yes," replied the clergyman. "I will go through the collection box and find some buttons to match the coat."

A Wild Ride.

"When I was younger than I will ever be again," said the professor with a three story head and eyeglasses of the telescopic order, "I was the victim of such intense mental abstraction that I removed myself entirely from the world of practical affairs. I was in the boundless realms of thought and paid but fleeting attention to the active field of human action. It was necessary to notify me when I should attend my classes, eat my meals and even when I should retire.

"I was at one time requested to lecture in a New England village and agreed to do so. The theme was one that had received my best thoughts, and the mere prospect of delivering it was a physical pleasure. When I arrived at the depot my thoughts were concentrated upon the prepared address. I realized that my train was an hour late and that I must hurry, but beyond the mere fact of hurrying I did not grasp a detail.

"'Drive fast!' I shouted to the driver of a dingy looking vehicle as I sprang in and handed him a $5 bill. 'Spare neither horse nor whip.'

"Away we went with a plunge. The carriage rolled like a ship in the trough of the sea. Street lights seemed a torchlight procession moving rapidly by the other way. Constables shouted, dogs barked, small boys chased us and business ceased that people might stand on the sidewalks and gaze. Up one street and down another we dashed madly. We took corners on two wheels, grazed telegraph poles and knocked over such movables as ash barrels and dry goods boxes.

"After half an hour of this bewildering experience I stuck my head out of the window and shouted, 'Are we nearly there?'

"'Where did yez want to go, sir?' came the edifying answer."—Washington Star.

The Dude and the Artist.

Paris is laughing over how an artist got even with a dude who, having sat for his picture, was so dissatisfied with the result that he refused to pay for it. The Count de X. recently had a crayon picture of himself made, which he afterward pretended to find fault with.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," he said, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but all to no avail. "All right, monsieur," he remarked finally, "if it is not at all like you, of course I can't reasonably expect to get paid for it." After the count had gone the painter added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass' ears and exhibited it to the gaze of the curious public. It had not been long so exposed when the count broke into the artist's studio in a towering rage and, finding that threats availed him nothing, at last offered to buy it at a considerable advance upon the original price.

"It was not strange that you failed to recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the painter, determined to be revenged for the slight put upon his work. "But I knew you would notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."

He Was Superstitious.

He was a big, hearty workingman, and when a spare, thin little man entered the tram car, stumbled and sat upon him he said in reply to the little man's apologies:

"Don't trouble, sir; it's all right. There's no 'arm done."

When we saw the big man a week later, we were shocked at the change in him. He seemed to have shrunk to half his former bulk.

"Why, whatever's the matter?" we exclaimed.

"You remember that little man wot sat on me in the train last week, sir?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's all through 'im I'm wastin away like this!"

"Preserve us!" we cried. "How? Why?"

The shrunken giant wrung his hands in despair.

"I found out next day," he groaned, "that 'e was the coroner. An' 'e sat on me! I'm shuperstishus, an it's lookin ahead I am. Oh, Lor'!"—London Mail.

How She Settled the Question.

The question of precedence at dinner and at social functions at Washington is a weighty one in official circles, but once upon a time there was a western senator whose wife thought very lightly on this subject. She was in Washington for a good time, and she resolved to have it without bothering about precedence.

This fearless little woman gave a dinner on one occasion, and when it was time to get her guests from the drawing room into the dining room she said:

"There is some precedence about all this, but I don't know what it is. Just shoo out to dinner, every one of you, and sit down anywhere you please."

This stroke of western diplomacy worked perfectly.—Exchange.

A Good Runner.

"Hello, hello! Is this the gas company's office?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"When do the entries for the next race open?"

"We don't know anything about the races. This is the gas office."

"Correct; but I thought you could tell me."

"Why, what do you want to know for?"

"Oh, nothing particular. I have a gas meter I would like to enter, that's all."—Tit-Bits.

Triumph of Thrift.

"The old man seems mighty pleased with himself," said Mr. Grindner's coachman.

"Sure," said the cook. "He's been saving all his burned matches for six months, and this morning he found he had enough for me to start the kitchen fire with."—Indianapolis Press.

We Want Correspondents

We desire a correspondent in every school district in the county, one who will give the local news of his or her locality in a fair and impartial manner. To any one who will undertake the matter the SPECTATOR will furnish the necessary stationery and postage and will send the paper free during the time the person acts in that capacity. Only one correspondent desired in each district. It is an advantage to any community to be represented in the columns of the local paper.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum six hundred and two dollars ninety cents ($602.90), which is claimed due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gilbert Anfinson and Sarah Anfinson, his wife, mortgagors, to Samuel M. Dalnard mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of January 1894 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the 8th day of January 1891 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 66 of mortgages on page 237 and was recorded in Red Lake county in book B. page 533.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by said Samuel M. Dalnard to the Scandia American Bank of Crookston Minnesota by written assignment dated the 5th day of March 1894 and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 9th day of August 1895 at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 75 of mortgages on page 329, recorded Red Lake county, Book F. page 360.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-one (31) in township one hundred fifty three (153) north of range forty-two (42) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Red Lake county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake county at the front door of the court house in city of Red Lake Falls in said county and state on Friday the 14th day of June 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($602.90) and interests, and the taxes if any, on said premises and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1st A. D. 1901.

SCANDIA AMERICAN BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. K. HANNAY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(May 1-7t-June-12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Andrew Arveson, H. E. 15623 for the s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼ sec. 22 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Ole T. Anfinson, Anfin Thorkelson, O. A. Hesterkind and John A. Dahl, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Ole T. Anfinson, H. E. 15551 for the n½ nw ¼ sec. 32, se¼ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May, 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901 viz:

Anfin Thorkelson, H. E. 16143 for the nw¼ sw¼, se¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3 sec. 20 Twp. 153 N., range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8 - June 12)

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.
Crookston, Minnesota.

PUBLIC SALE.—ISOLATED TRACT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under authority in him vested by section 2455 U. S. R. S., we will proceed to offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of May 1901 at ten o'clock a. m., the following tract of land to-wit:

W½ SW¼ sec. 10, T. 151 N., R. 43 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversly the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of the sale otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 27th 1901.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

Mscl. App. 373.—
3300.

(April 3-6t-May 8)

THE

St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years have bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.

THE FAVORITE FOR MEDICINAL AND GENERAL USE.
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
ST. PAUL
BENZ
MINNEAPOLIS

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to give FARM STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. BICKNOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 2650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 334 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. A. ARTHUR, Oracle.,
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Doc. No. 1896.

Department of the Interior, United States land office, Crookston, Minnesota, May 1st 1901.

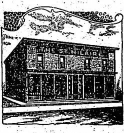
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Emil Johnson contestant, against Homestead entry No. 19230 made June 1st 1896, for se¼ sw¼ section 25, township 152 N., range 43 W. by John Anderson contestee, in which it is alleged that the said John Anderson has wholly abandoned said land from the date of said entry to the date hereof, that he has wholly failed to settle upon and improve the said land for over two years last past and next prior to the date herein, and that the said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 26th 1901, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 1st 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

N. CAMPBELL,
Crookston, Minn.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(May 8-May 29)

Hotel St. Hilaire.



O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

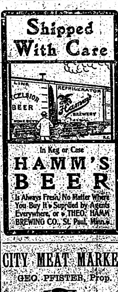
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.



Shipped With Care
LINE
EXCELSIOR BEER
REFRIGERATOR
Hamm's
BREWERY
In Keg or Case
HAMM'S BEER
Is Always Fresh, No Matter Where You Buy It's Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats [illegible] in the city [illegible]. Highest market price paid for [illegible] Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

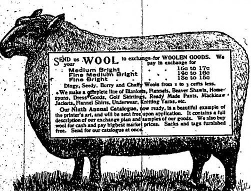
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

By Daylight Along the Mississippi.

The most beautiful river scenery in the world is between St. Paul and Chicago. Our "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:05 a. m., and reaches Winona 11:30, La Crosse 12:14 p. m., Dubuque 3:44, and Chicago at 9:35 p. m. An interesting and comfortable trip.

Ask Your Home Agent to Ticket You by the Burlington.



SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	15c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
St. Hilaire Spectator.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.
Wednesday, May 8, 1901.

The jewels which the duchess of Cornwall takes with her to Australia are insured against all risks for £75,000. Those of the duke are insured for £2,000.

Nazareth has now its telegraph office, where an Armenian operator, in ordinary European dress, keeps the village community in touch with the great world.

A Roman chariot has been found near Philippopolis, Bulgaria, in a tumulus. All the metal parts of the chariot and the harness were found, as well as arms and human remains.

The largest tree in the state of New Jersey is a white oak, situated three miles north of Mickelton, Gloucester county. Its dimensions are: Height, 95 feet; diameter of trunk, three feet above the ground, 7 feet 10 inches, and spread of branches, 118 feet. This tree antedates the settlement of the colony.

Since the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, the price of brains has gone up. The president of the new steel corporation is reported to receive a million-dollar salary. Twenty years ago he began work for Mr. Carnegie at thirty dollars a month. Today, at the age of 39, he has outstripped every other wage-worker in the world.

Material from the excavations at Copan, in Honduras, is steadily accumulating at the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. The museum has been able to complete in this prehistoric city its investigations of the great hieroglyphic stairway on the face of the pyramid. Molds have been made of all of the steps, with their carvings and inscriptions.

The German papers state that during the last year the exports from the United States to the Argetine Republic have increased 39 per cent, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This gives America second place among the countries which do export business into Argentine, while the German Empire has passed down to the fourth place. England stands first.

Cremation is becoming increasingly popular in Paris, and the crematorium erected at the cemetery of Pere La Chaise has already been found to be too small. Additions are being made, and a third furnace, a large hall, and a columbarium will soon be ready for use. The last-named will contain 10,000 receptacles for ashes. These niches are closed with slabs of marble, on which inscriptions may be cut.

It is said that a telephone system, using common barbwire fences as a conductor of the voice of its patrons, has been placed in use in Pullman, Wash., conversation being held over this as easily as any long-distance telephone line. The line runs from a hotel in Pullman to a farm nine miles south of the town and it was placed in operation by several farmers for their private use. The entire line, nine miles in length, with four telephones, cost less than $100.

The forestry division of the agricultural department is engaged in drafting a working plan looking to the conservation of the timber on a tract of 300,000 acres in the neighborhood of Millinocket, Me., belonging to a private paper corporation. It is a part of a general policy to be inaugurated by the department for the conservation of timber land throughout the United States to secure a perpetual crop of timber in the various areas under consideration. The private concern will pay all expenses of the work save the salaries of the government experts, who are directed by Prof. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the division.

An incident which reflects great credit on the labor organization of the country occurred at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor in Louisville, Ky. The National Liquor Dealers' association came before the convention with a formal proposal that the two bodies form an offensive and defensive alliance. The liquor dealers were ready to agree, in the event of this coalition, to employ only union bartenders and waiters, and to sell union-made beer. For a time it looked as if they might persuade the labor men, but a delegate from Illinois arose, and in a stirring speech recalled the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard on behalf of organized labor, and urged the convention in her name to reject the proposition. When the vote was taken its was almost unanimously against the alliance. The Knights of Labor have also taken the same ground—a course which will add more strength to the organization than would be a million dollars in its treasury.

To abate the advertising nuisance—advertisements which are in themselves obnoxious or which are displayed in unsuitable places—legislation is not always necessary. Such action as that recently taken by the Bill-Posters' association of England is quite as effective. A theatrical manager perpetrated a sensational and vulgar poster. The bill-posters refused to put it up. Here is foundation for the hope that one day all public-spirited citizens will decline to use paint-pot and brush to disfigure the beauties of nature.

A German army surgeon has been calculating the cost of an artificial man—so far as he can be artificial and live. He has under his care an old artilleryman, who retains little of his original body but a trunk and half a face. For £35 one may get a pair of arms and hands, while legs would run to about £22. A false nose is rather expensive, costing from £18 to £20. In short, one could replace all of himself for about £120, including a good—though not serviceable—pair of artificial eyes.

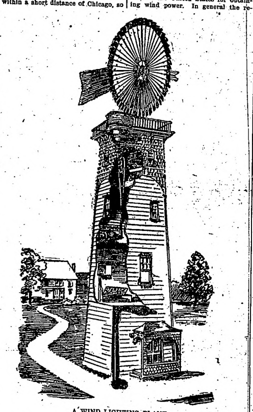
USE OF WIND WHEELS

A Handy Power That Costs But Little.

Wind wheels have been in use for a thousand years. The ponderous and unwieldy old-world wind wheel has given place to the compact snug wheel of Yankee manufacture, just as the old-time water wheel has been displaced by the turbine. The old-fashioned wind wheel, like its contemporary paddle or bucket water wheel, had to be built where it was to be used; while the new wind wheels, like the turbines, can be readily transported to any desired location. It is undoubtedly the handiness of the American wind wheel which has so strongly recommended the machine to the agricultural class, for it is that class which at present is its chief user.

It will not be far out of the way to estimate the number of wheels in the United States at upward of 600,000. These wheels are, however, in the main so small and unobtrusive, and we have become so accustomed to seeing them that they are hardly noticed unless displayed in unusually conspicuous places.

There have been about one hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of wind wheels in the United States, and two-thirds of these have been located within a short distance of Chicago, so that that city must be looked upon as the center of the wind wheel trade. (Perhaps this fact has in some measure contributed toward the establishment on a permanent basis of the appellation "Windy City" as applied to Chicago.)


A WIND LIGHTING PLANT.

The use of the wind machine as a motor is, however, still in its infancy. There can be little doubt that the wind will become the prime motive power of the future, not only for all kinds of work to be done in rural districts, but also in the cities for such work as requires but a moderate expenditure of power.

Work which does not require any definite time for its accomplishment, such as wood-sawing, pumping water, grinding grain and cutting feed, is now accomplished by the wind wheel, and it only needs the invention of some convenient means of storing up the energy of the wind, so that the power derived from it may be available at any time, to make it a universal labor-saver. It is most probable that the conserving of wind power will take place through the use of storage batteries, and its transmission will occur electrically. The use of wind power in compressing air and storing the latter for future use also offers great possibilities. The simplest way to secure this power will be to mount small wind wheels above the roofs of houses, each house with a wheel of a size sufficient to meet its needs. It would indeed at first be a strange sight to see thousands of whirligig wheels on the roofs of a city, but after the novelty has worn away we should not mind them any more than we do the rows of chimneys which exist at the present time.

There is no reason to doubt that in the course of time there will be erected great machines which shall collect the wind power in such quantities as will allow its transmission from central power houses, as at present accomplished by other sources of energy. Or wheels may be set up at regular intervals and each be expected to contribute power enough to operate a plant within a certain precinct.

We can very readily calculate just what wind power is available over any chosen area and within the limits of any designated height. The difficulties to be encountered and overcome in making use of this energy are purely mechanical ones. Two problems come up for solution:

First—To construct a machine which will transmit the energy of the moving air with least loss of power. The ingenuity of the American inventor has been fully exercised in the addition of such improvements to wind wheels as shall reduce to the minimum the loss of power in their operation. Notwithstanding these efforts, there is still much room for improvement, for it is conceded that even with the best wheels, a large percentage of the available power is lost.

Second—To construct the machine of such dimensions and place it in such a position that it will produce the desired power. In order to do this it is necessary to know how much wind actually exists in different localities, and also how much power is developed by winds of different velocities.

There are two ways of stating the strength of the wind. We can either say the wind preses on a surface with a force of so many pounds per square foot of surface; or we can say that the wind blows a certain number of miles per hour; that is, the air is moving so many miles an hour. The wind force or wind pressure varies with this wind velocity.

The inland winds are much stronger on the great plains than in any other section. In Kansas and Nebraska the winds are nearly twice as strong as in the Ohio River valley. These velocities refer to the winds as experienced on the tops of houses in a city, or twenty-five feet above the ground in unsheltered positions in open fields.

All countries are not as well situated as the United States for obtaining wind power. In general the regions between the latitudes 30 deg. and 55 deg. present the most desirable wind power.—Boston Herald.

INVENTED THE GOLF BALL.

When Gutta Percha Was Substituted for Incased Feathers.

We have received the folowing interesting communication, says the Pall Mall Gazette, from W. Dalrymple, Fernlea, Leven, Fife: There is a slight error in a little paragraph in your issue of the 14th which you may or may not consider worth correction because it is really of interest to golfers almost entirely. You mention that a retired Musselburgh watchmaker, aged 87, claims to have been one of the inventors of the "gutta" ball and to have made and played with one over Musselburgh links in 1847. This claim to invention is believed to be ill-founded. Among Scottish golfers, at all events, it has, seemingly, been agreed to admit that the invention was shrouded in mystery, but that publication to the golfing world was made by either Campbell of Saddell or Tom Peter in 1848. It was not, in fact, till November of last year that the true inventor was known—Rev. Principal Paterson, of the Binghamton Ladies' College, New York state. It was while a schoolboy at St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1845, that he first rolled a lot of gutta-percha clippings, which were used in his father's business, into a ball, painted it and used it on the links. The ball invariably lost color and cracked and was subsequently improved by his brother in Edinburgh, who sent several dozens over to St. Andrew's stamped "Patterson's Composite Golf Ball." Some of these lay for sale in the local booksellers' windows till dusted out, when they were brought to the notice of Stewart, custodian of the "Union Parlor"—subsequently developed into what is now known as the Royal and Ancient Golf Club—and in Allan's employment as a stuffer of feather balls. Recent correspondence between the principal and old Tom tells that the die was cast then and there and the old "feather" doomed. It was, as a matter of fact, over the new ball that Allan and old Tom severed business ties; though, as old Tom prettily puts it, "we never quarreled, but were aye the best o' friends to the very last." This was on the eve of young Paterson's departure for the states and he never heard much about his venture till the golf craze "struck" America forty years later. It would seem that priority properly falls to the St. Andrew's man.

How the Spring Came to Pierrot

By Bliss Carman

Look, love, how the woods are all misty
With purple and gray!
And the soft mellow wind has a touch
Of enchantment today.

There is rain in the air, and a magic
Unloosing of bonds—
A glad putting forth of new life,
An unfolding of fronds.

Whence come these old exquisite ardors
In crimson and green,
That walk through the valley and quicken
The life that has been?

Whence come these old exquisite fervors
In yellow and blue,
That touch the frail flowers, and waken
Their beauty anew?

Whence come these old passionate raptures
In whistle and trill,
That open the gates of the morning
By meadow and hill?

Whence come to the house of the spirit
Love, daring, desire,
To knock at the door—bid the inmate
Awake and aspire?

My heart never questions a moment
What April may bring,
But only cries, after long patience,
"Pierrot, it is Spring!"

Etiquette of the Sick Room.

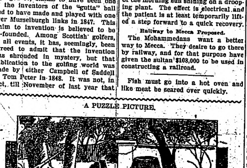
In the sick room try to keep the conversation as much as possible on other subjects besides the illness of the patient. Avoid speaking of the illness of anyone. What you say to the sick one should be something cheerful, and how much better and brighter the patient seems. Never tell anyone that they look "so ill," no matter what you think, for such remarks have a depressing effect on the patient and surely does nobody any good. A bright, cheerful, jovial, happy, hopeful person entering a sick room is like the rays of the morning sun shining on a drooping plant. The effect is electrical and the patient is at least temporarily lifted a step forward to a quick recovery.

Railway to Mecca Proposed.

The Mohammedans want a better way to Mecca. They desire to go there by railway, and for that purpose have given the sultan $108,000 to be used in constructing a railroad.

Fish must go into a hot oven and like meat be seared over quickly.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.


WHERE IS THE OTHER HEN?
—Chicago Daily News.

A Captured Whale.

Some ten or twelve years ago a whale floundered into Oyster bay, just north of the Columbia river mouth, and in the state of Washington. The bay is shallow and there is a sand bar at the entrance to it; but the whale must have ridden in on a big wave. At any rate, the next morning perhaps the maddest whale in the world was charging up and down the bay, running its nose into the sand and furiously spouting water and mud like a geyser and evidently determined to get back to the Pacific ocean at any cost. For weeks the gigantic creature raced up and down the bay like a big fish in a small tub of water. The railroads ran excursions to the scene, and the captive animal drew a larger crowd than a whole circus. At last a great storm came, and when it departed the whale went with it. So the railroads declared an extra dividend, and the people [illegible]

FARM AND GARDEN

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Fruit Trees for Profit.

From Farmers' Review: It is out of very great importance that we buy the right kind of trees if we would secure profit to the planter. Some ten years ago we bought 50 pear trees. Half of them have died since that time and nearly all have blighted badly. One, a Duchess de Angelyn, planted near the south door of the kitchen, has never blighted, and is the only one of several Duchesses that has done any good. Last year it was heavily loaded with large luscious pears. Two years after it was planted we concluded to put a porch over the door and to the west of it. Not wishing to dig it up we left one board short in the floor so that it would not be disturbed. The top leaned to the south and away from the porch. Some predicted that it would do no good there; but it has never been affected with blight or sun scald. The tree leaned enough to the south so that the leaves protected the body from the sun. Each spring it is laden with heavy clusters of blossoms as beautiful as white roses, and its glossy green leaves during summer make a fine shade.

The Keiffer pear trees have also blighted badly and some have died; but more are living than of any other kind. They have also borne more fruit than all the other kinds put together. This, however, amounts to only about four bushels all told. But they are only now old enough to bear good crops. We hope that people now living will yet get something from them. It has been said that the Lincolns never blight, and ours did not for several years. But last year they blighted badly—fully as badly as any other pear trees. We have taken pains to cut off the blighted portions two or three times during the summer. They blighted worse during May and June when the young twigs are tender. The winter Bartletts and Idahos all blighted and died out in two years or so.

Apple Trees—Many of our apple trees turn out to be inferior fruit, some good for nothing. Other trees bear fall fruit, when we ordered winter fruit trees. This makes our orchard almost a failure. Ours is not the only orchard that turns out so. Almost every one that has put out an orchard will tell of their failure to get the kind of trees they had ordered. Possibly one reason for the failure is that apples that are winter apples in one locality are fall apples in another so that anyone, contemplating putting out trees should inquire of neighbors who have bearing orchards what kinds are giving satisfaction. If possible buy only from nurseries direct. What is better is to go to the nurseries and get the varieties you want. There is no use paying high prices to agents for trees that they claim are superior to the trees of other agents. We have bought trees from such men paying fancy prices for them, and found that they were in no way superior to the trees we might have purchased at a lower price.

Peach Trees—There are so many kinds of peach trees that it is very difficult to know what to buy. At first we bought 35 different kinds, but later discarded many of them. Possibly the ones that proved worthless with us would do well in other states or even in other parts of this state. The early and late Crawfords, Susquehanna, Washington Cling, Levy Late, or Henrietta Foster and some others bear no fruit worth the name, though we had many hundred trees. But Crosby and Champion always bear when any peach trees have fruit on them. Crosby overbears and needs much thinning. Champions have generally just enough or need some thinning. Elberta is a fine looking tree, but bears little fruit for us, and that little rots more than does the fruit of some of the other trees. We have discarded them, yet others tell us that they do well in some other parts of the country. For profit neither too early nor very late peaches pay so well as those ripening in August and September, except a few trees for table use. By getting a few of the very earliest and very latest we prolong the peach season to four and a half months. Peaches are exceedingly healthful fruit, after one gets use to eating them.

In buying peach trees it is very difficult to get them true to name. It is very provoking, when one has cared for, trimmed and cultivated trees for years, to find them Crawfords instead of some better fruit. Some of them even do not bear any peaches. And the trees are about as worthless that bear big crops of early peaches that rot as soon as they are off the trees. We find that the best way to avoid this condition of affairs is to bud them ourselves from bearing trees. Then we know we get the kind we want. The next best thing is to get them from nurseries known to be reliable. There are men engaged in the nursery business that will sell only fruit trees that are true to name. Character is worth something in a nurseryman as well as elsewhere.—Mrs. L. C. Axtell, Warren County, Illinois.

Peat Bog Pasture and Meadow.

From Farmers' Review: The utility and great value of a peat bog in a large pasture for cattle are not generally understood. I have noticed numerous such bogs in my travels by rail and wagon. Often they are surface ditched until a fall of 5 feet to the mile is obtained. Cattle will tramp the ditch bottom in hot weather to cool their feet and muddy their tails to switch flies. They will so tramp its bottom that the next strong shower will carry off the loosened soil until hard-pan or hard rock is reached. Retramping will make pits in the stream, which soon become little waterfalls and later large ones, until the recoil of falling water undermines the water course. Bog pasture has much alluvial deposit among its peat, producing a fodder that is astringent and that will counteract any acrid plants that may grow in the pasture. [illegible] barn use where bran is fed plentifully cannot be equaled for fibrous growth, especially for growing animals. To be profitable such hay must be cut before it is done growing. It will then be eaten clean. If allowed to reach full maturity its value is lessened. If it be cut in its most vigorous growth, the roots will still be active and will soon cover the soil again with sweet new grass, which will catch the moisture that comes up from below, keep the sun from scorching the roots and make an aftermath big enough to mow.

When a young man on my father's farm, I was employed with a team to draw clay from a large cowyard which contained much latent clover seed, and spread it thinly over a peat field, to make what we called a "cow hospital." Here were kept such cows of a nervous temperament as were troubled with dysentery. When they were considered cured of their trouble and their usual flow of milk was restored, they were returned to the herd, clean, lively and with hair glossy curled by cow licks. Farming now in Iowa we get the same results from similar sources. We have enlarged our pastures with the above results in hay and grass. In times of drouth they are extra good, the bog sponge supplying moisture all the summer, if never allowed to be "bare bottom" or cut late to let the sunshine dry the grass roots.—Richard Baker, Jr.

Crop Conditions.

Government crop reports state that there have been heavy precipitations of either rain or snow which have furnished an abundance of moisture in all parts of the United States save central and western Texas, where rain is much needed. These precipitations coupled with cold weather have considerably delayed spring work.

But little progress with corn planting has been made since the first of the month, except in the extreme southern districts, where it is nearing completion in some sections. Slow germination and poor stands are generally reported from the southern states.

A general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported, except in portions of Ohio, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Texas, where damage by insects is more or less apparent, the last named state reporting unfavorable effects of drought. On the Pacific coast the outlook for winter wheat continues promising, but the crop needs rain over a large part of California. Some spring wheat has been sown in portions of Iowa, Nebraska and southern Minnesota, but none has yet been sown in the Red River valley.

Oats seeding is well advanced as far north as the Ohio valley, and some seeding has been done in Nebraska. In the east gulf and south Atlantic districts the outlook is promising, but the crop is being injured by drought and insects in Texas.

Reports of fruit prospects are favorable, except from California, where severe frosts have injured grapes and other fruits in the northern and central portions of the state.

Glass Test of Paris Green.

A very simple test, which will enable one to distinguish a good proportion of adulterated samples at once, including many of those not detectable with ammonia, is to take a very small portion of Paris green—what one could easily pick up on the point of a penknife—place this upon a piece of glass at an angle; jarring the lower edge will cause the little pile of green to move down the inclined surface, leaving behind it a bright green track, if the sample is pure; but in the case of many adulterated or impure samples, the track would be white or pale green * * * The glass test is particularly useful in comparing a number of samples, and after one has acquired some experience it becomes quite reliable. It does not enable one to detect the recent forms of arsenic adulterations, and, like the ammonia test, should never be considered as conclusive evidence of purity.

Ammonia Test of Paris Green.

Paris green dissolves freely and wholly in ammonia, becoming a beautiful blue liquid; while a majority of the substances formerly used in adulterating Paris green are insoluble. This, therefore, is a very ready means of recognizing most of the crude forms of adulteration. If upon treatment with ammonia any of the material fails to dissolve, the same is adulterated. This test, however, is not conclusive, since white arsenic and a number of other substances used in adulterating Paris green, especially in these later years, are soluble in ammonia and would escape detection if this method alone were depended on. Ammonia then affords valid grounds for rejecting a sample if any portion of it is insoluble; but other means must be used to be sure of its purity, even if apparently pure by this test.

The co-operative creamery has this advantage over the individual creamery, that it scatters the profits among many homes. It has this disadvantage, that it is many-headed and frequently collapses on account of friction among its many owners. Co-operation is something of an art and frequently has to be learned by severe lessons.

Care of the Feet.

It is quite easy to tell if your feet are the proper size. Every person, unless deformed, has a bone of the exact normal length of the foot, and by comparison the largeness or smallness of the foot can be seen. The foot in length should be the length of ulna, a bone in the forearm which extends from a lump in the outer portion of the wrist to the elbow. Of course, the ulna is longer in tall people, and so to be graceful the foot should be the same. Most people would be surprised to hear that the foot should be as long as the forearm, and would be inclined to dispute the fact unless proved by experience. Large women pinch their feet in tight shoes because they are ashamed to have them in proportion to their bodies. Thus in time they deform them until they are out of all proportion to the body, and sometimes in the direction they do not [illegible]

Politeness is a coin that passes current in every land.

OUR GIANT FATHERS.

HOW TALL WERE MEN OF ANCIENT TIMES?

One Authority Figures Out That Adam Was a Man 123 Feet in Height, Eve 118 Feet—Proof of Man's Decline in Stature.

At various times within the last century assertions have been made that Adam and the antediluvian people were of extraordinary height, but the assertions have always been laughed down by scoffers who never think for themselves. In 1718 Henrion, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, published a pamphlet in which he asserted that these personages of the Bible were of the following height: Adam, 123 feet 9 inches; Eve, 118 feet 9 inches; Noah, 27 feet, Abram, 20 feet, and Moses, 13 feet. I, too, said a scientific student of the Bible, in speaking of this matter recently, am confirmed in the belief that the prehistoric races were gigantic, but figure out their statures, by a process of reasoning different from that promulgated by Henrion. According to the Old Testament "there were giants on earth in those days whose daughters were married to the sons of God, and whose sons became mighty men. Also, the sons of Anak, in whose sight men were said to be but grasshoppers. (Grasshoppers of that period were as large as the twentieth century dog.) The Emmins and Zamzumnains were giant nations. Og, the king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; Goliath, of Gath, was a giant." According to Genesis, Noah lived 950 years and then died. The average life of man today is about 70 years. It is a well defined rule in nature that animals, bipeds and quadrupeds live about three and one-half times the number of years required for individual maturity. Thus man in this century matures in twenty years and dies at the age of 70 years. Dividing the age of Noah by three and one-half we find that he matured in about 270 years. The average man of today at maturity measures about 5 feet and weighs 125 pounds. Five feet in twenty years is equivalent to 3 inches in one year. Applying the same rule to Noah's maturing years, we find that at his maturity he was 67 feet tall and weighed 1,375 pounds. It stands to reason that if Noah was so great in body, Adam must have been equally as large. The mere fact that Adam was never born evidences that he was a gigantic man. Everything created during the formation ages was according to a very large standard. The trees were sky-scrapers, the animals immense and all other things in proportion. Why should Adam have been a freak in this array of colossal nature? Civilization and multiplication of the races diminish the lives of individuals as well as the statures. Why? Possibly because our civilization is an unnatural perversion of the life contemplated by our Creator for us, and as free agents we are gradually destroying the race as a penalty for our wrong interpretation of our mission. The power to multiply having been given us, death is a natural consequence, but death by natural decay, instead of death by disease, crime, war, pestilence, results of civilization, was contemplated. Hence our civilization and all other civilizations are more or less responsible for the inevitable extinction of the race. A curious mathematical coincidence lay in the above proof of man's decline in stature and age. Thus the stature of man in a few more than 6,000 years, according to Hale's chronology being the age of the human race, and according to my deductions, has decreased from 65 to 5 feet, at which rate of decrease the world will be depopulated in 461 years, or the year 2362. The age of man has likewise decreased from 900 to 70 years in the same time, at which rate the race will become extinct in about 461 years, or the year 2362. As you observe, both deductions reach the same conclusion. There may be an element of truth in this theory, at least it is worth probing. The great trouble with us today is that we are too easily satisfied; we lack the ability and energy to "figure out" or "search for evidences of truth," and instead, accept all kinds of theories and dogmas as they are presented to us, surrounded mostly by a halo of fanaticism, impossible and absurd.

Unreasoning Instinct.

A writer, F. A. Coward, in the Zoologist gives the following experience as evidence of unreasoning instinct in the hare: He and a friend observed a number of variable hares (Lepus timidus, Linn.) on the moors in Longdendale, Cheshire. The weather was mild and there was but a single patch of snow. The hares were still in their white winter pelage. They were squatting at the entrance to holes among the stones or under the shelter of overhanging rocks, and upon Mr. Coward's approach remained perfectly still, evidently instructively trusting to their protective coloration, which, however, in the absence of snow made them very conspicuous objects. Mr. Coward says: "If it were possible for the hares to reason, it must be evident that they would be conscious that their color was not in harmony with their surroundings, but it seems perfectly plain that they had been taught by heredity that their safety depended upon their remaining perfectly still, and they had no idea of any change of conditions."

A Curious Trade.

The custom abroad of placing feminine boots and shoes outside the bedroom for the porter's tender ministration, so severely criticised by Americans, who are accustomed to seeing much smaller sizes on their women folks, has led to a curious trade in Paris, by which woman's vanity is quaintly illustrated. It appears that ladies with large feet, when staying at hotels nowadays, carry with them a couple of pairs of tiny shoes, which, instead of the ones they wear, they place outside their doors for the servants to take away and clean. All the big boot and shoe shops in Paris now make a specialty of these tiny footwear.

A Mountain Maid

AND THE MOONSHINE WHISKY WHICH SHE SOLD.

When Ellen Hignite, a mountain girl from Clay county, Ky., was put on trial in Louisville before the United States District court recently on the charge of selling illicit whisky, she was not left alone in her trouble, says the Chicago Tribune. By the side of the shrinking little mountain maid sat Miss Alice Castleman, one of the proudest beauties of Kentucky, the belle of the New York horse show two years ago, and one of the handsomest women in the south. Miss Castleman and her mother had heard of the mountain girl's sad story and they went to her help because they believed that she was the victim of spite and persecution, and that while she had disobeyed the revenue laws and sold illicit whisky as charged, still, she had done it only to save her mother and baby sister from starving. So when the case of the "People vs. Hignite" was called the court room held a notable crowd. Around the mountain girl sat Miss Castleman and her mother, Mrs. Samuel A. Miller, Mrs. Basil Duke, and other society leaders of Louisville. Gen. John B. Castleman and Gen. Basil Duke, two of the most renowned soldiers of Kentucky, who during the long years of the rebellion wore with distinguished honor the uniforms of gray and who a quarter of a century later wore with no less honor the old army blue of the Union in the war of a reunited country against a foreign foe, had come into the court to testify in the little prisoner's behalf. The story began with the breaking out of a feud between the Hignite family and the moonshiners of Letcher county. The Hignites refused to make illicit whisky themselves or deal in it. Their neighbors declared that some of the Hignite boys were spies of the government. One night Gob Hignite was killed while going home to his cabin. Old man Hignite and his other two boys went out to avenge the murder and all were killed. The night after they were buried the little log cabin of the Hignites was burned to the ground and Mrs. Hignite and her baby and her 17-year-old daughter, Ellen, fled to the woods for refuge. The next morning when they returned to the ruins of their smoking cabin they found a notice tacked on a tree. The notice read:

"Ef you 'uns go an' don' mek no mo' fuss we 'uns won't do no mo' to yo' all."

The terrified mother took her children and fled through the mountains towards Clay county, where her people lived. For three weeks they wandered through the mountains. Then they sank down in the ruins of an old hut. They could go no further. All through the night the baby moaned for food. It was easy to see that its little life could not last much longer. In the morning Ellen staggered out of the hut door.

"Ellen," called her mother, "come back! We're a-starvin', but we're Hignites to th' end, and we ain't a-goin' to ask favors of anyone."

"I hain't a-goin' ter ask favors," said Ellen, "but I'm goin' to get you all suthin' to eat."

The girl went blindly down a trail that she recognized. It led her straight to Jim Clark's moonshine still. Then for weeks Ellen Hignite peddled moonshine whisky for Jim Clark. The story spread all around in the mountains and the people came for miles to buy whisky from old Bob Hignite's girl, the "prettiest gal in Kaintucky." Jim Clark's still couldn't keep up with the demand and Jim Clark fairly coined money and grew fat laughing at the bargain he'd made. A few days later a federal marshal started from Louisville for Clay county, and in his pocket was a warrant for the arrest of Ellen Hignite on the charge of selling liquor without a government license. The girl heard the marshal was coming, but she did not run away. "I sold licker," she said. "I sold it to save ma and the baby from a-starvin'. But I'm a Hignite, and I run from nobody." The next day she was arrested. Jim Clark got away.

Rapid Postal Service in Berlin.

That the postal service of Berlin has long been the model (as yet unattainable) for the rest of Europe is well known. But it is not equally matter of common knowledge that the excellence of the Berlin postal arrangements of yesterday no longer satisfies the postal authorities of today. The latest innovation has been a still more frequent clearing of the letter boxes and a more rapid delivery than ever. The letter boxes in the principal thoroughfares are now cleared every fifteen minutes during the busy hours of the day. The rapidity of delivery of letters recently resulted in the saving of a human life. A girl determined to commit suicide, wrote to her parents of her intention and posted the letter, which was delivered within an hour of being posted. This enabled the father to hurry off in a cab to the spot in the Thiergarten which his daughter had mentioned as that where her body would be found, to catch her alive, box her ears and take her home.—Harper's Magazine.

A fool at home will be none the wiser when abroad.

RUNNING DOWN WHALES

Collision Between Them and Ships of Frequent Occurrence.

Between the islands paralleling the coast of southern California and the mainland there extends a deep channel where several kinds of whales may be found feeding on the vast schools of jelly fishes which are nearly always present. The whale most common is the California gray, which goes every year to the shallows of the Gulf of California to give birth to its young, then moving north along the California coast in what is virtually a great procession. At this time the channel is the sporting ground for the huge animals, and nearly every steamer that crosses sights a school, the scenes forming one of the attractions of the trip, as the whales, far from being wild or timid, sometimes evince a playful mood, or, incited by curiosity, come near the steamer, affording the passengers a near view of the largest of living animals.

This social disposition has resulted in several encounters between the whales and vessels, in which the former have always come off second best. Some years ago a steamer on the trip from San Pedro to San Francisco struck some body, supposed at first to be a log. Several of the men were thrown to the deck; the wheel turned so violently that the helmsman was also thrown down, and steamer for a moment came to a standstill. All hands were called, the pumps sounded, and as the mate ran aft he saw a large whale lashing the water astern. The vessel had struck it directly back of the right paddle and evidently crushed it down, rising over it. This whale drifted into San Catalina some days later, and was towed into one of the little bays of the coast, where it was cut up by the fishermen.

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 80 feet in length. The steamer was plowing along at a rate of 12 miles an hour when suddenly a large whale rose to spout directly in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across the bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeling slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which colored the water, showing that she had plunged into some large animal. A dead whale was sighted two or three days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, defying the efforts of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the coast at the resort of Redondo, where it was hauled in at high tide and when the latter went out it left a remarkable spectacle in the remains of one of the largest of living animals. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer.

Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels has crashed into whales with results fatal to the animals and more or less injurious to the vessels.

Why He Lost Faith in Wall Street.

Col. Edward C. James, the distinguished New York lawyer, who died recently, once had an experience with the firm of Grant & Ward which accounted for his occasional cynical remarks about Wall street methods as he had found them. After 14 years of successful law practice in the northern part of this state, right after the war, Col. James collected all his funds, amounting to about $200,000, and turned them over to the firm of Grant & Ward, then at the height of its popularity. When he decided to draw out his money Ferdinand Ward drew a check for $400,000, payable to his order, with the remark that the additional $200,000 represented Col. James' profits. This was evidently too good an investment to break up, so the colonel said that he would gladly leave his money to pile up more profits at the same rate. Two days later the firm failed with a crash that shook the country and Col. James found that he had lost his money, and that the offer of the $400,000 check was simply a cool bluff to stave off his claim. Fortunately he had his law practice to fall back on.

Milwaukee Dog Uses Decoy.

A man over in Juneau avenue, Milwaukee, near the German market, has a dog which he is anxious to give away, notwithstanding it is a "pet" among the "small fry" of his household. This canine is of the Scotch-terrier breed, and has a predilection for fighting. He resorts to strategem to get up a row. His latest plan is to obtain a juicy bone, from one of the butcher stalls over in the market. Then he takes his place upon the pavement, and watches. When he sees a country dog following a farmer's wagon, he sizes him up, and if the symptoms are favorable he picks up his bone, carries it into the street, places it in the line of travel, goes back to the sidewalk, places his head between his front paws, and waits developments. If the strange dog tackles the bone, as it certainly will, the city dog springs out, grabs him by the back of the neck and nearly shakes the life out of him. Then when the farmer and the stallkeepers have succeeded in separating the combatants, the Scotch terrier awaits until the excitement has passed away, and then sets his bone in position to catch the next unsuspecting canine that intrudes upon his preserves. And yet they say that dogs do not think!—Chicago Journal.

Even Smoking is Barred.

Concord, Neb., has elected a mayor and council pledged to run the city as Carrie Nation would advise. Drinking and smoking on the streets are to be punished as misdemeanors, and all theatrical performances are to be forbidden.

Cremation's Phases

WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE DISPOSE OF DEAD.

People who take to cremation seem to have a fondness for having their ashes scattered to the winds. There was the first man who was cremated in this country. That is to say, the first in recent times. Toward the end of the eighteenth century a southerner by the name of Lawrence left a request to be cremated. His sons built a furnace especially, and the first cremation—not Indian—took place on American soil. But in 1876 Baron von Palm was cremated in Dr. Lemoyne's private crematory at Washington, Pa., and his ashes were scattered upon the Hudson river. Then there was Ernest Rosin, who, in 1897, stood on the Eads bridge over the Mississippi and poured his father's ashes into the stream below. In both cases the dead men had asked to be thus thrown adrift. It is said that Joaquin Miller has made a similar request. Another case of the same kind was that of William Petersen Appleby, an officer in the Mexican and the civil wars. His body was cremated at Fresh Pond, in 1898, and the widow took the ashes to her home in Hempstead. Her husband had asked her to scatter them abroad on the first windy day after his cremation. She waited until a gale was blowing, and then, in the presence of some of her husband's friends, held the ashes out by handfuls and let the wind whirl them away. At Bromberg, Germany, in 1897, the ashes of one Robert Arons were sold at public auction for $3.75. The purchaser was not a member of the dead man's family. The records stop short there, and one is left guessing who wanted the ashes badly enough to pay $3.75 for them. It would seem, too, that there must have been more than one bidder, for $3.75 would hardly have been offered as a starter. The remains of Abbie Sage Richardson, the writer, who died in Italy, were brought to this country to be cremated. They were incinerated at Fresh Pond. Her brother died from the shock and was cremated on the following day. Kate Field's body was also brought home to be burned. She died in the Sandwich islands and was buried there. It was a long time before her friends got the money together to bring the remains to this country, but it was finally done. They were cremated at San Francisco. Mrs. Whitney, to whose efforts the carrying out of Miss Field's wishes was due, brought the ashes from San Francisco to Boston in a handbag filled with flowers. The ashes were finally buried at Mt. Auburn, beside the grave of Miss Field's mother. Emma Abbott, the singer, was cremated at the Washington crematory. An interesting item about this case is the costliness of the gown in which the body was burned. It was an imported gown of silver and gold brocade, and the papers of that date placed its cost at $5,000. That may have been a trifle high, but the gown was certainly worth a great deal. A peculiar case was that of J. Z. Davis and his wife. Davis was a California millionaire. The wife died first. She was cremated and the husband put her ashes in a box twice the usual size, because he intended to have his own mingled with his wife's when he should die in his turn. When he did die it was in Philadelphia, and the undertaker's first orders were to embalm the body. He had no sooner embalmed it than he received orders by telegraph to cremate it. So he cremated it. Then he was instructed to send on the ashes, but this he declined to do until his bill for embalming and cremating had been settled. In the meantime trouble over the dead man's will had broken out in California and nobody was paying bills just then. So a peculiar state of affairs came to pass. The urn with the wife's ashes—which rattled lonesomely around in their ample receptacle—was produced as evidence in court, while the husband's ashes were held in Philadelphia as security for an undertaker's bill. Apropos of California cremations, there was that of Durant, the young murderer. The crematories in San Francisco were so squeamish that they refused to burn the body, and the father had to take it to Pasadena. The medical men of the state had been keenly interested in the young man and were anxious to have the brain for examination. The family was determined that they should not get it. So the father did not let the coffin out of his sight until he saw it placed in the retort of the Pasadena crematory.—New York Sun.

BATTLE TO THE DEATH

Doctor and Monster St. Bernard Dog Have a Thrilling Fight.

A fight to the death with a maddened St. Bernard dog weighing 200 pounds, was the experience of Dr. Robert J. Kingston, of Newburg, N. Y., the other day. In the morning while the doctor was lying in bed, the dog, which had been playing with the children down stairs, was suddenly seized with convulsions and dashed upstairs to the physician and the struggle for life began. Dr. Kingston realized that the animal was wholly uncontrollable, and that there was grave danger for other members of the family if it should escape and get down stairs again. Under this thought he lost sight of his own peril and devoted himself to preventing the beast from so doing. He succeeded in driving the frenzied animal into the bath room adjoining his apartment and closed the door. But in the act Dr. Kingston was forced to lock himself in as well, for the brute fought fiercely every step of the way.

Once the door was locked, Dr. Kingston began the battle for his own safety, fighting with grim desperation, for he knew that only by winning a complete victory would he be spared a fearful death. The physician is wiry, but not apparently a man of great strength, and for a time the struggle was an unequal one.

Time after time the dog buried his teeth in the fleshy part of the lower arm which the doctor used as a guard for his neck and face. Finally the animal was forced into a position whence he could not escape. With both hands clutching his windpipe, Dr. Kingston choked the breath out of the animal's body. The struggle had aroused the neighbors and several of them went to the doctor's assistance, but when they arrived the battle had been fought and won.

Medical opinion in London is strongly against street drinking troughs for horses, as disseminators of glanderous material.

How to Shave Themselves

A School to Teach the Art Would be Welcomed by Many Men.

One idea with a mustard seed of merit in it will buy wealth for its owner. Here is one that may as well be tossed out in the street to be scrambled for by those who can make use of it, says a western writer. It is the founding of a school to teach men how to shave themselves. This accomplishment, like piety, is much admired in the abstract. All men, secretly or openly, take liberties with the razor in hand, with their own faces, but who is to show them how to strop that sensitive and easily disabled edge? And how are we, unskilled, to come triumphantly forth from an encounter with our steel, without mark or blemish that requires court plaster if not absorbent cotton? It is pleasing to sweep boldly over the level plain from the upper cheekbone to the maxillo mandibular region, but when we try to round Cape Horn, look out for squalls. Then there are men who pride themselves in their chin that would better have been in some pretty girl's cheek. Even the "safety" can exhibit no superiority over its old-fashioned predecessor when it comes to such holes; but a professor in the tonsile art could teach every man to be his own barber, if every man were so disposed. Indolence and lack of opportunity are responsible for masculine helplessness in this respect, two things also to blame for man's inability to swim. A school to teach the art of shaving to private individuals would be welcomed by a multitude of prospective patrons.

THE CHINESE SOIREE.

How to Drink Tea in the Land of the Pagoda.

When you call on a Chinaman who is able to have a servant, the first thing that the servant does is to bring in two cups of tea. He puts one in front of the master and one in front of the visitor. Then the master indicates that you shall drink from the cup before you. If you want to incur his everlasting enmity go ahead and drink. He merely asks you to drink it for politeness' sake. He does not want you to do it and expects you to refuse it for politeness' sake. Letting the tea stand in front of you, you proceed with your interview, and you are at liberty to continue it, or you do not feel that you are welcome until the host picks up his cup and takes a sip. That is the polite way he has of telling you that the interview is ended. The polite thing for you to do then is to take one sip of your tea and depart. The right to drink the first sip of tea, however, goes with rank. If the visitor outranks the host, [illegible] York [illegible]

In Boston.

Gray—Yes; I tell my wife everything I do. Don't you?

White—I did for a while, but I had to quit. My wife said it was too stupid for anything.—Boston Transcript.

The Steam Locomotive Doomed.

It is claimed that within a few years the electric motor will completely supplant the steam locomotive, and trains will then rush along at a speed of 100 miles an hour. To travelers this will prove a great blessing, but no more so than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has proved a blessing to those who wish to regain their health quickly. The Bitters cure dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, also improves the appetite and purifies the blood.

END OF A CIRCUS CLOWN.

Death Came in a Slum Saloon as He Hummed "Garrowen"—Had Just Found Employment.

When the reporters went to investigate the death of one "John Costello," whom the police described as a "laborer," because he was poorly dressed, they found that the man had died in a saloon connected with Taylor's hotel, No. 2 Roosevelt street, and that he was an old-time circus man, since fallen on misfortune and bad habits. According to one of his cronies, his circus name was Dan Costello, and he was for many years one of the most popular clowns in Barnum's shows and in the shows that combined with Barnum's later on. Costello was sixty-five years old. He is said to have made a good deal of money in the circus business, but he lost it all. When he retired he went to New London, where he married a widow and opened a saloon. His friends say of him that he was too much of a "sport" himself and too good a "spender" to succeed in the saloon business, and it was not long before he had sunk all his money. He then came to New York, and for some years worked at odd jobs along the shore. Last night he went to F. O. Miller, of Forepaugh & Sell's circus, at Madison Square Garden, and told his story. Mr. Miller engaged him. Happy, Costello went to Taylor's hotel and took a seat in the bar room. Some of the people in the room heard him humming "Garryowen." One of them told of his death thus: "I heard him singing, but suddenly the tune died out, and I walked over to see what was the matter. Costello was sitting very still. I put my ear to his heart, and found that the machinery had stopped."—New York Post.

Sacred Lily's Alias.

Deception has even reached the disciples of Flora. There has lately been introduced into the market a bulb called "the sacred lily of the Nile." The name is sufficiently catchy to captivate lovers of flowers, and a friend of mine added the new flower to his conservatory. Time passed, and up came the plant, but when the "sacred lily of the Nile" appeared he found only an old, but still agreeable friend in the homely narcissus.—East Anglian Times.

DOUGLAS FACTORY

To Be Enlarged Before the First of July. Will Make 6,000 Pairs Daily.

Advertising pays.

W. L. Douglas is going to increase the capacity of his factory to 6,000 pairs of shoes per day. The addition will add 16,000 square feet of space for manufacturing purposes. At the same time a new 400 horse-power engine and an additional 150 horse-power boiler will be installed, which will afford adequate power for the present and another addition to the factory, which will no doubt be necessary later on.

When the factory starts up the first of July it will be on an output of 500 dozen or 6,000 pairs of shoes per day, and the weekly pay roll, exclusive of office help, superintendent, foremen, etc., will be $22,000 per week. The Douglas salesmen on the road are selling 25 per cent more goods than last season. The increased sales is the direct result of good shoemaking and extensive advertising. The advertising expenditure of Mr. Douglas is now larger than at any period of his business, and this is to be still further increased. Beginning this week half-page advertisements of the Douglas shoe will appear in all the principal newspapers of the large cities, as well as such papers as the Youth's Companion.—Brockton, Mass., Times.

They Hadn't Made Up.

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in the package?"

"Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied, diffidently.

"It's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Ah, I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Philadelphia Press.

From Sodhouse to Governor's Chair.

Ezra P. Savage, who, by virtue of the election of Governor Dietrich to the United States senate, becomes governor of Nebraska, is a typical western ranchman, and twenty years ago occupied a "sodhouse" on the plains near Custer, Neb.

Language of the Hottentots.

The Bushmen, or low-grade Hottentots, on the plains of South Africa, have a language which has been proved by Garnier to be a close approximation to that of the higher apes. It consists of hissing, clicking and grunting sounds.

Signals to the Planets.

Take a flag about the size of Europe and mount it upon a staff the length of the circumference of the earth. Then generate sufficient electric fluid to illuminate the material, which should be of a conductive character. Having done this, apply the fluid to the material with the assistance of all the electric waves in the solar system. Next [illegible] so gigantic a flag as the signal. Select a day when the conditions are favorable, and put the apparatus in operation. Then if the Martians are on the alert, they may possibly observe the signal and reply to it, say, in a couple of centuries. If you do not obtain a manifestation conclude that the inhabitants of Mars are looking another way.—From London Punch.

America's First White Child.

The first white child born on United States [illegible] the grandmother, [illegible] White, the governor of [illegible] Virginia Dare, and her birthday [illegible] in school [illegible]

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Cheering.

"You are sure you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" asked the Heavy Father.

"Sure, Mike," answered Our Hero, with the assurance of youth.

"Well, I am glad to hear it. It's more than I can afford any longer."—Detroit Free Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Luther T. Halle, Butte, Mont., pad holder for musical instruments; Trafford N. Jayne, Minneapolis, Minn., measuring bottle stopper; Joseph B. Kramer, Great Falls, Mont., compensating gearing; Charles M. Stroud, Hastings, Minn., gas stove; Max Toltz, St. Paul, Minn., ceiling lamp.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Responsibility.

Dodger—I wouldn't be in the shoes of that New York clergyman who has married 3,012 couples in his life.

Codger—Why?

Dodger—Just think what he'll have to answer for.—Exchange.

Not at Present.

"Have you any sodding you want done this spring?" asked the colored man of a mean Central Avenue resident.

"Not at present. My mother-in-law's health is first class."—Indianapolis News.

WHERE LIFE IS PRIMITIVE.

Bride and Groom Had Never Seen a Steam Car.

There are plenty of places where life is very primitive. The Washington Star tells this story: "I witnessed a marriage the other day in which the bride and groom both live within fifty miles of Washington, yet neither has ever seen a steam or electric car," said a drummer to a Star reporter. "You will no doubt be surprised when I tell you there are hundredds of people living over in Virginia who have never been to town.' But to the marriage. During a recent trip one of the friends of the groom met me in a country store and cordially extended an invitation to take a drive across country to witness the 'hitchin'.' I very gladly availed myself of the opportunity, and we arrived at our destination in good time. The neighborhood was well represented, the male contingent being congregated in the barn, where a barrel of hard cider was on tap. We were soon notified that the ceremony was about to take place, and we all filed into the 'best' room. I shall never forget the appearance of the contracting parties. The groom was an undersized though powerfully built young fellow. He was dressed in a pair of jean overalls, a stiff shirt, no collar, a fancy, old-time vest, but no coat. The bride, who was at least six feet in height, was dressed in a calico wrapper, a piece of pink ribbon around her neck, a little old-fashioned bonnet on her head, but barefooted. After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of the assembled company, every man and woman present kissing the bride. Pretty soon one of the guests brought out a violin and dancing was indulged in the rest of the evening. When I expressed my surprise that the bride should be barefooted I was told that there were lots of women in that section that had never known what it was to wear shoes."

DEVICE TO SCARE WOLVES.

Automatic Gun That Will Protect Sheep from Natural Enemies.

Examiners in the patent office have learned by experience that it is a mistake to jump at conclusions regarding the usefulness of inventions. A contrivance at which they were inclined to poke a good deal of fun, designed to frighten wolves on western prairies, was patented less than three months ago and already it has come into considerable use in the sheep-growing districts in that part of the country. The device is an automatic gun, which goes off at regular intervals, scaring the wolves away from the flocks. It consists of a sort of box which contains a clockwork attachment, with a small steel barrel projecting from one end. A magazine, also with the box, is loaded with blank cartridges, which are fired by the clockwork once in ten minutes or so. By the help of a simple mechanical attachment the intervals between the discharges are made as long or as short as may be desired. Wolves do not attack sheep in the daytime and the gun needs to be in operation only from sunset to sunrise. It is the period of lambing that the flocks are in danger, the fierce wolves raiding them and carrying off the lambkins, and hence the apparatus described is intended to be employed exclusively during that season. It may be that the wolf, which is a decidedly intelligent animal, may learn the deception after awhile and realize that the automatic gun has not a man behind it. In Russia it has been found that wolves are afraid of the humming of telegraph wires.—Presbyterian Banner.

FRESH-WATER SAILORS.

Their Lives on the Great Lakes Are Full of Danger.

"If any man thinks the American sailor is a thing of the past he should spend a while on the great lakes," said C. F. Bailey of Duluth, Minn. "The American fresh-water sailor is every bit as picturesque a personage as was the 'salt' of early days, who carried our merchant flag into every port of the world. His life is just as full of hardship and just as full of dangers," quotes the Washington Post. "There is a large fleet of three and four masted schooners on the lakes, and stories of the wrecking of them come with every big storm. A nastier body of water than Lake Erie when it comes on to blow can be found nowhere and some of the experiences of the life-saving crews along its shores are the most thrilling in the history of the service. The men who take the big steamers, of course, have not much of romance in their lives, but there are enough of the old sailing vessels left to keep a considerable army of men employed. Any skipper who can navigate a schooner from Duluth to Buffalo is a good enough sailor to sail around the world and he will do as well as the next man to take care of his vessel in the roughest sea the Atlantic ever was able to blow up."

Salt Water Fish.

The number of species of fishes living habitually in the salt waters of the world can only be approximately estimated, probably about ten thousand species. Those classed as "shore fishes" live, as a rule, close to the surface and near the land, and are well known to the salt water fishermen, such as the weakfish, striped bass, kingfish, etc. Of the shore fishes there are about four thousand species. The "pelagic fishes," or those which inhabit the upper waters of the seas, are relatively few in number. The "deep-sea fishes," which live in depths varying from two hundred fathoms to twenty-five hundred fathoms, cannot be even approximately estimated, as new species are being constantly discovered.—Field and Stream.

More Supplies for South Africa.

It does not appear that the English are ready to withdraw from South Africa. British agents are in this country asking bids on 20,000 bags of oats, 20,000 bales of alfalfa hay and 20,000 bags of bran. It is understood that these supplies are for the army in South Africa. [illegible]

FLIES ON THE ADMIRAL'S HEAD.

Result of an Irishman's Attempt to Imitate a Negro in Catching Flies.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, tells the following story:

"When the Rhode Island was his flag ship, Capt. Trenchard, who commanded, had a very accomplished steward, a colored man, who became so expert in catching flies off the captain's bald head that he never seemed annoyed by them. Admiral Lardner had for his steward a fine, large, heavy-handed Irishman, who watched the colored man with great envy, while his master, undisturbed, enjoyed his meals. Pat's master thrashed at the flies, and swore roundly as they lighted on his close-cropped hair. The colored man went on catching flies with quick, dextrous movements of his right hand, until Pat could stand it no longer. Drawing back, he made a vicious swing at a fly, but instead of catching it, he caught his master an awful blow on the back of the head. The captain, thinking there was a mutiny, grabbed the carving knife and made after Patrick, who retreated to the spar deck, and there was a hurdle race fore and aft—the officer of the deck and the orderly trying to catch the admiral, who was doing his best to put the carving knife in the back of Pat, who finally escaped, but never bothered any more about flies on the admiral's head."

A DOCTOR THIS TIME.

Portland, May 6th.—Dr. E. A. Rose, a practicing physician, formerly of Yates Center, Kans., was on what everyone supposed to be his death bed. He had Diabetes, and six of his brother doctors were in attendance and consultation at his bedside. They had done everything that medical skill could suggest to save his life, but they were at last reluctantly forced to tell him that he must prepare for death.

His aunt had been summoned to his dying bedside. After the doctors had given her nephew up, she insisted that, as a last resort, he be given a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

From the very first dose the tide turned in his favor. His life was saved, and he is hale and hearty to-day.

This case and its cure has amazed the physicians, and is the sensation of the hour. It is interesting to note that, while many others are being cured by this great discovery in medicine, the physicians themselves are among the first to benefit, and that while the simpler and more prevalent forms, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bladder and Urinary Trouble and Female Weakness disappear before it, the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy, which have always been regarded as incurable, are yielding just as easily.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fast superceding all other treatment for Kidney Disease, and as nearly all human sickness and suffering has its origin in the Kidneys, the use of this wonderful medicine is becoming almost universal.

Altruism.

Sweet Girl---Is your love for me absolutely unselfish?

Adorer---Absolutely.

Sweet Girl---Then I wish you'd go somewhere else to-night. Jack Hansom promised to call.---New York Weekly.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Chicago's free baths were used 16,556 times in one week.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

TIRE TIPS

The life of a tire, ease of repair and its lasting qualities determine its worth. G & J Tires are made from the best quality of rubber. They are light enough to be resilient, strong enough to be durable, and easy riding, which insures comfort and safety.

Catalogue at our Agents or by mail.

G & J TIRE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRAIRIE LANDS
$3.00 TO $5.00 PER ACRE.

New railroads and towns. Plenty of FUEL. Splendid water. Buy 160 acres from us and the Government will help you secure a HOMESTEAD in adjoining quarter. Speculate or make a home. The ADVANCE IN PRICES alone will pay for the land. [illegible] Write us for descriptive circular.

HACKNEY-BOYNTON LAND CO.,
Suite M 603-611 Germania Life Bldg.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Nature's Priceless Remedy
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores
Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 B'way, Newburgh, N.Y.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Lame Back, Bruises, Burns, Piles and all Pain. [illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR [illegible] CONSUMPTION

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Go to—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Strawberries and Greens.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

(Scandinavian Spoken)

Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.20
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.128
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

The county board meets next Monday.

Garden making is now the order of the day.

Dr. Watson of Red Lake Falls was here Sunday.

Banker Ellington was up from Crookston Tuesday.

The pike and pickerel have commenced to bite.

It takes more than a dentist to kill some men's nerve.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Dipple Saturday April 27, a girl.

P. G. Paradis made a trip to Crookston the first of the week.

The assessor is making the rounds. Remember to list your dog.

Grass growing at the rate of an inch or two a day the past week.

Fresh greens and strawberries at the fruit store of W. McAndress.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brummond, Saturday May 4th 1901, a girl.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Twing May 16. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. Gus. Nelson was adjudged insane and taken to Fergus Falls last Friday.

Julius Pleth and wife spent Sunday with friends at Ada returning home Monday.

County Auditor Zeh was here last Friday for a few minutes while enroute to St. Paul.

A new soda fountain is being put in the fruit and confectionery store of R. H. Duntley's.

M. Kelley, the pine land cruiser for the St. Hilaire Lumber Company was with us yesterday.

What is St. Hilaire going to do about celebrating the 4th of July! Shall we celebrate or go visiting?

Mrs. Julius Nelson of the town of Wyandotte is quite low with mastoid disease and meningitis.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Chattel mortgages must be assessed hereafter in the townships in which they are recorded. This is the new law.

Attorney H. S. McMonagle of Litchfield is here to-day sizing up the village and may decide to make this his future home.

All interested in organizing a gun club will please meet at the SPECTATOR office next Saturday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Andrew Letvig finished drilling a well on the Brooks farm last week. At present he is sinking a well on the Hagglund farm.

A. R. Jones has the contract for building six residences for the St. Hilaire Townsite Company to be completed by July 1st.

Dr. C. S. Crane, the eye and ear specialist of Grand Forks, was in St. Hilaire Wednesday last being called in consultation over Mrs. Julius Nelson.

Johnny Knutson while oiling some machinery at the planing mill last Friday had the misfortune to get his arm caught in some of the gearing which required the assistance of Dr. Blomburgh. Several stitches were necessary.

S. J. Betts, father of Miss Laura Betts, teacher of the grammar department of our village schools, arrived from Litchfield Tuesday and will spend several days in this county with a view of purchasing several quarter sections of land.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion—Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Two rival undertakers at Thief River Falls had a quarrel last week over the sale of a coffin, and the Press of that city administered them a roast in the proper manner.

C. A. Brink returned Friday from a short trip at Bemidji. Charley found time to do a little angling and says the fish are being hauled out of the lake by the wagon load.

Poundmaster Johnson gives notice to all concerned that cows running at large in the village limits contrary to village ordinance will be impounded. Govern yourselves accordingly.

Miss Susie Finberg of Larimore, N. Dak., spent a few days here last week visiting with relatives. She left Sunday for Holt, Marshall county where she has been engaged to teach a term of school.

T. H. Shevlin, president of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company came up from Minneapolis yesterday to look after his large interests here, but as usual found everything running to his entire satisfaction.

Congressman Eddy is authority for the statement that there can be no lands on the Red Lake Reservation thrown open to settlement this year as the power and authority to open the land rests with congress alone.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Mrs. E. F. Marshall, postmistress at Red Lake Falls, has received advice from the postoffice department that owing to the increased receipts of the Red Lake Falls office her salary will on July 1st be increased from $1,000 a year to $1,400, and the allowance for clerk hire will be raised from $50 to $360.

Do you want one of those new lots on Riverside avenue? They are the best in town and only seven are left. They will double in value in two years. A new sidewalk will be built this year. Look them over and you will be convinced that they are the best in town. Terms easy and prices right. Call on H. E. Ives.

The people living east of here would rise and call the road overseer blessed if he see that the many "chug" holes were filled up between the iron bridge and school house in District No. 178. If properly layed down, we are of the opinion that corduroy would be the best and cheapest, with material all along the route.

One of the articles on the express run to St. Hilaire Friday, was a large square pasteboard box that probably contained a creation in spring millinery, beside the address it bore the caution "don't crush for God's sake" A man with a hit and miss jag came along on the "hit" tack and the admonition didn't count for much.—Crookston Times.

Public services Sunday morning May 12th at 11 o'clock at the M. E. church, followed by the Sacrament of The Lord's Supper. Also preaching in the evening.

REV. J. L. HAMMOND, Pastor.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

The eighty-second anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated by our local lodge last Sunday a. m. at the M. E. church. The members of the fraternity met at their hall and marched in a body to the church, the interior of which was decorated with the insigna of the order together with "Old Glory" which was tastefully draped across the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Hammond preached a very able and instructive sermon, explaining the benefits to be derived from Odd Fellowship and the many benevolent acts resulting from the work of the order, which was fully appreciated by all the members of the fraternity.

Dr. Morley, Crookston's eye, ear and nose specialist is again in his office after two months of study in New York City.

My! but aint meat gettin' awful high? Why the butchers tell me they are payin' seven cents a pound for front and hind quarters of beef right through, and the same price for mutton, and ten and a half cents for pork. And here our farmers are with almost nothin' in these lines to sell. I tell you Mr. Journal editor, you want to preach diversified farmin' to these folks just as hard as you can. Here the farmers are payin' sixty cents a bushel for potatoes too. I'm pretty sure that these Iowa fellows that are comin' in here so thick, won't be caught buyin' meat and potatoes and lard and butter very long.—Uncle Joe, in Crookston Journal.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

The postmaster sends them to the editor, says an exchange. The postmaster is not to blame. For instance there was a man by the name of—well, say Tom Short who sent us three notics to stop his paper—he did not want it any longer. We wondered what was the matter. Upon investigation we found Tom short $10. He had never paid a cent, yet he stopped his paper as a matter of economy to us. He didn't want us to lose any more by him. A few days afterwards Short was at church and his melodious tenor rang out clear in that old, soul stirring song, "Jesus Paid It All." He might have been mistaken, but his earnestness impressed us, so the next day we sent him a receipt in full, begging his pardon for not knowing that he had made an assignment of his liabilities to the Lord.

—To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Penno Letter.

True to his promise, Mr. J. H. Penno writes a letter to the SPECTATOR about his trip to the coast and his new home, which will be of interest to his many friends here.

BLAINE, WASH., April 30, 1901

ED. SPECTATOR

DEAR SIR:—In the first place must say there is some wonderful scenery between St. Hilaire and here and think the money is well spent on a trip of this kind. Looking the country over some I decided to cast my lot in Blaine a town of 1,500 population located in Whatcom county and am doing fairly well to start with and expect to do better in a short time when the fishing and canning industries start up. This is a great place for fishing, being located on the sound. I have heard men say that they catch as high as twenty-five thousand salmon at one time with one trap. There are five canneries here and they employ quite a number of men about one-third being Chinamen who do work the white men refuse to do about the place. There are also several shingle mills here and they are building a large saw mill—the one that Peter Larson (formerly of St. Hilaire) lost his life on. He fell from the top of the mill and struck his head on a piece of timber about fifteen feet below and from there to the ground. I don't think he knew what struck him as he never moved after striking the ground. Charley Cushing whom you all know was the first man to the scene after the fall.

Now then, I cant say that I like this country as well as Minnesota yet, and I cannot expect to for the people I meet are all strangers to me, but I find them to be very free and social, but I think a man that works at common labor is just as well off there as he is here for I notice a lot of men looking for work. The climate seems to agree with me alright, the only kick I have coming is that I feel like sleeping 20 hours out of the 24, what I mean by that is it is always cold here at night, of course I am in the coldest part of Washington—am about ten minutes walk from the Canadian line—British Columbia and just 20 miles from Vancouver. The country around here is chiefly timber land, but most of the timber around the town has been destroyed by fire. I was two miles in the woods the other day and I came across what I thought was a pretty long log, not so very large, but I walked sixty paces on the log and Lord knows how much had been burned off the other end—I dont. I should think it had been down twenty years or more.

Mr. Penno winds up the letter with best respects to all his friends.

A. A. Odegaard has returned from Crookston where he spent several days of treatment and operation upon the nose by Dr. Morley.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Arrow Shots.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth; I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

Dressmakers are about as much abused as newspaper men.

As unpopular as deadbeats are, we wonder that there are any.

A very vain man trying to appear modest is a funny sight.

You can't calculate the game a hunter gets by the cost of his hunting suit.

Some men seem to be good for nothing else but to raise long heavy beards.

Without the frizzes, it is shocking to think what some women would look like.

Nearly every morning some one asks in the postoffice when the mail will be open.

We do not see how some folks can manage to keep in such good spirits all the time.

You can't tell anything about the size of a lodge by the size of the badges the members wear.

We think there is a great deal more unnecessary talking done than there is talk that is necessary.

It must be tough to be bald headed, because then a man cannot go to court to loaf without being laughed at.

Men are just as apt to complain of their ailments as women are, and we often think a good deal more so.

Bankers say when money is scarce, everybody wants to borrow, and when it is plentiful, nobody wants any.

It is the general opinion that if you do a man a good turn he will stab you in the back the first chance he gets.

It sounds funny to hear a grown up man call his mother's brother Uncle John, but a girl is expected to say it.

A man's wife lay on her deathbed. It was not supposed by the grief-stricken watchers that she could live through the night. Her husband, an old skinflint who would hang a flea on the backyard fence and skin it for its pelt, went to bed and slept like a stone all night. In the morning when he got up and came to her room he yawned and said in a tone of surprise and perhaps some disappointment: "Well, mother, I see you are still here." And yet the good Lord allows some men to live and grow old.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Notice.

All Red Lake county wolf bounty warrants or orders are now payable.

O. T. TANDBERG,
County Treasurer.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Relating to the Reporting of Contagious Diseases to Local Boards of Health.

The Minnesota State Board of Health at a meeting held Jan. 15, 1901, adopted the following:

Whereas, A large majority of the cases of smallpox that have occurred throughout this and other states during the past year, were, at the time of discovery, unattended by a physician and unreported by the family (the same being secreted as far as possible,) thereby contributing to the spread of the disease and rendering it difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the same, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Health, in the interests of the public, requests all local boards of health to see to it that Sec. 22, Chapter 132, of the Laws of 1883, is enforced.

It further requests that whenever any eruptive disease showing papules, vesicles, pustules, etc., or any condition resembling measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox or smallpox, which shall appear upon any person (member of the family boarder, roomer or visitor,) the head of the family, the keeper of the house, or some member thereof, shall, within twenty-four (24) hours after the discovery of such eruption, report each and every case to the local board of health, unless said case or cases are attended by a physician, as provided for in sections 22 and 23 of the aforesaid law.

Any person violating any of the provisions of said regulation should be prosecuted as directed by the law relating to the infectious and eruptive diseases, Chapter 132 (1883.)

H. M. BRACKEN,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Sections 22 and 23 referred to above read as follows:

SEC. 22. That every keeper of any private house, boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn keeper and hotel keeper shall, within twenty-four (24) hours report in writing to the Local Board of Health the same particulars required of any physician in the preceding section concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses and hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any person sick of any contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of the Local Board, to at once report the fact to the Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village council Monday May 6, 1901.

All members present.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Ives.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion the village marshal and street commissioners report was accepted.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

St. Hilaire Lumber Co. lumber	$44 59
A R Jones building pest house	7 42
R H Aimer " "	3 00
Ed Whaley " "	3 00
C Sandmoen " "	3 00
Holmes Furniture Co. 1 stove	7 00
H A Johnson marshal salary etc.	55 00

On motion the sidewalk petition of H. E. Ives, J. K. Hannay et al was granted.

On motion the president of the council was authorized to appoint special police men to serve without compensation.

On motion H. E. Ives was appointed health officer for a period of three years.

On motion T. J. Thorkelson and A. H. Weagant were appointed to act with the board of health to look up a new dump ground.

On motion meeting adjourned.

Attest:— H. E. IVES,
J. L. JOHNSON, President.
Recorder.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

A Fox Named "De Wet."

In Kew Gardens London, a fox which has been playing havoc with the fowls, and, though often seen, always manages to escape, has been named "De Wet." The incident throws a pleasing light upon the opinion the British hold of the crafty Boer general. With them his name stands for heroism, craftiness and unlimited energy, and although a terrible foe to the English, they cannot help admire him. Such energy and endurance can be cultivated by drinking "Golden Grain Belt" beer, a pure nourishing beverage brewed in Minneapolis. It strengthens the nerves and aids digestion. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

What Cows Will Do.

Owing to the uncertainity of a small grain crop in this particular vicinity farmers will do well to heed the following advice of "what cows will do." A dozen good cows well fed will make $500 or more a year besides their calves. They will furnish milk and butter and beef, which go a long way toward a good living. They will turn waste straw and cornstalks into money and make good use of beet tops and cabbage leaves. They will trim your hedge fence and thrive at it, and besides all this they will improve the farm they are kept upon. While a farm where only grain is raised to sell must of necessity become poorer and poorer unto the end of the chapter. Cows will pay the taxes when the wheat fails and the flax gets frost bitten. And they will pay you every month or every week for that matter for their food and your labor. You don't have to trust them six months and then not get anything as you sometimes do with a wheat crop.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.

SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:

Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly

J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO. St. Hilaire, Minn.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

How Three Women Found Relief.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to have been the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition which produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

The three letters here published should encourage every woman who suffers:

Aug. 6, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered since the age of sixteen with painful menstruation. I have been treated for months, and was told that the womb had fallen a little. The doctor says that is now in place again, but I still have the same pain. Please tell me what to do."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

Jan. 19, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your reply to my letter of Aug. 6 I followed your kind advice, and am glad to tell you that I have been cured of the severe pain at time of menstruation through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it, felt better after the first bottle, and after a while had no more pain or womb trouble.

"I had doctored from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, and had lost all hope, but your medicine has made me well.

"I would like to have you use my testimonial, so that others may see, and be inspired with hope, and take your medicine."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Feb. 20, 1900.

"I saw your medicine so highly recommended I thought I would write to you for advice.

"My menstruation occurs every two weeks, lasts a week, and is painful. I have been troubled in this way for some time. I suffer from sick headache and backache all the time, appetite poor, sick at stomach every morning, everything I eat hurts me, am very weak, thin, and sallow.

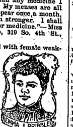
MAGGIE POLLARD

"I have tried a doctor, but he did not seem to do me any good."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

April 23, 1900.

"Since receiving your answer to my letter I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. My menses are all right now, and appear once a month, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

"I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation, and leucorrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and thanks to your medicine, my pains are gone. I advise all women suffering as I have to use your Vegetable Compound."—EMMA J. PRIBBLE, Indianola, Ill.



If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 151½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day.
W. C. KLEINE,
3100 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Eve No Exception.

"It is utter nonsense for the new woman to claim she is infallible."

"So I say. No woman was ever newer than Eve, and yet she was not above the making of mistakes."—Philadelphia Times.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

No Wonder.

"Great Caesar! It is stated here that $3,600,000 is paid annually in New York for the protection of vice!"

"Calm yourself, man, and stop and think of the amount there is to protect."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

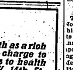
Hamlin's Blood and Liver Pills cure constipation and all the ills due to it; 25c at your druggists.

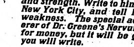
The latest quotation for a chicken in Manila is $1.25, and for beef, $1.50 per pound.

A Poor Woman

has just as much right to good health as a rich woman. Dr. Greene offers free of charge to every woman, the advice that leads to health and strength. Write to him at 35 W. 14th St., New York City, and tell him all about your weakness. The special advice of the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura cannot be bought for money, but it will be given to you free if you will write.

GASOLINE ENGINES
For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.
WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.





The **WESTMAN** Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.
Catalogue sent on request.
ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The real worth of my $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. My $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Best in the world for men.

I make and sell more men's fine shoes, Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process), than any other manufacturer in the world. I will pay $1,000 to any one who can prove that my statement is not true.
(Signed) W. L. Douglas.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them; I give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. If he does not keep them and will not get them for you, order direct from factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers. New Spring Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

RIIS' GREAT WORK.

Reporter's Influence in Helping to Cleanse New York.

It is not too much to say that Jacob A. Riis is one of the most potent factors for good in the whole city of New York, yet he is only a police reporter for the Sun. He has held the post for many years, and never aspires to anything more lucrative. Last month the King's Daughters' settlement opened a house on the East Side, at No. 50 Henry street, and, in honor of the modest police reporter, have named it "The Jacob A. Riis House."

E S. Martin writes of Mr. Riis in Harper's Weekly, as follows:

"He is not a police reporter for lack of opportunities to do other things, but because that is the work which is most congenial to him and fits in best with his chief interest in life, which is the promotion of the health, comfort and improvement of the poor of New York. He is a Dane.

"The king of Denmark conferred an honor upon him last summer, and if the American system of civilization included orders, he would have pecks of them in his cellar. Col. Roosevelt mentions him in a current magazine as the most formidable opponent that the evils of the New York slums and tenement houses have ever encountered, and quotes 'a man well qualified to pass judgment,' as naming him 'the most useful citizen of New York.' This is affluent measure of praise, but it can't hurt Mr. Riis, who is not working for praise, but, apparently, out of respect for the requirements of an imperative altruism, which keeps him loving his neighbor and working to help him, in the face of the fact that other jobs yield so much more money.

"Nobody ever says of Mr. Riis that he means well, or that he is a kind man, but impractical. He has done wonderful things already for the East Side in the way of promoting the system of small parks, and the destruction of some of the more hellish habitations. If he lives long enough, and has the right sort of a city government to help him, he will be a notable power in the accomplishment of things more wonderful still. When the man comes along with the $100,000,000, which Mr. Hewitt says ought to be spent in improving the East Side, Mr. Riis will be the man who will be asked to submit plans for spending the money."

SELMA LAGERLOF.

Kind Words for the Popular Swedish Writer.

A well known critic, referring to Selma Lagerlof's recent work, "From a Swedish Homestead," translated by Jessie Broctiner, says:

"It has come to be pretty generally recognized, both in her own country and abroad, that Selma Lagerlof is the most promising of the young generation of Swedish writers. In this country, at least, she needs no special encomium, for her writings have all of them won a quick recognition for their simplicity of style and their unique, saga-like quality of thought. Her best work, however, lies in the direction of the short story, rather than in a long and sustained effort, and even her 'Gosta Berling,' which first brought her into notice, has the effect of a collection of old-time sagas rather than of a single story. This new volume is a collection of sixteen stories, legends and the like, many of which have appeared in the Idun and other Swedish periodicals during the past two years."

Swensson's Great Festival.

The annual Messiah festival at Lindsborg, Kan., this year was a greater success than ever before, which is saying a great deal. Noted soloists from the East took part, and the festival continued five days. Dr. Carl A. Swenson, president of Bethany college, originated these festivals, and their magnificent success is due to his great ability as an executive.

Forest Culture in Norway.

The importance of protecting the forests is highly appreciated in Norway, as in all the countries of Northern Europe, for that matter. The Norwegian Storthing recently voted 10,000 kroner, and the press complains that it was not enough, for this very important public matter. It is recognized that no investment will yield such sure and rich benefits as money spent in forest culture.

Danish Political Parties.

The voting strength of the political parties in Denmark, as shown by the recent folkething elections, is as follows: Left reform party, 102,720; Social Democrats, 41,662; moderates, 29,-81; miscellaneous votes, 4,822. The leftist figures hold their own with those of a year ago; the social Democrats show a high percentage of increase, but the others a decrease.

Preparing for the Conference.

The mission committee of the United Norwegian Lutheran church, in session this week at Kenyon, Minn., to prepare its report and recommendations for the annual conference to be held in Minneapolis in June, has selected the following committee: President Hoyme, Rev. Messrs. J. Lund, Elroy, Wis.; L. M. Bjorn, Zumbrota; G. A. Larson, Moorhead; N. J. Ellestad, Norway, Minn.; H. C. Holm, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

Los Angeles Wants Mattson.

Rev. Peter Mattson, pastor of the Ebenezer Swedish Lutheran church of Minneapolis, has received a call from the Angelica Lutheran church at Los Angeles, Cal. He has not decided what answer to send, but his congregation hopes to retain him.

A Famous Sword.

Admiral Peter Willemoe's sword, which he wore during the famous sea fight at Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, has been presented by Norway to Denmark. The sword has been in the care of the naval academy at Horten for many years, before that having had an honored place in the naval school at Fredericksvaern, to which it was presented by Capt. Ferri. All in all, the weapon has been in Norwegian possession since 1801, having been presented to Capt. Ferri in that year.

In General.

Valdemar Christensen, a representative of Norden, a Scandinavian paper in Buenos Ayres, and probably the only paper of its kind in South America, is working his way around the world. When last heard from he was in Japan, and is expected in the United States very soon. Christensen is a Dane by birth.

There are eighteen Dane societies in California, and they held a convention at Hayward this month. H. Ahrensberg was elected president and H. Wilson secretary. The societies have a total membership of 1,500.

The Worst Yet.

Stubb—I hear that Falcon is going to stop writing poetry.

Penn—Yes; the position in which the paper brought out his sonnet discouraged him.

Stubb—Did they run it on the "Children's page?"

Penn—Worse than that. It appeared in the puzzle department.—Philadelphia Record.

If You Have Dyspepsia

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; express paid. If cured, pay $5.50—if not, it is free.

Woman as a Parliamentarian.

"Yes, sir, I did my best to train my daughter up as an accomplished parliamentarian. I took her to meetings to give her a chance to listen to the rulings of able chairmen, and I had her learn the text-books on the subject by heart. I thought I had her perfect in the business, but I was mistaken. She attended a convention not long ago, and pretty soon she had a chance to appeal from a decidedly unjust ruling of the chair, and how do you suppose she did it?"

"Well?"

"She was excited, you know, and this is what she said: 'You are a mean old fright, and I just hate you! So there!' And then she burst into tears and sat down. No, sir; woman's nature will have to change before she will ever become a parliamentarian."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Perfumed Dervishes.

The Sudanese natives eagerly buy clothes, cotton goods, sugar, perfumes, tea, nails, chains, wire, leather, false jewelry and iron trinkets of Geneva. Great Britain furnishes the cotton goods, but Germany, Austria and Italy have almost the monopoly of the other articles. Germany does a huge trade in perfumes. A single caravan started off recently with 20,000 francs' worth of German scents for the natives.

In the Enemy's Country.

"I know well enough, fellow citizens," exclaimed the fierce-browed, shaggy-haired orator, "that the views I advocate are not popular. Not ten days ago, while advocating them from a public platform, I was struck on the head by a brick and knocked senseless."

"Why didn't you wait until you got your senses back before you went to talking again?" inquired a man in the outskirts of the crowd, in a loud, raucous voice.—Chicago Tribune.

She Wanted a Show.

Mr. Tweeds—I'd make some woman a No. 1 husband.

Mrs. Weeds—But what's your objection to marrying a widow?—Smart Set.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her Secret.

Rev. Dr. Gollie—But how do you manage to interest so many in your charitable work?

Mrs. Lureing—Well, doctor, I find that a card with 'Dancing' on the lower left-hand corner, seems almost as attractive as the promise of future bliss.—Life.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

On the Part of the Customers.

Proprietor (of restaurant)—I believe our new cashier will bear watching.

Assistant—Bear it? Why, she positively enjoys it.—Chicago Tribune.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Not for His Health.

Hubbubs—Why are you moving from your suburban home?

Subbubs—I'm all run down.

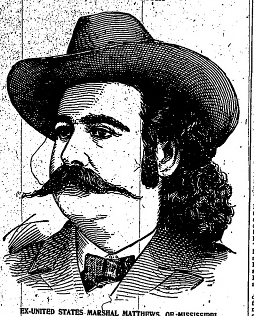
Hubbubs—Malaria?

Subbubs—No; gossippy neighbors.—

Berlin has a permanent automobile exposition.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thanks Peruna For His Rapid Recovery From Catarrh.



EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. S. S. Matthews, ex-United States Marshal of Mississippi, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, written from Hazelhurst, Miss., says:

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has in my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who prefer, however, to correspond with Dr. Hartman during their sickness. To all such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge.

Hon. J. F. Crooker of Buffalo, N. Y., who was for years Superintendent of Schools at Buffalo, in a letter dated October 16, writes:

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedies was induced by a friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh, as my case is complete."

Hon. J. F. Crooker, Supt. Buffalo, N. Y. Public Schools.

Hon. B. B. Doviner, Congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Mrs. Mary C. Fentress writes from Paradise, Tex., the following: "I think I can say that your good advice and medicine has cured me of chronic catarrh. I have had no pains in my head since I have taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since '59, and have taken a good many medicines which were only of temporary relief. Peruna is the catarrh cure. The Peruna stopped my catarrh of the head so that it did not become chronic, and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."

Peruna is a specific for all catarrhal diseases. It acts quickly and beneficially upon the inflamed mucous membrane, thus removing the cause of catarrh.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarrh in one situation will cure it in all situations.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

There are not ten men in every thousand so built that they can go without suspenders.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day in the year.

New Zealand shares with Iceland the distinction of freedom from all forms of cattle disease.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

Missionaries in China have cancelled orders for 100,000 books since the trouble began.

Howitzers are steel, breech-loading weapons, weighing 2,500 pounds, and six feet ten inches long.

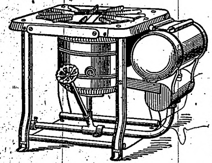
FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tests of Japanese coal demonstrate that it compares favorably with the coal of America.

This is the Smallest
WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE

Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.



Liver Don't Act?

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling. CASCARETS act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. **Beware of imitations!**

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS
CCC
THE TABLET

10c.
25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. [illegible]

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. [illegible]

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901. NUMBER 43.

Resume of the News.

Fresh Reliable Brief

Washington Notes.

The secretary of the treasury has purchased $412,050 short-term 4 per cent bonds at $113.64.

Ambassador Cambon gave a dinner recently at the French embassy in Washington in honor of Cardinal Martinelli. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul was among the guests.

Inquiry in Washington confirms the report that the United States is working, and finds support in its effort toward the opening of all China, including the provinces, to the trade of the world.

The extensive work of the isthmian canal commission is nearing completion. Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, says that the final report will be ready for submission to the president in about six weeks.

Col. William P. Hall, adjutant general of the department of the lakes, U. S. A., has been ordered by the war department to succeed Gen. Thomas H. Barry as adjutant general of the department of the Philippines.

The state department has been informed of the death of Richard A. Gadd, United States consular agent at Port Limon, from malarial fever. He was a native of New York, but had spent a large part of his life in the tropics.

The Indian bureau has received word that the official count of the votes of the Cherokee nation on the Cherokee agreement with the Dawes commission shows a majority of 1,000 of the votes for rejection, instead of 1,235 as first announced.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service was advised of a death from bubonic plague at Honolulu, which occurred March 23. The case was that of a Japanese woman. It is believed to be sporadic, and the city is reported to be in good sanitary condition.

The military authorities at Manila have prepared a schedule and forwarded the same to Washington covering the sailing dates of the ten regiments of volunteers still in the Philippines. Unless unforeseen delays arise, the last of these regiments will leave for home before June 30.

The state department has paid to the Mexican government, through the Mexican ambassador here, $2,000, as full indemnity to the heirs of Florentino Suaste, a Mexican citizen, who was lynched in La Salle county, Texas, in 1895. The payment was provided by congress, out of humane consideration, and without reference to the question of federal liability.

Accidental Happenings.

A trainman was killed and thirty passengers injured in a wreck in Iowa.

In a fire in Chicago, seven people were burned to death and several others injured, three fatally.

Fire in Augusta, Ga., destroyed Whitney & Co.'s and Phynizy & Co.'s warehouses, causing a loss of about $175,000.

A six-story brick warehouse occupied by Charles Webb & Co., at Philadelphia, importers of wool, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Two women were burned to death and a number of persons were injured in a fire which started in the five-story apartment house at Lexington avenue and Sixteenth street, New York.

The mill of the Ashland Manufacturing Company of Ashland, Me., the most modern and one of the largest sawmills in Maine, was burned and a large quantity of lumber also was destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $200,000.

In the ruins of her home at Jacksonville, Fla., the body of Mrs. Solon Robinson was found, where she had been buried in the fire last Friday. She was the widow of Solon Robinson, for many years agricultural editor of the New York Tribune.

Sins and Sinners.

Emily Weeks of Albany, N. Y., out of love for a man, it is charged, threw carbolic acid in her mother's face, to cover up the crime of having forged her name to checks. She is now in prison, and has confessed, so the police say, to the forgeries.

Jesse R. King of Milheim, Pa., shot and fatally wounded his bride of two months, and when an officer attempted to arrest him, King shot himself through the heart, dying almost instantly. King and his wife quarreled over family affairs.

Two of the county judges of St. Clair county, Mo., Thomas D. Nevitt and S. C. Peden, were arrested by deputy United States marshals on a charge of contempt, for not levying a tax to pay interest on bonds of the issue of 1870. The third judge, Walker, escaped and rode to his home.

Mrs. Mollie Randall, wife of Freeman Randall, a farmer living twelve miles south of Edwardsville, Ill., in a fit of temporary insanity, shot and killed her two-year-old daughter and mortally wounded herself with the same weapon. The Randalls are among the most prominent people in the neighborhood.

People Talked About.

The state Prohibition convention of New Jersey nominated Joel W. Brown for governor.

Col. Emmet Taggart of Akron, Ohio, has been elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Ohio.

The pope has confirmed the appointment of Father O'Connell, rector of the American college at Rome, as bishop of Portland, Me.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and family have left Omaha to return to their old home in Virginia, where they have scarcely lived for fifteen years.

Capt. H. L. Cope, captain United States engineers, died at Greenville, Miss. He was in charge of the Yazoo-Mississippi levee district.

Charles L. Cocke, president of Hollins institute, one of the most widely known colleges for women in the South, died at Roanoke, Va., aged eighty-one. Mr. Cocke had been president of Hollins since 1855.

Foreign.

Gerhard Dryssen, minister of marine for Norway and Sweden, has resigned. He was appointed Oct. 21, 1898.

The rumors that the relations between Germany and Russia are strained on account of slights upon the part of Count von Waldersee are discredited.

The statement that Germany has secured a concession in Canton, of which it will shortly take possession, or has made a special demand upon China, is absolutely without foundation.

The military captive balloon with two men in the car, which ascended at Cologne, broke loose in a gale and was lost to sight in the clouds, has descended safely. The occupants were not injured.

The death rate per thousand in Manila during last year was 34.4. This is lower than the rate prevailing in Mexico City and in Bombay. Bubonic plague claimed 199 victims during the year out of 271 cases.

An official circular has been issued in Constantinople informing the members of the diplomatic corps that in future only distinguished visitors accompanied by a diplomatist will be admitted to the selamlik.

W. Martin, the American consul at Nankin, announces in a cablegram that the secret societies there have joined issues with the reformers. Chinese troops patrol Nankin and sleep under arms.

The British steamer Tantallon Castle, from Southampton, April 20, for Table Bay, Cape Colony, with relief troops and passengers on board, is ashore on Robelin island, near Cape Town. All her passengers have been landed.

The rigsdag committee which has been considering the ministerial army proposals has reported in favor of increasing the expenditures by 22,500,000 kroners, making a total of 45,000,000 kroners. The naval estimates are increased to 14,000,000 kroners.

A dispute has arisen as to the ownership of the flag which Queen Victoria presented to the hospital ship Maine. Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) asserts that it belongs to her and Bernard Baker, owner of the vessel, declares it is his property. The flag is now in Lady Randolph's possession.

The British war office has given out the actual number of deaths in the South African war as 714 officers and 24,164 men. Four officers and 314 men have been invalided home and subsequently died. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and men have left the service unfit for duty.

The American colony in London is plunged to its ears in gossip over the Tree divorce. Mrs. Arthur Tree, the defendant, is a daughter of Marshall Field, the Chicago millionaire, and is heiress to some $30,000,000. The wife makes apparently no defense and the case will go by default. Meanwhile husband and wife seem the best of friends. They see each other every day and move and meet constantly in the same circles.

General.

All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds.

Mayor Reel of Kansas City has issued a positive order that all saloons must be closed on Sundays.

The members of the Missouri state commission to the Buffalo exposition have decided to take the space which had been allotted to Maryland.

The puddling department at the Wilkes rolling mills at Sharon, Pa. has resumed operations, giving employment to a large force of hands.

Orders have been received at the twelve to fifteen factories of the National Starch company to get ready to close down until the corn market becomes settled again.

The 700 union carpenters in Toledo have won their strike and went back to work, receiving $2.40 for eight hours instead of $2.25 for nine hours, as was the case before the strike.

The transport Egbert, which has arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, will be detained in quarantine for a week or more, a soldier having died from smallpox during the voyage.

Charles B. Hare, the Ann Arbor student who was taken with bubonic plague April 4, has been released as cured and Cumming, the friend who nursed him through the sickness, was released with him.

A special convention of the United States grand lodge, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, was held in New York city recently. About 300 delegates were present and all states of the Union were represented.

Carefully consolidated reports from American agriculturist corps of observers make the May 1 conditions of winter wheat 91.5 against 95.5 last month, and compared with an average at this date for five years of 84.

Three thousand union workmen of the Louisville building trades are on a strike. The contractors agreed to the men's demands as to hours and wages, but refused to discharge non-union men from the jobs under way.

F. M. Phelps and other Californians returning to Ogden, Utah, from the fossil oil fields in Western Wyoming, report the discovery of innumerable springs flowing with oil which has been determined to be a lubricant.

Frank L. Bowen, proprietor of the Windsor hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., was married to a Bucyrus (Ohio) girl Friday. Just after the ceremony a dispatch telling of the destruction of the hotel was handed to him. The wedding journey was cut short.

William T. Phillips of Oscaloosa, Iowa, and Harry Birks of Montreal, Can., have secured all the interest in the American Coal company and the American Supply company controlled by William McNeall. The property is located at Evans, Iowa, and is valued at $200,000.

Mr. M. W. Hanna, a brother of Senator Hanna, has given to the Western Reserve university of Cleveland, Ohio, $12,000 to establish a research fellowship in its medical school in the department of physiology and pathology. It is one of the first foundations of the sort in the country.

MRS. M'KINLEY ILL

CAUSES UNEXPECTED CHANGE IN PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

Arrives in San Francisco Several Hours Ahead of Schedule Time—Mrs. McKinley Taken to the Scott Residence Where She Can Have Complete Rest for a Few Days—President's Physician Says Mrs. McKinley's Condition Is Not Serious—Impression of Those Who Saw Her Is That She Is Very Ill.

San Francisco, May 13.—The sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley has caused an unexpected change in the itinerary of President McKinley. He arrived in this city quietly yesterday afternoon, several hours ahead of the time scheduled. The state of Mrs. McKinley's health was such yesterday morning that the president decided to leave Del Monte and bring his wife to this city immediately, to the home of Henry T. Scott, where she could have complete rest for a few days, and where a specialist could be consulted if necessary. A special of two cars and a locomotive was made up from the president's special and at 12:30 the president, Mrs. McKinley, Miss Barber, the president's niece, Secretary Cortelyou and wife, Dr. Rixey and Mr. H. T. Scott and wife, left Del Monte for San Francisco, leaving the remainder of the presidential party at Del Monte. Only a few hundred people greeted the president upon his arrival in this city. His coming was not generally known and only those who chanced to see the bulletins posted by the newspapers announcing that the president would reach the city at 4 p. m. awaited his train. The president, in order to avoid the crowd that was expected to assemble at the Southern Pacific depot at Third and Townsend streets, left the train with his little party at Valencia street, a station in the southern part of the city. When the train, consisting of a baggage car and the president's special coach, stopped at Valencia street Mrs. McKinley was carried in a steamer chair by two colored porters from the private car to a closed carriage in waiting. She was heavily veiled and the president and Dr. Rixey followed close behind. Mrs. McKinley was gently placed in the carriage and the president and Dr. Rixey took seats in the same vehicle. The president was

Quite Pale and Looked Serious.

The rest of the party followed in carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had arrived at their residence ahead of the president and were waiting to receive their distinguished guests. Mrs. McKinley was again lifted out of the carriage and placed in an invalid chair and carried into the house.

Secretary Cortelyou, when questioned concerning Mrs. McKinley's condition, stated that there was nothing alarming in her present indisposition and that perfect quiet and rest for a few days would restore her to her usual health. It was the impression, however of those who saw Mrs. McKinley that she is very ill and that her present state may result in an entire change of the president's program. Should his wife's health improve, the president will carry out his intention to attend the celebration at San Jose to-day. If, however, her condition is no better, the president will not leave his wife's bedside, but will allow the cabinet officers and others of his party to represent him at San Jose. At 6 o'clock last night Dr. Rixey made the following statement:

"Mrs. McKinley stood the trip from Del Monte much better than I expected. Her condition is not serious. She will stay here at least a week and have perfect rest. I think by that time she will be able to continue the journey. She has been gaining strength all afternoon."

TROLLEY CAR RUNS AWAY.

Over One Hundred Passengers Receive Injuries.

New York, May 13.—An open trolley car in which were packed about 115 persons got away from the motorman near Fort Lee, N. J., and dashed down Leonia Hill. Every person on the car was bruised, three are seriously hurt, but only one is likely to die. Frank Sunstruck, the conductor, it is feared may lose his life on account of possible internal injuries, and J. E. Robinson and his wife of this city are the two others who were seriously hurt. The heavily loaded car had started down an incline a quarter of a mile in length when the motorman lost control. It was going so fast no one dared to jump. The road is a winding one. At the foot of the hill it curved sharply. When the front trucks hit the curve they started around it and made it. The rear ones followed part of the way. The wrench upon the car, however, as it swung around, was so great that the body was lifted and torn from the trucks and rolled over on the ground. The passengers were caught in under the car and piled up in a heap.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Doctor Is Said to Have Wanted to Kill His Wife.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Dr. Thomas Eldridge was arrested, charged with conspiracy to kill his wife. Several days ago the police were notified by Paul Schroeder, a private detective, that he had been employed by Dr. Eldridge to procure two letters from Eldridge's wife, who had left him. Schroeder asserted that the doctor wanted him to inject morphine into Mrs. Eldridge, and if he was unable to secure the letters by that means Eldridge said he would furnish the detective with a stick of dynamite to blow up the house in which Mrs. Eldridge resided.

Killed by an Explosion.

Carthage, Mo., May 13.—Charles Clabaugh and William Morrison were killed and John Paxton was seriously injured by an explosion at Pleasant Valley mines near here yesterday. The men were drilling and struck an unexploded shot.

Engineer Killed.

Guthrie, Okla., May 13.—The boiler at Riley's sawmill, near Stroud, blew up Saturday, killing Oscar McAlley, engineer, and fatally scalding Solomon Riley, [illegible]

EASTMAN IS NOT GUILTY.

Harvard Professor Acquitted on Charge of Murdering His Brother-in-law, Grogan.

Cambridge, Mass., May 13.—After a long and dramatic trial Charles R. Eastman, the Harvard instructor, was acquitted on the charge of murdering his brother-in-law, Richard H. Grogan, Jr., while at target practice on July 4, last. The jury, after listening for nearly three weeks to a mass of testimony, followed by two days of argument, debated five and a half hours before reaching a verdict. When the verdict was announced there was a demonstration among the 150 spectators which the court officers were entirely unable to suppress for some minutes. The young man's father, who had stood loyally by his side through the long strain, and who had spared no expense in lawyers and experts to clear his son of the charge, was the first to press his hand as he stepped from the prisoner's cage. Before the jury left their seats Eastman went over and shook hands with each one, and then passed out into an anteroom where he was greeted by his relatives and friends.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

Fiendish and Brutal Deed of a Wealthy Farmer.

Bloomington, Ill., May 13.—On a farm near this city yesterday Merritt Chism killed his wife. As she was starting to church in a buggy with the two little daughters of Chism, her step-daughters, a quarrel arose. Chism jumped into the buggy and with a knife cut his wife's face and neck. He then threw her into the road, jumped upon her and stabbed her repeatedly. Her son, Harvey Freeland, aged twelve, struck at Chism with a ball bat. Chism wrested the bat from the lad and struck his wife three times with it, smashing her skull and dashing out her brains. Then he tried again to stab the woman. Harvey caught the hand in which was the knife. Chism drew the knife through Harvey's hand, almost severing the fingers and stabbed Harvey in the arm. Chism then fled across the fields and tried to drown himself in a stock well. The water was not deep enough and he climbed out and went to the house of a son, where he tried to kill himself with a revolver. The son prevented this and took Chism to Bloomington, where he gave himself up to the sheriff. Chism is one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He is a man of quick temper, but had never before been guilty of crime. He is forty-nine years old.

COLORED MAN'S HEROISM.

Loses His Life by Giving His Friend First Chance at Escape.

Indianapolis, May 13.—William Phelps of Richmond, Ky., and James Stansbury of this city were cleaning the inside of an eight-foot upright boiler at the cerealine mills yesterday afternoon when an employe turned on the steam, thinking the cock was tight. It leaked and the scalding steam poured in on the two men. The only exit was up a ladder to a manhole in the top. Both jumped for the ladder. Phelps reached it first, took one step and stopped. He jumped aside and shouted "You go first Jim, you are married." Stansbury sprang up the ladder and escaped with slight burns about the face and legs. Though Phelps followed at his heels his act of heroism cost him his life. Both men were being cooked when Phelps jumped aside. By the time he had followed Stansbury up the ladder the flesh was dropping from his limbs. He was cooked alive and with supreme effort dragged his scalded body from the manhole. He lived for two hours in terrible agony but did not let a groan escape him. "It was Jim's right to go first," he said, quietly. "He is married." Phelps has been boarding at Stansbury's house. Both men are colored.

FREE SPEECH IS ALLOWED.

Point for Which Detroit Crowds Rioted Has Been Gained.

Detroit, May 13.—Mayor William C. Maybury and Director of Police Frank C. Andrews held a conference which resulted in a peaceful solution of the matters which have been disturbing the city since Mr. Andrews became the head of the police department. Mr. Andrews agreed that he would take no action relative to the suppression of free speech on the campus martius by single tax orators or others without first consulting the mayor. The mayor announced that he would make a speech on the campus. As a result about 7,000 people gathered there to hear him. There were no police present and there was no disorder. Mr. Maybury addressed the crowd from Tom Bowden's single tax wagon, and urged the people to make no demonstration such as was witnessed Friday night, saying it was not the intention of the authorities to restrict free speech. The crowd gave the mayor several hearty cheers and gradually dispersed before the tax orator had time to return to his argument.

KILL WRONG MAN.

Revengeful Mob Slays an Innocent Negro.

Birmingham, Ala., May 13.—An unknown negro, supposed to be James Brown, who was charged with assaulting a woman at Springville, was shot and killed by a crowd of white men near Leeds, twelve miles from here. The coroner expressed the opinion that the wrong man was killed.

TRIAL OF BARROWS IS FINISHED.

Verdict Not Yet Announced in the Minneapolis Man's Case.

Manila, May 13.—The trial of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, on charges connected with the commissary scandals, has been finished. The verdict has not been announced.

Comet Has Two Tails.

Lima, Peru, May 13.—The comet which was first seen from South America a fortnight ago and which has been invisible from here for three nights, reappeared last night. It apparently has two tails, one of which is now longer than when first seen.

To Resist American Competition.

Vienna, May 13.—The Wiener Zeitung asserts that Germany and Austria are negotiating with a view to the formation of a European league to resist American competition. [illegible]

SWEPT BY FLAMES

$800,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED NEAR DETROIT.

West Bank of the Rouge River in Delray Swept for a Distance of Three-quarters of a Mile—Western Union Telegraph Company Loses $600,000 Worth of Cedar Poles—Firemen Were Powerless to Check the Flames and Devoted Their Attention to Preventing It Spreading—Glare of the Fire Illuminates the Sky for Miles.

Detroit, Mich., May 13.—Fanned by a thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind, fire yesterday afternoon swept the west bank of the Rouge river in Delray, a suburb to the south of Detroit, for three-quarters of a mile, and destroyed over $800,000 worth of property. Following are the losses:

Salliotte & Ferguson, lumber mill, $50,000, covered by insurance; Brownlee & Co.'s sawmill, salt block and part of their stock of lumber, $45,000, insurance $15,000; the Western Union Telegraph company, loss on cedar poles stored in a yard which was swept by flames, about $600,000, insurance unknown; Carkin, Stickney & Cram, loss on dredge which was tied up at the dock, $70,000, insurance unknown; Maltby Lumber company, cedar poles and sawmill, $50,000, insurance $25,000.

The fire originated shortly after 1 o'clock in the roof of the Salliotte & Ferguson mill. The mill had not been running for several months and the roof was as dry as tinder. The building was soon in ashes and the fire swept across a dock to where dredge No. 5, of the Carkin, Stickney & Cram fleet of dredges, was tied up. Despite efforts to save her this craft was burned to the water's edge. Great embers were picked up by the wind and dropped on the roof of Brownlee & Co.'s mill and salt block and both these buildings were destroyed. Delray has a very small fire department and a call for help was sent to the Detroit department which responded with three engines and the fire boat Battle. Even the great streams from the fire boat

Were Powerless to Check

the flames which were rolling down the river bank for hundreds of feet. From the Brownlee property the fire jumped over into the large yard which the Western Union Telegraph company used as a storage point for its cedar telegraph poles. The yard is the distributing point for ten states and over 100,000 poles were stored there. The fire swept through the great yard, which comprises about eight acres, in less than two hours, but the poles blazed until far into the night. The streams from the fire boat Battle were centered on this yard but they had no effect in staying the flames. The four-inch streams were turned into steam almost before they reached the burning piles of poles.

The plant of the Maltby Lumber company was the last one on the river bank, and it was soon destroyed, together with a large stock of cedar poles which was stored in the yard.

When darkness fell the glare from the burning poles illuminated the sky for miles. The firemen worked on the fire almost all night but it was only to keep it from spreading to other property, for they realized that it would simply have to burn itself out in the Western Union storage yards.

While this fire was burning the lumber yard of G. A. Raupp & Co. in Ecorse, about a mile from Delray, was set on fire by sparks from a passing engine and 500,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. The loss is about $75,000, covered by insurance.

FIGHT DUEL TO DEATH.

California Sheriff and Constable Locate Two Escaped Prisoners and Have a Fight.

Adin, Cal., May 13.—Sheriff Behrens, Reding, Cal., arrived here Saturday morning on the track of Dorland and Illingsworth, two prisoners who escaped from the Shasta county jail on April 9. The constable of Alturas, H. S. Walker, met Sheriff Behrens at Adin and they located the prisoners about three miles north of Adin. A hand-to-hand combat ensued. Dorland was killed, probably by a bullet from his companion, as he was between the sheriff and Illingsworth. Dorland did not shoot as the sheriff had him covered, but Illingsworth shot fifteen or twenty times, three bullets piercing the sheriff's clothing. Constable Walker was shot through the top of the left hip, probably fatally. Illingsworth escaped. Dorland's remains were taken to Adin.

PROVE THERE IS NO QUARREL.

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Active and Conspicuous in London Society.

London, May 13.—The duke and duchess of Marlborough have taken an active and conspicuous part in the Primrose league meetings this week, always appearing together, as if to emphasize that there was no truth in the recent stories of a serious misunderstanding between them. At the reception which Mrs. Bischoffsheim gave to the league Thursday evening, among the prominent people grouped about the hostess were the duke and duchess of Marlborough.

STAY ON BOARD THREE WEEKS.

Steamer Held in Quarantine With Seven Hundred Persons.

Montreal, May 13.—The steamship Lake Superior, from Liverpool for Montreal, is quarantined at Grosse Isle for twenty-one days with smallpox on board. She has 700 passengers.

Charged With Robbery.

Memphis, Tenn., May 13.—A. H. Williams has been arrested by the police, charged with complicity in the recent robbery of a Choctaw train at Bridge Junction, Ark. Williams says he was in Chicago at the time.

Town Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

Parker City, Ind., May 13.—Fire yesterday threatened to wipe this town out of existence. A large furniture factory, livery barn and several residences were destroyed. The estimated loss is $100,000.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

150,000 Machinists Directly and 500,000 Metal Workers Indirectly Involved.

Washington, May 13.—A general strike involving directly 150,000 machinists and indirectly 500,000 men in metal working trades is expected to take place on May 20 unless some arrangement is effected in the meantime. This is the statement made by President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, who has his headquarters in this city. The demands of the men, the refusal of which threatens to precipitate the strike, Mr. O'Connell said, are for a working day of nine hours and an increase of 12 1-2 per cent in wages or in other words ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

SULTAN DEFIES THE POWERS.

Turkish Ruler Practically Charges the Envoys With Smuggling.

Constantinople, May 13.—A third note, evidently emanating direct from the sultan, was delivered to the ambassadors, demanding in peremptory language the immediate suppression of the foreign postoffices and reiterating the charges of smuggling against foreign officials. The ambassadors immediately returned the note to the porte, thus creating a partial cessation of relations between the embassies and the Turkish government.

KILLED BY A COLLISION.

Two Young People Dead and Five Seriously Injured.

New York, May 13.—Of twenty-six young people who started from College Point, L. I., Saturday night on what is locally known as a "starlight" ride, two were carried home yesterday morning dead, five are in the hospital, four were allowed to leave the hospital after having their wounds dressed and every one of the remainder was more or less bruised. A collision with a trolley car caused the accident.

FILIPINOS LEARNING ENGLISH.

Natives Evince a Desire to Adjust Themselves to New Conditions.

Manila, May 13.—Gov. Goldman states that municipal governments have been established throughout the Province of Bataan, with the exception of a few towns in the western part. Schools have been established everywhere and the english language is being eagerly studied. The natives display great aptness in adjusting themselves to the new conditions.

MORE OUTRAGES IN MACEDONIA.

Turkish Authorities Continue the Policy of Shooting Revolutionists.

Vienna, May 13.—A dispatch to the Abendblatt from Constantinople announces the wholesale shooting of revolutionary Macedonians, including women. Twenty-four persons were executed at Monastir, fourteen at Berla, eighteen at Iating, eighteen at Seres, and twenty-nine at Uskub.

Assaulted a Comrade.

Orville, Ohio, May 13.—Louis Deman, a member of Company D, Second United States infantry, surrendered himself to Marshal Drushall here yesterday. Deman said he had assaulted a comrade, Dennis Ferris, with a bayonet while the latter was asleep in the barracks at Columbus, Ohio, last Friday, and he feared he had killed Ferris. He said he started to run away but concluded it would be best to return and take the consequences. He was held awaiting the orders of the commandant of the post at Columbus.

Aborigine Musical Artists.

Fargo, N. D., May 13.—Fargo will not have a band of Indians as one of the attractions at the fire festival. It had been decided to bring a number here from Standing Rock. There were many protests on the ground that the red men were no novelty in this section. The committee is relieved of all embarrassment, however, by a hitch in securing government consent, and the money will be spent for some other attractions.

To Kill the Weeds.

Fargo, N. D., May 13.—A circular on the methods of destroying mustard and kindred weeds in young wheat and oats has been issued by Prof. H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota agricultural college. After a number of years experimenting he advises the use of copper sulphate in solutions of one pound to four gallons of water. The spraying is to be done by the machine methods.

May Join the Combine.

Moline, May 13.—The Moline Plow company, owning the second largest plow factory in the world, has given an option to New York capitalists which, if closed within the limit of sixty days, will bring this concern into the $50,000,000 plow combination and make sure its success. The company employs 1,000 men, and the option is for upward of $5,000,000.

Admitted by Esterhazy.

Brussels, May 13.—The Independence Belge publishes affidavits signed by Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy before the French consul in London admitting the authorship of the Dreyfus bordereau and declaring that the bordereau was written with the connivance of Col. Sandher, ex-chief of the secret intelligence bureau.

Dewet Resumes Operations.

London, May 13.—Gen. Dewet, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria, has resumed operations and is reported to have crossed into the Transvaal with 2,000 men.

Rejects a Klondike Railroad Bill.

Ottawa, May 13.—The Alaska & Northern railway bill providing for a railroad from Pyramid Harbor to Dawson has been rejected by the senate railway committee.

Will Estimate Timber.

Grantsburg, Wis., May 13.—Isaac L. Burch has received notice of his appointment as government timber estimator. He leaves to-day for Muskogee, Ind. T., to enter on his duties. A reception was tendered him here.

Young People's Luther League.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 13.—The fourth annual convention of the South Dakota Luther league, an association of the young people of the Norwegian Lutheran church, is now in session here. About 300 are present.

THE SASKATOON DISTRICT.

ONE OF THE NEW WESTERN CANADA DISTRICTS.

The Great Advantages of Settlement Where the Soil Is of Unexampled Fertility.

During the past year or two a large number of American settlers (those going from the United States to Canada) have made homes in the Saskatoon district in Western Canada. They have found the climate all that could be desired and their prospects are of the brightest. In writing of it a correspondent says:

The lands for sale are choice selections from a large area, and every farm is within easy distance of a railway station. Experience has shown that this district enjoys immunity from summer frost, from cyclones and blizzards. The South Saskatchewan, flowing through the tract, is one of the finest rivers in the country, being navigable and having an average width of stream of 1,000 feet.

The agents of the Canadian government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your paper and who will be pleased to furnish full information, tell me that within the limits of the tract there are two distinct varieties of soil. One is a rich black loam, and the other is a somewhat lighter loam, containing a small admixture of sand. There appears to be no appreciable difference between the fertility of these two kinds of soil. Both are alluvial in their characteristics, both are marvelously productive, and both rest upon a subsoil of clay. The advantage of this formation is that it retains the heat of the day during the night, and is favorable to the early maturity of crops. Every kind of crop will here attain the highest perfection of quality. The land is admirably adapted for stock-raising and dairy farming, as well as growing grain. Some idea of the richness of the natural grasses of the prairie may be formed from the fact that more than 200 tons of hay were gathered within a short distance of Saskatoon and stored up for use during the winter. A growth so luxuriant demonstrates beyond all possible question the suitability of the land for pasturing cattle, and no doubt this important industry will be largely carried on.

Nature has been lavish in her gifts to this territory. Not only is the soil of unexampled fertility, but the climate is delightful and healthy. Such is the testimony of every settler, and this testimony is confirmed by enthusiastic opinions from every traveler, explorer, missionary or newspaper correspondent who has ever visited this famed Saskatchewan Valley. In former years vast herds of buffalo came here to winter from the elevated storm-swept regions south of the United States boundary line, proving thereby the adaptation of these rolling prairies to the purpose of raising stock. The land is dry, with sufficient but not excessive rainfall, capable of early cultivation in the spring, and free from summer frosts. The configuration of the country renders artificial drainage unnecessary, and prevents the accumulation of stagnant pools; mists and fogs are seldom seen. The days of summer are full of sunshine, under the genial influence of which crops rapidly ripen. Autumn is characterized by an almost unbroken succession of fine weather, during which the crops are safely garnered. In winter it is cold, but extremely exhilarating and pleasant, owing to the wonderful dryness and bracing qualities of the air. The winter is a source of profit as well as enjoyment to the people, being far healthier than a humid climate.

Water and fuel—these two prime necessaries of life are plentiful throughout the district.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

It Is Getting to Be No Trick at All to Prepare a Meal.

In the modern house the practice of the art of cooking is not confined to the kitchen alone. There dishes only seen in their perfection within arm's length of the fire that cooked them. With an electrically-heated steel griddle at the hostess' elbow, griddle cakes are prepared on the breakfast table, which attain the highest degree of excellence, as they are flipped, crisp and hot, from the griddle to the plate.

Five o'clock tea has its attractions enhanced when the tea table is heated by electricity, obviating the dangers and inconvenience which attend the use of alcohol. And the chafing dish, what a subtle charm lurks within its mysteries! For even the masculine mind has succumbed to its allurements, and with what results? We are told it makes heroes out of cooks and cooks out of heroes.

There is no simpler method of entertaining than by a chafing-dish supper. The few necessary supplies can be had in any market. How often has it happened that when everything else is made ready, and while the guests are waiting for the host to exhibit his skill, it is discovered that there is no alcohol in the house. No fear of this in the electrically-equipped house; only touch the switch and the feast goes on. There is no troublesome alcohol, no flame and no danger; and surely the "Welsh rarebit" or "lobster a la Newburg" reaches the highest degree of perfection when prepared in the electric chafing dish. Indeed, the guests may assent that electricity has added a new flavor to their favorite dish, especially if they have as good an imagination as had the immortal Franklin, who, describing a dinner given in honor of electricity in 1749, says of the turkeys killed by electricity: "We conceited ourselves that the birds killed in this manner ate uncommon tender."—Harper's Bazar.

Firearms and ammunition are commanding premiums of 10 per cent in Shanghai.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans ☞ A Specialty. ☜

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Two or Three

Dollars a year is all it will cost to Insure your dwelling agaist fire and lightening.

You cannot afford to be without insurance when it is so cheap.

For rates call on
H. E. IVES,
Representing 12 first-class Companies.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

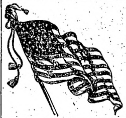
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901.



Be a Man First of All.

Quite beneath all discussion of electives and vocations, as whether I will be an engineer or a clergyman, is the certainty, for every youth who would be truly successful, that he must be a man; that he ought to be a "full grown man," as the old version read squarely and none too strongly; to be a "perfect man."—Success.

Ransoming the Dead.

In mediæval times not only were living prisoners ransomed by their friends, but a ransom was demanded even for the bodies of those slain in action.

Marshall's Absentmindedness.

One day Judge Marshall, engrossed in his reflections, was driving over the wretched roads of North Carolina on his way to Raleigh in a stick gig. His horse turned out of the road, and the sulky ran over a sapling and was tilted so as to arouse the judge. When he found that he could move neither to right nor left, an old negro, who had come along, solved the difficulty.

"My old marster," he asked, "what fer you don't back your horse?"

"That's true," said the judge, and he acted as advised. Thanking his deliverer heartily, he felt in his pocket for some change, but he did not have any.

"Never mind, old man," he said. "I shall stop at the tavern and leave some money for you with the landlord."

The old negro was not impressed with the stranger, but he called at the tavern and asked the keeper if an old gentleman had left anything there for him.

"Oh, yes," said the landlord, "he left a silver dollar for you. What do you think of that old gentleman?"

The negro gazed at the dollar and said:

"He was a gem'man, for sho', but"—patting his forehead—"he didn't have much in here."—World's Work.

Tough Old English Statesmen.

In Macaulay's day English statesmen were of a hardier and more robust type than the present race of politicians. They seem to have had cast iron nerves and appetites and digestions to match. They dined off a huge beefsteak and a bottle of port, while their grandsons are content with cutlet and a lemon squash. And yet they lived to a good old age. We hear of Lord Brougham at the age of 70 "drinking two bottles of port at dinner, going to bed upon half a bottle of peat reek (whisky) and turning out at daylight to shoot teal;" and Lord Lyndhurst at the age of 90 "supping off hot boiled lobster and champagne."

Mr. Kinnear, an old parliamentary hand, tells us that he remembers seeing "Mr. Disraeli drinking, as the prelude to a big speech, a pint of port wine at the buffet in the commons lobby, dressed in a green coat, a buff waistcoat and snuff colored trousers." This seems a modest potation under the circumstances, but Mr. Kinnear adds that Disraeli came back and had another pint later on.—Blackwood's.

The Wrong Laddie.

A gentleman on a walk from one of the suburbs of Glasgow happened to call at a farmhouse, where he was readily supplied with a glass of milk. He offered the woman sixpence, but she declined all payment. "I couldn' tak' money for 't," she said in her own proud way.

The gentleman expressed his acknowledgment and went on his way, but at the garden gate he detected a small boy playing. Surely, he thought, this is the lady's son. So he put his hand in his pocket to give him the sixpence, when he heard a shrill voice. "That's na ma laddie, sir." Then there was a pause, and the voice afterward resounded, this time directed toward a small boy at the side door, "Gang oot, Wullie, an speak till the nice gentleman at the gate!"—Liverpool Post.

She Couldn't Eat the Coupe.

He had dining with him in the restaurant of the most elegant and fashionable hotel in town his good old maiden aunt from the rural districts. They had a sumptuous feast, which as it progressed was a series of delightful surprises for the old lady. When they were drinking coffee, the host looked out of the window and noticed it was raining. Turning to the waiter, he said, "I wish you would order me a coupe." Whereupon the maiden aunt raised both her hands in protest, exclaiming: "Don't, Charles, please don't! I couldn't eat another thing. 'Pon my word, I'm up to my neck now."—Exchange.

The Eternal Man.

"So you're going to marry the policeman, Bridget?"

"Yes, mum."

"I suppose you'll have the same trouble with him I've had with my husband."

"Shure, what's that, mum?"

"Oh, he won't give up his club."—Yonkers Statesman.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the east side of Water street from fourth street to fifth street and the north side of fifth street between said Water street and Riverside avenue and the west side of Riverside avenue and the east side of Water street from fifth street to sixth street in the village of St. Hilaire of said county and state to be six feet in width constructed of dressed and sized two inch pine planks four inches wide placed flatwise and firmly spiked upon four sleepers or stringers or Norway pine two inches thick and six inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one and another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six feet from the front lines of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council that for the purpose of constructing said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of 35 cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax. That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
C. G. Rapp	1	2	"
"	2	"	"
Wm. Amos	3	"	"
S. Engelbretson	4	"	"
C. A. Brummond	5	"	"
P. N. Anderson	6	"	"
Tollef Thompson	1	8	"
H. E. Ives	11	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	13	"	"
"	14	"	"
"	15	"	"
"	16	"	"
"	17	"	"
J. P. Fellman	18	"	"
K. O. Gigstad	19	"	"
"	20	"	"
D. Collins	2	"	"
Fred Knudson	3	"	"
H. E. Ives	4	"	"
"	5	"	"
J. O. Carlson	6	"	"
H. E. Ives	7	"	"
John Spring	8	"	"

Now, therefore the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor material or money on or before the 10th day of June 1901 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1901.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Street Commissioner.

The London Bus.

A bus weighs 3,200 pounds and costs £145. It is made of ash and oak except the paneling, which is mahogany, and the windows are of plate glass. Before a bus is allowed to earn its £2 10s. a day it has to be licensed, or, as they say, "you have to get a number plate for it." This number plate is the white plate with black figures surmounted by a crown seen at the tail of the bus. It is provided by the police and costs £2. Then there is a wheel duty of 15s. per annum to be paid to the inland revenue.

After making these payments any one can run a bus in London wherever he likes, subject of course to the general rules and regulations bearing upon all vehicular traffic. Attached to each bus is a stud of 12 horses, of which only ten, or five pairs, are worked in any one day, thus securing a complete day's rest for each pair every sixth day. As a bus runs 64 miles a day and five pairs of horses are used it follows that a bus horse's day's work is 13 miles, which he does in less, considerably less, than three hours, the rate at which he travels being between five and six miles an hour.

This does not seem a great deal to exact from a horse, still the work is hard, often involving a prolonged dead pull at the trot, and the crowded condition of the London streets makes it harder by necessitating continual deviations out of the way of obstacles and abrupt stoppages to avoid collisions.—Cassell's Magazine.

Fooled His Doctor.

The late Rev. H. R. Haweis, who was equally notable as preacher, journalist, lecturer and musician, suffered from a dangerous hip disease when a boy of 9. The celebrated Sir Benjamin Brodie, who was asked if a change of scene would benefit the afflicted youth, answered, "Take him anywhere—it does not matter."

Haweis lived to laugh at his doctor, and half a century later, after a life of exceptional industry, he was in vigorous health.—New York World.

The Two Pinnacles.

"The performance reaches the highest pinnacle of dramatic wit," wrote the press agent.

"Isn't that rather a strong statement?" asked the dramatic editor.

"Oh, no! We are getting $5 for general admission."

Alas, it is sometimes true that we mistake the pinnacle of price for the pinnacle of art!—Baltimore American.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901 viz:

Anfin Thorkelson, H. E. 15143 for the nw¼ sw¼, se¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3 sec. 20 Twp. 153 N., range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8 - June 12)

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the J. B. [illegible]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum six hundred and two dollars ninety cents ($602.90) which is claimed due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gilbert Anfinson and Sarah Anfinson, his wife, mortgagors to Samuel M. Dalnard mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of January 1894 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the 6th day of January 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 66 of mortgages on page 237 and was recorded in Red Lake county in book B. page 533.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by said Samuel M. Dalnard to the Scandia American Bank of Crookston Minnesota by written assignment dated the 6th day of March 1894 and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 9th day of August 1895 at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 75 of mortgages on page 329, recorded Red Lake county Book F. page 360.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southeast quarter, (se¼) of section thirty-one (31) in township one hundred fifty three (153) north of range forty-two (42) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Red Lake county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake county at the front door of the court house in city of Red Lake Falls in said county and state on Friday the 14th day of June 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($602.90) and interests, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1st A. D. 1901.

SCANDIA AMERICAN BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. K. HANNAY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(May 1-7t-June-12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Andrew Arveson, H. E. 15523 for the s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Ole T. Anfinson, Anfin Thorkelson, O. A. Hesterkind and John A. Dahl, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Ole T. Anfinson, H. E. 15554 for the n½ nw¼ sec. 32, se¼ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

CONTEST NOTICE.

Doc. No. 1396.

Department of the Interior, United States land office, Crookston, Minnesota, May 1st 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Emil Johnson contestant, against Homestead entry No. 19230 made June 1st 1898, for se¼ sw¼ section 25, township 152 N., range 43 W. by John Anderson contestee, in which it is alleged that the said John Anderson has wholly abandoned said land from the date of said entry to the date hereof, that he has wholly failed to settle upon and improve the said land for over two years last past and next prior to the date herein, and that the said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 26th 1901, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 1st 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

N. CAMPBELL,
Crookston, Minn.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(May 8-May 29)

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

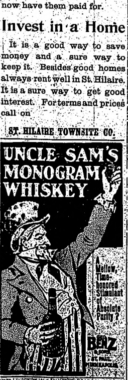
THE
St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years qave bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.



Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $2.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.
WM. BICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 6550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.
H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. O. F. POST, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. C. L. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnson
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Nordon	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

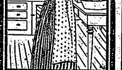
ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

A Case of



HAMM'S BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET
GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.

Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

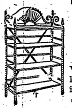
JULIUS PLETH,
THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture



Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

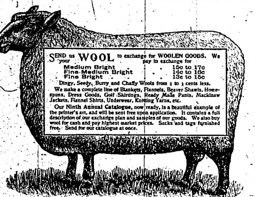
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

By Daylight Along the Mississippi.

The most beautiful river scenery in the world is between St. Paul and Chicago. Our "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:05 a. m., and reaches Winona 11:30, La Crosse 12:14 p. m., Dubuque 3:44, and Chicago at 9:35 p. m. An interesting and comfortable trip.

Ask Your Home Agent to Ticket You by the Burlington.



SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	15c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—
McANDRESS'
FOR
Strawberries
and Greens.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal
Lunch Room.
In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
PROMPT SERVICE.
☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.
A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND.
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.20
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	.128
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

A little snow Saturday.

The County Commissioners are in session.

Shall we celebrate the 4th of July at home this year?

Crookston will celebrate the 3rd, 4th and 5th of July.

Fred Knutson is erecting a residence on north Water street.

H. E. Ives made a business trip to the county seat yesterday.

O. F. Post made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Fresh greens and strawberries at the fruit store of W. McAndress.

The newly organized fire department will get out for practice this evening.

All dry goods, until sold out, will be sold at cost at the store of M. A. Hall's.

DIED:—The infant child of C. H. Peterson of this place Sunday May 12.

J. Q. Adams, the Red Lake Falls optician was a visitor in town yesterday.

Some of the trees in town show the effects of the heavy frost Saturday morning.

A large acreage of oats and barley will be sown this season, especially in this county.

Marcus Johnson of St. Paul was here last Thursday looking after his business interests.

I. Dahleen has lumber on the grounds and will erect a bowling alley and shooting gallery.

Hicks predicted weather prevailed Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It was cold and disagreeable.

Andrew P. Hanson of Crookston has been appointed administrator for the estate of Mrs. M. A. Hall.

Mike Kelley starts out to-day with a crew of men to take down a six million drive of logs to Crookston.

John Hannay spent the fore part of the week visiting with his old friend, Dr. Francis at Thief River.

Six million feet of logs were sluiced through here the past week for the Crookston Lumber Company.

State Farmers' Institute will be held in St. Hilaire Wednesday June 12th. Remember the date and take it in.

C. A. Brink is learning a new trade—that of boat calking. He is doing fairly well considering the material used.

Miss Nellie Hannay returned home yesterday after spending a few days at Crookston visiting with Miss Gertrude Gleason.

Daniel Holmberg a prosperous farmer of River Falls township was in town last Monday and bought a lot on Riverside avenue.

The Red Lake Falls base ball team wants to play a game with the St. Hilaire team—but like the gun club—we have none.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

B. Kortgaard returned yesterday from a four weeks absence in the east where he went to get relief for a stubborn case of rheumatism.

Peter Anderson of Clarkfield was here last week looking over the country with a view of buying a few quarters of land in Red Lake county.

One of the mill men had his shoulder dislocated Friday evening by a fall in a friendly scuffle. Dr. Blomburgh was the first man he called on after the fall.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

GO TO—
Duntley's Confectionery Store
—FOR—
Ice Cream and Soda Water.

The work of cleaning up alleys and back yards is not progressing as rapidly as it should—for instance the alley between Broadway and Water street.

The ladies of the Norwegian Synod church will give an ice cream social at their church next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Julius Pleth, the land man, put up a mammoth sign near the depot Monday. Paint was no object as it was put on by the gallon. You can't help but see it.

In Oregon, the dairymen with 40 acres of improved land, if situated near a cheese factory and has 20 cows, realizes more than his neighbor who has 160 acres of wheat.

Messrs. Shevlin and Hixon of Minneapolis and La Crosse respectively, president and vice president of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company were here on business the first of the week.

DIED:—At the residence of Anton Peterson of Wyandotte, May 10th, his mother-in-law age 64 years. The funeral took place from the Swedish Luth. church of this place Monday at 2 p. m.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Olson were very pleasantly surprised by a crowd of the ladies of St. Hilaire Monday evening May 13th. They left a handsome present. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

A number of men at the mill have been layed off since last Thursday night owing to a breakdown of a large pulley and shaft of the gang saws. The management expect to have the repairs needed here in a few days.

Anyone finding a Lanphere hat in the river below here needent look for the man as he was rescued at this point yesterday afternoon. It was a close call considering the river being six feet deep and the man five foot eight.

Joseph Gothier of Terrebonne ruptured a blood vessel and died last week while in the act of chasing a calf over the farm. The deceased was married less than a year ago and leaves a young widow to mourn his untimely death.

Julius Pleth, the land man has given away free of charge 75 bushels of seed corn and found it necessary to order 15 bushels more Monday to supply the farmers in this county. They are all out after the reward Mr. Pleth offers.

St. Hilaire has all kinds of nimrods, and most of them have high priced guns, but for lack of interest no gun club has been organized — to date. Whats the matter—waiting for the young prairie chicks to hatch and practice on them?

The many friends of Harry Swenson, formerly of this place, will be pleased to learn that he now holds down the responsible position of depot agent at Georgetown, this state. He remits to the SPECTATOR; says he is getting along fine, and sends best regards to all the boys.

County Commissioner Johnson was in the village Monday while enroute to the county seat to attend a meeting of the board. He carried with him a petition which signified the ditching of twelve miles in the townships of Wyandotte and River Falls which he will present.

A fire department was organized last Friday night with A. R. Jones as chief; Andy McNabb assistant chief; C. A. Hughes secretary and B. E. Burkee treasurer. The charter list remains open until next Sunday for members to join at which time they expect to complete arrangements for the new organization.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Do you want one of those new lots on Riverside avenue? They are the best in town and only seven are left. They will double in value in two years. A new sidewalk will be built this year. Look them over and you will be convinced that they are the best in town. Terms easy and prices right. Call on H. E. Ives.

It isn't best to be too sensitive in this rough-and-tumble world. Don't allow yourselves to worry over what people say about you. No matter what you say or do, it will appear different to different eyes. One will pronounce it just the right thing, while others will denounce it wholly bad. At best you can please only a certain few while a great majority don't know what you are doing and don't care. Do what you think is best under the circumstances and let the result be what it may.—Exchange.

We know a man in this town who is very good now, and that is commendable. Such conduct is always to be encouraged and smiled upon. But the men who were boys when he was, say that the reason he got good was because he was a "piker," which means that he would help drink and eat where he had not paid, so they kicked him out. After that he went right straight and became a good man. While he is to be congratulated, they laugh at him. Therefore it is a pretty good plan not to begin being tough.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

A man who chewed 20 cents worth of tobacco each week, concluded to try the tobacco cure. In two weeks he ate up $1.20 of cure and for the next two weeks he used 10 cents worth of candy, 5 cents worth of cough drops, 5 cents worth of peanuts and 5 cents worth of chewing gum. During these two weeks he also consumed two large rubber erasures and ate the rubber tips from 14 lead pencils, chewed up a dozen pen holders and browsed off his mustache as high as he could reach. He now chews tobacco for the sake of economy.

To cure a cough in one day, take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

Mrs. P. S. Hall Dead.

Last Wednesday May 8th at the residence of Mrs. Sandmoen occured the death of Mrs. Peter S. Hall. The deceased had been in failing health for some time past and the end was not unexpected. The death of Mrs. Hall augmented by the sad affliction the family has had the past year. She being the third member who has died in that length of time. The funeral was held from the M. E. church Friday, interment in the Swedish Luthern cemetry.

Need Watching.

It is reported that steel range peddlers and lightning rod agents are working the surrounding country selling a cheap quality of stoves and lightning rods at exorbitant prices. When a farmer is unable to pay cash they are always willing to accept his note for the amount and it is usually in this way that these smooth-tongued fakirs do the most of their crooked work, as this note generally turns up later at a near by collection agency for a considerably larger sum than its giver thought he singed for. It would be best for all to have no dealings with any of these wily schemers, as they are usually the worst sinners on this side of hades. A farmer struck by a steel range peddler or lightning rod agent is often worse off than if struck by lightning.

Dr. Morley, Crookston's eye, ear and nose specialist is again in his office after two months of study in New York City.

Three soldiers went at our land's behest to fight for the girls that their hearts loved best; and over the heart as a regular fixture, each fellow carried his dear girl's picture. "I would stake my soul," said one man at night, "my love is as true as the angels bright." "And mine," said the second "has sworn by all she'll die a nun if I chance to fall." "And mine," cried a third, as he took a part, "now stays at home with a broken heart." Then all three swore they were pearls of pearls, and brought out the pictures of these true girls. What made them swear as they turned away, what made them think 'twas a cold, cold day? Alack and alas! 'twas a burning shame, the dear girl's pictures were all the same.—Ex.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Take Notice.

Parties having cows in Village herd must deliver same to the corral by 7:30 a. m., those not there at that time will have to take them to the herd on the prairie wherever they may be. The herd will return to corral on or about six o'clock each evening where the cows must be taken out by owners as I will not be held responsible. Cattle herded at the rate of $1.00 per month, payable the 25th of every month.

PETER SANDERSON.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Arrow Shots.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth; I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

Most excuses are worse than none.

A little common sense covers a multitude of sins.

The funniest man on top of the earth is a horrible liar.

Nothing looks as discouraged as a seedy, old Prince Albert coat.

Most of the money men can make goes to pay dressmakers bills.

The man who starts to tell you a story by saying it is short, needs watching.

The ambition of small towns is to have streets that are named and numbered.

Some women you can't talk to a little bit without their telling you all about their affairs.

People from a small town often laugh a good deal at folks who come from a larger town.

We feel sorry for people who always want to talk about their own affairs and nothing else.

One of the first things a kid learns about playing the piano, is to say he cannot play a thing.

A woman cannot be said to be real well acquainted unless she goes in at the back door of her neighbor's.

Lots of gold penholders are given to people who cannot write their names without sticking out their tongues.

Lots of men are spoiled by getting married too young and their wives pay attention to all their fool boy notions.

A divorced man who has been remarried frequently thinks it is a good thing to carry a Bible when he goes to church.

We would like to have some one figure out just how many fool committee meetings there are in a small town in one year.

The ones who whisper most at an entertainment are frequently the ones who appland most when the performance is over.

It is not always those who are most interested in good government who are most interested in the peace officers. They may be only dodging the police.

We heard of a family the other day who have the sneezing habit. They all like to take a good sneeze the first thing in the morning when they get up. So they all stand in a row in front of the house and look up at the sun till they all sneeze, and then they say they feel ready for business for all day.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending May 13th, 1901.

The week was cool except on the 9th with frosts on the morning of the 11th. The temperatures on the morning of the 12th were below the freezing point, and on the 13th they were about the freezing point. Frosts so early in May very rarely cause injury. Except for snow flurries in Polk county on the 12th the Red River valley was practically without precipition during the week; elsewhere there was considerable cloudy weather, with rains on the 6th, 7th and 9th, which were heavy enough in some southwestern counties to delay corn planting, and very light in small parts of the southeast. The rains were of very great benefit to late sown grains, insuring an even stand and good growth. The cool weather has started the wheat oats and barley to stooling, a process which was suspended during the warm weather of the previous week. In the Red River valley the dry weather has allowed the low places to dry out, so that weath seeding is finished on lands that could not be reached heretofore, and oat and barley seeding has also gone on rapidly. All the early sown grains are growing well, with good stands and healthy appearance, and the late sown are coming up well. The preparation of the soil for corn and potato planting is going on, and large areas of these crops are already planted, and in a few places the early planted are up; the same applies to flax. Some sugar beet seed has been sown in McLeod and Le Sueur counties. The prospects for the clover and timothy crops are good.

L. D. Marshall, well knows here has been appointed to the position of chief grain inspector for the state with a salary of $3,500 per year. The appointment is a good one.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

A News Service Without Parallel.

There is ample justifications for the claim made by The Chicago Record-Herald that its readers enjoy every day in the week, Sundays included, a news service that is without parallel in range and completeness. The reason is obvious—the combination of the varied and extensive facilities of the two great dailies, The Chicago Record and The Chicago Times-Herald. In addition to the independent news facilities of both papers The Record Herald receives the complete news service of The New York Herald, The New York Tribune, and The Associated Press; and when it is considered that its news columns are supplemented by all the special features so popular in The Chicago Record and the Chicago Times-Herald, it will be seen that The Record-Herald holds a unique place among the great newspapers of the United States.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Telephones in France.

One of the most frequent uses to which the telephone is put by French country subscribers is that of an alarm to wake them in the morning. Just before going to bed they notify central at what time they wish to be called and central rings them up at that time. It is amusing to notice the different things people devise to arouse them from their slumbers. The trouble is that they don't sleep well during the night, but fall into a sound slumber near morning. If you want to sleep well, so that you will wake up refreshed and invigorated, drink "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is pure and nourishing because it is brewed from the purest barley malt and hops. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex Thompson, Crookston.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

To Odd Fellows.

The Pan-American Exposition will be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A., from May 1st to Nov. 1st 1901.

The Oddfellows of Buffalo, desiring to exemplify the teaching of our grand order—that of extending an honorable reception, fraternal greeting and generous hospitality to our brethern from "strange cities and distant States"—have opened an Oddfellows' Headquarters at 213 Ellicott Square, Buffalo where books of registry will be kept, and competent parties constantly in charge to give (free of cost) reliable information to the visiting Oddfellows, his family and friends, sojourning in our city, and where one may be directed to clean and respectable hotels, boarding or private houses.

Visitors are at liberty to have telegrams and mail addressed to them in care of said headquarters.

A reliable guide, with maps of the City and Exposition Grounds, will be on sale for the convenience of visiting brethren.

Your members visiting Buffalo during the Exposition are cordially invited to call at I. O. O. F. Headquarters that we may have the pleasure of meeting and greeting you, and aiding you as much as we are able, along the lines indicated.

It will be an advantage for each brother and sister to present an "official receipt" or other means of identification.

Hoping we may have the pleasure of meeting many of the members of your Lodge during the comming summer, we remain, [illegible]

Yours in F. L. and T.
The I. O. O. F. Pan-American Com.

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right
And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries
Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware
We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,
RAPP & POST.
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE New Hardware Store for anything you need in the line of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.
Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.
A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.
If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.
ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT. J. JOHNSON'S
6088.
SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.
It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.
PROMINENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAN SAYS:
Illinois Central Railroad Company, Office of Assistant General Passenger Agent.
DUBUQUE, IOWA, FEB. 1, 1901.
MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.
GENTLEMEN:—Your great blood and rheumatic cure, 6088 is the best remedy I have ever used and I may say that it is the only one of many that has been of permanent benefit. Yours truly
J. F. MERRY, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.
A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking [illegible] you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be [illegible]
[illegible] St. Hilaire, Minn.

"It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."

Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

MRS E.F MORTON

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before.

"I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York St., Cincinnati, O.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Brooklyn Lad in a Big Trust.

One Brooklyn lad of fifteen years is happy because he is a part of the great billion-dollar steel trust. Nearly a year ago Secretary William H. Baldwin wrote to the principal of a grammar school, asking that two of the brightest members of the graduating class be sent to him as candidates for the position of office boy. "Tom," a handsome, manly-looking boy, and another lad were sent, and "Tom's" good looks and neat appearance won the day. He was installed in the position at $2.50 per week, and in a short time so thoroughly mastered his duties that his salary was doubled. He won the regard of many of the millionaire steel magnates, many of them having told him of their own beginnings in business as humble as his own. When the organization of the big trust was completed "Tom's" salary was raised to $7 per week, so that he might have something to mark the the commencement of his connection with the biggest aggregation of capital in the world. He thinks trusts are a good thing.—New York World.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Policeman's Novel Report.

Policeman William Reed of the New Brunswick police force, made the following entry upon the report book this morning:

"Last night, as I was patrolling my beat, and was at the corner of Albany and Peace streets, a large dog came trotting over the Albany street bridge, with a bundle in his mouth. I called to him to stop, to ask what was in the bundle, and where he secured it; but he would not tell me, and, dropping the bundle, ran away. I opened the bundle, and found a large quantity of striped bed-ticking.

—"William Reed."

The bundle was filed with the report. The police do not know whether it was an honest messenger dog or a wicked highway dog.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Couldn't Keep Them Away.

Jinks—Your wife seems to be very popular. I notice that a great number of ladies regularly call on her.

Binks—Yes; you know she has a parrot, and she has trained it to say, whenever a lady caller is ushered into the parlor, "What a lovely hat?"—New York Sun.

The greatest cowards kick the dead lion most heartily.

"The recent advance in Kentucky whisky seems to beautifully illustrate a natural law."

"How so?"

"The more it goes up the less it goes down."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A woman may be for all men to admire, but she is for the happiness of one.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Chic French Purse.

A novelty French purse is attracting many buyers by its originality and humor. It is a small hand purse, with a roundwhite metal clasp, and has a chamois bag attached. This metal disc is pressed into the features of a jolly, big, smiling-mouthed wag or buffoon. By pressing two small springs on each side of his mouth it opens for the change to pass through, and then closes again. Any silver, from a 50-cent piece, may be dropped into it. When taking money out, the purse may be opened in the usual way—by pressing on the top of the head.

Without Food for Four Weeks.

A remarkable case of a young man living without food or drink for four weeks is that of Corporal Andre Desarts, who, while walking along a road near Brest, fell into a pit 100 feet deep, which had been dug as a part of mining work. He could not get out, and passers-by were so infrequent that for twenty-eight days he was imprisoned in the bottom of the excavation. At last some men on their way to work passed near the pit and heard faint cries for help coming from it. They investigated and found the soldier. He was exceedingly weak, and his body had been gnawed frightfully by vermin. Though his condition was extremely serious, doctors who were called said they thought they could save his life.—New York Press.

A Miracle Explained.

Bryant, Mo., May 13th.—The sensational cure of Mrs. M. A. Goss of this place has sent a ripple of excitement all over Douglas county, and Dodd's Kidney Pills, the remedy in question, are receiving the greatest advertisement any medicine has ever had in this state.

To satisfy the many inquiries which she finds it impossible to answer by letter, Mrs. Goss has sent the following statement of her case to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"I did not think I could live a day and suffer as I have lived and suffered for months, with Sciatica and Rheumatism. I used baths and liniments of all kinds. Two physicians treated me, one of them for two months. Nothing helped me in the least. I never slept more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time. I was bed-fast, and had to lie on one side all the time. I used to wish for death to deliver me from such torture.

"A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after I had used them a week I began to improve, and in about four weeks I could sit up in bed. A few days later I walked a quarter of a mile and back. I now do all my own cooking and housework. The pain has entirely left me, and I am a well woman. I have taken altogether sixteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life.

—"Mrs. M. A. Goss."

People come for miles to see Mrs. Goss and hear her wonderful story. Dodd's Kidney Pills are working marvelous cures in Missouri.

Don't read while lying down. It causes an unusual strain on some of the external or directing muscles.

Infectious diseases are unknown in Greenland on account of the dry, cold atmosphere.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Cream Separators on the Farm.

On invitation of Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, an address was delivered at the Board's recent annual meeting by Mr. Geo. Morgan, a long-time, observant dairy and creamery man, on the subject of using cream separators on the farm. Mr. Morgan is entirely convinced of the desirability of the milk-producer having his separating done at home rather than at the factory or station, and some of his observations are as follows:

The value of the farm separator to the private dairyman has already passed the experimental stage. The evidence of our experimental stations and the testimony of all who have made a careful, intelligent comparison between the gravity system and the modern cream separator is practically a unit in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. The question as to its advantages in localities where creameries are established is one confronting creameries at this time in their operating expenses. This applies alike both to creamery and patron, whether under co-operative or proprietary management, it makes but little difference. All are vitally interested in the expense account. If the eastern creamery enjoys a patronage of from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk per day, while many of our creameries are running along at from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, then we have lost much of the advantages we possess on account of our cheaper dairy foods in the increased cost of operating. Evidently, as long as present conditions exist, some system of centralization is inevitable.

The farm separator, we think, will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in condensed form from the patron to the creamery. In our state, dairying is incidental to beef and pork production. The conditions at times are peculiar and perplexing. The farmer has a way of putting the creamery on half rations of milk. When times and crops are good, it is no uncommon thing to find him at milking time quietly sitting on the fence with a complacent smile upon his countenance, as he watches the calf do the milking, but when reverses come, the cow and the creamery are counted amongst his best friends and assets. Where large investments are made in skimming stations and these spells strike the patrons, it often proves very disastrous to the management, as they feel compelled to keep running though the patronage has gone below any chance of profit. We feel safe in saying that fully one-third of the skimming stations in this state from October to May do not pay running expenses. It is in these localities where the farm separator will prove of the greatest benefit. If the patronage is light then the expense is correspondingly light. We place the average cost of a skimming station at $1,000 and the average cost of operating at $600 per annum.

At points where the patronage is liberal, any radical change would not be advisable. It will to a great extent work its own way. But at these weaker, non-paying stations much good can be accomplished by the use of the farm separator, especially in territory where the distance is too great to haul milk. True, to carry out this plan the farmer must make an investment for which he is amply compensated in the increased value of the skim milk and the convenience of having it on the farm morning and evening to be fed while warm, sweet and fresh and in the best possible condition to be fed to the young animal. The milk patron often suffers a severe loss on account of his Sunday's milk during the heated term. He also loses again by feeding new milk to the calf for six or eight weeks on account of the danger incurred in feeding the creamery milk. Where milk is fed from the farm separator by careful management and the use of Kafir-corn-meal, the calf can be put upon the skimmed milk at 15 days old. It has been our experience that the patrons, with from 10 to 15 cows save enough in one year to pay for a $100 machine.

Poultry Briefs.

It will do no harm to give the poultry some powdered charcoal, which is a thing very easy to obtain on farms where wood is burned almost exclusively.

• • •

Diseased stock should be got rid of as it seldom pays to keep birds that have been sick. As layers they are of little value, and as breeders they are worse than nothing. Keep only healthy fowls, and be sure that only such are used for breeding purposes.

• • •

It is a pity that so much of the waste material at butcher shops is permitted to be lost. All the bones and scraps should be made into poultry feed, and the local poultry raisers should appreciate it enough to ensure the disposal in that way of all the by-products mentioned.

• • •

The attempt to export eggs in large numbers has been about given up. A year ago considerable quantities were being sent across the Atlantic in the hope of a large profit from English buyers. But the consignments failed to draw the prices anticipated, and the exporters are said to have lost money, comparing prices received in England to the prices that might have been obtained in the United States for the same eggs. It is the same with the egg trade as it is with the trade in butter—the home market eclipses the foreign market, and as long as this is the case the results of exportations will be always the same. This spring few eggs have been exported.

• • •

Some poultrymen that have a fancy trade, consisting of well-to-do private customers, get into the habit of buying eggs from other producers to keep the supply equal to the demand. The ultimate outcome of this is the loss of the fancy trade through the deterioration of stock sold, the bad eggs of neighbors getting into the lots labelled "strictly fresh."

• • •

The American consul at Berlin says that the Germans are a nation of geese eaters and that the goose is the standard luxury of that people. They appear on the tables during nine months of the year. These birds are extensively bred, but yet it is difficult to meet the demand. To meet this surplus demand immense quantities of geese are imported from Russia, and at one station on the frontier about 15,000 geese arrived daily. A special goose train comes from Russia daily and has in it 15 cars of geese. On Mondays this train consists of 30 or more cars.

• • •

Reports from England say that the growth of the poultry industry there is hampered by the government protection of foxes. A report issued by the secretary of the National Poultry organization says: "A question which has pressed itself forward the past year is that of fox hunting, so far as it affects poultry keeping. That the preservation of foxes is repressive is acknowledged. Too long this question has been ignored, and, as a result, the growth of this industry is checked in certain districts. Loud complaints are made by the farmers as to their losses, and by hunters as to unfair claims on the hunt funds. But the difficulty is capable of solution, provided that to the houses out in the open, small runs are attached, in which the birds can be fed at night and enclosed, without the labor entailed by a second visit to close them up. The cost is small, and were this system universally adopted, the loss of birds would be reduced to a minimum, whilst the hunts could reasonably be asked to pay a fair value for such birds as are killed by foxes." This is a most astonishing condition of affairs, nearly as bad as in some of our own states where worthless curs are kept in numbers sufficient to make sheep raising impossible.

Horses for Farm Work.

Some of the articles we see in the papers regarding this subject are truly remarkable considering the experience which this country has gone through in the past twenty years in seeking to improve its horse stock. The experience has been a sad one in many respects in that in many districts it has led to the creation of a new breed of misfits and mongrels having few if any of the virtues of the original stock of the country and as few of those of the imported breeds used to effect a change in the blood. Despite the results of ill-advised crosses and mixtures of blood in horse breeding alleged teachers are still busy spreading false doctrine as to methods of obtaining suitable stock. The latest conglomeration of utter bosh which we have seen is found in an essay on "the ideal horse for the western farmer" which has been awarded the first prize by the Indian Head Agricultural Society (Canadian Northwest) and asserts that the Cleveland Bay best fills the bill for the purpose stated. This assertion we are not going to criticize for the breed mentioned is a good one, but what we object to is the argument which is made in connection with the matter of the essay. The writer after describing the breed and dilating upon its characteristics says under the head of breeding: "A Cleveland Bay mare may be to advantage put to a three-fourth bred or a Hackney stallion. It is most important to remember that 'like produces like,' therefore this fact should be taken into consideration with regard to the selection of the parents." What rot this is to be sure! If Cleveland mares are selected as the molds from which to produce farm horses "like" will only produce "like" when the breed is kept pure. The law of heredity teaches that only the fixed characteristics of a given breed are hereditary and transmitted to the progeny. Why then cross the pure bred mare with a three-quarter bred stallion or cross with a stallion of another pure breed? It was by making mistakes of this sort that the country became flooded with nondescript horses which could not be used for breeding purposes and were of little profit or utility being without any special qualifications for anything. Only where one breed of horses has been chosen and stuck to has real progress been made in filling a district with uniform stock of good qualifications for the special breed purpose of the breed adopted or bred up to by continued grading in the same direction by continuous use of pure bred sires of the same blood. Nothing was ever accomplished by the use of a three-quarter bred stallion, bull, or boar in breeding towards a desired ideal or type and nothing will ever be accomplished by such foolishness in breeding. Little has been accomplished by the crossing of one pure breed of horse with another pure breed outside of the product of the first cross and that cross cannot be successfully used for breeding purposes. The three-quarter bred horse and the cross-bred horse possess no fixed breed characteristics, hence they have no prepotence from heredity to reproduce their own good qualities upon their progeny. For this reason the three-quarter bred stallion should not be used for breeding purposes and this is equally true of the cross bred progeny of two pure breeds. The male progeny should be retained for breeding purposes but should always be bred to the same breed of pure blooded males which gave them origin. Five top crosses of pure blood of the same sort upon females graded up in this way from native or improved stock will result in a practically pure bred animal and even that animal should not be used as a sire; the blood should be further improved by continued use of pure sires upon the female high grades. For farm use we want a suitable animal for the given work to be done but no matter what breed is considered best improvement will never be attained by occasional changes of blood by crossing or admixture with other breeds.

The high price of ebony has led American piano-makers to use dogwood, stained, oiled and polished, as a substitute for the ebony hitherto employed for the black keys. The wood is cut into strips and piled up log-house fashion out of doors until thoroughly seasoned for use [illegible]

Understood at Last.

"Hello, central! Give me one ariuple nough south."

"What?"

"Don't you catch on? One zero, zero, zero, south."

"W-h-a-at?"

"South one double naught, naught."

"Can't you speak plainer?"

"One thousand south—ten hundred south. Got it now?"

"Oh, you mean south one, naught, double naught. All right."—Chicago Tribune.

A Month's Test Free.
If you have Dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 143, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative, express paid. Send no money. Pay $5.50 if cured.

Those Absurd Dictionaries.

Uncle Jethro—There ain't no sense in dictionaries, nohow.

Edgar—How did you arrive at that conclusion, Uncle Jethro?

Uncle Jethro—They spell "hoss" with an "r," and leave it out when they come to "horsepetal."—Boston Transcript.

Pile and Fistula Cure.
Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

What She Could Do.

Mrs. Fitz-Brown thought she had solved the great servant question when she employed a bright, young Norwegian girl. In attempting to acquaint the girl with her new duties, however, she was surprised at her ignorance. Finally, in despair, she asked:

"What can you do?"

The face of the new-found treasure brightened, and she replied:

"I can milk reindeer."—Exchange.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Ole S. Vagne, Palmer, Minn., measuring vessel; Anderson & Eerickson, Salem, S. D., binders; Charles Fowler, Minneapolis, Minn., cream separator; David Houston, Hunter, N. D., panoramic camera; Samuel Jenks, Madison, S. D., overhead track; James McElligott, Minneapolis, Minn., insect baffler; Budd Reeve, Buxton, N. D., portable house; Joseph Ware, St. Paul, Minn., display jar.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Determination.

"It's the only toime on earth," said Mr. Dolan, who was struggling with a balky horse, "that I wisht for an ottymobile."

"Would yez sell the horse?"

"No, sir. I never give in like that. I'd hitch the animal up in front of the machine, an' then I'd see whether he'd go or not."—Washington Star.

A Courageous Job.

Col. Bragg—I've fought and bled for my country, sir; I've—

Alex Smart—Yes; but did you ever help your wife hang pictures?—Ohio State Journal.

The well posted druggist advises you to use Wizard Oil for pain, for he knows what it has done.

Clearly True.

"What do you think of this idea that Mars is sending signals?" asked Mr. Beechwood.

"There's nothing on earth in it!" replied Mr. Homewood, emphatically.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

A Crushing Outcome.

Joe, have you ever experienced a heartfelt disappointment?"

"Yes; I once tried to dye this old red mustache brown, and it turned green."—Detroit Free Press.

Explained.

"Your mother's still in bed? Is she so very sick?"

"She's not sick at all, but pop's on a spree, and she stays in bed so she can't hock it."—Philadelphia Times.

When cycling, take a bar of White's Yucatan. You can ride further and easier.

According to a German scientist, the earth weighs 11,913,0000,000,000,000 pounds.

The hands of Christ were the pulses of the heart of God.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day.
W. C. KLEINE,
3100 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SIXTY DOLLARS worth of staple goods free to one intelligent man or woman in every county of the U. S. Write quick. NEW JERSEY MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CORNS
Wear Out Shoes
It's a different wear-out than from walking. Corns bore through the uppers, the most conspicuous part of the shoe. Remove the corn before you buy another pair.
LEONARD'S Hamburg Corn Remover "Acts like Lightning"
Rids feet of corns, soft, hard or otherwise, on the joints, between the toes, or on the soles of the feet. Clean, painless, safe and absolutely certain—so certain that your druggist will refund your money if you follow directions and it does not do all this.
Price 25 Cents, At all Druggists or of— Leonard & Co. (Sole Prop's) Chicago.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Nature's Priceless Remedy
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Sprains, Burns, Sores and all Pain.
Special: Get it of your druggist, 25c, 50c. If he does not sell it, send us his name, and for your trouble, we will Send You a Trial Free.
Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 B'way, Newburgh, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N W N U —No. 20.— 1901.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

W.L.DOUGLAS
$3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.
Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.
It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.
Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

POOR LITTLE JOHNNY!
AND HIS "TUMMY"!
Small boys, and many times large ones, and occasionally girls, too, big and little, suffer terribly from convulsive pains or "cramps" in the bowels and stomach—pain so violent that it "doubles up" the ones attacked, and makes it impossible for them to stand up.

Some people call it colic, but most honest, plain-spoken people call it "belly-ache" and very properly, for the seat of the trouble is in the bowels, and caused by the violent efforts of the bowels to rid themselves of something which doesn't belong there. The small boy usually gets it from over-eating or from eating forbidden fruit, and suffers mostly in the summer time.

It's spring now, and "in times of peace, prepare for war." Let the boys and girls and the big folks, too, for that matter, clean out the clogged channels filled with winter bile and putrid undigested food, strengthen the 30-feet of bowel canal, liven up the liver, and "summer belly-aches" will have no terrors, because they won't happen. The way to make the body ache-proof is to use *CASCARETS*, gentle, sweet, fragrant *CASCARETS*, the perfect system cleaners and bowel strengtheners. For fear that anybody in the family should ever be attacked by belly-ache, keep a box of *CASCARETS* in the house always, and remember that all pains and troubles in your insides are

QUICKLY CURED BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

A Match Starts the Meal
If You use a
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
Oil Stove
No Fuss No Muss.
If your dealer does not keep them, write to the nearest agency of
STANDARD OIL CO.

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901. | NUMBER 44.

ARE LEAVING CHINA

GEN. CHAFFEE ISSUES HIS FAREWELL ORDER.

Ends the American Relief Expedition in China—Troops Will Board the Transports at Taku Wednesday—Will Go Direct to Manila—Ministers Are Hampered in Their Work by Having to Wait for Instructions by Their Home Governments — Von Waldersee Threatens Chinese.

Pekin, May 20.—At midnight Saturday night Gen. Chaffee issued his farewell order ending the American relief expedition in China. The American troops will board the transports next Wednesday at Taku and Thursday will leave direct for Manila. M. Pichon, the French minister, left here for home yesterday morning.

A meeting of the foreign ministers will be held to-day, but it is not likely much will be accomplished as some ministers have not yet received instructions from their governments. The ministers, commenting upon the blame attached to them by the people for their slowness, say that as a matter of fact they are powerless to act without orders from home. One of the foreign ministers said yesterday that he had been instructed to co-operate heartily with the other ministers. He found upon consultation with his colleagues that their instructions were absolutely different from his. He said co-operation was practically impossible.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been in communication with Li Hung Chang regarding the condition of affairs in the Ohenting-fu district. A force of Chinese regulars were recently defeated by Boxers in that district and Count von Waldersee threatens to send a German force to restore order, in which case the regulars will probably themselves suffer severely. Great unrest is reported in this district. Business is stagnant and large numbers of the inhabitants are crossing into the province of Honan. Carts are in great demand for assisting them in their flight.

SURRENDER ON GUNBOATS.

Filipinos Received on Warships and Are Now in Arsenal.

Washington, May 20.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff, at Cavite:

"Ensign Owen advises that the Urdaneta and Gardouqui received on board May 17 Gen. Mascardo, 20 officers, 184 men, 226 rifles at Binong Bay and Morang. They are now in arsenal, bound for Marcisco, where many desire to surrender to army. Others surrendered to Draper, marine officer at Olangjo. This is the last insurgent force in Zambeles province. Gunboats resumed survey work."

Naval officers assume that the portion of the cablegram reading: "Are now in arsenal bound for Marciso," signifies that the insurgents were received aboard the gunboats in token of a technical surrender, and then sent ashore and detained in the arsenal.

ROUTED ALL COMMANDOES.

Gen. Blood Concludes a Successful Campaign.

Cape Town, May 20. — Gen. Bindon Blood has just concluded a successful concerted movement against the Boers in the Northern Transvaal. The British columns engaged in the operations covered a wide area of territory, routing all the commandoes that opposed them and capturing 1,000 Boers and great quantities of supplies, stock and wagons in various districts. They also compelled the so-called Transvaal government to move again. Gen. Blood conducted the operations in the center, with Col. Plumer on his left flank and Gen. Kitchener on his right. The Boer commander, Gen. Ben Viljoen, abandoned everything and succeeded in making his escape with a few mounted men. The Boers did not make a stand at any point.

KRUGER STILL CONFIDENT.

He Believes That the Boers Will Yet Win.

London, May 20.—A man who recently succeeded in interviewing Mr. Kruger reports that he is fanatically confident that the Boers will win in the end. He is not bitter against England, as he considers that the country has been misled. He was pathetically anxious to know if the war in South Africa had hastened the death of Queen Victoria. He also declared that he did not believe that God would desert his chosen people—the Boers.

ROBBERS ESCAPE FROM POSSE.

Bank Burglars and Citizens of Hurland, Mo., Have a Pistol Fight.

Quincy, Ill., May 20.—Five men who attempted to rob the Farmers' Bank at Hurland, Mo., fifty miles west of Quincy, secured no booty, but they escaped after a running fight with citizens. The robbers got into the building and were drilling holes in the safe when they were discovered by the town marshal. He gave the alarm, and a posse of citizens soon assembled, armed with revolvers and shotguns. The robbers fled and a battle ensued in which many shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded. The robbers succeeded in making their escape to the woods and have not yet been captured. Large posses are searching the country for them, but no trace of the men has been found

Two Men Drowned.

Muskegon, Mich., May 20.—Andrew Russia and Stephen Balog were drowned in Mona lake by the overturning of their boat while fishing. When Russia's wife was informed she jumped into the lake with suicidal intent.

James Carruthers Drowns Himself.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 20. — James Carruthers, a former well known hotel man of this city, committed suicide by jumping into the river. Despondency is said to have been the cause. He was forty-six years old.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Family Quarrel Ends in a Tragedy —Murderer Escapes.

St. Paul, May 20. — Henry Mingers went to the home of his sister, 605 South Smith avenue, at 9 o'clock last night and killed her husband, Frank Greipel, by firing three shots from a 38-caliber revolver into his body. Mingers made his escape. One of the shots entered the breast above the heart, a second passed through the center of the breast, and a third bullet struck the left temple. There are two bullet wounds on the left forearm, but these it is thought were caused by the victim raising his arm for protection. The body was removed to the morgue and Coroner Miller will hold and inquest and post mortem examination today. The tragedy was the climax of a series of quarrels between the two men it is stated.

THREE NOW REPORTED DEAD.

Lake Bemidji Disaster Grows Worse as the Final Count Is Made.

Bemidji, Minn., May 20. — The Norwegian celebration disaster was more horrible than reported. Joe Marchaud, twenty-six years old, of Shevlin; Fred Driven, ten years old, and Richard Zacharias, eleven years old, both of Bemidji, lie in the bottom of the lake, and Fred McCauley, twelve years old, and Adolph Zacharias, ten years old, lie at the point of death from burns all over their bodies. The other injured are recovering. Dozens of boats were out all day dragging the lake without success. G. A. Smith of Solway and Albert Snecta of Rosby are in the hospital covered with burns, but will recover.

School Scheme Works Well.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 20.—The centralized school system has proven very successful wherever put in operation, and already has many strong advocates in this section of the state. It is the intention to establish and carry out the centralization idea in Bath township, east of this city. It is estimated that a saving of $1,146 can be saved by the new system and at the same time give better service to the scholars in attendance.

Militia Will Participate.

Fargo, N. D., May 20. — Replies are being received from the members of the different militia organizations in answer to the invitation to be present during the Fargo fire festival. All are of an encouraging nature and the majority are expected to be present. The soldier feature will also be in the nature of a reunion, as so many of the members of the militia are also veterans of the Philippine service.

Homestake Tunnel on Fire.

Lead, S. D., May 20.—One of the old tunnels in the Homestake mine has been discovered to be on fire. It has been burning for sometime and has gained considerable headway. There is no danger of its spreading to other portions of the mine. The fire is in a portion of the mine that has been abandoned for several years. It will be a difficult matter to get the fire under control.

Promising Berry Crop.

Sparta, Wis., May 20.—Prospects for berries and other small fruit in this section have never been as favorable as at present. The spring has been early and exceedingly warm, with sufficient showers to keep the ground moist. Growers think we are now safe from frosts and say unless something unforeseen happens the crop will be immense. All other crops look splendid.

New State Bank.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 20.—Arlington is to have a new state bank, to be established by J. B. Sullivan and John McKenzie of Lake Benton, Minn., and A. P. Bertelsen of Elkton, S. D. Mr. Sullivan will have the active management of the institution, which will be opened for business as soon as incorporation is perfected and a building can be completed.

Found in a Cave.

Helena, Mont., May 20.—C. R. Engle, a Beaverhead county ranchman who has been missing two weeks, has been found. A searching party found him in a cave in the mountains. He was in an irrational condition from exposure and lack of food. He soon rallied and will probably recover. His actions are beyond explanation.

Sweet Girl Graduates.

Winona, Minn., May 20.—The list of graduates has been announced at the young ladies' seminary in this city and is as follows: Literary, Miss Mae Madden of Rochester, Miss Mae Erwin of Fisher and Miss Ada Talbot of Winona; piano, Miss Anna Malick of Sleepy Eye and Miss Maud Schneider of Winona.

Foundrymen Strike.

Kenosha, Wis., May 20.—Five hundred men are out of employment here on account of the strike in the foundry of the Simmons Manufacturing company, and if no settlement of the strike is reached within a few days the entire factory will be closed down, adding 600 more men to the ranks of the idlers.

Steamer Goes Ashore.

Milwaukee, May 20. — The steamer Nyack of the Crosby line, went ashore at North Point, this city, during a fog. All the passengers were taken aboard a tug and conveyed to this city. Her damage is not thought to be serious.

Iron Near Anoka.

Anoka, Minn., May 20.—Patrick Manley of Coon Creek, about ten miles north of Minneapolis, thinks he has an iron mine. He has sent samples to Duluth and they assayed 60 per cent iron.

Killed by a Train.

Hastings, Minn., May 20. — Adam Weller, a prominent business man of Hampton, was killed by a passenger train while crossing the Great Western track at this place. He leaves a wife and two children.

Construction Resumed.

Faribault, Minn., May 20.—Work has been resumed on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Second street is closed temporarily. The cut for the deflection of the river has been begun at this point.

MEMORIAL
DAY
1901

The Remembered Grave.

By Mary E. Wilkens.

"I guess there won't be a great show of flowers on Sylvester's grave this year," said Sarah Cook. Her voice had a certain triumph in it, but it ended in a decorous sigh.

"I guess there won't, either," returned her sister Mrs. Kemp. "I guess Phebe Ann is too sick to think much about it." Her voice sounded like Sarah's.

Lucy Kemp dropped her sewing for a minute and turned her face toward the window. "It seems 'most too bad, don't it?" she said, meditatively. "When she's done so much every year, and thought so much about it."

"I don't know as I think it's too bad," said Mrs. Kemp. "Of course I'm sorry Phebe Ann is sick, but when it comes to these flowers she's always covered Sylvester's grave with, Decoration day, I guess there was a great deal of it for show. It would have seemed different if he had been in the war, but I've thought a good many times, when I've seen Sylvester's grave with more flowers on it than any of the soldier's, that Phebe Ann had a little eye to what folks would say, for all she felt so bad."

"There's the band!" cried Lucy.

It was a very warm day for the season—almost as warm as midsummer. The windows were wide open. The two women and the girl leaned their heads out and listened. They could hear far-away music. Two little girls with their hands full of flowers ran past.

"They're just forming down at the town hall," said Lucy. "Annie Dole and Lottie are just going."

"They came over here for flowers this morning," said her mother, "and I told 'em I hadn't any to give. All I had was lilacs, besides that little early rose bush, and they'd got all the lilacs they wanted of their own, and there was only just three roses on that bush, and I could not bear to cut 'em. The procession ain't coming—the music don't sound a mite nearer. It won't be here for an hour yet."

"I don't s'pose Phebe Ann's husband will lift his finger to help us, even if she should be taken away, and he left without a chick nor child in the world," said Mrs. Kemp.

Phebe Ann's husband was her own dead husband's brother, but she never spoke of him by his own name.

"I wonder how much Phebe Ann's husband has got?" said Sarah Cook.

"Well, I guess he's laid by a little something. They must have, with no family!"

"Mebbe he will do something if it ever happens that he ain't under anybody else's thumb."

"It won't make any difference now. He's laid under the thumb so long that he's all flattened out of the shape he was made in. He used to bow kind of sideways behind Phebe Ann's back when I met him, but he don't do that now. I met him face to face the other day, and he never looked at me. I don't know what poor Thomas would say if he was alive. I wonder what Lucy is picking lilacs for. Lucy!"

"What say?" Lucy's sweet, thin voice called back. Her smooth, fair head was half hidden in a great clump of lilac bushes by the gate. She was bending the branches over and breaking off full purple clusters.

"What you picking those lilacs for?"

"I just thought I'd pick a few."

"What for? I ain't going to have any in the house! They're too sweet—they're sickish!"

"I ain't going to bring them into the house," said Lucy. She let a branch fly back and went across the yard with a great bunch of lilacs in her hands.

"I wonder what she's up to?" said her mother.

Lucy returned just before the procession passed. The cemetery was a little way beyond the house. Her mother and aunt, and a neighbor who had come in stood at the windows listening eagerly to the approaching music. Lucy joined them. The procesison filed slowly past. The Grand Army men, the village band, the ministers and local dignitaries, and the rear-guard of children with flowers. An accompanying crowd thronged the sidewalks.

"I've just been saying to Sarah that Phebe Ann won't have Sylvester's grave decked out much this year," said Mrs. Kemp. Her voice was pleasanter and more guarded than before.

"I heard Phebe Ann was pretty low," said the neighbor.

Phebe Ann's husband went softly behind the nurse to the bedroom. Phebe Ann looked up at him and beckoned imperatively. He went close and bent over her. "What is it, Phebe Ann?" said he.

"Is it—Decoration day?" she whispered with difficulty, for she was growing very weak.

"Yes, 'tis, Phebe Ann," said her husband.

"Have you got—any flowers for—Sylvester's grave?"

"No, I ain't. I ain't thought of it, Phebe Ann, with your being so sick, and all."

"Go—get some!" she panted. Her motioning hand and her eager eyes spoke louder than her tongue.

"Yes, I will, I will, Phebe Ann! Don't you fret another mite about it."

The nurse followed him out of the room.

"I can't go to the green-house!" he whispered agitatedly. "It's five miles away!"

"Land, get any kind of flowers!" said the nurse. "Get dandelions and buttercups, if you can't find anything else."

The old man took his hat down with a bewildered air and went slowly out of the yard. At the gate he paused and looked around. There were no flowers in the yard; there were several bushes, rose and phlox, but it was too early for them to blossom. Over at the left stretched a field, and that was waving with green and gold. Phebe Ann's husband went over into the field and began pulling the buttercups in great handfulls, and the grass with them. He had all he could carry when he left the field and went solemnly down the road.

Sylvester's grave was at the farther side of the cemetery. The old man, with his load of buttercups and grass, made his way to it. The soldiers' graves were decorated with flags and flowers, but the people had gone. The cemetery was very still. When John Kemp reached Sylvester's grave, he started and stared. There was a great bunch of lilacs on the grave and three charming, delicate pink roses in a vase.

"I wonder who put those flowers there!" he muttered. He laid the buttercups and grass down on the grave; then he stood still. It was over twenty years since the boy Sylvester had been laid there—a little soldier who had fought only his own pain. "I wonder who put those flowers there!" John Kemp muttered again.

He went out of the cemetery, but instead of turning down the road toward his own home, walked hesitatingly the other way toward the house of his sister-in-law—Thomas' wife, as he always spoke of her.

Lucy's face was at one open window, her Aunt Sarah Cook's at the other.

"Lucy!" called the old man, standing at the gate.

Lucy came out to him tremblingly. Sarah Cook ran to tell her sister; she thought Phebe Ann must be dead.

"Do you know who put those flowers there?" asked the old man in a husky voice.

"I did," said Lucy. Her face flushed. "I thought there wouldn't be anybody to see to it, now Aunt Phebe Ann is sick," she explained timidly.

Her uncle looked wistfully at her, his eyes full of tears. "Sylvester was a dreadful sufferer," he said.

Lucy did not know what to say. She looked up at him, and her soft face seemed to take on distressed lines like his.

The old man turned abruptly and went away. "Phebe Ann is sinking," he said, indistinctly as he went.

Lucy's mother and her aunt rushed to the door to meet her. "Is Phebe Ann dead?" Sarah Cook called out. "No, she ain't dead," [illegible]

"What did he want to see you for?" asked Mrs. Kemp.

Lucy hesitated; a shamefaced look came over her face. "What did he want?" her mother asked, imperatively.

"He wanted to know who put some flowers on—Sylvester's grave."

"Did you?"

"Yes'm."

"What did you put on?"

"Some lilacs and—roses."

"You didn't pick those roses?"

"O, mother, the lilacs didn't seem quite enough! Aunt Phebe Ann has always done so much!" Lucy said.

Her mother and her aunt looked at each other. "I shouldn't have thought you'd have picked those roses without saying anything about it," said her mother, but her voice was embarrassed rather than harsh. She went back to the kitchen and proceeded with her work of making biscuits for supper. The sewing was all finished. Lucy set the table. After supper they went out in the cemetery and strolled about looking at the flowers, in the soft, low light. "Who brought all that mess of buttercups and grass, I wonder?" said Sarah Cook, as they stood over Sylvester's grave.

"I guess it must have been Phebe Ann's husband—it looks just like a man," Mrs. Kemp replied. Lucy got down on her knees and straightened the buttercups into a bouquet.

"I wonder if she'll live the night out," said Sarah Cook, soberly.

"I've listened to hear the bell toll every morning this week," said Mrs. Kemp. "I don't believe she can live much longer. I'd go up there tonight if I thought she wanted me to."

The next morning Mrs. Kemp, listening with her head thrust out of the window in the early sunlight, heard indeed the bell tolling for Phebe Ann. "She's gone," she told Sarah Cook and Lucy; and Lucy cried.

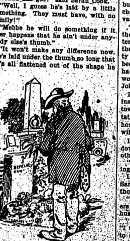
They all went to Phebe Ann's funeral and followed her to the grave. Mrs. Kemp's and Sarah Cook's eyes were red when they came home. "There were a great many good things about Phebe Ann, after all," Mrs. Kemp said.

"I always said there was," Sarah returned defiantly.

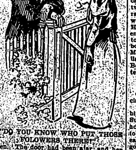
The morning after the funeral John Kemp came to the door. Lucy answered his knock. He looked old and dejected, but he tried to smile. "I want to see you a minute," said he. "No, I can't come in—not this morning. I'm coming before long. I hope things will be different from what they have been. It was her wish. I went home that day and told Phebe Ann how you'd put the flowers there, and she beckoned to me to come and lean over. Then she made out to tell me. She wanted you to have Sylvester's money that we put in the bank for him when he was born. It's been growing. We haven't spent any, excepting for the flowers, and its near five hundred dollars. She wanted me to give it to you right away, and you're going to have it just as soon as I can get it out of the bank. Phebe Ann said you could have some more schooling and not have to work so hard. And I guess you'll have more than that, too, some day, if you outlive me. Phebe Ann, she thought mebbe I could make some arrangements with your mother and aunt to come to our house and live, and take care of it. She said she didn't want any other women in there. She knew they were good housekeepers and would keep things the way she did. You tell your mother I'm coming in to see her some time before long."

John Kemp went feebly down the walk, and Lucy returned to the kitchen. The door had been ajar, and her mother and Sarah Cook had heard every word. They were both crying. "Coming just now when we didn't know which way to turn!" sobbed Sarah Cook. "Poor Phebe Ann!"

"Well, there's one thing about it," said Mrs. Kemp, brokenly, "there shan't one Decoration day go by as long as I live without Sylvester's grave being trimmed as handsome as if his mother was alive!—Youth's Companion.



"I WONDER WHO PUT THOSE FLOWERS THERE!"



"DO YOU KNOW WHO PUT THOSE FOLOWERS THERE?"

She Forgot Her English.

A young Russian woman, who has only been for a few months in this country, is an intrepid speaker of English, and is constantly telling her friends that she has mastered the language in this short space of time without any difficulty whatever. The other afternoon, when she called on a Baltimore girl, she was shown at once to the boudoir of her hostess, and found that young woman in charming neglige costume.

"I hope you will pardon my deshabille," the American girl said. "I have just come in."

"No, indeed, certainly not," the Russian maid replied, vivaciously, in her pretty accent, "I would not do so, no, no."

Then there was an embarrassed pause, and the American girl had just commenced, in a constrained voice, to talk of the weather and the Easter frocks, when there were signs of wild excitement from the Russian.

"The answer was 'yes,'" she exclaimed. "I have it all wrong. I have my English forgotten. The answer was most certainly 'yes.'"

And then the conversation ran on smoother lines.—Baltimore News.

A FAMOUS OLD HOUSE.

The house of Walter Baker & Co., whose manufactures of cocoa and chocolate have become familiar in the mouth as household words, was established one hundred and twenty-one years ago (1780) on the Neponset river in the old town of Dorsetshire, a suburb of Boston. From the little wooden mill, "by the rude bridge that arched the flood," where the enterprise was first started, there has grown up the largest industrial establishment of the kind in the world. It might be said that, while other manufacturers come and go, Walter Baker & Co. go on forever.

What is the secret of their great success? It is a very simple one. They have won and held the confidence of the great and constantly increasing body of consumers by always maintaining the highest standard in the quality of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and selling them at the lowest price for which unadulterated articles of good quality can be put upon the market. They welcome honest competition; but they feel justified in denouncing in the strongest terms the fraudulent methods by which inferior preparations are palmed off on customers who ask for and suppose they are getting the genuine articles. The best grocers refuse to handle such goods, not alone for the reason that, in the long run, it doesn't pay to do it, but because their sense of fair dealing will not permit them to aid in the sale of goods that defraud their customers and injure honest manufacturers.

Every package of the goods made by the Walter Baker Company bears the well-known trade mark "La Belle Chocolatiere," and their place of manufacture, "Dorchester, Mass." Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods have not been substituted.

An attractive little book of "Choice Recipes" will be mailed free to any housekeeper who sends her name and address to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., 153 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Different Kinds of Violets.

This is the month of violets, and whether blue, yellow or white, they are beautiful. Some have blossomed in April, and others will continue to blossom in June, but the height of the season for these lovely flowers comes in May. Of the blues, there are several common species, such as the arrow-leaved, the ovate-leaved, the bird's-foot and the abundant meadow violet. The birds'-foot violet is one of the commonest, but is one of the easiest species to distinguish, as its leaves are cut into sections. Then, there are several species of the yellow and white violets—each one beautiful and full of interest. Like the polygalas, violets have closed blossoms, which, though hidden away, are yet the surest seed-producers.—Woman's Home Companion.

Marksman Was After Prizes.

From Aiken county comes a story of Center Hitchcock and George Pollock, who is one of the crack pigeon shots of this country. At a recent shoot a spent shot from Mr. Pollock's gun found a lodging against Mr. Hitchcock's leg. It did not break the skin, but he limped painfully over to Mr. Pollock and upbraided him as follows:

"George, did you know that you had shot me?"

"No, I didn't know it."

"Well, I just thought you'd like to know it."

"Why should I want to know it? It doesn't interest me at all. Why, if I had killed you I wouldn't have won the prize."—New ork Worly.

"Ben Hur's" Close Squeak.

Success with a book is something like having lightning strike you. Up in Mackinac last summer Gen. Wallace told me how narrowly "Ben Hur" escaped publication. It was examined by two of Harper's readers, who reported rather adversely on it, thinking it would not be a good seller. Finally Mrs. Harper, a lady of strong religious tendencies, read it, and advised her husband to risk the expense of printing the book. Then there was "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," which ran a somewhat similar gantlet and was almost rejected.—Booth Tarkington, in Washington Interview.

Remedy That Worked.

Of course the other Ostrich knew precisely what would knock that cold.

"It's all caused by indigestion, old bird," said he. "I know just how it is! Suffered everything myself until I ran across Pepsicated Tabloids, and went to taking them regularly! Now I can eat a horseshoe Newburg just before going to roost, and get up in the morning bright as a button. Fact!"—Detroit Journal.

Reformation.

"What's become of that friend of yours who used to write poetry?"

"Do you mean Giddings?"

"Yes."

"O, he's reformed."

"How so?"

"He has stopped writing poetry, and now is general manager of a peanut stand."—Detroit Free Press.

END OF THE STRIKE

ALBANY STREET CAR DIFFICULTIES ARE SETTLED.

Both Sides Satisfied and Each Claims a Victory—National Guard Is Promptly Removed—Whole City of Albany Celebrates the Event—Funeral of One of the Strike Victims Almost Ends in a Riot—Crowd Catches Sight of a Soldier and Promptly Gives Chase—Cool Heads Prevent a Riot.

Albany, N. Y., May 20. — The great street railroad strike, lasting twelve days, requiring the presence of 3,000 members of the national guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants and entailing an expense to the county of Albany of over $39,000, is settled, and if the agreements are kept there will be no trouble for three years at least. The whole city of Albany united in celebrating the event. As usual, both sides to the controversy claim the credit. The withdrawal of the guards was as expeditious as was their bringing here.

The incidents of Sunday, the first day of active operation of all the allied lines since the strike, were very quiet. There were two features. The first was the two men shot by national guardsmen were buried in the afternoon, but the pouring rain kept away the thousands of sightseers that otherwise would have marked the occasion with their presence. The departure of the Twenty-third regiment early in the morning was the second feature of the day, and sermons from many city pulpits aided in closing the incident. The funeral of Leroy Smith was devoid of incident except that it was attended by city officials and directors of the street railway company. At the funeral of William Walsh there was nearly a riot. While the services were proceeding in the church the crowd that had been unable to gain admission saw a uniformed soldier coming down the street. Instantly the people were in a state of ferment. A rush was made for the unlucky soldier, but a few wise heads held the crowd back for a minute, while several others advised the man to run. Arguing that discretion was the better part of valor, he did run and avaided trouble. The starting out of the first car of the Intercity line shortly after noon was the cause of a demonstration. Pistols were fired, flags waved, torpedoes placed on the track and exploded, the motormen and conductors wore flags on their coats, and fully 200 men and women fought for the privilige of the first ride. When the conductor got the car started and rang up the fares he found he had 73 passengers, where usually 50 is a crowd. Within an hour so many cars were running that the monotony kept people from riding for novelty sake.

WEST POINT FEUD UNDECIDED.

Differences Between Cadets and Superintendent Are Before War Department.

West Point, N. Y., May 20. — The statement that eighty cadets are under arrest, growing out of the indignities directed against Col. Mills, superintendent of military academy, is believed here to be false. The story of the disrespect to Col. Mills was published nearly a month ago. An investigation followed and the findings of the court of inquiry were forwarded to the war department at Washington a few days ago and no recommendations have yet been made by the latter tribunal so far as known here. It is true, however, that two cadets are under arrest, the result of a court-martial for a breach of discipline which occurred a couple of weeks ago. Both Col. Mills and his adjutant, Capt. Rivers, are away from the post on leave.

Alger Sells His Timber.

Tacoma, Wash., May 20.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-secretary of war, and ex-Senator Hawley have sold their large timber holdings in Skagit and Whatcom counties in the northwestern portion of the state to the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway company. The purchase includes nine miles of railroad running from Blanchard, on lower Bellingham bay, eastward to Alger station on the Great Northern, together with the equipment of the road. There is upward of 300,000,000 feet of timber on the lands. The sale was brought about through Peter Larson of Helena, Mont., who is president of the Bellingham Bay road.

Combine May Go Bump.

Tacoma, Wash., May 20. — The big combine of canneries of the Northwest which it was announced would be perfected May 1, and for which options were later extended to June 1, will not take form even at the last mentioned date. A further extension of thirty days will be asked when the present options have expired. The general opinion among fishermen is that the new combine will not be brought about this year, or until this season's pack has been put up.

Shot by a Boy.

Metropolis, Ill., May 20. — Dennis Reed, an eighteen-year-old boy, shot and seriously wounded George Williams. Reed had called on Williams' daughter against the latter's orders. Williams stepped into the room, objected to the young man's presence in his house and the shooting followed.

Hill Moves to New York.

New York, May 20.—J. J. Hill has decided to make New York his permanent home. The family is coming and he has rented an expensive place.

Fortune Teller Guilty of Swindling.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, alias Mildred Preston, alias Mme. Zingara, alleged clairvoyant, was convicted of swindling Miss Ethlyn Quimby, daughter of a wealthy lumberman, out of $300.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

Cincinnati, May 20. — Thomas M. Britton, the once famous jockey, committed suicide here yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. He left a note asking that his body be shipped to his mother at Lexington, Ky.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE. - MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Two or Three

Dollars a year is all it will cost to Insure your dwelling agaist fire and lightning.

You cannot afford to be without insurance when it is so cheap.

For rates call on

H. E. IVES.

Representing 12 first-class Companies.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. [illegible] New York

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901.

Prismatic Colors.

Mrs. Opie, the widow of the great portrait painter, whom some one has called the "inspired peasant," never, even in her old age, lost her love of bright colors. A little girl, Emma Martin, afterward known in literature as Emma Marshall, visited her one day and experienced a rare pleasure. She says:

On a screen in her drawing room were hung a number of prisms, which were suspended from chandeliers before the bell shaped globes came into fashion. I sat on a stool at my mother's feet, wondering what those long bits of glass could mean. Presently the brilliant rays of the western sunshine filled the room.

"Now," said Mrs. Opie, "thou mayst run over to that screen and give it a shake."

I did as I was bidden. "Be gentle," said my mother in a warning voice, but I gave the screen a vigorous shake.

Emerald, ruby and violet rays danced on the walls and ceiling and delighted me so intensely that I kept repeating the process; then my mother, afraid of mischief resulting, came and drew me back to her side. Mrs. Opie looked at me and said:

"If thou lovest bright colors, thee will never see anything more beautiful than the rainbow God sets in the sky."

Could Not Report Golf.

When the amateur golf championship was played at Wheaton in 1897 there was but one Chicago newspaper man who had the remotest conception of what the game was. Accordingly, the newspapers, with the exception of the Chicago Tribune, agreed to syndicate the work and put it all in this one man's hands. The Tribune refused to enter the combination and depended upon the exertions of a member of its own staff. But the Tribune reporter speedily realized his helplessness and appealed to his brother of the syndicate for aid. The latter obligingly handed over his copy, and the Tribune man set to work to make a few minor changes so that its kinship to the original should not be too apparent. Later in the evening he met his generous benefactor and told him of the changes he had made.

"In particular, the account of the play at the sixth hole between Forgan and Douglas. You said that 'Forgan rimmed the cup for a half.' 'Well, you know, old chap, that Forgan is a banker down town and a big man, while Douglas is just one of those Scotchmen. It seemed to me rather cheap to have Forgan doing that sort of thing for a half, so I just made it read that 'Forgan rimmed the cup with Douglas for a hundred.'"—Washington Capital.

Ants That Fight Spiders.

Few more wonderful adaptations are seen in the whole round of nature than the webs spiders spin to entrap the wary ant. They are not high hung, lacy affairs, caressing every breeze, but low set, silken tubes stretched in the grass, the crevices of rock or about tree roots. Ants of every size creep heedlessly into them. The spiders eat them with relish, but occasionally a very little spider and a very big ant engage in a duel to the death. If the spider can bite, the ant can sting, and does it with a right good will. The spider does not try to get rid of such an ant as he does of a wasp or bee too strong to be safely attacked. Such an insect, which threatens destruction to the web, is often cut out of it by the web builders. The entangling cables are not loosed, but the web rays neatly snipped in two, first those underneath and at the very last the highest filament. Often the letting go of such a captive means destruction to half the nest. But some spiders are wiser than some people. They know not merely when they have enough, but when they have too much.

Johnny Suspects His Pa.

"Pa," said Johnny, looking up from his book, "what is the meaning of 'metempsychosis'?"

A look of confusion suddenly overspread pa's countenance, but it was only for a moment.

"'Metempsychosis,' Johnny, means—it means—but if I should tell you you would very soon forget the meaning. Look in the dictionary for it yourself, and then you will be more likely to remember. Information that comes without effort seldom lingers in the memory."

Half an hour or so later Johnny sought the dictionary in the library. When he got there he found pa with the dictionary open at "Met." Doubtless it was merely a coincidence, but Johnny could not help thinking that his pa was something of a fraud.—Boston Transcript.

From Manila to Australia is "like going down a river, for one is out of sight of land only two days." The voyage lasts 21 days, but the course is through the south [illegible]

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota have ordered the construction of a new sidewalk on the east side of Water street from fourth street to fifth street and the north side of fifth street between said Water street and Riverside avenue and the west side of Riverside avenue and the east side of Water street from fifth street to sixth street in the village of St. Hilaire of said county and state to be six feet in width constructed of dressed and sized two inch pine planks four inches wide placed flatwise and firmly spiked upon four sleepers or stringers or Norway pine two inches thick and six inches wide, placed edgewise at equal distance from one and another and those next to the edges of the walk to be four inches from their respective edges and all to be placed upon a firm foundation and the material in said sidewalk to be of a quality acceptable to the street commissioner of said village and the work upon the same to be done to his satisfaction. The side of the walk towards the center of the street to be six feet from the front lines of the lots upon the side of the street upon which it may be built and said sidewalk to be constructed to a grade line established by said village council that for the purpose of constructing said sidewalk the said village council have levied and assessed a tax of 35 cents per front foot upon all the lands hereinafter described and the owners thereof and delivered to the undersigned a warrant for the collection of said tax. That the description of the lands in said village fronting upon said sidewalk and the names of the owners thereof which are known as well as the lands whose owners are not known are as follows:

Names	Lot	Blk	St. Hilaire
C. G. Rapp	1	2	"
"	2	"	"
Wm. Amos	3	"	"
S. Engelbretson	4	"	"
O. A. Brummond	5	"	"
P. N. Anderson	6	"	"
Tollef Thompson	1	3	"
H. E. Ives	11	"	"
"	12	"	"
"	13	"	"
"	14	"	"
"	15	"	"
"	16	"	"
"	17	"	"
J. P. Fellman	18	"	"
K. O. Gigstad	19	"	"
"	20	"	"
D. Collins	2	"	"
Fred Knudson	3	"	"
H. E. Ives	4	"	"
"	5	"	"
J. O. Carlson	6	"	"
H. E. Ives	7	"	"
John Spring	8	"	"

Now, therefore the owners of the aforesaid lands are hereby notified and required to pay the said taxes in labor material or money on or before the 10th day of June 1901 and the labor and material offered in payment of such taxes are to be such as may be required by the street commissioner of said village and done and furnished to his satisfaction.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1901.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Street Commissioner.

The Echo at Work.

When we had climbed to the top of the mountain, we observed an old man sitting on a rock with a pair of field-glasses in his hands. Every now and then he would look earnestly through them and then whoop continuously for a time with a vigor astonishing, considering his age. For a time we observed him from a respectful distance till finally, being naturally curious, I went up to him. "Why," I asked, "do you rubber that way and then yell so loud?"

He turned and eyed me calmly, with a dignity which could have been born of nothing but a great responsibility.

"If you talk to me," he said gravely, "you'll take my attention, and I'll lose my job. I, sir, am the echo at the Mountain House down yonder."

At this point it became necessary for him to howl again, and I retired much impressed.—Princeton Tiger.

Poaching In London Parks.

Nearly all the London parks are well stocked with eatable birds, and it is the easiest thing in the world for the loafers to kill them, clean them and carry them off to the nearest hot plate for roasting. A story is told by Londoners of a couple of impecunious Scotch black and white artists who took a garret in Lincoln's Inn Fields and lived for a week on Law court pigeons, which are plump, lively, plentiful and tame and would, doubtless make a good meal. In addition to poaching in the parks, there is also good reason to believe that many of the rare birds sold to shady bird dealers are snared there.—Glasgow News.

Encouraging Her Cousin.

"Ah, yes!" sighed the lovelorn youth. "I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder if I will ever succeed in winning her affections?"

"Why not?" replied his Cousin Helen. "I know at least half a dozen other men who have."—Philadelphia Press.

Respecting the Sabbath.

One Sunday I called at a cottage in the south of Midlothian and requested a measure of milk, which was promptly handed to me. I offered the woman who attended to my wants a few coppers, but she curtly responded, "I canna tak siller on a Sawbath!"

I thanked her, and was turning away when she whispered: "Mon, ye can drap the bawbees in that tub wi' the graith (soap suds) in't. I'll get them oot the morn!"—London Chronicle.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901 viz:

Anfin Thorkelson, H. E. 16143 for the nw¼ sw¼, se¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3 sec. 30 Twp 153 N., range 43 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum six hundred and two dollars ninety cents ($602.90) which is claimed due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gilbert Anfinson and Sarah Anfinson, his wife, mortgagors to Samuel M. Dalnard mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of January 1894 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the 6th day of January 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 88 of mortgages on page 237 and was recorded in Red Lake county in book B. page 553.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by said Samuel M. Dalnard to the Scandia American Bank of Crookston Minnesota by written assignment dated the 6th day of March 1894 and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 9th day of August 1895 at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 75 of mortgages on page 329, recorded Red Lake county Book F, page 360.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-one (31) in township one hundred fifty three (153) north of range forty-two (42) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Red Lake county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake county at the front door of the court house in city of Red Lake Falls in said county and state on Friday the 14th day of June 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($602.90) and interests, and the taxes if any, on said premises and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1st A. D. 1901.

SCANDIA AMERICAN BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. K. HANNAY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(May 1-7t-June-12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Andrew Arveson, H. E. 15523 for the s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Ole T. Anfinson, Anfin Thorkelson, O. A. Hesterkind and John A. Dahl, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Ole T. Anfinson, H. E. 15554 for the n½ nw¼ sec. 32, se¼ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

CONTEST NOTICE.

Doc. No. 1398.

Department of the Interior, United States land office, Crookston, Minnesota, May 1st 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Emil Johnson contestant, against Homestead entry No. 19230 made June 1st 1898, for se¼ sw¼ section 25, township 152 N., range 43 W. by John Anderson contestee, in which it is alleged that the said John Anderson has wholly abandoned said land from the date of said entry to the date hereof, that he has wholly failed to settle upon and improve the said land for over two years last past and next prior to the date herein, and that the said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 26th 1901, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 1st 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

N. CAMPBELL,
Crookston, Minn.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(May 8-May 29)

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

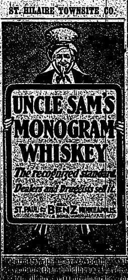
THE
St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years qave bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.



UNCLE SAM'S
MONOGRAM
WHISKEY
The recognized standard.
Dealers and Druggists sell it.
ST. PAUL & BENZ MINNEAPOLIS

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 8650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. O. F. POST, Oracle.
MRS. E. LABOUSSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. O. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. C. L. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
C. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls

Hotel St. Hilaire.

THE ST. HILAIRE

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.

Newly Furnished.

Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be something they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Take Home

Twenty-Four Bottles of Satisfaction Otherwise Known as a Case of
HAMM'S BEER
Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET
GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choice line of Fresh and Salted meats [illegible]

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

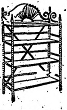
Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.
Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS—WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.



IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy
Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

By Daylight Along the Mississippi.

The most beautiful river scenery in the world is between St. Paul and Chicago. Our "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:05 a. m., and reaches Winona 11:30, La Crosse 12:14 p. m., Dubuque 3:44, and Chicago at 9:35 p. m. An interesting and comfortable trip.

Ask Your Home Agent to Ticket You by the Burlington.

SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	15c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE
DEALER IN
Wines & Liquors
Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.
L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.
Fresh and Salted Meats.
[illegible] Market Price Paid for Hides.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop
—AND—
BATH ROOMS.
Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.
Razors honed and put in first-class order.
O. A. SEITER, Prop.
ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
[Brink Bros. Corner Building.]
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.61½	Oats	.20
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	.25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	1.28
Eggs (per doz.)	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	Councilmen
T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

A nice little rain is what we got this forenoon.

Andrew Hall made a business trip to Crookston Monday.

It is surprising how much one can do in a day if he really tries.

Fresh greens and strawberries at the fruit store of W. McAndress.

Judge of Probate Knight was up from the county seat Monday.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

"Sixty eighty-eight" has a change of ad. this issue. Can you find it?

Remember the date of the Farmer's Institute in St. Hilaire and take it in.

C. G. Rapp and E. J. Brink made a flying trip to the upper Falls yesterday.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

All dry goods, until sold out, will be sold at cost at the store of M. A. Hall's.

H. E. Ives returned yesterday from a few days visit with his parents at Cass Lake.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Messrs. Peterson and Bjerk made a flying trip to the upper Falls the first of the week.

Mrs. Julius Pleth left for Ada Monday to spend a short visit with friends and relatives.

Editor Smiley of the Thief River Falls Press spent a few hours' in the village Monday.

The Hannay family drove up to Thief River Falls Sunday and spent the day visiting with friends.

Cass Gillette, formerly of this place, but now of Crookston, came up Monday to see a lot of his old friends.

Chas Tedford, formerly of this place but now of Cass Lake is with us to-day looking after some business interests.

Owing to the rush in land business, Julius Pleth, the land man found it necessary to add a stenographer to his force.

You can purchase a 7 room house 50 foot lot on Water street or a 5 room house on same street. Enquire at the Bank.

Wm. Eickhoff made a trip to the county seat Saturday to close up some business matters before the judge of probate.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

Editor Jeffers and Landman Swanson of Red Lake Falls were here a short time yesterday while enroute to the upper Falls.

The livery men complain of the roads between here and the upper Falls as being good and dry but awful rough—spring breakers.

The season of the year is at hand when the little boy shows two fingers and he finds they are soon off in a bunch to the swimming hole.

C. A. Brink went to Thief River Monday to relieve John Morgan for about two weeks while he takes a trip by boat, with a select party, to Rat Portage Canada.

A. H. Weagant received a new patent cream separator Monday and the many farmers looking it over and receiving a few explanations claim its just the thing they want.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

GO TO—
Duntley's Confectionery Store
—FOR—
Ice Cream and Soda Water.

Will Close at 8 O'clock.

We, the undersigned citizens and business men of the Village of St. Hilaire, Minn., hereby agree to close our establishments of business at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturdays and the pay-days of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, and also all Sundays. This agreement to take effect on and after the first day of June 1901.

Rapp & Post
E. M. Hoff
A. H. Weagant
M. A. Hall
Mrs. L. K. Kolstad.

Representative Rapp is up and around walking the streets daily and at the present rate of gaining in health, in a two months, time he will be as healthy and robust as he was ten years ago.

The owners of horses who haven't been as prompt in paying the shoeing bill as the blacksmith would like, will not have as easy a time in the future as in the past. A bill has become a law giving the blacksmiths a lien on all horses and animals shod, for the work performed. This will be worth many dollars to every blacksmith shop in Minnesota.—Stillwater Gazette.

A card from Swan Anderson Saturday last locates him on an island fifteen miles from Tacoma on the Puget Sound. He says the family are all well and have a good appetite. They are living there temporarily but he expects to find a home in a few days from the date of writing card. On the 11th inst. he met H. D. Pinkerton and sister, formerly of this place, who were camping on Fox island.

An important change was made in the law permitting one half of the real estate tax to be paid June 1st. This law now only applies where the tax amounts to more than $2.00. Interested tax payers will do well to take notice. Another ruling by the Public Examiner makes it absolutely necessary for taxes to be paid not later than May 31 to escape the penalty. It is not optional with the county treasurer but compulsory.

One of the laws passed by the legislature this winter imposes a license of not less than $75 nor more than $100 upon transient merchants in a city or incorporated village, and not less than $50 nor more than $75 in a town. The license shall be paid to the city, village or town treasurer. Merchants who pay taxes in a place and help to enhance the value of the surrounding property will receive a just benefit from this law. It will do away with the grocery and dry goods peddlers.

Chapter 319 of the laws of Minnesota for 1901 provides for another forfeited tax sale which will occur on September 9, at which all lands which were sold to the state at the forfeited tax sale in 1900 will be sold to the highest bidder, but no bid for less than fifty per cent of the judgement can be received. When the sale occurred in 1900 there were some pieces which no one wanted and these were sold to the state. These have increased in value now and can be sold for the taxes. The law provides that any owner or party interested in the land can redeem the lands before the sale by paying fifty per cent of the judgement obtained in 1900 and the subsequent taxes. After the sale the owner cannot redeem except by paying the full amount of the judgment.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

RIVER FALLS.

Julius Pleth, the St. Hilaire land man was seen driving through the country last Sunday.

The farmers are about through with their spring work and owing to the lateness of spring considerable barley was sown.

The meadows look nice and green and with a shower of rain now and then we will have a bumper crop of hay.

Land is going up at a rapid rate. Last fall Ole Peterson was offered $2,000 for his farm and last week he refused an offer of $2,500.

The proposed county ditch running from Dan Johnson's farm to the river will benefit the surrounding country a thousand per cent. We are all unanimous in seeing the work of ditching pushed to completion during the year 1901.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Notice.

I own hay land in the following townships, namely:

Black River twp:—sec. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.
Bray twp:—sec. 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 20, 23 and 30.
Emardville twp:—sec. 3 and 8.
Numedal twp:—sec. 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 23, 34 and 35.
Polk Center:—sec. 3, 7 and 17.
River Falls:—sec. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 26, 34.
Rocksbury:—sec. 19, 28 and 31.
Sanders:—sec. 7, 17, 23, 24 and 25.
Wyandotte twp:—sec. 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.

All of the above lands I own, have my money invested in it and am paying taxes on it, and want to rent it. Any one found cutting grass or letting cattle graze on any of above lands without leasing from me will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

JULIUS PLETH,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending May 20th 1901.

There were local showers early in the week in Hubbard, Becker, Clay, Norman and Polk counties, and in the extreme Southeast. Those showers extended over small areas, and they were generally light except in western Norman county, where they were locally very heavy. Early in the week the temperatures were low, being near the freezing point on the morning of the 14th in some exposed places. The low temperatures of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th do not seem to have caused injury except to a little barley, some garden vegetables and a few fruit blossoms which were somewhat frost bitten. In the Red River valley oats, barley, flax and millet are being sown as the land is being prepared for them. South of the Red River valley the planting of corn and potatoes has been going on during the week, and in many places it is finished; early planted corn and potatoes are up. Flax seeding is going on, and new breaking is being used largely for this crop. Winter rye is heading, but it is said to be thin. Wheat, oats and barley are growing splendidly, with good stands the recent cool weather having been very favorable for stooling. The surface soil is dry, and though there is sufficient moisture for the present at a depth, rain is much needed especially for the late sown grains, grass and pastures, the need being greatest in southeastern counties. Pastures are yielding abundantly and grass promises a good hay crop. Chinch bugs are appearing in large numbers in the southeast, and some pieces of barley and rye infested by them have been plowed under to be sown to other crops.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

ARROW SHOTS.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth; I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

People from small towns always chew gum at the opera house.

People who think they know it all surprise you by their meager knowledge.

Gamblers are like some church members in this particular, they all flock together.

Lots of people pretend to study human nature without expecting any benefit.

If people are rich, that ought to be enough without being smart or good looking.

A new house keeper can be told by the frequency with which she dusts her house.

Boys in a small town are considered "dressy" who are not even noticed in a bigger town.

A girl never comes home from visiting that she does not carry some slips of flowers along.

The stories about how lawyers refuse cases that they think ought not to be brought are usually lies.

Whenever two or three have the same imaginary grievance, they congregate to talk over their troubles.

Frequently men will mention a debt they owe you just to keep you from asking for it, still they do not pay you.

Nobody likes to hear folks say they do not care to go to a certain play because they have seen it played so much better in the city.

Probably nothing pleases a boy more than when his girl has a boy friends from another town visiting her, to go to the train with the visitor and see him off.

They Will be Here.

St. Hilaire at last has a full-fledged fire company. Ed. Morrissey, of this city, who returned from there Friday night informs the Journal that during his stay at St. Hilaire a firemen's organization was perfected with a membership of forty. The new company of fire fighters is composed of the best material of the town and Al. Jones, formerly of the Crookston fire department, was chosen as foreman. The boys have made application for admission to membership in the state firemen's association, and has also selected a full delegation to represent their department in the state firemen's convention in this city June 11, 12 and 13. Besides the regular delegation St. Hilaire will be fairly well represented by private citizens at the coming meeting here.—Crookston Journal.

Insure yourself against accident in the "Travelers" Accident Insurance Company. Cost is so small you can't afford to be without this protection.

N. B. HANNAY, Agent.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Take Notice.

Parties having cows in Village herd must deliver same to the corral by 7:30 a. m., those not there at that time will have to take them to the herd on the prairie wherever they may be. The herd will return to corral on or about six o'clock each evening where the cows must be taken out by owners as I will not be held responsible. Cattle herded at the rate of $1.00 per month, payable the 25th of every month.

PETER SANDERSON.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

GO TO
McANDRESS'
FOR
Strawberries and Greens

Farmers' Institute.

The State Farmers' Institute will be held in St. Hilaire Wednesday June 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, when and where farmers and others can get valuable "pointers" in agriculture, stock raising, dairying, etc. A day spent in attendance at a farmers institute may result in the adoption of methods, the value of which cannot be estimated. At the farmers institute you will meet those who have traveled the rough and rocky road of experience and they will try to aid you is avoiding some of the many difficulties they had to encounter. Thousands and thousands of dollars are annually lost in Minnesota to the masses, by not knowing the practical methods of the most successful farmers. The practical experience of the successful farmers make splendid "guide boards" to all others, when heeded. All methods that have proven failures should be set up as "danger singals," to prevent others from falling into the same errors. The practical experience of just one individual (when known) may be of inestimable value to the whole country; while the glowing theories of another (not practically demonstrated) may be the means of great damage. The state farmers' institute is our traveling school of agriculture, which brings to our very doors the experiences, means and methods for the best known practical results. It is all free, no collections and no charges. Tell all your neighbors. Bring your friends and get all the benefits. Remember the time, place and date. Be sure you are on time!

GIVEN AWAY!

At the close of the forenoon session, a very valuable book of over 350 pages (the institute annual), devoted to agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, dairying, sheep husbandry, swine husbandry, poultry raising, domestic economy, etc., etc., will be given free. This book is estimated by those who have carefully examined it, to be well worth from $5.00 to $25.00 to those interested in the subjects therein contained. No farmer should miss this free gift. Ladies and young people are specially invited.

A Minnesota Idea.

Several Minnesota towns have provided "rest rooms" for ladies who come in from the country to do shopping. A matron is in charge of the rooms, which are in the central portion of the town, and sells tea and coffee for 3 cents a cup. Rochester, Farmington, Winona, Faribault and a few others have already established these rooms and several more towns intend to follow their example.

The idea is a good one and has met with favorable comment by eastern papers, but when you are tired the thing to drink is "Golden Grain Belt" beer. It is so nourishing and refreshing that it makes you feel rested at once. When tired the system is in no condition to handle heavy food, and this beer is just what it needs. It has the strength of meat and bread, for it is brewed from purest barley malt and hops. Order of your dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

Prof. Lugger of the state experiment station, the bug man who has in the past devised remedies for the chinch bugs, grass hoppers, et al., is now going for the mosquitoes. He says a little kerosene oil, about an ounce to fifteen square feet of water, poured on the surface of stagnant pools and rain barrels, will reduce the mosquito crop to almost a failure. The female mosquito lays about 200 eggs at one time and the time is once in every three days. If these eggs are deposited in coal oil they do not hatch. If under the oil the young are smothered as they come to the surface of the water for air at once after they are hatched. While it would be a big undertaking to cover our numerous marshes with oil, the worst pools near houses and rain barrels could be covered inexpensively and a few less of the pests would be worth it.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

From Farm, Stock and Home.

Keep the garden busy; as one crop matures start another.

Have shade in the pastures. There should be no competition there between the grass putting on flesh and the sun taking it off!

Green corn, young onions, lettuce, peas, cucumbers and other delicacies may each have a long season—just plant successive crops.

"The trust is becoming intolerable," says an exchange, "and something must be done." Well, the people are being "done," aren't they?

Our tariff system has made our manufacturing interests so strong and husky that they can sell goods abroad cheaper than at home, and never lay a hair!

Even fire is experiencing an era of prosperity. It destroyed $5,000,000 more insured property the first quarter of 1901 than for the same time in 1900.

A plow trust, $50,000,000 capital, is said to have been formed, with the principle object, it is announced, of reducing the price of plows! But that's what every trust announces.

A farmer says that he can account for his 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre last year while his neighbors got [illegible] bushels only by giving credit [illegible]

We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S
It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.
SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Well Known Conductor of the E. M. R. R. Cured.

WEST SUPERIOR WIS, MAY 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—In justice to your medicine known as "6088" I cannot say enough or speak as I feel in regard to the remedy, as I was troubled for several years and one bottle set me on my feet again, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to anyone.

W. D. ATKINS, Cond. E. M. R. R.

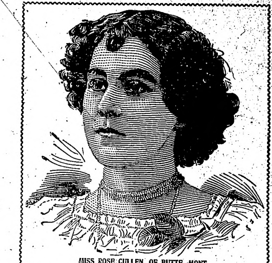
A FREE TRIAL. We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

A GIFTED AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL

Threatened With Nervous Prostration,

PROMPTLY SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.



MISS ROSE CULLEN, OF BUTTE, MONT.

Miss Rose Cullen, President Young Woman's Club, of Butte, Mont., writes from 921 Galena street, as follows:

"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy life. A couple of bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find that having it in the house and taking a dose off and on keeps me in fine health.

"A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."---Miss Rose Cullen.

How Peruna Quickly Cures Backache, the Bane of Womankind.

MRS. G. W. HEARD, Hempstead, Texas, writes:

"We have moved recently, and I must have lifted something that was too heavy for me in straightening things up, for I had such a backache and could hardly stand on my feet at all. Beside, I was so tired all the time. My face was spotted and I was very thin. I took one bottle of Peruna and was soon real well. When I feel tired and all run down I take Peruna and feel all right before I finish one bottle. I know it is a wonderful medicine, and both myself and husband praise Peruna.

"There has been a great deal of sickness through this part of the country, but, thanks to Peruna, which we use freely, our own family has escaped with almost no sickness at all.

"Could you but see our baby Ruby, (to whom we gave Peruna for bowel trouble), you would see from her robust looks that you need no better advertisement in this little town. She is so fat and rosy, is nearly five years old now, and is a great believer in Peruna."—Mrs. G. W. Heard.

Given Up to Die—All Doctors Failed—It Proved to be Catarrh of Stomach and Was Cured by Peruna.

W. A. Mitchell, dealer in general merchandise, of Martin, Ga., writes:

"I wrote you some time ago concerning my wife's case. She had tried all of the best doctors, and we got to where we thought all they did was against her. She weighed about 190 pounds when she was in good health. When she commenced with our family physician in April, 1898, she weighed about 130, but kept going down all the time. She went to Atlanta, Ga., and took treatment, but it did her no good. Then she went to Harmony Grove, Ga., and took treatment from the best physician there for three months. She kept going down under his treatment, although he was considered the best physician in the county. She went down from 130 pounds to 68, and we saw she could not live long. She was a skeleton. We consulted an old physician who told her to use Peruna. She gradually improved and got stronger. She has gained 38 pounds since she has taken Peruna, and is gaining every day, and does her own housework.

"She was well known when she was so low, and now everybody wants to know what cured her. She had indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. It is as good for children as for grown people. We haven't had to have a doctor for one of our children since 1898."—W. A. Mitchell.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"Yes, I know him," said the doctor. "He seems a cold-hearted man."

"Perhaps," suggested the professor, "it would make him a little warmer if he wore an oversoul."—Chicago Tribune.

Baseball players; Golf players; all players chew White's Yucatan whilst playing.

The only European country that has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Do not fool yourself. If the first man was made with eyes and ears, his Maker can see and hear.

WANTED MEN TO SELL CIGARS; Liberal proposition; if you are out of employment and want a profitable steady situation and will devote your time to our business write us. HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY, De Soto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

CORNS HURT
What Are They Good For?

Nothing but to aggravate, terrorize and pain. Then why not get rid of them? You may as well.

LEONARD'S
Hamburg
Corn Remover
"Acts like Lightning."

Rids feet of corns, soft, hard or otherwise, on the joints, between the toes or on the soles of the feet. Clean, painless, safe and absolutely certain—so certain that your druggist will refund your money if you follow directions and it does not do all this.

Price 25 Cents, at all Druggists or of

LEONARD & CO.,
(Sole Proprietors) Chicago

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

I CURE FITS
FREE
A Full-Size $1 Treatment of Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Great Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy and all Nervous Diseases. Address O. PHELPS BROWN, 98 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y.

N W N U —No. 21.— 1901.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

Wanted a Clear Understanding.

"I am sorry, sir," said the surgeon, "but we shall have to perform an operation."

"I know you're not sorry, doctor," said the man with the appendicitis. "You are glad. And now that we understand each other, doctor, you can go ahead."

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

In Their Dreams.

"Yes; I declined an offer of $5,000 a week to play the Iceum circuit," said the Vaudeville Soubrette.

"Hugh! I never dream 'em that way. always accept," commented the Seltzer Water Comedian.—Baltimore American.

WHAT WE HEAR FROM ASSINIBOIA, WESTERN CANADA,

"Don't Think of Coming, but Come."

To the Editor: The above is the emphatic manner in which a friend in Yorkton writes to a friend near St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is pretty nearly right, too, with the advantages that Western Canada offers to those seeking homes. The Assiniboia district is one of the best. The writer, from whose letter we quote goes on to say:

"John, if you miss this chance you are foolish, for you can get out cheaper when there are so many coming, and I would not tell you to come if I thought you could not do well, and if you don't come in the spring you will have to go away back, for you do not want to think that there is no one living out here but us. I saw nicer buildings out here than I ever saw before, and if the country was no good what would they want them for? John, if you sold everything you have and came out here you would be worth more than ever you were before, and if you can bring your team. You can get anything you want on tick, and when they do that with strangers they are not afraid they can't make enough to pay for it. I saw as nice wheat as I ever saw in my life, and if they could not grow grain what would the flour mill be for, and it cost $20,000."

Now this was what Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Yorkton, Assiniboia, Western Canada, wrote to a friend.

There will be opened up this summer new districts in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia at low prices, particulars of which can be had of any agent of the government of the Dominion of Canada, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the columns of your paper. Yours truly, An Old Reader.

The Yang-Tse plain supports a population of 175,000,000.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA! New lands soon to open. Be ready! Morgan's Manual, with supplement containing proclamation, map showing allotments, County seats, etc. $1; Supplement & Map, 50c. Agents Wanted. DICK T. MORGAN, Perry, O. T.

A DIVIDED REPORT

CUBAN COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS NOT A UNIT.

Majority and Minority Reports to Be Submitted to the Convention—Majority Report Is Not a Complete Acceptance of the Platt Amendment, As It Distinguishes Intervention on Different Grounds—Minority Report Says Platt Amendment Does Not Express the Wishes of the People of the United States.

Havana, May 20.—The committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention will submit majority and minority reports to the convention today. The majority report quotes article 1 of the treaty of Paris, the joint resolution of the United States congress and the Platt amendment, and then proceeds as follows:

"Inasmuch as Secretary Root, being authorized by President McKinley, says the Platt law has for its object the guaranteeing of the independence of Cuba and does not mean interference with its government or the exercise of a protectorate or of sovereignty, and also that intervention will only take place when independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances, creating anarchy; and, inasmuch as Secretary Root has said that the naval stations will not be used for vantage points of intervention, but only to protect Cuba against foreign powers, we report as follows:

"That in virtue of the fact that the Platt law, in its preamble, says it is a fulfilment of the joint resolution and has been adopted by congress with the principal object of establishing independence, we do propose to the convention to accept the following as an appendix to the constitution."

The first, second, fourth and fifth clauses are quoted in their entirety. The third clause has the following addition:

"It being understood that the United States have

Right to Intervene

to prevent the action of a foreign power or disturbances causing a state of anarchy, and that the intervention shall always be the act of the United States and not of isolated agents. The intervention shall suppose neither sovereignty nor a protectorate and shall last only sufficiently long to establish normal conditions. Said intervention, it is also understood, shall not have the right to interfere in the government, but only the right to preserve independence."

An addition to the sixth clause says ownership of the Isle of Pines shall be settled by a future treaty. An addition to the seventh clause says:

"It shall be understood that the naval stations do not give the United States the right to interfere with the interior government, but are established for the sole purpose of protecting American waters from foreign invasion directed against Cuba or the United States. Cuba will sell or lease the necessary lands at points to be agreed upon later."

An addition to the eighth clause says that the government of Cuba suggests at the same time a treaty of commerce based upon reciprocity.

The minority report says:

"The explanations given to the commission in Washington show that the Platt law does not express the wishes of the United States. It was intended to protect the independence of Cuba, but the wording gives other interpretations.

Charges Inconsistency.

The United States are inconsistent in asking naval stations, when the amendment provides that no concessions shall be given to foreign powers. Such a demand raises the question whether the United States dies not consider Cuba a part of their possessions."

The report of the minority virtually accepts the first and second clauses. For the third clause the following is substituted:

"That the government of Cuba subscribes to the Monroe doctrine and will help the United States to enforce it against other nations trying to violate it."

For the fourth clause the following is substituted:

"Cuba does not recognize acts of intervention which are not in conformity with the Foraker resolution and the laws of the United States."

The seventh clause reads:

"Cuba will maintain naval stations, handing them over to the United States in time of war."

The minority report recommends a commercial treaty based upon reciprocity.

The report of the majority has caused considerable surprise. It was generally believed that the committee on relations would recommend an acceptance of the Platt amendment on the basis of the interpretation given by Secretary Root, but it was not expected that such additions would be made to various clauses as the majority recommend.

TO STAND TRIAL.

Arthur H. Noyes Charged With Contempt.

San Francisco, May 20.—Judge Arthur H. Noyes, ex-Congressman Garey and District Attorney Woods of Alaska must stand trial for alleged contempt of the United States circuit court of appeals as a result of action taken and advice given after Judge Morrow had issued a writ of supersedeas in the McKenzie case.

An Appeal for Relief.

Seattle, Wash., May 20. — E. W. Clarke, special treasury agent, has issued an appeal on behalf of destitute natives in the Aleutian islands and Alaska generally. Contributions will be distributed by the revenue cutters.

Preacher Commits Suicide.

Naples, May 20. — Mr. Maille, an American Evangelical minister of Davenport, Iowa, committed suicide here in the International hotel. He severed an artery of his wrist and swallowed corrosive sublimate.

Desires to Visit the United States.

St. Petersburg—Grand Duke Michael, heir presumptive to the Russian throne, has a keen desire to visit the United States, but whether he will be able to fulfill it depends largely on the course of events, both national and international.

Kaiser Looks Bad.

Paris—Telegrams to Paris from Metz announce that the German emperor's complexion has taken on a peculiar hue which is quite noticeable. The wound in his face is ugly and shows a purple scar. The empress, it is said, looks thin, hollow-cheeked and much graver.

Readiness in criticism often marks ignorance of the task.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Irish-bred horses win three-fourths of the steeplechase races in England.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A Problem Solved.

George—Why do women talk so much?

Fanny—So the men can't. They think the lesser of the two evils the better.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Poor Czar.

"I see the czar of Russia gets a salary of $8,000,000 a year."

"And he can't keep the anarchistic wolf from the door."—Exchange.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who can not read and write.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

His Lack of Directness.

The young man was embarrassed, but he began bravely:

"It cannot be a surprise to you, Miss Eupherbia," he said, "that is, you must have suspected, from the length of time I have been coming here, that I—I say that it must have been apparent to you for some time that I could have had but one object in view in—although, of course, I can't claim that you have given me any cause to be confident. Still, you may have asked yourself, what other motive, if any, I could have had, when it must have been evident—and yet—"

"Mr. Bullmore," she interrupted, "please be more direct and explicit, if you can. You wabble painfully."—Chicago Times.

Carry Your Dinner in Your Purse.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef. The happy diner will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his entire meal will be presented to him in a few square inches.

In this way a busy man will be able to eat his dinner in a very few minutes, and carry it about him in his waistcoat pocket to swallow in spare moments. Even drinks are provided in the same form, and a bottle of claret or whisky and soda can thus be carried about in one's purse.—Home Chat.

An "M. D.'s" Open Letter.

Benton, Ill., May 20.—R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of this place, in an open letter, makes the following startling statement.

"I had Diabetes with all its worst symptoms. I applied every remedy known to the profession, as well as every prescription suggested in our books. In spite of all, I was dying, and I knew it.

"As a last resort, and with scarcely any faith whatever, I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. In one week I saw a great improvement. After I had taken five boxes I was sound and well. This is ten months ago, and I have not taken any medicine of any kind since, and am convinced that my cure is a permanent one.

"As a practicing physician, with years of experience, I most positively assert that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine in the world to-day, for Diabetes or any other Kidney Disease. Since using them myself, I have used them in many cases in my practice, and they have never failed.

"I am making this statement as a professional man, after having made a most thorough test of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and because I feel it my duty to the public and to my professional brethren. The truth can never hurt any one, and what I have said is the absolute truth.

"R. H. DUNAWAY, M. D."

It is no wonder that the public are enthusiastic over this new medicine, when our leading physicians themselves are being won over to its use.

Trying to Break Him of Smoking.

Gayboy—What's wrong with this tobacco?

Slippers—To tell the truth, old man, it's adulterated. I've discovered that my wife has been emptying the dustpan in my tobacco jar for the past few mornings.—Ohio State Journal.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

After Seeing the Library.

"Gran'pa, please draw me a naked boy—'thout a stitch o' clothes—not even shoes."

"Why, Tommy, that wouldn't be proper."

"Yes, it would, gran'pa; I want to put wings on him—an' make him an angel."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pain—Wizard Oil. Use the last on the first and you have neither one nor the other.

"Paw," said the heir, "what is an expert accountant?"

"An expert accountant," replied the father, "is a man who becomes famous by robbing a bank for two years before he is discovered."—Ohio State Journal.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

Only Half a Success.

"Your club meeting was a feast of reason."

"Yes, altogether; that committee did not get a bite of anything to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The woman who wears her shoes so full of feet that they look as if they would burst from a pin-prick, seldom shines as an intellectual light.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

William Conner, Minneapolis, Minn., coin-controlled newspaper-delivering machine; Daniel T. Denton, Lakeview, Minn., harvester; James Farrell, Trosky, Minn., wire-winding apparatus; Lewis H. Kroke, Dwight, N. D., monkey wrench; Alice Seashols, Minneapolis, Minn., soap-holder.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Tied Up

When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is

Soreness
and
Stiffness

from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil

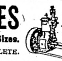
is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

BIG 25c CARPET OFFER

FOR 25 CENTS per yard we offer this extra special heavy GRANITE CARPET, new 1901 pattern, 36 inches wide, the equal of carpets which your storekeeper sells at from 40 to 50 cents.

SEND NO MONEY cut this ad. out and send to us, state number of yards wanted, whether red or green background, and we will send the carpet to you by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the greatest carpet value ever offered, the equal of carpets that your storekeeper at home sells at nearly double the price, if you find it in every way satisfactory, then pay the freight agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE.............................. **25c** PER YARD and freight charges. The carpet weighs about one pound to the yard, and the freight on twenty to fifty yards will be from 60 to 75 cents for each 500 miles. This Special 25-Cent Carpet is 36 inches wide, new pattern for 1901, a heavy genuine Granite Carpet. Comes in either red or green background, as desired. The red background has handsome green and tan colored scroll effect; the green background has red and tan scroll effect. We are the largest and most reliable Furniture and Carpet House in St. Paul, and invite everybody to call while in the city.

SMITH & FARWELL CO., St. Paul, Minn.



GASOLINE ENGINES

For Boats and All Other Uses—All Sizes.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LAUNCHES COMPLETE.

The **WESTMAN** Gasoline Engine Leads Them All.

Catalogue sent on request.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE CO.,
423-425 S. Fourth St.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Toasting - broiling
baking - ironing

anything that can be done with a wood or coal fire is done better, cheaper and quicker on a

WICKLESS
Blue Flame Oil Stove

Heat is not diffused throughout the house—there is no smell, soot, or danger, and the expense of operating is nominal. Made in many sizes; sold wherever stoves are sold. If your dealer does not have it write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Bad Breath

Undigested, decaying food remnants, in the mouth and stomach, giving off pestiferous gases, are the cause of that awful breath, so repulsive as to cause a halt in friendship, affection, love,—any form of intimacy. Nobody can stand its overpowering stench, and it is a cause of terrible misery to those afflicted and their dear ones. There is only one way to cure it—disinfect the digestive canal with CASCARETS! Clean it out, keep it clean, let CASCARETS stimulate the lining of mouth and stomach, and put it in shape to work naturally and properly. **Nothing but CASCARETS will bring about the desired result. BE SURE YOU GET THEM!**

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family." WILHELMINA NAGEL, 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE [illegible]

GUARANTEED TO CURE: [illegible]

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901. | NUMBER 45.

Resume of the News.

Fresh Reliable Brief

Washington Notes.

Intemperance in the army increases as a result of the abolition of the canteen.

The meat inspection branch of the agricultural department is growing rapidly.

Col. Van Horne makes a vigorous protest against the abolition of the army canteen.

It is expected that the next congress will be more liberal with appropriations for public buildings.

Five West Point cadets were dismissed and others suspended as a result of the recent disturbances.

Charges that domestic manufactures are sold cheaper in foreign markets than at home creates interest in Washington.

The State department has received a payment of $20,000 on account of the award of the arbitration in the May case of the government of Guatemala.

It is reported that because of the discouraging advices coming from army posts Secretary Root will recommend a change in the law abolishing the post canteen.

The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows the total receipts for April, 1901, to have been $26,941,579, an increase as compared with April, 1900, of $3,689,926.

The navy department has ordered the gunboat Concord, now on the Asiatic station, to proceed to this country for duty in Alaska. She will assist in the strict enforcement of the liquor laws in the gold country.

Casualties.

John. Wanamaker's country house was burned recently, causing a loss of $500,000.

The Tennessee floods caused great damage to life and property. Fourteen persons were reported drowned.

The Northern Pacific warehouse at Glendive, Mont., was burned recently, supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive.

Hattie Muehlum, eight years old, who was bitten by a St. Bernard dog while playing in front of her home in Chicago on April 14, died last week of hydrophobia.

Capt. Otto Ellefsen, master of the Norwegian bark Nataut, was killed at Mobile, Ala., while supervising repairs to the rudder of the vessel. A rope parted and he was knocked overboard, his skull being fractured.

Fire partially destroyed the grain elevator in Kansas City, Kan., owned by the Armour Packing company and operated by the Merchants' Elevator company, entailing a loss estimated at $50,000.

Fire at Denver destroyed the factory and warehouse of the Eaton-Richell company, manufacturers of tinware, occupying nearly half a block. The estimated loss is $125,000; fully insured. Lieut. William Kuhn was severely burned by an explosion of paints, and several other firemen were slightly injured.

Personal Mention.

The Western Unitarian conference has elected Martin D. Hull of Chicago president.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn has been elected president of the Congregational Home Missionary society.

Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina, duchess of Cleveland, the mother of Lord Rosebery, died at Wiesbaden. She was born in 1819.

John P. Loomis, president of Convention hall and a prominent business man of Kansas City, died after a brief illness. He was born in Neenah, Wis., in 1854.

Capt. James Evans, one of the three remaining members of the crew of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, died at Charleston, S. C. He was aboard the Alabama in the famous fight off Cherbourg.

Patrick J. Gleason, former mayor of Long Island City, and popularly known as "Battle Ax" Gleason, died at his home in that place, aged about seventy years.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney has made Yale one of the largest contributions it has received for the general bi-centennial building—$25,000.

Mme. Melba has arrived in Paris. Discussing her plans, she declared she would not go to Australia nor to America next season, but will remain in Europe.

Rev. Edward Ignatius Fitzpatrick, one of the oldest Catholic priests in St. Louis, well known throughout the Northwest, died from a paralytic stroke in that city. He was sixty-eight years old.

Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb died at his home in Wellesley, Mass., aged eighty-one years. Dr. Webb was for many years a member of the executive committee of the Congregational Home Missionary society.

Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer who discovered the pigmies and made gorillas popular, was in Chicago recently bidding farewell to his friends preparatory to embarking on a three years' study of Russia.

Stanford university's faculty has lost another member by the resignation of Prof. Ross under pressure. Prof. H. D. Lathrop tendered his resignation and stated he had accepted a chair in the University of Wisconsin.

Maj. Edward Evarts, U. S. A., retired, is dead at his residence in Alameda, Cal. He was a cousin of the late Senator William Evarts, and was well known in army circles on the coast and in other states farther east.

Mrs. Horatio N. May of Chicago has decided to accept the position of volunteer inspector of streets and alleys in her precinct. She will be one of the foremost in the regiment of volunteers provided for under the Goldzier ordinance. Mrs. Potter Palmer, while in sympathy with the movement, has found it impossible to accept.

Sins and Sinners.

Two negroes at Connellsville, Pa., brutally murdered a white man.

Charles Bain, arrested at Frankfort, Ind., for a robbery at Lafayette, answers the description of Pat Crowe to a marked degree.

Lieut. Richard P. Townley, a retired officer of the navy, will be court-martialed for alleged participation in the commissary frauds at Manila.

Herr von Minckewitz, a former chess champion who has been reduced to poverty, stepped in front of an electric car in Berlin and was cut to pieces.

Giovanna Buttacavollo was tried for having buried a baby, of which he is the reputed father, at Hastings, N. J. The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to nine years and ten months in state prison.

J. Luther Pierson, a disciple of "Dr." Dowie of Chicago, and an old resident of Valhalla, N. Y., was convicted of violating the statutes in failing to call a doctor for his dying daughter. She died while he and several assistants were praying for her.

Judge Lent sentenced J. Luther Pierson, a prominent resident of Valhalla, N. Y., and a faith curist, who was convicted of violating the law by neglecting to call in a doctor for his two-year-old daughter, who was ill with pneumonia, to pay a fine of $500.

At Erie, Pa., Contractor John Kane shot and killed William Harrington. Kane says Harrington threatened him. There has been trouble on the Anchor line docks ever since the season opened, the 'longshoremen's union objecting to the contract system and the men refusing to go to work.

James P. Kellogg and Myron L. Bernard, convicted in New York of having used the mails for fraudulent purposes in connection with the operations of the E. S. Dean company, were sentenced, in the United States circuit court, Kellogg to eighteen months in prison and a fine of $500, and Bernard to eighteen months and a fine of $1.

From Foreign Shores.

The Pacific cable bill has been read the third time in the dominion house of commons and passed finally.

A manuscript Bible, richly illuminated, of about the year 1410, was sold at auction in London for 1,290 guineas.

Manufacturers of Hamilton, Ont., have decided to refuse the demand of the machinists of that city and a strike of 1,500 men appears inevitable.

It is possible that Prince Edward Albert of York, the eldest son of the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York, will join his parents when they reach Canada on the return from their Australian tour.

Sir Ellis Ashmeade Bartlett has expressed his intention to apply for the Chiltern hundreds, and it is said he intends to quit England. It is an open secret that he considers he has not been well treated by his party.

It is understood that the committee which the British government appointed early in the year to consider war office reforms has reported information of a scheme of reorganization that is almost revolutionary.

It is rumored in London, but without confirmation, that Mr. Zimmerman, father of the duchess of Manchester, will develop a coal mine on the duke of Manchester's Irish estate when he returns from the United States, which it is expected he will do shortly.

King Alfonso the other day, for the first time, took a prominent part in the grand maneuvers of Madrid garrison. He appeared on horseback, surrounded by Gen. Weyler, the minister of war; Gen. Molto, the captain general of Madrid; all the marshals resident at the capital and a numerous and brilliant suite.

Domestic.

A new lake and rail line from Duluth to the Atlantic coast is promised.

Members of the Honolulu legislature declare that Gov. Dole should be removed.

Rockefeller is said to be the real power behind the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb syndicate.

The longest range gun in the world will soon be completed by American inventors.

The Albany street railway strike was amicably settled by both sides making concessions.

The mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, fears that some crank will attempt to do him bodily injury.

Thomas Edison has invented a new storage battery which far excels the one now in use.

Percy A. Atherton of Harvard has been chosen president of the National Young People's Religious Union of the Unitarian Church.

At Prescott, Ark., oil has been discovered in large quantities at a depth of 170 feet. The find is in the corporate limits of Prescott.

A new sect of agnostics is to be formed with headquarters at Cincinnati. The marriage pledge will contain some startling provisions.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa has appointed Felix E. Hughes judge of the Keokuk superior court, vice Richard P. Miller, who was recently killed in a runaway.

Rev. Frederick W. Taylor of Springfield, Ill., has been elected coadjutor to Bishop Burgiss of the Quincy diocese. Bishop Burgiss is now fatally ill at St. Albans, Vt.

Rev. G. L. Snively, pastor of the Christian church of Jacksonville, Ill., has been tendered the position of general secretary to the general board of benevolence of the Christian church.

The faculty of Beloit college has decided to dispense with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and grant only the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science.

Ola S. Medlar has been appointed by the faculty of Northwestern university, Chicago, as a teacher in the Philippines in response to a request from the government to select a student for this purpose. He lives at York, Neb.

RACE ENDS IN DEATH

TERRIFIC COLLISION IN WHICH FIVE LIVES WERE LOST.

Over Forty Prominent People Injured, Some Fatally and Others Seriously—Electric Cars Race for a Switch While Running in Opposite Directions — Passengers Form a Struggling, Shrieking Pyramid, Mixed With Blood, Detached Portions of Human Bodies and the Wreckage of the Cars.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—Electric cars racing for a switch while running in opposite directions at the rate of forty miles an hour, cost five lives yesterday afternoon by a terrific collision in which over forty prominent people were injured, some fatally and others seriously. The lobby of the local postoffice filled with dead and wounded, hysterical women and children looking for relatives and friends, surgeons administering temporary relief and ambulances racing through the city, taking the wounded to hospitals, were the early intimations of the accident.

The scene of the accident was a point about two miles out of Green Bush, on the line of the Albany & Hudson railway. The point where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve, and so fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motorman never had time to put on the brakes before south-bound car No. 22 had gone almost clean through north-bound car No. 17, and hung on the edge of a high bluff with its load of

Shrieking, Maimed Humanity.

One motorman was pinioned up against the smashed front of the south-bound car with both legs severed and instantly killed, while the other one lived a few minutes. Fully 120 men, women and children formed a struggling, shrieking pyramid, mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of the cars.

Some of the more slightly injured of the men extricated themselves and began to pull people out of the rear ends of the two cars, and almost every one was taken out in this way and nearly all were badly injured. The few women and children who had escaped injury and death were hysterical and added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones and dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces, tried to assist others who were more helpless. Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity with the mutilated dead for a gruesome and silent company were loaded on extra cars and taken to Albany. There ambulances and physicians had been summoned and the postoffice turned into a morgue and hospital. As fast as the physicians could temporarily fix up the wounded they were taken to their homes or to the hospitals.

Motorman Took Chances.

With both motormen killed it was hard to get at the real cause of the accident, but it was pretty well determined that it was caused by an attempt of the south-bound car to reach a second switch instead of waiting for the north-bound car at the first siding. The cars weigh fifteen tons each and are the largest electric cars built, but so frightful was the crash that both cars were torn almost to splinters. Both cars were filled with Sunday pleasure seekers returning from the new recreation grounds that the railway had just opened. The cars on the line were running at switch headway—that is, as a car reached a siding switch it was supposed to wait until another going in the opposite direction passed. The motorman of the south-bound car reached one of the switches, but seeing no north-bound car, decided to take chances and go on to the next siding. It was at a curve between that the two cars met.

SAVES $600 AND GOES CRAZY.

Regular Army Man's Mind Gives Way Beneath Strain of Hoarding.

Allentown, Pa., May 27.—After saving $600 of his pay during a long service in the United States regular army, Charles W. Miller, still a young man, has become mentally deranged. The Lehigh county court appointed a committee to take charge of his person and estate.

FIRE DESTROYS MUCH PROPERTY.

Furniture Company Burned and One Man Killed.

Rushville, Ind., May 27. — Fire destroyed the main factory building of the Rushville Furniture company, a large four-story brick structure, entailing a loss of between $45,000 and $50,000. B. J. Kosse, foreman of the finishing-room, was fatally burned, and died of his injuries.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Kansas Mob Hangs a Negro Murderer.

Wichita, Kan., May 27.—Bill Campbell, a negro, was lynched at Pond Creek, Okla., by a mob of 400 persons, who broke down the jail, took him to the scene of his crime and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was hanged for the fatal shooting of Deputy Sheriff George Smith.

ADIEU TO VALKYRIE III.

Lord Dunraven's Cup Challenger Will Be Broken Up.

Glasgow, May 27.—The old America's cup challenger, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II., which has been lying in Gouock bay, has been sold to a Glasgow firm of iron brokers. She will be broken up.

Shot in His Pulpit.

Birmingham, Ala., May 27. — While preaching from his pulpit in the Harmony Street Baptist church at Avondale last night Rev. J. R. McEwen, a negro, was shot from a window of the church and killed. A negro named Fischer has been arrested.

Cutter Grant Is Floated.

Victoria, B. C., May 27.—The United States cutter Grant came off the rocks in Sanach inlet yesterday afternoon and is being brought here for temporary repairs.

RAILROAD MACHINISTS NEXT.

Question of Shorter Hours Will Come Up Before the Convention.

Washington, May [illegible].—President Jas. O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists announced yesterday afternoon that he would recommend to the next annual convention of machinists at Toronto beginning June 3, that a date be set for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages on all the railroads of the country. On railroads which fail to comply with this demand a strike will be ordered. This recommendation will be made in Mr. O'Connell's annual report. Mr. O'Connell says that such a strike would involve probably 100,000 men. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. O'Connell said the outlook of the strike was very gratifying.

DOWIE IS ARRESTED.

Gives $10,000 Bail for His Release.

Chicago, May 26. — John Alexander Dowie, "overseer of the Christian Catholic church," was arrested here yesterday pursuant to the action of the coroner's jury which has declared him "criminally responsible" for the death of Mrs. Emma Lucy Judd. H. Worthington Judd, a disciple of Dowie and husband of the alleged victim, also was arrested, having appeared at the criminal court building in company with Dowie. Both men were taken before Judge Tuley, who admitted them to bail in $10,000 each.

CREEDON KNOCKED OUT.

Hart Wins a Desperate and Bloody Contest.

Louisville, Ky., May 26. — Marvin Hart of Louisville last night knocked out Dan Creedon of Australia in the sixth round of a twenty-five-round bout before the Southern Athletic club. The contest was desperate and bloody from the start. Hart, the plumber pugilist, had won fifteen straight victories and Creedon, owing to his greatly improved condition of late, was conceded to be the most dangerous proposition of them all. Hart weighed in at 170 pounds and Creedon one pound less.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

One Man Dead and Two Others Severely Injured.

Lebanon, Ohio, May 26.—Dr. W. L. Witham of South Lebanon was struck and instantly killed by lightning yesterday afternoon near Hufford's Grove and Charles Weinhoff and Charles James were seriously injured by the same bolt. They were members of a party of pupils of the public schools who sought refuge from the storm in a Hufford farm barn. Scarcely had they entered it when it was struck by lightning. All were more or less shocked and the barn badly damaged.

FAITH IN CHINESE.

Imperial Troops Taking the Places of the Allies.

Pekin, May 26.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has made arrangements with the commanders of the French, Japanese, British and Italian troops by which the area controlled by foreigners will be lessened and the Chinese regular troops will be allowed to take their places. The latter will be held responsible for any disturbances that may occur in the districts which will be placed under their control. The conditions can hardly be worse than they are at present.

A SMALL RECEPTION.

Few People Greet Milner on His Arrival in London.

London, May 26. — Sir Alfred Milner arrived in London at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. He was met at the station by the premier, Marquis Salisbury, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, who drove with him to Marlborough house, where Milner was received by the king. Milner's reception in London was not so enthusiastic as in Southampton and paled into insignificance when compared with the greeting accorded other home-comers from South Africa.

Killed by a Clergyman's Son.

Kingston, N. Y., May 26. — Frank Heroy, son of a Methodist clergyman, shot and killed Charles Vanderlyn at Greenfield. Heroy was drunk and abusing his uncle, James Heroy, an aged cripple. His mother asked Vanderlyn to interfere. Heroy resented Vanderlyn's action, and, getting a shotgun, took deliberate aim and fired. Then he surrendered himself.

Anarchists Protest.

New York, May 26.—A cable dispatch of which this is a translation has been sent to Rome by the Central Group of Italian anarchists in New York: "Minister Zanardelli, Rome, Italy: Against the execrable assassination just committed by the modern inquisitors of Italy the anarchists of New York protest with all their power, and notify you that they hereby inaugurate a renewal of war. —Anarchists."

Won by Roeber.

New York, May 26.—Ernest Roeber was given the decision over Nouroulah, the Turkish wrestler, after a severe struggle lasting twenty-six minutes at the Academy of Music last night. The conditions were that Nouroulah should throw Roeber three times within an hour, Graeco-Roman style.

Wine and Brandy Burned.

New York, May 26.—Fire destroyed 2,500,000 gallons of cheap wine and brandy in the warehouse of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy company, Brooklyn. Loss, $200,000. The fumes of the burning liquor sweetened the air over a large quarter of Brooklyn.

Would-Be Murderer Suicides.

Philadelphia, May 26.—A sensational attempt at murder and suicide took place at a hotel here last night when John A. Jenkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., attempted to kill a young woman, and then shot himself while in custody.

Canadians in London.

London, May 26.—The annual dinner in celebration of Dominion day will take place July 1 at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Strathcona will preside and he will be supported by [illegible] Canadians, residents of [illegible]

TWELVE LIVES LOST

STEAMER FOUNDERS IN A STORM ON LAKE HURON.

Only Two Members of a Crew of Fourteen Are Saved and One of Them Goes Crazy From His Experience—Buffeted by a Furious Sea for Several Hours Before Rescued—Steamer Goes to Pieces Shortly After She Struck—Crazy Sailor Tries to Drown Himself and Companion.

East Tawas, Mich., May 28. — The wooden steamer Baltimore foundered in Lake Huron near Au Sable, yesterday morning and twelve of her crew of fourteen were drowned. Two men were washed about in the lake for several hours, lashed to a piece of wreckage, and were finally picked up by the tug Columbia and brought here. George McGinnis, a deckhand, one of the rescued, went crazy from his experience. The other survivor, Thomas Murphy of Milwaukee, second engineer, was able to tell the story of the disaster. It was some time after the Columbia had brought the shipwrecked men into port before Murphy was revived sufficiently to tell his story. The Baltimore foundered about 6 o'clock in the morning and he was in the water until late in the afternoon, exposed to the buffeting of a furious northeast sea.

"We were bound from Lorain to Sault Ste. Marie," he said, "and had in tow a large steam drill and scow. When off Thunder bay Thursday night Capt. Place saw that the steamer was making bad weather, for the

Waves Had Smashed

in the engineer's quarters and the washrooms and the water was running into the hold. Capt. Place decided to turn about and run for Tawas for shelter. Everything went all right until we were off Au Sable, when the steamer struck heavily on the bottom. The seas broke over her at the same time and carried away the deck house, then the after cabin and finally the smokestack fell. Both rails forward broke in two just aft of the forward deckhouse, and we knew that it would be only a few minutes before the steamer would go to pieces. 'It is every man for himself now,' shouted Capt. Place. We took the captain's advice, and every man started to save himself as best he could. Some of the boys took to the rigging, but McGinnis and I lashed ourselves to a ringbolt in a piece of the after cabin, and we were washed overboard shortly afterward. The strain was too much for McGinnis and he went crazy before we had been in the water long. He tried to throw me off the wreckage, but I talked to him and encouraged him to hold on. Twice he got loose and

Tried to Drown Us Both,

but each time I succeeded in quieting him. I told him a boat was coming to take us off, and then I would get him tied fast again. The Columbia finally came along and picked us up just as I was about to give up hope. I am afraid all the rest of the crew were drowned, including Mrs. Place. I only wonder how it was we lived through it all. Our wreckage was big enough to make a raft, but it was small, and the seas swept it constantly."

The tug Columbia lost a drill scow with six men on board just before she picked up the men from the Baltimore. The Columbia went out again in the afternoon and found the drill making good weather. The men were taken off it and they were badly frightened as the scow had neither boat nor life preservers. Capt. Meno of the steamer City of Holland claims that the gale was one of the worst in fifteen years.

DUCKED THE EDITORS.

Sensational Incident at the Vincennes University.

Vincennes, Ind., May 26.—A sensational incident occurred in the students' chapel at Vincennes university yesterday. The hall was crowded with professors, students and visitors, when H. B. Holman, a member of the senior class, as chairman of a "roasting" committee, arose to read a parody on certain Scripture verses, aimed to ridicule A. W. Burger and W. W. Willis, seniors, who are editors of the Blue and Gold, the college publication. Burger and Prof. Bacon, instructor in science, rushed into the hall and upon the platform and destroyed the speaker's manuscript. Before the faculty could interfere twenty-five students were piled up in a football heap on the stage in a rough-and-tumble tussle. A number received severe bruises. Willis' clothing was almost completely torn off before order was restored. In the afternoon the students pulled Burger through the streets with a rope around his neck, yelling, "Hang him." At night the student editors were ducked in the Wabash river to atone for criticising other students in the Blue and Gold.

LIVES WERE LOST.

Great Destruction by Storm in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., May 26. — Reports from remote counties in the mountain districts show great destruction by the storm. In Bakersville sixteen residences and the Baptist church were washed away. Quinter Moore and his son were drowned. Every house in Magnetic City, a village in Mitchell county, was destroyed. At Roan Mountain station twenty residences were swept away and one man, John McKinney, was drowned, while an unknown man was killed by a landslide.

$20,000 for Hills Claims.

Lead, S. D., May 26.—Martin Johnson has sold five of his mining claims adjoining this city for $20,000, receiving $500 in cash, the remainder to be paid within sixty days. The ground lies on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre road.

Eden Valley's First Fire.

Eden Valley, Minn., May 26.—The State Bank of Eden Valley lost its building by fire. A millinery store was also burned. [illegible]

TILLMAN AND M'LAURIN RESIGN.

Will Give People a Chance to Decide Between Them.

Gaffney, S. C., May 27.—United States Senators Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin have resigned their high offices, to take effect on Sept. 15 next. The resignations, which have been forwarded to Gov. McSweeney and are already beyond recall, resulted from an acrimonious political debate in this city, the culmination of a bitter factional fight long existing between the two senators, who represent the rival divisions of the Democracy in the South. In Saturday's debate, where McLaurin charged Tillman had no business to appear, personalities and strong language were used with liberality. The senior senator's declaration that the re-election of McLaurin would be taken as meaning that the people could not indorse him (Tillman), was followed by McLaurin's suggestion that both resign and go before the electors of the state for indorsement. Senator Tillman agreed and went farther than McLaurin in that he left the race open to all candidates, refusing to sign an agreement that the governor should appoint him or his rival to the office when the voters named their choice.

It is understood that Senator McLaurin and Senator Tillman have a tacit agreement to contest for the long term to which Tillman was elected last January. Under the state Democratic party rules the candidate must designate specifically the office to which he aspires. Whether McLaurin wins over Tillman or Tillman is re-elected, McLaurin's unexpired term will be filled by a new man.

DAMAGED BY WIND.

Heavy Storms in Utah Do Much Damage.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 27.—The windstorm which swept over Nevada, Utah, Southern Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado Thursday night and which blew constantly until last night, did damage that will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It resulted in an almost complete prostration of telegraph and telephone service in the states affected and for nearly twenty-four hours during the height of the storm the intermountain region was practically cut off from the rest of the world. At Ogden the storm was felt worst. Here the wind tore roofs from a number of buildings, including the Baptist church. The damage in Ogden probably will reach $100,000.

BOERS CAUGHT IN AMBUSH.

Reinforcements Come to the Aid of the Boers and the British Retire.

London, May 27. — A dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal, dated May 22, says a detachment of the Queen's Mounted infantry laid in ambush near Amersfort, Commandant Joubert, the magistrate and a party of burghers rode into the town and refused the British demand that they surrender and attempted to escape. The British thereupon fired on them, wounding Commandant Joubert and the magistrate. Reinforcements came to the aid of the Boers and the British were compelled to retire with the loss of three prisoners.

SILVER SERVICE FOR WISCONSIN.

Big Battleship Made the Recipient of a Beautiful Present.

San Francisco, May 27.—A commission from the State of Wisconsin has arrived here with a $10,000 silver banquet service which is to be presented to the battleship Wisconsin by the state whose name she bears. The formal presentation will be made to-day or to-morrow. In addition to the silver service there is also a bronze badger four feet high, cast from Spanish cannon captured during the war.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Fourteen Sailors Are Thought to Have Been Drowned.

Boston, May 27.—The steamer Ohio, from Hull, reports a collision at sea with the Norwegian bark Elise, from Moss, April 1, for New York, in ballast. One sailor was picked up, but his stories are so conflicting that it is hard to tell if the bark went down with fourteen men or not. The supposition is that she did and that only this sailor was saved. The collision occurred in a fog.

NEW LINE FOR TWIN CITIES.

Illinois Central Railroad Completes Its Plans.

Chicago, May 27.—A new route between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis will be opened early in the coming fall by the Illinois Central railroad. The last link in the line that will give the company a through road of its own from Lyle, Iowa, to Albert Lea, Minn., has been finished and train service will be established as soon as other preliminary arrangements are completed.

Boers Driven Off.

London, May 27.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, May 26: "A superior force of Boers made a determined attack on a convoy between Venterdorp and Potschefstroom May 23, but were driven off. Our loss was four killed and thirty wounded. The convoy arrived in safety."

Rains Cause a Landslide.

Pittsburg, May 27.—The heavy rains of the past twenty-four hours caused a land slide which will delay the Panhandle trains for about thirty-six hours. About 600 tons of earth and stone came down from Mount Washington, behind the McClintock mills, completely covering the tracks.

Village Partially Destroyed.

Madrid, May 27.—The village of Esparagossa, province of Badajo, has been almost destroyed by a storm. One woman was killed.

Attempt at Suicide.

La Crosse, Wis., May 27.—H. E. Freeland, a stranger who was arrested by the police, attempted to commit suicide in the jail by hanging himself with a rope he had fashioned from his suspenders.

Omaha Freight Ditched.

Cumberland, Wis., May 27.—No. 103, south-bound fast freight on the Omaha, was derailed near Superior Junction [illegible] ditching and [illegible] No one was injured.

SHE TRAVELS WELL

MRS. M'KINLEY SUFFERS NO INCONVENIENCE ON THE TRIP.

Dr. Rixey Makes a Favorable Report on the Condition of the Gentle Sufferer—The Weather Seems Almost Like a Special Intervention of Providence for Her Benefit—President and His Cabinet Devoting Much Time to the Consideration of the Chinese Situation.

Ogden, Utah, May 27.—The presidential train traversed the State of Nevada yesterday, and reached Ogden at 6:30 last night. The route lay along the Humboldt river, through the Ruby and Wahsatch mountains, and then descended into the Salt lake basin. During most of the day the elevation exceeded 5,000 feet and snow-clad peaks were continually in sight from the car windows. At this season of the year the ride across Nevada is exceedingly disagreeable. The heat is oppressive and the dust from the desert is frequently blinding. Fortunately for Mrs. McKinley one of those heavy rainstorms which so rarely visit this region swept completely over the state Sunday night, laying the dust and tempering the atmosphere. It rained also several times during the day. The weather seemed almost like a special intervention of Providence for the benefit of the gentle sufferer. Mrs. McKinley passed a comfortable night passing the Sierras but the trip yesterday was looked forward to with some apprehension. The rain, however, relieved the anxiety, and Dr. Rixey reported that Mrs. McKinley was

Standing the Trip

very well. She suffered no inconvenience from the rarified atmosphere. The day aboard the train was passed without incident. The president makes it a rule ordinarily not to travel on Sunday, but the present circumstances were so exceptional that he hid his compunctions in order that his wife might the sooner reach home. No service was held aboard the train, but the president and the members of the cabinet kept quietly to their rooms the major portion of the day. Once or twice when the train stopped for water they alighted to stretch their limbs. At Carlin early yesterday morning the president shook hands with some of the people who had gathered there, among them a number of Digger Indians who live in the neighboring mountains. On the way back to Washington the president and members of the cabinet are devoting a good deal of time to the consideration of the Chinese situation. The declination of the other powers to join in the suggestion of the United States with reference to scaling down the indemnity was a great disappointment, though it could hardly be said that it was entirely unexpected.

mmmmmmmfyCqh$-cmf cmf cmf cmcm

HEAD SPLIT, YET HE LIVES.

Man's Skull Ripped Open by Circular Saw—Portion of Brain Taken Out.

Newport News, Va., May 27. -- The case of C. E. Garrett, who was probably fatally injured May 7 by coming in contact with a circular saw at one of the city mills, is most remarkable. The blade ripped upward from the chin to the back of the head, passing directly through the center of the face and severing the nose. The blade entered twice, and on top of the skull cut a V-shaped strip of bone. Since the day of the accident little portions of the brain had to be taken out. Garrett was given up for dead but still lives, eats and talks. Last Wednesday the attending physician had to remove about two ounces of brain. The man's left side is paralyzed.

SAMSON'S HEAD ON MEDALS.

Design for Memorial to Those in Santiago Bay Battle to Bear Commander's Features.

Washington, May 27. -- The naval board of awards is understood to have reached a tentative decision upon the design for a medal of honor for those who participated in the naval battle of Santiago Bay. The members of the board decline to give any information on the subject, but it is currently understood among naval officers that the board has followed the precedent of the Manila medal, in showing the head of the commander-in-chief, and that this Santiago medal will show the head of Admiral Sampson.

NO NEW CARDINAL.

Not While Gibbons Lives Will Another American Cardinal Be Appointed.

Vienna, May 27.—The Politische Correspondenz learns from an important clerical dignitary in Rome that while Cardinal Gibbons lives no new American cardinal will be appointed. It is also asserted by the Rome correspondent that Archbishop Ireland, who recently made a strong declaration in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, has lost many friends by his abandonment of his former attitude on this question, and is now practically an isolated personage in the church.

PLANS NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

Italian Admiral Claims to Have Devised Vessel Which Is Superior to Any Yet Built.

Rome, May 27. — Rear Admiral Michell, inspector general of Italian naval engineers, has presented to vice admiral Morin, minister of marine, plans for a new submarine war vessel, which he claims will be vastly superior to anything yet invented.

Broom Corn Destroyed.

Chicago, May 27. — Broom corn valued at $200,000 was burned in a fire which destroyed a warehouse here. The corn was owned by W. E. Rosenberg, a Chicago manufacturer. The building was valued at $25,000.

Loss Will Reach Several Millions.

Releigh, N. C., May 27.—Flood damage in the state amounts to several million dollars. Saturday night's rainfall was very heavy and more rain fell last night. All streams in this section are rising.

Bank of St. Hilaire.

HANNAY & CO., Bankers.

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange
INSURANCE.
Collections a Specialty.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

St. Hilaire, Minn.

Livery and Feed Stable!

DAN PATERSON, Prop.

Dray in Connection.

The finest equipped turnouts in the northwest. Safe drivers and furnished at a moments notice at reasonable rates. Don't forget the place

BIG - RED - BARN

Located on the east side of Broadway nearly opposite Rapp & Post's Store

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U.S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IMPROVED
FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, - MINNESOTA.

FARMS 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.

RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Two or Three

Dollars a year is all it will cost to Insure your dwelling agaist fire and lightning.

✳

You cannot afford to be without insurance when it is so cheap.

For rates call on

H. E. IVES.

Representing 12 first-class Companies.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Spectator.

IVES & SOLL, Publishers.
JOHN J. SOLL, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn, as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

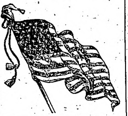
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points it the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901.



Peculiarities of Crime.

One of the strangest peculiarities of human nature is its inclination to imitate the misdeeds of others. Crime is epidemical. A particularly dreadful murder, the details of which are set forth in all the newspapers, often has the effect of inducing similar crimes. One of the reasons, and probably the chief reason, why public executions were abolished in England, was that instead of acting as a deterrent the execution had the contrary effect of inciting to murder.

In 1885 a woman of Geneva, named Lombardi, killed her four children. She admitted that she had been reading of a woman who killed her husband, and the very circumstantial account had made her wish to imitate the crime, but as her husband was dead she killed the children. This is only one instance out of hundreds which have come to our notice.

The infectious nature of self murder receives a striking testimony in the following incident: Dr. Oppenheim of Hamburg had to examine the body of a man who had cut his throat and had died after some days of suffering. The medico told his assistant that death would have been immediate if the man had made the cut in a way which he illustrated, and he was startled two days later to learn that his assistant had attempted to commit suicide by lacerating himself in that very manner. The man admitted that he had never thought of suicide until the day of the examination and the doctor's remark.—London Globe.

Some Nice Royal Jobs.

"One of the most desirable posts at Windsor castle," says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, "is that of 'the king's limner,' who in ancient times decorated books and manuscripts with initial letters and who now prepares the parchment commissions, when his majesty is pleased to confer knighthood or some other honor upon one of his subjects. The man who now fills the post has extraordinary skill with the pen and brush, and his diplomas and certificates were greatly admired for their exquisite taste and skillful execution. He receives a salary of $2,500 a year. The clockmaker at Windsor castle receives the same compensation, and it is his business to keep all the timepieces in repair. The historiographer, who is supposed to keep a record of events, holds a hereditary office, with a salary of $2,500 a year. The master of music receives $1,500 and arranges concerts for his majesty's diversion. The surveyor of pictures is paid $1,500, the librarian receives $2,500, the examiner of plays $1,000, the keeper of the swans is paid $300, and the bargemaster, who looks after the boats used by the royal family at Windsor, has a similar compensation."

Verdi and the Critics.

No outsiders, not even members of the press, were allowed to be present at rehearsals of Verdi's operas. "A production of a work of mine," said Verdi, "is an affair between that work and the public. I do not write for the press, but for the public, who will support me if my work is good or who will execute me if it is not. I do not care for aught else." M. de Nevers thus describes Verdi's attitude at a dress rehearsal of "Otello" in Paris, when the press was present against his wishes:

"The critics were all placed in the corbeille of the amphitheater, some ten rows of stalls having been cleared away to make room for a table and chairs for Verdi, Boito and the directors, MM. Sardou, Meilhac, Halevy, Obin, the director of fine arts, and two or three dignitaries and officials of the Opera sat behind in the remaining rows of stalls. Among the critics were MM. Reyer, Bruneau, Joncieres, Bellaigue, Pessard, Corneau and Sarcey. The foreign press was represented by M. de Blowitz and myself, and as Verdi came in all stood up, with hats off, and cheered the wonderful man. The orchestra joined, of course, in the ovation, and it was to the musicians that the master went, and, bowing his venerable head very low, he thanked them for the kind demonstration and shook hands with the nearest, but never once did he turn our way except for one moment, when he took us all in with a side glance—an ugly one—and then for the rest of the evening, some five hours, ignored our presence completely."

Grows on Her.

Inexperienced Parent—I do think a little girl baby is the dearest thing in the world!

Experienced Parent—You'll find she comes a good deal dearer when she's about 20.—Chicago Tribune.

Every man has his chain and dog, only it is looser and lighter to one than to another, and he is more at ease who takes it up and carries it than he who drags it.—Seneca.

The Turks like melody, and are particularly devoted to flutes. They have seven different kinds of this musical instrument.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by A. P. Sandberg a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in School District No. 183 asking that the n½ nw¼ Sec 18 Twp 152 range 43 be set off from said School District No. 183 and attached to School District No. 6 was presented to the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota at a session of said board held on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board on the 14th day of June A. D. 1901 at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

(May 29-21-June 5)

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by a majority of freeholders who are legal voters residing in School District No. 154 asking that the boundaries of School District No. 154 be changed as follows: Said district to include and to be composed of the following described lands to-wit: All of sections 22, 27, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of township 153 range 43 and sections 2 and 11 of township 152 of range 43.

The said district now being composed of the following described lands to-wit: Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 township 153 range 43 and sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of twp. 152 range 43 was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said Board held on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 14th day of June A. D. 1901 at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

(May 29-21-June 5).

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters, residing in School District No. 6 asking that the boundaries of School District No. 6 be changed as follows: Said district to include and to be composed of the following described lands to-wit: All of sections 1 and 12 of township 152 range 43 and all of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of township 152 range 42.

The said district now being composed of the following lands to-wit: All of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of township 152 range 42 was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 13th day of May A. D. 1901 for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 14th day of June A. D. 1901 at the office of the county auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

(May 29-21-June 5)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901 viz:

Anfin Thorkelson, H. E. 16143 for the nw¼ sw¼, se¼ sw¼ and lots 2 and 3 sec. 20 Twp. 153 N., range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8 - June 12)

CATCHING CICADAS.

How Certain Malays Obtain a Curious Delicacy.

Certain natives of the Malay peninsula catch cicadas and eat them and that as a considerable luxury. To eat a cicada seems distinctly curious, says the London Daily Mail, when we reflect that this insect is in reality a glorified member of that insect group which contains as its most prominent representative the diminutive and swarthy creature which shall be nameless here for evermore.

The way in which the Siamese proceeds was related to the Zoological society the other day by a naturalist who has spent some time in the Malay peninsula observing men as well as insects. At night, when these insects fly, the native sallies forth armed with a torch and but little raiment. The torch is deposited in a convenient place, and the swarm of natives proceed to clap their hands in a perfectly regular fashion so as to produce a considerable sound.

It is the combination of light and sound that allures the cicada from its haunts to its destruction. The insects come also in swarms and settle upon the bodies of the applauding natives, whence they are easily detached, preserved, cooked and eaten.

The Greek sage remarked that happy are the cicadas in that they have voiceless wives. It is apparently the lady cicadas who are attracted by what they fondly believe to be the love cry of the male and are thus lured to their fate by that most dangerous of passions.

Victoria and Dickens.

Literary celebrities, as a rule, were not those who attained to any high degree of personal favor at the hands of Queen Victoria, but she paid Charles Dickens a delicate compliment. Dickens, who, by the way, in his youthful days was devoured by a grand passion for the youthful queen, was invited when at the climax of his fame to dine at Windsor castle. He was after dinner presented by the queen with a copy of her book "Tour in the Highlands," and on the fly leaf was inscribed in her own hand this sentence: "From the humblest to the most distinguished author in England." The queen afterward showed many favors to Lord Tennyson, but even in making him a peer of the realm she did not bestow as great a compliment.

Trafalgar Hats.

The year 1805 was a memorable one, as on Oct. 21 was fought and gained the battle of Trafalgar, and then, as now, fashion complimented heroes by devising toilets named in their honor. So Nelson was commemorated by a hat—the "Trafalgar"—and every woman and child adopted the wondrous structure, which would outdo even the headgear of the present day, for these hats were of enormous width and breadth, something of the size of a round table, and so loaded with plumes that the wearers must have looked all hat.—Gentleman's Magazine.

If you are looking for a good smoke why call for the J. B. [illegible]

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum six hundred and two dollars ninety cents ($602.90), which is claimed due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gilbert Anfinson and Sarah Anfinson, his wife, mortgagors, to Samuel M. Dainard mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of January 1894 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota on the 6th day of January 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 86 of mortgages on page 237 and was recorded in Red Lake county in book B. page 553.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby was duly assigned by said Samuel M. Dainard to the Scandia American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota by written assignment dated the 6th day of March 1894 and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 9th day of August 1895 at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 25 of mortgages on page 329, recorded Red Lake county Book F. page 360.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty-one (31) in township one hundred fifty-three (153) north of range forty-two (42) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Red Lake county and state of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake county at the front door of the court house in city of Red Lake Falls in said county and state on Friday the 14th day of June 1901 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of six hundred and two dollars and ninety cents ($602.90) and interests, and the taxes if any, on said premises and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Hilaire, Minn., May 1st A. D. 1901.

SCANDIA AMERICAN BANK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. K. HANNAY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(May 1-7t-June 12).

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Andrew Arveson, H. E. 15523 for the s½ nw¼ and n½ sw¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Ole T. Anfinson, Anfin Thorkelson, O. A. Hesterkind and John A. Dahl, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., May 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 14th 1901, viz:

Ole T. Anfinson, H. E. 15554 for the n½ nw¼ sec. 32, se¼ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ sec. 29 Twp. 153 N. range 42 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—O. A. Hesterkind, H. J. Hostvet, Andrew Arveson and Peter Thune, all of St. Hilaire, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(May 8-June 12)

CONTEST NOTICE.
Doc. No. 1393.

Department of the Interior, United States land office, Crookston, Minnesota, May 1st 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Emil Johnson contestant, against Homestead entry No. 19230 made June 1st 1898, for se¼ sw¼ section 25, township 152 N., range 43 W. by John Anderson contestee, in which it is alleged that the said John Anderson has wholly abandoned said land from the date of said entry to the date hereof, that he has wholly failed to settle upon and improve the said land for over two years last past and next prior to the date herein, and that the said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence, touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 26th 1901, before the Register and Receiver, at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 1st 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

SYLVESTER PETERSON,
Register.

N. CAMPBELL,
Crookston, Minn.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(May 8-May 29)

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for $1.35.

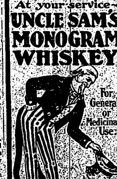
THE
St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years have bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.



At your service
UNCLE SAM'S MONOGRAM WHISKEY
For General or Medicinal Use.
GEO. BENZ & SONS, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. [illegible]

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3650.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. A.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

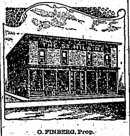
MRS. O. F. POST, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist.	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist.	W. C. L. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist.	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist.	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist.	J. B. Herbert

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numedal	Viking
O. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John E. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baaryson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervias	Red Lake Falls



Hotel St. Hilaire.

O. FINBERG, Prop.

Strictly First-Class.
Newly Furnished.
Centrally Located. St. Hilaire, Minn.

YOUR
Cigar

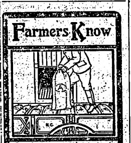
Should be one that will top your dinner with an enjoyment that is worthy of the day. A box of our choice Havanas to pass to your guests for their after-dinner cigar will be some thing they will remember, and the cost will be very small. Buy a box "J. B." cigars.

ALL THE BEST SMOKERS BUY THEM.

J. B. Cigars.

ALL THE BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.

J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Manufacturer.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA.



The quality of barley used in making HAMM'S BEER
None but the best could make so good a brew ❖ Supplied by agents everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CITY MEAT MARKET
GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats [illegible]

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN. Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO
Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

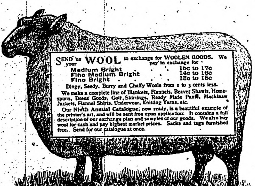
Flour and Feed always on Hand.

Burlington Route

By Daylight Along the Mississippi.

The most beautiful river scenery in the world is between St. Paul and Chicago. Our "Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:05 a. m., and reaches Winona 11:30, La Crosse 12:14 p. m., Dubuque 3:44, and Chicago at 9:35 p. m. An interesting and comfortable trip.

Ask Your Home Agent to Ticket You by the Burlington.



SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright ... 16c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright ... 14c to 15c
Fine Bright ... 13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf, Skirtings, Ready Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Cigars.

J. B. SENATE

DEALER IN

Wines & Liquors

Minneapolis Beer.

(Brink Bros. Old Stand) St. Hilaire, Minnesota

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

St. Hilaire, Minn., May 29, 1901.

CO. COMNISSIONERS

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE RED LAKE COUNTY BOARD.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.
May 13, 1901.
2 o'clock p. m.

Pursuant to call dated Jan. 30, 1901, Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn., met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

On motion duly carried hearing was then had on Red Lake Falls Ditch No. 3.

On motion duly carried hearing on viewers report on Red Lake Falls ditch was adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. May 14, 1901.

Hearing was then had on school petitions of A. L. Peterson and Joe Provost.

On motion carried unanimously the same were granted and the following orders were made:

Order setting off legal voter from one school district to another.

Whereas, the petition of A. L. Peterson, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of school district No. 125, in this county with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said school district, and adjoin school district No. 148, and asking that he with his said lands may be set off from said district No. 125 to said adjoining school district No. 148 for the following reasons:

That the school house in district No. 148 is nearer his home than the school house in district No. 125.

Was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon; and

Whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1901, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and

Whereas, it was further ordered in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally, a copy of said notice at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and

Whereas, at the said session of the said board of county commissioners, commencing on said 13th day of May A. D. 1901, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner and said Board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined, that the said petitioner, and the following described lands owned by him to-wit: n½ se¼ sec 21, twp 152, range 42, be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 125 to said adjoining school district No 148, and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named school district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of County Commissioners.

Dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1901.

J. B. Hebert,
Chairman
of the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of board.

Order Setting off Legal Voter from One School District to Another.

Whereas, the petition of Joe Provost, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of School District No. 130, in this county, with the approval of the county superintendent endorsed thereon, representing that he is the owner of the lands hereinafter described, which are situate in said school district, and adjoin school district No. 153, and asking that he with his said lands may be set off from said school district No. 130 to said adjoining school district No. 153 for the following reasons:

That the school house in district 153 is nearer his place than the school house in district No. 130.

Was presented to the board of county commissioners of this county, at a session of said board held on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon; and

Whereas, it was thereupon ordered by said board that a hearing should be had on said petition at a session of said board, commencing on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1901, at the county auditor's office in Red Lake Falls, in said county; and

Whereas, it was ordered further in and by said order that notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by posting a notice of said order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by handing to and leaving with the clerk of each of said school districts, personally a copy of said notice, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing; and

Whereas, at the said session of the said board of county commissioners, commencing on said 13th day of May, A. D. 1901, due proof of the posting and service of said order of hearing as therein directed and required, more than ten days prior to said last named date, having been made and filed, said petition was publicly read and considered by the board, with everything which was said by said interested parties for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner, and said board being of opinion that said petition should be granted, it is hereby ordered and determined, that the said petitioner and the following described lands owned by him. to-wit:

W½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼ sec 22, twp 151, range 45,

Be and the same are hereby set off from said school district No. 130 to said adjoining school district No. 153 and said lands are hereby made a part of said last named school district for all purposes whatever.

By order of the board of County Commissioners.

Dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1901.

J. B. Hebert,
Chairman
of the board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of board.

Hearing was then had on the following school petitions:

Petition for Alteration of School District.

To the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minnesota:

The undersigned legal voters, residing within the district to be affected thereby, do petition your honorable board to alter the boundaries of School district No. 154 as follows:

Sections twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, thirty four, thirty five and thirty six, of twp 153, range 43, and sections two and eleven of town 152, R 43.

The old district read as follows:

Sections twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six in town 153-43 (Rocksbury) and sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of town 152, range 43, (River Falls)

And your petitioners pray that you will proceed to alter the boundaries of said school districts as asked for in this petition.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 21st day of February, 1901.

Names.
A A Odegaard
S E Ahlborg
Douglass Martin
A G Anderson
A P Sandberg
J T Sandberg
Anton E Anderson
Olaf Olson
Axel F Berg
Fred Soderberg
C C Anderson
H J Tontvert
Jacob H Amundson
D I Englund
Carl G Heden
Knud Flistad
Lars G Netteland
Johan Johnson
Chas Krohn
H Erickson
Swan Weberg
Peter Paulson
Johan F Magnuson

Petition for alteration of School District.

To the board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake Minnesota:

The undersigned legal voters, residing within the district to be affected thereby, do petition your honorable board to alter the boundaries of school district No. 6 as follows:

Sections one (1) and twelve (12) of township one hundred and fifty two, range forty three (43), and sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), seventeen (17), and eighteen (18) in twp one hundred and fifty two (152) north, of range forty two (42) west.

The former district read as follows:

Sections five, six, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen of twp one hundred and fifty two north, range forty two west.

And your petitioners pray that you will proceed to alter the boundaries of said school district as asked for in this our petition.

Dated at St. Hilaire this 21st day of February, 1901.

Names.
Anton Peterson
Julius Nelson
H R Kolseth
Edward Hegg
And Nelson
Karl A Sundahl
John A Peterson
P W Petterson
Eride Anderson
Ole T Omoth
E G Petterson.

Petition of Legal Voter to be set off.

To the board of county commissioners of the county of Red Lake and state of Minnesota.

The undersigned, a legal voter, freeholder and resident of school district No. 133, in said county, respectfully represents to your Honorable Board, that he is the owner of the following described lands, situate in said district, to-wit:

N½ NW¼ of sec 13 in twp 152 R 43, (River Falls), which said lands adjoin school district No. 6 and that he desires to be set off, with his said lands, from said district No. 133 to said district No. 6, which lies adjoining, for the following reasons:

That the last named District is nearer and the road is better, and if the children shall go to district 133 in the summer they have to cross a creek or go around, which will make the road nearly two miles further, and does therefore petition your honorable body to be set off accordingly.

A. P. Sandberg,
Petitioner,

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake. } SS.

A. P. Sandberg, the above named petitioner, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the statements contained in the foregoing petition are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. P. Sandberg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1901.

K. O. Gigstad,
Notary Public,
Red Lake County, Minn.

On motion duly carried a day of hearing was granted on the same at the next meeting of the board of county commissioners commencing on the 14th day of June, 1901.

On motion duly carried, a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., May 14th.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Red Lake Falls ditch hearing was taken up.

On motion carried unanimously viewers report on Red Lake Falls ditch was rejected, the county attorney having reported that services not being legal the same could not be legally established.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that Red Lake County adopt the provisions of the wolf bounty law of 1901 and that the wolf bounty therein specified be paid by Red Lake county in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Which resolution was seconded by commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to transfer $150.00 from the county revenue fund to the incidental expense fund.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously. the same was adopted.

The application of Joseph Belair for an auctioneer's license was presented to the board. He having paid the fee of $10.00 and filed the proper bond with the county treasurer, on motion carried unanimously the same was granted and the county auditor was instructed to issue license accordingly.

Commissioner Hanson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed so cancel all taxes on lot 23, block 18, original townsite Thief River Falls and to strike the same from the tax lists, the same being city property.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

> Resolved that pursuant to chapter 239, laws of 1901, the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minn., do hereby appoint as a board of Health in and for said county the following named physician: Dr. N. M. Watson, of Red Lake Falls, Minn., and the following named members of the board of county commissioners: Louis Hanson, of Thief River Falls and J. B. Hebert, of Brooks, to constitute said board of Health.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

State of Minnesota }
County of Red Lake } SS.

Whereas, at a session of the board of County commissioners of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, held July 21st, 1900 a petition signed by Laurent Gagner and others landowners, whose lands were liable to be affected by, or assessed for, the expense of the construction of the work proposed therein, praying for the establishment and construction of a public drainage ditch along a route described therein, accompanied by a bond duly approved, as provided by law, was filed with the County Auditor of said County; and it appearing by proper evidence to the satisfaction of said Board of County Commissioners that at least thirty (30) days' notice has been given of the pendency of said petition and of the time at which the same would be heard, as by law provided, whereupon the said Board did, at its session on the 21st day of July A. D. 1900 proceed to hear and determine said petition: and said Board having determined that the construction of such ditch would be of public benefit and utility, and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, we did accept said petition, and thereupon did appoint as viewers of said proposed work, three (3) resident freeholders of said Red Lake County, who are not interested in the construction of said proposed work, and are not of kin to any of the parties interested therein, and directed them to meet preparatory to commencing their duties as such viewers, at the terminus of said ditch in said County, at 1 o'clock, P.M. on the 24th, day of September 1900; and certified copies of the said petition and order of said board appointing them as said viewers was issued to and served upon said viewers, as by law provided, as will more fully appear from the certificate of service of Charles Sampson as Sheriff of said County, now on file in the office of the County Auditor of said county, they proceeded, at the time set in said order, with a surveyor who is a civil ingineer, and made an accurate survey of the line of said drainage ditch from its source to its outlet, and did cause stakes to be placed along said line at each 100 feet, as numbered progressing down stream from its source, and made and filed a report thereof; and reported that said drainage ditch would be of public utility; and in their said report made the necessary computations and assessments, description of location, the land through which the same would pass, the names of the owners, and the damages or allowances thereto, the expense attending such work, and all estimates, as required by law, duly sworn to as by law required.

And the Auditor of said Red Lake County did, after the filing of said report, cause a notice to be given, to be published, posted and mailed, as by law provided, of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place set for the hearing thereof;

And Whereas, said Board of County Commissioners of said County of Red Lake having met in sesssion at the time set for the heating of said petition, to-wit, the 7th day of January 1901 and adjourned to the 8th day of January 1901 and then proceeded to hear the same, and having found that the report of said viewers is made according to the provisions of law, and, that the proposed drainage ditch to be of public utility, and, conducive to public health, or of public benefit and convenience, and, from the evidence before them, that the estimated benefits of said work was greater than its total cost, including damages awarded, said board of county commissioners did then locate and establish the said drainage ditch according to the report of said viewers appointed and acting as aforesaid; which said report, together with the plats and exhibits accompanying the same was then made a part of the Resolution establishing said ditch. And the said Board of County Commissioners having from said viewers' report and the evidence before determined upon the benefits to be assessed and the damages to be awarded to the several tracts of lands as appears from the records of the proceedings of said Board had on said 8th day of January 1901.

And having accepted as true and correct the itemized statement and report of said viewers, which statement and report is on file and of record in the office of the County Auditor of said county, which said statement shows that the total sum of all expenses incurred or to be incurred in locating, constructing and establishing said ditch to be $7846.46, which sum is hereby declared to be necessary for the construction of said ditch

Now, Therefore, It is hereby resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of RedLake County Minn, that bonds of said county in the agregate sum of $8,000 be issued and negotiated for the purpose of raising necessary funds for defraying the expense of establishing and construction of said ditch, said bonds to be issued and dated the 15th day of May 1901 to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable annually to be 8 in number and to be in denominations of $1,000 each, to mature on the 15th day of May 1901. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Each of said bonds to contain a recital to the effect that they are issued in accordance with the provisions and pursuant to chapter 97 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1887 and acts amendatory thereto:

Commissioner Sutor moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion to adopted the same. The Resolution was then declared carried upon the following vote, yea's, Hanson, Johnson, Sutor, Demann and Hebert.

Nay's
None.

Whereas, Red Lake County, Minnesota, was, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1896, proclaimed by the Governor of this State duly organized, and said County has ever since such time exercised all the franchises and privileges and performed all the duties of a duly organized County under the laws of the State of Minnesota; and,

Whereas, Subsequent to said date, and prior to the 1st day of February, 1901, this county, in the due and orderly performance of the duties imposed upon this Board of County Commissioners, became lawfully indebted in the sum of at least $14,400, which is now outstanding and is represented by claims against said County duly allowed prior to February 1901, and now represented by duly issued and outstanding orders or warrants of this county, as fully appears by the records of this Board and of the proper officers of this county; and,

Whereas, Said floating indebtedness of this County has all been lawfully incurred, and is now legally owing by this County; and,

Whereas, No action has been brought, or is now pending to test the validity of any portion of the indebtedness aforesaid; and,

Whereas, No part of said indebtedness was created prior to the due organization of this county, and no part thereof represents in any manner any claims owing by this county, or any other county, prior to its due organization; and,

Whereas, This Board of County Commissioners has no funds available with which to pay the indebtedness above described and deems it expedient to fund said indebtedness to the amount of $14,000.00, as it may lawfully do under the provisions of Chapter 164 of the General laws of Minnesota for 1901:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That for the purpose of funding the floating indebtedness of this County, above described, to the amount of $14,000.00, which indebtedness existed on the first day of February, 1901, and no part whereof has existed for more than five years prior to this date, and the validity of no part of which was or is now pending, or is involved in any action pending on the 6th day of April 1901 or which is now pending and no part of which was created by this county, or by any other county, when the same was unorganized, there be issued the bonds of this county in the sum of $14,000 00, in denominations of $1,000 each, said bonds to bear date the 15th day of May, 1901, and to mature on the 15th day of, May, 1916, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of Red Lake county, Minnesota, said bonds to be executed in all respects in strict compliance with the provisions of Chapter 164 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1901; and,

Be It Further Resolved, That said bonds, and the coupons to be thereto attached, be substantially in the following form, to-wit:

Form of Bonds.

No (1 to 14) $1,000.

United States of America,
County of RedLake. State of Minnesota.
Funding Bond.

The county of Red Lake, in the State Minnesota, for value received, acknowledges itself indebted, and promises to pay to bearer one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States on the 15th day of May A. D. 1916, with interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable annually on the 15th day of May, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of Red Lake county at the county-seat of said county.

This bond is issued by the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county, in the State of Minnesota under and by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 164 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1901, approved April 6th, 1901, being an act entitled "An Act to enable and authorize the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of the State of Minnesota to issue bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of said counties, exisiting upon February 1st, 1901, and to levy taxes for the payment thereof;" and is issued for the purpose of funding the floating indebtedness of said county expressly authorized by said act to be funded, and not otherwise.

It is hereby certified, that all requirements of law have been fully complied with in the issuing of this bond, and,

It is further certified, that the floating indebtedness, which this bond is issued to fund is a legal and valid debt of said county, and that the total debt of said county, including this bond, does not exceed the limit authorized by the Constitution or Laws of the State of Minnesota.

The faith and credit of said county of Red Lake are hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of this bond.

In testimony whereof, the Board of County commissioners of Red Lake County, Minnesota, have caused this bond to be signed by its Chairman and attested by the Auditor of said County and sealed with his official seal this 15th day of May, 1901.

Chairman
of the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.
(Auditor's Seal)
Attest:

County Auditor of Red Lake County, Minn.

[Form for coupon to be attached to said bonds.]

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
May 15, 1901.

$45.00.

The county of Red Lake, Minnesota, will pay the bearer Forty-five Dollars at the office of its Treasurer at the county seat of said county on the 15th day of May (year as the case may be) being one years' interest on its funding bond of even date No. (1 to 14.)

Chairman
of the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.
Attest:

Auditor Red Lake County Minn.

And be it further resolved, That the Chairman of this Board and the Auditor of this county, be and they are hereby expressly directed to execute the bonds of this county hereby authorized to be issued, and when sold by this Board to deliver the same to the purchaser upon receiving the amount for which the same are sold, such sum to be forthwith paid into the County Treasurer to be used for the payment of the floating indebtedness hereinbefore specified, and for no other purpose whatever.

Commissioner Sutor moved adoption of the foregoing resolution and Commissioner Hanson seconded the motion to adopt the same, the resolution was then declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas.
Hanson, Johnson, Sutor, Demann and Hebert.
Nays.
None.

May 13, 1901.

Hon. Board of County Commissioners,
Red Lake County, Minn.
Gentlemen:

Subject to legality to be approved by our attorneys, we will take $8,000 ditch bonds of your county, to be dated May 15, 1901, to mature May 15th 1911 and to bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and pay for the same $8,050.00, accrued interest and will furnish the blank bonds. Bonds delivered in Minneapolis.

Respectfully submitted,
Stoddard, Nye & Co.

May 13, 1901

Hon. Board of County Commissioners,
Red Lake County, Minn.
Gentlemen:

Subject to legality to be approved by our attorneys, we will take $14,000 of bonds of your county issued for the purpose of paying its outstanding orders, said bonds to be in denomination of $1,000 each, to be dated May 15th, 1901, to mature May 15th, 1916 and to bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and pay for the same $14,115.00 accrued interest and will furnish the blank bonds. Bonds to be delivered in Minneapolis.

Respectfully submitted,
Stoddard, Nye & Co.

May 14, 1901.

Hon. Board of County Commissioners,
Red Lake County, Minn.
Gentlemen:

Subject to legality to be approved by our attorneys, we will take $14,000 in bonds of your county issued to fund the floating indebtedness, to be dated May 15th 1901, to mature May 15th 1916, and to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will pay for the same $14,500 accrued interest and will furnish the blank bonds.

Respectfully submitted,
Stoddard, Nye & Co.

> Whereas, Stoddard, Nye & Co. of Minneapolis, Minnesota, having offered the sum of $14,115.00 for the bonds of this county in the sum of $14,000.00, to be in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each, to bear date the 15th day of May 1901, to mature on the 15th day of May 1916, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum payable annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of this county, which bonds have heretofore by this Board duly authorized and directed to be issued and sold, said bid of said Stoddard, Nye & Co. being better than par, and it being the opinion of this Board that it is as satisfactory a price for said bonds as it will be able to obtain:
>
> Be it resolved, That said bid of said Stoddard, Nye & Co. be and the same is hereby accepted, subject to the opinion of their attorney, as to the legality of said bonds and as per their written offer, and the proper officers of this Board are hereby authorized and directed to deliver said bonds to said Stoddard, Nye & Co. upon receiving from them the amount of their said bid and to pay the said amount into the County Treasurer in conformity with the resolutions of this Board heretofore adopted with reference thereto.

Commissioner Sutor moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion to adopt the same.

The resolution was then declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas:
Hanson, Johnson, Sutor, Demann, and Hebert.
Nays:
None.

> Whereas, Stoddard Nye & Co. of Minneapolis, Minnesota having offered the sum of $8050.00 for the Terrebonne ditch bonds of $8,000 to be in denominations of $1,000 each to bear date the 15th day of May 1901, to mature on the 15th day of May 1911, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable annually, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which bonds, have been heretofore by this Board duly authorized and directed to be issued and sold, said bid of

said Stoddard, Nye & Co. being better than par, and it being the opinion of this Board that it is as satisfactory a price for said bonds as it is will be able to obtain:

Be it resolved, That said bid of said Stoddard, Nye & Co. be and the same is hereby accepted, subject to the opinion of their attorney as to the legality of said bonds and as per their written offer, and the proper officers of this Board are hereby authorized and directed to deliver said bonds to said Stoddard, Nye & Co., upon receiving from them the amount of their said bid and to pay the same into the county Treasurer in conformity with the resolution of this Board heretofore adopted.

Commissioner Hanson moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion to adopt the same.

The resolution was then declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas:

Hanson, Johnson, Sutor, Demann and Hebert.

Nays.

None.

On motion carried unanimously a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m., May 15, 1901.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Road petitions of Hans Fredrickson and others and Amund Anderson and others of Fractional Twp. 153 Range 42 were read. Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Resolved that all section lines in the Fractional Twp. 153, Range 42, be and the same are hereby established public highways. Be it further resolved that all that part of said Fractional Twp. 153, Range 42 lying north of the ¼ section line running east and west through the centre of sections 29 and 30 of said town and range be and the same is hereby organized and designated Road district No. 1. And all that part of said township lying south of said line running east and west through the centre of said sections 29 and 30 be and the same is hereby organized and designated Road district No. 2 which resolution was seconded by commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
April 13, 1901.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County, Minn.
Gentlemen:

We, the board of Audit, of Red Lake County, Minn., report as follows:

That on the above named date we examined the accounts, books and vouchers of the treasurer of Red Lake county and counted and ascertained the kind, description and amount of funds in the treasury, belonging to said county as follows:

Balance in the treasury as shown by the books of auditor and treasurer		$21306 31
Distributed as follows:		
Deposited in First State band R L F	8241 29	
Merchants State Bank R. L. F	6772 19	
First State Bank T R F	4709 35	
Bank of St. Hilaire	1211 65	
Checks	17 50	
Gold	22 00	
Silver and Nickels	1 65	
Currency	266 00	
	21306 31	21306 31

Respectfully submitted,
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.
J B Hebert,
Chr'm Com'rs.
Joseph Perrault,
Board of Audit.

On motion carried unanimously the above report of Board of Audit was approved.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that the county auditor be and is hereby instructed to cancel all taxes on land described as follows: 5 acres in NW corner of SW¼ sec 24 151-44, and to strike same from tax list, the same being a double assessment.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson, and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the follwing resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved that Geo. A. Ralph be and and is hereby appointed civil engineer on Terrebonne ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

On motion carried unanimously the following bills were allowed:

County Revenue Fund.

Geo D Barnard & Co supplies 6 bills	101 85
Geo D Barnard & Co ink 1 case	10 35
Geo D Barnard & Co blank books and records, 3 bills	97 03
Geo D Barnard & Co assessment books and blanks	74 41
Geo D. Barnard & Co printed blanks 6 bills	26 10
Free Press Prtg Co Teachers' Exam paper	7 40
Pioneer Press Co. blanks	8 50
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Geo and Ida Gervais and Lilly Bell	7 70
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Dupont	7 70
Sindal Brown juror fees state vs Geo Gervais	1 00
Geo Bottineau witness fees state vs Geo Gervais et al	2 12
Dolor Shank witness fees state vs Geo Gervais	2 12
James Hance witness fees state vs Dupont	1 72
Telesphor Robillard juror fees state vs Dupont	1 00
Onezine Noel juror fees state vs Dupont	1 00
Herman Krueger juror fees state vs Dupont	1 00
Samuel Gibeau making list of real est mtgs for assessment	10 00
Samuel Gibeau recording town Treas bonds	10 00
Samuel Gibeau postage for reg of deeds office	11 25
O T Tandberg postage treasurer's office	11 00
Lulu Lasby assisting Co supt conducting teachers' exam 1 day	2 00
Harriet Brown assisting Co Supt conducting teachers exam 1 day	2 00
Chas Gustafson 10 cords wood	20 00
John G Hagen 5 cords dry wood	11 25
O'Brien Bros wrapping paper and twine	65
Red Lake Falls Elec Lt Co lights 1 year, wiring and lamps	60 00
Hdaige Baril bringing election returns town of Red Lake Falls and mileage	1 20
Daniel Linahan bal on contract for jail foundation	23 00
Red Lake Falls Telephone Exch. use of instrument etc for court house	13 45
Frank E Hunt mdse and wood for court house	10 60
Peter Beautrow carpenter work and material for table	1 50
F X Callier carpenter work in court room	1 50
Joseph Perrault clerk of court fees in delinquent tax proceedings	1205 10
Chas E Boughton premium on ins. of furn & fixtures	41 20
Charles Sampson summoning petit jury February term Dist Court	39 85
Chas Sampson drawing petit jury	3 00
Chas Sampson appg talesmen	3 00
Chas Sampson repairing court room	3 00
Chas Sampson posting notices Red Lake Falls Ditch	7 20
Chas Sampson sheriff fees state vs. Miller, Dow, Rowe & Murphy	15 80
Fred Cyr summoning petit jury Feby term Dist court	25 35
Fred Cyr sheriff fees state vs Miller	5 55
Fred Cyr sheriff fees state vs Geo & Ida Gervais and E Rudolph	16 00
Fred Cyr sheriff fees state vs Carlee Dupont	7 90
Wm Schaper witness fees state vs Carlee Dupont	1 48
Joseph Perrault misc clerk of court fees	72 30
Joseph Belair coroner fees inquest of Osmund Rolnstad	24 00
Red Lake Falls Gazette stationery and printing	10 25
Red Lake Falls Gazette blanks	7 00
Red Lake Falls Gazette notice of pendency of ditch pet	4 00
Courier Pub Co ptg court calendars	15 50
Courier Pub Co stationery for Co officers	92 15
St Hilaire Spectator pub financial statement, 4 publications $780.60 allowed at $588.54, same being for 3 publications	588 54
St Hilaire Spectator publishing del. tax list	1169 74
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice of pendency of petition	19 57
St Hilaire Spectator pub school dist notices	2 96
St Hilaire Spectator publish. joint statement	4 35
St Hilaire Spectator pub coms proceedings	12 09
St Hilaire Spectator publishing notice of sale of ditching jobs	5 80
St Hilaire Spectator pub notice of tax judgt sale	2 97
Louis Hanson 3 days attending poor	9 00
Louis Hanson attending com. meeting 3 days and mileage	13 00
O J Johnson 3 days attending poor	11 00
O J Johnson 5 days on bridge committee and mileage	18 00
O J Johnson 3 days coms meeting and mileage	13 00
J B Hebert 1 day signing bonds and mileage	7 00
J B Hebert 2 days on bridge committee and mileage	13 00
J B Hebert 1 day auditing committee	3 00
J B Hebert 3 days att coms meeting and mileage	13 00
James Sutor 2 days attending poor and mileage	8 00
James Sutor 3 days att coms meeting and mileage	11 00
Wm C L Demann 3 days att coms meeting and mileage	10 40
Wm C L Demann 4 days att poor and mileage	17 80
Turville & Robinson taking Quatame boy to Thief R F	4 25
Gottlieb Gerlach board of Berg boy 4 days	4 00
John Beaudry bd and care of E Morrissette 2 mos	16 00
F X Lambert bd of Theo Carle 4 mos to May 1st (4 bills)	10 00
Michel Champagne bd of Julius Berg 6 days	6 00
Swenson & Oas mdse furnished Mrs S Hilgren a pauper	20 00
Swenson & Oas mdse furnished Charley Cloves a pauper	11 54
H Langseth & Co mdse furnished Sam Kruger a pauper	15 00
H Langseth & Co mdse furnished D Morton a pauper	7 15
H Langseth & Co mdse furnished Ole Flinn a pauper	10 00
H M Hicks mdse furnished Jos Pock a pauper	10 50
John Albin bd and care of John Ortenquist a pauper 4 mos	31 00
Knud A Rolstad care of Odin & Ole Stolvig 13 days	26 00
Mrs Christianson care of Mrs Stolvig 21 days	31 50
F J Stebbins drugs furnished John Taylor, a pauper	3 40
F J Stebbins drugs furnished other paupers	6 15
Kristina Ander bd and care of Taylor a pauper 15 wks	55 25
Kristina Ander bd and care of Taylor and Swanstrom paupers	6 75
John Erickson bd and care of Nels Lundstrom Jan 21 to Apr 11	32 00
Imperial Drug Co medicine Nels Lundstrom	8 15
Imperial Drug Co medicine Odin Stolvig	30 60
Imperial Drug Co medicine Caroline Stolvig	17 15
Imperial Drug Co medicine Ole Stolvig	25 00
Mrs Kootgaard washing for Stolvig family	5 50
Dora Sandmoen nursing Mrs Stolvig 22 days	25 00
Aug Lindland nursing Odin & Ole Stolvig 52 days	100 00
Henry Peterson nursing Odin & Ole Stolvig 48 days	120 00
Frank Tilton care of Swanstrom a pauper	2 00
H A Johnson care of Stolvig family	7 50
P G Paradis liquor for " "	53 50
Rapp & Post supplies for paupers	26 07
" " " Nils Lindstrom a pauper	1 50
Rapp & Post supplies for Mrs Anna Johnson a pauper	24 21
Garceau Bros supplies furnished M A Labounty pauper	6 87
Frank E Hunt 2 cords wood furnished D F Stacy pauper	5 25
Luc Dubuc bd of Anton Juneau 1 mo	10 00
Luc Dubuc bd of Anton Juneau 1 mo	10 00
Arthur Lizee bd of Anton Juneau Mar 25 to May 9	15 00
Chas Sampson sheriff fees state vs Fred Olson	16 60
E Trombly bd and care of Mrs Violet a pauper 3 mos	60 00
Hans Langseth & Co mdse furnished Mrs A Safford	5 00
Hans Langseth & Co mdse furnished Ole Fum	2 15
Hans Langseth & Co mdse furnished Martin Lundell	5 00
Hans Langseth & Co mdse furnished Taylor	1 35
J P Curtis medicine furnished Kruger a pauper	7 65
Mrs L K Kolstad mdse for C A Carlson	5 00
Andrew Hestekind taking care of Freeman cattle	12 00
Ernest Buse rent of house to Mrs Marchildon to Feb 5	6 00
Ernest Buse rent of house to Mrs Marchildon to Mar 5	6 00
Ernest Buse rent of house to Mrs Marchildon to Apr 5	6 00
Ernest Buse rent of house to Mrs Marchildon to May 5	6 00
O T Romsos mdse furnished Robt Poutz	4 50
John Beaudry bd and care E Morrissette 2 mos	16 00
Shagnon & Benoit mdse furnished Mrs Benoit for Paul Benoit a pauper	21 00
Garceau Bros mdse furnished Day F Stacy	10 06
Garceau Bros bd & care Jos Doyen by O Lacoursiere 3½ mos	42 00
Garceau Bros mdse furnished Mrs John Beaudreau	2 00
Garceau Bros mdse furnished A M Labounta	17 56
Geo Charette witness fees coroners inquest on body of O Rolnestad	1 24
Tom Sannes witness fees coroners inquest on body of O Rolnestad	1 81
Ferd. Turgeron witness fees coroners inquest body of O Rolnstad	1 36
W O Tessier med witness coroners inquest on body of O Rolnestad	8 80
F H Hillard & Son medicine for Mrs. Doyea	5 55
W A Schreiter medicine for Durand LaBounty, Stacy, Beautrow, Mrs Violet, Juneau paupers	81 00
St Gabriels hospital bd & care Mary Demers Dec 1900 to Mar 25, 1901	15 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished Mrs Beautrow pauper	29 70
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished D F Stacy pauper	3 23
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished John Farstad pauper	10 00
Theo LaBissoniere mdse furnished Mrs Brault a pauper	20 00
Hansen & Christiansen mdse furnished Joseph Pouck a pauper	5 80
Hansen & Christiansen mdse furnished Krueger	13 43
Dr Henry Francis med att on John Taylor	7 00
Dr Henry Francis med att on Sam Krueger	20 00
Dr W O Tessier med att on Mary Agi	41 50
Dr W O Tessier med att on Theo Carle	14 00
Dr W O Tessier med att on family of A Boucher	24 00
Dr A F Blomburgh med treatment small pox cases	18 00
Dr A F Blomburgh med attendance on Tom Stolvig	17 00
Dr A F Blomburgh med attendance on Caroline Stolvig	37 00
Dr A H Dunlop med attendance on Mrs John Doyen	25 00
Dr N M Watson med attendance on Mrs Oliver Durand pauper	8 00
Dr N M Watson med attendance on Day F Stacy pauper	6 00
Dr N M Watson med attendance on Mrs John Doyea	27 50
Dr N M Watson med attendance on Lawrence Labounty	3 00
Dr N M Watson med attendance on John Beaudro pauper	1 00

Road and Bridge Fund.

Joseph Patnode repairs on county bridge at Roux coulie	9 85
Alexander Daoust 13 ds work on Co bridge at Lacombes crossing	39 00
Leander Desault iron work on Co bridge at Lacombe crossing	2 50
Rapp & Post iron for Co bridge at LaCombe crossing	6 15
Frank E Hunt hardware for county bridge over Clearwater river	61 09
R M McKenzie 49 bridge bolts	12 25

On motion carried unanimously meeting adjourned.

J. B. Hebert,
Chairman.

Attest:
Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

Irish Lacemaking.

After the famine of 1847 lacemaking was revived in Ireland. Limerick, the most successful Irish lace, is not really a lace at all. It is tambour work upon net and muslin.

The Irish point, so called, is the ancient cut work, being made in quite the same way.

Net was first made by machinery in 1768. The machine was an adaptation of the stocking loom to lacemaking and was cumbrous and not very effective. In 1809 John Heathcote, a farmer's son, evolved from consciousness and experience the first machine to make true bobbinet with perfect six sided holes. It brought a great hue and cry about his ears from laceworkers, who fancied they saw themselves thus reduced to beggary.

The Luddites broke into the factory where the machines were first set up and made scrap iron and kindling wood of them. The only result was to drive the new manufacture to other and safer quarters. For long the secret of the machine's construction was most jealously guarded by English manufacturers. Not satisfied with letters patent they kept up a coast patrol to make sure that nobody took model or drawings to France.

At last, though, they were outwitted. A discharged workman who had the plan of it in his mind managed to get safe over sea and build a machine in France.

Sort of a Cannibal.

An old farmer for many years got his dinner on market days at a small hotel kept by a widow.

She had long suspected that he ate more than the price (1s. 6d.) warranted, so she determined to test him. She accordingly arranged matters so that there was no room for him at table, but she took him into a private room the table of which was graced by a steaming leg of mutton. He set to in good earnest and soon nothing was left but the bones.

Highly delighted with his cheap feed, on passing the bar he tendered 2 shillings for his dinner and a quart of ale.

The widow declined to take any payment on the ground of having inconvenienced him so much.

Chuckling to himself, the farmer lifted down his market basket from a hook, and, finding it rather light, he tore off the covering and shouted:

"Here, Mrs. Brown, where's my leg o' mutton?"

"Why, ye old silly," said the widow, "ye have ate your leg for your dinner!"
—London Answers.

The Song of the Grouse.

Certain birds when the period of courtship comes round repair to particular trysting places and announce their presence there by well known calls or signals.

The ruffed grouse, as every one knows, seeks an old log or other convenient perch and drums with his wings, a hint to any lady grouse within hearing that "Barkis is willin."

The performance of the grouse is one frequently heard, but comparatively seldom seen, and for many years there were numerous conflicting theories concerning the means by which the drumming was produced. Some said that the sound was vocal, and others declared that the grouse struck the log with its wings. Even today the precise cause of the sound is not known, for, although the bird has been closely watched, its wing movements are so rapid that it is next to impossible to tell exactly what takes place. This much, however, is known: During the performance the grouse stands upon the log or other perch and strikes the air in front of his body somewhat after the manner of an elated barnyard cock. The first few strokes are measured, but they become faster and faster until the individual thumps are lost, as in the rolling of a drum. Whether the sound is due entirely to beating of the air or whether it is increased by the striking together of the wing tips is a question yet to be settled.—Hartford Times.

Why Dinah Wept.

Not long ago a lieutenant in the navy was ordered away on a three years' cruise. The order had been dreaded for weeks, and when it came the young wife, who was to be left in a Brooklyn flat with a baby and a colored servant, was in despair.

She controlled her sorrow very well, however, until the actual moment of parting came, and then she wept as though her heart would break. The cruiser was to leave the navy yard early next morning, and the lieutenant had gone to report for duty.

In the midst of her lamentations the young wife heard a sniffling and sobbing in the dining room, and upon glancing through the door she saw Dinah, the colored maid, rocking her body to and fro in a chair and weeping violently.

"Why, D-D-Dinah, what's the m-matter?" cried the mistress. "You seem to t-t-take Mr. Blank's departure as much to heart as I d-do."

"'Deed I doesn't, Mis' Blank; 'deed I doesn't!" sobbed Dinah. "What am boderin dis chile am de fac' dat a cullud gemman friend o' mine am gwine sail hisse'f on dat same ole cruisah!"—New York Herald.

Some Exploded Food Fallacies.

Fish as a food of the brain worker must be consigned to the limbo of vanities, though certain forms of fish are the cheapest of all foods, notably the bloater. Oysters and turtle soup are frauds. It would take 14 oysters to equal the nourishment of one egg and 223 to provide the same amount of nutriment contained in a pound of beef.

Salt fish, especially salt fat fish, is the most valuable food for the poorer classes, and whole races in the south of Europe live on the Newfoundland cod. Canned salmon we see at 18 pence a pound is no more expensive than cod at sixpence. Millions of people live on it, and the North American settler who is not well provided with cash finds it a good substitute and change from flesh meat at times.

Frogs' legs are not of high nutritive value, which need not surprise us. Turtle soup from the chemist's point of view is not worth a tenth of the price paid for it.—Exchange.

Too Classic For Them.

A resident in a small suburban town had a visit from a German friend who knew little English, but played the violin well. One of this resident's neighbors gave a "musicale," and of course he and his visitor were invited. The German took his violin, and when his turn came he played one of his best pieces from one of the great masters.

When he had finished, there was an awkward silence and no applause. The people were still looking expectantly at the German, who looked disappointed and flustered. The silence grew painful.

Finally the hostess, quite red in the face, edged over to the side of the German's friend.

"Can't you get him to?" she whispered.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, now that he's got tuned up, isn't he going to play something?"—London Tit-Bits.

His Late Hours.

"You never think of staying out late," said the convivial and ill bred person.

"Sometimes I think of it," answered Mr. Meekton distantly.

"But you don't care for that sort of thing."

"Not in the least."

"Perhaps you never had any experience?"

"Oh, yes, I have. It was only last night that I was out at half past 2 a. m. Henrietta sent me out to see if I couldn't keep the back gate from slamming."—Washington Star.

A Telltale Boast.

Nell—She used to boast that she was one of the charter members of the Woman's Suffrage club. She doesn't appear to be as proud of it now.

Belle—Oh, she's just as proud, but, you know, the club was organized 15 years ago, and she must have been at least 20 when she joined.—Philadelphia Record.

The geographical divisions of the United States are the north Atlantic group, the south Atlantic group, the north central group, the south central group and the western group.

The Torture of a Flax Shirt.

The most trying ordeal that Booker T. Washington was forced to endure as a slave boy was the wearing of a flax shirt. In his autobiography, "Up From Slavery," he says:

"In the portion of Virginia where I lived it was common to use flax as part of the clothing for slaves. That part of the flax from which our clothing was made was largely the refuse, which of course was the cheapest and roughest part. I can scarcely imagine any torture except perhaps the pulling of a tooth that is equal to that caused by pulling on a new flax shirt for the first time. It is almost equal to the feeling that one would experience if he had a dozen or more chestnut burs or a hundred small pin points in contact with the flesh. Even to this day I can recall accurately the tortures that I underwent when pulling on one of these garments. The fact that my flesh was soft and tender added to the pain. But I had no choice. I had to wear the flax shirt or none, and had it been left to me to choose I should have chosen to wear no covering.

"In connection with the flax shirt my brother John, who is several years older than I am, performed one of the most generous acts that I ever heard of one slave relative doing for another. On several occasions when I was being forced to wear a new flax shirt he generously agreed to put it on in my stead and wear it for several days till it was 'broken in.' Until I had grown to be quite a youth this single garment was all that I wore."

The Resin Eaters.

"Resin eating," said a south Georgia doctor, "is a habit acquired by the Cracker settlers who live in the neighborhood of a turpentine still. The resin they use isn't the hard, shiny resin of commerce, but has been dipped out of the cooking caldron at an early stage of the process, and when it cools it can be kneaded between the fingers like wax. The backwoods resin eater will bite off an immense chunk and chew it placidly until it disappears. The heat of the mouth keeps it fairly soft, but if the chewing becomes too deliberate it is apt to 'set,' as they say, and cement the victim's jaws together in a grip of iron.

"On one occasion a big, rawboned backwoodsman who used to hang around a still I operated came rushing into my little office, clutching his face in both hands and making a horrible gurgling noise in his throat. 'What on earth is the matter?' I asked in alarm. 'His rosum's sot,' said another Cracker, who brought up the rear. I was nonplused at first, but finally grasped the fact that the man had been chewing a monstrous slab of resin and had thoughtlessly suspended operations long enough to allow it to solidify and clamp his teeth like a vice. We finally pried his mouth open with a chisel and broke a couple of molars in the operation. Next day I saw him chewing 'again."—Exchange.

The White Shark.

The shark of sharks, the real "man eater" and the one most dreaded, is the white shark. This variety reaches a length of 35 feet and a weight of 2,000 pounds. Its head is long and flat, and the snout far overhangs the mouth. Its six rows of teeth are sharp as lancets and notched like saws. Its mouth is very large, so that one has been known to cut a man's body completely in two at a single snap of its cruel jaws and another to swallow one at a gulp. Near Calcutta one of these sharks was seen to swallow a bullock's head, horns and all.

From the stomach of another a bull's hide was taken entire, and the sailor who made the discovery insisted that the bull had been swallowed whole and all except the hide had been digested. From the stomach of another was taken a lady's workbox, filled with the usual contents, scissors and all. It is commonly the white shark which follows the vessel at sea day after day and week after week.

Laughter.

Laughter is a positive sweetness of life; but, like good coffee, it should be well cleared of deleterious substance before use. Ill will and malice and the desire to wound are worse than chicory. Between a laugh and a giggle there is the width of the horizons. I could sit all day and listen to the hearty and heartsome ha, ha, of a lot of bright and jolly people, but would rather be shot than be forced to stay within earshot of a couple of silly gossips. Cultivate that part of your nature that is quick to see the mirthful side of things, so you shall be enabled to shed many of life's troubles, as the plumage of the bird sheds the rain. But discourage all tendencies to seek your amusement at the expense of another's feelings or in aught that is impure. It was Goethe who said, "Tell me what a man laughs at and I will read you his character."

The First Millionaire.

Who was the first millionaire? Solomon? But come down to earth in modern times. Solomon's wealth was fiction, like that of Croesus, Midas and the rest. Perhaps you remember Pope's lines—

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch who, living, saved a candle end.

John Hopkins was generally known as "Vulture" Hopkins from his rapacious method of acquiring money. He was the architect of his own fortune, dying worth $1,500,000 in 1732.—New York Press.

Willing to Hear of It.

A Methodist critic, wishing to put his bishop "in a hole," or, as Dr. William Everett would say, "to deposit him in a cavity," asked in open meeting whether or not the bishop came to the conference in a Pullman car.

"Yes," the bishop cheerfully replied. "Do you know any easier way?"—Boston Christian Register.

Prompt Justice.

In the "History of Beverly," Mass., the following anecdote is related of a good justice of the peace in the old colonial times. On a cold night in winter a traveler called at his house for lodging. The ready hospitality of the justice was about being displayed, when the traveler unluckily uttered a word which his host considered profane.

Upon this he informed his guest that he was a magistrate, pointed out the nature of the offense and explained the necessity of its being expiated by sitting an hour in the stocks.

Remonstrance was unavailing, for custom at that time allowed the magistrate to convict and punish at once, and in this case he acted as accuser, witness, jury, judge and sheriff, all in one.

Cold as it was our worthy justice, aided by his son, conducted the traveler to the place of punishment, an open place near the meeting house where the stocks were placed. Here the traveler was confined in the usual manner, the benevolent executor of the law remaining with him to beguile the time of its tedium by edifying conversation.

At the expiration of the hour he was reconducted to the house and hospitably entertained till the next morning, when the traveler departed with, let us hope, a determination to consider his words more carefully before giving them utterance in the hearing of a conscientious magistrate.

The Professor's Wooing.

The experience known as "popping the question" is the bugbear of every man, however confident of his charms or fluent of speech. Many original ways of asking young women to marry them have been resorted to by bashful men, but perhaps the most brilliant suggestion came to a learned German professor, who, having remained a bachelor till middle life at last tumbled head over ears in love with a little flaxen haired maiden many years his junior.

One day, after vainly endeavoring to screw his courage to the sticking point, the learned man came upon his Gretchen as she sat alone, darning a stocking, with a huge pile of the family hosiery on the table. The professor aimlessly talked on general topics, wondering how he could lead up to the subject nearest his heart, when all at once a happy thought came to him.

Leaning forward, he put his big hand on the little fist doubled up inside the stocking and said hesitatingly:

"You darn very beautifully, fraulein. Would you like to darn my stockings only?"

Fortunately the fraulein was not so simple as she appeared. She grasped the significance of the question immediately and lost no time in answering, "Yes."—Youth's Companion.

Why Girls Cannot Throw.

A great deal of fun is poked at girls because they cannot throw a stone or a snowball and hit the person or thing they are aiming at. The general idea as to why girls cannot throw as well as boys is that they have not acquired the knack by practice as their brothers have. Another explanation is given by a medical man which tends to show that girls could never learn the knack, however much they tried.

When a boy throws a stone, he crooks his elbow and reaches back with his forearm, and in the act of throwing he works every joint from shoulder to wrist. The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, whereas the boy's arm is relaxed.

The reason of this difference is one of anatomy. The feminine collar bone is longer and is set lower than in the case of a male. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the free use of the arm. This is the reason that girls cannot throw well.

Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of.

The materials of dreams may be enumerated as memories of waking sensations, memories of waking thoughts and new sensations received in sleep, whether from without or within. Dr. Gregory mentions of himself that having on one occasion gone to bed with a bottle of hot water at his feet he dreamed of walking up the crater of Mount Etna and feeling the ground warm under him. He had at an early period of his life visited Mount Vesuvius and actually felt a strong sensation of warmth in his feet when walking up the side of the crater, and he had more recently read Brydone's description of Mount Etna.

On another occasion, having thrown off the bedclothes in his sleep, he dreamed of spending a winter at Hudson's bay and of suffering distress from the intense frost. He had been reading a few days before a very particular account of the state of the colonies during winter.—Cassell's Magazine.

Fish and the Alphabet.

Perhaps the funniest thing to be told respecting the antiquity of fishing relates to the holy wars which were waged in ancient Egypt over the finny denizens of the water, the conflicts arising from the circumstance that, as often happened, one tribe would insist with the utmost irreverence upon eating up the fishes which the inhabitants of an adjoining territory held in divine adoration.

The child of today, in learning his alphabet, calls the letters by their names simply because the ancient Phœnicians were pleased to make similar figures the symbols of certain sounds, and it is thought very likely that the Phœnicians have been driven to invent that alphabet by the necessity of corresponding with peoples of various tongues incidentally to the great commerce which grew out of the fishery.

The letter "p" is like a selfish friend, the first in pity, but the last in help.—Chicago News.

In 1700 Pennsylvania had a colored population of 10,274.

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

A. O. LETVIG,
TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed. Repairing a Specialty.
WYLIE, MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.....
Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

GERMO & McINTYRE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
(Scandinavian Spoken)
Special attention given to collections, probating of estates and perfecting of titles.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

O. A. SEITER, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DR. BLOMBURGH.
SCANDINAVIAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls attended day or night.
Teeth Extracted.
Office and residence opposite M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

N. O. JONNSON, V.S.
Norsk Dyrlæge.
Office and Hospital on Water St. St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd STORE
(SECOND HAND STORE.)
Everything in this line now on hand. Special [illegible] given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.
C. A. SKEIE.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant
(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)
Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.
Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a
Billiard & Pool Room.
Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1	.60½	Oats	20
Wheat No. 2	.57½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3	.48½	Flax	128
Eggs (per doz.)	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. B. Jones	Councilmen
A. H. Weagant	
T. J. Thorkelson	
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

M. Lofthus is building a residence on Wall street.

Fred Wells, the Crookston land man came up Monday.

K. O. Gigstad was doing business at the county seat last Friday.

The fire boys get out to practice weekly and make good time.

Fresh greens and strawberries at the fruit store of W. McAndress.

Dan Patterson returned Saturday from a business trip at Fisher.

—Go to the New Drug Store for your Stationery and School supplies.

Mass will be held at the Catholic church Sunday forenoon June 2nd.

E. J. Brink went to Thief River Monday to take in the Red Men doings.

The band boys tackeled the open air Sunday and played some good music.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

All dry goods, until sold out, will be sold at cost at the store of M. A. Hall's.

Steps have been taken and no doubt St. Hilaire will celebrate the Fourth of July.

Banker Dobner and Attorney Mabey were down from the upper Falls yesterday.

Miss Gertrude Gleason of Crookston spent Sunday visiting with the Hannay family.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pleth returned Monday from a few days visit at Minneapolis.

General Manager Shute of the Crookston Lumber Company came up the first of the week.

St. Hilaire has a few young men who had the nerve to blossom out with shirt waists last Sunday.

St. Hilaire was well represented at the base ball game at Thief River Falls Monday afternoon.

B. Malberg of Warren was over Sunday visiting with relatives and old time Goodhue county boys.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. E. L. Eikhoff May 30. All the ladies are invited to be present.

About twenty St. Hilaireites took advantage of the fine weather Sunday and went to the upper Falls.

Ed. Gistie, of Elmore, accompanied by three land seekers came up yesterday for the purpose of investing.

Miss Annie Abrahamson returned home Saturday after spending a week at Crookston visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Armstrong of Red Lake Falls spent several hours in the village last Saturday visiting friends.

Our street commissioner has done some good work on McKinley avenue and the road is now in good condition

J. Q. Adams the Red Lake Falls jeweler and optician was here last Friday settling up some business affairs.

Representative Rapp has gained ten pounds since his return from St. Paul. He is looking well and gaining right along.

Mike Burns and family drove down from Thief River Falls Sunday and spent the day visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins.

Several farmers in this vicinity mowed their first crop of hay last week, and the stand of grass was higher and heavier on the same meadows than in July last year.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

Go to—
Duntley's Confectionery Store
—FOR—
Ice Cream and Soda Water.

A CHANGE.

As a duty, rather than a pleasure, we with this issue bid our patrons and the readers of the SPECTATOR a formal farewell. We have quit the field of journalism to embark in other business and surrender our position and interests to Mr. H. E. Ives, senior member of the firm who will take up the work we have left. We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons and friends for the loyal support given us and for the hearty good will and encouragement shown us during the time we have had charge of this work. We trust and believe that those who have so loyally given us their support in the past will continue to do so in the future. All outstanding accounts due June 1st 1901 for job work and advertising will be collected by the undersigned.

Thanking you again for past favors and wishing for the future prosperity of St. Hilaire and its citizens, I bid you as editor of the SPECTATOR, good bye.

Yours truly
JOHN J. SOLL.

Mr. O. F. Post received his commission Monday as postmaster of St. Hilaire. Postmaster Post sounds alright.

The base ball game at Thief River Falls Monday between Crookston and their home nine ended with a score of 9 to 7 in favor of Crookston.

The Sunday school of the M. E. church has been changed to 10 a. m. A greatly increased attendance was shown last Sunday morning.

Land seekers were more in evidence here last week than ever and the local dealers in real estate were kept on a jump attending to their wants.

The Indian (?) that captured the calf moose now on exhibition at Thief River Falls and killed its mother should be serving a years sentence in the pen.

P. O. Romo, who bought the Hans Johnson farm had the misfortune to lose one of his best horses last Sunday by coming in contact with a wire fence.

Three hundred men got after a man at Thief River Falls last Saturday night for being too intimate with his neighbors wife. From last reports he is going yet.

Gov. Van Sant has issued his Memorial day proclamation, setting apart Thursday, May 30, as the day for all citizens of the state to observe by decorating the graves of the nation's dead.

T. G. Thompson, a resident of this place in the early eighties, but since a prominent business man of Crookston spent Monday and Tuesday here visiting with old time friends and viewing a few land marks.

H. T. Murray, the genial conductor formerly on this line but for the past two years on main from Fargo to St. Vincent was here Monday shaking hands with his many friends—and he has lots of them too.

Public services at the M. E. church each Sunday morning and evening at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Young peoples meeting at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p. m. Good interest is manifest, come.

The Mission Friends sewing society will meet with Mrs. O. Opperud Thursday June 6th. Ladies coming will please meet with Mrs. H. Jackson at 11 a. m. where teams will be waiting to take them to Mrs. Opperud's place.

A social will be given at the Norwegian church on Water street Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Refreshment of ice cream etc., will be served. Songs and music will be rendered to make the evening pleasant. All are cordially invited to attend.

Attorney N. Thormodson of Madelia was here a short time yesterday on his way to Red Lake Falls. He expressed himself as well pleased with the county and thought the hay meadows were as far ahead as in the southern part of the state.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

July first the new revenue law takes effect and there will be no more stamping of bank checks, neither will post-office money orders require two cents additional. Promissory notes, express bills, telephone messages, warehouse receipts, telegraph messages, bills of lading, mortgages, deeds of conveyence under $2,500 and power of attorney are also excempt.

A pine cruiser was down from the Tamarac river Sunday and among other things he said an Indian killed seven cow moose inside of twenty-four hours. Will the game wardens heed this notice of wholesale killing of large game or will they wait until next August and nab a violator for killing a prairie chicken or two? Dollars to doughnuts its the latter.

Over 40 of the friends and neighbors of Rev. Hammond's gathered at the M. E. parsonage last Friday night and very handsomely surprised the Reverend and his wife and as a token of their kindly feeling for them left a good supply of the good things which tempt the appetite of the most indifferent. Lunch consisting of coffee, cake, etc., was served. Rev. Hammond and wife join in their heartfelt thanks to the donors.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

—FOR—
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
GO TO
K. R. KILLAND
Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

ARROW SHOTS.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth; I know not where.
—LONGFELLOW.

A feminine faced man hasn't much show.

Men who can get all the credit they want, don't need it.

You can detect lovers out walking as far as you can see them.

Some people's only virtue is, that they do not go to theatres.

Every man has to listen to long stories about nothing every day.

If your baby refuses to come to you, just have a lead pencil in sight.

There are some people who cannot have any sense pumped into them.

A great many people never get out socially except to some church conference.

You can't help judging folks by those they stop to talk with on the street.

Half the fuel is wasted because the women do not learn to regulate the dampers.

Some day stop and count how many things are told you that you don't care anything about.

Every man likes to come to his office through a heavy rain, and have it stop as he gets there.

How many men there are whose full names are never known till announced in their obituaries.

If a man carries a colored umbrella, you know he is married and the umbrella belongs to his wife.

About the meanest thing to say of a person is that he doesn't buy a thing because he can't afford it.

There are people who hate their neighbors so that they will not speak to them, yet they go to missionary meetings to bring to the heathen the love of the Lord.

We heard of a girl in this town the other day who says she has been engaged to so many fellows that she cannot remember them all. Well, why doesn't she get a family record?

Very few men around town like to get their hair cut on Saturday. They know it is the barber's busy day and they prefer to wait and get their work done when there is more leisure. Barbers say as sure as a man comes in to get his hair cut on Saturday, even though there is not another customer in sight, in no time at all, the shop will fill up and they can scarcely get around for people waiting to get work done.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St Hilaire, Minn.

An exchange says that if the farmers would follow these instructions they need never go to any expense to dehorn their cattle: Buy a five cent stick of potash, and when the little horns make the first signs of starting on the calves, wet them over with the caustic stick, and the calf will never know that nature intended that it should have horns.

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Will Close at 8 O'clock.

We, the undersigned citizens and business men of the Village of St. Hilaire, Minn., hereby agree to close our establishments of business at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturdays and the pay-days of the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, and also all Sundays. This agreement to take effect on and after the first day of June 1901.

Rapp & Post
E. M. Hoff
A. H. Weagant
M. A. Hall
Mrs. L. K. Kolstad.

Notice.

I own hay land in the following townships, namely:

Black River twp:—sec. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

Bray twp:—sec. 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 20, 23 and 30.

Emardville twp:—sec. 3 and 8.

Numedal twp:—sec. 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 23, 34 and 35.

Polk Center:—sec. 3, 7 and 17.

River Falls:—sec. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 26, 34.

Rocksbury:—sec. 19, 28 and 31.

Sanders:—sec. 7, 17, 23, 24 and 25.

Wyandotte twp:—sec. 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.

All of the above lands I own, have my money invested in it and am paying taxes on it, and want to rent it. Any one found cutting grass or letting cattle graze on any of above lands without leasing from me will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

JULIUS PLETH;
St. Hilaire, Minn.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

Take Notice.

Parties having cows in Village herd must deliver same to the corral by 7:30 a. m., those not there at that time will have to take them to the herd on the prairie wherever they may be. The herd will return to corral on or about six o'clock each evening where the cows must be taken out by owners as I will not be held responsible. Cattle herded at the rate of $1.00 per month, payable the 25th of every month.

PETER SANDERSON.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee

Go to—
McANDRESS'
FOR
Strawberries and Greens.

A Great Sporting News Journal.

The illustrated special sporting section of The Sunday Chicago Record-Herald thoroughly deserves the attention of every one interested in sporting news. It is always beautifully illustrated and embraces four full pages covering with the thoroughness that satisfies to the utmost the whole realm of sports. Base ball news, racing news bowling news, cycling news, pugilistic news, golf news, yatching news—all the sporting news—is given with the degree of fullness and interest to be expected of the newspaper which combines the very complete facilities of those two great metropolitan newspapers, The Chicago Record and The Chicago Times-Herald. The sporting page of the daily issues is also exceptionally popular—a self-evident fact to those who have noted the general vogue of The Chicago Record-Herald among sportsmen.

It may surprise many to know that the Argentine Republic has 16,000 miles of railway in operation, and that is sleeping car service, as good as our's costs only 90 cents a passenger for a day of 24 hours.

Limburger cheese laid away in cupboards and refrigerators will drive away ants, says a well-posted newspaper man. No doubt of it. It will drive a spike through a brick wall; it will drive a mule through a barbed wire fence, it will drive a herd of cattle over a precipice; it will drive a tramp away from a meal of victuals; it will drive a negro from a chicken roost or a man into insanity who stays five minutes within ten feet of its savory. Yes sir, it will drive away "ants" and also uncles, and if I had any cousins that it would not drive away I would be tempted to disown them, and yet some men would sit and eat the stuff and profess to like it.

Insure yourself against accident in the "Travelers" Accident Insurance Company. Cost is so small you can't afford to be without this protection.

N. B. HANNAY, Agent.

Our First Marine Band.

Up to the year 1812, our navy had never boasted a marine band. In that year Captain McNeil, famous in the navy of his absolute fearlessness, was in command of the Boston, a 28-gun American vessel anchored at Messina. While there the vessel was boarded by a band from one of the regiments quartered in the city. The sailors appreciated the music so much that McNeil promptly weighed anchor and sailed off with the whole band. Our country didn't want to go to war over a few musicians so McNeil's act was disawarded and he was removed from his office.

Since that time we have always had good marine bands. We seem to succeed at whatever we attempt, whether it is kidnapping a band, prosecuting a war or brewing good beer. Our purest beer, "Golden Grain Belt" is the most healthful beer in the world. Brewed from prime barley and choice hops, carefully aged and bottled with cleanliness, it is healthful and delicious. Try a case in your home. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded. Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

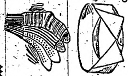
—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Farmers' Institute.

The State Farmers' Institute will be held in St. Hilaire Wednesday June 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, when and where farmers and others can get valuable "pointers" in agriculture, stock raising, dairying, etc. A day spent in attendance at a farmers institute may result in the adoption of methods, the value of which cannot be estimated. At the farmers institute you will meet those who have traveled the rough and rocky road of experience and they will try to aid you is avoiding some of the many difficulties they had to encounter. Thousands and thousands of dollars are annually lost in Minnesota to the masses, by not knowing the practical methods of the most successful farmers. The practical experience of the successful farmers make splendid "guide boards" to all others, when heeded. All methods that have proven failures should be set up as "danger singals," to prevent others from falling into the same errors. The practical experience of just one individual (when known) may be of inestimable value to the whole country; while the glowing theories of another (not practically demonstrated) may be the means of great damage. The state farmers' institute is our traveling school of agriculture, which brings to our very doors the experiences, means and methods for the best known practical results. It is all free, no collections and no charges. Tell all your neighbors. Bring your friends and get all the benefits. Remember the time, place and date. Be sure you are on time!

GIVEN AWAY!

At the close of the forenoon session, a very valuable book of over 350 pages (the institute annual), devoted to agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, dairying, sheep husbandry, swine husbandry, poultry raising, domestic economy, etc., etc., will be given free. This book is estimated by those who have carefully examined it, to be well worth from $5.00 to $25.00 to those interested in the subjects therein contained. [illegible]



We Handle Everything.

Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST
St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness
AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Repairing a Specialty.
ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.
SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Well Known Conductor of the E. M. R. R. Cured.

WEST SUPERIOR WIS, MAY 1, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—In justice to your medicine known as "6088" I cannot say enough or speak as I feel in regard to the remedy, as I was troubled for several years and one bottle set me on my feet again, it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to anyone.

W. D. ATKINS, Cond. E. M. R. R.

A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. For Sale and Guaranteed by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

Faint Heart.

Miss Timidity—I've thought it all over, and I believe it would be wiser for you to ask papa for my hand.

Cautious Lover—Oh, I'm sure it would be a most indiscreet thing for me to do. I think we'd beter have some disinterested third party approach him on the subject.—Ohio State Journal.

Summer Resort Travel. Yellowstone National Park excursions by A. Lycan Co., Cinnabar, Mont. Write for terms.

Fine Progress.

"Ethel is doing just lovely with her music," said Maud.

"She doesn't play any better than she used to," answered Mamie.

"No. But she has gotten so she refers to 'rag time' as 'syncopated time.'"—Washington Star.

An actor's ripe experience doesn't prevent him from getting green from jealousy.

Some articles must be described; White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

People who ask "time" for their debts don't care to spend it in jail.

FOR CATARRH OF

HEAD THROAT LUNGS STOMACH KIDNEYS BLADDER FEMALE ORGANS

GEN. JOB WHEELER

Says of Peruna: "I join Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."

PERUNA
THE GREAT TONIC
HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

BINDING TWINE!

BINDER
TWINE

Prices are on board cars at Minneapolis. Prices quoted are net cash with order. No discount allowed. Put up in 50 or 60 lb. sacks which we CANNOT BREAK.

We have just received several thousand pounds of Binding Twine made this year, fresh from the factory. This twine has just been made for us in 1901. We contracted for same several months ago and received same new in April this year. To-day's prices on this twine we will make as follows:

NEW STANDARD OR SISAL TWINE, per lb	$7\frac{7}{8}$c
MANILA, per lb	$9\frac{3}{4}$c
GIRAFFE MANILA MIXED TWINE, per lb	$9\frac{7}{8}$c

Kindly send in your orders for what twine you may need promptly. Should you desire to send us a deposit of half the amount we will hold this twine subject to your order until the first of June, providing you so state in writing us.

While we do not claim to be selling the cheapest twine in the market by any means, still, on account of the fact that we would not agree to hold the prices on twine, most of the factories have refused to sell us. You will find the twine that we offer above will give splendid satisfaction.

We especially recommend the Giraffe Manila Mixed Twine, as it is made for us by one of the largest and best mills in the United States, and the fiber from which it is made is selected from the newest, brightest and strongest, leaving the balance for a cheaper grade of twine, and the best, oldest and most skilled workmen only are allowed to spin it. Let us hear from you at once in regard to twine, as we feel, considering the grade of twine, we are offering you one of the best bargains in the market.

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CORNED FEET

Some feet are so full of corns they are misshapen and unsightly. Corns are not good for anything but to annoy and pain. Why not exterminate them

LEONARD'S Hamburg Corn Remover
"Acts like Lightning."

Rids feet of corns, soft, hard or otherwise, on the joints, between the toes or on the soles of the feet. Clean, painless, safe & absolutely certain—so certain that your druggist will refund your money if you follow directions and it does not do all this. Price 25c. at all druggists or of
LEONARD & CO., (Sole Prop's.) Chicago.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Japan is doing Away with Some Absurd Customs - Up to 1868 the Emperor was Carried in a Closed Cart Drawn by a Bull.

With Pipe and Book.

With Pipe and Book, at close of day,
O, what is sweeter, mortal, say,
It matters not what book on knee,
Old Isaak or the Odyssey,
It matters not meerschaum or clay.

And though one's eyes will dream astray,
And lips forget to sue or sway,
It is enough to merely be,
With Pipe and Book.
What though our modern skies be gray,
As bards aver, I will not pray
For "soothing Death" to succor me,
But ask thus much, O Fate, of thee—
A little longer here to stay
With Pipe and Book.
—Richard Le Gallienne.

Elimination of Absurd Customs.

Only a little while ago the Japanese people regarded their sovereign as sacred, because he was the direct descendant of the gods. The Mikado was considered just as much the "Son of Heaven" as is the Chinese Emperor. Since superstitions of this kind, which are received by inheritance and rooted in the minds of the common people, are most difficult to eradicate, it is greatly to Japan's credit that she has thrown off the shackles of such prehistoric ideas and practically adopted in a few years the present day attitude of the west toward royalty. Still it is natural that the Emperor of Japan should still be regarded with the greatest reverence by his subjects. It is only recently that they have been allowed to see his face. Up to the time of the restoration, in 1868, if he ever went outside of his palace grounds in Kioto he was carried in a closed cart drawn by a bull. Even the throne was surrounded by curtains. To within a few years ago nobody was allowed to look out of the upper window of a house while the Emperor passed, because it was not meant that one of the Emperor's subjects should be above his lord. When the Japanese Emperor goes anywhere on the railroad on his special train, as a few months ago, when he traveled from Tokio to Kobe to be present at the naval maneuvers, the way is almost entirely lined with soldiers, police, school children, marshalled by their teachers, and throngs of the common people. Army officers of all ranks appear resplendent in their decorations—and it must be said that few Japanese of any consequence are without one or more—and the long ranks of spruce-looking soldiers and police make a fine showing. Up to within a few years ago, when the Emperor's train was on the road no other trains were allowed to run till it had passed. It was considered disrespectful for another train to pass the imperial one. Lately this foolish rule has been done away with, and trains are supposed to run on schedule time just the same. As a matter of fact, the imperial train has the right of way everywhere, and since the time of its going and coming is arbitrary and may be changed at any time to suit the caprice of the sovereign, travel is apt to be precarious when the Emperor is on the road. The doing away with many of the absurd customs founded on long established precedent is due to the Emperor himself. He it was who first decided that he would eat with the Empress and treat her as an equal. On many occasions he has taken pains to show that his ideas are more democratic than those of most of his subjects. Of course, precedent still means a great deal, and always will, for Japan is an oriental country, and everything that the Emperor does on all occasions is cut and dried for him beforehand.—Utica Globe.

Gilpin Manor is Historic.

On the bank of the Big Elk, about one mile north of the town of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, in a part of the original tract of Belleconnell, and almost hidden in a park of trees, is the historic old homestead, "Gilpin Manor," where for generations have lived the descendants of Samuel Gilpin, founder of the Cecil branch of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in America, whose long line of distinguished ancestors dates back to the year 1200. The mansion house is of stone, large and spacious. The arched doorway of the main entrance, fashioned after Kentmere hall, one of the ancestral homes of the Gilpins in England, is an attractive feature. Built in 1740 and remodeled in later years, it stands today a fair and finely preserved type of the architecture of the colonial period. Stands also as a reminder of the good old days of "open house," when the latch-string hung outside. The grounds surrounding the house carefully laid out many years ago, retain much of their former beauty. The trees and shrubbery bear evidence of great age. Leading down from it is the staircase, undoubtedly concealing "mysterious panels," to the cellar, which if one had but the courage to penetrate further, would disclose the usual underground passage ways. On the whole, "Gilpin Manor" is most picturesque, most romantic, overlooking on the one side the Big Elk, on another the "last resting place" of departed ancestors, for "Gilpin Manor" has its family burying ground, guarded by solid granite walls, its mounds marked by substantial gravestones bearing odd inscriptions, many of which came from England. In the year 1695 Joseph Gilpin, with his wife, Hannah Glover, and his two small children, emigrated to America from England, and settled in Birmingham, Chester county, Pa. Joseph was a Quaker, and the persecution of the Friends in England led him to seek another country. With his family, he landed at New Castle and set out afoot through the forests for their new home—then a wilderness. Reaching their tract of land one of Joseph's first considerations was to provide temporary shelter for his family. To accomplish this he constructed a cave by the side of a rock. In it they continued to live for a considerable time. The first house he built was burned. In 1730 he built another, "Kentmere," which is still standing. It was at this same farmhouse Gen. Howe made his headquarters after the battle of Brandywine. Joseph Gilpin was sole agent and Friend in settling all of one township in Chester county.—Chicago Journal.

Musical Taste of Monkeys.

Now that Professor Garner is instructing us in the language of monkeys, it becomes a matter of family interest, as it were, to note any peculiarities of development in the animals from which the evolutionists maintain that the human race descended, or, more properly speaking, ascended. It may be classed with the study of genealogy. The author of "Studies in Corsica" touches on monkey music in speaking of the bagpipe. The well-known boast of patriotic Scotchmen that the bagpipe is sacred to Scotland, and speaking a language which only Scotchmen feel, is as slight in foundation as it is dubious in import. In Syria, in Persia, in Afghanistan and India, in fact, throughout the south of both Europe and Asia, the bagpipe is known and is enthusiastically cultivated. In India, if I may believe some soldier friends, the pipes attached to the Highland regiments are far more enjoyed by the native population than the best brass bands of other battalions. Nay, so much akin to our original nature is the dulcet music of the simple bagpipe that it is the one sort of music which stirs the monkeys. For, according to the testimony of the same officers, the Indian monkeys, although unmoved by bands, are so powerfully fascinated by the Scottish pibroch that when a detachment of Highlanders is marching to the pipes, and when the roadway traversed is lined with trees, the monkeys will follow the troops with signs of delight, scrambling after them from tree to tree. From facts such as these one cannot doubt that the bagpipe is one of our oldest instruments.

Fishing with a Steam Pump.

What might be considered the taking of an undue advantage of the fishes, as well as the ruining of the fishing business, is a new method of fishing reported by Cosmos (Paris), and translated for the Literary Digest. The editor says: Monsieu Mercier of St. Aubin du Coudrait describes one of the most singular fishing devices imaginable. Although extremely simple, the system is revolutionary. It was discovered by chance. A pond on the farm of La Marlequette, bordered by rocky shores, was last year drained by the aid of a steam pump. Each stroke of the piston drew up twenty-five gallons of water, and the pond was emptied in a few hours; and not only was the water drawn off, but all the fishes also were transferred to a new element. This was a revolution. The owners of ponds in the neighborhood followed suit, and the proprietors of the pump is making a specialty of this sort of work. He lets one of his pumps, modified for the purpose. The peasants of the region call it the "fish pump." East stroke of the piston brings up a torrent of water, in which are fish and crawfish, together with mud and debris. A sort of metal basket receives the whole. The water and slime exude, while a boy collects the fish and sorts them according to species and weight. Recently one pond of several acres was cleared of fish at an expense of thirty-six francs, or seven dollars and twenty cents. The process is ingenious, but as one cannot have the fish and eat them also such rapid consumption must lead to equally rapid extermination.

Both Wives Satisfied.

John Olive, a Kansas City carpenter, has just closed a deal which will save him from prosecution for bigamy. It was all arranged at a dinner which he gave in honor of his two wives, who met to listen to a proposition their joint husband had to make. Olive lived in Kansas City for many years with his wife and five children. A year ago he went to Olathe, Kan., and married Miss Jennie Collins, whom he took to Kansas City, and established in a new home. He kept the wives apart successfully for some time, but three weeks ago he became alarmed and went to Indianapolis. Wife No. 2 set up an investigation, located wife No. 1 and swore out a warrant for the husband. Olive heard of it and returned to face the wives and the warrant. He invited both women to dine with him and laid before them this proposition: Wife No. 1 to get a divorce from him on his promise to find her an acceptable husband; wife No. 2 to drop the bigamy proceedings and to become Mrs. Olive legally when wife No. 1 got her divorce. The proposition was accepted and the divorce suit has been brought, the bigamy prosecution has also been dropped, and it is said that an acceptable husband for Mrs. Olive No. 1—an old soldier with a pension—has been found.

Strange Fish Story.

W. H. Williams, of the water-works, tells a strange fish story concerning the reservoir, says the Hawesville, Ky., Plain Dealer. One day recently there was a coat of ice over the pond and the pumps were started. After a time he noticed that the machinery was not working smoothly and began an investigation. In the valves he found several species of fish and a number of water dogs. They were removed and he then examined the pond. To his surprise there were dozens of dead fish lying immdiately under the ice. These fish had been in the pond for months, but when the pumps failed to work a great deal of air was pumped into the pond, and being unable to escape on account of the ice, killed the fish. It is strange that a man can be pumped full of air, especially hot air, and live over it. It never did take much to kill a fish, no how.

Nazareth Has Telegraph Office.

Nazareth has now its telegraph office, where an Armenian operator, in ordinary European dress, keeps the village community in touch with the great world.

When a courtship ends in marriage romance ceases and history commences.

The Smallest Monarch.

The smallest monarch in the world is a woman, who reigns over the Hindoo state of Bhopaul and governs more than 1,000,000 souls. Her name is Djihan-Begum, and, while she is nearly fifty years old, she is hardly as large as the average child of ten. She is a firm, just ruler, however, and holds the reins of government with better judgment than most of the men who govern adjoining states.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts per package. Sold by all grocers.

OUR BISCUITS IN HAVANA.

Two Things That Impressed a Visitor—The Other Was the Strength of the Coffee.

A Philadelphian who has just returned from Cuba was impressed by two things during his stay in Havana—the strength of the coffee that is served and the vast quantities of soda biscuits of American manufacture consumed by the natives. "It took me some time to get accustomed to the coffee," he said. "At first I used to water it, but gradually I fell into the Cubans' way of drinking it, and learned to like the strong, aromatic flavor. Our own coffee now tastes weak and insipid to me. The poorer classes of Cuba will make a meal from coffee and soda biscuits. I learned that more of those biscuits are sold in Havana than in any of even the largest American cities. Key West, although comparatively a small community, comes next in the consumption of biscuits."—Chicago Journal.

Autocratic.

"Of course I am master of my own house," said Mr. Meekton, a little indignantly.

"How do you manage it?"

"I tell Henrietta to do just what she pleases. And she goes ahead and does it."—Washington Star.

Verdict Meant Death.

Aldrich, Mo., May 27th.—Four of the best doctors in the vicinity have been in attendance on Mrs. Mollie Moore of this place, who has been suffering from a severe case of nervousness and kidney disease. Each of them told her that she would die.

Hearing of Dodd's Kidney Pills, she began to use them, and instantly noticed a change for the better. Her improvement has been continuous since then. She says that the disease first manifested itself by the appearance of dark spots floating before her eyes. Her nerves were so bad that many times she would collapse completely, and she would fall down as if shot.

The fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved her after four doctors had given her up, has caused no end of talk in this neighborhood, and all are loud in their praises of this new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pils—which is curing so many hitherto incurable cases, in this state and elsewhere.

Lucky Man.

"There's luck for you."

"How's that?"

"Why, he's got the butler so dignified that he even awes the cook into submission."—Brooklyn Life.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors.

Anna L. Deming, Pipestone, Minn., belt; Royal K. Emily, Manchester Minn., device for use in making butter; Axel N. Helstrom, Tower, Minn., scaffold bracket; Andrew P. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., portable clothes line reel; Delbert F. Miller, Antelope, N. D., draft-shifting and hold-back attachment for grain headers.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

An orchestra of not more than twenty pieces can easily make the effect of forte.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

New lands soon to open. Be ready! Morgan's Manual, with supplement containing proclamation, map showing allotments, County seats, etc., $1. Supplement & Map, 50c. Agents Wanted. DICK T. MORGAN, Perry, O. T.

Clothes don't make the man, but good clothes have got many a man a good job.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some men rise because of their gravity, and some men sink because of their levity.

The Immortal Hawes Inn.

It was at the Hawes Inn that Scott's learned hero of "The Antiquary," while he waited for the "tide of ebb and the evening breeze," to enable him to cross, regaled himself in the sanded parlor on the appetizing bill of fare of "Caller haddies," mutton chops and cranberry tarts. The Hawes Inn has been immortalized in two romances, for Stevenson made his hero in "Kidnaped" first smell there the salt of the sea, and started him on his unpremeditated voyage in the "Covenant," which threw threw that rather stolid youth, David Balfour, into the enlivening company of Alan Breck.—Chambers' Journal.

The Care of Infants.

"She makes herself the slave of her baby."

"Yes?"

"Yes; she won't permit anybody else to weigh him, and the result is she can not be away from home more than two hours at a time."—Smart Set.

For weakness, stiffness and soreness in aged people use Wizard Oil. Your druggist knows this and sells the oil.

Explained.

Mr. Ferguson—What a fiery waist you have on! What color is it?

Mrs. Ferguson—Oxblood.

Mr. Ferguson—I begin to understand now why you told the dressmaker to put in an additional gore.—Chicago Tribune.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Frank and Free.

"Excuse me," said the very new reporter, getting his notebook and pencil ready, "what is the first thing you would do if you had an income of $50 per minute?"

"Take another breath," replied the leading citizen. "Say, send me a marked copy of the paper containing this interview, will you?"—Chicago Times Herald.

Pile and Fistula Cure.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of Piles, sent free to any address for four cents in stamps. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Adversities Round-Robin.

"This is a cold world: a man can't get a job unless he has a good suit of clothes."

"Well, that's logic."

"Logic? He can't get a good suit of clothes unless he has a job."—Detroit Free Press.

WESTERN CANADA'S DECEMBER WEATHER

Equal to That of May in Minnesota.

To the Editor:—Thomas Regan and C. Collins of Eden Valley, Minnesota, went out to Western Canada last December as delegates to look over the grazing and grain lands that are being offered at such low prices and reasonable terms. This is what they say:

"We arrived in Calgary about the 20th of December and although we had left winter in Minnesota and Manitoba, we were surprised to find beautiful warm weather at this point, quite equal to what we have in May in Minnesota. There was no snow nor trace of winter to be seen, and the climate was really splendid. Horses, cattle and sheep were running out, in prime condition, with plenty of feed on the prairie, and really better than that of ours stabled in the south. We are impressed with this country as one of the finest mixed farming countries we have ever seen. The immense tracts of fertile lands well sheltered and abundantly watered leave nothing to be desired.

"Leaving Alberta we returned east and visited the Yorkton district in Assiniboia. We drove out about ten miles at this point and were highly pleased with the splendid samples of grain we were able to see—wheat yielding 25 bushels, oats 60 bushels. Roots were also good specimens. From what we have seen, we have decided to throw in our lot with the Yorktoners—satisfied that this part of the country will furnish good opportunities for anyone anxious to make the best of a really good country."

"Any agent of the Canadian government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the columns of your paper will give you full particulars of the new districts being opened out this year in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

Yours truly, Old Reader.

Basket picnics are one kind of entertainment, and basket ball is another.

"I Followed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Now I am Well."

A woman is sick—some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds back something, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and this completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it a wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician. **This is the reason why hundreds of thousands of women are now in correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.** To her they can give every symptom, so that when she is ready to advise them she is in possession of more facts from her correspondence with the patient than the physician can possibly obtain through a personal interview.

Following we publish a letter from a woman showing the result of a correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. **All such letters are considered absolutely confidential by Mrs. Pinkham,** and are never published in any way or manner without the consent in writing of the patient; but hundreds of women are so grateful for the health which Mrs. Pinkham and her medicine have been able to restore to them that they not only consent to publishing their letters, but write asking that this be done in order that other women who suffer may be benefited by their experience.

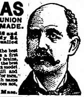
Mrs. Ella Rice, Chelsea, Wis., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For two years I was troubled with falling and inflammation of the womb. I suffered very much with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and was not able to do anything. What I endured no one knows but those who have suffered as I did. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I doctored with the physicians of this town for three months and grew worse instead of better. My husband and friends wished me to write to you, but I had no faith in patent medicines. At last I became so bad that I concluded to ask your advice. I received an answer at once advising me to take your Vegetable Compound, and I did so. Before I had taken two bottles I felt better, and after I had taken five bottles there was no happier woman on earth, for I was well again. I know that your Vegetable Compound cured me, and I wish and advise every woman who suffers as I did to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Believe me always grateful for the recovery of my health."—Mrs. Ella Rice, Chelsea, Wis.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.



Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men. Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day.
W. C. KLEINE,
3100 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's Priceless Remedy
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Sprains, Burns, Sores and all Pains.
Special Free. Get it of your druggist, 25, 50c. If he does not sell it, send us his name, and for your trouble, we will Send You a Trial Free.
Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 B'way, Newburgh, N. Y.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Piles Cured While You Sleep

You are costive, and nature is under a constant strain to relieve the condition. This causes a rush of blood to the rectum, and before long congested lumps appear, itching, painful, bleeding. Then you have piles. There are many kinds and many cures, but piles are not curable unless you assist nature in removing the cause. CASCARETS make effort easy, regulate and soften the stools, relieving the tension, and giving nature a chance to use her healing power. Piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other rectal troubles yield to the treatment, and Cascarets quickly and surely remove them forever. **Don't be persuaded to experiment with anything else!**

Atchison Globe.

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. Keitz,
1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

Woman's Long Suit.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. [illegible]

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. [illegible]

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jun 5 - Jun 19 1901

ST. HILAIRE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME XX | ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901. | NUMBER 49.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HUNDREDS KILLED

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY TERRIBLE FLOODS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WORSE THAN JOHNSTOWN HORROR

Loss of Life Will Easily Reach Two Hundred and Some Estimates Place It as High as Five or Six Hundred — Property Loss Estimated at Two Million Dollars—Communication Cut Off.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 24.—This entire section has just been visited by a flood, the extent of which in all probability will equal, or exceed that of Johnstown in 1889 so far as the loss of property is concerned. Early Saturday morning a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electric storm which violently increased in volume and continued for several hours. This continued throughout the entire day and night, and at 10 a. m., while the storm had abated, the lowering clouds would indicate another, terrific downpour at any moment. Many miles of the Norfolk & Western railroad track, bridges and telegraph lines are entirely destroyed and communication is entirely cut off west of Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but officials of the coal corporations located in the stricken district have sent out messengers to Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraphic and railroad communications and have received a report that a conservative estimate as to the loss of life will

Easily Reach Two Hundred.

Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coal fields. The Pocahontas coal field is located in a basin, with high mountain ranges on either side. Elkhorn creek flowing through the center of the basin, which ranges from one-fourth to one mile in width. From Ennis, W. Va., to Vivian Yard, W. Va., a distance of ten miles, miners' cabins, coal company commissaries and coke plants line the basin. Elkhorn creek, being fed by numerous small streams coming from the mountain-side, rises very rapidly, and this waterspout came so suddenly that the entire basin between the two mountain ranges was flooded before the terror-stricken people realized what was upon them, and they were carried down by the flood which swept everything in its path. The little town of Keystone, with a population of about 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal field, and is located near its center. A great number of the coal and coke plants throughout the Pocahontas are reported

Practically Destroyed

and are in some instances entirely washed away. Owing to the very high water which has flooded the region and prevented communication, anything like a correct estimate of the loss of property is impossible, but the best information obtainable at 2 p. m. Sunday the loss to property will easily reach two million dollars. Between Elkhorn and Vivian Yard, a distance of ten miles, one hundred cars are said to be washed from the tracks and many of them were carried down the stream. A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Bluefields and Vivian Yard, a distance of twenty-eight miles, at from fifteen to twenty, and from present indications it will be impossible to get trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or ten days. This will render it impossible to get relief into the stricken district, and with those who escaped with their lives, homeless and without food, indescribable suffering is inevitable.

Communication Severed.

On the Clinch Valley branch of the Norfolk & Western railroad, between this city and Norton, Va., communication is entirely severed west of Tazewell, Va. Reports come from that point of great loss of life and property throughout that entire section. The railroad and telegraph companies are working between 1,000 and 1,500 men day and night. Officials are on the ground pushing the work of constructing telegraph lines and are building the road and hope to be able to communicate with both the storm-swept districts by noon Monday. Nothing whatever has been heard from the section of country between Vivian and Williamson other than that the Tug river is reported as being entirely over its banks and higher than ever known by the oldest inhabitants. The town of Welch, county seat of McDowell county, necessarily must have suffered seriously and a number of the large lumber plants situated along the banks of Tug river no doubt are entirely washed away.

MAY REACH SIX HUNDRED.

Loss of Life Is Appalling — Rivals Johnstown and Galveston.

Roanoke, Va., June 24.—There was a great deal of excitement and anxiety created here yesterday when it was reported that an awful flood and cloudburst had swept over the Elkhorn coal region in West Virginia. This territory is near the Virginia line and is about 125 miles west of here and some twenty-five miles west of Bluefields, W. Va. The region visited by the flood is said to be devastated and the Pocahontas coal fields are reported in ruins. More than thirty miles of the railroad tracks of the Norfolk & Western railroad is gone and reports are still coming into the general offices of this system in this city, reporting washouts on the various sections of lines in the flooded districts. One of the breaks in the track will require at least a thousand laborers and several days work to repair it. The railroad yards at Vivian, a small town in West Virginia, were completely destroyed, and it is reported most of the town was washed away. North Fork Junction and a few other smaller towns suffered greatly. It is stated that the greatest damage so far as known is at Keystone, W. Va.

From the meager reports describing the force of the storm at Keystone it would appear that the damage rivals that of Johnstown, and is equal to the Galveston horror in its intensity so far as the percentage of population lost and property destroyed. There is no telegraphic communication west of Bluefields as the telegraph lines were swept away along with the railroad tracks. It is estimated that 200 lives alone were lost at Keystone. Railroad ties and tracks, small buildings of all descriptions, trees, telegraph poles, huge bowlders and every imaginable movable thing that came within the sweep of this mighty torrent of maddened waters, went down the mountainous district in a seething, roaring mass of debris. Dead bodies could be seen floating along the valley by those who had gained a place of safety on the high hills. The total loss of life will probably reach 500 or 600, and possibly this number will be swelled when fuller details are obtainable.

OTHER STORMS.

Terror and Havoc Created in Other Places.

Pittsburg, June 24.—The storm which broke over Allegheny county on Saturday afternoon carried with it deaths by drowning and deaths by electric shock to the number of four, floods that caused much damage and wind that created terror and havoc. Every part of the county suffered. The storm broke about 2:30 o'clock after darkness had gradually been settling down for half an hour. The day until then had been a beautiful one. The rain was very heavy, the wind strong, and often the lightning seemed to be playing right overhead.

-o-

Columbus, Ohio, June 24. — There were severe storms in many sections of Ohio Saturday and Saturday night, and considerable damage was done to property and crops. No fatalities have been reported but a number of people were injured. A veritable tornado swept Concord township, Delaware county, destroying a number of buildings.

STRUCK BY TORNADO.

Houses and Barns Blown Down and Many Horses Killed.

Pomeroy, Ohio, June 24.—A tornado struck the residence portion of Middleport yesterday morning. Two houses and six barns were blown down, about twenty buildings unroofed and 500 trees uprooted. All the telephone, electric light and telegraph wires were torn down across the trolly wires of street cars. Horses were killed by contact with the wires and one man was fatally burned. Thousands of dollars damage was done to bridges.

NEARLY A LYNCHING.

Philadelphia Crowd Would Kill a Negro Murderer.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Hugh O'Donnell, a white man aged thirty-eight years, was stabbed to death by Thomas Brockson, colored, aged twenty-nine. The crime was committed on the Walnut street bridge over the Schuylkill river and the murderer has a narrow escape from being lynched. A crowd of nearly 1,000 persons pursued the negro and were only prevented from carrying out their purpose by the arrival of eighteen policemen. O'Connell and Brockson were employed in a cement manufacturing plant, and quarreled over a trifling matter.

RENEWS OFFER.

Wanamaker Again Offers to Buy Philadelphia Street Railway.

Philadelphia, June 24.—John Wanamaker has sent a letter to Robert Foerderer, renewing his offer of $2,500,000 for the rapid transit franchise to the city and an additional $500,000 for the men holding the franchise as a bonus. He also agrees to guarantee a 3-cent fare certain hours of the day and agrees to return the franchise, etc., to the city any time within ten years provided the city pays back the actual money invested and expended. The letter was delivered to Mr. Foerderer at his home. He made no reply.

KILLED BY RUFFIANS.

Young Man Stabbed While Defending Himself in an Unequal Combat.

Kansas City, June 24. — Thomas Scruggs, aged eighteen years, son of M. D. Scruggs, a well known live stock dealer, was killed last night at Troost Park in this city while trying to withstand the unprovoked attack of ten or fifteen young ruffians. Scruggs and his companions were seated on a bench when they were approached by their assailants who immediately started an altercation which was followed by a fight. During the unequal struggle Scruggs was stabbed in the right side and died from the effects of the wound. Two suspects have been arrested.

AIMED AT RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Associations Bill Passed by the French Senate.

Paris, June 24.—The senate held three sittings on Saturday and finally the associations bill passed at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning by a vote of 173 to 99. The associations bill, or the law of associations, is aimed at the religious orders and is intended to give the government control of their operations. The immediate cause of its introduction was the use of money by the Assumptionist Fathers for political purposes. It has already been passed by the chamber of deputies.

MAD MULLAH NARROWLY ESCAPES.

He Encounters the Main British Force and Is Routed.

Aden, June 24.—The Mad Mullah, after the recent repulse by Capt. MacNeill of his attack on the British Zereba, accidentally encountered the main British force of cavelry and mounted infantry, which immediately attacked and routed him! The pursuit was continued throughout the night. A hundred of the enemy were killed and the mullah and the sultan of Nur narrowly escaped capture. The British force lost seven killed and wounded.

BRITISH DEFEAT.

Twenty Men Killed and Sixty-Six Captured.

Cradock, Cape Colony, June 24.—In an engagement at Waterloof June 20 the British lost twenty men killed and two mortally wounded and had four men seriously wounded. In addition, sixty-six of the Cape (Colonial) Mounted Rifles were captured. Capt Spandon is reported to have been wounded and one Boer was killed.

KILLED BY A FALL

ADELBERT S. HAY THE VICTIM OF A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT NEW HAVEN.

SECRETARY HAY IS PROSTRATED

Full Details of the Tragedy Will Never Be Known—Generally Supposed That While Sitting in the Window He Dozed Off and, Overbalancing, Fell to the Pavement

New Haven, Conn., June 24. — Adelbert Stone Hay, former consul of the United States at Pretoria, South Africa, and eldest son of Secretary of State John Hay, fell from a window in the third story of the New Haven house in this city shortly before 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

The dead man was a graduate of Yale, of the class of '98, and his death occurred on the eve of the university commencement, which brought him here Saturday, and in which by virtue of his class office, the young man would have been one of the leaders. The terrible tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole city. The full details of the accident will never be known. Mr. Hay had rooms at the New Haven house for commencement week. It is generally supposed, however, that after going to his room he went to the window for air, sitting on the sill, he dozed off and, overbanencing,

Fell to the Pavement

below, a fall of fully sixty feet. The fall resulted in instant death, and within fifteen minutes the body had been identified as that of young Hay. How it all happened became a matter of speculation on the part of the throng of curious spectators who gathered, and a subject of mournful inquiry for the classmates and friends of the young man. Half a dozen physicians who were hastily summoned were unable to do anything and the body awaited its disposition at the orders of the coroner's deputy, Medical Examiner Bartlett. That official pronounced it a case of accidental death and reported to his superior, Coroner Mix. The body was removed as soon as possible to the rooms of a near-by undertaker where it awaited instructions from the family. Repeated efforts to locate Secretary Hay by wire were futile until the early morning hours, when a request from the father reached Mr. Seth Moseley, the proprietor of the hotel, to care for the body until the members of the family could reach town. Meanwhile the sensation occasioned by the tragedy continued.

Secretary Hay Prostrated.

Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, arrived in New Haven from Washington at 5:45 p. m. in response to the dispatch announcing the sudden death of his son, Adelbert S. Hay. Mr. Hay was unaccompanied, and gave signs of great grief. He entered a carriage and was driven immediately to the residence of Mr. Seth Moseley, 36 Wall street. Worn out with the long trip from the capital and only within the walls of the house that sheltered the remains of his dead son, the secretary collapsed. His prostration was so complete that medical aid was deemed necessary, and Dr. Gilbert was summoned. Dr. Gilbert said that the illness of the secretary is apparently not serious. The physician said: "Mr. Hay is simply overwhelmed by the tragic death of his son and is suffering from a prostration which will probably be relieved by sufficient rest."

Miss Helen Hay, a daughter of the secretary, arrived in New Haven from Boston at 7:10 p. m.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Does Great Damage at Lincoln, Ill., and Vicinity.

Lincoln, Ill., June 24.—This city and vicinity was visited Saturday night by a destructive tornado which did $100,000 damage. The Lincoln mattress factory was almost totally destroyed while severe damage was done to the Illinois asylum for feeble minded children, Illinois Odd Fellows orphans' home, Lincoln college, roller flour mills and the county poor farm. Several stores were unroofed, houses wrecked and thousands of trees torn up. An elevator at Middleown was destroyed and stores damaged. Reports of damage by the storm came from rural districts. At Elkhart several freight cars were blown from the tracks and great damage done to wheat, corn and oats.

TWO WERE DROWNED.

Steamer Collides With a Naptha Launch.

Boston, June 24.—While coming into the harbor yesterday morning on her regular trip from Maine ports the steamer City of Bangor, of the Bangor Steamship company's line, during a dense fog ran down the naptha launch Estelle, anchored off Deer island beacon, directly in the steamer's path. Five men on the launch were thrown into the water. Two were drowned, the others being rescued with considerable difficulty.

SHOOTS MAN THROUGH LUNG.

Alexander McBride Mortally Wounds James Green in Street Altercation.

Spencer, Ind., June 24.—Alexander S. McBride, a merchant and ex-trustee of Franklin township, shot James Green through the lung at Freedom. The wound will prove fatal. McBride had interfered in a quarrel between Green and Dow Hickam, and Green threatened to take his life. Later Green began abusing McBride in front of his store, when the latter drew his revolver and shot.

TRY TO WRECK KANSAS CHURCH.

Enmity Toward the Pastor and Mayor of Manhattan Ascribed as Cause.

Manhattan, Kan., June 24. — An attempt was made this morning to blow up the First Methodist church with dynamite. The explosive was thrown on the door of the main entrance, blowing a large hole in the floor, shattering the steps and breaking a number of windows. Rev. J. E. Miller, the pastor, was elected mayor last spring and has waged a bitter fight on the joints.

JUMPS INTO THE LAKE.

Woman Commits Suicide by Jumping From a Steamer.

Milwaukee, June 24.—According to a story told by Richard Silver, a passenger on the Goodrich line steamer Virginia, a woman, supposed to be a Mrs. Rosa Richter, living on Thirty-first street, near Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the Virginia when the steamer was about a mile from Milwaukee at an early hour yesterday morning. It is said Mrs. Richter became violent after the steamer left Chicago and attempted to end her life by leaping overboard, but was prevented.

LONG FAST.

Yankton Man Will Go Three Weeks Without Food.

Yankton, S. D., June 24.—J. M. Duna, an old citizen of Yankton, who for many years has been under the care of physicians almost constantly for stomach troubles, in desperation will attempt to alleviate and if possible cure his ailment by abstaining from all nourishment for a period of three weeks, taking nothing into his system but water for that length of time. He will have in constant attendance the best physicians to watch over him, and he will remain in bed during the time taken up by his fast.

THREE GIRLS INJURED.

West Superior Hotel Narrowly Escapes Destruction by Fire.

West Superior, Wis., June 24. — The West Superior hotel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. As it was $10,000 damage was sustained and three lives were nearly lost. Annie Macki, Carrie Jenson and Kate Yariches, all three employed at the hotel, were overcome by smoke and burned. The latter is seriously injured and may not live. After a hard struggle to get to her she was carried out by Manager Rossiter. The fire started in the hall from a crossed wire at the switchboard.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Merchant of Albert Lea Loses His Life While Fishing.

Albert Lea, Minn., June 24. — A. C. Wanamaker, who kept a store here, while at St. Olaf's lake, Waseca county, with his brother fishing, was accidentally drowned. No one was with him when the accident occurred. His brother left him about 10 o'clock Saturday night in a boat fishing and he has not seen him since, nor has his body been recovered. The water is very deep in the lake. Searching parties have gone out to attempt to get the body.

TO LIGHTEN WOMEN'S WORK.

Man Wants Public Steam Laundries Run in Connection With Creameries.

Grand Rapids, Wis., June 24. — Assemblyman F. J. Frost of this district is endeavoring to work up a sentiment in the rural districts in Portage and Wood counties in favor of steam laundries to be run in connection with the creameries and cheese factories and in this way lighten the burdens of the country housewife.

CHINAMAN'S AWFUL WORK.

He Murders Four of His Own Countrymen.

Vancouver, B. C., June 24.—A report just reached here from the country town of Cadun, B. C., of a horrible tragedy. A Chinaman murdered four of his countrymen. The murderer has not been caught. There is great excitement in the town and every effort is being made to capture him.

CLAM FISHER'S LUCK.

Largest Perfect Pearl Ever Found in Mississippi River.

La Crosse, Wis., June 24.—The largest perfect pearl ever taken out of the Mississippi river was found by John Umberger and B. D. Stone, two clam fishers residing near the river a few miles below here. The pearl weighs 110 grains and is valued at $5,000.

Trouble Over a Line Fence.

Redfield, S. D., June 24.—Redfield has a sensation. Paul Schmidt came and gave himself up, saying he had killed John Kellar, a farmer living a mile west of town. Sheriff King went to the scene and found Keller unconscious. The trouble arose over a line fence. At the last report Kellar was doing well. Schmidt is still here, ready to give himself up if Kellar should not improve.

Smallpox Grows More Virulent.

West Superior, Wis., June 24.—Smallpox is making its appearance in this vicinity in a more virulent form. The predictions of the experts that the disease would grow deadly seems to be coming true. While there have been in the neighborhood of 300 cases in this city in the last few months, there has been but one death. The health authorities, however, are beginning to fear the disease more than ever before.

Fined for Assault.

Luverne, Minn., June 24.—Clyde Maxwell, a young man of Kanarawzi township, was tried in Justice Webber's court for an assault on Miss Lottie Bruissane. Because of the disinclination of the lady to submit to the ordeal of an examination in court Maxwell escaped with a small fine. He paid the amount and immediately left town.

Mrs. McKinley Able to Walk.

Washington, June 24.—Mrs. McKinley's strength has increased to the extent that she is now able to walk around her bedroom for some time each day. Her general condition continues satisfactorily and Dr. Rixey said last night that she had passed a comfortable day.

Infant in the River.

New Ulm, Minn., June 24.—The body of a male infant two days old has been found in the Minnesota river. An inquest was held and it was learned that the child came to its death by violence at the hands of an unknown person.

Minot Boy Drowned.

Minot, N. D., June 24.—Herbert, aged nine, only child of James Morrison, a photographer, was drowned in the Mouse river while playing with companions on the river bank [illegible]

BLOODY TRAGEDY

LOUISVILLE MAN MURDERS A WOMAN AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

WOMAN IS HORRIBLY MUTILATED

Police Find Her Corps Rammed Into a Closet—She Had Been Choked to Death and Terribly Mutilated—The Man Died From Wounds Self-Inflicted With a Pistol and Razor.

Louisville, Ky., June 24.—The death of H. S. Church early yesterday morning was the second act of a bloody tragedy that began in Louisville three days ago with the murder of Emily Stuart, but which did not come to light until late Saturday night when the police found the horribly mutilated body of the woman hidden in a closet and in the same house the man dying from wounds self-inflicted with pistol and razor. Several pistol shots near Twelfth and Market streets caused Policemen Finnegan, Webb and Hueghlin to enter the small frame building at 1215 West Market street, occupied by H. S. Church as a grocery store and residence, the living rooms being just back of the grocery. The policemen saw through a window clouds of smoke from a pistol. They forced an entrance and found Church propped up in a chair bleeding from a big wound in his left breast with a 45-caliber Colts revolver and from a slash across his left wrist made with a razor. On the floor was an empty bottle labeled laudanum. Church gave utterance only to

His Death Groans.

He was gotten to a hospital but died without making a statement. Police Lieutenant Meyer and four officers began to search the premises. This would have been abandoned as fruitless of special result had not the blood-stained hem of a woman's white garment been seen protruding from the crack of a closet door. The officers opened the door and saw at a glance that a woman had been horribly murdered and her corpse rammed into the closet. There was a big wound on the right side of the face and a gingham apron was tied tightly around her neck. "She was choked to death," said the coroner when he arrived. A physician said the woman had been dead forty-eight hours. The blood had come from the wound on her face which the policeman thought had been made by the stamp of a shoe heel. The woman was identified as Emily Stuart from a letter dated New York found in a bureau drawer which the coroner said "was a love letter and unsigned." Another in the same handwriting, unsigned and dated Chicago, was also found.

DESPERADO CAPTURED.

Gregorio Cortez Is at Last Run to Earth.

Laredo, Tex., June 24—Sheriffs Avant of Atacosa county, Kinsel of Frio and Deputy Sheriff Choate of Karnes county, with several members of their various posses, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening to identify the man captured by Capt. Rogers and R. P. K. Merriam about forty miles above here Saturday. Among the men who arrived were two who knew the prisoner. One of them, William Loueary of Bastrop county, has known Cortez since 1892, and Deputy Sheriff Choate of Karnes county has known him for several years. They both positively identified the prisoner and said there is absolutely no doubt that he is the man whom they have known all these years as Gregorio Cortez and who killed Sheriff Morris of Karnes county and Sheriff Glover of Gonzales county. The identification is complete and the alleged murderer will be surrendered to the officers from the interior.

WADDELL WINS DERBY.

Big Crowd at Chicago Treated to a Surprise.

Chicago, June 24.—Before the largest crowd that ever went to Washington Park track, and for the largest amount of money ever at stake except in the memorable race of 1893, Robert Waddell Saturday won the fourteenth American Derby. On his back sat John Bullman, who rode the American Derby winner of one year ago. Back of the sturdy Virginia gelding finished the pick of American three-year-olds from East, West and South. W. T. Shafer's Terminus, a Tennessee colt belonging to a seventeen-year-old lad now attending school at Nashville, finished second, and R. T. Wilson Jr.'s The Parader, pride of the East and the selection of the betting men, came in a poor third, with the others badly beaten.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION.

Kentucky Man Succumbs After Twenty-Two Days Without Food.

Sebree, Ky., June 24.—W. M. Shelton, a respected citizen of Pool, Ky., chose a novel method of suicide. He has just died of starvation. Shelton had expressed a desire to die, but he did not wish to commit suicide with human agencies. Shelton first refused food three weeks ago. All efforts to induce him to eat failed and he died after twenty-two days' fasting. Shelton was sixty years of age. For several years he had not been in good health. Recently his condition became worse and it is believed his physical condition unbalanced his mind.

Many Farmhouses Destroyed.

Lynch, Neb., June 24.—Three persons were badly injured near here in the tornado which swept Naper. Many farmhouses were destroyed and much wheat was ruined by hail.

Japs Interested in Horses.

Chicago, June 24.—Representatives of the Japanese government are here in connection with a visit for the purpose of examining the American horse and the methods of its breeding with a view of its introduction into Japan.

Snap for the Ice Man.

New Orleans, June 24. — In consequence of the prolonged hot weather prevailing here the output of ice from the thirteen ice factories has passed 1,000,000 pounds a day and is insufficient to supply the demands.

FORESTRY AND FOREST FIRES.

Sixth Annual Report of the Forest Fire Warden of Minnesota.

The chief forest fire warden of Minnesota, Gen. C. C. Andrews, has issued his sixth annual report, being for the year 1900. It comprises 138 octavo pages, with numerous original illustrations of Minnesota forests. The spring of 1900 was the driest season that has occurred since 1894. The number of forest fires reported in 1900 was 139, which burned over 179,521 acres, and did damage to the amount of $153,399. The number of prairie fires was fifty; acres burned over, 213,240; damage, $63,017. During the dry season 300 reports were received from fire wardens, indicating activity in preventing and controlling fires. Twenty-six pages are devoted to extracts from the reports of local fire wardens. In a number of instances a great amount of property was saved by the efforts of fire wardens. Still better service could be had, the chief fire warden thinks, if the pay of fire wardens was more liberal. The area in which forest and prairie fires are liable to occur in Minnesota exceeds thirty million acres, and it may be presumed that some fires occurred in the unsettled territory not covered by fire warden service. The following are extracts from the report:

As an example of the efficiency of the fire warden service may be mentioned the fire which occurred in the township of Moose Lake, discovered June 22 on school section 36, township 46, range 20, two and a half miles in a direct line from the village of Moose Lake, between which and the fire is dense woods. The fire appears to have been set in three different places by a hunter in order to make pasture for deer. But for the energy and activity of the chairman of the town board in calling out help and controlling the fire it would doubtless have spread to and destroyed the village of Moose Lake (in which a hundred pupils were attending the village school) and might have extended also north to Barnum. I subsequently visited the scene of the fire, and was gratified to see the amount of work which had been done to prevent its spread.

The first step in forestry is the prevention of forest fires. Without that there can be no forestry. Our Minnesota system is not perfect and can be improved, but it has proved more effective than that of any other state. The six years it has been in operation the damage from forest fires, according to the reports of fire wardens, has averaged only $35,000 a year; and our forests at a conservative estimate are worth one hundred million dollars.

In previous reports I have strongly protested against the "dead and down" system of lumbering. A recent visit to two of the Chippewa Indian reservations satisfies me that there are good grounds for the common impression that the Indians are being wronged—I may as well say robbed—by the cutting of pine timber under the "dead and down" timber law and that the way this law is administered offers a premium for causing forest fires.

While much credit is due to the government of the United States for having put in practice within the last ten years the plan of creating forest reserves, mostly in mountainous regions, still it is a painful fact and one with which the friends of forestry ought to be acquainted, that, excepting what has been done in regard to forest reserves the disposal of pine lands has been prodigal and wasteful. Obtaining pine lands under the "soldiers'" additional homestead law and under the stone and timber act are illegitimate ways by which large bodies of such lands are acquired at much less than their value.

Now these unpleasant facts ought to stimulate the friends of forestry throughout the country to demand of their senators and representatives in congress, and of the president, a reform of this pine land system of plunder. Apparently the most particular reform would be to have all of the remaining public pine lands created into forest reserves, and treated on forestry principles.

The cutting of pine timber has been going on increasingly in Minnesota for over fifty years. The use of logging railroads facilitates consumption, and the average value of the pine just as it stands in the woods that is now annually cut is six million dollars. This great industry employs many thousands of workmen. As the benign mother of wages, let alone the benefit of future supply and cheapness of lumber, we should take heed that the industry be not ruined. To-day there is scarcely a lumber yard in Minnesota in which is not found lumber from the Pacific coast competing with our home products; and the railroad companies operating to the coast are looking forward to the time when the bulk of lumber consumed in this state will be brought from the primeval woods of Oregon and Washington. For any one who will need to buy lumber in the next twenty-five years, it will make a difference of hundreds of dollars whether we go on in our present wasteful consumption of of the forest, or whether we inaugurate measures for forest regeneration. Probably there are twenty billion feet of pine still standing in Minnesota, and principally in the counties of Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Itasca, Cass and Beltrami. There is still some left in Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Aitkin, Morrison, Crow Wing, Todd, Hubbard and Becker. There remains much cedar, spruce, balsam and tamarack, immense quantities of poplar, and an extensive supply of other deciduous woods. Most people know that hardwood timber land has a natural fertility which makes it suitable for farming, and this will ultimately come under the plow. It is different with most of the land which naturally bears coniferous forest such as the pine. And herein is the significance of forestry for the people of Minnesota, that the pine will in our climate earn by its growth a net income on the capital it represents of 3 per cent compound interest on refuse land—land that is too sandy, or too hilly, or too rocky for profitable cultivation.

I would recommend an amendment to the constitution in substance as follows:

"Land which is unfit for agriculture and on which forest is systematically grown in good faith on tracts of not less than forty acres shall be exempt from taxation; but the forest crop on such land shall be taxed according to its value when it has reached merchantable size; and the tax shall be a lien on the land. Provided, that any land on which the branches and tops of felled trees shall remain after six months from the time the trees were felled shall be assessed and taxed as other land is assessed and taxed."

The report contains sketches of the forestry of sixteen European countries.

Surgical Operation in China.

Placing the suffering Chinese woman on a rudely-constructed bamboo couch near the open door and facing the court yard, in order to get the best light, with beating hearts, and under high nervous tension, we commenced the operation for cancer, so pregnant with the direst possibilities. While I administered the anesthetic, the doctor and my wife proceeded to remove the cause of the woman's suffering, while the members of the family stood near by, and with fearful and awe-struck expressions gazed upon the ghastly scene.

We had just reached the critical stage of the operation, the roots of the troublesome cancerous growth had been skilfully removed, gushing arteries were being deftly caught and ligated, and we were quietly congratulating ourselves that the terrible tension would soon be over, when we were startled by a terrific cry from Tsang, our servant, who watched by the gate, and who, with an expression of almost hopeless despair, exclaimed:

"Teacher, there is a crowd of men coming up the street!"

In some way our visit to the cottage had become known, and soon a horde of wildly gesticulating and excited Chinese traced their way to where we were. As they came nearer, the sound of angry voices and fierce exclamations reached our ears, and we mutely looked at one another, for the situation was growing desperate and full of horror.

"What will I do, Morley?" I cried to the doctor.

Finish the operation," he stoically replied.

Two Hundred Years Old.

On the 29th of December, 1902, the Russian press will have the opportunity of celebrating its 200th anniversary. It was on that day, in the year 1702, that Peter the Great signed the ukase ordaining the publication of the first Russian newspaper, the "News on Military and Other Matters." A few days later the first number of the official Russian newspaper was issued, and from Jan. 16, 1703, it appeared regularly, both in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The first Russian newspaper, by the way, had but a short life. The News ceased to appear in 1711.

Already preparations are being made in the Russian empire for a worthy celebration of the jubilee. The Bibliographical Society of Moscow plans the publication of a magnificent work, containing a list of all the Russian newspapers published from 1702 to 1902, and adorned with the pictures of prominent journalists and publishers. The net proceeds of the sale of the work are to used as a fund for supporting needy journalists. They also intend to arrange, on this occasion, a magnificent exhibition at Moscow.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Game to the Last.

A certain duke, while driving from the station to the park on his estate, to inspect a company of artillery, observed a ragged urchin keeping pace with the carriage at his side. His grace, being struck with the cleanliness of the lad, asked him where he was going. The lad replied:

"To the park, to see the dook and the sogers."

The duke, feeling interested, stopped his carriage, and opened the door to the lad, saying he could ride to the park with him.

The delighted lad, being in ignorance of whom he was, kept his grace interested with his quaint remarks until the park gates were reached.

As the carriage entered, it was saluted by the company and guns, whereupon his grace said to the lad:

"Now, can you show me where the duke is?"

The lad eyed his person all over, then, looking at the duke, replied, quite seriously:

"Well, I dunno, mister; but it' either you or me."—London Spare Moments.

About the Eyes.

Watch children writing and you will see that they never (unless they are made to) sit correctly before their paper, with eyes looking straight at it.

The head slopes down to the left, the book or paper slips away to the right, and the eyes, looking at it askew, are focussed from different distances.

Very possibly they may have something to do with the defective eyesight of the present day.

Tell the children to never rub their eyes.

Train them always to read with their back to the window, lamp or gas, that the light may fall on the book, and not on the eyes.

Never let a child read lying down.

Do not read, write or work longer than two hours at a time without resting the eyes.

Closing them for five minutes at a time is restful and beneficial.

Cheap Telephones.

Telephone charges in France are being further reduced. The Journal Officiel publishes a decree that goes into effect in January, whereby Paris subscribers get a telephone for $60 annually, instead of $80. Lyons subscribers will pay $50. Non-subscribers can converse three minutes from any public telephone box in Paris for 3 cents; in other cities for 2 cents.—New York Herald.

A Financial Test.

Mr. Dykermeadows—Has young Jamaica any bank account?

Mrs. Dykermeadows (naively)—I don't know whether he has now; but he has been able to pay me attentions for six months.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Wasting Words.

Bishop—Why didn't you tell Robinson he was a liar?

Brooks—It wouldn't have done any good. He has told me I am one so often.—Smart Set.

The silk foundations for all summer gowns as yet shown are cut in the circular shape.

First State Bank

Of St. Hilaire

J. K. Hannay, Pres.
L. Ellington, V. P.
N. B. Hannay, Cash'r

Real Estate Loans.
Chattel Loans.
Foreign & Domestic Xchange

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

St. Hilaire, Minn.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Direct Route

—TO—

Niagara Falls,
Buffalo,
New York,
Philadelphia,
Boston.

Solid Vestibule Trains with Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
Special attention given Passengers or clubs attending Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, May to November, 1901.

DAVID BROWN, JR.,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
111 Endicott Arcade,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

---

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

HAIL!

IS YOUR CROP INSURED?

If not come in and get a policy in the old reliable

St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

All losses will be adjusted without delay and paid within 60 days from date of proofs.

REMEMBER

This is not wild-cat hail insurance but the best kind with the best company.

For terms call on

H. E. IVES, Agent.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

The Spectator.

H. E. IVES, Publisher.
CHARLES W. LATTA, Local Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Hilaire, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

Published every Wednesday at St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minn.

TERMS:—$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

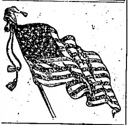
SUBSCRIBERS should notify the publisher on or before expiration of subscription if discontinuance is desired. Otherwise paper will be continued.

ADVERTISING rates will be made known on application and are very reasonable.

REMITTANCES should be made on postal notes postoffice or express orders. Short time subscriptions in two cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE from all points in the vicinity of St. Hilaire desired. Make communications concise, writing upon only one side of the paper.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901.



Come to St. Hilaire July 4th the display of fireworks will more than repay you for your trouble.

oooooo

A North Dakota paper remarks that "Some men call women angels, but there are a great many liars among men."

That editor has a little bunch of experience hidden away somewhere. We could hardly believe that any man could lie that way about the dear women.

oooooo

At La Crosse, Wis., last week a man named Johnson left his wife at home and took another woman to the Wild West show. His wife and mother-in-law waited outside for him with a club and when he came out he got walloped. He was pretty badly bruised but the press dispatches say that he landed his mother-in-law once before he was knocked out.

oooooo

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the Articles of Incorporation of the First State Bank of St. Hilaire. The First State Bank is the successor to the Bank of St. Hilaire and will be under the management of the same popular gentlemen. The new itstitution will do business more extensively and should receive the support of the people of St. Hilaire.

oooooo

The Minneapolis Journal figures out that Messrs. Grindeland, of Warren and Comstock of Moorhead will be actual candidates for Congress from the new ninth district. The other possible candidates according to the Journal will be Ezra G. Valentine of Breckenridge; W. W. Calkins, Ada; Halvor Steenerson, Crookston; W. F. Street, Bemidji.

oooooo

Another naval officer has discovered that peace hath its dangers as well as war. He has been court-martialed and severely punished for trying to beat down his dentist on a bill on the pretense that it had to be approved by the government, when it was purely a personal matter. He will have two years on furlough pay in which to figure out just how much he would have saved on the bill if his bluff had worked.

oooooo

A force of twenty young Christian Endeavorers were holding a series of religious meetings in a Nebraska town last week. One evening some gay youths treated the meeting to a volley of stale eggs and other such things. It took the Endeavorers just a few seconds to get mad—fighting mad—and they started out to pulverise the offenders. They couldn't catch them at first but they got bloodhounds to help them and some of the culprits were made prisoners.

A rotten egg properly applied would jar the temper of St Peter himself—or any other old saint. It takes a pile of Christianity to stand that kind of thitg.

oooooo

Attorney General Douglas has gone after the American Mining Investment Company, a concern that had headquarters at St. Paul and has been doing an immense swindling business. An examination of the affairs of the company discloses the fact that they cannot show clear title to even the furniture in their offices. They had sold stock to the par value of $14,000,000 and had taken in over $250,000 in cash, yet the assets discovered by the examination amount to but $1,000 against which there is an indebtedness of $2,500. Nearly every state in the Union furnished a big bunch of suckers who got caught by these smooth operators.

—It is better than ready money because it cures rheumatism, constipation sick headache, indigestion. Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure.

GET YOUR PICTURE
TAKEN BY
D. COLLINS
THE
Photograper.
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of First State Bank of St. Hilaire, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we have agreed to, and do hereby associate ourselves together as a Banking Corporation, under and pursuant to the provisions of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota governing Banks of Discount and Deposit; and to that end we do hereby certify under our hands and seals to the following articles of Incorporation, to-wit:

FIRST.

The name of this Corporation shall be the First State Bank of St. Hilaire.

SECOND.

The place where the business of this corporation is to be carried on is St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota.

THIRD.

The amount of capital stock shall be ten (10) thousand dollars, divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each.

FOURTH.

The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them are as follows:

Name.	Residence and P. O.	No. Shares
J. K. Hannay	St. Hilaire, Minn.	70
Norman B. Hannay		5
Lewis Ellington	Crookston, Minn.	5
P. G. Paradis	St. Hilaire, Minn.	5
Julius Pleth		5
Martin McAndress	"	5
Wm. A. Sorsoleil	"	2
K. O. Gigstad	"	2
C. H. March	Litchfield, Minn.	1

FIFTH.

Said corporation shall commence on the first day of June A. D. 1901 and shall continue for the period of thirty (30) years.

SIXTH.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a board of three directors. The first board of directors shall consist of the following members:

L. Ellington,
N. B. Hannay,
J. K. Hannay,

who shall hold their office until the first annual meeting, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this sixth day of May A. D. 1901.

Name.	Seal.
J. K. Hannay	[Seal]
N. B. Hannay	[Seal]
Julius Pleth	[Seal]
Martin McAndress	[Seal]
L. Ellington	[Seal]
W. A. Sorsoleil	[Seal]
K. O. Gigstad	[Seal]
P. G. Paradis	[Seal]

The undersigned sign as witness as to the above eight signatures
John K. Hannay, Jr.
Gertrude L. Gleason

C. H. March [Seal]

M. N. March } Witnesses as to signat-
N. D. March } ure of C. H. March.

State of Minnesota }
County of Red Lake } SS.

On this seventh day of May A. D. 1901 before me, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared J. K. Hannay, Julius Pleth, W. A. Sorsoleil, Norman B. Hannay, P. G. Paradis, Lewis Ellington, K. O. Gigstad Martin McAndress, to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they each executed the same as their free act and deed.

O. F. POST,
[SEAL] Notary Public
Red Lake County, Minn.

State of Minnesota }
County of Meeker } SS.

On the 9th day of May A. D. 1901 before me a notary public in and for said county personally appeared C. H. March to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

NELSON D. MARCH,
[SEAL] Notary Public
Meeker County, Minnesota.

Office of Public Examiner,
State of Minnesota.
St. Paul, Minn., May 13, 1901.

This is to certify that the name First State Bank as given in the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, has been approved by me.

E. M. POPE,
[SEAL] Public Examiner.

State of Minnesota.
Office of Superintendent of Banks.

The undersigned Superintendent of Banks for the State of Minnesota, hereby certifies that the First State Bank of St. Hilaire located in the village of St. Hilaire, county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, a Bank incorporated under the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-five (145) of the Laws of Minnesota for 1895, has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking and that such Bank is hereby authorized to commence such business as provided for by section four (4) of said chapter one hundred and forty-five (145.)

In testimony whereof witness my hand and official seal this seventeenth day of June, 1901.

[SEAL] E. M. POPE
Public Examiner and Ex-Officio Supt. of Banks.

(June-26-4t-July-17)

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., June 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court for Red Lake county, Minnesota at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on August 1st 1901, viz:

Remi Ethier, H. E. 92, Red Lake Series for the w½ ne¼ and lots 2 and 3 Sec. 32 twp. 153 north of range 41 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—Alfred Ethier, Regis Ethier, Edward Juneau, George Gunderson, all of Garnes, Minn.

SYLVESTER PETERSON, Register.
(June 26-July 31)

The Story of the Vivacious Maid Who Received the Flowers.

"Yes, it was a lovely bunch of violets," sighed the girl who received them, "but I wish they had never come to me. You see, it was this way: The man who sent them is one of those awfully nice fellows who bore you to death—the kind you feel so glad to see talking to some one else, don't you know," she ended appealingly.

"Yes: I've seen the type," sympathetically replied her auditor.

"Well, on my birthday he sent that lovely bunch of violets—perfect beauties they were—with a dear little note to the effect that he had to go out of town, but would be represented by these little purple clad messengers, so like my eyes and whose fragrance always reminded him of me. I thought the note rather nice," she concluded pensively, "and put the flowers in the parlor on the center table, writing back that I had done so. Why in the world was I so prompt?" she wailed.

"It was no more than polite."

"Oh, much more! My dear, it is always idiotic to go into details like that. Well, he did not go out of town, but was 'fortunately' detained and came around after all to tell me so. And those wretched violets"—

"Surely they were all right?"

"I had loaned them to Annie to wear to the Blanks' dinner. Of course I had to tell him that the heat of the room was too great, and I had put them in the icebox. Just as he was going and I was congratulating myself on my escape in sailed that miserable girl, violets and all! If he had only gone, as he said he would, it would have been all right. Men are so unreliable!"—New York Mail and Express.

—If you are looking for a good smoke, why call for the "J. B."

List of Town Clerks.

Names	Township	Postoffice
Olof Larson	Numodal	Viking
O. P. Purdy	North	Thief River Falls
John B. Peterson	Bray	Bray
N. K. Anderson	Sanders	St. Hilaire
F. F. Satre	Rocksbury	T. R. Falls
O. T. Romsos	Polk Centre	Wylie
P. A. Eckstrom	Black River	Wylie
A. S. Anderson	River Falls	St. Hilaire
Ole J. Johnson	Wyandotte	"
A. D. Berry	Louisville	Huot
Ildaige Baril	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
Chas. E. Asp	Emardville	Lost
Edward Havik	Equality	Grit
Moses Ducharme	Lake Pleasant	R. L. F.
O. Tessier	Terrebonne	Terrebonne
J. B. Herbert	Poplar River	Brooks
Louis Doucet	Lambert	Lambert
J. L. Johnson	St. Hilaire	St. Hilaire
Lars Backe	Thief River F.	T. R. F.
A. P. Toupin	Red Lake Falls	R. L. F.
H. D. Baardson	Norden	T. R. Falls
Olof Tande	Garnes	Garnes
Alex Patnode	Gervais	Red Lake Falls

Ordinance No. 18.

An ordinance to establish a Fire department in the Village of St. Hilaire and to provide regulations for the same.

The village council of the village of St. Hilaire do ordain as follows:

1st. A fire department shall be and the same is hereby created in the village of St. Hilaire and said department shall consist of a chief, an assistant chief and one company or more of not less than twenty nor more than seventy-five members; to be organized and equipped as an engine company and one or more companies of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-five members each to be organized and equipped as hose companies.

2nd. The village council may by resolution provide for the appointment from among the members of the fire department of one or more fire wardens; provided that appointments to such positions shall be made by the chief, subject to the approval of the village council; provided further that upon the order or request of the village council, the chief shall himself assume and perform the duties of fire warden.

3rd. The village council may by resolution adopt and prescribe rules and regulations providing for the examination and appointment of members of the fire department, and rules and regulations providing for their conduct and discipline.

4th. The village council may by resolution fix the rate of compensation of the chief, fire wardens and all the other officers and members of the fire department.

5th. The chief shall have full power, control and command over all persons whomsoever at any fire, and in his absence the assistant chief shall preform the duties of the chief and in the absence of both the chief and the assistant, the senior fire warden or other officer present shall perform such duties.

6th. The chief or person in command at any fire shall have power to command such assistance from the inhabitants of the village, not members of the fire department for the extinguishment of fire and the preservation of property exposed to fire, as may in his judgment be required, and no person shall neglect or refuse to render assistance as above required, and no person shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the officers in command, or insult, menace or interfere with any person connected with the fire department when on duty.

7th. No wagon, cart or other vehicle shall be driven over the hose belonging to the fire department of the village of St Hilaire laid in the streets at the occurence of any fire or at the alarm of any fire.

8th. All apparatus belonging to the fire department whenever attending any fire or an alarm of fire shall have the right of way of any and all streets and alleys and all persons driving vehicles of any kind shall drive entirely off the centre of the street until such apparatus of the fire department shall pass.

9th. The chief or other officer in command at any fire shall have power to arrest and cause the removal of any disorderly or suspicious person or persons at any fire of any person caught in the act of stealing or unlawfully appropriating property at such fire.

10th. Any person who shall have served five consecutive years as an officer or member of any hose, engine or hook and ladder company belonging to the fire department of the village of St. Hilaire shall be entitled to an honorable discharge therefrom and on presentation to the village recorder of a certificate signed by the chief that the bearer thereof has served the said time, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the village recorder to give to the said officer or member a discharge by him signed, with the seal of the village thereto affixed.

11th. Any person convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

12th. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed by the Village Council this 3rd day of June 1901.

H. E. IVES,
Pres. of Council.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Recorder.

THE

St. Hilaire Townsite Company.

Nearly all who in the past four years qave bought lots of us have built homes and now have them paid for.

Invest in a Home

It is a good way to save money and a sure way to keep it. Besides good homes always rent well in St. Hilaire. It is a sure way to get good interest. For terms and prices call on

ST. HILAIRE TOWNSITE CO.

The Standard
Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey
makes new friends, old friends and all friends true friends.

ST. PAUL — BENZ — MINNEAPOLIS.

His Task.

George—With the assurance of your love I could conquer the world.

Grace—That will not be necessary. All you have to do is to conquer papa.—London Tit-Bits.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. ST. HILAIRE LODGE No. 147.—Meets at their hall every Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

WM. EICKHOFF, N. G.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

M. W. A. CAMP 3550.—Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

H. O. JACKSON, V. C.
J. B. O'BRIEN, Clerk.

R. N. G.—WILD ROSE CAMP.—No. 834 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. O. F. POST, Oracle.
MRS. L. LACOURSIERE, Recorder.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Adam Zeh
Treasurer	O. T. Tandberg
Register of Deeds	Samuel Gibeau
Sheriff	Chas. Sampson
Attorney	F. A. Grady
Judge of Probate	J. T. Knight
Clerk of Court	Joe Perrault
Supt. of Schools	Frank Jeffers
Coroner	Joe Belaire
Court Commissioner	J. C. Mathews
Surveyor	P. O. Hagglund
Commissioner 1st Dist	J. Suter
Commissioner 2nd Dist	W. C. L. Demann
Commissioner 3rd Dist	O. J. Johnsen
Commissioner 4th Dist	Louis Hanson
Commissioner 5th Dist	J. B. Herbert

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the Village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, J. W. Peterson, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the first day of July 1901.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot eleven (11) of block forty (40) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 3rd day of June 1901.

J. W. PETERSON.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Saturday the 29th day of June 1901 at eight o'clock p. m., at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the Village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, J. B. Senate, hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of twelve months from the first day of July 1901.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows: On the ground floor of the two story building situate on lot fourteen (14) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having three outside entrances, one in front one in side and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to him pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statutes of said State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 3rd day of June 1901.

J. B. SENATE.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Saturday the 29th day of June 1901 at eight o'clock p. m., at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enable to give FARM, STOCK AND HOME one year and the ST HILAIRE SPECTATOR for **$1.35**.

Liquor License Application.

To the Common Council of the Village of St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned, Charles A. Brink and Emil J. Brink, co-partners, under the firm, name and style of Brink Bros., hereby makes application for a license to be granted to him to sell intoxicating liquor for a period of twelve months from the first day of July 1901.

The place where said business is to be carried on is designated as follows. On the ground floor of the three story building situate on lot twenty (20) of block thirty-nine (39) of the original townsite of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, said building having two outside entrances, one in front and one in rear.

Said applicant prays that such license be granted to them pursuant to the ordinances of said village of St. Hilaire and the statutes of the State of Minnesota, in such case made and provided.

Dated at St. Hilaire, this 3rd day of June 1901.

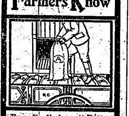
BRINK BROS.

Notice is hereby given that the village council of the village of St. Hilaire, Red Lake county, Minnesota, will meet at the council chamber in the village hall on Broadway in said village on Saturday the 29th day of June 1901 at eight o'clock p. m., at which time objections to granting said license in accordance with the above application will be heard.

[SEAL] J. L. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Farmers with an eye to business always insure their buildings against fire. $22.50 will buy $1,000 fire insurance for five years. Call on H. E. Ives.

Farmers Know



The quality of barley used in making

HAMM'S BEER

None but the best could make so good a brew ♣ Supplied by agents everywhere, or ♣ THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn. ♣

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. PFISTER, Prop.

Choicest line of Fresh and Salted meats in the city.
Highest market price paid for Stock, Poultry and Hides.

BANK OF RED LAKE FALLS,

RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA

GENERAL BANKING. FOREIGN XCHANGE

Real Estate, Farm Loans and Insurance.
Abstracts of Title.
Steamship Tickets.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Collections of all Kinds Given Prompt Attention.

Owner of the Abstract Books formerly owned by Sortedahl & Storaasli the only set of Abstract Books in Red Lake County.

M. O. SORTEDAHL, President and Cashier.

JULIUS PLETH, THE LAND MAN.

Farms!

WILL BUY FARM LANDS--WILD OR IMPROVED FOR CASH.

Office two doors South of Hotel Markham. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

IF YOU INTEND TO

Buy Furniture

Come and look our assortment over. We carry everything in the Furniture line including picture frames and musical instruments. Prices reasonable.

Holmes Furniture Co.

LEONARD HOLMES,

—DEALER IN—

Agricultural Implements..

WHEAT, FLAX OATS AND BARLEY.

Flour and Feed always on Hand.

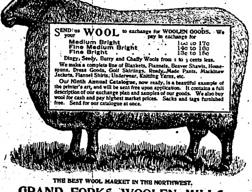
Burlington Route

RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Attached to all our through trains. Aisles carpeted. Windows double, keeping out cold air. Chairs neatly upholstered and adjustable to various positions. Toilet rooms and a smoking room are provided. A porter attends to the wants of passengers.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.

Ask Your Home Agent for Tickets via the Burlington.



SEND us your WOOL to exchange for WOOLEN GOODS. We pay in exchange for

Medium Bright	16c to 17c
Fine Medium Bright	14c to 16c
Fine Bright	13c to 15c

Dingy, Seedy, Burry and Chaffy Wools from 1 to 3 cents less.

We make a complete line of Blankets, Flannels, Beaver Shawls, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Golf Skirtings, Ready-Made Pants, Mackinaw Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Knitting Yarns, etc.

Our Ninth Annual Catalogue, now ready, is a beautiful example of the printer's art, and will be sent free upon application. It contains a full description of our exchange plan and samples of our goods. We also buy wool for cash and pay highest market prices. Sacks and tags furnished free. Send for our catalogue at once.

THE BEST WOOL MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.

GRAND FORKS WOOLEN MILLS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

IMPROVED

FARMS!

K. O. GIGSTAD has a large list of Improved Farms for sale. Also agent for the best fire and cyclone insurance company. Sick and accident insurance Co., and hail insurance.

Money to loan on improved farms at low interest. All collections are promptly attended to.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office east of the city well.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

FARMS { 250 farms in Red Lake county for sale, also a large list of Railroad lands. Prices going up.

LOANS { First Mortgage Farm Loans A Specialty.

ABSTRACTS { furnished on short notice. Neat and accurate work guaranteed.

S. A. SWANSON,
Official Abstracter.
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

L. M. ROLAND, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

St. Hilaire Spectator.

St. Hilaire, Minn., June 26, 1901.

CO. COMMISSIONERS

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE RED LAKE COUNTY BOARD.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.,
June 14, 1901.

2 o'clock p. m.

Pursuant to call dated May 15th Board met in extra session this day.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on the following ditch petitions:

Wyandotte ditch No. 1.
Wyandotte and River Falls ditch No. 1.
Wyandotte and River Falls ditch No. 2.
Thief River Falls ditch No. 1.
Lake Pleasant and Red Lake Falls ditch No. 1.
Red Lake Falls ditch No. 1.
Black River and River Falls ditch No 1.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of Section two (2) of Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Lake Pleasant and Red Lake Falls ditch No. 1; Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Johnson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of section 2 of Chapter 258 of the laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Wyandotte and River Falls ditch No. 1,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas; The Board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of Section two (2) of Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Wyandotte and River Falls ditch No. 2,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Demann and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas; The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of Section 2 of Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Red Lake Falls ditch No. 1,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Hanson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas; the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of Section two (2) of Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Black River and River Falls ditch No. 1,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sutor and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Demann offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas; The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of Section 2 of Chapter 258 of the laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Wyandotte Ditch No. 1,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Hanson and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Commissioner Sutor offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Whereas, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Lake, Minn., having found that all the requirements of section two (2) of Chapter 258 of the laws of 1901 have been complied with as to Thief River Falls Ditch No. 1,

Be it resolved that George A. Ralph be and is hereby appointed Civil Engineer for said ditch.

Which resolution was seconded by Commissioner Demann and on motion carried unanimously the same was adopted.

Hearing was then had on petition of C. M. Evenson and others for county road in the town of North, Norden and Numedal.

On motion carried unanimously the same was granted and the following order was made:

State of Minnesota, } ss.
County of Red Lake }

Whereas, on the 14th day of June, 1901, a petition signed by 28 freeholders of said county was presented to us, praying for the establishment of a highway running into more than one town of said county, and not within the limits of any incorporated city, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, or twp 154, range 45, west, and running thence due north, following the section line between sections 28 and 29 of said township, to the common corner of sections 20, 21, 29 and 28, of the township aforesaid; running thence due west following the section line between sections 20 and 29 and 19 and 30 of the township aforesaid, between sections 24 and 25, 23 and 26, 22 and 27, 21 and 28, 20 and 29 and 19 and 30, all of said sections being in township 154, N range 44 west, and between sections 24 and 25, 23 and 26, 22 and 27, 21 and 28, 20 and 29 and 19 and 30, all of said sections being in township 154, range 45 west, the said highway terminating at the common corner for sections 19 and 30 of township 154 N range 45 west and sections 24 and 25, township 154 north, and range 46 west, the said terminal point being on the boundary line between Polk and Red Lake counties, Minnesota.

And being satisfied that the petition was reasonable on its face we hereby appoint Ole J. Johnson, James Sutor and Wm. C. L. Demann, members of this board, a committee to examine such proposed highway and hereby designate July 22, 1901, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the common corner for sections 28, 29, 31 and 33, twp 154, R 43, in said county, as the time when and the place where such committee will meet for said purpose upon said route.

Given under our hand, this 14th day of June, 1901.

J. B. Hebert,
Chairman,
Board of County Commissioners.

Official
Seal.

Attest:
Adam Zeh,
County Auditor.

On motion duly carried a recess was taken to 9 o'clock a. m.

9 o'clock a. m.

Board reconvened.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

All members present.

Hearing was then had on School petitions affecting school districts No. 6, No. 133 and No. 154.

The notices of hearing not having been posted the required length of time, the county auditor was instructed to give proper notice of hearing on said petitions and that the hearing on said petitions will be had at the next meeting of the board of county commissioners, commencing on the 8th day of July, 1901.

On motion duly carried bills were allowed as follows:

County Revenue Fund.

Krueger & Hayton boarding prisoners Geo Gervais & wife and Lilly Belle	4 25
Michel Champagne Do	3 50
Adam Lucie Quarantine officer at reservation bridge T R F 16 days at $3.00	48 00
Charles Sampson posting 12 notices Wyandotte & River Falls ditch 47 miles	10 70
Charles Sampson posting 15 notices Thief River Falls ditch 70 miles.	14 50
Charles Sampson posting 6 notices Black River and River Falls ditch, 28 miles	5 80
Charles Sampson posting 6 notices Wyandotte ditch, 44 miles	7 40
E A Moran posting 6 notices Red Lake Falls ditch, 20 miles	5 00
E A Moran posting 9 notices Red Lake Falls and Lake Pleasant ditch, 18 miles	6 30
E A Moran posting 9 notices Wyandotte and River Falls ditch, 40 miles	9 50
Telesphore Moranville witness fees state vs Dupont 1 day 10 miles	1 60
Joseph Cyr jury fees state vs Dupont, 1 day	1 00
Free Press Ptg Co ditch lien record, statements and receipts	42 30
Free Press Ptg Co tax lists for 1901.	62 50
Pioneer Press Co. Co auditor blanks	55
Geo D Barnard & Co supplies for Co attorney	4 77
Crookston Times stationery for officers	30 75
Grand Forks Herald 1 book subpoenas	6 50
Red Lake Falls Gazette stationery.	3 00
" " " publishing ditch notices	93 75
Red Lake Falls Gazette printed notices of pendency of pet.	25 65
Courier Pub Co pub ditch notices	29 70
" " printed notices of pendency of pet	10 00
Courier Pub Co stationery, for Co officers	17 60
Frank Jeffers postage, express and telephone messages supt of schools office	7 40
F A Grady office rent Jan 1 to May 31 and expenses in case Red Lake Co vs P & J Meehan	40 25
A M Anderson & Bros Furniture for Co jail	17 6[illegible]
A P Toupin justice fees state vs Gundy	2 0[illegible]
O H Peters justice fees state vs Bramsness	[illegible]
Chas Fellman Constable fees state vs Bramsness	2 0[illegible]
Wm C L Demann 1 day attending poor 2 days on Jail com, 1 day on R & B com, 2 days attending com meeting, mileage 76 miles	25 00
J B Hebert on board of health 5 dys and 175 miles	32 50
J B Hebert attending special meeting 2 days 10 miles,	13 00
J B Hebert on jail committee 1 day.	3 00
James Sutor on R & B com 2 days & att spec meeting and 60 miles	18 00
Louis Hanson attending spec session 2 days, 40 miles	10 00
Louis Hanson att poor 1 day	3 00
O J Johnson 1 day on R & B com, 2 dys attending spec session & 2 days on jail com and mileage 60 miles	21 00

Ditch Fund.

Adam Zeh services in Sanders-Black River ditch, Terrebonne ditch & other ditches to date	100 00

Jail Fund.

James Brady material and labor in constructing Co Jail	211 90
A J & A McKinnon rebuilding jail cells, cots &c	531 30

Road & Bridge Fund.

J C Dahl 15 bridge bolts	3 75

County Poor Fund.

Ed Gareau bd and care Joe Doyea by O Lacoursiere 1 mo	12 00
Arthur Lizee bd Anton Juneau May 9 to June 9	10 00
Mrs Ed Troumbly bd Mrs Violet May 17 to June 17	20 00
Mrs Ed Troumbly bd Mrs Violet April 17 to May 17.	20 00
Geo Brunelle bd Louis Marchand & Mary Adit Marchand 3 mos Apr May and June.	34 00
Ernest Buse house rent for Mrs. Marchildon 1 mo to June 5	6 00
Mrs O Halvorson bd, care & nursing J W Swanstrom 21 wks to June 8.	84 75
Kristina Ander 4 wks bd for Frank Taylor to June 10	14 00
F X Lambert bd & care Theo Carle 1 mo to June 1, 1901	20 00
J P Curtis medicine for Kruger and Taylor	2 15
Joe Sailey moving Mrs Kuehl to Schreiter bldg	2 10
Dr A F Blomburgh treatment Mrs Christine Stolvig	20 00
Dr W O Tessier treatment Mrs J Johnson	10 00
Dr W O Tessier treatment family of A Boucher	6 00
Dr N M Watson treatment John Doyea, Mrs Durand and Mrs Violet	25 50
Dr H Grundy treatment John Taylor, S Kruger & child of B Cernon	12 00
Dr H Francis treatment John Taylor	5 00

On motion duly carried the following bills were laid over to next meeting:

Chas E Boughton atty fees for services in procuring jail bond issue	5 00
Chas E Boughton atty fees and expenses in case of Polk Co vs Red Lake Co	144 62
Dr A F Blomburgh med att on diptheria patients in family of Geo Gunderson	40 00
Dr A F Blomburgh med att small pox cases	19 00
Mrs Frank Younkery nursing small pox cases	28 00
Dr H Grundy med att small pox cases	61 00
Dr H Grundy med att small pox cases	15 00
Dr Henry Francis med att small pox cases	52 00
Dr N M Watson med att small pox cases	53 00
Dr N M Watson med att small pox cases	56 00
Dr W O Tessier med att small pox cases	9 00
Dr W O Messer med att small pox cases	16 00
Dr W O Tessier med att small pox cases	62 00
Geo D Barnard & Co supplies for jail	20 23
Geo D Barnard & Co tax Rec book	30 24
" " " blank record	20 50
" " " " "	18 45
Geo D Barnard & Co supplies for clk ct	8 10
Geo D Barnard & Co supplies for clk ct	32 55
Geo D Barnard & Co blanks	19 75
Geo D Barnard & Co supplies.	26 85

On motion duly carried meeting adjourned.

J B Hebert.
Chairman.

Attest:
Adam Zeh.
County Auditor.

RUINED BY TROUSERS.

Last Remnant of the Cocopah Indian Tribe of Colorado Has Gone to Mexico.

Reduced by disease and famine to the mere remnant of a tribe, two-score Cocopah Indians, with their squaws and 50 puny, suffering children, crossed the Mexican side of the international line below Yuma, a short time ago. With no land to call their own, the little band had practically been driven from the civilization that had ruined them.

Less is known of the Cocopahs than of any other tribe in North America. In 1689 Father Rodriguez visited them and described the men as being of extraordinary size. They have always persisted in keeping to themselves. For a long time their tribe has been growing smaller and their physical proportions have been diminishing.

The Cocopahs attribute their retrogression to the assumption of clothing. Before they learned the ways of the white man, and donned trousers and shirts, they knew no illness. Since then disease has ravaged the tribe. Last winter many of them died of pneumonia and two months ago smallpox broke out among them. Scores of the Indians have died of the disease.

For weeks an armed guard kept the Cocopahs away from Yuma, their sole source of supplies. As a result the Indians suffered from lack of food and other supplies, while they had no medicine except their own concoctions.

An extraordinary ceremony was performed in Cape Town a few weeks ago. A lion tamer had been giving an exhibition for several days, and one evening he informed the audience that he had just become a father and he intended to baptize the infant on the following day in the lions' cage. Those who heard him thought he was joking, but when they reached the exhibition hall the next evening they found that he was in dead earnest.

In the cage he stood, surrounded by his assistants, and near him were seated three women—his wife, one of her friends and the godmother of the infant. To the left of them stood the clergyman, holding the baby in his arms, and behind him was a gigantic African named Leo, who was to act as godfather on the occasion. Facing this fearless group were two huge lions, whose every action showed that they were immeasurably surprised at the intrusion of so many strangers into their domicile. Moreover, their surprise was the greater since, in honor of the event, their cage was wreathed with flowers and splendidly illuminated with electric lights.

The ceremony was duly performed, and while it lasted the lions behaved with "perfect propriety," much to the satisfaction and surprise of the immense crowd which thronged the hall.

BLANK PAGE

Your Best Move

IS TO MOVE IN THE
DIRECTION OF

E. M. HOFF'S STORE

TO BUY

Dry Goods
Groceries
Clothing
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes
and Notions

Come in and look over our new stock of goods whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

GO TO—

McANDRESS'

FOR

Strawberries and Greens.

A. O. LETVIG,

TUBULAR WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Repairing a Specialty.

WYLIE. MINNESOTA.

The Ideal Lunch Room.

In the Paradis Building is noted for its Convenience.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

PROMPT SERVICE.

☞ OPEN UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

A. F. LANG, Prop.

HENRY FRANCIS, M. D., C. M.

Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, ...

Office and residence first door south of Oen's hardware store.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

Barber Shop

—AND—

BATH ROOMS.

Haircutting, Shaving, Shampooing.

Razors honed and put in first-class order.

O. A. SEITER, Prop.

ST. HILAIRE - - - MINNESOTA

DR. BLOMBURGH.

SCANDINAVIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Calls attended day or night. ☜

Teeth Extracted.

Office and residence opposity M. E. church. ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

J. E. ARGUE, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Will be at the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, the 4th of every month.

N. O. JONNSON, V. S.

Norsk Dyrlæge.

Office and Hospital on Water St.
St. Hilaire, Minn.

2nd ☞ STORE

(SECOND HAND STORE.)

Everything in this line now on hand. Special bargains given. If you have anything to dispose of give me a call.

C. A. SKEIE.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA

New Restaurant

(Brink Bros. Corner Building.)

Meals and Lunch Served at All Hours.

☞ Please give me a call and I will try to give you satisfaction.

If you looking for amusement we have a

Billiard & Pool Room.

Fredrickson & Lindquist.

Market Report.—To-Day.

Wheat No. 1.	50½	Oats	20
Wheat No. 2.	52½	Barley	25
Wheat No. 3.	45½	Flax	128
Eggs (per doz).	10	Butter (per lb)	15

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

H. E. Ives	President
J. L. Johnson	Recorder
A. R. Jones A. H. Weagant T. J. Thorkelson	Councilmen
L. Holmes	Treasurer

LOCAL NEWS.

Come to St. Hilaire July 4th.

Dont forget that St. Hilaire will celebrate July 4th.

O. F. Post left on Monday for a business trip to St. Paul.

Miss Ettie Sargent is spending a few days visiting friends at Crookston.

Patronize home industry by buying your wall paper at the New Drug store.

A new baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Swenson on Sunday morning.

Perl Mabey, the Thief River Falls attorney, returned home Monday with his bride.

The Ladies Aid will meet Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Mrs L. Bramsness.

Martin S. Hoff came up from Crookston on Monday to spend a week visiting at home.

J. H. Peterson and Attorney Martin O'Brien were business visitors in town on Monday.

Mrs. Gilbert of Fisher was a guest at the Hotel Markham between trains last Friday.

—A new line of fancy stationery and box paper, the latest styles, at the New Drug Store.

Leonard Holmes has just received a full carload of new Deering binders and mowers.

P. O. Bergh, the Thief River Falls furniture man was here Monday on his way to Crookston.

D. H. Huggard, one of Crookston's real estate hustlers, was a business visitor here on Friday.

Christ Paulson and Wesley Evans of Thief River Falls, were visitors here Monday between trains.

J. Q. Adams was here on Friday on his way home to Red Lake Falls after a business trip down the line.

Good rattan baby carriage with rubber tires and sleigh runners for sale cheap. Enquire at barber shop.

You can have more genuine fun at St. Hilaire July 4th than you ever had in the same length of time before.

Louis Larson came in yesterday from Wyandotte where he is busy breaking 100 acres of W. A. Sorsoleil's new farm.

H. B. Budd, of Beltrami, was up yesterday to look after some business matters here and at Thief River Falls.

A. R. Jones and Thos. Thorkelson went to Crookston last Thursday as witnesses in a case before the district court.

Hon. C. G. Rapp spent a day or two last week in St. Paul where he had some business of importance to attend to.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Johnson whose home is in Sanders township rejoice over the arrival of a baby boy on Friday last.

The Peavey elevator down at Kragnes, a small station this side of Moorhead, was destroyed by fire Monday morning.

Joe. Smith told some new stories to his friends here yesterday while waiting for the train to take him to Red Lake Falls.

P. G. Paradis, Martin McAndress, Ben Hines and Peter Jacque took a trip to Red Lake Falls Monday to see their friends.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Choice Fruits

Cherries and Berries

—AT—

DUNTLEY'S.

Ice Cream, Sodas and Confectionery.

Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Cunningham.

On Friday last the supreme court handed down a decision sustaining the district court in the cases of Mrs. Adams and Mrs Cunningham against Thief River Falls and the Great Northern railway company. The case is familiar to our readers having been tried at the winter term of court in Red Lake county.

The action was brought by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Cunningham against the city and railway company jointly, but the case against the latter was dismissed as to Mrs. Adams. The jury returned a verdict of $5,000 for Mrs. Adams and $4,000 for Mrs. Cunningham. Judge Watts ruled that the amounts were excessive and reduced them to $3,5000 and $2,500 respectively. The defendants appealed and the result is as stated, the lower court being affirmed.

Alex Thompson, B. O. Anderson and Louis Fillatrault were among the traveling men who transacted business here yesterday.

Hon. Thos. Shevlin and F. P. Hixon, who are at the head of the St. Hilaire Lumber Co., were here yesterday looking over the plant.

W. A. Sorsoleil and Dan Patterson took their folks out strawbery picking on Sunday and report a highly successful trip. They got about 75 quarts of berries in all.

The ladies of the Catholic church will give a dinner on July 4th between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. The dinner will be given in the Burkee building. Tickets 25 centf.

The fixtures for the new bowling alley are on the road and the proprietors, Messrs. Peterson and Dahlen, expect to have the place in working order before July 4th.

Conductor Will Remshardt has charge of the train on this line for a couple of days while Conductor Lockman is attending court at Crookston as a witness in the Hale damage case.

A good blood purifier is one that purifies the blood. Read Matt J. Johnson's ad in this issue and be convinced. For sale and guaranteed only by The Imperial Drug Company.

Ralph Grover went to Red Lake Falls yesterday and invested in a marriage license. He goes to Thief River Falls to-day and will be married there. More particulars next issue.

The county commissioners of Polk county are trying to devise ways and means of killing off the grasshoppers which are becoming alarmingly numerous in some parts of the county.

5000 acres of hay land located in Vineland and Hammond Twps., Polk county, Minn., for rent an 75 cents per acre cash in advance. Correspond or call on Norman Roshvlt, Climax, Minn.

J. B. Armstrong was over yesterday from Red Lake Falls. He wanted to drive to Thief River Falls this morning but was obliged to take the track for it. The walking is not the best, even on the ties.

B. O. Anderson, one of Crookston's most popular traveling men was here yesterday and was taken quite ill during his visit. Dr. Blomburgh fixed him up so he could get home but he is liable to spend several days at least in bed.

On Monday morning the western portion of Norman county was visited by a severe storm. From Ada west to the Red River the entire country was deluged with rain and the wind was strong enough to do heavy damage to buildings etc.

—Julius Pleth, the land man wants to buy your farm. Do you want to sell? If so call at his office two doors south of Hotel Markham.

Messrs. McGinty and Sloff, of Red Lake Falls, unloaded three carloads of western horses here yesterday. They were unloaded here because they could not get through to Red Lake Falls under the present condition of the Great Northern track.

—If you are troubled with rheumatism take the Imperial Blood and Rheumatism cure. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to benefit or money refunded Call for free sample at the New Drug Store.

The case of Mrs. Louis Hale against the Great Northern railway company is on trial at Crookston. Mrs. Hale wants $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband who was killed a few months ago at Thief River Falls. He was a brakeman on the road and met his death while switching in the yards.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take the Imperial Cough Syrup.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from on earth Mrs. Patric LeMay, therefore be it resolved that we the members of St. Hilaire Council Mystic Toilers extend our heartfelt sympathy to our friends Mr. Patrick, Arthur and Miss Caroline LeMay in their hour of great sorrow and commend them to the tender care and mercy of Him who doeth all things well

Gertrude E. Brooks,
M. J. Aimer,
Roderick McKenzie,
Committee.

To cure a cough in one day take the Imperial cough syrup. Guaranteed to cure. For sale at the new Drug Store.

—FOR—

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

GO TO

K. R. KILLAND.

Located one door North of the Hotel St. Hilaire.

"What Shall We Eat?"

Every day the same old question, what shall we eat for breakfast, for luncheon, for dinner? assails with monotonous regularity the patient housewife who seeks to provide good living for the family in agreeable variety at a moderate cast. There is a daily department in The Chicago Record-Herald, which is intended to answer this question satisfactorily every day in the year. It is entitled "Meals for a Day," and provides menus for the three meals every day, with the necessary recipes. These menus and recipes are carefully selected by The Record-Herald's household editor, and cash prizes are rewarded to the best that are received. Housewives everywhere are invited to participate in the competition. For full particulars see the "Meals for the Day" department in The Chicago Record-Herald.

Card of Thanks.

Through the SPECTATOR we wish to extend our sincere thanks to the many kind friends who extended us their aid and sympathy in our recent bereavement. Also to those who so kindly decorated the church for the funeral services. P. LeMay and Family.

ARROW SHOTS.

> I shot an arrow into the air,
> It fell to the earth; I know not where.
> —LONGFELLOW.

You judge folks by the people who visit them.

Almost anybody nowadays carries a fountain pen.

It is too bad that dudes and preachers were white ties.

A wedding party looks just as funny in Chicago as at home.

It looks awfully funny to see a man get all excited over a fish.

It seems a sort of pity for any girl to get the declaiming habit.

No woman is so homely that she does not try to deny her age.

When you get out of humor with anybody it is generally your own fault.

Lots of people make fun about things just because they don't know any better.

A man who keeps up with the styles in overcoats usually does not pay his debts.

You can't tell how big a fool a man can make of himself till you see him drunk.

Did you ever figure out how little ice a fellow from a country town cuts in a big city.

It is surprising what faults we can find with a person as soon as we don't like him.

People whose highest ambition is to get enough to live without work rarely ever get enough.

The trouble with fire proof buildings you can't tell about them till you burn them to try them.

Don't you know that by too much zeal for a cause you may drive away a good many reasonable people.

If a girl gets married too quick folks talk about it, and if the courtship is carried on too long, they talk too.

While women do most of the church going, have you ever noticed that men invent most of the new religions?

—Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy farm lands—wild or improved, and will pay spot cash for same.

Be a King in Your Line.

There is always room at the top. The world does not demand that you be a physician, a lawyer, a farmer or a mechanic; but it does demand that, whatever you do undertake, you will do it with all your might and with all the ability you possess. It demands that you be a master in whatever you undertake. That is the meaning of success.

To compete with bright, active, healthy men you must be as well equipped in every way as they are. "Golden Grain Belt" beer is the best thing to make a man bright and healthy, for it tones up the nerves and invigorates the entire body. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Alex. Thompson, Crookston.

—Farms wanted by Julius Pleth, the land man. Office located two doors south of the Hotel Markham, St. Hilaire, Minn.

To the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo.

The most popular railway from the Northwest to the great show at Buffalo will be the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It runs, every day, five beautiful trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago, connecting directly with all Eastern lines.

Its celebrated Pioneer Limited (the famous train of the world) leaves Minneapolis 7:30 p. m. and St. Paul 8:10 p. m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 next morning.

Special features of the "Milwaukee's" service are the observation, buffet parlor cars on day trains, private compartment and standard sleepers on night trains, as well as buffet smoking cars and the best dining service in the world.

Tickets at cheap rates will be on sale every day at all points on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., to Buffalo and return, and the maximum comfort can be obtained by using this line.

Write to J. T. Conley, Ass't Gen'l Passgr. Agent, St. Paul, for the "Milwaukee's" Pan American folder (one of the completest and most comprehensive guides yet published of the exposition) and information concerning rates, etc.

—Do you want to sell your farm? Julius Pleth, the land man of St. Hilaire wants to buy it and will pay cash.

—If you want to buy good cheap improved farms call on Gigstad & Burkee.

School District Notice.

Whereas, a petition signed by A. P. Sandberg a freeholder who is a legal voter, residing in School District No. 133 asking that the n½ nw¼ Sec. 13, Twp. 152 range 43 be set off from said school district No. 133 and attached to school district No. 6, was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 15th day of June A. D. 1901, for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board on the 8th day of July A. D. 1901 at the office of the County Auditor, in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters, residing in School District No. 154; asking that the boundaries of school district No. 154 be changed as follows:

Said district to include and to be composed of the following described lands to-wit: All of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in twp. 153 of range 43 and all of sections 2 and 11 of Twp. 152 range 43.

The said district now being composed of the following described lands to-wit: Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 twp. 153 range 43 and sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of twp. 152 range 43, was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 15th day of June A. D. 1901 for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 8th day of July A. D. 1901 at the office of the County Auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of said Board.

School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition signed by a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters residing in School District No. 6 asking that the boundaries of School District No. 6 be changed as follows:

Said district to include and to be composed of the following described lands to-wit: All of sections 1 and 12 of twp. 152 range 43 and all of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of twp. 152 range 42.

The said district now being composed of the following lands to-wit: All of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of twp. 152 range 42, was presented to the board of county commissioners of Red Lake county, Minnesota at a session of said board held on the 15th day of June A. D. 1901 for the action of said board thereon.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing of parties interested in the matter of said petition will be granted at the next session of said board commencing on the 8th day of July A. D. 1901 at the office of the County Auditor in Red Lake Falls in said county.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. ADAM ZEH,
Clerk of the Board.

—If you want to buy a house and lot, or rent a house call on Gigstad & Burkee.

Teachers Training School.

The training school for teachers of Red Lake county will convene at Red Lake Falls on Monday July 8th at 8 o'clock a. m., and will continue for four weeks.

All teachers of the county are requested to be present.

FRANK JEFFERS,
County Superintendent.

—For cuts and sores there is nothing better than the Imperial Carbolic salve.

Animal Peculiarities.

If a female fox (vixen) gets caught in a steel trap and is discovered by the male or fox dog, it is said he invariably kills her, although I have not heard it stated that the vixen would kill the dog fox or another vixen or the male another male.

If a cow becomes impaled on a fence and groans with pain, the whole herd instantly rush wildly to the spot, fight and apparently do their best to destroy her if not beaten off.

A hog confined with others in a pen breaks out and on being returned to the pen is at once set upon and bitten by the others.

Why, with all the instinct animals possess, is the desire so strong to injure or destroy rather than to help or rescue?—New York Sun.

Wood That Causes Sneezing.

Among its many curious products South Africa includes the "sneeze wood" tree, which takes its name from the fact that one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. Even in planing the wood it will sometimes cause sneezing. No insect, worm or barnacle will touch it. It is very bitter to the taste, and when placed in water it will sink. The color is light brown and the grain very close and hard. For dock work, piers or jetties it is a useful timber, lasting a long while under water.

Where the Shoe Pinched.

Young Girl (glancing at her pedal extremities)—Oh, dear! My feet are so awfully big!

Practical Auntie—But you stand on them all right, don't you?

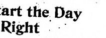
Young Girl—Oh, yes, but so do other folks too.—New York Tribune.

Ready Excuse.

Beggar—Say, boss, won't you help a poor fellow out of a job?

Joakley—Gracious! Can't you get out of it without my help? Pretend you're sick or something.—Philadelphia Press.

We Handle Everything.



Start the Day Right

And everything will go smoothly. The proper way to start the day is by coming around to our store and ordering a supply of groceries for the day, such things as you may need. It will take you but a few minutes, and we feel sure you will not regret it.

Our Groceries

Are always fresh, and then the prices are as near right as we know how to make them. If you have not been in the habit of trading with us, drop in and see us anyway; you might get into the habit.

Hardware

We carry everything in the hardware line from cooking stoves down to tacks—all you have to do is to ask for what you want. If you want anything in the tin or copper line done drop into our tin shop and your wants will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

RAPP & POST

St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

M. A. HALL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
CONFECTIONERY

GO TO THE **New Hardware Store** for anything you need in the line of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Harness

AND PLOWS.

Also agent for Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Call and get prices.

A. H. WEAGANT.

An Early Start.

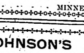
If you have any building to do about the place an early start is desirable. So don't put it off until the last minute but get your material before spring work begins.

ST. HILAIRE LUMBER CO.

L. K. KOLSTAD

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!



Repairing a Specialty.

ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

It Cures All Kinds Rheumatism. **6088.** It Cures All Kinds of Blood Trouble.

SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Well Known Conductor of the E. M. R. R. Cured.

PIPESTONE, MINN., Dec. 12, 1901.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO., West Superior, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to the medicine. I have taken one bottle and an feeling fine. The swelling has all left my hands and there is no more pain. I am gaining in flesh every day.

Yours,
CHAS McCORTY.

A FREE TRIAL We guarantee our remedy to be free from all opiates, salicylates, irons, mercuries, cocaines or poisonous drugs. If on taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return the bottle and your money will be refunded. ☞ For Sale and Guaranteed only by

IMPERIAL DRUG CO., St. Hilaire, Minn.

His Occupation Gone.

Brooklyn Workingman's wife (in 1931)—What happened, Danny?

Her Husband (desperately)—Well, I have been fired by J. P. Morgan, and there's nobody else in the world to work for.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O! It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Expressive.

Mrs. Gowanus—What is your father doing, Herbert?

Little Herbert—He wants to find some fact or other; and he is playing hide and seek with the volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica.—Brooklyn Eagle.

His Sister in Danger.

Little Everett was watching his mother dress his baby sister. Presently, while she was fastening the dainty slip, she said:

"Do you know, Everett, that you used to wear this when you were a little baby?"

"Did I?" he asked. "Why didn't I wear pants and a coat then, as I do now?"

"Oh, you were too small. All your clothes were just like little sister's."

He sat, thoughtfully, for a few moments, and then took a walk around the room. When he returned to where his mother and the baby were, there was a troubled look on his face.

"Did I wear all those little underskirts baby sister has on?" he inquired.

"Not the same ones, but others just like them."

"Then," he demanded, in an outburst of alarm, "is she going to turn into a boy as soon as she gets a little older, too?"

Ambrose McKay's Case.

Rockbridge, Mo., June 24th.—The neighborhood, and particularly the members of Rockbridge Lodge, No. 435, A. F. & A. M., are feeling very much pleased over the recovery of Mr. Ambrose McKay, a prominent citizen and an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. McKay had been suffering for years with diabetes and Rheumatism, which recently threatened to end his days. His limbs were so filled with pain that he could not sleep. He was very bad.

Just then someone suggested a new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—which have been much advertised recently, as a cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

After Mr. McKay had used a few boxes he commenced to improve. His pain all left him, and he is almost as well as ever. He says Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth much more than they cost. They are certainly getting a great reputation in Missouri, and many very startling cures are being reported.

An Odd Occupation That Pays.

The cultivation of cocoa in Trinidad is one of the few industries that can be relied upon to make a handsome return for the time and capital invested. I would advise any young man who possesses a good constitution, a few hundred dollars and a capacity for hard work, to investigate the possibilities of the island in regard to the cocoa industry. Already there are among us scores of young Americans who own cocoa plantations, and I have yet to learn of an instance in which one has failed to make money.—E. Nelson Dade, in May Success.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwes Northwestern Inventors.

Michael Beck, Minneapolis, Minn., electograph; Rudolph Bratka, Minnesota Lake, Minn., valve; John E. Erickson, St. Paul, Minn., box-trimming machine; Cornelius Fockens, Minneapolis, Minn., currycomb; Henry Jewell, Butte, Mont., safety-catch for elevators; James E. Murphy, Carver, Minn., center gauge for railway tracks.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Happy, Though a Widow.

A Southern lady met a colored widow, gaudily attired, laughing and talking, seemingly in the best of spirits.

"Why, Lizzie!" said the lady, stopping the horse she was driving, "how is it you are so cheerful when your husband died only three weeks ago?"

"Lor, Miss Mary," returned the widow, with a broad grin, "ev'ybody knows there ain't no happiness in married life til one ob dem's done 'ceasted."—Harper's Magazine.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The Major's Predictions.

"I hear that the major has predicted a frost for the Fourth o' July."

"Who's the major?"

"Why, he's the man who predicted an earthquake last June."

"Did the earthquake come?"

"No, but the entire settlement had the chills, an' went to shakin' so that some of the buildings fell down, an' you couldn't tell whether it was an earthquake or not!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A Difficult Role.

"You ask me if I ever failed in any role I attempted?" repeated the great actor. "Yes, once when I tried to look like a sober man."

"Why!" exclaimed his friend, "you're always sober. You never did drink, did you?"

"No; but on this occasion, I was taking two drunken friends home."—Philadelphia Press.

Appropriate.

"This," said the inventor, "is my new dredger for river and harbor work."

"Ah!" replied the capitalist. "I observe you call it the 'Politician.' Your idea in that, I suppose, is to court favor with the powers that be?"

"No; I call it the 'Politician' simply because it throws mud."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Feminine.

Miss Douglaston—Then you do not think a woman can be feminine who shoots and plays golf?

Hempstead (hedging)—Oh, no; I feel that she can be feminine if she shoots and plays golf, providing she does not shoot and play golf too well.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A man may have a keen mind without a cutting tongue.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BOYS AND GIRLS

Baby's Bath.

There's a rushing and hushing and
hunting of towels!
There's a splashing and crashing and
stilling of howls!
There's a laughing and chaffing, midst
infantine wrath,
For the Emperor, Baby, is taking his
bath.

There's consoling, cajoling, whenever
he cries,
While we grope for the soap in his
poor little eyes;
There is rubbing and scrubbing of little pink toes,
And a battle to get at his tiny pug
nose.

There is fretting and wetting of carpets and floors,
There is falling and sprawling about
on all fours,
There is scolding and holding and
scratches and bites,
There is kicking and tricking and
fierce fistic fights.

There's a drying and plying of towels
soft and warm,
And a hush, midst the rush, like the
calm after storm,
As from riot to quiet, through soap-splattered path,
We pass—and the Baby has finished
his bath.
—Irene Rowland in The Nursery.

Tillie's Knitting Lessons.

When my Grandma was young little girls were taught to do many useful things. Little girls thought it no hardship to wash and dry the dishes, and spread up the beds after a stronger hand had shaken the great feather mattresses; and all the doll clothes of those days must have been well made, because the "little mothers" were given every day a lesson in sewing, crocheting or knitting, as soon as they were old enough to learn. One day, one summer, Grandma's mother called her three little daughters to her and said, "I am going to teach you to knit. I will give a reward for the first pair of socks—and how proud papa will be to wear them!" Then she gave Lucinda, Alida and little Tillie each a great ball of yarn, and a set of shining knitting needles. She patiently spent a great deal of time in showing them how to "set up a sock" on three needles, and how to hold it, and how to use the fourth needle to really "knit." The upper maid, Dinah, was to show them how to shape the heel and toe, and "narrow," and "bind off," as she herself was to be away for some weeks. So every day, very soon, each little girl took her ball and needles and went away to her own favorite nook, and for some time a very lively race went on for the prize. For at least a fortnight the little girls knitted industriously; then Alida began to weary, even before one sock was completed, and Lucinda's sock grew very slowly, though the knitting always showed even and smooth. But how little Tillie did work! Her small fingers fairly flew; her little white pet rabbits nibbled at the ball of yarn and wondered why Tillie did not have a word to say to them. Every day she took her stool out to the grape arbor and diligently knitted away, though the shouts of the children paddling in the brook came to her ears, the loudest among them the voices of her two sisters.

"I will finish first," she said. "I will win the prize! I know I can!"

After a very long time to Tillie, and a surprisingly short time to the sisters, Tillie announced—it was on the day after mamma's return home—that her socks were finished; and then Alida wished she had not been having such a good time and had more to show than just one-half of a sock, not very tidy looking. Lucinda had finished one sock and it was very prettily and evenly knitted; but she, too, was ashamed that little Tillie had outdone her. Tillie laid the pair of socks on mamma's lap with a triumphant little smile. The three little girls hovered near while mamma slipped one of the socks over her hand. But what do you think? There were about a hundred little holes where Tillie had dropped a stitch now and then! Alas! and the other sock was quite as bad. Mamma smiled as she said: "These socks will have to be darned before they can be worn."

Alida laughed merrily, but Lucinda put her arms around poor little Tillie whose tears were falling softly over the careless work. "Never mind, Tillie," she said, "you will get the prize, for you did knit the first pair!"

Well, Grandma's mamma—Grandma was Tillie—gave them each a prize for learning to knit—a little work box, with needles, scissors, thread and tiny thimble.

"Tillie has learned something else, too, I think," said mamma as she stooped to kiss the tear-stained and sorry little face. Then she gave Tillie her workbox, a pretty blue one, and said, in a whisper, "Make haste slowly!"

Grandma says it has been over fifty years since she won that prize, and she has forgotten how to knit; but the lesson she learned along with her knitting she will never forget.—Mary Goodwin Hubbell in Little Folks.

The Giant Whistle.

The biggest willow whistle that ever came to light was, perhaps, the one made by the boys at Point Creek last spring. The May flowers dotted the banks of the stream, and the sky was blue when the trio started out for the valley below where the finest willows grew. The trio was not armed with guns, no fish poles were present, but each lad carried a newly sharpened hatchet, that glittered in the sunlight.

"Mine's sharp as a meat ax."

"Mine's as sharp as a butcher knife."

"And mine's like a razor," said the third boy, as he cleft a two-inch elder with one clever stroke.

Close by the river side, near Spook Hole, they found the tree they had agreed upon. It was a foot through, smooth, clear of branches for at least ten feet from the base. Just the kind of a willow to fashion into whistles. The tree would suffice for many "tooters." It, however, sufficed for just one affair that went on record as the greatest thing in the way of willow whistles. The three sharp hatchets soon laid it low. The trunk was quickly severed close to the first branches. There it was, as clean as a piece of willow as any you ever saw. Then the lads began to pound the bark with the faces of their hatchets. That was an operation that required great care, for they did not want to bruise the bark; they only wanted to loosen it from the sappy wood. There was much rolling and turning of the log before that was accomplished. After satisfying themselves that the bark was in shape to peel off, the boy with the razor-like hatchet was intrusted with the delicate task of splitting the bark in a straight line from end to end of the log.

"It's all right," he said, dropping his hatchet and pulling the bark back from the cut. In a few moments the bark was pulled from the trunk without a break or flaw. They shouldered the shell and went away, leaving the denuded willow glistening in its sap and nakedness by the side of the river. It was a little bit of a tug, going up the steep side of the hill, but as they had secured the shell they were not worried about a little extra exertion. When they reached the top of the hill they laid the willow shell carefully upon the grass and sat down to rest. They felt that half of the work was over—but it was not.

It took two more days before a plug was fashioned for the whistle and a mouth-end put in place. Then a place where the wind was strongest had to be found, and next it took some little time to fasten the whistle with ropes to the trees so that no strong gale might tear it away. Then they waited a good wind—but none came. Forty boys couldn't have raised enough wind to blow even the most tiny "toot." Two days and nights the giant whistle was up there on the hilltop before it began to speak. Upon the third night the wind came up the valley, bent the tree-tops and moaned. When the wind began to blow the good people of Point Creek began to arise from their beds. Such a sound had never been heard by even the oldest inhabitant. A shriek to split one's ears, followed by a heavy bass that almost made the windows tremble. Then all would be quiet for an instant, and when a gale came tearing along a roar as of a dozen trains of cars would boom forth. Some said the last day was at hand. Others said there would be a war, and not a few wondered what it all meant and were not able to solve it. But these youngsters, in separate beds laughed, stuffed sheets into their mouths and felt that they were having a gay lark. A good, stiff blast came; the giant thundered once more and it never even made a tiny "toot" again. The wind kept blowing during the night, but the big whistle was dumb. The boys wondered why—and they found out when they went next morning to the public square, where a crowd of merchants, clerks, office boys and others stood gathered about the broken and twisted remains of the giant whistle that had been blown from its fastenings as it gave forth its last "toot."—H. S. Keller in Chicago Record-Herald.

Hoe Your Own Row.

"Here you are—Evening Herald!"

"Don't want any paper. G'way, boy!"

"Only one left, sir."

"I tell you I don't want it. There!"

The old gentleman tossed a nickel to the newsboy and mounted the stairs to his office with agility hardly to be expected in one of his age. But when he arrived at the landing and was fumbling with the lock, he was surprised to find the newsboy at his elbow.

"What do you want?" he asked somewhat testily.

"Here's your paper, sir, and your change," said the boy respectfully.

"Well, I never saw such a boy!" exclaimed the old gentleman in surprise. "I told you I didn't want the paper."

"But you gave me a nickel."

"I gave it to you out of charity."

"Then, take it back," said the boy, firmly, although with trembling lip. "I am not begging; I am selling papers. I will take two cents for a paper, but I wont take a cent out of charity."

"Well, I declare," said the old gentleman, "you are a most astonishing boy! But you are a sensible chap, and I will buy a paper from you—today and every day. You will get along in the world, my lad."

There are not many boys, perhaps, who are like our newsboy, although all boys would be better and happier if they would reject all gifts and take nothing but what they have earned. Independence is a cardinal virtue that makes a man great. A few years ago a poor cartman in Boston, while plying his vocation on the docks, had the misfortune to have his cart and horse precipitated into the water, the horse being drowned and the cart damaged. Some charitable persons set on foot a subscription to repair the loss, but he firmly rejected it. "I am not denying that I am poor enough," said he, "but I have always had foresight to lay by something for a rainy day, and I'll take care that no one shall look at my new cart and horse and say 'I gave him a dollar to get it.'" These two instances might be imitated to advantage by boys and girls alike of every station in life.—Rex in Golden Days.

Willie's Perplexity.

When Willie came home last night he was more convinced of the uselessness of schools than he ever was before. Asked the nature of his latest trouble, he explained that "postpone" had been one of the words in the spelling lesson of the day. The teacher had directed the pupils to write a sentence in which the special word should appear. Along with others, Willie announced that he didn't know the meaning of the word, and so could not use it in a sentence. The teacher explained that it meant "delay," or "put off," and encouraged the youngsters to try. Willie's thoughts were on pleasanter things than school, and his made-to-order sentence was: "Boys postpone their clothes when they go in swimming." Willie wishes he lived in Jacksonville.—Buffalo Express.

Cow Stalls.

Prof. F. W. Woll, in his book on "Modern Dairy Practice," treating of the infection of milk, says:

A too long stall may indirectly be the cause of the infection of the milk. The hindquarters of the cow will under this condition be soiled by the manure when she lies down. This is especially the case with the tail, to which particular attention must always be paid in cleaning the cows. The cow will often swing her tail during the milking, and, if it is soiled, filth will of course be spread to all sides. I have found that the milk may in this manner be mixed with dirt of the most offensive kind.

At a farm where the stalls were too short, and where there was no litter in the liquid manure gutter, the cows' tails were always wet and dirty; when the cows lay down their tails lay in the gutters, which did not thoroughly drain off the liquid manure. Although the gutters were new, holes and recesses had already formed in them in which the urine and liquid manure remained and formed pools. By applying wooden shavings in the gutters the difficulties were later on avoided. The cows could then be kept clean, and the milk became, as a consequence, cleaner, and kept better than was previously the case. I have met with liquid manure gutters of even worse defects than the ones described, in a large number of stables in our country.

On another farm, considered a dairy farm par excellence, all the stalls were too short for the large, fine cows, so that the hindquarters and the tails always lay in the low gutter; the udders of a number of the cows were also dirty. What made the matter still worse was the fact that the stalls were lower than the barnyard outside, where the manure heap was placed. As a consequence the liquid manure gutter was always full of urine. Only a couple of months after the herd came in from pasture, these sad conditions had conquered all the efforts of the farm hands to keep the animals clean to such an extent that the hindquarters and parts of the udders were covered with a thick manure crust, and the tail formed one solid sticky mass. How impure the milk from this farm must have been can easily be imagined. I cannot give any exact data as to what extent it was mixed with impurities, as I was not able to examine it closely; but, judging from the large quantity of slime gathered in the separator bowl when the milk was separated, it was as one would expect from its antecedents.

Conditions similar to those given above, although not carried to such an extreme, may be found on other of our 'dairy farms'—i. e., on farms where they try, at least in the stable, to maintain a high standard of cleanliness. What can, then, be expected of the cow stables in the places where they do not try at all to follow the fundamental principle of modern dairying—strict cleanliness? The poor animals are kept in such places in undisturbed peace throughout the winter, uncarded and uncleaned; they are furthermore often confined in darkness for several months, as the very small windows are often wholly snowed or frozen over. Cow stables where such bad conditions exist are still found in many places; and still people wonder that the milk coming from these primitive stables is of poor quality, and that the products made from it do not keep well.

How to Dress Calves.

Calves from three to six weeks old, and weighing about one hundred pounds, or say from eighty to one hundred and twenty pounds, are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should all be removed, excepting the kidneys; the liver, lights and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length—from head to bumgut. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because of it not being cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating, and makes the meat more liable to become tainted.

Mark for shipment by fastening a shipping tag to the hind leg. Calves under fifty pounds should not be shipped, and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants, too, are liable to be fined, if found selling these slunks, for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed on buttermilk, never sell well in our market—they are neither veal nor beef.

Indiana Hogs.

The hog crop of Indiana for six years is thus given by a government authority:

Year.	No. of Hogs.
1895	2,612,654
1896	2,678,248
1897	2,739,378
1898	3,316,871
1899	2,948,055
1900	2,959,177

One looking over this table must be struck with the thought that the increase has hardly kept pace with the demand, especially in view of the fact that prices during recent years have been good, and that hogs can be increased in numbers more rapidly than any other farm animals.

A Mississippi bulletin says: There are a number of men in Mississippi who offer for sale what they claim to be the best strains of the different breeds, who do not know the strains of their respective breeds. In honest ignorance many of them are inflicting on their equally ignorant customers animals just a little removed from the razor-back. This is due to the fact that they have bought their stock from persons who, like themselves, had never seen the best of the breed, or from breeders who, against their own interest and the dictates of their consciences, sold them their "culls" because they were not willing to pay more than "cull" prices.

The number of emigrants who left Germany in 1900 was 22,309.

The barn yard fowl is gradually decreasing in numbers. The thoroughbreds are taking their place on the farm.

The Summer Man in All His Glory.

Take him as a whole, and the summer man promises to be a garish and gorgeous spectacle this summer. His shirts and neckwear are to be resplendent with the most striking of reds and blues, lavenders and greens, and a general jumble of all of them. With these are worn with the white ducks and flannels that fashion says will be the eminently proper things for outing suits, the effect will be picturesque, to say the least, especially as the straw hats are to be of a sort that will top all this showiness very properly. White canvas and tans are to be the colors for footwear, and, as the knickerbockers and plaid golf stockings will also be proper when one is not dressed for company, the male animal promises to be, in his own estimation at least, a thing of beauty and a fitting mate for the summer girl.

Wants a Composer in a Hurry.

The following curious advertisement appeared a few days ago in a small musical journal published at Leipsic:

"Wanted, a skilled musician, who can compose, before warm weather begins, a tragic opera in one act. The author of the libretto will place at the disposal of the composer a house which is furnished with a piano and which is situated near the sea, in a most idyllic and romantic country; furthermore, the composer will be well fed and supplied with all necessary fuel. A poor but gifted artist ought to be able to make his fortune in a place like this, and under conditions such as are here proposed. Those who apply for the situation are requested to send biographical notices of themselves to the office of this paper."—New York Journal.

The Main Thing.

"I knows," says Miss Mandy Darkleigh, "I knows dat my beau ain't so smaht as some o' de fellers whut comes to see yo all, an' dat he can't read readin' ner write write writin', but I'll say dis fer im—he c'n talk talkin' all right, an' dat's one necessary featu'e ob a co'tship."—Baltimore American.

A Vain Hope.

Flushing—Didn't you join another Don't Worry club last week, Harriet?

Mrs. Flushing—Yes. I hope you don't object to my belonging to two Don't Worry clubs, Henry.

Flushing (abjectly)—Oh, no, Harriet; but I had hoped that they would keep you from worrying me somewhat!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Family Bereavement.

"Am I part orphan now?" asked the chick of the hen.

"What do you mean?" inquired the hen.

"The incubator was burned last night," answered the chick.—New York Herald.

Long Live the King! The King is Wizard Oil; pain his enemies, whom he conquers.

Later.

Again the two illustrious men met.

"McSweeny," said the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, with deep solemnity, "have you joined the Buffaloes?"—Chicago Tribune.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

His Ancestors.

Father Mulcaughey (calling)—Oi suppose these pictures in yez parlor are av yer ancestors?

Pat O'Callahan (acquiescing)—Yis; some av thim are moi aunt's sisters, but mohst av thim are moi wife's relations.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Accept No Substitute.

YOU!
-RU-N
CURES
ATARRH
OF THE
THROAT, LU
ACH,
KIDNEYS,
BLADDE
AND
MALE ORGA

Clear Out of Key.

"Lucy, where's that other tall beau you used to have?"

"Laws, Miss Nancy, I don' ment back on dat man; he didn't have no taste at all—dat man wo' silver shirt studs when he had a gol' front toof."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Cold Comfort.

Nervous Passenger—Captain, what would be the result if this boat should strike an iceberg?

Captain—It would probably shiver its timbers.—Smart Set.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS
AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies 154½ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. O. Currie, No. 1, New Insurance Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

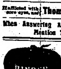
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

CORNS HURT
What Are They Good For?
Nothing but to aggravate, terrorize and pain. Then why not get rid of them? You may as well.
LEONARD'S
Hamburg
Corn
Remover.
"Acts like Lightning."
Rids feet of corns, soft, hard or otherwise, on the joints, between the toes or on the soles of the feet. Clean, painless, safe and absolutely certain—so certain that your druggist will refund your money if you follow directions and it does not do all this.
Price 25 Cents, at all Druggists or of
LEONARD & CO.,
(Sole Proprietors) - Chicago

Nature's Priceless Remedy
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT
It Cures Through the Pores
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Sprains, Burns, Sores and all Pain.
Special Get it of your druggist, 25, 50c. If he does not sell it, send us his name, and for your trouble, we will Send You a Trial Free.
Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 B'way, Newburgh, N. Y.

N. W. N. U. —No 20.— 1901.



TO BINDER-TWINE USERS: "It affords us great pleasure to quote prices for our famous and well known grades of Binder Twine as follows:
PURE WHITE SISAL, PER LB.......7½c
STANDARD, PER LB.......7½c
MANILA, PER LB.......9½c
GIRAFFE MANILA MIXED, PER LB.......9½c
These prices are for any quantity not less than a 50 pound bale, free on board cars Minneapolis, Minn., and are not subject to discount. Terms: Cash to accompany order. The above are our unexcelled Twines pronounced by all who have heretofore used them, to be the BEST IN THE WORLD. They are prepared with special care from first quality selected hemp every ball being separately tested for evenness and textile strength before being allowed to leave the factory, hence it is absolutely perfect and is reputed the very best binding twine in the market.
T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

WINTER BILE

Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

CURED BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FINISH

ST HILAIRE

SPECTATOR

JAN 3 JUN 26

JAN 3 1900 THRU JUN 26 1901

Title: St. Hilaire SPECTATOR

19:24 - 20:49

Inclusive Dates: Jan 3 1900 — Jun 26 1901 *

Missing Issues:

May 23 1900;
Jun 5-19 1901

156-11-1981

Originals held by: MHS x Other ___

Prepared by: JAykens	Date: Oct 30 1981	Format: 1A x 2B ___
Filmed by: Owens J.W.	Date: 11/24/81	Camera No. Red 1
Reduction Ratio: 14½	Voltmeter 30/92	No. Expos. 576
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ______/mm	O.K. ____ Reject ___	Length:

The Minnesota Historical Society has reproduced the material in this microfilm without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage in order to preserve & to secure it for private study, scholarship, and research.

The material reproduced may be protected by copyright law. Any person engaging in further reproduction of this material may be liable for infringement.